

IDAHO LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING COMMISSION



1977 CRIME ANALYSIS and SYSTEMS PERFORMANCE DATA

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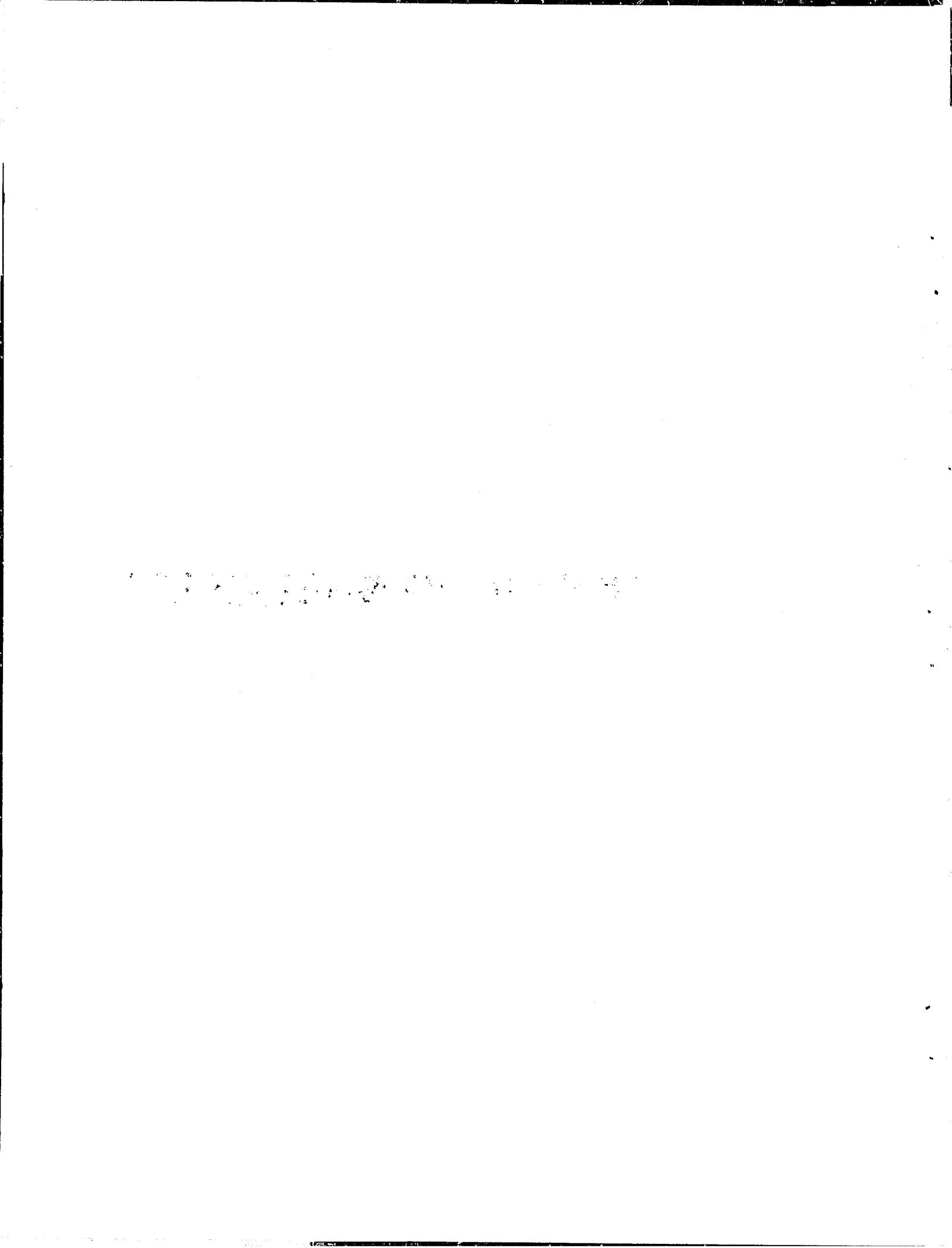
FOREWORD

This document, comprised of the Crime Analysis and Systems Performance sections of the FY-77 Comprehensive Plan for Criminal Justice, includes a comprehensive description of the nature, scope, and trends in crime as well as an analysis of the available systems performance data.

These two sections should prove useful in the analysis of problems and the development of projects, particularly when LEAA funding is anticipated.

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CRIME ANALYSIS

-INTRODUCTION-

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/ADA COUNTY IS DEFINED AS IDAHO'S HIGH CRIME AREA. 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 WHICH APPEARED TO BE NOTEWORTHY FROM A PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION PERSPECTIVE IS PRESENTED, AS WELL AS DATA COMPARING SUCH SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA AS UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN RATES, EDUCATION COSTS, ADC RATES, AND LIQUOR SALES RATES WITH PART I CRIME RATES.

CRIME ANALYSIS

General Overview

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

There were 34,082 Part I crimes* reported in Idaho through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) System during 1975, representing an increase of 1,999, or 6.2% over 1974. The 6.2% increase compares to a 9% increase, nationwide, as reported by the FBI. The 34,082 figures is 341 less than the estimate in the FY-76 Comprehensive State Plan.

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

Law enforcement agencies made 8,180 arrests in the State for Part I offenses during 1975, as compared to 8,027 in 1974, or a 1.9% increase. In 1975, juveniles accounted for 57% of Part I arrests; in 1974, they accounted for 59%. There were 28,445 arrests for Part II offenses in 1975, an increase of 752 over 1974. All arrests in 1975 totaled 36,525, a 2.5% increase over 1974.

It is not known how many offenses were cleared by arrest in the State during 1975. 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 1975 was 8,060, or 23.6% of the total. In 1974, 23.9% of the Part I offenses were cleared.

Forty-one very small police departments serving approximately 4.3% of the State's population are not yet directly reporting to the Criminal Identification Bureau. However, these agencies are supposed to report through the sheriff's departments in their respective counties.

During the past year, the SPA research staff has completed several research projects about crime in selected jurisdictions. Using the Crime Analysis Program Evaluation and Research (CAPER) technique developed by the Santa Clara Criminal Justice Pilot Program, all robbery offenses reported during 1974 in Ada County (Boise) were analyzed. Specific details of the analysis are presented in the appropriate crime analysis sections. CAPER studies were also completed for 1974 burglaries reported in the City of Lewiston and 1975 burglaries reported in the City of Coeur d'Alene. Again, specific details of these reports are presented in the appropriate crime analysis sections. As off-shoots of the above studies, those adults arrested in Ada County for robbery were tracked through the remainder of the Criminal Justice System giving a systems rate flow analysis. In Kootenai County, those adults charged with Part I offenses in the Prosecutor's Office during the first eight months of 1975 were tracked through the System and systems rate information was developed. In addition, the staff did district court docket studies in Bonneville, Canyon, and Nez Perce Counties on felonies filed during 1975, developing limited systems rate data for those jurisdictions. The details of each of these studies are applied in the appropriate crime analysis sections.

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

In Region I the number of Part I reported offenses was 6,901, up 3.7% from 6,654 in 1974. The 3.7% figure is below both the 6.2% increase for the State and the 9% for the nation. During 1975, 8,561 people were arrested in Region I of which 3,065 (36%) were juveniles. The 1,558 Part I crimes cleared in the Region shows a slight decrease from the 1974 figure of 1,628.

The 13,526 reported Part I crimes in Region II represents an 8.1% increase over the number reported in 1974, and was greater than the 6.2% average increase for the State, but less than the national increase of 9%. There were 14,050 persons arrested for all crimes in the Region during 1975. Of these, juveniles accounted for 6,131 (44%). The number of Part I crimes cleared in 1975 was 3,801, up from 3,407 crimes cleared in 1974.

The number of Part I offenses reported in Region III during 1975 was 13,655, a 5.7% increase over 1974. The percent increase is less than the average increase for the State and the nation. There were 14,015 persons arrested for all crimes during 1975 in Region II, with juveniles accounting for 4,755 (34%) of the arrests. There were 2,701 Part I crimes cleared in the Region, during 1975, up from 2,619 cleared in 1974.

There were 881 more Part I offenses reported in Ada County during 1975 than during 1974, resulting in a 12.9% increase, which is higher than that for the nation, the State, and Region II. Law enforcement authorities made 7,775 arrests for all offenses in the County during 1975 and of these 4,192 (54%) were people under 18 years of age. A comparison cannot be made with 1974 arrests due to lack of data. The 2,547 Part I offenses cleared in 1975 resulted in a 9.7% increase, but the percentage of Part I crimes cleared in 1975 (32.9) decreased one percent from the 1974 figure for the County.

General Crime Trend Analyses

STATEWIDE

Table I below gives the Part I crimes reported in Idaho, the rate-per-100,000 population for Idaho and the United States (1968 through 1975). As can be seen from the table and graph, 8,092 Part I crimes were reported in 1968 as compared with 34,082 Part I's in 1975. 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 1976, as reflected in Figure 1, page 3.

TABLE 1

TOTAL PART I CRIME INDICES AND RATES IN IDAHO, 1968-1975

U. S. RATES, 1968-1975

Year	Frequency	Idaho Rate/100,000	U. S. Rate/100,000
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	4,016.8	4,821.4
1975	34,082	4,156.3	

*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, 1968-1973; Idaho Department of Law Enforcement, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, 1974 & 1975 Annual Report.

FIGURE 1
TOTAL PART I CRIMES IN IDAHO
1968 - 1975 and 1976 ESTIMATE

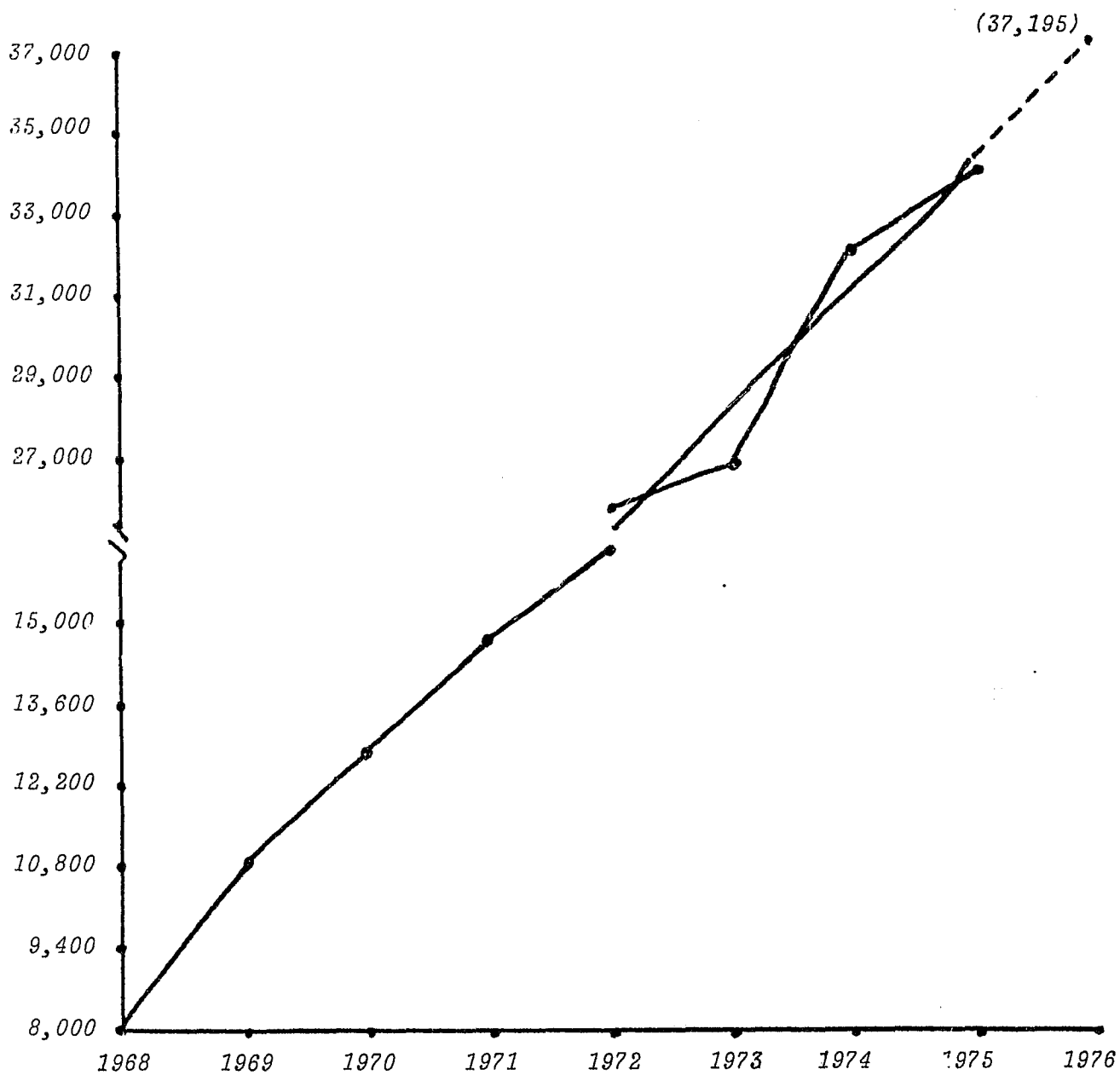


FIGURE 2
STATE OF IDAHO
PERCENT INCREASE IN PART I CRIMES SINCE 1971

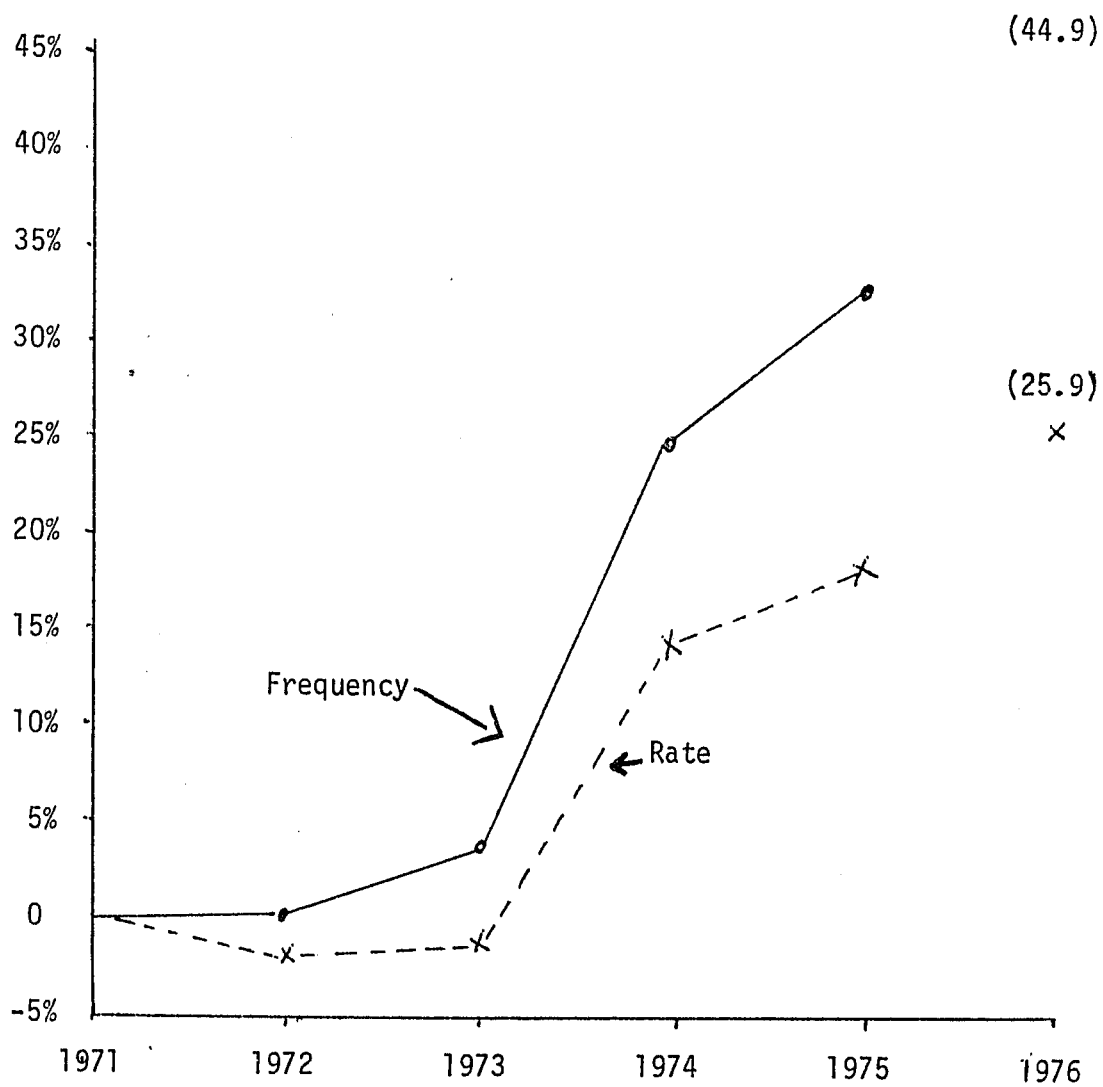


Figure 2 on page 4, shows the trend for total reported Part I crimes since 1971 in the State and the crime rate-per-100,000 trend. The solid line reflects the percent change in reported frequencies using 1971 as a base figure. The number beyond the solid line in brackets (44.9) reflects an estimate of the percent increase in 1976 reported frequencies since 1971 if the current trend continues. The average annual increase is 3,013.3. 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. The number beyond the dotted line in brackets (25.9) reflects an estimate of the percent increase in the crime rate since 1971 if the current trend continues.

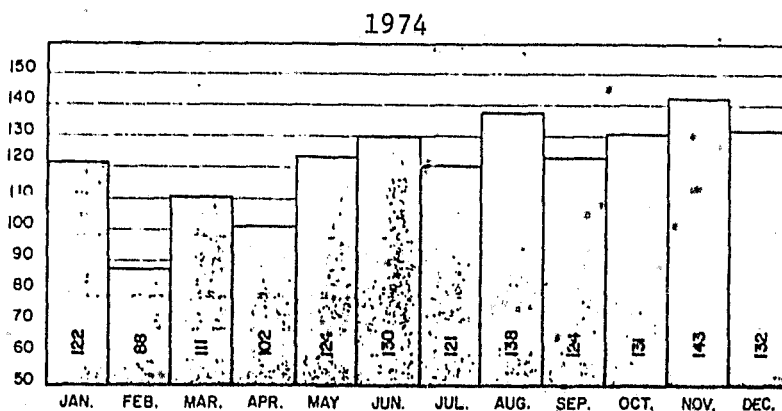
Crimes against persons reported in the State for 1971-1975 are shown in Table 2 below, along with the rate-per-100,000. As can be seen from the table and from Figure 3 on page 7, the frequency (914 crimes in 1971, as compared with 1,673 in 1975) and the rate-per-100,000 population have increased at an almost straight line pace since 1971. The slope (average rate of increase) of the trend line for frequencies of person crimes is 190.7, and if this trend continues through 1976, the number of reported person crimes will have increased 102.5% since 1971. The slope of the trend line for the rate of person crimes is 19.9, and if this trend continues through 1976, even considering the population increase, the person crime rate will have increased 79% since 1971.

TABLE 2
PERSON CRIMES REPORTED IN IDAHO
1971 - 1975

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

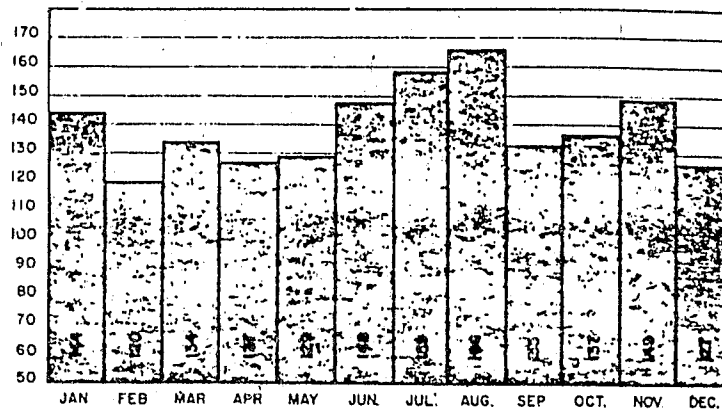
The following two graphs show person crimes by month for 1974 and 1975 as reported in the UCR Annual Report. Of interest is the similar up and down patterns in the early months with a general increase during the middle of the year and November showing the high for the last quarter of both years.

GRAPH A
VIOLENT CRIMES BY THE MONTH



GRAPH B

VIOLENT CRIMES BY THE MONTH
(murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault)
1975



The SPA found it was more advantageous to have the remaining data elements mentioned in this section of the guidelines broken down by crime rather than combined. Thus, these elements are presented where available in the analysis of the individual crimes. Information on all of these data elements is available in the Ada County Robbery Report presented in the Robbery Section.

Crimes against property (reflected in Table 3 below and in Figure 4 on page 8 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, 24,775 were reported).

TABLE 3
PROPERTY CRIMES REPORTED IN IDAHO
1971 - 1975

Year	Frequency	Rate Per 100,000
1971	24,764	3383.1
1972	24,775	3277.1
1973	26,288	3414.0
1974	30,617	3831.9
1975	32,409	3952.3

FIGURE 3
PERCENT INCREASE SINCE 1971
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS IN IDAHO

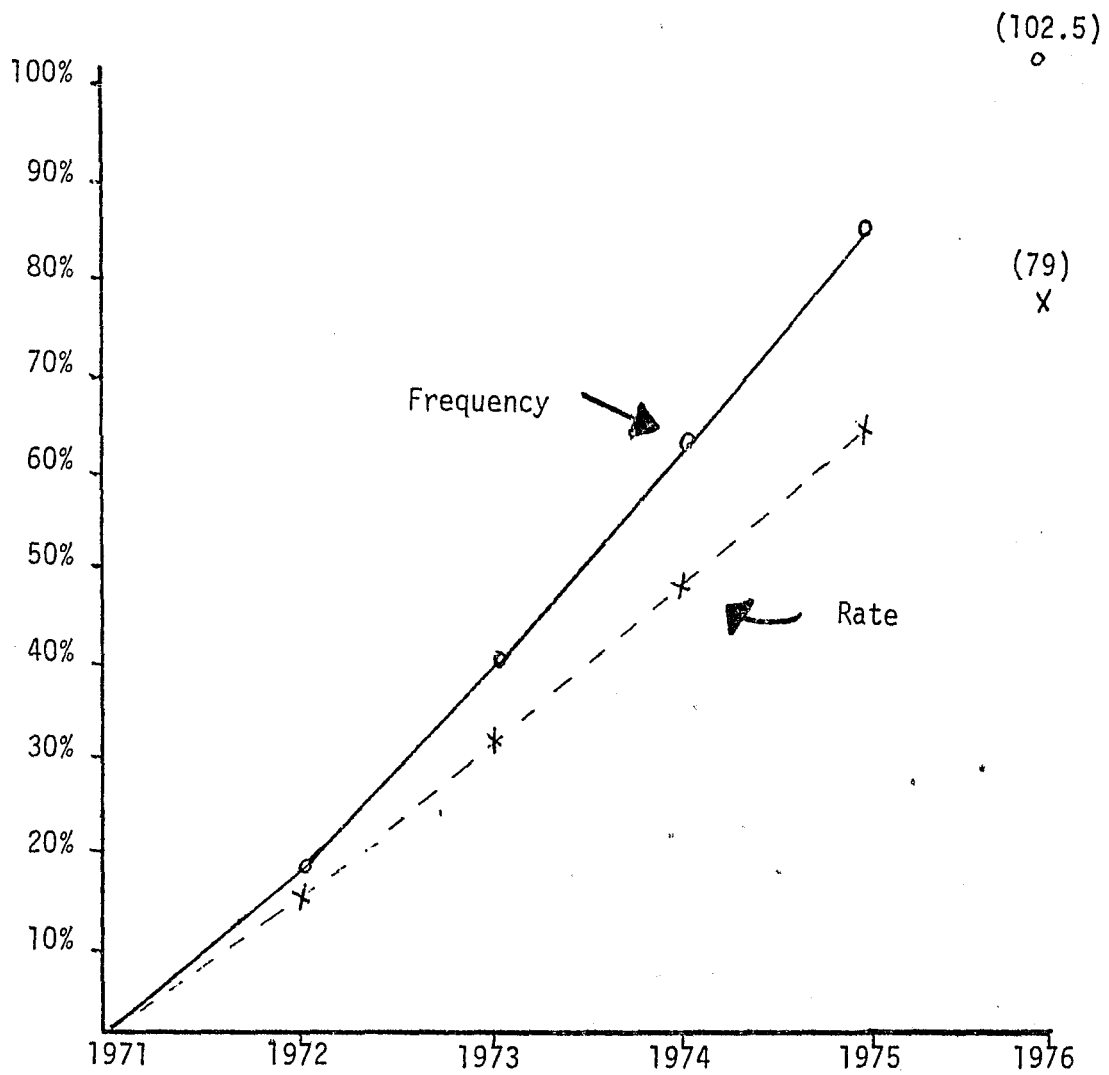
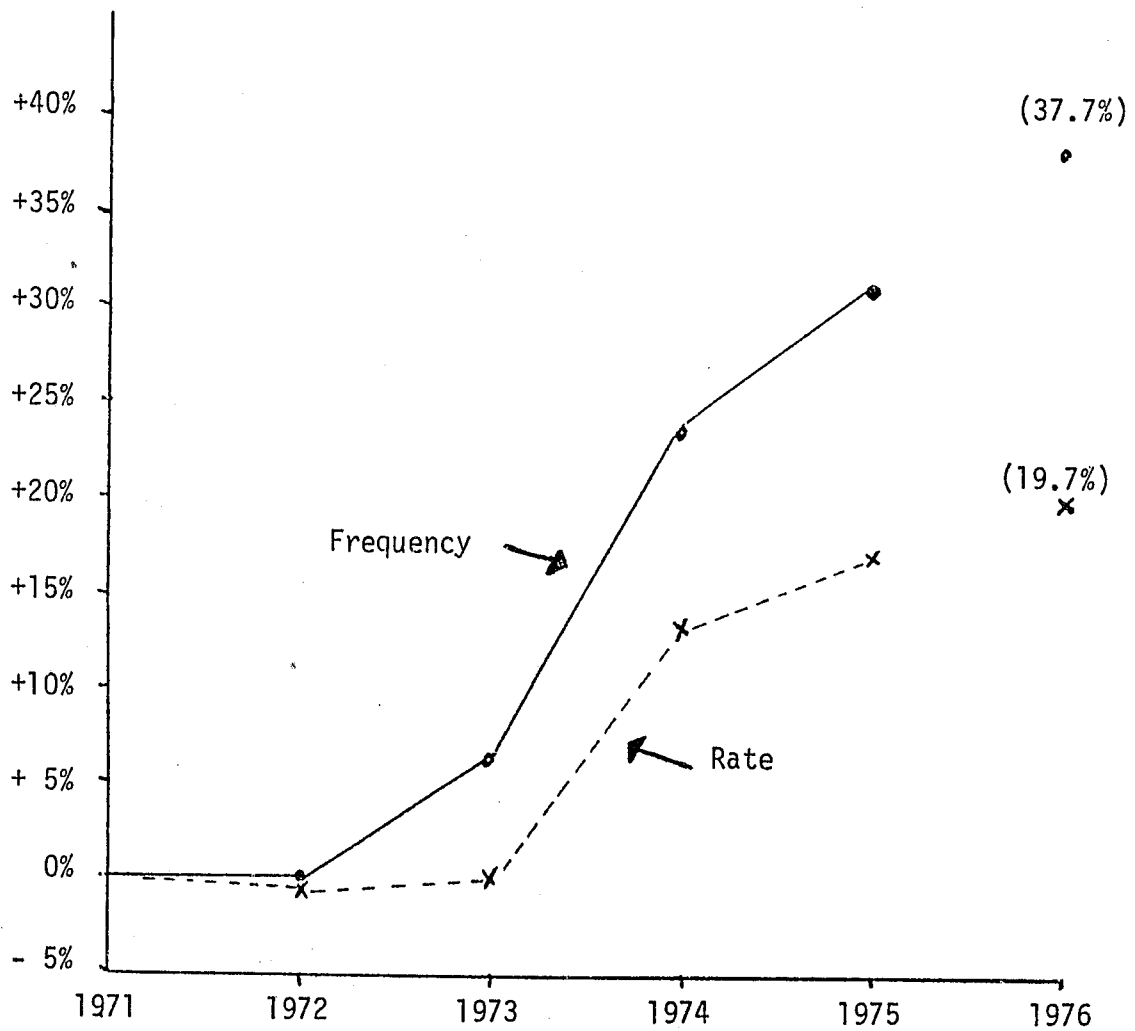


FIGURE 4
PERCENT INCREASE SINCE 1971
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY IN IDAHO



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 2,113.2 and an extension of this line yields a point estimate of 34,110, which is 37.7% greater than the 1971 figure. The slope of the rate trend line is 169.3 and if this trend continues through 1976, the rate will have increased 20% 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 1975).

The total amount of loss, type of property and recovery as reported in the State are shown in the table below taken from the 1975 Annual Uniform Crime Report. 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 table, 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.

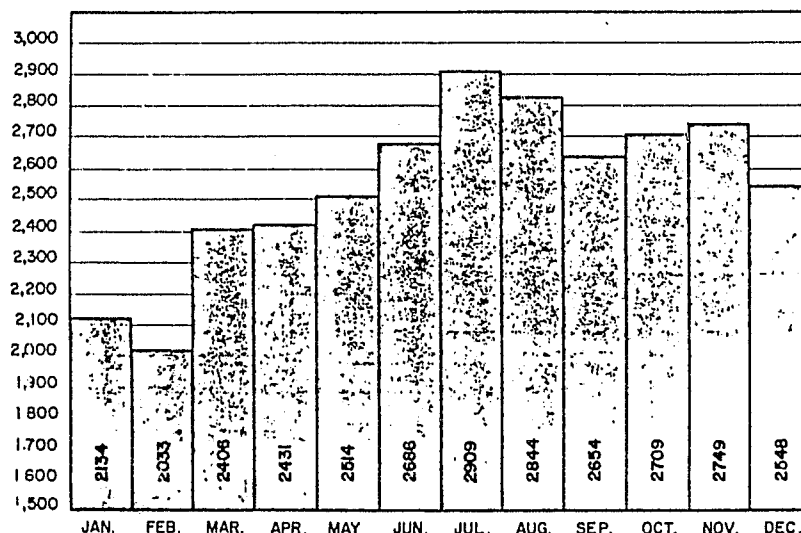
CHART 1
VALUE OF STOLEN AND RECOVERED PROPERTY
1975

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	2,830,170.11	467,071.52	16.5
TOTALS	\$9,328,253.55	3,617,717.28	39.8

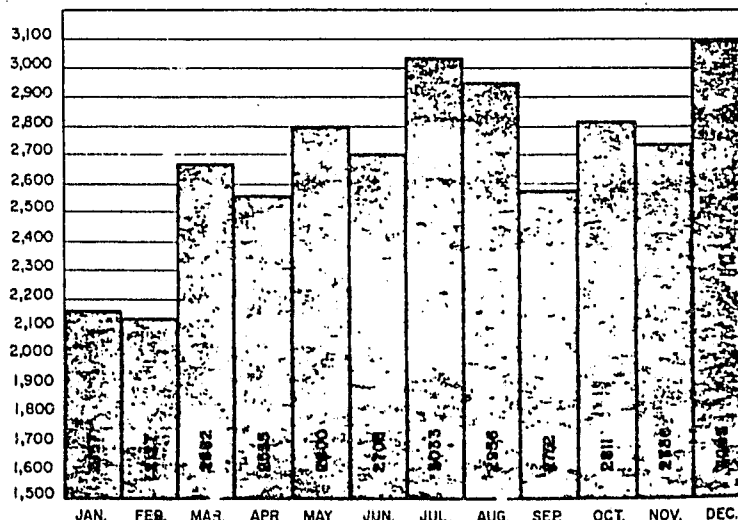
Information concerning location of property crimes is available for burglary from the UCR by residence and non-residence, and in detail from the Lewiston and Coeur d'Alene burglary reports prepared by staff. This data is presented in the burglary analysis. Information about location of larcenies and auto theft offenses is not available, as the UCR forms do not request this information; further, staff has not conducted any special studies for these two offenses.

Property offenses reported by month for 1974 and 1975 are presented in the graphs below. During both years, a large number of offenses were reported during the summer months. More specific information about the time of the offense is available for burglary from the Lewiston and Coeur d'Alene reports presented in the burglary analysis.

GRAPH C
NON VIOLENT CRIMES BY THE MONTH
(burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft)
1974



GRAPH D
NON VIOLENT CRIMES BY THE MONTH
(burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft)



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 12. In frequencies, Part I crimes rose from 5,181 in 1971 to 6,901 in 1975. The solid line in Figure 5 represents the percent increase using 1971 data as the base year. The slope of the trend line (average increase) is 461.3, and an extension of the trend line yields a point estimate of 7,352 for 1976, or a 42% increase in the five years since 1971. The rate-per-100,000 showed only a slight increase from 1974 to 1975, with the slope of the trend line being 180.1. The extension of this line yields a point estimate of 3,882 for 1976, or a 25% increase over the last five years.

TABLE 4
TOTAL REPORTED PART I CRIMES FOR REGION I
1971 - 1975

Year	Frequency	Rate 100,000
1971	5,181	3,104.0
1972	5,434	3,144.7
1973	5,623	3,173.7
1974	6,654	3,711.3
1975	6,901	3,721.4

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 shows the actual frequencies for the number reported and the rate per 100,000. A graphical presentation of the changes is displayed in Figure 6 on page 13. With an average annual increase of 50.4 for the number of crimes against persons reported, a point estimate of 410 is obtained for 1976. This would mean a 124% increase over the 1971 figure of 183. The average increase in the rate is twenty-five, yielding a point estimate for 1976 of 220.3 per 100,000, or a 100% increase over the rate in 1971.

TABLE 5
PERSON CRIMES REPORTED IN REGION I
1971 - 1975

Year	Frequency	Rate Per 100,000
1971	183	109.6
1972	159	92.0
1973	273	154.1
1974	325	181.3
1975	352	189.8

FIGURE 5
REGION I
PERCENT INCREASE IN INDEX CRIMES SINCE
1971

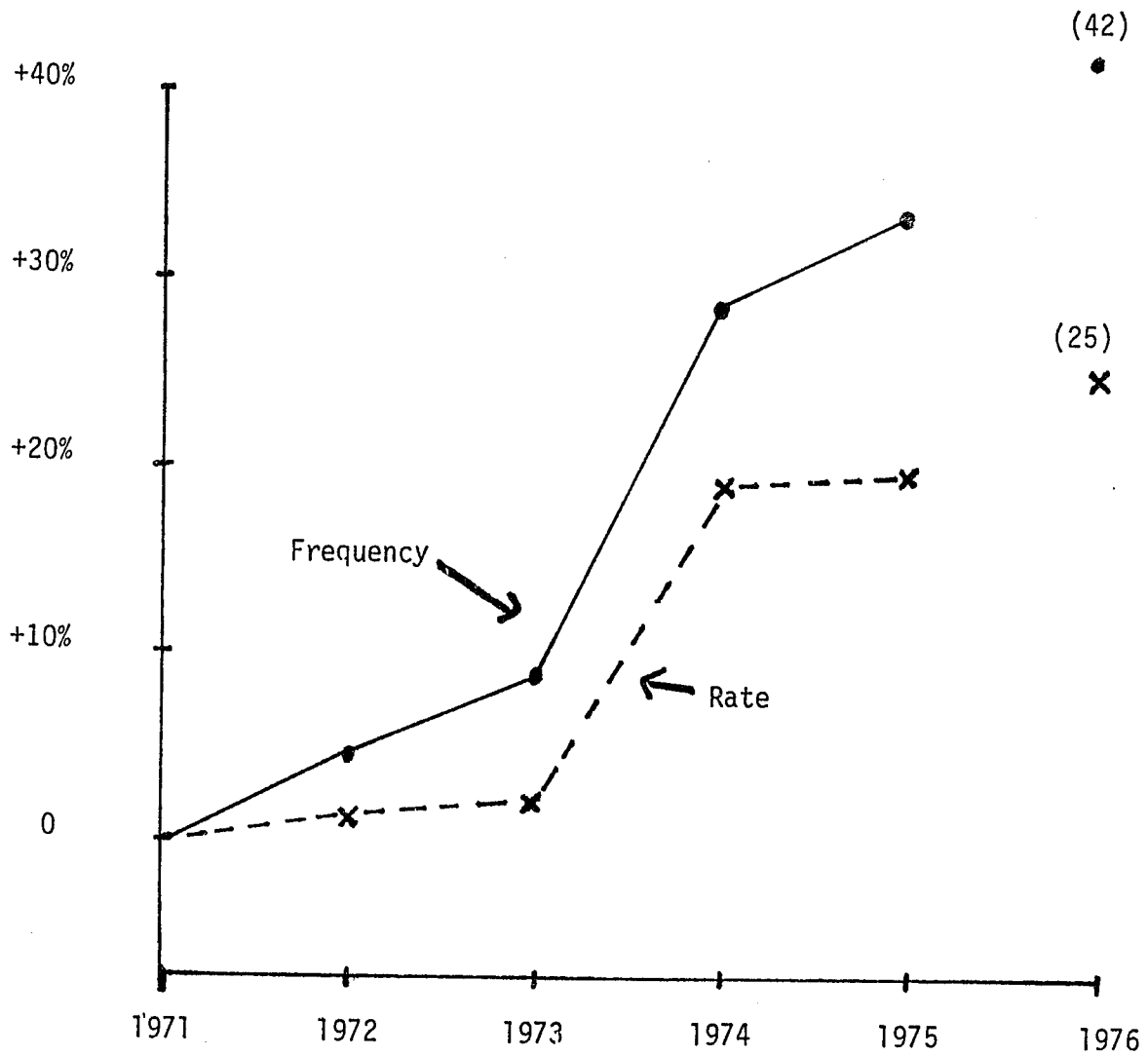
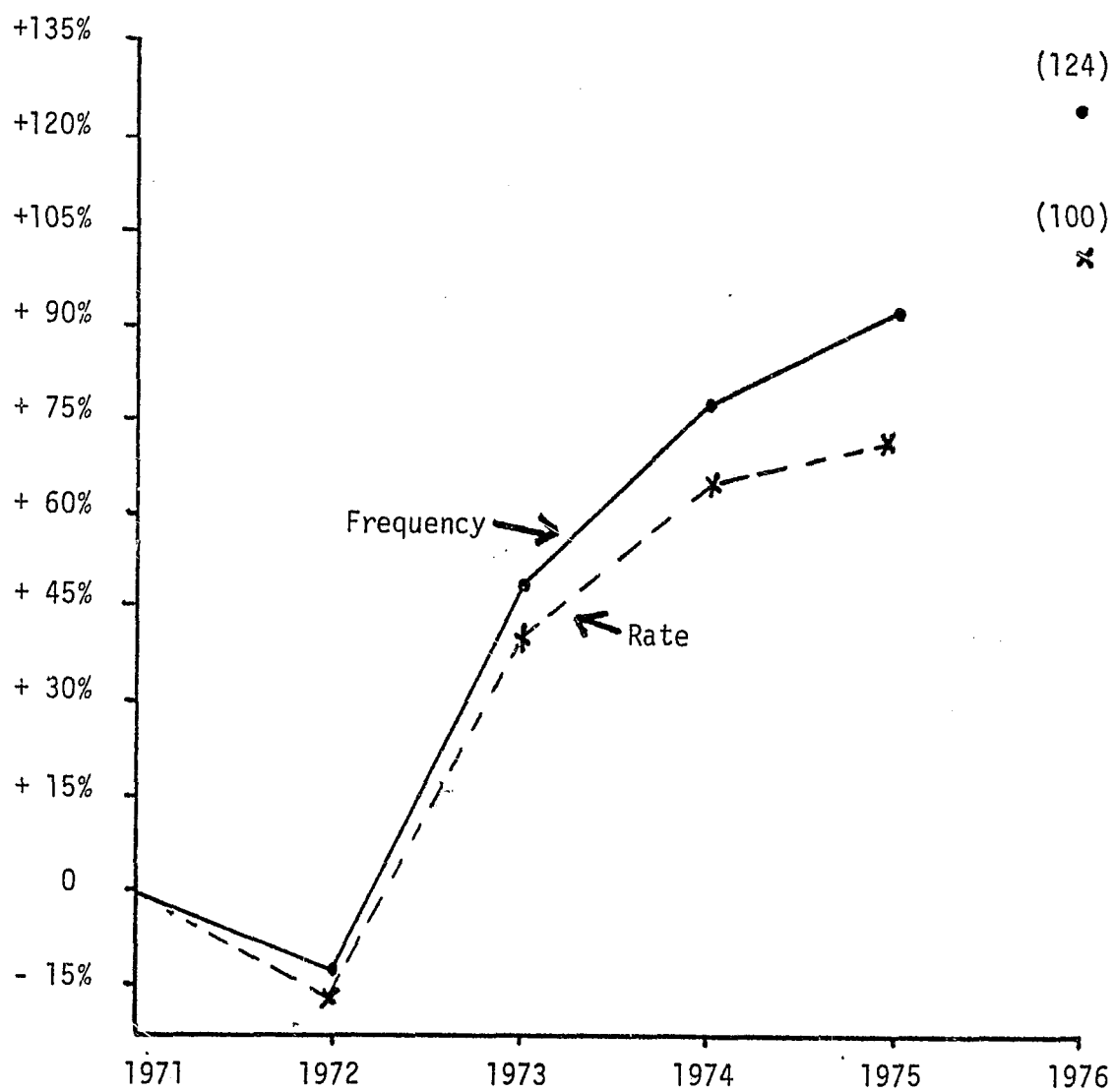


FIGURE 6
 REGION I
 PERCENT CHANGE IN CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS SINCE 1971



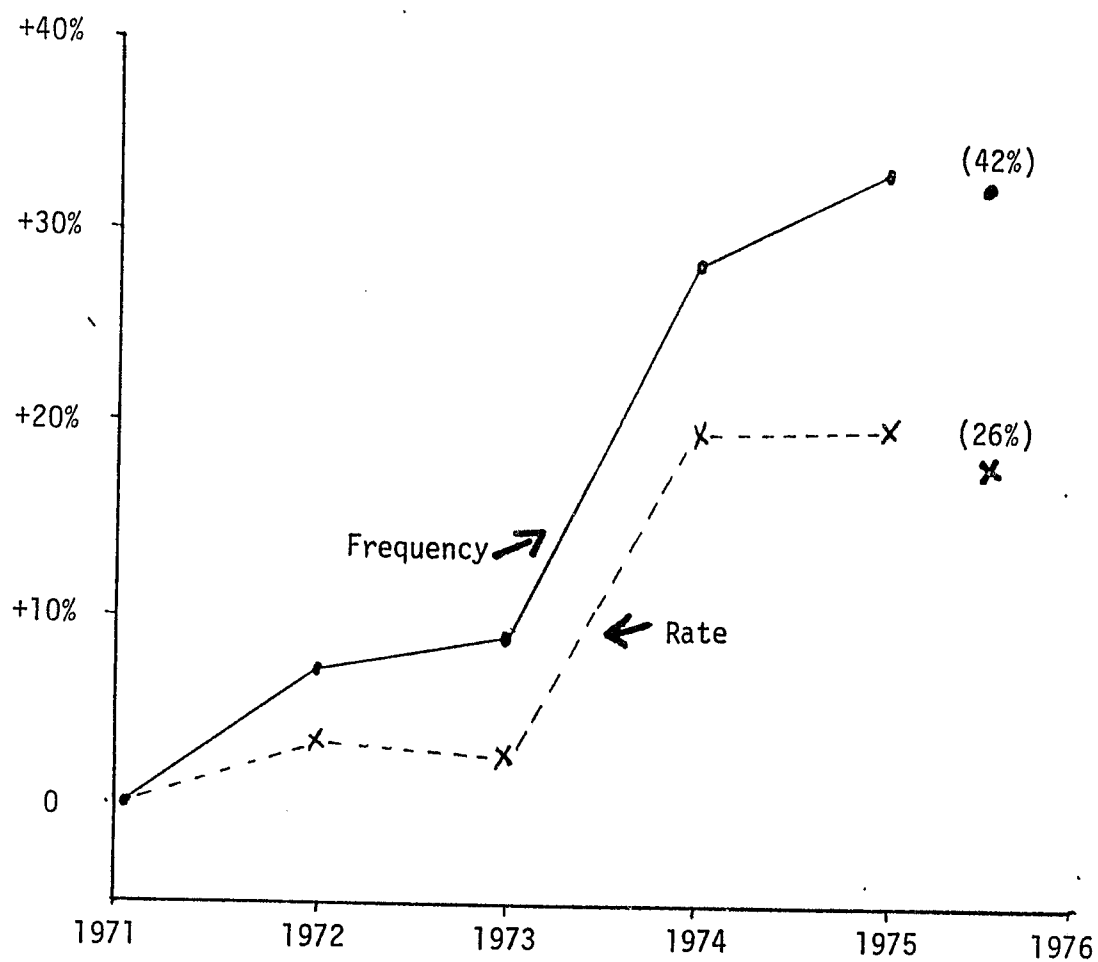
Property crimes in Region I have not shown the large percent of increase over the last five years as was reflected by the person crimes. However, they accounted for 95% of the total Part I crimes in the Region in 1975. As was seen previously, the crimes against persons showed a decrease in 1972, but no such trend occurred for crimes against property. This can be seen in Table 6 below and Figure 7 on page 15. 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*. The five-year average increase for the number reported was 431.5, with a point estimate for 1976 of 6,979. This would mean a 42% increase over 1971. The estimate for the rate in 1976 is 3,710.3 and the slope of the trend line equals 164.7.

TABLE 6
PROPERTY CRIMES REPORTED IN REGION I
1971 - 1975

Year	Frequency	Rate Per 100,000
1971	4,918	2,946.4
1972	5,276	3,053.2
1973	5,350	3,019.6
1974	6,329	3,530.1
1975	6,549	3,531.5

* and the change in the rate from 1974 to 1975 was practically nil.

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



Region II

The data in Table 7 below shows that although the total number of reported Part I crimes has increased every year since 1971 in the Region (from 8,934 to 13,526) 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 1,233.7 and the point estimate for 1976 is 14,476. This would mean an increase of 62% in the five-year period since 1971 and is shown in Figure 8 on page 17. The average increase in the rate-per-100,000 is 301.8 and the 1976 estimate of the rate (5,008) is 34.6% greater than the 1971 rate in the Region.

TABLE 7
PART I CRIMES REPORTED IN REGION II
1971 - 1975

Year	Frequency	Rate Per 100,000
1971	8,934	3722.1
1972	9,360	3680.7
1973	9,541	3735.6
1974	12,513	4611.3
1975	13,526	4765.8

The crimes against persons in this Region do not display the steady rate of increase as demonstrated Statewide. However, the number reported since 1971 has increased 92% since 1971 and the rate-per-100,000 has tapered off slightly since 1972. The data as shown in Table 8 below reveals that person crimes have almost doubled since 1971, from 337 to 646. The percent change since 1971 for the number reported and the rate-per-100,000 is shown in Figure 9 on page 18. The slope of the trend line for the number of reported offenses against persons is 75.2, and the 1976 point estimate is 729, or 116% 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 21.3 and the 1976 point estimate is 254.9, an 81% increase in five years.

TABLE 8
PERSON CRIMES REPORTED IN REGION II
1971 - 1975

Year	Frequency	Rate Per 100,000
1971	337	140.4
1972	446	175.4
1973	506	198.1
1974	580	213.7
1975	646	227.6

FIGURE 8

REGION II
PERCENT CHANGE IN INDEX CRIMES SINCE
1971

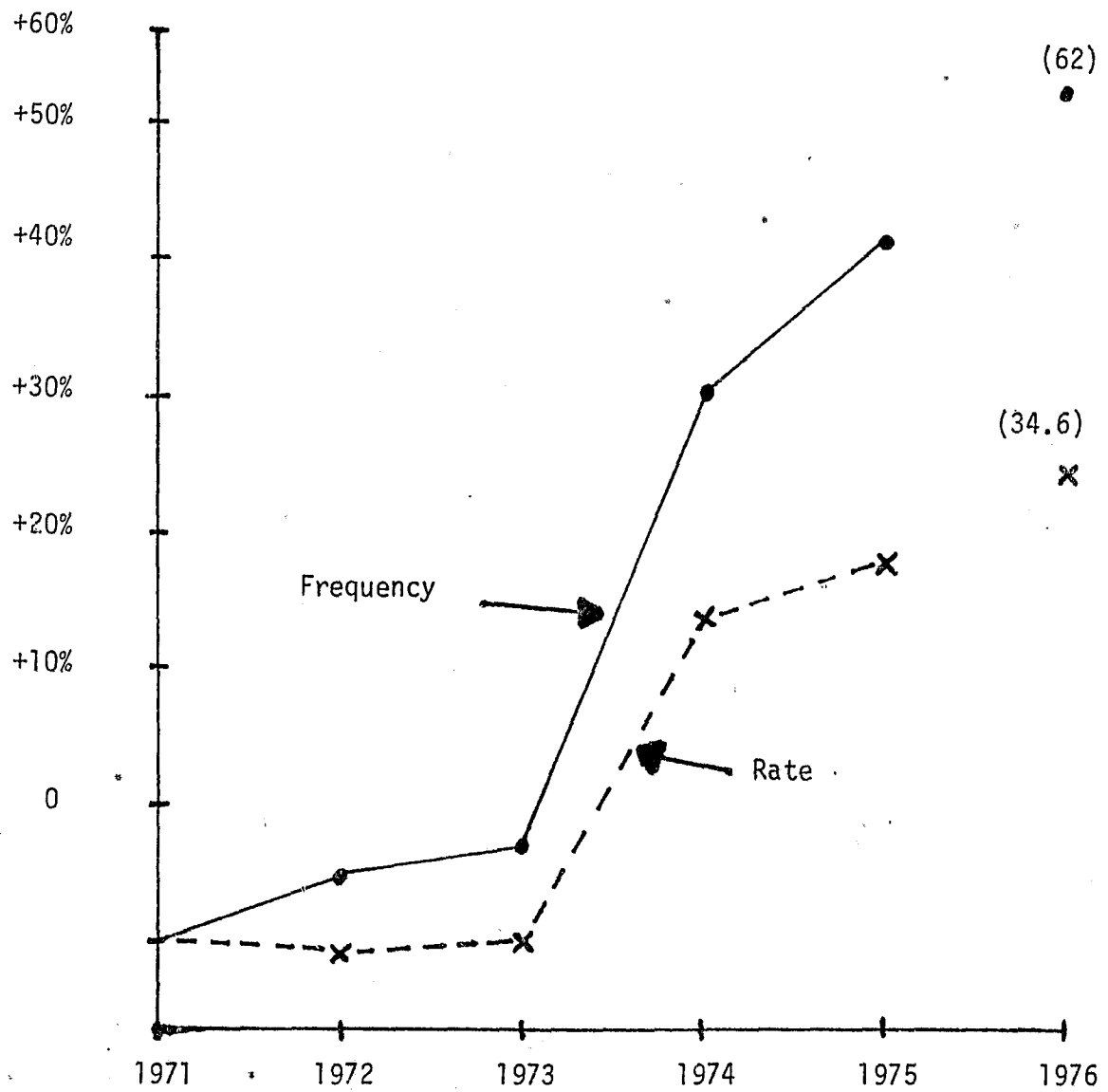
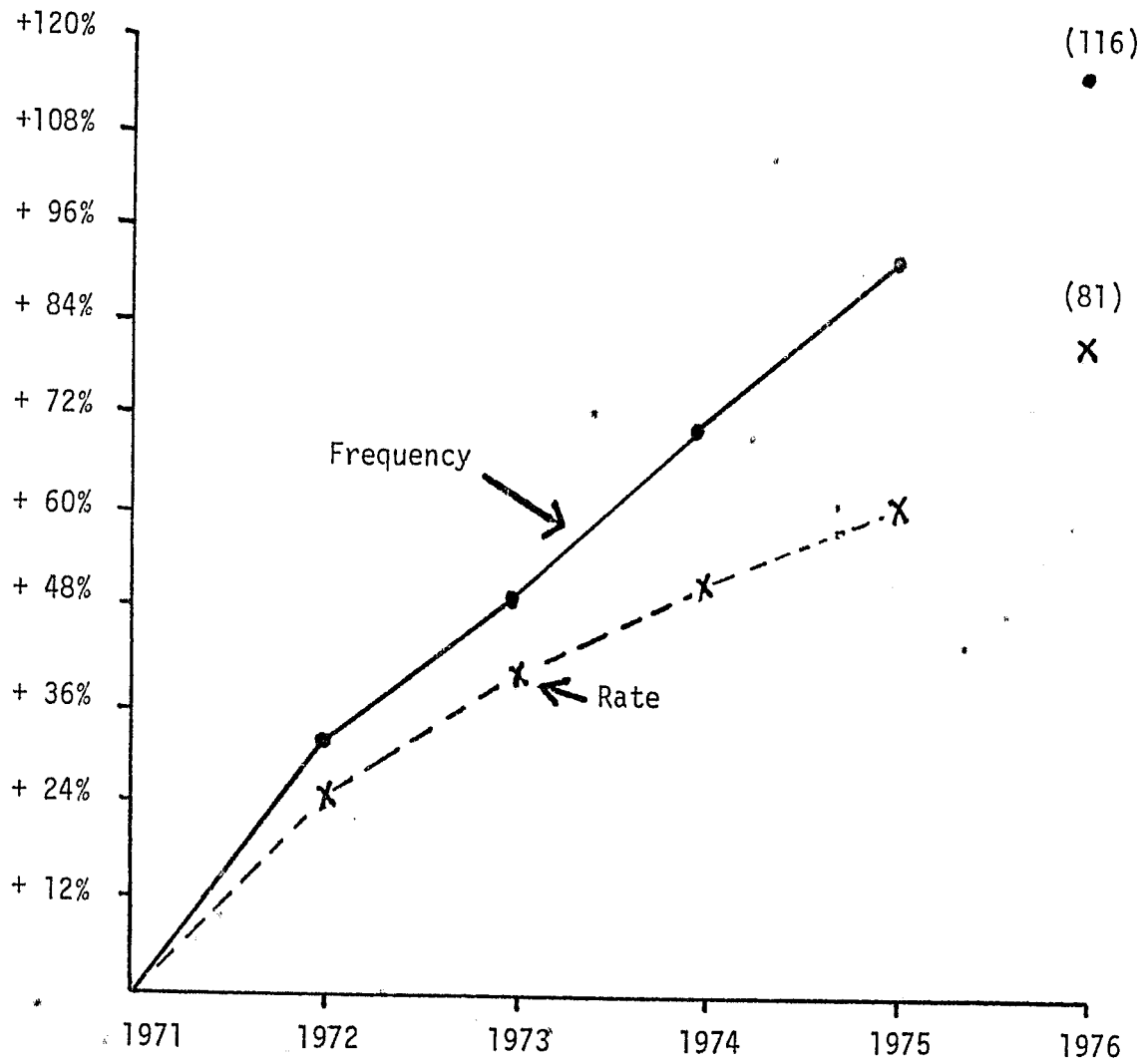


FIGURE 9
REGION II
PERCENT CHANGE IN CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS SINCE 1971

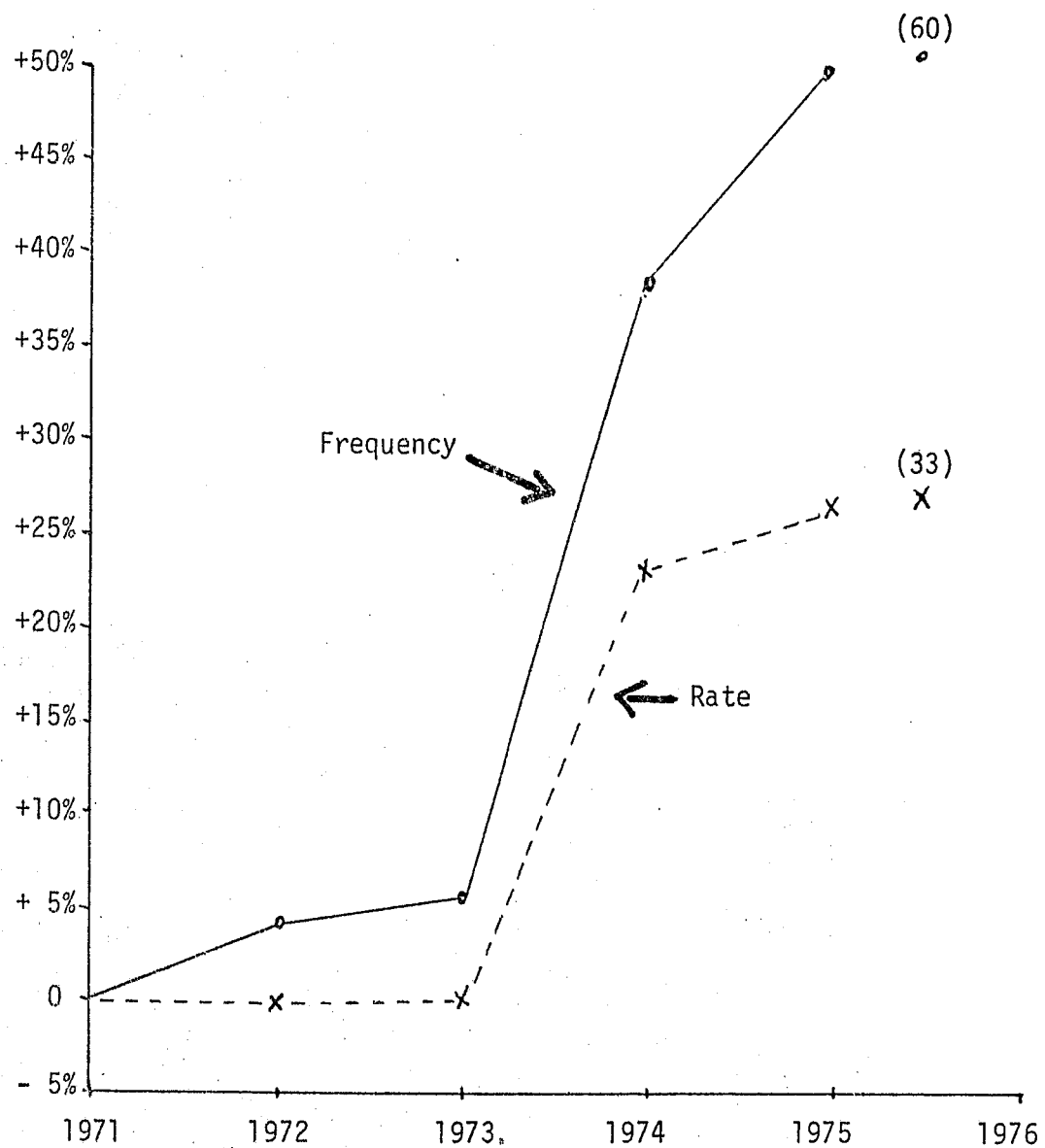


Property crimes reported in Region II have not displayed a steady predictable pattern since 1971. The data in Table 9 shows that although the number reported increased in 1972 and 1973 (from 8,597 in 1971 to 9,035 in 1973) the change was small enough to cause a smaller rate-per-100,000 when compared 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 20. The number reported in 1975 also increased, but not at the pace of the 1974 figure, and resulted in a leveling effect on the rate for the year. The slope of the trend line for the number of reported offenses against property is 1,158.5 and an extension of this line yields a point estimate of 13,747 for 1976. The average increase of the trend rate for the per 100,000 is 280.5 and the 1976 point estimate (4,753.6) is 33% above the 1971 rate per 100,000.

TABLE 9
PROPERTY CRIMES REPORTED IN REGION II

Year	1971 - 1975	
	Frequency	Rate Per 100,000
1971	8,597	3581.7
1972	8,914	3505.3
1973	9,035	3537.5
1974	11,933	4397.5
1975	12,880	4538.2

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



REGION III

The number of total index offenses reported during 1972 (11,008) and 1973 (11,458) in the Region are both below the number reported in 1971 (11,561) as shown in Table 10 below. 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 both continued the increase through 1975 as seen in Figure 11 on page 22. The point estimate of 13,948 for 1976 is only slightly higher than the 1975 figure and the average increase of the trend line is 609.6. The estimate of the small increase in reported offenses results in a slight decrease in the rate-per-100,000 over the 1974 figure (3,890.2 vs. 3,893.2 in 1974). The slope of the trend line for the rate-per-100,000 is 103.4.

TABLE 10
PART I CRIMES REPORTED IN REGION III
1971 - 1975

Year	Frequency	Rate Per 100,000
1971	11,561	3556.6
1972	11,008	3346.9
1973	11,458	3395.8
1974	12,916	3707.7
1975	13,655	3893.2

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 on page 23. Figure 12 also indicates that, over the past two years, the number of reported offenses and the rate-per-100,000 have increased at paces similar to the 1971-1972 climb. The overall average increase of the trend line for the number reported is 66.5 and the point estimate for 1976 is 715, an 84% increase since 1971. The slope is 16.4 for the trend line of the rate and the 1976 point estimate (201.1) is 68% greater than the 1971 rate-per-100,000.

TABLE 11
PERSON CRIMES REPORTED IN REGION III
1971 - 1975

Year	Frequency	Rate Per 100,000
1971	389	119.7
1972	468	142.3
1973	485	143.7
1974	561	161.0
1975	675	192.4

FIGURE 11

REGION III
PERCENT CHANGE IN INDEX CRIMES SINCE
1971

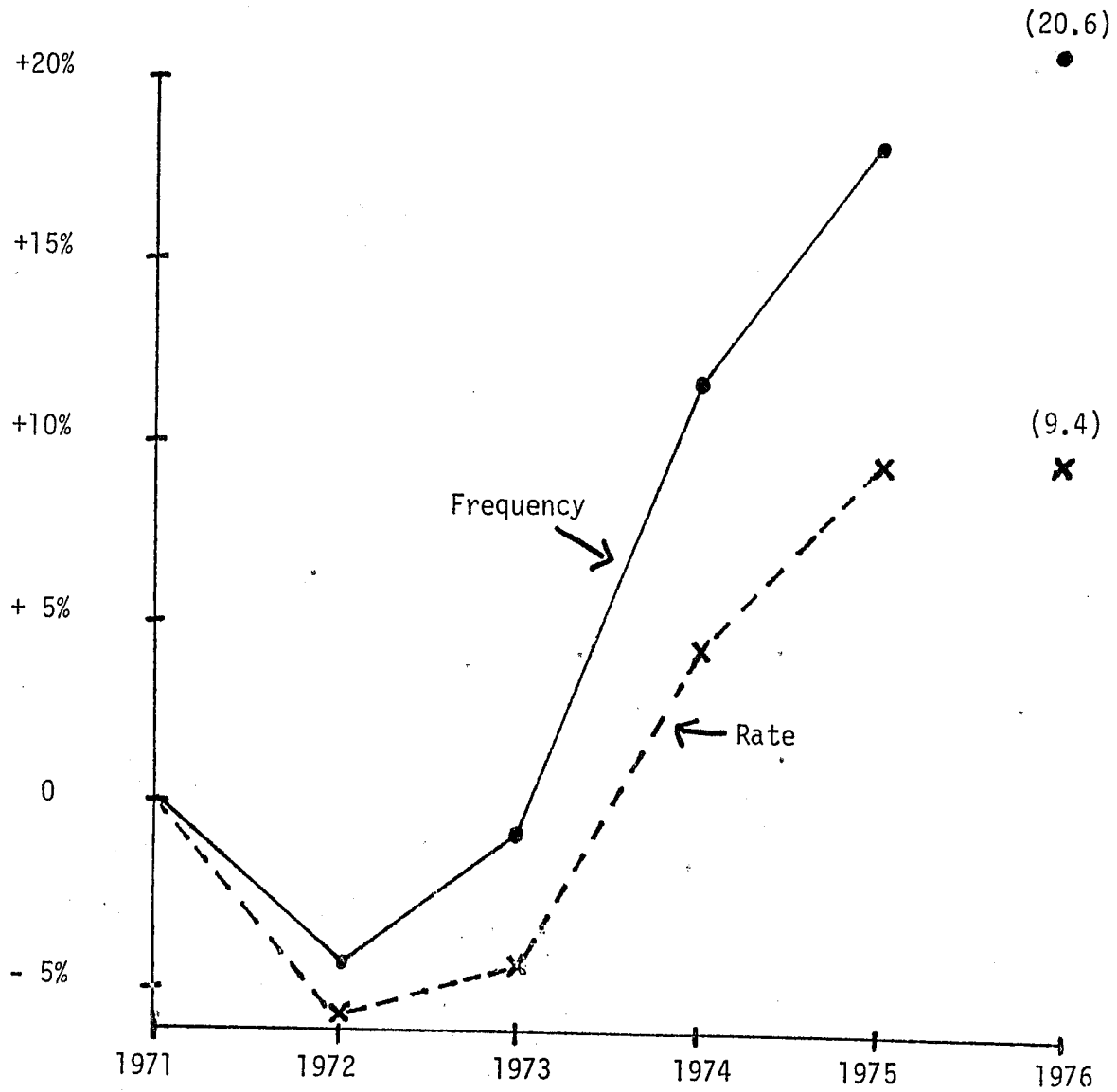
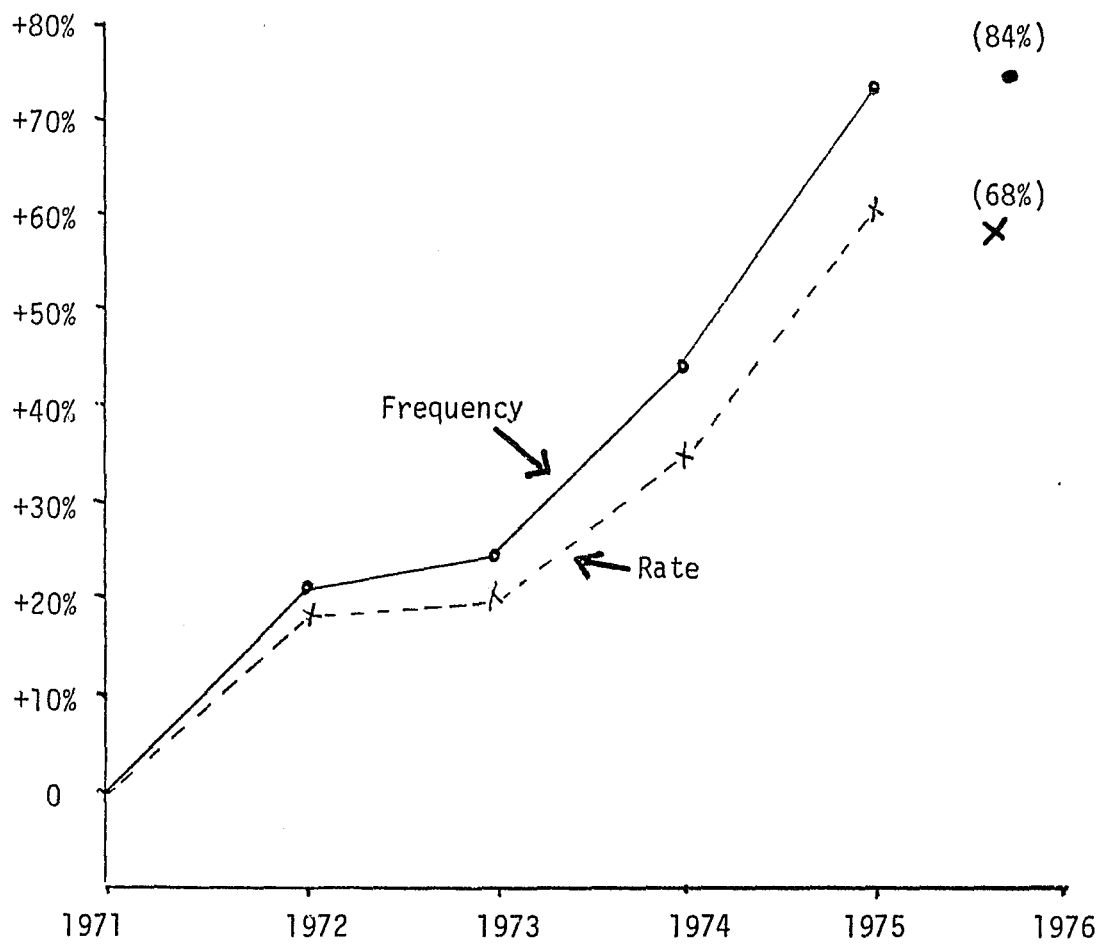


FIGURE 12
REGION III
PERCENT CHANGE IN CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS SINCE 1971

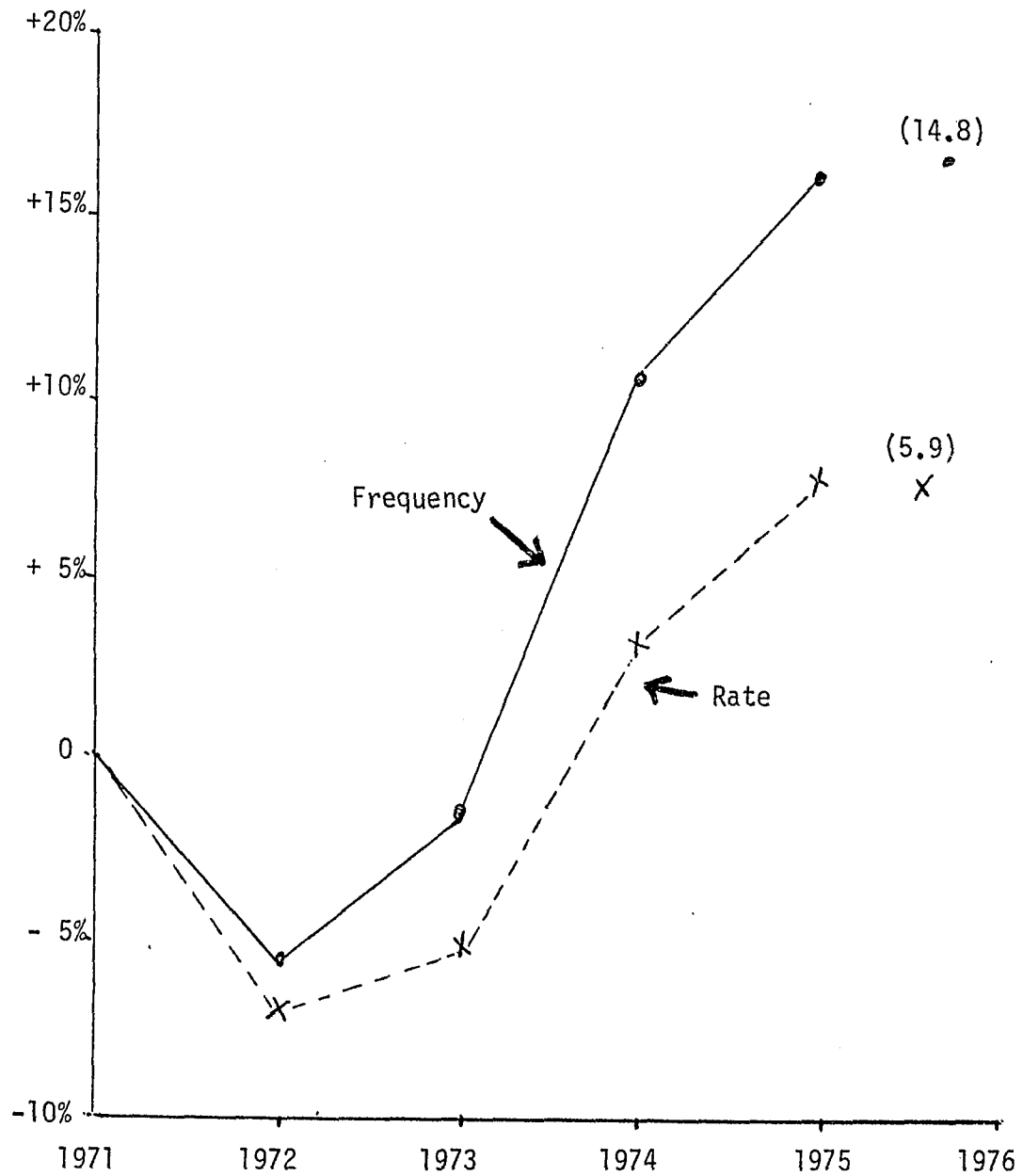


Property crimes in Region III exhibit a similar pattern as seen in the prior analysis of property crimes. A drop was experienced in 1972 (from 11,172 to 10,540) with an increase in 1973 (to 10,973) but was still below the 1971 figure, with a larger increase in 1974 and a small tapering in 1975. The data is shown in Table 12 and graphically presented in Figure 13 on the following page. The 1976 estimate of the number of reported offenses is 13,233 and the average increase of the trend line is 543.1. The 1976 estimate is 18.4% greater than the 1971 figure. The slope of the rate per 100,000 trend line is 87.0 and the 1976 estimate is 3,689.1, a slight decrease from the 1975 figure.

TABLE 12
PROPERTY CRIMES REPORTED IN REGION III
1971 - 1975

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

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



ADA COUNTY

The table below shows the total Part I crimes and the rate-per-100,000 for Ada County from 1970 through 1975. 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 569.4 and the average increase for the rate is 273.7. Extension of the trend line for the frequency and the rate yields 1976 point estimates. These estimates, along with the percentage increases since 1970, are plotted in Figure 14 on page 27.

TABLE 13
ADA COUNTY
TOTAL CRIME AND RATE PER 100,000
1970-1975

Year	Part I Crimes	Rate/ 100,000
1970	4,700	4,187.8
1971	5,400	4,635.1
1972	5,358	4,442.7
1973	5,735	4,508.6
1974	6,856	5,757.2
1975	7,737	5,717.6

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 on page 28. The 1976 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 22.6 and the slope for the rate-per-100,000 is 9.0.

TABLE 14
ADA COUNTY
PERSON CRIMES AND RATE PER 100,000
1970-1975

Year	Person Crimes	Rate/100,000
1970	225	227.2
1971	228	201.8
1972	270	225.0
1973	354	287.2
1974	284	217.8
1975	363	268.3

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

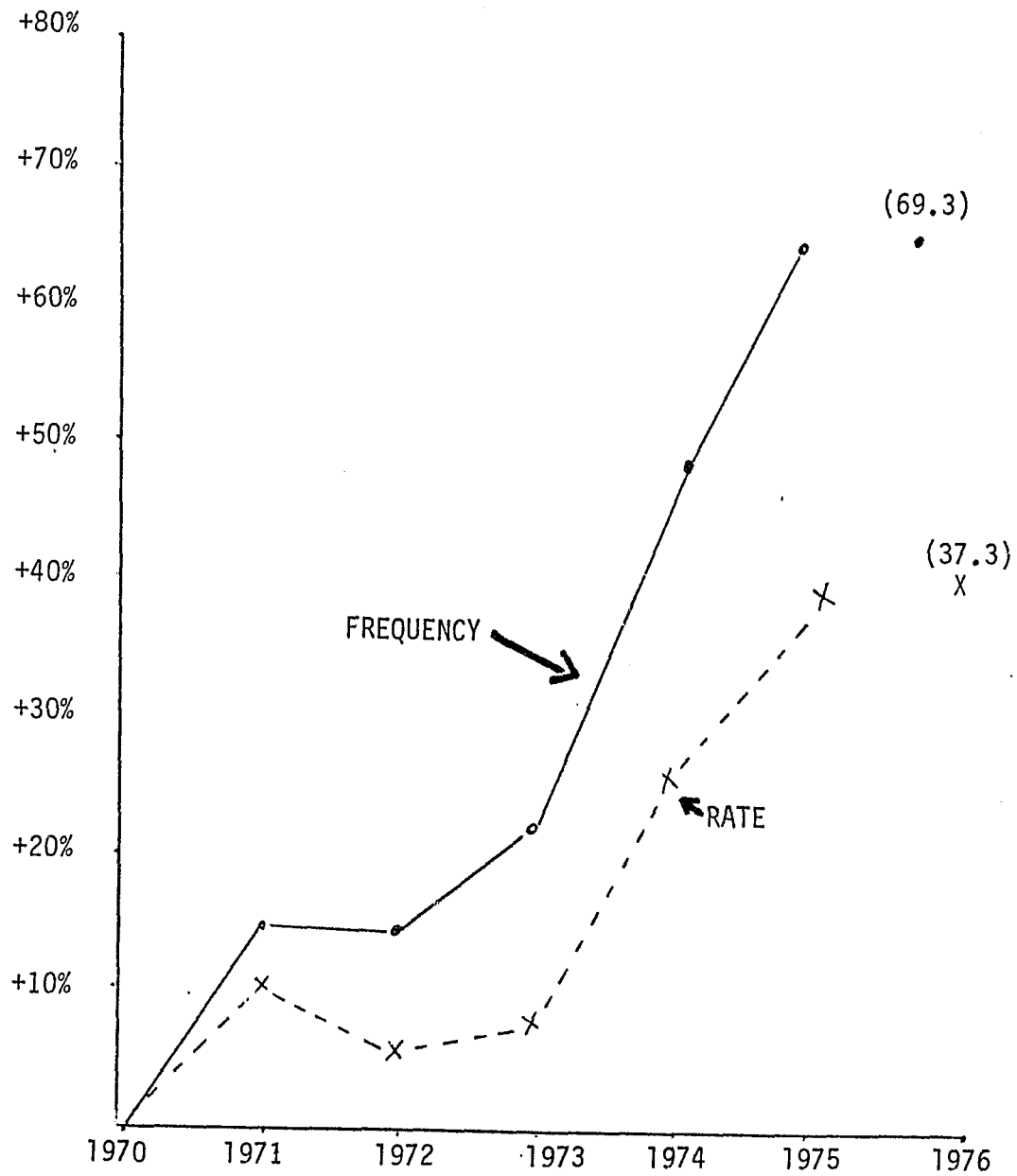


FIGURE 15
ADA COUNTY

PERCENT CHANGE IN CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS SINCE 1970



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 1976 is 70.7% greater than the 1970 figure, and the estimated rate for 1976 is 39% greater than the 1970 rate-per-100,000. These estimates and the percentage changes since 1970 are shown in Figure 16 on page 30. The average increase for the frequency trend is 546.8 and the average increase for the rate trend is 255.9.

TABLE 15.
ADA COUNTY
PROPERTY CRIMES AND RATE PER 100,000
1970-1975

Year	Property Crimes	Rate per 100,000
1970	4,445	3,960.6
1971	5,172	4,577.0
1972	5,088	4,240.0
1973	5,381	4,366.1
1974	6,572	5,039.4
1975	7,374	5,449.5

Population Density and Crime Pattern

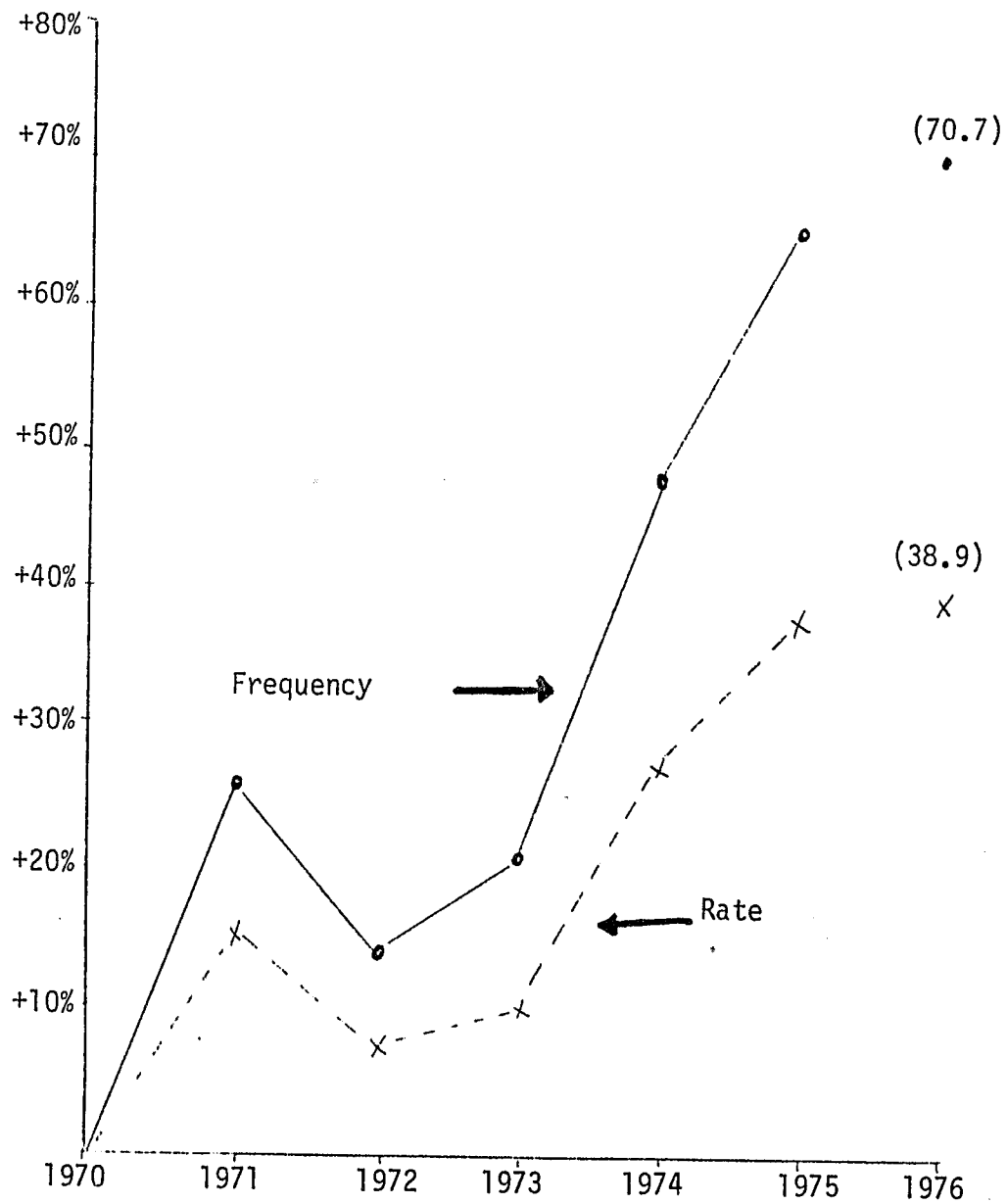
Table 16 below lists the municipal population as a percentage of the total population for the State and each of the three Regions. Also shown are municipal index crimes as percentages of the total index crimes for the four jurisdictions. As is easily seen from the Table, those areas with larger proportions 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 1975, but only 55% of the population lived in these areas.

TABLE 16
POPULATION AND INDEX CRIMES IN MUNICIPALITIES
1975

Area	Municipal Population As % of Total	Municipal Population As % of Total
STATE	55.1	73.4
Region I	50.4	60.9
Region II	60.5	79.2
Region III	53.2	73.9

FIGURE 16
ADA COUNTY

PERCENT CHANGE IN PROPERTY CRIMES SINCE 1970



The data presented in Table 17 shows density of population, total crime index, person crime and property crime per-square-mile for each of the jurisdictions being analyzed. 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 jurisdictions. 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 16 and 17, it is interesting to note that Region I and Region III have 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.

TABLE 17
DENSITY OF POPULATION, INDEX CRIME, PERSON CRIME, AND PROPERTY CRIME
1975

Area	Population Per Sq. Mile	Index Crime Per Sq. Mile	Person Crime Per Sq. Mile	Property Crime Per Sq. Mile
STATE	9.9	0.41	0.02	- 0.39
Region I	8.8	0.33	0.02	0.31
Region II	13.1	0.62	0.03	0.59
Region III	8.8	0.34	0.02	0.33

The population density and crime pattern analysis was also done for Ada County. Of the total county population, 77.8% lived in municipalities which is greater than the respective percentages for the State and Regions. The county reported 83.0% of the total index crimes in the municipalities, but this figure is only slightly larger than the 79.2% figure reported for the Region. The figures below illustrate the various densities for the county:

	Population Per Sq. Mile	Index Crime Per Sq. Mile	Person Crime Per Sq. Mile	Property Crime Per Sq. Mile
Ada County	129.7	7.4	0.35	7.07

Notice the figures for the Ada County densities are much higher than the figures in Table 17. 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 16.5% of the State's population and only 1.3% of the total land area.

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 of what crimes are happening where; thus, each crime will be analyzed Statewide, then by Region, and, where possible, by county within the Regions.

Tables 18 showing percent change by index offenses - 1974-75 - for U.S., Idaho, and Regions I, II, III, and Table 19, Percent Change in Rate - Per-100,000 (1974-75) for Idaho and Regions I, II, and III, will be used as a frequent reference throughout the following section.

TABLE 18

PERCENT CHANGE BY INDEX OFFENSES 75/74 FOR UNITED STATES, IDAHO, AND REGIONS

	Index	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft
United States	+9%	-1%	+1%	+5%	+5%	+7%	+12%	+2%
Idaho	+6.2%	-4.4%	+3.9%	+15.8%	+15.8%	+10.7%	+3.8%	+8.9%
Region I	+3.7%	-64.4%	-8.6%	+39.2%	+8.4%	+13.1%	-0.7%	+4.0%
Region II	+8.1%	+23.1%	+14.3%	+13.3%	+10.1%	+7.0%	+8.4%	+5.8%
Region III	+5.7%	+22.2%	+2.3%	+9.0%	+26.4%	+12.6%	+1.4%	+14.1%

TABLE 19

PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE PER 100,000 75/74 FOR IDAHO AND REGIONS

	Index	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft
Idaho	+3.5%	-7.1%	+1.3%	+12.8%	+12.7%	+7.8%	+1.1%	+6.0%
Region I	+0.3%	-65.4%	-11.3%	+34.9%	+4.9%	+9.4%	-4.0%	+0.5%
Region II	+3.4%	+16.9%	+9.1%	+8.3%	+5.3%	+2.3%	+3.7%	+1.2%
Region III	+5.0%	+21.9%	+1.3%	+8.2%	+25.6%	+11.8%	+0.7%	+13.3%

Homicide

The data in Table 18 shows that the number of reported homicides decreased by 1%, nationally, during 1975 and decreased 4.4% in Idaho during the same period. The number of reported murders in Idaho decreased from forty-five to forty-three, causing a decrease in the rate-per-100,000 of 7.1% as shown in Table 19. The forty-three murders accounted for 13% of the reported Index Offenses and 2.6% of the reported crimes against persons in the State. Figure 17 on page 35, shows a plot of reported murders for 1968 through 1975, together with the 1976 point estimate of forty-four for the State.

Data concerning victims in the State was obtained from the annual Uniform Crime Reports. The race of the victims is broken down as follows: thirty-nine White, two Indian, one Negro, and one "other". 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, 53% were between the ages of 18 and 39. The 1970 Census data for Idaho shows that 28% of the population is between the ages of 18 and 39. The table below, taken from the 1975 Annual Report, shows the breakdown of age, sex, and race of murder victims.

CHART 2
ANALYSIS OF MURDER BY AGE, SEX AND RACE OF VICTIM
1975

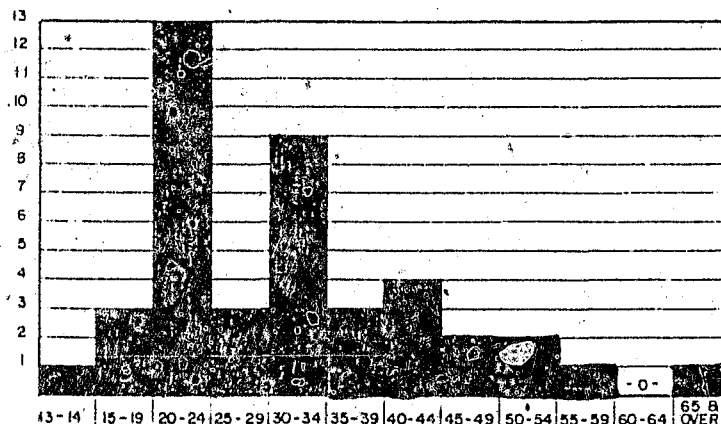
AGE	NUMBER	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	SEX		RACE					
			MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	NEGRO	INDIAN	CHINESE	JAPANESE	OTHER
5 AND BELOW	2	4.6%	1	1	2					
6-17										
18-29	9	20.9%	8	1	9					
30-39	14	32.6%	9	5	13					1
40-49	7	16.3%	4	3	5	1	1			
50-59	2	4.6%	2		2					
60-69	6	14.0%	4	2	5		1			
70 AND ABOVE	3	7.0%	1	2	3					
TOTAL	43	100%	29	14	39	1	2			1

Data related to the types of weapon used in committing the murders shows 37% involving handguns and 26% involving shotguns and rifles, giving a total of 63% for firearms. The weapons used in the remaining murders were: knives or cutting instruments, 14%; personal weapons, 14%; and "other", 9%.

Law enforcement authorities cleared 81% of the murders in the State. Of the people arrested for murder, only one was under 18 years of age. A breakdown by race of the people arrested for murder reveals that 86% were White, 12% Indian, and 2% were Negro. Although forty-two people arrested for murder is a small number, and percentages are easily affected, five Indians seems like an undue proportion. Breakdown by sex shows 83% of all persons arrested for murder were males.

Shown below is a graph from the 1975 Uniform Crime Report showing a breakdown by age of assailants. The high peak for the twenty to twenty-four year age group is quite evident as breakdown within this range shows twenty-two years of age as the mode. The second high peak in the graph is the thirty to thirty-four age group. These two age groups are far above the other.

GRAPH E
AGE GROUP OF ASSAILANTS
1975



Comparison of murder by month for 1974 and 1975 reveals no distinguishable patterns. The only consistency appears to be in the month of September in which very few offenses were reported for both years.

Referring to Table 18, it can be seen that the decrease in reported murders in Idaho is due to the large decrease reported in Region I, since the other two Regions reported increases. The number of reported murders in Region I decreased from 14 in 1974 to five in 1975, which is the smallest number reported in the Region since 1971. Due to the increase in reported murders in Regions II and III, and since this increase cannot be attributed entirely to population increases as shown by the rate increases in Table 19, further analysis of murders in these two Regions follows.

The number of reported homicides in Region II increased from 13 in 1974 to 16 in 1975. Figure 18, page 36, shows murders continuing upward from a low of four in 1974 with a 1976 point estimate of 15, if the trend continues. A look at murder by county in the Region (see Appendix A) shows that only two Counties, Elmore and Owyhee, reported increases in 1975 over 1974; with all other counties showing decreases or no change.

From Table 19, it is seen that for Region III the increase in reported murders was considerably greater than the increase in population, since the rate increased 22% in one year. The number of reported murders in 1975 was 22 as compared to 18 in 1974. This data along with the data from prior years (to 1971) is plotted in Figure 19, page 37. After two low years in 1972 and 1973, murders have risen and the figure shows the trend line with the 1976 point estimate for the Region. A look at murder by county in the Region (Appendix A) shows that three Counties, Bannock, Bingham, and Minidoka, out of the 24 accounted for the increase.

FIGURE 17
MURDER FREQUENCIES IN IDAHO
1968 - 1975 AND 1976 ESTIMATE

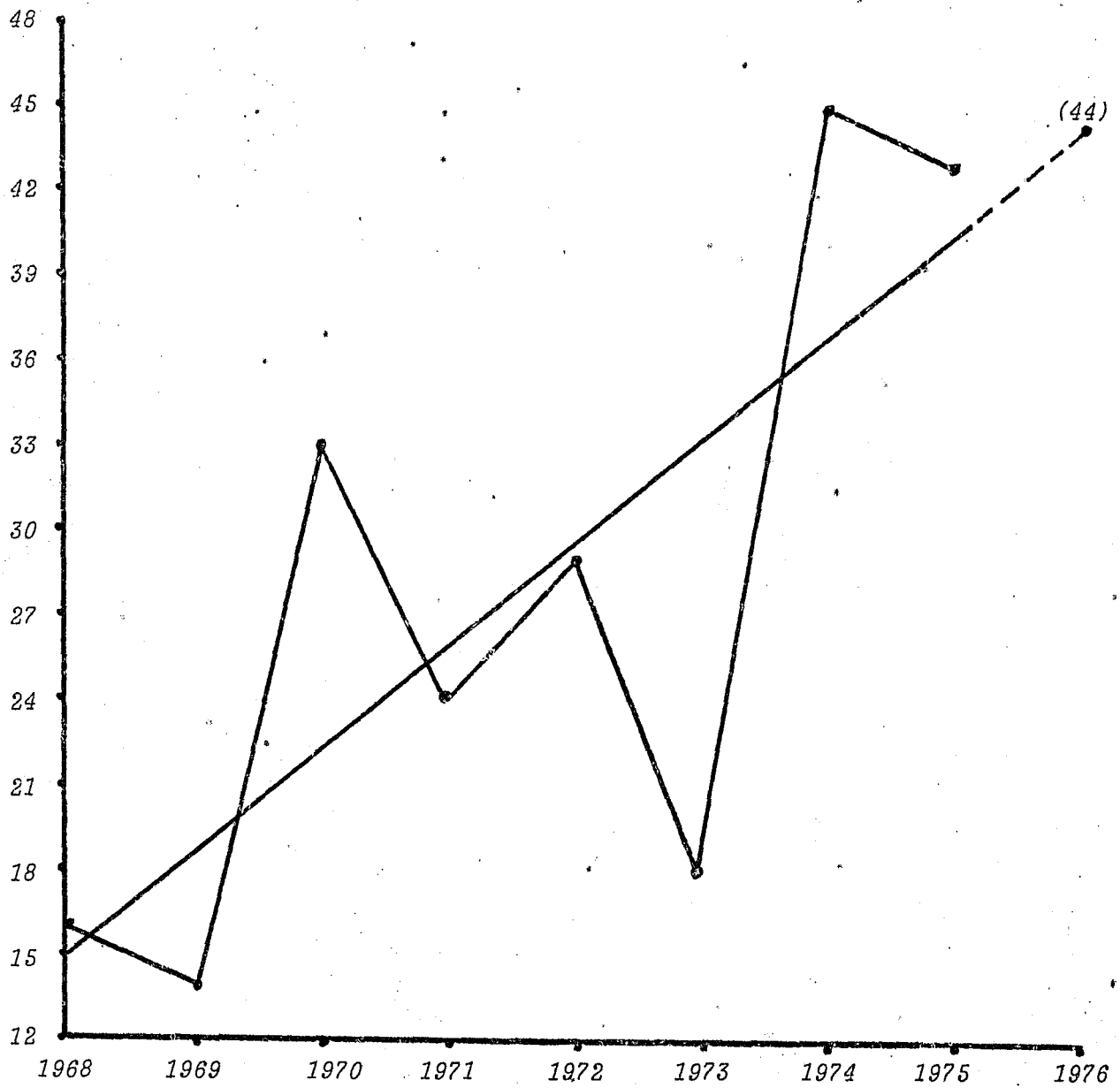


FIGURE 18
MURDER - REGION II
1971 - 1975 AND 1976 ESTIMATE

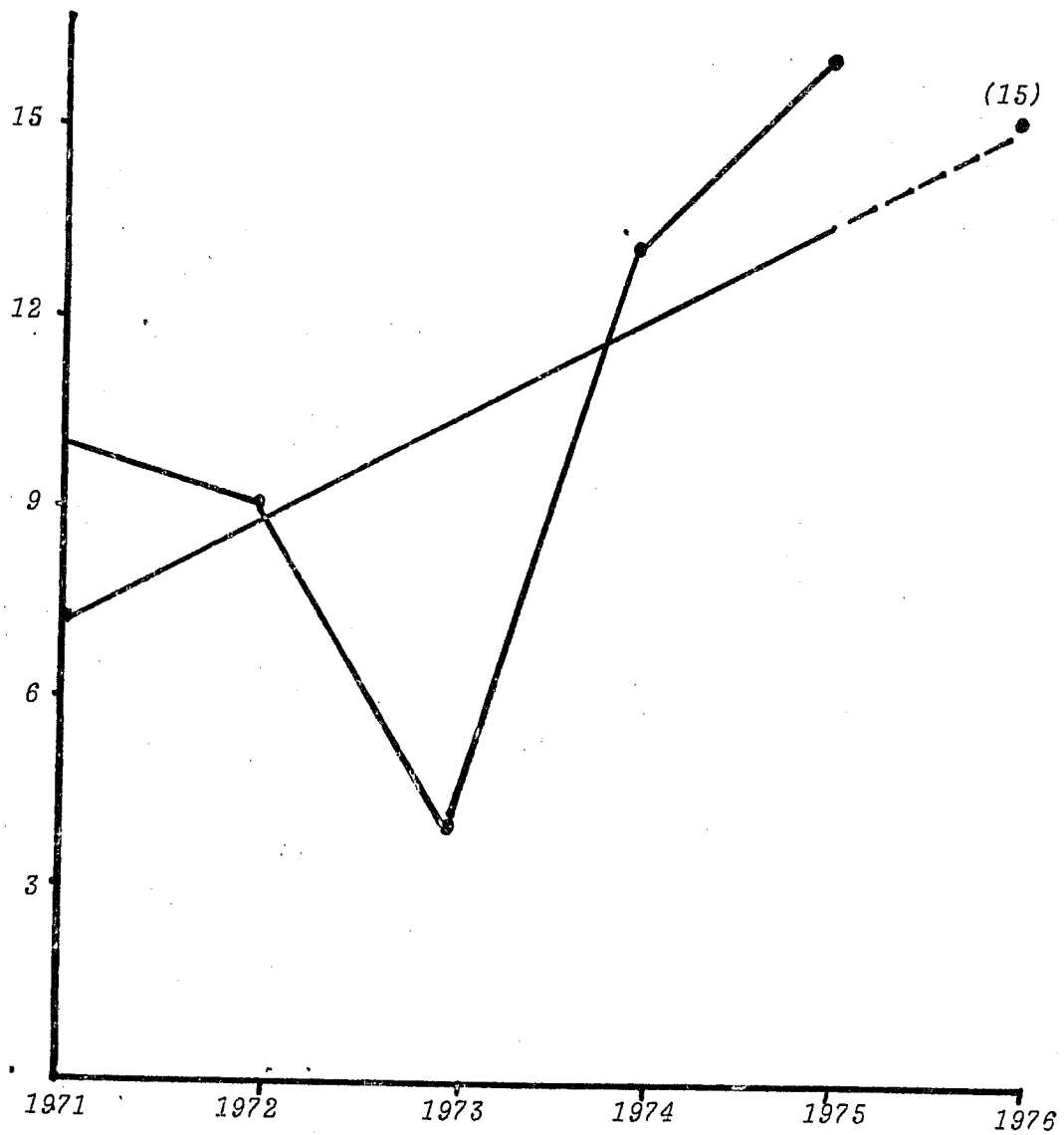
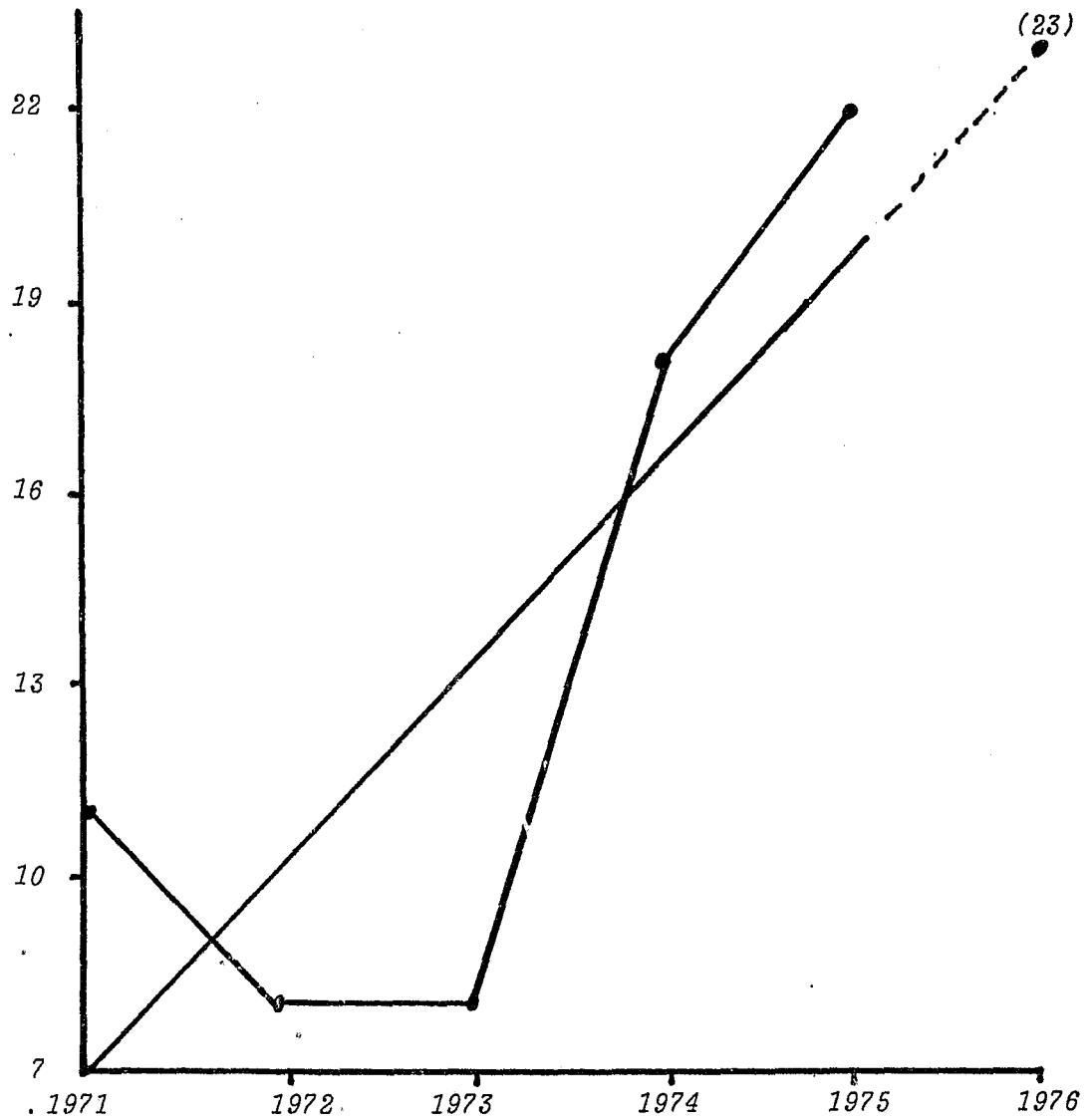


FIGURE 19
MURDER - REGION III
1971 - 1975 AND 1976 ESTIMATE



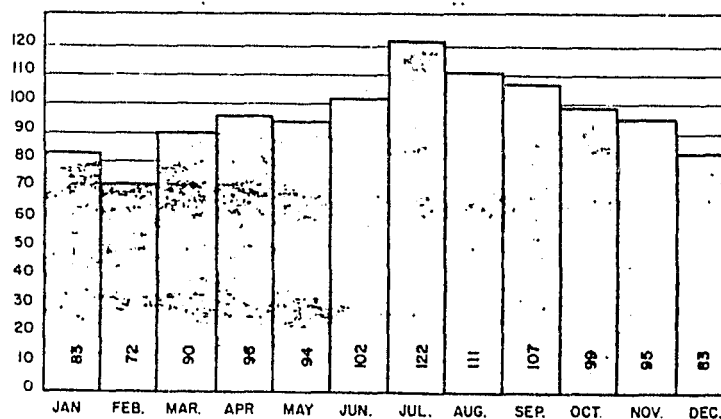
Aggravated Assault

The number of reported aggravated assaults in Idaho increased 15.8% during 1975 over 1974, which is considerably greater than the increase reported across the nation as seen in Table 18. The data in Table 19 shows that the rate-per-100,000 increased almost 13% in the State thus ruling out a population increase as the sole cause of increased frequencies. Figure 20 on page 39, shows a plot of the data for the years 1968 through 1975 with the trend line and the 1976 point estimate of 1,224. Notice the plotted data fits quite closely to the straight line.

Aggravated assaults accounted for 69% of all reported person crimes in the State and 3.4% of the total Index offenses. 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 51% of all reported offenses.

Reported aggravated assaults did not fluctuate greatly from month to month during 1975 as compared to some of the Part I crimes. However, the table taken from the 1975 Annual UCR (shown below) points out that the number of reported offenses increased during the summer months.

GRAPH F
ANALYSIS OF AGGRAVATED ASSAULT BY THE MONTH
1975



Sixty-five 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 15% of the total, with 94% of the arrestees being male. A breakdown by race shows 95% were White, 4% Indian, and 1% all other.

Analysis of the data in Tables 18 and 19, by Region, for aggravated assault shows the large increase in both frequency and rate-per-100,000 occurred in Region III. A look at Figure 21 on page 40, shows that except for a slight dip in 1973 the reported number of aggravated assaults has increased since 1971. Based on the trend line in Figure 21, the 1976 point estimate represents an even further increase. Analysis, by county, within the Region, shows that Twin Falls County had an alarming increase in reported aggravated assaults during 1975 -- from 41 (previous high) in 1974 to 112 in 1975, a 173% increase in one year. Other counties to note in the Region are Bear Lake and Jerome.

FIGURE 20
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT FREQUENCIES IN IDAHO
1968 - 1975 AND 1976 ESTIMATE

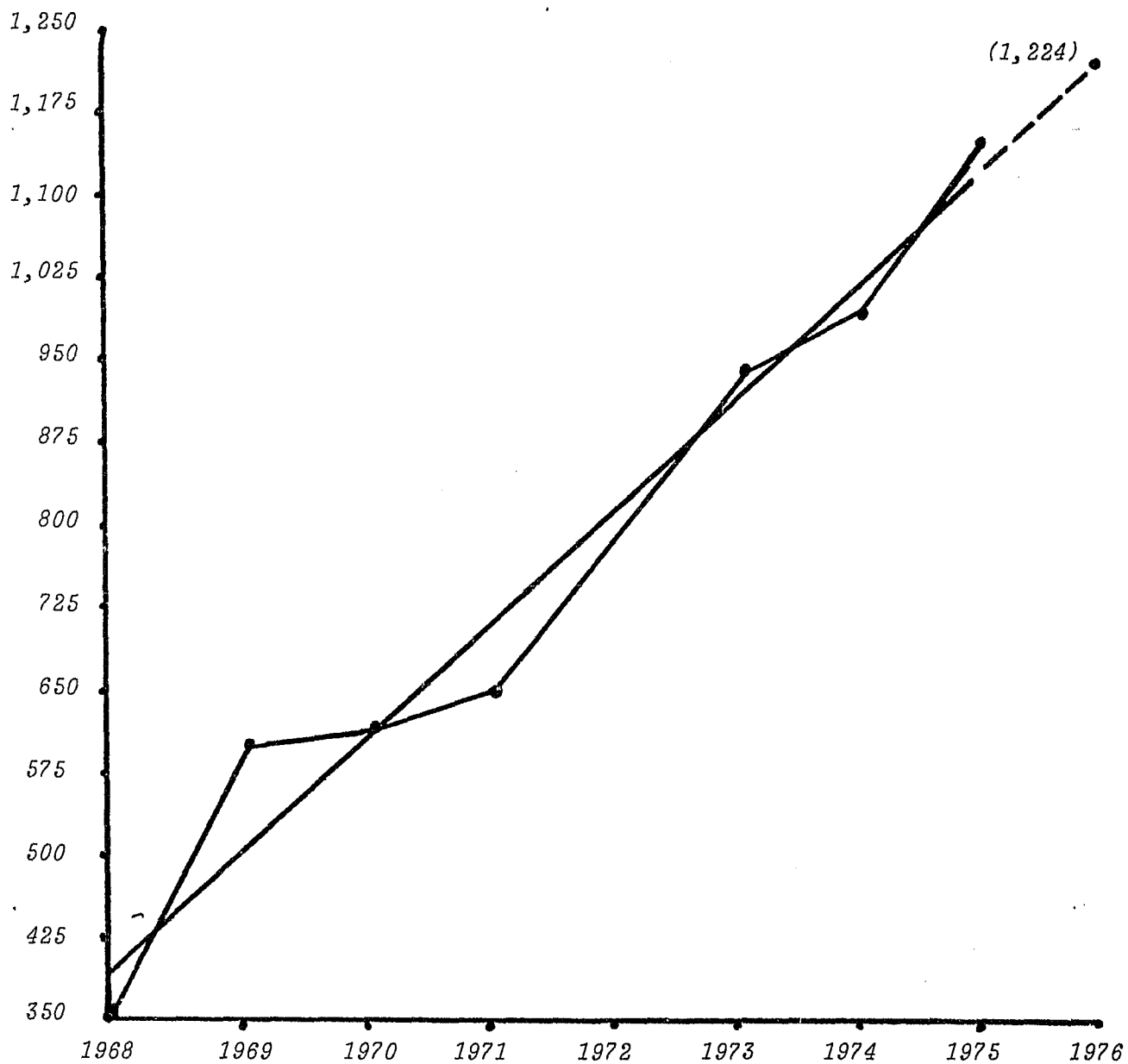
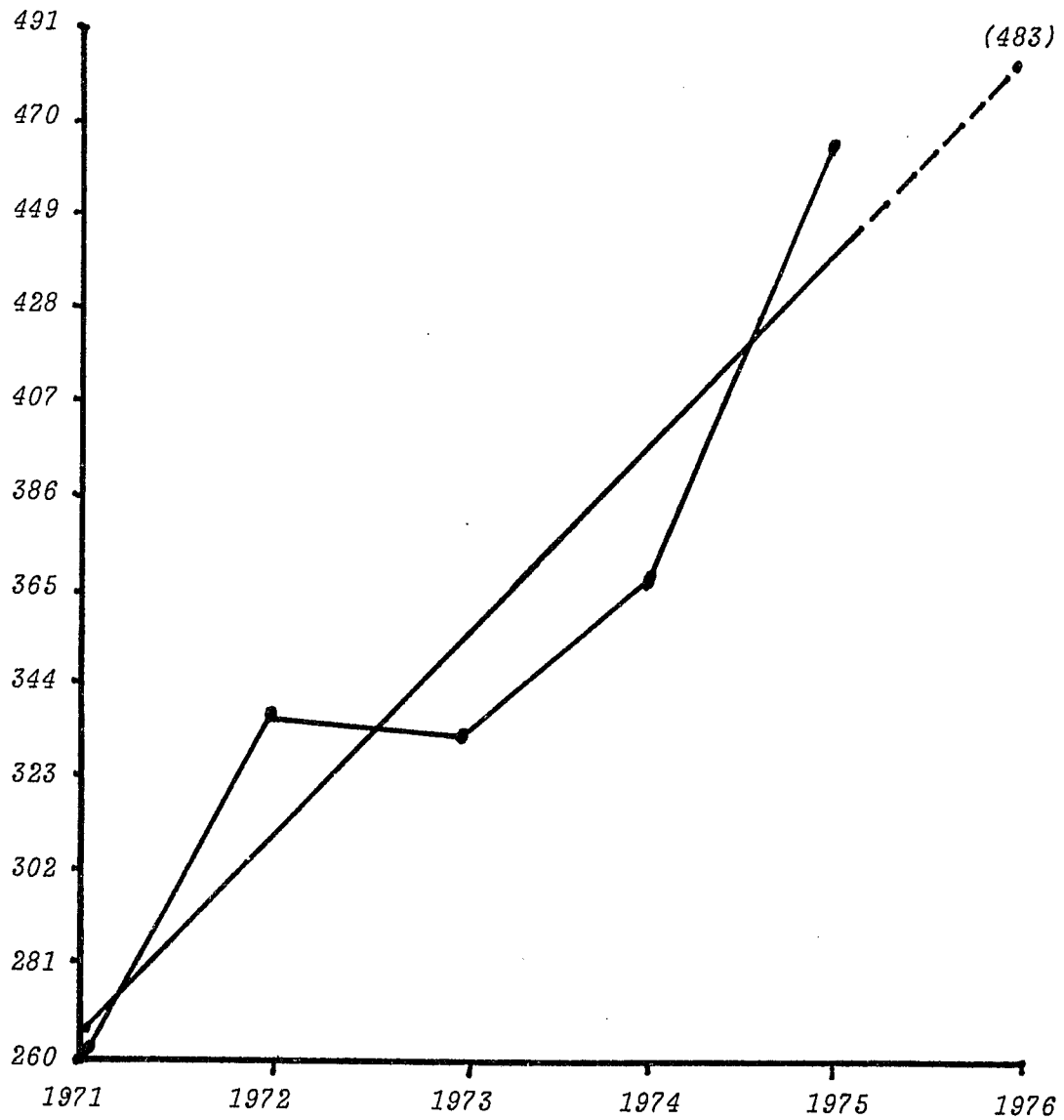


FIGURE 21
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT - REGION III
1971 - 1975 AND 1976 ESTIMATE



Street Robberies

Eighty-four street robberies were reported during 1975 which resulted in a rate-per-100,000 inhabitants of 10.2. This compares to 78 street robberies reported during 1974 and a rate of 9.8 per 100,000. Although the frequency and rate of street robberies both increased in 1975 over 1974, street robberies as a percentage of total reported robberies, decreased in 1975 over 1974 (24.4% vs. 26%). The total value of property stolen during street robberies increased slightly in 1975 over the 1974 figure (\$20,570.04 compared to \$19,555.95) but the average value-per-incident decreased slightly from \$250.71 in 1974 to \$244.88 in 1975.

Rape

Referring to Table 18 on page 32, it can be seen that the number of reported rape offenses increased almost 4% in 1975 as compared to only one percent nationwide. The data in Table 19, however, shows the rate-per-100,000 increasing only 1.3% throughout the State. Another approach to the rape rate is comparison of rapes to the number of females over twelve years of age. The data for 1974 and 1975 is shown in Table 20 below.

TABLE 20
RAPE RATE PER 100,000 FEMALES OVER 12 YEARS
IDAHO 1974 and 1975

Jurisdiction	1974	1975	% Change
STATE	42.6	43.0	+ .9
Region I	50.3	44.7	-11.1
Region II	48.7	54.1	+11.1
Region III	33.5	33.3	-.6

Comparison of Tables 18, 19, and 20 yields an agreement about the conclusion of rape Statewide. Although the percent change for the number reported increased greater than nationwide, the rate showed only a slight increase.

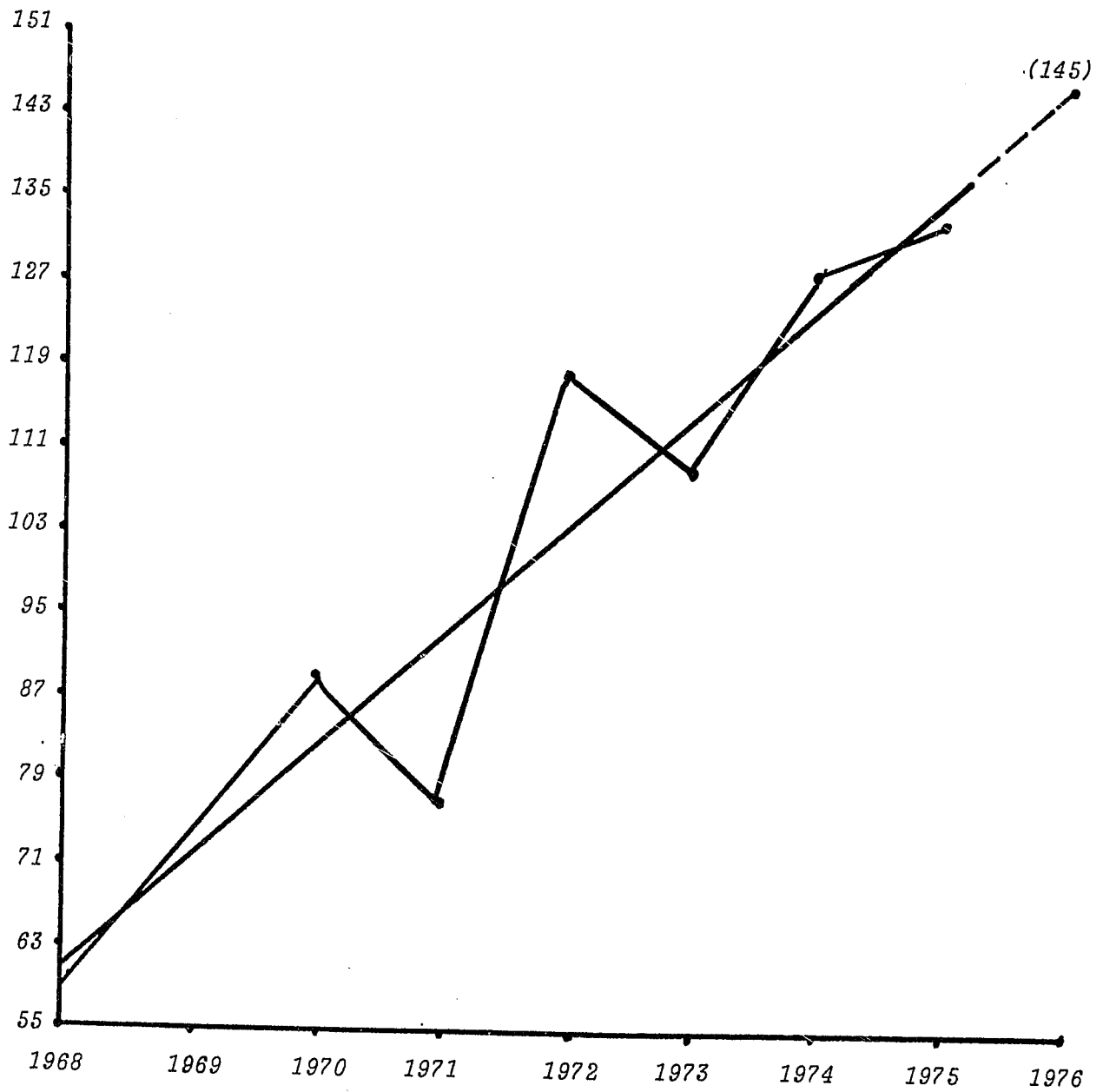
Of the 132 forcible rapes reported in the State during 1975, 77 were rapes by force and 55 were attempts. In 1974 there were 75 rapes by force and 52 attempts, for a total of 127. Figure 22, page 42, shows a plot of rapes for the years 1968 through 1975 and the straight line trend estimate for 1976.

Of the total person crimes reported during 1975, rape accounted for 7.9% of the total Index Offenses reported, rape accounted for 0.39%.

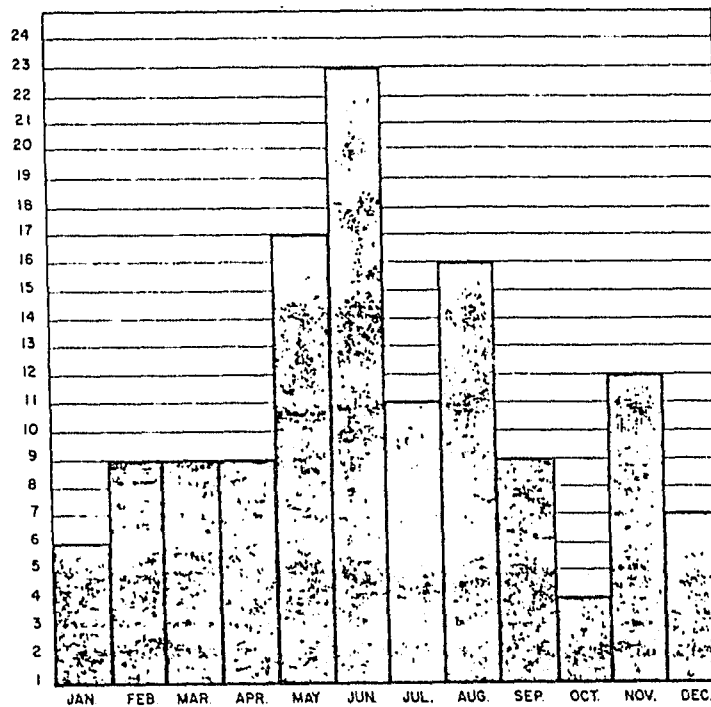
Fifty-five percent of the reported offenses were cleared Statewide. Of the people arrested, 10% were persons under the age of 18. Breakdown by race of arrestees reveals 94% were White while 2% were Indian, and 4% were "all other."

Analysis of reported rapes by month shows very sporadic behavior, as reported by the 1975 Annual UCR and shown in the graph on page 43. When compared to 1974 (also shown on page 43) very marked similarities are evident in that the January - April period appears to be fairly stable with lower frequencies. Another similarity is the large increase during the summer months displayed for both years and the decrease at the end of the year.

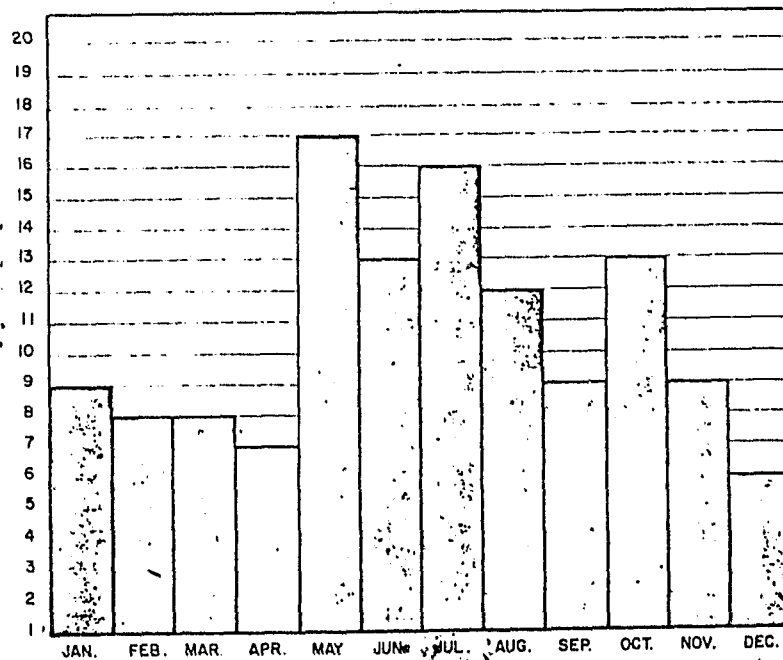
FIGURE 22
RAPE FREQUENCIES IN IDAHO
1968 - 1975 AND 1976 ESTIMATE



GRAPH G
ANALYSIS OF FORCIBLE RAPE BY THE MONTH
1975

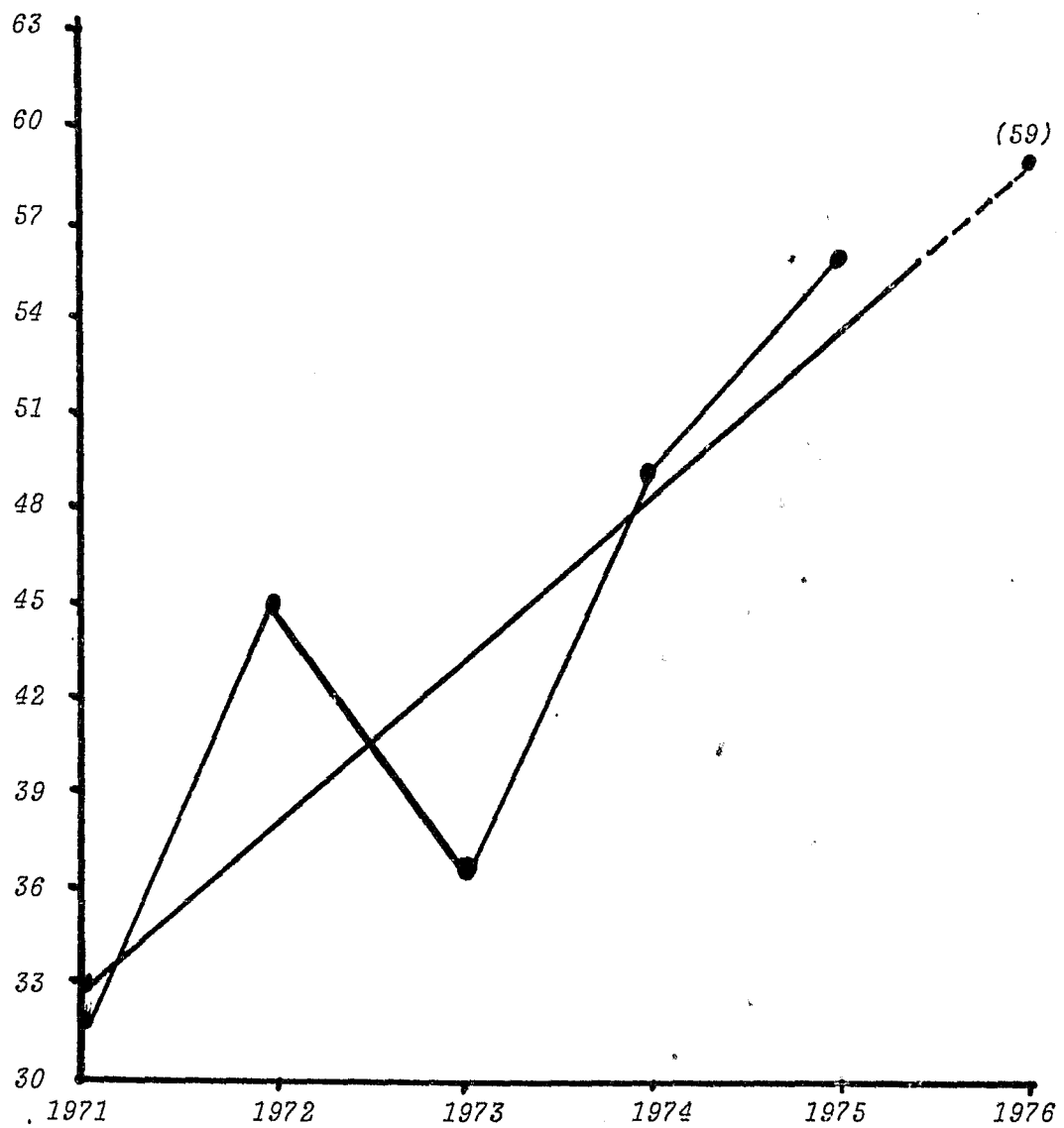


GRAPH H
ANALYSIS OF FORCIBLE RAPE BY THE MONTH
1974



In order to focus on rape, it can be seen from Tables 18, 19 and 20 that the main increase in reported rapes occurred in Region II. Figure 23 on page 45, shows a plot of the reported rapes in Region II for the years 1971 through 1975 and the 1976 point estimate. Only 1973 shows a decrease from the previous year while all other years, including the 1976 estimate, show increases. A look at rape by county in the Region shows most of the increase occurring in Ada County. Ada County cleared 50.0% of the reported rapes as compared to a 55% average for the State.

FIGURE 23
RAPE - REGION II
1971 - 1975 AND 1976 ESTIMATE



Robbery

Reported robberies for the categories including commercial houses, gas stations, chain stores, and banks have been combined for the total commercial robberies reported. During 1975 there were 192 commercial robberies reported which were 56% of the total. Using the Bureau of Census 1973 business patterns figure of 15,705, business units* yields a commercial robbery rate of 12.2 per 1,000 units. In 1974 there were 160 commercial robberies reported or 54% of the total. This indicates a slight shift towards commercial robberies in 1975, as compared to 1974.

The total value of property stolen during commercial robberies was \$57,797.38 in 1975 and \$52,853.67 in 1974. The average value-per-incident was \$301.02 in 1975 and \$330.33 in 1974. Although the total property loss increased in 1975 over 1974, the average-per-incident decreased.

The guidelines do not require analysis of residential and miscellaneous robberies, but the SPA found it desirable to analyze total Statewide robberies. The following analysis applies to total reported robberies.

The number of reported robbery offenses, as seen on Table 19, increased 15.8% in the State as compared to 5% nationally; Table 19 shows that the rate-per-100,000 increased almost 13% in Idaho during 1975.

The number of reported robberies for the years 1968 through 1975 is plotted in Figure 24 on page 48, along with the straight line trend and 1976 estimate. Since 1968, only one year (1972) showed a dip from the previous year but the rapid increases have occurred in recent years. Notice the 1976 point estimate is only one more than that 1975 reported figure. Of all person crimes reported in the State, robbery accounted for 20.6% and of all Index Offenses, reported robbery accounted for 1%.

Investigation of robbery by month for 1975 reveals higher frequencies were reported for the first three months and the last three months of the year. A similar pattern appeared for robberies reported during 1974.

Law enforcement agencies in the State cleared 40% of the reported robberies. Juveniles (under 18 years of age) accounted for 30% of the people arrested for robbery. (The 1970 Census data indicates that 37% of the population was under 18 years of age). A look at the arrestees by sex shows 92% were males, and the breakdown by race shows that 99% were White.

A total of eighty-four highway (streets, alleys, etc.) robberies were reported Statewide in 1975, representing a rate-per-100,000 resident population of 10.2. One hundred ninety-two commercial house, gas station, bank, and chain store robberies were reported. This represents a rate of 12.2 per 1,000 commercial establishment within the State. The highest frequency of robbery offenses was reported under the "Commercial House" category, which represented 26.2% of the total reported offenses. The total value of the property loss for all robberies was \$95,426.93 or an average \$277.40 per reported offense.

*Taken from U. S. Department of Commerce, "County Business Patterns," 1972 and 1973 Bureau of Census.

Again in Tables 18 and 19, it can be seen that the big increase in reported robberies occurred in Region I. The plot of the reported robberies in Region I shows large increases since 1972, and the 1976 estimate is above the 1975 figure, as shown in Figure 25. A look at robbery, by county, in the Region (see Appendix A) shows that large increases were reported in Nez Perce and Shoshone Counties, with Kootenai County still having the highest reported frequency. Nez Perce County cleared 15.0% of the robberies, while Kootenai County cleared 28.1%.

Robbery-by-county analysis in Region II reveals the interesting fact that 90.6% of the robberies reported in the Region occurred in just two counties -- Ada County and Canyon County.

An indepth study of all reported robberies in Ada County for 1974 was conducted by staff. Significant findings are presented here, although the information does not apply Statewide.

Victim characteristics: The information about victims pertains only to individuals robbed and not to establishments or the people in their employ. Victims between 18 and 24 years of age accounted for 22.2% of the personal robberies, but only 11.5% of the total Ada County population falls into this group. Victims between 25 and 39 years of age accounted for 29.6% of the person robberies with this age group accounting for only 18% of the total county population. Thus, 51.8% of the victims were between 18 and 39 years of age, but only 29.5% of the county population was between 18 and 39 years of age.

Analysis of the sex of the victims shows that in 57% of the incidents they were male only. Seven percent of the incidents involved both male and female victims (husband and wife or couple). With one exception, all victims were Caucasian.

The victim/offender relationship analysis revealed that 69% of the incidents involved stranger to stranger. The remaining incidents involved relatives, acquaintances, and one unknown.

Weapon used: In sixty percent of the analyzed Ada County robberies, hand guns were used by the offenders. The next most frequent weapon used was the knife which was present in 19% of the offenses. The remaining offenses were divided among shotguns, bludgeon, explosive, other, and unknown.

Injury/non-injury: Of the total reported offenses, only 17% of the individuals involved sustained injury. Breakdown of the injuries shows an almost even split between injury-no weapon and injury-weapon; in 54% of the offenses, a personal threat was made with a weapon. Thirteen percent were simple battery, and the remainder were either personal threat only, no weapon, or no violence.

Monetary loss: The loss values were sorted into dollar categories with the most number of losses occurring between \$100.00 and \$199.99. The next highest category was for losses between \$50.00 and \$99.99. These two categories accounted for 45% of the reported losses.

An additional analysis was performed of convenience stores in Boise City to determine the loss by day of week and time of day, but it was apparent that total

FIGURE 24
ROBBERY FREQUENCIES IN IDAHO
1968 - 1975 AND 1976 ESTIMATE

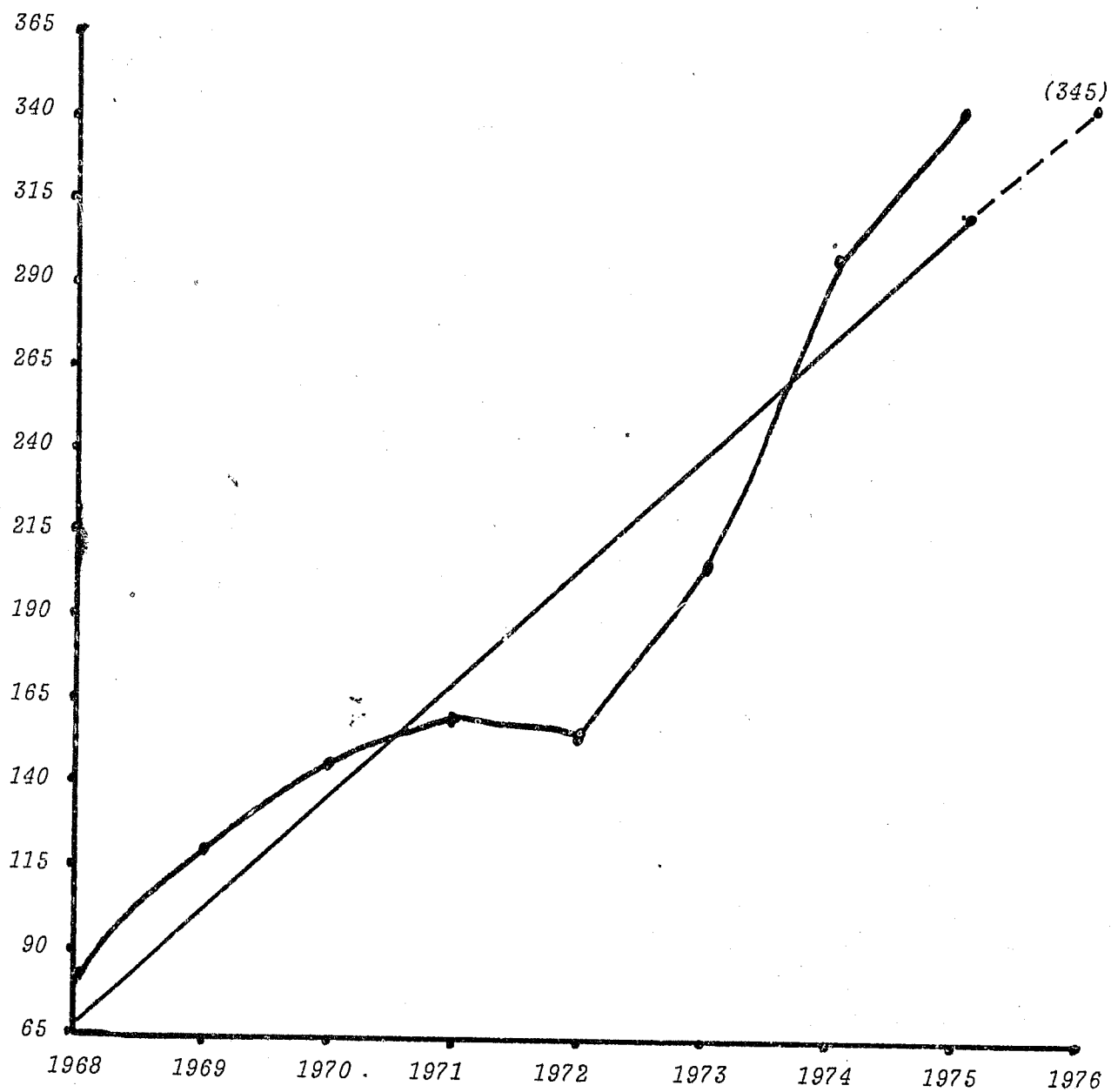
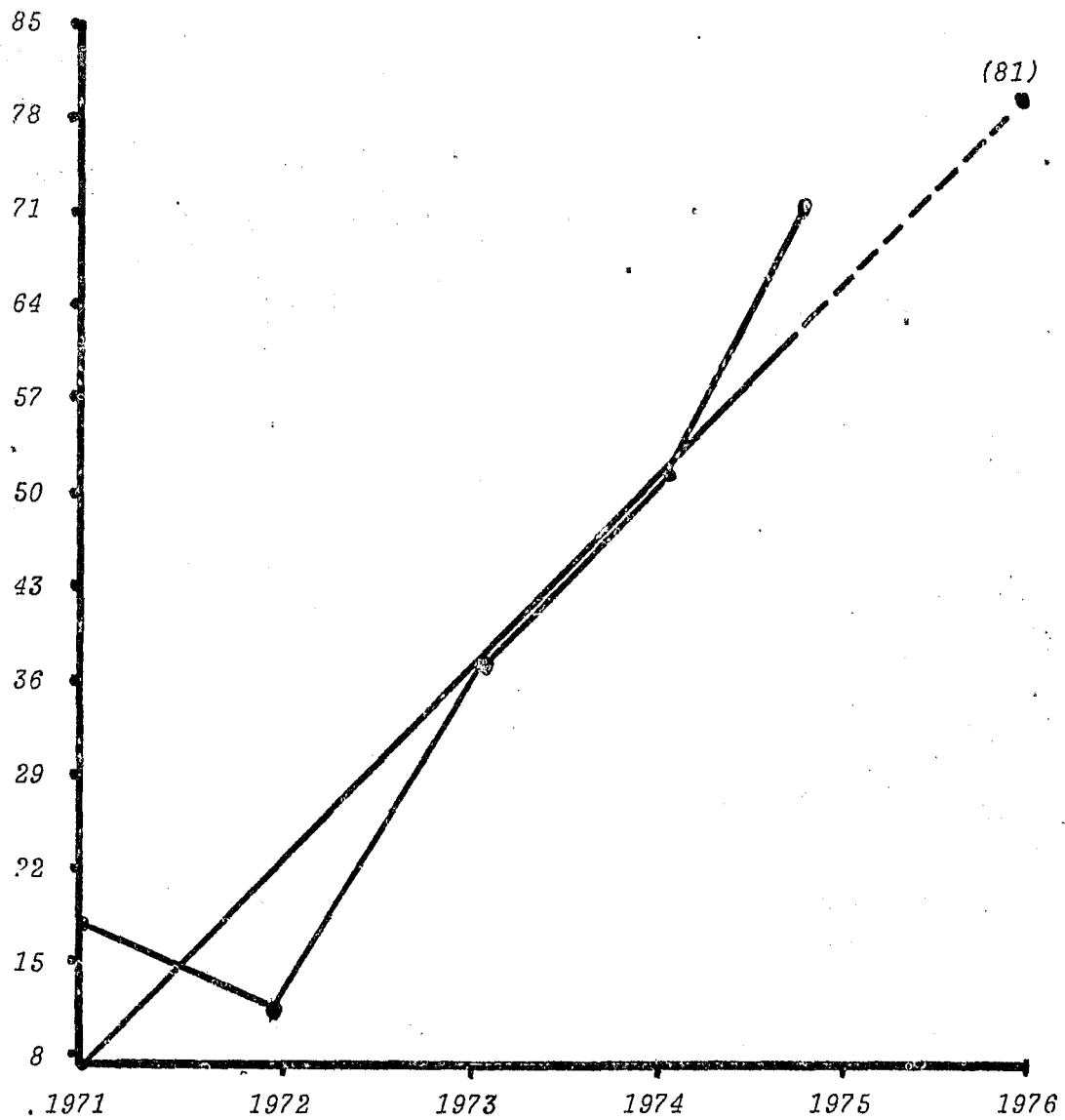


FIGURE 25
ROBBERY - REGION I
1971 - 1975 AND 1976 ESTIMATE



loss was not affected by day of week or time of day. All the convenience stores lost cash, and one store reported an additional loss of checks.

Suspect characteristics: Fifty-nine percent of the offenders were between 18 and 24 years of age. The next highest frequency was for those between 25 and 39 years. Over 95% of the offenders were male, and in only two instances were there a male and female. Eighty-two percent of the suspects were White with the remainder split almost evenly among Spanish surname, Black, Oriental, and Indian, with one unknown.

Location: Of the robbery offenses analyzed, 67% were commercial robberies and 33% were non-commercial. Analysis of premises shows convenience markets accounted for 40% of the locations, with public street locations accounting for 21%. There were sixteen other location categories, all with small frequencies.

Time: Analysis by month revealed a significant difference in robberies-per-month. One very high month (November) accounted for 13% of the offenses. Analysis by day of week resulted in no significant difference between days. Breakdown by time of day shows 63% occurred between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 2:00 a.m., while 43% of the robberies occurred in the four-hour span between 10:00 p.m. and 2:00 a.m.

Burglary

Residential burglaries accounted for 55% of the total burglaries reporting in the State during 1975. The 1970 Census report indicates there are 244,681 housing units in the State, which gives a residential burglary rate of 19.7 per 1,000 units.

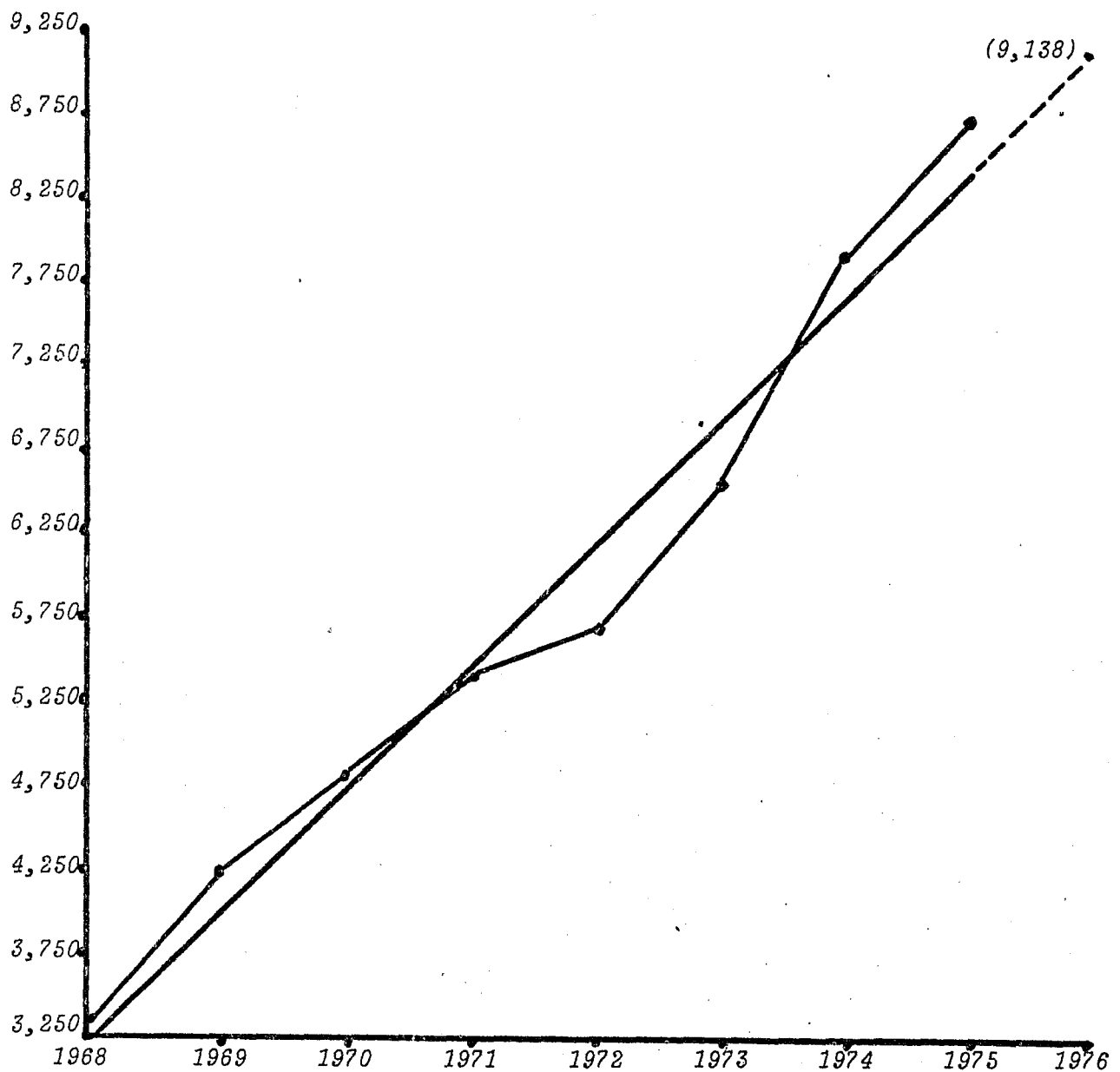
Of the 4,809 reported residential burglaries, 22% occurred during the day, 39% occurred at night, and 38% were unknown. The average property loss was \$325.11 for the residential burglaries and there was little variation from this figure for the day, night, or unknown category.

The remaining burglaries were of a non-residence nature and if the Bureau of Census 1973 business patterns figure of 15,705 business units* is used, this gives a commercial burglary rate of 250.4 per 1,000. Caution must be used with these figures since some of the data is not up-to-date. However, it is easily seen that the commercial burglary rate is much greater than the residential burglary rate but the residential burglaries account for over half the total number reported.

The day-night category is much different for the non-residential burglaries than was seen for the residential burglaries. Seventy-five percent were reported to have occurred at night versus 7% during the day. The unknown class was much smaller at 17% than for residential burglaries. The average property loss was \$374.57 or about \$50.00 more than the average residential property loss. Data on commercial/residential burglaries by jurisdiction is not included in the UCR Report. Burglary increased 10.7% (see Table 18) as compared to 7% for the nation. From Figure 26 on page 51, it is seen that burglaries have been steadily increasing in the State since 1968, and another increase is estimated for 1976. The data fits relatively close to the trend line. Burglaries accounted for twenty-seven percent of all property crimes and 25.6% of the total Index Offenses. Analysis of entries reveals that 62.6% of all

*Taken from U. S. Department of Commerce, "County Business Patterns," 1972 & 1973, Bureau of Census.

FIGURE 26
BURGLARY FREQUENCIES IN IDAHO
1968 - 1975 AND 1976 ESTIMATE



burglaries were the result of forcible entries while 31.5% were unlawful entries with no force. The remaining 5.9% were attempted burglaries.

Twenty percent of the reported burglaries were cleared by law enforcement agencies in Idaho during 1975. Of the people arrested for burglary, juveniles under 18 years of age accounted for 59%. As noted previously, the 1970 Census data indicates 37% of the population under 18 years. Breakdown by sex of the arrestees shows 94% were males while breakdown by race shows 97.6% were White, 1.3% Indian, 0.7% Negro, and 0.5% other races. The total value of property stolen was \$3,085,124.41.

The burglary rate showed the largest increase in Regions I and III (refer to Table 19). Figure 27 shows burglaries plotted in Region I since 1971 with the trend line and the 1976 point estimate. After a dip in 1972, reported burglaries have continued to increase. Figure 28 shows burglaries plotted for Region III. The number of reported offenses has risen each year since 1971 and is a fairly good fit to the straight line trend. Analysis of burglaries by county in Region I shows all counties reporting increases in burglaries except Kootenai County. However, Kootenai County still had the largest reported frequency and accounted for 33% of the burglaries reported in the Region. A look at burglaries by county in Region III shows that Twin Falls County reported a large increase in burglaries while seven other counties (Bonneville, Cassia, Custer, Gooding, Jefferson, Jerome, and Minidoka) had worthy increases.

CAPER studies of reported burglaries in the Cities of Lewiston (1974 offenses), and Coeur d'Alene (1975 offenses) were conducted by staff. Significant findings are presented here as part of the burglary analysis.

Amount of loss: The value of the total loss was divided into nine categories plus an unknown. In both studies, the highest number of non-commercial burglaries involved losses between \$100.00 and \$199.99, with the next most frequent category of loss ranging between \$200.00 and \$499.99. This seems rather significant since the studies involve two different cities and two different years. In Lewiston, the two above-mentioned categories of loss were also most frequent for commercial burglaries. However, in Coeur d'Alene, the two most frequent categories of loss for commercial burglaries were \$20.00 to \$49.99 and \$0.

Type of property stolen: In both studies, in both commercial and non-commercial burglaries, cash was taken most frequently. In Lewiston, the second most frequent item taken was trade tools in commercial burglaries, and food and radios in non-commercial burglaries.

Recovery Rate: It is impossible to figure the recovery rate for these studies due to the sorting technique used in the CAPER analysis. Both the losses and recoveries were sorted into categories, thus losing the total amounts for both.

Location: The Lewiston study divided the burglaries into commercial and non-commercial categories and analyzed the premises for each. In Coeur d'Alene, another dimension was added in that the burglaries were sorted by commercial, residential, and theft from autos. In Lewiston, 37% of the burglaries were commercial while in Coeur d'Alene, 30% of the burglaries were commercial. Houses accounted for 69% of the non-commercial premises in Lewiston and 79% of the residential premises in Coeur d'Alene. For commercial burglaries in Lewiston, gas stations were the most frequent premises and schools were next combining for 24% of the commercial burglaries. In Coeur d'Alene, churches and bars made up 25% of the commercial burglaries. Analysis of locations of autos burglarized in Coeur d'Alene revealed 42% were parked on public streets, with 33% in parking lots.

FIGURE 27
BURGLARY - REGION I
1971 - 1975 AND 1976 ESTIMATE

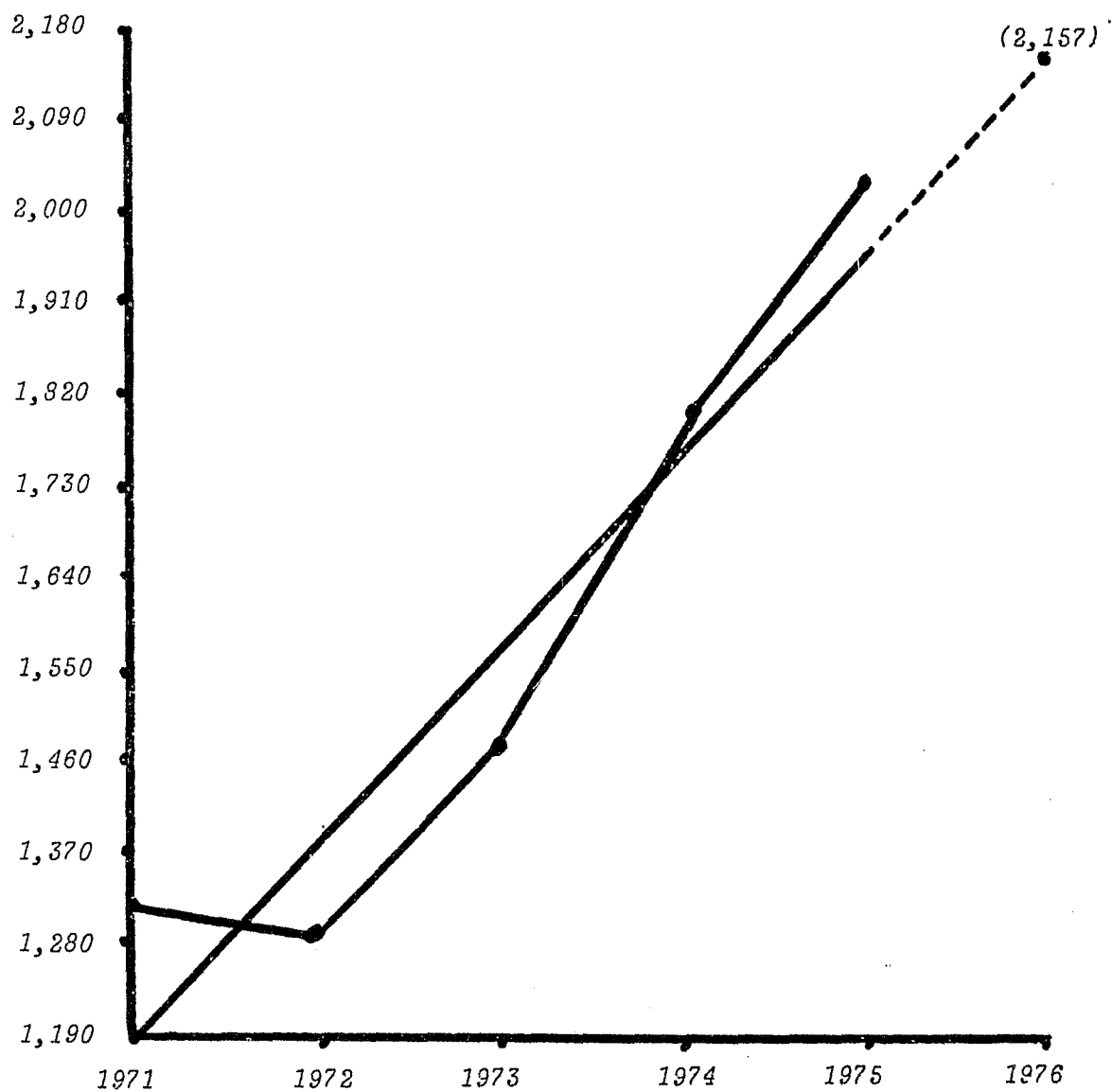
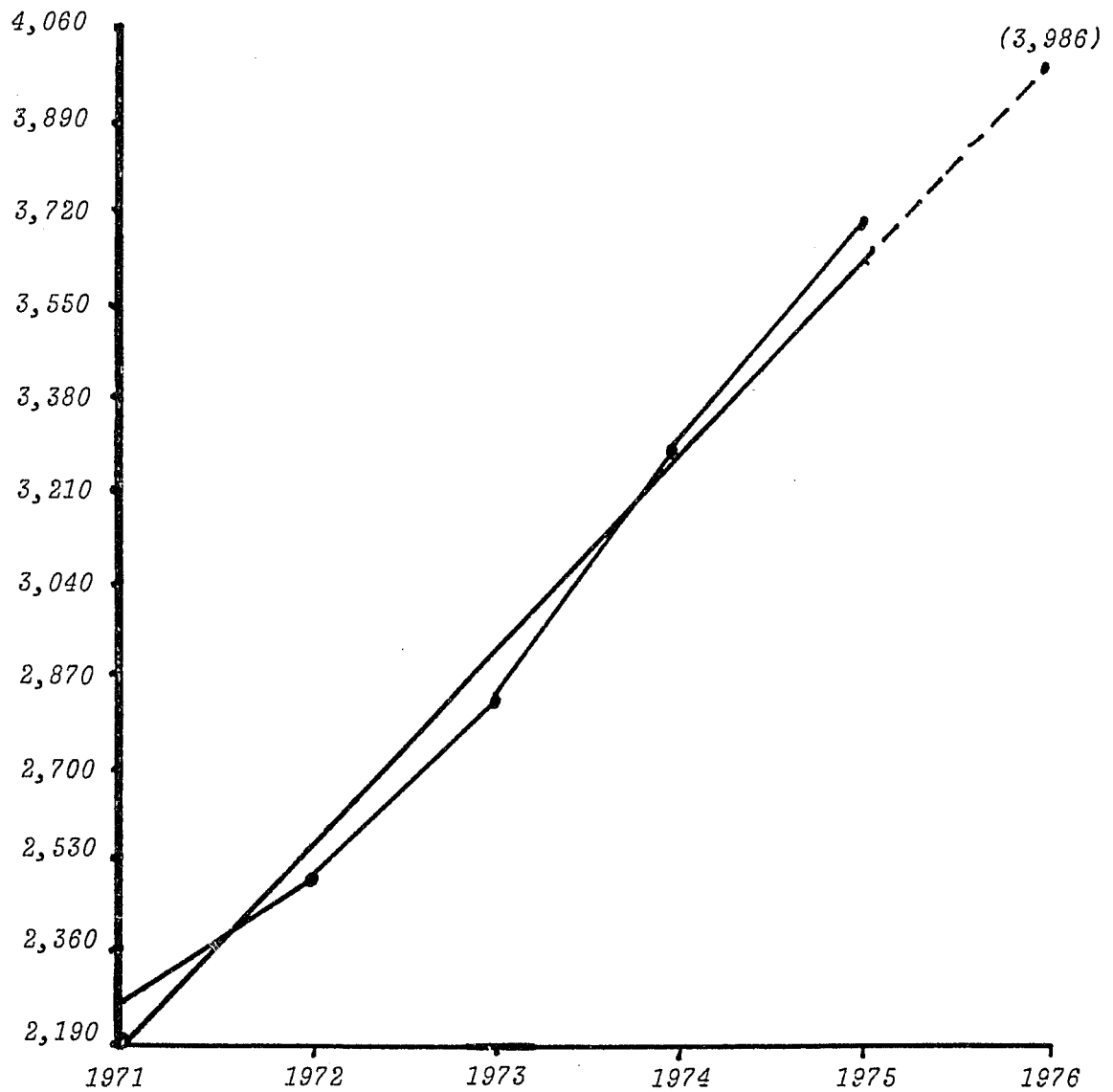


FIGURE 28
BURGLARY - REGION III
1971 - 1975 AND 1976 ESTIMATE



Another significant finding in both studies was that 31% of the non-commercial entries in Lewiston and 33% of the residential entries in Coeur d'Alene required no force. For commercial burglaries, the percentages dropped to 15% in Lewiston and 19% in Coeur d'Alene. Also, entry into automobiles in Coeur d'Alene required no force in 47% of the cases.

Time: The staff has found burglaries very difficult to analyze by day or night due to the nature of the event. In many cases it is impossible for the discoverer to determine if the event happened at day or night due to the possible time span in which it could have occurred.

Lewiston burglaries were analyzed by month of year with no significant findings for either commercial or non-commercial offenses. In Coeur d'Alene, the burglaries were analyzed by week of year. It was found that the period of heaviest concentration for commercial burglaries began at the end of April and continued through June. For residential burglaries, there was a rather even disbursement throughout the twelve months. For burglaries from autos, there was a marked increase beginning in the middle of July, continuing through December.

Auto Theft

Auto theft in Idaho increased at a much faster pace than across the nation as seen by referring back to Table 18, page 32. The number of reported offenses increased almost 9% while the rate-per-100,000 increased 6% in the State. Figure 29 shows auto thefts plotted for the years 1968 through 1975 with the 1976 point estimate for the State. Auto thefts come closest to fitting a straight line trend of all Part I offenses in Idaho and so far yield the most accurate estimate.

The reported auto thefts during 1975 accounted for 6% of all property crimes and 5% of all Index Offenses. The value of the motor vehicles reported stolen was \$3,091,906.47 with an average of \$1,686.80 per vehicle. The figure compares to a national average of \$1,246.00 for 1974.

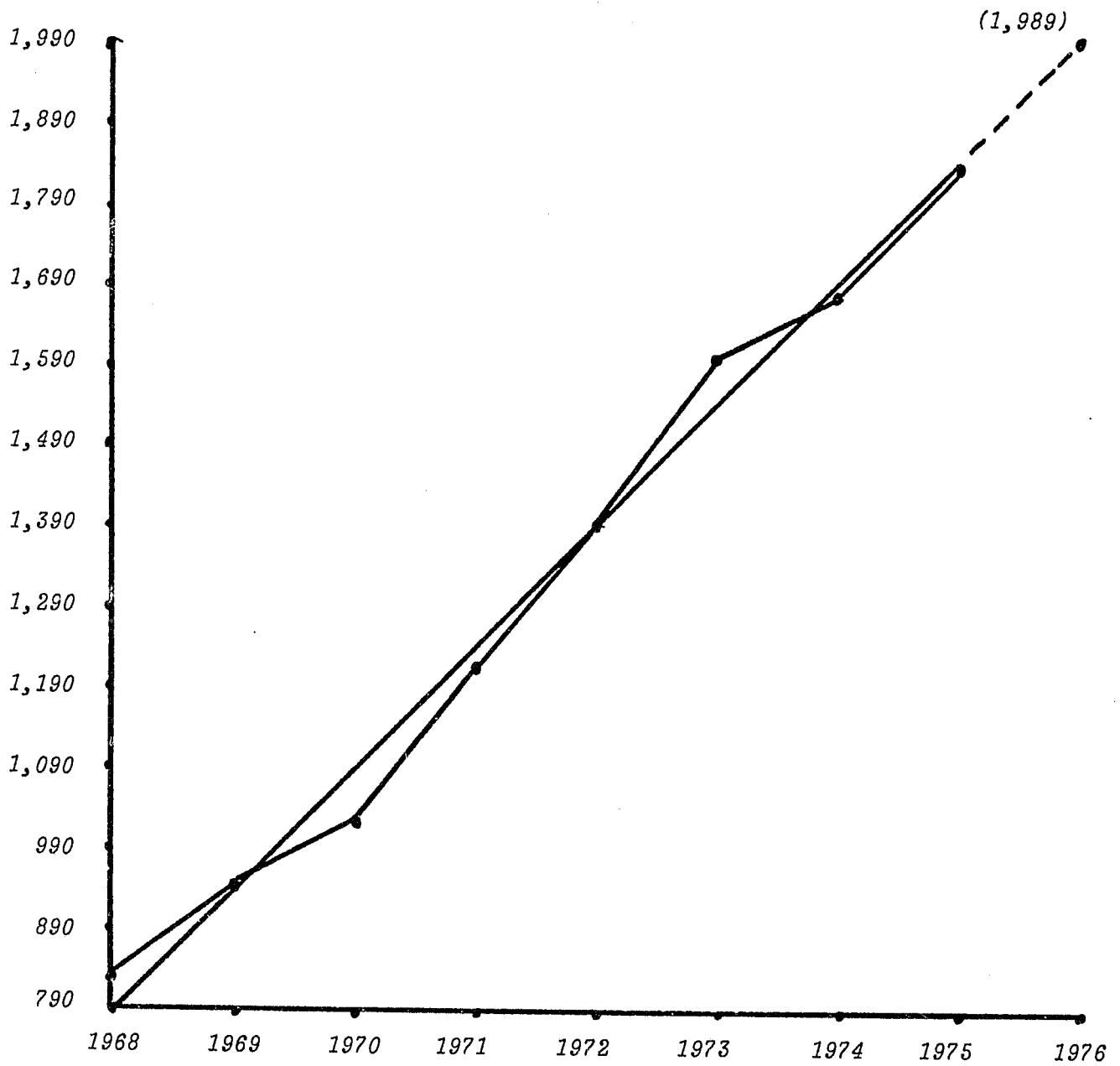
Thirty percent of the auto thefts were cleared during 1975 in Idaho. Of the vehicles recovered, 30% were stolen locally and recovered in another jurisdiction, while 70% were stolen locally and recovered locally.

Further analysis was made by comparing the number of offenses-per-10,000 registered vehicles for 1974 to the 1975 rate-per-10,000 registered vehicles. This was done by county throughout the State with those counties having high increases pointed out below.

In Region I there were four counties having very high percentage increases in auto theft rates-per-10,000 registered vehicles: Boundary (+253.7%), Clearwater (+78.1%), Lewis (+296.4%), and Nez Perce (+70.6%). It is interesting to note that Boundary County is located next to the Canadian border and the other three counties form a cluster in the southern part of the Region. In terms of actual numbers of offenses, Boundary reported 18, Lewis 8, Clearwater 18, and Nez Perce reported 91.

In Region II there were also four counties with large percentage increases in auto theft rates-per-10,000 registered vehicles: Adams (+104.5%), Canyon (+39.8%), Owyhee (+33.3%), and Washington (+85.1%). Of interest here is the fact that the two counties with the largest percentage increases (Adams and Washington) border each other and they also border the neighboring State of Oregon. Actual numbers of reported offenses for these counties were: Adams 6, Canyon reported 168, Owyhee 18 and Washington 11.

FIGURE 29
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS IN IDAHO
1968 - 1975 AND 1976 ESTIMATE



Four counties in Region III had percentage increases greater than 100, and two counties were between 60 and 100. The counties and their respective percentage increases are: Lincoln (+201.4%), with 6 actual reported offenses, Minidoka (+120.5%) with 40 reported, Lemhi (+105.6%) with 2 reported, Teton (+102.4%) with 2 reported, Oneida (+86.8%) with 9 reported and Cassia (+62.8%) with 35 actual reported.

The increases for all the counties mentioned seem very high when compared to the average percentage increase of 8.6% for the State. It should also be noted that some counties have very few offenses as compared to other counties. Some counties have much larger numbers of reported offenses but small percentage increases in rates-per-10,000 registered vehicles and therefore are not isolated in the above analysis. Of the counties mentioned above, Nez Perce, Clearwater, Canyon, Lincoln, and Lemhi had clearance rates for auto theft below the State average.

Larceny

The number of reported larcenies in Idaho during 1975 showed a very small increase as compared to the national increase. The number reported in the State increased 3.8% as compared to the national increase of 12%, and the rate-per-100,000 population increased only 1.1% in Idaho (refer back to Tables 18 and 19). 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 1976 point estimate is seen in Figure 30 on page 58. After a large increase from 1973 to 1974, the trend slightly tapered off in 1975. Larcenies accounted for 67% of all property crimes in the State and 64% of the total Index Offenses. The total value of property stolen was \$3,105,725.45 with an average of \$142.22 per larceny offense.

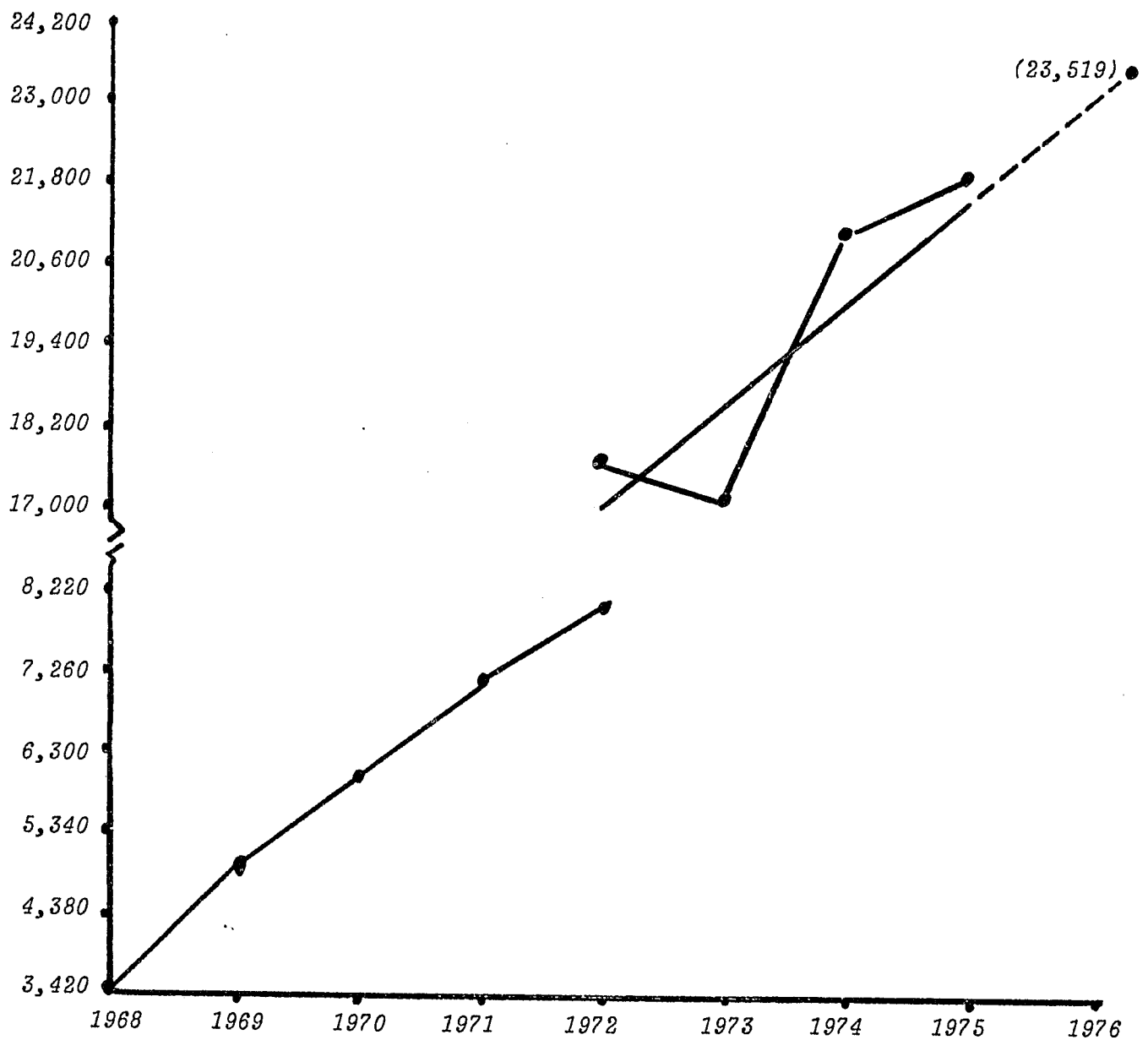
Table 21 below is reproduced from the annual UCR Report for 1975 and gives the breakdown of larceny by offense and value of property stolen. Larceny from motor vehicles had the largest number of offenses (5,031) but was second high (next to "all other") for value of property stolen. The two categories "from motor vehicle" and "motor vehicle parts and accessories" accounted for 36.5% of the total larcenies.

TABLE 21

ANALYSIS OF LARCENY BY OFFENSE AND VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL VALUES	AVERAGE VALUES
POCKET - PICKING	113	.5 %	\$ 12,967.98	\$ 114.76
PURSE - SNATCHING	104	5 %	6,028.72	57.97
SHOPLIFTING	3,536	16.0 %	54,316.48	15.36
FROM MOTOR VEHICLES	5,031	23.0 %	865,611.25	172.06
MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES	2,948	14.0 %	323,002.75	109.57
BICYCLES	2,674	12.0 %	204,541.53	76.49
FROM BUILDINGS	3,445	16.0 %	709,754.62	206.02
FROM COIN OPERATED MACHINES	216	1.0 %	19,009.11	88.00
ALL OTHER	3,771	17.0 %	910,493.01	241.45
TOTAL	21,838	100.0 %	\$ 3,105,725.45	\$ 142.22

FIGURE 30
LARCENY FREQUENCIES IN IDAHO
1968 - 1975 AND 1976 ESTIMATE



Twenty-two percent of the reported larcenies were cleared in the State during 1975. Of the people arrested for larceny, juveniles accounted for 62%. Breakdown of arrestees by sex shows 71% were males, and the race breakdown shows 96% were White, 3% Indian, 0.7% Negro and 0.3% all other races.

The main increase in the larceny rate occurred in Region II (see Table 19) with 9,148 offenses reported. Figure 31, page 60, shows a plot of reported larcenies since 1971 in the Region. After a drop in 1973, the number of reported offenses jumped drastically in 1974 and continued to increase in 1975. The 1976 estimate is even higher than the 1975 reported figure. Analysis of larcenies, by county, in Region II reveals that Ada County and Canyon County accounted for 86% of the total larcenies in the Region (versus 83% in 1974) with Elmore County and Owyhee County showing substantial increases.

Additional Crime Analysis

A comparison of drug felony filings in Magistrate Court as a percentage of the total felony filings for each of the 44 counties in the State as an indication of drug activity. The results proved interesting, in that one county in each region had an exceptionally high percentage of drug filings.

The high county in Region I was Nez Perce County which was two times higher than the average for the Region. A look at Nez Perce County shows the following increases: rape-150%; robbery-150%, assault-380%; burglary-16.1%; larceny-0.6%; and auto theft-75%*. Of interest, also, is the fact that Nez Perce County opened up an Inland Sea-Port facility during 1975.

Elmore County was the exceptionally high county in Region II and was over twice as high as the Regional average. In this County, murder was up 3 from 0; rape was down 66.7%; robbery was up 25%; assault was up 50%; burglary was up 69.2%; larceny was up 9.6%; and auto theft was down 17.5%. Elmore County was previously mentioned for murder, burglary, and larceny. Noteworthy is that the Mountain Home Air Force Base is located in Elmore County.

Caribou County exceeded the average percent drug felony filings for Region III by more than three times. A breakdown of Part I crimes in the county shows only three of the seven Index Crimes increasing in 1975, while the others decreased or remained unchanged. Murder, increased from 0 to 1; burglary increased 33.3%; and larceny increased 47.2%. It should be noted that Caribou County is the center of the expanding phosphate industry in Idaho.

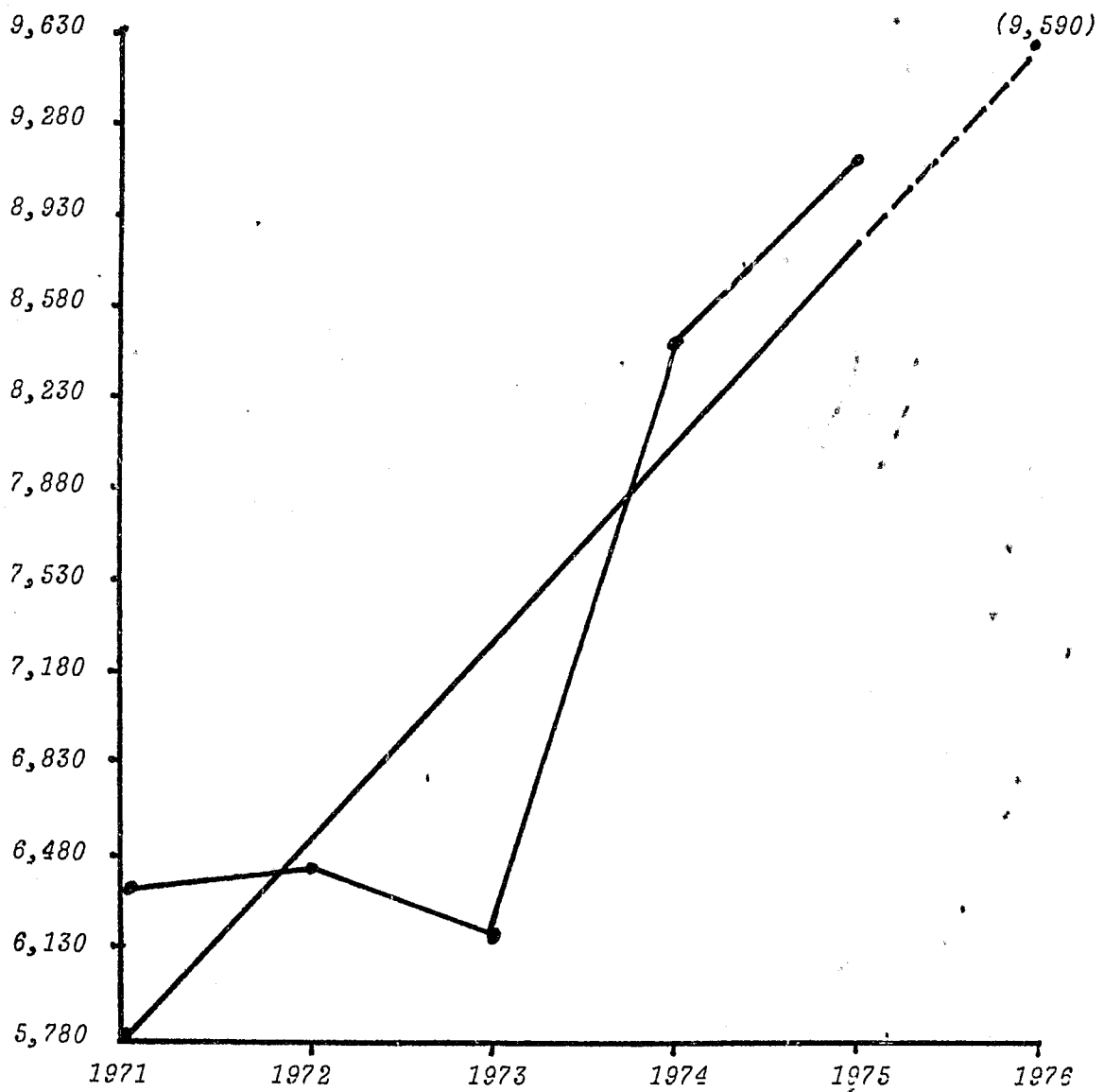
Socio-Economic and Demographic Data Analysis

Unemployment Rates

An analysis of unemployment rates for 1975, 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

*This County was mentioned previously for robbery and burglary.

FIGURE 31
LARCENY - REGION II
1971 - 1975 AND 1976 ESTIMATE



(at the 0.05 level) between unemployment rates and Part I crime rates, as reported in the counties.

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.

Exceptional Children Rates

A comparison was made of exceptional children (as a percent of the total school population) and the following: (1) Part I crime rate, (2) juvenile arrest rate, and (3) Youth Rehabilitation Act (YRA) filing rate. The juvenile arrest rate is the number of arrests of people under 18 years per 1,000 people (under 18) in the population. The YRA filing rate is the number of filings in court against persons under 18 years of age per 1,000 people (under 18) in the population.

Again, the analysis was done by county across the State with the conclusion that there was no significant correlation for any of the above comparisons (at the .05 level).

Cost of Education as Compared with YRA Filing Rates

From data provided by the Department of Education, a comparison was made for average school monies spent per pupil and YRA filing rates. The analysis was done to try to determine if those counties spending more money on their pupils had fewer of them entering the court. After comparing the 44 counties, it was concluded there was no significant correlation (.05 level) between average money spent on pupils and the YRA filing rate.

ADC Rates as Compared to Part I Crime Rates

Another comparison was investigated by looking at the people receiving welfare benefits through the Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) expressed 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. Again caution must be used in interpreting this result. This significant correlation does not mean one variable is causing the other, i.e., people receiving 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.

Per Capita Liquor Sales as Compared to Part I Crime Rate

The final comparison made was per-capita liquor sales to the Part I crime rate for all counties in the State. 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.

Additional contacts: Information on truancy data was sought from the Department of Education. However, this agency does not collect truancy data for the State, but only enrollment and attendance data as school districts receive money based on these figures. Truancy data could be obtained only by contacting and requesting such information from each of the school districts, but it is questionable whether the data would be available or reliable.

Additional data is being sought from the Department of Employment on racial breakdown of the labor force and from the mental health clinics on mental health and criminal activities. It should also be noted that the SPA has concluded memoranda of understanding and cooperation with the Office of Aging.

Specific Studies Related to Crime

In the last two years (1975-76), the Research staff of the Law Enforcement Planning Commission has conducted three separate crime analyses for local law enforcement. The instrument used for data gathering and analysis in the three studies was the Crime Analysis-Project Evaluation-Research (CAPER) technique developed by the Santa Clara Criminal Justice Pilot Program. CAPER is based on the coding of key data elements obtained from police offense reports, and a cross-sorting of coded data into categories. Through this system, totals are put into tables and analyzed for patterns, similarities, or unusual frequencies.

Lewiston

In the spring of 1975, Staff completed a crime analysis of burglaries committed and reported in 1974 in Lewiston, Idaho. A total of 287 offense reports were coded for this analysis, and were divided into non-commercial burglaries and commercial burglaries. Non-commercial burglaries accounted for 63% of the total reported burglaries in 1974. The crime analysis revealed that houses alone accounted for 68.8% (124) of the non-commercial burglaries, but houses, together with apartments and mobile homes, made up 88.8% of the total non-commercial burglaries. Gas stations were the most frequent commercial premises burglarized, followed by schools. Data showed that no force was involved in 3.1% of the entries on non-commercial premises, while 15.1% of the commercial burglaries were non-forcible entries. Once entry was gained to both commercial and non-commercial premises, cash was taken most frequently. The item taken most frequently after cash in non-commercial burglaries was food, with the second more frequent target in commercial burglaries being trade tools. Very few of the losses from burglaries in 1974 involved items with serial numbers; in fact, the commercial category had no loss of items reported with serial numbers. Only five non-commercial burglaries involved the loss of serial numbered items. Of the non-commercial burglaries, sixty-four occurred at night compared to thirty-six occurring in the daytime. Seven commercial burglaries took place in the daylight hours, while seventy-seven occurred at night.

Ada County

The largest populated area in the State, Ada County, was chosen as the site of another study in 1975. With over 130,000 people, Ada County has approximately 16.5% of Idaho's population. Crime data pertaining to 1974 robberies, characteristics of the event, victims, and apprehensions, were gathered from the County's three law enforcement agencies reporting robberies in 1974.

In 1974, Ada County experienced a 95% increase in reported robberies over 1970; however, Ada County's robbery clearance rate (35%) was higher in 1974 than the national average (27%) of 1973. Of the seventy-six founded offenses analyzed, fifty-one (67%) were commercial robberies and twenty-five (33%) were non-commercial. Further analysis disclosed that convenience markets accounted for thirty of the seventy-six locations, or 39.5%. The next highest frequency was public streets (16). All other location frequencies ranged from one to four. In eighty-five percent of the robberies, cash was taken, while the frequencies for all other types of property ranged from one to four. The highest number of robberies in Ada County occurred in November, with Mondays having the highest frequency. Forty-eight (63%) of the

robberies occurred between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 2:00 a.m.; while forty-three percent occurred in the four-hour span between 10:00 p.m. and 2:00 a.m.

Additional data analyzed was age group and sex of the victims; offenders' ages, victim/offender relationship; ethnic composition of robbery offenders; violence to persons present during robberies; and types of weapons used by offenders.

Coeur d'Alene

As the LEPC Research staff became more adept at conducting these kinds of studies, the quality of the analyses also became more meaningful as evidenced by the crime analysis of reported burglaries by the Coeur d'Alene Police Department. The period covered in this study was January through December of 1975, and involved 451 offense reports. Data gathered from each report included time factors related to the commission of burglary, characteristics of the event, losses incurred, information related to apprehension, and characteristics of the suspects and offenders.

During the first eight months of 1975, 238 burglaries were reported (53% of the year's total), with 214 reported during the last four months (47%). (One report was eliminated from the study because it could not be determined what type of burglary it was). Of interest is that approximately one-half (47.6%) of the known residential burglaries occurred within a 12-hour span which could be attributed to the number of homes left unattended while the resident was at work for a period of eight hours or more.

The period of heaviest concentration for commercial burglaries began at the end of April and continued through June. In July, there was a decrease, prior to an increase again in mid-October. There was a rather even disbursement of residential burglaries throughout the twelve months analyzed. For auto burglaries, there was a marked increase that began in the middle of July, continuing through December.

Churches and bars were most frequently burglarized (25% of the commercial burglaries). In analyzing the method of entry into churches, it was found that the majority were locked, requiring some type of forcible entry. Forty-two percent of auto burglaries occurred while the vehicles were parked on public streets, with the parking lot being the second most frequent.

As in the Ada County study, cash was most frequently taken in commercial and residential burglaries, with vehicle accessories and stereos the primary targets in autos. Most of the burglaries analyzed in Coeur d'Alene were discovered after the act occurred. Thirty of the 451 cases in commercial, residential, and auto, were discovered in progress.

Of the commercial burglaries where offender age characteristics were known, four out of six offenders were between eighteen and twenty-four. Six of the nine offenders were male, while the remaining three were in a group containing both male and female offenders. Of the total number of offenders apprehended, seven were alone at the time of apprehension.

As a partial result of these CAPER studies, criminal justice officials in Idaho have become more aware of the value of crime analysis as a method of developing strategies to control crime.

APPENDIX A

REGION I

Murder

County	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Benewah	0	0	0	1	1
Bonner	0	0	0	2	0
Boundary	0	0	0	2	0
Clearwater	1	0	0	0	1
Idaho	0	0	0	1	0
Kootenai	0	3	3	2	2
Latah	0	2	0	0	0
Lewis	0	0	0	1	0
Nez Perce	1	3	3	5	0
Shoshone	0	1	0	0	1

Rape

County	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Benewah	0	0	0	0	0
Bonner	3	1	2	5	3
Boundary	1	0	0	2	2
Clearwater	0	0	0	1	1
Idaho	1	2	2	0	0
Kootenai	7	13	12	11	12
Latah	0	1	0	1	1
Lewis	0	0	0	2	2
Nez Perce	3	0	1	4	10
Shoshone	2	2	2	5	1

Robbery

County	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Benewah	0	1	0	0	0
Bonner	0	2	2	4	5
Boundary	0	0	0	1	0
Clearwater	2	0	0	0	0
Idaho	1	1	1	0	2
Kootenai	6	4	15	32	32
Latah	0	0	1	3	3
Lewis	0	0	0	0	0
Nez Perce	6	4	14	8	20
Shoshone	3	0	3	3	9

Region I (cont'd)

Assault

County	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Benewah	7	0	0	0	2
Bonner	14	10	25	15	31
Boundary	7	1	17	19	6
Clearwater	10	5	16	15	7
Idaho	9	11	8	4	6
Kootenai	33	63	101	137	123
Latah	13	1	6	7	5
Lewis	3	8	5	3	18
Nez Perce	13	7	8	5	24
Shoshone	37	13	26	20	22

Burglary

County	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Benewah	40	23	9	29	52
Bonner	140	149	167	256	353
Boundary	37	20	75	35	64
Clearwater	37	35	36	78	85
Idaho	73	76	90	17	57
Kootenai	425	429	638	769	669
Latah	113	111	70	130	136
Lewis	45	48	36	62	66
Nez Perce	316	268	201	279	324
Shoshone	93	127	157	139	219

Larceny

County	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Benewah	103	71	116	87	111
Bonner	103	263	241	434	411
Boundary	93	36	63	73	98
Clearwater	47	44	119	125	109
Idaho	167	88	133	88	108
Kootenai	1,011	1,204	937	1,410	1,290
Latah	499	521	575	599	542
Lewis	50	88	76	51	63
Nez Perce	1,135	1,279	1,099	1,068	1,071
Shoshone	125	136	208	273	373

Region I (cont'd)

County	Auto Theft				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Benewah	10	15	3	7	4
Bonner	9	11	26	35	32
Boundary	6	4	8	5	18
Clearwater	2	1	10	10	18
Idaho	11	10	14	14	10
Kootenai	51	60	97	118	101
Latah	14	18	22	41	35
Lewis	2	6	6	2	8
Nez Perce	109	76	85	52	91
Shoshone	53	59	33	43	23

APPENDIX B

REGION II

Murder

County	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Ada	6	3	2	5	5
Adams	0	0	0	0	0
Boise	0	0	0	1	0
Canyon	3	2	0	4	4
Elmore	1	0	0	0	3
Gem	0	3	2	0	0
Owyhee	0	0	0	0	4
Payette	0	1	0	1	0
Valley	0	0	0	2	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0

Rape

County	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Ada	26	30	15	27	36
Adams	0	0	0	0	0
Boise	0	0	0	0	2
Canyon	3	6	11	11	12
Elmore	2	7	8	9	3
Gem	1	1	1	0	1
Owyhee	0	0	1	0	0
Payette	0	2	0	1	2
Valley	0	0	0	1	0
Washington	0	1	1	0	0

Robbery

County	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Ada	40	49	54	73	81
Adams	0	0	0	0	0
Boise	0	0	0	0	0
Canyon	12	16	16	29	35
Elmore	1	1	7	4	5
Gem	1	0	1	0	0
Owyhee	0	0	1	0	0
Payette	0	1	1	4	4
Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	1	0	3	3

Region II (cont'd)

Assault

County	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Ada	156	186	283	179 9	241
Adams	1	2	0	2	4
Boise	1	1	2	0	10
Canyon	40	97	51	114	94
Elmore	19	12	12	18	27
Gem	5	5	12	12	8
Owyhee	4	5	5	18	21
Payette	8	10	11	35	27
Valley	7	3	1	18	8
Washington	0	3	8	9	6

Burglary

County	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Ada	1,093	1,076	1,207	1,364	1,624
Adams	10	18	26	28	9
Boise	9	11	14	11	52
Canyon	468	527	550	740	728
Elmore	99	90	107	78	132
Gem	27	46	69	86	71
Owyhee	22	41	44	62	72
Payette	36	72	85	257	212
Valley	50	12	97	151	80
Washington	18	28	41	49	43

Larceny

County	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Ada	3,793	3,668	3,770	4,775	5,326
Adams	22	28	24	23	4
Boise	14	18	19	50	51
Canyon	1,719	1,925	1,261	2,226	2,536
Elmore	298	216	293	302	331
Gem	157	158	229	225	188
Owyhee	84	68	78	131	144
Payette	72	166	232	368	288
Valley	30	24	73	158	89
Washington	156	155	189	179	191

Region II (cont'd)

County	Auto Theft				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Ada	286	348	404	433	424
Adams	2	3	2	3	6
Boise	1	2	2	3	3
Canyon	94	141	119	119	168
Elmore	12	26	37	40	33
Gem	4	6	22	12	13
Owyhee	5	6	9	14	18
Payette	5	32	14	23	20
Valley	3		11	17	13
Washington	8	3	7	6	11

APPENDIX C

R E G I O N III

TOTAL PART I CRIME FREQUENCIES

BY COUNTY

1971 - 1975

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

REGION III

Murder

County	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Bannock	2	2	3	2	7
Bear Lake	0	0	0	0	0
Bingham	3	2	1	1	3
Blaine	0	0	0	0	0
Bonneville	0	0	1	2	1
Butte	0	0	0	0	1
Camas	0	0	0	0	0
Caribou	0	0	1	0	1
Cassia	1	0	0	2	2
Clark	0	0	0	0	0
Custer	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0
Fremont	0	0	0	1	0
Gooding	0	0	0	2	1
Jefferson	0	0	1	0	0
Jerome	0	0	0	3	0
Lemhi	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	0	1	0	0	0
Minidoka	1	2	0	1	4
Oneida	0	0	0	0	0
Power	1	0	0	0	0
Teton	0	0	0	0	0
Twin Falls	3	1	1	4	2

Rape

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

Region III (cont'd)

Rape (cont'd)

County	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Fremont	1	2	1	1	2
Gooding	0	0	1	0	0
Jefferson	0	2	0	2	0
Jerome	1	1	1	0	0
Lemhi	0	0	0	3	0
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	0	5	0	1	0
Minidoka	2	5	5	2	3
Oneida	0	0	1	0	2
Power	0	0	1	0	2
Teton	0	0	0	0	0
Twin Falls	2	8	11	3	6

Robbery

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

Region III (cont'd)

Assault

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

Burglary

County	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Bannock	609	582	599	852	709
Bear Lake	6	16	25	54	56
Bingham	147	229	193	158	212
Blaine	55	52	135	226	144
Bonneville	473	454	539	688	776
Butte	5	18	29	24	24
Camas	4	4	7	0	2
Caribou	23	35	35	51	68
Cassia	55	101	125	151	218
Clark	5	8	5	6	6
Custer	15	18	6	0	28
Franklin	28	44	29	16	9

Region III (cont'd)

Burglary (cont'd)

County	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Fremont	46	54	78	29	23
Gooding	23	42	66	33	74
Jefferson	12	25	75	60	91
Jerome	25	35	79	63	100
Lemhi	15	41	38	29	58
Lincoln	12	1	1	12	13
Madison	232	209	134	93	93
Minidoka	121	87	126	156	201
Oneida	8	18	22	29	18
Power	79	61	35	49	68
Teton	14	15	7	4	8
Twin Falls	267	353	428	491	686

Larceny

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

Region III (cont'd)

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

1994-1995

SYSTEMS PERFORMANCE DATA

-INTRODUCTION-

IN AN EFFORT TO DETERMINE THE REACTION OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN DEALING WITH CRIME AND THE CRIMINAL OFFENDER, THIS SECTION PRESENTS AN ANALYSIS OF SYSTEM PERFORMANCE DATA. AGAIN, BASED UPON UCR DATA INFORMATION, CLEARANCES AND ARRESTS ARE FIGURED BOTH IN TERMS OF TOTAL PART I OFFENSES, AS WELL AS EACH SPECIFIC OFFENSE WITHIN THIS CATEGORY. ANALYSIS IS PRESENTED ON A STATEWIDE, REGIONAL, AND HIGH CRIME AREA BASIS. IN ADDITION, INMATE POPULATION FIGURES FROM THE IDAHO STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION ARE PRESENTED, AND DATA DEFICIENCIES AND LIMITATIONS ARE DESCRIBED.

SINCE IDAHO'S OFFENDER-BASED TRANSACTIONAL SYSTEM, WHICH WILL PROVIDE A MORE COMPLETE PICTURE OF THE PROCESSING OF THE OFFENDER THROUGH THE SYSTEM, HAS NOT YET BECOME OPERATIONAL, THE SYSTEMS ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR IS SOMEWHAT SKETCHY. HOWEVER, TO OBTAIN SOME UNDERSTANDING OF SYSTEM ACTIVITIES OPERATING WITHIN THE STATE, SYSTEMS DATA IS PRESENTED FROM FOUR COUNTIES: BONNEVILLE, CANYON, NEZ PERCE, AND KOOTENAI. ALTHOUGH DATA INCLUDED DOES NOT PROVIDE FOR A COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING OF SYSTEMS INPUT AND OUTPUT, IT DOES AT LEAST PROVIDE SOME INFORMATION REGARDING THIS AREA. ALSO CONTAINED AT THE END OF THIS SECTION IS THE SYSTEMS PERFORMANCE DATA FROM THE FY-77 JUVENILE JUSTICE PLAN, RELATING PRIMARILY TO STATUS OFFENDERS.

SYSTEMS PERFORMANCE DATA

OVERVIEW OF THE ENFORCEMENT, ADJUDICATION AND CORRECTIONS SEGMENTS OF THE SYSTEM

In Idaho, enforcement of criminal law is primarily a city and county function, with very competent, specialized investigative support services provided by the State Department of Law Enforcement. Adjudication of criminal offenders occurs on a county level; but incarceration, supervision or rehabilitation occur primarily at the State level, although some corrections services do occur at the county level.

Each of Idaho's 44 counties has an elected sheriff whose statutory duties include the enforcement of criminal laws. Additionally, cities are empowered to enact criminal ordinances that do not conflict with State law and to employ officers whose duties include the arrest of all offenders who violate State or city criminal laws. Officers of the Department of Law Enforcement also have arrest powers, and their arrests are coordinated with, and reported through, a particular sheriff's office or local police department.

Persons arrested are referred in each county to a prosecuting attorney who is elected. The prosecuting attorney's duties include the prosecution of all criminal actions filed in the district court of his county. The prosecuting attorney has the power to determine who will be charged and for what offense. Those persons who are charged with criminal offenses, and who are not financially able to retain counsel, are provided representation through appointment of counsel, or through a public defender system.

Criminal offenses are tried in the district court with misdemeanors being tried by the magistrate division and felonies tried by the district judges.

Persons convicted of misdemeanors, and sentenced to serve less than a year, may be incarcerated in the county jail which is supervised and operated by the sheriff in each county. Offenders sentenced to more than one year are committed to the Department of Corrections, which operates the Penitentiary in Boise and the North Idaho Correctional Institution in Cottonwood. Probation and Parole services are also provided by the Department of Corrections.

For systematic planning purposes, it is important to consider and analyze each of these segments of the System. The following paragraphs provide the data which is currently available for such analysis:

Offenses, Clearances and Arrests

Reported Part I offense, clearance and arrest data for the overall State, the three planning regions and Ada County (High Crime Area), are provided in Table 22 page 66. The reader should note a caveat which hampers any true system analysis: the column labeled "Part I Offenses Cleared," and the "Percent" column reflect

clearances by arrest and by exceptional means. The number of Part I offenses cleared only by arrest is not available through the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, because the Idaho UCR No. 10 Report does not break out clearances by arrest. Instead, that Report calls for total clearances. Therefore, the reporting law enforcement agencies do not report clearances by arrest.¹ The only way presently to obtain such data would be to conduct CAPER activities in all jurisdictions throughout the State. Manpower is not available for such a monumental task, but the Idaho Statistical Analysis Center will conduct several such studies in FY-77 and LEPC has funded a CAPER unit to the Region II planning commission. As a result, the FY-78 Plan will contain clearance-by-arrest information for the crime impact jurisdictions in the State.

TABLE 22
OFFENSES, CLEARANCES AND ARRESTS, 1975

Jurisdiction	Reported Part I Offenses	Part I Offenses Cleared	Percent	Arrests for Part I Offenses
STATE	34,082	8,060	23.6	8,180
Region I	6,901	1,427	20.7	1,452
Region II	13,526	3,801	28.1	3,575
Region III	13,655	2,832	20.7	3,153
Ada County	7,737	2,547	32.9	2,178

Table 22 evidences that the High Crime Area (Ada County) features overall clearances much higher than the State as a whole, or any of the Regions. Since Ada County is located within Region II, the high Ada County clearance percentage accounts for the fact that Region II has a much higher clearance percentage than either of the other Regions.

Table 23 on page 67 provides clearance percentages for each of the Part I offenses, nationally, for 1974, for the State as a whole, and for each reporting agency throughout the State for 1975. Specific comparisons of certain of these clearance percentages are made in the Problem Analysis Section of the Plan dealing with burglaries and robberies within the State (see page 202). Concern over the low burglary clearance rates was expressed at all local input meetings held during development of the FY-77 Plan, and no doubt contributed to the prioritization by the Regional Planning Commissions of "burglary" as the top crime problem in the State. (See Priorities Section, page 227). Review of robbery and burglary clearance percentages in the Problem Analysis Section has led to the development of FY-77 objectives of increasing clearance rates for robbery and burglary by 3% (see Action Plan, E-1, page 248).

¹ The total number of arrests does not indicate clearances by arrest because of two factors: (1) the arrests occurring in the reporting period may have been for offenses reported during a prior reporting period and thus would not reflect clearances of the reporting period's reported offenses, and (2) arrests reflect persons arrested and several arrests may have been made to clear one offense or one arrest might clear several offenses.

TABLE 23

1974 NATIONAL CLEARANCES (%) AND

1975 CLEARANCES (%)

UCR PART I OFFENSES

STATEWIDE AND BY AGENCIES

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Burg.	Larceny	M. V. Theft	Total Index
<u>1974 National</u>	80%	57%	27%	63%	18%	20%	15%	
<u>STATE</u>	81.4	54.5	39.8	65.2	19.9	21.9	29.6	23.6%
<u>REGION I</u>								
<u>BOUNDARY COUNTY</u>	No Off.	100%	No Off.	100%	15.6	15.3	55.6	22.9
<u>Bonnors Ferry</u>	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	18.8	15.0	-0-	15.4
<u>Sheriff's Off.</u>	No Off.	100	No Off.	100	14.6	15.4	66.7	24.8
<u>BONNER COUNTY</u>	Cleared/ None Rep.	66.7	80.0	58.1	19.8	13.6	40.6	19.6
<u>Sandpoint</u>	No Off.	No Off.	100.0	50.0	30.0	16.7	44.4	25.4
<u>Sheriff's Off.</u>	Cleared/ None Rep.	66.7	66.7	59.3	15.3	12.3	35.7	17.1
<u>BENEWAH COUNTY (S.O.)</u>	100.0	No Off.	No Off.	100.0	7.7	2.7	.0	5.9
<u>CLEARWATER COUNTY (S.O.)</u>	100.0	.0	No Off.	71.4	28.2	18.3	27.8	24.9
<u>IDAHO COUNTY</u>	No Off.	No Off.	.0	100.0	10.5	12.0	30.0	15.3
<u>Grangeville</u>	No Off.	No Off.	.0	100.0	11.5	25.0	50.0	22.2
<u>Sheriff's Off.</u>	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	100.0	9.7	1.7	16.7	9.8
<u>LATAH COUNTY</u>	No Off.	.0	33.3	80.0	14.0	16.8	25.7	17.2
<u>Moscow</u>	No Off.	.0	33.3	100.0	19.4	18.9	24.1	19.6
<u>Sheriff's Off.</u>	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	66.7	9.5	7.1	33.3	9.9
<u>LEWIS COUNTY (S.O.)</u>	No Off.	50.0	No Off.	61.1	3.0	11.1	62.5	16.6

(Table 23 contd.)

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Burg.	Larceny	M. V., Theft	Total Index
<u>KOOTENAI COUNTY</u>	50.0%	58.3%	28.1 %	70.7%	22.9%	13.9%	32.7%	21.0%
Coeur d'Alene	100.0	40.0	32.0	61.4	26.6	14.0	21.3	20.6
Post Falls	None Rep. No Off.	None Rep. No Off.	.0	100.0	35.2	24.8	25.0	28.8
Sheriff's Off.	.0	71.4	20.0	77.0	17.5	9.77	52.8	19.6
<u>NEZ PERCE COUNTY</u>	No Off.	60.0	15.0	45.8	20.1	22.9	24.2	22.9
Lewiston	No Off.	60.0	15.0	43.5	21.8	23.7	19.3	23.5
Sheriff's Off.	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	100.0	3.3	6.0	75.0	12.4
<u>SHOSHONE COUNTY</u>	.0	100.0	66.7	81.8	18.7	22.0	26.1	23.8
Kellogg	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	100.0	13.5	21.5	20.0	19.6
Osburn*	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	80.0	33.3	100.0	100.0	50.0
Pinehurst**	No Off.	No Off.	100.0	33.3	28.6	80.0	100.0	60.9
Wallace	No Off.	100.0	40.0	85.7	37.9	77.8	50.0	52.8
Sheriff's Off.	.0	No Off.	100.0	100.0	14.0	10.8	7.7	15.7
*Began participation in May								
**Began participation in Sept.								
<u>REGION II</u>								
<u>ADA COUNTY</u>	80.0	50.0	51.9	64.3	24.3	33.2	39.2	32.9
Boise	100.0	57.1	48.6	71.6	23.5	35.8	44.6	35.1
Garden City	No Off.	100.0	.0	100.0	20.0	19.7	43.8	26.2
Kuna	No Off.	.0	No Off.	100.0	41.2	10.5	.0	22.6
Meridian	No Off.	No Off.	.0	75.0	17.4	26.6	46.2	28.5
Sheriff's Office	.0	36.4	Cleared-6	53.3	26.6	19.4	12.9	25.0

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

(Table 23, contd.)

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Burg.	Larceny	M. V. Theft	Total Index
<u>ADAMS COUNTY (S.O.)</u>	No Off. %	No Off. %	No Off. %	100.0%	33.3%	50.0%	83.3%	60.9%
<u>BOISE COUNTY (S.O.)</u>	No Off.	.0	No Off.	70.0	15.4	5.9	66.7	16.9
<u>CANYON COUNTY</u>	75.0	33.3	25.7	44.7	14.6	20.3	14.9	19.7
Caldwell	50.0	50.0	55.6	42.1	14.4	12.2	11.3	13.6
Nampa	100.0	50.0	21.1	75.0	19.5	27.7	26.9	27.0
Sheriff's Off.	100.0	16.7	.0	31.4	9.1	7.0	6.7	9.9
<u>ELMORE COUNTY</u>	66.7	66.7	40.0	70.4	22.0	16.0	45.5	22.8
Mountain Home	100.0	100.0	50.0	70.6	25.0	18.6	36.8	24.2
Sheriff's Off.	50.0	50.0	0.0		17.9	9.6	57.1	20.1
<u>GEM COUNTY</u>	No Off.	100.0	No Off.	87.5	42.3	23.9	38.5	31.3
Emmett	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	85.7	42.2	33.1	33.3	37.3
Sheriff's Off.	No Off.	100.0	No Off.	100.0	42.3	7.5	100.0	19.8
<u>OWYHEE COUNTY</u>	50.0	No Off.	No Off.	85.7	19.4	13.2	50.0	23.9
Homedale	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	100.0	19.2	25.8	66.7	34.3
Sheriff's Off.	50.0	No Off.	No Off.	78.6	19.6	9.7	41.7	20.1
<u>PAYETTE COUNTY</u>	No Off.	50.0	50.0	70.4	17.5	23.6	35.0	24.2
Fruitland	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	54.5	11.9	22.9	.0	21.1
Payette	No Off.	.0	100.0	62.5	19.7	23.4	25.0	23.2
Sheriff's Off.	No Off.	100.0	33.3	100.0	17.0	25.0	66.7	29.6
<u>VALLEY COUNTY</u>	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	87.5	27.5	24.7	69.2	31.6
Cascade	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	40.0	33.3	No Off.	37.5
McCall	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	83.3	22.2	36.2	77.8	39.3
Sheriff's Off.	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	100.0	29.2	10.3	50.0	23.7

(Table 23, contd.)

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Burg.	Larceny	M. V. Theft	Total Index
<u>WASHINGTON COUNTY</u>	No Off. %	No Off. %	100.0 %	66.7 %	18.6 %	13.6 %	81.8 %	19.7 %
Weiser	No Off.	No Off.	Cleared-2	66.7	18.2	16.4	80.0	22.3
Sheriff's Off.	No Off.	No Off.	Rep.-1 50.0	No Off.	20.0	2.6	100.0	9.6
<u>REGION III</u>								
<u>BANNOCK COUNTY</u>	100.0	83.3	37.0	56.0	24.7	30.6	23.8	30.1
Chubbuck	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	26.1	14.3	75.0	21.3
Pocatello	100.0	83.3	38.5	51.8	25.5	33.4	21.5	31.8
Sheriff's Off.	100.0	No Off.	.0	80.0	15.5	5.7	12.5	14.6
<u>BEAR LAKE COUNTY</u>	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	87.5	7.1	17.4	60.0	30.0
Montpelier	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	87.5	8.8	17.9	60.0	25.4
Sheriff's Off.	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	4.5	12.5	No Off.	6.7
<u>BINGHAM COUNTY</u>	66.7	75.0	16.7	71.4	14.2	7.8	22.5	14.2
Blackfoot	50.0	.0	18.2	62.2	15.0	6.8	15.2	12.3
Shelley	No Off.	100.0	No Off.	100.0	60.0	23.1	57.1	41.3
Sheriff's Off.	100.0	100.0	.0	100.0	8.4	6.2	27.8	12.3
<u>BLAINE COUNTY</u>	No Off.	100.0	.0	71.4	12.5	13.6	29.1	15.9
Sheriff's Off.	No Off.	100.0	.0	71.4	14.3	13.6	50.0	18.6
Ketchum	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	60.0	12.0	16.4	9.1	16.0
Sun Valley	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	100.0	10.5	9.8	33.3	11.9

(Table 23, contd.)

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Burg.	Larceny	M. V. Theft	Total Index
<u>BONNEVILLE COUNTY</u>	100.0 %	37.5 %	50.0 %	35.1%	21.6 %	11.9%	12.3%	14.8%
Idaho Falls	No Off.	20.0	55.2	25.9	23.8	11.9	9.8	14.3
Sheriff's Off.	100.0	66.7	.0	60.0	18.5	12.4	19.6	16.3
<u>BUTTE COUNTY</u>	100.0	No Off.	No Off.	100.0	12.5	8.1	50.0	23.3
Arco	100.0	No Off.	No Off.	100.0	20.0	15.4	No Off.	37.8
Sheriff's Off.	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	100.0	.0	4.2	50.0	8.3
<u>CAMAS COUNTY(S.O.)</u>	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	.0	.0	No Off.	.0
<u>CLARK COUNTY(S.O.)</u>	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
<u>CARIBOU COUNTY</u>	100.0	No Off.	.0	66.7	19.1	21.0	23.1	21.3
Sheriff's Off.	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	.0	14.7	17.1	12.5	16.2
Soda Springs	100.0	No Off.	.0	100.0	23.5	26.3	40.0	27.7
<u>CASSIA COUNTY</u>	100.0	66.7	50.0	89.7	17.4	12.6	31.4	18.9
Burley	100.0	100.0	60.0	95.7	20.6	15.3	33.3	22.6
Sheriff's Off.	No Off.	.0	.0	66.7	12.2	4.5	.0	9.3
<u>CUSTER COUNTY(S.O.)</u>	No Off.	No Off.	100.0	100.0	3.6	12.2	100.0	14.9
<u>FRANKLIN COUNTY(S.O.)</u>	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	50.0	11.1	7.8	30.0	12.0
<u>FREMONT COUNTY (S.O.)</u>	No Off.	100.0	100.0	100.0	56.5	76.9	60.0	67.9
<u>GOODING COUNTY</u>	100.0	No Off.	40.0	100.0	14.9	20.7	57.1	23.0
Gooding	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	100.0	12.9	15.0	60.0	19.2
Sheriff's Off.	100.0	No Off.	40.0	No Off.	16.3	25.6	55.6	25.7

(Table 23, contd.)

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Burg.	Larceny	M. V. Theft	Total Index
<u>JEFFERSON COUNTY</u>	No Off. %	No Off. %	100.0 %	100.0 %	30.8 %	12.1%	25.0 %	22.0 %
Rigby	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	56.0	17.6	40.0	34.4
Sheriff's Off.	No Off.	No Off.	100.0	100.0	21.2	10.4	14.3	17.7
<u>JEROME COUNTY</u>	No Off.	No Off.	100.0	81.0	23.0	15.1	90.9	26.2
Jerome	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	69.2	20.5	18.1	85.7	25.4
Sheriff's Off.	No Off.	No Off.	100.0	100.0	25.0	7.3	100.0	27.2
<u>LEMHI COUNTY</u>	No Off.	No Off.	.0	66.7	27.6	25.6	.0	26.7
Salmon	No Off.	No Off.	.0	66.7	34.9	22.6	.0	28.2
Sheriff's Off.	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	6.7	35.0	.0	22.2
<u>LINCOLN COUNTY(S.O.)</u>	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	38.5	4.7	16.7	12.9
<u>MADISON COUNTY</u>	No Off.	No Off.	100.0	70.6	22.6	15.7	39.1	19.8
Rexburg	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	75.0	20.4	16.5	35.0	19.8
Sheriff's Off.	No Off.	No Off.	100.0	.0	25.0	8.1	66.7	19.8
<u>MINIDOKA COUNTY</u>	75.0	66.7	.0	91.3	5.5	6.8	37.5	12.2
Rupert	66.7	No Off.	.0	100.0	7.1	7.3	42.9	9.4
Sheriff's Off.	100.0	66.7	.0	90.9	4.8	6.3	36.4	13.9
<u>ONEIDA COUNTY(S.O.)</u>	No Off.	50.0	No Off.	Cleared-4 Rep.-3	33.3	15.5	55.6	27.8

(Table 23, contd.)

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Burg.	Larceny	M. V. Theft	Total Index
<u>POWER COUNTY</u>	No Off. %	50.0%	100.0 %	57.1 %	10.3 %	7.4 %	30.0 %	11.0 %
American Falls	No Off.	No Off.	100.0	57.1	10.8	9.0	.0	11.6
Sheriff's Off.	No Off.	50.0	No Off.	No Off.	9.7	3.8	75.0	10.0
<u>TETON COUNTY(S.O.)</u>	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	25.0	.0	50.0	27.3
<u>TWIN FALLS COUNTY</u>	100.0	16.7	25.0	53.6	14.0	31.0	13.7	24.7
Buhl	No Off.	No Off.	No Off.	100.0	.0	26.3	100.0	25.0
Kimberly	No Off.	50.0	No Off.	50.0	33.3	71.4	100.0	58.3
Twin Falls	Cleared-1	.0	28.6	45.8	15.4	35.8	6.5	26.7
Sheriff's Off.	Rep.-0 50.0	33.3	.0	Cleared-10 Rep.- 9	10.0	7.2	36.4	13.6
 STATE TOTALS	 81.4%	 54.5%	 39.8%	 65.2%	 19.9%	 21.9%	 29.6%	 23.6%

Table 24 on page 75 provides data permitting a comparative analysis of law enforcement agency employees per 1,000 population and percentage of agency clearances in 1975. The data reveals that increasing employees per 1,000 population does not necessarily increase clearance percentages. Such data provides a key factor to emphasizing community involvement in crime prevention in Program Goals contained in the Goals (E-2, page 221) and Action Plan (E-2, page 249) sections of this Plan.

Adjudication

No comprehensive Statewide data is available as to the number of prosecutions begun for persons arrested for Part I offenses, nor is there available data as to the number of charges filed in court, convictions obtained, and sentences imposed, as the result of arrests for 1975 Part I crimes. No current information system provides the data necessary to a Statewide systems performance study, or to an analysis of the quality of arrests for, and clearances of, Part I offenses. Such data will be available through the Offender-Based Transaction Statistics System (OBTSS) in three to five years. The Judicial Management Information System does provide the number of convictions obtained in total felony filings and types of sentences imposed. However, that System is designed to provide case-management information to the courts, not to compare activities in individual criminal cases by offender or by particular felony. Moreover, the Administrative Office of the Courts has pointed out that high turnover rates in District Court Clerks' offices have contributed to such an error factor on data being submitted to the Supreme Court for inclusion in its system that the Court cannot guarantee the accuracy of the information. LEPC staff concur in the opinion of the Administrator that the data is not useful for crime specific system analysis. For that reason, data provided to LEPC by the Administrative Office of the Courts has not been set forth at length herein. When the Problem Analysis Section does refer to certain caseload figures for Courts and Prosecutors, it uses data taken from the 1975 Report of the Idaho Supreme Court available upon request of LEPC or the Administrative Office of the Courts.

Manual systems rates studies throughout the State were beyond the manpower resources of LEPC, but in order to obtain some data as to performance of the adjudication segment of the Criminal Justice System, the staff did conduct a District Court docket study of felonies filed in three impact counties - Nez Perce (Region I), Canyon (Region II) and Bonneville (Region III) - a more detailed analysis was performed of Part I charges filed by the Prosecutor in the District Court of another impact area - Kootenai County (Region I).

Docket Studies

Through the docket studies the staff sought the following specific data for all felony charges filed in District Court: offense, time periods from complaint to disposition, plea, verdict or dismissal, and disposition. The staff discovered that complete data related to case processing was not recorded in the criminal dockets maintained by the offices of the District Court Clerks. The Nez Perce County docket included only case numbers, names of defendants and dates of filing complaints, necessitating review by staff of all felony case files in that county to obtain pertinent information. The Bonneville County docket contained no data as to sentences imposed and, in some cases, no data as to the charge upon which final disposition was entered. In all three counties the docket entries relating to processing time were incomplete. In all three counties it was necessary to look to records other than the

TABLE 24
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF AGENCY EMPLOYEES
PER 1,000 POPULATION, AND PERCENTAGE
OF AGENCY CLEARANCE
1975

	EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POPULATION		PERCENTAGE OF PART 1 CASES CLEARED	
	Sheriff's Office	Police Department	Sheriff's Office	Police Department
Region I				
Benewah	1.69		5.9	
Bonner	1.53		17.1	
Sandpoint		3.80		25.4
Boundary	2.93		24.8	
Bonniers Ferry		2.00		15.4
Clearwater*	1.99		24.9	
Idaho	1.48		9.8	
Grangeville		2.83		22.2
Kootenai	2.02		19.6	
Coeur d'Alene		1.91		20.6
Post Falls		1.56		28.8
Latah	2.03		9.9	
Moscow		1.68		19.6
Lewis	3.03		16.6	
Hez Perce	8.28		12.4	
Lewiston		1.86		23.5
Shoshone	2.38		15.7	
Kellogg		4.22		19.6
Osburn**		.65		50.0
Pinehurst**		.87		60.9
Wallace**		1.37		52.8

*Includes Orofino Police Department

**Not included in calculating correlation coefficient

(Table 24, continued)

	EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POPULATION		PERCENTAGE OF PART I CASES CLEARED	
	Sheriff's Office	Police Department	Sheriff's Office	Police Department
Region II				
Ada	2.80		25.03	
Boise		1.72		35.09
Garden City		1.80		26.16
Kuna		3.81		22.58
Meridian		2.58		60.86
Adams	2.13		60.86	
Boise	1.62		16.94	
Canyon	1.70		9.89	
Caldwell		1.95		13.58
Hampa		1.52		27.01
Elmore	1.14		20.11	
Mountain Home		3.63		24.22
Gem	1.77		19.7	
Emmett		2.04		37.29
Owyhee	1.15		20.10	
Homedale		2.50		34.28
Payette	2.12		29.56	
Fruitland		2.42		21.11
Payette		1.91		23.27
Valley	15.02		23.65	
Cascade		1.20		37.50
Washington	2.31		9.61	
Weiser		3.09		22.27

(Table 24 , continued)

	EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POPULATION		PERCENTAGE OF PART I CASES CLEARED	
	Sheriff's Office	Police Department	Sheriff's Office	Police Department
REGION III				
Bannock	5.03		14.60	
Chubbuck		1.12		21.29
Pocatello		1.71		31.84
Custer	1.66		14.86	
Franklin	1.54		12.0	
Fremont	2.0		67.92	
Gooding	1.26		25.7	
Gooding		1.71		19.23
Jefferson	1.14		17.74	
Rigby		2.11		34.37
Jerome	1.92		27.27	
Jerome		1.27		25.44
Lemhi	1.22		22.22	
Salmon		3.08		28.18
Lincoln	1.48		12.90	
Madison	1.40		19.76	
Rexburg		2.19		19.78
Bear Lake	2.03		6.66	
Montpelier		1.71		25.37
Bingham	.84		12.28	
Blackfoot		2.69		12.28
Shelley		2.00		41.26
Blaine	3.59		18.55	
Ketchum		2.69		15.97
Sun Valley**		31.82		11.85
Bonneville	1.99		16.33	
Idaho Falls		1.77		14.34
Sutte	1.26		8.33	
Arco		1.86		37.83
Camas	2.37		Unknown	
Clark	3.65		Unknown	
Caribou	2.15		16.21	
Soda Springs		1.25		27.73
Cassia	.73		9.26	
Burley		3.03		22.59
Minidoka	.80		13.94	
Rupert		2.12		9.44
Oneida	2.00		27.77	
Power	3.99		10.00	
American Falls		2.43		11.56
Teton	1.57		27.27	
Twin Falls	1.48		13.6	
Buhl		1.48		25.00
Kimberly		2.00		58.33
Twin Falls		1.74		26.74
TOTAL	1.80		23.64	

**Not included in calculating correlation coefficient

Docket to obtain the data sought. This effort has satisfied the staff that systems rates studies to be conducted by the Statistical Analysis Center during the next planning cycle will require manual review of each file.

The study revealed that in 1975 520 felony cases were filed in the three counties: 173 in Nez Perce County, 208 in Canyon County and 139 in Bonneville County. Table 25 provides a breakdown by county of these felony cases by disposition. The table reveals that as to percentage of determinations of guilt there was less than 1% variation between the counties, but Nez Perce County showed a much higher percentage of commitments to incarceration than Bonneville and Canyon Counties. The Courts in the latter counties utilized far more non-commitment sentences than Nez Perce, utilizing probation in more than one-third of all felony convictions.

The data also shows that more than one of every five felony charges filed in the three counties was dismissed (with Nez Perce showing one in three being dismissed). Such data no doubt helps develop the local concern about lack of swift, certain determination of criminal cases. Such concern expressed at local FY-77 Plan development meetings, and this data, lead to the objective of reducing dismissals as stated in the Action Plan (A-1, page 253).

TABLE 25

1975 CASE FELONIES

BONNEVILLE, CANYON AND NEZ PERCE COUNTIES

LEPC COURT DOCKET STUDY, JULY 1976

	Bonneville	% of Total	Canyon	% of Total	Nez Perce	% of Total
Number of cases	139		208		173	
Number dismissed	31	22.3	41	19.7	52	30.1
Pending	10	7.2	26	12.5	16	9.2
Remanded to Mag. Div.	10	7.2	8	3.8	0	0
Acquittals	2	1.4	12	5.8	4	2.3
Transferred	6	4.3	--		--	
Guilty	80	57.6	121	58.2	101	58.4
Committed*	31	22.3	39	18.8	61	35.3
Probation	49	35.3	75	36.1	23	13.3
Fine	--		2	1.0	17	9.8
Suspended Sentence	--		5	2.4	--	

*Includes: prison, 120-day retained jurisdiction, jail and State Hospital.

Table 26 shows the average time from complaint to final disposition for the three counties in Part I felonies, Part II felonies and combined average. The data reveals that the combined average time from complaint to final disposition in Canyon County was three times greater than the combined average time in Nez Perce, and more than twice as great than the combined average time in Bonneville.

Bonneville's combined average time was 1.36 times greater than in Nez Perce. The Problem Analysis Section deals with local concern about expeditious processing

of cases, and the disparity shown by this data supports that concern. Moreover, the Canyon County data leads to the ambitious objective stated in the Action Plan (A-2, page 255).

TABLE 26
1975 CASE FILINGS - PROCESSING PERIODS
BONNEVILLE, CANYON AND NEZ PERCE
LEPC COURT DOCKET STUDY, JULY 1976

	Bonneville	Canyon	Nez Perce
Complaint to final disposition, Part I	73.5	148.4	58.9
Complaint to final disposition, Part II	76.3	176.3	51.7
Complaint to final disposition, combined	75.1	165.6	55.2

System rates Chart 1 provides input numbers and percentages for the three counties, and system rates Chart 2 provides decision point numbers and percentages.

The Charts show that 58% of the felony charges filed in the three counties resulted in guilty pleas or verdicts, 24% were dismissed and 10% were still pending in July 1976, at least six months after filing. Twenty-five percent of the cases filed resulted in commitments to incarceration, and 28% resulted in probation. Of the cases resulting in guilty judgments, 43% resulted in commitments to incarceration and 49% resulted in probation. The Charts, and the studies which developed them, do not represent a complete systems rates or performance analysis, because data obtained from docket studies cannot be correlated with arrest information. Offender tracking of the type performed in the LEPC Study of 1974 Robbery in Boise/Ada County (referred to in Crime Analysis Section) would be necessary to produce a complete analysis. However, the systems data compiled do provide assistance in analyzing processing of cases through the adjudication section of the System.

The data from Nez Perce and Canyon Counties present two interesting factors for further research and analysis:

(1) In Canyon County, 43 of 73 Part I charges proceeded to a point where the Court could pronounce sentence. In almost half of those cases (21 of 43, or 49%) withheld judgment was entered and probation was imposed. The cases included two of six robbery charges, 12 of 21 burglary charges, and seven of nine larceny charges. By comparison, 54 of 79 Part I charges proceeded to a point where the Court could pronounce sentence in Nez Perce County, and only 24% of those (13 of 54) received withheld judgment and probation. This great disparity in disposition of Part I cases calls for detailed study to determine, if possible, the causes for imposition of disparate sentences.

(2) In Canyon County, 26 felony cases reached the stage of trial on not guilty pleas. Only 14 of those trials resulted in convictions, and 12 resulted in acquittals. In Nez Perce County, four cases reached the stage of trial on not guilty pleas and none of these resulted in

CHART 1

LEPC DOCKET STUDY

(1975)

FELONY FILINGS: NEZ PERCE, CANYON AND BONNEVILLE COUNTIES

INPUT PERCENTAGES

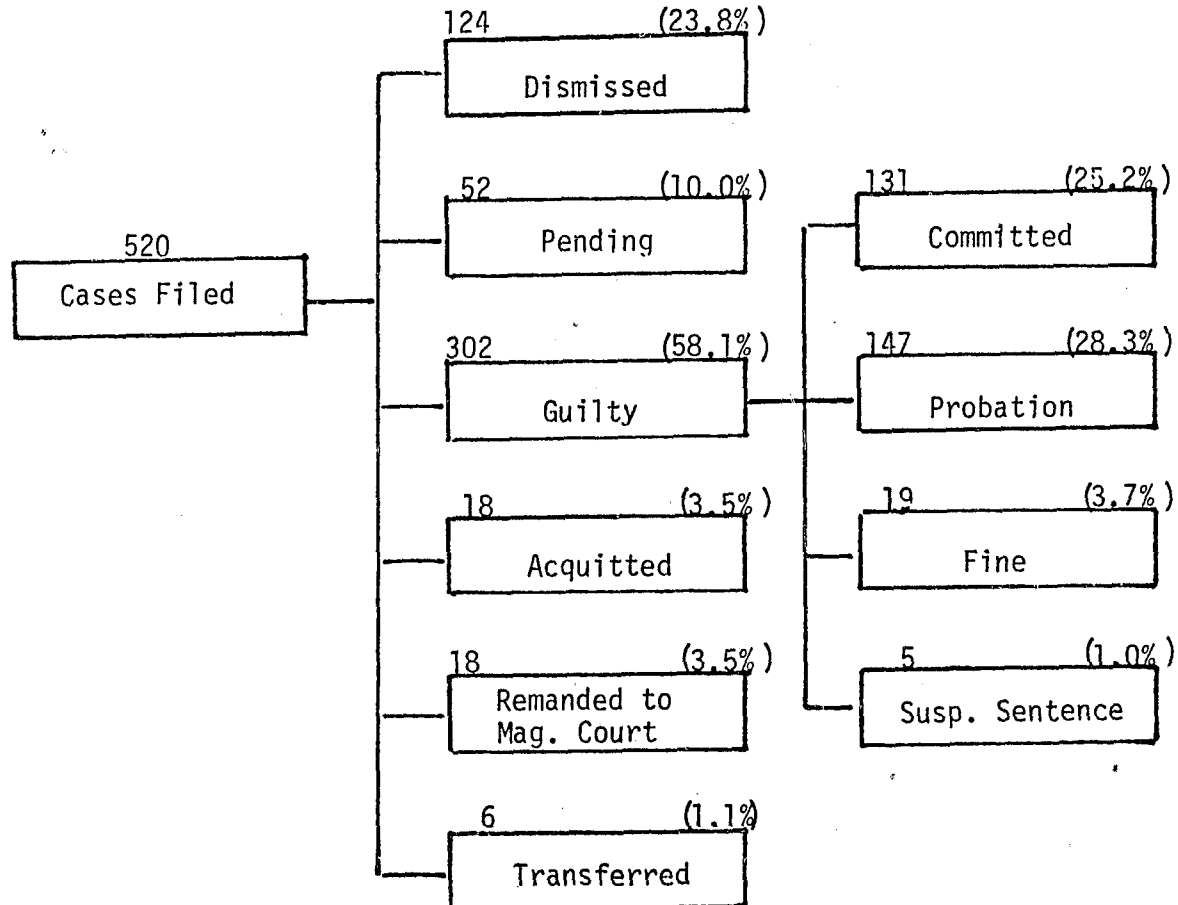
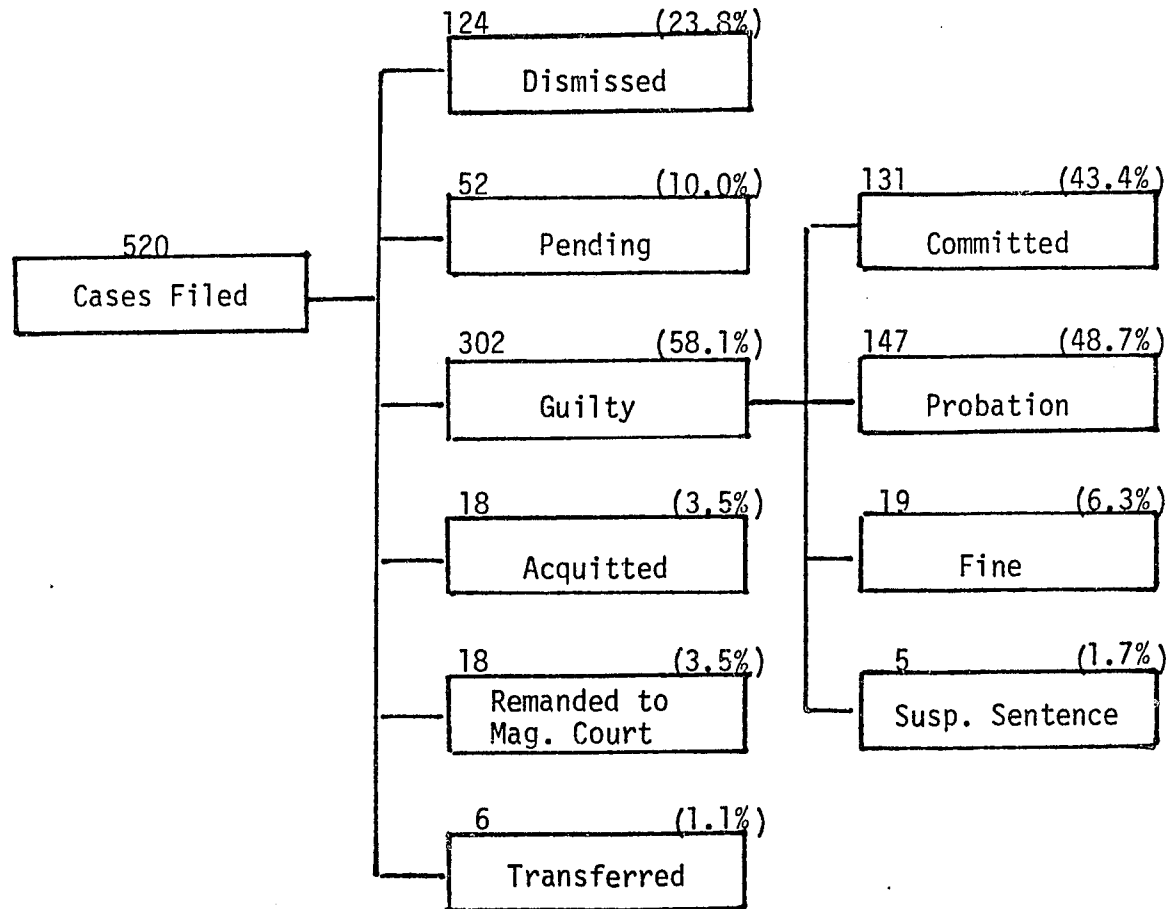


CHART 2

LEPC DOCKET STUDY

(1975)

FELONY FILINGS: NEZ PERCE, CANYON AND BONNEVILLE COUNTIES
DECISION POINT PERCENTAGES



convictions. Detailed study is called for to determine whether the quality of these cases in both counties would have called for further screening efforts, and whether effective screening is being used in Nez Perce County to result in fewer trials on not guilty pleas. Study should also be directed to the question of whether the low conviction rate may begin to effect more not guilty plea trials.

Kootenai County

In Kootenai County, staff conducted a more detailed analysis of Part I charges filed by the Prosecutor during the eight-month period January through August, 1975.

The Prosecutor's Office filed 50 Part I charges during the period January through August, 1975. (This figure does not include those juveniles arrested for Part I crimes during this same period.) As can be seen from Chart 4*, of the 50 cases, 40% featured bail release, 20% personal recognizance, and 34% jail detention. Eighty-six percent of the total were ultimately prosecuted, whereas six (12%) cases were dismissed on the motion of the prosecutor. One failed to appear before the court. Seventy-two percent of those arrested were convicted either on the original charge or on a reduced charge. Six percent were given a prison sentence, 12% received a 120-day sentence and 46% were placed on probation. One received a jail sentence. As of September 1, 1975, 56% of the original 50 people arrested were on probation.

Chart 3 depicts the percentage of persons going through the various aspects of the System. It differs from Chart 1, however, in that percentages are based on that portion entering each aspect of the System rather than on the total originally arrested. This illustrates that of the 43 individuals prosecuted, 83% were convicted. Of these, 8.3% were given prison sentences, 16.7% were placed in the 120-day prison program and 63.9% were sentenced to probation. As of September 1975, five of those originally receiving either prison or 120-day sentences were also placed on probation, bringing this total to 77.8% of the 36 convicted.

Table 27 depicts the average time between (1) arrest to dismissal, (2) arrest to trial, and (3) arrest to sentencing.

Table 27 reveals that (1) the average number of days between arrest to dismissal was 59 days, (2) the average number of days between arrest to trial was 61.5 days (This figure closely approximated the time frame of 60 days from arrest to trial for felony cases as recommended by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals), and (3) the average number of days between arrest and sentencing was 67.7 days.

*Chart 4 shows the input percentages of arrests during the first eight months of 1975, i.e., of the 50 arrests, 28 (50%) were finally placed on probation.

TABLE 27
TIME FRAME FOR CASES
KOOTENAI COUNTY
JAN-AUG, 1975

	Average No. Of Days
Arrest to Dismissal	59.0 Days
Arrest to Trial*	61.5 Days
Arrest to Sentencing**	67.7 Days

*Cases included in this tabulation are those that were acquitted, and those found guilty, either by trial or plea.

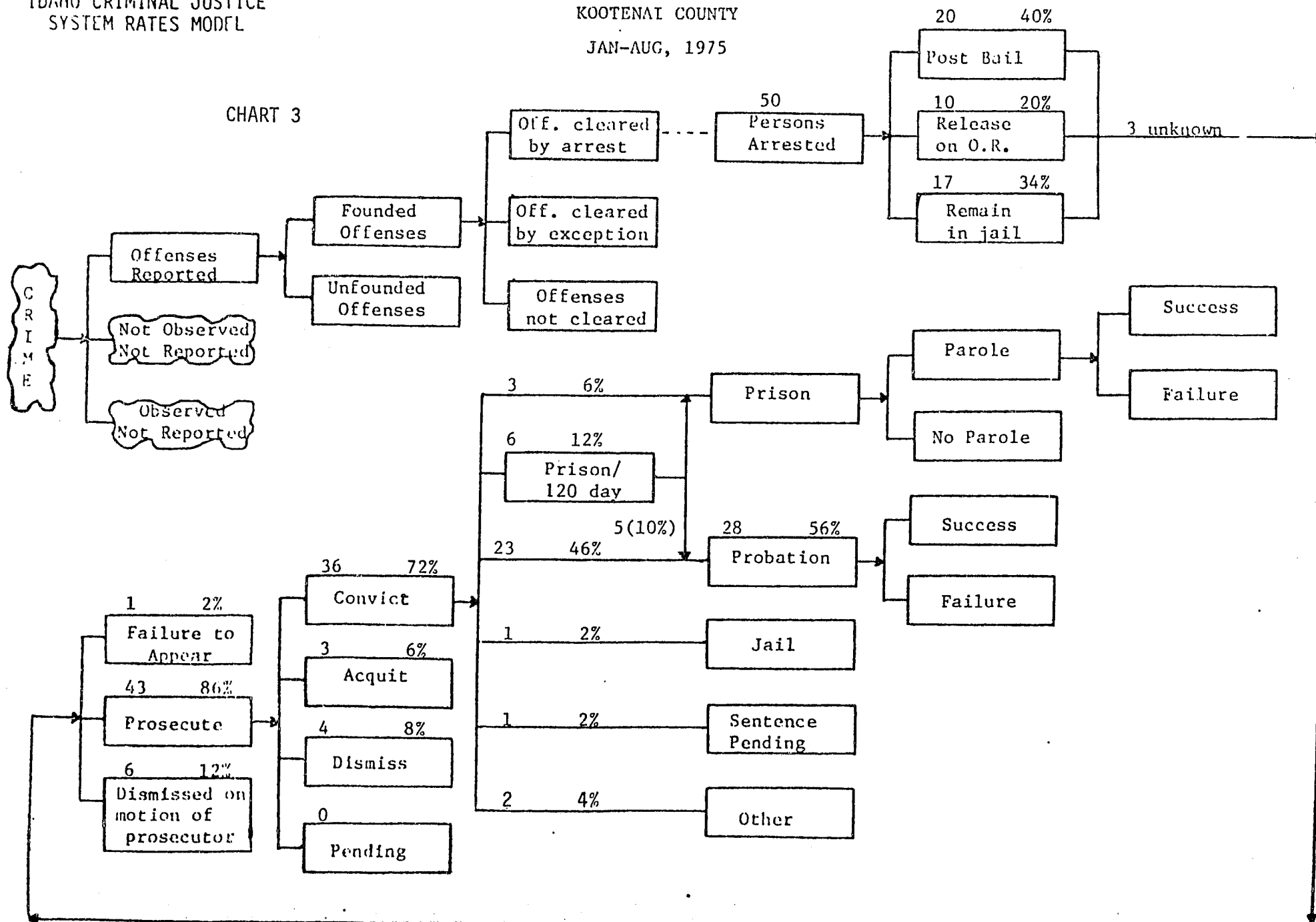
**This figure can be misleading since some cases covered a long period of time between arrest and trial and then resulted in an acquittal.

IDAHO CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SYSTEM RATES MODEL

PART I CRIMES
INPUT PERCENTAGES
KOOTENAI COUNTY
JAN-AUG, 1975

MARCH 4, 1976

CHART 3

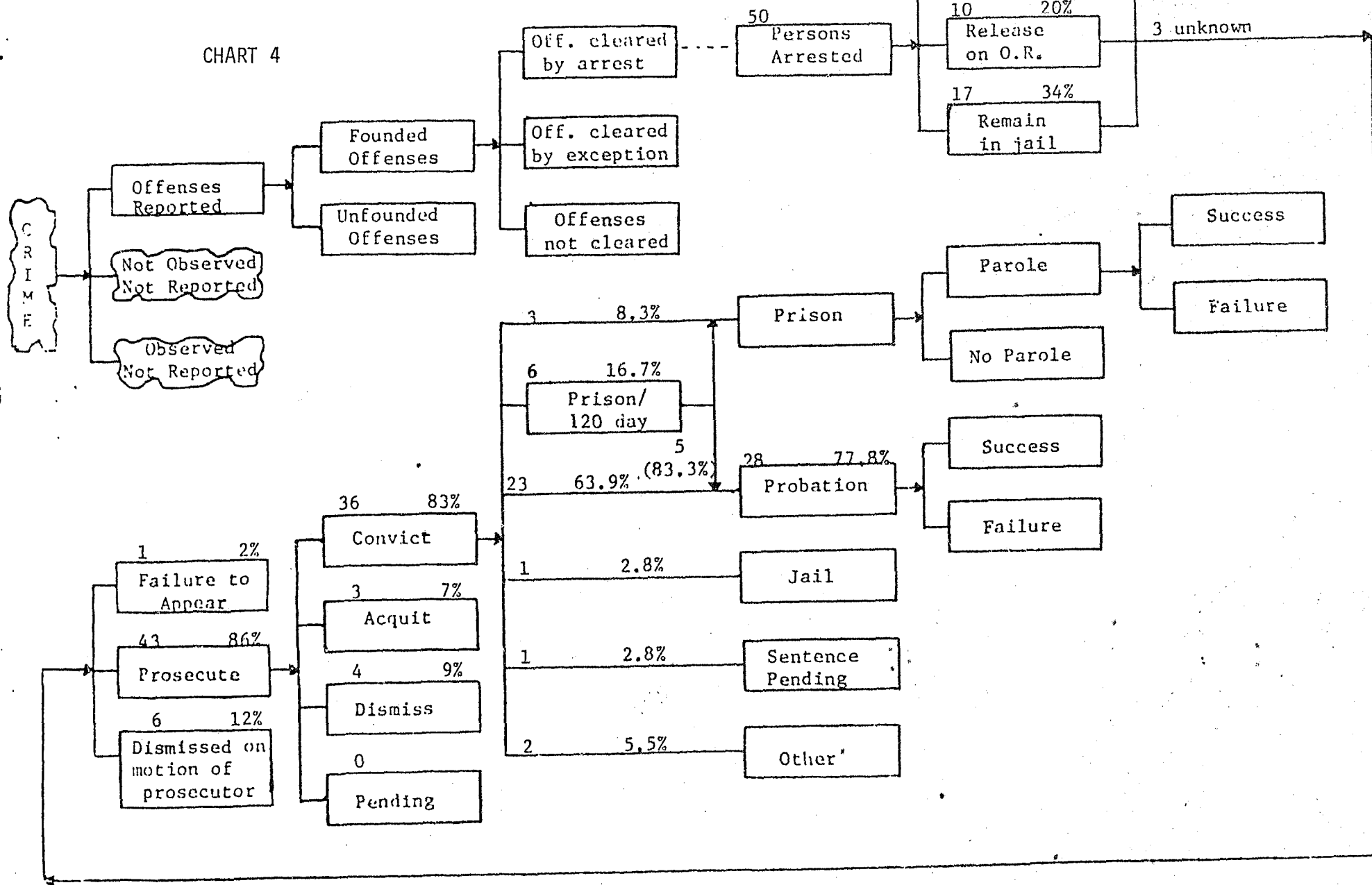


DECISION POINT PERCENTAGES

IDAHO CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SYSTEM RATES MODEL

PART I CRIMES
KOOTENAI COUNTY
JAN-AUG, 1975

CHART 4



Juvenile Justice
Systems Performance Data

During 1975, Idaho law enforcement agencies reported 1,936 arrests for the status offense of runaway, 1,442 arrests for curfew violation, and 1,688 juvenile arrests for liquor law violations, many of which are probably status offenses.

TABLE 97
JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR STATUS OFFENSES
1975

Offense	Male Juvenile Arrests		Female Juvenile Arrests		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Runaways	810	41.8	1,126	58.2	1,936	100
Curfew Violations	1,037	71.9	405	28.1	1,442	100
Liquor Law*	1,272	75.4	416	24.6	1,688	100
Total	3,119	61.6	1,947	38.4	5,066	100

*Many of these liquor law violations are probably status offenses involving a minor purchasing or consuming alcoholic beverages.

Of those juvenile arrested for the three offenses listed in Table 97 above, 3,119 (61.6%) were males and 1,947 (38.4%) were females. For the offenses of runaway and curfew, 3,378 juveniles were arrested during 1975. Of these 1,847 (54.7%) were males and 1,531 (45.3%) were females. Arrests for runaway and curfew accounted for 24.2% of all juvenile arrests during 1975. The three offenses of runaway, curfew and liquor law violation accounted for 36.3% of all the juvenile arrests.

Table 98 reveals that of the 3,378 juveniles arrested for curfew violation or runaway, 3,287 (97.3%) were white. Indians accounted for the second largest group by race with 67 arrests (2%), and the other four categories (Negro, Chinese, Japanese and all others) accounted for 24 arrests, or .7% of all those arrested for the two offenses;

TABLE 98
ARRESTS FOR RUNAWAY AND CURFEW BY RACE
1975

Offense	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All Other
Curfew	1,393	8	37		1	3
Runaway	1,894	6	30	2	2	2
Total	3,287	14	67	2	3	5

Table 99, below, taken from the 1975 Uniform Crime Report, shows the police processing of juveniles, but does not distinguish between criminal offenses and status offenses.

TABLE 99
ARRESTS FOR RUNAWAY AND CURFEW BY RACE
1975

Handled within Department and Released (Parents, etc.)	6,489
Referred to Juvenile Court or Probation Department	6,410
Referred to Welfare Agency	523
Referred to Other Police Agency	624
Referred to Criminal or Adult Court	<u>96</u>
TOTAL	14,142

Of the 14,142 juveniles processed by law enforcement agencies, 6,489 (45.9%) were handled within the Department and released. Six thousand, four hundred ten (45.3%) juveniles were referred to juvenile court or the probation department, while 523 (3.7%) were referred to the welfare agency; 624 (4.4%) were referred to another police agency and 96 (.7%) were referred to criminal or adult court.

The Idaho Courts 1975 Annual Report does not contain complete information regarding the judicial processing of juveniles. The data that is contained in the report shows that 6,875 petitions were filed in the Magistrate Courts under the Youth Rehabilitation Act. During the same period of time, the Magistrate Courts disposed of 6,634 cases. Of these dispositions, 3,522 (53.1%) were disposed of without trial; 3,019 (45.5%) were disposed of with a trial, and in 93 (1.4%) cases it was unknown if the cases were disposed of with, or without, a trial. The Magistrate Courts had 1,747 cases pending at the end of 1975.

The District Courts during 1975, had six new case filings under the Youth Rehabilitation Act. The Courts disposed of seven YRA cases during the year; six without a trial, and one case in which it was unknown if the disposition was with or without a trial. The District Courts had one YRA case pending at the end of 1975.

The only other data contained in the Court Report concerning juveniles was broken down into drug, DWI and "other" Youth Rehabilitation Act proceedings. For YRA drug proceedings, 171 new petitions were filed with the courts and 155 dispositions were made. Of these dispositions 59 (38.1%) were disposed of without a trial and 96 (62%) were disposed of with a trial. At the end of 1975, there were 88 YRA drug proceedings cases pending.

For Youth Rehabilitation Act DWI proceedings, there were four new filings and

and four dispositions, three of which were without a trial. There were no cases pending in this category at the end of 1975.

Other YRA proceedings accounted for 6,706 new case filings during 1975 and the courts disposed of 6,482 cases in this category. Of the dispositions, 3,466 (53.5%) were without trial, and 2,922 (45.1%) were disposed of with trial. In 94 (1.5%) cases, it was unknown whether the disposition was with or without a trial. No other data is currently available regarding the Statewide processing of juveniles through the courts. However, limited data is available in Ada County dealing with the court processing of juveniles.

In a report prepared by the Idaho LEPC from data submitted by the Fourth Judicial District Trail Court Administrator's Office, it was found that between March and December of 1975, 1,540 petitions were disposed of by the Ada County Juvenile Court.

TABLE 100
ADA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT
STATUS OFFENSE PETITIONS DISPOSED OF IN COURT -
MARCH - DECEMBER 1975

Offense	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Runaway	32	34.8	60	65.2	92	100
Truancy	32	72.7	12	27.3	44	100
Beyond Control	54	55.7	43	44.3	97	100
Curfew	22	88.0	3	12.0	25	100
Possession of Cigarettes	5	100	0	0	5	100
Liquor Violation*	50	79.4	13	20.6	63	100
TOTAL	195	59.8%	131	40.2%	326	100%

*Probably includes both status and criminal offenses.

For all the offense dispositions listed in Table 100, 59.8% were males and 40.2% were females. Girls accounted for 65.2% of the runaway dispositions but accounted for only 12% of the curfew dispositions. Males accounted for 72.7% of the truancy dispositions, 55.7% of the "beyond the control" dispositions, and 88% of the curfew dispositions. Juvenile males also accounted for a majority of the liquor law violations.

Figures 41 and 42 on the following pages provide input and decision point percentages for the 1,540 petitions filed in Ada County Juvenile Court between March and December 1975.

Of the 1,540 petitions, 833 (54.1%) were disposed of in Court and 707 (45.9%) were disposed of without a court hearing. These figures do not distinguish between criminal and status offenses, but do show that of the 833 petitions disposed of in court,

FIGURE 41

ADA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT FILINGS
MARCH 1975 - DECEMBER 1975
INPUT PERCENTAGES

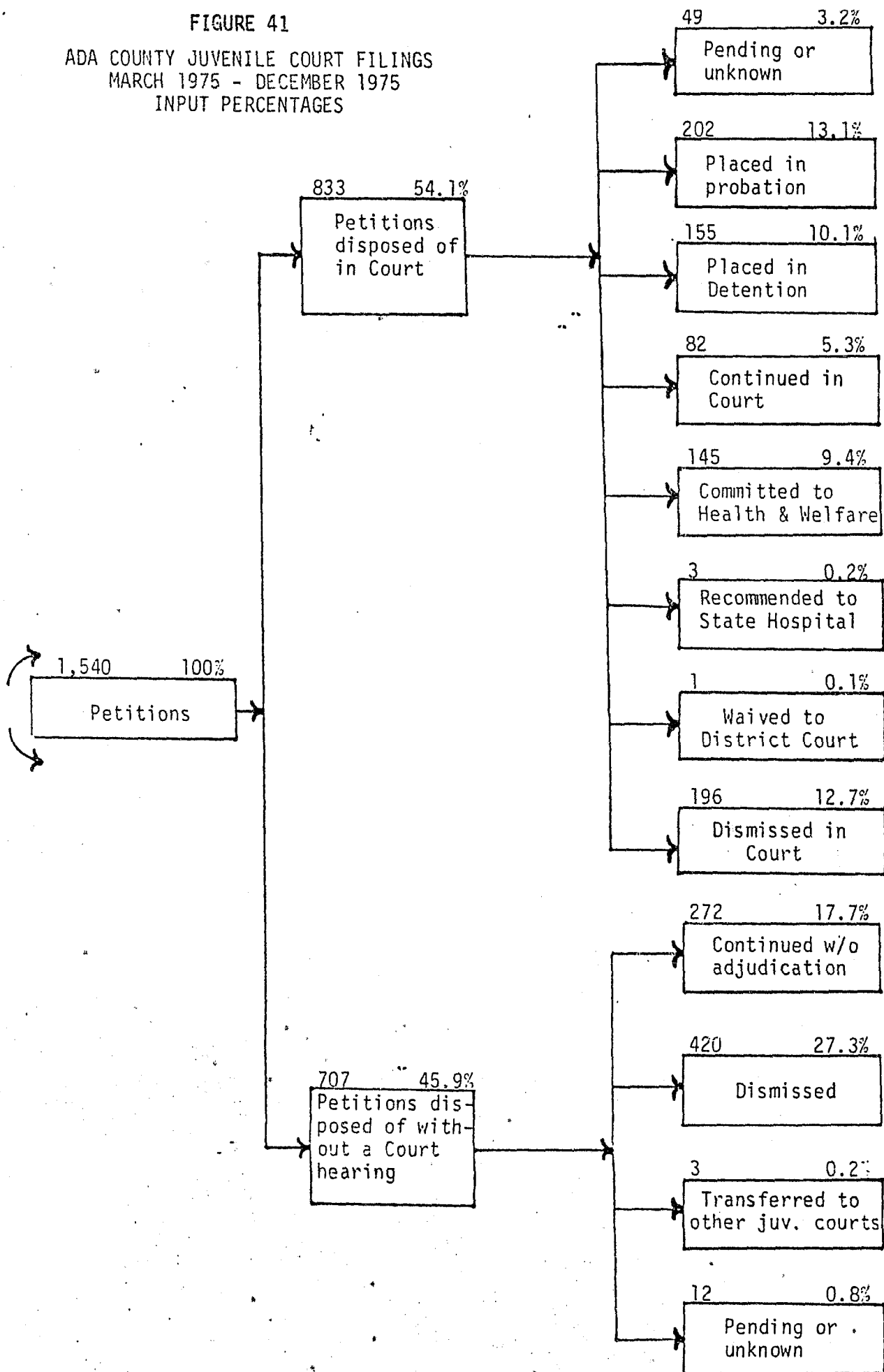
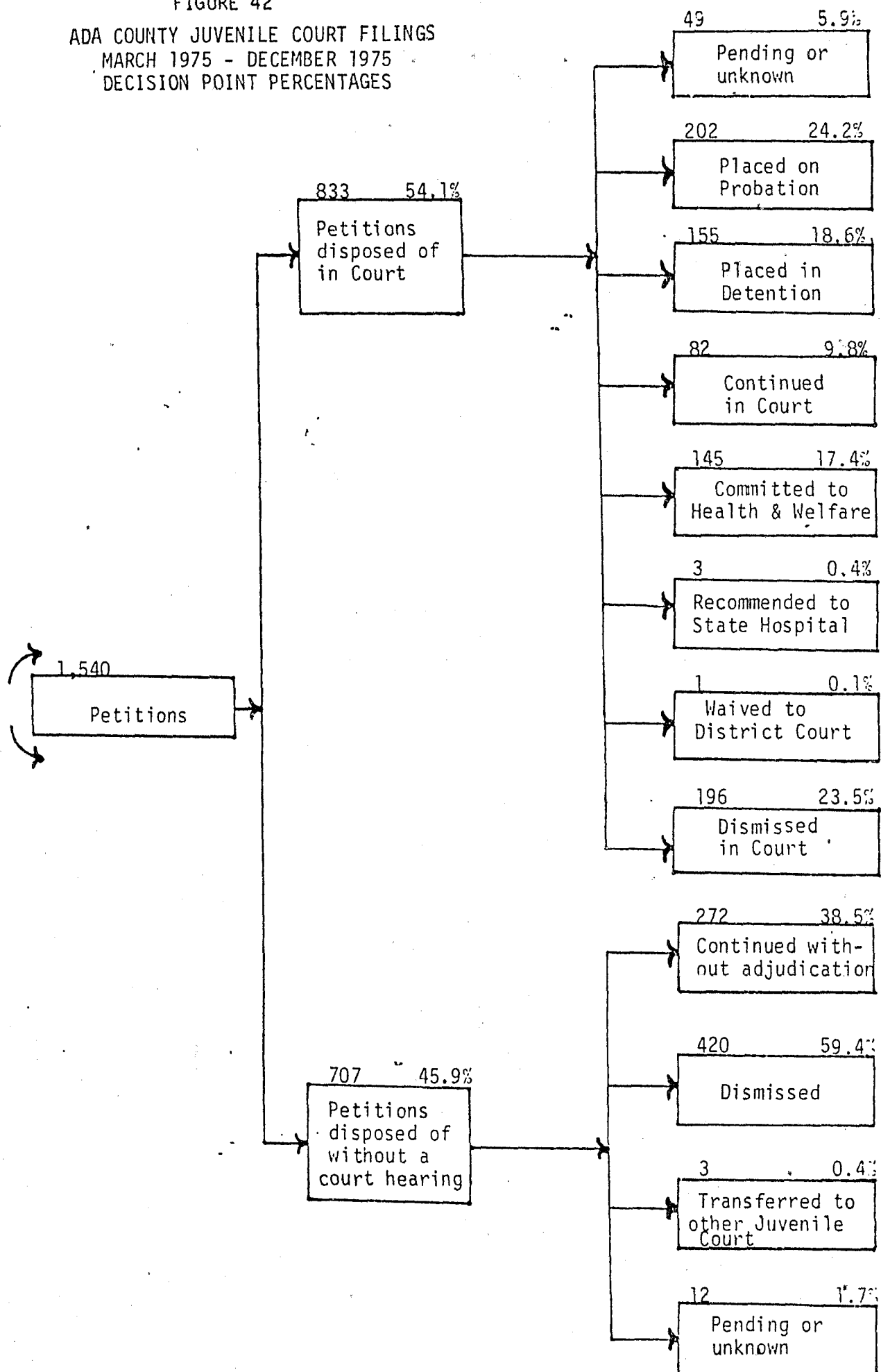


FIGURE 42

ADA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT FILINGS
MARCH 1975 - DECEMBER 1975
DECISION POINT PERCENTAGES



202 (24.2%) were placed on probation; 155 (18.6%) were placed in detention; 82 (9.8%) were continued; 145 (17.4%) were committed to Health and Welfare, and 196 (23.5%) were dismissed. Of the 708 petitions disposed of without a court hearing, 420 (59.4%) were dismissed and 272 (38.5%) were continued without adjudication.

In addition, the study reports that of the 1,492 new petitions filed during the period, 643 (43.1%) involved repeat offenders and, of the 640 cases assigned by the Bureau of Probation officers during the first six months of 1976, 252 (39.4%) were repeat cases. Of the total number of children detained in the Ada County Detention Center during 1975, 20 (28.57%) were repeats (repeats were those detained at least once before during 1975); and of the total number of repeaters, five (25%) were female and 15 (75%) were male.

Information available from the Department of Health and Welfare shows that for the 1975 fiscal year, 3,574 children charged with offenses were referred or committed by the county for services to the Department of Health and Welfare.

TABLE 101
STATUS OFFENSES COMMITTED BY JUVENILES
REFERRED OR COMMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE
FY-75

Offense	Males		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Runaway	109	38.8	172	61.2	281	100
Truancy	125	54.3	105	45.7	230	100
Curfew	103	71.0	42	29.0	145	100
Ungovernable	87	54.0	74	46.0	161	100
Liquor Violation*	326	72.0	127	28.0	453	100
TOTAL	750	59.0%	520	41.0%	1,270	100%

*Probably includes both status and criminal offenses.

As shown in Table 101 above, males made up the majority of commitments in the categories of truancy (54.3%), curfew (71.0%), ungovernable (54.0%) and liquor violations (72.0%). Females made up a majority in only one category, accounting for 61.2% of the runaway commitments. Overall, males accounted for 59% of the commitments, while females accounted for 41% of the total.

In fiscal year 1975, the Department of Health and Welfare reported that of the 716 status offender dispositions 45 (6.3%) were placed at the Youth Services Center; 482 (67.3%) were given in-home supervision; 90 (12.6%) were given out-of-home placements, and 91 (12.7%) were dismissed or continued. An additional eight (1.1%) were classified as "other."

The majority of status offenders receiving services from the Department of Health and Welfare were in the 15-, 16-, and 17-year-old age group, as detailed in Table 102 on the following page.

TABLE 102
AGE OF STATUS OFFENDERS
SERVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

Offense	FY-75 Age							Total
	12 & Under	13	14	15	16	17	18 & Over	
Truancy	7	26	46	88	26	0	0	193
Runaway	17	23	43	69	66	27	7	252
Curfew	4	7	21	25	33	39	4	133
Ungovernable	7	28	22	31	42	37	4	171
Liquor Violation*	5	14	20	59	94	169	20	381
TOTAL	40	98	152	272	261	272	35	1,130

*Probably includes both status and criminal offenses.

Of the 1,130 status offenders served by the Department of Health and Welfare, 40 (3.5%) were 12 and under; 98 (8.7%) were 13 years old; 152 (13.5%) were 14 years old; 272 (24.1%) were 15; 261 (23.1%) were 16; 272 (24.1%) were 17 years old; and 35 (3.1%) were 18 and over.

TABLE 103
ETHNIC BACKGROUND
YOUTHS REFERRED OR COMMITTED TO
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

FY-75	
<u>Ethnic Background</u>	<u>Percent of Referrals</u>
Caucasian	93.6%
Negro	.5%
Oriental	.5%
Mexican	3.2%
American Indian	2.7%

Table 103 reveals that for fiscal year 1975, Caucasian juvenile offenders made up the large majority of those served by Health and Welfare. The next largest ethnic group was Mexican with 3.2% of the total, followed by American Indians with 2.7% of the total. In evaluating the ethnic background of children over a four-year period, no significant difference was found in the percentage of each ethnic group committing offenses. Consequently, race or ethnic background does not appear to influence the rate of juvenile delinquency. Once again, this data did not distinguish between status and criminal offenders.

The Department of Health and Welfare reports that during fiscal year 1975, 286 youths were placed at the Idaho Youth Services Center; 77.3% were male and 22.7% were female. Seventy-four and one-tenth percent (74.1%) of those placed were charged on criminal offenses, while 25.9% were charged on status offenses.

The ratio of males to females at the Youth Services Center is comparable to the ratio of males and females committing offenses. The ratio of females among status offenders at the Center, however, is much higher than the offender group as a whole. Status offenses accounted for 70.8% of the girls placed at the Youth Services Center, while only 41.2% of the total number of female offenders Statewide were charged with status offenses. A girl charged with running away or being incorrigible is much more likely to be institutionalized for these offenses than for an adult offense. On the other hand, only 12.7% of the boys at the Center were status offenders, while 18% of the total male offenders accounted for status offenses.

Of the children released from the Youth Services Center during a 12-month period, 19.3% were returned for parole violations, according to Health and Welfare reports. However, over a period of four years, the mean recidivism rate was 26.5% including YSC data for 1976.

The Dad County Juvenile Detention facility reports that 853 juveniles were detained between January and December, 1975. Of these, 821 were Caucasian, three were Negro, eight were Indian, 16 were Mexican and five were categorized as "other." Females accounted for 38.2% and males accounted for 61.8% of all the juveniles detained.

TABLE 104
ADA COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY
NUMBER OF PETITIONS FOR STATUS OFFENSES
JANUARY - DECEMBER 1975

Offense	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Curfew	25	78.1	7	21.9	32	100
Runaway	113	36.8	194	63.2	307	100
Beyond Control	100	50.8	97	49.2	197	100
Possession or Consumption of Alcohol	33	86.8	5	13.2	38	100
Truancy	19	65.5	10	34.5	29	100
TOTAL	290	48.1%	313	52.0%	603	100%

Table 104 shows that 48.1% of the juveniles held in detention for status offenses were males and 52% were females. Females accounted for a majority of those held in detention for runaway, while males accounted for the majority in the categories of curfew, beyond control, possession or consumption of alcohol, and truancy.

Summary

No further data, statistics, or information regarding the flow of juveniles through the system is currently available to the Idaho LEPC for use in juvenile planning activities. The data presented above regarding age, sex, national origin, and race of juvenile status offenders, admittedly, is sketchy, but represents all of the reliable information now available.

The LEPC research staff are currently working on a complete juvenile systems flow study from the files of the Ada County Detention Center which should provide a great deal more data for the FY-78 Juvenile Justice Plan than is currently available. Idaho also anticipates funding a group home study in FY-77 to provide additional information on the flow of juveniles through the system.

A juvenile tracking system, similar to the adult OBTS System, is planned and, when implemented, should provide complete, Statewide data regarding the flow of juvenile offenders through the Idaho Juvenile Justice System.

END