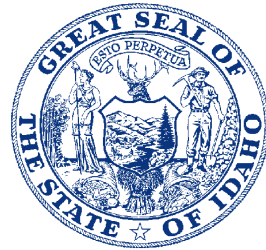


CRIME IN IDAHO



1999

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

“YOU CAN’T MANAGE
WHAT YOU CAN’T MEASURE”



CRIME IN IDAHO 1999



Uniform Crime Report

*"You Can't Manage
What You Can't Measure"*

Published Annually
Idaho State Police, Bureau of Criminal Identification
Meridian, Idaho

Introduction

This report is issued by the Idaho State Police, Bureau of Criminal Identification, Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) unit. Robin Elson, Crime Data Reporting Analyst, directed the project. UCR staff member, Pennie Blamires, provided project support. Feel free to direct any questions and comments to Ms. Elson at the following address:

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The Department of Purchasing, Copy Center, processed 300 copies of this publication. Costs associated with this publication are available in accordance with section 60-202, Idaho Code. Copies have been deposited with the State Library of Idaho.

"Crime In Idaho"
web site
<http://www2.state.id.us/dle/dle/htm>

Foreword



I am pleased to forward to you the 1999 edition of "Crime In Idaho," which is the compilation of Uniform Crime Reporting data supplied by Idaho's law enforcement agencies at the local and state levels.

Contained in this publication is information about the nature and volume of crime in our State. The document's accuracy continues to be dependent upon the information provided by the contributors. Statistical information depicts offenses reported to law enforcement after confirmation of a call for service or complaint clearly indicates the commission of a crime. However, it does not reflect dispositions by a coroner, prosecutor, or court.

This publication is prepared with the hope of providing a valuable tool to assist law enforcement administrators in determining their priorities in the fight against crime. It should also prove to be a vital resource to legislators, researchers, educators, and other public and private agencies involved with criminal justice in Idaho.

The success and viability of this publication is the direct result of a joint venture between the Idaho State Police and all contributors. The collection and publication of crime statistics increases awareness for all citizens and establishes a greater understanding of the problems facing law enforcement. We remain fully committed to working closely with the criminal justice community and all concerned citizens on addressing the problems associated with criminal activity in our State.

E. D. Strickfaden
Director

1999 UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PARTICIPANTS

Idaho State Police units of patrol, investigations, and Alcohol Beverage Control submit crime data under the Idaho Uniform Crime Reporting program. A special note of acknowledgment and gratitude is extended to these local law enforcement agencies for their participation and dedication to this program. Without their efforts to provide crime data, this publication would not be possible.

IDAHO POLICE DEPARTMENTS

Aberdeen P.D.	Glenns Ferry P.D.	Meridian P.D.	Rexburg P.D.
American Falls P.D.	Gooding P.D.	Montpelier P.D.	Rigby P.D.
Bellevue Marshal	Grangeville P.D.	Moscow P.D.	Rupert P.D.
Blackfoot P.D.	Hagerman P.D.	Mountain Home P.D.	St. Anthony P.D.
Boise P.D.	Hailey P.D.	Nampa P.D.	St. Maries P.D.
Bonnars Ferry P.D.	Heyburn P.D.	New Plymouth P.D.	Sandpoint P.D.
Buhl P.D.	Homedale P.D.	Orofino P.D.	Shelley P.D.
Caldwell P.D.	Idaho City P.D.	Osburn P.D.	Smelterville P.D.
Cascade P.D.	Idaho Falls P.D.	Parma P.D.	Soda Springs P.D.
Chubbuck P.D.	Jerome P.D.	Payette P.D.	Spirit Lake P.D.
Coeur d'Alene P.D.	Kamiah Marshal	Pinehurst P.D.	Sun Valley P.D.
Cottonwood P.D.	Kellogg P.D.	Pocatello P.D.	Twin Falls P.D.
Emmett P.D.	Ketchum P.D.	Ponderay P.D.	Wallace P.D.
Filer P.D.	Kimberly P.D.	Post Falls P.D.	Weiser P.D.
Fruitland P.D.	Lewiston P.D.	Preston P.D.	Wendell P.D.
Garden City P.D.	McCall P.D.	Priest River P.D.	Wilder P.D.

IDAHO SHERIFF OFFICES

Ada County S.O.	Butte County S.O.	Gem County S.O.	Nez Perce County S.O.
Adams County S.O.	Camas County S.O.	Gooding County S.O.	Oneida County S.O.
Bannock County S.O.	Canyon County S.O.	Idaho County S.O.	Owyhee County S.O.
Bear Lake County S.O.	Caribou County S.O.	Jefferson County S.O.	Payette County S.O.
Benewah County S.O.	Cassia County S.O.	Jerome County S.O.	Power County S.O.
Bingham County S.O.	Clark County S.O.	Kootenai County S.O.	Shoshone County S.O.
Blaine County S.O.	Clearwater County S.O.	Latah County S.O.	Teton County S.O.
Boise County S.O.	Custer County S.O.	Lewis County S.O.	Twin Falls County S.O.
Bonner County S.O.	Elmore County S.O.	Lincoln County S.O.	Valley County S.O.
Bonneville County S.O.	Franklin County S.O.	Madison County S.O.	Washington County S.O.
Boundary County S.O.	Fremont County S.O.	Minidoka County S.O.	

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IDAHO UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM

Since 1974, the Idaho Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program has participated in a nationwide statistical collaboration designed to collect accurate crime data from all law enforcement agencies in a "uniform" manner. This program is managed by the Idaho State Police, Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI). Reporting definitions, rules, and guidelines are based on the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, NIBRS Edition, provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

OBJECTIVES: The program's primary objective is to provide a reliable set of criminal statistics for law enforcement purposes. Law enforcement administrators can utilize these statistics for operational use, such as determination of manpower and training needs, proper focus of enforcement efforts and deterrence programs, budgets, and grant proposals. Furthermore, these statistics can provide valuable information to assist law enforcement in identifying specific crime activity facing law enforcement, such as juvenile crime activity, domestic violence, child abuse, crime motivated by hate, property crime, and drug/alcohol related crime.

The program's secondary objective is to inform all government officials and the public as to the nature of the crime problems in Idaho, its magnitude and trends. Historically, statistics generated from UCR have proven to be a vital resource to legislators, educators, municipal planners, criminologists, media, advocate groups, and other public and private agencies involved with criminal justice throughout our country.

VERIFICATION PROCEDURES: An obvious concern in the collection of crime statistics is the validity and uniformity of the data received. Uniform federal guidelines and statewide training is available to all contributors. Each incoming report is examined for mathematical accuracy and, perhaps of even more importance, for reasonableness as a possible indication of errors. Adjustments or unusual variations are brought to the attention of the submitting agency and, if necessary, corrections are made.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR INTERPRETATION: Crime activity in a particular community can be deceiving unless specific factors are examined and taken into consideration before conclusions are made. Listed below are some conditions affecting the type and volume of crime:

- * population size, density, and degree of urbanization
- * population variations in composition and stability
- * economic conditions and employment availability
- * cultural factors and educational, recreational, and religious characteristics
- * effective strength of the police force
- * administrative and investigative emphases of law enforcement
- * prosecutorial, judicial, and/or correctional policies
- * values established by family, community, and society in general
- * citizens' attitude toward crime and police
- * crime reporting practices of citizens.

UCR COLLECTION AUTHORITY: Idaho Code 67-3006 states: A law enforcement agency shall submit to the department, at the time, in the manner, and in the form prescribed by the department, data regarding crimes committed within that agency's jurisdiction. The department shall publish an annual report, available no later than July 1 of the following year, containing the statistical information gathered under this section that relates to the number and nature of criminal offenses, arrests, and clearances, and any other data the director determines to be appropriate relating to the method, frequency, cause and prevention of crime.

Idaho Code 67-2915 states: All city, county and state law enforcement units shall be required to report to the director all incidences of, complaints on, and arrests for malicious harassment crimes within their respective jurisdictions. The director shall develop a standard procedure and shall prescribe and provide a standard form for complete and uniform reporting.

Malicious harassment is defined by Idaho Code 18-7902, which states: It shall be unlawful for any person, maliciously and with the specific intent to intimidate or harass another person because of that person's race, color, religion, ancestry, or national origin, to:

- (a) cause physical injury to another person; or
- (b) damage, destroy, or deface any real or personal property of another person; or
- (c) threaten, by word or act, to do the acts prohibited if there is reasonable cause to believe that any of the acts described in subsections (a) and (b) of this section will occur. For purposes of this section "deface" shall include, but not be limited to, cross-burnings or the placing of any word or symbol commonly associated with racial, religious, or ethnic terrorism on the property of another person without his or her permission.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION: The national UCR program is administered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Crime reporting on the national level is accepted under two methods. Summary-based method collects Part 1 offenses and arrests, which consists of 8 specific crimes, and arrest data only on Part 2 offenses. National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) method collects Group A offenses and arrests, which consists of 22 additional offenses, and arrest data only on Group B offenses.

NIBRS is the methodology used by 100% of the UCR participating law enforcement agencies in Idaho. Each agency is responsible for compiling and submitting their crime reports to BCI. Submission options available to Idaho law enforcements agencies are: Idaho Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (ILETS); data download from state-approved agency records management systems; or state-standard NIBRS form, which is limited to agencies that have less than 50 reportable incidents a month.

POPULATION COVERAGE: In 1999, 108 law enforcement agencies participated in the Idaho UCR Program. Crime data received from these agencies represent statistical data covering approximately 99% of the estimated population of Idaho.

Population figures in this book are furnished by the U. S. Census Bureau.

CRIME COUNT: When comparing Idaho crime data with another state, consider the method of reporting. NIBRS, unlike summary reporting, counts up to ten different offenses within a single crime incident. Summary reporting counts only one offense per incident. NIBRS also has 22 additional reportable crime offenses than summary reporting. Therefore, total crime count and crime rates will be higher in a NIBRS reporting state compared to a summary reporting state.

NIBRS offenses are categorized by crimes against persons, property, and society. Crimes against persons are counted by each victim within an incident (i.e., three victims of murder committed at the same time and place calculate to three offenses of murder). Crimes against property and society are counted by each distinct incident (i.e., three victims of vandalism committed at the same time and place calculate to one offense of vandalism).

Group "A" Offenses			Group "B" Offenses (reported only when an arrest is made)
Crimes Against Persons	Crimes Against Property	Crimes Against Society	
Murder	Robbery	Drug/Narcotic Offenses	Bad Checks Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Disorderly Conduct DUI Drunkness Nonviolent Family Offenses Liquor Law Violations Peeping Tom Trespass of Real Property All Other Offenses Runaways - (not a crime) apprehended juveniles only
Negligent Manslaughter	Burglary/Breaking & Entering	Drug Equipment Offenses	
Forcible Rape	Larceny/Theft Offenses	Gambling Offenses	
Aggravated Assault	Motor Vehicle Theft	Pornography	
Simple Assault	Arson	Prostitution Offenses	
Intimidation	Bribery	Weapon Law Violations	
Kidnaping	Counterfeiting/Forgery		
Forcible Sodomy	Destruction of Property		
Sexual Assault w/Object	Embezzlement		
Forcible Fondling	Extortion/Blackmail		
Incest	Fraud Offenses		
Statutory Rape	Stolen Property Offenses		

Arrest data represents the number of persons arrested, not on charges lodged. One set of arrest data is submitted per person, per single apprehension. One arrest count can clear several offenses within the same incident and/or multiple incidents. The reporting agency determines the most serious offense and reports it as the arresting offense. Participating agencies should only report those arrests for offenses committed within their own jurisdiction. Traffic violations, except for DUI, Hit and Run (of a person), and Vehicular Manslaughter, are not collected under the UCR program.

CLEARANCES: Offenses are considered "cleared" when at least one offender is arrested for a crime, or the reporting agency clears the offenses by exceptional means. An exceptional clearance can only be taken under the following circumstances:

- (a) at least one offender is positively identified (exact age, sex, and race)
- (b) agency must have sufficient probable cause to support an arrest or charge
- (c) agency is aware of offenders' location so that an arrest could be made
- (d) physical arrest is not possible due to death of the offender, prosecution declined, victim refused to cooperate, juvenile/no custody, or extradition denied.

Crime report status of inactive or case closed does not necessarily "clear" offenses. Unfounded reports, those deemed to be false, without merit, or in fact did not occur are not counted.