

Crime In Idaho 2017



Shoshone Falls, submitted by Michelle Clifford





Crime In Idaho 2017

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

Uniform Crime Report

Sheriff Offices
Police Departments
State Police

Published Annually
Idaho State Police, Bureau of Criminal Identification
Uniform Crime Reporting Section
700 S. Stratford Dr., Ste. 120 Meridian, ID 83642
Public Portal: <https://nibrs.isp.idaho.gov/crimeinidaho>

The 2017 Crime in Idaho, issued by the Idaho State Police, Bureau of Criminal Identification, Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Section, on September 1, 2018. Tanea Parmenter directed the project. Questions and/or comments related to this publication are welcome at the address listed above.

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Costs associated with this publication are available in accordance with section 60-202, Idaho Code.

Foreword



I am pleased to forward to you the 2017 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.

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program has been the starting place for law enforcement executives, students of criminal justice, researchers, members of the media, and the public at large seeking information on crime in the nation. The program was conceived in 1929 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police to meet the need for reliable uniform crime statistics for the nation. Idaho was one of the first seven states in 1991, to report UCR data under the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), adopting the expanded and enhanced method of crime reporting in the nationwide statistical collaboration program.

The Idaho State Police Bureau of Criminal Identification compiles the annual 'Crime In Idaho' report using the NIBRS data supplied by Idaho's law enforcement agencies at the city, county and state levels. The statistics contained in the report present

a picture as to the nature and volume of crime in our state. They can also provide valuable information to assist law enforcement in identifying specific crime activity facing local criminal justice agencies, such as juvenile crime, domestic violence, child abuse, crime motivated by hate, property crime, and drug/alcohol related crime.

The accuracy of this report is dependent upon the information provided by the contributors and does not include the disposition of any of the crimes reported by a coroner, prosecutor, or the judicial branch.

We thank all of the law enforcement agencies that have contributed information for this publication and hope that it provides these agencies assistance in determining their priorities in the fight against crime. The Idaho State Police is proud of Idaho law enforcement and our criminal justice partners' commitment to work together to address the problems associated with criminal activity in Idaho. The overriding goal continues to be that our communities remain a safe place for Idahoans and those who visit our great state.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Kedrick Wills".

Colonel Kedrick R. Wills, M.T.D.
Director, Idaho State Police

Law Enforcement Participation in 2017

In compliance with Idaho Code 67-3006 and 67-2915, the Idaho State Police and fellow law enforcement agencies throughout Idaho submit crime data under the Idaho Uniform Crime Reporting Program. A special note of acknowledgment and gratitude is extended to the local law enforcement agencies listed below for their participation. Idaho's crime reporting success is greatly attributed to their dedication in providing accurate and complete crime data.

Police Departments

ABERDEEN	GOODING	MIDDLETON	REXBURG
AMERICAN FALLS	GRANGEVILLE	MONTPELIER	RIGBY
BELLEVUE MARSHAL	HAGERMAN	MOSCOW	RUPERT
BLACKFOOT	HAILEY	MOUNTAIN HOME	SALMON
BOISE	HEYBURN	NAMPA	SANDPOINT
BONNERS FERRY	HOMEDALE	OROFINO	SHELLEY
BUHL	IDAHO CITY	OSBURN	SHOSHONE
CALDWELL	IDAHO FALLS	PARMA	SODA SPRINGS
CHALLIS	JEROME	PAYETTE	SPIRIT LAKE
CHUBBUCK	KAMIAH MARSHAL	PINEHURST	ST. ANTHONY
COEUR D ALENE	KELLOGG	POCATELLO	SUN VALLEY
COTTONWOOD	KETCHUM	PONDERAY	TWIN FALLS
EMMETT	KIMBERLY-HANSEN	POST FALLS	WEISER
FILER	LEWISTON	PRESTON	WENDELL
FRUITLAND	MCCALL	PRIEST RIVER	WILDER
GARDEN CITY	MERIDIAN	RATHDRUM	

Sheriff Offices

ADA	BUTTE	GEM	NEZ PERCE
ADAMS	CAMAS	GOODING	ONEIDA
BANNOCK	CANYON	IDAHO	OWYHEE
BEAR LAKE	CARIBOU	JEFFERSON	PAYETTE
BENEWAH	CASSIA	JEROME	POWER
BINGHAM	CLARK	KOOTENAI	SHOSHONE
BLAINE	CLEARWATER	LATAH	TETON
BOISE	CUSTER	LEMHI	TWIN FALLS
BONNER	ELMORE	LEWIS	VALLEY
BONNEVILLE	FRANKLIN	MADISON	WASHINGTON
BOUNDARY	FREMONT	MINIDOKA	

Population Coverage:

Crime data, reported by 107 Idaho law enforcement agencies, representing 99.78% of the population of Idaho for the year 2017. Statewide rates are calculated on an adjusted population base of 1,713,125.

Population figures for reporting agencies are furnished by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Idaho Uniform Crime Reporting Program

Since 1974, Idaho has participated in the National Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. This program is a nationwide statistical collaboration designed to collect accurate crime data from all law enforcement agencies in a “uniform” manner. The Idaho UCR Program adopted the expanded and enhanced method of crime reporting, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS), in 1991. Reporting definitions, rules, and guidelines are based on the Criminal Justice Information Services Division, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manual, 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 work force 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, 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 this collection of crime data 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 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. Some conditions affecting the type and volume of crime are:

- * 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
- * citizen's attitude toward crime and police
- * crime reporting practices of citizens

Idaho Uniform Crime Reporting Program

Conditions for State Participation in the National UCR Program: Outlined in the National Incident-Based Reporting Program, User Manual are the following conditions which a state program must operate under:

1. A UCR Program must conform to the National UCR Program’s submission standards, definitions, specifications, and required deadlines.
2. A UCR Program must establish data integrity procedures and have personnel assigned to assist contributing agencies in quality assurance practices and crime reporting procedures.
3. A UCR Program’s submissions must cover more than 50 percent of the LEAs within its established reporting domain and be willing to cover any and all UCR-contributing agencies that wish to use the UCR Program from within its domain. (An agency wanting to become a UCR Program must be willing to report for all of the agencies within the state.)
4. A UCR Program must furnish the FBI’s UCR Program with all of the UCR data collected by the LEAs within its domain.

Submission Options: Each law enforcement agency is responsible for compiling and submitting their crime data to the UCR unit of the Idaho State Police, Bureau of Criminal Identification. State submission options available to Idaho law enforcement agencies are: online entry utilizing Idaho State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System; data file submission from a records management system which has acquired state approval for incident based reporting; or submit a hard copy incident based form, which is limited to agencies with less than 50 reportable incidents a month.

Method of Collection: The National UCR Program is administered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Crime reporting on the national level is currently accepted under two methods, summary based and incident based. **For uniform purposes, Idaho law enforcement agencies report only under the incident based reporting method.** The summary based method collects the following: Part 1 offenses and arrests data, which consists of eight (8) specific crimes; arrest data only for Part 2 offenses. The incident based method collects the following: Group “A” offenses and arrests data, which includes 24 Group A crime categories made up of 52 Group A offenses; arrest data only on 10 Group “B” offenses.

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 Violations	Bad Checks Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations Disorderly Conduct DUI Drunkenness Family Offenses, Nonviolent Liquor Law Violations Peeping Tom Runaways - (not a crime, only reported when law enforcement apprehends juvenile) Trespass of Real Property All Other Offenses
Negligent Manslaughter	Arson	Drug Equipment Violations	
Kidnapping	Extortion/Blackmail	Pornography/Obscene Material	
Rape	Burglary/Breaking and Entering	Gambling Offenses*	
Sodomy	Larceny/Theft Offenses*	Prostitution Offenses*	
Sexual Assault w/Obj	Motor Vehicle Theft	Weapons Law Violations	
Fondling	Counterfeiting/Forgery		
Aggravated Assault	Fraud Offenses*		
Simple Assault	Embezzlement		
Intimidation	Stolen Property Offenses		
Incest	Destruction Of Property		
Statutory Rape	Bribery		

*Specific offenses exist within the crime category. Refer to crime category section for additional information

Idaho Uniform Crime Reporting Program

Data Count: Incident based reporting requires a report to be submitted after preliminary confirmation of a call for service or a complaint establishes that a crime was, in fact, committed. Within a single incident report, all reportable offenses, victims, property, suspect/offender, and arrestee data are submitted. 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).

Consider the method of reporting when comparing Idaho crime counts with another state. Incident based reporting, unlike summary based reporting, counts up to ten different offenses committed within a single crime incident. Summary based reporting counts only one offense per incident. Due to the increase of the reportable offenses, the total crime counts and crime rates will be higher based on Group "A" crime vs. Part 1 crime.

Arrest data represents the number of persons arrested, not on charges lodged. One set of arrest data is submitted per person per single apprehension, which will clear one or more 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. Likewise, agencies should only report property recovered on items stolen from their own jurisdiction. Traffic violations, except for DUI, Hit and Run (of a person), and Vehicular Manslaughter, are not collected under the UCR program.

Clearance: Under the NIBRS reporting guidelines, offenses are considered "cleared" when at least one offender is arrested for a crime or the reporting agency clears the offenses by exceptional means.

Arrest data is submitted on those persons processed by an arrest (detained with the intention of seeking charges), citation, or summons for committing an offense within the reporting jurisdiction. Juvenile arrests are counted when the circumstances are such that if he or she were an adult, an arrest would be reported. Police or official action not taken beyond a mere interview or warning should not be reported.

An exceptional clearance can only be taken when at least one offender is positively identified (exact age, sex, and race), sufficient probable cause to support an arrest or charge exist, offender's location is known so that an arrest could be made, and a physical arrest is not possible due to specific circumstances outside the control of law enforcement. Those specific circumstances are limited to: death of the offender, prosecution declined, victim refused to cooperate, juvenile/no custody, or extradition denied.

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

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