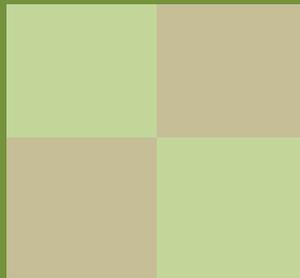




Drug and Alcohol Related Offenses and Arrests: 2003 - 2007

December 2008



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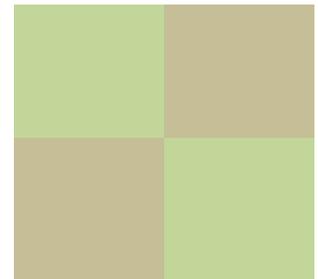
Drug and Alcohol Related Offenses and Arrests: 2003 - 2007

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Idaho's repository of National Information Based Reporting System (NIBRS) property, arrest, and offense tables were used for this report. Because NIBRS is a live database, information in this report will differ from numbers captured in previous years. Individuals listed as "arrested for drug offenses" include those whose primary arresting offense was either a drug or alcohol offense. Which misses some individuals whose arresting offense may be more serious but drugs were still seized from the individual. There is a different total of arrestees identified in drug type breakdowns because the individuals used are from the seizure table.



Introduction

Since 2003, drug and alcohol violation arrests have increased by 12.4% while total arrests have stayed relatively stable. Table 1 shows how drug violation arrests peaked in 2004 but have decreased in years 2005, 2006 and 2007. Alcohol violations, however, have increased every year since 2003 by 16.4%.

For the combined years of 2003 through 2007 drug violations accounted for 10.9% of total arrests, alcohol violations accounted for 21.5% of total arrests, and all drug and alcohol arrests together accounted for nearly one-third of all arrests. This trend is increasing, however, as alcohol arrests are driving up the proportion of all arrests alcohol and drug arrests account for. In 2003 drug and alcohol arrests only accounted for 30.5% of all arrests while in 2007 drug and alcohol arrests accounted for 34.3% of all arrests.

This report looks at the trend of drug and alcohol arrests and the demographics of the offending population. Various characteristics of

the arrested population are contained in Table 2.

Gender

Most drug and alcohol violation arrestees were male (75.4% of drug violation arrestees and 77.1% of alcohol violation arrestees). Individuals arrested for DUI or drunkenness were less likely to be female than other arrestees (20.8% and 13.5% compared to 25.4% of total population). Individuals arrested for "Liquor Law Violations" and "Other Offenses" were slightly more likely to be female than the rest of the population of drug or alcohol arrestees.

Race

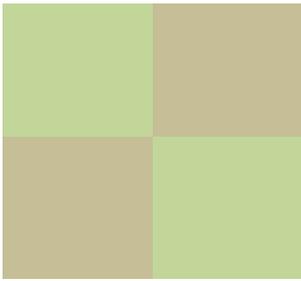
Individuals arrested for Drunkenness were less likely to be white than all other arrested individuals (86.2% compared to 93.9%). Individuals arrested for drug violations were slightly more likely to be white than those arrested for alcohol violations.

Table 1. Total Drug and Alcohol Violation Arrests: 2003 - 2007

Offense	Year					Total	%
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007		
Drug Violations	8206	8746	8710	8705	8589	42956	10.9
Alcohol Violations	15977	16132	16496	17743	18604	84952	21.5
Total Drug/Alcohol Arrests	24183	24878	25206	26448	27193	127908	32.3
Total Arrests	79124	79232	80574	77480	79275	395685	100.0

Table 2. Demographics of Drug and Alcohol Violation Arrestees

Offense	N	Female %	White %	Hispanic %	Weapon Possession		Under 25		Average Age
					%	%	%	%	
DUI	53840	20.8	93.8	13.4	0.3	2.3	29.8	33.9	
Drunkenness	1301	13.5	86.2	11.8	0.4	10.3	37.7	31.8	
Liquor law	29803	27.0	92.6	12.4	0.1	33.2	84.2	21.2	
Drug violation	29817	25.5	94.6	11.2	1.1	14.6	51.3	27.3	
Drug equipment	13132	25.5	94.9	9.2	1.1	14.0	55.1	26.4	
Other offense	267728	26.3	94.0	13.0	0.5	25.4	54.0	26.6	
Total	395621	25.4	93.9	12.7	0.5	21.6	52.7	27.3	



Ethnicity

Of all the alcohol and drug offenses, DUI and Liquor Law Violations had the highest percentage of Hispanic arrestees at 13.4% and 12.4%. Drug equipment violations had the lowest percentage of Hispanic arrestees (9.2%).

Weapon Possession

Most people arrested for alcohol or drug violations were not in possession of a weapon. However, drug violation arrestees were more likely than alcohol arrestees to possess a weapon upon arrest (1.1% compared to 0.3%).

Age

Juveniles composed 21.6% of the total arrested population. In comparison, however, juveniles represent a smaller proportion of total drug and alcohol violations than other offenses. Juveniles were more common among liquor law violation arrestees than other drug or alcohol offenses. Only 2.3% of DUI arrestees were juvenile.

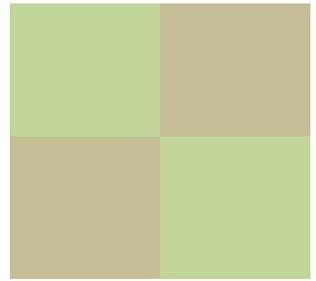
Individuals under the age of 24 represented 52.7% of total arrestees. The great majority of liquor law violation arrestees were under 24 (84.2%). Over half of all drug violation (51.3%) and drug equipment violation (55.1%) arrestees were under 24. Alcohol violation arrestees, however, were less often under age 24. Approximately 30% of DUI arrestees were under 24.

Arrestees by Drug Type

If drugs were seized in an arrest, the type of drugs seized and number of incidents are noted in Table 3. Overall, marijuana was involved in nearly 60% of all drug related arrests. Marijuana related seizure arrests also increased by 22.0% between 2003 to 2007. The number of meth related arrests, however, have dropped by 31.0%. Although still the second most common drug to be seized, meth has dropped from being involved in 32.7% of all drug seizure related arrests in 2003 to only 21.7% of all drug seizure related arrests in 2007 (Chart 1).

Table 3. Number of Arrestees by Drug Seizure Type

Drug Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Marijuana	3303	3560	3202	3730	4030	17825
Meth/amphetamines	1894	2074	2019	1712	1306	9005
Cocaine	116	121	96	110	107	550
Heroin	28	23	22	16	27	116
Morphine	5	9	7	7	9	37
Crack/cocaine	6	7	8	12	3	36
Hashish	5	3	6	12	9	35
Barbiturates	10	2	4	3	7	26
Opium	4	4	3	5	4	20
LDS	5	6	3	3	2	19
Other drugs	102	101	103	137	130	573
Other narcotics	104	138	105	158	147	652
Other hallucinogens	56	61	52	61	82	312
Other stimulants	11	17	14	10	13	65
Other depressants	11	13	9	19	13	65
Unknown	139	161	154	139	132	725
Total drug seizures	5799	6300	5807	6134	6021	30061
Drugs and equipment	7931	8563	7944	8245	8017	40700
Drug equipment only	4700	5126	4711	4823	4648	24008
% of cases with no drug seizures, just equipment	59.3	59.9	59.3	58.5	58.0	59.0



The third most common drug type associated with a drug related arrest continues to be cocaine. Cocaine related arrests have stayed stable year to year since 2003. The high point for cocaine seizure arrests was in 2004.

Demographics by Drug Type

Differentiating drug arrestees by the type of drug they were associated with yields the information found on Table 4. Information in this table includes years 2003 through 2007.

Gender

More drug and drug equipment seizure arrestees were male rather than female (74.9% compared to 24.1%). However, some drug types had above average numbers of female arrestees involved with seizures of the drug. Drugs associated with greater than average number of female arrestees included: barbiturates (46.2%), other depressants (38.5%), other stimulants (33.8%), other narcotics (32.7%), "other drugs" (33.2%), morphine (32.4%), and methamphetamine (30.7%).

Chart 1. Percent of Drug Seizure Related Arrests by Type of Drug

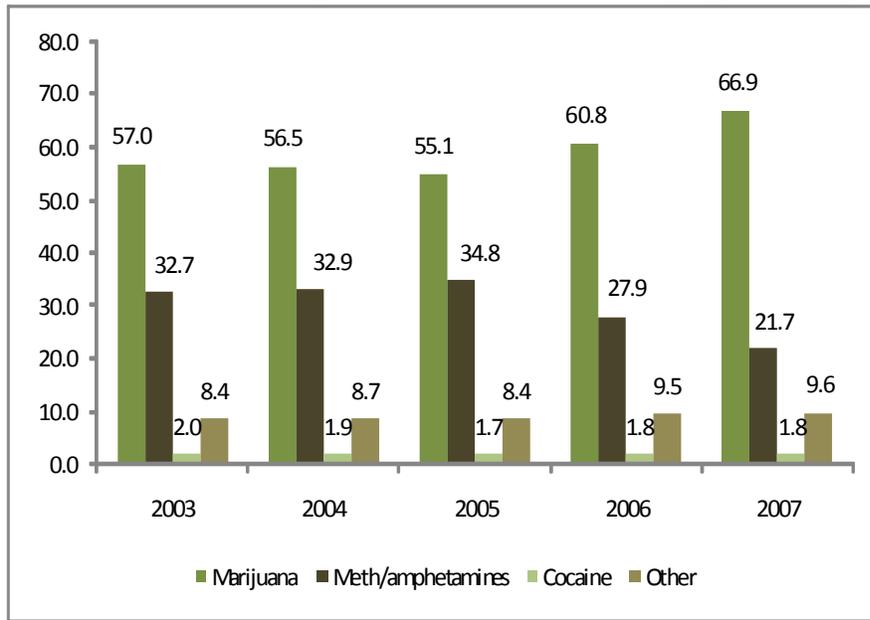
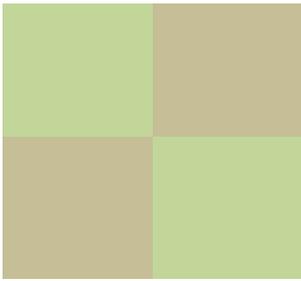


Table 4. Drug Type by Demographics

Drug Type	Female White Hispanic Juvenile Under 25					N
	%	%	%	%	%	
Marijuana	19.5	94.0	7.4	14.8	56.0	17825
Meth/amphetamines	30.7	96.5	11.6	2.7	29.2	9005
Cocaine	19.5	90.2	20.3	5.6	42.0	550
Heroin	25.0	96.6	16.9	1.7	29.3	116
Morphine	32.4	97.3	0.0	10.8	43.2	37
Crack/cocaine	25.0	91.7	2.6	2.8	33.3	36
Hashish	14.3	94.3	26.3	8.6	57.1	35
Barbiturates	46.2	100.0	3.1	11.5	57.7	26
Opium	15.0	95.0	7.1	10.0	55.0	20
Other narcotics	32.7	96.0	4.1	19.6	45.1	652
Other drugs	33.2	93.9	3.9	16.2	40.5	573
Other hallucinogens	21.8	93.9	3.6	11.2	61.2	312
Other stimulants	33.8	90.8	4.6	27.7	46.2	65
Other depressants	38.5	92.3	2.5	21.5	36.9	65
Unknown	32.4	95.9	6.0	10.9	38.5	725
LSD	21.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	52.6	19
Drug Equipment	24.0	95.4	8.7	11.3	50.3	24008
Total	24.1	94.9	10.4	11.9	48.8	40700



Drugs associated with greater than average numbers of male arrestees included: hashish (85.7%), marijuana (80.5%), LSD (78.9%), and other hallucinogens (75.3%).

Race

The majority (94.9%) of all drug seizure and drug equipment arrestees were white. Some types of drugs, however, had above or below average numbers of white versus other race arrestees. Drugs more often associated with white arrestees than the norm included LSD (100%), barbiturates (100%), morphine (97.3%), heroine (96.6%), methamphetamine (96.5%), and "other narcotics" (96.0%). Hashish (94.3%) "other depressants" (92.3%), crack/cocaine (91.7%), "other stimulants" (90.8%), and cocaine (90.2%) had above average numbers of arrestees of other races than white associated with them.

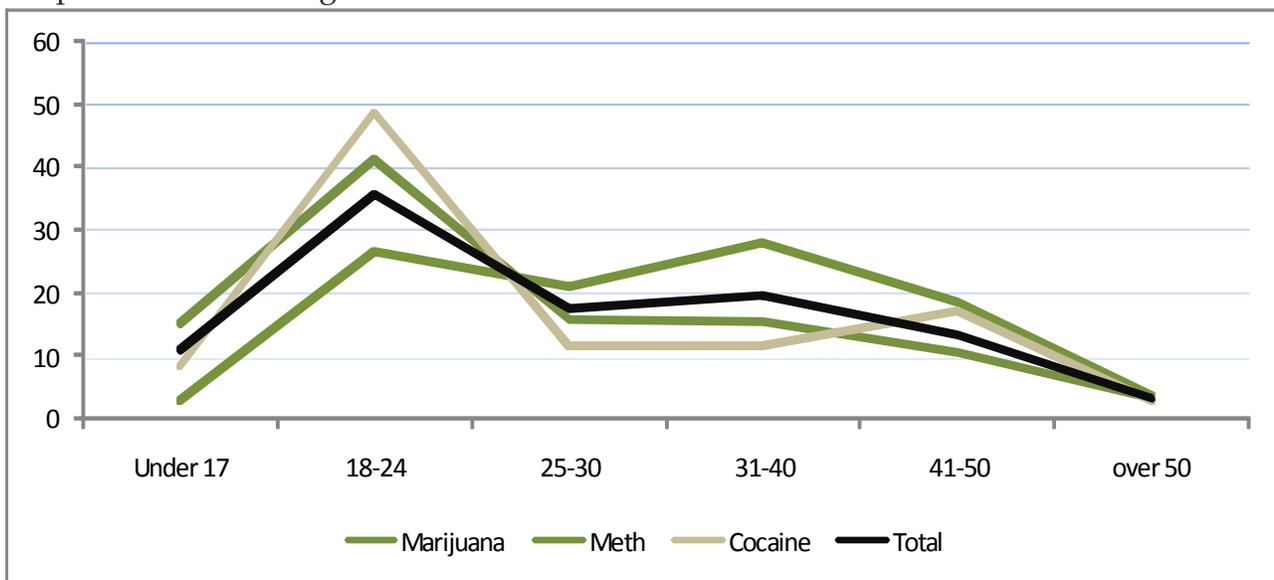
Ethnicity

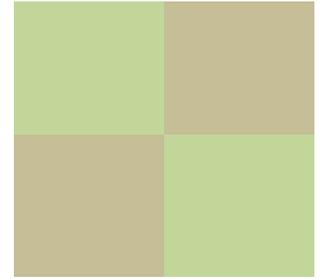
Most arrestees (89.6%) were not of Hispanic ethnicity. However, drug types associated with greater than average numbers of arrestees of Hispanic ethnicity included: hashish (26.3%), cocaine (20.3%), heroin (16.9%) and meth/amphetamine (11.6%). Drug types with less than average numbers of Hispanic ethnicity arrestees included: LSD (0.0%), morphine (0.0%), other depressants (2.5%), crack/cocaine (2.8%), barbiturates (3.1%), "other drugs" (3.9%), "other narcotics" (4.1%) "other stimulants" (4.6%), opium (7.1%) and marijuana (7.4%).

Age

A minority (11.9%) of arrestees associated with drug and drug equipment seizures were under the age of 18. However, drug seizures with above average numbers of juvenile arrestees included: "other stimulants" (27.7%) "other depressants" (21.5%), "other

Chart 2. Drug Seizure Related Arrestees by Age: Cocaine, Marijuana, Methamphetamine compared to Total Drug Related Arrestees





narcotics” (19.6%), and “other drugs” (16.2%), and marijuana (14.8%).

Nearly half (48.8%) of all drug and drug equipment seizure related arrestees were under age 25. Drugs with a greater than average portion of arrestees under 25 years old included: “other hallucinogens” (61.2%), barbiturates (57.7%), hashish (57.1%), opium (55.0%), and LSD (52.6%).

Drug types with greater than average numbers of arrestees over age 25 included: methamphetamine (70.8%), heroin (70.7%), crack/cocaine (66.7%), cocaine (58.0%), “other depressants” (63.1%), “other stimulants” (53.8%) and morphine (56.8%) were over the age of 24.

Chart 2 compares the differences by age between arrestees associated with cocaine, marijuana, meth or total drug arrests. It clearly portrays how marijuana seizures are more common among arrestees under age 24, whereas meth seizures are more common among arrestees over 30.

Suspected Drug or Alcohol Use

From 2003 through 2007 10.5% of total offenses had offenders suspected of using drugs, alcohol or a combination of both. The number increased by 49.3% from 7,304 in 2003 to 10,905 in 2007. Suspected alcohol use by offenders increased from 3.7% of total offenses to 4.5%, suspected drug use from 4.4% to 8.3% and suspected use of both alcohol and drugs from .5% to 1.1%.

Suspected Use and Violent Offenses

Offenders suspected of using alcohol between the years of 2003 and 2007 were more likely than suspected nonusers to have committed a violent offense. The majority, or 72.4% of suspected alcohol users were involved in a violent offense versus 19.3% of suspected nonusers. Suspected users of drugs or a combination of drugs and alcohol were, however, less likely than nonusers to have committed a violent offense (5.1% and 16.7% compared to 19.3%).

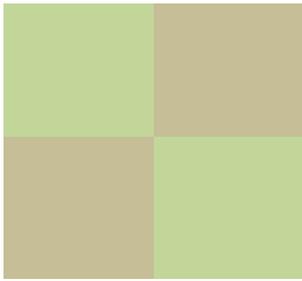
Looking further at violent crimes committed by suspected users of drugs or alcohol (Table 7), 14.8% of all violent crimes between the

Table 5. Percent of Total Offenses Using Alcohol or Drugs

Year	Total Suspected Use			% of Total Offenses	
	Alcohol %	Drugs %	Both %		
2003	3.7	4.4	0.5	7304	8.6
2004	3.6	4.6	0.6	7491	8.8
2005	3.9	5.3	0.5	7998	9.7
2006	4.1	7.0	0.8	9568	11.9
2007	4.5	8.3	1.1	10905	13.9
Total	4.3	4.6	0.7	43266	10.5

Table 6. Percent of All Suspected Alcohol or Drug Users who Committed a Violent Offense

Year	Total Suspected Users				% of Total Offenses
	Non Users %	Alcohol %	Drugs %	Both %	
2003	19.8	73.4	6.1	18.3	21.1
2004	19.8	73.3	6.2	16.0	21.0
2005	20.0	72.5	6.0	15.2	21.3
2006	20.9	73.5	4.1	15.6	21.9
2007	21.3	76.9	3.2	11.8	22.2
Total	19.3	72.4	5.1	16.7	20.8



years of 2003 and 2007 were committed by an individual under the influence of alcohol. Overall, the proportion of violent crime committed by alcohol users has been increasing.

Violent crimes committed by suspected alcohol users has gone up from 12.8% of all violent crimes in 2003 to 15.7% of all violent crimes in 2007. Suspected drug use, however, has a greater relationship to nonviolent crime. Suspected drug users have committed from 5.2% of all nonviolent crimes in 2003 to 10.3% of all nonviolent crimes in 2007.

Violent Crime

If the offense had a violent crime committed in addition to a drug offense, the type of violent crime is listed in Table 8. The majority of crimes committed included simple assault (70.6%) or aggravated assault (20.3%). Forcible sex offenses composed 2.6% of violent crimes associated with drug offenses.

Looking at the total percent of each type of violent crime committed versus whether the person also had an additional

Table 7. Percent of Violent and Non-violent Crime Committed by Suspected Users

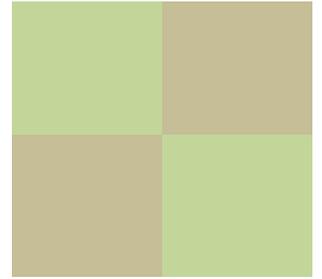
Year	Alcohol		Drugs		Both		Total	Total
	Violent	Non-violent	Violent	Non-violent	Violent	Non-violent	violent	Non-violent
2003	12.8	1.2	1.3	5.2	0.5	0.6	17869	66709
2004	12.5	1.2	1.4	5.5	0.5	0.6	17858	66987
2005	13.2	1.4	1.5	6.3	0.4	0.6	17563	65028
2006	13.9	1.4	1.3	8.6	0.6	0.8	17584	62874
2007	15.7	1.4	1.2	10.3	0.6	1.2	17421	60930
Total	14.8	1.5	1.1	5.5	0.5	0.7	88295	322528

Table 8. Type of Violent Crime Committed with Drug Offenses

Offense	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total	%
Simple Assault	200	218	196	184	166	964	70.6
Aggravated Assault	52	53	68	46	58	277	20.3
Intimidation	15	10	7	5	9	46	3.4
Forcible Sex Offense	4	9	5	11	6	35	2.6
Kidnapping	2	5	8	5	1	21	1.5
Robbery	7	4	4	4	0	19	1.4
Murder	0	2	0	0	2	4	0.3
Total violent crime	280	301	288	255	242	1366	100.0

Table 9. Percent of Violent Crimes with Additional Drug Charge

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007
Simple Assault	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.4	11778
Aggravated assault	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.0	2.5	2280
Forcible Sex	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	1626
Intimidation	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	1490
Forcible Fondling	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	954
Forcible Rape	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.5	570
Robbery	2.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	0.0	234
Kidnapping	0.9	2.5	3.5	2.5	0.4	231
Forcible Sodomy	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64
Sex assault with object	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57
Murder	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	4.6	43
All violent crimes	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	17421
Percent of total offenses	10.6	11.0	11.5	12.2	12.1	78351



drug charge yields the information in Table 9. The number of violent offenses with an additional drug charge is fairly low overall. A slightly higher percentage of aggravated assault charges also had an additional drug charge versus other types of violent crimes. Murder offenses had 4.6% of all crimes also associated with a drug offense in 2007. Only 1.4% of all violent crimes were associated with an additional drug offense in 2007.

County Maps

The remaining maps show which counties have greater numbers of alcohol and drug violations. It is a means of estimating where problem areas of the state possibly are.

The following types of drug and alcohol information were mapped:

- 1) Percent of all arrests that are Alcohol Violations
- 2) Percent of all arrests that are drug violations
- 3) Percent of total drug seizure arrests involving marijuana
- 4) Percent of total drug arrests seizures involving methamphetamine
- 5) Drug arrests per 10,000 population
- 6) Alcohol arrests per 10,000 population
- 7) Percent change in drug arrests: 2006 - 2007
- 8) Percent change in alcohol arrests: 2006 - 2007

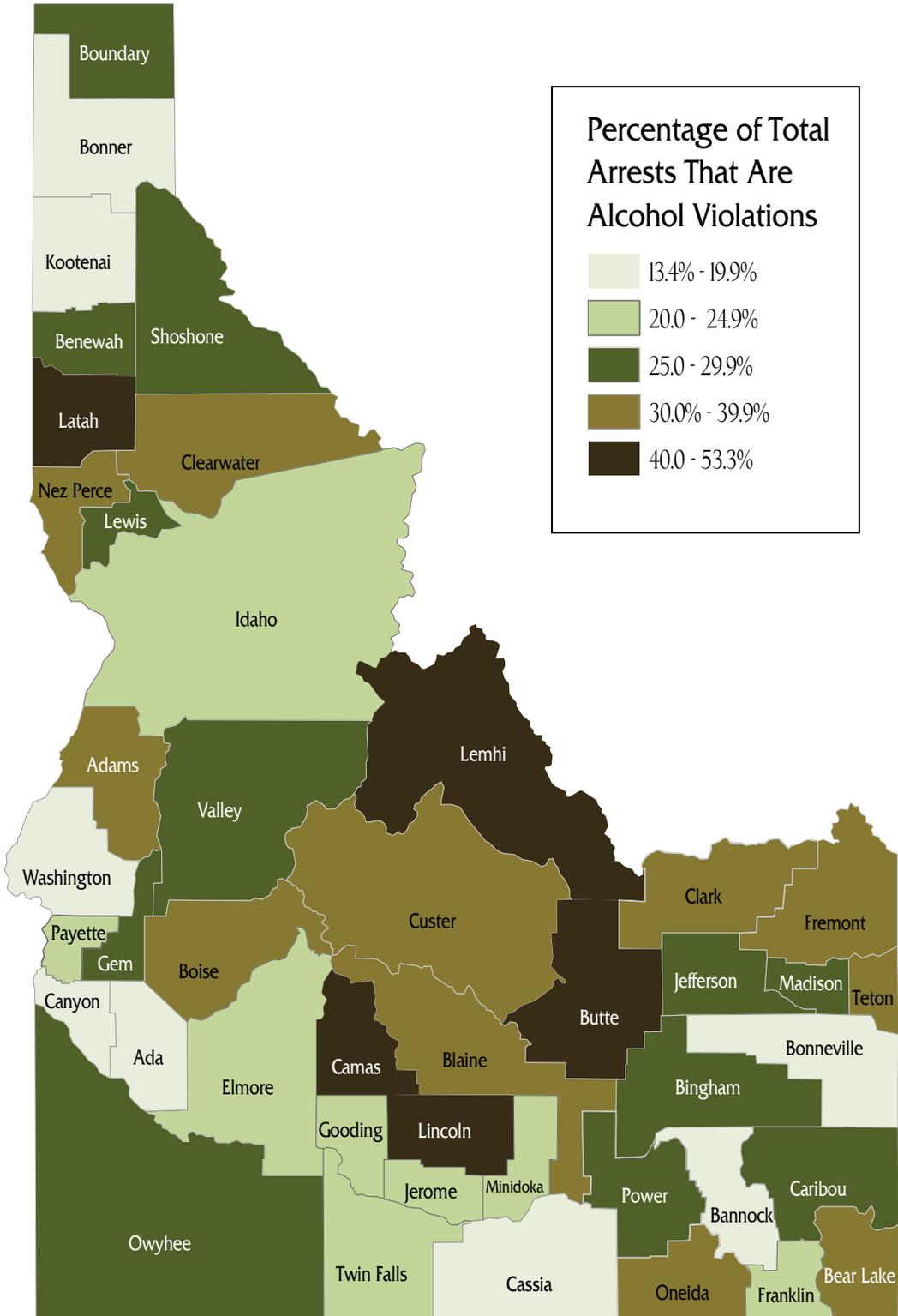
After combining information from the 8 indicators listed a map was created showing which counties seem to have the greatest involvement with alcohol and drug arrests.

- 9) Areas of greatest drug and alcohol concerns

1. Alcohol Violation Arrests

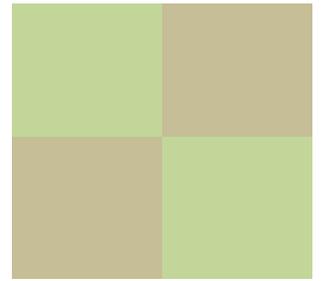
This map shows the counties with greater portions of their total arrests composed of alcohol violations. Thus Lemhi, Latah, Camas, Butte and Lincoln counties have officers spending more of their time on alcohol violation arrests versus other types of arrests. All dark green, light and dark brown counties have above state average numbers of drug violation arrests for the county.

County	% Alcohol
Ada	17.3
Adams	31.6
Bannock	16.3
Bear Lake	39.4
Benewah	25.6
Bingham	26.6
Blaine	30.0
Boise	34.9
Bonner	19.9
Bonneville	14.1
Boundary	29.1
Butte	43.1
Camas	53.3
Canyon	15.6
Caribou	26.3
Cassia	13.4
Clark	30.1
Clearwater	38.1
Custer	37.6
Elmore	21.6
Franklin	23.0
Fremont	38.5
Gem	27.7
Gooding	23.8
Idaho	21.6
Jefferson	27.1
Jerome	20.2
Kootenai	19.4
Latah	47.0
Lemhi	47.8
Lewis	28.7
Lincoln	46.8
Madison	27.2
Minidoka	24.8
Nez Perce	34.9
Oneida	38.3
Owyhee	29.7
Payette	21.3
Power	26.1
Shoshone	29.2
Teton	35.7
Twin Falls	20.2
Valley	28.2
Washington	15.4
State Average	20.5

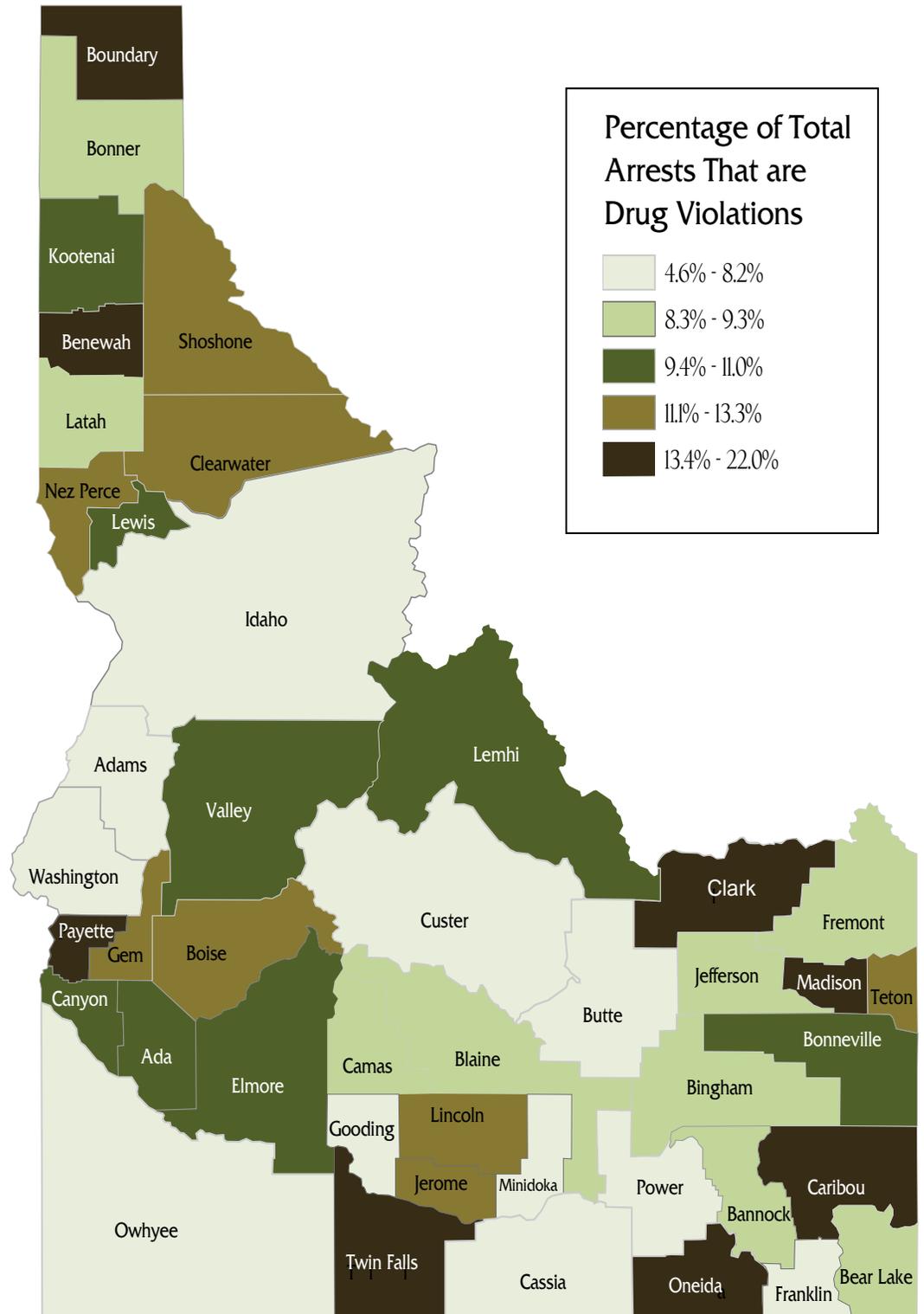


2. Drug Violation Arrests

Counties with greater than state average numbers of drug arrests include those shaded light and dark brown (and some dark green). Caribou, Twin Falls, Benewah, Payette, Boundary, Clark, and Madison and Oneida have the highest portion of total arrests composed of drug violations.



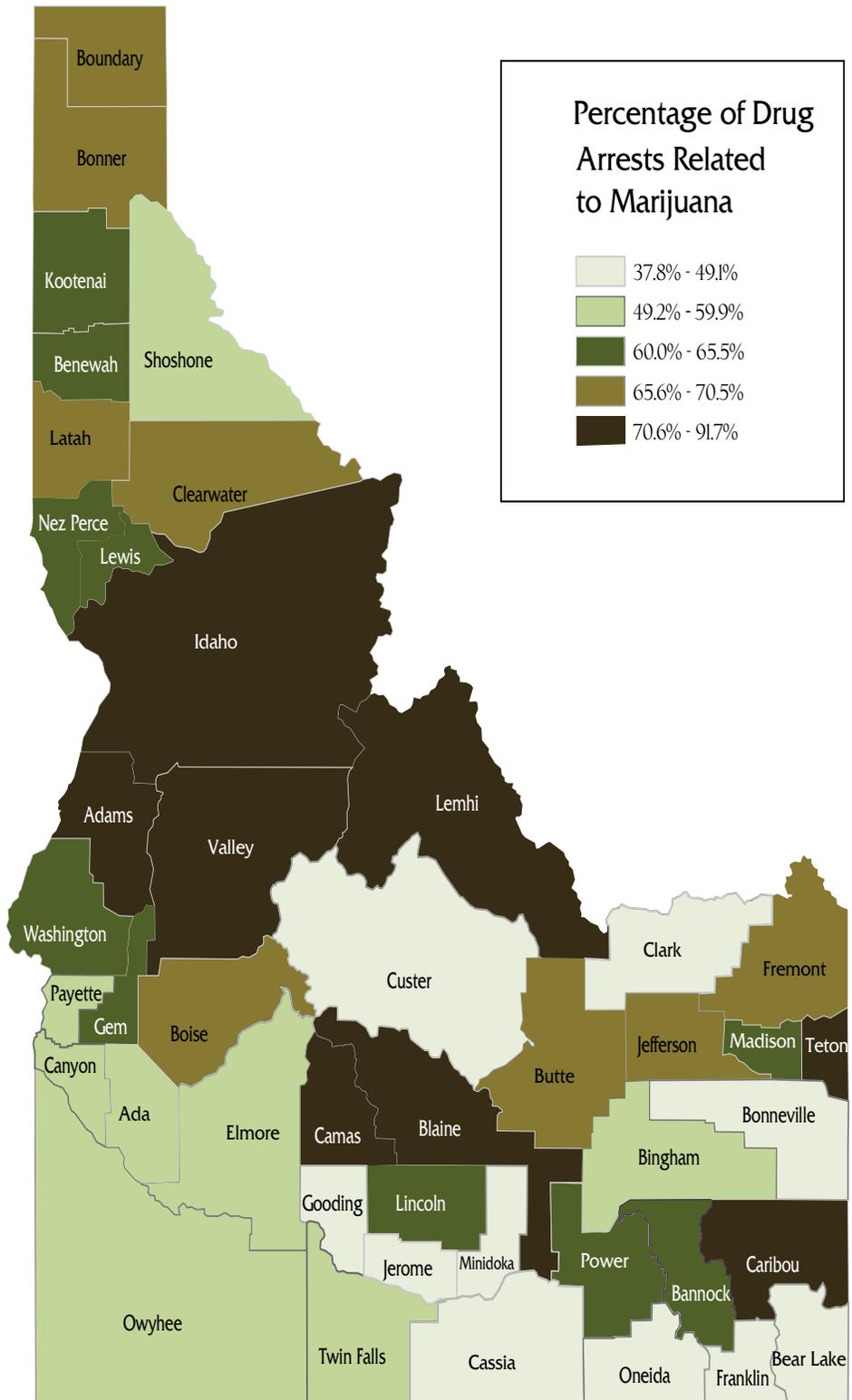
County	% Drugs
Ada	9.4
Adams	4.6
Bannock	8.6
Bear Lake	8.9
Benewah	15.7
Bingham	9.3
Blaine	9.1
Boise	11.9
Bonner	8.9
Bonneville	10.7
Boundary	15.0
Butte	6.6
Camas	9.3
Canyon	9.6
Caribou	22.0
Cassia	7.8
Clark	14.7
Clearwater	11.9
Custer	7.5
Elmore	9.4
Franklin	7.0
Fremont	8.3
Gem	11.9
Gooding	7.9
Idaho	5.2
Jefferson	9.3
Jerome	11.6
Kootenai	10.3
Latah	8.8
Lemhi	9.9
Lewis	10.8
Lincoln	11.9
Madison	13.8
Minidoka	7.8
Nez Perce	11.1
Oneida	13.4
Owyhee	5.9
Payette	15.6
Power	6.5
Shoshone	11.1
Teton	11.9
Twin Falls	18.6
Valley	10.3
Washington	7.6
State Average	10.9



3. Marijuana Arrests

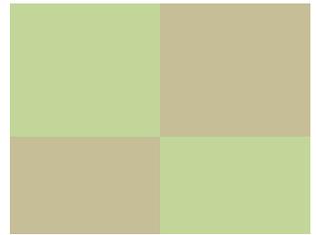
This map shows the percent of total drug related seizures involving marijuana. Counties with a greater than state average portion of total drug arrest related seizures involving marijuana are shaded light and dark brown and dark green. 70.6% to 91.7% of drug seizure arrests in Camas, Lemhi, Blaine, Adams, Caribou, Teton Idaho and Valley Counties involved marijuana.

	% marijuana	Total Drug Arrests
ISP	65.4	3808
Ada	56.7	8903
Adams	73.5	34
Bannock	60.2	1998
Bear Lake	38.7	31
Benewah	60.6	213
Bingham	52.2	892
Blaine	75.9	311
Boise	69.0	126
Bonner	66.3	682
Bonneville	48.2	2516
Boundary	66.3	320
Butte	66.7	15
Camas	91.7	12
Canyon	53.4	3460
Caribou	72.8	224
Cassia	46.9	437
Clark	45.5	11
Clearwater	65.6	186
Custer	38.9	18
Elmore	54.5	345
Franklin	45.2	42
Fremont	69.7	132
Gem	62.7	416
Gooding	47.8	232
Idaho	71.2	52
Jefferson	66.4	122
Jerome	48.9	436
Kootenai	60.3	3679
Latah	68.9	454
Lemhi	83.8	37
Lewis	64.8	71
Lincoln	60.7	28
Madison	62.2	439
Minidoka	37.8	230
Nez Perce	61.7	737
Oneida	49.0	96
Owyhee	50.0	80
Payette	49.2	981
Power	62.2	90
Shoshone	56.5	333
Teton	71.2	132
Twin Falls	52.5	2098
Valley	70.6	422
Washington	60.0	145
State Average	57.7	36026

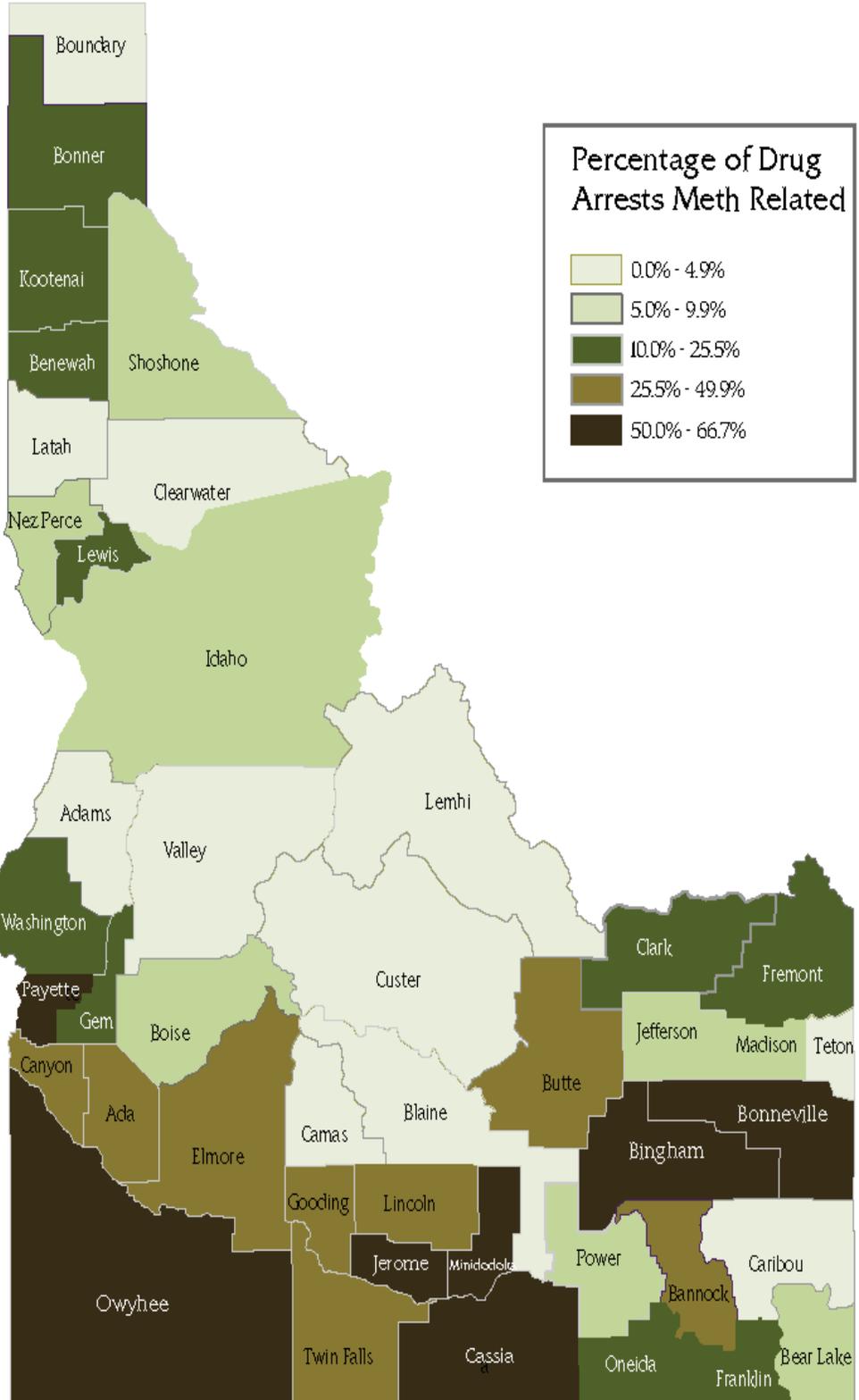


4. Meth/amphetamine Arrests

Counties with a greater than state average percent of all drug arrest seizures involving meth/amphetamine are shaded light and dark brown. The range of county drug arrests involving meth went from 0.0% to 51.3%. Overall, Minidoka had the highest total proportion of drug seizure arrests involving meth/amphetamines at 51.3%, while Adams County had 0% of drug seizures arrests involving meth/amphetamine.



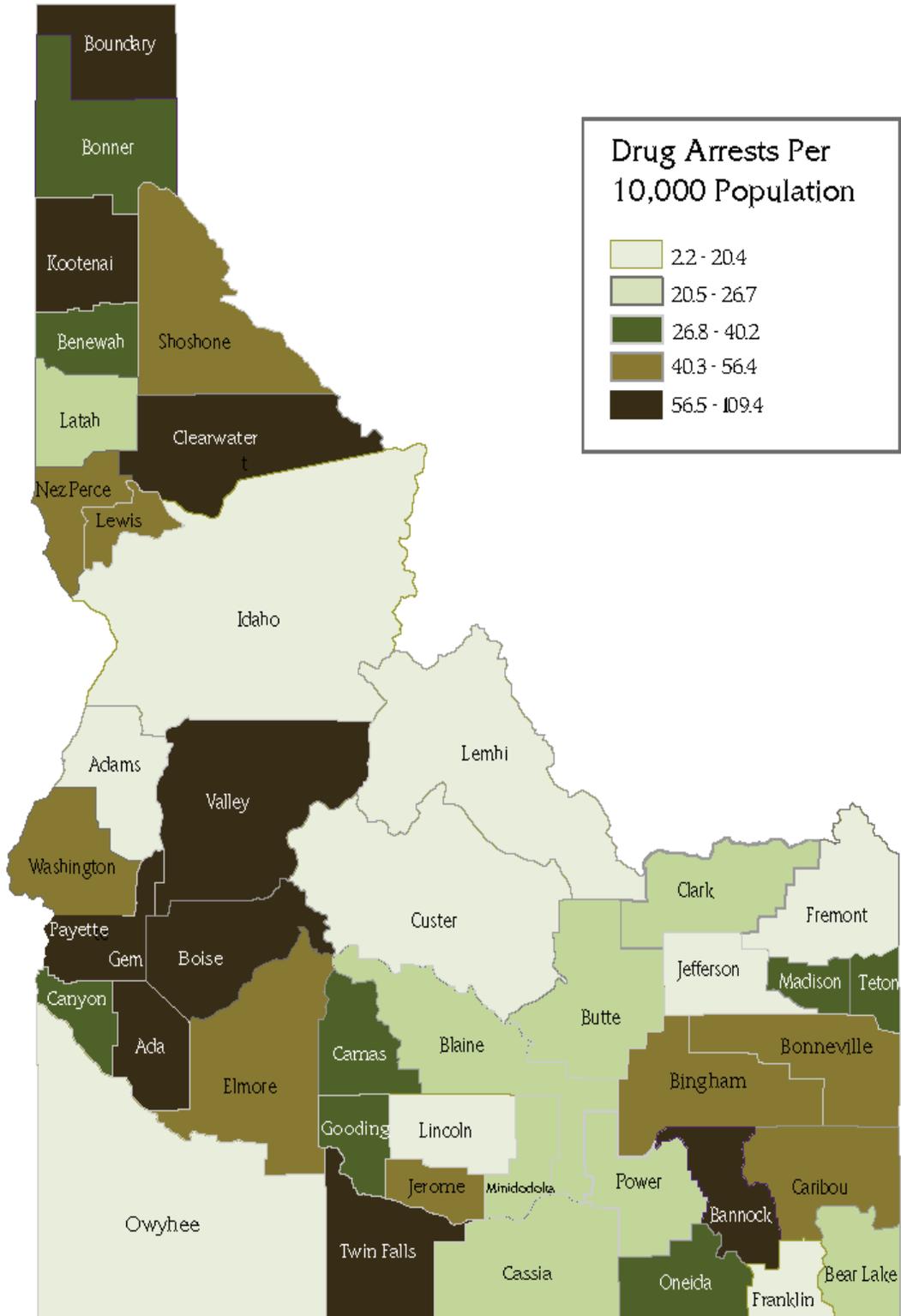
	Total Drug	
Arrests	% meth	Arrests
ISP	23.0	3808
Ada	30.8	8903
Adams	0.0	34
Bannock	31.9	1998
Bear Lake	16.1	31
Benewah	23.0	213
Bingham	39.1	892
Blaine	9.6	311
Boise	16.7	126
Bonner	23.9	682
Bonneville	39.7	2516
Boundary	15.6	320
Butte	33.3	15
Camas	8.3	12
Canyon	38.5	3460
Caribou	11.6	224
Cassia	45.3	437
Clark	27.3	11
Clearwater	14.0	186
Custer	11.1	18
Elmore	36.8	345
Franklin	23.8	42
Fremont	23.5	132
Gem	24.5	416
Gooding	38.4	232
Idaho	17.3	52
Jefferson	18.0	122
Jerome	39.4	436
Kootenai	28.8	3679
Latah	15.0	454
Lemhi	13.5	37
Lewis	28.2	71
Lincoln	32.1	28
Madison	19.8	439
Minidoka	51.3	230
Nez Perce	18.3	737
Oneida	26.0	96
Owyhee	38.8	80
Payette	42.8	981
Power	21.1	90
Shoshone	21.0	333
Teton	3.0	132
Twin Falls	36.5	2098
Valley	13.7	422
Washington	30.3	145
State Average	30.6	36026



5. Drug Arrests per 10,000 Population

Counties with greater than state average numbers of arrests per 10,000 population are shaded dark brown and some light. Payette, Valley, Twin Falls, Boise Kootenai, Boundary, Bannock, Clearwater, Gem, and Ada have the highest number of drug arrests per 10,000 population. Lincoln, Franklin, Idaho, Owyhee, Lemhi, Elmore, Jefferson, Fremont, Custer, and Adams Counties have the lowest drug arrest rates.

County	Drug rate per 10,000
Ada	56.5
Adams	19.7
Bannock	60.4
Bear Lake	20.5
Benewah	32.5
Bingham	46.2
Blaine	23.7
Boise	70.0
Bonner	40.0
Bonneville	45.0
Boundary	66.2
Butte	21.7
Camas	36.3
Canyon	34.8
Caribou	42.3
Cassia	26.2
Clark	22.1
Clearwater	58.3
Custer	19.2
Elmore	13.9
Franklin	3.3
Fremont	19.2
Gem	57.6
Gooding	35.8
Idaho	3.9
Jefferson	14.4
Jerome	46.3
Kootenai	69.2
Latah	24.5
Lemhi	11.7
Lewis	41.9
Lincoln	2.2
Madison	30.6
Minidoka	21.5
Nez Perce	40.3
Oneida	26.8
Owyhee	7.4
Payette	109.4
Power	24.7
Shoshone	44.4
Teton	39.5
Twin Falls	73.4
Valley	89.4
Washington	46.3
Total	53.5



6. Alcohol Arrest Rate per 10,000 Population

Counties colored light and dark brown have above state average alcohol arrest rates. Oneida, Gem, Latah, Kootenai, Canyon, Bingham, and Shoshone had the highest rates. Lewis, Bear Lake, Clearwater, Boundary, Washington, Blaine, Power, Twin Falls, Lemhi and Bannock had the lowest alcohol arrest rates per 10,000 population.

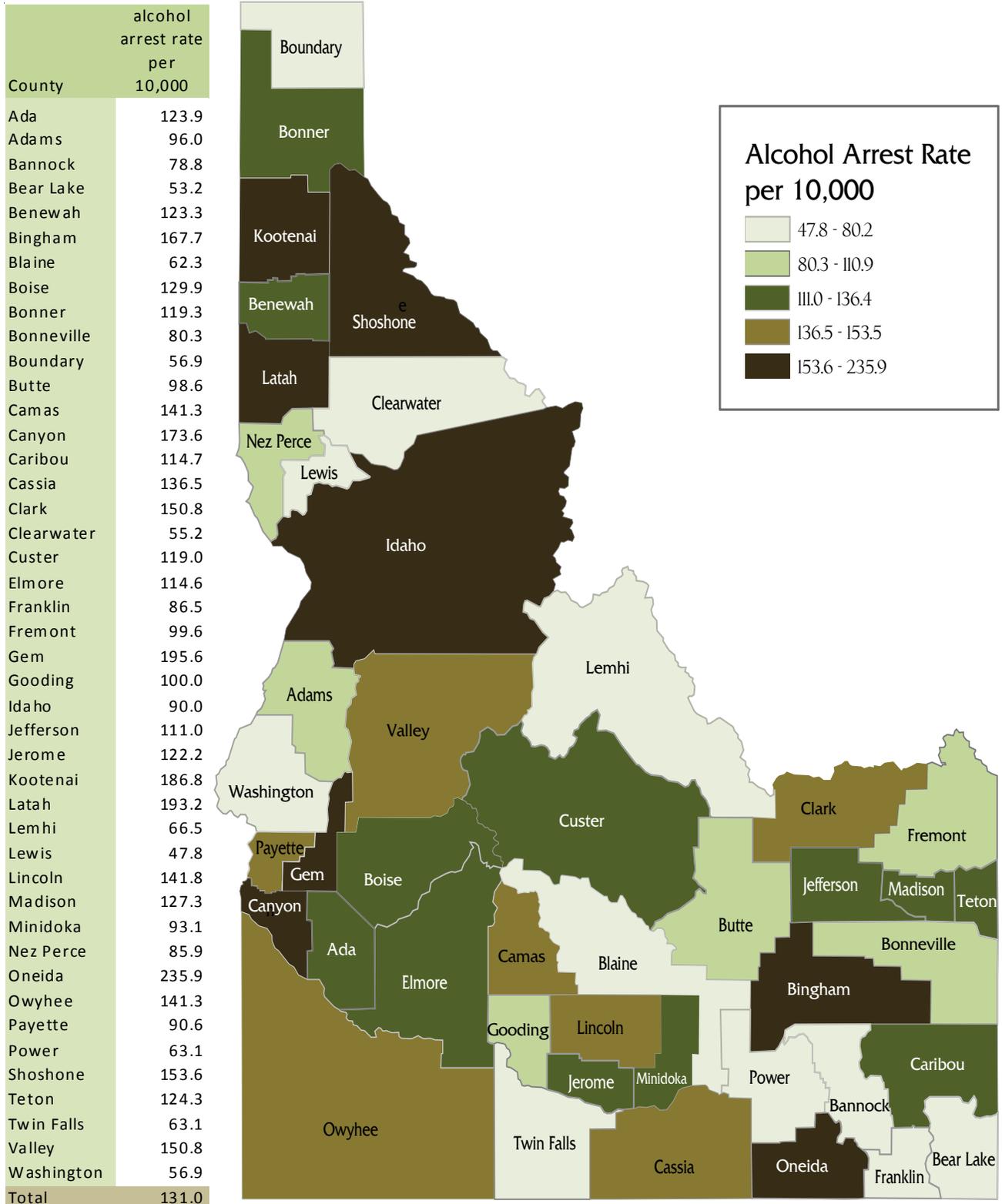
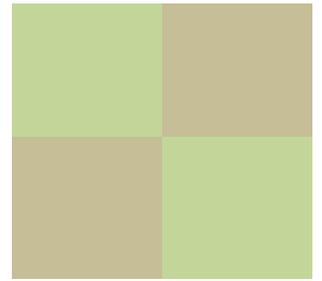
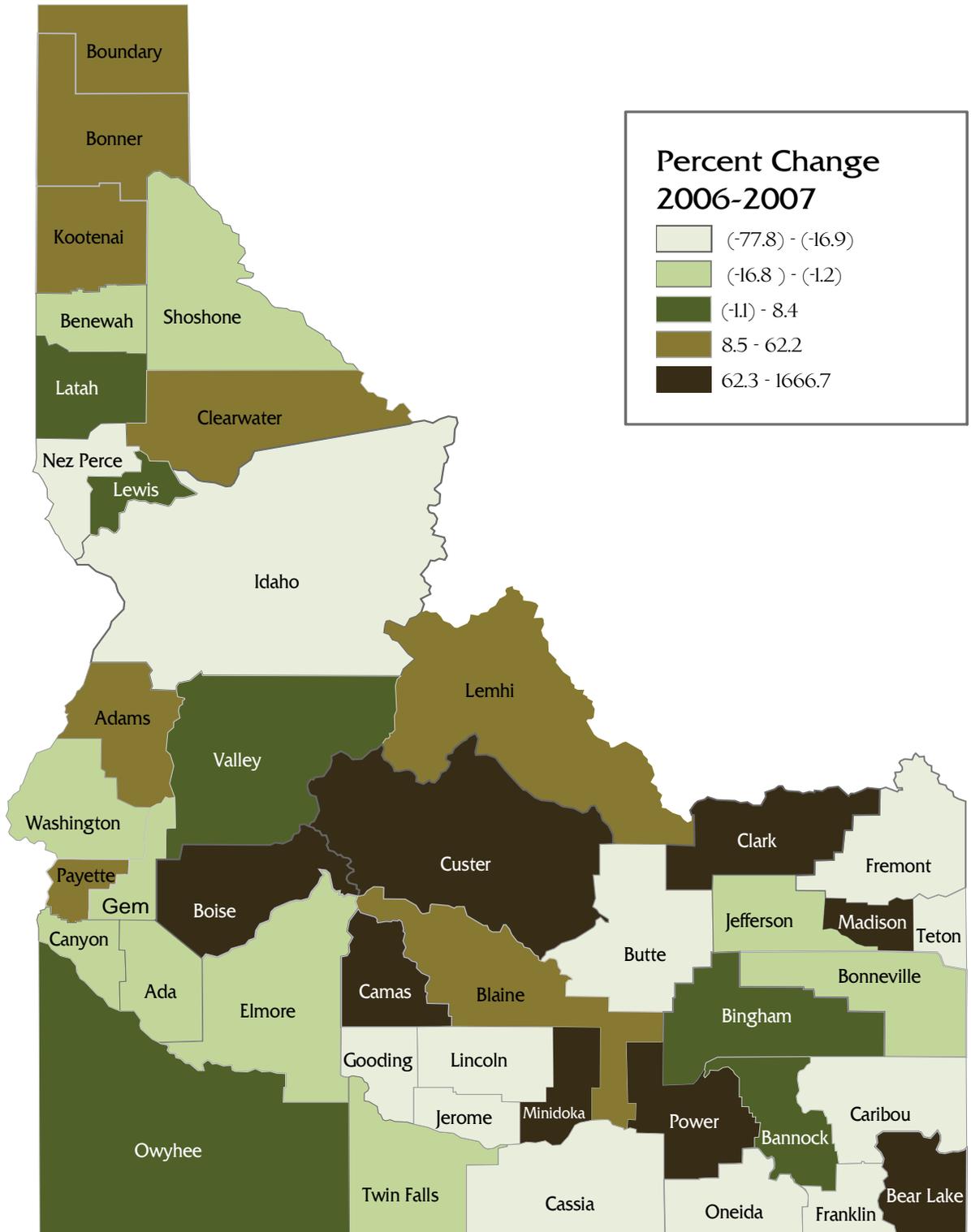
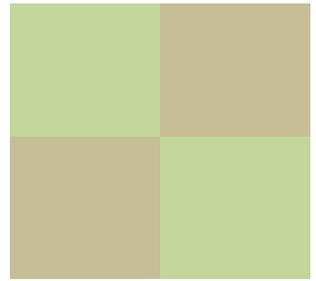


Table 10. Number Drug Arrests Per County: 2003 - 2007

County	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change
						2006 to 2007
ISP	1022	867	586	1021	885	-13.3
Ada	1909	2003	1996	2184	2109	-3.4
Adams	6	6	2	6	7	16.7
Bannock	463	557	481	448	483	7.8
Bear Lake	0	10	5	6	12	100.0
Benewah	73	82	36	32	30	-6.3
Bingham	134	197	206	191	201	5.2
Blaine	95	86	55	47	51	8.5
Boise	15	41	17	3	53	1666.7
Bonner	133	153	181	116	164	41.4
Bonneville	414	635	620	482	434	-10.0
Boundary	73	79	99	58	72	24.1
Butte	0	9	1	0	6	-
Camas	0	0	4	2	4	100.0
Canyon	669	824	935	750	624	-16.8
Caribou	51	57	44	78	29	-62.8
Cassia	103	144	107	81	55	-32.1
Clark	8	4	4	1	2	100.0
Clearwater	25	50	32	42	48	14.3
Custer	8	3	0	4	8	100.0
Elmore	101	80	81	43	40	-7.0
Franklin	10	5	17	18	4	-77.8
Fremont	21	15	29	30	24	-20.0
Gem	105	70	156	99	95	-4.0
Gooding	22	40	32	83	51	-38.6
Idaho	13	14	10	12	6	-50.0
Jefferson	81	9	15	39	33	-15.4
Jerome	160	91	79	124	93	-25.0
Kootenai	764	780	669	779	931	19.5
Latah	129	113	110	90	89	-1.1
Lemhi	0	14	12	8	9	12.5
Lewis	13	15	24	14	15	7.1
Lincoln	19	3	5	4	1	-75.0
Madison	59	78	94	69	112	62.3
Minidoka	89	78	67	10	40	300.0
Nez Perce	195	211	193	189	157	-16.9
Oneida	36	20	10	19	11	-42.1
Owyhee	33	17	13	8	8	0.0
Payette	195	224	208	212	249	17.5
Power	15	18	27	10	19	90.0
Shoshone	64	93	44	59	57	-3.4
Teton	17	23	39	66	33	-50.0
Twin Falls	503	634	519	576	536	-6.9
Valley	50	83	63	77	80	3.9
Washington	36	28	17	55	47	-14.5
Total	7931	8563	7944	8245	8017	-2.8

7. Percent Change in Drug Arrests: 2006 - 2007

Greatest percent change between the years 2006 and 2007 are indicated by light and dark brown coloring. Some more rural areas of the state had greater percent change in this time period due to lower numbers of total arrests, thus greater variations in percent change year to year. Numbers for this table are taken from Table 10.



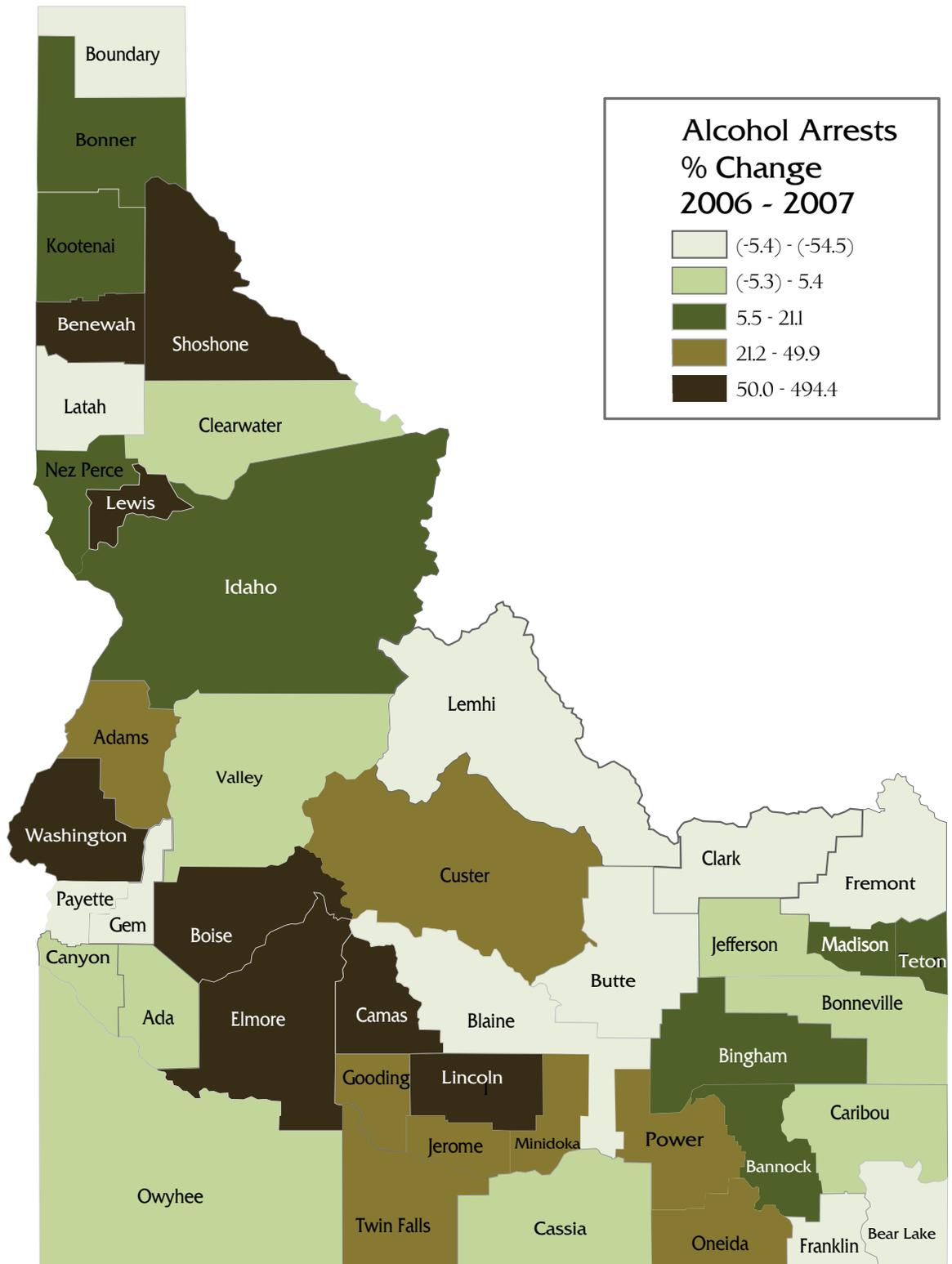
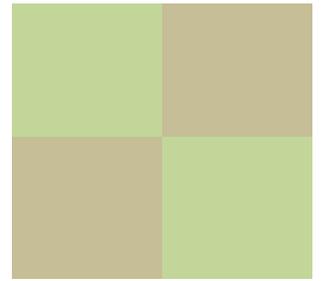
*Butte did not have a measurable percent change during this period because there were no arrests in 2006

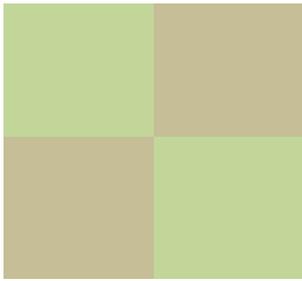
Table 11. Number of Alcohol Arrests: 2003 -2007

						% change	
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2006-2007	
ISP	2230	1802	1525	1946	1979	1.7	
Ada	2933	3203	3734	4027	4119	2.3	
Adams	37	52	47	23	33	43.5	
Bannock	964	1097	1033	1017	1077	5.9	
Bear Lake	32	36	28	49	37	-24.5	
Benewah	127	100	74	73	110	50.7	
Bingham	464	458	629	421	498	18.3	
Blaine	283	337	317	249	170	-31.7	
Boise	57	113	86	18	107	494.4	
Bonner	490	423	438	434	506	16.6	
Bonneville	748	699	830	854	869	1.8	
Boundary	167	177	216	138	94	-31.9	
Butte	12	20	17	39	36	-7.7	
Camas	3	6	9	13	26	100.0	
Canyon	1011	1290	1426	1695	1787	5.4	
Caribou	118	74	98	88	85	-3.4	
Cassia	149	244	179	190	180	-5.3	
Clark	5	16	4	11	5	-54.5	
Clearwater	146	148	103	139	138	-0.7	
Custer	26	20	37	33	40	21.2	
Elmore	195	187	169	88	138	56.8	
Franklin	54	39	53	88	77	-12.5	
Fremont	124	119	179	150	139	-7.3	
Gem	167	189	237	297	210	-29.3	
Gooding	97	163	118	134	170	26.9	
Idaho	207	226	201	124	139	12.1	
Jefferson	127	64	68	126	130	3.2	
Jerome	195	143	133	220	274	24.5	
Kootenai	1412	1307	1371	1687	1906	13.0	
Latah	604	551	560	576	363	-37.0	
Lemhi	0	55	72	87	62	-28.7	
Lewis	64	47	33	36	54	50.0	
Lincoln	33	17	12	13	28	115.4	
Madison	203	289	194	161	195	21.1	
Minidoka	209	206	182	150	213	42.0	
Nez Perce	717	616	571	641	676	5.5	
Oneida	97	66	36	44	58	31.8	
Owyhee	110	117	51	75	72	-4.0	
Payette	307	294	227	402	298	-25.9	
Power	70	107	76	96	118	22.9	
Shoshone	189	210	154	150	248	65.3	
Teton	74	79	69	138	156	13.0	
Twin Falls	544	545	656	594	720	21.2	
Valley	147	179	214	182	175	-3.8	
Washington	75	42	70	71	124	74.6	
Total	16023	16172	16536	17787	18639	4.8	

8. Alcohol Arrests Percent Change: 2006-2007

Counties colored light and dark brown and some dark green have above state average alcohol arrest percent change between 2006 and 2007. Washington, Boise, Lincoln, Camas, Washington Shoshone, Elmore Benewah and Lewis had the greatest percent change in arrests between 2006 and 2007. Rural areas with very few arrests, however, will have high fluctuations in percent change year to year. Table 11 supplies the information for this chart.

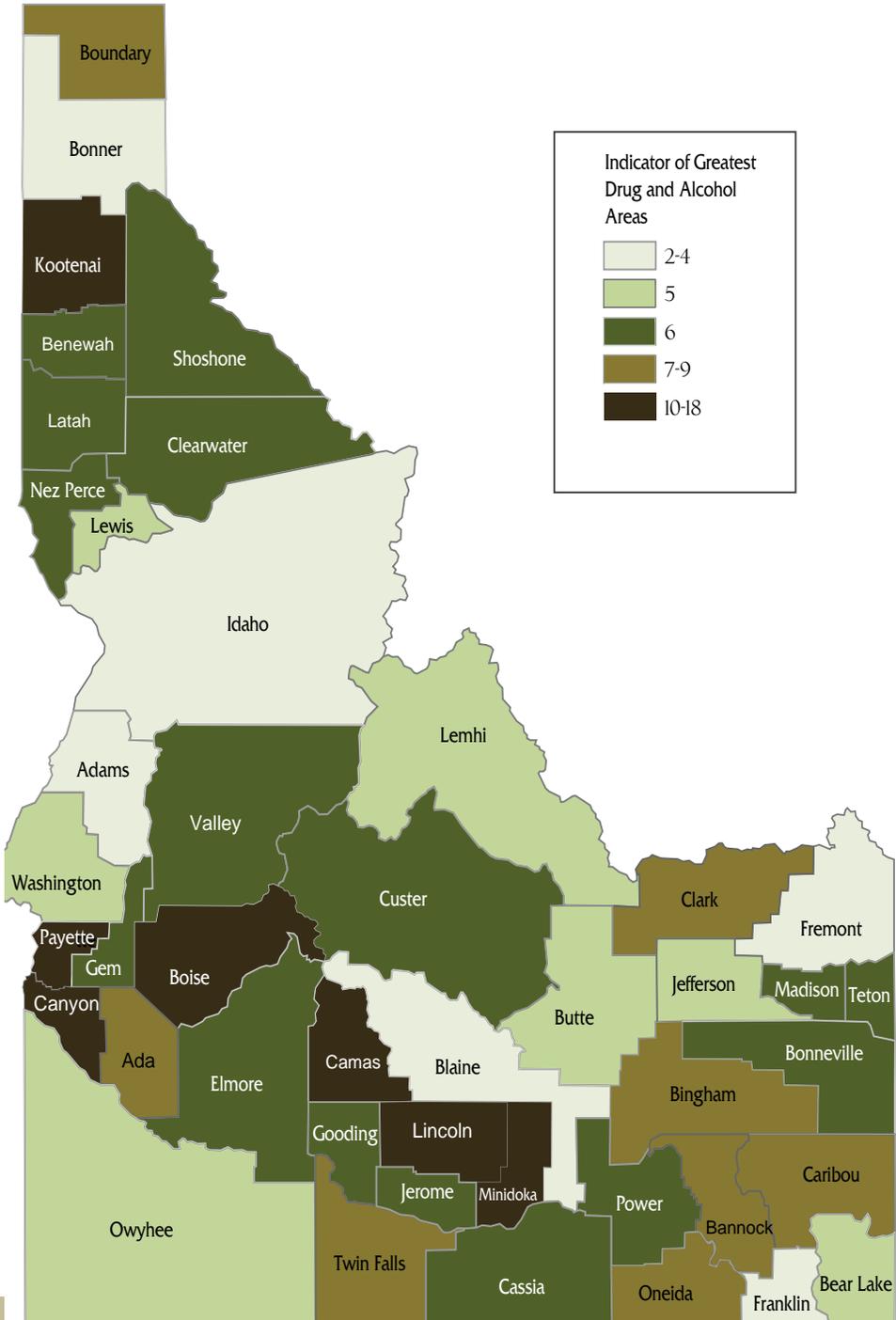


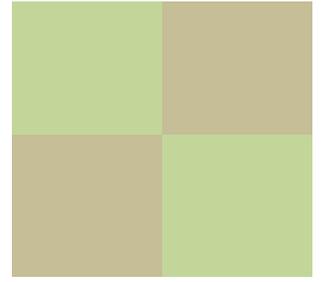


9. Areas of Greatest Alcohol and Drug Problems

A scale indicating the areas of greatest alcohol and drug problems was created after combining counties with the highest rates of alcohol and drug arrests, above average percent change from 2006 to 2007 in alcohol and drug arrests, highest rates of drug and alcohol arrests per 10,000 population, and an above average proportion of their total drug arrests linked with methamphetamine. Boise, Minidoka, Payette, Canyon, Lincoln, Kootenai, Camas, Twin Falls, Boundary, Oneida, Caribou, Bannock, and Ada currently have the greatest concerns with alcohol and drug arrests.

County	Drug/Alcohol Score
Ada	8
Adams	4
Bannock	8
Bear Lake	5
Benewah	6
Bingham	7
Blaine	4
Boise	18
Bonner	4
Bonneville	6
Boundary	9
Butte	5
Camas	10
Canyon	12
Caribou	8
Cassia	6
Clark	7
Clearwater	6
Custer	6
Elmore	6
Franklin	4
Fremont	2
Gem	6
Gooding	6
Idaho	4
Jefferson	5
Jerome	6
Kootenai	10
Latah	6
Lemhi	5
Lewis	5
Lincoln	10
Madison	6
Minidoka	15
Nez Perce	6
Oneida	8
Owyhee	5
Payette	12
Power	6
Shoshone	6
Teton	6
Twin Falls	9
Valley	6
Washington	5
State Average	6.9





Appendix

The following information is taken from the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook: NIBRS Edition published by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation (pg. 44).

Because it is often difficult to determine the true identity of drugs or narcotics at the time an initial incident report is prepared, only the “suspected type of drug” is to be reported. Suspected drug type is required only for drug/narcotic violations. No report is necessary when drugs or narcotics are burned, stolen, etc. in connection with other offenses, such as arson, burglary, larceny/theft, etc.

The types of drugs/narcotics for reporting are:

“Crack” cocaine

Cocaine - all forms except “crack”

Hashish

Heroin

Marijuana

Morphine

Opium

Other Narcotics - Codeine; Demerol; Dihydromorphinone or Dilaudid; Hydrocodone or Percodan; Methadone; etc.

LSD

PCP

Other Hallucinogens - BMDA or “White Acid”; DMT; MDA; MDMA; Mescaline or Peyote; Psilocybin; STP; etc.

Amphetamines/Methamphetamines

Other Stimulants - Adipex, Fastine, and Ionamin (Derivatives of Phentermine); Benzadrine; Didrex; Methylphenidate or Ritalin; Phenmetrazine or Preludin; Tenuate; etc.
Barbiturates

Other Depressants - Glutethimide or Doriden; Methaqualone or Quaalude; Pentazocine or Talwin; etc.

Other Drugs - Antidepressants, i.e., Elavil, Triavil, Tofranil, etc.: Aromatic Hydrocarbons; Propoxyphene or Darvon; Tranquilizers; i.e., Chlordizepoxide or Librium, Diazepam or Valium; etc.

Unknown Type Drug