Idaho's Juvenile Crime, 2002-2007

November 2008

Idaho's Juvenile Crime
is a Research Report Derived from Idaho's Incident Based Reporting System Conducted by the Idaho State Police Statistical Analysis Center.

Idaho State Police
Planning, Grants and Research Bureau
Statistical Analysis Center
Meridian, Idaho 83680-0700
(208) 884-7040
pgr@isp.idaho.gov
Website:
www.isp.state.id.us/pgr/Research/sac.html

Prepared by: Misty M. Kifer, Sr. Research Analyst in November of 2008
Editors: Janeena Jamison-Wing, Rochelle Mereen, Meredith Pond

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Executive Summary

- Idaho experienced a rise in juvenile arrests rates between 1984 and 1996. After 1996, there was a 38% arrest rate decrease for juveniles.
- Since 1995, an increasing percentage of arrestees are female.
- Between 2002 to the end of 2007, most juvenile offenders and arrestees were between the ages of 15 and 17 (66%), were male (69%), white (93%), and Non-Hispanic (83%).
- Juveniles commit property crimes most often (37%) but Group B offenses are a close second with 36%.
- Females are more likely to be an arrestee (33%) than an offender (25%). Females have consisted of 30% to 34% of all juvenile arrests between 1993 and 2007.
- Property crimes committed by juveniles decreased from 41% in 2002 to 35% in 2007.
- Larceny theft (19.4%) was the most committed crime by juveniles.
- The majority of juvenile crime, 55%, occurs between noon and 8:00 p.m. may and October.
- The most likely place for an offense to be committed involving a juvenile offender is a resi dence (36%). The second most likely place is a school (20%).
- A weapon was used in 33% of cases involving a juvenile. 75% of he weapons are personal weapons.
- Of the incidents involving a juvenile offender, 36% involved a group of offenders acting to gether. Only 7% of the incidents involved a group of offenders who were all juveniles. In crimes involving multiple offenders, 62% are property crimes.
- 63% were individuals victims . These victims were most likely to be adults (53%), male (52%), not Hispanic (84%), and white (92%).
- Juvenile offenders were most likely to be the victim's friend or acquaintance (43%).
- Murders (33%), negligent manslaughter (50%), forcible sodomy (39%), and forcible fondling (38%) are most likely to be committed by a juvenile family member.
- Between 9% to 11% of juvenile offenses and arrests were for drugs.
- Bannock County has historically had the highest rates of juvenile offenders and arrestees.

Introduction

The information in this report is taken from Idaho's repository for the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS). The NIBRS offender, arrest, offense, victim, and property tables were used for the following analysis.

The following report describes juvenile crime between 2002 and 2007. The purpose of this report is to provide an in-depth look at juvenile crime committed in the state of Idaho. A description of juvenile offenders and arrestees is given. Victims of juvenile crime and the types of crime juveniles commit is examined. Moreover, the details of the offense and arrest are provided to give a better understanding of juvenile crime in Idaho.

Facts about Juveniles in Idaho

Juveniles, persons under 18 years of age, consist of 28% of Idaho's Population according to the U.S. Census Bureau. By 2030, 24% of Idaho's population is expected to be juveniles.

According to the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections, the number of juvenile petitions has decreased since 1995. In 2004, 60% of the petitions filed were for low-level crimes like misdemeanors and status offenses. In 2004, 7.3% of 10-17 year olds in the population ended up in court, 3.5% were on probation, 4% were in detention, and .2% were committed to the state.

Based on the results of the 2007 Idaho Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 42.5% of high school students drank alcohol in the past 30 days. Also in the past 30 days, 18% had used marijuana and 14% had driven a vehicle when they had been drinking. When asked about crime at school, 33% had their property stolen or deliberately damaged on school property during the previous 30 days. Another 10% of students responded that they had been threatened or injured with a weapon in the past 12 months on school property.

Between 2003 and 2007, several measures of risk behavior had increased for high school students. The percentage of high school students who reported driving when they had been drinking increased. Further, the percentage of students reporting current smoking, binge drinking, past month marijuana use, and huffing increased from 2003 to 2007 (2007 Idaho Youth Risk Behavior Survey).

Methods

Idaho's Incident Based Reporting System (IIBRS) crime data are reported by 108 Idaho law enforcement agencies, representing 99.9% of the population in Idaho. IIBRS is the richest data set Idaho has available to determine the occurrence of crime. IIBRS allows for an in-depth analysis of crime, the victims, the suspects, the arrestees, and the property involved in crime.

For this report, all incidents involving an offender or arrestee under the age of 18 were captured for the years 2002-2007. Since many juvenile offenders are not arrested and many juvenile arrestees are not listed as offenders, it was decided this was the best way to get a full picture of juvenile crime. Using the incident numbers and ORI's for these cases, all offense, victim, offender, arrest and drug seizure information for these cases was gathered. Table 1 shows the number of records acquired through this process.

To get a better idea of the types of crime juveniles commit, it was necessary to link juvenile offenders with juvenile arrestees. In IIBRS, an arrestee is not associated with an offender. This prevents us from seeing a complete picture of juvenile crime. The solution for this was to link offender and arrestee on the following criteria: 1) the incident and arrest occurred within a year 2) the arrestees age, sex, and race matched an offender 3) only one offender matched an arrestee 4) or if all juvenile offenders were arrested. Out of the 51,095 arrestees eligible for linking (there was offender information in the incident), 1333 arrestees could not be linked to offenders (2.6%).

Table 1

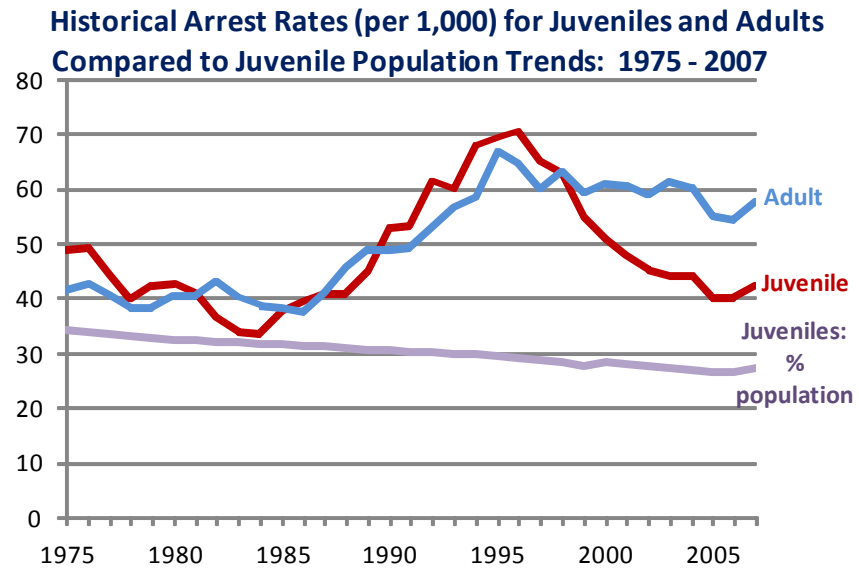
Number of Records Used in Juvenile Analysis, 2002-2007

	Offense	Arrestee	Offender	Victim	Drugs Seizures Incidents	Juvenile Offender and Arrests combined
2002	10,708	17,544	14,829	12,756	879	25,316
2003	10,141	17,655	14,520	11,989	822	25,104
2004	9,789	17,152	13,644	11,564	900	24,173
2005	9,006	16,946	12,771	10,634	821	23,269
2006	9,173	16,386	12,965	10,815	893	23,176
2007	9,833	17,374	13,426	11,663	986	24,028
Total	58,650	103,057	82,155	69,421	5,301	145,066

Juvenile Crime Rates

Arrest trends are the only historical juvenile crime data available prior to 1998. Between 1975 and 1984, the rate of juvenile arrests decreased. Referring to Chart 1, the percent of juveniles in the population does not affect the amount of juvenile arrests. Between 1975 and 1984, the juvenile arrest rate dropped 31% before skyrocketing 109% between 1984 and 1996. In the following ten years there was a 38% arrest rate decrease for juveniles. Compared to adults, the juveniles had a higher arrest rate between 1975 to 1981 and 1990 to 1997.

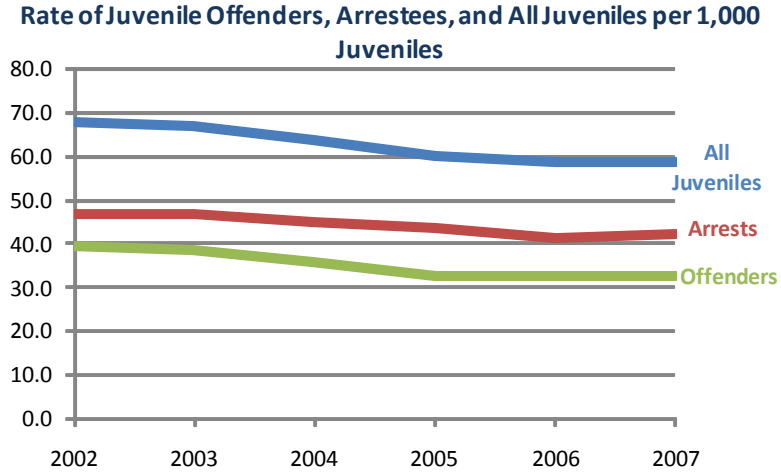
Chart 1



After 1998, juveniles had a significantly lower arrest rate than the adults. To see if this was due to juvenile population fluctuations, the percent of juveniles in the population was calculated. As shown in Chart 1, even though the percent of juveniles in Idaho decreases almost every year, the juvenile arrest rate increased between 1985 and 1996, surpassing the adult arrest rate. After 1996, the juvenile arrest rate continued to drop. By 1999, the juvenile arrest rate was below that of adults. By 2000, the juvenile arrest rate matched the pre 1990's rates and continued to decline until a slight uptick in 2007.

Chart 2 shows the rates of juvenile offenders and arrests between 2002 and 2007. Rates of offenders and arrests were calculated based on Census data. As shown in Chart 2, by combining juvenile offenders and arrestees we are able to look at more instances of juvenile crime than would otherwise be possible. In 2007, the juvenile offender rate is 32.9 per 1,000 juveniles in Idaho. For the same year, the arrest rate is higher at 42.6 per 1,000 juveniles. However, by counting all offenders and arrestees that match and all offenders and arrestees that do not match, we get a more accurate juvenile crime rate. Thus, in 2007, 59 out of every 1,000 juveniles were involved in a crime. This also means that about 6% of the juvenile population between 2002 and 2007 were offenders or arrestees.

Chart 2



Data Note: Offender information is provided by the victim, witnesses, or law enforcement after they have identified a suspect(s). Offenders are not necessarily known individuals. For example, witnesses may have seen two unknown white males fleeing the scene of a burglary. In some cases, no offender information is known.

Juvenile Offender and Arrestee Characteristics

Data note: offender descriptions are based solely on the victim or witness account.

Table 2 provides a description of juvenile offenders, arrestees, and all juveniles involved in crime. From 2002 to the end of 2007, most juvenile offenders and arrestees were between the ages of 15 and 17 (66%), were male (69%), white (93%), and Non-Hispanic (83%).

Juvenile offenders tend to be younger than juveniles arrestees. Fifteen percent of juvenile offenders were 12 years of age or younger. Arrestees of the same age only accounted for 9% of juvenile arrestees.

As Chart 3 depicts, females are more likely to be an arrestee (33%) than an offender (25%). Females have consisted of 30% to

Table 2

Juvenile Offender and Arrestee Characteristics

	Offender	Arrestees	All Juveniles
Sex			
Female	25 %	33 %	30 %
Male	74	67	69
Unknown	0.2		0.1
Age Category			
Under 12 years of age	9 %	5 %	6 %
12 years old	6	4	5
13 years old	10	8	9
14 years old	14	14	14
15 years old	17	20	19
16 years old	22	24	23
17 years old	22	25	24
Race			
Asian	0.4 %	0.4 %	0.4 %
Black	1.3	1.3	1.2
Native American/Alaskan	1.8	2.0	1.8
Unknown	3.7	2.5	3.1
White	92.9	93.7	93.5
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	-	13 %	13 %
Non-Hispanic	-	83	83
Unknown	-	4	4
Total	82,155	103,057	145,066

Chart 3

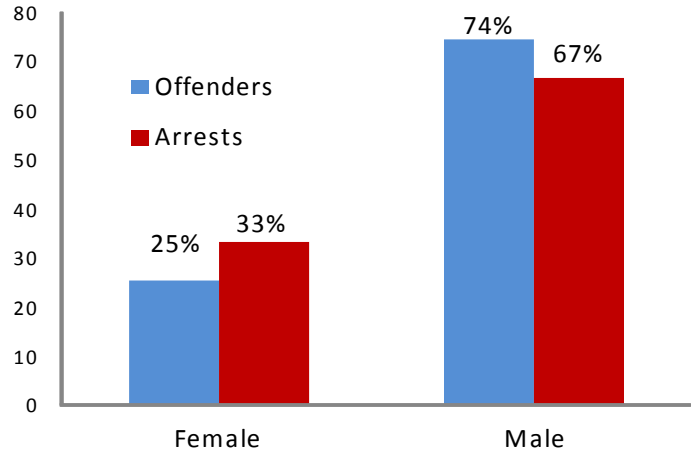
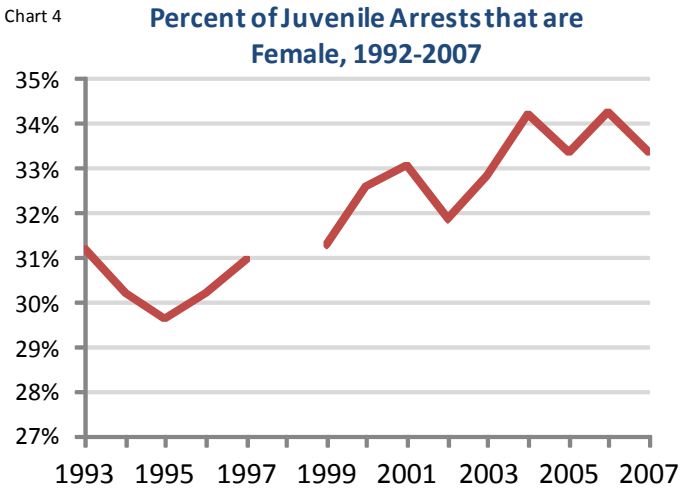


Chart 4



34% of all juvenile arrests between 1993 and 2007. Chart 4 shows that since 1995, an increasing percentage of arrestees are female. The Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections reports that female commitments grew 15.2% between 1999 and 2004 (source: Idaho department of Juvenile Corrections, "Legislative Update 2007).

From 2002 to 2006, the percent of arrestees of Hispanic origin has stayed at 13% and dropped to 12% in 2007. This rate is similar to their population rates. The juvenile Hispanic population is estimated to be 13.7% of Idaho's juvenile population for 2006 (Source: Idaho Department of Labor; Press Release: "Idaho's 2006 Population Growth Led by Hispanics"). Therefore, juvenile Hispanics are slightly less likely to be arrested for a crime than non-Hispanic juveniles.

Data note: Ethnicity is only documented for arrestees.

Types of Crimes Committed by Juveniles

When only looking at juvenile offenders, the most common type of crime they commit is property crime (56%, see Chart 5). However, looking at Chart 6, group B crimes are the most common crimes

Chart 5

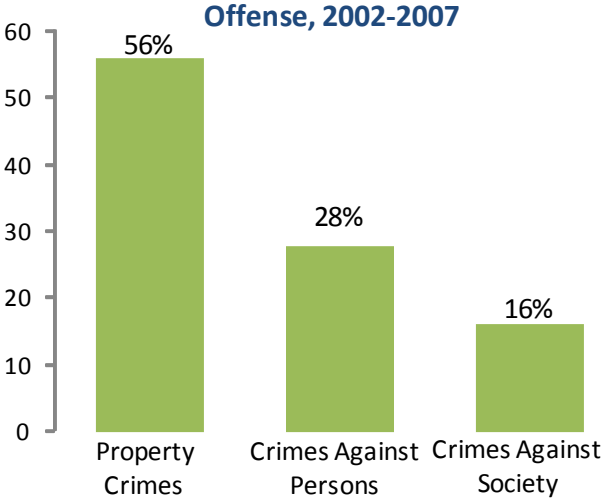
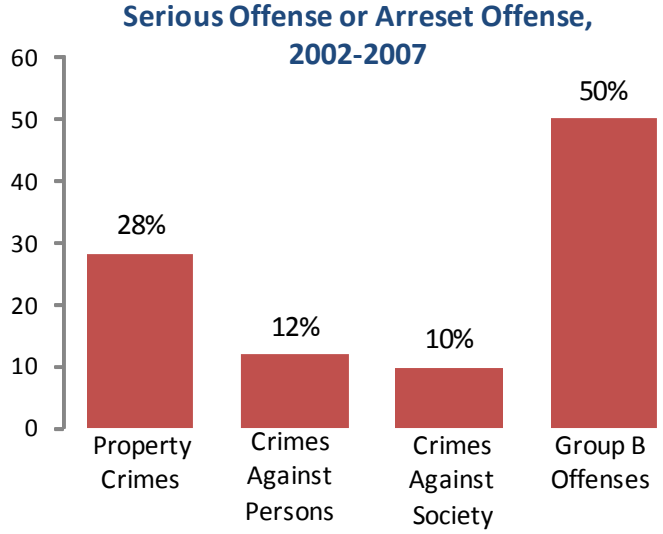


Chart 6



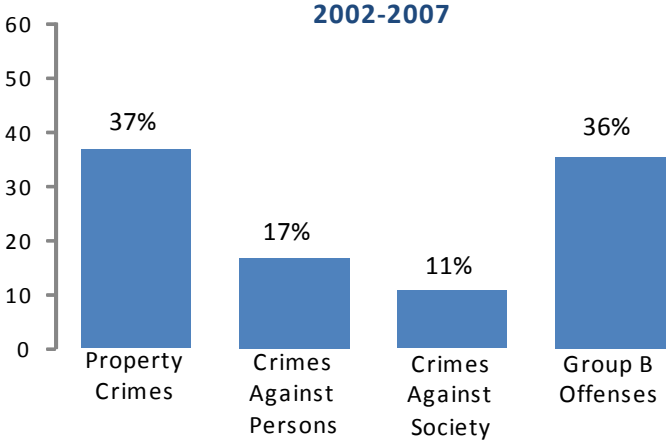
Data Note: Because more than one offense can be documented in an incident and a separate arrest offense can be documented, only the most serious offense was used.

Data Note: Group B offenses are offenses that are only documented when an arrest is made. Examples of Group B offenses are DUI's, Disorderly Conduct, drunkenness, liquor law violations, runaway, and curfew/loitering/vagrancy violations. Group B offenses are the least serious offenses.

Data Note: see Appendix A for crime definitions.

Chart 7

Juvenile Offenders and/or Arrestees By Most Serious Incident Offense Group, 2002-2007



committed by juvenile arrestees (50%). To get the best picture of the crimes juveniles commit, both offenders and arrestees were linked to the offenses and arrests. Chart 7 shows that in fact, juveniles do commit property crimes more often (37%) but Group B offenses are a close second with 36%.

As shown in Table 3, the proportion of property crimes committed by juveniles decreased from 41% in 2002 to 35% in 2007. The proportion of crimes against society and group B offenses has increased since 2002. In 2002, the most serious offense for juvenile offenders or arrestees was group B offenses in 33% of the incidents. By 2007, 37% of the incidents were group B offenses.

Table 3

Incidents Involving Juvenile Offenders and/or Arrestees By Most Serious Incident Offense Group, 2002-2007

Offense Group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Property Crimes	41 %	40 %	36 %	35 %	34 %	35 %	37 %
Crimes Against Persons	17	17	17	17	17	16	17
Crimes Against Society	10	10	10	11	12	12	11
Group B Offenses	33	34	36	38	37	37	36
Total	25,315	25,104	24,173	23,269	23,176	24,026	145,063

Looking at offender and arrestee characteristics reveals that a high proportion of juvenile Blacks and American Indian/Alaskans commit crimes against persons (refer to Table 4). While crimes against persons represent 11.8% of the most serious offenses, 19% of the crimes committed by black juveniles and 15% of American Indian/Alaskans juveniles are crimes against persons.

Table 4

Juvenile Offenders/Arrestees by Offense Group and Race, 2002-2007

Most Serious Offense	Asian	Black	American Indian/ Alaskan	Unknown	White	Total
Crimes Against Persons	11 %	19 %	15 %	10 %	12 %	11.8 %
Property Crimes	27	27	25	28	28	28.2
Crimes Against Society	7	7	8	11	10	9.9
Group B Offenses	54	47	51	50	50	50.1
Total	431	1,379	2,109	2,601	96,537	103,057

Table 5

Juveniles by the Most Serious Incident/Arrest Offense, 2002-2007 (in order of seriousness)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Homicide (90A-B)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kidnapping/Abduction (100)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Forcible Rape (11A)	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Forcible Sodomy (11B)	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sexual Assault with an Object (11C)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Robbery (120)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Aggravated Assault (13A)	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.9
Simple Assault (13B)	11.2	11.3	12.1	11.9	12.2	11.3	11.7
Forcible Fondling (11D)	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3
Intimidation (13C)	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9
Extortion/Blackmail (210)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statutory Rape (36B)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Incest (36A)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arson (200)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8
Motor Vehicle Theft (240)	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.6
Burglary (220)	4.1	4.4	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.1
Counterfeiting/Forgery (250)	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
Embezzlement (270)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bribary (510)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fraud (26A-E)	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5
Larceny Theft (23A-H)	22.2	21.3	19.2	16.6	18.4	18.3	19.4
Vandalism/Destruction of Property (290)	10.2	10.7	9.0	10.8	8.3	8.7	9.6
Stolen Property Offenses (280)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
Drug/Narcotic Violations (35A)	6.2	5.8	6.6	6.8	8.0	8.0	6.9
Drug Equipment Violations (35B)	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.3
Weapons Law Violations (520)	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4
Gambling (39A-D)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pornography/Obscene Material (370)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Prostitution Offenses (40A-B)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Driving Under the Influence (90D)	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0
Peeping Tom (90H)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bad Checks (90A)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Family Offenses, Nonviolent (90F)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Disorderly Conduct (90C)	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.2
Drunkenness (90E)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Liquor Law Violations (90G)	6.5	6.5	7.5	7.8	8.3	7.9	7.4
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations (90B)	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.4	2.9
Trespass of Real Property (90J)	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7
Runaway (90I)	8.2	8.3	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.6
All Other Offenses (90Z)	11.1	12.0	13.2	14.0	12.6	13.1	12.7
Total	25,315	25,104	24,173	23,269	23,176	24,026	145,063

Referencing Table 5, larceny theft (19.4%) was the most committed crime by juveniles followed by all other offenses (12.7%), and simple assault (11.7%). Since 2002, the percentage of juvenile crime that was larceny theft and vandalism or destruction of property has decreased almost every year. At the same time, drug and liquor law violations have increased.

Table 6 displays arrestee ethnicity by offense group. Hispanics commit a slightly higher proportion of Group B offenses (52%) and crimes against persons (13%). Group B offenses and crimes against persons are committed by 50% and 12% of all juvenile arrestees.

Table 6

Juvenile Arrestees Ethnicity by Offense Group, 2002-2007

Most Serious Offense	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Unknown	Total
Crimes Against Persons	13 %	12 %	11 %	12 %
Property Crimes	27	28	29	28
Crimes Against Society	8	10	9	10
Group B Offenses	52	50	51	50
Total	13,242	85,185	4,630	103,057

As stated earlier, females are more likely to be an arrestee (33%) than an offender (25%). As Chart 8 displays, girls are more likely to be arrested for a group B offense (60% versus 45% for boys). Thus, girls are more likely to be an arrestee because offender information is not listed for group B offenses, for which they are more likely to be arrested. Further investigation also reveals that females are more likely to be arrested for larceny/theft, liquor law violations, and running away than males (Table 7). Interestingly, 23% of female juvenile arrestees were arrested for running away, versus 8% of male juvenile arrestees. It is probably not true that females runaway from home more often than males. It is more likely that females are more likely to be reported as a runaway and this taken seriously by the police.

Up to 5 offenses were recorded for .01% of juvenile offenders. The majority of juvenile offenders committed a single offense (89.7%).

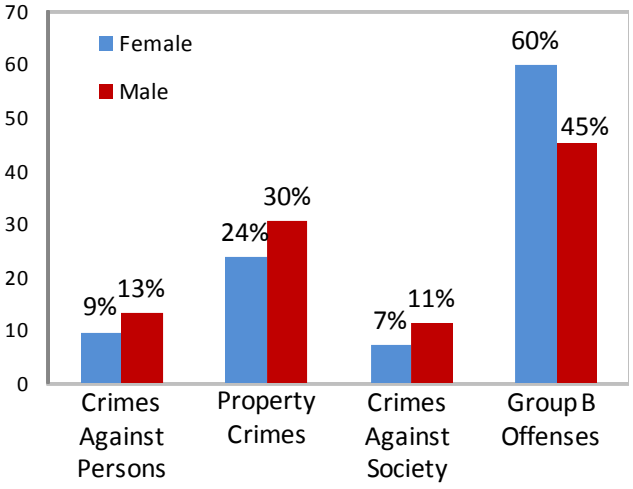
Table 7

Arrest Offenses in which a Female Juvenile is More Likely to be Arrested for than a Male Juvenile

	Female	Male	Total
Larceny/Theft	15 %	12 %	12,946
Liquor Law Violations	12	11	11,686
Runaway	23	8	12,690
All other Offenses	20	20	19,834
Total	33,360	66,134	99,494

Chart 8

Arrestee Gender by Most Serious Type of Offense or Arresting Offense



Characteristics of Crimes Committed by Juveniles

Referring to Chart 9 on the next page, juvenile crime peaks in the months of May, 9.4%, and October, 9.2%. Months with the lowest juvenile crime rates occur in December, 7.5%. July and August also have low occurrences of juvenile crime with 7.8% each.

The majority of juvenile crime, 55%, occurs between noon and 8:00 p.m. The most frequent time for

Chart 9 **Percent of Incidents of Juvenile Offenses and/or Arrests by Month, 2002-2007**

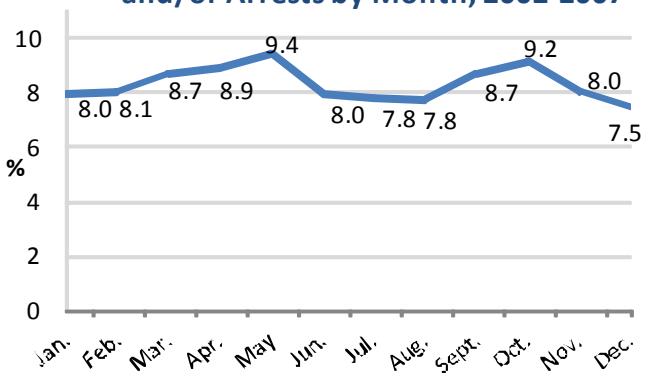
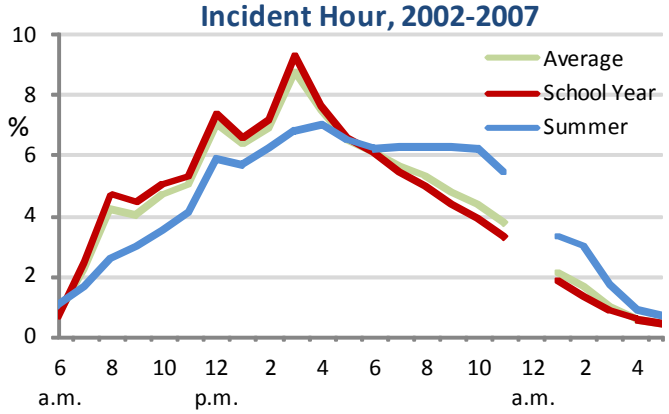


Chart 10 **Incidents Involving Juvenile Offenders by Incident Hour, 2002-2007**



juvenile crime is between 3:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m (9%). This makes sense since this is the time of day they are most likely to be unsupervised. To examine this further, the month and time of the crime was looked at in Chart 10. In the summer months of June, July and August, there is not a clear spike in the time of day juvenile crime occurs. However, in the summer months, juvenile crime tends to occur later than in the school year. In the school year, 27% of juvenile crime happens between 6 p.m. and 3 a.m. In the summer months, 38% of juvenile crime happens between these hours. The same situation exists on weekends.

Chart 11 **Incidents Involving Juvenile Offenders by Incident Hour, 2002-2007**

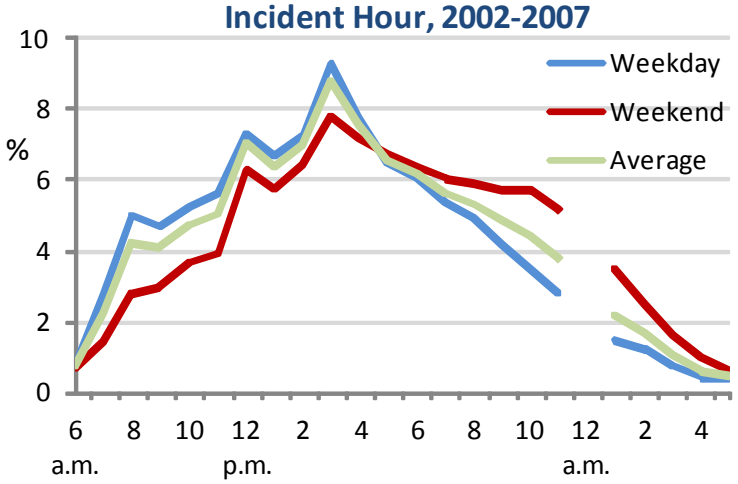


Chart 11 indicates that that on the weekend, juvenile crime is more likely to occur later at night than it does on weekdays. During the week, only 24% of the crime occurs between 6 p.m. and 3 a.m. On the weekend, 36% of juvenile crime occurs during these hours.

The most likely place for an offense to be committed involving a juvenile offender is a residence (36%). The second most likely place is shown in Chart 12 as a school (20%). Table 8 , on the next page, shows that crimes committed at schools are most likely to be assaults (39%) followed by larceny thefts (20%), and Drug Narcotic Violations (13%). Table 9 shows that the most common location for a weapons law violations is a school. Assaults are most likely to occur at a residence, with

Chart 12 **Incident Location Involving a Juvenile Offender**

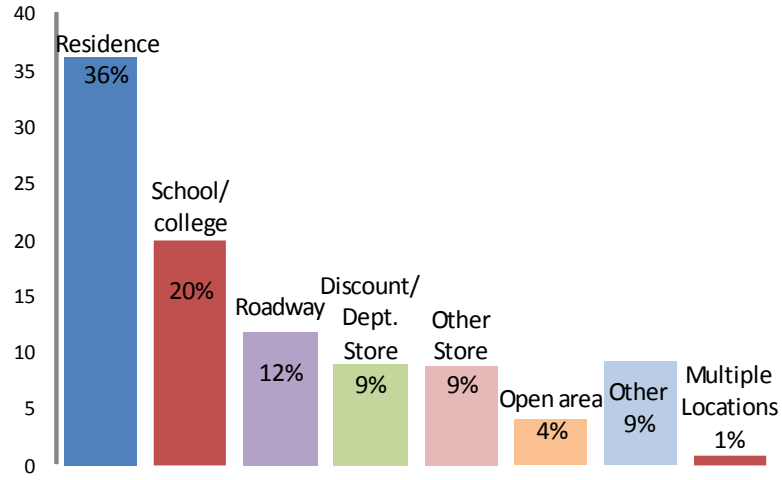


Table 8

Most Serious Offense by Location, 2002-2007

	Residence	School/ college	Roadway	Discount/ Dept. Store	Store (convenience, grocery, specialty, service station)	Open area (fields/woods, parking lot/garage)	Other	Multiple Locations
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Murder & Non-negligent homicide	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Larceny Theft	17.1	19.8	7.2	93.2	79.4	19.1	23.2	25.9
Simple Assault	24.3	39.1	20.4	1.6	3.3	19.8	23.5	8.4
Vandalism	15.9	8.3	11.1	0.6	2.7	20.5	18.9	4.1
Drug/Narcotic Violations	6.3	13.1	27.4	0.2	1.0	13.1	6.4	10.2
Burglary	8.5	1.8	0.5	1.3	5.8	2.3	6.9	14.9
Drug Equipment Violations	3.4	3.4	13.0	0.1	0.4	4.0	2.1	0.2
Aggravated Assault	4.4	2.6	5.9	0.2	0.5	5.1	3.1	6.5
Forcible Fondling	6.7	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.2	0.6
Motor Vehicle Theft	4.0	0.3	3.8	0.1	0.7	4.1	1.5	10.4
Weapons Law Violations	1.2	6.0	4.2	0.1	0.4	2.9	1.3	0.2
Intimidation	2.0	3.1	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.9	0.9
Fraud	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.2	2.6	6.0
Arson	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.1	3.8	1.3	0.6
Forcible Rape	1.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.2
Counterfeiting/Forgery	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	2.5	0.1	2.8	8.9
Stolen Property Offenses	0.6	0.3	2.3	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.4
Total	21,242	11,671	6,973	5,292	5,202	2,444	5,363	463

Table 9

Twelve Most Common Offenses and Their Most Common Locations

Larceny/ Theft	Discount/ Dept. Store	28 %	17,998
Assault	Residence	40	16,386
Drug/Narcotic Violations	Roadway	37	11,318
Vandalism/Destruction of Property	Residence	50	8,025
Burglary	Residence	63	2,867
Forcible Sex Offenses	Residence	84	2,420
Weapons Law Violations	School/College	43	1,931
Motor Vehicle Theft	Residence	60	1,444
Stolen Property Offenses	Residence	39	679
Fraud	Residence	30	575
Arson	Residence	38	492
Counterfeiting/Forgery	Other	35	487

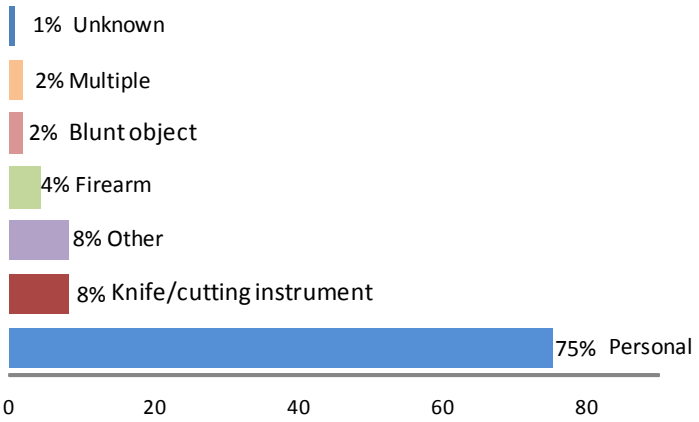
40% of assaults involving a juvenile offender being committed at a residence. Larceny thefts on the other hand are most likely to occur at a discount or department store (28%).

A weapon was used in 33% of cases involving a juvenile. Chart 13 presents the type of weapons used in crimes involving juvenile offenders. The most common weapon used in these cases was a personal weapon like fists, feet, hands, etc. (75%), followed by a knife or cutting instrument (8.1%). In 1.5% of

Data Note: Weapons are only documented for Homicides, Assaults, Kidnapping, Forcible Sex Offenses, Robbery, Extortion/Blackmail and Weapon Law Violations. Does not mean juvenile used the weapon.

incidents, a firearm was used. A firearm was most likely to be used in weapon law violations (31%) and assaults (31%). Blunt objects (79%), multiple weapons (80%), unknown types of weapons (57%) and other types of weapons (80%) were most likely to be connected to assaults.

Chart 13 **Percent of Weapons Used in Crimes Involving Juvenile Offenders**



Number of Offenders Involved in Incidents

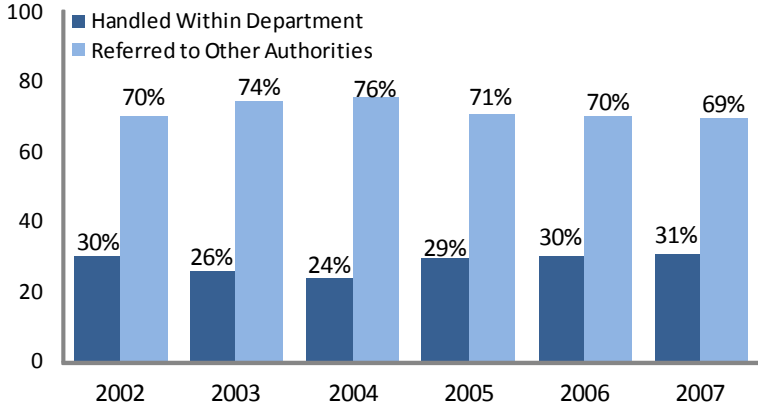
Of the incidents involving a juvenile offender, 36% involved a group of offenders acting together. Only 7% of the incidents involved a group of offenders who were all juveniles. The other 29% of cases included an adult among the group. Although juveniles were most likely to commit crimes on their own, the odds that they commit crime in groups increases for property crimes. In crimes involving multiple offenders, 62% are property crimes, compared to 20% being crimes against persons, and 18% are crimes against society.

Arrest Details

When making an arrest, law enforcement is to report one of three types of arrest. The first two types, on-view arrest and taken into custody (based on a warrant or previous incident report), result in the person being taken directly into police custody. The third category of arrest, summons/cited, occurs when the offender receives either a citation or a summons to appear in court. Most juveniles are cited or summoned (49%) and 38% are arrested on-view.

When a juvenile is arrested, law enforcement can report two dispositions (i.e. what happened to the juvenile case). First, juveniles can be handled within the department by releasing them to the parents or other informal method. Second, juveniles can be referred to other authorities like the juvenile court, probation department, or welfare agency.

Chart 14 **Juvenile Arrest Disposition, 2002-2007**



Between 2002 and 2007, 69% to 76% of juvenile arrestees were referred to other authorities. Informal handling of juveniles dropped to 24% in 2004 but steadily increased to 31% by 2007 (see Chart 14).

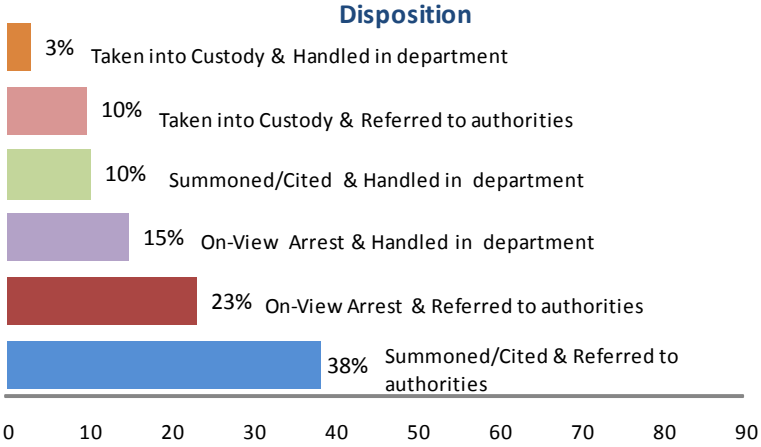
All crimes are most likely to be referred to other authorities (72%). Although crimes against persons account for 12% of juvenile arrests, 14% of juveniles that are handled within the department committed a crime against persons. Crimes that are referred to other authorities are most likely to be group

B offenses (55%), compared to other crimes that are referred to other authorities.

When the type of arrest is combined with the case disposition, it is clear that juveniles are most likely to be summoned/ cited and then referred to other authorities (38% as shown in Chart 15). The second most common arrest type and disposition is a juvenile being arrested on site and then referred to other authorities (23%). Juveniles are least likely to be taken into custody and then handled in the department (3%).

Chart 15

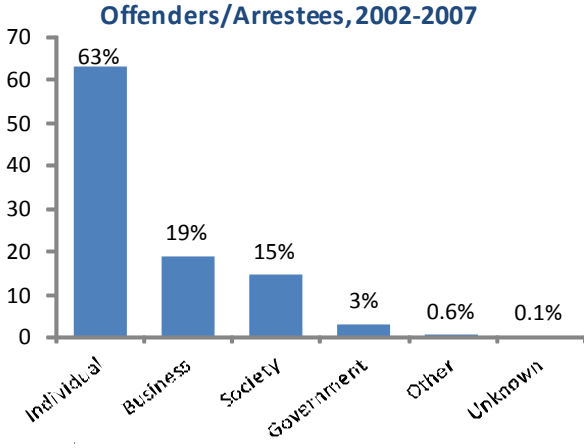
Percent of Juvenile Arrests by Arrest Type and Disposition



The average days from incident to arrest is six days. If an incident was reported, then 81% of the arrests occurred the same day as the incident. If the days from the incident to arrest is combined with Group B offenses (no incident is reported), then 86% of the arrests occurred the same day.

Chart 16

Type of Victim(s) of Juvenile Offenders/Arrestees, 2002-2007



Victims of Juvenile Crimes

Out of the 69,421 victims of juvenile crime, 63% were individuals (see Chart 16). The second most common type of victim of juvenile crime is businesses (19%) and then society (15%). The most common and the most serious offenses against businesses are larceny theft (79%), vandalism (9%), and burglary (6%). The remainder of the analysis on victims will be limited to individual victims.

Table 10 describes the characteristics of individual victims. Between 2002 and 2007, 43,932 individuals were victims of juvenile crime. These victims were most likely to be adults (53%), male (52%), not Hispanic (84%), and white (92%).

Juvenile victims were most likely to be victims of simple assault (52.3%), forcible sex offenses (14.8%), larceny theft (14.3%), and aggravated assault (7.5%)(see Table 11). Females are most likely to be victims of simple assault (37.5%), larceny theft (19.9%), and vandalism (12.6%). Compared to male victims, females are more likely to be victims of forcible sex offenses (9.9% versus 3.8%).

Table 10

Victims of Juvenile Crime, 2002-2007

Age	
Adult	53 %
Juvenile	44
unknown	3
Sex	
Male	52 %
Female	47
Unknown	1
Ethnicity	
Not Hispanic	84 %
Hispanic	8
Unknown	8
Race	
White	92.4 %
Black	0.7
American Indian/Alaskan	0.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.3
Unknown	5.8
Number of Victims	43,932

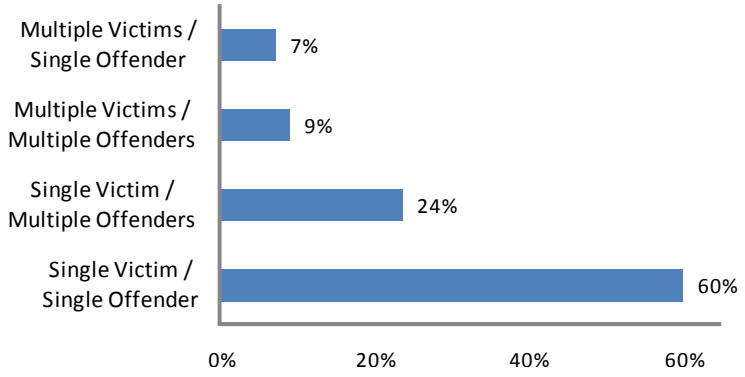
Table 11

Percent of Victim's Age and Sex by Most Serious Offense

	Age			Sex			
	Adult	Juvenile	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	Total
Most Serious Offense	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Homicide	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kidnapping	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
Forcible Sex Offenses	0.2	14.8	2.1	9.9	3.8	5.5	6.7
Robbery	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.4
Aggravated Assault	4.6	7.5	2.4	3.8	7.7	1.4	5.8
Simple Assault	26.8	52.3	17.8	37.4	38.5	12.6	37.8
Intimidation	1.9	4.1	5.7	3.6	2.4	7.4	3.0
Extortion/Blackmail	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statutory rape	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Incest	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Arson	0.9	0.1	2.1	0.5	0.5	6.8	0.6
Motor Vehicle Theft	5.7	0.4	4.5	3.0	3.6	1.6	3.3
Burglary	9.7	1.4	6.1	5.4	6.4	6.0	6.0
Counterfeiting/Forgery	1.3	0.0	1.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.7
Embezzlement	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bribery	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fraud	1.7	0.2	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.0
Larceny Theft	23.2	**14.3**	28.5	19.9	18.8	33.9	19.4
Vandalism	21.9	3.4	23.7	12.6	14.9	18.3	13.8
Stolen Property Offenses	1.3	0.3	3.4	0.7	1.1	4.4	0.9
Total	23,368	19,328	1,236	20,607	22,959	366	43,932

Chart 17

Incidents Involving Juvenile Offenders by the Number of Victims and Offenders



In incidents of juvenile crime, 60% involved a single juvenile offender victimizing a single victim. In 10% of incidents, multiple individuals were victimized by a juvenile offender (refer to Chart 17).

Victim Offender Relationship

Between 2002 and 2007, there were 30,307 documented relationships between a juvenile offender and their victims (Table 12). Juvenile offenders were most likely to be the victim's friend or acquaintance (43%). Family members consisted of 18% of victims.

Table 12

Relationship of Juvenile Offenders to Victim, 2002-2007

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Relationship to Victim	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Friend/Aquaintance	44	41	41	41	46	46	43
Family	18	18	17	20	19	19	18
Intimate Partner	2	2	2	2	3	3	2
Otherwise Known	16	16	18	17	12	13	15
Relationship Unknown	6	10	9	6	7	7	8
Stranger	7	6	5	5	7	5	6
Offender was also Victim	7	7	7	8	7	8	7
Total	5,300	5,249	5,221	4,835	4,840	4,862	30,307

Table 13

Offender's Relationship to Their Victims by Offender Characeristics, 2002-2007

	Offender relationship to the victim:							
	Intimate Partner	Friend/ Aquaintance	Family	Stranger	Otherwise Known	Relationship Unknown	Offender was also a victim	Total
Offender Sex								
Famale	25 %	33 %	36 %	24 %	28 %	25 %	16 %	27 %
Male	74	67	64	75	72	74	83	73
Unknown	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Offender Race								
White	90	96	88	89	94	93	92	92
Asian	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3
Black	2.0	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.8
Native American/ Alaskan	3.1	0.6	4.0	1.1	1.6	1.4	2.1	2.2
Unknown	4.3	2.3	5.7	7.1	2.8	3.2	4.9	4.1
Offender Age								
Under 12	16	11	12	10	1	21	5	14
12	9	7	10	6	1	8	3	8
13	13	12	12	10	2	11	6	11
14	15	16	15	11	5	14	9	14
15	15	18	17	15	10	14	18	16
16	16	20	16	25	26	16	28	18
17	16	17	18	24	55	16	30	19
Total Relationships	13,082	5,605	2,193	2,286	682	4,681	1,778	30,307

Female offenders were most likely to victimize a family member (36%) than all other relationship types (see Table 13). Native Americans/Alaskans are also most likely to victimize family members (4%). As offenders age, they are more likely to victimize strangers. Although offenders between 15 and 17 years of age consist of 53% of offenders, 64% of offenders who are strangers are in this age group.

Data Note: The relationship between the victim and offender documented only in violent crimes and robbery cases.

Murders (33%), negligent manslaughter (50%), forcible sodomy (39%), and forcible fondling (38%) are most likely to be committed by a juvenile family member. Kidnapping (37%), forcible rape (53%), sexual assault with an object (47%), aggravated assault (38%), simple assault (45%), and intimidation (44%) are most likely to be committed by a friend or acquaintance. Robberies were most likely committed by a stranger (42%). Victims who were also offenders were involved in 9% of simple assaults and 3% of aggravated assaults.

Juveniles and Drugs

Between 9% to 11% of juvenile offenses and arrests were for drugs. Since 2003, the percent of juvenile offenders with drug offenses or arrests has increased by 27%. As Chart 18 displays, the percent of drug offenses and arrests has increased to 11.3% in 2007.

Data Note: drug activity and drug seizure cannot be linked to a specific offender. Because Offender and Drugs cannot be linked, we can only say that the a juvenile was an offender IN a case where drugs were seized.

Data Note: offender alcohol/drug use is stored in a separate table from offender information, and does not identify which offender was using alcohol or drugs at the time of the crime. An offender can only be *suspected* of consuming alcohol or drugs during or just prior to the crime. The investigating officer reports the offender's suspected alcohol/drug use based on evidence at the crime scene, information from victims and witnesses, and arrestee confessions.

Chart 18

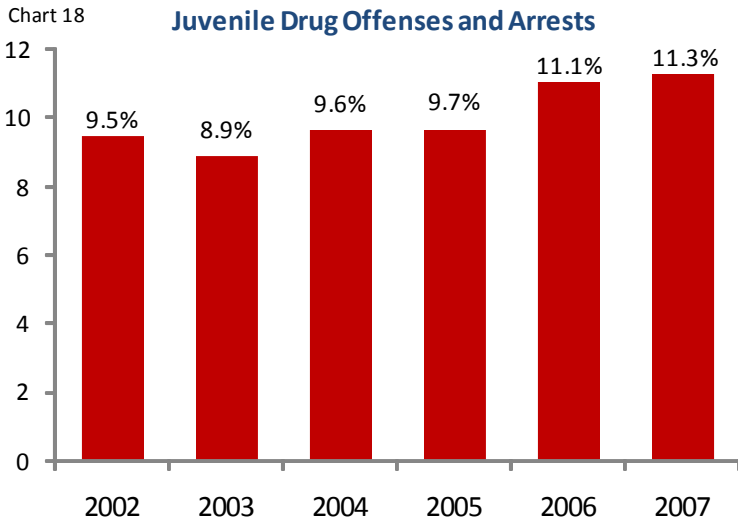


Table 14 shows that arrests and offenses for drug equipment only has decreased from 28% in 2002 to 24% in 2007. However, the percent of drug offenses and arrests for both drug/narcotic offenses and drug equipment offenses has increased from 26% to 41% in this same timeframe.

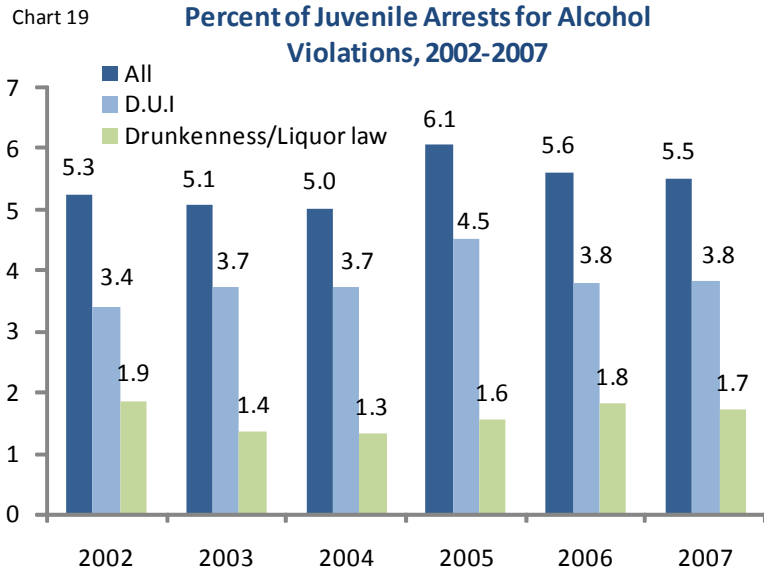
Table 14

Juvenile Drug Offenses and Arrests

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Drug/narcotic offense	35 %	36 %	35 %	33 %	33 %	35 %	35 %
Drug Equipment offense	28	28	26	26	24	24	26
Both	36	37	38	41	43	41	39
Total	2,395	2,233	2,332	2,254	2,568	2,720	14,502

Alcohol violations for juveniles does not follow this same trend. Referring to Chart 19, alcohol violations peaked in 2005, with 6.1% of juvenile arrests being for alcohol violations. The majority of alcohol violations are for DUIs. Between 2002 and 2007, DUI's accounted for 3.8% of all juvenile arrests. Drunkenness and liquor law violations accounted for 1.6% of juvenile arrests.

Chart 19



Marijuana was seized in 79% of juvenile drug arrests and 77.9% of juvenile drug offenses (see Chart 20 on the next page). Methamphetamine was seized in 9.6% of drug offenses and 8.5% of drug arrests. However, since offenders and arrestees cannot be linked to the type of drug seized, we can only say that the juvenile was an offender or arrestee in a case where drugs were seized.

Data Note: the frequency of drug selling, buying, and cultivating and the type of drug seized can be greatly influenced by law enforcement emphasis.

In cases where a juvenile offender or arrestee were involved in a drug offense, 81% were for possession, 20% were for using.

Table 15 shows the types of drug activity in cases involving juveniles in which there was a drug seizure. In cases where a juvenile was an offender, 81% of drug offenses were for the possession, 20% were for using, and 7% were for selling. . Marijuana was most likely seized in cases involving possession (83.5%) and using (19.6%). Compared to other drug types, Marijuana was least likely to be involved in selling and buying activities. In fact, selling was more likely to occur if the drug was Opium, Cocaine, and derivatives (25.3%).

Chart 20

Drug Offenses and Arrests by Type of Drug Siezed, 2002-2007

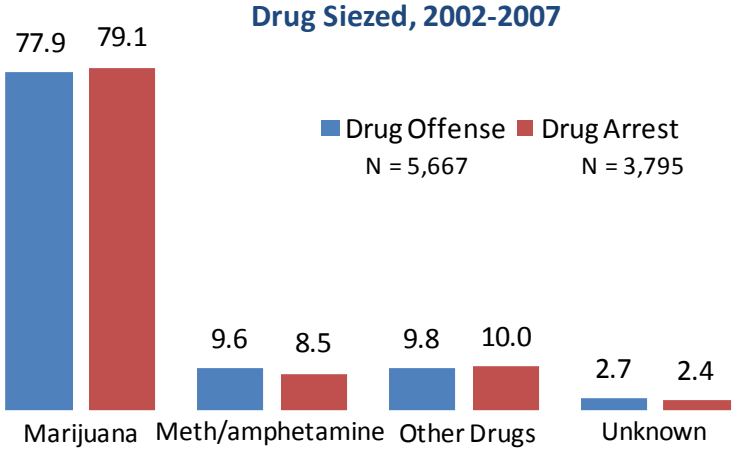


Table 15

Type of Drug Seized in Drug Offense by Type of Drug Activity

	Marijuana	Meth/ amphetamines	Opium, Cocaine, and Derivatives	Total
Possess	83.5 %	78.4 %	72.2 %	81 %
Use	19.6	18.3	15.2	20
Sell	4.7	13.4	25.3	7
Buy	0.5	1.8	0.0	1
Cultivate/Manufacture	1.2	0.7	0.0	1
Transport	0.4	2.0	2.5	1
Operate/Promote	0.2	0.2	0.0	0
Total	4,415	546	79	5,669

An offender was suspected of using drugs or alcohol in 10% of the cases involving a juvenile offender or arrestee. However, it is unknown which offender was suspected of using at the time of the offense. By limiting analysis to incidents involving one offender, it is known that 8% of juveniles acting alone in the commission of the crime were suspected of using alcohol or drugs. Of the juvenile offenders acting alone, 6.4% were suspected of using drugs during, or just before, the crime. 1.3% of lone juvenile offenders were suspected of using alcohol and .3% were suspected of using both alcohol and drugs.

By county

As listed in Table 16, Bannock County has historically had the highest rates of juvenile offenders and arrestees. On average between 2002 and 2007, for every 1,000 juveniles in Bannock County, 79 were suspects or arrestees. The crime rate for juveniles in Bannock County has dropped from 88.8 in 2003 to 72.6 in 2006 and then up to 79.4 in 2007. The county with the largest increase in juvenile crime between 2002 and 2007 was Camas County. However, since Camas County has the lowest juvenile population in the state (238 juveniles), its rate is affected by minute fluctuations (refer to Table 16).

Use caution when interpreting changes in the number of reported victims and victimization rates. A rate increase/decrease does not necessarily indicate that crime incidences are going up or down. These changes may be due to increased reporting. In addition, victimization rates in sparsely populated areas are greatly affected by deviations in crime incidences. Also use caution when comparing victimization rates between different jurisdictions since size, urbanization, population density, citizen reporting practices and law enforcement activities may affect victimization rates.

Table 16

Number of Juvenile Arrests/Offenses Per 1,000 juveniles

	Rate Per 1,000 Juveniles							Number of Juvenile Offenders and Arrestees						
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Ave. Rate	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change in rate
Ada	50.6	51.6	48.6	43.0	43.0	43.1	46.7	4384	4499	4306	3967	4128	4274	-14.9
Adams	52.5	32.5	29.7	18.9	19.9	12.6	27.7	41	25	22	14	14	9	-76.0
Bannock	78.2	88.8	78.6	81.4	76.7	72.6	79.4	1684	1913	1718	1801	1721	1650	-7.2
Bear Lake	7.3	9.8	10.1	8.2	12.2	13.9	10.3	14	18	18	14	20	22	89.7
Benewah	43.0	39.6	37.1	26.3	33.7	44.0	37.3	99	90	83	59	76	98	2.5
Bingham	41.1	33.5	42.8	49.0	46.8	50.6	44.0	583	472	594	681	647	696	23.3
Blaine	40.1	34.0	28.2	36.2	22.8	29.5	31.8	194	166	138	177	113	145	-26.6
Boise	26.8	15.2	28.3	25.1	14.4	39.1	24.8	48	27	49	42	24	65	46.1
Bonner	42.7	34.7	38.7	49.2	47.9	51.4	44.1	392	317	348	444	427	457	20.6
Bonneville	50.3	51.1	46.6	46.5	44.0	52.9	48.6	1329	1360	1265	1289	1252	1549	5.0
Boundary	35.6	32.8	55.9	55.2	41.4	32.3	42.2	98	89	151	148	111	88	-9.3
Butte	16.1	10.5	25.6	9.3	21.9	16.9	16.7	13	8	19	7	16	12	5.5
Camas	4.2	0.0	0.0	17.0	29.3	67.2	19.6	1	0	0	4	7	16	14867*
Canyon	48.3	45.6	45.4	43.9	39.8	40.4	43.9	2167	2130	2201	2228	2133	2269	-16.4
Caribou	38.5	46.6	27.6	43.5	29.2	32.6	36.4	83	96	56	85	55	60	-15.2
Cassia	55.0	58.7	63.1	57.9	53.0	54.7	57.1	388	407	429	392	353	363	-0.6
Clark	40.7	11.9	47.2	8.0	11.5	7.8	21.2	12	3	12	2	3	2	-80.8
Clearwater	30.8	51.9	59.8	62.5	67.0	65.4	56.2	55	88	98	98	103	97	111.9
Custer	34.5	26.6	22.5	24.6	19.0	24.3	25.3	34	25	20	21	16	20	-29.4
Elmore	42.2	28.5	42.3	31.3	17.0	26.4	31.3	355	241	357	263	141	225	-37.4
Franklin	15.0	10.9	7.7	12.5	15.2	20.1	13.6	63	45	32	52	62	82	33.8
Fremont	32.2	23.6	21.1	21.1	24.3	16.4	23.1	123	90	81	80	93	63	-48.9
Gem	50.5	49.8	46.1	62.2	61.0	57.6	54.5	210	205	189	256	252	238	13.9
Gooding	42.2	41.2	32.5	24.6	28.5	27.3	32.7	172	169	132	100	116	112	-35.4
Idaho	32.9	50.6	56.1	51.1	47.9	33.2	45.3	118	173	189	166	152	103	0.8
Jefferson	22.0	20.8	16.0	11.5	22.4	25.7	19.7	151	143	110	81	161	190	16.5
Jerome	39.1	33.6	27.5	26.7	23.1	34.2	30.7	224	192	159	157	139	211	-12.6
Kootenai	54.8	62.2	59.2	52.8	51.5	54.2	55.8	1648	1891	1847	1705	1691	1806	-1.1
Latah	20.1	18.5	18.7	20.1	22.5	22.8	20.5	139	127	130	139	157	160	13.7
Lemhi	0.0	0.0	14.6	12.4	13.3	9.3	12.4	0	0	25	21	22	15	-36.0
Lewis	55.6	56.8	64.4	41.2	37.6	60.9	52.7	49	49	55	35	31	49	9.4
Lincoln	0.8	7.1	2.4	5.3	9.9	9.6	5.8	1	9	3	7	13	13	1088*
Madison	26.6	18.8	16.5	14.5	14.1	23.5	19.0	203	152	148	140	146	249	-11.6
Minidoka	44.8	42.0	44.2	46.9	22.8	42.5	40.5	263	239	246	256	123	229	-5.2
Nez Perce	63.7	51.2	53.2	42.3	46.0	49.0	50.9	543	436	451	358	390	417	-23.0
Oneida	60.8	46.9	48.6	10.6	12.7	17.5	32.8	76	55	56	12	14	19	-71.2
Owyhee	36.1	33.1	35.3	16.4	17.7	20.1	26.4	120	110	114	52	55	62	-44.3
Payette	46.4	36.3	35.1	32.3	45.1	28.4	37.3	292	227	216	200	282	181	-38.8
Power	51.6	54.9	46.2	44.8	35.8	32.9	44.4	124	128	108	104	83	75	-36.2
Shoshone	56.0	38.3	54.5	32.1	28.4	42.3	41.9	160	105	144	85	76	111	-24.6
Teton	11.7	5.9	19.5	15.6	15.3	10.1	13.0	25	13	44	36	37	26	-13.5