

2007-2014

Idaho Drug and Alcohol Offenses and Arrests



Idaho Statistical Analysis Center
Idaho State Police
2007-2014

Idaho Drug and Alcohol Offenses and Arrests

IDAHO DRUG AND ALCOHOL OFFENSES AND ARRESTS: 2007-2014

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Idaho State Police

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
Introduction	2
Idaho Incident Based Reporting System (IIBRS), 2007-2014.....	3
Total Arrests	3
Arrests by Year.....	4
Drug Related Arrests	5
Drug Seizures by Drug Type	6
Type of Arrest, by Drug Type	8
Drug Activity	9
Suspected Use of Alcohol and Drugs.....	10
Arrestee Characteristics	11
County Trends.....	13
Court Information, 2008-2014.....	14
Drug and Alcohol Charges by Initial Category	15
Drug and Alcohol Cases per Year	16
Charges and Cases per Defendant.....	17
Defendant Characteristics.....	18
Drug Type	22
Amended Charges.....	23
Dispositions	25
Conclusion and Policy Implications	26

Executive Summary

This report will give readers a view of trends in drug and alcohol abuse in the State of Idaho from 2007-2014. It provides data collected from the Idaho Incident Based Reporting System (IIBRS) and the Idaho Supreme Court. Court data is for the years 2008-2014.

- Alcohol related arrests have declined 47% since 2008.
- Drug related arrests have increased 28% since 2008.
- Arrests for driving under the influence decreased by 40%, since 2009.
- Between 2007 and 2014, 9,831 pounds of marijuana were seized, the most of any drug.
- Prescription drug seizures peaked in 2012 with 31,730 dosage units seized, while prescription drug peaked in 2014 with 940.
- Incidents involving cocaine decreased 30% between 2007 and 2014 while incidents involving opiates (e.g., heroin) increased by 238% within that same time frame.
- Although drug/alcohol related arrestees were most often male, the proportion of female arrestees has been increasing since 2011.
- The proportion of female arrestees was largest for cases involving methamphetamine and prescription drugs.

Court Data

- Nearly 45% of drug charges and less than 23% of alcohol charges were dismissed.
- Between 2008 and 2014:
 - alcohol-related cases decreased from 14.3 to 7.7 per 1,000 population;
 - drug cases increased from 6.3 to 7.6 cases per 1,000 population;
 - cases involving minors in possession of alcohol decreased by 65%;
 - possession charges accounted for more than 84% of drug charges and DUIs accounted for nearly 60% of alcohol charges;
 - drug use/consume cases increased 39% with a 465% increase from 2009 through 2012;
 - around 40% of drug charges involved paraphernalia;
 - the most common drug types in transporting/importing cases included methamphetamine (38.8%) and marijuana (37.5%);
 - individuals aged 18-24 accounted for the largest percentage of defendants in drug related cases.

Idaho Drug and Alcohol Offenses and Arrests

Introduction

This report is the latest version of the drug and alcohol trend analysis performed annually by the Idaho Statistical Analysis Center. This analysis is completed to identify trends in drug and alcohol related arrests and charges; thereby informing Idahoans about the current alcohol and drug abuse in the State of Idaho. As part of that analysis, information on the types of drugs seized and used, offender and arrestee characteristics, and the type of criminal activity associated with both drugs and alcohol is gathered. It also offers a broad comparison to national trends.

Two sources of data were used for this report: The Idaho Incident Based Reporting System, (IIBRS) for information on arrests and characteristics of offenders based on incidents (2007-2014), and; the Idaho Supreme Court dataset for charges resulting from arrests (2008-2014). The detailed information contained herein does have limitations on how it should be used.

It is important to remember that this report only includes incidents (from IIBRS) and cases (from the Idaho Supreme Court) known to the police, which does not include all offenses committed. According to the Idaho Crime Victimization Survey: 2012 (Wing, 2014), only 37.4% of violent crimes were reported to police. The percentage of unreported cases is expected to be higher for drug and alcohol crimes because there are not typically direct victims to report the offense.

In order for an incident to be reported in IIBRS, the police must be called to an incident. The court data is even further limited. Only incidents that result in a formal charge by the prosecutor are recorded. Due to these limitations, the Idaho Supreme Court data is influenced by officer and prosecutorial discretion. If an officer decides not to arrest an offender, that incident and offender information would not be included in the court data. If an officer arrests but the prosecutor decides not to formally charge an offender, that case information would not be included in the court data.

Furthermore, the court data was limited to the statute description and charge information provided in the Idaho Supreme Court dataset, which does not always specify the drug type or degree of offense (felony/misdemeanor). Additionally, the date associated with each court case is based on the date formal charges were filed, which may not coincide with the date the incident took place.

Idaho Drug and Alcohol Offenses and Arrests

Idaho Incident Based Reporting System (IIBRS), 2007-2014

Total Arrests

The number of alcohol arrests decreased by 47% since 2008. The number of alcohol arrests peaked in 2008 with 19,487 arrests and fell in 2014 to 10,294 arrests (Chart 1). As a percentage of all arrests, alcohol-related arrests have declined since 2009, see Chart 2. Unlike arrests for alcohol-related crimes, drug-related arrests have been increasing in recent years.

The number of drug-related arrests has been on the rise since 2008. Since 2008, drug-related arrests increased 29% to its peak in 2013. In the context of all arrests made each year, arrests for drug crimes have continually increased since 2009 from 10.5% to 16.7% in 2014.

Chart 1. 2007-2014 Total Drug and Alcohol Arrests

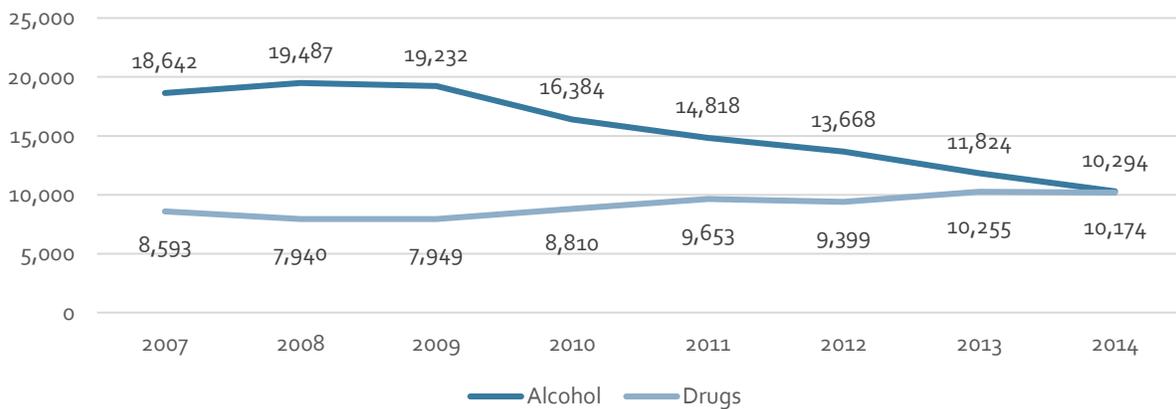
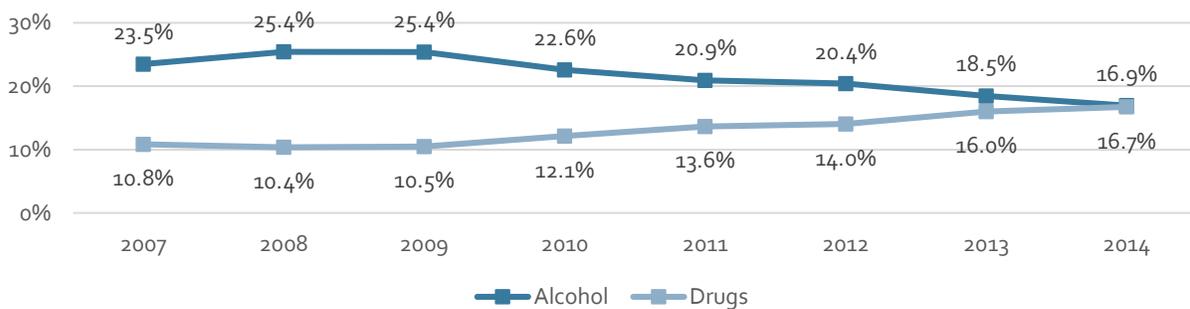


Chart 2. Percentage of Total Arrests



Idaho Drug and Alcohol Offenses and Arrests

Arrests by Year

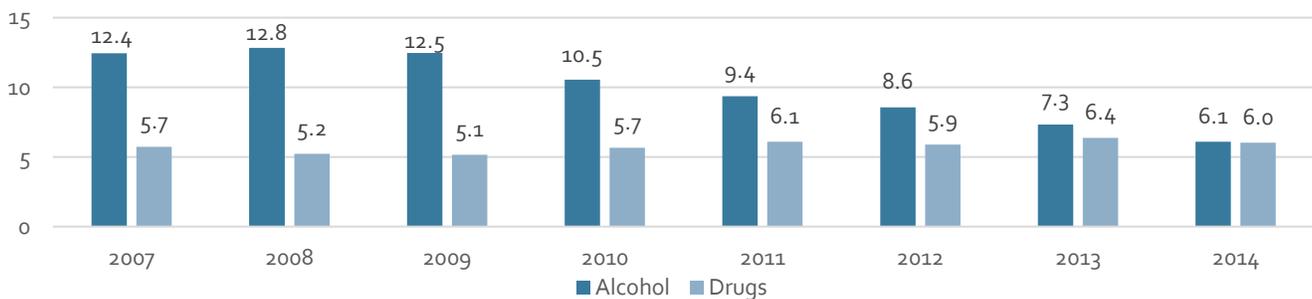
All alcohol arrests have been decreasing since 2008. However, as seen in Table 1, from 2010 to 2013 arrests for drunkenness increased by 68%, then dropped significantly by 27% in 2014.

Arrests for drug crimes have increased since 2008 with arrests for drug equipment violations having the highest percent increase. Drug equipment violations increased 32% from 2009 to 2014. Arrests for drug narcotic violations increased an average of 3.3% from 2007 to 2014.

Chart 3 illustrates perfectly the decrease in alcohol arrests, this time by the rate per 1,000 residents. The increase in the drug arrest rates per 1,000 residents is a lot more subtle.

Table 1. Arrests per Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Driving Under the Influence	11,673	12,191	12,343	10,806	9,699	9,157	8,142	7,445
Drunkenness	450	450	352	305	437	481	511	372
Liquor Law Violation	6,519	6,846	6,537	5,273	4,682	4,030	3,171	2,477
Total Alcohol Arrests	18,642	19,487	19,232	16,384	14,818	13,668	11,824	10,294
Drug Equipment Violations	2,527	2,151	2,010	2,110	2,508	2,391	2,522	2,660
Drug Narcotic Violations	6,066	5,789	5,939	6,700	7,145	7,008	7,733	7,514
Total Drug Arrests	8,593	7,940	7,949	8,810	9,653	9,399	10,255	10,174
All Arrests	79,416	76,650	75,714	72,613	70,792	66,949	63,989	60,791

Chart 3. Idaho Drug and Alcohol Arrest Rates per 1,000 Residents



Idaho Drug and Alcohol Offenses and Arrests

Drug Related Arrests

To remain consistent with the Crime in Idaho report, this report (except for Table 2) was done based off the “Arrest Section” of the incident reports where only 1 offense is listed, the arresting offense. The “Offense Section” of the incident report can list up to 10 offenses per offender but the “Arrest Section” only lists one offense. Because some offenders are arrested with multiple charges, but only one of these charges is listed as the arrest offense, this type of analysis potentially ignores some drug charges. By looking at the offenses listed in the “Offense Section” and whether an arrest was made, we get a clearer picture of all arrests involving a drug crime. Looking at Table 2 there is a very similar trend to Table 1. Drug equipment violations that resulted in an arrest increased 28.7% from 2009 to 2014. Arrests for drug narcotic violations increased on an average of 2% from 2007 and 2014.

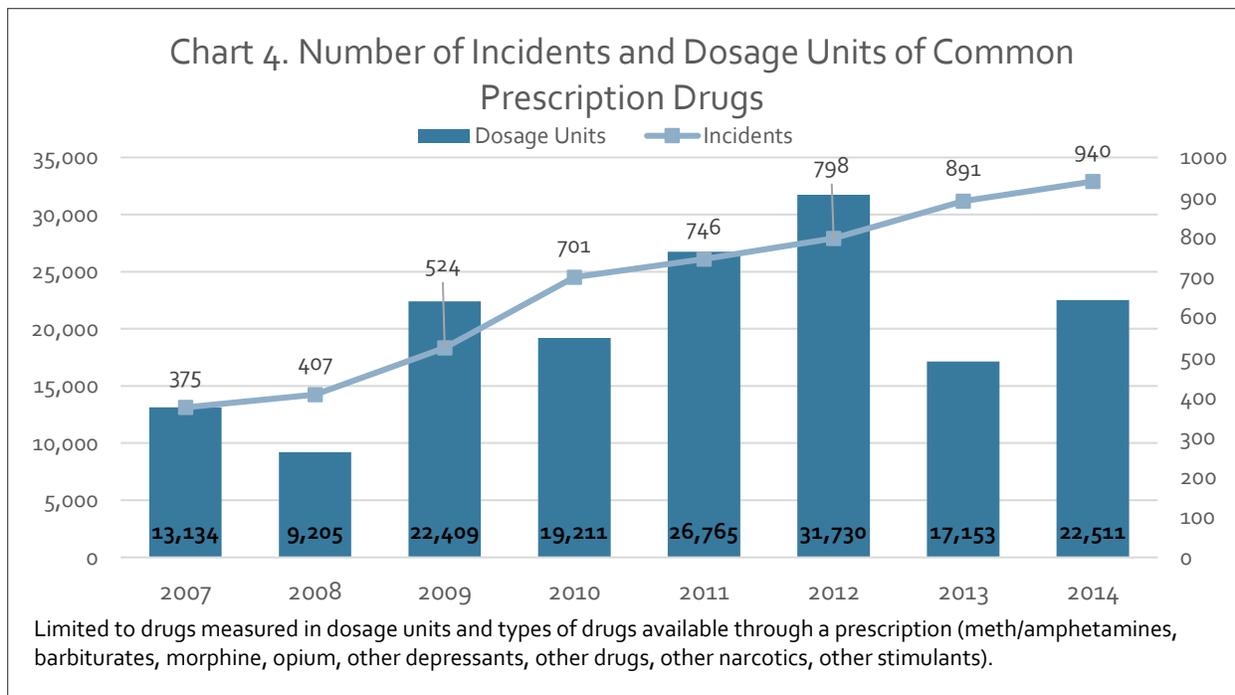
Table 2. Total Drug Related Arrests where there was a Drug Offense and an Arrest								
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Drug Equipment Violations	7,682	7,198	7,285	7,889	8,454	8,508	9,608	9,378
Drug Narcotic Violations	8,601	7,911	8,215	8,951	9,471	9,326	10,090	9,797
Total Drug related	11,113	10,299	10,428	11,303	11,938	11,861	12,703	12,428

Idaho Drug and Alcohol Offenses and Arrests

Drug Seizures by Drug Type

Prescription drugs are not identified in IBR data, but an estimate of prescription drug seizures can be made by identifying drug types that are available through a prescription and are measured by “dosage unit.” For example, the seizure of 20 “dosage units” of “morphine” (a common prescription drug) would be classified as a prescription drug seizure in this report. This method of classification is solely dependent on the officer filling out the incident report to include the drug type and the unit of measurement.

Based on estimates of prescription drug seizures, prescription drug abuse continues to be a growing problem in Idaho. From 2007 to 2014, incidents involving prescription drug seizures increased 150% (Chart 4). The amount of dosage units seized has fluctuated up and down from year to year with an average percent increase of 20% from 2007 to 2014.



Marijuana continues to be the most seized drug in the state of Idaho, as seen in Table 3. From 2007 to 2014, an average of 1228.9 pounds of marijuana was seized each year. From 2013 to 2014, there was a 76% increase in the amount of marijuana seized. During the same time period, there was a 0.2% increase in the number of incidents where marijuana was seized.

The trend in meth/amphetamines appears to be on a different trajectory. Although the number of incidents increased, the number of pounds seized has decreased from 2013 to 2014. Incidents of cocaine seizures have decreased with an average of 23 pounds seized each year. The number of incidents of heroin jumped 134% from 2013 to 2014. Although heroin isn't the highest drug seized in Idaho, the increase from 2013 to 2014 is alarming. It remains to be seen if this increase in heroin will continue into 2015.

Idaho Drug and Alcohol Offenses and Arrests

Table 4. Drug Type Seized by Year									
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Cocaine									
Pound(s)	7.5	13.5	9.2	3.1	6.4	4.0	138.8	1.6	184.3
Dose Units/Items	4.0	5.0	0.0	1.0	3.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	24.0
Unit Not Reported	19.0	13.0	13.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	5.0	3.0	86.0
Number of Related Cases	142.0	160.0	156.0	113.0	100.0	86.0	97.0	99.0	962.0
Hallucinogens									
Pound(s)	1.0	2.2	9.2	4.2	44.5	105.5	277.9	5.5	450.0
Dose Units/Items	993.0	1,830.0	873.0	972.2	724.4	606.8	11,092.3	732.6	17,836.3
Unit Not Reported	12.0	9.0	7.0	10.0	20.0	43.0	3.0	6.0	110.0
Number of Related Cases	106.0	143.0	111.0	140.0	188.0	243.0	172.0	136.0	1,241.0
Marijuana/Hashish									
Pound(s)	837.1	530.6	658.5	1,053.1	696.0	2,174.4	1,405.5	2,476.0	9,831.3
Dose Units/Items	132.0	85.0	149.3	418.4	325.1	586.7	634.2	564.8	2,895.5
Unit Not Reported	497.0	433.0	442.0	374.0	437.0	400.0	255.0	138.0	2,982.0
Number of Plants	17,632.9	7,530.0	26,029.2	8,483.6	963.8	7,423.3	838.0	252.0	69,167.8
Number of Related Cases	4,693.0	4,336.0	4,455.0	4,953.0	5,278.0	5,120.0	5,669.0	5,685.0	40,241.0
Meth/Amphetamines									
Pound(s)	86.4	150.1	36.0	50.2	50.7	67.5	141.5	139.1	723.4
Dose Units/Items	265.9	386.0	67.0	173.1	310.6	555.3	765.1	562.9	3,085.9
Unit Not Reported	292.0	167.0	157.0	166.0	202.0	251.0	225.0	143.0	1,613.0
Number of Related Cases	1,542.0	1,206.0	1,250.0	1,406.0	1,389.0	1,547.0	1,969.0	2,227.0	12,623.0
Opiates									
Pound(s)	0.1	0.9	0.6	1.5	0.1	66.2	0.2	0.0	69.5
Dose Units/Items	60.0	109.0	313.0	325.5	205.0	315.5	391.5	519.5	2,239.0
Unit Not Reported	2.0	1.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	5.0	1.0	1.0	19.0
Number of Related Cases	16.0	24.0	28.0	43.0	30.0	42.0	58.0	54.0	296.0
Other Depressants (Glutethimide, Quaaludes, etc)									
Pound(s)	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.8	0.4	0.7	2.2	0.1	6.4
Dose Units/Items	469.0	499.0	446.0	1,516.5	768.0	1,101.0	994.8	1,644.6	7,438.9
Unit Not Reported	2.0	0.0	3.0	4.0	6.0	3.0	4.0	0.0	22.0
Number of Related Cases	20.0	25.0	43.0	64.0	58.0	86.0	75.0	57.0	428.0
Other Drugs (Antidepressants, Tranquilizers, etc)									
Pound(s)	1.5	5.3	3.6	1.3	45.9	17.4	5.9	11.6	92.4
Dose Units/Items	4,924.0	3,572.5	4,499.7	5,710.4	16,909.6	9,524.9	9,027.7	10,537.3	64,712.1
Unit Not Reported	9.0	12.0	17.0	17.0	25.0	25.0	17.0	15.0	137.0
Number of Related Cases	179.0	195.0	228.0	327.0	422.0	426.0	492.0	555.0	2,826.0
Other Narcotics									
Pound(s)	1.3	0.3	1.4	0.8	2.5	1.2	6.7	6.8	21.0
Dose Units/Items	7,322.0	4,477.5	16,769.3	11,126.7	8,306.5	7,495.2	5,773.6	8,719.5	70,231.1
Unit Not Reported	13.0	12.0	16.0	19.0	28.0	42.0	18.0	6.0	154.0
Number of Related Cases	214.0	231.0	325.0	398.0	490.0	474.0	433.0	423.0	2,990.0
Other Stimulants (Adipex, Fastine, Benzdrine, etc.)									
Pound(s)	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.5	3.0
Dose Units/Items	93.0	160.5	314.0	358.8	265.0	12,738.5	200.0	527.0	14,656.8
Unit Not Reported	1.0	1.0	4.0	2.0	3.0	7.0	2.0	1.0	21.0
Number of Related Cases	15.0	11.0	31.0	36.0	31.0	58.0	42.0	53.0	277.0
Unknown Drug Type									
Pound(s)	14.0	3.2	8.7	2.9	7.0	74.4	6.7	6.7	123.5
Dose Units/Items	1,012.5	649.0	1,088.0	870.8	1,440.5	1,607.5	674.8	1,563.8	8,907.0
Unit Not Reported	69.0	52.0	43.0	74.0	68.0	59.0	49.0	23.0	437.0
Number of Related Cases	194.0	143.0	169.0	257.0	295.0	296.0	307.0	266.0	1,927.0

Idaho Drug and Alcohol Offenses and Arrests

Type of Arrest, by Drug Type

The following tables show the number of arrests categorized by type of arrest, drug type seized, and year. IIBRS allows for 3 types of arrests: on-view, summoned/cited, and taken into custody. An on-view arrest is when an offender is taken into custody without a warrant or previous incident report. A taken into custody arrest is based on a warrant or previously submitted incident report. A summoned/cited arrest occurs when an offender is not taken into physical custody but either summoned to court or cited.

Table 4 shows arrest types for marijuana-related offenses. From 2013 to 2014 there was a 7.5% decrease however, in the same time frame Taken into Custody arrests have increased 7%. And Summoned/Cited types have also decreased 2.2%. These numbers are interesting when it is remembered that the pounds of marijuana seized have increased 76%. Total arrests for meth/amphetamine have increased 78% since 2008. Total arrests for Heroin have also increased 7 fold since 2009.

The type of drug seized could be influencing the discretion of the officer to either summon/cite or take into custody. For instance if meth/amphetamine or heroin was seized, there was an on-view or taken into custody arrest 92% or 88% of the time, respectively. Conversely, during an incident involving a marijuana seizure, 55% of arrestees are taken to jail versus summoned/cited.

Table 4. Type of Arrests where the Drug Seized was Marijuana

	On-View	Summoned/Cited	Taken Into Custody	Total Arrests
2007	2,841	2,192	770	5,803
2008	2,734	1,962	670	5,366
2009	2,608	2,423	639	5,670
2010	2,957	2,737	566	6,260
2011	2,929	3,153	606	6,688
2012	2,723	3,051	546	6,320
2013	2,951	3,351	636	6,938
2014	2,729	3,277	681	6,687
Total Arrests	22,472	22,146	5,114	49,732

Table 5. Type of Arrest where the Drug Type Seized was Meth/amphetamine

	On-View	Summoned/Cited	Taken into Custody	Total Arrests
2007	1,211	132	488	1,831
2008	944	70	291	1,305
2009	976	106	278	1,360
2010	1,208	128	317	1,653
2011	1,149	117	313	1,579
2012	1,214	156	372	1,742
2013	1,607	180	463	2,250
2014	1,623	180	529	2,332
Total Arrests	9,933	1,069	3,060	14,062

Table 6. Type of Arrest where the type of Drug Seized was Heroin

	On View	Summoned/Cited	Taken into Custody	Total Arrests
2007	27	1	5	33
2008	38	5	7	50
2009	24	3	6	33
2010	40	1	5	46
2011	59	7	9	75
2012	80	14	26	120
2013	68	7	42	95
2014	168	24	1	234
Total Arrests	504	62	101	686

Idaho Drug and Alcohol Offenses and Arrests

Drug Activity

IIBRS allows up to three types of activities to be recorded for each offense. Most drug arrests involving drug seizures (83.6%) involved possessing or concealing drugs. Arrests involving a marijuana seizure 65% of all drug arrest seizures. Drug arrests involving cocaine were more likely to involve distributing or selling (30.1%) or transporting or importing (3/8%) than any other drug.

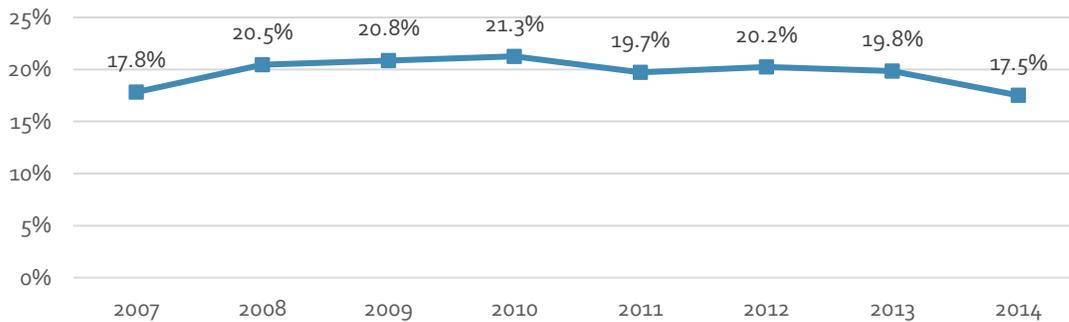
Table 7. Drug Type Seized by Activity: 2007-2014							
	Possessing/ Concealing	Using/ Consuming	Distributing/ Selling	Cultivating/ Manufacturing	Buying/ Receiving	Transporting/ Importing	Total Arrests
Marijuana	91.2%	18.2%	5.7%	1.1%	0.7%	1.6%	49,751
Heroin	77.8%	18.3%	26.6%	0.4%	1.7%	3.2%	688
Cocaine	71.5%	11.3%	30.1%	0.8%	1.7%	3.8%	1,131
Meth/amphetamines	85.3%	15.7%	14.5%	1.0%	1.2%	2.3%	14,062
Hallucinogens	86.2%	23.5%	14.3%	1.7%	1.0%	1.9%	1,500
Opiates	86.2%	19.6%	12.5%	1.0%	0.6%	1.0%	311
Other Depressants	86.5%	16.2%	9.5%	0.0%	1.5%	1.7%	475
Other Drug	88.5%	18.9%	9.8%	1.5%	2.2%	2.2%	3,161
Other Stimulants	83.4%	19.7%	11.4%	3.4%	4.6%	1.8%	325
Other Narcotics	86.9%	17.1%	11.2%	0.6%	1.8%	1.3%	3,244
Unknown Drug	88.0%	17.9%	9.5%	1.0%	1.7%	2.0%	2,157
Total % of Drug Activity	83.6%	17.0%	7.2%	1.0%	0.9%	1.5%	76,805

Idaho Drug and Alcohol Offenses and Arrests

Suspected Use of Alcohol and Drugs

Violent offenses involving offenders who are suspected of being under the influence of drugs or alcohol increased from 2007 and 2010 before decreasing to a low of 17.5% in 2014 (Chart 7). Between 2007 and 2014, a yearly average of 19.7% of violent crimes involved an offender suspected of being under the influence of alcohol or drugs at the time of committing the crime.

Chart 7. Suspected Use of Alcohol and/or Drugs within Violent Crimes



Between 2007 and 2013, 18.4% of arrests for violent crimes involved an offender that was suspected of being under the influence of alcohol while 2.1% involved an offender suspected of being under the influence of drugs (Table 8). In 2014, violent crimes most often involving an offender suspected of being under the influence of alcohol involved aggravated assault (20.5%), simple assault (16.5%), and forcible rape (11.7%). During the same timeframe violent crimes most often involving suspected drug use included homicide (11.5%), kidnapping/abduction (5.3%) and aggravated assault (5.0%).

Table 8. Percent of Arrests for Violent Crimes where Alcohol or Drugs were Involved

	Alcohol		Drugs	
	Avg. 2007-2013	2014	Avg. 2007-2013	2014
Aggravated Assault	24.5%	20.5%	3.4%	5.0%
Simple Assault	19.5%	16.5%	1.9%	2.2%
Sexual Assault				
Forcible Fondling	4.1%	3.4%	0.8%	1.5%
Forcible Rape	20.1%	11.7%	4.0%	4.1%
Forcible Sodomy	8.4%	9.4%	2.5%	1.9%
With an Object	11.9%	10.4%	1.8%	3.0%
Intimidation	5.4%	4.1%	0.9%	1.6%
Kidnapping/Abduction	10.1%	10.0%	4.2%	5.3%
Homicide	19.9%	7.7%	6.2%	11.5%
% of Total Violent Crimes	18.4%	15.3%	2.1%	2.6%

Idaho Drug and Alcohol Offenses and Arrests

Arrestee Characteristics

The most common characteristics of drug arrestees are adult, male, white, and non-Hispanic. The percentage of juveniles and females arrested for drug-related offenses remained relatively stable between 2007 and 2014. The highest portion of female and juvenile drug-related arrestees was in 2007 and 2014 (Table 9.)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Avg.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Juvenile	16.1	15.2	14.1	14.4	15.4	14.9	12.6	12.1	14.3
Female	24.5	23.8	24.0	25.8	23.9	25.8	26.1	27.5	25.2
Non-White	7.3	7.7	7.3	8.0	8.4	10.3	12.5	13.6	9.4
Hispanic	10.8	10.7	11.2	11.0	10.6	10.7	11.7	11.1	11.0
Total	8,601	7,911	8,215	8,952	9,471	9,326	10,090	9,797	9,045

In 2014, females and juveniles were most likely to be arrested for liquor law violations compared to other alcohol or drug related crimes (Table 10). Nearly 30% of individuals arrested for liquor law violations were female. Juveniles were also more likely to be arrested for liquor law violations compared to other alcohol or drug arrests. In fact, juveniles accounted for 24% of all liquor law violation arrests compared to 12.1% of arrests for drug offenses.

	Drug Arrestee	DUI Arrestee	Liquor Law Arrestee	Drunkenness Arrestee	Rate per 1k residents
Juvenile	12.1%	1.0%	24.4%	17.2%	1.4
Female	27.5%	26.6%	29.0%	23.7%	3.9
Non-White	13.6%	12.5%	18.6%	13.2%	1.9
Hispanic	11.1%	13.5%	11.9%	25.5%	1.7
Total	9,797	7,445	2,477	372	1,689,916

Idaho Drug and Alcohol Offenses and Arrests

Findings from the examination of arrestee characteristics and drug types seized between 2007 and 2014 are displayed in Table 11. Female arrestees accounted for 27% of all arrests. When a prescription drug was seized, a proportion of arrestees were female (36%) than expected (27%). Meth/amphetamine related arrests involved a higher portion of white arrestees (94%) than all arrestees (91%). Over 81% of all drug-related arrests were non-Hispanic but more than 86% of prescription drug related arrestees were non-Hispanics. Arrestees involved in meth/amphetamine seizures were older than other drug related arrestees at an average age of 33.3 year. Marijuana was seized in 15.6% of juvenile drug-related arrests involving a drug seizure.

Table 11. Arrestee Characteristics by Drug Type Seized, 2007-2014							
	Marijuana	Meth	Cocaine	Other Non RX	Prescription	Unknown	All Arrestees
Sex							
Male	77.7%	65.6%	78.9%	67.6%	64.0%	69.0%	72.9%
Female	22.3%	34.4%	21.1%	32.4%	36.0%	31.0%	27.1%
Race							
White	89.8%	93.9%	88.8%	91.2%	90.8%	91.5%	91.0%
Non-White	4.0%	3.1%	7.2%	3.7%	4.0%	3.3%	4.8%
Unknown	6.2%	3.0%	4.1%	5.1%	5.3%	5.2%	4.2%
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	9.8%	16.1%	28.2%	7.1%	6.8%	8.7%	12.9%
Not-Hispanic	82.1%	79.2%	67.3%	86.8%	86.7%	83.2%	81.3%
Unknown	8.1%	4.7%	4.5%	6.1%	6.5%	8.0%	5.8%
Age							
Average Age	26.5	33.3	29.6	28.2	29.2	29.3	36.4
Percent Juvenile	15.6%	1.9%	3.5%	13.0%	12.7%	8.8%	18.6%
Total Arrests by Category	49,751	14,062	1,131	9,165	5,979	2,155	566,914

Idaho Drug and Alcohol Offenses and Arrests

County Trends

Table 12 provides the average arrest rate by county between 2007 and 2013 as well as the rate for 2014. The rate of DUI's decreased in the majority of counties while the rate of drug violations, marijuana arrests, and meth/amphetamine arrests increased.

Valley County had the highest rate of DUI's with 10.8 DUI arrests per 1,000 people between 2007 and 2013. Valley County also had the highest rate of marijuana related arrests from 2007 to 2013 at a rate of 7.9 and 8.2 in 2014.

The highest rates of arrests involving meth/amphetamine seizures between 2007 and 2013 were in Twin Falls and Payette counties with a rate of 2.8 and 1.6 per 1,000, respectively.

Table 12. Idaho Drug and Alcohol Arrests by County

Agency	DUIs		Marijuana		Meth/ amphetamine		Drug Violations	
	'07-'13	2014	'07-'13	2014	'07-'13	2014	'07-'13	2014
ISP	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.9
Ada	6.0	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.9	1.1	4.7	4.8
Adams	4.3	2.2	3.0	6.7	0.2	0.2	3.3	7.1
Bannock	5.5	1.7	3.5	1.0	1.0	0.6	5.3	1.9
Bear Lake	4.1	5.0	1.6	3.5	0.2	1.2	2.4	5.0
Benewah	7.1	9.3	3.8	5.7	0.8	1.4	5.4	8.4
Bingham	5.9	3.1	3.5	3.4	1.4	1.3	5.2	5.1
Blaine	6.9	4.0	2.0	1.1	0.2	1.1	2.9	3.6
Boise	4.6	5.7	3.9	5.4	0.2	0.5	4.3	6.0
Bonner	6.2	5.1	3.7	3.1	0.8	2.1	6.2	5.9
Bonneville	4.5	2.4	2.7	1.8	1.3	1.4	4.4	3.4
Boundary	5.9	2.1	4.0	4.6	0.8	3.4	5.3	6.9
Butte	4.0	2.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.6
Camas	4.9	1.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Canyon	5.3	4.5	3.2	3.9	1.0	1.5	5.5	6.0
Caribou	4.7	2.2	4.1	3.8	0.3	0.6	5.7	5.8
Cassia	4.0	3.1	1.6	0.8	1.4	0.8	3.3	1.6
Clark	3.1	1.2	6.9	7.1	1.2	2.4	9.4	9.4
Clearwater	7.3	3.1	5.1	3.1	0.6	1.8	6.3	5.3
Custer	4.0	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.9
Elmore	4.1	2.6	1.6	2.1	0.3	0.4	2.0	2.5
Franklin	3.7	3.4	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.1	2.6
Fremont	4.4	2.8	2.8	4.1	0.3	0.8	3.5	5.0
Gem	4.5	3.0	2.5	2.7	0.5	0.8	3.4	4.0
Gooding	4.4	1.9	1.6	1.5	0.8	1.1	2.6	2.2
Idaho	4.6	4.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.5
Jefferson	2.9	1.5	1.0	1.5	0.3	0.4	1.4	1.9
Jerome	10.2	7.3	3.5	4.2	1.5	1.7	5.1	5.6
Kootenai	6.8	4.8	5.3	5.2	1.2	2.0	7.7	7.9
Latah	4.8	2.7	3.1	2.8	0.2	0.5	3.8	3.6
Lemhi	5.5	3.0	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.4	2.2	3.4
Lewis	6.0	2.8	1.9	2.5	0.1	0.8	2.5	3.8
Lincoln	6.8	5.4	1.8	2.8	0.2	1.1	2.4	4.3
Madison	1.5	0.9	3.0	1.8	0.4	0.3	3.8	2.4
Minidoka	5.1	4.4	1.3	3.4	0.9	1.5	2.3	4.7
Nez Perce	7.6	6.5	2.6	5.5	0.6	1.7	5.4	9.1
Oneida	4.9	4.1	2.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	4.2	1.4
Owyhee	4.2	2.4	1.3	1.7	0.2	0.3	1.7	2.4
Payette	6.0	3.2	4.5	4.5	1.6	2.3	6.4	6.6
Power	7.8	4.8	1.9	1.6	0.6	1.0	2.9	2.3
Shoshone	6.4	5.4	3.7	2.9	0.6	1.2	5.1	4.1
Teton	5.5	4.2	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.2	1.5	1.6
Twin Falls	5.8	4.1	4.3	3.9	2.8	2.5	7.2	6.8
Valley	10.8	10.7	7.9	8.2	0.7	0.3	9.2	9.4
Washington	4.7	2.9	2.6	4.7	0.3	0.9	3.2	5.5

Idaho Drug and Alcohol Offenses and Arrests

Court Information, 2008-2014

The Idaho Supreme Court provided the data for this section, which includes data from 2008 to 2014. For the purpose of this report, only cases in which the initial or final charge was drug or alcohol related were included. The defendant's initial charge when entering the court system was classified as the initial charge, whereas the charge the defendant had upon the conclusion of the court case is defined as the final charge. As presented in Table 13 the rate of alcohol cases decreased between 2008 and 2013, while the rate of drug cases increased.

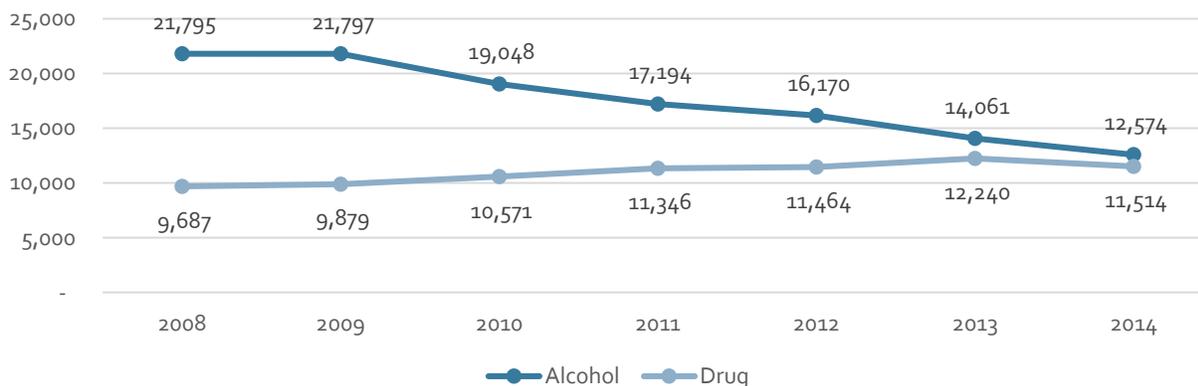
Table 13. Alcohol and Drug Related Cases per Year

Year Filed	Alcohol	Rate per 1,000	% of Court Cases	Drug	Rate per 1,000	% of Court Cases	Total Court Cases	Population*
2008	21,795	14.3	23.1%	9,687	6.3	10.3%	94,160	1,527,506
2009	21,797	14.1	22.5%	9,879	6.4	10.2%	96,680	1,545,801
2010	19,048	12.1	21.2%	10,571	6.7	11.8%	89,859	1,570,639
2011	17,194	10.9	20.0%	11,346	7.2	13.2%	86,027	1,583,780
2012	16,170	10.1	19.5%	11,464	7.2	13.8%	83,064	1,595,590
2013	14,061	8.7	17.8%	12,240	7.6	15.5%	79,080	1,612,843
2014	12,574	7.7	17.6%	11,514	7.0	16.1%	71,594	1,634,464
Total	122,639		20.4%	76,701		12.8%	600,464	

*retrieved from the U.S. Census Bureau:

<http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=bkmk>

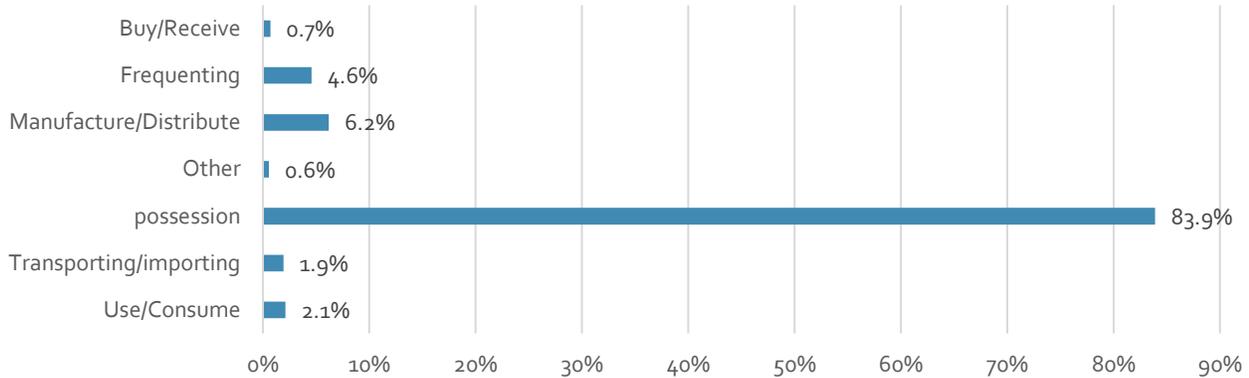
Chart 8. Number of Alcohol or Drug Related Cases



Idaho Drug and Alcohol Offenses and Arrests

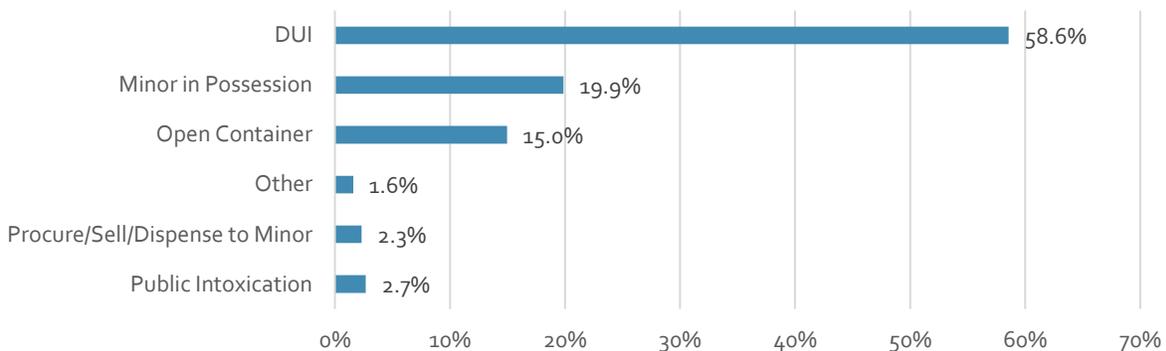
Drug and Alcohol Charges by Initial Category

Chart 9. Percent of Drug Charges by Initial Category



Drug and alcohol related charges were categorized into activities similar to those found in IIBRS. The “other” category for drug-related charges include drug enhancements, use of a firearm while under the influence of a drug, and charges that were unknown or didn’t fit into a category. The “other” category for alcohol charges include code violations, the use of a firearm while under the influence of alcohol, and charges that do not fit the pre-defined categories. Possession accounted for the vast majority (83.9%) of drug-related charges and DUIs accounted for the majority of alcohol-related charges (58.6%).

Chart 10. Percent of Alcohol Charges by Initial Category



Idaho Drug and Alcohol Offenses and Arrests

Drug and Alcohol Cases per Year

Table 14. Percentage of Drug Cases by Initial Category and Year							
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Use/Consume	6.1%	4.6%	13.6%	17.9%	25.8%	23.5%	8.5%
Transporting/Importing	11.0%	14.3%	14.1%	17.4%	15.5%	14.1%	13.7%
Possession	12.7%	12.7%	13.5%	14.6%	14.7%	16.0%	15.8%
Other	25.3%	19.0%	6.6%	9.8%	10.1%	13.6%	15.7%
Manufacture/Distribute	10.7%	14.5%	18.2%	15.9%	15.5%	14.7%	10.5%
Frequenting	14.9%	16.3%	13.1%	14.8%	13.9%	15.6%	11.4%
Buy/Receive	17.2%	19.4%	12.1%	18.7%	12.9%	12.7%	7.1%

Use/Consume cases decreased 64% between 2013 and 2014 (Table 14). In contrast, “other” drug cases have been increasing since 2010. All other drug-related cases have decreased from 2013 to 2014. The percentage of alcohol-related cases have decreased for every category except open container from 2013 to 2014. DUI cases have decreased by 40% from 2009 to 2014.

Table 15. Percentage of Alcohol Cases by Initial Category and Year							
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Public Intoxication	18.6%	15.2%	13.3%	15.7%	15.4%	12.9%	8.9%
Procure/Sell/Dispense to Minor	15.5%	18.7%	15.1%	14.4%	14.0%	11.5%	10.8%
Other	17.0%	14.8%	16.4%	13.1%	13.7%	12.6%	12.3%
Open Container	16.3%	18.2%	15.1%	13.5%	11.9%	11.9%	13.0%
Minor in Possession	20.6%	18.9%	16.1%	14.1%	13.1%	9.9%	7.3%
DUI	17.3%	17.4%	15.5%	14.1%	13.4%	11.8%	10.5%

Each case brought before the court may include multiple charges. For example, a defendant in one case may be charged with both possession of a controlled substance and possession of drug paraphernalia. The data in Table 16 shows that the majority of drug-related cases (58.6%) and alcohol cases (91.7%) between 2008 and 2014 involved one charge. However, drug cases are more likely to involve more than one charge than alcohol related cases (Tables 16 and 17).

Table 16. Charges per Drug Case		
# of Charges	# of Cases	%
1	44,939	58.6%
2	27,521	35.9%
3	3,171	4.1%
4+	1,071	1.4%

Table 17. Charges per Alcohol Case		
# of Charges	# of Cases	%
1	112,400	91.7%
2	9,668	7.9%
3	465	0.4%
4+	107	0.1%

Idaho Drug and Alcohol Offenses and Arrests

Charges and Cases per Defendant

Table 18. Drug Cases per Defendant		
# of Cases	# of Offenders	%
1	39,012	72.8%
2	9,582	17.9%
3	3,015	5.6%
4+	1,991	3.7%

Table 19. Alcohol Cases per Defendant		
# of Cases	# of Offenders	%
1	75,085	80.0%
2	13,549	14.4%
3	3,398	3.6%
4+	1,772	1.9%

The number of drug-related cases per defendant ranged from 1 to 18 with the majority of offenders (72.8%) having one drug related case between 2008 and 2014 (Table 18). The number of alcohol related cases per defendant ranged from 1 to 198 with the majority (80%) having only one alcohol related cases (Table 19). It is important to note some repeat offenders may have been counted as one time offenders due to limitations in matching names and birthdates. For example, inconsistent spelling of an offender's name would result in two separate offender counts, therefore he or she would not be categorized as a repeat offender.

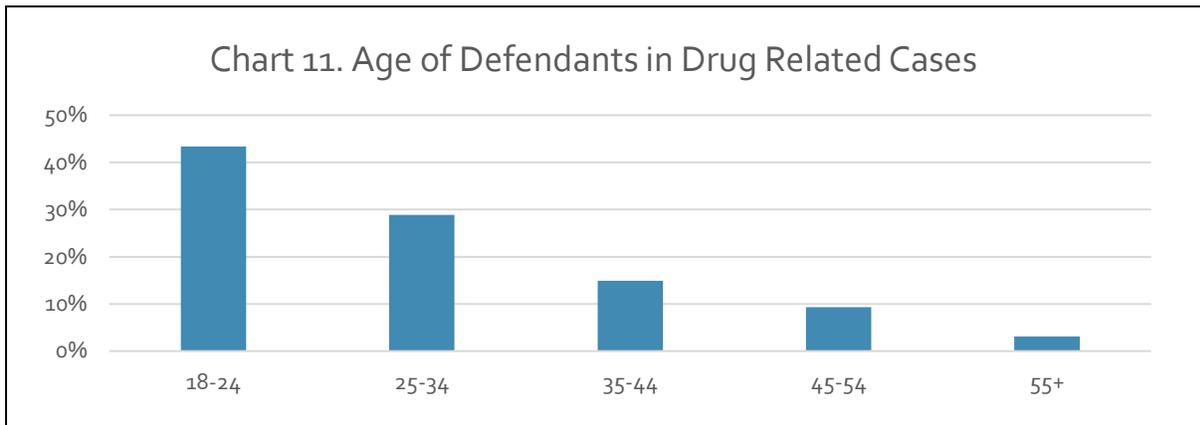
Table 20. Drug Charges per Defendant		
# of Charges	# of Offenders	%
1	20,968	39.1%
2	19,782	36.9%
3	5,957	11.1%
4+	6,893	6.2%

Table 21. Alcohol Charges per Defendant		
# of Charges	# of Offenders	%
1	68,913	73.5%
2	17,126	18.3%
3	4,807	5.1%
4+	2,958	3.2%

In addition to analyzing the data by case, results are presented by charge, as a defendant may have several charges within one case. Findings indicate that although the majority of defendants had one drug related case between 2008 and 2014, 54.2% had two or more drug related charges (Table 20). In contrast, the majority (73.5%) of defendants had only one alcohol related charge (Table 21).

Idaho Drug and Alcohol Offenses and Arrests

Defendant Characteristics

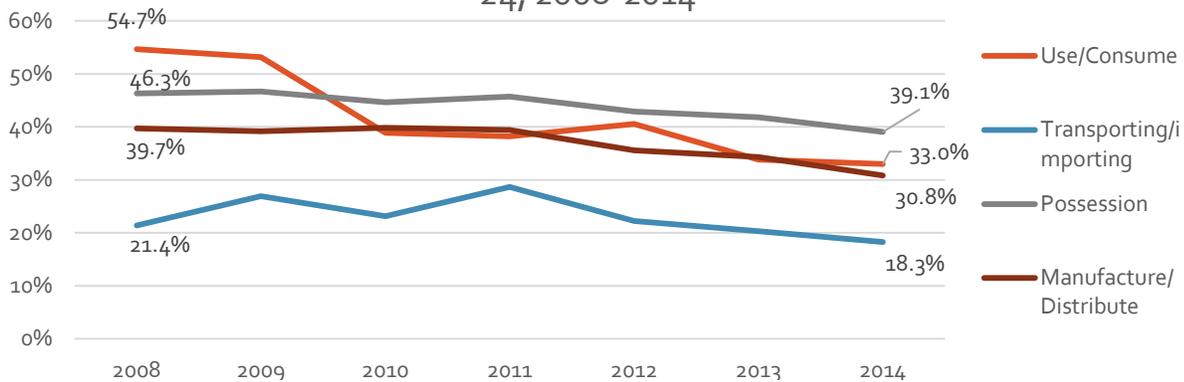


The majority of defendants in drug-related cases between 2008 and 2014 were under the age of 35, with 18-24 year olds representing the largest proportion (Chart 11). Individuals aged 18-24 accounted for the largest percentage of defendants in each drug category other than buying/receiving, transporting/importing, and “other” (Table 22). In both buying/receiving and transporting/importing cases, the largest group of offenders were age 25-34. The most common offenses for defendants age 18-24 included frequenting (62.8%) and possession (44.3%).

	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Total Cases
Buy/Receive	17.4%	41.7%	25.6%	10.8%	4.4%	563
Frequenting	60.4%	22.2%	9.8%	5.5%	2.1%	3,977
Manufacture/Distribute	37.2%	31.0%	16.4%	10.9%	4.5%	5,879
Possession	43.7%	29.0%	15.0%	9.3%	3.1%	66,141
Transporting/Importing	23.1%	36.9%	20.8%	13.1%	6.2%	1,888
Use/Consume	39.0%	30.1%	17.1%	11.4%	2.3%	2,257
Other	26.4%	34.6%	20.1%	14.7%	4.3%	743
Drug Cases	33,214	22,086	11,376	7,082	2,386	76,144

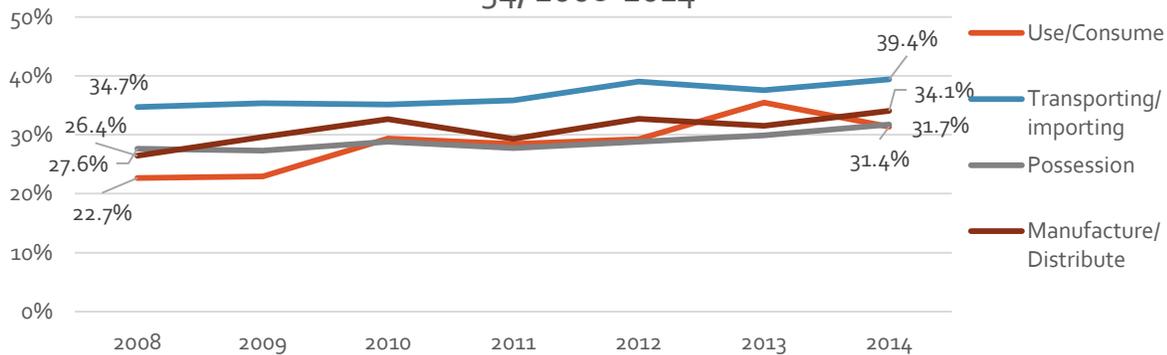
Idaho Drug and Alcohol Offenses and Arrests

Chart 12. Initial Drug Categories Among Defendants Age 18-24, 2008-2014



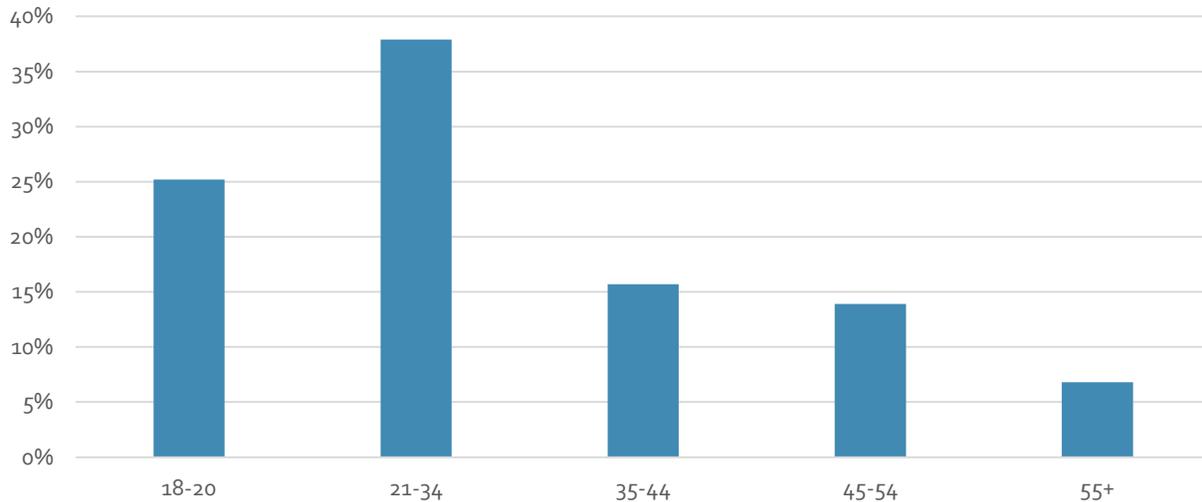
The representation of defendants age 18-24 within selected drug cases has decreased between 2008 and 2014 (Chart 12). Most notably, the percentage of use/consume cases involving defendants age 18-24 decreased from 54.7% in 2008 to 33% in 2014. Interestingly, the total percentage of use/consume cases involving 25-25 year olds increased between 2008 and 2014 (Chart 13).

Chart 13. Initial Drug Categories Among Defendants, Age 25-34, 2008-2014



Idaho Drug and Alcohol Offenses and Arrests

Chart 14. Age of Defendants in Alcohol Related Cases

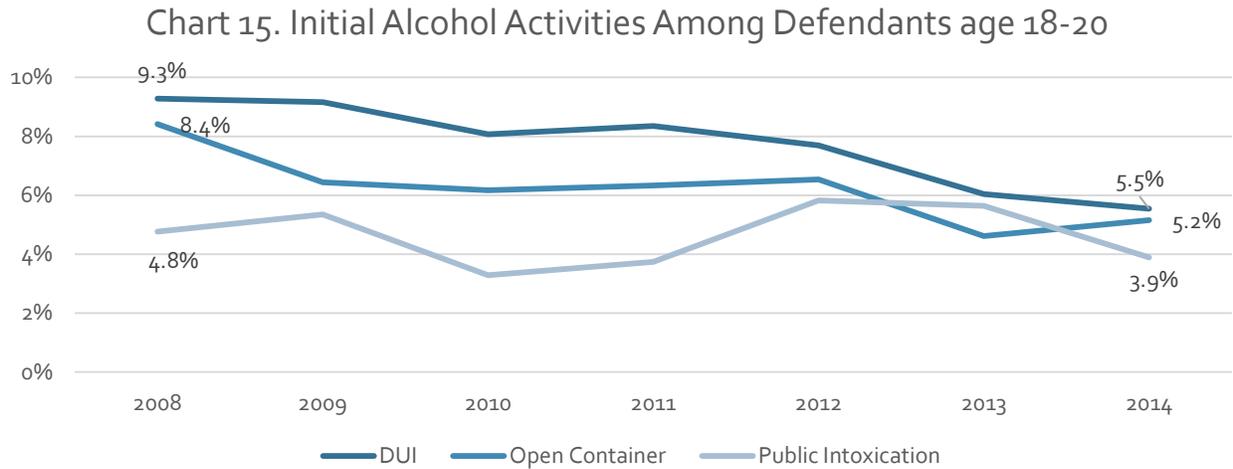


The majority of defendants in alcohol-related cases were between the ages of 21-34, followed by those age 18-20 (Chart 14). The two most common alcohol-related case categories for the age group 21-34 (Table 23) were procure/sell/dispense to minor (60.8%) and public intoxication (54.4%). For the 18-20 age group, 98.7% had an offense tied to Minor in Possession. DUIs the most frequent case category for individuals aged 21-34, which correlates with the legal age at which someone may consume alcohol.

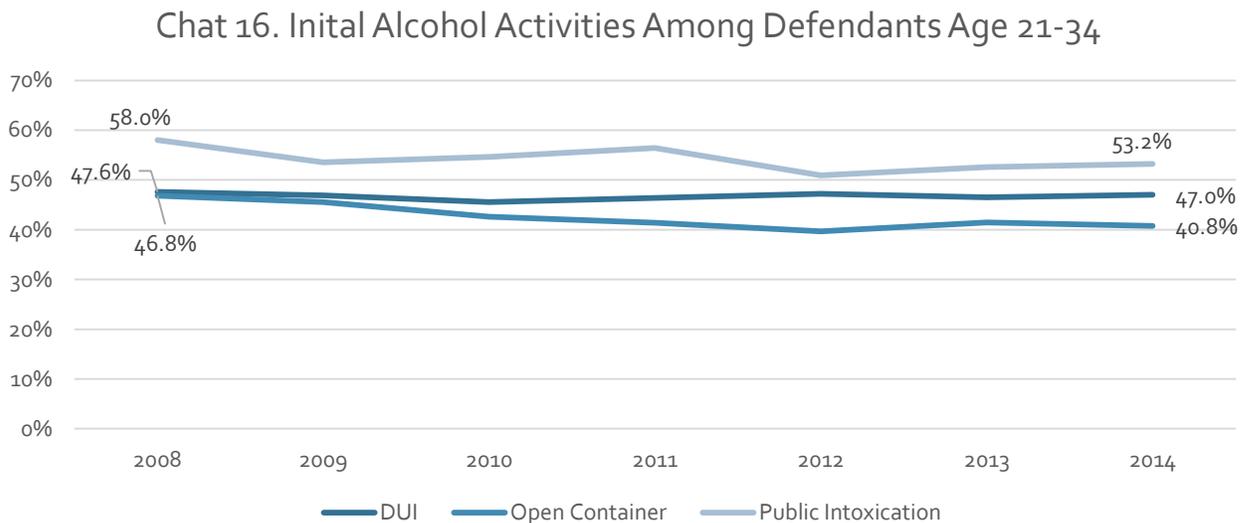
Table 23. Defendant Age and Initial Offense Activity Category for Alcohol Related Cases

	18-20	21-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Total Cases
DUI	8.0%	46.7%	20.0%	16.6%	8.7%	75,599
Minor In Possession	98.7%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	25,106
Open Container	6.3%	43.0%	19.8%	21.8%	9.0%	21,831
Other	11.5%	46.3%	21.3%	14.5%	6.3%	2,630
Procure/Sell/Dispense to Minor	17.4%	60.8%	11.5%	6.7%	3.6%	2,983
Public Intoxication	2.7%	54.4%	16.7%	19.0%	7.1%	1,944
Total Alcohol Cases	30,802	46,277	19,181	17,029	8,322	121,611

Idaho Drug and Alcohol Offenses and Arrests



As illustrated in Chart 15, the representation of defendants aged 18-20 in certain alcohol-related categories decreased between 2008 and 2014. Most notably, the percentage of DUI cases involving defendant's age 18-20 decreased 4.2% since 2008. Among those aged 21-34, DUI cases had the highest percent decrease of the selected alcohol-related cases since 2008, (see chart 16).



Idaho Drug and Alcohol Offenses and Arrests

Drug Type

Drug type was determined by the Idaho Statute and/or the charge description. Approximately 40% of all drug charges between 2008 and 2014, in which a drug type was known, involved paraphernalia (Table 24). When examining transporting/importing charges, which only accounted for 2,317 charges, the most common drug types listed were methamphetamine (38.9%) and marijuana (37.5%). Heroin charges, although only 10% of all transporting/importing charges, increased by 123% from 2013 to 2014. Marijuana transporting/importing charges declined by 8% from 2013 to 2014. Table 26 shows the top four types of drugs for all drug charges by year. Over 51% of the drug type were missing from the charge description or unknown based on the statute cited. However, looking at marijuana and the unknown drug type, in particular from 2013 to 2014, the amount of unknown drugs drops 20% while marijuana increases 156%. Prescription and paraphernalia remain fairly constant.

Drug Type	Percent
Cocaine	0.2%
Heroin	0.2%
Inhalants	0.3%
Marijuana	3.6%
Methamphetamine	0.8%
Paraphernalia	40.7%
Prescription	2.2%
Simulated	0.2%
Spice/Bath Salts	0.2%
Unknown	51.6%
Total Drug Charges	114,449

Drug Type	Percent
Cocaine	8.3%
Heroin	10.3%
Inhalants	0.0%
Marijuana	37.5%
Methamphetamine	38.8%
Paraphernalia	0.1%
Prescription	0.0%
Simulated	0.0%
Spice/Bath Salts	0.0%
Unknown	5.0%
Total Drug Charges	2,317

Year	Unknown	Marijuana	Paraphernalia	Prescription	Methamphetamine	Heroin	Total Drug Charges
2008	7,247	331	5,749	309	94	14	13,870
2009	7,766	326	5,799	315	119	17	14,446
2010	8,824	179	6,148	305	161	19	15,704
2011	9,089	181	6,936	387	153	61	16,955
2012	9,264	249	6,897	384	88	43	17,158
2013	9,414	802	7,571	458	177	26	18,555
2014	7,492	2,058	7,517	379	145	58	17,761
Total	59,096	4,126	46,617	2,537	937	238	114,449

Idaho Drug and Alcohol Offenses and Arrests

Amended Charges

In order to determine the frequency of amended drug charges, the differences between initial and final charges were analyzed. The vast majority (94.6%) of drug charges were not amended with most initial (78.3%) and final (80.0%) drug charges being misdemeanors (Chart 17). Felony Buying/receiving offenses were most often amended, Table 27. Initial felony charges more likely to be amended than misdemeanor charges.

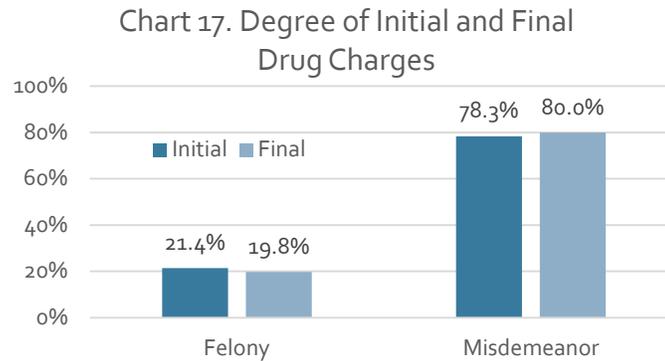
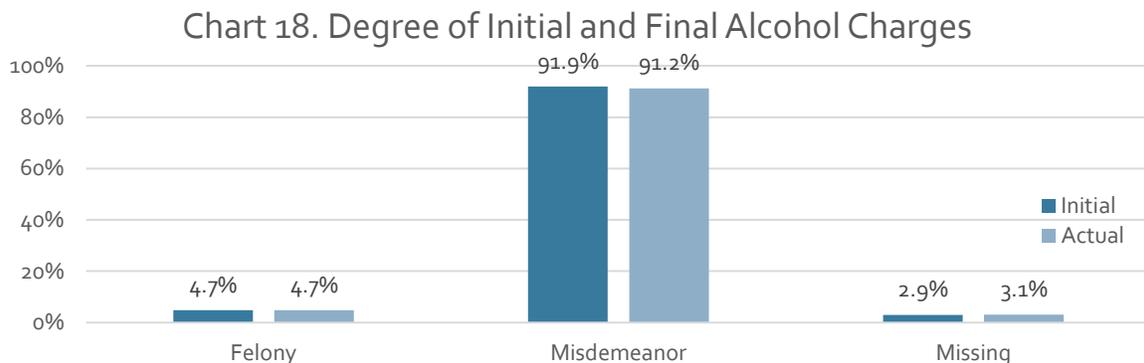


Table 27. Degree for Initial Activity that was Either Amended or Not			
	Amended	Not Amended	Total Charges
Buying/Receiving	%	%	
F	15.0%	85.0%	639
M	1.8%	98.2%	222
Manufacture/distribute			
F	10.9%	89.1%	7,804
M	1.2%	98.8%	414
Frequenting			
M	0.6%	99.4%	3,998
Other			
F	5.1%	94.9%	726
M	0.8%	99.2%	128
Possession			
F	9.5%	90.5%	12,034
M	0.4%	99.6%	83,123
Transporting/Importing			
F	3.0%	97.0%	2,269
Use/Consume			
F	8.9%	91.1%	959
M	1.3%	98.7%	1,406

Idaho Drug and Alcohol Offenses and Arrests

Similar to drug charges, a considerable majority of both initial and final alcohol charges were misdemeanors (Chart 18). Specifically, 91.9 % of initial and 91.2% of final alcohol charges were classified as misdemeanors. Felony charges that were most frequently amended were “other alcohol” charges and DUIs.

Table 28. Degree for Initial Activity that was Either Amended or Not			
	Amended	Not Amended	Total
Other Alcohol			
F	34.1%	65.9%	41
M	0.9%	99.1%	2,831
DUI			
F	17.8%	82.2%	6,259
M	1.4%	98.6%	69,863
Minor Possession			
M	0.7%	99.3%	25,376
Open Container			
M	2.3%	97.7%	18,013
Procure to Minor			
M	1.0%	99.0%	2,915
Public Intoxication			
M	1.0%	99.0%	3,284



Idaho Drug and Alcohol Offenses and Arrests

Dispositions

Although the percentage of amended drug and alcohol-related charges is relatively low, a large proportion of drug and alcohol charges were dismissed. Between 2008 and 2014, approximately 45% and 25% of all drug and alcohol-related, respectively, resulted in a dismissal. The majority of alcohol-related charges, 62.6%, resulted in a disposition of guilty (Table 29). Part of this discrepancy between dismissals of drug and alcohol charges may be due to the higher prevalence in multiple charges in drug-related cases compared to alcohol-related cases.

Table 30 shows the percentage of drug charges by amendment status and disposition for the most frequent drugs. Felony marijuana drug cases that were amended to a misdemeanor or a non-drug related charge, resulted in a guilty conviction 74% of the time. For unamended felony marijuana-related drug cases, 54.3% were found guilty and 30% were dismissed.

	Drugs	Alcohol
	%	%
Acquittal	.2	.2
Active	3.1	1.7
Conditional Dismissal	.0	.0
Dismissed	44.6	22.5
Dismissed After Deferred Prosecution, Withheld Judgement, or Diversion	.5	1.9
Dismissed pursuant to Plea Agreement	.1	.1
Finding of Incompetent to Stand Trial	.0	.0
Guilty	46.3	62.6
Not filed	.0	.0
Other	1.0	.5
Retained Jurisdiction	.2	.1
Withheld Judgment	4.1	10.5
Total Charges	114,449	133,631

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Table 30. Percent of Drug Charges Amended or Not Amended by Disposition, by Initial Degree										
Drug Type	Acquittal	Active	Dismissed	Dismissed After Deferred Prosecution, Withheld Judgement, or Diversion	Dismissed pursuant to Plea Agreement	Guilty	Other	Retained Jurisdiction	Withheld Judgment	Total
Marijuana										
F										
Amended		0.6%	9.7%	5.1%		73.9%			10.8%	176
Not Amended	0.1%	2.6%	30.6%	0.9%		54.3%	1.1%	0.3%	10.0%	1,139
M										
Amended			70.0%			30.0%				10
Not Amended		5.8%	46.0%	0.3%	0.2%	43.1%	0.6%		4.0%	2,797
Heroin										
F										
Not Amended	0.4%	3.4%	33.6%			57.1%	3.4%		2.1%	238
Methamphetamine										
F										
Amended			22.2%			77.8%				9
Not Amended	0.3%	2.5%	48.0%			48.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	928
Prescription										
F										
Amended			7.0%	2.0%		78.0%			13.0%	100
Not Amended	0.2%	3.9%	52.9%	1.7%	0.2%	30.3%	0.3%	1.0%	9.4%	597
M										
Amended	6.3%	6.3%	50.0%			31.3%			6.3%	16
Not Amended	0.1%	2.5%	63.7%	0.4%	0.1%	28.8%	1.4%	0.1%	2.9%	1,811

Conclusion and Policy Implications

Results from IIBRS and the Idaho Supreme Court data indicate drug offenses have increased between 2008 and 2014. Both police and court data reveal that marijuana, prescription drugs, meth/amphetamines, and heroin arrests have increased since 2008. According to the National survey on Drug Use and Health¹, the high rate of illicit drug use in 2014 (compared to every year between 2002 and 2013), was primarily driven by marijuana and nonmedical use of prescription drugs. The national survey results also found that current heroin use in 2014 was higher than most years between 2002 and 2013. Contrary to drug offense, alcohol-related arrests and court cases decreased between 2008 and 2014. National data presents a similar, yet less profound trend, with decreases in underage drinking between 2002 and 2013 with little change in past month heavy alcohol users from 2011 through 2013¹.

While national trends provide some insight into the present findings, additional examination is warranted. Since the incidents examined include only those that are known to police, an evaluation of agency policies and funding throughout the state may help determine if some of the findings are due to changes in policy or practice.

¹Behavioral Health Trends in the United States: Results from the 2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. www.samhsa.gov