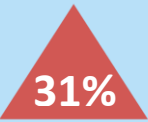


## Drug & Alcohol Related Crime Trends, 2013-2022

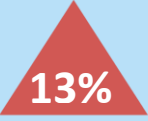
March 2024

### KEY FINDINGS

#### 10-Year Offense Trend

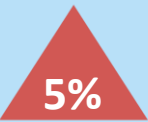


Increase in the drug offense rate (alcohol offense rate decreased by 36%)



Increase in the number of person/property crime offenders under the influence of alcohol/drugs

#### 10-Year Arrest Trend



Increase in the drug arrest rate (alcohol arrest rate decreased by 36%)

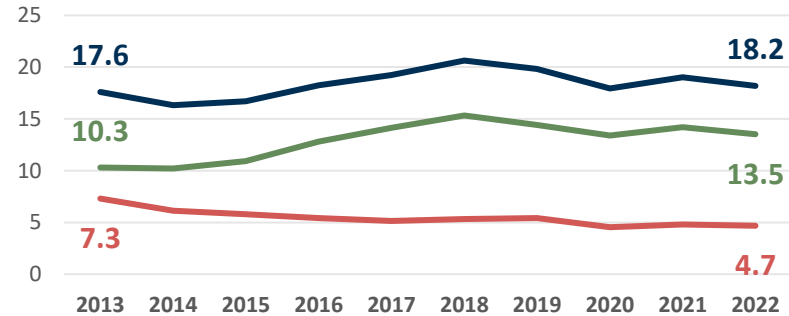
In 2022, the overall crime rate in Idaho, as measured by offenses reported to the Idaho Incident-Based Reporting System (IIBRS), was at its lowest in years. The overall offense rate in 2022 was 55.2 offenses per 1,000 residents (compared to 97.4 in 2005, a 43% decrease and the lowest in that span). However, the rate of society crimes, which includes drug offenses, increased 47% in the same period. Additionally, drug offenses accounted for a quarter (25%) of all offenses reported in 2022, compared to 9% in 2005. This research brief takes a closer look at substance-related crime in Idaho between 2013 and 2022, the most recent 10-year period for which data is available.

### 10-year Offense Trend

#### Drug and Alcohol Offense Rates

Between 2013 and 2022, the total rate of drug and alcohol offenses increased by just 3.4% (from 17.6 offenses per 1,000 residents to 18.2), remaining relatively stable compared to the overall crime trends noted above. However, this stability is due to diverging trends in drug offenses (drug/narcotic violations, drug equipment violations) versus alcohol offenses (driving under the influence, or DUI<sup>1</sup>; drunkenness; liquor law violations). The drug offense rate increased 31% between 2013 and 2022 (from 10.3 to 13.5), while the alcohol offense rate decreased 36% (from 7.3 to 4.7).

Figure 1. The total drug and alcohol offense rate per 1,000 residents increased just 3.4% between 2013 and 2022 due to a 31% increase in the drug offense rate occurring simultaneously with a 36% decrease in the alcohol offense rate.



<sup>1</sup> DUI is considered an alcohol offense for the purposes of this report. IIBRS does not distinguish between alcohol and drug DUI incidents. About 10% of DUI incidents between 2013 and 2022 were also linked to a drug seizure.

# Research Brief

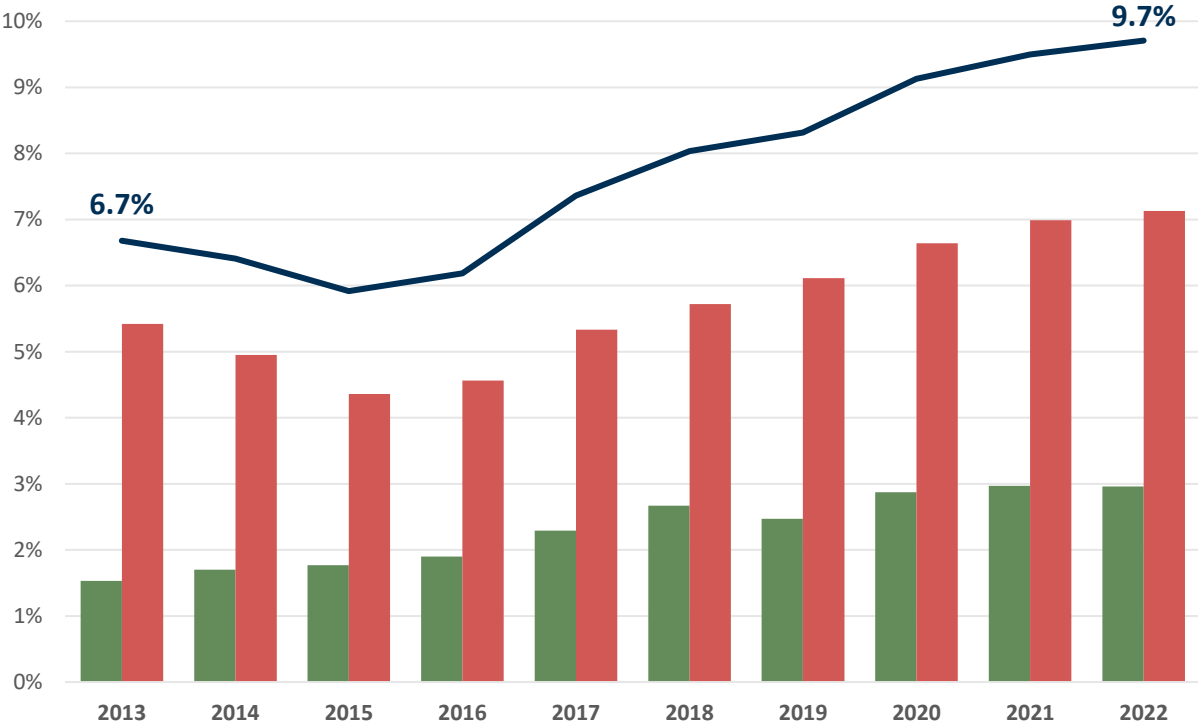


## Drug & Alcohol Related Crime Trends, 2013-2022 March 2024

### Drug and Alcohol use During Person and Property Offenses

The use of drugs and/or alcohol during the commission of person and property crimes increased 13% between 2013 and 2022. In 2022, 4,880 person/property crime offenders were suspected of being under the influence of drugs or alcohol, which was about 10% of all person/property crime offenders (compared to about 7% in 2013). Alcohol use during the commission of person and property crimes remains more common than drug use. In 2022, 7.1% of offenders were suspected of being under the influence of alcohol (up from 5.4% in 2013), compared to 3% of offenders suspected of drug use (up from 1.5% in 2013).<sup>2</sup>

**Figure 2. The share of total person/property crime offenders under the influence of drugs/alcohol increased from about 7% in 2013 to about 10% in 2022. The share under the influence of drugs increased 1.5 percentage points (from 1.5% to 3.0%) while the share under the influence of alcohol increased 1.7 percentage points (from 5.4% to 7.1%).**



Substance use is also far more common during the commission of person crimes than property crimes. In 2022, 20.3% of person crime offenders were suspected of being under the influence of drugs or alcohol, compared to just 4.3% of property crime offenders. While still a small share, the percentage of property crime offenders using drugs or alcohol is increasing faster than that of person crime offenders. The proportion of property crime offenders suspected of being under the influence increased 1.6 percentage points from 2013 to 2022, compared to just 0.9 percentage points for person crime offenders.

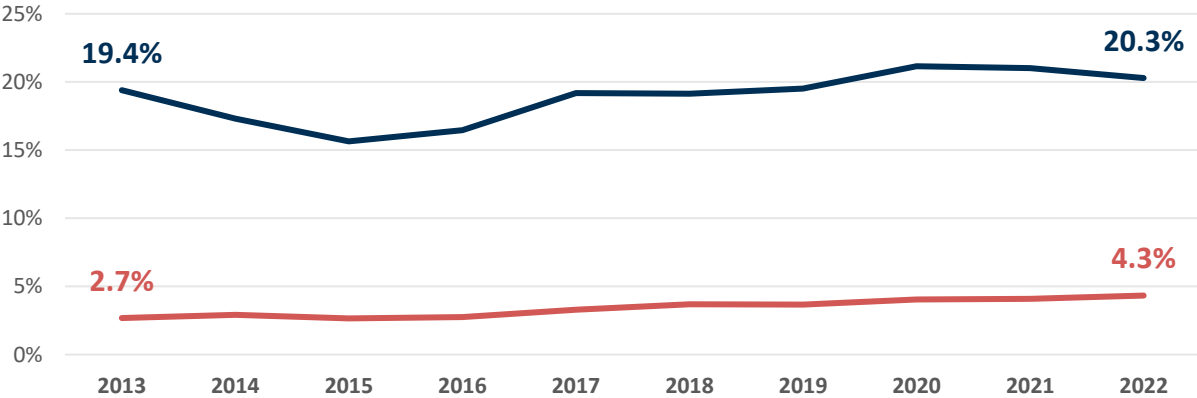
<sup>2</sup> IIBRS allows for the possibility that an offender may be suspected of being under the influence of both alcohol and drugs during the commission of a crime. Therefore, the sum of the two categories may be higher than the total percentages reported here.

# Research Brief



**Drug & Alcohol Related Crime Trends, 2013-2022** **March 2024**

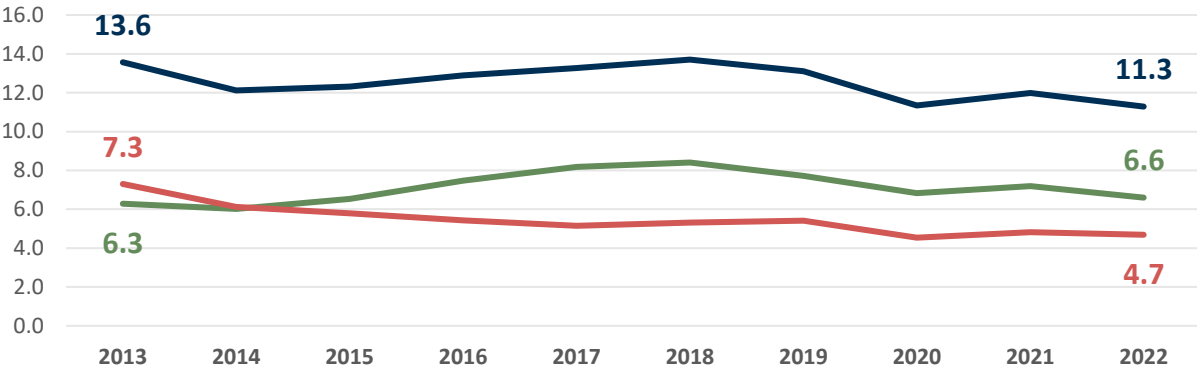
*Figure 3. The share of person crime offenders under the influence of drugs or alcohol was substantially and consistently higher than the share of property crime offenders under the influence of drugs or alcohol.*



### Drug and Alcohol Arrest Rates<sup>3</sup>

The total drug and alcohol arrest rate<sup>4</sup> decreased from 13.6 arrests per 1,000 residents in 2013 to 11.3 in 2022 (a 17% decrease). However, similar to the offense rates noted previously, rates for drug arrests increased by 5% (from 6.3 in 2013 to 6.6 in 2022) while alcohol arrests decreased by 36% (from 7.3 in 2013 to 4.7 in 2022). In 2015, the alcohol arrest rate (5.8) fell below the drug arrest rate (6.5) for the first time since at least 2005, and that remained the case through 2022.

*Figure 4. The total drug and alcohol arrest rate per 1,000 residents decreased 17% between 2013 and 2022. The drug arrest rate increased 5% while the alcohol arrest rate decreased 36%.*



<sup>3</sup> This section focuses on state-level trends. For 2022 arrest rates at the county-level, see pages 9 – 22.  
<sup>4</sup> In this section, a drug or alcohol arrest is defined as an arrest for one of the offenses listed on page 1 as recorded in the IIBRS Arrestee Segment. While the IIBRS Offense Segment allows for up to 10 offenses to be recorded per criminal incident, only one arrest offense per arrestee can be recorded. Although some offenders may be arrested for other crimes (e.g., person or property crimes) who also committed a drug or alcohol offense, this definition focuses on offenders who were arrested due primarily to the drug or alcohol offense.

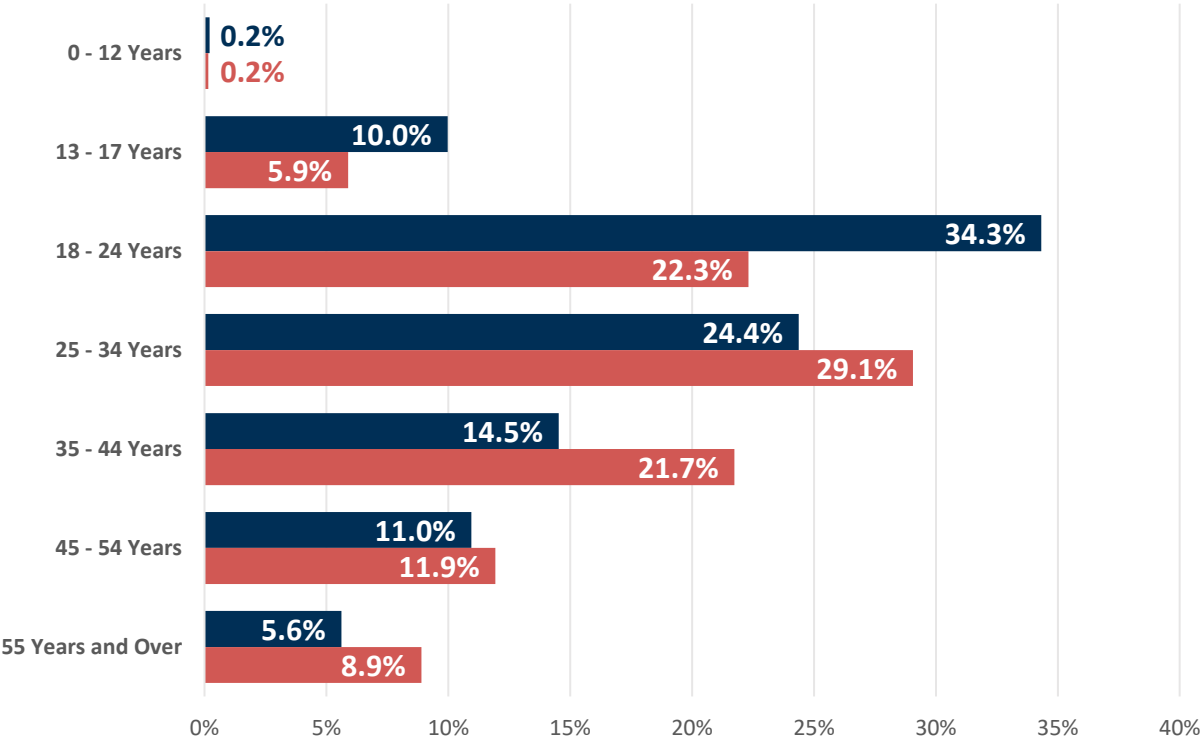
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### Arrestee Demographics

The age of the average drug/alcohol arrestee shifted between 2013 and 2022. In 2013, the average age of arrestees was 28.6 years. In 2022, that number was 33.6. As seen in Figure 5, the percentage of arrestees aged 24 and under decreased (the largest decrease was in the 18 – 24 age group, about 12 percentage points), while the percentage of arrestees aged 25 and over increased (the largest increase was in the 35 – 44 age group, about 7 percentage points).

**Figure 5. The age of drug/alcohol arrestees shifted between 2013 and 2022. In 2013, the 18 – 24 age group accounted for the most arrestees. In 2022, the largest category was the 23 – 34 age group.**



Figures 6 and 7 illustrate more subtle shifts in gender and race/ethnicity of drug and alcohol arrestees. The percentage of drug/alcohol arrestees that were female increased slightly between 2013 and 2022. In 2013, about 27% of arrestees were female, compared to about 30% in 2022 (see Figure 6 on page 5). Similarly, the percentage of arrestees that were non-Hispanic white decreased from 76% to 68%, while most other race/ethnicity categories saw their percentages rise (see Figure 7 on page 5).

# Research Brief



**Drug & Alcohol Related Crime Trends, 2013-2022** **March 2024**

Figure 6. The percentage of drug/alcohol arrestees that were female increased 3 percentage points from 27% in 2013 to 30% in 2022.

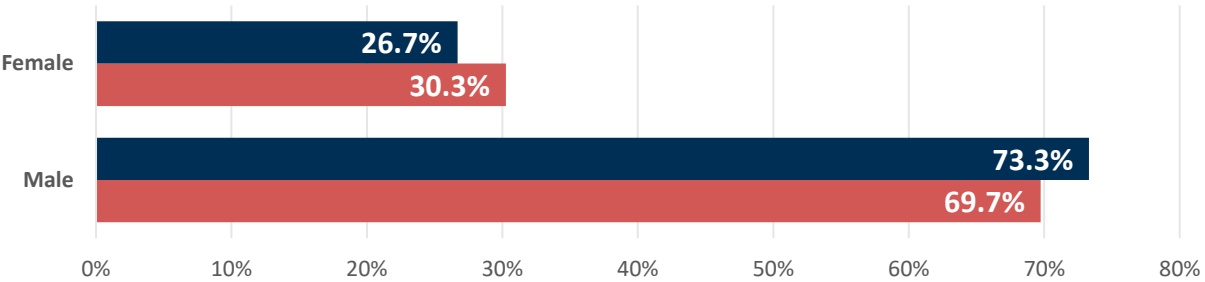
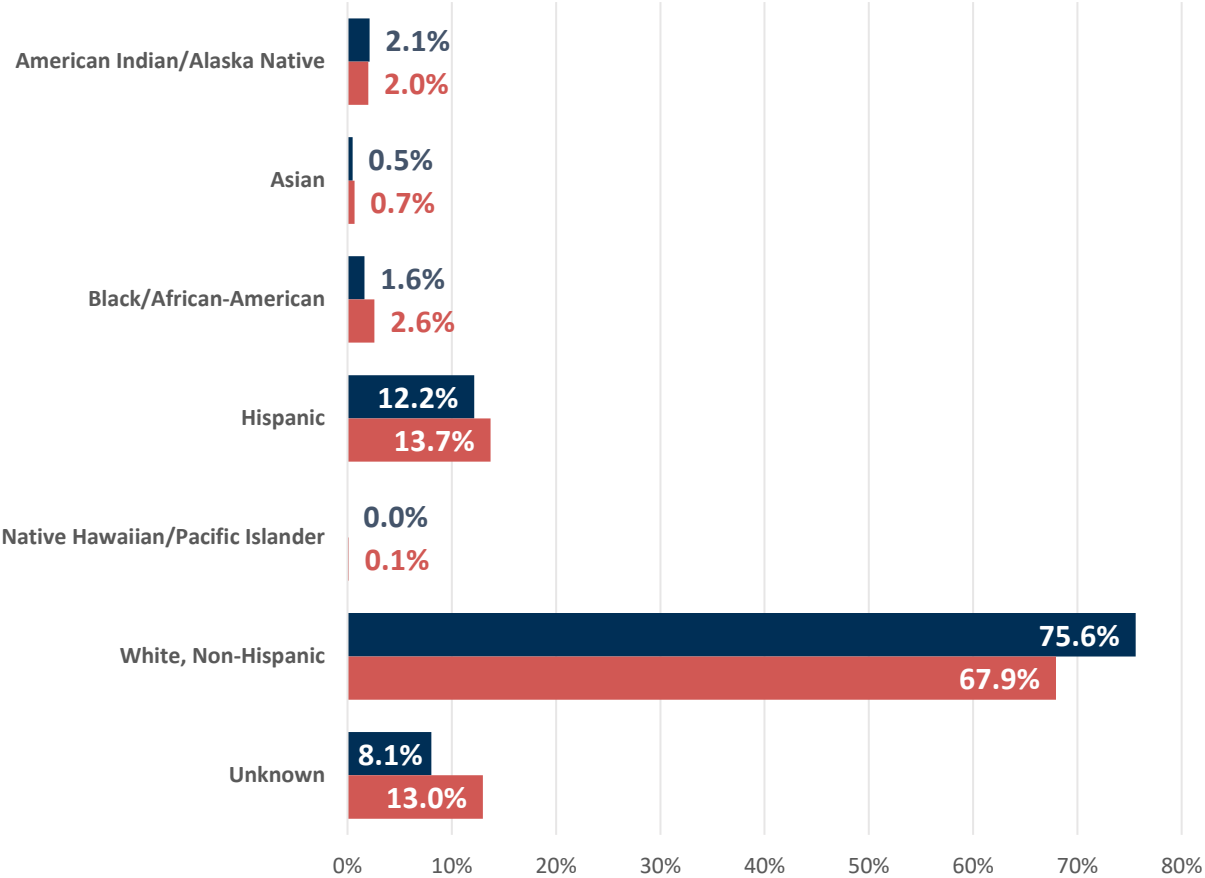


Figure 7. The distribution of drug/alcohol arrestee race and ethnicity changed slightly between 2013 and 2022. The largest shift was an 8-point decrease in the percentage of arrestees that were White and non-Hispanic (76% of arrestees in 2013, compared to 68% in 2022).



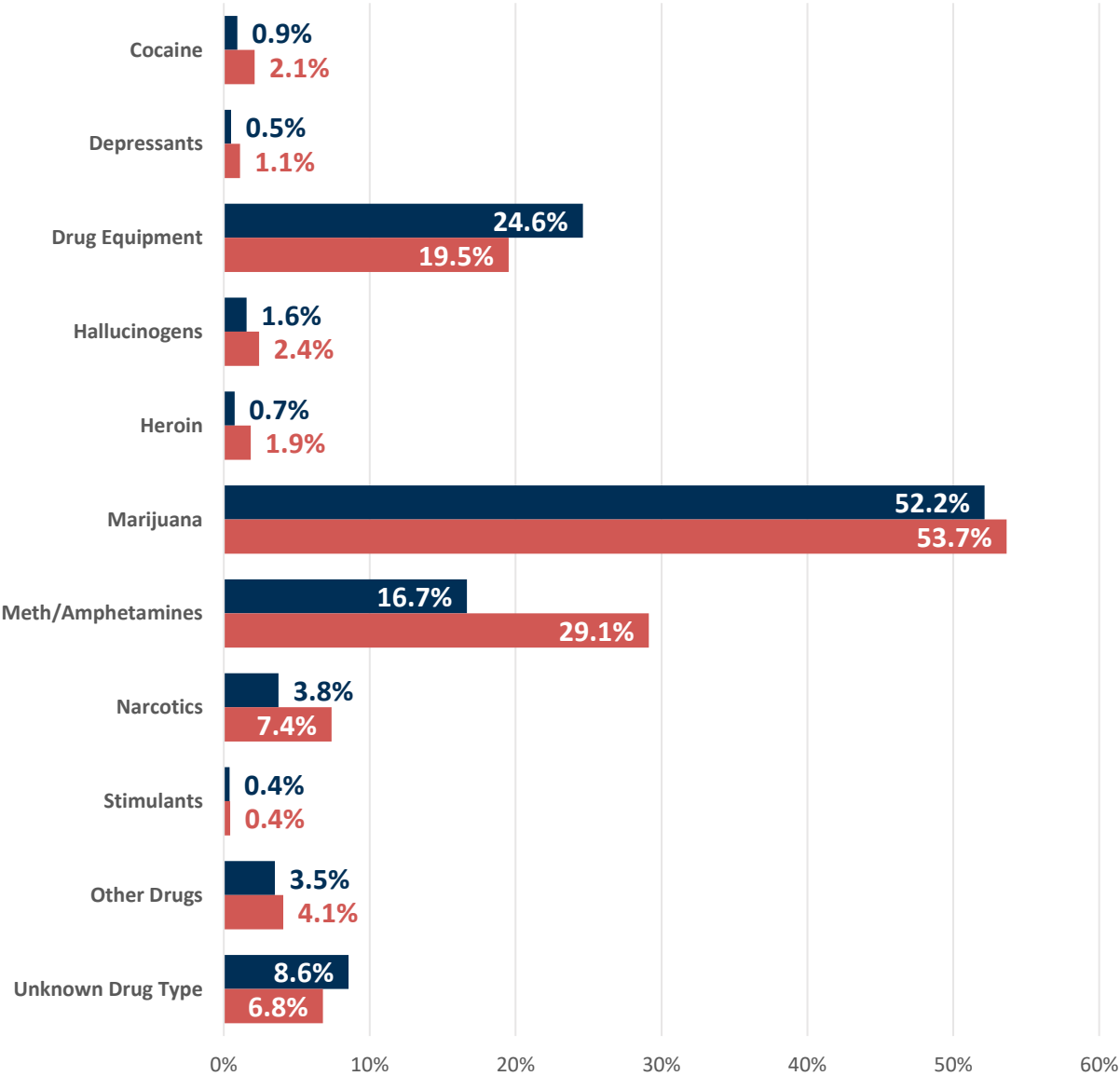
# Research Brief



### Drugs Seized During Drug Arrests

Marijuana remained the most seized drug during drug arrests, as the percentage of arrests where marijuana was seized stayed mostly unchanged between 2013 (52%) and 2022 (54%). That consistency is not seen with other drug types. The percentage of arrests that included a meth/amphetamine seizure increased by almost 13 percentage points from 2013 to 2022. Similarly, the percentage of arrests that included narcotics (e.g., fentanyl, other opioids) increased almost 4 percentage points, and there was about a 1-point increase for both cocaine and heroin.

*Figure 8. The percentage of drug arrests that included a marijuana seizure was relatively stable between 2013 (52%) and 2022 (54%). Other drugs like meth/amphetamines, narcotics, cocaine, and heroin saw more pronounced increases.*



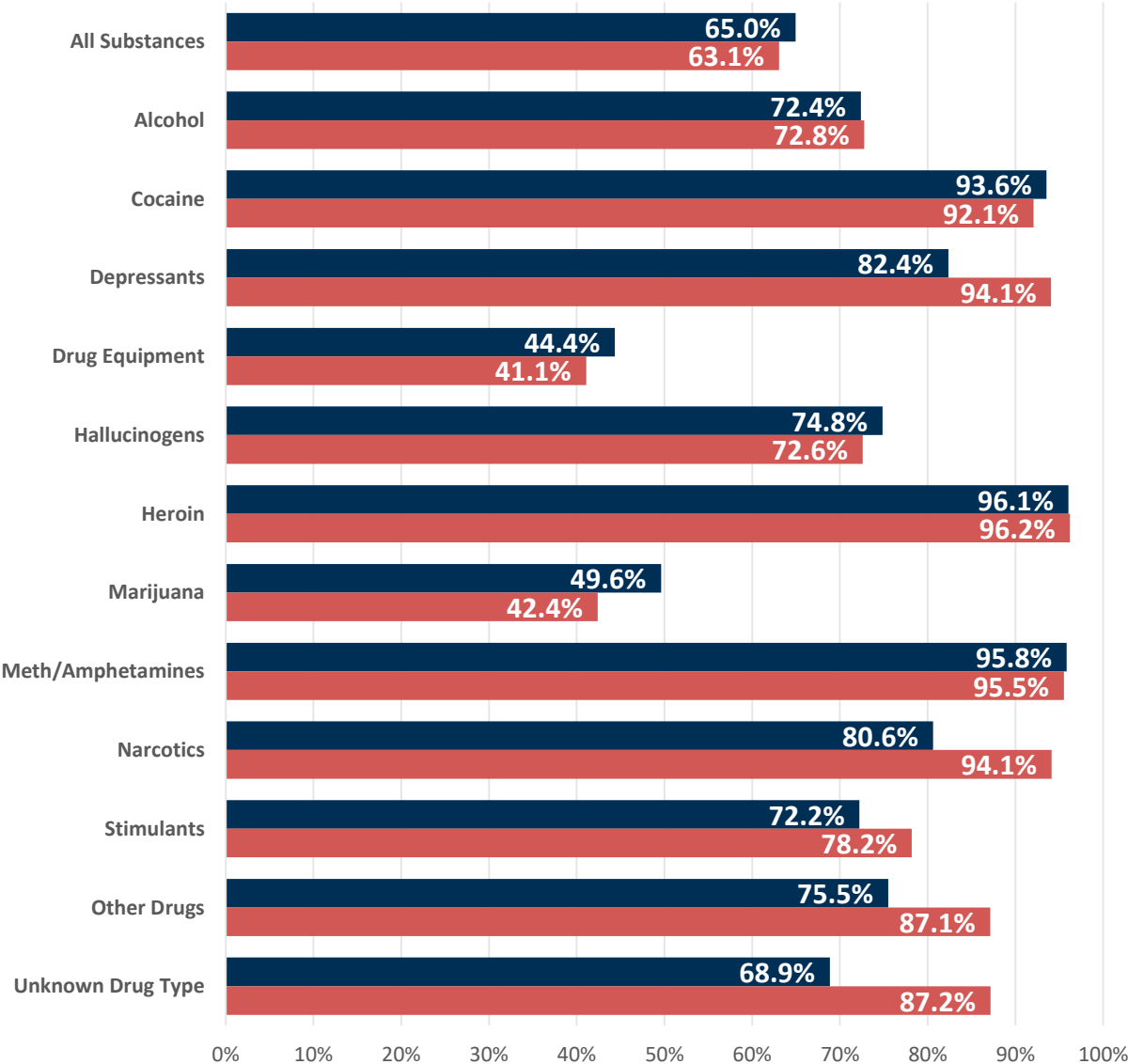
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*Arrest Type*

Slightly less than two-thirds (63%) of drug and alcohol arrestees were subject to a physical arrest in 2022 (meaning they were taken to jail, as opposed to being cited and released), but that number varies widely by type of substance. The lowest physical arrest rates in 2022 were drug equipment violations (41%) and arrests where marijuana was seized (42%); substances with the highest rates were heroin (96%) and meth/amphetamines (96%). Compared to 2013, physical arrest rates in 2022 increased for some substances (narcotics and depressants saw the largest increases), while decreasing for others (marijuana, hallucinogens, and drug equipment).

*Figure 9. The percentage of drug/alcohol arrestees that were subject to a physical arrest decreased slightly between 2013 (65% of all arrestees) and 2022 (63%), but the physical arrest rate varies by type of substance.*



# Research Brief



## Conclusion

Although Idaho’s overall crime rate has been declining for nearly two decades, the rate of drug and alcohol related crimes has not seen a similar decrease; in fact, in 2022 the total drug/alcohol offense rate was 3% higher than it was in 2013. The increase was driven by an increase in the drug offense rate (up 31%) that occurred at the same time that alcohol offenses were decreasing (down 36%). Similarly, while the overall drug/alcohol arrest rate fell 17% between 2013 and 2022, the drug arrest rate rose 5% in that time. Since 2015, when the drug arrest rate topped the alcohol arrest rate for the first time since at least 2005, the drug arrest rate has remained relatively stable, while the alcohol arrest rate has continued to decline.


In addition to drug crime becoming more prevalent than alcohol crime, the nature of that crime and the demographics of arrestees has also changed. Use of both drugs and alcohol during the commission of person and/or property crimes increased to nearly 10% of those offenders being suspected of using drugs and/or alcohol (compared to 7% in 2013). The average age of drug/alcohol arrestees was five years higher in 2022 than 2013, and the percentage of arrestees who were women and non-White increased over those 10 years. Regarding specific substances, marijuana continues to be the most seized drug during drug arrests (54% in 2022), but other substances such as meth/amphetamines, narcotics, cocaine, and heroin have become more common. The substance seized also appears to have an effect on the type of arrest that arrestees are subjected to. Less than half (42%) of arrestees that had marijuana seized from them were subject to a physical arrest (i.e., booked into jail, as opposed to being cited and released) in 2022. For every other substance (excluding drug equipment), the percentage arrested and taken to jail ranged between 73% (alcohol, hallucinogens) and 96% (heroin, meth/amphetamines) in 2022.

Finally, responding to these incidents has become a significant part of law enforcement’s job in recent years. Drug and alcohol offenses comprised a full quarter (25%) of all offenses law enforcement responded to in 2022 (up from 9% in 2005). The statewide drop in alcohol offenses is encouraging, but the corresponding rise in drug offenses is something that state and local law enforcement should watch closely. Additional localized data is available in the 2022 arrest rate maps on pages 9 – 22 of this brief and on the Crime in Idaho Data Dashboard (available on the Idaho Statistical Analysis Center’s website). The data in these two resources should be used to identify potential areas of concern at both the state and local levels and guide strategic planning around community responses to this type of crime.

*This project was supported by Subgrant No. 330BJ19EU23 awarded by the state administering office for the Bureau of Justice Assistance, U.S. Department of Justice’s Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program. The opinions, findings, conclusions, and recommendations expressed in this publication/program/exhibition are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the state or the U.S. Department of Justice.*


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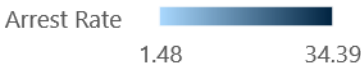
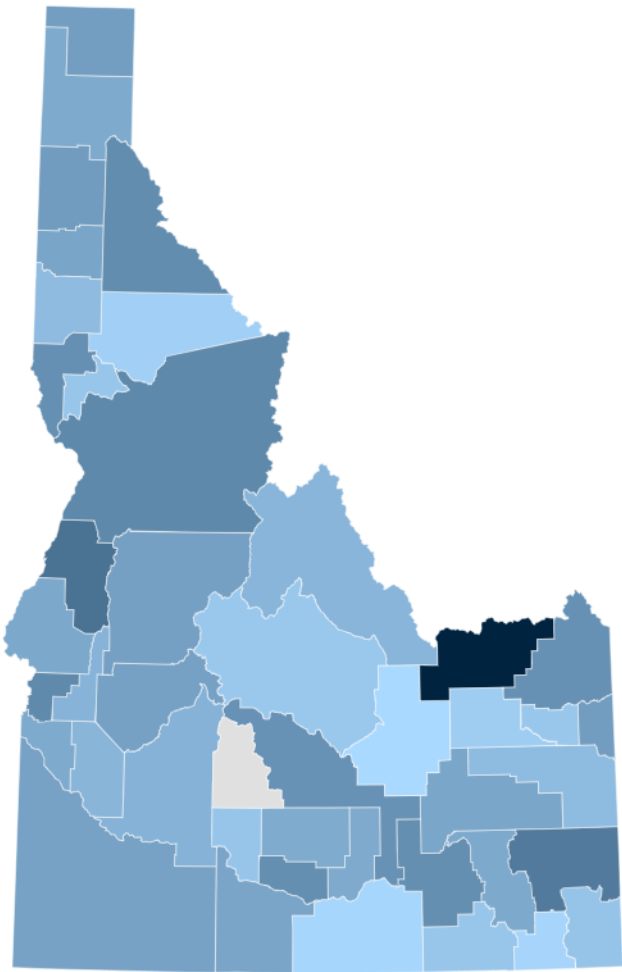


# Research Brief



**Drug & Alcohol Related Crime Trends, 2013-2022** **March 2024**

Figure 10. 2022 County Arrest Rates – All Substances



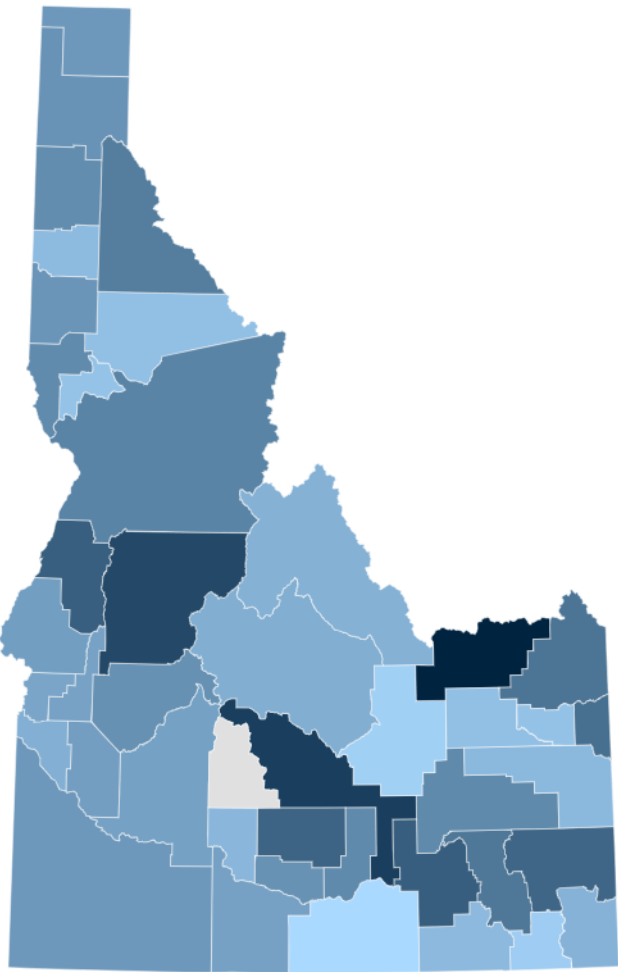
County	Arrests	Arrest Rate per 1,000 Residents
Ada	4,144	7.94
Adams	96	20.03
Bannock	897	10.12
Bear Lake	36	5.40
Benewah	112	10.97
Bingham	527	10.70
Blaine	357	14.28
Boise	92	11.52
Bonner	511	9.97
Bonneville	894	6.87
Boundary	156	12.08
Butte	4	1.48
Camas	0	0.00
Canyon	2,534	10.06
Caribou	133	18.61
Cassia	51	2.01
Clark	27	34.39
Clearwater	29	3.24
Custer	21	4.61
Elmore	246	8.56
Franklin	35	2.34
Fremont	197	14.42
Gem	169	8.38
Gooding	76	5.14
Idaho	263	15.93
Jefferson	121	3.66
Jerome	372	14.94
Kootenai	2,310	12.44
Latah	284	6.98
Lemhi	67	8.06
Lewis	19	4.90
Lincoln	53	9.84
Madison	257	4.72
Minidoka	218	9.89
Nez Perce	622	14.65
Oneida	23	4.97
Owyhee	144	11.43
Payette	426	15.84
Power	118	14.84
Shoshone	212	15.22
Teton	156	12.27
Twin Falls	1,013	10.84
Valley	148	11.79
Washington	116	10.39

# Research Brief



**Drug & Alcohol Related Crime Trends, 2013-2022** **March 2024**

Figure 11. 2022 County Arrest Rates – Alcohol



Arrest Rate   
0.16 11.46

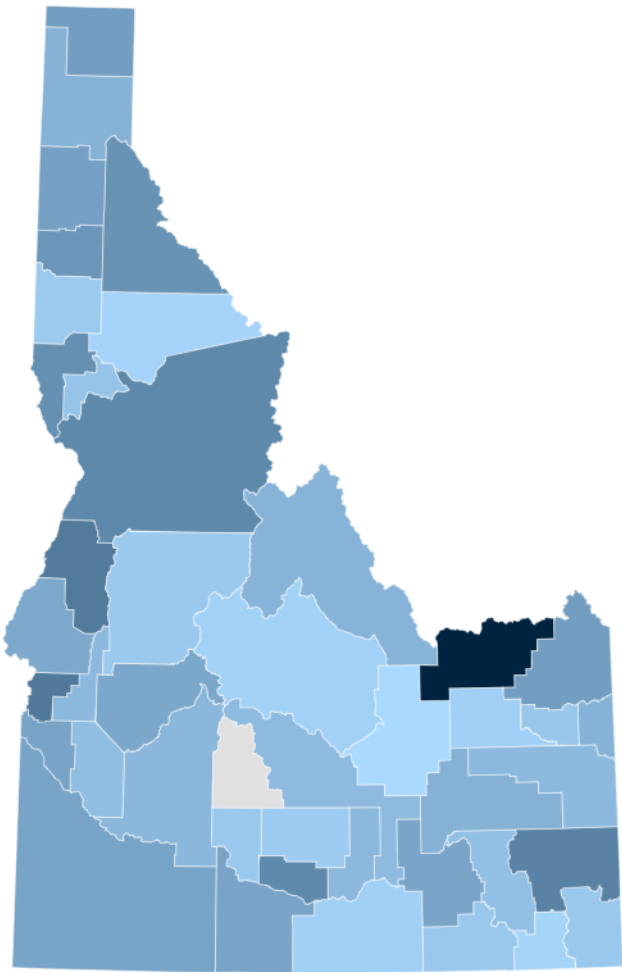
County	Arrests	Arrest Rate per 1,000 Residents
Ada	1,981	3.80
Adams	37	7.72
Bannock	555	6.26
Bear Lake	17	2.55
Benewah	21	2.06
Bingham	250	5.07
Blaine	244	9.76
Boise	37	4.63
Bonner	230	4.49
Bonneville	286	2.20
Boundary	54	4.18
Butte	2	0.74
Camas	0	0.00
Canyon	698	2.79
Caribou	52	7.28
Cassia	4	0.16
Clark	9	11.46
Clearwater	16	1.78
Custer	13	2.85
Elmore	105	3.65
Franklin	14	0.94
Fremont	88	6.44
Gem	72	3.57
Gooding	34	2.30
Idaho	90	5.45
Jefferson	58	1.75
Jerome	114	4.58
Kootenai	911	4.91
Latah	178	4.38
Lemhi	22	2.65
Lewis	6	1.55
Lincoln	40	7.42
Madison	88	1.62
Minidoka	112	5.08
Nez Perce	212	4.99
Oneida	10	2.16
Owyhee	53	4.21
Payette	91	3.38
Power	62	7.80
Shoshone	82	5.89
Teton	86	6.76
Twin Falls	341	3.65
Valley	114	9.08
Washington	43	3.85

# Research Brief



**Drug & Alcohol Related Crime Trends, 2013-2022** **March 2024**

Figure 12. 2022 County Arrest Rates – All Drugs



Arrest Rate   
0.74 22.93

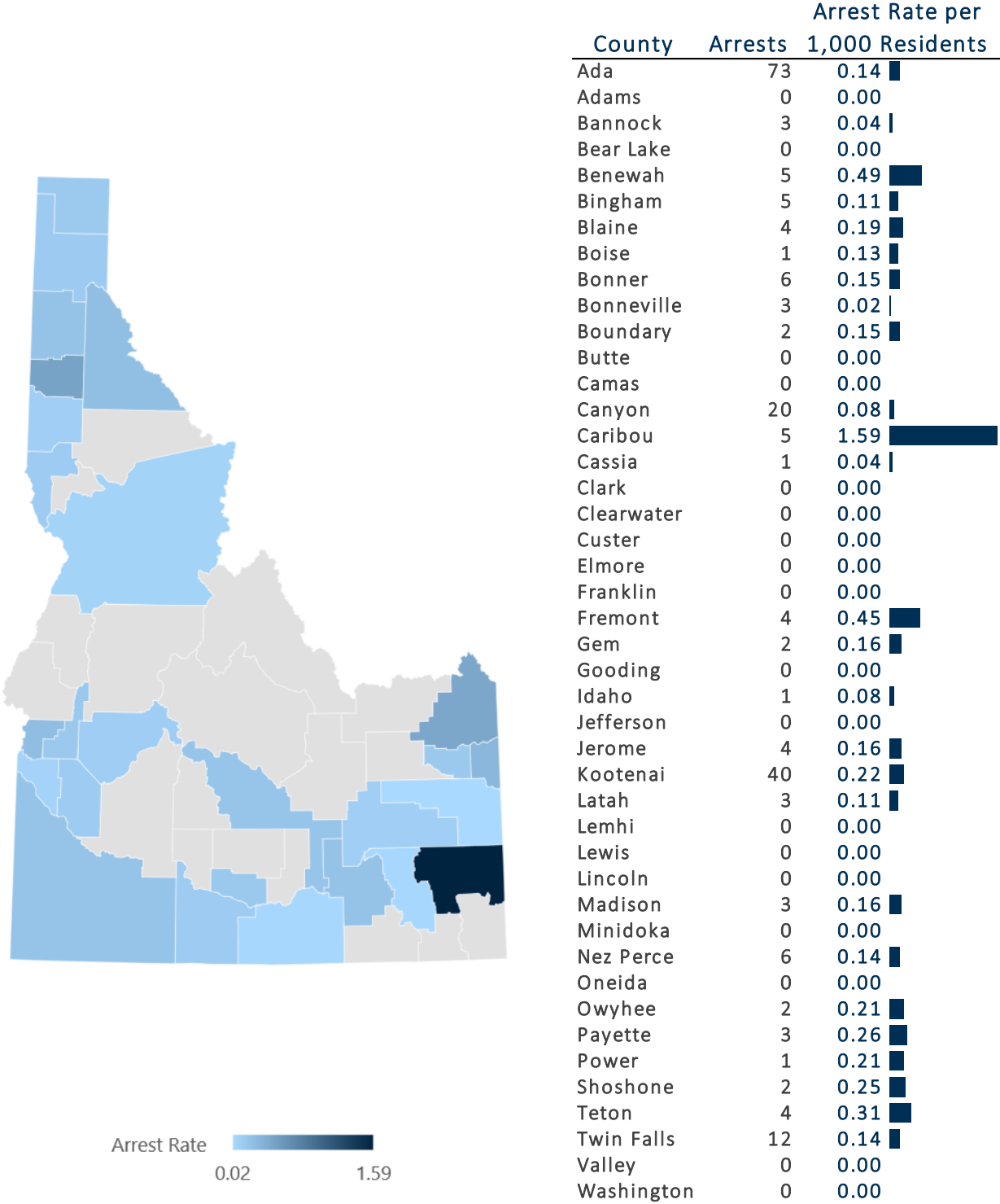
County	Arrests	Arrest Rate per 1,000 Residents
Ada	2,163	4.15
Adams	59	12.31
Bannock	342	3.86
Bear Lake	19	2.85
Benewah	91	8.91
Bingham	277	5.62
Blaine	113	4.52
Boise	55	6.88
Bonner	281	5.48
Bonneville	608	4.67
Boundary	102	7.90
Butte	2	0.74
Camas	0	0.00
Canyon	1,836	7.29
Caribou	81	11.34
Cassia	47	1.85
Clark	18	22.93
Clearwater	13	1.45
Custer	8	1.76
Elmore	141	4.91
Franklin	21	1.41
Fremont	109	7.98
Gem	97	4.81
Gooding	42	2.84
Idaho	173	10.48
Jefferson	63	1.90
Jerome	258	10.36
Kootenai	1,399	7.64
Latah	106	2.61
Lemhi	45	5.42
Lewis	13	3.35
Lincoln	13	2.41
Madison	169	3.10
Minidoka	106	4.81
Nez Perce	410	9.66
Oneida	13	2.81
Owyhee	91	7.22
Payette	335	12.45
Power	56	7.04
Shoshone	130	9.33
Teton	70	5.50
Twin Falls	672	7.19
Valley	34	2.71
Washington	73	6.54

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**Drug & Alcohol Related Crime Trends, 2013-2022** **March 2024**

Figure 13. 2022 County Arrest Rates – Cocaine

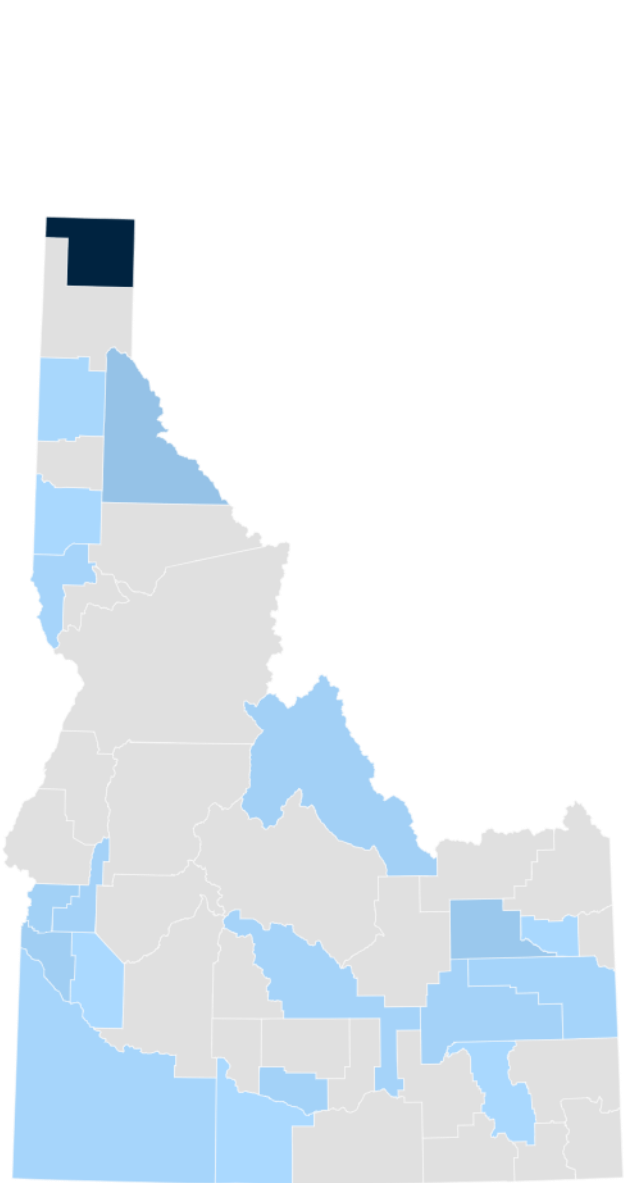


# Research Brief



**Drug & Alcohol Related Crime Trends, 2013-2022** **March 2024**

Figure 14. 2022 County Arrest Rates – Depressants



Arrest Rate   
0.02 3.81

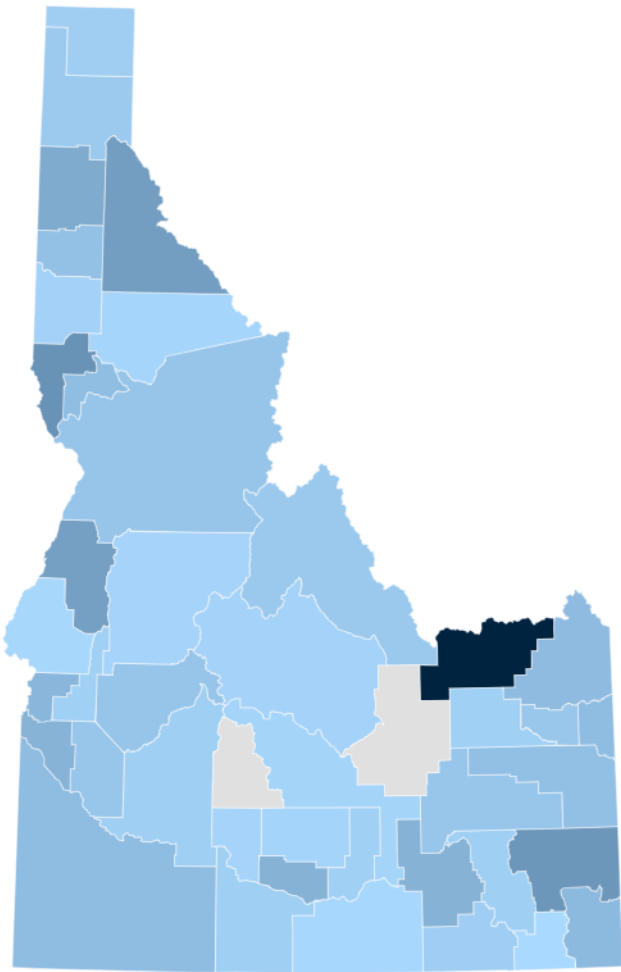
County	Arrests	Arrest Rate per 1,000 Residents
Ada	3	0.02
Adams	0	0.00
Bannock	2	0.03
Bear Lake	0	0.00
Benewah	0	0.00
Bingham	2	0.16
Blaine	1	0.14
Boise	0	0.00
Bonner	0	0.00
Bonneville	16	0.12
Boundary	10	3.81
Butte	0	0.00
Camas	0	0.00
Canyon	60	0.25
Caribou	0	0.00
Cassia	0	0.00
Clark	0	0.00
Clearwater	0	0.00
Custer	0	0.00
Elmore	0	0.00
Franklin	0	0.00
Fremont	0	0.00
Gem	2	0.16
Gooding	0	0.00
Idaho	0	0.00
Jefferson	2	0.37
Jerome	2	0.17
Kootenai	9	0.07
Latah	1	0.04
Lemhi	1	0.20
Lewis	0	0.00
Lincoln	0	0.00
Madison	2	0.04
Minidoka	0	0.00
Nez Perce	4	0.12
Oneida	0	0.00
Owyhee	1	0.11
Payette	3	0.19
Power	0	0.00
Shoshone	4	0.50
Teton	0	0.00
Twin Falls	2	0.02
Valley	0	0.00
Washington	0	0.00

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**Drug & Alcohol Related Crime Trends, 2013-2022** **March 2024**

Figure 15. 2022 County Arrest Rates – Drug Equipment



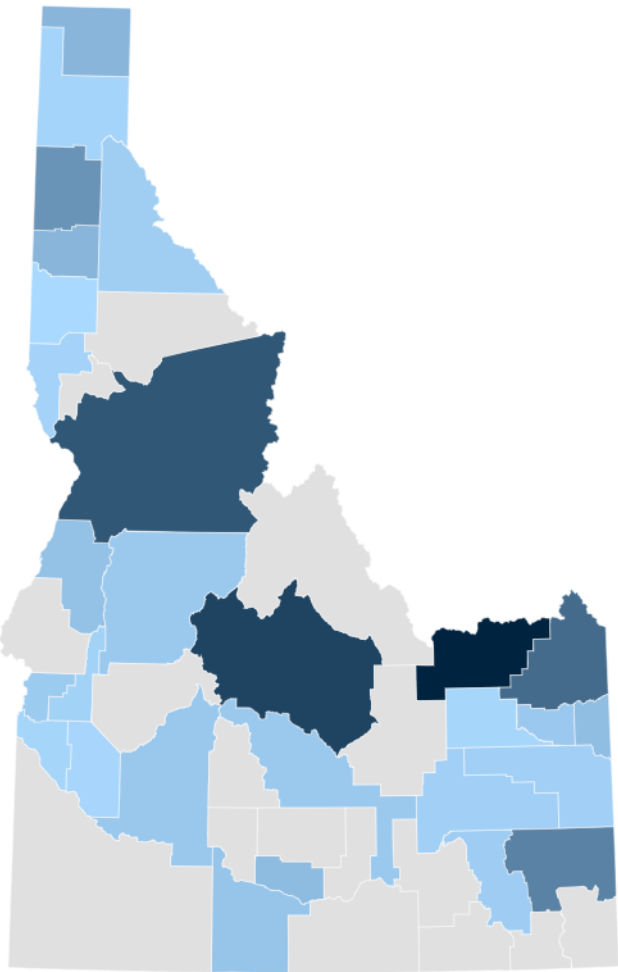
County	Arrests	Arrest Rate per 1,000 Residents
Ada	508	0.97
Adams	12	2.50
Bannock	53	0.60
Bear Lake	4	1.47
Benewah	12	1.18
Bingham	47	0.95
Blaine	8	0.39
Boise	8	1.00
Bonner	40	0.78
Bonneville	159	1.22
Boundary	8	0.62
Butte	0	0.00
Camas	0	0.00
Canyon	429	1.72
Caribou	9	2.86
Cassia	6	0.24
Clark	6	7.64
Clearwater	3	0.33
Custer	2	0.44
Elmore	17	0.59
Franklin	1	0.17
Fremont	18	1.42
Gem	11	0.55
Gooding	6	0.41
Idaho	13	1.00
Jefferson	18	0.54
Jerome	44	1.77
Kootenai	374	2.04
Latah	20	0.49
Lemhi	7	0.84
Lewis	5	1.29
Lincoln	2	0.37
Madison	49	0.90
Minidoka	12	0.54
Nez Perce	129	3.04
Oneida	3	0.65
Owyhee	17	1.35
Payette	43	1.60
Power	14	1.76
Shoshone	36	2.58
Teton	17	1.34
Twin Falls	55	0.59
Valley	5	0.40
Washington	3	0.27

# Research Brief



**Drug & Alcohol Related Crime Trends, 2013-2022** **March 2024**

Figure 16. 2022 County Arrest Rates – Hallucinogens



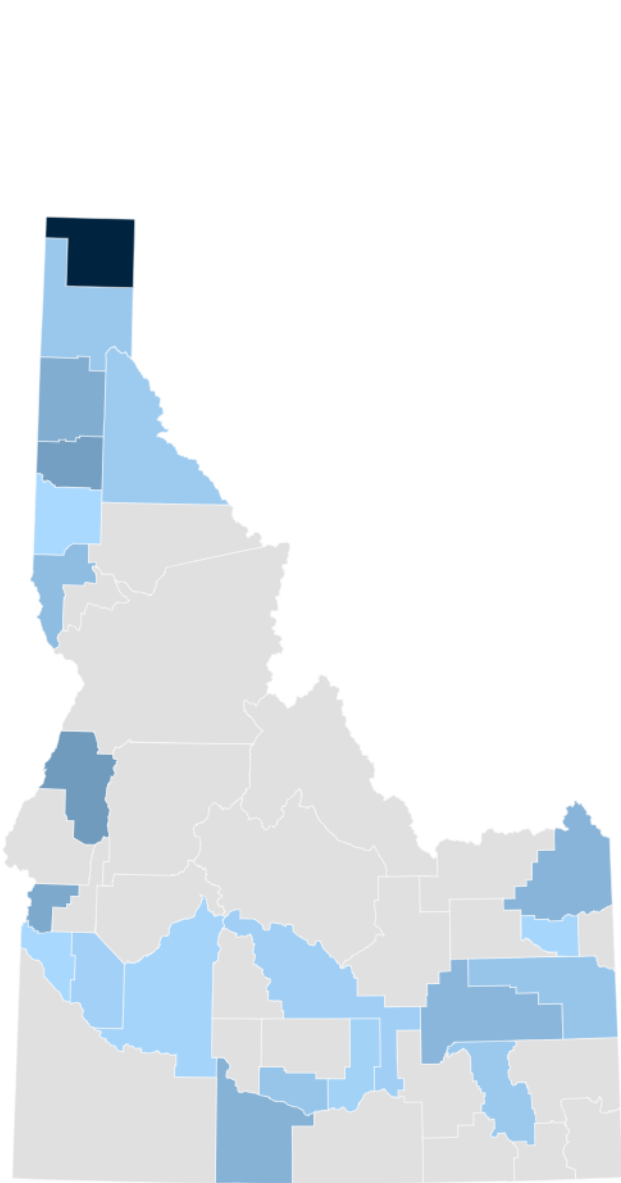
County	Arrests	Arrest Rate per 1,000 Residents
Ada	38	0.07
Adams	1	0.21
Bannock	12	0.14
Bear Lake	0	0.00
Benewah	3	0.29
Bingham	5	0.11
Blaine	3	0.16
Boise	0	0.00
Bonner	4	0.08
Bonneville	15	0.12
Boundary	3	0.29
Butte	0	0.00
Camas	0	0.00
Canyon	14	0.08
Caribou	2	0.64
Cassia	0	0.00
Clark	1	1.27
Clearwater	0	0.00
Custer	1	1.05
Elmore	2	0.16
Franklin	0	0.00
Fremont	7	0.79
Gem	2	0.10
Gooding	0	0.00
Idaho	12	0.93
Jefferson	2	0.07
Jerome	3	0.25
Kootenai	94	0.51
Latah	2	0.05
Lemhi	0	0.00
Lewis	0	0.00
Lincoln	0	0.00
Madison	3	0.16
Minidoka	0	0.00
Nez Perce	4	0.09
Oneida	0	0.00
Owyhee	0	0.00
Payette	1	0.15
Power	0	0.00
Shoshone	1	0.12
Teton	3	0.24
Twin Falls	17	0.19
Valley	2	0.16
Washington	0	0.00

# Research Brief



**Drug & Alcohol Related Crime Trends, 2013-2022** **March 2024**

Figure 17. 2022 County Arrest Rates – Heroin



County	Arrests	Arrest Rate per 1,000 Residents
Ada	47	0.09
Adams	2	0.42
Bannock	12	0.14
Bear Lake	0	0.00
Benewah	4	0.39
Bingham	11	0.25
Blaine	1	0.10
Boise	0	0.00
Bonner	7	0.14
Bonneville	11	0.16
Boundary	3	1.14
Butte	0	0.00
Camas	0	0.00
Canyon	11	0.05
Caribou	0	0.00
Cassia	0	0.00
Clark	0	0.00
Clearwater	0	0.00
Custer	0	0.00
Elmore	2	0.07
Franklin	0	0.00
Fremont	1	0.26
Gem	0	0.00
Gooding	0	0.00
Idaho	0	0.00
Jefferson	0	0.00
Jerome	4	0.16
Kootenai	52	0.30
Latah	1	0.04
Lemhi	0	0.00
Lewis	0	0.00
Lincoln	0	0.00
Madison	3	0.06
Minidoka	1	0.08
Nez Perce	9	0.21
Oneida	0	0.00
Owyhee	0	0.00
Payette	6	0.33
Power	0	0.00
Shoshone	1	0.12
Teton	0	0.00
Twin Falls	22	0.27
Valley	0	0.00
Washington	0	0.00



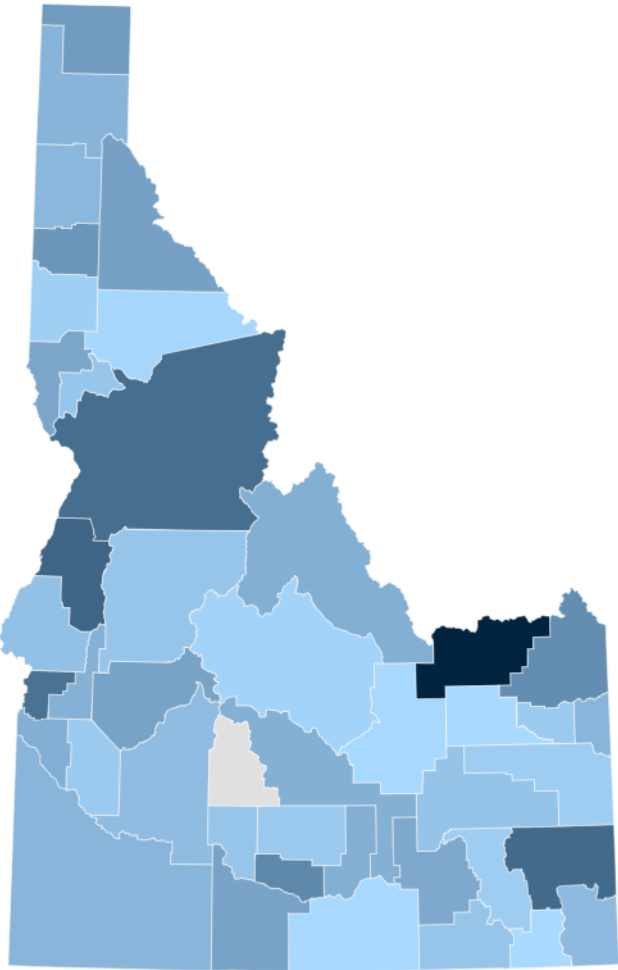


# Research Brief



**Drug & Alcohol Related Crime Trends, 2013-2022** **March 2024**

Figure 18. 2022 County Arrest Rates – Marijuana



Arrest Rate   
0.66 14.01

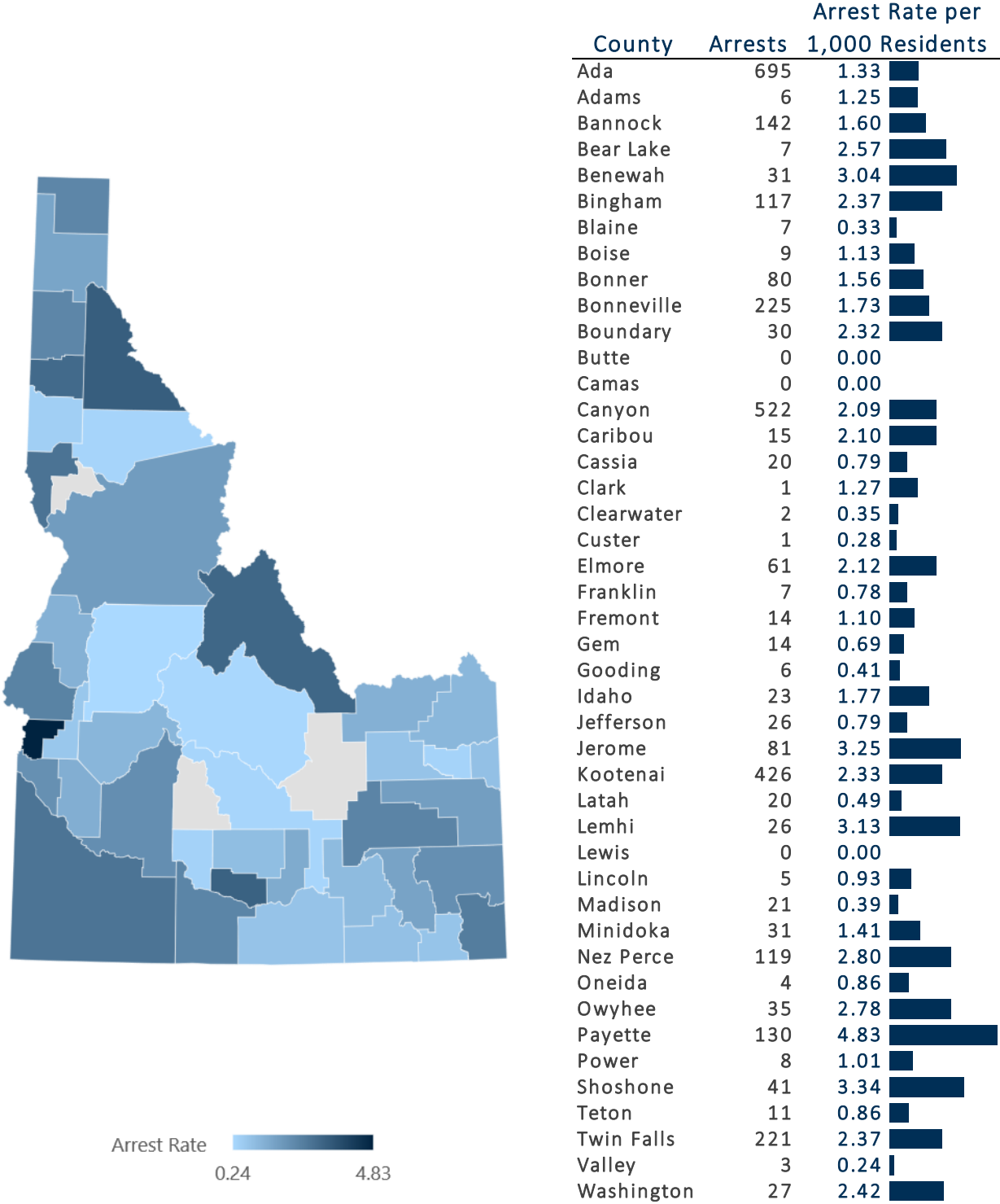
County	Arrests	Arrest Rate per 1,000 Residents
Ada	931	1.78
Adams	44	9.18
Bannock	137	1.55
Bear Lake	8	2.94
Benewah	57	5.58
Bingham	112	2.27
Blaine	92	3.68
Boise	37	4.63
Bonner	173	3.38
Bonneville	203	1.56
Boundary	66	5.11
Butte	2	0.74
Camas	0	0.00
Canyon	942	3.77
Caribou	63	8.82
Cassia	19	0.75
Clark	11	14.01
Clearwater	8	0.89
Custer	5	1.10
Elmore	81	2.82
Franklin	10	0.67
Fremont	84	6.15
Gem	72	3.57
Gooding	32	2.17
Idaho	140	8.48
Jefferson	22	0.66
Jerome	163	6.55
Kootenai	576	3.15
Latah	58	1.43
Lemhi	31	3.73
Lewis	8	2.06
Lincoln	10	1.86
Madison	98	1.80
Minidoka	82	3.72
Nez Perce	186	4.38
Oneida	10	2.16
Owyhee	42	3.33
Payette	220	8.18
Power	33	4.15
Shoshone	58	4.78
Teton	42	3.30
Twin Falls	431	4.61
Valley	27	2.15
Washington	28	2.51

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Figure 19. 2022 County Arrest Rates – Meth/Amphetamines

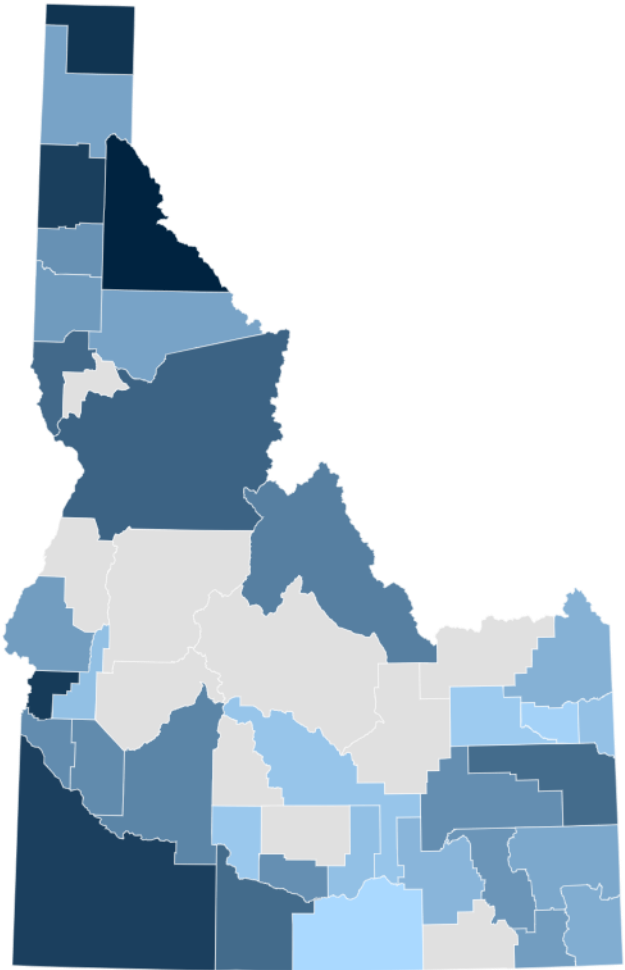


# Research Brief



**Drug & Alcohol Related Crime Trends, 2013-2022** **March 2024**

Figure 20. 2022 County Arrest Rates – Narcotics



Arrest Rate   
0.04 0.93

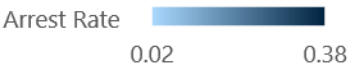
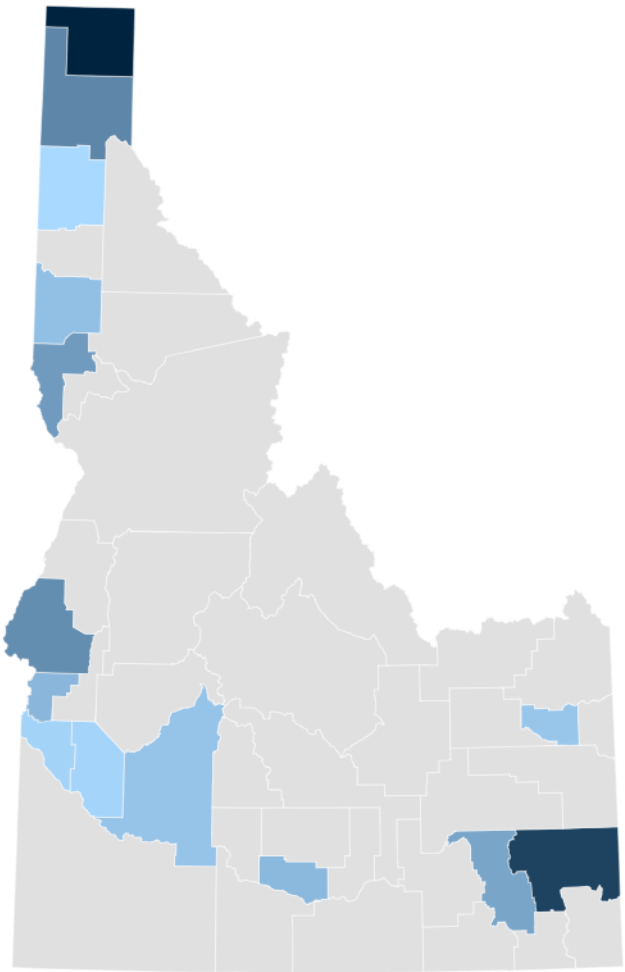
County	Arrests	Arrest Rate per 1,000 Residents
Ada	220	0.42
Adams	0	0.00
Bannock	33	0.37
Bear Lake	1	0.25
Benewah	4	0.39
Bingham	20	0.41
Blaine	1	0.14
Boise	0	0.00
Bonner	15	0.30
Bonneville	75	0.58
Boundary	11	0.85
Butte	0	0.00
Camas	0	0.00
Canyon	103	0.42
Caribou	2	0.28
Cassia	1	0.04
Clark	0	0.00
Clearwater	1	0.30
Custer	0	0.00
Elmore	13	0.45
Franklin	3	0.33
Fremont	3	0.24
Gem	2	0.16
Gooding	1	0.12
Idaho	8	0.62
Jefferson	3	0.11
Jerome	10	0.40
Kootenai	146	0.80
Latah	14	0.34
Lemhi	4	0.48
Lewis	0	0.00
Lincoln	0	0.00
Madison	4	0.07
Minidoka	3	0.16
Nez Perce	25	0.59
Oneida	0	0.00
Owyhee	10	0.79
Payette	22	0.82
Power	1	0.21
Shoshone	13	0.93
Teton	2	0.16
Twin Falls	47	0.58
Valley	0	0.00
Washington	2	0.33

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Figure 21. 2022 County Arrest Rates – Stimulants



County	Arrests	Arrest Rate per 1,000 Residents
Ada	14	0.03
Adams	0	0.00
Bannock	9	0.12
Bear Lake	0	0.00
Benewah	0	0.00
Bingham	0	0.00
Blaine	0	0.00
Boise	0	0.00
Bonner	7	0.18
Bonneville	0	0.00
Boundary	1	0.38
Butte	0	0.00
Camas	0	0.00
Canyon	2	0.03
Caribou	1	0.32
Cassia	0	0.00
Clark	0	0.00
Clearwater	0	0.00
Custer	0	0.00
Elmore	1	0.06
Franklin	0	0.00
Fremont	0	0.00
Gem	0	0.00
Gooding	0	0.00
Idaho	0	0.00
Jefferson	0	0.00
Jerome	1	0.08
Kootenai	2	0.02
Latah	1	0.07
Lemhi	0	0.00
Lewis	0	0.00
Lincoln	0	0.00
Madison	3	0.06
Minidoka	0	0.00
Nez Perce	6	0.14
Oneida	0	0.00
Owyhee	0	0.00
Payette	1	0.09
Power	0	0.00
Shoshone	0	0.00
Teton	0	0.00
Twin Falls	0	0.00
Valley	0	0.00
Washington	1	0.17

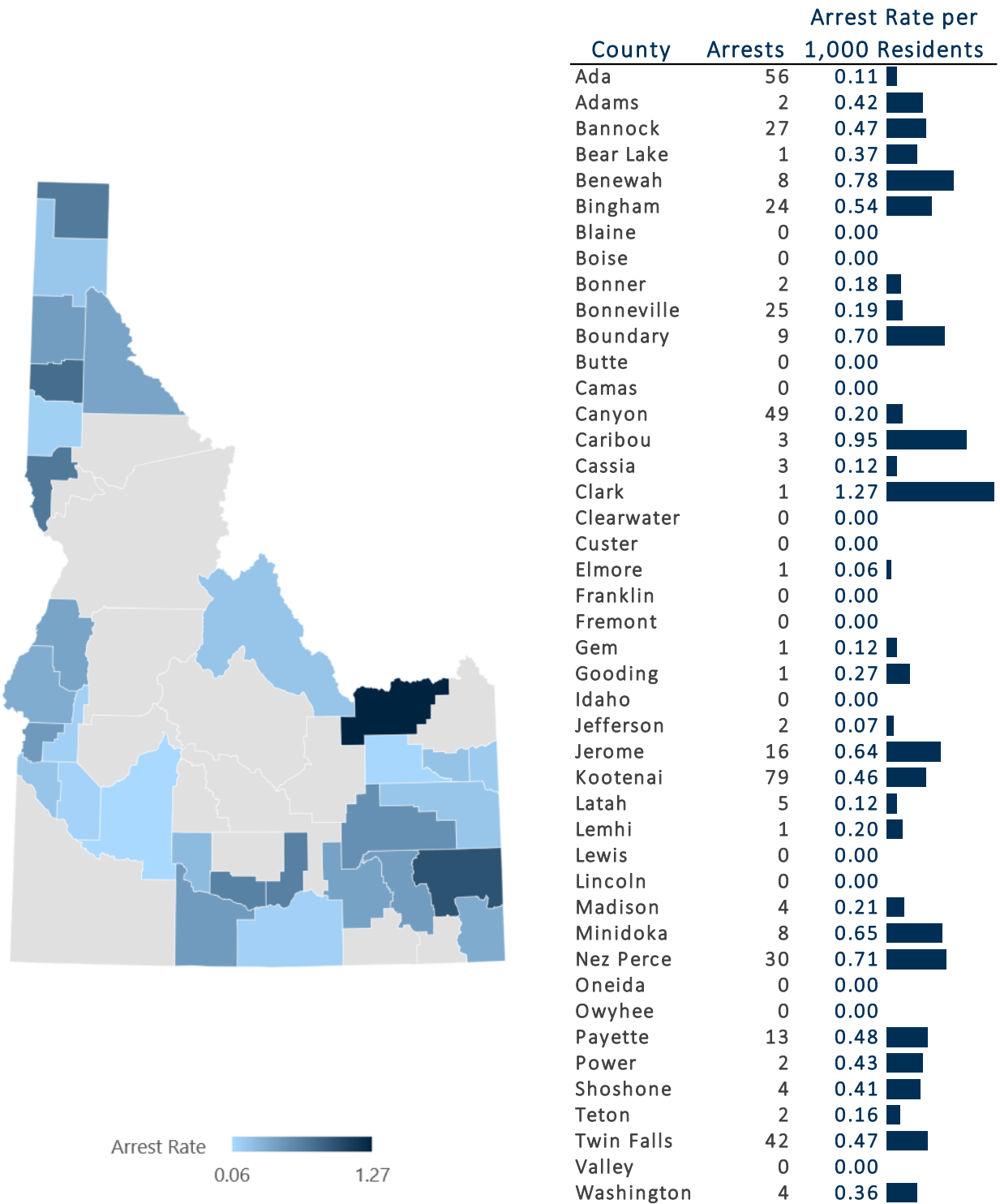
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Drug & Alcohol Related Crime Trends, 2013-2022

March 2024

Figure 22. 2022 County Arrest Rates – Other Drugs

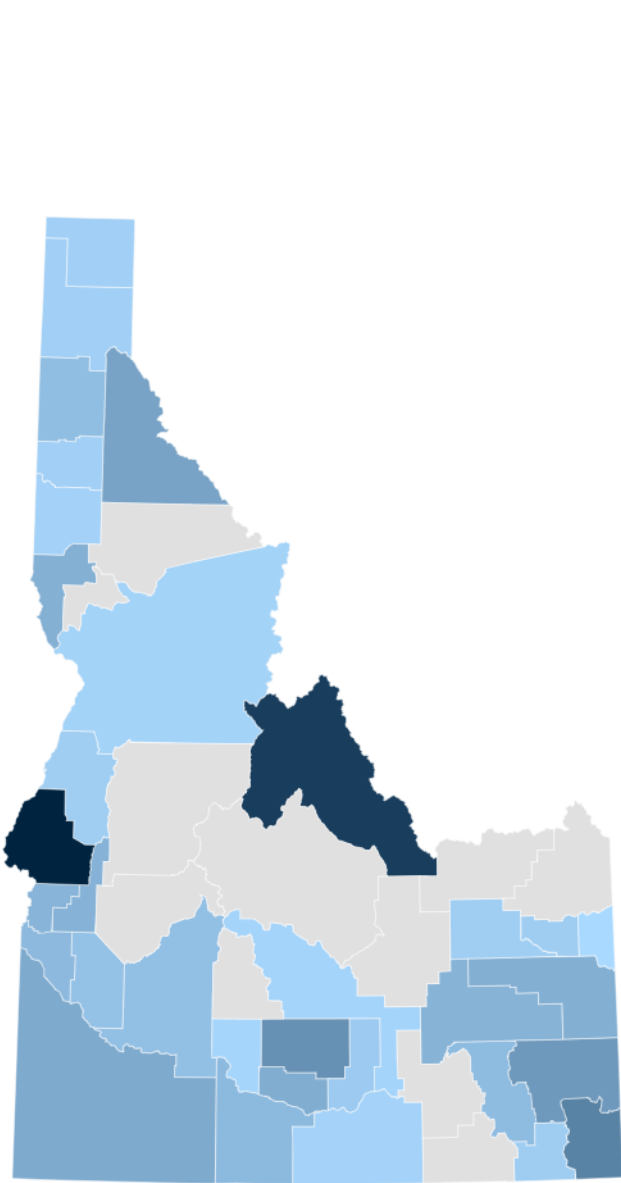


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**Drug & Alcohol Related Crime Trends, 2013-2022** **March 2024**

Figure 23. 2022 County Arrest Rates – Unknown Drug Type



County	Arrests	Arrest Rate per 1,000 Residents
Ada	188	0.36
Adams	1	0.21
Bannock	38	0.43
Bear Lake	3	1.10
Benewah	2	0.20
Bingham	26	0.53
Blaine	1	0.14
Boise	0	0.00
Bonner	10	0.20
Bonneville	75	0.58
Boundary	2	0.19
Butte	0	0.00
Camas	0	0.00
Canyon	114	0.45
Caribou	6	0.84
Cassia	4	0.16
Clark	0	0.00
Clearwater	0	0.00
Custer	0	0.00
Elmore	11	0.38
Franklin	2	0.22
Fremont	0	0.00
Gem	11	0.55
Gooding	1	0.12
Idaho	2	0.15
Jefferson	7	0.21
Jerome	15	0.60
Kootenai	74	0.40
Latah	7	0.17
Lemhi	16	1.93
Lewis	0	0.00
Lincoln	5	0.93
Madison	12	0.22
Minidoka	4	0.25
Nez Perce	24	0.57
Oneida	0	0.00
Owyhee	6	0.63
Payette	14	0.52
Power	0	0.00
Shoshone	10	0.72
Teton	1	0.08
Twin Falls	39	0.46
Valley	0	0.00
Washington	25	2.24

