

2005-2014

# Latinos and the Idaho Criminal Justice System



Idaho Statistical Analysis Center  
Planning, Grants & Research  
Idaho State Police

August 2016

# Latinos and the Idaho Criminal Justice System: 2005-2014

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Published August 2016

Edited by: Misty M. Kifer, Danielle Swerin, and Destinie Hart

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This project was supported by Grant No. 2013-DJ-BX-0052 and 2014-DJ-BX-1166 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance state administering office for the Byrne Justice Assistance. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Office for Victims of Crime, and the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking. This project was also supported by 13STPISP a subgrant of 2013-WF-AX-0028 awarded by the state administering office for the STOP Formula Grant Program. The opinions, findings, conclusions, and recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the state or the U.S. Department of Justice nor the Office on Violence Against Women.

## Introduction

The Idaho Latino community represents a diverse collection of nationalities ranging from Mexican to Columbian and Puerto Rican, different nationalities that have come together to form a vibrant and thriving community. The Latino community is one of many ethnic stakeholders in Idaho's criminal justice system - as residents, victims and offenders.

National statistics paint a bleak picture with high rates of racial disparity in both victimization and representation in the nation's jails and prisons. The Sentencing Project found that Latino men face a 1 in 6 chance of lifetime likelihood of imprisonment; white men face a 1 in 17 chance<sup>1</sup>. This report intends to explore the interaction of Latinos with the unique landscape of Idaho and its criminal justice system.

## Highlights

- Latinos account for a growing percentage of Idaho's population; as of the 2010 Census 11% of Idaho's population were Latino.
- Latino youths account for 18% of the state's total juvenile population.
- The Latino population is very youthful; the average age being 14.5 years younger than non-Latinos.
- Latinos are victims of crime at much lower rates than non-Latinos (23.5 per 1,000 for Latinos and 33.8 for non-Latinos). However, Latinos are generally victims of more severe crimes than are non-Latinos.
- Victimization rates for both Latinos and non-Latinos are decreasing (-41% and -36%).
- Latino females report victimization at slightly higher rates than Latino males (24.19 and 22.24 per 1,000).
- Latinos are arrested at higher rates than non-Latinos (21.97 and 17.86 per 1,000).
- Latinos are arrested for more severe crimes overall.
- Between 2005 and 2014, there was a 55% decrease in arrests for violent offenses among Latinos.
- Latinos are incarcerated for 62 days longer on average than are other racial/ethnic groups.
- Latino rates of juvenile commitments and probation are decreasing.
- Although Latinos are arrested at higher rates and have longer lengths of stay in prison, it is unknown if this is a symptom of a biased system. Since IIBRS data only records the ethnicity of arrestees and not offenders, it is unknown if the higher arrest rate for Latinos is disproportionate to their offense rates. In addition, since court data does not track the defendants ethnicity, it is unknown if Latinos are more likely than non-Latinos to receive more severe sentences which could explain their longer prison stays.



<sup>1</sup> The Sentencing Project. Accessed January 27, 2016. <http://www.sentencingproject.org/template/page.cfm?id=122>

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## Methodology

This report includes data from:

- American Community Survey
- Boise Police Department Gang Unit
- Caldwell Police Department Street Crimes Unit
- Crime in the U.S.
- Idaho Department of Correction
- Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections
- Idaho Incident Based Reporting System (IIBRS) Crime Data
- Idaho Supreme Court- Problem Solving Courts
- National Youth Gang Survey (2011)
- National Crime Victimization Survey and NCVS Analysis Tool
- Idaho Youth Prevention Survey – Office of Drug Policy
- U.S. Census Bureau- 2010 Decennial Census and 2014 projections

### Idaho Incident Based Reporting System (IIBRS)

IIBRS crime data includes all incidents reported to local police agencies in Idaho. Incident data are then collected by the Idaho State Police and reported to the FBI. Data used in this report were collected from 2005 to 2014.

IIBRS data includes:

- Incident Information
  - Date/Time
  - Local reporting agency
- Offense Information
  - Offense codes for the most serious offenses (includes up to 10)
  - Attempted/Completed
  - Type of crime
  - Location
  - Weapons used
  - Suspected drug/alcohol use by an offender during the crime
- Victim Information
  - Type of victim (Individual, business, etc.)
  - Demographic information (age, race, sex, ethnicity)
  - Circumstances of aggravated assault/homicide
  - Injuries
  - Victim/Offender relationship
- Offender Information
  - Age, race, sex (Ethnicity is NOT collected)
- Arrestee Information
  - Arrest offense
  - Arrest date
  - Arrest type
  - Weapons in possession of arrestee
  - Age, race, sex and ethnicity
  - Disposition of juvenile arrestees

### A Note on Terminology

For the purposes of this report, the terms Hispanic and Latino are used interchangeably. This is due to the fact that data is collected under the Hispanic/Non-Hispanic dichotomy, while remaining sensitive to Latino being the more preferred descriptor.

*“The term ‘Latino’ are those who originate from, or have a heritage related to, Latin America (in recognition of the fact that this set of people is actually a superset of many nationalities). This term is widely accepted by most.”*

*-The Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs  
[http://icha.idaho.gov/menus/idaho\\_counties.asp](http://icha.idaho.gov/menus/idaho_counties.asp)*

## Race or Ethnicity?

The differences between race and ethnicity are somewhat elusive<sup>2</sup>. U.S. federal policy uses five standard race categories: white, black, Asian, American Indian or Pacific Islander; while Hispanic or Latino is categorized separately as

**Race:** a group of persons related by common descent or heredity

**Ethnicity:** a social group that shares a common and distinctive culture, religion, language or the like

an ethnicity. This poses several issues when examining the experience of Latinos in society. During the 2010 Census, only 63% of Latinos selected one of the standard race categories while 37% selected the “some other race” option, even writing in “Mexican”, “Hispanic”, or “Latin American.”<sup>3</sup> This suggests the issue of racial identity is more complex for Latinos than merely checking a race and ethnicity box. A survey of multiracial Americans completed by the Pew Research Center (2015)

identified that two-thirds of Latinos agree their Latino heritage cannot be separated from their racial identity. This result was consistent across age and demographic subgroups. To combat some of these issues, the U.S. Census Bureau is studying the effect of combining race and ethnicity into a single category for the 2020 census. Preliminary results indicate the majority (81%) of Latinos select just the Latino option and do not indicate another race category.

The issue of racial identification has major implications for research and comparison purposes. Latinos can identify as white-Hispanic, black-Hispanic, American Indian-Hispanic, or Asian-Hispanic but often subgroups are combined to compare white, black and Hispanic. These cross-racial and ethnic categories make comparisons difficult. For example, studies measuring confidence in local police officers on average show highest rates of confidence from whites, lowest levels from blacks, and Latinos falling somewhere in between. The ‘Hispanics’ category then includes whites, blacks, Asians and American Indians. An amalgamation of the racial categories fails to adequately capture the radically different experiences of each group. It can be argued that a white Latino’s experience would differ entirely from a black Latino just as a white non-Hispanic’s experience does from a black non-Hispanic.<sup>4</sup>

*“Given the diversity of victimization and criminal justice system experiences... it is unclear what any comparison to “non-Hispanic” means. What is clear is that comparisons of Black and non-Black, White and non-White, or Hispanic and non-Hispanic victims has done nothing to inform our understanding of the experiences of the Hispanic victim of violence<sup>4</sup>.” (756)*

Consistent with federal policy, Idaho governmental records are collected by race and ethnicity as two different categories. This includes: IIBRS, the Idaho Department of Correction, and the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections. When including this data, it is not possible to separate racial and ethnic groups making a Latino/Non-Latino comparison the only available option.

<sup>2</sup> Race and Ethnicity (n.d.). Dictionary.com Unabridged. Retrieved October 23, 2015 from Dictionary.com website:

<http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/race> and <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/ethnicity>

<sup>3</sup> Gonzalez-Barrera, Ana and Lopez, Mark H. (2015). Is being Hispanic a matter of race, ethnicity or both? Pew Hispanic Center.

[http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2015/06/15/is-being-hispanic-a-matter-of-race-ethnicity-or-both/?utm\\_source=Pew+Research+Center&utm\\_campaign=5ec29a5bd3-](http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2015/06/15/is-being-hispanic-a-matter-of-race-ethnicity-or-both/?utm_source=Pew+Research+Center&utm_campaign=5ec29a5bd3-)

[Hispanic newsletter 3 27 2015&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_term=0\\_3e953b9b70-5ec29a5bd3-400098685](http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2015/06/15/is-being-hispanic-a-matter-of-race-ethnicity-or-both/?utm_source=Pew+Research+Center&utm_campaign=5ec29a5bd3-)

<sup>4</sup> Rennison, Callie Marie. 2007. Reporting to the Police by Hispanic Victims of Violence.



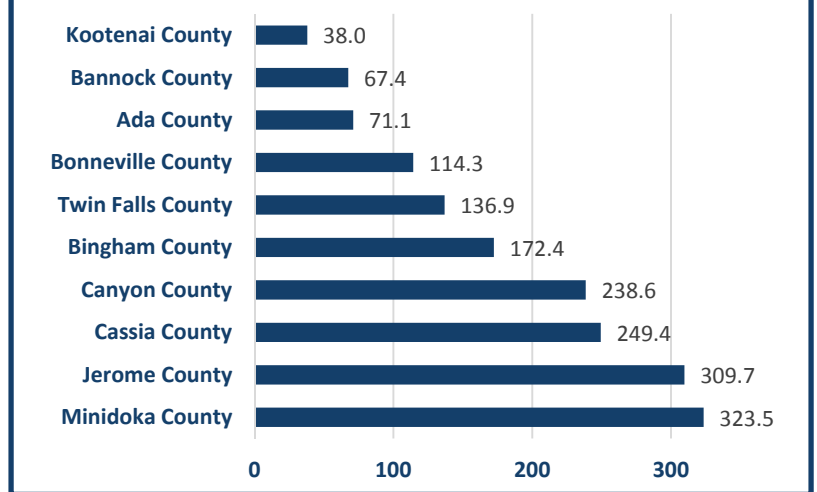
## Population Characteristics

The 2010 Census estimated there were approximately 175,901 Latino residents in Idaho, equating to roughly 11% of the total population; this is lower than national estimates that Latinos accounting for 17.1% of the total U.S. population. Interestingly, 26% of the state’s total Latino population reside in Canyon County despite Ada County having nearly twice the total number of residents. The Latino population of Canyon County accounts for 24% of the county’s total residents.

**Table 1: Percent of Idaho Latino Population**

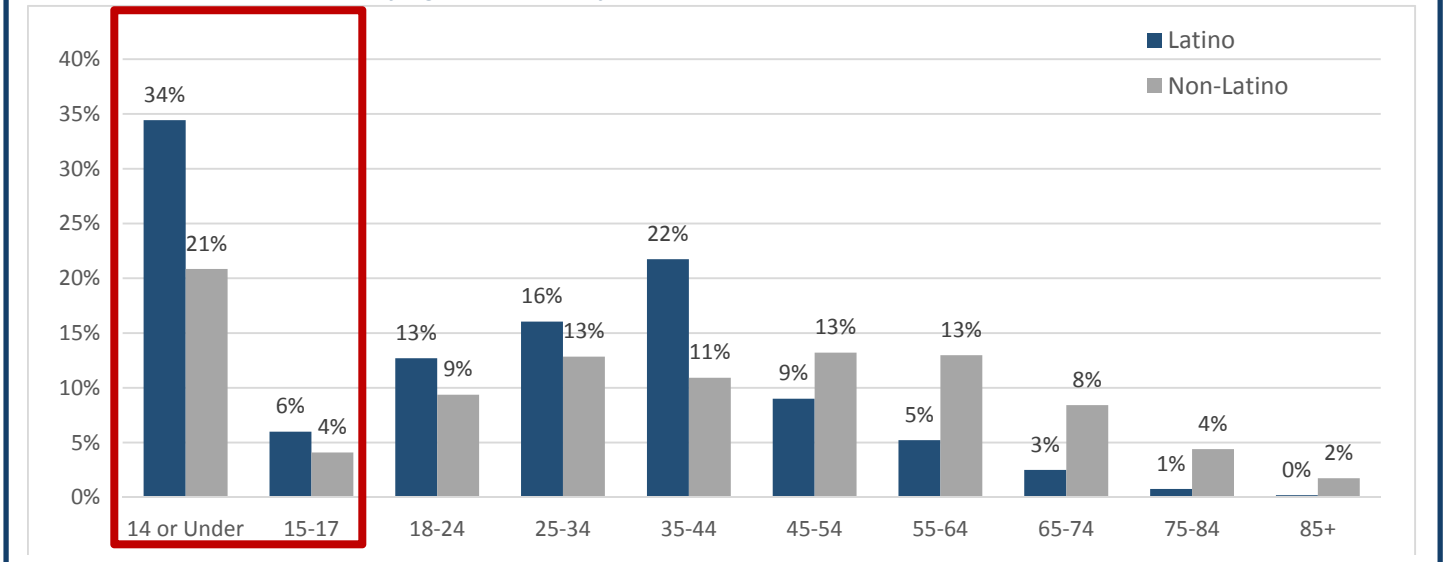
County	Population	% of State Total
<b>Canyon County</b>	45,069	26
<b>Ada County</b>	27,905	16
<b>Bonneville County</b>	11,912	7
<b>Twin Falls County</b>	10,570	6
<b>Bingham County</b>	7,864	4
<b>Jerome County</b>	6,929	4
<b>Minidoka County</b>	6,493	4
<b>Cassia County</b>	5,724	3
<b>Bannock County</b>	5,587	3
<b>Kootenai County</b>	5,268	3

**Chart 1: Latino Rate per 1,000 of Total County Population**



Overall, Latinos are significantly younger than non-Latinos. As shown in Chart 2, 40% of Idaho’s Latino residents are under 18, accounting for 18% of Idaho’s total youth population. The average age of a non-Latino Idaho resident was 37.2 years compared to 22.7 years for Latinos<sup>5</sup>. Nationally, Latino youth account for approximately 23% of juveniles aged 10 to 17<sup>6</sup>.

**Chart 2: Percent of Residents by Age and Ethnicity**



<sup>5</sup> American Community Survey 3 year estimates

<sup>6</sup> The National Center for Juvenile Justice. NCJJ develops new content about Hispanic youth in the juvenile justice system. April 2015.

[http://www.ncjj.org/news/15-04-01/NCJJ\\_develops\\_new\\_content\\_about\\_Hispanic\\_youth\\_in\\_the\\_juvenile\\_justice\\_system.aspx](http://www.ncjj.org/news/15-04-01/NCJJ_develops_new_content_about_Hispanic_youth_in_the_juvenile_justice_system.aspx)

## Victims of Crime

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### Reporting to Police

Reporting rates are a crucial factor to consider in victimization rates. There are cultural, educational, and social differences which may impact the reporting of all types of crime, especially violent victimizations. A 2007 study<sup>7</sup> identified three key cultural reasons Latinos may be less likely to report violence. First, Latino culture emphasizes the importance of honoring the authority of the head of the family. Reporting violence and addressing personal problems through outside intervention may be perceived as a threat to the authority of the head of the family. Second, regardless of immigration status, outside intervention leads to fears regarding immigration status and the investigation of family or others in the immediate Latino community. Third, despite an increasing number of Latinos who speak English, language barriers remain a concern.

The National Crime Victimization Survey can be used to gauge actual victimization rates (including unreported victimizations). National data from the 2014 survey indicate only 47% of violent victimizations and 24% of property crimes were reported to police<sup>8</sup>. The 2012 Idaho Crime Victimization Survey<sup>9</sup> indicated higher rates of reporting for property crime (49.7%) and lower rates of reporting for violent crimes (37.4%). Although violent crimes involving male victims are reported the least, research indicates less than one fifth of rape/sexual assaults committed against a Latino female by a friend are reported to police<sup>10</sup>.

### Confidence in the Criminal Justice System

The Pew Hispanic Center has completed telephone surveys to gather data regarding Latino confidence in law enforcement agencies. Findings indicate much lower rates of confidence when compared with non-Latino whites. This may also play a role in Latinos reporting crimes. In the 2014 survey, only 46% of Latino respondents indicated a great deal or fair amount of confidence that local police will treat Latinos and whites equally compared to 72% of non-Latino whites. Latino respondents did indicate more confidence in local police doing a good job at enforcing the law (63%)<sup>11</sup>. As discussed in the previous section, immigration concerns are a major contributing factor for Latinos. In a 2008 study, 51% of native-born Latinos stated they feel confident police will treat them fairly compared with only 40% of foreign born Latinos. This difference is even more pronounced when asked if the courts will treat Latinos fairly with 60% of native-born Latinos agreeing and only 42% of foreign-born Latinos<sup>12</sup>.

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<sup>7</sup> Rennison, Callie M. (2007). Reporting to Police by Hispanic Victims of Violence. *Violence and Victims*, 22:6, 754-772.

<sup>8</sup> Criminal Victimization, 2014. National Crime Victimization Survey, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

[http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat&utm\\_source=juststats-091015&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_content=Nvat%20Button&utm\\_campaign=juststats&ed2f26df2d9c416fbddddd2330a778c6=hpdbwbjje-hsypykks](http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nvat&utm_source=juststats-091015&utm_medium=email&utm_content=Nvat%20Button&utm_campaign=juststats&ed2f26df2d9c416fbddddd2330a778c6=hpdbwbjje-hsypykks)

<sup>9</sup> Idaho Crime Victimization Survey 2012. <http://www.isp.idaho.gov/pgr/inc/documents/2012Reportc.pdf>

<sup>10</sup> Rennison, Callie M. (2010). An investigation of reporting violence to police: A focus on Hispanic victims. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 38, 390-399.

<sup>11</sup> Krogstad, Jens M. Latino confidence in local police lower than among whites. Pew Hispanic Center. 2014. <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2014/08/28/latino-confidence-in-local-police-lower-than-among-whites/>

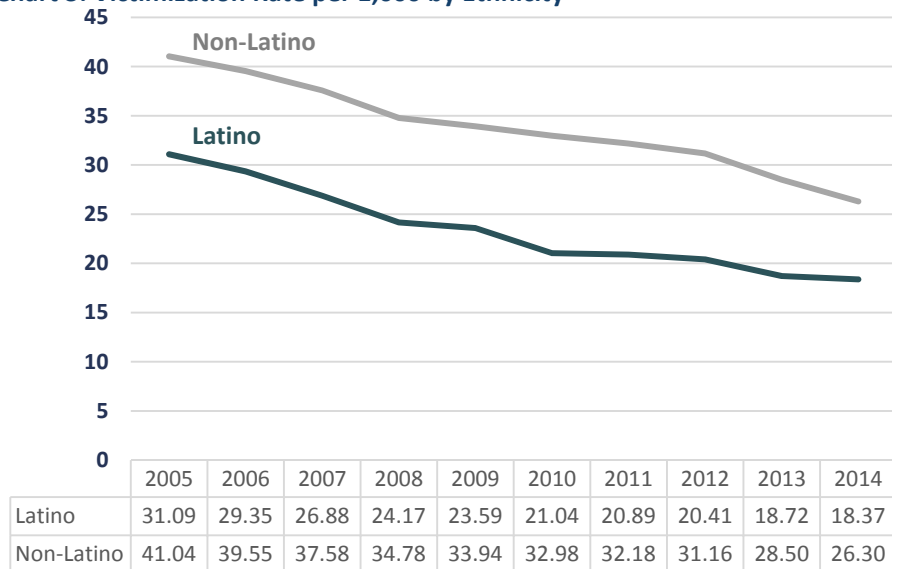
<sup>12</sup> Lopez, Mark H., Livingston, Gretchen. (2009). Hispanics and the Criminal Justice System: Low Confidence, High Exposure. Pew Hispanic Center. <http://www.pewhispanic.org/2009/04/07/hispanics-and-the-criminal-justice-system/>



## IIBRS Victimization Data

Both the 2014 National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and the FBI Uniform Crime Reports indicate victimization rates have decreased nationally. This trend is reflected in Idaho’s reported crime data. Latino victimization rates have decreased 41% for all crimes: 43% for violent victimizations and 41% for property crime victimizations. Non-Latino victimizations have also decreased, although less significantly, with a 36% decrease for all crime types, 25% for violent victimizations and 26% for property crime victimizations. National crime rate estimates indicate violent victimizations have decreased 22% over the same time period<sup>13</sup>.

**Chart 3: Victimization Rate per 1,000 by Ethnicity**



Overall, reported crime data shows Latinos in Idaho are victims at lower rates than non-Latinos. The average annual rate of victimization for all reported crimes was 23.45 per 1,000 residents for Latinos and 33.8 for non-Latinos. This is true for both violent and property crimes.

Latinos are victims of aggravated assaults at slightly higher rates than non-Latinos. Overall, there is a statistically significant relationship between ethnicity and severity of victimization. Latinos are generally victims of more severe crimes than are non-Latinos<sup>14</sup>.

Victimization rates are highest in Bannock County for both Latinos and non-Latinos (See Table 3).

However, despite the higher rates, total Latino victimizations in Bannock County are proportionate to the Latino population. Latinos account for 7% of the population of Bannock county but only account for 3% of total victimizations. Thus, Bannock County has high crime rates, regardless of victim ethnicity.

Bonneville, Bingham, Canyon and Twin Falls Counties round out the highest five counties for Latino victimizations. This is consistent with Latino representation in these counties.

**Table 2: Average Annual rate of Victimizations by Crime Type**

Type of Crime	Latino	Non- Latino
<b>All Violent Victimizations</b>	<b>10.46</b>	<b>12.35</b>
Simple Assault	7.08	8.38
Aggravated Assault	1.79	1.67
Sexual Assault	0.89	1.13
Forcible Fondling	0.60	0.68
Forcible Rape	0.26	0.37
Forcible Sodomy	0.03	0.06
Sexual Assault With An Object	0.02	0.05
Intimidation	0.52	1.00
Robbery	0.16	0.22
Kidnaping/Abduction	0.14	0.13
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0.03	0.02
Negligent Manslaughter	0.01	0.00
<b>Property Crimes</b>	<b>23.45</b>	<b>57.27</b>

<sup>13</sup> Rate by ethnicity are not available nationally. <https://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2014/crime-in-the-u.s.-2014/tables/table-1> and <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=navat>

<sup>14</sup> Significant at .05, UCR Severity means: Latino 14.88, non-Latino 16.21

## Victimization by County

Table 3: 2005-2014 Average Annual Victimization Rate per 1,000 by County

County	Latino Victimizations (rate per 1,000)										10 Year Average	
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Latino	Non-Latino
Ada	27.2	27.8	22.6	18.0	19.2	17.1	16.2	15.9	15.4	13.8	19.3	57.6
Adams	0.0	11.6	23.5	0.0	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	5.3	24.9
Bannock	45.9	45.5	39.0	41.4	40.6	37.8	32.8	27.7	29.6	19.7	36.0	78.1
Bear Lake	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.4	23.5	32.4	4.3	21.3	8.1	4.0	11.4	35.9
Benewah	0.0	10.5	4.8	0.0	4.5	0.0	11.0	10.2	10.1	16.6	6.8	27.5
Bingham	40.1	36.1	33.6	28.9	32.3	26.8	29.7	30.1	35.2	23.3	31.6	55.7
Blaine	14.8	12.7	22.3	21.2	24.8	14.3	15.0	14.0	11.1	14.4	16.5	35.0
Boise	4.1	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	8.4	16.1	4.1	0.0	3.7	37.8
Bonner	8.8	16.4	18.0	9.9	9.8	11.0	11.3	7.2	11.2	6.6	11.0	51.2
Bonneville	46.4	32.5	42.0	39.4	37.9	29.4	29.1	25.8	24.9	23.2	33.1	66.5
Boundary	7.5	4.9	2.4	11.5	4.6	5.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	4.3	4.2	31.5
Butte	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	13.9
Camas	0.0	14.5	0.0	13.7	13.9	13.3	13.3	0.0	0.0	25.6	9.4	26.7
Canyon	42.6	42.7	33.4	29.7	24.9	25.8	25.7	24.5	20.1	23.2	29.3	66.3
Caribou	10.3	0.0	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	8.3	2.8	24.8
Cassia	35.3	31.4	32.0	16.2	27.9	25.3	17.2	17.0	14.7	42.4	26.0	55.7
Clark	14.2	13.6	27.9	15.0	12.7	5.0	15.0	5.6	0.0	2.7	11.2	48.4
Clearwater	39.8	31.5	20.3	28.7	7.7	14.9	6.7	6.5	13.2	29.2	19.9	59.3
Custer	5.2	5.4	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	2.8	14.1
Elmore	29.9	23.8	17.2	15.5	17.2	17.2	13.8	13.9	9.8	9.9	16.8	52.4
Franklin	2.7	7.7	2.4	7.3	3.7	10.7	2.3	2.4	6.9	3.3	4.9	21.0
Fremont	11.8	10.0	14.2	7.9	8.3	5.3	7.4	9.4	8.8	9.4	9.2	28.2
Gem	16.3	13.7	15.8	20.5	17.7	10.5	8.9	9.3	11.7	5.0	12.9	32.7
Gooding	15.3	18.6	14.5	15.0	8.9	6.2	10.4	16.0	12.0	11.4	12.8	39.8
Idaho	9.0	26.5	23.4	14.9	4.9	4.8	6.7	4.1	2.1	4.0	10.0	33.8
Jefferson	5.9	14.9	21.8	14.1	14.9	8.0	14.3	5.8	13.2	6.9	12.0	23.9
Jerome	24.8	21.7	26.6	23.8	24.5	16.7	22.1	25.4	25.6	22.1	23.3	54.6
Kootenai	17.4	16.7	15.3	11.8	16.0	13.9	15.3	16.2	13.9	9.6	14.6	66.8
Latah	5.5	4.3	12.8	9.5	8.0	3.8	4.9	4.1	6.5	3.8	6.3	45.6
Lemhi	0.0	5.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.2	24.8	4.6	4.2	8.1	20.2
Lewis	19.4	8.8	16.5	0.0	24.4	7.8	14.4	0.0	0.0	25.8	11.7	42.3
Lincoln	3.0	1.8	1.6	2.3	6.4	3.4	1.3	2.6	3.9	5.0	3.1	13.9
Madison	19.0	10.9	8.4	15.5	11.6	13.1	12.7	13.9	11.7	12.8	13.0	22.3
Minidoka	26.4	18.9	26.0	25.3	26.2	18.3	23.7	21.3	18.1	17.7	22.2	45.7
Nez Perce	15.4	9.0	8.6	15.7	11.8	15.3	13.4	9.4	13.9	6.8	11.9	72.8
Oneida	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	7.9	7.4	7.8	0.0	0.0	3.2	20.3
Owyhee	14.0	12.9	18.0	19.9	15.8	20.5	15.5	23.1	16.2	12.0	16.8	44.9
Payette	28.3	38.8	30.3	23.4	31.9	29.1	32.1	30.5	23.6	20.7	28.9	51.5
Power	31.2	20.9	29.4	19.2	24.2	17.2	22.1	20.0	9.3	6.3	20.0	51.2
Shoshone	3.1	9.1	5.8	5.3	10.4	2.6	16.6	4.9	14.0	16.4	8.8	57.4
Teton	11.9	11.1	0.0	4.8	5.6	5.8	2.8	5.2	8.4	2.2	5.8	19.1
Twin Falls	37.9	31.5	30.0	33.5	31.3	27.8	23.6	26.4	24.7	22.3	28.9	70.3
Valley	10.6	24.6	29.8	16.9	13.6	20.7	12.7	20.2	19.7	16.1	18.5	70.5
Washington	15.5	19.4	12.0	15.3	19.8	13.4	10.2	4.0	9.8	9.3	12.9	26.3

## Victim Characteristics

Latino females report being victims of crime at slightly higher rates than do Latino males (See Chart 4). On average, 24.19 per 1,000 Latino females reported victimization of all crime types compared with 22.24 per 1,000 for Latino males. This pattern is not reflected in the non-Latino population, where males report crime victimization at higher rates than do females (38.56 per 1,000 and 36.5 per 1,000 respectively).

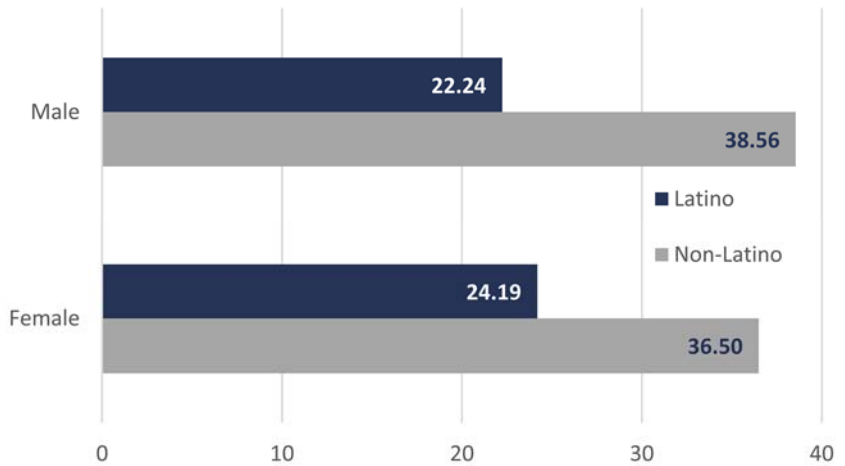
Residents age 18 to 24 have the highest rate of victimization for both Latino and non-Latino groups. However, Latino victims are on average significantly younger than are non-Latino victims (34.6 years compared to 48.4 years).

Violent victimization rates closely mirror overall victimizations rates. Interestingly, the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) indicates male Latinos are victimized at higher rates than female Latinos. This trend is not reflected in Idaho’s Latino victimization rates for crimes reported to police. This may indicate that Latino males in Idaho are less likely to report violent victimization to police.

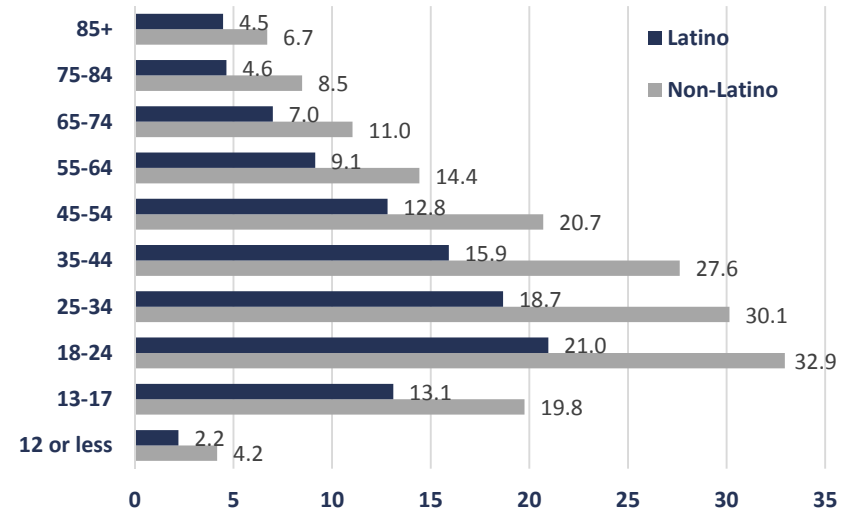
Idaho’s Latino residents report lower or equivalent victimization rates as non-Latino residents in all crime areas except Aggravated Assault.

Weapons most often used in aggravated assault offenses involving Latino victims included personal weapons (hands, feet, teeth, etc.)- 31%, a knife or other cutting instrument – 23%, firearm- 18%, or a blunt object (hammer, club, etc.)- 14%.

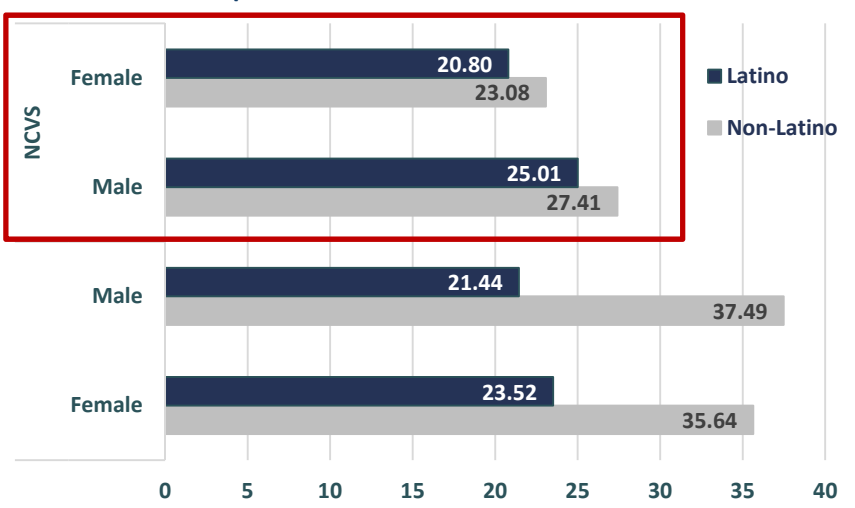
**Chart 4: Annual Average Rates of Victimization per 1,000**



**Chart 5: Victimization Rate per 1,000 by Age and Ethnicity**



**Chart 6: NCVS Comparison Rates for Violent Victimization 2005-2014**



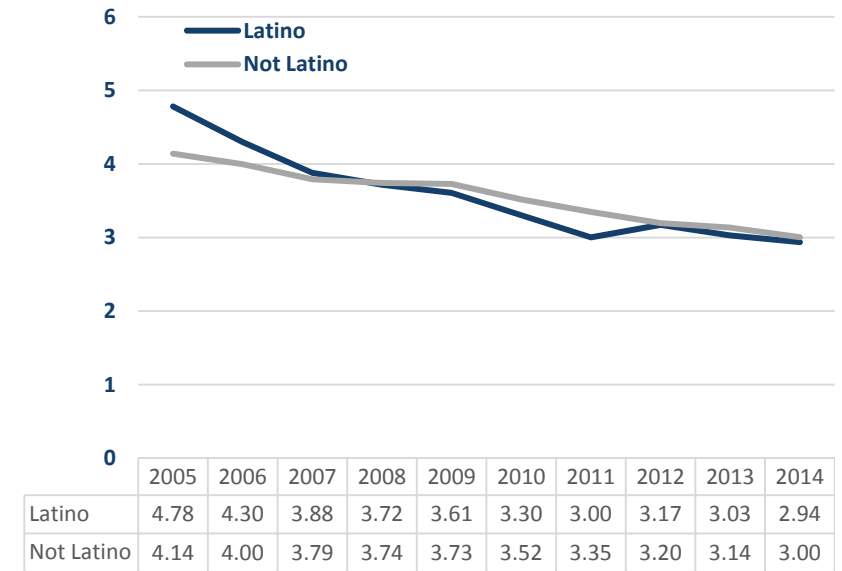
## Victims of Intimate Partner Violence

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) crime from IIBRS represents violent crimes reported to the police where the victim was an offender’s spouse, common-law spouse, boy/girlfriend, or ex-spouse. Data from IIBRS does not necessarily reflect the statutory definition of domestic violence in the state of Idaho.

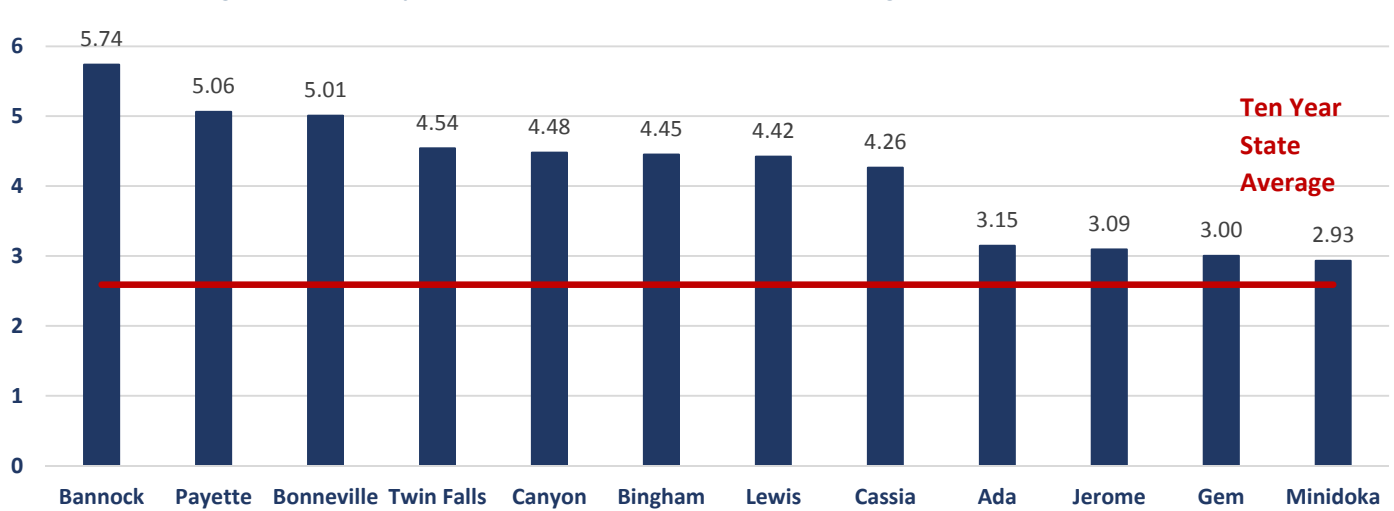
IPV rates among Latinos have decreased 39% since 2005. The majority of IPV offenses involving Latino victims are simple assaults (78%). This is a slightly higher percentage than for non-Latinos (75%). Declining IPV rates leveled off between 2013 and 2014 with only a 3% decrease in Latino victimizations. This is consistent with self-report data from the NCVS.

Nationally, IPV victimization rates were stable over the last two years<sup>15</sup>. The majority of cases involved a boyfriend/girlfriend relationship (46%) or a spouse (38%). This is consistent with non-Latinos. Latino victims tended to be younger than non-Latino victims with 76% of victims aged 34 or younger; 63% of non-Latinos fell in the same age range. The victim was injured in 61% of reported cases compared to 56% for non-Latino victims.

**Chart 7: Average Annual Rates of IPV per 1,000**



**Chart 8: IPV Average Annual Rate per 1,000 for Twelve Counties with the Highest Rates**



<sup>15</sup> The National Crime Victimization Survey, 2014. Page 3. <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv14.pdf>  
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## Arrestee Offenses

Latinos are arrested at a rate of 21.97 per 1,000 on average annually. The arrest rate of non-Latinos is substantially lower at 17.86 per 1,000.

Chart 9 includes rates per 1,000 for general crime categories. Latinos are arrested for crimes against property and persons at higher rates than non-Latinos. Assault offenses account for the largest proportion of crimes against persons.

- Aggravated Assault- 1.37 per 1,000
- Simple Assault- 4.87 per 1,000
- Sexual Assault- 0.36 per 1,000

Latinos are also arrested at a slightly higher rate for forcible sex offenses (i.e., rape, sodomy, fondling, and sexual assault with an object), with a rate of 0.33 per 1,000 compared to 0.23 per 1,000 for non-Latinos.

Males aged 18 to 24 comprise the largest group of arrestees for both Latinos and non-Latinos. Latino males are arrested at higher rates than non-Latino males (32.44 and 27.25 per 1,000 respectively). The average age of arrest for male Latinos is 26 years which is comparable to the average age of arrest for male non-Latinos at 29 years.

Latino females are arrested at slightly lower rates than non-Latino females, 9.78 compared to 10.32 per 1,000. The average age of arrest for Latino females is 25 years old compared to 28 years old for non-Latino females.

Chart 9: Average Annual Arrestee Rate (per 1,000) by Crime Type

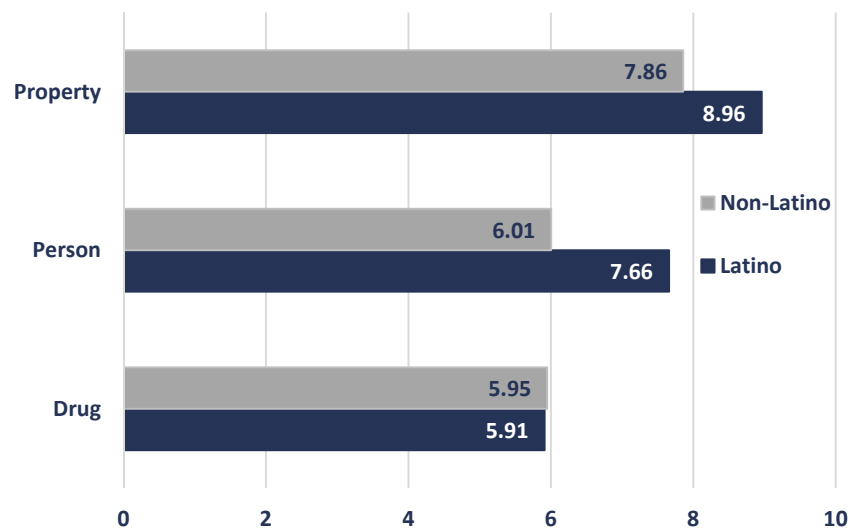


Table 4: Average Annual Arrestee Rate per 1,000 (2005-2014)

Offense	Latino	Non- Latino
Drug/Narcotics	5.75	5.80
Assaults	5.75	4.60
Larceny/Theft	4.40	3.80
Group B	1.91	1.66
Vandalism	1.34	0.94
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	0.87	0.76
Weapon Law Violations	0.56	0.32
Forcible Sex Offenses	0.33	0.23
Motor Vehicle Theft	0.22	0.15
Stolen Property	0.18	0.17
Fraud	0.17	0.22
Counterfeiting/Forgery	0.14	0.15
Robbery	0.10	0.06
Kidnaping/Abduction	0.06	0.03
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	0.05	0.03
Arson	0.04	0.06
Homicide	0.03	0.01
Embezzlement	0.03	0.06
Pornography	0.01	0.02
Extortion/Blackmail	0.01	0.00
Prostitution	0.01	0.01
Gambling	0.00	0.00
Bribery	—	0.00

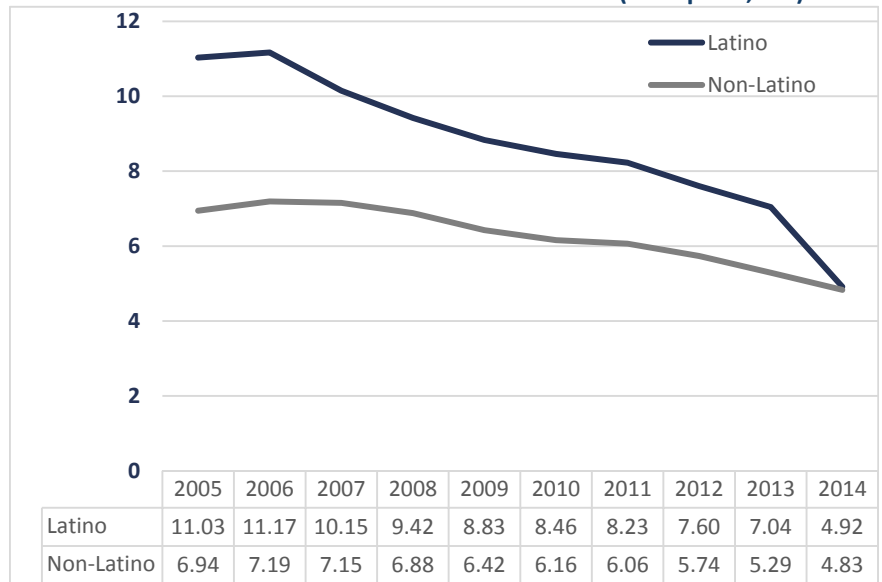
## Arrestees – Violent Offenses

Annual rates of arrests for violent offenses have decreased over the past ten years. The decrease is especially significant for Latino arrestees, which decreased from 11.03 arrests per 1,000 to 4.92 per 1,000 – a 55% decrease compared with a 30% decrease for non-Latino arrestees (see Chart 9). Statewide, violent crime offenses (offenses reported to police, not arrests) have decreased 27% for all races/ethnicities since 2005.<sup>16</sup>

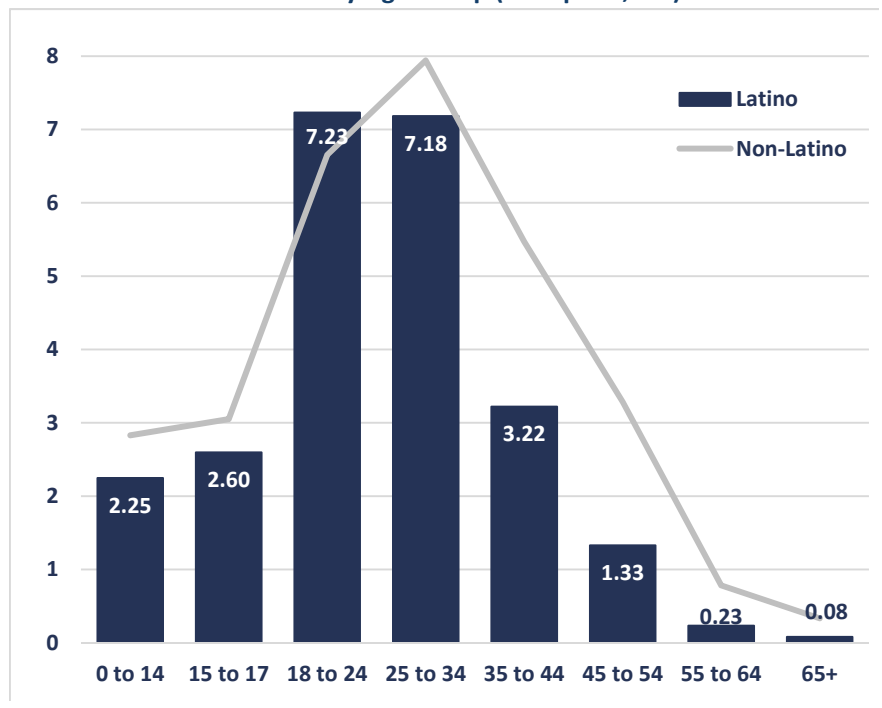
Arrestees for all ethnicities are overwhelmingly male and between the ages of 18 to 34. On average, Latinos arrested for a violent offense are 27 years old; 30 years old for non-Latinos.

Victims of violent offenses where an arrest was made tend to be female (61% for Latino arrestees and 57% of non-Latino arrestees). Victims of Latino arrestees are younger (76% are younger than 34) and are not limited to the same ethnic group. Only 45% of victims of Latino arrestees are identified as Latino while 88% of victims of non-Latino arrestees are identified as non-Latino.

**Chart 10: Annual Rate of Arrest for Violent Offenses (Rate per 1,000)**



**Chart 11: Violent Arrestees by Age Group (Rate per 1,000)**



<sup>16</sup> Crime in Idaho 2005 and 2014. <https://isp.idaho.gov/BCI/ucr/2005/documents/StatewideCrimeProfile.pdf> and <https://isp.idaho.gov/BCI/CrimeInIdaho/CrimeInIdaho2014/Statewide%20Crime%20Profile.pdf>



Idaho Department of Correction

Between 2005 and 2014, 14.4% of arrestees in Idaho were Latino. According to the Idaho Department of Correction (IDOC) June 2015 Standard Monthly<sup>17</sup> report, Latino offenders account for 14.8% of the incarcerated population and 11.2% of offenders currently on Probation/Parole. Latinos 18 and older account for an estimated 11% of the state’s total population. This indicates that Latino’s are overrepresented in the overall correctional population, which reflects their higher rates of arrest.

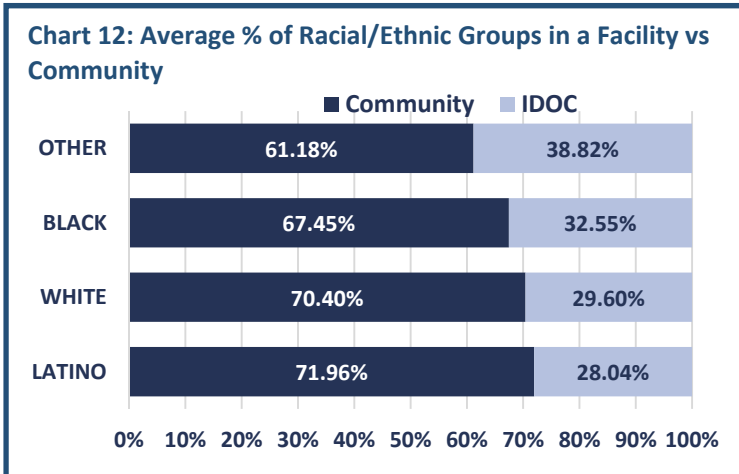
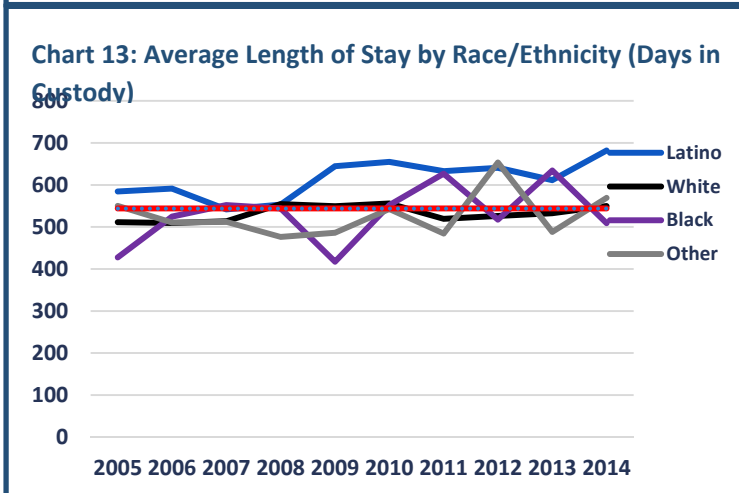


Chart 12 indicates there are no significant differences in the average percent of each racial/ethnic group’s representation in a facility or under community supervision<sup>18</sup>.

The youthfulness of the Latino population is also reflected in the correctional population. The average age of Latinos in IDOC facilities is 34.3 years - four years less than Whites. Latinos under community supervision averaged 34.2 years and Whites averaged 40.8 years.



An analysis of the differences in the length of stay<sup>19</sup> between the different racial/ethnic groups, shows the most apparent differences. The average length of stay for Latinos serving time in a facility during the ten year period between 2005 and 2014 was 614 days. The average length of stay for whites, blacks and other races/ethnicities<sup>20</sup> was 532 days, 530 days and 527 days respectively (see Chart 13). This pattern holds true for both sexes with Latinas’ length of stay for the 10 year period being 62 days longer than females in any other racial group. IIBRS data indicate Latinos are arrested for more severe crimes in general than are other ethnic groups. Specifically, 26.3% of

Latinos under IDOC supervision were sentenced for a crimes against persons (generally persons crimes result in longer sentences) compared with 20.9% of whites. The average length of the maximum sentence for Latinos is 6.3 years compared with 5.7 years for white offenders. Thus, the longer lengths of stay for Latinos may be explained by the increased crime severity and sentence length. However, since court data does not record the defendants ethnicity, it is unknown if Hispanics are more likely to be found guilty and receive more severe sentences than non-Hispanics.

<sup>17</sup> IDOC Standard Report June 2015. [http://www.idoc.idaho.gov/content/document/2015\\_june\\_monthly\\_standard\\_report](http://www.idoc.idaho.gov/content/document/2015_june_monthly_standard_report)

<sup>18</sup> Under supervision data was calculated using a snapshot date of September 30 of each year.

<sup>19</sup> Length of stay was calculated by release year and used start and release date of changing legal statuses to compute the total number of days.

<sup>20</sup> The ‘other’ category includes Asians and Native Americans. These racial groups comprised small percentage of the population it was necessary to combine the groups.

## Latino Gangs

Idaho Code Title 18, Chapter 85 outlines specific criteria an individual must meet in order to be a documented gang member. Combined, the gang units of Boise Police Department and Caldwell Police Department have identified approximately 877 documented gang members. Of those, 73% were identified as being part of a Latino gang. This is consistent with results from the National Youth Gang Survey which indicates Latinos comprise the largest percentage of gang memberships nationally. Between 1996 and 2011, Latinos accounted for an average of 48% of gang members nationally and 53.8% in smaller cities. Sureños and Norteños comprise the vast majority of documented gang memberships (65% in Caldwell and 30% in Boise), with Sureños being the largest gang in Idaho (52% of all gang members).

Nationally, adults account for more than 3 out of every 5 gang members. Locally, 3 out of 4 (76.5%) gang members are between the ages of 18 and 34.

The National Youth Gang Survey indicates that female gang members are of “secondary significance for law enforcement” as many agencies were not able to provide information regarding prevalence. Of those able to provide data, female membership is more prevalent outside of larger cities. Only one in four cities indicated documenting female gang members. In Idaho, available data indicates that only 8% of gang members are female.

Both gangs originated in the 1960s California prison system. La Nuestra Familia was formed as a reaction to increased conflict between northern and southern Latino inmates.

### Sureños (Southerners):

- Affiliated with the Mexican Mafia
- No national structure or formalized hierarchy
- Serve as “foot soldiers” of the Mexican Mafia

**Local Gang Sets:** Brown Magic Clique, Lost Soul Trece, South Side, East Side Locos/Locas, West Side Loma Locos/Locas, Southside Clica, Southside Locos, Southside SUR13, Sur Trece Clica (STC)

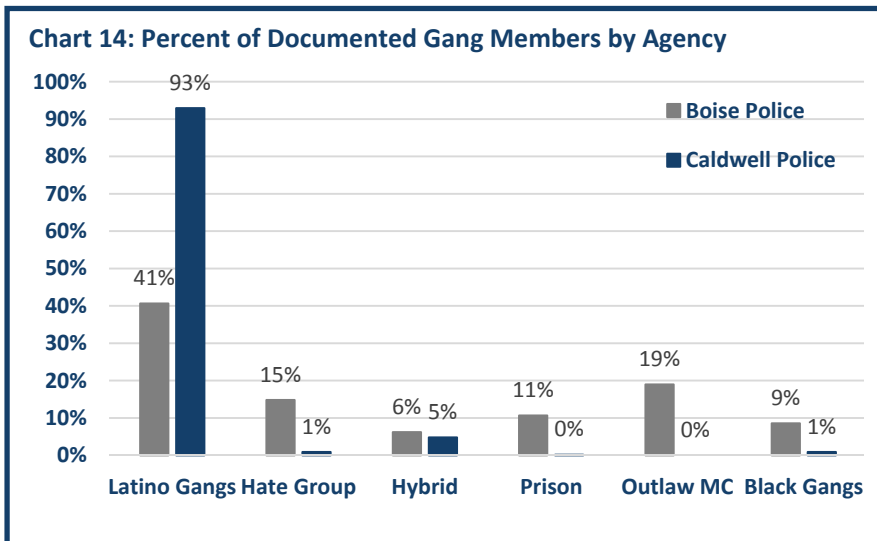
**Identifiers:** Blue, the number 13, 3 dots for ‘mi vida loca’ Spanish for ‘my crazy life’.

### Norteños (Northerners):

- Affiliated with La Nuestra Familia
- Well organized with a written constitution
- Centralized leadership

**Local Gang Sets:** North Side, Tiny Toons, Varrio Campos Locos/Locas, Eastside Locos

**Identifiers:** Red, number 14, letter N, 4 dots, northern star, Huelga bird (United Farm Worker’s Assoc. symbol)



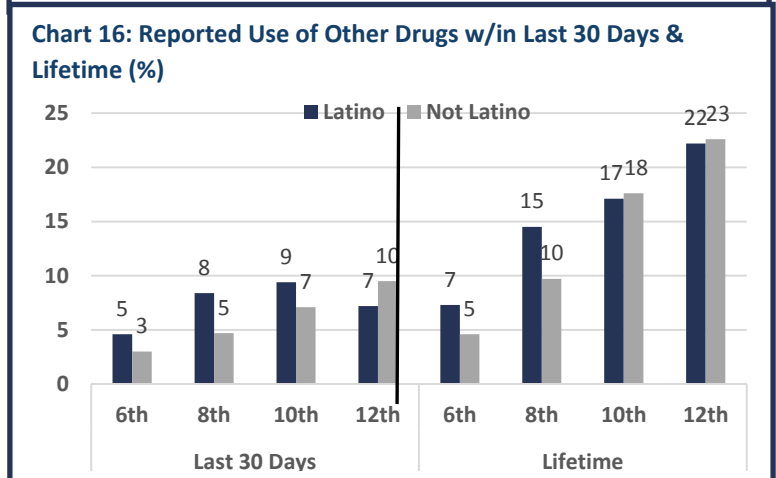
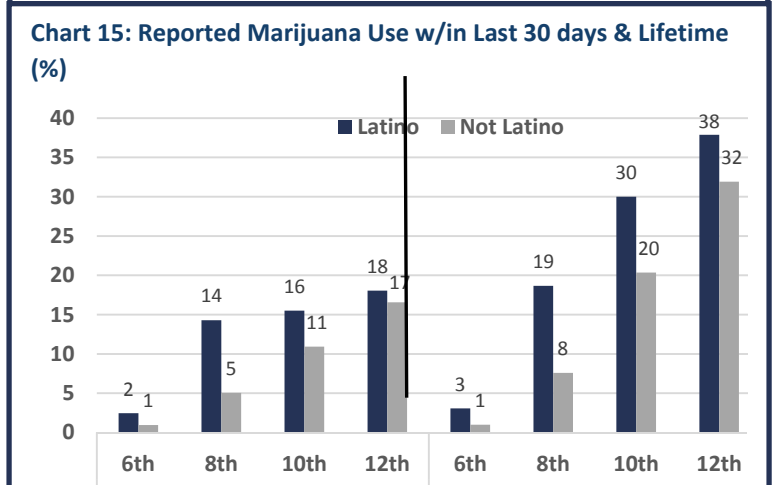
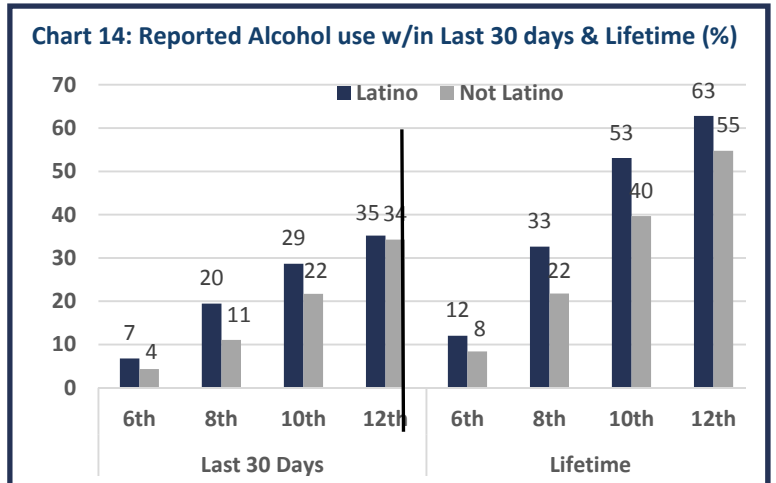
## Idaho Youth Prevention Survey (IYPS)

The Idaho Youth Prevention survey (IYPS) is the result of a collaborative effort between the Idaho Office of Drug Policy, the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare and the Idaho Department of Education. The IYPS was administered in 2014 to 12,650 students in 6<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grades with responses coming from students in 34 of the 44 counties<sup>21</sup>. Survey topics ranged from school climate to parental supervision to drug/alcohol use. For the purposes of this report, only responses involving criminal activity are included<sup>22</sup>.

Charts 14-16 indicate that in general, Latino youths in 6<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grades are more likely to have tried alcohol or marijuana than other racial/ethnic groups.

This trend does not hold true for the “Other Drugs” category. Latino youths in 6<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> grades are more likely to report using other drugs in the last 30 days, but less likely for 12<sup>th</sup> graders. 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade Latinos are less likely to report having used other drugs in their lifetime than other racial/ethnic groups.

Latino 12<sup>th</sup> grade students were more likely to perceive a greater risk of drinking alcohol and using tobacco and marijuana than 12<sup>th</sup> grade non-Latino students. Latino 10<sup>th</sup> grade students were less likely to perceive use of tobacco and marijuana as risky when compared to 12<sup>th</sup> grade Latino students. Rates of perceiving great risk decreased as grade level increased for all ethnic groups and for all categories with the exception of Other Drugs. All ethnic groups reported increased levels of perceived risk from Other Drugs as grade level increased.



<sup>21</sup> Counties without student responses were Shoshone, Idaho, Valley, Washington, Elmore, Jerome, Butte, Teton, Franklin, and Clark.

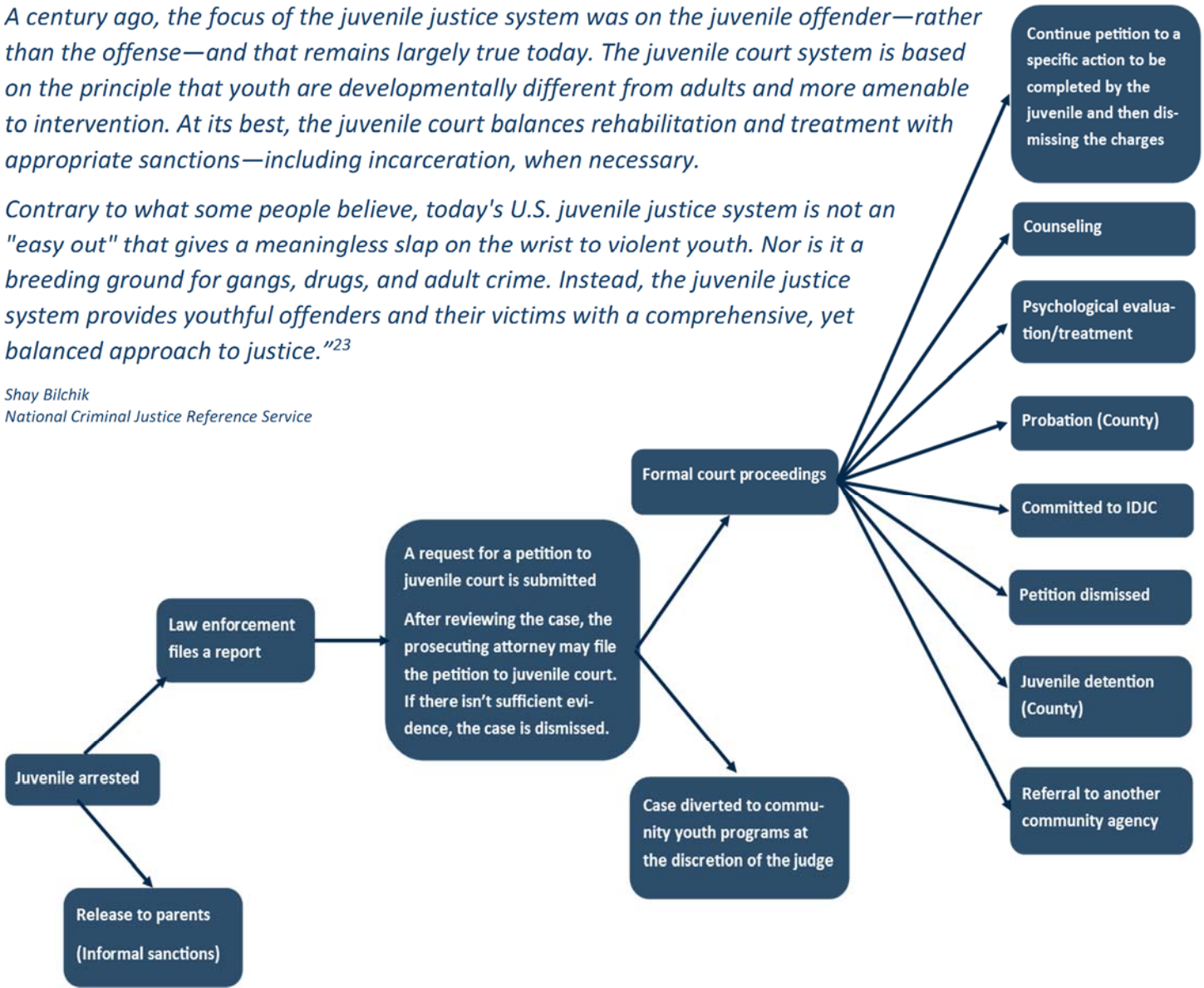
<sup>22</sup> The Idaho Youth Prevention Survey, 2014. [http://prevention.odp.idaho.gov/Data/IdahoYouthPreventionSurveyReport\\_2014%20\(2\).pdf](http://prevention.odp.idaho.gov/Data/IdahoYouthPreventionSurveyReport_2014%20(2).pdf)

## Idaho Juvenile Justice System

*A century ago, the focus of the juvenile justice system was on the juvenile offender—rather than the offense—and that remains largely true today. The juvenile court system is based on the principle that youth are developmentally different from adults and more amenable to intervention. At its best, the juvenile court balances rehabilitation and treatment with appropriate sanctions—including incarceration, when necessary.*

*Contrary to what some people believe, today's U.S. juvenile justice system is not an "easy out" that gives a meaningless slap on the wrist to violent youth. Nor is it a breeding ground for gangs, drugs, and adult crime. Instead, the juvenile justice system provides youthful offenders and their victims with a comprehensive, yet balanced approach to justice."<sup>23</sup>*

Shay Bilchik  
National Criminal Justice Reference Service



Juveniles involved in Idaho’s juvenile justice system are most likely to be probation which is overseen at the county level. There is no minimum age requirement for probation, however; Idaho code specifically limits juveniles in detention to at least 10 years old<sup>24</sup>. Idaho currently has 12 county-run juvenile detention facilities, 1 tribal juvenile detention facility, and 3 state run juvenile facilities located in Nampa, St. Anthony, and Lewiston. Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections (IDJC) also contracts with private facilities both in and out of the state. Juveniles ordered to detention typically serve between 3 -15 days. The average length of stay for juveniles committed to IDJC is about 18 months, after which most are released to serve probation.

<sup>23</sup> National Criminal Justice Reference Service. [https://www.ncjrs.gov/html/ojdp/9912\\_2/admin.html](https://www.ncjrs.gov/html/ojdp/9912_2/admin.html)

<sup>24</sup> [http://www.fourthjudicialcourt.idaho.gov/overview/juvenile\\_process.html](http://www.fourthjudicialcourt.idaho.gov/overview/juvenile_process.html)

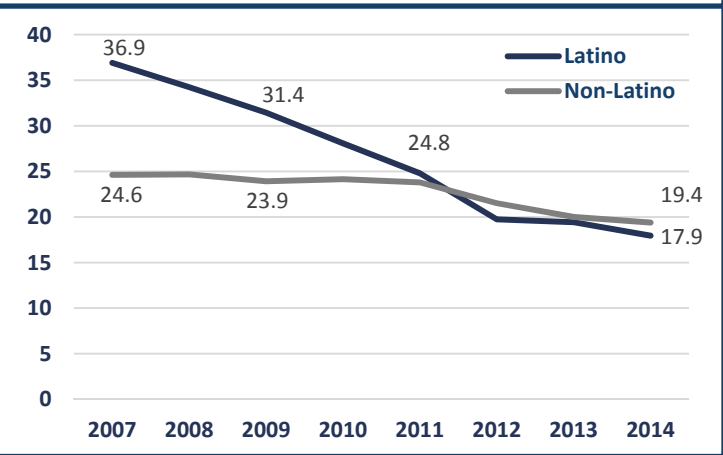
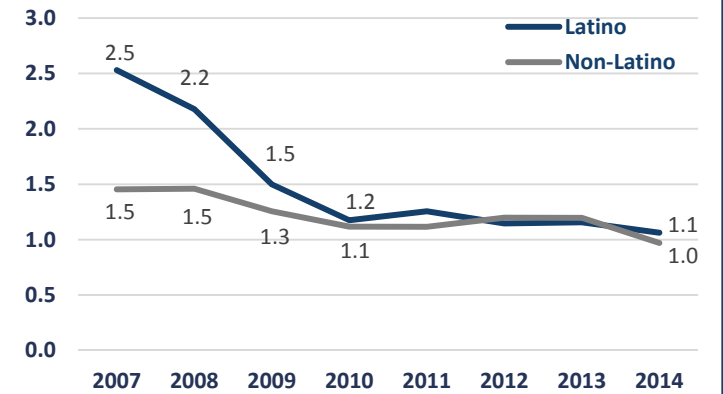
### Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections

Between 2007 and 2014, the average daily count was 352 juveniles in IDJC’s custody<sup>25</sup>. Of those, 18% were Latino which is roughly equivalent to the estimated proportion of Idaho’s Latino residents under 18. Overall, rates of commitment to state juvenile facilities have decreased in the past seven years. Rates for Latinos have decreased 58% compared to a 33% decrease for non-Latinos. The average annual rate of commitment to a juvenile correctional facility is 1.5 per 1,000 for Latinos and 1.2 per 1,000 for Non-Latinos.

Overall, rates of juveniles serving probation have decreased since 2007. The rate of Latino juveniles serving probation<sup>26</sup> has decreased 51% compared to 21% for Non-Latino juveniles. This is consistent with findings reported by IDJC to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in response to grant funding exploring disproportionate minority contact (DMC). DMC rates are calculated using a reference group, in this case the reference group is comprised of white youths. The most recent reporting period available is from 2013. The statewide rates reported during this time period show that while White and Latino juveniles are arrested at comparable rates (48 and 47.04 per 1,000 youth respectively), Latino youths are diverted from juvenile court at half the rate of white youths. According to the 2013 report, cases involving Latino youths are diverted 56% less than white youths. Additionally, Latino youths are 64% more likely than white youths to be sent to secure detention.

The arrest rate is a significant reduction from the inception of DMC tracking. Canyon County, having the largest Latino youth population, was selected as the pilot locality. The study found non-White<sup>27</sup> youths were nearly twice as likely as white youths to be arrested. Non-White youths were also 38% more likely to be sent to detention and 81% more likely to be sent to an IDJC facility. The study examined differences based on arresting agency, gang affiliation, weapons used and severity of crime. Gang affiliation was determined to have the greatest influence on case disposition and non-Whites were more likely to be gang-affiliated than were Whites.

**Chart 15: Rate Per 1,000 Juveniles Ages 6-17, Commitment to IDJC Facility**



**Table 3: Rate of Juvenile Probation**

County	Latino	Non-Latino
<i>Canyon</i>	19.4	11.8
<i>Ada</i>	34.6	32.3
<i>Bonneville</i>	37.7	21.8
<i>Twin Falls</i>	17.5	12.9
<i>Bingham</i>	14.1	10.9
<i>Jerome</i>	27.6	16.4
<i>Minidoka/Cassia</i>	66.7	22.6
<i>Bannock</i>	26.8	23.7
<i>Kootenai</i>	13.0	18.7
<i>Gooding</i>	18.5	21.8
<i>Elmore</i>	12.5	12.6
<i>Payette</i>	13.7	10.7
<i>Blaine</i>	10.1	16.4

<sup>25</sup> All data from IDJC is based on a snapshot count from September 30<sup>th</sup> of each year 2007-2014.

<sup>26</sup> Table 3 includes the top 10 counties based on numbers of Latino juveniles living in those counties.

<sup>27</sup> Cases included in this study were 50.4% white, 43.1% Latino, 3.3% Other and 3.3% Unknown.

## Problem Solving Courts

The Idaho Supreme Court administers 8 main types of problem solving courts. These are specialty courts that focus on diverting non-violent offenders from prisons and jails. Each type of problem solving court is directed at the specific needs of the offender population they serve. Idaho currently offers felony drug courts, juvenile drug courts, misdemeanor/DUI courts, mental health courts, veterans’ treatment courts, child protection drug courts, juvenile mental health courts and young adult courts. By addressing the needs of offenders rather than focusing on punishment, these courts are aimed at breaking the cycle of criminal behavior, incarceration and recidivism.

Approximately, 8% of all participants since 2006 have been Latino. This is a lower percentage than overall Latino representation in the general public (11% of Idaho’s population). This is also a smaller representation than the current incarcerated population (14.8%) and the probation/parole population (11.2%).

The Felony Drug Court is the largest problem solving court. It has served approximately 4,674 participants since 2006.

Juvenile courts served a total of 646 participants since 2006. Of those, 18% were Latino which indicates Latinos comprise a higher proportion of the total participants in juvenile problem solving courts than any other court.

Court	Hispanic	Non-		Total
		Hispanic	Unknown	
Felony Drug Courts (FDC)	8%	83%	9%	4,674
Juvenile Problem Solving Courts	18%	56%	26%	646
Misdemeanor/DUI courts	7%	74%	19%	1,722
Mental Health Courts	5%	78%	17%	1,254

### Felony Drug Court

- Mainly accepts felony offenders
- Smaller counties may include some misdemeanor offenders

### Juvenile Problem Solving Courts

- Includes Juvenile Mental Health Court and Juvenile Drug Court
- Serves participants under age 18
- Mental Health Court accepts participants with serious and/or persistent mental illness

### Misdemeanor/DUI Court

- Offenders with ONLY a misdemeanor or
- Offenders with BOTH misdemeanors and felonies or
- Exclusively DUI offenders

### Mental Health Court

- Accepts adult participants with serious and/or persistent mental illness