Idaho's Juvenile Crime, 2002-2007

November 2008

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

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Executive Summary

- Idaho experienced a rise in juvenile arrest rates between 1984 and 1996. Between 1996 and 2007, arrest rates for juveniles decreased by 38%.

- Between 2002 and the end of 2007, most juvenile offenders and arrestees were between the ages of 15 and 17 (66%), were male (69%), white (93%), and Non-Hispanic (83%).

- Juveniles committed property crimes most often (37%), but Group B offenses were a close second at 36%.

- Females consisted of 30% to 34% of all juvenile arrests between 1993 and 2007. Since 1995, an increasing percentage of arrestees were female.

- Females were more likely to be srrested for less serious offenses than males. Girls were more likely to be arrested for Group B offenses (60%) than boys (45%).

- Property crimes committed by juveniles decreased from 41% in 2002 to 35% in 2007.

- Larceny theft (19.4%) was the crime most often committed by juveniles.

- The majority of juvenile crime, 55%, occurred between noon and 8:00 p.m.

- Juvenile crime was more likely to occur in May and October than in other months.

- The most likely place for an offense involving a juvenile offender was a residence (36%). The second most likely place was a school (20%).

- A weapon was used in 33% of cases involving a juvenile. Seventy-five percent of the weapons were personal weapons (i.e. hands, fits, and feet).

- Of the incidents involving a juvenile offender, 36% involved a group of offenders acting together. Only 7% of the incidents involved a group of offenders who were all juveniles. In crimes involving multiple offenders, 62% were property crimes.

- Sixty-three percent of victims were individuals (versus businesses, society, etc.). Individual victims were most likely to be adults (53%), male (52%), not Hispanic (84%), and white (92%).

- Juvenile offenders were most likely to be the victim's friend or acquaintance (43%).

- Murders (33%), negligent manslaughter (50%), forcible sodomy (39%), and forcible fondling (38%) were most likely to be committed by a juvenile family member.

- Between 9% to 11% of juvenile offenses and arrests were for drugs.

Introduction

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

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

Facts about Juveniles in Idaho

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

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

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

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

Methods

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

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

To get a better idea of the types of crime juveniles commit, it was necessary to link juvenile offenders with juvenile arrestees. In IIBRS, an arrestee is not associated with an offender.

This prevents us from seeing a complete picture of juvenile crime. The solution for this was to link offender and arrestee on the following criteria: 1) the incident and arrest occurred within a year, 2) the arrestee's age, sex, and race matched an offender, 3) only one offender matched an arrestee, or 4) all juvenile offenders were arrested. Out of the 51,095 arrestees eligible for linking (there was offender information in the incident), 1,333 arrestees could not be linked to offenders (2.6%). For more detail on the methods, see Appendix A.

Table 1

Number of Records Used in Juvenile Analysis, 2002-2007

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

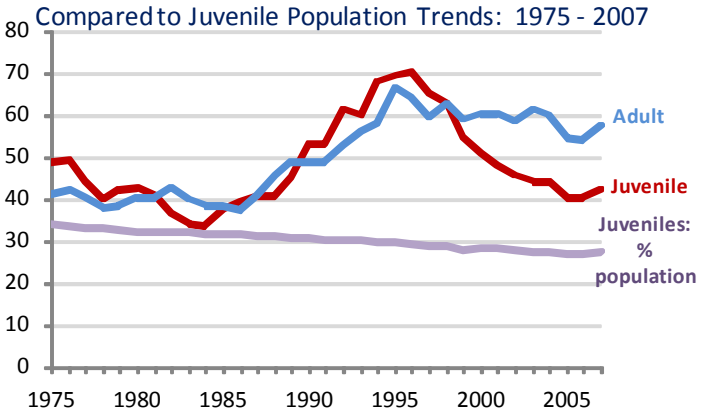
Juvenile Crime Rates

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

After 1998, juveniles had a significantly lower arrest rate than the adults. To see if

Chart 1

Historical Arrest Rates (per 1,000) for Juveniles and Adults Compared to Juvenile Population Trends: 1975 - 2007

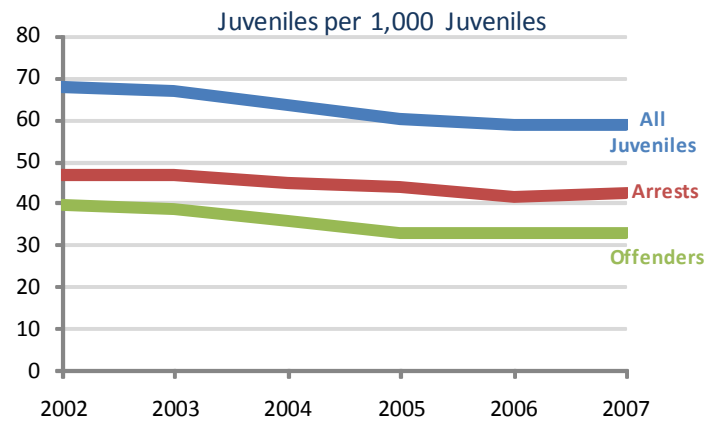


this was due to juvenile population fluctuations, the percentage of juveniles in the population was calculated. As shown in Chart 1, even though the percentage of juveniles in Idaho decreases almost every year, the juvenile arrest rate increased between 1985 and 1996, surpassing the adult arrest rate.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

Chart 2 shows the rates of juvenile offenders and arrests between 2002 and 2007. Rates of offenders and arrests were calculated based on Census data. As shown in Chart 2, by combining

Chart 2

Rates of Juvenile Offenders, Arrestees, and All Juveniles per 1,000 Juveniles



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

Juvenile Offender and Arrestee Characteristics

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

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

Data Note: Offender descriptions are based solely on the victim or witness account.

Table 2

Juvenile Offender and Arrestee Characteristics

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

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

As Chart 3 depicts, females are more likely to be an arrestee (33%) than an offender (25%). Females consisted of 30% to 34% of all juvenile arrests between 1993 and 2007. Chart 4 shows that since 1995, an increasing percentage of arrestees are female. The Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections reports that female commitments grew 15.2% between 1999 and 2004 (Source: Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections, "Legislative Update 2007").

Chart 3

Juvenile Offender and Arrestee Sex

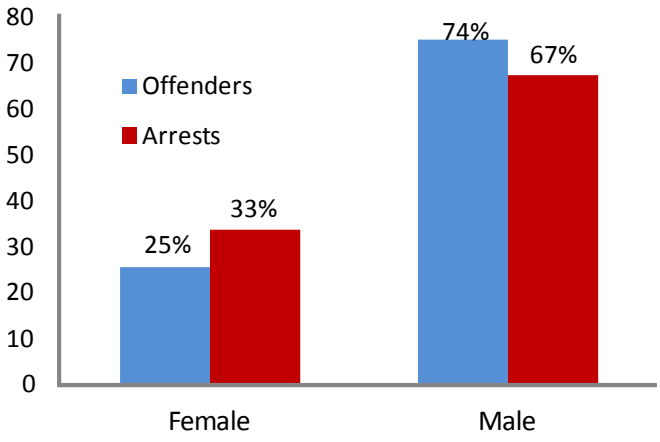


Chart 4 Percent of Juvenile Arrestees that Are Female, 1992-2007

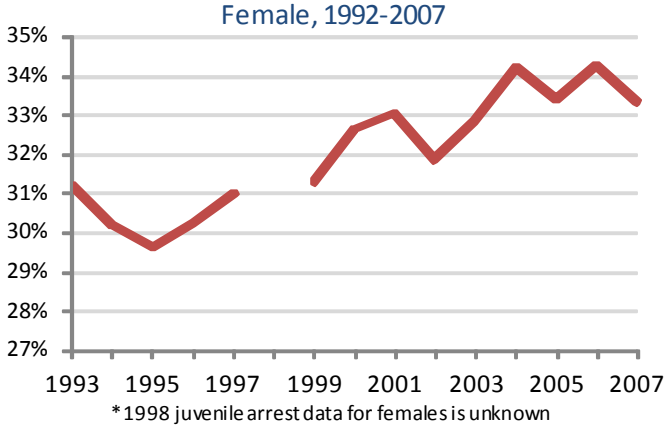
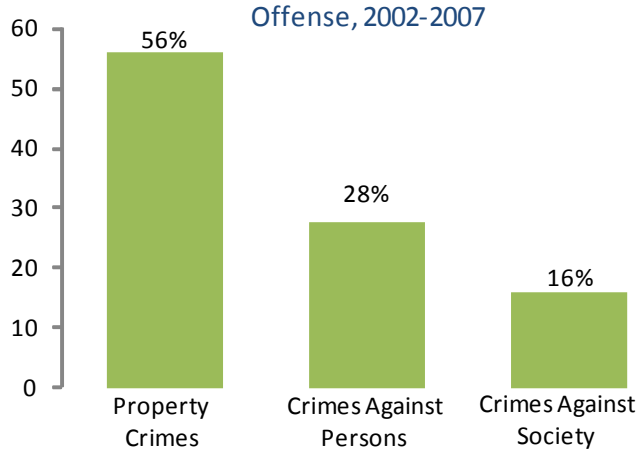


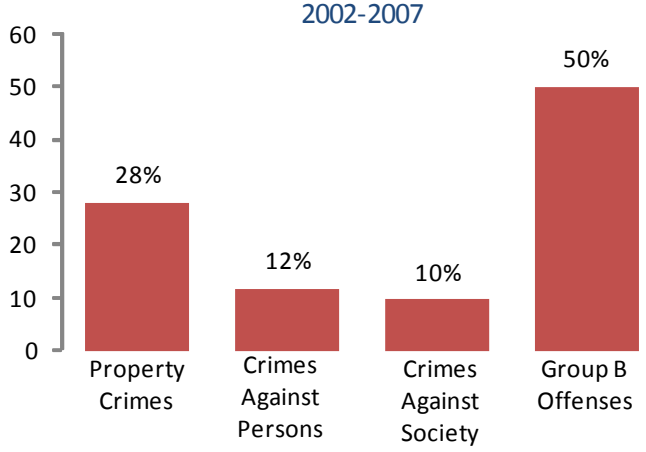
Chart 5 Juvenile Offenders by Most Serious Offense, 2002-2007



From 2002 to 2006, the percentage of arrestees of Hispanic origin stayed at 13%, and dropped to 12% in 2007. This rate is similar to Hispanic population rates. The juvenile Hispanic population is estimated to be 13.7% of Idaho's juvenile population for 2006 (Source: Idaho Department of Labor; Press Release: "Idaho's 2006 Population Growth Led by Hispanics"). Therefore, the proportion of arrests for juvenile Hispanics is less than their proportion in the general population.

Data Note: Ethnicity is only documented for arrestees.

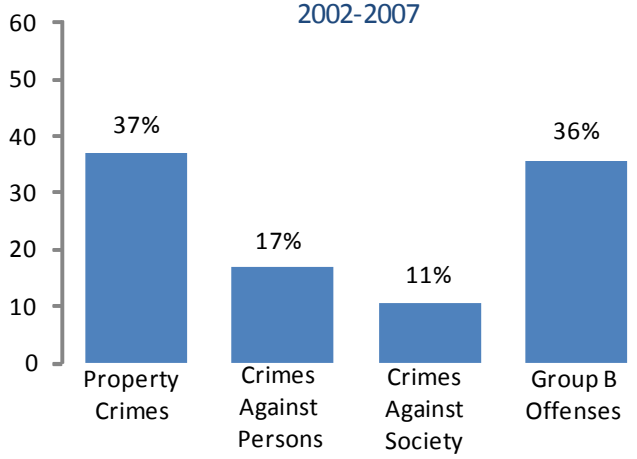
Chart 6 Arrestes Only Linked to Offense, by Most Serious Offense or Arrest Offense, 2002-2007



Types of Crimes Committed by Juveniles

The most common type of crime juvenile offenders commit is property crime (56%, see Chart 5). However, looking at Chart 6, Group B crimes are the most common crimes committed by juvenile arrestees (50%). To get the best picture of the crimes juveniles commit, both offenders and arrestees were linked to the offenses and arrests. Chart 7 shows that, in fact, juveniles do commit property crimes more often (37%) but Group B offenses are a close second, at 36%.

Chart 7 Juvenile Offenders and/or Arrestees by Most Serious Incident Offense Group, 2002-2007



As shown in Table 3, the proportion of property crimes committed by juveniles decreased from 33% in 2002 to 28% in 2007. The proportion of crimes against society and Group B offenses has increased since 2002. In 2002, the most serious offense for juvenile offenders or arrestees was Group B offenses in 41% of the incidents. By 2007, 44% of the incidents were Group B offenses.

Looking at offender and arrestee characteristics reveals that a higher proportion of juvenile blacks and American Indian/Alaskans commit crimes against persons (refer to Table 4). While crimes against persons represent 17% of the most serious offenses, 24% of the crimes committed by black juveniles and 19% of American Indian/Alaskan juveniles are crimes against persons.

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

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

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

Data Note: See Appendix A for crime definitions.

Table 3

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

Offense Group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Property Crimes	33 %	31 %	29 %	27 %	27 %	28 %
Crimes Against Persons	18	18	19	18	19	18
Crimes Against Society	9	8	9	9	9	10
Group B Offenses	41	42	44	47	44	44
Total Number of Incidents	18,042	17,625	17,414	16,872	16,513	17,630

Table 4

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

Most Serious Offense	Asian	Black	American Indian/ Alaskan	Unknown	White	Total
Crimes Against Persons	15 %	24 %	19 %	21 %	17 %	17 %
Property Crimes	35	32	31	40	37	37
Crimes Against Society	7	7	10	10	11	11
Group B Offenses	43	37	40	29	36	36
Total Number of Juveniles	546	1,761	2,655	4,531	135,570	145,063

Table 5

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

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

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

As stated earlier, females are more likely to be an arrestee (33%) than an offender (25%). As Chart 8 displays, girls are more likely to be arrested for a Group B offense (60% versus 45% for boys). Since only an arrest (and not offender information) is reported for Group B offenses, 60% of females would not have been listed as an offender. Further investigation also reveals that females are more likely than males to be arrested for larceny/theft, liquor law violations, and running away (Table 7).

Interestingly, 22% of female juvenile arrestees were arrested for running away, versus 7% of male juvenile arrestees. It is probably not true that females run away from home more often than males. Rather, it is probable that females are more likely to be reported as a runaway and thus taken seriously by the police.

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

Characteristics of Crimes Committed by Juveniles

Referring to Chart 9, juvenile crime peaks in the months of May, 9.4%, and October, 9.2%. The month with the lowest juvenile crime rate is December, 7.5%. July and August also have low occurrences of juvenile crime, with 7.8% each.

The majority of juvenile crime, 55%, occurs between noon and 8:00 p.m. The most frequent time for juvenile crime is between 3:00 p.m.

Table 6

Juvenile Arrestee Ethnicity by Offense Group, 2002-2007

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

Chart 8 Arrestee Gender by Most Serious Type of Offense or Arresting Offense

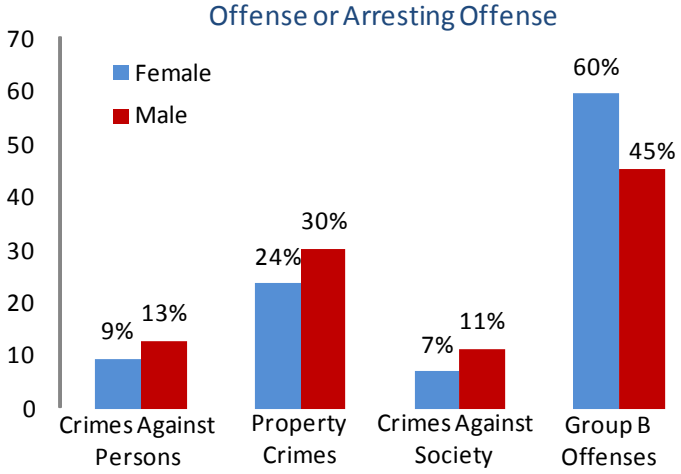


Table 7

Offenses for which a Female Juvenile Is More Likely to be Arrested than a Male Juvenile

	Female	Male	Total
Larceny/Theft	18 %	16 %	16,509
Liquor Law Violations	12	11	11,686
Runaway	22	7	12,690
All other Offenses	20	19	19,834
Total Juvenile Arrests	34,312	68,745	103,057

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

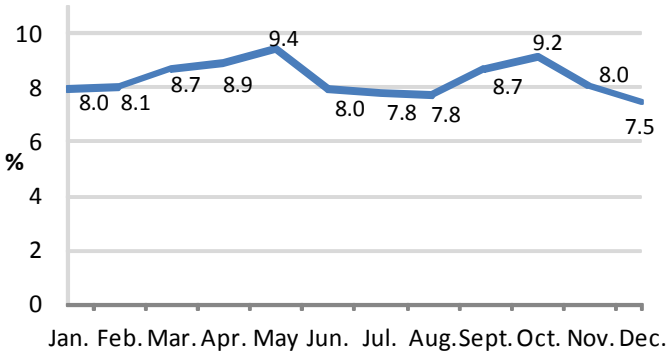


Chart 10 Incidents Involving Juvenile Offenders by Incident Hour and Time of Year, 2002-2007

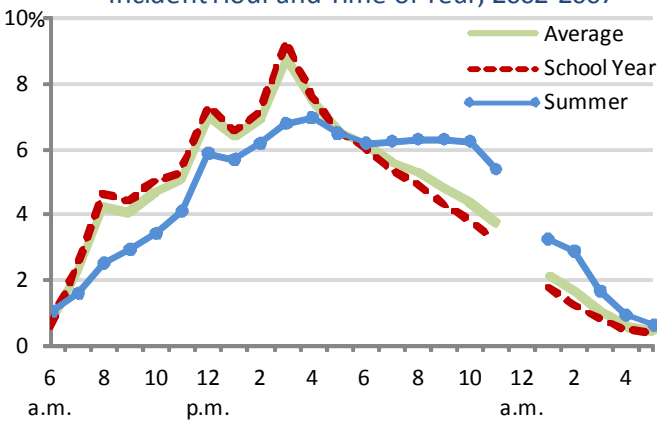
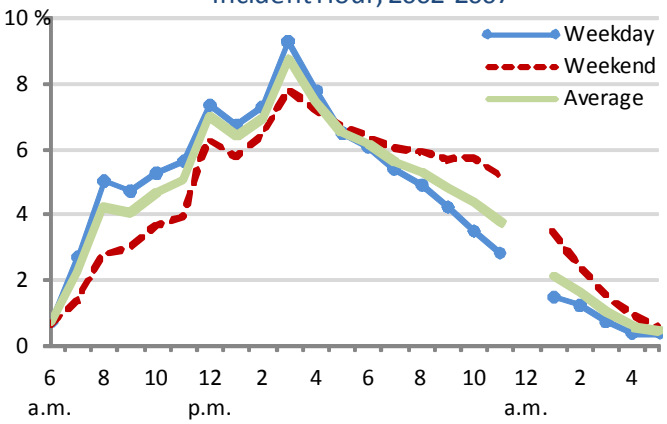


Chart 11 Incidents Involving Juvenile Offenders by Incident Hour, 2002-2007



Because of the way the data were stored between 2002-2005, the 12 a.m. hour is unreliable.

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

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

The most likely place for an offense involving a juvenile offender, as shown in Chart 12, is a residence (36%). The second most likely place is a school/college (20%). Table 8 shows that the most common location for a weapons law violation is a school. Assaults are most likely to occur at a residence, with 40% of assaults

Chart 12 Incident Location Involving a Juvenile Offender

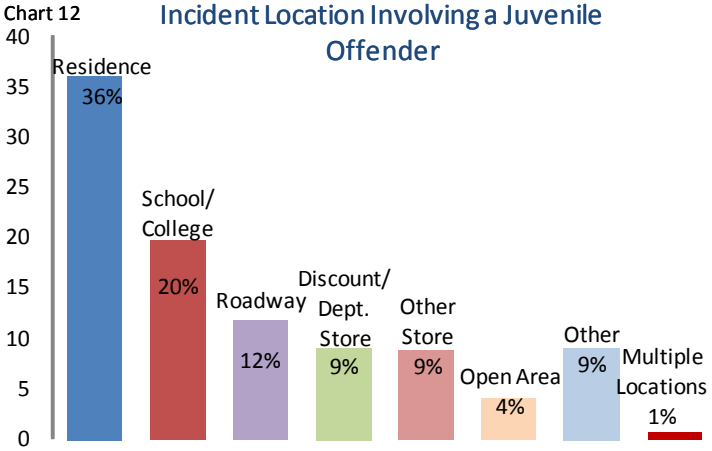


Table 8

Twelve Most Common Offenses and Their Most Common Locations

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

Table 9

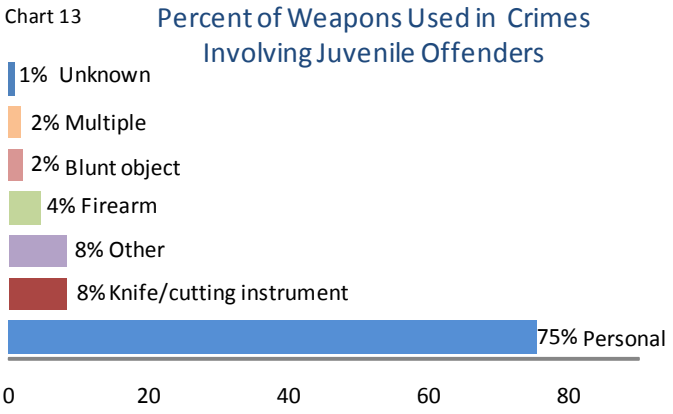
Most Serious Offense by Location, 2002-2007

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

involving a juvenile offender being committed at a residence. Larceny thefts, on the other hand, are most likely to occur at a discount or department store (28%). Table 9 shows that crimes committed at schools are most likely to be assaults (39.1%), followed by larceny thefts (19.8%), and drug narcotic violations (13.1%).

A weapon was used in 33% of cases involving a juvenile. Chart 13 presents the type of weapons used in crimes involving juvenile offenders. The most common weapon used in these cases was a personal weapon like fists, feet, hands, etc. (75%), followed by a knife or cutting instrument (8%). In 4% of these cases, a firearm was used. A firearm was most likely to be used in weapon law violations (31%) and

Chart 13



Data Note: Weapons are only documented for homicides, assaults, kidnapping, forcible sex offenses, robbery, extortion/blackmail and weapon law violations. Because more than one offender could be invovled, it is unknown if the juvenile was in possession of the weapon.

assaults (31%). Blunt objects (79%), multiple weapons (80%), unknown types of weapons (57%) and other types of weapons (80%) were most likely to be connected to assaults.

Number of Offenders Involved in Incidents

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

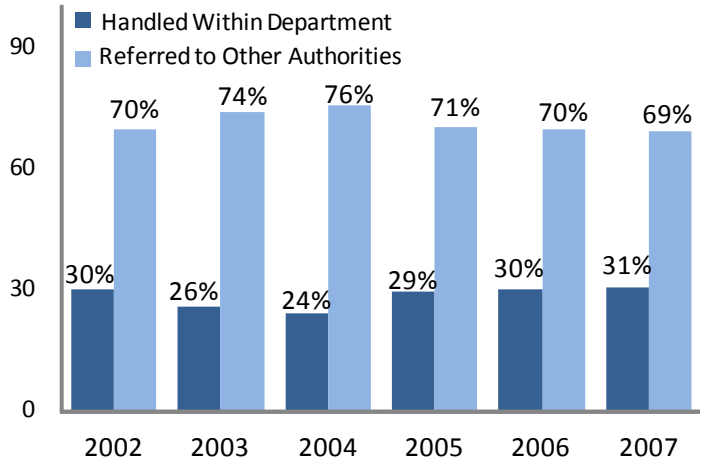
Arrest Details

Between 2002 and 2007, 49% of juvenile offenders were arrested. When making an arrest, law enforcement is to report one of three types of arrest. The first two types, on-view arrest and taken into custody (based on a warrant or previous incident report), result in the person being taken directly into police custody. The third category of arrest, summons/cited, occurs when the offender receives either a citation or a summons to appear in court. Most juveniles are cited or summoned (49%) and 38% are arrested on-view.

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

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

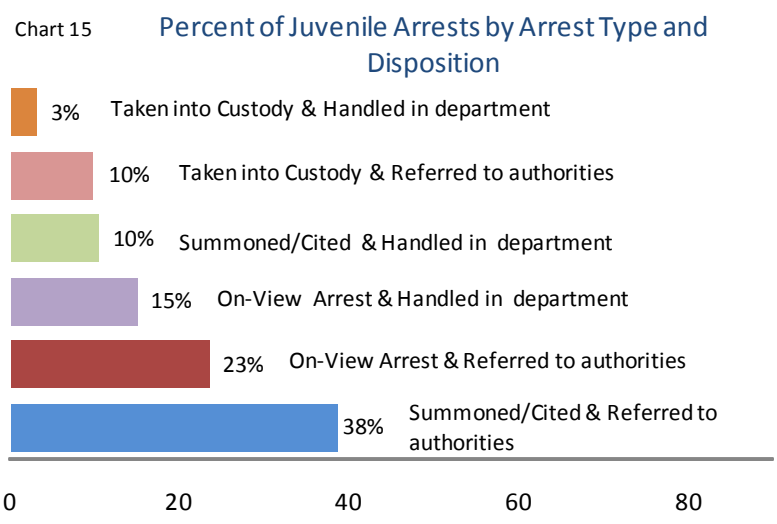
Chart 14 Juvenile Arrest Disposition, 2002-2007



All crimes are most likely to be referred to other authorities (72%). Although crimes against persons account for 12% of juvenile arrests, 14% of juveniles that are handled within the department committed a crime against persons. Crimes that are referred to other authorities are most likely to be Group B offenses (55%).

When the type of arrest is combined with the case disposition, it is clear that juveniles are most likely to be summoned/cited and then referred to other authorities (38% as shown in Chart 15 on page 11). The second most common arrest type and disposition is a juvenile being arrested on site and then referred to other authorities (23%). Juveniles are least likely to be taken into custody and then handled in the department (3%).

The average number of days from incident to arrest is six. If an incident was reported, then 81% of the arrests occurred the same day as the incident. If the days from the incident to arrest is combined with Group B offenses (no incident is reported), then 86% of the arrests occurred the same day. One percent of juveniles had a weapon on them when they were arrested (61% were cutting instruments and 23% were firearms).



Victims of Juvenile Crimes

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

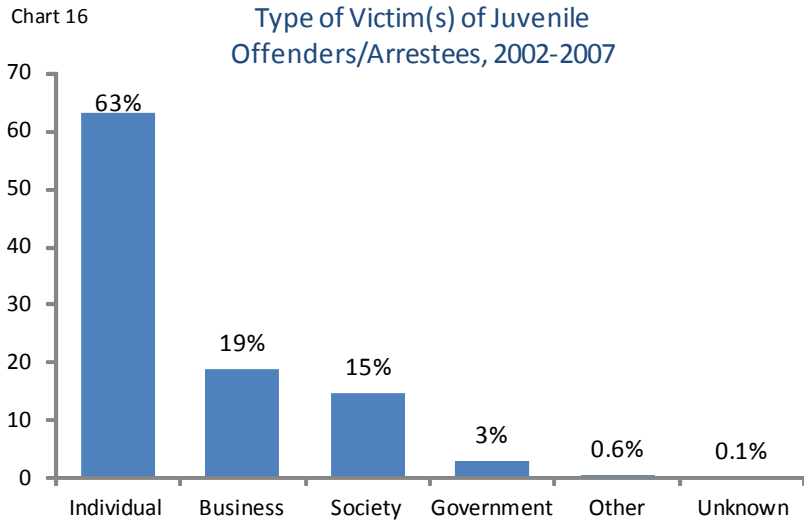


Table 10 describes the characteristics of individual victims. Between 2002 and 2007, 43,932 individuals were victims of juvenile crime. These victims were most likely to be adults (53%), male (52%), not Hispanic (84%), and white (92%).

In incidents of juvenile crime, 60% involved a single juvenile offender victimizing a single victim. In 9% of incidents, multiple individuals were victimized by multiple juvenile offenders (refer to Chart 17).

Juvenile victims were most likely to be victims of simple assault (52.3%), forcible sex offenses (14.8%), larceny theft (14.3%), and aggravated assault (7.5%)(see Table 11). Females were most likely to be victims of simple assault (37.4%), larceny theft (19.9%), and vandalism (12.6%). Compared to male victims, females were more likely to be victims of forcible sex offenses (9.9% versus 3.8%).

Victim-Offender Relationship

Between 2002 and 2007, there were 30,307 documented relationships between juvenile offenders and their victims (Table 12). Juvenile offenders were most likely to be the victim's

Table 10

Victims of Juvenile Crime, 2002-2007

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

Chart 17

Incidents Involving Juvenile Offenders by the Number of Victims and Offenders

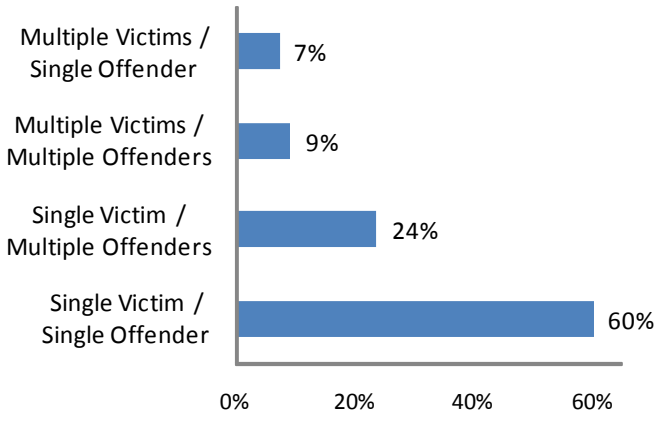


Table 11

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

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

Table 12

Relationship of Juvenile Offenders to Victim, 2002-2007

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

friend or acquaintance (43%). Family members comprised 18% of victims.

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

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

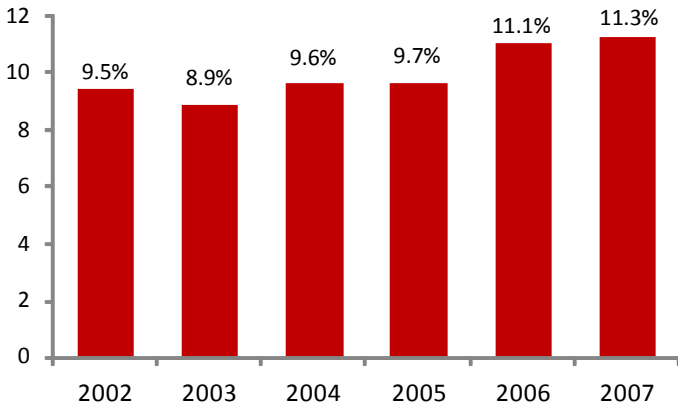
Table 13

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

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

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

Chart 18 Juvenile Drug Offenses and Arrests



Juveniles and Drugs

From 2002 to 2007, between 9% to 11% of juvenile offenses and arrests were for drugs. Since 2003, the percentage of juvenile offenders with drug offenses or arrests has increased by 27%. As Chart 18 displays, the percentage of drug offenses and arrests has increased to 11.3% in 2007.

Table 14

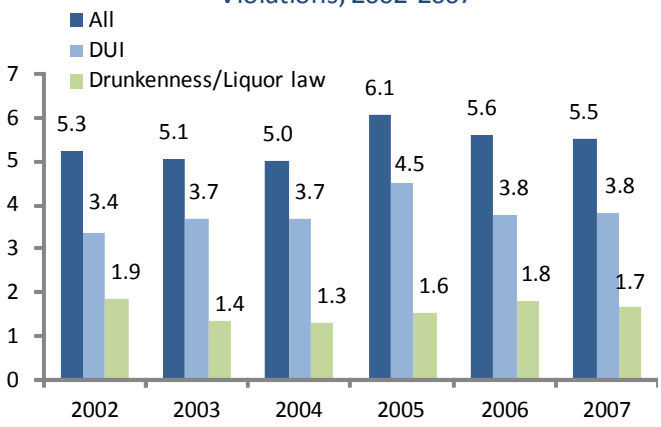
Juvenile Drug Offenses and Arrests

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

Table 14 shows that arrests and offenses for drug equipment has decreased from 28% in 2002 to 24% in 2007. However, the percentage of drug offenses and arrests for both drug/narcotic offenses and drug equipment offenses has increased from 36% to 41% in this same timeframe.

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

Chart 19 Percent of Juvenile Arrests for Alcohol Violations, 2002-2007

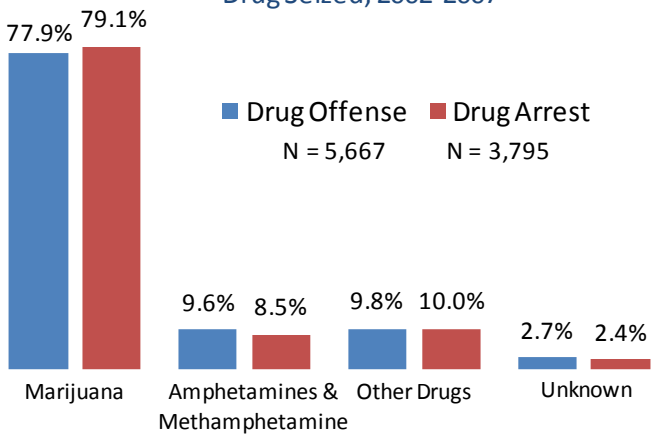


Marijuana was seized in 79.1% of juvenile drug arrests and 77.9% of juvenile drug offenses (see Chart 20). Methamphetamine and amphetamines were seized in 9.6% of drug offenses and 8.5% of drug arrests. However, since offenders and arrestees cannot be linked to the type of drug seized, we can only say that the juvenile was an offender or arrestee in a case in which drugs were seized.

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

Chart 20

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



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

Table 15 shows the types of drug activity in cases involving juveniles in which there was a drug seizure. In cases in which a juvenile was an offender, 81.4% of drug offenses were for possession, 20.0% were for using, and 7.3% were for selling. Marijuana was most likely seized in cases involving possession (83.5%) and using (19.6%). Compared to other drug types, marijuana was least likely to be involved in selling activities. In fact, selling was more likely to occur if the drug was opium, cocaine, and derivatives (25.3%).

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

Table 15

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

	Marijuana	Amphetamines & Methamphetamines	Opium, Cocaine, & Derivatives	Total
Possess	83.5 %	78.4 %	72.2 %	81.4 %
Use	19.6	18.3	15.2	20.0
Sell	4.7	13.4	25.3	7.3
Buy	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.6
Cultivate/Manufacture	1.2	0.7	0.0	1.0
Transport	0.4	2.0	2.5	0.6
Operate/Promote	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Total Number	4,415	546	79	5,669

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

By County

As listed in Table 16 on the next page, Bannock County has historically had the highest rates of juvenile offenders and arrestees. On average between 2002 and 2007, for every 1,000 juveniles in Bannock County, 79 were suspects or arrestees. The crime rate for juveniles in Bannock County has dropped from 88.8 in 2003 to 72.6 in 2007. The county with the largest increase in juvenile crime between 2002 and 2007 was Camas County. However, since Camas County has the lowest juvenile population in the state (238 juveniles), its rate is affected by minute fluctuations (refer to Table 16 on page 17).

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

Table 16

Number of Juvenile Arrests/Offenses Per 1,000 juveniles

	Rate Per 1,000 Juveniles							Number of Juvenile Offenders and Arrestees						
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Ave. Rate	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% rate change
Ada	50.6	51.6	48.6	43.0	43.0	43.1	46.7	4,384	4,499	4,306	3,967	4,128	4,274	-14.9 %
Adams	52.5	32.5	29.7	18.9	19.9	12.6	27.7	41	25	22	14	14	9	-76.0
Bannock	78.2	88.8	78.6	81.4	76.7	72.6	79.4	1,684	1,913	1,718	1,801	1,721	1,650	-7.2
Bear Lake	7.3	9.8	10.1	8.2	12.2	13.9	10.3	14	18	18	14	20	22	89.7
Benewah	43.0	39.6	37.1	26.3	33.7	44.0	37.3	99	90	83	59	76	98	2.5
Bingham	41.1	33.5	42.8	49.0	46.8	50.6	44.0	583	472	594	681	647	696	23.3
Blaine	40.1	34.0	28.2	36.2	22.8	29.5	31.8	194	166	138	177	113	145	-26.6
Boise	26.8	15.2	28.3	25.1	14.4	39.1	24.8	48	27	49	42	24	65	46.1
Bonner	42.7	34.7	38.7	49.2	47.9	51.4	44.1	392	317	348	444	427	457	20.6
Bonneville	50.3	51.1	46.6	46.5	44.0	52.9	48.6	1,329	1,360	1,265	1,289	1,252	1,549	5.0
Boundary	35.6	32.8	55.9	55.2	41.4	32.3	42.2	98	89	151	148	111	88	-9.3
Butte	16.1	10.5	25.6	9.3	21.9	16.9	16.7	13	8	19	7	16	12	5.5
Camas	4.2	0.0	0.0	17.0	29.3	67.2	19.6	1	0	0	4	7	16	14867*
Canyon	48.3	45.6	45.4	43.9	39.8	40.4	43.9	2,167	2,130	2,201	2,228	2,133	2,269	-16.4
Caribou	38.5	46.6	27.6	43.5	29.2	32.6	36.4	83	96	56	85	55	60	-15.2
Cassia	55.0	58.7	63.1	57.9	53.0	54.7	57.1	388	407	429	392	353	363	-0.6
Clark	40.7	11.9	47.2	8.0	11.5	7.8	21.2	12	3	12	2	3	2	-80.8
Clearwater	30.8	51.9	59.8	62.5	67.0	65.4	56.2	55	88	98	98	103	97	111.9
Custer	34.5	26.6	22.5	24.6	19.0	24.3	25.3	34	25	20	21	16	20	-29.4
Elmore	42.2	28.5	42.3	31.3	17.0	26.4	31.3	355	241	357	263	141	225	-37.4
Franklin	15.0	10.9	7.7	12.5	15.2	20.1	13.6	63	45	32	52	62	82	33.8
Fremont	32.2	23.6	21.1	21.1	24.3	16.4	23.1	123	90	81	80	93	63	-48.9
Gem	50.5	49.8	46.1	62.2	61.0	57.6	54.5	210	205	189	256	252	238	13.9
Gooding	42.2	41.2	32.5	24.6	28.5	27.3	32.7	172	169	132	100	116	112	-35.4
Idaho	32.9	50.6	56.1	51.1	47.9	33.2	45.3	118	173	189	166	152	103	0.8
Jefferson	22.0	20.8	16.0	11.5	22.4	25.7	19.7	151	143	110	81	161	190	16.5
Jerome	39.1	33.6	27.5	26.7	23.1	34.2	30.7	224	192	159	157	139	211	-12.6
Kootenai	54.8	62.2	59.2	52.8	51.5	54.2	55.8	1,648	1,891	1,847	1,705	1,691	1,806	-1.1
Latah	20.1	18.5	18.7	20.1	22.5	22.8	20.5	139	127	130	139	157	160	13.7
Lemhi	0.0	0.0	14.6	12.4	13.3	9.3	12.4	0	0	25	21	22	15	-36.0
Lewis	55.6	56.8	64.4	41.2	37.6	60.9	52.7	49	49	55	35	31	49	9.4
Lincoln	0.8	7.1	2.4	5.3	9.9	9.6	5.8	1	9	3	7	13	13	1088*
Madison	26.6	18.8	16.5	14.5	14.1	23.5	19.0	203	152	148	140	146	249	-11.6
Minidoka	44.8	42.0	44.2	46.9	22.8	42.5	40.5	263	239	246	256	123	229	-5.2
Nez Perce	63.7	51.2	53.2	42.3	46.0	49.0	50.9	543	436	451	358	390	417	-23.0
Oneida	60.8	46.9	48.6	10.6	12.7	17.5	32.8	76	55	56	12	14	19	-71.2
Owyhee	36.1	33.1	35.3	16.4	17.7	20.1	26.4	120	110	114	52	55	62	-44.3
Payette	46.4	36.3	35.1	32.3	45.1	28.4	37.3	292	227	216	200	282	181	-38.8
Power	51.6	54.9	46.2	44.8	35.8	32.9	44.4	124	128	108	104	83	75	-36.2
Shoshone	56.0	38.3	54.5	32.1	28.4	42.3	41.9	160	105	144	85	76	111	-24.6
Teton	11.7	5.9	19.5	15.6	15.3	10.1	13.0	25	13	44	36	37	26	-13.5
Twin Falls	55.9	45.2	40.0	42.8	40.2	39.6	44.0	999	817	729	792	765	772	-29.3
Valley	58.8	41.7	59.9	61.8	31.2	50.0	50.6	96	67	96	103	57	96	-15.0
Washington	35.4	29.4	22.7	25.9	26.9	31.1	28.6	94	77	59	66	68	78	-12.1
State Total	47.7	46.4	45.2	42.9	41.0	42.9	44.3	17,867	17,493	17,247	16,739	16,345	17,474	-10.1

* These were very minor increases in the number of juvenile offenders and arrestees.

APPENDIX A: DETAILED METHODS

The Idaho State Police is the state repository for the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). Since the Idaho Statistical Analysis Center (ISAC) is housed within the Idaho State Police, we are granted read-only access to the data.

To analyze IIBRS data, the ISAC imports data from the repository into Microsoft Access, where five tables are created. These tables are the offense, offender, arrestee, victim, and property tables. While still in Microsoft Access, the data are then limited and segments can be linked to meet our research criteria. For this report, the data limited to all incidents involving an offender or arrestee under the age of 18 between the years 2002-2007. Since many juvenile offenders are not arrested and many juvenile arrestees are not listed as offenders, it was decided this was the best way to get a full picture of juvenile crime. Using the incident numbers and ORI's (agency number) for these cases, all offense, victim, offender, arrest and drug seizure information for these cases was gathered. This was done through the following steps:

1. Juvenile Offender Table: Limit to offenders who were under the age of 18 and the incident occurred between 2002-2007.

2. Juvenile Arrestee Table: Limit to arrestees who were under the age of 18 and the incident or arrest occurred between the years 2002-2007. Because only an arrest is recorded for Group B offenses, the arrest date was used to limit these cases.

3. Master Table: A "master table" of all incidents involving juvenile offenders or juvenile arrestees was created. This was done by running a count query on the juvenile offender table made in step one. A count query was also performed on the juvenile arrest table made in step two (this eliminates duplicate incidents). Then, unmatched queries were run to: 1) find all incidents in the juvenile offender table that were not in the juvenile arrest table, and 2) find all juvenile arrests that were not in the juvenile offender table. A table was made of all the incidents in which there was both a juvenile offender and a juvenile arrestee. The unmatched queries were then appended to this table. This resulted in the master table of all incidents involving a juvenile offender or arrestee.

4. The juvenile incident master table was linked to the offender table.

5. The juvenile incident master table was linked to the arrest table.

6. If a juvenile was recorded as an offender, then he/she was linked to an arrestee (putting them on the same record/row) based on the following criteria: 1) the incident and arrest occurred within a year, 2) the arrestee's age, sex, ***and*** race matched an offender, 3) only one offender matched an arrestee, or 4) all juvenile offenders were arrested. Out of the 51,095 arrestees eligible for linking (there was offender information in the incident), 1,333 arrestees could not be linked to offenders (2.6%).

7. Juvenile Offender/Arrestee Table: The table created in step six was linked to the offense table and then to the victim table using the incident number, ORI number, and the offender number to get the victim/offender relationship information. This final table was then imported into SPSS for analysis. Note: Using Microsoft Access, additional variables were created so that an incident, a juvenile offender, or a juvenile arrestee could be selected in SPSS, eliminating double counts.

8. The "master table" of juvenile incidents (involving juvenile offenders and/or arrestees) was linked to the victim table. This table was then linked back to the offender table to be analyzed separately in SPSS when counts by the victim were necessary.

9. A drug seizure, offense, and arrest table was created. First, the property table was limited in Access to cases involving drug seizures. Then the "master table" of juvenile incidents was linked to the drug seizure table. Second, the "master table" of juvenile incidents was linked to the arrest and offense tables and limited to drug offenses or arrests. Third, the juvenile drug offense/arrest table was linked to the drug seizure table. This table was imported into SPSS to be analyzed separately.

APPENDIX B: CRIME DEFINITIONS

Group A Offenses

Aggravated Assault

An unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

Attempts not included.

Arson

To unlawfully and intentionally damage, or attempt to damage, any real or personal property by fire or incendiary device.

One incident is counted for each distinct arson operation originating within the reporting jurisdiction. If an arson is perpetrated in one locale and spreads to another, it would be reported by the jurisdiction in which the fire originated.

Bribery

The offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting of anything of value (i.e., a bribe, gratuity, or kickback) to sway the judgment or action of a person in a position of trust or influence.

Burglary/Breaking and Entering

The unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft.

Burglary almost always includes some type of larceny offense. Because, however, burglary is defined in terms of theft, only the burglary is to be reported, not the accompanying larceny.

Counterfeiting/Forgery

The altering, copying, or imitation of something, without authority or right, with the intent to deceive or defraud by passing the copy or thing altered or imitated as that which is original or genuine; or the selling, buying, or possession of an altered, copied, or imitated thing with the intent to deceive or defraud.

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property

To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Includes all attempts. As a general rule, the offense is to be reported only if the reporting agency deems that substantial damage to property has occurred, unless it appears to be hate motivated. Incidental damage resulting from another offense (e.g., burglary, robbery) is reported as this offense only if the reporting agency deemed the amount of damage to be substantial.

Drug Equipment Violations

The unlawful manufacture, sale, purchase, possession, or transportation of equipment or devices utilized in preparing and/or using drugs or narcotics.

This offense covers those cases involving drug paraphernalia, equipment, chemicals, illegal labs, etc.

Drug Narcotic Violations

The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance.

Embezzlement

The unlawful misappropriation by an offender to his/her own use or purpose of money, property, or some other thing of value entrusted to his/her care, custody, or control.

Extortion/Blackmail

To unlawfully obtain money, property, or any other thing of value, either tangible or intangible, through the use or threat of force, misuse of authority, threat of criminal prosecution, threat of destruction of reputation or social standing, or through other coercive means.

Forcible Fondling

The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

Because forcible fondling is an element of forcible rape, forcible sodomy, and sexual assault with an object, it is reported only if it is the sole forcible sex offense committed against a victim.

Forcible Rape

The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (or because of his/her youth).

This offense includes the forcible rape of both males and females. Attempts are included.

Forcible Sodomy

Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Fraud Offenses

The intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing another person or other entity in reliance upon it to part with something of value or to surrender a legal right.

By definition, fraud involves either the offender receiving a benefit or the victim incurring a detriment. Fraud is achieved through deceit or lying, whereas larceny is the physical taking of something.

Gambling

To unlawfully bet or wager money or something else of value; assist, promote, or operate a game of chance for money or some other stake; possess or transmit wagering information; manufacture, sell,

purchase, possess, or transport gambling equipment, devices, or goods; or tamper with the outcome of a sporting event or contest to gain a gambling advantage.

Incest

Nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Intimidation

To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

Kidnapping/Abduction

The unlawful seizure, transportation, and/or detention of a person against his/her will, or of a minor without the consent of his/her custodial parent(s) or legal guardian.

Larceny/Theft Offenses

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession, or constructive possession, of another person.

Includes crimes such as shoplifting, purse-snatching, pocket-picking, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle theft, etc. Motor vehicle theft is not included and is counted separately. Local offense classifications such as grand theft, petty larceny, felony larceny, or misdemeanor larceny have no bearing on the fact that each distinct operation of larceny is reported as one offense for UCR purposes. Also, all larceny offenses are reported regardless of the value of the property stolen.

Motor Vehicle Theft

Theft of a motor vehicle.

A motor vehicle is defined for UCR purposes as a self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surface and not on rails and which is specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport people. Attempts are included.

Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter

The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

As a general rule, any death due to injuries received in a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or commission of a crime is classified in this category. Assaults to murder and attempted murders are classified as aggravated assaults.

Negligent Manslaughter

The killing of another person through negligence.

Included in this offense are killings resulting from hunting accidents, gun cleaning, children playing with guns, etc.

Pornography/Obscene Material

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, publishing, sale, purchase, or possession of sexually explicit material, e.g., literature, photographs, etc.

Prostitution Offenses

To unlawfully engage in or promote sexual activities for profit.

Includes unlawfully engaging in sexual relations for profit; to solicit customers or transport persons for prostitution purposes; to own, manage, or operate a dwelling or other establishment for the purpose of providing a place where prostitution is performed; or to otherwise assist or promote prostitution. Includes attempts.

Robbery

The taking, or attempting to take, anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody, or care of another person by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm.

Sexual Assault With an Object

To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Simple Assault

An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

Attempts not included.

Statutory Rape

Nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Stolen Property

Receiving, buying, selling, possessing, concealing, or transporting any property with the knowledge that it has been unlawfully taken, as by burglary, embezzlement, fraud, larceny, robbery, etc.

Weapon Law Violations

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

Group B Offenses

All Other Offenses

All offenses not otherwise classified.

Includes offenses of general applicability, like any offense prefixed by accessory before/after the fact, aiding and abetting, assault to commit, conspiracy to commit, facilitation of, solicitation to commit, threat to commit, or any other prefix identifying it as other than the substantive offense, if the substantive offense is within Group A. If Group B offenses are involved, classify as the substantive offense. Generally, traffic offenses are excluded from this offense category. The vehicle-related offenses of hit and run (of a person) and vehicular manslaughter are, however, included.

Bad Checks

Knowingly and intentionally writing and/or negotiating checks drawn against insufficient or nonexistent funds.

Curfew/ Loitering/ Vagrancy Violations

The violation of a court order, regulation, ordinance, or law requiring the withdrawal of persons from the streets or other specified areas; prohibiting persons from remaining in an area or place in an idle or aimless manner; or prohibiting persons from going from place to place without visible means of support.

Included in this offense are unlawful assembly, begging, and vagabondage. Persons arrested as being a suspicious character, suspicious person, etc., are also to be included.

Disorderly Conduct

Any behavior that tends to disturb the public peace or decorum, scandalize the community, or shock the public sense of morality.

This offense includes affray, breach of the peace, blasphemy, profanity, obscene language, disturbing the peace, and public nuisance. Attempts are not included.

Driving Under the Influence

Driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic.

This offense includes driving while intoxicated and operating a bus, train, streetcar, boat, etc., while under the influence.

Drunkenness

To drink alcoholic beverages to the extent that one's mental faculties and physical coordination are substantially impaired.

Included are drunk and disorderly, common drunkard, habitual drunkard, and intoxication.

Family Offenses, Nonviolent

Unlawful, nonviolent acts by a family member (or legal guardian) which threaten the physical, mental, or economic well-being or morals of another family member and which are not classifiable as other

offenses, such as assault, incest, statutory rape, etc.

This offense includes: abandonment, desertion, neglect, nonsupport, nonviolent abuse, and nonviolent cruelty to other family members. It also includes the nonpayment of court-ordered alimony, as long as it is not considered to be contempt of court within the reporting jurisdiction. Does not include attempts.

Liquor Law Violations

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages.

Included are violations of laws/ordinances prohibiting the maintenance of unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor; using a vehicle for the illegal transportation of liquor; etc.

Peeping Tom

To secretly look through a window, doorway, keyhole, or other aperture for the purpose of voyeurism.

Runaway

A person under 18 years of age who has left home without the permission of his/her parent(s) or legal guardian.

While running away does not constitute a criminal offense, each handling of a runaway is to be reported. Apprehensions for protective custody are scored as an arrest by the reporting jurisdiction.

Trespass of Real Property

To unlawfully enter land, a dwelling, or other real property.

All burglary offenses include the element of trespass. Trespass, however, involves entry with no intent to commit a felony or theft.