

**WHAT IS THE EXPECTED INCREMENTAL COST OF IMPLEMENTING
MARSY'S LAW IN IDAHO?**

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WHAT IS THE EXPECTED INCREMENTAL COST OF IMPLEMENTING MARSY'S LAW IN IDAHO?

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Marsy's Law for All is a national movement to expand and protect the legal rights of victims of crime so that the rights of victims equal those of the accused and convicted. To date Marsy's Law legislation has been passed in five (5) states: California, Illinois, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana. While the benefits of implementing Marsy's Law legislation are relatively clear, the costs of doing so have been the subject of debate. This study focuses on Idaho and examines the expected incremental cost of implementing Marsy's Law in Idaho.

Importantly, Idaho already has a well-established victims' information network in place. For example, the Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE) network in Idaho is an automated victim notification system that alerts victims of all current and relevant information recorded in the criminal justice system. As such, a priori, the fiscal impacts of adding Marsy's Law to Idaho's constitution could reasonably be expected to be marginal. This study assesses whether this expectation is indeed the case by conducting a quantitative and qualitative analysis.

The quantitative analysis is based largely on data from the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), created under the National Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR), a program devoted to collecting data on crime in America at the city, county, state, and federal levels. The qualitative analysis is based on a series of telephone interviews ECONorthwest conducted with officials from five Idaho counties that vary in population size. Respondents were provided with a brief overview of this study and were asked about their

familiarity with Marsy's Law, the resources and procedures currently in place in their county to notify crime victims, their experience with crime victim request notifications, and the type of collaborations their county has with other counties.

The NIBRS data reveals, not surprisingly, that violent crime in Idaho has been solidly below that of the US for the past 25 years. Idaho currently ranks as the 5th safest state in the US. More notably, North Carolina ranks 25th overall in violent crime, and a recent study found that implementing Marsy's Law in North Carolina would not entail significantly increased costs. Further, Illinois and California—two states that have implemented Marsy's Law—rank 30th and 38th with respect to violent crime. Taken together, these findings suggest that the cost of implementing Marsy's Law in Idaho would be lower than that in most other states, and substantially lower than at least two states that have already adopted Marsy's Law.

Regarding the qualitative interviews, we identified three main themes. The first theme is that most, but not all, counties are familiar with the Idaho VINE Network and use these resources to fulfill their victim notification requirements. Second, by and large victims of violent crime want to be notified about the status of the case and, in varying degrees, want to be involved in the process. Third, Idaho counties differ with respect to the sharing of staff resources. Some officials we spoke with noted that their counties share resources on one-off instances only while others share resources more regularly. The sharing of resources across counties could help mitigate the costs of implementing Marsy's Law.

The key question, then, is to what degree Idaho counties might need additional staff resources to help cover the additional requirements of Marsy's Law? Based on the interviews we conducted, we estimate that an additional 1.5 Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs) would be required to

handle the additional notification requirements of Marsy's Law. Extrapolating the estimated FTEs from the five counties sampled to Idaho's 44 counties yields a total of 13.2 additional FTEs statewide. Using the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics salary estimates for social and human service assistants, used as a proxy for the salary of a victim witness coordinator, the additional 13.2 additional FTEs statewide would cost approximately \$553,000 annually. This amount is less than 0.2 percent of the \$326 million dollars allocated for public safety in Idaho's FY2017 budget.

We note that our estimate pertains to the total cost for the entire state. We do not attempt to disaggregate this cost estimate by individual county nor do we opine on potential sources of funding for individual counties that might incur a portion of these costs. We also note that the actual cost of implementing Marsy's Law in Idaho could differ from our estimate if the number of FTEs required differs from our determination based on the interviews. For example, the costs could be lower than our estimate if efficiencies can be gained through enhanced cross-county collaborations in sharing resources allocated for victim notifications. Finally, from a public policy perspective, these expected costs should be weighed relative to the expected benefits of implementing Marsy's Law in Idaho—not quantified in this report—including those which may be intangible and difficult to assess in dollar terms.

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study is to assess the expected incremental cost that Idaho counties would incur if the Crime Victims Bill of Rights (Marsy's Law) is enacted in Idaho. Importantly, Idaho already has a well-established victims' information network in place. As such, a priori, the fiscal impacts of adding Marsy's Law to the State's Constitution could be marginal. This study assesses whether this expectation is indeed the case.

We first document the additional procedures county justice systems would need to adopt in order to comply with the basic spirit of the law. We provide general information about what is currently required under existing law regarding notification (notification type and extensiveness and crimes covered) and, as we understand it, the extent to which the proposed law would expand these requirements. We then use data from the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) and examine, for Idaho and other states, the number of offenses, arrests, and victims by crime type (e.g., Type A-Persons) and, within Idaho, by county.

Using the documentation and data as a guide, we then conducted qualitative interviews with officials from five Idaho counties, selected from three groups based on population size: below 10,000 residents, between 10,000 and 40,000 residents, and above 40,000 residents. The interviews were conducted by telephone and focused on staff at the county sheriff's office, the prosecuting attorney's office, and the county courthouse. Telephone interviews were also conducted with victim services staff and staff at the Idaho's Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE) system. Respondents were asked about their familiarity with the Marsy's Law initiative, the procedures and staff resources currently in place in their county to notify crime

victims, their familiarity with the extent to which notifications are requested and take place, and the types of collaborations they have with neighboring counties.

The qualitative interview data and quantitative crime data were then used to estimate the cost of administering Marsy’s Law in Idaho. Based on a reasonable set of assumptions regarding the additional staff time required statewide—approximately 13 full-time equivalents—we estimate the annual cost to be approximately \$550,000 statewide. This amount is less than 0.2 percent of the \$326 million dollars allocated for public safety in Idaho’s FY2017 budget. We also note that this estimate is based on our understanding of Marsy’s Law for Idaho. The actual amount will depend on the final language of any Marsy’s Law legislation that is passed.

II. BACKGROUND

The goal of Marsy’s Law for All, a national movement, is to expand and protect the legal rights of victims of crime so that the rights of victims equal those of the accused and convicted.¹ To do so, Marsy’s Law for All seeks to amend state constitutions with the eventual goal of amending the U.S. Constitution. To date, Marsy’s Law legislation has been passed in five (5) states: California, Illinois, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana. Marsy’s Law for Idaho, the focus of this paper, is a proposed constitutional amendment in Idaho that is “intended to ensure victims and their families are afforded equal constitutional rights as the accused or convicted.”²

¹ Marsy’s Law is named after Marsalee Nicholas, who was killed by her ex-boyfriend in 1983. Marsy’s brother, Henry Thompson Nicholas III, founded the campaign for Marsy’s Law and in 2009 formed Marsy’s Law for All. According to its website, Marsy’s Law for All “provides expertise and resources to victim’s rights organizations nationwide which would ensure victims’ rights for all Americans” (Marsy’s Law (2017)). “About Marsy’s Law.” <https://marsyslaw.us/about-marsys-law/>.

² Marsy’s Law for Idaho (2017). “Idaho Efforts.” <https://marsyslaw.us/marsys-law-state-efforts/idaho/>

Advocates for Marsy's Law highlight several reasons for passing legislation, such as the limited scope and lack of enforceability of existing legislation. Opponents point to cost. Opponents of the California legislation, for example, argued that Marsy's Law would increase the costs of imprisonment by extending parole hearings and restricting early-release programs, thereby extending prison sentences.³ Opponents also argued that costs could be increased by diminishing incentives for good behavior. Such arguments in the case of California were severely flawed from an economics standpoint, however, because they were speculative and did not take into account behavioral responses that might accompany more restrictive rules (i.e., reductions in recidivism). Opponents to the California legislation further argued that Marsy's Law would "amend the constitution to give victims an outsize influence in criminal cases turning dispassionate justice into family vengeance."⁴ This line of argument is, of course, baseless and entirely subjective and not related to the economics of Marsy's Law. Still, the types of arguments in the case of California are worthwhile to understand and provide a focus for the present analysis.

Given the ambiguity and speculative nature of estimating impacts on future imprisonment costs, and the fact that voters in California rejected these arguments, combined with the fact that Marsy's Law legislation has been passed in five states, in this report we focus on the more tangible costs of administering the changes proposed by Marsy's Law for Idaho.

³ The New York Times (2017). "Fiscal Disaster in California." October 9. <http://www.nytimes.com/2008/10/10/opinion/10fri2.html>

⁴ Marsy's Law for Idaho (2017). "Idaho Efforts." <https://marsyslaw.us/marsys-law-state-efforts/idaho/>

A. What would change with the implementation of Marsy's Law in Idaho?

The first aspect of Marsy's Law for Idaho worth noting is its impact on the victim notification system within the state. Currently victims in Idaho have the right to notification of a court trial and information on the parole status of the offender. The current direct language in the Idaho constitution mandates that victims be awarded "...prior notification of trial court, appellate and parole proceedings and, upon request, to information about the sentence, incarceration and release of the defendant."⁵

Marsy's Law for Idaho would provide more time sensitive updates regarding bail, parole hearings, and, in an unlikely event, escapes.⁶ One current notification system that currently provides such updates within Idaho is the Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE) network, an automated victim notification system that alerts victims of all current and relevant information recorded in the criminal justice system. Importantly, victims can opt out of these notifications, as well as future notifications as to the status of the offender. On the other hand, additional notifications could lead to a victim requesting notification after a plea is entered by the defendant, and thereby prolong a hearing.

Marsy's Law for Idaho would also expand who would be considered a crime victim.⁷ For example, under Marsy's Law for Idaho, the types of victims covered would be expanded to include persons or entities which were "directly and proximately harmed" from the defendant's actions. Marsy's Law does not explicitly include a list of all crimes and entities it governs; rather, in the case of Idaho the key change is to move the current language from Idaho statute to a constitutional provision. Currently, entities are not covered by the Idaho Rights of Crime Victims Amendment, though entities are included in the statutory language of Idaho Code §19-5304. Thus, our understanding is that the additional

⁵ Idaho Constitution Article I, Section 22.

⁶ Correspondence with Jason Arrington, State Director, Marsy's Law for Idaho.

⁷ Idaho Code § 19-5306.

coverage of entities from Marsy's Law in Idaho would apply the statutory language to the Idaho constitution.⁸ A well-defined definition of a victim, including those that are entities, is important from an economic cost perspective, and may require further analysis. The qualitative interviews conducted in this study (described below), however, suggest that the definition of a victim does not play a central role in the counties' reactions to the potential cost of implementing Marsy's Law in Idaho.

Thirdly, Marsy's Law for Idaho would expand the degree to which victims can communicate with the prosecuting attorney. Idaho's constitution currently states that victims be granted the ability "to communicate with the prosecution."⁹ Marsy's Law for Idaho would change this language to "*confer* with the prosecution," a more expansive requirement. One potential impact of such a change is that proceedings could be extended if the victim is not allotted the proper chance to confer with the prosecution beforehand or, as noted above, was not adequately given notification of the progress of the proceeding.

More generally, this third component of Marsy's Law for Idaho mandates that prosecuting attorney's take reasonable steps to consult with victims of crime before they reach a final decision in the prosecution. The goal of this process is to help ensure that a victim's personal well-being is not compromised in the hearing process. Importantly, our understanding is that Idaho Code §19-5306 already supports language that allows victims to confer with the prosecution and be alerted of all plea agreements.¹⁰ Thus, from an economic cost standpoint, the impact of these requirements from a change in the constitution, especially in larger counties that already abide by these mandates, could be minimal.

⁸ Correspondence with Jason Arrington, State Director, Marsy's Law for Idaho.

⁹ Idaho Constitution Article I, Section 22.

¹⁰ Idaho Code §19-5306.

These three aspects of Marsy’s Law for Idaho—more time-sensitive notifications, a more expansive definition of a crime victim, and a victim’s right to confer with the prosecuting attorney—will unambiguously require some additional resources. The key question is how much. To help shed light on this question we provide a brief overview on what has been learned from other states, and then proceed with our quantitative and qualitative analyses.

B. How has Marsy’s Law impacted other states?

Marsy’s Law has been enacted in California, Illinois, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana, and efforts to expand the law to other states are currently ongoing in Kentucky, Georgia, Nevada, Ohio, Wisconsin, Oklahoma, North Carolina, Maine and, of course, Idaho.¹¹ In California the state adopted legislation that requires jurisdictions to include not only the victim, but also the victim’s immediate family (anyone who has been directly or proximately harmed) when determining bail and release conditions for a defendant.¹² The state also bolstered its notification system for victim awareness of hearings and court proceedings, and gave victims the ability to confer with the prosecution. Similar changes were also enacted in Illinois, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana.

A recent study on North Carolina analyzed the potential costs of implementing Marsy’s Law in that state.¹³ The study included a cost analysis, qualitative interviews, and a comparison with other states, including Illinois. Notably with Illinois, the author conducted a phone interview with the Illinois Attorney General’s office. The Illinois AG’s office reported that Illinois’ current automated victim notification system adequately covered the necessary requirements of Marsy’s Law, an important

¹¹ Marsy’s Law (2017). “About Marsy’s Law.” <https://marsyslaw.us/about-marsys-law/>

¹² State of California, Office of the Attorney General (2017). “Victims’ Bill of Rights.” Sacramento, CA: State of California Department of Justice. https://oag.ca.gov/victimservices/content/bill_of_rights.

¹³ Cansler, Lanier (2017). “Evaluation of Potential Fiscal Impact from Enactment of Marsy’s Law in North Carolina.” Raleigh, NC: Cansler Collaborative Resources.

finding that has implications for Idaho, with its existing victim notification system. The author of the North Carolina study concluded that, “[t]he comparison to other states’ experience with Marsy’s Law would give no indication of significant increased costs related to implementation of [Marsy’s Law].”¹⁴ Regarding North Carolina specifically, the study concluded, “The suggestion of significant associated increased costs appear to be based more on speculation than fact, and even the [North Carolina Administrative Office of the Courts] fiscal memo would indicate the cost concerns relate more to ... workload needs rather than the implementation of Marsy’s Law in North Carolina.”¹⁵

The key takeaway of the North Carolina cost study is that the identifiable costs of implementing Marsy’s Law pertain to the potential cost of enhancing the current existing technology used to notify victims of crime in the state. This finding is consistent with our review of the evidence regarding the arguments against implementing Marsy’s Law. The next section describes our approach to quantifying these costs in Idaho.

III. DATA AND METHODS

This section describes a conceptual model for assessing the cost of implementing Marsy’s Law in Idaho and the quantitative and qualitative data we used in our empirical analyses.

A. Conceptual model

The cost of implementing Marsy’s Law in Idaho is a function of the number of individuals and entities to be notified and the resources required to provide these notifications. The current cost of victim notifications in Idaho is depicted as Region A in Figure 1. Region A is based on the number of individuals and entities currently notified (N^{current}) and the resources required to

¹⁴ Cansler, Lanier (2017), p. 9.

¹⁵ Cansler, Lanier (2017), p. 9.

conduct the notifications (E^{current}). One consequence of implementing Marsy's Law in Idaho would be to increase the number of individuals and entities notified (from N^{current} to N^{new} in Figure 1) and to increase the resources required to fulfill the new notification requirements (from E^{current} to E^{new} in Figure 1). Under this construct the shaded region, Region B, represents the additional cost associated with implementing Marsy's Law in Idaho. Estimating the size of Region B is an empirical exercise and we look to both the quantitative and qualitative data to do so.

B. Quantitative data

The National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) provides detailed information about the number of offenses, arrests, and victims in Idaho, both over time and by county.¹⁶ The NIBRS was created under the National Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR), a program devoted to collecting data on crime in America at the city, county, state, and federal levels. Data for the UCR program is obtained primarily from police reports.¹⁷

The UCR data is organized by type of crime, with crime type allocated into one of two groups: Type A crimes and Type B crimes (Table 1). Type A crimes are generally more severe than Type B crimes. Both Type A and Type B crimes are organized into three groups: crimes against persons, crimes against property, and crimes against society. Examples of Type A crimes

¹⁶ US Bureau of Justice Statistics (2017). "Data Collection: National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)." Washington, DC: US Department of Justice. <https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=301>; Uniform Crime Reporting Program (2017). "IBR Submission Options." Meridian, ID: Idaho State Police. <https://www.isp.idaho.gov/BCI/ucr/nibrs.html>.

¹⁷ Federal Bureau of Investigation (2012). "A Guide to Understanding NIBRS." Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. <https://ucr.fbi.gov/nibrs/2012/resources/a-guide-to-understanding-nibrs>; Federal Bureau of Investigation (2004). "Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook." Washington, DC: US Department of Justice. https://ucr.fbi.gov/additional-ucr-publications/ucr_handbook.pdf/view.

against persons include assault offenses, homicide offenses, human trafficking, kidnapping and sex offenses (forcible and non-forcible). Examples of Type A crimes against property include arson, burglary, embezzlement, fraud, and robbery. Finally, examples of Type A crimes against society include animal cruelty, drug offenses, drug/narcotic offenses, and weapon law violations. Type B crimes are concentrated in the area of crimes against society, which include such crimes as disorderly conduct, driving under the influence, and family offenses.

The NIBRS data was supplemented with data from the United Health Foundation, which ranks US states on a variety of metrics, including violent crime.

C. Qualitative interviews

A series of qualitative telephone interviews were conducted with county officials in Idaho in order to assess the potential impact of implementing Marsy's Law in Idaho. Respondents were provided with a brief overview of this study and were asked about their familiarity with Marsy's Law, the resources and procedures currently in place in their county to notify crime victims, their experience with the extent to which crime victims request notifications, and the type of collaborations their county has with other counties. The interview script is contained in Appendix A.

The process of identifying respondents began at the county level. We grouped Idaho counties into three categories based on population: less than 10,000 (Group 1), between 10,000 and 40,000 (Group 2), and more than 40,000 (Group 3). For each group we selected the most populous county. We then selected at random two additional counties within each group. The three counties in Group 1 were Power, Caribou, and Valley. The three counties for Group 2 were Boundary, Idaho, and Latah. The three counties for Group 3 were: Bonneville, Kootenai, and

Ada (Table 2). Our sample of counties come from all regions of Idaho (Figure 2) and represent nearly 50 percent of Idaho's population.

For each of the nine counties selected, we identified at least one individual to contact with the sheriff's office, the prosecuting attorney's office, and the county courthouse. We also identified victim coordinators, for those counties that have one, as well as staff at Idaho's VINE system. We contacted each individual at least twice by email or telephone and received acceptances and conducted confidential interviews with eight (8) individuals from five (5) counties.¹⁸ The five counties represent more than 30 percent of Idaho's population, and at least one interview was conducted within each of the three groups of counties based on population size.

IV. RESULTS

The United States as a whole experienced a steady decline in violent crime between the mid-1990s and the early 2010s (Figure 3). The rate of violent crime has since stabilized, and even reversed slightly (relative to the long-term trend). Violent crime in Idaho has been solidly below that of the US for the past 25 years (Figures 3 and 4a-b). Idaho currently ranks as the 5th safest state with 2.16 violent crimes per 1,000 population (Table 3).¹⁹ The national average is 3.83 per 1,000. One clear takeaway from these descriptive statistics is that the cost of implementing Marsy's Law in Idaho can be expected to be below that of most other states.

¹⁸ Of the four counties that did not respond, one had a crime rate below the state average, one had a crime rate roughly equal to the state average, and two had crime rates above the state average.

¹⁹ The crime rates reported here are based on *resident populations*, as opposed to the actual number of people in the county during daytime (or nighttime) hours. To the extent that a county experiences large in-migrating commuters or tourists, the crime rates based on resident populations overstate the likelihood of a resident being a victim.

Further, we note that North Carolina ranks 25th overall in violent crime with a rate of 3.47 per 1,000—more than 60 percent higher than that of Idaho. As noted above, an analysis of the impact of implementing Marsy’s Law in North Carolina determined that the cost would be minimal.²⁰ Further, Illinois and California—two states that have implemented Marsy’s Law—rank 30th and 38th, respectively, regarding violent crime. Illinois has a violent crime rate (3.84 per 1,000) that is 77.8 percent higher than Idaho’s, and California has a rate (4.26 per 1,000) that is nearly double Idaho’s.²¹

The next step in our analysis is to examine how the prevalence of violent crime compares *within* Idaho. To do so we examine the NIBRS data for Idaho at the county level. Importantly, the NIBRS data on victims of violent crime differs from the rates provided by the United Health Foundation (used for the rankings in Table 3, described above) because of differing methodologies. As noted above, the number of victims of violent crime in the NIBRS data aligns nearly identically with the number of offenses for Type A crimes against persons (see Table 4 and Table A.3).

According to the NIBRS data, Ada County, Idaho’s largest county with a population in 2015 of around 450,000, had 9.77 victims of violent crime per 1,000 individuals (Table 4). Madison County had the lowest rate of violent crime in 2015 (1.91 per 1,000 individuals) and Shoshone County had the highest (17.68 per 1,000 individuals). The average number of victims of violent crime per 1,000 individuals in Idaho statewide based on the NIBRS data was 10.1 per

²⁰ Cansler, Lanier (2017). “Evaluation of Potential Fiscal Impact from Enactment of Marsy’s Law in North Carolina.” Raleigh, NC: Canlser Collaborative Resources.

²¹ United Health Foundation (2017). “America’s Health Rankings Annual Report, 2016.” Minnetonka, MN: United Health Foundation. <https://www.americashealthrankings.org/>.

1,000. Clearly, the prevalence of violent crime varies considerably across counties within the state.

A wide variation by county also exists when the number of victims is stratified by family violence, intimate partner violence, and sexual assault. The average number of victims of family violence in Idaho was 3.1 per 1,000 in 2015, with a minimum of 0.70 per 1,000 (Washington County) and a maximum of 5.63 per 1,000 (Clearwater). The average number of victims of intimate partner violence in Idaho was 3.3 per 1,000 in 2015, with a minimum of 0.20 per 1,000 (Washington County) and a maximum of 6.52 per 1,000 (Clearwater County). Finally, the average number of victims of sexual assault in Idaho was 0.84 per 1,000 in 2015, with a minimum of 0.07 per 1,000 (Jefferson County) and a maximum of 2.12 per 1,000 (Shoshone County). Again, the variation within the state is considerable for each category of violent crime. One implication of this variation for the purposes of this research is that the degree to which notifications are required will differ across Idaho counties.

The qualitative analysis sheds light on these differences. We have identified three main themes based on the telephone interviews. The first theme is that most, but not all, counties are familiar with the Idaho VINE Network and use these resources to fulfill their victim notification requirements. These counties note that, through the VINE network, victims and secondary victims (e.g., family members of victims) can receive notifications about custody or hearings for offenders. In addition, several counties, such as Ada County, have their own victim witness coordinators. One county described a process in which the senior legal assistant for the county serves as the head witness coordinator, with communications to victims undertaken by the legal assistant to the county's attorney.

The second theme from the qualitative interviews is that, by and large, victims of violent crime want to be notified about the status of the case and, in varying degrees, to be involved in the process. In contrast, entities (e.g., grocery stores, schools, hotels, state and federal agencies) by and large tend to be less involved in the process and even opt out of notifications. Some respondents indicated that entities typically have a point person for contacts and that notifications usually occur by telephone only.

The third theme is that counties differ with respect to the sharing of staff resources. Some officials we spoke with noted that their counties share resources on one-off cases only, such as training for special events, while others share resources regularly. The respondents also noted that the VINE system is a shared resource. This third theme from the interviews suggests that, for some counties, any additional requirements from Marsy's Law can be addressed through a shared resource across neighboring counties, but for others any additional resources required to implement Marsy's Law would entail providing resources within each county, perhaps by covering existing staff time.

Another takeaway from the qualitative interviews is “the dog that didn't bark.” The people we interviewed appreciated the role that victim notification plays and gave frank assessments as to what the additional notification requirements associated with Marsy's Law would entail. What we did not hear was any strong opinion that the additional notification requirements would be cost prohibitive. If the notification requirements of Marsy's Law were burdensome—even if the burden was justifiable—we would expect to hear such input from the respondents. The fact that we did not is consistent with the findings from the North Carolina report and consistent with

observation that Marsy's Law has been implemented successfully in states with much higher rates of violent crime than Idaho.

The key question, then, is to what degree Idaho counties might need additional staff resources to help cover the additional requirements of Marsy's Law? At one end of the spectrum, one official we spoke with indicated that their county would require an additional full-time equivalent (FTE) staff person to handle the additional notification requirements. At the other end, one county indicated that they are by and large already implementing the notification procedures that would be required under Marsy's Law, as they understand it. Other counties indicated that a portion of additional staff time would be necessary and, as noted above, some counties share resources as well.

For the purposes of this analysis, we quantify these responses by estimating that within the five counties we surveyed, an additional 1.5 FTEs might be required to handle the additional notifications of Marsy's Law—one full-time FTE and two 0.25 FTEs, with the understanding that some of these resources could be shared across county.²² Extrapolating the estimated FTEs from these five counties to Idaho's 44 counties yields a total of 13.2 additional FTEs statewide ($13.2 = 1.5 \text{ FTE} * (44/5)$). Using the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics salary estimates for social and human service assistants, used as a proxy for the salary of a victim witness coordinator, the cost to the state per FTE would be \$41,894, based on a \$31,810 median wage and a 31.7 percent

²² An additional FTE, or fraction of an FTE, does not necessarily imply hiring a new person. Rather, one FTE can be viewed as the additional work *hours* associated with a full-time worker; these hours could be allocated to current part-time staff, for example.

valuation for fringe benefits.²³ The additional 13.2 additional FTEs statewide would therefore imply an annual cost of approximately \$553,000 ($=\$41,894 * 13.2$).

We note that our estimate pertains to the total cost for the entire state. We do not attempt to disaggregate this cost estimate by individual county nor do we opine on potential sources of funding for individual counties that might incur a portion of these costs. We also note that the actual cost of implementing Marsy's Law in Idaho could differ from our estimate if the number of FTEs required is different from what we found based on our interviews. The actual number of FTEs required might be lower than 13.2, for example, if efficiencies can be gained through enhanced cross-county collaborations in sharing resources allocated for victim notifications. Importantly, the differences are proportional, so a 25 percent decrease in the number of FTEs (i.e., from 13.2 to 9.9) would decrease costs by 25 percent, from \$553,000 to \$415,000.

V. CONCLUSION

The purpose of this study was to evaluate to potential costs of implementing Marsy's Law in Idaho, a victim's rights initiative that would expand the number of individuals and entities to be notified of a crime and to expand what is covered by notifications. Importantly, victim notifications already take place in Idaho and, in some counties, including Idaho's largest, Ada County, the notifications required by Marsy's Law by and large already take place. Still, conceptually, the costs of implementation of Marsy's Law would be a function of the number of

²³ US Bureau of Labor Statistics (2017). "Occupational Outlook Handbook, Social and Human Service Assistants." Washington, DC: BLS. <https://www.bls.gov/ooh/community-and-social-service/social-and-human-service-assistants.htm>; US Bureau of Labor Statistics (2017). "Employer Costs for Employee Compensation." Washington, DC: BLS. <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/ecec.nr0.htm>.

additional notifications required and the increase in the degree to which notifications are required.

To address this issue, we provide background information on what would be required under Marsy's Law, as we understand it. We then used data from the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) to assess where Idaho stands relative to other states regarding crime, and violent crime, in particular. We also used the NIBRS data to examine how crime varies within Idaho, as the costs of implementing Marsy's Law could potentially vary by county. Not surprisingly, the NIBRS data reveals that crime rates in Idaho are far below those of most other states. Idaho ranks fifth overall with respect to violent crime. More importantly, the NIBRS data shows that Idaho's rate of violent crime is far below that of Illinois and California—states that have already passed Marsy's Law legislation—and far below those of North Carolina, a state in which an independent analysis revealed that the costs of implementing Marsy's Law in that state would be minimal.

Using our background and quantitative descriptive findings as a guide, we then conducted interviews with officials from county sheriff offices, prosecuting attorney offices, and county courthouses in five Idaho counties, as well as staff at Idaho's Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE) offices. We selected these counties from three groups based on population size (less than 10,000 (low), between 10,000 and 40,000 (medium), and greater than 40,000 (high)). What we learned is that counties by and large use the VINE system to notify victims. Further, Idaho's current VINE system would be able to assist with the increased notification requirements expected with the implementation of Marsy's Law. We also learned from the counties we contacted that their own witness coordinator efforts, which can fall under

the purview of the county prosecutor's legal assistants or under the purview of a specific witness coordinator, would likely increase with the implementation of Marsy's Law in Idaho.

While we know additional resources would be required, knowing the magnitude of such resources is a challenge empirically. Some counties are unlikely to experience any substantial increase in resources required, as current efforts to notify victims are already aligned with the requirements of Marsy's Law. For other counties, the presence of Idaho's VINE system will likely offset much of the costs associated with the additional notification requirements under Marsy's Law. The remaining efforts to comply with Marsy's Law will require some additional staff resources. We estimate that this amount would be approximately \$550,000, based on a reasonable set of assumptions regarding FTE staff required.

Finally, we note that our study focuses on the expected costs of implementing Marsy's Law in Idaho only. We do not attempt to evaluate the benefits of Marsy's Law in Idaho, many of which are intangible and no doubt challenging to quantify. As such, from a public policy perspective, this study should not be interpreted as offering an opinion as to the net value of implementing Marsy's Law in Idaho; rather, it is for Idaho's policymakers to determine how the costs identified in this study compare to the potential benefits of implementing Marsy's Law in Idaho.

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VII. APPENDIX

A. Interview script

DATE: August 15, 2017
TO: Files
FROM: Kevin E. Cahill
SUBJECT: Interview Script for Marcy's Law Project

Hello, my name is <name>. I am with an economics and public policy consulting firm in Boise called ECONorthwest. We are currently examining the costs of implementing Marsy's Law in Idaho, a victim's rights initiative, and would very much like to hear your opinions, as an employee of [County], about how the additional notification requirements under Marsy's Law might impact your county financially. Our conversation should take between 10 and 20 minutes. Would this be OK with you? [Wait for answer.]

We have a total of five questions. Please do not feel obligated to answer every question if you do not feel comfortable doing so. If you prefer not to answer a question just let me know and we will move on. I will not ask for a reason nor should you feel obligated to provide one. I also want you to know that our conversation will *not* be recorded and that your name and your county will be kept confidential. We will only report the names of the nine counties in which we are conducting interviews.

Do you have any questions before we get started? [Wait for answer.]

1. The Marsy's Law in Idaho initiative would expand the definition of victims to include entities and would allow victims to confer with prosecutors (as to opposed to communicate only). Have you heard of Marsy's Law before? Do you have any opinions about the law?
2. What networks and procedures do you currently have in place to notify victims of violent crimes? How about property crimes?
3. What staff resources do you have and what capacity do you have to notify victims? Does this staff person have other responsibilities? How does victim notification impact these other job duties? Would implementing Marsy's Law impact these other activities?
4. In your experience, what percentage of victims request to be notified of updates regarding the alleged perpetrators of crimes? To what extent do you notify entities? In your experience, to what extent do entities request notifications?
5. What kinds of collaboration does your county have with other nearby counties? Do you share staff resources, for example? To what extent do you currently use Idaho's Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE) system?

B. Author profiles

Kevin E. Cahill, PhD. Kevin is a project director at ECONorthwest and a research economist at the Center on Aging & Work at Boston College. Kevin writes on topics related to applied microeconomics, with a focus on the economics of aging, and presents regularly at academic conferences and workshops nationwide, including the annual ASSA/AEA and Gerontological Society of America meetings. His research has been published in *The Gerontologist*, *Research on Aging*, *Monthly Labor Review*, *Topics in Economic Analysis and Policy*, *Work, Aging, and Retirement*, and other academic journals, and by the Center for Retirement Research, the Center on Aging & Work, and the US Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition to his academic research and public policy work, Kevin consults in a variety of industries and testifies in court as an expert witness. Kevin is a member of the American Economics Association, the Gerontological Society of America, the Western Economics Association, and the National Association of Forensic Economics. He is also a founding member of the editorial board of *Work, Aging, and Retirement*, and a member of the editorial board of *Research on Aging* and the *Journal of Aging & Social Policy*. Earlier in his career, Kevin was an associate at Abt Associates in Cambridge, Massachusetts, the associate director for research at the Center for Retirement Research at Boston College, and a manager at Analysis Group in Boston. He earned his B.A. in mathematics and economics (with honors) from Rutgers College and his M.A. and Ph.D. in economics from Boston College.

Robert Whelan. Robert joined ECONorthwest in 1996 and specializes in market research, strategic planning, feasibility analysis, and economic forecasting. He has analyzed numerous industries including retail, tourism, electronics, energy, construction, casino gaming, mining, agriculture, food stores, film and video production, manufacturing, commodities, and residential housing. Robert has successfully used his skills to advise Indian tribes, local governments, nonprofit organizations, and businesses on strategies, new developments, expansions, and social/economic assessments. Before joining ECONorthwest, Robert was a Mineral Economist for the State of Oregon. He has also served as a Director of Strategic Planning for a major Northwest corporation and as a Senior Economist for Chase Manhattan Bank.

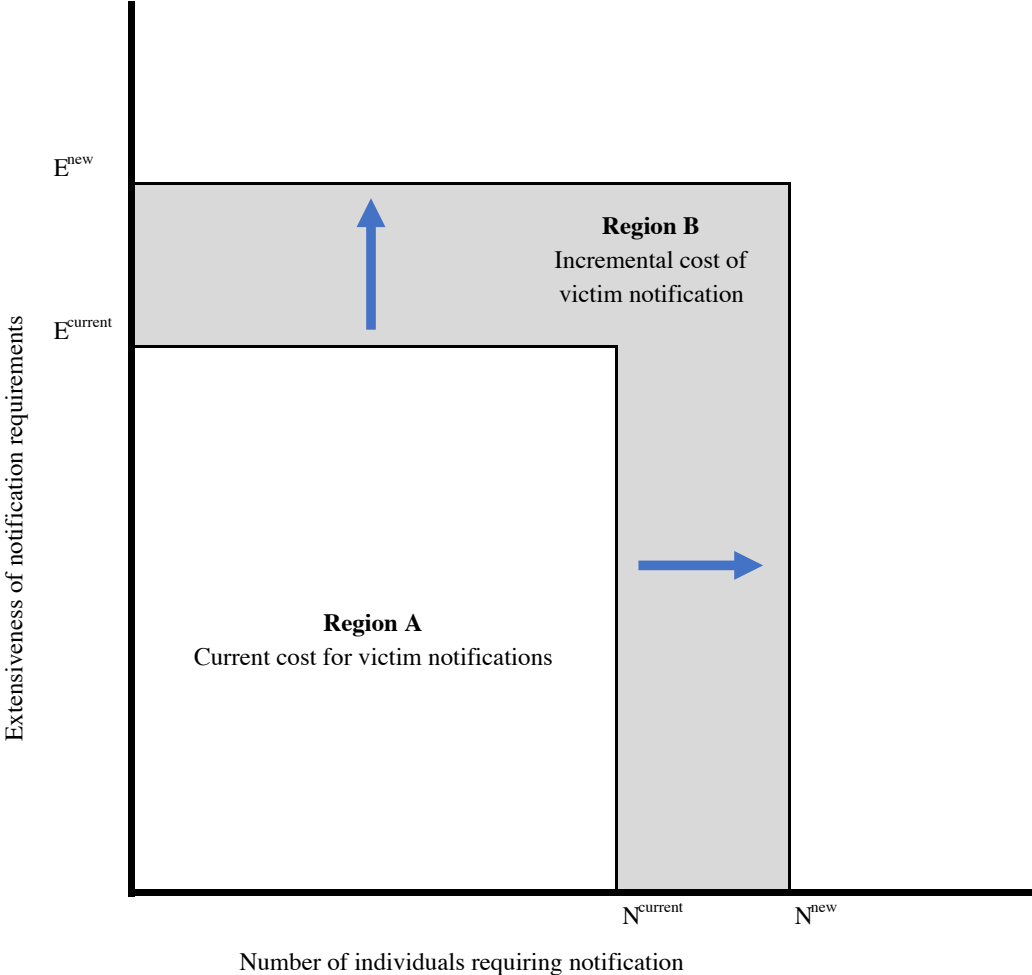
Makenzie Peake. Makenzie is an intern at ECONorthwest in Boise and a senior in the Honors College at Boise State University studying economics with a minor in mathematics. Makenzie is currently completing a senior thesis on the existence of academic difference between genders in introductory economics courses at Boise State University. Makenzie also participates in research assistantships at the university and is involved in other educational and crime research.

C. ECONorthwest

ECONorthwest (“ECO”) is a Pacific Northwest-based consulting firm that specializes in economic and financial analysis. ECO has a staff of over 45 economists, policy analysts, and planners, with expertise in five practice areas: social policy, planning and development, quantitative economic methods, natural resources, and litigation support. Since 1974 ECO has conducted over 3,000 projects spanning a variety of topic areas, including: economic, fiscal, and environmental impact analysis; policy analysis; market, valuation, and feasibility analysis; economic and demographic forecasting; pricing and rate-setting optimization; mathematical and statistical analysis; and database and model development and management. Over the years the firm has provided services to clients in both the public sector (e.g., municipalities, state, and federal agencies) and private sector (e.g., businesses and institutions). ECO has offices in Boise, Eugene, Portland, and Seattle. More about the firm can be found at www.econw.com.

VIII. EXHIBITS

Figure 1: Conceptual model for evaluating the incremental cost of implementing Marsy's Law^{1,2}

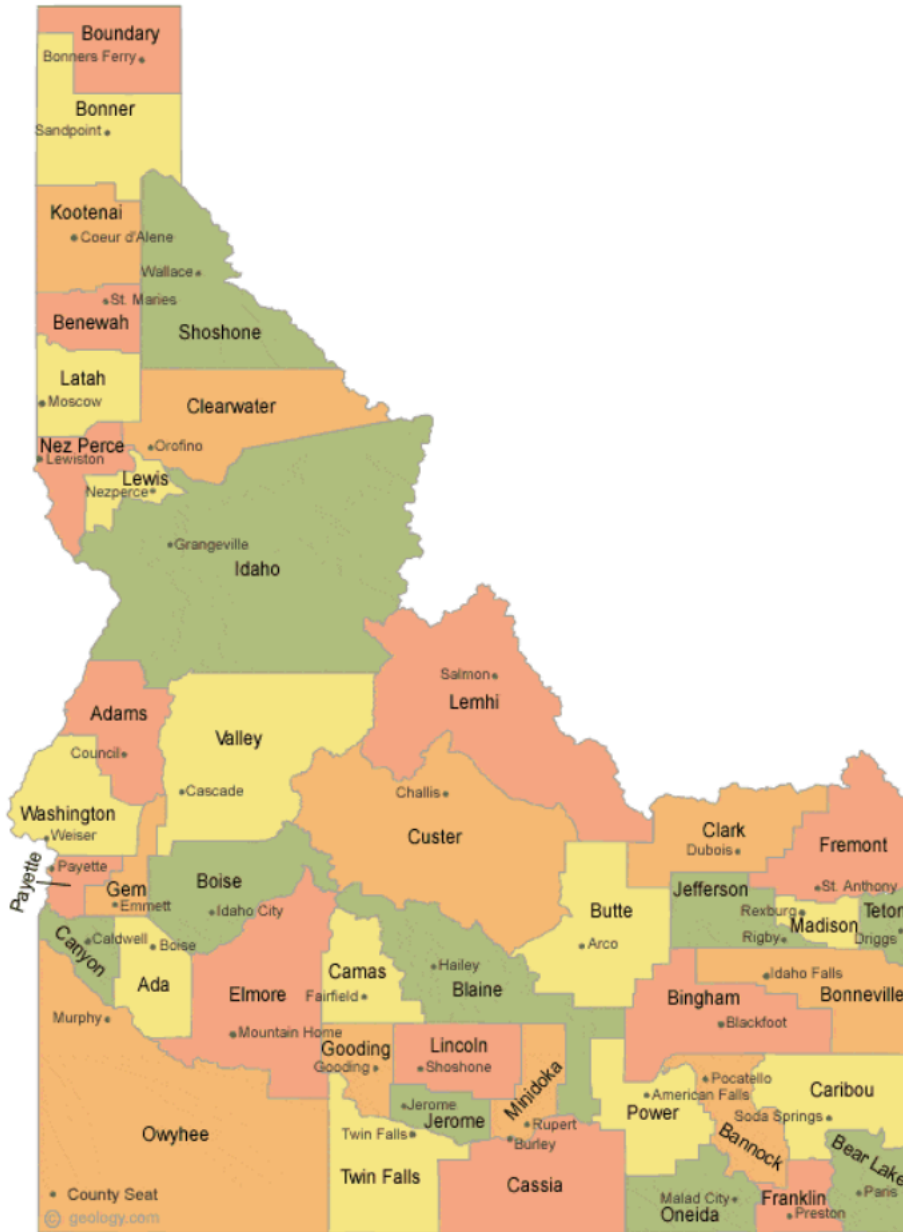


Notes:

- [1] The number of individuals includes family members and entities.
- [2] The extensiveness of notification requirements can be viewed as staff resources required to fulfill notification requirements.

Source: Authors' illustration.

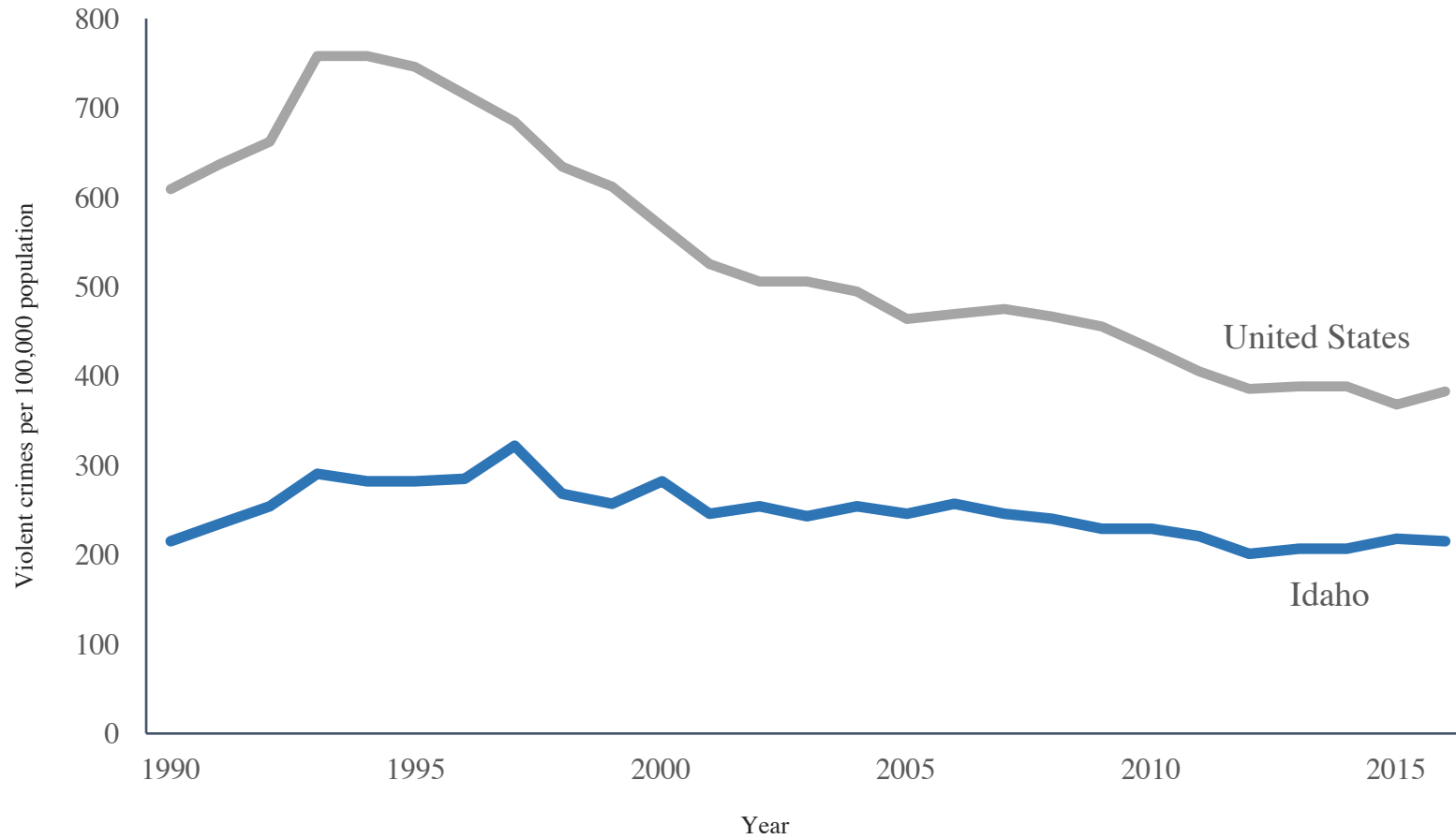
Figure 2: Map of Idaho counties



Source:

Geology.com. (2017). "Idaho county map with county seat cities."
<http://geology.com/county-map/idaho.shtml>.

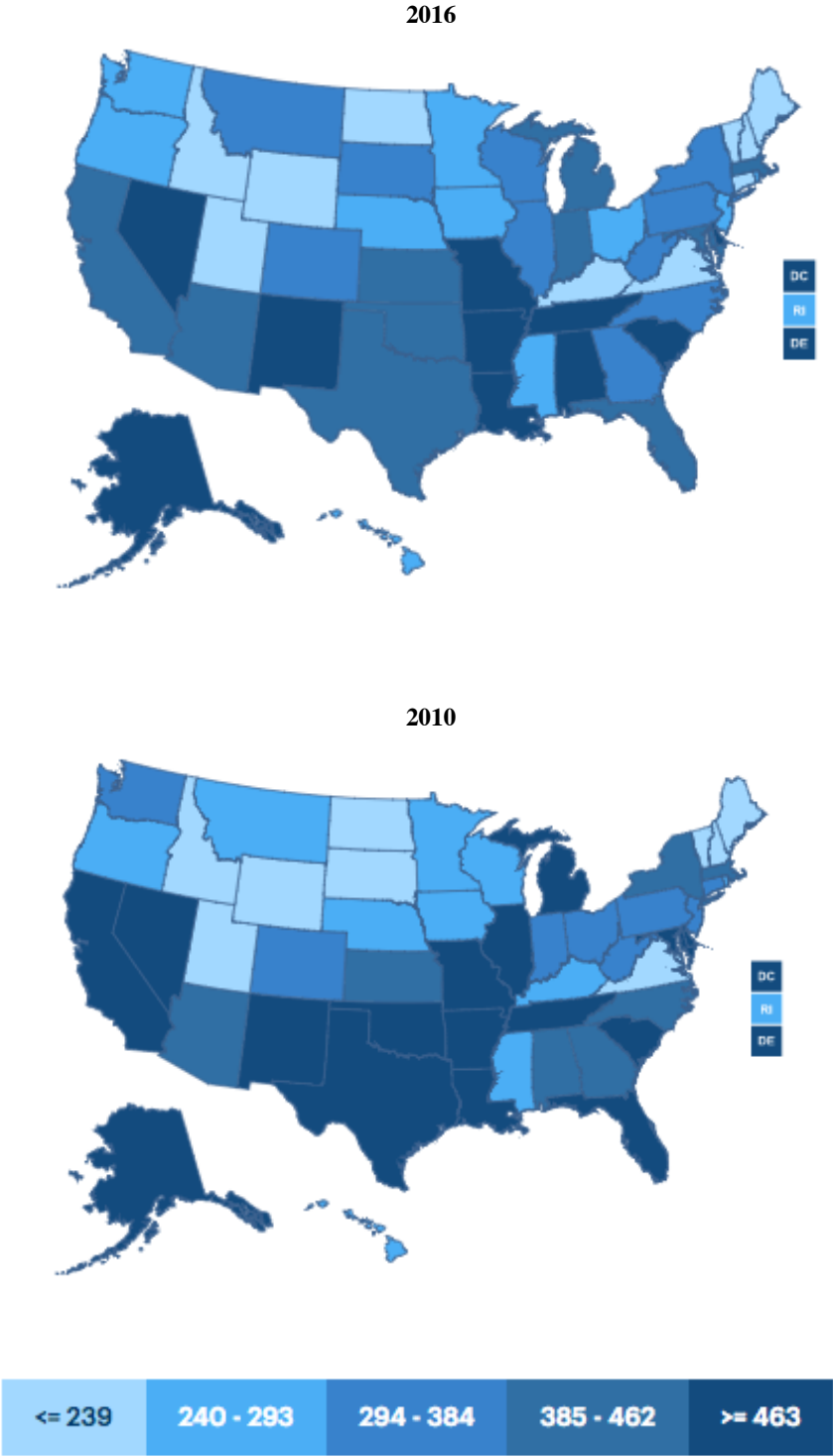
Figure 3: Prevalence of violent crime in Idaho and the United States, 1990 to 2016



Note: Violent crime includes murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults.

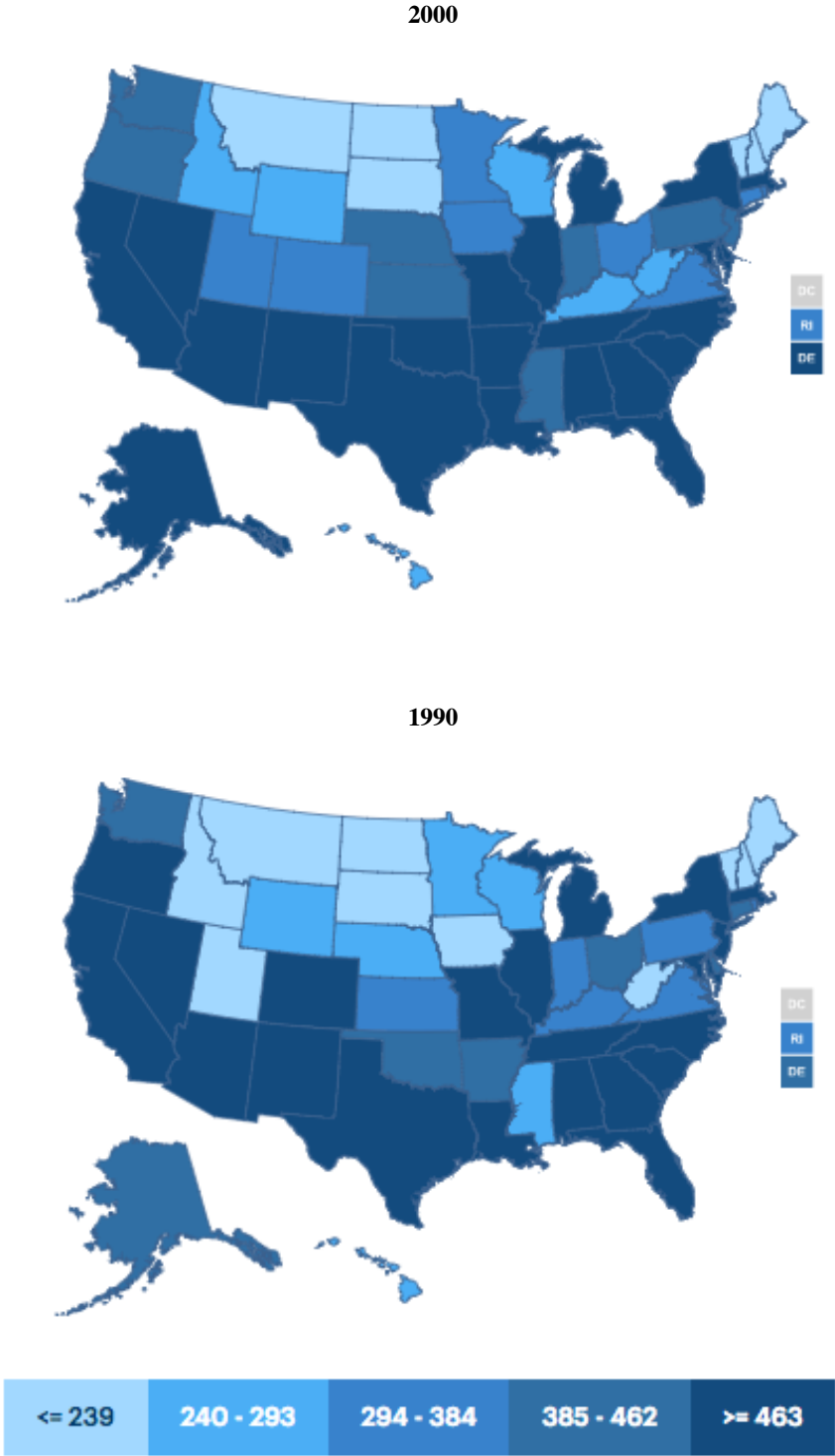
Source: United Health Foundation (2017). "America's Health Rankings Annual Report, 2016." Minnetonka, MN: United Health Foundation. <https://www.americashealthrankings.org/>

Figure 4a: Prevalence of violent crime by state, 2010 and 2016



Source:
United Health Foundation (2017). "America's Health Rankings Annual Report, 2016." Minnetonka, MN:
United Health Foundation. <https://www.americashealthrankings.org/>.

Figure 4b: Prevalence of violent crime by state, 1990 and 2000



Source:
United Health Foundation (2017). "America's Health Rankings Annual Report, 2016." Minnetonka, MN:
United Health Foundation. <https://www.americashealthrankings.org/>.

Table 1: Crime type by crimes against persons, property, and society

Group A offenses	Group B offenses
<p>Crimes against person</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assault offenses Homicide offenses Human trafficking Kidnapping/abduction Sex offense, forcible Sex offense, non-forcible 	<p>Crimes against person</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All other offenses (Person, Property, Society)
<p>Crimes against property</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arson Bribery Burglary Counterfeiting/forgery Embezzlement Extortion/blackmail Fraud offenses Larceny offenses Motor vehicle theft Robbery Stolen property offenses Vandalism 	<p>Crimes against property</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bad checks
<p>Crimes against society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animal cruelty offenses Drug/narcotic offenses Gambling offenses Pornography/obscene material Prostitution offenses Weapon law violations 	<p>Crimes against society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Curfew/loitering/vagrancy violation Disorderly conduct Driving under the influence Drunkenness Family offenses, nonviolent Liquor law violations Peeping Tom Trespass of real property

Source:

Federal Bureau of Investigation (2012). "A Guide to Understanding NIBRS." Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.
<https://ucr.fbi.gov/nibrs/2012/resources/a-guide-to-understanding-nibrs>.

Table 2: Idaho counties selected for qualitative interviews

County	Population
1 Clark	843
2 Camas	1,025
3 Butte	3,436
4 Lewis	3,856
5 Custer	4,096
6 Adams	4,654
7 Lincoln	5,355
8 Bear Lake	5,967
9 Oneida	6,163
10 Boise	6,337
11 Power	7,563
12 Lemhi	7,690
13 Caribou	7,720
14 Clearwater	9,051
15 Benewah	9,097
16 Valley	9,861
17 Washington	10,002
18 Boundary	10,996
19 Owyhee	11,350
20 Teton	12,077
21 Fremont	12,805
22 Franklin	13,113
23 Shoshone	13,691
24 Gooding	14,998
25 Idaho	16,228
26 Gem	16,951
27 Minidoka	20,434
28 Blaine	21,579
29 Jerome	22,963
30 Payette	24,441
31 Elmore	27,130
32 Jefferson	27,286
33 Cassia	34,213
34 Madison	38,237
35 Latah	39,596
36 Nez Perce	41,424
37 Bonner	41,849
38 Bingham	45,724
39 Twin Falls	83,196
40 Bannock	84,044
41 Bonneville	125,909
42 Kootenai	150,107
43 Canyon	207,220
44 Ada	453,265
Total	1,713,542

Notes:

- [1] Denotes that the county is in the first group, based on population (i.e., less than 10,000). The counties in this group represent 5.4 percent of Idaho's population.
- [2] Denotes that the county is in the second group, based on population (i.e., between 10,000 and 40,000). The counties in this group represent 22.7 percent of Idaho's population.
- [3] Denotes that the county is in the third group, based on population (i.e., above 40,000). The counties in this group represent 71.9 percent of Idaho's population.
- [4] Denotes that the county was selected for qualitative interviews. For each of the three county groups, the largest county was selected for interviews along with two additional ones chosen at random.

Source Author's calculations based on the Idaho Incident-Based Reporting System.

Table 3: Prevalence of violent crime by state, 2016^{1,2}

Rank	State	Rate per 100,000	Rank	State	Rate per 100,000
	United States	383			
1	Vermont	118	27	Georgia	378
2	Maine	130	28	New York	380
3	Virginia	196	29	South Dakota	383
4	New Hampshire	199	30	Illinois	384
5	Idaho	216	31	Indiana	388
6	Connecticut	219	32	Kansas	390
7	Kentucky	219	33	Massachusetts	391
8	Wyoming	222	34	Arizona	410
9	Utah	236	35	Texas	412
10	North Dakota	239	36	Michigan	416
11	Rhode Island	243	37	Oklahoma	422
12	Minnesota	243	38	California	426
13	New Jersey	255	39	Maryland	457
14	Oregon	260	40	Florida	462
15	Nebraska	275	41	Alabama	472
16	Mississippi	276	42	Missouri	497
17	Washington	284	43	Delaware	499
18	Iowa	286	44	South Carolina	505
19	Ohio	292	45	Arkansas	521
20	Hawaii	293	46	Louisiana	540
21	Wisconsin	306	47	Tennessee	612
22	Pennsylvania	315	48	New Mexico	656
23	Colorado	321	49	Nevada	696
24	West Virginia	338	50	Alaska	730
25	North Carolina	347	51	District of Columbia	1269
26	Montana	350			

Notes:

[1] Violent crime includes murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults.

[2] United Health Foundation cites the Federal Bureau of Investigation as the data source.

Source:

United Health Foundation (2017). "America's Health Rankings Annual Report, 2016." Minnetonka, MN: United Health Foundation.
<https://www.americashealthrankings.org/>.

Table 4: Frequency of victims for all crimes in Idaho, by county and crime type, 2015

County	Population	Family Violence		Intimate Partner Violence		Sexual Assault		All Violent Crime		
		Victims	Rate per 1,000	Victims	Rate per 1,000	Victims	Rate per 1,000	Victims	Rate per 1,000	
1	Ada	453,265	1,226	2.70	1,460	3.22	372	0.82	4,430	9.77
2	Adams	4,654	8	1.72	7	1.50	-----	-----	22	4.73
3	Bannock	84,044	319	3.80	377	4.49	48	0.57	1,173	13.96
4	Bear Lake	5,967	31	5.20	16	2.68	12	2.01	76	12.74
5	Benewah	9,097	31	3.41	42	4.62	6	0.66	157	17.26
6	Bingham	45,724	222	4.86	150	3.28	76	1.66	597	13.06
7	Blaine	21,579	31	1.44	30	1.39	6	0.28	100	4.63
8	Boise	6,337	15	2.37	18	2.84	1	0.16	46	7.26
9	Bonner	41,849	125	2.99	135	3.23	52	1.24	423	10.11
10	Bonneville	125,909	451	3.58	440	3.49	102	0.81	1,310	10.40
11	Boundary	10,996	13	1.18	19	1.73	3	0.27	38	3.46
12	Butte	3,436	5	1.46	3	0.87	1	0.29	20	5.82
13	Camas	1,025	1	0.98	1	0.98	-----	-----	2	1.95
14	Canyon	207,220	647	3.12	816	3.94	271	1.31	2,241	10.81
15	Caribou	7,720	15	1.94	9	1.17	5	0.65	35	4.53
16	Cassia	34,213	125	3.65	137	4.00	48	1.40	356	10.41
17	Clark	843	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	5.93
18	Clearwater	9,051	51	5.63	59	6.52	7	0.77	145	16.02
19	Custer	4,096	8	1.95	8	1.95	1	0.24	22	5.37
20	Elmore	27,130	110	4.05	86	3.17	28	1.03	335	12.35
21	Franklin	13,113	22	1.68	21	1.60	4	0.31	60	4.58
22	Fremont	12,805	34	2.66	22	1.72	6	0.47	88	6.87
23	Gem	16,951	48	2.83	36	2.12	23	1.36	110	6.49
24	Gooding	14,998	53	3.53	46	3.07	10	0.67	133	8.87
25	Idaho	16,228	31	1.91	34	2.10	8	0.49	99	6.10
26	Jefferson	27,286	34	1.25	23	0.84	2	0.07	87	3.19
27	Jerome	22,963	77	3.35	58	2.53	23	1.00	200	8.71
28	Kootenai	150,107	618	4.12	788	5.25	146	0.97	2,063	13.74
29	Latah	39,596	65	1.64	59	1.49	7	0.18	206	5.20
30	Lemhi	7,690	6	0.78	7	0.91	-----	-----	31	4.03
31	Lewis	3,856	18	4.67	22	5.71	3	0.78	52	13.49
32	Lincoln	5,355	18	3.36	29	5.42	7	1.31	70	13.07
33	Madison	38,237	25	0.65	15	0.39	10	0.26	73	1.91
34	Minidoka	20,434	71	3.47	45	2.20	25	1.22	159	7.78
35	Nez Perce	41,424	83	2.00	107	2.58	42	1.01	396	9.56
36	Oneida	6,163	5	0.81	6	0.97	2	0.32	18	2.92
37	Owyhee	11,350	35	3.08	37	3.26	4	0.35	133	11.72
38	Payette	24,441	55	2.25	57	2.33	18	0.74	180	7.36
39	Power	7,563	23	3.04	15	1.98	5	0.66	43	5.69
40	Shoshone	13,691	66	4.82	73	5.33	29	2.12	242	17.68
41	Teton	12,077	8	0.66	8	0.66	1	0.08	28	2.32
42	Twin Falls	83,196	378	4.54	356	4.28	10	0.12	1,061	12.75
43	Valley	9,861	30	3.04	30	3.04	18	1.83	155	15.72
44	Washington	10,002	7	0.70	2	0.20	4	0.40	34	3.40
Total		1,713,542	5,244		5,709		1,446		17,254	

Source: Author's calculations based on the Idaho Incident-Based Reporting System.

Table A.1: Frequency of offenses for all crimes in Idaho, by county, 2015

County	Population	Frequency	Percentage	
1	Ada	453,265	20,563	4.5%
2	Adams	4,654	75	1.6%
3	Bannock	84,044	5,212	6.2%
4	Bear Lake	5,967	287	4.8%
5	Benewah	9,097	425	4.7%
6	Bingham	45,724	2,150	4.7%
7	Blaine	21,579	500	2.3%
8	Boise	6,337	273	4.3%
9	Bonner	41,849	1,940	4.6%
10	Bonneville	125,909	5,923	4.7%
11	Boundary	10,996	310	2.8%
12	Butte	3,436	43	1.3%
13	Camas	1,025	19	1.9%
14	Canyon	207,220	10,873	5.2%
15	Caribou	7,720	148	1.9%
16	Cassia	34,213	1,187	3.5%
17	Clark	843	83	9.8%
18	Clearwater	9,051	492	5.4%
19	Custer	4,096	62	1.5%
20	Elmore	27,130	945	3.5%
21	Franklin	13,113	250	1.9%
22	Fremont	12,805	398	3.1%
23	Gem	16,951	487	2.9%
24	Gooding	14,998	499	3.3%
25	Idaho	16,228	432	2.7%
26	Jefferson	27,286	413	1.5%
27	Jerome	22,963	1,005	4.4%
28	Kootenai	150,107	8,969	6.0%
29	Latah	39,596	1,386	3.5%
30	Lemhi	7,690	135	1.8%
31	Lewis	3,856	156	4.0%
32	Lincoln	5,355	176	3.3%
33	Madison	38,237	631	1.7%
34	Minidoka	20,434	795	3.9%
35	Nez Perce	41,424	2,400	5.8%
36	Oneida	6,163	87	1.4%
37	Owyhee	11,350	444	3.9%
38	Payette	24,441	989	4.0%
39	Power	7,563	233	3.1%
40	Shoshone	13,691	919	6.7%
41	Teton	12,077	137	1.1%
42	Twin Falls	83,196	4,752	5.7%
43	Valley	9,861	705	7.1%
44	Washington	10,002	284	2.8%
Total	1,713,542	78,192	3.7%	

Source: Author's calculations based on the Idaho Incident-Based Reporting System.

Table A.2: Frequency of arrests for all crimes in Idaho, by county, 2015

County	Population	Frequency	Percentage	
1	Ada	453,265	14,940	3.3%
2	Adams	4,654	46	1.0%
3	Bannock	84,044	3,594	4.3%
4	Bear Lake	5,967	204	3.4%
5	Benewah	9,097	566	6.2%
6	Bingham	45,724	1,321	2.9%
7	Blaine	21,579	541	2.5%
8	Boise	6,337	203	3.2%
9	Bonner	41,849	1,683	4.0%
10	Bonneville	125,909	5,157	4.1%
11	Boundary	10,996	197	1.8%
12	Butte	3,436	57	1.7%
13	Camas	1,025	7	0.7%
14	Canyon	207,220	6,880	3.3%
15	Caribou	7,720	270	3.5%
16	Cassia	34,213	563	1.6%
17	Clark	843	74	8.8%
18	Clearwater	9,051	317	3.5%
19	Custer	4,096	48	1.2%
20	Elmore	27,130	747	2.8%
21	Franklin	13,113	248	1.9%
22	Fremont	12,805	328	2.6%
23	Gem	16,951	623	3.7%
24	Gooding	14,998	259	1.7%
25	Idaho	16,228	445	2.7%
26	Jefferson	27,286	299	1.1%
27	Jerome	22,963	808	3.5%
28	Kootenai	150,107	7,352	4.9%
29	Latah	39,596	761	1.9%
30	Lemhi	7,690	111	1.4%
31	Lewis	3,856	100	2.6%
32	Lincoln	5,355	144	2.7%
33	Madison	38,237	468	1.2%
34	Minidoka	20,434	656	3.2%
35	Nez Perce	41,424	1,920	4.6%
36	Oneida	6,163	76	1.2%
37	Owyhee	11,350	167	1.5%
38	Payette	24,441	993	4.1%
39	Power	7,563	288	3.8%
40	Shoshone	13,691	625	4.6%
41	Teton	12,077	146	1.2%
42	Twin Falls	83,196	2,787	3.3%
43	Valley	9,861	541	5.5%
44	Washington	10,002	213	2.1%
Total	1,713,542	57,773	3.0%	

Source: Author's calculations based on the Idaho Incident-Based Reporting System.

Table A.3: Frequency of offenses for all crimes in Idaho, by county and crime type, 2015

County	Type A			Type B			Not Crime ⁷	Total
	Persons ¹	Property ²	Society ³	Persons ⁴	Property ⁵	Society ⁶		
1	Ada	4,393	11,667	4,503	-----	-----	-----	20,563
2	Adams	22	27	26	-----	-----	-----	75
3	Bannock	1,176	3,109	927	-----	-----	-----	5,212
4	Bear Lake	78	152	57	-----	-----	-----	287
5	Benewah	158	121	146	-----	-----	-----	425
6	Bingham	600	1,060	490	-----	-----	-----	2,150
7	Blaine	103	277	120	-----	-----	-----	500
8	Boise	46	110	117	-----	-----	-----	273
9	Bonner	424	1,044	472	-----	-----	-----	1,940
10	Bonneville	1,311	3,645	967	-----	-----	-----	5,923
11	Boundary	41	170	99	-----	-----	-----	310
12	Butte	22	18	3	-----	-----	-----	43
13	Camas	2	17	0	-----	-----	-----	19
14	Canyon	2,245	6,169	2,459	-----	-----	-----	10,873
15	Caribou	36	51	61	-----	-----	-----	148
16	Cassia	353	677	157	-----	-----	-----	1,187
17	Clark	5	8	70	-----	-----	-----	83
18	Clearwater	145	263	84	-----	-----	-----	492
19	Custer	22	36	4	-----	-----	-----	62
20	Elmore	338	461	146	-----	-----	-----	945
21	Franklin	64	147	39	-----	-----	-----	250
22	Fremont	88	186	124	-----	-----	-----	398
23	Gem	111	190	186	-----	-----	-----	487
24	Gooding	131	224	144	-----	-----	-----	499
25	Idaho	101	228	103	-----	-----	-----	432
26	Jefferson	87	278	48	-----	-----	-----	413
27	Jerome	200	599	206	-----	-----	-----	1,005
28	Kootenai	2,045	4,674	2,250	-----	-----	-----	8,969
29	Latah	200	1,020	166	-----	-----	-----	1,386
30	Lemhi	31	49	55	-----	-----	-----	135
31	Lewis	52	71	33	-----	-----	-----	156
32	Lincoln	76	35	65	-----	-----	-----	176
33	Madison	71	377	183	-----	-----	-----	631
34	Minidoka	161	405	229	-----	-----	-----	795
35	Nez Perce	390	1,457	553	-----	-----	-----	2,400
36	Oneida	17	41	29	-----	-----	-----	87
37	Owyhee	133	265	46	-----	-----	-----	444
38	Payette	180	490	319	-----	-----	-----	989
39	Power	44	141	48	-----	-----	-----	233
40	Shoshone	239	474	206	-----	-----	-----	919
41	Teton	29	62	46	-----	-----	-----	137
42	Twin Falls	1,061	2,630	1,061	-----	-----	-----	4,752
43	Valley	155	312	238	-----	-----	-----	705
44	Washington	34	148	102	-----	-----	-----	284
Total		17,220	43,585	17,387	-----	-----	-----	78,192

Notes:

- [1] Group A crimes against persons include: assault offenses; homicide offenses; human trafficking; kidnapping/abduction; sex offense, forcible; and sex offense, non-forcible.
- [2] Group A crimes against property include: arson; bribery; burglary; counterfeiting/forgery; embezzlement; extortion/blackmail; fraud offenses; larceny offenses; motor vehicle theft; robbery; stolen property offenses; and vandalism.
- [3] Group A crimes against society include: animal cruelty offenses; drug/narcotic offenses; gambling offenses; pornography/obscene material; prostitution offenses; and weapon law violations.
- [4] Group B crimes against persons includes: all other offenses (person, property, society).
- [5] Group B crimes against property includes bad checks only.
- [6] Group B crimes against society include: curfew/loitering/vagrancy violation; disorderly conduct; driving under the influence; drunkenness; family offenses, nonviolent; liquor law violations; peeping Tom; and trespass of real property.
- [7] Not a crime includes runaway only.

Source: Author's calculations based on the Idaho Incident-Based Reporting System.

Table A.4: Frequency of arrests for all crimes in Idaho, by county and crime type, 2015

County	Type A			Type B			Not Crime ⁷	Total
	Persons ¹	Property ²	Society ³	Persons ⁴	Property ⁵	Society ⁶		
1 Ada	1,602	2,118	2,632	5,058	17	3,064	449	14,940
2 Adams	7	2	17	6	0	14	0	46
3 Bannock	501	723	439	1,073	6	781	71	3,594
4 Bear Lake	30	23	37	37	0	77	0	204
5 Benewah	89	28	92	134	0	219	4	566
6 Bingham	232	202	288	196	4	365	34	1,321
7 Blaine	72	84	81	121	3	180	0	541
8 Boise	10	5	63	28	0	97	0	203
9 Bonner	201	186	310	701	1	284	0	1,683
10 Bonneville	511	931	601	2,225	7	700	182	5,157
11 Boundary	26	31	59	53	0	28	0	197
12 Butte	13	20	3	4	0	17	0	57
13 Camas	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
14 Canyon	881	1,499	1,479	1,086	5	1,656	274	6,880
15 Caribou	19	27	53	102	0	68	1	270
16 Cassia	89	47	138	223	0	65	1	563
17 Clark	2	1	54	7	0	10	0	74
18 Clearwater	49	37	48	104	1	77	1	317
19 Custer	9	3	4	10	0	22	0	48
20 Elmore	142	46	75	285	1	188	10	747
21 Franklin	55	43	29	18	1	101	1	248
22 Fremont	44	37	69	101	0	72	5	328
23 Gem	36	26	81	399	1	79	1	623
24 Gooding	60	23	60	47	0	69	0	259
25 Idaho	60	39	71	138	0	137	0	445
26 Jefferson	40	50	25	108	0	75	1	299
27 Jerome	82	95	117	291	0	201	22	808
28 Kootenai	920	1,051	1,214	2,783	7	1,260	117	7,352
29 Latah	103	89	94	273	1	201	0	761
30 Lemhi	19	13	34	7	0	37	1	111
31 Lewis	26	10	25	15	0	24	0	100
32 Lincoln	41	10	36	17	0	40	0	144
33 Madison	40	89	119	144	0	74	2	468
34 Minidoka	59	35	147	276	0	134	5	656
35 Nez Perce	247	255	379	689	1	349	0	1,920
36 Oneida	18	10	32	0	0	16	0	76
37 Owyhee	34	24	18	23	1	67	0	167
38 Payette	101	95	176	435	0	186	0	993
39 Power	25	12	30	128	5	87	1	288
40 Shoshone	94	65	82	223	1	159	1	625
41 Teton	13	1	24	31	0	76	1	146
42 Twin Falls	276	461	655	677	2	649	67	2,787
43 Valley	41	28	103	186	0	183	0	541
44 Washington	12	27	56	0	0	118	0	213
Total	6,931	8,601	10,149	18,462	65	12,313	1,252	57,773

Notes:

- [1] Group A crimes against persons include: assault offenses; homicide offenses; human trafficking; kidnapping/abduction; sex offense, forcible; and sex offense, non-forcible.
- [2] Group A crimes against property include: arson; bribery; burglary; counterfeiting/forgery; embezzlement; extortion/blackmail; fraud offenses; larceny offenses; motor vehicle theft; robbery; stolen property offenses; and vandalism.
- [3] Group A crimes against society include: animal cruelty offenses; drug/narcotic offenses; gambling offenses; pornography/obscene material; prostitution offenses; and weapon law violations.
- [4] Group B crimes against persons includes: all other offenses (person, property, society).
- [5] Group B crimes against property includes bad checks only.
- [6] Group B crimes against society include: curfew/loitering/vagrancy violation; disorderly conduct; driving under the influence; drunkenness; family offenses, nonviolent; liquor law violations; peeping Tom; and trespass of real property.
- [7] Not a crime includes runaway only.

Source: Author's calculations based on the Idaho Incident-Based Reporting System.