

# REPORT TO THE IDAHO LEGISLATURE



## THE PROSECUTION OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

JULY 1, 1998 - JUNE 30, 1999

Joint Submission by  
The Office of the Governor  
Dirk Kempthorne, Governor

and

The Office of the Attorney General  
Alan G. Lance, Attorney General

January, 2000



DIRK KEMPTHORNE  
GOVERNOR

January 20, 2000

To: The Idaho Legislature and Interested Parties

**RE: The Prosecution of Child Sexual Abuse**

It is my fervent hope that the information highlighted in this report will assist parents, teachers, social workers, police, prosecutors and lawmakers with information that can be used to help fight child sexual abuse cases.

The legislature has, in recent years, enacted new laws which provide additional enforcement tools to police and prosecutors. Two years ago the legislature updated Idaho sexual offender registry and provided for broad public access to the information contained on that registry. The commitment on the part of the legislature as well as on the part of police and prosecutors is commendable.

We must all redouble our efforts to the elimination of this scourge so that we can ensure that all of Idaho's children will have what they deserve, a childhood.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dirk Kempthorne", written over a large, stylized circular flourish.

DIRK KEMPTHORNE  
Governor



## STATE OF IDAHO

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

ALAN G. LANCE

January 20, 2000

To the Idaho Legislature and the Citizens of Idaho

RE: The Prosecution of Child Sexual Abuse

Child sexual abuse has proven to be a persistent plague. During 1999, there were 432 cases filed in Idaho courts alleging criminal sexual acts against children. In 298 of these cases the alleged perpetrator was an adult. In the remaining 134 cases not only was a juvenile the victim but a juvenile committed the crime. Only during 1993 were there more cases of this crime.

Police and prosecutors are vigorously investigating and prosecuting cases of child sexual abuse. However, vigorous prosecution and new laws addressing this crime are not enough. The plague of child sexual abuse demands vigilance on the part of law enforcement, teachers and, most of all, parents. Statistics compiled show that children who are abused are most often abused by individuals whom they know and have reason to trust. This demonstrates that parents need to know with whom their children are spending time. Only through vigorous enforcement of the laws and constant vigilance can we hope to reduce the number of victims of this heinous crime.

I commend to you the reading of this report on the prosecution of child sexual abuse within the State of Idaho for the period of July 1, 1998 through June 30, 1999.

With best regards,

ALAN G. LANCE  
Attorney General

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**JULY 1, 1998 - JUNE 30, 1999**

**Robert L. Marsh, Ph.D., Project Director and Co-Principal Investigator  
Steven Patrick, Ph.D., Co-Principal Investigator  
Ted Hopfenbeck, Director of Data Collection**

**January, 2000**

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## **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS**

**>FOUR HUNDRED THIRTY-TWO (432) CASES WERE FILED (298 ADULT CASES, 134 JUVENILE CASES) IN DISTRICT AND JUVENILE COURTS IN FY99. THIS REPRESENTS AN INCREASE OF 29 CASES FROM THE FY98 REPORT, 100 CASES FROM THE FY97 REPORT, AND 161 CASES FROM THE FY96 REPORT.**

**>TWENTY-EIGHT OR 10% OF THE 298 ADULT CASES PROSECUTED HAD PRIOR CONVICTIONS FOR CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE.**

**>VICTIM GENDER WAS PREDOMINANTLY FEMALE FOR BOTH ADULT AND JUVENILE PERPETRATORS.**

**>OVER 67% OF THE VICTIMS OF ADULT DEFENDANTS WERE BETWEEN TWELVE AND SEVENTEEN YEARS OLD AND 26% WERE UNDER TWELVE.**

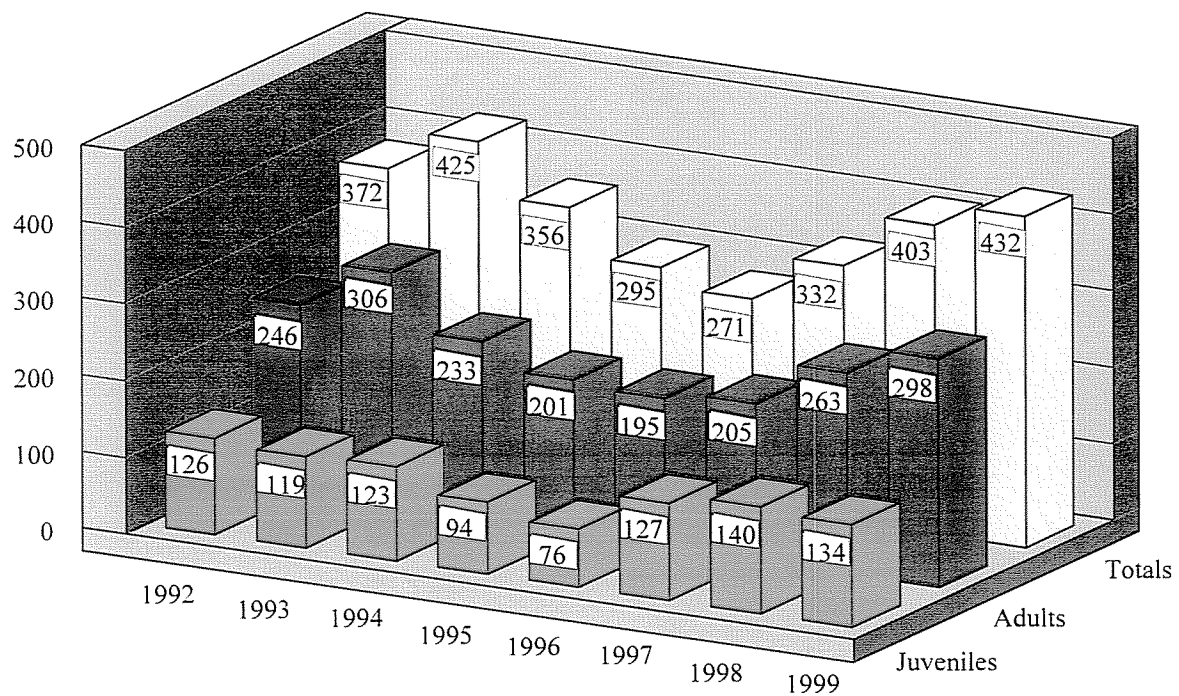
**>SIXTY-NINE PERCENT OF VICTIMS OF JUVENILE SEX OFFENDERS WERE UNDER ELEVEN YEARS OF AGE.**

**>FORTY-ONE PERCENT OF THE ADULT ABUSERS WERE ACQUAINTANCES OF THEIR VICTIMS, 5% NATURAL PARENTS, 11% OTHER RELATIVES, 8% STEP- PARENTS, AND 5% STRANGERS.**

**>FORTY-SIX PERCENT OF THE JUVENILE ABUSERS WERE ACQUAINTANCES OF THEIR VICTIMS OR THEIR PARENTS AND 49% WERE RELATIVES (NON-PARENTS). NO STRANGERS WERE CHARGED WITH ABUSE.**

**>WHERE ADULT DISPOSITION WAS KNOWN, THE IMMEDIATE SENTENCE WAS 33% PROBATION; 34% PRISON; 23% RETAINED JURISDICTION. THIS REPRESENTS A DECREASE IN PROBATION SENTENCES AND AN INCREASE IN PRISON SENTENCES.**

# Total Charges, Prosecutions and Petitions for 1992 to 1999 in Idaho



FY99 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study



## RESEARCH TEAM

The research team consisted of Professor Ted Hopfenbeck, Coordinator of Data Collection; Dr. Steven Patrick, Coordinator of Data Analysis and Co-Principal Investigator; and Robert L. Marsh, Ph.D., Project Director and Co-Principal Investigator. Mary C. Schoeler served as the Research Associate and Dana Wood as the Research Assistant. Rebecca Howell and RoxAnn Dehlin provided secretarial support.

# **INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY**

# **REPORT TO THE IDAHO LEGISLATURE**

## **THE PROSECUTION OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IN IDAHO**

### **JULY 1, 1998 - JUNE 30, 1999**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

House Bill 362, passed in 1989 (adding section 67-1405 to the Idaho Code), expanded the Attorney General's duties to require preparation of an annual report to be submitted to the legislature reporting the incidence of felony child sex abuse charges filed in adult and juvenile courts in the state. A research team from the Department of Criminal Justice at Boise State University worked in conjunction with the Offices of the Governor and the Attorney General to collect data and prepare the report to comply with this legislation. Specifically, data was collected on child sex abuse cases filed from district and juvenile court files throughout the state for the period of July 1, 1998 to June 30, 1999. The data were analyzed by the research team and submitted to the Attorney General's and Governor's offices for review. The completed report was submitted to the legislative leadership by Governor Dirk Kempthorne and Attorney General Alan G. Lance.

#### **PREVIOUS RESEARCH**

A number of annual reports and one special report have preceded this study. The approach (methodology) of the data collection in the earlier reports has varied widely but the past eight reports have utilized a consistent data collection procedure. The following synopsis provides an overview of previous reports and the data collection procedures.

FIRST REPORT: January 1, 1988-December 31, 1989

The first report covered a two-year period from January 1, 1988 - December 31, 1989, and analyzed data collected by site visitation to all 44 counties under the direction of the Governor's Office. This report included sexual abuse information available from the agencies that dealt with various aspects of child sexual abuse. The Department of Law Enforcement provided information on investigation of known cases and the Department of Corrections focused on disposition of offenders under its jurisdiction. The Department of Health and Welfare reported the impact of child sex abuse on families and children.

No single department of state government was able to provide a complete accounting for each child abuse case as it was processed through the system. One of the recommendations of the first report was to develop a statewide system to record incidence, track case filings, and disposition of child sex abuse cases.

SECOND REPORT: July 1, 1989-June 30, 1990

This report covered child sexual abuse crimes from July 1, 1989, to June 30, 1990, utilizing data from state agencies. This time, however, an attempt was made to collect data directly from district court records and county prosecuting attorneys.

This report was based on a review on-site of courthouse case files of the state's six largest counties and nearby smaller communities. The survey, together with telephone and mail contact with the remaining counties, provided access to a database sizeable enough to produce a document for the legislative report.

As in the first report, the 1990 study concentrated on child sexual abuse from the perspective of the criminal justice system. It assessed cases from prosecution to sentencing

and disposition. The report provided information on plea-bargaining arrangements, suspended sentences, offender evaluation and punishment alternatives.

### **SPECIAL REPORT: Sex Crimes Against Children**

In July 1991, the Department of Health and Welfare issued a special report entitled **Sex Crimes Against Children**. This report analyzed complex issues of child sexual abuse from the vantage point of the largest state agency, the Department of Health and Welfare. The report examined nearly 1,900 reported cases of sex abuse from July 1, 1989, to June 30, 1990. It traced cases from initial report to investigation by caseworkers, referral to law enforcement, and disposition by the prosecutor and the courts.

Each county in the state was visited and data were collected on sex crimes committed against children by reviewing district court records of individual counties. The report analyzed the number and types of crimes prosecuted or filed for the year.

### **THIRD REPORT: July 1, 1990-June 30, 1991**

This report provided information on adult and juvenile offenders. The incidence of juvenile sex abuse crimes had not been reported as a separate category in previous reports. A complete section was devoted to juvenile sex crimes for the first time. Offender age data, the relationship of the offenders to victims, demographic data on victims, and system processing information were collected on-site in each county for adults and juveniles. The data collected from court clerk records were verified with prosecuting attorneys in each jurisdiction.

FOURTH REPORT: July 1, 1991-June 30, 1992

This report provided information on adult and juvenile offenders as provided by the Clerk of the Court in each county and verified with the county prosecutor. The research staff reviewed case files on-site to determine offender age, the relationship of the offenders to victims, criminal history, demographic data on victims, and case processing information. Pre-sentence and sex offender evaluations that were completed on the offenders were also reviewed. Rates of case filings were standardized for the first time based on county population. Data on Pre-sentence and Sex Offender Evaluation were collected to determine if they were used in sentencing decisions.

FIFTH REPORT: July 1, 1992 - June 30, 1993

Court records were reviewed for juveniles and adults throughout the state in order to complete this report. Data were collected on the same variables as the previous report to insure consistency. Rates were reported in a standardized format based on county population.

SIXTH REPORT: July 1, 1993 - June 30, 1994

Court records were reviewed throughout the state for adults and juveniles accused of child sex abuse. Data were collected consistent with the reports from the previous two years. In addition to reporting standardized rates, comparisons were made of reported incidence in the most and least populated counties.

SEVENTH REPORT: July 1, 1994 - June 30, 1995

Court records were reviewed throughout the state for adult and juvenile cases filed. Data were collected on variables consistent with the previous three years.

#### EIGHTH REPORT: July 1, 1995 - June 30, 1996

The data collection procedures and methodology were consistent with the previous four reports. Data were collected on site for all counties reporting cases during FY96.

#### NINTH REPORT: July 1, 1996 – June 30, 1997

Data collection procedures by the Boise State research team were consistent with the previous reports. The researchers visited all counties and data were collected on site for all counties reporting cases in FY97.

#### TENTH REPORT: July 1, 1997 – June 30, 1998

Data collection procedures by the research team were consistent with past reports. All counties reporting cases were visited by the researchers and data were collected on site for the FY98 report.

### **METHODOLOGY/DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES**

This is the eleventh report submitted to the Legislature. This report includes data on adult and child sex abuse cases filed in FY99 (July 1, 1998 to June 30, 1999). Actual review of court records for this report was initiated in July 1999, and continued through early November. All counties were contacted by mail by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court explaining the yearly data collection on cases filed in district court for adults and magistrate court for juveniles for the annual legislative report. Follow-up phone calls were made by the research team from the Department of Criminal Justice at Boise State University before data collection began. Facsimiles were sent to all county prosecutors requesting the case numbers of all cases filed during the study period. The information was collected by on-site visits to all counties reporting child sex abuse cases (adult and juvenile). Members of the research staff consulted by telephone with any county requesting assistance in identifying child sex

abuse cases. A total of 37 counties that reported cases were visited. Seven counties reported no cases filed. The research team reviewed files identified and supplied by the Court Clerk or the Prosecutor. County Clerks were asked to have the files on all felony and juvenile cases filed between July 1, 1998, and June 30, 1999, available for review. Only cases formally filed (district court for adults and petitions filed in magistrate court for juveniles) in FY99 were reviewed by the research team.

This study covered the following charges: Attempted Rape (IC §§ 18-301, 18-306), Sexual Abuse (IC § 18-1506), Ritualized Abuse (IC § 18-1506A), Sexual Exploitation of a Child (IC § 18-1507), Possession of Sexually Exploitative Materials (IC § 18-1507A), Lewd and Lascivious Conduct (IC § 18-1508), Sexual Battery (IC § 18-1508A), Rape (IC § 18-6101), Male Rape (IC § 18-6108), Incest (IC § 18-6602), Crimes Against Nature (IC §§ 18-6605 and 18-6606), Forcible Sexual Penetration with a Foreign Object (IC § 18-6608), and Sex Offender Registration (IC §§ 18-8304 and 18-8311).

Counties tracked the cases utilizing different systems throughout the state. Many counties utilized the ISTARS system available through the Administrative Offices of the Idaho Supreme Court. (The system has not been standardized across all counties because of funding issues.) Some counties enter ISTARS data at the outset while others entered the case into the system at the final disposition. The Ada County Prosecutor's Office maintained a separate computerized system that tracked each case filed in both the adult and juvenile courts. Other counties maintained a separate manual system of the pertinent cases. On site data collection was done directly from the files provided to the researchers. The research team relied on the individual system that each county utilized to track cases that were filed. After initial identification of the cases, confirmation letters/facsimiles were sent to respective county prosecutors providing a list of identified cases from their county and requesting any corrections. Every possible attempt was made to insure that all cases were included in this study. Since the state has not designed a standard statewide tracking system, a few cases may have been unreported.



After case information was collected in the field, the research team also requested updated dispositional information on pending cases. Counties that provided dispositional information by facsimile through November 15, 1999 are included in this analysis. Cases that had not reached the dispositional stage were left in the “pending” category. Only cases filed in the district court for adults and petitions filed in magistrate court for juveniles and identified by the clerks or county prosecutors of that county were included in this report. Cases handled informally when charges were not filed were not included.

The absence of a uniform method of tracking cases and retrieving the data remains a serious issue beyond the scope of the present project. Recommendations have been made by the researchers to alleviate problems of data collection by developing a standardized tracking system.

## ADULT CASES

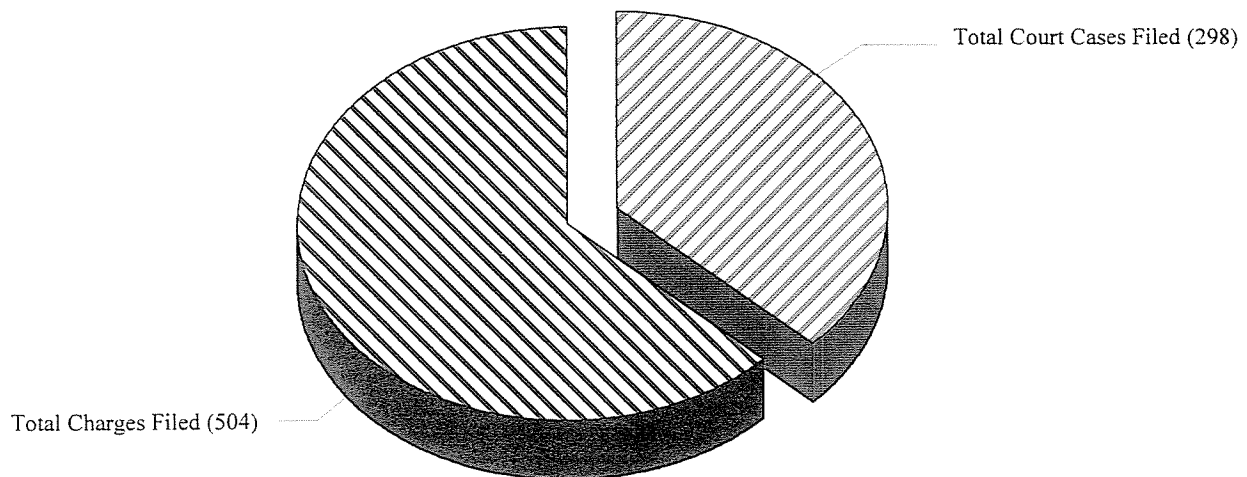
## ANALYSIS OF ADULT CASES FILED-CHARTS 1A - 20A

(FY99: July 1, 1998 - June 30, 1999)

The information from the adult cases is included in Charts 1A-20A and immediately follows the discussion of adult defendants. A total of 298 adult cases were filed in district court during the twelve-month period of July 1, 1998 - June 30, 1999.

### Chart 1A: Adult Defendants

#### Total Cases and Charges Filed



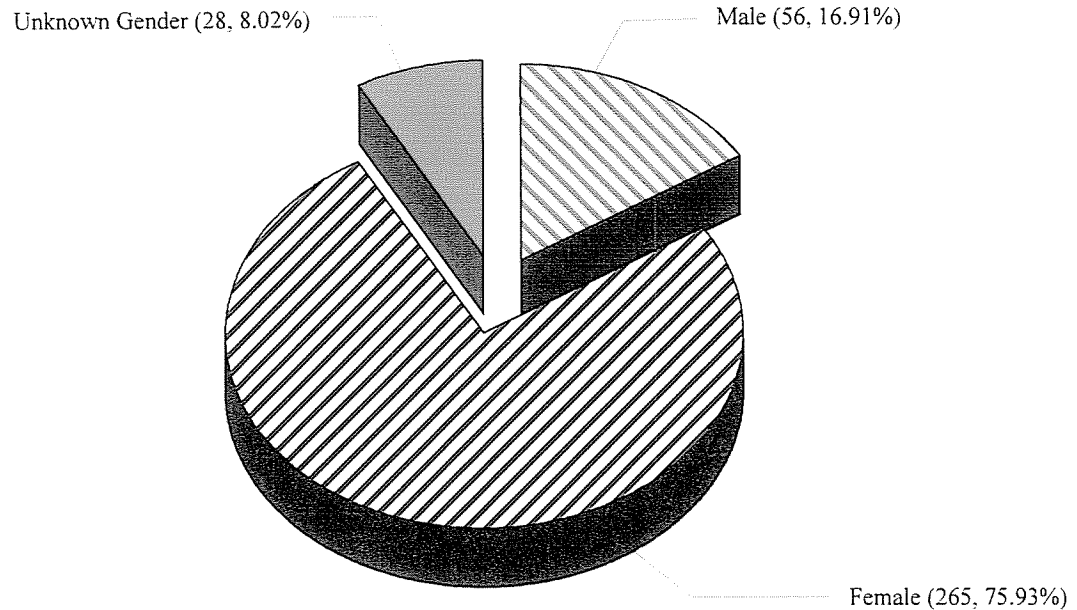
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#### Adult Defendants: Chart 1A - Total Cases and Charges Filed

A total of 504 charges were filed in the 298 cases in FY99 for child sex offense felonies in Idaho. This represents an increase of 35 cases from the FY98 report, 93 cases from the FY97 report, 43 cases from the FY96 report, 97 cases from FY95, 65 cases from FY94 but less than the 306 cases filed in FY93. There was an average of 1.69 charges filed in each case.

# Chart 2A: Adult Defendants

## Victim Gender

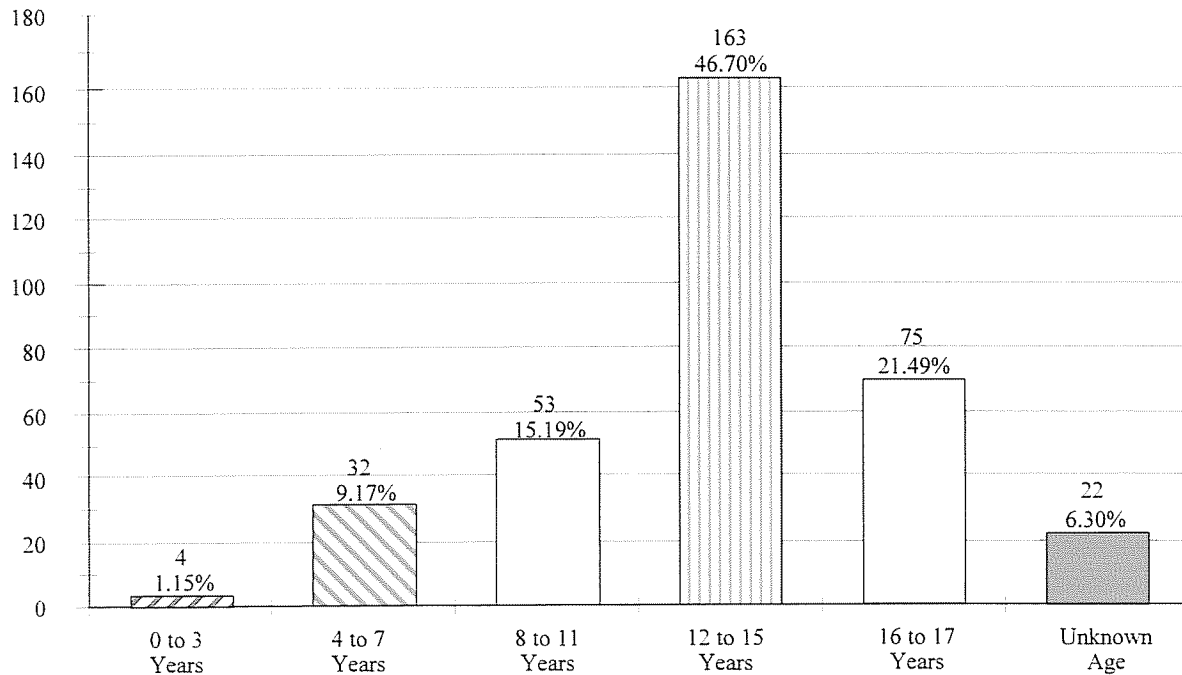


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### **Adult Defendants: Chart 2A - Victim Gender**

There was a total of 349 victims in this survey. Victim gender was predominantly female representing 76% (N=265) of the victims. Reported female victimization was slightly less in this study period than victim gender reported in four of the past six surveys. Male victims represented 17% (N=56) of all victims in this survey. The gender distribution was approximately the same as the FY92, FY93, FY94 and the FY97 studies except that male victimization increased significantly from 10% to 17% in this report. The information on victim gender was not available to the research team in 28 (8%) cases. Some defendants had no Pre-sentence Report completed and it was impossible to determine victim gender from court files.

## Chart 3A: Adult Defendants Victim Age



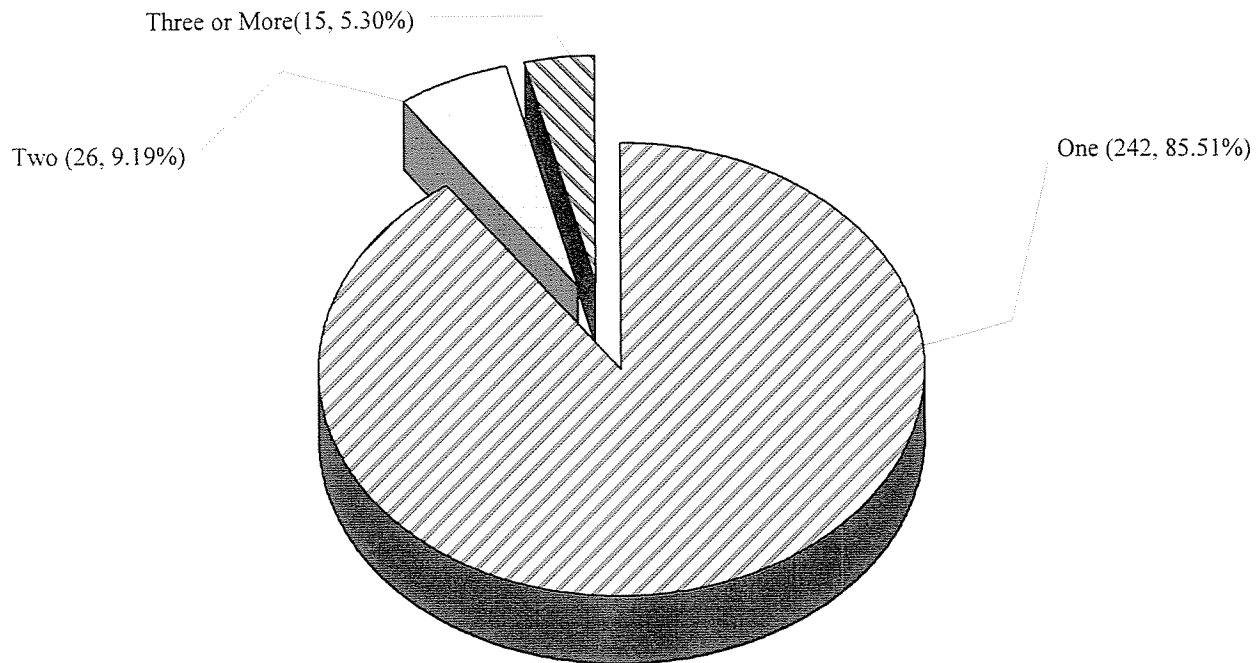
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### Adult Defendants: Chart 3A - Victim Age

Approximately 1% (N=4) of the victims were under three years of age. Children from four to seven years of age represented 9% (N=32) of the victims. Fifteen percent (N=53) were from eight to eleven years old. A total of 47% (N=163) of the victims were between the ages of twelve and fifteen. Twenty-two percent of the victims (N=75) were between the ages of sixteen and seventeen and age was unknown for 22 (6%) of the victims. The percentage of victims under the age of three dropped from 2% to 1% and from age four to seven 13% to 9% from previous reports. Victims from sixteen to seventeen increased in the last year.

## Chart 4A: Adult Defendants

### Number of Victims per Case

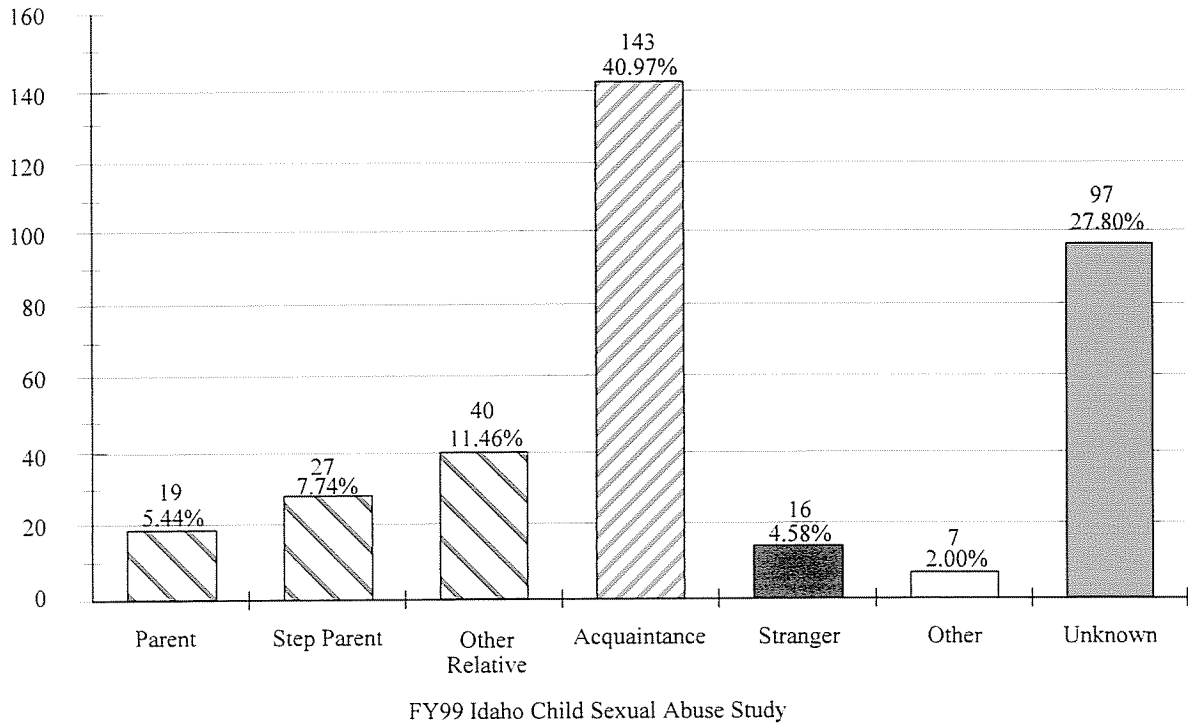


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### **Adult Defendants: Chart 4A - Number of Victims Per Case**

Data presented in this chart represents the number of reported victims per case filed. Defendants in 81% (N=242) of the cases were charged with a crime against only one victim. There were two victims reported in 9% (N=26) of the cases. In 15 cases (5%) there were three or more victims. The number of single victims increased and those charged for sex crimes against two or more victims decreased from the FY98 report.

## Chart 5A: Adult Defendants Relationship to Victims



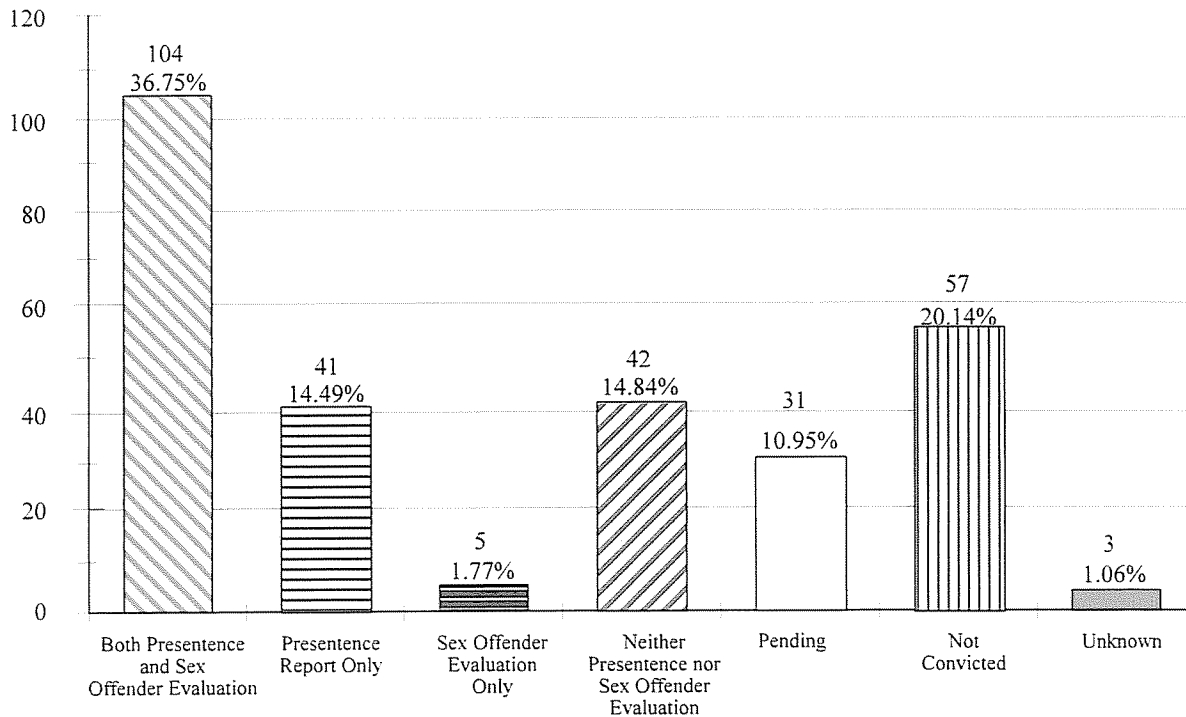
### Adult Defendants: Chart 5A - Victim Relationship

Chart 5 indicates the relationship between the 349 victims and the 288 adult defendants (representing 298 cases). The data indicate that 5% (N=19) of the children were victimized by their actual parents and 8% (N=27) of the victims were abused by stepparents. Other family members were charged with child sexual abuse for 11% (N=40) of the victims. Acquaintances were identified as the abusers in 41% (N=143) of the victims. Sixteen strangers (5%) were accused of child sexual abuse. The relationship was unknown for 28% (N=97).

Of the 349 victims, the relationship between the victim and the accused was known for 252 victims. Twenty-five percent (N=86) of the victims were abused by parents, relatives or stepparents. Forty-one percent (N=143) were victimized by acquaintances. Sixty-six percent (N=229) of the victims fit these two categories. Five percent (N=16) were victimized by strangers. Most adults charged with child sexual abuse offenses knew their victims. The parents and children generally had reason to know and/or trust the defendant because the child or the child's parents knew the defendant. This parallels the findings in the FY92, FY93, FY94, FY95, FY96, FY97, and FY98 studies. THE FINDINGS FROM THIS SURVEY HAVE BEEN CONSISTENT FOR THE LAST EIGHT YEARS. CHILDREN ARE MUCH MORE LIKELY TO BE VICTIMS OF PERSONS THEY KNOW (AND THEIR PARENTS KNOW). IT IS ASSUMED THAT THIS TYPE OF PERPETRATOR HAS LEGITIMATE ACCESS TO THE CHILD. THIS SURVEY INDICATES THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OF STRANGER VICTIMIZATIONS SINCE THE SURVEY BEGAN.



## Chart 6A: Adult Defendants Presentence Report and Sex Offender Evaluation

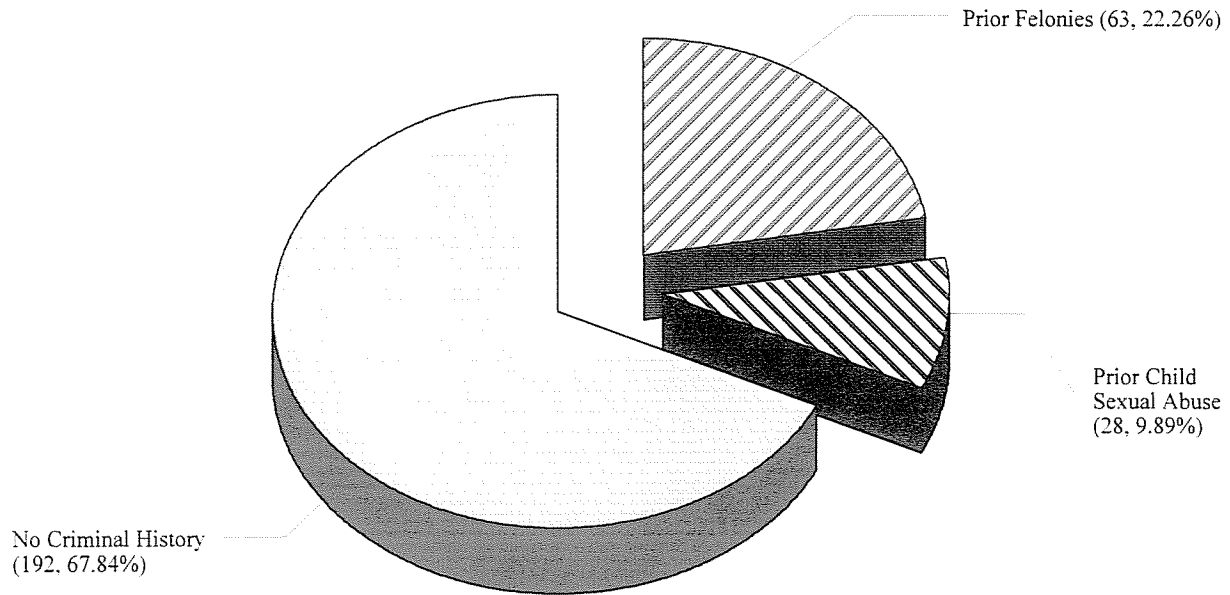


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### **Adult Defendants: Chart 6A - Pre-sentence/Sex Offender Evaluation**

Chart 6A shows the number of convicted perpetrators that had a Pre-sentence Report and/or Sex Offender Evaluation completed before sentencing. Both Pre-sentence and Sex Offender Evaluations were prepared in 104 (37%) of the cases. The survey indicated that 41 (14%) of the defendants had a Pre-sentence Report only before sentencing. There were 42 (15%) defendants with neither. Five (2%) had a Sex Offender Evaluation only. The remaining cases were in Pending, or in the Unknown categories. This survey indicates that there was an increase of 15% of cases that had both a Sex Offender Evaluation and a Pre-Sentence completed from the report three years ago. This still remains low but is showing improvement.

Chart 7A: Adult Defendants  
Prior Offenses

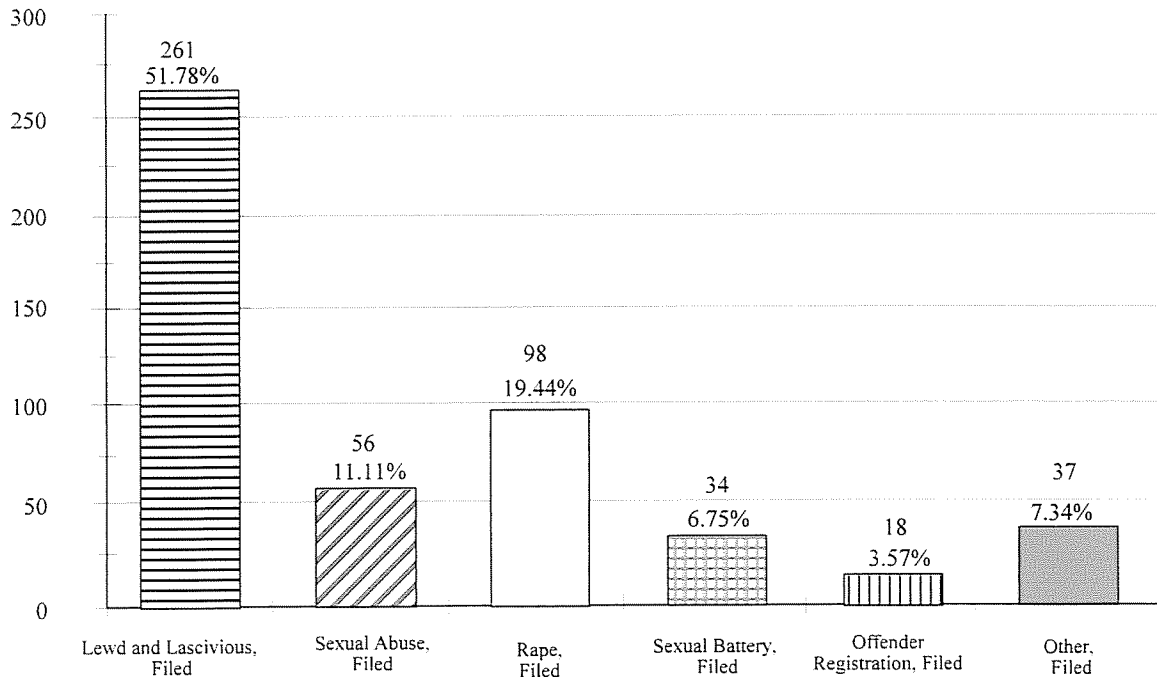


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### **Adult Defendants: Chart 7A - Prior Convictions**

Chart 7A shows prior convictions of adults charged with a child sex abuse crime during this study period. Sixty-three (22%) of the 283 adults charged during the study period had prior felonies. Twenty-eight (10%) of the 283 adults charged had prior child sex abuse charges. Ninety percent of the adult defendants had no prior sex abuse convictions against children and one hundred ninety-seven (68%) had no criminal history.

## Chart 8A: Adult Defendants Most Frequently Filed Charges



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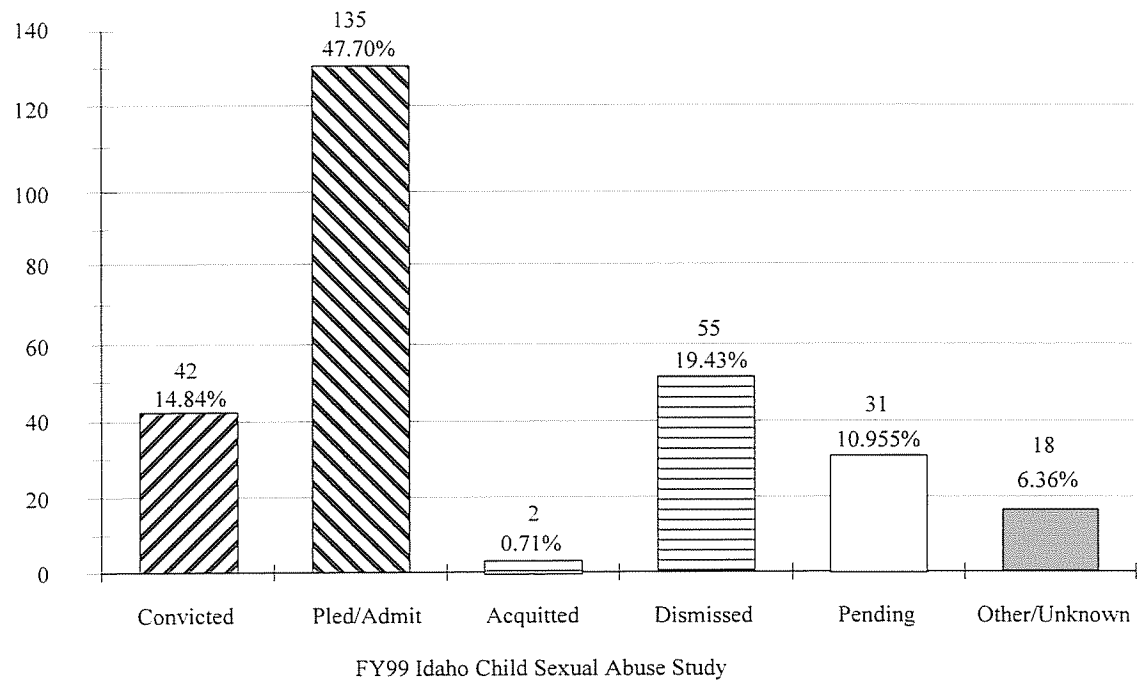
### Adult Defendants: Chart 8A - Type of Charges Filed

Chart 8A shows the breakdown of the 504 criminal charges filed against adults. Lewd and Lascivious Conduct (IC§18-1508) charges were most frequently filed representing 261 charges or 52% of the total. Rape (IC§18-6101) charges were filed 98 times (19%) during FY99. The charge of Sexual Abuse (IC§18-1506) resulted in 56 charges or 11% of the total number of charges filed. Sexual Battery (IC§18-1508A) was filed in 7% (N=34) of the cases. Offender registration charges were filed in eighteen cases or 4%.

These data were collected to determine which charges were most frequently used against child sex abusers. This is the eighth year this information has been collected. A detailed analysis of case files for the last eight years indicates exceedingly wide

variability in the types of sex abuse behavior and the actual charge filed. The Lewd and Lascivious statute continues to be used to prosecute cases ranging from fondling to actual copulation. Most charging decisions continue to reflect a decision in favor of filing the most serious charge possible, not necessarily the most accurate charge. This creates problems in developing treatment programs and education/prevention programs that require accurate data on criminal history.

Chart 9A: Adult Defendants  
Dispositional Information

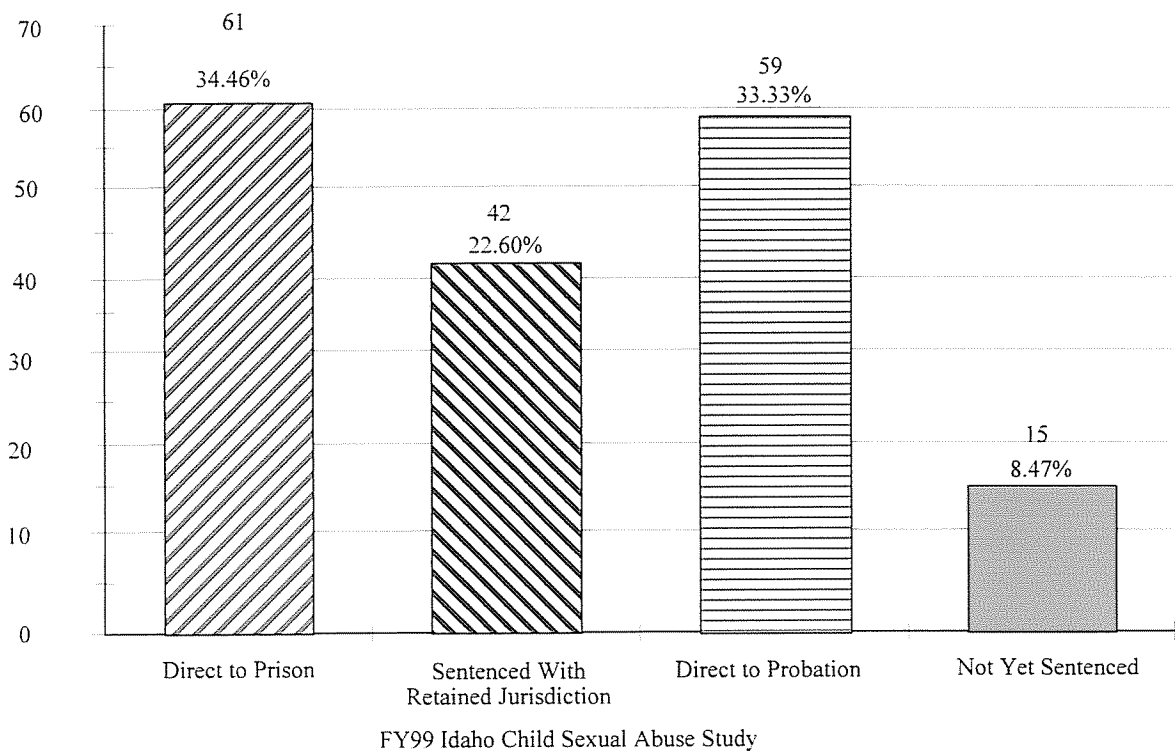


**Adult Defendants: Chart 9A - Dispositional Information**

Forty-eight percent (N=135) of the defendants charged plead guilty and were convicted. Forty-two (15%) were convicted by trial. Cases are pending for 11% (N=31). Defendants were acquitted of the charges for 1% (N=2) of the cases. The charges were dismissed in 19% (N=55) of the cases. Generally, the outcomes in the FY99 study were

consistent with previous studies. This study indicates that fewer defendants pled guilty or were convicted than the FY98 report.

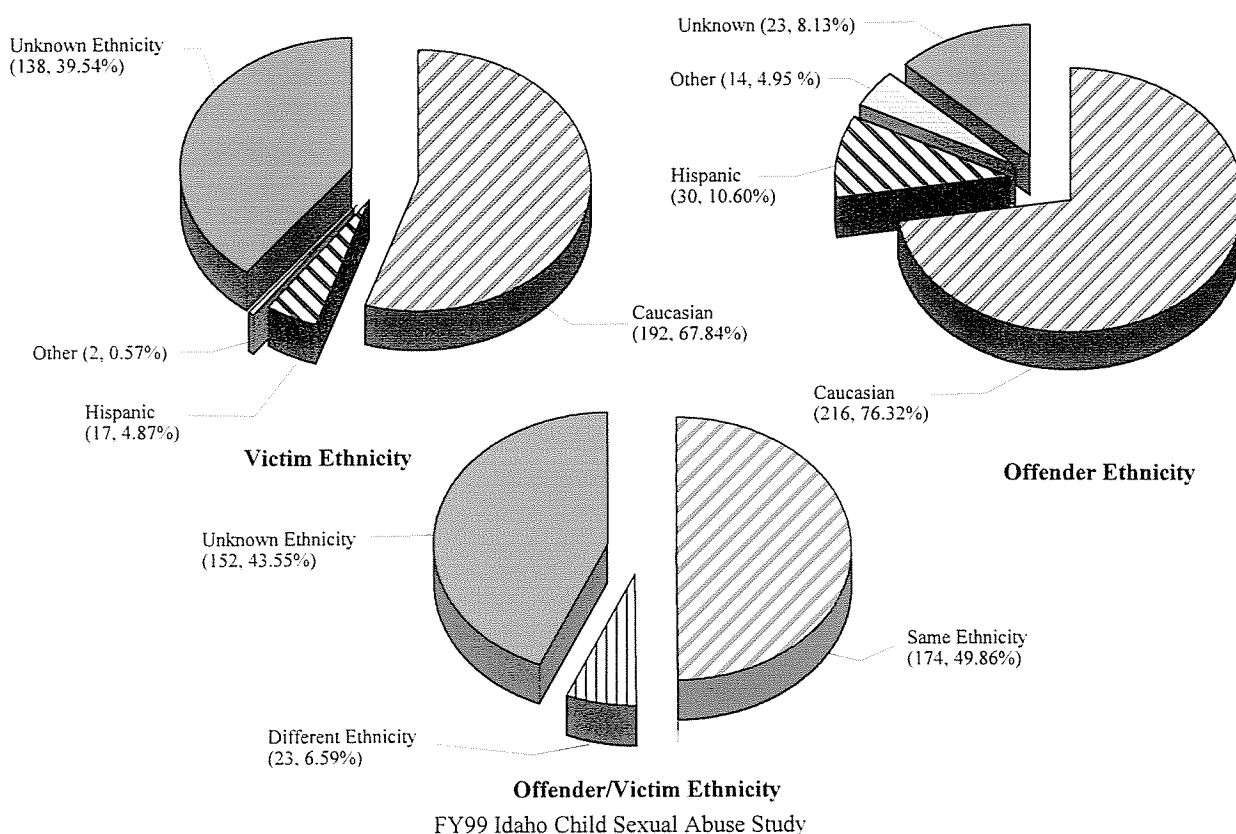
## Chart 10A: Adult Defendants Outcomes for Convicted Offenders



### **Adult Defendants: Chart 10A - Sentencing Information**

Chart 10A shows the sentencing outcomes for the adult defendants in this study. The sentencing decision is known for 177 of the cases. (The additional defendants are awaiting trial, awaiting sentencing, or the charges were dismissed.) Probation Only was the disposition in 33% (N=59) of the known cases. Judges gave a Retained Jurisdiction sentence in 23% (N=42) of the cases. Thirty-four percent (N=61) of convicted defendants were sent directly to prison without a Retained sentence. This year's study

## Chart 11A: Adult Defendants



indicates a decline of 13% in the use of Probation Only and an increase of 10% in use of Prison.

### Adult Defendants: Chart 11A - Offender/Victim Ethnicity

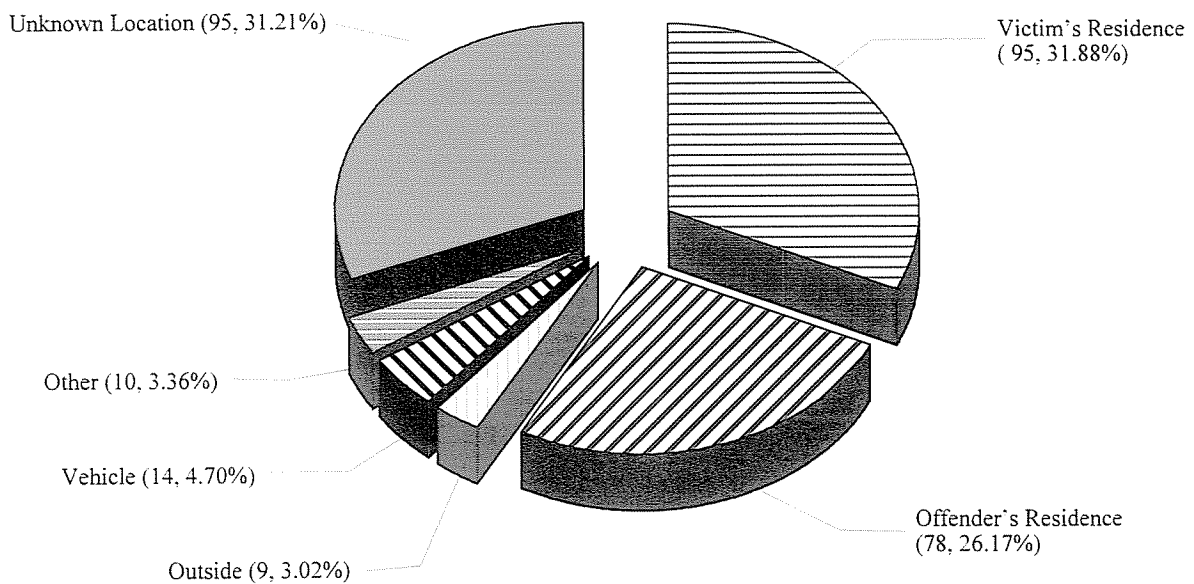
Information was collected on ethnicity of the accused offender and the victim. Victim ethnicity was overwhelmingly Caucasian with 192 (68%) victims. Hispanic victims represented only 17 (5%) of the victims. Victim ethnicity could not be determined in 138 (40%) cases.

Offender ethnicity data showed that 76% (N=216) of the total were Caucasian and 11% (N=30) were Hispanic. The remainders were recorded as unknown or other. This is a decline of 4% in Hispanic defendants and an increase of 4% in Caucasian defendants.

One hundred seventy-four (50%) of the victims were abused by a member of their own ethnic group. Twenty-three (7%) were victimized by a member of a different ethnic group and the ethnicity relationship was unknown for 152 (44%) of the remaining victims.

## Chart 12A: Adult Defendants

### Location of Child Sexual Abuse



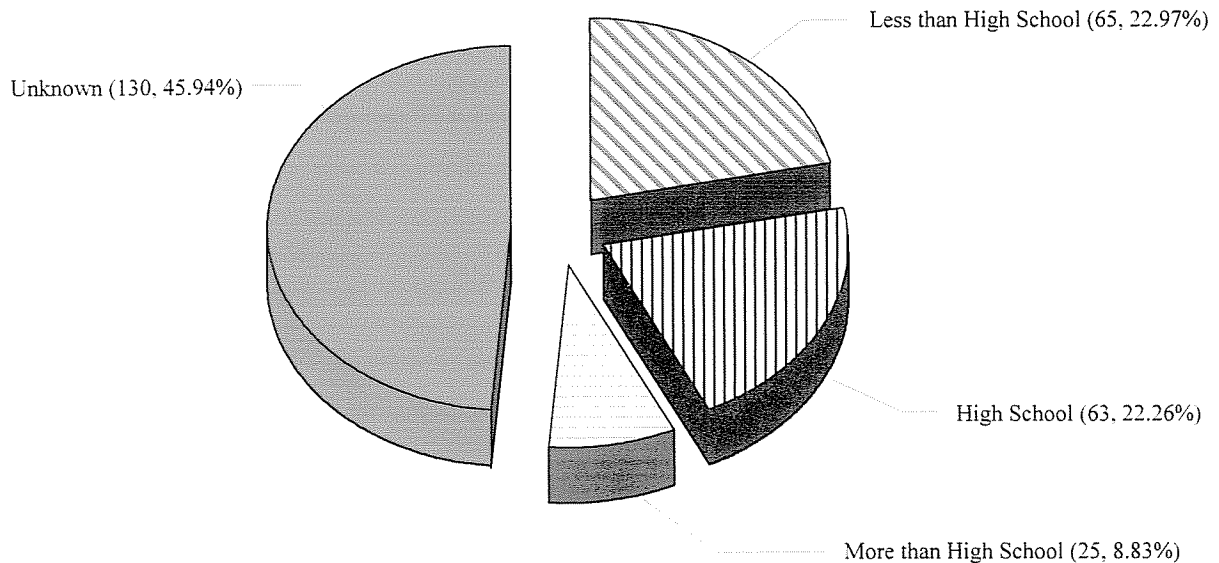
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### **Adult Defendants: Chart 12A - Location of Child Sexual Abuse**

Ninety-five (32%) of the alleged offenses occurred in the victim's residence. Seventy-eight (26%) occurred in the offender's residence. Ninety-two (31%) of the locations could not be determined from court or police records. Fourteen (5%) occurred in a vehicle and 9 (3%) occurred outside. This was consistent with the findings in FY98.

## Chart 13A: Adult Defendants

### Offender Education



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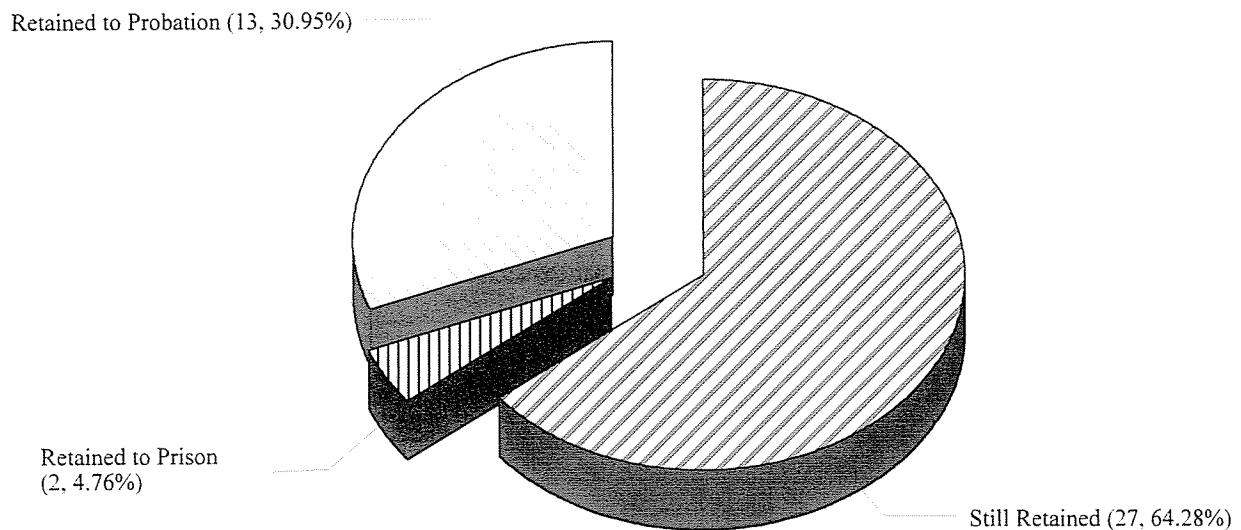
### Adult Defendants: Chart 13A - Educational Level

Educational data on adult defendants was available for 153 of the 283 cases. Twenty-three percent (N=65) had not completed high school. Twenty-two percent (N=63) had completed high school and 9% (N=25) had some education beyond high school (college or vocational/technical). Information was not available for 130 or 46% of the cases.



## Chart 14A: Adult Defendants

### Outcomes of Retained Jurisdiction



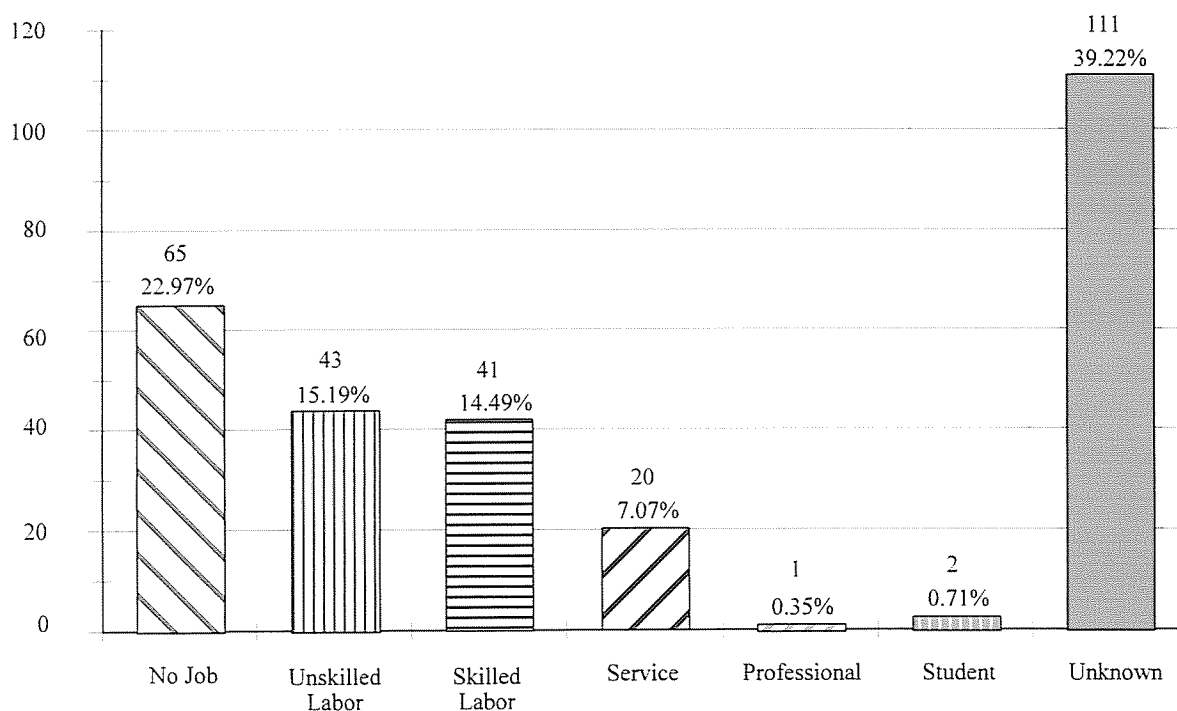
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### Adult Defendants: Chart 14A - Outcomes of Retained Jurisdiction

This survey marks the fourth year of the analysis of the Retained Jurisdiction Sentence (Idaho Criminal Code, Section 2601).

There were 42 persons that were sentenced under this statute as of November 30, 1999, representing persons charged in FY99. Of that number, 27 (64%) were still completing their period of incarceration and evaluation in the Department of Corrections. It was not known if they would be released on Probation or complete their sentence in prison. Two (5%) were sent to prison to complete their sentence and 13 (31%) were released on Probation.

# Chart 15A: Adult Defendants Offender Occupation

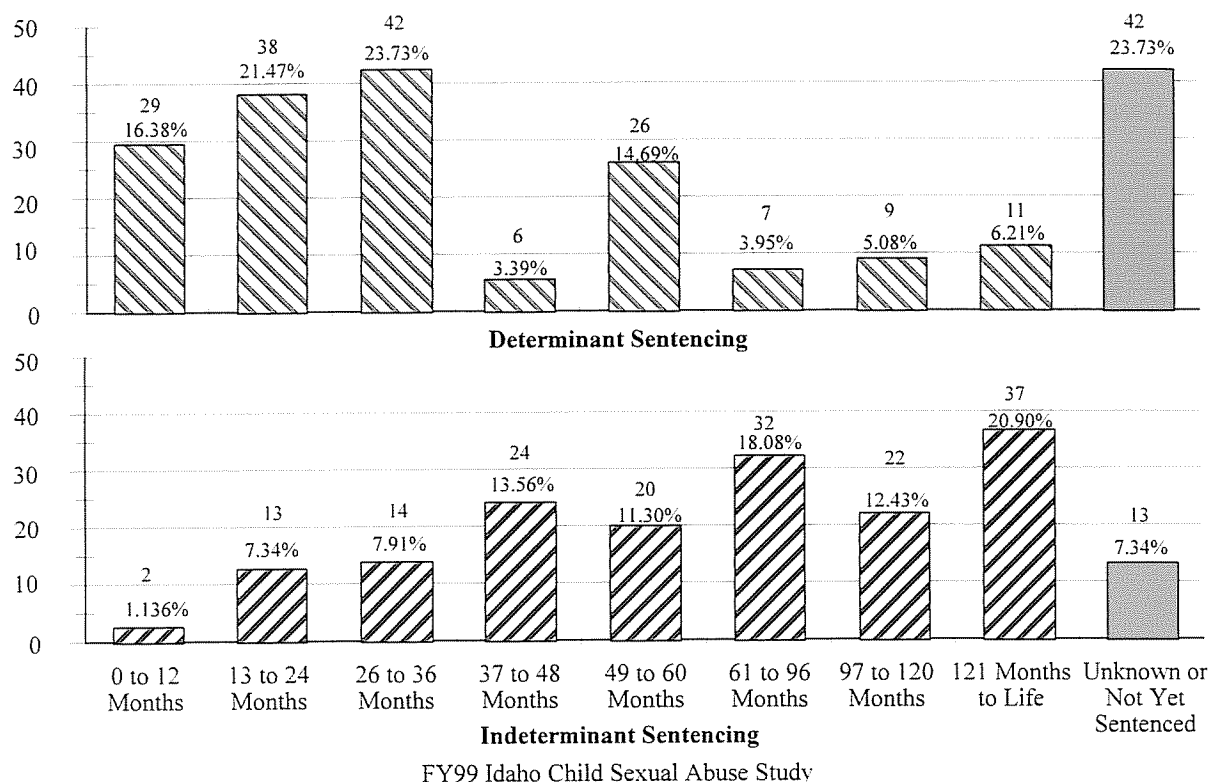


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## Adult Defendants: Chart 15A - Offender Occupation

Defendant occupation data was available and collected for 172 of the 283 adult defendants. Twenty three percent (N=65) of the 283 were unemployed, 15% (N=43) worked at unskilled jobs, 14% (N=41) worked in skilled labor occupations, 7% (N=20) were classified as service workers, .35% (N=1) were in professional fields, .71% (N=2) were students, and occupation was unclear for the remaining defendants.

## Chart 16A: Adult Defendants Sentencing for All Convicted Defendants

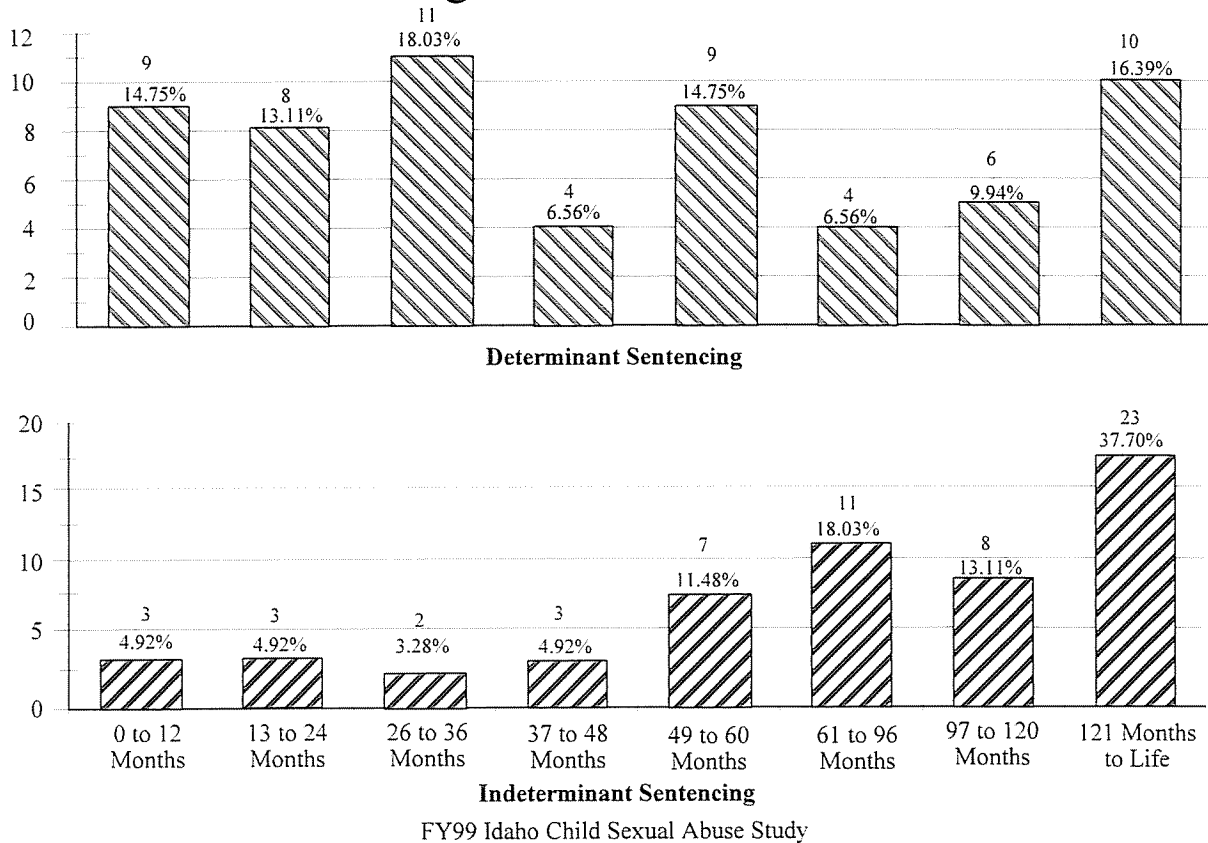


### Adult Defendants: Chart 16A - Analysis of Determinate and Indeterminate Sentences

Data was collected on the 177 defendants sentenced and the length of their sentence when the report was completed. These data include persons sent directly to prison, those sent directly to probation, and those on a Retained status. Sixty-two percent (N=109) received a fixed or determinate sentence of 36 months or less. Eighteen percent (N=32) received a determinate sentence of 37 to 60 months. Fifteen percent (N=27) received determinate sentences of 61 months to life.

Sixteen percent (N=29) received an indeterminate sentence of 36 months or less. Twenty-five percent (N=44) received 37 to 60 months and fifty-one percent (N=91) received 61 months to life.

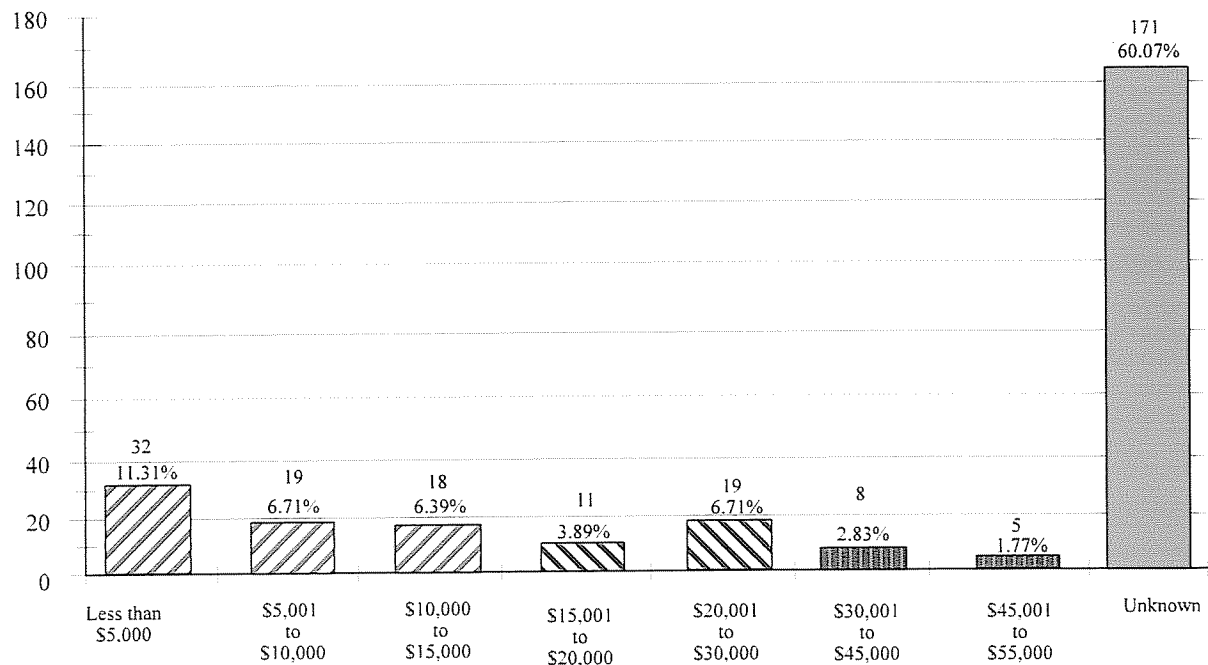
# Chart 17A: Adult Defendants Sentencing for Those Sent to Prison



## **Adult Defendants: Chart 17A Part One/Part Two - Sentencing for Those Sent to Prison**

The data in this chart refers to convicted perpetrators sent to prison and not given a Retained Jurisdiction sentence. These data indicate that the majority of defendants (51%, N=32)) sent to prison had determinate sentences of 48 months or less. Eighty percent (N=49) had an indeterminate sentence coupled with the determinate sentence of 49 months to Life.

## Chart 18A: Adult Defendants Offender Income



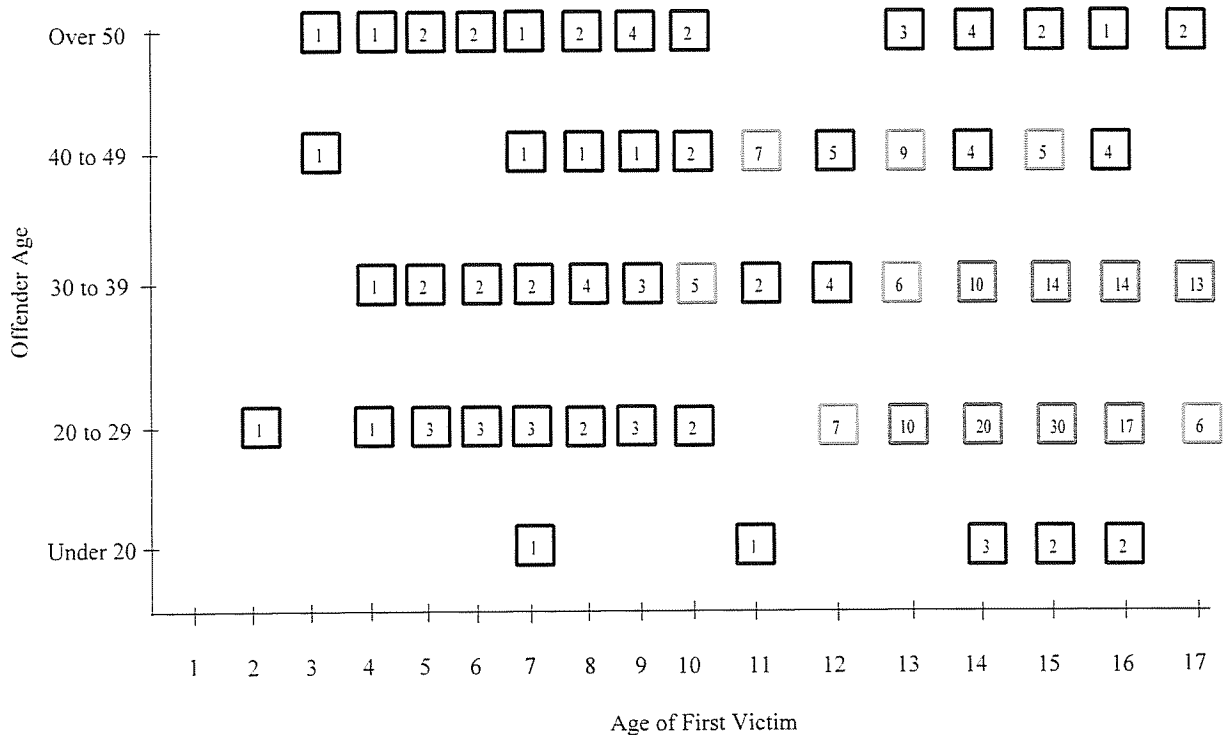
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### Adult Defendants: Chart 18A - Income

Income data was available for 112 of the cases. The defendants in the majority of the cases (N=69 or 24%) earned \$15,000 or less annually. Fifteen percent earned more than \$15,000 annually. Income data were not available on the majority of the offenders. This represents an increase in reported income levels from previous reports.

# Chart 19A: Adult Defendants

## Age Relationship for Offenders and Victims



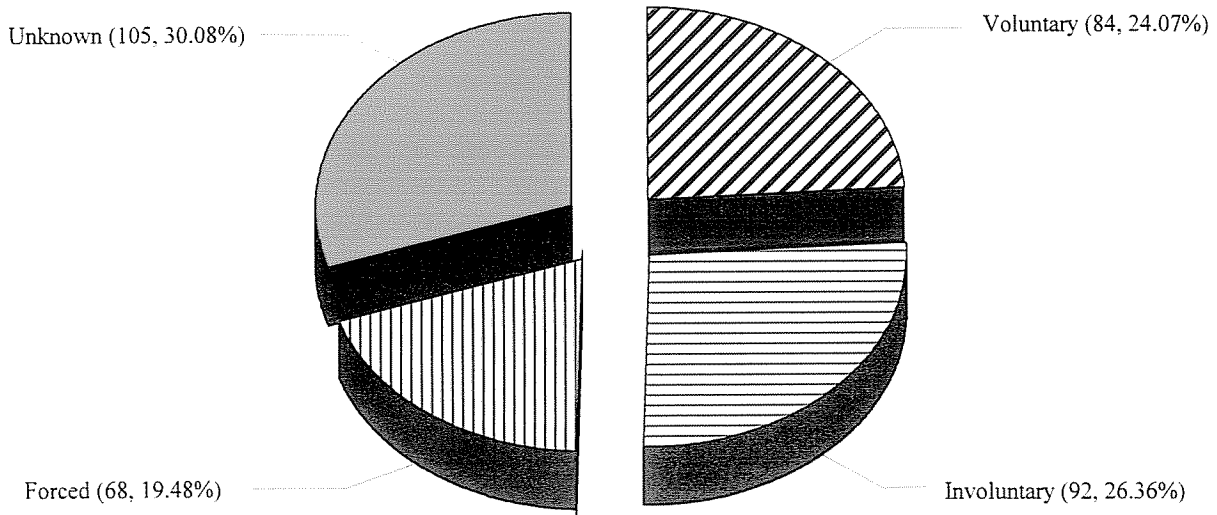
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### Adult Defendants: Chart 19A - Age Relationship Offenders and Victims

This chart shows the relationship between age of perpetrators and their first victim. It provides a graphic representation that shows a preponderance of perpetrators in their 20's and 30's were involved with teenage victims.

## Chart 20A: Adult Defendants

### Forced, Involuntary or Voluntary Abuse



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### **Adult Defendants: Chart 20A–Voluntary vs. Use of Force in Sexual Act**

This chart represents new data collected for the second year for this report. The researchers collected data on whether force was used in commission of the sexual act with the victim. Of the 349 victims the force relationship could not be determined in 30% (N=105) of the cases. In the remainder, 19% (N=68) of the defendants used force on their victims. In 24% (N=84) the sexual act did not involve the use of force as determined from the data in the defendant's file. In 26% (N=92) of the cases, the act was involuntary.

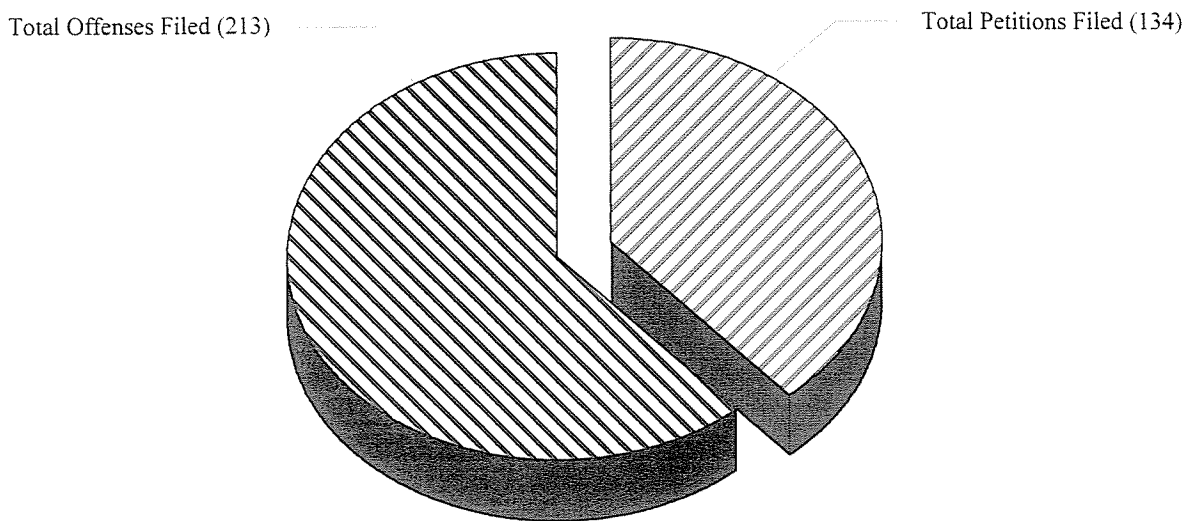
# JUVENILE CASES



## ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE CASES FILED-CHARTS 1J-12J

There were a total of 134 juvenile cases filed in FY99. This represents a decline of six cases from the FY98 report.

### Chart 1J: Juvenile Offenders Total Cases and Petitions Filed



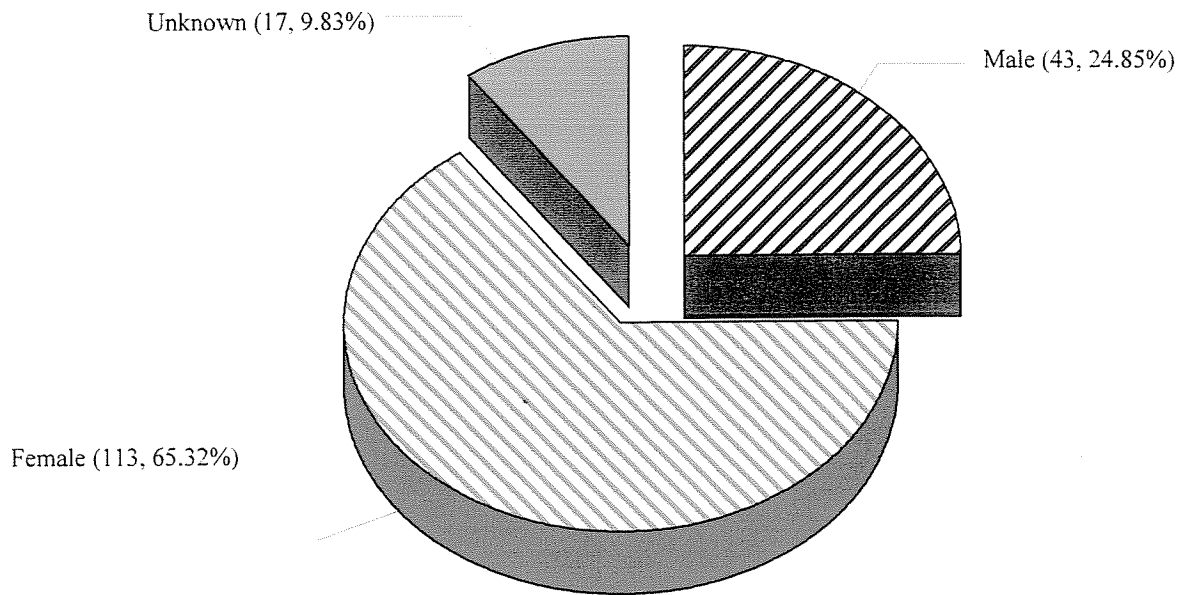
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#### **Juvenile Offenders: Chart 1J - Total Petitions and Charges Filed**

Chart 1J indicates that 134 petitions were filed against juveniles representing 155 charges. This is a decrease of 6 cases from the FY98 report, an increase of 7 cases from FY97, an increase of 58 cases from the FY96 report, an increase of 40 cases from the FY95 report and an increase of 11 cases filed in the FY94 report. In this report period there was an average of 1.16 charges in each petition.

## Chart 2J: Juvenile Offenders

### Victim Gender

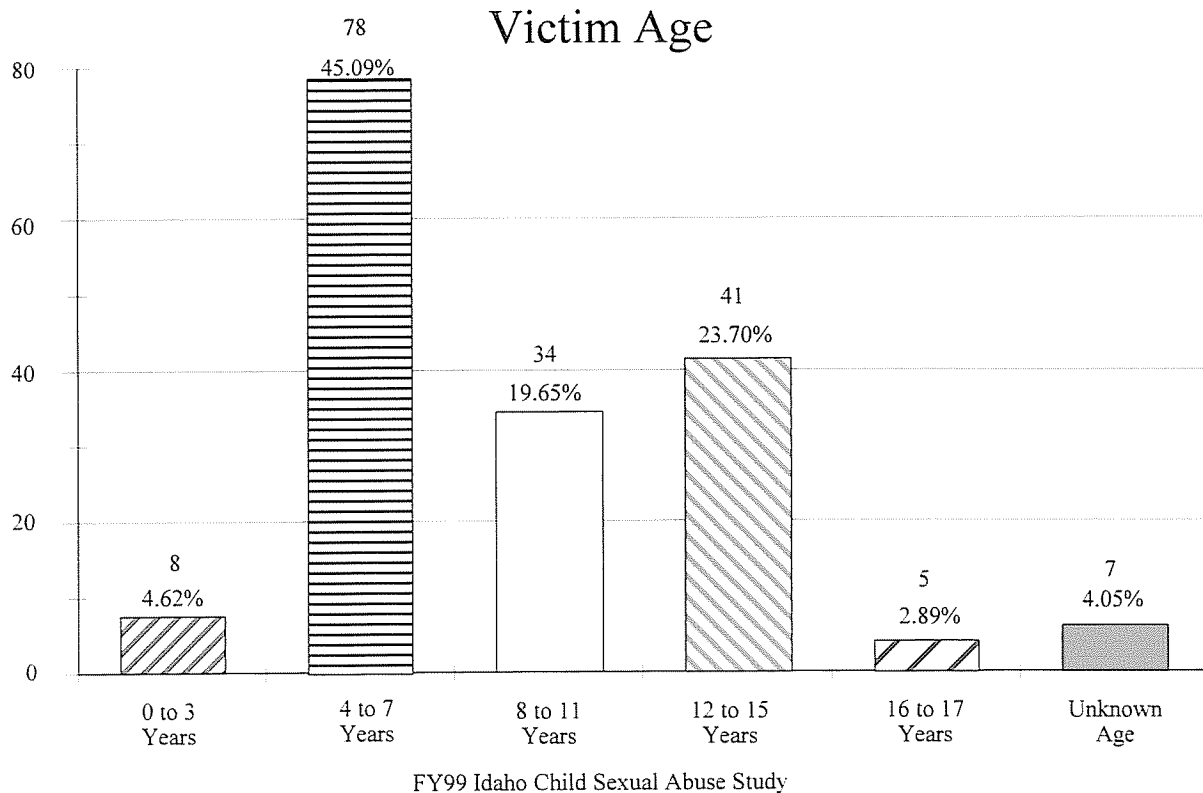


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### **Juvenile Offenders: Chart 2J - Victim Gender**

There were 173 victims listed in the juvenile petitions. Victim gender was predominantly female representing 65% (N=113) of the total number of known victims. (Females represented 76% of the victims for adult offenders.) Male victims represented 25% (N=43) of the total for juveniles. Female victimization increased by 11% over FY98 and male victims declined by 10%. Male victims of juvenile perpetrators were 9% higher than male victims of adult perpetrators. The information on victim gender was not available to the research team in 10% (N=17) cases. Some juveniles had no Social History completed and it was impossible to determine victim gender from the petition.

## Chart 3J: Juvenile Offenders



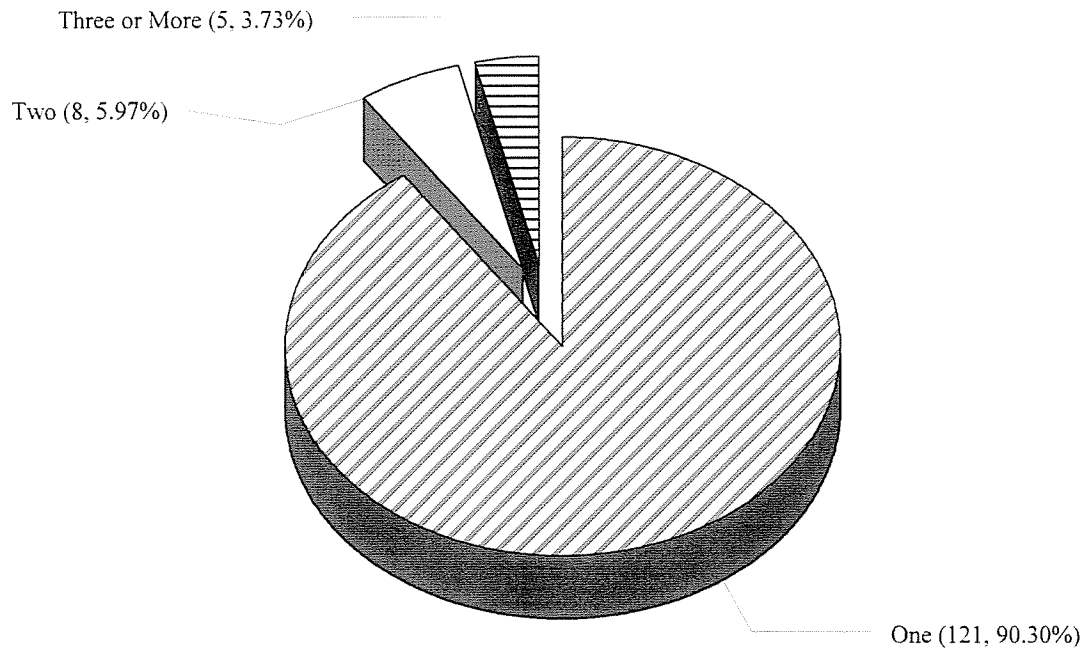
### **Juvenile Offenders: Chart 3J - Victim Age**

For the 134 juvenile cases reported (with petitions filed) during the study period, the age of the victims was known for 166 of the 173 victims. Victims under three years of age comprised 5% (N=8) of the total study population. Victims from four to seven years comprised 45% (N=78) of the study population. Children eight to eleven years were victims in 20% (N=34) of the cases. Another 24% (N=41) were from twelve to fifteen years of age and the remaining 3% (N=5) were sixteen or older. Age was unknown for 4% (N=7) of the victims.

The number victims under seven years old increased slightly (2%) from FY98 and children from eight to eleven increased by 8%. Forty-eight percent (N=85) of the victims

were seven years old or younger. Seventy percent of the victims were under eleven during this study period.

Chart 4J: Juvenile Offenders  
Number of Victims per Case

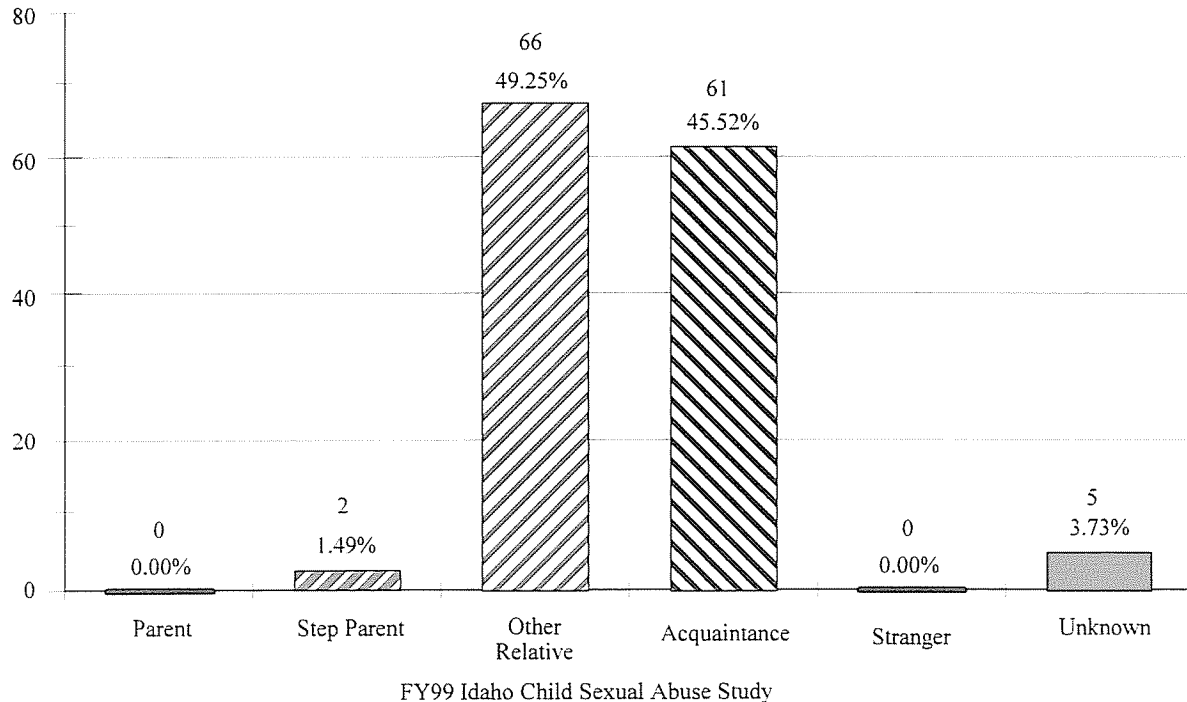


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**Juvenile Offenders: Chart 4J - Number of Victims Per Case**

The number of victims was known for all 134 juveniles petitioned. Ninety percent of the juveniles (N=121) had been charged with violations against a single victim. There were two victims in 5% (N=8) of the cases and three or more victims in 3% (N=5) of the cases. This represents a decline in multiple victims and an increase in single victims from last year's report.

## Chart 5J: Juvenile Offenders Relationship to Victims



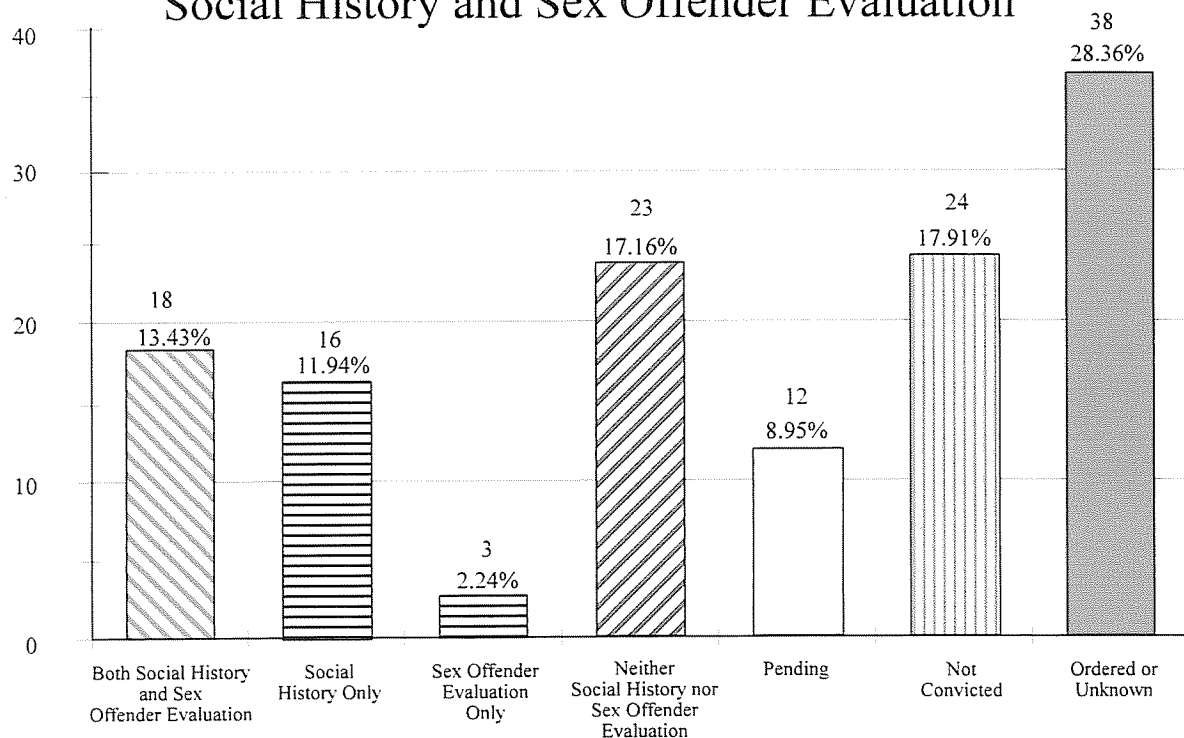
### **Juvenile Offenders: Chart 5J - Victim Relationship**

Chart 5J shows the relationship between the 173 victims and the 134 petitioned juveniles. Relatives (non-parents) were charged with offenses for 39% (N=68) of the victims. Acquaintances were identified as the abuser for 38% (N=66) of the victims. No strangers were charged with child sexual abuse. The relationship could not be determined for 22% (N=39) of the victims. No victims in this study were abused by a parent or stepparent where victim relationship was known. Relatives charged with child sex abuse increased by 12% and acquaintances declined by 13% from the FY98 report.

Most juveniles charged with child sexual abuse **knew** or had some familiarity with their victims. The parents and/or children generally had reason to trust the offender because the offender was known by the child or their family.

THE SURVEYS FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS HAVE INDICATED THAT ONLY THREE STRANGERS HAVE MOLESTED CHILDREN WHERE VICTIM RELATIONSHIP WAS KNOWN. THIS IS A DRAMATIC INDICATION THAT CHILDREN ARE AT RISK FROM PERSONS THEY KNOW (OR THEIR PARENTS KNOW) AND WHO HAVE SOME LEGITIMATE ACCESS TO THE CHILDREN.

Chart 6J: Juvenile Offenders  
Social History and Sex Offender Evaluation



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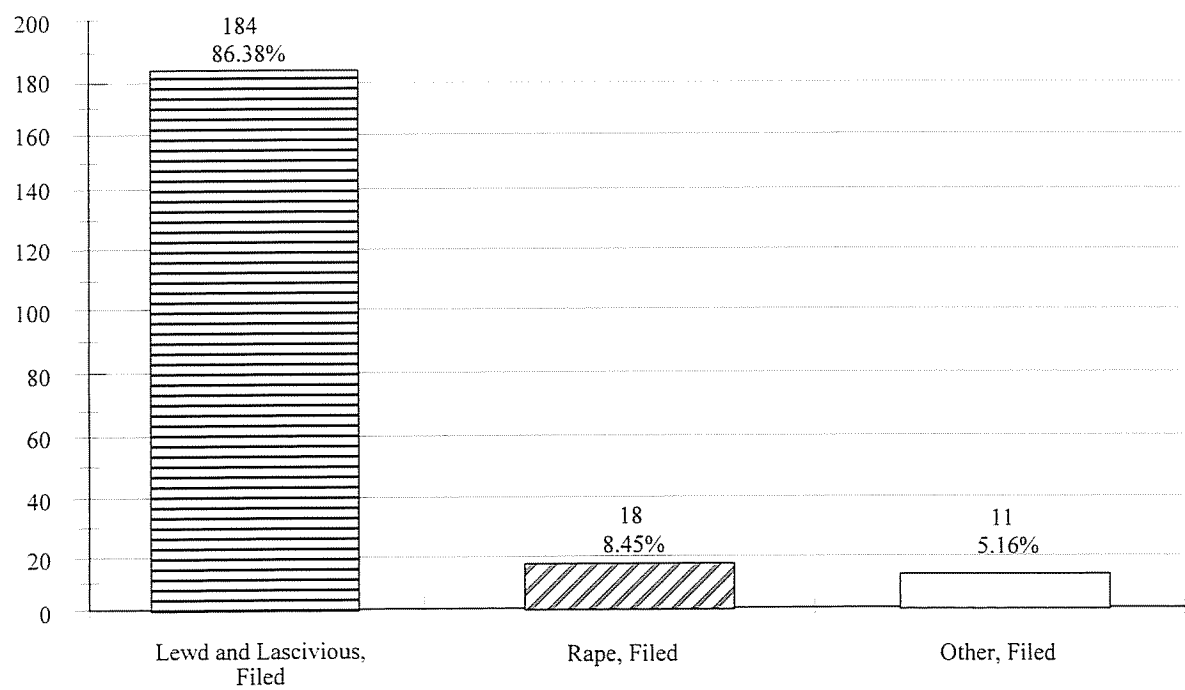
### Juvenile Offenders: Chart 6J - Social History/Sex Offender Evaluation

The data in Chart 6J show the number of adjudicated juveniles that had a Social History or Sex Offender Evaluation completed before disposition. Eleven percent (N=16) of the known juveniles had only a Sex Offender Evaluation completed before disposition.

Both a Social History and Sex Offender Evaluation were prepared in 13% (N=18) of the known cases. Juvenile offenders with neither, as determined by the case files, comprised 17% (N=23) of the study. The petition was Dismissed or the juvenile was Acquitted in 24 cases and 12 cases were Pending. The information was unavailable or incomplete in 38 cases. Although it was assumed that the majority had some type of investigation completed before disposition, incomplete records and the absence of a tracking system made it impossible to determine whether Sex Offender Evaluations and Social Histories were completed.

Criminal history data was limited because of the absence of complete Social Case History records in the court files.

Chart 7J: Juvenile Offenders  
Most Frequently Filed Petitions



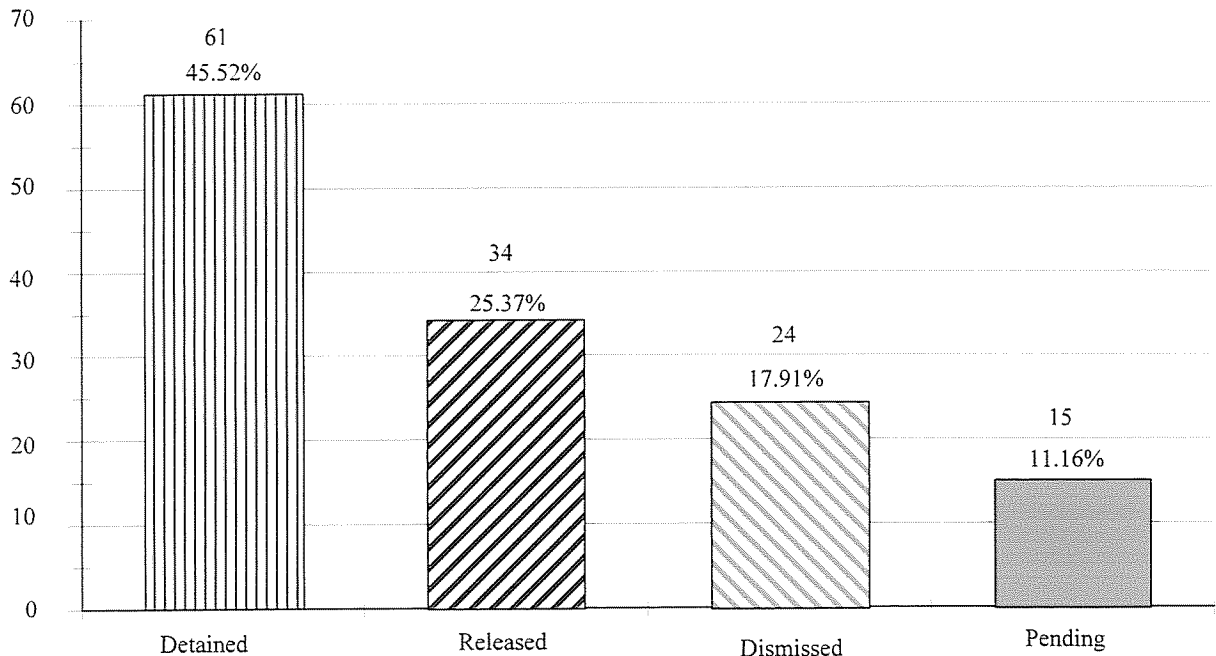
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### **Juvenile Offenders: Chart 7J - Types of Charges**

Chart 7J shows the types of petitions (charges) filed against juveniles. Lewd and Lascivious Conduct (IC §18-1508) petitions were most frequently filed representing 151 (87%) of the total petitions. Rape (IC §18-6101) charges were filed 18 times (10%) during the year.

These data were collected to determine which charges were most frequently used against juvenile child sex abusers. As with adults, there was an exceedingly wide variability in the types of sex abuse behavior and the actual charge filed. The Lewd and Lascivious statute was used most frequently.

### **Chart 8J: Juvenile Offenders Dispositional Information**

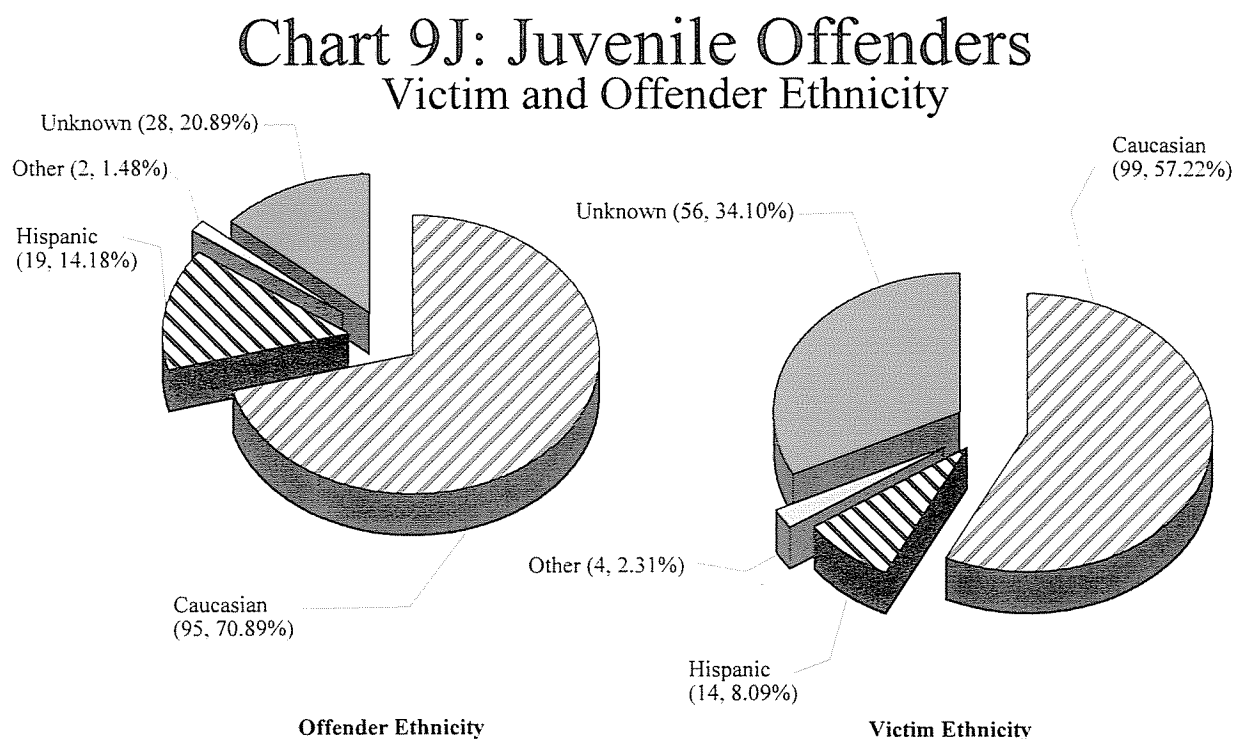


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## **Juvenile Offenders: Chart 8J - Dispositional Information**

Chart 8J shows dispositional information on juveniles. Ninety-five were sentenced under the Youth Rehabilitation Act. Sixty-one (45%) were detained under the YRA and 34 (25%) were released under supervision. The charges were dismissed in 24 cases and 15 were pending. These data represent a 25% increase in juveniles detained and a 38% decrease in the use of probation from the FY98 report.



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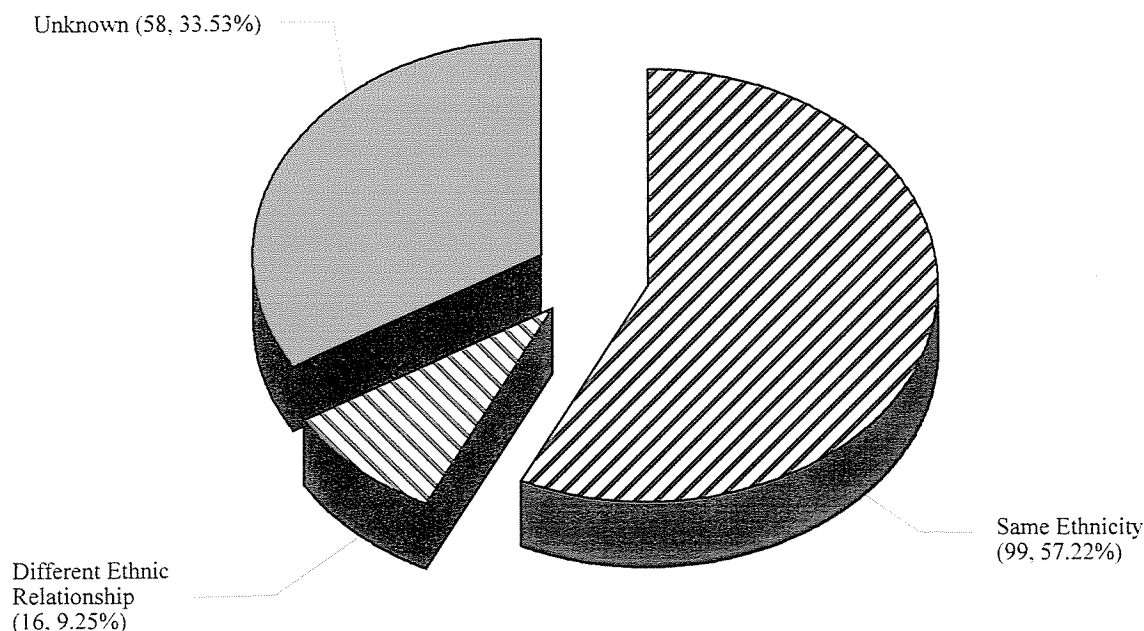
## **Juvenile Offenders: Chart 9J - Victim and Offender Ethnicity**

The petitioned Offender's ethnicity was overwhelmingly Caucasian representing 83% (N=105) of the offenders. Six percent (N=8) were recorded as Hispanic. Four percent (N=5) were listed as Other and the remaining five (4%) had no race recorded in their files. This represents an increase in Caucasian offenders but a decline in Hispanic offenders from the

previous survey. The current figure represents a lower proportion of Hispanics than recorded in the census data.

Victims, where ethnicity was known, were primarily Caucasian representing 63% (N=103) of the children abused. Only five (3%) of the victims were Hispanic but the large number of victims whose ethnicity was unknown limits any conclusion that might be drawn.

## Chart 10J: Juvenile Offenders Victim/Offender Ethnic Relationship



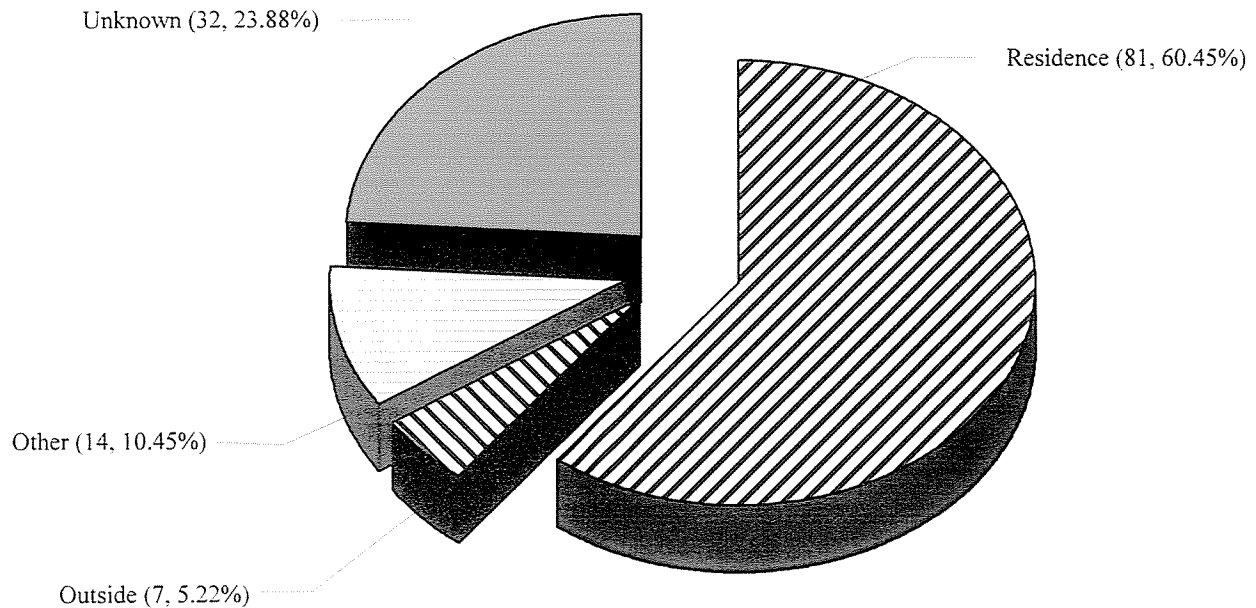
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### **Juvenile Offenders: Chart 10J - Offender/Victim Ethnicity**

Ninety-nine (57%) of the juveniles petitioned into court committed the sexual offense on a child of the same ethnic status. Sixteen (9%) abused a child of a different ethnic group and ethnic relationship was unknown in 58 (34%) cases.

Victims where ethnicity was known were primarily Caucasian, representing 63% of the children abused. Ten (6%) were Hispanic but ethnicity was unknown for 32% (N=56).

## Chart 11J: Juvenile Offenders Location of Child Sexual Abuse



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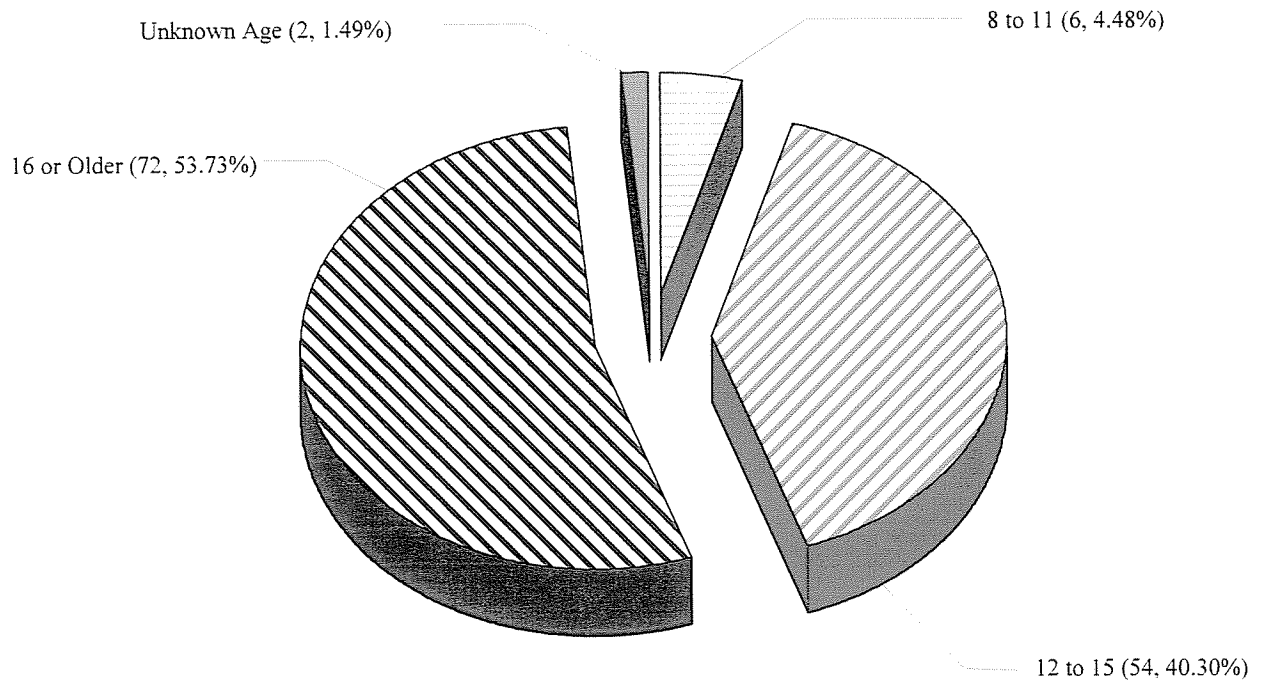
### **Juvenile Offenders: Chart 11J - Location of Child Sexual Abuse**

Eighty-one (60%) of the juveniles committed their offense in a residence. Location was unknown for 32 (23%) juveniles. Seven (5%) occurred outside and 14 (10%) in other locations such as a car.

There was an increase from the FY98 report in abuse that occurred in the home and car, and a decrease in abuse that occurred outside.

## Chart 12J: Juvenile Offenders

### Age of Juvenile Offenders

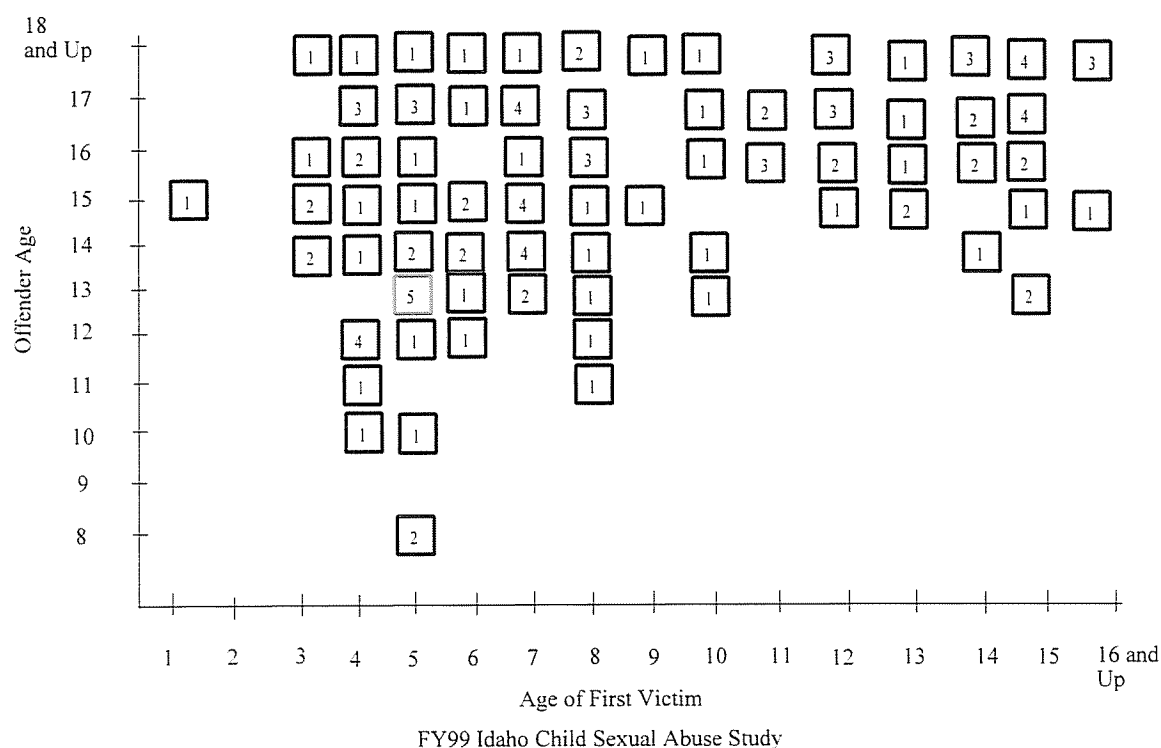


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### **Juvenile Offenders: Chart 12J - Age of Offenders**

Chart 12J shows the ages of juvenile perpetrators. The most frequently occurring age was juveniles sixteen and older representing 54% (N=72) closely followed by 12 to 15 year olds with 40% (N=54). Perpetrators eight to eleven represented 4% of the total.

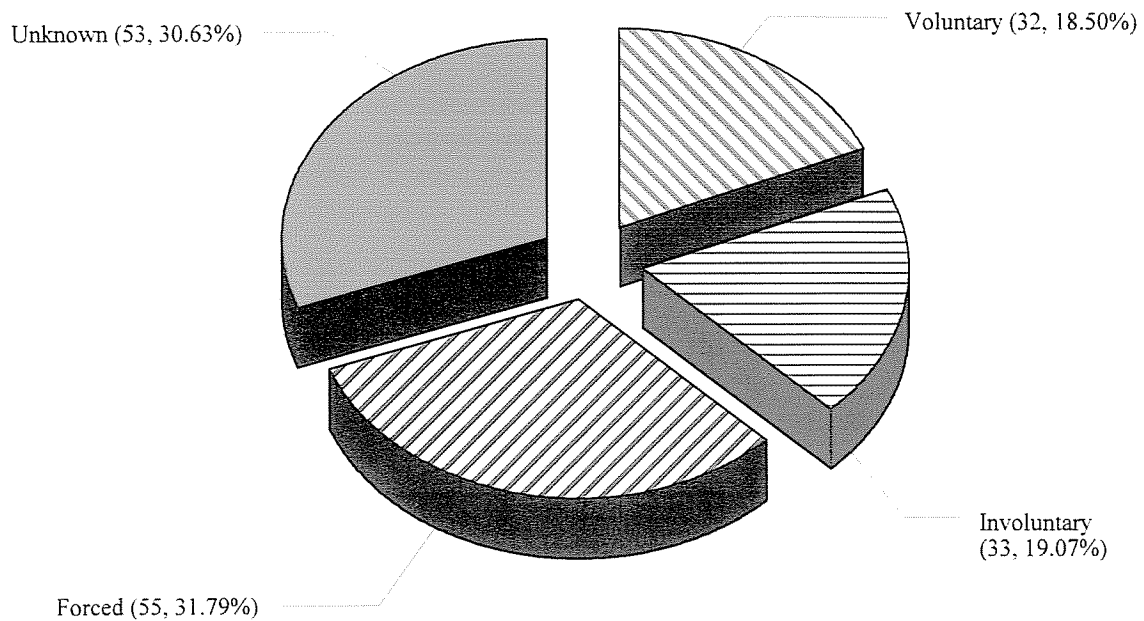
# Chart 13J: Juvenile Offenders Age Relationship for Offenders and Victims



## **Juvenile Offenders: Chart 13J - Age Relationship: Offenders and Victims**

Chart 13J graphically shows the age relationship between victims and perpetrators. This demonstrates that a significant number of teenage perpetrators choose very young victims, primarily eight years old or younger. Seventeen year olds were the most frequently occurring age of offenders.

## Chart 14J: Juvenile Offenders Forced or Voluntary Sexual Abuse



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### **Juvenile Offenders: Chart 14J – Forced or Voluntary Sexual Abuse**

This chart reflects data collected from court files on the forced versus voluntary nature of the abuse. In 55 (32%) cases the sexual act was forced, in 33 (19%) it was involuntary and in 32 (19%) cases it appeared to be voluntary.

# **STATEWIDE CASE ANALYSIS**

## STATEWIDE CASE ANALYSIS

This year's report includes the sixth analysis of data standardized to the population in each of the 44 Idaho counties based on the 1990 U.S. Census. The standardization of prosecution by population allows for valid comparisons of incidence prosecutions across the state and the criminal justice response. The data is reported per 10,000 persons. Smaller counties are corrected to conform to this reporting standard and the comparisons (rates) are accurate throughout the state.

There were 298 adult cases and 134 juvenile petitions of child sexual abuse filed in district and juvenile courts during FY99 (July 1, 1998-June 30, 1999). The total number of cases filed in the period covered by this report was 432. This represents an increase from the 403 cases filed in FY98, the 332 cases filed in FY97, the 271 cases files in FY96, the 295 cases in FY95, the 356 reported for FY94, the 372 cases in FY92 and a decrease from the 425 cases reported in the FY93 study.



**Table 1: Incidence of Case Filings by County**  
(Rates per 10,000 Population)

| County                 | Pop    | Adult Count | Juvenile Count | Total Count | Adult Rate    | Juvenile Rate | Total Rate    |
|------------------------|--------|-------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Ada                    | 205775 | 76          | 25             | 101         | 3.69          | 1.21          | 4.91          |
| Adams                  | 3254   | 0           | 0              | 0           | 0.00          | 0.00          | 0.00          |
| Bannock                | 66026  | 21          | 10             | 31          | 3.18          | 1.51          | 4.70          |
| Bear Lake              | 6084   | 4           | 0              | 4           | 6.57          | 0.00          | 6.57          |
| Benewah                | 7937   | 2           | 1              | 2           | 2.53          | 1.26          | 3.78          |
| Bingham                | 37583  | 13          | 6              | 19          | 3.46          | 1.60          | 5.06          |
| Blaine                 | 13552  | 4           | 4              | 8           | 2.95          | 2.95          | 5.90          |
| Boise                  | 3509   | 1           | 0              | 1           | 2.85          | 0.00          | 2.85          |
| Bonner                 | 26622  | 7           | 3              | 10          | 2.63          | 1.13          | 3.76          |
| Bonneville             | 72207  | 8           | 5              | 13          | 1.11          | 0.69          | 1.80          |
| Boundary               | 8332   | 3           | 1              | 4           | 3.60          | 1.20          | 4.80          |
| Butte                  | 2918   | 0           | 0              | 0           | 0.00          | 0.00          | 0.00          |
| Camas                  | 727    | 1           | 0              | 1           | 13.76         | 0.00          | 13.76         |
| Canyon                 | 90076  | 28          | 27             | 55          | 3.11          | 3.00          | 6.11          |
| Caribou                | 6963   | 0           | 1              | 1           | 0.00          | 1.44          | 1.44          |
| Cassia                 | 19532  | 1           | 0              | 1           | 0.51          | 0.00          | 0.51          |
| Clark                  | 762    | 0           | 0              | 0           | 0.00          | 0.00          | 0.00          |
| Clearwater             | 8505   | 2           | 0              | 2           | 2.35          | 0.00          | 2.35          |
| Custer                 | 4133   | 1           | 2              | 3           | 2.42          | 4.84          | 7.26          |
| Elmore                 | 21205  | 2           | 0              | 2           | 0.94          | 0.00          | 0.94          |
| Franklin               | 9323   | 2           | 1              | 3           | 2.15          | 1.07          | 3.22          |
| Fremont                | 10937  | 5           | 0              | 5           | 4.57          | 0.00          | 4.57          |
| Gem                    | 11844  | 0           | 4              | 4           | 0.00          | 3.38          | 3.38          |
| Gooding                | 11633  | 0           | 1              | 1           | 0.00          | 0.86          | 0.86          |
| Idaho                  | 13783  | 1           | 0              | 1           | 0.73          | 0.00          | 0.73          |
| Jefferson              | 16543  | 2           | 3              | 5           | 1.21          | 1.81          | 3.02          |
| Jerome                 | 15138  | 2           | 1              | 3           | 1.32          | 0.66          | 1.98          |
| Kootenai               | 69795  | 44          | 6              | 50          | 6.30          | 0.96          | 7.16          |
| Latah                  | 30617  | 2           | 1              | 3           | 0.65          | 0.33          | 0.98          |
| Lemhi                  | 6899   | 1           | 0              | 1           | 1.45          | 0.00          | 1.45          |
| Lewis                  | 3516   | 0           | 0              | 0           | 0.00          | 0.00          | 0.00          |
| Lincoln                | 3308   | 3           | 3              | 6           | 9.07          | 9.07          | 18.14         |
| Madison                | 23674  | 8           | 2              | 10          | 3.38          | 0.84          | 4.22          |
| Minidoka               | 19361  | 5           | 4              | 9           | 2.58          | 2.07          | 4.65          |
| Nez Perce              | 33754  | 7           | 3              | 10          | 2.07          | 0.89          | 2.96          |
| Oneida                 | 3492   | 0           | 0              | 0           | 0.00          | 0.00          | 0.00          |
| Owyhee                 | 8392   | 3           | 1              | 4           | 3.57          | 1.19          | 4.77          |
| Payette                | 16434  | 4           | 1              | 5           | 2.43          | 0.61          | 3.04          |
| Power                  | 7086   | 5           | 1              | 6           | 7.06          | 1.41          | 8.47          |
| Shoshone               | 13931  | 3           | 2              | 5           | 2.15          | 1.44          | 3.59          |
| Teton                  | 3439   | 0           | 1              | 0           | 0.00          | 0.00          | 0.00          |
| Twin Falls             | 53580  | 25          | 15             | 40          | 4.67          | 2.80          | 7.47          |
| Valley                 | 6109   | 2           | 0              | 2           | 3.27          | 0.00          | 3.27          |
| Washington             | 8550   | 0           | 0              | 0           | 0.00          | 0.00          | 0.00          |
| Total/ Avg/<br>Std Dev |        | 298/6.77    | 134/3.05       | 432/9.82    | 2.60/<br>2.69 | 1.14/<br>1.63 | 3.74/<br>3.56 |

## **Incidence of Case Filings by County-Table 1**

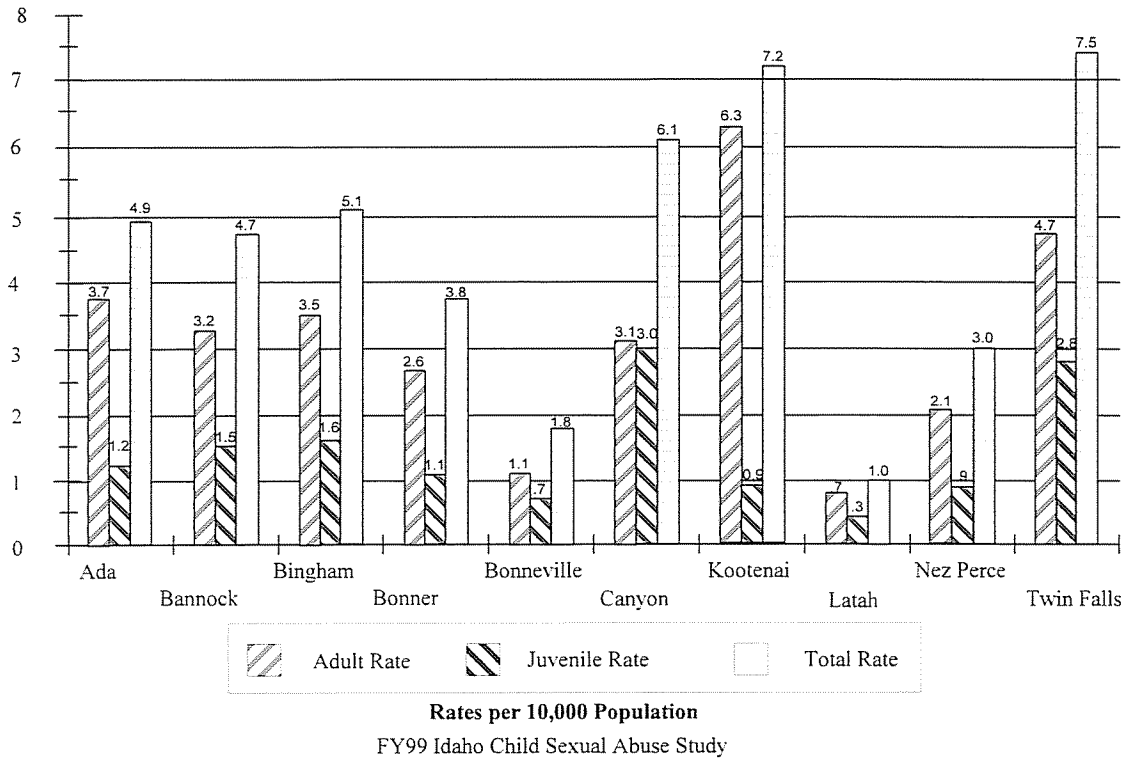
The overall incidence of child sex abuse is reported by county and type of offender (adult or juvenile) for every county in Idaho. This information was taken from the records provided to the research team by the county clerk's office and the county prosecutor in Idaho's 44 counties.

Case filings were standardized and a rate calculated based on the most recent census data. The rate for adults was calculated and is reported for each county in the column Adult/Rate. The rate for juveniles was calculated and is reported for each county in the column Juvenile/Rate. A total rate for each county was calculated and the combined adult and juvenile rate is reported in the column Total/Rate. (Seven counties, Adams, Butte, Clark, Lewis, Oneida, Teton and Washington reported no cases and their rate is reported as zero.)

The Total (mean) Rate of the child sex abuse court cases filed by county for the study period was 3.74/10,000. The standard deviation was 3.56/10,000. Over 95% of the counties fall within a range of plus or minus two standard deviations ( $3.56 \times 2 = 7.12$ ) from the average of 3.74 cases per 10,000. This means that 95% of Idaho counties reported from zero (0) to 10.86/10,000 child sex abuse cases filed during the study period.

The average rate for adults (Adult/Rate) in each county was 2.60/10,000 with a standard deviation of 2.69/10,000. This is higher than last year's rate, which was 2.01/10,000. The total rate for juveniles (Juvenile/Rate) was 1.14/10,000 with a standard deviation of 1.63/10,000.

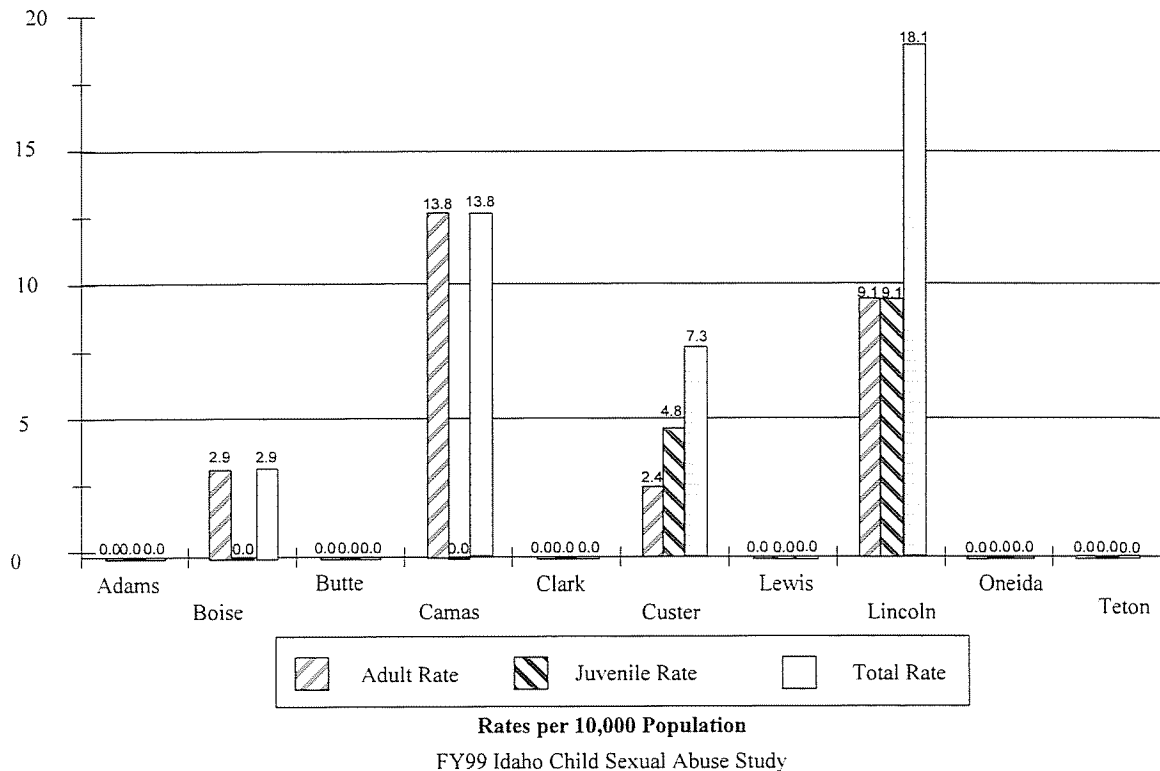
## Chart 1T - 10 Largest Counties



### Filing Rates in the Most Populated Counties-Chart 1T

Chart 1T shows the incidence of child sex abuse in the 10 most heavily populated counties. County population varies in these 10 counties from a high of 205,775 in Ada County to 26,622 in Bonner. Total/Rate varies from a high of 7.47/10,000 in Twin Falls County to a low of .98/10,000 in Latah County. Twin Falls County falls within two standard deviations of the Total (mean) Rate of 3.74/10,000. This indicates that all of the 10 most populated counties are grouped around the average incidence for the state.

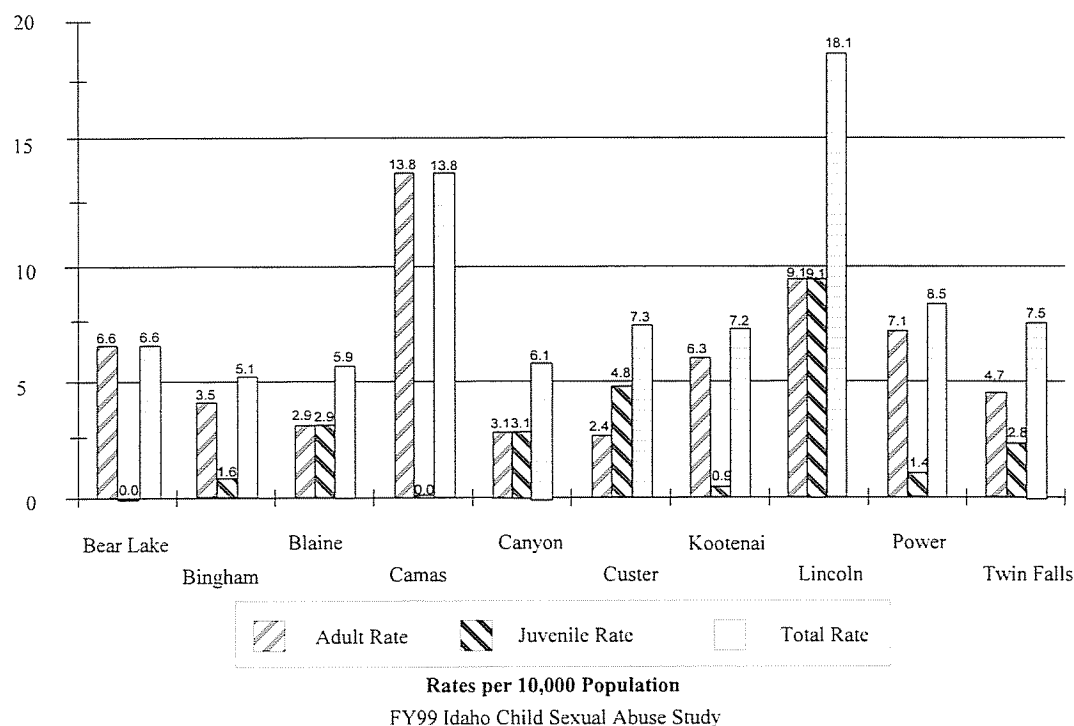
## Chart 2T - 10 Smallest Counties



### Filing Rates in the Least Populated Counties-Chart 2T

Chart 2T shows the incidence of child sex abuse in the 10 least populated counties. The Total/Rate varied from a low of 0.0 in Adams, Butte, Clark, Lewis, Oneida and Teton to a high of 18.14 in Lincoln County. Most small counties report no prosecutions but Camas and Lincoln are above the state average of 3.74/10,000. Furthermore, their incidence is outside the range of two standard deviations (0-10.86). The incidence in these two counties is exacerbated by their small populations.

## Chart 3T - 10 Counties with Highest Rates



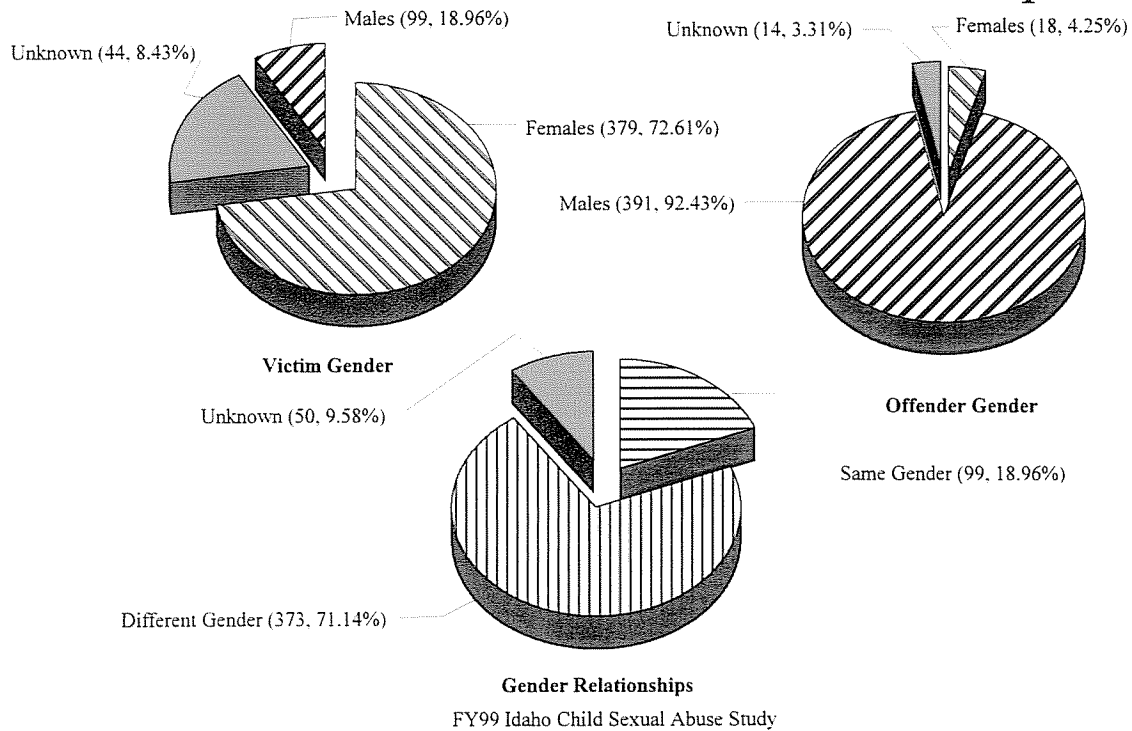
### Ten Counties: Highest Rates of Child Sex Abuse Case Filings-Chart 3T

Chart 3T shows the counties with the highest incidence of cases filed for child sex abuse. The rate is shown for Adults, Juveniles and the Total/Rate per 10,000. The figures are standardized based on 1990 census data allowing for valid comparisons among the counties regardless of population density. In the current FY99 report, Bingham County (37,583) reported the lowest Total/Rate for the ten counties with 5.06/10,000. Lincoln County (3,308) reported the highest rate with 18.14/10,000.

Again, as mentioned in the previous reports, the small population of many Idaho counties skews the findings. The dynamics of this type of crime as well as the age of the victims may account for under-reporting. The higher reported numbers may also

indicate more aggressive enforcement efforts and prosecution. Trend analysis over time is providing a clearer picture of incidence by county and the justice system response.

**Chart 4T - Gender and Gender Relationships**



### **Gender and Gender Relationships-Chart 4T**

This chart examines offender-victim relationships. Females were the most predominant victims representing 73% (N=379) of all identified. Male victims represented 19% (N=99) of the victims. This is consistent with the FY98 study.

The offenders were overwhelmingly male, representing 92% (N=391) of the accused perpetrators. Female perpetrators represented 4% (N=18) of the total.

The analysis of gender relationships between the accused and the victim indicated that 71% (N=373) represented different genders. In 19% (N=99) a sexual act occurred between the same gender and it was unknown for those remaining.

# **TREND ANALYSIS**

**Table 2: Trends in Incidence and Prosecution by County between 1992 and 1999**  
(Rate per 10,000 Population)

| County     | Rate 92 | Rate 93 | Rate 94 | Rate 95 | Rate 96 | Rate 97 | Rate 98 | Rate 99 | Average<br>92-99 | Std Dev<br>92-99 |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|------------------|
| Ada        | 3.84    | 5.54    | 4.18    | 3.35    | 2.33    | 3.21    | 3.74    | 4.91    | 3.89             | 0.94             |
| Adams      | 6.15    | 6.15    | 9.22    | 3.07    | 6.15    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 3.84             | 3.35             |
| Bannock    | 5.00    | 5.60    | 2.88    | 2.57    | 4.09    | 5.45    | 4.39    | 4.70    | 4.34             | 1.04             |
| Bear Lake  | 1.64    | 4.93    | 4.93    | 1.64    | 4.93    | 8.22    | 1.64    | 6.57    | 4.31             | 2.32             |
| Benewah    | 1.26    | 6.30    | 3.78    | 1.26    | 0.00    | 7.56    | 1.26    | 3.78    | 3.15             | 2.52             |
| Bingham    | 5.32    | 5.06    | 3.73    | 4.26    | 2.66    | 3.19    | 2.93    | 5.06    | 4.03             | 0.98             |
| Blaine     | 2.95    | 0.00    | 2.21    | 5.90    | 5.17    | 4.43    | 4.43    | 5.90    | 3.87             | 1.91             |
| Boise      | 19.95   | 2.85    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 8.55    | 2.85    | 5.70    | 2.58    | 5.31             | 6.13             |
| Bonner     | 4.13    | 5.26    | 1.50    | 4.51    | 1.50    | 4.13    | 4.51    | 3.76    | 3.66             | 1.31             |
| Bonneville | 4.29    | 2.35    | 4.29    | 1.66    | 1.66    | 3.46    | 3.60    | 1.80    | 2.89             | 1.08             |
| Boundary   | 7.20    | 4.80    | 2.40    | 6.00    | 0.00    | 2.40    | 6.00    | 4.80    | 4.20             | 2.24             |
| Butte      | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00             | 0.00             |
| Camas      | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 27.51   | 0.00    | 13.76   | 5.16             | 9.57             |
| Canyon     | 2.78    | 5.66    | 3.00    | 4.00    | 2.78    | 2.55    | 6.99    | 6.11    | 4.23             | 1.65             |
| Caribou    | 1.44    | 2.87    | 12.93   | 0.00    | 0.00    | 1.44    | 2.87    | 1.44    | 2.87             | 3.93             |
| Cassia     | 3.07    | 3.58    | 2.56    | 2.05    | 0.00    | 5.12    | 0.51    | 0.51    | 2.18             | 1.65             |
| Clark      | 0.00    | 13.12   | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 1.64             | 4.34             |
| Clearwater | 1.18    | 10.58   | 7.05    | 3.53    | 2.35    | 3.53    | 7.05    | 2.35    | 4.70             | 3.00             |
| Custer     | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 2.42    | 0.00    | 4.84    | 0.00    | 7.26    | 1.82             | 2.64             |
| Elmore     | 6.13    | 2.83    | 2.36    | 4.72    | 3.30    | 4.72    | 1.41    | 0.94    | 3.30             | 1.67             |
| Franklin   | 1.07    | 4.29    | 3.22    | 0.00    | 4.29    | 10.73   | 10.73   | 3.22    | 4.69             | 3.75             |
| Fremont    | 5.49    | 0.91    | 0.00    | 0.91    | 0.91    | 0.00    | 0.91    | 4.57    | 1.71             | 1.96             |
| Gem        | 1.69    | 5.07    | 3.38    | 3.38    | 8.44    | 2.53    | 5.91    | 3.38    | 4.22             | 2.02             |
| Gooding    | 3.44    | 1.72    | 4.30    | 1.72    | 2.58    | 2.58    | 5.16    | 0.86    | 2.80             | 1.34             |
| Idaho      | 2.18    | 0.00    | 5.08    | 4.35    | 3.63    | 0.00    | 1.45    | 0.73    | 2.18             | 1.85             |
| Jefferson  | 4.23    | 0.06    | 7.25    | 1.81    | 3.63    | 4.84    | 6.04    | 3.02    | 3.86             | 2.14             |
| Jerome     | 5.28    | 2.64    | 9.91    | 3.96    | 9.91    | 5.95    | 3.30    | 1.98    | 5.37             | 2.89             |
| Kootenai   | 3.30    | 2.72    | 1.86    | 1.72    | 1.00    | 1.58    | 2.15    | 7.16    | 2.69             | 1.82             |
| Latah      | 4.57    | 1.63    | 0.98    | 1.31    | 1.63    | 1.96    | 2.29    | 0.98    | 1.92             | 1.09             |
| Lemhi      | 1.45    | 2.90    | 5.8     | 1.45    | 1.45    | 1.45    | 1.45    | 1.45    | 2.17             | 1.45             |
| Lewis      | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 14.22   | 2.84    | 0.00    | 2.84    | 0.00    | 2.49             | 4.59             |
| Lincoln    | 6.05    | 6.05    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 9.07    | 0.00    | 18.14   | 4.91             | 6.04             |
| Madison    | 0.84    | 0.84    | 0.84    | 2.96    | 1.27    | 2.96    | 5.07    | 4.22    | 2.38             | 1.57             |
| Minidoka   | 5.17    | 2.58    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 7.75    | 1.55    | 1.55    | 4.65    | 2.91             | 2.56             |
| Nez Perce  | 5.33    | 2.96    | 1.48    | 0.59    | 2.96    | 2.67    | 3.26    | 2.96    | 2.78             | 1.29             |
| Oneida     | 2.86    | 5.73    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 2.86    | 0.00    | 5.73    | 0.00    | 2.15             | 2.38             |
| Owyhee     | 7.15    | 4.77    | 2.38    | 4.77    | 2.38    | 4.77    | 3.57    | 4.77    | 4.32             | 1.45             |
| Payette    | 7.91    | 3.04    | 4.87    | 2.43    | 0.61    | 3.04    | 6.69    | 3.04    | 3.95             | 2.24             |
| Power      | 1.14    | 12.70   | 15.52   | 7.06    | 4.23    | 4.23    | 5.64    | 8.47    | 7.37             | 4.44             |
| Shoshone   | 1.44    | 13.64   | 10.77   | 7.90    | 4.21    | 2.15    | 5.02    | 3.59    | 6.10             | 4.03             |
| Teton      | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 5.82    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 2.91    | 0.00    | 1.09             | 2.03             |
| Twin Falls | 2.61    | 2.61    | 3.17    | 2.99    | 3.17    | 2.24    | 6.35    | 7.47    | 3.83             | 1.83             |
| Valley     | 11.46   | 9.82    | 6.55    | 3.37    | 3.27    | 9.82    | 3.27    | 3.27    | 6.34             | 3.32             |
| Washington | 3.51    | 1.17    | 5.85    | 2.34    | 3.51    | 5.85    | 2.34    | 0.00    | 3.07             | 1.93             |
| Average/   | 3.74    | 3.98    | 3.64    | 2.86    | 2.77    | 3.97    | 3.42    | 3.74    | 3.51             | 0.44             |
| Std Dev    | 3.52    | 3.51    | 3.63    | 2.68    | 2.48    | 4.47    | 2.43    | 3.56    | 3.52             | 1.69             |



## **Trends In Incidence and Prosecution of Child Sex Abuse - Table 2**

Table 2 shows the reported rate of prosecution over a eight-year period for both adults and juveniles. This provides a more accurate picture of the variation of prosecution over time. Based on the eight-year rates (per 10,000 population) of prosecution, most counties that reported higher rates in a particular reporting year regressed toward the state averages in subsequent reporting periods. The average eight-year rate was 3.51/10,000 prosecutions per year throughout the state.

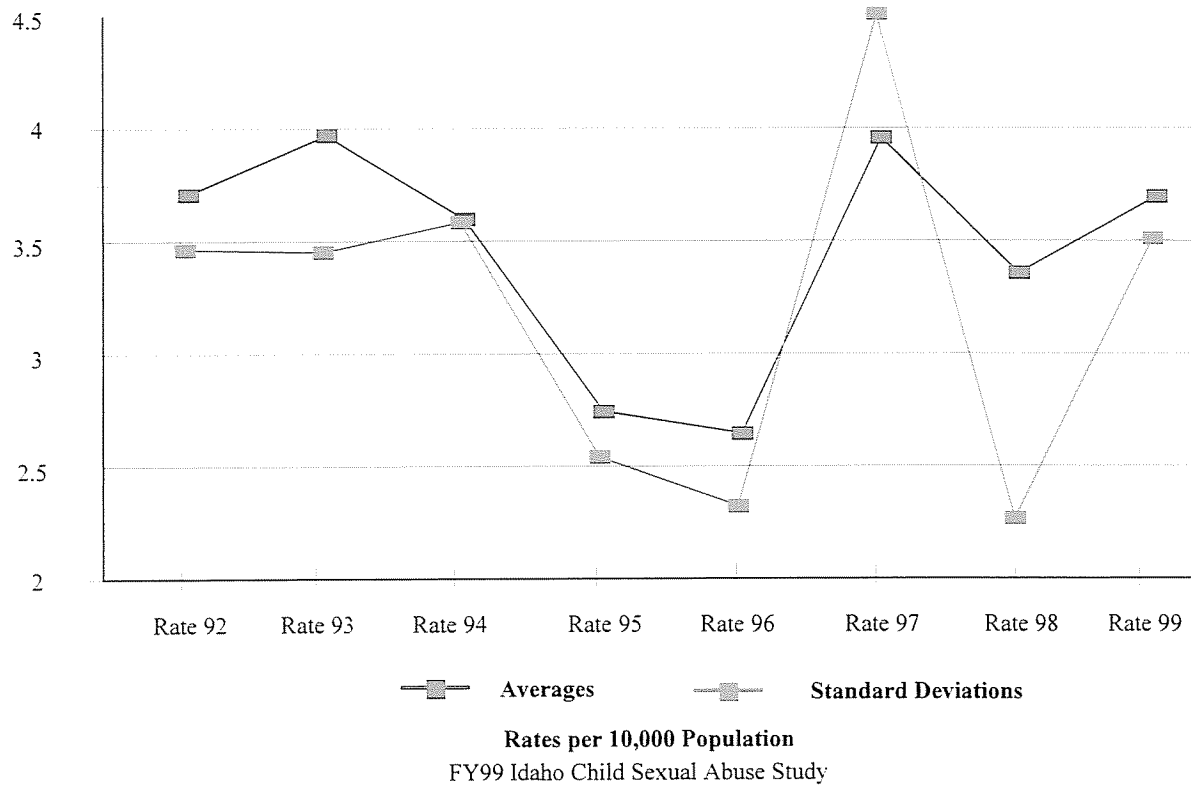
Table 2 and Chart 5T show the trend analysis of prosecutions in this state over an eight-year period. The highest rate of adult prosecutions and juvenile petitions occurred in FY93. After relative stable rates from FY92-FY94 the prosecution rates declined for two years and then increased for the past four years. Data collection and analysis in the 44 counties have provided few clues to this phenomenon. Increased reporting, aggressive prosecution, evaluation, and punishment/treatment of offenders may contribute positively to reducing incidence. Also, increased education of both parents and children may positively impact prevention strategies. This annual survey remains a useful tool to continue to monitor the trend over time.

The increased attention of the state to child sex abuse crime may have sensitized parents to taking precautions with their children as well as made children aware of appropriate and inappropriate touching.

Still it is important to note that a trend in this type of crime emerges slowly and a decline in a one or two year period may be the normal variation that would be expected.

## Chart 5T - 1992 to 1998

Rates and Standard Deviations of Child Sexual Abuse Charges for Idaho



### Dates/Standard Deviations Child Sex Abuse Prosecutions-Chart 5T

This chart shows the trends in child sex abuse prosecutions and the standard deviation from the average rate from 1992 to 1999. The current reported rate in FY99 appears to be closer to the prosecution rates in FY92, FY93 and FY94 and FY97. After the decline from FY93 to FY96, the incidence and rate from FY97 through FY99 has been consistently higher.

## CONCLUSION

## CONCLUSION

The data in this report summarizes child sex abuse prosecutions in Idaho in FY99 as stipulated by the Idaho Legislature. Data was collected throughout Idaho by a Research Team from the Department of Criminal Justice at Boise State University in accordance with the guidelines specified by the Governor's and Attorney General's Offices. Data was collected on-site in 37 counties reporting prosecutions. The number of actual cases was sent to the prosecuting attorney in each jurisdiction for verification. All corrections that were sent to the project team by late November, 1999 were included in this analysis.

This report marks the eighth year that data has been standardized for cross county comparisons. This type of analysis provides policy makers at the local and state levels with accurate comparative data to determine the counties with higher incidence.

A total of 432 cases of child sexual abuse were prosecuted during the study period FY99. Of that number, 298 were adults and 134 were juveniles. The Total (Mean) Rate of cases filed by county (standardized to census data) was 3.74/10,000.

The average Total Rate (Adult/Rate) for adult child sex abuse felony filings was 2.60/10,000. The average Total Rate (Juvenile/Rate) for juvenile child sex abuse petitions filed was 1.14/10,000. The Adult and Juvenile rates have increased from FY98.

The data in this study further indicated that child sexual abuse occurs most frequently between the victim and an acquaintance or relative. This has significant implications for policy makers in preventing child sexual abuse and treating those persons convicted of this type of crime.

Any conclusions about this information should be guarded because of the nature of child sexual abuse and the low incidence of reporting. This research is determining incidence over time. A standardized data collection system statewide would greatly facilitate comprehensive data collection.