

REPORT TO THE IDAHO LEGISLATURE



THE PROSECUTION OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

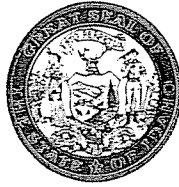
JULY 1, 1999 - JUNE 30, 2000

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

and

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

January, 2001



DIRK KEMPTHORNE
GOVERNOR

January 22, 2001

To the Idaho Legislature and the Citizens of Idaho:

While the number of reported child sexual abuse cases continues as a serious problem, the number of reported cases declined in the year 2000. There were 364 filed cases of child sexual abuse by adult and juvenile offenders in Idaho courts last year, which represents a decrease of 68 cases over the number reported in 1999.

Even though the trend is encouraging, these numbers cannot alleviate the true tragedy of this crime. Over a quarter of the victims of adult defendants were our youngest Idahoans, under age twelve years. Over 40 percent of the adult abusers were acquaintances of the victim. By any measure, this continues to be one of our most heinous and permanently scarring of crimes for the victim.

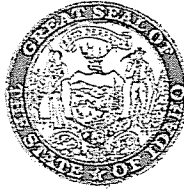
We must never forget that our ultimate goal is to eradicate the causes and vestiges of child sex abuse. While some progress has been made, we must be ever vigilant in assessing our tools to prosecute and punish those responsible while at the same time identifying and preventing these tragedies from occurring.

I look forward to working with Attorney General Lance and the State Legislature to ensure that Idaho's children are protected from the suffering caused by this horrible crime.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Dirk Kempthorne", with a large, stylized initial "D" and a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

DIRK KEMPTHORNE
Governor



STATE OF IDAHO
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
ALAN G. LANCE

January 20, 2001

To the Idaho Legislature and the Citizens of Idaho

RE: The Prosecution of Child Sexual Abuse

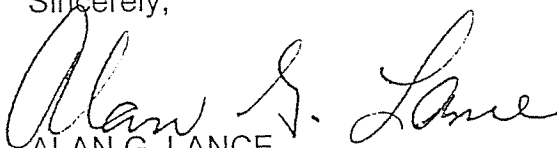
This is the twelfth annual report to the Idaho Legislature concerning the prosecution of child sexual abuse cases in Idaho. This report, like its predecessors, contains data on the incidence of child sexual abuse and the prosecution of individuals charged with child sexual abuse in Idaho. While the report focuses upon prosecutions for the year ending June 30, 2000, it also includes compiled data on this crime for the years 1992 through 2000. It is my sincere hope that the data contained in this report will prove a valuable resource to law enforcement officers, prosecutors, policymakers and parents, as well as to others who are interested in reducing the incidence of this heinous crime.

For the year ending June 30, 2000, there were 364 cases of child sexual abuse for which prosecutions were initiated. This was a reduction of 68 cases from the prior year. In 243 of these 364 cases, the child was victimized by an adult. In the remaining 121 cases, a child was not only the victim, but also the assailant. Sadly, the victims of these juvenile perpetrators are the youngest and most defenseless victims.

Readers of this report will find notable gaps when comparing it to the reports delivered to the legislature in prior years. These gaps are, in part, the result of the Idaho Supreme Court's reevaluation of its policy concerning access to certain court documents containing information sought by researchers compiling this report. The court has indicated its willingness to examine other practices and procedures to develop other sources for this information.

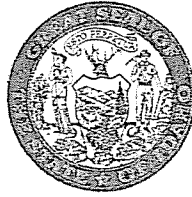
I recommend you read this report on the prosecution of child sexual abuse within the State of Idaho for the period of July 1, 1999 through June 30, 2000.

Sincerely,


ALAN G. LANCE
Attorney General

AGL:wat:re

THE STATE OF IDAHO
SUPREME COURT



PATRICIA TOBIAS
ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR

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January 19, 2001

TO: The Idaho Legislature

RE: Report to the Idaho Legislature on the Prosecution of Child Sexual Abuse

In reading the 1999-2000 report yesterday we learned for the first time that researchers retained by the Attorney General to acquire data for the report did not obtain some demographic data to complete this important report to the Idaho Legislature on the prosecution of child sexual abuse. We have been available, and will continue to be available to assist the Attorney General and his researchers in devising a methodology and data collection procedure that will enable them to fulfill their research commitment and provide an accurate and complete report to the Legislature. Although access to criminal presentence reports and juvenile sentencing reports is limited because these reports contain highly sensitive, intimate, and private information, some of which is supplied by private individuals who are assured that their identities will be strictly protected, the demographic information desired by researchers is available from public records and other sources, including court case files, prosecuting attorney case files, and law enforcement records.

The Chief Justice did offer to make sentencing reports available on a case-by-case basis, if the researcher would first attempt to gather the required information from other non-confidential records, and, if they could not be obtained from this source, that a local prosecuting attorney or assistant attorney general would inspect the presentence reports or other confidential juvenile records to assure appropriate use of the information. While there are other methods by which the information required by the Legislature might be obtained, the Judiciary will initiate a process to make such information available without compromising the confidentiality of the sentencing reports. As the Attorney General has acknowledged in his cover letter, the Judiciary stands ready to assist the Office of the Attorney General to gather the necessary information consistent with the law, Criminal Rule 32, and Administrative Rule 32(d)(D).

Additional background information concerning this matter is included for your reference.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Patricia Tobias".

Patricia Tobias
Administrative Director of the Courts

js
Attachment

Background Regarding Access to Presentence Reports and Juvenile Sentencing Reports for the Report to the Legislature on the Prosecution of Child Sexual Abuse in Idaho

In 1989, the Legislature found that information regarding child sexual abusers was incomplete and enacted section 67-1405, Idaho Code, which required the Department of Health and Welfare, each city police department, the Department of Law Enforcement, and each county prosecuting attorney to submit a report of child sexual abuse incidence to the Attorney General. The Administrative Office of the Courts is also instructed to submit a report to the Attorney General but allowed to satisfy this requirement by submitting a copy of the judgment in each case. A court judgment, of course, is a public record. Subsequent to the passage of this enactment, and at the request of the Attorney General, the former Chief Justice enlisted the aid of county court officials to provide presentence reports and other confidential court documents to Boise State University research personnel retained by the Attorney General for the purpose of gathering data for the report. This practice was followed for several years, until it was discovered that this procedure conflicted with long established Criminal Rule 32 and Administrative Rule 32(d)(D) governing access to presentence reports and juvenile evaluation reports which do not permit the release of these reports to anyone, except persons involved in the correction, rehabilitation, or treatment of the offender. Among the reasons for the strict confidentiality of these reports is that they contain highly sensitive, intimate, and private information, some of which is supplied by private individuals who are assured that their identities will be strictly protected and that their information will be viewed only by essential personnel directly engaged in the sentencing, rehabilitation, and correction process. In determining a proper sentence, it is critical that the sentencing judge have complete and often embarrassing or damaging information from victims, family members, witnesses, and evaluators. This information is gathered in a setting of confidentiality that insures that the appropriate sentence will be imposed. The information sought by the researchers is available without access to the most personal information contained in the entire report, and the Judiciary will initiate procedures to deal with this question.

To comply with Criminal Rule 32 and the Idaho Administrative Rule 32(d)(D), the current Chief Justice was required to withdraw the practice of providing presentence investigation reports and juvenile sentence reports to researchers who were not authorized by the rules to have access to the confidential information in the reports. The Chief Justice did offer to make these court documents available on a case-by-case basis, if the researcher would first attempt to gather the required information from other non-confidential records, and, if they could not be obtained from this source, that a local prosecuting attorney or assistant attorney general would inspect the presentence reports or other confidential juvenile records to assure appropriate use of the information.

While there are other methods by which the information required by the Legislature might be obtained, the Judiciary will initiate a process to make such information available without compromising the confidentiality of the sentencing reports.

THE PROSECUTION OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IN IDAHO

JULY 1, 1999 - JUNE 30, 2000

**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, 2001

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

>364 CASES WERE FILED (243 ADULT CASES, 121 JUVENILE CASES) IN DISTRICT AND JUVENILE COURTS IN FY00. THIS REPRESENTS DECREASES OF 68 CASES FROM THE FY99 REPORT AND 39 CASES FROM THE FY98 REPORT.

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

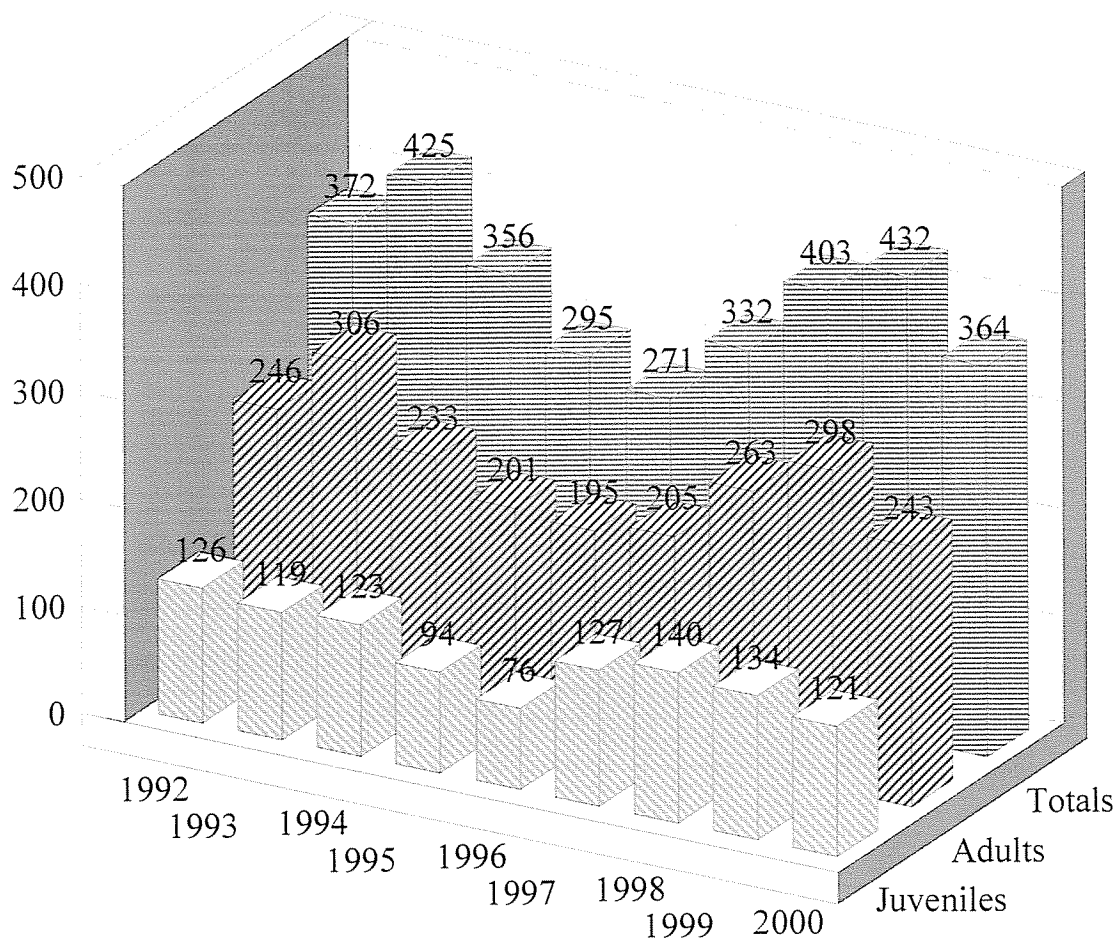
>74.5 % OF THE VICTIMS OF ADULT DEFENDANTS WERE BETWEEN TWELVE AND SEVENTEEN YEARS OLD AND 25.8% WERE UNDER TWELVE.

>THE MOST FREQUENTLY FILED CHARGE FOR ADULT DEFENDANTS WAS LEWD AND LASCIVIOUS CONDUCT REPRESENTING 41.6% OF ALL CHARGES.

>42.69% OF THE ADULT ABUSERS WERE ACQUAINTANCES OF THEIR VICTIMS, 8.1% NATURAL PARENTS, 6.2% OTHER RELATIVES, 7.3% WERE STEP- PARENTS, AND 1.9% WERE STRANGERS.

>WHERE ADULT DISPOSITION WAS KNOWN, THE IMMEDIATE SENTENCE WAS 34.4% PROBATION; 35.5% PRISON; 24.4% RETAINED JURISDICTION.

Total Charges, Prosecutions and Petitions for 1992 to 2000 in Idaho



FY2000 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 and Michelle Morrison served as Research Associates.

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INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

REPORT TO THE IDAHO LEGISLATURE

THE PROSECUTION OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IN IDAHO

JULY 1, 1999 - JUNE 30, 2000

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, 1999 to June 30, 2000. The data were analyzed by the research team and submitted to the Attorney General's and Governor's offices for review. Governor Dirk Kempthorne and Attorney General Alan G. Lance submitted the completed report to the legislative leadership.

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 evaluations 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. The researchers visited all counties reporting cases and data were collected on site for the FY98 report.

ELEVENTH REPORT: July 1, 1998-June 30, 1999

Data collection and analysis procedures were consistent with the previous years that the Boise State Research Team has produced this report.

METHODOLOGY/DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

This is the twelfth report on child sex abuse prosecutions submitted to the Legislature. This report includes data on adult and child sex abuse cases filed in FY00 (July 1, 1999 to June 30, 2000). As in prior years actual review of court records for this report was initiated in July 2000, and continued through early November. This year, however, restrictions were placed on the access to large categories of data.

For the past eight years the Chief Justice of the Idaho Supreme Court provided a letter of introduction and authorization for the research staff to review the PreSentence Investigation Reports (PSR) as well as juvenile petitions in order to collect the data for the statutory legislative report on the The Prosecution of Child Sex Abuse. This letter allows the research team to confidentially review the files to provide descriptive data for the legislative report. This report has historically provided aggregate and summary data to the legislature **without any identifiers of the identity of the sex offenders**. Based on the past practices of the research team, the advice of both the Governor's and Attorney General's Office all of the material was handled in a confidential manner. This year the Chief Justice initiated a review of the rules which did not result in any rule changes, but did result in reinterpretation of the court's rules resulting in denying researcher access to the data. This change in long standing practice and interpretation of rules that are developed by the Court severely hindered the data collection procedures of the research team. Furthermore, this decision impacts the comprehensiveness of the statutory report provided to the Legislature by the Governor's and Attorney General's Offices.

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. The research team made follow-up phone calls 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 36 counties that reported cases were visited. Eight counties reported no cases filed for FY00. 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, 1999, and June 30, 2000, available for review. The research team reviewed only cases formally filed (district court for adults and petitions filed in magistrate court for juveniles) in FY00.

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.) 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 by the Clerk of the Court, confirmation letters/facsimiles were sent to respective county prosecutors providing a list of identified cases from their county and requesting any corrections. In the event that the Prosecutor's Office identified additional cases they were included in this study. 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, 2000 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.

The lack of access to PreSentence Reports and juvenile petitions seriously inhibits the ability of the research team to provide comprehensive demographic data on adults and juveniles prosecuted for child sex abuse.

ADULT CASES

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

(FY00: July 1, 1999 - June 30, 2000)

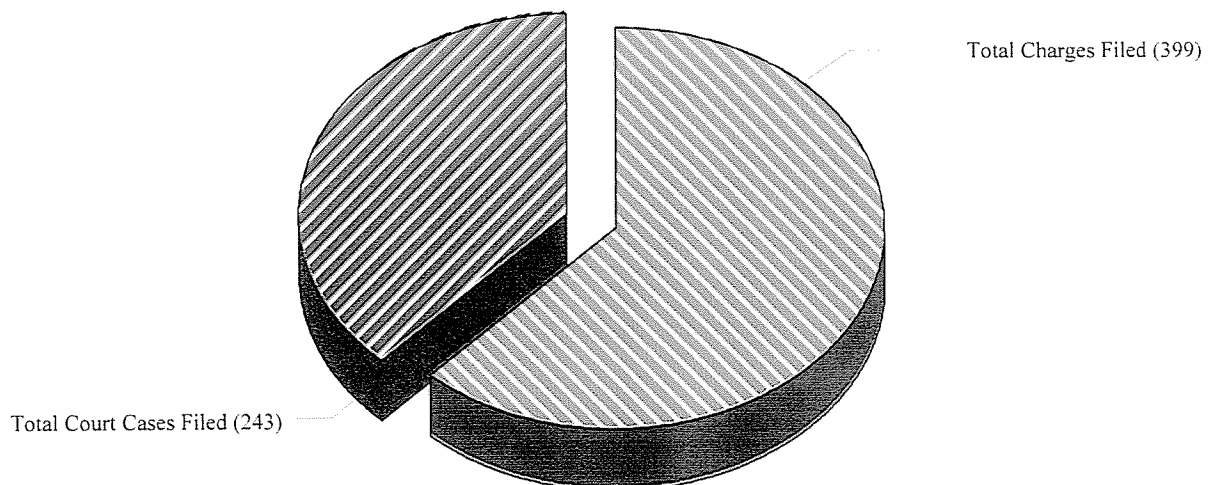
The information from the adult cases is included in Charts 1A-20A and immediately follows the discussion of adult defendants. A total of 243 adult cases were filed in district court during the twelve-month period of July 1, 1999 - June 30, 2000.

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

A total of 399 charges were filed in the 243 cases in FY00 for child sex offense felonies in Idaho. This represents an decrease of 55 cases from the FY99 report, a decrease of 20 from the FY98 report, an increase of 38 cases from the FY97 report, an

Chart 1A: Adult Defendants

Total Cases and Charges Filed



increase of 48 cases from the FY96 report, an increase of 42 cases from the FY95 report, an increase of 10 cases from the FY94 report, and a decrease of 63 cases from the FY93 report. There was an average of 1.64 charges filed in each case.

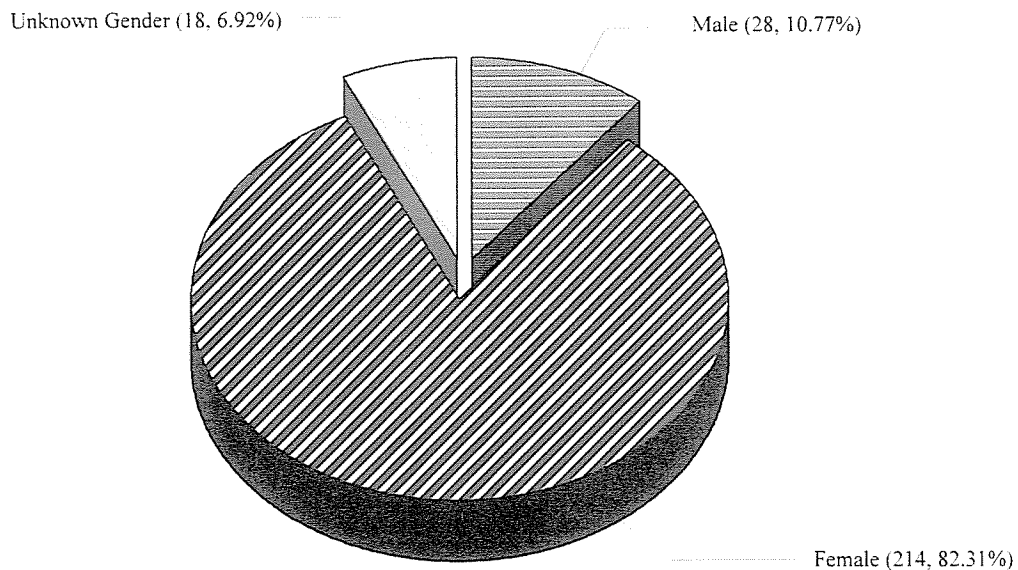
Adult Defendants: Chart 2A - Victim Gender

There were a total of 260 victims in this survey. Victim gender was predominantly female representing 82% (N=214) of the victims. Reported female victimization was higher in this study period than victim gender reported in last year's survey. Male victims represented 11% (N=28) of all victims in this survey. The information on victim gender was not available to the research team in 18 (7%) cases.

Victim gender data was seriously limited without access to PreSentence Reports.

Chart 2A: Adult Defendants

Victim Gender

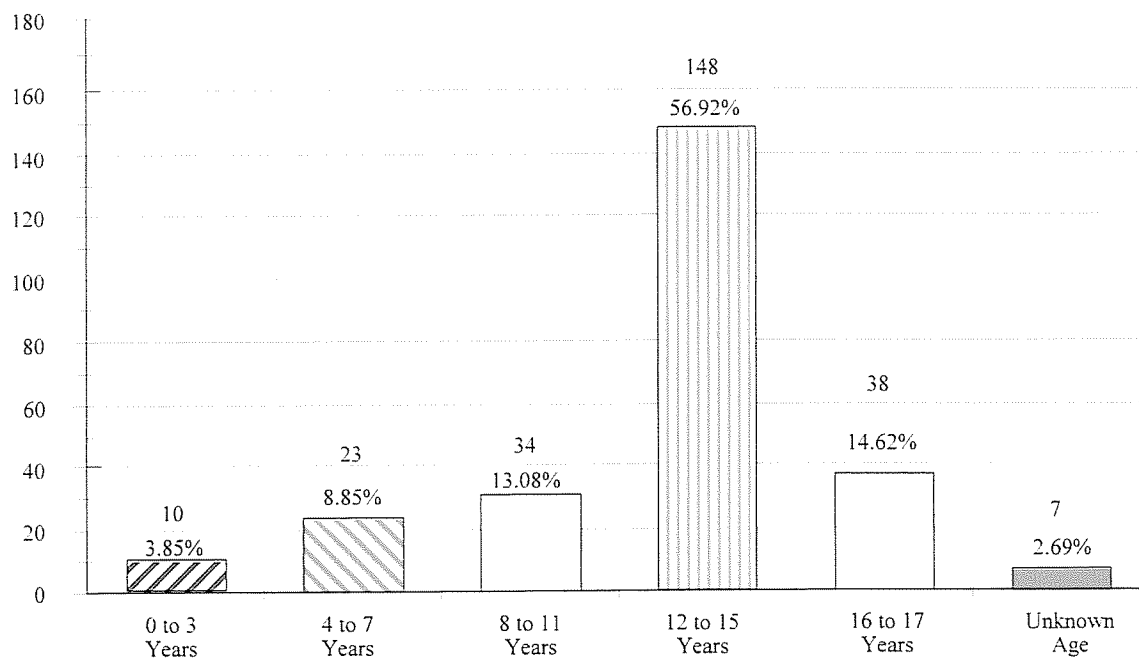


FY2000 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

Adult Defendants: Chart 3A - Victim Age

Approximately 4% (N=10) of the victims were under three years of age. Children from four to seven years of age represented 9% (N=23) of the victims. Thirteen percent (N=34) were from eight to eleven years old. A total of 57% (N=148) of the victims were between the ages of twelve and fifteen. Fifteen percent of the victims (N=38) were between the ages of sixteen and seventeen and age was unknown for 3% (N=7) of the victims. The percentage of victims under the age of three increased from 1% to 4% and victims from sixteen to seventeen dropped from 22% to 15%.

Chart 3A: Adult Defendants
Victim Age

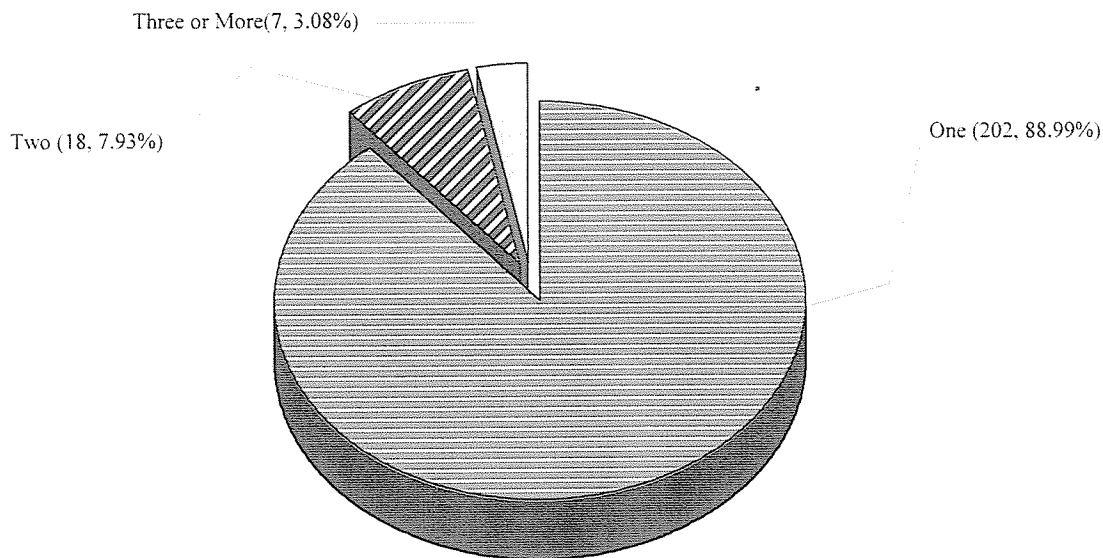


FY2000 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

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 89% (N=202) of the cases were charged with a crime against only one victim. There were two victims reported in 8% (N=18) of the cases. In 7 cases (3%) 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 and FY99 reports. Twelve adult offenders had no victims as they were charged with offender registration violations.

Chart 4A: Adult Defendants
Number of Victims per Case

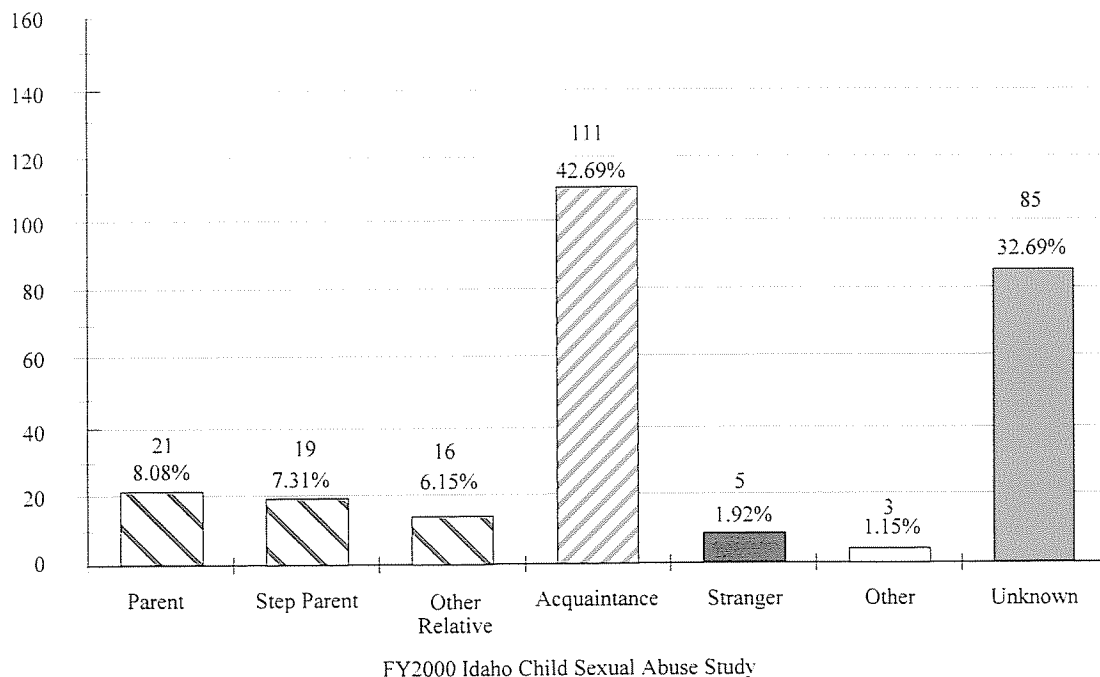


FY2000 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

Adult Defendants: Chart 5A - Victim Relationship

Chart 5 indicates the relationship between the 260 victims and the 243 adult defendants. The data indicate that 8% (N=21) of the children were victimized by their actual parents and 7% (N=19) of the victims were abused by stepparents. Other family members were charged with child sexual abuse for 6% (N=16) of the victims. Acquaintances were identified as the abusers in 43% (N=111) of the victims. Five strangers (2%) were accused of child sexual abuse. The relationship was unknown for 33% (N=85).

Chart 5A: Adult Defendants
Relationship to Victims

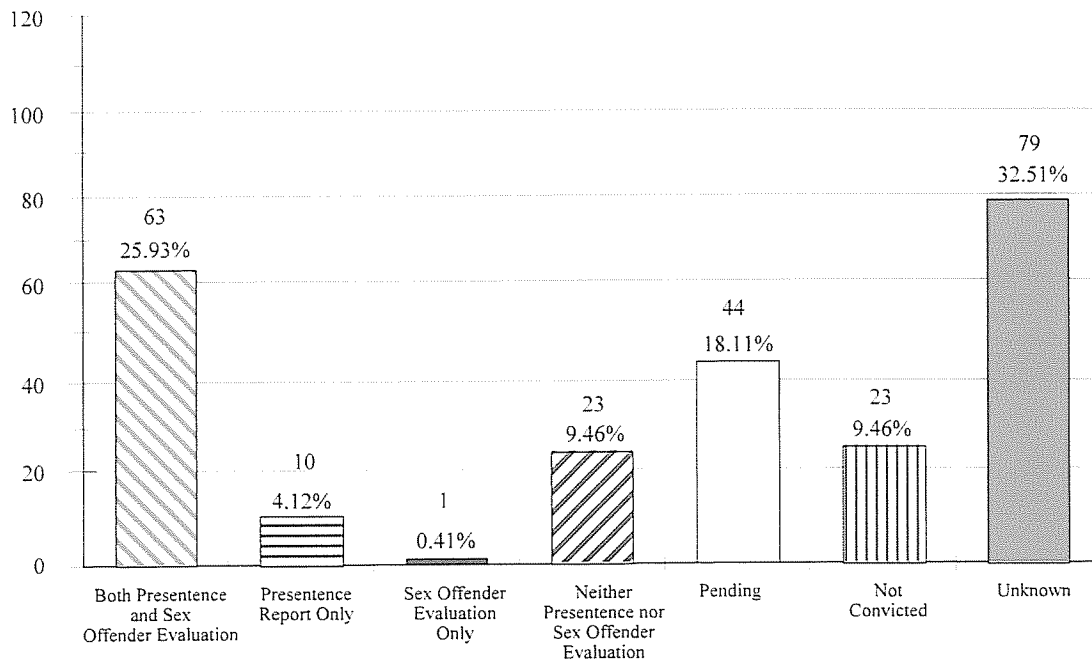


Of the 260 victims, the relationship between the victim and the accused was known for 175 victims. Twenty-two percent (N=56) of the victims were abused by parents, relatives or stepparents. Forty-three percent (N=111) were victimized by acquaintances. Sixty-five percent (N=167) of the victims fit these two categories. Two percent (N=5) were strangers. This represents a drop from 5% to 2% of stranger victimizations. 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, FY98, FY99 and FY 2000 studies. THE FINDINGS FROM THIS SURVEY HAVE BEEN CONSISTENT FOR THE LAST NINE 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.

Adult Defendants: Chart 6A - PreSentence/Sex Offender Evaluation

Chart 6A shows the number of convicted perpetrators that had a PreSentence Report and/or Sex Offender Evaluation completed before sentencing. Both PreSentence and Sex Offender Evaluations were prepared in 63 (26%) of the cases. The survey indicated that 10 (4%) of the defendants had a PreSentence Report only before sentencing. There were 23 (9%) defendants with neither. One (0.4%) had a Sex Offender Evaluation only. The remaining cases were in Pending, Not Convicted, or in the Unknown categories. This survey indicates that there was a serious decrease in PreSentence and Sex Offender Reports. Since the research team was not provided access to these reports, it is unknown whether the reports have decreased, increased or remained the same.

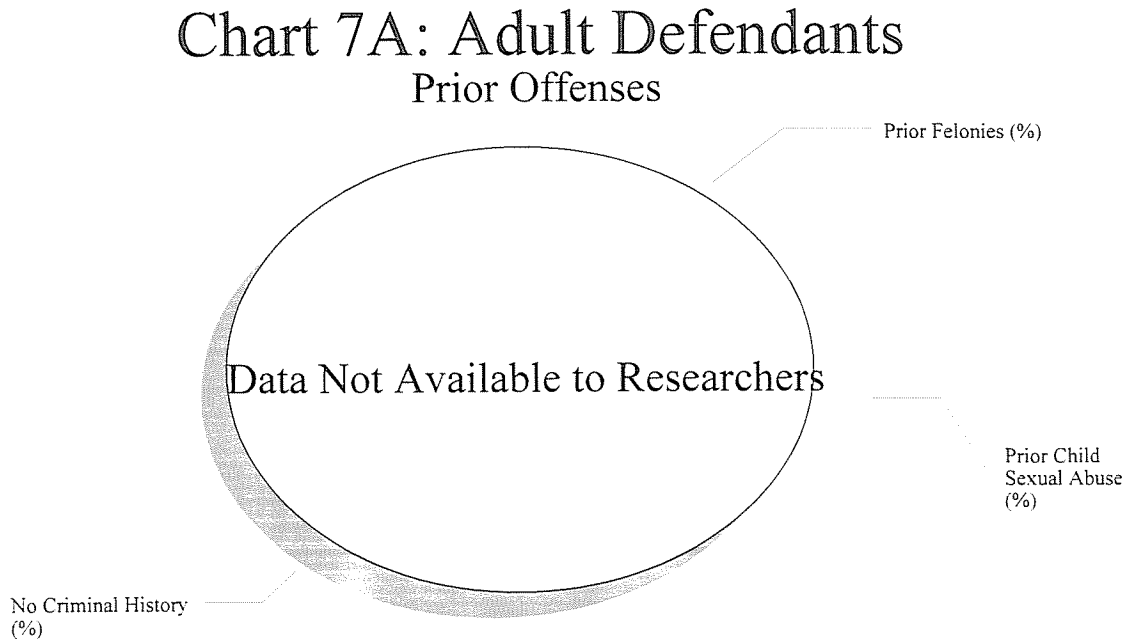
Chart 6A: Adult Defendants
Presentence Report and Sex Offender Evaluation



FY2000 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

Adult Defendants: Chart 7A - Prior Convictions

No data was available because the research team was not provided access to PreSentence Reports.



FY2000 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

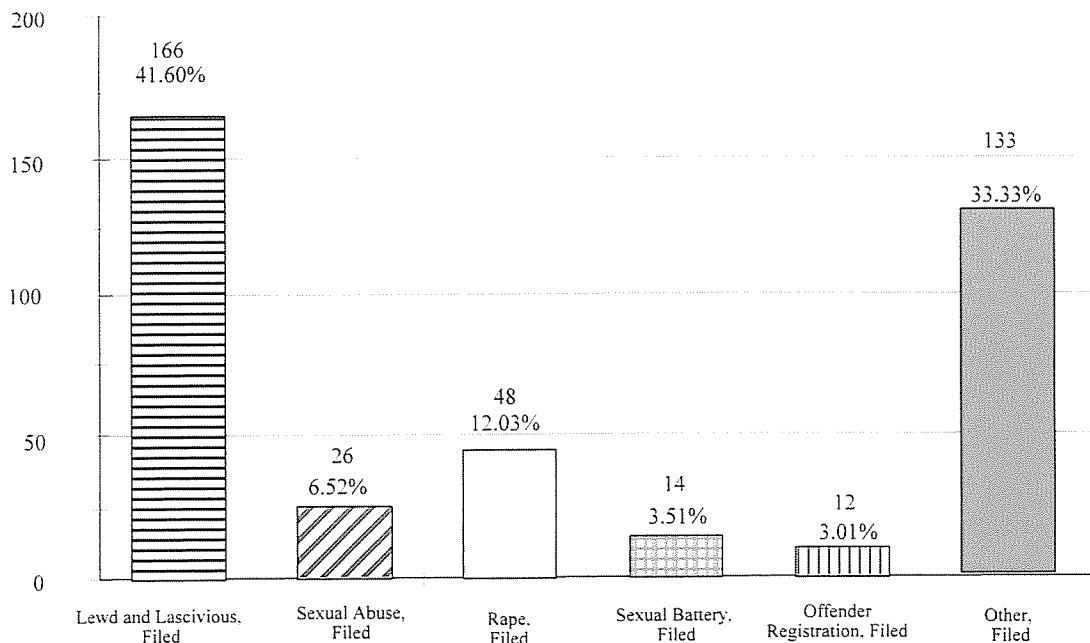
Adult Defendants: Chart 8A - Type of Charges Filed

Chart 8A shows the breakdown of the 399 criminal charges filed against adults. Lewd and Lascivious Conduct (IC§18-1508) charges were most frequently filed representing 166 charges or 41% of the total. Rape (IC§18-6101) charges were filed 48 times (12%) during FY00. The charge of Sexual Abuse (IC§18-1506) resulted in 26 charges or 7% of the total number of charges filed. Sexual Battery (IC§18-1508A) was

filed in 4% (N=14) of the cases. Offender registration charges were filed in twelve cases or 3%. The charges filed were unknown for 33% (N=133) of the cases.

These data were collected to determine which charges were most frequently used against child sex abusers. This is the ninth year this information has been collected. A detailed analysis of case files for the last nine years indicates exceedingly wide variability in the types of sex abuse behavior and the actual charges that are 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 8A: Adult Defendants
Most Frequently Filed Charges

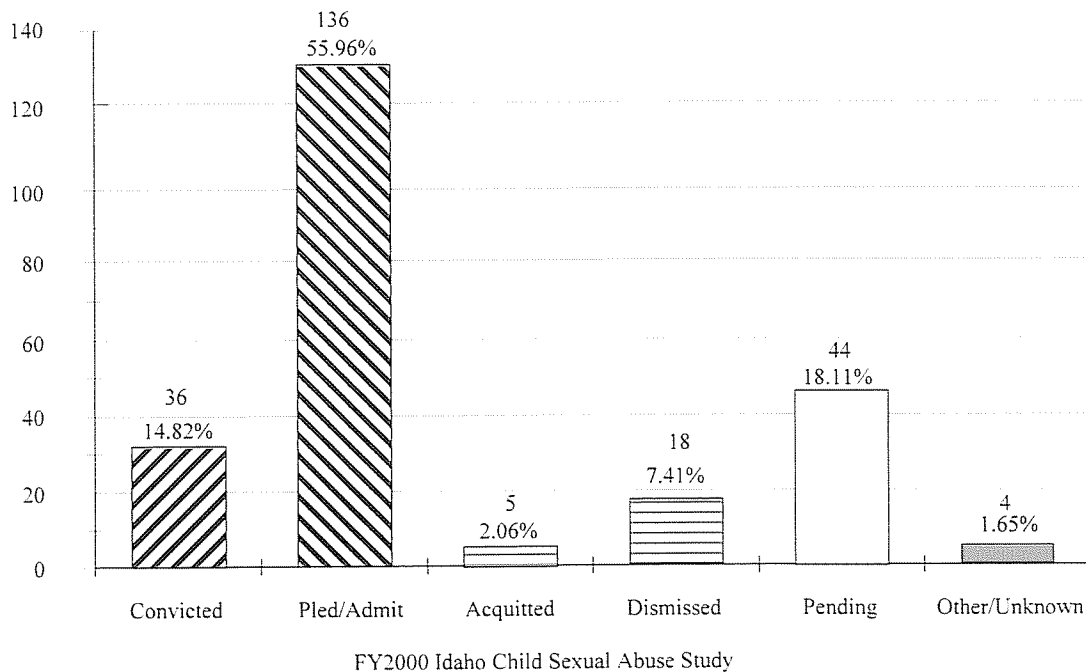


FY2000 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

Adult Defendants: Chart 9A - Dispositional Information

Fifty-six percent (N=136) of the defendants charged plead guilty and were convicted. Thirty-six (15%) were convicted by trial. Cases are pending for 18% (N=44). Defendants were acquitted of the charges for 2% (N=5) of the cases. The charges were dismissed in 7% (N=18) of the cases. Generally, the outcomes in the FY00 study were consistent with previous studies. These studies indicate that more defendants plead guilty or were convicted than the FY99 report.

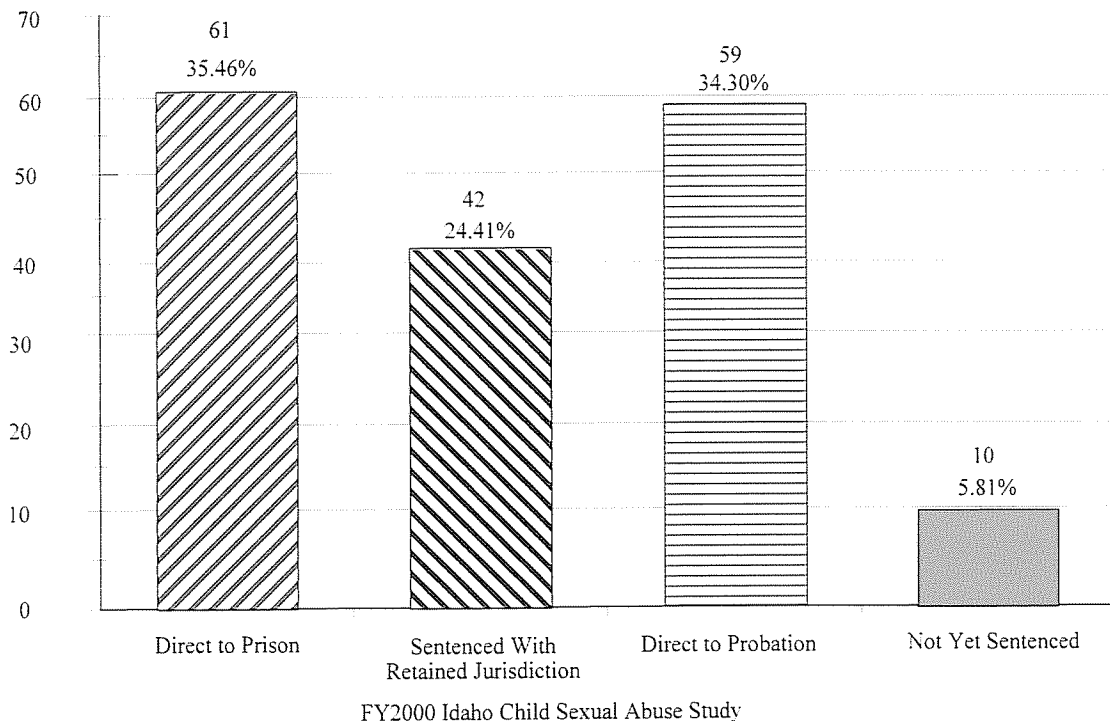
Chart 9A: Adult Defendants
Dispositional Information



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 172 of the cases. (The additional defendants are awaiting trial, awaiting sentencing, the charges were dismissed, or the outcome was unknown without access to the PreSentence Report.) Probation Only was the disposition in 34% (N=59) of the known cases. Judges gave a Retained Jurisdiction sentence in 24% (N=42) of the cases. Thirty-five percent (N=61) of convicted defendants were sent directly to prison without a Retained sentence.

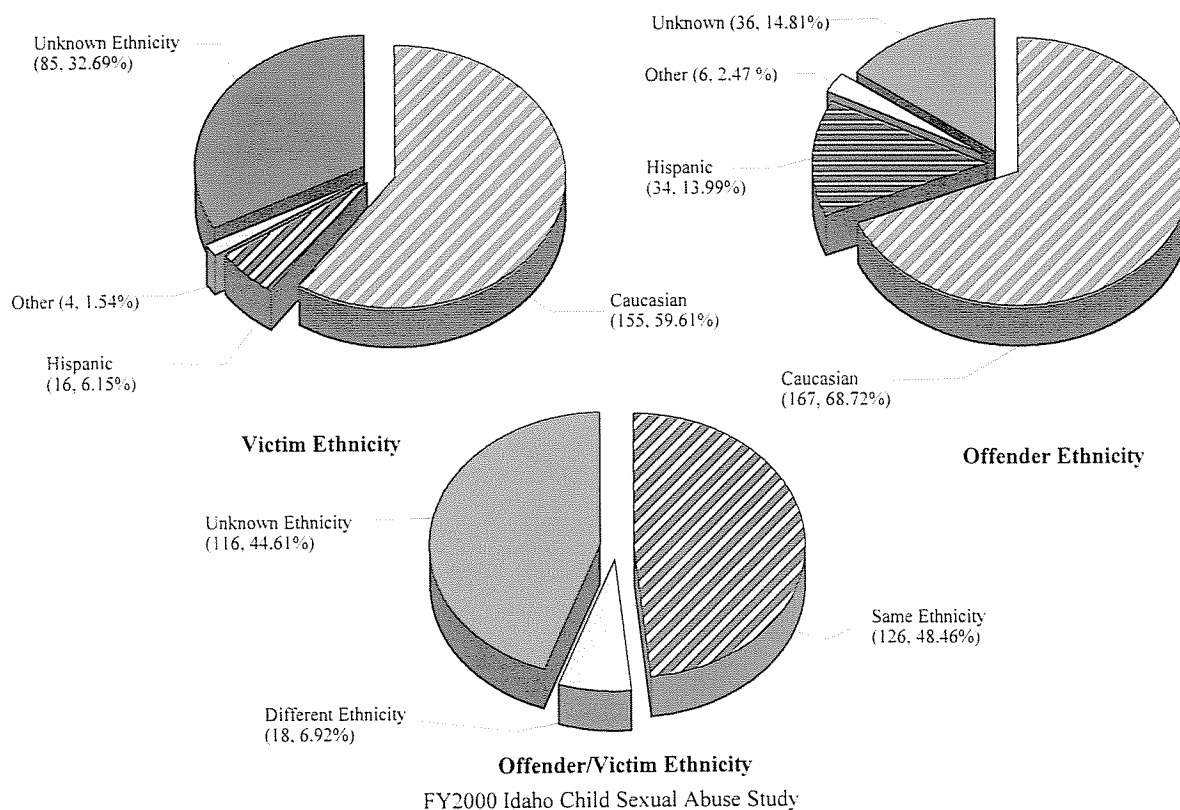
Chart 10A: Adult Defendants
Outcomes for Convicted Offenders



Adult Defendants: Chart 11A - Offender/Victim Ethnicity

Information was collected on ethnicity of the accused offender and the victim. Victim ethnicity was overwhelmingly Caucasian representing 155 (60%) victims. Hispanic victims represented only 16 (6%) of the victims. Victim ethnicity could not be determined in 85 (33%) cases.

Chart 11A: Adult Defendants



Offender ethnicity data showed that 69% (N=167) of the total were Caucasian and 14% (N=34) were Hispanic. The remainders were recorded as unknown or other. There is an increase of 3% in Hispanic defendants and a decrease in Caucasian defendants. One hundred twenty-six (48%) of the victims were abused by a member of their own ethnic group. Eighteen (7%) were victimized by a member of a different ethnic group and the

ethnicity relationship was unknown for 116 (45%) of the remaining victims.

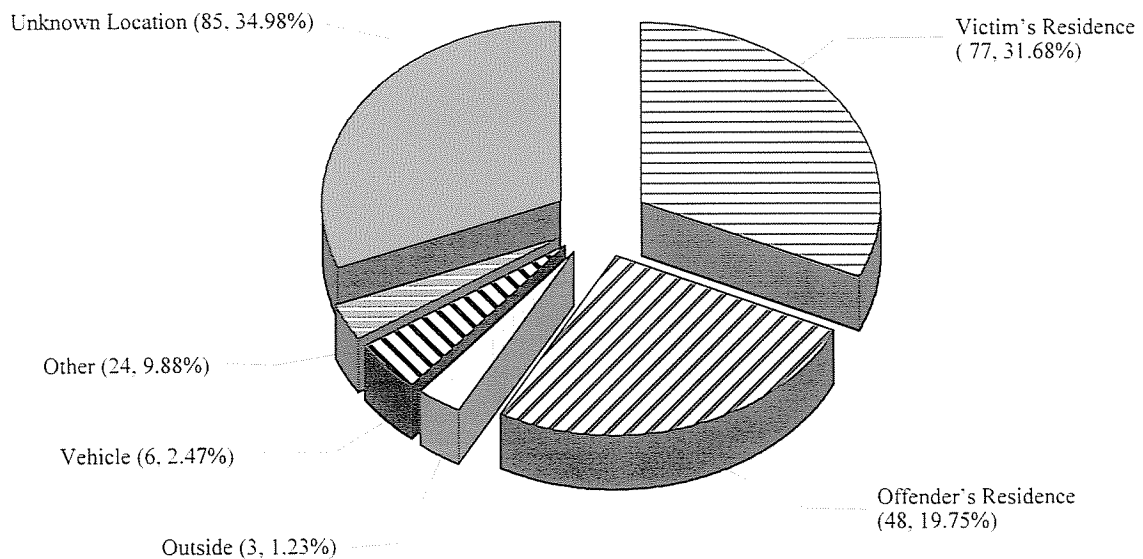
This variable was seriously impacted by the lack of access to PreSentence Reports.

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

Seventy-seven (32%) of the alleged offenses occurred in the victim's residence. Forty-eight (20%) occurred in the offender's residence. Eighty-five (35%) of the locations could not be determined from court or police records. Six (3%) occurred in a vehicle and 3 (1%) occurred outside. This was comparable with the findings in FY98 and FY99.

Chart 12A: Adult Defendants

Location of Child Sexual Abuse



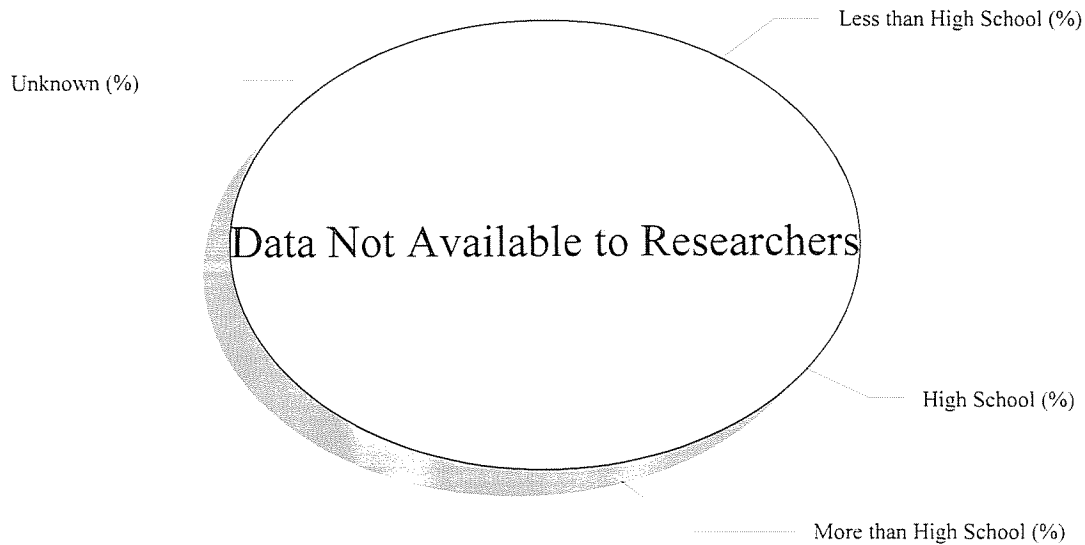
FY2000 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

Adult Defendants: Chart 13A - Educational Level

Educational data on adult defendants was not available without access to PreSentence Reports.

Chart 13A: Adult Defendants

Offender Education



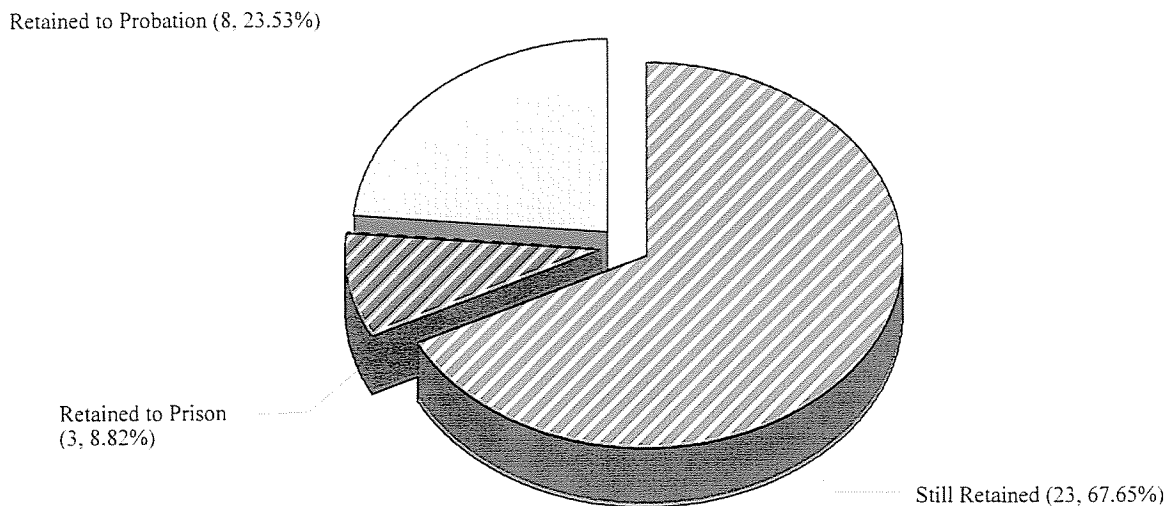
FY2000 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

Adult Defendants: Chart 14A - Outcomes of Retained Jurisdiction

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

There were 34 persons that were sentenced under this statute as of November 15, 2000, representing persons charged in FY00. Of that number, 23 (68%) 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. Three (9%) were sent to prison to complete their sentence and 8 (24%) were released on Probation.

Chart 14A: Adult Defendants
Outcomes of Retained Jurisdiction



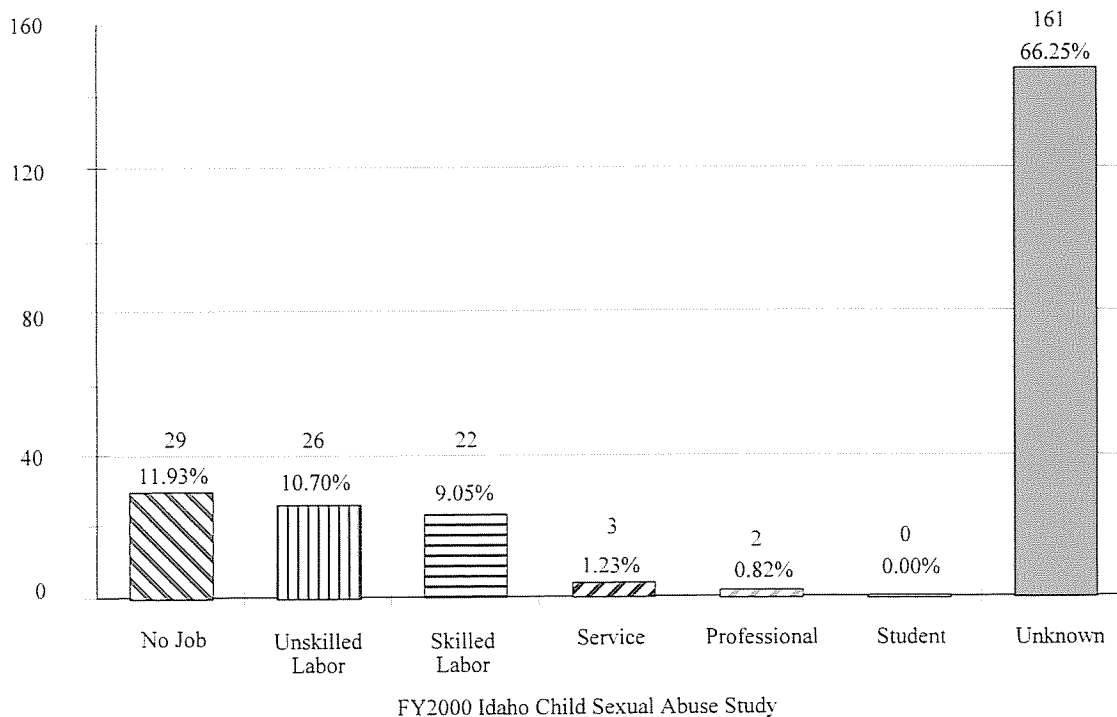
FY2000 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

Adult Defendants: Chart 15A - Offender Occupation

Defendant occupation data was available and collected for 82 of the 243 adult defendants. Twelve percent (N=29) of the 243 were unemployed, 11% (N=26) worked at unskilled jobs, 9% (N=22) worked in skilled labor occupations, 1% (N=3) were classified as service workers, and .82% (N=2) were in professional fields. There were no students, and occupation was unclear for the remaining 161 defendants.

This variable was seriously affected by the lack of access to PreSentence Reports.

Chart 15A: Adult Defendants
Offender Occupation

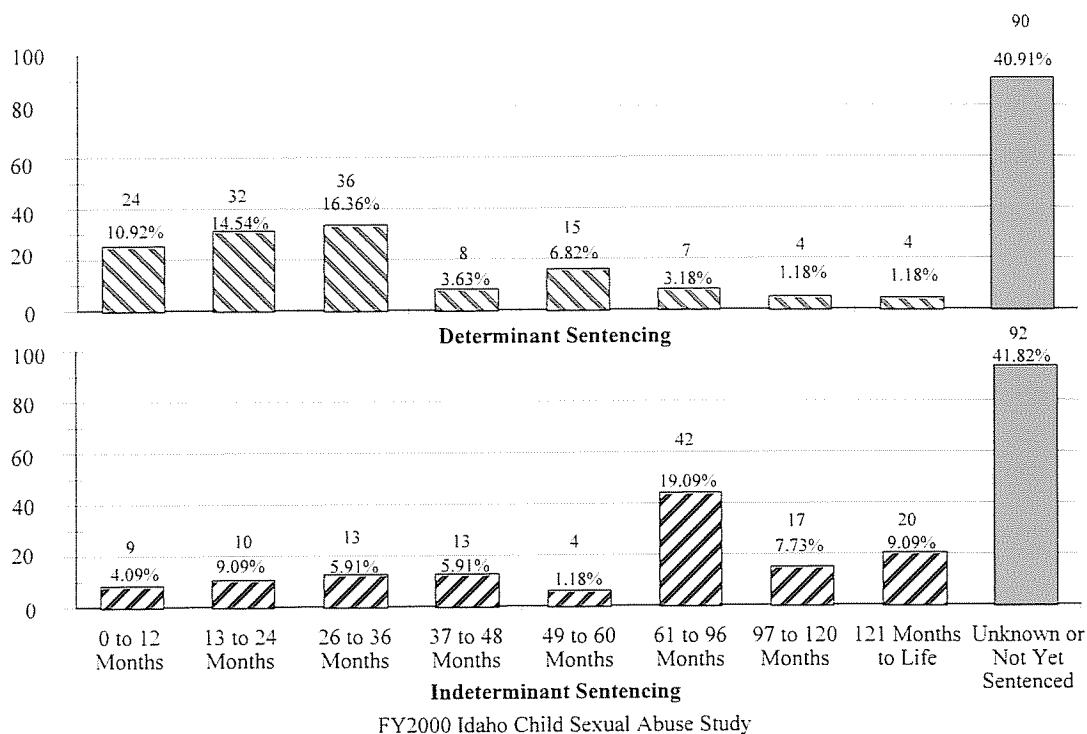


Adult Defendants: Chart 16A - Analysis of Determinate and Indeterminate Sentences

Data was collected on the 130 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. Forty-one percent (N=92) received a fixed or determinate sentence of 36 months or less. Eleven percent (N=23) received a determinate sentence of 37 to 60 months. Five percent (N=15) received determinate sentences of 61 months to life.

Nineteen percent (N=32) received an indeterminate sentence of 36 months or less. Seven percent (N=17) received 37 to 60 months and thirty-six percent (N=79) received 61 months to life.

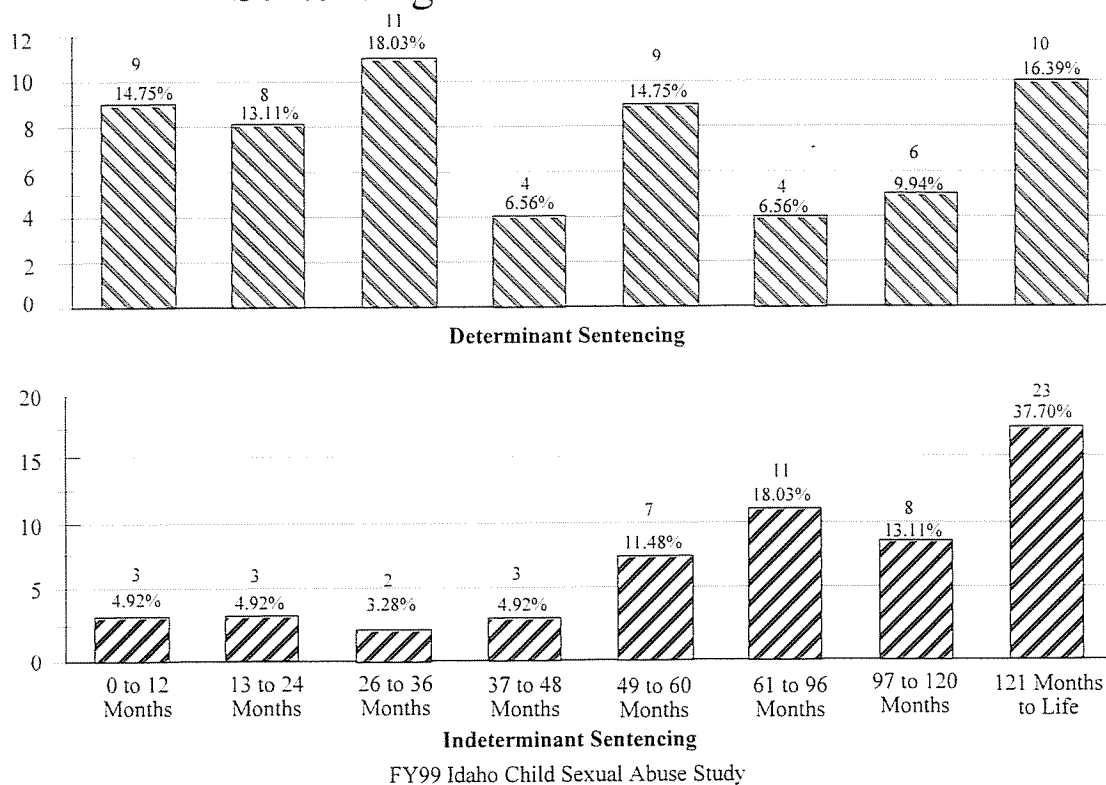
Chart 16A: Adult Defendants Sentencing for All Convicted Defendants



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 (52%, N=32)) sent to prison had determinate sentences of 48 months or less. Thirty-eight percent (N=23) had an indeterminate sentence (coupled with the determinate sentence) of 121 months to Life.

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

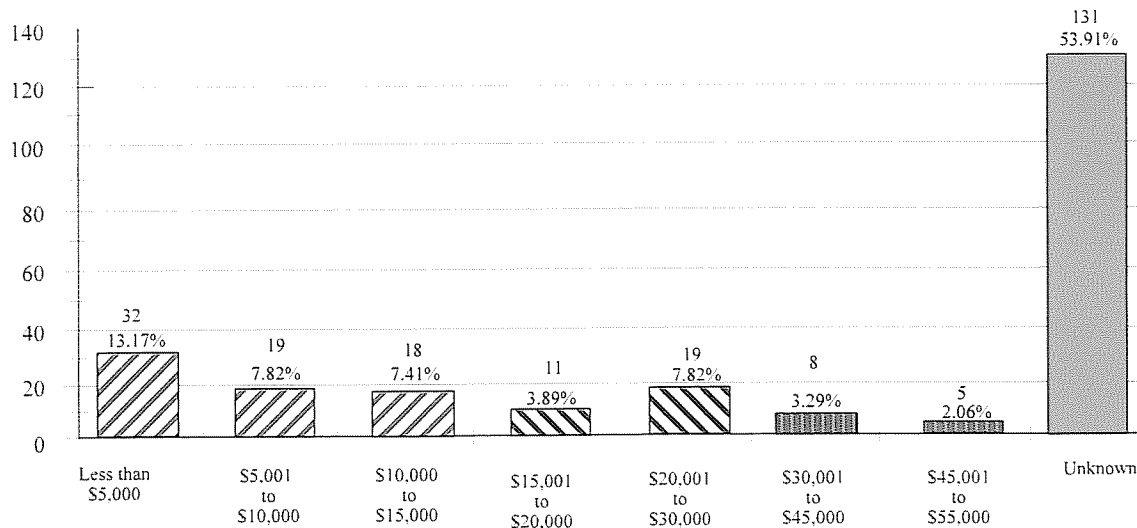


Adult Defendants: Chart 18A - Income

Income data was available for 112 of the cases. The defendants in the majority of the cases where income could be determined (N=69 or 62%) earned \$15,000 or less annually. Three percent earned more than \$15,000 annually.

Income data were not available on the majority of the offenders because of lack of access to PreSentence Reports.

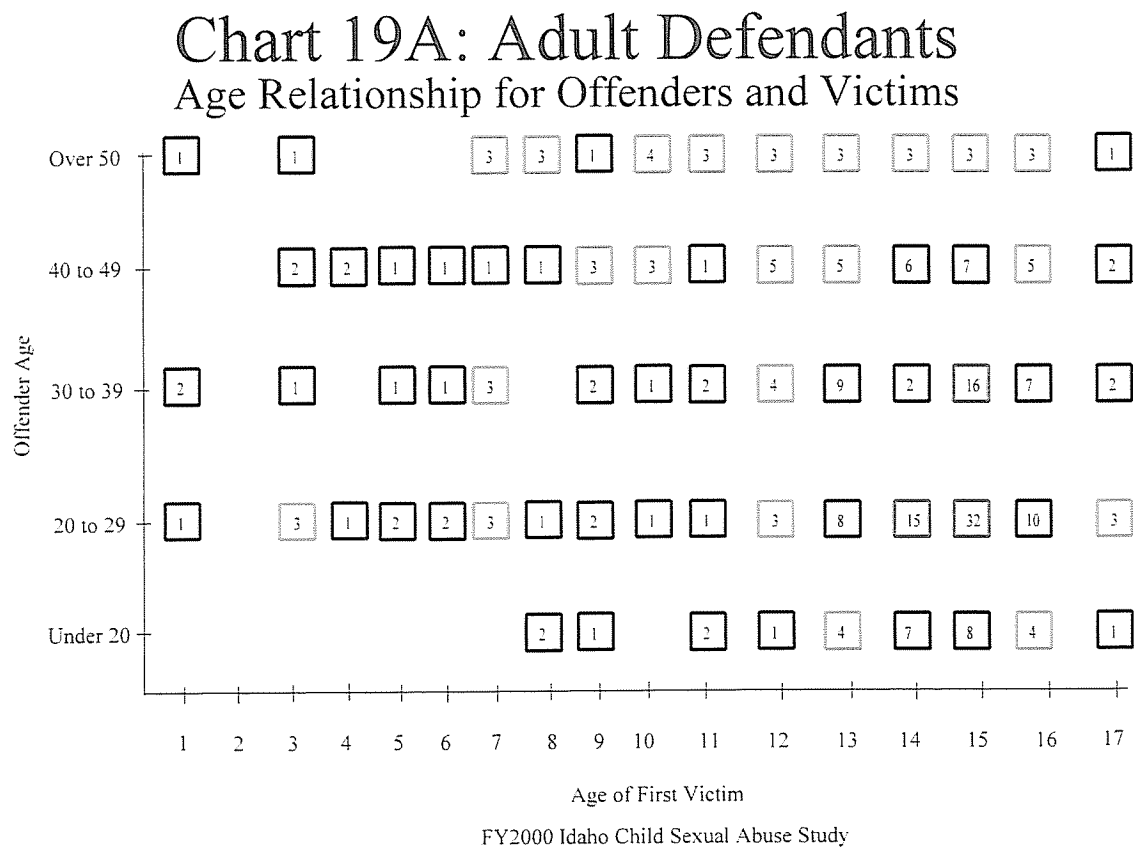
Chart 18A: Adult Defendants Offender Income



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

Age relationship data of offenders and victims were not available on the majority of the offenders because of lack of access to PreSentence Reports. For those with available data the general pattern has not changed from previous data collection periods. There appears to be three basic groups. Those offenders who abuse very young children, those offenders whose age is very close to the age of the victims, and those offender (the largest group) who are much older than their victims.

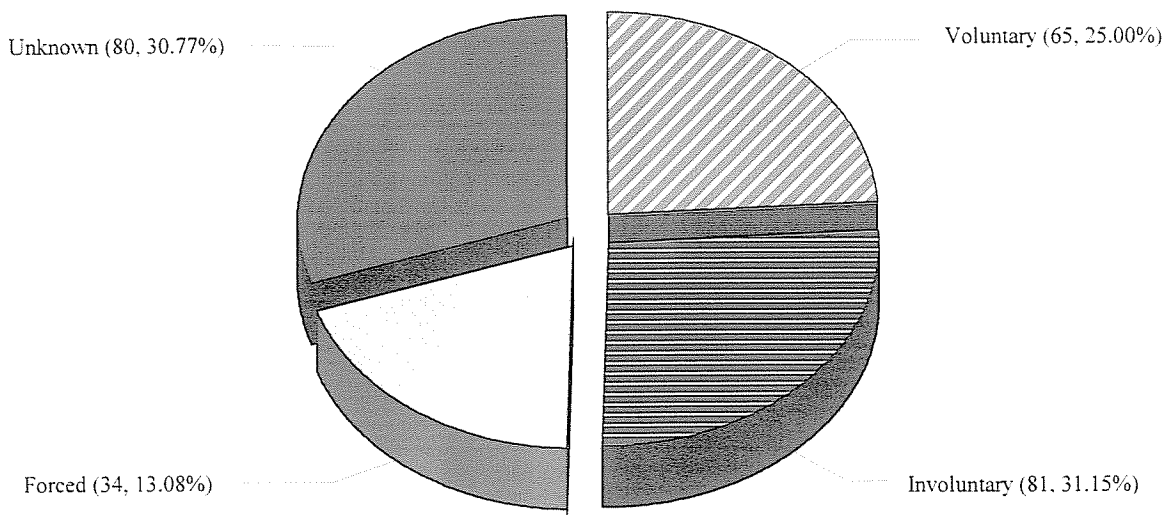


Adult Defendants: Chart 20A–Voluntary vs. Use of Force in Sexual Act

This chart represents new data collected for the third year for this report. The researchers collected data on whether force was used in commission of the sexual act with the victim. Of the 260 victims the force relationship could not be determined in 31% (N=80) of the cases. Thirteen percent (N=34) of the defendants used force on their victims. In 25% (N=65) the sexual act did not involve the use of force as determined from the data in the defendant's file. In 31% (N=81) of the cases, the act was involuntary.

Chart 20A: Adult Defendants

Forced, Involuntary or Voluntary Abuse



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JUVENILE CASES

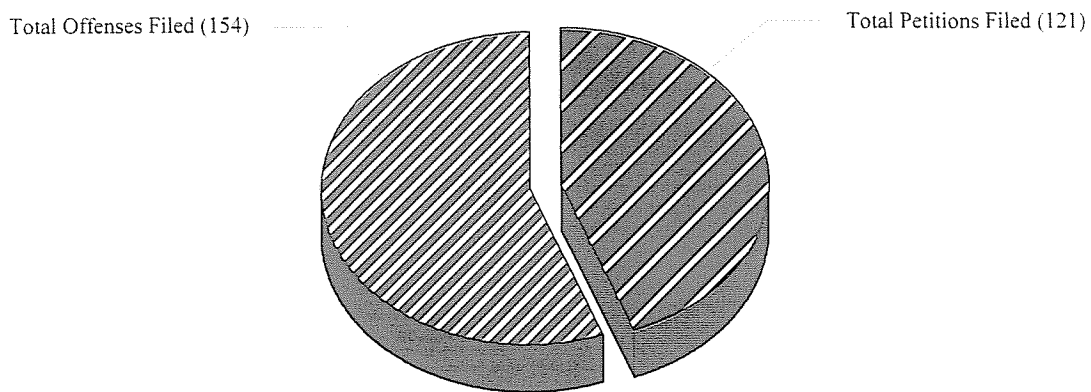
ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE CASES FILED-CHARTS 1J-12J

There were a total of 121 juvenile cases filed in FY00. This represents declines of 13 cases from FY99 and 19 cases from the FY98 report.

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

Chart 1J indicates that 121 petitions were filed against juveniles representing 154 charges. In this report period there was an average of 1.3 charges in each petition.

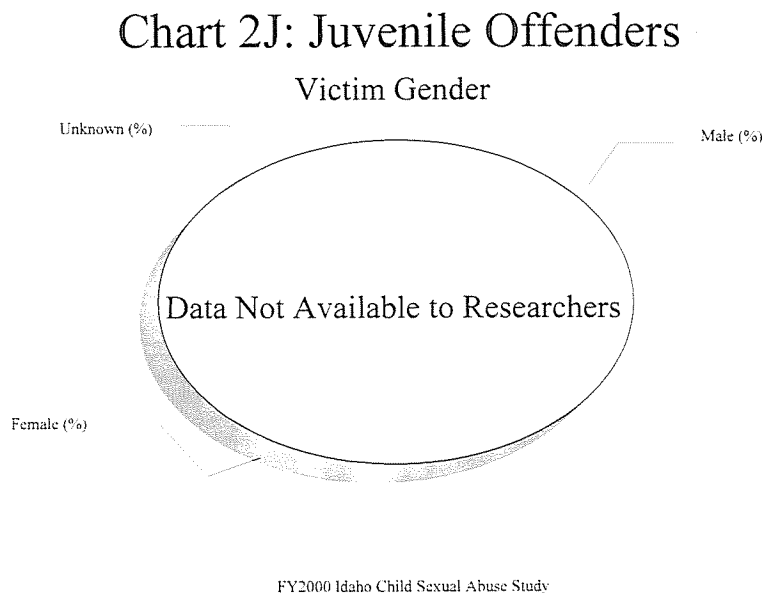
Chart 1J: Juvenile Offenders
Total Cases and Petitions Filed



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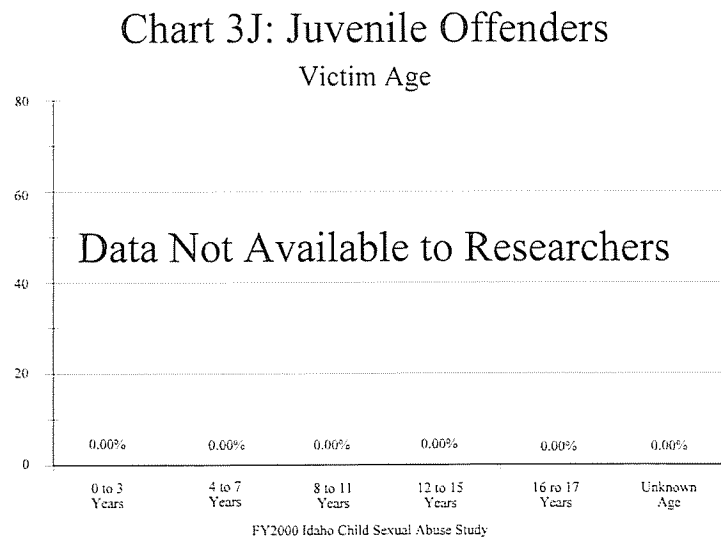
Juvenile Offenders: Chart 2J - Victim Gender

This information was unavailable without access to juvenile petitions and social case histories.



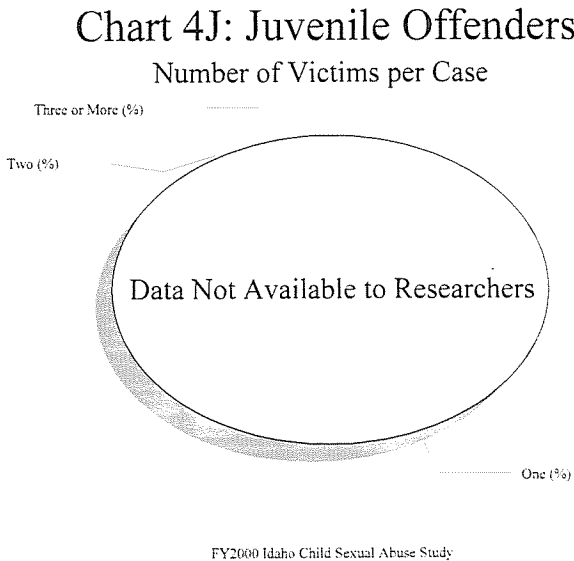
Juvenile Offenders: Chart 3J - Victim Age

This information was unavailable without access to juvenile petitions and social case histories.



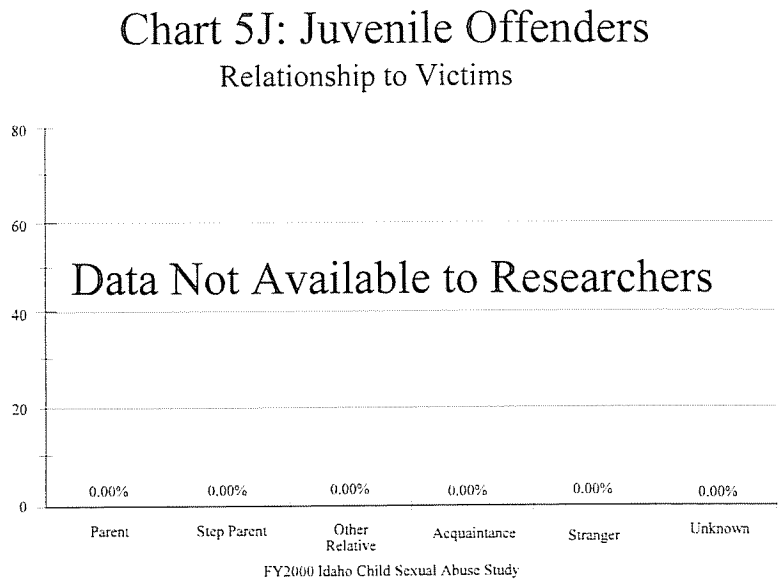
Juvenile Offenders: Chart 4J - Number of Victims Per Case

This information was unavailable without access to juvenile petitions and social case histories.



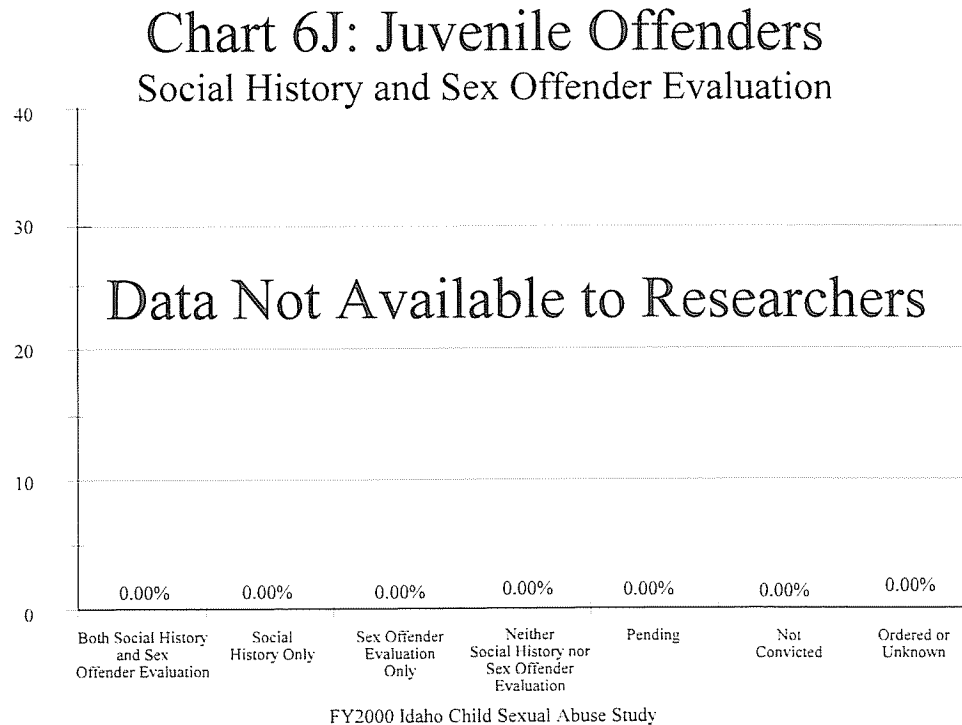
Juvenile Offenders: Chart 5J - Victim Relationship

This information was unavailable without access to juvenile petitions and social case histories.



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

This information was unavailable without access to juvenile petitions and social case histories.

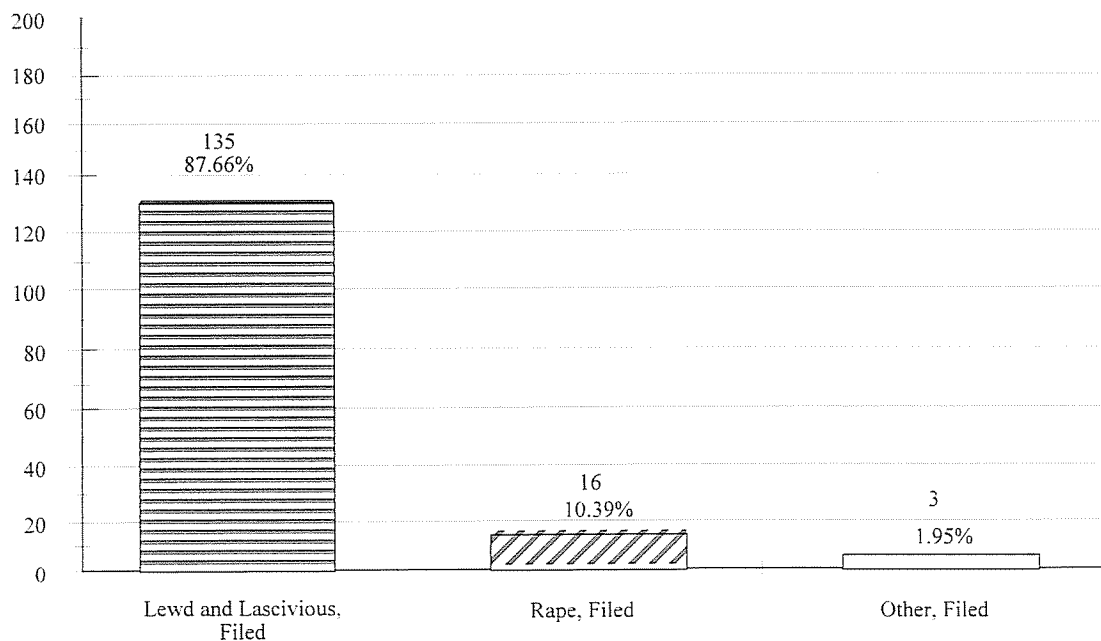


Juvenile Offenders: Chart 7J - Types of Charges

Chart 7J shows the types of petitions (charges) filed against juveniles. Lewd and Lascivious Conduct (IC §18-1508) petitions were most frequently filed representing 135 (88%) of the total petitions. Rape (IC §18-6101) charges were filed 16 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.

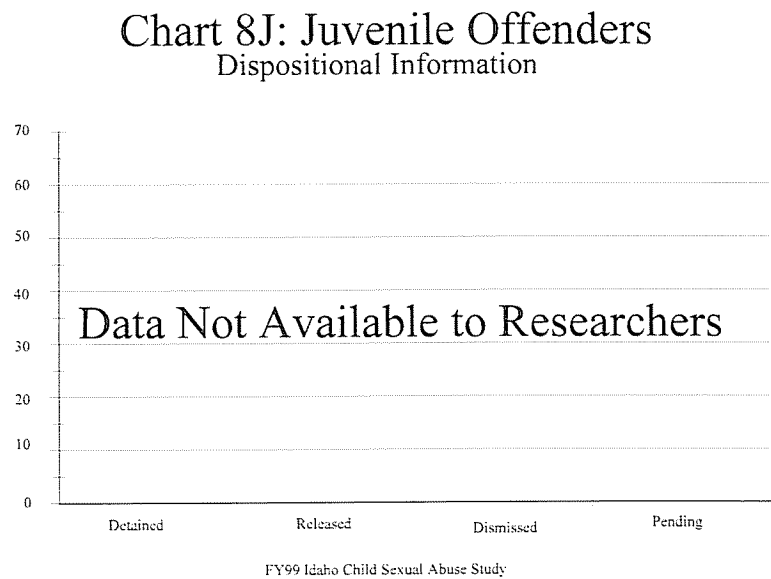
**Chart 7J: Juvenile Offenders
Most Frequently Filed Petitions**



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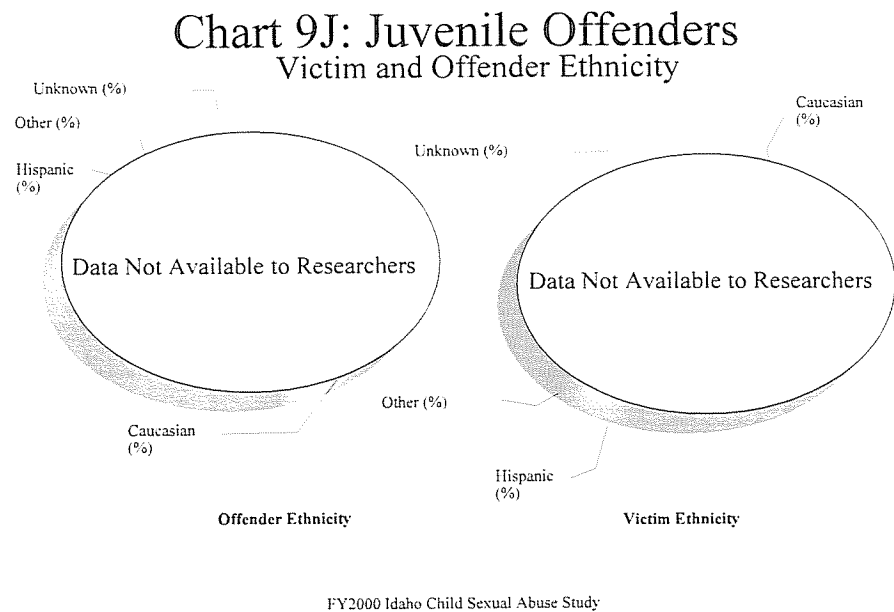
Juvenile Offenders: Chart 8J - Dispositional Information

This information was unavailable without access to juvenile petitions and social case histories.



Juvenile Offenders: Chart 9J - Victim and Offender Ethnicity

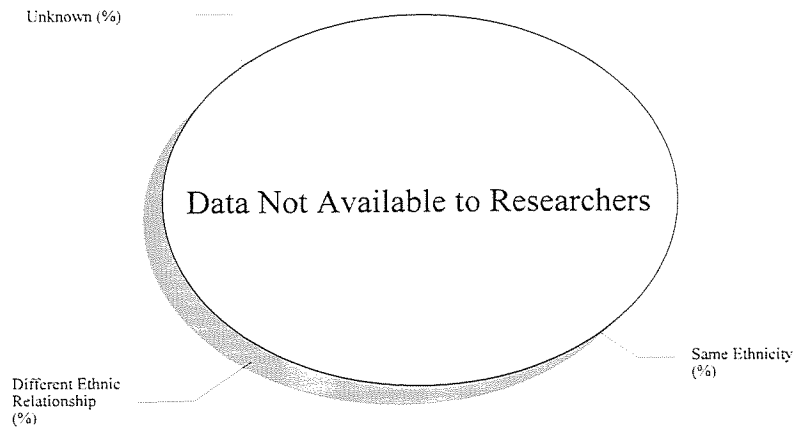
This information was unavailable without access to juvenile petitions and social case histories.



Juvenile Offenders: Chart 10J - Offender/Victim Ethnicity

This information was unavailable without access to juvenile petitions and social case histories.

Chart 10J: Juvenile Offenders
Victim/Offender Ethnic Relationship

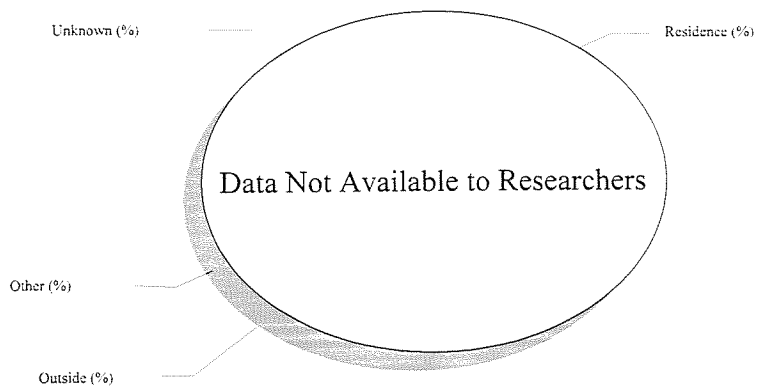


FY2000 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

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

This information was unavailable without access to juvenile petitions and social case histories.

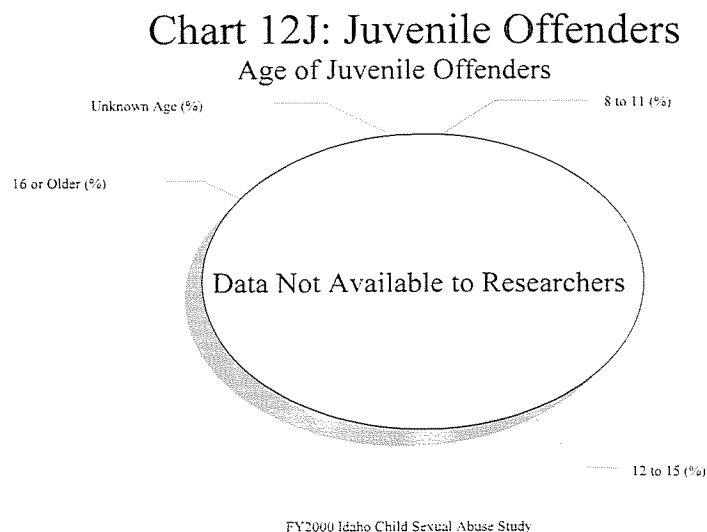
Chart 11J: Juvenile Offenders
Location of Child Sexual Abuse



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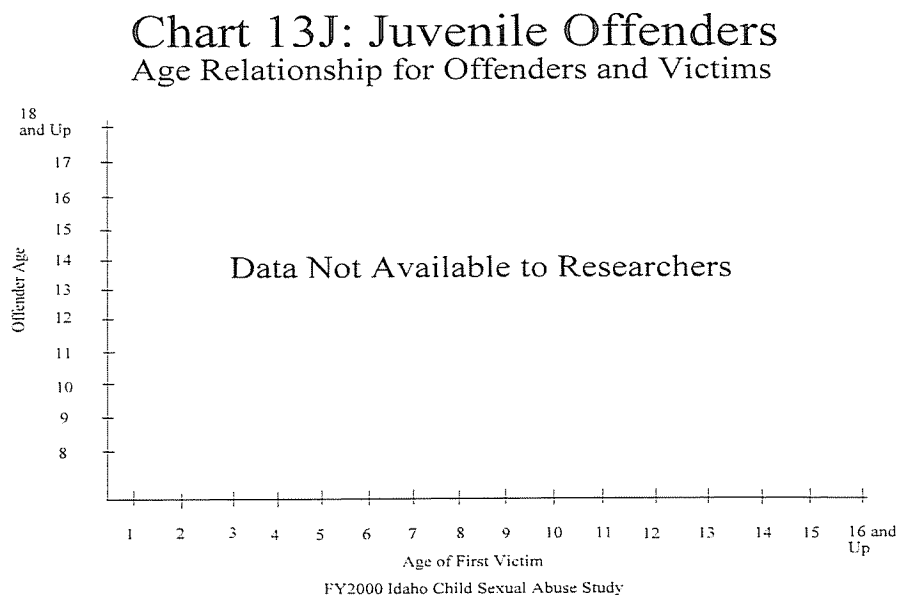
Juvenile Offenders: Chart 12J - Age of Offenders

This information was unavailable without access to juvenile petitions and social case histories.



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

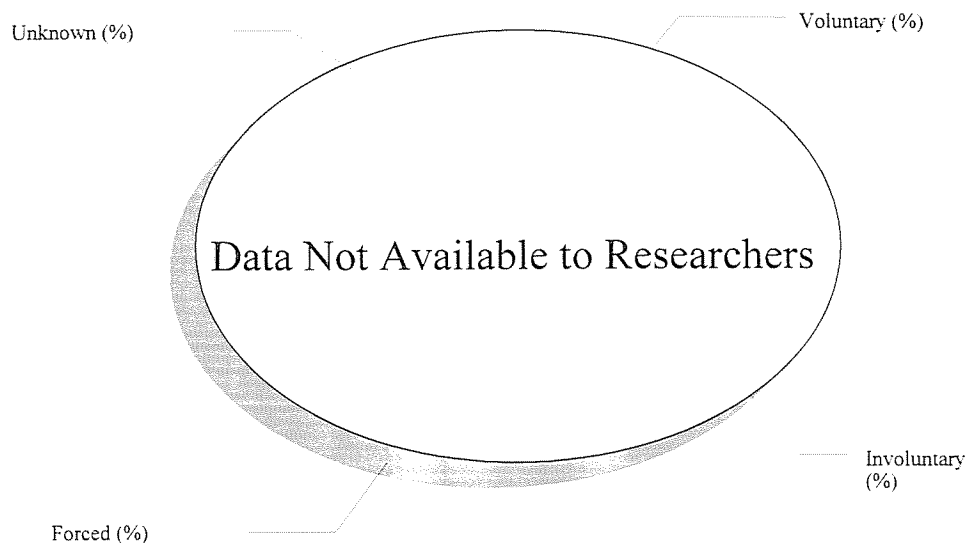
This information was unavailable without access to juvenile petitions and social case histories.



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

This information was unavailable without access to juvenile petitions and social case histories.

Chart 14J: Juvenile Offenders Forced or Voluntary Sexual Abuse



FY2000 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

STATEWIDE CASE ANALYSIS

STATEWIDE CASE ANALYSIS

This year's report includes the seventh 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 of prosecutions across the state and the criminal justice system 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 243 adult cases and 121 juvenile petitions of child sexual abuse filed in district and juvenile courts during FY00 (July 1, 1999-June 30, 2000). The total number of cases filed in the period covered by this report was 364. This represents a decrease from the 432 cases filed in FY99 and the 403 cases filed in FY98. This represents an increase from the 332 cases filed in FY97, the 271 cases filed in FY96, the 295 cases in FY95, and the 356 reported for FY94. This represents a decrease from the 372 cases filed in FY92 and the 425 cases reported in the FY93 study.

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 each of 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. (Nine counties, Adams, Caribou, Custer, Elmore, Latah, Lemhi, Lewis, Lincoln, and Owyhee reported no cases and their rates are reported as zero.)

The Total (mean) Rate of the child sex abuse court cases filed by county for the study period was 3.65/10,000. The standard deviation was 2.89/10,000. Over 95% of the counties fall within a range of plus or minus two standard deviations ($2.89 \times 2 = 5.78$) from the average of 3.65 cases per 10,000. This means that 95% of Idaho counties reported from zero (0) to 9.43/10,000 child sex abuse cases filed during the study period.

The average rate for adults (Adult/Rate) in each county was 2.49/10,000 with a standard deviation of 2.60/10,000. The total rate for juveniles (Juvenile/Rate) was 1.17/10,000 with a standard deviation of 2.28/10,000.

Table 1: Counts and Rates by County

Rates per 10,000 population

County	Population	Total	Adults	Juveniles	Rate/Adults	Rate/Juveniles	Rate/Total
Ada	205775	87	41	46	1.99	2.24	4.23
Adams	3254	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bannock	66026	35	26	9	3.94	1.36	5.30
Bear Lake	6084	3	3	0	4.93	0.00	4.93
Benewah	7937	3	3	0	3.78	0.00	3.78
Bingham	37583	14	7	7	1.86	1.86	3.73
Blaine	13552	3	3	0	2.21	0.00	2.21
Boise	3509	1	0	1	0.00	2.85	2.85
Bonner	26622	7	5	2	1.88	0.75	2.63
Bonneville	72207	24	12	12	1.66	1.66	3.32
Boundary	8332	3	3	0	3.60	0.00	3.60
Butte	2918	2	0	2	0.00	6.85	6.85
Camas	727	1	1	0	13.76	0.00	13.76
Canyon	90076	28	28	0	3.11	0.00	3.11
Caribou	6963	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cassia	19532	4	4	0	2.05	0.00	2.05
Clark	762	1	0	1	0.00	13.12	13.12
Clearwater	8505	1	1	0	1.18	0.00	1.18
Custer	4133	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Elmore	21205	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Franklin	9323	5	5	0	5.36	0.00	5.36
Fremont	10937	6	6	0	5.49	0.00	5.49
Gem	11844	7	4	3	3.38	2.53	5.91
Gooding	11633	8	8	0	6.88	0.00	6.88
Idaho	13783	4	2	2	1.45	1.45	2.90
Jefferson	16543	10	4	6	2.42	3.63	6.04
Jerome	15138	4	4	0	2.64	0.00	2.64
Kootenai	69795	19	17	2	2.44	0.29	2.72
Latah	30617	10	7	3	2.29	0.98	3.27
Lemhi	6899	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lewis	3516	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lincoln	3308	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madison	23674	9	5	4	2.11	1.69	3.80
Minidoka	19361	2	0	2	0.00	1.03	1.03
Nez Perce	33754	10	8	2	2.37	0.59	2.96
Oneida	3492	1	0	1	0.00	2.86	2.86
Owyhee	8392	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Payette	16434	6	6	0	3.65	0.00	3.65
Power	7086	1	0	1	0.00	1.41	1.41
Shoshone	13931	5	5	0	3.59	0.00	3.59
Teton	3439	2	2	0	5.82	0.00	5.82
Twin Falls	53580	31	15	16	2.80	2.99	5.79
Valley	6109	3	3	0	4.91	0.00	4.91
Washington	8550	6	5	1	5.85	1.17	7.02
Averages	22882.73	8.32	5.52	2.80	2.49	1.17	3.65
Total/SD		366	243	123	2.60	2.28	2.89

Rates for All Counties, 1992 – 2000: Table 2

Table 2 shows the rates for all 44 counties in Idaho from 1992 through 2000. This provides an accurate account of the range of the case-filing rate over a nine-year period. The nine-year average rate is shown in the “Avg 92-00” column. The “SD” column represents the standard deviation. All counties report a rate that is consistent with what is expected based on standard statistical analysis.

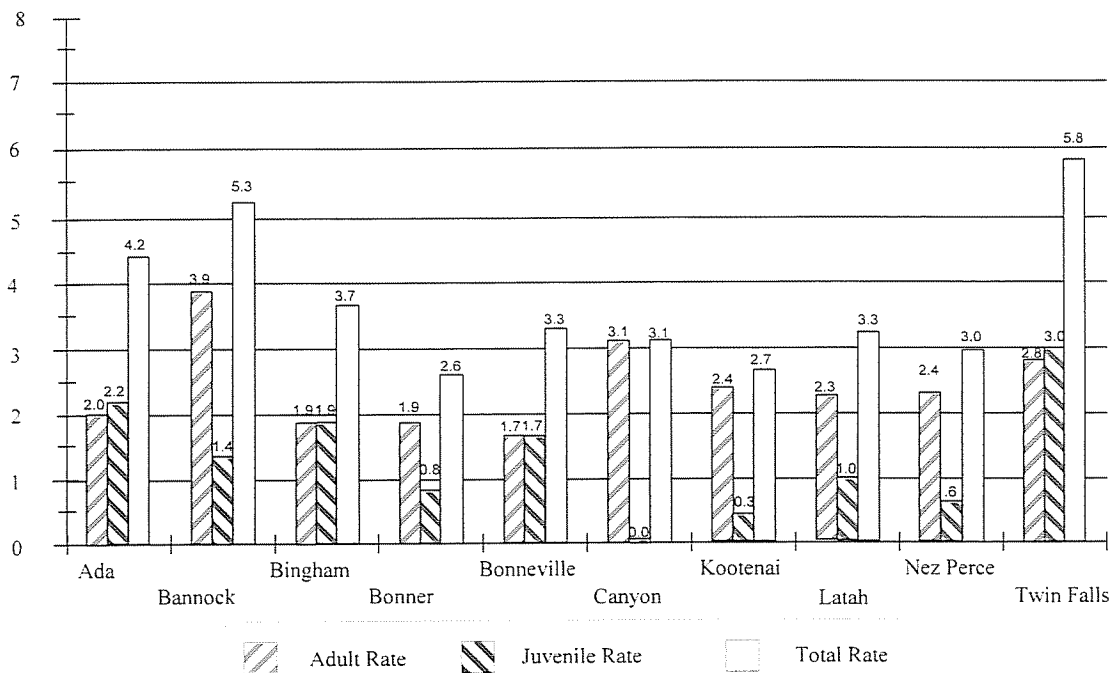
Table 2: Rates for All Counties, 1992-2000

County	Rate 92	Rate 93	Rate 94	Rate 95	Rate 96	Rate 97	Rate 98	Rate 99	Rate 00	Avg 92-00	SD 92-00
Ada	3.84	5.54	4.18	3.35	2.33	3.21	3.74	4.91	4.23	3.93	0.89
Adams	6.15	6.15	9.22	3.07	6.15	0	0	0.00	0	3.42	3.38
Bannock	5	5.6	2.88	2.57	4.09	5.45	4.39	4.70	5.3	4.44	1.03
Bear Lake	1.64	4.93	4.93	1.64	4.93	8.22	1.64	6.57	4.93	4.38	2.19
Benewah	1.26	6.3	3.78	1.26	0	7.56	1.26	3.78	3.78	3.22	2.38
Bingham	5.32	5.06	3.73	4.26	2.66	3.19	2.93	5.06	3.73	3.99	0.93
Blaine	2.95	0	2.21	5.9	5.17	4.43	4.43	5.90	2.21	3.69	1.87
Boise	19.95	2.85	0	0	8.55	2.85	5.7	2.58	2.85	5.04	5.83
Bonner	4.13	5.26	1.5	4.51	1.5	4.13	4.51	3.76	2.63	3.55	1.28
Bonneville	4.29	2.35	4.29	1.66	1.66	3.46	3.6	1.80	3.32	2.94	1.02
Boundary	7.2	4.8	2.4	6	0	2.4	6	4.80	3.6	4.13	2.12
Butte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	6.85	0.76	2.15
Camas	0	0	0	0	0	27.51	0	13.76	13.76	6.11	9.42
Canyon	2.78	5.66	3	4	2.78	2.55	6.99	6.11	3.11	4.11	1.60
Caribou	1.44	2.87	12.93	0	0	1.44	2.87	1.44	0	2.55	3.82
Cassia	3.07	3.58	2.56	2.05	0	5.12	0.51	0.51	2.05	2.16	1.56
Clark	0	13.12	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	13.12	2.92	5.45
Clearwater	1.18	10.58	7.05	3.53	2.35	3.53	7.05	2.35	1.18	4.31	3.03
Custer	0	0	0	2.42	0	4.84	0	7.26	0	1.61	2.55
Elmore	6.13	2.83	2.36	4.72	3.3	4.72	1.41	0.94	0	2.93	1.88
Franklin	1.07	4.29	3.22	0	4.29	10.73	10.73	3.22	5.36	4.77	3.54
Fremont	5.49	0.91	0	0.91	0.91	0	0.91	4.57	5.49	2.13	2.20
Gem	1.69	5.07	3.38	3.38	8.44	2.53	5.91	3.38	5.91	4.41	1.98
Gooding	3.44	1.72	4.3	1.72	2.58	2.58	5.16	0.86	6.88	3.25	1.80
Idaho	2.18	0	5.08	4.35	3.63	0	1.45	0.73	2.9	2.26	1.76
Jefferson	4.23	0.06	7.25	1.81	3.63	4.84	6.04	3.02	6.04	4.10	2.13
Jerome	5.28	2.64	9.91	3.96	9.91	5.95	3.3	1.98	2.64	5.06	2.86
Kootenai	3.3	2.72	1.86	1.72	1	1.58	2.15	7.16	2.72	2.69	1.71
Latah	4.57	1.63	0.98	1.31	1.63	1.96	2.29	0.98	3.27	2.07	1.11
Lemhi	1.45	2.9	5.8	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	0	1.93	1.53
Lewis	0	0	0	14.22	2.84	0	2.84	0.00	0	2.21	4.40
Lincoln	6.05	6.05	0	0	0	9.07	0	18.14	0	4.37	5.90
Madison	0.84	0.84	0.84	2.96	1.27	2.96	5.07	4.22	3.8	2.53	1.54
Minidoka	5.17	2.58	0	0	7.75	1.55	1.55	4.65	1.03	2.70	2.48
Nez Perce	5.33	2.96	1.48	0.59	2.96	2.67	3.26	2.96	2.96	2.80	1.22
Oneida	2.86	5.73	0	0	2.86	0	5.73	0.00	2.86	2.23	2.25
Owyhee	7.15	4.77	2.38	4.77	2.38	4.77	3.57	4.77	0	3.84	1.93
Payette	7.91	3.04	4.87	2.43	0.61	3.04	6.69	3.04	3.65	3.92	2.11
Power	1.14	12.7	15.52	7.06	4.23	4.23	5.64	8.47	1.41	6.71	4.59
Shoshone	1.44	13.64	10.77	7.9	4.31	2.15	5.02	3.59	3.59	5.82	3.88
Teton	0	0	0	5.82	0	0	2.91	0.00	5.82	1.62	2.42
Twin Falls	2.61	2.61	3.17	2.99	3.17	2.24	6.35	7.47	5.79	4.04	1.83
Valley	11.46	9.82	6.55	3.27	3.27	9.82	3.27	3.27	4.91	6.18	3.16
Washington	3.51	1.17	5.85	2.34	3.51	5.85	2.34	0.00	7.02	3.51	2.21
Averages	3.74	3.98	3.64	2.86	2.77	3.97	3.42	3.73	3.65	3.53	0.41
SD	3.52	3.51	3.63	2.68	2.48	4.47	2.43	3.56	2.89	3.24	0.63

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 5.79/10,000 in Twin Falls County to a low of 2.63/10,000 in Bonner County. Twin Falls county falls within two standard deviations of the Total (mean) Rate of 3.65/10,000. This indicates that all of the 10 most populated counties are grouped around the average incidence for the state.

Chart 1T - 10 Largest Counties

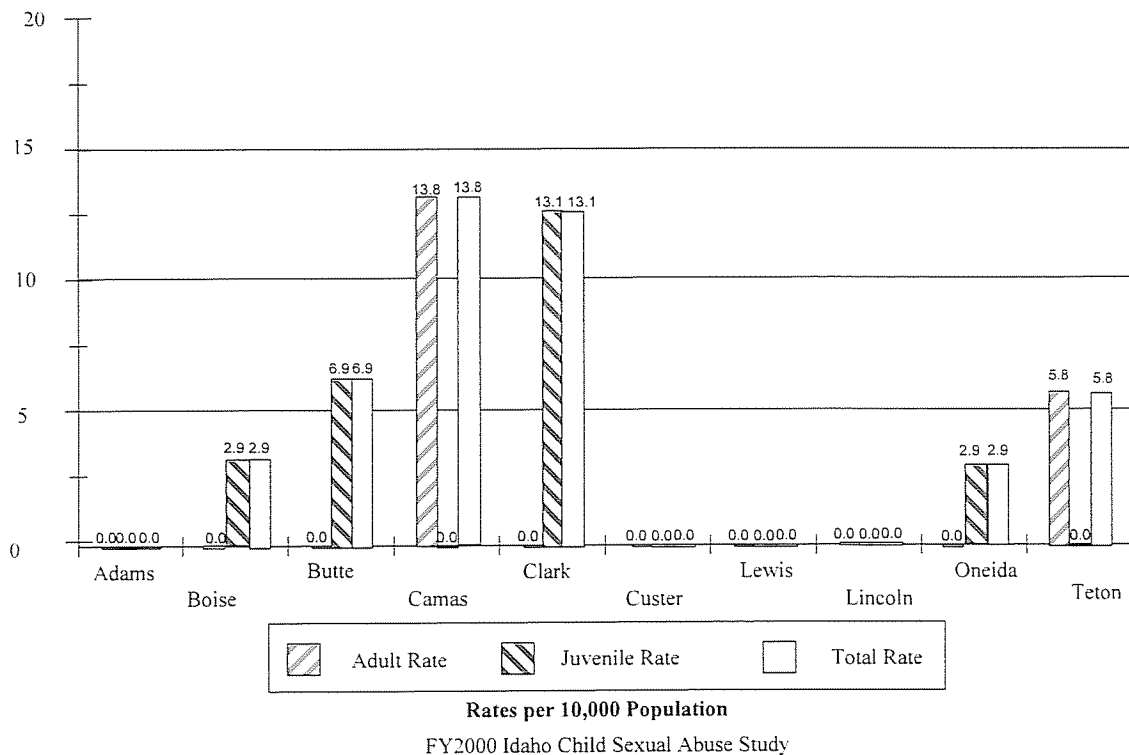


Rates per 10,000 Population
FY2000 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

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, Custer, Lewis, and Lincoln to a high of 13.76 in Camas County. Most small counties report no prosecutions but Camas and Clark are above the state average of 3.65/10,000. Furthermore, their incidence is outside the range of two standard deviations (0-9.43). Their small populations exacerbate the rate in these two counties.

Chart 2T - 10 Smallest Counties

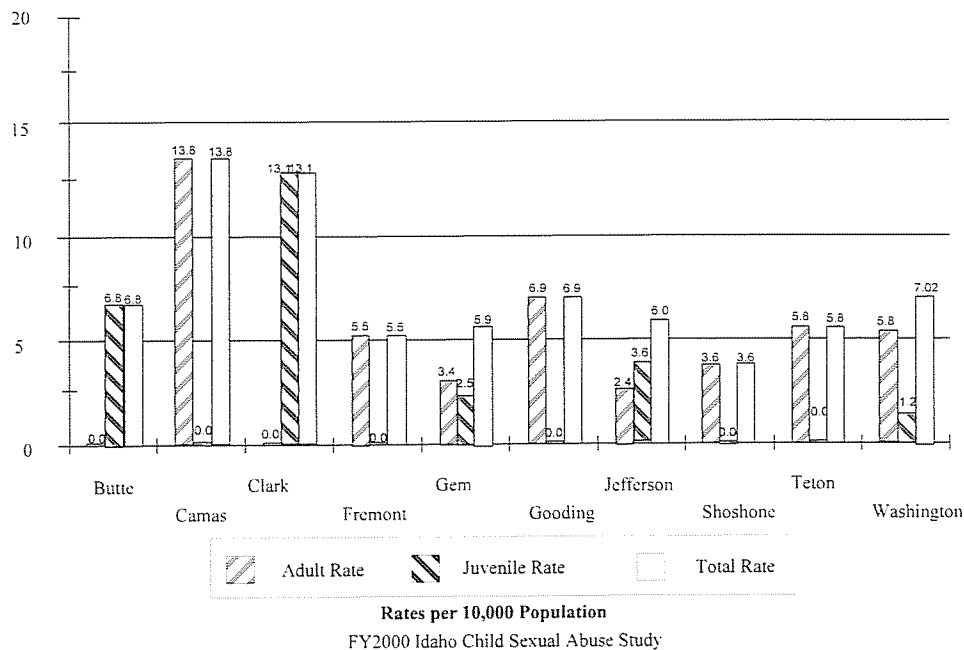


Ten Counties: Highest Rates of Child Sex Abuse Filings-Chart 3T

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 FY00 report, Shoshone County (13,931) reported the lowest Total/Rate for the ten counties with 3.59/10,000 population. Camas County (727) reported the highest rate with 13.76/10,000 population.

Again, as mentioned in the previous reports, the small populations of many Idaho counties skew the reported rate. 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 3T - 10 Counties with Highest Rates

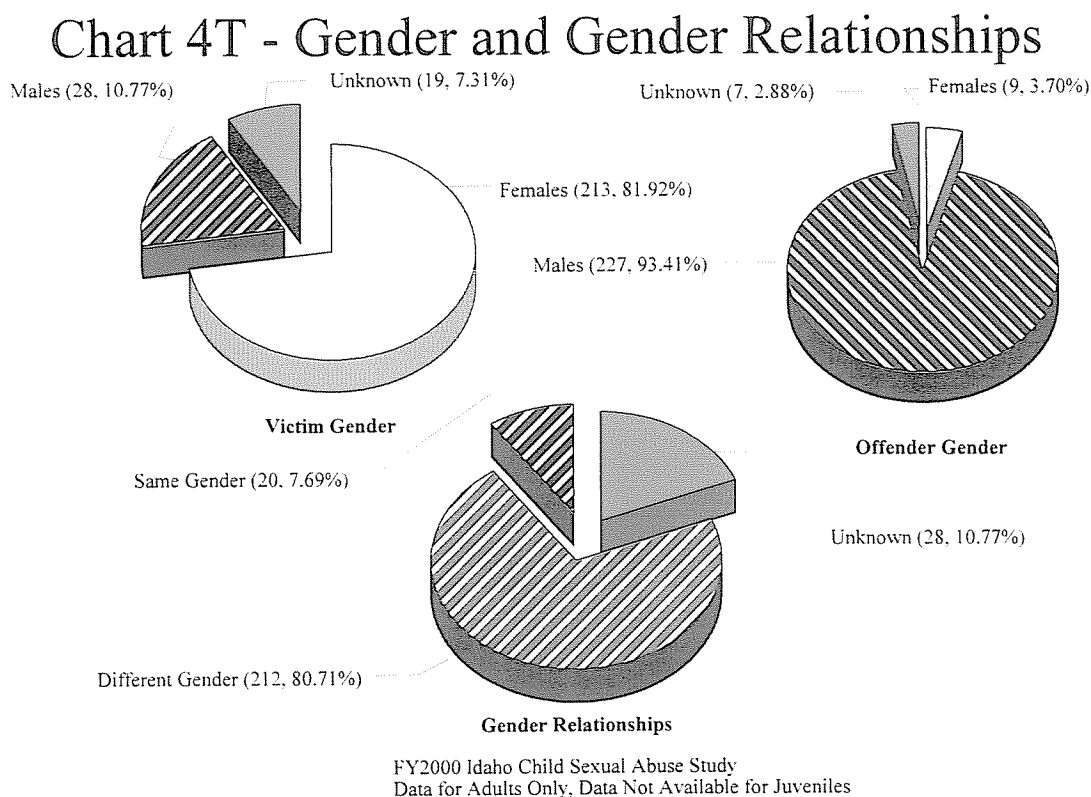


Gender and Gender Relationships-Chart 4T

This chart examines offender-victim relationships. Females were the most predominant victims representing 82% (N=213) of all identified. Male victims represented 11% (N=28) of the victims. This is consistent with the FY98 study.

The offenders were overwhelmingly male, representing 93% (N=227) of the accused perpetrators. Female perpetrators represented 4% (N=9) of the total.

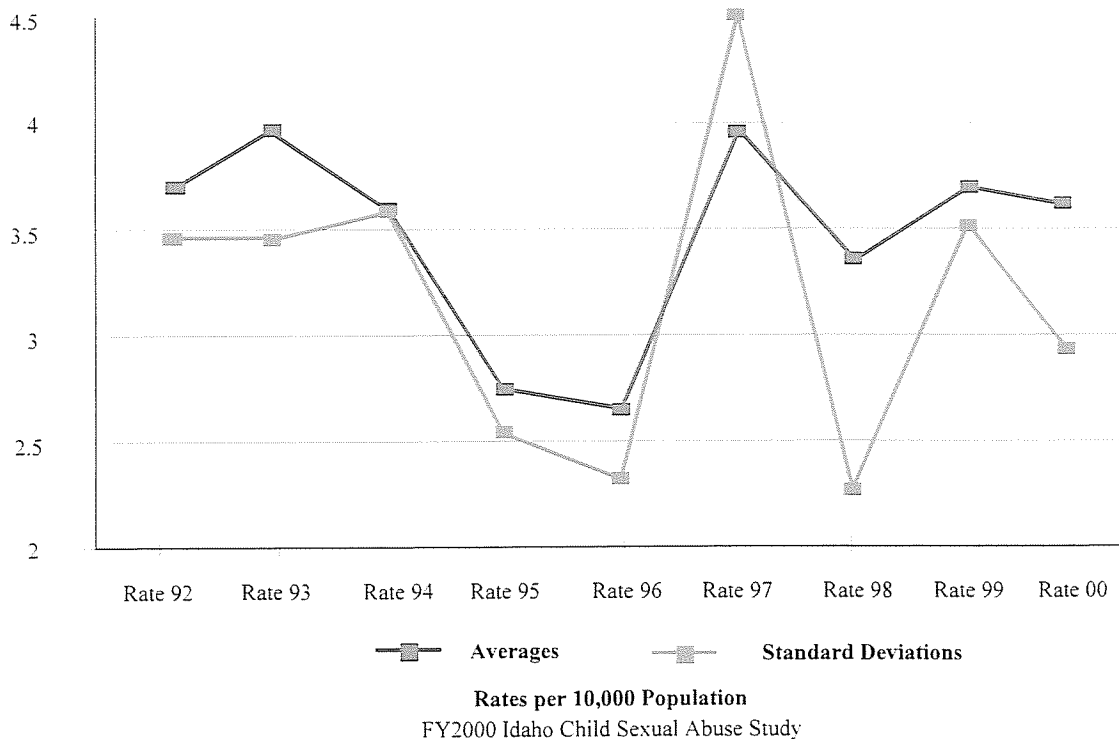
The analysis of gender relationships between the accused and the victim indicated that 81% (N=213) represented different genders. In 8% (N=20) a sexual act occurred between the same gender and it was unknown for those remaining. It should be noted that these data are for adult offenders and their victims only. No data on juvenile defendants or their victims were available to the researchers.



Rates / Standard Deviations of 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 2000. The current reported rate in FY00 appears to approximate the rates in the past three years after the decline in FY95 and FY96.

Chart 5T - 1992 to 2000
Rates and Standard Deviations of Child Sexual Abuse Charges for Idaho



TREND ANALYSIS

TREND ANALYSIS

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

Table 2 shows the reported rate of prosecution over a nine-year period for both adults and juveniles. This provides a more accurate picture of the variation of prosecution over time. Based on the nine-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 nine-year rate was 3.53/10,000 prosecutions per year throughout the state.

Table 2 and Chart 5T show the trend analysis of prosecutions in this state over a nine-year period. The highest number 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. The rates for the past four years have stabilized to the rates reported in FY92-FY94. 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.

CONCLUSION

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The data in this report summarizes child sex abuse prosecutions in Idaho in FY00 as required by the Idaho Legislature and Section 67-1405 of the Idaho Code. 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 36 (of 44) counties reporting prosecutions. The number of actual cases reported by the County Clerk was sent to the prosecuting attorney in each jurisdiction for verification to insure all prosecutions were included. All corrections that were sent to the project team by late November, 1999 were included in this analysis.

This report marks the ninth year that data has been standardized for county comparisons and trend analysis over time. This type of analysis provides policy makers at the local and state levels with accurate comparative data to formulate state policy on child sex abuse

A total of 364 cases of child sexual abuse were prosecuted during the FY00 study period. Of that number, 243 were adults and 121 were juveniles. The Total (Mean) Rate of cases filed by county (standardized to census data) was 3.65/10,000.

The average (Adult/Rate) for adult child sex abuse felony filings was 2.49/10,000. The average (Juvenile/Rate) for juvenile child sex abuse petitions filed was 1.17/10,000. The combined rate of Adult and Juvenile child sex offenses is 3.65/10,000. This represents a slight decrease from FY99.

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.