

REPORT TO THE IDAHO LEGISLATURE



THE PROSECUTION OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

JULY 1, 2002 - JUNE 30, 2003

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

and

**The Office of the Attorney General
Lawrence G. Wasden, Attorney General**

January, 2004



DIRK KEMPTHORNE
GOVERNOR

January 20, 2004

To the Idaho Legislature and the Citizens of Idaho:

Re: The Prosecution of Child Sexual Abuse

The latest reported findings on child sexual abuse show an increase of reported cases from last year. There were 459 filed cases of child sexual abuse by adult and juvenile offenders in Idaho courts in FY 2003, which is a slight increase from the 434 total reported cases from the FY 2002 report.

Child sexual abuse remains one of the most horrific acts which can be committed against our most vulnerable population. The trend in reported cases over the past two years indicates that our State has yet to finish the job in minimizing the number of these crimes.

I am committed to protecting Idaho's future, and I recognize that the well-being of our children is essential. An integrated effort that includes law enforcement, our education community, the Legislature and other jurisdictions of State and local government will provide the essential foundation to attack this problem. We must continue our tireless efforts in this regard.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature of Dirk Kempthorne in black ink, written over a light blue rectangular background.

DIRK KEMPTHORNE
Governor



STATE OF IDAHO
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
LAWRENCE G. WASDEN

January 20, 2004

To The Idaho Legislature and the Citizens of Idaho

Re: The Prosecution of Child Sexual Abuse

This is the fifteenth annual report to the Idaho Legislature concerning the prosecution of sexual abuse crimes against children in our state. The report is prepared and submitted pursuant to Idaho Code § 67-1405.

For the year ending June 30, 2003, prosecutions were initiated in 459 cases of child sexual abuse involving 516 victims. This represents an increase of 25 cases and 37 victims.

Perhaps the most startling statistic is in cases involving juvenile offenders. In FY 2003, there were 167 prosecutions of juvenile offenders, the highest number reported to date and an increase of nearly 35% from the previous year. Considering nearly 70% of teen offenders' victims are 11 years old or younger, this is a very disturbing statistic. One can only hope that this is an anomaly and not the beginning of a trend.

Conversely, the decline of 18 in the number of adult prosecutions is welcome news after two years of increases.

Despite variations from year to year in the number of cases prosecuted, the report has underscored a consistent message for the last 15 years. In the majority of cases, the abuser is a person known and trusted by the victim and the victim's family. This report, like its predecessors, documents that child sexual abuse committed by a stranger is very rare. Less than 1% of those prosecuted were strangers to their victim.

This is critically important information for parents. Parents should know who their children are spending time with and be vigilant that those who are building relationships of trust with their children do not seek to exploit that trust.

I hope that this report will be a valuable resource to policy makers, prosecutors, law enforcement officers, parents and others interested in reducing this heinous crime.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lawrence G. Wasden", is written over a horizontal line.

LAWRENCE G. WASDEN
Attorney General

REPORT TO THE IDAHO LEGISLATURE



THE PROSECUTION OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

JULY 1, 2002 - JUNE 30, 2003

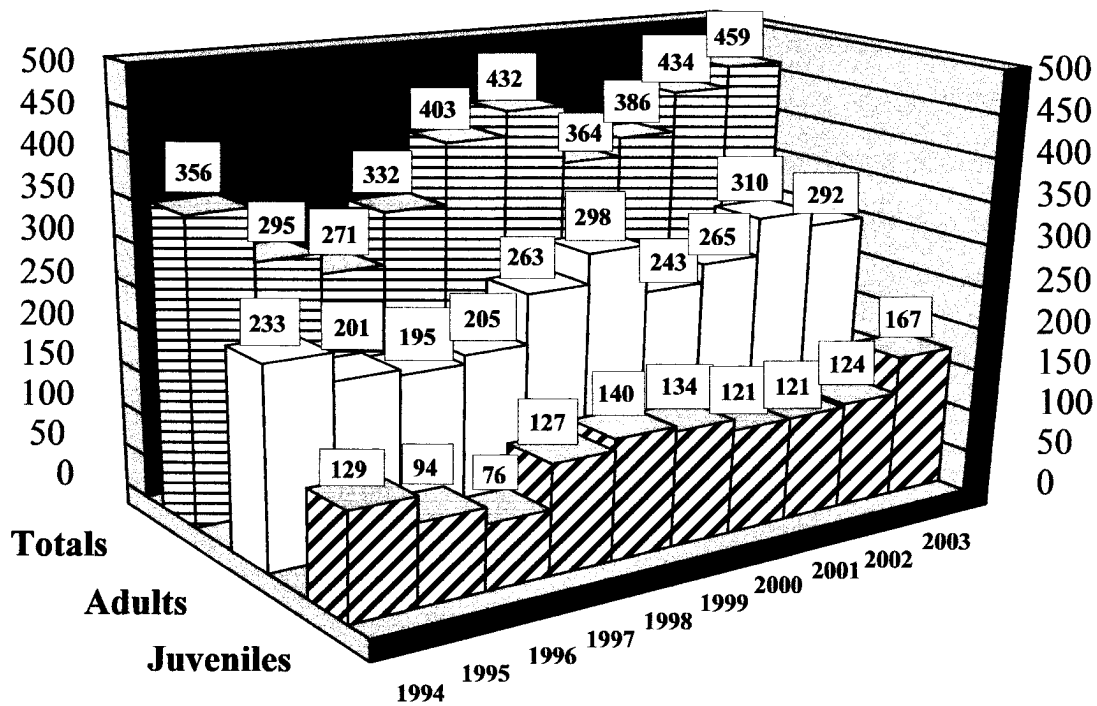
**Joint Submission by
The Office of the Governor
Dirk Kempthorne, Governor**

and

**The Office of the Attorney General
Lawrence G. Wasden, Attorney General**

January, 2004

Idaho Prosecution of Child Sexual 1994 - 2003



RESEARCH SUMMARY
THE PROSECUTION OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IN IDAHO
JULY 1, 2002 - JUNE 30, 2003

>459 CASES WERE FILED (292 ADULT CASES, 167 JUVENILE CASES) IN DISTRICT AND JUVENILE COURTS IN FY03. THIS REPRESENTS AN INCREASE OF 48 CASES FROM THE FY02 REPORT AND 73 CASES FROM THE FY01 REPORT.

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

>44% OF THE VICTIMS OF ADULT DEFENDANTS WERE BETWEEN 12 AND 15 YEARS OLD AND 27% WERE 11 OR UNDER.

>68% OF VICTIMS OF JUVENILE SEX OFFENDERS WERE UNDER 11 YEARS OF AGE.

> 45% OF THE ADULT ABUSERS WERE ACQUAINTANCES OF THEIR VICTIMS, 9% NATURAL PARENTS, 5% OTHER RELATIVES, 5% WERE STEP-PARENTS, AND LESS THAN 1% WERE STRANGERS.

>34% OF THE JUVENILE ABUSERS WERE ACQUAINTANCES OF THEIR VICTIMS OR THEIR PARENTS AND 25% WERE RELATIVES. ONE STRANGER WAS CHARGED WITH ABUSE.

>WHERE ADULT DISPOSITION WAS KNOWN, THE IMMEDIATE SENTENCE FOR THOSE CONVICTED WAS 39% PROBATION; 20% PRISON; 22% RETAINED JURISDICTION. THIS REPRESENTS A DECREASE IN PRISON SENTENCES.

RESEARCH TEAM

The research team consisted of Professor Ted Hopfenbeck, Coordinator of Data Collection; Steven Patrick, Ph.D., Coordinator of Data Analysis and Co-Principal Investigator; and Robert L. Marsh, Ph.D., Project Director and Co-Principal Investigator. Nate Hopfenbeck, Baxter Andrews 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 FY03 -- JULY 1, 2002 - JUNE 30, 2003

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. This team has collected data for the past fourteen reports. Specifically, data were collected on child sex abuse cases filed in district and juvenile court throughout the state for the period of July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003. The data were analyzed by the research team and submitted to the Offices of the Attorney General and the Governor for review. Governor Dirk Kempthorne and Attorney General Lawrence Wasden 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 data collection in the last twelve reports have utilized a consistent methodology. 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 produced by the Governor's Office covered a two-year period (January 1, 1988 - December 31, 1989) and analyzed data collected by site visitation to all 44 counties. 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 University Research Team has produced this report.

TWELVETH REPORT: July 1, 1999-June 30, 2000

The data collection and analysis procedures were comparable with the previous reports. There were 364 cases (243 adult and 121 juvenile) cases reported.

THIRTEENTH REPORT: July 1, 2000-June 30, 2001

The data collection method and analysis were consistent with the previous reports. A total of 386 cases were filed (265 adult and 121 juvenile) in District and Juvenile Courts in FY01.

FOURTEENTH REPORT: July 1, 2001-June 30, 2002

The data collection method was consistent with the previous reports. A total of 434 cases were filed (310 adult and 124 juvenile) in District and Juvenile Courts in FY02. This represented an increase of 48 cases from the FY01 report and 70 cases from the FY00 report.

FIFTEENTH REPORT: July 1, 2002-June 30, 2003

The data collection for this report was consistent with the previous reports. A total of 459 cases were filed (292 adult and 167 juvenile) in District and Juvenile Courts in FY03. This represents an increase of 25 cases from FY02, 73 cases from FY01, and 95 cases from FY00.

METHODOLOGY/DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

This is the fifteenth report on child sex abuse prosecutions submitted to the Legislature. This report includes data on adult and child sex abuse cases filed in FY03 (July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003). The review of court records for this report was initiated in July 2003, and continued through late November.

The Department of Criminal Justice Administration at Boise State University has been involved in producing this report since FY92 (1991-1992). For the first eight years that the Department of Criminal Justice Administration collected the data for this study, the Chief Justice of the Idaho Supreme Court provided a letter of introduction for the research staff to review the Pre-sentence Investigation Reports (PSR) to collect the data for the statutory legislative report on The Prosecution of Child Sex Abuse. This letter allowed 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 any

kind as to the identity of the sex offenders. Based on the past practices of the research team and the advice of both the Governor's and Attorney General's Office, all of the material was handled in a confidential manner. In the past 4 years the research team has not been provided access to Pre-sentence Investigation Reports.

Information that could not be accessed by the research staff in the field was referred to the Records Office at the Department of Corrections and their staff attempted to fill in the missing data. While this was an improvement over no access to PreSentence information, it still failed to provide the comprehensiveness of earlier reports.

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 from the County Clerks was cross-referenced with the information from the County Prosecutors to insure all cases were reported.

The information was subsequently 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 for FY03. 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, 2002, and June 30, 2003, available for

review. The research team reviewed only cases formally filed (district court for adults and petitions filed in magistrate court for juveniles) in FY03.

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 30, 2003 were 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 continues to inhibit the ability of the research team to provide comprehensive demographic data on adults and juveniles prosecuted for child sex abuse. The assistance in collecting the PreSentence data by the Department of Corrections for those convicted has constituted an improvement over the last two reports. Unfortunately the demographic data in this report is not as comprehensive as previous reports.

ADULT CASES

ANALYSIS OF ADULT CASES FILED-CHARTS 1A - 21A

(FY03: July 1, 2002 - June 30, 2003)

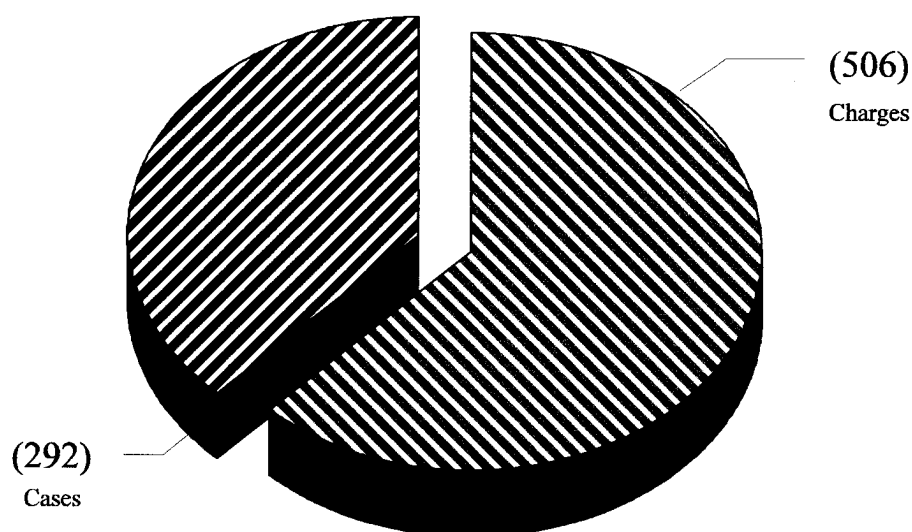
The information from the adult cases is included in Charts 1A-21A and immediately follows the discussion of adult defendants. A total of 292 adult cases were filed in district court during the twelve-month period of July 1, 2002 - June 30, 2003. This was a decline of 5.8% from last year.

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

A total of 506 charges were filed in the 292 cases in FY03 for child sex offense felonies in Idaho. This represented a decrease from the FY02 report. There was an average of 1.73 charges filed in each case. This also showed a decline in the number of charges filed from the previous (FY02) report.

Chart 1A: Adult Defendants

Total Cases and Charges Filed

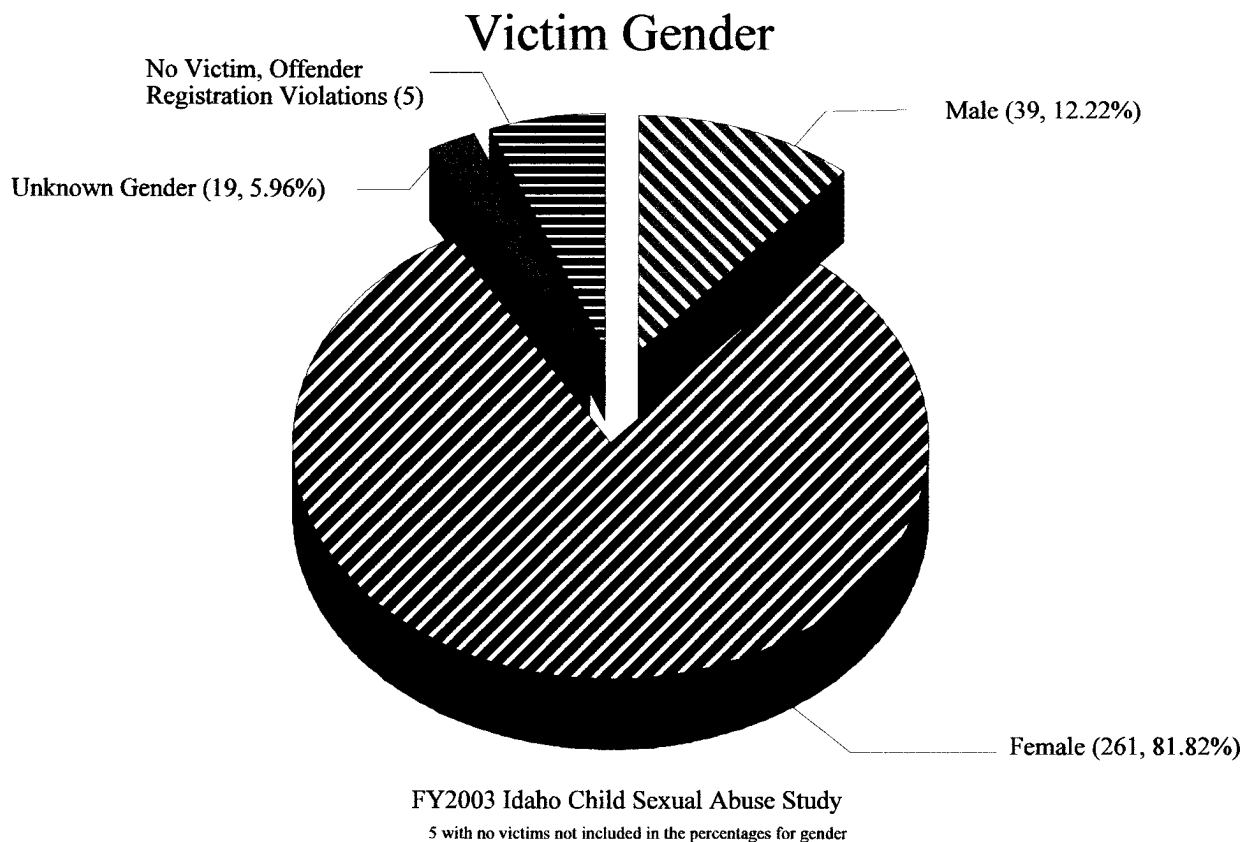


FY2003 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

Adult Defendants: Chart 2A - Victim Gender

There were a total of 324 victims in this survey. Victim gender was predominantly female representing 81.8% (N=261) of the victims. Reported female victimization was slightly lower in this study period than the FY02 study. Male victims represented 12.2% (N=39) of all victims in this survey. The gender distribution was approximately the same as the FY92, FY93, FY94, FY97 and FY01 studies. The information on victim gender was not available to the research team in 19 (5.96%) cases.

Chart 2A: Adult Defendants

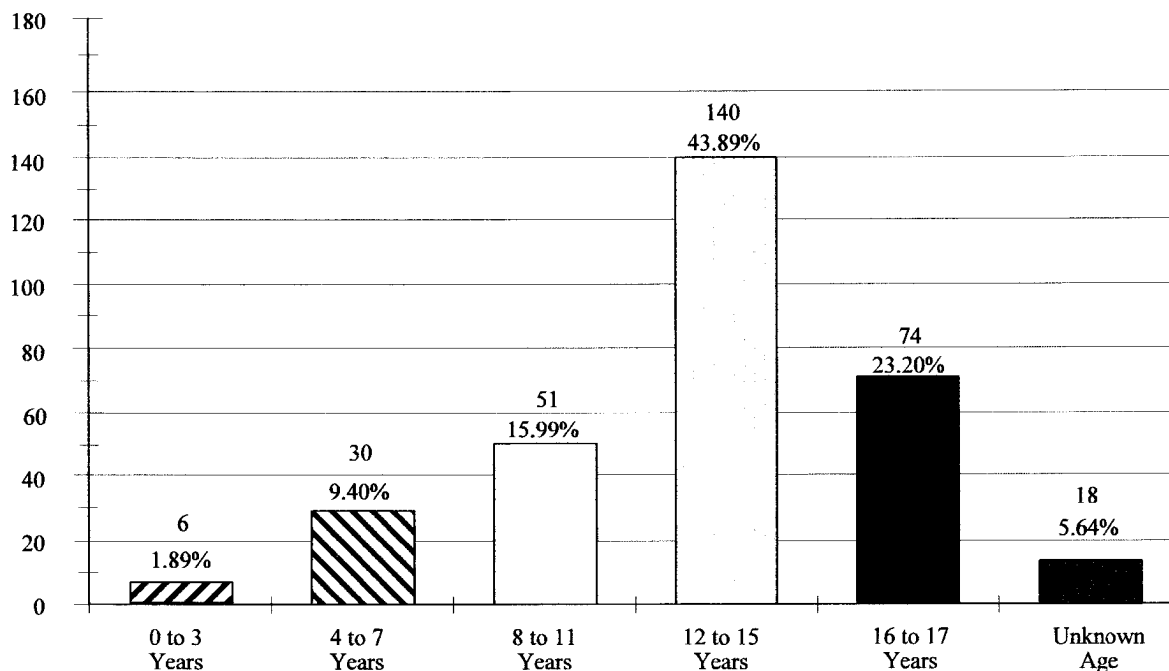


Adult Defendants: Chart 3A - Victim Age

Approximately 1.89%, (N=6) of the victims were under three years of age. Children from four to seven years of age represented 9.4% (N=30) of the victims. A total of 15.99% (N=51) were from eight to eleven years old. A total of 43.89% (N=140) of the victims were between the ages of twelve and fifteen. A total of 23.2% of the victims (N=74) were between the ages of sixteen and seventeen and age was unknown for 18 (5.64%) of the victims. The percentage of victims under the age of three decreased slightly from 2.41% to 1.89% since the FY02 report. Victims from ages four to seven increased from 6.63% to 9.40% from last year's report. Victims from ages twelve to fifteen decreased from 53% to 43.89%. Victims between sixteen and seventeen years of age remained approximately the same.

Chart 3A: Adult Defendants

Victim Age



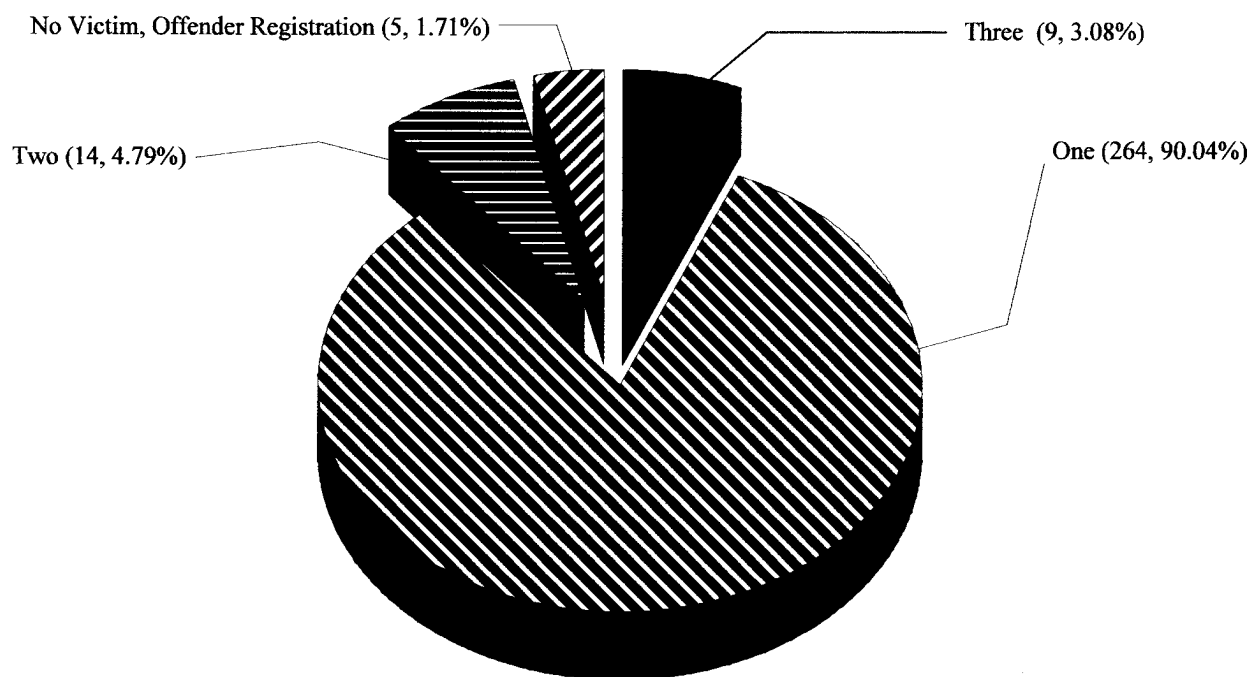
FY2003 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

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 90% (N=264) of the cases were charged with a crime against only one victim. There were two victims reported in 4.79% (N=14) of the cases. In 9 cases (3%) there were three or more victims. The number of cases with single victims as well as three victims increased slightly from FY02 and those charged for sex crimes against two victims declined.

Chart 4A: Adult Defendants

Number of Victims per Case

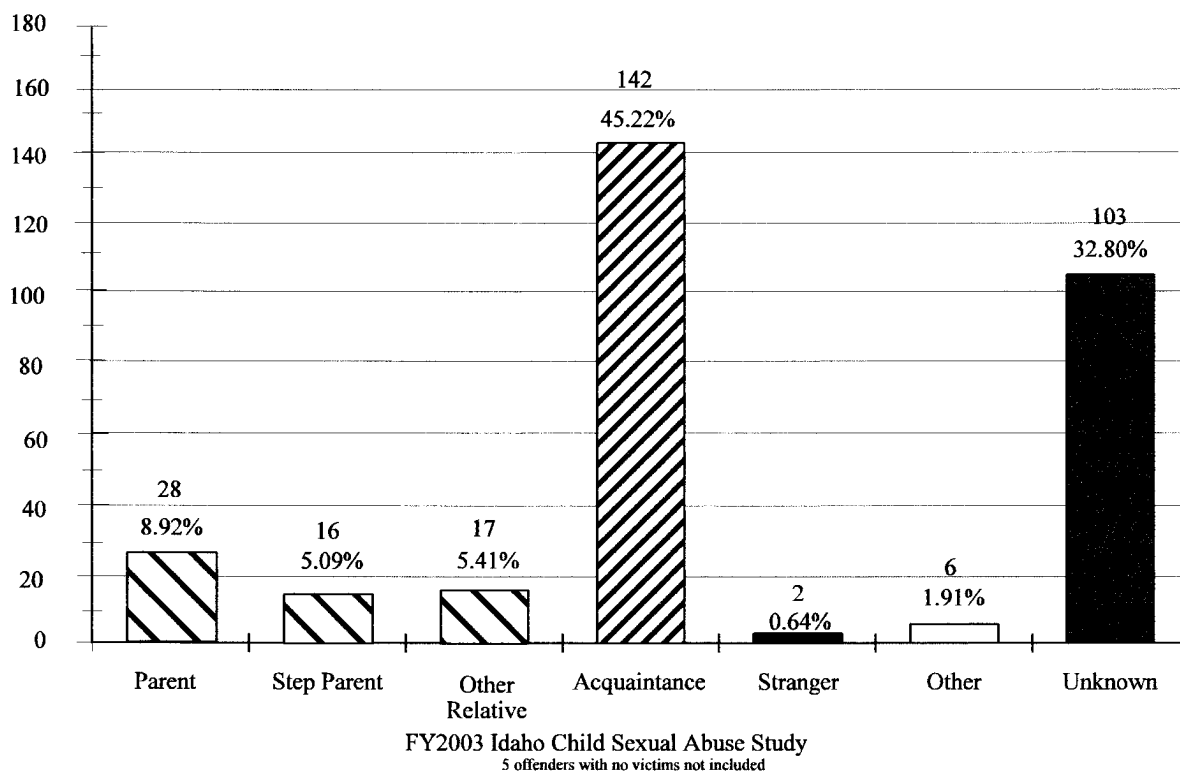


FY2003 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

Adult Defendants: Chart 5A - Victim Relationship

Chart 5A indicates the relationship between the 324 victims and the 292 adult defendants (representing 506 charges). The data indicate 8.92% (N=28) of the children were victimized by their actual parents. There were 5.09% (N=16) of the victims that were abused by stepparents. Other family members were charged with child sexual abuse for 5.4% (N=17) of the victims. Acquaintances were identified as the abusers in 45.2% (N=142) of the victims. Two strangers (.64%) were accused of child sexual abuse. (This represents a continuing decline of stranger victimizations. In FY01 it declined from 5% to 2.8 %; in FY02 it declined to 2.41% and in FY03 it declined to .64%.) The relationship was unknown for 32.8% (N=103).

Chart 5A: Adult Defendants Relationship to Victims

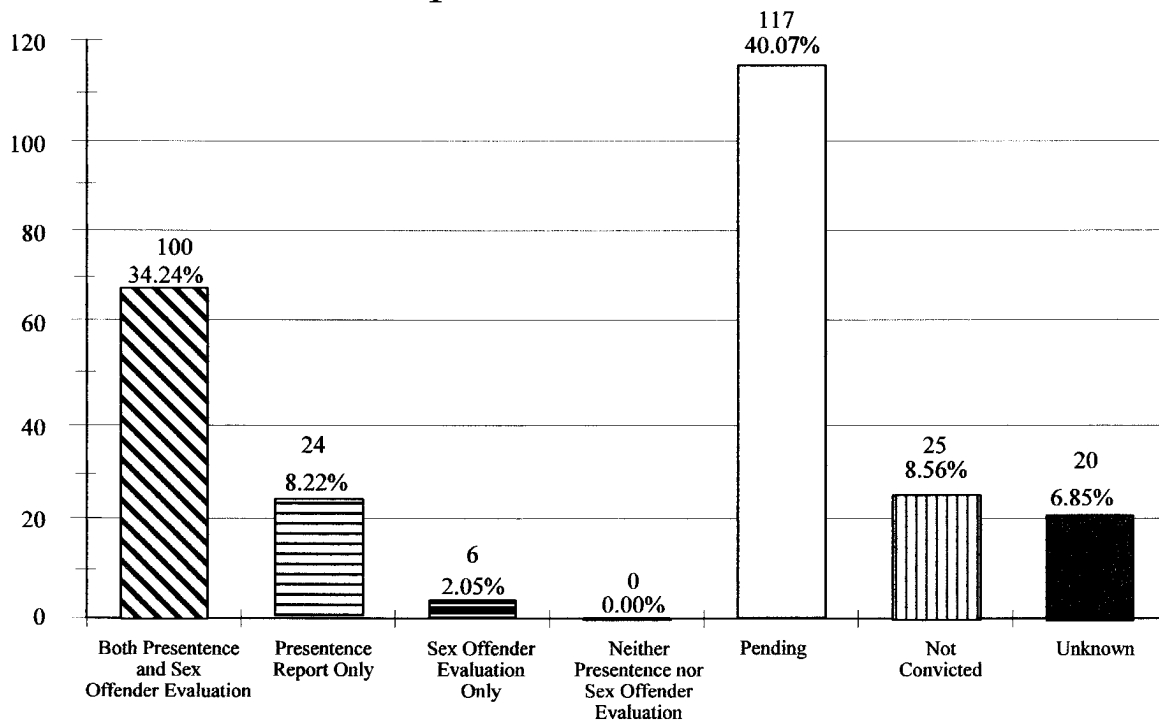


Of the 324 victims, the relationship between the victim and the accused was known for 211 victims. Sixty-one of the victims (18.8%) were abused by parents, relatives or stepparents. The 45.22% (N=142) of those victimized by acquaintances represents a decrease from the 53.3% in FY02. There were a total of 64% (N=203) fitting into these two categories. This was a decrease from last year's report. Two (.64%) were classified as strangers representing a decrease. 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, FY00, FY01, FY02 and FY03 studies. THE FINDINGS FROM THIS SURVEY HAVE BEEN CONSISTENT FOR THE LAST Twelve 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 Pre-sentence Report and/or Sex Offender Evaluation completed before sentencing. Both PreSentence and Sex Offender Evaluations were prepared in 100 (34%) of the cases. The survey indicated that 24 (8.22%) of the defendants had a Pre-sentence Report only before sentencing. There were no defendants with neither. Six (2%) had a Sex Offender Evaluation only. The remaining cases were in Pending, Not Convicted or in the Unknown categories. This survey indicates that there are a number of cases lacking information on PreSentence evaluations. The Research Division at the Department of Corrections collected these data.

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

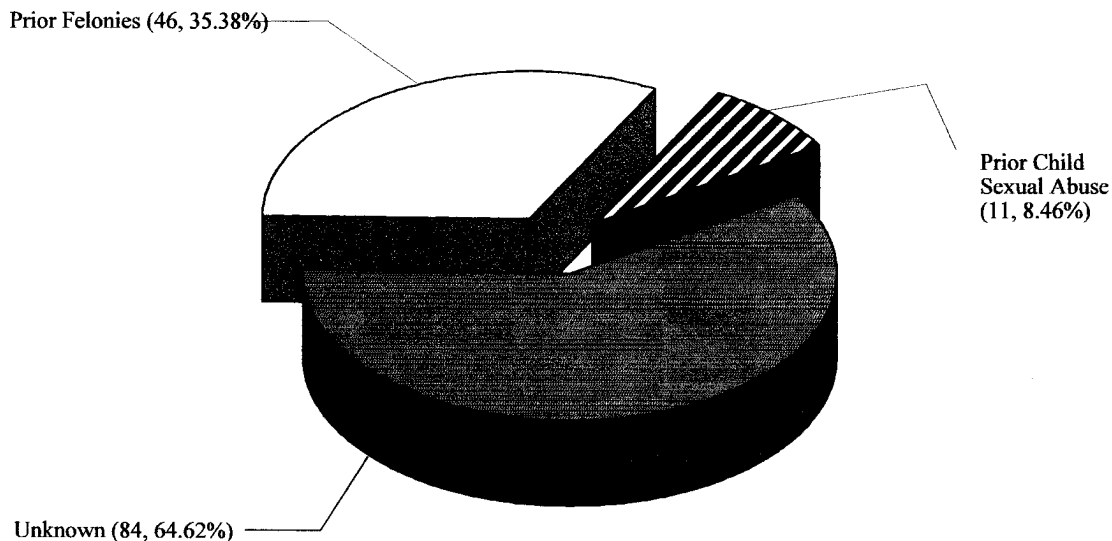


FY2003 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

Adult Defendants: Chart 7A - Prior Convictions

Chart 7A shows prior convictions of adults charged with a child sex abuse crime during this study period. The data in this chart represents those whose case has reached the dispositional stage. When the data were collected, 46 of the total of 130 persons convicted had criminal records. Forty six (35.38%) of the 292 adults charged during the study period had prior felonies. Eleven (8.46%) of the 292 adults charged had prior child sex abuse charges. (This represents an increase of over 300% of those convicted with prior sex offense convictions. The numbers are still small because of insufficient information from criminal histories but this may indicate a significant trend. It should be studied in more depth to determine if there are increasing numbers of recidivists.) Criminal history was unknown for the remainder.

Chart 7A: Adult Defendants Prior Offenses



46 of the 130 convicted are Known to have criminal records. Of these 46, 11 were felonies for child sexual abuse.

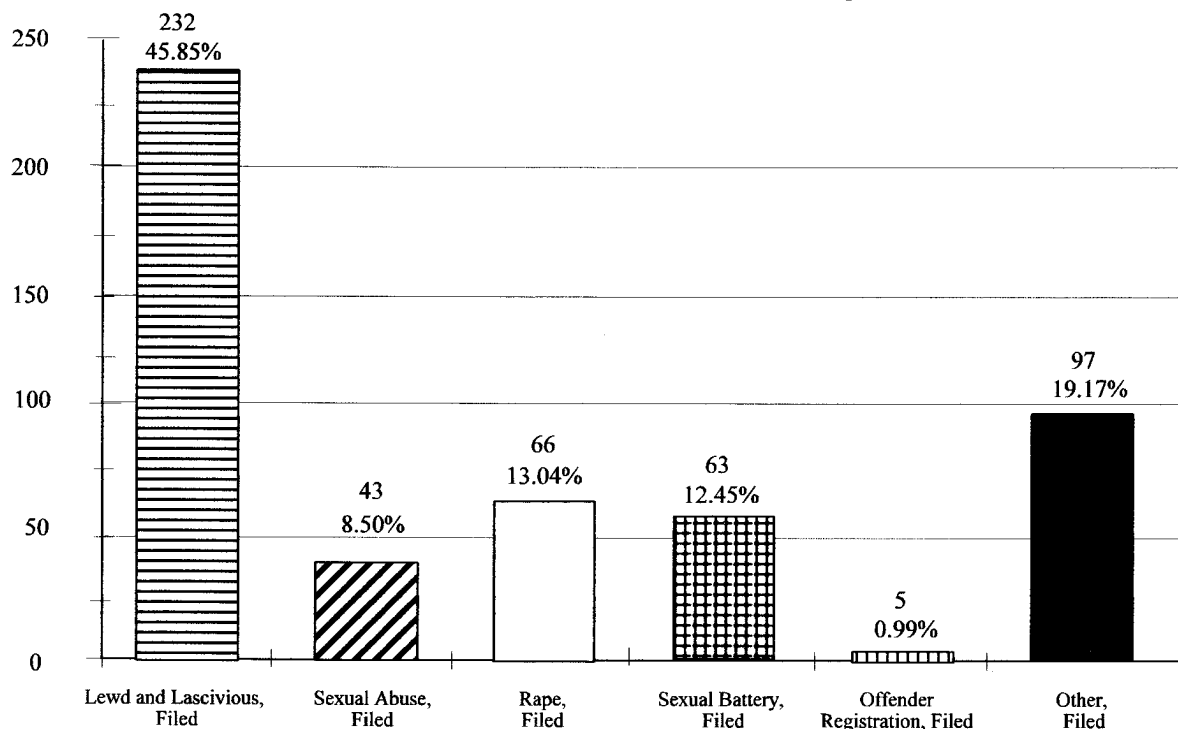
FY2003 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

Adult Defendants: Chart 8A - Type of Charges Filed

Chart 8A shows the breakdown of the 506 criminal charges filed against adults. Lewd and Lascivious Conduct (IC§18-1508) charges were most frequently filed representing 232 charges or 45.85% of the total. Rape (IC§18-6101) charges were filed 66 times (13%) during FY03. The charge of Sexual Abuse (IC§18-1506) resulted in 43 charges (8.5%) of the total number of charges filed. Sexual Battery (IC§18-1508A) was filed in 12.45% (N=63) of the cases. Offender registration charges were filed in 5 cases or .99%. (This is approximately the same as last year with 7 cases or 1.04%.)

Chart 8A: Adult Defendants

Most Frequently Filed Charges



FY2003 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

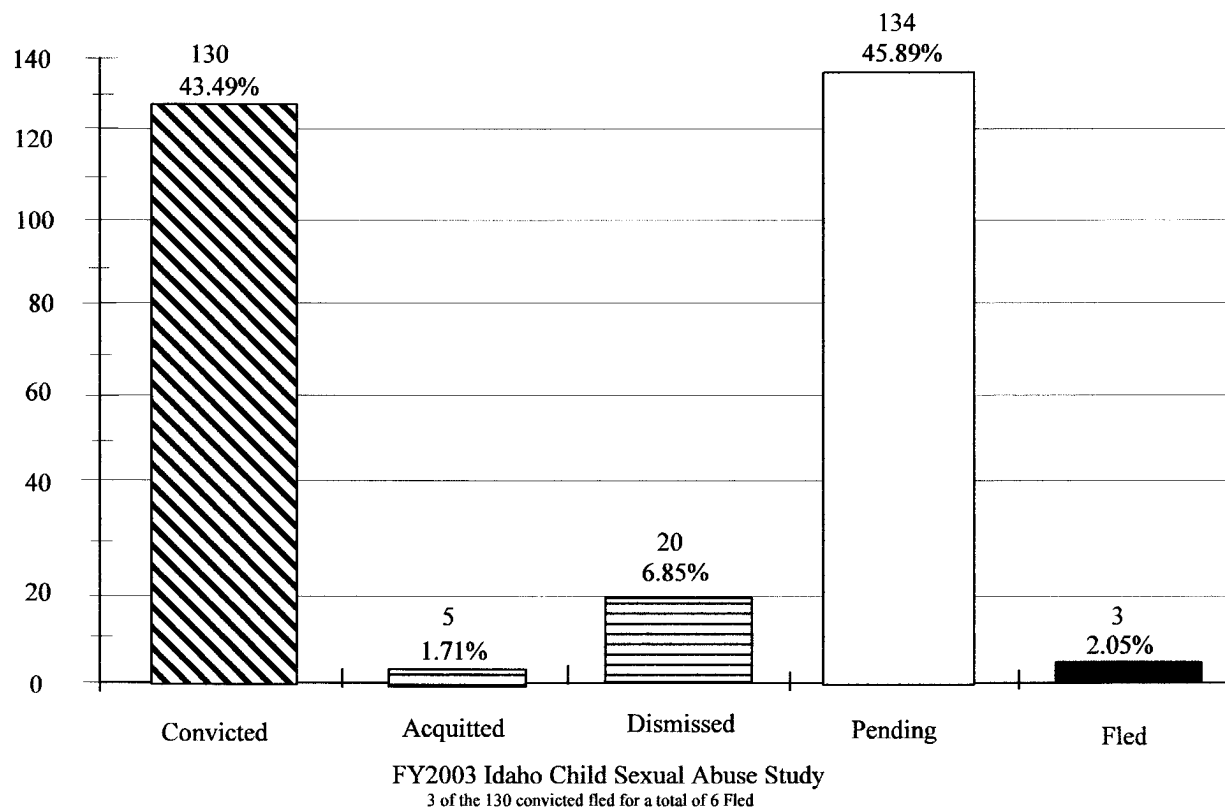
These data were collected to determine which charges were most frequently used against child sex abusers. This is the twelveth year this information has been collected. A detailed analysis of case files for the last twelve years indicates exceedingly wide variability in the types of sex abuse behavior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

Adult Defendants: Chart 9A - Dispositional Information

This chart shows that a total of 130 were convicted. Cases are pending for 45.89% (N=134). Defendants were acquitted in 1.7% (N=5) of the cases. Charges were dismissed in 6.85% (N=20) of the cases. Six defendants (2%) fled the jurisdiction. Of the 6 who fled, 3 did so after conviction.

Chart 9A: Adult Defendants

Dispositional Information

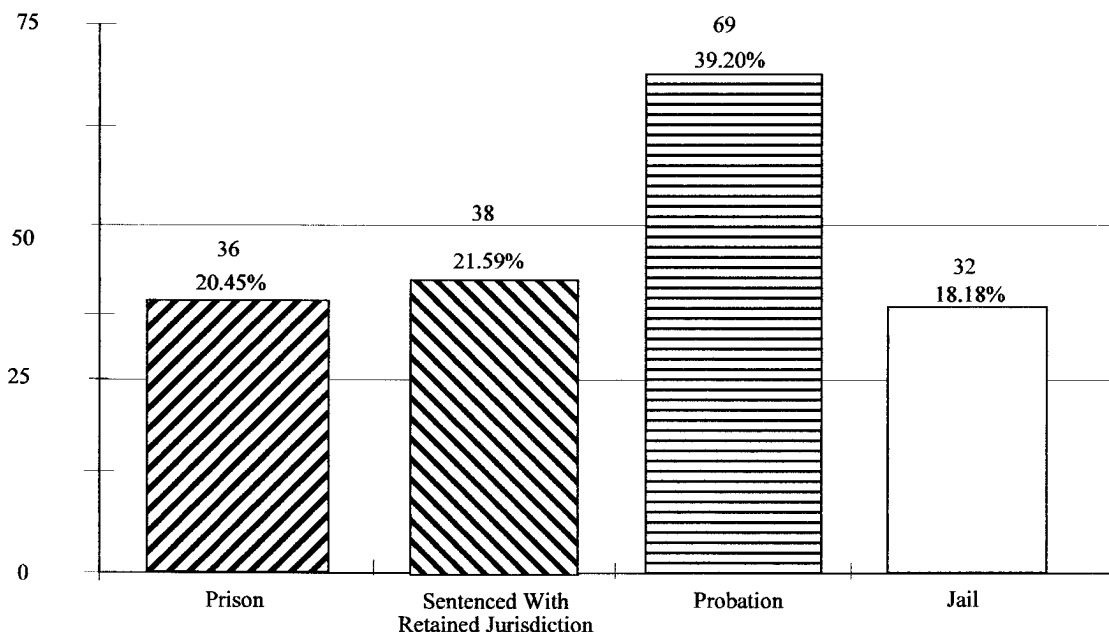


Adult Defendants: Chart 10A - Sentencing Information

Chart 10A shows the sentencing outcomes for the adult defendants in this study. The sentencing decision is known for 175 of the cases. (The additional defendants are awaiting trial, awaiting sentencing, or the charges were dismissed. This number is more than the 130 on the previous chart because a number of the defendants have multiple outcomes.) Probation was the disposition in 39.2% (N=69) of the known cases. Judges gave a Retained Jurisdiction sentence in 21.59% (N=38) of the cases. A total of 20.45% (N=36) of convicted defendants were given a prison sentence or did not complete the Retained sentence with a recommendation for Probation. A total of 18.18% (N=32) were given jail sentences and those were often paired with Probation.

Chart 10A: Adult Defendants

Outcomes for Convicted Offenders

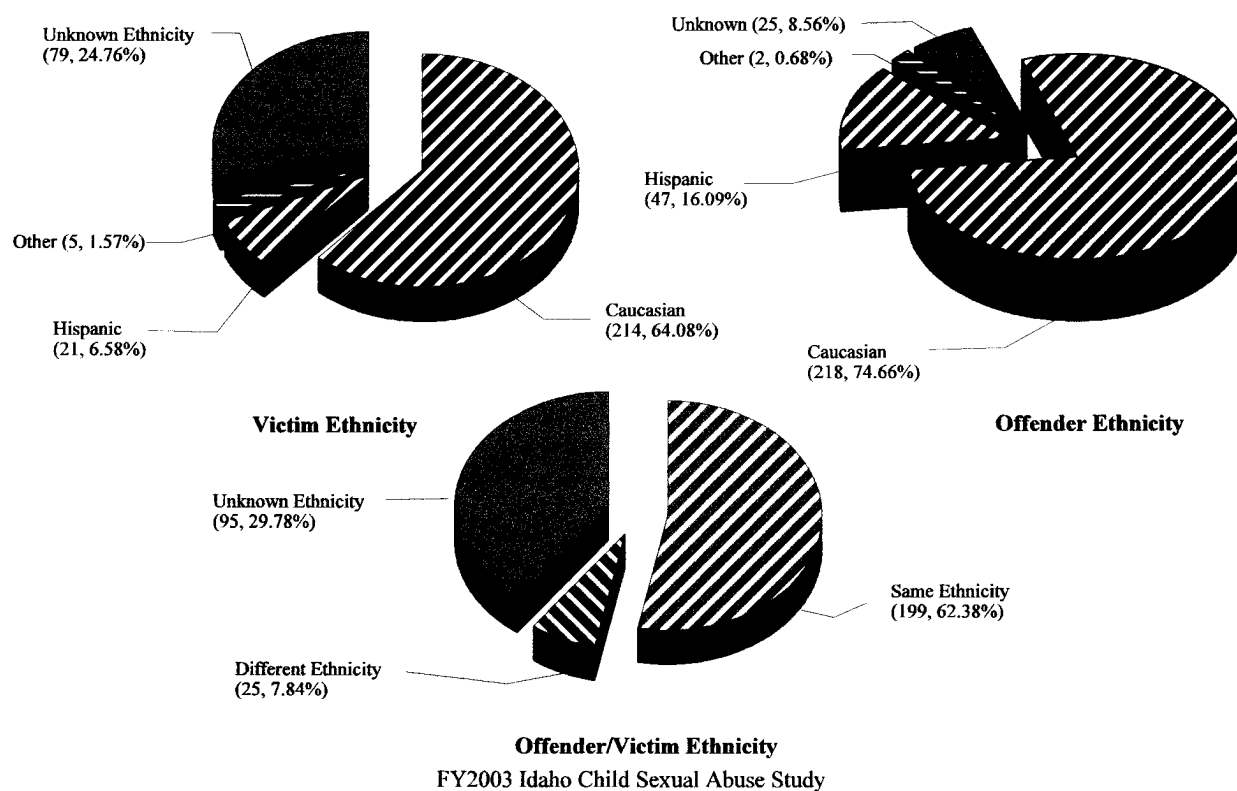


FY2003 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study
Chart totals to 176 (only 130 actually convicted) due to multiple outcomes (retained to prison or probation or jail with probation) and the 3 offenders that fled after conviction

Adult Defendants: Chart 11A - Offender/Victim Ethnicity

Information was collected on ethnicity of the accused adult offenders and the victims. Victim ethnicity was overwhelmingly Caucasian for 214 (64%) victims. Hispanic victims represented only 21 (6.58%) of the victims. Victim ethnicity could not be determined in 79 (24.76%) cases. These figures show a decrease in Hispanic victims from last year.

Chart 11A: Adult Defendants



Offender ethnicity data indicated that 74.66% (N=218) of the total were Caucasian and 16.09% (N=47) were Hispanic. The other offenders were recorded as unknown or other.

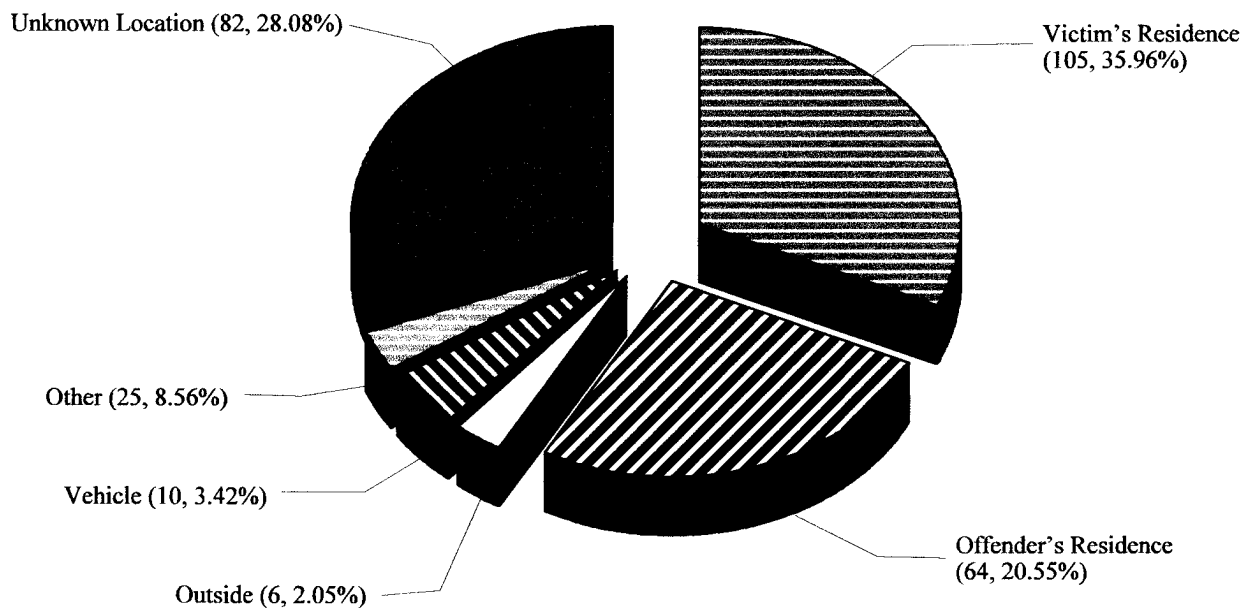
A total of 199 (62.38%) of the victims were abused by a member of their own ethnic group. Twenty five (7.84%) were victimized by a member of a different ethnic group and the ethnicity relationship was unknown for 95 (29.78%) of the remaining victims.

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

One hundred and five (35.96%) of the alleged offenses occurred in the victim's residence. Sixty four (20.55%) occurred in the offender's residence. Eighty-two (28.08%) of the locations could not be determined from court or police records. Ten (3.42%) occurred in a vehicle and 6 (2.05%) occurred outside. This was consistent with the findings in FY00, FY01 and FY02.

Chart 12A: Adult Defendants

Location of Child Sexual Abuse



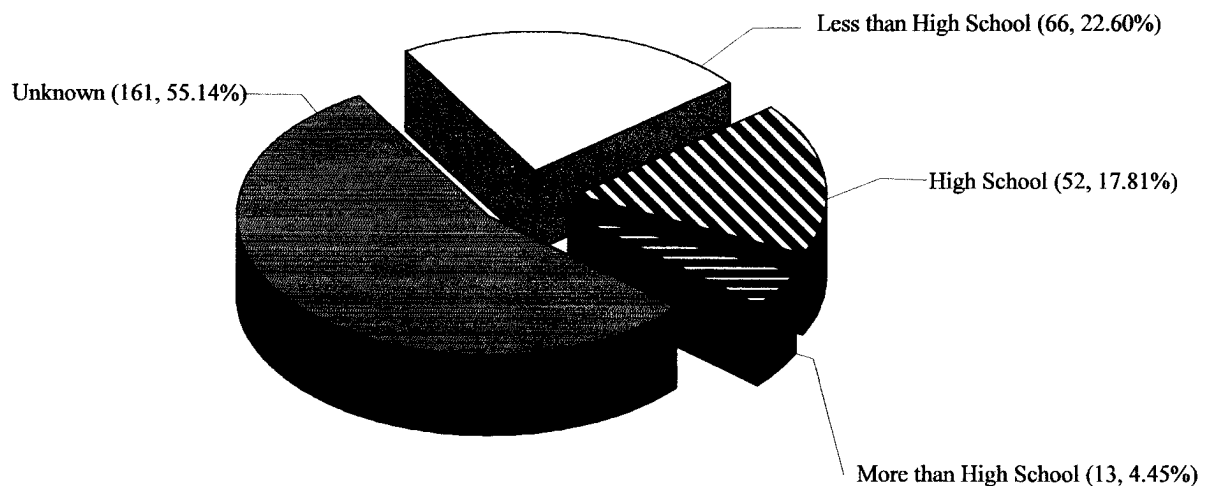
FY2003 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

Adult Defendants: Chart 13A - Educational Level

The collection of educational data was impacted by the lack of access to Pre-sentence Reports. While the data was better than FY02, data was available for only 131 cases. This represented less than half of the total cases reported. Sixty six (22.6%) had not completed high school. Fifty two (17.81%) had completed high school and 4.45% (N=13) had some education beyond high school (college or vocational/technical). Information was not available for 161 or 55.14% of the cases. (These data are being provided by the Department of Corrections. While the information is improved over last year, over half of the cases have no reported educational data.)

Chart 13A: Adult Defendants

Offender Education



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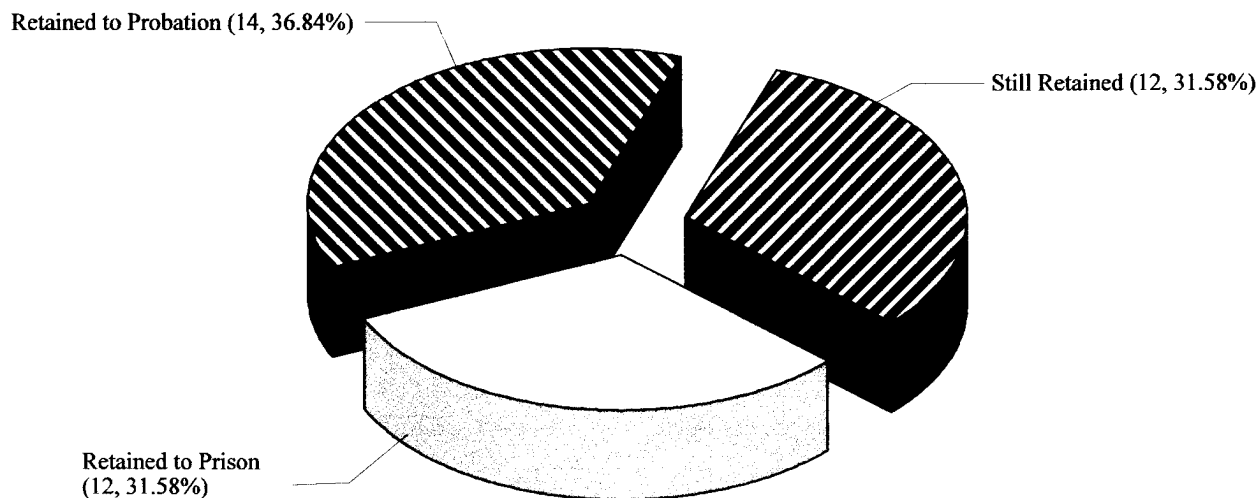
Adult Defendants: Chart 14A - Outcomes of Retained Jurisdiction

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

There were 39 persons that were sentenced under this statute as of November 30, 2003. Of that number, 12 (31.58%) were still completing their period of limited 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. Twelve (31.58%) were sent to prison to complete their sentence and 14 (36.84%) were released on Probation.

Chart 14A: Adult Defendants

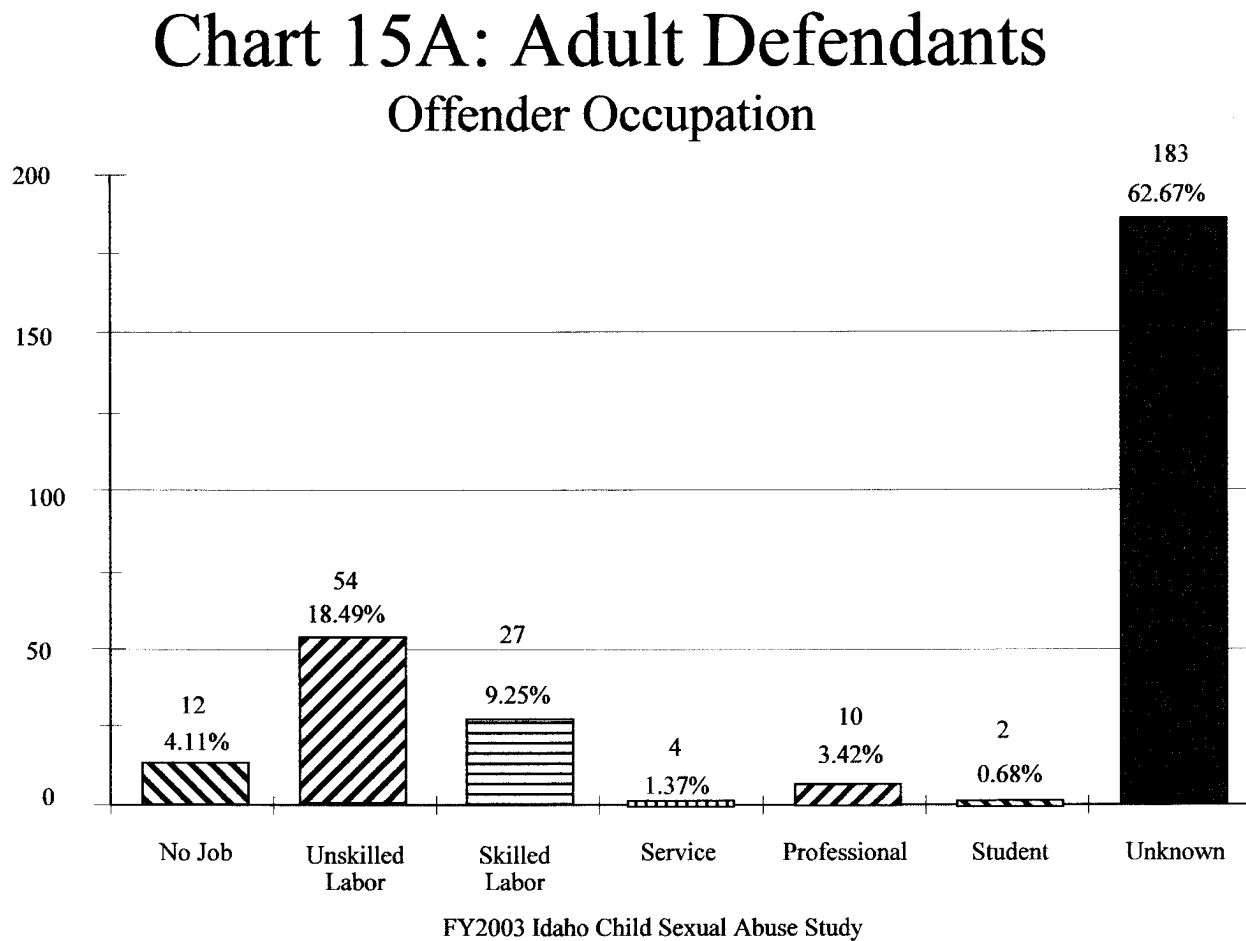
Outcomes of Retained Jurisdiction



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Adult Defendants: Chart 15A - Offender Occupation

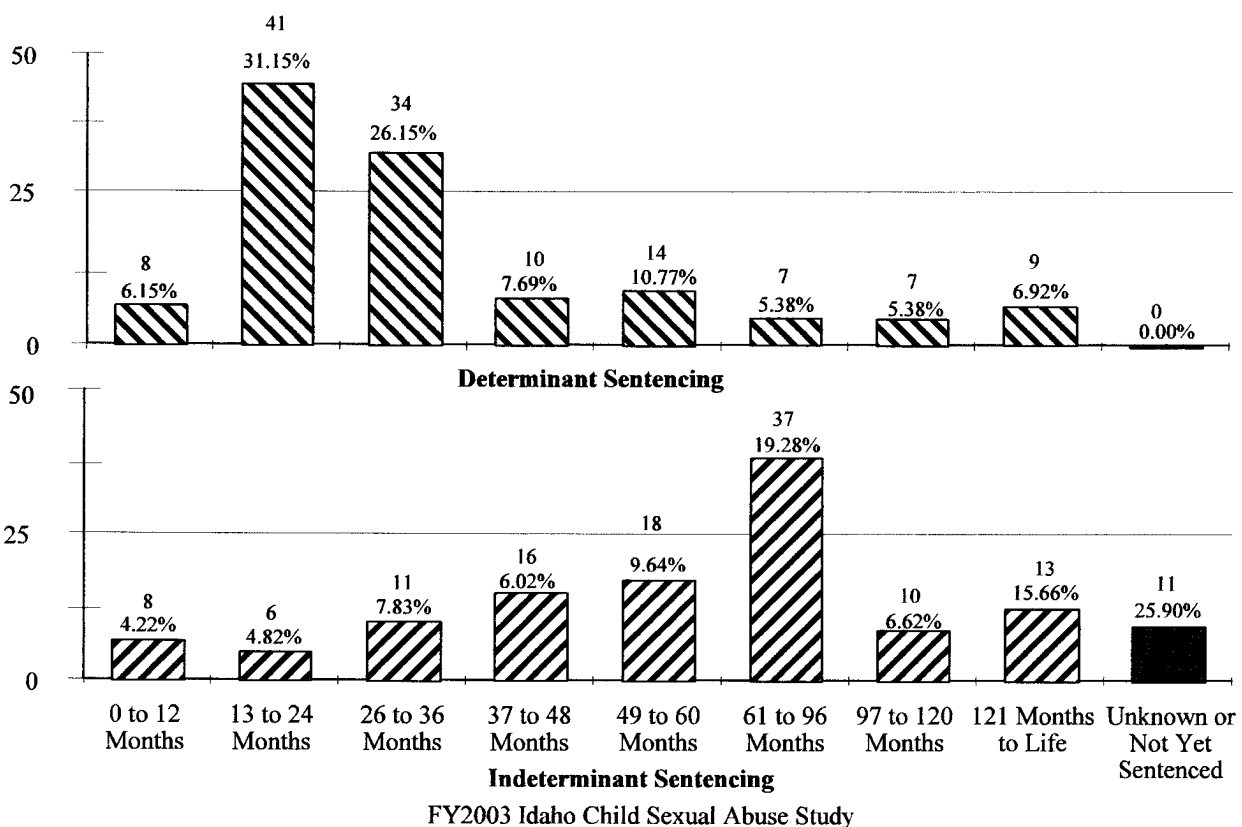
Defendant occupation data was available and collected for only 109 of the 292 adult defendants. Twelve (4.11%) were unemployed, 54 (18.49%) worked at unskilled jobs, 27 (9.25%) worked in skilled labor occupations, 4 (1.37%) were classified as service workers, 10 (3.42%) were in professional fields, 2 (.68%) were students, and occupation was unclear for the remaining defendants.



Adults: Chart 16A Analysis of Determinate/Indeterminate Sentences

Data was collected on the 130 defendants sentenced and the length of their sentence (as of November 30, 2003). These data include persons sent directly to prison, those sent directly to probation, and those on a Retained status. Eighty three (63.45%) received a fixed or determinant sentence of 36 months or less. Twenty four (18.46%) received a determinate sentence of 37 to 60 months. Twenty three (17.68%) received determinate sentences of 61 months to life.

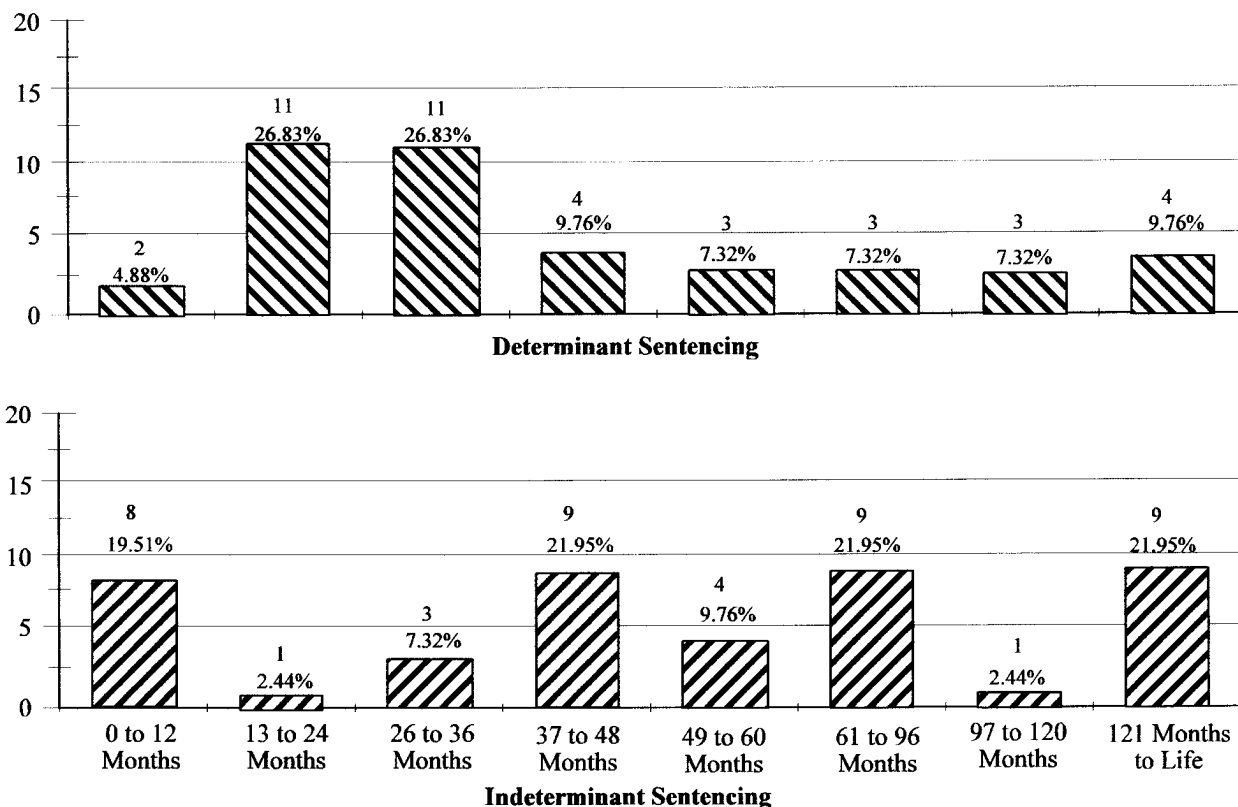
Chart 16A: Adult Defendants Sentencing for All Convicted Defendants



Adult Defendants: Chart 17A - 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. The analysis indicates that the majority of defendants (68.3%, N=28) sent to prison had determinate sentences of 48 months or less. A total of 9 (21.95%) had an indeterminate sentence coupled with the determinate sentence of 121 months to Life.

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

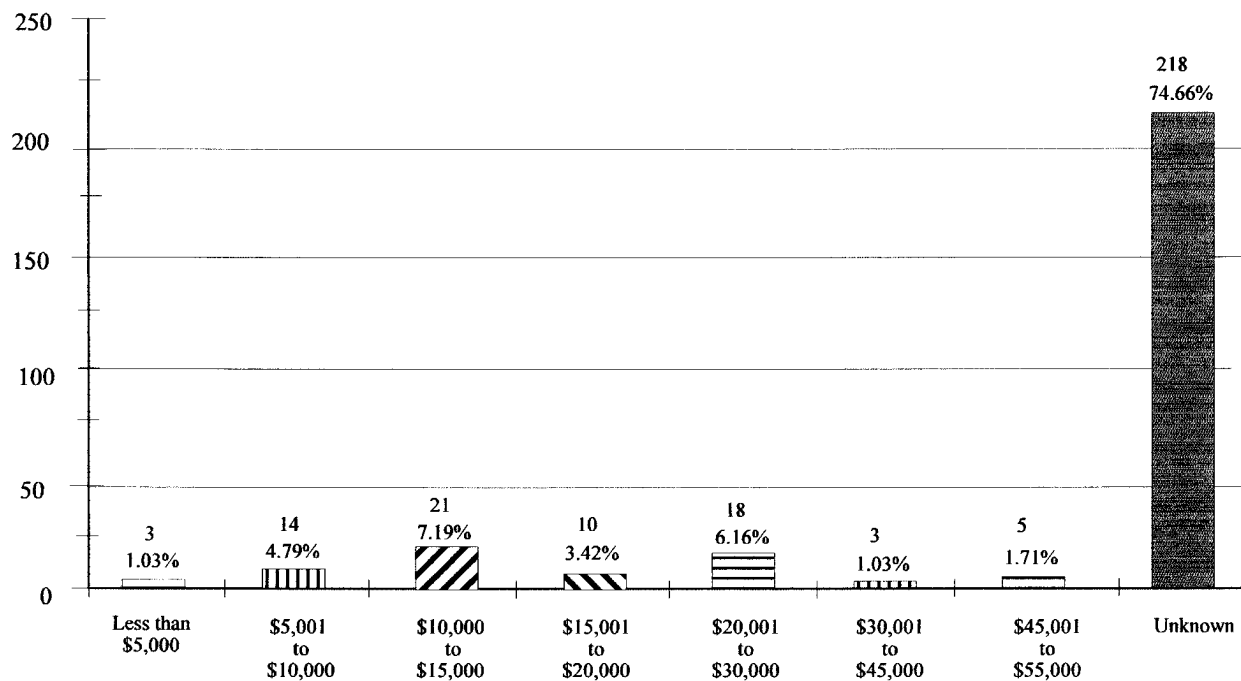


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Adult Defendants: Chart 18A - Income

There was insufficient income data to produce this chart last year. There is marginally more complete information for this year. For 218 cases (74.66%) of the perpetrators, there was no available income data. Of the remainder, the largest number of the defendants were concentrated between an income level of \$10,000 and \$30,000 per year. A total of 21 (7.19%) had an income of \$10,000 to \$15,000. Ten (3.42%) of the defendants reported \$15,001 to \$20,000. The remaining 18 (6.16%) reported an income of \$20,001 to \$30,000.

Chart 18A: Adult Defendants Offender Income

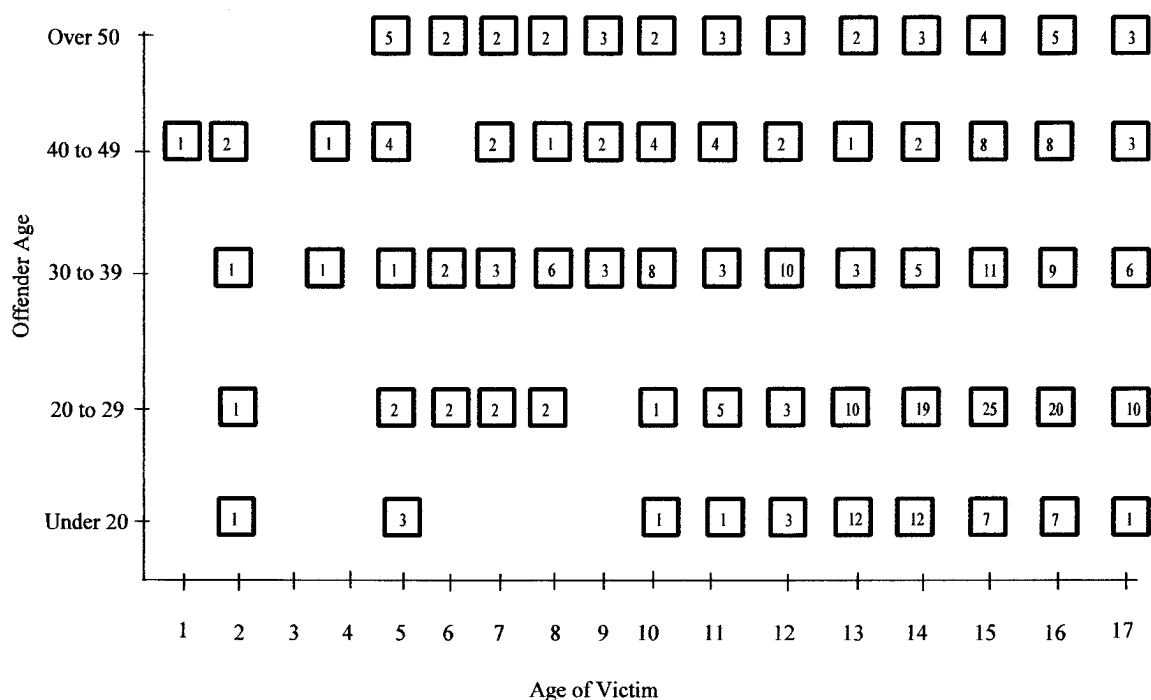


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Adult Defendants: Chart 19A - Age Relationship Offenders and Victims

This chart shows the relationship between age of perpetrators and their victim. It provides a graphic representation that shows a preponderance of perpetrators in their 20's and 30's were involved with teenage victims between the ages of 13 and 17. Eighty four of the persons charged with a child sex offense were between the ages of 20 and 29 and their victims were between 13 and 17 years of age. Forty four offenders were between 30 and 39 and their victims were between 12 and 17 years of age. The data in FY03 shows an increase in younger victims, especially in the 12 and 13-year-old categories.

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



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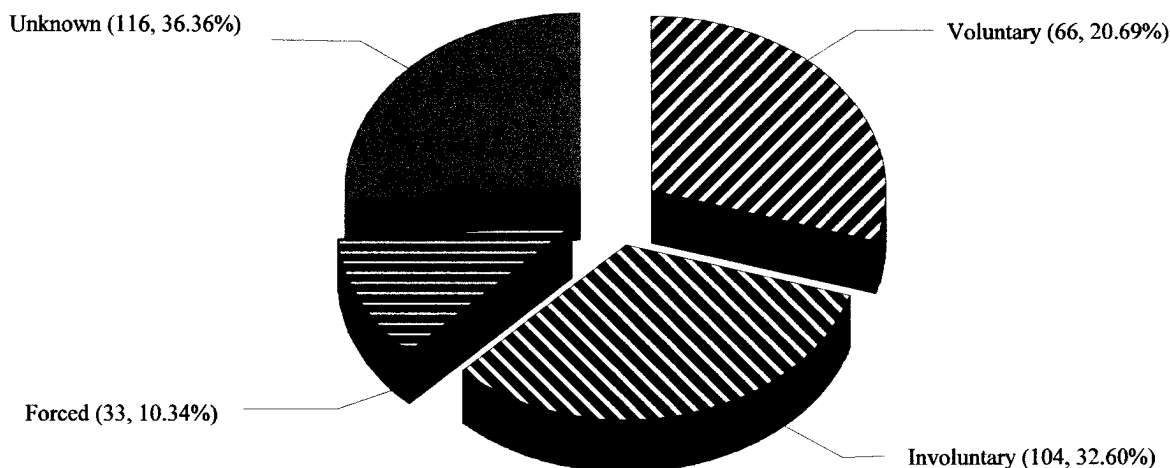
Adult Defendants: Chart 20A–Voluntary vs. Use of Force in Sexual Act

This chart represents data collected for the fifth year for this report. The researchers collected data on whether force was used in commission of the sexual act with the victim. Of the 324 victims, the force relationship was unknown in 116 (36.36%) of the cases. Thirty three (10.34%) of the defendants used force on their victims. In 20.69% (N=66) of the cases the sexual act did not involve the use of force as determined from the data in the defendant's file. In 32.6% (N=104) of the cases, the act was involuntary.

This variable in particular deserves more detailed research to determine the nature of the "sexual victimization." Based on a more detailed analysis, the law and policy response could be crafted to more accurately reflect the appropriate societal response to this crime.

Chart 20A: Adult Defendants

Forced, Involuntary or Voluntary Abuse



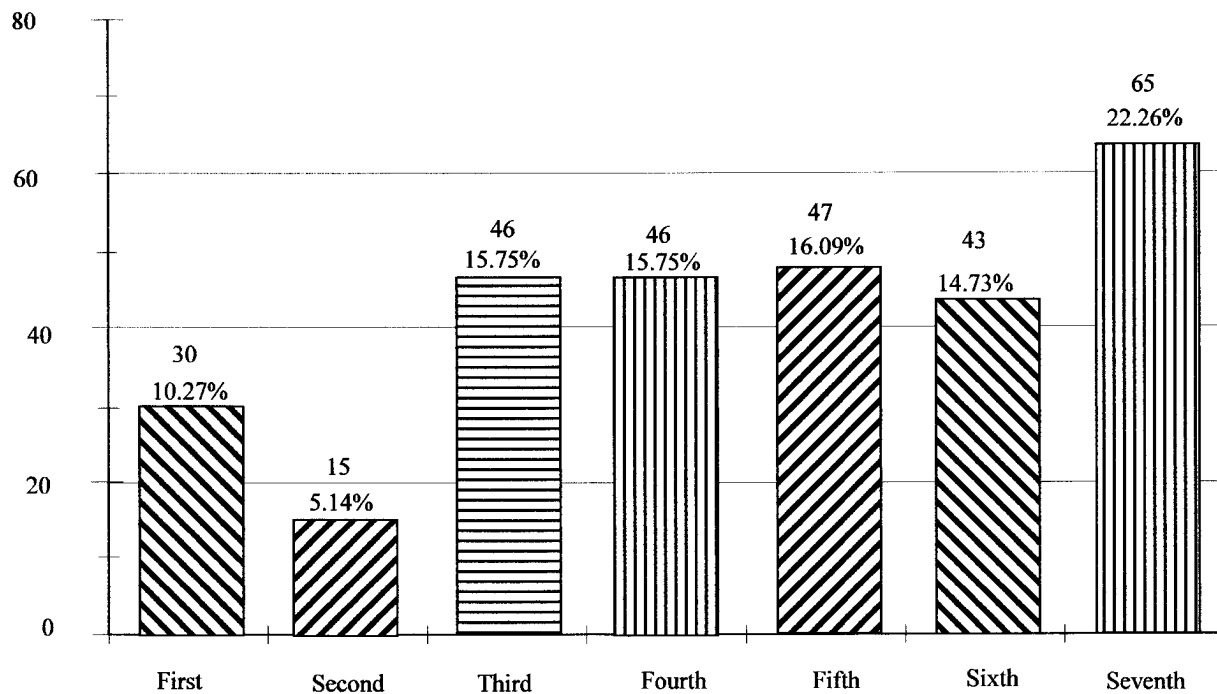
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Adult Defendants: Chart 21A–Districts Where Cases Filed

The clear leader in number of cases filed was the Seventh District of Idaho with 65 cases and 22.26% of all cases that were filed in the state. Districts Three, Four, Five and Six all were very similar in the number of cases filed. Each of these four districts had approximately 15% of the cases filed in the state.

Chart 21A: Adult Defendants

District Court



FY2003 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

JUVENILE CASES

ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE CASES FILED-CHARTS 1J-16J

(FY03: July 1, 2002 - June 30, 2003)

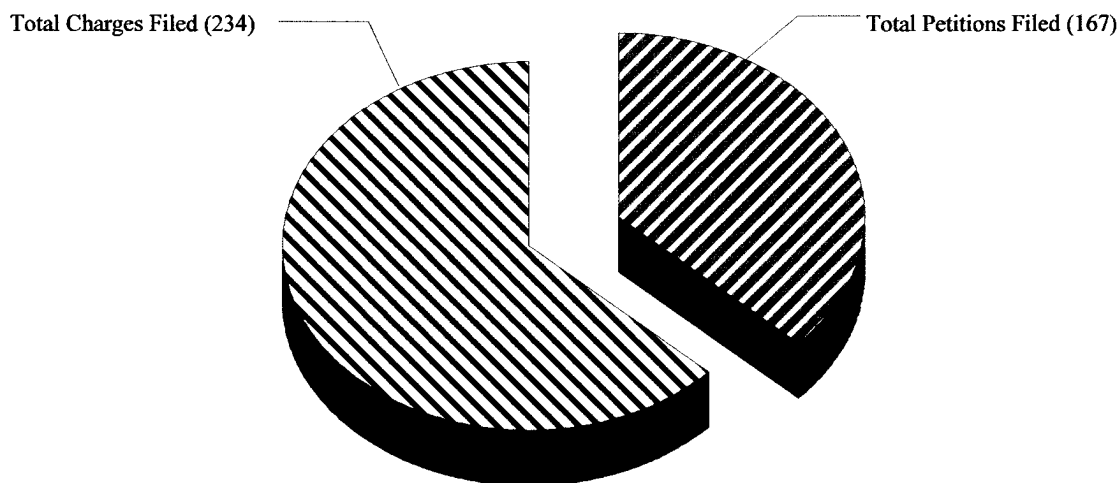
The information from the juvenile cases is included in Charts 1J-16J and immediately follows the discussion of juveniles charged with child sex offenses. A total of 167 juveniles were charged (i.e., a Juvenile Petition filed) with a child sex offense during the twelve-month period of July 1, 2002 - June 30, 2003 (FY03).

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

Chart 1J indicates that 167 petitions were filed against juveniles representing 234 charges. In this report period there was an average of 1.4 charges in each petition. This represents a significant increase in juvenile petitions over the 124 petitions filed last year (FY02).

Chart 1J: Juvenile Offenders

Total Cases and Petitions Filed

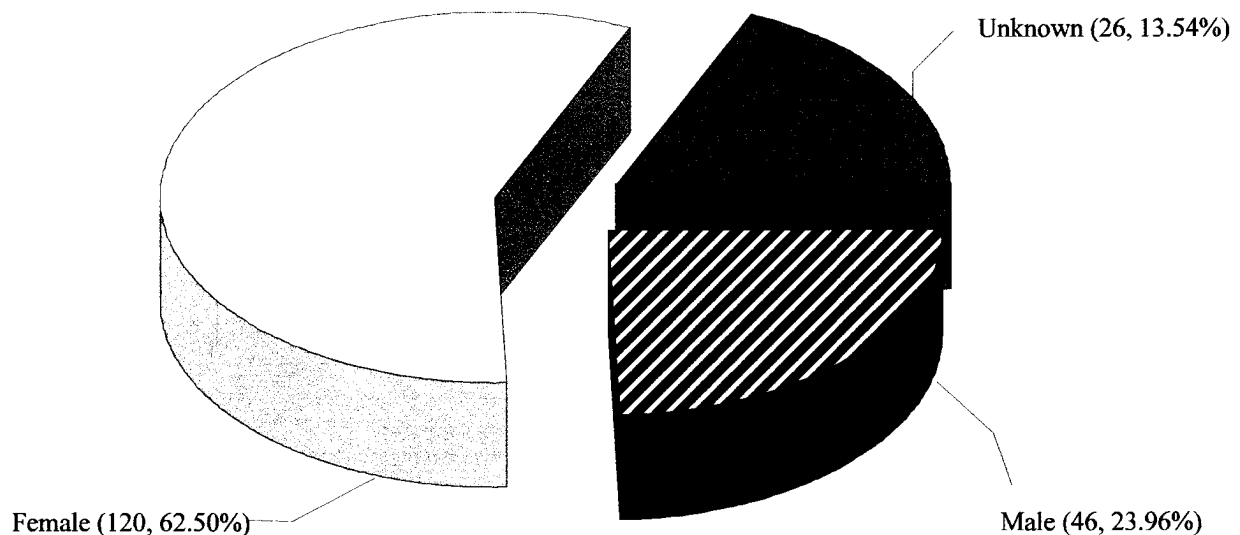


Juvenile Offenders: Chart 2J - Victim Gender

There were 192 victims listed in the juvenile petitions. Victim gender was predominantly female representing 62.5% (N=120) of the total number of known victims. Male victims represented 23.96% (N=46) of the total juvenile victims. The information on victim gender was not available to the research team in 13.54% (N=26) cases.

Chart 2J: Juvenile Offenders

Victim Gender

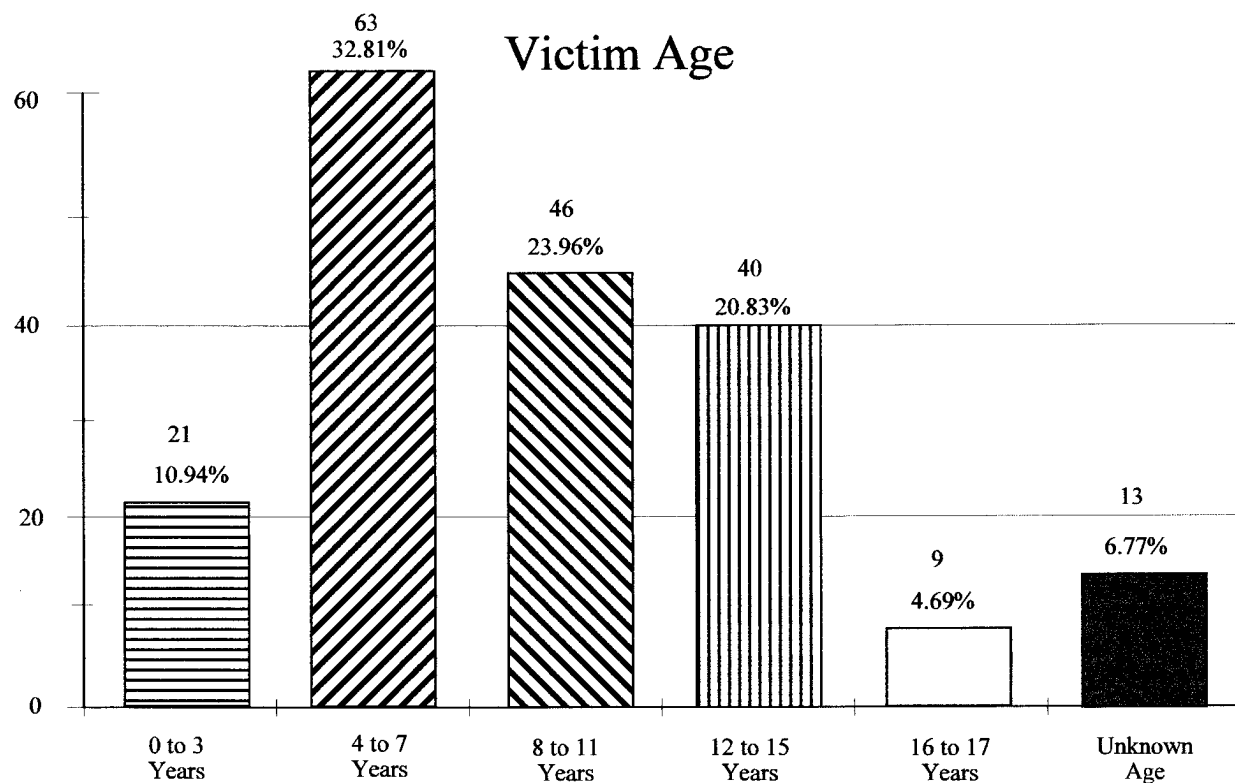


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Juvenile Offenders: Chart 3J - Victim Age

For the 167 juvenile cases reported (with petitions filed) during the study period, the age of the victims was known for 179 of the 192 victims. Victims under three years of age comprised 10.94% (N=21) of the total study population. Victims from four to seven years comprised 32.81% (N=63) of the study population. Children eight to eleven years were victims in 23.96% (N=46) of the cases. Another 20.83% (N=40) were from twelve to fifteen years of age and the remaining 4.69% (N=9) were sixteen or older. Age was unknown for 6.77% (N=13) of the victims.

Chart 3J: Juvenile Offenders



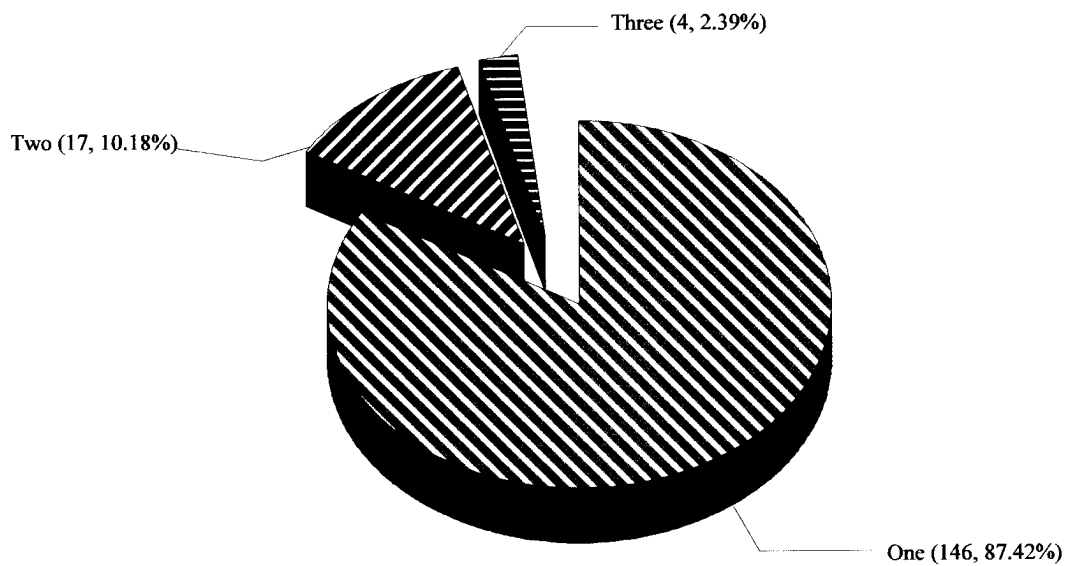
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The number victims under seven years remain the same as last year's report. This population represents 43.7% of all victims. The number of victims between the ages of 8 and 11 has increased slightly. In the current FY03 study 67.71% of the victims were 11 years of age or less. (In the FY 02 study, 61.23% of the victims were under 11 and in the FY01 study 70%.) This shows a consistency in the victims' ages over the last three years. It is important to note that perpetrators continue to focus on the younger and more vulnerable children.

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

The number of victims was known for all petitions. A single victim was reported in 146 (87.42%) of the petitions. There were two victims in 17 (10.18%) of the cases and three or more victims in 4 (2.39%) cases.

Chart 4J: Juvenile Offenders
Number of Victims per Case

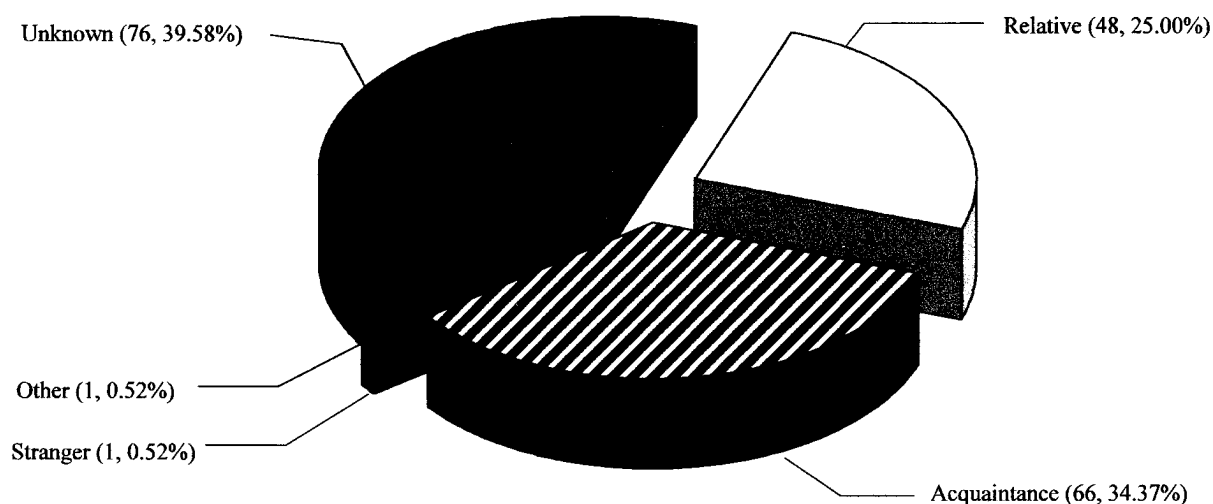


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Juvenile Offenders: Chart 5J - Victim Relationship

Chart 5J shows the relationship between the 192 victims and the 167 petitioned juveniles. Acquaintances were identified as the abuser for 34.37% (N=66) of the victims. Relatives were charged with offenses for 25% (N=48) of the victims. Only 1 (.52%) stranger was charged with an offense. The relationship could not be determined for 39.58% (N=76) of the victims. There was .52% (N=1) listed in the Other category.

Chart 5J: Juvenile Offenders Relationship to Victims



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

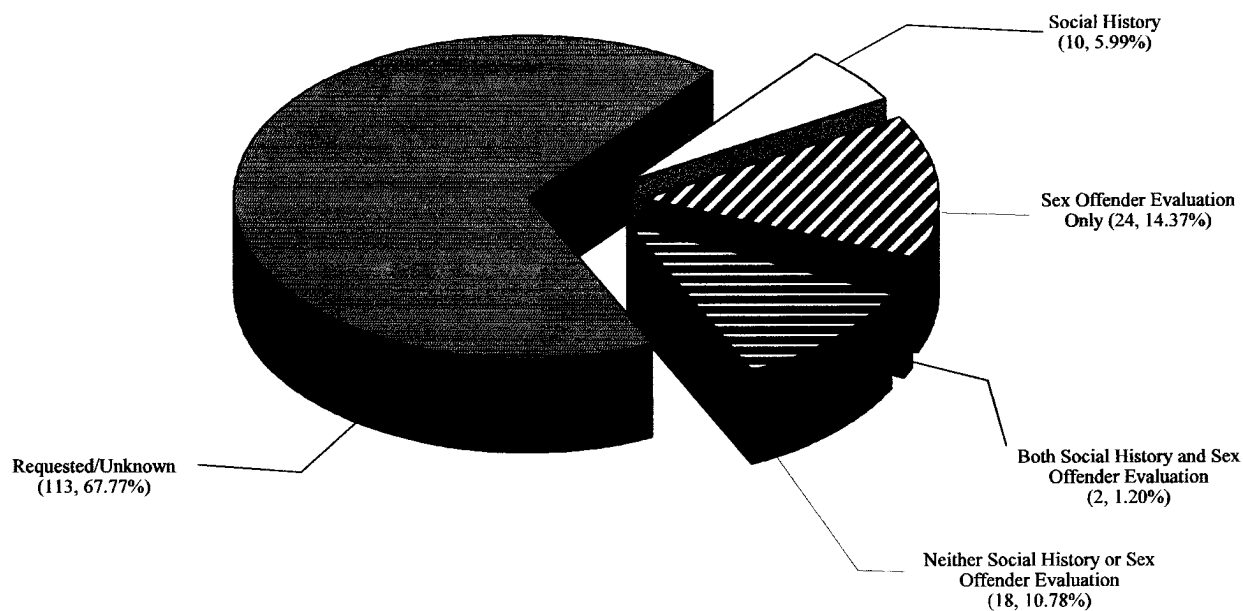
THE SURVEYS SINCE 1995 HAVE INDICATED THAT ONLY THREE STRANGERS HAVE MOLESTED CHILDREN WHERE VICTIM RELATIONSHIP WAS KNOWN. THIS IS A DRAMATIC INDICATION THAT CHILDREN ARE AT RISK FROM PERSONS THEY KNOW (OR THEIR PARENTS KNOW) AND WHO HAVE SOME LEGITIMATE ACCESS TO THE CHILDREN.

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. Most of these data were not available because of the lack of juvenile file access by the research team.

Chart 6J: Juvenile Offenders

Social History and Sex Offender Evaluation



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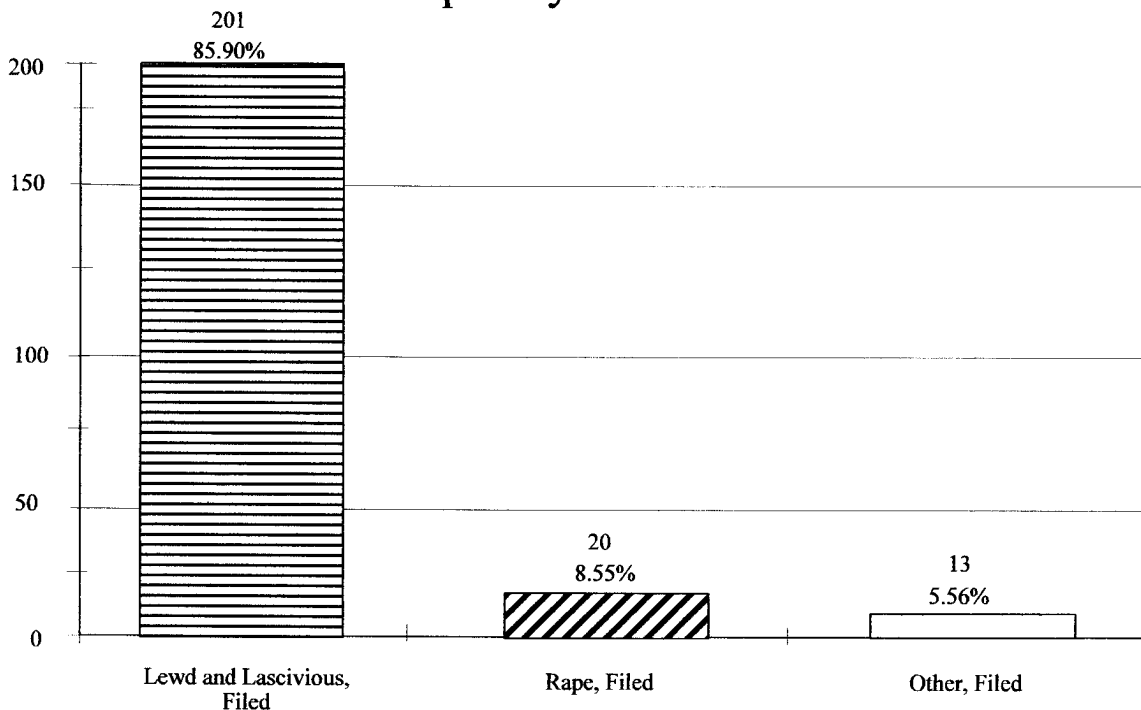
Juvenile Offenders: Chart 7J - Types of Charges

Chart 7J shows the types of petitions (charges) filed against juveniles. Lewd and Lascivious Conduct (IC §18-1508) petitions were most frequently filed representing 201 (85.9%) of the total petitions. Rape (IC §18-6101) charges were filed 20 times (8.55%) during the year. A variety of other child sex offenses were filed in the other 13 (5.56%).

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 and showed a 25% increase in FY03 over FY02.

Chart 7J: Juvenile Offenders

Most Frequently Filed Petitions

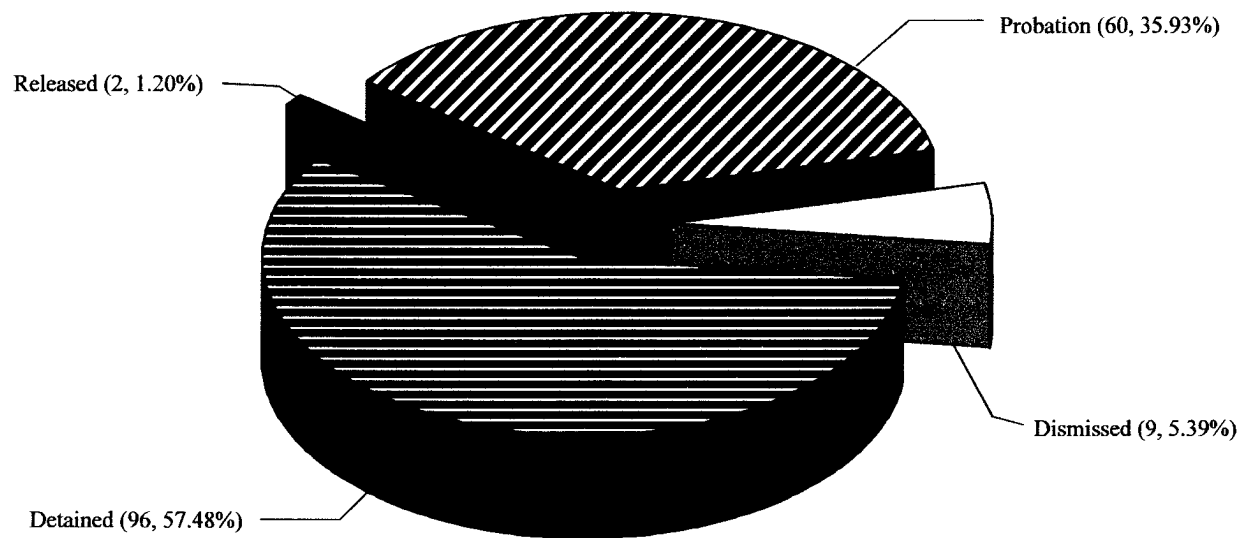


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Juvenile Offenders: Chart 8J - Dispositional Information

Chart 8J shows dispositional information on juveniles. Ninety six (57.48%) were Detained under the YRA. Sixty (35.93%) were released under Probation supervision. Two (1.2%) were released and 9 cases (5.39%) were Dismissed.

Chart 8J: Juvenile Offenders Dispositional Information



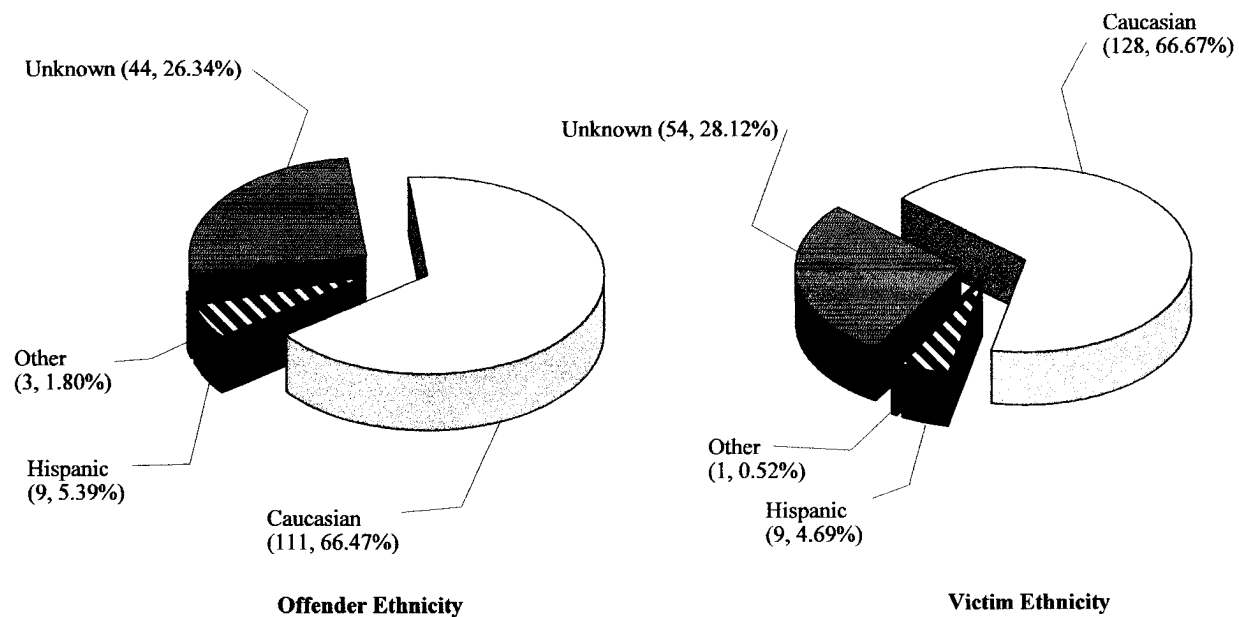
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Juvenile Offenders: Chart 9J - Victim and Offender Ethnicity

The petitioned Offender's ethnicity was predominantly Caucasian representing 66.47% (N=111) of the offenders. Nine (5.39%) were recorded as Hispanic. Forty four (23.34%) had no race recorded in their files.

Victims, where ethnicity was known, were primarily Caucasian representing 66.67% (N=128) of the children abused. Nine (3.40%) of the victims were Hispanic and the ethnicity was Unknown for the remaining 54 (28.12%).

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

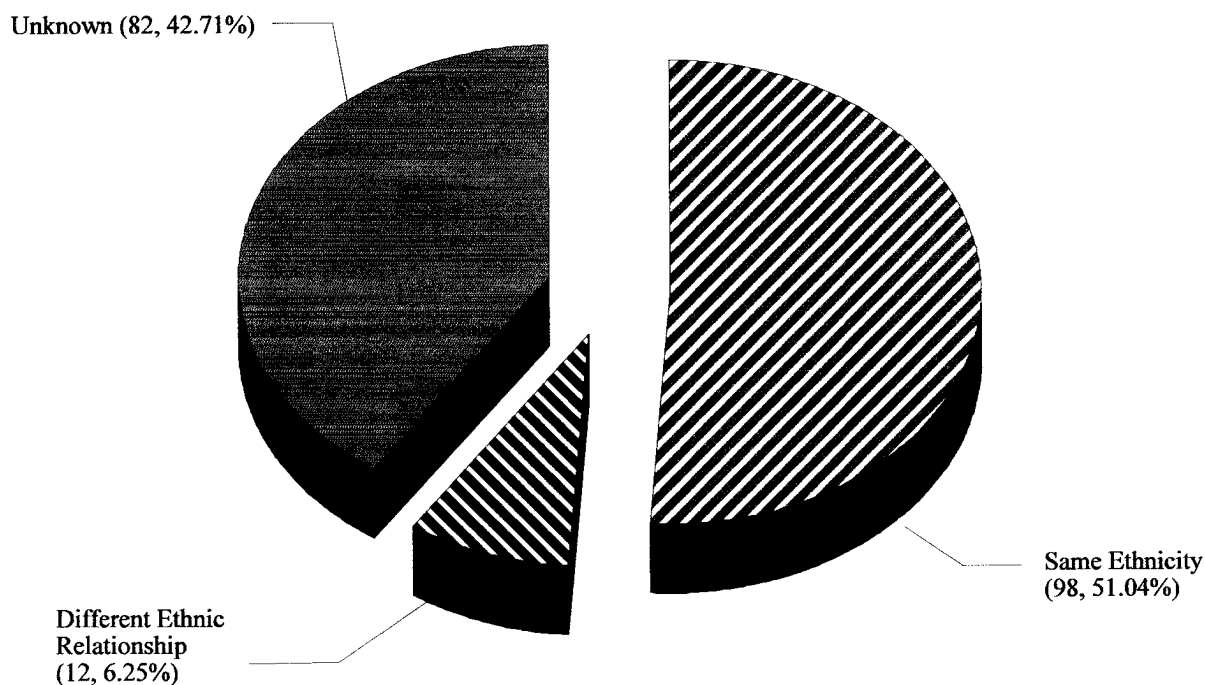


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Juvenile Offenders: Chart 10J - Offender/Victim Ethnicity

Ninety eight (51.04%) of the juveniles petitioned into court committed the sexual offense on a child of the same ethnic status. Twelve (6.25%) of the cases were between juveniles of different ethnic groups and the ethnic relationship was unknown in 82 (42.71%) of the cases.

Chart 10J: Juvenile Offenders Victim/Offender Ethnic Relationship



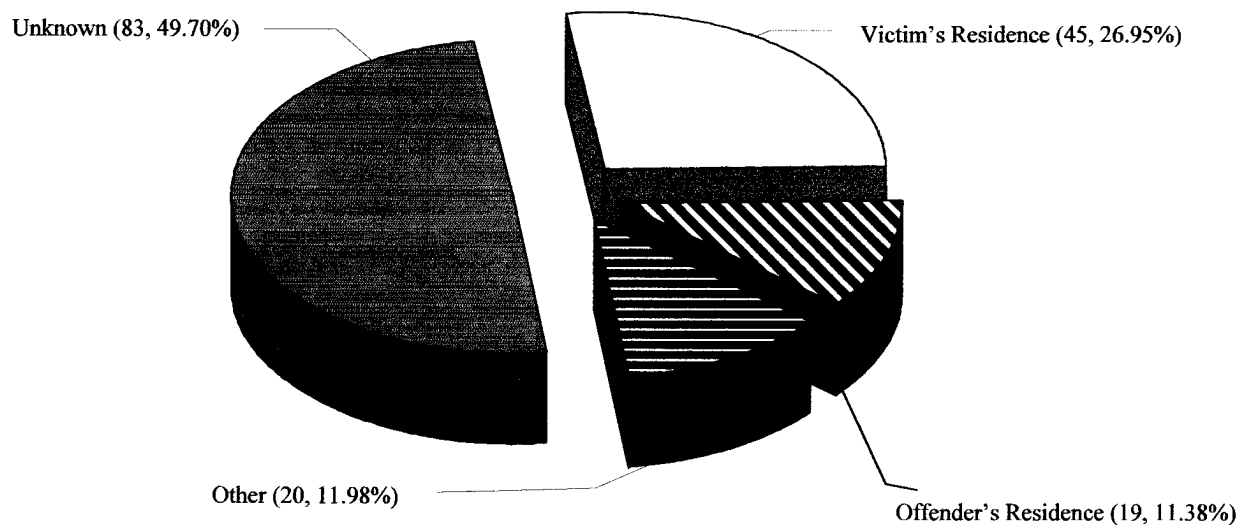
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Juvenile Offenders: Chart 11J - Location of Child Sexual Abuse

Forty-five (26.95%) of the juveniles committed their offense in the victim's residence. Nineteen (11.38%) of the offenders committed the offense in their residence. The location was listed as other in 20 (11.98%) of the cases. Location was unknown for 83 (49.7%) juveniles.

Chart 11J: Juvenile Offenders

Location of Child Sexual Abuse



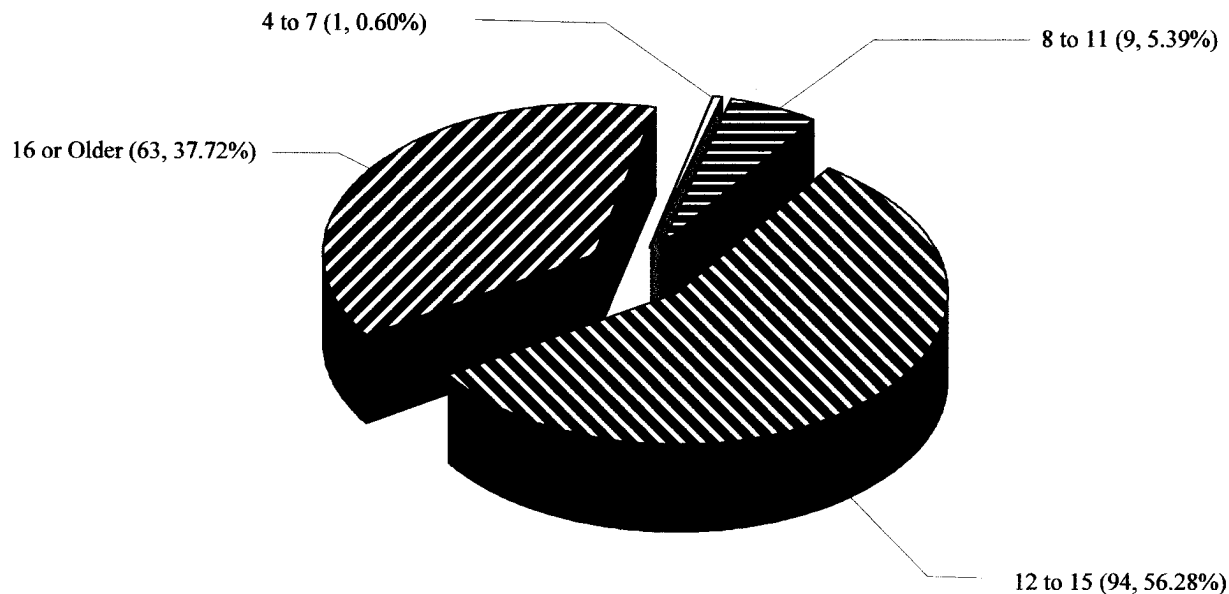
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Juvenile Offenders: Chart 12J - Age of Offenders

Chart 12J shows the ages of juvenile perpetrators. The ages of perpetrators were predominantly between the ages of 12 and 17 (94%). Offenders from 12 to 15 represented 56.28% (N=94) of the total. Offenders 16 and older represented 37.72% (N=63) of the total. Perpetrators 8 to 11 represented 5.39% of the total. Perpetrators 4 to 7 represented 0.60% of the total.

Chart 12J: Juvenile Offenders

Age of Juvenile Offenders

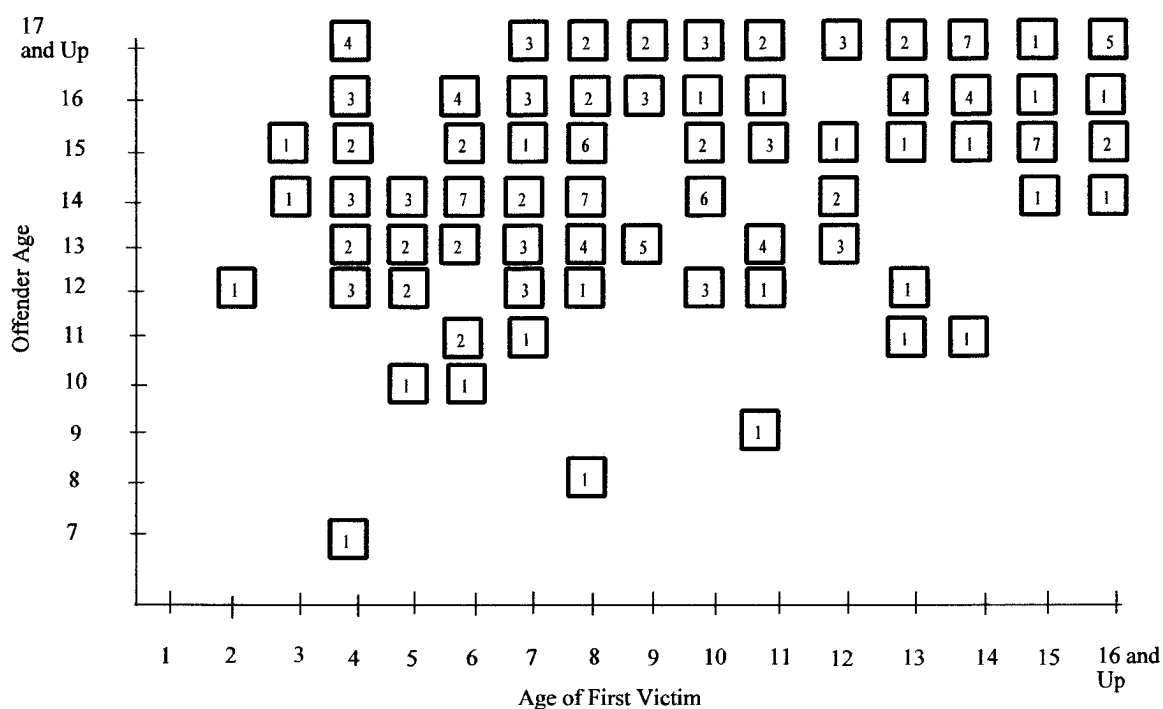


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Juvenile Offenders: Chart 13J - Age Relationship: Offenders and Victims

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 ten years old or younger.

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

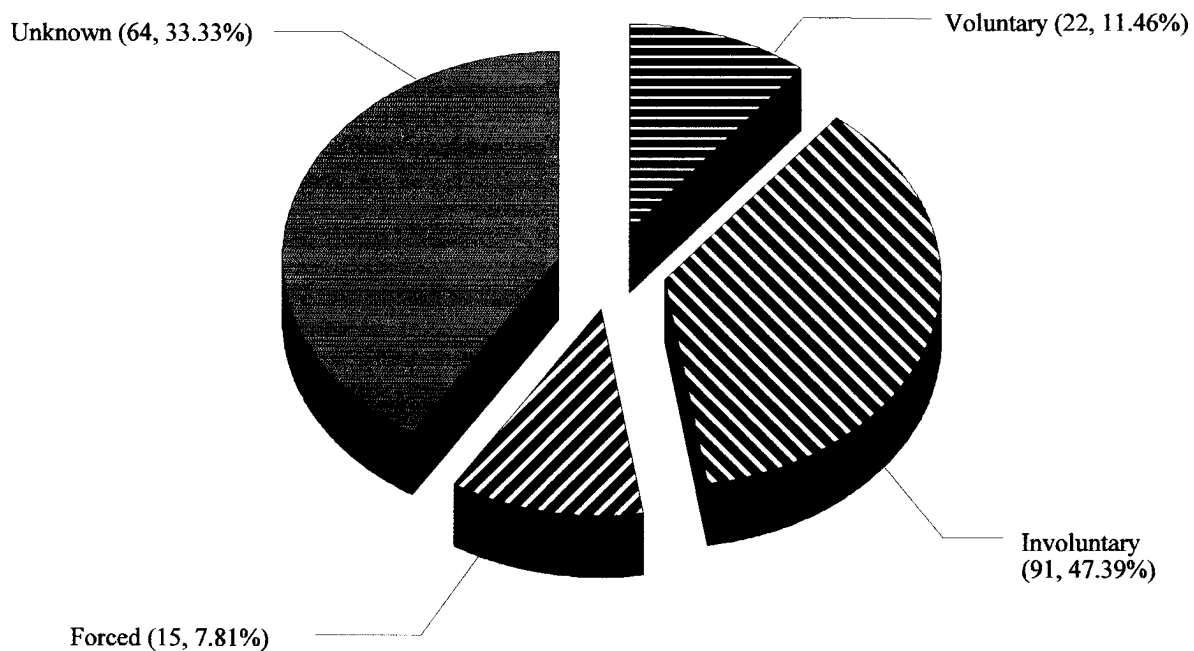


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Juvenile Offenders: Chart 14J -- Forced or Voluntary Sexual Abuse

This chart reflects data collected from court files on the forced versus voluntary nature of the abuse. (These data reflect information in the Petitions and Police Reports and do not represent information from PreSentence Reports.) In 15 (7.81%) cases the sexual act was forced. In 22 (11.46%) cases there was no evidence that force was used. In 91 (47.39%) cases it was involuntary and it was unknown in 64 (33.33%) of the reported cases.

Chart 14J: Juvenile Offenders Forced or Voluntary Sexual Abuse



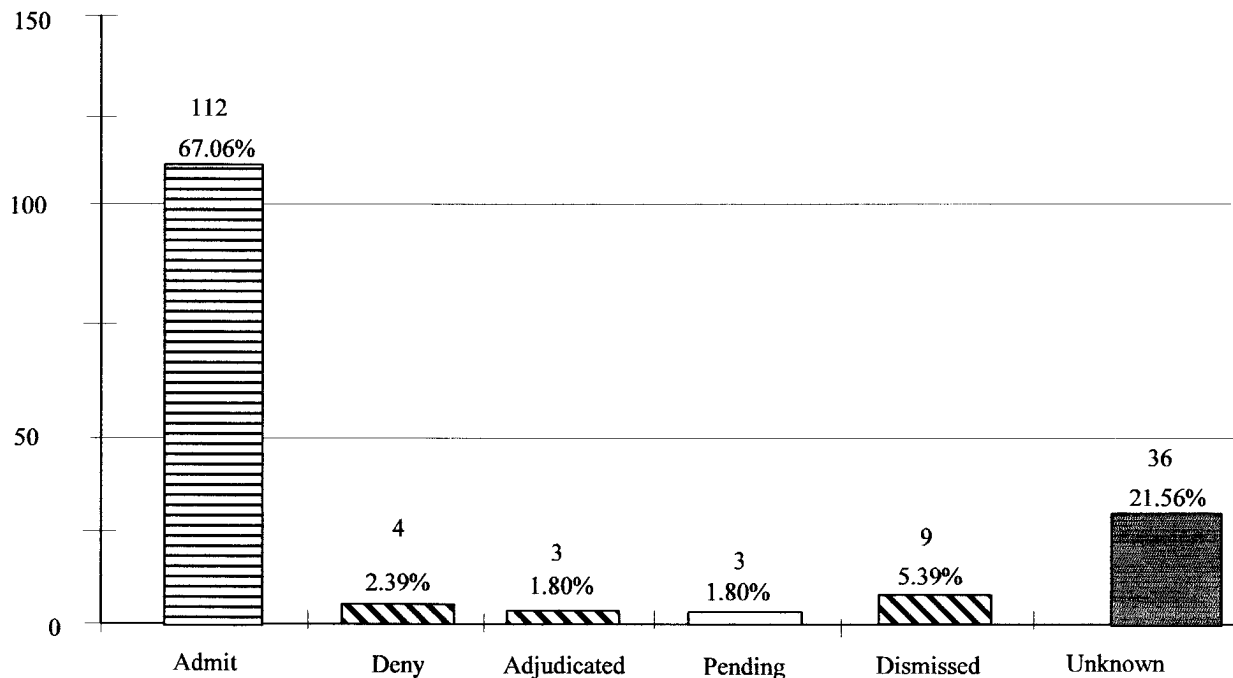
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Juvenile Offenders: 15J -- Case Status

This chart provides a view of the case status. A total of 67.06% (N=112) admitted to the Petition filed. The Petition was denied by 2.39% (N=4) of the juveniles. Pending cases comprise 1.8% (N=3) of the total and the status was unknown for 21.56% (N=36) cases.

Chart 15J: Juvenile Offenders

Case Status



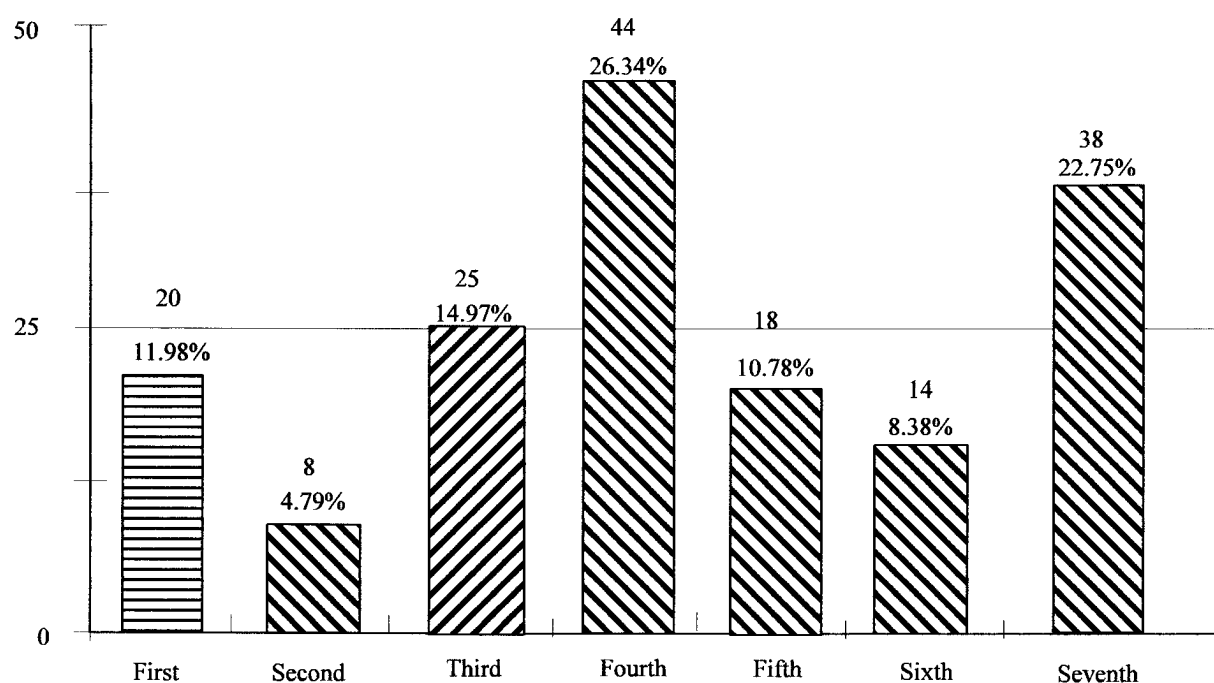
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Juvenile Offenders: 16J – District Court Cases

These data show caseload by District Court across the state of Idaho. The seven District Courts had a wide variation in the number of child sex abuse cases they handled. The Fourth District Court handled 26.34% (N=44) of the cases for juveniles in the state. The Seventh District Court handled 22.75% (N=38) of the cases. The Third District handled 14.97% (N=25) cases. The remaining cases were spread across the other District Courts.

Chart 16J: Juvenile Offenders

District Court



FY2003 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

STATEWIDE CASE ANALYSIS

STATEWIDE CASE ANALYSIS

This year's report includes an analysis of data standardized to the population in each of the 44 Idaho counties based on the 2000 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 292 adult cases and 167 juvenile petitions of child sexual abuse filed in district and juvenile courts during FY03 (July 1, 2002-June 30, 2003). The total number of cases filed in the period covered by this report was 459. There were 434 cases filed in FY02; 386 cases filed in FY01; 364 cases in FY00; 432 cases in FY99; 403 cases in FY98; 332 cases in FY97; 271 cases in FY96; 295 cases in FY95; 356 cases in FY94; 425 cases reported in the FY93 study and 372 cases in FY92. The number of adult and juvenile cases reported in this study (FY03) is the highest number in the 12 years that this research team has been conducting the survey.

Incidence of Case Filings by County-Table 1

The overall incidence of child sex abuse prosecution follows in **Table 1** 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 each County Clerk's office and compared with the County Prosecutor records in Idaho's 44 counties. The research team from the Department of Criminal Justice Administration at Boise State University collected data on-site in all counties reporting offenses.

Case filings are standardized and a rate calculated based on the most recent census data. The rate for adults is calculated and is reported for each county in the column Rate/Adults. The rate for juveniles was calculated and is reported for each county in the column Rate/Juveniles. A total rate for each

county was calculated and the combined adult and juvenile rate is reported in the column Rate/Total. Seven counties (Blaine, Camas, Clark, Custer, Lemhi, Lewis and Payette) 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 4.26/10,000. The Standard Deviation was 3.75/10,000. Over 95% of the counties fall within a range of plus or minus two standard deviations ($3.75 \times 2 = 7.5$) from the average of 4.26 cases per 10,000. This means that 95% of Idaho counties reported from zero (0) to 11.76/10,000 child sex abuse cases filed during the study period.

The average rate for adults (Adult/Rate) in each county was 3.02/10,000 with a standard deviation of 2.65/10,000. This is higher than last year's rate. The total rate for juveniles (Juvenile/Rate) was 1.24/10,000 with a standard deviation of 1.7/10,000. This rate is higher than last year's Juvenile Rate.

Incidence of Case Filings by County: Table One

County	Population	Total	Adults	Juveniles	County	Rate/Adults	Rate/Juvenile	Rate/Total
Ada	300,904	65	30	35	Ada	1.00	1.16	2.16
Adams	3,476	1	1	0	Adams	2.88	0.00	2.88
Bannock	75,565	31	22	9	Bannock	2.91	1.19	4.10
Bear Lake	6,411	3	3	0	Bear Lake	4.68	0.00	4.68
Benewah	9,171	2	2	0	Benewah	2.18	0.00	2.18
Bingham	41,735	28	18	10	Bingham	4.31	2.40	6.71
Blaine	18,991	0	0	0	Blaine	0.00	0.00	0.00
Boise	6,670	5	4	1	Boise	6.00	1.50	7.50
Bonner	36,835	11	7	4	Bonner	1.90	1.09	2.99
Bonneville	82,522	57	39	18	Bonneville	4.73	2.18	6.91
Boundary	9,871	2	2	0	Boundary	2.03	0.00	2.03
Butte	2,899	1	1	0	Butte	3.45	0.00	3.45
Camas	991	0	0	0	Camus	0.00	0.00	0.00
Canyon	131,441	38	25	13	Canyon	1.90	0.99	2.89
Caribou	7,304	5	5	0	Caribou	6.85	0.00	6.85
Cassia	21,416	8	6	2	Cassia	2.80	0.93	3.74
Clark	1,022	0	0	0	Clark	0.00	0.00	0.00
Clearwater	8,930	5	4	1	Clearwater	4.48	1.12	5.60
Custer	4,342	0	0	0	Custer	0.00	0.00	0.00
Elmore	29,130	7	5	2	Elmore	1.72	0.69	2.40
Franklin	11,329	10	10	0	Franklin	8.83	0.00	8.83
Fremont	11,819	4	1	3	Fremont	0.85	2.54	3.38
Gem	15,181	10	4	6	Gem	2.63	3.95	6.59
Gooding	14,155	4	3	1	Gooding	2.12	0.71	2.83
Idaho	15,511	6	4	2	Idaho	2.58	1.29	3.87
Jefferson	19,155	8	5	3	Jefferson	2.61	1.57	4.18
Jerome	18,342	11	11	0	Jerome	6.00	0.00	6.00
Kootenai	108,685	22	11	11	Kootenai	1.01	1.01	2.02
Latah	34,935	2	1	1	Latah	0.29	0.29	0.57
Lemhi	7,806	0	0	0	Lemhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lewis	3,747	0	0	0	Lewis	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lincoln	4,044	5	4	1	Lincoln	9.89	2.47	12.36
Madison	27,467	4	0	4	Madison	0.00	1.46	1.46
Minidoka	20,174	26	17	9	Minidoka	8.43	4.46	12.89
Nez Perce	37,410	11	6	5	Nez Perce	1.60	1.34	2.94
Oneida	4,125	1	1	0	Oneida	2.42	0.00	2.42
Owyhee	10,644	6	6	0	Owyhee	5.64	0.00	5.64
Payette	20,578	0	0	0	Payette	0.00	0.00	0.00
Power	7,538	9	4	5	Power	5.31	6.63	11.94
Shoshone	13,771	8	5	3	Shoshone	3.63	2.18	5.81
Teton	5,999	1	1	0	Teton	1.67	0.00	1.67
Twin Falls	64,284	25	15	10	Twin Falls	2.33	1.56	3.89
Valley	7,651	13	7	6	Valley	9.15	7.84	16.99
Washington	9,977	4	2	2	Washington	2.00	2.00	4.01
Averages	29408	10.43	6.64	3.80	Averages	3.02	1.24	4.26
Standard Deviatio	49989	14.28	8.54	6.34	Standard De	2.65	1.70	3.75
					Ten Biggest Counties			

Rates for All Counties, 1994 – 2002: Table 2

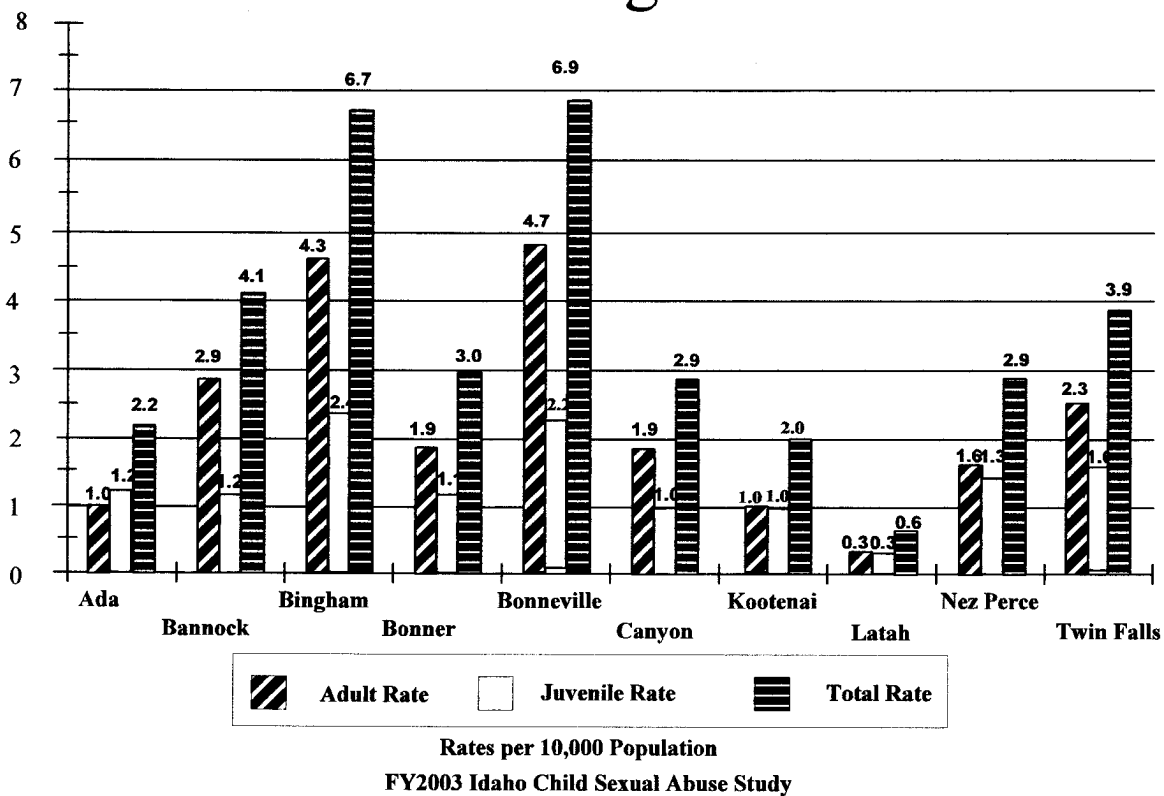
Table 2 shows the rates for all 44 counties in Idaho from 1994 to 2003. This chart shows the trends in child sex abuse prosecutions and the standard deviation from the average rate during this period (FY94-FY03). This provides an accurate account of the range of the case-filing rate by county throughout this period.

County	Rate 94	Rate 95	Rate 96	Rate 97	Rate 98	Rate 99	Rate 00	Rate 01	Rate 02	Rate 03	Avg 94-03	SD 94-03
Ada	4.18	3.35	2.33	3.21	3.74	4.91	4.23	2.89	2.36	2.16	3.34	0.88
Adams	9.22	3.07	6.15	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	2.88	2.13	3.08
Bannock	2.88	2.57	4.09	5.45	4.39	4.70	5.3	5.03	5.43	4.1	4.39	0.96
Bear Lake	4.93	1.64	4.93	8.22	1.64	6.57	4.93	1.56	0.00	4.68	3.91	2.46
Benewah	3.78	1.26	0	7.56	1.26	3.78	3.78	1.09	4.36	2.18	2.91	2.09
Bingham	3.73	4.26	2.66	3.19	2.93	5.06	3.73	4.31	4.79	6.71	4.14	1.13
Blaine	2.21	5.9	5.17	4.43	4.43	5.90	2.21	1.05	2.11	0	3.34	1.98
Boise	0	0	8.55	2.85	5.7	2.58	2.85	6.00	7.50	7.5	4.35	2.96
Bonner	1.5	4.51	1.5	4.13	4.51	3.76	2.63	1.90	3.53	2.99	3.10	1.12
Bonneville	4.29	1.66	1.66	3.46	3.6	1.80	3.32	3.76	1.94	6.91	3.24	1.54
Boundary	2.4	6	0	2.4	6	4.80	3.6	2.03	8.10	2.03	3.74	2.32
Butte	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	6.85	0.00	0.00	3.45	1.03	2.20
Camas	0	0	0	27.51	0	13.76	13.76	0.00	0.00	0	5.50	9.12
Canyon	3	4	2.78	2.55	6.99	6.11	3.11	2.81	2.81	2.89	3.71	1.48
Caribou	12.93	0	0	1.44	2.87	1.44	0	2.74	9.58	6.85	3.79	4.27
Cassia	2.56	2.05	0	5.12	0.51	0.51	2.05	1.87	5.60	3.74	2.40	1.81
Clark	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	13.12	0.00	0.00	0	1.31	3.94
Clearwater	7.05	3.53	2.35	3.53	7.05	2.35	1.18	4.48	12.32	5.6	4.94	3.09
Custer	0	2.42	0	4.84	0	7.26	0	9.21	0.00	0	2.37	3.32
Elmore	2.36	4.72	3.3	4.72	1.41	0.94	0	1.72	4.12	2.4	2.57	1.54
Franklin	3.22	0	4.29	10.73	10.73	3.22	5.36	5.30	5.30	8.83	5.70	3.28
Fremont	0	0.91	0.91	0	0.91	4.57	5.49	0.00	5.92	3.38	2.21	2.26
Gem	3.38	3.38	8.44	2.53	5.91	3.38	5.91	1.98	0.00	6.59	4.15	2.39
County	Rate 94	Rate 95	Rate 96	Rate 97	Rate 98	Rate 99	Rate 00	Rate 01	Rate 02	Rate 03	Avg 93-02	SD 93-02
Gooding	4.3	1.72	2.58	2.58	5.16	0.86	6.88	4.27	4.95	2.83	3.61	1.72
Idaho	5.08	4.35	3.63	0	1.45	0.73	2.9	4.51	3.84	3.87	3.04	1.64
Jefferson	7.25	1.81	3.63	4.84	6.04	3.02	6.04	1.57	3.65	4.18	4.20	1.76
Jerome	9.91	3.96	9.91	5.95	3.3	1.98	2.64	6.00	4.36	6	5.40	2.62
Kootenai	1.86	1.72	1	1.58	2.15	7.16	2.72	2.39	2.67	2.02	2.53	1.62
Latah	0.98	1.31	1.63	1.96	2.29	0.98	3.27	0.86	0.00	0.57	1.39	0.89
Lemhi	5.8	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	0	2.56	0.00	0	1.56	1.62
Lewis	0	14.22	2.84	0	2.84	0.00	0	2.67	5.34	0	2.79	4.20
Lincoln	0	0	0	9.07	0	18.14	0	0.00	2.47	12.36	4.20	6.27
Madison	0.84	2.96	1.27	2.96	5.07	4.22	3.8	1.09	3.64	1.46	2.73	1.41
Minidoka	0	0	7.75	1.55	1.55	4.65	1.03	0.50	1.98	12.89	3.19	3.95
Nez Perce	1.48	0.59	2.96	2.67	3.26	2.96	2.96	1.34	3.74	2.94	2.49	0.95
Oneida	0	0	2.86	0	5.73	0.00	2.86	7.27	14.55	2.42	3.57	4.38
Owyhee	2.38	4.77	2.38	4.77	3.57	4.77	0	2.82	0.00	5.64	3.11	1.88
Payette	4.87	2.43	0.61	3.04	6.69	3.04	3.65	1.94	3.40	0	2.97	1.84
Power	15.52	7.06	4.23	4.23	5.64	8.47	1.41	1.33	13.27	11.94	7.31	4.67
Shoshone	10.77	7.9	4.31	2.15	5.02	3.59	3.59	6.54	9.44	5.81	5.91	2.62
Teton	0	5.82	0	0	2.91	0.00	5.82	0.00	1.67	1.67	1.79	2.23
Twin Falls	3.17	2.99	3.17	2.24	6.35	7.47	5.79	4.95	4.36	3.89	4.44	1.59
Valley	6.55	3.27	3.27	9.82	3.27	3.27	4.91	7.84	5.23	16.99	6.44	4.11
Washington	5.85	2.34	3.51	5.85	2.34	0.00	7.02	5.01	3.01	4.01	3.89	1.99
Averages	3.64	2.86	2.77	3.97	3.42	3.73	3.65	2.85	4.03	4.26	3.52	0.50
SD	3.63	2.68	2.48	4.47	2.43	3.56	2.89	2.33	3.56	3.75	3.18	0.68

Filing Rates in the Most Populated Counties-Chart 1T

Chart 1T shows the incidence of child sex abuse prosecution in the 10 most heavily populated counties. County population varies in these 10 counties from a high of 300,904 in Ada County to 34,935 in Latah County. The Total/Rate varies from a high of 6.9/10,000 in Bonneville County to a low of 0.6/10,000 in Latah County. Bannock County had the second highest Total Rate of 6.7 /10,000. This indicates that all of the 10 most populated counties are grouped around the average incidence for the state.

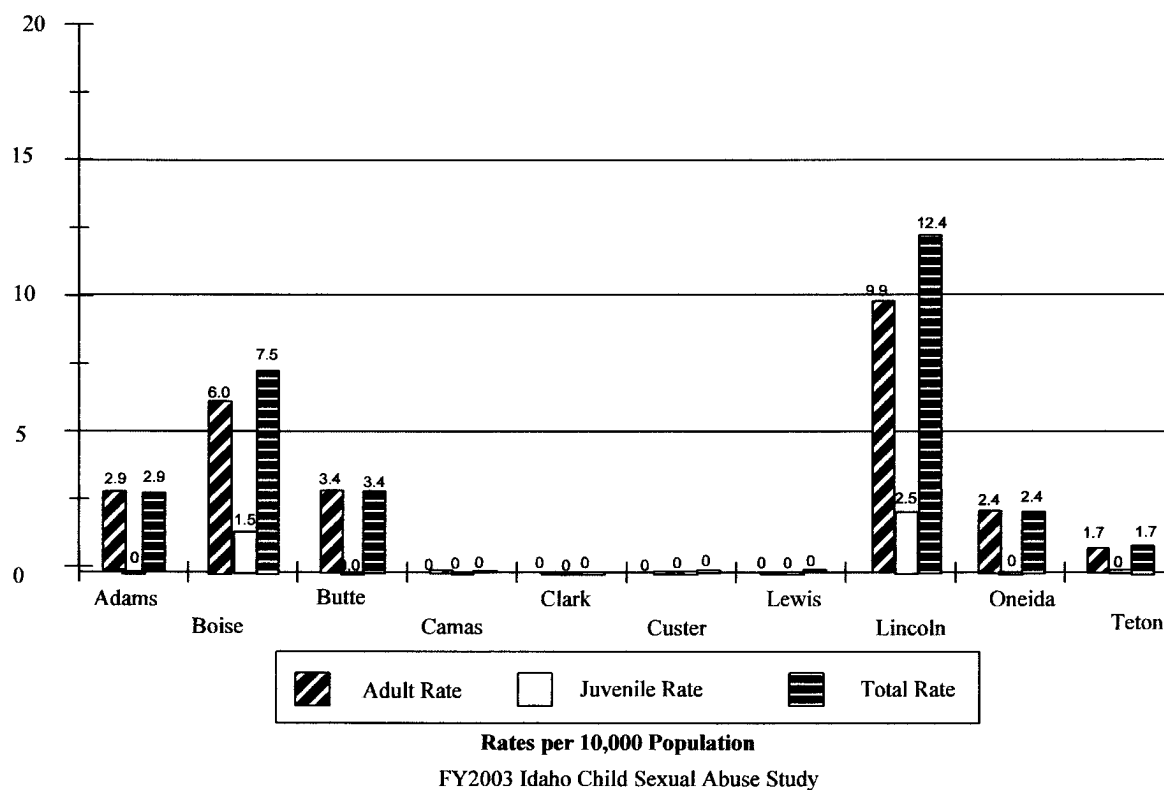
Chart 1T - 10 Largest Counties



Filing Rates in the Least Populated Counties-Chart 2T

Chart 2T shows the incidence of child sex abuse prosecution in the 10 least populated counties. The Total/Rate varied from a low of 0.0 in a number of the small counties to a high of 12.4 in Oneida County. Four of the ten smallest counties reported no prosecutions. The incidence in Oneida County is outside the range of two standard deviations (0-11.76). The small population (4,125) of Oneida County exacerbates the incidence in this county.

Chart 2T - 10 Smallest Counties

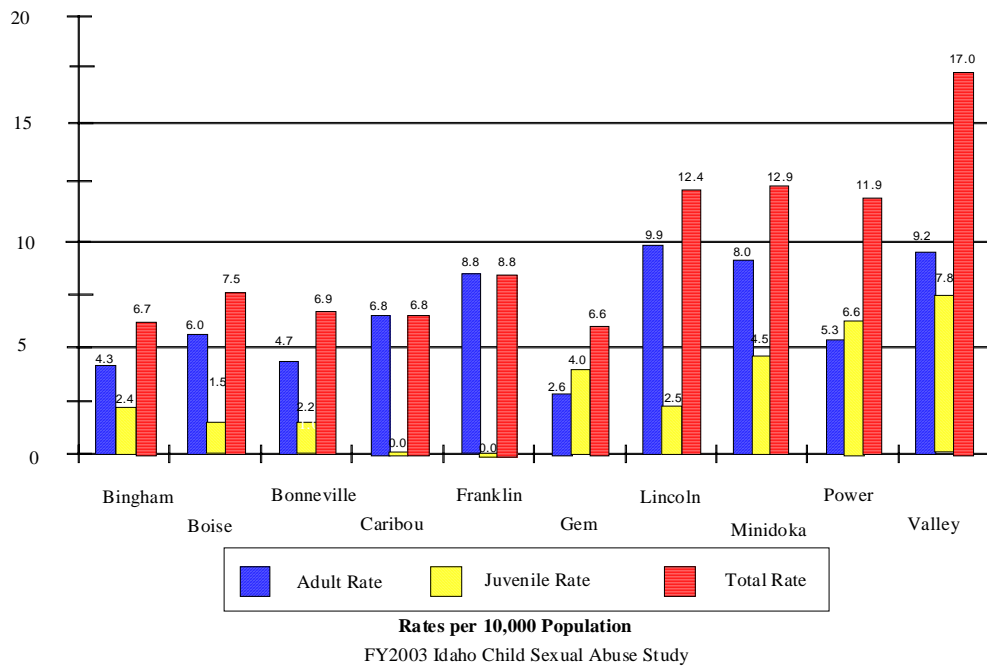


Ten Counties: Highest Rates of Child Sex Abuse Cases-Chart 3T

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 2000 census data allowing for valid comparisons among the counties regardless of population density. In the current FY03 report, Gem County (15,181) reported the lowest Total/Rate for the ten counties with 6.6/10,000. Valley County (7,651) reported the highest rate with 17.0/10,000.

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 3T - 10 Counties with Highest Rates

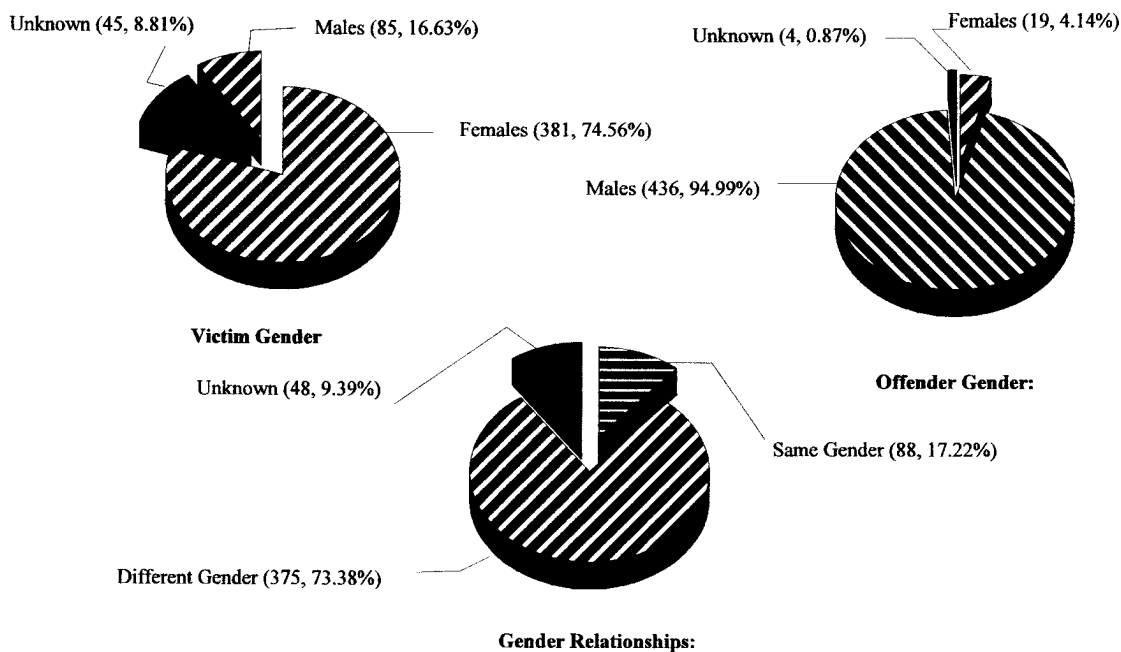


Gender and Gender Relationships-Chart 4T

This chart examines offender-victim relationships. Females were the most predominant victims representing 74.56% (N=381) of all identified. Male victims represented 16.63% (N=85) of the victims. The offenders were overwhelmingly male, representing 94.99% (N=436) of the accused perpetrators. Female perpetrators represented 4.14% (N=19) of the total.

The analysis of gender relationships between the accused and the victim indicated that 73.38% (N=375) represented different genders. In 17.22% (N=88) a sexual act occurred between the same gender and it was unknown for those remaining.

Chart 4T - Gender and Gender Relationships



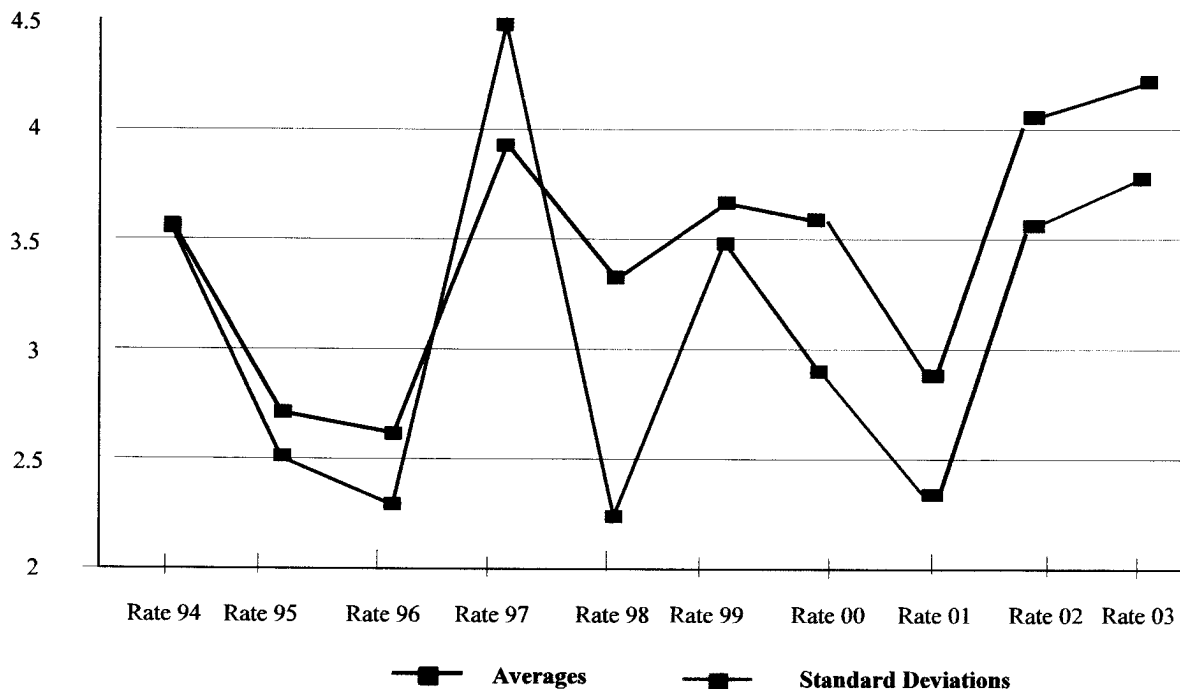
FY2003 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

Rates / Standard Deviations of Child Sex Abuse Prosecutions-Chart 5T

This chart shows a graphic picture of the ten-year trend in child sex abuse prosecutions and the standard deviation from the average rate from 1994 to 2003 (FY94-FY03). The current reported rate (FY03) is the highest in the 10-year period. After the decline from FY93 to FY96, the incidence and rate from FY97 through FY00 have been comparable. The decline in the rate in FY00 and FY01 are probably related to the 2000 Census data showing an increase in the state population. The incidence in FY02 and FY03 has shown dramatic increases. These may be due to increased reporting or the lack of treatment options.

Chart 5T - 1994 to 2003

Rates and Standard Deviations of Child Sexual Abuse Charges for Idaho



Rates per 10,000 Population
FY2003 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

TREND ANALYSIS

TREND ANALYSIS

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

Table 2 shows, see page 55, the reported rate of prosecution over a ten-year period for both adults and juveniles. This provides a more accurate picture of the variation of prosecution over time. Based on the ten-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 ten-year rate was 3.52/10,000 (Avg 94-03) prosecutions per year throughout the state.

Table 2 and Chart 5T show the trend analysis of prosecutions in this state over a ten-year period. The highest number of adult prosecutions and juvenile petitions occurred in this last fiscal year (FY03). The rate in this study (FY03) dramatically increased and appears to follow another strong increase in FY02. 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

CONCLUSION

The data in this report summarizes child sex abuse prosecutions in Idaho in FY03 as stipulated by the Idaho Legislature. Data were 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. The research team collected data on-site in all 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 2003 were included in this analysis.

This report marks the thirteenth 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 459 cases of child sexual abuse were prosecuted during the study period FY03. Of that number, 292 were adults and 167 were juveniles. The Total (Mean) Rate of cases filed by county (standardized to census data) was 4.26/10,000.

The average Total Rate (Adult/Rate) for adult child sex abuse felony filings was 3.02/10,000. The average Total Rate (Juvenile/Rate) for juvenile child sex abuse petitions filed was 1.24/10,000. The Adult and Juvenile rates have increased from FY01 and FY02.

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.