

REPORT TO THE IDAHO **LEGISLATURE**



THE PROSECUTION OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

JULY 1, 2003 - JUNE 30, 2004

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

and

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

January, 2005



DIRK KEMPTHORNE
GOVERNOR

January 20, 2005

To the Idaho Legislature and the Citizens of Idaho:

Re: The Prosecution of Child Sexual Abuse

The latest reported findings on child sexual abuse in Idaho show a significant decline in the number of cases filed in Fiscal Year 2004 over the previous year. A total of 371 cases were filed in district and juvenile courts involving the sexual abuse of a child – down 20 percent from the FY 2003 report of 459 filed cases.

Even though this latest data offers some encouragement, these numbers cannot alleviate the true tragedy of this crime. Over a quarter of the victims of adult defendants were our youngest Idahoans – age 11 and younger. Equally disturbing is the fact that nearly one out of every three offenders in a child sexual abuse case is also a juvenile. 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 these latest numbers offer some encouragement, 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.

To that end, this report is offered as a tool to help in the formation of public policies that will protect the youngest and most vulnerable members of our society from those who would abuse them and rob them of their innocence and childhood.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Dirk Kempthorne", is written over a circular blue ink stamp.

DIRK KEMPTHORNE
Governor



STATE OF IDAHO

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

LAWRENCE G. WASDEN

January 20, 2005

To: The Idaho Legislature and the Citizens of Idaho

Re: The Prosecution of Child Sexual Abuse

This report, prepared and submitted pursuant to Idaho Code § 67-1405, is the 16th annual report to the legislature concerning the prosecution of sexual abuse crimes against children in our state.

For the year ending June 30, 2004, prosecutions were initiated in 371 cases of child sexual abuse involving 373 victims. This represents a decrease of 88 cases and 143 victims.

In Fiscal Year 2004, there were 116 prosecutions of juvenile offenders. After the startling 35% increase reported one year ago, the FY 2004 report marks a return to the number of juvenile prosecutions typically reported over the last several years. With 72% of their victims 11 years old or younger, the report again indicates that teen offenders prey upon very young children. This report also shows a decline of 37 in the number of adult prosecutions. Adult prosecutions have declined for two consecutive years, following the highest number reported in the FY 2002 report.

This report again underscores a point for parents to consider and a point that has been consistent in all of the previous reports. In the majority of cases, it appears that the abuser is not a stranger lurking in the shadows, but a person known and trusted by the victim and the victim's family. In fact, in those cases in which the researchers could determine the relationship of the victim to the adult abuser, less than 6% of those prosecuted were strangers to their victim. This suggests that parents can best protect their children by knowing the people with whom their children spend time and by being vigilant that those who are building relationships of trust with their children do not seek to exploit that trust.

At the same time, the reader should consider that, in more than one quarter of the cases studied, the relationship between offender and victim is unknown. Similarly, the prior criminal history was unknown for 80% of the adults convicted of child sex abuse. Additionally, one third of the cases filed during the study period had not reached disposition and thus cannot be included in statistics for conviction and sentencing. In short, this report, like its predecessor reports, tells us what we do not know as much as it tells us what we do know. If this is of concern, policymakers may wish to consider whether to take steps to allow the researchers to compile a more complete report.

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Lawrence G. Wasden", is located below the word "Sincerely,".

LAWRENCE G. WASDEN
Attorney General

REPORT TO THE IDAHO **LEGISLATURE**



THE PROSECUTION OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

JULY 1, 2003 - JUNE 30, 2004

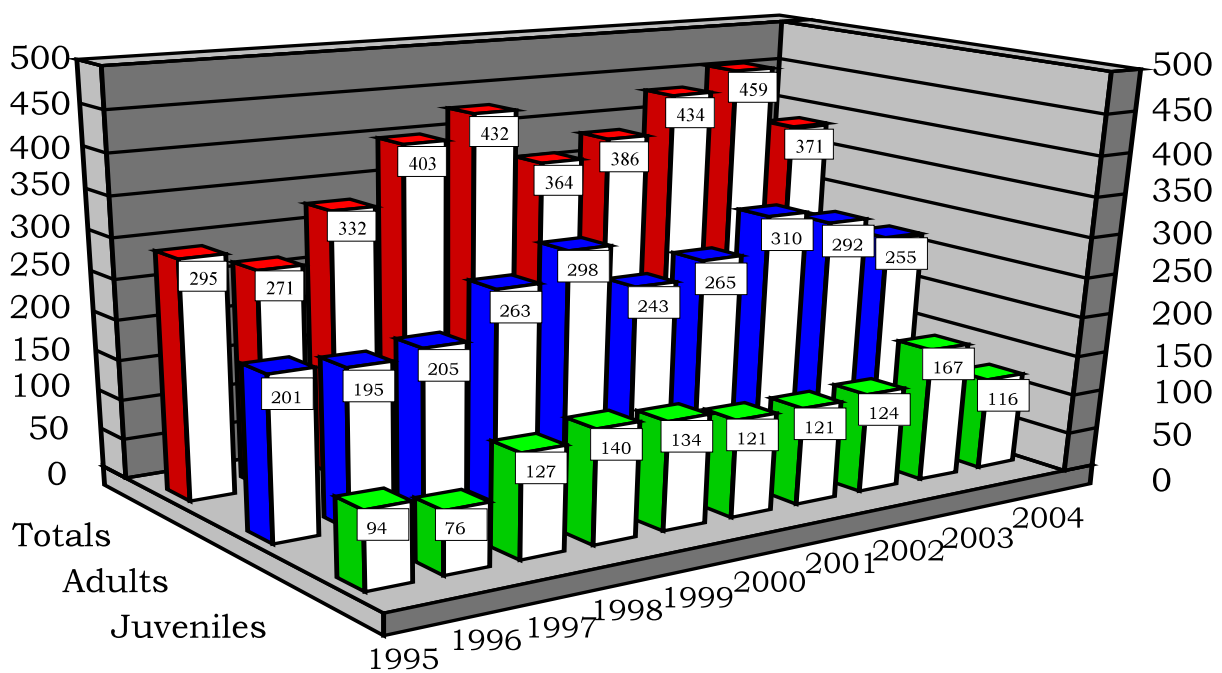
**Joint Submission by
The Office of the Governor
Dirk Kempthorne, Governor**

and

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

January, 2005

Total Charges, Prosecutions and Petitions for 1995 to 2004 in Idaho



FY2004 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

RESEARCH SUMMARY
THE PROSECUTION OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IN IDAHO
JULY 1, 2003 - JUNE 30, 2004

>371 CASES WERE FILED (255 ADULT CASES, 116 JUVENILE CASES) IN DISTRICT AND JUVENILE COURTS IN FY04. THIS REPRESENTS A DECLINE OF 88 CASES FROM FY03, A DECLINE OF 63 CASES FROM THE FY02 REPORT AND 15 CASES FROM THE FY01 REPORT.

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

>47% OF THE VICTIMS OF ADULT DEFENDANTS WERE BETWEEN 12 AND 15 YEARS OLD AND 27% WERE 11 OR UNDER.

>72% OF VICTIMS OF JUVENILE SEX OFFENDERS WERE UNDER 11 YEARS OF AGE.

> 51% OF THE ADULT ABUSERS WERE ACQUAINTANCES OF THEIR VICTIMS, 7% NATURAL PARENTS, 4% OTHER RELATIVES, 5% WERE STEP-PARENTS, AND LESS THAN 6% WERE STRANGERS.

>39% OF THE JUVENILE ABUSERS WERE ACQUAINTANCES OF THEIR VICTIMS OR THEIR PARENTS AND 32% WERE RELATIVES. FOUR STRANGERS WERE CHARGED WITH ABUSE.

>WHERE ADULT DISPOSITION WAS KNOWN, THE IMMEDIATE SENTENCE FOR THOSE CONVICTED WAS 38% PROBATION; 16% PRISON; 21% RETAINED JURISDICTION. THIS REPRESENTS A DECREASE IN PRISON SENTENCES.

RESEARCH TEAM

The research team consisted of 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, Michelle Morrison and Terri Shafer served as Research Associates.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS	ii
INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY	1
ANALYSIS OF ADULT CASES	10
ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE CASES	34
STATEWIDE ANALYSIS OF CASES	53
TREND ANALYSIS	63
CONCLUSION	64

INTRODUCTION and METHODOLOGY

REPORT TO THE IDAHO LEGISLATURE

THE PROSECUTION OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IN IDAHO

FY04 JULY 1, 2003 JUNE 30, 2004

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 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 fifteen 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, 2003 to June 30, 2004. 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.

The data analyzed for this report is taken from prosecuted cases of child sexual abuse in the state of Idaho and does not included those reported cases that do not proceed to district court (for adults) or those cases not reported to law enforcement. It reality, this report only shows the those cases that make it through the legal system of checks and balances and the actual incidence of child sexual abuse is likely much higher.

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. There have been a total of 16 reports plus 1 special report submitted to the Idaho legislature.

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.

SIXTEENTH REPORT: July 1, 2003-June 30, 2004

The data collection for this report was consistent with the previous reports. A total of 371 cases were filed (255 adult and 116 juvenile) in District and Juvenile Courts in FY04. This represented a decrease of 88 cases from FY03, 64 cases from FY02, and 15 cases from FY01. This is the first decrease in the number of reported cases in 4 years.

METHODOLOGY/DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

This is the sixteenth report (plus one Special Report) on child sex abuse prosecutions submitted to the Legislature. This report includes data on adult and child sex abuse cases filed in FY04 (July 1, 2003 to June 30, 2004). The review of court records for this report was initiated in July 2004, and continued through late November.

The Research Team has been involved in producing this report since FY92 (1991-1992). For the first years that the researchers collected the data for this study, data was compiled from information in pre-sentence reports. All of the materials for the report were handled in confidence but 5 years ago permission for researchers to review pre-sentence investigation reports (PSR) was discontinued. The lack of this information has adversely affected the quality of this report. The court has endeavored to provide alternative sources for this information previously gathered from PSR's but agency staff resources are limited.

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 is an improvement over no access to pre-sentence information, it does not 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 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 FY04. 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, 2003, and June 30, 2004, available for review. The research team reviewed only cases formally filed (district court for adults and petitions filed in magistrate court for juveniles) in FY04.

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, 2004 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 inhibit the research team’s ability 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 constitutes an improvement, but the demographic data in this report is not as comprehensive as that in reports compiled using data from the PSR’s.

ADULT CASES

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

(FY04: July 1, 2003 - June 30, 2004)

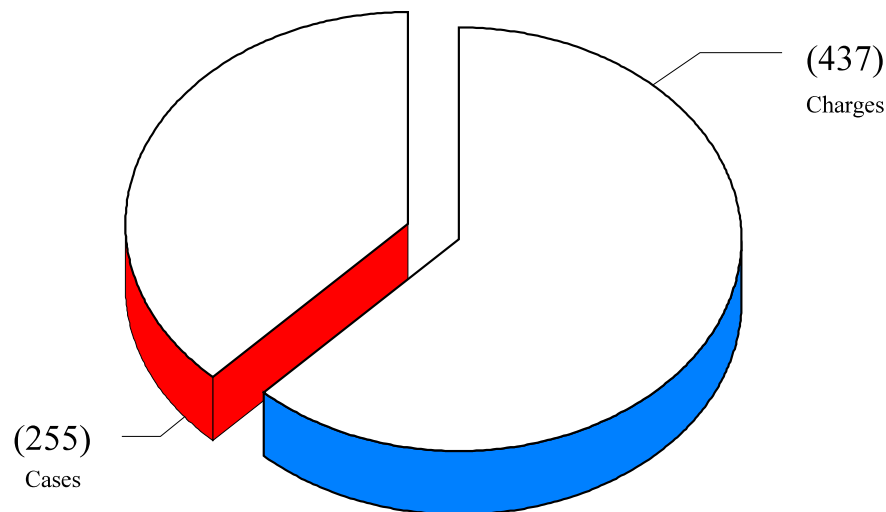
The information from the adult cases is included in Charts 1A-21A and immediately follows the discussion of adult defendants. A total of 255 adult cases (249 offenders) were filed in district court during the twelve-month period of July 1, 2003 - June 30, 2004. This was a decline of 37 cases from last year.

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

A total of 437 charges were filed in the 255 cases for child sex offense felonies in Idaho in FY04. This represented a decrease in the number of adult cases from the reports of FY01, FY02, and FY03. There was an average of 1.71 charges filed in each case in FY04. This also showed a decline in the number of charges filed in FY03.

Chart 1A: Adult Defendants

Total Cases and Charges Filed

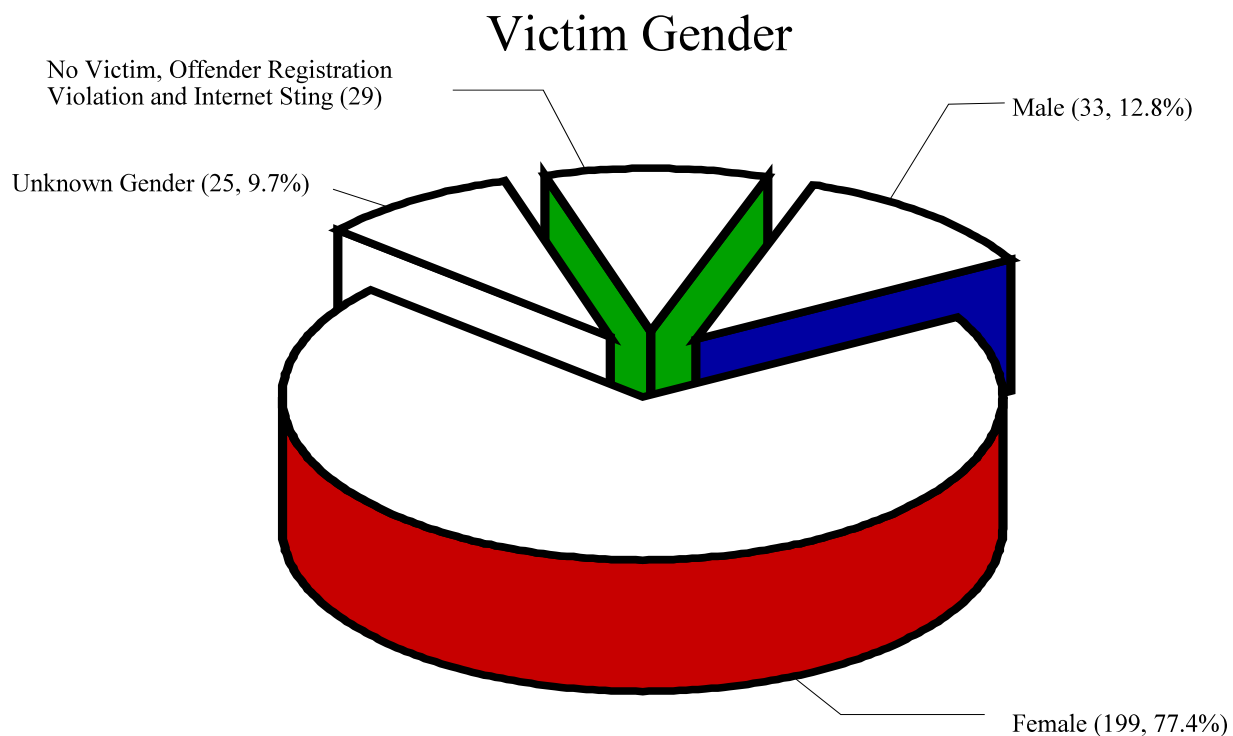


FY2004 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

Adult Defendants: Chart 2A - Victim Gender

There were a total of 257 victims in this survey. Victim gender was predominantly female representing 77.4% (N=199) of the victims. Reported female victimization was slightly lower in this study period than the FY03 study. Male victims represented 12.8% (N=33) of all victims in this survey. The gender distribution was approximately the same as the FY92, FY93, FY94, FY97, FY01 and FY03 studies. The information on victim gender was not available to the research team in 25 (9.7%) cases. These missing cases were not included in the court files made available to researchers.

Chart 2A: Adult Defendants



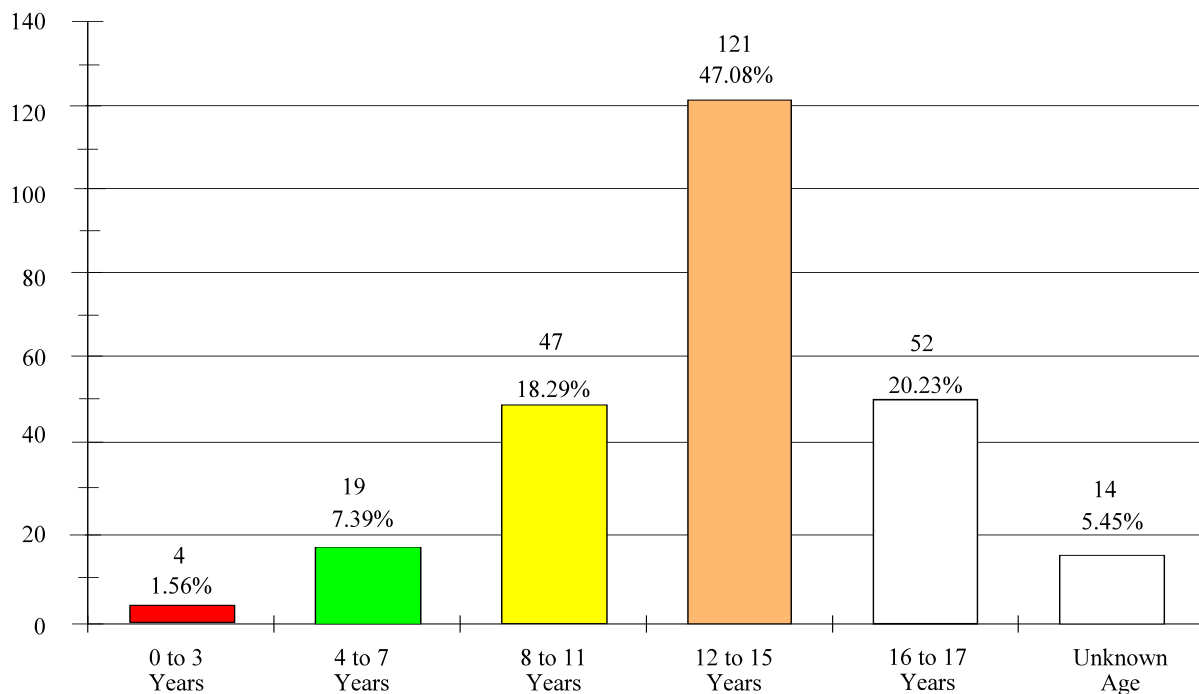
FY2004 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study
29 with no victims not included in the percentages for gender

Adult Defendants: Chart 3A - Victim Age

Approximately 1.56%, (N=4) of the victims were under three years of age. Children from four to seven years of age represented 7.39% (N=19) of the victims. A total of 18.29% (N=47) were from eight to eleven years old. A total of 47.08% (N=121) of the victims were between the ages of twelve and fifteen. A total of 20.23% of the victims (N=52) were between the ages of sixteen and seventeen and age was unknown for 14 (5.45%) of the victims. The percentage of victims under the age of three decreased slightly from 1.89% to 1.56% since the FY03 report. Victims from ages four to seven decreased from 9.4% to 7.39% from last year's report. Victims from ages twelve to fifteen increased from 43.89% to 47.08%. Victims between sixteen and seventeen years of age declined from 23.2% to 20.23%.

Chart 3A: Adult Defendants

Victim Age



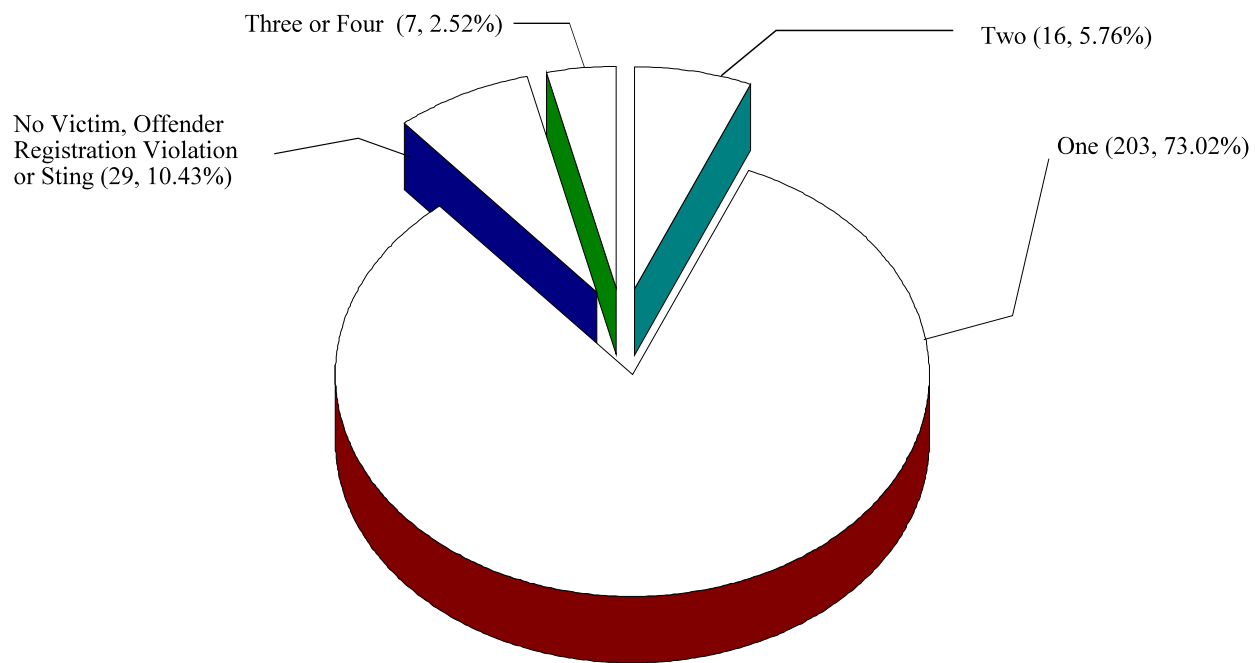
FY2004 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

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 73% (N=203) of the cases were charged with a crime against only one victim. There were two victims reported in 5.76% (N=16) of the cases. In 7 cases (2.52%) there were three or more victims. A total of 29 (10.43%) of the persons charged had no victims because they had a registration violation. This is an increase in registration violations from FY03 from 1.71% to 10.43%.

Chart 4A: Adult Defendants

Number of Victims per Case



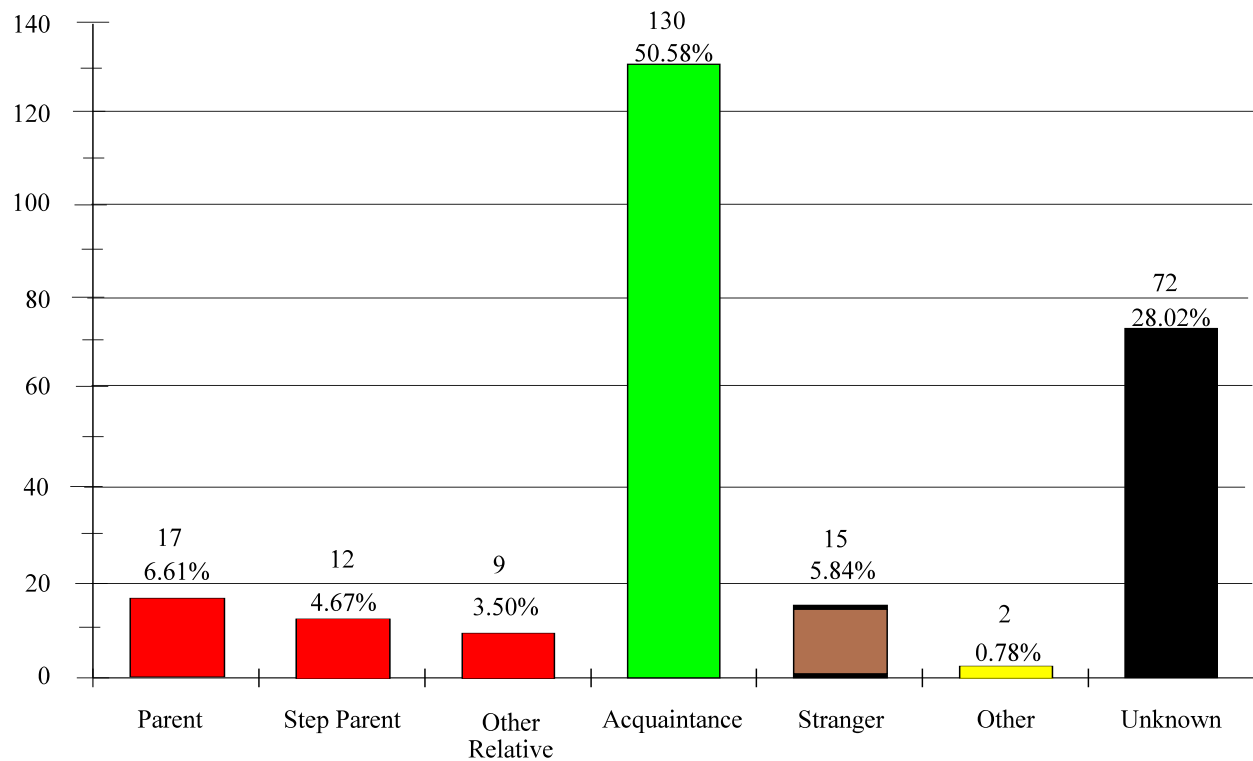
FY2004 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

Adult Defendants: Chart 5A - Victim Relationship

Chart 5A indicates the relationship between the 257 victims and the 249 adult defendants (representing 437 charges). The data indicate 6.61% (N=17) of the children were victimized by their actual parents. There were 4.67% (N=12) of the victims that were abused by stepparents. Other family members were charged with child sexual abuse for 3.5% (N=9) of the victims. Acquaintances were identified as the abusers in 50.58% (N=130) of the victims. Fifteen strangers (5.84%) were accused of child sexual abuse. (This represents an increase in stranger victimizations from less than 1% last year to 5% this year. It will be monitored for changes next year. In FY01 it declined from 5% to 2.8 %; in FY02 it declined to 2.41% and in FY03 it declined to .64%. In FY04 it increased from .64% to 5.84%) The relationship was unknown for 28.02% (N=72).

Of the 257 victims, the relationship between the victim and the accused was known for 185 victims. Thirty-eight of the victims (14.8%) were abused by parents, relatives or stepparents. The 50.58% (N=130) of those victimized by acquaintances represents a increase from FY03. There were a total of 65.38% (N=168) fitting into these two categories. Fifteen (5.84%) were classified as strangers representing an increase from the .64% strangers charged with abuse last year. 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 13 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.

Chart 5A: Adult Defendants Relationship to Victims



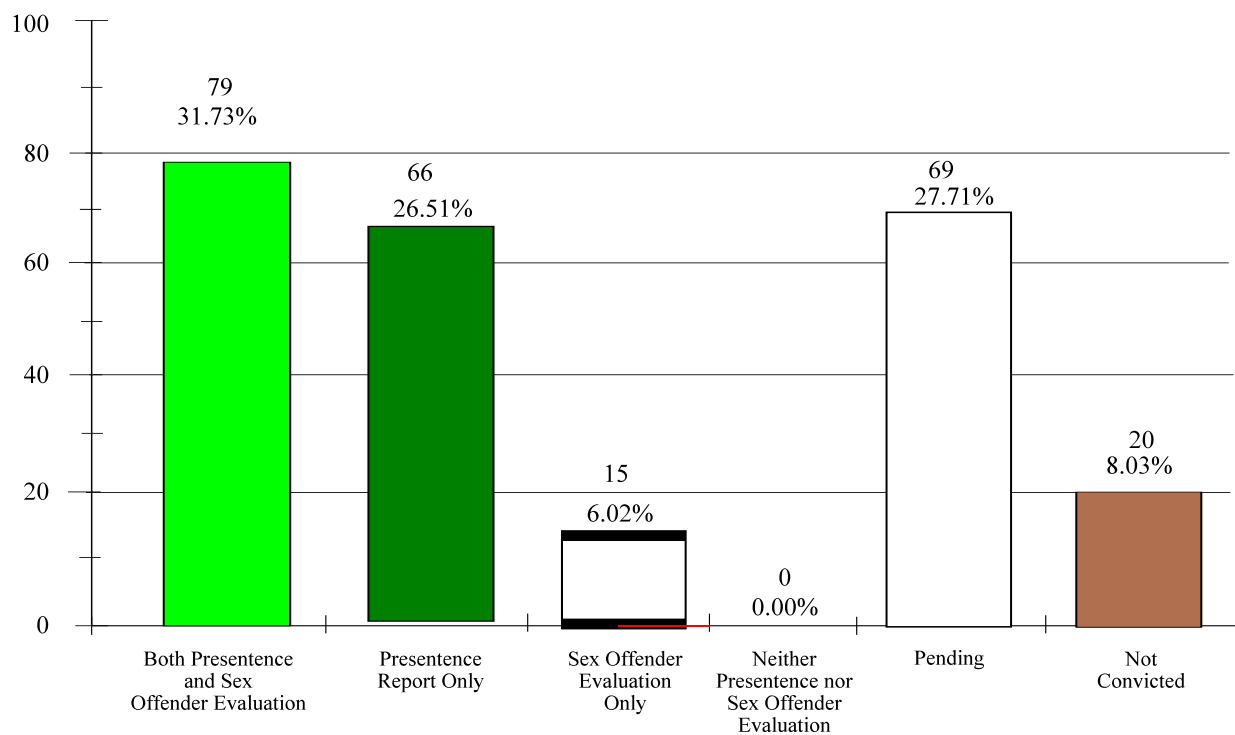
FY2004 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study
5 offenders with no victims not included

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 79 (31.73%) of the cases. The survey indicated that 66 (26.51%) of the defendants had a Pre-sentence Report only before sentencing. There were no defendants with neither. Fifteen (6.02%) 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

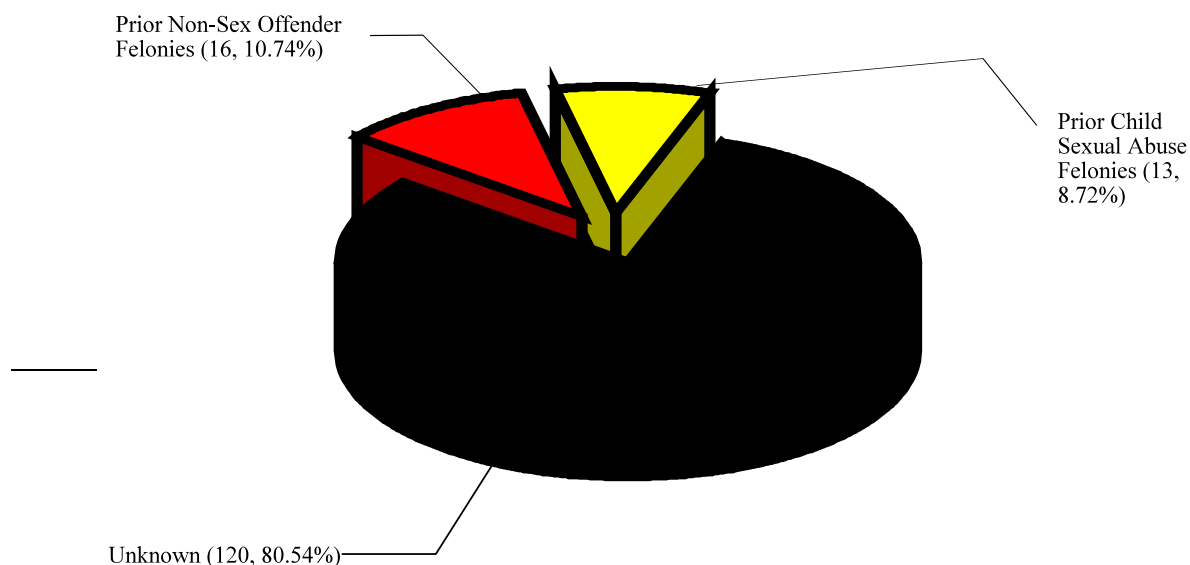


FY2004 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

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, 29 of the total of 159 persons convicted had criminal records. Thirteen (8.72%) of the 249 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.) Sixteen (10.74%) had prior non-sex offender felonies. Criminal history was unknown for the remainder. Criminal history data will remain problematic without access to Pre-Sentence Reports.

Chart 7A: Adult Defendants Prior Offenses



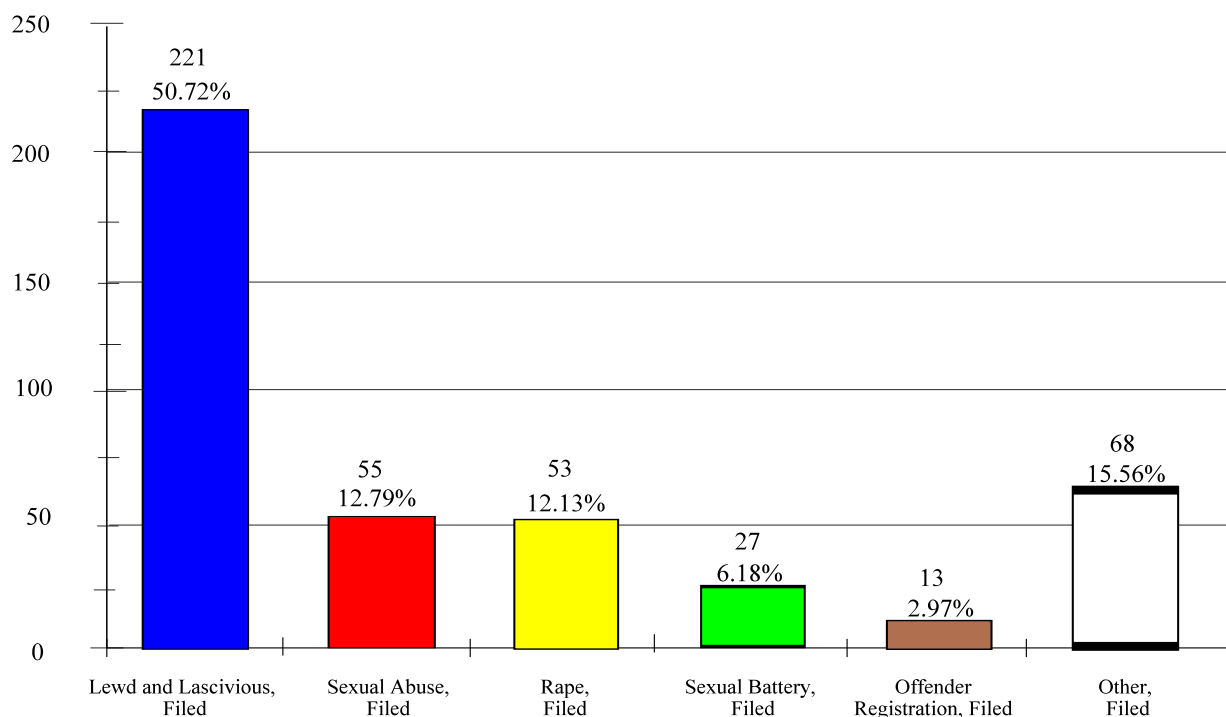
46 of the 130 convicted are Known to have criminal records. Of these 46, 11 were felonies for child sexual abuse.

Adult Defendants: Chart 8A - Type of Charges Filed

Chart 8A shows the breakdown of the 437 criminal charges filed against adults. Lewd and Lascivious Conduct (IC§18-1508) charges continued as the charges most frequently filed. L and L represented 221 charges or 50.72% of the total. Rape (IC§18-6101) charges were filed 53 times (12.13%) during FY04. The charge of Sexual Abuse (IC§18-1506) resulted in 55 charges (12.79%) of the total number of charges filed. Sexual Battery (IC§18-1508A) was filed in 6.18% (N=27) of the cases. Offender registration charges were filed in 13 cases or 2.97%. (The incidence of non-reporting tripled in this report from FY03).

Chart 8A: Adult Defendants

Most Frequently Filed Charges



FY2004 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

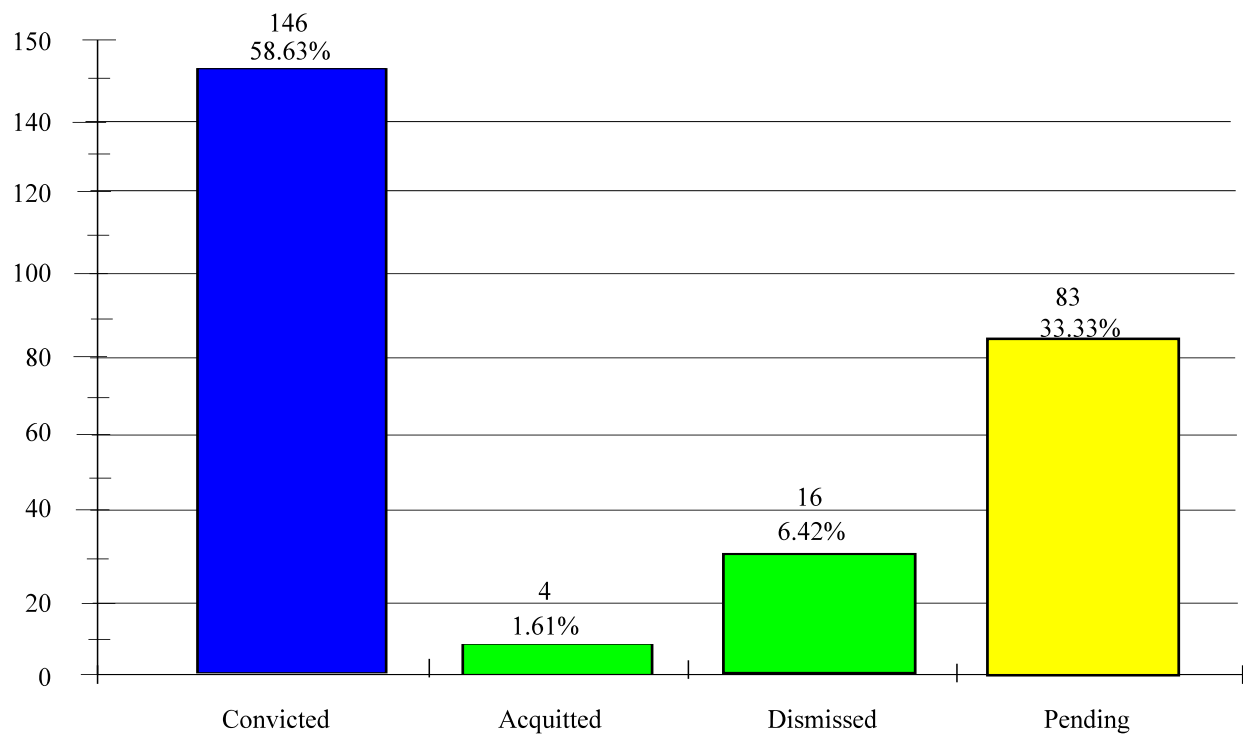
These data were collected to determine which charges were most frequently used against child sex abusers. This is the thirteenth year this information has been collected. A detailed analysis of case files for the last thirteen years indicates exceedingly wide variability in the types of sex abuse behavior 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 146 were convicted. Cases are pending for 33.33% (N=83). Defendants were acquitted in 1.64% (N=4) of the cases. Charges were dismissed in 6.42% (N=16) of the cases.

Chart 9A: Adult Defendants

Dispositional Information



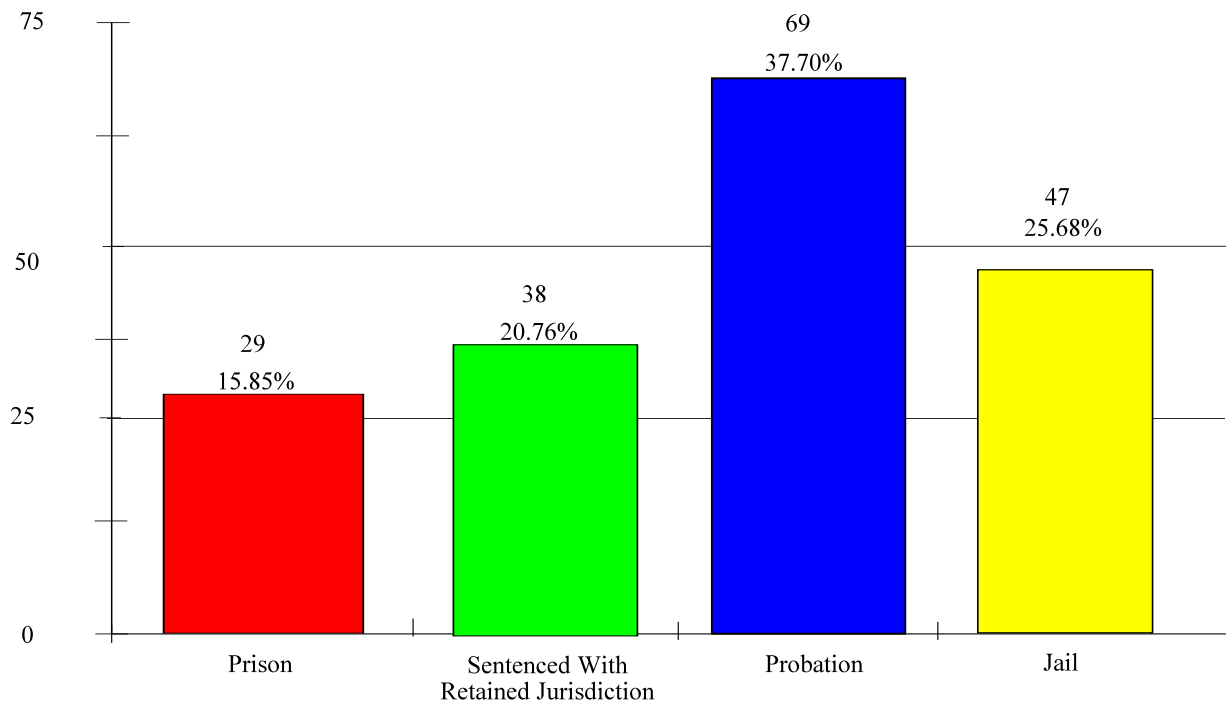
FY2004 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

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 183 of the cases. (The additional defendants are awaiting trial, awaiting sentencing, or the charges were dismissed.) Probation was the disposition in 37.7% (N=69) of the known cases. Judges gave a Retained Jurisdiction sentence in 20.76% (N=38) of the cases. A total of 15.85% (N=29) of convicted defendants were given a prison sentence or did not complete the Retained sentence with a recommendation for Probation. A total of 25.68% (N=47) were given jail sentences.

Chart 10A: Adult Defendants

Outcomes for Convicted Offenders

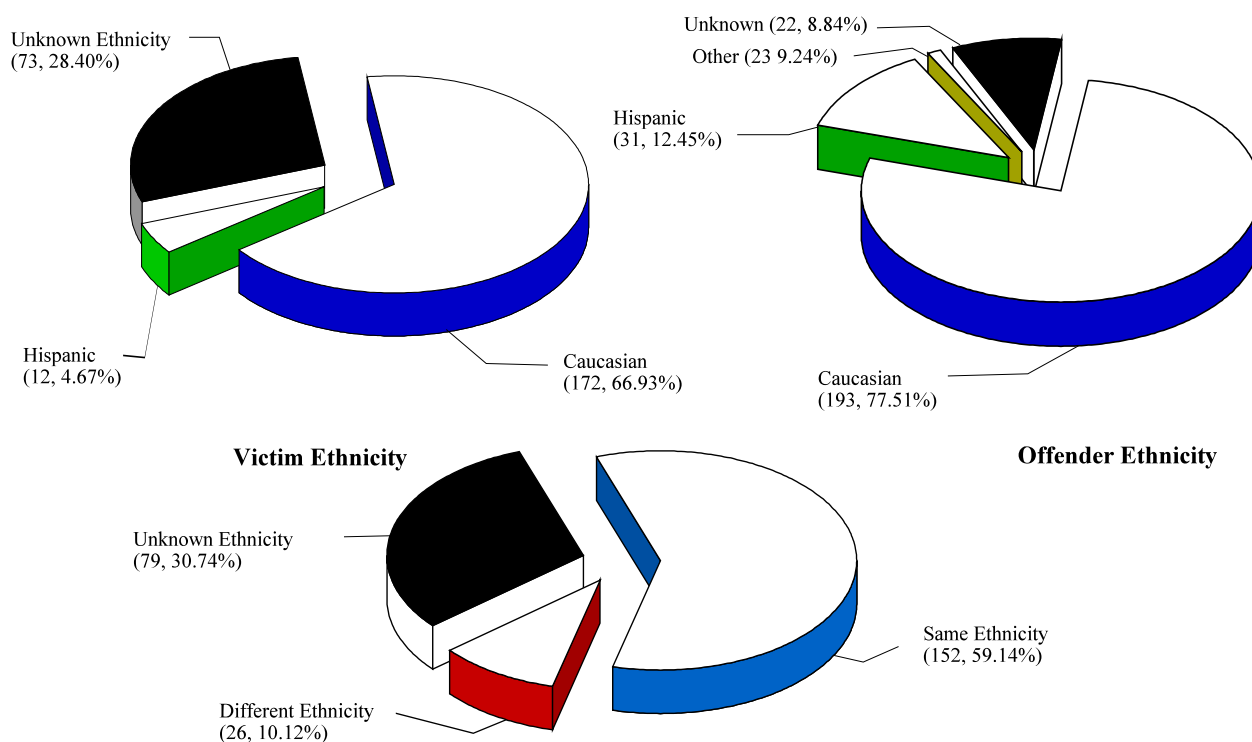


FY2004 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study
Chart totals to 183 (only actually convicted) due to multiple outcomes (retained to prison or probation or jail with probation)

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 172 (66.93%) victims. Hispanic victims represented only 12 (4.67%) of the victims. Victim ethnicity could not be determined in 73 (28.4%) cases.

Chart 11A: Adult Defendants



Offender/Victim Ethnicity
FY2004 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

Offender ethnicity data indicated that 77.51% (N=193) of the total were Caucasian and 12.45% (N=31) were Hispanic. The other offenders were recorded as unknown or other.

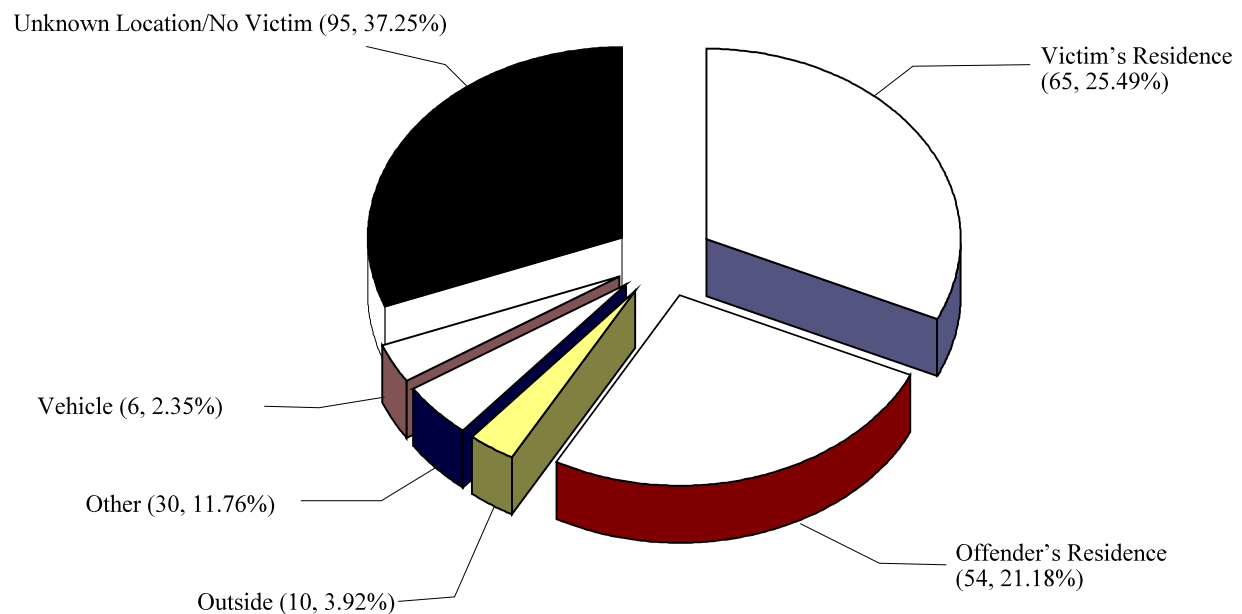
A total of 152 (59.14%) of the victims were abused by a member of their own ethnic group. Twenty six (10.12%) were victimized by a member of a different ethnic group and the ethnicity relationship was unknown for 79 (30.74%) of the remaining victims. FY04 data was consistent with the data collected in FY03.

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

Sixty-five (25.49%) of the alleged offenses occurred in the victim's residence. Fifty-four (21.18%) occurred in the offender's residence. Ninety-five (37.25%) of the locations could not be determined from court or police records. Six (2.35%) occurred in a vehicle and 30 (11.76%) occurred outside. This was consistent with the findings in FY00, FY01, FY02, and FY03.

Chart 12A: Adult Defendants

Location of Child Sexual Abuse



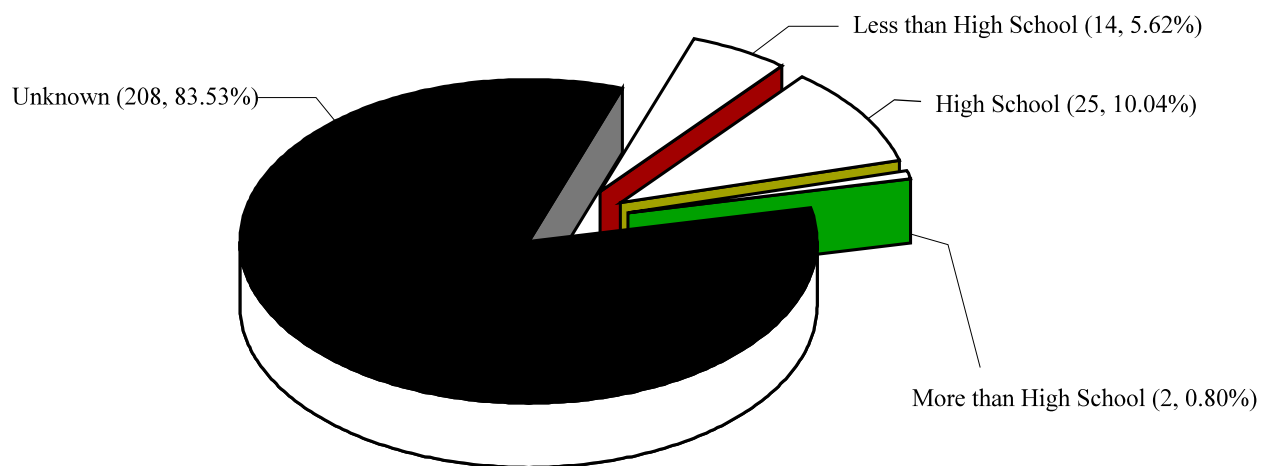
FY2004 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

Adult Defendants: Chart 13A - Educational Level

The collection of educational data was impacted by the lack of access to Pre-sentence Reports. Data was available for only 41 cases. This represented 16% of total cases reported. Fourteen (5.62%) had not completed high school. Twenty five (10.04%) had completed high school and 0.80% (N=2) had some education beyond high school (college or vocational/technical). Information was not available for 208 or 83.53% of the cases. (These data are being provided by the Department of Corrections. This information is incomplete because of lack of access to pre-sentence reports.)

Chart 13A: Adult Defendants

Offender Education



FY2004 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

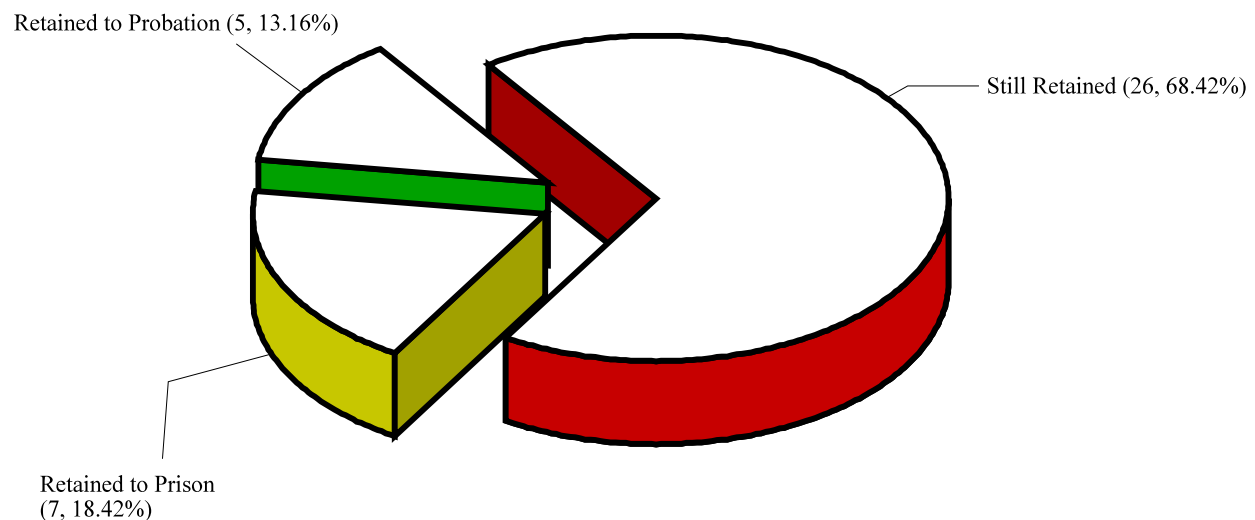
Adult Defendants: Chart 14A - Outcomes of Retained Jurisdiction

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

There were 38 persons that were sentenced under this statute as of November 30, 2004. Of that number, 26 (68.42%) 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. Seven (18.42%) were sent to prison to complete their sentence and 5 (13.16%) were released on Probation.

Chart 14A: Adult Defendants

Outcomes of Retained Jurisdiction

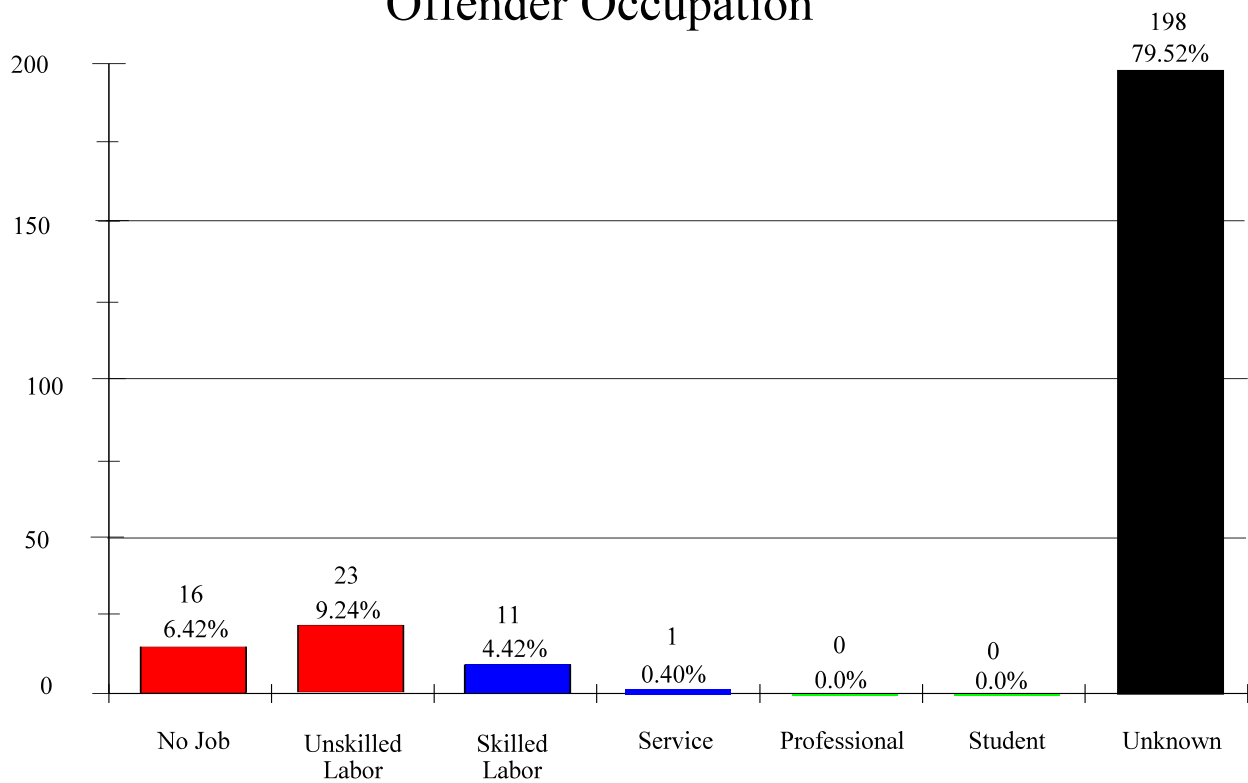


FY2004 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

Adult Defendants: Chart 15A - Offender Occupation

Defendant occupation data was available and collected for only 51 of the 249 adult defendants. Sixteen (6.42%) were unemployed, 23 (9.24%) worked at unskilled jobs, 11 (4.42%) worked in skilled labor occupations, and 1 (0.40%) was classified as a service worker. Occupation was unclear for the remaining 198 defendants.

Chart 15A: Adult Defendants Offender Occupation

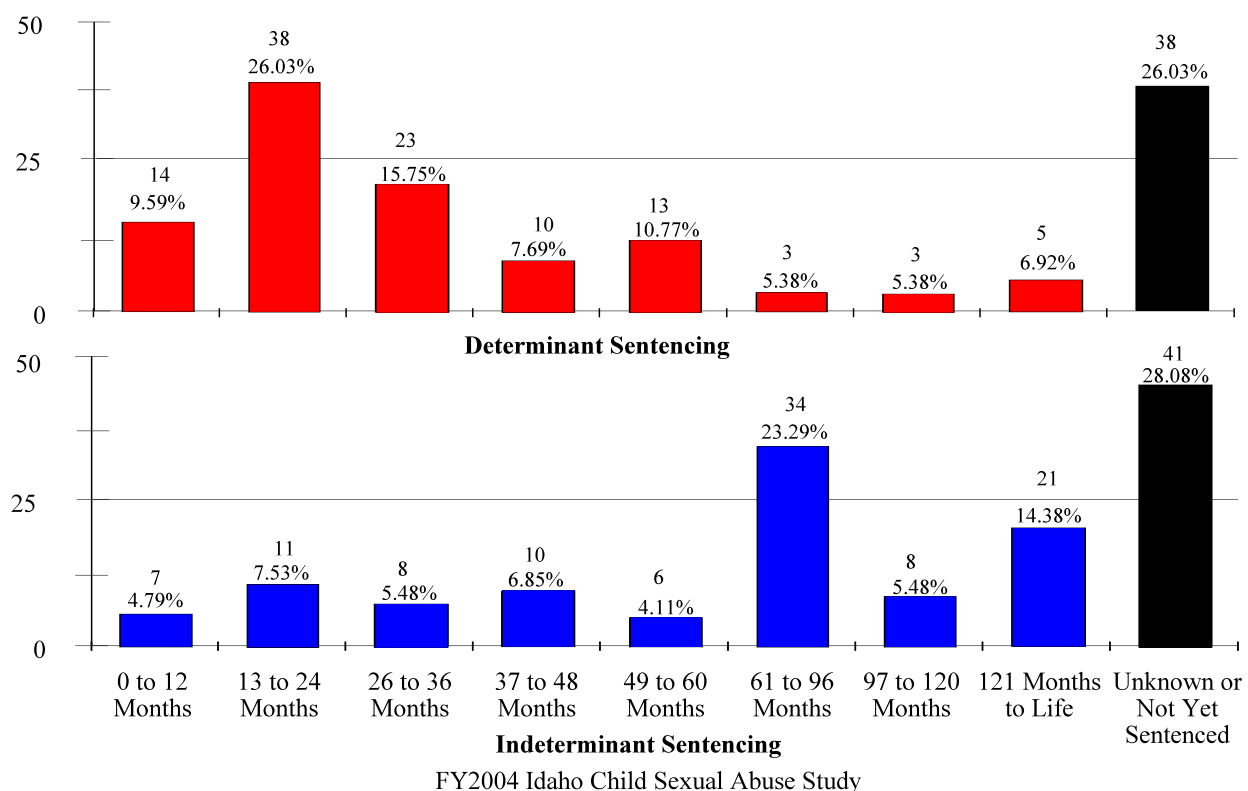


FY2004 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

Adults: Chart 16A Analysis of Determinate/Indeterminate Sentences

Data was collected on the 109 defendants sentenced and the length of their sentence (as of November 30, 2004). These data include persons sent directly to prison, those sent directly to probation, and those on a Retained status. Seventy five (51.37%) received a fixed or determinant sentence of 36 months or less. Twenty three (18.46%) received a determinate sentence of 37 to 60 months. Eleven (17.68%) received determinate sentences of 61 months to life. Eleven (17.68%) received determinate sentences of 61 months to life.

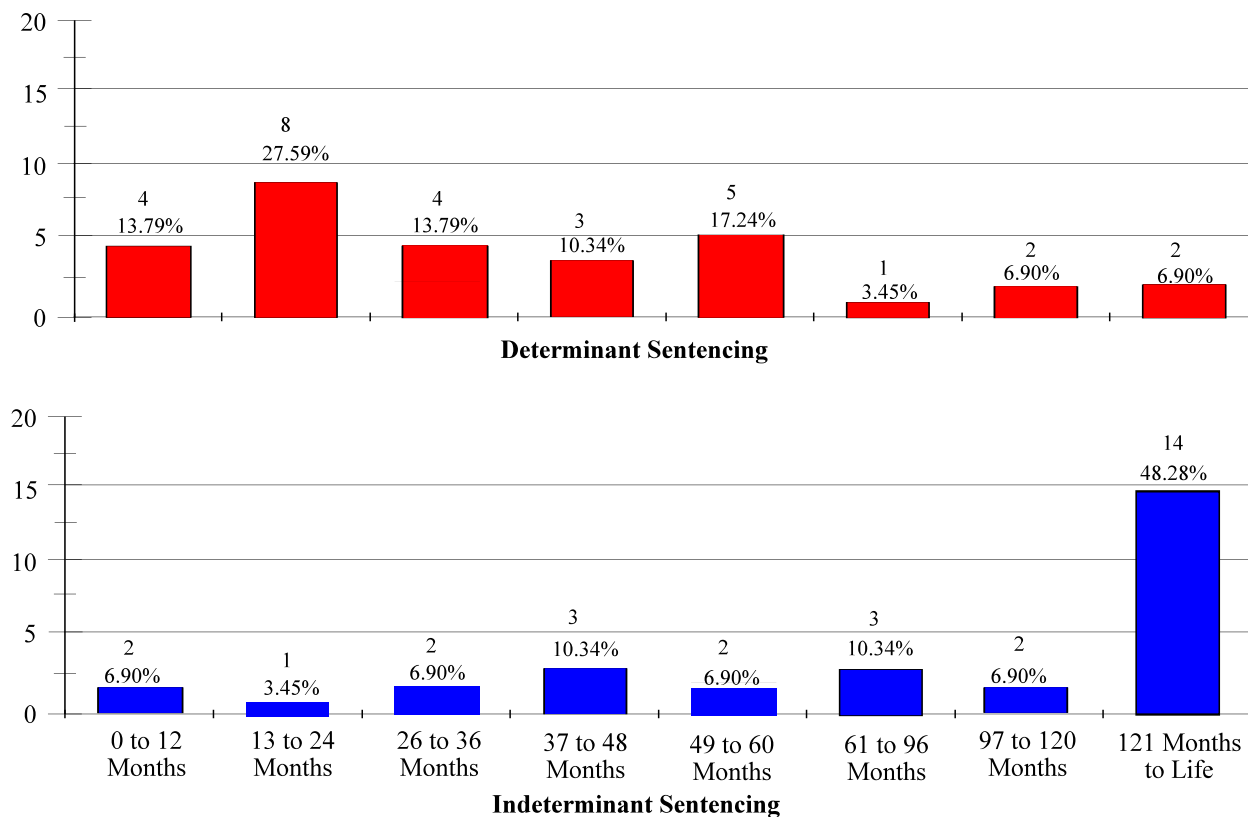
Chart 16A: Adult Defendants Sentencing for All Convicted Defendants



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 (65.51%, N=19) sent to prison had determinate sentences of 48 months or less. A total of 14 (48.28%) had an indeterminate sentence coupled with the determinate sentence of 121 months to Life.

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

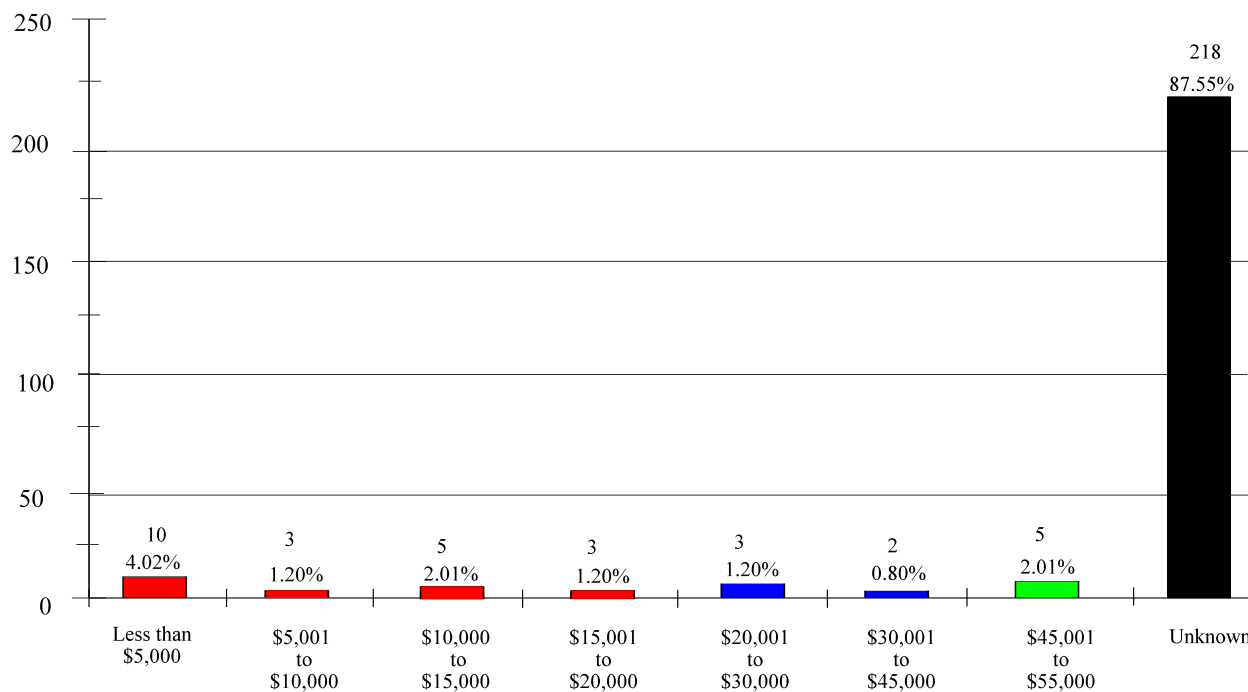


FY2004 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

Adult Defendants: Chart 18A - Income

This information is incomplete without access to pre-sentence data. For 218 cases (87.55%) 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 \$0 to \$10,000 per year.

Chart 18A: Adult Defendants Offender Income



FY2004 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

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 that the preponderance of the perpetrators in their 20's and 30's were involved with teenage victims between the ages of 13 and 17. Eighty six 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. Thirty one offenders were between 30 and 39 and their victims were between 12 and 17 years of age.

In the chart below the black and green represents low occurrence, one and two respectively, while the blue and red represent higher occurrence with red being the highest.

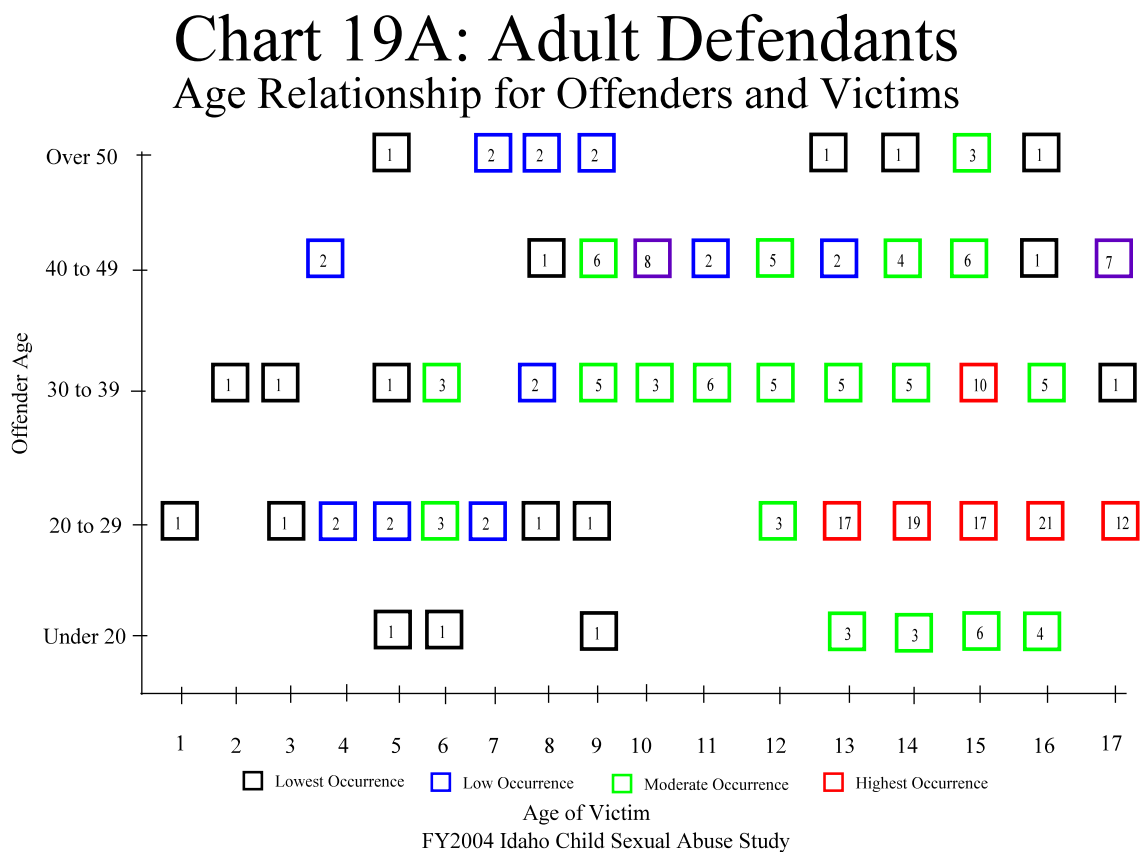


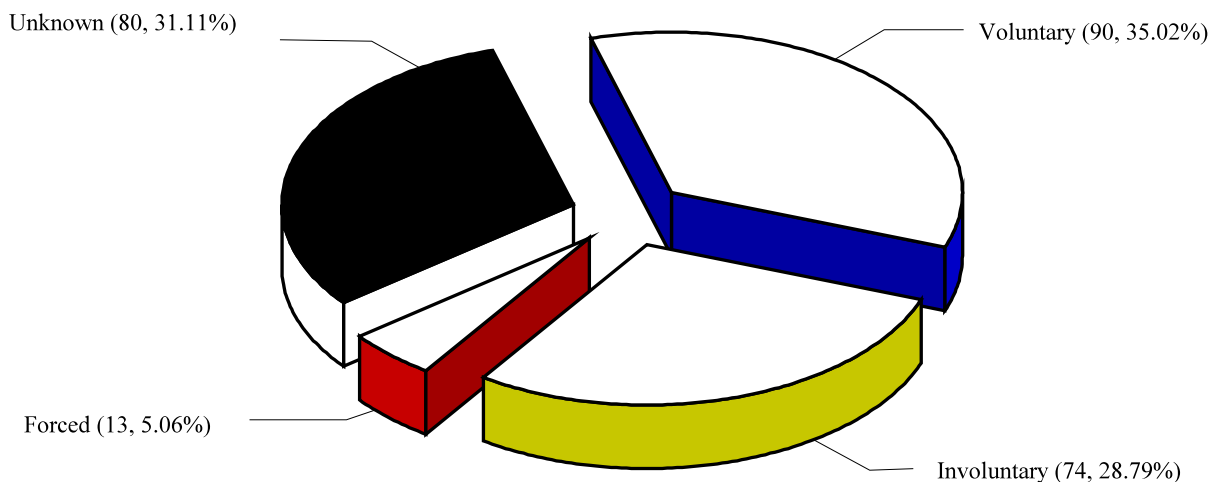
Chart 20A: Voluntary vs. Use of Force in Sexual Act

This chart represents data collected for the sixth year for this report. The researchers collected data on whether force was used in commission of the sexual act with the victim. Of the 257 victims, the force relationship was unknown in 80 (31.11%) of the cases. Thirteen (5.06%) of the defendants used force on their victims. In 35.02% (N=90) of the cases, the sexual act did not involve the use of force as determined from the data in the defendant's file. In 28.79% (N=74) 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



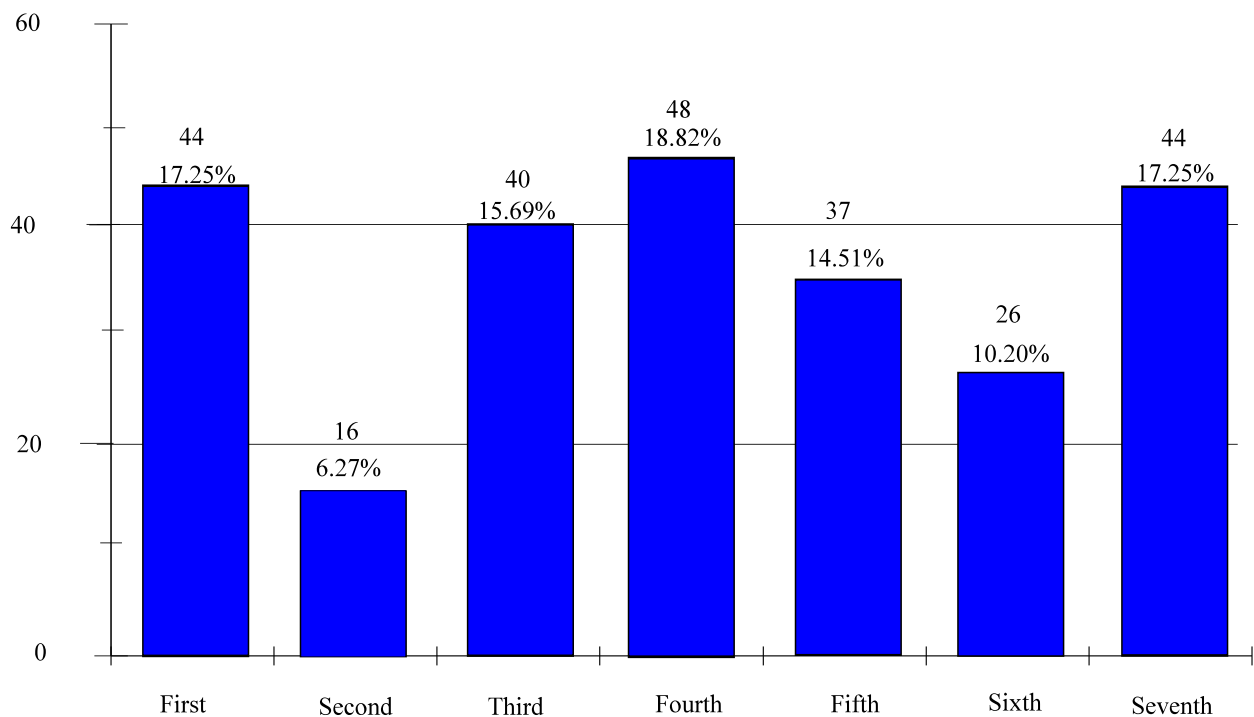
FY2004 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

Adult Defendants: Chart 21A–Districts Where Cases Filed

The clear leader in number of cases filed was the Fourth District of Idaho with 48 cases and 18.82% of all cases that were filed in the state. The First, Third and Seventh were all similar in the incidence of cases filed.

Chart 21A: Adult Defendants

District Court



FY2004 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

JUVENILE CASES

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

(FY04: July 1, 2003 - June 30, 2004)

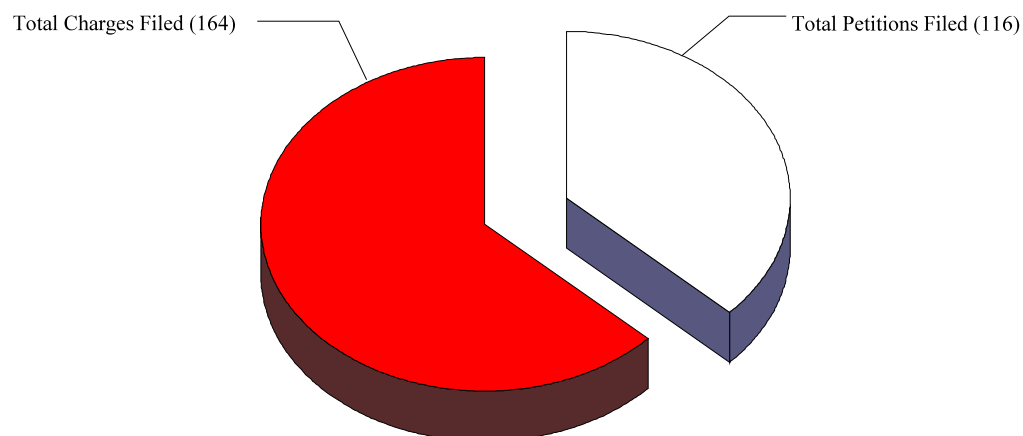
The information from the juvenile cases is included in Charts 1J-16J and immediately follows the discussion of juveniles charged with child sex offenses. A total of 116 juveniles were charged (i.e., a Juvenile Petition filed) with a child sex offense during the twelve-month period of July 1, 2003 - June 30, 2004 (FY04).

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

Chart 1J indicates that 116 petitions were filed against juveniles representing 164 charges. In this report period there was an average of 1.4 charges in each petition. This represents a significant decrease in juvenile petitions over the 167 petitions filed in FY03. It does return to the level reported in FY02 when 124 petitions were filed.

Chart 1J: Juvenile Offenders

Total Cases and Petitions Filed



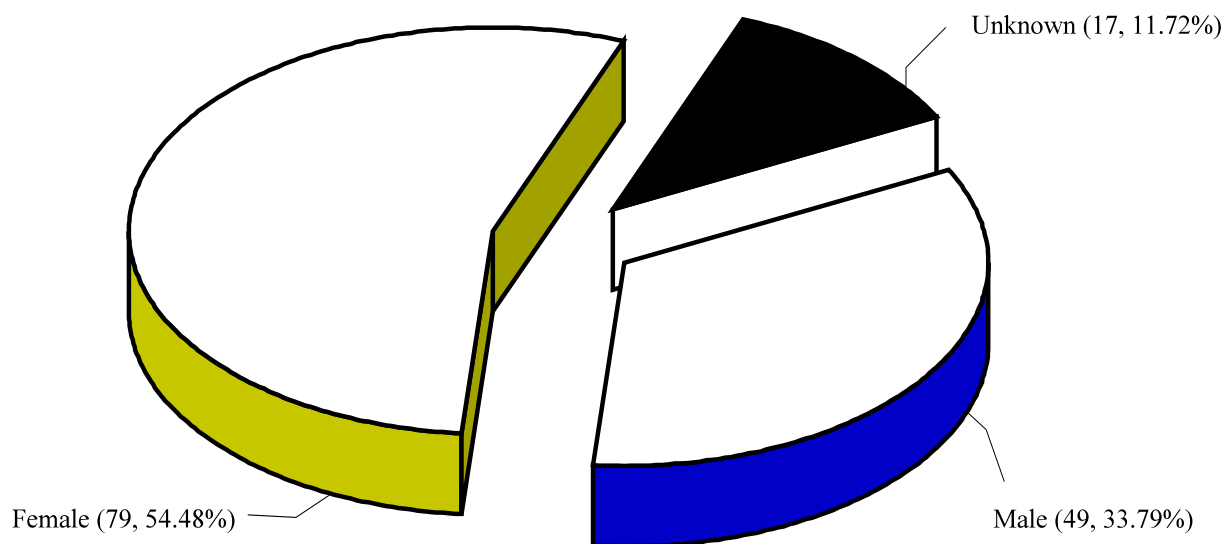
FY2004 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

Juvenile Offenders: Chart 2J - Victim Gender

There were 145 victims listed in the juvenile petitions. Victim gender was predominantly female representing 54.48% (N=79) of the total number of known victims. Male victims represented 33.79% (N=49) of the total juvenile victims. The information on victim gender was not available to the research team in 11.72% (N=17) cases.

Chart 2J: Juvenile Offenders

Victim Gender

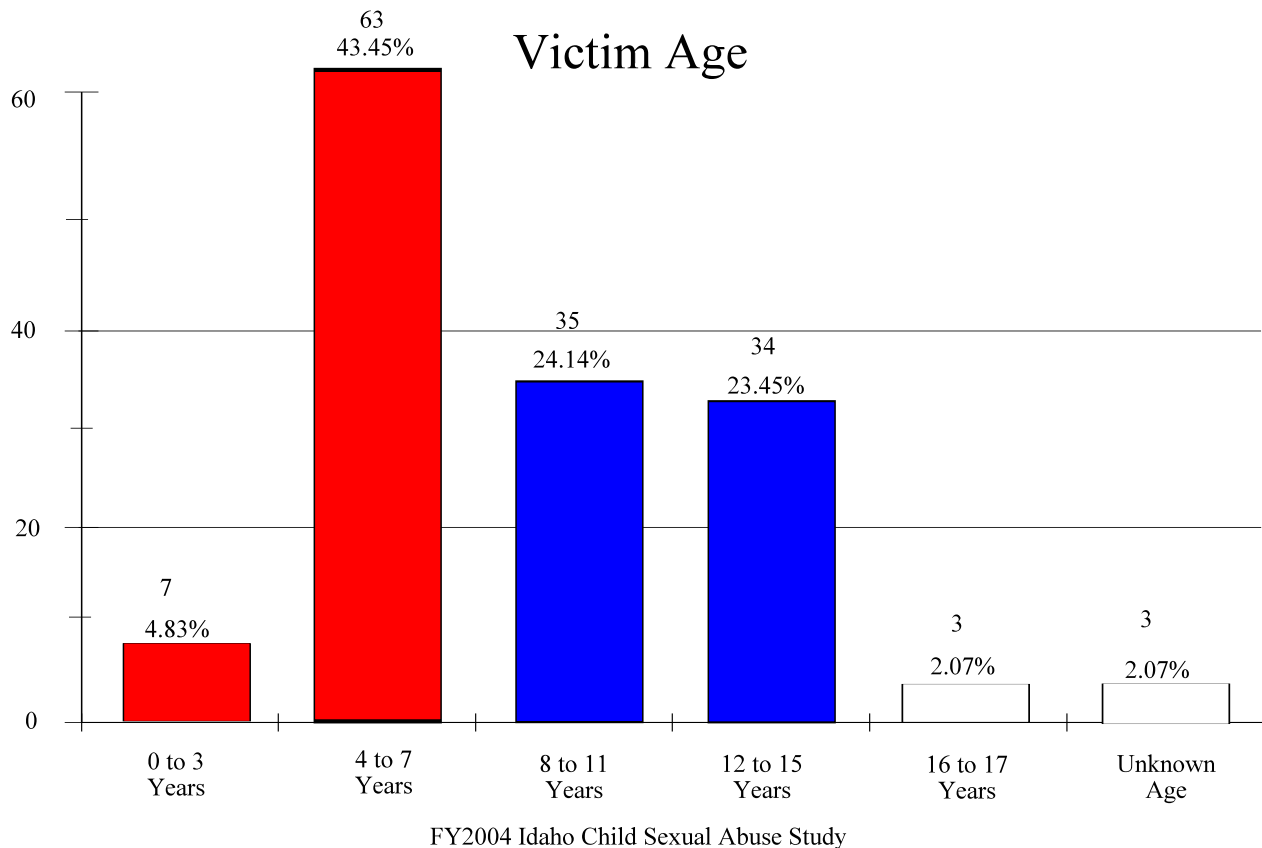


FY2004 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

Juvenile Offenders: Chart 3J - Victim Age

For the 145 juvenile cases reported (with petitions filed) during the study period, the age of the victims was known for 142 of the 145 victims. Victims under three years of age comprised 4.83% (N=7) of the total study population. Victims from four to seven years comprised 43.45% (N=63) of the study population. Children eight to eleven years were victims in 24.14% (N=35) of the cases. Another 23.45% (N=34) were from twelve to fifteen years of age and the remaining 2.07% (N=3) were sixteen or older. Age was unknown for 2.07% (N=3) of the victims.

Chart 3J: Juvenile Offenders



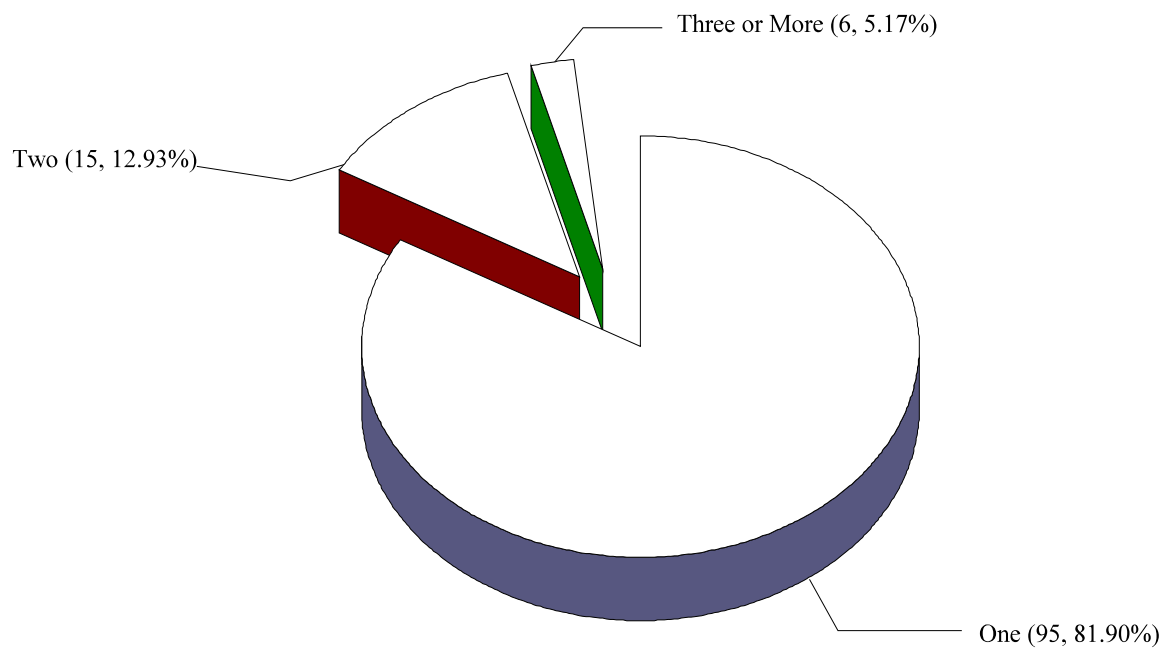
The number of victims under seven years has increased from last year's report. This population represents 48.28 % of the all victims versus 43.7% in FY03. In the current FY04 study 72.42% of the victims were 11 years of age or less. This shows an increase in younger victims in FY04. It is important to 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 95 (81.9%) of the petitions. There were two victims in 15 (12.93%) of the cases and three or more victims in 6 (5.17%) cases.

Chart 4J: Juvenile Offenders

Number of Victims per Case

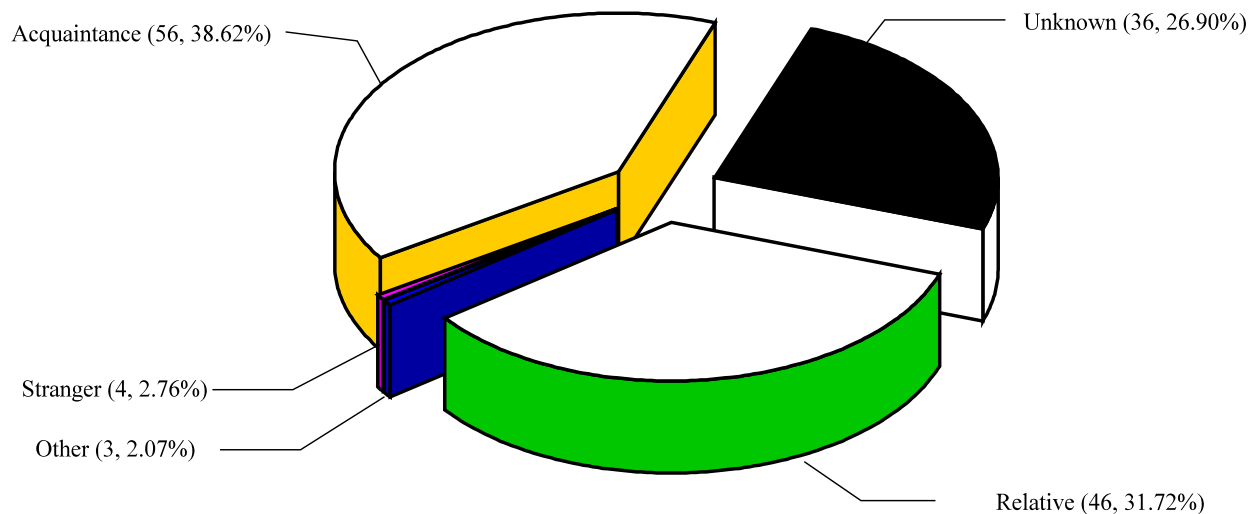


FY2004 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

Juvenile Offenders: Chart 5J - Victim Relationship

Chart 5J shows the relationship between the 145 victims and the 116 petitioned juveniles. Acquaintances were identified as the abuser for 38.62% (N=56) of the victims. Relatives were charged with offenses for 31.72% (N=46) of the victims. Four (2.76%) strangers were charged with offenses. The relationship could not be determined for 26.9% (N=36) of the victims. There were 2.07% (N=3) listed in the Other category.

Chart 5J: Juvenile Offenders Relationship to Victims



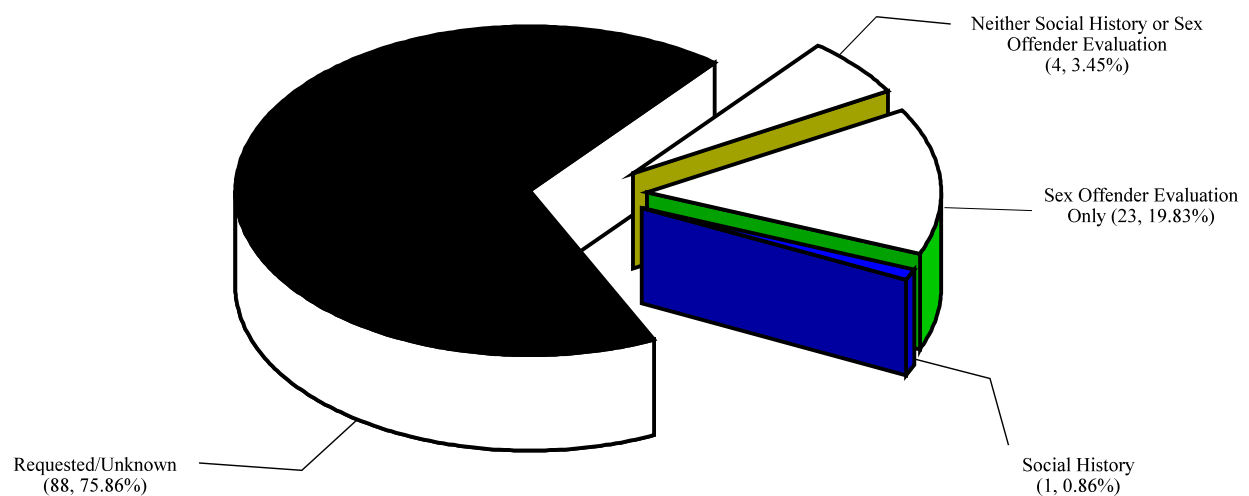
FY2004 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

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 conducted since 1995 have indicated that 7 strangers (4 of those in FY04) have been charged with child sex abuse where victim relationship was known. This indicates that children are at risk from persons that they know (or their parents know).**

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



FY2004 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

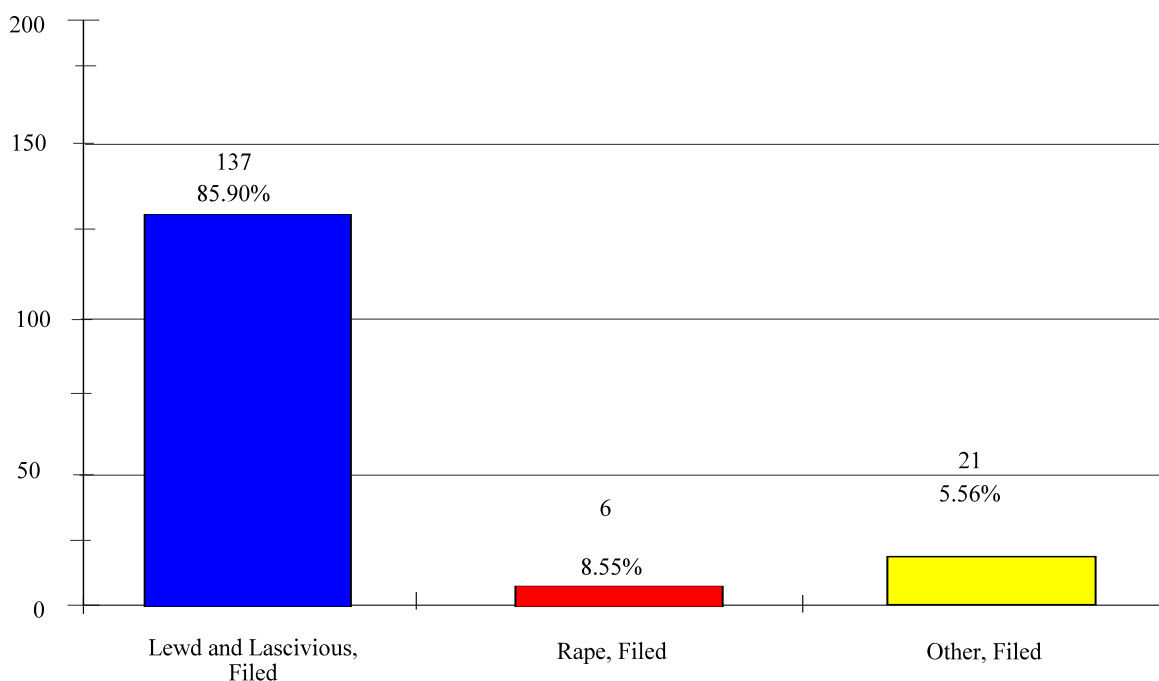
Juvenile Offenders: Chart 7J - Types of Charges

Chart 7J shows the types of petitions (charges) filed against juveniles. Lewd and Lascivious Conduct (IC §18-1508) petitions were most frequently filed representing 137 (85.9%) of the total petitions. Rape (IC §18-6101) charges were filed 6 times (8.55%) during the year. A variety of other child sex offenses were filed in the other 21 (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

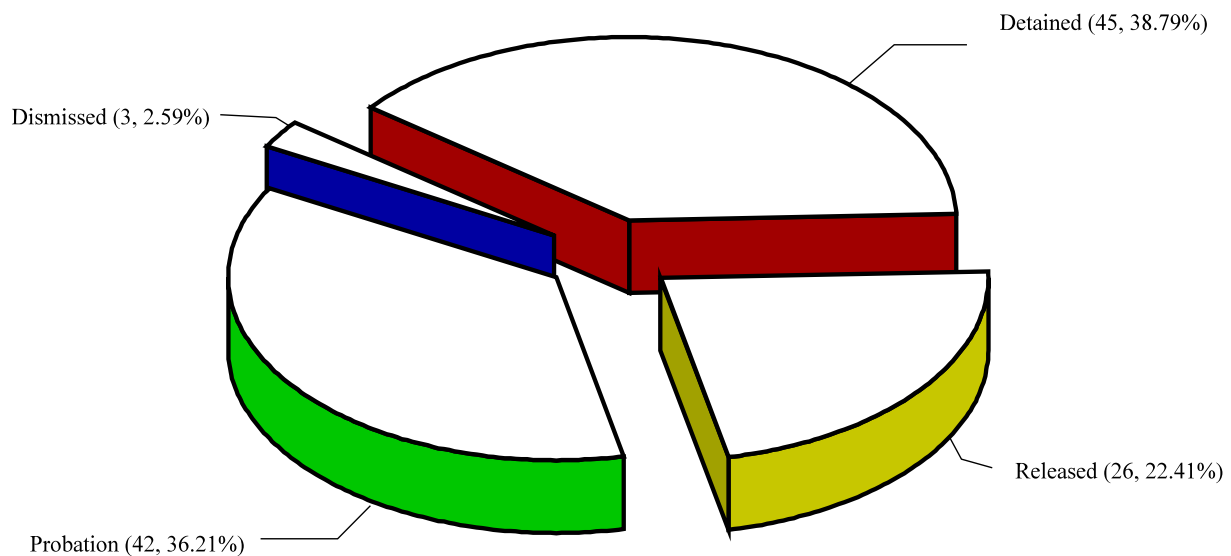


FY2004 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

Juvenile Offenders: Chart 8J - Dispositional Information

Chart 8J shows dispositional information on juveniles. Forty five (38.79%) were Detained under the YRA (Youth Rehabilitation Act). Forty two (36.21%) were released under Probation supervision. Twenty six (22.41%) were released. Dismissed (3, 2.59%) were also included.

Chart 8J: Juvenile Offenders Dispositional Information



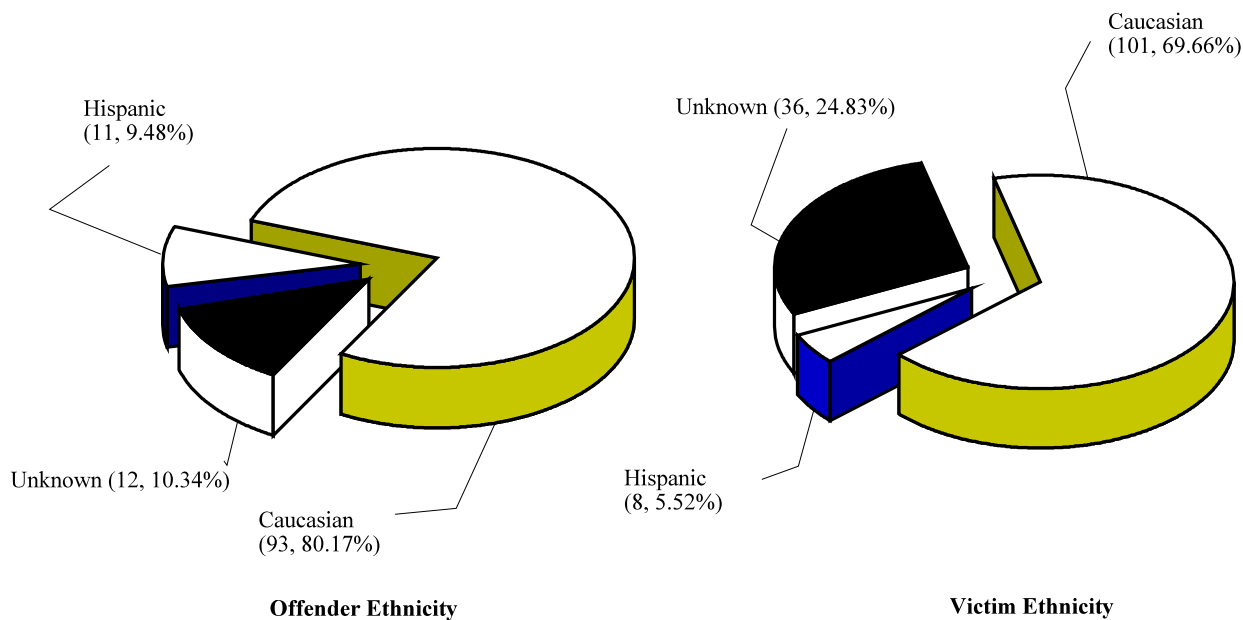
FY2004 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

Juvenile Offenders: Chart 9J - Victim and Offender Ethnicity

The petitioned Offender's ethnicity was predominantly Caucasian representing 80.17% (N=93) of the offenders. Eleven (9.48%) were recorded as Hispanic. Twelve (10.34%) had no race recorded in their files.

Victims, where ethnicity was known, were primarily Caucasian representing 69.66% (N=101) of the children abused. Eight (5.52%) of the victims were Hispanic and the ethnicity was Unknown for the remaining 36 (24.83%).

Chart 9J: Juvenile Offenders Victim and Offender Ethnicity

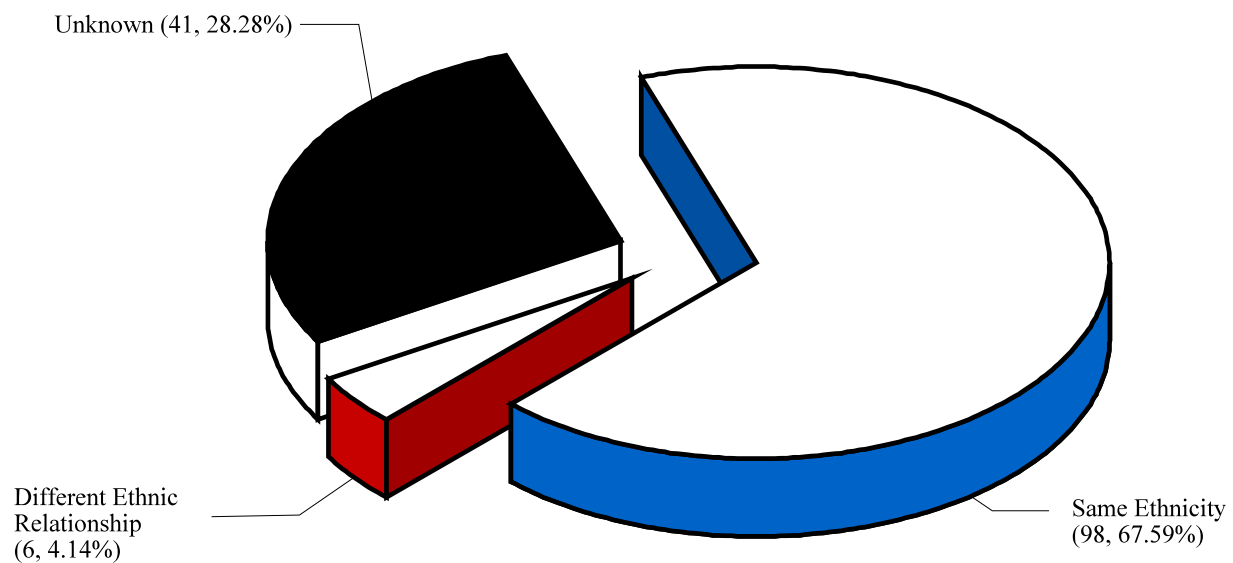


FY2004 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

Juvenile Offenders: Chart 10J - Offender/Victim Ethnicity

Ninety-eight (67.59%) of the juveniles petitioned into court committed the sexual offense on a child of the same ethnic status. Six (4.14%) of the cases were between juveniles of different ethnic groups and the ethnic relationship was unknown in 41 (28.28%) of the cases.

Chart 10J: Juvenile Offenders Victim/Offender Ethnic Relationship



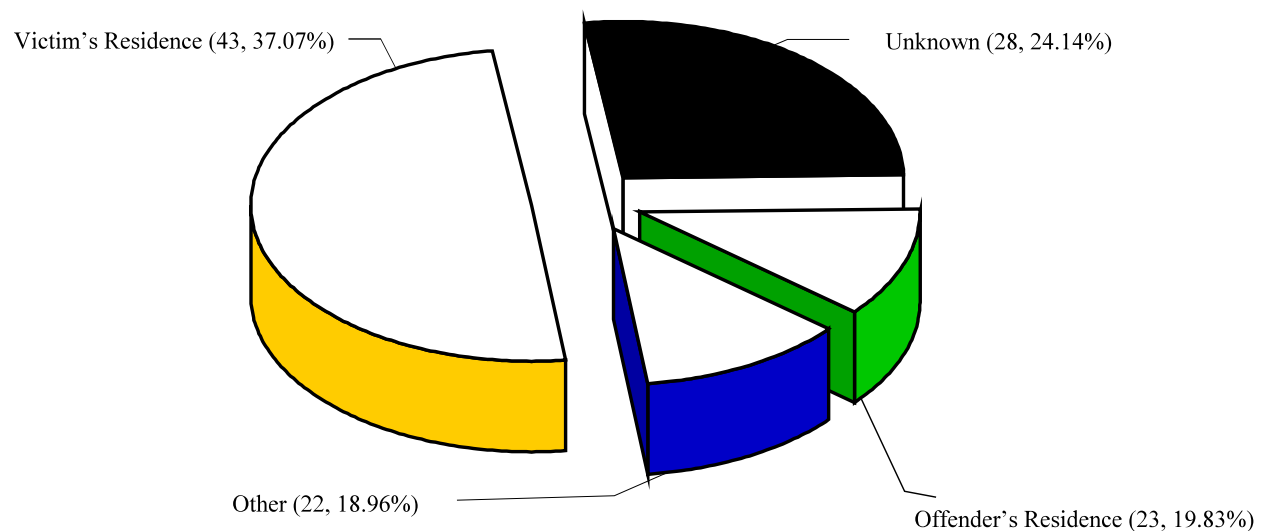
FY2004 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

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

Forty-three (37.07%) of the juveniles committed their offense in the victim's residence. Twenty-three (19.83%) of the offenders committed the offense in their residence. The location was listed as other in 22 (18.96%) of the cases. Location was unknown for 28 (24.14%) juveniles.

Chart 11J: Juvenile Offenders

Location of Child Sexual Abuse



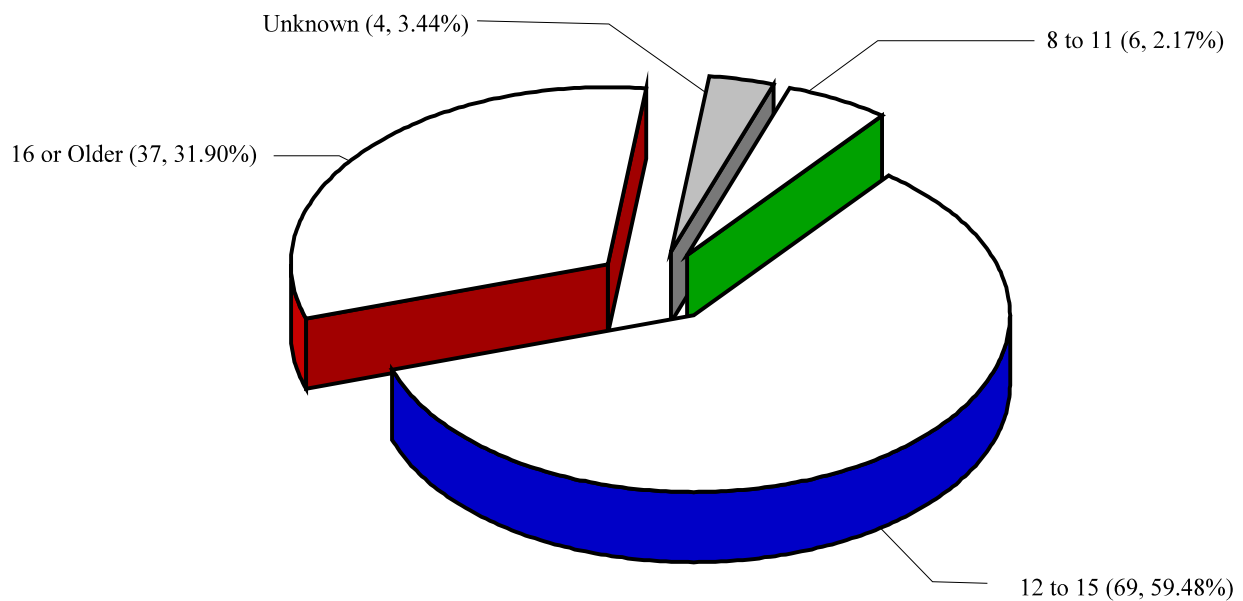
FY2004 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

Juvenile Offenders: Chart 12J - Age of Offenders

Chart 12J shows the ages of juvenile perpetrators. The perpetrators were predominantly between the ages of 12 and 17 (91.38%). Offenders from 12 to 15 represented 59.48% (N=69) of the total. Offenders 16 and older represented 31.9% (N=37) of the total. Perpetrators 8 to 11 represented 2.17% of the total.

Chart 12J: Juvenile Offenders

Age of Juvenile Offenders

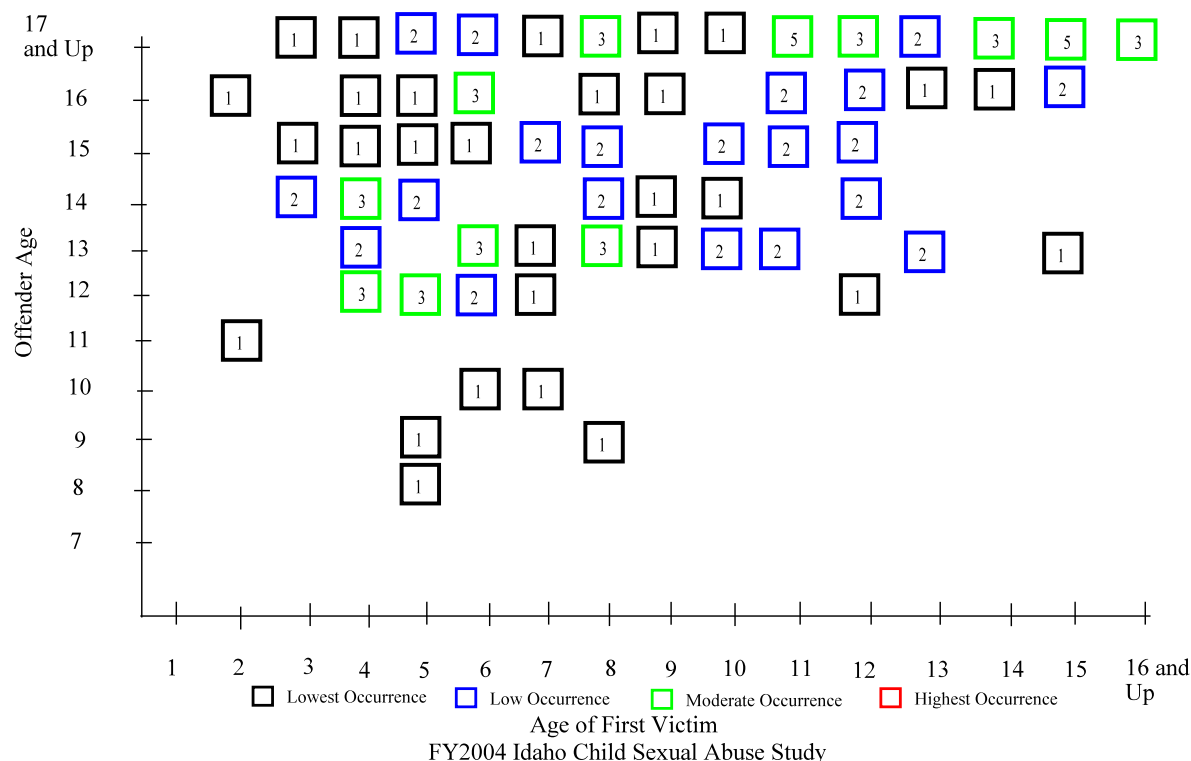


FY2004 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

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 11 years old or younger. Those colored black or blue below show low incidences, 1 and 2 receptively while green shows higher incidence, up to 5 occurrences. Unlike with adults, there was no very high occurrences with juveniles.

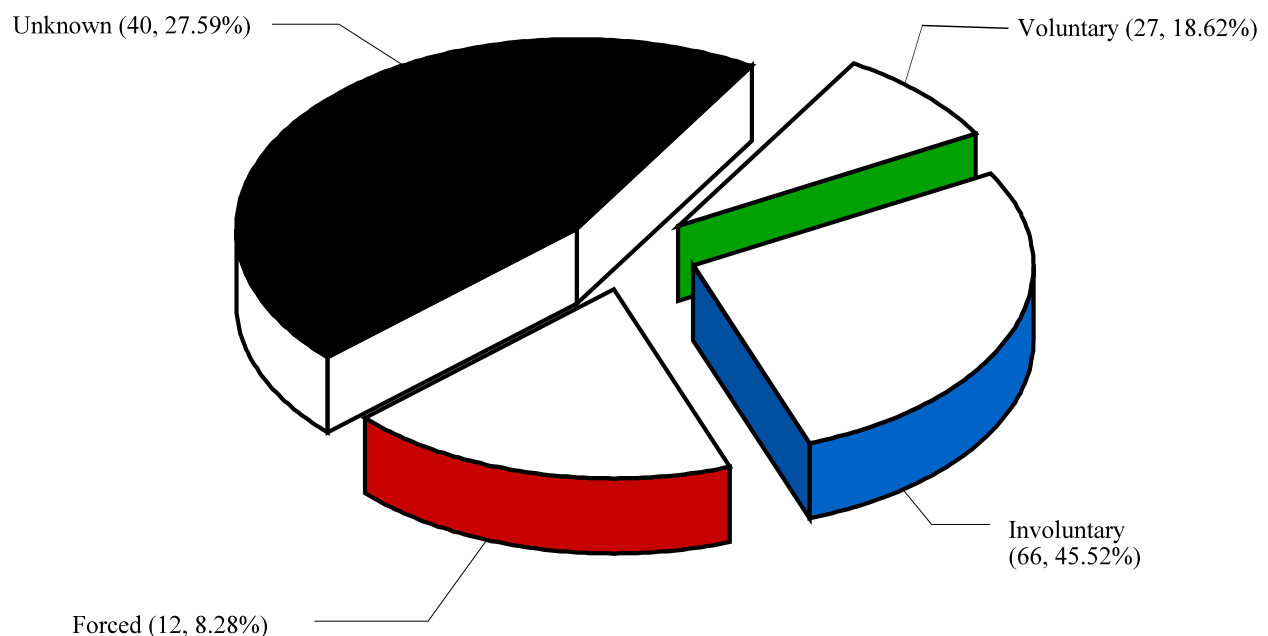
Chart 13J: Juvenile Offenders Age Relationship for Offenders and Victims



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 12 (8.28%) cases the sexual act was forced. In 27 (18.62%) cases there was no evidence that force was used. In 66 (45.52%) cases it was involuntary and it was unknown in 40 (27.59%) of the reported cases.

Chart 14J: Juvenile Offenders Forced or Voluntary Sexual Abuse

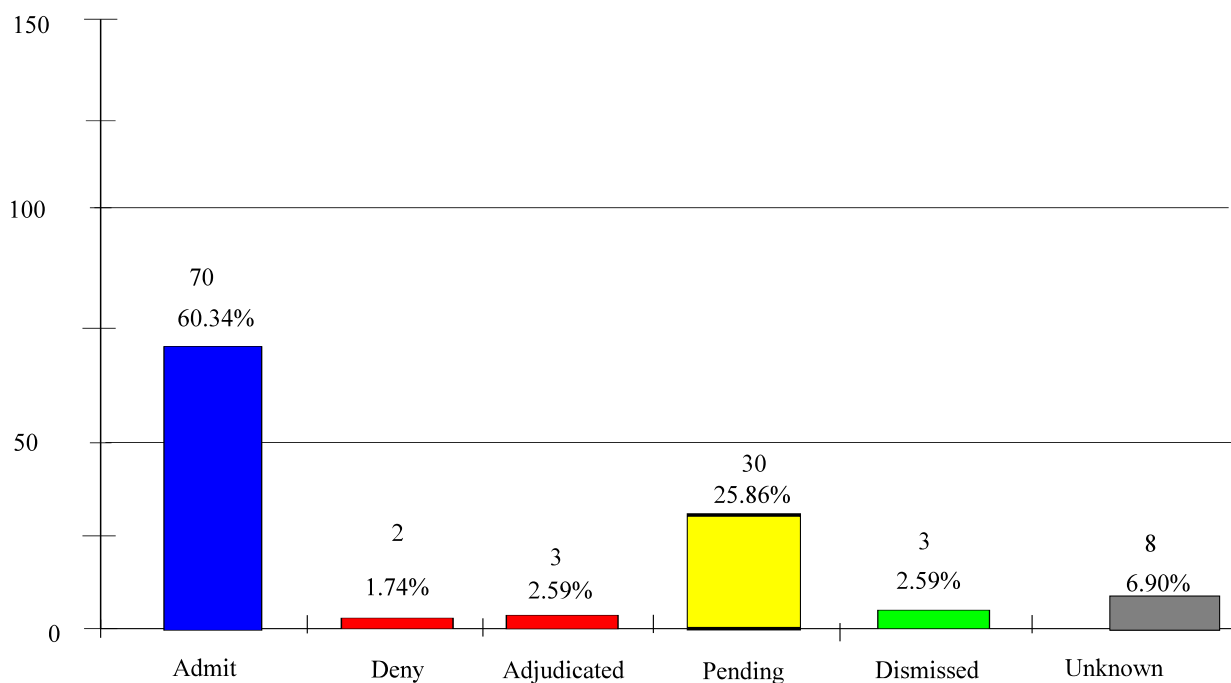


FY2004 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

Juvenile Offenders: 15J -- Case Status

This chart provides a view of the case status. A total of 60.34% (N=70) admitted to the Petition filed. The Petition was denied by 1.74% (N=2) of the juveniles. Pending cases comprise 25.86% (N=30) of the total and the status was unknown for 6.9% (N=8) cases.

Chart 15J: Juvenile Offenders Case Status

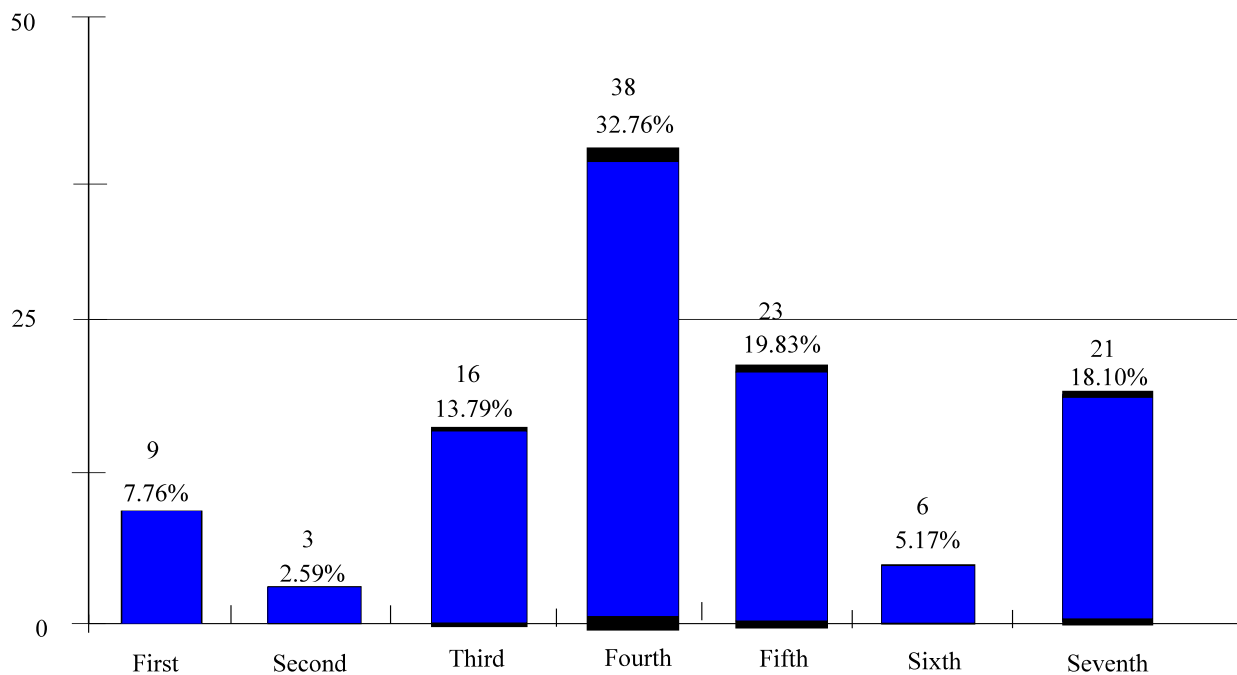


FY2004 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

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 32.76% (N=38) of the cases for juveniles in the state. The Seventh District Court handled 18.1% (N=21) of the cases. The Fifth District handled 19.83% (N=23) cases. The remaining cases were spread across the other District Courts.

Chart 16J: Juvenile Offenders District Court

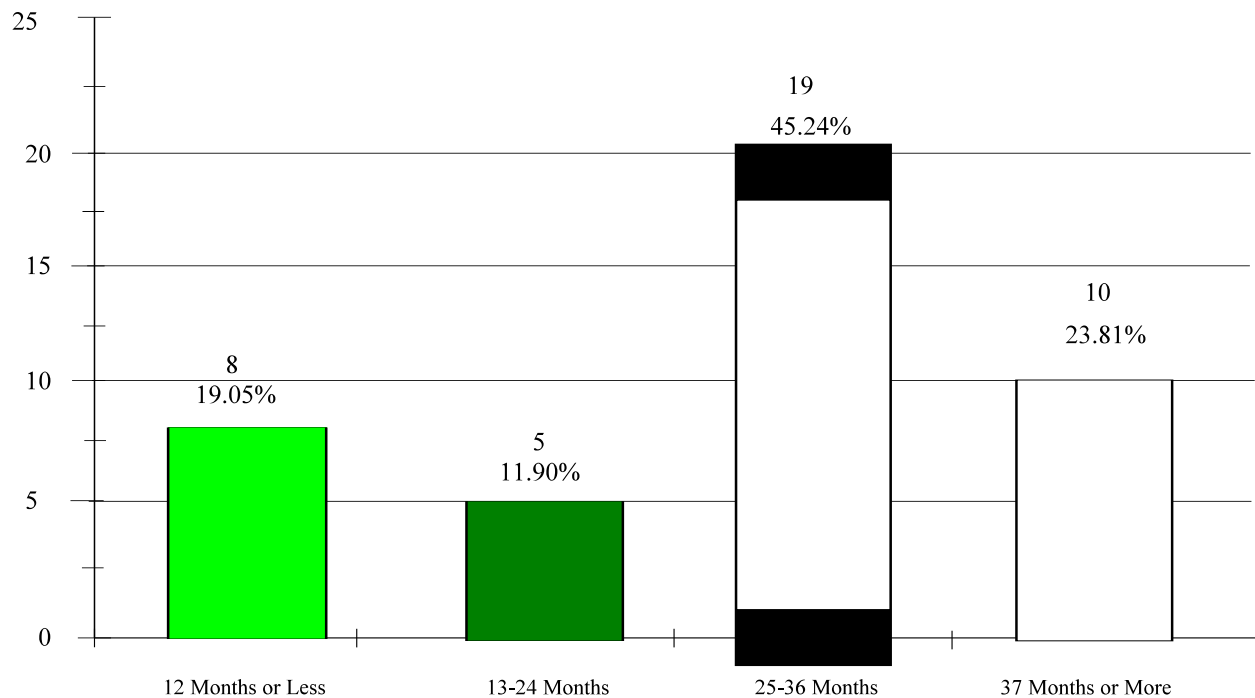


FY2004 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

Juvenile Offenders: 17J – Length of Juvenile Probation

Forty-two juveniles received some type of probation. This represents 36.21% of all juveniles adjudicated.

Chart 17J: Juvenile Defendants Length of Juvenile Probation



FY2004 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 of 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 255 adult cases and 116 juvenile petitions of child sexual abuse filed in district and juvenile courts during FY04 (July 1, 2003-June 30, 2004). The total number of cases filed in the period covered by this report was 371. There were 459 cases filed in FY03, 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. There were a total of 371 cases in FY04 and this was a decline from FY03. (The number of adult and juvenile cases reported in the FY03 study was the highest number in the 13 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. Six counties (Bear Lake, Benewah, Camas, Clark, Madison, Oneida and Teton) 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 3.12/10,000. The Standard Deviation was 2.49/10,000. Over 95% of the counties fall within a range of plus or minus two standard deviations ($2.49 \times 2 = 4.98$) from the average of 3.12 cases per 10,000. This means that 95% of Idaho counties reported from zero (0) to 8.1/10,000 child sex abuse cases filed during the study period.

The average rate for adults (Adult/Rate) in each county was 2.17/10,000 with a standard deviation of 2.03/10,000. This is lower than last year's rate. The total rate for juveniles (Juvenile/Rate) was .95/10,000 with a standard deviation of 1.33/10,000. This rate was also lower than last year's Juvenile Rate.

Incidence of Case Filings by County: Table One

County	Population	Total	Adults	Juveniles	County	Rate/Adults	Rate/Juveniles	Rate/Total
Ada	300,904	72	35	37	Ada	1.16	1.23	2.39
Adams	3,476	1	1	0	Adams	2.88	0.00	2.88
Bannock	75,565	17	17	0	Bannock	2.25	0.00	2.25
Bear Lake	6,411	0	0	0	Bear Lake	0.00	0.00	0.00
Benewah	9,171	0	0	0	Benewah	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bingham	41,735	17	10	7	Bingham	2.40	1.68	4.07
Blaine	18,991	3	3	0	Blaine	1.58	0.00	1.58
Boise	6,670	4	3	1	Boise	4.50	1.50	6.00
Bonner	36,835	13	9	4	Bonner	2.44	1.09	3.53
Bonneville	82,522	39	29	10	Bonneville	3.51	1.21	4.73
Boundary	9,871	3	3	0	Boundary	3.04	0.00	3.04
Butte	2,899	2	1	1	Butte	3.45	3.45	6.90
Camas	991	0	0	0	Camus	0.00	0.00	0.00
Canyon	131,441	22	14	8	Canyon	1.07	0.61	1.67
Caribou	7,304	5	2	3	Caribou	2.74	4.11	6.85
Cassia	21,416	7	6	1	Cassia	2.80	0.47	3.27
Clark	1,022	0	0	0	Clark	0.00	0.00	0.00
Clearwater	8,930	2	1	1	Clearwater	1.12	1.12	2.24
Custer	4,342	2	1	1	Custer	2.30	2.30	4.61
Elmore	29,130	6	6	0	Elmore	2.06	0.00	2.06
Franklin	11,329	6	6	0	Franklin	5.30	0.00	5.30
Fremont	11,819	2	2	0	Fremont	1.69	0.00	1.69
Gem	15,181	14	13	1	Gem	8.56	0.66	9.22
Gooding	14,155	5	2	3	Gooding	1.41	2.12	3.53
Idaho	15,511	2	2	0	Idaho	1.29	0.00	1.29
Jefferson	19,155	3	1	2	Jefferson	0.52	1.04	1.57
Jerome	18,342	14	9	5	Jerome	4.91	2.73	7.63
Kootenai	108,685	32	27	5	Kootenai	2.48	0.46	2.94
Latah	34,935	7	5	2	Latah	1.43	0.57	2.00
Lemhi	7,806	1	1	0	Lemhi	1.28	0.00	1.28
Lewis	3,747	1	1	0	Lewis	2.67	0.00	2.67
Lincoln	4,044	1	0	1	Lincoln	0.00	2.47	2.47
Madison	27,467	0	0	0	Madison	0.00	0.00	0.00
Minidoka	20,174	2	0	2	Minidoka	0.00	0.99	0.99
Nez Perce	37,410	3	3	0	Nez Perce	0.80	0.00	0.80
Oneida	4,125	0	0	0	Oneida	0.00	0.00	0.00
Owyhee	10,644	8	2	6	Owyhee	1.88	5.64	7.52
Payette	20,578	10	9	1	Payette	4.37	0.49	4.86
Power	7,538	4	1	3	Power	1.33	3.98	5.31
Shoshone	13,771	5	5	0	Shoshone	3.63	0.00	3.63
Teton	5,999	0	0	0	Teton	0.00	0.00	0.00
Twin Falls	64,284	28	17	11	Twin Falls	2.64	1.71	4.36
Valley	7,651	7	7	0	Valley	9.15	0.00	9.15
Washington	9,977	1	1	0	Washington	1.00	0.00	1.00
Averages	29408	8.43	5.80	2.64	Averages	2.17	0.95	3.12
Standard Deviation	49989	13.11	8.08	5.93	Standard Devi	2.03	1.33	2.49

Rates for All Counties, 1995 – 2004: Table 2

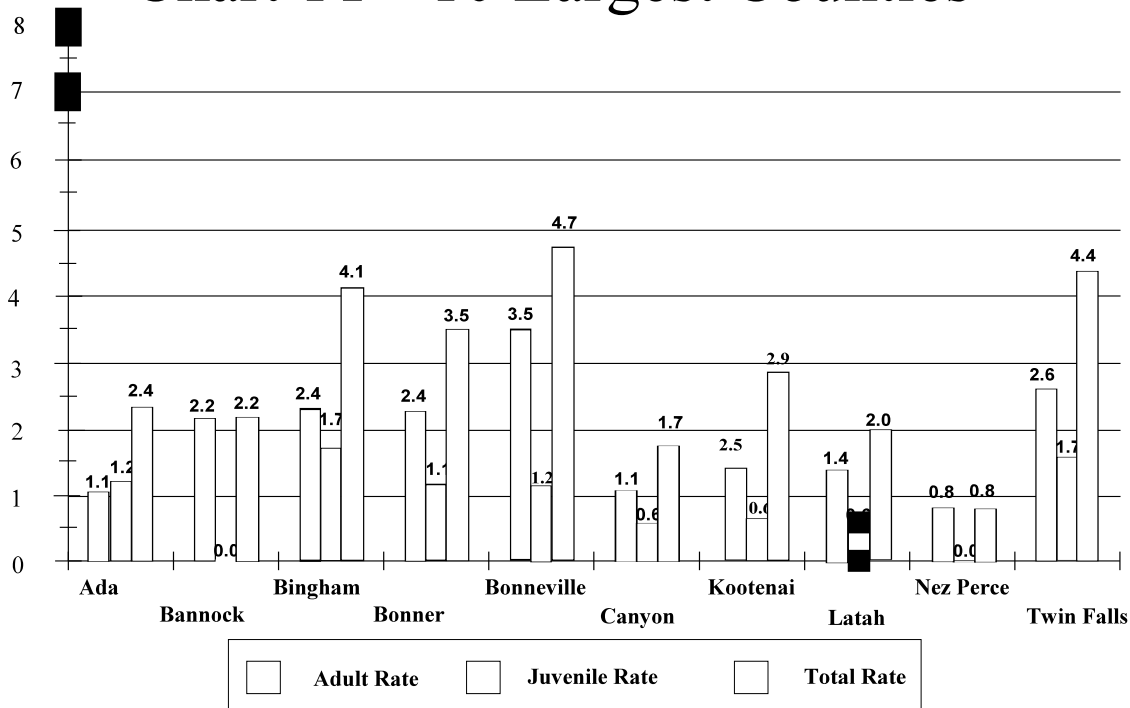
Table 2 shows the rates for all 44 counties in Idaho from 1995 to 2004. This chart shows the trends in child sex abuse prosecutions and the standard deviation from the average rate during this period (FY95-FY04). This provides an accurate account of the range of the case-filing rate by county throughout this period.

County	Rate 95	Rate 96	Rate 97	Rate 98	Rate 99	Rate 00	Rate 01	Rate 02	Rate 03	Rate 04	Avg 95-04	SD 95-04
Ada	3.35	2.33	3.21	3.74	4.91	4.23	2.89	2.36	2.16	2.39	3.16	0.87
Adams	3.07	6.15	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	2.88	2.88	1.50	2.03
Barnock	2.57	4.09	5.45	4.39	4.70	5.3	5.03	5.43	4.1	2.25	4.33	1.08
Bear Lake	1.64	4.93	8.22	1.64	6.57	4.93	1.56	0.00	4.68	0.00	3.42	2.69
Benewah	1.26	0	7.56	1.26	3.78	3.78	1.09	4.36	2.18	0.00	2.53	2.24
Bingham	4.26	2.66	3.19	2.93	5.06	3.73	4.31	4.79	6.71	4.07	4.17	1.12
Blaine	5.9	5.17	4.43	4.43	5.90	2.21	1.05	2.11	0	1.58	3.28	2.03
Boise	0	8.55	2.85	5.7	2.58	2.85	6.00	7.50	7.5	6.00	4.95	2.60
Bonner	4.51	1.5	4.13	4.51	3.76	2.63	1.90	3.53	2.99	3.53	3.30	0.98
Bonneville	1.66	1.66	3.46	3.6	1.80	3.32	3.76	1.94	6.91	4.73	3.28	1.58
Boundary	6	0	2.4	6	4.80	3.6	2.03	8.10	2.03	3.04	3.80	2.29
Butte	0	0	0	0	0.00	6.85	0.00	0.00	3.45	6.90	1.72	2.77
Camas	0	0	27.51	0	13.76	13.76	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	5.50	9.12
Canyon	4	2.78	2.55	6.99	6.11	3.11	2.81	2.81	2.89	1.67	3.57	1.59
Caribou	0	0	1.44	2.87	1.44	0	2.74	9.58	6.85	6.85	3.13	3.23
Cassia	2.05	0	5.12	0.51	0.51	2.05	1.87	5.60	3.74	3.27	2.47	1.83
Clark	0	0	0	0	0.00	13.12	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	1.31	3.94
Clearwater	3.53	2.35	3.53	7.05	2.35	1.18	4.48	12.32	5.6	2.24	4.46	3.10
Custer	2.42	0	4.84	0	7.26	0	9.21	0.00	0	4.61	2.83	3.28
Elmore	4.72	3.3	4.72	1.41	0.94	0	1.72	4.12	2.4	2.06	2.54	1.51
Franklin	0	4.29	10.73	10.73	3.22	5.36	5.30	5.30	8.83	5.30	5.91	3.18
Fremont	0.91	0.91	0	0.91	4.57	5.49	0.00	5.92	3.38	1.69	2.38	2.15
Gem	3.38	8.44	2.53	5.91	3.38	5.91	1.98	0.00	6.59	9.22	4.73	2.80
County	Rate 95	Rate 96	Rate 97	Rate 98	Rate 99	Rate 00	Rate 01	Rate 02	Rate 03	Rate 04	Avg 95-04	SD 95-04
Gooding	1.72	2.58	2.58	5.16	0.86	6.88	4.27	4.95	2.83	3.53	3.54	1.71
Idaho	4.35	3.63	0	1.45	0.73	2.9	4.51	3.84	3.87	1.29	2.66	1.56
Jefferson	1.81	3.63	4.84	6.04	3.02	6.04	1.57	3.65	4.18	1.57	3.64	1.60
Jerome	3.96	9.91	5.95	3.3	1.98	2.64	6.00	4.36	6	7.63	5.17	2.30
Kootenai	1.72	1	1.58	2.15	7.16	2.72	2.39	2.67	2.02	2.94	2.64	1.61
Latah	1.31	1.63	1.96	2.29	0.98	3.27	0.86	0.00	0.57	2.00	1.49	0.90
Lemhi	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	0	2.56	0.00	0	1.28	1.11	0.80
Lewis	14.22	2.84	0	2.84	0.00	0	2.67	5.34	0	2.67	3.06	4.09
Lincoln	0	0	9.07	0	18.14	0	0.00	2.47	12.36	2.47	4.45	6.15
Madison	2.96	1.27	2.96	5.07	4.22	3.8	1.09	3.64	1.46	0.00	2.65	1.54
Minidoka	0	7.75	1.55	1.55	4.65	1.03	0.50	1.98	12.85	0.99	3.29	3.88
Nez Perce	0.59	2.96	2.67	3.26	2.96	2.96	1.34	3.74	2.94	0.80	2.42	1.04
Oneida	0	2.86	0	5.73	0.00	2.86	7.27	14.55	2.42	0.00	3.67	4.38
Owyhee	4.77	2.38	4.77	3.57	4.77	0	2.82	0.00	5.64	7.52	3.62	2.27
Payette	2.43	0.61	3.04	6.69	3.04	3.65	1.94	3.40	0	4.86	2.97	1.84
Power	7.06	4.23	4.23	5.64	8.47	1.41	1.33	13.27	11.94	5.31	6.29	3.80
Shoshone	7.9	4.31	2.15	5.02	3.59	3.59	6.54	9.44	5.81	3.63	5.20	2.13
Teton	5.82	0	0	2.91	0.00	5.82	0.00	1.67	1.67	0.00	1.79	2.23
Twin Falls	2.99	3.17	2.24	6.35	7.47	5.79	4.95	4.36	3.89	4.36	4.56	1.54
Valley	3.27	3.27	9.82	3.27	3.27	4.91	7.84	5.23	16.95	9.15	6.70	4.19
Washington	2.34	3.51	5.85	2.34	0.00	7.02	5.01	3.01	4.01	1.00	3.41	2.04
Averages	2.86	2.77	3.97	3.42	3.73	3.65	2.85	4.03	4.26	3.12	3.47	0.52
SD	2.68	2.48	4.47	2.43	3.56	2.89	2.33	3.56	3.75	2.49	3.06	0.69

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 4.7/10,000 in Bonneville County to a low of 0.8/10,000 in Nez Perce County. Twin Falls County had the second highest Total Rate of 4.4/10,000. This indicates that all of the 10 most populated counties are grouped around the average incidence for the state.

Chart 1T - 10 Largest Counties

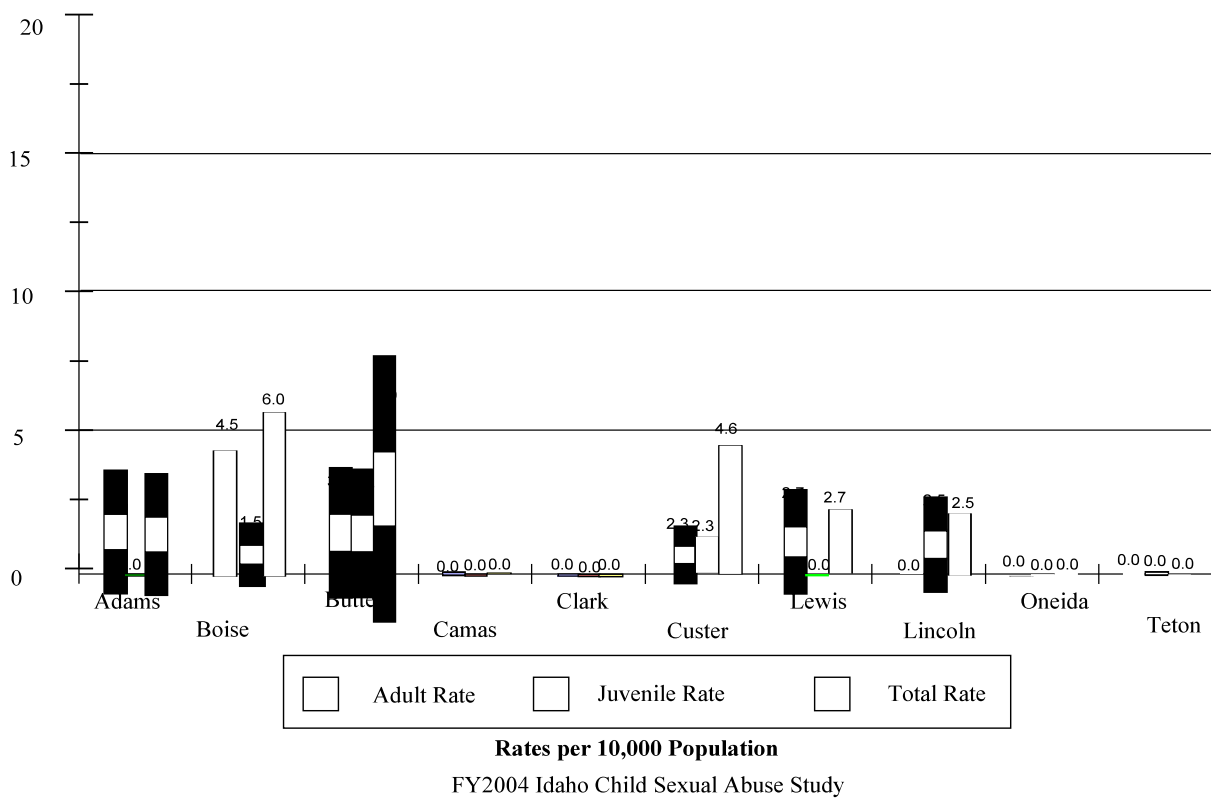


Rates per 10,000 Population
FY2004 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

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 6.9 in Butte County. Four of the ten smallest counties reported no prosecutions. The small population (2,899) of Butte County exacerbates the incidence in this county.

Chart 2T - 10 Smallest Counties

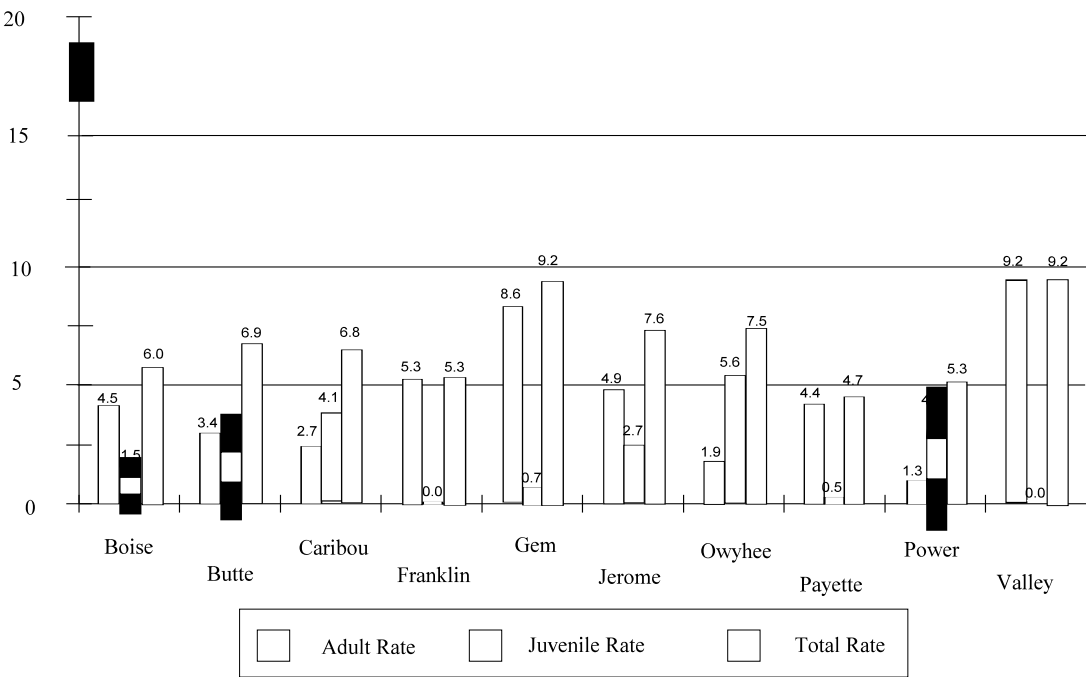


Ten Counties: Highest Rates of Child Sex Abuse Cases-Chart 3T

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 this report for FY04 Gem and Valley Counties reported the highest rate with 9.2/10,000 persons. (In the 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.)

Both of these counties report an incidence higher than would be predicted by the analysis of the data. 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



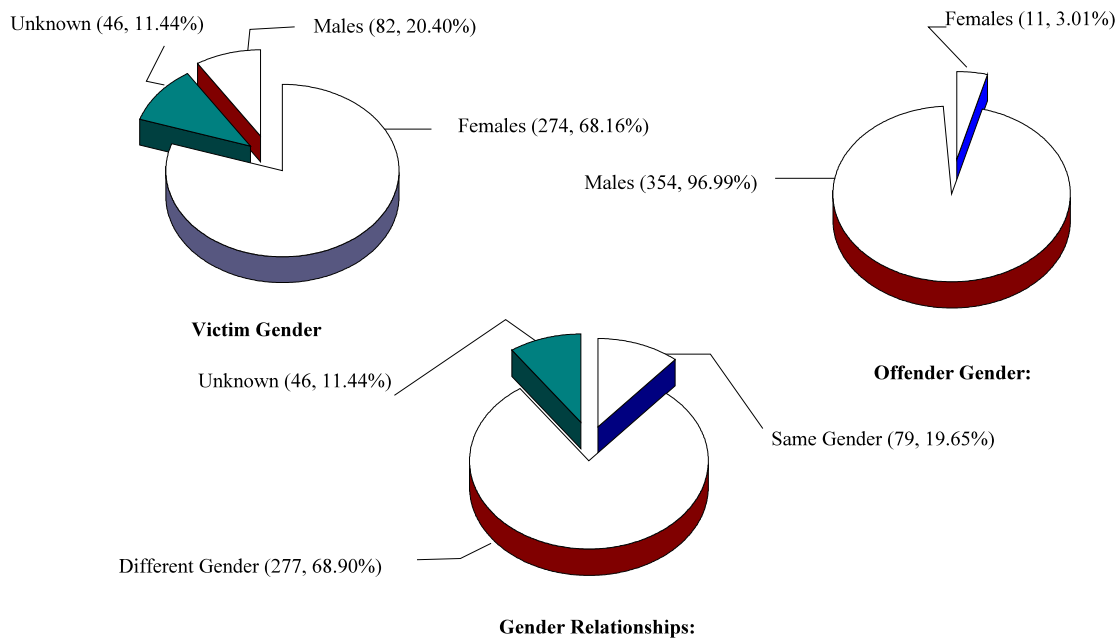
Rates per 10,000 Population
FY2004 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

Gender and Gender Relationships-Chart 4T

This chart examines offender-victim relationships. Females were the most predominant victims representing 68.16% (N=274) of all identified. Male victims represented 20.4% (N=82) of the victims. The offenders were overwhelmingly male, representing 96.99% (N=354) of the accused perpetrators. Female perpetrators represented 3.01% (N=11) of the total.

The analysis of gender relationships between the accused and the victim indicated that 68.9% (N=277) represented different genders. In 19.65% (N=79) a sexual act occurred between the same genders and it was unknown for those remaining.

Chart 4T - Gender and Gender Relationships



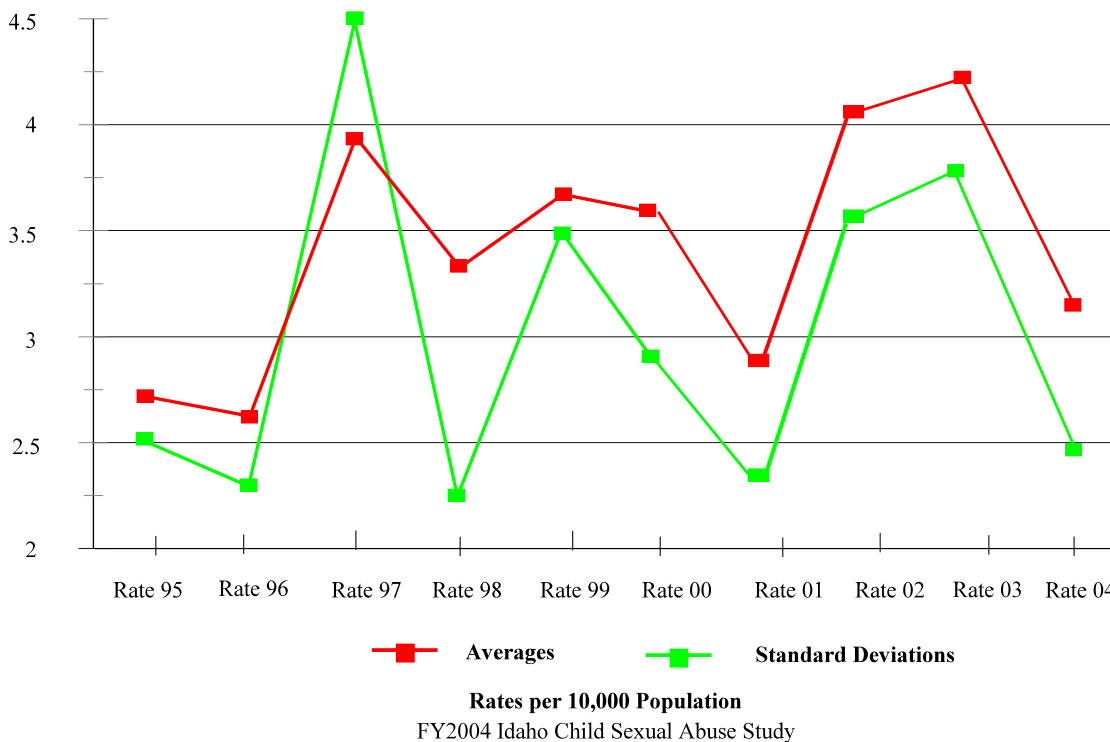
FY2004 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

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 1995 to 2004 (FY95-FY04). The rate reported in FY04 is comparable to the rates reported from FY97-FY00. Last year's reported rate (FY03) was the highest in the 10-year period. After the decline from FY93 to FY96, the incidence and rate from FY97 through FY00 were 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 showed dramatic increases. These increases were most likely due to increased reporting or the lack of treatment options.

Chart 5T - 1995 to 2004

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 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 3.06/10,000 (Avg 95-04) 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 FY03. The rate in FY03 dramatically increased and appears to follow a 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 FY04 as stipulated by the Idaho Legislature. Data were collected throughout Idaho by a Research Team 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 2004 were included in this analysis.

This report marks the fourteenth 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 365 cases of child sexual abuse were prosecuted during the study period FY04. Of that number, 255 were adults and 116 were juveniles. The Total (Mean) Rate of cases filed by county (standardized to census data) was 3.12/10,000.

The average Total Rate (Adult/Rate) for adult child sex abuse felony filings was 2.17/10,000. The average Total Rate (Juvenile/Rate) for juvenile child sex abuse petitions filed was .95/10,000. The Adult and Juvenile rates have decreased from the last report (FY03).

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.