

# **REPORT TO THE IDAHO** **LEGISLATURE**



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

**JULY 1, 2005 - JUNE 30, 2006**

**Joint Submission by  
The Office of the Governor  
Governor C. L. Butch Otter**

**and**

**The Office of the Attorney General  
Attorney General Lawrence Wasden**

**January, 2007**



C. L. "BUTCH" OTTER  
GOVERNOR

January 20, 2007

To: The Idaho Legislature and the Citizens of Idaho

Re: Prosecution of Child Sexual Abuse

One of my first tasks as your new governor was reviewing this report on the prosecution of child sexual abuse in Idaho over the past year. I found the report deeply disturbing. Last year saw a record number of prosecutions for child sexual abuse, which likely reflects a record number of sex crimes against children. There were 469 prosecutions for child sexual abuse in the State of Idaho. Three hundred twenty-four (324) of those cases were against adult offenders and another 145 were cases in which a child was not only the victim but the perpetrator. The victims were our youngest, most innocent and vulnerable citizens. We all must do everything we can to prevent such crimes and bring perpetrators to justice.

Some of the information behind the crimes is as shocking as the numbers themselves. In most cases, the child victim knew and had some reason to trust the perpetrator. In only 5.7% of the cases was the perpetrator a stranger to the child. In 61.6% of the cases, the child was acquainted with the perpetrator, and in 13% of the cases the perpetrator was a relative. Most troubling of all is that, in 5.7% of the cases, the perpetrator was a parent of the victim. In other words, a child is just as likely to be abused by a parent as by a stranger.

Yet there is good news. We are more effectively cracking down on sex offenders. For instance, 86 of last year's cases, or 15.87%, were against individuals who failed to register as sex offenders. That was an increase of 52 prosecutions over 2004 and 2005. Even that period saw a sharp increase over 2003-2004, when registration cases made up only 2.97% of the total, and 2002-2003, when they accounted for less than 1% of the total. Such cases show that law enforcement officers and prosecutors are monitoring sex offenders more closely and working even harder to protect our children.

Police, prosecutors and judges have my fullest support in their campaign to stop these crimes, and prevent these personal and societal tragedies. I support strong sanctions aimed at deterring and appropriately treating those who would abuse our children.

As Always – Idaho, "Esto Perpetua"

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "C.L. Butch Otter", is written over a circular embossed seal.

C.L. "Butch" Otter  
Governor of Idaho





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

January 20, 2007

To: The Idaho Legislature and the Citizens of Idaho

Re: The Prosecution of Child Sexual Abuse

This report contains a startling fact about the adults accused of sexually abusing children. More than a fourth of those individuals had previously been charged with child sexual abuse. This is a stunning increase from previous years. Last year, for instance, only 8 percent of defendants had faced previous child sexual abuse charges.

There are many possible explanations for this increase. It could be that Idaho's Sex Offender Registry has now been law for a sufficient amount of time that repeat offenders are simply showing up in the system. It is also possible that the commendable efforts of local law enforcement agencies throughout Idaho to monitor registered sex offenders for compliance with the registry are leading to new complaints and new arrests. Additionally, this could be merely a statistical anomaly.

This report again draws our attention to a disturbing fact that has not changed since the first report. The abuser is almost always a person known and trusted by the victim and the victim's family. Less than 6 percent of the defendants were strangers to the victim. This suggests that parents must know the people with whom their children spend time. They must also be vigilant that those in relationships of trust with their children do not seek to exploit that trust.

The Idaho Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (ICAC) continues to locate and arrest predators who use the Internet as a tool to sexually exploit Idaho's children. Since 2001, ICAC has arrested 60 individuals who arranged a sexual encounter in Idaho with a person they believed to be a child.

During the past year, I have continued to work with the Secretary of State and our ProtecTeens partners to educate Idaho youth and parents about online predators. We have distributed more than 90,000 copies of the ProtecTeens CD and added two new publications to the ProtecTeens program. We hope this ongoing effort will result in fewer Idaho children becoming victims.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Lawrence G. Wasden".

LAWRENCE G. WASDEN  
Attorney General

# **REPORT TO THE IDAHO** **LEGISLATURE**



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

**JULY 1, 2005 - JUNE 30, 2006**

**Joint Submission by  
The Office of the Governor  
Governor C. L. Butch Otter**

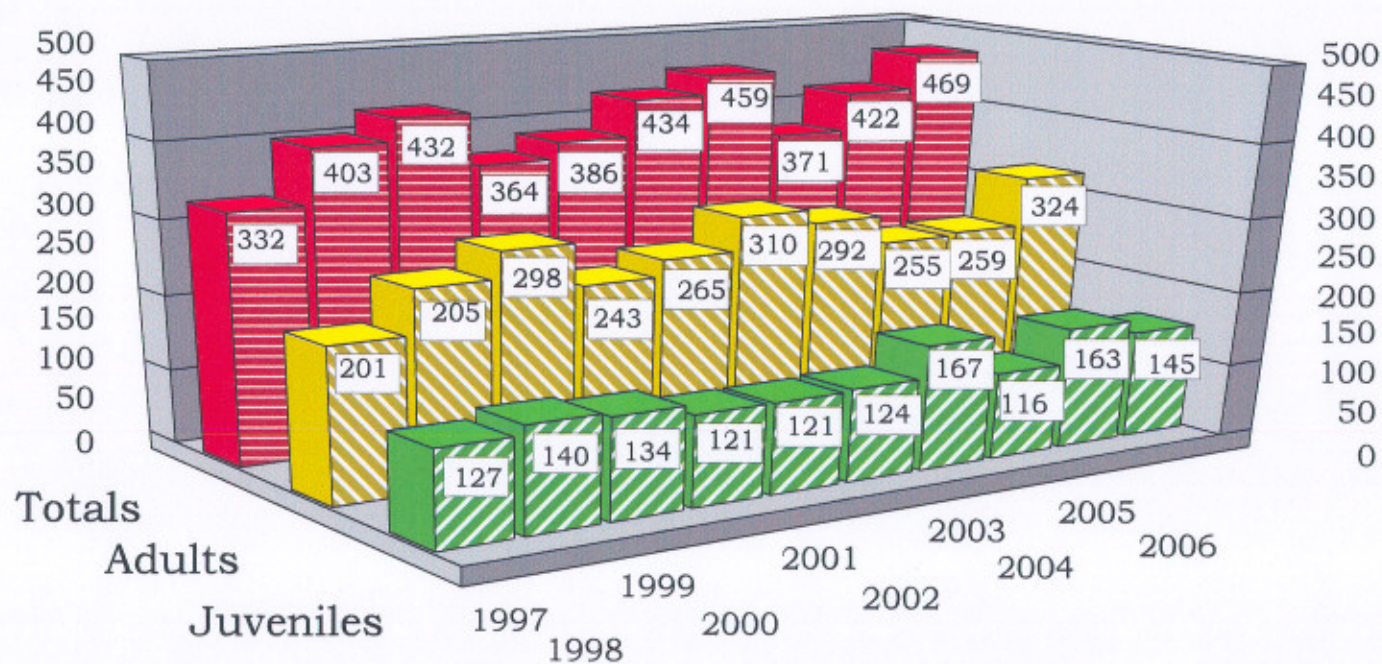
**and**

**The Office of the Attorney General  
Attorney General Lawrence Wasden**

**January, 2007**



# **Total Charges, Prosecutions and Petitions for 1997 to 2006 in Idaho**



FY2006 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

**RESEARCH SUMMARY**  
**THE PROSECUTION OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IN IDAHO**  
**JULY 1, 2005 - JUNE 30, 2006**

**>469 CASES WERE FILED (324 ADULT CASES, 145 JUVENILE CASES) IN DISTRICT AND JUVENILE COURTS IN FY06. THIS REPRESENTS AN INCREASE OF 47 CASES FROM FY05. THIS REPRESENTS AN INCREASE OF 98 CASES OVER FY04, AN INCREASE OF 10 CASES FROM FY03, AND AN INCREASE OF 35 CASES FROM THE FY02 REPORT.**

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

**>54% OF THE VICTIMS OF ADULT DEFENDANTS WERE BETWEEN 12 AND 15 YEARS OLD AND 22% WERE 11 OR UNDER.**

**>61% OF VICTIMS OF JUVENILE SEX OFFENDERS WERE UNDER 11 YEARS OF AGE.**

**>62% OF THE ADULT ABUSERS WERE ACQUAINTANCES OF THEIR VICTIMS, 6% NATURAL PARENTS, 4% OTHER RELATIVES, 3% WERE STEP-PARENTS, AND LESS THAN 6% WERE STRANGERS.**

**>54% OF THE JUVENILE ABUSERS WERE ACQUAINTANCES OF THEIR VICTIMS 21% THEIR PARENTS OR OTHER RELATIVES RELATIVES.**

**>WHERE ADULT DISPOSITION WAS KNOWN, THE IMMEDIATE SENTENCE FOR THOSE CONVICTED WAS 38% PROBATION; 26% PRISON; 20% RETAINED JURISDICTION. THIS REPRESENTS A INCREASE IN PRISON SENTENCES.**



## RESEARCH TEAM

This report was completed by **Research, Training and Evaluation Associates**.

The research team consisted of Robert L. Marsh, Ph.D., Project Director and Co-Principal Investigator, Steven Patrick, Ph.D., Coordinator of Data Analysis and Co-Principal Investigator, and Ted Hopfenbeck, Coordinator of Data Collection. Beth Doane, Nate Hopfenbeck, Michelle Morrison, and served as Research Associates.

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# INTRODUCTION and METHODOLOGY

# **REPORT TO THE IDAHO LEGISLATURE**

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

FY05 JULY 1, 2005--JUNE 30, 2006

### **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 RESEARCH, TRAINING, EVALUATION ASSOCIATES 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 sixteen reports. Specifically, data were collected on child sex abuse cases filed in district and juvenile courts throughout the state for the period of July 1, 2005 to June 30, 2006. The data were analyzed by the research team and submitted to the Offices of the Attorney General and the Governor for review. Governor Butch Otter 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 sixteen 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 reports.

**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 had produced this report.

**TWELFTH 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 was the first decrease in the number of reported cases in 4 years.

**SEVENTEENTH REPORT: July 1, 2004-June 30, 2005**

The data collection methods for report were consistent with the previous reports. A total of 422 cases were filed (259 adult and 163 juvenile) in District and Juvenile Courts in FY05. This represented an increase of 44 cases from FY04, a decrease of 44 cases from FY03, and a decrease of 19 cases from FY02.

**EIGHTEENTH REPORT: July 1, 2005-June 30, 2006 (current)**

The data collection methods for this report were consistent with the previous reports. A total of 469 cases were filed ( 324 adult and 145 juvenile)

in District and Juvenile Courts in FY06. This represented an increase of 47 cases from FY05, 98 cases in FY04 and 10 cases from FY03.

## **METHODOLOGY/DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES**

This is the eighteenth 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 FY06 (July 1, 2005 to June 30, 2006). The review of court records for this report was initiated in July 2006, and continued through mid-November.

The Research Team has been involved in producing this report for the past 16 years. For the first eight years that the researchers 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, standard research methodology, the advice of both the Governor's and Attorney General's Office, all of the material was handled in a confidential manner. (Data collected from Pre-sentence reports was basic demographic data.) In the past 7 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 Correction 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 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 that were reported were included in this study.

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 40 (of 44) counties that reported cases were visited. Four counties reported no cases filed for FY06. 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, 2005 and June 30, 2006 available for review. The research team reviewed only cases formally filed (district court for adults and petitions filed in magistrate court for juveniles) in FY06.

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

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

After case information was collected in the field, the research team also requested updated dispositional information on pending cases. Counties that provided dispositional information by facsimile through November 15, 2006 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 the type and quality of information contained in pre-sentence 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 researchers appreciate the efforts of the courts to provide alternative sources to pre-sentence report data, such as the Idaho Department of Correction. The assistance in collecting the pre-sentence data by the Idaho Department of Correction for those convicted has constituted an improvement over the last four years. The courts and the researchers have worked hard to make up for the lack of access to pre-sentence reports. Despite the best efforts of all involved, the demographic data in this report is not as comprehensive as the early reports completed by this research team. Given the financial and logistical constraints on the researchers and lack of access to pre-sentence reports, it is unlikely that the comprehensiveness of earlier reports can ever be achieved.

## **ANALYSIS OF ADULT CASES FILED-CHARTS 1A - 22A**

### **(FY05: July 1, 2005 - June 30, 2006)**

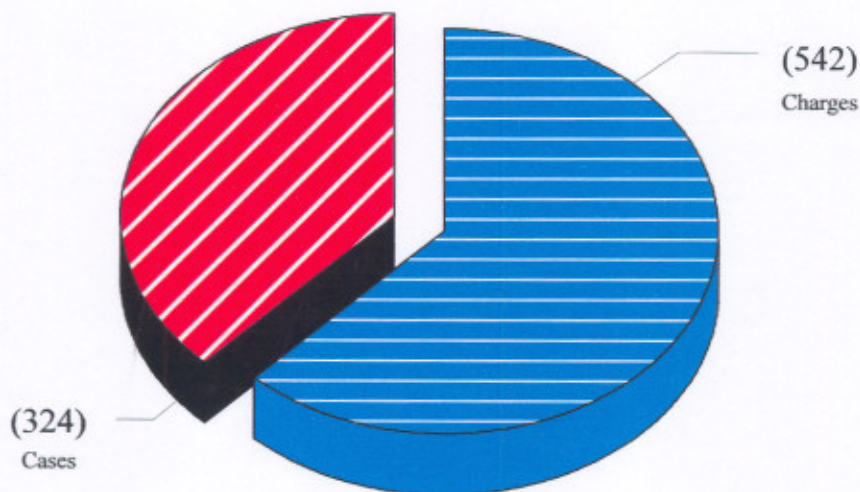
The information from the adult cases is included in Charts 1A-21A and immediately follows the discussion of adult defendants. A total of 324 adult cases (310 offenders) were filed in district court during the twelve-month period of July 1, 2005 - June 30, 2006. This was an increase of 51 cases from last year.

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

A total of 542 charges were filed in the 324 adult cases for child sex offense felonies in Idaho in FY06. This represented an increase in the number of adult cases from the reports of FY04 and FY05. There was an average of 1.67 charges filed in each case. This is an increase in the number of charges filed from FY04 and FY05.

## **Chart 1A: Adult Defendants**

### **Total Cases and Charges Filed**

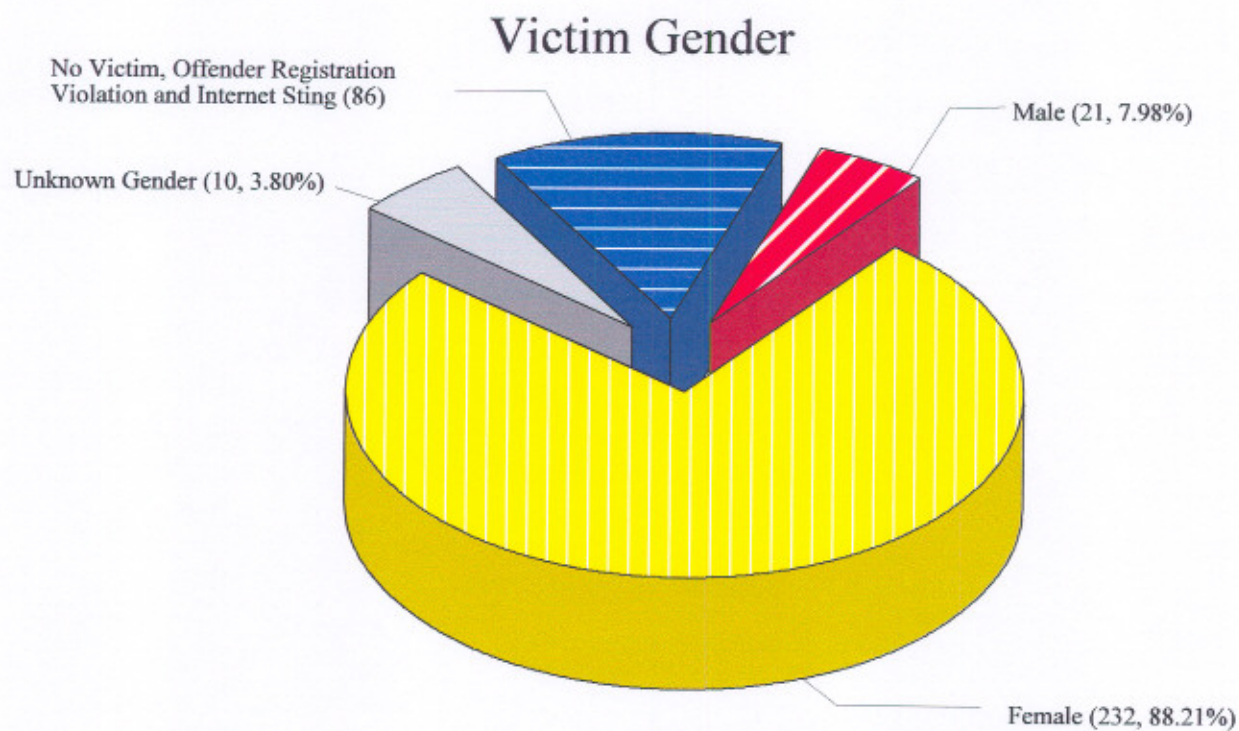


There were 310 offenders  
FY2006 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

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

There were a total of 263 victims in this survey. Victim gender was predominantly female representing 88.21% (N=232) of the victims. Reported female victimization was higher in this study period than the FY05, FY04 and FY03 studies. Male victims represented 7.98% (N=21) 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 10 (3.8%) cases.

## Chart 2A: Adult Defendants



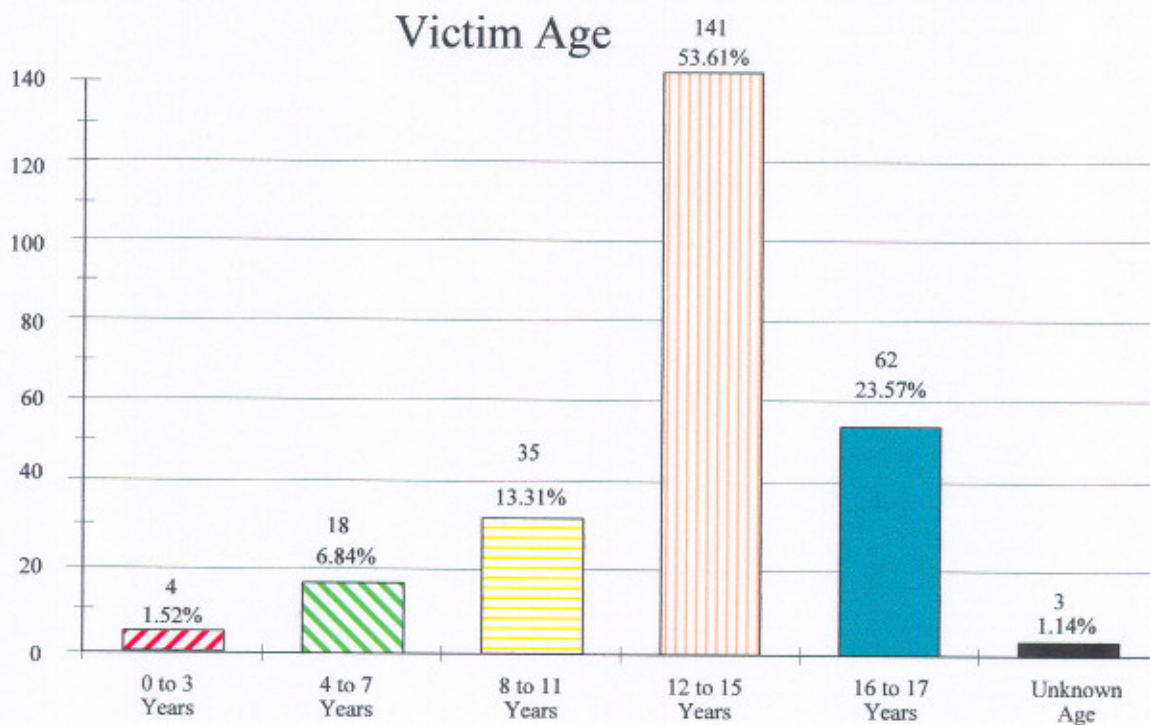
86 with no victims not included in the percentages for gender  
FY2006 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study



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

Approximately 1.52%, (N=4) of the victims were under three years of age. Children from four to seven years of age represented 6.84% (N=18) of the victims. A total of 13.31% (N=35) were from eight to eleven years old. A total of 53.61% (N=141) of the victims were between the ages of twelve and fifteen. A total of 23.57% of the victims (N=62) were between the ages of sixteen and seventeen and age was unknown for 3 (1.14%) of the victims. The percentage of victims under the age of eight decreased since the FY05 report. Victims from ages twelve to fifteen remained stable from FY05 to FY06. Victims between sixteen and seventeen years of age increased.

## Chart 3A: Adult Defendants



FY2006 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

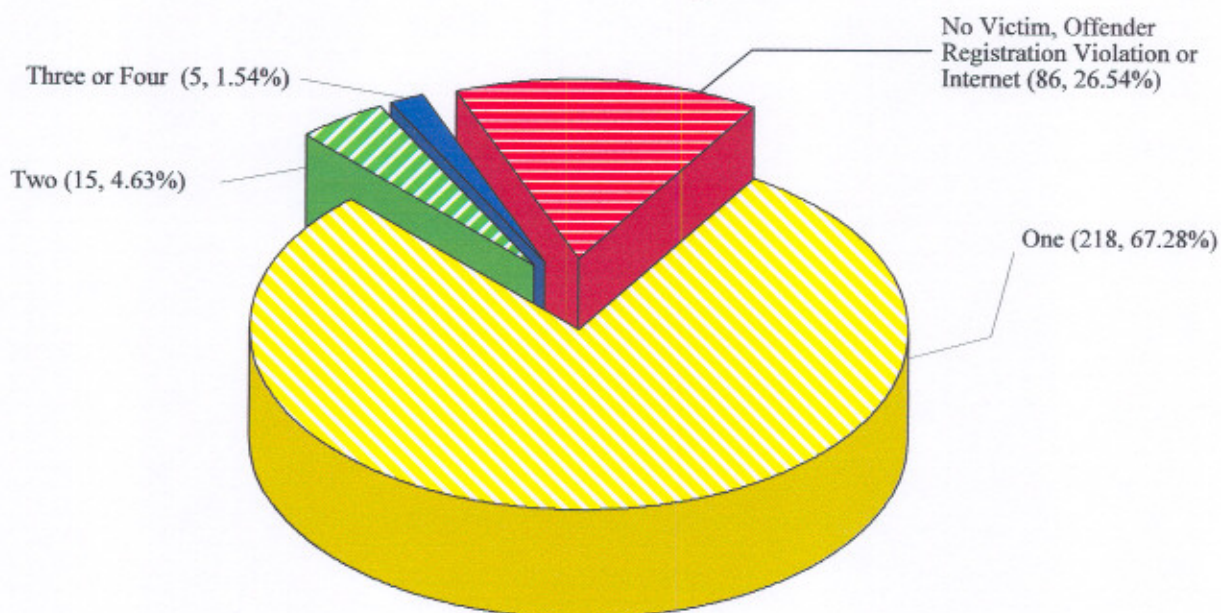


#### **Adult Defendants: Chart 4A - Number of Victims Per Case**

Data presented in this chart represents the number of reported victims per case filed. Defendants in 67.28% (N=218) of the cases were charged with a crime against only one victim. There were two victims reported in 4.63% (N=15) of the cases. In 5 cases (1.54%) there were three or more victims. A total of 86 (26.54%) of the persons charged had no victims because they had a registration violation or an internet crime. This is an increase in "Offender Registration" violations from FY03 with 1.71% to 15.06% in FY05 and 26.54% in FY06.

### Chart 4A: Adult Defendants

#### Number of Victims per Case



FY2006 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

## ADULT CASES

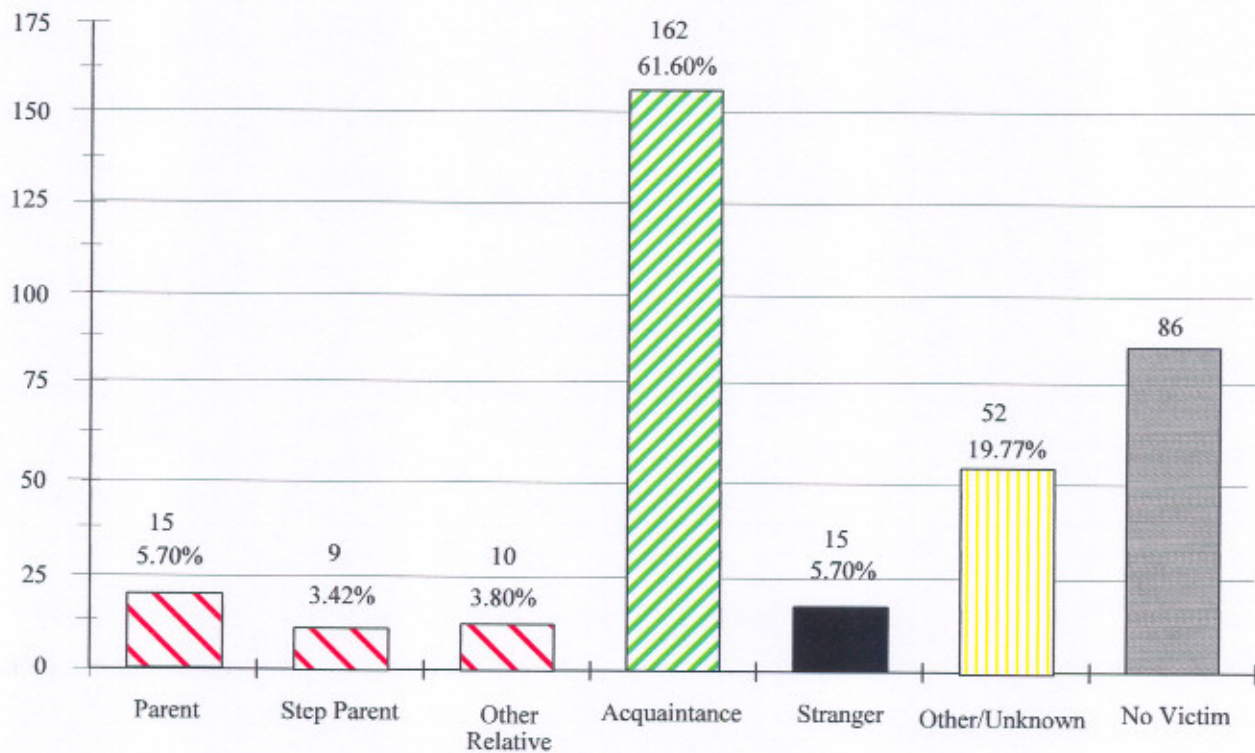
### **Adult Defendants: Chart 5A - Victim Relationship**

Chart 5A indicates the relationship between the 263 victims and the 310 adult defendants (representing 542 charges). The data indicate 5.7% (N=15) of the children were victimized by their actual parents. This represents an decrease from the 8.68% in FY05. There were 3.42% (N=9) of the victims that were abused by stepparents. This is a slight decrease from last year. Other family members were charged with child sexual abuse for 3.8% (N=10) of the victims. Acquaintances were identified as the abusers in 61.6% (N=162) of the victims. Five strangers (5.7%) were accused of child sexual abuse. (This represents an increase in 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%. In FY04 it increased from .64% to 5.84%. In FY05 it declined to 1.23% and in FY06 it increased to 5.7%.) The relationship was unknown for 19.77% (N=52). Eighty six of the cases represented a non-registration violation.

**Of the 263 victims, the relationship between the victim and the accused was known for 211 victims. Parents abused 15 (5.7%) of the victims. Thirty four of the victims (12.92%) were abused by parents, relatives or stepparents. The 61.6% (N=162) of those victimized by acquaintances represents a increase from FY03, FY04 and FY05. There were a total of 65.4% (N=172) fitting into these two categories of relatives and acquaintances. Fifteen (5.7%) were classified as strangers. This represented an increase from the 1.23% in FY05. It is comparable with the reported numbers of 5.84% (strangers) charged with abuse in FY04. 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, FY03, FY04, and FY05 studies. THE FINDINGS FROM THIS SURVEY HAVE BEEN CONSISTENT FOR THE LAST**

**15 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 SOME LEGITIMATE ACCESS TO THE CHILD.**

**Chart 5A: Adult Defendants  
Relationship to Victims**



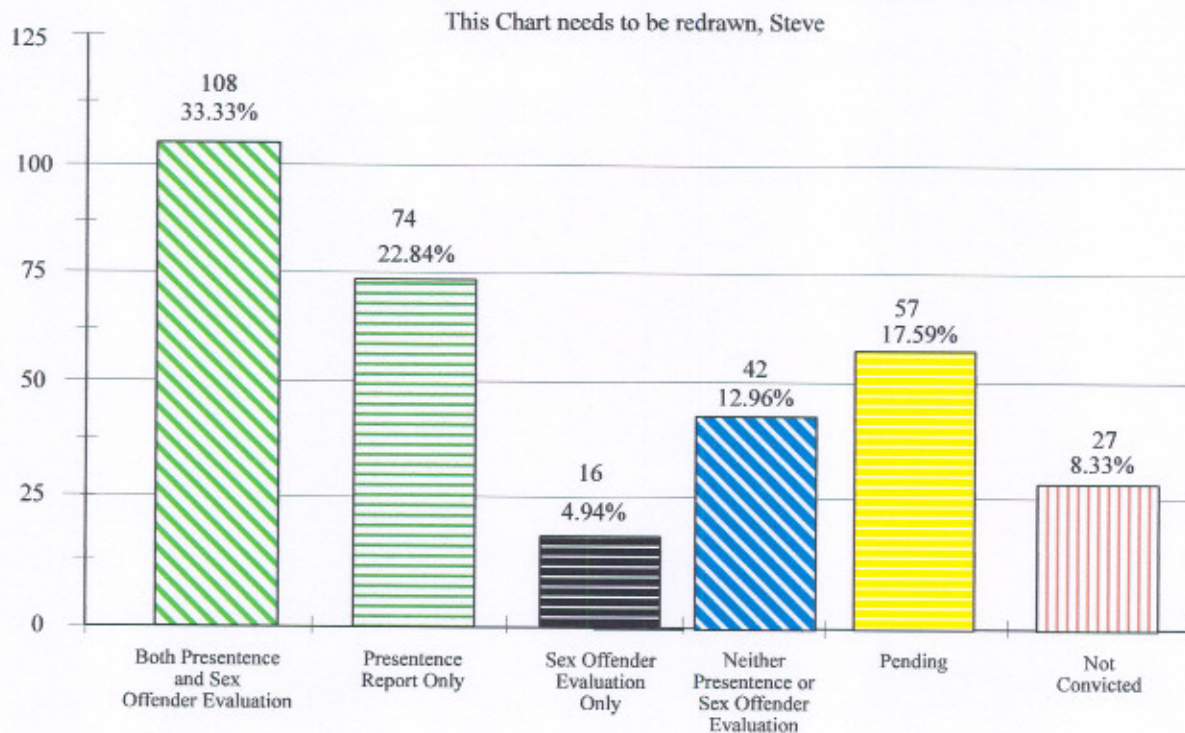
86 with No Victim Not Included in %s  
FY2006 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study



### **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 Pre-sentence and Sex Offender Evaluations were prepared in 108 (33.33%) of the cases. The survey indicated that 74 (22.84%) of the defendants had a Pre-sentence Report only before sentencing. There were 42 (12.96%) defendants with neither. Sixteen (4.94%) 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 Pre-sentence evaluations. The Records Division at the Department of Correction collected these data.

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

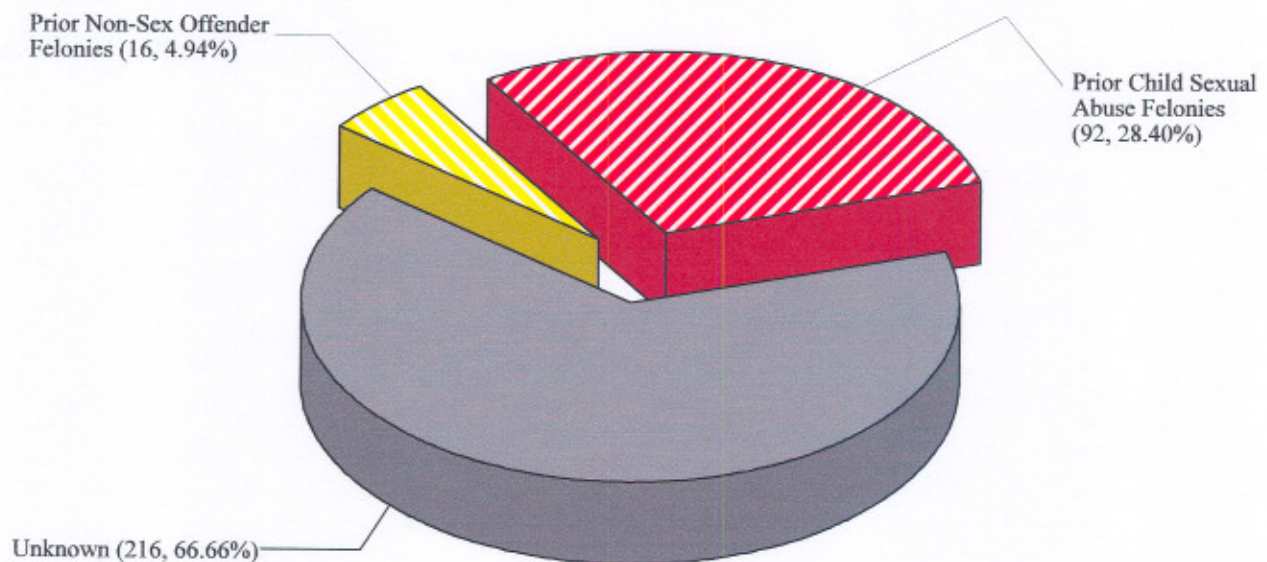


FY2006 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

### **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, 108 of the total of 324 cases charged had criminal records. Ninety Two (28.40%) of the 324 adult cases had prior child sex abuse charges. (This represents an increase of over 300%.) Sixteen (4.94%) had prior non-sex offender felonies. Criminal history was unknown for the remaining 216 cases.

## Chart 7A: Adult Defendants Prior Offenses



FY2006 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

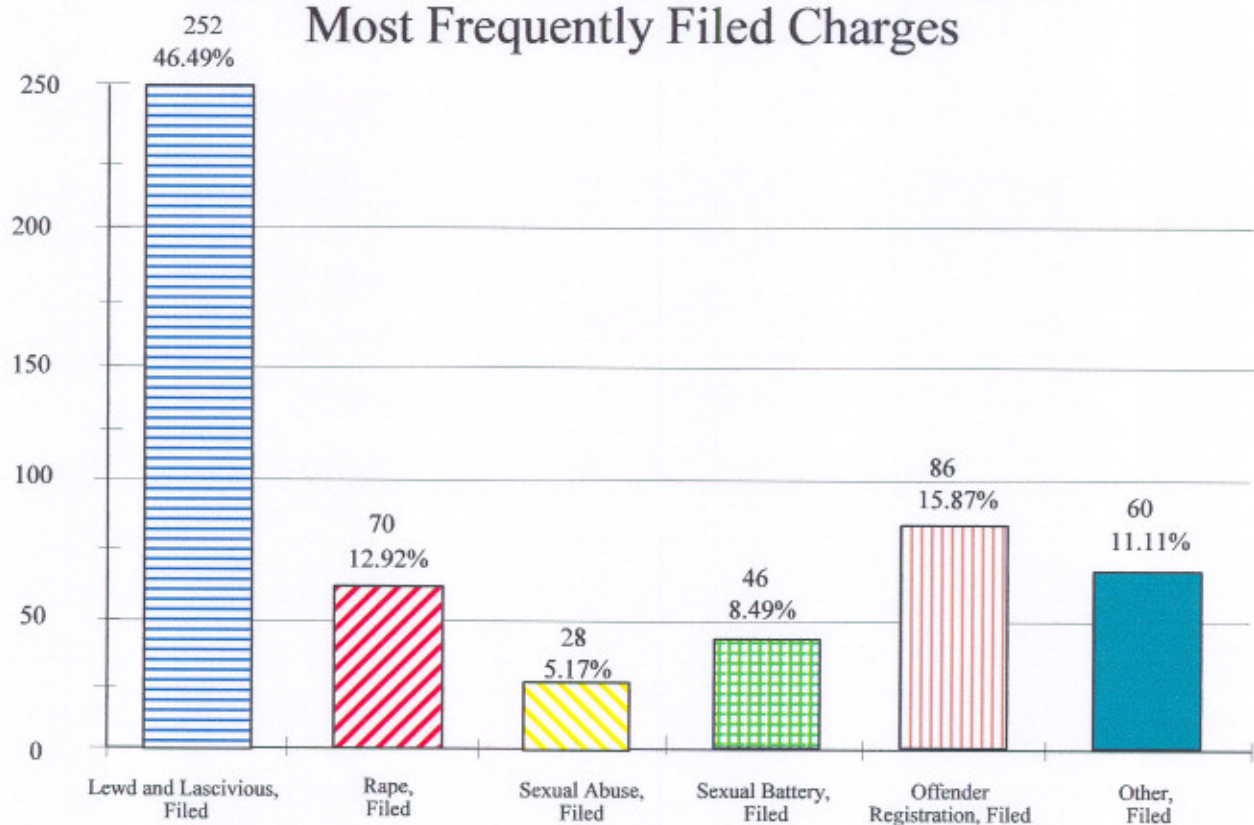
### **Adult Defendants: Chart 8A - Type of Charges Filed**

Chart 8A shows the breakdown of the 542 criminal charges filed against adults. Lewd and Lascivious Conduct (IC§18-1508) charges continued as the charge most frequently filed. L and L represented 252 charges or 46.49% of the total. Rape (IC§18-6101) charges were filed 70 times (12.92%) during FY06. The offense of Sexual Abuse (IC§18-1506) resulted in 28 charges (5.17%) of the total number of charges filed. Sexual Battery (IC§18-1508A) was filed in 8.49% (N=46) of the cases. Offender registration charges were filed in 86 cases or 15.87%. (The incidence of non-reporting/non-registration has increased significantly.).

These data were collected to determine which charges were most frequently used against child sex abusers. This is the sixteenth year this information has been collected. A detailed analysis of case files for the last sixteen years indicates exceedingly wide variability in the types of sex abuse behavior and the actual charge filed. The Lewd and Lascivious statute continues to be used to prosecute cases ranging from fondling to actual copulation. Most charging decisions continue to reflect a decision in favor of filing the most serious charge possible, not necessarily the most accurate charge. This creates problems in developing treatment programs and education/prevention programs that require accurate data on criminal history.



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

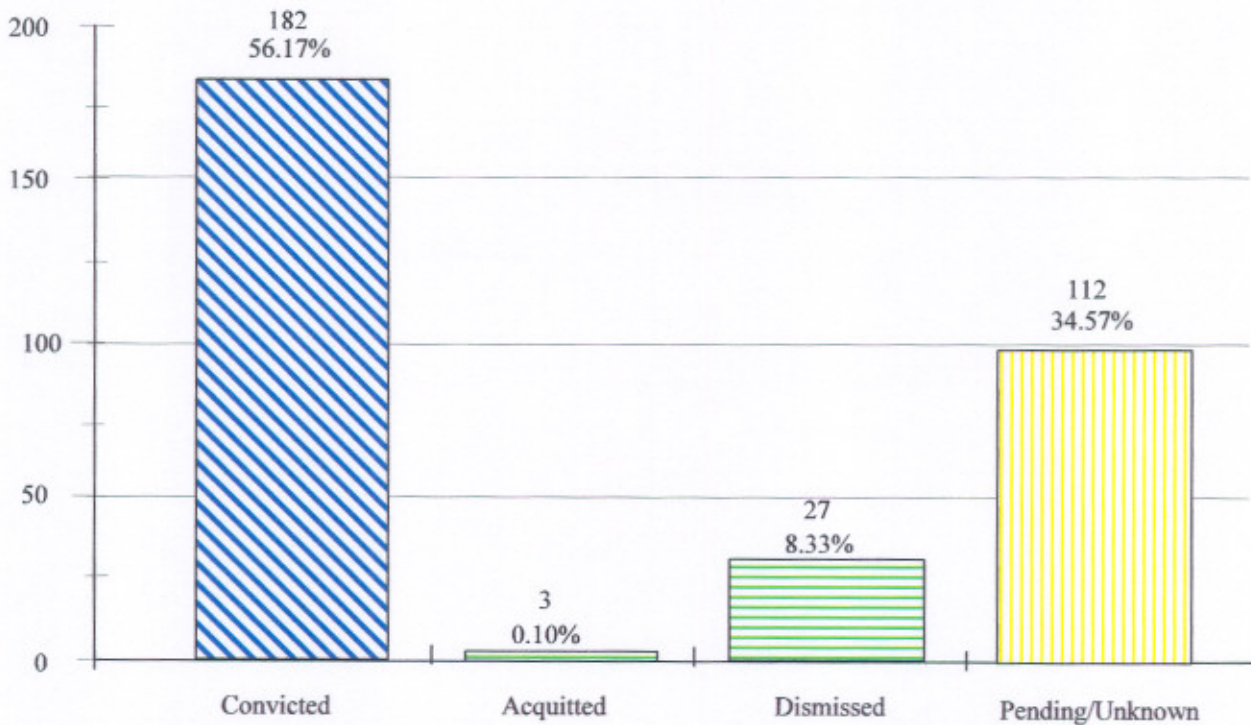


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**Adult Defendants: Chart 9A - Dispositional Information**

This chart shows that a total of 182 were convicted when this report was prepared. Cases are pending for 34.57% (N=89). Defendants were acquitted in 0.1% (N=3) of the cases. Charges were dismissed in 8.33% (N=27) of the cases.

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



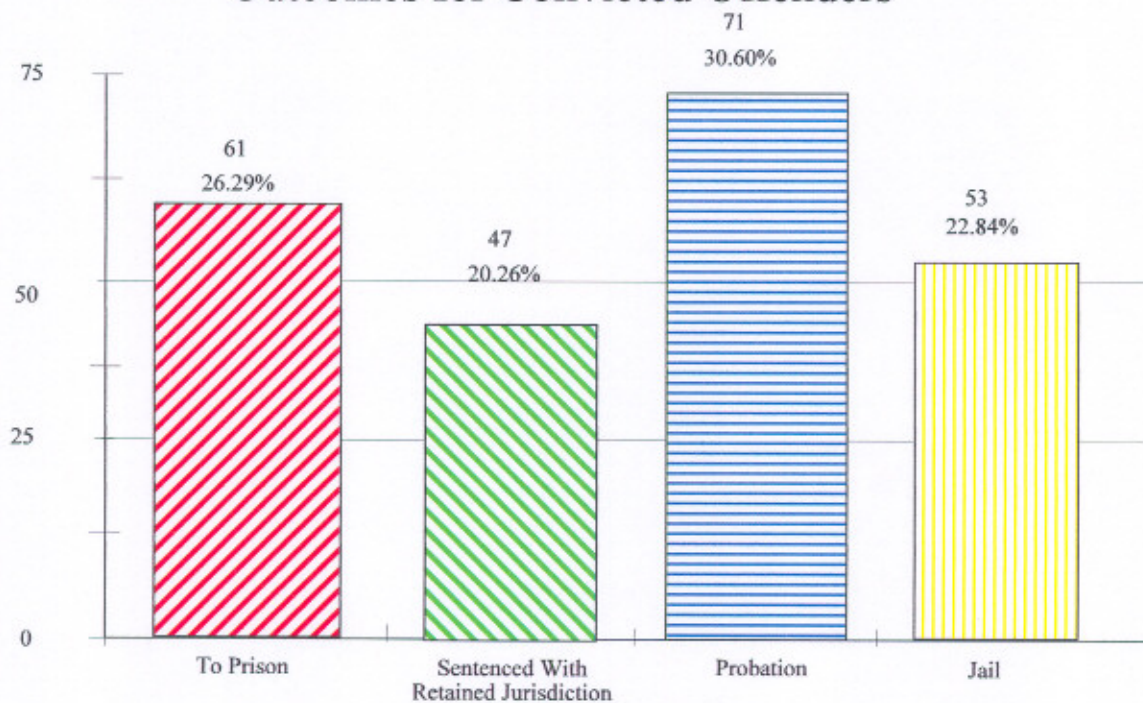
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### **Adult Defendants: Chart 10A - Sentencing Information**

Chart 10A shows the sentencing outcomes for the adult defendants in this study. The sentencing decision is known for 182 of the cases. A total of 232 outcomes are reported due to the possibility of multiple outcomes such as time in jail plus prison or probation. (The additional defendants are awaiting trial, awaiting sentencing, or the charges were dismissed.) Probation was the disposition in 30.60% (N=71) of the known cases. Judges gave a Retained Jurisdiction sentence in 20.26% (N=44) of the cases. A total of 26.29% (N=61) of convicted defendants were given a prison sentence or did not complete the Retained sentence with a recommendation for Probation. A total of 22.84% (N=53) were given jail sentences.

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



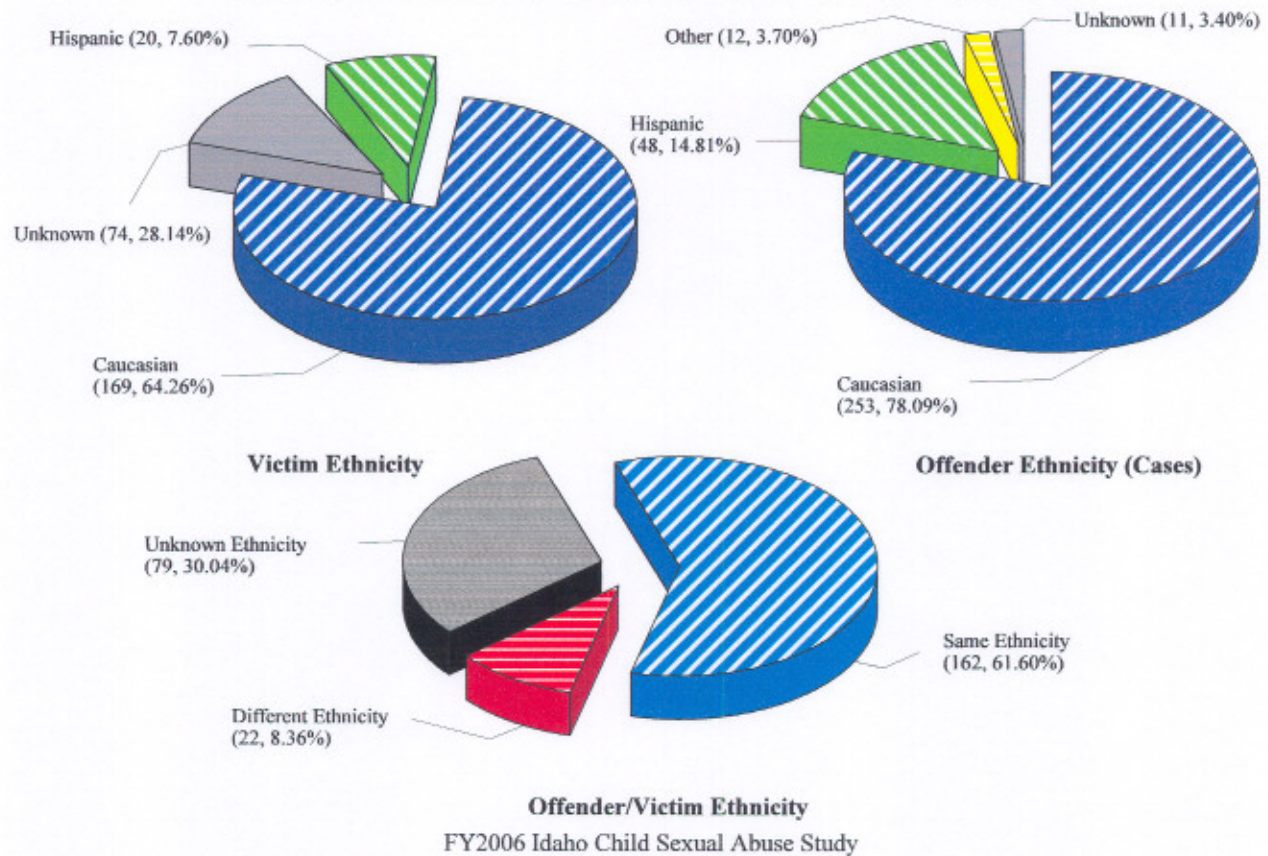
Only 182 Convicted, Chart totals to 232 due to multiple outcomes  
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### **Adult Defendants: Chart 11A - Offender/Victim Ethnicity**

Information was collected on ethnicity of the accused adult offenders and the victims. Victim ethnicity was overwhelmingly Caucasian for 169 (64.26%) of the victims. Hispanic victims represented 20 (7.60%) of the victims. Victim ethnicity could not be determined in 74 (28.14%) cases.

## Chart 11A: Adult Defendants



Offender ethnicity data indicated that 78.09% (N=253) of the total were Caucasian and 14.81% (N=48) were Hispanic. Twelve of those charged were listed in the Other category. The other offenders were recorded as unknown.

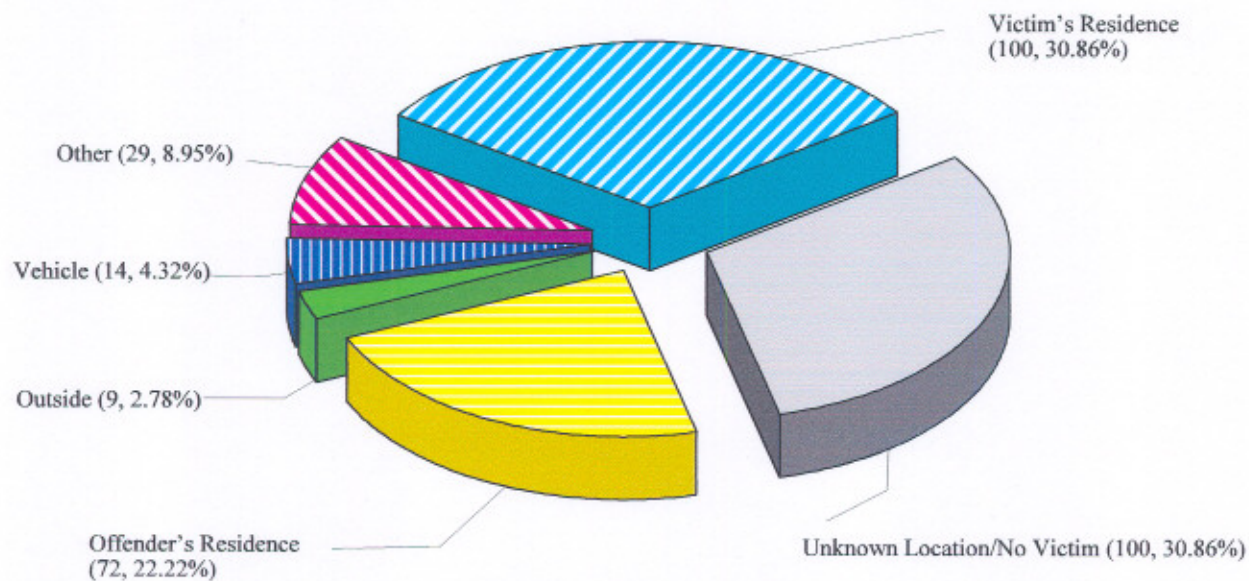
A total of 162 (61.6%) of the victims were abused by a member of their own ethnic group. Twenty two (8.36%) were victimized by a member of a different ethnic group and the ethnicity relationship was unknown for 79 (30.04%) of the remaining victims. FY06 data was consistent with the data collected in FY05 and FY04.

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

One hundred (30.86%) of the alleged offenses occurred in the victim's residence. Seventy two (22.22%) occurred in the offender's residence. One hundred (30.86%) of the locations could not be determined from court or police records. Fourteen (4.32%) occurred in a vehicle and 9 (2.78%) occurred outside. This was consistent with the findings in FY00, FY01, FY02, FY03, FY04 and FY05.

## **Chart 12A: Adult Defendants**

### **Location of Child Sexual Abuse (Total Cases)**



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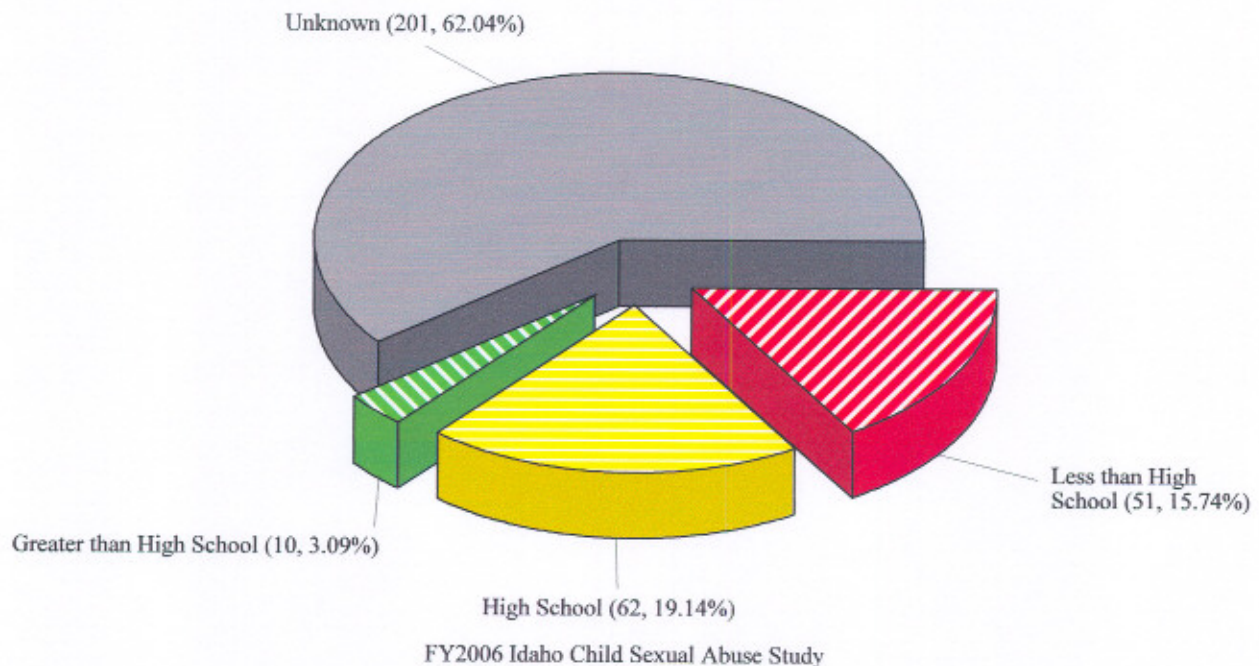


### **Adult Defendants: Chart 13A - Educational Level**

The collection of educational data was impacted by the lack of access to Pre-sentence Reports. The data provide by the Idaho Department of Correction is included to provide, at least, a limited view of education levels of those charged. Offender education was unknown for 201 (62.04%) of the offenders. Fifty one (15.74%) had less than a high school education. Sixty two (19.14%) had a high school education and 10 (3.09%) had greater than a high school education.

## Chart 13A: Adult Defendants

### Offender Education



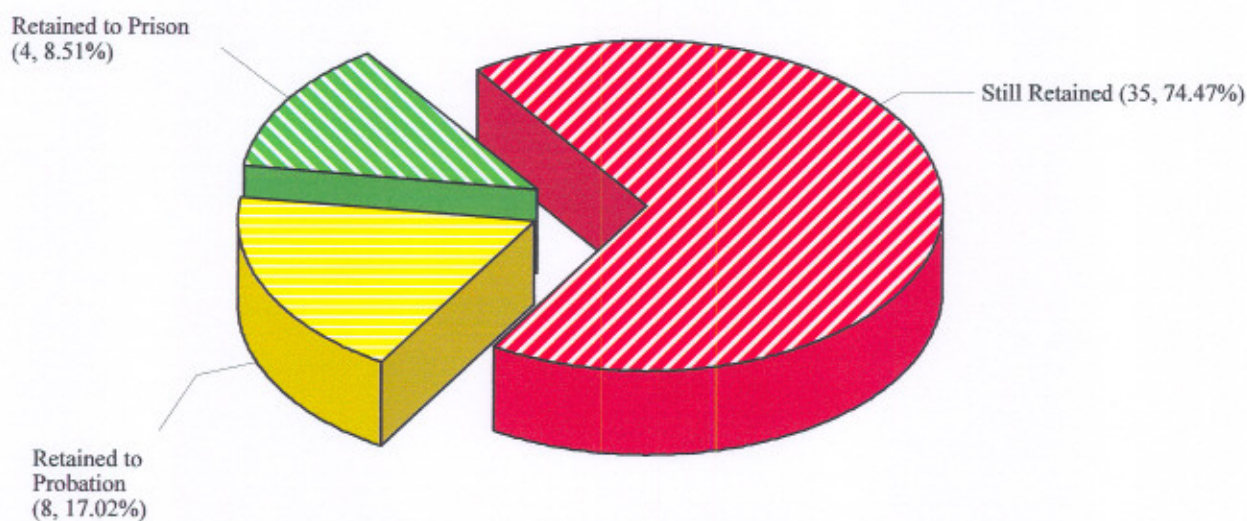
### **Adult Defendants: Chart 14A - Outcomes of Retained Jurisdiction**

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

There were 47 persons that were sentenced under this statute as of November 15, 2006. Of that number, 35 (74.47%) were still completing their period of limited incarceration and evaluation in the Department of Correction. It was not known if they would be released on Probation or complete their sentence in prison. Four (8.51%) were sent to prison to complete their sentence and 8 (17.02%) were released on Probation.

## Chart 14A: Adult Defendants

### Outcomes of Retained Jurisdiction

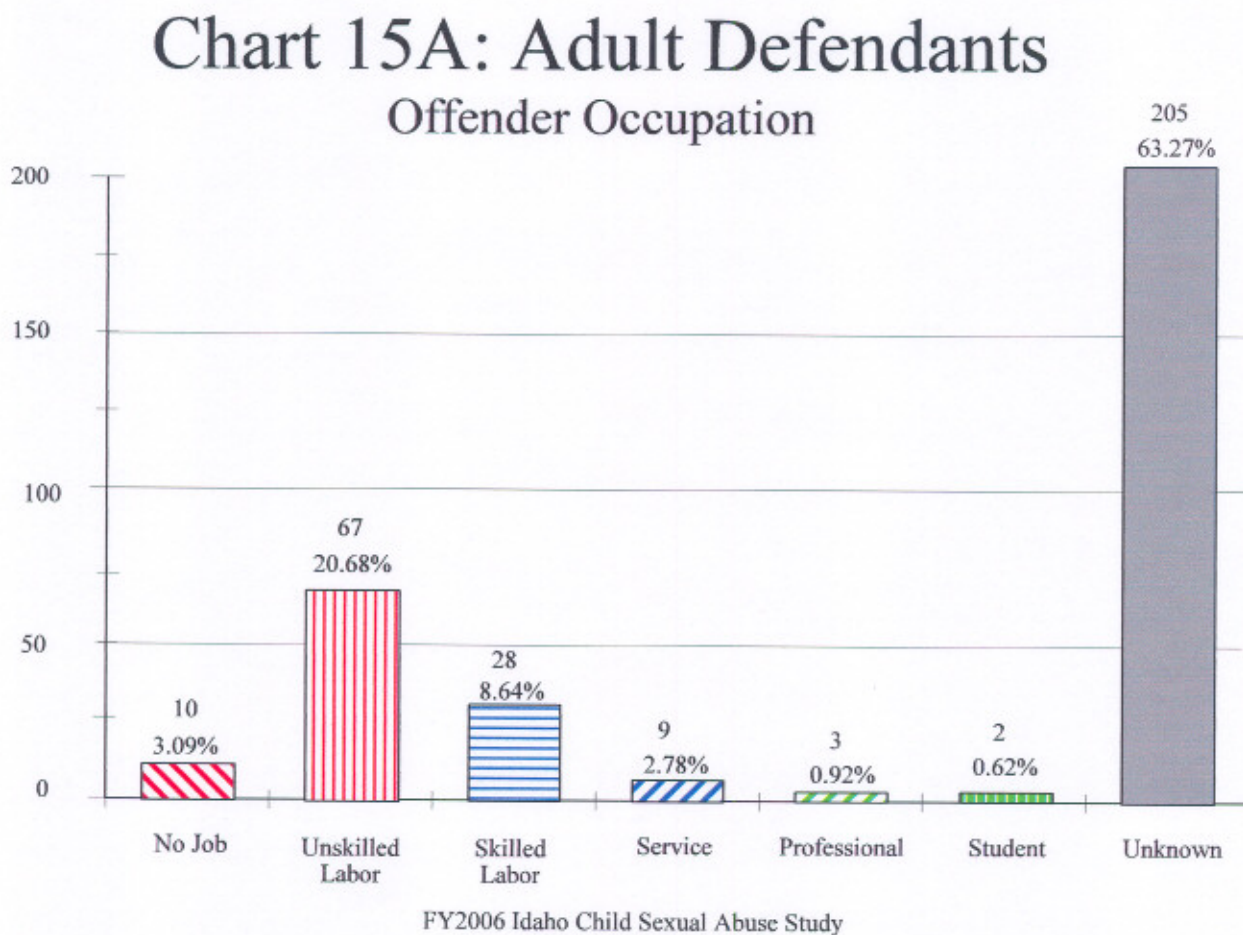


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### **Adult Defendants: Chart 15A - Offender Occupation**

Defendant occupation data was incomplete this year. The limited amount of data collected by IDOC is reported. Ten (3.09%) had no job. Sixty seven (20.68%) worked in unskilled occupations and 28 (8.64%) worked in skilled occupations. Nine (2.78%) were employed in the service industry. Three (.92%) were professional and 2 (.62%) were students. Occupation was unknown for 205 (63.27%) of those charged.



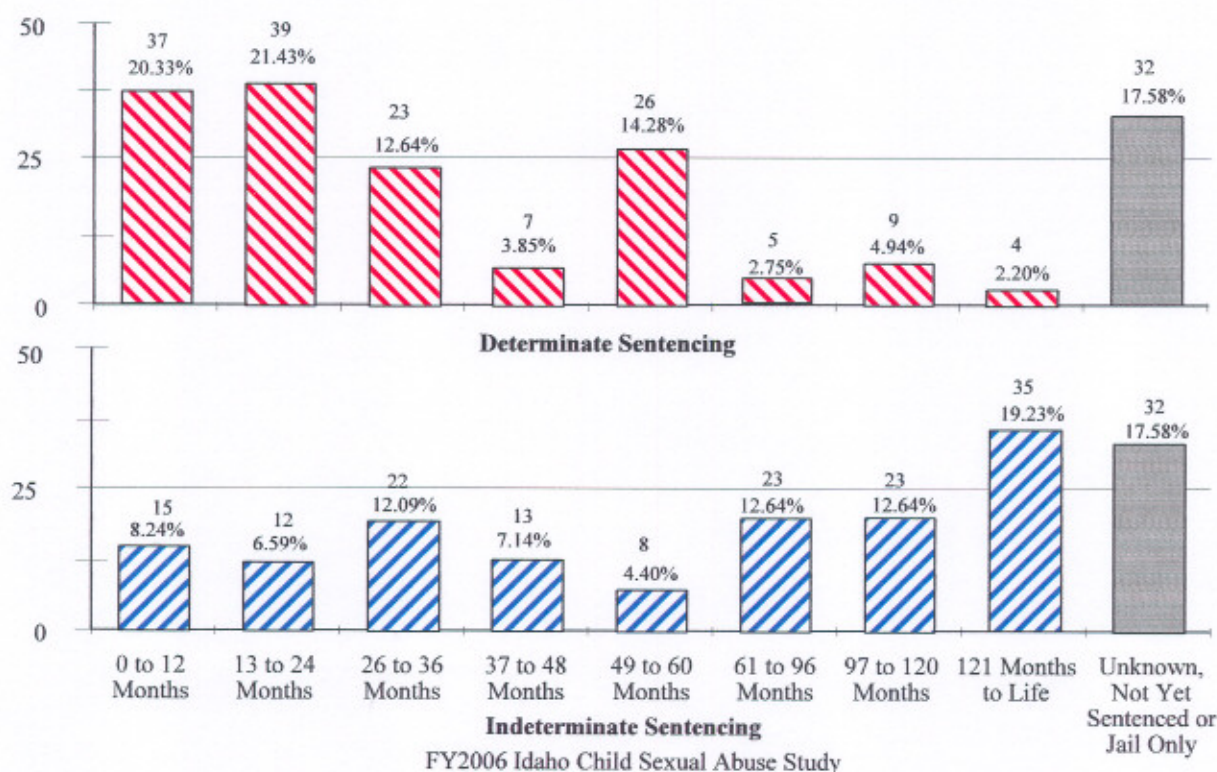


### **Adults: Chart 16A Analysis of Determinate/Indeterminate Sentences**

Data was available on the 151 defendants sentenced as of November 15, 2006. These data included persons sent directly to prison, those sent directly to probation, and those on a Retained status. Ninety nine (54.4%) received a fixed or determinate sentence of 36 months or less. Thirty three (18.13%) received a determinate sentence of 37 to 60 months. The remainder were pending or had received determinate sentences of 61 months to life.

Chart 16A2 provides the analysis of the indeterminate sentence given to sex offenders. Eighty one (44.51%) were given 61 months to life.

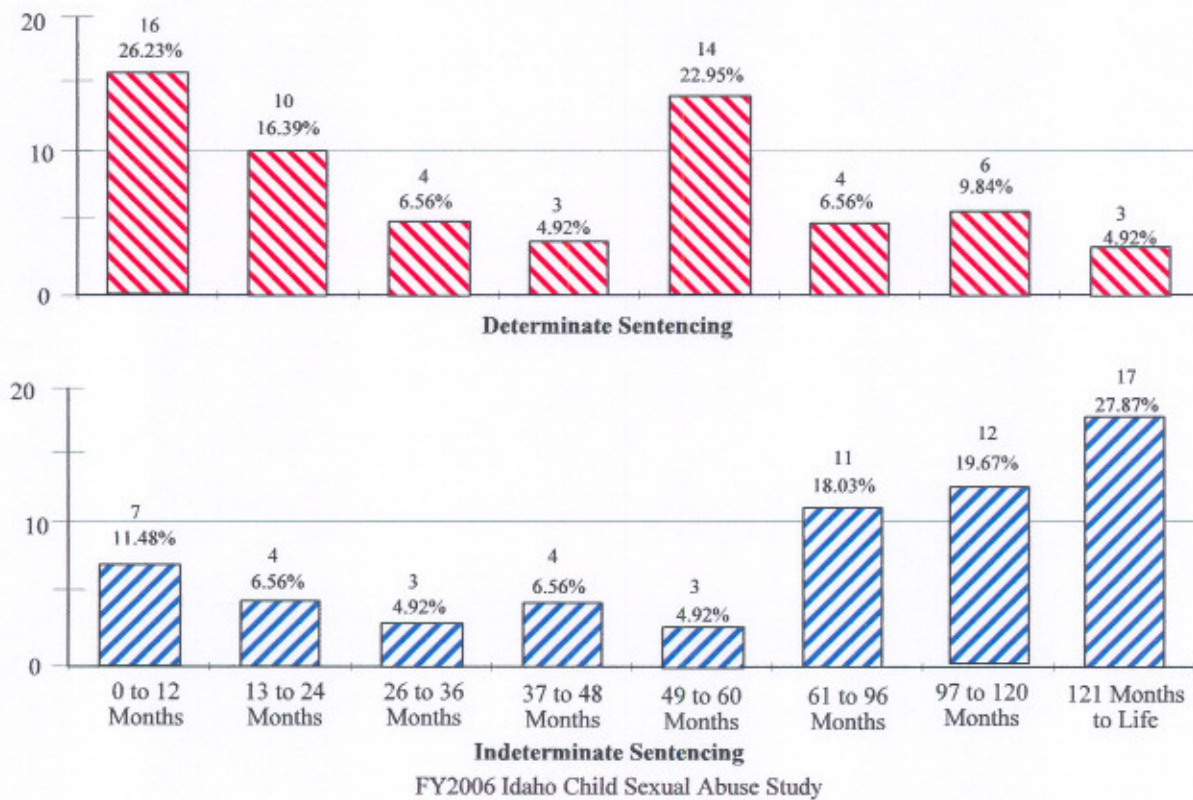
## Chart 16A: Adult Defendants Sentencing for All Convicted Defendants



### **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 (54.1%, N=33) sent to prison had determinate sentences of 48 months or less.

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

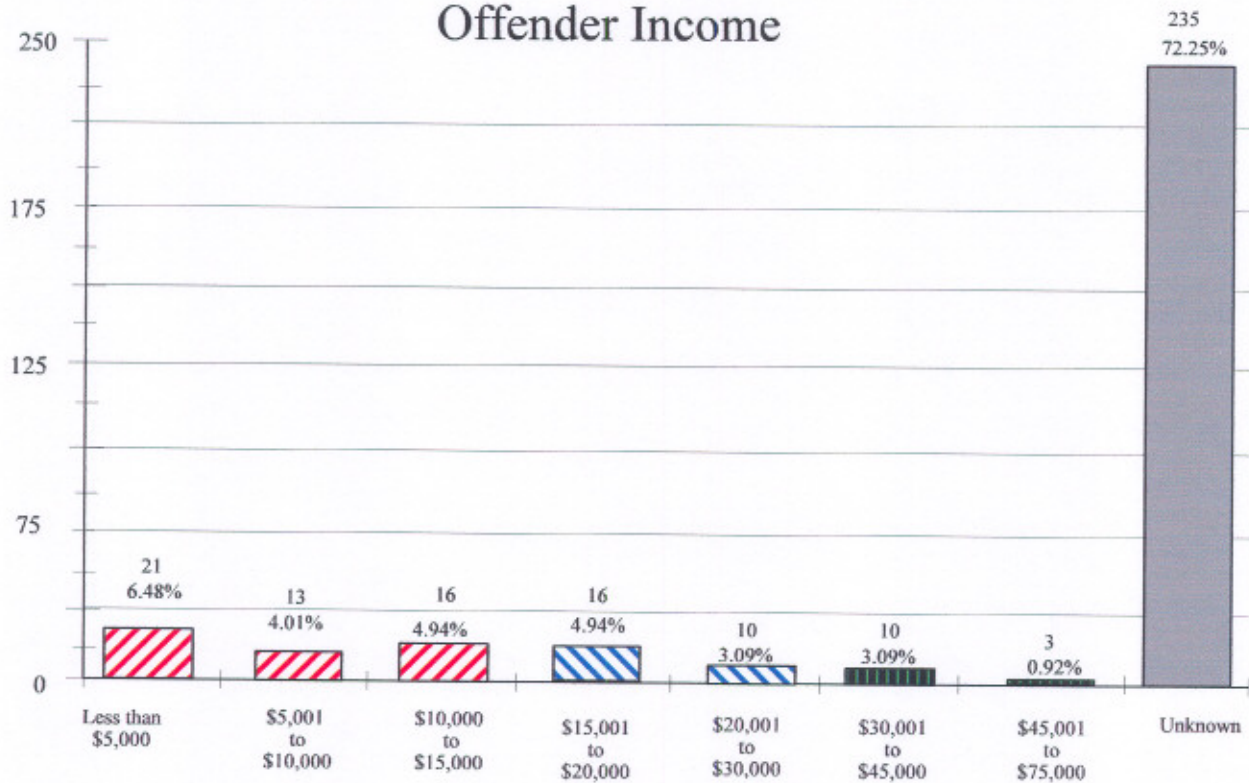




### **Adult Defendants: Chart 18A - Income**

In prior years, this information was taken from the Pre-Sentence Report. The Department of Correction collected these data for the research project this year. The income for the vast majority of cases (N=235, 72.25%) was unknown. Most offenders for whom data were available made less than \$20,000 a year. A total of 23 (7.1%) made over \$20,000 annually.

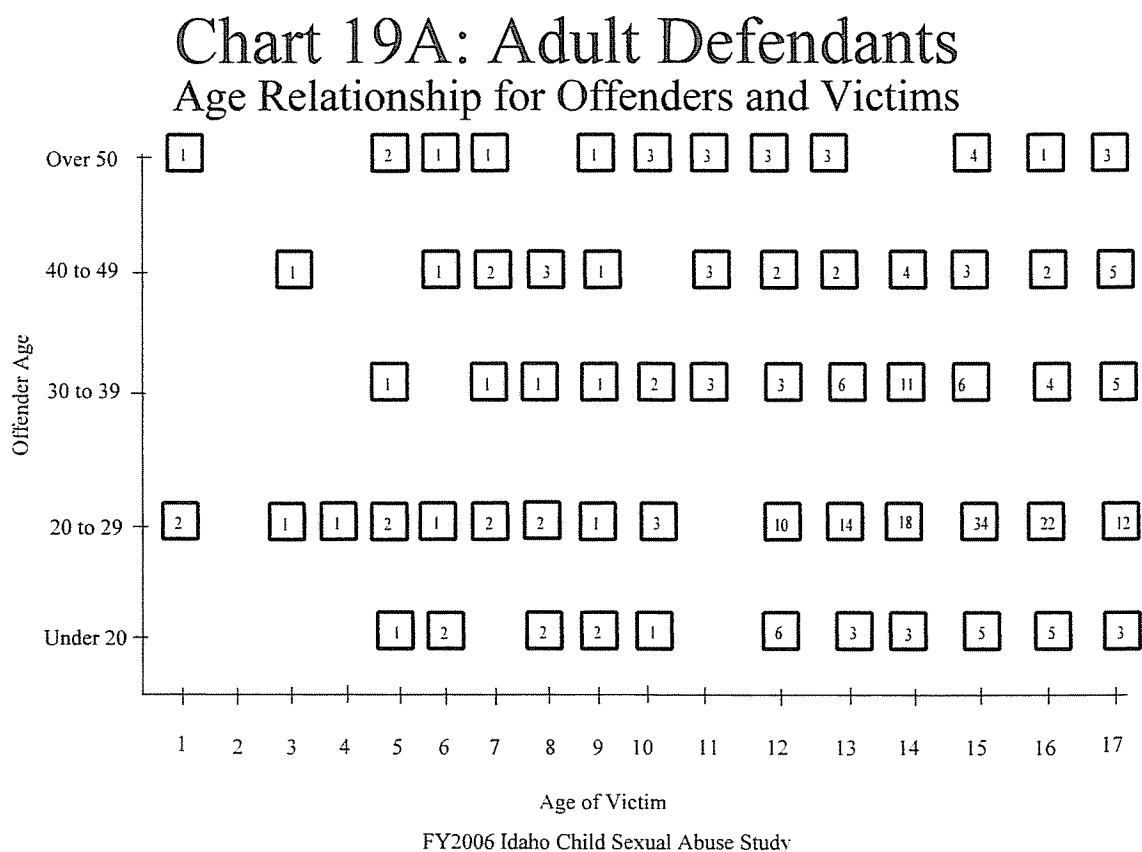
## Chart 18A: Adult Defendants Offender Income



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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 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. One hundred of the adult 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 two offenders were between 30 and 39 and their victims were between 13 and 17 years of age.



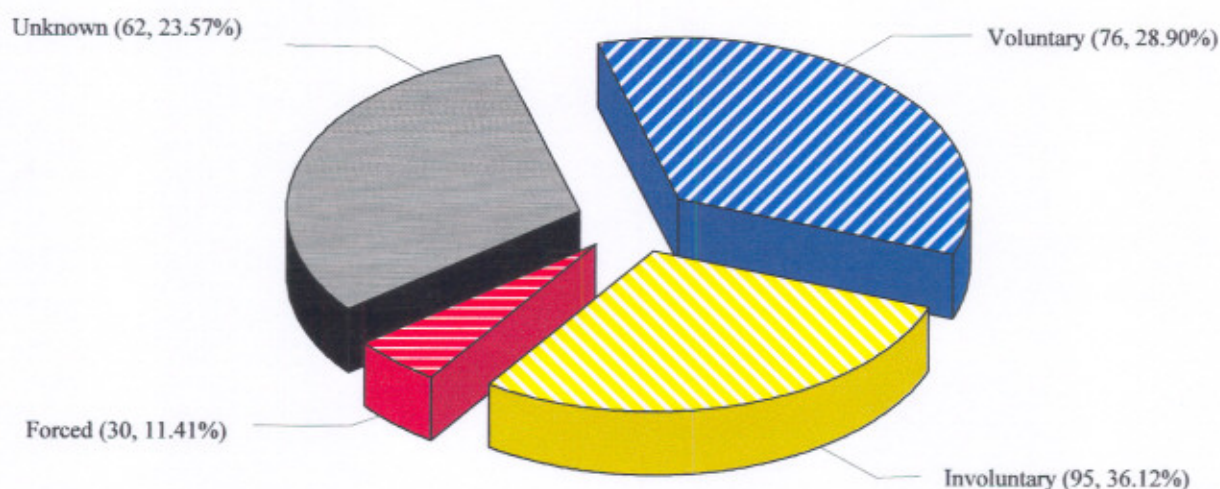
### **Chart 20A: Voluntary vs. Use of Physical Force in Sexual Act**

This chart represents data collected for the eighth year for this report. The researchers collected data on whether physical force was used in commission of the sexual act with the victim. Of the 263 victims, the force relationship was unknown in 62 (23.57%) of the cases. Thirty (11.41%) of the defendants used force on their victims. In 28.9% (N=76) of the cases, the sexual act did not involve the use of force as determined from the data in the defendant's file. In 36.12% (N=95) 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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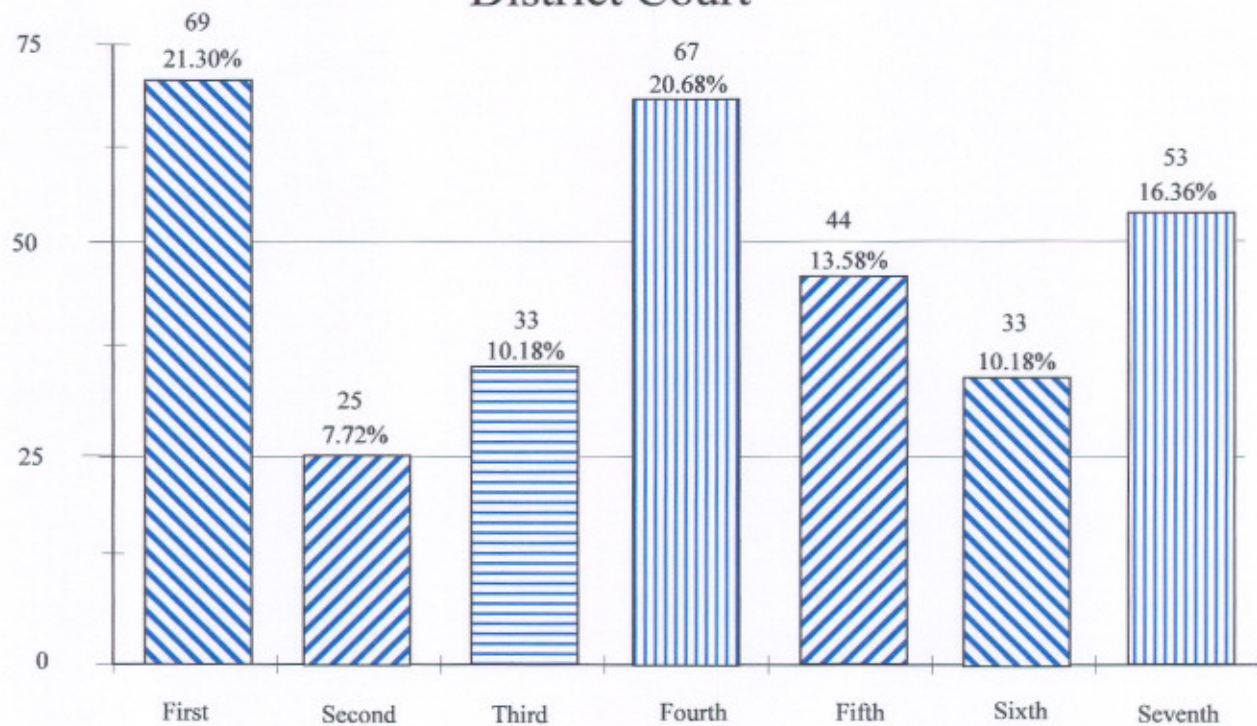


### **Adult Defendants: Chart 21A–Districts Where Cases Filed**

This chart shows adult child sex offender filings by judicial district. Both the First and Fourth Districts of Idaho were the leaders in terms of the number of cases filed. The remaining Districts filed from 7.72% to 16.36% of the total cases in the state.

## Chart 21A: Adult Defendants

### District Court

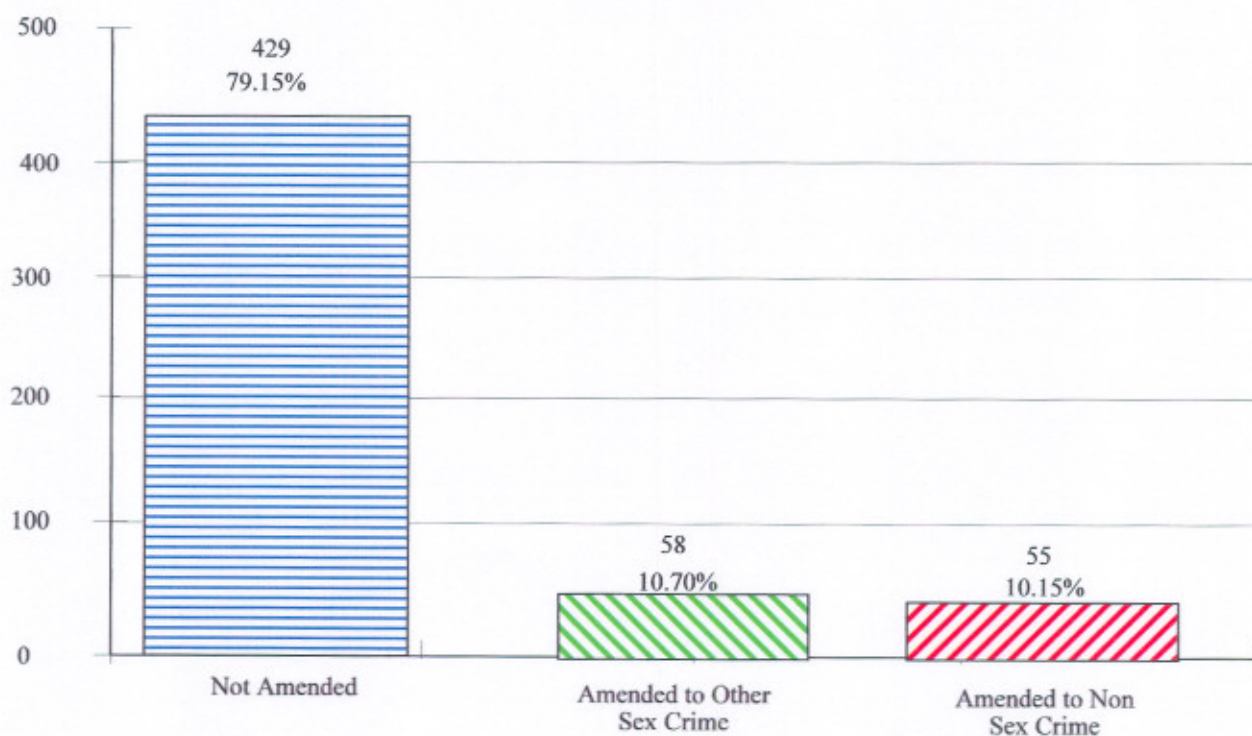


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### **Adult Defendants: Chart 22A-Amendment of Charges**

This is the first year that this report has compiled these data. A total of 426 (79.15%) of the charges were not Amended. Fifty eight (10.7%) were Amended to another sex crime and 55 (10.15%) were Amended to a non sex crime. This variable in particular needs a great deal more study. The field research staff have noted a number of charges filed that are reduced to misdemeanors or non-sex offenses.

## Chart 22A: Adult Defendants Amendment of Charges



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### **Adult Defendants: Sex Offender Registration Violations**

This year saw a dramatic increase in the number of adult offenders charged with sex offender registration violations. In FY2006 there were 76 cases (offenders) with 86 total charges of sex offender violations. This represents an increase of 43 cases and 50 offenses (FY05 33 cases with 36 charges, FY06 76 cases with 86 charges). This is a more than doubling and shows an increase in the existing trend.

Of the 76 cases in FY06 55.3% (N=42) were sentenced to prison (only 5 were actually sent to prison). Twenty seven or 35.5% of these cases received probation.

Three counties, Ada, Bannock, and Kootenai, accounted for 57.9% of the 76 cases.



## **ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE CASES FILED-CHARTS 1J-18J**

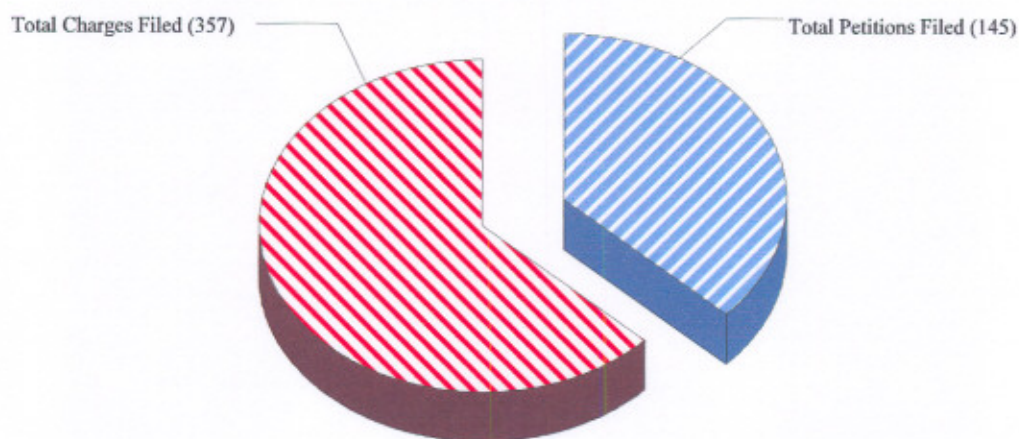
**(FY05: July 1, 2005 - June 30, 2006)**

The information from the juvenile cases is included in Charts 1J-18J and immediately follows the discussion of juveniles charged with child sex offenses. A total of 145 juveniles were charged (i.e., a Juvenile Petition filed) with a child sex offense during the twelve-month period of July 1, 2005 - June 30, 2006 (FY06). This is a decline of 18 cases from the 163 juveniles charged (i.e., a Juvenile Petition filed) with a child sex offense during the previous twelve-month period (FY05).

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

Chart 1J indicates that 145 juveniles had 357 charges filed against them. In the FY06 report, there was an average of 2.46 charges in each petition. This represents a decrease in juvenile petitions from the 163 filed in FY05 but an increase from the 116 petitions filed in FY04.

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

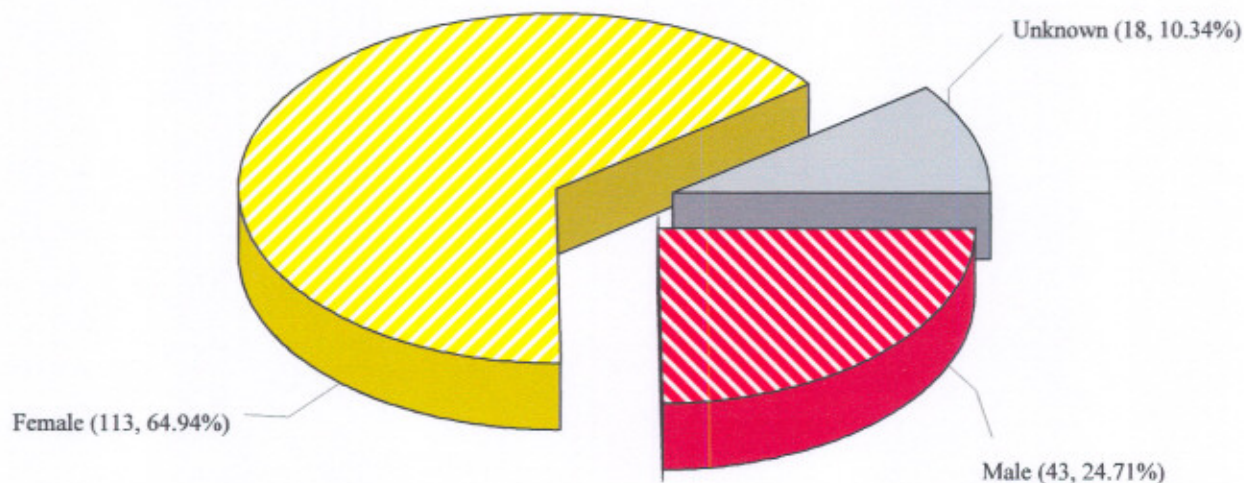


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### **Juvenile Offenders: Chart 2J - Victim Gender**

There were 174 victims listed in the juvenile petitions. Victim gender was predominantly female representing 64.94% (N=113) of the total number of known victims. Male victims represented 24.71% (N=43) of the total juvenile victims. The information on victim gender was not available to the research team in 10.34% (N=18) cases.

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



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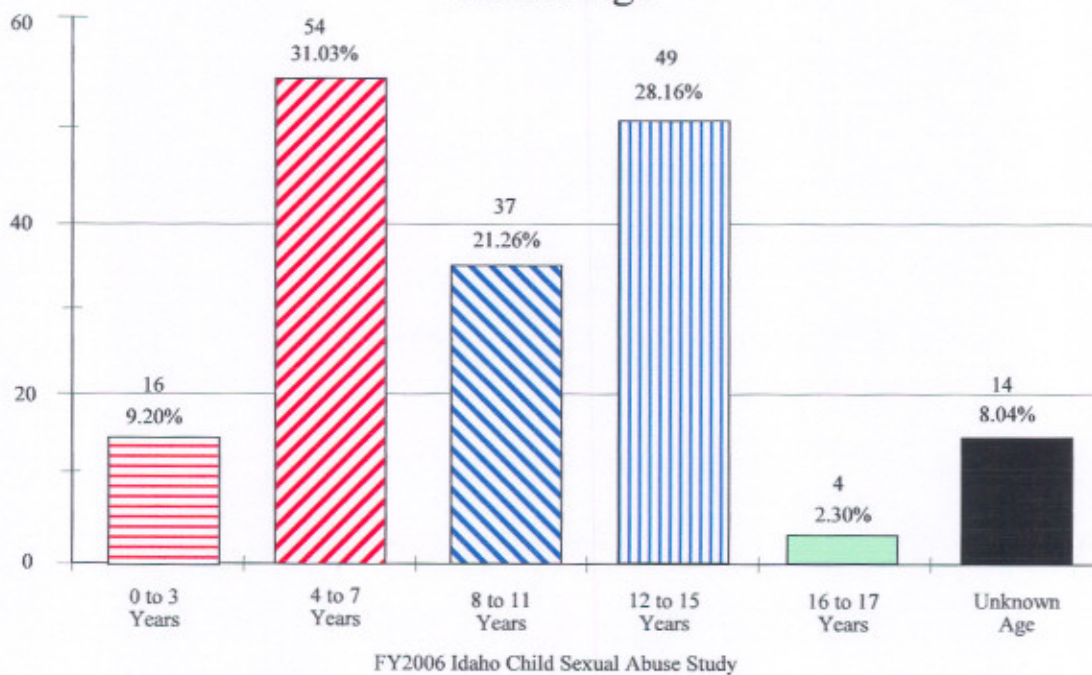


### **Juvenile Offenders: Chart 3J - Victim Age**

For the 145 juvenile cases reported (with petitions filed) during the study period, the age of the victims was known for 174 of the victims. Victims under three years of age comprised 9.2% (N=16) of the total study population. This constitutes an increase of 3 year old victims from FY05. Victims from four to seven years comprised 31.03% (N=54) of the study population. Children eight to eleven years comprised 21.26% (N=37) of the cases. Another 28.16% (N=49) were from twelve to fifteen years of age and 2.3% (N=4) were sixteen or older. Age was unknown for 8.04% (N=14) of the victims.

This year's report continues to show a trend in younger victims that has developed during the last four fiscal years. It is important to note that perpetrators continue to focus on the younger and more vulnerable children.

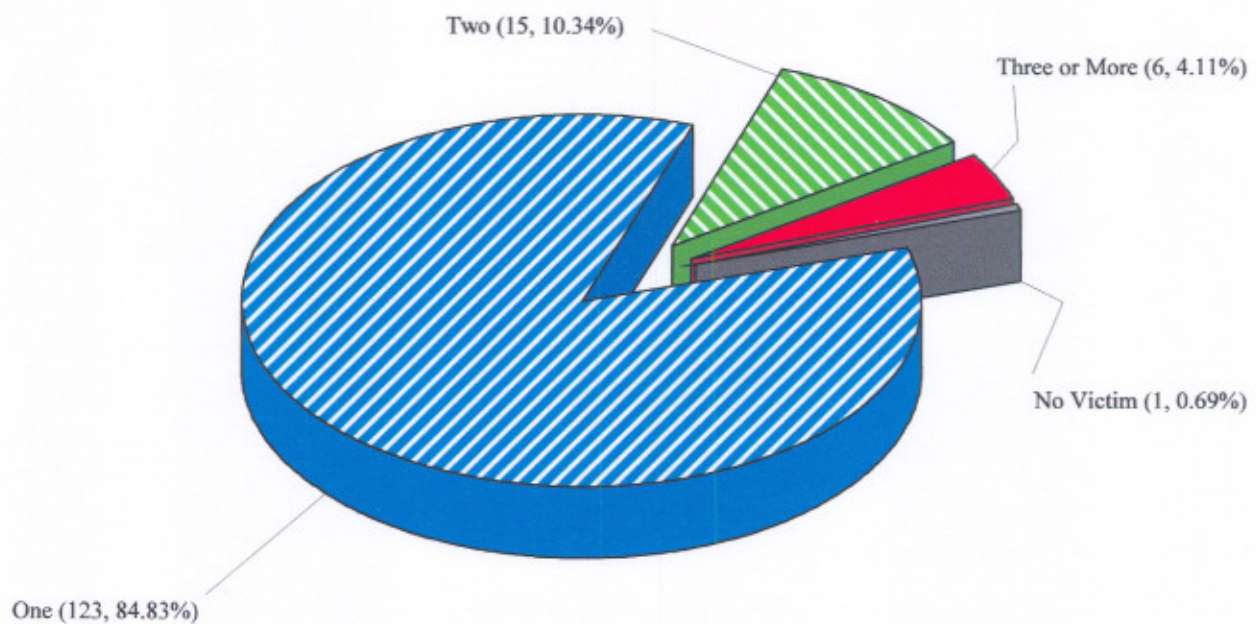
**Chart 3J: Juvenile Offenders**  
**Victim Age**



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

The number of victims was known in all petitions filed. A single victim was reported in 123 (84.83%) of the petitions. There were two victims in 15 (10.34%) of the cases and three or more victims in 6 (4.11%) cases. One juvenile (0.69%) had no victim.

**Chart 4J: Juvenile Offenders**  
Number of Victims per Case



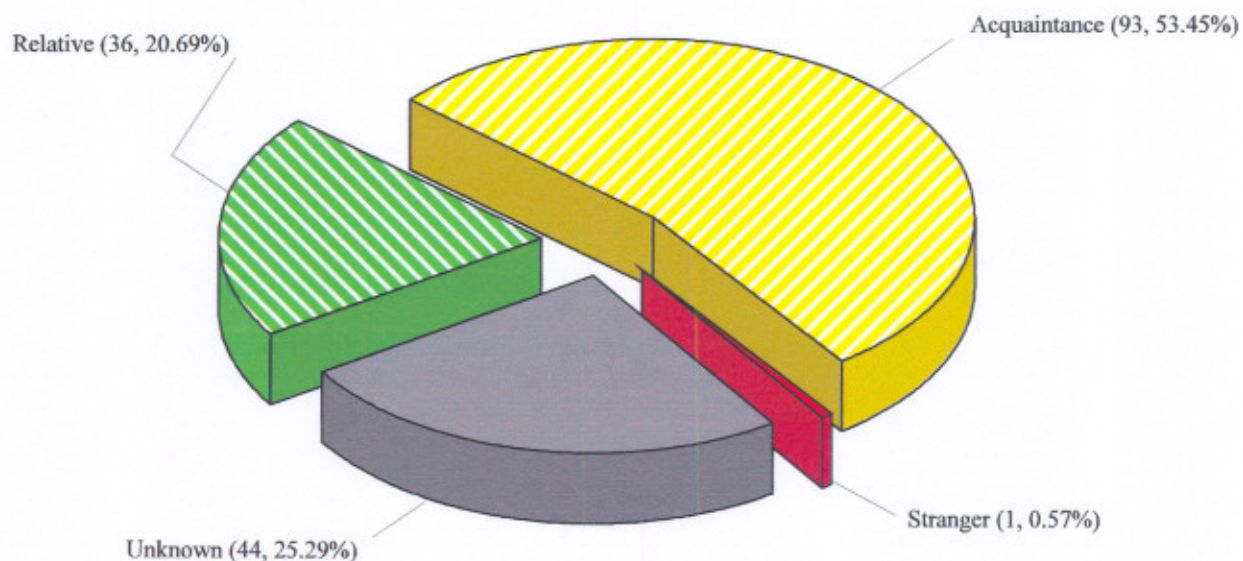
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### **Juvenile Offenders: Chart 5J - Victim Relationship**

Chart 5J shows the relationship between the 174 victims and the 145 petitioned juveniles. Acquaintances were identified as the abuser for 53.45% (N=93) of the victims. Relatives were charged with offenses for 20.69% (N=36) of the victims. There was one (0.57%) stranger charged with an offense. (This is a decrease from the 4 (2.76%) strangers charged in FY04. There were no strangers in FY05.) The relationship could not be determined for 25.29% (N=44) of the victims.

## Chart 5J: Juvenile Offenders Relationship to Victims



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## JUVENILE CASES

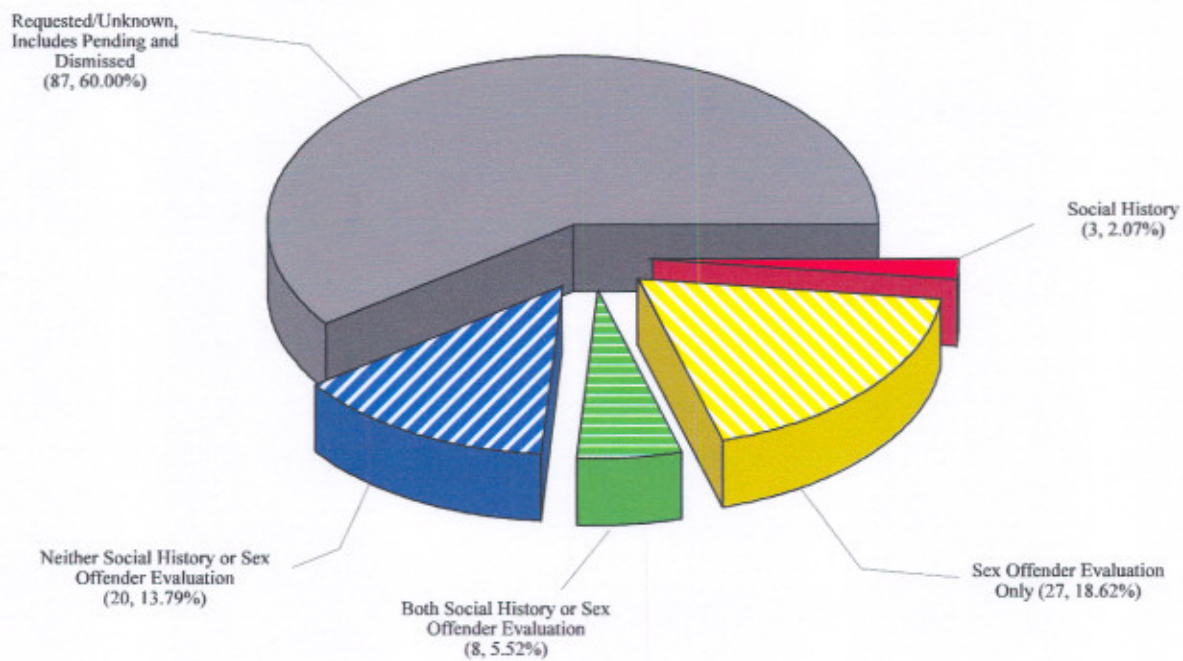
Most juveniles charged with child sexual abuse knew or had some familiarity with their victims. The parents and/or children most likely had reason to trust the offender because the child or their family knew the offender. The Surveys conducted since 1995 have indicated that 8 strangers (4 of those in FY04) have been charged with child sex abuse where victim relationship was known. A full 50% of these 8 petitions occurred in FY04. 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. A total of 87 (60%) of the juveniles had no data available regarding the completion of Social Histories or a Sex Offender Evaluation. Neither a Social History or a Sex Offender Evaluation was completed on 20 (13.79%) of the juveniles. Both were completed on 8 (5.52%) of the juveniles. A Sex Offender Evaluation was completed on 27 (18.62%) of the juveniles. A Social History was completed on 3 (2.07%) of the juveniles. (Most of these data were not available because of the lack of juvenile file access by the research team. These data are particularly problematic as both the legislature and the Idaho Department of Juvenile Correction seek better information to sentence and treat juvenile sex offenders. It is assumed that the unavailability of sex offender evaluations in the Pre-sentence Reports limit judges and others in their ability to make meaningful interventions with sentencing.)



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



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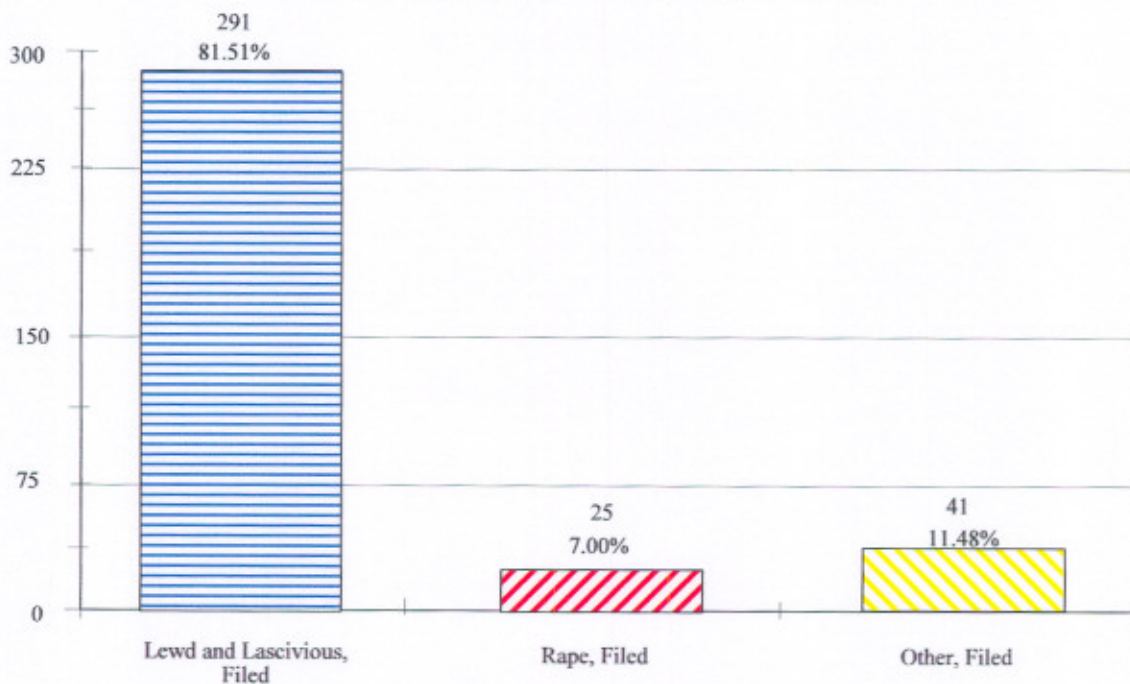
### **Juvenile Offenders: Chart 7J - Types of Charges**

Chart 7J shows the types of petitions (charges) filed against juveniles. Lewd and Lascivious Conduct (IC §18-1508) petitions were most frequently filed representing 291 (81.51%) of the total petitions. Rape (IC §18-6101) charges were filed 25 times (7%) during the year. A variety of other child sex offenses were filed in the other 41 (11.48%) of the cases.

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 and a 10% increase from FY04 to FY05. During FY06 the use of the L & L statute declined by 13.71% from FY05.

## Chart 7J: Juvenile Offenders

### Most Frequently Filed Petitions



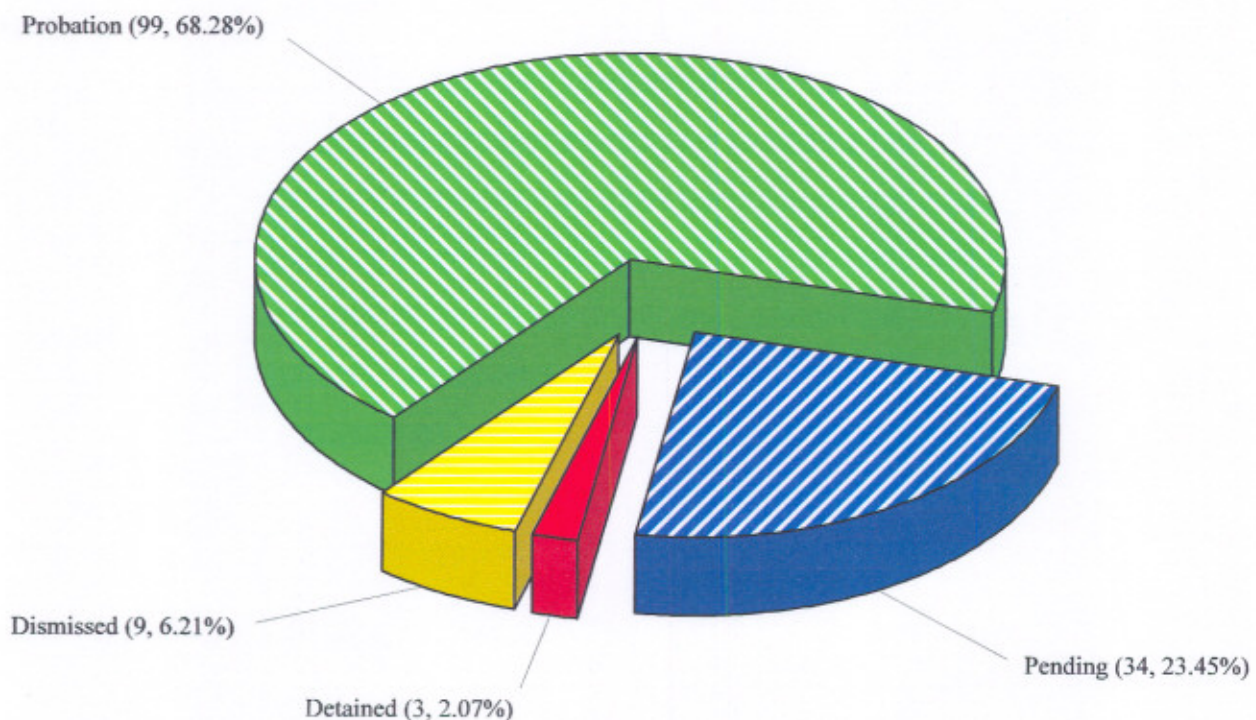
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### **Juvenile Offenders: Chart 8J - Dispositional Information**

Chart 8J shows dispositional information on juveniles. Three (2.07%) were Detained under the YRA. Ninety nine (68.28%) were released under Probation supervision. Nine petitions (6.21%) were dismissed. Thirty four (23.45%) were pending. This represents a dramatic decrease in those Detained and an increase in those released on Probation supervision from FY05.

## Chart 8J: Juvenile Offenders Dispositional Information



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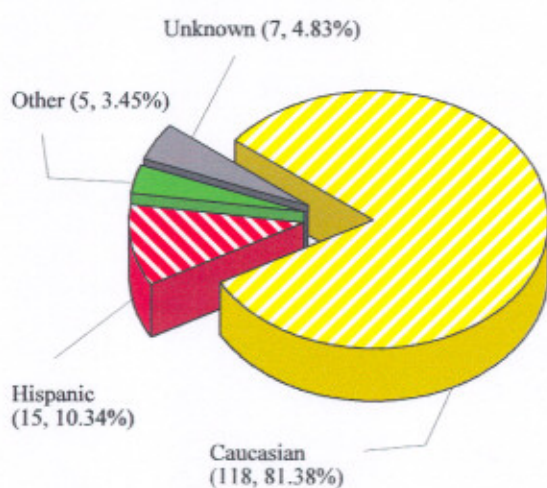


### **Juvenile Offenders: Chart 9J - Victim and Offender Ethnicity**

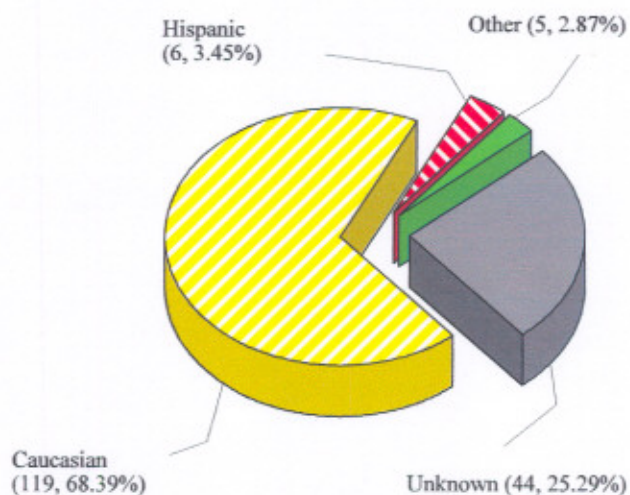
The petitioned Offenders' ethnicity was predominantly Caucasian representing 81.38% (N=118) of the offenders. Fifteen (10.34%) were recorded as Hispanic. Seven (4.83%) had no race recorded in their files and 5 (3.45%) were recorded as other.

Victims, where ethnicity was known, were primarily Caucasian representing 68.39% (N=119) of the children abused. Six (3.45%) of the victims were Hispanic and the ethnicity was recorded as other for 5 (2.87%). The ethnicity was Unknown for the remaining 44 (25.29%).

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



**Offender Ethnicity**



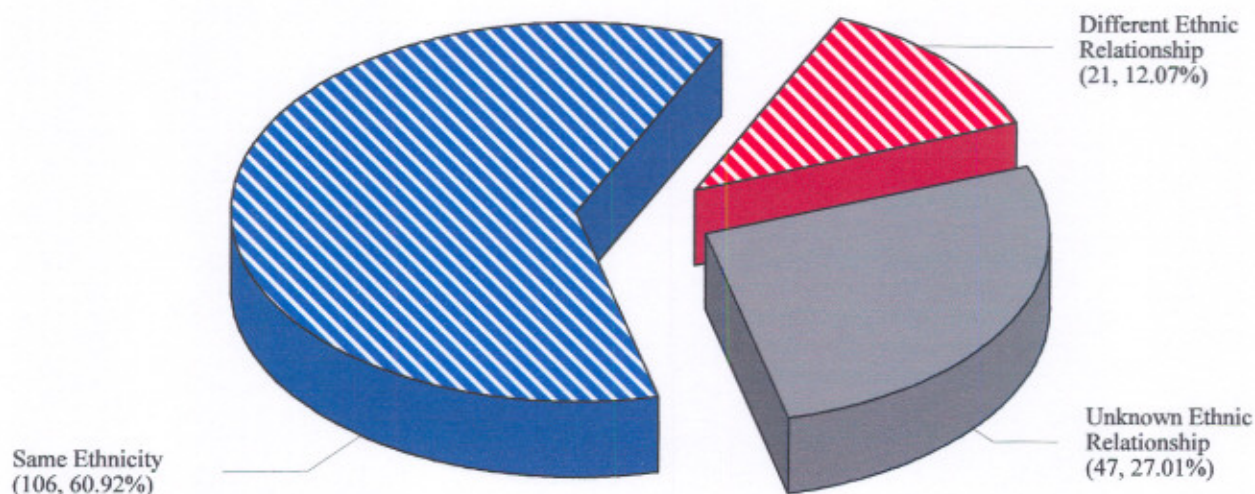
**Victim Ethnicity**

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

One hundred six (60.92%) of the juveniles petitioned into court committed the sexual offense on a child of the same ethnic status. Twenty one (12.07%) of the cases were between juveniles of a different ethnic status. The ethnic relationship was unknown for 47 (27.01%) of the juveniles offenders and victims.

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



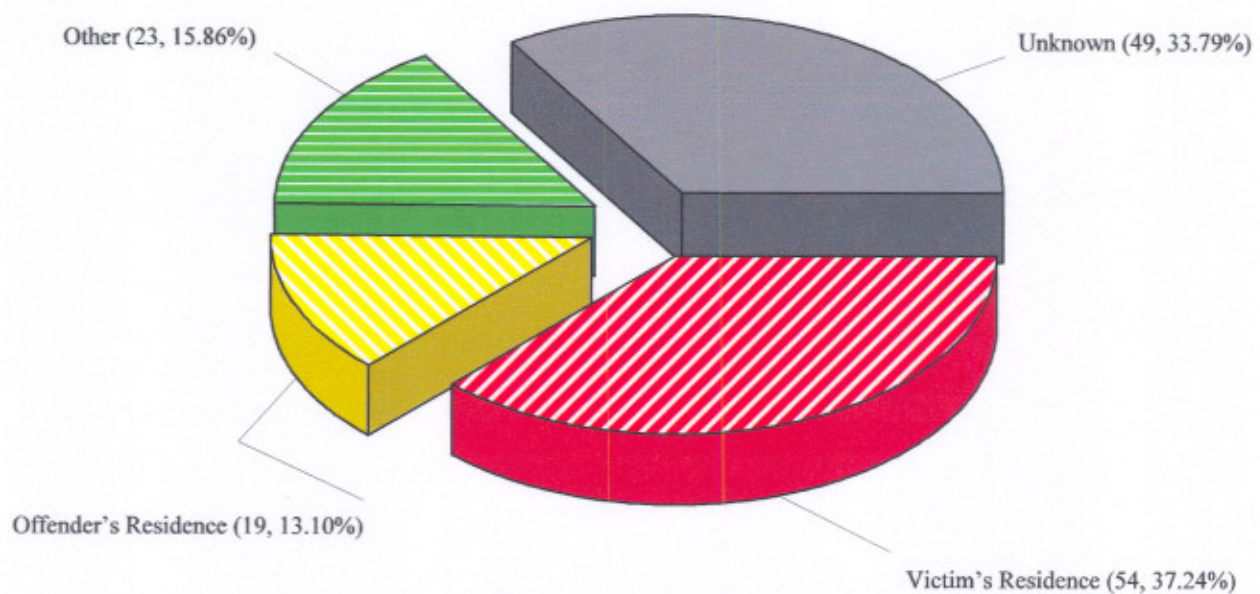
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**Juvenile Offenders: Chart 11J - Location of Child Sexual Abuse**

Fifty four (37.24%) of the juveniles committed their offense in the victim's residence. Nineteen (13.1%) of the offenders committed the offense in their residence. The location was listed as other in 23 (15.86%) of the cases. Location was unknown for 49 (33.79%) juveniles.

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



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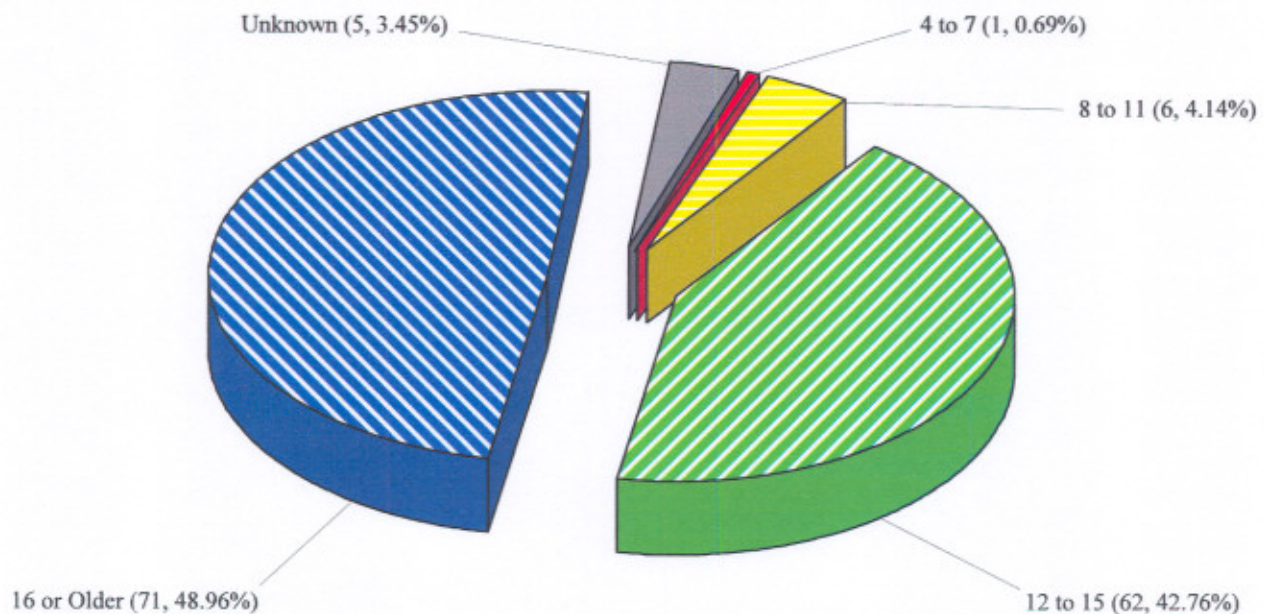


### **Juvenile Offenders: Chart 12J - Age of Offenders**

Chart 12J shows the ages of juvenile perpetrators. The ages of perpetrators were predominantly between the ages of 12 and 17 (91.72%). Offenders from 12 to 15 represented 42.76% (N=62) of the total. Offenders 16 and older represented 48.96% (N=71) of the total. Perpetrators 8 to 11 represented 4.14% of the total. One perpetrator (0.69%) was under the age of 8. One perpetrator (0.69%) was under the age of 8.

## Chart 12J: Juvenile Offenders

### Age of Juvenile Offenders

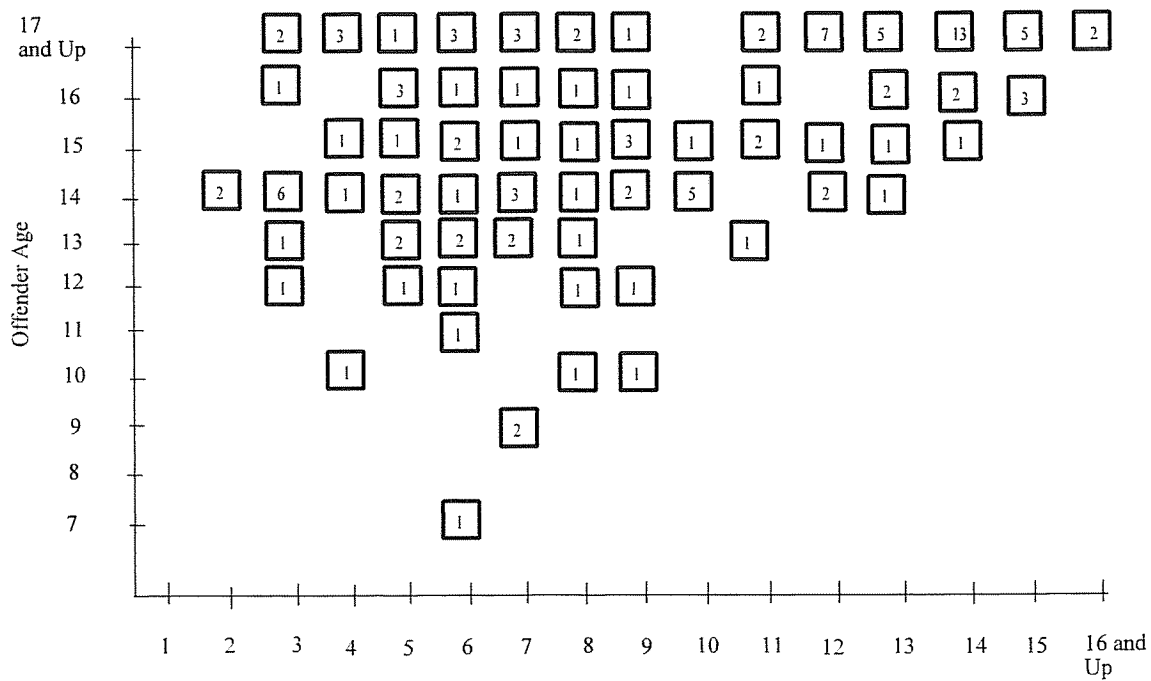


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### **Juvenile Offenders: Chart 13J - Age Relationship: Offenders and Victims**

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 12 years old or younger. The highest concentration of offenders and victims are among those offenders 16 and older and those victims 12 and younger. This parallels the findings in FY05.

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

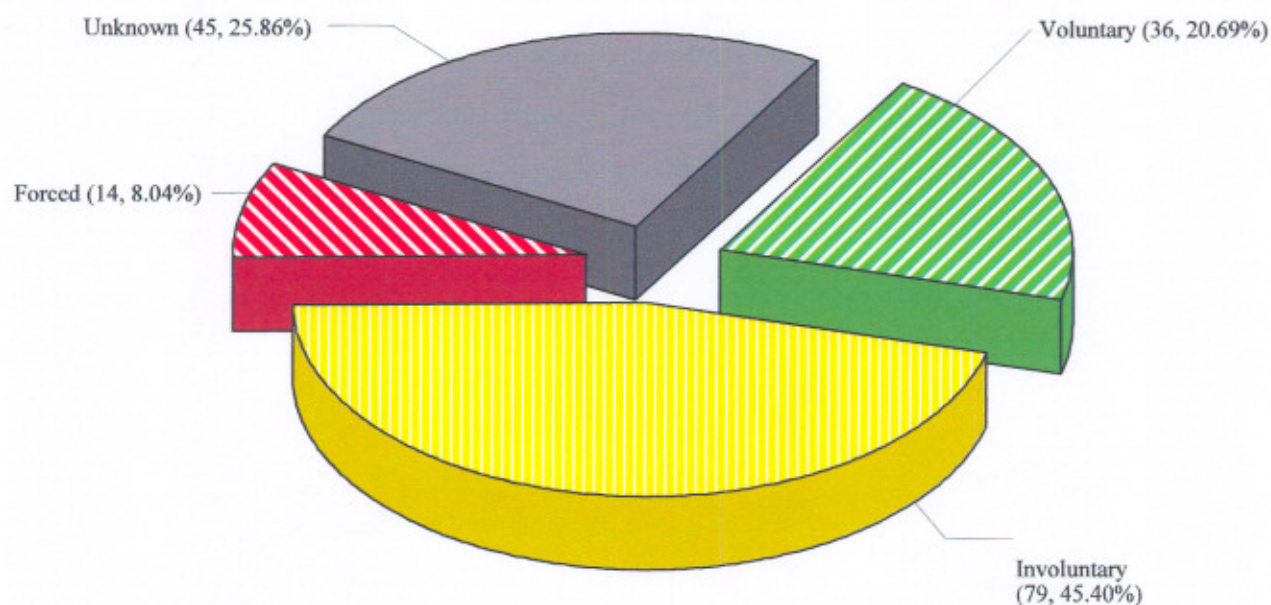


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### **Juvenile Offenders: Chart 14J -- Forced or Voluntary Sexual Abuse**

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 Pre-Sentence Reports.) In 14 (8.04%) cases, the sexual act was forced. In 36 (20.69%) cases there was no evidence that force was used. In 79 (45.4%) cases it was involuntary and it was unknown in 45 (25.86%) of the reported cases.

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



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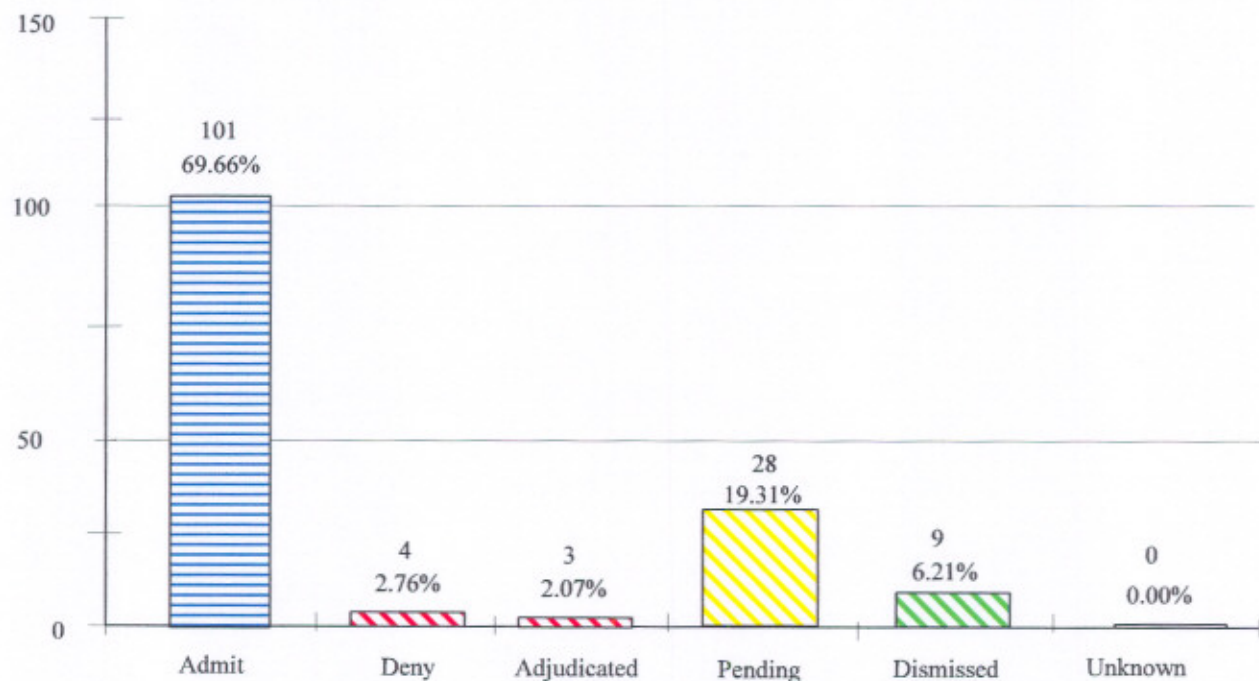


### **Juvenile Offenders: 15J -- Case Status**

This chart provides a view of the case status. A total of 69.66% (N=101) admitted to the Petition filed. The Petition was denied by 2.76% (N=4) of the juveniles. Pending cases comprised 19.31% (N=28) of the total and 6.21% (N=9) were dismissed.

## Chart 15J: Juvenile Offenders

### Case Status



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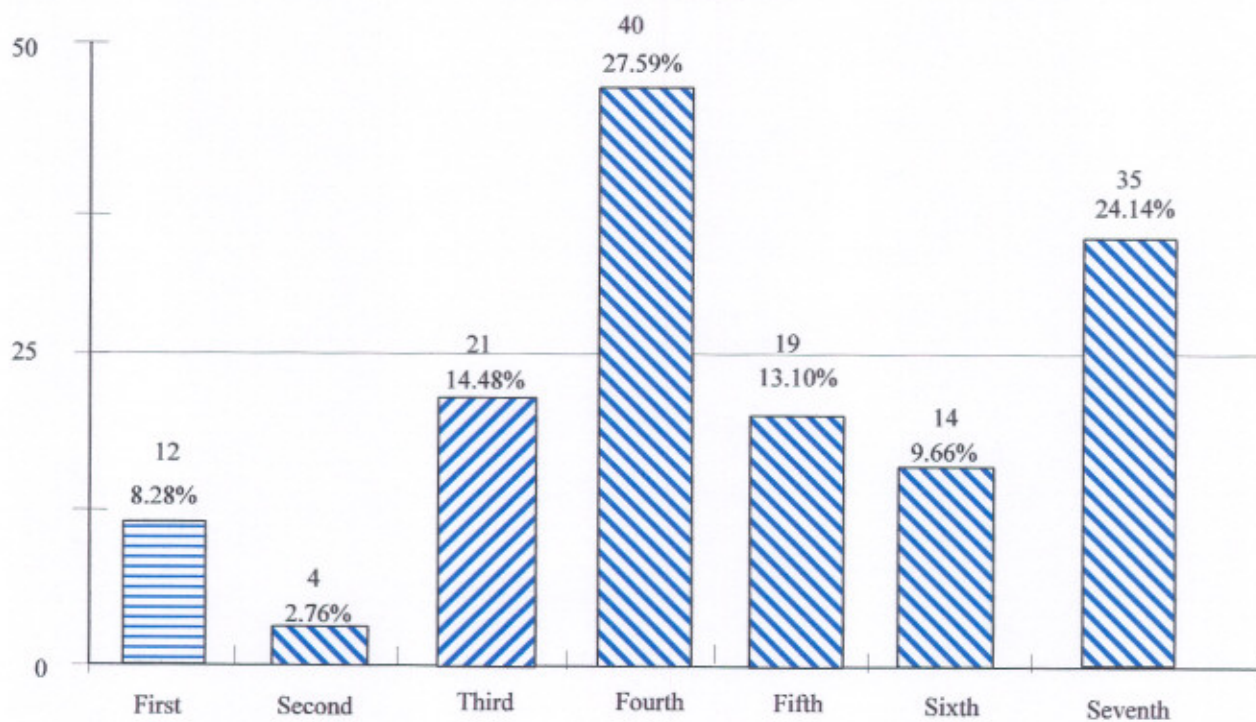


### **Juvenile Offenders: 16J – District Court Cases**

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 27.59% (N=40) of the cases for juveniles in the state. The Seventh District Court handled 24.14% (N=35) of the cases. The Third District handled 14.48% (N=21) cases. The remaining cases were spread across the other District Courts.

## Chart 16J: Juvenile Offenders

### District Court



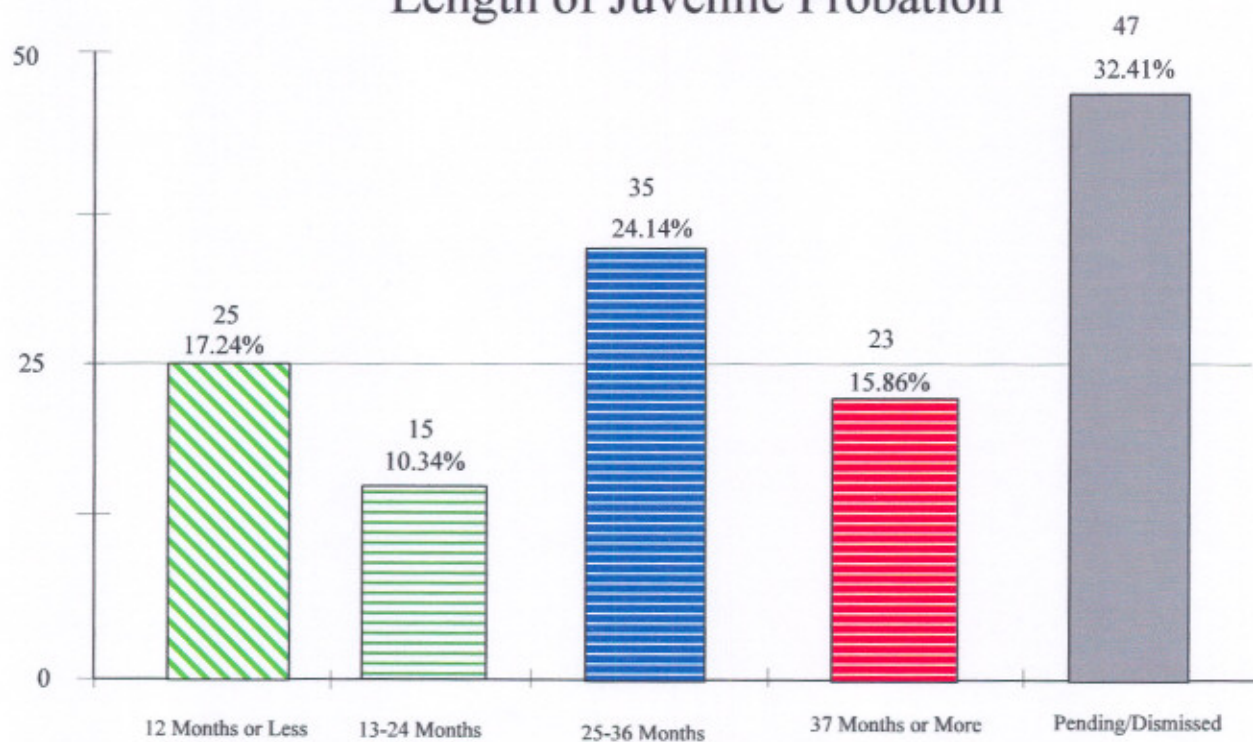
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### **Juvenile Offenders: 17J – Length of Juvenile Probation**

Chart 17J provides an overview of the length of probation sentences given to juveniles. Ninety eight juveniles received some type of probation. This represents 67.58% of all juveniles adjudicated.

## Chart 17J: Juvenile Defendants

### Length of Juvenile Probation

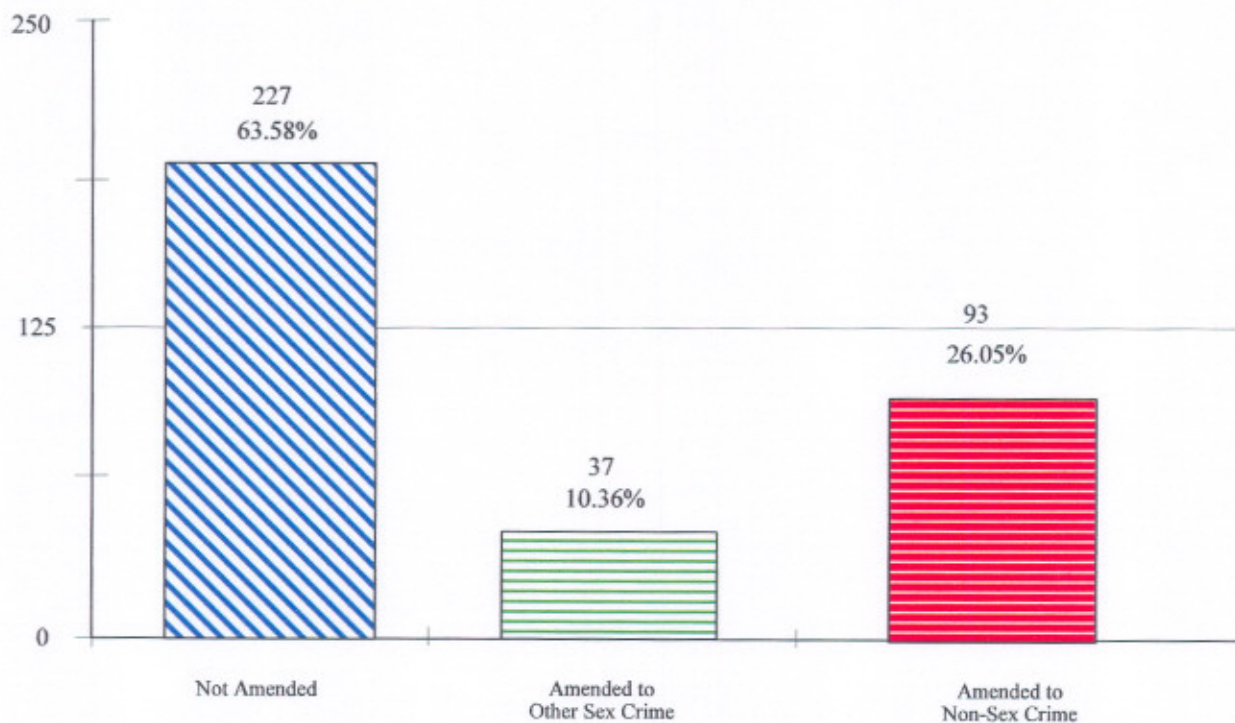


FY2006 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

### **Juvenile Offenders: 18J – Petition Amendments**

Two hundred twenty seven (63.58%) of the petitions were not amended. Thirty seven (10.36%) were amended to another sex crime. A total of 93 (26.05%) were amended to a non-sex crime.

## Chart 18J: Juvenile Defendants Petition Amendments



FY2006 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 system response. The data is reported per 10,000 persons. Smaller counties are corrected to conform to this reporting standard and the comparisons (rates) are accurate throughout the state.

There were 324 adult cases and 145 juvenile petitions of child sexual abuse filed in district and juvenile courts during FY06 (July 1, 2005-June 30, 2006). The total number of cases filed in the period covered by this report was 469. There were 422 cases filed in FY05, 371 cases filed in FY04, 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. The number of adult and juvenile cases reported in the FY06 study was the highest number in the 15 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 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. Four counties (Adams, Benewah, Clark, Custer, and Lewis) 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 4.15/10,000. The Standard Deviation was 3.6/10,000. Over 95% of the counties fall within a range of plus or minus two standard deviations ( $3.6 \times 2 = 7.12$ ) from the average of 4.15 cases per 10,000. This means that 95% of Idaho counties reported from zero (0) to 11.35/10,000 child sex abuse cases filed during the study period.

The average rate for adults (Adult/Rate) in each county was 2.94/10,000 with a standard deviation of 2.4/10,000. This is higher than last year's rate. The total rate for juveniles (Juvenile/Rate) was 1.2/10,000 with a standard deviation of 1.72/10,000. This rate was slightly 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    | 89    | 53     | 36        | Ada        | 1.76        | 1.20           | 2.96       |
| Adams      | 3,476      | 0     | 0      | 0         | Adams      | 0.00        | 0.00           | 0.00       |
| Bannock    | 75,565     | 28    | 18     | 10        | Bannock    | 2.38        | 1.32           | 3.71       |
| Bear Lake  | 6,411      | 2     | 2      | 0         | Bear Lake  | 3.12        | 0.00           | 3.12       |
| Benewah    | 9,171      | 0     | 0      | 0         | Benewah    | 0.00        | 0.00           | 0.00       |
| Bingham    | 41,735     | 23    | 11     | 12        | Bingham    | 2.64        | 2.88           | 5.51       |
| Blaine     | 18,991     | 5     | 5      | 0         | Blaine     | 2.63        | 0.00           | 2.63       |
| Boise      | 6,670      | 1     | 1      | 0         | Boise      | 1.50        | 0.00           | 1.50       |
| Bonner     | 36,835     | 10    | 6      | 4         | Bonner     | 1.63        | 1.09           | 2.71       |
| Bonneville | 82,522     | 48    | 31     | 17        | Bonneville | 3.76        | 2.06           | 5.82       |
| 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        | 2     | 1      | 1         | Camus      | 10.09       | 10.09          | 20.18      |
| Canyon     | 131,441    | 28    | 16     | 12        | Canyon     | 1.22        | 0.91           | 2.13       |
| Caribou    | 7,304      | 2     | 2      | 0         | Caribou    | 2.74        | 0.00           | 2.74       |
| Cassia     | 21,416     | 6     | 6      | 0         | Cassia     | 2.80        | 0.00           | 2.80       |
| Clark      | 1,022      | 0     | 0      | 0         | Clark      | 0.00        | 0.00           | 0.00       |
| Clearwater | 8,930      | 6     | 6      | 0         | Clearwater | 6.72        | 0.00           | 6.72       |
| Custer     | 4,342      | 2     | 1      | 1         | Custer     | 2.30        | 2.30           | 4.61       |
| Elmore     | 29,130     | 8     | 8      | 0         | Elmore     | 2.75        | 0.00           | 2.75       |
| Franklin   | 11,329     | 5     | 4      | 1         | Franklin   | 3.53        | 0.88           | 4.41       |
| Fremont    | 11,819     | 4     | 2      | 2         | Fremont    | 1.69        | 1.69           | 3.38       |
| Gem        | 15,181     | 5     | 4      | 1         | Gem        | 2.63        | 0.66           | 3.29       |
| Gooding    | 14,155     | 10    | 7      | 3         | Gooding    | 4.95        | 2.12           | 7.06       |
| Idaho      | 15,511     | 13    | 11     | 2         | Idaho      | 7.09        | 1.29           | 8.38       |
| Jefferson  | 19,155     | 4     | 4      | 0         | Jefferson  | 20.90       | 0.00           | 2.09       |
| Jerome     | 18,342     | 7     | 4      | 3         | Jerome     | 2.18        | 1.64           | 3.82       |
| Kootenai   | 108,685    | 63    | 55     | 8         | Kootenai   | 5.06        | 0.74           | 5.80       |
| Latah      | 34,935     | 5     | 5      | 0         | Latah      | 1.43        | 0.00           | 1.43       |
| Lemhi      | 7,806      | 2     | 1      | 1         | Lemhi      | 1.28        | 1.28           | 2.56       |
| Lewis      | 3,747      | 0     | 0      | 0         | Lewis      | 0.00        | 0.00           | 0.00       |
| Lincoln    | 4,044      | 4     | 3      | 1         | Lincoln    | 7.42        | 2.47           | 9.89       |
| Madison    | 27,467     | 3     | 2      | 1         | Madison    | 0.73        | 0.36           | 1.09       |
| Minidoka   | 20,174     | 7     | 3      | 4         | Minidoka   | 1.49        | 1.98           | 3.47       |
| Nez Perce  | 37,410     | 5     | 3      | 2         | Nez Perce  | 0.80        | 0.53           | 1.34       |
| Oneida     | 4,125      | 2     | 2      | 0         | Oneida     | 4.85        | 0.00           | 4.85       |
| Owyhee     | 10,644     | 2     | 1      | 1         | Owyhee     | 0.94        | 0.94           | 1.88       |
| Payette    | 20,578     | 16    | 9      | 7         | Payette    | 4.37        | 3.40           | 7.78       |
| Power      | 7,538      | 8     | 5      | 3         | Power      | 6.63        | 3.98           | 10.61      |
| Shoshone   | 13,771     | 6     | 6      | 0         | Shoshone   | 4.36        | 0.00           | 4.36       |
| Teton      | 5,999      | 1     | 0      | 1         | Teton      | 0.00        | 1.67           | 1.67       |
| Twin Falls | 64,284     | 22    | 15     | 7         | Twin Falls | 2.33        | 1.09           | 3.42       |
| Valley     | 7,651      | 8     | 7      | 1         | Valley     | 9.15        | 1.31           | 10.46      |
| Washingto  | 9,977      | 4     | 1      | 3         | Washington | 1.00        | 3.01           | 4.01       |
| Averages   | 29408      | 10.66 | 7.36   | 3.30      | Averages   | 3.37        | 1.20           | 4.15       |
| Standard D | 49989      | 17.21 | 11.72  | 6.30      | Standard D | 3.59        | 1.72           | 3.60       |

## **Rates for All Counties, 1996 – 2005: Table 2**

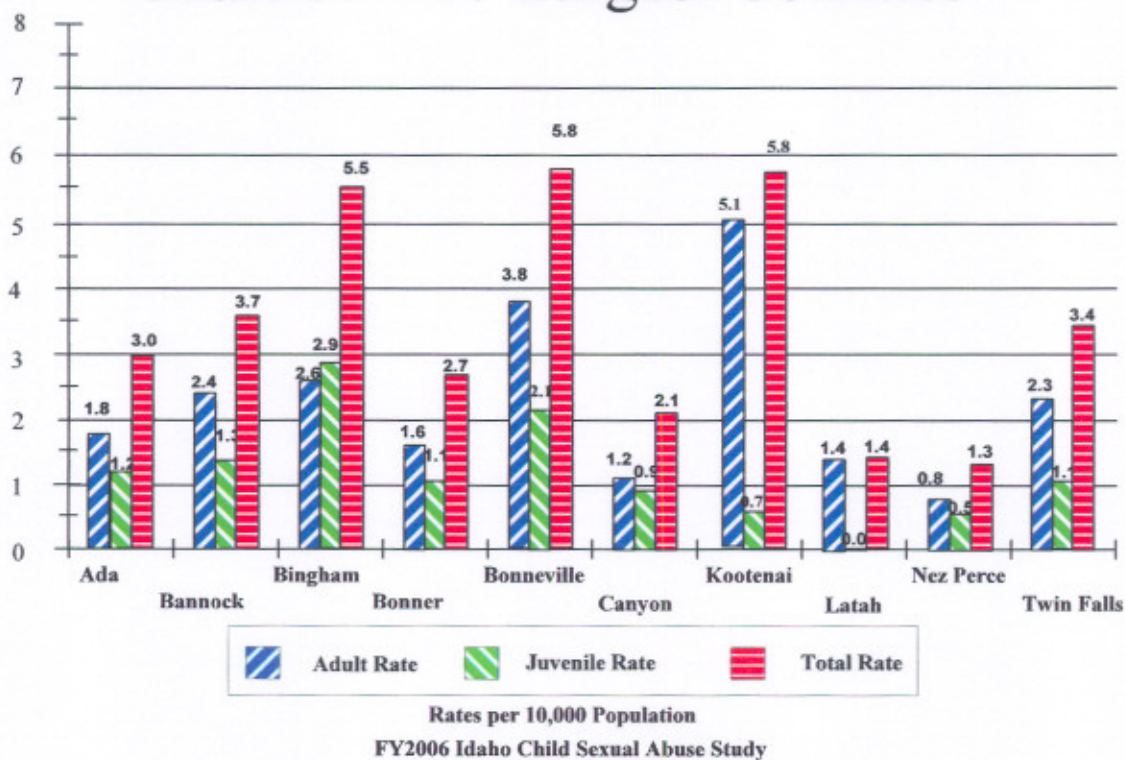
Table 2 shows the rates for all 44 counties in Idaho from FY97 to FY06. This chart shows the trends in child sex abuse prosecutions and the standard deviation from the average rate during this period (FY97--FY06). This provides an accurate account of the range of the case-filing rate by county throughout this period.

| County     | Rate 97 | Rate 98 | Rate 99 | Rate 00 | Rate 01 | Rate 02 | Rate 03 | Rate 04 | Rate 05 | Rate 06 | Avg 97-06 | SD 97-06 |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|----------|
| Ada        | 3.21    | 3.74    | 4.91    | 4.23    | 2.89    | 2.36    | 2.16    | 2.39    | 3.66    | 2.96    | 3.25      | 0.84     |
| Adams      | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 2.88    | 2.88    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.58      | 1.15     |
| Bannock    | 5.45    | 4.39    | 4.70    | 5.30    | 5.03    | 5.43    | 4.10    | 2.25    | 3.84    | 3.71    | 4.42      | 0.95     |
| Bear Lake  | 8.22    | 1.64    | 6.57    | 4.93    | 1.56    | 0.00    | 4.68    | 0.00    | 3.12    | 3.12    | 3.38      | 2.59     |
| Benewah    | 7.56    | 1.26    | 3.78    | 3.78    | 1.09    | 4.36    | 2.18    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 2.40      | 2.34     |
| Bingham    | 3.19    | 2.93    | 5.06    | 3.73    | 4.31    | 4.79    | 6.71    | 4.07    | 4.55    | 5.51    | 4.49      | 1.06     |
| Blaine     | 4.43    | 4.43    | 5.90    | 2.21    | 1.05    | 2.11    | 0.00    | 1.58    | 0.53    | 2.63    | 2.49      | 1.80     |
| Boise      | 2.85    | 5.70    | 2.58    | 2.85    | 6.00    | 7.50    | 7.50    | 6.00    | 3.00    | 1.5     | 4.55      | 2.10     |
| Bonner     | 4.13    | 4.51    | 3.76    | 2.63    | 1.90    | 3.53    | 2.99    | 3.53    | 2.17    | 2.71    | 3.19      | 0.80     |
| Bonneville | 3.46    | 3.60    | 1.80    | 3.32    | 3.76    | 1.94    | 6.91    | 4.73    | 4.60    | 5.82    | 3.99      | 1.51     |
| Boundary   | 2.40    | 6.00    | 4.80    | 3.60    | 2.03    | 8.10    | 2.03    | 3.04    | 4.05    | 2.03    | 3.81      | 1.91     |
| Butte      | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 6.85    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 3.45    | 6.90    | 6.90    | 3.45    | 2.76      | 3.00     |
| Camas      | 27.51   | 0.00    | 13.76   | 13.76   | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 20.18   | 7.52      | 9.88     |
| Canyon     | 2.55    | 6.99    | 6.11    | 3.11    | 2.81    | 2.81    | 2.89    | 1.67    | 1.83    | 2.13    | 3.29      | 1.70     |
| Caribou    | 1.44    | 2.87    | 1.44    | 0.00    | 2.74    | 9.58    | 6.85    | 6.85    | 10.95   | 2.74    | 4.55      | 3.55     |
| Cassia     | 5.12    | 0.51    | 0.51    | 2.05    | 1.87    | 5.60    | 3.74    | 3.27    | 2.80    | 2.8     | 2.83      | 1.62     |
| Clark      | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 13.12   | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 1.31      | 3.94     |
| Clearwater | 3.53    | 7.05    | 2.35    | 1.18    | 4.48    | 12.32   | 5.60    | 2.24    | 4.48    | 6.72    | 5.00      | 3.05     |
| Custer     | 4.84    | 0.00    | 7.26    | 0.00    | 9.21    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 4.61    | 0.00    | 4.61    | 3.05      | 3.32     |
| Elmore     | 4.72    | 1.41    | 0.94    | 0.00    | 1.72    | 4.12    | 2.40    | 2.06    | 0.34    | 2.75    | 2.05      | 1.45     |
| Franklin   | 10.73   | 10.73   | 3.22    | 5.36    | 5.30    | 5.30    | 8.83    | 5.30    | 4.41    | 4.41    | 6.36      | 2.57     |
| Fremont    | 0.00    | 0.91    | 4.57    | 5.49    | 0.00    | 5.92    | 3.38    | 1.69    | 2.54    | 3.38    | 2.79      | 2.03     |
| Gem        | 2.53    | 5.91    | 3.38    | 5.91    | 1.98    | 0.00    | 6.59    | 9.22    | 0.66    | 3.29    | 3.95      | 2.75     |
| Gooding    | 2.58    | 5.16    | 0.86    | 6.88    | 4.27    | 4.95    | 2.83    | 3.53    | 4.95    | 7.06    | 4.31      | 1.83     |
| Idaho      | 0.00    | 1.45    | 0.73    | 2.90    | 4.51    | 3.84    | 3.87    | 1.29    | 3.22    | 8.38    | 3.02      | 2.29     |
| Jefferson  | 4.84    | 6.04    | 3.02    | 6.04    | 1.57    | 3.65    | 4.18    | 1.57    | 2.61    | 2.09    | 3.56      | 1.60     |
| Jerome     | 5.95    | 3.30    | 1.98    | 2.64    | 6.00    | 4.36    | 6.00    | 7.63    | 8.18    | 3.82    | 4.99      | 1.98     |
| Kootenai   | 1.58    | 2.15    | 7.16    | 2.72    | 2.39    | 2.67    | 2.02    | 2.94    | 2.85    | 5.8     | 3.23      | 1.70     |
| Latah      | 1.96    | 2.29    | 0.98    | 3.27    | 0.86    | 0.00    | 0.57    | 2.00    | 1.43    | 1.43    | 1.48      | 0.90     |
| Lemhi      | 1.45    | 1.45    | 1.45    | 0.00    | 2.56    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 1.28    | 0.00    | 2.56    | 1.08      | 0.97     |
| Lewis      | 0.00    | 2.84    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 2.67    | 5.34    | 0.00    | 2.67    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 1.35      | 1.80     |
| Lincoln    | 9.07    | 0.00    | 18.14   | 0.00    | 0.00    | 2.47    | 12.36   | 2.47    | 2.47    | 9.89    | 5.69      | 5.97     |
| Madison    | 2.96    | 5.07    | 4.22    | 3.80    | 1.09    | 3.64    | 1.46    | 0.00    | 2.18    | 1.09    | 2.55      | 1.55     |
| Minidoka   | 1.55    | 1.55    | 4.65    | 1.03    | 0.50    | 1.98    | 12.89   | 0.99    | 3.47    | 3.47    | 3.21      | 3.46     |
| Nez Perce  | 2.67    | 3.26    | 2.96    | 2.96    | 1.34    | 3.74    | 2.94    | 0.80    | 1.87    | 1.34    | 2.39      | 0.93     |
| Oneida     | 0.00    | 5.73    | 0.00    | 2.86    | 7.27    | 14.55   | 2.42    | 0.00    | 2.42    | 4.85    | 4.01      | 4.24     |
| Owyhee     | 4.77    | 3.57    | 4.77    | 0.00    | 2.82    | 0.00    | 5.64    | 7.52    | 0.94    | 1.88    | 3.19      | 2.39     |
| Payette    | 3.04    | 6.69    | 3.04    | 3.65    | 1.94    | 3.40    | 0.00    | 4.86    | 8.26    | 7.78    | 4.27      | 2.50     |
| Power      | 4.23    | 5.64    | 8.47    | 1.41    | 1.33    | 13.27   | 11.94   | 5.31    | 3.98    | 10.61   | 6.62      | 4.03     |
| Shoshone   | 2.15    | 5.02    | 3.59    | 3.59    | 6.54    | 9.44    | 5.81    | 3.63    | 5.81    | 4.36    | 4.99      | 1.94     |
| Teton      | 0.00    | 2.91    | 0.00    | 5.82    | 0.00    | 1.67    | 1.67    | 0.00    | 3.33    | 1.67    | 1.71      | 1.81     |
| Twin Falls | 2.24    | 6.35    | 7.47    | 5.79    | 4.95    | 4.36    | 3.89    | 4.36    | 3.73    | 3.42    | 4.66      | 1.45     |
| Valley     | 9.82    | 3.27    | 3.27    | 4.91    | 7.84    | 5.23    | 16.99   | 9.15    | 9.15    | 10.46   | 8.01      | 3.93     |
| Washington | 5.85    | 2.34    | 0.00    | 7.02    | 5.01    | 3.01    | 4.01    | 1.00    | 3.01    | 4.01    | 3.53      | 2.03     |
| Averages   | 3.97    | 3.42    | 3.73    | 3.65    | 2.85    | 4.03    | 4.26    | 3.12    | 3.14    | 4.15    | 3.63      | 3.63     |
| SD         | 4.47    | 2.43    | 3.56    | 2.89    | 2.33    | 3.56    | 3.75    | 2.49    | 2.56    | 3.59    | 1.58      | 3.12     |

### **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 5.8/10,000 in Bonneville and Kootenai Counties to a low of 1.3/10,000 in Nez Perce County. This indicates that all of the 10 most populated counties are grouped around the average incidence for the state.

## Chart 1T - 10 Largest Counties

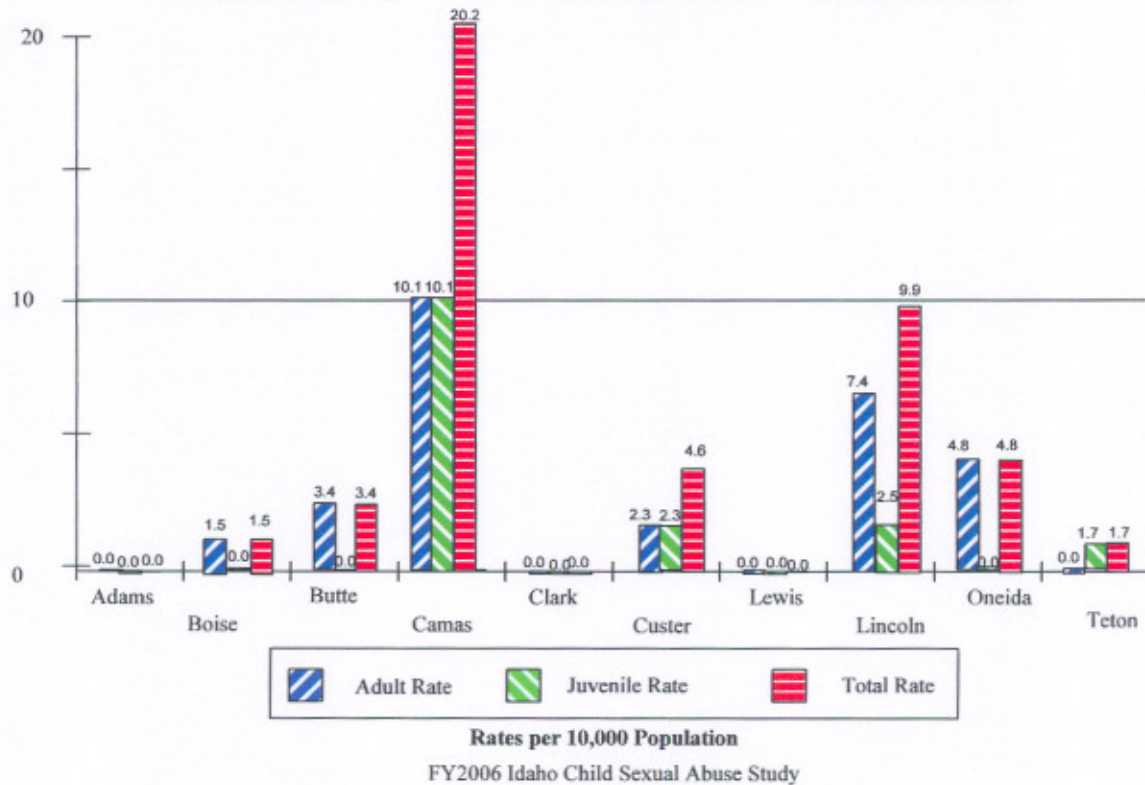




### Filing Rates in the Least Populated Counties-Chart 2T

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 20.2 in Camas County. Three of the ten smallest counties reported no prosecutions. The small population (991) of Camas County exacerbates the incidence in this county.

## Chart 2T - 10 Smallest Counties

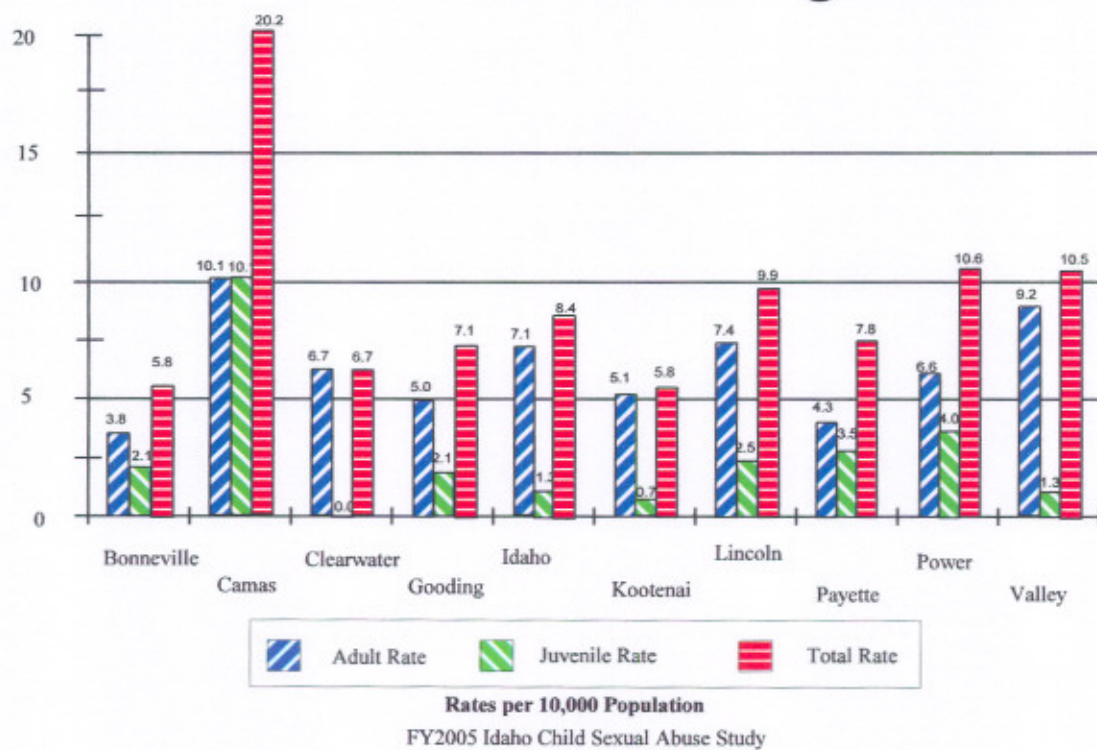


### **Ten Counties: Highest Rates of Child Sex Abuse Cases-Chart 3T**

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 (FY06) Camas County reported a total of 20.2/10,000 cases and Valley County 10.5/10,000 cases. In FY05, Caribou (11/10,000) and Valley (9.2/10,000) Counties reported the highest rate. In 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 and 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



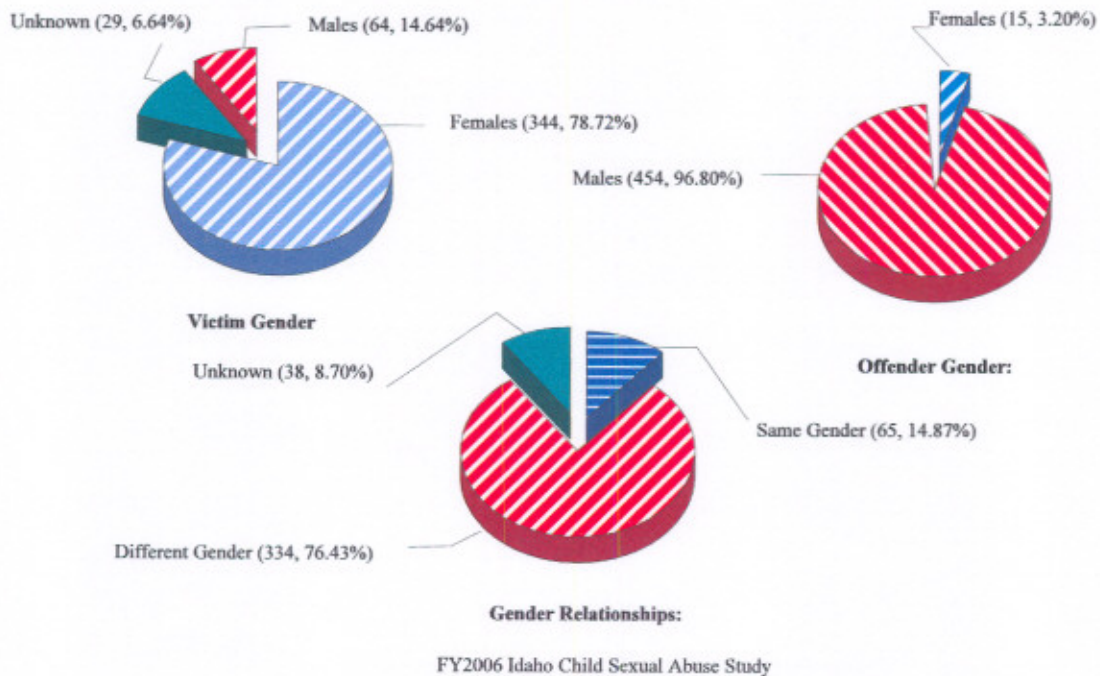


### **Gender and Gender Relationships-Chart 4T**

This chart examines offender-victim relationships. Females were the most predominant victims representing 78.72% (N=344) of all identified. Male victims represented 14.64% (N=64) of the victims. The offenders were overwhelmingly male, representing 96.8% (N=454) of the accused perpetrators. Female perpetrators represented 3.2% (N=15) of the total.

The analysis of gender relationships between the accused and the victim indicated that 76.43% (N=334) represented different genders. In 14.87% (N=65) a sexual act occurred between the same genders and it was unknown for those remaining. The offender-victim relationship in FY06 is comparable to that in FY05.

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



### **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 1997 to 2006 (FY97-FY06). The rate reported in FY06 is comparable to the rates reported from FY02 and FY03. The reported rate two years ago (FY06) 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. Even though the total number of cases reported this year is higher than any total in the past 10 years, the rate in this reporting year (FY06) is not the highest due to the high variability of cases among the counties this year. As table 2 shows, this year only 4 counties reported no cases of child sexual abuse. This is the lowest number in the past 10 years. Normally the number of counties reporting no cases of child sexual abuse for a given year ranges from 6 to 10 counties. This means that the cases this year are spread out among more counties resulting in a lower mean.

## Chart 5T - 1997 to 2006

Rates and Standard Deviations of Child Sexual Abuse Charges for Idaho



Rates per 10,000 Population  
FY2006 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study



# 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 3.63/10,000 (Avg 97-06) 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 occurred this year while the highest number of juvenile petitions occurred in FY03. The rate in FY03 increased following a strong increase in FY02. FY04 and FY05 showed a marked decline. FY06 showed a dramatic increase similar to FY03. Data collection and analysis in the 44 counties in this reporting period (FY06) indicates there is a large increase in Registration Violations. 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 an increase or 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 FY06 as stipulated by the Idaho Legislature. Data were collected throughout Idaho by a Research Team from RESEARCH TRAINING EVALUATION ASSOCIATES 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 mid November 2006 were included in this analysis.

This report marks the sixteenth 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 469 cases of child sexual abuse were prosecuted during the study period FY06. Of that number, 324 were adults and 145 were juveniles. The Total (Mean) Rate of cases filed by county (standardized to census data) was 4.15/10,000.

The average Total Rate (Adult/Rate) for adult child sex abuse felony filings was 3.37/10,000. The average Total Rate (Juvenile/Rate) for juvenile child sex abuse petitions filed was 1.2/10,000. The Adult and Juvenile rates have increased from the last report declined slightly from the FY05 Report although the total numbers have increased.

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.

Access to the original files and presentence reports, denied since 2000, would greatly improve the collection of accurate data and allow the researchers to make more predictions and policy suggestions.