

Report to the
Idaho Legislature

prosecution
of **child**
sexual
abuse

July 1, 2006–June 30, 2007

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

and

The Office of
the Attorney General
Lawrence Wasden,
Attorney General
January, 2008



C. L. "BUTCH" OTTER
GOVERNOR

January 8, 2008

To: The Idaho Legislature and the Citizens of Idaho

Re: Prosecution of Child Sexual Abuse

As I consider all that's occurred during my first year as your governor, it's sobering to study this report and recognize that throughout the year there were children all over Idaho being sexually abused – victimized not just by strangers but more often by parents, family friends, siblings and people they know and trust

The numbers you will find in this report are shocking. Of course there are year-to-year fluctuations in a statistical sense. But far more significant and consistent in their impact are the stories you won't find here – stories of individuals and families torn asunder by the trauma of child sexual abuse. The family is the foundation of our society, and when that foundation is damaged at its most vulnerable point, when our children are put at risk, our faith in all other aspects of our lives and those around us is cast into doubt.

It is therefore among government's highest priorities to protect our children from these surreptitious but life-changing threats. That process begins with gaining knowledge about the threat, and finding better ways of fighting it and stopping the cycle of abuse from continuing to another generation. That is the purpose of this report, and of the research behind it.

My thanks go to the law enforcement officials – police, prosecutors and judges – who are on the front lines of this fight. They see more directly and tangibly the human costs of the statistics you will find in this report. They have my utmost respect and complete support in their efforts to stop these crimes and prevent these personal and societal tragedies. Please join me in helping to ensure that they have the tools they need – including a strong database of complete information – to win this war against child sexual abuse.

As Always – Idaho, "Esto Perpetua"

C.L. "Butch" Otter
Governor of Idaho



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

January 20, 2008

To: The Idaho Legislature and the Citizens of Idaho

Re: The Prosecution of Child Sexual Abuse

As it has every year, this annual report on the prosecution of child sexual abuse 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. Indeed, there was only one case reported in which the adult defendant was a stranger to the victim, and only two cases in which the juvenile defendant was a stranger to the victim. In the vast majority (71%) of cases, the adult defendant was an "acquaintance" of the victim. For juvenile defendants, the most common relationship was also "acquaintance" (46%). However, more than one-third (36%) of juvenile offender's victims were relatives of the offender. These statistics reinforce that it is essential that parents know the people with whom their children spend time and remain vigilant that those in relationships of trust with their children do not seek to exploit that trust.

For the second consecutive year, the report finds that the proportion of defendants with a prior felony conviction for child sexual abuse is substantially higher than in the past. Although the 21% of defendants with a prior child sexual abuse felony conviction in 2007 is lower than the 28% with a similar history in 2006, it is still significantly higher than the 8% reported in the three previous reports and the less than 3% reported for 2001 and 2002.

In late 2007, my office obtained federal funding to reconstitute the local Idaho Internet Crimes Against Children Task Forces (ICAC) into a coordinated, state-wide effort. This funding will provide training and support for local law enforcement agencies and will expand protection from Internet predators and child pornographers. However, these efforts should not create a false sense of security regarding the vast majority of child sexual abuse crimes that occur in the real world, not in the virtual world of the Internet. Parental vigilance and reporting of suspicious behavior to local law enforcement remain the essential protections for children against the real world crimes that occur most frequently in the victim's home or the offender's home.

I hope this report will be a valuable resource to policymakers, prosecutors, law enforcement officers, parents and others who strive to protect children from these heinous crimes.

Sincerely,

LAWRENCE G. WASDEN
Attorney General

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The Prosecution of Child Sexual Abuse in Idaho

July 1, 2006 - June 30, 2007

430 cases were filed (298 adult cases, 132 juvenile cases) in District and Juvenile Courts in FY07. This represents a decrease of 39 cases from FY06, an increase of 8 cases over FY05, and an increase of 59 cases from FY04.

Victim gender was predominately female for both adult and juvenile perpetrators.

43.7% of the victims of adult defendants were between 12 and 15 years old and 28.5% were 11 or under.

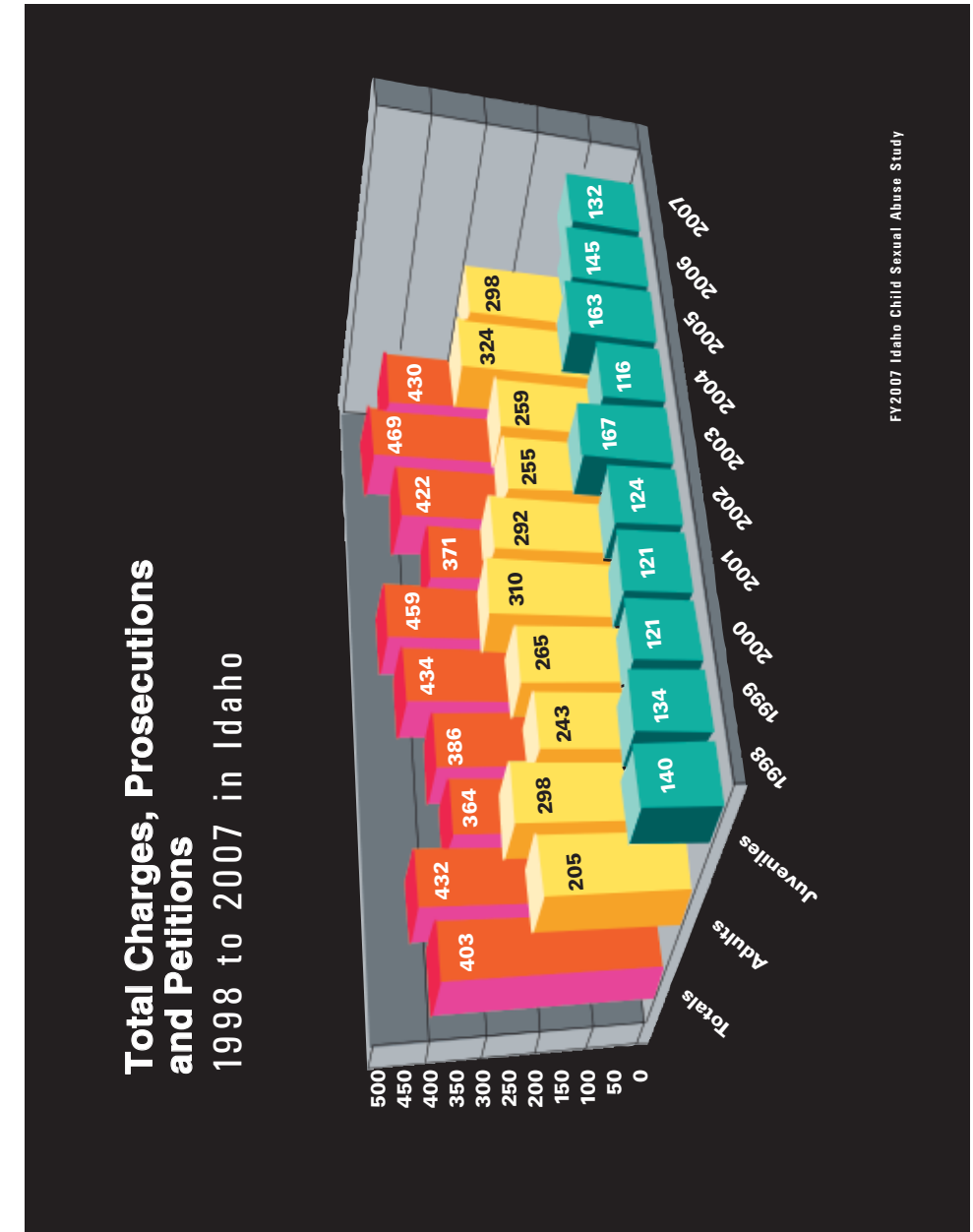
64% of victims of juvenile sex offenders were under 11 years of age and 35% were between 4 and 7 years old.

46% of the juvenile abusers were acquaintances of their victims, 36% were relatives, and 1.33% was a stranger.

Where adult disposition was known, the immediate sentence for those convicted was 33.7% probation; 29.6% prison; 22% retained jurisdiction. This represents an 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, and Michelle Morrison served as Research Associates.



Introduction and Methodology

Report to the Idaho Legislature
The Prosecution of Child Sex Abuse in Idaho
FY05 July 1, 2006–June 30, 2007

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, and 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 seventeen reports. Specifically, data were collected on site on child sex abuse cases filed in district and juvenile courts throughout the state for the period of July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007. 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 seventeen reports has 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 Idaho Department of Law Enforcement provided information on investigation of known cases and the Idaho Department of Correction focused on disposition of offenders under its jurisdiction. The Idaho 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. Cases were analyzed 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 Idaho 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. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court provided permission to the research team to review the pre-sentence and sex offender evaluation reports. 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 and how 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. This is the first year that the Supreme Court did not allow

access to the pre-sentence investigations and sex offender evaluation reports. This negatively impacted the demographic data and data analysis in the report.

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. Access to the PSI's and Sex Offender Evaluation Reports was again restricted from the Research team. The Idaho Department of Corrections provided some of the missing data from the PSI's for the report to the legislature. The data presented to the legislature was less complete than earlier years.

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. Access to the PSI's and Sex Offender Evaluation Reports was again restricted from the Research team. The Idaho Department of Corrections provided some of the missing data from the PSI's for the report to the legislature. The data presented to the legislature was less complete than earlier years.

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 represented an increase of 25 cases from FY02, 73 cases from FY01, and 95 cases from FY00. Access to

the PSI's and Sex Offender Evaluation Reports was again restricted from the Research team. The Idaho Department of Corrections provided some of the missing data from the PSI's for the report to the legislature. The data presented to the legislature was less complete than earlier years.

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. Access to the PSI's and Sex Offender Evaluation Reports was again restricted from the Research team. The Idaho Department of Corrections provided some of the missing data from the PSI's for the report to the legislature. The data presented to the legislature was less complete than earlier 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. Access to the PSI's and Sex Offender Evaluation Reports was again restricted from the Research team. The Idaho Department of Corrections provided some of the missing data from the PSI's for the report to the legislature. The data presented to the legislature was less complete than earlier years.

Eighteenth Report **July 1, 2005–June 30, 2006**

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. Access to the PSI's and Sex Offender Evaluation Reports was again restricted from the Research team. The Idaho Department of Corrections provided some of the missing data from the PSI's for the report to the legislature. The data presented to the legislature was less complete than earlier years.

Nineteenth Report **July 1, 2006–June 30, 2007 (current)**

The methodology for this report was consistent with the previous reports. A total of 430 child sex abuse cases were filed (298 adult and 132 juvenile) in District and Juvenile Courts in FY07. This is a decline from the 469 cases filed in FY06 but an increase from the 422 cases filed in FY05. Access to the PSI's and Sex Offender Evaluation Reports was again restricted from the Research team. The Idaho Department of Corrections provided some of the missing data from the PSI's for the report to the legislature. The data presented to the legislature was still less complete than earlier years. The impact of the lack of PSI's and Sex Offender Evaluations limited the reports analysis in recent years in the demographic areas of Income, Occupation, Education, Prior Criminal History, and gender of the victims.

Methodology/Data Collection Procedures

This is the nineteenth report (plus one Special Report) on child sex abuse prosecutions submitted to the Idaho Legislature by the Attorney General's Office of Idaho. This report includes data on adult and child sex abuse cases filed in FY07 (July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007). The review of court records for this report was initiated in July 2006, and continued

through mid-November. (This was consistent with the dates of the data collection in previous years.)

The Research Team has been involved in producing this report since FY92. 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, and 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 8 years the research team has not been provided access to Pre-sentence 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. It also added an extra six weeks to the data collection procedures and still resulted in a large amount of missing data.

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

430 cases were filed (298 adult cases, 132 juvenile cases) in District and Juvenile Courts in FY07.

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 FY07 (Bingham, Butte, Clark, and Fremont Counties). 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, 2006 and June 30, 2007 available for review by the research team when they visited the county. The research team reviewed only cases formally filed (district court for adults and petitions filed in magistrate court for juveniles) in FY07.

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 ISTARs throughout the state except Ada County. 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. On site data collection was done directly from the files provided to the researchers. 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.

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 1, 2007 were included in this analysis. Cases that had not

46% of the juvenile abusers were acquaintances of their victims, 36% were relatives, and 1.33% was a stranger.

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 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 but still is an unfunded mandate and has extended the time needed to complete the report. 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. This directly impacts the legislature’s ability to understand the dynamics of child sex abuse in Idaho.

Adult Cases

Analysis of adult cases filed

FY07: July 1, 2006–June 30, 2007

The information from the adult cases is included in Charts 1A-22A and immediately follows the discussion of adult defendants. A total of 298 adult cases (270 offenders) were filed in district court during the twelve-month period of July 1, 2006–June 30, 2007. This was a decrease of 26 cases from FY06.

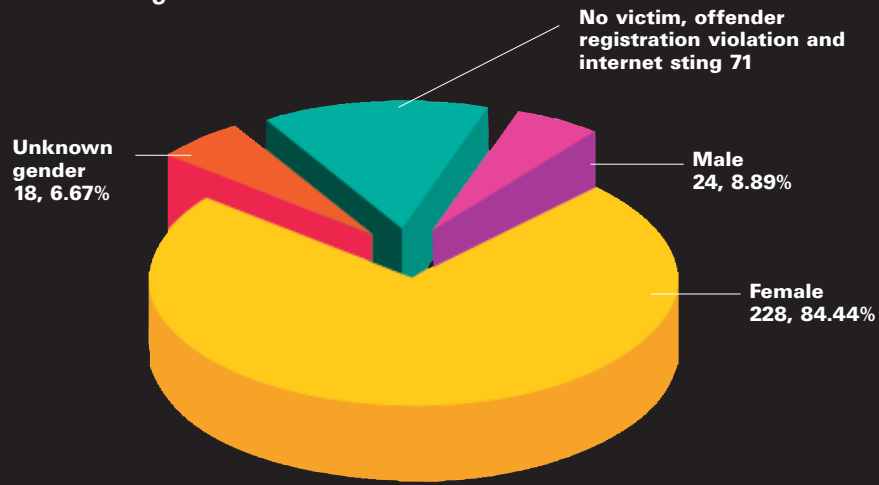
A total of 510 charges were filed in the 298 adult cases for child sex offense felonies in Idaho in FY07. There was an average of 1.71 charges filed in each case.

Chart 1A: Adult Defendants
Total cases and charges filed



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Chart 2A: Adult Defendants
Victim gender



71 with no victim not included in %
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Adult Defendants: Chart 2A
Victim Gender

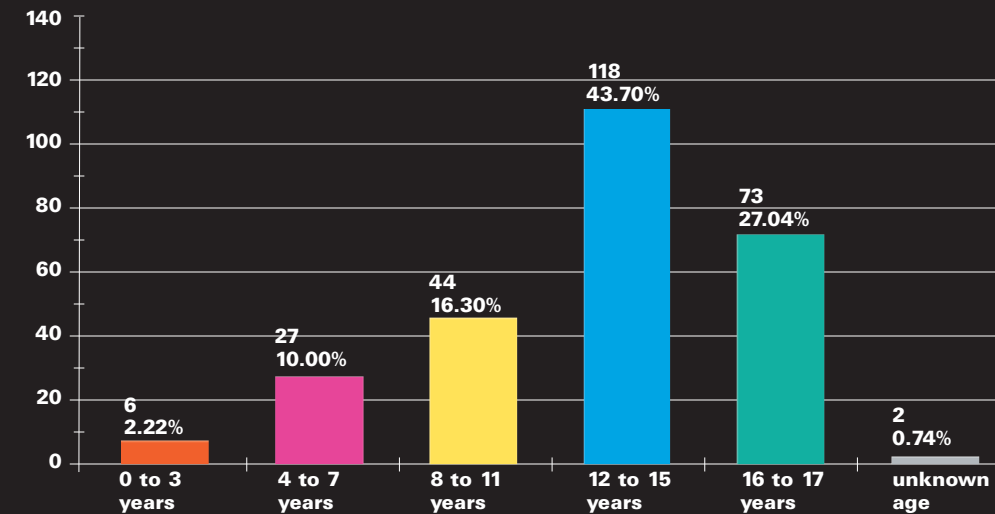
There were a total of 270 victims in this survey. Victim gender was predominantly female representing 84.44% (N=228) of the victims. Reported female victimization was higher in this study period than the FY05, FY04 and FY03 studies and approximately the same as in last year's report (FY06). Male victims represented 8.89% (N=24) 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 18 (6.67%) cases.

There were 71 cases reported that did not have victims and were all related to Offender Registration violations and Internet Sting operations.

Adult Defendants: Chart 3A
Victim Age

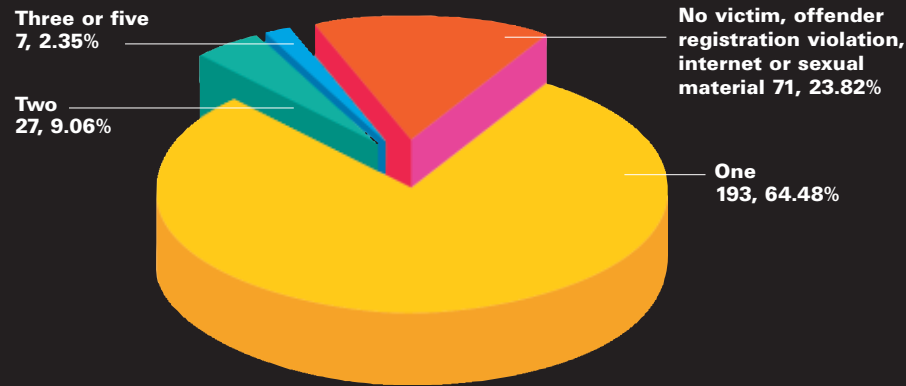
There were 2.22%, (N=6) of the victims under three years of age. Children from four to seven years of age represented 10% (N=27) of the victims. A total of 16.3% (N=44) were from eight to eleven years old. A total of 43.7% (N=118) of the victims were between the ages of twelve and fifteen. A total of 27.04% (N=73) of the victims were between the ages of sixteen and seventeen and age was unknown for 2 (.74%) of the victims. The percentage of victims under the age of eight increased since the FY06 report. Victims from ages twelve to fifteen decreased by 10% from the FY06 report. Victims between sixteen and seventeen years of age increased slightly.

Chart 3A: Adult Defendants
Victim age



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Chart 4A: Adult Defendants
Number of victims per case



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Adult Defendants: Chart 4A
Number of Victims Per Case

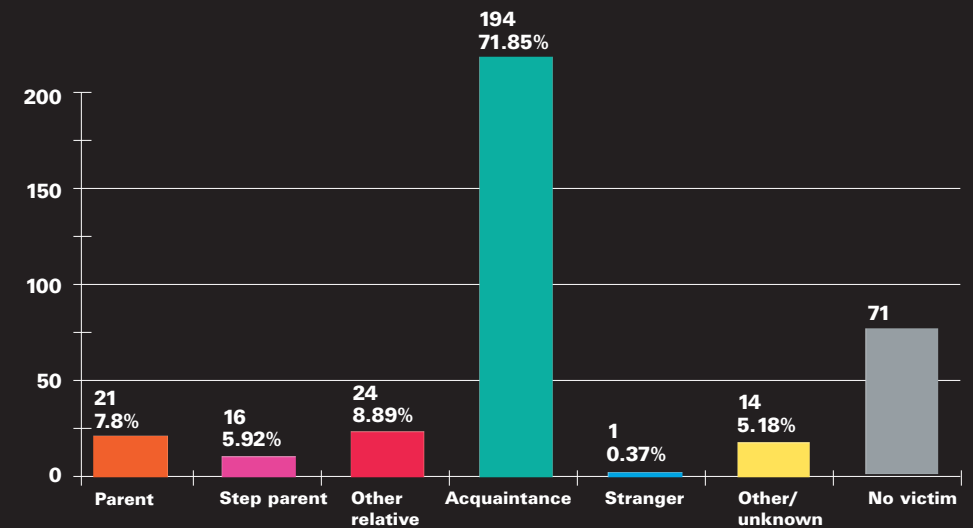
Data presented in this chart represents the number of reported victims per case filed. Defendants in 64.48% (N=193) of the cases were charged with a crime against only one victim. Two victims were reported in 9.06% (N=27) of the cases. In 7 cases (2.35%) there were three or more victims. A total of 71 (23.82%) of the persons charged had no victims because they had a registration violation or an internet crime. This is a decrease in "Offender Registration" violations from last fiscal year.

Adult Defendants: Chart 5A
Victim Relationship

Chart 5A indicates the relationship between the 270 victims and the 298 adult defendants (representing 510 charges). The data indicate 7.78% (N=21) of the children were victimized by their actual parents. Other family members were charged with child sexual abuse for 8.89% (N=24) of the victims. Acquaintances were identified as the abusers in 71.85% (N=194) of the victims. One stranger (.37%) was accused of child sexual abuse. (This represents a decrease 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 5.18% (N=14). Seventy one of the cases represented a non-registration violation or internet crime.

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, FY05 and FY06 studies.

Chart 5A: Adult Defendants
Relationship to victims

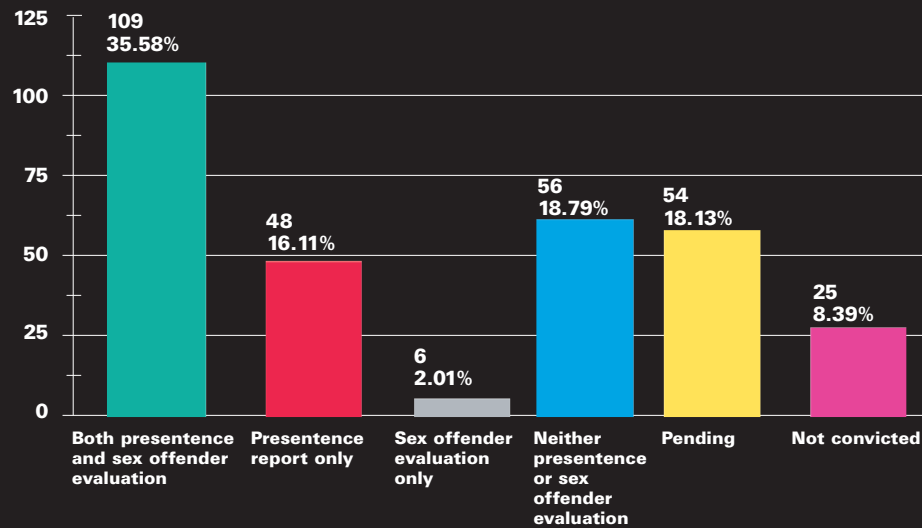


71 with no victim not included in %s

FY2007 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

The findings from this survey have been consistent for the last 16 years. Children are much more likely to become victims of persons they know (and their parents know). It is assumed by the research staff that this type of perpetrator has some legitimate access to the child.

Chart 6A: Adult Defendants
Presentence report and sex offender evaluation



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Adult Defendants: Chart 6A
Presentence/Sex Offender Evaluation

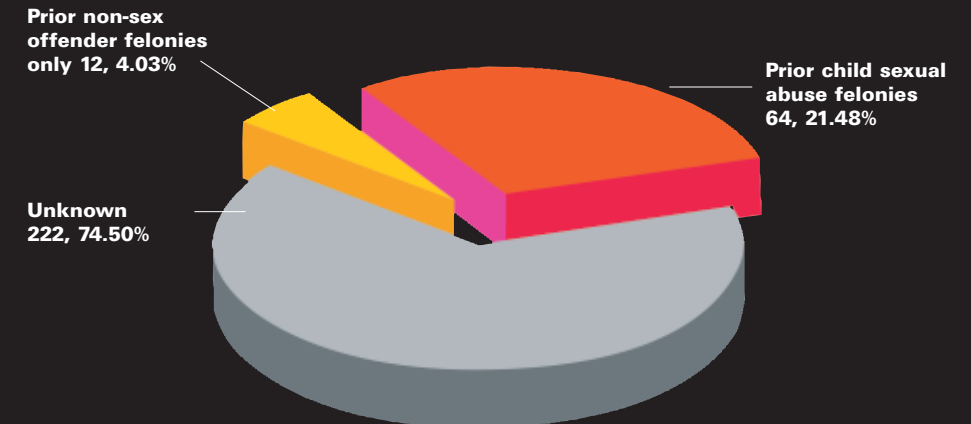
Chart 6A shows the number of convicted perpetrators that had a Pre-sentence Report and/or Sex Offender Evaluation completed before sentencing. Both Pre-sentence and Sex Offender Evaluations were prepared in 109 (35.58%) of the cases. The survey indicated that 48

(16.11%) of the defendants had a Pre-sentence Report only before sentencing. There were 56 (18.79%) defendants with neither. Six (2.01%) 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.

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 cases that had reached the dispositional stage. When the data were collected, 76 of the total (298 cases) charged had criminal records. Sixty four (21.48%) of the defendants in the 298 adult cases had prior child sex abuse charges. (This represents a decline from the 28.4% in the previous report.) Twelve (4.03%) had prior non-sex offender felonies. Criminal history was unknown for the remaining 222 cases.

Chart 7A: Adult Defendants
Prior offenses



FY2007 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

Adult Defendants: Chart 8A Type of Charges Filed

Chart 8A shows the breakdown of the 510 criminal charges filed against adults. Lewd and Lascivious Conduct (IC§18-1508) charges continued as the charge most frequently filed. L and L represented 225 charges or 44.12% of the total. Rape (IC§18-6101) charges were filed 92 times (18.04%) during FY07. The offense of Sexual Abuse (IC§18-1506) resulted in 38 charges (7.45%) of the total number of charges filed. Sexual Battery (IC§18-1508A) was filed in 8.63% (N=44) of the cases. Offender registration charges were filed in 73 cases or 14.31% of the total. (The incidence of non-reporting/non-registration has increased significantly since the law was passed.)

These data were collected to determine which charges were most frequently used against child sex abusers. This charging information has been collected since FY92. A detailed analysis of case files during this period 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.

Chart 8A: Adult Defendants
Most frequently filed charges

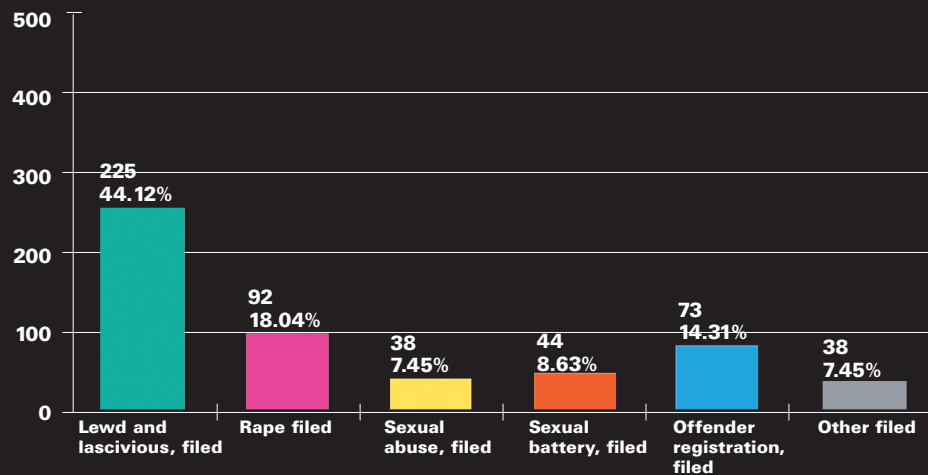
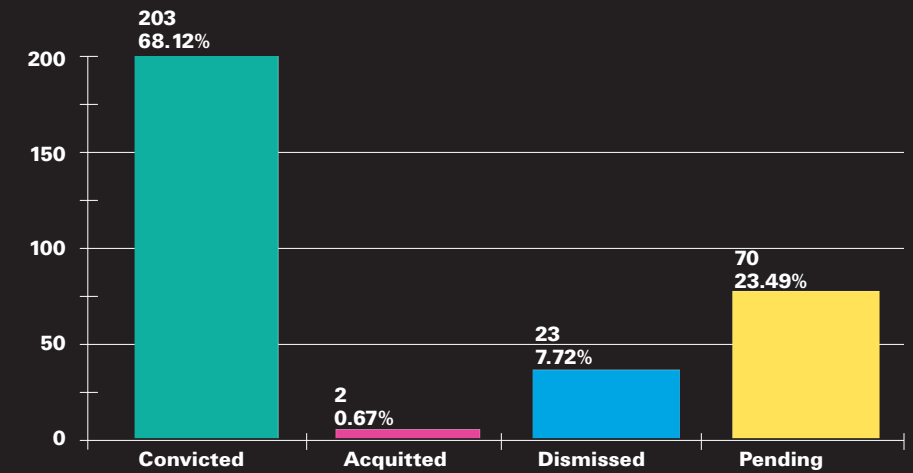


Chart 9A: Adult Defendants
Dispositional information

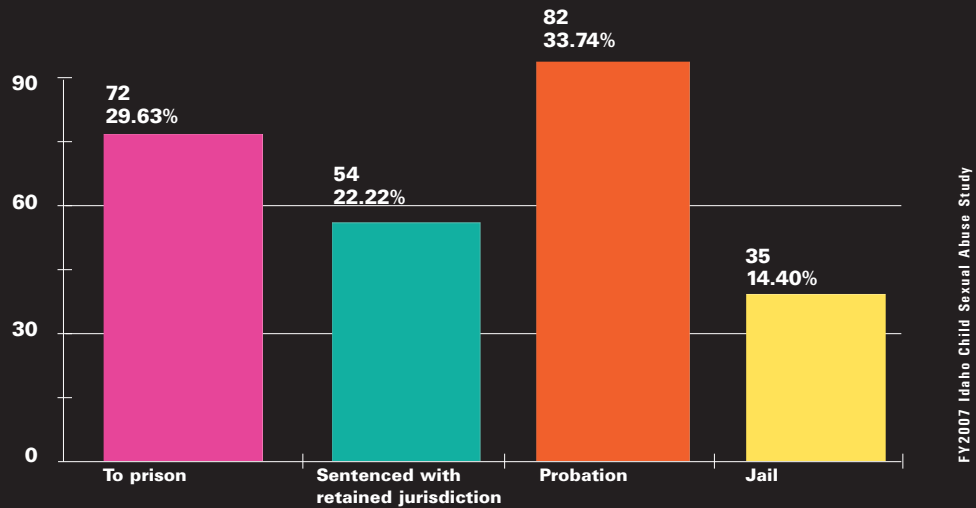


Most charging decisions continue to reflect a decision in favor of filing the most serious charge possible, not necessarily the most accurate charge. This creates problems in developing treatment programs and education/prevention programs that require accurate data on criminal history.

Adult Defendants: Chart 9A Dispositional Information

This chart shows that a total of 203 or 68.12% were convicted when this report was prepared. Cases are pending for 23.49% (N=70). Defendants were acquitted in 0.67% (N=2) of the cases. Charges were dismissed in 7.72% (N=23) of the cases.

Chart 10A: Adult Defendants
Outcomes for convicted offenders



Only 203 convicted. Chart totals to 243 due to multiple outcomes.

FY2007 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 203 of those convicted. A total of 243 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 33.74% (N=82) of the known cases. Judges gave a Retained Jurisdiction sentence in 22.22% (N=54) of the cases. A total of 29.63% (N=72) of convicted defendants were given a prison sentence. A total of 14.4% (N=35) were given jail sentences.

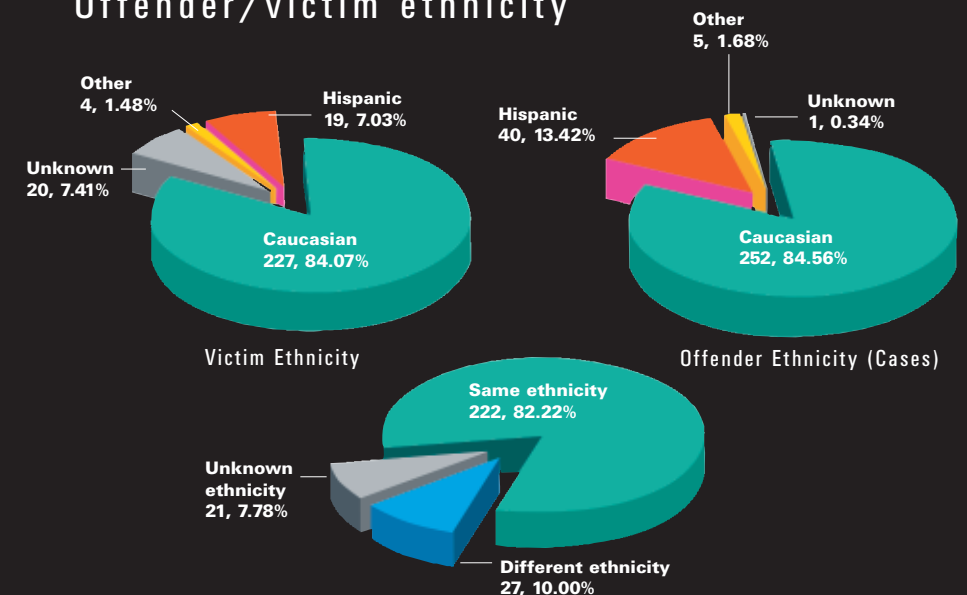
Adult Defendants: Chart 11A
Offender/Victim Ethnicity

Information was collected on ethnicity of the accused adult offenders and the victims. Victim ethnicity was overwhelmingly Caucasian for 227 (84.07%) of the victims. Hispanic victims represented 19 (7.03%) of the victims. Victim ethnicity could not be determined in 20 (7.41%) cases.

Offender ethnicity was also overwhelmingly Caucasian with 84.56% (N=252) of the total. A total of 13.42% (N=40) were Hispanic. Five of those charged were listed in the other category. The remaining offenders were recorded as unknown.

A total of 222 (82.22%) of the victims were abused by a member of their own ethnic group. Twenty seven (10%) were victimized by a member of a different ethnic group and the ethnicity relationship was unknown for 21 (7.78%) of the remaining victims. FY07 data was consistent with the data collected in FY06, FY05 and FY04.

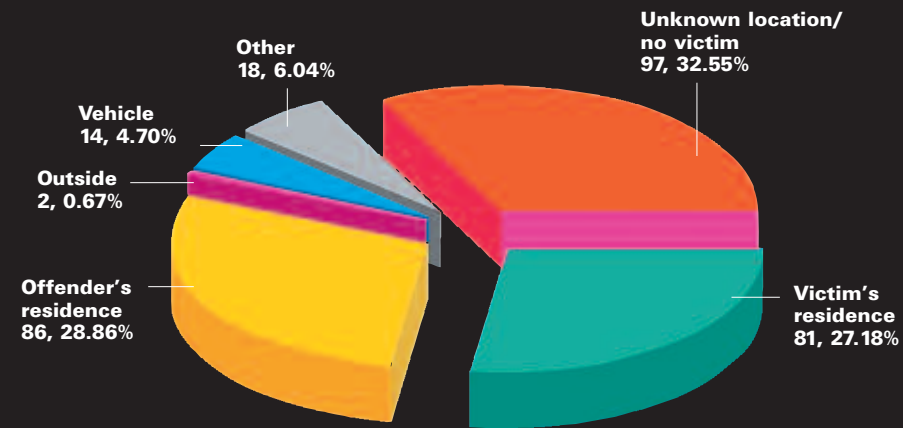
Chart 11A: Adult Defendants
Offender/victim ethnicity



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Chart 12A: Adult Defendants

Location of child sexual abuse (total cases)



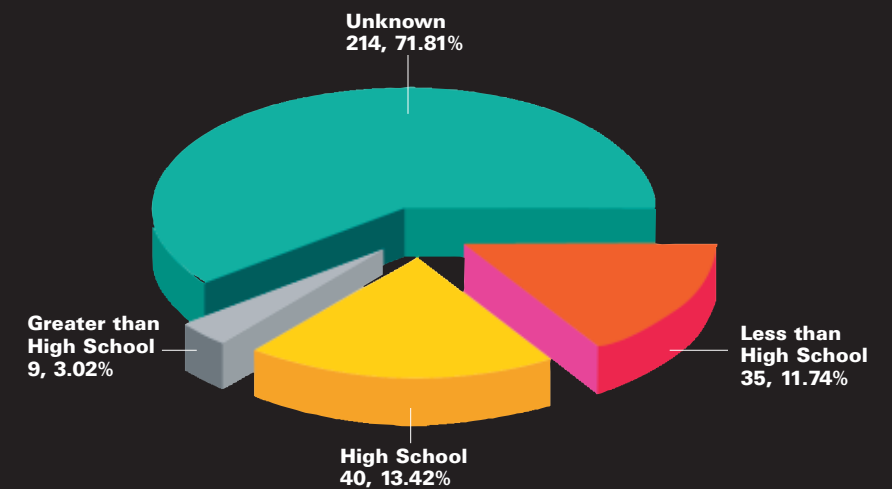
FY2007 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

Adult Defendants: Chart 12A Location of Child Sexual Abuse

Eighty one (27.18%) of the alleged offenses occurred in the victim's residence. Eighty six (28.86%) occurred in the offender's residence. Ninety seven (32.55%) of the locations could not be determined from court or police records. Fourteen (4.7%) occurred in a vehicle and 2 (.67%) occurred outside. This was consistent with the findings in FY00, FY01, FY02, FY03, FY04, FY05 and FY06.

Chart 13A: Adult Defendants

Offender education



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Adult Defendants: Chart 13A Educational Level

The collection of educational data was affected by the lack of access to Pre-sentence Reports. The data provided 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 214 (71.81%) of the offenders. Thirty five (11.74%) had less than a high school education. Forty (13.42%) had a high school education and 9 (3.02%) had more than a high school education.

Chart 14A: Adult Defendants
Outcomes of retained jurisdiction

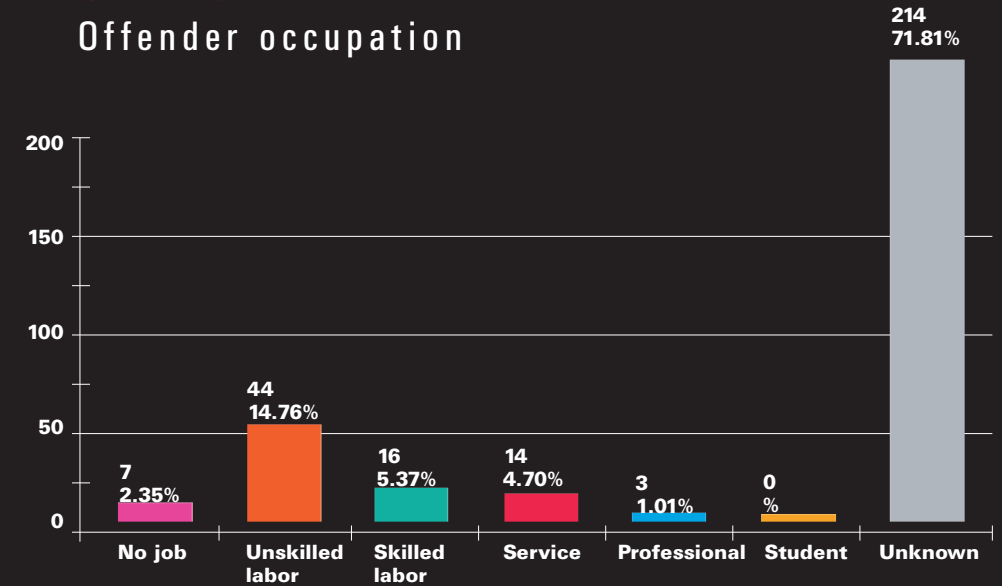


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Adult Defendants: Chart 14A
Outcomes of Retained Jurisdiction

This survey marks the twelfth year of the analysis of the Retained Jurisdiction Sentence (Idaho Criminal Code, Section 2601). There were 54 persons that were sentenced under this statute as of November 15, 2007. Of that number, 42 (74.07%) were still completing their period of limited incarceration and evaluation in the Idaho Department of Correction. It was not known if they would be released on Probation or complete their sentence in prison. Seven (12.96%) were sent to prison to complete their sentence and 5 (9.26%) were released on Probation.

Chart 15A: Adult Defendants
Offender occupation

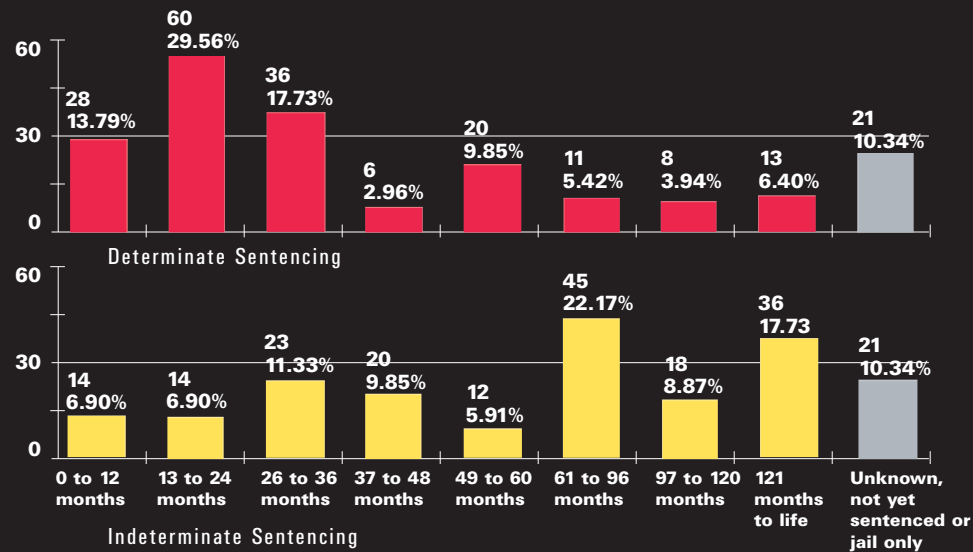


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Adult Defendants: Chart 15A
Offender Occupation

Defendant occupation data was incomplete again this year. The limited amount of data collected by IDOC is reported. (Earlier reports where the research team was provided access to PSI's presented more complete data.) Seven (2.35%) had no job. Forty four (14.76%) worked in unskilled occupations and 16 (5.37%) worked in skilled occupations. Fourteen (4.7%) were employed in the service industry. Three (1.01%) were professional. Occupation was unknown for 214 (71.81%) of those charged. (There were 63.27% with unknown occupations reported in FY06.)

Chart 16A: Adult Defendants
Sentencing for all convicted defendants

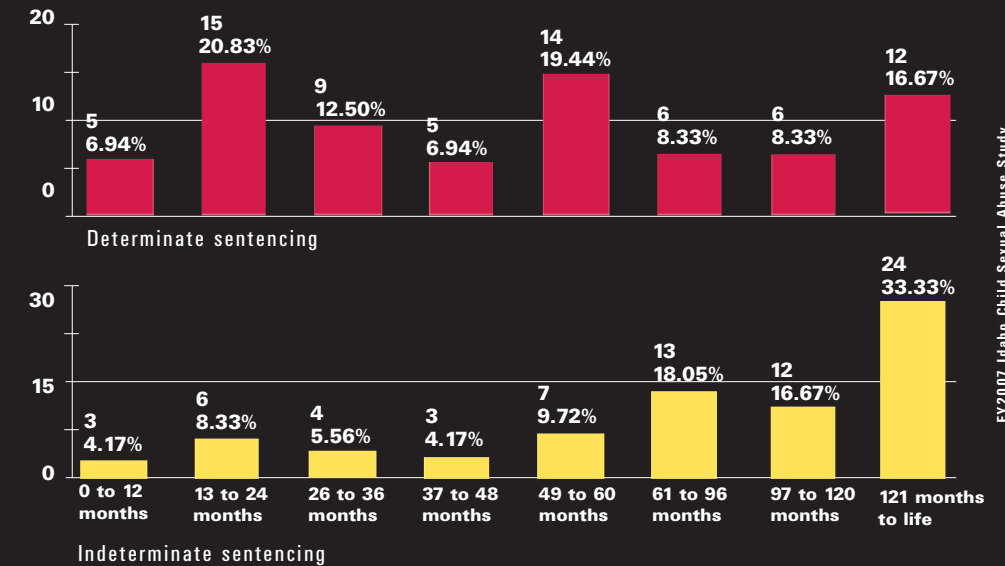


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Adults: Chart 16A Analysis of Determinate/Indeterminate Sentences

Data was available on the 203 defendants sentenced as of November 15, 2007. These data included persons sent directly to prison, those sent directly to probation, and those on a Retained status. One hundred twenty four (61.08%) received a fixed or determinate sentence of 36 months or less. Twenty six (12.81%) received a determinate sentence of 37 to 60 months. The remainder was pending or had received determinate sentences of 61 months to life. Chart 16A provides the analysis of the indeterminate sentence given to sex offenders.

Chart 17A: Adult Defendants
Sentencing for those sent to prison

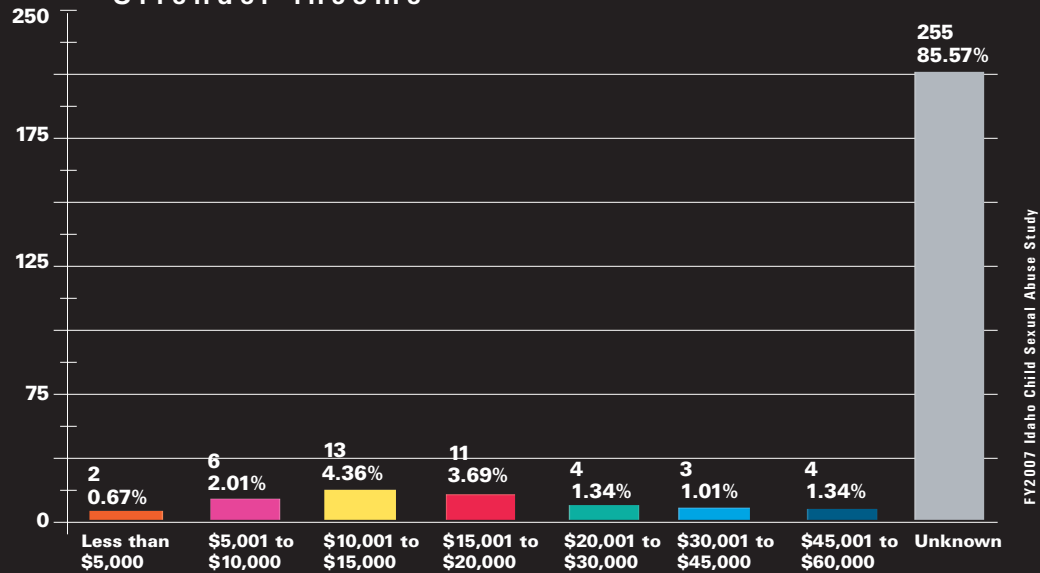


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Adult Defendants: Chart 17A Sentencing for Those Sent to Prison

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 (66.65%, N=48) sent to prison had determinate sentences of 60 months or less. This is approximately the same number as last year.

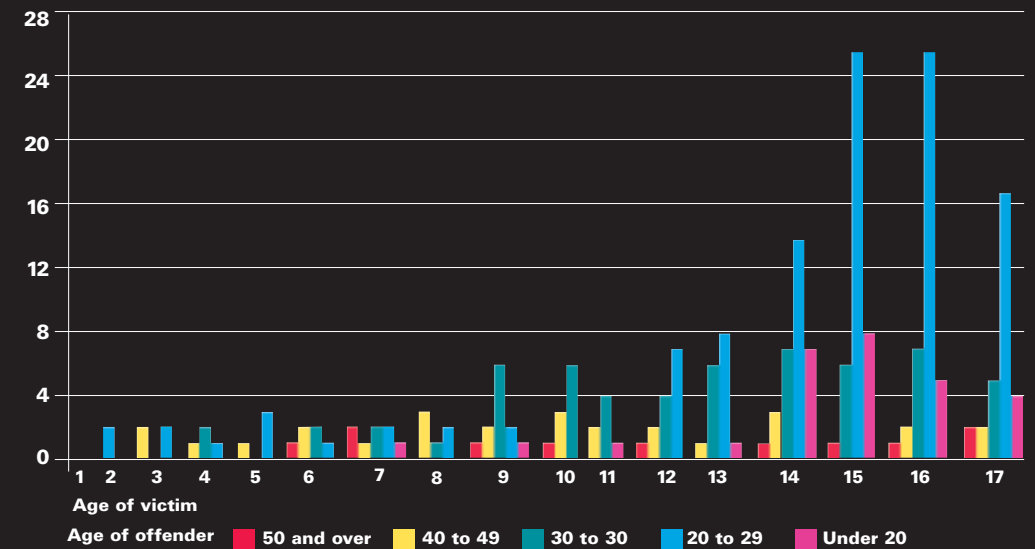
Chart 18A: Adult Defendants
Offender income



Adult Defendants: Chart 18A
Income

The Department of Correction collected these data for the research project this year. (In prior years, this information was taken from the Pre-sentence Report by the research team.) The income for the vast majority of cases (N=255, 85.57%) was unknown. Most offenders for whom data were available made less than \$20,000 a year. A total of 11 (3.69%) made over \$20,000 annually. The percentage of unknowns has increased dramatically from the years when the court permitted access to PSI's.

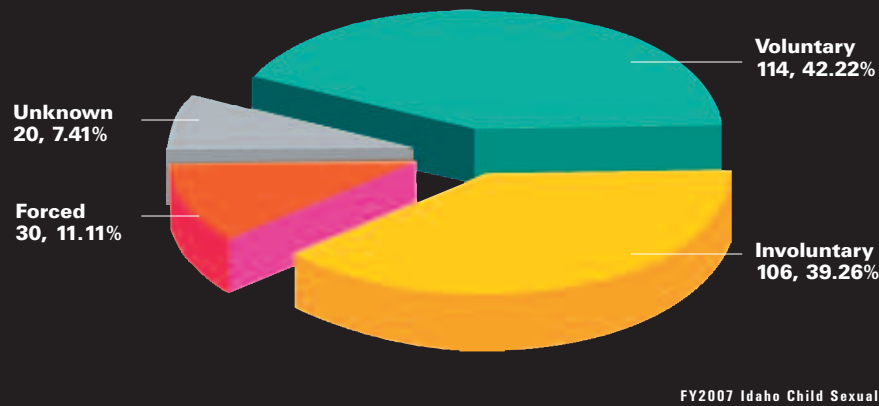
Chart 19A: Adult Defendants
Age of offenders



Adult Defendants: Chart 19A
Age of Offenders

This chart shows the age of perpetrators. 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 eight of the adults charged with child sex offenses were between the ages of 20 and 29 and their victims were between 13 and 17. (The age relationship in FY06 was 87 adults with this victim population.) Thirty one offenders were between 30 and 39 and their victims were between 13 and 17 years of age. These data are consistent with the findings in the FY06 report.

Chart 20A: Adult Defendants
Forced, involuntary or voluntary abuse



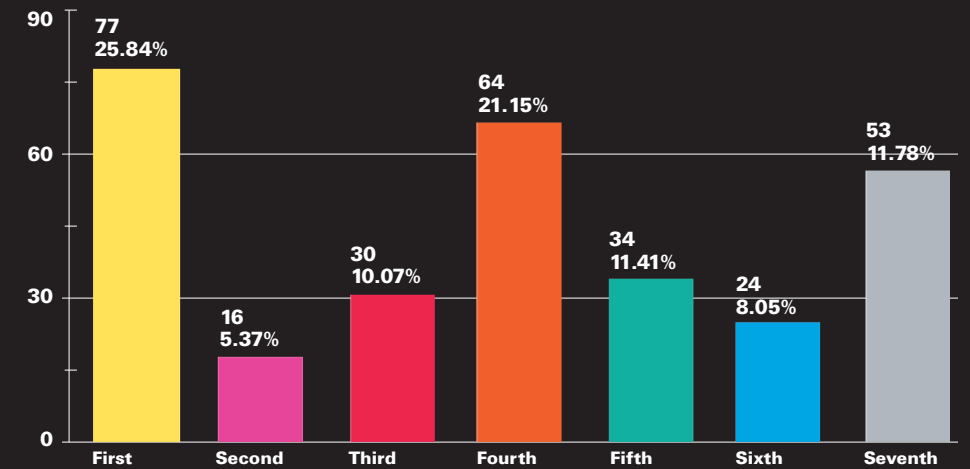
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**Adults: Chart 20A:
Voluntary vs. Use of Physical
Force in Sexual Act**

This chart represents data collected for the ninth 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 270 victims, the force relationship was unknown in 20 (7.41%) of the cases. Thirty (11.11%) of the defendants used force on their victims. In 42.22% (N=114) of the cases, the sexual act did not involve the use of force as determined from the data in the defendant's file. (This represents an increase from the FY06 study.) In 39.26% (N=106) 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

Chart 21A: Adult Defendants
District court



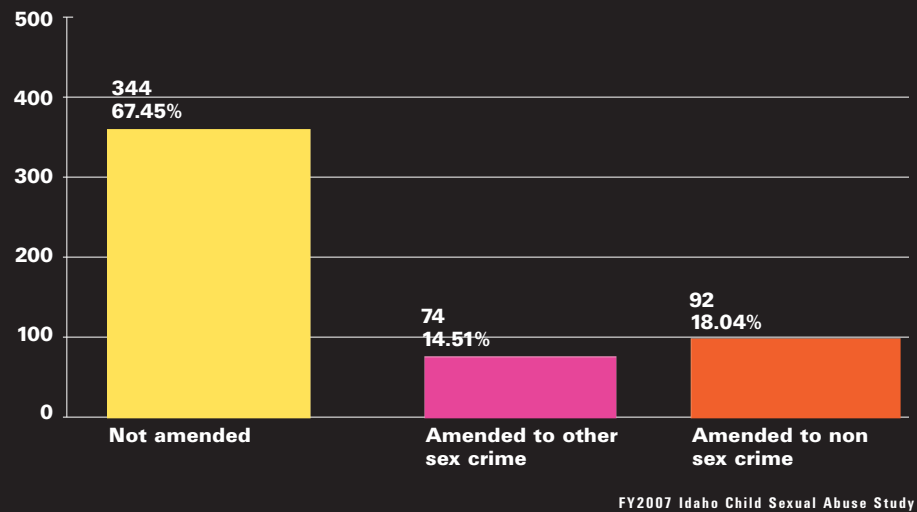
FY2007 Idaho Child Sexual Abuse Study

analysis, the law and policy response could be crafted to more accurately reflect the appropriate societal response to this crime.

**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 5.37% to 11.78% of the total cases in the state. These data are consistent with the data in the FY06 report.

Chart 22A: Adult Defendants
Amendment of charges



Adult Defendants: Chart 22A Amendment of Charges

This is the second year that the researcher staff has compiled these data. A total of 344 (67.45%) of the charges were not amended. Seventy four (14.51%) were amended to another sex crime and 92 (18.04%) were amended to a non sex crime. This represents an increase in the number of charges amended to a non-sex crime. This variable in particular needs a great deal more study. The field research staff has noted a number of charges filed that are reduced to misdemeanors or non-sex offenses.

Adult Defendants Sex Offender Registration Violations

There were 59 offenders with 73 charges of Sex Offender Registration violations in this FY07 report. In FY2006 there were 76 cases (offenders) with 86 total charges of sex offender violations. (In FY05 there were 33 cases with 36 charges and in FY06 there were 76 cases with 86 charges). Although the FY07 data shows a decline from the FY06 data it does indicate that this continues as a significant issue in the state.

Of the 59 cases in FY07 55.93% (N=42) were sentenced to prison (only 10 were actually sent to prison). Thirty seven received some jail time for their offense.

Juvenile Cases

Analysis of juvenile cases filed

FY06: July 1, 2006 - June 30, 2007

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 132 juveniles were charged (i.e., a Juvenile Petition filed) with a child sex offense during the twelve-month period of July 1, 2006 - June 30, 2007 (FY07). This is a decline of 13 cases from the 145 juveniles charged (i.e., a Juvenile Petition filed) with a child sex offense during the previous twelve-month period (FY06) and a decline of 31 petitions from FY05.

Chart 1J: Juvenile Offenders
Total petitions and charges filed



Juvenile Offenders: Chart 1J Total Petitions and Charges Filed

Chart 1J indicates that 132 juveniles had a total of 176 charges filed against them in 132 Petitions. In the FY07 report, there were an average of 1.33 charges in each petition. This represents a decrease in juvenile petitions from the 145 in FY06, the 163 filed in FY05 but an increase from the 116 petitions filed in FY04. This year's data indicate that the number of charges have decrease by almost one-half (357 in FY06 to 176 in FY07).

Juvenile Offenders: Chart 2J Victim Gender

There were 150 victims listed in the FY07 petitions. (There were 174 victims in FY06.) Victim gender was predominantly female representing 69.33% (N=104) of the total number of known victims. Male victims represented 22% (N=33) of the total juvenile victims. The information on victim gender was not available to the research team in 8.67% (N=13) cases.

Chart 2J: Juvenile Offenders
Victim gender

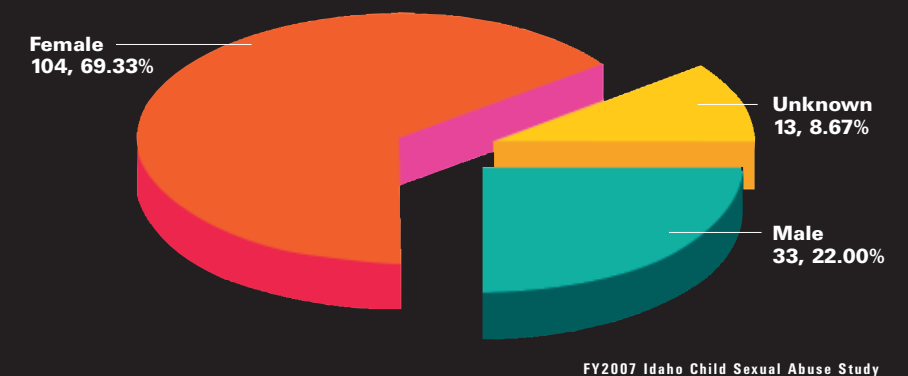
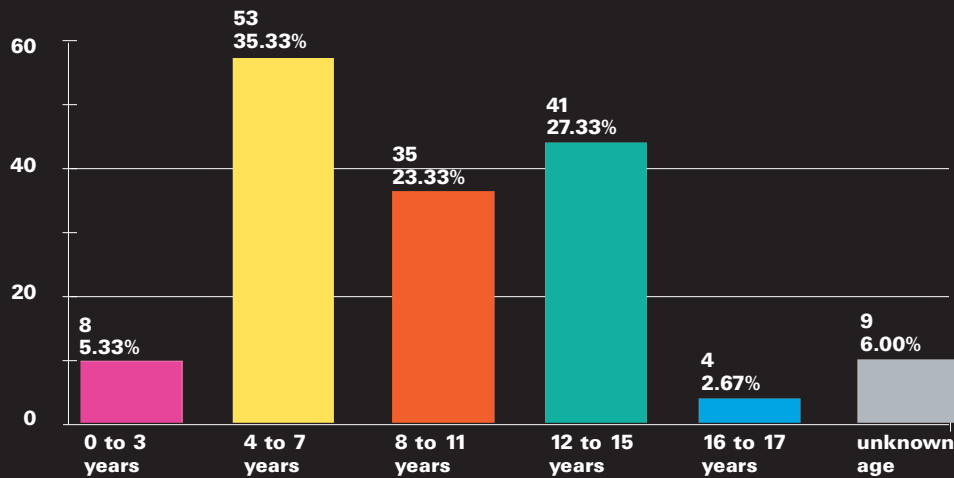


Chart 3J: Juvenile Offenders

Victim age



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Juvenile Offenders: Chart 3J
Victim Age

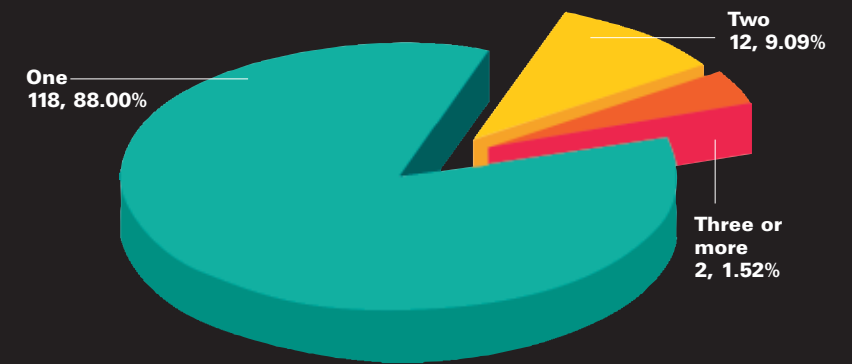
For the 132 juvenile cases reported (with petitions filed) during the study period, the age of the victims was known for 141 of the victims. Victims under three years of age comprised 5.33% (N=8) of the total study population. This constitutes a decrease of 3 year old victims from FY06. Victims from four to seven years comprised 35.33% (N=53) of the study population. Children eight to eleven years were victims in 23.33% (N=35) of the cases. Another 27.33% (N=41) were from twelve to fifteen years of age and 2.67% (N=4) were sixteen or older. Age was unknown for 6% (N=9) of the victims.

This year's report continues to show a trend in younger victims that has developed during the last five fiscal years. It is important to note that perpetrators continue to focus on the younger and more vulnerable children although the number of children from 0 to 3 years of age dropped by almost 4%.

Juvenile Offenders: Chart 4J
Number of Victims Per Case

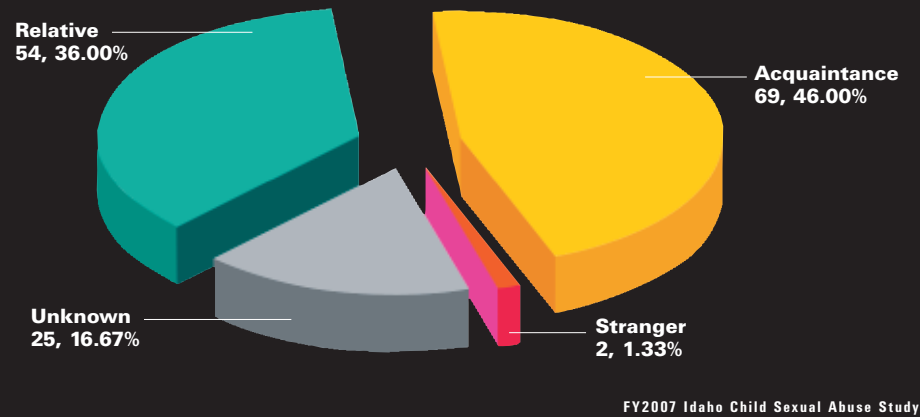
The number of victims was known in all petitions filed. A single victim was reported in 118 (88%) of the petitions. There were two victims in 12 (9.09%) of the cases and three or more victims in 2 (1.52%) cases.

Chart 4J: Juvenile Offenders
Number of victims per case



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Chart 5J: Juvenile Offenders
Relationship to victims



Juvenile Offenders: Chart 5J
Victim Relationship

Chart 5J shows the relationship between the 150 victims and the 132 petitioned juveniles. Acquaintances were identified as the abuser for 46% (N=69) (FY06 53.45%, 93) of the victims in the current FY07 study. Relatives were charged with offenses for 36% (N=54) of the victims. There were 2 (1.33%) strangers charged with an offense. (This is an increase from the one stranger charged in FY06. 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 16.67% (N=25) of the victims.

Most juveniles charged with child sexual abuse knew or had some familiarity with their victims. The parents and/or children most likely had

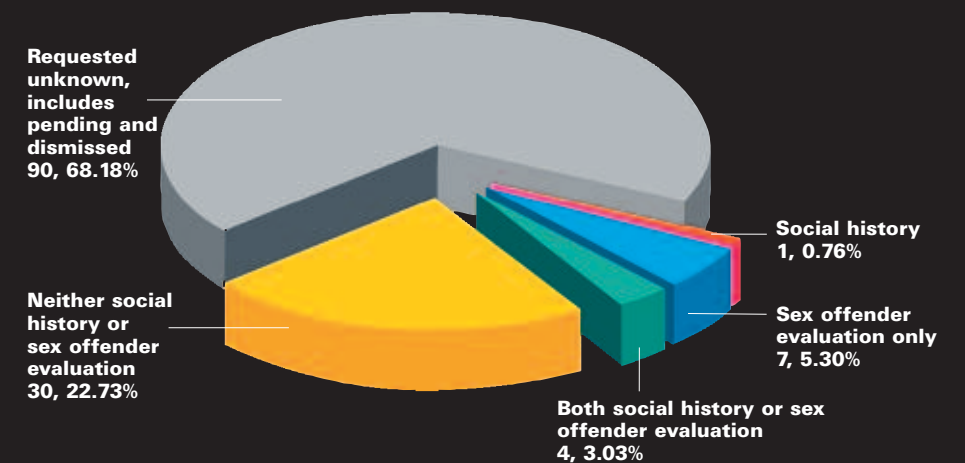
reason to trust the offender because the child or their family knew the offender.

The Surveys conducted since 1995 have indicated that 13 strangers (4 of those in FY04, 3 in FY07) 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. A total of 90 (68.18%) of the juveniles had no data available regarding the completion of Social Histories or a Sex Offender Evaluation. Neither a Social History nor a Sex Offender Evaluation was completed on 30 (22.73%) of the juveniles. Both were completed on 4 (3.03%) of the juveniles. A Sex Offender Evaluation only was completed on 7 (5.30%) of the juveniles. A Social History was completed on 1 (0.76%) of the

Chart 6J: Juvenile Offenders
Social history and sex offender evaluation

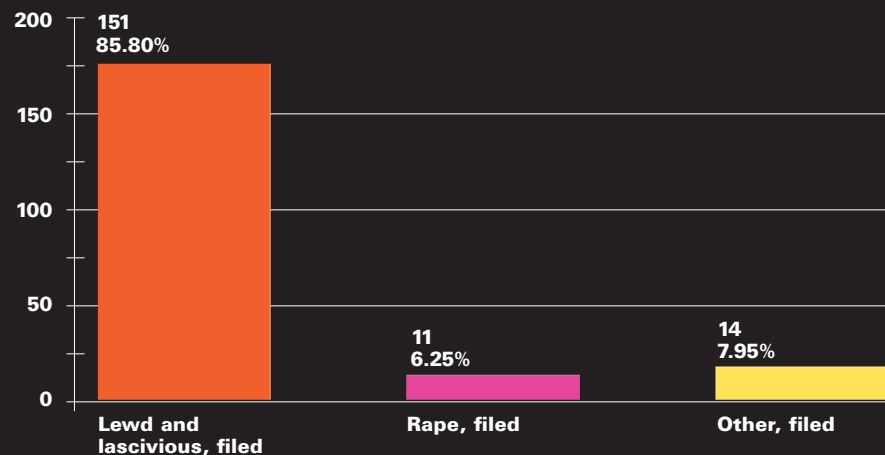


juveniles. (Most of these data were not available because of the lack of juvenile file access by the research team. These data are particularly problematic as both the legislature and the Idaho Department of Juvenile Correction seek better information to sentence and treat juvenile sex offenders. It 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. The numbers of juveniles charged with child sex offenses most likely have higher number of Social Histories and Sex Offender Evaluations completed.)

Juvenile Offenders: Chart 7J
Types of Charges

Chart 7J shows the types of petitions (charges) filed against juveniles. Lewd and Lascivious Conduct (IC §18-1508) petitions were most frequently filed representing 151 (85.8%) of the total petitions. Rape (IC §18-6101) charges were filed 11 times (6.25%) during the year. A variety of other child sex offenses were filed in the other 14 (7.95%) of the cases.

Chart 7J: Juvenile Offenders
Most frequently filed petitions



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. The use of this statute increased in FY07 versus FY06. (The use of this statute 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.)

Juvenile Offenders: Chart 8J
Dispositional Information

Chart 8J shows dispositional information on juveniles. Five (3.79%) were Detained under the YRA. Eighty five (60.61%) were released under Probation supervision. Eight petitions (6.06%) were dismissed. Thirty four (25.75%) were pending. This represents a slight increase in those Detained and a decrease in those released on Probation supervision from FY06.

Chart 8J: Juvenile Offenders
Dispositional information

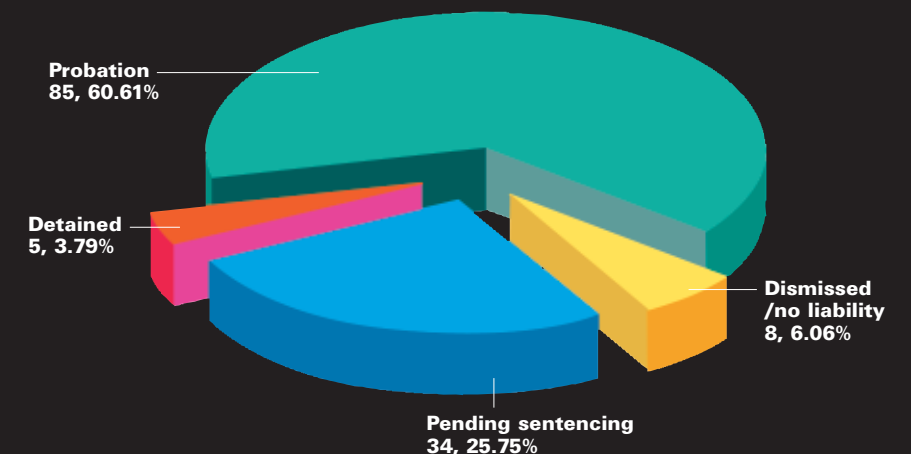
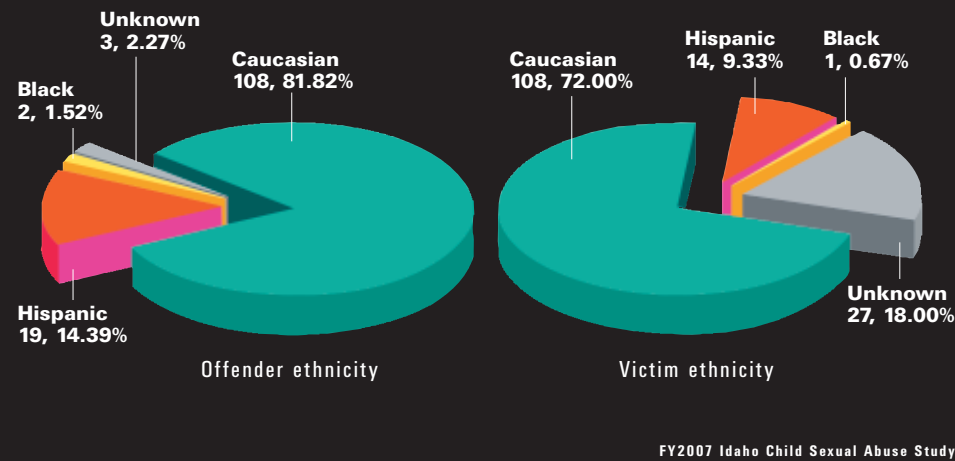


Chart 9J: Juvenile Offenders
Victim and offender ethnicity

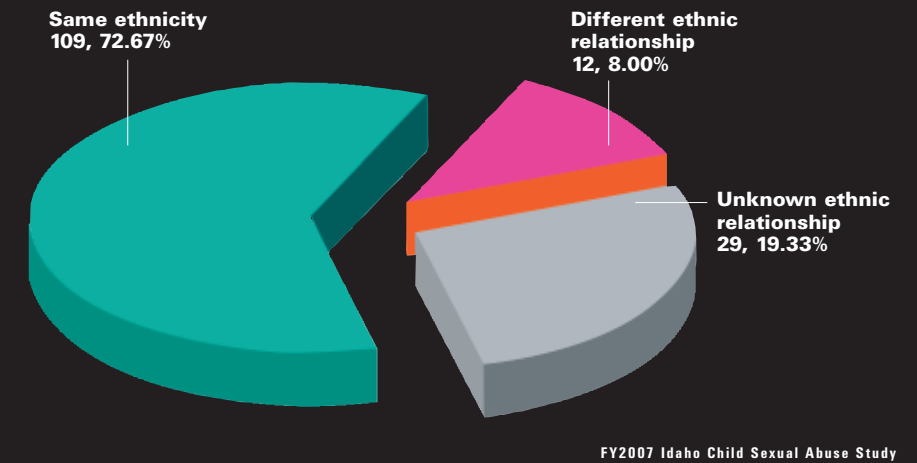


Juvenile Offenders: Chart 9J
Victim and Offender Ethnicity

The petitioned Offenders' ethnicity was predominantly Caucasian representing 81.82% (N=108) of the offenders. Nineteen (14.39%) were recorded as Hispanic. Two (1.52%) were recorded as Black. Three (2.27%) had no race recorded in their files.

Victims, where ethnicity was known, were primarily Caucasian representing 72% (N=108) of the children abused. Fourteen (9.33%) of the victims were Hispanic and the ethnicity was recorded as Black for 1 (0.67%). The ethnicity was Unknown for the remaining 27 (18%).

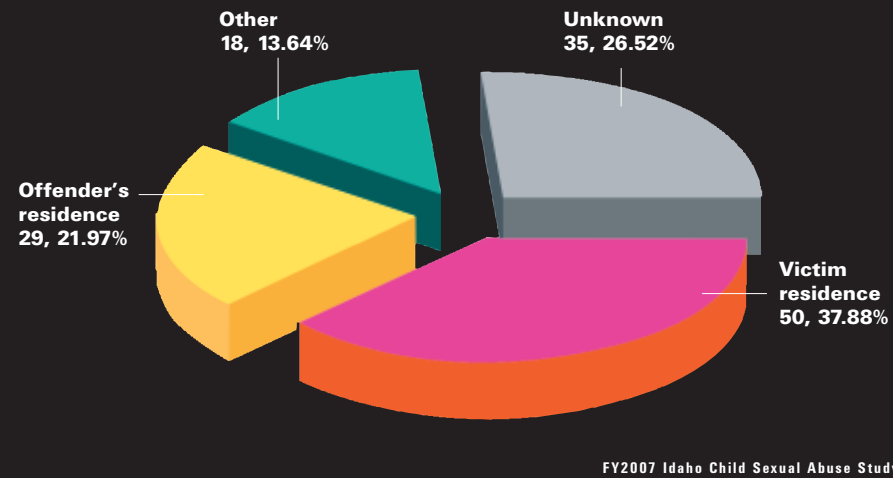
Chart 10J: Juvenile Offenders
Victim/offender ethnic relationship



Juvenile Offenders: Chart 10J
Offender/Victim Ethnicity

One hundred nine (72.67%) of the juveniles petitioned into court committed the sexual offense on a child of the same ethnic status. Twelve (8%) of the cases were between juveniles of a different ethnic status. The ethnic relationship was unknown for 29 (19.33%) of the juveniles offenders and victims.

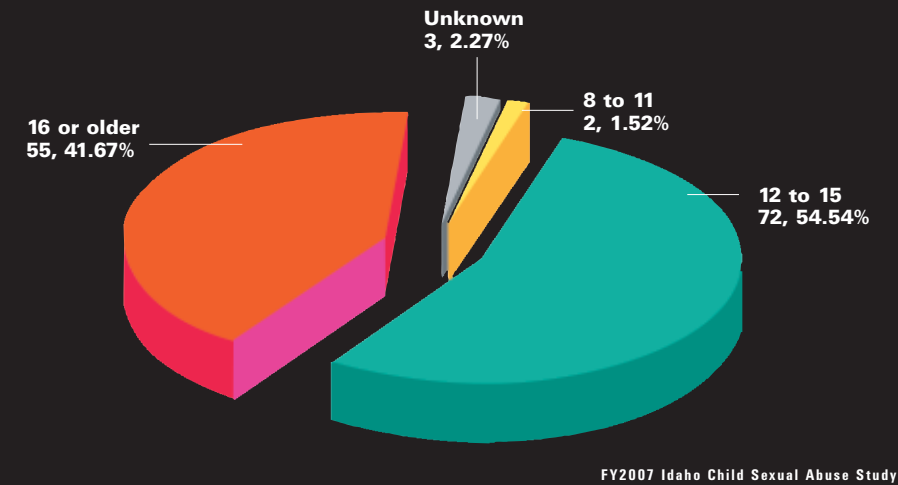
Chart 11J: Juvenile Offenders
Location of child sexual abuse



Juvenile Offenders: Chart 11J
Location of Child Sexual Abuse

Fifty (37.88%) of the juveniles committed their offense in the victim's residence. Twenty nine (21.97%) of the offenders committed the offense in their residence. The location was listed as other in 18 (13.64%) of the cases. Location was unknown for 35 (26.52%) juveniles.

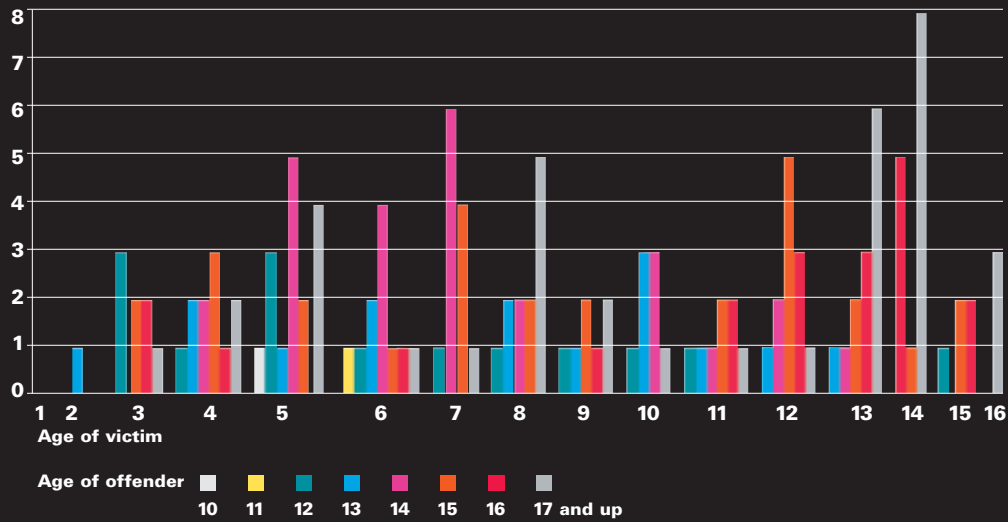
Chart 12J: Juvenile Offenders
Age of juvenile offenders



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. This represented a total of 96.21% of all perpetrators. Offenders from 12 to 15 represented 54.54% (N=72) of the total. Offenders 16 and older represented 41.67% (N=55) of the total. There were 2 perpetrators 8 to 11 years of age representing 1.52% of the total. Age was unknown for 2.27% (N=3) of the juveniles.

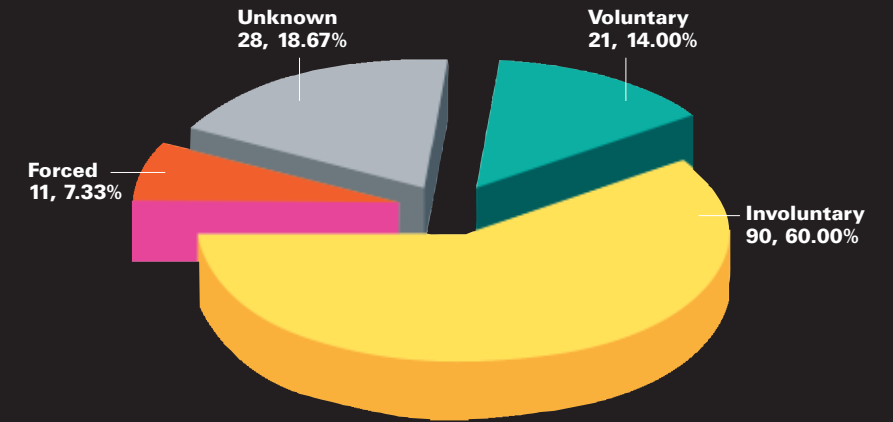
Chart 13J: Juvenile Offenders
Age of offenders and victims



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

Chart 13J graphically shows the age relationship between victims and perpetrators. This demonstrates that a significant number of teenage perpetrators choose very young victims, primarily 12 years old or younger. This parallels the findings in FY06 and FY05.

Chart 14J: Juvenile Offenders
Forced or voluntary sexual abuse

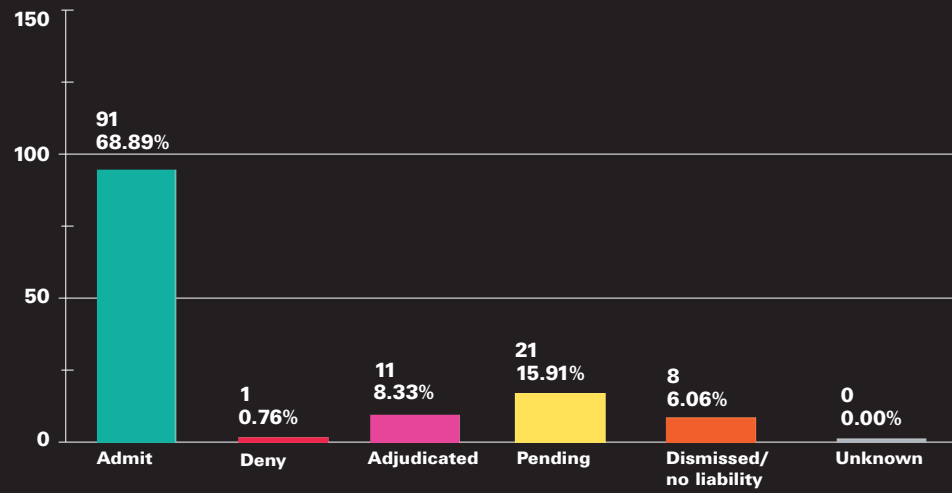


Juvenile Offenders: Chart 14J
Forced or Voluntary Sexual Abuse

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 11 (7.33%) cases, the sexual act was forced. In 21 (14%) cases there was no evidence that force was used. In 90 (60%) cases it was involuntary and it was unknown in 28 (18.67%) of the reported cases. (The language used is somewhat arbitrary about offender/victim relationships because of incomplete data in the police reports.)

Chart 15J: Juvenile Offenders

Case status



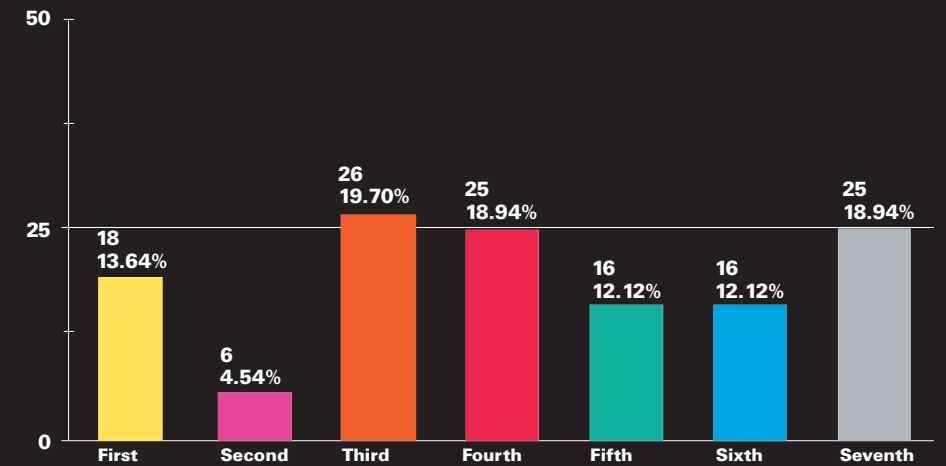
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Juvenile Offenders: 15J
Case Status

This chart provides a view of the case status. A total of 68.89% (N=91) admitted to the Petition filed. The Petition was denied by 0.76% (N=1) of the juveniles. Pending cases comprised 15.91% (N=21) of the total and 6.06% (N=8) were dismissed.

Chart 16J: Juvenile Offenders

District court

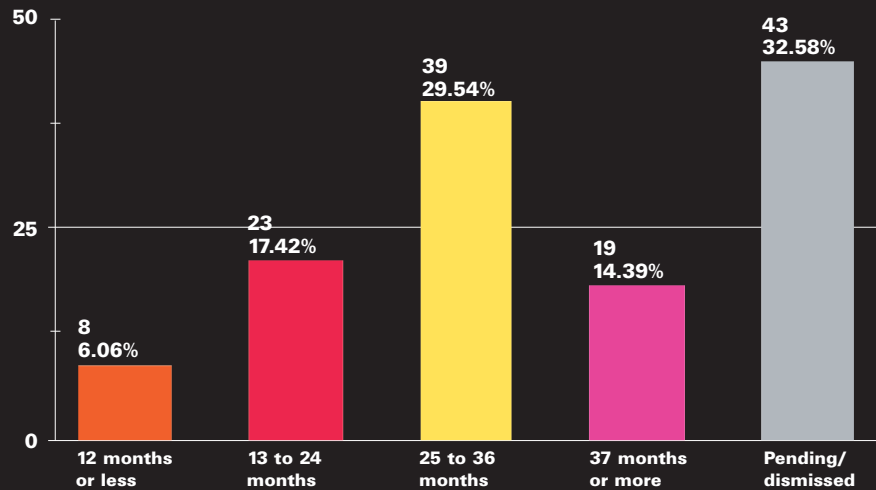


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Juvenile Offenders: 16J
District Court Cases

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 18.94% (N=25) of the cases for juveniles in the state. The Seventh District Court handled 18.94% (N=25) of the cases. The Third District handled the largest percentage of the cases with 19.7% (N=26) cases. The remaining cases were spread across the other Districts.

Chart 17J: Juvenile Offenders
Length of juvenile probation/detention

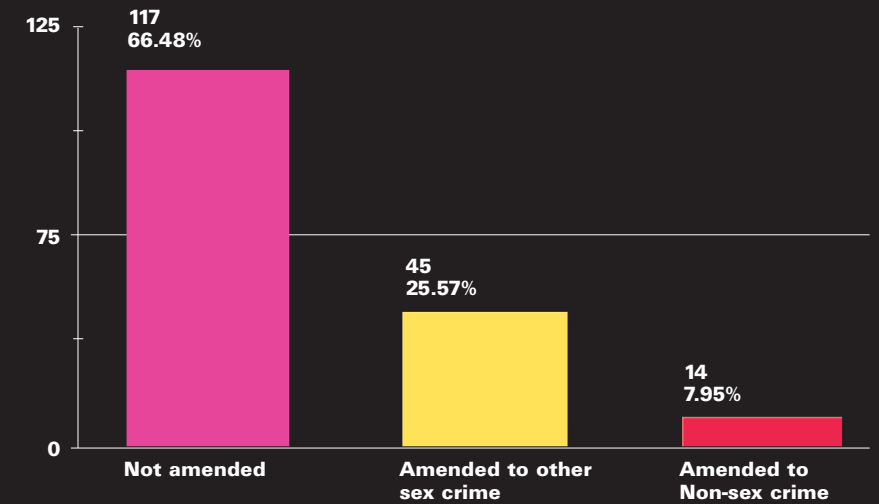


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Juvenile Offenders: 17J
Length of Juvenile Probation

Chart 17J provides an overview of the length of probation sentences given to juveniles. Eighty nine juveniles received some type of probation. This represents 67.41% of all juveniles adjudicated. These figures are comparable with the FY06 data.

Chart 18J: Juvenile Offenders
Petition amendments



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Juvenile Offenders: 18J
Petition Amendments

One hundred seventeen (66.48%) of the petitions were not amended. Forty five (25.57%) were amended to another sex crime. A total of 14 (7.95%) were amended to a non-sex crime. (This represents a substantial reduction in the number of cases amended to a non-sex crime.)

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 a total of 430 (298 adult and 132 juvenile) cases of child sexual abuse filed in district and juvenile courts during FY07 (July 1, 2006-June 30, 2007). There were 469 cases filed in FY06, 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 reported since Idaho has been conducting this study and producing this report.

Table 1
Incidence of Case Filings by County

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 (4 counties reported 0 cases). 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

Table 1

County	Population	Total	Adults	Juveniles	County	Rate/Adults	Rate/Juveniles	Rate/Total
Ada	300,904	68	47	21	Ada	1.56	0.70	2.26
Adams	3,476	1	1	0	Adams	2.88	0.00	2.88
Bannock	75,565	18	10	8	Bannock	1.32	1.06	2.38
Bear Lake	6,411	5	4	1	Bear Lake	6.24	1.56	7.80
Benewah	9,171	5	3	2	Benewah	3.27	2.18	5.45
Bingham	41,735	0	0	0	Bingham	0.00	0.00	0.00
Blaine	18,991	14	10	4	Blaine	5.27	2.11	7.37
Boise	6,670	2	1	1	Boise	1.50	1.50	3.00
Bonner	36,835	5	3	2	Bonner	0.81	0.54	1.36
Bonneville	82,522	47	37	10	Bonneville	4.48	1.21	5.70
Boundary	9,871	5	3	2	Boundary	3.04	2.03	5.07
Butte	2,899	0	0	0	Butte	0.00	0.00	0.00
Camas	991	2	1	1	Camas	10.09	10.09	20.18
Canyon	131,441	38	16	22	Canyon	1.22	1.67	2.89
Caribou	7,304	1	0	1	Caribou	0.00	1.37	1.37
Cassia	21,416	9	7	2	Cassia	3.27	0.93	4.20
Clark	1,022	0	0	0	Clark	0.00	0.00	0.00
Clearwater	8,930	4	3	1	Clearwater	3.36	1.12	4.48
Custer	4,342	1	1	0	Custer	2.30	0.00	2.30
Elmore	29,130	11	9	2	Elmore	3.09	0.69	3.78
Franklin	11,329	7	4	3	Franklin	3.53	2.65	6.18
Fremont	11,819	0	0	0	Fremont	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gem	15,181	6	5	1	Gem	3.29	0.66	3.95
Gooding	14,155	3	2	1	Gooding	1.41	0.71	2.12
Idaho	15,511	4	4	0	Idaho	2.58	0.00	2.58
Jefferson	19,155	5	1	4	Jefferson	0.52	2.09	2.61
Jerome	18,342	10	6	4	Jerome	3.27	2.18	5.45
Kootenai	108,685	78	66	12	Kootenai	6.07	1.10	7.18
Latah	34,935	5	2	3	Latah	0.57	0.86	1.43
Lemhi	7,806	4	1	3	Lemhi	1.28	3.84	5.12
Lewis	3,747	3	3	0	Lewis	8.01	0.00	8.01
Lincoln	4,044	1	1	0	Lincoln	2.47	0.00	2.47
Madison	27,467	6	3	3	Madison	1.09	1.09	2.18
Minidoka	20,174	8	4	4	Minidoka	1.98	1.98	3.97
Nez Perce	37,410	6	4	2	Nez Perce	1.07	0.53	1.60
Oneida	4,125	1	1	0	Oneida	2.42	0.00	2.42
Owyhee	10,644	1	1	0	Owyhee	0.94	0.00	0.94
Payette	20,578	6	4	2	Payette	1.94	0.97	2.92
Power	7,538	8	5	3	Power	6.63	3.98	10.61
Shoshone	13,771	2	2	0	Shoshone	1.45	0.00	1.45
Teton	5,999	1	0	1	Teton	0.00	1.67	1.67
Twin Falls	64,284	17	13	4	Twin Falls	2.02	0.62	2.64
Valley	7,651	8	7	1	Valley	9.15	1.31	10.46
Washington	9,977	4	3	1	Washington	3.01	1.00	4.01
Averages	29408	8.37	5.85	2.51	Averages	2.75	1.32	4.07
Std Dev	49989	16.45	12.60	4.77	Std Dev	2.41	1.66	3.55

juvenile rate is reported in the column Rate/Total. Four counties (Bingham, Butte, Clark, and Fremont) 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 4.07 cases per 10,000 population. The Standard Deviation was 3.55. This means that 95 % of all of the counties fell in a range of plus or minus 2 Standard Deviations from the 4.07/10,000 (0 to 11.17/10,000). (This reported rate in FY06 was 4.15/10,000 with a Standard Deviation of 3.6. FY06 data indicated that 95% of Idaho counties reported from zero (0) to 11.35/10,000 child sex abuse cases.)

The average rate for adults (Adult/Rate) in each county was 2.75/10,000 with a standard deviation of 2.41/10,000. This is lower than last year's rate. The total rate for juveniles (Juvenile/Rate) was 1.32/10,000 with a Standard Deviation of 1.66/10,000.

Table 2
Rates for All Counties, 1998–2007

Table 2 shows the rates for all 44 counties in Idaho from FY98 to FY07. This chart shows the trends in child sex abuse prosecutions and the standard deviation from the average rate during this period (FY98–FY07). This provides an accurate account of the range of the case-filing rate by county throughout this period. (A number of the smaller population counties show a wide range in their rates. This can be explained by their small county populations and the impact of a small number of cases on the statistics.)

Table 2

County	Rate 98	Rate 99	Rate 00	Rate 01	Rate 02	Rate 03	Rate 04	Rate 05	Rate 06	Rate 07	Avg 98-07	SD 98-07
Ada	3.74	4.91	4.23	2.89	2.36	2.16	2.39	3.66	2.96	2.26	3.16	0.89
Adams	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.88	2.88	0.00	0.00	2.88	0.86	1.32
Bannock	4.39	4.70	5.30	5.03	5.43	4.10	2.25	3.84	3.71	2.38	4.11	1.05
Bear Lake	1.64	6.57	4.93	1.56	0.00	4.68	0.00	3.12	3.12	7.8	3.34	2.51
Benewah	1.26	3.78	3.78	1.09	4.36	2.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.45	2.19	1.92
Bingham	2.93	5.06	3.73	4.31	4.79	6.71	4.07	4.55	5.51	0	4.17	1.69
Blaine	4.43	5.90	2.21	1.05	2.11	0.00	1.58	0.53	2.63	7.37	2.78	2.27
Boise	5.70	2.58	2.85	6.00	7.50	7.50	6.00	3.00	1.5	3	4.56	2.09
Bonner	4.51	3.76	2.63	1.90	3.53	2.99	3.53	2.17	2.71	1.36	2.91	0.90
Bonneville	3.60	1.80	3.32	3.76	1.94	6.91	4.73	4.60	5.82	5.7	4.22	1.58
Boundary	6.00	4.80	3.60	2.03	8.10	2.03	3.04	4.05	2.03	5.07	4.08	1.88
Butte	0.00	0.00	6.85	0.00	0.00	3.45	6.90	6.90	3.45	0	2.76	3.00
Camas	0.00	13.76	13.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.18	20.18	6.79	8.56
Canyon	6.99	6.11	3.11	2.81	2.81	2.89	1.67	1.83	2.13	2.89	3.32	1.69
Caribou	2.87	1.44	0.00	2.74	9.58	6.85	6.85	10.95	2.74	1.37	4.54	3.56
Cassia	0.51	0.51	2.05	1.87	5.60	3.74	3.27	2.80	2.8	4.2	2.74	1.51
Clark	0.00	0.00	13.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	1.31	3.94
Clearwater	7.05	2.35	1.18	4.48	12.32	5.60	2.24	4.48	6.72	4.48	5.09	3.02
Custer	0.00	7.26	0.00	9.21	0.00	0.00	4.61	0.00	4.61	2.3	2.80	3.27
Elmore	1.41	0.94	0.00	1.72	4.12	2.40	2.06	0.34	2.75	3.78	1.95	1.29
Franklin	10.73	3.22	5.36	5.30	5.30	8.83	5.30	4.41	4.41	6.18	5.90	2.12
Fremont	0.91	4.57	5.49	0.00	5.92	3.38	1.69	2.54	3.38	0	2.79	2.03
Gem	5.91	3.38	5.91	1.98	0.00	6.59	9.22	0.66	3.29	3.95	4.09	2.71
Gooding	5.16	0.86	6.88	4.27	4.95	2.83	3.53	4.95	7.06	2.12	4.26	1.88
Idaho	1.45	0.73	2.90	4.51	3.84	3.87	1.29	3.22	8.38	2.58	3.28	2.06
Jefferson	6.04	3.02	6.04	1.57	3.65	4.18	1.57	2.61	2.09	2.61	3.34	1.56
Jerome	3.30	1.98	2.64	6.00	4.36	6.00	7.63	8.18	3.82	5.45	4.94	1.96
Kootenai	2.15	7.16	2.72	2.39	2.67	2.02	2.94	2.85	5.8	7.18	3.79	1.97
Latah	2.29	0.98	3.27	0.86	0.00	0.57	2.00	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	0.88
Lemhi	1.45	1.45	0.00	2.56	0.00	0.00	1.28	0.00	2.56	5.12	1.44	1.56
Lewis	2.84	0.00	0.00	2.67	5.34	0.00	2.67	0.00	0.00	8.01	2.15	2.62
Lincoln	0.00	18.14	0.00	0.00	2.47	12.36	2.47	2.47	9.89	2.47	5.03	5.93
Madison	5.07	4.22	3.80	1.09	3.64	1.46	0.00	2.18	1.09	2.18	2.47	1.55
Minidoka	1.55	4.65	1.03	0.50	1.98	12.89	0.99	3.47	3.47	3.97	3.45	3.42
Nez Perce	3.26	2.96	2.96	1.34	3.74	2.94	0.80	1.87	1.34	1.6	2.28	0.95
Oncida	5.73	0.00	2.86	7.27	14.55	2.42	0.00	2.42	4.85	2.42	4.25	4.07
Owyhee	3.57	4.77	0.00	2.82	0.00	5.64	7.52	0.94	1.88	0.94	2.81	2.41
Payette	6.69	3.04	3.65	1.94	3.40	0.00	4.86	8.26	7.78	2.92	4.25	2.50
Power	5.64	8.47	1.41	1.33	13.27	11.94	5.31	3.98	10.61	10.61	7.26	4.10
Shoshone	5.02	3.59	3.59	6.54	9.44	5.81	3.63	5.81	4.36	1.45	4.92	2.05
Teton	2.91	0.00	5.82	0.00	1.67	1.67	0.00	3.33	1.67	1.67	1.87	1.72
Twin Falls	6.35	7.47	5.79	4.95	4.36	3.89	4.36	3.73	3.42	2.64	4.70	1.39
Valley	3.27	3.27	4.91	7.84	5.23	16.99	9.15	9.15	10.46	10.46	8.07	3.97
Washington	2.34	0.00	7.02	5.01	3.01	4.01	1.00	3.01	4.01	4.01	3.34	1.88
Averages	3.42	3.73	3.65	2.85	4.03	4.26	3.12	3.14	4.15	4.07	3.63	2.39
SD	2.43	3.56	2.89	2.33	3.56	3.75	2.49	2.56	3.59	3.55		

Chart 1T
Filing Rates in the Most Populated Counties

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 7.2/10,000 in Kootenai County to a low of 0 in Bingham County. This indicates that 9 of most populated counties are grouped around the average incidence for the state. Kootenai County with 7.2/10,000 is slightly higher.

Chart 1T: 10 Largest Counties

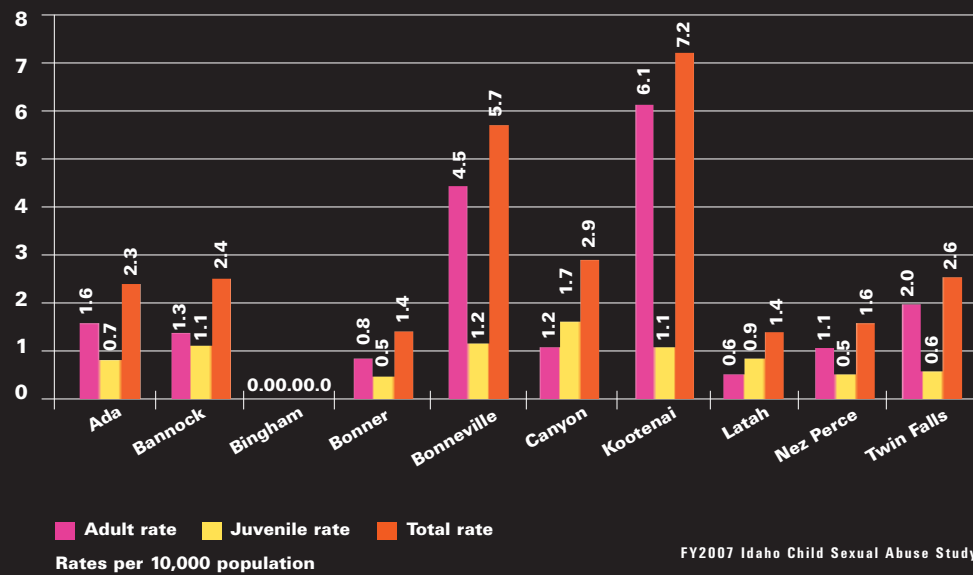


Chart 2T
Filing Rates in the Least Populated Counties

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

Chart 2T: 10 Smallest Counties

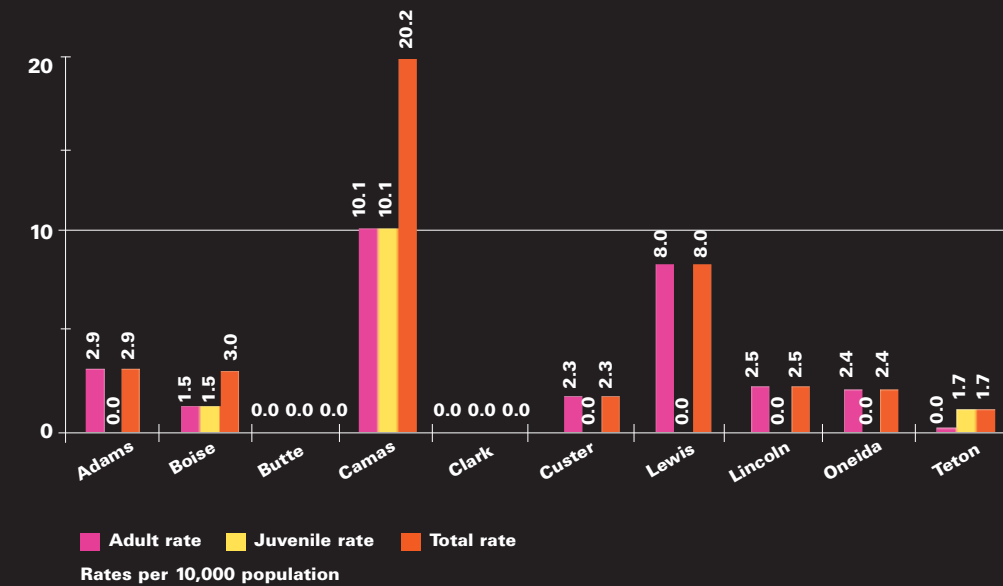


Chart 3T Ten Counties: Highest Rates of Child Sex Abuse Cases

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 (FY07) Camas County reported a total rate of 20.2/10,000 cases and Power County 10.6/10,000 cases. In FY06, Camas (20.2/10,000) and Power (10.6/10,000) Counties reported the highest rates. 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, 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 4T Gender and Gender Relationships

This chart examines offender-victim relationships. Females were the most predominant victims representing 79.05% (N=332) of all identified. Male victims represented 13.57% (N=57) of the victims. The offenders were overwhelmingly male, representing 95.58% (N=411) of the accused perpetrators. Female perpetrators represented 4.42% (N=19) of the total. These data are consistent with the offender-victim relationships in previous reports.

The analysis of gender relationships between the accused and the victim indicated that 79.05% (N=332) represented different genders. In

Chart 3T: 11 Counties with Highest Rate

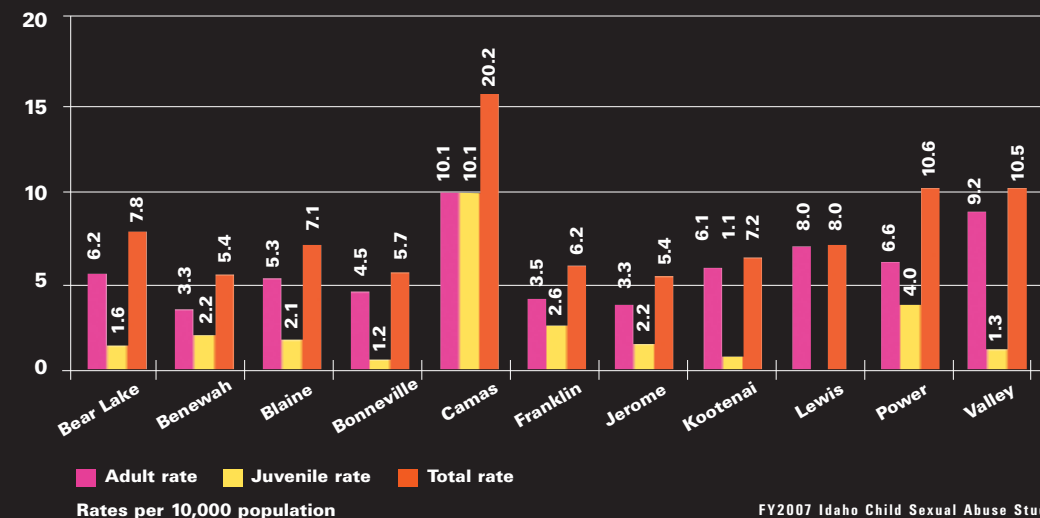
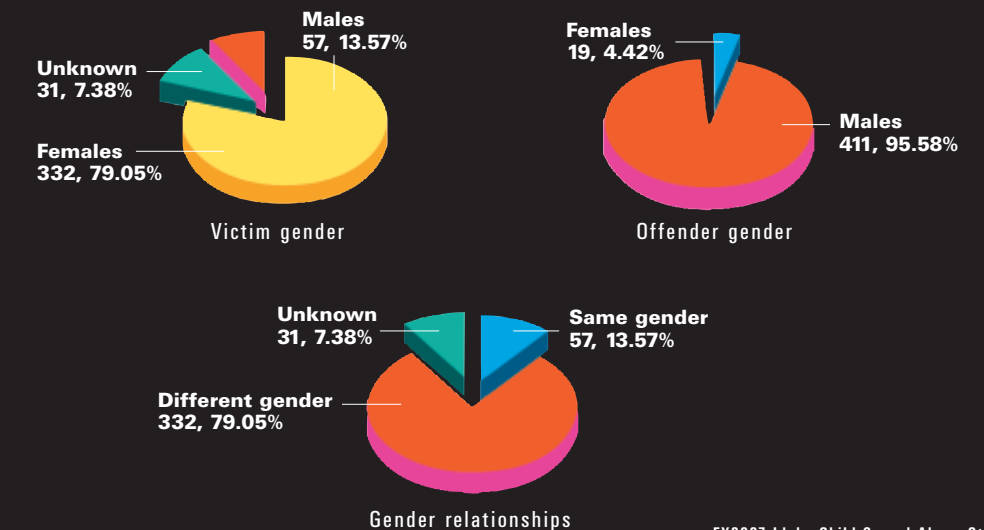


Chart 4T: Gender and Gender Relationships



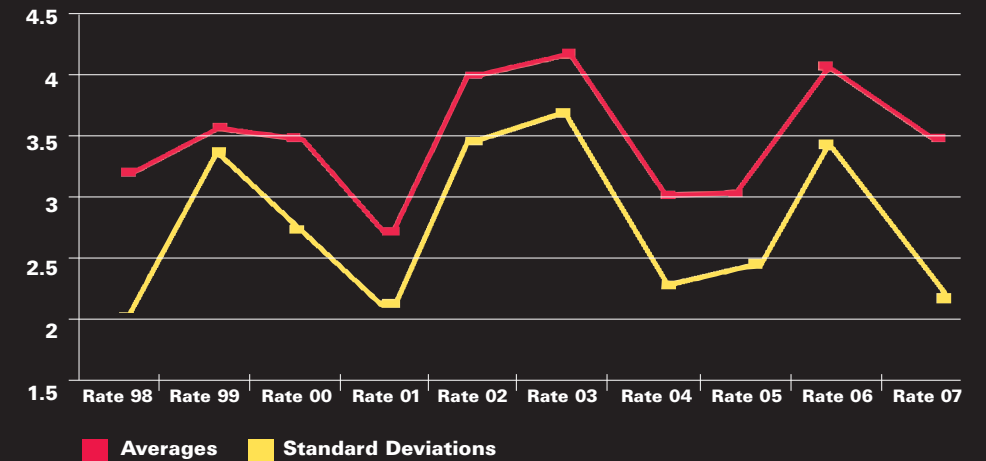
13.57% (N=57) a sexual act occurred between the same genders and it was unknown for those remaining. The offender-victim relationship in FY07 is comparable to that of both FY06 and FY05.

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

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 1998 to 2007 (FY98-FY07). The rate reported in FY07 is comparable to the rates reported from FY99 and FY00. The reported rates in FY02, FY03 and FY06 were the highest rates in the 10-year period. After the decline from FY93 to FY96, the incidence and rates from FY98 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: 1998 to 2007 Rates and Standard Deviations of Child Sexual Abuse in Idaho



Trend Analysis

Trends In Incidence and Prosecution of Child Sex Abuse

Table 2 (p. 62)

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 98-07) prosecutions per year throughout the state. The data from 1998-2007 ranged from 2.85/10,000 to 4.26/10,000. The demographic data has been less complete since the January, 2001 report because of restricted access to PSI reports.

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 in FY06 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 trends 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.

Conclusion

The data in this report summarizes child sex abuse prosecutions in Idaho in FY07 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 2007 were included in this analysis.

This report presents the data in a standardized format 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 430 cases of child sexual abuse were prosecuted during the study period FY07. Of that number, 298 were adults and 132 were juveniles. The Total (Mean) Rate of cases filed by county (standardized to census data) was 4.07/10,000.

The average Total Rate (Adult/Rate) for adult child sex abuse felony filings was 2.75/10,000. The average Total Rate (Juvenile/Rate) for juvenile child sex abuse petitions filed was 1.32/10,000. The Adult and Juvenile rates have decreased by a total of 39 cases from last year (FY06).

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 FY 2000, would greatly improve the collection of accurate and comprehensive data to allow policy-makers more information to address this most serious issue.