2009-2015

Sexual Violence in Idaho

Idaho Statistical Analysis Center

Grants and Research

Idaho State Police

Sexual Violence in Idaho: 2009-2015

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Methodology

Two sources of data were used for this report:

1) Crime data from the Idaho Incident Based Reporting System (IIBRS)
2) Criminal Court filings for defendants aged 18 or older from the Idaho Supreme Court Repository.

Idaho Incident-Based Reporting System (IIBRS)

One portion of the data on sexual violence comes from police incidents reported to the Idaho Incident Based Reporting System (IIBRS). Within this section of the report, sexual violence includes forcible fondling, forcible rape, forcible sodomy, and sexual assault with an object. IIBRS defines each of these as follows:

Forcible fondling: The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against the person's will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity (p.21).

Forcible rape: The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against that person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (or because of his/her youth) (p.21).

Forcible sodomy: Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against that person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (p.21).

Sexual assault with an object: To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity. An "object" or "instrument" is anything used by the offender other than the offender's genitalia (p.21).

For comparison purposes, criminal justice system response was analyzed for both sex crimes and other violent crimes. Other violent crimes include robbery, homicide, aggravated assault, simple assault, intimidation, and kidnapping.

Idaho Supreme Court Repository

For the Idaho Supreme Court section of this report, sexual violence includes charges related to child sexual abuse, child enticement, human trafficking, lewd conduct with a child under 16, rape, sexual abuse of a vulnerable adult, sexual battery of a minor child, sexual crime against nature, and forcible sexual penetration by use of a foreign object (see Appendix B for a full list of charges). However, to enhance accuracy, analyses comparing IIBRS data with court data only include charges which, by statute, fall within one of the four designated IIBRS categories. Therefore, these analyses are limited to the following charges: child sexual abuse, lewd conduct with a child under 16, rape, sexual abuse of a child, sexual battery of a minor child, sexual abuse of a vulnerable adult, sexual crime against nature, and forcible sexual penetration by use of a foreign object (see Appendix C for a full list of charges).

Introduction

Sexual violence is a significant concern in the United States. Nationally, nearly 1 in 5 women and 1 in 59 men have been raped in their lifetime[1]. Results from the Idaho Crime Victimization Survey indicate that 202 per 1,000 residents have been sexually assaulted in their lifetime[2]; based on current population estimates[3], this equates to more than 330,000 Idaho residents.
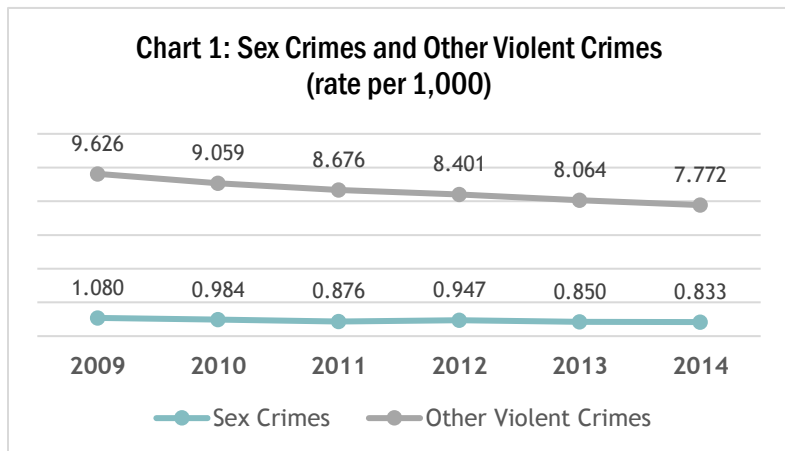
The purpose of this report is to inform the criminal justice community and other interested parties about the prevalence, characteristics, and response to sexual violence in Idaho. Information discussed throughout this report reflects reported sexual violence in Idaho from 2009 through 2015.

Results

Idaho Incident-Based Reporting System (IIBRS)

The Idaho Incident Based Reporting System is designed to gather data on crime incidents reported to police agencies throughout the state. Local agencies collect and report these data to Idaho State Police. IIBRS collects information regarding victim, offender, arrestee, and offense characteristics.

IIBRS reporting rules are defined by the FBI. As statutes defining sexual violence vary widely between states, the FBI provides standardized categories and definitions for reporting purposes. Forcible sex crimes are classified into four categories: forcible fondling, forcible rape, forcible sodomy, or sexual assault with an object. Therefore, sexual violence within this section includes reported incidents that meet the classification requirements for one or more of these categories. As noted previously, the following information only considers reported cases of sexual violence in Idaho. This is particularly important to note when examining sexual violence considering that an estimated 67% of rapes and sexual assaults are not reported to the police[4].

Chart 1: Sex Crimes and Other Violent Crimes (rate per 1,000)

Year	Other Violent Crimes	Sex Crimes
2009	9.626	1.080
2010	9.059	0.984
2011	8.676	0.876
2012	8.401	0.947
2013	8.064	0.850
2014	7.772	0.833

*n=95,335 for other violent crimes and 10,264 for sex crimes

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[1] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2014). *Prevalence and characteristics of sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence victimization – National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, United States, 2011.* Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss6308a1.htm?s_cid=ss6308a1_e

[2] Idaho State Police, Statistical Analysis Center. (2014). *Idaho crime victimization survey.* Retrieved from https://www.isp.idaho.gov/pgr/inc/documents/2012Reportc.pdf

[3] U.S. Census Bureau. (2015). *QuickFacts: Idaho.* Retrieved from http://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/16

[4] Truman, J.L. & Morgan, R.E. (2016). *Criminal victimization, 2015.* U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Retrieved from https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv15.pdf

Incident Characteristics

The statewide rate of both sex crime and other violent crime incidents has steadily decreased from 2009 to 2015. Nearly 75% of both sex crimes and other violent incidents occur in urban jurisdictions with just over 1 in 4 occurring in rural areas.

The sizable majority (79%) of sex crimes occur in a residence/home compared to 64% of other violent crimes. Reported sex crimes are also less likely to occur in public and on school/college campuses compared to other violent crimes.

Alcohol and Drugs

Of the four types of sex crimes identified in IIBRS, forcible rape is the most likely to involve suspected use of alcohol or drugs. However, as illustrated in Chart 4, sex crimes overall are less likely than other violent crimes to involve the suspected use of alcohol. No difference is observed between sex crimes and other violent crimes in regards to suspected drug use.

Chart 2: Percent of Incidents by Geography

Rural: Sex Crimes 27%, Other Violent Crimes 25%
Urban: Sex Crimes 73%, Other Violent Crimes 75%
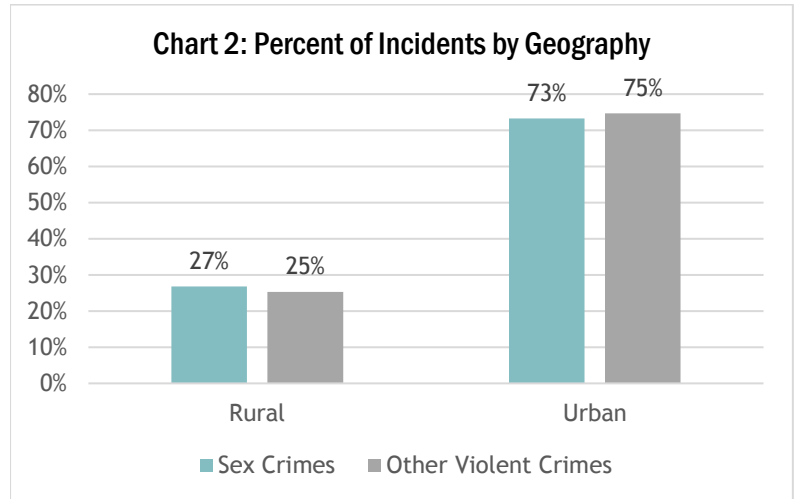
*n=95,099 for other violent crimes and 10,207 for sex crimes

Chart 3: Location of Incident

Public: Sex Crimes 9%, Other Violent Crimes 15%
Residence: Sex Crimes 79%, Other Violent Crimes 64%
School/College: Sex Crimes 2%, Other Violent Crimes 6%
Commercial/Other: Sex Crimes 10%, Other Violent Crimes 15%

*n= 95,745 for other violent crimes and 10,347 for sex crimes

Table 1: Percent of Sex Crimes Involving Alcohol or Drugs by Crime Type		
Crime Type	**% Alcohol**	**% Drugs**
Sodomy	10%	3%
SA w/Object	11%	3%
Rape	18%	5%
Fondling	4%	1%

*n= 95,745 for other violent crimes and 10,347 for sex crimes

Chart 4: Suspected Use of Alcohol or Drugs

Alcohol: Sex Crimes 9%, Other Violent Crimes 18%
Drugs: Sex Crimes 2%, Other Violent Crimes 2%
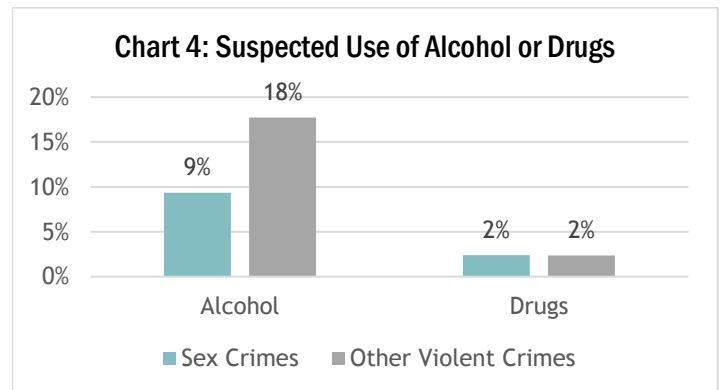
*n= 95,745 for other violent crimes and 10,347 for sex crimes

Victim Characteristics[5]

Age

More than half (51%) of victims of sex crimes are under the age of 14 and nearly 3 in 4 (72%) are under the age of 18. Comparatively, less than 20% of victims of other violent crimes are under the age of 18.

Sex

More than 8 in 10 victims of sex crimes are female compared to just over half (54%) of other violent crime victims.

Race

Of cases in which victim information is known, 98% of victims of sex crimes are White, 1% are Black, and 1% are American Indian.

Victim-Offender Relationship

Both sex crimes and other violent crimes are most commonly committed by someone known to the victim (96% and 84%, respectively). However, victims of sex crimes are more likely to be victimized by a family member (34%) or friend/acquaintance (38%) and less likely to be victimized by a stranger (4%) compared to victims of other violent crimes (10%)[6].

Table 2: Victim Age - Sex Crimes and Other Violent Offenses		
Age	Sex Crimes	Other Violent
0-14	51%	11%
15-17	21%	6%
18-19	5%	5%
20-24	8%	16%
25-34	8%	26%
35-44	4%	18%
45+	3%	17%

*n= 113,324 for other violent crimes and 11,457 for sex crimes

Chart 5: Victim Sex

Female — Sex Crimes 83%, Other Violent Crimes 54%
Male — Sex Crimes 17%, Other Violent Crimes 46%

■ Sex Crimes ■ Other Violent Crimes
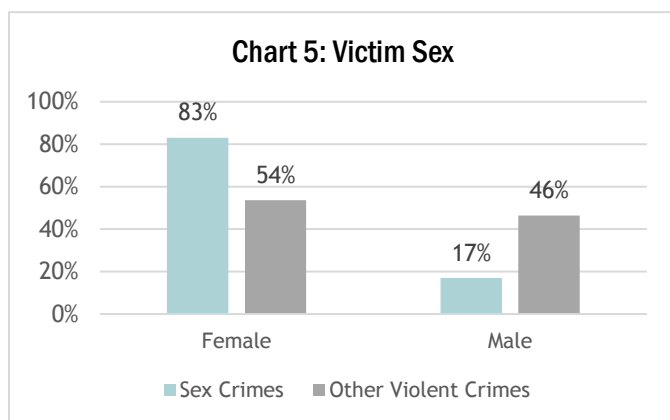
*n= 113,393 for other violent crimes and 11,420 for sex crimes

Table 3: Victim Offender Relationship		
	Sex Crime	Other Violent
Family Member	34%	16%
Friend/Acquaintance	38%	22%
Intimate Partner	11%	34%
Otherwise Known	13%	12%
Stranger	4%	10%
Victim Was Offender	0%	6%

*n= 104,559 for other violent crimes and 10,082 for sex crimes

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[5] All percentages exclude cases in which victim information is unknown.
[6] See Appendix A for a breakdown of victim-offender relationship categories

Offender Characteristics[7]

Age

Although the majority (72%) of sex crime victims are under the age of 18, only 25% of offenders of sex crimes are under the age of 18. Instead, the majority (51%) of sex crime offenders are age 25 or older.

Sex

Males account for a larger percentage of offenders of sex crimes (94%) compared to other violent crimes (72%). Considering the notable majority (83%) of victims of sex crimes are female, it is evident that sex crimes are most frequently committed by men against women.

Race

The distribution of race is very similar for sex crimes and other violent crimes, with more than 90% of offenders classified as white.

Table 4: Offender Age		
	Sex Crimes	**Other Violent**
0 to 14	13%	7%
15 to 17	12%	7%
18 to 19	10%	5%
20 to 24	15%	16%
25 to 34	20%	28%
35 to 44	16%	19%
45+	15%	17%

*n= 106,750 for other violent crimes and 10,126 for sex crimes

Chart 6: Offender Sex
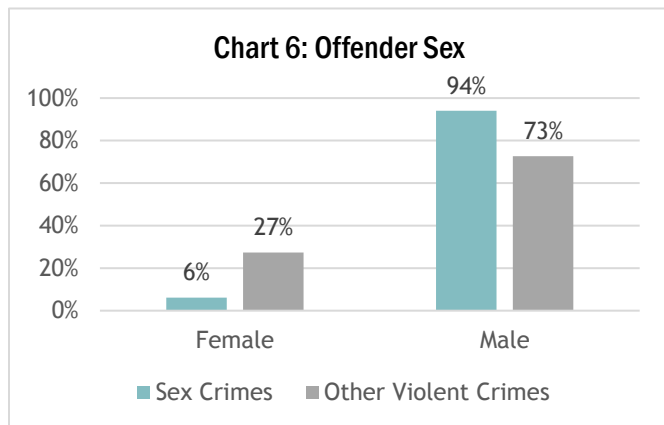
*n= 107,480 for other violent crimes and 10,310 for sex crimes

Sexual Victimizations by County

As displayed in the table below, Shoshone (2.118), Bear Lake (2.011), Valley (1.825), Bingham (1.662), and Cassia (1.403) counties had the highest rate of reported sexual victimizations in 2015. While there are several counties with a disproportionate percentage of sexual victimizations based on their representation in Idaho's population, Bingham, Canyon, Shoshone, and Twin Falls counties are the most noticeable. For example, although Canyon County accounted for slightly over 12% of the statewide population, 18% of reported sexual victimizations in 2015 occurred there. It is important to note, while this may indicate that more sex crimes are occurring in Canyon County, it may also be influenced by reporting practices. In other words, victims may be more likely to report sexual victimizations in Canyon County compared to other counties in Idaho.

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[7] All percentages exclude cases in which offender information is unknown.

County	2009-2014 Avg Rate	2015 Rate	% Change from 2009-2014 rate	Population	% of State Population	% of Total Victimizations
Ada	0.893	0.821	-8.1%	453,265	26.5%	24%
Adams	0.047	0.000	-100.0%	4,654	0.3%	0%
Bannock	0.647	0.571	-11.7%	84,044	4.9%	3%
Bear Lake	1.414	**2.011**	42.3%	5,967	0.3%	1%
Benewah	0.488	0.660	35.2%	9,097	0.5%	0%
Bingham	1.437	**1.662**	15.6%	45,724	**2.7%**	**5%**
Blaine	0.391	0.278	-28.9%	21,579	1.3%	0%
Boise	0.496	0.158	-68.2%	6,337	0.4%	0%
Bonner	1.145	1.243	8.5%	41,849	2.4%	3%
Bonneville	1.183	0.810	-31.5%	125,909	7.3%	7%
Boundary	0.517	0.273	-47.2%	10,996	0.6%	0%
Butte	0.231	0.291	26.2%	3,436	0.2%	0%
Camas	0.149	0.000	-100.0%	1,025	0.1%	0%
Canyon	1.523	1.308	-14.1%	207,220	**12.1%**	**18%**
Caribou	0.705	0.648	-8.2%	7,720	0.5%	0%
Cassia	1.018	**1.403**	37.8%	34,213	2.0%	3%
Clark	0.000	0.000	0.0%	843	0.0%	0%
Clearwater	1.465	0.773	-47.2%	9,051	0.5%	0%
Custer	0.230	0.244	6.2%	4,096	0.2%	0%
Elmore	1.144	1.032	-9.8%	27,130	1.6%	2%
Franklin	0.972	0.305	-68.6%	13,113	0.8%	0%
Fremont	0.400	0.469	17.0%	12,805	0.7%	0%
Gem	1.027	1.357	32.2%	16,951	1.0%	1%
Gooding	1.361	0.667	-51.0%	14,998	0.9%	1%
Idaho	0.315	0.493	56.7%	16,228	0.9%	1%
Jefferson	0.274	0.073	-73.3%	27,286	1.6%	0%
Jerome	1.310	1.002	-23.5%	22,963	1.3%	1%
Kootenai	1.145	0.973	-15.0%	150,107	8.8%	9%
Latah	0.519	0.177	-66.0%	39,596	2.3%	0%
Lemhi	0.405	0.000	-100.0%	7,690	0.4%	0%
Lewis	0.756	0.778	2.9%	3,856	0.2%	0%
Lincoln	0.602	1.307	117.2%	5,355	0.3%	0%
Madison	0.570	0.262	-54.1%	38,237	2.2%	1%
Minidoka	1.194	1.223	2.4%	20,434	1.2%	2%
Nez Perce	1.003	1.014	1.1%	41,424	2.4%	3%
Oneida	0.319	0.325	1.8%	6,163	0.4%	0%
Owyhee	0.459	0.352	-23.1%	11,350	0.7%	0%
Payette	0.827	0.736	-11.0%	24,441	1.4%	1%
Power	1.202	0.661	-45.0%	7,563	0.4%	0%
Shoshone	1.480	**2.118**	43.1%	13,691	**0.8%**	**2%**
Teton	0.373	0.083	-77.8%	12,077	0.7%	0%
Twin Falls	1.722	1.322	-23.2%	83,196	**4.9%**	**7%**
Valley	1.823	**1.825**	0.2%	9,861	0.6%	1%
Washington	0.426	0.400	-6.1%	10,002	0.6%	0%
Statewide	1.032	0.902	-12.6%	1,713,542	100.0%	100%

*n= 11,406

Law Enforcement Response to Sexual Violence in Idaho

Percentage of Reported Sex Crimes Resulting in Arrest[8]

As illustrated in Tables 6 and 7 below, law enforcement response in the form of arrest is minimal for sex crimes compared to other violent crimes. Specifically, while nearly 50% of reported violent offenses result in arrest, less than 25% of reported sex crimes result in arrest. Interestingly, arrests are more likely to occur in rural areas compared to urban areas for both sex crimes and other violent crimes.

Although statewide response to sex crimes in the form of arrest is limited, as illustrated in Table 10, there are several counties with even larger disparities. For example, in Idaho County, only 17% of reported sex crimes result in arrest compared to 74% of other violent crimes. Nez Perce, Caribou, Minidoka, and Teton counties also exhibit noteworthy disparities between arrests for sex crimes and other violent crimes.

Sex Crimes	**Other Violent Crimes**

Table 6: Percent of Reported Sex Offenses Resulting in Arrest			
	Total Reports	Total Arrests	% of Reports Resulting in Arrest
2009	1,827	430	24%
2010	1,647	425	26%
2011	1,480	373	25%
2012	1,654	379	23%
2013	1,469	370	25%
2014	1,508	348	23%
2015	1,486	281	19%
Total	11,071	2,606	24%

Table 7: Percent of Other Violent Offenses Resulting in Arrest			
	Total Reports	**Total Arrests**	**% of Reports Resulting in Arrest**
2009	17,524	8,478	48%
2010	16,616	8,238	50%
2011	16,101	8,086	50%
2012	15,790	7,811	49%
2013	15,128	7,480	49%
2014	15,096	7,060	47%
2015	15,117	7,228	48%
Total	111,372	54,381	49%

Table 8: Reported Sex Offenses Resulting in Arrest by Geography			
	Total Reported	Total Arrests	% reported resulting in arrest
Rural	2,942	853	29%
Urban	8,059	1,750	22%

Table 9: Reported Other Violent Offenses Resulting in Arrest by Geography			
	Total Reported	Total Arrests	% reported resulting in arrest
Rural	28,220	14,849	53%
Urban	82,901	39,376	47%

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[8] Arrest percentages for 2015 may be influenced by the number of active cases still under investigation.

	Sex Crimes			Other Violent Crimes		
County	Total Reported	Total Arrests	% Reported Resulting in Arrest	Total Reported	Total Arrested	% Reported Resulting in Arrest
Ada	2,541	572	23%	27,090	12,229	45%
Adams	2		0%	120	53	44%
Bannock	346	97	28%	9,491	4,538	48%
Bear Lake	57	15	26%	423	202	48%
Benewah	26	13	50%	619	450	73%
Bingham	432	72	17%	3,697	1,849	50%
Blaine	57	31	54%	809	578	71%
Boise	17	5	29%	298	92	31%
Bonner	315	77	24%	2,623	1,388	53%
Bonneville	857	125	15%	8,943	4,103	46%
Boundary	33	10	30%	366	215	59%
Butte	5	5	100%	128	119	93%
Camas	1	1	100%	29	9	31%
Canyon	1,930	385	20%	13,557	7,108	52%
Caribou	**29**	**11**	**38%**	183	148	**81%**
Cassia	191	50	26%	1,636	753	46%
Clark				21	7	33%
Clearwater	74	9	12%	867	340	39%
Custer	6	4	67%	101	55	54%
Elmore	209	43	21%	2,173	833	38%
Franklin	66	37	56%	271	229	85%
Fremont	34	26	76%	511	305	60%
Gem	120	31	26%	821	440	54%
Gooding	126	49	39%	764	347	45%
Idaho	**36**	**6**	**17%**	**743**	**553**	**74%**
Jefferson	38	24	63%	760	386	51%
Jerome	189	83	44%	1,390	862	62%
Kootenai	1,097	346	32%	13,422	6,641	49%
Latah	116	31	27%	1,581	894	57%
Lemhi	19	10	53%	269	169	63%
Lewis	18	4	22%	250	131	52%
Lincoln	20	10	50%	192	125	65%
Madison	129	47	36%	468	257	55%
Minidoka	**164**	**26**	**16%**	**1,002**	**593**	**59%**
Nez Perce	**269**	**31**	**12%**	**3,228**	**2,222**	**69%**
Oneida	8	5	63%	108	75	69%
Owyhee	34	10	29%	758	279	37%
Payette	134	27	20%	1,512	806	53%
Power	58	26	45%	388	241	62%
Shoshone	141	46	33%	1,393	687	49%
Teton	**24**	**5**	**21%**	**180**	**98**	**54%**
Twin Falls	890	147	17%	6,702	2,278	34%
Valley	117	31	26%	918	281	31%
Washington	26	20	77%	316	257	81%
Statewide	**11,001**	**2,603**	**24%**	**111,121**	**54,225**	**49%**

Table 10: Percent of Reported Sexual and Violent Crimes Resulting in Arrest by County

Percentage of Sex Crimes Resulting in Arrest by Victim-Offender Relationship

Sex crimes committed by someone known to the victim are most likely to result in arrest, including family member (27%), intimate partner (27%), friend/acquaintance (26%) and otherwise known (25%). However, this is not true for same-sex relationships with only 14% of sex crimes committed by a same-sex partner resulting in arrest[9].

Chart 7: Percentage of Sex Crimes Resulting in Arrest by Victim-Offender Relationship

Relationship	Percentage
Stranger	22%
Relationship Unknown	10%
Otherwise Known	25%
Same-Sex Relationship	14%
Intimate Partner	27%
Friend/Acquaintance	26%
Family (Non-Intimate)	27%
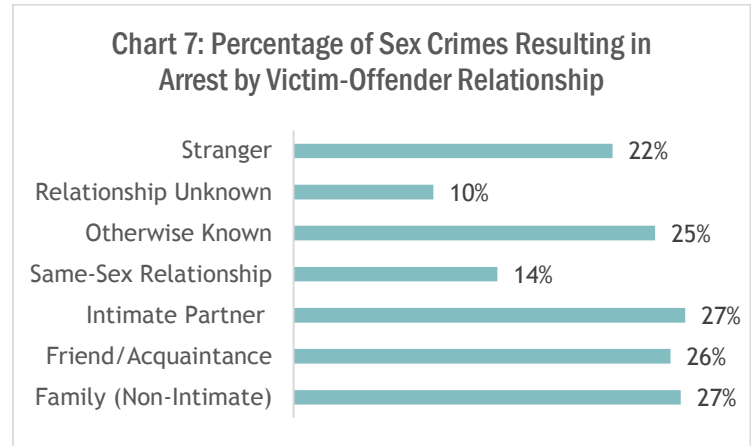
*n= 10,871

Days from Incident to Arrest

In addition to significantly lower percentages of arrest for sex crimes, such cases also take law enforcement considerably longer to investigate and complete an arrest, when one does occur. In fact, the average number of days from the date of incident to arrest is nearly 86 days for sex crimes compared to less than 9 days for other violent crimes. However, it is important to note that the discrepancy is much smaller when considering the impact of outliers. Specifically, the median days from incident to arrest is 0 days for violent offenses and 10 days for sex offenses.

Table 11: Average Time Between Incident and Arrest	
Sex Crime	85.75 days
Other Violent Crime	8.75 days

*n= 54,381 for other violent crimes and 2,606 for sex crimes

Exceptional Clearance

Prosecution declined is more likely to be used as an exceptional clearance in sex crimes (15%) compared to other violent crimes (11%). Very little difference is observed regarding victims' refusal to cooperate.

Table 12: Exceptional Clearance		
	Prosecution Declined	**Victim Refused to Cooperate**
Sex Crime	15%	6%
Other Violent Crime	11%	5%

*n= 95,335 for other violent crimes and 10,264 for sex crimes

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[9] Same-sex partner is coded in IIBRS as "homosexual relationship"

Idaho Supreme Court Repository

Court records were categorized for all adult cases involving a sex offense between 2009 and 2015 (see Appendix B for a full list of charges). A total of 4,457 charges for a qualifying sex offense were filed within this timeframe, accounting for approximately 7% of all charges filed for violent crimes.

For flowcharts comparing IIBRS data with court records, charges were further limited to those in which the statutory definition falls within one of the four designated IIBRS categories (i.e., forcible rape, forcible fondling, forcible sodomy, or sexual assault with an object). A total of 3,685 charges meeting this criteria were filed between 2009 and 2015.

Table 13: Number of Sex Cases per Defendant	
1	91%
2	8%
3+	1%

*n=2,778

Table 14: Number of Sex Charges per Defendant	
1	59%
2	22%
3	8%
4	5%
5	2%
6	2%
7+	2%

Court Response to Sexual Violence

An offender can have multiple cases against him/her with multiple charges in each case. The number of *cases* includes the individual number of cases filed between 2009-2015. Because each court case may include one or more charges, the individual number of *charges* filed during the specified time period was also examined. These charges are referenced by statute in Idaho code and can be a misdemeanor or felony. Most defendants of sexual violence related cases had one case filed against them (91%) and most of those cases involved one charge (59%). However, more than 40% of defendants in sexual violence cases had multiple charges before the court between 2009 and 2015 (see Table 14).

Chart 7: Disposition of Sex-Related Charges

Disposition

Nearly half (46%) of charges for a sex crime were dismissed prior to the conclusion of the court case, while 48% resulted in a guilty conviction[10]. A total of 69% of guilty convictions were for a sex-related charge. The likelihood of a guilty conviction varies greatly by crime type; for example, only 27% of charges for sexual assault with an object result in a guilty conviction compared to 59% of charges for child enticement (see Chart 8).
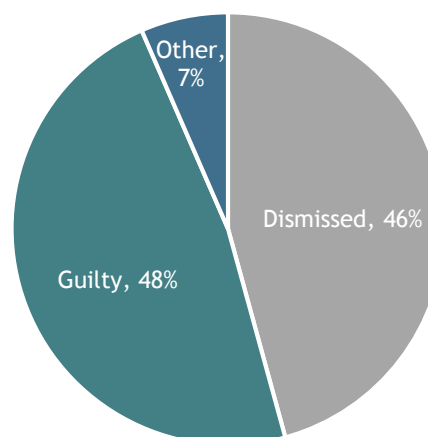
Of the 45% resulting in a guilty conviction, 87% were found guilty of a felony and 13% were amended to a misdemeanor.

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[10] Guilty included the following verdicts: guilty, withheld judgment, and retained jurisdiction.

Of those resulting in a guilty conviction, certain offenses are more likely to be amended to a misdemeanor, including sexual assault with an object (43%), sexual abuse or exploitation (32%), and human trafficking[11] (25%).

As illustrated in Chart 9, rape charges are most likely to be amended or modified (30%), followed by forcible fondling (24%) and sexual assault with an object (20%). While none of the child sexual enhancement charges were amended, it is important to note that this does not consider disposition, so it is possible the enhancement was dismissed pursuant to a plea agreement instead of being amended.

When considering charges resulting in a guilty conviction, 36% of charges for sex crimes are amended to a non-sex crime. In fact, 57% of sexual assault with an object, 50% of human trafficking, and 45% of rape charges resulting in a guilty conviction are amended to a non-sex crime (see Table 15).
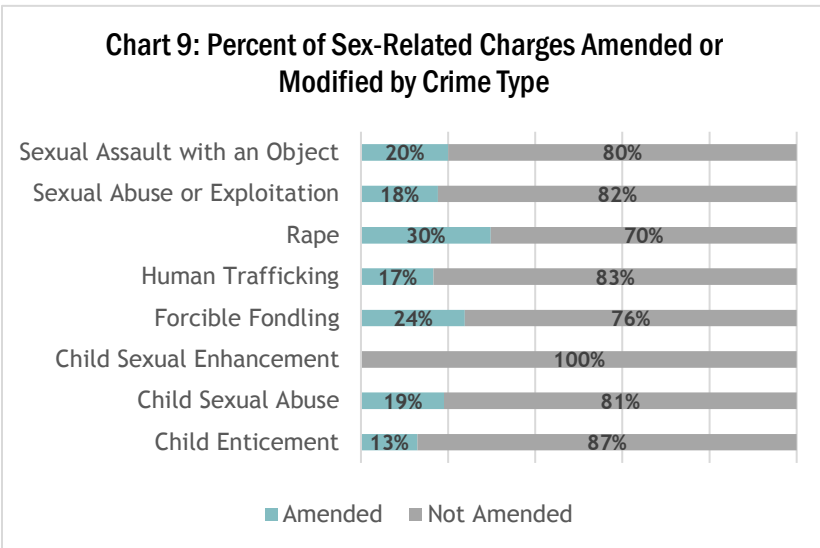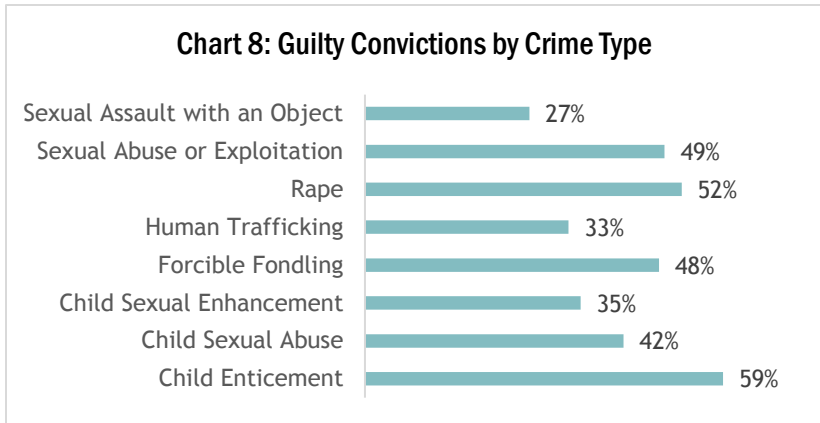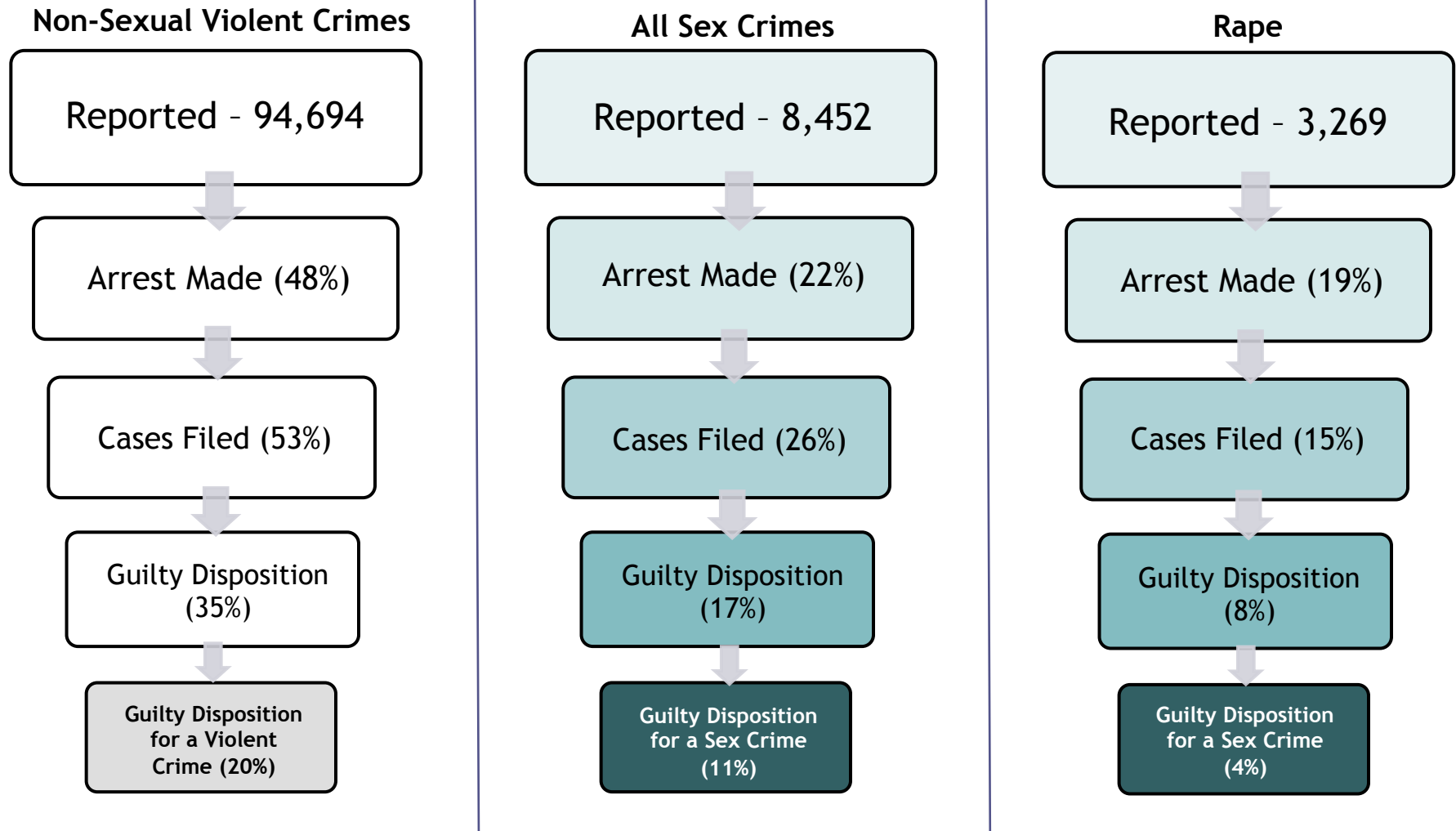
Chart 8: Guilty Convictions by Crime Type

Crime Type	Percent
Sexual Assault with an Object	27%
Sexual Abuse or Exploitation	49%
Rape	52%
Human Trafficking	33%
Forcible Fondling	48%
Child Sexual Enhancement	35%
Child Sexual Abuse	42%
Child Enticement	59%

Chart 9: Percent of Sex-Related Charges Amended or Modified by Crime Type

Crime Type	Amended	Not Amended
Sexual Assault with an Object	20%	80%
Sexual Abuse or Exploitation	18%	82%
Rape	30%	70%
Human Trafficking	17%	83%
Forcible Fondling	24%	76%
Child Sexual Enhancement		100%
Child Sexual Abuse	19%	81%
Child Enticement	13%	87%

Table 15: Amended Charges by Crime Type with a Guilty Disposition		
	Guilty Sex Crime	Guilty Non-Sex Crime
Child Enticement	82%	18%
Child Sexual Abuse	64%	36%
Child Sexual Enhancement	100%	0%
Forcible Fondling	68%	32%
Human Trafficking	50%	50%
Rape	55%	45%
Sexual Abuse or Exploitation	64%	36%
Sexual Assault with an Object	43%	57%
Total for All Sex Crimes	**64%**	**36%**

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[11] Interpret with caution. There were only three qualifying human trafficking charges filed between 2009 and 2015.

Criminal Justice System Response[12]

Non-Sexual Violent Crimes

Reported – 94,694

⬇

Arrest Made (48%)

⬇

Cases Filed (53%)

⬇

Guilty Disposition (35%)

⬇

Guilty Disposition for a Violent Crime (20%)

All Sex Crimes

Reported – 8,452

⬇

Arrest Made (22%)

⬇

Cases Filed (26%)

⬇

Guilty Disposition (17%)

⬇

Guilty Disposition for a Sex Crime (11%)

Rape

Reported – 3,269

⬇

Arrest Made (19%)

⬇

Cases Filed (15%)

⬇

Guilty Disposition (8%)

⬇

Guilty Disposition for a Sex Crime (4%)

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[12] Because Twin Falls is not included in court data for 2014, all three flowcharts exclude IIBRS data for Twin Falls in 2014.
Note: Because the court data excludes cases involving an offender under the age of 18, any reported sex crimes in IIBRS where the offender was under the age of 18 were also excluded from this comparison
Note: Number of cases filed is based on the original charge

As illustrated in the flowcharts above, sex crimes are less likely to result in arrest, have cases filed, and result in a guilty conviction compared to other violent crimes. In fact, reported violent crimes are nearly twice as likely to result in a guilty conviction compared to all sex crimes and more than three times more likely to result in a guilty conviction compared to reported rapes. Only 11% of all reported sex crimes and 4% of reported rapes result in a guilty conviction for a sex crime.

It is important to note the discrepancy between reported sex crimes resulting in an arrest and cases being filed. The larger percentage of cases being filed compared to arrest is likely due to the fact that Lewd Conduct with a Child Under 16 and Sexual Battery charges can be coded in IIBRS as a forcible sex offense (11D) or in the "other offenses" category (90Z). Therefore, some of these cases, which account for more than half of all sex-related cases filed, may have been originally coded as a non-sex offense in IIBRS and are thus not incorporated in the total number of reported sex crimes but are included in the court comparison.

A similar discrepancy is noted in the other violent category. It is possible that some offenses resulted in an arrest in a previous year, but were not filed with the court until the next calendar year. For example, if an arrest occurred in December of 2008 but charges were not filed until January 2009, then the arrest would not be included in the present data but the case filing would. Additionally, it is possible that an incident was not originally classified as a violent offense in IIBRS, but was subsequently changed to a qualifying violent charge by the prosecutor when the court case was filed.

Furthermore, the lower percentage of rape cases filed compared to arrests made may be due to the fact that all statutory rape charges were excluded from the court comparison. Therefore, it is possible that a forcible statutory rape was coded as a rape (11A) in IIBRS but charged as a Statutory Rape in the court data, which would not have been included in the calculation of rape cases filed.

Cost of Sexual Violence

Nationally, tangible and intangible losses due to rape and sexual assault are estimated at $240,776 per offense, making it the second most costly crime[13]. Using these estimates, the approximate cost of rape in Idaho between 2009 and 2015 was more than $906 million (3,764 x $240,776) for an average of over $129 million annually. In fact, rape costs an average of more than $14 million per year in criminal justice system costs alone. Considering these figures only include reported rapes and exclude other sex crimes, the actual cost of sexual violence in Idaho is likely notably higher.

Conclusion and Policy Implications

Sexual violence is a prevalent concern in Idaho with a significant fiscal impact. Results indicate that reports of sexual violence take almost ten times longer to investigate, and are nearly half as likely to result in arrest, charges being filed, and a guilty conviction. A total of 4% of reported rapes in the state of Idaho result in a guilty conviction for a sex crime.

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[13] McCollister, K.E., French, M.T., & Fang, H. (2010). The cost of crime to society: New crime-specific estimates for policy and program evaluation. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence,* 108(1-2), 98-109.

Considering these results, four recommendations are provided to improve response to sexual violence in Idaho:

(1) Increased training for criminal justice personnel on the dynamics of sexual violence and best-practices for response may help facilitate more equitable enforcement of sex crimes. Certain counties exhibiting a particularly disparate response to sexual violence would be appropriate starting points for training implementation.

(2) Based on the amount of time between incident and arrest for sex crimes as well as the percentage of cases resulting in a guilty conviction, additional remedies to ensure victim safety, regardless of criminal justice system response, are warranted.

(3) State appropriated funding for prevention programs and victim services are needed in order to adequately address the tangible and intangible costs of sexual violence in Idaho.

(4) Additional research examining unreported cases of sexual violence and victims' perspectives of justice system involvement would provide valuable context regarding the prevalence and response to sexual violence in Idaho.

Appendix A: Categorization of Victim-Offender Relationship

Family (Non-Intimate)
- Victim was Child
- Victim was Grandchild
- Victim was Grandparent
- Victim was In-law
- Victim was Other Family Member
- Victim was Parent
- Victim was Sibling (Brother or Sister)
- Victim was Stepchild
- Victim was Stepparent
- Victim was Stepsibling (Stepbrother or Stepsister)

Friend/Acquaintance
- Victim was Acquaintance
- Victim was Friend

Homosexual Relationship
- Homosexual relationship

Intimate
- Victim was Boyfriend/Girlfriend
- Victim was Common-Law Spouse
- Victim was Ex-Spouse
- Victim was Spouse

Otherwise Known
- Victim was Babysittee (the Baby)
- Victim was Child of Boyfriend/Girlfriend
- Victim was Employee
- Victim was Employer
- Victim was Neighbor
- Victim was Otherwise Known

Relationship Unknown
- Relationship Unknown

Stranger
- Victim was Stranger

Victim Was Offender
- Victim Was Offender

Appendix B: Sexual Violence Charges

Statute Number	Charge
I18-1505B	Sexual Abuse or Exploitation of a Vulnerable Adult
I18-1505B(1)	Sexual Abuse or Exploitation of a Vulnerable Adult
I18-1506	Child Sexual Abuse of a Minor Under 16 Years of Age
I18-1506 {A}	Child Sexual Abuse of a Minor Under 16 Years of Age (Attempted)
I18-1506(1)(a)	Child Sexual Abuse by Soliciting a Minor Under 16 to Participate in a Sexual Act
I18-1506(1)(b)	Child Sexual Abuse by Causing or Having Sexual Contact with a Minor Under 16 Y
I18-1506(1)(b) {AT}	Children-(Attempted) Sexual Abuse by Causing or Having Sexual Contact with a Minor Under 16 YOA
I18-1506(1)(c)	Child Sexual Abuse by Making Photographic or Electronic Recording or a Minor Under 16
I18-1506(1)(d)	Child Sexual Abuse - Induce, Cause or Permit Minor Under 16 to Witness a Act of Sexual Conduct
I18-1508	Lewd Conduct With Child Under 16
I18-1508 {A}	Lewd Conduct with Child Under 16 (Attempted)
I18-1508 {AB}	Lewd Conduct with a Minor under Sixteen (Aid & Abet)
I18-1508 {AT}	Lewd Conduct with Child Under 16 (Attempted)
I18-1508A	Sexual Battery Of Minor Child 16/17 Years Of Age
I18-1508A(1)(a)	Sexual Battery of a Minor Child 16 to 17 Years of Age Committed by Lewd or Lascivious Acts
I18-1508A(1)(b)	Sexual Battery of a Minor Child 16 to 17 Years of Age Committed by soliciting
I18-1508A(1)(c)	Sexual Battery of a Minor Child 16 to 17 Years of Age - Sexual Contact but Not Defined as Lewd
I18-1508A(1)(d)	Sexual Battery of a Minor Child 16 to 17 Years of Age by Making Photographic or Recordings
I18-1509A	Enticing Through the Internet, Video Image or Other Communication Device
I18-1509A {F}	Children - Enticing Over the Internet
I18-1509A(1)	Children-Enticing Through the Internet, Video Image or Communication Device to Lure a Child Under 16
I18-306, 18-1506(1)(a)	Sexual Abuse of a Child (Attempted)
I18-306, 18-6101	Rape (Attempted)
I18-5601	Prostitution - interstate Trafficking
I18-5605	Prostitution - Compels Another Person to Engage in by Holding, Detaining or Restraining
I18-5609	Prostitution - Induce Person Under 18 Years of Age into Prostitution
I18-5610	PROSTITUTION Utilizing person under 18 YOA
I18-5611	Prostitution - Induce Person Under 18 Years of Age into Prostitution
I18-6101	Rape
I18-6101 (AB)	Rape - Aid and Abet
I18-6101 {A}	Rape (Attempted)
I18-6101 {AT}	Rape (Attempted)
I18-6101(1)	Rape - Female Under the age of 18 (Statutory Rape)
I18-6101(3)	Rape - Incapable of Giving Legal Consent Due to Any Cause
I18-6101(3) {F}{AT}	Rape - (Attempted) Incapable of Giving Legal Consent Due to Any Cause
I18-6101(4)	Rape - Victim Resists but Resistance is Overcome by Force or Violence
I18-6101(4) {AB}	Rape (Aid/Abet)
I18-6101(4) {SO}	Rape (Solicitation)
I18-6101(5)	Rape - Prevented from Resisting by Infliction of Bodily Harm, Intoxicating Substance or Anesthetic
I18-6101(6)(a)	Rape - Victim was Asleep or Unconscious and Incapable of Resisting
I18-6101(9)	Rape-Victim Submits with the Belief Instilled by the Actor Using Threat of Harm or Any Other Threat
I18-6101{A}	Rape
I18-6108	Rape - male
I18-6108(1)	Rape-Male Victim is Under the Age of 16 and the Male Perpetrator is 18 Years of Age or Older
I18-6606 (AT)	Sexual Crime Against Nature - (Attempted) Penetration
I18-6608	Sexual Penetration - Forcible by Use of Foreign Object
I18-6608 {AT}	Sexual Penetration - (Attempted) Forcible by Use of Foreign Object
I18-6608(1)	Sexual Penetration-Forcible by Use of Foreign Object Against the Victim's Will

I18-6608(1)(a)	Sexual Penetration-Forcible by Use of Foreign Object Using Violence
I18-6608(3)	Sexual Penetration-Forcible by Use of Foreign Object-Resistance Prevented by Intoxicating Substance
I18-6608(4)(a)	Sexual Penetration-Forcible by Use of Foreign Object-Victim was Unconscious or Asleep
I18-6608{AB}	Sexual Penetration - Forcible By Use of Foreign Object by Aiding & abetting
I18-8602(1)	Human Trafficking-Underage Victim Used for Commercial Sexual Acts Induced by Force Fraud or Coercion
I19-2520G	Child Sexual Abuse Enhancement - Mandatory Minimum Sentence
IPART II(19-2520G)	Child Sexual Abuse - Mandatory Minimum Penalty

Appendix C: Sexual Violence Charges Included in IIBRS Comparisons

Statute	Charge	IIBRS Code
I18-1505B	Sexual Abuse or Exploitation of a Vulnerable Adult	11A-D
I18-1505B(1)	Sexual Abuse or Exploitation of a Vulnerable Adult	11A-D
I18-1506	Child Sexual Abuse of a Minor Under 16 Years of Age	11D
I18-1506 {A}	Child Sexual Abuse of a Minor Under 16 Years of Age (Attempted)	11D
I18-1506(1)(b)	Child Sexual Abuse by Causing or Having Sexual Contact with a Minor Under 16 Y	11D
I18-1506(1)(b) {AT}	Children-(Attempted) Sexual Abuse by Causing or Having Sexual Contact with a Minor Under 16 YOA	11D
I18-1508	Lewd Conduct With Child Under 16	11D; 90Z
I18-1508 {A}	Lewd Conduct with Child Under 16 (Attempted)	11D; 90Z
I18-1508 {AT}	Lewd Conduct with Child Under 16 (Attempted)	11D; 90Z
I18-1508A	Sexual Battery Of Minor Child 16/17 Years Of Age	11D; 90Z
I18-1508A(1)(a)	Sexual Battery of a Minor Child 16 to 17 Years of Age Committed by Lewd or Lascivious Acts	11D; 90Z
I18-1508A(1)(c)	Sexual Battery of a Minor Child 16 to 17 Years of Age - Sexual Contact but Not Defined as Lewd	11D; 90Z
I18-6101	Rape	11A
I18-6101 {A}	Rape (Attempted)	11A
I18-6101 {AT}	Rape (Attempted)	11A
I18-6101(3)	Rape - Incapable of Giving Legal Consent Due to Any Cause	11A
I18-6101(3) {F}{AT}	Rape - (Attempted) Incapable of Giving Legal Consent Due to Any Cause	11A
I18-6101(4)	Rape - Victim Resists but Resistance is Overcome by Force or Violence	11A
I18-6101(5)	Rape - Prevented from Resisting by Infliction of Bodily Harm, Intoxicating Substance or Ananesthetic	11A
I18-6101(6)(a)	Rape - Victim was Asleep or Unconscious and Incapable of Resisting	11A
I18-6101(9)	Rape-Victim Submits with the Belief Instilled by the Actor Using Threat of Harm or Any Other Threat	11A
I18-6108	Rape - male	11B
I18-6608	Sexual Penetration - Forcible by Use of Foreign Object	11C
I18-6608 {AT}	Sexual Penetration - (Attempted) Forcible by Use of Foreign Object	11C
I18-6608(1)	Sexual Penetration-Forcible by Use of Foreign Object Against the Victim's Will	11C
I18-6608(1)(a)	Sexual Penetration-Forcible by Use of Foreign Object Using Violence	11C
I18-6608(3)	Sexual Penetration-Forcible by Use of Foreign Object-Resistance Prevented by Intoxicating Substance	11C
I18-6608(4)(a)	Sexual Penetration-Forcible by Use of Foreign Object-Victim was Unconscious or Asleep	11C