

2012

Violent Crimes Against Children in Idaho as
Reported to Law Enforcement: 1998-2011



Idaho Statistical Analysis Center
Planning, Grants, and Research
Idaho State Police

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Executive Summary

This is a report on violent crimes against children as reported to the police in Idaho from 1998 through 2011. Data comes from police agencies participating in the Idaho State Incident-Based Reporting (IIBR) program. The IIBR is a subset of the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS), which collects crime data from law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. Violent crimes include murder/non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, aggravated assault, simple assault, intimidation, and sexual assaults (forcible rape and sodomy, forcible fondling, and sexual assault with an object).

Trends

The rates of violent crime against both children and adults are down nationally and in Idaho. In Idaho, violent crimes against children decreased at a greater rate than violent crimes against adults from 1998 to 2011 (-43% versus -27%). Aggravated assaults of children and abductions of children decreased the most since 1998 (-56% and -61% respectively).

Characteristics of the Victims

- A slightly higher percentage of child victims were female (52%) than male.
- Male victims were more likely to be children (48% of child victims were male vs. 43% of adult victims).
- Sixty-four percent of child victims were between the ages of 12 and 17.
- The vast majority of child victims knew the offender before the crime (87%).
- In 2011, non-Hispanic children experienced violence at a higher rate (8.8 per 1,000 children) than Hispanic children (6.3 per 1,000 Hispanic children).
- African American children have the highest rate of victimization compared to White children but their rate also decreased the most since 2000 (from 28.5 victimizations per 1,000 African American children in 2000 to 15.1 per 1,000 in 2011).

Violent Crime Victimization

- Children were three times as likely to be victims of sexual assault (77%) than adults (23%).
- Children younger than age 13 were more likely to be victims of sexual assaults (other than rape) than older children. Children older than 12 years of age suffered 83.4% of child rapes.
- Sixty-four children under the age of 5 were homicide victims from 1998 to 2011 (68% of child homicide victims).

Characteristics of Violent Offenses Against Children

- Children were most likely to suffer violence on a weekday and between the hours of noon and 7 p.m.
- The majority of violent crimes do not involve a weapon (53.2%). Among all age groups, crimes against teenagers were least likely to involve a weapon (44.6%).
- Children were most likely to be assaulted with a weapon when the offender was a family member (48.3%). The weapon used most often by family members was the offender's hands, fists, or feet (78.8%).
- More than half (56%) of violent acts against children occurred in homes.
- Teens (20.9%) were more likely than adults (2.0%) and other children (13.2%) to be victimized on school grounds.

Characteristics of the Offenders

- Child-on-child homicides accounted for only 8% of child homicides, but 52% of child intimidations were committed by another child.
- As the seriousness of the crime type increased, so did the likelihood that the offender was an adult.
- The youngest victims (ages 0 to 5) were most likely to be victimized by a female offender.
- Children were 3 times as likely to have been victimized by a relative.
- Most child victims knew the offender outside of the family unit (50%) or as a family member (34%).
- Over half (65%) of children murdered were killed by their parent, step-parent, or grandparent.



Introduction

What is Known about Child Victims of Crime?

The information available to Idaho law enforcement, the legislature, victim advocates, and Idaho citizens on the victimization of our most vulnerable citizens, children, is severely lacking. Nationally, it is known that between 1993 and 2003, adolescents ages 12 to 17 were the victims of violent crimes at much higher rates than adults.⁽¹⁾ In Idaho, a 2008 crime victimization survey found that on average a victim's first sexual assault occurred when he/she was a child. On average, victims of rape reported their first rape occurred at the age of 12.5 years (median age of 12 years).⁽²⁾

Up to the time of this publication, what has been known about child victims of violence in Idaho has come from reports on the number of abuse and neglect cases handled by Idaho's Child Protective Services and from the Idaho Attorney General's Office on the number of prosecuted child sex abuse cases.

Data from 2000 to 2011 on child sex abuse cases show that the prosecution of these cases increased from 264 in fiscal year 2000 to 502 in fiscal year 2011. Statistics from the Idaho Department of

Health and Welfare Child Protective Services (CPS) show that CPS handled a decreasing number of physical, sexual, and neglect cases from 2007 to 2011. Although referrals to the CPS have remained relatively stable in the last few years, the severity of these cases increased. In 2010, the number of reports of children in danger of life-threatening injury rose by 9%. However, this information is limited to cases of child abuse investigated by the Department of Health and Welfare. It does not include cases that were reported to law enforcement but did not involve the Department of Health and Welfare.

A review of studies on childhood victimization by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency and the National Center for Victims of Crime describes the serious repercussions of childhood victimization. Adolescents who have been violently victimized are more likely to have problems with school, substance abuse, and mental health. Further, the Adolescent Health Survey found that 95% of juvenile offenders had been victimized in the previous year, which was the strongest predictor for offending.⁽³⁾ Information on Idaho adult female prisoners and Idaho's juvenile in-custody correctional population supports this link between past victimization and offending.

A high proportion of female prisoners have been physically and/or sexually abused as a child. Approximately 36% of Idaho's female prisoners report that they were physically abused as a child, 47.6% report sexual fondling as a child, and 32.5% experienced forced sex as a child.ⁱ Of these

ⁱ Figures taken from a survey developed by the Idaho Statistical Analysis Center that was administered to all female prisoners upon entering the reception and diagnostic unit (RDU) in addition to the LSI-R and case management service between 2007 and 2011. A total of 2,272 women were surveyed.

prisoners, 30.5% said that the experiences of abuse had something to do with their reasons for committing crime. Information from the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections reflects similar statistics. As of April 2012, 26.6% of males and 33.3% of female juveniles under the jurisdiction of the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections had been a victim of child abuse/neglect.

The Data

Reliable and consistent information on the extent and nature of child victims in Idaho has been unavailable. To help correct this, the Idaho Statistical Analysis Center analyzed violent crimes against children that were reported to the police from 1998 to 2011. Data comes from police agencies participating in the Idaho State Incident-Based Reporting (IIBR) program. The IIBR is a subset of the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS), which collects crime data from law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. Violent crimes include murder/non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, aggravated assault, simple assault, intimidation, and sexual assaults (forcible rape and sodomy, forcible fondling, and sexual assault with an object).

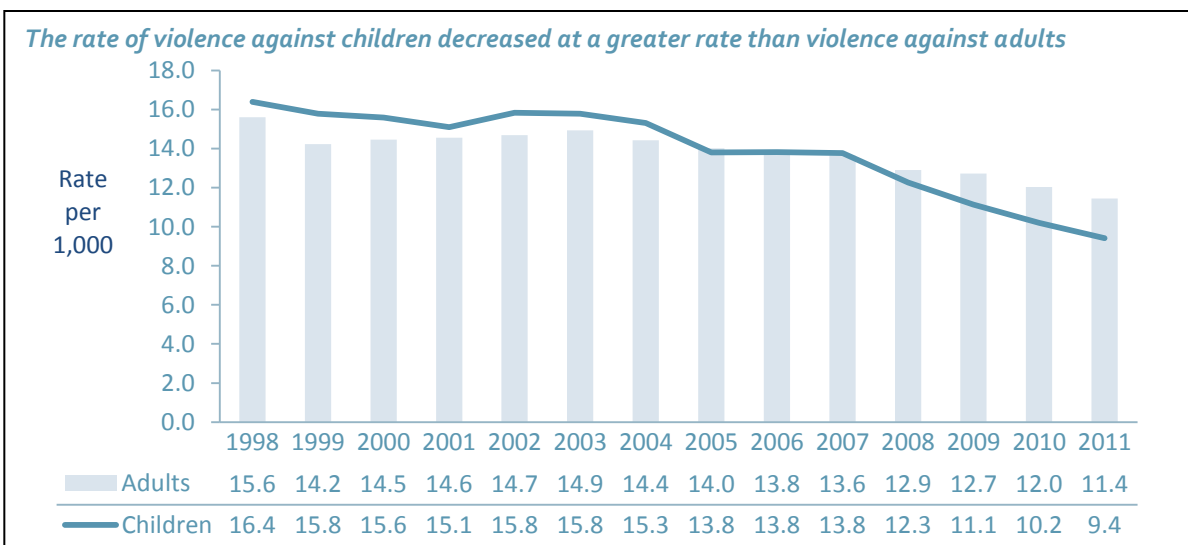
Findings

Being the first of its kind in Idaho, this analysis of child victimization data will begin to close the existing information gap on child victimization and greatly contribute to the knowledge that prevention and victim services need to address child abuse. The analysis of children as victims of violence explores the victim, crime, and offender characteristics that distinguish child victims from adult victims. Comparisons among child victims are also made based on victim, crime, and offender characteristics. Further information is provided on weapon involvement, crime location, if alcohol or drugs were involved, and victim injury descriptions. Unless otherwise stated, the summary statistics in this report are based on data from 1998 to 2011, "victims" refers to victims of violence, and percentages are based on the percent of victims in each age group being discussed.

Trends

The rate of violent victimization of children decreased from 1998 to 2011.

Although violent crimes against children and adults decreased since 1998, violent crimes against children decreased at a greater rate (-43% versus -27%). From 1998 to 2011, the rate of violent crimes against children decreased from 16.4 to 9.4 child victims per 1,000 children in Idaho.



The decline in aggravated assaults and abductions of children contributed to the overall reduction in violent crimes against children. Between 1998 and 2011, the rate of child abductions decreased 61% and aggravated assaults decreased 56%. Sexual assaults of children decreased the least, with only a 36% decrease. The rate of child homicides actually increased by 21%, but the homicide rate is very small and is unsteady (1 child was killed in 2000 and 9 were murdered in 2011).



Victims

Child victims were likely to be female, white, non-Hispanic, between 12 and 17 years of age, and know their attacker.

Women and girls were more likely to be victims of violence than their male counterparts (56%). A higher proportion of child victims were female than male. From 1998 through 2011, 52% of child victims of violence were female, despite girls representing 49% of children under the age of 18 in Idaho.

A higher proportion of child victims were male (48%) than adult victims were (43%). In addition, 30% of all male victims of violence were children and 26% of all female victims of violence were children.

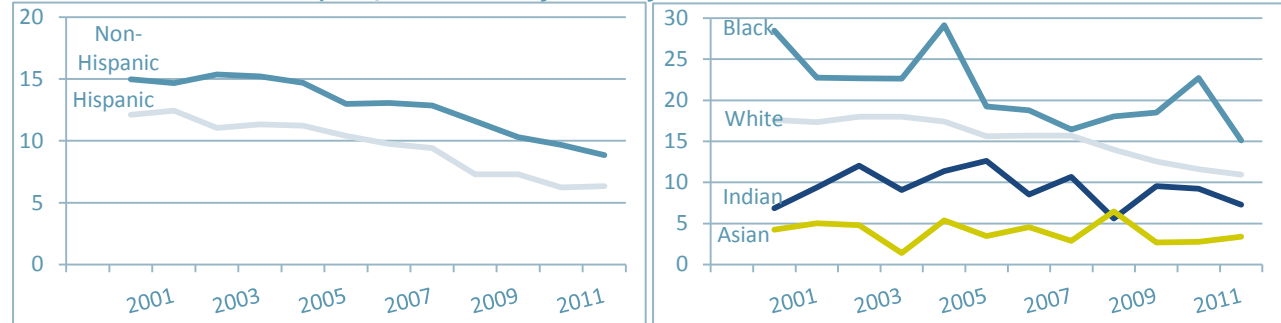
Child Victimization per 1,000 children

Year	Homicide	Assault/ Intimidation	Sexual Assault	Abduction
1998	0.017	12.34	3.71	0.35
1999	0.017	11.79	3.72	0.30
2000	0.003	11.56	3.72	0.35
2001	0.019	11.10	3.76	0.27
2002	0.027	11.32	4.21	0.31
2003	0.019	11.58	3.80	0.43
2004	0.010	11.28	3.73	0.30
2005	0.033	10.29	3.23	0.33
2006	0.020	9.81	3.71	0.33
2007	0.020	9.85	3.66	0.29
2008	0.010	8.78	3.25	0.25
2009	0.012	7.85	3.14	0.17
2010	0.014	7.22	2.87	0.14
2011	0.021	6.91	2.38	0.14
% change	21%	-44%	-36%	-61%

Characteristics of Child Victims of Violence

Child Victim Characteristics	Average 1998-2011 %	Average Last 5 years %	2011 %
Sex			
Female	52	53	53
Male	48	47	47
Race			
White	98	97	97
Black	1.1	1.5	1.6
Other	1.2	1.4	1.5
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	11	12	13
Non-Hispanic	89	88	87
Age			
0 to 5	13	13	14
6 to 11	23	23	22
12 to 17	64	64	64
Victim/offender relationship			
Babysitree	0	1	1
Stranger	6	5	4
Child, Step-child, Grandchild	24	25	25
Sibling	6	7	8
Intimate partner	4	5	4
Other Family	4	5	4
Otherwise known	49	47	48
Relation unknown	8	7	6
Multiple victims	34	34	34
Total Child Victims	75,234	23,873	4,086

Violent Victimization Rates per 1,000 Children by Ethnicity and Race: 2000-2011



*1998-1999 population estimates by race, ethnicity, and age was unavailable to calculate rates.

Childrens' risk of being victimized depends largely on their age. The majority of child victims were between the ages of 12 and 17 (64%). However, the percentage of child victims between the ages of 0 and 5 increased in the last 5 years from 13% to 14% of child victims.



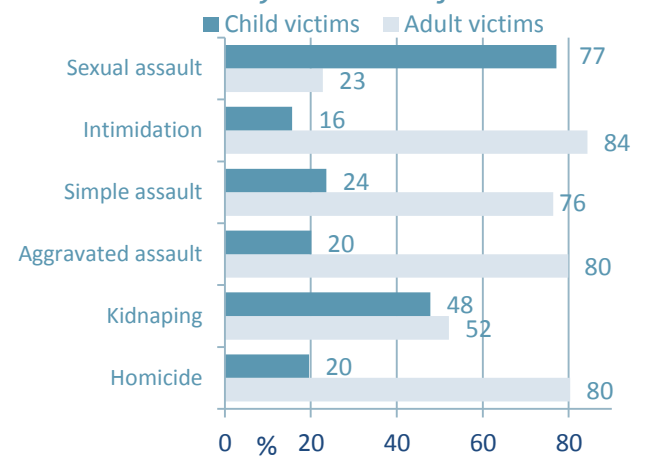
Few children were victimized by a stranger (6%), with most offenders being either known to the victim outside the family (50%) or as a family member (34%). Approximately 34% of child victimizations involved more than one victim. Hispanics victims were more likely to be teenagers than non-Hispanics (21% versus 17%). Although the percentage of child victims who were Hispanic increased in recent years, non-Hispanic children have higher rates of victimization. In 2011, about 6.3 victimizations occurred for every 1,000 Hispanic children, while almost 9 of every 1,000 non-Hispanic children experienced violence. The rate of victimization for Hispanic children also decreased (-48%) more than it did for non-Hispanic children (-41%) between 2000 and 2011.

Crimes Involved in Child Victimization
The types of crimes that involve victims under the age of 12 were different than crimes involving older children.

Most child victims of violent crime were victims of simple assault, which accounted for 58.6% of all violent victimizations of children between 1998 and 2011. Sexual assaults were the second most common crime against children (25.2%), followed by aggravated assaults (9.7%).

African American children have the highest rate of victimization compared to other child victims. However, the victimization rate of African American children decreased between 2000 and 2011 from 28.5 to 15.1 victims for every 1,000 African American children in Idaho, a 47% decrease. White children have the second highest rate of victimization among racial categories, with 11 victimizations per 1,000 in 2011.

Children are more likely to be victims of sexual assault.



Children were three times more likely to be victims of sexual assault than adults (77% of sexual assault victims versus 23%). Children under the age of 13 were more likely than older children to be victims of all sexual assaults, except for rape. Over half of child victims of forcible sodomy, forcible fondling and other sexual assaults were 12 or younger. Children older than 12 years of age suffered 83.4% of child rapes. Teenaged victims more often reported forcible rape, aggravated assault, simple assault, and intimidation. Although only 20% of homicides involved children, the majority of child homicide victims were under the age of 5 (68%).

Weapon

Children were less likely to be attacked with a weapon.

The majority of violent acts do not involve a weapon (53.2%), regardless of the victim’s age. Weapons were used against 47.3% of adult victims and 45.3% of child victims. However, adults (47.3%) and victims 12 years of age or younger (46.1%) were more likely to be assaulted or threatened with a weapon than teenaged victims (44.6%).

Percent of child victims by weapon type and age group.

Weapon Used	% of Victim age group		
	Age 12 or less	Ages 13-17	Adults
Personal	76.9	83.1	81.5
Firearm	1.4	2.4	3.2
Knife	1.9	2.7	3.1
Blunt Object	0.9	1.4	2.4
Asphyxiation	0.1	0.1	0.4
Vehicle	0.6	0.6	1.3
Other Weapon	12.5	6.3	6.0
Unknown Weapon	2.6	1.4	1.2
Total Violent	32,892	42,342	197,035

Percent of child victims by crime type and age group.

Offense	Age 12 or less	Ages 13-17	Total	
	%	%	N	%
Homicide	80.9	19.1	94	0.1
Kidnapping	60.1	39.9	1,518	2.0
Aggrav. assault	39.9	60.1	7,321	9.7
Simple assault	40.5	59.5	44,085	58.6
Intimidation	25.4	74.6	3,420	4.5
Sexual assaults	54.2	45.8	18,992	25.2
Rape	16.6	83.4	3,417	4.5
Sodomy	63.8	36.2	818	1.1
Fondling	62.5	37.5	14,428	19.2
Sexual Assault w/Object	58.9	41.1	392	0.5

Total child victims between 1998-2011 = 75,234. Up to 10 crimes may be recorded per crime incident, therefore, the sum of total % is higher than 100.

The victim’s age also affected the type of weapon used against the victim. The majority of weapons used against victims were personal weapons (the offender’s hands, fists, or feet). A weapon other than a personal weapon was more likely to be used against adults than children, except in cases of aggravated assault and abduction. Compared to other age groups, teenagers were most likely to be assaulted or threatened by being hit, kicked, or punched (83.1% versus 76.9%). Teenagers were also more likely to have faced an offender armed with a firearm (2.4%) compared to younger victims (1.4%).

Percent of weapons used that were not hands, fists, or feet in each type of crime

	under age 12	13 thru 17	Juvenile
Homicide	53.2	100.0	61.4
Aggrav. assault	75.6	75.3	75.4
Sex assault	12.0	9.5	10.8
Abduction	50.4	50.0	50.2
Violent	12.4	10.9	11.6

Children were most likely to be assaulted with a weapon when the offender was a family member (48.3%) and the weapon was usually the offender's hands, fists, or feet (38.1%). A stranger was most likely to use a non-personal weapon against a child (9.5%) compared to other offenders.

A non-personal weapon was used against 75.4% of child victims of aggravated assault. Sexually assaulted children were threatened or attacked with a weapon 50.1% of the time. A weapon was more likely displayed or used in the sexual assault of teenagers (51.6%) than sexual assaults of younger children (48.9%).

Percent of victim-to-offender relationship category for child victims

Relation to offender	% of Relationship			Total
	Weapon Used	Non-Personal Weapon	Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.	
Family	48.3	5.0	38.1	25,550
Otherwise known	43.3	4.4	36.5	40,372
Stranger	40.8	9.5	28.2	4,227
Relation unknown	42.3	8.0	31.3	5,950

Total child victims between 1998-2011 = 75,234. Up to 10 relationships per victim may be recorded.

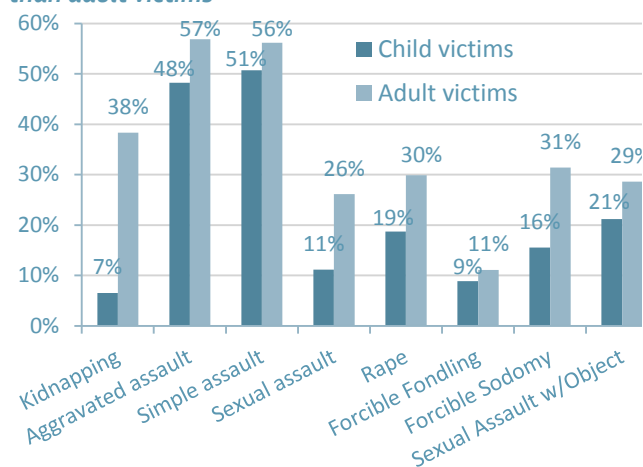
Physical Injuries from Violence

Children suffer less physical injuries than adults during violent encounters and the injuries were most likely to be minor.

Over half (55.1%) of adults suffered injuries while more than one third of children (39.1 %) suffered a physical injury during a violent encounter. When considering sexual assaults and abductions, the difference was even larger.

During sexual assaults, an adult's chance of being injured was 26%, while the child's rate of injury was 11%. Children also were 5 times less likely to be injured in abduction instances (7% compared to 38%).

Child victims of violence were less likely to be injured than adult victims



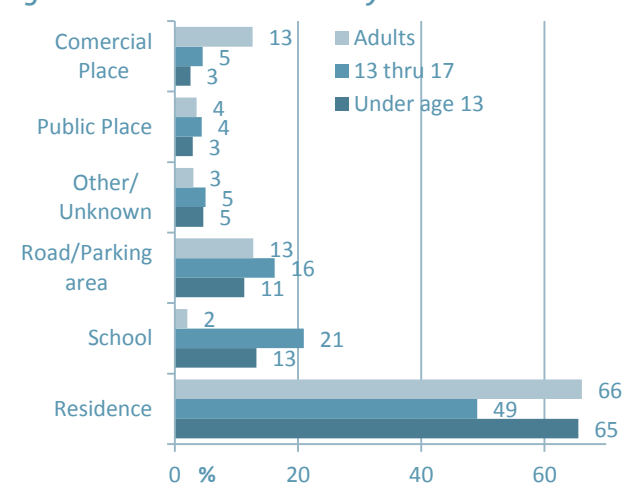
The nature of child injuries resulting from violence was mostly minor. These minor injuries were cuts, scrapes or bruising and were 91.4% of child injuries. Major injuries received by child victims included: internal (2.0%), severe laceration (1.6%), broken bones (1.4%), unconsciousness (0.6%), loss of teeth (0.2%), or other major injury (2.8%).

Location

Most crimes against children occur in a residence. However, the nature of the assault and the age of the child often determined the location.

The likely location in which a victim experienced violence varied by the victim's age. Although all violent crime victimizations were most likely to

Most violent crimes occurred in a residence but crimes against children were more likely to occur in a school.



The offense distribution of crimes against children, by the location in which the crime took place, was as follows:

Offense	Residence	School	Commercial	Road/ Field	Other/ unknown	Total
Homicide	77.7%	1.1%	2.1%	17.0%	2.1%	94
Sexual Assault	83.4	2.4	2.2	5.6	6.2	18,992
Kidnapping	48.6	9.4	5.2	32.9	4.0	1,518
Agg. Assault	50.3	10.8	3.2	30.7	5.0	7,321
Intimidation	44.1	23.5	6.3	18.2	8.0	3,420
Simple Assault	46.7	25.0	4.1	18.1	6.2	44,085
Violent	56.2	17.6	3.6	16.5	6.1	75,234

occur at a residence (63.1%), teenagers were more likely (50.9%) than younger children to be victimized in a location other than a residence (34.5%). Teens were also more likely than other age groups to be victimized on school grounds (20.9%) or a road/parking area (16.2%). Adults were more likely than other age groups to experience violence at a place of business (13%).

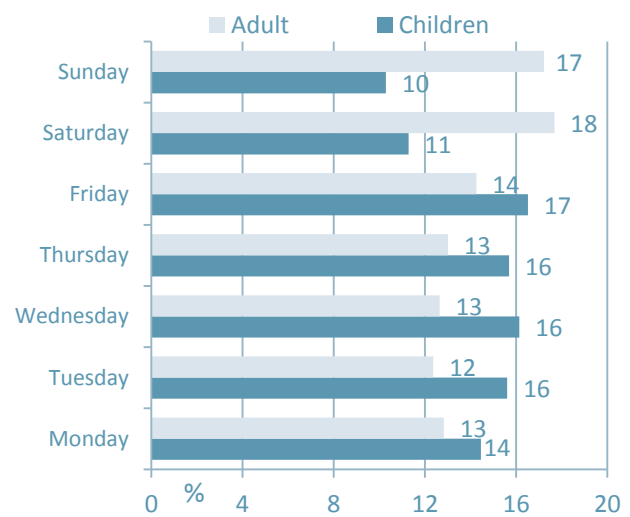
The type of crime experienced by children differentiated the location of the crime. More than 8 in 10 sexual assaults of children took place in a residence. The most common non-resident locations for sexual assaults of juveniles were roadways/fields/parking lots (5.6%). Children were most likely to be abducted from a home (48.6%) or a road, field, parking lot (32.9%). Crimes against children that were most likely to occur at a school were simple assaults (25.0%), followed by intimidations (23.5%).

Time of Day and Day of Week

Children were most likely to experience violence during the week and between the hours of noon and 7 p.m.

Children were most likely to be victimized on a weekday (14-17%) and adults were most likely to be victimized on a Saturday or Sunday (17-18%). Compared to other children, children under 6 years of age were more likely to be victimized on the weekend (12% vs. 10%).

Children were more likely to suffer violence during the week than on the weekend.



Most violent crimes against children occurred between noon and 7 p.m. (55%). By comparison, only 40% of adult victimizations occurred during these hours. The highest frequency of violence against children occurred between the hours of noon and 3 p.m. (29%), especially for children under the age of 13 (31%).

Time	Percent of victim age group			
	Age 12 or less	Ages 13-17	Children	Adults
7 a.m.-11 a.m.	21	18	19	12
12 p.m.-3 p.m.	31	28	29	16
4 p.m.-7 p.m.	29	24	26	24
8 p.m.-11 p.m.	16	24	21	30
1 a.m.-6 a.m.	3	6	5	17
Total	13,564	18,764	32,328	83,397

Limited to incidents in which the time of the offense was recorded.



Offender Drug or Alcohol Use During the Crime

Child victims were less likely than adult victims to be victimized by an offender suspected of being under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the offense.

About a quarter (22%) of adult victimizations and only 7% of child victimizations involved an offender suspected of using drugs or alcohol at the time of the offense. Violent offenses with a teenage victim were more likely to involve an offender suspected of using alcohol or drugs (8%) compared to violent offenses with younger children (6%).

Percent of victims age group in which an offender was suspected of using drugs or alcohol at the time of the offense

	Percent of victim age group		
	Ages 12 & under	Ages 13-17	Adults
None	94 %	92 %	78 %
Alcohol	4	7	21
Drugs	2	1	2
Violent victims	32,892	42,342	197,035

*May add up to more than 100% because suspects may use drugs and alcohol in the same crime.

Offender Age, Race, and Gender

Between 5.0% and 5.7% of violent crime victims were killed, physically or sexually assaulted, or threatened by more than one offender.

Offenders	Percent of Victims in Age Group			
	Age 12 or less	Ages 13-17	Children	Adults
Multiple	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.0
Offender Age*	11,967	15,436	27,403	69,061
Adult	78.5	77.5	77.9	82.1
Juvenile	21.5	22.5	22.1	17.9
Offender Race*	11,267	14,509	25,776	65,047
Non-White	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.7
White	95.1	95.5	95.4	95.3
Offender Sex*	12,063	15,465	27,528	69,578
Male	76.6	75.9	76.2	75.8
Female	23.4	24.1	23.8	24.2

* where victim age and offender information is known.

Age

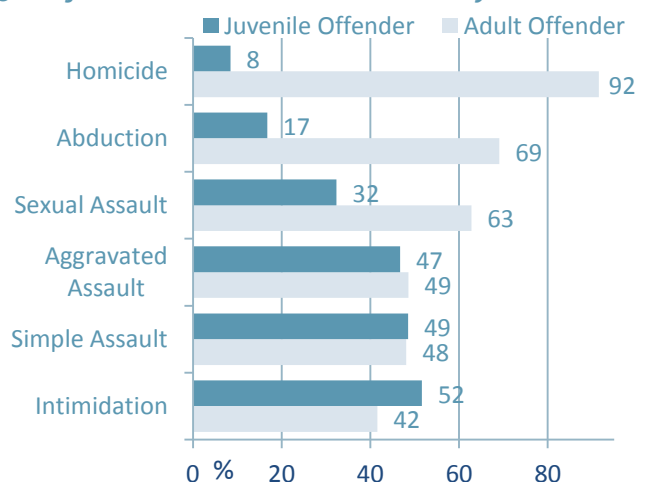
The majority of violent offenses against children were committed by adults.

Like all victims of violence, children were mostly victimized by an adult offender (77.9%).

Children, however, were more likely to be victimized by someone under the age of 18 (22.1%) than adults were (17.9%).

As the seriousness of the crime type increased, so did the likelihood that the offender was an adult. Adults were offenders in 92% of child homicides, 69% of child abductions, and 63% of child sexual assaults. Child victims of intimidation were more likely to be threatened by a juvenile (52%) than an adult (42%).

*Percent of Child Victims by Offender Age
92% of child homicide victims were killed by an adult.*

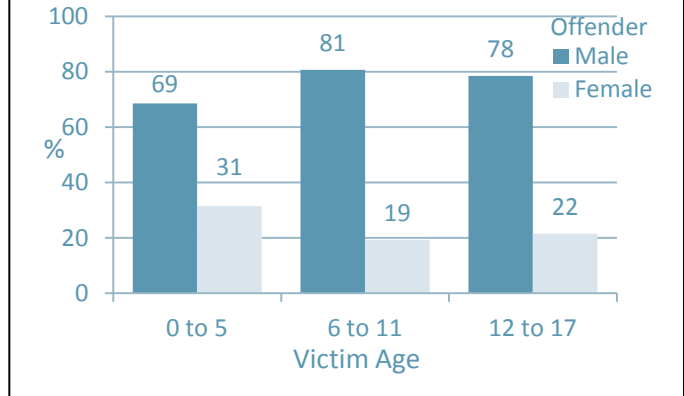


Gender

The youngest victims are most likely to be victimized by a female offender.

Males comprise the majority of offenders, regardless of the victim’s age. A higher percentage of child victims (76.2%) were victimized by a male offender than adult victims (75.8%). Victims between the ages of 0 to 5 were most likely to be victimized by a female (25.5%) than older victims.

Females are more likely to be offenders of younger children than older children



Race

The majority (95%) of victims were victimized by a white offender. A victim’s age does not appear to be related to an offender’s race.



Victim Relationship to Offender	Percent of Age Group			
	0 to 5	6 to 11	12 to 17	Adult
Child/Step/Grand	56.1	29.5	14.8	1.4
Intimate	0.1	0.1	6.3	40.6
Sibling	5.3	8.4	5.0	2.0
Other Family Member	6.8	5.7	2.7	7.4
Otherwise Known	18.9	43.1	55.4	32.5
Stranger	1.7	4.6	6.3	10.3
Babysittee	3.5	1.0	0.1	0.0
Unknown	7.6	7.5	9.4	8.6
Total	9,860	17,432	47,942	196,128

* sum may be greater than 100% because up to 10 offenders can be listed per victim.

Victim Relationships to Offender
Compared to adult victims, children were 3 times as likely to have been victimized by a relative – 34% versus 11%.

The victim-offender relationship was a major factor distinguishing adult victims of violence from child victims. About 88% of child victims knew their offender prior to the crime. Child victims were 3 times as likely as adult victims to be non-intimately related to the offender. For 3 out of 5 of these victims, and a quarter of child victims overall, the victim was a child, stepchild, or grandchild of the offenders.

Adult victims were more likely to have an intimate relationship with the offender (40.6%) than was

true for child victims (4.1%). Further, child victims knew the offender outside of the family unit 50% of the time compared to 32% of adult victims. About 5% of child victims suffered at the hands of a stranger, whereas 10% of adults were victims of stranger violence.

The majority of victims under the age of 6 were the offender’s children (56.1%). Victims between the ages of 6 to 11 were most likely to be victimized by someone they knew outside of the family (43.1%) or a parent, step-parent or grandparent (29.5%).

Percent of victim-to-offender relationships by type of child victimizations

	Violent Crimes	Homicide	Abduction	Aggravated assault	Simple assault	Intimidation	Sexual assault
Family	34.0	69.1	30.2	28.1	34.2	10.6	39.8
Intimate Partner	4.1	2.1	4.8	2.6	3.4	5.5	5.9
Otherwise known	49.6	21.3	21.7	47.2	52.1	60.3	45.2
Stranger	5.6	4.3	24.2	11.2	5.3	8.6	2.3
Relation unknown	7.9	6.4	20.9	11.2	6.5	14.8	7.6
Total	75,234	94	1,518	7,321	44,085	3,420	18,992

*sum may be greater than 100% because up to 10 offenses and 10 relationships can be recorded.

Relationship by Type of Crime for Child Victimizations

Child homicides (4.3%) and sexual assaults (2.3%) were the least likely crimes to involve a stranger and simple assaults (52.1%) were the most likely. Over half (64.9%) of children murdered were killed by their parent, step-parent, or grandparent. Children were most likely abducted by a family member (30.2%) with 27.4% of children abductions

perpetrated by a parent, step-parent, or grandparent.

Sexual assaults of children were most likely committed by someone the child knew outside of the family (45.2%) or by a family member (39.8%). Four out of six female children were sexually assaulted by a non-parental family member (64.7%) and males were most likely sexually assaulted by a babysitter (68.3%).

Relationship by type of crimes against children – Percent of relationships and percent of male and female victims of each crime type

Victim to offender relationship	Homicide	Abduction	Sexual Assault	Aggravated Assault	Simple Assault	Total
Child or step child	56.4	17.1	13.2	15.1	19.3	
Female victims	0.2	1.9	29.0	6.9	60.4	7,169
Male victims	0.3	2.2	7.9	11.3	76.5	5,425
Sibling or step sibling	0.0	0.9	4.3	5.0	4.1	
Female victims	0.0	0.7	33.7	9.4	55.2	1,758
Male victims	0.0	0.2	17.6	15.9	65.4	1,270
Other family member	4.3	1.3	6.4	1.2	1.8	
Female victims	0.2	0.8	64.7	2.3	30.6	1,364
Male victims	0.1	1.1	42.6	7.2	47.1	754
Babysittee	3.2	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.4	
Female victims	0.8	0.4	40.0	6.7	33.3	255
Male victims	0.6	0.6	68.3	10.4	57.9	164
Other known	17.0	18.1	32.7	36.7	41.1	
Female victims	0.0	1.4	35.6	5.0	51.2	14,362
Male victims	0.1	0.6	7.4	13.5	73.7	14,561
Stranger	4.3	5.5	10.7	19.9	57.0	
Female victims	0.2	10.2	23.6	12.6	44.6	1,392
Male victims	0.1	2.2	1.7	25.0	65.7	1,994
Intimate	2.1	2.4	36.7	6.2	49.4	
Female victims	0.1	2.5	38.0	6.4	47.6	2,813
Male victims	0.0	0.9	21.6	3.9	71.4	231
Total violent	94	1,518	18,992	7,321	44,085	75,234

Percent of Relationship types by location of child victimizations

	Child/Step/ Grandchild	Other Family	Otherwise Known	Stranger	Intimate Partner
Residence	87.3	90.8	40.2	21.6	73.2
Public area	7.6	4.4	19.3	49.9	13.8
Commercial	0.1	1.2	0.1	10.7	12.9
School	0.0	2.3	0.1	9.6	22.2
Other/Unknown	0.2	1.7	0.2	8.3	17.1
Victims	17,804	7,746	37,307	4,227	3,065

*sum may be greater than 100% because more than one location can be listed.

Relationship and Location of Child Victimization

The victimization of a child, stepchild, or grandchild (87.3%) or other family member (90.8%) was most likely to occur in a residence. Strangers were most likely to attack a child in a public area like a field, parking lot, and a highway or government property (49.9%). Among children, intimate partners were most likely to be victimized in a school (22.2%) compared to victims with another type of relationship to the offender.

Conclusion

Although the analysis provided in this report is limited to victims who report their crimes to the police, it is a significant step toward understanding the complexities involved in child victimizations. Through the examination of police reported data, it was learned that: 1) child victims were likely to be female, white, non-Hispanic, between 12 and 17 years of age, and know their attacker; 2) compared to adults, children were less likely to be victims but more likely to be male, sexually assaulted, and victimized on school grounds, and 3) the younger a victim was, the more likely a female was an offender.

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Appendix A Methods

Since 1974, Idaho has participated in the National Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. The Idaho UCR Program adopted the expanded and enhanced method of crime reporting, National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS), in 1991. The analysis for this report was conducted using Idaho's Incident-Based Reporting System (IIBRS) data for 1998-2011. The IIBRS system is the NIBRS compliant data system administered by the Bureau of Criminal Identification of the Idaho State Police.

Unlike the traditional Uniform Crime Report (UCR) which collects only summary information on the most serious offense in a criminal incident, IIBRS counts all offenses that occurred in an incident. IIBRS also captures detailed information on victim, offender, arrestee, circumstances of the incident, weapon use, and the relationship of the victim to the offender. As a result, IIBRS data allows for a more detailed review of crime.

Each law enforcement agency in Idaho is responsible for compiling and submitting their crime data to the UCR unit of the Idaho State Police, Bureau of Criminal Identification. Between 1998 and 2011, 214 law enforcement agencies across the state submitted IIBRS crime data to the Idaho State Police. Most IIBRS agencies in Idaho are small or midsized.

Analysis procedures

The Idaho Statistical Analysis Center (ISAC) is located within the Idaho State Police and has a live read-only link to the IIBRS repository. The repository has records dating back to the beginning of 2005. Records from 1998 through 2004 are kept by the ISAC in a Microsoft Access database. The ISAC utilizes Microsoft Access to store IIBRS tables and to link the incident, offender, arrest, offense, victim, and property tables as appropriate to the topic under study. Once a data file is created, the ISAC uses PASW 18 (formerly SPSS) and Microsoft Excel to analyze the data.

The analysis of child victims includes the examination of incident, victim, offender, and arrestee characteristics. Data for this study include all criminal incidents reported to the Idaho State Police from 1998 through 2011, from fully NIBRS-compliant agencies. The methods employed for this study were relatively straightforward and derived from the analytical objectives of the research and structure of the IIBRS data. Specifically, the objectives were to examine descriptive differences in the characteristics of violent crime victims based on age to determine the extent of child victimizations in Idaho and how crimes against children differ from crimes against adults. The analysis is victim-based in that it seeks to examine differences in victims. Therefore, the victim table was used as the base file, with individual victims the unit of analysis.

Many stages of data construction/manipulation were required to construct the basic file used in the analysis. First, due to a change in data structure after vendors were switched in 2005, the old 1998-2004 tables were restructured and appended to the new 2005-2011 tables. The victim table was then linked to the incident table and limited by the incident years from 1998 through 2011 and the individual victim type. The resulting victim table was then linked to the offense table where data was limited to violent crimes. The "group by

procedure” was used for the incident number and ORI (the unique law enforcement agency identifier assigned by the FBI) to create a unique record for each incident. This query was linked to the offender and incident tables.

The arrest table was linked to the offender table. When available, the arrestee information was used instead of the offender information.ⁱⁱ Rows in which the victim was also the offender were deleted since the victim could not offend against themselves (after an indicator variable was created for relationships noted as “victim was also offender”).

The victim table was used as a flat file since victims are the unit of analysis. Therefore, each record represents one victim. This required creating summary variables in Access to count and identify offense, offender, and arrestee information to represent each victim. Most important, the number of records in each table (segment) was computed through the ‘group by’ procedure in Microsoft Access to identify the number of offenders and characteristics that were tied to each incident. Each violent offense type (homicide, rape, fondling, and sexual assault with an object, sodomy, aggravated assault, simple assault, and intimidation) was summarized and linked to each victim.

Overall, 708,823 unique incidents were reported to the Idaho State Police under IIBRS from 1998 through 2011. Of those incidents, 275,510 victims of violence were reported by agencies in Idaho. Child victims accounted for 75,234 victims of violence.

ⁱⁱ The arrestee information should be more accurate than the offender information. The offender information is based on information at the time the officer took the report and isn’t required to be updated to reflect new information once an arrest is made. However, the offender’s age was used to reflect the age at the time of the offense instead of the age at the time of the arrest.

