
Sexual Violence in Utah

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The Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ), located within the Governor's Office, promotes broad philosophical agreement about the objectives of the criminal and juvenile justice system in Utah.

The CCJJ Research and Data Unit conducts and coordinates research on pertinent criminal justice issues and serves as the Statistical Analysis Center for the state of Utah.

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Background

...rape is a curious and outstanding anomaly within the confines of violent crime in Utah. Since 1991, Utah's rape rate has consistently been higher than the national rate.

In general, Utah is a safe place to live. Looking at the results of the 2002 Utah Crime Victimization Survey¹, over 85% of the respondents reported always feeling safe in their own community. Females were a little less prone than males to report feeling safe, 84.9% versus 88.3%. Still, the overwhelming balance tips towards feelings of security among both sexes. When asked about concern over being attacked or assaulted in their own homes, 20.3% reported this was sometimes or often a concern. Just over one-quarter of female respondents, 26.7%, had this concern.

Keeping these responses in mind, a brief examination of crimes reported to law enforcement is warranted. Utah's violent crime rate, defined to include murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, is approximately half of the national violent crime rate. This proportional difference has been similar since the 1960s. Utah's low violent crime rate assists in explaining why Utah citizens report feeling secure in their communities. This is further substantiated by examining specific violent crimes. Utah's murder rate is only about one-third of the national rate. Utah's robbery rate is only about one-third of the national rate. Utah's aggravated assault rate is about one-half of the national rate.

However, rape is a curious and outstanding anomaly within the confines of violent crime in Utah. Since 1991, Utah's

¹ "Shedding Light, 2002 Utah Crime Victimization Survey." Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice, 2003.

rape rate has consistently been higher than the national rate. In fact, in 2003, Utah's rape rate was 18.1% higher than the national rate. Utah experienced a dramatic increase in its rape rate between 1988 and 1991. Over the course of these three years, Utah's rape rate increased 93.2%. An increase of this magnitude over a short time period indicates likely systemic changes rather than an actual increase in rapes. During this interval, a number of rape crisis and rape advocacy programs began functioning, which likely propelled the number of reported rapes in Utah.

Nevertheless, prior to the upswing in 1988, Utah's reported rape offenses were still much closer to the national rate when compared to the companion violent crimes of murder, robbery, and aggravated assault. Some have suggested our rape rate is higher because a larger proportion of victims report the crime here in Utah. It is difficult to confirm or confound this contention. According to a national study, only about 16% of rapes and other sexual assaults are actually reported.² Turning again to the 2002 Utah Crime Victimization Survey, 21.4% of rape victims reported the offense. However, so few survey respondents reported being victims of rape it is difficult to place extensive trust in these reporting rates.

Sexual Violence Has Extensive Impacts on Victims

Rape and other types of sexual assault are a heinous form of victimization. The impacts on the victim range from physical injury to long-term psychological injury. The following is a brief, non-comprehensive itemization of some of the impacts rape has on

victims as reported by the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, which is housed within the Centers for Disease Control³:

Physical Impacts

- Chronic pelvic pain, premenstrual syndrome, gastrointestinal disorders, chronic headache, back pain, and facial pain.
- Between 4% and 30% contract sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV.
- One study estimated that over 32,000 pregnancies each year are the result of a rape.

Psychological Impacts

- Victims exhibit various psychological symptoms that are similar to victims of other traumas such as war and natural disasters.
- Immediate reactions include shock, disbelief, denial, fear, confusion, anxiety, and withdrawal.
- Symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, including emotional detachment, sleep disturbances, and flashbacks.
- Increased risk of depression, alienation, and sexual dysfunction.

² "Rape in America: A Report to the Nation," National Victim Center and Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center, University of South Carolina, Charleston. 1992.

³ <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/factsheets/svfacts.htm>

- ❑ Women with a history of sexual assault are more likely to attempt or commit suicide.

Rape and other forms of sexual assault carry significant and serious life impacts for victims.

Historically, Utah appears to have an unusually high number of these crimes, and reported rapes appear to only be the tip of the iceberg because most victims do not report the crime to law enforcement.

Lack of reporting is fostered in many ways including shock, fear of reprisal from the perpetrator, denial, withdrawal, or victims' feelings of guilt and shame.

A medical examination should be conducted soon after the incident, or evidence can be lost and prosecution can be extremely difficult. In many cases, the victim knows the perpetrator, they are alone together, and the incident becomes a "he said/she said" situation. In such cases, without the assistance of physical evidence of trauma, the cases can be difficult to prosecute. For these and many other reasons, rape continues to be a hidden crime in Utah, and across the nation, that unfortunately has tremendous life impacts on the victims.

The purpose of this study is not to examine the number of rapes and other sexual offenses in Utah. Research already provides evidence that it would be misleading to examine the number of reported rapes in Utah each year because most victims do not report. Instead, this study examines data collected by Utah law enforcement agencies that describes the sexual offenses, its victims, and its perpetrators. The research is an endeavor to learn more about, and describe, the circumstances that surround sex offending in Utah. It also attempts to dispel many myths surrounding sexual assault. One such myth is that rape most commonly takes the form of a

stranger jumping out of the shadows and attacking a young woman. By fully understanding the realities of rape and other forms of sexual assault, the public and policy makers can be better informed, and policy and practice can be more tactically directed to address this violent experience.

Incident Based Reporting Data Provides More Detail About Crimes

The data analyzed in this report was provided by various local law enforcement agencies statewide that are using incident based reporting systems. Local law enforcement agencies began to systematically collect crime data in the 1930s under what was termed the Uniform Crime Reporting program, or UCR. For the most part, the UCR program simply collected counts of various types of crimes that occurred within the jurisdiction of these law enforcement agencies. For example, using UCR data, we can tell there were 47 murders and 913 rapes reported in Utah during 2002. However, that is about the full extent of what we can say about these crimes.

In 1987, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) began to pilot a new way to collect information on crimes, called the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS). This new data system collects a very robust set of information surrounding each criminal incident. Where the UCR system counted only the most serious offense that occurred during the criminal event, NIBRS counts all offenses that occur during a criminal event. For example, if a criminal broke into a home, stole some jewelry, and then beat the homeowner, the UCR would count only the aggravated assault of the homeowner, while

the NIBRS system would also include the burglary and possibly destruction of property. In addition, NIBRS collects over 50 other data elements which provide a more complete description of the criminal event. These additional data elements include information about the victim, such as age, sex, race, ethnicity, and injury. They also include similar information about offenders and arrestees. Finally, they define the type of offense, where it occurred, when it occurred, whether property was stolen, and various other details. In short, using data from this incident based reporting system, researchers are able to investigate the details surrounding different types of criminal events.

In the sections that follow, incident based crime data from Utah, for the first time, describes the circumstances involved in various types of sex crimes. This study includes criminal incidents that occurred between 2000 and 2003. It examines, individually, the crimes of rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, forcible fondling, incest, and statutory rape. The research describes the victims and offenders of these sex offenses, as well as the relationship between them. The research also examines the characteristics of these offenses. The objective of the present study is to inform service providers, policy makers, and the general public about the realities of sexual violence in Utah.

Sex Offenses

The Incident Based Reporting System defines four forcible sex offenses and two non-forcible sex offenses. The forcible sex offenses include forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, and forcible fondling. The non-forcible sex offenses include incest and statutory rape. The following are the definitions of the offenses included in this analysis:

Forcible Sex Offenses

Forcible Rape (Rape): The carnal knowledge of a 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.

Forcible Sodomy (Sodomy): Oral or anal sexual intercourse with 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 youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Sexual Assault with an Object (Object Rape): 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 youth or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Forcible Fondling (Fondling): The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, 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 youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Non-Forcible Sex Offenses

Incest: Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Statutory Rape: Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Summary of Findings

Victims of Sexual Violence

- Fondling was the most common form of sexual violence in Utah, accounting for 59.0% of victimizations.
- About one-quarter (23.3%) were victims of rape.
- Most commonly there was only one victim involved in each sexual violence incident. About one-quarter of the incest incidents involved multiple victims.
- Generally, victims of sexual violence were females. However, 44% of victims of sodomy were male and 56% were female.
- When males were victims of sexual violence, they tended to be found in the younger age ranges.
- Victims of rape and object rape tend to be older than victims of sodomy and forcible fondling.
- Reports of victim injury, other than the assault itself, were generally low. Younger victims of sexual violence were less likely to report an injury from the assault.
- Most sexual assaults occur at a home or residence. Young victims were more likely to be assaulted in a home when compared to older victims.

Sexual Violence Offenders

- Overall, nearly all sex offenders in Utah were male.
- Although still a small proportion, females were a comparatively larger proportion of fondling and sodomy offenders, at 5.9% and 4.9% respectively.
- When females were offenders, they tended to be found in younger age ranges.
- Sex offenders were most commonly in their mid-20s.
- Over 90% of rape offenders were 16 or older, while only 66.8% of sodomy offenders were 16 or older.
- Very few sex offenders were under the influence of drugs or alcohol while committing the offense.
- Rape offenders were the group most commonly under the influence of drugs or alcohol at 10.4%,

while fondling offenders were under the influence least often at 2.1%.

- Younger sex offenders were less likely to be under the influence, with 1.1% below 16 years of age under the influence compared with 10.0% 16 and older.
- Weapons were almost always involved in the sex offenses, but were most commonly the offender's hands, feet, or teeth.
- Weapons were used more frequently in rape and object rape offenses and least frequently in fondling offenses.
- The use of knives and firearms was extremely uncommon among all types of sex offenses examined.

Victim/Offender Relationship

- The most common form of victim/offender relationship was that of acquaintance.
- As expected, victims of incest cases were more commonly children of the offender.
- The relationship of boyfriend/girlfriend was very common in cases of statutory rape.
- The offender was very seldom a stranger among the violent sex offenses (5.9% of the cases), which include rape, sodomy, and object rape.
- Other than for the crime of incest, victims and offenders most commonly share a relationship classified as "otherwise known" (e.g. acquaintance, boyfriend or girlfriend, neighbor, or employer).
- Victim age and offender age were directly correlated, meaning older offenders victimize older victims and younger offenders victimize younger victims.
- Although strangers were seldom offenders, when they were the offender and the victim were typically older.
- Victims were more likely to have a relationship classified as otherwise known when they were 16 and older and a family relationship when under 16.
- When an injury, other than the assault itself, was reported, it was more likely inflicted by a stranger.

- Weapons were more likely used by strangers than any other relationship type and least likely used by family members.
- Knives were used much more often by strangers in the commission of violent sex offenses when compared to cases involving family or otherwise known relationships.
- The use of knives, firearms, and drugs as weapons was extremely uncommon among all relationship types for the offense of fondling.
- Nearly four times as many stranger rapes occurred while the offender was under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
- Same sex offenders were as likely to use a weapon during the commission of the offense when compared to opposite sex offenders.

Same Sex Offenses

- Same sex offenses, which include male on male and female on female sex offenses, accounted for 17.6% of all sexual assaults in this analysis
- Nearly one-quarter (22.5%) of fondling offenses involved a same sex relationship.
- Same sex violent offenses (sodomy and object rape) were more commonly male on male (10.9%) than female on female (0.9%). The same was true with regard to fondling which was male on male in 18.4% of the cases and female on female in only 3.7% of the cases.
- In all cases, victims of same sex offenses were younger than victims of opposite sex offenses. The average victim age in same sex offenses was 10.7 versus 15.8 in opposite sex offenses.
- Same sex offenders were younger, on average, compared to opposite sex offenders, 21.6 versus 29.2 years of age.
- On average, female same sex offenders were the youngest group of sex offenders examined in this analysis.
- Fondling victims were less likely to report injury when the victim and the offender were of the same gender.
- Females fondled by other females were more likely to report injury than males fondled by females (8.0% versus 1.7%).

Victims of Sex Offenses

...victims of sex offenses in Utah are predominantly young and female..

There were a total of 10,520 individual victims of sex offenses included in this study. Although there is variation in victim characteristics among various types of sex offenses, victims of sex offenses in Utah are predominantly young and female.

Fondling was the most common form of sexual violation, and incest was the least common form of sexual violation. Looking at **Table 1**, 59.0% of the individuals were victims of fondling, while nearly one-quarter (23.3%) were victims of rape. A much smaller proportion were victims of sodomy (8.6%) and object rape (4.5%). The non-forcible sex offenses of statutory rape and incest accounted for 3.9% and 1.5%, respectively. The total of the percentages from the table exceed one-hundred percent because a small proportion of individuals were victims of more than one type of sex offense.

Most sex offense incidents include only a single victim. However, this charac-

Table 1. Victims by type of sex offense

Offense	Number	Percent of All Victims
Fondling	6,206	59.0%
Rape	2,454	23.3%
Sodomy	900	8.6%
Object Rape	472	4.5%
Statutory Rape	406	3.9%
Incest	161	1.5%

Table 2. Number of sex victims per incident, categorized by various offense types

Number of Victims in Incident	Rape	Sodomy	Object Rape	Fondling	Violent Sex ¹	Incest	Statutory Rape
1	96.1%	83.5%	92.3%	85.6%	93.2%	77.3%	96.2%
2	3.2%	13.2%	5.6%	10.4%	5.4%	12.6%	3.0%
3	0.4%	2.5%	0.9%	2.4%	0.9%	6.7%	0.8%
4	0.1%	0.4%	0.7%	0.8%	0.3%	2.5%	--
5	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	--	--
6	--	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	--	0.8%	--
7	--	0.1%	--	0.1%	0.1%	--	--

¹ Violent Sex includes the combination of rape, sodomy, and object rape.

teristic varies depending on the type of sexual offense.

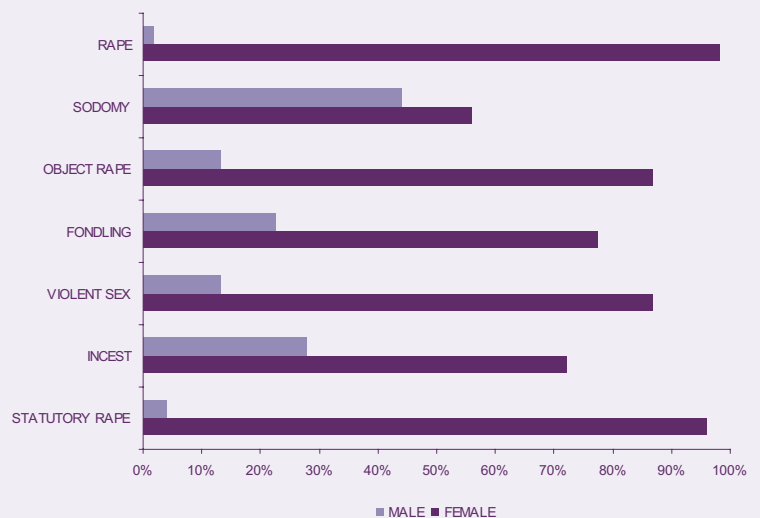
Table 2 shows, categorized by offense, the number of incidents that had only a single victim, as well as incidents that had multiple victims regardless of sex offense type. For example, looking at rape, there were 3.2% of the incidents with two victims. In these cases, at least one of the two victims was a victim of rape, while the other was a victim of any of the identified sex offenses.

Nearly all (96.1%) of the rape incidents included only one victim. The same was true when looking at statutory rape (96.2%). However, nearly one-quarter of incest incidents involved multiple victims. When examining sodomy and fondling, approximately 15% of the incidents included multiple victims. These sex offenses, sodomy and fondling, were more likely to involve more than one victim when compared to either rape or object rape.

Victims of Sex Offenses Were Most Commonly Female

Victim gender varied widely depending upon the type of sexual victimization, but females were the prominent gender among sex offense victims. Victims of rape were predominately female (98.3%) compared to male (1.7%). When looking at sodomy, there was a more even gender distribution with 56.0% female victims and 44.0% male victims.

Victim gender by offense type



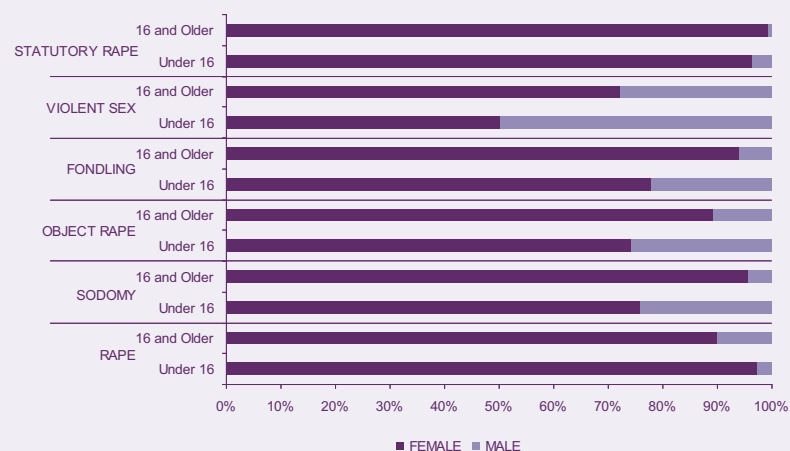
Most of the victims of object rape were female (86.7%), and just over three-quarters of victims of fondling were female (77.5%). Looking at the non-forcible sex offenses, approximately three-quarters of incest victims were female (72.0%), and nearly all of victims of statutory rape were female (96.1%).

Male Victims Were Often Younger In Age

Among all sex offense types, with the exception of incest, there were significant differences in gender distribution for victims who were under the age of 16 when compared to victims who were 16 years of age or older. In each case, except for statutory rape, the proportion of male victims was higher when the victims were under the age of 16. This was most pronounced in the case of sodomy, where 49.8% of victims under 16 were male while only 27.8% of victims 16 years of age or older were male. Looking at the violent sex offenses, which include rape, sodomy, and object rape, nearly one-quarter of the victims under 16 years of age were male, and only 4.4% of the victims 16 years of age or older were male. One-quarter (25.6%) of the victims of fondling who were under 16 were male, while 10.8% of the victims of fondling 16 years of age or older were male.

The same pattern appears when further reducing the age division to victims less than six years of age. Nearly half (42.9%) of the victims of violent sex offenses who were under six years of age were male. Only 10.4% of the victims of violent sex offenses six years of age or older were male. Examining object

Victim gender by age groups



* Incest was not included due to a lack of statistical significance

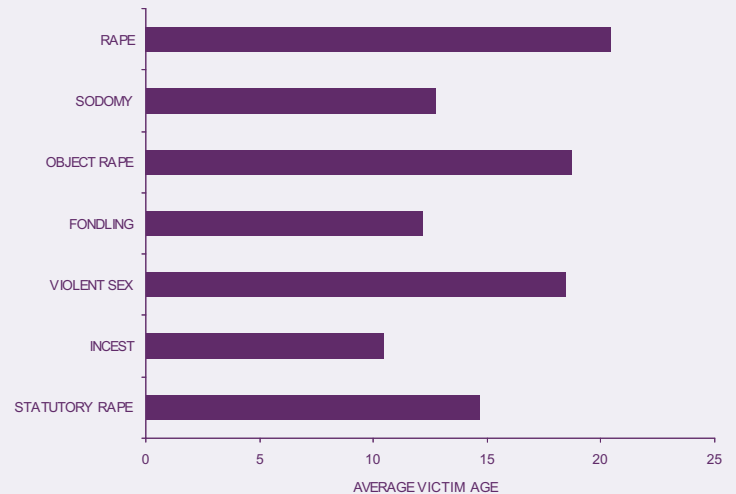
rape, 38.2% of the victims less than six were male, and 9.9% of the victims six or older were male. Finally, about one-third (32.2%) of the victims of fondling who were less than six years of age were male, and 19.3% of the victims six or older were male.

Regardless of how the age groups were divided, the data clearly showed that when males were victims of sex offenses they tended to be found in younger age groups. This was most pronounced among victims of sodomy and object rape. As we looked at older victims of sex offenses, they were predominately female. The age/gender disparity was not as large when looking at rape. This is largely explained by the sheer dominance of female victims in this category of sex offending. In addition, victims of rape tended to be a little older, as will be demonstrated in the following section.

Victims of Rape Were Older When Compared to Victims of Sodomy

There was wide variance in victim age when examining the different types of sex offenses in Utah. The average age of rape victims was 20.4 years of age. Victims of object rape were also older, with an average age of 18.7. Both sodomy and fondling victims were younger, 12.7 years of age and 12.2 years of age respectively. As expected, victims of incest were the youngest at 10.4 years of age, and victims of statutory rape were an average of 14.7 years of age.

Average age of victims by type of sex offense

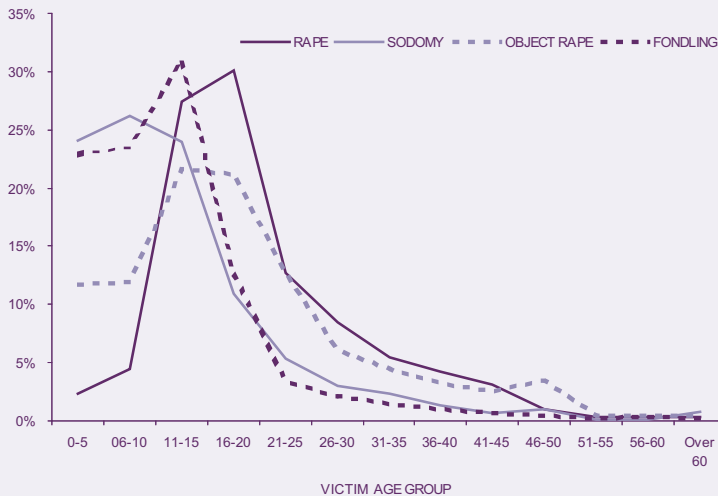


Sodomy, object rape, and fondling all had a fairly large group of victims in the range of zero to ten years of age. None of the four forcible sex offenses had many victims over the age of 40. The bulk of sodomy and fondling victims were under 21 years of age. As expected from reviewing the averages, both rape and object rape had a relatively large proportion of victims over 25 years of age.

Data About Minorities Is Too Sparse To Analyze

Researchers examined the race and ethnicity of victims of sexual violence. As is often the case when reviewing data in criminal justice databases, the race and ethnicity of victims in the incident based reporting data is often recorded as unknown. This situation makes it impossible to report on the racial or ethnic characteristics of these victims. The race of victims was unknown approximately 15% of the time and the ethnicity of the victims was unknown in approximately 35% of the cases. Because the proportion of minorities in Utah falls under these percentages, it would be misleading to characterize victim minority status with the data that is known.

Victim age group by sex offense type



Reported Victim Injury Was Relatively Low

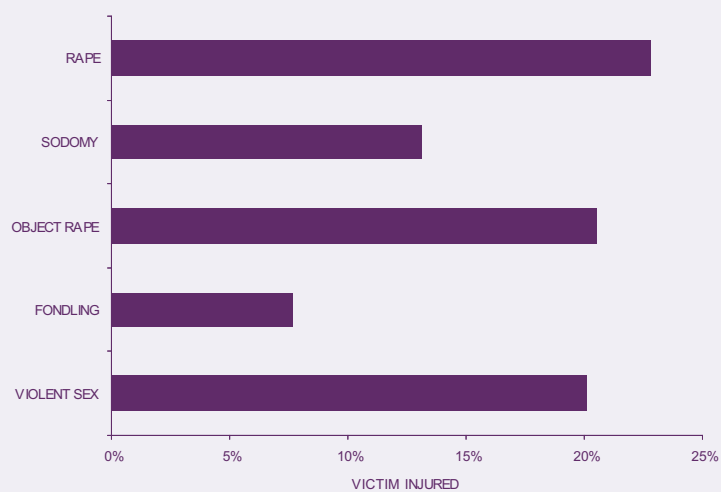
Most frequently, no injury other than the assault itself, was reported among the victims of the different types of sex offenses. When injury was reported, it was most commonly reported as an apparent minor injury. Injury is not reported for cases of incest or statutory rape, as they are non-forcible. Nearly one-quarter (22.8%) of the victims of rape reported some type of injury aside from the assault. Most of these, 19.4%, reported apparent minor injury, 1.6% reported a possible internal injury, and 1.4% reported some other form of major injury.

Looking at object rape, 20.6% reported some form of injury other than the assault. Again, most of these, 16.7%, were reported as an apparent minor injury; 1.5% reported some other form of major injury; and 1.3% reported a possible internal injury. Only 13.1% of sodomy victims and 7.7% of fondling victims reported injury. The injuries in these cases fell predominately into the category of apparent minor injury.

When the ages of victims were considered within the context of injury, some interesting findings were discovered. Victims under the age of 16, with the exception of the crime of object rape, were less likely to be injured during the course of the offense. For example, 14.6% of victims of rape under the age of 16 reported injury, while 27.2% of victims 16 or older reported injury. Similar patterns were found for sodomy (9.8% under 16 reported injury versus 22.6% of those 16 and older) and for fondling (6.9% under 16 reported injury versus 10.5% of those 16 and older).

This pattern reversed itself when narrowing the age to those under six years of age. Here, significant differences in reported injury by age were found only among the offenses of object rape and fondling. Nearly one-third (32.7%) of the victims of object

Percent of victims who reported injury by sex offense type



rape who were less than six years of age reported injury, compared to 18.9% of the victims six years of age or older. Examining fondling, 9.8% of victims less than six reported injury, while 7.1% of the victims six or older reported injury.

Victims under 16 years of age were less likely to experience physical injury, aside from the assault, when compared to older victims. This was likely due to the fact, as will be shown later, that younger victims were often perpetrated against by someone they knew and trusted. Therefore they were often confused by the attack. Younger victims are also usually smaller than their perpetrators and unable to adequately physically defend themselves. Those victims under six years of age may be more likely to

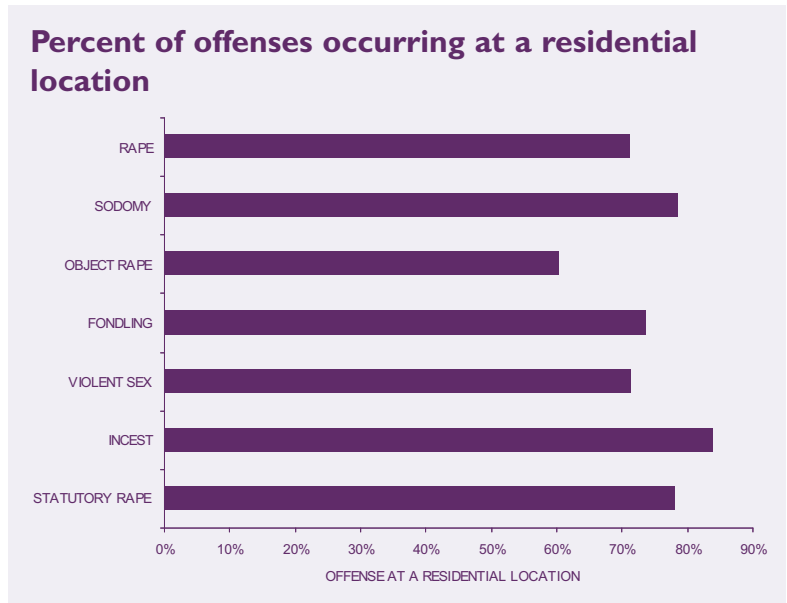
experience physical injury, not because they are likely to attempt to defend themselves, but because their bodies are physically diminutive and the sexual assault itself causes physical trauma.

Although many of the victims of sexual crimes were not reporting physical injury, it is important not to minimize the impact sex offenses have on victims. The assault itself should be considered a physical injury. It is also important not to understate the relatively large proportion of these victims who do sustain physical injury. Also, as reported previously, sexual assault leads to very significant, long-term psychological and life impacts on its victims.

Sex Offenses Generally Occur At A Residence

Most sex offenses occurred in a home or residence. Incest was the offense most likely to occur in a home, with 83.9% of incidents occurring in that location. Object rape was least likely of the offenses examined to occur in a home, with 60.4% occurring there. Among the other sex offenses, approximately three-quarters of the incidents occurred in a home or residence.

The locations, other than homes, where these offenses occur varies. Examining violent sex offenses, 4.1% of these offenses occurred on a highway or alley and 3.6% occurred at a hotel. Another 3.1% occurred in a parking lot/garage, and 2.9% occurred in a field or in the woods. A very small percentage, 2.0%, was reported as occurring at a school or college. By comparison, 5.5% of object rapes and 5.9% of fondlings occurred at a school or college. It is



important to remember the young average age of fondling victims, so these offenses most likely occurred in a school setting other than college.

Nearly all of the incest and statutory rape offenses also occurred in a home. However, 2.5% of the incest offenses occurred in a commercial or office building. Examining other locations for statutory rape, 3.9% occurred in a field or in the woods, and 2.7% occurred at a hotel.

Victim age appeared to be an influencing factor when examining the proportion of offenses that occurred at a residential location. Younger victims were more likely to be victimized at a residential location when compared to older victims. For example, 33.4% of violent sex offenses with victims 16 or older occurred somewhere other than a residential location. This compares to 22.7% of violent sex offenses with victims less than 16 that occurred at a non-residential location.

This difference was even more pronounced when comparing victims less than six years of age. In the case of violent sex offenses, 30.1% of the offenses with victims six or older occurred at a non-residential location, while only 12.4% with victims less than six occurred at a non-residential location.

Summarizing Victim Characteristics By Offense Type

The following sections briefly outline the characteristics of the victims of the specific types of sex offenses included in this research.

Rape Victims

Almost all victims of rape were female. Only 1.7% were male. Victims under 16 and under six years of age were more likely to be male when compared to older victims. On average, rape victims were 20.4 years of age. Over one-third (34.2%) of the victims were under the age of 16, but only 2.4% were under the age of six.

Nearly one-quarter (22.8%) of the victims of rape reported injury other than the assault. This was a minor injury in 19.4% of the cases. In 1.6% of the cases there were internal injuries, and in 1.4% there were other major injuries. Victims less than 16 were less likely to be injured than those who were 16 or older. No significant difference was found with injuries for those victims under six years of age and those six or older.

Nearly three-quarters (71.1%) of the rapes occurred at a residential location. When examining non-residential locations where rapes occurred, 4.2% were on a highway or in an alley, 4.2% were at a hotel, 3.6% were in a parking lot or garage, and 3.3% were in a field or in the woods. When a victim under six years of age was involved, only 10.6% of the rapes occurred at a location other than a residence.

Female	98.3%
Male	1.7%
Average Age	20.4
Under 16 Years Old	34.2%
Under 6 Years Old	2.4%
Injury Other Than Assault	22.8%
Offense At Residence	71.1%

Sodomy Victims

The gender distribution was nearly even when examining victims of sodomy with 56.0% female and 44.0% male. There were significant differences in the gender distribution for sodomy by age groups. Approximately half (49.8%) of the victims under 16 were male, while only 27.8% of victims 16 or older were male.

Similarly, but not as pronounced of a difference, 51.6% of victims under six were male, while 41.7% of the victims six and older were male. Victims of sodomy were very young with an average of 12.7 years of age. Examining by age groups, 74.2% of sodomy victims were under 16 years of age, and 24.1% of the victims were under six years of age.

Only 13.1% of victims of sodomy reported injury other than the assault. Injury varied by age. Victims under 16 were less likely to report injury when compared to victims 16 and older, 9.8% versus 22.6% respectively. No significant difference in injury was found when looking at victims under six years of age. Examining injuries that were reported, 11.0% reported minor injury, 1.3% reported internal injury, and 0.3% reported either severe laceration or other major injury.

Most sodomy offenses occur at a residential location. Again, this varied by age, with younger victims being more likely to experience sodomy at a residential location when compared to older victims of sodomy. For victims under 16 years of age,

Female	56.0%	84.2% occurred at a residential location, compared to 61.7% for victims 16 or older. For victims under six years of age, 88.4% occurred at a residential location, compared to 75.2% for victims six or older. When the offense did not occur at a residential location, 2.7% occurred in a field or in the woods, 2.2% occurred at a hotel, and 2.1% occurred in a parking lot or garage.
Male	44.0%	
Average Age	12.7	
Under 16 Years Old	74.2%	
Under 6 Years Old	24.1%	
Injury Other Than Assault	13.1%	
Offense At Residence	78.4%	

Object Rape Victims

Victims of sexual assault with an object, or object rape, were predominately female (86.7%) compared to male (13.3%). Consistent with findings for other sex offenses, the younger the victim, the more likely the victim was male. For those under 16 years of age, 22.2% were male compared to 5.9% of those victims who were 16 or older. For victims under six years of age, 38.2% were male compared to 9.9% of the victims who were six or older. Victims of object rape were an average of 18.7 years of age. Those under 16 years of age accounted for 45.3% of the victims, while those under six years of age accounted for 11.8% of the victims.

Object Rape Victims, Continued

Injury, other than the assault itself, was common among victims of object rape with 20.6% reporting some form of injury as a result of the offense. Most of these, 16.7%, reported an apparent minor injury, while 1.5% reported a major injury and 1.3% reported a possible internal injury. No significant difference in reported injury was found when comparing victims under 16 years of age and those 16 and older. However, 32.7% of the victims of object rape who were under six years of age reported an injury compared to 18.9% of victims who were six or older. This difference was significant.

Only 60.4% of object rapes occurred at a residence. Although this percentage is high, it is much lower when compared with other forms of sexual offense. Similar to other sex offenses, younger victims were more likely to be victimized at a residence

when compared with older offenders. Nearly three-quarters (71.2%) of those under 16 were victims of object rape at a residence compared to 52.0% of those 16 and older. A larger percent, 80.0%, of victims under six were victims of object rape at a residence compared to 58.1% of those six and older. When the object rape did not occur at a residence, 7.8% occurred on a highway or in an alley, 5.5% occurred at a school or college, and 3.8% occurred at a hotel.

Female	86.7%
Male	13.3%
Average Age	18.7
Under 16 Years Old	45.3%
Under 6 Years Old	11.8%
Injury Other Than Assault	20.6%
Offense At Residence	60.4%

Fondling Victims

The offense of forcible fondling was not dominated to the same extent as other sex offenses by female victims. Just over three-quarters (77.5%) of fondling victims were female, while the remaining 22.5% were male.

Younger victims of fondling were more likely to be male. Of victims under 16, 25.6% were male, compared to 10.8% of the victims 16 and older. Of victims under six, 32.2% were male, compared to 19.3% of victims six and older. The victims of fondling were quite young with an average of 12.2 years of age. Over three-quarters (77.5%) of fondling victims were under 16 years of age, and 22.9% were under six years of age.

Only 7.7% of the victims of fondling reported injury aside from the assault. Victims under 16 years of age were less likely to report injury compared to those 16 and older, 6.9% versus 10.5% respectively. Victims less than six years of age were more likely to report an injury compared to those six and older, 9.8% versus 7.1% respectively. When an injury aside from the assault did occur, it was almost exclusively a minor injury.

Female	77.5%
Male	22.5%
Average Age	12.2
Under 16 Years Old	77.5%
Under 6 Years Old	22.9%
Injury Other Than Assault	7.7%
Offense At Residence	73.7%

Fondling Victims, Continued

Almost three-quarters (73.7%) of fondling incidents occurred at a residential location. Residential location was more prevalent among younger victims of fondling. Victims under 16 years of age were more likely to be the victim of fondling at a residential location compared to those 16 and older, 78.4% versus 57.8% respectively. Similarly, victims under six were more likely to be victimized at a residential location compared to those six and older, 87.8% versus 69.6%. When the fondling incident did not occur at a residence, 5.9% occurred at a school or college, 2.6% occurred on a highway or in an alley, and 1.5% occurred in a parking lot or garage.

Incest Victims

Just over one-quarter (28.0%) of victims of incest were male, while 72.0% were female. No significant difference was found in the gender distribution among those under 16 years of age or those less than six years of age. As expected, victims of incest were young, with an average of 10.4 years of age. In fact nearly all of the victims, 85.3%, were under 16 years of age, and nearly one-third (31.5%) were less than six years of age.

Female	72.0%
Male	28.0%
Average Age	10.4
Under 16 Years Old	85.3%
Under 6 Years Old	31.5%
Offense At Residence	83.9%

Incest was the sex offense with the largest proportion, 83.9%, that occurred at a residential location. This fits within the context of this type of offense. When the offense did not occur at a residential location, the most common alternative location was a commercial or office building, where 2.5% occurred.

Statutory Rape Victims

Females, at 96.1%, were the most common victims of statutory rape in Utah. Only 3.9% were male. However, unlike all other types of sex offenses, younger victims of statutory rape tended to be female. Victims of statutory rape under 16 years of age were 97.3% female compared with the 90.0% of victims who were 16 or older. Victims of statutory rape, by definition, were generally young with an average of 14.7 years of age. In fact most, 82.5%, were under 16 years of age. A small 1.0% of the victims were under six years of age.

Female	96.1%
Male	3.9%
Average Age	14.7
Under 16 Years Old	82.5%
Under 6 Years Old	1.0%
Offense At Residence	78.1%

Over three-quarters of statutory rape victimizations occurred at a residential location. Victims under 16 years of age were more likely to be victimized at a residential location compared with victims 16 or older, 80.9% versus 65.7% respectively. When the offense didn't occur at a residence, 3.9% occurred in a field or the woods, 2.7% occurred at a hotel, and 2.2% occurred on a highway or in an alley.

Sex Offenders

...generally described as males in their mid-20s. When these offenders commit the offenses, they are not likely to be under the influence...

Sex offenders were commonly males in their mid-20s. When these offenders commit the offenses, they are not likely to be under the influence of drugs or alcohol, and they are likely to use their hands and/or feet as weapons during the commission of the offense. The following sections describe the sex offenders in this study.

Utah Sex Offenders Were Typically Males In Their Mid-20s

Although males were the most common offenders in this study, there was moderate variation in offender gender among the different offense types. Only 1.2% of rape offenders were female, while 8.4% of statutory rape offenders were female. A comparatively large percentage of fondling and sodomy offenders were female, 5.9% and 4.9% respectively. Most sex offenses occur between individuals of the opposite genders, and this study did find that a larger proportion of victims of sodomy and fondling were male.

Some offender gender differences were found among the various offense types when examining offender age. Rape offenders who were under 16 years of age were more likely to be female when compared to offenders 16 and older, 3.8% versus 1.2% respectively. There were similar results when looking at sodomy and fondling offenders. Females comprised 7.8% of sodomy offenders under 16, but

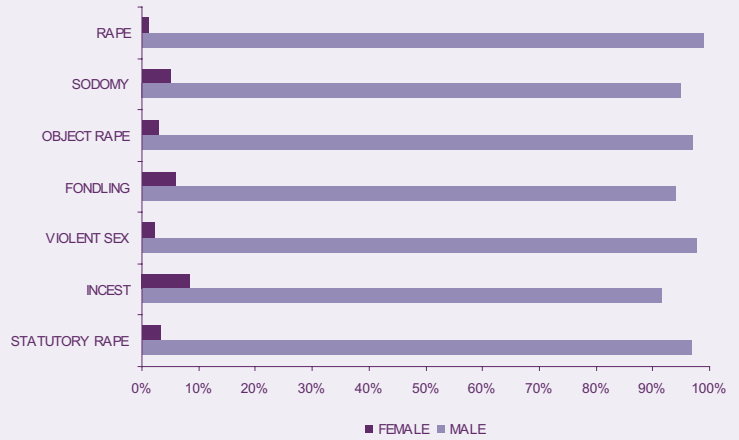
accounted for only 3.4% of the offenders 16 or older. Looking at fondling, females comprised 10.9% of offenders under 16 while they only accounted for 4.0% of the offenders 16 or older.

Sex Offenders Were Most Often In Their 20s

Sex offender average age was in the mid-20s. However, the most typical age group for these offenders was lower. The distribution of offender age was skewed, with a large number of offenders in older age ranges, which increases the average age.

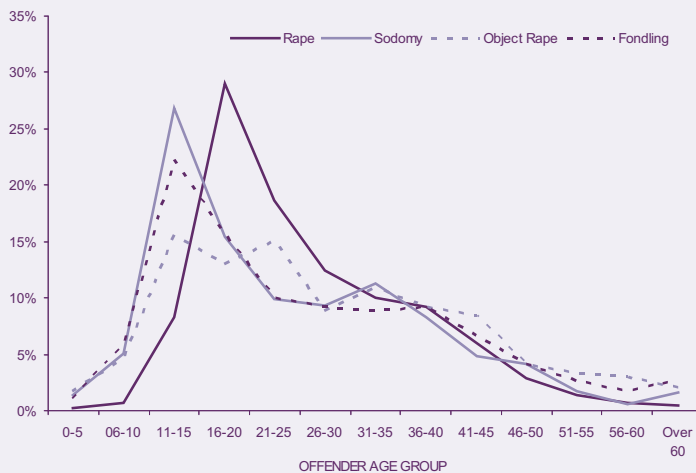
Rape offenders were an average of 26.4 years of age, but the distribution of offender age peaked in the 16 to 20 year age range. Most of the rape offenders, 90.7%, were 16 years of age or older. Sodomy offenders tend to be younger, with an average age of 24.9 years of age. The age distribution for sodomy offenders peaked at 11 to 15 years of age. Only about two-thirds, 66.8%, of sodomy offenders were 16 years of

Offender gender by sex offense type



age or older. Offenders of object rape were an average of 28.4 years of age with about three-quarters, 78.2%, 16 years of age or older. Looking at the distribution of age for object rapists, we see the distribution was bi-modal, with peaks both in the 11 to 15 age range and in the 21 to 25 age range. Finally, fondling offenders were an average of 26.7 years of age. Only about one-quarter, 29.2%, of the offenders were under 16 years of age, and the most typical age range for fondling offenders was 11 to 15 years of age.

Offender age by sex offense type



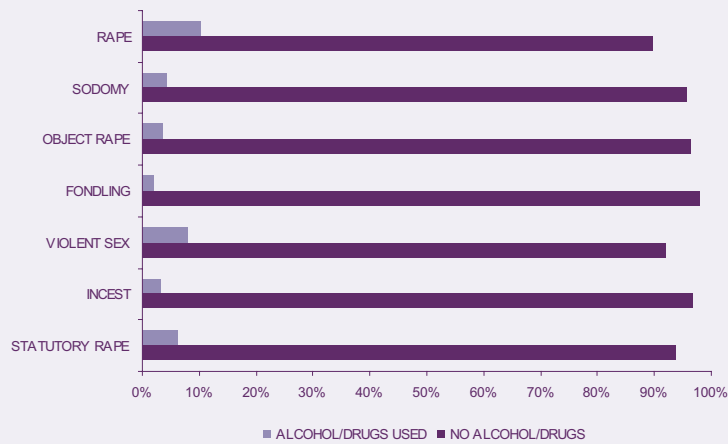
Examining the non-forcible sex offenders, incest offenders were an average of 30.1 years of age. Approximately three-quarters, 77.9%, were 16 or older, and the most typical age range for incest offenders was between 16 and 20 years of age. The average age of offenders of statutory rape was 22.4 years of age. Nearly all of these offenders, 95.2%, were 16 or older, and the most typical age range was between 16 and 20, where 51.6% of the offenders were found.

Sex Offenders Were Seldom Under the Influence of Drugs or Alcohol

It was uncommon for the sex offenders included in this analysis to be under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the offense. Rape offenders were the group most likely to be under the influence of drugs or alcohol at 10.4%. Only 2.1% of the fondling offenders were under the influence. Violent sex offenders, including offenders of rape, sodomy, and object rape, were under the influence of drugs or alcohol in 8.0% of the cases.

Although it was uncommon for sex offenders to be under the influence at the time of the offense, it was even less common for younger offenders to be under the influence. When looking at violent sex offenders, only 1.1% of offenders less than 16 years of age were under the influence, compared to 10.0% of the offenders who were 16 or older. The same was found, but to a lesser extent, when examining fondling offenders. Only 0.4% of fondling offenders

Offender drug or alcohol use during the commission of the sex offense



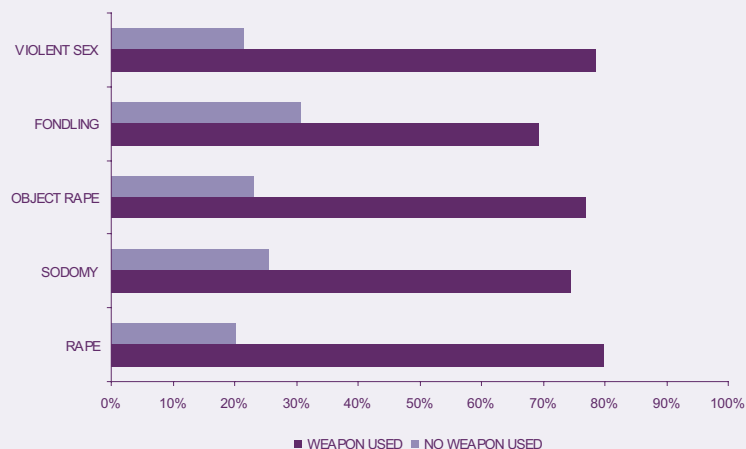
less than 16 years of age were under the influence, while 2.7% of the offenders 16 or older were under the influence.

Hands and Feet Were Commonly Used By Offenders As Weapons

Weapons, as defined in the IBR dataset, were involved in most every sex offense evaluated in this study. The weapons used most commonly were personal weapons, defined as the offender's hands, feet, and teeth. By definition, weapon use is not possible in the non-forcible sex offenses of incest and statutory rape. If a weapon were used in one of these offenses, they would then become forcible and be categorized as one of the forcible sex offenses, such as rape or sodomy.

Weapons were used slightly more frequently during rapes (79.9%) and object rape (76.8%). Weapons were used less frequently in the commission of fondling (69.3%). It should be noted that there was very little difference in

Offender weapon use during the commission of the sex offense



weapon use between the violent types of sex offenses, including rape, sodomy, and object rape. Examining weapon use by gender, for the offenses of rape and fondling, female offenders were less likely to use a weapon when compared to male offenders. In rape offenses, 60.0% of the female offenders used a weapon compared to 80.4% of the male offenders. The difference was less striking with fondling offenses. With fondling, 66.1% of the female offenders used a weapon compared to 70.1% of the male offenders. No significant differences were found regarding gender and weapon use for the offenses of object rape and sodomy.

Looking at **Table 3**, personal weapons, such as offender hands and feet, commonly accounted for about two-thirds of the weapons used in forcible sex offenses. Perhaps just as interesting was what was not used during the commission of the sex offenses. For violent sex offenses and fondling offenses, the use of knives or firearms was extremely uncommon. In only 1.4% of the violent sex offenses was a knife used, and only 0.5% involved the use of a firearm. Similarly, in only 0.2% of the fondling offenses was either a knife or a firearm used.

Table 3. Type of weapons used in the commission of violent sex offenses and fondling

Weapon Type	Violent Sex ¹	Fondling
Personal weapons	69.6%	59.5%
None	21.0%	29.2%
Other/unknown	6.7%	10.7%
Knife/cutting instrument	1.4%	0.2%
Firearm (handgun/rifle/etc.)	0.5%	0.2%
Drugs/narcotics/sleeping pills	0.4%	0.1%
Blunt object	0.3%	0.1%

¹ Violent Sex includes the combination of rape, sodomy, and object rape.

Offender Summary by Offense Type

The following sections briefly outline the characteristics of the offenders of the specific types of sex offenses included in this research.

Rape Offenders

Nearly all rape offenders were male, with only 1.2% of the offenders being female. Although still a small proportion, a larger proportion of the offenders under 16 years of age were female at 3.8%, while 1.2% of those 16 or older were female.

Rape offenders were an average of 26.4 years of age, with the largest proportion falling between 16 and 20 years of age. Only 9.3% of these offenders were under 16 years of age.

Not many offenders were under the influence of drugs or alcohol when they committed the rape (10.4%). However, most offenders did use a weapon, generally hands or feet, during the commission of the offense. Female offenders were less likely to use a weapon when they were involved in the commission of rape when compared to male offenders.

Male	98.8%
Female	1.2%
Average Age	26.4
Under 16 Years Old	9.3%
Drugs or alcohol used	10.4%
Weapon used	79.9%

Sodomy Offenders

A marginally higher proportion of forcible sodomy offenders were female (4.9%) when compared to other sex offenders. Still nearly all, 95.1%, were male. Females comprised a larger percentage of offenders who were under 16 years of age when compared to females 16 and older, 7.8% versus 3.4% respectively.

Sodomy offenders were an average of 24.9 years of age, with the largest proportion of offenders falling between 11 and 15 years of age. Approximately one-third, 33.2%, of the forcible sodomy offenders were under 16 years of age.

Male	95.1%
Female	4.9%
Average Age	24.9
Under 16 Years Old	33.2%
Drugs or alcohol used	4.3%
Weapon used	74.6%

Very few sodomy offenders, 4.3%, were under the influence of drugs or alcohol when they committed the offense. About three-quarters (74.6%) of the offenders used a weapon. Specifically, 68.0% of the weapons used were the offender's hands or feet.

Object Rape Offenders

Nearly all of the object rape offenders were male. Examining the gender distribution for this offense, 96.9% of the offenders were male and 3.1% were female. There were no significant differences found in the gender distribution for those less than 16 years of age.

Object rape offenders were an average of 28.4 years of age. Offenders were typically found in two distinct age ranges, between 11 and 15 years of age and between 21 and 25 years of age. Less than one-quarter, 21.8% of the offenders were under 16 years of age.

Very few offenders, 3.7%, were under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the offense. Most object rapes (76.8%) included the use of a weapon by the offender. In 63.5% of the cases, this weapon was the offender's hands or feet. In 1.8% of the cases a knife was used.

Male	96.9%
Female	3.1%
Average Age	28.4
Under 16 Years Old	21.8%
Drugs or alcohol used	3.7%
Weapon used	76.8%

Fondling Offenders

Examining the distribution of gender for forcible fondling, 94.1% of the offenders were male and 5.9% were female. Looking at fondling offenders less than 16 years of age, 10.9% were female, while 4.0% of the offenders 16 or older were female.

Forcible fondling offenders were an average of 26.7 years of age, and the largest proportion of the offenders fell between 11 and 15 years of age. Nearly one-third, 29.2%, of the offenders was under 16 years of age.

Male	94.1%
Female	5.9%
Average Age	26.7
Under 16 Years Old	29.2%
Drugs or alcohol used	2.1%
Weapon used	69.3%

It was very uncommon for fondling offenders to be under the influence of drugs or alcohol, with only 2.1% under this condition. Although still a high percentage (69.3%), fondling offenders were less likely to use a weapon when compared to the offenders involved in other sex offenses included in this analysis. In 59.5% of the cases the offenders used their hands or feet.

Incest Offenders

Looking at the gender of incest offenders, 91.6% were male and 8.4% were female. No significant difference was discovered when examining gender differences of those under 16 years of age and those 16 or older.

At 30.1 years of age, incest offenders were, on average, older than other sex offenders examined. These offenders were typically found between 16 and 20 years of age. However, a slight peak was also found between the ages of 31 and 40. Nearly one-quarter of the offenders, 22.1%, were under 16 years of age. Very few incest offenders, 3.1%, were under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the offense.

Male	91.6%
Female	8.4%
Average Age	30.1
Under 16 Years Old	22.1%
Drugs or alcohol used	3.1%

Statutory Rape Offenders

Nearly all of the statutory rape offenders were male. Looking at the gender distribution for this offense, 96.7% of the offenders were male and only 3.3% were female. No significant difference was found in the gender distribution for those offenders under 16 years of age and those 16 or older.

Male	96.7%
Female	3.3%
Average Age	22.4
Under 16 Years Old	4.8%
Drugs or alcohol used	6.2%

The age of statutory rape offenders was fairly narrow. They had an average age of 22.4, but only 4.8% were under the age of 16. Over half of these offenders, 51.6%, were between 16 and 20 years of age, and another large percent, 19.2%, were between 21 and 25 years of age. Examining substance use, 6.2% of statutory rape offenders were under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time the offense was committed.

Victim & Offender Relationships

...victims and offenders are likely to have shared a prior relationship as acquaintances, family members, or intimates.

There appears to be an illusion surrounding sex offenders. The illusion is that they are easy to identify. Many people believe that they could spot a sex offender in a crowd, through some combination of aberrant behavior and physical appearance. Not only is this a false assumption, it is a dangerous one. The reality is victims and offenders are likely to have shared a relationship as acquaintances, family members, or intimates. As the data will show, the most typical sex offender is a non-stranger. It is important that we stop perpetuating a myth of the sex offender as a stranger. It offers a false sense of security in times when it might be helpful to remain alert. It is critical that we begin to realize that victims are often chosen precisely *because* they are accessible to offenders who may be close friends, or even family. For the most part, sex offenses are not attacks that occur at random. The offender is often an individual regarded as trustworthy, who, in a calculated fashion, has formed a relationship with the victim over a period of time.

Victims of Sexual Violence Were Most Often Acquainted With the Offender

Even a quick glance at the types of relationships seen between offenders and their victims reveals that, overwhelmingly, the most common relationship was that of acquaintance. The victim and offender were acquaintances in 34.3% of rapes, 26.1% of object rapes, 21.8% of

sodomies, and 22.9% of fondling incidents. The only type of offense for which this was not the most frequently occurring type of relationship was incest, where the victim was more commonly a child of the offender (22.9%).

Turning back to the definition of incest, remember that it can only be committed against persons who are related to such a degree that marriage would be prohibited by law. Keeping this in mind, the 22.0% of incest relationships that were reported as acquaintance form an interesting anomaly. One possibility is that the reporting officer did not fully understand the technical definition of incest, or that the offender was family, but someone with whom the victim was only "acquainted." Rather than coding the relationship accurately as "other family member," the officer may have thought that acquaintance was the best fit.

In the chart below, a description of the relationship type is given for each category of offense. Other relationship types, not included in the table, did occur between victims and offenders. A boyfriend

or girlfriend was the victim in a high percentage of cases, both of statutory rape (35.4%) and rape (10.0%). While children of the offender were frequent victims of sodomy (16.4%) and fondling (11.7%), along with incest (22.0%). The offender was a stranger in only 7.2% of all violent sex offenses. The offenders were strangers the highest percentage of the time with incidents of object rape (8.4%).

The Incident Based Reporting System includes eleven specific types of family relationship categories. An "other family member" category is used for family relationships that do not fit into one of the eleven categories. Family relationships include those of child, sibling, stepchild, stepsibling, grandchild, in-law, stepparent, parent, grandparent, spouse, and common-law spouse. The category of other family member was one of the top categories of relationship type for fondling (9.9%), sodomy (9.1%), incest (8.5%), and object rape (6.4%). These likely include family members such as uncles, aunts, and cousins.

Table 4. Victim-offender relationship by type of sex offense

Victim-Offender Relationship	Rape	Sodomy	Object Rape	Fondling	Violent Sex ¹	Incest	Statutory Rape
Acquaintance	34.3%	21.8%	26.1%	22.9%	30.1%	22.0%	36.0%
Relationship Unknown	19.4%	10.0%	19.3%	14.4%	17.3%	12.7%	7.5%
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	10.0%	3.1%	4.2%	2.3%	7.5%	--	35.4%
Otherwise Known	7.7%	8.0%	10.4%	9.2%	8.1%	1.7%	7.2%
Stranger	6.8%	2.0%	8.4%	4.4%	5.9%	--	0.6%
Friend	5.0%	4.2%	3.1%	3.9%	4.6%	--	6.1%
Spouse	4.0%	1.6%	1.1%	0.4%	3.0%	--	0.3%
Child	3.1%	16.4%	3.9%	11.7%	6.5%	22.9%	1.4%
Other Family Member	2.0%	9.1%	6.4%	9.9%	4.2%	8.5%	0.3%
Sibling	1.9%	7.6%	4.8%	6.6%	3.7%	20.3%	0.9%

¹ Violent Sex includes the combination of rape, sodomy, and object rape.

Looking at the chart below, all types of family relationships have been collapsed into one family category, and all otherwise known relationships have been collapsed similarly. The collapsed category of otherwise known includes the relationships of acquaintance, boyfriend or girlfriend, child of boyfriend or girlfriend, friend, ex-spouse, neighbor, employee, employer, homosexual relationship, babysitter, and otherwise known.

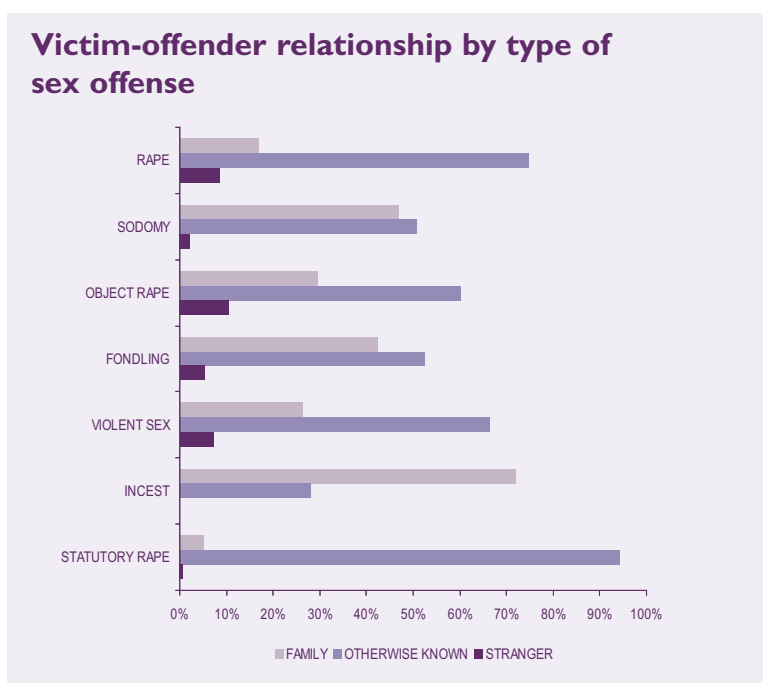
Other than with the crime of incest, otherwise known was the most common type of relationship for every offense type. The greatest difference was seen with statutory rape, where 94.4% of the relationships fell under otherwise known versus just 5.0% that were family. A large gap was also seen with the crime of rape, with 74.7% of the relationships falling under otherwise known, compared to just 16.8% that were family relationships. Again, in the case of incest, incidents in the otherwise known

category most likely represent an issue with coding by the reporting officer.

Victim Age and Offender Age Was Correlated

A direct correlation was seen between the ages of victims and the ages of offenders. As the ages of victims increased, so did the ages of their offenders. This type of correlation was seen in the case of male offenders and their victims, as well as female offenders and their victims.

Victims of violent sex offenses committed by strangers were the oldest, 23.6 years old on average compared to 19.4 for those victimized by someone otherwise known, and 13.2 years of age for those attacked by a family member. The same pattern was observed with offenders of violent sex offenses. Stranger offenders were an average age of 30.4 years old, otherwise known offenders 25.4 years old, and offenders who were family members averaged 28.4 years of age.



Although strangers were least likely to be offenders for every type of offense category, victims aged 16 years and older were much more likely than victims under 16 years of age to be assaulted by a stranger, with the exception of incest and statutory rape victims. The difference was most striking with object rape where 19.9% of the victims over 16 were attacked by a stranger, while none of the victims younger than 16 had an offender who was a stranger.

A similar difference was seen with offenders falling under the category of otherwise known. Victims were significantly more likely to have

Table 5. Average ages of victims & offenders by relationship type

Victim-Offender Relationship	Rape	Sodomy	Object Rape	Fondling	Violent Sex ¹	Incest	Statutory Rape
Victims							
Family	18.5	9.5	11.2	9.4	13.2	11.2	14.8
Otherwise Unknown	20.9	14.0	19.7	13.8	19.4	10.0	14.8
Stranger	23.8	20.9	24.0	19.2	23.6	--	14.5
Offenders							
Family	29.9	26.9	28.0	28.6	28.4	33.1	26.0
Otherwise Unknown	25.7	23.2	28.1	25.1	25.4	24.7	22.2
Stranger	28.9	34.0	35.6	30.0	30.4	--	20.0

¹ Violent Sex includes the combination of rape, sodomy, and object rape.

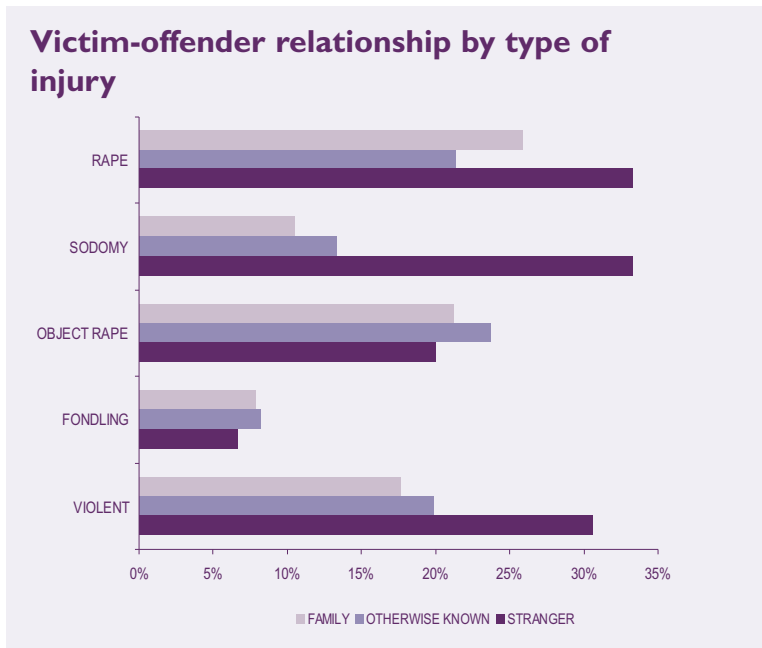
this type of relationship with their perpetrator if they were 16 and over. Incest and statutory rape were the only types of crime for which this was not the case. The most pronounced difference was seen with sodomy victims, as 70.9% of those 16 and older were victimized by someone otherwise known, versus 44.4% of those younger than 16. In both age groups, one of the most frequently reported types of relationships was that of acquaintance.

A reverse pattern appears when looking at victims whose perpetrator was a family member. Younger victims were much more likely to suffer attacks by family members than older victims in cases of rape, sodomy, object rape, and fondling. In the case of victims under 16 that were victimized by family members, often they were children or siblings. Children, siblings, and spouses were frequent targets when victims were 16 and older.

When Injury Occurs, It Was Likely Inflicted By A Stranger

Most commonly, victims did not report sustaining injuries other than the assault itself. When injuries did occur during the commission of violent sex offenses, they were most likely to be inflicted by a stranger. Nearly twice as many victims of violent sex offenses committed by strangers reported injury, 30.6%, when compared to those committed by family members, 17.6%. Twenty percent (19.9%) of victims of a violent sex offense committed by someone who was otherwise known reported an injury. Attacks by strangers were the most likely to result in a reported injury for every type of forcible offense except rape with an object. Object rape offenders who were otherwise known were most likely to inflict injury (23.7%), followed by family members (21.2%). Twenty percent (20.0%) of victims of object rape perpetrated by strangers reported injury.

Victims were least likely to suffer injury at the hands of strangers during fondling offenses, with only 6.6% reporting some type of injury other than the



(15.7%). Possible internal injuries were reported by 2.3% of victims of violent sex offenses committed by a stranger. Approximately half as many victims of violent sex offenses committed by an offender who was otherwise known or a family member sustained this injury, 1.4% and 1.3% respectively.

Weapons Were More Likely Used By Strangers Than Any Other Relationship Type

Overall, when examining weapon use by relationship type we see that weapons were most likely to be used by strangers committing sex offenses, and least likely to be used by family

assault itself. Eight percent (8.2%) of victims fondled by someone who was otherwise known reported an injury, and 7.9% of victims fondled by a family member reported an injury.

Across all categories of relationships between victims and offenders, minor injuries were by far the most frequently reported type of injuries. Apparent minor injuries were reported more frequently by victims of violent sex offenses perpetrated by strangers (26.6%), than by either offenders who were otherwise known (17.0%) or family members

members to commit sex offenses. Weapons were used most often by strangers committing rapes (91.3%), fondling offenses (86.9%), and object rapes (83.3%). Object rapes committed by someone in the otherwise known category were the next most likely to involve the use of weapons at 80.5%, followed by rapes perpetrated by someone otherwise known (79.0%). Next, 77.1% of both rapes and sodomies committed by family members involved the use of a weapon. As stated previously in the report, weapon use is not possible in the non-forcible sex offenses of incest and statutory rape.

Table 6. Offender weapon use by victim-offender relationship type

Offense Type	Family	Otherwise Known	Stranger
Rape	77.1%	79.0%	91.3%
Sodomy	77.1%	72.2%	78.6%
Object Rape	57.1%	80.5%	83.3%
Violent ¹	74.6%	78.0%	88.8%
Fondling	64.8%	69.7%	86.9%

¹ Violent Sex includes the combination of rape, sodomy, and object rape.

Looking at the types of weapons used in forcible sex offenses by relationship of the victim to the offender, personal weapons (e.g. hands and feet) accounted for 67.8% of weapons used by family members, 70.9% of weapons used by individuals who were otherwise known, and 70.9% of weapons used by

Table 7. Types of weapons used in the commission of sex offenses by victim-offender relationship type

Type of weapon used	Family (Violent)	Family (Fondling)	Otherwise Known (Violent ¹)	Otherwise Known (Fondling)	Stranger (Violent ¹)	Stranger (Fondling)
Personal Weapons	67.8%	55.2%	70.9%	60.3%	70.9%	79.4%
None	25.0%	33.2%	21.4%	29.1%	11.0%	12.9%
Other/Unknown	6.0%	11.4%	6.1%	9.8%	4.0%	6.1%
Knife/Cutting Instrument	0.3%	0.1%	0.8%	0.3%	9.3%	0.5%
Drugs/Narcotics/Sleeping Pills	0.2%	--	0.5%	0.1%	1.2%	0.5%
Blunt Object	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.6	0.5%
Firearm (Handgun/Rifle/etc.)	0.2%	--	0.3	0.3%	2.9%	--

¹ Violent Sex includes the combination of rape, sodomy, and object rape.

strangers. One of the most noticeable differences with offenses perpetrated by strangers was that knives and cutting instruments were used in 9.3% of the attacks, compared to less than 1.0% of offenses committed by family members and offenders who were otherwise known. Firearm use was uncommon, but assaults by strangers did involve them more frequently (2.9%) when compared to assaults by either offenders who were otherwise known (0.3%) or family members (0.2%). Drugs, narcotics, and sleeping pills were also used in 1.2% of violent sex offenses committed by strangers, while offenders who were otherwise known used them in only 0.5% of offenses, and family members used them in just 0.2% of offenses.

Fondling offenses committed by strangers included the use of personal weapons much more frequently, 79.4%, than those committed by offenders in the otherwise known category (60.3%) or offenders who were family members (55.2%). The use of knives, drugs, or firearms was extremely uncommon in fondling offenses committed by offenders across any of the types of relationships.

Strangers Committing Rape Were Far More Likely To Be Under the Influence of Drugs or Alcohol

Nearly four times as many stranger rapes occurred while an offender was under the influence of drugs or alcohol when compared to rapes by family members, 15.5% versus 3.9% respectively. Offenders who were known, but not family members, were under the influence in 12.9% of rapes. Strangers were the most likely group to be under the influence when committing violent sex offenses, 14.5% compared to 10.2% of offenders otherwise known, and only 2.9% of offenders who were family. Strangers were also under the influence more often in the case of fondling offenses, 5.2% versus 2.8% of offenders who were otherwise known, and just 1.1% of fondlers who were family members.

Summary of Relationships Between Victims and Offenders of Sex Offenses

The following section briefly outlines the characteristics of relationships between victims and offenders of sexual offenses examined in this research.

Victim and Offender Relationships

Contrary to what might be expected, the most common type of relationship seen between sex offense victims and their offenders was that of acquaintance. Family members were the offenders in less than one-third of violent sex offenses (26.3%), while strangers were the perpetrators just 7.2% of the time.

As the ages of sex offense victims increased, so too did the ages of sex offenders. Victims and offenders tended to be the oldest when the perpetrator was a stranger. The youngest victims, on average, were those victimized by family members. Offenders in the otherwise known category were the youngest offenders, on average.

Most often, victims did not receive injuries aside from the sexual assault itself. When injuries were sustained during the commission of violent sex offenses, they were most likely the result of attacks by strangers (30.6%). Victims were least likely to be injured by family members (17.6%) during violent sexual attacks.

Strangers were the most likely type of offender to use weapons during the commission of sex offenses, while offenders who were family members were the least likely. Weapons were used the most frequently during stranger rapes (91.3%). By far, personal weapons were the most common type of weapon used by all types of offenders.

Strangers were the most likely group of offenders to be under the influence when perpetrating sex offenses, while family members were the least likely.

Offense Type	Family	Otherwise Known	Stranger
Violent ¹	26.3%	66.6%	7.2%
Fondling	42.4%	52.5%	5.2%
Average Victim Age			
Violent Sex	13.2	19.4	23.6
Fondling	9.4	13.8	19.2
Average Offender Age			
Violent Sex	28.4	25.4	30.4
Fondling	28.6	25.1	30.0
Injured			
Violent Sex	17.6%	19.9%	30.6%
Fondling	7.9%	8.2%	6.6%
Weapon Used			
Violent Sex	74.6%	78.0%	88.8%
Fondling	64.8%	69.7%	86.9%

¹ Violent Sex includes the combination of rape, sodomy, and object rape.

Same Sex Offenses

...many people are simply unaware that same sex sexual violence occurs. For those that are aware, there may be a misconception that it is not as bad...

The report, thus far, has attempted to describe what victims and offenders of sexual violence look like as a whole, as well as in relation to specific categories of offenses. This section will turn the focus to the particular circumstances of sex offenses in Utah where the victim and offender are of the same gender. This includes all instances of males victimized by other males, as well as females victimized by other females. Conversely, opposite sex offenses will only include crimes committed by males against females, and females against males. It is important to note here that the crimes of rape and statutory rape, by definition, cannot be committed against persons of the same sex. In previous sections, the violent sex category included rape, object rape, and sodomy. Throughout this section the violent sex category will be defined to only include object rape and sodomy. This allows for a more even comparison between same sex and opposite sex offenses.

Same sex offenses are an often overlooked aspect of sexual victimization. Not only is there a myth that females are not perpetrators of sexual crimes, but perhaps even more rarely do people think in terms of females victimizing members of their own sex. In addition, there may be a tendency to blame male victims of sexual assault more than female victims, especially those victimized by male perpetrators⁴. Further, many people are simply unaware that same sex sexual violence occurs. For those who are

⁴ <http://www.wcsap.org/Same%20Sex%20Sexual%20Violence%20Digest.pdf>

aware, there may be a misconception that it is not as bad as male-female sexual violence.

Certainly, there are differences between victims of opposite sex offenses and victims of same sex offenses, just as there are between individual victims themselves. However, there are also some distinct similarities. These victims experience the same sets of feelings and emotions that opposite sex victims do, such as fear, denial, anger, shame, and violation. They may also suffer physical trauma during attacks, and be left with far-reaching psychological impacts. They may even be confronted with additional barriers such as a real, or imagined, lack of services available to assist them with their recovery. Even if they are aware of services in their community for victims, they may feel like they will not be offered the support they need. Same sex victims may carry the fear that they will encounter prejudice as a result of the crimes committed against them. The reporting rates for same sex victims may be even lower because of these types of confounding factors.

In total, same sex offenses accounted for 17.6% of all sexual assaults examined in this report. Twelve per-

cent (11.9%) of all violent sex offenses were same sex, and nearly one-quarter (22.5%) of all forcible fondling offenses were perpetrated by a same sex offender. Less than one percent (0.9%) of violent sex offenses were female on female offenses, while 10.9% were male on male. Similarly, same sex fondling offenses were more likely to be male on male offenses (18.4%) than female on female offenses (3.7%).

Sexual Assaults By Strangers Were Even Less Common Among Same Sex Victims

Sexual attacks by strangers were very uncommon across all types of offense categories and victims. However, a stranger was the offender in approximately three times as many violent sex crimes involving opposite sex victims, 7.9%, compared to just 2.5% of same sex victims. Strangers were significantly more likely to be the perpetrators in object rapes and fondling offenses committed against opposite sex victims as well. Less of a difference was seen with sodomy offenses, with 1.8% of same sex victims being attacked by a stranger versus 2.6% of opposite sex victims.

Table 8. Victim-offender relationship in same sex and opposite sex offenses by type of offense

	FAMILY		OTHERWISE KNOWN		STRANGER	
	Same Sex	Opposite Sex	Same Sex	Opposite Sex	Same Sex	Opposite Sex
Sodomy	43.3%	49.6%	54.9%	47.8%	1.8%	2.6%
Object Rape	50.0%	25.2%	44.0%	63.4%	6.0%	11.3%
Fondling	45.5%	41.5%	51.5%	52.7%	2.9%	5.8%
Violent Sex ¹	44.1%	23.5%	53.4%	68.6%	2.5%	7.9%
Incest	61.9%	74.4%	38.1%	25.6%	--	--

¹ Violent Sex includes the combination of sodomy and object rape

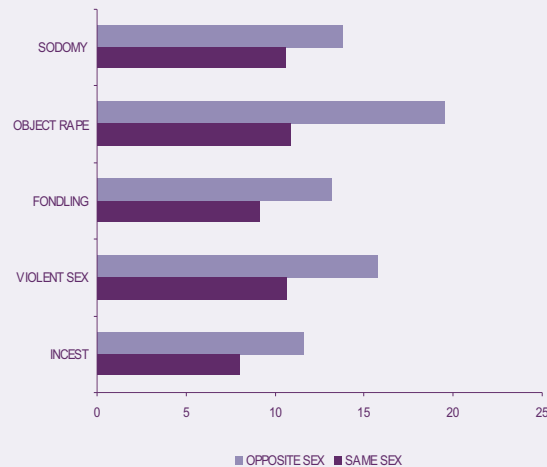
Aside from the crimes of sodomy and incest, same sex victims were more likely than opposite sex victims to be assaulted by a family member. Twice as many same sex victims were raped with an object by a family member, 50.0% versus 25.2%. Forty-six percent (45.5%) of same sex fondling victims were victimized by a family member compared to 41.5% of opposite sex victims. Other family members (13.7%), children (13.1%), and siblings (7.9%) were some of the most frequently shared relationship types between victims and offenders of violent sexual victimization perpetrated by same sex family members. Other family members include relatives such as uncles, aunts, and cousins.

Same Sex Offenses Involve Younger Victims

Without exception, the average ages of same sex victims of sexual crimes were younger than victims of sexual violence perpetrated by members of the opposite sex. Taken as a whole, the bulk of same sex victims were between the ages of zero to 10, with 67.5% falling into this age range. This represents a sizeable difference from the proportion of opposite sex victims between zero and 10 years old, which was 36.6%. The gap widens further when examining the percentages of same sex versus opposite sex victims over 25 years of age. Just 3.5% of same sex victims were over 25, compared to more than double that number of opposite sex victims (8.6%). The average age of same sex victims of violent sex crimes in particular was about five years younger, 10.7 versus 15.8.

Looking at individual categories of sex offenses, the greatest degree of difference was seen with object

Average age of same sex victims by type of sex offense

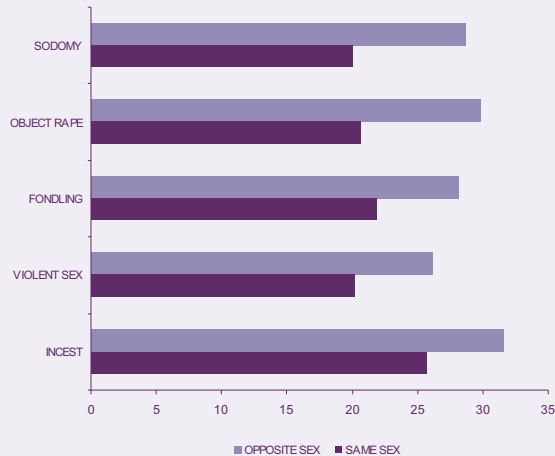


rape, where the same sex victim average age was only 10.9 compared to 19.5 for opposite sex victims. The difference in age for sodomy victims was much less, with same sex victims averaging 10.6 and opposite sex victims 13.8. Same sex victims of fondling were approximately four years younger on average, 9.1 versus 13.2. Lastly, same sex victims of the non-forcible offense of incest were 8.0 years old on average compared to 11.6 for opposite sex victims.

On Average, Same Sex Offenders Tend To Be Younger Than Opposite Sex Offenders

Earlier in the report we learned that the average age of all sex offenders combined was in the mid-20s. Looking at same sex and opposite sex offenders separately, we encounter something slightly different. Just as victims of same sex offenses tend to be younger than victims of opposite sex offenses, so too were offenders of same sex offenses. The average age of all same sex offenders combined was in the early 20s (21.6), whereas the average age of all opposite sex offenders was in the late 20s (29.2).

Average age of same sex offenders by type of sex offense



The most typical age range for both groups of offenders was much younger, from 11 to 15 years old for same sex, and 16 to 20 for opposite sex offenders. Violent sex offenders averaged 20.2 years of age for same sex offenses, and 26.2 for opposite sex offenses.

The most noticeable difference between same sex and opposite sex offenders was seen with the crime of object rape, where the average ages were 20.6 and 29.9 respectively. About one-quarter of same sex offenders of object rape were 11 to 15, while peaks occurred at both the 11 to 15 (13.9%) and 21 to 25 (16.4%) age ranges for opposite sex offenders of object rape. The average age of sodomy offenders was nearly as far apart, 20.1 for same sex compared with 28.7 for opposite sex offenders. However, forty-four percent of same sex sodomy offenders were between 11 and 15, while opposite sex sodomy offenders peaked at age 16 to 20. The average age of fondling

offenders was 21.9 for same sex, and 28.2 for opposite sex offenders. A little over one-third of same sex offenders were 11 to 15 years old, with another smaller peak at 6 to 10 years old. A similar distribution of offenders were 11 to 15 (18.7%) and 16 to 20 (17.2%) in the case of opposite sex fondling offenders.

Turning to the non-forcible offense of incest, these offenders tended to be slightly older, with average ages of 25.7 for same sex and 31.5 for opposite sex offenders. The age range distribution for same sex incest offenders was bi-modal, with peaks occurring at ages 11 to 15 and 36 to 40. The most typical age range for opposite sex offenders was 16 to 20 years of age.

Female Same Sex Offenders Were Younger Than Other Offender Groups

Further differences were found when the average age of same and opposite sex offenders was broken

Table 9. Average ages of same sex and opposite sex offenders

Type of Offender	Violent Sex Offenses ¹	Fondling
All Sex		
Female Offender	19.9	20.3
Male Offender	26.4	27.1
Same Sex	20.2	21.9
Female Offender	18.2	19.4
Male Offender	20.3	22.4
Opposite Sex	26.2	28.2
Female Offender	20.5	21.5
Male Offender	27.1	28.3

¹ Violent Sex includes the combination of sodomy and object rape.

down by gender. Female offenders tended to be younger, with same sex female offenders being the youngest group of all, with an average age of 19.5 years old. Opposite sex female offenders were 22.2 years of age on average. However, same sex male offenders were slightly younger than this, averaging 21.9.

Fondling Victims Were Less Likely Injured When the Victim and Offender Were of the Same Sex

Although injuries, other than the assault, were not commonly reported among any of the types of sexual victimizations, there were some differences seen in rates of reported injuries between same sex versus opposite sex offenses. In the case of violent sex offenses, a significant difference was not observed between rates of reported injury with same sex and opposite sex victims. Fourteen percent (13.7%) of same sex victims reported an injury, while 16.7% of opposite sex victims did likewise. However, same sex fondling victims were much less likely to be injured than opposite sex victims, 5.9% vs. 8.4% respectively.

This holds true when looking at fondling offenses carried out by male offenders specifically. Only 5.5% of male victims who were assaulted by other males experienced injuries compared to 8.6% of female victims who were assaulted by males.

Female offenders broke from this pattern, with females fondled by female perpetrators being more likely to suffer injury than males fondled by females. In the case of fondling, more than four times as many female victims (8.0%) were injured by female

offenders when compared to male victims (1.7%) injured by female offenders.

Females victims of violent sex offenses committed by female offenders had a much greater likelihood of experiencing an injury if they were 16 years of age or older, 21.7% as compared to 8.0% of those under 16. This type of difference in injury by victim age was not seen in the case of violent sexual victimizations of males by other males.

When looking at reported injury in same sex offenses by victim age for various categories of offenses, only one difference was revealed. Both males and females who were sodomized by a same sex offender were more likely to sustain injury if they were 16 years of age or older.

It is plausible to assume that age may be playing a confounding role when examining reported victim injury in same sex offenses. Same sex victims of fondling tended to be about four years younger on average than opposite sex victims of fondling. Thus, they may not have been as likely to attempt to fight back against their perpetrator. Curiously, same sex victims of violent sex offenses were also about five years younger on average, but did not follow this pattern. One reason that female victims of female fondlers may have been more likely to report injury is that 41.8% of the female victims were under six years old compared to only 32.8% of male victims. As was stated previously in the report, victims under six years of age may be more prone to suffer injury because of their diminutive size. Lastly, sodomy victims 16 or older were more frequently injured likely due to their physical size and corresponding attempts to defend themselves.

Same Sex Offenders As Likely to Use Weapons As Opposite Sex Offenders

Overall, the types of weapons used in the commission of same sex offenses were quite similar to those used during victimizations of opposite sex victims. Similar to what was discussed earlier in this report with regards to all forcible sex offenses, personal weapons constitute the majority of weapons used to commit same sex offenses. To reiterate, personal weapons include such things as an offender's hands, feet, and teeth.

In addition to using similar types of weapons, same sex offenders were just as likely to have used a weapon during the commission of a violent sex crime as opposite sex offenders. Weapons were

used in 71.5% of violent sexual attacks against same sex victims, compared to 73.3% of those against opposite sex victims. In the case of fondling, however, opposite sex offenses were significantly more likely to have included the use of some type of weapon, 69.3% vs. 63.7% of same sex offenses.

Likelihood of weapon use was further broken down and analyzed by the specific type of offense and the sex of the offender. It was found that males were significantly more likely to have used a weapon when fondling female victims, than when fondling male victims. On the other hand, females were equally as likely to have used a weapon when fondling either male or female victims.

Looking at violent sex crimes, males were just as likely to use a weapon when the victims were males or females. There were too few cases involving female perpetrators of violent sex crimes to compare weapon use in same sex versus opposite sex offenses. Finally, no differences were found with regards to weapon use in cases of violent sex offenses or fondling when comparing male on male and female on female offenses.

Table 10. Types of weapons used in the commission of same sex and opposite sex offenses

Type of Weapon Used	Violent Sex Offenses ¹	Fondling
Opposite Sex Offenses		
Personal Weapons	67.9%	62.0%
None	24.8%	27.6%
Other/Unknown	5.1%	12.8%
Knife/Cutting Instrument	1.1%	0.2%
Firearm (Handgun/Rifle/etc.)	0.1%	--
Drugs/Narcotics/Sleeping Pills	0.6%	0.1%
Blunt Object	0.4%	0.1%
Same Sex Offenses		
Personal Weapons	63.4%	54.9%
None	25.7%	31.6%
Other/Unknown	9.8%	12.8%
Knife/Cutting Instrument	0.3%	0.1%
Firearm (Handgun/Rifle/etc.)	0.3%	0.1%
Drugs/Narcotics/Sleeping Pills	--	--
Blunt Object	0.5%	0.3%

¹ Violent Sex includes the combination of sodomy and object rape.

Summary of Same Sex and Opposite Sex Offenses

The following sections briefly outline the characteristics of victims and offenders in same sex and opposite sex offenses examined in this research.

Same Sex Offenses

Same sex offenses made up a small portion, 17.6%, of all offenses included in this report. Male on male offenses accounted for the overwhelming majority of these same sex offenses, 15.1%, while female on female offenses accounted for just 2.5%.

Across all categories of sex offenses, same sex victims were younger on average than opposite sex victims, with the majority falling between the ages of zero to 10 years old. The same sex offender tended to be younger as well, with an average age of approximately 22 years old. The most typical age range for a same sex offender was much younger, however, between 11

to 15 years old. Same sex female offenders were the youngest group of all, with an average age of 20 years old.

Same sex victims were just as likely as opposite sex victims to suffer injury as a result of the violent sex offenses committed against them. This was not true with the offense of fondling, where same sex victims were significantly less likely to be injured than opposite sex victims.

When committing violent sex offenses, same sex offenders used weapons a similar percentage of the time as compared to opposite sex offenders. Same sex fondling offenses, overall, were significantly less likely to involve the use of a weapon.

	Violent Sex Offenses ¹	Fondling
Female Offender	0.9%	3.7%
Male Offender	10.9%	18.4%
Average Victim Age	10.7	9.1
Female Victim	8.5	8.5
Male Victim	10.8	9.3
Average Offender Age	20.2	21.9
Female Offender	18.2	19.4
Male Offender	20.3	22.4
Injured	13.7%	5.9%
Weapon used	71.5%	63.7%

¹ Violent Sex includes the combination of sodomy and object rape.

Opposite Sex Offenses

Opposite sex offenses accounted for the bulk of all offenses examined in this report. Opposite sex victims and offenders both tended to be older than same sex victims and offenders. Opposite sex victims of violent sexual assaults had an average age of 16 years old, and most typically were between 16 and 20 years of age. Opposite sex victims of fondling offenses were slightly younger, averaging around 13 years old.

The opposite sex offender had an average age in the late 20s, but more typically fell between 16 and 20 years old.

Opposite sex offenders of violent offenses had an average age of 26, while opposite sex fondlers were an average of 28

years of age. Female offenders of opposite sex offenses were younger, generally, than male offenders of opposite sex offenses.

Opposite sex victims were no more likely to be injured during violent sexual attacks than same sex victims were. Less than twenty percent (16.7%) of opposite sex victims incurred an injury, other than the assault itself, as the result of a violent sexual offense committed against them. With the crime of fondling, however, opposite sex offenses were more likely to result in injury.

Violent sex crimes perpetrated by opposite sex offenders included the use of weapons at a rate similar to that of same sex violent offenses. Opposite sex fondling offenders, on the other hand, were more likely to use some type of weapon than same sex fondlers.

	Violent Sex Offenses ¹	Fondling
Female Offender	1.4%	2.4%
Male Offender	86.4%	76.9%
Average Victim Age	15.8	13.2
Female Victim	9.8	9.9
Male Victim	19.6	13.4
Average Offender Age	26.2	28.2
Female Offender	20.5	21.5
Male Offender	27.1	28.3
Injured	16.7%	8.4%
Weapon used	73.3%	69.3%
¹ Violent Sex includes the combination of sodomy and object rape.		

Data Tables

Victim Data

	Forcible Sex Offenses					Non-forcible Sex Offenses	
	Rape	Sodomy	Object Rape	Fondling	Violent Sex*	Incest	Statutory Rape
Victim Gender							
Female	98.3%	56.0%	86.7%	77.5%	86.8%	72.0%	96.1%
Male	1.7%	44.0%	13.3%	22.5%	13.2%	28.0%	3.9%
Victim Race							
White	86.8%	83.8%	82.0%	80.0%	85.3%	72.7%	89.2%
Unknown	9.0%	11.9%	12.3%	17.4%	10.2%	23.6%	6.7%
Black	1.8%	2.2%	3.8%	1.2%	2.1%	1.2%	1.5%
Native American	1.7%	1.2%	1.3%	0.8%	1.5%	2.5%	1.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.8%	0.9%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.0%	1.7%
Victim Ethnicity							
Hispanic	7.3%	6.2%	6.6%	5.7%	7.0%	3.7%	7.6%
Not Hispanic	62.1%	69.6%	28.2%	57.1%	59.3%	40.4%	80.0%
Unknown	30.6%	24.2%	65.3%	37.2%	33.7%	55.9%	12.3%
Victim Minority Status							
Not Minority	87.5%	88.1%	86.1%	90.0%	87.4%	90.2%	87.4%
Minority	12.5%	11.9%	13.9%	10.0%	12.6%	9.8%	12.6%
Victim Age Group							
0-5	2.4%	24.1%	11.8%	22.9%	8.7%	31.5%	1.0%
06-10	4.4%	26.2%	12.0%	23.5%	10.5%	21.0%	1.8%
11-15	27.4%	24.0%	21.6%	31.1%	25.8%	32.9%	79.8%
16-20	30.0%	11.0%	21.2%	12.7%	24.2%	10.5%	16.0%
21-25	12.7%	5.4%	12.6%	3.3%	11.0%	1.4%	0.5%
26-30	8.4%	3.0%	6.0%	2.2%	6.9%	0.0%	0.3%
31-35	5.4%	2.4%	4.5%	1.5%	4.6%	0.7%	0.3%
36-40	4.3%	1.3%	3.2%	1.0%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%
41-45	3.1%	0.7%	2.6%	0.7%	2.5%	0.7%	0.3%
46-50	1.0%	1.0%	3.4%	0.5%	1.2%	1.4%	0.3%
51-55	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
56-60	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Over 60	0.3%	0.8%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Victim Age Descriptive Information							
Number	2,416	893	468	6,065	3,702	143	400
Mean	20.4	12.7	18.7	12.2	18.4	10.4	14.7
Median	17	10	17	11	16	10	15
Minimum	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Maximum	85	84	78	90	85	48	46
Standard Deviation	9.8	10.5	12.1	8.9	10.8	7.5	3.1
Victim Age (Under 16 and 16-Older)							
16 and Older	65.8%	25.8%	54.7%	22.5%	55.0%	14.7%	17.5%
Under 16	34.2%	74.2%	45.3%	77.5%	45.0%	85.3%	82.5%
Victim Age (Under 6 and 6-Older)							
6 and Older	97.6%	75.9%	88.2%	77.1%	91.3%	68.5%	99.0%
Under 6	2.4%	24.1%	11.8%	22.9%	8.7%	31.5%	1.0%

* Violent Sex includes the combination of rape, sodomy, and object rape.

Victim Data

	Forcible Sex Offenses					Non-forcible Sex Offenses	
	Rape	Sodomy	Object Rape	Fondling	Violent Sex*	Incest	Statutory Rape
Location of Offense							
Residence/Home	71.1%	78.4%	60.4%	73.7%	71.3%	83.9%	78.1%
Other/Unknown	8.8%	6.2%	8.7%	8.7%	8.3%	11.8%	9.6%
Highway/Road/Alley	4.2%	1.8%	7.8%	2.6%	4.1%	0.0%	2.2%
Hotel/Motel/Etc.	4.2%	2.2%	3.8%	0.9%	3.6%	0.0%	2.7%
Parking Lot/Garage	3.6%	2.1%	2.1%	1.5%	3.1%	0.0%	1.2%
Field/Woods	3.3%	2.7%	1.9%	1.2%	2.9%	0.0%	3.9%
School/College	1.4%	1.8%	5.5%	5.9%	2.0%	0.6%	0.5%
Bar/Night Club	0.7%	0.1%	1.9%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Government/Public Building	0.7%	1.0%	1.3%	1.3%	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%
Drug Store/Doctor's/Hospital	0.5%	0.4%	1.3%	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.7%
Commercial/Office Building	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	2.5%	0.0%
Restaurant	0.4%	0.1%	1.9%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%
Specialty Store	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%
Church/Synagogue/Temple	0.2%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Grocery/Supermarket	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Lake/Waterway	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Construction Site	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Department/Discount Store	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Rental Storage Facility	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Service/Gas Station	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Jail/Prison	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Convenience Store	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Bank/Savings and Loan	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Residential Location of Offense							
Not at Residence	28.9%	21.6%	39.6%	26.3%	28.7%	16.1%	21.9%
Residence	71.1%	78.4%	60.4%	73.7%	71.3%	83.9%	78.1%
Victim Injury Type							
None	77.2%	86.9%	79.4%	92.3%	79.9%	-	-
Apparent Minor Injury	19.4%	11.0%	16.7%	6.8%	17.0%	-	-
Possible Internal Injury	1.6%	1.3%	1.3%	0.5%	1.5%	-	-
Other Major Injury	1.4%	0.3%	1.5%	0.2%	1.1%	-	-
Unconsciousness	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	-	-
Severe Laceration	0.1%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%	-	-
Apparent Broken Bones	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	-	-
Victim Injured							
Victim Not Injured	77.2%	86.9%	79.4%	92.3%	79.9%	-	-
Victim Injured	22.8%	13.1%	20.6%	7.7%	20.1%	-	-

* Violent Sex includes the combination of rape, sodomy, and object rape.

Offender Data

	Forcible Sex Offenses					Non-forcible Sex Offenses	
	Rape	Sodomy	Object Rape	Fondling	Violent Sex*	Incest	Statutory Rape
Offender Gender							
Male	98.8%	95.1%	96.9%	94.1%	97.7%	91.6%	96.7%
Female	1.2%	4.9%	3.1%	5.9%	2.3%	8.4%	3.3%
Offender Race							
White	76.0%	82.5%	75.8%	79.1%	77.1%	82.3%	82.7%
Unknown	14.7%	11.7%	15.0%	15.7%	14.2%	15.6%	13.2%
Black	6.9%	3.5%	6.7%	2.7%	6.1%	0.0%	2.3%
Native American	1.3%	1.6%	1.5%	1.0%	1.4%	2.1%	0.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.2%	0.8%	0.9%	1.5%	1.1%	0.0%	1.2%
Offender Age Group							
0-5	0.3%	1.4%	1.7%	1.0%	0.7%	1.2%	0.0%
06-10	0.7%	5.0%	4.6%	5.9%	2.3%	4.7%	0.6%
11-15	8.3%	26.8%	15.5%	22.2%	13.9%	16.3%	4.2%
16-20	29.0%	15.4%	13.0%	15.6%	23.7%	17.4%	51.6%
21-25	18.7%	9.8%	15.1%	10.0%	16.0%	9.3%	19.2%
26-30	12.4%	9.3%	8.8%	9.2%	11.3%	4.7%	9.9%
31-35	10.0%	11.2%	10.9%	8.8%	10.6%	10.5%	7.7%
36-40	9.2%	8.3%	9.2%	9.2%	8.8%	11.6%	3.8%
41-45	5.9%	4.8%	8.4%	6.6%	5.8%	9.3%	1.9%
46-50	2.9%	4.1%	4.2%	4.1%	3.4%	2.3%	0.3%
51-55	1.3%	1.7%	3.4%	2.6%	1.7%	3.5%	0.6%
56-60	0.7%	0.5%	2.9%	1.8%	0.9%	1.2%	0.0%
Over 60	0.5%	1.6%	2.1%	2.8%	1.0%	8.1%	0.0%
Offender Age Descriptive Information							
Number	1,429	579	238	3,753	2,193	86	312
Mean	26.4	24.8	28.4	26.7	26.2	30.1	22.4
Median	23	22	25.5	23	23	28	20
Minimum	2	3	4	1	2	4	8
Maximum	83	80	81	90	83	74	54
Standard Deviation	10.6	13.2	14.3	14.7	11.9	16.7	7.2
Offender Age (Under 16 and 16 Older)							
16 and Over	90.7%	66.8%	78.2%	70.8%	83.1%	77.9%	95.2%
Under 16	9.3%	33.2%	21.8%	29.2%	16.9%	22.1%	4.8%
Offender Using Drugs or Alcohol							
No Drugs/Alcohol	89.6%	95.7%	96.3%	97.9%	92.0%	96.9%	93.8%
Drugs/Alcohol Used	10.4%	4.3%	3.7%	2.1%	8.0%	3.1%	6.2%
Offender Weapon Use							
Personal Weapons	71.2%	68.0%	63.5%	59.5%	69.6%	-	-
None	19.6%	25.0%	22.7%	29.2%	21.0%	-	-
Unknown	3.2%	2.8%	3.7%	5.0%	3.2%	-	-
Other	3.2%	3.0%	5.8%	5.7%	3.5%	-	-
Knife/Cutting Instrument	1.6%	0.5%	1.8%	0.2%	1.4%	-	-
Drugs/Narcotics	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.1%	0.4%	-	-
Handgun	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	-	-
Blunt Object	0.2%	0.2%	1.5%	0.1%	0.3%	-	-
Firearm	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	-	-
Other Firearm	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	-	-
Rifle	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-

* Violent Sex includes the combination of rape, sodomy, and object rape.

Victim-Offender Relationship Data

	Forcible Sex Offenses					Non-forcible Sex Offenses	
	Rape	Sodomy	Object Rape	Fondling	Violent Sex*	Incest	Statutory Rape
Victim Age Descriptive Information (Family Relationship)							
n	252	310	83	1,821	628	68	16
Mean	18.5	9.5	11.2	9.4	13.2	11.2	14.8
Median	15	8	9	8	10	10	14
Minimum	1	0	2	0	0	1	1
Maximum	58	60	39	57	60	48	46
Std. Deviation	11.6	7.7	9.0	6.6	10.4	9.0	9.2
Victim Age Descriptive Information (Otherwise Known Relationship)							
n	1119	335	172	2248	1589	24	298
Mean	20.9	14.0	19.7	13.8	19.4	10.0	14.8
Median	18	13	17	13	17	11	15
Minimum	0	0	1	0	0	4	6
Maximum	81	84	78	90	84	16	43
Std. Deviation	9.4	10.9	12.7	9.4	10.6	3.7	2.5
Victim Age Descriptive Information (Stranger Relationship)							
n	129	15	29	222	172	-	2
Mean	23.8	20.9	24.0	19.2	23.6	-	14.5
Median	21	18	21	17	21	-	15
Minimum	9	4	16	3	4	-	14
Maximum	50	48	48	71	50	-	15
Std. Deviation	8.9	13.8	8.8	11.6	9.4	-	0.7
Offender Age Descriptive Information (Family Relationship)							
n	240	260	67	1,459	551	54	16
Mean	29.9	26.9	28.0	28.6	28.4	33.1	26.0
Median	30	26	25	28	29	31	25
Minimum	2	5	5	3	2	4	8
Maximum	68	69	62	85	69	74	50
Std. Deviation	11.6	13.8	14.4	15.2	13.1	17.6	11.3
Offender Age Descriptive Information (Otherwise Known Relationship)							
n	929	259	121	1688	1276	23	278
Mean	25.7	23.2	28.1	25.1	25.4	24.7	22.2
Median	22	20	25	20	22	18	20
Minimum	2	3	4	2	2	8	10
Maximum	83	68	81	90	83	65	54
Std. Deviation	10.3	11.8	14.6	14.4	11.2	14.3	7.0
Offender Age Descriptive Information (Stranger Relationship)							
n	61	10	11	124	81	-	2
Mean	28.9	34.0	35.6	30.0	30.4	-	20.0
Median	27	30	36	26	28	-	20
Minimum	13	12	18	2	12	-	17
Maximum	55	80	70	80	80	-	23
Std. Deviation	9.1	19.8	14.5	14.1	11.8	-	4.2

* Violent Sex includes the combination of rape, sodomy, and object rape.

Victim-Offender Relationship Data

	Forcible Sex Offenses					Non-forcible Sex Offenses	
	Rape	Sodomy	Object Rape	Fondling	Violent Sex*	Incest	Statutory Rape
Victim-Offender Relationship							
Acquaintance	34.3%	21.8%	26.1%	22.9%	30.1%	22.0%	36.0%
Relationship Unknown	19.4%	10.0%	19.3%	14.4%	17.3%	12.7%	7.5%
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	10.0%	3.1%	4.2%	2.3%	7.5%	0.0%	35.4%
Otherwise Known	7.7%	8.0%	10.4%	9.2%	8.1%	1.7%	7.2%
Stranger	6.8%	2.0%	8.4%	4.4%	5.9%	0.0%	0.6%
Friend	5.0%	4.2%	3.1%	3.9%	4.6%	0.0%	6.1%
Spouse	4.0%	1.6%	1.1%	0.4%	3.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Child	3.1%	16.4%	3.9%	11.7%	6.5%	22.9%	1.4%
Other Family Member	2.0%	9.1%	6.4%	9.9%	4.2%	8.5%	0.3%
Sibling	1.9%	7.6%	4.8%	6.6%	3.7%	20.3%	0.9%
Stepchild	1.3%	3.9%	3.1%	3.8%	2.1%	2.5%	0.0%
Neighbor	1.2%	5.4%	2.2%	3.9%	2.4%	0.8%	1.4%
Ex-Spouse	1.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Child of Boy/Girlfriend	0.6%	0.9%	0.6%	1.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.9%
Stepsibling	0.3%	1.2%	2.2%	1.1%	0.7%	0.8%	0.3%
Common-Law Spouse	0.3%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%
Grandchild	0.3%	1.2%	1.1%	2.1%	0.6%	7.6%	0.0%
In-Law	0.3%	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	1.2%
Employee	0.2%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Babysitree	0.2%	0.8%	1.1%	0.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%
Parent	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Stepparent	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Homosexual Relationship	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Employer	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

* Violent Sex includes the combination of rape, sodomy, and object rape.

Same Sex Victim Data

	Forcible Sex Offenses				Non-forcible Sex Offenses
	Sodomy	Object Rape	Fondling	Violent Sex*	Incest
Victim Gender					
Female	5.4%	13.0%	16.2%	6.6%	14.3%
Male	94.6%	87.0%	83.8%	93.4%	85.7%
Victim Age Group					
0-5	31.0%	39.6%	34.6%	32.0%	44.0%
06-10	33.9%	26.4%	33.6%	33.1%	28.0%
11-15	19.8%	17.0%	21.1%	19.3%	20.0%
16-20	6.4%	3.8%	6.1%	6.1%	8.0%
21-25	3.8%	7.5%	1.5%	4.4%	0.0%
26-30	0.6%	0.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%
31-35	1.6%	0.0%	0.7%	1.4%	0.0%
36-40	1.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.8%	0.0%
41-45	0.3%	1.9%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%
46-50	0.0%	1.9%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%
51-55	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
56-60	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Over 60	1.6%	1.9%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%
Victim Age Descriptive Information					
Number	313	53	1120	363	25
Mean	10.6	10.9	9.1	10.7	8.0
Median	8	7	7	8	6
Minimum	0	1	0	0	1
Maximum	84	72	58	84	17
Standard Deviation	10.4	12.4	7.1	10.7	4.3
Victim Age (Under 16 and 16-Older)					
16 and Older	15.3%	83.0%	89.3%	84.4%	92.0%
Under 16	84.7%	17.0%	10.7%	15.6%	8.0%
Victim Age (Under 6 and 6-Older)					
6 and Older	69.0%	60.4%	65.4%	68.0%	56.0%
Under 6	31.0%	39.6%	34.6%	32.0%	44.0%
Victim Injury Type					
None	87.9%	75.9%	94.1%	86.3%	-
Apparent Minor Injury	10.2%	20.4%	5.1%	11.5%	-
Possible Internal Injury	1.3%	1.9%	0.4%	1.4%	-
Other Major Injury	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	-
Unconsciousness	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	-
Severe Laceration	0.3%	1.9%	0.0%	0.5%	-
Apparent Broken Bones	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	-
Victim Injured					
Victim Not Injured	87.9%	75.9%	94.1%	86.3%	-
Victim Injured	12.1%	24.1%	5.9%	13.7%	-

* Violent Sex includes the combination of sodomy and object rape.

Opposite Sex Victim Data

	<i>Forcible Sex Offenses</i>				<i>Non-forcible Sex Offenses</i>
	<i>Sodomy</i>	<i>Object Rape</i>	<i>Fondling</i>	<i>Violent Sex*</i>	<i>Incest</i>
Victim Gender					
Female	94.8%	98.7%	96.3%	98.1%	91.1%
Male	5.2%	1.3%	3.7%	1.9%	8.9%
Victim Age Group					
0-5	20.5%	9.3%	19.3%	6.2%	24.1%
06-10	23.3%	9.0%	21.2%	8.1%	19.0%
11-15	25.2%	21.7%	33.0%	25.5%	41.8%
16-20	13.1%	24.0%	14.7%	26.1%	10.1%
21-25	5.2%	14.0%	3.9%	11.9%	1.3%
26-30	5.0%	5.7%	2.7%	7.9%	0.0%
31-35	2.9%	5.3%	1.9%	5.4%	0.0%
36-40	1.2%	4.3%	1.1%	4.0%	0.0%
41-45	1.2%	2.7%	1.0%	3.0%	1.3%
46-50	1.9%	3.0%	0.5%	1.2%	2.5%
51-55	0.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%
56-60	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%
Over 60	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%
Victim Age Descriptive Information					
Number	420	300	3891	2527	79
Mean	13.8	19.5	13.2	19.5	11.6
Median	12	17	12	17	12
Minimum	0	2	0	0	2
Maximum	70	78	90	85	48
Standard Deviation	10.5	11.6	9.3	10.5	8.3
Victim Age (Under 16 and 16-Older)					
16 and Older	31.0%	60.0%	26.5%	60.2%	15.1%
Under 16	69.0%	40.0%	73.5%	39.8%	84.9%
Victim Age (Under 6 and 6-Older)					
6 and Older	79.5%	90.7%	80.7%	93.8%	75.9%
Under 6	20.5%	9.3%	19.3%	6.2%	24.1%
Victim Injury Type					
None	86.4%	78.5%	91.6%	79.5%	-
Apparent Minor Injury	12.2%	17.2%	7.5%	17.6%	-
Possible Internal Injury	0.5%	1.7%	0.6%	1.3%	-
Other Major Injury	0.5%	1.7%	0.2%	1.2%	-
Unconsciousness	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%	0.2%	-
Severe Laceration	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	-
Apparent Broken Bones	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-
Victim Injured					
Victim Not Injured	86.4%	78.5%	91.6%	79.5%	-
Victim Injured	13.6%	21.5%	8.4%	20.5%	-

* Violent Sex includes the combination of sodomy and object rape.

Same Sex Offender Data

	Forcible Sex Offenses				Non-forcible Sex Offenses
	Sodomy	Object Rape	Fondling	Violent Sex*	Incest
Offender Gender					
Male	93.9%	85.1%	83.4%	92.5%	87.0%
Female	6.1%	14.9%	16.6%	7.5%	13.0%
Offender Age Group					
0-5	2.3%	10.8%	2.8%	3.4%	4.8%
06-10	8.9%	13.5%	12.5%	9.6%	9.5%
11-15	43.6%	24.3%	34.0%	40.9%	23.8%
16-20	11.3%	13.5%	10.6%	11.7%	9.5%
21-25	6.2%	8.1%	7.7%	6.2%	4.8%
26-30	6.6%	8.1%	5.9%	6.9%	4.8%
31-35	8.9%	5.4%	6.8%	8.6%	14.3%
36-40	5.4%	5.4%	7.8%	5.5%	19.0%
41-45	2.3%	2.7%	5.4%	2.4%	4.8%
46-50	3.1%	2.7%	2.6%	3.1%	0.0%
51-55	0.4%	2.7%	1.1%	0.7%	0.0%
56-60	0.0%	2.7%	1.4%	0.3%	0.0%
Over 60	0.8%	0.0%	1.4%	0.7%	4.8%
Offender Age Descriptive Information					
Number	257	37	870	291	21
Mean	20.1	20.6	21.9	20.2	25.7
Median	15	16	16	15	22
Minimum	3	4	3	3	4
Maximum	73	57	85	73	64
Standard Deviation	11.7	13.9	13.8	12.0	15.1
Offender Age (Under 16 and 16 Older)					
16 and Over	45.2%	51.4%	50.7%	46.1%	61.9%
Under 16	54.8%	48.6%	49.3%	53.9%	38.1%
Offender Using Drugs or Alcohol					
No Drugs/Alcohol	98.6%	97.9%	99.3%	98.4%	100.0%
Drugs/Alcohol Used	1.4%	2.1%	0.7%	1.6%	0.0%
Offender Weapon Use					
Personal Weapons	65.5%	48.9%	53.8%	63.4%	-
None	25.5%	25.5%	32.4%	25.5%	-
Unknown	3.6%	4.3%	6.1%	3.4%	-
Other	5.4%	12.8%	7.1%	6.5%	-
Knife/Cutting Instrument	0.0%	2.1%	0.1%	0.3%	-
Drugs/Narcotics	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-
Handgun	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-
Blunt Object	0.0%	4.3%	0.3%	0.6%	-
Firearm	0.0%	2.1%	0.1%	0.3%	-
Other Firearm	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-
Rifle	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	-

* Violent Sex includes the combination of sodomy and object rape.

Opposite Sex Offender Data

	Forcible Sex Offenses				Non-forcible Sex Offenses
	Sodomy	Object Rape	Fondling	Violent Sex*	Incest
Offender Gender					
Male	96.0%	98.9%	97.3%	98.4%	93.1%
Female	4.0%	1.1%	2.7%	1.6%	6.9%
Offender Age Group					
0-5	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%
06-10	1.9%	3.0%	3.9%	1.2%	3.1%
11-15	13.4%	13.9%	18.7%	9.8%	13.8%
16-20	18.6%	12.9%	17.2%	25.5%	20.0%
21-25	12.7%	16.4%	10.7%	17.5%	10.8%
26-30	11.5%	9.0%	10.2%	11.9%	4.6%
31-35	13.0%	11.9%	9.4%	10.9%	9.2%
36-40	10.6%	10.0%	9.7%	9.4%	9.2%
41-45	6.8%	9.5%	7.0%	6.4%	10.8%
46-50	5.0%	4.5%	4.6%	3.4%	3.1%
51-55	2.8%	3.5%	3.1%	1.8%	4.6%
56-60	0.9%	3.0%	1.9%	1.0%	1.5%
Over 60	2.2%	2.5%	3.2%	1.0%	9.2%
Offender Age Descriptive Information					
Number	322	201	2879	1901	65
Mean	28.7	29.9	28.2	27.1	31.5
Median	28	28	25	24	29
Minimum	4	7	2	2	7
Maximum	80	81	90	83	74
Standard Deviation	13.2	13.9	14.7	11.6	17.1
Offender Age (Under 16 and 16 Older)					
16 and Over	84.1%	83.1%	76.9%	88.7%	83.1%
Under 16	15.9%	16.9%	23.1%	11.3%	16.9%
Offender Using Drugs or Alcohol					
No Drugs/Alcohol	93.5%	96.0%	97.5%	91.1%	95.8%
Drugs/Alcohol Used	6.5%	4.0%	2.5%	8.9%	4.2%
Offender Weapon Use					
Personal Weapons	70.5%	65.7%	62.0%	70.9%	-
None	24.1%	22.4%	27.7%	20.2%	-
Unknown	2.3%	3.6%	4.5%	3.0%	-
Other	1.1%	4.7%	5.3%	3.1%	-
Knife/Cutting Instrument	0.9%	1.8%	0.2%	1.5%	-
Drugs/Narcotics	0.6%	0.7%	0.1%	0.5%	-
Handgun	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	-
Blunt Object	0.3%	1.1%	0.1%	0.3%	-
Firearm	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	-
Other Firearm	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	-
Rifle	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-

* Violent Sex includes the combination of sodomy and object rape.