



**Governor Parnell's Initiative Against
Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault**

2013 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

February 18, 2013



Legislative Intent: It is the intent of the Legislature that the Office of the Governor delivers a report on the results of the domestic violence and sexual assault initiative through December 31, 2012, along with effectiveness and efficiency measures that are developed with a numerator and denominator format, to the Legislature by February 18, 2013.



“ Alaska can’t reach its full potential until we tackle the epidemic of domestic violence and sexual assault.

We will shine the light of justice and a ray of hope into places where domestic violence and sexual assault have ruled.

We will not rest until every Alaskan lives safe from abuse. ”

- Governor Sean Parnell





2013 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Report to the Alaska Legislature on the results of the domestic violence and sexual assault initiative.

February 18, 2013 - Office of the Governor

In December of 2009, Governor Parnell launched the *Choose Respect* initiative to **stop the epidemic of domestic violence, sexual assault, and child sexual abuse in Alaska**. Since then, we have witnessed more and more Alaskans finding the courage to speak, and the strength to act. We started with 18 partner communities. By March of 2012, more than 120 Alaska communities participated in *Choose Respect* marches, rallies, and community events. Together, we are sending messages of hope and healing to the many who have suffered from these crimes.

The significance of the marches and our public awareness campaign should not be minimized. Breaking the silence is part of the solution. It is a vital part of changing the social norms that condone violence. In the words of one survivor, "Bringing awareness to this cause on a grassroots level across the state is the biggest step toward breaking the patterns of violence."

As the stigma of victimization is decreased and as we increase victim safety, we believe those experiencing violence will be more likely to report and seek help. Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA) - funded programs have seen a steady increase in shelter nights provided for victims and their children.

From FY 11 to FY 13, operating budget investments toward this initiative increased from \$6.5 million to \$9.8 million, and capital funding increased from \$1.1 million to \$2.3 million. See Appendix A for a summary of initiative funding which includes the Governor's proposed FY 14 increments.

In order to best understand and evaluate the impacts of the initiative investments, baseline data regarding rates of victimization were needed. First undertaken in 2010, the Alaska Victimization Survey (AVS) now provides comprehensive statewide data to guide planning and policy development and to evaluate the impact of prevention and intervention efforts. The 2010 survey found that 58.6 percent of adult women in Alaska (or 144,881) experienced sexual violence, intimate partner violence, or both, in their lifetime; and 11.8 percent (or 29,174) experienced these forms of violence in the past year. See Appendix B for details of the 2010 AVS. The intent is to conduct another statewide AVS in 2015.

Drastically reducing Alaska's rates of violence against women requires a comprehensive and strategic plan of action. To accomplish its mission, the initiative is building comprehensive strategies that will:

- Increase primary prevention and protective factors;
- Increase in self-reporting or in reports of harm;
- Increase utilization and access to services; and
- Increase offender accountability.

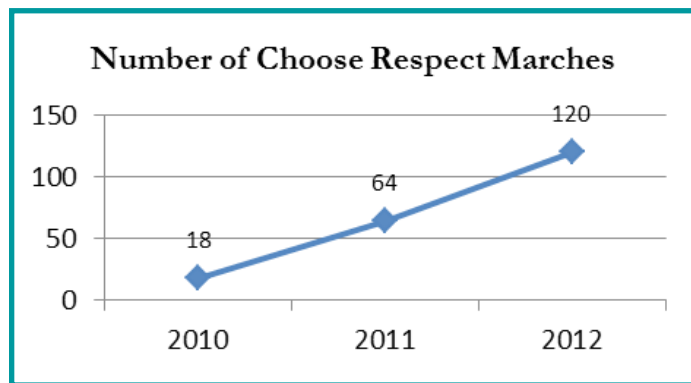
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CHOOSE RESPECT - 2013 LEGISLATIVE REPORT *continued*

To track progress in these key initiative areas, the Governor's office, the Justice Center at the University of Alaska Anchorage, CDVSA, and key experts developed the Alaska Dashboard. The Dashboard looks at population indicators specific to reported incidents, service utilization, protective factors, offender accountability, and victimization survey results since the beginning of the Governor's initiative.

The Dashboard's second year of publication is 2013; while it is too early to conduct an in-depth analysis on the data or predict trends, these numbers provide a concrete guideline for the State in terms of tracking and assessing progress over a significant period of time. Furthermore, as we continue to build strategies, the Dashboard will be used to determine whether or not projects have a direct linkage to one or more of the key population indicators. Please see Appendix C for a full copy of the Dashboard.

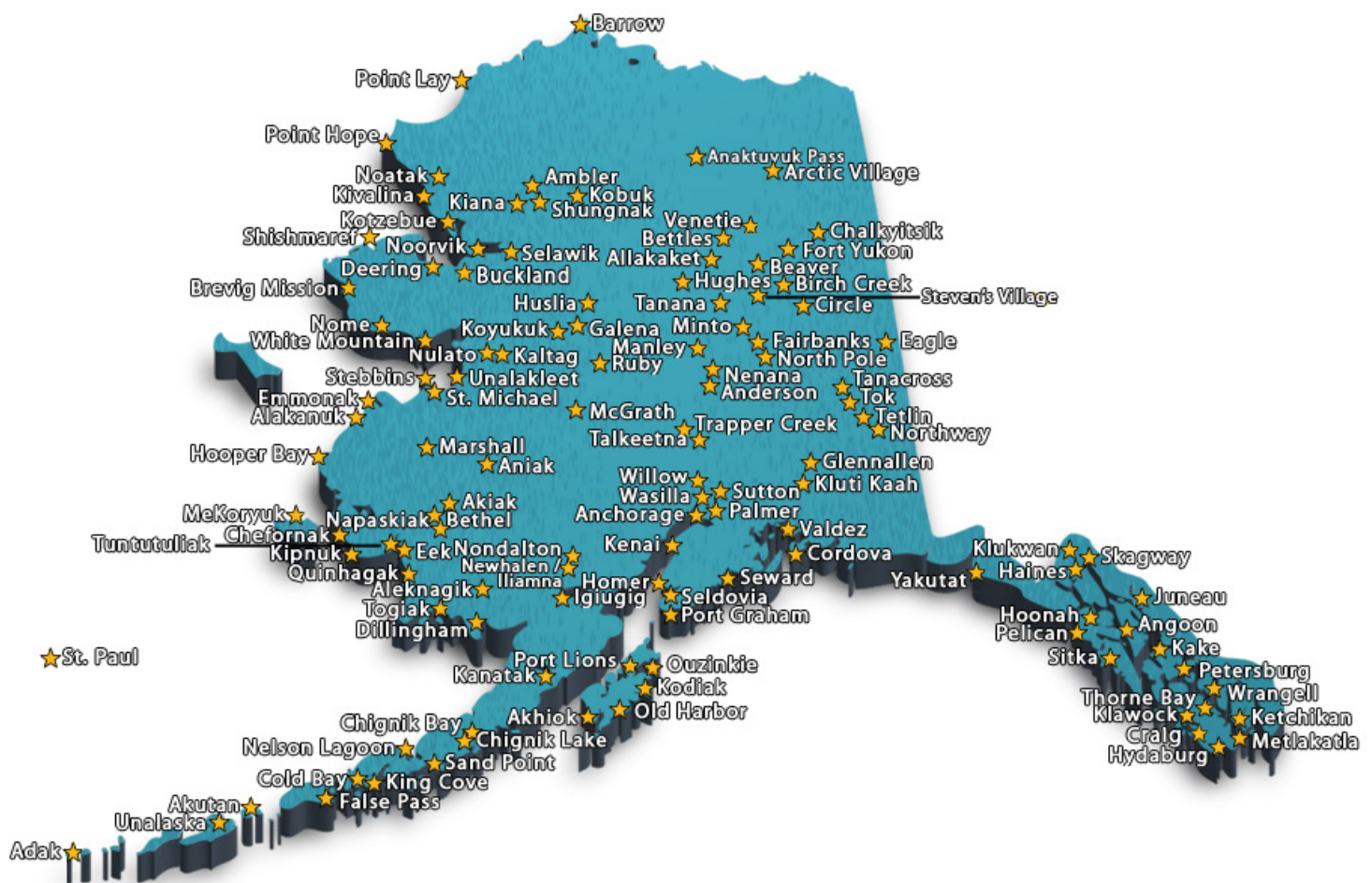
The initiative is striving toward a comprehensive analysis that will include both efficiency and effectiveness measures. For the purposes of this report, three key indicators are highlighted: public involvement, increased reports to law enforcement, and utilization of victim services.



Source: Governor's Office - 2013

Public Involvement

The first objective was to inspire Alaskans to speak out against domestic violence and sexual assault through community led marches. From 2010 to 2012, the number of Alaska communities participating in *Choose Respect* marches, rallies, and community events grew from 18 to 120. Marches are sending messages of hope and healing to the many who have suffered from these crimes. As the stigma of victimization is decreased and as the State improves victim safety, we believe those experiencing violence will be more likely to report harm to law enforcement or to protective services (Adult Protective Services or Office of Children's Services) and seek help from victim service providers.

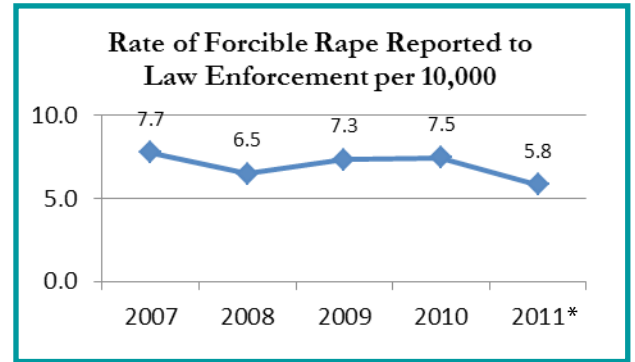


Reports to Law Enforcement

Historically, the best available indicator regarding reports to law enforcement has been the Uniform Crime Report (UCR). However, the UCR has significant limitations. The most significant limitation has been the use of the 80 year old definition of rape.

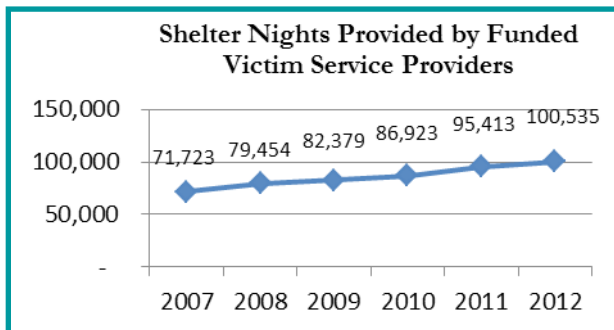
In January of 2013, the FBI began collecting data using the new and expanded definition of rape. While this definition is more inclusive, there may be issues with data compatibility across years.

The Department of Public Safety (DPS) is working on two forthcoming indicators for the Dashboard that will provide more descriptive and accurate measures regarding sexual assault and sexual abuse. These two indicators are directly related to Alaska Statute (AS) 12.62.130 which requires criminal justice agencies, at a minimum, to report to DPS "each felony sex offense committed in the agency's jurisdiction."



Source: FBI Uniform Crime Report (UCR)

*The decrease in 2011 reports to law enforcement may be the result of reporting errors or changes within a specific region.



Source: Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

Utilization of Victim Services

This measure tracks the use of shelter nights by domestic violence victims and their children. Tracking shelter nights allows CDVSA to gauge resource needs.

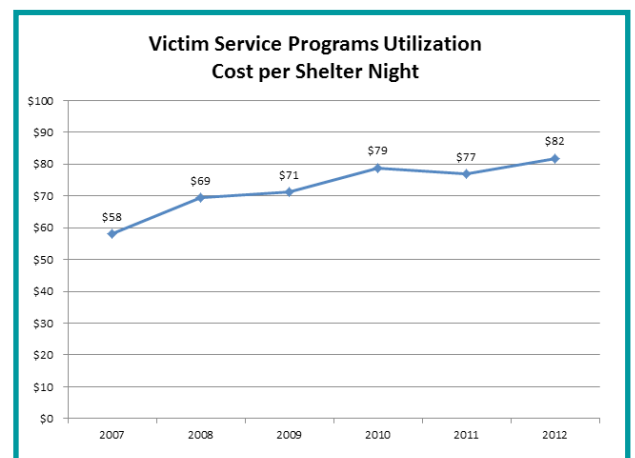
These numbers do not represent the actual number of victims. Shelter nights are counted on a person per night basis. For example, on June 11, 2012, if 15 people stayed in the shelter, the number of shelter nights for June 11th is 15.

Cost of Victim Shelter Nights

This efficiency measure tracks the cost of victim shelter nights. In FY 12, CDVSA provided General Funds (GF) to 20 victim services providers. Of these programs, 16 directly provide shelter to victims and their children. Thus, this measure is calculated by GF from CDVSA to victim services programs who directly provide shelter divided by the total number of shelter nights.

For example, in FY 12, CDVSA provided \$8,231,478 in GF to 16 victim service programs, and 100,535 shelter nights were provided by these funded programs. The cost per shelter night for FY 12 was \$82.

Cost of shelter nights can include: beds with linens, toiletries, clothing, food, and advocacy legal, medical, transportation, social services, and housing systems.



Source: Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

“ Unaddressed violence in families leaves Alaska’s young people vulnerable to experiencing or recreating violent patterns within their own relationships. Fortunately, domestic violence, dating violence and sexual assault are preventable. ”

- CDVSA 2012 REPORT on PREVENTION



2013 iRespect Poster Contest, Best in Show



CHOOSE RESPECT

2013 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Appendix A

Initiative Budget

DVSA Initiative Funding

FY 2011 - FY 2014, All Funds

By Category



Prevention and Intervention

			FY2011		FY2012		FY2013		FY2014	
Dept	Component	Project Title	Funding	Pos	Funding	Pos	Funding	Pos	FY14 Governor	Pos
Gov	DVSA	Prevention and Intervention Programs	3,000.0		3,000.0		3,000.0		3,000.0	
Gov	Executive Office	DVSA Coordinator (Replace \$100.0 MHTAAR in FY12)	200.0	1	100.0					
DEED	Student and School Achievement	School Health and Safety Coordinator Base Funding (\$40.0 I/A from DPS)			200.0					
DHSS	Chronic Disease Prevention	Alaska Family Violence Prevention Project			200.0					
DHSS	Family Preservation	Strengthening Families through Early Care and Education							250.0	
DHSS	BH Grants	MH Trust: Trauma Informed Care					360.0			
DHSS	Probation Services	MH Trust: Juvenile Justice Trauma Informed Care							150.0	
DHSS	Family Preservation	MH Trust: Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act Integration							1,500.0	
DPS	CDVSA	Expand Community Prevention Efforts			122.5	1	250.0		350.0	
DPS	CDVSA	Data Collection					50.0			
DPS	CDVSA	Planning and Coordination - Contracted Services					55.0			
Prevention and Intervention Total			\$ 3,200.0	1	\$ 3,622.5	1	\$ 3,715.0	0	\$ 5,250.0	0

Support for Survivors

			FY2011		FY2012		FY2013		FY2014	
Dept	Component	Project Title	Funding	Pos	Funding	Pos	Funding	Pos	FY14 Governor	Pos
Courts	Trial Courts	Part-time DVSA Coordinator			78.2					
DHSS	SDS Admin	Adult Protective Services and Provider Quality Assurance					550.0			
DHSS	Svs/Severely Emotion Dst Yth	MH Trust: Early Childhood Screening and Brief Behavioral Services					360.0			
DHSS	BH Grants	Telehealth Strategic Capacity Expansion					90.0		200.0	
DHSS	Family Preservation	Funding for Child Advocacy Centers			250.0				400.0	
DOR	AHFC Operations	Designated DVSA Housing Program for Victims - CAPITAL					1,328.4		1,500.0	
DPS	CDVSA	DVSA Victim Services/Programs	325.0						250.0	
DPS	CDVSA	Support for Domestic Violence Shelters	381.9		550.0		475.5		287.5	
Support for Survivors Total			\$ 706.9	0	\$ 878.2	0	\$ 2,803.9	0	\$ 2,637.5	0

Law Enforcement

			FY2011		FY2012		FY2013		FY2014	
Dept	Component	Project Title	Funding	Pos	Funding	Pos	Funding	Pos	FY14 Governor	Pos
DOR	AHFC Operations	New VPSO Housing - CAPITAL	1,000.0		1,000.0		1,000.0		1,000.0	
DOC	Statewide Probation and Parole	Targeting Supervised Release of DVSA Felons - Anchorage, Fairbanks, Bethel					338.9	3		
DOC	Sex Offender Management Program	Institutional Sex Offender Management Pgm					200.0			
DOC	Sex Offender Management Program	Bethel Sex Offender Management Pgm Support					150.0			
DOC	Institution Director's Office	FN - Sexual Assault, Child Porn, Distribution of Indecent Materials (SB222)			136.9		-			
Law	2nd Judicial	New Attorney in Kotzebue			157.5	1	52.5			
Law	Third Judicial: Anchorage	Language Interpreter Program for Victims and Witnesses of DVSA Crimes					105.0		35.0	
Law	Criminal Appeals/Special Litigation	Cold Case Prosecutor in Anchorage					168.8	1	56.2	
Law	Criminal Justice Litigation	Victim Information Notification Everyday (VINE)							80.0	
Law	Criminal Justice Litigation	DNA Testing and Expert Testimony							100.0	
Law	Child Protection	Child Protection Attorneys and Support Staff - Kenai, Palmer, Fairbanks	200.0	1	262.5	2	87.5		140.0	1
Law	First, Third, and Fourth Judicial District	Additional Prosecutors for Child Abuse Cases - Juneau, Fairbanks, Bethel							815.0	4
DPS	Alaska Bureau of Investigations	Investigator and Criminal Justice Tech I for Internet Crimes Against Children Cases			359.6	2				
DPS	AK Bureau of Investigations	ABI Investigators (JAG Recovery Act GF Replacement) - Internet Crimes Against Children, Violence Against Women					332.8		914.2	
DPS	AK Bureau of Investigations	Child Protection/Sex Trafficking Investigation Unit (Includes one-time costs)							827.2	3
DPS	Lab Services	Crime Laboratory Equipment Replacement - CAPITAL	86.0							
DPS	VPSO Contracts	VPSO Cost of Living Adjustment and Merit Increases	223.8							
DPS	VPSO Contracts	Governor's Village Public Safety Officer Initiative (Includes one-time costs for equipment)	1,261.5		3,371.2	3	2,668.9	1	2,972.6	1
DPS	VPSO Support	VPSO/VPO Regional 12-Week Training Program, 2x/Yr					500.0			
DPS	AST Detachments	DVSA Investigations, Training, and Exams	725.0	3						
DPS	Special Projects	Violence Against Women Act Training	75.0							
DPS	Lab Services	Pediatric Sexual Assault Kits	12.3							
DPS	Lab Services	DNA Analyst for Unknown Suspect Sexual Assault Cases	92.8							
DPS	AK Police Stds Council	DVSA and Rural Law Enforcement Training			50.0					
Law Enforcement and Public Safety Total			\$ 3,676.4	4	\$ 5,337.7	8	\$ 5,604.4	5	\$ 6,940.2	9

DVSA Initiatives Summarized

1. Prevention and Intervention
2. Support for Survivors
3. Law Enforcement

Total All Categories

FY2011		FY2012		FY2013		FY2014	
Funding	Pos	Funding	Pos	Funding	Pos	FY14 Governor	Pos
\$ 3,200.0	1	\$ 3,622.5	1	\$ 3,715.0	0	\$ 5,250.0	0
\$ 706.9	0	\$ 878.2	0	\$ 2,803.9	0	\$ 2,637.5	0
\$ 3,676.4	4	\$ 5,337.7	8	\$ 5,604.4	5	\$ 6,940.2	9
\$ 7,583.3	5	\$ 9,838.4	9	\$ 12,123.3	5	\$ 14,827.7	9

DVSA Initiative Funding

FY 2011 - FY 2014, All Funds

Governor's \$3.0 Million Prevention
and Intervention Detail



			FY2011		FY2012		FY2013		FY2014	
Dept	Component	Project Title	Funding	Pos	Funding	Pos	Funding	Pos	FY14 Governor	Pos
Gov	DVSA	DVSA Support and Planning, Coordinator's Office	50.0		50.0		50.0		50.0	
Servicing detail, Gov's RSAs to Agencies:										
DOC	Statewide Probation and Parole	DV Misdemeanant PACE Pilot, Fairbanks			200.0		200.0		200.0	
DEED	Student and School Achievement	School Health and Safety Coordinator-DEED	200.0							
DEED	Student and School Achievement	DVSA Prevention Programs							50.0	
DHSS	BH Grants/CAPI in FY13	Family Wellness Warriors Initiative	400.0		200.0		200.0		150.0	
DHSS	BH Grants	Trauma-Informed Training for Behavioral Health Providers	200.0		200.0		200.0		200.0	
DHSS	CAPI	Multi-disciplinary Rural Community Pilot Project	1,350.0		1,400.0		1,400.0		1,400.0	
DHSS	Family Preservation	Children's Advocacy Center Expansion	40.0							
DPS	CDVSA	Batterers' Intervention, Evaluation and Investigation of Evidence Based Practices	100.0							
DPS	CDVSA	Pro-Bono Attorney Clearinghouse	60.0		60.0		60.0		60.0	
DPS	CDVSA	Universal Public Education Marketing (prevention)	300.0		450.0		450.0		450.0	
DPS	CDVSA	Victimization Study, Evaluation and Planning Grants (research)	237.7		400.0		400.0		400.0	
UAA	Systemwide Reductions/Additions	Future Provider Workforce Development/Training			40.0		40.0		40.0	
UAA		DVSA Research Services	62.3							
Governor's RSA Total			\$ 3,000.0	0	\$ 3,000.0	0	\$ 3,000.0	0	\$ 3,000.0	0



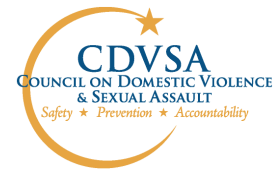
2013 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Appendix B

Alaska Victimization Survey



Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Violence in the State of Alaska: Key Results from the 2010 Alaska Victimization Survey



Out of every 100 adult women who reside in the State of Alaska:

48 experienced intimate partner violence (IPV):



37 experienced sexual violence:



59 experienced intimate partner violence, sexual violence, or both:



These lifetime estimates come from a 2010 survey of adult women in the State of Alaska.
Source: UAA Justice Center, Alaska Victimization Survey, <http://justice.uaa.alaska.edu/avs>.

Purpose of the Survey

Every human being has the right to be safe and free from violence in their own homes, in their relationships, and in their community. Intimate partner violence and sexual violence are endemic problems. Up until now, comprehensive statewide data were not available to guide planning and policy development or to evaluate the impact of prevention and intervention services. This study provides the first definitive measures of intimate partner violence and sexual violence for the State of Alaska. The survey was designed to establish a baseline for the State. Results can be used to support prevention and intervention efforts that reduce violence against women.

Methodology

A total of 871 adult women in Alaska participated in the survey. Respondents were randomly selected by phone (using both land lines and cell phones) in May and June of 2010. Respondents were asked behaviorally specific questions about intimate partner violence (both threats and physical violence). Intimate partners included romantic and sexual partners. Respondents were also asked about sexual violence (both alcohol or drug involved sexual assault and forcible sexual assault). These questions were not limited to intimate partners. Procedures were designed to maximize the safety and confidentiality of all respondents. The survey was approved by multiple institutional review boards and was supported by the Alaska Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.

Acknowledgments

We sincerely thank the 871 adult women in Alaska who invested time and effort to participate in this victimization survey. They re-lived horrendous experiences, experiences that no one should be subjected to, to help the rest of us understand the extent of intimate partner and sexual violence in Alaska. Funding for this project was provided by the Alaska Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. The survey was administered by RTI International. Data were analyzed by the UAA Justice Center.

Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Violence in the State of Alaska:

Key Results from the 2010 Alaska Victimization Survey

Key Estimates

The following table shows the percentage and number of adult women in the State of Alaska who experienced each form of violence. All estimates were weighted to control for selection, non-response, and coverage. Estimates show that 58.6% of adult women in Alaska (or 144,881) experienced sexual violence, intimate partner violence, or both, in their lifetime; and 11.8% (or 29,174) experienced these forms of violence in the past year.

Measures of Violence	Lifetime		Past Year	
	%	N	%	N
Intimate partner violence (composite)	47.6%	117,685	9.4%	23,240
Threats of physical violence	31.0%	76,644	5.8%	14,340
Physical violence	44.8%	110,763	8.6%	21,262
Sexual violence (composite)	37.1%	91,725	4.3%	10,631
Alcohol or drug involved sexual assault	26.8%	66,260	3.6%	8,901
Forcible sexual assault	25.6%	63,293	2.5%	6,181
Any Violence (composite)	58.6%	144,881	11.8%	29,174

Intimate Partner Violence Estimates:

The intimate partner violence composite includes both threats of physical violence and physical violence.

- 47.6% of adult women (or 117,685) experienced intimate partner violence in their lifetime, with:
 - 31.0% (or 76,644) experiencing threats of physical violence, and
 - 44.8% (or 110,763) experiencing physical violence.
- 9.4% of adult women (or 23,240) experienced intimate partner violence in the past year, with:
 - 5.8% (or 14,340) experiencing threats of physical violence, and
 - 8.6% (or 21,262) experiencing physical violence.

Sexual Violence Estimates:

The sexual violence composite includes both alcohol or drug involved sexual assault and forcible sexual assault.

- 37.1% of adult women (or 91,725) experienced sexual violence in their lifetime, with:
 - 26.8% (or 66,260) experiencing at least one alcohol or drug involved sexual assault, and
 - 25.6% (or 63,293) experiencing at least one forcible sexual assault.
- 4.3% of adult women (or 10,631) experienced sexual violence in the past year, with:
 - 3.6% (or 8,901) experiencing at least one alcohol or drug involved sexual assault, and
 - 2.5% (or 6,181) experiencing at least one forcible sexual assault.

Important Limitations

The survey excluded non-English speaking women, women without phone access, and women not living in a residence. Estimates may be higher among women excluded from the survey. Estimates may also be conservative because of the continuing stigma of reporting victimization. This survey measured the number of *victims*, not the number of *victimizations*. In addition, not all forms of intimate partner violence or sexual violence were measured.



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2013 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Appendix C

Dashboard



2013 Alaska Dashboard

Key Issues Impacting

Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in Alaska

What is the 2013 Dashboard?

The [2013 Alaska Dashboard](#) is a broad overview of population indicators on key issues impacting domestic violence and sexual assault in Alaska. The Dashboard looks at reported incidents, service utilization, protective factors, offender accountability and victimization survey results since the beginning of Governor Parnell's *Choose Respect* Initiative to date. The Dashboard will be published each year through the life of the Initiative.

This is the Dashboard's second year of publication. While it is too early to conduct an in depth analysis on the data or predict trends, it is not too early to think about how we can change these numbers.

We encourage you to go beyond the numbers by reading through the indicator definitions to better understand what is being reviewed. The progress column is not meant to be a comment on the *rate* of domestic violence and sexual assault in Alaska, rather it is meant to comment on whether or not progress at turning the curve is being made at a satisfactory pace. Discuss what you see with your family, neighbors, friends, co-workers. How can *you* make a difference?

Each of the numbers in the Dashboard represents a life affected by these crimes. The level of domestic violence, sexual assault and sexual abuse of minors in our state remains unacceptably high--any amount of domestic violence or sexual assault is too much.

Join Us!

We hope you will join us in our efforts to increase victim safety and hold offenders accountable for their actions. Call your local victim service provider to learn about your community's efforts to Choose Respect or visit the *Choose Respect* website at <http://gov.alaska.gov/parnell/priorities/public-safety/choose-respect.html> to find ways to get involved.

For more information contact:

Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, (907) 465-4356 ph

bahiyyih.parish@alaska.gov or lauree.morton@alaska.gov

2013 Alaska Dashboard

Key Issues Impacting

Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in Alaska

Reports of harm, utilization of services, and reports to law enforcement are much lower than actual incident rates. As the stigma of reporting violence lessens and as victim safety increases, those experiencing violence will be more likely to report and seek help, causing some of these indicators to increase over time. Estimates based on self-disclosures to survey questions may also be lower than actual victimization rates.

Key Population Indicators for Alaska	Starting AK Data	Current AK Data	Percent Change	Progress
Childhood Exposure to Domestic Violence				
1. Percent of adults exposed to intimate partner violence of parent (BRFSS)	19.1%	19.2%	+1%	●
2. Percent of mothers whose 3 year old child saw violence or physical abuse (CUBS)	4.0%	6.6%	+65%	●
Child and Youth Victimization				
3. Percent of students experiencing physical dating violence in past year (YRBS)	13.3%	12.0%	-10%	●
4. Percent of students experiencing sexual violence in lifetime (YRBS)	10.1%	9.2%	-9%	●
Reports of Harm (Child and Youth)				
5. Rate of reported child abuse and neglect per 10,000 (US DHHS)	190.1	153.6	-19%	●
6. Rate of reported child sexual maltreatment per 10,000 (OCS)	5.8	6.3	+9%	●
Adult and Elder Victimization				
7. Percent of women experiencing physical intimate partner violence in past year (AVS)	9.4%	N/A	N/A	●
8. Percent of women experiencing sexual violence in past year (AVS)	4.3%	N/A	N/A	●
9. Percent of pregnant women experiencing intimate partner physical abuse (PRAMS)	3.6%	4.0%	+11%	●
Reports of Harm (Adult and Elder)				
10. Number of vulnerable adults reporting abuse or neglect (APS)	176	167	-5%	●
11. Number of vulnerable elders reporting abuse or neglect (APS)	73	85	+16%	●
Primary Prevention and Protective Factors				
12. Percent of pregnant women whose health provider talked to them about DV (PRAMS)	60.0%	61.3%	+2%	●
13. Percent of students comfortable seeking help from 3 or more adults (YRBS)	44.6%	43.8%	-2%	●
14. Percent of schools implementing Fourth R healthy relationship curriculum (DEED)	9.7%	18.1%	+87%	●
15. Percent of students who feel connected to their school (SCCS)	38%	40%	+5%	●
Reports to Law Enforcement				
16. Rate of forcible rape reported to law enforcement per 10,000 (UCR)	7.3	5.8	-21%	●
17. Number of domestic violence related homicides reported to law enforcement (DPS)	5	10	+100%	●
18. Number of elderly victims reporting DV-related sexual/physical assaults to AST (DPS)	176	153	-13%	●
Utilization of Services				
19. Rate of children evaluated by child advocacy centers per 10,000 (ACA)	81.9	95.7	+17%	●
20. Rate of adults utilizing services for domestic violence per 10,000 (CDVSA)	81.6	83.1	+2%	●
21. Rate of children with adults in domestic violence services per 10,000 (CDVSA)	72.8	75.0	+3%	●
22. Rate of adults utilizing services for sexual assault per 10,000 (CDVSA)	20.5	20.8	+1%	●
23. Rate of youth utilizing services for domestic violence per 10,000 (CDVSA)	20.1	26.9	+34%	●
24. Rate of youth utilizing services for sexual assault per 10,000 (CDVSA)	39.2	27.8	-29%	●
Offender Accountability				
25. Percent of reported forcible rapes resulting in an arrest (DPS)	24.3%	27.0%	+11%	●
26. Rate of juveniles referred for sex offenses per 10,000 (DJJ)	13.6	11.5	-15%	●
27. Rate of juveniles referred for a DV-related assault per 10,000 (DJJ)	38.5	39.2	+2%	●
28. Number of sexual assault cases accepted for prosecution (DOL)	111	133	+20%	●
29. Percent of accepted sexual assault cases with a conviction (DOL)	63.0%	64.6%	+3%	●
30. Number of sexual abuse of minor cases accepted for prosecution (DOL)	109	146	+34%	●
31. Percent of accepted sexual abuse of minor cases with a conviction (DOL)	84.4%	65.0%	-23%	●
32. Number of domestic violence cases accepted for prosecution (DOL)	2617	3191	+22%	●
33. Percent of accepted domestic violence cases with a conviction (DOL)	73.8%	74.8%	+1%	●

Progress: ● Progress Satisfactory

● Progress Uncertain

● Progress Needs Improvement

Percent change is relative to starting data. See definition on page 3. Percent changes may or may not be statistically significant.

Definitions for each population indicator and dates for current and starting data are found starting on page 3.

Alaska Dashboard, January 2013. State of Alaska, Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, <http://dps.alaska.gov/cdvsa/>.

2013 Alaska Dashboard

Key Issues Impacting Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in Alaska

National Comparisons

National data for comparison purposes is only available for a few of the population indicators on the Alaska dashboard for key issues impacting domestic violence and sexual assault in Alaska. Few of the data sources on the Alaska dashboard are available nationally or in other states. When they are available, data is rarely directly comparable. In particular, different states have different definitions for domestic violence and sexual assault. Listed below are the few indicators that are directly comparable to national data.

Key Population Indicators for Alaska	Starting U.S. Data	Current U.S. Data	Starting AK Data	Current AK Data
Child and Youth Victimization				
3. Percent of students experiencing physical dating violence in past year (YRBS)	9.9%	9.5%	13.3%	12.0%
4. Percent of students experiencing sexual violence in lifetime (YRBS)	7.8%	8.0%	10.1%	9.2%
Reports of Harm (Child and Youth)				
5. Rate of reported child abuse and neglect per 10,000 (US DHHS)	93.0	91.5	190.1	153.6
Reports to Law Enforcement				
16. Rate of forcible rape reported to law enforcement per 10,000 (UCR)	2.9	2.7	7.3	5.8

Percent of students experiencing physical dating violence in the past year (YRBS)

In 2011 (current AK data), the percentage of Alaska high school students experiencing physical dating violence in the past year was 12.0%, compared to 9.5% of high school students in the U.S. The percentage of high school students experiencing physical dating violence in the past year was 1.3 times higher in Alaska than in the U.S. However Alaska has made more progress than the U.S. since the starting year; between 2009 and 2011, the percent of students experiencing physical dating violence decreased in the US by 4%, and it decreased in Alaska by 10%.

Percent of students experiencing sexual violence in lifetime (YRBS)

In 2011 (current AK data), the percentage of Alaska high school students experiencing sexual violence in their lifetime was 9.2%, compared to 8.0% of high school students in the U.S. The percentage of high school students experiencing sexual violence in their lifetime was 1.2 times higher in Alaska than in the U.S. However since the starting year, Alaska has made progress while the U.S. has not; between 2009 and 2011, the percent of students experiencing sexual violence in their lifetime increased in the US by 3% while it decreased in Alaska by 9%.

Rate of reported child abuse and neglect per 10,000 (US DHHS)

In 2011 (current AK data), the rate of reported and substantiated child abuse and neglect was 153.6 per 10,000 children (ages 0 to 17) in Alaska, compared to 91.5 per 10,000 children in the U.S. The Alaska rate was 1.7 times higher than the U.S. rate. Rates of reporting in the U.S. have remained steady since the starting year, 2009, but Alaska levels have decreased by 19%.

Rate of forcible rape reported to law enforcement per 10,000 (UCR)

In 2011 (current AK data), the rate of forcible rape reported to law enforcement was 5.8 per 10,000 in Alaska, compared to 2.7 per 10,000 in the U.S. The Alaska rate was 2.1 times higher than the U.S. rate. Comparisons are uncertain because the drop in Alaska's current data may be due to data collection errors in one region.

Forthcoming Indicators

Reports to Law Enforcement	
1.	Number of sexual assaults reported to law enforcement (DPS)
2.	Number of sexual abuses of minors reported to law enforcement (DPS)
Offender Accountability	
3.	Percent of juvenile sex offenders who recidivate (DJJ)
4.	Percent of adult sex offenders who recidivate (DOC)

2013 Alaska Dashboard

Key Issues Impacting Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in Alaska

Percent Change


Percent change is the increase or decrease in the current Alaska data relative to the start date, most of which is pre-Initiative data. Percent change is not an absolute difference in percent. For example, indicator #2 has increased from 4.0% to 6.6%. The absolute difference in percent is 2.6, but the percent change from the starting to the current Alaska data is +65%, because 2.6 is 65% of the starting Alaska data. Percent changes may or may not be statistically significant since some change randomly occurs from year to year.

$$\text{Percent Change is } \frac{\text{Current AK data} - \text{Starting AK data}}{\text{Starting AK data}} \times 100$$

Dashboard Indicator Definitions

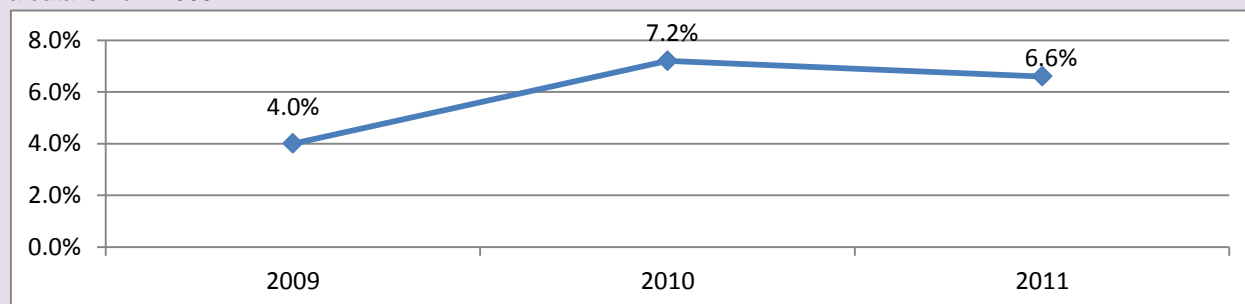
Childhood Exposure to Domestic Violence


1. Percent of adults exposed to intimate partner violence of parent

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Approximately every third year, 2,500 adults in Alaska are asked "As a child, did you ever see or hear one of your parents or guardians being hit, slapped, punched, shoved, kicked or otherwise physically hurt by their spouse or partner?" Most current Alaska data is from 2009 and starting Alaska data is from 2006. Progress is uncertain  because the data has not changed significantly. New data is expected after 2013.

2. Percent of mothers whose 3 year old child saw violence or physical abuse

Childhood Understanding Behaviors Survey (CUBS). Each year, over 1,000 mothers of three year old children are asked "Has your child ever experienced seeing violence or physical abuse in person?" Most current Alaska data is from 2011 and starting Alaska data is from 2009.




Progress needs improvement  because while there has been a small decline from the previous year, the violence exposure levels appear to be greater than they had been in 2009.

[Return to Dashboard](#)

Child and Youth Victimization


3. Percent of students experiencing physical dating violence in past year

Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). Every two years, over 1,000 students in traditional high schools are asked "During the past 12 months, did your boyfriend or girlfriend ever hit, slap, or physically hurt you on purpose?" Most current Alaska data is from 2011 and starting Alaska data is from 2009.

Progress is satisfactory  because current data has decreased by 10%. New data is expected after 2013.

4. Percent of students experiencing sexual violence in lifetime

Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). Every two years, over 1,000 students in traditional high schools are asked "Have you ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?" Most current Alaska data is from 2011 and starting Alaska data is from 2009.

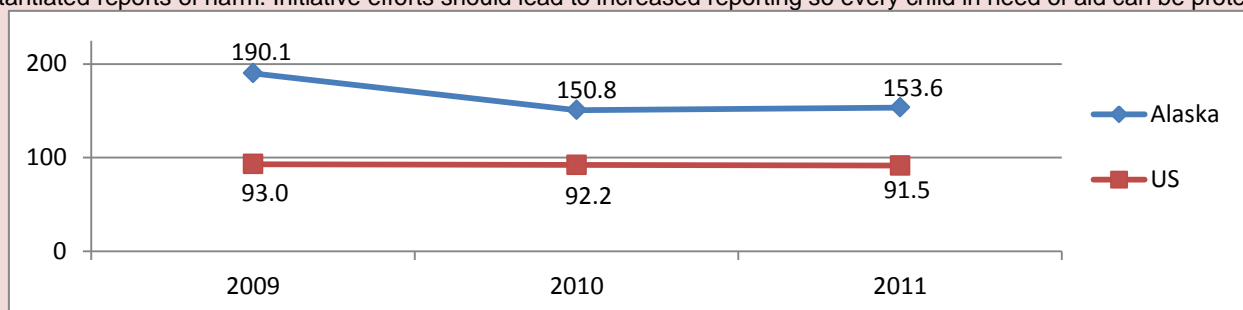
Progress is satisfactory  because current data has decreased by 9%. New data is expected after 2013.

[Return to Dashboard](#)

Reports of Harm (Child and Youth)

5. Rate of reported child abuse and neglect per 10,000

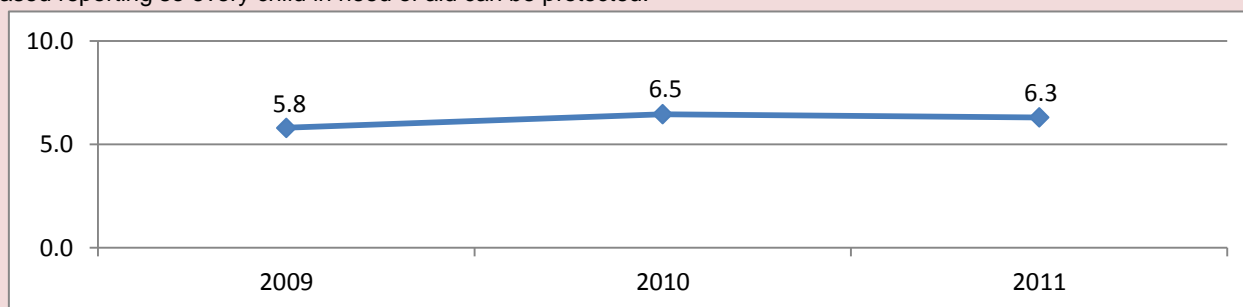
US Department of Health and Human Services (US DHHS). Rate of unique victims of reported and substantiated child abuse and neglect per 10,000 children ages 0-17. Child abuse and neglect is defined as any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or caretaker which results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse or exploitation; or an act or failure to act which presents and imminent risk of serious harm. Most current Alaska data is from 2011 and starting Alaska data is from 2009. For the purpose of the dashboard, this indicator is not used to measure rates of victimization. It is used to measure rates of substantiated reports of harm. Initiative efforts should lead to increased reporting so every child in need of aid can be protected.



Progress is unsatisfactory ● because substantiated reporting has decreased significantly since 2009.

6. Rate of reported child sexual maltreatment per 10,000

Office of Children's Services (OCS). Rate of non-duplicated children per 10,000 (ages 0-17) that are referred to the Office of Children's Services for substantiated incidents of sexual maltreatment. Sexual maltreatment includes sexual abuse (sexual assault, sexual abuse of a minor, incest, online enticement of a minor, unlawful exploitation of a minor, indecent exposure), sexual exploitation (allowing, permitting, or encouraging child prostitution), and prostitution or promoting prostitution. Most current Alaska data is from 2011 and starting Alaska data is from 2009. For the purpose of the dashboard, this indicator is not used to measure rates of victimization. It is used to measure rates of substantiated reports of harm. Initiative efforts should lead to increased reporting so every child in need of aid can be protected.



Progress is uncertain ● because the indicator has not changed significantly in the last 2 years.

[Return to Dashboard](#)

Adult and Elder Victimization

7. Percent of women experiencing physical intimate partner violence in past year

Alaska Victimization Survey (AVS). In 2010, over 800 adult women were asked if in the past year, an intimate partner (a) "Made threats to physically harm you?" (b) "Slapped you?" (c) "Pushed or shoved you?" (d) "Hit you with a fist or something hard?" (e) "Kicked you?" (f) "Hurt you by pulling your hair?" (g) "Slammed you against something?" (h) "Tried to hurt you by choking or suffocating you?" (i) "Beaten you?" (j) "Burned you on purpose?" or (k) "Used a knife or gun on you?" Starting Alaska data is from 2010.

Progress is uncertain ● because data currently exists for only one point in time. New data will be available after the survey is replicated in 2015.

8. Percent of women experiencing sexual violence in past year

Alaska Victimization Survey (AVS). In 2010, over 800 adult women were asked "When you were drunk, high, drugged, or passed out and unable to consent" in the past year, has anyone (a) "Had vaginal sex with you?" (b) "Made you receive anal sex?" (c) "Made you perform oral sex?" or (d) "Made you receive oral sex?" and has anyone in the past year "used physical force or threats to physically harm you to" (a) "Make you have vaginal sex" (b) "Make you receive anal sex?" (c) "Make you perform oral sex?" (d) "Make you receive oral sex?" (e) "Put their fingers or an object in your vagina or anus?" or (f) "Try to have vaginal, oral, or anal sex with you, but sex did not happen?" Starting Alaska data is from 2010.

Progress is uncertain ● because data currently exists for only one point in time. New data will be available after the survey is replicated in 2015.

9. Percent of pregnant women experiencing intimate partner physical abuse

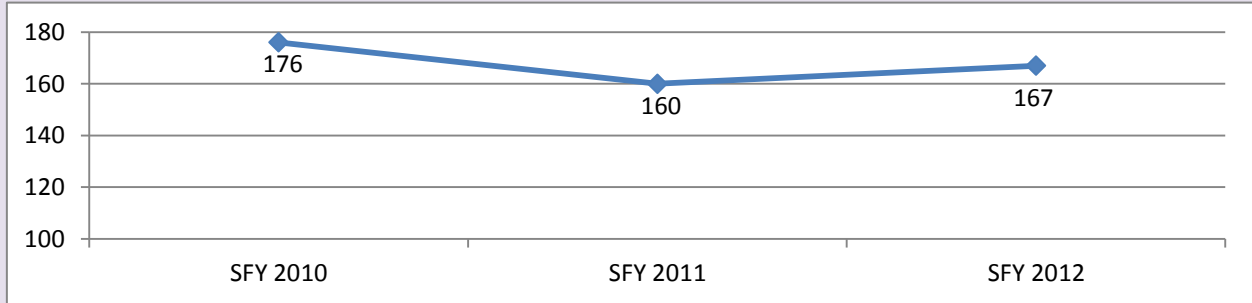
Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS). Each year, one of every six women who delivered a live-born infant is asked "During your most recent pregnancy, did your husband or partner push, hit, slap, kick, choke, or physically hurt you in any other way?" Most current Alaska data is from 2010 and starting Alaska data is from 2009.


Progress is unsatisfactory ● because the indicator has increased. Satisfactory progress would cause this indicator to decrease.

Reports of Harm (Adult and Elder)

10. Number of vulnerable adults reporting abuse or neglect

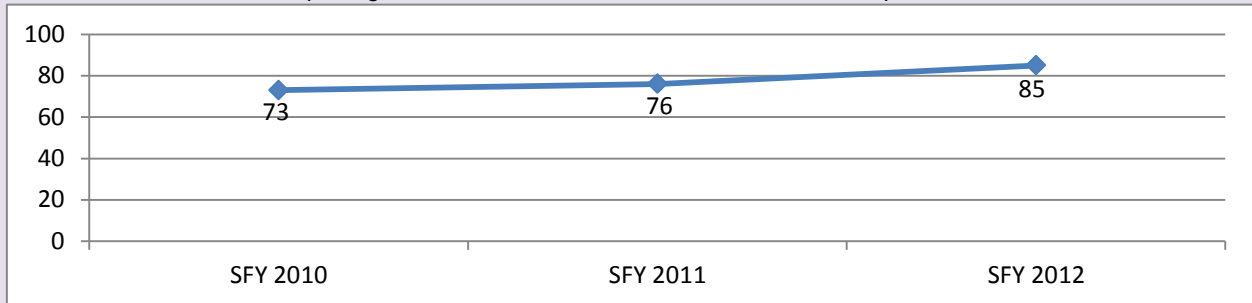
Adult Protective Services (APS). Number of vulnerable adults with a substantiated allegation of abuse or neglect reported to Adult Protective Services during the fiscal year, which was also closed during the fiscal year. Vulnerable adults are people 18 years of age or older who, because of physical or mental impairment, are unable to meet their own needs or to seek help without assistance. Abuse includes the willful, intentional, or reckless nonaccidental, and nontherapeutic infliction of physical pain, injury, or mental distress; or sexual assault in the first or second degree. Neglect includes the intentional failure by a caregiver to provide essential care or services necessary to maintain the physical and mental health of the vulnerable adult (self-neglect is not included). Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2012 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2010. For the purpose of the dashboard, this indicator is not used to measure rates of victimization. It is used to measure rates of substantiated reports of harm. Initiative efforts should lead to increased reporting so each vulnerable adult in need of aid can be protected.




Progress is uncertain  because data does not show a clear trend. Satisfactory progress would see this indicator increase, signifying an increase in reporting.

11. Number of vulnerable elders reporting abuse or neglect

Adult Protective Services (APS). Number of vulnerable elders with a substantiated allegation of abuse or neglect reported to Adult Protective Services during the fiscal year, which was also closed during the fiscal year. Vulnerable elders are people 65 years of age or older who, because of physical or mental impairment, are unable to meet their own needs or to seek help without assistance. Abuse includes the willful, intentional, or reckless nonaccidental, and nontherapeutic infliction of physical pain, injury, or mental distress; or sexual assault in the first or second degree. Neglect includes the intentional failure by a caregiver to provide essential care or services necessary to maintain the physical and mental health of the vulnerable adult (self-neglect is not included). Most current Alaska data is from 2012 and starting Alaska data is from 2010. For the purpose of the dashboard, this indicator is not used to measure rates of victimization. It is used to measure rates of substantiated reports of harm. Initiative efforts should lead to increased reporting so each vulnerable elder in need of aid can be protected.



Progress is satisfactory  because there is an increase in reporting.


[Return to Dashboard](#)

Primary Prevention and Protective Factors

Primary prevention includes approaches before violence has occurred to prevent initial perpetration or victimization


12. Percent of pregnant women whose health provider talked to them about DV

Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS). Each year, one of every six women who delivered a live-born infant is asked "During any of your prenatal care visits, did a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talk with you about physical abuse to women by their husbands or partners?" Most current Alaska data is from 2010 and starting Alaska data is from 2009.

Progress is uncertain  because the indicator has not changed significantly. Satisfactory progress would cause this indicator to increase.

13. Percent of students comfortable seeking help from 3 or more adults

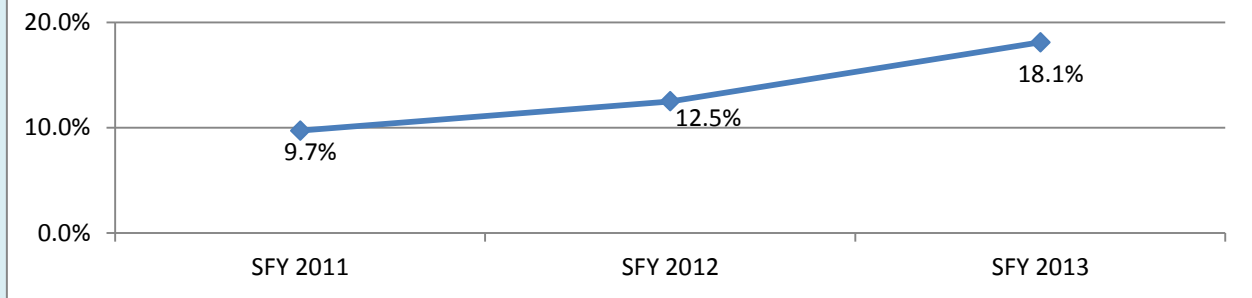
Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). Every two years, over 1,000 students in traditional high schools are asked "Besides your parents, how many adults would you feel comfortable seeking help from if you had an important question affecting your life?" Most current Alaska data is from 2011 and starting Alaska data is from 2009.

Progress is uncertain  because the indicator has not changed significantly. New data is expected after 2013.

[Return to Dashboard](#)

14. Percent of schools implementing Fourth R healthy relationship curriculum

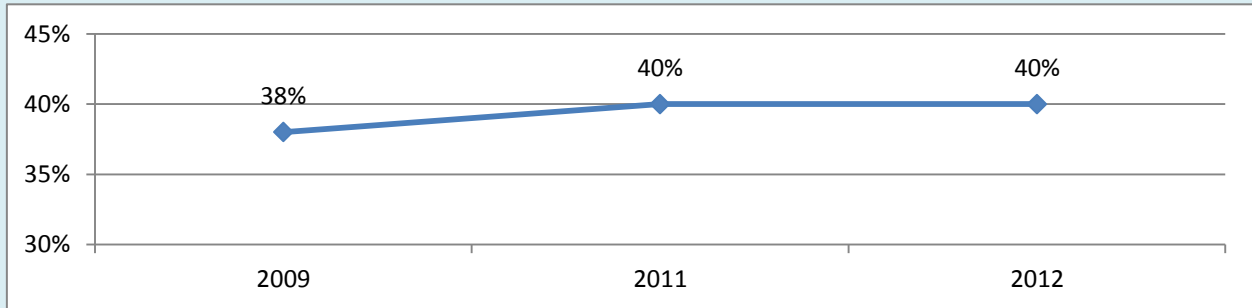
Department of Education & Early Development (DEED). Percentage of public secondary schools that have teachers trained in the Fourth R healthy relationship curriculum. Secondary schools include public high schools, middle schools, and alternative schools. Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 13 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 11.



Progress is satisfactory ● because this indicator is increasing steadily.

15. Percent of students connected to their school

School Climate and Connected Survey (SCCS). Each year, an average of 28,000 5th – 12th grade students statewide participate in the SCCS. The "connection to school" indicator is comprised of affirmative responses to the following ten questions: a) There is at least one adult at this school who I feel comfortable talking to about things that are bothering me; b) At school, there is a teacher or some other adult who will miss me when I'm absent; c) Teachers here are nice people; d) I ask for help from my teachers or others when I need it; e) It is important to me to help others at my school; f) I try hard to do well in school; g) I get along well with other students; h) My teachers treat me with respect; i) Students here treat me with respect; j) I have given up on school (reverse coded). The most current data is from 2012, and starting data is from 2009.



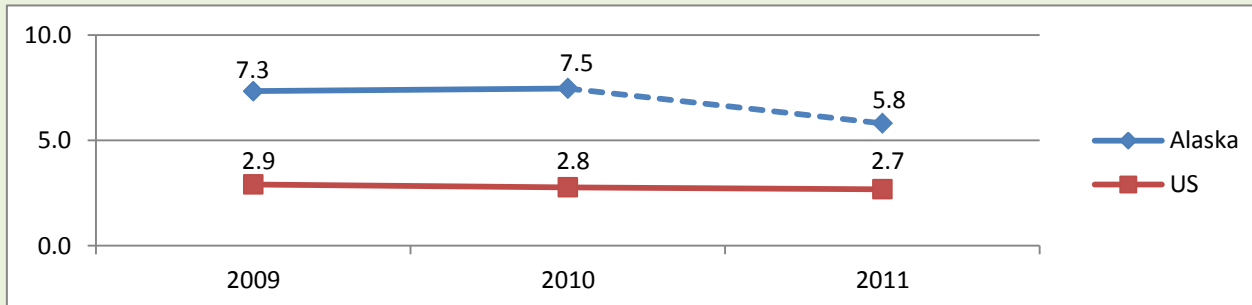
Progress is uncertain ● because the indicator has not changed in the last year. Satisfactory progress would cause this indicator to increase.

[Return to Dashboard](#)

Reports to Law Enforcement

16. Rate of forcible rape reported to law enforcement per 10,000

Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). Rate of forcible rape reported to most law enforcement agencies in Alaska per 10,000 population. Forcible rape is defined as the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Attempted forcible rapes are included, regardless of the age of the victim. Statutory offenses (no force used – victim under age of consent) are excluded. To obtain rates per 100,000, multiply the rates per 10,000 by 10. Most current Alaska data is from 2011 and starting Alaska data is from 2009.

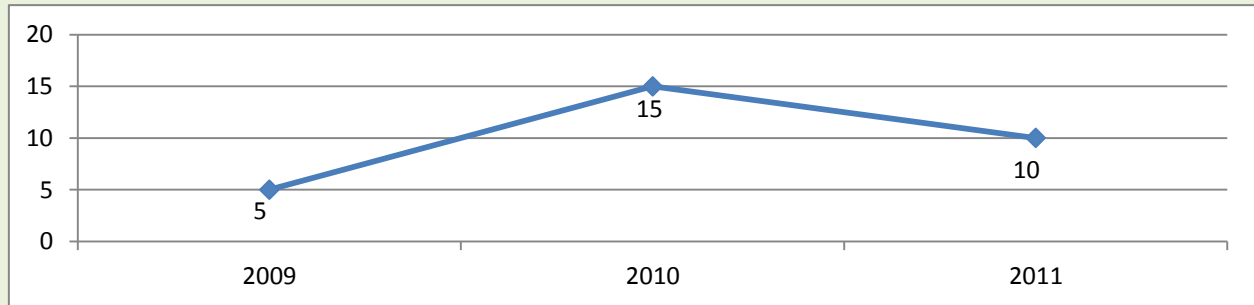


Progress is uncertain ● because the significant drop in reporting in the last year may be due to data collection errors in one region.

[Return to Dashboard](#)

17. Number of domestic violence related homicides reported to law enforcement

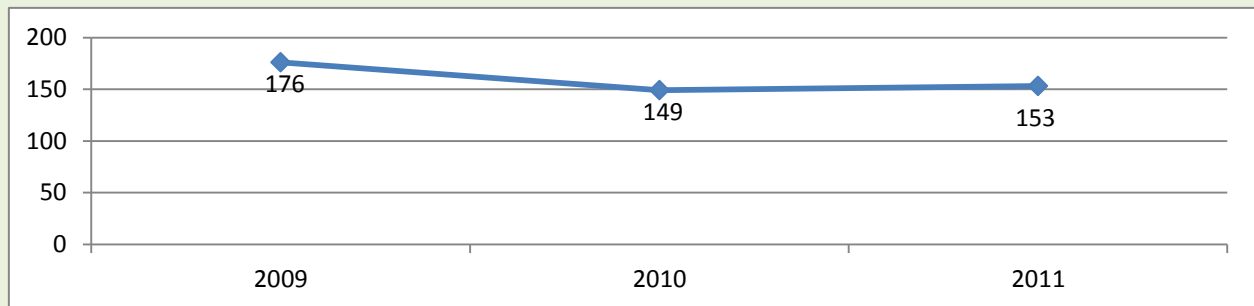
Alaska Department of Public Safety (DPS). Number of homicides (willful nonnegligent killings) known to law enforcement that occurred in Alaska where the homicide was committed by a household member against another household member. Household members include adults or minors who are current or former spouses, who live together or who have lived together, who are dating or who have dated, who are engaged in or who have engaged in a sexual relationship, who are related to each other up to the fourth degree of consanguinity, who are related or formerly related by marriage, who have a child of the relationship. Household members also include children of a person in any of these relationships. In some cases, the relationship of the victim to the offender is unknown. These cases are not included in the number of domestic violence related homicides. Most current data is from 2011 and starting Alaska data is from 2009.



Progress is unsatisfactory ● because the indicator is substantially higher than the starting year.

18. Number of elderly victims reporting DV-related sexual/physical assaults to AST

Alaska Department of Public Safety (DPS). Number of elderly victims (age 60 or older) who reported an assault involving domestic violence or a sexual assault involving domestic violence to Alaska State Troopers. This is the unduplicated count of victims, not the count of offenses or cases. In addition, each victim is counted only once per year. This number does not include offenses reported to local or municipal police departments. This number also does not include other domestic violence offenses (other crimes against the person, burglary, criminal trespass, arson or criminally negligent burning, criminal mischief, terrorist threatening, violating a protective order, and harassment). Crimes are domestic violence related if they occur between household members (i.e., adults or minors who are current or former spouses, who live together or who have lived together, who are dating or who have dated, who are engaged in or who have engaged in a sexual relationship, who are related to each other up to the fourth degree of consanguinity, or who are related or formerly related by marriage; persons who have a child of the relationship; and minor children of a person in any of these relationships). Most current data is from 2011 and starting Alaska data is from 2009.



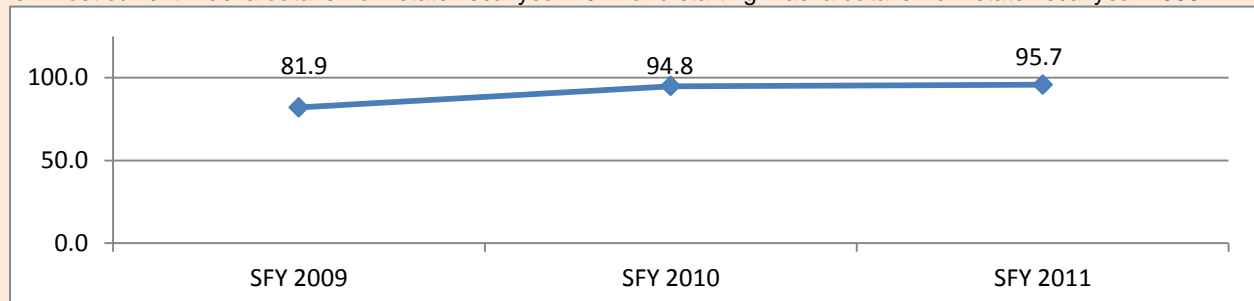
Progress is unsatisfactory ● because reporting has decreased significantly since 2009.

[Return to Dashboard](#)

Utilization of Services

19. Rate of children evaluated by child advocacy centers per 10,000

Alaska Children's Alliance (ACA). Number of children evaluated at a child advocacy center (duplicated count) per 10,000 children ages 0-17. Children are evaluated at child advocacy centers for allegations of child sexual abuse or assault, child physical abuse, drug endangerment, witnessing violent events in the home where they are present, and neglect or medical failure to thrive. Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2011 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2009.

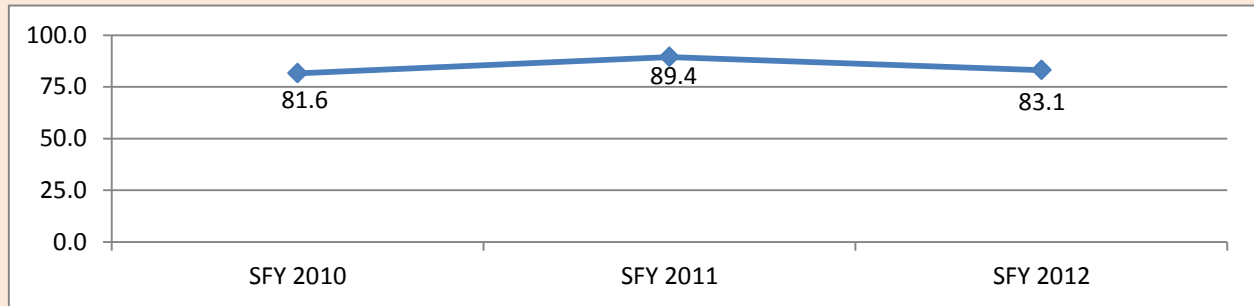


Progress is satisfactory ● because reporting has increased significantly since 2009.

[Return to Dashboard](#)

20. Rate of adults utilizing services for domestic violence per 10,000

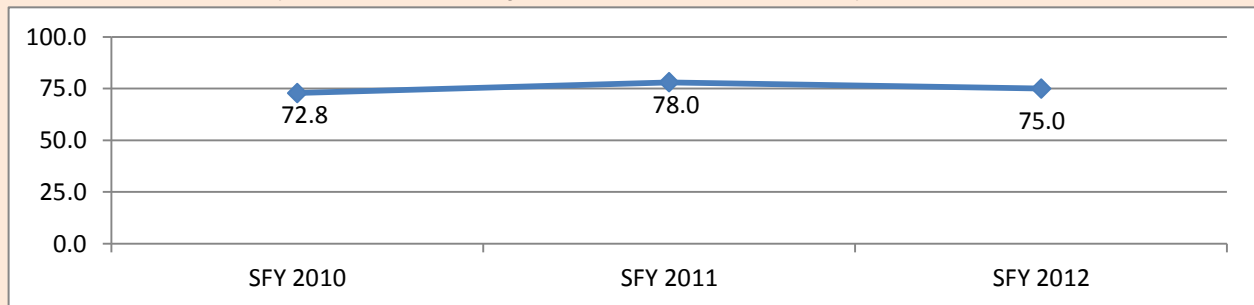
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA). Number of unduplicated adults per 10,000 adults (age 18 and older) who utilized services from a CDVSA-funded domestic violence and sexual assault service agency, and who were recorded at that agency as being a primary victim of domestic violence. Primary victims are adults who are directly harmed, either physically or emotionally, by the actions of another. Domestic violence is defined as any pattern of coercive behavior that is used by one person to gain power and control over a current or former intimate partner. Domestic violence includes dating violence, which is violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the program participant. Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2012 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2010.



Progress is uncertain ● because data does not show a clear trend. Satisfactory progress would see this indicator increase, signifying an increase in service provision.

21. Rate of children with adults in domestic violence services per 10,000

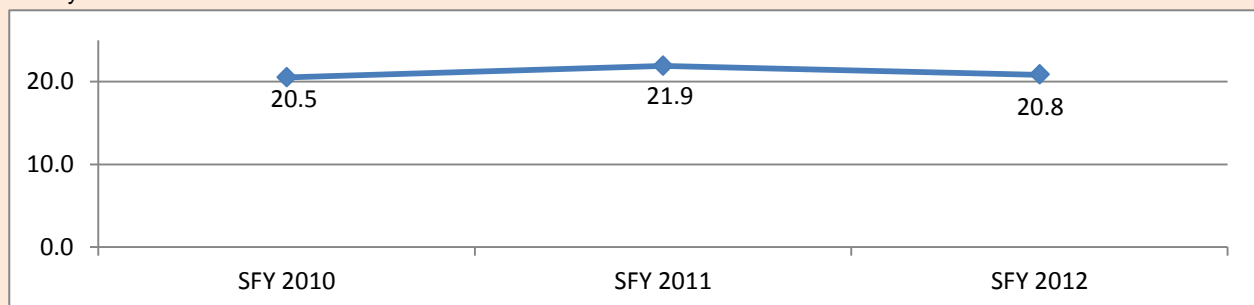
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA). Number of unduplicated minors per 10,000 minors (ages 0-17) who utilized services from a CDVSA-funded domestic violence or sexual assault service agency, and who were recorded as being a secondary victim of domestic violence. Secondary victims are minors beyond the immediate victim who have been affected by the repercussions of an event or events. These may include child witnesses who although not the direct target of abuse, have been affected. This number does not include minors who were primary victims of domestic violence (even if they were also secondary victims). Domestic violence is defined as any pattern of coercive behavior that is used by one person to gain power and control over a current or former intimate partner. Domestic violence includes dating violence, which is violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the program participant. Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2012 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2010.



Progress is uncertain ● because the indicator has not changed significantly. Satisfactory progress would see this indicator increase, signifying an increase in service provision.

22. Rate of adults utilizing services for sexual assault per 10,000

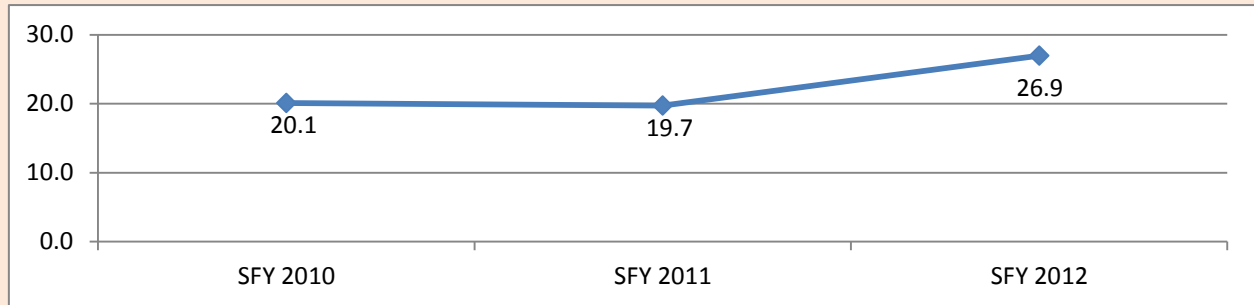
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA). Number of unduplicated adults per 10,000 adults (age 18 and older) who utilized services from a CDVSA-funded domestic violence and sexual assault service agency, and who were recorded at that agency as being primary victims of sexual assault. Primary victims are adults who are directly harmed, either physically or emotionally, by the actions of another. Sexual assault includes both assaults committed by offenders who are strangers to the program participants and assaults committed by offenders who are known to, related by blood or marriage to, or in a dating relationship with the program participant. Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2012 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2010.



Progress is uncertain ● because the indicator has not changed significantly. Satisfactory progress would see this indicator increase, signifying an increase in service provision.

23. Rate of youth utilizing services for domestic violence per 10,000

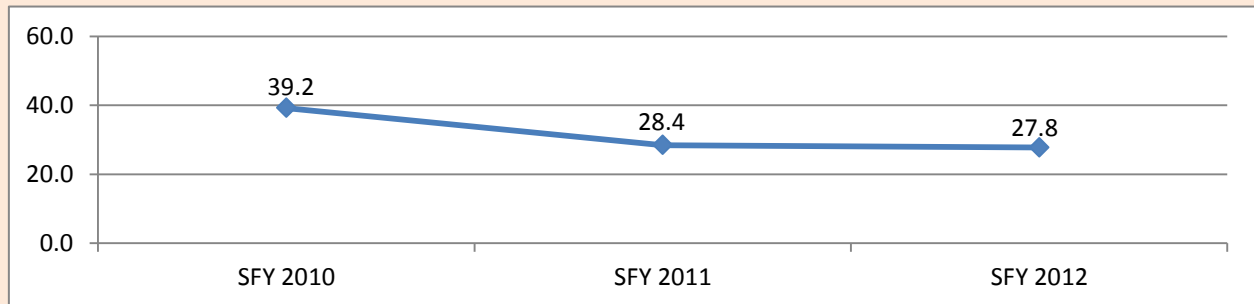
[Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault \(CDVSA\)](#). Number of unduplicated youth per 10,000 youth (ages 12-17) who utilized services from a CDVSA-funded domestic violence and sexual assault service agency, and who were recorded at that agency as being a primary victim of domestic violence. Primary victims are youth who are directly harmed, either physically or emotionally, by the actions of another. Domestic violence is defined as any pattern of coercive behavior that is used by one person to gain power and control over a current or former intimate partner. Domestic violence includes dating violence, which is violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the program participant. Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2012 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2010.



Progress is satisfactory ● because there is an increase in service provision.

24. Rate of youth utilizing services for sexual assault per 10,000

[Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault \(CDVSA\)](#). Number of unduplicated youth per 10,000 youth (ages 12-17) who utilized services from a CDVSA-funded domestic violence and sexual assault service agency, and who were recorded at that agency as being primary victims of sexual assault. Primary victims are youth who are directly harmed, either physically or emotionally, by the actions of another. Sexual assault includes both assaults committed by offenders who are strangers to the program participants and assaults committed by offenders who are known to, related by blood or marriage to, or in a dating relationship with the program participant. Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2012 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2010.



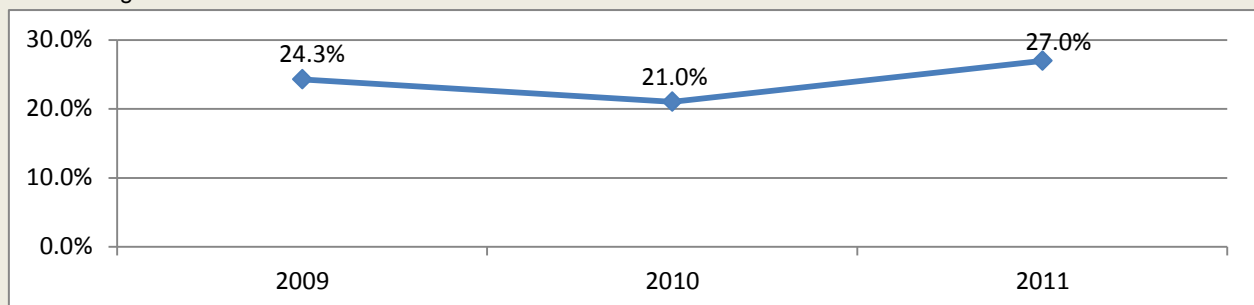
Progress is unsatisfactory ● because the rate of youth utilizing services has decreased significantly from 2010.

[Return to Dashboard](#)

Offender Accountability

25. Percent of reported forcible rapes resulting in an arrest

[Alaska Department of Public Safety \(Crime Reported in Alaska\)](#). Number of offenses cleared by arrest or exceptional means per actual offenses reported or known to law enforcement. Unfounded complaints are excluded. Most current Alaska data is from 2011 and starting Alaska data is from 2009.

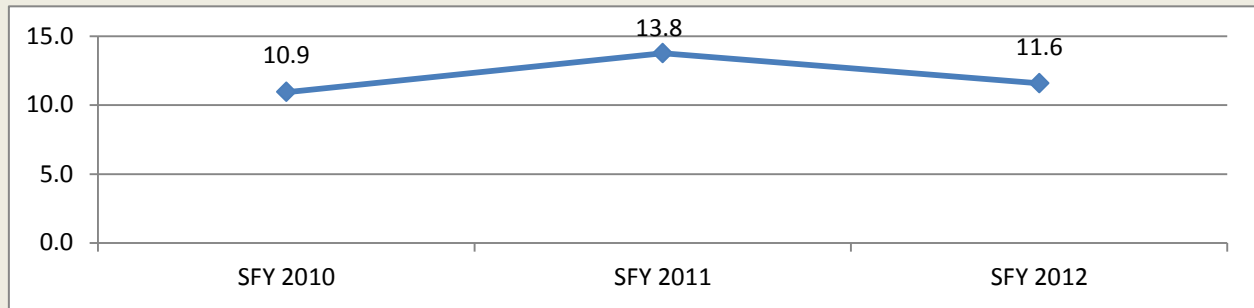


Progress is satisfactory ● because there is a significant increase in the last year.

[Return to Dashboard](#)

26. Rate of juveniles referred for sex offenses per 10,000

[Alaska Division of Juvenile Justice \(DJJ\)](#). Rate of non-duplicated juveniles per 10,000 (ages 11-17) that are referred to the Alaska Division of Juvenile Justice for sexual assault in the first to fourth degree or sexual abuse of a minor in the first to fourth degree. Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 12 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 09.



Progress is uncertain ● because while the current rate is higher than the starting year, it is a significant decrease from last year's rate of 13.8

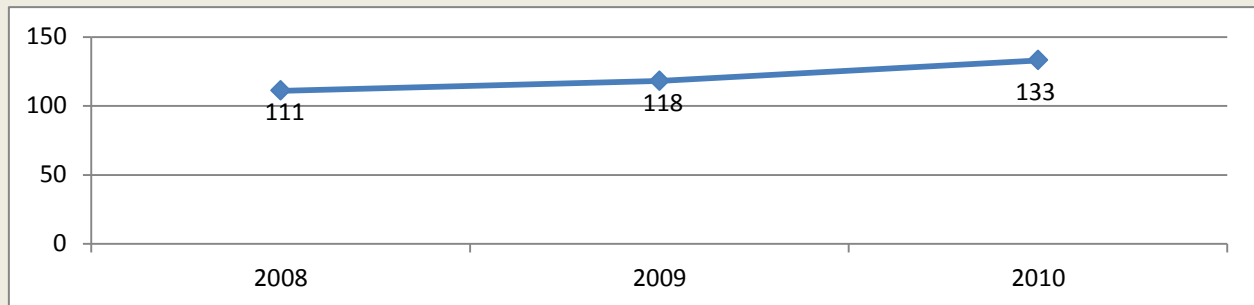
27. Rate of juveniles referred for a DV-related assault per 10,000

[Alaska Division of Juvenile Justice \(DJJ\)](#). Rate of non-duplicated juveniles per 10,000 (ages 11-17) that are referred to the Alaska Division of Juvenile Justice for domestic violence related assault in the first to fourth degree. An assault is domestic violence related if it occurred between household members (i.e., minors who are current or former spouses, who live together or who have lived together, who are dating or who have dated, who are engaged in or who have engaged in a sexual relationship, who are related to each other up to the fourth degree of consanguinity, or who are related or formerly related by marriage; persons who have a child of the relationship; and minor children of a person in any of these relationships). Most current Alaska data is for fiscal year 12. The earliest data available, from fiscal year 11, were extrapolated from data ranging from 2/23/11 to 6/30/11. These data were not collected prior to 2/23/11.

Progress is uncertain ● because the indicator has not changed significantly in the last year.

28. Number of sexual assault cases accepted for prosecution

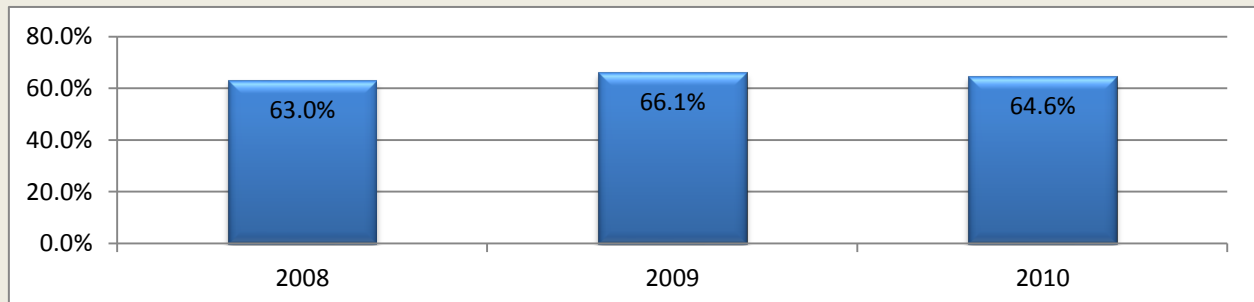
[Alaska Department of Law \(DOL\)](#). Number of cases referred to the Alaska Department of Law that were accepted for prosecution with a sexual assault charge in the first, second, third, or fourth degree. A case is accepted for prosecution when the district attorney's office, after reviewing the file and evidence, determines that there is sufficient credible evidence to convict a specific person of the particular crime. Most current Alaska data is from 2010 and starting Alaska data is from 2008.



Progress is satisfactory ● because the number of cases accepted has increased by 22 since 2008.

29. Percent of accepted sexual assault cases with a conviction

[Alaska Department of Law \(DOL\)](#). Percent of sexual assault cases accepted for prosecution that resulted in a conviction. Percentage is based on the number of cases accepted for prosecution with a sexual assault charge in the first, second, third, or fourth degree. A conviction is an accepted charge resulting in a finding of guilt (on any charge). A finding of guilt can occur through plea bargaining or being found guilty beyond a reasonable doubt by either a judge or jury. Most current Alaska data is from 2010 and starting Alaska data is from 2008. Data across years are not directly comparable because recent cases are more likely to be pending prosecution at the time of the data retrieval than older cases.

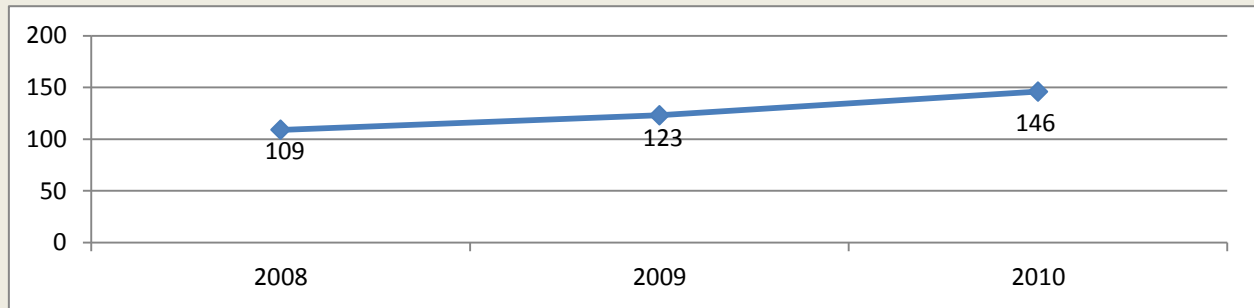


Progress is uncertain ● because the indicator has not changed significantly in the last year, and there is no clear trend.

[Return to Dashboard](#)

30. Number of sexual abuse of minor cases accepted for prosecution

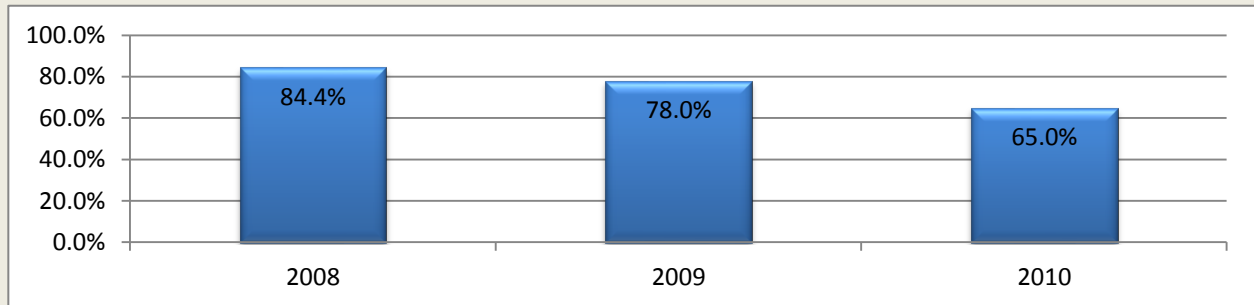
[Alaska Department of Law \(DOL\)](#). Number of cases referred to the Alaska Department of Law that were accepted for prosecution with a sexual abuse of a minor charge in the first, second, third, or fourth degree. A case is accepted for prosecution when the district attorney's office, after reviewing the file and evidence, determines that there is sufficient credible evidence to convict a specific person of the particular crime. Most current Alaska data is from 2010 and starting Alaska data is from 2008.



Progress is satisfactory ● because this indicator has increased steadily since 2008.

31. Percent of accepted sexual abuse of minor cases with a conviction

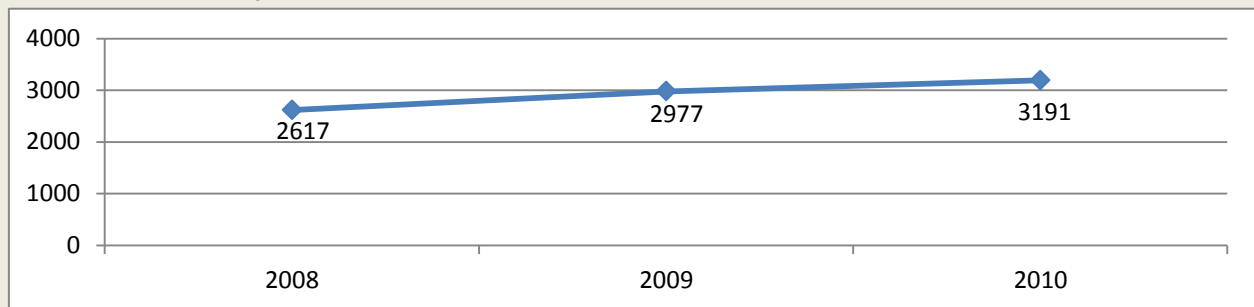
[Alaska Department of Law \(DOL\)](#). Percent of sexual abuse of minor cases accepted for prosecution that resulted in a conviction. Percentage is based on the number of cases accepted for prosecution with a sexual abuse of a minor charge in the first, second, third, or fourth degree. A conviction is an accepted charge resulting in a finding of guilt (on any charge). A finding of guilt can occur through plea bargaining or being found guilty beyond a reasonable doubt by either a judge or jury. Most current Alaska data is from 2010 and starting Alaska data is from 2008. Data across years is not directly comparable because recent cases are more likely to be pending prosecution at the time of the data retrieval than older cases.



Progress is unsatisfactory ● because the number of convictions was 23% less than the convictions in the 2008 data.

32. Number of domestic violence cases accepted for prosecution

[Alaska Department of Law \(DOL\)](#). Number of cases referred to the Alaska Department of Law that were accepted for prosecution with an assault charge in the first, second, third, or fourth degree involving domestic violence. Most current Alaska data is from 2010 and starting Alaska data is from 2008.

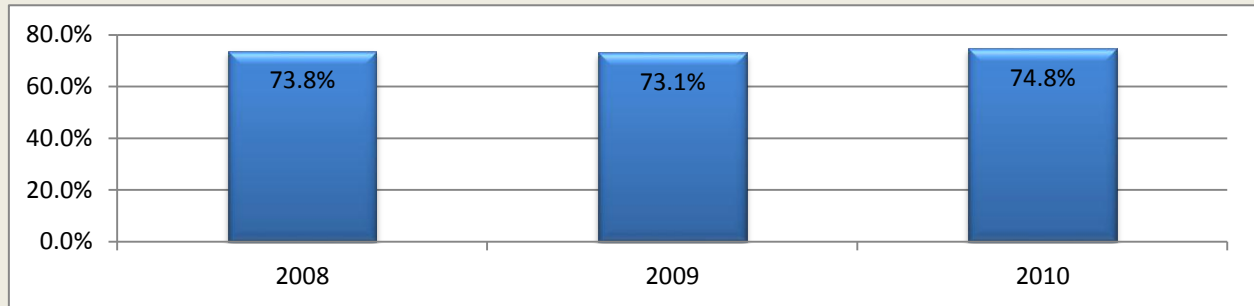


Progress is satisfactory ● because the number of accepted referrals has increased by 22% from 2008.

[Return to Dashboard](#)

33. Percent of accepted domestic violence cases with a conviction

[Alaska Department of Law \(DOL\)](#). Percent of assault cases involving domestic violence accepted for prosecution that resulted in a conviction for an assault involving domestic violence. Percentage is based on the number of cases accepted for prosecution with an assault charge in the first, second, third, or fourth degree involving domestic violence. Most current Alaska data is from 2010 and starting Alaska data is from 2008. Data across years is not directly comparable because recent cases are more likely to be pending prosecution at the time of the data retrieval than older cases.



Progress is uncertain ● because the indicator has not changed significantly.

[Return to Dashboard](#)