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20</SUBJECT><COMM>HSTA29</COMM></TARGET>



# Alaska State Legislature

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## **Senate President Kevin Meyer** Senate District M

### **SCR 20: Sexual Assault Awareness Month**

All Alaskans deserve a life free from violence. In our homes, in relationships, or in our communities, every individual should live a life without fear and with security and safety. This resolution encourages Alaskans to acknowledge and speak out against sexual assault as we join in unity to dispel the anger, self-blame, depression and anxiety that can be exhibited both emotionally and physically by those who have endured this terrible experience. This resolution emboldens Alaskans to declare that sexual assault of any kind will not be accepted.

SCR 20 also recognizes the dedicated work in Alaska of the volunteers, staff and agencies, who dedicate their lives to ensure victims have someone to talk to, a place to go, as well as many other services to help. These individuals and groups deserve our respect and support and we join them in removing the veil of secrecy and silence, and declare intolerance towards the crime of sexual assault in Alaska.

SCR 20 proclaims the month of April 2016 as Sexual Assault Awareness Month in Alaska.

# Fiscal Note

State of Alaska  
2016 Legislative Session

Bill Version:	SCR 20
Fiscal Note Number:	1
(S) Publish Date:	3/2/2016

Identifier: SCR20-SSTA  
 Title: SEXUAL ASSAULT AWARENESS MONTH:APRIL  
 2016  
 Sponsor: MEYER  
 Requester: (S) State Affairs Committee

Department:  
 Appropriation:  
 Allocation:  
 OMB Component Number: 0

**Expenditures/Revenues**

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below. (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY2017 Appropriation Requested	Included in Governor's FY2017 Request	Out-Year Cost Estimates					
			FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURES</b>								
Personal Services								
Travel								
Services								
Commodities								
Capital Outlay								
Grants & Benefits								
Miscellaneous								
<b>Total Operating</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

**Fund Source (Operating Only)**

None								
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

**Positions**

Full-time								
Part-time								
Temporary								

<b>Change in Revenues</b>								
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**Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY2016) cost:** 0.0 *(separate supplemental appropriation required)*  
*(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)*

**Estimated CAPITAL (FY2017) cost:** 0.0 *(separate capital appropriation required)*  
*(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)*

**ASSOCIATED REGULATIONS**

Does the bill direct, or will the bill result in, regulation changes adopted by your agency? No  
 If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended or repealed?

**Why this fiscal note differs from previous version:**

Initial version. One page, zero note.
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# Annual Report

## FY 2015



# COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & SEXUAL ASSAULT





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*“The Council promotes the prevention of domestic violence and sexual assault and provides safety for Alaskans impacted or victimized by domestic violence and sexual assault through a statewide system of crisis intervention and support and by demanding perpetrator accountability.”*



## FY 15 COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE and SEXUAL ASSAULT MEMBERS

Richard Irwin, Chair – Public Member  
Rick Svobodny, Department of Law  
Gary Folger, Department of Public Safety  
Patricia Owen, Department of Education and Early Development  
Ree Sailors, Department of Health and Social Services  
Ronald Taylor, Department of Corrections  
Susan Cushing – Public Member  
Rachel Gernat – Public Member  
Donna Erickson – Public Member

## COUNCIL STAFF

Lauree Morton, Executive Director  
Ann Rausch, Program Coordinator II  
Stephen Bower, Program Coordinator II  
Mary Beth Gagnon, Program Coordinator I  
Freda Westman, Program Coordinator I  
Angela Wells, Administrative Assistant II  
Rocket Parish, Research Analyst II  
Etherlene Lanuza, Administrative Officer I  
Heather Noe, Office Assistant II

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# LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



Council Executive Director Lauree Morton

It is a on a typical blustery, rainy Southeast fall day and as I write this, I feel the pull of the fall darkness coming on too soon. I find myself not so much reflecting on FY15, but wondering what's ahead. How do we keep progressing in our efforts to create peace, to secure our communities so not one more young girl or boy will be violated? How do we create a peace where not one more woman will have her head bashed in because her partner didn't like how she looked or how someone else looked at her, what she said, when dinner was served? How do we create a peace where not one more man will suffer sexual assault in silence because somehow society says it made him less of a man; not one more gunshot will sound unless it's to provide sustenance for our tables? How do we do this seemingly impossible task?

As I reflect on these questions, I think we must continue the work together and continue to seek opportunities to add to our numbers. We must acknowledge the daily contributions we make to improve our small parts of this great state. We must continue to call people into a new way of being—a way that shows strength is in gentleness, in compassion, in knowing we are better together than alone.

Thank you to each individual Alaskan who is creating peace today and will still be creating peace throughout the next year. Whether you're participating in Girls on the Run or Boys Run, Coaching Boys Into Men or COMPASS, Green Dot or the Fourth R—I thank you. Whether you applied for a mini-grant, attended LeadOn! for Peace and Equality or participated in Stand Up Speak Up activities, I thank you. Whether you support social emotional learning in your schools or use Talk Now Talk Often cards with your children, I thank you.

You are healing us one day at a time, one act at a time. Our communities are better because of you.

I'm looking forward to this time next year, when I will be reflecting back on FY2016. I hope I am amazed at what we will have collectively accomplished.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Lauree Morton". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Lauree Morton  
Executive Director

## OUR VISION:

Alaska, freed from domestic and sexual violence

## OUR MISSION:

The Council promotes the prevention of domestic violence and sexual assault and provides safety for Alaskans victimized or impacted by domestic violence and sexual assault through a statewide system of crisis intervention and support, and by demanding perpetrator accountability.

## OUR PURPOSE:

“ There is established in the Department of Public Safety the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. The purpose of the council is to provide for planning and coordination of services to victims of domestic violence or sexual assault or to their families and to perpetrators of domestic violence and sexual assault, and to provide for crisis intervention and prevention programs.”

-Alaska Statute § 18.66.010

# INTRODUCTION

**The Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault** (The Council or CDVSA) was created by legislation and established in the Department of Public Safety in 1981. For more than 30 years, the Council has funded programs across the state of Alaska to end domestic violence and sexual assault. In FY 2015, the Council funded and supported 20 victim service programs and monitored 15 community and prison-based batterer intervention programs.

## COUNCIL FUNDED PROGRAMS PROVIDE:

- 24-hour emergency support;
- Safe shelter;
- Safety planning;
- Prevention initiatives;
- Children's services including child care, counseling, and group activities;
- Counseling for victims;
- Accountability for batterers;
- Information and referral for employment, housing, and medical care;
- Legal advocacy and civil legal referral;
- Community coordination focused on systemic change;
- Rural outreach and community education programs;

## THE COUNCIL ALSO DIRECTLY FUNDS TRAINING FOR:

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- Law enforcement personnel;
- Health providers and counselors;
- Attorneys and court personnel;
- Staff of Native organizations and other community groups;
- School-based educators;
- Prevention coordinators and advocates.



# COUNCIL PURPOSE AREAS, GOALS & ACTIVITIES

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## PURPOSE AREAS:

- Prevention;
- Crisis Management and Intervention;
- Perpetrator Accountability.

## GOALS

- Coordinate domestic violence and sexual assault prevention efforts in Alaska;
- Obtain funding dedicated to prevention programs;
- Provide immediate, appropriate crisis response, intervention and shelter;
- Enhance the understanding of the prevalence and impact of domestic violence and sexual assault in the State of Alaska;
- Perpetrators will be held accountable for their actions;
- Implement and maintain best practices in the operation of programs providing domestic violence and sexual assault services;
- Define and describe the scope and impact of domestic violence and sexual assault;
- Ensure effective Council administration.

## ACTIVITIES:

- Coordinate services with the Departments of Law, Education, Public Safety, Health and Social Services, Corrections and other state and community groups dealing with our identified population;
- Request, receive, and disperse funds from the State of Alaska and the federal government for domestic violence and sexual assault programs;
- Gather data on domestic violence, sexual assault, crisis intervention, and prevention;
- Fund and support 20 victim service programs in 18 Alaska communities, collectively serving 235 towns and villages throughout the state;
- Monitor and provide technical assistance to 11 approved community based and four prison based Batterer's Intervention Programs;
- Coordinate and fund training on issues of domestic violence and sexual assault to government agencies, law enforcement, community agencies, and the public;
- Conduct quarterly public meetings and participate in public forums on a regular basis.



# ALASKA'S DASHBOARD AND ALASKA VICTIMIZATION SURVEY

## The Alaska Dashboard

The 2015 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 survey results.

2015 was the Dashboard's fourth year of publication. The Council uses Dashboard indicators to monitor trends, strengthen policy and practices to enhance intervention efforts, implement prevention strategies and when necessary, make changes/revise program development to adopt practices better suited to ending domestic violence and sexual assault in Alaska.

The Dashboard is available at <http://www.dps.alaska.gov/CDVSA/Resources-Dashboard.html>

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.

We all need to think about how we can change these numbers, whether we are policy makers or concerned citizens. We encourage you to 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.

## The Alaska Victimization Survey (AVS)

In May and June 2010, 971 randomly selected Alaska women were surveyed over the phone. Questions were asked about specific behaviors, resulting in Alaska's first comprehensive look at intimate partner violence and sexual assault against women. Results were released on September 30, 2010 in Anchorage.

Findings included:

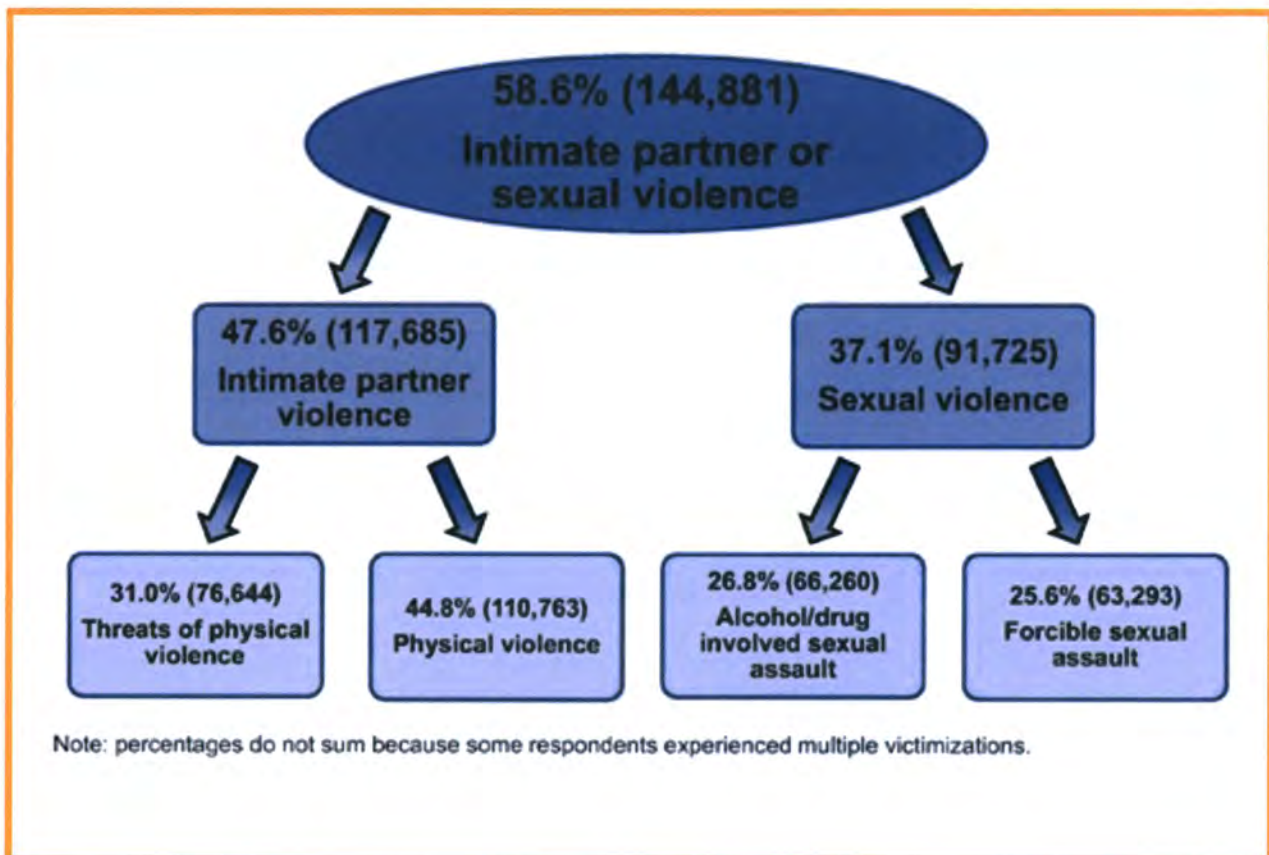
- About 59% of adult women in Alaska have experienced intimate partner violence, sexual violence or both, in their lifetime;
- Nearly 12% have experienced intimate partner violence, sexual violence or both, in the past year (2009);
- About 37% of adult women in the Alaska have experienced sexual violence in their lifetime; and
- About 48% have experienced intimate partner violence in their lifetime.

Results from the survey are used to guide planning and policy development, effectively evaluate the impact of prevention and intervention services, and provide greater empirical support for preventing and responding to violence against women. Intervening years have seen the AVS performed in various regions across the state with results similar to the statewide numbers. The results of the statewide survey and each regional survey can be viewed online at:

<http://justice.uaa.alaska.edu/avs/index.html>

The statewide AVS was re-administered in 2015 and we anticipate results that may indicate the effectiveness of awareness and prevention strategies implemented since 2010.

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



# CDVSA 2015 HIGHLIGHTS

## Funded 20 victim service programs across the state resulting in:

- 3,693 people volunteering 63,368 hours of service to the cause;
- More than 200 staff members operating programs 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to ensure safe refuge and help their communities develop strategies for creating peace;
- 87% of program participants learning more about resources and help available to themselves and their families and how to access those resources;
- 86% of program participants knowing more or different intervention safety strategies than they did prior to the interaction.

## SART Sustainability



Sexual Assault Response Teams (SART) generally include victim advocates, law enforcement officers and health care providers. These team members provide a coordinated, efficient and supportive response to persons who have been sexually assaulted while focusing on a victim's needs and choices. SARTs are designed to reduce the trauma of interacting with the system for victims as well as to

increase the likelihood that assaults can be successfully prosecuted.

SART trainings were held in Anchorage and Fairbanks during FY 2015. Teams from the Anchorage, Barrow, Bethel, Cordova, Dillingham, Fairbanks, Juneau, Kodiak, Kotzebue, Nome, Palmer, Seward, Unalaska, and Valdez attended the trainings. Fort Wainwright, Eielson Air Force Base and Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson were also represented. The weeklong training focuses on team building, while strengthening response skills for advocates, law enforcement officers and health care professionals.

## 59<sup>th</sup> Commission on the Status of Women

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The Council on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault and its Board Chair were among a select group of world leaders asked to share their work to combat domestic violence and sexual assault at the United Nations Beijing +20 Conference on the Status of Women.

The Council's Board Chair Richard C. Irwin, a Reverend in Anchorage, participated in a Parallel Event (workshop) for strengthening faith communities' responses to victims of domestic violence. He showcased Alaska's Shepherd's Care Forums.

Council Executive Director Lauree Morton participated in a workshop on engaging men and boys, highlighting the Council's work with the COMPASS program, Coaching Boys Into Men and the state's mini-grants to communities.

Ambassador Charles Thembani Ntwaagae, of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Botswana to the United Nations along with the Presbyterian Church (USA) co-sponsored a Side Event on "Real Talk/Real Action: Engaging Men and Boys in Prevention and Intervention Strategies that Address Gender Based Violence" that followed the very successful "Moving Men from Bystanders to Allies" held during the 57<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission on the Status of Women.

According to Ambassador Thembani Ntwaagae, the continuation of the dialogue emanated from Botswana's firm conviction that the role of men and boys is critical in any effort aimed at the complete elimination of all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, and the ultimate achievement of the equal enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all. Irwin served as a panelist in the "Sacred and Safe: Building Capacity of Faith Communities to Address Gender-Based Violence," held March 10, 2015 along with Minister Jonathan Betts Fields, of Harvard Divinity School and the Reverend Dr. Lisa B. Whitehead, Founder of Victims in Sanctuary.

Being asked to highlight the Council's work at the Beijing +20 United Nations event was recognition of the work being done in Alaska and an inspiration to keep moving forward to find our own solutions to these worldwide problems.



# MEDIA OUTREACH

In FY 15 the Council worked in partnership with Christianson Communications to successfully garner media attention for a wide range of public awareness activities including but not limited to:

- Domestic Violence Awareness Month coverage in October, garnered through a press release and My Turn article;
- Prevention Summit activities, which included broadcast and print coverage statewide, as well as a significant web presence;
- Local and statewide media coverage of the Council's involvement in national events i.e. One Billion Rising;
- Sexual Assault Awareness Month coverage including providing help to support local community coverage of the Choose Respect marches across Alaska;
- CDVSA's support of Coaching Boys Into Men projects and coaches training;
- Local and statewide coverage of My Turn articles authored by Lauree Morton and Council members;
- Local and statewide coverage of Lauree Morton and Richard Irwin's involvement in the United Nations Beijing +20 Events.

# PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS

In fiscal year 2015, the Council worked with Christianson Communications on placements of its Public Service Announcements related to the subjects of prevention, bystander intervention, and/or the effects of domestic and sexual violence. The Council did not develop any new PSAs during FY 15 other than radio PSAs for Awareness Month activities, but focused instead on garnering the best possible placement of existing PSA's on cable and broadcast media, as well as further development of its presence on the web and in social media. The Council's "Real Alaskans Choose Respect," "Alaska Men Choose Respect," "Respect is Always the Right Choice" and "Asking for Help" campaigns were targeted to specific regions and populations in Alaska.

## RESPECT IS ALWAYS THE RIGHT CHOICE/ ASKING FOR HELP

The Respect is Always the Right Choice campaign shows what choosing respect can look like in real situations Alaskans encounter. The series lets Alaskans know that help is available for victims of domestic violence and/or sexual assault; highlights the work the Council is doing to reduce violence and instructs bystanders by providing examples of ways to safely intervene in situations that could potentially lead to violence. The spots can be viewed at:

<http://dps.state.ak.us/cdvsa/Media.html>

## ALASKA MEN CHOOSE RESPECT

The Alaska Men Choose Respect Campaign (formerly Real Alaska Men Choose Respect) began in 2010. The statewide campaign encourages men to become actively involved in preventing violence, strengthening communities and promoting respect. The campaign includes: PSA's, a website and opportunities to implement projects at the community level through CDVSA funded mini-grants.

## EVALUATION OF PSAs

While CDVSA has not independently conducted a statewide evaluation of the effectiveness of its television and radio campaigns, Christianson Communications provided information gleaned from two independent sources that show a significant impact in individual communities relative to CDVSA's public outreach campaigns in conjunction with local efforts.

- These process studies were conducted in May-June, 2015 with a total of 169 respondents all at least 22 years of age or older who live at least nine months of the year in Dillingham.

Survey results are significant and relate to the Council's media and educational efforts. Respondents to this survey felt very strongly that there has been an increase in awareness among residents of Dillingham.

- 73% of respondent say people are better equipped to know how to end violence.
- 72% said people are better equipped at recognizing when someone is being impacted by violence.
- And 63% said people are more aware today of the agencies and services that are available to help them. They also said that people are seeking help more.

# PUBLIC AWARENESS & PREVENTION PROGRAMMING

In FY15, the Council supported the expansion of the public awareness, prevention and community engagement projects that were initiated in 2010. The Council oversaw the closeout of four rural community based domestic violence and sexual assault prevention grants originally awarded to communities through the Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Behavioral Health and awarded four new Community Based Primary Prevention awards. The Council also contracted and worked in partnership with the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault (ANDVSA) and other key state and community stakeholders to coordinate and grow the work of prevention across Alaska.



## ALASKA MEN CHOOSE RESPECT MINI-GRANTS

The Alaska Men Choose Respect Campaign began in 2010. The statewide campaign encourages men to become actively involved in preventing violence, strengthening communities and promoting respect. The campaign includes: PSA's, a website and opportunities to implement projects at the community level through CDVSA funded mini-grants.

In FY 2015, four Alaska Men Choose Respect Mini-grants were awarded to communities across the state and included: Juneau, Ketchikan, Sitka and Unalaska. The projects were community specific and incorporated healthy relationship, domestic violence, dating violence or sexual violence prevention messages into each project. The projects used a combination of sports-based, culture-based, outdoor-based and media-based activities to engage men and male adolescents in prevention work in their communities.

The programs employed a variety of mediums—from media campaigns to talking circles and community wellness events—to promote respect in their communities. Complete project descriptions and the AMCR website can be viewed at: <http://www.alaskamenchooserespect.org/>

## THE ALASKA FOURTH R CURRICULUM

The "Fourth R" is a comprehensive school-based program designed to include students, teachers, parents, and the community in reducing violence and many of today's risky behaviors. The curriculum has been evaluated in Canadian schools and is listed on the SAMHSA National

Registry of Evidenced-based Programs and Practices (<http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov>), and Collaborative for Academic, Social and Emotional Learning (CASEL) Effective SEL Programs List. The Fourth R was also evaluated in Alaska with funding through CDVSA. The evaluation was completed in fiscal year 2014. Results indicated that youth who participated in the Fourth R curriculum, compared to those who received a regular health class, had:



- Improved awareness of abusive behavior;
- Increased positive social support among youth with high adverse childhood experiences scores;
- Reduced adherence to rape myths; and
- Reduced acceptance of physical aggression.

In fiscal year 2015 in partnership with the Departments of Education and Early Development, Health and Social Services and the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, CDVSA funds supported training for teachers and community partners and program implementation. In fiscal year 2015, 100 teachers and community partners were trained in the Fourth R curriculum: 27-Fourth R, 58 Health Relationships plus afterschool program, 7-community partners, 10-master teachers. To date, school districts that have teaching staff who've received training include: Cordova School District, Dillingham City School District, Fairbanks North Star Borough School District, Juneau Douglas School District, Kodiak Island Borough School District, Lower Kuskokwim School District, Northwest Arctic Borough School District, North Slope Borough School District, Kenai Peninsula Borough School District, Hoonah City Schools, Ketchikan Gateway Borough School District, Petersburg City School District, Aleutians East Borough School District, Anchorage School District, Mat-Su Borough School district, Sitka School District, Unalaska City School District, Pribilof School District, Yakutat School District and Yupiit School District.

## **COACHING BOYS INTO MEN**

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Coaching Boys into Men (CBIM) is a comprehensive violence prevention curriculum for coaches and their athletes developed by Futures Without Violence. The program engages athletic coaches through the Coaches Leadership Program to help shape the attitudes and behaviors of young male athletes. Athletic coaches play an extremely influential and unique role in the lives of young men, often serving as a parent or mentor to the boys they coach. Because of these special relationships, coaches are poised to positively influence how young men think and behave both on and off the field.

CDVSA in partnership with the Department of Education and Early Development, Alaska School Activities Association, the Alaska Association of School Boards and community based

programs partner to host two statewide trainings annually. In fiscal year 2015, trainings were held in Anchorage in January and June and collectively trained 40 high school coaches representing school districts from across the state. To learn more about Alaska's project visit:



<https://www.facebook.com/CBIMAlaska> or visit the Futures Without Violence website at:  
<http://www.futureswithoutviolence.org/content/features/detail/811/>.

## COMMUNITY BASED PRIMARY PREVENTION PROGRAMS (CBPPP)

The purpose of the Community Based Primary Prevention Programs (CBPPP) was to strengthen and enhance existing, community based, coalition driven, strategies that address the primary prevention of sexual assault (SA), intimate partner violence (IPV) and/or teen dating violence (TDV). In fiscal year 2015, the State of Alaska awarded four grants to communities to implement activities specific to primary prevention and focused on achieving comprehensive prevention programming.

Community Based Primary Prevention Programs (CBPPP) funds were granted to four Alaskan communities:

- Aiding Women in Aid in Crisis (AWAIC), Anchorage
- Aiding Women in Abuse and Rape Emergencies (AWARE), Juneau
- Sitkans Against Family Violence (SAFV), Sitka
- South Peninsula Haven House (SPHH), Homer

CBPPP grantees implemented a variety of strategies intended to build the foundation on which reductions in domestic violence and sexual assault could occur. Outcomes of each grantee's prevention strategies were organized into five categories of programming:

1. Capacity building
2. Policy
3. Youth protective factors
4. Bystander engagement

Common strategies: 1, 2. (1) All CBPPP grantees developed and maintained a community coalition. The goal of these coalitions is to engage community members in building capacity for culturally appropriate responses to domestic violence prevention. (2) All CBPPP grantees worked with their local school districts to develop and implement school policies addressing students' social and emotional learning and the creation of a school climate that promotes respect.

Impact: The four Community Based Primary Prevention Program grantees have demonstrated successes in their ability to implement strategies at all of the levels of change identified by the Center for Disease Control (CDC). With CBPPP funding, promising strategies (already underway) in Anchorage, Homer, Juneau, and Sitka were expanded to include new populations and target new levels of the social ecological model, which resulted in more comprehensive (and effective) prevention efforts.

## GIRLS ON THE RUN

Girls On The Run is a 10-12 week after school program for girls in the 3rd through 5th grade that encourages positive emotional, social, mental and physical development. Participants explore and discuss their own beliefs around experiences and challenges girls face at this age.

The program models healthy peer and adult role modeling, healthy relationships and provides the girls with opportunities to explore how they can positively connect with and shape the world. The program now offers a curriculum for 6th-8th grade girls and a "Let Me Run" program is also available for boys.



## GREEN DOT – ALASKA

Green Dot is a bystander intervention program with the goal of preparing organizations and/or communities to implement a strategy of violence prevention that consistently and measurably reduces power-based personal violence. Power-based violence includes domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, elder abuse, child abuse and bullying. The Green Dot-Alaska project was piloted in five communities: Anchorage, Bethel, Homer, Kenai and on Prince of Wales Island from fiscal year 2013-2015. Fairbanks came on board with the Green Dot University curriculum in late fiscal year 2014 and Nome participated as an unofficial pilot under separate funding throughout. The project taught community members how to safely act in potentially abusive or violent situations and encourages everyone to become involved in promoting safety and violence free communities.

During the pilot project, the Green Dot strategy was adapted for Alaskan communities by national Green Dot staff with input from local pilot communities, a Green Dot Alaska website and resources were developed, Green Dot implementation training was provided for each site, and sites began community implementation. In 2015, Strategic Prevention Solutions was contracted by CDVSA to conduct focus groups with core team members from each of the five pilot sites to determine successes, challenges and lessons learned during the pilot phase of the Green Dot Alaska implementation. The report separates findings into ten sections including; Launch activities and successes, Green Dot prevention team, Differences between Green Dot and other prevention strategies, Personal and professional impact, Skills and knowledge improvement, Community impact and relationship building, Challenges, What communities would do differently or need a second time around, Statewide implementation, and Sustainability.



During the pilot phase, all five sites were able to start some level of community implementation of Green Dot, training community members, with two sites concentrating on individuals who work in the bar and restaurant business. Several sites reported that the Green Dot strategy led to a deeper impact in their communities than with other violence prevention strategies they had tried in the past. The deeper impact reportedly led to more meaningful conversations about violence reduction, unlikely messengers becoming part of the movement and spreading Green Dots, and a deeper level of community buy-in. It was also clear Green Dot offers a more disarming approach to talk about violence and prevention than other programs or awareness raising alone. Many participants found that Green Dot allows community members to engage in prevention in ways that are manageable to each community member. It also offers a shared language and accessible way for community members, who may have little experience with violence prevention, to talk about a safer community and their own contribution to it. It was rewarding for many participants to witness community members having some of these conversations and using the shared prevention language.

Pilot site participants also spoke about how their experience with Green Dot was different from other prevention strategies or educational programs they have implemented in the past. For four of the pilot sites, Green Dot was their first venture into primary prevention and changed the way they view prevention. Specifically, prior to Green Dot, several sites viewed awareness, intervention, assessment and resource sharing as "prevention," so implementing Green Dot helped to build their capacity to do more enhanced prevention that incorporates changing behaviors and beliefs. Three of the sites found Green Dot to be more engaging, manageable, accessible and inclusive for their community members than other prevention

programs. They also found that Green Dot is more action-oriented than awareness building. Not only does it connect people to the issue of power-based personal violence, but helps community members understand how they can contribute to a safer community.

The Green Dot project continues in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Homer and Nome. In addition, CDVSA is overseeing a Green Dot trainer's bureau where individuals who participated in the three-year project, who identified as having a special interest in public speaking and statewide training, were certified as trainers by the National group. These trainers are now on board to train in new communities throughout the state as time and funding allow.

## PARENT ENGAGEMENT – TALK NOW, TALK OFTEN

The Talk Now Talk Often (TNTO) parent engagement project provides parents of teenagers with resources, an interactive website and conversation cards that are intended to assist parents and teens talk together about healthy dating relationships. The project was developed with the input from Alaskan parents who participated in focus group discussions across the state. The project launched statewide in February 2014 during Teen Dating Violence Awareness month. During the launch an additional eight parents were interviewed in the communities of Barrow, Dillingham, Kotzebue, Kodiak, Sitka and Unalaska. To learn more visit the Talk Now, Talk Often website at: <http://www.tntoak.org/>



## PATHWAYS COMMUNITY-BASED PREVENTION PROJECTS & STATEWIDE COMMITTEE PLANNING GROUP

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The Pathways to Prevention Statewide Steering Committee was convened by the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in 2005 as part of their Cooperative Agreement with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The Committee serves to build the state's capacity to prevent domestic violence. The committee has focused on bringing together all available information on prevalence of DV, risk and protective factors for both victimization and perpetration, and existing prevention efforts. From this, the committee developed a comprehensive plan, Pathways to Preventing Domestic Violence. This plan represents the voices of many Alaskans from diverse professions, regions, cultures and experiences and establishes a framework to organize and coordinate prevention and promotion efforts over the next six years. Council staff serves as steering committee members and continue to contribute their expertise and resources towards the statewide pathways to prevention plan and project implementation. To view the Pathways to Prevention statewide plan visit: <http://www.andvsa.org/?s=Pathways+plan>

### PREVENTION SUMMIT

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In fiscal year 2015, CDVSA hosted the third Prevention Summit, "Alaskan Communities Making A Difference Together", on March 4-6, 2015 in Anchorage. The Prevention Summit is an annual event that is designed to support the growth of local community primary prevention work addressing intimate partner violence, teen dating violence and sexual assault. Representatives from 19 communities were in attendance. During the summit community groups attend team-planning sessions, skill-building workshops and receive technical assistance in order to build or enhance their community based prevention plans. Summit workshops are designed to build knowledge in the area of primary prevention work specific to intimate partner violence, teen dating violence and sexual assault prevention. Workshops have beginning and advanced tracks and community teams have the opportunity to choose the workshops that best fits their needs. This year's summit highlighted several prevention strategies, including:



- Culture is Prevention-culturally-specific programming
- Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACES) and Promoting Resilience
- Talk Now, Talk Often – parent engagement

- Strengthening Families
- COMPASS – male engagement, mentoring
- Green Dot – bystander action
- Fourth R – comprehensive health curriculum

Attendees participated in pre- and post-evaluations and were asked to implement at least one locally based primary prevention activity following the summit.

Evaluation findings for the 2015 summit indicated that there is an increase in DV/SA agencies capacity to provide prevention programs to their communities when compared to prior years and an increase in the self-reported level of comprehensiveness of prevention programming when compared to the 2013 post survey. It is exciting to see this increase in comprehensiveness happening between the 2013 and 2015 Summits and especially when considering almost 60% of the participants attending the 2015 Summit were participating for the first time. The understanding of what comprises comprehensive primary preventions seems to be spreading throughout the communities across Alaska.

## **RURAL COMMUNITY-BASED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AWARDS**

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In January 2011, the State of Alaska awarded four grants to build violence-free communities in rural areas. Rural is defined as anywhere in Alaska outside of the Municipality of Anchorage and Matanuska-Susitna, Kenai Peninsula, and the Fairbanks North Star and Juneau Boroughs. Successful applicants proposed new ideas, demonstrated community involvement and set measurable goals to reduce domestic violence and sexual assault in their regions.

The main “implementation grant” awarded was designed to fully fund the grantee’s proposed prevention plan. The three “capacity-building” grants were designed to substantially, but not entirely, fund the grantees’ proposed prevention plans, allowing for a building of strategies and services over time. All four grants were designed to be pilot projects that may be replicated by other regions in the future. Funding was initially awarded for one year, with up to three additional years of funding depending on legislative increments in future budgets. A total of three fiscal years of funding were awarded.

The Rural Community Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (RCDVSA) Pilot Project funds were granted to four rural Alaskan communities:

- Safe and Fear-Free Environment in Dillingham won the centerpiece “implementation grant,” that also served the community of Aleknagik.

*The three “capacity-building” grants were awarded to:*

- Sitkans Against Family Violence, to serve the communities of Sitka, Kake and Angoon
- Association of Village Council Presidents to serve Bethel and surrounding villages
- Kodiak Area Native Association to serve the communities of Kodiak, Port Lions, Akhiok, Karluk, Old Harbor, Ouzinkie and Larsen Bay.

For approximately two years, the grants were overseen by the Department of Health & Social Services’ Division of Behavioral Health. In fiscal year 2015, the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault oversaw the final year of funding for these programs. CDVSA’s goal for this final year was to assist the four grantees with the evaluation of the strategies that were being implemented at part of the grant. CDVSA contracted with a local research and evaluation firm, Strategic Prevention Solutions, who provided support to CDVSA and the four grantee communities in identifying and summarizing their evaluation activities. Particular attention was paid to gather enough data to tell the story (including successes and challenges) of how this funding was utilized in each of the four grantee communities, and identify promising practices and recommendations for future funding.

## **STAND UP, SPEAK UP**

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Stand Up, Speak Up (SUSU) is a media and engagement campaign that was developed in partnership with the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault; the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault; Alaska Department of Health and Social Services Division of Public Health; Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium and youth ages 12-18 from across Alaska. Youth from Ketchikan, Sitka, Bethel, Anchorage, Gustavus, Buckland, Kiana, Juneau, Dillingham, Akiak, Kipnuk, Mt. Edgecumbe High School and Youth Alliance for a Healthier Alaska participated in the development of SUSU materials. Through this campaign, youth learn how to more effectively speak up and encourage other youth to stand up to end violence. The campaign focuses on six key areas: relationship basics; building a peer culture; respecting yourself; leading the way; keep respect going and getting help. The campaign includes media, a standalone website, posters and informational cards and social networking sites. The campaign measures changes through focus groups, surveys and media metrics in: relationship values and attitudes towards respect; social norms or attitudes about violence in relationships; recall of prevention messaging; and youth engagement measures. It includes mini-grants to support community-based projects. The community-based projects are youth led and promote leadership skills, healthy relationships and respect among their peers.

## WHEN I AM AN ELDER



“When I Am An Elder” is part of the Stand Up, Speak Up prevention campaign. The PSA’s are based on a poem, called “When I’m an Elder created and written by Bethel Teens Acting Against Violence (TAAV) in 2002. In fiscal year 2015, the community of St. Paul participated in the development of a new WIAE TV PSA which was then rotated into the existing spots including: Bethel, Barrow, Southeast Alaska and

Minto. The WIAE campaign was awarded an Alaska Broadcast Association Goldie Award in fiscal year 2014. To learn more about WIAE and the Stand Up Speak Up prevention campaign visit: <http://www.standupspeakupalaska.org/when-i-am-an-elder/>

## STATE AGENCY PREVENTION WORKGROUP

In March 2013 the Council established the State Agency Workgroup on Prevention to provide a consistent time and forum where state agency staff whose day-to-day work focuses on prevention programming can meet and share information across state agencies. The workgroup allows members to:

- Identify opportunities for joint projects, grants and training;
- Recognize areas of common ground across disciplines;
- Clarify unique areas of prevention work that require concentrated focus.

In fiscal year 2015 the interdisciplinary group developed a document titled: Investing in Prevention: Working Together in Early Childhood for Healthy Alaskan Children, Families, and Communities”. The document outlines four recommendations for shared prevention priorities and strategies for constructing the foundation for healthy communities. The four priority areas are:

1. Support for quality early childhood programs;
2. Ensure access to health care including behavioral health care;
3. Strengthen capacity for social emotional learning throughout Alaska’s schools;
4. Maintain and expand prevention efforts that have proven to be effective.

The document can be viewed on the CDVSA webpage under publications at: <http://dps.alaska.gov/Cdvsas/Resources.html>. The group met on a monthly basis throughout 2015.

# LEGISLATION

## Legislation Related to Domestic Violence and/or Sexual Assault Passed During the First Session 29th Alaska Legislature

### **HB 15-Electronic Monitoring Credits; Mitigating Factors, passed.**

The bill allows courts to grant a defendant credit toward a sentence of imprisonment for time spent under electronic monitoring. Credit may be considered if the person has not committed a criminal offense while under electronic monitoring and the court imposes restrictions on the person's freedom of movement and behavior while under the electronic monitoring—the person would be confined to a residence except for a court appearance; meeting with counsel; or period during which the person is at a location ordered by the court for the purposes of employment, attending educational or vocational training, performing community volunteer work, or attending a rehabilitative activity or medical appointment.

## Bills Related to Domestic Violence and/or Sexual Assault That Are in Committee for the Second Session of the 29th Alaska Legislature

### **HB11 -No Internet Access to Some Criminal Cases is in the Senate Rules Committee.**

The bill prohibits the Court System from publishing a court record of a criminal case on a publicly available website if 60 days have elapsed from the date of acquittal or dismissal and the defendant was acquitted of all charges fined or all criminal charges against the defendant in the case have been dismissed and were not dismissed as part of a plea agreement in another criminal case or the defendant was acquitted of some of the criminal charges in the case and the remaining charges were dismissed.

### **HB60 -Military; Sexual Assault was not heard and is in the House Military and Veteran's Affairs and Judicial Committees.**

This bill opens up the legislation that established the Council and adds to its duties of receiving reports of criminal offenses. It requires that information about victims of crime be kept confidential from employers or reporters. Requires the Council to annually report to the Governor about certain offenses by members of the National Guard and requires standards and procedures for the National Guard's interactions with victims of offenses of sexual assault and requires the Council to consult with the National Guard on training, prevention efforts for victims of certain offenses. This bill would also require the Council to receive reports from victims wishing to report a sexual assault offense.

**HB117 -Sexual Assault Examination Kits is in the House Finance Committee.**

This bill requires a report on untested Sexual Assault Examination Kits and provides for an effective date. This bill will provide the legislature with real numbers from an audit to assess whether or not the state has a backlog of untested rape kits and determine a course of action.

**HB147 -Animals: Protection/Release/Custody is in the House Judiciary Committee.**

This bill opens the Protective Order statutes. It adds language to the statute about removal of animals from a person to include that a peace officer in a domestic violence call out may prohibit an abuser from removing, harming, or disposing of an animal owned or possessed by the victim, the abuser, or any other person living in the residence, or authorize the victim to remove an animal from the abuser and grant the victim exclusive care, custody and control of an animal. Also amends divorce/dissolution to include this language. In removal by authorities' cases, allows for cost of care be the responsibility of the owner even if animals are removed for cruelty and neglect.

**HB165-Mitigating Factor: Sexual Assault PTSD has not been heard and is in the House Judiciary Committee.**

This bill allows for post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) stemming from a sexual assault to be considered a mitigating factor at sentencing for defendants at conviction of some crimes.

**SB21- Affirmative Defense to Prostitution has not moved and is in the Senate Judiciary Committee.**

This bill creates an affirmative defense to the charge of prostitution. If the person was induced or caused to engage in prostitution by a sex trafficker an affirmative defense can be asserted. The intention behind the bill is to keep from re-victimizing the person who is being prostituted.

**SB25- Military Sexual Assault is a companion bill to HB60 and has not moved and is in the Senate State Affairs Committee.**

This bill opens up the legislation that established the Council and adds duties to the Council of receiving reports of criminal offenses. It requires that information about victims of crime be kept confidential from employers or reporters. Requires the Council to annually report to the Governor about certain offenses by members of the National Guard and requires standards and procedures for the National Guard's interactions with victims of offenses of sexual assault and requires the Council to consult with the National Guard on training, prevention efforts for victims of certain offenses. This bill would also require the Council to receive reports from victims wishing to report a sexual assault offense.

**SB54- Sexual Assault Examination Kits is a companion bill to HB117 and has not moved and is in the Senate State Affairs Committee.**

This bill requires a report on untested Sexual Assault Examination Kits and provides for an effective date. This bill will provide the legislature with real numbers from an audit to assess whether or not the state has a backlog of untested rape kits and determine a course of action.

# STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN GRANT PROGRAM

## Key Areas:

The Council funds a variety of programs through federal STOP (Services \* Training \* Officers \* Prosecutors) Violence Against Women Act grant funds. This grant funds training in primarily four key areas in the work against domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and dating violence: law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and victim services. FY 2015 funding highlights are:

### **LAW ENFORCEMENT: Department of Public Safety, Alaska State Troopers**

- STOP funds support a Program Coordinator position to manages all projects under the grant and serves as a statewide subject matter expert on issues pertaining to domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking. The coordinator is primarily responsible for developing and writing a comprehensive sexual assault investigation policy for the Alaska State Troopers (AST) in 2014 that was implemented in early 2015. This policy allows an anonymous reporting option for victims, streamlining their access to a sexual assault forensic exam while maintaining anonymity.
- This year, AST focused effort on training in sexual assault investigation by providing the Regional Sexual Assault Investigation courses throughout the state. Department of Public Safety and the Department of Law partnered together to provide a 2.5-day course on sex crimes and sex trafficking to troopers, police officers and prosecutors across the state. The training team included instructors from AST, Law, the Crime Lab, the FBI and Anchorage Police Department. In 2013, 9 sessions of the course were offered in 6 communities and in 2014, 7 more sessions were offered in 4 communities. The purpose of the course is to improve investigative and prosecutorial response to sex crimes as well as promote communication and collaboration between law enforcement and prosecutors.
- STOP funded three statewide Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) trainings in Juneau and in Anchorage for community teams of forensic nurse examiners, victim advocates, prosecutors, and law enforcement. The training included the forensic exam kits and information on special populations such as those experiencing disability, LGBTQI populations, minority and Alaska Native populations, those with limited English proficiency, and special consideration for those in rural Alaska.

## PROSECUTION: Department of Law

- STOP funds provided comprehensive training to the dedicated prosecutors and paralegals of the criminal division. The Department of Law and the Department of Public Safety continue to work together during this reporting period and provide regional training sessions on sexual assault investigations to improve communication and collaboration between both agencies.
- STOP funds maintained the statewide Victim Witness Coordinator position which oversees and mentors paralegals and coordinates victim witness services within the 13 district attorney offices, assists with recruiting and hiring of division paralegals, coordinating and content building of the annual statewide district attorney and paralegal conference, maintaining a resource library, updating brochures and working on committees to coordinate agency efforts to improve services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.
- The VAWA STOP funds allowed the Department of Law, Criminal Division to sponsor a statewide, two-day conference, mandatory for all state prosecutors and victim witness paralegals; 125 prosecutors and 35 paralegals. The training included information from sexual assault and domestic violence cases, titled "Sentencing: The End Game- Fighting to End Domestic Violence and Sexual Assaults." This training enhanced the participants' sentencing skills in cases involving violence against women in a constructive and positive learning environment facilitated by experienced attorneys. Prosecutors and paralegals attended the trainings in Dillingham and Anchorage and it helped them improve the quality of care for the victim, improve the quality of forensic evidence collected, and increase the conviction rates of sexual assault perpetrators.
- STOP funds were used by 25 prosecutors to attend a specialized training on Trial Advocacy in Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. This was a five-day conference hosted by the National District Attorney's Association (NDAA).

## COURTS: Alaska Court System

- STOP funding allowed for the Alaska Court System (ACS) to provide interpreter services in civil domestic violence, stalking and sexual assault protective order matters. ACS has been providing interpreter services to victims and perpetrators in civil restraining order hearings for a number of years, a service that wasn't offered in the past.
- STOP helped fund a pilot Bail Conditions of Release Project in Fairbanks, the intent of which is to provide immediate online access to police, prosecutors, and the public for active bail orders. The pilot currently provides bail/bond conditions information to law enforcement on an expedited basis through an automated exchange instead of requiring an officer to contact the local court. The court system now is developing a statewide system to provide this information to law enforcement.

- STOP funds provided out-of-state training in domestic violence issues to judicial officers and on-site training to judges and court clerical staff on domestic violence issues and changes to court domestic violence forms and procedures. Along with training in state, in FY15, ACS sent 5 judicial officers to out-of-state domestic violence training for judges (NJIDV). It's unlikely that if STOP funds were unavailable these judges would have been able to attend this training.

## **VICTIM SERVICES: Alaska Network on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault (ANDVSA)**

- ANDVSA's Legal Program has been in existence since 1996 due in part to STOP funding. Since 1996, due to high turnover in the field of DV/SA, ANDVSA has provided continual training and technical assistance to victim advocates. Also since 1996, ANDVSA had 3600 victims of domestic violence and sexual assault apply for civil legal assistance and has been able to provide a volunteer or staff attorney to approximately 50% of the clients who completed applications. Also, ANDVSA has trained over 1100 attorneys through their annual two-day volunteer attorney trainings, and estimates that volunteers have donated over \$10,000,000 in volunteer legal services since 1999. In 2014, volunteers donated \$1.2 million dollars of legal services to help victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. ANDVSA's in-kind donations quadrupled their budget, making the ANDVSA Legal Program a highly cost-effective means of combatting domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking in Alaska. 100% of ANDVSA clients evaluated indicate that they feel safer from receiving legal assistance.
- ANDVSA did an enormous amount of training and technical assistance to member programs and others during this reporting period. To maximize funds, ANDVSA provides both in-person and webinar training and technical assistance. ANDVSA held 13 webinars for between 10-20 people, with member programs, affiliates and tribal partners, focusing on the legislative process, military services, ANDVSA resources for advocates, domestic violence and sexual assault laws 101, working with district attorneys, DV/SA in rural locations, working with clients with disabilities, and lethality screening. All were recorded.
- ANDVSA does special outreach to tribal partners from Alaska's 228 tribes who do DV work to ensure access and inclusion to the webinars, which leads to increased collaboration including joint trainings with the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium. ANDVSA has been invited to be part of a "training team" to do site visits in rural Alaska with several tribal advocates around the state.
- ANDVSA did site visits for legal advocacy trainings in Barrow, Unalaska, Sitka, and Fairbanks.
- ANDVSA held an IT person Legal Advocacy and Wellness Training in Anchorage for three days in December for about 50 member program and tribal advocates.

- ANDVSA's annual Continuing Legal Education (CLE) was held March 31 - April 1. 60 attorneys attended and many indicated it was one of the best trainings they ever attended.
- ANDVSA continues to work closely with Alaska Institute for Justice on immigration cases and provide cross-referrals and share expertise for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking using a joint referral process for ANDVSA's area of expertise of family law and AIJ's area of expertise of immigration law.
- ANDVSA continues to meet regularly with court system employees to discuss judicial officers and the court system's handling of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking cases. ANDVSA is working with the Court system to review their change to e-filing for DV petitions.

## FY 14-16 IMPLEMENTATION PLANNING COMMITTEE



The Council submitted Alaska's Three Year STOP Implementation Plan for federal fiscal year (FFY) 2015 along with the grant application to the US Department of Justice, Office of Violence Against Women that was approved. Three Year Implementation Plans have been a part of STOP for each state and help states direct the use of funds. Alaska sought input statewide from a wide array of professionals and

stakeholder agencies including Alaska tribes and other affected populations in Alaska. The plan recognizes the diversity of the State of Alaska in geography, remoteness, economic engines and populations including tribal populations. The plan focuses on statewide, regional SART trainings, the ANDVSA Legal Advocacy Project, interpreter services for courts and the electronic bail bonds project, and trainings for law enforcement, prosecutors and court officers on the issues of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence that has components on how to serve the traditionally under-served and unserved populations including racial, cultural, or ethnic minorities including Alaska Native tribal members, the elderly and teens, language minorities, all genders, LGBTQI, persons with disabilities, and domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking victims in geographically isolated rural and bush communities which are not road connected.

### Victim Service Providers:

Since it is not possible to have shelters in every village, programs must provide outreach services to many other communities. Program outreach requires a formalized system in place to contact villages on a regular basis. The purpose of outreach is to work with the village community to provide training, resources, and information to address the issues of domestic violence and sexual assault, stalking, and dating violence.

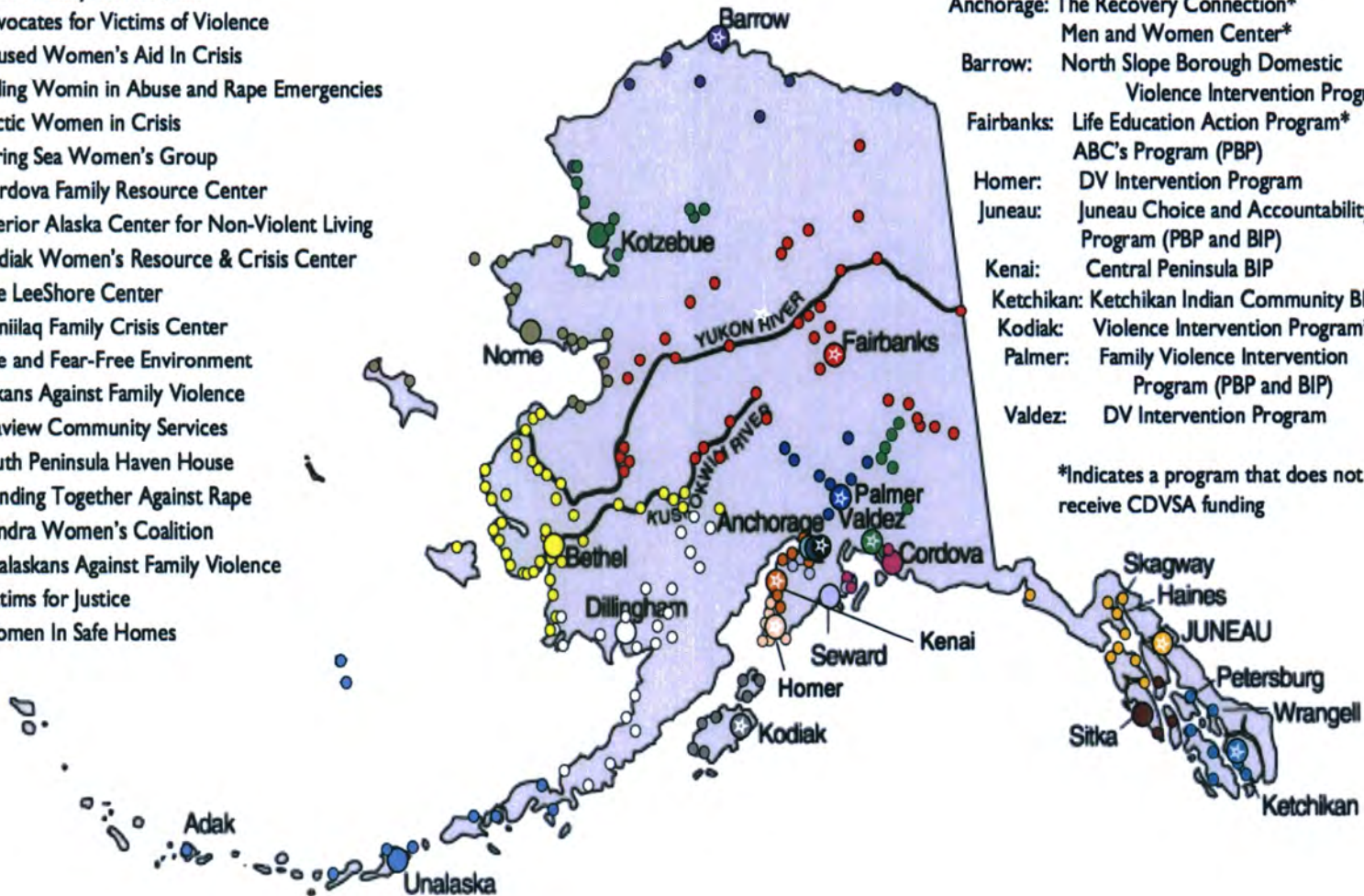
- Alaska Family Services, Inc
- Advocates for Victims of Violence
- Abused Women's Aid In Crisis
- Aiding WomIn in Abuse and Rape Emergencies
- Arctic Women in Crisis
- Bering Sea Women's Group
- Cordova Family Resource Center
- Interior Alaska Center for Non-Violent Living
- Kodiak Women's Resource & Crisis Center
- The LeeShore Center
- Maniilaq Family Crisis Center
- Safe and Fear-Free Environment
- Sitkans Against Family Violence
- Seaview Community Services
- South Peninsula Haven House
- Standing Together Against Rape
- Tundra Women's Coalition
- Unalaskans Against Family Violence
- Victims for Justice
- Women In Safe Homes

### Batterer's Intervention Programs

During FY15 fifteen batterer intervention programs operated in Alaska; twelve were community based Batterers Intervention Programs (BIP) and three were Prison Batterers Programs (PBP). The Council funds nine of the programs. Many areas of the state still lack ready access to a batterer intervention program. Communities that have BIP or PBP Programs are indicated by a white star: ☆

- Anchorage: The Recovery Connection\*  
Men and Women Center\*
- Barrow: North Slope Borough Domestic  
Violence Intervention Program\*
- Fairbanks: Life Education Action Program\*  
ABC's Program (PBP)
- Homer: DV Intervention Program
- Juneau: Juneau Choice and Accountability  
Program (PBP and BIP)
- Kenai: Central Peninsula BIP
- Ketchikan: Ketchikan Indian Community BIP
- Kodiak: Violence Intervention Program\*
- Palmer: Family Violence Intervention  
Program (PBP and BIP)
- Valdez: DV Intervention Program

\*Indicates a program that does not receive CDVSA funding



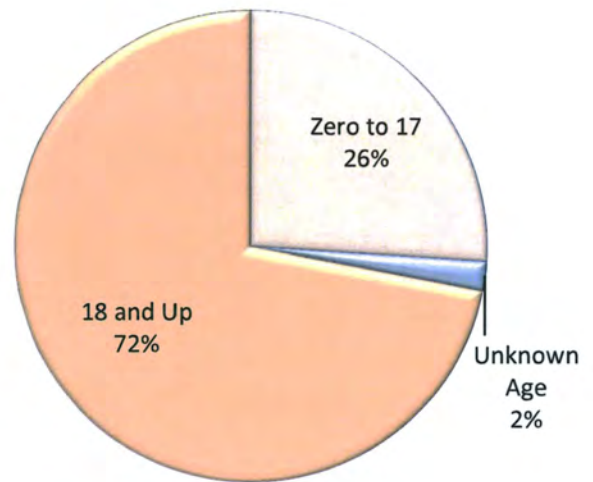
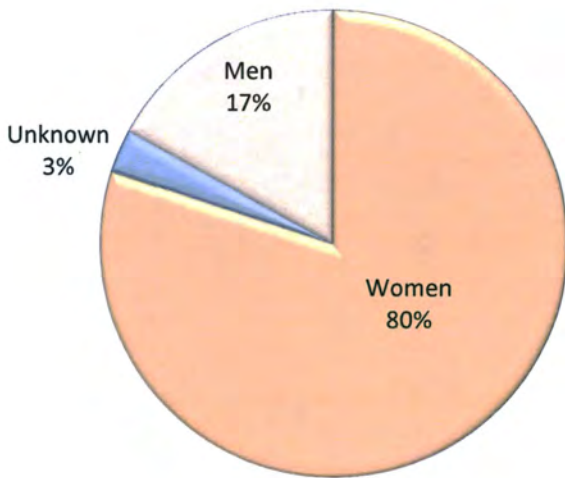
# VICTIM SERVICE DATA

## UTILIZATION OF SERVICES

Alaska Fiscal Year	Number of Persons Served
2013	9,330
2014	9,214
2015	8,526

FY15 Gender of Persons Served

FY15 Age of Persons Served



## Primary Issues Reported by Primary Victims

Alaska Fiscal Year	% Reporting Domestic Violence	% Reporting Sexual Assault	% Reporting Stalking	% Reporting all Other Violent Crimes
2013	75%	20%	3%	13%
2014	73%	22%	3%	14%
2015	73%	25%	3%	13%

\*Percentages sum to more than 100 each year because some primary victims report more than one primary issue

## Shelter Nights Provided by Victim Service Providers

2010	86,923
2011	95,413
2012	100,535
2013	99,524
2014	98,260
2015	95,393

# BATTERER'S INTERVENTION PROGRAM DATA

## ABOUT BATTERER'S INTERVENTION PROGRAMS

Batterers Intervention Programs provide a mechanism to heighten both victim safety and batterer accountability. By themselves, they have little chance of rehabilitating perpetrators of domestic violence. They are one part of a coordinated community response to the crime of domestic violence, which includes a strong, integrated criminal justice response.

## PROGRAMS IN THE STATE OF ALASKA:

The Council reviews batterer intervention programs according to Department of Corrections regulations (22 AAC Chapter 25) for approved status and monitors these approved programs for compliance on an annual basis. The Council provided small grants to nine (6 BIP, 3 PBP) of the programs in FY15.

During FY15, fifteen approved batterer's intervention programs operated in Alaska. Eleven were community based Batterer's Intervention Programs (BIP) and three were Prison Batterer's Programs (PBP). All of these programs have the primary goal of victim safety. The Council works with the Department of Corrections to provide these programs. In FY15, the majority of participants admitted into batterers' programs were court ordered.

Intake assessments completed:	239
New victim safety checks	106
Participants completing the program	82
Non-compliant participants	90
Re-arrested participants	33

# FUNDING SOURCES

FY 15 CDVSA Authorized Expenditures

## FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION SERVICES ACT (FVPSA)

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Administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration of Children and Families, FVPSA provides federal funding to all states. The Council uses this funding to finance domestic violence programs throughout Alaska. All programs receiving these grant funds provide shelter or related assistance to domestic violence victims and their children. The programs operate shelter facilities that are staffed around the clock and provide a full spectrum of services including basic food and immediate shelter, crisis intervention, counseling, and advocacy.

## VICTIMS OF CRIME ACT (VOCA)

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Administered by the Department of Justice Office of Victims of Crime, VOCA funds provide financial support to state and local agencies that offer services to crime victims. This fund is a U.S. Treasury account generated entirely by the fines and penalties levied against criminals convicted of federal crimes. As such, the amount available in this fund can vary greatly from year to year. The Council awards this funding directly to programs that provide services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and other violent crimes.

## U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN GRANTS

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### S.T.O.P. (SERVICES • TRAINING • OFFICERS PROSECUTORS) GRANT

S.T.O.P grants serve to improve the national response to domestic violence and sexual assault by combining a series of federal sanctions and initiatives as well as national, state, and local resources to improve the response to crimes against women. S.T.O.P. funds are committed to four specific areas: prosecution, law enforcement, victim service, and courts. S.T.O.P. is awarded to all states and territories through a federal formula that uses a base amount plus a consideration for population.

## **SUPERVISED VISITATION AND SAFE EXCHANGE GRANT PROGRAM (SVSEP)**

Funded through the U.S. Department of Justice Office on Violence Against Women, SVSEP provides an opportunity for communities to support the supervised visitation and safe exchange of children in situations involving domestic violence, dating violence, child abuse, sexual assault, or stalking. Studies have shown that the risk of violence is often greater for victims of domestic violence and their children after separation from an abusive situation.

Visitation and exchange services provided through SVSEP exhibit a clear understanding of the dynamics of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking; the impact of domestic violence on children; and the importance of holding offenders accountable for their actions.

## **SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES PROGRAM (SASP)**

Funded through the U.S. Department of Justice Office on Violence Against Women, the purpose of SASP is to provide intervention, advocacy, accompaniment (e.g., accompanying victims to court, medical facilities, police departments, etc.), support services, and related assistance for adult, youth, and child victims of sexual assault, non-offending family and household members of victims, and those collaterally affected by the sexual assault.

## **GRANTS TO ENCOURAGE ARREST POLICIES PROGRAM (GTEA)**

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Funded through the U.S. Department of Justice Office on Violence Against Women, the goal of the GTEA project is to increase access to legal information and advocacy for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and child victimization throughout the state. This award provides training, mentoring and support for Alaska's network of legal advocates resulting in increased access to legal advocacy for victims in remote areas of the state. Training on working with limited English proficient victims along with linguistically and culturally appropriate services are also provided.

## STATE FUNDING SOURCES

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### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

In FY 2015, the Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS) provided funds to the Council for Sexual Assault Prevention activities. These funds were from the federal Sexual Assault Prevention (SAP) program and state Behavioral Health. SAP funds educational programming in Anchorage schools and Behavioral Health dollars support programs providing shelter to those who are or who are at risk of being victims of substance abuse related violence.

### DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

In 2015, the Department of Corrections (DOC) provided funds to the Council to grant to batterer's intervention programs providing services in three facilities. DOC also provides funds to the Council to administer the Community-based Batterer's Intervention Programs.

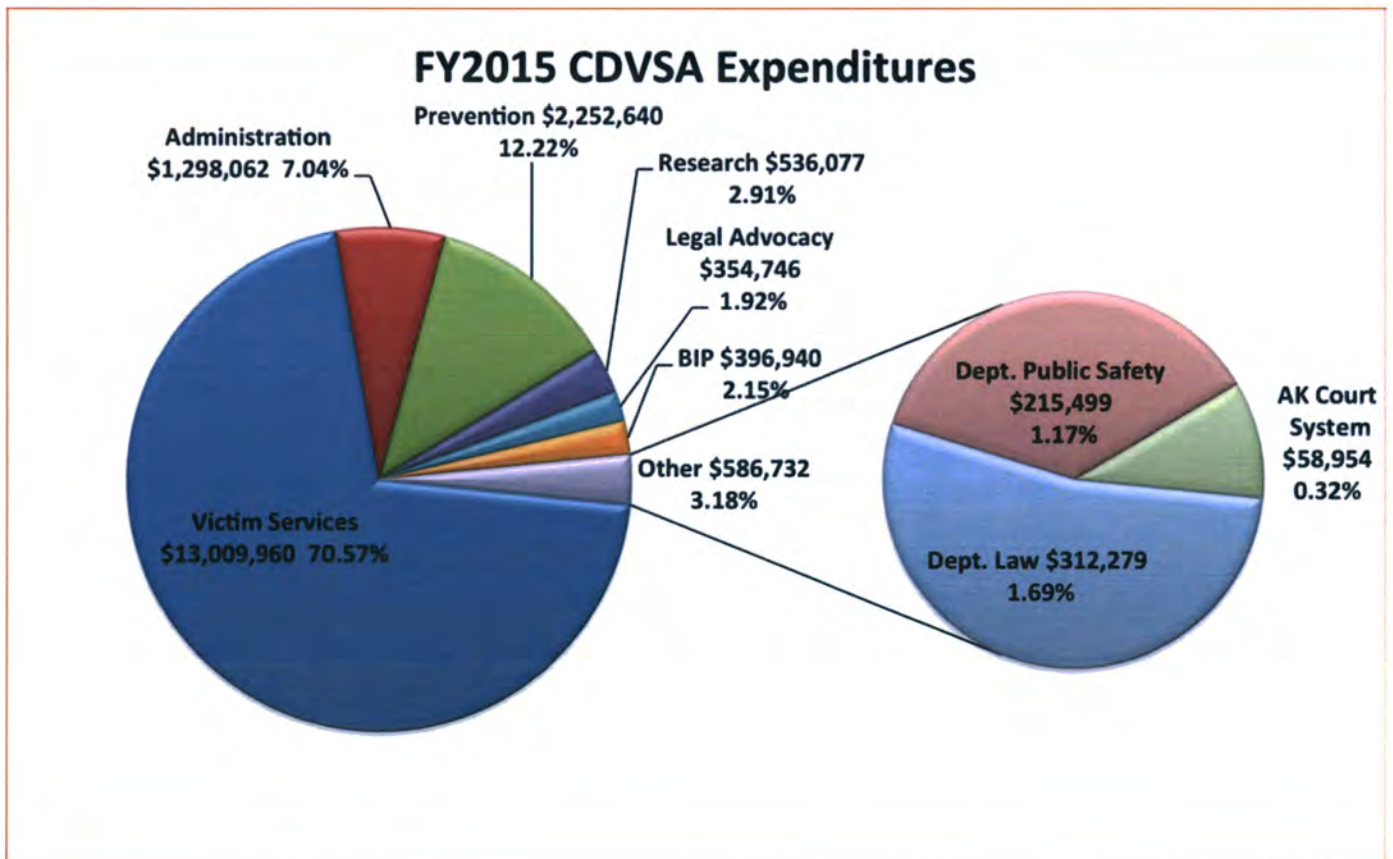
### ALASKA GENERAL FUND

General funds comprise a majority of the budget; they are used to support victim services, batterer's intervention programs and Council administration. General funds also support statewide prevention and research activities.

# FY 15 CDVSA EXPENDITURES

Total Expenditures \$18,435,157

Project	Victim Services	Administration	Prevention	Research	Legal Advocacy	BIP	Dept. Law	Dept. Public Safety	AK Court System
<b>Amount</b>	\$13,009,960	\$1,298,062	\$2,252,640	\$536,077	\$354,746	\$396,940	\$312,279	\$215,499	\$58,954
<b>Percent</b>	70.57%	7.04%	12.22%	2.91%	1.92%	2.15%	1.69%	1.17%	0.32%



# VICTIM SERVICE PROGRAMS & SERVICE AREAS

## ANCHORAGE MUNICIPALITY

### Abused Women's Aid in Crisis

100 West 13th Avenue  
Anchorage, AK 99501  
Phone: (907) 279-958  
1-866-748-4080  
[www.awaic.org](http://www.awaic.org)  
Capacity: 52 beds

### Victims for Justice

1057 W Fireweed Lane #101  
Anchorage AK 99503-1760  
Phone: (907) 278-0986  
[www.victimsforjustice.org](http://www.victimsforjustice.org)  
Non-residential program

### Standing Together Against Rape

1057 West Fireweed Lane, Suite 230  
Anchorage, AK 99503  
Phone: (907) 276-7279  
1-800-478-8999  
[www.star.ak.org](http://www.star.ak.org)

Non-residential program

## BARROW

P.O. Box 69  
Barrow, AK 99723  
Phone: (907) 852-0261  
1-800-478-0267  
Capacity: 14 beds

### Arctic Women in Crisis

#### Service Area:

Barrow, Anatumuk Pass, Atqas, Kaktovik, Nuiqsut, Pt. Hope, Pt. Lay, and Wainwright

## BETHEL

P.O. Box 2029  
Bethel, AK 99559  
Phone: (907) 543-3444  
1-800-478-7799  
[www.twcpeace.org](http://www.twcpeace.org)  
Capacity: 33 regular beds,  
1 overflow bed.

### Tundra Women's Coalition

#### Service Area:

Bethel, Alakanuk, Cheforak, Chevak, Crooked Creek, Eek, Emmonak, Goodnews Bay, Hooper Bay, Kaltag, Kongiganak, Kotlik, Kwigillingok, Napakiak, Napaskiak, Nunapitchuk, Oscarville, Pilot Station, Red Devil, Scammon Bay, Sheldon's Point, Sleetmute, St. Marys, Stony River, Tununak, Tuntutulia Bill Moores, Hamilton, Napaimute, Paimuit, Akiachak, Akiak, Aniak, Atmautuaq, Chuathbaluk, Georgetown, Kalskag, Kasigluk, Kipnuk, Kwethluk, Lime Village, Marshall, Mountain Village, Newtok, Nightmute, Pitkas Point, Platinum, Quinhagal Russian Mission, Toksook Bay, Tuluksak, Chuloonqwick, Ohogamuit, Umkumuit

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## **CORDOVA**

P.O. Box 863  
Cordova, AK 99574  
Phone: (907) 424-5674  
1-866-790-4357  
Non-residential program

## **Cordova Family Resource Center**

Service Area:  
Cordova, Chenega, Icy Bay, and Tatitlek

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## **DILLINGHAM**

P.O. Box 94  
Dillingham, AK 99576  
Phone: (907) 842-2320  
1-800-478-2316  
[www.besafeandfree.org](http://www.besafeandfree.org)  
Capacity: 28 beds

## **Safe and Fear-Free Environment**

Service Area:  
Dillingham, Aleknagik, Chignik, Egegik, Ekuk, Goodnews Bay, Igiugig, Iliamna, Ivanof Bay, King Salmon, Levelock, Manokotak, Naknek, New Stuyahok, Newhalen, Nondalton, Pedro Bay, Pilot Point, Platinum, Port Alsworth, South Naknek, Togiak, Ugashik, Port Heiden, Twin Hills, Chignik Lake, Chignik Lagoon, Ekwok, and Clarks Point

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## **FAIRBANKS**

726 26<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Fairbanks, AK 99701  
Phone: (907) 452-2293  
1-800-478-7273  
[www.iacnvl.org](http://www.iacnvl.org)  
Capacity: 75 beds

## **Interior Alaska Center for Non-Violent Living**

Service Area:  
Fairbanks, Telida, Tetlin, Tok, Takotna, Venetie, Arctic Village, Shageluk, Stevens Village, Tanacross, Tanana, Nikolai, Northway, Nulato, Rampart, Ruby, Lake Minchumina, Manley, McGrath, Medfra, Minto, Nenana, Holy Cross, Hughes, Huslia, Kaltag, Koyukuk, Fort Yukon, Loudon, Galena, Grayling, Healy Lake, Canyon Village, Dot Lake, Eagle, Evansville, Alatna, Anvik, Beaver, Allakaket, and Dendun Gwich'in

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## **HOMER**

3776 Lake Street, Ste. 100  
Homer, AK 99603  
Phone: (907) 235-7713  
1-800-478-7712  
[www.havenhousealaska.org](http://www.havenhousealaska.org)  
Capacity: 10 beds

## **South Peninsula Haven House**

Service Area:  
Homer Kachemak, Nikolaevsk, Ninilchik, Anchor Point, Seldovia, Nanwalek, Port Graham, Voznesenka, Razdolna, Kachemak, and Dolina

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## **JUNEAU**

P.O. Box 20809  
Juneau, AK 99802  
Phone: (907) 586-6623  
1-800-478-1090

[www.awareak.org](http://www.awareak.org)

Capacity: 32 regular beds, 16 overflow beds

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## **Aiding Women in Abuse and Rape Emergencies**

### Service Area:

Juneau, Haines, Skagway, Hoonah, Tenakee Springs,  
Gustavus, Pelican, Elfin Cove, Yakutat, and Klukwan

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## **KENAI/SOLDOTNA**

325 Spruce Street  
Kenai, AK 99611  
Phone: 283-9479

[www.leeshoreak.org](http://www.leeshoreak.org)

Capacity: 32 beds

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## **The LeeShore Center**

### Service Area:

Kenai, Soldotna, Nikiski, Sterling, Kasilof, Clam Gulch,  
Hope, Cooper Landing, Ridgeway, and Moose Pass

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## **KETCHIKAN**

P.O. Box 6552  
Ketchikan, AK 99901  
Phone: (907) 225-9474  
Capacity: 35 beds

<http://www.wishak.org>

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## **Women in Safe Homes**

### Service Area:

Ketchikan, Metlakatla, Petersburg, Wrangell, Craig, Thorne  
Bay, Saxman, Coffman Cove, Klawock, Hyder, Kassan,  
Naukati, Hollis, Hydaburg, and Port Protection

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## **KODIAK**

P.O. Box 2122  
Kodiak, AK 99615  
Phone: (907) 486-6171  
Capacity: 10 beds

<http://www.kwrcc.org>

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## **Kodiak Women's Resource & Crisis Center**

### Service Area:

Kodiak, Chiniak, Akhiok, Larsen Bay, Karluk, Old Harbor,  
Port Lions, and Ouzinkie

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## **KOTZEBUE**

P.O. Box 38  
Kotzebue, AK 99752  
Phone: (907) 442-3724  
1-888-478-3969

Capacity: 7 regular beds, 1 overflow bed

<http://www.maniilaq.org>

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## **Maniilaq Family Crisis Center**

### Service Area:

Kotzebue, Ambler, Buckland, Deering, Kiana, Kivalina,  
Kobuk, Noatak, Noorvik, Point Hope, Selawik, and  
Shungnak

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## **NOME**

P.O. Box 1596  
Nome, AK 99762  
Phone: (907) 443-5491  
Capacity: 14 beds  
[beringseawomensgroup.org](http://beringseawomensgroup.org)

## **Bering Sea Women's Group**

Service Area:  
Nome, Brevig Mission, Diomedes, Elim, Gambell, Golovin, Koyuk, St. Michael, Savoonga, Shaktoolik, Shishmaref, Stebbins, Teller, Unalakleet, Wales, and White Mountain

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## **PALMER/MAT-SU**

1825 South Chugach St.  
Palmer, AK 99645  
Phone: (907) 746-4080  
1-800-746-4080  
[www.akafs.org](http://www.akafs.org)  
Capacity: 32 beds

## **Alaska Family Services**

Service Area:  
Palmer, Wasilla, Lazy Mountain, Butte, Sutton, Chickaloon, Glacier View, Lake Louise, Knik, Big Lake, Meadow Lakes, Houston, Willow, Caswell, and Trapper Creek

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## **SEWARD**

P.O. Box 1045  
Seward, AK 99664  
Phone: (907) 224-5257  
1-888-224-5257  
[www.seaviewseward.org](http://www.seaviewseward.org)  
Non-residential program

## **Seaview Community Services**

Service Area:  
Seward, Moose Pass, Cooper Landing, and Hope

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## **SITKA**

P.O. Box 6136  
Sitka, AK 99835  
Phone: (907) 747-3370  
1-800-478-6511  
[www.safv.org](http://www.safv.org)  
Capacity: 16 beds

## **Sitkans Against Family Violence**

Service Area:  
Sitka, Kake, Port Alexander, and Angoon

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## **UNALASKA**

P.O. Box 36  
Unalaska, AK 99685  
Phone: (907) 581-1500  
Capacity: 8 beds

## **Unalaskans Against Sexual Assault & Family Violence**

Service Area:  
Unalaska, Dutch Harbor, Adak, Atka, Nikolski, Sand Point, King Cove, Akutan, Cold Bay, Nelson Lagoon, St. Paul, and St. George

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## **VALDEZ**

P.O. Box 524  
Valdez, AK 99686  
Phone: (907) 835-2980  
1-800-835-4044  
[www.avvalaska.org](http://www.avvalaska.org)

## **Advocates for Victims of Violence**

Service Area:  
Chitina, Kenny Lake, Copper Center, Glennallen, Nelchina, Tazlina, Gulkana, Gakona, Chistochina, Tolsona, and Valdez

# BATTERER'S INTERVENTION PROGRAMS

To follow is a list of the FY15 approved programs for the rehabilitation of perpetrators of domestic violence.

## **ANCHORAGE**

### **The Recovery Connection (LLC)**

500 Muldoon Road, Ste 9  
Anchorage, AK 99504  
Phone: (907) 332-7660  
Fax: (907) 332-7661

### **Men and Women Center**

600 Cordova St, Ste 3  
Anchorage, AK 99501  
Phone: (907) 272-4822  
Fax: (907) 272-6395

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## **FAIRBANKS**

### **Life Education Action Program**

P.O. Box 82842  
Fairbanks, AK 99708  
Phone: (907) 452-2473  
Fax: (907) 452-6903

### **Interior Alaska Center for Non-Violent Living**

726 26<sup>th</sup> Ave  
Fairbanks, AK 99701  
Phone: (907) 452-2293  
Fax: (907) 452-2613 or 746-1177

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## **HOMER**

### **Domestic Violence Intervention Program, Haven House**

3776 Lake St. Ste 100  
Homer, AK 99603  
Phone: (907) 235-7712  
Fax: (907) 235-2733

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## **JUNEAU**

### **Juneau Choice and Accountability Program**

P.O. Box 20809  
Juneau, AK 99802  
Phone: (907) 586-6623  
Fax: (907) 586-2479

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## **KENAI**

### **The LeeShore Center**

325 Spruce St  
Kenai, AK 99611  
Phone: (907) 283-9479  
Fax: (907) 283-5844

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## **KETCHIKAN**

### **Ketchikan Indian Community Batterers Intervention Program**

2690 Tongass Ave., Fifth Floor  
Ketchikan, AK 99901  
Phone: (907) 228-4921  
Fax: (907) 247-4061

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## **KODIAK**

### **Violence Intervention Program, Behavioral Resource Consultants**

320 Corner St  
Kodiak, AK 99615  
Phone: (907) 486-2632  
Fax: (907) 486-2732

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## **PALMER**

### **Family Violence Intervention Program, Alaska Family Services**

1825 S. Chugach St  
Palmer, AK 99645-6339  
Phone: (907) 746-1177  
Fax: (907) 373-0640

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## **VALDEZ**

### **Providence Valdez Counseling Center, DV Intervention Program**

911 Meals Ave  
P.O. Box 1050  
Valdez, AK 99686  
Phone: (907) 835-2838  
Fax: (907) 835-5927

## **PRISON BASED BATTERER'S INTERVENTION PROGRAMS**

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### **FAIRBANKS**

#### **Interior Alaska Center for Non-Violent Living**

726 26<sup>th</sup> Ave

Fairbanks, AK 99701

Phone: (907) 452-2293

Fax: (907) 452-2613 or 746-1177

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### **JUNEAU**

#### **Juneau Choice and Accountability Program**

P.O. Box 20809

Juneau, AK 99802

Phone: (907) 586-6623

Fax: (907) 586-2479

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### **PALMER**

#### **Family Violence Intervention Program,**

- **Palmer Correctional Center**

#### **Alaska Family Services**

1825 S. Chugach St

Palmer, AK 99645-6339

Phone: (907) 746-1177

Fax: (907) 373-0640

#### **Family Violence Intervention Program,**

- **Goose Creek Correctional Center**

#### **Alaska Family Services**

1825 S. Chugach St

Palmer, AK 99645-6339

Phone: (907) 746-1177

Fax: (907) 373-0640

**ADDRESS**

**Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault**

**P.O. Box 111200**

**Juneau, AK 99811-1200**

**Phone: (907) 465-4356**

**Fax: (907) 465-3627**

**TDD: (800) 770-8255**

**LOCATION**

**Department of Public Safety Building**

**450 Whittier Street Suite 105**

**Juneau, AK 99801**



# 2015 Alaska Dashboard

## Key Issues Impacting

### *Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in Alaska*

## What is the 2015 Dashboard?

The **2015 Alaska Dashboard** is a broad overview of population indicators on key issues related to domestic violence and sexual assault in Alaska. The Dashboard looks at reported incidents, service utilization, protective factors, offender accountability and survey results.

This is the Dashboard's fourth year of publication. The Council uses Dashboard indicators to monitor trends, strengthen policy and practices to enhance intervention efforts, implement prevention strategies and when necessary, make changes/revise program development to adopt practices better suited to ending domestic violence and sexual assault in Alaska.

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.

We all need to think about how we can change these numbers, whether we are policy makers or concerned citizens. We encourage you to 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 end domestic violence and to find ways to get involved.

For more information contact:

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

[bahiyih.parish@alaska.gov](mailto:bahiyih.parish@alaska.gov) or [lauree.morton@alaska.gov](mailto:lauree.morton@alaska.gov)

# 2015 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
<b>Childhood Exposure to Domestic Violence</b>				
1. Percent of adults exposed to intimate partner violence of parent (BRFSS)	19.1%	22.1%	15.7%	●
2. Percent of mothers whose 3 year old child saw violence or physical abuse (CUBS)	4.0%	3.4%	-15.0%	●
<b>Child and Youth Victimization</b>				
3. Percent of students experiencing physical dating violence in past year (YRBS)	9.1%	9.1%	N/A	●
4. Percent of students experiencing sexual violence in lifetime (YRBS)	10.1%	9.3%	-7.9%	●
<b>Reports of Harm (Child and Youth)</b>				
5. Rate of reported child abuse and neglect per 10,000 (US DHHS)	193.1	130.1	-32.6%	●
6. Rate of reported child sexual maltreatment per 10,000 (US DHHS)	5.6	6.5	16.1%	●
<b>Adult and Elder Victimization</b>				
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%	1.6%	-55.6%	●
<b>Reports of Harm (Adult and Elder)</b>				
10. Number of vulnerable adults reporting abuse or neglect (APS)	91	63	-30.8%	●
11. Number of vulnerable elders reporting abuse or neglect (APS)	111	77	-30.6%	●
<b>Primary Prevention and Protective Factors</b>				
12. Percent of pregnant women whose health provider talked to them about DV (PRAMS)	60.0%	60.1%	0.2%	●
13. Percent of students comfortable seeking help from 3 or more adults (YRBS)	44.6%	42.8%	-4.0%	●
14. Percent of schools implementing Fourth R healthy relationship curriculum (DEED)	9.7%	24.0%	147.4%	●
15. Percent of students who feel connected to their school (SCCS)	38%	39%	2.6%	●
<b>Reports to Law Enforcement</b>				
16. Rate of rape reported to law enforcement per 10,000 (UCR)	N/A	12.5	N/A	●
17. Number of domestic violence related homicides reported to law enforcement (DPS)	5	11	120.0%	●
18. Number of elderly victims reporting DV-related sexual/physical assaults to AST (DPS)	79	122	54.4%	●
19. Number of sexual assaults reported to law enforcement (DPS)	804	813	1.1%	●
20. Number of sexual abuse of minors reported to law enforcement (DPS)	428	513	19.9%	●
<b>Utilization of Services</b>				
21. Rate of children evaluated by child advocacy centers per 10,000 (ACA)	81.9	90.8	10.9%	●
22. Rate of adults utilizing services for domestic violence per 10,000 (CDVSA)	81.6	77.5	-5.0%	●
23. Rate of children with adults in domestic violence services per 10,000 (CDVSA)	72.8	62.0	-14.8%	●
24. Rate of adults utilizing services for sexual assault per 10,000 (CDVSA)	20.5	20.7	1.0%	●
25. Rate of youth utilizing services for domestic violence per 10,000 (CDVSA)	20.1	24.7	22.9%	●
26. Rate of youth utilizing services for sexual assault per 10,000 (CDVSA)	39.2	28.9	-26.3%	●
<b>Offender Accountability</b>				
27. Percent of reported rapes resulting in an arrest (DPS)	N/A	40.8%	N/A	●
28. Rate of juveniles referred for sex offenses per 10,000 (DJJ)	10.9	11.8	8.3%	●
29. Rate of juveniles referred for a DV-related assault per 10,000 (DJJ)	38.5	36.1	-6.2%	●
30. Number of sexual assault cases accepted for prosecution (DOL)	111	135	21.6%	●
31. Percent of accepted sexual assault cases with a conviction (DOL)	63.0%	51.8%	-17.8%	●
32. Number of sexual abuse of minor cases accepted for prosecution (DOL)	109	118	8.3%	●
33. Percent of accepted sexual abuse of minor cases with a conviction (DOL)	84.4%	60.1%	-28.8%	●
34. Number of domestic violence cases accepted for prosecution (DOL)	2617	3270	25.0%	●
35. Percent of accepted domestic violence cases with a conviction (DOL)	73.8%	75.9%	2.8%	●
36. Percent of adult sex offenders who recidivate (DOC)	67.0	60.7%	-9.4%	●

**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 4.

Alaska Dashboard, January 2015. State of Alaska, Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, <http://dps.alaska.gov/cdvs/a/>.

# 2015 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
<b>Child and Youth Victimization</b>				
3. Percent of students experiencing physical dating violence in past year (YRBS)	N/A	10.3%	N/A	9.1%
4. Percent of students experiencing sexual violence in lifetime (YRBS)	7.4%	7.3%	10.1%	9.3%
<b>Reports of Harm (Child and Youth)</b>				
5. Rate of reported child abuse and neglect per 10,000 (US DHHS)	93	91.3	193.1	130.1
6. Rate of reported child sexual maltreatment per 10,000 (US DHHS)	8.7	8.2	5.6	6.5
<b>Reports to Law Enforcement</b>				
16. Rate of rape reported to law enforcement per 10,000 (UCR)	N/A	3.4	N/A	12.5

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

In 2013 (current AK data), 9.1% of Alaskan high school students experienced physical dating violence, compared to 10.3% of US high school students.

#### Percent of students experiencing sexual violence in lifetime (YRBS)

In 2013 (current AK data), the percentage of Alaska high school students experiencing sexual violence in their lifetime was 9.3%, 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.

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

In 2013 (current AK data), the rate of reported and substantiated child abuse and neglect was 130.1 per 10,000 children (ages 0 to 17) in Alaska, compared to 91.3 per 10,000 children in the U.S. The Alaska rate was 1.4 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 32%.

#### Rate of reported child sexual maltreatment per 10,000 (US DHHS)

In 2013 (current AK data), the rate of reported and substantiated child sexual maltreatment was 5.6 per 10,000 children (ages 0 to 17) in Alaska, compared to 8.2 per 10,000 children in the U.S. The US rate was 1.3 times higher than the Alaska rate.

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

In 2013 (current AK data), the rate of rape reported to law enforcement was 12.5 per 10,000 in Alaska, compared to 3.4 per 10,000 in the U.S. The Alaska rate was 3.7 times higher than the U.S. rate.

### 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 #1 has increased from 19.1% to 22.1%. The absolute difference in percent is 3.0. But the percent change is +15.7%, because 3.0 is 15.7% of 19.1, the starting Alaska data.

\*\* Percent changes may or may not be statistically significant since some change randomly occurs from year to year.

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

# 2015 Alaska Dashboard

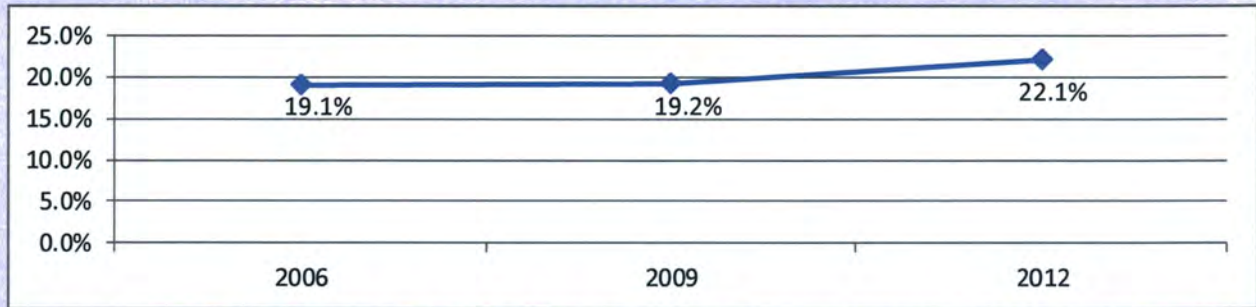
## Key Issues Impacting Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in Alaska

### Dashboard Indicator Definitions

#### Childhood Exposure to Domestic Violence

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

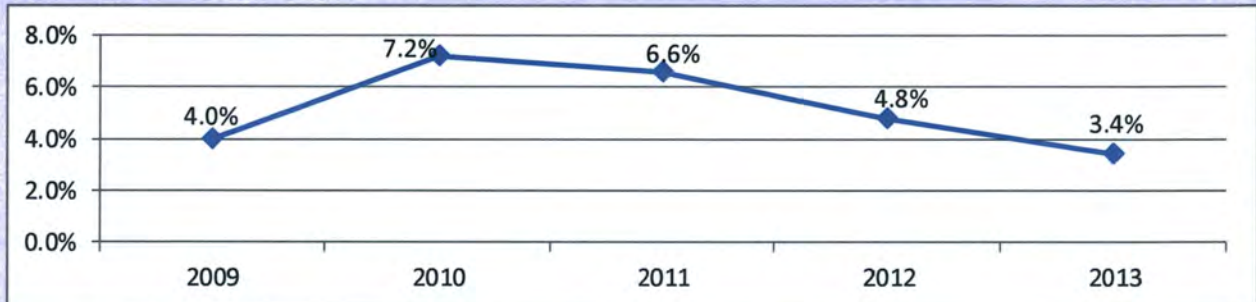
*Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)*. Approximately every third year, 2,500 adults in Alaska are asked "As a child, did you ever see or hear one of your parents or guardians being hit, slapped, punched, shoved, kicked or otherwise physically hurt by their spouse or partner?" Most current Alaska data is from 2012 and starting Alaska data is from 2006.



Progress needs improvement ● because the indicator has increased. Satisfactory progress would cause this indicator to decrease.

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

*Childhood Understanding Behaviors Survey (CUBS)*. Each year, around 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 2013 and starting Alaska data is from 2009.



Progress is satisfactory ● because 2013 rates are lower than 2009 rates, and they have been decreasing for several years.

[Return to Dashboard](#)

#### Child and Youth Victimization

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

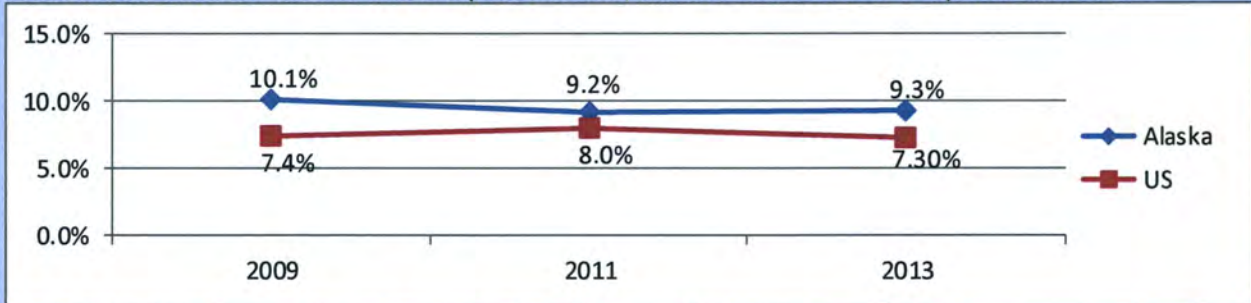
*Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)*. Every two years, over 1,000 students in traditional high schools are asked "During the past 12 months, how many times did someone you were dating or going out with physically hurt you on purpose? (Count such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon.)" Students are included if they were hurt 1 or more times. Most current data is from 2013, and it is the new baseline since the survey question has been improved and old data is not comparable.

Progress is uncertain ● because data currently exists for only one point in time. Upcoming data will be from the 2015 survey.

[Return to Dashboard](#)

#### 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 2013 and starting Alaska data is from 2009. New national data is expected in 2015, and new statewide data is expected after 2015.



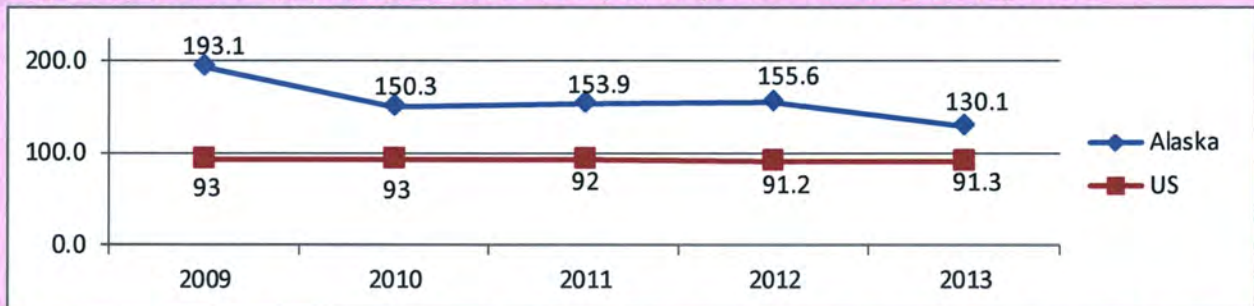
Progress is satisfactory ● because current data has decreased by 7.9%.

[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 with substantiated findings of 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 2013 and starting Alaska data is from 2009. Past data has changed slightly this year because of an improved method for calculating rate. 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. DVSA Initiative efforts should lead to increased reporting so every child in need of aid can be protected.



Progress is satisfactory ● because there has been a decrease in substantiated findings of child abuse or neglect since 2009.

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

US Department of Health and Human Services (US DHHS). Rate of unique victims of reported and substantiated child sexual maltreatment per 10,000 children ages 0-17. 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 2013 and starting Alaska data is from 2009. Past data has changed slightly this year because of an improved method for calculating rate. Also, in 2012, a backlog of completed investigation data was entered. This resulted in an over-reporting of investigations for 2012, and an under-reporting from prior years. 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 child sexual maltreatment. DVSA initiative efforts should lead to increased reporting of suspected child abuse including sexual maltreatment



Progress needs improvement ● because substantiated findings of child sexual maltreatment have increased by 16.1%.

[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.

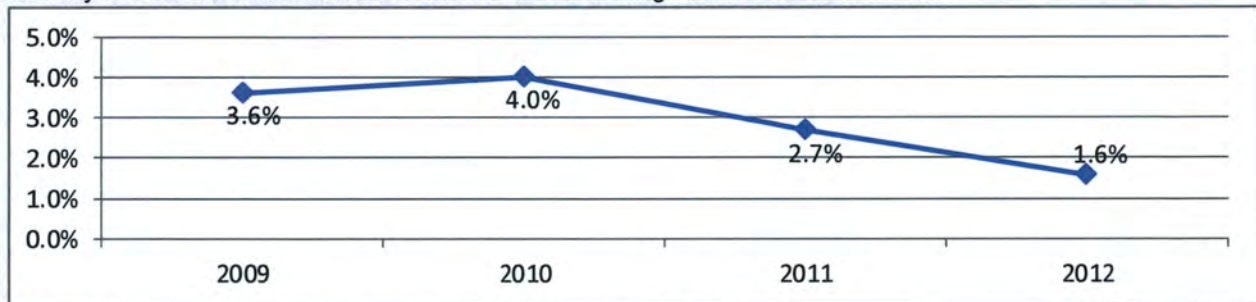
#### 8. Percent of women experiencing sexual violence in past year

*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 2012 and starting Alaska data is from 2009.



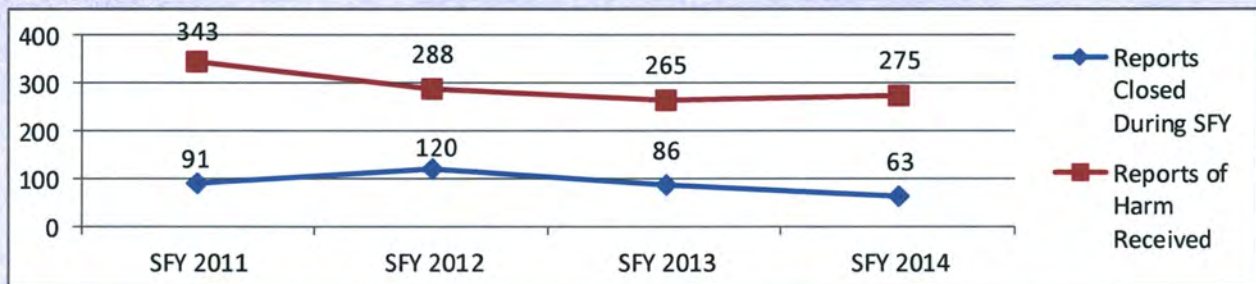
Progress is satisfactory ● because this indicator has decreased by 55.6%.

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### Reports of Harm (Adult and Elder)

#### 10. Number of vulnerable adults reporting abuse or neglect

*Adult Protective Services (APS)*. Number of vulnerable adults with an allegation of abuse or neglect reported to Adult Protective Services that was closed during the fiscal year. Vulnerable adults are people ages 18 to 64 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 2014 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2011. For reference, the total number of vulnerable adults with a report of harm regarding abuse or neglect reported to Adult Protective Services during the fiscal year has also been included. Reports closed and reports received are **not comparable**, since closed reports may have originated in any past year, and reports of harm are only from the noted fiscal year. Initiative efforts should lead to increased reporting so each vulnerable adult in need of aid can be protected.



Progress is uncertain ● because, while we are looking for an increase in reporting that means more vulnerable elders are being protected, the year-to-year fluctuation is large, and if the numbers remain low next year, it may indicate an actual decrease in victimization rates.

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### 11. Number of vulnerable elders reporting abuse or neglect

**Adult Protective Services (APS).** Number of vulnerable elders with an allegation of abuse or neglect reported to Adult Protective Services that was 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 2014 and starting Alaska data is from 2011. For reference, the total number of vulnerable elders with a report of harm regarding abuse or neglect reported to Adult Protective Services during the fiscal year has also been included. Reports closed and reports received are **not comparable**, since closed reports may have originated in any past year, and reports of harm are only from the noted fiscal year. Initiative efforts should lead to increased reporting so each vulnerable elder in need of aid can be protected.



Progress is uncertain ● because, while we are looking for an increase in reporting that means more vulnerable elders are being protected, the year-to-year fluctuation is large and if the numbers remain low next year, it may indicate an actual decrease in victimization rates.

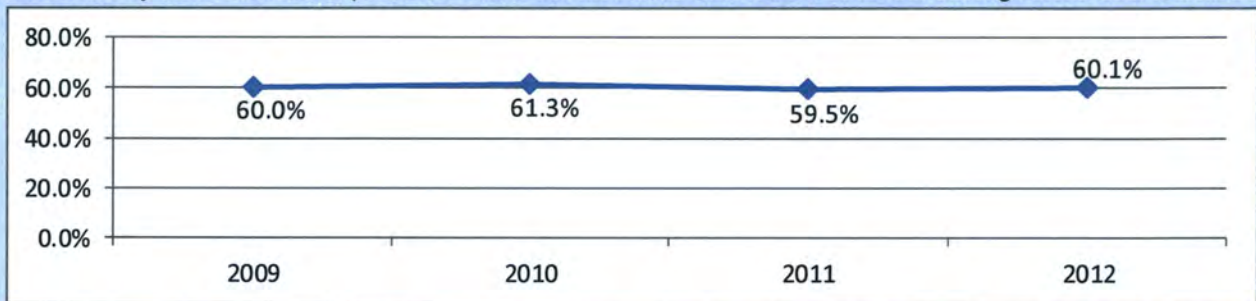
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### Primary Prevention and Protective Factors

*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 2012 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 2013 and starting Alaska data is from 2009.



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

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**14. Percent of schools implementing Fourth R healthy relationship curriculum**

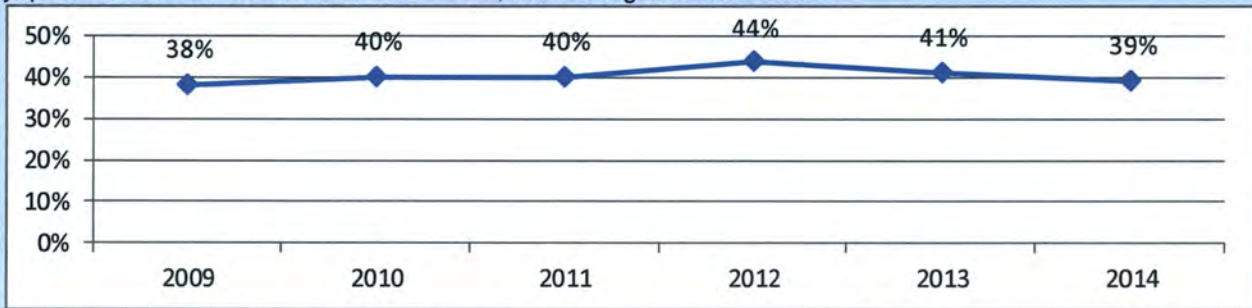
*Department of Education & Early Development (DEED).* Percentage of public secondary schools that have teachers trained in the Fourth R healthy relationship curriculum. Secondary schools include public high schools, middle schools, and alternative schools. Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2015 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2011.



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 nine 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) I ask for help from my teachers or others when I need it; d) It is important to me to help others at my school; e) I try hard to do well in school; f) I get along well with other students; g) My teachers treat me with respect; h) Students here treat me with respect; i) I have given up on school (reverse coded). Data from before 2013 has changed slightly from when it was first released, because this indicator has been recalculated using one less survey question. The most current data is from 2014, and starting data is from 2009.



Progress is satisfactory ● because school connectedness is greater than it was in 2009.

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**Reports to Law Enforcement**

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

*Uniform Crime Reports (UCR).* Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). Rate of rape reported to most law enforcement agencies in Alaska per 10,000 population. Starting in January 2013, states began submitting data to the FBI based on a new, more inclusive definition of rape. The old definition, called "forcible rape", was "the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will." The revised definition of rape is "The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim." This new definition includes all victims regardless of gender, includes nonconsensual sex involving physical or mental incapacity, and doesn't require physical resistance. Attempted 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.

The revised, more inclusive definition of rape will provide a more accurate understanding of the scope and volume of these crimes. Legacy-definition data from prior years has not been edited, and is not comparable with data from 2013 forward. Most current Alaska data is from 2013 and starting Alaska data is from 2009.

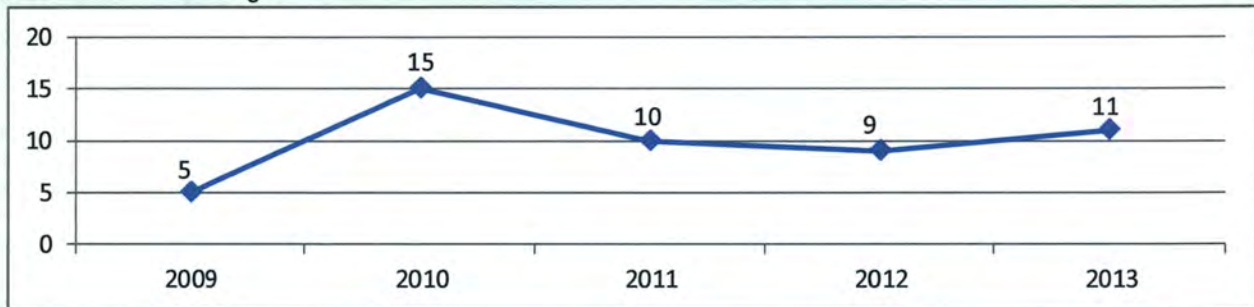


Progress is uncertain ● because data from past years is not comparable to this year's data.

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

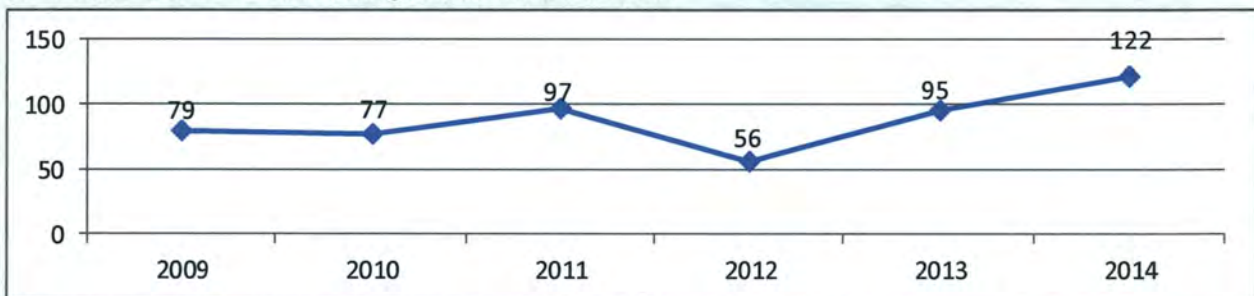
*Alaska Department of Public Safety (DPS).* Number of homicides (willful nonnegligent killings) known to law enforcement that occurred in Alaska where the homicide was committed by a household member against another household member. Household members include adults or minors who are current or former 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 2013 and starting Alaska data is from 2009.



Progress needs improvement ● 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). Past data has changed due to improved data extraction methods. Most current data is from 2014 and starting Alaska data is from 2009.



Progress is satisfactory ● because reporting has increased by 54.4% since the starting year.

### 19. Number of sexual assaults reported to law enforcement (DPS)

*Alaska Department of Public Safety (DPS).* Number of sexual assault offences reported to any of Alaska's law enforcement agencies during calendar year 2012. This includes sexual assault offenses in the first through fourth degrees. Alaska Statute 12.62.130 was amended in 2010 to specifically require criminal justice agencies to report to the Department of Public Safety, at a minimum, data regarding each felony sex offense committed in the agency's jurisdiction. Collecting statistics on these offenses as defined in state statute will provide a significant improvement to understanding crime in Alaska and our ability to proactively gauge and address crime trends. Starting Alaska data is from calendar year 2011 and most current Alaska data is from calendar year 2012. This number does not include sexual abuse of minor offenses.

Progress is uncertain ● because data has not changes significantly from the starting year.

### 20. Number of sexual abuse of minors reported to law enforcement (DPS)

*Alaska Department of Public Safety (DPS).* Number of sex abuse of a minor offences reported to any of Alaska's law enforcement agencies during calendar year 2012. This includes sex abuse of a minor offenses in the first through fourth degrees. Alaska Statute 12.62.130 was amended in 2010 to specifically require criminal justice agencies to report to the Department of Public Safety, at a minimum, data regarding each felony sex offense committed in the agency's jurisdiction. Collecting statistics on these offenses as defined in state statute will provide a significant improvement to understanding crime in Alaska and our ability to proactively gauge and address crime trends. Starting Alaska data is from calendar year 2011 and most current Alaska data is from calendar year 2012.

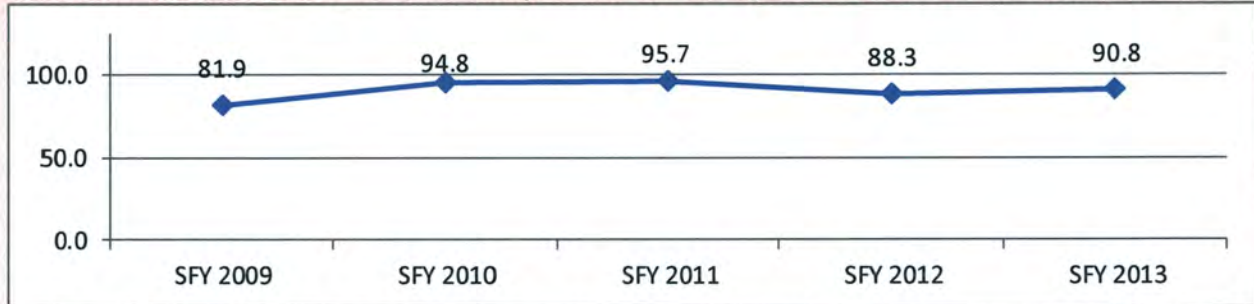
Progress is satisfactory ● because reporting has increased from the starting year.

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Utilization of Services

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

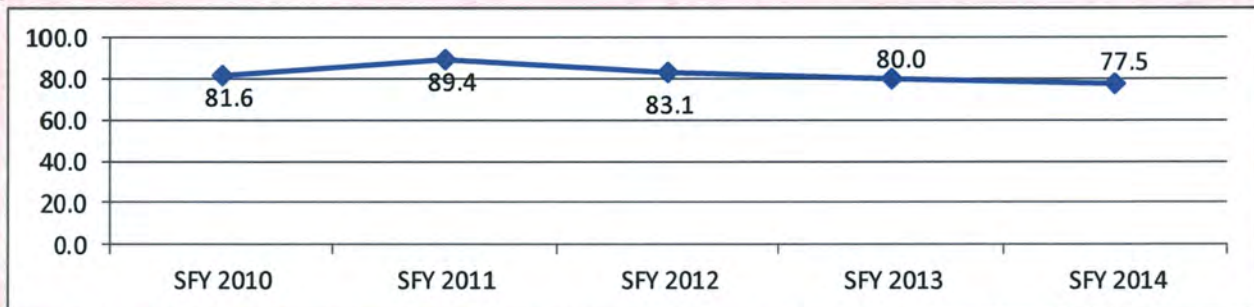
*Alaska Children's Alliance (ACA)*. Number of children evaluated at a child advocacy center (duplicated count) per 10,000 children ages 0-17. Children are evaluated at child advocacy centers for allegations of child sexual abuse or assault, child physical abuse, drug endangerment, witnessing violent events in the home where they are present, and neglect or medical failure to thrive. Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2013 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2009.



Progress is satisfactory ● because reporting has increased since the starting year 2009.

**22. 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 2014 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2010.



Progress needs improvement ● because the rate of utilization of services has decreased since 2010.

**23. 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 2014 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2010.



Progress needs improvement ● because the rate of utilization of services has decreased since 2010.

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

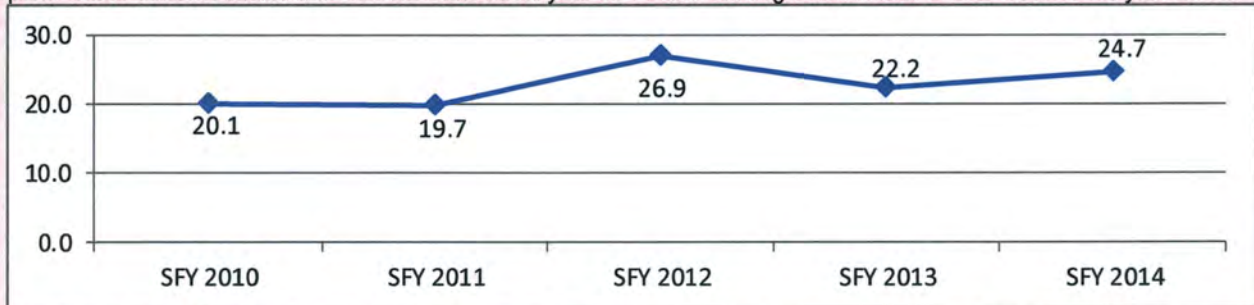
*Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA)*. Number of unduplicated adults per 10,000 adults (age 18 and older) who utilized services from a CDVSA-funded domestic violence and sexual assault service agency, and who were recorded at that agency as being primary victims of sexual assault. 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 2014 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2010.



Progress is uncertain ● because the rate of utilization of services has not changed significantly since 2010.

#### 25. 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 2014 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2010.



Progress is satisfactory ● because there is an increase in the rate of utilization of services since 2010.

#### 26. 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 2014 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2010.




Progress needs improvement ● because the rate of youth utilizing services has decreased significantly from 2010.

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**27. Percent of reported rapes resulting in an arrest**

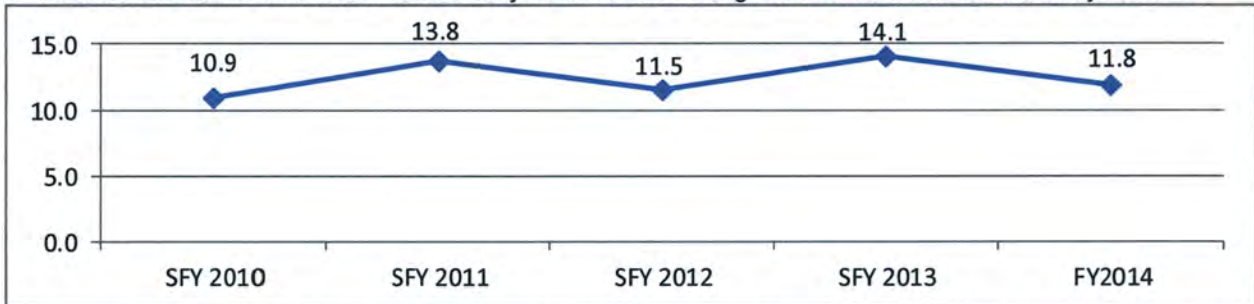
*Alaska Department of Public Safety (Crime Reported in Alaska)*. Number of offenses cleared by arrest or exceptional means per actual offenses reported or known to law enforcement. Unfounded complaints are excluded. Starting in 2013, a new, more inclusive definition of rape is used, due to changes in FBI data collection mandates. This new definition includes all victims regardless of gender, includes nonconsensual sex involving physical or mental incapacity, and doesn't require physical resistance. Data before 2013 is **not comparable** to data from 2013 forward. Most current Alaska data is from 2013 and starting Alaska data is from 2009.




Progress is uncertain  because data from past years is not comparable to this year's data.

**28. 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 2014 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2010.




Progress is uncertain  because the rate of juveniles referred has fluctuated since 2010. It is currently 8.3% higher than the starting rate, but a significant drop from last year's rate.

**29. 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 state fiscal year 2014. The earliest data available, from state fiscal year 2011, were extrapolated from data ranging from 2/23/11 to 6/30/11. These data were not collected prior to 2/23/11.

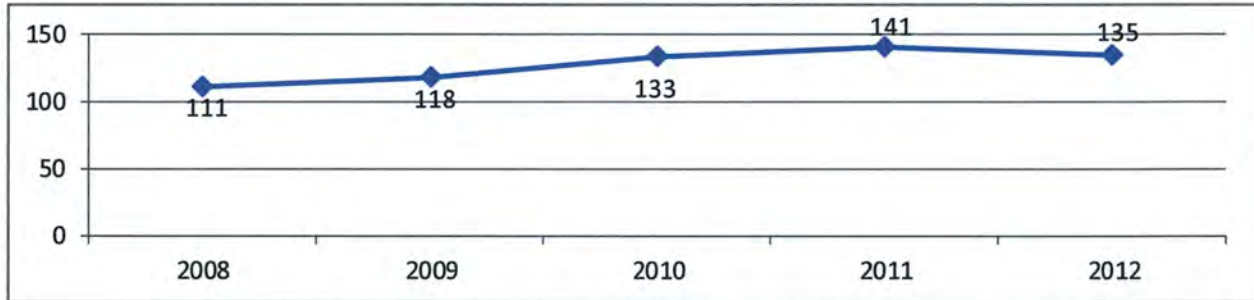


Progress is uncertain  because the rate of juveniles referred has fluctuated since 2010. It is currently 6.2% lower than the starting rate.

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### 30. Number of sexual assault cases accepted for prosecution

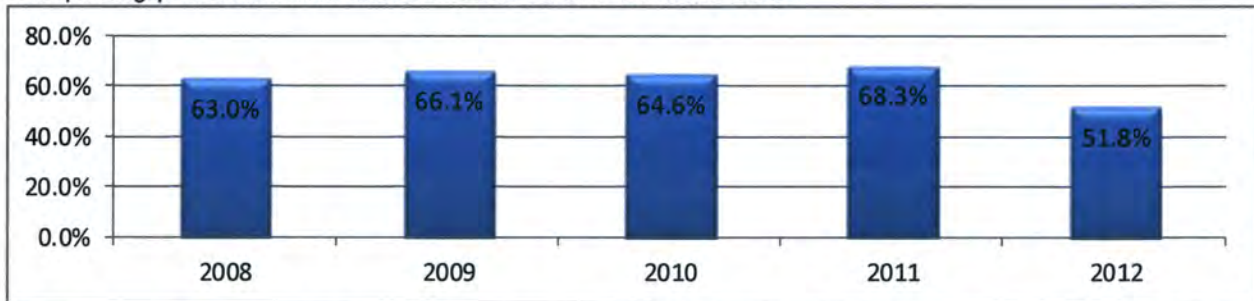
*Alaska Department of Law (DOL).* Number of cases referred to the Alaska Department of Law that were accepted for prosecution with a sexual assault charge in the first, second, third, or fourth degree. A case is accepted for prosecution when the district attorney's office, after reviewing the file and evidence, determines that there is sufficient credible evidence to convict a specific person of the particular crime. Most current Alaska data is from 2012 and starting Alaska data is from 2008.



Progress is satisfactory ● because the number of cases accepted has increased by 24 since 2008.

### 31. Percent of accepted sexual assault cases with a conviction

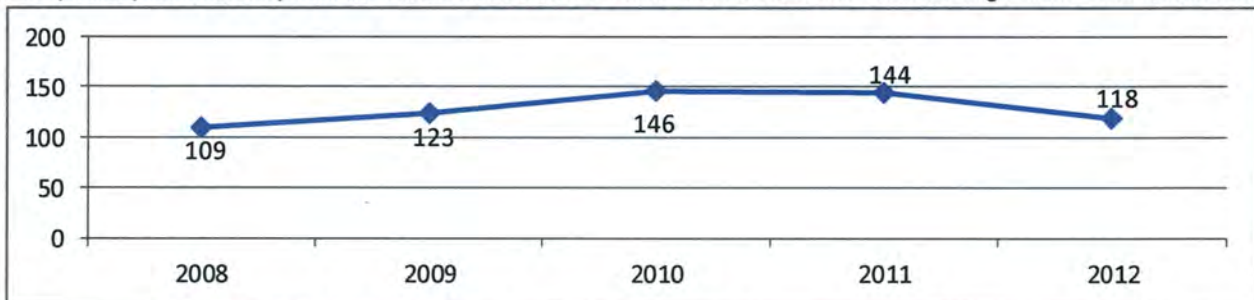
*Alaska Department of Law (DOL).* Percent of sexual assault cases accepted for prosecution that resulted in a conviction. Percentage is based on the number of cases accepted for prosecution with a sexual assault charge in the first, second, third, or fourth degree. A conviction is an accepted charge 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 2012 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 percentage of convictions dropped dramatically, but the percentage still pending increased as dramatically, so the results are still unknown.

### 32. 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 2012 and starting Alaska data is from 2008.

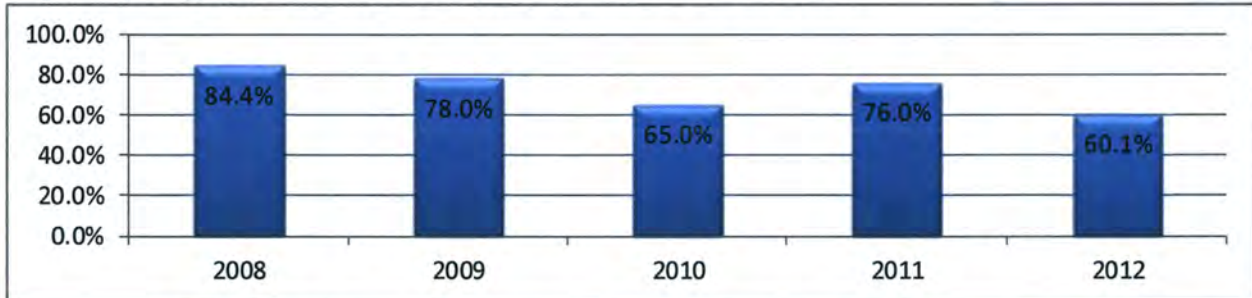


Progress is satisfactory ● because this indicator has increased since 2008.

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**33. Percent of accepted sexual abuse of minor cases with a conviction**

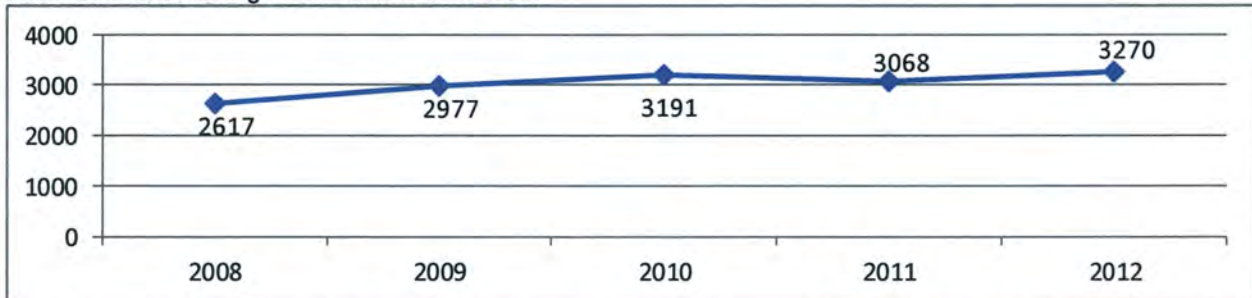
*Alaska Department of Law (DOL).* Percent of sexual abuse of minor cases accepted for prosecution that resulted in a conviction. Percentage is based on the number of cases accepted for prosecution with a sexual abuse of a minor charge in the first, second, third, or fourth degree. A conviction is an 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 2012 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 percentage of convictions dropped dramatically, but the percentage still pending increased as dramatically so the results are still unknown.

**34. Number of domestic violence cases accepted for prosecution**

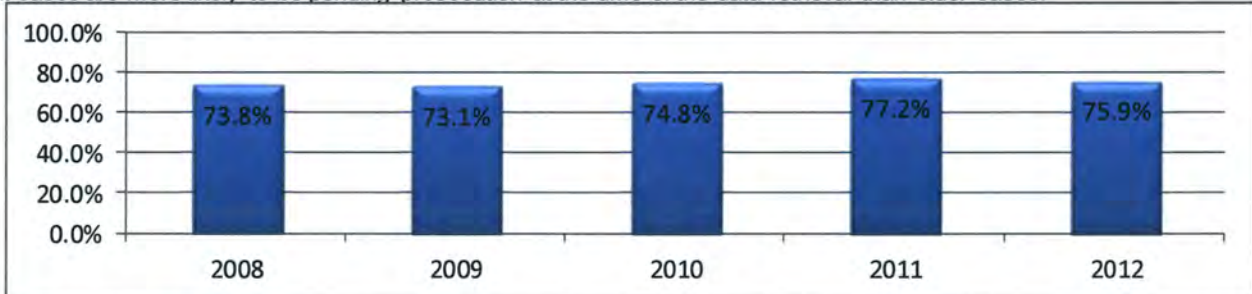
*Alaska Department of Law (DOL).* Number of cases referred to the Alaska Department of Law that were accepted for prosecution with an assault charge in the first, second, third, or fourth degree involving domestic violence. Most current Alaska data is from 2012 and starting Alaska data is from 2008.



Progress is satisfactory ● because the number of accepted referrals has increased by 25.0% from 2008.

**35. 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, which may or may not be a domestic violence assault conviction. 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 2012 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.

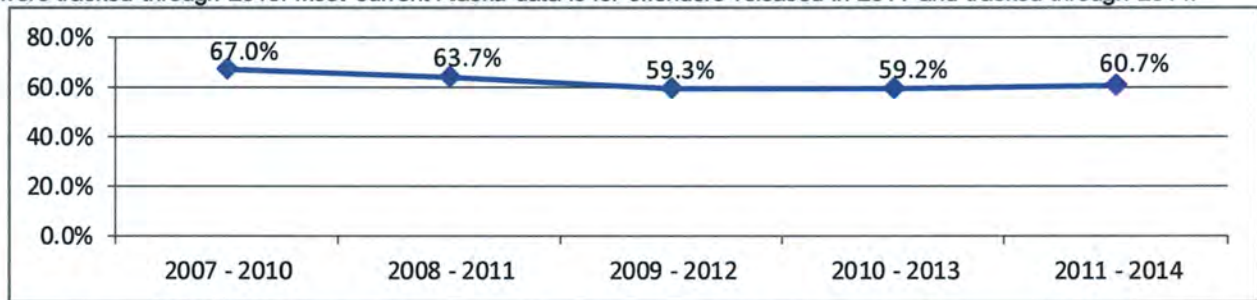


Progress is uncertain ● because the indicator has not changed significantly. Satisfactory progress would cause this indicator to increase.

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**36. Percent of adult sex offenders who recidivate (DOC)**

*Alaska Department of Correction (DOC).* Percent of felon sex offenders who return to incarceration within 3 years of release for any offense type conviction including any misdemeanor or felony offenses. Starting Alaska data is for offenders released in 2007 who were tracked through 2010. Most current Alaska data is for offenders released in 2011 and tracked through 2014.



Progress is satisfactory ● because the recidivism rate has decreased since 2010.

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www.facebook.com/andvsa

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February 29, 2016

Honorable Kevin Meyer  
Alaska State Senate  
State Capitol – Room 111  
Juneau, AK 99801

Re: SCR 20 – Sexual Assault Awareness Month, April 2016

Dear Senator Meyer

On behalf of our 18 member victim service agencies that provide direct services to victims and survivors of sexual assault, thank you for introducing SCR 20 to recognize April, 2016 as Sexual Assault Awareness Month.

In a 2010 victimization survey conducted by the University of Alaska Anchorage (UAA) Justice Center, it was determined that 37.1 percent of Alaska women, or 1 in 3, had been sexually assaulted sometime in their lifetime. This is in contrast to a national average of 1 in 6 women as indicated by Rape, Abuse, Incest National Network (RAINN). A subsequent 2015 study recently released by the UAA Justice Center reported that this rate decreased by 11%; while still representing 1 in 3 women as victims, it represents a decrease of over 3,000 sexual assaults with the largest decrease being those where alcohol or drugs are involved. This is proof that the intervention and prevention efforts being done to establish a healthier Alaska are working.

We also recognize that this issue does not only affect women, as young boys and men also experience sexual assault and currently the national statistics show that 1 in 33 men have experienced an attempted or forcible rape during their lifetime, with the age of 4 being the most dangerous time for young boys.

We appreciate your recognition of the dedicated Alaskans that range from passionate community members, volunteers, agencies, and advocates that are working together to ensure that victims have someone to talk to, a place to go, and services to address their needs.

We are honored to stand in support of the recognition of this work and to the dedication of a month to bring further awareness to not only the support services being provided to victims but the prevention efforts throughout Alaska. Prevention efforts such as Girls on the Run/Boys Run and Coaching Boys into Men all of which work with youth to build healthy relationship skills, resiliency and focus on positive adult role models are integral to our work in ending sexual assault.

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Member Programs

Anchorage AWAIC, STAR Barrow AWIC Bethel TWC Cordova CFRC Dillingham SAFE Fairbanks IAC Homer SPHH  
Juneau AWARE Kenai LeeShore Center Ketchikan WISH Kodiak KWRCC Kotzebue MFCC Nome BSWG  
Seward SeaView Community Services Sitka SAFV Unalaska USAFV Valdez AVV

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**We also appreciate the recognition of the evidenced-based Fourth R healthy relationships' curriculum being taught in schools throughout our state. Thank you for sponsoring this important piece of legislation.**

Sincerely,

**Carmen Lowry, PhD**  
Executive Director  
Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

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**Member Programs**

Anchorage AWAIC, STAR Barrow AWIC Bethel TWC Cordova CFRC Dillingham SAFE Fairbanks IAC Homer SPHH  
Juneau AWARE Kenai LeeShore Center Ketchikan WISH Kodiak KWRCC Kotzebue MFCC Nome BSWG  
Seward SeaView Community Services Sitka SAFV Unalaska USAFV Valdez AVV



Department of Public Safety  
COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE  
& SEXUAL  
ASSAULT  
Executive Director, Lauree Morton

450 Whittier Street  
PO Box 111200  
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### **For Immediate Release**

For more information please contact: Lauree Morton, Executive Director Council on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault, (907) 465-4356 or email [lauree.morton@alaska.gov](mailto:lauree.morton@alaska.gov) or call André B. Rosay, Director, University of Alaska Anchorage Justice Center, at (907) 786-1821 or email [afabr@uaa.alaska.edu](mailto:afabr@uaa.alaska.edu)

### **2015 Alaska Victimization Survey Results Show Decline in Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence in Alaska Since 2010**

The results released today from the 2015 Alaska Victimization Survey conducted by the University of Alaska Anchorage Justice Center for the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault show **a decline in intimate partner and sexual violence in Alaska since 2010.**

**“Trends from the statewide Alaska Victimization Survey from 2010 to 2015 showed that intimate partner violence and sexual violence in Alaska are decreasing. Alaska’s prevention and education efforts statewide are working,”** said Lauree Morton, Executive Director of the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.

In 2009, the Alaska Legislature funded a victimization survey to determine the actual rate of both reported and unreported sexual assaults in Alaska. The Council was given oversight of conducting the survey and first partnered with the University of Alaska Anchorage Justice Center in 2010 to develop and implement the survey, modeled after the national survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control.

“Statewide telephone surveys were conducted in 2010 and 2015,” said Dr. Andre Rosay, Director of the University of Alaska Anchorage Justice Center, “and regional surveys were conducted from 2011 to 2014 in Anchorage, Bristol Bay, Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kodiak, Matsu, Nome, Sitka, Yukon-Kuskokwim, North Slope, and the Aleutians.”

“While the trends are headed in the right direction,” Morton said, “Alaska still needs to strengthen our efforts in order for all women to be safe. Unfortunately, the number of victims still remains unacceptably high.”

Dr. Rosay said the data released today show:

- **In 2010, 12 in 100 women had experienced intimate partner violence, sexual violence, or both in Alaska during the previous year. By 2015, that number dropped to 8 in 100.**
- **Intimate partner violence decreased by 32%.**
- **Sexual violence decreased by 33%.**
- **6,556 fewer women experienced intimate partner violence in 2015 than in 2010.**
- **3,072 fewer women experienced sexual violence in 2015 than 2010.**

The 2015 survey also indicated that

- **21,401 adult women in Alaska experienced intimate partner violence, sexual violence, or both in the past year:**
- **Half of adult women in Alaska (more than 130,000) have experienced violence in their lifetime.**

“The survey supports the need for and benefits of continuing prevention and education efforts statewide,” Morton said. “Maintaining these programs is important for Alaska to continue to reduce violence.”

“Continuing to survey and analyze data helps us to make better decisions about how the programs we are using are making a difference.”



## Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Violence in the State of Alaska: Key Results from the 2015 Alaska Victimization Survey



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

**40 experienced intimate partner violence (IPV):**



**33 experienced sexual violence:**



**50 experienced intimate partner violence, sexual violence, or both:**



These lifetime estimates come from a 2015 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. The Alaska Victimization Survey provides comprehensive statewide and regional data to guide planning and policy development and to evaluate the impact of prevention and intervention services. The 2015 survey was designed to provide estimates that could be compared to previous estimates from 2010. Results can be used to support prevention and intervention efforts that reduce violence against women.

### **Methodology**

A total of 3,027 adult women in Alaska participated in the 2015 survey. Respondents were randomly selected by phone (using both land lines and cell phones) from May to August 2015. 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 3,027 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.

### **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.

# Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Violence in the State of Alaska: Key Results from the 2015 Alaska Victimization Survey

## Key Estimates

The following table shows the percentage of adult women in the State of Alaska who experienced each form of violence. Results from the 2015 survey are compared to results from 2010. All estimates were weighted to control for selection, non-response, and coverage. The 2015 estimates show that 50.3% of adult women in Alaska experienced sexual violence, intimate partner violence, or both, in their lifetime (versus 58.6% in 2010); and 8.1% experienced these forms of violence in the past year (versus 11.8% in 2010).

Measures of Violence	Lifetime		Past Year	
	2010	2015	2010	2015
<b>Intimate partner violence (composite)</b>	47.6%	40.4%	9.4%	6.4%
Threats of physical violence	31.0%	25.6%	5.8%	3.0%
Physical violence	44.8%	39.6%	8.6%	5.9%
<b>Sexual violence (composite)</b>	37.1%	33.1%	4.3%	2.9%
Alcohol- or drug-involved sexual assault	26.8%	22.6%	3.6%	2.0%
Forcible sexual assault	25.6%	23.5%	2.5%	1.6%
<b>Any Violence (composite)</b>	<b>58.6%</b>	<b>50.3%</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>

### Intimate Partner Violence Estimates:

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

- 40.4% of adult women experienced intimate partner violence in their lifetime (versus 47.6% in 2010).
  - 25.6% experienced threats of physical violence (versus 31.0% in 2010).
  - 39.6% experienced physical violence (versus 44.8% in 2010).
- 6.4% of adult women experienced intimate partner violence in the past year (versus 9.4% in 2010).
  - 3.0% experienced threats of physical violence (versus 5.8% in 2010).
  - 5.9% experienced physical violence (versus 8.6% in 2010).

### Sexual Violence Estimates:

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

- 33.1% of adult women experienced sexual violence in their lifetime (versus 37.1% in 2010).
  - 22.6% experienced at least one alcohol- or drug-involved sexual assault (versus 26.8% in 2010).
  - 23.5% experienced at least one forcible sexual assault (versus 25.6% in 2010).
- 2.9% of adult women experienced sexual violence in the past year (versus 4.3% in 2010).
  - 2.0% experienced at least one alcohol- or drug-involved sexual assault (versus 3.6% in 2010).
  - 1.6% experienced at least one forcible sexual assault (versus 2.5% in 2010).

## Conclusion

Half of adult women in Alaska have experienced violence in their lifetime, and 1 in 12 have experienced violence in the past year. Four in 10 have experienced intimate partner violence in their lifetime, and 1 in 16 have experienced intimate partner violence in the past year. Three in 10 have experienced sexual violence in their lifetime, and 1 in 34 have experienced sexual violence in the past year. Some women experienced violence more than once.

While the rates of violence against women in the State of Alaska are trending in the right direction, they remain unacceptably high.

# Alaska State Legislature



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## Senate President Kevin Meyer Senate District M

TO: Representative Bob Lynn, Chair  
House State Affairs Committee

FROM: Senator Kevin Meyer  
Senate President

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Kevin".

DATE: March 18, 2016

RE: Request to Schedule SCR 20: April 2016 as Sexual Assault Awareness Month

With this memorandum, I respectfully request the scheduling of SCR 20 in the House State Affairs Committee. Victims of sexual assault, and those who work as volunteers, staff, and as agencies, deserve our respect and support and we should join them in recognizing this intolerable crime, and declare our solidarity against sexual assault in Alaska. This legislation will proclaim the month of April, 2016 as Sexual Assault Awareness Month in the State of Alaska.

Attached to this memorandum please find:

- Sponsor Statement
- SCR 20 Version 29-LS1519\A
- Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault 2015 Annual Report
- Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault 2015 Alaska Dashboard
- Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Letter 2/29/2016
- Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Media Release
- Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Key Results – AK Victimization Study

If you have any questions, please contact the staff member assigned to this bill, Edra Morledge at 465-6874.