

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES, 2003-2004 8672

10845 HOUSE JUDICIARY

(over 31%) marry people they meet at their workplace. This statistic is similar for the public at large.

Alcohol and illicit drug use by cabaret employees is a major concern of licensing agencies and club owners alike. There are numerous ways to measure these activities. One standard measure used by the federal government to measure alcohol consumption in terms of either (a) whether an individual consumed alcohol in the last month and (b) whether the individual had one or more occurrences of binge drinking (five or more drinks at a sitting) in the last month. In both

cases, the alcohol consumption habits for dancers were similar to that of other women in their age group (and less than half of all dancers consumed alcohol.)

For example, the incidence of binge drinking among exotic dancers is within half a percentage point of the national average for this cohort. Moreover, increased alcohol consumption by dancers is not related to whether the club they work in serves alcohol. This is an important finding.

Dancers have a lower incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) than similarly situated women. The national incidence of

all STDs in women of this age is estimated at nearly 20 percent. Dancer rates (9.6%) were less than half this rate.

The incidence of domestic violence against dancers decreased while they are employed as dancers. No comparison to national statistics have been completed on domestic violence since there are no generally accepted available. However, it can be said that most Class 1 clubs provide a safer environment than an average workplace.

The study also examined the "post-dance" status of dancers. The preliminary findings of the "post-dance" status effects of dancing suggest that these women re-enter society without statistically different outcomes than the general public. Their divorce rates, incidence of mental illness and general economic well-being are statistically the same as the general public. They do, however, appear to have improved measures of "self-esteem."

There is much concern about illicit drug use among dancers. The study found slightly higher illicit drug use (17.3% used illicit drugs in the last month) among dancers than among American women. The drugs most commonly used were marijuana, ecstasy and diet pills. However, the data varied considerably by club type and geography.

The best way for adult businesses to fight unfair restrictions on their right to operate is to challenge the factual basis of the severely flawed studies of the past few decades, and the best way for local jurisdictions to create progressive and sustainable standards for the regulation of adult-oriented businesses is to be in command of the facts.

To be considered reliable in the social sciences, a population data set must be both sufficiently random and sufficiently large to assure scientists that the data is generalizable to the total population. The Legal Economics, Inc. study tracks over 700 dancers and 400 patrons over more than a decade. From a technical perspective, Schlottmann says, researchers followed rigorous social science collection methods in building the database. The study continually met or exceeded conventional standards of statistical reliability and verification, sample size, re-sampling, and other design criteria.

"Practically speaking, anyone who wants to reexamine the facts should call us," Schlottmann says.

For further information, Robert Schmidt, J.D., Ph.D and Alan Schlottmann, Ph.D can be contacted at Legal Economics, Inc., 101 Convention Center Drive, Suite 700, Las Vegas, NV, 89126. Telephone: 702.579.4101 Email: LegalEconomics@aol.com

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National Newsletter

December 1, 2003 Volume 2, Number 29

Tampa Residents Unashamed Of Adult Clubs: Poll Claims it Helps Economy

According to a Florida Research Group Survey, residents there aren't too concerned about adult clubs and even claim it helps the local economy. Walter Frias, a 31-year-old Palmetto Beach resident says, "Civilized people go to these places. It's a lot of businessmen ... spending money. It's not like buying a gun and shooting someone." Frias was among 440 respondents in a telephone survey conducted Nov. 4-17 by The Florida Research Group, an independent division of The Tampa Tribune's Market Development department. Fifty-two percent of residents said they think the Bay area has a national reputation for nude clubs and the like; 75 percent said the presence of such businesses here isn't a major cause for concern. However 25% are very concerned. One mother expressed concern about the large signs offering nude dance. She has a difficult time explaining such signs to her young son who asks questions. "If they're going to ... continue to have these places of pleasure... why can't you keep it discreet?" She asked. "Do you know how many minivans are going up and down Dale Mabry?" Mario Garcia has ventured inside Tampa's nude clubs, but he agrees they're too visible. "It's starting to bother me," says the 21-year-old former University of South Florida student. "There are too many big signs. Everybody knows where they are. You don't need to be so obvious."

Matt Wilbur came to Tampa in 1957. He was single and stationed at MacDill Air Force Base. Eventually, he and his buddies visited 2001 Odyssey, where the dancers wore pasties and G-strings. "It was mostly single men," recalls Wilbur, 64, of east Tampa. "There were probably less fights in there than in most neighborhood bars." Wilbur also says he wouldn't support banning public nudity in Hillsborough County, a move considered by commissioners this year but not formally discussed. "If you don't like it," Wilbur says, "don't go in there." Former Tampa City Councilman Charlie Miranda wonders whether the industry causes some big corporations to turn away from Tampa when they're looking to relocate. "It may hurt us in the future," says Miranda, 63, of West Tampa. "It may already have." He was among the 33 percent of respondents who said adult entertainment hurts the Bay area economically. But most participants disagreed.



BOARD MEETING:
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The chance to make a difference

Feature entertainer Leslie Wells relays her recent experiences with 'charity.' Despite resistance—and rudeness—Leslie and her friends forge on.

Charity: Unfortunately, this is not a word you hear associated with our industry very often.

What is truly unfortunate is the fact that many charitable organizations will not accept donations from people and businesses in our industry. This has always been a sore subject with me.

Why, I ask myself, would any charity turn away a donation?

Of course, we all know the answer to that. Accepting the donation would mean that the charity condones our industry. And we are all immoral people...right? Wrong!

As a member of this industry for over ten years, I have had the opportunity to be involved in several "attempts" to perform charity work. I worked at a topless car wash to raise money for a homeless shelter. I worked a ring toss booth at a carnival put on by a gentlemen's club, to raise money for a battered women's shelter. I autographed photographs for hours to raise money for a children's wish charity. I performed at a show and auction with 11 other feature entertainers to raise funds for a cancer research charity.

Every time, the charity we worked so hard for turned us away. Many times the people I spoke to were actually quite rude. One woman in particular told me that "we" were the kind of people that exacerbated their very existence. *What?* I asked her whom she meant by "we," but she hung up the phone on me.

Of course, we could have donated the money anonymously, but I feel that the people in our industry deserve the same recognition that any other individual or corporation would receive. Fortunately, after all of those charities turned us away, we were able to find a charity that would accept our donation.

I encourage and challenge everyone in our industry to go out and support the charity of his or

her choice. There are many wonderful and deserving charities that need our help. I personally like to support children's charities such as 'Toys for Tots' and 'Child Kind', which is a charity that helps to care for infants with AIDS.

I recently had the pleasure of speaking with Kathy Longino, the president of The American Cancer Society's 'Making Strides' Breast Cancer Walk. I told her who I was and what exactly I do for a living. I told her that I was interested in raising money for her charity and she was thrilled. She even offered to send me an approval letter and information packet from The American Cancer Society.

After several attempts and many doors slammed in my face, I have learned the hard way

that this is the only way to be assured that your donation will be openly and graciously accepted: Always call your charity first and receive approval. Why raise money for bigots?

I am proud of my job and who I am. If I can use my notoriety to make the world a better place for even one person, then I know that it has all been worth it.

Over the time I have been in this business I have had the pleasure of being introduced to many wonderful people. However, it was not until Tristan Blue and I decided to do a charity drive for 'Toys for Tots' that I truly realized how many generous people there are in our business. Sadly, I also learned that there are uncaring people as well.

After careful planning and many phone calls, Tristan and I decided to do a 'Christmas in July/Toys for Tots Fundraiser.' The very first thing that I did was to contact the offices of the 'Toys for Tots Foundation' in Quantico, Virginia. There, I spoke with Mr. Bill Gein. He was extremely pleasant and very pleased that we wanted to begin our fundraising so early in the year. He immediately sent me a letter of approval as well as a list of contacts in our area to drop off toys and money to at the close of our fundraiser.

Then we contacted several of our favorite gentlemen's clubs and our agencies to help plan the event. We also advertised on several websites and in many publications. Our goal was to raise \$3000 and as many toys as we could collect. The events took place at The Goldrush in Atlanta, GA, as well as The Crazy Horse in Myrtle Beach, SC.

We were so happy that many people saw the advertisements and brought in money anyway. Special thanks to our friend Michael who drove all the way from New York City to Allentown to bring his donation! Thankfully, we were able to raise a total of \$1,987. Wow!

Finally, I would like to thank each and every person that brought in toys and donated money. I applaud you all. I especially want to thank Miss Tristan Blue for all of her help. Tristan and I are planning a 'Making Strides' fundraiser very soon...so expect a call from us. (hint hint)

Again, I want to encourage you all to make an effort to support your favorite charity. Together we can make a difference.

Big Thanks to: Jeff at Celebrity Pix for donating 8 x 10 photos to give to everyone that brought in a toy; David Kellogg for donating DVDs to auction; off; Pure Talent Agency for helping to plan the event; the staff and management of The Goldrush in Atlanta, GA; the staff and management of The Crazy Horse in Myrtle Beach, SC; the staff and management of The Lumberyard in Des Moines, Iowa, for their amazing help.

The following ladies donated money and dozens of autographed 8 x 10 photos to auction: Kaylee O'Toole, Aspen Reign (and Corey too), Devon Michaels, Nicole Tyler, Carrie Bear, XXXena (and Lance too), Natasha Stone, Amber Waves, Brundi Margan, Brittany Love, Jessica Justice, Brittany Banks and Kelly Taylor.

Thanks to: Lydia Parks for the beautiful Christmas decorations; Jack Pepper for advertising our event in Xcitement magazine; Xcitement Magazine for the wonderful coverage; Exotic Dancer Magazine for advertising the event; Rhonda and Eddy from Virginia for their very generous donation; Bill from North Dakota for mailing a toy to us.

WORKING AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

HOTEL EMPLOYEES, RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES
UNION LOCAL 878

AFFILIATED WITH

HOTEL EMPLOYEES & RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES
INTERNATIONAL UNION, AFL - CIO

AND

Setter and Sands North d/b/a Fantasies on 5th Avenue

EFFECTIVE:
September 1, 2001 TO August 31, 2005

INDEX

	PREFACE	2
ARTICLE I	UNION SECURITY	3
ARTICLE III	HIRING AGREEMENT	4
ARTICLE III	GRIEVANCE AND ARBITRATION	5
ARTICLE IV	UNION REPRESENTATION AND UNION CARD	5
ARTICLE V	PROPRIETORS	6
ARTICLE VI	MEALS AND REST PERIODS	6
ARTICLE VII	PAYCHECKS	6
ARTICLE VIII	WORK DAY AND WORK WEEK	6
ARTICLE IX	CLASSIFICATION DESCRIPTIONS	7
ARTICLE X	UNIFORMS AND LAUNDRY	7
ARTICLE XI	WAGE SCALES	8
ARTICLE XII	SENIORITY	8
ARTICLE XIII	LEAVE OF ABSENCE	9
ARTICLE XIV	HEALTH AND WELFARE	9
ARTICLE XV	Pension	9
ARTICLE XVI	RULES	10
ARTICLE XVII	CHECK-OFF	10
ARTICLE XVIII	LIABILITIES OF AGREEMENT	10
ARTICLE XIX	NO ENDANGERING OF BUSINESS	11
ARTICLE XX	TRAINING OF PERSONNEL	11
ARTICLE XXI	DURATION OF AGREEMENT	12

HOTEL EMPLOYEES & RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES UNION LOCAL 878
PO BOX 100564 ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510
AFFILIATED WITH AFL-CIO

PREFACE

EMPLOYEES AND EMPLOYERS

SECTION I. EMPLOYEES RESPONSIBILITY:

You are employed in an establishment whose employees are members of the Hotel Employees and International Union.

As an employee you have a responsibility to your Employer as well as to the Union.

Your Employer expects you to work for mutual best interest. You should work conscientiously and efficiently at all times. You must endeavor to give equipment proper care, prepare and handle food without waste and maintain cleanliness in all departments.

In serving the public in any capacity you have an obligation to give prompt and courteous service.

As an employee you have an obligation to your fellow worker(s) to show up on shift on time, to maintain in your fair share of the workload. You are expected to maintain congenial relations with other employees, with managers and supervisors and are entitled to the same consideration from them.

Co-operation in all departments will result in benefits to the Hotel and Restaurant Industry, which in turn will contribute to the prosperity of all employees.

SECTION 2. MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY:

As an owner or manager of a business, you have certain responsibilities beyond the terms of a Union agreement.

In return for conscientious, loyal work from employees, you have a duty to treat them fairly.

Your employees are human, with obligations and problems, the same as management.

Fair consideration will result in happier, more efficient employees, which will contribute to your financial success.

SECTION 3. COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL, STATE, BOROUGH AND CITY LAWS AND ORDINANCES:

1. The Employer shall provide dressing and/or restroom facilities for his/her employees to comply with the sanitation ordinance covering such requirement.
2. All Employers signatory to this Agreement shall insure their liability against industrial accidents with a company qualified to write Workmen's Compensation Policies in the state of Alaska. The notice of insurance is to be posted on the premises.
3. Each employee shall secure a health card if required.
4. Cocktail Attendants who will handle drinks shall secure a Permit from the city law enforcement agency if required.

5. Each employee shall observe the rules of personal hygiene as determined by the Health Code Regulations.

AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT is entered into this 1st day of September 2001 by and between the Hotel Employees & Restaurant Employees Union Local 878 AFL-CIO, hereafter termed the Union, and the Setter and Sands North d/b/a Fantasies on 5th Avenue termed the Employer.

It is hereby stipulated and agreed that the following shall be the minimum scale of wages, hours of labor, rules, regulations and working conditions to be observed by all parties signatory hereto.

It is further agreed that the Union, in consideration of the faithful keeping and performance of the Articles of this Agreement by the Employer, promises and agrees that it will advise the interest of the Employer, as an employer of the Union labor, and hereby leases, at no cost, Union Card Number _____. This Union House Card must be prominently displayed and a copy of this Agreement shall be put in a convenient place where the members of the Union may refer to it.

ARTICLE I UNION SECURITY

Section 1. The Union shall have the sole bargaining rights of all employees acting under its jurisdiction in Anchorage, Alaska and vicinity.

Section 2. All employees covered by this Agreement who are presently members of the Union, shall be required as a condition of continued employment, to maintain said membership and all employees who are not presently members of the Union and all new employees who are not members, shall become members of the Union on the 31st day following the date of their employment or the effective date of this Agreement, whichever is later.

Section 3. Upon written request of the Union, giving specific information, the Employer agrees to discharge any employee who has not, in accordance with Section 2, tendered the periodic dues and initiation fee uniformly required as a condition of obtaining and retaining membership in the Union.

Section 4. The Employer recognizes any local Union affiliated with Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees International Union whose jurisdiction is assigned to Anchorage, Alaska area and vicinity and will not interfere with the right of employees to be members of any Local Union assigned this jurisdiction. No discrimination shall be shown against any employee because of lawful Union activities. All jurisdictional disputes involving Local unions will be resolved by the International Union.

Section 5. The Employer and Union agree to post in a place where notices to employees and applicants for employment are customarily posted, all provisions relating to the functions of the aforementioned Union Security Article.

Section 6. It is agreed that the Union may appoint such Union shop Stewards as may be necessary to administer this Contract as long as such activity does not interfere with the assigned responsibilities during scheduled work time.

Section 7. Any person working under the jurisdiction of the Union who is found to be accepting less than scale of wages herein provided for, or who is found guilty of violating the working rules or conditions of this Agreement, shall be

subject to charges as provided for by the International Constitution and Bylaws of Local 878.

Section 8. When requested in writing by an authorized Union representative, the Employer agrees to provide the Union with a list of all employees by name and classification and date of hire, of the employees under the jurisdiction of the Union.

ARTICLE 11 HIRING AGREEMENT

Section 1. The Union agrees at all times to supply bartenders, servers, dancers, disc jockeys and other help when possible and at no cost to the Employer.

Section 2. In the event the Employer desires to employ new employees, he shall first be required to request such employees from the Union through a job referral system, which the Union undertakes to operate. The Employer has the right to request applicants by name. The Employer shall retain the right to reject any applicant by the Union.

Section 3. Selection of applicants for referral to jobs shall be on a non-discriminatory basis and shall not be based, or in any way affected by Union membership, Bylaws, Rules, Regulations, Constitutional Provisions or any other aspect or obligation of Union membership, politics or requirements.

Section 4. In the event the Union is unable to fill the requisition for workers within a reasonable time, the Employer shall be free to hire on the open market.

Section 5. There shall be no discrimination on the part of the Owners or the Union on account of Race, Color, Sex, Age or Religious beliefs of the employee.

Section 6. No member of the Union shall be discharged or discriminated against in any way for any lawful Union activity, providing such activity does not take place during working hours (while on shift) on Employer's expense.

Section 7. The Employer and Union agree to post in places where notices to employees and applications for employment are customarily posted, all Provisions relating to the function of the aforementioned Hiring Agreement.

Section 8. The Union shall furnish the Employer with stamped, self-addressed "Notice of Hiring/Termination" card. When an employee is hired or separated from employment, the Employer will, within seven (7) days of the hiring or separation, complete the card and deliver or mail the card to the Union.

ARTICLE III GRIEVANCE AND ARBITRATION

Section 1. A grievance is defined as a violation of the Contract by an employee, Employer, group of employees or authorized Union Representative concerning rates of pay, hours or working conditions.

Section 2. Any employee who believes that he/she has a justifiable complaint shall discuss the complaint or request with his/her immediate supervisor in order to settle the complaint. It shall be discussed verbally and if settled, no further action shall be taken.

Section 3. Any employee who believes that they have a justifiable complaint that has not been settled on an informal basis with the immediate supervisor, must submit such complaint in writing to the Union within then (10) days after they occur or from the time the employee has knowledge, or will be deemed to be waived and not subject to the adjustment. Grievances filed with the Union in such timely manner, will then be forwarded to the Employer on the date filed. All written grievances submitted must contain the following information:

1) The nature of the grievance and the circumstances out of which it arose;

2) The remedy or correction that is requested;

3) The portion of this Agreement relied upon or claimed to have been violated.

Section 4. Either party shall be required to mail an answer in writing within five (5) working days of the date the grievance was received.

Section 5. Any grievance not resolved in the above manner within five (5) days, shall be subject to arbitration at the request of either party. The arbitrators are to be chosen as follows: The services of the American Arbitration Association will be requested within five (5) working days. Once the panel of arbitrators has been submitted from the American Arbitration Association to the Union and the Employer, selection shall be made following the voluntary rules of the American Arbitration Association. such impartial arbitrator shall hear the case, and his/her decision shall be final and binding upon both parties. The arbitrator shall render their decision within thirty (30) days of hearing the case. The expense of the impartial arbitrator and any joint expenses shall be borne equally by both parties. The arbitrator shall have no power or authority to add to, subtract from, or modify any of the terms or provisions of the Agreement.

ARTICLE IV UNION REPRESENTATION AND UNION CARD

Section 1. The Business Representative of the Union, or his designee, shall be permitted to visit any house having a Union House Card, at any reasonable hour, except in case of emergency when they shall be allowed to enter at any hour. For the purpose of Union meetings, the Employer must have twenty-four (24) hours notice to arrange a non-conflicting time for all available employees to attend said meeting, except in cases of emergency, providing it does not interfere with rush hours.

Section 2. The Business Representative may designate an employee in each house to act in his behalf to see that the terms and conditions of the Contract are being maintained. The Business Representative shall submit in writing the name of said designee to the Employer.

ARTICLE V PROPRIETORS

Section 1. In the event of a change of ownership of any establishment during

the period this Contract is in effect, the following condition shall prevail:

a. The former owner shall be obligated to provide his/her prorata of vacation pay for the current year. The employee's vacation allowance shall be payable on date of sale. This agreement shall be binding upon the successors and assigns of the parties hereto until it is changed by mutual agreement of the parties. This agreement and all of the conditions and terms thereof shall be binding upon the employer, and in the event a purchaser or transferee of this property is a corporation, then upon each individual member of said purchaser or transferee. It is agreed that all of the compensation and payment due and owing to employees or to the Union on behalf of the employees under this agreement shall be deemed trust funds in the event of any transfer, sale, receivership or bankruptcy of any establishment and the Union and the employees shall have first and prior claim and lien upon such funds. In the event the employer sells or otherwise transfers this property as an ongoing concern, it shall be a condition of any such sale, transfer by the employer, and shall be provided in the contract of sale, transfer, that the purchase hire all employees employed in each respective unit represented by the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Union, AFL-CIO, CLC.

**ARTICLE VI
MEALS AND REST PERIODS**

Section 3. Any employees whose job requires that they stand on their feet shall be entitled to (10) minute rest periods during each four (4) hours worked, providing relief is available.

**ARTICLE VII
PAYCHECKS**

Section 1. No deduction of any nature whatsoever shall be made from wages of any employees, except those which are now or which may become during the life of this Agreement, mandatory by law or by signed authorization of the employee.

Section 2. Each paycheck shall be accompanied with a withholding slip showing all deductions, plus a statement clearly indicating the number of straight-time hours worked and the number of overtime hours worked.

**ARTICLE VIII
WORK DAY & WORK WEEK**

Section 1. Five (5) days within a seven (7) day period shall constitute a work week.

Section 2. All work in excess of eight (8) hours in any one (1) day shall be paid at one and one-half (1 1/2) times the regular rate of pay.

**ARTICLE IX
CLASSIFICATION DESCRIPTIONS**

Section 1. **Bartender/Mixologist.** Mixes and serves alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages. Supervises Cocktail Waitress when necessary. Maintains order in the bar or cocktail lounge. Makes sure all local, state and federal laws are

complied with concerning the operation of a bar or cocktail lounge. Maintains a clean, neat and sanitary bar and/or lounge.

Section 2. Service Attendant Cocktail Waitress/Waiter. Primary duties are serving of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages in addition to busing and cleaning of tables and chairs, taking food orders and serving food when applicable, and insuring that all local, state and federal laws are complied with relating to his/her area of responsibility.

Section 3. Dancer/Server: A dancer/server shall be a dancer who entertains customers and may or may not serve drinks.

Section 4. Bartender/Service Attendant Cocktail Waitress/Waiter Apprentice. A person with less than four (4) months experience at that job.

Section 5. Disc Jockey/Server: A disc jockey shall be a person who plays the dancer's music, as well as, performs other duties including but not limited to: announcing the club's promotions, supervising the stage rotation, and announcing each dancer as they perform, and may or may not serve drinks.

Section 6. All employment not covered by specific classification shall be subject to negotiations between the Union and the Employer.

Section 7. It is understood and agreed that there shall not be any added work responsibility over present condition due to the signing and adoption of this Agreement.

Section 8. No employee shall suffer a wage reduction as a result of the signing and adoption of this Agreement.

Section 9. Any employee required to perform a combination of two (2) or more of any job classification in this Agreement shall receive the pay rate for the highest classification.

Section 10. The Employer shall not layoff senior employees for the purpose of replacing them with lower rated new employees.

ARTICLE X UNIFORMS & LAUNDRY

Section 1. If the Employer requires uniforms (not costumes) of a special type of design, Employers shall furnish all required uniforms at no cost to the employee.

Section 2. When an employee receives a uniform (not a costume) for business use and takes it from business premises for maintenance at the Employer's convenience, the employee is responsible for any damage to the uniform over and above normal wear and tear.

ARTICLE XI WAGE SCALES

CLASSIFICATION

WAGES

Section 1.

Service Attendant Food Waitress/Waiter	Current wage
Service Attendant Waiter/Waitress Apprentice	Current wage
Bartender	Current wage
Bartender Apprentice	Current wage
Dancer	Current wage as applicable
Disc Jockey	Current wage as applicable

Section 2. The wage rates set forth above in this Article shall be considered minimums. The Employer may in its sole discretion compensate employees at higher rates of pay than are set forth.

Section 3. Should the Union during the life of this Agreement authorize the Employer to place moneys otherwise allocated to wages on an hourly basis to the Health and Welfare Trust or Pension trust, the Employer shall pay that sum of money per hour for each hour worked under this Agreement to the applicable trust.

ARTICLE XII
SENIORITY and PROBATIONARY EMPLOYEES

Section 1. Seniority shall be established by date of hire in the classification worked.

Section 3. In the event overtime must be worked for which there is more than one qualified employee, the employee with the most seniority shall be asked to work first.

Section 4. An employee, who is qualified, in the opinion of the employer, for advancement, shall be considered for upgrade in position as vacated.

Section 5. The purpose of seniority is to accord consideration to senior employees in recognition of their length of service to their Employer. Seniority is intended to provide maximum work opportunity to senior employees with respect to layoffs and recalls, vacations, hours of work, days off and shift assignments. Notwithstanding the purpose of the Article, seniority is not intended to allow senior employees the option of changing hours of work, days off and shift assignments on a day-to-day basis.

Section 6. Newly hired employees will not accrue seniority for the first sixty (60) days of employment, new employees will accrue seniority retroactive to the date of hire.

Section 7. New employees may be terminated for any reason during the first

sixty (60) days of employment and may not file a grievance with regard to any such termination.

Section 8. An employee transferred out of their original classification shall be given a sixty (60) day trial period.

**ARTICLE XIII
LEAVE OF ABSENCE**

Section 1. Employer shall grant leave of absence without pay for reasonable periods for reason of bona fide illness or other reasons mutually agreed to by the Employer and Employee. Such leaves of absence shall not affect the employee's vacation and seniority rights under this agreement.

Section 3. Applicable state and federal laws shall cover any employee who is required to take leave of absence during a period of pregnancy and recovery from childbirth or pregnancy.

**ARTICLE XIV
HEALTH & WELFARE**

Section 1. The parties signatory to this Agreement are also considered to be signatory to a Trust Agreement establishing the Alaska Health and Welfare Fund, for the purpose of providing group insurance, medical and hospitalization, for employees covered by this Agreement. In accordance with the terms of the Trust Agreement, the Trust Fund is administered by a Joint Board of Trustees, composed of an equal number of Trustees representing the Union and an equal number of Trustees representing the Employers. The authority and obligations of the Board of Trustees is fully set forth in the Trust Agreement.

Section 2. Effective September 1, 2001, the undersigned Employer agree to pay one dollar and thirty eight cents (\$1.75) per compensable hour worked for all employees to the Hotel Employees Restaurant Employees Health and Welfare Trust Fund. The Employer agrees to pay a minimum of \$.90 of the above \$1.75 contribution rate and the employees have agree through a contract ratification vote, to allow the Employer to deduct the difference between the Employer's contribution amount and the amount of \$1.75. The employer further agrees that if additional contributions are deemed necessary by the trust fund, they will cover a minimum of one half of said contribution.

**ARTICLE XV
Pension**

Section 1. The Employer shall pay a sum of money each hour worked by an employee under this Agreement in the defined bargaining unit, to the Alaska Hotel and Restaurant Pension Fund; beginning after ninety days employment and retroactive to the employees date of hire. The rate of payment shall be one dollar and thirty three cents (\$1.33) per hour effective April 1, 2002.

Section 2. The Trust Fund shall be administered by an equal number of Union and Employee Trustees.

Section 3. The Employer shall make payments into the Fund of all amounts due within fifteen (15) working days from the end of each pay period and will be declared delinquent on the fifteenth (15th) day of the following month. When the Employer's contribution has not been received by the fifteenth (15th) day of the

following month, the Employer shall be notified by certified letter that he is delinquent.

Section 4. The Employer and the Union agrees to be bound by the current terms and conditions of the Alaska Hotel and Restaurant Employees Pension Trust and any lawful amendments thereto.

Section 5. Both parties agree to allow employees to participate in the Labor Union's 401(K) plan with the understanding that the employer has no matching contributions and the payroll deductions will be based on amounts as dictated by the employee. The amounts made available to the employees can be up to the maximums allowed by law. The subscriber agreement will begin September 1, 2001.

ARTICLE XVI RULES

Section 1. Preference Hiring: Because of resident factors and experience factors, the Employer shall endeavor to secure new employees from residents of Alaska.

Section 2. Union Business: With proper notice to the Employer, any employee who is delegated to represent the Union at conventions or any official Union Business shall be granted time off without pay.

Section 4. Days Off: If mutually agreed, the employee shall have the same days off each week.

Section 5. Passive Members: Any person owning and operating an establishment shall become Passive Members and thereupon shall be entitled to display the Union House Card.

Section 6. Drinking: Drinking of intoxicating liquor or use of illegal controlled substances on shift will be grounds for immediate discharge. If an employee shows up for work intoxicated or under the influence of illegal substances, this also shall be grounds for dismissal.

ARTICLE XVII CHECK-OFF

Section 1. Upon request of the Union or its representative, the Employer agrees, at his option to deduct the initiation or reinstatement fee and monthly Union dues from the net earnings of each employee who has furnished the Employer with a properly executed voluntary Check-off Form.

**ARTICLE XVIII
LIABILITIES OF AGREEMENT**

If any word, paragraph or section of this Agreement is finally declared illegal or in conflict with any federal or state law, both parties hereto agree that such word, paragraph or section shall become inoperative at the time, and only to the extent to which it affects this Agreement. It is further agreed that in such an eventuality, both parties shall forthwith meet and negotiate a new clause conforming to applicable federal or state law, in the event that such clause should go to the essence of this Agreement.

**ARTICLE XIX
NO ENDANGERING OF BUSINESS**

The Employer and the Union agree that no acts shall be committed by either party either verbally or in written form which may endanger the existence of the operating place of business, causing that operation to close unnecessarily except during time of legal strike.

**ARTICLE XX
TRAINING OF PERSONNEL**

The Union and Employer agree to mutually seek ways to improve the availability of training personnel and providing such training as required to enhance the industry in general.

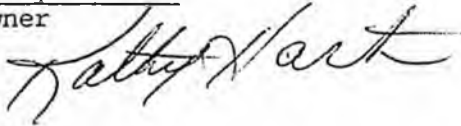
ARTICLE XXI
DURATION OF AGREEMENT

This Agreement, including wage rates, shall be in full force and effect from September 1, 2001 to August 31, 2005, and shall be automatically renewed each year thereafter upon the anniversary of said date unless written notice to the contrary be given to either party by the other on or before sixty (60) days prior to the expiration date.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto cause this Agreement to be signed and sealed this 1st day of September, 2001.

FOR THE EMPLOYER: Setter; Sands North d/b/a Fantasies on 5th Avenue

Kathy Hartman
Owner



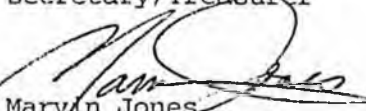
9-1-01
Date

FOR THE UNION: HOTEL EMPLOYEES & RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES
UNION, LOCAL 878



Tora Gerrick
Secretary/Treasurer

9-1-01
Date



Marvin Jones
President

9/1/01
Date

Title 25 of the Alaska
Statutes sponsored by:



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Law Offices of James B. Gottstein.

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Alaska Statutes.

Title 25. Marital and Domestic Relations
Chapter 5. Alaska Marriage Code
Section 11. Civil Contract.

previous: Chapter 5. Alaska Marriage Code
next: Section 13. Same-Sex Marriages.

AS 25.05.011. Civil Contract.

(a) Marriage is a civil contract entered into by one man and one woman that requires both a license and solemnization. The man and the woman must each be at least one of the following:

- (1) 18 years of age or older and otherwise capable;
- (2) qualified for a license under AS 25.05.171 ; or
- (3) a member of the armed forces of the United States while on active duty.

(b) A person may not be joined in marriage in this state until a license has been obtained for that purpose as provided in this chapter. A marriage performed in this state is not valid without solemnization as provided in this chapter.

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Note to HTML Version:

The Alaska Statutes were automatically converted to HTML from a plain text format. Every effort has been made to ensure their accuracy, but neither Touch N' Go Systems nor the Law Offices of James B. Gottstein can be held responsible for any possible errors. This version of the Alaska Statutes is current through December, 2002.

Disclaimer: The information provided here is in no way to be taken as a condoning of sex with "minors"....

STATE AGE OF SEXUAL CONSENT AND AGE FOR VIEWING ADULT MATERIAL LAWS

STATE	AGE OF SEXUAL CONSENT	AGE FOR VIEWING ADULT MATERIAL
ALABAMA	16	21
ALASKA	16	18
ARIZONA	18	18
ARKANSAS	16	18
CALIFORNIA	18	18
COLORADO	15*	18

The age of sexual consent may be higher at 18?

CONNECTICUT	15*	18
-------------	-----	----

The age of sexual consent may be higher at 16 because of a law on the books (53-21. Injury or risk of injury to, or impairing the morals of, children)? Also the homosexual age of sexual consent may be higher at 18?

DELAWARE	18	18
----------	----	----

The age of sexual consent is 16 for adults who are under 30 years of age, or if the adult that is 30 years of age or older is married to the minor.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	16	18
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FLORIDA	18	18
---------	----	----

The age of sexual consent is 16 for adults who are under 24 years of age, or if the adult that is 24 years of age or older is married to the minor.

GEORGIA	16*	18
---------	-----	----

The age of sexual consent may be higher at 17?

HAWAII	16	18
--------	----	----

It is illegal for minors age 14 and 15 to have consenting sex with adults at least five years older, this law does not apply to married couples.

IDAHO	18	21
ILLINOIS	17	18
INDIANA	16	18
IOWA	18	18
KANSAS	16	18*
KENTUCKY	16	18
LOUISIANA	17	18
MAINE	16	21
MARYLAND	16	18
MASSACHUSETTS	16	18

If a minor 16 or 17 years of age is a virgin, sex is illegal (Chapter 272: Section 4. Inducing person under 18 to have sexual intercourse).

MICHIGAN	16	18
MINNESOTA	16	18
MISSISSIPPI	16	18
MISSOURI	17	18
MONTANA	18	18
NEBRASKA	17	18
NEVADA	16	18

The homosexual age of sexual consent is higher at 18.

NEW HAMPSHIRE	16	18
---------------	----	----

The age of sexual consent is higher at 18 if the adult is in a position of authority over the person and uses this authority to coerce the person to submit, except if between legally married spouses. Also the homosexual age of consent may be higher at 18?

NEW JERSEY	16	18
NEW MEXICO	17	18

The age of sexual consent for homosexuals may be lower at 13?

NEW YORK	17	18
NORTH CAROLINA	16	18

NORTH DAKOTA	18	18
OHIO	16	18*
OKLAHOMA	16	21
OREGON	18	21
PENNSYLVANIA	16	18
RHODE ISLAND	16	18
SOUTH CAROLINA	14	18
SOUTH DAKOTA	16	18
TENNESSEE	18	18
TEXAS	17	18
UTAH	18	18

The age of sexual consent may be lower at 16 as long as it does not involve force?

VERMONT	16	18
VIRGINIA	18*	21

The age of sexual consent may be lower at 16 as long as it does not involve force? The age of 15 has also been suggested to be the age of sexual consent?

WASHINGTON	16	21
------------	----	----

It is a crime for any school employee to have consenting sexual contact with a student between age 16 and high school graduation, so age 16 does not apply to school employees.

WEST VIRGINIA	16	18
---------------	----	----

The age of sexual consent for homosexuals may be higher at 18?

WISCONSIN	18	18
WYOMING	16*	18

The age of sexual consent may be higher at 18 (14-3-105 Immoral or Indecent Liberties with a Child)?

NOTE: In the AGE OF SEXUAL CONSENT column is the age of a person an adult 18 and over may legally have sexual contact with in that state.

In the AGE FOR VIEWING ADULT MATERIAL column is the age a person may view adult material in that state.

* Indicates I have conflicting ages on this (Unconfirmed).

Bold states indicate the state bans homosexual sex, so the age applies to heterosexuals only. Unless otherwise noted the age of sexual consent is the



National Newsletter

www.acenational.org
Email: ACE@ACENATIONAL.ORG
720 17th ST. NW
Naples, Fla. 34120
(216) 965-7527 Fax: (239) 353-7592

December 1, 2003 Volume 2, Number 29

ADULT ENTERTAINMENT OPPONENT ARRESTED FOR SOLICITATION OF PROSTITUTION IN KENTUCKY

One of the founding members and leaders of the anti-adult entertainment group COMPASS has been arrested for exactly the behavior that his group is fighting to end. Louisville Metro Police arrested COMPASS Vice Chairman John Wayne Riddle last Saturday evening for prostitution. The woman found in his car, Mary Perry, was also arrested. She has been charged with prostitution at least a dozen times in the past and reports claim she is HIV positive.

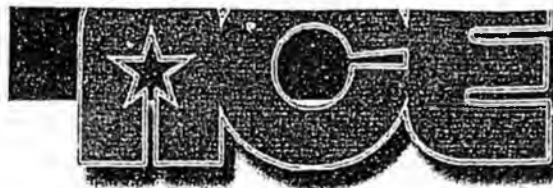
COMPASS has been lobbying the city to shut down adult entertainment businesses for months. COMPASS officials claim the arrest was a setup. But police say Riddle admitted the crime.

"Just the day before, we were threatened with a lawsuit. These sex businesses and their allies are trying to shut COMPASS down any way they can. I've known Wayne and his family for a long time. I know Wayne pretty well and I believe this is not something Wayne would do," said Barbara Davis of COMPASS.

But Riddle's arrest record indicates that he, as well as co-defendant Mary Perry, admitted to police that she was picked up to commit sexual acts for money. It also states that Riddle had a bottle of Viagra in his possession, which he planned to use.

Wayne Riddle was released from Jefferson County Metro Corrections late Sunday afternoon. He had no comment for ACE National.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS WELCOME: If you would like your ACE State Chapter information to appear in the National Newsletter or you have a story, case or information you'd like to share with our members please call 1-216-965-7527 or www.acenational.org to make your submission.



Sin, Sex and Censorship: *Which is Witch?*

By Angelina Spencer
Executive Director of ACE National

What if you woke up one day and discovered that all you say, do or view is screened by an anti-obscenity task force? There are no lotteries, no alcohol, no exotic dancing, no adult entertainment, no birth control, no sex films and absolutely no racy books or magazines. This is done as a favor to you so that you will not have to be burdened by anything that might cause you to feel sexual, sinful or offended. No it's not Afghanistan. It's our very own American Taliban. Can you say "Censorship" boys and girls?

A dangerous predator has been swiping at our right to pursue happiness by attacking personal liberties through politics. Her name is Censorship. She has awakened from her hibernation and is hiding behind a banner of red, white and blue. Extreme fundamentalist organizations or politicians seeking an easy

ride into power eagerly wave this flag.

This she-wolf has also cleverly concealed herself under a cloak of cash and conservatism in order to hide her hypocrisy. My, what big teeth she has! So far, she has been able to ban certain books, magazines, art displays and adult films in various locations throughout the country. She may be arriving in your area soon to "save" you from exercising your healthy sexuality.

That is where ACE arrives. We are a national trade association of adult club executives. We were founded with the help of the Free Speech Coalition, the First Amendment Lawyers Association and EXOTIC DANCER Publications. Our job is to monitor statewide legislation aimed against your personal life. We conduct bill tracking, referrals, political education; database building, reporting and PR work to dispel the myths that surround the adult entertainment industry.

Every government that passes legislation aimed against adult entertainment has the potential to affect your income as well as erode your rights as a consenting adult. As Americans we must be vigilant in preserving adult rights and speak out against hypocrisy wherever it may be. ACE will fight to its last breath being an ardent supporter of free will and American democracy both in and out of our borders before we see women forced into veils.

Our association does not want to see people lost to misinformation, twisted context and extreme fundamentalism cloaked under the banner of something as personal as individual sexuality. You can take away the beard and the turban and hide them under "community values," but the American Taliban is still the Taliban. Do your part to remain aware of those who seek to impose their versions of truth on your lifestyle.

There currently are ACE chapters in the following states: California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, North & South Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, West Virginia and Wisconsin. For more information on your state's ACE chapter, or to form an ACE chapter in your state if one does not already exist, please visit the ACE website at www.acenational.org or call Angelina Spencer at (216) 965-7527.

**PETITION TO KEEP ADULT ENTERTAINMENT CLUBS AVAILABLE
TO ADULTS THAT ARE 18 YEARS OLD OR OLDER**

I AGREE THAT CITIZENS WHO ARE 18, 19, AND 20 YEARS OLD ARE ADULTS, AND THEREFORE SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO ENTER (AS PATRONS AND/OR EMPLOYEES) AN ADULT ENTERTAINMENT ESTABLISHMENTS WHERE NO ONE UNDER THE AGE OF 18 IS ALLOWED TO ENTER, AND NO ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES ARE SERVED.

I ALSO BELIEVE THAT BANNING 18, 19, AND 20 YEAR OLDS FROM NON-ALCOHOLIC ADULT ENTERTAINMENT ESTABLISHMENTS WOULD BE A VIOLATION OF THOSE CITIZENS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.

PRINTED NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE #	SIGNATURE
DAVID SAXTON	KENAL, AK	283-4405	David Saxton
AAH	32m	17044	
S. Cameron	7111 CRAW AVE	884-6926	
S. Kay	7111 CRAW AVE	884-6926	
J. Cobb	7111 CRAW AVE	301-7324	
J. Spethwood	7111 CRAW AVE	884-6962	
C. Willis	7111 CRAW AVE	884-6926	
S. Kaults	6526 Colgate Dr	333-7679	
D. Small	2200 Highgate	333-7481	
P. HAWKINS	2114 WAYNE, ANCHAK	338-5543	
C. Russell	P.O. Box 92733	529-4993	
Travis Broughton	6677 31st Bldg 6677 Ft Richardson	230-2668	
ADAM Minnick	17324 meadowcreek	644-9595	
DAVID KIM	2131 CRATAEGUS AVE	274-5381	
ERIC PETERSON	2900 WENTWORTH	272-3348	
Dustin Hoover	8525 E 10th	830-1712	
David Gussis	8113 CRAW AVE UNIT 1455	831-1712	
George Grant	207 E 16th APT #208	748-3446	
DESIREE WEBSTER-SMITH	1500 RUSSIAN JACK #19	350-7510	
Anna Mesewich	1161 Golden Dawn Circle #3	349-7467	
Anna Protasova	615 W. 45th #4	349-0888	
Kyle Dunlap	3005 Chumath Ave	672-0804	
Doug Hillis	620 Access Dr. Ft. Rich	384-3443	
Ian Wilson	6641 Ft. Richardson	384-1386	

YOU MUST BE A REGISTERED VOTER TO SIGN THIS PETITION !!!

we, the undersigned voters, are OPPOSED TO HOUSE BILL 367, which would require DANCERS and the BUSINESSES they work for to obtain a STATE LICENSE. The dancers would have to be provided education on self defense, and state wage and hour laws. The dancers could NOT WORK in a "club" until they are 21 YEARS OLD. If the dancers are 21, they would also have to be given information about alternative careers and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases!

Printed Name:	Signature:	Address:	Soc. Sec. #:	Phone#:
Armando Gonzalez	[Signature]	3714 E 119th Ave	6772591	563-0142
[Scribbled]	[Scribbled]	[Scribbled]	[Scribbled]	[Scribbled]
Desiree Webster	[Signature]	1500 RUSSIAN JACK DR #19		563-8042
Halsey Richey Spitalier	[Signature]	PO BOX 870201 Wasilla AK 99688	574 76 7093	746 3199
Ashley Beechey	[Signature]	1024 Denali street Anchorage AK 99501	5/30/54	(907) 222-0854 502-0261
DAWIDZEWICZ	[Signature]	810 E. 42 nd AVE #R, 99508	5/11/109	
Scott Moody	[Signature]	11745 Aurora Street	6/1/75	694-3601
KARI BRUNSCH	[Signature]	11505 AURORA ST		694-7454
JAMES D. HAN	[Signature]	P.O. BOX 670381		688-6057
MARCE BONIBER	[Signature]	3111 Zanidon Dr Anch AK		532-6062
H. Tolson	[Signature]	Ft Rich AK	004-74-9862	
Ben Boyert	[Signature]	8391 Majestic Dr		354-853
KURT GRAY	[Signature]	UNKNOWN right now	[Scribbled]	227-1240
KURT MANN	[Signature]	FT RICH		503-0011
D. Anderson	[Signature]	FT. Rich		722-322
Kevin Jack	[Signature]	FT. Richardson, AK		2239617
JOSUA G DAY	[Signature]	ELMENDORF AFB	309061335	
Blomfield John	[Signature]	2021 Hillcrest-	523 194902	2232

Printed Name:	Signature:	Address:	Soc. Sec. #:	Phone #:
Pamela Hutchinson	[Signature]	FT Rich		312-8669
Sean McE...	Sean McCartan	Ft Richardson	No	222-3240
Guillermo Ortiz	[Signature]	Ft. Richardson	—	—
Lorenzo Sandoz	[Signature]	Ft. Richardson	—	—
Frank Petruzzi	[Signature]	Ft. Richardson	—	—
MARVIN Jones	[Signature]	6485 6th St #663 North Platte 69102	—	333-2126
Darke Young	[Signature]	3540 Glenn Pon C Cir	—	338-6320
Summer Reist	[Signature]	9720 Morningside Loop #2	—	301-2767
Chris Butler	[Signature]	2/66 EAFB	—	—
Amy Hanson	[Signature]	8221 Williams Ave #A #18	—	—
Jeff Metcalfe	[Signature]	4419 E 5th	—	—
Jared Hoyt	[Signature]	Fort Worth	—	—
Jeremiah Fritz	[Signature]	11630 Alderwood lp	—	—
Howard Kelly	[Signature]	1202 N Lucas Rd	—	876-8469
Maisy K Hollings	[Signature]	1300 W Deimonet 1455	—	770-6329
Amarathila	[Signature]	same	—	770-6329
Mike	[Signature]	1968 Hilton Ave	—	—
Doree Bryant	[Signature]	4107 Lanson Rd 15830 East North St LTS APT. C	—	929-1731
MART Queen	[Signature]	8807 Honeysuckle APT #2 ANCHAK	—	248-6228
Brooke Harvey	[Signature]	AC01 Box 6166-X Palmer, AK 99645	—	745-6533
Jacqueline Deruske	[Signature]	3701 Gurieca St SP47A	—	562-7239

Racine (C) Rachel Carey Eagle River A.K.

Marilyn Mitchell Ann Mitchell 3321 W 70th Anch

~~Chris West~~ CHRIS WEST ANCHORAGE AK

~~Robert L. Fyante~~ M J Fyante 4317 W 55th ANCH. AK 99517

~~Chris~~ CHRIS 1473 W 75th AVE

~~Robert Ross~~ ERIC 3130 LARK ST Apt B

~~Colin~~ Colin 2011 on 2nd St. Anchorage AK

~~John D. Wallace~~ Jake D Wallace 8005 Chennault Ave Unit 1712

~~Jason Rice~~ Jason Rice 8005 Chennault Ave. Unit 1718

~~Bixby Nye~~ Bixby Nye 670 Fifth St. Ft. Richardson

~~Michael T. Lewin~~ Michael Lewin 667 Fifth St Ft Richardson

~~Paul & Catherine~~

~~Matthew Bates~~ Matthew Bates 667 Fifth St Ft Richardson

~~Montney Barrett~~ Montney Barrett 12421 Landmark Dr. #1

~~Mike Carle~~ Mike Carle 2711 Mummoth Ave.

~~Erin Butcher~~ Erin Butcher 84713 Spencer Ave.

~~Mary Savina~~ Mary Savina 3500 Dawn Dr.

~~Jenny Pierce~~ Jenny Pierce 12421 Landmark #10

~~Vice Phinsten~~ Vice Phinsten 12421 Landmark #10

~~Linda Phinsten~~ Linda Phinsten 12421 Landmark #10

~~John Garrett~~ John Garrett 3661 Hazen Cir.

~~John Garrett~~ John Garrett 3661 Hazen Cir.

~~Brian Carle~~ Brian Carle 2711 Mummoth Ave

~~Mike Carle Sr.~~ Mike Carle Sr. 2711 Mummoth Ave.

~~Terri Carle~~ Terri Carle 2711 Mummoth Ave

YOU MUST BE A REGISTERED VOTER TO SIGN THIS PETITION

We, the undersigned, oppose any legislation that will take away our rights as an adult in the United States of America, including HB 367. Being 18 years and older, we are ADULTS, and should have the rights granted and guaranteed to us by the Supreme Court and the Constitution of the United States!

Print Name:	Signature:	Address:	Phone No.
Jayson		412 E 2nd St	907-258-0053
Justin		4252 E 47th St	907-563-8468
Tim Hazard		PO Box 214685 Anchorage AK 99521	
Lance Brecken		3727 W 74 Ave	264-7368
Tyler Landroche		8420 Gulder St	677-9694
Jason Landroche		2805 W 32	677-1111X
Maggie Antreas		905 Hill #165	884-6448
Holly Lash		3736 Balchen Dr	884-1711
Kimberly Thomas		Kimberly Thomas 161 Patterson St #2B	99524
Jessica Scarlett		5334 Lane #1	907-272-4220
CARMEN RAMOS		391 KRIVE PRUNIZ	337-1172
Katrick Peet		V. (0.4-23	NH
Christopher		Patrick 493 DLG	99576 952-3242
Jennifer Hungerford		2601 Greenwood St	351-1211
Roxie, David R		4-23 ind	607-3401 99443
NICIZ		401 Munson	274-8038
Teener Hastwood		Seldovia - AK -	
Kieth Kmetz		Chignik AK	536 2457
Allen Mallett		Seldovia AK	
MAVIN Jones		645 G St #603	333-2126
Derek Hartman		201 Barrow St	99501 274-9287
Amara			

Print Name / Signature / Address / phone #

Mike Russell 11508 heritage ct Apt 4

Michael Wright 122476 LAKE ST

Ann [unclear] 1331 E 16th Terr. Apt 4

Richard C. Martin [unclear] (907) 952-9874

Rosie Humphrey Rosie Humphrey? 317-2141

PRINTED NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE # *60*

SIGNATURE

PRINTED NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE # <i>60</i>	SIGNATURE
Jamie Bauer	3700 Sharon Canyon Ln	751-5526	Jamie Bauer
Jenny Carpenter	(same as above) ↑	(same) ↑	Jenny Carpenter
Kristine Greenham	SCUMO	751-5710	Kristine Greenham
Josephine Chang	Russian Mission	253-2302 29010	Josephine Chang
Arnold Alexie	Russian Mission	584-5842	Arnold Alexie
Marlene Nickoli	Anchorage; Stamm Region	884-0327	Marlene Nickoli
Ann Dally	Anch.	850-0340	Ann Dally
Alison	<i>Alison</i>	261-7436	Alison
Ann Bren	<i>Ann Bren</i>	317-3800	Ann Bren
JAMIE COLE	70011 CAPSTAN DR		Jamie Cole
John Jones	6601 E 10th Ave #B	338-2283	John Jones
JAE CARTER	8005 CHEMUNY - 47th	893-5544	JAE Carter
Fred Hunt	3061 Sakai St.	841-1975	Fred Hunt
Brian Ezzo	1783 William Way	841-9025	Brian Ezzo
JOSH MUSKOWITZ	18750 Plumley Rd	841-2285	Josh Muscovitz
Kim Widmer	1121 Box #4700	841-6828	Kim Widmer
Randy (Christian)	501 Lakeview Dr	841-2603	Randy (Christian)
John Burke	#4410 cedars woods	376-9466	John Burke
Cassie Zell	2250 PORCUPINE	558-625	Cassie Zell
Anna Mangward		841-4070	Anna Mangward
Shannon Carter		841-4070	Shannon Carter
Rocky Tooyke	2600 Sunny Dr. Eagle River #H	952-0651	Rocky Tooyke
Dana Corbin	707 5th Ave Nival. AK	(202) 484-331	Dana Corbin
Kek Ryal	POB 190913 Anch AK	2482283	Kek Ryal
Lee Kralick	649 B C 76th Ave Anch. AK	868-4972	Lee Kralick
Brian Wiese	414 Cherry St. Anch AK	337-4147	Brian Wiese
Amber Mahif	150 Oklahoma St #13	339-9066	Amber Mahif
Jonathan Dalsing	150 Oklahoma St #13	339-9066	Jonathan Dalsing
Mike Conner	5320 OMALEY	830-8244	Mike Conner
STEPHEN CHANCEY	13620 CAPSTAN DR		Stephen Chancey

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Print Name:	Signature:	Address:	D.O.B.	Voter Reg. Number or Soc. Sec. Number
Bross Miner	Kory Miner	9025 Elands Place	5-27-65	
Jeanette H. Johnson	Jeanette Johnson	P.O. Box 200185	#Voter ID 01246960	
Suewanna Ekstrom	Suewanna Ekstrom	2303 D St Apt 1B4	1/6/78	
E. G. Sutton	E. G. Sutton	7161 MIRAMAR DR		
Jason Turnidge	Jason Turnidge	6431 Est 11 #1	99504	05-27-81
SHANNAH AELIANS	Shannah Aelians	4575 EAST 8TH #1		9-27-77- 549635911
James V Shanley	James V Shanley	356 Lionheart Ct	4/4/57	17
AARON HOTTAND	Aaron Hottand	PO Box 1294 Sterling AK 99672	10/5/61	09320839
Phillip Yezierski	Phillip Yezierski	3555 Spur Hwy Soldotna	8/1/1950	MAKky LAKED
Stanley G. Shell	Stanley G. Shell	5701 PARKVIEW AVE. WASILLA		AK. 99654
Robert L. Litterton	Robert L. Litterton	8225 NAWAY PL ANCHORAGE		Voter ID # 654105206
Ina Crawford	Ina Crawford	415 N. Brassard St Anchorage, AK		06783590
Theresa Butler	Theresa Butler	Bx 240 Talkeetna AK	3-19-76	99670 57472043
Heather Kidd	Heather Kidd	3430 W. 31 st Ave Anchorage, AK		99517 7-20-69 457171257
Aminia A. Allen	Aminia A. Allen	1167 Michael Ct #d		106/03/80
Johnny Compton	Johnny Compton	P.O. Box 201255 Anchorage, AK		01/21/1955
Darryl B. Dancy	Darryl B. Dancy	4310 McLean Pl. Anch AK		99504 511-70-9249
MARK YOST	Mark Yost	6934 meteor ct Anch AK		99504
Dwaine Taylor	Dwaine Taylor	2223 E 36 th	4/1/63	514-30-4990
Mary Peter	Mary Peter	4128 Brantley Pl.		99508 574-60-12/12/77

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Print Name:	Signature:	Address:	Phone No.
Roger O Beck Jr	<i>Roger O Beck Jr</i>	P.O. Box 39136 N. Anch., AK 99509	907-229-0833
D'Arcy Hutchings	<i>D'Arcy Hutchings</i>	5140 E 40th Ave #2B Anch AK 99507	317-8858
Colin Ross	<i>Colin Ross</i>	3602 Sharon Gagnon Anch., AK 99508	751-5102
Christopher Hernandez	<i>Christopher Hernandez</i>	3602 Sharon Gagnon, Anchorage, AK 99508	301-8960
Gordon C. Haystall	<i>Gordon C. Haystall</i>	18106 Misty Falls Eagle River AK 99577	350-520
Justin Brooks	<i>Justin Brooks</i>	2116 Dunlap Dr	272-7677
Joshua Weber	<i>Joshua Weber</i>	Bldg 4/23 Bldg 662 Ft Richardson AK 99505	343-2677
Kassiope Aufenkamp	<i>Kassiope Aufenkamp</i>	2116 Fairbanks St #4 Anch. AK 99503	279-0615
Jason R. Crews	<i>Jason R. Crews</i>	Cco 4/23/670 5th Ave Rm 212 Ft Richardson AK 99505	384-1818
Stuart Matthews	<i>Stuart Matthews</i>	2308 49th Ave Anch AK 99517	317-6059
Travis Roberts	<i>Travis Roberts</i>	2040 Ribolwin Ave Apt D Bldg 670	337-0
Sean McLeod	<i>Sean McLeod</i>	Ft Richard St 99505	727-5308
Kasey Herby	<i>Kasey Herby</i>	Bldg 602 Ft Richardson 99505	250-4102
Emilio Mata	<i>Emilio Mata</i>	Bldg 670 Ft Richardson 99505	
James Ross	<i>James Ross</i>	7620 Buckboard Rd Palmer	850-7591
Andrew Robinson	<i>Andrew Robinson</i>	15326 DARBY RD EAGLE RIVER	632-4325
Wm. J. ...	<i>Wm. J. ...</i>	7321 Wolcott Pl. #3 Anchorage AK 99505	644-6950
Ben Schauder	<i>Ben Schauder</i>	1930 N. Battery Rd	746-0188
Justin Amern	<i>Justin Amern</i>	198 E Kallier St #7	351-5226
Tabitha Gilpin	<i>Tabitha Gilpin</i>	650 Prestwood Ave	376-8501

Print Name / Signature Phone # / Address

Carleen Kuehler (Carleen Kuehler) 1100 W. Arctic 907 746 2002

Chantal Cook (907) 746-4892

Mary Seymour 907-745-0790

Mr. Cox 907 317 3749

Kila Stenhoff 907 745 2092

Mallory Demaree 907 745 2097

Pat Cole 907-557-6067

Krista Stevenson 907-302-6792

Mark Jones

PORTER (907) 227-1240

Mike Gray P.O. Box 142123 Anch. AK 99514 (907) 677-0004

Dear you

Steven Linkins 1310 FAYWOOD Anchorage AK 227-9106

JASON T JONES jason@you 561-3001 / 5311 Mockingbird Dr

ADAM S. MUELLEMANW adam@red 2053 CHENNAULT AVE UNIT #258 ELMENDORF, AFB, AK 99506 / 243-0410

JOSHUA D. BRADFORD JDB 770-3654

CHRISTOPHER PRUITT CPA 522-6722 10901 LLOYD'S PLAZA ANCH. AK 99514

MARC D SAVIDI MD 243-8085 3704 CARLETON AVENUE ANCHORAGE AK 995

Nick Faurt 227-5080

Thomas Peterson 360-1601 B-60423 FRA 9950

Rocky Kunkle 723-375-0955 2042 2nd St x 6100 Anchorage

Chad White 457-5120 714 Nottman Ave 98

Larissa Barker 227-10103 232E COOK APT C



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RESEARCH>

Sexual assaults in Anchorage

It has long been known that sexual assaults occur at a higher rate in Anchorage and in Alaska than in the U.S. as a whole. The Justice Center announces release of a new research report which for the first time takes a detailed look at the characteristics of sexual assaults in Anchorage. *Descriptive Analysis of Sexual Assaults in Anchorage.*

Alaska by André Rosay and Robert Langworthy is based on 541 sexual assault cases reported to the Anchorage Police Department in 2000 and 2001. Among its findings:

- Victims were most likely to be White (48%) or Native (45%).
- Suspects and victims were acquainted prior to the time of the assault in 56% of the cases. A stranger 44% of the cases.
- Both victims and suspects had typically been drinking alcohol prior to the assault.
- Sexual assaults occurred more frequently from May to October, and they occurred more frequently weekends.
- Private residences were the most common place for the "pick-up" before the assault and for the assault.
- Most sexual assaults in Anchorage were concentrated in five community council areas: Downtown Mountain View and, to a lesser extent, Northeast Anchorage.

The complete report is available for on this site in Adobe Acrobat .pdf format.

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ACADEMIC PROGRAM>

Fall semester room changes

The following courses have had room changes for the Fall 2003 semester:

- **PARL 101**, "Introduction to Law" -- to BEB 117 (from BEB 101)

ACADEMIC PROGRAM>

Crime Prevention offered in Fall 2003

JUST 320, "Crime Prevention," was not published in the Fall 2003 schedule, but it is being offered for the fall semester, taught by Sharon Chamard. This course is an examination of crime prevention



Many of our site are available for download; we need Adobe Reader 4.0 or above.

ACADEMIC PROGRAM>

Seminar in Crim



Descriptive Analysis of Sexual Assaults in Anchorage, Alaska

Final report to the
Bureau of Justice Statistics

by

André Rosay
Robert H. Langworthy

Alaska Justice Statistical Analysis Center
Justice Center
University of Alaska Anchorage



JC 0107

October 2003

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October 2003

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Contents

Descriptive Analysis of Sexual Assaults in Anchorage, Alaska	1
Gravity of the Problem: How Does Anchorage Compare?	1
Figure 1. Rates of Forcible Rape in the U.S., Alaska, and Anchorage, 1982-2001	1
Figure 2. Rates of Forcible Rape and Other Violent Crimes in the U.S., Alaska, and Anchorage, 1982-2001	2
I. The Current Study	3
Table 1. Types of Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001	3
II. Victims	5
Table 2. Race of Victims of Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001	5
Table 3. Age of Victims of Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001	6
Table 4. Intentional and Unintentional Drug Use by Victims of Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001 ..	6
Table 5. Injuries Incurred by Victims of Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001	6
Table 6. Victim Resistance and Effectiveness in Incidents of Sexual Assault Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001	7
Table 7. Victim-Offender Relationship in Incidents of Sexual Assault Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001	8
III. Suspects	9
Table 8. Age of Suspects in Incidents of Sexual Assault Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001	9
Table 9. Race of Suspects in Incidents of Sexual Assault Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001	9
Table 10. Intentional Drug Use by Suspects in Incidents of Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001	10
IV. Victims and Suspects	11
Table 11. Victim Race by Suspect Race in Incidents of Sexual Assault Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001	11
Table 12. Victim and Suspect Alcohol Use in Incidents of Sexual Assault Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001	11
Figure 3. Victim and Suspect Age in Sexual Assault Cases Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001	12
V. Assaults	13
Figure 4. Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police by Month of Assault, 2000-2001	13
Figure 5. Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police by Day of the Week, 2000-2001	14
Figure 6. Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police by Time of Assault, 2000-2001	14
Table 13. Location Type for Pick-Up of Victims of Sexual Assault Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001	15
Table 14. Method of Pick-up of Victims of Sexual Assault Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001	15
Table 15. Weapons Used During Pick-up of Victims of Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001	16
Table 16. Nature of Assault in Incidents of Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001	17
Table 17. Location Type for Assault of Victims of Sexual Assault Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001	18
Figure 7a. Density of Locations of Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001 (Search radius = 5,000 feet)	19
Figure 7b. Density of Locations of Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001 (Search radius = 3,000 feet)	19
Figure 8a. Density of Locations of Sexual Assaults Involving White Victims Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001 (Search radius = 5,000 feet)	20
Figure 8b. Density of Locations of Sexual Assaults Involving Native Victims Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001 (Search radius = 5,000 feet)	20
Figure 9a. Density of Locations of Sexual Assaults Involving White Victims Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001 (Search radius = 3,000 feet)	21

Figure 9b. Density of Locations of Sexual Assaults Involving Native Victims Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001 (Search radius = 3,000 feet)	21
Table 18. Location Type for Drop-off of Victims of Sexual Assault Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001	22
Table 19. Person Reporting Assault in Incidents of Sexual Assault Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001	22
Figure 10. Delay in Reporting: Hours Between End of Sexual Assault and Call to Police, 2000-2001	23
Figure 11. Delay in Reporting: Hours Between End of Sexual Assault and Call to Police, by Racial Group, 2000-2001	23
Figure 12. Case Outcomes for Sexual Assault Cases Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001	24
Figure 13. Reasons for Case Outcomes for Sexual Assault Cases Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001	24
Table 20. Reason for Case Outcome for Incidents of Sexual Assault Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001	25

VI. Conclusion	26
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Appendix A—Data Collection Instrument for 2001 Data	28
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Appendix B—Data Collection Instrument for 2000 Data35
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Descriptive Analysis of Sexual Assaults in Anchorage, Alaska

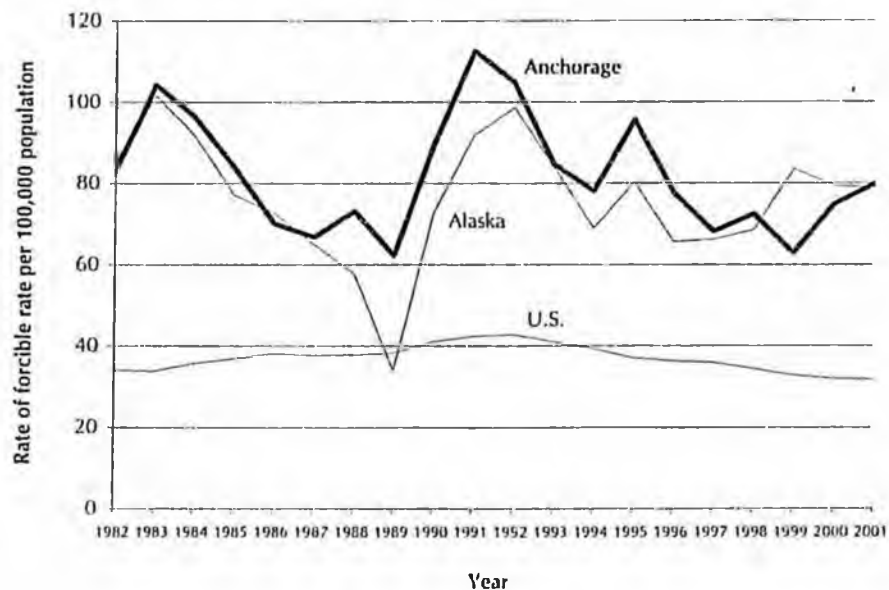
Alaska generally and Anchorage specifically have been plagued by the incidence of sexual assaults. As the data below demonstrate, Anchorage routinely ranks among cities with the highest incidence of forcible rape and sexual assault. This study is an initial effort to begin the process of understanding sexual assault in Anchorage so that criminal justice practitioners, service providers, and policy makers might have a more complete understanding of this scourge. We trust that improved understanding will provide a foundation that leads to more effective crime prevention and service delivery.

This report describes the findings of a review of sexual assault incidents (N=541) that were reported to the Anchorage Police Department during the period between January 2000 and December 2001. The report is descriptive in that it describes the gravity of the problem by comparison to other jurisdictions, the characteristics of victims and suspects, the nature of the relationship between victim and suspects, and characteristics of the assault. The aim for the report is to provide an initial description of the problem as a guide for future inquiry.

Gravity of the Problem: How Does Anchorage Compare?

As defined in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, forcible rape is "the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will" (*Crime in the United States*, 2001). Attempted forcible rapes are also included in the UCR's measure. Figure 1

Figure 1. Rates of Forcible Rape in the U.S., Alaska, and Anchorage, 1982-2001



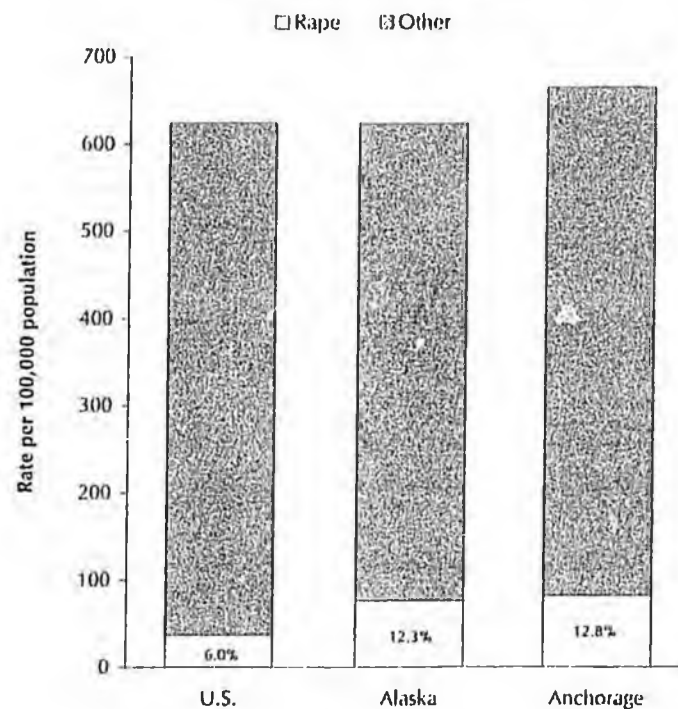
Source: Uniform Crime Reports

displays the rates of forcible rape from 1982 to 2001 for the United States, Alaska, and Anchorage. In 2001, the state of Alaska had the highest rate of forcible rape among the 50 states (78.9 per 100,000) and Anchorage had the fifth highest rate of forcible rape among metropolitan statistical areas in the U.S. (79.7 per 100,000; *Crime in the United States*, 2001). From 1982 to 2001, the average rate of forcible rape per 100,000 in Anchorage was 82.01 ($s = 14.49$) while the average rate in the United States was 39.95 ($s = 3.27$). Stated differently, the rate of forcible rape per 100,000 in Anchorage was, on average, 122.39 percent higher than the U.S. rate ($s = 0.37$).

As shown in Figure 2, forcible rape is a more common form of violent crime in Anchorage and Alaska than in the U.S. as a whole. More specifically, from 1982 to 2001, 13 percent of the Anchorage violent crime rate per 100,000 was attributable to forcible rape while only 6 percent of the US violent crime rate per 100,000 was attributable to forcible rape ($s = 0.030$ and 0.004 respectively). These data clearly show that (1) Anchorage has a higher rate of forcible rape than most metropolitan areas and (2) forcible rape is a more common form of violent crime in Anchorage than in other metropolitan areas. Recent trends in forcible rape are also alarming. From 1999 to 2001, the rate of forcible rape per 100,000 has increased by 27 percent in Anchorage while it has declined by 3 percent in the US (see Figure 1). This recent increase may be due to an increase in reporting, a true increase in forcible rape, or to both.

Figure 2. Rates of Forcible Rape and Other Violent Crimes in the U.S., Alaska, and Anchorage, 1982-2001

Other violent crimes include murder, non-negligent manslaughter, robbery, and aggravated assault.



Source: Uniform Crime Reports

I. The Current Study

To better understand the characteristics of sexual assaults and rapes in Anchorage, the Justice Center at the University of Alaska Anchorage analyzed all sexual assaults and rapes reported to the Anchorage Police Department in 2000 and 2001¹. Project staff collected information from 541 reports of sexual assault cases reported to the Anchorage Police Department in 2000 and 2001. These sexual assault cases include reports of rape and attempted rape as defined both by the UCR and the State of Alaska. The State's definition is less restrictive than the UCR's. It is not gender specific and includes the sexual penetration or contact with another person without the consent of that other person (AS §11.41, Article 4). Among the 541 reports analyzed, 70.2 percent were for UCR-defined rapes, 8.9 percent for UCR-defined attempted rapes, 19.6 percent for state-defined rapes, and 1.3 percent for state-defined attempted rapes (see Table 1). Using the more inclusive state definition results in 113 (26%) more events of sexual assault².

**Table 1. Types of Sexual Assaults
Reported to Anchorage Police,
2000-2001**

Type of report	N	%
UCR-defined rape	380	70.2 %
UCR-defined attempted rape	48	8.9
State-defined rape	106	19.6
State-defined attempted rape	7	1.3
Total	541	

All data collection was performed in the records room of the Anchorage Police Department. Data collection occurred on most weeknights for a two-month period in eight-hour shifts. Data entry personnel retrieved sexual assault case files and entered all data directly into Microsoft Access Databases (see Appendices A and B). The 2001 data contain detailed information on the assault(s), the victim(s), and the suspect(s) from 282 reports (see Appendix A). A total of 226 variables were collected from these cases. Reliability checks were performed on 53 (19%) of the 282 reports. The 2000 data contain limited information on the assault(s), the victim(s), and the suspect(s) from 259 reports (see Appendix B). Only 87 variables were collected from these cases. Given the objective nature of these data and the established experience and quality of the data entry personnel, it was deemed unnecessary to perform reliability checks on the 2000 data.

1. Project staff included Robert H. Langworthy (Director) and André Rosay (Assistant Professor) as co-principal investigators, Melissa S. Green (Publication Specialist) as database designer, and James Stoneking III, Kara McComas, Corrin Magro Karge, and SaraMae Clark (students) as data entry personnel. The project could not have been successful without the assistance of Tara Henry (SART Coordinator) and the Anchorage Police Department, particularly of Steven Smith (Lieutenant, retired), Mark Mew (Deputy Chief, retired), and Mike Fortuny (Clerk III). We are especially grateful for the assistance of all records personnel.

2. These additional events are not included in Figures 1 and 2. In these figures, only UCR-defined rapes and attempted rapes are included.

From the 541 reports collected, we gathered information on 551 victims. More precisely, 529 (97.8%) of the reports included one victim, 8 (1.5%) included two victims, and two (0.4%) included three victims. Two (0.4%) of the reports did not include any victim information. We also gathered information on 644 suspects. More precisely, 471 (87.1%) of the reports included one suspect, 35 (6.5%) included two suspects, 15 (2.8%) included three suspects, 12 (2.2%) included four suspects, and two (0.4%) included five suspects. Six (1.1%) of the reports did not include any suspect information. Finally, we gathered information on 585 assault locations. More precisely, 505 (93.3%) of the reports contained information on one assault location, 26 (4.8%) on two assault locations, five (0.9%) on three assault locations, one (0.2%) on five assault locations, and another one (0.2%) on eight assault locations. Three (0.5%) of the reports did not contain information on assault locations.

This final report focuses on some of the key findings from our descriptive analysis regarding victims, suspects, and assaults.

II. Victims

The race of the victim was known for 539 (97.8%) of the 551 victims. As shown in Table 2, most victims were either White (46.6%) or Native (44.1%). Few victims were Hispanic (1.5%), Black (4.9%), or Asian (1.5%) and none were Pacific Islander. The racial and ethnic make-up of sexual assault victims was substantially different than that of the general Anchorage population. In particular, Natives were vastly over-represented in sexual assault victimizations. While 10.6 percent of the Anchorage population is Native, 44.1 percent of sexual assault victims in 2000 and 2001 were Native. The rate of sexual assault victimization for Natives was 8.86 per 1,000. Natives were 7.6 times more likely than others to be victims of sexual assaults.

Table 2. Race of Victims of Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001

Race ¹	Victims ² N=539		Percentage of Anchorage population, 2001 ³	Sexual assault rate per 1,000 population ⁴
	N	%		
White	257	47.7 %	77.6 %	1.28
Native	243	45.1	10.6	8.86
Hispanic	8	1.5	6.0	0.52
Black	27	5.0	7.2	1.45
Asian	8	1.5	7.3	0.42
Pacific Islander	0	0.0	1.3	0.00

¹ Categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Detail adds to greater than total N because victims may be of more than one race.

³ Includes both males and females (95.5% of victims were female).

⁴ Base population includes both males and females.

Source of data: 2000 and 2001 data (N=539); U.S. Census Bureau, 2001 Supplementary Survey (Anchorage, AK MSA) <www.census.gov/ics/www/Products/Profiles/Single/2001/SS01/Tabular/380/38000US03801.htm>.

The vast majority (95.5%) of victims were female and most (93.2%) resided in Anchorage. On average, victims were 26.4 years old ($s = 12.1$). The youngest victims were 4 years old ($n=2$) and the oldest was 87 years old. As shown in Table 3, almost half of the victims (45.0%) were between the ages of 15 and 24 and 66.8 percent of victims were between the ages of 15 and 34. The rates of sexual assaults were highest for 15 to 19 year olds (6.76 per 1,000), followed by 20 to 24 year olds (4.74 per 1,000) and 25 to 34 year olds (2.78 per 1,000). Fifteen to 19 year olds were 4.7 times more likely than others to be victims of sexual assaults.

Few victims were mentally or physically disabled (4.2 percent and 3.2 percent, respectively). Impairments due to alcohol use, however, were frequent among victims. Over 60 percent of victims had used alcohol prior to the assault, either intentionally or unintentionally (see Table 4). Drug use, both intentional and unintentional, was substantially less frequent. Less than 10 percent of victims had intentionally used marijuana, 3.3 percent had intentionally used cocaine, and 4.5 percent had intentionally used another drug. Few victims had unintentionally used a drug (i.e., used a drug

Table 3. Age of Victims of Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001

Age	N	Percentage of Anchorage population, 2001 ¹				Sexual assault rate per 1,000 population ²
		Victims		Anchorage population, 2001 ¹		
		%	Cumulative %	%	Cumulative %	
15 or less	42	8.8 %	8.8 %	24.8 %	24.8 %	0.66
15 to 19	138	28.9	37.7	7.9	32.7	6.76
20 to 24	77	16.1	53.9	6.3	39.0	4.74
25 to 34	104	21.8	75.7	14.5	53.5	2.78
35 to 44	77	16.1	91.8	17.9	71.4	1.67
45 to 54	31	6.5	98.3	15.6	87.0	0.77
55 or older	8	1.7	100.0	13.0	100.0	0.24
Total	477					

¹ Includes both males and females (95.5% of victims were female).
² Base population includes both males and females.

Source of data: 2000 and 2001 data; U.S. Census Bureau, 2001 Supplementary Survey (Anchorage, AK MSA) <www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/Profiles/Singles/2001/SS01/Tabular/3B01/3B00US03B01.htm>.

Table 4. Intentional and Unintentional Drug Use by Victims of Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001

Row percentages.

Drug use	Yes		No		Total
	N	%	N	%	
Intentional use					
Alcohol	161	59.9 %	108	40.1 %	269
Marijuana	24	9.7	223	90.3	247
Cocaine	8	3.3	234	96.7	242
Other drug	11	4.5	231	95.5	242
Unintentional use					
Alcohol	8	3.1 %	252	96.9 %	260
Marijuana	1	0.4	258	99.6	259
Other drug	4	1.6	251	98.4	255

Table 5. Injuries Incurred by Victims of Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001

Row percentages.

Type of injury	Yes		No		Total
	N	%	N	%	
Bruise	87	33.9 %	170	66.1 %	257
Broken bone	4	1.5	265	98.5	269
Burn	1	0.4	270	99.6	271
Cut	14	5.1	258	94.9	272
Gun shot	1	0.4	280	99.6	281
Scratch	45	17.4	213	82.6	258
Puncture	2	0.7	268	99.3	270
Tear	19	7.1	249	92.9	268
Internal injury	30	11.1	240	88.9	270
Lost hair	4	1.5	255	98.5	259
Black eye	10	3.8	256	96.2	266

unknowingly). The most typical drug-facilitated assault occurred after the victim knowingly used alcohol.

As a result of their victimizations, victims suffered a myriad of injuries (see Table 5) ranging from lost hair (N=4) to gunshots (N=1). Overall, over 40 percent of victims reported at least one injury (2001 data). Among victims who suffered injuries, the average number of different types of injuries was 1.9 (s = 1.2; minimum = 1; maximum = 6). The most common injuries included bruises, scratches, and internal injuries. The majority of victims, however, considered their injuries to be minor and were not hospitalized. Nonetheless, about 25 percent of victims received medical attention from a sexual assault nurse examiner.

Victims employed a variety of resistance or self-defense strategies. In addition, these strategies ranged in effectiveness (see Table 6). Strategies were labeled as effective if they caused the assault to end. The most common form of resistance was arguing, reasoning, pleading, and bargaining with the suspect. This form of resistance, however, was usually not effective. The second most common form of resistance was cooperating or pretending to cooperate. Clearly, this form of resistance was not effective either. The most effective forms of resistance included running or driving away and getting help from others, but these forms of resistance were rarely used. Generally, victims tended to use more ineffective strategies than effective ones. It is likely, however, that suspects did not allow victims to use effective strategies (e.g., running away).

Table 6. Victim Resistance and Effectiveness in Incidents of Sexual Assault Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001

Strategies were labeled as effective if they caused the assault to end.

N = 284

Type of resistance	N	% of incidents	% effective
Attacked with gun	0	0.0 %	-- %
Attacked with mace	0	0.0	--
Attacked with other weapon	4	1.4	0.0
Attacked without weapon	30	10.6	50.0
Threatened with gun	0	0.0	--
Threatened with mace	0	0.0	--
Threatened with other weapon	0	0.0	--
Threatened without weapon	0	0.0	--
Chased, caught, held offender	1	0.4	0.0
Yelled at offender	46	16.2	32.6
Turned on lights	0	0.0	--
Threatened to call police	6	2.1	50.0
Cooperated or pretended to cooperate	88	31.0	2.3
Argued, reasoned, pleaded, bargained	122	43.0	17.2
Ran or drove away	26	9.2	84.6
Hid or locked door	2	0.7	0.0
Called police or guard	4	1.4	50.0
Got help or gave alarm	9	3.2	77.8
Tried to attract attention or help	18	6.3	44.4
Screamed from pain or fear	29	10.2	20.7
Other self-defense	45	15.8	44.4
Victim was unconscious	60	21.1	0.0

Out of 325 known victim-suspect relationships, 144 (44.3%) involved strangers while the remaining 181 (55.7%) involved family, friends, or acquaintances (see Table 7). Among non-stranger relationships, the most common included acquaintances (30.4%) and friends (27.1%).

Table 7. Victim-Offender Relationship in Incidents of Sexual Assault Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001

Suspect's relationship to victim	N	% of total	% of non-stranger
Total non-stranger	181	55.7 %	100.0 %
Spouse	8	2.5	4.4
Parent	2	0.6	1.1
Sibling	5	1.5	2.8
Grandchild	1	0.3	0.6
Stepparent	3	0.9	1.7
Other family	9	2.8	5.0
Acquaintance	55	16.9	30.4
Friend	49	15.1	27.1
Neighbor	2	0.6	1.1
Babysitter	2	0.6	1.1
Boy/girlfriend	21	6.5	11.6
Homosexual	1	0.3	0.6
Ex-spouse	5	1.5	2.8
Employer	1	0.3	0.6
Otherwise known	17	5.2	9.4
Stranger	144	44.3 %	--
Total	325		

III. Suspects

Though we obtained information on 644 suspects, gender was known for only 628 suspects (97.5%), race was known for only 567 suspects (88.0%), and age was known for only 308 suspects (47.8%). Almost all suspects (99.4%) were male. Only four of the 644 suspects were female. Most suspects (91%) were not present at the scene when police arrived.

The average age of suspects was 29.6 years ($s = 11.8$). The youngest suspects were nine years old ($n = 2$) and the oldest suspect was 78 years old. As shown in Table 8, 64.6 percent of suspects were between the ages of 15 and 34 and 85.1 percent were between the ages of 15 and 44. The rates of sexual assaults were highest for 20 to 24 year olds (3.75 per 1,000), followed by 15 to 19 year

Table 8. Age of Suspects in Incidents of Sexual Assault Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001

Age	Suspects		Percentage of Anchorage population, 2001 ¹		Sexual assault suspects per 1,000 population ²
	N	Cumulative %	%	Cumulative %	
15 or less	9	2.9 %	2.9 %	24.8 %	0.14
15 to 19	56	18.2	21.1	7.9	2.74
20 to 24	61	19.8	40.9	6.3	3.75
25 to 34	82	26.6	67.5	14.5	2.19
35 to 44	63	20.5	88.0	17.9	1.37
45 to 54	29	9.4	97.4	15.6	0.72
55 or older	8	2.6	100.0	13.0	0.24
Total	308				

¹ Includes both males and females (99.4% of suspects were male).

² Base population includes both males and females.

Source of data: 2000 and 2001 data; U.S. Census Bureau, 2001 Supplementary Survey (Anchorage, AK MSA) <www.census.gov/lcs/www/Products/Profiles/Single/2001/SS01/Tabular/380/38000US03801.htm>.

Table 9. Race of Suspects in Incidents of Sexual Assault Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001

Race ¹	Suspects ² N=567		Percentage of Anchorage population, 2001 ³	Sexual assault suspects per 1,000 population ⁴
	N	%		
White	231	40.7 %	77.6 %	1.15
Native	126	22.2	10.6	4.60
Hispanic	47	8.3	6.0	3.05
Black	137	24.2	7.2	7.38
Asian	30	5.3	7.3	1.59
Pacific Islander	4	0.7	1.3	1.20

¹ Categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Detail adds to greater than total N because suspects may be of more than one race.

³ Includes both males and females (99.4% of suspects were male).

⁴ Base population includes both males and females.

Source of data: 2000 and 2001 data (N=539); U.S. Census Bureau, 2001 Supplementary Survey (Anchorage, AK MSA) <www.census.gov/lcs/www/Products/Profiles/Single/2001/SS01/Tabular/380/38000US03801.htm>.

olds (2.74 per 1,000) and 25 to 34 year olds (2.19 per 1,000). Race of suspects is shown in Table 9. Most suspects (40.7%) were White. Other common racial groups included Native (22.2%) and Black (24.2%). Overall, suspects appear more racially diverse than victims. Native and Black suspects, however, were clearly over-represented in 2000 and 2001. While 10.6 percent of the Anchorage population is Native, 22.2 percent of suspects of sexual assault in 2000 and 2001 were Native and while 7.2 percent of the Anchorage population is Black, 24.2 percent of suspects of sexual assaults in 2000 and 2001 were Black. The rates of sexual assaults were highest for Blacks (7.38 per 1,000) and Natives (4.60 per 1,000). Though few suspects were Hispanic, the rate of sexual assaults for Hispanic was also high (3.05 per 1,000).

Similar to victims, most suspects had used alcohol prior to the assault. As shown in Table 10, 76.2 percent of suspects has used alcohol while 15.0 percent had used marijuana, 2.8 percent had used cocaine, and 4.2 percent had used another drug.

Table 10. Intentional Drug Use by Suspects in Incidents of Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001

Row percentages.

Intentional drug use	Yes		No		Total
	N	%	N	%	
Alcohol	157	76.2 %	49	23.8 %	206
Marijuana	21	15.0	119	85.0	140
Cocaine	4	2.8	138	97.2	142
Other drug	6	4.2	136	95.8	142

IV. Victims and Suspects

In this section, we examine the relationships between victims and suspects in terms of age, race, and intentional drug use. In Table 11, we examine the race of victims and suspects simultaneously for only one victim of a single racial group and one suspect of a single racial group per case (85.2% of all cases). Slightly over half (52.3%) of these assaults were intra-racial. White victims were most likely victimized by White suspects, Native victims by Native suspects, Hispanic victims by Hispanic suspects, Black victims by Black suspects, and Asian victims by Asian suspects. Interracial assaults were more likely with Native victims than with others. For example, while 60.2 percent of White victims were assaulted by White suspects, only 42.9 percent of Native victims were assaulted by Native suspects. When Native victims were assaulted, suspects were also likely to be White (26.8%) or Black (21.0%), and, to a lesser extent, Hispanic (6.8%).

Table 11. Victim Race by Suspect Race in Incidents of Sexual Assault Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001

Analysis includes only those cases in which one victim and one suspect, each of only one racial group, were involved.

Suspect's race	Victim's race						Total
	White	Native	Hispanic	Black	Asian	Pacific Islander	
White	130	55	1	8	3	-	197
Native	23	88	-	-	-	-	111
Hispanic	10	14	5	2	-	-	31
Black	41	43	1	13	-	-	98
Asian	11	4	1	1	5	-	22
Pacific Islander	1	1	-	-	-	0	2
Total	216	205	8	24	8	0	461

In Table 12, we examine the relationship between victims' and suspects' intentional alcohol use prior to the assault (analysis includes only 62 percent of all cases because suspect alcohol use was known for only 62% of cases). We focused on alcohol because of its high occurrence in both

Table 12. Victim and Suspect Alcohol Use in Incidents of Sexual Assault Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001

Analysis includes only those cases in which one victim and one suspect were involved.

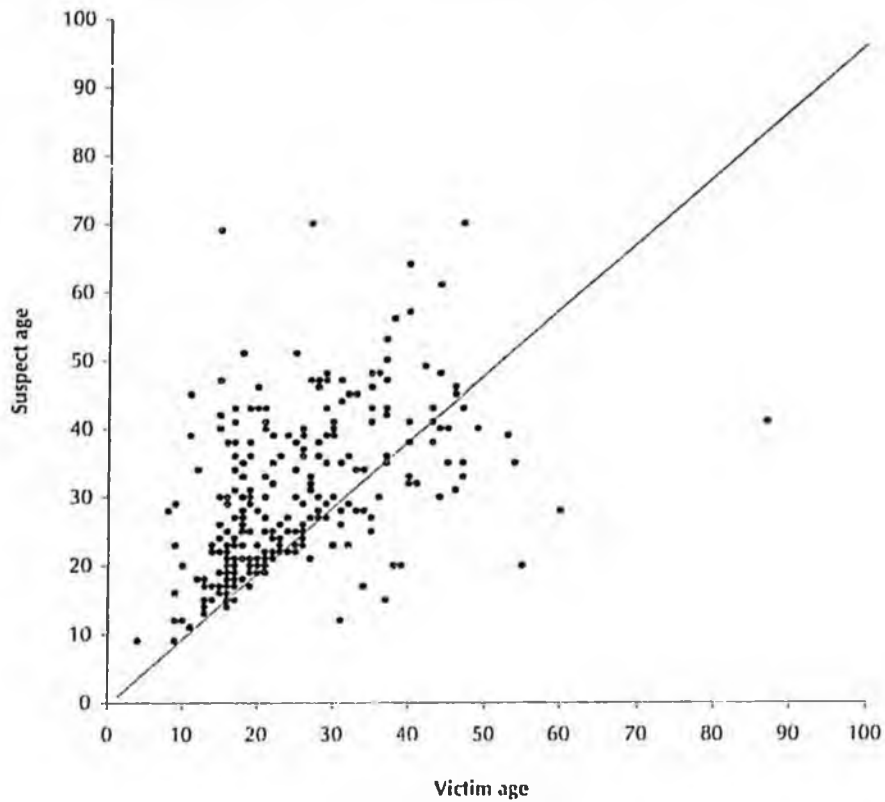
Alcohol use by suspect	Alcohol use by victim		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	105	23	128
No	3	45	48
Total	108	68	176

victims and suspects. As shown in Table 12, both the suspect and the victim had used alcohol in 59.7 percent of these cases. Only the suspect had used alcohol in 13.1 percent of these cases. Only the victim had used alcohol in 1.7 percent of these cases and neither the suspect nor the victim used alcohol in 25.6 percent of these cases.

Finally, in Figure 3, we examine the relationship between victims' and suspects' ages. Most suspects (67.4%) were older than their victim. On average, suspects were five years older than victims ($s = 11.4$).

Figure 3. Victim and Suspect Age in Sexual Assault Cases Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001

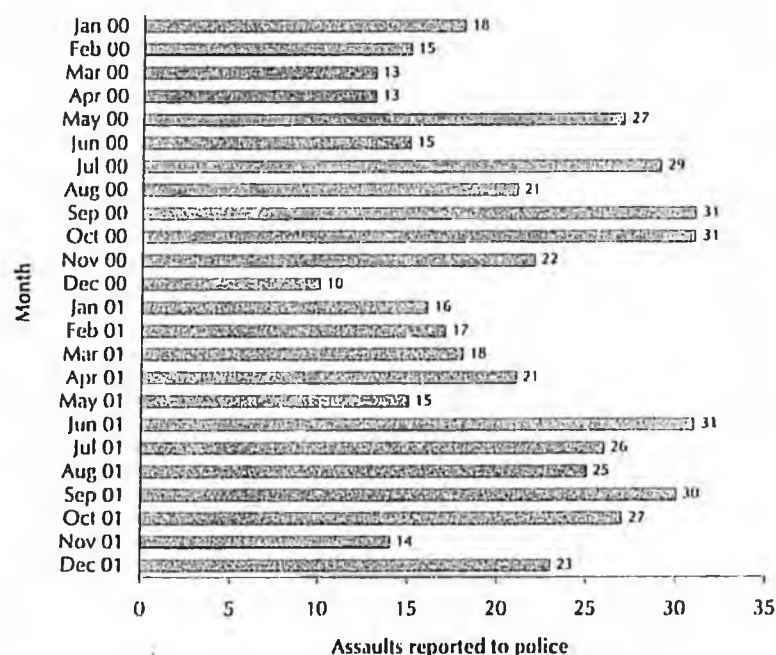
Analysis includes only those cases with one victim and one suspect (N = 264).



V. Assaults

The precise month and year of the assault could be determined in 520 (96%) of the 541 reports. Of these 520 assaults, 508 (98%) occurred in 2000 and 2001. The temporal distribution of these 508 assaults is shown in Figure 4. On average, 21.2 assaults occurred (and were reported) per month ($s = 6.68$). The lowest number of assaults was ten in December of 2000 and the highest number was 31 in September and October of 2000 and in June of 2001. Strong seasonal effects were recorded. An increase in the number of reported assaults was typically observed from May to October.

Figure 4. Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police by Month of Assault, 2000-2001
N = 508



As shown in Figure 5, assaults were more likely to occur on the weekends. More specifically, 24 percent occurred on Saturday and 16 percent occurred on Sunday. Most of the assaults that occurred on Saturday occurred very early Saturday morning (i.e., late Friday night). Similarly, most of the assaults that occurred on Sunday occurred very early Sunday morning (i.e., late Saturday night). Assaults were less likely to occur during the week, with 11 percent occurring on Mondays, 13 percent occurring on Tuesdays, 14 percent occurring on Wednesdays, 10 percent occurring on Thursdays, and 12 percent occurring on Fridays. Precise time estimates were difficult to obtain. We were only able to obtain precise time estimates for 188 (37%) of the 508 reports. As shown in Figure 6, nonetheless, most assaults (60%) occurred between 10 PM and 6 AM.

Figure 5. Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police by Day of the Week, 2000-2001

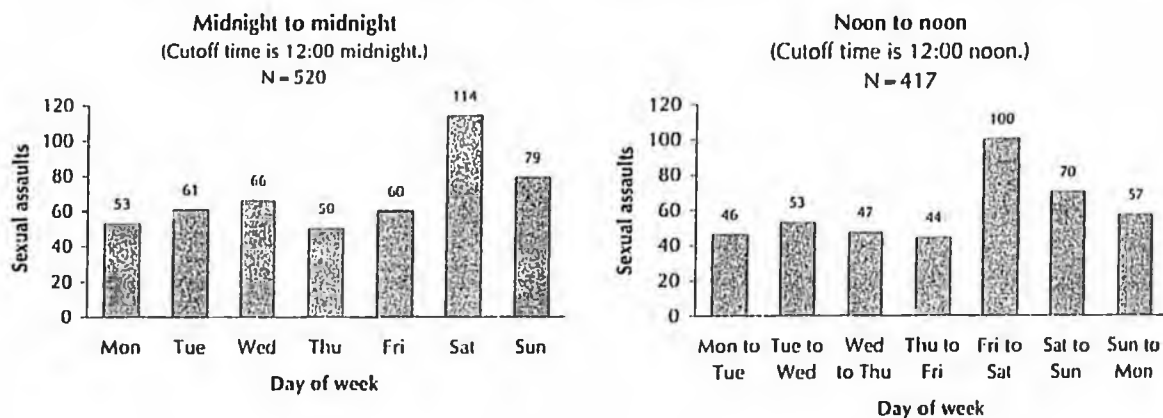
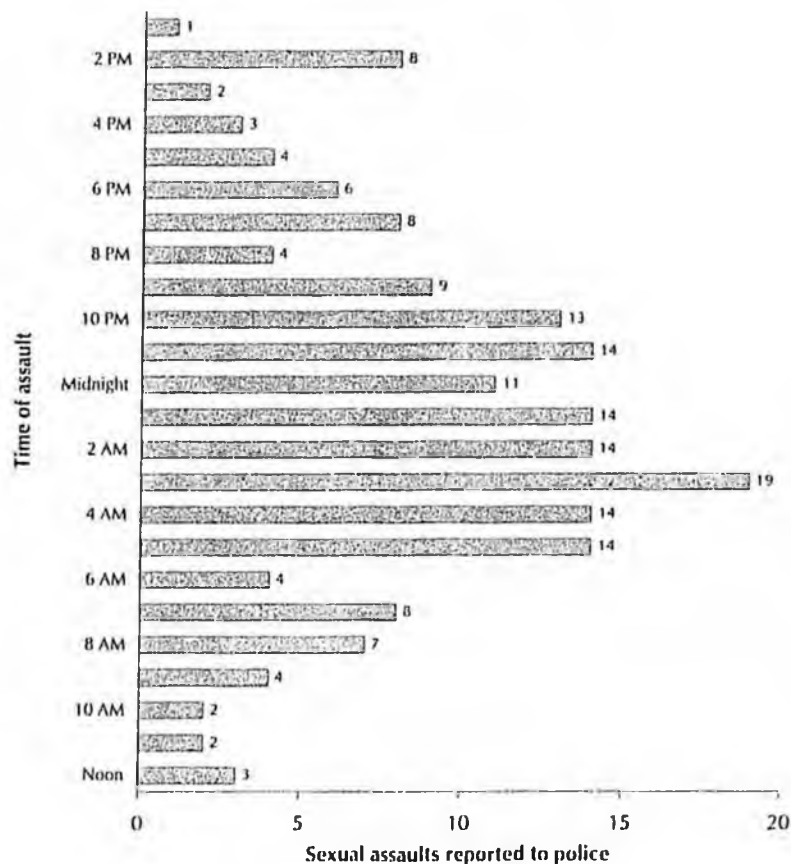


Figure 6. Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police by Time of Assault, 2000-2001

N = 188



Pick-ups are defined as the time/location where the victim and suspect met just prior to the assault. If, for instance, the victim and suspect are friends, the pick-up is not the time/location where they first met, but the time/location where they last met just prior to the assault. Location types for pick-ups are shown in Table 13. The most common pick-up locations were the victim's residence (20.6%) and the offender's residence (12.8%). Less common pick-up locations included roads and streets (1.6%) and bars (8.5%). Parks were not common pick-up places. In 2000 and 2001, only 17 (6.0%) of sexual assaults originated in parks. Twenty four percent of pick-ups involved a vehicle.

Data on the method of pick-up were only collected from the 2001 cases (see Table 14). Most pick-ups did not involve an attack or a ruse. Many pick-ups (13.8%) occurred when the victim and suspect were friends or acquaintances who simply agreed to meet elsewhere than a bar or party.

Table 13. Location Type for Pick-Up of Victims of Sexual Assault Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001

Location type	N	%
Airport	1	0.4
Bus or train terminal	2	0.7
Bar	24	8.5
Convenience store	3	1.1
Department store	3	1.1
Doctor's office	5	1.8
Field, woods, park	17	6.0
Construction site	0	0.0
Public building	0	0.0
Office building	0	0.0
Supermarket	3	1.1
Road, street	30	10.6
Jail, prison	1	0.4
Liquor store	1	0.4
Parking lot	10	3.5
Storage rental	0	0.0
Restaurant	2	0.7
Gas station	1	0.4
Victim's hotel	5	1.8
Offender's hotel	10	3.5
Victim and offender's hotel	3	1.1
Other's hotel	5	1.8
Victim's residence	58	20.6
Offender's residence	36	12.8
Victim and offender's residence	7	2.5
Other's residence	19	6.7
Victim's school	2	0.7
Suspect's school	0	0.0
Victim's and suspect's school	0	0.0
Other's school	1	0.4
Police station	1	0.4
Military station	0	0.0
Recreation center	3	1.1
Homeless shelter	1	0.4
Unknown	28	9.9
Total	282	

Table 14. Method of Pick-up of Victims of Sexual Assault Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001

Method of pick-up	N	%
Unauthorized entry without force	4	1.4
Unauthorized entry with force	1	0.4
Suspect followed the victim	2	0.7
Suspect gained entrance/access by ruse	3	1.1
Suspect asked victim for help	3	1.1
Suspect was performing legitimate service	10	3.5
Suspect used alleged employment	1	0.4
Victim was hitchhiking	8	2.8
Victim accepted a ride from suspect	9	3.2
Suspect was given a ride by victim	1	0.4
Victim was waiting for a bus or taxi	5	1.8
Victim was jumped in a parking lot	8	2.8
Victim was jumped while walking	14	5.0
Victim was jumped in public building	1	0.4
Victim was jumped in a park	10	3.5
Victim was jumped elsewhere	9	3.2
Victim attended suspect's party	16	5.7
Suspect attended victim's party	5	1.8
Victim was a solicitor	1	0.4
Victim was invited to suspect's by a friend	6	2.1
Victim and suspect met in a bar	24	8.5
Victim and suspect met at a party	12	4.3
Victim and suspect met elsewhere	39	13.8
Victim and suspect live together	33	11.7
Victim invited the suspect over	21	7.4
Victim went to the suspect's residence	15	5.3
Unknown	21	7.4
Total	282	

Many pick-ups (11.7%) also occurred when the victim and suspect lived together. Other common pick-ups included meeting at a bar (8.5%) and the suspect being invited over by the victim (7.4%). Weapon use was very infrequent during pick-ups (see Table 15). Most suspects (over 54%) did not use any weapons. The most common weapons used were personal weapons such as hands and feet. Thirty five percent of suspects used personal weapons during the pick-up.

Table 15. Weapons Used During Pick-up of Victims of Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001

Categories are not mutually exclusive.

Row percentages.

Weapon	Yes		No		Total
	N	%	N	%	
Handgun	6	2.2 %	269	97.8 %	275
Rifle	0	0.0	275	100.0	275
Shotgun	0	0.0	275	100.0	275
Unclassified firearm	0	0.0	275	100.0	275
Knife	14	5.1	261	94.9	275
Blunt object	5	1.8	271	98.2	276
Motor vehicle	4	1.4	272	98.6	276
Personal weapons	92	34.7	173	65.3	265
Poison	1	0.4	275	99.6	276
Explosives	0	0.0	276	100.0	276
Fire	0	0.0	276	100.0	276
Drugs	7	2.6	265	97.4	272
Mace	0	0.0	276	100.0	276
Asphyxiation	12	4.5	255	95.5	267
Syringe	0	0.0	276	100.0	276
Rope	3	1.1	273	98.9	276
Pillow	2	0.7	274	99.3	276

Data on the nature of the assaults were only collected from the 2001 cases. Table 16 shows the different types of assaults mentioned in each case. By far, the most common form of assault was vaginal penetration by penis. This form of assault was mentioned in 65 percent of cases. Other common forms of assaults included touching breast (39%), touching vagina (39%), kissing, licking, biting, and scratching (33%), vaginal penetration by finger (22%), oral copulation of suspect genitals (18%), oral copulation of victim genitals (17%), and anal penetration by penis (13%).

The type of location for each assault is shown in Table 17. The most common assault locations included the victim's residence (22.1%) and the suspect's residence (20.7%). Residences accounted for more than half of all assault locations. Again, parks were not common places for assaults. During 2000 and 2001, 44 sexual assaults (7.5%) occurred in parks, fields, or woods.

A map of assault locations is shown in Figure 7. Of the 585 assault locations, 536 (91.6%) were known and 428 (79.8%) of these were successfully geocoded. Density surfaces were created in ArcMap 8.2 as raster layers. To obtain density values, we first superimposed a grid containing

Table 16. Nature of Assault in Incidents of Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001

Categories are not mutually exclusive.

Row percentages.

Nature of assault	Yes		Attempted		No		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Kissing, licking, biting, and scratching	67	33.0 %	2	1.0 %	134	66.0 %	203
Touching breast	80	39.2 %	3	1.5 %	121	59.3 %	204
Touching penis	20	9.2	1	0.5	197	90.4	218
Touching vagina	82	38.7	3	1.4	127	59.9	212
Touching anus	7	3.2	0	0.0	211	96.8	218
Oral copulation of suspect's genitals	42	18.4 %	3	1.3 %	183	80.3 %	228
Oral copulation of victim's genitals	38	17.1	1	0.5	183	82.4	222
Oral copulation of suspect's anus	0	0.0	0	0.0	225	100.0	225
Oral copulation of victim's anus	2	0.9	0	0.0	219	99.1	221
Masturbation of suspect	6	2.7 %	0	0.0 %	214	97.3 %	220
Masturbation of victim	4	1.8	0	0.0	216	98.2	220
Anal penetration by finger	12	5.2 %	1	0.4 %	216	94.3 %	229
Anal penetration by foreign object	2	0.9	0	0.0	228	99.1	230
Anal penetration by penis	31	13.4	3	1.3	198	85.3	232
Vaginal penetration by finger	48	22.1 %	2	0.9 %	167	77.0 %	217
Vaginal penetration by foreign object	6	2.6	0	0.0	222	97.4	228
Vaginal penetration by penis	157	64.6	7	2.9	79	32.5	243

22,500 square-foot cells on a map of the Municipality of Anchorage. Each cell was defined as 150 feet by 150 feet (i.e., 22,500 square feet or 0.52 acres). Given that the Municipality of Anchorage is 1,251,640 acres, we superimposed approximately 2,407,000 cells on a map of the Municipality. For each cell, we then defined neighborhoods by examining all contingent cells within a 3,000-foot radius (28,260,000 square feet or 648.8 acres) and within a 5,000-foot radius (78,500,000 square feet or 1,802.1 acres). For each cell, a density value was then calculated as a function of the number of sexual assaults that occurred within that cell and within its neighboring cells (i.e., all cells within a 3,000-foot and 5,000-foot radius from the cell center). The density function weighted each sexual assault with the inverse of its distance from the cell center so as to assign more importance to sexual assaults occurring closer to the cell center³. These weighted tabulations were then divided by the area of each neighborhood and transformed to correspond to densities per square mile. The densities reported in Figures 7, 8, and 9 are therefore the number of sexual assaults in 2000 and 2001 per square mile.

Figure 7 shows that, irrespective of the search radius, sexual assaults are concentrated in five community councils—Downtown, Fairview, Spenard, Mountain View and, to a lesser extent, Northeast Anchorage. In Figures 8 and 9, we compare the sexual assault locations of White and Native victims

3. Though mathematically more complex than a simple additive function, the weighted (or kernel) function produces more discernable patterns. The conclusions, however, are not affected by this tabulation method.

Table 17. Location Type for Assault of Victims of Sexual Assault Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001

Location type	N	%
Airport	0	0.0 %
Bus or train terminal	2	0.3
Bar	1	0.2
Convenience store	2	0.3
Department store	0	0.0
Doctor's office	16	2.7
Field, woods, park	44	7.5
Construction site	1	0.2
Public building	0	0.0
Office building	2	0.3
Supermarket	0	0.0
Road, street	52	8.9
Jail, prison	2	0.3
Liquor store	1	0.2
Parking lot	31	5.3
Storage rental	1	0.2
Restaurant	2	0.3
Gas station	0	0.0
Victim's hotel	17	2.9
Offender's hotel	25	4.3
Victim and offender's hotel	4	0.7
Other's hotel	11	1.9
Victim's residence	129	22.1
Offender's residence	121	20.7
Victim and offender's residence	15	2.6
Other's residence	58	9.9
Victim's school	3	0.5
Suspect's school	0	0.0
Victim's and suspect's school	1	0.2
Other's school	0	0.0
Police station	1	0.2
Military station	1	0.2
Recreation center	0	0.0
Homeless shelter	0	0.0
Unknown	42	7.2
Total	585	

using a search radius of 5,000 feet and 3,000 feet, respectively. Of the 258 assault locations for Natives, 230 (89.1%) were known and 187 (81.3%) of these were successfully geocoded and of the 270 assault locations for Whites, 230 (85.2%) were known and 195 (84.8%) of these were successfully geocoded. In both figures, the locations for sexual assaults of Native victims appear more spatially concentrated than the locations for sexual assaults of White victims. For Native victims, sexual assault locations are concentrated in four community councils—Downtown, Fairview, Spenard, and Mountain View. For White victims, sexual assault locations are concentrated (though to a lesser extent) mostly in Fairview and Spenard. Clearly, the high spatial concentrations noted in Figure 7 are mostly attributable to the spatial concentrations of sexual assault locations for Native victims.

Figure 7a. Density of Locations of Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001

Search radius = 5,000 feet

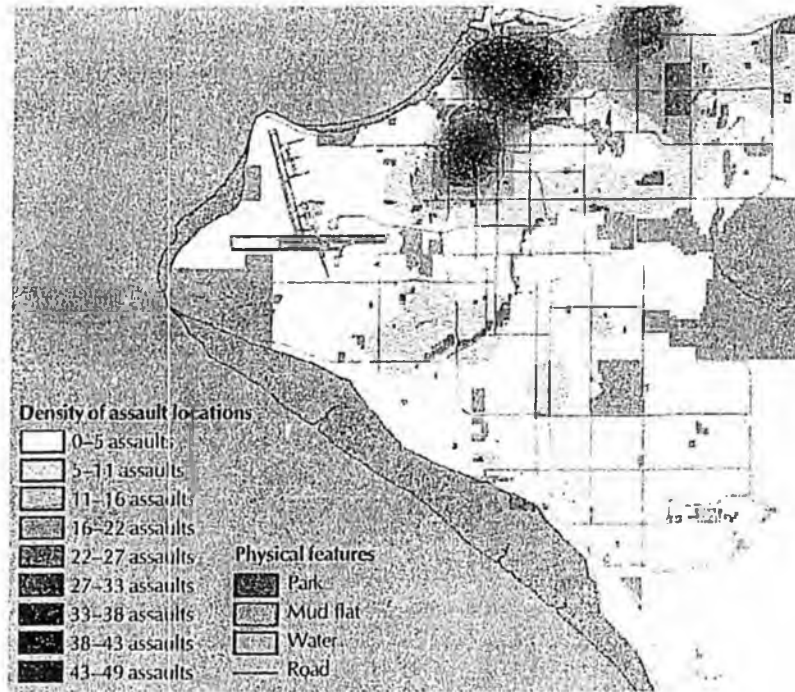


Figure 7b. Density of Locations of Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001

Search radius = 3,000 feet

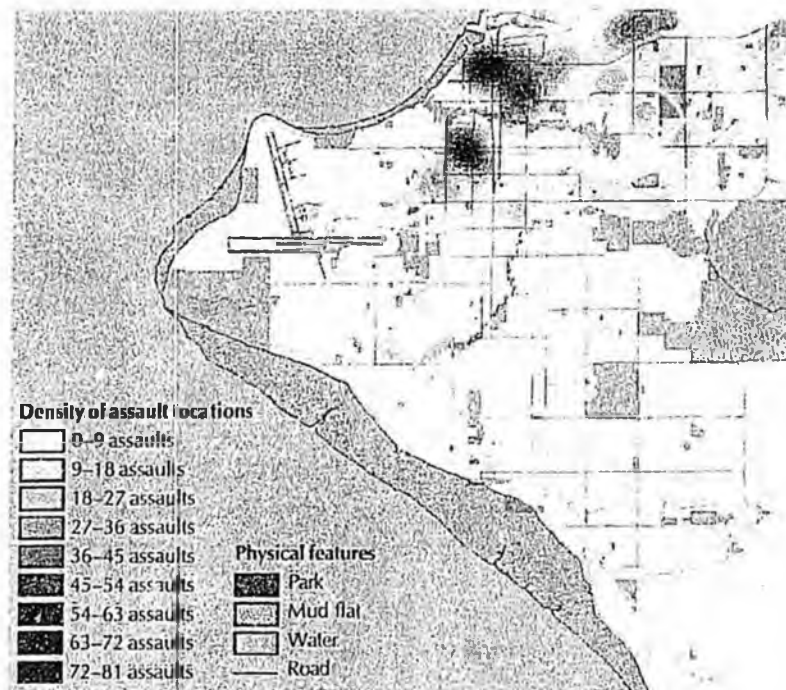


Figure 8a. Density of Locations of Sexual Assaults Involving White Victims Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001

Search radius = 5,000 feet

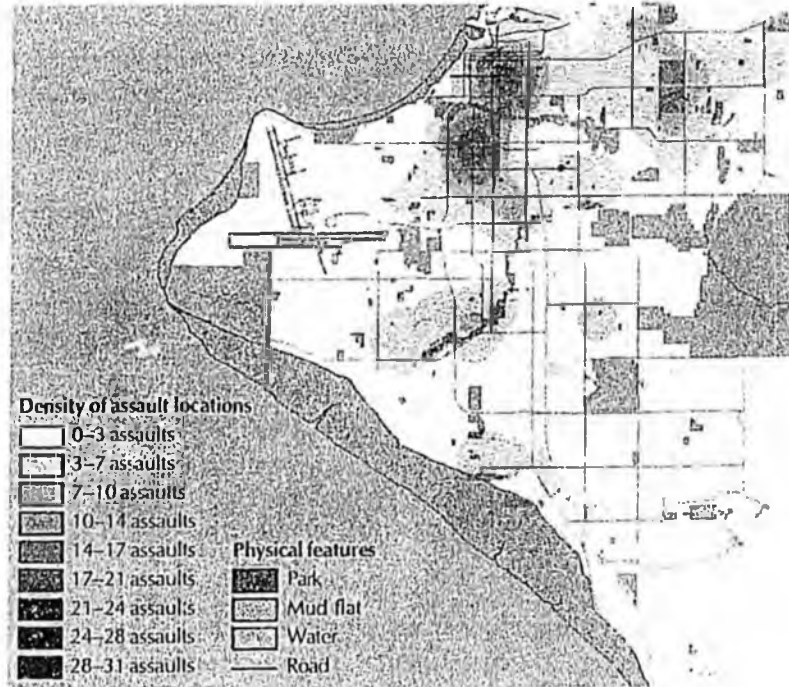


Figure 8b. Density of Locations of Sexual Assaults Involving Native Victims Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001

Search radius = 5,000 feet

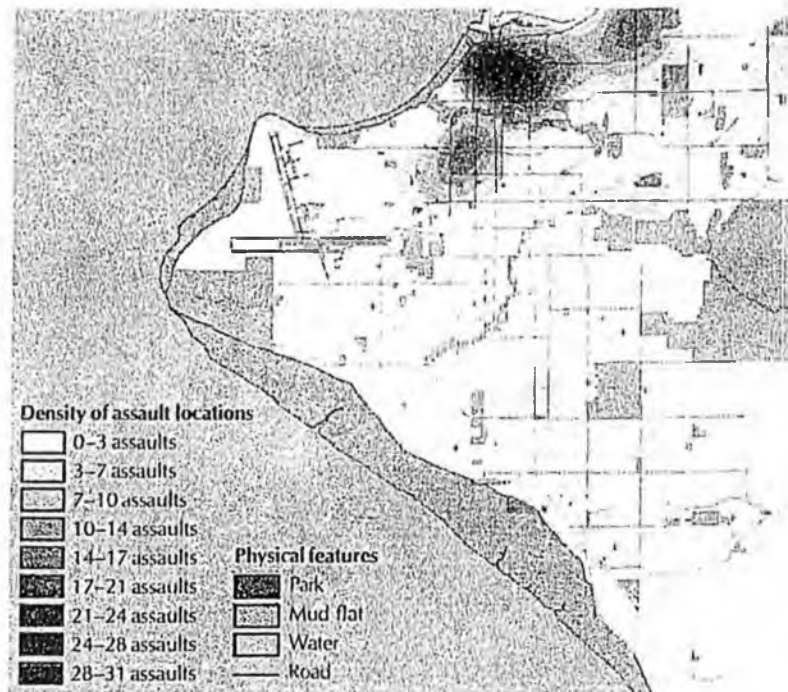


Figure 9a. Density of Locations of Sexual Assaults Involving White Victims Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001

Search radius = 3,000 feet

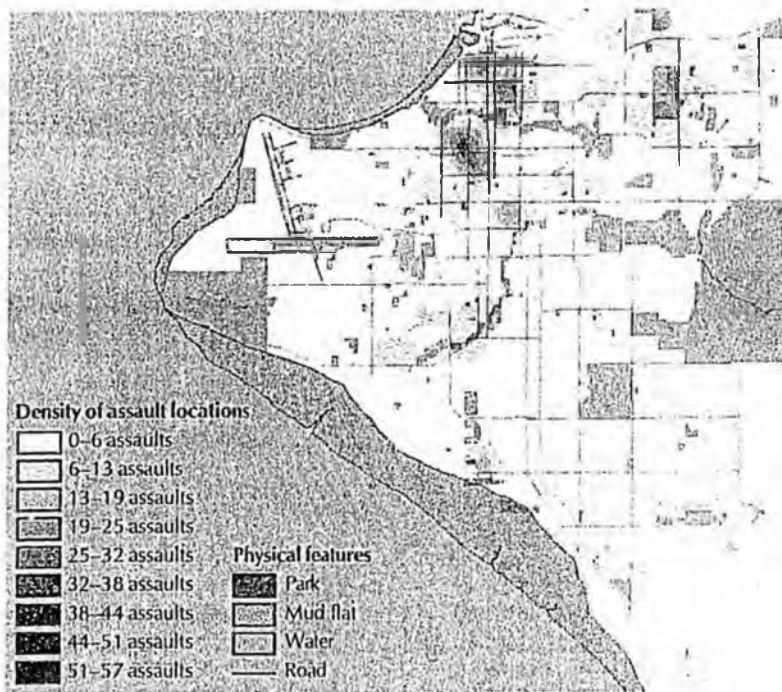
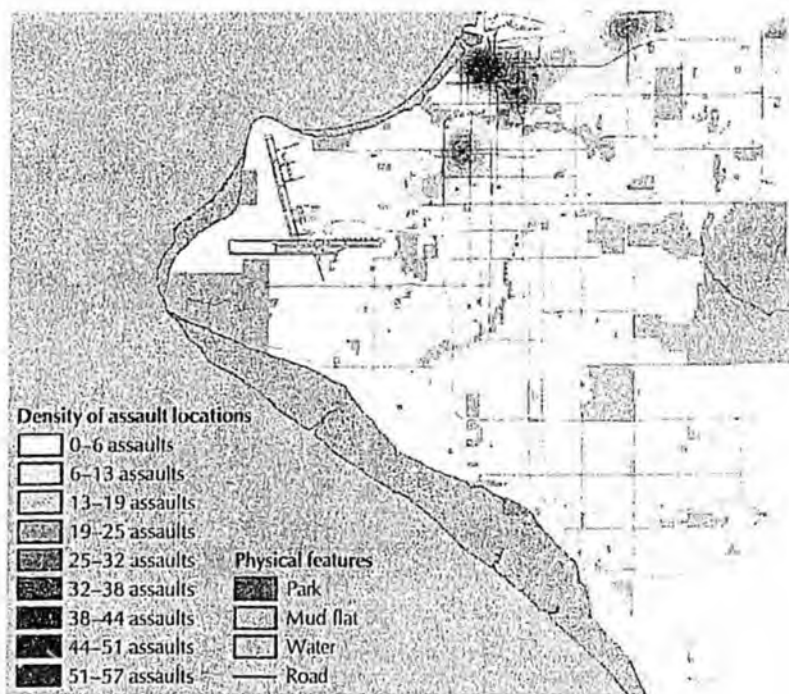


Figure 9b. Density of Locations of Sexual Assaults Involving Native Victims Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001

Search radius = 3,000 feet



The type of location for each drop-off is only available from the 2001 cases. Location types for drop-offs are shown in Table 18. The most common drop-off locations included the victim's residence (23.4%) and the suspect's residence (16.0%). Less common drop-off locations included roads and streets (9.6%) and fields, woods, and parks (8.9%). Information is also available regarding the person who reported the assault from the 2001 cases (see Table 19). The majority (70.6%) of reports were filed by the victims themselves. Another 8.9 percent were filed by the parents of the victims.

Table 18. Location Type for Drop-off of Victims of Sexual Assault Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001

Location type	N	%
Airport	0	0.0
Bus or train terminal	1	0.4
Bar	1	0.4
Convenience store	1	0.4
Department store	1	0.4
Doctor's office	7	2.5
Field, woods, park	25	8.9
Construction site	0	0.0
Public building	1	0.4
Office building	1	0.4
Supermarket	0	0.0
Road, street	27	9.6
Jail, prison	1	0.4
Liquor store	2	0.7
Parking lot	7	2.5
Storage rental	0	0.0
Restaurant	2	0.7
Gas station	2	0.7
Victim's hotel	6	2.1
Offender's hotel	13	4.6
Victim and offender's hotel	4	1.4
Other's hotel	6	2.1
Victim's residence	66	23.4
Offender's residence	45	16.0
Victim and offender's residence	8	2.8
Other's residence	21	7.4
Victim's school	5	1.8
Other's school	0	0.0
Victim's and suspect's school	0	0.0
Other's school	0	0.0
Police station	0	0.0
Military station	0	0.0
Recreation center	0	0.0
Homeless shelter	2	0.7
Unknown	27	9.6
Total	282	

Table 19. Person Reporting Assault in Incidents of Sexual Assault Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001

Relation of person reporting sexual assault to victim	N	% of total
Spouse	2	0.7
Parent	25	8.9
Sibling	2	0.7
Child	3	1.1
Grandparent	1	0.4
Other family member	2	0.7
Acquaintance	1	0.4
Friend	8	2.8
Boyfriend or girlfriend	3	1.1
Employee	1	0.4
Employer	1	0.4
Guardian	1	0.4
Otherwise known	2	0.7
Stranger	10	3.5
Doctor or nurse	9	3.2
Psychologist	3	1.1
Suspect	1	0.4
Officer	4	1.4
Victim	199	70.6
Unknown	4	1.4
Total	282	

In Figure 10, we examine delay in reporting by calculating the time lapse between the drop-off and the report—71 percent of assaults were reported to the police within 36 hours (N=531), 69 percent within 24 hours (N=531), and 33 percent within one hour (N=468). Clear race differences in reporting delay were also found (see Figure 11). Among assaults of White victims, 27 percent were reported to the police within one hour, 36 percent within one to 24 hours, and 36 percent after 24 hours. Among assaults of Native victims, 45 percent were reported to the police within one hour, 37 percent within one to 24 hours, and 17 percent after 24 hours.

Figure 10. Delay in Reporting: Hours Between End of Sexual Assault and Call to Police, 2000-2001
N = 476

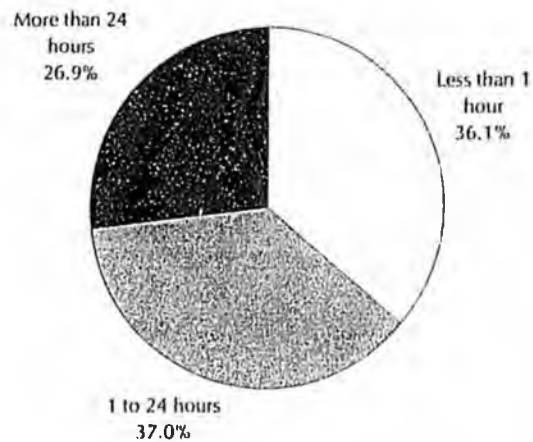
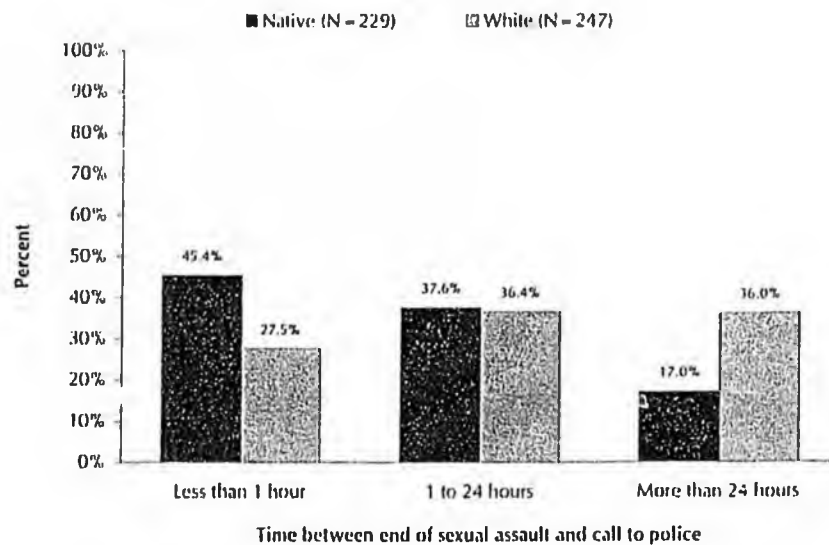


Figure 11. Delay in Reporting: Hours Between End of Sexual Assault and Call to Police, by Racial Group, 2000-2001
N = 476



Data on case outcomes were collected from the 2001 cases (see Figure 12). Of the 282 cases in 2001, 117 (41%) appeared to still be pending, 78 (28%) were suspended, and 68 (24%) were closed. The case outcome for 19 of the 282 cases (7%) could not be determined. We also recorded the reason for each case outcome. These data, presented in Figure 13, should, however, be interpreted cautiously as their reliability is questionable. In addition, we were able to assess the reason for

Figure 12. Case Outcomes for Sexual Assault Cases Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001
N = 282

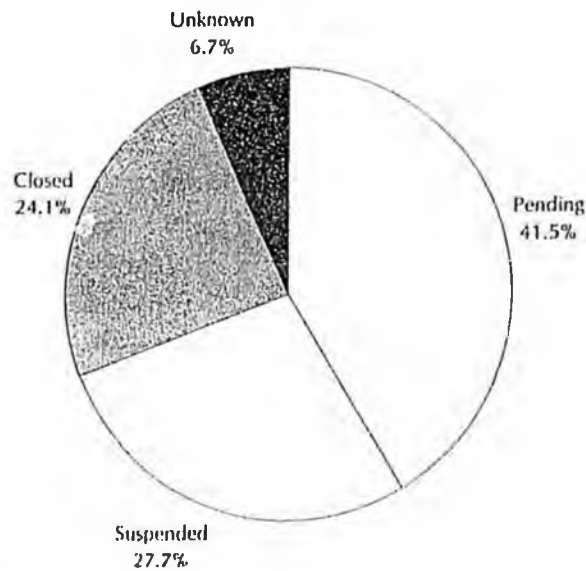
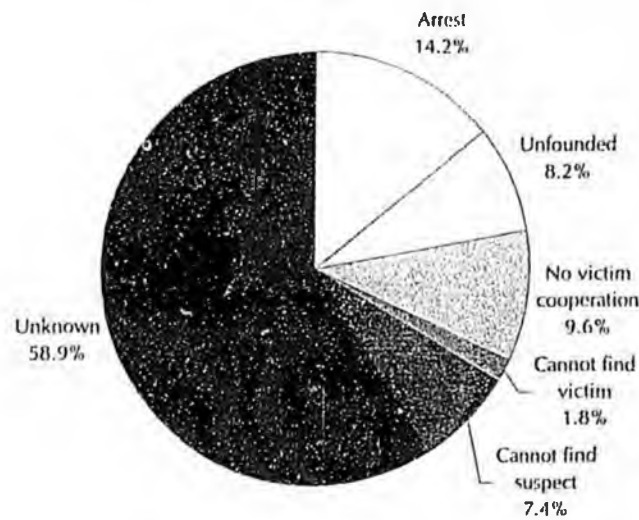


Figure 13. Reasons for Case Outcomes for Sexual Assault Cases Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001
N = 282



Note: The reliability of these data is questionable.

Table 20. Reason for Case Outcome for Incidents of Sexual Assault Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001

The reliability of these data is questionable.

Reason for case outcome	Case outcome				Total
	Pending	Suspended	Closed	Unknown	
Arrest	0	0	40	0	40
Unfounded	0	14	9	0	23
No victim cooperation	4	16	7	0	27
Cannot find victim	0	5	0	0	5
Cannot find suspect	16	5	0	0	21
Unknown	97	38	12	19	166
Total	117	78	68	19	282

each outcome in only 116 of the 282 cases (41%). Nonetheless, the data indicate that an arrest was made in 40 of the 282 cases (14%). Twenty-three cases (8%) were unfounded. In 27 (10%) of the cases, victim cooperation was too low to further investigate the case. For the remaining 26 cases, the victim could not be found in 5 (2%) and the suspect could not be found in 21 (7%). In Table 20, we show the reasons for each case outcome. Again, the reliability of these data is questionable. Further results (not shown) indicate that, 60 percent of the 27 cases in which victims did not cooperate with the police investigation were suspended, 26 percent were closed, and 15 percent were still pending. Seventy-six percent of the 21 cases in which a suspect could not be found were thought to still be pending. The remaining 24 percent were suspended.

VI. Conclusion

Alaska has a long history of sexual assault as a significant problem. This study is an initial effort to put an empirical face on this criminal event and to set the stage for developing a better understanding of it. By providing a better understanding of sexual assaults in Anchorage, we hope to better inform criminal justice practitioners, service providers, and policy makers. At the same time, we hope to generate additional interest by guiding future inquiry.

To summarize this initial analysis of sexual assault cases reported to the Anchorage Police Department in 2000 and 2001, the most typical victim was a young White or Native female that resided in Anchorage. The most typical victim was voluntarily drinking alcohol prior to the assault. About half of all assaults involved strangers while the other half involved family members, acquaintances, and friends. The most typical suspect was a young White male who had also been drinking alcohol prior to the assault. In the most typical case, the suspect and the victim were of the same racial group but the suspect was slightly older than the victim. Most assaults occurred on the weekends from 10PM to 6AM. Typical places for pick-up locations included the residences of the victims and/or suspects. Most pick-ups did not involve an attack or a ruse and did not include weapons. Nonetheless, the most typical victim did suffer from at least one physical injury. The most common form of assault was vaginal penetration by penis, although other forms of assault were also common. Most assaults occurred in private residences located in Downtown, Fairview, Spenard, Mountain View, and Northeast Anchorage community councils. During the assaults, victims tended to use ineffective forms of resistance, but whether effective forms could have been used is unknown. Most assaults also ended in the residences of the victims and/or suspects. The victims themselves were the most likely person to report the assault.

Future research efforts should begin to explain some of the key patterns that were noted in this descriptive analysis. In particular, we should begin to explore the correlates of sexual assault and further examine race differences. For example, we noted that sexual assaults were strongly geographically and temporally concentrated. Sexual assaults do not occur randomly throughout the Municipality of Anchorage and do not occur randomly in time. Furthermore, the geographical concentration of sexual assaults appears to vary substantially by the race of the victim. There is much to learn about these patterns and the extent to which they vary by race. A thorough understanding of the spatial distribution of sexual assaults will be an important step toward effective problem-oriented policing and other problem-oriented interventions. Furthermore, we also noted strong racial differences in reporting delay. White victims were substantially more likely to delay reporting than Native victims. Minimizing reporting delay is important because it will increase the ability of a sexual assault nurse examiner to provide necessary treatment and to successfully collect forensic evidence. Again, there is much to learn about reporting delay and its causes and consequences. A thorough understanding of reporting delay will be an important step toward assisting both the recovery of victims and the prosecution of offenders.

While we believe that the information in this report has the potential to inform criminal justice practitioners, service providers, and policy makers, we must recognize that the key limitation of this

study is that we necessarily relied on police records of sexual assaults. As such, we have no data or information from victims of sexual assaults that did not report their victimization to the police. The descriptive analysis in this report is not an analysis of all sexual assault victims in Anchorage but rather an analysis of sexual assault victims in Anchorage who reported their victimization to the police. Nationally, only 36 percent of forcible rapes, 34 percent of attempted forcible rapes, and 26 percent of sexual assaults are reported to the police⁴. Reasons for not reporting generally include, among others, that the victimization was a personal matter, a fear of reprisal, situational barriers, previous negative experiences with the criminal justice system, and offense characteristics. In addition, research shows that sexual assaults among family members, acquaintances, and friends are less likely to be reported to the police than others. Consequently, our descriptive analysis underestimates the true proportion of sexual assaults in Anchorage that occur among family members, acquaintances, and friends.

Nonetheless, this report is still a beginning to achieve a greater understanding of the characteristics of sexual assaults in Anchorage. For instance, the data clearly show that only 6.0 percent of (reported) sexual assaults originate in parks, fields, or woods and that only 7.5 percent occur in these places. As such, although the Municipality's Trail Watch Program may reduce the fear of crime among trail users (and may reduce other forms of crime), it will likely have negligible effects on the occurrence of sexual assaults. Different strategies must be used to lower the rate of sexual assault in Anchorage. As another example, it is clear that victims will often delay reporting. As such, decreasing police response time to sexual assault incidents will not enhance our ability to arrest, prosecute, and convict sexual offenders. Although the Municipality's past efforts to reduce police response time may have some positive effects, it will likely have negligible (if any) effects on the occurrence of sexual assaults.

Promising interventions must take into account the key findings in this report. For instance, interventions to reduce sexual assaults must target intimates and acquaintances as well as strangers because assaults are as likely (and probably more likely) to occur among family members, acquaintances, and friends as among strangers. We must also take into account that alcohol use is very common in sexual assault incidents and that most sexual assaults occur in specific places at specific times. Promising interventions to reduce sexual assaults must be informed by the high frequency of alcohol involvement in assaults and prevention efforts must be cognizant of spatial and temporal concentrations. It is clear that interventions that target place and time concentrations could have a substantiated and efficient impact. Finally, we must continue to encourage sexual assault victims to report their victimizations to the police and must continue to encourage them to do so without delay. In order to achieve this last goal, we must ensure that expert medical and psychological assistance for victims of sexual assaults remains available and that victims are aware of its availability. The empirical picture presented here is of known offenses only. We therefore still do not know the "true face" of sexual assault in Anchorage.

4. Rennison, C. M. (2002). *Rape and Sexual Assault: Reporting to Police and Medical Attention, 1992-2000* (NCJ 194530). Washington: U.S. Department of Justice.

Appendix A
Data Collection Instrument for 2001 Data

Microsoft Access - [FILECONTENTS]

File Edit View Insert Format Records Tools Window Help

Times New Roman 12

1. File contents | 2A. Incident | 201a. Pickup, weapons | 201b. Sexual, theft | 202. Assault locations | 203. Dropoff, report | 3. Victims | 4. Suspects

1. File contents

Report# *The Report# will be the key identifier for this file in the database*

Entered by

SART file Detective report Narrative report Property report

Enter SART file # below

SARTcase#

Final outcome

Reason for final outcome

Record: 1 of 3

Form View NJM

Microsoft Access - [FILECONTENTS]

File Edit View Insert Format Records Tools Window Help

Times New Roman 9

1. File contents | 2A. Incident | 201a. Pickup, weapons | 201b. Sexual, theft | 202. Assault locations | 203. Dropoff, report | 3. Victims | 4. Suspects

2. Incident report

Report#

A. Information from police report

Date and time of incident

Year Month Day Time *If exact time unknown, enter estimate* Day of week

Location of incident

Area

Date and time of report

Year Month Day

Property

Total value damaged \$

Total value stolen/recovered \$

Record: 1 of 3

Four digits; if unknown, enter 9999

NJM

Microsoft Access - (FILECONTENTS)

File Edit View Insert Format Records Tools Window Help

Times New Roman 9

1. File contents | 2A. Incident | 201a. Pickup, weapons | 201b. Sexual, theft | 202. Assault locations | 203. Dropoff, report | 3. Victims | 4. Suspects

Report#

2. Incident report

B. Information from complete file

1a. Pick-up information; method of pick-up; tools/weapons

Date and time of pick-up
 Year: [] Month: [] Day: [] Time: [] Method of pick-up: []
 If Other, describe: []

If exact time unknown, enter estimate: []

Pick-up address/location
 Address: []
 Location type: []
 If Other, describe: []

Vehicle involvement for pick-up
 Body style of pick-up vehicle: []

Tools/weapons used:

Firearm (type not stated) []	Poison []
Handgun []	Explosives []
Rifle []	Fire/secondary device []
Shotgun []	Drugs/paralytic/sleeping pills []
Knife/cutting instrument (icepick, screwdriver, etc. etc.) []	Mace []
Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.) []	Asphyxiation (drowning, strangulation, suffocation, gas, etc.) []
Motor vehicle []	Syringe []
Personal weapons (hands, feet, teeth, etc.) []	Other []
	If Other, describe tool/weapon used: []

Record: 1 of 3
 Four digits; if unknown, enter 9999

NUM

Microsoft Access - (FILECONTENTS)

File Edit View Insert Format Records Tools Window Help

Times New Roman 9

1. File contents | 2A. Incident | 201a. Pickup, weapons | 201b. Sexual, theft | 202. Assault locations | 203. Dropoff, report | 3. Victims | 4. Suspects

Report#

2. Incident report

B. Information from complete file

1b. Sexual acts reported; theft

Sexual acts reported:

Kissing, licking, hugging, scratching	[]		
Touching/fondling with hands of the:	breast []	penis []	
	vagina []	anus []	
Oral copulation of penis:	of victim by assailant []	of assailant by victim []	
Oral copulation of anus:	of victim by assailant []	of assailant by victim []	
Masturbation:	of victim by assailant []	of assailant by victim []	
Penetration of vagina by:	fingers []		
	penis []	Describe foreign object []	
	foreign object []		
Penetration of anus by:	fingers []		
	penis []	Describe foreign object []	
	foreign object []		

Theft:

Cash, purse, wallet, bank cards [] Clothing []
 Jewelry/watch [] Other [] Describe []

Record: 1 of 3
 Form View

NUM

Microsoft Access - (FILECONTENTS)

File Edit View Insert Format Records Tools Window Help

Times New Roman 9

1. File contents | 2A. Incident | 201a Pickup, weapons | 201b Sexual, theft | 202 Assault locations | 203 Dropoff/report | 3 Victims | 4 Suspects

2. Incident report Report# []

B. Information from complete file

2. Assault locations

Number of places for assault [] []

Fill in this subform for each assault location.

Date/time of assault

Check if date is same as pick up date

Year: [] Month: [] Day: [] Time: []

If exact time unknown, enter estimate

[]

Assault location

Address: []

Location type: []

If Other, describe

[]

Method of entry: []

Other: []

Vehicle involvement: []

DNA/physical evidence recovered: []

Eyewitness: []

Record: 1 of 2

Record: 1 of 3

Enter 99 if unknown.

NLM

Microsoft Access - (FILECONTENTS)

File Edit View Insert Format Records Tools Window Help

Times New Roman 9

1. File contents | 2A. Incident | 201a Pickup, weapons | 201b Sexual, theft | 202 Assault locations | 203 Dropoff/report | 3 Victims | 4 Suspects

2. Incident report Report# []

B. Information from complete file

3. Drop-off; report of incident

Date/time of drop-off

Year: [] Month: [] Day: [] Time: [] *If exact time unknown, enter estimate*

[]

Drop-off location

Address: []

Location type: []

If Other, describe

[]

Vehicle involvement for drop-off

Report of incident

Report address: []

Location type: []

If Other, describe

[]

Person reporting abuse: []

If Other, describe

[]

Record: 1 of 3

Four digits; if unknown, enter 9999

NLM

Microsoft Access - (FILECONTENTS)

File Edit View Insert Format Records Tools Window Help

Times New Roman 9

1. File contents | 2A. Incident | 2B. Pickup, weapons | 2B. Sexual theft | 2C. Assault locations | 2B3. Dropoff, report | 3. Victims | 4. Suspects

3. Victim information Number of victims: [] Report#: []

3A. Victim information from police report | 3B1. Victim information from file | 3B2. (File cont.) Victim resistance

Victim information

Sex: [] Age: []

Date of birth: Year [] Month [] Day [] Interview taped: []

Race (If multiracial, check all that apply)

Caucasian Black
 Alaska Native/American Indian Asian
 Hispanic Pacific Islander
 Other (specify) []

Fill in all 3 tabs of this subform for each victim.

Record: 1 of 2

Record: 1 of 3
Enter 99 if unknown. NLM

Microsoft Access - (FILECONTENTS)

File Edit View Insert Format Records Tools Window Help

Verdana 7

1. File contents | 2A. Incident | 2B. Pickup, weapons | 2B. Sexual theft | 2C. Assault locations | 2B3. Dropoff, report | 3. Victims | 4. Suspects

3. Victim information Number of victims: [] Report#: []

3A. Victim information from police report | 3B1. Victim information from file | 3B2. (File cont.) Victim resistance

Type of current residence: [] Injuries to victim

Employment situation: []

Disability

Mentally impaired: []

Physically handicapped: []

Intentional substance use by victim

Alcohol: []

Marijuana: []

Other: []

If Other, describe: []

Unintentional substance use by victim

Alcohol: []

Marijuana: []

Other: []

If Other, describe: []

DNA/physical evidence recovered:

Injuries to victim

Bruise []

Broken bone []

Burn []

Cut - near or jagged []

Gun shot []

Scratch []

Puncture []

Tear []

Possible internal injury []

Teeth chipped or lost []

Hair loss []

Unconsciousness []

Black eye []

Other apparent minor injury []

Describe: []

Other apparent major injury []

Describe: []

Extent of injuries: []

Record: 1 of 2

Record: 1 of 3
Form View NLM

Microsoft Access - (FILECONTENTS)

File Edit View Insert Format Records Tools Window Help Type a question for help

Verdana 7

1. File contents | 2A. Incident | 2B1a. Pickup, weapons | 2B1b. Sexual, theft | 2B2. Assault locations | 2B3. Dropoff, report | 3. Victims | 4. Suspects

3. Victim information Number of victims Report#

3A. Victim information from police report | 3B1. Victim information from file | 3B2. (File control) Victim resistance

Victim resistance

	Resistance	Effectiveness	Resistance	Effectiveness
Attacked offender with gun	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Argued, reasoned, pleaded, bargained	<input type="text"/>
Attacked offender with knife	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Ran or drove away	<input type="text"/>
Attacked offender with other weapon	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Hit or locked door	<input type="text"/>
Attacked offender without weapon	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Called police or guard	<input type="text"/>
Threatened offender with gun	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Got help or gave alarm	<input type="text"/>
Threatened offender with knife	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Tried to attract attention or help	<input type="text"/>
Threatened offender with other weapon	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Screamed from pain or fear	<input type="text"/>
Threatened to injure offender without weapon	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Other self-defense	<input type="text"/>
Chased, tried to catch or hold offender	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Victim was unconscious	<input type="text"/>
Evaded or avoided offender	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		
Turned on lights	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		
Threatened to call police	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		
Cooperated or pretended to cooperate	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		

Record: 1 of 2

Record: 1 of 3 Form View NUM

Microsoft Access - (FILECONTENTS)

File Edit View Insert Format Records Tools Window Help Type a question for help

Times New Roman 9

1. File contents | 2A. Incident | 2B1a. Pickup, weapons | 2B1b. Sexual, theft | 2B2. Assault locations | 2B3. Dropoff, report | 3. Victims | 4. Suspects

4. Suspect information Number of suspects Report#

4A. Suspect information from police report | 4A. Suspect information from complete file

Suspect information

Sex: Age:

Date of birth: Year Month Day Information typed

Race: *If multiracial, check all that apply.*

Caucasian Black

Alaska Native/American Indian Asian

Hispanic Pacific Islander

Other (specify)

Fill in both tabs of this subform for each suspect.

Record: 1 of 1

Record: 1 of 3 Enter 99 if unknown. NUM

Microsoft Access - [IFILECONTENTS]

File Edit View Insert Format Records Tools Window Help

Times New Roman 9

1. File contents | 2A. Incident | 201a. Pickup, weapons | 201b. Sexual theft | 202. Assault locations | 203. Dropoff/report | 3. Victims | 4. Suspects

4. Suspect information Number of suspects: Report#:

4A. Suspect information from police report 4B. Suspect info (make) from computer file

Type of current residence:

Employment situation:

Relationship in victim:

Sexual assault with victim:

Offender, victim relationship:

Living arrangement with victim:

Child in common:

Offender substance use:

Alcohol:

Marijuana:

Other:

If other describe:

Offender present at scene upon police arrival:

DNA/physical evidence recovered:

Record: 1 of 3

Form View

Appendix B
Data Collection Instrument for 2000 Data

Microsoft Access - (FILECONTENTS)

File Edit View Insert Format Records Tools Window Help

Times New Roman 12

1. File contents | 2A. Incident | 201a Pickup, weapons | 202 Assault locations | 203 Dropoff, report | 3. Victim | 4. Suspects

1. File contents

Report#

Entered by

SART file *Enter SART file #*

Record: 1 of 1

Form View NUM

Microsoft Access - (FILECONTENTS)

File Edit View Insert Format Records Tools Window Help

Times New Roman 9

1. File contents | 2. Incident | 201a Pickup, weapons | 202 Assault locations | 203 Dropoff, report | 3. Victim | 4. Suspects

2. Incident report Report#

A. Information from police report

Date and time of incident

Year Month Day Time *(if exact time unknown, enter estimate)* Day of week

Location of incident

Area

Date and time of report

Year Month Day

Record: 1 of 1

Four digits; if unknown, enter 9999

NUM

Microsoft Access - [FILECONTENTS]

File Edit View Insert Format Records Tools Window Help

1. File contents | 2A. Incident | 2B1a. Pickup, weapons | 2B2. Assault locations | 2B3. Dropoff/report | 3. Victims | 4. Suspects

2. Incident report Report#

B. Information from complete file

1a. Pick-up information

Date and time of pick-up

Year Month Day Time

If exact time unknown, enter estimate:

Pick-up address/location

Address

Location type

If Other, describe:

Record: 1 of 1

Four digits; if unknown, enter 9999

NUM

Microsoft Access - [FILECONTENTS]

File Edit View Insert Format Records Tools Window Help

1. File contents | 2A. Incident | 2B1a. Pickup, weapons | 2B2. Assault locations | 2B3. Dropoff/report | 3. Victims | 4. Suspects

2. Incident report Report#

B. Information from complete file

2. Assault locations

Number of places for assault

Date/Time of Assault

Year Month Day Time

If exact time unknown, enter estimate:

Assault location

Address

Location type

If Other, describe:

Record: 1 of 1

Enter 99 if unknown.

NUM

Fill in this subform for each assault location.

Microsoft Access - (FILECONTENTS)

File Edit View Insert Format Records Tools Window Help

Times New Roman 9

1. File contents | 2A. Incident | 2B. Pickup, weapons | 2C. Assault locations | 2D. Dropoff, report | 3. Victims | 4. Suspects

2. Incident report Report#

B. Information from complete file

3. Drop-off; report of incident

Data/time of drop-off

Year Month Day Time *If exact time unknown, enter estimate*

Drop-off location Address Location type *If Other, describe*

Report of incident Report address Location type *If Other, describe*

Record: 14 of 1 Form View NUM

Microsoft Access - (FILECONTENTS)

File Edit View Insert Format Records Tools Window Help

Times New Roman 9

1. File contents | 2A. Incident | 2B. Pickup, weapons | 2C. Assault locations | 2D. Dropoff, report | 3. Victims | 4. Suspects

3. Victim information Number of victims Report#

3A. Victim information from police report

Victim Information

Sex Age

Date of birth Year Month Day

Race *If multiracial, check all that apply*

Caucasian Black

Alaskan Native/American Indian Asian

Hispanic Pacific Islander

Other (specify)

Fill in this subform for each victim.

Record: 14 of 1

Record: 14 of 1 Enter 99 if unknown. NUM

Microsoft Access - [FILECONTENTS]

File Edit View Insert Format Records Tools Window Help

Times New Roman 9

1. File contents 2A. Incident 2B.1a Pickup weapons 202. Assault locations 203. Dropoff report 3. Victims 4. Suspects

4. Suspect Information Number of suspects: Report#:

4A. Suspect information from public report

Suspect information

Sex: Age:

Date of birth: Year Month Day

Race: *If multiracial, check all that apply.*

Caucasian Black
 Alaska Native/American Indian Asian
 Hispanic Japanese Pacific Islander
 Other (specify)

**Fill in this subform
for each suspect.**

Record: 1 of 1

Record: 1 of 1
Enter 99 if unknown. NUM

ALASKA

.com

☆ SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 2003

Rape records broken down

■ **GRIM:** Review reveals typical crime locations, times and victims.

By **TATABOLINE BRANT**
Anchorage Daily News

The typical victim of a sexual assault in Anchorage is a young white or Native female who has been drinking, according to a report released this week by researchers at the University of Alaska Anchorage Justice Center.

The report, which also reaffirmed Alaska's grim distinction of being a national leader in its rape rate, is based on a review of all the sexual assaults reported to the Anchorage Police Department from 2000 to 2001 — roughly 540 reports total.

Sexual assaults have long been a problem in Alaska and Anchorage, the report says, citing data from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports. From 1982 to 2001, the rate of rape per 100,000 in Anchorage was on average about 122 percent higher than the U.S. rate, according to the report. In 2001, Alaska had the highest rate of rape in the country, while Anchorage ranked fifth when compared to other U.S. metropolitan cities.

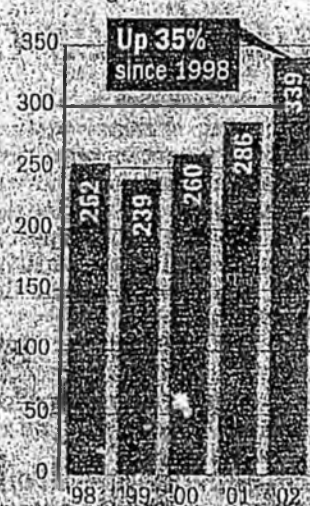
The report also says the rape rate increased 27 percent in Anchorage between 1999 and 2001, while it decreased nationwide by 3 percent.

"This study is an initial effort to begin the process of understanding sexual assault in Anchor-

See Page B-2, RAPE

Sexual assault

In Anchorage, 1998-2002



Source: 2002 Annual Statistical Report, Anchorage Police Department

RON ENGSTROM / Anchorage Daily News

**ADN
LINKS**

■ TO READ the full report, or
■ TO READ the Municipal Uniform Crime Reports

for 1998 to 2002, including rape statistics, visit

www.adn.com/links

REPORT: NEW UAA report puts faces on problem

Continued from B-1

age so that criminal justice practitioners, service providers and policy-makers might have a more complete understanding of this scourge," the report's authors, Andre Rosay and Robert H. Langworthy, write in their introduction.

Justice Center researchers spent nearly every weeknight for two months reviewing police reports in the records room at APD for the report.

Among the findings was that the vast majority of victims were white (47 percent) or Native (44 percent). Few victims were Hispanic, black or Asian and none was a Pacific Islander, the report says.

Natives were vastly over-represented as victims, given that they make up roughly 11 percent of the city's population. Two-thirds of all victims were between the ages of 15 and 34, the report says.

Over 60 percent of victims and about 76 percent of suspects had used alcohol prior to the assault, the report says. But the place where victims and suspects typically met just before the assault was not a bar but a private residence, the report says.

The average age of suspects was about 29, the report says. About 41 percent were white, 22 percent were Native and 24 percent were black.

More than half of the assaults were intra-racial, the report says — "white victims were most likely assaulted by white suspects, Native victims by Native suspects, Hispanic victims by Hispanic suspects."

The report also found that sexual assaults do not occur randomly throughout the city or at random times. Most assaults in 2000-01 took place on the weekends from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., in private residences downtown and in Fairview, Spennard, Mountain View and northeast Anchorage.

"It is clear that interventions that target place and time concentrations could have a substantiated and efficient impact," the report says.

Reliable numbers regarding the outcomes of the sexual assault cases were not available, the report says.

An internal report released in late October showed that

Natives were vastly over-represented as victims, given that they make up roughly 11 percent of the city's population. Two-thirds of all victims were between the ages of 15 and 34, the report says.

23 percent of sexual assaults reported to APD are not assigned to a detective, primarily because of staffing shortages.

Sens. Ted Stevens and Lisa Murkowski have since worked together to add \$2 million to a massive appropriations bill pending in Congress to help the police department investigate sexual assaults.

Police Chief Walt Monegan could not be reached Friday, but he said in a recent interview that the "solvability" of a case is a major factor when deciding whether to assign it to a detective.

Any case that looks like it can be solved is assigned, Monegan said. "It is the policy of the department, that if we can make an arrest on the case, either with a warrant or an arrest, we will do so," he said.

The difficulty comes when you've got a case that is missing key elements — evidence, a suspect's name, a cooperative victim — and you think maybe you could solve it, but it's going to be very time-consuming, Monegan said. Sometimes those cases have to be set on the back burner so detectives can work the more promising ones.

"Those few cases in the gray area can stockpile," Monegan said. "If we had additional people, we might be able to work those gray areas."

■ Daily News reporter Tataboline Brant can be reached at tbrant@adn.com or 257-4321.



UNIVERSITY of ALASKA ANCHORAGE

Justice Center College of Health & Social Welfare

Alaska Justice Statistical Analysis Center

The Justice Center is an academic, research, and public education program serving Alaska. The Alaska Justice Statistical Analysis Center is the Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) for Alaska.
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Nenana District Court
Click on the image to learn more.

RESEARCH >

Sexual assaults in Anchorage

It has long been known that sexual assaults occur at a higher rate in Anchorage and in Alaska than in the U.S. as a whole. The Justice Center announces release of a new research report which for the first time takes a detailed look at the characteristics of sexual assaults in Anchorage. *Descriptive Analysis of Sexual Assaults in Anchorage*.

Alaska by André Rosay and Robert Langworthy is based on 541 sexual assault cases reported to the Anchorage Police Department in 2000 and 2001. Among its findings:

- Victims were most likely to be White (48%) or Native (45%).
- Suspects and victims were acquainted prior to the time of the assault in 56% of the cases. A stranger 44% of the cases.
- Both victims and suspects had typically been drinking alcohol prior to the assault.
- Sexual assaults occurred more frequently from May to October, and they occurred more frequently weekends.
- Private residences were the most common place for the "pick-up" before the assault and for the assault.
- Most sexual assaults in Anchorage were concentrated in five community council areas: Downtown Mountain View and, to a lesser extent, Northeast Anchorage.

The complete report is available for on this site in Adobe Acrobat .pdf format.

GETTING AROUND >

Use these menus to navigate

- [Academic Program](#)
- [Research Program](#)
- [Alaska Justice Forum](#)
- [Publications](#)
- [Resources](#)
- [Focus on...](#)
- [Search, Reference, & News](#)
- [Resource Index \(List\)](#)

[Wolf](#)

[Academics](#) | [Research](#) | [Forum](#) | [Publications](#) | [Resources](#) | [Focus](#) | [Search, Reference, & News](#) | [Links](#)

ACADEMIC PROGRAM >

Fall semester room changes

The following courses have had room changes for the Fall 2003 semester:

- **PARL 101**, "Introduction to Law" -- to BEB 117 (from BEB 101)

ACADEMIC PROGRAM >

Crime Prevention offered in Fall 2003

JUST 320, "Crime Prevention," was not published in the Fall 2003 schedule, but it is being offered for the fall semester, taught by Sharon Chamard. This course is an examination of crime prevention



Many of our site are available for download; we need Adobe Reader 4.0 or above.

ACADEMIC PROGRAM >

Seminar in Crime Prevention

- **JUST 221**, "Justice Organization and Management" -- to ARTS 122 (from ADM 277)
- **JUST 250**, "Development of Law" -- to ENGR 110 (from ARTS 122)
- **JUST 625**, "Seminar In Criminal Violation" -- to CAS 223 (from ADM 277)

strategies and concepts not usually found in law enforcement efforts. The legal, moral, and ethical considerations and problems of human and environmental manipulation are explored in an interdisciplinary context, emphasizing new and innovative approaches to preventing criminal behavior. The course will be offered Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:30-9:45 AM in CAS 211. CRN 77874.

Violation offered 2003

JUST 625, "Seminar in Criminal Violation," was not planned for the Fall 2003 schedule, but will be offered for the fall semester by Allan Barnes. The course will be offered Wednesdays from 7:00 to 8:15 PM in CAS 223. CRN 76596.

In the Winter 2003 issue: Roughly one in two Anchorage arrestees tests positive for heavy alcohol consumption is common among arrestees. These are among the findings of the Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) in Anchorage, which is one of 35 participating sites in the National Institute of Justice's ADAM program. This issue of the *Forum* also looks at international implementation of drug courts. In addition, the first in a series on highlights of the Anchorage Victimization Survey (AACVS) is presented, and an important new book examining the collateral consequences of mass imprisonment.

Recent Publications

"Explanations of Employment Turnover among Alaska Village Public Safety Officers" by Darryl Wood. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 30: 197-215 (2002).

Policing in America: A Balance of Forces, 3rd ed. by Robert H. Langworthy and Lawrence F. Travis III. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 2002.

"Sentencing: A Delicate Balance" (videotape) written and produced by Antonia Moras. Videotape produced for the Alaska Court System. Anchorage: Justice Center, University of Alaska Anchorage, 2002. 20 min., VHS.

Projects Funded

Drug-Related Crime and the Workload of Anchorage Police Officers: An Examination of Officer Perceptions. W.E. Schafer. Anchorage Police Department, 2002.

Fairview Street Redesign and Crime: An Evaluation. Allan R. Barnes. University of Alaska Anchorage, 2002.

Gender-Specific Juvenile Probation Program. W.E. Schafer. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2002.

Analysis of Data for an Evaluation of Court Proceedings. W.E. Schafer. Alaska Court System, 2002.

Assessing the External Validity of Anchorage Arrest Data: Quarter 2000 - Second Quarter 2002 (JC 031C). W.E. Schafer. National Institute of Justice, 2002.



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Designed & maintained by Melissa S. Green
Last updated 24 Nov 2003 by ayjust@uaa.alaska.edu

February 4, 2004

Anchorage Police Department
Chief of Police, Walt Monegan
4501 S. Bragaw
Anchorage, Alaska 99507

Re: crime statistics

Dear Chief Monegan,

I spoke to Lou Reed earlier this morning to request some crime statistics from him on several particular businesses around Anchorage. He informed me that he can't do that unless I write a letter to you first, and then if you approve it, he can get the information together for me.

Officer Reed felt that these might be private matters that the Police Department isn't allowed to give out to the public. However, I told him I am requesting these statistics under the Freedom of Information act, and that the crime statistics I am looking for are not detailed as far as names of individuals, or other personal information. He told me that the more detailed my letter is on exactly what I need, the easier it would be to accomplish this feat in a timely manner.

As I'm sure you are aware, there is a bill {HB 367} currently being reviewed in this legislative session. I believe this bill violates our constitutional rights under the First Amendment. One violation is the accusation that the adult oriented establishments because adverse secondary effects i.e. increased crime rates, decreased property values, etc.

To combat this accusation, I need crime statistics that include, but are not limited to 1) the number of calls APD made to each business, 2) the number of crimes involved with each business, and 3) type of crime committed at each business 4) whether calls were instituted by the proprietor, APD, or other individuals.

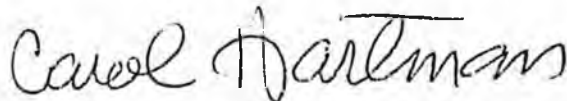
I would like to see the statistics for the past 5 - 10 years on the following businesses, so that I can make an in-depth comparison on these issues:

Rumrunners
Chilkoot Charlies
The Avenue
515 Club
Millennium Club
Al's Place

Fantasies on 5th Avenue
Teasers (previously Crazy Horse II
The Showboat
The Bush Company
Crazy Horse
P.J.'s

Please let me know how soon I could expect to receive this information, or have Lou Reed contact me with any questions he might have about this matter.

Thank you,



Carol Hartman
Fantasies on 5th Avenue
1911 E. 5th Ave.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Phone No. 563-0042
Cell No. 229-4839
Fax: 563-0043
e-mail caroljhartman@prodigy.net

Parcel Information

INTERAIR BLK 2 LT 5G (Commercial Property)

Tax ID: 00921155

Site Address:	5031 EAGLE ST	Drainage:	GOOD
Square Footage:	33830 (0.78 Acres)	Grade to Street:	
Zoning:	I1	Street Feature:	PAVED
Land Use:	WAREHOUSE	Traffic:	LOW
Class:	Commercial	Utilities:	PUBLIC WATER, PUBLIC SEWER
Deed:	08 May 95, Book 2784, Page 229		

Assessment Data

Year	Parcel	Building	Total
2001 Value	\$135300	\$375600	\$510900
2002 Value	\$135300	\$386300	\$521600
2003 Value	\$135300	\$406600	\$541900

Owner Data

Name(s): DUNAVANT FAMILY, LIMITED PARTNERSHIP
 Address: 300 E 54TH AVENUE #250
 City, State, Zip: ANCHORAGE AK, 99518-1230

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