

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES, 2005-2006 86 / 2

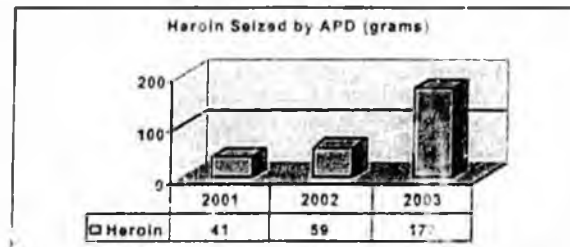
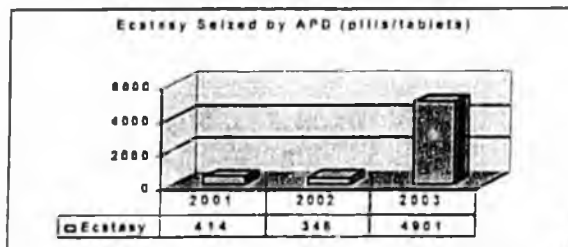
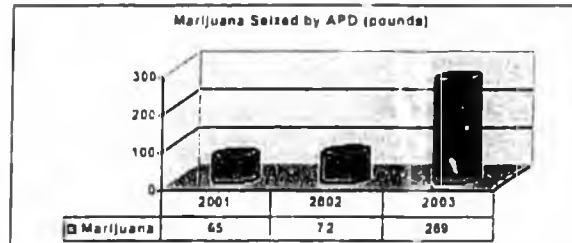
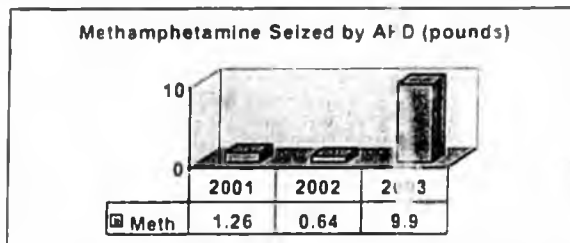
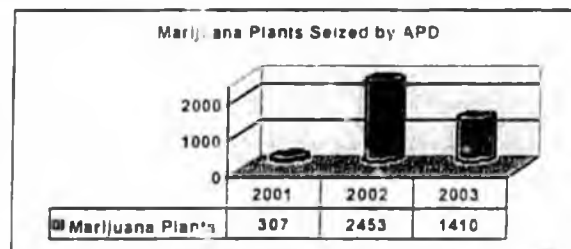
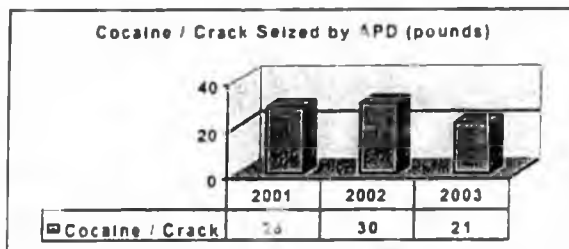
11764 SENATE HEALTH EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES



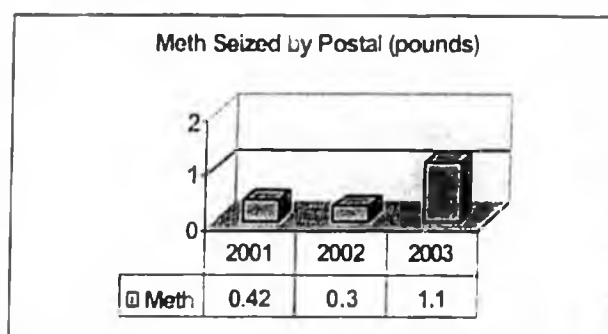
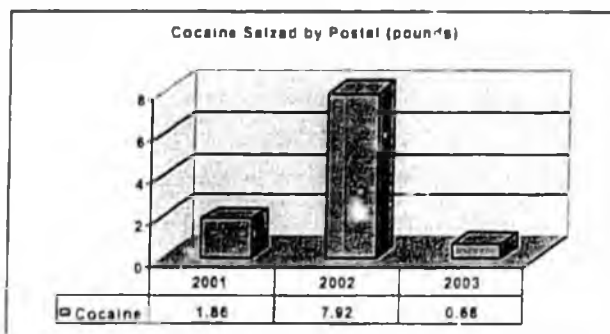
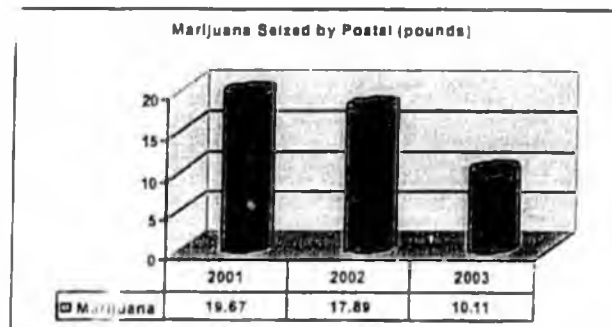
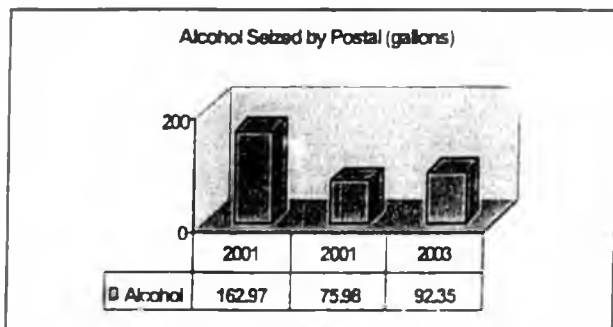
ANCHORAGE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Anchorage Police Department (APD) reports another eventful year. The APD Drug Enforcement Unit, the Special Assignment and the Patrol Division had a total of 2,250 calls for service in 2003. Of those calls, 1,199 reports were written, 845 people were arrested and 956 drug charges were filed. This year there were 15 meth labs seized and dismantled and 1,410 marijuana plants were seized from 33 marijuana grows.

Anchorage is seeing an increase in methamphetamine and Ecstasy being imported from the lower 48 and beyond. One case in point, DEA was brought in on a case initiated by APD that had rapidly grew beyond APD's resources. That case was brought to a successful conclusion and 26 people were arrested on conspiracy and other drug charges. Seizures in that case included approximately \$60,000 in cash, 1.8 pounds of meth powder, 6.5 pounds of crystal meth, 2 kilos of cocaine and 4,000 tablets of Ecstasy.



US Postal Statistics for 2003



As of: December 31, 2003

2003 Final Statistics

2003 DOMESTIC CANNABIS ERADICATION/SUPPRESSION PROGRAM STATISTICAL REPORT

| STATES | ERADICATED PLOTS OUTDOOR | | CULTIVATED PLANTS OUTDOOR | | INDOOR GROWS SEIZED | | CULTIVATED PLANTS INDOOR | | CULTIVATED PLANTS ERADICATED | | (Cultivated Plants Outdoor and Cultivated Plants Indoor) TOTAL PLOTS | | BULK PROCESSED MARIJUANA | | NUMBER OF ARRESTS | | ASSETS SEIZED (VALUE) | | WEAPON SEIZURE | |
|----------------|--------------------------|----|---------------------------|----|---------------------|----|--------------------------|----|------------------------------|----|--|----|--------------------------|----|-------------------|----|-----------------------|--|----------------|--|
| | RANK | | RANK | | RANK | | RANK | | RANK | | RANK | | RANK | | RANK | | RANK | | | |
| ALABAMA | 1,160 | 7 | 50,917 | 8 | 4 | 45 | 220 | 40 | 51,137 | 9 | 1,164 | 7 | 0 | 49 | 90 | 22 | \$0.00 | | | |
| ALASKA | 4 | 43 | 74 | 46 | 111 | 8 | 7,276 | 9 | 7,350 | 28 | 115 | 31 | 44 | 30 | 157 | 15 | \$243,277.56 | | 81 | |
| ARIZONA | 5 | 41 | 19,339 | 18 | 114 | 7 | 235 | 38 | 19,574 | 19 | 119 | 29 | 5 | 40 | 127 | 18 | \$112,548.73 | | 31 | |
| ARKANSAS | 254 | 20 | 71,630 | 7 | 14 | 31 | 935 | 30 | 72,585 | 7 | 268 | 22 | 7 | 38 | 56 | 31 | \$113,329.00 | | 45 | |
| CALIFORNIA | 1,880 | 4 | 1,109,066 | 1 | 451 | 1 | 72,691 | 1 | 1,181,957 | 1 | 2,331 | 4 | 9,026 | 2 | 812 | 3 | \$2,378,403.00 | | 869 | |
| COLORADO | 31 | 34 | 6,618 | 28 | 84 | 11 | 7,363 | 8 | 13,981 | 24 | 115 | 31 | 1 | 46 | 241 | 10 | \$1,872,189.00 | | 133 | |
| CONNECTICUT | 31 | 34 | 1,393 | 36 | 10 | 36 | 1,634 | 23 | 1,727 | 34 | 41 | 37 | 6 | 39 | 16 | 43 | \$43,100.00 | | 10 | |
| DELAWARE | 5 | 41 | 200 | 45 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 50 | 200 | 47 | 5 | 46 | 132 | 20 | 4 | 48 | \$7,906.00 | | 26 | |
| FLORIDA | 393 | 12 | 21,442 | 17 | 227 | 2 | 16,302 | 3 | 37,744 | 13 | 620 | 12 | 2,100 | 5 | 403 | 6 | \$503,852.00 | | 187 | |
| GEORGIA | 675 | 11 | 46,762 | 9 | 6 | 42 | 223 | 39 | 46,985 | 10 | 681 | 11 | 220 | 17 | 80 | 26 | \$378,467.00 | | 98 | |
| HAWAII | 9,662 | 1 | 388,903 | 4 | 9 | 39 | 3,519 | 12 | 392,422 | 4 | 9,671 | 1 | 553 | 11 | 969 | 2 | \$36,889.00 | | 25 | |
| IDAHO | 29 | 35 | 8,560 | 25 | 20 | 26 | 5,104 | 10 | 13,664 | 25 | 49 | 36 | 196 | 18 | 71 | 29 | \$239,209.87 | | 22 | |
| ILLINOIS | 752 | 10 | 39,440 | 12 | 54 | 14 | 2,366 | 18 | 41,806 | 12 | 806 | 10 | 338 | 13 | 127 | 18 | \$210,806.00 | | 54 | |
| INDIANA | 1,715 | 5 | 23,816 | 14 | 166 | 5 | 7,376 | 7 | 31,192 | 17 | 1,881 | 5 | 636 | 9 | 1,021 | 1 | \$925,851.00 | | 96 | |
| IOWA | 18 | 37 | 368 | 40 | 10 | 36 | 889 | 31 | 1,257 | 43 | 28 | 40 | 22 | 34 | 17 | 42 | \$17,800.00 | | 38 | |
| KANSAS | 42 | 32 | 13,338 | 22 | 29 | 23 | 1,133 | 28 | 14,471 | 22 | 71 | 32 | 389 | 12 | 45 | 33 | \$78,486.00 | | 23 | |
| KENTUCKY | 8,264 | 2 | 519,986 | 3 | 56 | 13 | 7,789 | 6 | 527,775 | 3 | 8,320 | 2 | 6,552 | 3 | 647 | 4 | \$3,579,875.59 | | 590 | |
| LOUISIANA | 127 | 28 | 4,319 | 28 | 36 | 19 | 771 | 32 | 5,090 | 30 | 163 | 27 | 2 | 44 | 80 | 26 | \$6,750.00 | | 3 | |
| MAINE | 208 | 23 | 14,052 | 20 | 30 | 21 | 2,206 | 19 | 16,258 | 20 | 238 | 23 | 114 | 23 | 165 | 14 | \$191,463.00 | | 55 | |
| MARYLAND | 170 | 26 | 3,409 | 30 | 7 | 41 | 36 | 47 | 3,445 | 32 | 177 | 26 | 14 | 35 | 85 | 24 | \$101,641.00 | | 45 | |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 61 | 29 | 1,802 | 35 | 3 | 46 | 135 | 45 | 1,937 | 38 | 64 | 34 | 0 | 49 | 10 | 45 | \$0.00 | | - | |
| MICHIGAN | 241 | 21 | 21,942 | 15 | 53 | 15 | 2,582 | 16 | 24,524 | 18 | 294 | 21 | 0 | 49 | 140 | 16 | \$555,512.00 | | 131 | |
| MINNESOTA | 8 | 38 | 357 | 41 | 29 | 23 | 2,610 | 15 | 2,967 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 305 | 15 | 37 | 36 | \$363,760.00 | | 68 | |
| MISSISSIPPI | 53 | 30 | 2,812 | 32 | 11 | 34 | 172 | 44 | 2,984 | 35 | 64 | 34 | 3 | 42 | 55 | 32 | \$48,800.00 | | - | |
| MISSOURI | 346 | 14 | 2,825 | 23 | 70 | 12 | 1,460 | 25 | 14,285 | 23 | 416 | 16 | 805 | 8 | 398 | 7 | \$614,295.27 | | 104 | |
| MONTANA | 3 | 46 | 210 | 44 | 10 | 36 | 194 | 42 | 404 | 45 | 13 | 44 | 271 | 16 | 25 | 40 | \$1,300.00 | | 46 | |
| NEBRASKA | 3 | 46 | 2,056 | 34 | 16 | 30 | 576 | 34 | 2,632 | 37 | 19 | 43 | 83 | 26 | 26 | 39 | \$17,429.00 | | 19 | |
| NEVADA | 4 | 43 | 23 | 47 | 19 | 28 | 1,854 | 20 | 1,877 | 39 | 23 | 42 | 38 | 31 | 18 | 41 | \$64,364.00 | | 91 | |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | 20 | 36 | 332 | 43 | 11 | 34 | 215 | 41 | 547 | 44 | 31 | 39 | 123 | 22 | 27 | 38 | \$1,000.00 | | 4 | |
| NEW JERSEY | 43 | 31 | 726 | 39 | 19 | 28 | 534 | 35 | 1,260 | 42 | 62 | 35 | 96 | 25 | 39 | 35 | \$40,250.00 | | - | |
| NEW MEXICO | 7 | 39 | 1,068 | 38 | 5 | 43 | 439 | 37 | 1,507 | 41 | 12 | 45 | 9 | 37 | 10 | 45 | \$29,560.00 | | 1 | |
| NEW YORK | 384 | 13 | 95,385 | 8 | 97 | 10 | 4,038 | 11 | 99,423 | 5 | 481 | 14 | 4 | 41 | 281 | 9 | \$1,491,747.16 | | 49 | |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 845 | 6 | 32,793 | 13 | 23 | 25 | 1,490 | 24 | 34,283 | 14 | 871 | 8 | 185 | 19 | 125 | 19 | \$84,877.00 | | 38 | |
| NORTH DAKOTA | 4 | 43 | 1,116 | 37 | 19 | 28 | 695 | 33 | 1,811 | 40 | 23 | 42 | 12 | 36 | 31 | 37 | \$0.00 | | 4 | |
| OKLAHOMA | 1,429 | 6 | 41,183 | 11 | 43 | 18 | 3,414 | 13 | 44,597 | 11 | 1,472 | 6 | 107 | 24 | 41 | 34 | \$41,875.00 | | 87 | |
| OREGON | 184 | 25 | 3,008 | 31 | 12 | 32 | 1,289 | 27 | 4,297 | 31 | 196 | 25 | 52 | 28 | 73 | 28 | \$230,050.00 | | 96 | |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 316 | 16 | 16,402 | 19 | 199 | 3 | 15,944 | 4 | 32,346 | 16 | 515 | 13 | 914 | 7 | 231 | 11 | \$2,957,171.00 | | 333 | |
| RHODE ISLAND | 2 | 47 | 16 | 48 | 2 | 48 | 60 | 46 | 76 | 49 | 4 | 48 | 46 | 29 | 97 | 21 | \$21,599.00 | | 1 | |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 138 | 27 | 13,396 | 21 | 7 | 41 | 1,642 | 22 | 15,038 | 21 | 145 | 28 | 23 | 33 | 66 | 30 | \$198,919.49 | | 3 | |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | 0 | 49 | 340 | 42 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 50 | 340 | 46 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 49 | 8 | 46 | \$74,905.37 | | - | |
| TENNESSEE | 2,506 | 3 | 678,635 | 2 | 9 | 39 | 470 | 36 | 679,105 | 2 | 2,515 | 3 | 26,411 | 1 | 476 | 5 | \$234,760.00 | | 7 | |
| TEXAS | 256 | 19 | 21,682 | 16 | 107 | 9 | 11,722 | 5 | 33,404 | 15 | 363 | 19 | 1,897 | 6 | 86 | 23 | \$460,138.00 | | 48 | |
| UTAH | 0 | 49 | 0 | 50 | 2 | 48 | 173 | 43 | 173 | 48 | 2 | 49 | 1 | 46 | 2 | 50 | \$0.00 | | - | |
| VERMONT | 191 | 24 | 2,351 | 33 | 25 | 24 | 1,076 | 29 | 3,427 | 33 | 216 | 24 | 606 | 10 | 77 | 27 | \$11,171.00 | | 2 | |
| VIRGINIA | 290 | 17 | 8,981 | 24 | 33 | 20 | 2,438 | 17 | 11,419 | 26 | 323 | 20 | 3,396 | 4 | 203 | 13 | \$45,040.00 | | 35 | |
| WASHINGTON | 228 | 22 | 42,118 | 10 | 196 | 4 | 23,557 | 2 | 65,675 | 8 | 424 | 15 | 308 | 14 | 355 | 8 | \$6,132,981.00 | | 379 | |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 793 | 9 | 73,345 | 6 | 46 | 17 | 1,345 | 26 | 74,690 | 6 | 839 | 9 | 131 | 21 | 114 | 20 | \$26,933.00 | | 35 | |
| WISCONSIN | 261 | 18 | 5,554 | 27 | 121 | 6 | 2,969 | 14 | 8,523 | 27 | 382 | 17 | 70 | 27 | 209 | 12 | \$460,947.00 | | 105 | |
| WYOMING | 0 | 49 | 0 | 50 | 4 | 45 | 33 | 48 | 33 | 50 | 4 | 48 | 2 | 44 | 5 | 47 | \$0.00 | | - | |
| TOTAL | 34,362 | | 3,427,823 | | 2,678 | | 223,183 | | 3,651,106 | | 37,040 | | 56282.7134 | | 8,480 | | \$25,062,873.84 | | 4,176 | |

| TOTAL DITCHNEED EMERGENCY | DITCHNEED RELATED COST | REPORTING PERIOD |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| - | \$0.00 | 01/15/04 |
| - | \$0.00 | 01/20/04 |
| - | \$0.00 | 01/18/04 |
| 8 | \$0.00 | 01/15/04 |
| - | \$0.00 | 02/02/04 |
| 220,217 | \$7,572.96 | 01/13/04 |
| - | \$0.00 | 01/08/04 |
| - | \$0.00 | 01/12/04 |
| - | \$0.00 | 01/15/04 |
| - | \$0.00 | 01/14/04 |
| - | \$0.00 | 01/09/04 |
| - | \$0.00 | 01/23/04 |
| 701,503 | \$0.00 | 01/27/04 |
| 124,925 | \$85,302.00 | 01/23/04 |
| 181,421 | \$46.50 | 01/15/04 |
| 619,049 | \$0.00 | 01/15/04 |
| - | \$0.00 | 01/20/04 |
| - | \$0.00 | 01/08/04 |
| - | \$0.00 | 01/14/04 |
| - | \$0.00 | 01/15/04 |
| - | \$0.00 | 01/15/04 |
| - | \$0.00 | 01/15/04 |
| 3,095,172 | \$0.00 | 02/03/04 |
| 4,489,850 | \$215,271.10 | 02/11/04 |
| 362,313 | \$0.00 | 01/14/04 |
| - | \$1,035.00 | 01/20/04 |
| - | \$0.00 | 01/14/04 |
| - | \$0.00 | 01/21/04 |
| - | \$0.00 | 01/15/04 |
| - | \$0.00 | 01/05/04 |
| 387 | \$0.00 | 01/15/04 |
| - | \$0.00 | 01/26/04 |
| 3,200,000 | \$5,000.00 | 01/26/04 |
| - | \$0.00 | 01/14/04 |
| 9,995,153 | \$0.00 | 01/14/04 |
| - | \$0.00 | 01/14/04 |
| - | \$0.00 | 02/04/04 |
| - | \$0.00 | 02/11/04 |
| - | \$0.00 | 01/14/04 |
| 33,010 | \$0.00 | 01/14/04 |
| - | \$45,650.00 | 01/15/04 |
| 448,000 | \$0.00 | 02/11/04 |
| - | \$0.00 | 01/14/04 |
| - | \$0.00 | 01/14/04 |
| 0 | \$0.00 | 01/16/04 |
| - | \$0.00 | 01/15/04 |
| 34,000 | \$1,000.00 | 01/27/04 |
| 825,656 | \$0.00 | 01/07/04 |
| - | \$0.00 | 01/14/04 |
| 243,400 | \$360,877.56 | |

As of: March 7, 2003

December Final

2002 DOMESTIC CANNABIS ERADICATION/SUPPRESSION PROGRAM STATISTICAL REPORT

| STATES | ERADICATED PLOTS OUTDOOR | | CULTIVATED PLANTS OUTDOOR | | INDOOR GROWS SEIZED | | CULTIVATED PLANTS INDOOR | | TOTAL CULTIVATED PLANTS ERADICATED | | P.M.K. PROCESSED MARIJUANA | | NUMBER OF ARREST | | ASSETS SEIZED (VALUE) | | WEAPON SEIZURE | | TOTAL DOMESTIC ERADICATION | |
|----------------|--------------------------|------|---------------------------|------|---------------------|------|--------------------------|------|------------------------------------|------|----------------------------|------|------------------|------|-----------------------|------|-----------------|-------|----------------------------|------|
| | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK |
| ALABAMA | 1,146 | 6 | 60,294 | 7 | 8 | 40 | 150 | 43 | 60,444 | 7 | 1,154 | 6 | 558 | 14 | 185 | 13 | \$179,197.78 | 3 | - | - |
| ALASKA | 6 | 44 | 271 | 44 | 143 | 7 | 8,345 | 7 | 8,616 | 23 | 149 | 29 | 84 | 30 | 206 | 11 | \$141,014.00 | 125 | - | - |
| ARIZONA | 19 | 39 | 3,346 | 31 | 19 | 26 | 492 | 34 | 3,837 | 34 | 38 | 39 | 237 | 23 | 179 | 15 | \$209,162.00 | 12 | - | - |
| ARKANSAS | 184 | 22 | 31,940 | 11 | 21 | 24 | 597 | 32 | 32,537 | 13 | 205 | 24 | 61 | 32 | 55 | 30 | \$279,017.00 | 28 | - | - |
| CALIFORNIA | 2,104 | 3 | 1,208,672 | 1 | 477 | 1 | 59,099 | 1 | 1,267,771 | 1 | 2,581 | 3 | 6,314 | 1 | 1,316 | 1 | \$6,552,825.00 | 861 | - | - |
| COLORADO | 128 | 27 | 11,597 | 19 | 39 | 16 | 3,530 | 11 | 15,127 | 20 | 167 | 26 | 150 | 27 | 105 | 22 | \$15,194.00 | 6 | 23,360 | - |
| CONNECTICUT | 62 | 33 | 1,772 | 37 | 18 | 28 | 1,163 | 22 | 2,935 | 35 | 80 | 34 | 1 | 46 | 29 | 38 | \$94,420.00 | 16 | - | - |
| DELAWARE | 1 | 48 | 3 | 48 | 5 | 44 | 105 | 45 | 108 | 46 | 6 | 48 | 36 | 35 | 5 | 49 | \$3,747.00 | 14 | - | - |
| FLORIDA | 369 | 15 | 19,506 | 15 | 181 | 4 | 18,348 | 4 | 37,854 | 12 | 550 | 12 | 1,467 | 4 | 344 | 6 | \$5,113,630.48 | 174 | - | - |
| GEORGIA | 476 | 11 | 75,259 | 6 | 8 | 40 | 511 | 33 | 75,770 | 6 | 484 | 14 | 15 | 38 | 126 | 16 | \$219,500.00 | 43 | - | - |
| HAWAII | 9,865 | 1 | 435,475 | 3 | 3 | 47 | 314 | 39 | 435,789 | 3 | 9,866 | 1 | 1,796 | 2 | 739 | 4 | \$455.00 | 9 | - | - |
| IDaho | 21 | 37 | 570 | 42 | 27 | 20 | 879 | 27 | 1,449 | 43 | 48 | 37 | 201 | 24 | 63 | 29 | \$104,925.75 | 8 | - | - |
| ILLINOIS | 163 | 23 | 14,289 | 17 | 52 | 11 | 1,563 | 18 | 15,852 | 18 | 215 | 23 | 448 | 17 | 93 | 25 | \$104,330.00 | 31 | 633,778 | - |
| INDIANA | 946 | 8 | 7,957 | 22 | 158 | 5 | 7,594 | 8 | 15,551 | 19 | 1,104 | 8 | 877 | 7 | 861 | 2 | \$719,910.71 | 219 | 53,789,434 | - |
| IOWA | 5 | 45 | 251 | 45 | 9 | 37 | 785 | 29 | 1,036 | 45 | 14 | 47 | 1,728 | 3 | 75 | 27 | \$89,413.00 | 8 | 121,335 | - |
| KANSAS | 69 | 32 | 3,772 | 29 | 15 | 32 | 1,107 | 24 | 4,879 | 31 | 84 | 33 | 961 | 6 | 26 | 41 | \$21,016.00 | 32 | 550,843 | - |
| KENTUCKY | 7,803 | 2 | 373,111 | 4 | 41 | 14 | 4,919 | 10 | 378,036 | 4 | 7,844 | 2 | 672 | 11 | 409 | 5 | \$1,644,413.80 | 197 | - | - |
| LOUISIANA | 126 | 28 | 4,403 | 27 | 38 | 17 | 896 | 26 | 5,279 | 29 | 164 | 28 | 1 | 46 | 105 | 22 | \$0.00 | - | - | - |
| MAINE | 133 | 26 | 4,815 | 26 | 33 | 18 | 2,354 | 14 | 7,169 | 26 | 166 | 27 | 336 | 22 | 94 | 24 | \$117,518.00 | 76 | - | - |
| MARYLAND | 234 | 17 | 1,814 | 36 | 16 | 30 | 768 | 30 | 2,582 | 36 | 250 | 21 | 77 | 31 | 107 | 20 | \$1,152,069.00 | 68 | - | - |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 85 | 31 | 1,888 | 35 | 3 | 47 | 483 | 35 | 2,371 | 38 | 88 | 32 | 0 | 49 | 10 | 46 | \$350,000.00 | - | - | - |
| MICHIGAN | 201 | 20 | 9,947 | 21 | 89 | 9 | 16,496 | 5 | 26,443 | 16 | 290 | 19 | 4 | 44 | 43 | 32 | \$1,000,758.00 | 12 | - | - |
| MINNESOTA | 19 | 39 | 1,400 | 39 | 20 | 25 | 5,529 | 9 | 6,929 | 28 | 39 | 38 | 565 | 12 | 34 | 34 | \$141,304.00 | 19 | 3,375,825 | - |
| MISSISSIPPI | 151 | 24 | 3,709 | 30 | 13 | 33 | 264 | 41 | 3,973 | 33 | 167 | 26 | 503 | 16 | 113 | 18 | \$5,250.00 | 19 | - | - |
| MISSOURI | 210 | 19 | 10,919 | 20 | 50 | 13 | 1,693 | 16 | 12,612 | 22 | 260 | 20 | 142 | 28 | 744 | 3 | \$295,894.00 | 31 | 3,372,244 | - |
| MONTANA | 2 | 46 | 98 | 46 | 15 | 32 | 415 | 38 | 513 | 47 | 17 | 45 | 7 | 42 | 26 | 41 | \$10,976.00 | 4 | - | - |
| NEBRASKA | 6 | 44 | 3,225 | 32 | 22 | 23 | 1,077 | 25 | 4,302 | 32 | 28 | 41 | 41 | 34 | 30 | 36 | \$3,000.00 | 19 | 70,100 | - |
| NEVADA | 1 | 48 | 15 | 47 | 26 | 21 | 1,497 | 19 | 1,513 | 42 | 27 | 42 | 543 | 15 | 14 | 44 | \$23,019.00 | 92 | - | - |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | 45 | 35 | 876 | 41 | 8 | 40 | 179 | 42 | 1,055 | 44 | 53 | 36 | 5 | 43 | 29 | 38 | \$72,203.00 | 32 | - | - |
| NEW JERSEY | 48 | 34 | 957 | 40 | 18 | 28 | 1,345 | 21 | 2,302 | 40 | 66 | 35 | 8 | 41 | 34 | 34 | \$47,253.00 | 1 | - | - |
| NEW MEXICO | 9 | 42 | 2,086 | 33 | 6 | 42 | 482 | 36 | 2,568 | 37 | 15 | 46 | 10 | 40 | 10 | 46 | \$89,750.00 | 15 | - | - |
| NEW YORK | 459 | 12 | 12,289 | 18 | 50 | 13 | 2,125 | 15 | 14,414 | 21 | 509 | 13 | 764 | 9 | 222 | 10 | \$2,613,667.00 | 54 | 2,085 | - |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 1,111 | 7 | 110,628 | 5 | 17 | 29 | 1,389 | 20 | 112,017 | 5 | 1,128 | 7 | 0 | 49 | 75 | 27 | \$78,070.00 | 6 | - | - |
| NORTH DAKOTA | 22 | 36 | 1,414 | 38 | 9 | 37 | 129 | 44 | 1,543 | 41 | 31 | 40 | 1 | 46 | 5 | 49 | \$1.00 | - | 3,638,056 | - |
| OHIO | 1,873 | 5 | 39,975 | 8 | 24 | 22 | 1,115 | 23 | 41,090 | 11 | 1,897 | 5 | 26 | 37 | 24 | 42 | \$534,715.00 | 54 | - | - |
| OKLAHOMA | 213 | 18 | 5,120 | 25 | 4 | 45 | 29 | 48 | 5,149 | 30 | 217 | 22 | 27 | 36 | 29 | 38 | \$5,550.00 | 9 | 15,589,968 | - |
| OREGON | 391 | 14 | 32,453 | 10 | 194 | 2 | 13,005 | 6 | 45,458 | 9 | 505 | 11 | 841 | 8 | 256 | 8 | \$1,961,495.00 | 378 | - | - |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 359 | 16 | 6,508 | 23 | 79 | 10 | 800 | 28 | 7,308 | 25 | 438 | 16 | 10 | 40 | 73 | 28 | \$8,871.00 | 40 | - | - |
| RHODE ISLAND | 17 | 40 | 551 | 43 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 50 | 551 | 46 | 17 | 45 | 183 | 25 | 4 | 50 | \$1.00 | - | - | - |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 118 | 29 | 26,549 | 13 | 9 | 37 | 464 | 37 | 27,013 | 15 | 127 | 30 | 182 | 26 | 53 | 31 | \$372,725.52 | 6 | - | - |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | 0 | 50 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 50 | 718 | 10 | 30 | 36 | \$48,731.55 | 1 | 31,002,195 | - |
| TENNESSEE | 1,976 | 4 | 485,751 | 2 | 1 | 48 | 68 | 46 | 485,819 | 2 | 1,977 | 4 | 41 | 34 | 110 | 19 | \$18,980.00 | 46 | - | - |
| TEXAS | 586 | 10 | 32,712 | 9 | 143 | 7 | 20,463 | 3 | 53,175 | 8 | 729 | 9 | 1,359 | 5 | 182 | 14 | \$1,117,085.00 | 185 | 416,000 | - |
| UTAH | 13 | 41 | 6,180 | 24 | 11 | 35 | 1,640 | 17 | 7,820 | 24 | 24 | 43 | 350 | 21 | 14 | 44 | \$10,650.00 | - | - | - |
| VERMONT | 103 | 30 | 2,009 | 34 | 11 | 35 | 293 | 40 | 2,302 | 40 | 114 | 31 | 382 | 19 | 100 | 23 | \$401,164.50 | 7 | 3 | - |
| VIRGINIA | 435 | 13 | 15,343 | 16 | 31 | 19 | 2,545 | 13 | 17,888 | 17 | 466 | 15 | 368 | 20 | 243 | 9 | \$381,887.50 | 121 | 0 | - |
| WASHINGTON | 136 | 25 | 22,510 | 14 | 189 | 3 | 22,649 | 2 | 45,159 | 10 | 325 | 17 | 413 | 18 | 290 | 7 | \$1,016,854.00 | 298 | - | - |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 688 | 9 | 30,166 | 12 | 39 | 16 | 721 | 31 | 30,887 | 14 | 727 | 10 | 136 | 29 | 117 | 17 | \$26,200.00 | 32 | 345 | - |
| WISCONSIN | 189 | 21 | 4,399 | 28 | 107 | 8 | 2,594 | 12 | 6,993 | 27 | 296 | 18 | 558 | 14 | 204 | 12 | \$725,569.00 | 98 | 578,316 | - |
| WYOMING | 0 | 50 | 0 | 50 | 5 | 44 | 32 | 47 | 32 | 49 | 5 | 49 | 0 | 49 | 7 | 47 | \$0.00 | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 33,329 | | 3,128,800 | | 2,504 | | 213,040 | | 3,341,840 | | 35,833 | | 24208.997 | | 8,247 | | \$28,213,420.56 | 3,511 | 113,165,885 | |

2001 DOMESTIC CANNABIS ERADICATION/SUPPRESSION PROGRAM STATISTICAL REPORT

| DECEMBER FINAL | 2001 DOMESTIC CANNABIS ERADICATION/SUPPRESSION PROGRAM STATISTICAL REPORT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-------|--------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|------------------|------|----------------|------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| STATES | ERADICATED PLOTS OUTDOOR | CULTIVATED PLANTS OUTDOOR | | INDOOR GROWS SEIZED | | CULTIVATED PLANTS INDOOR | | TOTAL CULTIVATED PLANTS ERADICATED | | BULK PROCESSED MARIJUANA | NUMBER OF ARREST | | WEAPON SEIZURE | | ASSETS SEIZED (VALUE) | TOTAL (DITCHWEED) (ERADICATED) | | |
| | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | | |
| ALABAMA | 1,407 | 7 | 38,474 | 8 | 4 | 48 | 123 | 65 | 38,597 | 10 | 1,395 | 8 | 110 | 21 | 43 | 18 | 488,918.00 | |
| ALASKA | 1 | 50 | 88 | 47 | 135 | 8 | 9,042 | 5 | 9,130 | 22 | 48 | 38 | 178 | 14 | 108 | 7 | 182,750.00 | |
| ARIZONA | 28 | 38 | 2,818 | 32 | 10 | 34 | 158 | 40 | 2,980 | 37 | 23 | 38 | 78 | 28 | 17 | 32 | 18,984.00 | 29 |
| ARKANSAS | 264 | 17 | 39,197 | 8 | 23 | 23 | 308 | 37 | 39,503 | 9 | 11 | 41 | 78 | 29 | 42 | 23 | 0.00 | |
| CALIFORNIA | 1,900 | 5 | 1,088,808 | 1 | 372 | 1 | 113,008 | 1 | 1,199,818 | 1 | 5,254 | 1 | 838 | 2 | 627 | 1 | 7,888,880.00 | |
| COLORADO | 75 | 30 | 1,948 | 38 | 28 | 25 | 2,222 | 19 | 4,170 | 30 | 303 | 18 | 78 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 20,115.00 | 134,188 |
| CONNECTICUT | 32 | 34 | 1,191 | 40 | 2 | 48 | 129 | 41 | 1,320 | 45 | 3 | 48 | 18 | 43 | 15 | 34 | 4,208.00 | |
| DELAWARE | 14 | 39 | 1,283 | 38 | 4 | 45 | 78 | 46 | 1,361 | 44 | 0 | 48 | 8 | 45 | 4 | 43 | 0.00 | 983 |
| FLORIDA | 341 | 14 | 13,855 | 17 | 210 | 3 | 18,151 | 3 | 28,286 | 15 | 3,242 | 3 | 325 | 9 | 46 | 28 | 584,583.98 | |
| GEORGIA | 315 | 15 | 58,372 | 8 | 27 | 28 | 1,182 | 28 | 57,534 | 6 | 52 | 34 | 218 | 12 | 80 | 18 | 1,881,238.00 | |
| HAWAII | 11,934 | 1 | 525,841 | 2 | 7 | 38 | 372 | 35 | 525,413 | 2 | 139 | 24 | 881 | 3 | 24 | 27 | 581,585.85 | |
| IDAHO | 5 | 45 | 11 | 45 | 11 | 32 | 1,388 | 23 | 1,509 | 42 | 29 | 37 | 10 | 43 | 52 | 17 | 81,838.00 | |
| ILLINOIS | 422 | 12 | 30,511 | 12 | 50 | 14 | 2,884 | 18 | 32,985 | 13 | 688 | 9 | 99 | 24 | 44 | 22 | 41,782.00 | 3,098,888 |
| INDIANA | 1,399 | 8 | 24,383 | 14 | 84 | 9 | 3,184 | 11 | 27,587 | 16 | 275 | 18 | 887 | 4 | 74 | 13 | 178,582.00 | 712,884,738 |
| IOWA | 17 | 38 | 1,838 | 41 | 8 | 37 | 338 | 38 | 1,375 | 43 | 2,738 | 4 | 379 | 7 | 25 | 28 | 1,822,482.00 | 14,528 |
| KANSAS | 51 | 33 | 1,548 | 38 | 18 | 34 | 1,175 | 25 | 2,721 | 38 | 135 | 25 | 22 | 38 | 11 | 37 | 48,838.00 | 188,472 |
| KENTUCKY | 8,858 | 2 | 413,851 | 4 | 54 | 13 | 7,872 | 6 | 421,724 | 4 | 3,113 | 3 | 511 | 8 | 248 | 4 | 857,387.88 | |
| LOUISIANA | 110 | 28 | 3,348 | 31 | 23 | 23 | 488 | 31 | 3,814 | 33 | 5 | 44 | 106 | 22 | 8 | 41 | 8.00 | |
| MAINE | 192 | 20 | 8,314 | 20 | 42 | 18 | 1,722 | 28 | 11,038 | 19 | 74 | 32 | 135 | 19 | 77 | 11 | 488,428.00 | |
| MARYLAND | 122 | 27 | 3,878 | 27 | 33 | 18 | 384 | 34 | 4,854 | 31 | 113 | 30 | 78 | 27 | 47 | 18 | 882,223.00 | |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 81 | 32 | 1,353 | 38 | 6 | 41 | 418 | 33 | 1,761 | 41 | 350 | 13 | 10 | 43 | 3 | 45 | 358,888.00 | |
| MICHIGAN | 154 | 25 | 27,135 | 13 | 59 | 11 | 4,982 | 8 | 32,837 | 14 | 244 | 28 | 105 | 23 | 118 | 8 | 1,314,888.00 | |
| MINNESOTA | 18 | 37 | 1,432 | 37 | 42 | 18 | 2,128 | 15 | 3,552 | 35 | 183 | 23 | 59 | 32 | 75 | 12 | 318,838.00 | 4,588,438 |
| MISSISSIPPI | 183 | 23 | 18,888 | 18 | 8 | 41 | 38 | 49 | 18,118 | 28 | 728 | 8 | 68 | 38 | 5 | 41 | 3,788.00 | |
| MISSOURI | 348 | 13 | 8,885 | 19 | 87 | 18 | 2,182 | 14 | 12,827 | 18 | 278 | 21 | 534 | 5 | 88 | 18 | 578,877.75 | 81,882,818 |
| MONTANA | 8 | 42 | 983 | 42 | 12 | 31 | 863 | 28 | 1,866 | 39 | 132 | 27 | 25 | 37 | 18 | 38 | 75,487.00 | |
| NEBRASKA | 2 | 48 | 15 | 58 | 5 | 43 | 85 | 47 | 88 | 58 | 2 | 47 | 8 | 47 | 8 | | 1,878,855 | |
| NEVADA | 9 | 41 | 3,983 | 28 | 22 | 24 | 4,139 | 8 | 7,732 | 24 | 272 | 18 | 25 | 37 | 17 | 32 | 38,834.00 | |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | 31 | 35 | 888 | 44 | 12 | 31 | 214 | 38 | 988 | 47 | 11 | 41 | 28 | 38 | 8 | 38 | 18,485.00 | 288 |
| NEW JERSEY | 81 | 32 | 831 | 43 | 18 | 34 | 182 | 38 | 1,813 | 46 | 1,788 | 5 | 1,827 | 1 | 38 | 25 | 451,274.00 | |
| NEW MEXICO | 13 | 48 | 4,784 | 24 | 8 | 38 | 1,528 | 21 | 6,318 | 28 | 49 | 35 | 17 | 41 | 15 | 34 | 115,327.88 | |
| NEW YORK | 732 | 18 | 8,381 | 27 | 37 | 17 | 1,283 | 24 | 7,864 | 25 | 488 | 11 | 182 | 13 | 98 | 8 | 2,817,814.00 | 478 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 1,482 | 8 | 88,825 | 5 | 18 | 27 | 975 | 27 | 89,988 | 5 | 285 | 22 | 148 | 17 | 12 | 38 | 2,288,888.00 | |
| NORTH DAKOTA | 5 | 45 | 3,785 | 28 | 8 | 43 | 85 | 45 | 3,868 | 32 | 5 | 44 | 7 | 48 | 3 | 45 | 588.00 | 2,755,431 |
| OHIO | 1,978 | 4 | 32,183 | 11 | 25 | 21 | 1,887 | 17 | 34,818 | 12 | 343 | 14 | 41 | 34 | 38 | 25 | 23,888.00 | 15,817,883 |
| OKLAHOMA | 188 | 28 | 8,148 | 23 | 1 | 58 | 14 | 58 | 8,183 | 29 | 13 | 38 | 33 | 35 | 45 | 21 | 38,188.00 | |
| OREGON | 213 | 19 | 2,844 | 34 | 138 | 7 | 5,284 | 7 | 7,828 | 23 | 128 | 28 | 152 | 18 | 284 | 3 | 188,488.00 | |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 532 | 11 | 4,588 | 25 | 184 | 4 | 1,778 | 18 | 6,358 | 27 | 54 | 33 | 81 | 31 | 12 | 38 | 18,583.00 | |
| RHODE ISLAND | 2 | 48 | 32 | 49 | 2 | 48 | 124 | 42 | 158 | 48 | 0 | 49 | 8 | 58 | 8 | | 8.00 | |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 122 | 27 | 9,228 | 21 | 15 | 28 | 888 | 38 | 9,827 | 21 | 5 | 44 | 81 | 33 | 5 | 41 | 1,824,485.00 | |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | 2 | 48 | 3,428 | 29 | 3 | 48 | 34 | 48 | 3,454 | 36 | 278 | 17 | 18 | 48 | 1 | 47 | 14,488.00 | 283,288,815 |
| TENNESSEE | 2,896 | 3 | 477,984 | 3 | 14 | 28 | 1,487 | 22 | 478,381 | 3 | 438 | 12 | 122 | 28 | 18 | 38 | 1,888,328.00 | |
| TEXAS | 867 | 8 | 48,133 | 7 | 84 | 9 | 9,877 | 4 | 58,118 | 7 | 814 | 7 | 171 | 15 | 183 | 8 | 823,488.00 | 712,888 |
| UTAH | 8 | 43 | 113 | 48 | 7 | 38 | 1,738 | 19 | 1,848 | 48 | 9 | 42 | 5 | 48 | 8 | 38 | 237,488.00 | |
| VERMONT | 163 | 23 | 3,351 | 38 | 18 | 28 | 418 | 32 | 3,788 | 34 | 133 | 28 | 88 | 25 | 3 | 45 | 288.00 | 188 |
| VIRGINIA | 283 | 16 | 13,278 | 18 | 54 | 13 | 2,891 | 12 | 18,178 | 17 | 332 | 15 | 256 | 11 | 124 | 5 | 283,858.00 | 8 |
| WASHINGTON | 155 | 24 | 23,487 | 15 | 218 | 2 | 25,779 | 2 | 48,248 | 8 | 0 | 48 | 352 | 8 | 432 | 2 | 441,211.00 | |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 564 | 18 | 35,287 | 18 | 38 | 18 | 848 | 28 | 38,135 | 11 | 114 | 28 | 148 | 18 | 88 | 18 | 381,812.00 | 2,587,118 |
| WISCONSIN | 191 | 21 | 2,853 | 33 | 154 | 5 | 3,787 | 18 | 6,388 | 28 | 484 | 18 | 288 | 18 | 71 | 14 | 783,177.00 | 188,588 |
| WYOMING | 4 | 48 | 35 | 48 | 2 | 48 | 118 | 44 | 145 | 49 | 85 | 31 | 1 | 48 | 8 | | 8.00 | |
| TOTAL | 37,928 | | 3,888,832 | | 2,378 | | 238,128 | | 3,384,768 | | 25,328,287 | | 8,538 | | 3,284 | | 28,133,488.48 | 588,712,728 |

| 1999 DOMESTIC CANNABIS ERADICATION AND SEIZURE SEASON PROGRAM STATE/CAL REPORT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| STATES | ERADICATED PLOTS | CULTIVATED PLANTS | INDOOR GROWS SEIZED | CULTIVATED PLANTS | INDOOR PLANTS | CULTIVATED PLANTS | TOTAL ERADICATED | BULK PROCESSED MANUJUM | NUMBER OF ARRESTS | WEAPON SEIZURE | ASSETS SEIZED (VALUE) | TOTAL ERADICATED | RELATED COST | REPORTING PERIOD |
| | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | | |
| ALABAMA | 1,716 | 5 | 46,668 | 7 | 18 | 32 | 2,017 | 18 | 48,685 | 8 | 5,793 | 33 | 28 | 12/31 |
| ARIZONA | 47 | 37 | 2,082 | 38 | 148 | 24 | 18,261 | 22 | 804 | 10 | 873 | 13 | 1 | 12/31/99 |
| ARKANSAS | 332 | 18 | 79,069 | 5 | 16 | 33 | 334 | 38 | 79,403 | 5 | 28,145 | 7 | | 12/31/99 |
| CALIFORNIA | 4,271 | 3 | 831,193 | 1 | 1,048 | 1 | 918,212 | 1 | 42,203 | 1 | 84,428,878 | 1 | 33,444 | 12/31/99 |
| COLORADO | 53 | 34 | 2,005 | 39 | 82 | 10 | 2,720 | 12 | 4,785 | 33 | 843,040 | 21 | | 12/31/99 |
| CONNECTICUT | 58 | 31 | 4,082 | 32 | 5 | 48 | 4,718 | 35 | 4,718 | 35 | \$18,898 | | | 12/31/99 |
| FLORIDA | 362 | 17 | 35,488 | 12 | 211 | 2 | 21,308 | 2 | 58,838 | 7 | \$1,888,825 | 1,127 | | 12/31/99 |
| GEORGIA | 593 | 11 | 41,348 | 9 | 50 | 22 | 1,489 | 22 | 42,198 | 11 | \$1,085 | | | 12/31/99 |
| HAWAII | 31,462 | 1 | 627,823 | 2 | 11 | 37 | 1,489 | 22 | 629,312 | 2 | \$383,100 | | | 12/31/99 |
| IDAHO | 11 | 42 | 4,718 | 31 | 20 | 31 | 7,208 | 30 | 3 | 44 | \$96,333 | | | 12/31/99 |
| ILLINOIS | 494 | 14 | 25,005 | 18 | 55 | 14 | 1,335 | 23 | 158 | 24 | \$28,823 | | \$80,000 | 12/31/99 |
| INDIANA | 1,400 | 7 | 28,277 | 17 | 28 | 25 | 2,811 | 17 | 28,888 | 17 | \$2,000 | | \$4,321 | 12/31/99 |
| IOWA | 50 | 35 | 42,528 | 8 | 6 | 43 | 146 | 44 | 42,877 | 18 | \$18,519 | | | 12/31/99 |
| KANSAS | 14 | 38 | 14,294 | 21 | 14 | 35 | 14,767 | 24 | 80 | 31 | \$179,886 | | | 12/31/99 |
| KENTUCKY | 8,561 | 2 | 520,202 | 3 | 54 | 15 | 8,188 | 7 | 929 | 13 | \$27,718 | | | 12/31/99 |
| LOUISIANA | 138 | 28 | 2,185 | 37 | 34 | 19 | 578 | 32 | 2,773 | 38 | \$52,014 | | | 12/31/99 |
| MARYLAND | 249 | 20 | 9,218 | 25 | 10 | 39 | 8,428 | 28 | 85 | 29 | \$1,087,181 | | | 12/31/99 |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 56 | 33 | 5,475 | 30 | 8 | 41 | 5,566 | 32 | 5 | 43 | \$188,000 | | | 12/31/99 |
| MICHIGAN | 300 | 18 | 28,537 | 18 | 78 | 9 | 44,439 | 8 | 415 | 14 | \$2,888,053 | | | 12/31/99 |
| MINNESOTA | 168 | 24 | 27,187 | 18 | 24 | 28 | 3,079 | 11 | 315 | 18 | \$441,190 | | | 12/31/99 |
| MISSISSIPPI | 85 | 30 | 2,825 | 38 | 2 | 48 | 2,875 | 40 | 1,888 | 6 | \$22,286 | | | 12/31/99 |
| MISSOURI | 674 | 10 | 30,378 | 14 | 108 | 8 | 17,107 | 19 | 1,080 | 7 | \$421,945 | | \$6,310 | 12/31/99 |
| MONTEANA | 46 | 48 | 568 | 34 | 815 | 40 | 815 | 40 | 17 | 40 | \$80,560 | | | 12/31/99 |
| NEBRASKA | 3 | 46 | 27 | 24 | 27 | 24 | 656 | 30 | 84 | 30 | \$12,532 | | \$1,022 | 12/31/99 |
| NEVADA | 3 | 46 | 87 | 45 | 8 | 41 | 880 | 28 | 593 | 14 | \$298,981 | | | 12/31/99 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | 37 | 38 | 923 | 41 | 14 | 35 | 1,205 | 42 | 3,311 | 5 | \$605,958 | | | 12/31/99 |
| NEW JERSEY | 122 | 29 | 2,873 | 34 | 23 | 30 | 3,902 | 37 | 0 | 48 | \$3 | | | 12/31/99 |
| NEW MEXICO | 0 | 50 | 418 | 42 | 0 | 50 | 418 | 48 | 0 | 50 | \$0 | | | 12/31/99 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 148 | 26 | 28,215 | 15 | 25 | 24 | 3,128 | 10 | 12,514 | 28 | \$1,280,882 | | | 12/31/99 |
| NORTH DAKOTA | 4 | 44 | 152 | 44 | 11 | 37 | 508 | 34 | 178 | 22 | \$615,282 | | | 12/31/99 |
| OHIO | 1,402 | 6 | 38,482 | 11 | 8 | 45 | 40,726 | 12 | 0 | 48 | \$43,044 | | | 12/31/99 |
| OKLAHOMA | 430 | 15 | 18,814 | 18 | 2 | 48 | 18,910 | 21 | 170 | 22 | \$81,044 | | | 12/31/99 |
| OREGON | 195 | 22 | 12,802 | 22 | 150 | 2 | 7,154 | 20 | 287 | 20 | \$3,823,772 | | | 12/31/99 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 400 | 16 | 7,853 | 27 | 81 | 12 | 1,820 | 21 | 11,888 | 2 | \$1,887,616 | | | 12/31/99 |
| RHODE ISLAND | 16 | 39 | 390 | 43 | 221 | 47 | 4,764 | 34 | 18 | 38 | \$10,250 | | \$111,762 | 12/31/99 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 148 | 27 | 4,563 | 33 | 11 | 37 | 221 | 42 | 4,764 | 34 | \$81,205 | | | 12/31/99 |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | 1 | 48 | 98 | 45 | 5 | 46 | 158 | 43 | 255 | 48 | \$802,390 | | | 12/31/99 |
| TENNESSEE | 3,454 | 4 | 510,574 | 4 | 87 | 8 | 7,881 | 4 | 4,841 | 4 | \$802,390 | | | 12/31/99 |
| TEXAS | 535 | 12 | 58,164 | 8 | 24 | 28 | 2,523 | 14 | 80,887 | 8 | \$1,488,500 | | | 12/31/99 |
| UTAH | 15 | 41 | 8,870 | 26 | 43 | 18 | 1,112 | 28 | 7,000 | 31 | \$53,120 | | | 12/31/99 |
| VERMONT | 179 | 23 | 5,888 | 28 | 30 | 22 | 1,112 | 28 | 262 | 27 | \$8,800 | | | 12/31/99 |
| VIRGINIA | 444 | 14 | 12,725 | 23 | 38 | 18 | 14,804 | 23 | 362 | 27 | \$1,121,418 | | | 12/31/99 |
| WASHINGTON | 58 | 32 | 5,888 | 29 | 83 | 7 | 7,484 | 5 | 28 | 27 | \$1,121,418 | | | 12/31/99 |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 812 | 8 | 35,342 | 13 | 41 | 17 | 1,648 | 20 | 88 | 28 | \$875,086 | | | 12/31/99 |
| WISCONSIN | 183 | 25 | 18,250 | 20 | 114 | 5 | 3,858 | 8 | 282 | 21 | \$875,086 | | | 12/31/99 |
| WYOMING | 1 | 48 | 0 | 50 | 3 | 48 | 0 | 47 | 50 | 28 | \$0 | | | 12/31/99 |
| TOTAL | 61,276 | | 3,205,858 | | 1,812 | | 208,027 | | 3,413,083 | | 60,782 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 11,922 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 3,707 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | \$88,811,262 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 130,192,388 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | \$220,808 | | | |

.. MAY INCLUDE TENDED DITCHWEED & BULK PROCESSED MANUJUM

| STATES | ERADICATED PLOTS OUTDOOR | | CULTIVATED PLANTS OUTDOOR | | DITCHWEED ERADICATED | | INDOOR GROWS SEIZED | | INDOOR PLANTS | | TOTAL PLANTS ERADICATED | | PROCESSED MARIJUANA | | NUMBER OF ARRESTS | | WEAPON SEIZURE | | ASSETS SEIZED (VALUE) | | REPORTING PERIOD | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|------|---------------------------|------|----------------------|------|---------------------|------|---------------|------|-------------------------|------|---------------------|------|-------------------|------|----------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------|------------------|--------|
| | PLANTS | RANK | PLANTS | RANK | PLANTS | RANK | GROWS | RANK | PLANTS | RANK | PLANTS | RANK | GRAMS | RANK | ARRESTS | RANK | WEAPONS | RANK | ASSETS | RANK | PERIOD | PERIOD |
| ALABAMA | 3,708 | 4 | 56,803 | 8 | - | - | 7 | 42 | 1,183 | 23 | 58,086 | 18 | 2 | 48 | 89 | 28 | 80 | 20 | \$12,098 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| ALASKA | - | - | - | - | - | - | 113 | 7 | 14,881 | 29 | 14,881 | 29 | 120 | 25 | 148 | 18 | 84 | 15 | \$601,873 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| ARIZONA | 27 | 40 | 5,018 | 24 | 180 | 21 | 15 | 32 | 251 | 44 | 5,450 | 36 | 50 | 330 | 1 | 26 | 30 | \$1,173,808 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | | |
| ARKANSAS | 478 | 15 | 32,151 | 12 | - | - | 16 | 28 | 642 | 32 | 32,793 | 23 | 115 | 26 | 88 | 13 | 88 | 13 | \$50,455 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| CALIFORNIA | 1,841 | 7 | 313,187 | 4 | - | - | 543 | 1 | 82,243 | 8 | 405,440 | 14 | 5,158 | 4 | 1,748 | 2 | 1,567 | 2 | \$5,968,717 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| COLORADO | 77 | 32 | 3,031 | 33 | 107,778 | 14 | 78 | 10 | 5,218 | 9 | 118,027 | 17 | 2,378 | 8 | 294 | 13 | 4,108 | 1 | \$1,182,538 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| CONNECTICUT | 53 | 38 | 2,364 | 38 | - | - | 6 | 44 | 311 | 41 | 2,875 | 44 | 7 | 43 | 16 | 43 | 44 | \$22,378 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | | |
| DELAWARE | 21 | 41 | 1,820 | 40 | 2,764 | 16 | 162 | 7 | 22,228 | 2 | 3,339 | 39 | 29 | 37 | 100 | 12 | 100 | \$1,778,158 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | | |
| FLORIDA | 442 | 16 | 33,083 | 15 | - | - | 28 | 21 | 858 | 27 | 35,311 | 28 | 717 | 15 | 178 | 17 | 21 | 34 | \$29,940 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| GEORGIA | 27,038 | 11 | 628,174 | 1 | - | - | 15 | 32 | 3,058 | 14 | 631,232 | 10 | 86 | 31 | 879 | 4 | 87 | 14 | \$487,890 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| HAWAII | 26,078 | 1 | 4,833 | 21 | - | - | 14 | 34 | 1,213 | 21 | 5,836 | 33 | - | - | 20 | 42 | 3 | 44 | \$10,000 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| IDAHO | 15 | 43 | 4,225 | 29 | 1,550,571 | 8 | 80 | 8 | 3,310 | 13 | 1,336,106 | 8 | 80 | 22 | 143 | 21 | 101 | 11 | \$37,048 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| ILLINOIS | 278 | 19 | 4,225 | 29 | 8,097,488 | 4 | 86 | 11 | 1,751 | 17 | 8,135,385 | 4 | 836 | 12 | 844 | 7 | 38 | 24 | \$170,321 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| INDIANA | 2,337 | 6 | 36,188 | 10 | 134,820 | 13 | 3 | 39 | 1,550 | 35 | 136,285 | 16 | 442 | 17 | 30 | 39 | 30 | 27 | \$4,168 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| IOWA | 7 | 48 | 1,115 | 41 | 464,503 | 11 | 13 | 38 | 337 | 40 | 471,873 | 12 | 299 | 18 | 44 | 35 | 48 | 21 | \$65,839 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| KANSAS | 168 | 25 | 351,291 | 3 | 490 | 18 | 61 | 13 | 13,862 | 5 | 365,383 | 15 | 1,800 | 9 | 857 | 5 | 111 | 10 | \$784,418 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| KENTUCKY | 229 | 21 | 5,545 | 23 | - | - | 37 | 30 | 215 | 45 | 5,780 | 35 | 3 | 44 | 87 | 30 | 117 | 8 | \$333,821 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| LOUISIANA | 198 | 23 | 5,706 | 22 | - | - | 37 | 30 | 4,075 | 9 | 10,681 | 22 | 127 | 24 | 156 | 20 | 156 | 20 | \$507,548 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| MAINE | 126 | 28 | 2,724 | 35 | - | - | 29 | 30 | 718 | 30 | 2,442 | 40 | 19 | 36 | 36 | 24 | 36 | 24 | \$175,500 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| MARYLAND | 73 | 33 | 15,468 | 17 | - | - | 37 | 30 | 4,133 | 38 | 4,133 | 38 | 151 | 23 | 182 | 19 | 118 | 9 | \$1,645,824 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 1,048 | 10 | 15,468 | 17 | 1,583,288 | 7 | 20 | 28 | 3,724 | 12 | 1,825,282 | 7 | 151 | 23 | 41 | 37 | 73 | 18 | \$343,501 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| MICHIGAN | 72 | 34 | 38,272 | 9 | - | - | 2 | 50 | 39 | 50 | 3,352 | 42 | 1,839 | 8 | 473 | 8 | 44 | 22 | \$1,564,315 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| MINNESOTA | 117 | 30 | 3,323 | 32 | 45,014,428 | 2 | 129 | 6 | 1,931 | 18 | 45,888,837 | 2 | 1,281 | 11 | 2,187 | 1 | 309 | 4 | \$1,564,315 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| MISSISSIPPI | 1,290 | 8 | 32,208 | 6 | - | - | 19 | 27 | 566 | 34 | 580 | 50 | 12 | 41 | 58 | 32 | 5 | 42 | \$70,000 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| MISSOURI | 2 | 48 | 14 | 48 | 113,030 | 13 | 36 | 17 | 847 | 29 | 114,489 | 18 | 44 | 39 | 48 | 34 | 23 | 32 | \$13,887 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| MONTANA | 20 | 42 | 552 | 43 | - | - | 4 | 48 | 2,803 | 15 | 3,211 | 43 | 2 | 46 | 14 | 43 | 6 | 41 | \$23,411 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| NEBRASKA | 42 | 37 | 2,087 | 37 | 218 | 20 | 23 | 25 | 1,113 | 25 | 3,427 | 41 | 19 | 39 | 43 | 38 | 21 | 34 | \$56,356 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| NEVADA | 2 | 48 | 14 | 48 | - | - | 27 | 22 | 343 | 39 | 2,852 | 45 | 5,310 | 3 | 1,187 | 3 | 27 | 29 | \$570,182 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | 142 | 28 | 1,850 | 39 | - | - | 10 | 38 | 850 | 26 | 1,571 | 47 | 104 | 27 | 104 | 27 | 7 | 40 | \$0 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| NEW JERSEY | 171 | 24 | 8,965 | 20 | 1,807 | 17 | 43 | 15 | 3,763 | 11 | 12,535 | 31 | 141 | 14 | 114 | 24 | 11 | 30 | \$790,113 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| NEW MEXICO | 11 | 45 | 30,045 | 14 | - | - | 15 | 32 | 598 | 33 | 30,813 | 25 | 45 | 35 | 128 | 22 | 21 | 34 | \$45,731 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| NEW YORK | 1,051 | 9 | 1,300 | 47 | 3,400,522 | 5 | 12 | 36 | 391 | 38 | 3,401,043 | 5 | 205 | 19 | 30 | 42 | 2 | 45 | \$9,800 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 35 | 39 | 43,639 | 7 | 12,565,303 | 3 | 43 | 15 | 1,222 | 20 | 44,881 | 21 | 300 | 34 | 111 | 25 | 182 | 7 | \$257,711 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| NORTH DAKOTA | 3 | 70 | 30,337 | 13 | - | - | 325 | 2 | 17,042 | 3 | 12,565,303 | 3 | 772 | 13 | 315 | 11 | 428 | 3 | \$4,582,886 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| OHIO | 289 | 18 | 11,597 | 19 | - | - | 79 | 9 | 1,202 | 22 | 5,785 | 34 | 7,358 | 2 | 490 | 8 | 75 | 17 | \$528,825 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| OKLAHOMA | 883 | 13 | 4,593 | 28 | - | - | 5 | 46 | 421 | 37 | 712 | 48 | - | - | 7 | 49 | 3 | 44 | \$5,842 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| OREGON | 478 | 14 | 291 | 48 | - | - | 5 | 46 | 126 | 47 | 2,090 | 48 | 17 | 40 | 26 | 40 | 7 | 40 | \$21,500 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 37 | 38 | 1,834 | 38 | 54,860,544 | 1 | 2 | 50 | 40 | 49 | 54,860,555 | 1 | 100 | 28 | 10 | 48 | 7 | 40 | \$104,810 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| RHODE ISLAND | 99 | 31 | 1,834 | 38 | - | - | 17 | 30 | 275 | 43 | 415,418 | 13 | 3,262 | 5 | 311 | 12 | 28 | 28 | \$591,188 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 244 | 20 | 415,143 | 2 | 808,842 | 9 | 25 | 23 | 1,551 | 19 | 834,873 | 9 | 161 | 21 | 30 | 38 | 17 | 36 | \$299,680 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | 2,449 | 5 | 26,274 | 18 | - | - | 11 | 37 | 210 | 46 | 4,134 | 37 | 2,332 | 7 | 51 | 33 | - | - | \$6,447 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| TENNESSEE | 191 | 28 | 3,924 | 30 | 35,224 | 15 | 30 | 19 | 1,278 | 18 | 41,609 | 22 | 91 | 29 | 75 | 29 | 15 | 37 | \$15,845 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| TEXAS | 12 | 44 | 4,808 | 25 | 470,875 | 10 | 34 | 16 | 899 | 31 | 15,480 | 28 | 89 | 30 | 213 | 15 | 187 | 6 | \$1,082,218 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| UTAH | 160 | 27 | 14,702 | 28 | - | - | 139 | 4 | 9,811 | 6 | 14,813 | 30 | 162 | 20 | 110 | - | 33 | 25 | \$15,172 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| VERMONT | 81 | 35 | 40,199 | 8 | 2,751,485 | 6 | 133 | 5 | 6,885 | 7 | 2,787,474 | 6 | 1,501 | 10 | 257 | 14 | 72 | 19 | \$1,219,268 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| VIRGINIA | 216 | 22 | 3,504 | 31 | - | - | 8 | 40 | 854 | 28 | 854 | 48 | 7 | 43 | 5 | 50 | 30 | 27 | \$13,500 | 12/31/1998 | 12/31/1998 | |
| WASHINGTON | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| WEST VIRGINIA | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| WISCONSIN | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| WYOMING | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| TOTAL | 55,229 | - | 2,283,137 | - | 137,407,888 | - | 2,810 | - | 232,879 | - | 134,823,064 | - | 89,303 | - | 13,803 | - | 8,725 | - | \$29,309,614 | - | - | |
| *MAY INCLUDE TENDED DITCHWEED | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL 1997 | 88,685 | - | 3,827,133 | - | 237,140,322 | - | 2,844 | - | 235,232 | - | 241,192,887 | - | 138,990 | - | 17,070 | - | 4,713 | - | \$19,562,165 | - | - | |
| TOTAL 1998 | 57,798 | - | 2,842,841 | - | 418,862,422 | - | 3,817 | - | 217,194 | - | 423,722,577 | - | 77,259 | - | 18,733 | - | 4,899 | - | \$37,828,428 | - | - | |
| TOTAL 1995 | 84,788 | - | 3,051,768 | - | 378,214,718 | - | 3,559 | - | 243,174 | - | 373,371,718 | - | 83,882 | - | 14,274 | - | 4,151 | - | \$44,327,334 | - | - | |

1997 DOMESTIC CANNABIS ERADICATION/SUPPRESSION PROGRAM MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT

| STATES | ERADICATED PLOTS | | CULTIVATED* PLANTS | | DITCHWEED ERADICATED | INDOOR GR. W/S SEIZED | INDOOR PLANTS | TOTAL PLANTS ERADICATED | | BULK-PROCESSED MARIJUANA | | NUMBER OF ARRESTS | | WEAPON SEIZURES | | ASSETS SEIZED (VALUE) | REPORTING PERIOD | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------|--------------------|------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------------|---------|-----------------|--------|-----------------------|------------------|------|---------------|------------|--|
| | OUTDOOR | RANK | OUTDOOR | RANK | | | | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | RANK | | | RANK | | | |
| ALABAMA | 5,822 | 3 | 80,824 | 8 | 0 | 36 | 14 | 35 | 1,481 | 25 | 82,305 | 20 | 0 | 47 | 82 | 33 | 14 | 35 | \$92,250 | 12/31/1997 | |
| ALASKA | 1 | 49 | 8 | 49 | 0 | 36 | 57 | 14 | 7,270 | 8 | 7,278 | 38 | 56 | 35 | 87 | 27 | 43 | 20 | \$49,718 | 12/31/1997 | |
| ARIZONA | 68 | 36 | 31,092 | 18 | 1,237 | 18 | 15 | 34 | 6,800 | 7 | 36,879 | 27 | 59,544 | 1 | 365 | 11 | 25 | 28 | \$545,340 | 12/31/1997 | |
| ARKANSAS | 1,296 | 10 | 47,411 | 13 | 0 | 36 | 18 | 33 | 841 | 31 | 48,252 | 24 | 89 | 32 | 178 | 19 | 87 | 16 | \$28,978 | 12/31/1997 | |
| CALIFORNIA | 1,979 | 6 | 622,583 | 2 | 0 | 36 | 457 | 1 | 71,020 | 1 | 693,603 | 12 | 9,167 | 3 | 2,227 | 2 | 1,092 | 1 | \$4,188,271 | 12/31/1997 | |
| COLORADO | 179 | 25 | 24,473 | 19 | 82,709 | 13 | 140 | 7 | 5,010 | 9 | 92,192 | 19 | 1,830 | 10 | 217 | 14 | 95 | 13 | \$5,038,364 | 12/31/1997 | |
| CONNECTICUT | 34 | 38 | 1,920 | 38 | 0 | 36 | 8 | 41 | 25 | 46 | 1,945 | 45 | 20 | 38 | 18 | 42 | 0 | 47 | \$38,987 | 12/31/1997 | |
| DELAWARE | 27 | 42 | 5,054 | 32 | 3,025 | 17 | 13 | 37 | 172 | 41 | 8,251 | 37 | 460 | 15 | 17 | 43 | 0 | 47 | \$4,235 | 12/31/1997 | |
| FLORIDA | 949 | 11 | 81,943 | 7 | 0 | 36 | 197 | 4 | 28,235 | 2 | 108,178 | 18 | 1,290 | 12 | 477 | 8 | 198 | 6 | \$1,658,011 | 12/31/1997 | |
| GEORGIA | 851 | 14 | 44,158 | 15 | 0 | 36 | 45 | 17 | 1,002 | 28 | 45,160 | 20 | 375 | 20 | 129 | 23 | 188 | 9 | \$358,000 | 12/31/1997 | |
| HAWAII | 34,675 | 1 | 599,551 | 3 | 0 | 36 | 13 | 37 | 2,810 | 19 | 662,161 | 14 | 73 | 33 | 1,044 | 6 | 63 | 17 | \$1,200,832 | 12/31/1997 | |
| IDAHO | 30 | 40 | 114,003 | 5 | 4 | 19 | 19 | 31 | 1,831 | 22 | 118,838 | 17 | 3 | 42 | 42 | 36 | 24 | 30 | \$220,671 | 12/31/1997 | |
| ILLINOIS | 752 | 15 | 7,654 | 30 | 9,728,281 | 4 | 74 | 12 | 2,102 | 21 | 9,738,037 | 4 | 202 | 25 | 155 | 22 | 38 | 23 | \$52,914 | 12/31/1997 | |
| INDIANA | 2,845 | 4 | 41,805 | 17 | 12,533,166 | 3 | 70 | 13 | 3,437 | 15 | 12,578,400 | 3 | 5,400 | 7 | 3,124 | 1 | 84 | 14 | \$448,884 | 12/31/1997 | |
| IOWA | 29 | 41 | 1,423 | 41 | 777,989 | 10 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 49 | 779,412 | 11 | 0 | 47 | 7 | 48 | 3 | 41 | \$4,110 | 12/31/1997 | |
| KANSAS | 135 | 31 | 9,327 | 28 | 142,163 | 12 | 13 | 37 | 1,940 | 24 | 153,039 | 16 | 53 | 36 | 36 | 38 | 36 | 24 | \$48,430 | 12/31/1997 | |
| KENTUCKY | 6,655 | 2 | 441,643 | 4 | 14,462 | 15 | 117 | 8 | 12,243 | 4 | 468,348 | 15 | 1,832 | 9 | 1,278 | 5 | 297 | 4 | \$1,119,936 | 12/31/1997 | |
| LOUISIANA | 439 | 18 | 11,778 | 27 | 0 | 36 | 41 | 18 | 395 | 36 | 12,173 | 34 | 107 | 31 | 83 | 28 | 17 | 34 | \$283,870 | 12/31/1997 | |
| MAINE | 141 | 28 | 8,009 | 29 | 0 | 36 | 76 | 11 | 3,897 | 14 | 11,706 | 35 | 129 | 29 | 204 | 15 | 144 | 11 | \$73,706 | 12/31/1997 | |
| MARYLAND | 142 | 28 | 3,990 | 34 | 0 | 36 | 40 | 19 | 838 | 32 | 4,828 | 41 | 89 | 34 | 120 | 24 | 17 | 34 | \$580,488 | 12/31/1997 | |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 70 | 35 | 2,298 | 36 | 0 | 36 | 1 | 47 | 0 | 49 | 2,298 | 44 | 572 | 17 | 5 | 48 | 10 | 36 | \$538,277 | 12/31/1997 | |
| MICHIGAN | 1,538 | 8 | 19,185 | 20 | 0 | 36 | 105 | 9 | 8,155 | 8 | 24,340 | 30 | 7,325 | 5 | 198 | 16 | 144 | 11 | \$828,837 | 12/31/1997 | |
| MINNESOTA | 88 | 33 | 13,133 | 25 | 2,540,813 | 7 | 26 | 25 | 958 | 29 | 2,654,104 | 7 | 704 | 15 | 40 | 37 | 39 | 22 | \$811,121 | 12/31/1997 | |
| MISSISSIPPI | 151 | 27 | 15,009 | 22 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 49 | 15,009 | 32 | 8,675 | 4 | 471 | 9 | 33 | 25 | \$140,210 | 12/31/1997 | |
| MISSOURI | 1,414 | 9 | 52,175 | 11 | 65,375,802 | 2 | 141 | 6 | 1,161 | 26 | 65,429,184 | 2 | 1,688 | 11 | 1,809 | 3 | 594 | 2 | \$322,478 | 12/31/1997 | |
| MONTANA | 4 | 47 | 80 | 47 | 0 | 36 | 38 | 21 | 4,059 | 10 | 4,119 | 42 | 19 | 39 | 82 | 30 | 46 | 19 | \$290,380 | 12/31/1997 | |
| NEBRASKA | 16 | 43 | 1,466 | 40 | 6,434 | 16 | 24 | 26 | 757 | 33 | 8,657 | 36 | 139 | 27 | 45 | 35 | 9 | 37 | \$18,520 | 12/31/1997 | |
| NEVADA | 3 | 48 | 300 | 45 | 0 | 36 | 7 | 40 | 250 | 39 | 550 | 49 | 0 | 47 | 12 | 45 | 1 | 43 | \$350 | 12/31/1997 | |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | 40 | 37 | 644 | 43 | 0 | 36 | 21 | 30 | 245 | 40 | 889 | 47 | 3 | 42 | 35 | 39 | 8 | 38 | \$7,850 | 12/31/1997 | |
| NEW JERSEY | 67 | 34 | 1,835 | 39 | 0 | 36 | 21 | 30 | 880 | 34 | 2,515 | 43 | 211 | 24 | 77 | 31 | 27 | 26 | \$407,737 | 12/31/1997 | |
| NEW MEXICO | 15 | 44 | 2,097 | 37 | 0 | 36 | 18 | 33 | 2,844 | 18 | 4,941 | 40 | 14 | 40 | 27 | 40 | 4 | 40 | \$32,300 | 12/31/1997 | |
| NEW YORK | 133 | 32 | 43,981 | 16 | 0 | 36 | 52 | 15 | 3,903 | 11 | 47,884 | 25 | 1,050 | 13 | 517 | 7 | 24 | 30 | \$1,360,398 | 12/31/1997 | |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 1,592 | 7 | 50,707 | 12 | 0 | 36 | 27 | 28 | 0 | 49 | 50,787 | 23 | 0 | 47 | 192 | 17 | 18 | 32 | \$15,011 | 12/31/1997 | |
| NORTH DAKOTA | 31 | 39 | 58 | 48 | 3,425,000 | 6 | 1 | 39 | 334 | 38 | 3,425,392 | 6 | 1 | 43 | 15 | 44 | 0 | 47 | \$4,550 | 12/31/1997 | |
| OHIO | 813 | 12 | 73,259 | 9 | 0 | 36 | 27 | 24 | 1,129 | 27 | 74,388 | 21 | 254 | 22 | 83 | 29 | 41 | 21 | \$1,711,210 | 12/31/1997 | |
| OKLAHOMA | 912 | 13 | 85,984 | 6 | 566,339 | 11 | 3 | 45 | 3,838 | 12 | 659,772 | 13 | 21,977 | 2 | 57 | 34 | 93 | 15 | \$2,817,825 | 12/31/1997 | |
| OREGON | 479 | 17 | 14,264 | 23 | 0 | 36 | 370 | 2 | 23,905 | 3 | 28,171 | 28 | 680 | 16 | 334 | 12 | 325 | 3 | \$5,108,042 | 12/31/1997 | |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 188 | 24 | 4,053 | 33 | 0 | 36 | 89 | 10 | 2,245 | 20 | 6,298 | 39 | 952 | 14 | 161 | 21 | 99 | 12 | \$73,835 | 12/31/1997 | |
| RHODE ISLAND | 7 | 46 | 534 | 44 | 0 | 36 | 3 | 45 | 336 | 37 | 870 | 48 | 0 | 47 | 3 | 50 | 0 | 47 | \$0 | 12/31/1997 | |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 374 | 21 | 12,258 | 26 | 0 | 36 | 5 | 42 | 98 | 42 | 12,356 | 33 | 0 | 47 | 23 | 41 | 0 | 47 | \$0 | 12/31/1997 | |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | 284 | 23 | 238 | 46 | 130,485,962 | 1 | 1 | 47 | 82 | 43 | 130,486,200 | 1 | 173 | 26 | 6 | 47 | 0 | 47 | \$0 | 12/31/1997 | |
| TENNESSEE | 2,218 | 5 | 1,113,732 | 1 | 0 | 36 | 1 | 16 | 2,790 | 13 | 1,117,522 | 10 | 6,887 | 6 | 1,739 | 4 | 192 | 7 | \$8,792,202 | 12/31/1997 | |
| TEXAS | 327 | 22 | 54,956 | 16 | 2,090,515 | 8 | 29 | 23 | 1,661 | 23 | 2,147,132 | 8 | 414 | 19 | 75 | 32 | 59 | 18 | \$378,200 | 12/31/1997 | |
| UTAH | 8 | 45 | 1,321 | 42 | 0 | 36 | 1 | 47 | 56 | 45 | 1,377 | 46 | 3,707 | 8 | 175 | 20 | 8 | 38 | \$109,820 | 12/31/1997 | |
| VERMONT | 165 | 26 | 3,419 | 35 | 58,207 | 14 | 22 | 28 | 578 | 35 | 63,202 | 22 | 51 | 37 | 97 | 28 | 2 | 42 | \$22,527 | 12/31/1997 | |
| VIRGINIA | 435 | 19 | 18,135 | 21 | 2 | 20 | 37 | 22 | 3,328 | 16 | 21,465 | 31 | 128 | 30 | 186 | 18 | 24 | 30 | \$106,761 | 12/31/1997 | |
| WASHINGTON | 137 | 30 | 13,413 | 24 | 0 | 36 | 148 | 5 | 11,514 | 5 | 24,927 | 29 | 131 | 28 | 235 | 13 | 205 | 5 | \$478,001 | 12/31/1997 | |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 578 | 16 | 45,071 | 14 | 1,170,164 | 9 | 38 | 21 | 927 | 30 | 1,218,182 | 9 | 311 | 21 | 103 | 25 | 25 | 28 | \$31,400 | 12/31/1997 | |
| WISCONSIN | 409 | 20 | 5,289 | 31 | 8,057,792 | 5 | 205 | 3 | 2,979 | 17 | 8,066,060 | 5 | 244 | 23 | 397 | 10 | 190 | 8 | \$279,009 | 12/31/1997 | |
| WYOMING | 0 | 50 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 36 | 4 | 43 | 85 | 44 | 85 | 50 | 0 | 47 | 3 | 50 | 0 | 47 | \$0 | 12/31/1997 | |
| TOTAL | 69,665 | | 3,827,133 | | 237,140,322 | | 2,944 | | 225,232 | | 241,192,687 | | 138,990 | | 17,070 | | 4,713 | | \$ 39,562,165 | | |
| *MAY INCLUDE TENDED DITCHWEED | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL 1996 FINAL FIGURES | 57,798 | | 2,842,961 | | 419,662,422 | | 3,812 | | 217,194 | | 422,722,577 | | 77,259 | | 18,733 | | 4,899 | | \$ 37,928,426 | | |
| TOTAL 1995 FINAL FIGURES | 84,798 | | 3,053,766 | | 378,274,778 | | 3,559 | | 243,174 | | 373,571,718 | | 83,362 | | 14,274 | | 4,151 | | \$ 44,327,334 | | |
| TOTAL 1994 FINAL FIGURES | 53,589 | | 4,031,693 | | 504,413,848 | | 3,213 | | 219,753 | | 508,065,294 | | 73,787 | | 13,115 | | 5,959 | | \$ 56,767,528 | | |

Major drug bust rids Quinhagak of dope hub

by K.J. Lincoln

After a couple months of investigation and cooperation with villagers, Alaska State Troopers were successful in seizing a pound and a half of marijuana and \$17,020 in cash from a residence in the village of Quinhagak, and closing down a central hub for marijuana.

"Each vacuum-sealed bag had 2 ounces of marijuana," said Western Alaska Alcohol and Narcotics Team Investigator Joe Hazelaar. "1 1/2 pounds of marijuana at \$50 a gram equals a \$28,000.00 street value. This amount is not uncommon in villages."

The success of the drug bust can be attributed to the citizens of Quinhagak who worked with the local village police, calling in tips and complaints. The overwhelming calls about the house were enough grounds to issue a search warrant.

"It was done in reference to the support we've gotten from the citizens and the Chief of police," said Trooper Sgt. Anthony April. "The tips from the local villagers led to the execution of the search warrant."

Community members had stepped forward and asked to help with the investigation, including going undercover and making drug purchases.

"They helped rid the village of a pretty prominent problem of the drug dealers," Hazelaar said.

Four adults have charges pending against them as a result of the bust, said Hazelaar.

"They were very uncooperative during the raid," he said. Their case is being forwarded to the District Attorney and it will be handled federally, instead of through the state.

The four adults were not the only ones in the house.

"There were three small children at the time of the search warrant," said Hazelaar. "An 18-month old baby was sleeping less than a foot away from a pound of marijuana."

The children, who have been taken into protective custody, had also been present during the transactions when the undercover informants purchased marijuana.

The house, which was also seized, will be donated back to the City of Quinhagak. "We're hoping the village will currently find a family that is need of a house," said Hazelaar. "I can't say thanks enough for the community involvement."

"If a community would just ban together and drive the dealers out - think about what that money could do for that community. The only one getting rich off the deal is the dealers," he added.

JUNEAU WEATHER

Select Your City

Web posted Sunday, November 12, 2000

Cultivating Alaska's most lucrative ca\$h crop

The Mat-Su area may be home to as many as 1,200 marijuana farms - most of them undetected

By S.J. KOMARNITSKY
The Anchorage Daily News

The police knew they were close. They could smell it.

The resinous reek in the Wasilla workshop could mean only one thing: marijuana. But where was the crop? There were no plants, no grow lights in sight.

Behind a panel in the back wall was a secret room. From there, it was a 10-foot drop by ladder to a concrete bunker. Inside a space the size of a small cabin, 400 green leafy plants sported enough bud, about 12 pounds, to keep dozens of tokers happily glazed for months. Estimated street value: between \$36,000 and \$48,000.



A sophisticated hydroponic marijuana growing operation is among those uncovered in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough.
Courtesy of the National Guard

Alaska's Matanuska and Susitna valleys are home to carrots, potatoes and giant vegetables, all displayed as the public face of northern agriculture. But the undisputed king of Alaska farming, the most profitable crop, is marijuana. A good batch sells, ounce for ounce, for as much as gold.

Over the past two decades the state has done its best to put this homegrown crop out of business. Police and drug agents have arrested growers by the hundreds, ripped up plants by the thousands and burned them in smoky pyres.

Nowhere in Alaska have pot growing and efforts to stop it been as concentrated as in the bedroom communities some 40 miles north of Anchorage.


But despite the nonstop multimillion-dollar effort that draws from state and local police, the National Guard and the federal Drug Enforcement Administration, marijuana farming remains rampant here.

Last year, 211 people in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough were arrested on suspicion of, or charged with, growing or selling marijuana. They were men and women, young and old, married and single, employed and unemployed. Some were first-timers. Some had been busted before. So far this year, another 60 have been busted.



Indoor crop: Bright lights

Statewide, as many as 113 people are in jail on state marijuana offenses. Another 600 are on probation. A quarter of them are in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, where the cases make up nearly a third of the local probation office caseload. Because no agency tracks marijuana cases, those numbers are estimates based



shine on a marijuana growing operation in a crawl space in the Mat-Su Borough.

Courtesy of the National Guard

on the most common marijuana charge: misconduct involving a controlled substance in the fourth degree.

Some people question whether this expense of time and money is worth the trouble.

"It's absurd," said Ken Goldman, who was Palmer district attorney for 10 years. "We're penalizing people that are average citizens whose only crime for the most part is they enjoy smoking."

Law enforcement officials defend the effort as necessary to keep marijuana use in check. But even they estimate at best they intercept 10 percent of the crop. New pot farms pop up to replace old ones, sometimes even in the same place.

Alaska and marijuana have had a long and curious relationship. It was illegal for years. Then in 1975, for all practical purposes, its use in small amounts became legal. In 1990, residents voted to make it illegal. Two years ago, voters made it legal again for people with certain medical conditions to use marijuana with a doctor's recommendation. A much broader legalization ballot measure failed last week.

Meanwhile, enforcement of marijuana laws, especially aimed at growers, has escalated. Since the early 1980s, when a drug unit was first set up in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, the number of marijuana-grow busts has climbed from a few a year to nearly 100 last year.

Thirty to 40 tips a week pour in, so many that the officers rarely travel to the farther-flung areas unless there are at least two or three locations to check during the trip. It's not worth their time otherwise. They joke about how easy it is to find pot farms. But they know they

face an uphill battle.

While no one knows exactly how widespread marijuana growing is in the area, one amazing statistic turned up during the 1996 Big Lake wildfire. Of the 400 buildings and homes burned, 20 of them, 5 percent, contained remnants of marijuana grows, according to trooper Sgt. Tim Bleicher, who headed the local drug team. If that figure is representative, it would make the Matanuska-Susitna Borough home to more than 1,200 pot farms.

If anything, that estimate is probably conservative, said trooper Steve Adams, who spent the past two years on the Mat-Su drug team.

"It's everywhere," he said.

Entire cul-de-sacs are populated with people growing marijuana, said Rick Manrique, a Wasilla police officer and former member of the drug team.

Growers say the attraction is simple: easy money. A good crop of Alaska weed, costing relatively little to produce, sells for \$3,000 to \$4,000 a pound locally. Growers can easily produce 2 to 3 pounds every three months, and some are set up to harvest each month.

An ounce, about enough to fit in a small sandwich bag, can sell for up to \$360, said Keith Berggren, who was fined \$5,000 and is serving five years' probation for his 60-plant growing operation. That kind of money makes for a better living than Wal-Mart wages.



Underground horticulture: Above, a National Guard Counterdrug Support Program member processes marijuana in preparation for an appearance in court.

Courtesy of the National Guard

His growing days ended three years ago when troopers came to his door to serve a warrant on an old DWI case.

"I had just got done blowing a bowl, and I guess I got them high on the landing there," he said, laughing in retrospect. "That's how it all went down the tubes."

Steve Baker's growing operation came to a similarly unexpected end when, in 1996, police officers responded to a domestic violence call at his house. The officers said they smelled pot. Baker thinks otherwise.

"I think somebody told them," he said.



Fruits of the business: An Uzi 9mm automatic weapon with a silencer lies on about \$200,000 seized by the Alaska State Troopers in the Willow area in February 1998.

Courtesy of the National Guard

A heavy-equipment operator, Baker said he grew solely for profit. He was making a tax-free \$30,000 every three months with an 80-plant grow he kept in a garage next to his house north of Wasilla. He held power costs down by tapping directly into an underground electric line, something that he says is done "very carefully" and never when it's raining. Electric bills for heat and the high-wattage lights are among the biggest expenses for growers.

In addition to being sentenced to three years' probation, Baker was ordered to pay back \$20,000 to Matanuska Electric Association for power he stole.

People trying to put growers out of business say the laws are too lenient and should be toughened. Most first-time offenders get probation, community work service and a fine, usually \$2,000 a pound.

That's not enough to deter people from growing a crop that can bring in several thousand dollars in a few months, Adams said.

Federal sentences are much stiffer up to five years for a small first-time offense and potential loss of homes and property. But federal authorities take on few marijuana cases in Alaska, typically fewer than a dozen a year.

In the nine months ending Oct. 1, Palmer Assistant District Attorney Jack Smith, who handled only drug cases, never took a marijuana case to trial. People don't fight the charges because they know they'll get little or no jail time, he said.

"It's like a get-out-of-jail-free card," he said.

Lt. Al Storey, who heads the troopers' statewide drug enforcement unit, said his work and that of other officers holds a line on marijuana use in Alaska.

"It's not a war on drugs," he said. "It's a drug enforcement effort. We're not going to win this. What we're trying to do is make society better overall through the enforcement effort."

Victory, he says, is measured in what doesn't happen: People who aren't killed in car accidents, teen-agers who never start smoking pot. He worries about people driving, flying aircraft or operating heavy equipment while high.

Though marijuana is grown all over the state, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough is the center of the pot battle. The area's farming history, relatively cheap land, isolated but road-accessible houses and proximity to the main population base in Anchorage make it attractive to growers, Storey said.



Of the 144 grow busts in Alaska last year, 97 were in the borough. Local pot farms raised 13,611 of the more than 18,000 plants confiscated statewide. Most busts involved a couple hundred plants or fewer. But some were much larger. One turned up more than 1,300.

Adams said he knows of entire streets lined with homes growing pot. He calls one of them Dope Street. Residents of nearly every house have been busted, he said.


"Some places are just constructed ideally for growing marijuana," Adams said. Growing operations are often tucked on back roads in sparsely populated areas and in homes that have built-in crawl spaces and other nooks good for hiding plants, he said. Some people even advertise to growers with a real estate code, he said, selling property described as "secluded," with a "large unfinished basement" or a "generator shed."

Drug officers say they almost never catch the smart growers and rarely catch someone a second time.

Officers joke about the abundance of growers. They acknowledge they are catching only a fraction of them. But there's no question which side they are on in the drug war. They view marijuana as a gateway drug that leads to harder drugs. It makes people lazy and neglectful of their kids. It causes brain damage.

"Why do you think they call it dope?" says Sgt. Bleicher, the gray-haired 42-year-old who heads the unit. He talks of homes without furniture with moldy walls and overflowing toilets, where all the rooms are being used to grow pot and the kids are walking around in dirty diapers.

Adams said he doesn't judge his success by whether he's catching all or even most of the growers.

 "If you start worrying about that, how are you going to get up and go to work?"

Average THC Levels for Alaska

Years 1975-2004

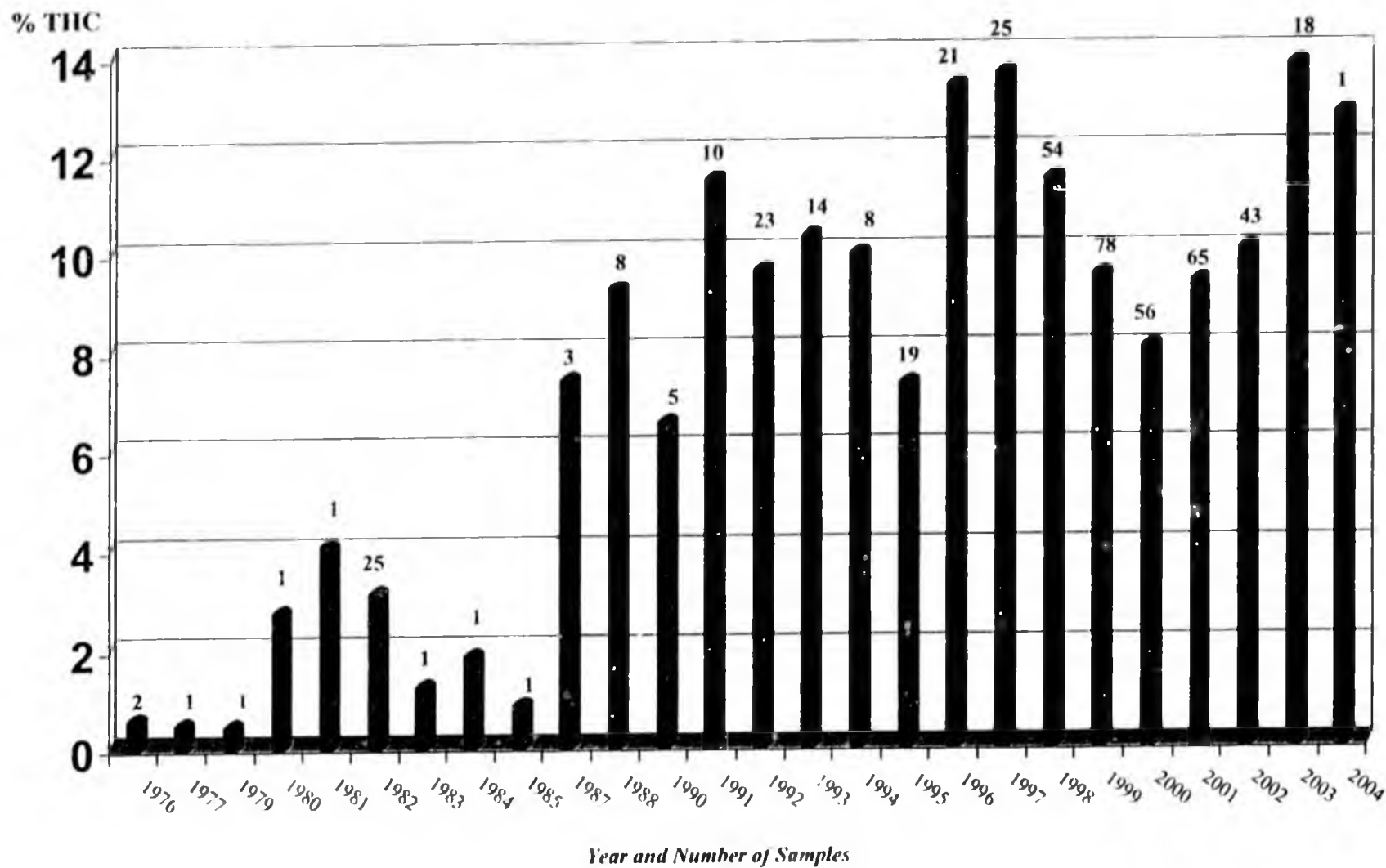
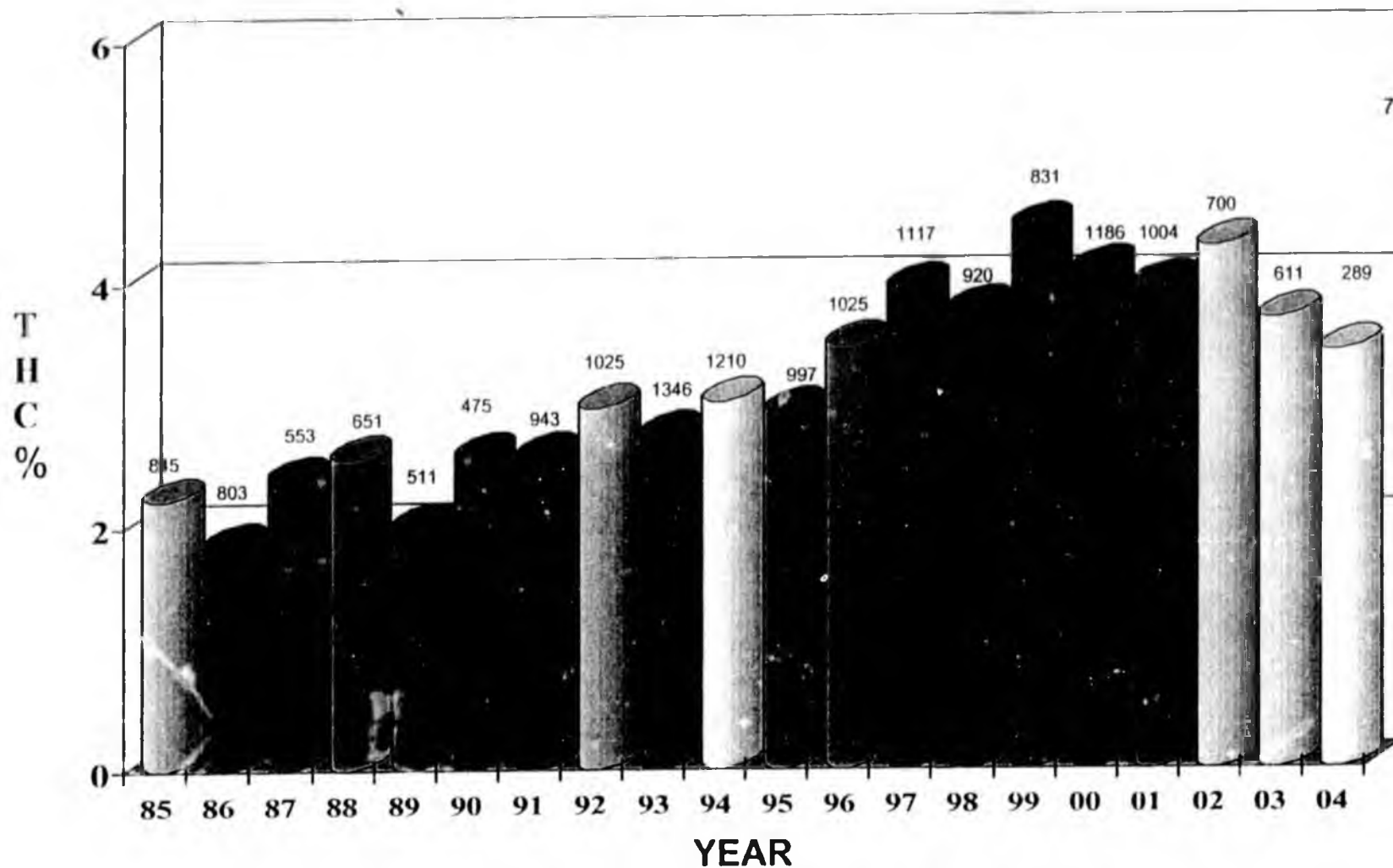
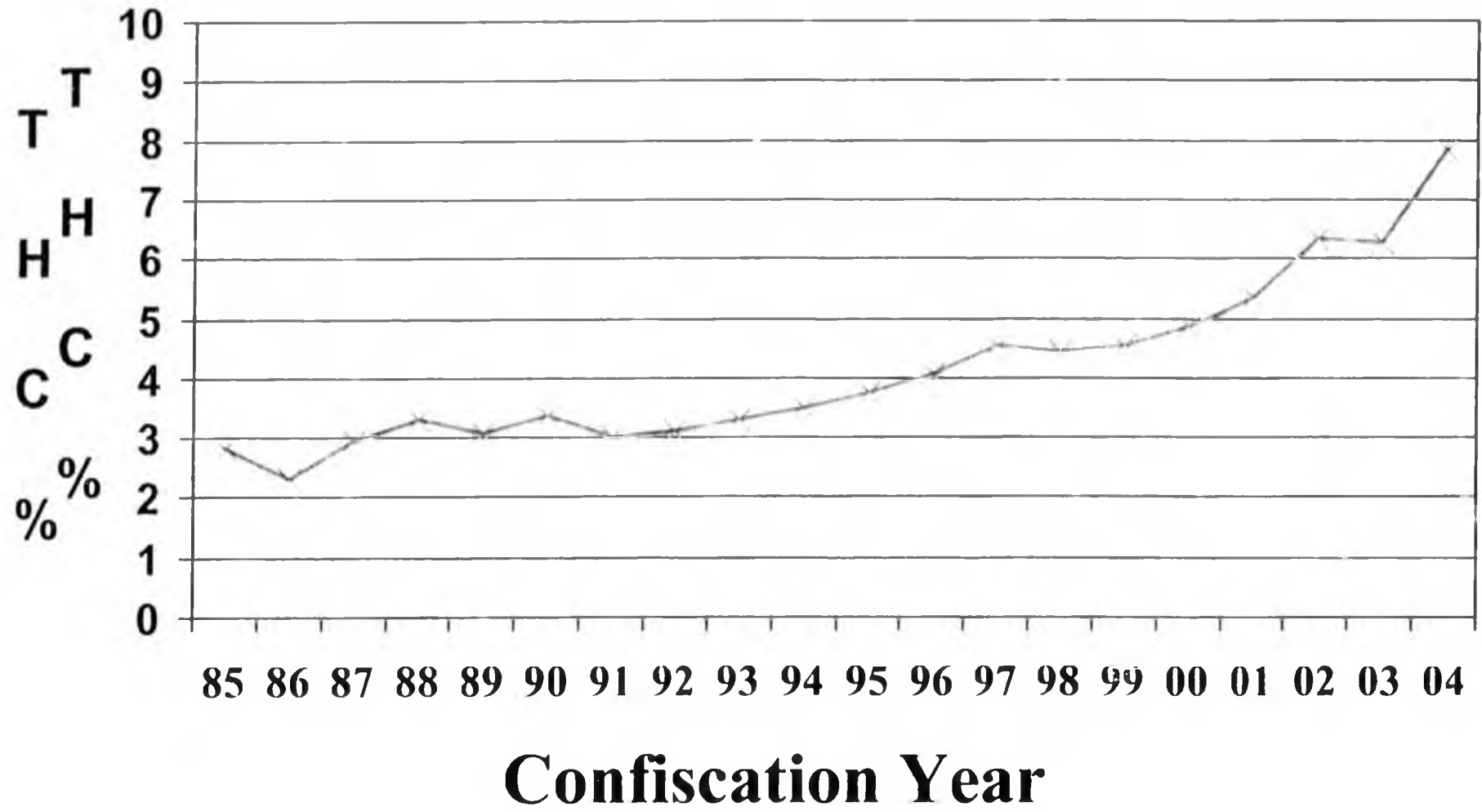


FIGURE 2: DOMESTIC CANNABIS THC% VS YEAR OF CONFISCATION

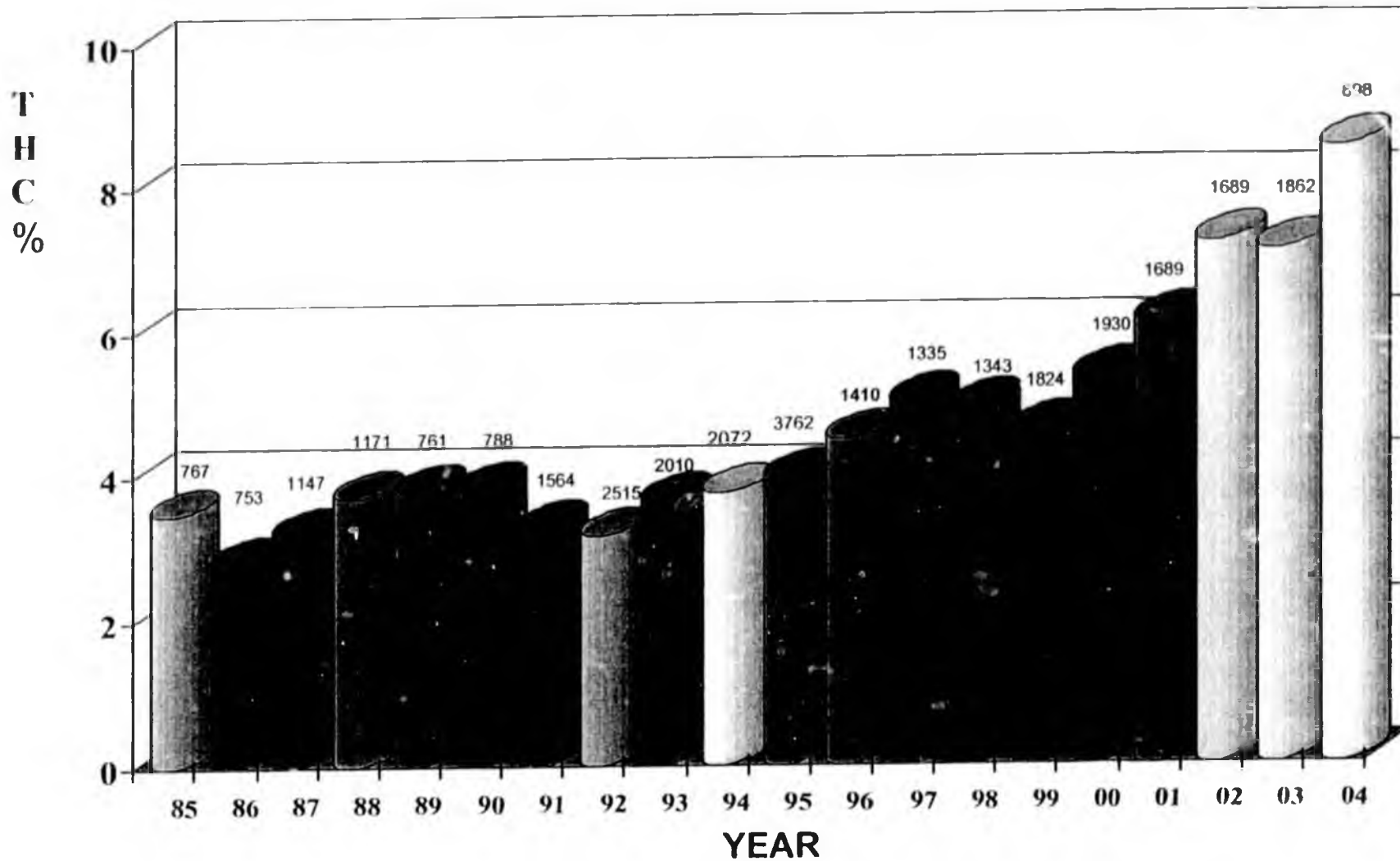


(The number above the graph represents the number of seizures)

**FIGURE 1: NON-NORMALIZED AVERAGE
THC % VS. YEAR OF CONFISCATION**



**FIGURE 3:
NON-DOMESTIC CANNABIS THC% VS YEAR OF CONFISCATION**

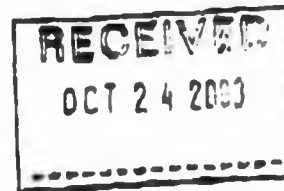


(The number above the graph represents the number of seizures)



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NATIONAL CENTER FOR NATURAL PRODUCTS RESEARCH

a division of The Research Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences

October 15, 2003

Sgt. Patrick Davis
 AK State Troopers, DEU
 P.O. Box 874571
 Wasilla, AK 99687

The following is a list of samples that have been received from you. Only samples that have been analysed or those that are ineligible for analysis have been listed.

Supplier code: 75

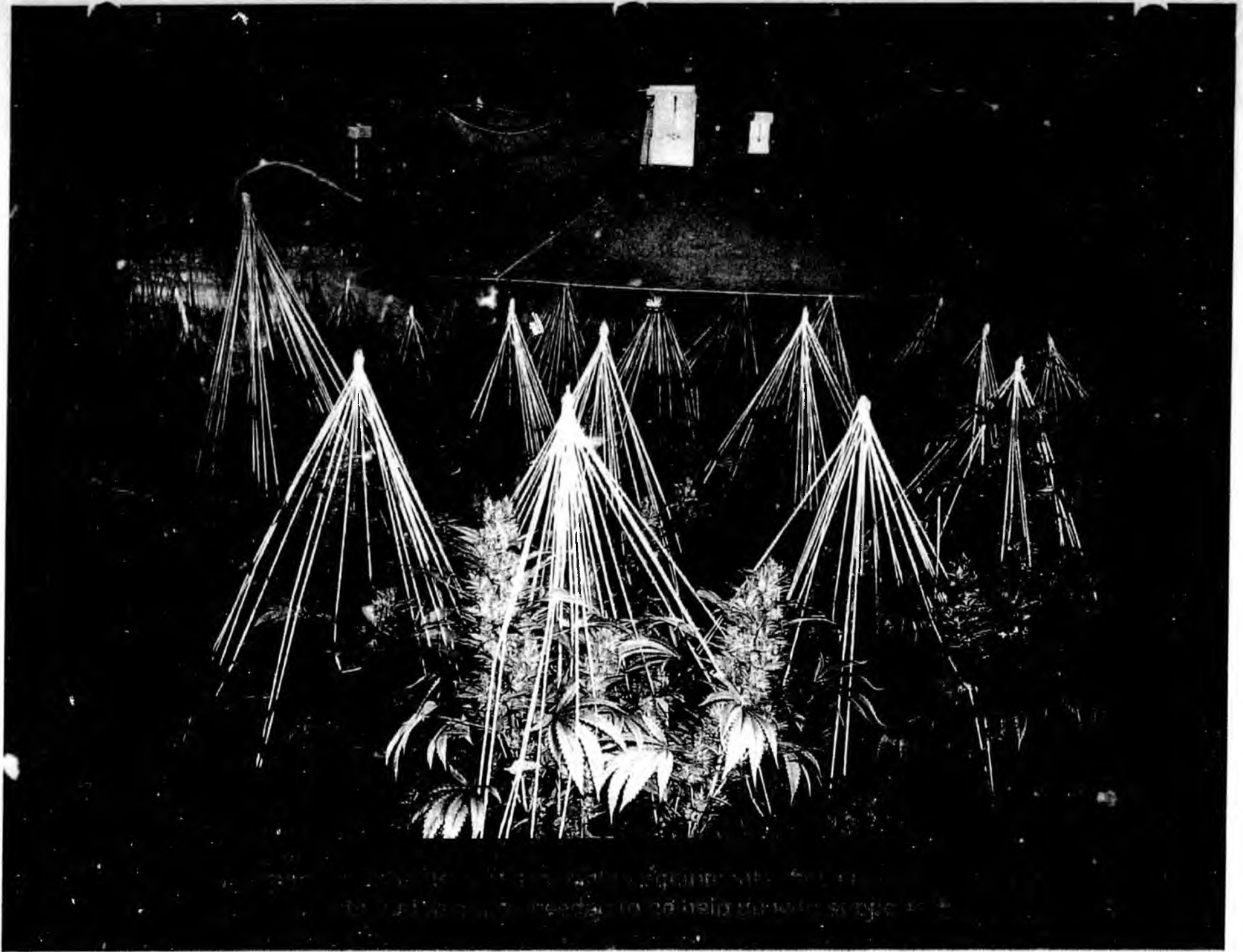
| PK Num | Case Number | Date Recd | Date Anal. | Percentage of Chemicals | | | | | |
|--------|-------------|-----------|------------|-------------------------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| | | | | CBD | CBC | THC | THCV | CBG | CBN |
| 52109 | 03-43269 | 08/03 | 09/03 | 0.04 | 0.24 | 16.04 | 0.12 | 1.10 | 0.04 |
| 52110 | 02-25810 | 08/03 | 09/03 | 0.03 | 0.28 | 13.26 | 0.09 | 0.40 | 0.07 |
| 52111 | 03-11503 | 08/03 | 09/03 | 0.03 | 0.19 | 13.10 | 0.12 | 0.25 | 0.07 |
| 52112 | 03-7708 | 08/03 | 09/03 | 0.05 | 0.78 | 14.49 | 0.07 | 0.47 | 0.05 |
| 52113 | 03-7703 | 08/03 | 09/03 | 0.03 | 0.30 | 13.56 | 0.09 | 0.37 | 0.04 |
| 52114 | 03-683 | 08/03 | 09/03 | 0.03 | 0.21 | 13.13 | 0.12 | 0.21 | 0.08 |
| 52115 | 03-28232 | 08/03 | 09/03 | 0.03 | 0.13 | 8.06 | 0.07 | 0.43 | 0.07 |
| 52116 | 03-15153 | 08/03 | 09/03 | 0.04 | 0.33 | 13.89 | 0.06 | 0.38 | 0.27 |
| 52117 | 03-12034 | 08/03 | 09/03 | 0.03 | 0.23 | 15.01 | 0.12 | 1.36 | 0.04 |
| 52118 | 03-12032 | 08/03 | 09/03 | 0.04 | 0.19 | 15.53 | 0.09 | 0.31 | 0.15 |
| 52119 | 02-91309 | 08/03 | 09/03 | 0.03 | 0.16 | 11.43 | 0.05 | 0.97 | 0.15 |
| 52120 | 02-86087 | 08/03 | 09/03 | 0.04 | 0.38 | 17.42 | 0.11 | 1.35 | 0.05 |
| 52121 | 02-86067 | 08/03 | 09/03 | 0.03 | 0.20 | 11.47 | 0.05 | 1.53 | 0.05 |
| 52122 | 02-86040 | 08/03 | 09/03 | 0.03 | 0.21 | 12.25 | 0.06 | 0.86 | 0.09 |
| 52123 | 02-81536 | 08/03 | 09/03 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 9.85 | 0.03 | 0.32 | 0.04 |

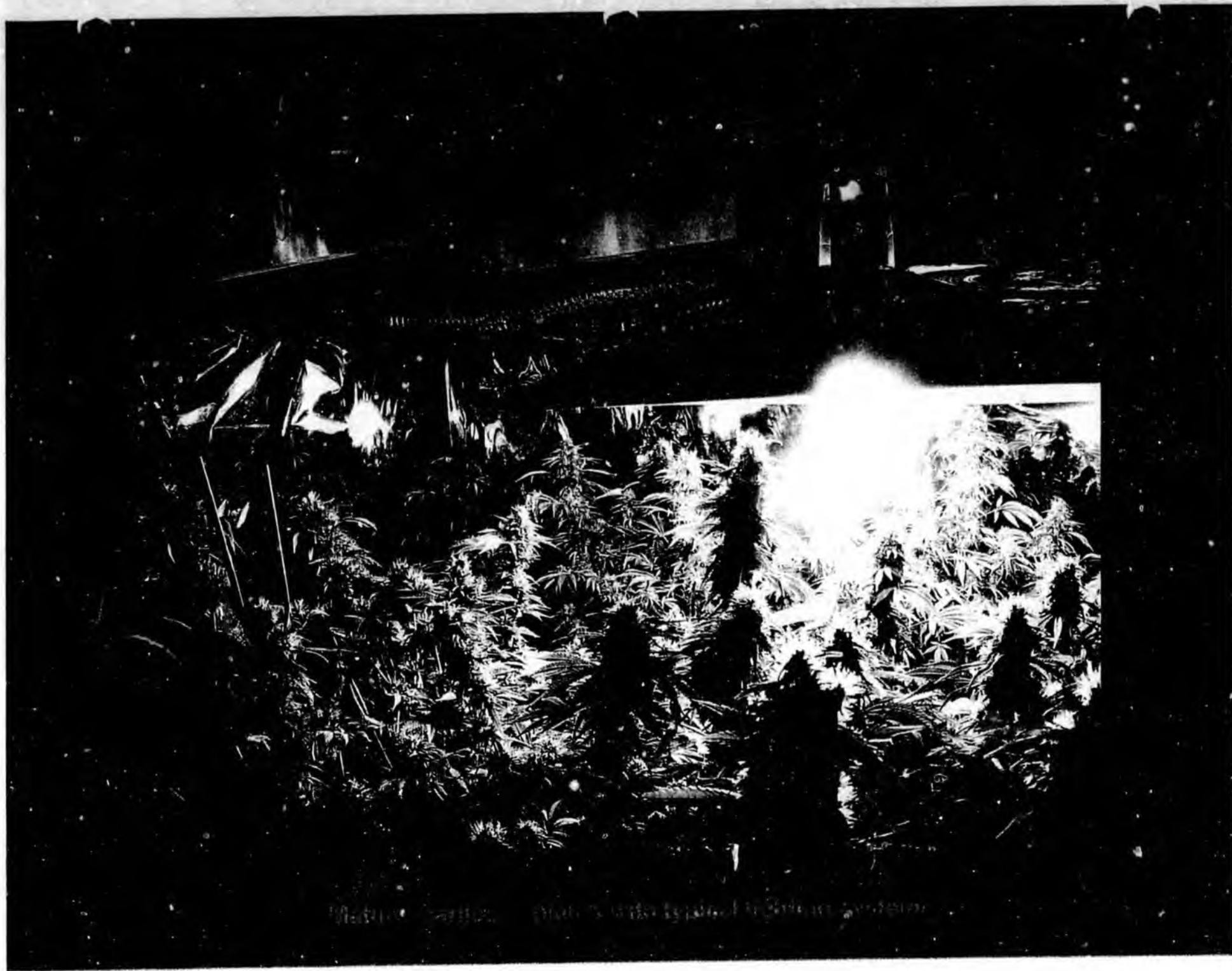
If you need any additional information about these samples, please contact our staff at (662)915-5926.

Sincerely

Samir A. Ross

Dr. Samir A. ROSS
 Co-Project Director





1941 - Hemp plants in field, typical of the region



1942. 24. The light is with numerous trees
and the light is mounted on panel in middle of room



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

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Descriptive Analysis of Sexual Assaults in Anchorage, Alaska

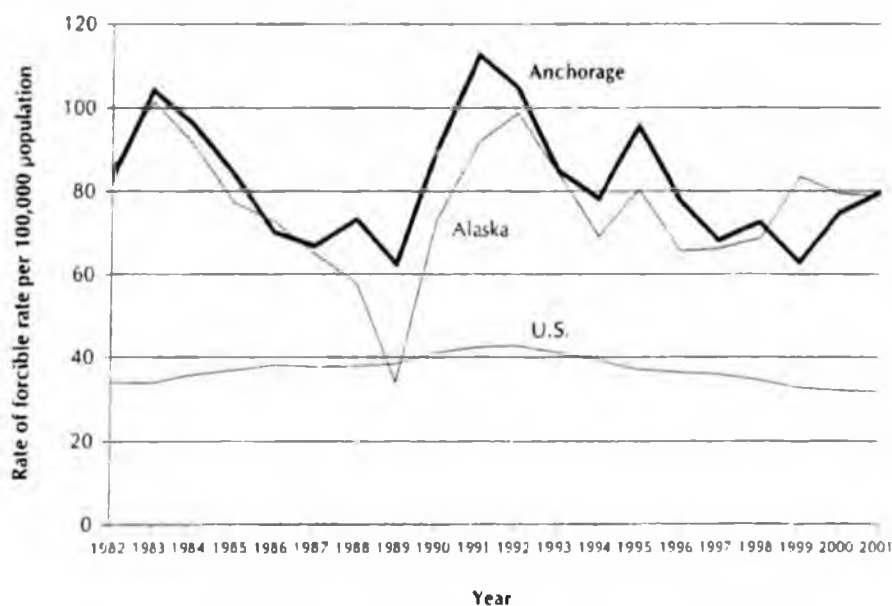
Alaska generally and Anchorage specifically have been plagued by the incidence of sexual assaults. As the data below demonstrate, Anchorage routinely ranks among cities with the highest incidence of forcible rape and sexual assault. This study is an initial effort to begin the process of understanding 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



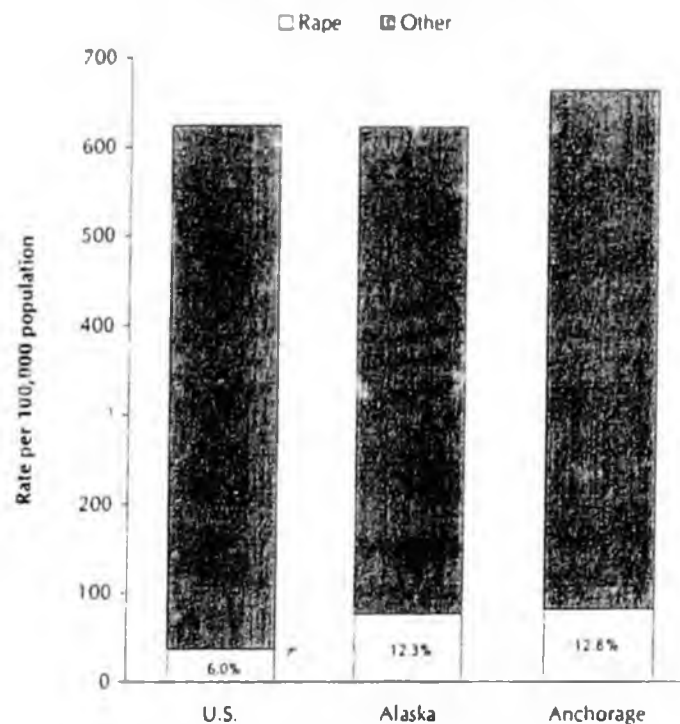
Source: Uniform Crime Reports

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

1. 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, AISA) <www.census.gov/ac/s/www/Products/Profiles/Single/2001/5501/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 | | |
| | | % | 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 Supplemental Survey (Anchorage, AK MSA) <www.census.gov/ac/www/Products/Profiles/Single/2001/SS01/Tabular/380/380001/303801.htm>

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

| Drug use | Row percentages | | | | Total |
|--------------------------|-----------------|--------|-----|--------|-------|
| | Yes | | No | | |
| | 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 | 256 | 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

| Type of injury | Row percentages | | | | Total |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------|-----|--------|-------|
| | Yes | | No | | |
| | 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 = 201

| 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 % | 24.8 % | 0.14 |
| 15 to 19 | 56 | 18.2 | 21.1 | 7.9 | 32.7 | 2.74 |
| 20 to 24 | 61 | 19.8 | 40.9 | 6.3 | 39.0 | 3.75 |
| 25 to 34 | 82 | 26.6 | 67.5 | 14.5 | 53.5 | 2.19 |
| 35 to 44 | 63 | 20.5 | 88.0 | 17.9 | 71.4 | 1.37 |
| 45 to 54 | 29 | 9.4 | 97.4 | 15.6 | 87.0 | 0.72 |
| 55 or older | 8 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 13.0 | 100.0 | 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 Supplemental Survey (Anchorage, AK MSA) <www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/Profiles/Singles/2001/SS01/Tabular/38038000US03801.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 Supplemental Survey (Anchorage, AK MSA) <www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/Profiles/Singles/2001/SS01/Tabular/38038000US03801.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. Inter-racial 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.

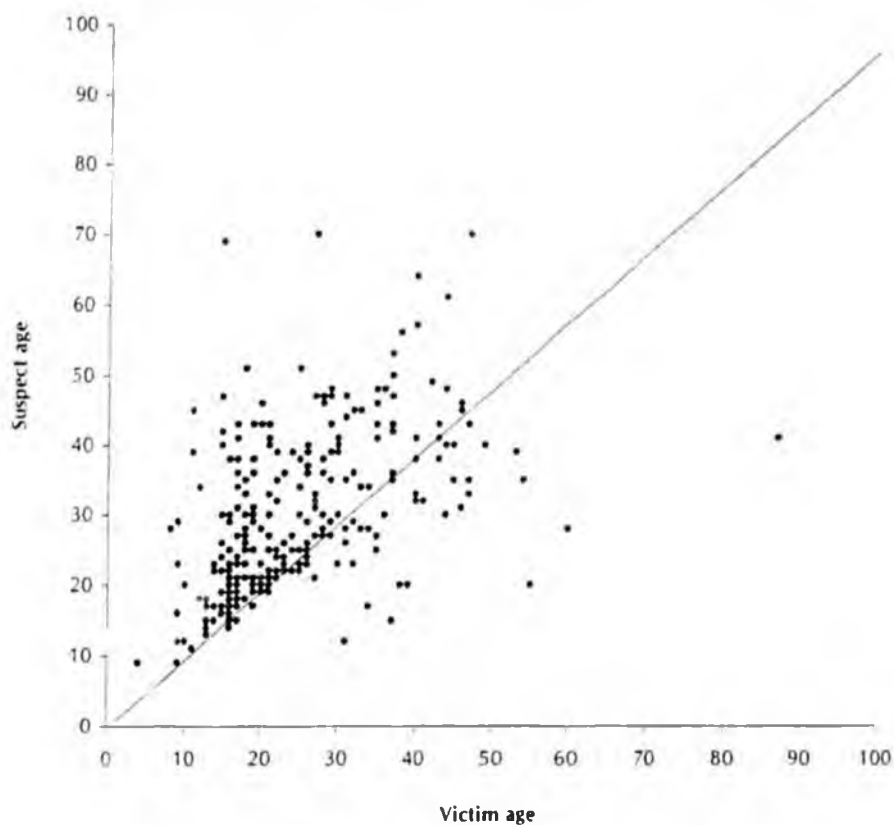
| Alcohol use by suspect | Alcohol use by victim | | Total |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|------------|
| | Yes | No | |
| Yes | 105 | 23 | 128 |
| No | 3 | 45 | 48 |
| Total | 108 | 68 | 176 |

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

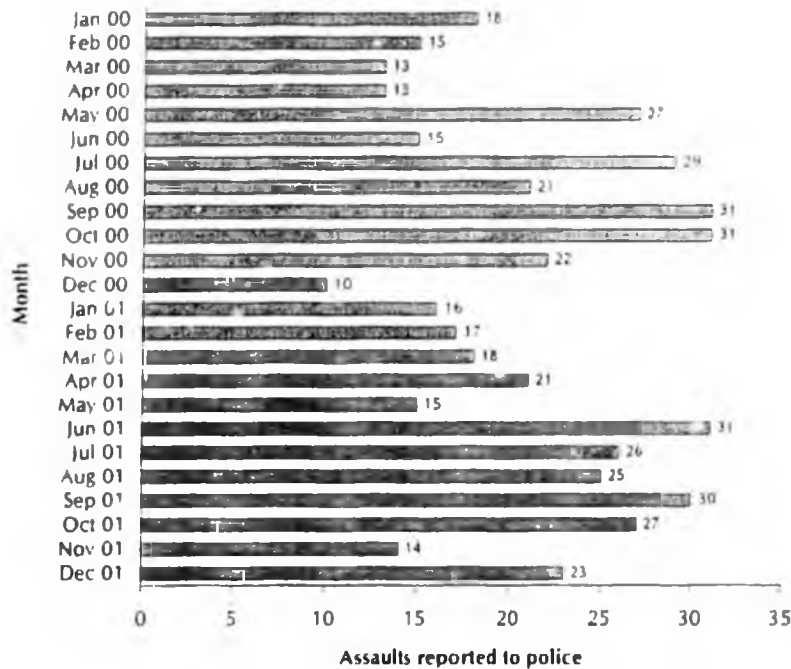
Analysis includes only those cases with one victim and one suspect (N = 264).



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

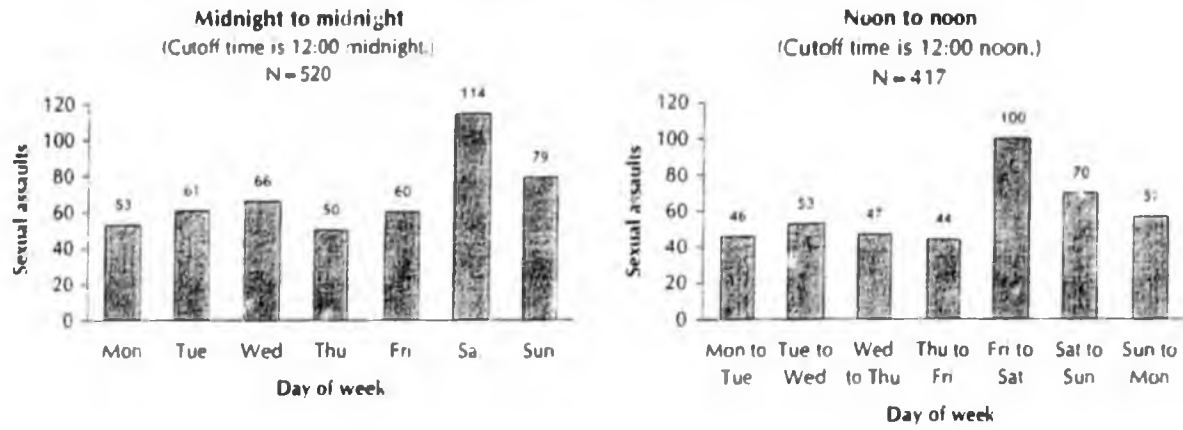
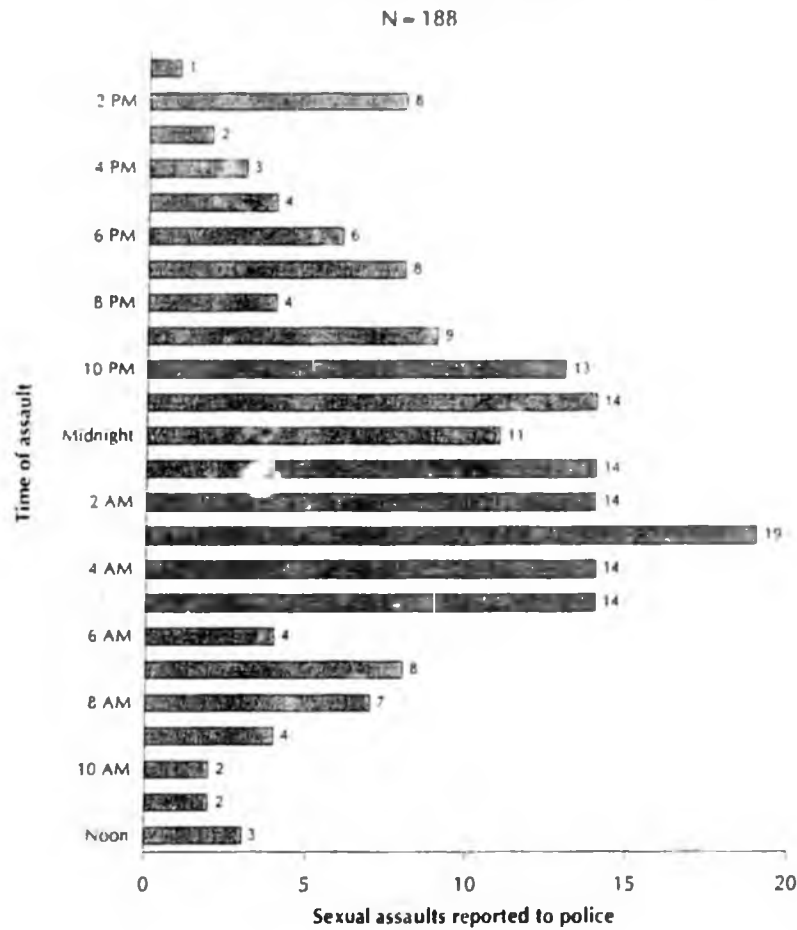


Figure 6. Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police by Time of Assault, 2000-2001



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 |
| Residential 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

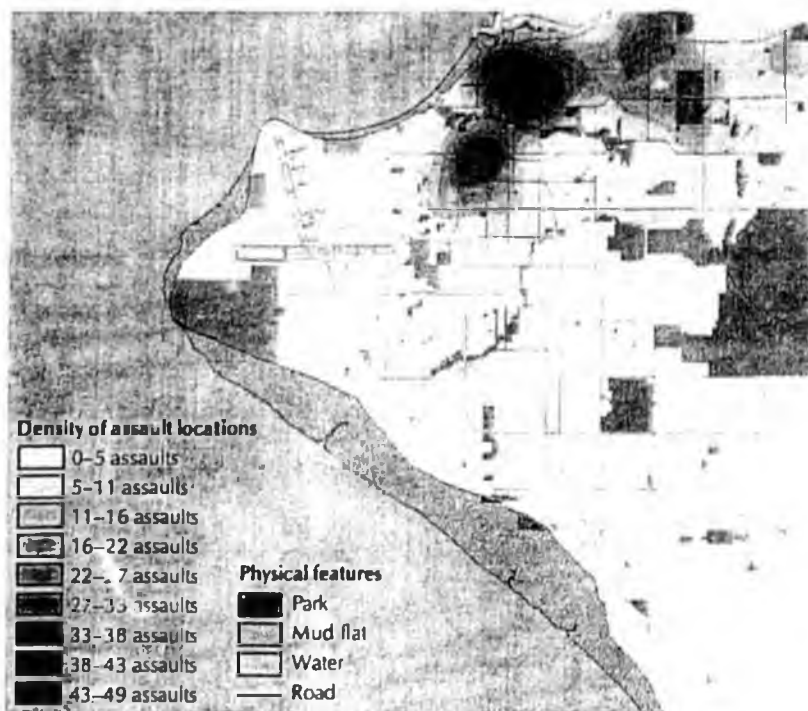


Figure 7b. Density of Locations of Sexual Assaults Reported to Anchorage Police, 2000-2001

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

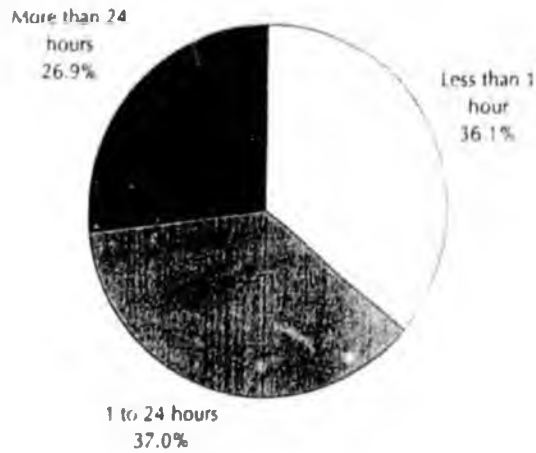
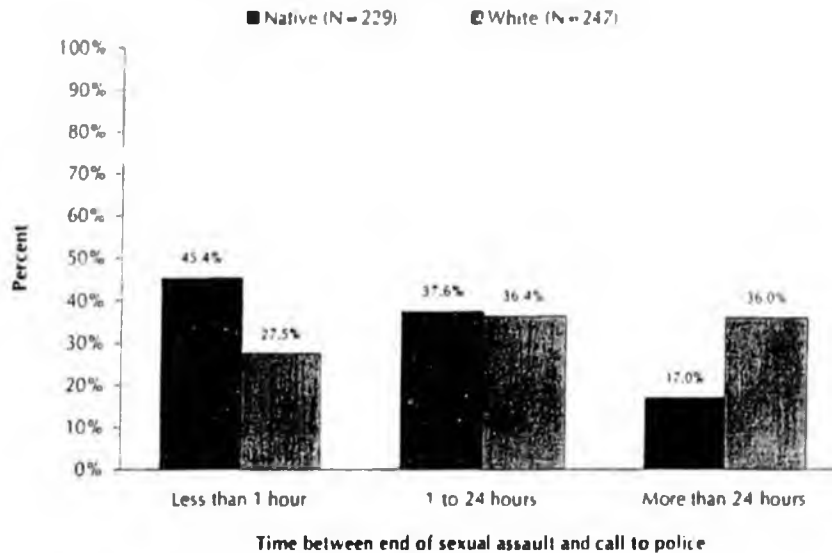


Figure 11. Delay in Reporting: Hours Between End of Sexual Assault and Call to Police, by Racial Group, 2000-2001
N = 476



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

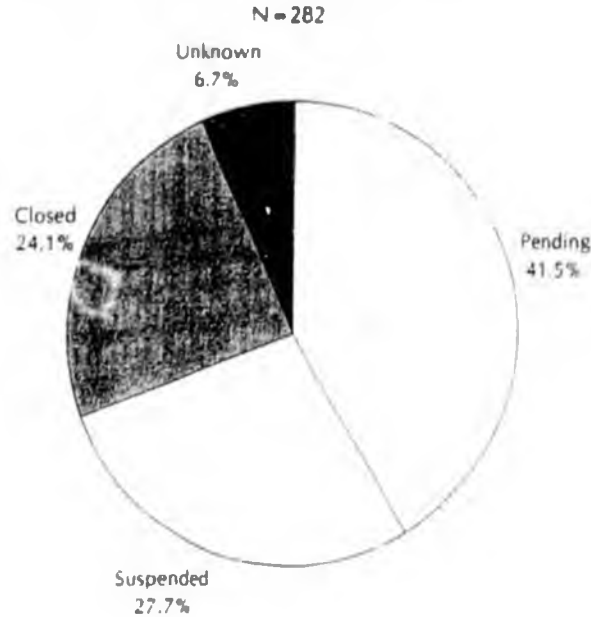
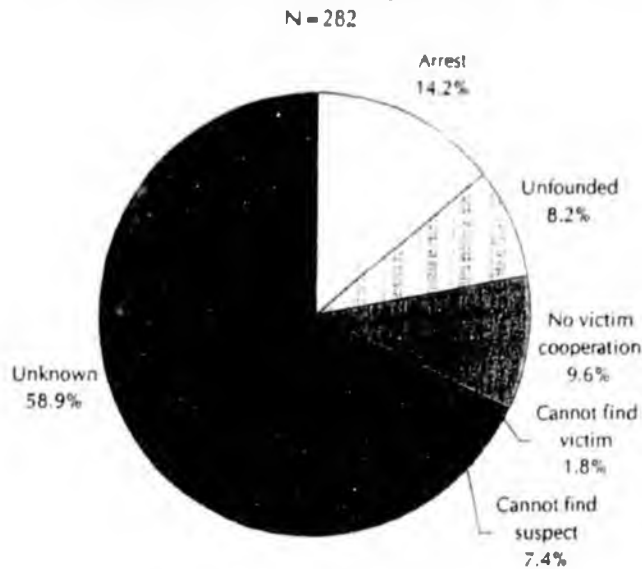


Figure 13. Reasons for Case Outcomes for Sexual Assault Cases Reported to Anchorage Police, 2001



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 (9%) 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 | 2B. Pickup weapons | 2B. Sexual theft | 2B2. Assault locations | 2B3. 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 Detention report Narrative report Property report

Enter SART file as below

SART case#

Final outcome

Reason for final outcome

Record: 14 of 4 | 1 of 2 of 2

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 | 2B. Sexual theft | 2B2. Assault locations | 2B3. 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 eadman* Day of week

Location of incident

Area

Date and time of report

Year Month Day

Property

Total value damaged \$

Total value stolen/recovered \$

Record: 14 of 4 | 1 of 2 of 2

Four digits if unknown, enter 9999 NUM

Microsoft Access - {FILECONTENTS}

File Edit View Insert Format Records Tools Window Help

Times New Roman 9

File contents: 201 Incident, 201a Pickup weapons, 201b Sexual theft, 202 Assault battery, 203 Drop report, 3 Victims, 4 Suspects

2. Incident report 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)

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) <input type="text"/> | Poison <input type="text"/> |
| Handgun <input type="text"/> | Explosives <input type="text"/> |
| Rifle <input type="text"/> | Incendiary device <input type="text"/> |
| Shotgun <input type="text"/> | Drugs/narcotics/sleeping pills <input type="text"/> |
| Knife/cutting instrument (e.g. pick, screwdriver, ax, etc.) <input type="text"/> | Mace <input type="text"/> |
| Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.) <input type="text"/> | Asphyxiant (arrows, strangulation, suffocation, gas, etc.) <input type="text"/> |
| Motor vehicle <input type="text"/> | Syringe <input type="text"/> |
| Personal weapons (hands, feet, teeth, etc.) <input type="text"/> | Other <input type="text"/> |
| | <i>If Other, describe tool/weapon used</i> |

Records: 1 of 1

Form New

Microsoft Access - {FILECONTENTS}

File Edit View Insert Format Records Tools Window Help

Times New Roman 9

File contents: 201 Incident, 201a Pickup weapons, 201b Sexual theft, 202 Assault battery, 203 Drop report, 3 Victims, 4 Suspects

2. Incident report Report#

B. Information from complete file

1b. Sexual acts reported; theft

Sexual acts reported:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <i>Kissing (lips, face, neck, etc.)</i> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| <i>Touching/fondling with hands of the:</i> | breast <input type="text"/> | penis <input type="text"/> |
| | vagina <input type="text"/> | anus <input type="text"/> |
| <i>Oral copulation of penis:</i> | of victim by assailant <input type="text"/> | of assailant by victim <input type="text"/> |
| <i>Oral copulation of anus:</i> | of victim by assailant <input type="text"/> | of assailant by victim <input type="text"/> |
| <i>Penetration of vagina by:</i> | finger <input type="text"/> | <i>Describe foreign object</i> |
| | penis <input type="text"/> | |
| | foreign object <input type="text"/> | |
| <i>Penetration of anus by:</i> | finger <input type="text"/> | <i>Describe foreign object</i> |
| | penis <input type="text"/> | |

Theft:

Cash, purse, wallet, bank cards

Jewelry/watch

Clothing

Other

Describe

Records: 1 of 1

Form New

Microsoft Access - [HIF1001.DAT] Type a question for help

File Edit View Format Records Tools Window Help

Times New Roman 9

1. Offenses 2. Incident 2014 Pickup weapons 2015 Sexual Off 202 Assault Locations 203 Dropoff report 3. Victims 4. Suspects

Report# []

2. Incident report

B. Information from complete file

2. Assault locations

Number of places for assault: [1]

Fill in this subform for each assault location.

Date/time of assault

Check if date is estimated (please call)

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

If exact time unknown, enter estimate: []

Assault location

Address: []

Location type: []

If Other, describe: []

Vehicle involved Yes No

Number of victims involved: []

Number of suspects involved: []

Record: 14 of 3

Record: 14 of 3

Enter 99 if Unknown.

Microsoft Access - [HIF1001.DAT] Type a question for help

File Edit View Format Records Tools Window Help

Times New Roman 9

1. Offenses 2. Incident 2014 Pickup weapons 2015 Sexual Off 202 Assault Locations 203 Dropoff report 3. Victims 4. Suspects

Report# []

2. Incident 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: 14 of 3

Record: 14 of 3

Enter 99 if Unknown, enter 999 if Unknown.

THE
FOLLOWING
DOCUMENT(S)
ARE
POOR
ORIGINAL
COPIES

Microsoft Access [REPORTS]

Times New Roman

261a.Pickup weapons 261b Sexual theft 262 Assault locations 263.Drone report 3.Victim 4.Suspect

4. Suspect information

Number of suspects: Report#

AA Suspect information from police report AA Suspect information from complete file

Offender (if police use)

Offender present at scene upon police arrival

DNA/physical evidence recovered

Record: 14 of 3 Form View

Appendix B
Data Collection Instrument for 2000 Data

Microsoft Access - [TELECONMENTS]

File Edit View Insert Format Record Tools Window Help

Times New Roman 12

File contents | 201 Incident | 201a Pickup weapons | 202 Assault locations | 203 Dropoff report | 3 Victims | 4 Suspects

1. File contents

Reports:

Entered by:

SART file Enter SART file #

record: 1 of 1 | 1 of 1 | of 1

Form View | NUM

Microsoft Access - [TELECONMENTS]

File Edit View Insert Format Record Tools Window Help

Times New Roman 19

File contents | 201 Incident | 201a Pickup weapons | 202 Assault locations | 203 Dropoff report | 3 Victims | 4 Suspects

2. Incident report Reports:

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 | 1 of 1 | of 1

Four digits; if unknown, enter 9999

NUM

Microsoft Access - [III] [CONTENTS]

File Edit View Insert Format Records Tools Window Help

Times New Roman 9

1. File contents | 2A. Incident | 2B1a. Pick-up weapons | 2B2. Assault locations | 2B3. Dropoff report | 3. Victims | 4. Suspects

Report#

2. Incident 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: 14 of 1

Four digits, if unknown, enter 9999

NJM

Microsoft Access - [III] [CONTENTS]

File Edit View Insert Format Records Tools Window Help

Times New Roman 9

1. File contents | 2A. Incident | 2B1a. Pick-up weapons | 2B2. Assault locations | 2B3. Dropoff report | 3. Victims | 4. Suspects

Report#

2. Incident 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

Year: Month: Day: Time:

If exact time unknown, enter estimate

Assault location

Address:

Location type:

If Other, describe:

Record: 14 of 1

Enter 99 if unknown

NJM

Microsoft Access - [11:11:11 AM] [11:11:11 AM]

Type a question for help

Times New Roman 9

4. Suspect Information Number of suspects: [] Reports: []

1. Suspect Information from police report

Name: [] []

Sex: []

Race: []

Birthdate: []

Fill in this subform for each suspect.

Record: 14 of 15

Record: 14 of 15

Enter 99 if Unknown

Office of National Drug Control Policy

Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse

Anchorage, Alaska

Profile of Drug Indicators

April 2004



ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse staff compiled this profile by using the most recent data available from open sources. The data presented are as accurate as the sources from which they were drawn. The information contained in this profile should not be used to rank or compare States or jurisdictions, due to differences in data collection and reporting methods.

Municipality of Anchorage, Alaska

The following profile contains information on demographics, political figures, programs, crime, drug use, drug trafficking, and enforcement statistics.

Demographics

- Population: 262,125 (2002 American Community Survey);¹ 260,283 (2000 Census)²
- Race/Ethnicity (2002 American Community Survey): 69.2% white; 5.6% black/African American; 5.4% American Indian/Alaska Native; 6.1% Asian; 0.8% Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander; 0.2 % some other race; 6.7% two or more races; 6.1% Hispanic/Latino (of any race)³

Politics

- Mayor: Mark Begich⁴
- Assembly Members (Section): Allan Tesche (1); Anna Fairclough (2); Dan Kendall (2); Dan Sullivan (3); Fay Von Gemmingen (3); Dick Traini (4); Doug Van Etten (4); Brian Whittle (5); Melinda Taylor (5); Dick Tremaine (6); Janice Shamberg (6)⁵
- Chief of Police: Walt Monegan⁶

Programs/Initiatives

- Reclaiming Futures Anchorage⁷
Reclaiming Futures Anchorage serves an average of 40 teenagers annually who are arrested 2 or more times and who have a delinquency petition filed in the juvenile court. Teens involved in Reclaiming Futures receive an assessment for substance abuse and an immediate referral for treatment. A multi-disciplinary team made up of agency representatives, a case manager and a mentor oversees each case, and a local court monitors progress.
- SAFE City Program⁸
The purpose of Anchorage's SAFE City Program is to develop and maintain community prevention and intervention systems that provide strategies, education, and planning in the areas of substance abuse in high risk populations, sexual assault, domestic violence, child abuse and neglect, homelessness, and emergency alcohol services for the public inebriate.

Federal Funding

- Drug Free Communities Support Program⁹
There have been no Anchorage recipients of the Drug-Free Communities Support Program grant.
- Office of Weed and Seed¹⁰
One site in Anchorage has received Federal funding and official recognition as a Weed and Seed site.
- FY 2003 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Discretionary Funds awarded to Anchorage:¹¹
 - Center for Mental Health Services: \$129,992
 - Center for Substance Abuse Prevention: \$0
 - Center for Substance Abuse Treatment: \$6,668,785