



Alaska's Council on
Domestic Violence
& Sexual Assault

2019 Alaska Dashboard

Key Issues Impacting Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in Alaska

What is the 2019 Dashboard?

The 2019 Alaska Dashboard is a broad overview of population indicators on key issues related to domestic violence and sexual assault in Alaska. The dashboard looks at reported incidents, service utilization, protective factors, offender accountability and survey results.

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

We encourage you to go beyond the numbers by reading through the indicator definitions to better understand what is being reviewed. The trend analysis column is not meant to be a comment on the positive or negative rate of domestic violence and sexual assault in Alaska, rather it is meant to comment on whether the trend is increasing or decreasing.

We all need to think about how we can change these numbers, whether we are policy makers or concerned citizens. We encourage you to discuss what you see with your family, neighbors, friends, co-workers. How can you make a difference?

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

Join Us!

We hope you will join us in our efforts to increase victim safety and hold offenders accountable for their actions. Call your local victim service provider to learn about your community's efforts to end domestic violence and to find ways to get involved.

For more information contact:

Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, (907) 465-4356
cdvsa.grants@alaska.gov or diane.casto@alaska.gov

2019 Alaska Dashboard

Key Issues Impacting

Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in Alaska

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

Key Population Indicators for Alaska		Starting Data	Current Data	Trend Analysis	Progress
Childhood Exposure to Domestic Violence					
1	Percent of adults exposed to intimate partner violence of a parent (BRFSS)	19.1% ('06)	22.7% ('17)	● 18.8%	
2	Percent of mothers whose 3-year-old child saw violence or physical abuse (CUBS)	4.0% ('09)	4.1% ('17)	● 2.5%	
Child and Youth Victimization					
3	Percent of students experiencing physical dating violence in past year (YRBS)	9.4% ('13)	7.3% ('17)	● -22.3%	
4	Percent of students experiencing sexual violence in their lifetime (YRBS)	10.6% ('09)	8.2% ('17)	● -22.6%	
Reports of Harm (Child and Youth)					
5	Rate of reported child abuse and neglect per 10,000 (US DHHS)	193.1 ('09)	147.5 ('17)	● -23.6%	
6	Rate of reported child sexual maltreatment per 10,000 (US DHHS)	5.6 ('09)	7.8 ('17)	● 39.3%	
Adult Victimization					
7	Percent of pregnant women experiencing intimate partner physical abuse (PRAMS)	3.6% ('09)	2.3% ('17)	● -36.1%	
8	Rate of female victims killed by male offenders per 100,000 (WMMW)	2.01 ('13)	3.96 ('19)	● 97%	
9	Percent of adults ever experienced intimate partner physical abuse (BRFSS)	23.9% ('04)	25.4% ('17)	● 6.3%	
10	Rate of reported rape or attempted rape per 100,000 (UCR)	125.5 ('13)	161.9 ('18)	● 29%	
Reports of Harm (Adult and Elder)					
11	Number of vulnerable adults reporting abuse or neglect (APS)	91 ('11)	61 ('19)	● -33%	
12	Number of vulnerable elders reporting abuse or neglect (APS)	111 ('11)	89 ('19)	● -19.8%	
Primary Prevention and Protective Factors					
13	Percent of students (3-5) who have social and emotional learning skills. (SCS)	67% ('15)	66% ('19)	● -1.5%	
14	Percent of students (6-12) who have social and emotional learning skills. (SCS)	76% ('16)	73% ('19)	○ -3.9%	
15	Percent of students comfortable seeking help from 3 or more adults (YRBS)	44.6% ('09)	47.9% ('17)	● 7.4%	
16	Percent of students (3-5) who respond favorably to caring and support from others (SCS)	64% ('15)	61% ('19)	● -4.7%	
17	Percent of students (6-12) who respond favorably to being close to adults in school (SCS)	58% ('15)	58% ('19)	● 0%	
18	Percent of students (6-12) who report students treat each other with respect. (SCS)	36% ('16)	29% ('19)	● -19.4%	
19	Percent of students (6-12) who feel connected to their culture. (SCS)	50% ('17)	49% ('19)	● -2%	
20	Percent of earnings ratio of women's earnings compared to men's. (ADOLWD)	66.1% ('00)	71.8% ('17)	● 8.6%	
Reports to Law Enforcement					
21	Number of intimate partner/family member homicides reported to law enforcement	4 ('09)	12 ('18)	● 200%	
22	Number of potential sexual abuse of minor violations reported to law enforcement (DPS)	376 ('11)	710 ('17)	● 88%	
23	Number of potential sexual assault violations report to law enforcement (DPS)	968 ('15)	1,247 ('17)	● 28.8%	
24	Number of potential sex trafficking offenses reported to law enforcement (DPS)	13 ('15)	13 ('17)	● 0%	
25	Number of actual human trafficking offenses reported to law enforcement (DPS)	11 ('14)	6 ('18)	● 45.5%	
Utilization of Services					
26	Rate of children evaluated by child advocacy centers per 10,000 (ACA)	81.9 ('09)	120.1 ('17)	● 46.6%	
27	Rate of adults utilizing services for domestic violence per 10,000 (CDVSA)	61.1 ('10)	64 ('18)	○ 4.7%	
28	Rate of children with adults in domestic violence services per 10,000 (CDVSA)	46.7 ('10)	40.2 ('18)	○ -13.9%	
29	Rate of adults utilizing services for sexual assault per 10,000 (CDVSA)	16.3 ('10)	17.6 ('18)	● 8%	
30	Rate of youth utilizing services for domestic violence per 10,000 (CDVSA)	25.5 ('10)	14.7 ('18)	○ -42.4%	
31	Rate of youth utilizing services for sexual assault per 10,000 (CDVSA)	27.7 ('10)	27.1 ('18)	● -2.2%	
32	Number of shelter nights provided by funded programs (CDVSA)	86,923 ('10)	103,057 ('19)	● 18.6%	
33	Number of unique individuals served by funded programs (CDVSA)	10,228 ('10)	9,107 ('19)	○ -11%	
Offender Accountability					
34	Percent of reported rapes resulting in an arrest (DPS)	35.9% ('13)	23.1% ('18)	● -35.7%	
35	Rate of juveniles referred for sex offenses per 10,000 (DJJ)	10.9 ('10)	13.0 ('19)	● 19.3%	
36	Rate of juveniles referred for a DV-related assault per 10,000 (DJJ)	38.5 ('11)	30.2 ('19)	○ -21.6%	
37	Number of felony protective order violations filed with AK Superior Court (DOL)	3 ('09)	10 ('18)	● 233%	
38	Number of civil protective orders filed (DOL)	9,548 ('12)	8,084 ('18)	○ -15.3%	
39	Number of sexual assault cases accepted for prosecution (DOL)	111 ('08)	134 ('16)	● 20.7%	
40	Percent of accepted sexual assault cases with a conviction (DOL)	63.0% ('08)	28.3% ('16)	○ -55.1%	
41	Number of sexual abuse of minor cases accepted for prosecution (DOL)	109 ('08)	129 ('16)	● 18.3%	
42	Percent of accepted sexual abuse of minor cases with a conviction (DOL)	84.4% ('08)	65.1% ('16)	○ -22.9%	
43	Percent of adult sex offenders who recidivate (DOC)	67.0% ('10)	38.5% ('19)	○ -42.5%	

Trend Analysis: ○ Decreasing ● Stable ● Increasing

The percent change and trend analysis are defined on page 3. CDVSA does not indicate if this trend is positive or negative regarding each metric but simply provides the information if this is an increasing or decreasing trend along with the percent change of current data relative to the start date. The judgement of each metric is for the reader to decide. For example, the increase of percent of adults exposed to intimate partner violence of a parent may be negative while the increase of children evaluated by child advocacy centers may be positive.

2019 Alaska Dashboard

Key Issues Impacting Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in Alaska Trend Analysis

Percent Change

Percent change is the increase or decrease in the current Alaska data relative to the start date. Percent change is not an absolute difference in percent. For example, indicator #1 has increased from 19.1% to 22.7%. The absolute difference in percent is 3.6. But the percent change is +18.8%, because 3.6 is 18.8% of 19.1, the starting Alaska data. **** Percent changes may or may not be statistically significant since some change randomly occurs from year to year.**

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

Mann-Kendall Trend Analysis

The below information is taken from Connor, J.A., Farhat, S. K., & Vanderford, M. (2012). *GSI Mann-Kendall Toolkit for Constituent Trend Analysis (Vol. 1.0)*. Houston, TX: GSI Environmental Inc.

The Mann-Kendall trend analysis is a non-parametric statistical procedure that is used for analyzing trends in data over time. Nonparametric methods require no assumptions regarding the underlying statistical distribution of data. This test is not sensitive to the sampling intervals, and the outcome of the procedure depends on the ranking of the individual data points not the magnitude of the data points. Therefore, this test can be used for irregular sample intervals, data below the detection limit, and small or missing data. The Mann-Kendall produces an 'S' statistic which is used to indicate the direction of the trend as "increasing," "decreasing," or "stable/no trend." The measure is calculated through the sum of the differences between the sequential sampling events. For example, the measure in Event 2 is greater than the concentration measured in Event 1, the corresponding 'S' score is "+1", if it is less than Event 1, the score is "-1", and if it is equal to Event 1, the score is "0." The points for each event are then totaled to derive the S statistic. A value greater than 0 indicates an increasing trend while a value of less than 0 indicates a decreasing trend. The S statistic along with a calculated confidence factor helps determine the validity and strength of the trend.

This test has been primarily used for detecting geographical trend detection such as hydrology, rain flow, climate change, and precipitation. With the lack of research on this test in use for social services data, this has practical limitations. This test is also not testing for statistical significance. This test simply shows the increase or decrease of a trend and does not determine if this is positive or negative with regards to the metric. Readers should consider the percent change and trend analysis with each metric as a determination for their judgement.

Sample Calculation of Mann-Kendall S Statistic for Five Sample Events

	Event 1	Event 2	Event 3	Event 4	Event 5	Total Points
Data	13.95	42.08	33.90	33.67	18.05	
Compare to Event 1		+1	+1	+1	+1	+4
Compare to Event 2			-1	-1	-1	-3
Compare to Event 3				-1	-1	-2
Compare to Event 4					-1	-1
Apparent Decreasing Trend					S=	-2



2019 Alaska Dashboard

Key Issues Impacting Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in Alaska National Comparisons

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

Key Population Indicators for Alaska		Starting U.S. Data	Current U.S. Data	Starting AK Data	Current AK Data
Child and Youth Victimization					
3	Percent of students experiencing physical dating violence in past year (YRBS)	10.3% ('13)	8% ('17)	9.1% ('13)	7.3% ('17)
4	Percent of students experiencing sexual violence in their lifetime (YRBS)	7.4% ('09)	7.4% ('17)	10.1% ('09)	8.2% ('17)
Reports of Harm (Child and Youth)					
5	Rate of reported child abuse and neglect per 10,000 (US DHHS)	93 ('09)	91.5 ('18)	193.1 ('09)	147.5 ('18)
6	Rate of reported child sexual maltreatment per 10,000 (US DHHS)	8.7 ('09)	7.9 ('17)	5.6 ('09)	7.8 ('17)
Adult Victimization					
8	Rate of female victims killed by male offenders per 100,000. (WMMW)	1.17 ('13)	1.29 ('19)	2.01 ('13)	3.96 ('19)
10	Rate of reported rape or attempted rape per 100,000 (UCR)	35.9 ('13)	42.6 ('18)	125.5 ('13)	161.6 ('18)

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

In 2017 (current AK data), 7.3% of Alaskan high school students experienced physical dating violence, compared to 8% of US high school students.

Percent of students experiencing sexual violence in lifetime (YRBS)

In 2017 (current AK data), the percentage of Alaska high school students experiencing sexual violence in their lifetime was 8.2%, compared to 7.4% of high school students in the U.S.

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

In 2018 (current AK data), the rate of reported and substantiated child abuse and neglect was 147.5 per 10,000 children (ages 0 to 17) in Alaska, compared to 91.5 per 10,000 children in the U.S. The Alaska rate was 1.6 times higher than the U.S. rate. Rates of reporting in the U.S. have remained steady since the starting year, 2009, but Alaska levels have decreased by 23.6%.

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

In 2017 (current AK data), the rate of reported and substantiated child sexual maltreatment was 7.8 per 10,000 children (ages 0 to 17) in Alaska, compared to 7.9 per 10,000 children in the U.S.

Rate of female victims killed by male offenders (WMMW)

The 2019 report When Men Murder Women reviews data from the previous 2 years. In 2017, the rate of female victims killed by male offenders was 3.96 per 10,000 in Alaska, compared to 1.29 per 10,000 in the U.S. The Alaska rate was 3.1 times higher than the U.S. rate.

Rate of rape or attempted rape per 100,000 (UCR)

In 2018 (current AK data), the rate of rape reported to law enforcement was 161.6 per 100,000 in Alaska, compared to 42.6 per 100,000 in the U.S. The Alaska rate was 3.8 times higher than the U.S. rate.

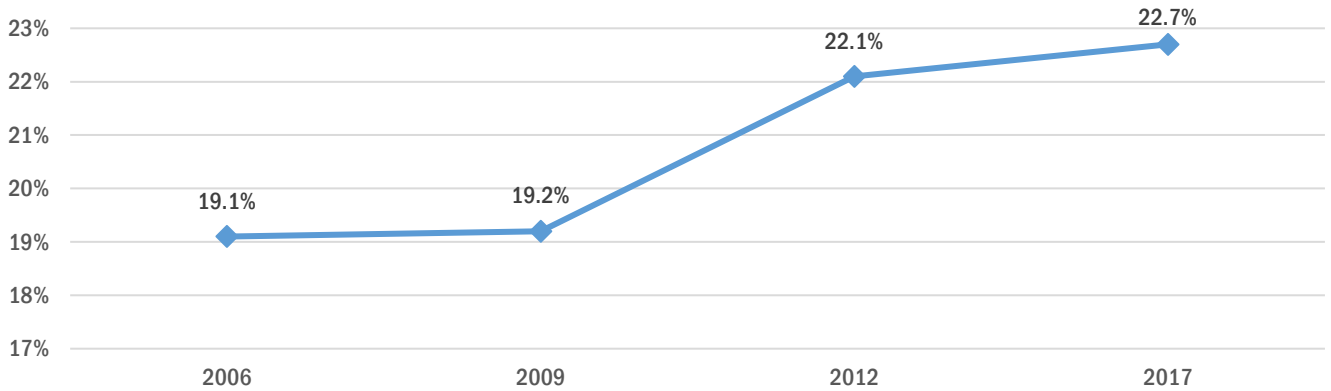
2019 Alaska Dashboard

Key Issues Impacting Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in Alaska Dashboard Indicator Definitions

Childhood Exposure to Domestic Violence

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

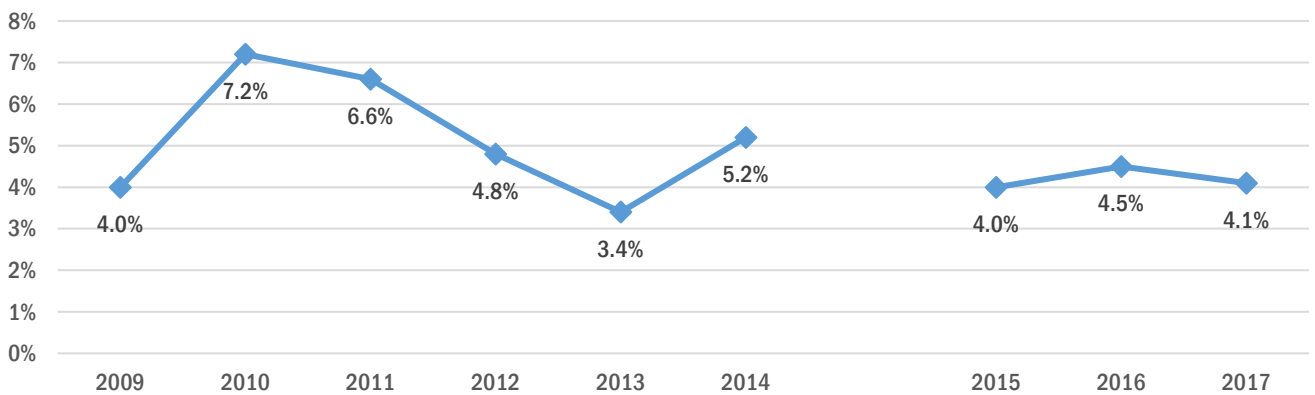
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Approximately every third year, 2,500 adults in Alaska are asked "As a child, did you ever see or hear one of your parents or guardians being hit, slapped, punched, shoved, kicked or otherwise physically hurt by their spouse or partner?" Most current Alaska data is from 2017 and starting Alaska data is from 2006.



Trend analysis: Increasing ●

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

Childhood Understanding Behaviors Survey (CUBS). Each year, around 1,000 mothers of three-year-old children were asked "Has your child ever experienced seeing violence or physical abuse in person?" In 2015, the question about witnessing violence slightly changed its wording to "Has your child ever witnessed violence or physical abuse between household members?" Therefore, a new baseline was started on the graphic above.

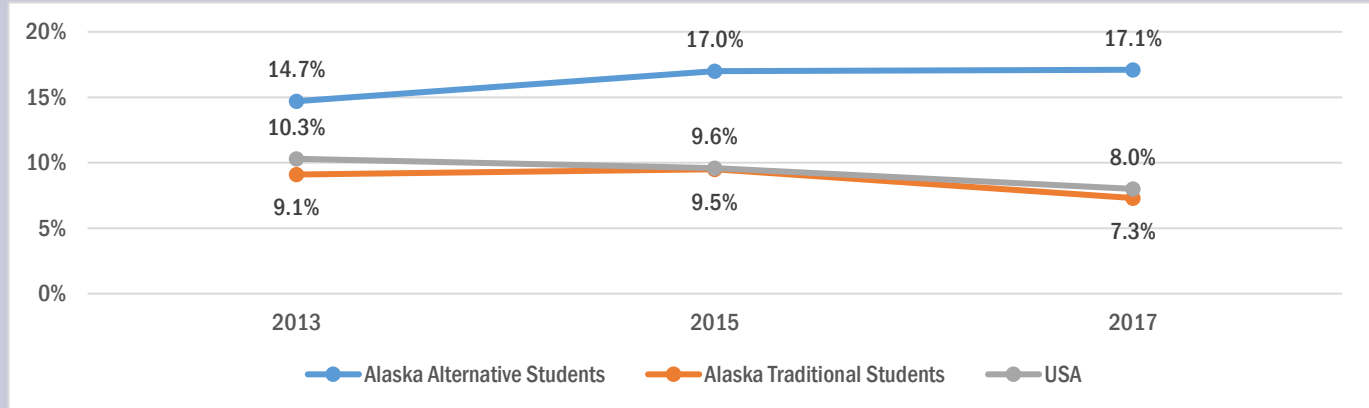


Trend analysis: Stable ●

Child and Youth Victimization

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

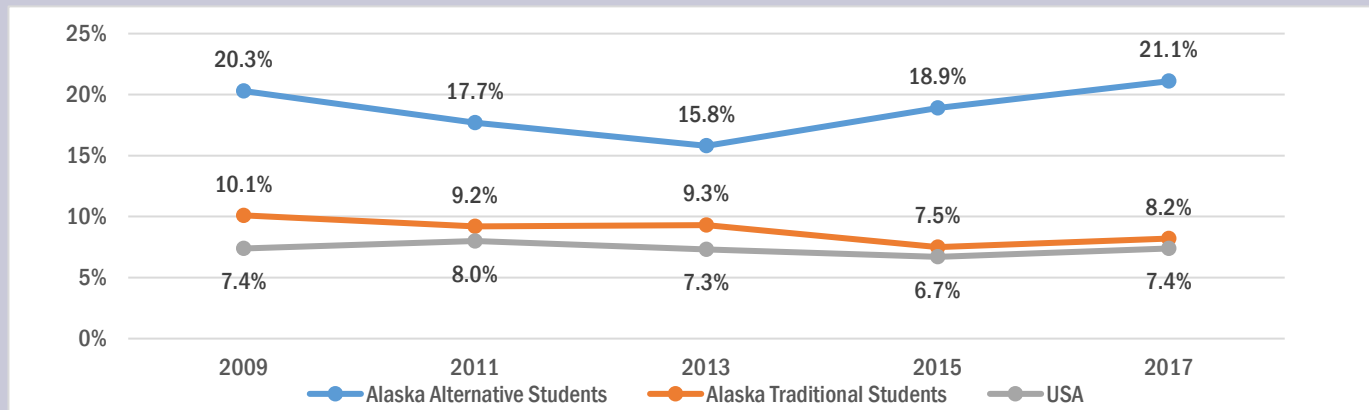
Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). Every two years, approximately 1,300 students from a traditional high school sample and about 900 students from an alternative high school sample are asked “During the past 12 months, how many times did someone you were dating or going out with physically hurt you on purpose? (Count such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon.)” Students are only included if they dated someone in the last 12 months, and they are counted if they were hurt 1 or more times.



Trend analysis: Stable ●

4. Percent of students experiencing sexual violence in their lifetime

Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). Every two years, approximately 1,300 students from a traditional high school sample and about 900 students from an alternative high school sample are asked “Have you ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?” With combined data for all students now available, the current and starting indicators on the dashboard have been switched this year from just representing traditional students to representing all students, including alternative school students.

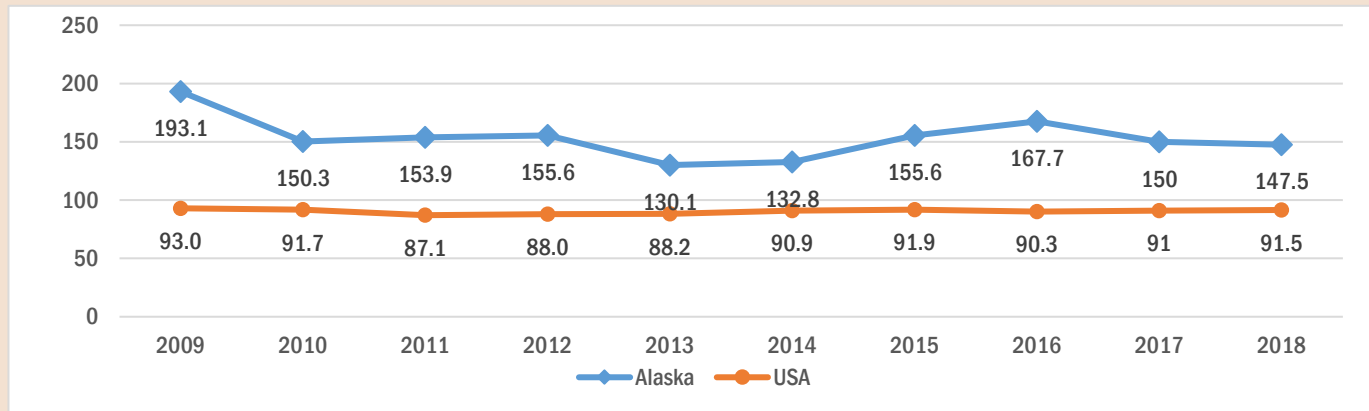


Trend analysis: Stable ●

Reports of Harm (Child and Youth)

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

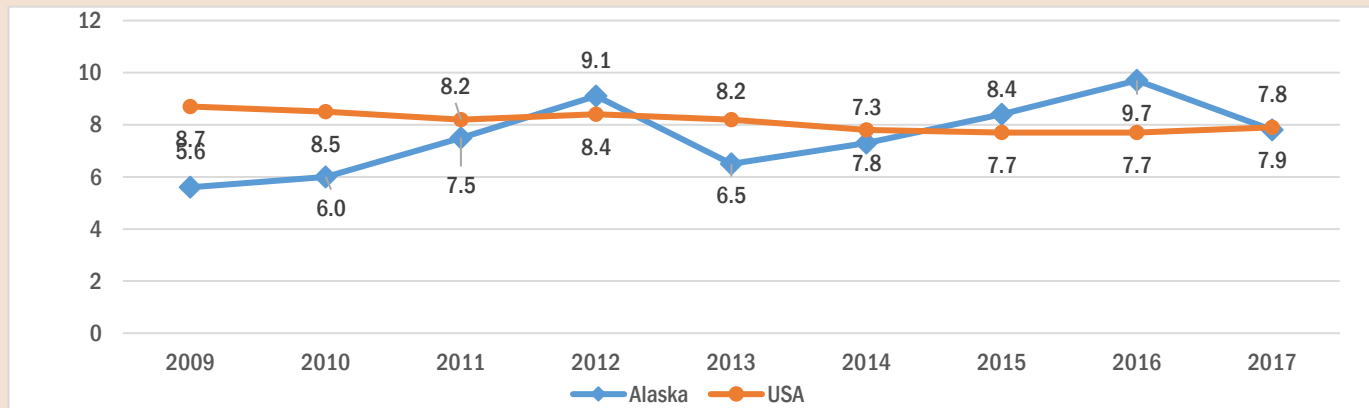
US Department of Health and Human Services (US DHHS) Administration for Children and Families. Rate of unique victims with substantiated findings of child abuse and neglect per 10,000 children ages 0-17. Child abuse and neglect is defined as any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or caretaker which results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse or exploitation or an act or failure to act which presents an imminent risk of serious harm. Most current Alaska data is from 2018 and starting Alaska data is from 2009. For the dashboard, this indicator is not used to measure rates of victimization. It is used to measure rates of substantiated reports of harm.



Trend analysis: Stable ●

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

US Department of Health and Human Services (US DHHS) Administration for Children and Families. Rate of unique victims of reported and substantiated child sexual maltreatment per 10,000 children ages 0-17. Sexual maltreatment includes sexual abuse (sexual assault, sexual abuse of a minor, incest, online enticement of a minor, unlawful exploitation of a minor, indecent exposure), sexual exploitation (allowing, permitting, or encouraging child prostitution), and prostitution or promoting prostitution. Most current Alaska data is from 2017 and starting Alaska data is from 2009. Past data changed slightly starting in 2013 because of an improved method for calculating rate. Also, in 2012, a backlog of completed investigation data was entered. This resulted in an over-reporting of investigations for 2012 and an under-reporting from prior years. For the dashboard, this indicator is not used to measure rates of victimization. It is used to measure rates of substantiated reports of child sexual maltreatment.

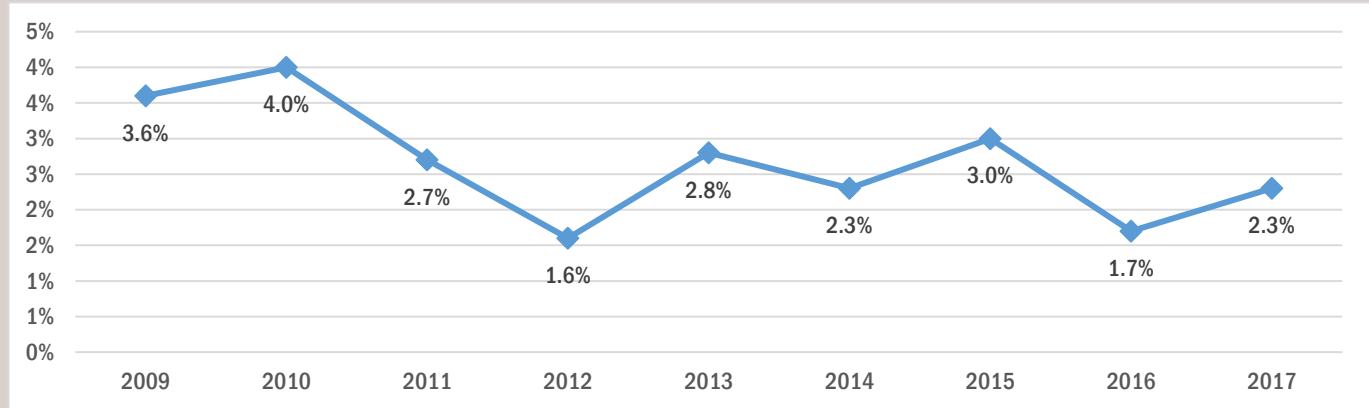


Trend analysis: Increasing ●

Adult Victimization

7. Percent of pregnant women experiencing intimate partner physical abuse

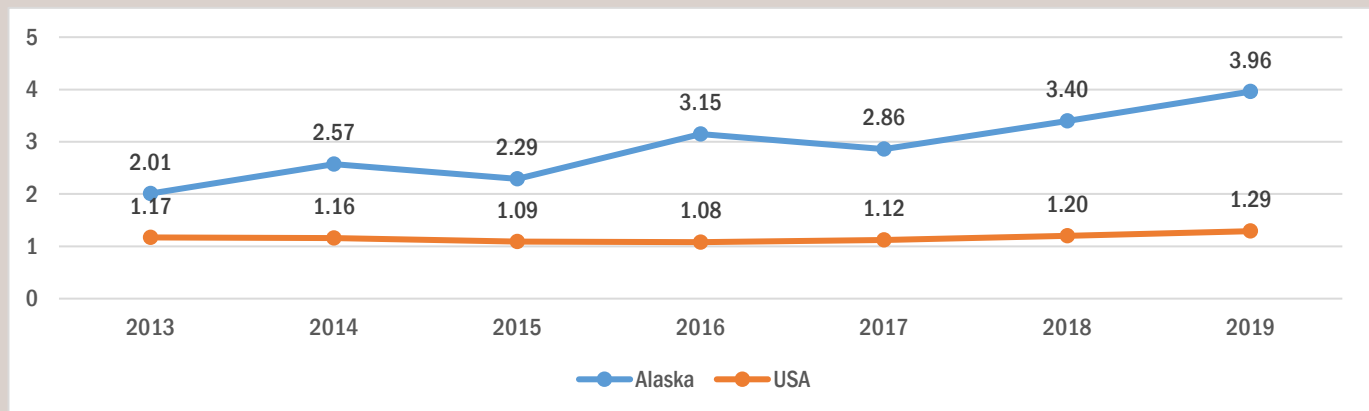
Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS). Each year, one of every six women who delivered a live-born infant is asked "During your most recent pregnancy, did your husband or partner push, hit, slap, kick, choke, or physically hurt you in any other way?" Most current Alaska data is from 2017 and starting Alaska data is from 2009.



Trend analysis: Stable ●

8. Rate of female victims killed by male offenders per 100,000

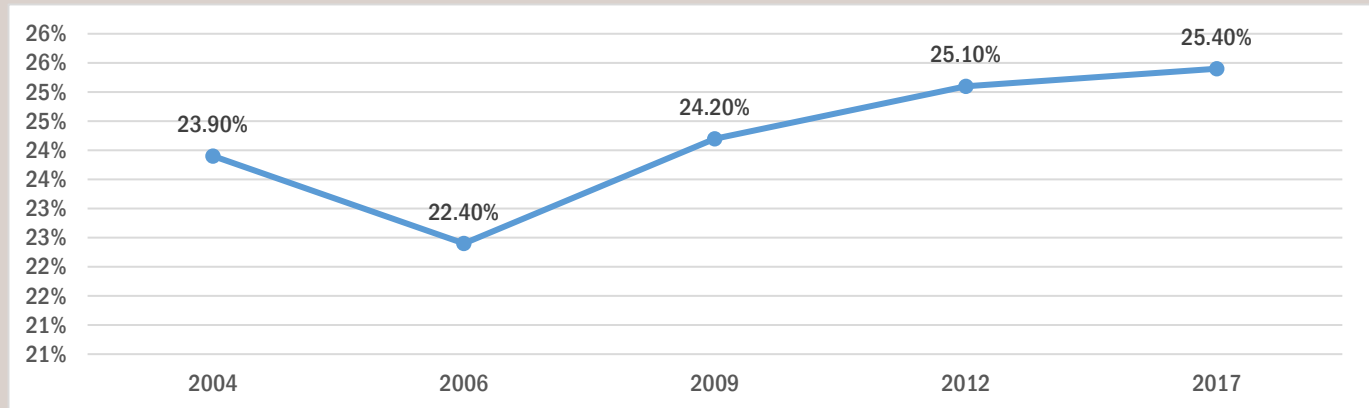
When Men Murder Women (WMMW). Every year The Violence Policy Center, a nonprofit educational organization, conducts an analysis of the Supplementary Homicide Report data which is submitted by each state to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The report is printed yearly and is an analysis of two years prior. This analysis looks specifically at instances involving one female homicide victim and one male offender. Most current Alaska data is from 2019 and starting Alaska data is from 2013. Alaska has ranked as the number one state for the highest homicide rate per 100,000 females for the last four years in a row.



Trend analysis: Increasing ●

9. Percent of adults ever experienced intimate partner physical abuse

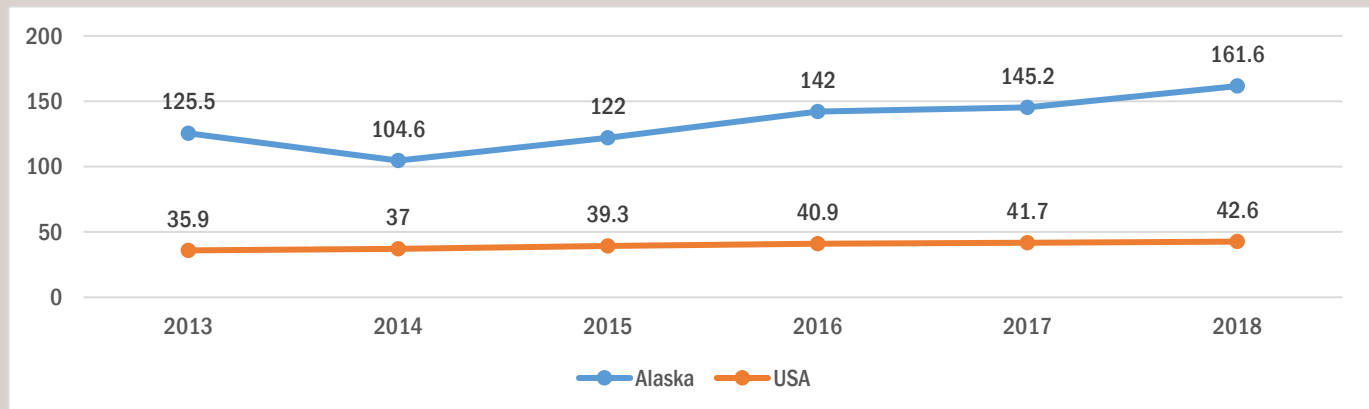
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Approximately every third year, 2,500 adults in Alaska are asked "In your lifetime, has an intimate partner ever hit, slapped, punched, shoved, kicked, choked, hurt, or threatened you?" Most current Alaska data is from 2017 and starting Alaska data is from 2004.



Trend analysis: Increasing ●

10. Rate of reported rape or attempted rate per 100,000 *Healthy Alaskans 2030 Measure*

Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR). Rate of rape reported to most law enforcement agencies in Alaska per 100,000 population. Starting in January 2013, states began submitting data to the FBI based on a new, more inclusive definition of rape. The old definition, called "forcible rape", was "the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will." The revised definition of rape is "The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim." This new definition includes all victims regardless of gender, includes nonconsensual sex involving physical or mental incapacity, and doesn't require physical resistance. Attempted rapes are included, regardless of the age of the victim. Most current Alaska data is from 2018 and starting Alaska data is from 2013. For the dashboard, this indicator is not used to measure rates of victimization. It is used to measure rates of reports.

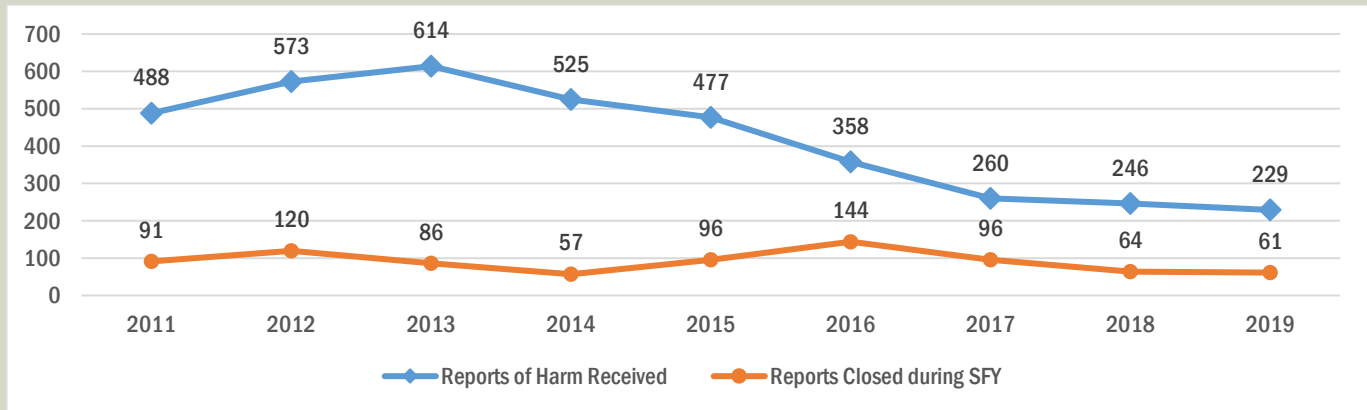


Trend analysis: Increasing ●

Reports of Harm (Adult and Elder)

11. Number of vulnerable adults reporting abuse or neglect

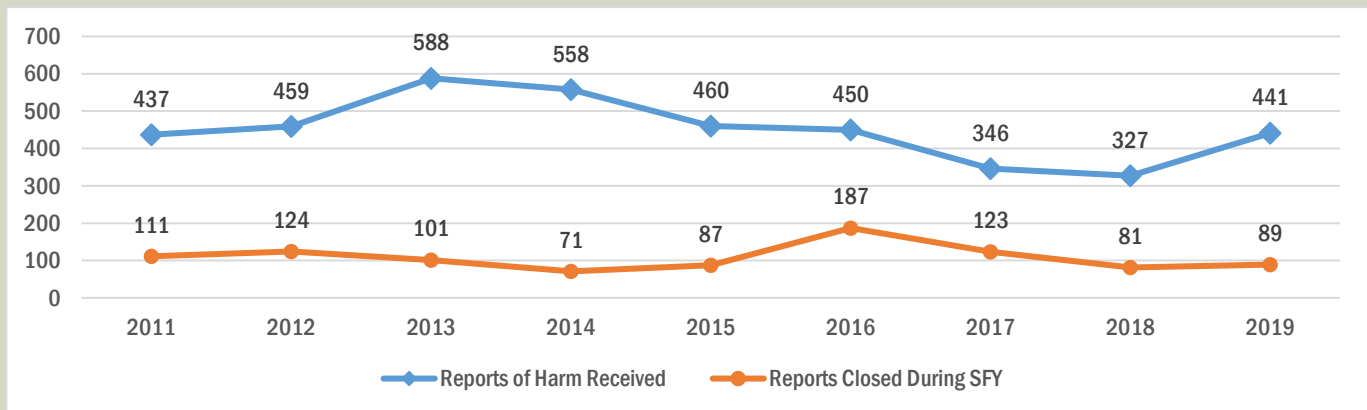
Adult Protective Services (APS). Number of vulnerable adults reporting to Adult Protective Services with an allegation of abuse or neglect that was closed during the fiscal year. Vulnerable adults are people ages 18 to 64 who, because of physical or mental impairment, are unable to meet their own needs or to seek help without assistance. Abuse includes the willful, intentional, or reckless nonaccidental, and nontherapeutic infliction of physical pain, injury, or mental distress; or sexual assault in the first or second degree. Neglect includes the intentional failure by a caregiver to provide essential care or services necessary to maintain the physical and mental health of the vulnerable adult (self-neglect is not included). Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2019 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2011. For reference, the total number of vulnerable adults with a report of harm regarding abuse or neglect reported to Adult Protective Services during the fiscal year has also been included. Reports closed and reports received are **not comparable**, since closed reports may have originated in any past year, and reports of harm are only from the noted fiscal year.



Trend analysis: Stable ●

12. Number of vulnerable elders reporting abuse or neglect

Adult Protective Services (APS). Number of vulnerable elders with a report to Adult Protective Services with an allegation of abuse or neglect that was closed during the fiscal year. Vulnerable elders are people 65 years of age or older who, because of physical or mental impairment, are unable to meet their own needs or to seek help without assistance. Abuse includes the willful, intentional, or reckless nonaccidental, and nontherapeutic infliction of physical pain, injury, or mental distress; or sexual assault in the first or second degree. Neglect includes the intentional failure by a caregiver to provide essential care or services necessary to maintain the physical and mental health of the vulnerable adult (self-neglect is not included). Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2019 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2011. For reference, the total number of vulnerable elders with a report of harm regarding abuse or neglect reported to Adult Protective Services during the fiscal year has also been included. Reports closed and reports received are **not comparable**, since closed reports may have originated in any past year, and reports of harm are only from the noted fiscal year.



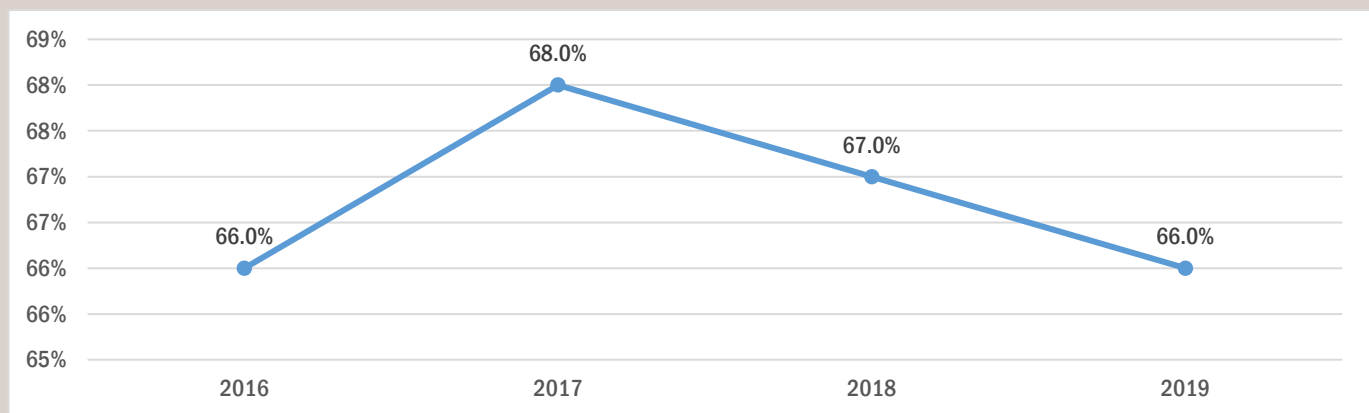
Trend analysis: Stable ●

Primary Prevention and Protective Factors

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

13. Percent of students grade 3-5 who have social and emotional learning skills

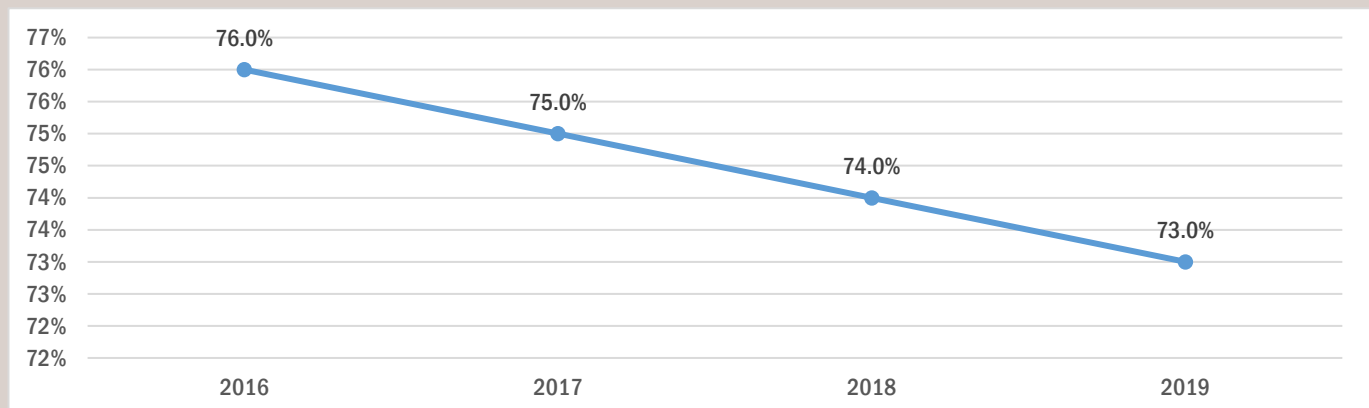
School Climate and Connected Survey (SCCS). Each year, an average of 28,000 3rd-5th grade students statewide participate in the SCCS. The "social and emotional" indicator is comprised of affirmative responses to the following sixteen questions: a) I try hard to do well in school; b) If someone asks me I can tell them how I am feeling; c) I know what kinds of work I need help with to be successful; d) I ask for help from my teachers or others when I need it; e) I am careful when I use something that belongs to someone else; f) I can control myself when I am frustrated or disappointed; g) I can explain why it is important to tell the truth; h) If something is bothering me, I think of different ways I can react; i) I set goals and then work to reach them; j) I care about other people's feelings and that they think; k) It is important for me to help others in my school; l) I respect people even if they are different; m) I can tell when someone is getting angry or upset before they say anything; n) I know how to disagree without starting a fight or an argument; o) I get along well with other students; p) I know how to make friends with new people. The most current data is from 2019, and starting data is from 2016.



Trend analysis: Stable ●

14. Percent of students grade 6-12 who have social and emotional learning skills

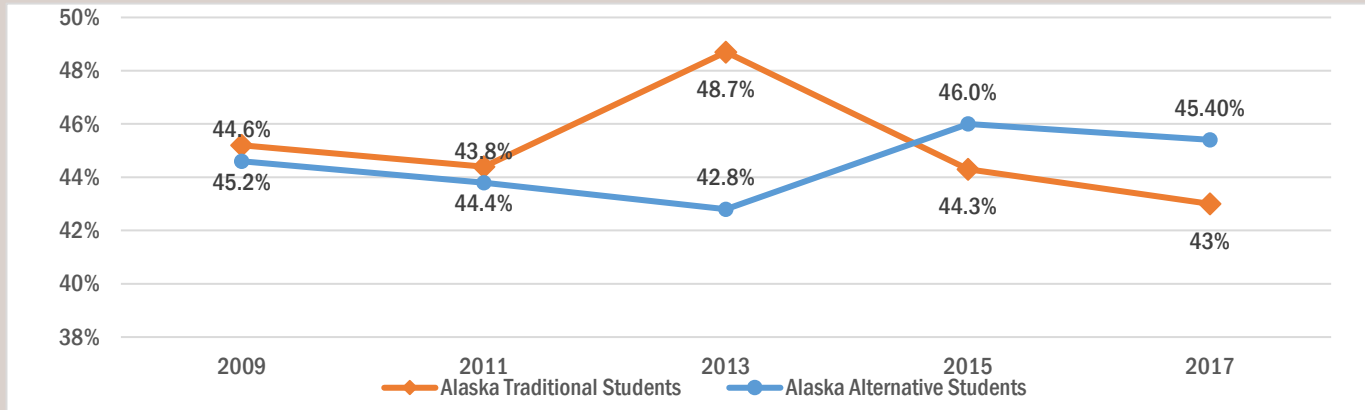
School Climate and Connected Survey (SCCS). Each year, an average of 28,000 6th-12th grade students statewide participate in the SCCS. The "social and emotional" indicator is comprised of affirmative responses to the following seventeen questions: a) Knowing the emotions I feel; b) Knowing ways I calm myself down; c) Knowing what my strengths are; d) Knowing when my feelings are making it hard for me to focus; e) Being patient even when I am really excited; f) Finishing tasks even if they are hard for me; g) Setting goals for myself; h) Doing schoolwork even when I do not feel like it; i) Being prepared for tests; j) Getting through something even when I feel frustrated; k) Learning from people with different opinions than me; l) Knowing what people may be feeling by the look on their face; m) Knowing when someone needs help; n) Respecting a classmate's opinions during a disagreement; o) Getting along with my classmates; p) Thinking about what might happen before making a decision; q) Knowing what is right or wrong. The most current data is from 2019, and starting data is from 2016.



Trend analysis: Decreasing ○

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

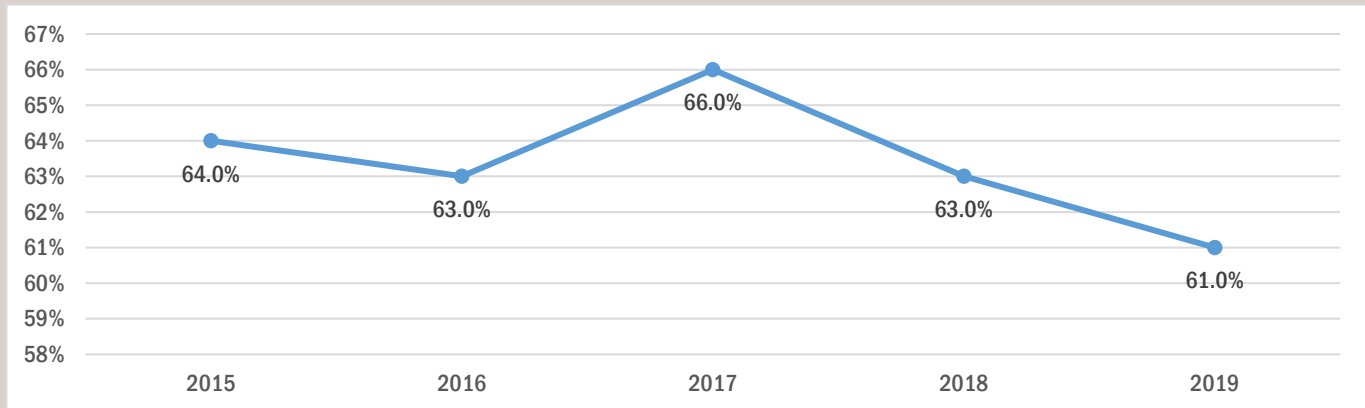
Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). Every two years, approximately 1,300 students from a traditional high school sample and about 900 students from an alternative high school sample are asked "Besides your parents, how many adults would you feel comfortable seeking help from if you had an important question affecting your life?" Most current Alaska data is from 2017 and starting Alaska data is from 2009. National data is not available for comparison for this question.



Trend analysis: Stable ●

16. Percent of students 3-5 who respond favorably to caring and support received from peers, staff, and community at school

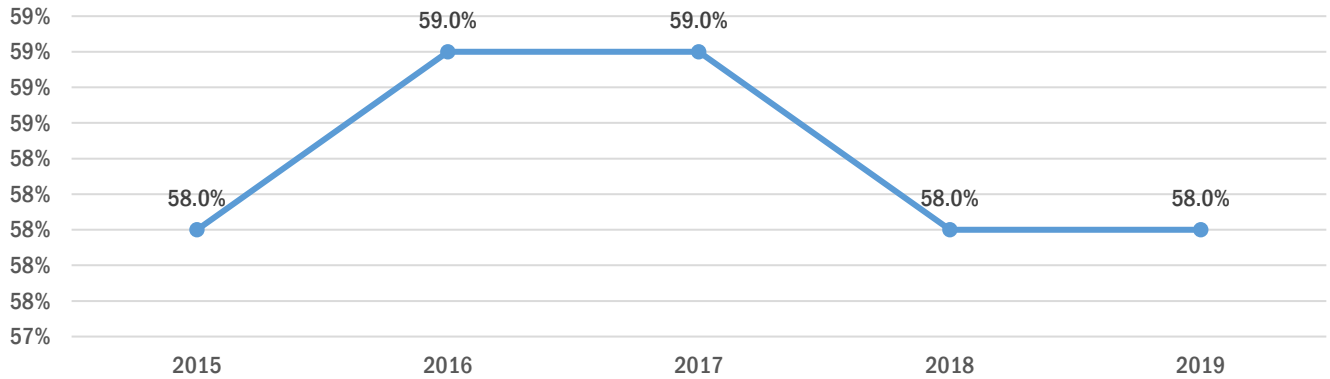
School Climate and Connected Survey (SCCS). Each year, an average of 28,000 3rd – 5th grade students statewide participate in the SCCS. The "caring others" indicator is comprised of affirmative responses to the following eleven questions: a) Students in this school help each other, even if they are not friends; b) Students here treat me with respect; c) When students see another student being picked on they try to stop it; d) At this school, students are encouraged to do their very best; e) The adults at this school believe that all students can do good work; f) Adults in my community let me know that school is important; g) There is an adult at this school who I can talk to about things that are bothering me; h) At school, there is a teacher or some adult who will miss me when I'm absent; i) There are lots of chances for students in my school to talk with teachers one-on-one; j) I can name at least five adults who really care about me; k) At school, other adults besides my teachers know my name. The most current data is from 2019, and starting data is from 2015.



Trend analysis: Stable ●

17. Percent of students 6-12 who respond favorably to being close to adults in their school

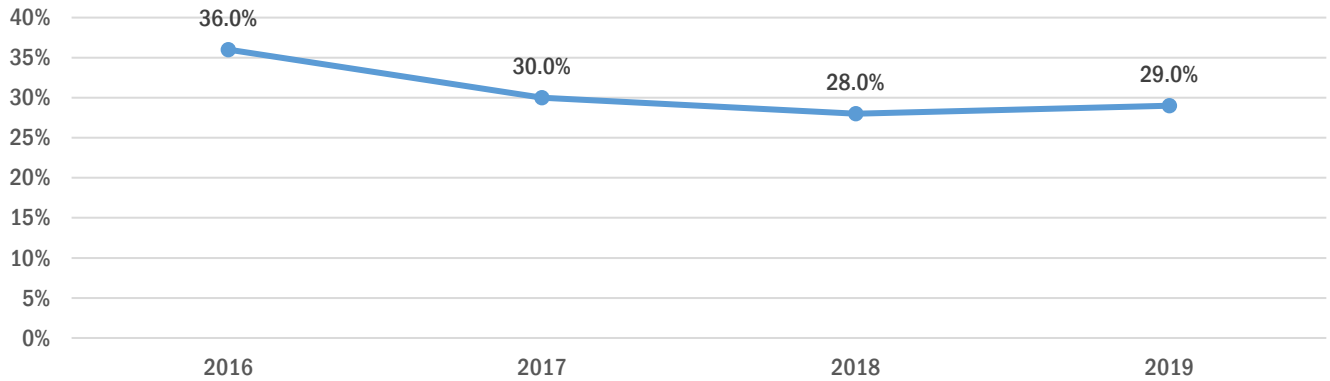
School Climate and Connected Survey (SCCS). Each year, an average of 28,000 6th – 12th grade students statewide participate in the SCCS. The "caring adults" indicator is comprised of affirmative responses to the following five questions: a) There is at least one adult at this school whom I feel comfortable talking to about things that are bothering me; b) At school, there is a teacher or some other adult who will miss me when I'm absent; c) There are lots of chances for students in my school to talk with teachers one-on-one d) I can name at least five adults who really care about me; e) Other adults at school besides my teachers know my name. The most current data is from 2019, and starting data is from 2015.



Trend analysis: Stable ●

18. Percent of students 6-12 who report students treat each other with respect

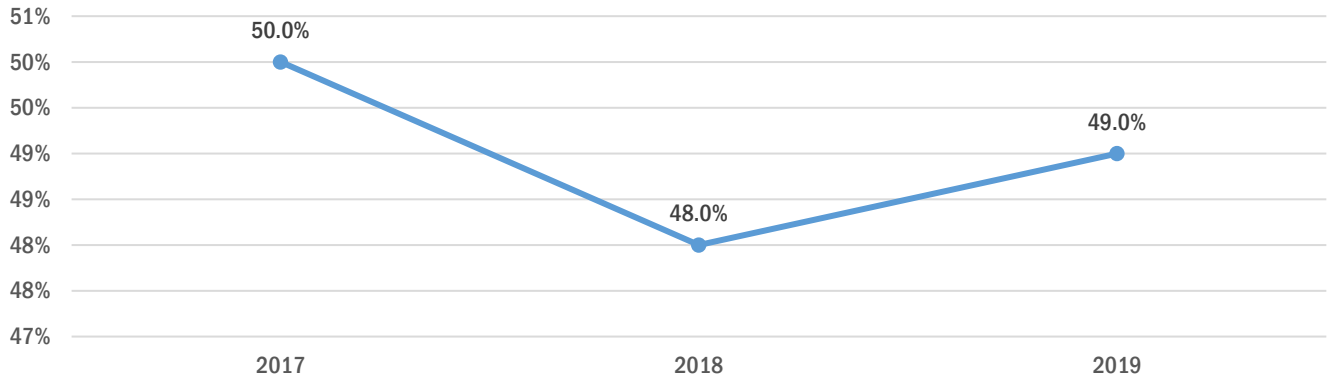
School Climate and Connected Survey (SCCS). Each year, an average of 28,000 6th – 12th grade students statewide participate in the SCCS. The "students in this school treat each other with respect" indicator is comprised of affirmative responses. The most current data is from 2019, and starting data is from 2016.



Trend analysis: Stable ●

19. Percent of students 6-12 who feel connected to their culture

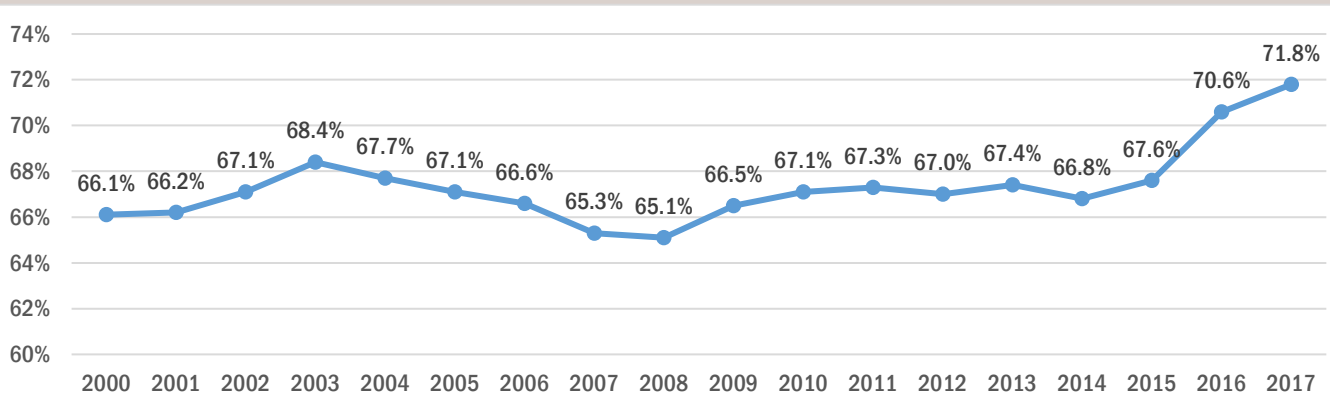
School Climate and Connected Survey (SCCS). Each year, an average of 28,000 6th – 12th grade students statewide participate in the SCCS. The "cultural connectedness" indicator is comprised of affirmative responses to the following six questions: a) I have a strong sense of belonging to my culture; b) In general, my culture is an important part of my self-image; c) My school teaches about the history and culture of people who live in my community; d) My school values the language and culture of my family; e) My teachers make an effort to represent my culture in class lessons; f) I see my family's culture represented in class lessons, materials, posters, and art around the school, etc.. The most current data is from 2019, and starting data is from 2017.



Trend analysis: Stable ●

20. Percent of earnings ratio of women's earning compared to men's

Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (ADOLWD). The State of Alaska's Department of Labor and Workforce Development tracks and produces comprehensive economic information. Women have traditionally had a lower percent of earnings ratio annually than men. This data does not measure the reasons for the gender wage gap but instead shows what women earned on average that year as a percent of what men earned. One drawback to this data, which also makes it not comparable to national data, is that it does not allow the differentiation between full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers. The most current data is from 2017, and starting data is from 2000.

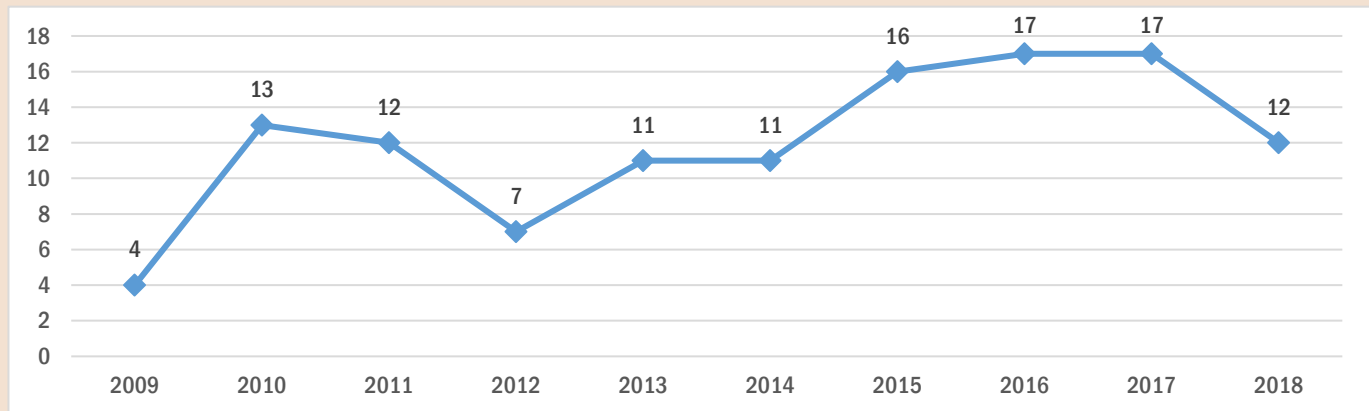


Trend analysis: Increasing ●

Reports to Law Enforcement

21. Number of intimate partner/family member homicides reported to law enforcement

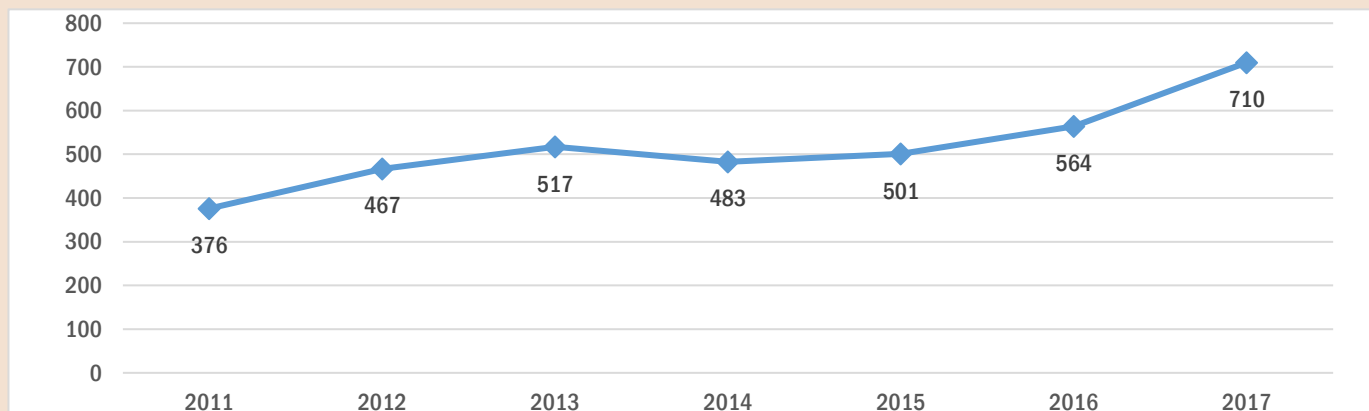
Alaska Department of Public Safety (DPS) Crime in Alaska Uniform Crime Report. Number of homicides (willful nonnegligent killings) known to law enforcement that occurred in Alaska where the homicide was committed by either a family member or intimate partner. Family member and intimate partner are defined in the Uniform Crime Report as “any family relationship excluding spouse” and “spouse or girlfriend/boyfriend of the victim.” While these cases could be considered domestic violence related homicides, the data collected is not specific enough to classify as domestic violence. The most current data is from 2018, and starting Alaska data is from 2009.



Trend analysis: Increasing ●

22. Number of potential sexual abuse of a minor violations reported to law enforcement

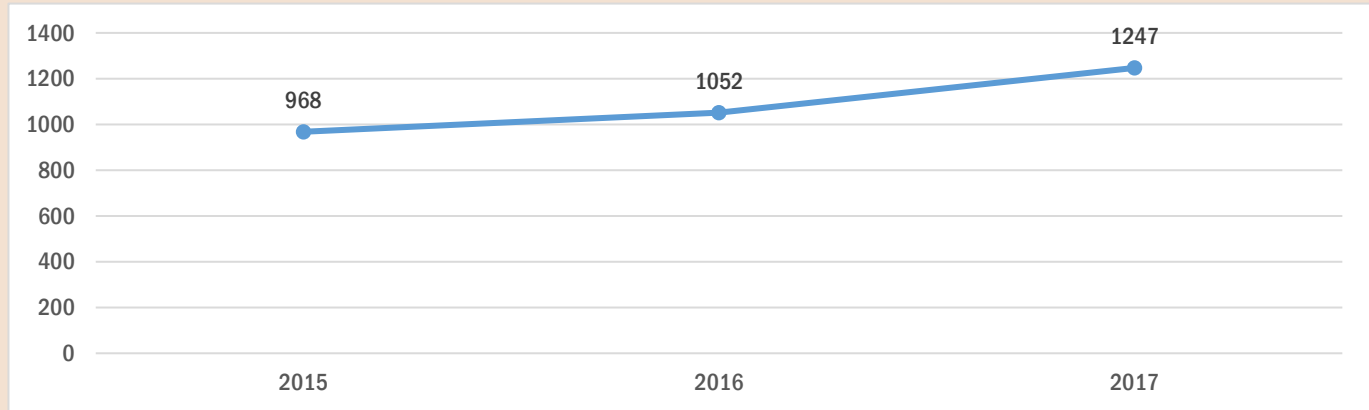
Alaska Department of Public Safety (DPS) Felony Level Sex Offenses Crime in Alaska Supplemental Report. Number of potential sex abuse of a minor offences reported to any of Alaska’s law enforcement agencies. This includes sex abuse of a minor offenses in the first through fourth degrees. These are counts of potential statute violations from the reported offenses to law enforcement. There is no direct relationship to actual charges filed. The most current Alaska data is from 2017, and starting Alaska data is from 2011.



Trend analysis: Increasing ●

23. Number of potential sexual assault violations reported to law enforcement

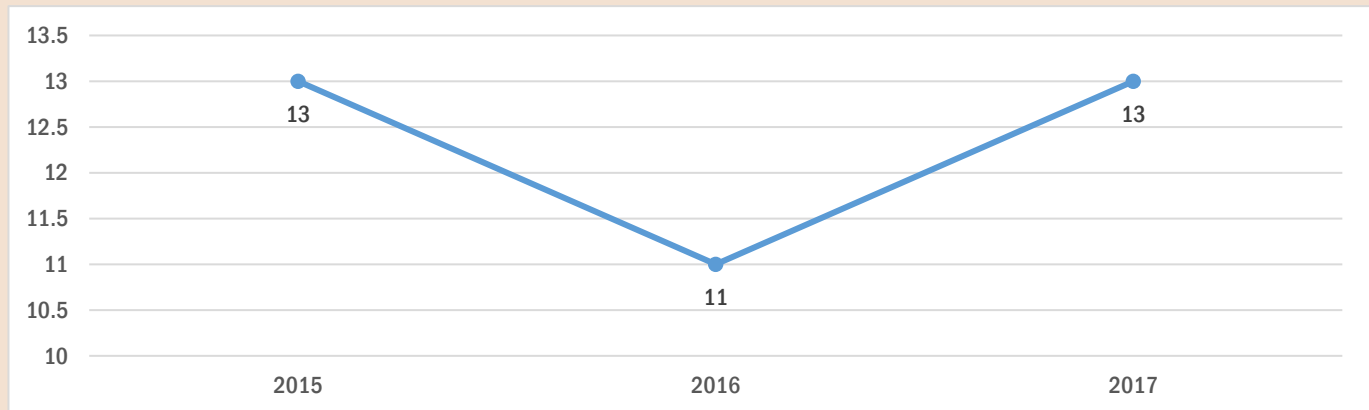
Alaska Department of Public Safety (DPS) Felony Level Sex Offenses Crime in Alaska Supplemental Report. Number of potential sex assault offences reported to any of Alaska's law enforcement agencies. This includes sex assault in the first through third degree. These are counts of potential statute violations from the reported offenses to law enforcement. There is no direct relationship to actual charges filed. The most current Alaska data is from 2017, and starting Alaska data is from 2015.



Trend analysis: Increasing ●

24. Number of potential sex trafficking offenses reported to law enforcement

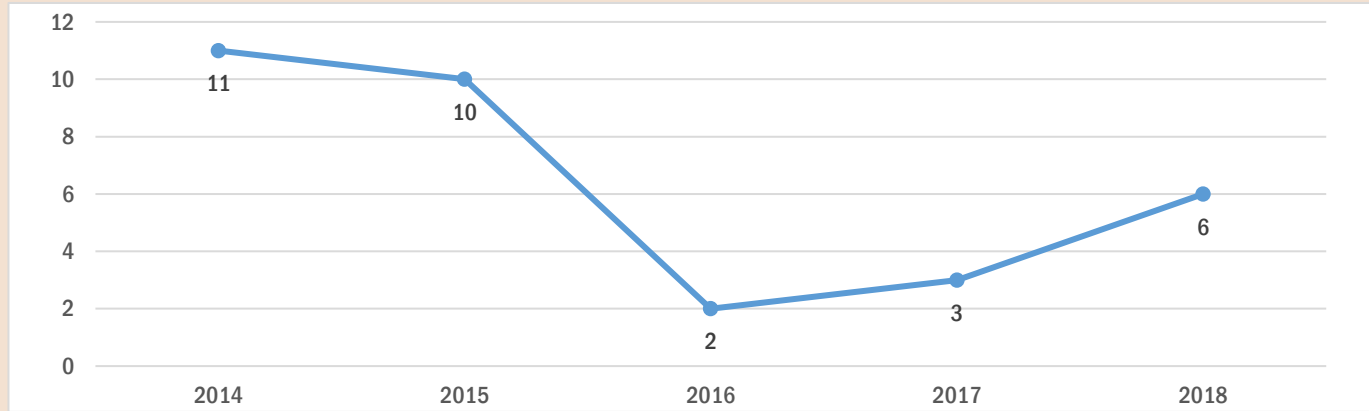
Alaska Department of Public Safety (DPS) Felony Level Sex Offenses Crime in Alaska Supplemental Report. Number of potential sex trafficking offences reported to any of Alaska's law enforcement agencies. This includes sex trafficking in the first through third degree and prostitution. These are counts of potential statute violations from the reported offenses to law enforcement. There is no direct relationship to actual charges filed. The most current Alaska data is from 2017, and starting Alaska data is from 2015.



Trend analysis: Stable ●

25. Number of actual human trafficking offenses reported to law enforcement

Alaska Department of Public Safety (DPS) Crime in Alaska Uniform Crime Report. Number of actual offenses of human trafficking reported to law enforcement. This includes commercial sex acts and involuntary servitude. Commercial sex acts are defined as "Inducing a person by force, fraud, or coercion to participate in commercial sex acts, or in which the person induced to perform such acts(s) has not attained 18 years of age." Involuntary servitude is defined as, "The obtaining of a person(s) through recruitment, harboring, transportation, or provision, and subjecting such persons by force, fraud, or coercion into involuntary servitude, peonage, or debt bondage, or slavery (not to include commercial sex acts)." The most current Alaska data is from 2018, and starting Alaska data is from 2014.

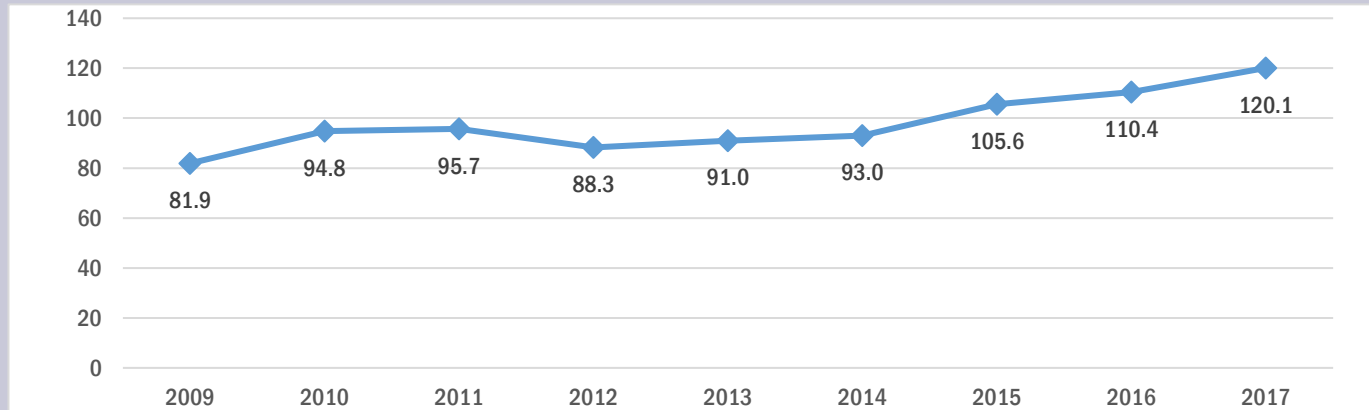


Trend analysis: Stable ●

Utilization of Services

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

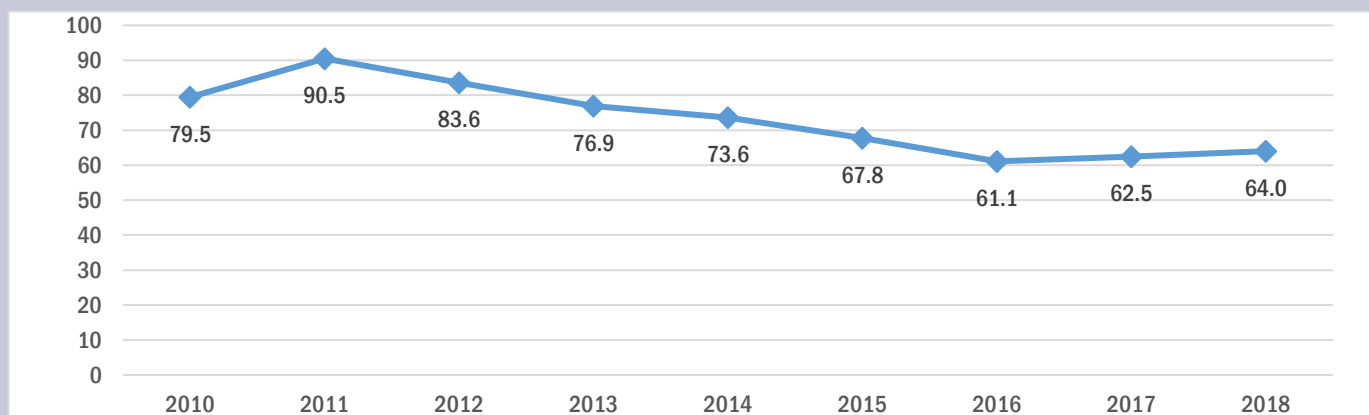
Alaska Children's Alliance (ACA). Number of children evaluated at a child advocacy center (duplicated count) per 10,000 children ages 0-17. Children are evaluated at child advocacy centers for allegations of child sexual abuse or assault, child physical abuse, drug endangerment, witnessing violent events in the home where they are present, and neglect or medical failure to thrive. Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2017, and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2009.



Trend analysis: Increasing ●

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

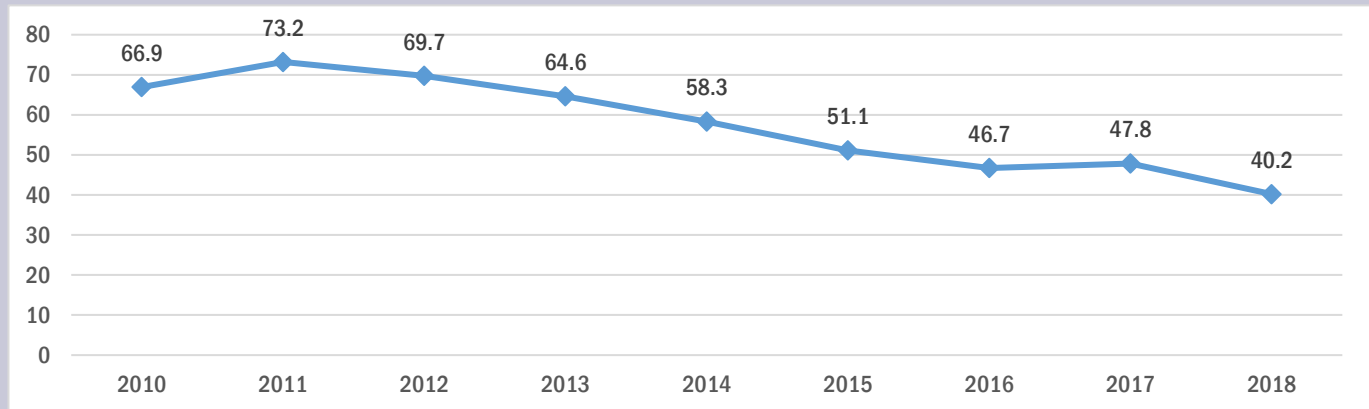
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA). Number of unduplicated adults per 10,000 adults (age 18 and older) who utilized services from a CDVSA-funded domestic violence and sexual assault service agency because of being primary victims of domestic violence. Past data has been updated to only count people who got services during the fiscal year that related to an incident of domestic violence primary victimization. Primary victims are directly harmed, either physically or emotionally, by the actions of another. Domestic violence is defined as any pattern of coercive behavior that is used by one person to gain power and control over a current or former intimate partner. Domestic violence includes dating violence, which is violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the program participant. Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2018, and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2010.



Trend analysis: Decreasing ○

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

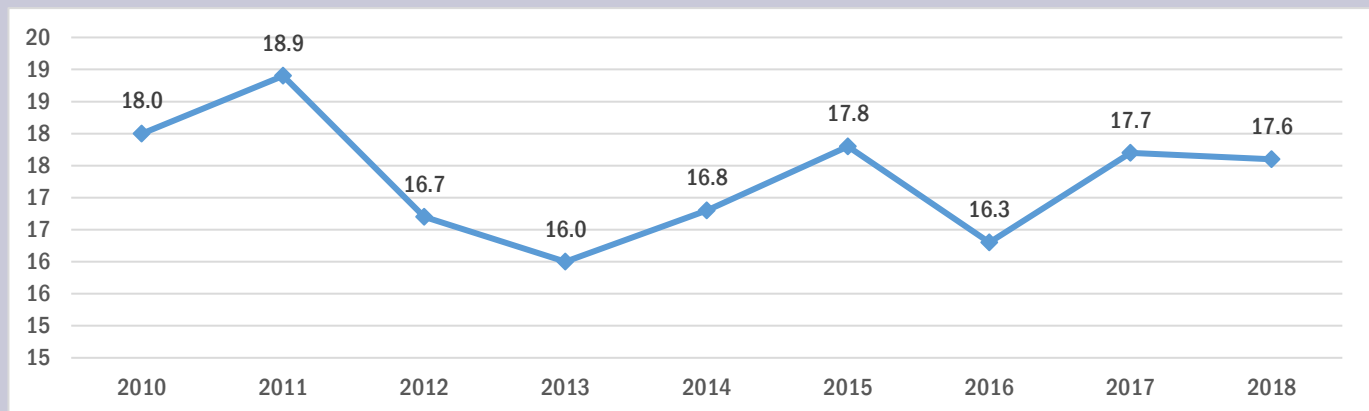
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA). Number of unduplicated minors per 10,000 minors (ages 0-17) who utilized services from a CDVSA-funded domestic violence or sexual assault service agency because of being secondary victims of domestic violence. Past data has been updated to only count people who got services during the fiscal year that related to an incident of domestic violence secondary victimization. Secondary victims are minors beyond the immediate victim who have been affected by the repercussions of an event or events. These may include child witnesses who, although not the direct target of abuse, have been affected. This number does not include minors who were primary victims of domestic violence (even if they were also secondary victims). Domestic violence is defined as any pattern of coercive behavior that is used by one person to gain power and control over a current or former intimate partner. Domestic violence includes dating violence, which is violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the program participant. Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2018, and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2010.



Trend analysis: Decreasing ○

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

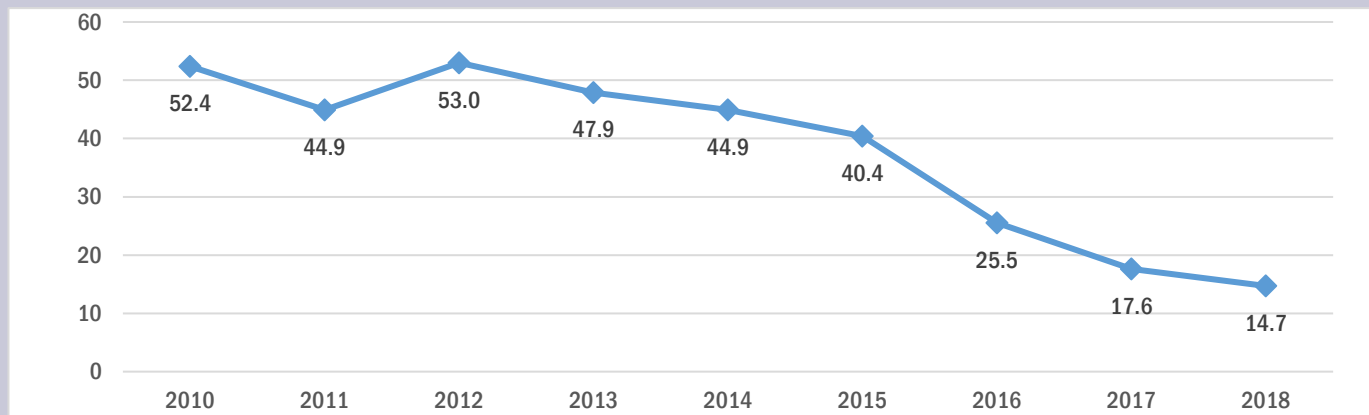
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA). Number of unduplicated adults per 10,000 adults (age 18 and older) who utilized services from a CDVSA-funded domestic violence and sexual assault service agency because of being primary victims of sexual assault. Past data has been updated to only count people who got services during the fiscal year that related to an incident of sexual assault primary victimization. Primary victims are directly harmed, either physically or emotionally, by the actions of another. Sexual assault includes both assaults committed by offenders who are strangers to the program participants and assaults committed by offenders who are known to, related by blood or marriage to, or in a dating relationship with the program participant. Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2018, and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2010.



Trend analysis: Stable ●

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

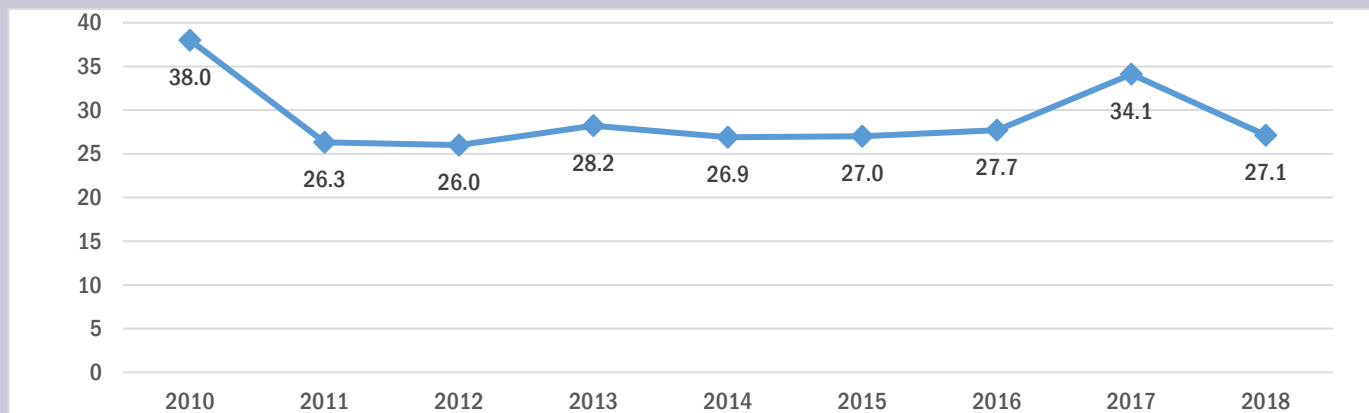
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA). Number of unduplicated youth per 10,000 youth (ages 12-17) who utilized services from a CDVSA-funded domestic violence and sexual assault service agency because of being primary victims of domestic violence. Past data has been updated to only count people who got services during the fiscal year that related to an incident of domestic violence primary victimization. Primary victims are youth who are directly harmed, either physically or emotionally, by the actions of another. Domestic violence is defined as any pattern of coercive behavior that is used by one person to gain power and control over a current or former intimate partner. Domestic violence includes dating violence, which is violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the program participant. Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2018, and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2010.



Trend analysis: Decreasing ○

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

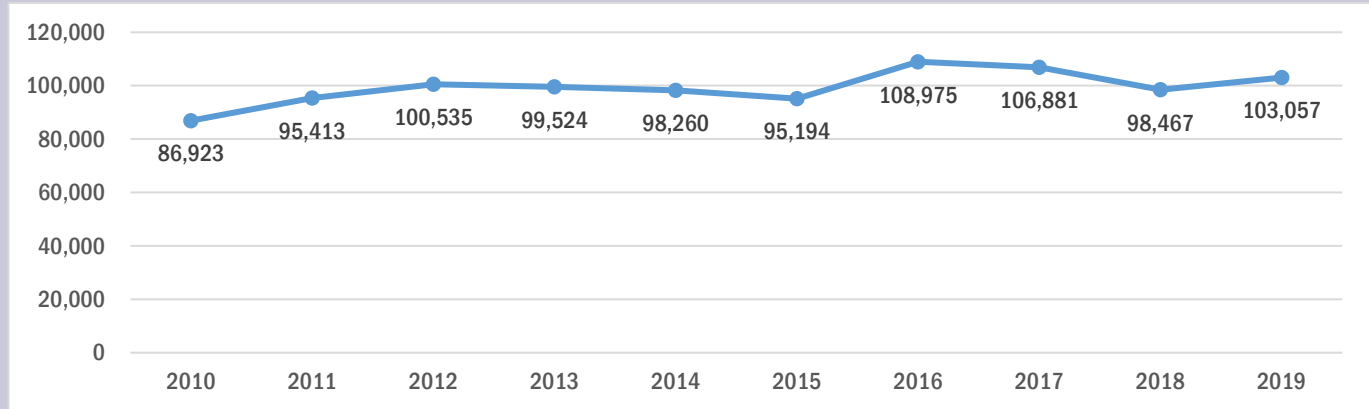
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA). Number of unduplicated youth per 10,000 youth (ages 12-17) who utilized services from a CDVSA-funded domestic violence and sexual assault service agency because of being primary victims of sexual assault. Past data has been updated to only count people who got services during the fiscal year that related to an incident of sexual assault primary victimization. Primary victims are youth who are directly harmed, either physically or emotionally, by the actions of another. Sexual assault includes both assaults committed by offenders who are strangers to the program participants and assaults committed by offenders who are known to, related by blood or marriage to, or in a dating relationship with the program participant. Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2018, and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2010.



Trend analysis: Stable ●

32. Number of shelter nights provided by funded programs

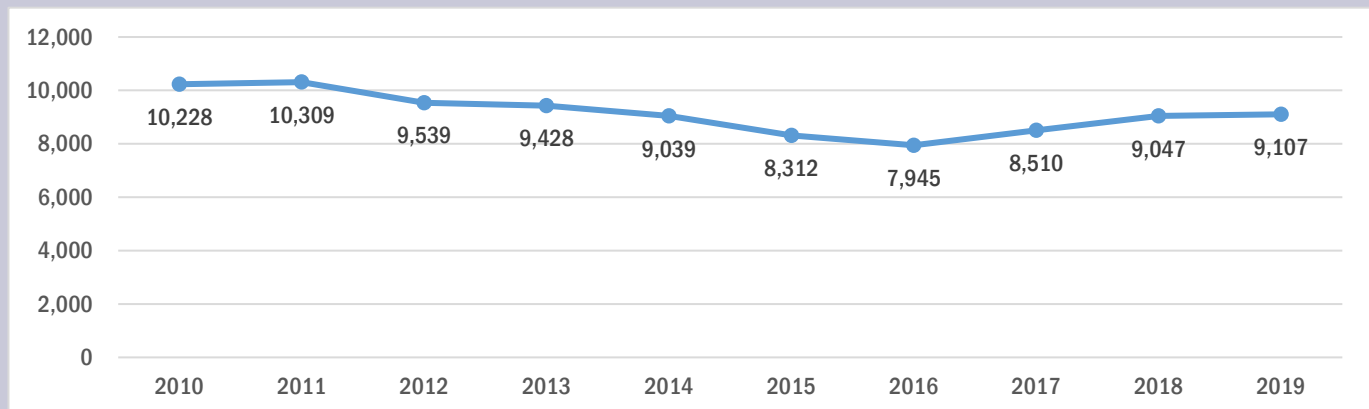
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA). In 2019 CDVSA provided community-based grant funding to 26 agencies in 21 Alaska communities. Each night a person stays in shelter is counted as one night of shelter. For example, if on any given date three people stayed in a safe shelter, the number of shelter nights would be three. Emergency safe shelter is defined as a confidential place that provides 24-hour access to living quarters for a limited amount of time. Not every agency has a designated shelter. Emergency safe shelter can also be safe-homes (generally private homes allowing a participant who is in immediate danger to stay for a short period on an emergency basis) and hotel accommodations. Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2018, and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2010.



Trend analysis: Increasing ●

33. Number of unique individuals served by funded programs

Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA). In 2019 CDVSA provided community-based grant funding to 26 agencies in 21 Alaska communities. Funding provides services to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault and other violent crimes, as well as perpetrator rehabilitation and prevention strategies and interventions. This number is a total count of unique men, women, and children who accessed any services. Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2018, and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2010.

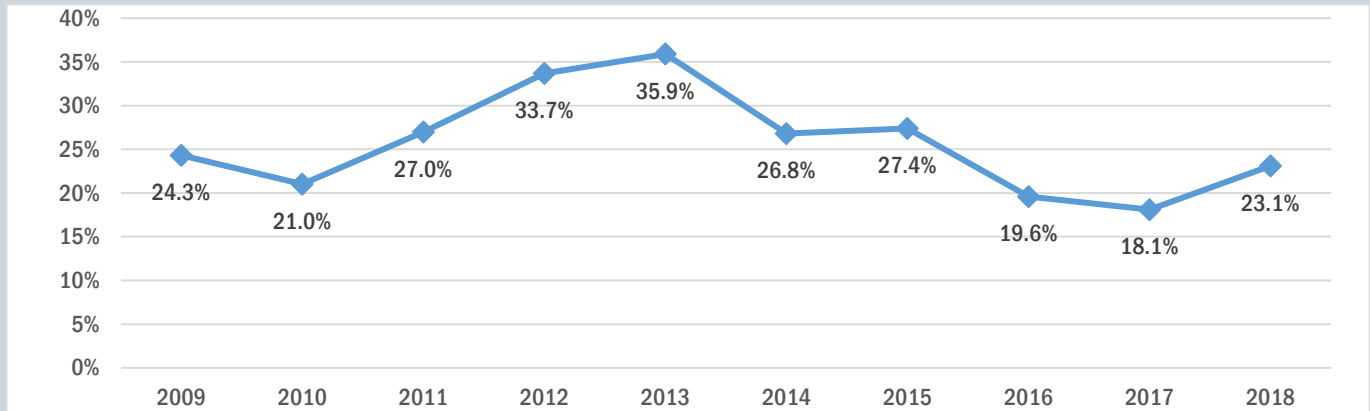


Trend analysis: Decreasing ○

Offender Accountability

34. Percent of reported rapes resulting in an arrest

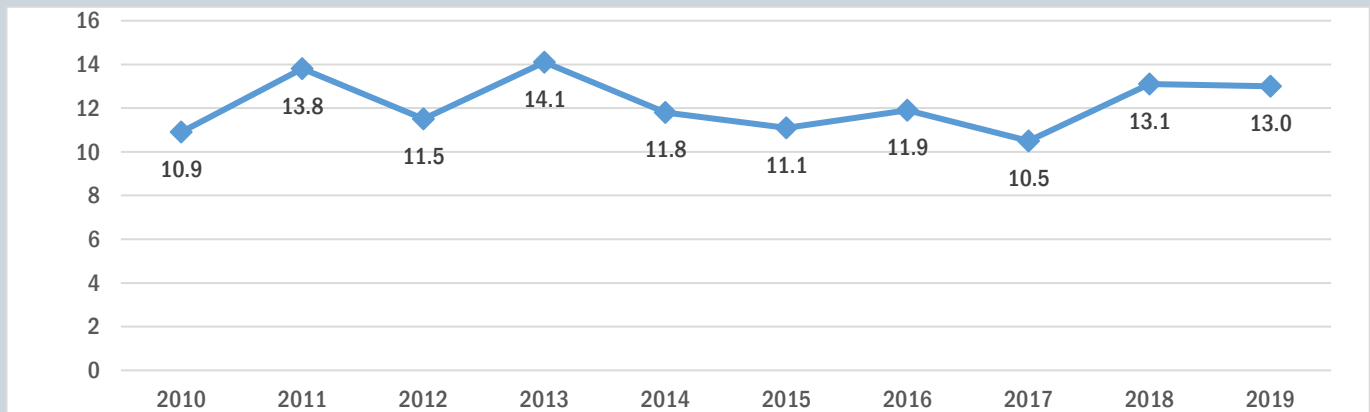
Alaska Department of Public Safety (DPS) Crime in Alaska Uniform Crime Report. Number of offenses cleared by arrest or exceptional means per actual offenses reported or known to law enforcement. Exceptional means is when the offender could be arrested but there is a reason outside of law enforcement control that precludes arrest or prosecution. Unfounded complaints are excluded. Attempts are included. Starting in 2013, a new, more inclusive definition of rape is used, due to changes in FBI data collection mandates. This new definition includes all victims regardless of gender, includes nonconsensual sex involving physical or mental incapacity, and doesn't require physical resistance. Most current Alaska data is from 2018, and starting Alaska data is from 2009.



Trend analysis: Stable ●

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

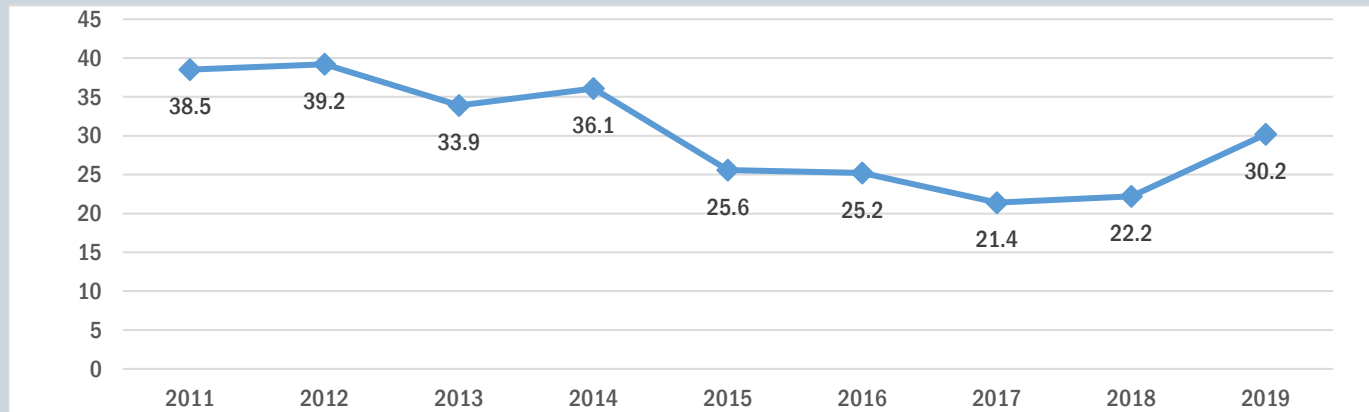
Alaska Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). Rate of non-duplicated juveniles per 10,000 (ages 11-17) that are referred to the Alaska Division of Juvenile Justice for sexual assault in the first to fourth degree or sexual abuse of a minor in the first to fourth degree. Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2019, and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2010.



Trend analysis: Stable ●

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

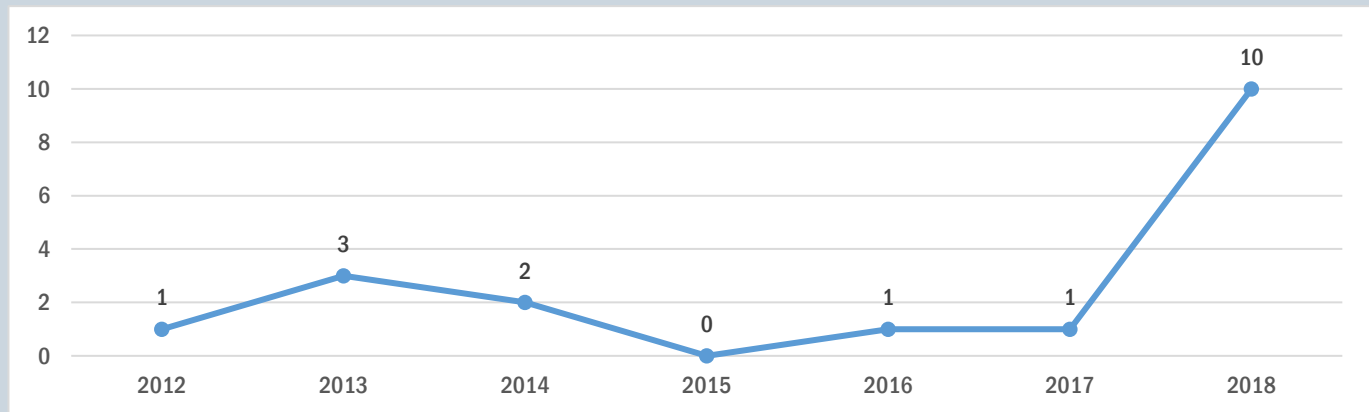
Alaska Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). Rate of non-duplicated juveniles per 10,000 (ages 11-17) that are referred to the Alaska Division of Juvenile Justice for domestic violence related assault in the first to fourth degree. An assault is domestic violence related if it occurred between household members (i.e., minors who are current or former spouses, who live together or who have lived together, who are dating or who have dated, who are engaged in or who have engaged in a sexual relationship, who are related to each other up to the fourth degree of consanguinity, or who are related or formerly related by marriage; persons who have a child of the relationship; and minor children of a person in any of these relationships). Most current Alaska data is for state fiscal year 2019. The earliest data available, from state fiscal year 2011, were extrapolated from data ranging from 2/23/11 to 6/30/11.



Trend analysis: Decreasing ○

37. Number of felony protective order violations filed with the Alaska Superior Court

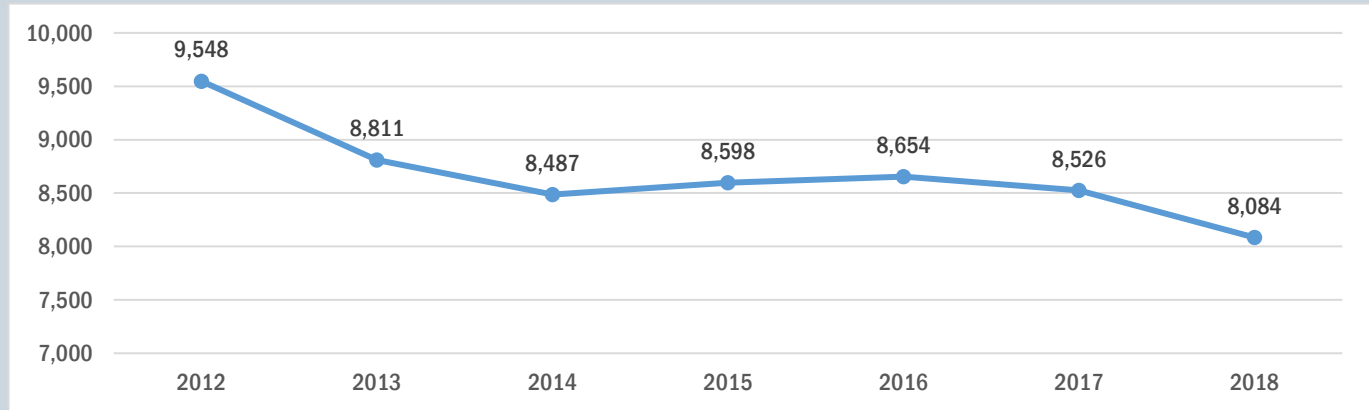
Alaska Court System (ACS) Annual Statistical Reports. Each year the Administrative Office of the Alaska Court System produces an annual statistical which encompasses a count of different case types filed with the court system. This number is of a total count across Alaska of felony protective order violations filed with the Superior Courts. The most current Alaska data is from 2018, and for the purposes of this graphic, starting Alaska data is from 2012.



Trend analysis: Stable ●

38. Number of civil protective orders filed with the Alaska Superior Court

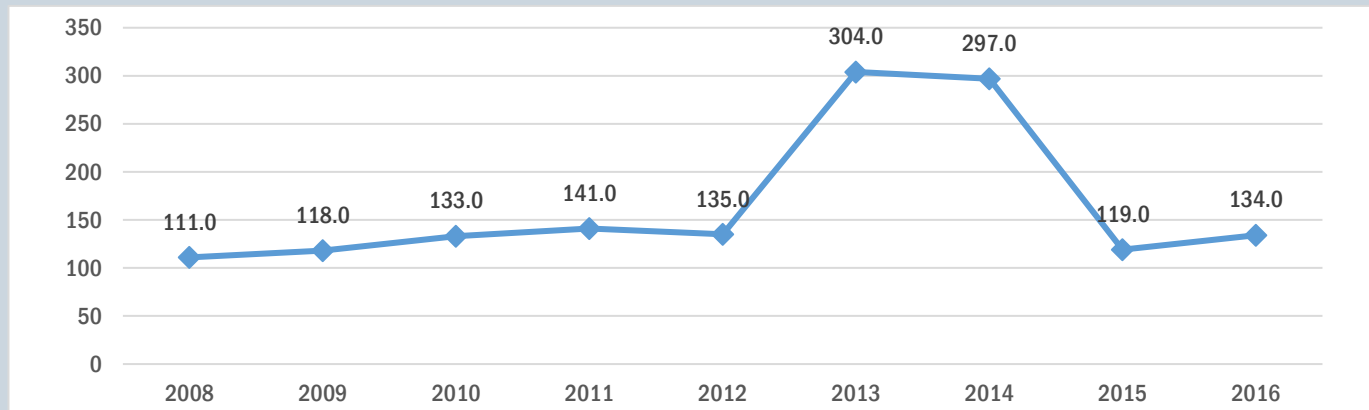
Alaska Court System (ACS) Annual Statistical Reports. Each year the Administrative Office of the Alaska Court System produces an annual statistical which encompasses a count of different case types filed with the court system. This number is of a total count across Alaska of civil protective orders filed. Civil protective orders include domestic violence, stalking, and sexual assault orders. The most current Alaska data is from 2018, and for the purposes of this graphic, starting Alaska data is from 2012.



Trend analysis: Decreasing ○

39. Number of sexual assault cases accepted for prosecution

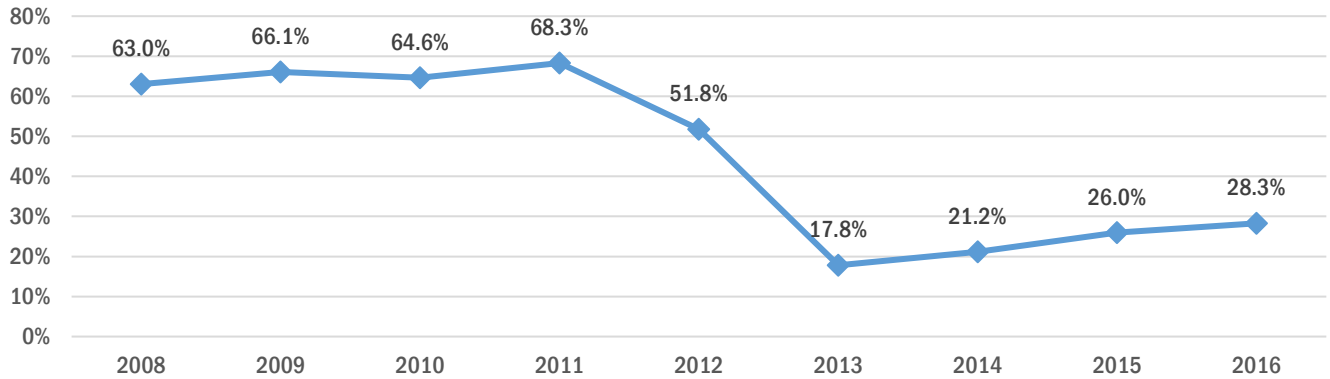
Alaska Department of Law (DOL). Number of cases referred to the Alaska Department of Law that were accepted for prosecution with a sexual assault charge in the first, second, third, or fourth degree. A case is accepted for prosecution when the district attorney's office, after reviewing the file and evidence, determines that there is sufficient credible evidence to convict a specific person of the crime. Most recent Alaska data is from 2016, and starting Alaska data is from 2008.



Trend analysis: Increasing ●

40. Percent of accepted sexual assault cases with a conviction

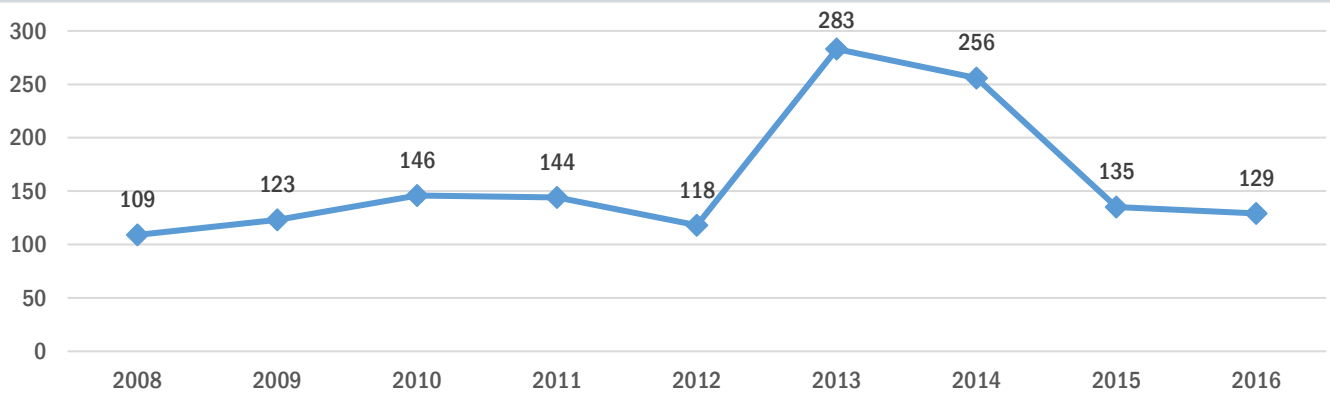
Alaska Department of Law (DOL). Percent of sexual assault cases accepted for prosecution that resulted in a conviction. Percentage is based on the number of cases accepted for prosecution with a sexual assault charge in the first, second, third, or fourth degree. A conviction is an accepted charge resulting in a finding of guilt (on any charge). A finding of guilt can occur through plea bargaining or being found guilty beyond a reasonable doubt by either a judge or jury. Data across years are not directly comparable because recent cases are more likely to be pending prosecution at the time of the data retrieval than older cases. Most recent Alaska data is from 2016, and starting Alaska data is from 2008.



Trend analysis: Decreasing ○

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

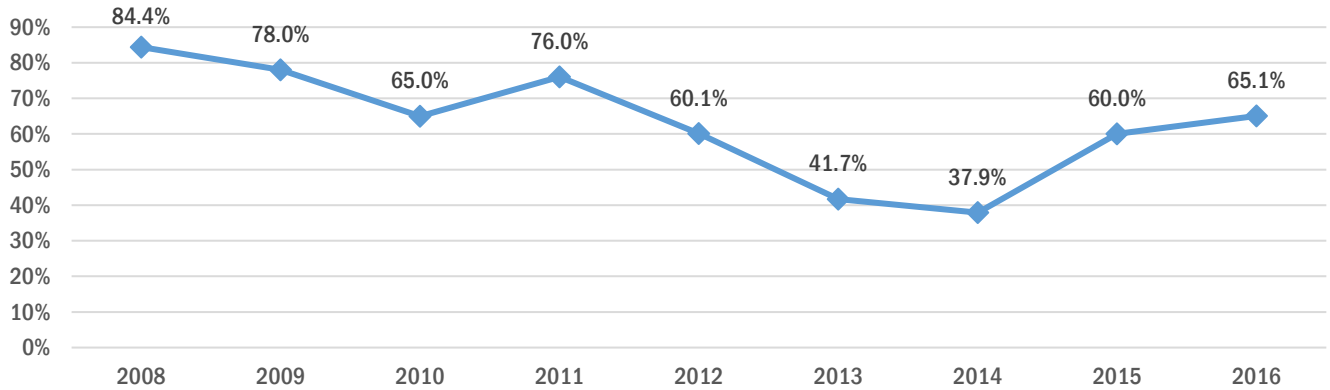
Alaska Department of Law (DOL). Number of cases referred to the Alaska Department of Law that were accepted for prosecution with a sexual abuse of a minor charge in the first, second, third, or fourth degree. A case is accepted for prosecution when the district attorney's office, after reviewing the file and evidence, determines that there is sufficient credible evidence to convict a specific person of the crime. Most recent Alaska data is from 2016, and starting Alaska data is from 2008.



Trend analysis: Stable ●

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

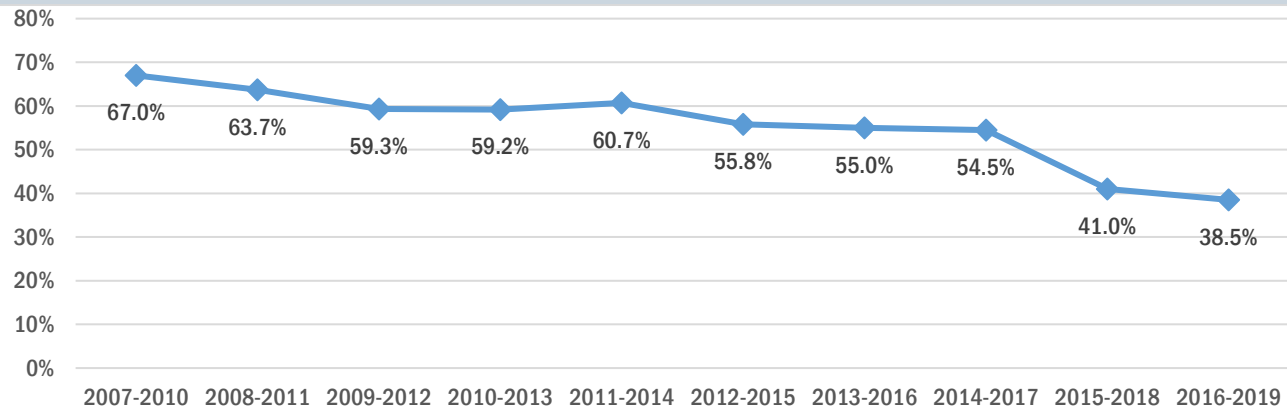
Alaska Department of Law (DOL). Percent of sexual abuse of minor cases accepted for prosecution that resulted in a conviction. Percentage is based on the number of cases accepted for prosecution with a sexual abuse of a minor charge in the first, second, third, or fourth degree. A conviction is an accepted charge resulting in a finding of guilt (on any charge). A finding of guilt can occur through plea bargaining or being found guilty beyond a reasonable doubt by either a judge or jury. Data across years is not directly comparable because recent cases are more likely to be pending prosecution at the time of the data retrieval than older cases. Most recent Alaska data is from 2016, and starting Alaska data is from 2008.



Trend analysis: Decreasing ○

43. Percent of adult sex offenders who recidivate (DOC)

Alaska Department of Correction (DOC). Percent of felony sex offenders who return to incarceration within 3 years of release for any offense type conviction including any misdemeanor or felony offenses. Starting Alaska data is for offenders released in 2007 who were tracked through 2010. Most current Alaska data is for offenders released in 2016 and tracked through 2019.



Trend analysis: Decreasing ○