

















































2025 Alaska Dashboard

Key Indicators for Alaska	Starting Data	Current Data	Percent Change	Progress
Childhood Exposure to Domestic Violence				
1 Percent of adults exposed to intimate partner violence of parent (BRFSS)	19.1% ('06)	22.9 ('23)	<div></div> 19.9%	
2 Percent of mothers whose 3-year-old child saw violence or physical abuse (CUBS)	4.0% ('09)	4.0% ('23)	<div></div> 0.0%	
Child and Youth Victimization				
3 Percent of tradional school students who experienced physical dating violence in past year (YRBS)	9.4% ('13)	6.3% ('23)	<div></div> -30.8%	
4 Percent of traditional students who were ever forced to have sexual intercourse (YRBS)	10.1% ('09)	10.3% ('23)	<div></div> 2.0%	
Reports of Harm (Child and Youth)				
5 Rate of reported child abuse and neglect per 10,000 (US DHHS)	193 ('09)	142 ('25)	<div></div> -26.2%	
6 Rate of reported child sexual maltreatment per 10,000 (US DHHS)	5.6 ('09)	12.2 ('25)	<div></div> 117.4%	
Adult Victimization				
7 Percent of pregnant women experiencing intimate partner physical abuse (PRAMS)	3.6% ('09)	1.4% ('23)	<div></div> -61.1%	
8 Rate of female victims killed by male offenders per 100,000 females. (WMMW)	2.29 ('13)	3.43 ('20)	<div></div> 49.8%	
9 Percent of adults ever experienced intimate partner physical abuse (BRFSS)	23.9% ('04)	25.2% ('23)	<div></div> 5.4%	
10 Rate of rape or attempted rape per 100,000 (UCR)	124.9 ('13)	122.8 ('24)	<div></div> -1.7%	
11 Percent of Alaska Women experiencing IPV over their Lifetime (AVS)	47.6% ('10)	48.0% ('20)	<div></div> 0.8%	
12 Percent of Women experiencing IPV in the Past Year (AVS)	9.4% ('10)	6.9% ('20)	<div></div> -26.6%	
13 Percent of Women who have experienced Sexual Assault in their Lifetime (AVS)	37.1% ('10)	41.0% ('20)	<div></div> 10.5%	
14 Percent of Women experiencing sexual violence in the past year (AVS)	4.3% ('10)	3.4% ('20)	<div></div> -20.9%	
15 Percent of Mental Health Trust beneficiaries who experienced IPV in past year (AVS)	12%('20)	***	***	***
16 Percentage Mental Health Trust beneficiaries who experienced SV in past year (AVS)	6% ('20)	***	***	***
Reports of Harm (Adults and Elder)				
17 Number of reports of harm received for vulnerable adults (APS)	488 ('11)	113 ('24)	<div></div> -76.8%	
18 Number of reports of harm received for elders (APS)	437 ('11)	237 ('24)	<div></div> -45.8%	
Protective Factors				
19 Percent of students (3-5) favorable to social and emotional learning skills. (SCCS)	61.2% ('15)	55.2% ('25)	<div></div> -9.8%	
20 Percent of students (6-12) favorable to social and emotional learning skills. (SCCS)	79.2% ('16)	74% ('25)	<div></div> -6.6%	
21 Percent of students comfortable seeking help from 3 or more non-parent adults (YRBS)	44.6% ('09)	45.2% ('23)	<div></div> 1.3%	
22 Percent of students (3-5) who respond favorably to caring and support from others (SCCS)	83% ('25)	***	***	***
23 Percent of students (6-12) who respond favorably to being close to adults in school (SCCS)	58% ('15)	78% ('25)	<div></div> 34.5%	
24 Percent of students (6-12) who report students treat each other with respect. (SCCS)	36% ('16)	57% ('25)	<div></div> 58.3%	
25 Percent of students (6-12) who feel connected to their culture. (SCCS)	81% ('25)	***	***	***
26 Percent of earnings ratio of women’s earnings compared to men’s. (ADOLWD)	66.1% ('00)	73.3% ('23)	<div></div> 10.9%	
Reports to Law Enforcement				
27 Number of intimate partner/family member homicides reported to law enforcement	4 ('09)	22 ('23)	<div></div> 450.0%	
28 Number of potential sexual abuse of minor violations reported to law enforcement (DPS)	376 ('11)	596 ('24)	<div></div> 58.5%	
29 Number of potential sexual assault violations report to law enforcement (DPS)	968 ('15)	1004 ('24)	<div></div> 3.7%	
30 Number of potential sex trafficking offenses reported to law enforcement (DPS)	13 ('15)	4 ('24)	<div></div> -69.2%	
31 Number of actual human trafficking offenses reported to law enforcement (DPS)	11 ('14)	8 ('24)	<div></div> -27.3%	
Utilization of Services				
32 Rate of children evaluated by child advocacy centers per 10,000 (ACA)	81.9 ('09)	108.4 ('25)	<div></div> 32.4%	
33 Rate of adults utilizing services for domestic violence per 10,000 (CDVSA)	79.5 ('10)	58.8 ('25)	<div></div> -26.0%	
34 Rate of children with adults in domestic violence services per 10,000 (CDVSA)	66.9 ('10)	66.5 ('25)	<div></div> -0.6%	
35 Rate of adults utilizing services for sexual assault per 10,000 (CDVSA)	18 ('10)	14.2 ('25)	<div></div> -21.1%	
36 Rate of teens utilizing services as primary victims per 10,000 (CDVSA)	12 ('25)	***	***	***
37 Rate of youth utilizing services for sexual assault per 10,000 (CDVSA)	38 ('10)	5.8 ('25)	<div></div> -84.8%	
38 Number of shelter nights provided (CDVSA)	86,923 ('10)	93,206 ('25)	<div></div> 7.2%	
39 Number of unique individuals served by Victim Services Programs (CDVSA)	10,228 ('10)	7,170 ('25)	<div></div> -29.9%	
Offender Accountability				
40 Percent of reported rapes and attempted rapes resulting in an arrest (DPS)	34.4% ('01)	18.6% ('24)	<div></div> -46.1%	
41 Rate of juveniles referred for sex offenses per 10,000 (DJJ)	12.7 ('09)	6.9 ('25)	<div></div> -45.6%	
42 Rate of juveniles referred for a DV-related assault per 10,000 (DJJ)	38.1 ('11)	36.7 ('25)	<div></div> -3.7%	
43 Number of felony protective order violations filed with AK Superior Court	1 ('12)	0 ('24)	<div></div> -100.0%	
44 Number of civil protective orders filed with AK Court System	9,548 ('12)	7,889 ('24)	<div></div> -17.4%	
45 Number of Civil Protection Order Violations	553 ('13)	224 ('24)	<div></div> -59.5%	
46 Number of sexual assault cases accepted for prosecution (DOL)	111 ('08)	130 ('22)	<div></div> 17.1%	
47 Percent of accepted sexual assault cases with a conviction (DOL)	63.0% ('08)	69.7% ('22)	<div></div> 10.6%	
48 Number of sexual abuse of minor cases accepted for prosecution (DOL)	109 ('08)	155 ('22)	<div></div> 42.2%	
49 Percent of accepted sexual abuse of minor cases with a conviction (DOL)	84.4% ('08)	83.2% ('22)	<div></div> -1.4%	
50 Percent of adult sex offenders who recidivate (DOC)	67.0% ('10)	46.9% ('20)	<div></div> -29.9%	

Trend Analysis:  Decreasing  No trend  Increasing
* There is not enough data for trend analysis at this time (requires at least 4 data points).
*** This is new data with only one data point at this time.

Trend analysis indicates whether there is a statistically significant change, not whether changes are good or bad. Trends should be interpreted with caution. Reports of harm, utilization of services, and reports to law enforcement are much lower than actual incident rates. Utilization of services should not be used as a proxy for occurrence of violence. As the stigma of reporting violence lessens and as victim safety increases, those experiencing violence may 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.

2025 Alaska Dashboard

Key Issues Impacting Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in Alaska

What is the 2025 Dashboard?

The 2025 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.

We encourage you to go beyond the first page by reading through the indicator definitions to better understand what is being reviewed. The trend analysis is not meant to be a comment on the on whether changes with respect to these factors are good or bad, rather, it is meant to comment on whether there is a statistically significant trend.

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.

For more information contact:

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

Or CDVSA Research Analyst Phoebe Koenig: phoebe.koenig@alaska.gov

Percent Change

Percent change is the increase or decrease in the current Alaska data relative to the start date, and is calculated with the following formula:

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

Percent changes are calculated for all indicators, and may or may not be statistically significant.

Mann-Kendall Trend Analysis (Connor et al. 2012)

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. This test measures statistical significance, but it does not tell us whether statistically significant changes are culturally meaningful. Readers should be cautious when interpreting whether changes are good or bad with respect to each indicator.

2025 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. States do not share consistent definitions of domestic violence, sexual assault, and all the crimes and/or abuse types that can fall under these victimizations.. Listed below are the few indicators that are directly comparable to national data.

Key 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)	8.2% ('19)	9.1% ('13)	6.3% ('23)
4	Percent of students experiencing forced intercourse in their lifetime (YRBS)	7.4% ('09)	7.3% ('19)	10.1% ('09)	10.3% ('23)
Reports of Harm (Child and Youth)					
5	Rate of reported child abuse and neglect per 10,000 (US DHHS)	91.8 ('09)	74.5 ('23)	193.1 ('09)	142.4 ('25)
6	Rate of reported child sexual maltreatment per 10,000 (US DHHS)	8.7 ('09)	6.1 ('23)	5.6 ('09)	12.2 ('25)
Adult Victimization					
8	Rate of female victims killed by male offenders per 100,000. (WMMW)	1.09 ('13)	1.34 ('22)	2.29 ('13)	3.43 ('20)
10	Rate of reported rape or attempted rape per 100,000 (UCR)	30.5 ('13)	37.1 ('24)	124.9 ('13)	122.8 ('24)

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

In 2019, the most recent year for which we have both Alaska and National data, 9.7% of Alaskan traditional high school students and 18% of Alaska Alternative high school students experienced physical dating violence, compared to 8.2% of US high school students. In 2023, the Alaska rates decreased slightly to 6.3% for traditional high school students and 14.5% for Alternative high school students. National rates for 2023 have not yet been released.

Percent of students experiencing forced sexual intercourse in lifetime (YRBS)

In 2019, the most recent year for which we have both Alaska and National data, 9.3% of Alaska traditional high school students and 25.5% of Alaska alternative high school students reported they had experienced forced sexual intercourse in their lifetime, compared to 7.3% of high school students in the U.S. In 2023, the Alaska rates increased slightly to 10.3% for traditional high school students and 27.5% for alternative high school students. National rates for 2023 have not yet been released.

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

In 2023, the most recent year for which we have both Alaska and National data, the rate of reported and substantiated child abuse and neglect was 135 per 10,000 children (ages 0 to 17) in Alaska, compared to 74.5 per 10,000 children in the U.S. The Alaska rate was 1.81 times higher than the U.S. rate.

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

In 2023, the most recent year for which we have both Alaska and National data, the rate of reported and substantiated child sexual maltreatment was 8.7 per 10,000 children (ages 0 to 17) in Alaska, compared to 6.1 per 10,000 children in the U.S.

Rate of female victims killed by male offenders (WMMW)

The 2020 When Men Murder Women report, the most recent year for which we have both Alaska and National data, reported that the rate of female victims killed by male offenders was 3.43 per 10,000 in Alaska, compared to 1.34 per 10,000 in the U.S. The Alaska rate was 2.6 times higher than the U.S. rate.

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

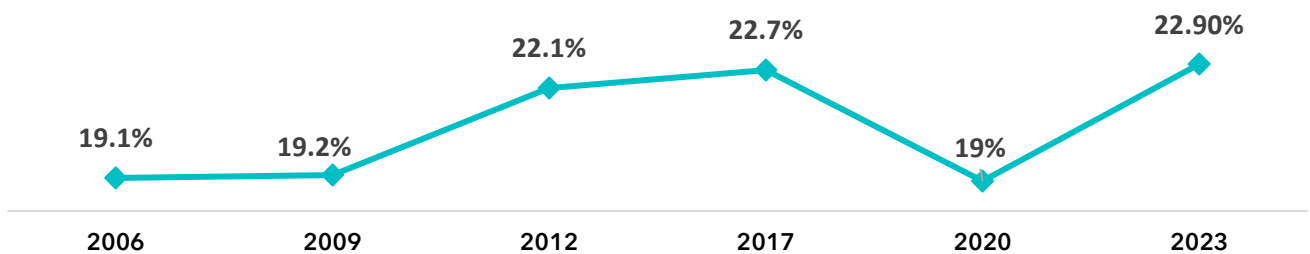
In 2024, the rate of rape reported to law enforcement was 122.8 per 100,000 in Alaska, compared to 37.1 per 100,000 in the U.S. The Alaska rate was 3.3 times higher than the U.S. rate.

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, around 3000 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 2023 and starting Alaska data is from 2006.

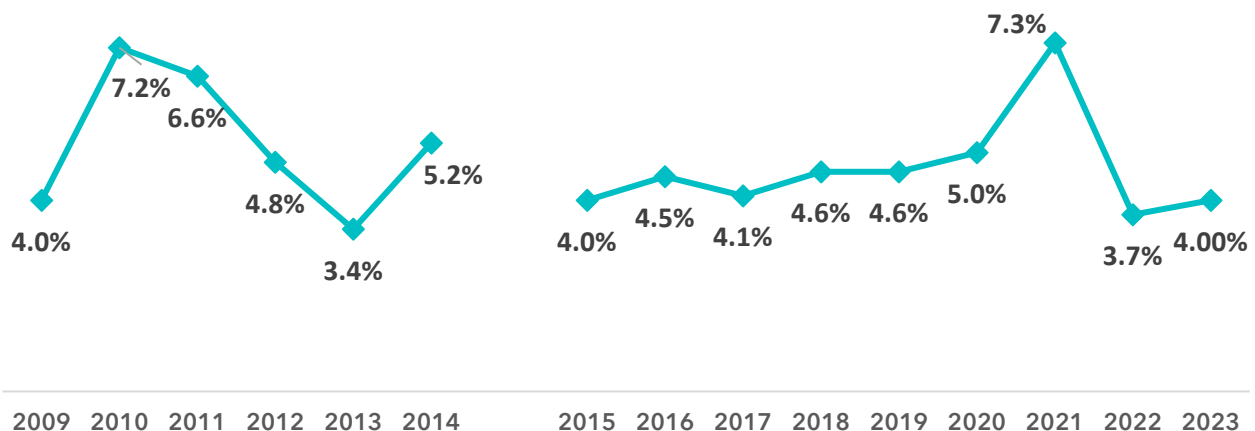
Nearly **1 in 4** Alaska adults reported witnessing IPV between parents during childhood



Trend analysis: No statistically significant trend

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

Childhood Understanding Behaviors Survey (CUBS). Each year, around 1,000 mothers of age three children are asked "Has your child ever experienced seeing violence or physical abuse in person?". In 2015 the wording of the question was slightly changed to "Has your child ever witnessed violence or physical abuse between household members?" Most current Alaska data is from 2023 and starting Alaska data is from 2009. We track this measure because exposure to violence in childhood is associated with negative outcomes later in life and can foster cycles of violence that impact future generations (Flor et al. 2025). Research connecting witnessing violence with negative health effects later in life contributed to the passage of Alaska House Bill 66 in 2023, which has made exposing children to assault a crime.



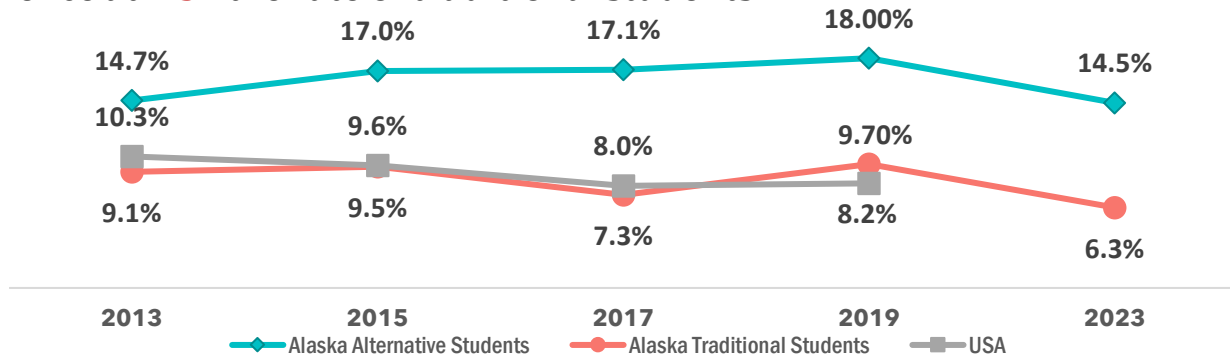
Trend analysis: No statistically significant trend

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.)" Only students who have dated someone in the last 12 months are included. Students are counted if they were hurt 1 or more times by someone they dated. Since data is not combined between traditional and alternative students, and the sample size can vary from year to year between these groups, we present numbers for statewide traditional students on the front page of the dashboard but both traditional and alternative students here. Most current Alaska data is from 2023, and starting Alaska data is from 2013. National data for 2023 has not yet been released.

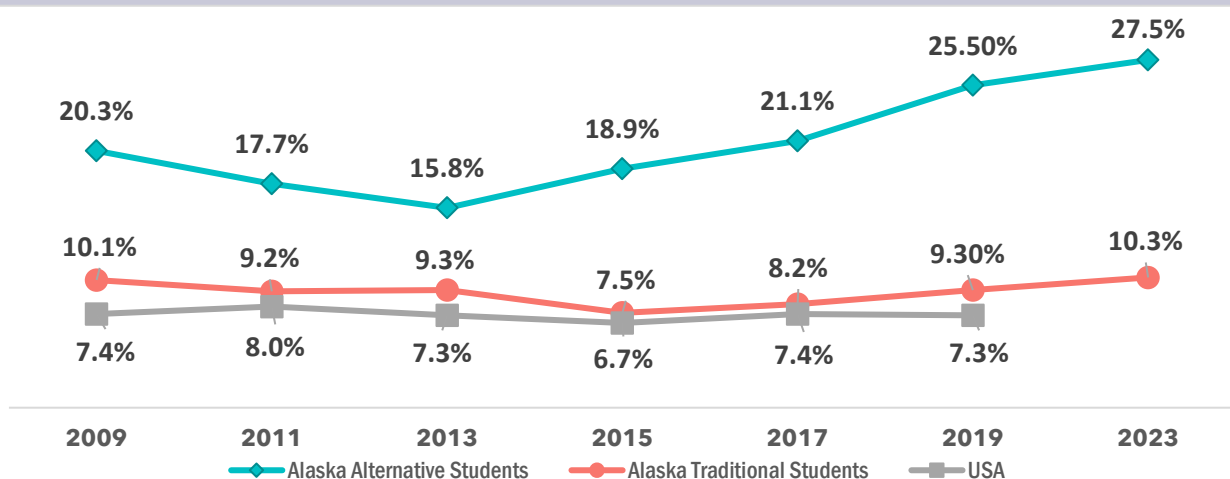
Students at Alaska alternative high schools experienced physical dating violence at **2.3x** the rate of traditional students



Trend analysis: No statistically significant trends

4. Percent of students experiencing forced intercourse 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?". Since data is not combined between traditional and alternative students, and the sample size can vary from year to year between these groups, we present numbers for statewide traditional students on the front page of the dashboard but both traditional and alternative students here. Most current Alaska data is from 2023, and starting Alaska data is from 2009. National data for 2023 has not yet been released.

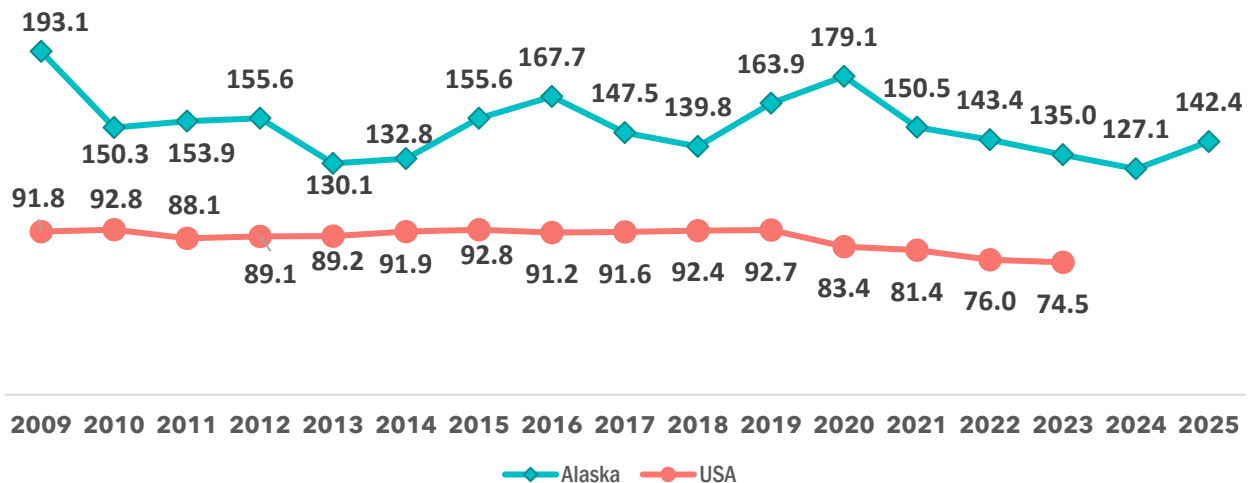


Trend analysis: No statistically significant trends

Reports of Harm (Child and Youth)

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

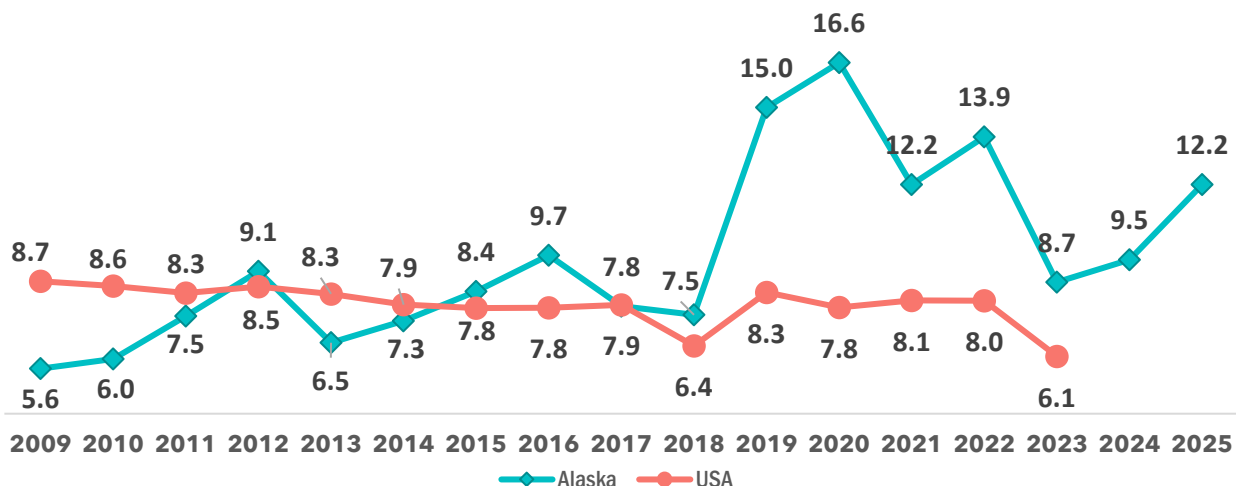
US Department of Health and Human Services (US DHHS) Administration for Children and Families. Rate of unique victims with substantiated findings of child abuse and neglect per 10,000 children ages 0-17. Child abuse and neglect is defined as any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or 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 FFY 2025 and starting Alaska data is from FFY 2009. National data from 2024 and 2025 are not yet available. Past data has changed slightly this year due to census revisions. This indicator represents rates of substantiated reports of harm and should not be used as a proxy for victimizations. DVSA Initiative efforts should lead to increased reporting so every child in need of aid can be protected.



Trend analysis: No statistically significant trends

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. Most current Alaska data is from FFY 2025 and starting Alaska data is from FFY 2009. This indicator represents substantiated reports of child sexual maltreatment and should not be used as a proxy for victimizations. DVSA initiative efforts should lead to increased reporting of suspected child abuse including sexual maltreatment, and therefore an increase in substantiated claims. Data can vary from year to year because of case processing rates.

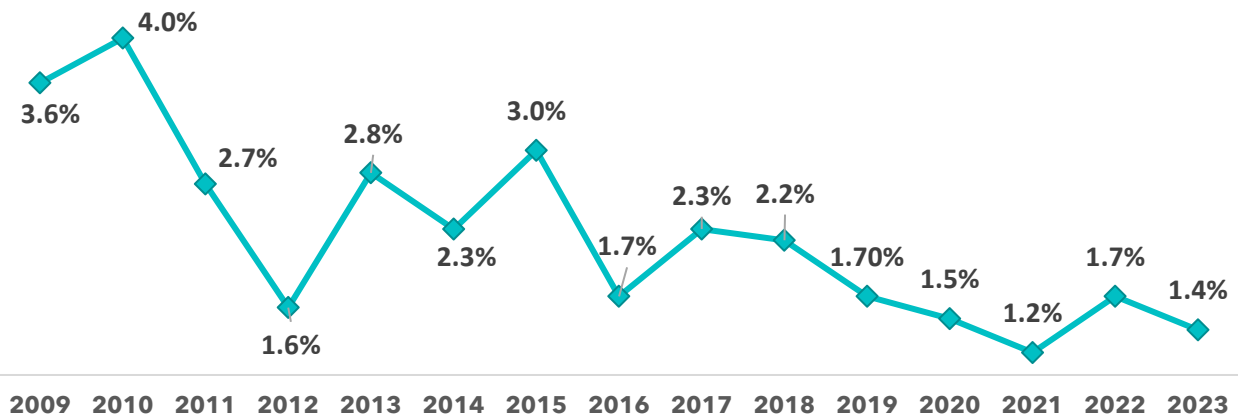


Trend analysis: Alaska rate is increasing while USA rate is decreasing

Adult Victimization

7. Percent of pregnant women experiencing intimate partner physical abuse

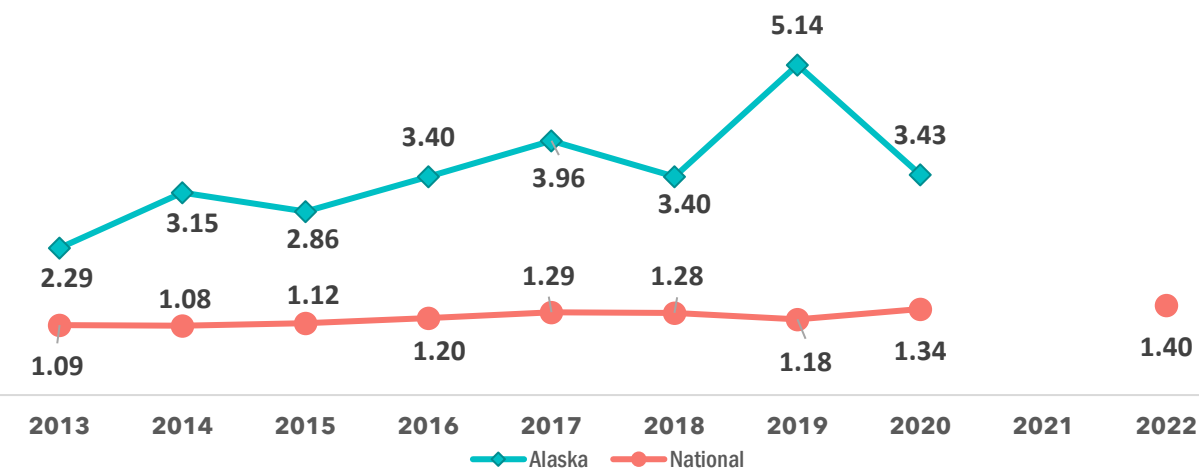
Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS). Each year, one of every six women who delivered a live-born infant is asked "During your most recent pregnancy, did your husband or partner push, hit, slap, kick, choke, or physically hurt you in any other way?" Most current Alaska data is from 2023 and starting Alaska data is from 2009.



Trend analysis: Decreasing

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

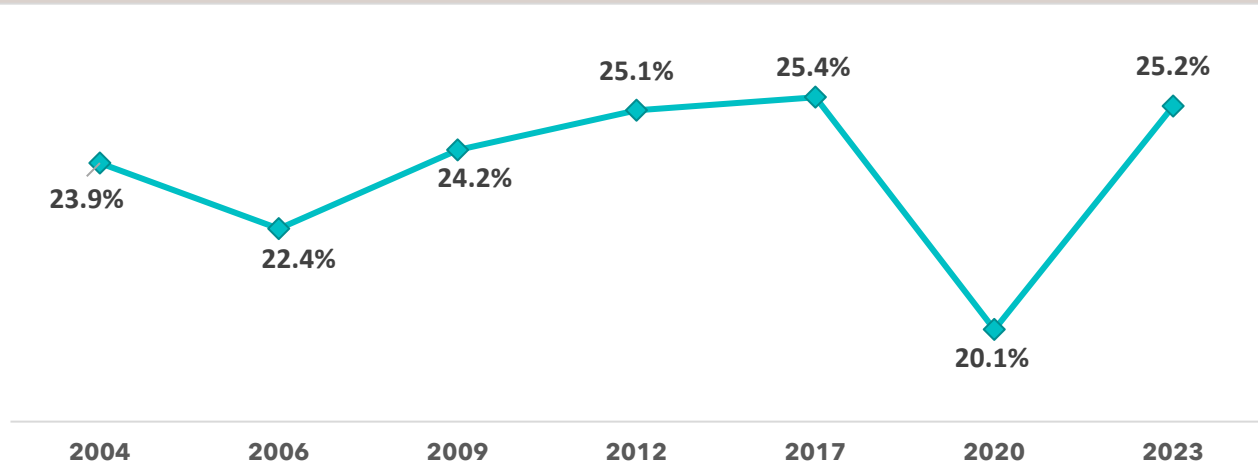
When Men Murder Women (WMMW). Every year The Violence Policy Center, a nonprofit educational organization, conducts an analysis of the Supplementary Homicide Report data which is submitted by each state to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The report is printed yearly and is an analysis of two years prior. This analysis looks specifically at instances involving one female homicide victim and one male offender. Most current Alaska data is from 2020 (Published September, 2022) and starting Alaska data is from 2013. In 2021, the FBI changed the way crime data are collected and reported, impacting the reliability of subsequent data, and VPC has not been able to offer state-level data since.



Trend analysis: Alaska and USA rates are increasing

9. Percent of adults ever experienced intimate partner physical abuse

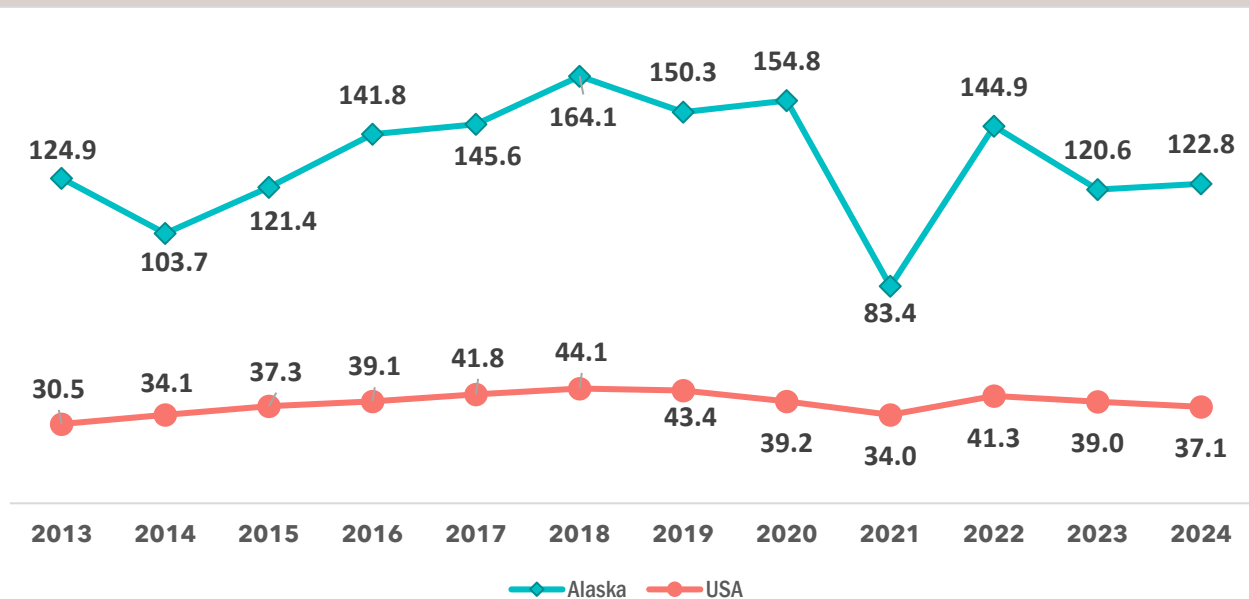
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Approximately every third year, 2,500 adults in Alaska are asked "In your lifetime, has an intimate partner ever hit, slapped, punched, shoved, kicked, choked, hurt, or threatened you?" Most current Alaska data is from 2023 and starting Alaska data is from 2004.



Trend analysis: No statistically significant trend

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

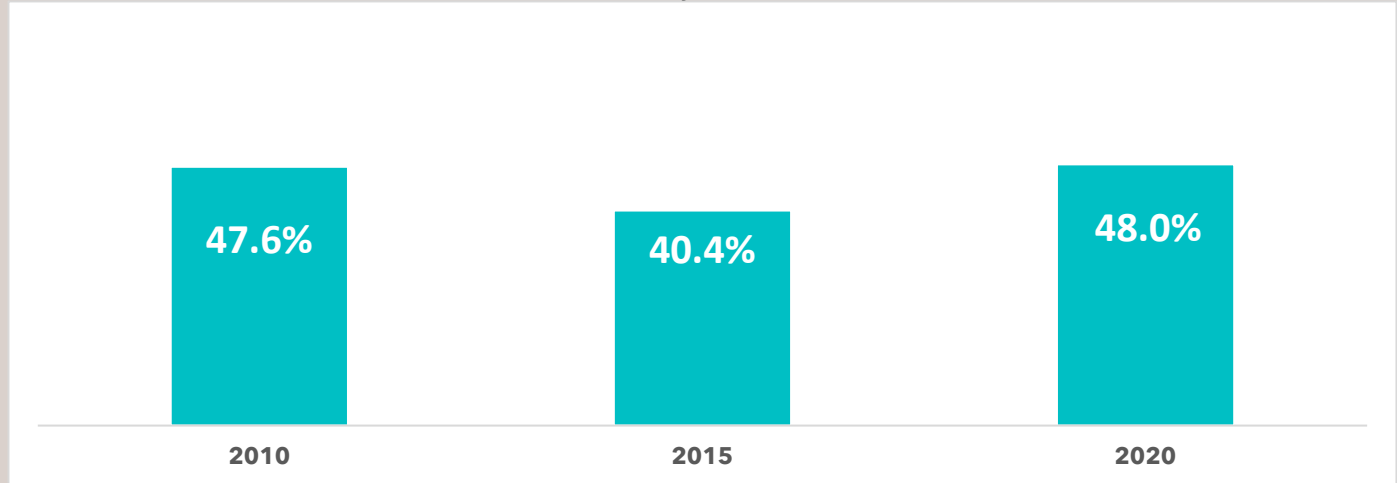
Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR). Rate of rape reported to most law enforcement agencies in Alaska per 100,000 population. Starting in January 2013, states began submitting data to the FBI based on a new, more inclusive definition of rape. The old definition, called "forcible rape", was "the carnal knowledge 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 2024 and starting Alaska data is from 2013.



Trend analysis: No statistically significant trends

11. Percent of Alaska Women experiencing IPV over their Lifetime

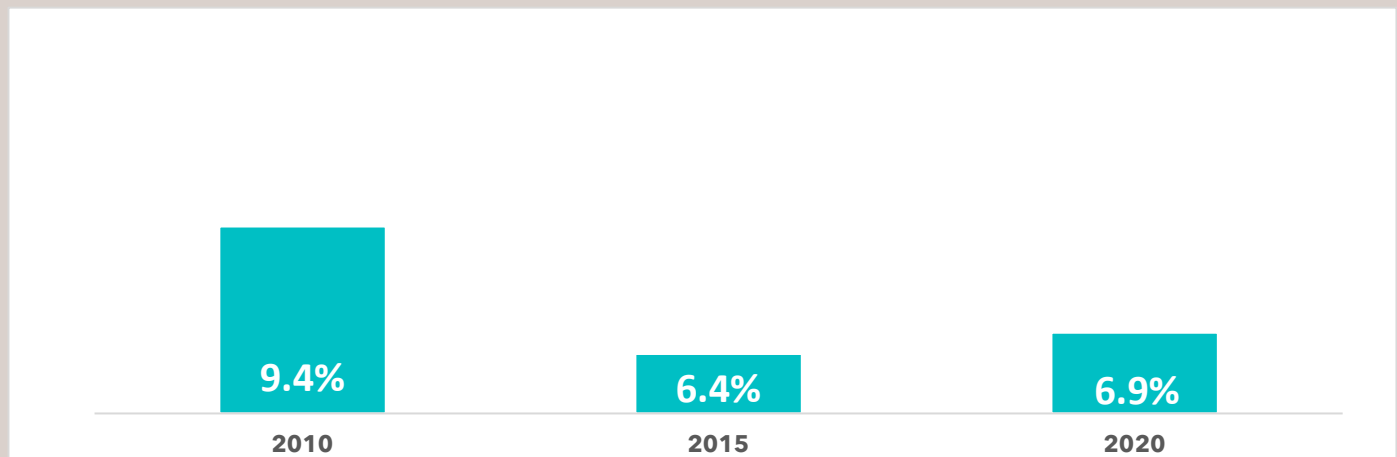
Alaska Victimization Survey (AVS). The AVS is a household survey of randomly selected adult women in Alaska, who are contacted by landlines and cellphones. Participants are asked a series of behaviorally specific questions to determine their experiences with lifetime and past year intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and stalking. Procedures are designed to maximize the safety and confidentiality of all respondents. The survey was approved by the UAA institutional review board and was supported by the Alaska Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. Statewide surveys were conducted in 2010, 2015, and 2020



Trend analysis: not enough data to determine

12. Percent of Women that reported experiencing IPV in the Past Year

Alaska Victimization Survey (AVS). The AVS is a household survey of randomly selected adult women in Alaska, who are contacted by landlines and cellphones. Participants are asked a series of behaviorally specific questions to determine their experiences with lifetime and past year intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and stalking. Procedures are designed to maximize the safety and confidentiality of all respondents. The survey was approved by the UAA institutional review board and was supported by the Alaska Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. Statewide surveys were conducted in 2010, 2015, and 2020.

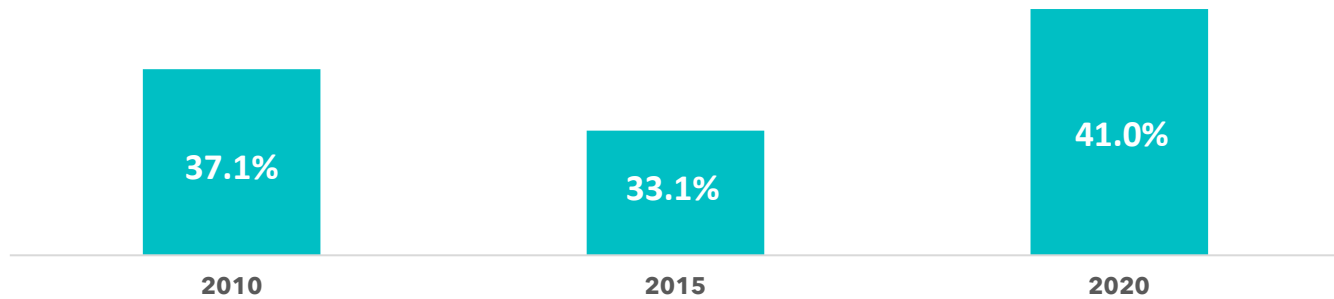


Trend analysis: not enough data to determine

13. Percent of Women who have experienced sexual violence in their lifetime

Alaska Victimization Survey (AVS). The AVS is a household survey of randomly selected adult women in Alaska, who are contacted by landlines and cellphones. Participants are asked a series of behaviorally specific questions to determine their experiences with lifetime and past year intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and stalking. Procedures are designed to maximize the safety and confidentiality of all respondents. The survey was approved by the UAA institutional review board and was supported by the Alaska Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. Statewide surveys were conducted in 2010, 2015, and 2020.

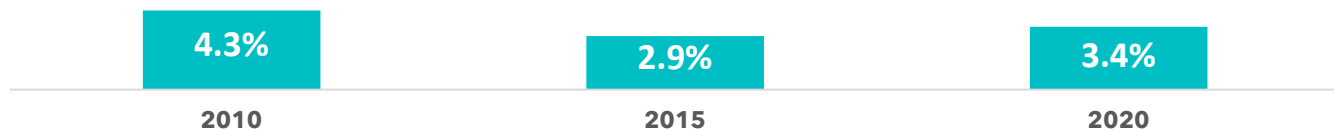
Over 1 in 3 women in Alaska report having experienced sexual violence in their lifetime



Trend analysis: not enough data to determine

14. Percent of Women experiencing sexual violence in the past year

Alaska Victimization Survey (AVS). The AVS is a household survey of randomly selected adult women in Alaska, who are contacted by landlines and cellphones. Participants are asked a series of behaviorally specific questions to determine their experiences with lifetime and past year intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and stalking. Procedures are designed to maximize the safety and confidentiality of all respondents. The survey was approved by the UAA institutional review board and was supported by the Alaska Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. Statewide surveys were conducted in 2010, 2015, and 2020.



Trend analysis: not enough data to determine

15. The Percentage of Alaskan Women who are Mental Health Trust beneficiaries who experienced IPV in the past year.

Alaska Victimization Survey (AVS). The AVS is a household survey of randomly selected adult women in Alaska, who are contacted by landlines and cellphones. Participants are asked a series of behaviorally specific questions to determine their experiences with lifetime and past year intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and stalking. Procedures are designed to maximize the safety and confidentiality of all respondents. The survey was approved by the UAA institutional review board and was supported by the Alaska Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. Statewide surveys were conducted in 2010, 2015, and 2020. Mental and behavioral health items were added to the AVS for the first time in 2020 and to allow estimates of the extent to which victims of IPV and SA were Alaska Mental Health Trust Beneficiaries. This is new data collected by the Alaska Victimization Survey. In 2020, this rate was almost twice the rate for all Alaska women (7%).

12% (2020)

Trend analysis: not enough data to determine

16. The Percentage of Alaskan Women who are Mental Health Trust beneficiaries who experienced Sexual Violence in the past year.

Alaska Victimization Survey (AVS). The AVS is a household survey of randomly selected adult women in Alaska, who are contacted by landlines and cellphones. Participants are asked a series of behaviorally specific questions to determine their experiences with lifetime and past year intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and stalking. Procedures are designed to maximize the safety and confidentiality of all respondents. The survey was approved by the UAA institutional review board and was supported by the Alaska Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. Statewide surveys were conducted in 2010, 2015, and 2020. Mental and behavioral health items were added to the AVS for the first time in 2020 and to allow estimates on the extent to which victims of IPV and SA were Alaska Mental Health Trust Beneficiaries. This is new data collected by the Alaska Victimization Survey. In 2020, this rate was twice the rate for all Alaska women (3%).

6% (2020)

Trend analysis: not enough data to determine

16a. Of women who experienced IPV, SV or both in the past 12 month, the number who were Mental Health Trust Beneficiaries.

Alaska Victimization Survey (AVS). The AVS is a household survey of randomly selected adult women in Alaska, who are contacted by landlines and cellphones. Participants are asked a series of behaviorally specific questions to determine their experiences with lifetime and past year intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and stalking. Procedures are designed to maximize the safety and confidentiality of all respondents. The survey was approved by the UAA institutional review board and was supported by the Alaska Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. Statewide surveys were conducted in 2010, 2015, and 2020. Mental and behavioral health items were added to the AVS for the first time in 2020 and to allow estimates on the extent to which victims of IPV and SA were Alaska Mental Health Trust Beneficiaries. This is new data collected by the Alaska Victimization Survey.

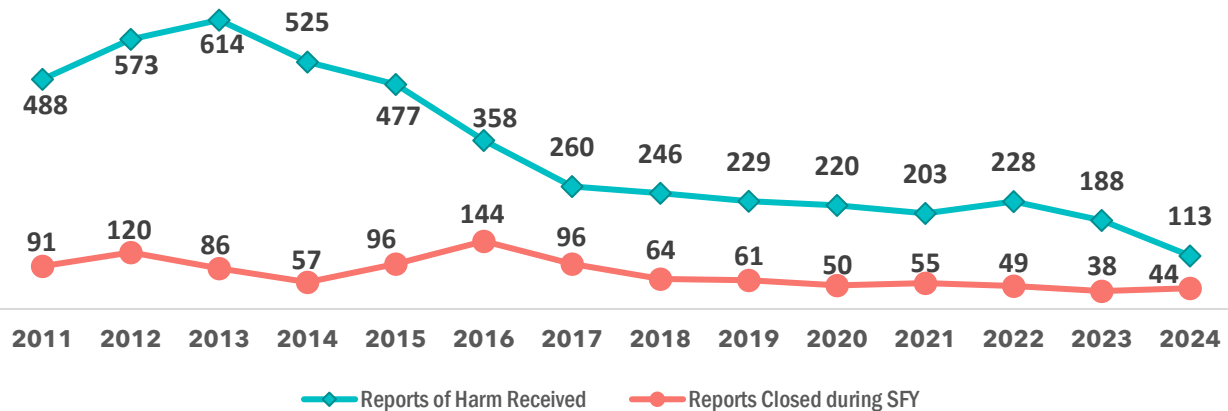
51% (2020)

Trend analysis: not enough data to determine

Reports of Harm (Adult and Elder)

17. Number of vulnerable adults reporting abuse or neglect

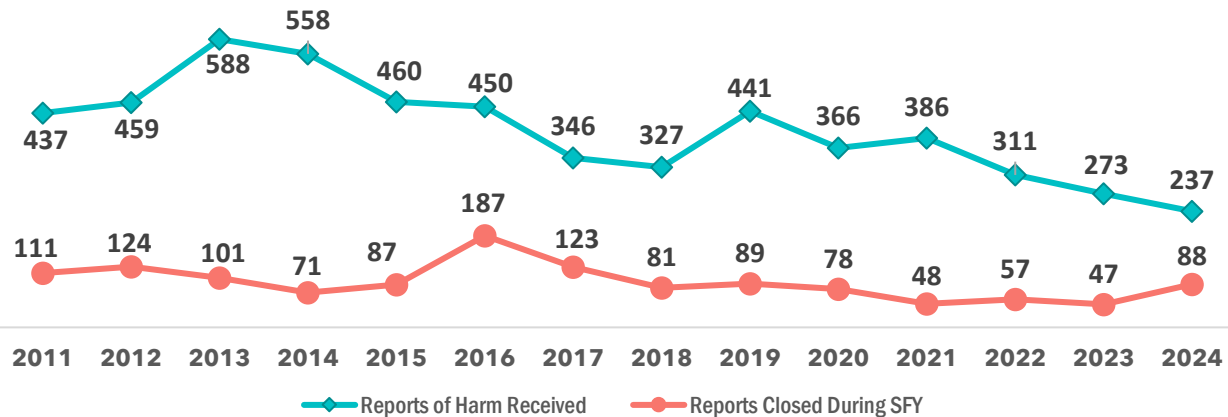
Adult Protective Services (APS). Number of vulnerable adults with an allegation of abuse or neglect reported to Adult Protective Services that were received and closed during the fiscal year. Vulnerable adults are people ages 18 to 64 who, because of physical or mental impairment, are unable to meet 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, as well as 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 SFY 2024 and starting Alaska data is from SFY 2011. When comparing reports closed and reports received, keep in mind that closed reports may have originated in any past year, and reports of harm are only from the noted fiscal year. Initiative efforts may lead to increased reporting so each vulnerable adult in need of aid can be protected.



Trend analysis: Reports received and reports closed are both decreasing

18. 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 reported or 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 2024 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2011. When comparing reports closed and reports received, keep in mind that closed reports may have originated in any past year, and reports of harm are only from the noted fiscal year. Initiative efforts may lead to increased reporting so each vulnerable adult in need of aid can be protected.



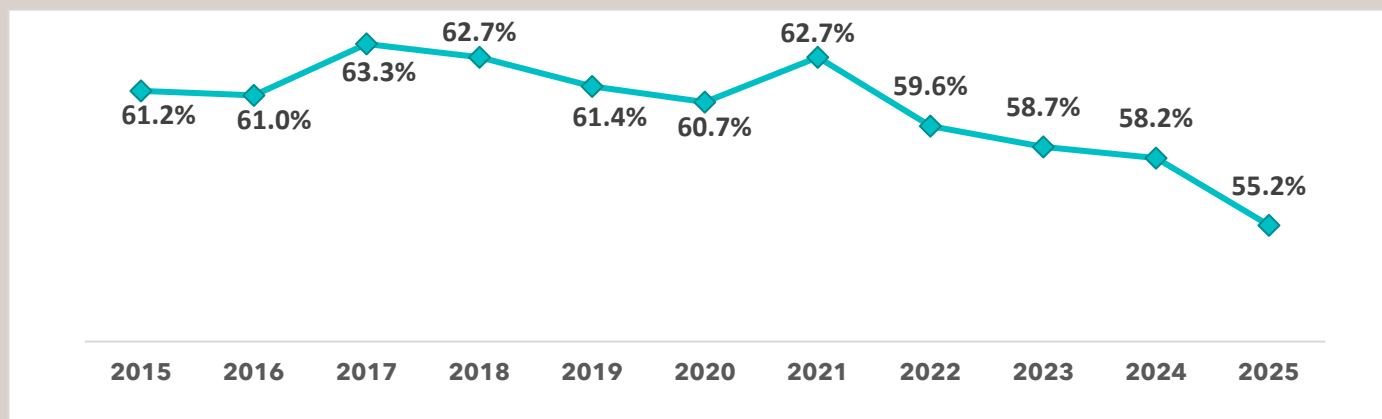
Trend analysis: Reports received and reports closed are both decreasing

Primary Prevention and Protective Factors

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

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

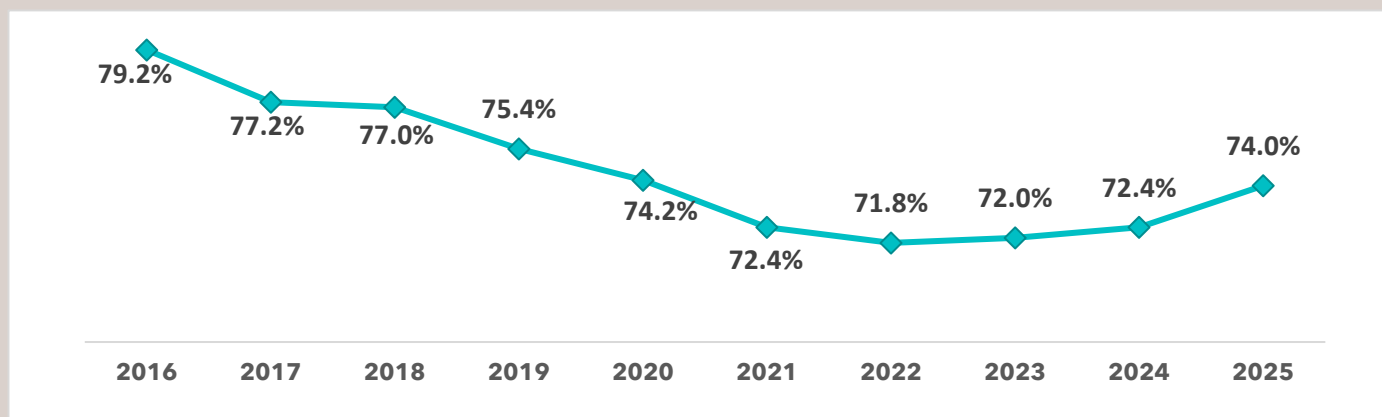
School Climate and Connected Survey (SCCS). Each year, 3rd-5th grade students statewide participate in the SCCS. The "social and emotional" indicator is an average of affirmative responses to the following ten questions: a) If someone asks me I can tell them how I am feeling; b) I can control myself when I am frustrated or disappointed; c) If something is bothering me, I think of different ways I can react; d) I care about other people's feelings and what they think; e) It is important for me to help others in my school; f) I respect people even if they are different; g) I can tell when someone is getting angry or upset before they say anything; h) I know how to disagree without starting a fight or an argument; i) I get along well with other students; j) I know how to make friends with new people. The most current data is from 2025, and starting data is from 2016. From 2015-2024, there were 16 questions that contributed to the overall average, but 6 of the questions were cut for the 2025 survey. For this reason, the percentages for 2015-2024 have been revised this year to only include the 10 questions that have remained on the survey. The 2025 survey had 13,042 responses in the 3-5 grade group.



Trend analysis: Combined measure is decreasing. Question by question: a) No statistically significant trend; b) decreasing; c) decreasing; d) no statistically significant trend; e) decreasing; f) no statistically significant trend; g) no statistically significant trend; h) decreasing; i) no statistically significant trend; j) decreasing.

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

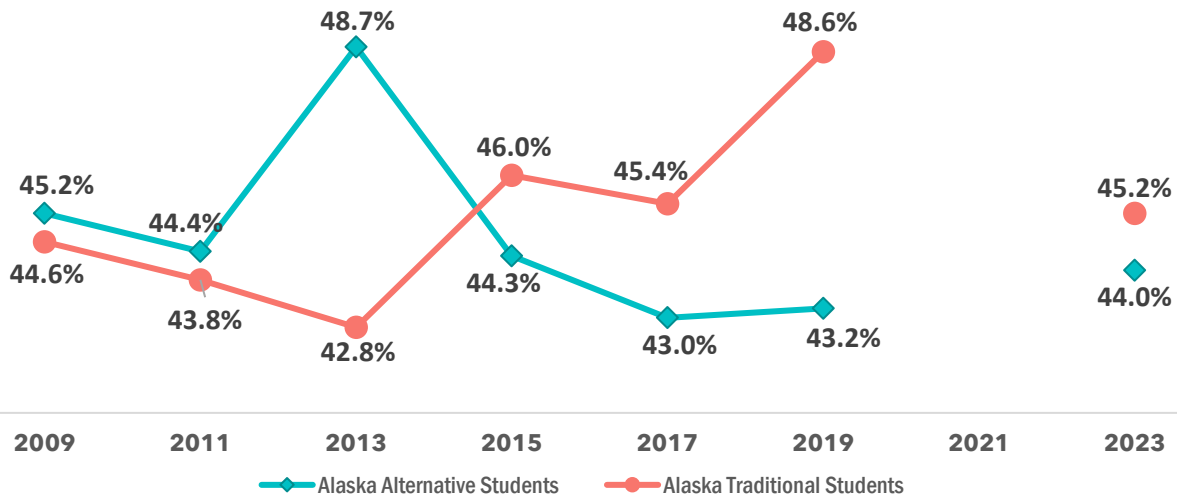
School Climate and Connected Survey (SCCS). Each year, 6th-12th grade students statewide participate in the SCCS. The "social and emotional" indicator is an average of those who responded that the following things were "very easy" or "easy" for them: a) Knowing the emotions I feel; b) Knowing ways I calm myself down; c) Knowing what my strengths are; d) Knowing when my feelings are making it hard for me to focus; e) Thinking about what might happen before making a decision. The most current data is from 2025, and starting data is from 2016. From 2016-2024, there were 17 questions that contributed to the overall score, but 12 of the questions were cut for the 2025 survey. For this reason, the percentages for 2016-2024 have been revised this year to only include the 5 questions that have remained on the survey. The 2025 survey had 24,585 responses in the 6-12 grade group.



Trend analysis: Combined measure is decreasing. Question by question: a) no statistically significant trend; b) decreasing; c) decreasing; d) decreasing; e) decreasing.

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

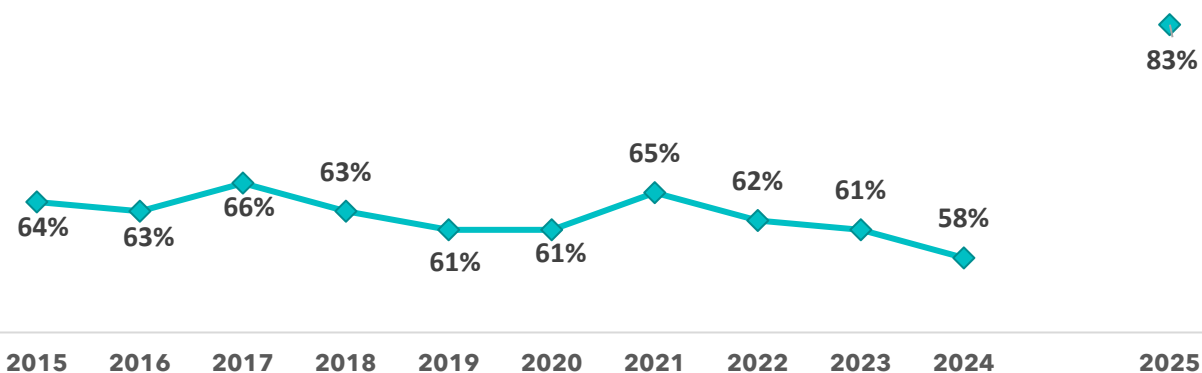
Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). Every two years, approximately 1,300 students from a traditional high school sample and about 900 students from an alternative high school sample are asked "Besides your parents, how many adults would you feel comfortable seeking help from if you had an important question affecting your life?" Most current Alaska data is from 2023 and starting Alaska data is from 2009. Due to COVID the 2021 YRBS did not occur. Only statewide traditional student data is presented on the front page.



Trend analysis: No statistically significant trends

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

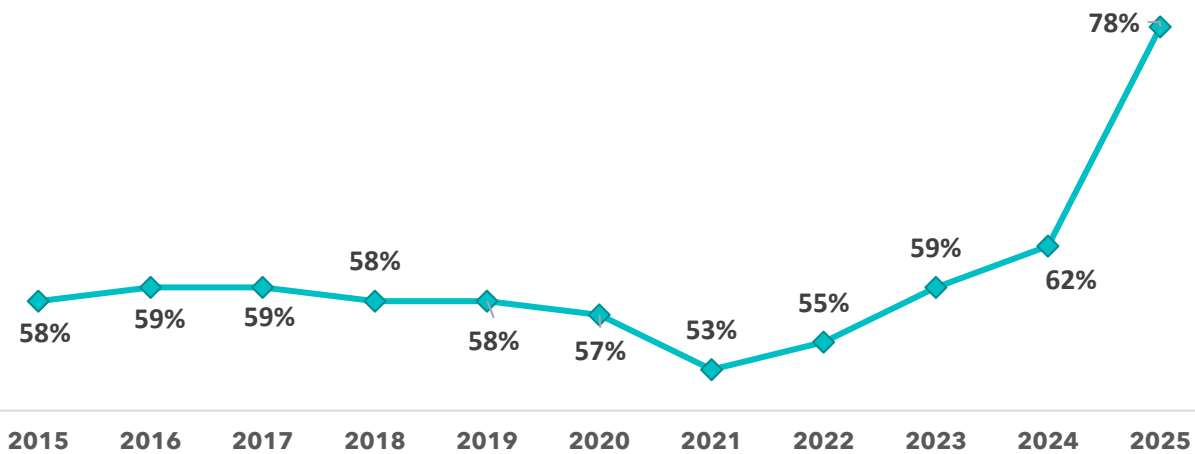
School Climate and Connected Survey (SCCS). Each year, 3rd – 5th grade students statewide participate in the SCCS. The "caring others" indicator was comprised of affirmative responses to the following 11 questions: **a) Students help each other, even if they are not friends;** **b) Students here treat 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.** In 2025, the survey was revised making it hard to compare 2025 with previous years. From 2015-2024, students could answer No, Sometimes, or Yes, and this percent represented the students who answered Yes. In 2025, the questions were reduced to include only the 6 questions in bold, and students could choose Strongly disagree, Disagree, Agree, or Strongly Agree. For 2025, this percent represents the students who answered Agree or Strongly Agree.



Trend analysis: Not enough data to determine (survey revised 2025)

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

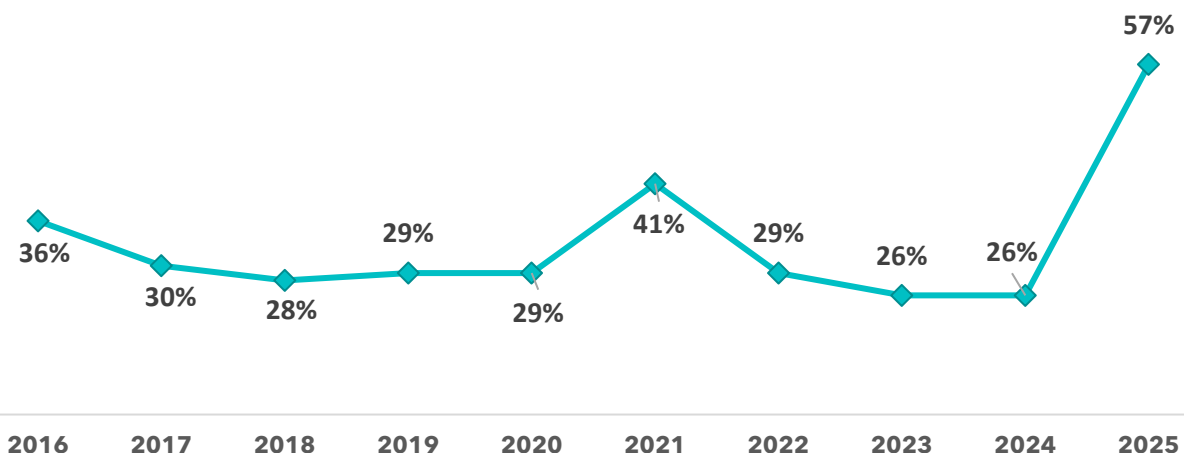
School Climate and Connected Survey (SCCS). Each year, 6th – 12th grade students statewide participate in the SCCS. The "caring adults" indicator is comprised of affirmative responses to the following five questions: a) There is at least one adult at this school whom I feel comfortable talking to about 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 2025, and starting data is from 2015. The most current data is from 2025, and starting data is from 2015. Changes between years should be interpreted with caution, as the scale has not always stayed consistent between years. For example, in 2025 students could strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree, while in 2024 there was an additional option, "Agree some, disagree some."



Trend analysis: No statistically significant trend

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

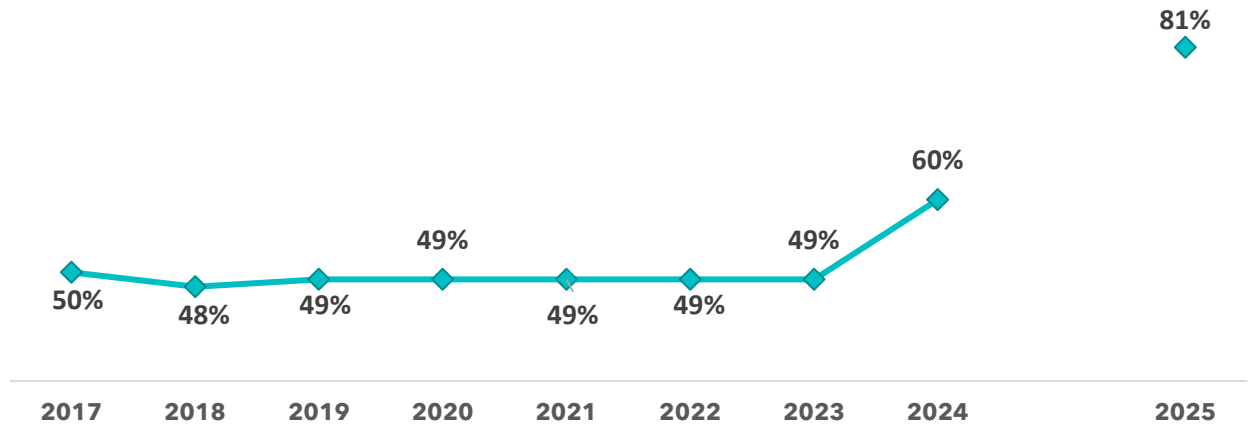
School Climate and Connected Survey (SCCS). Each year, 6th – 12th grade students statewide participate in the SCCS. Students are asked to rate how much they agree with the statement "Students in this school treat each other with respect." The most current data is from 2025, and starting data is from 2016. Changes between years should be interpreted with caution, as the scale has not always stayed consistent between years. For example, in 2025 students could strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree, while in 2024 there was an additional option, "Agree some, disagree some."



Trend analysis: No statistically significant trend

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

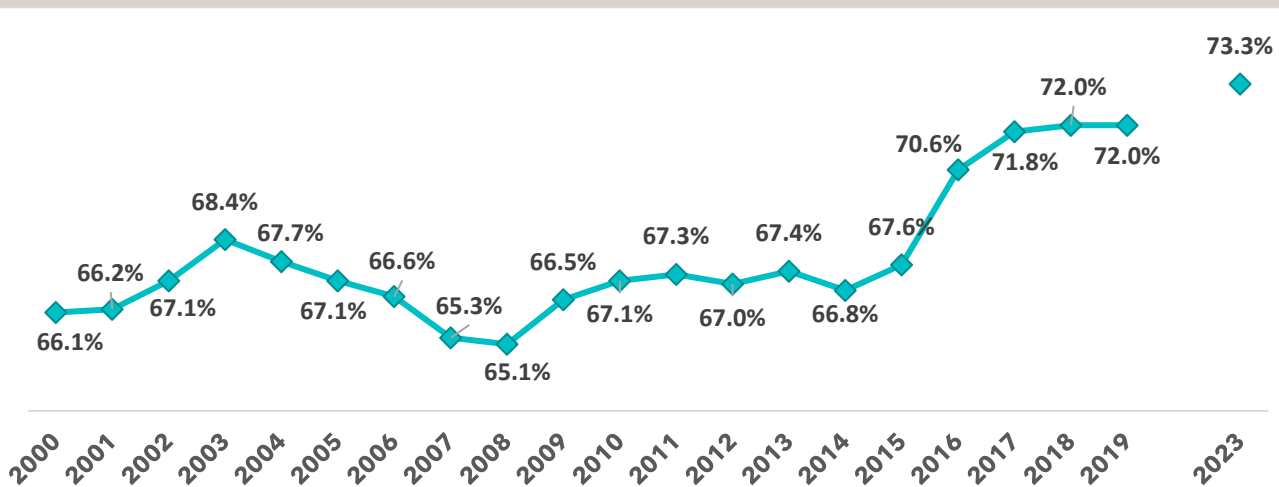
School Climate and Connected Survey (SCCS). Each year, 6th – 12th grade students statewide participate in the SCCS. The "cultural connectedness" indicator has traditionally been comprised of affirmative responses to the following six questions: a) I have a strong sense of belonging to my culture; b) 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.** In 2025, the six questions were reduced to the three bold questions during survey revision, making it hard to compare 2025 with previous years. Additionally, the scale was slightly changed. In 2025 students could strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree, while in 2024 and previous years there was an additional option, "Agree some, disagree some."



Trend analysis: Not enough data to determine (survey revised 2025)

26. 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 2023, and starting data is from 2000. ADOLWD did not conduct this research from 2020-2022.

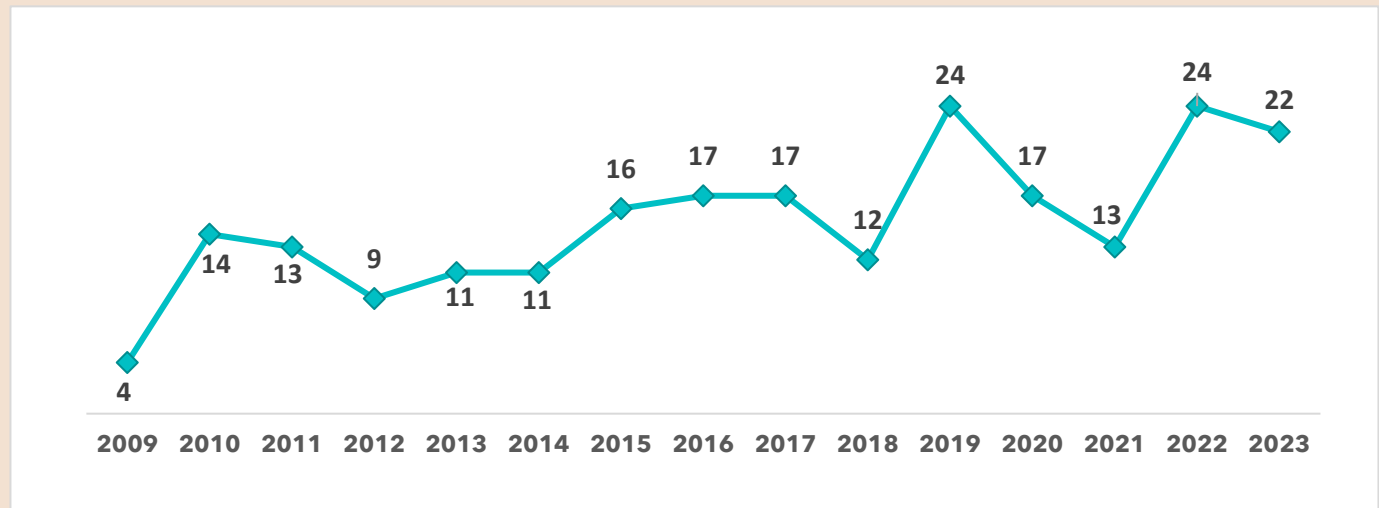


Trend analysis: Increasing

Reports to Law Enforcement

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

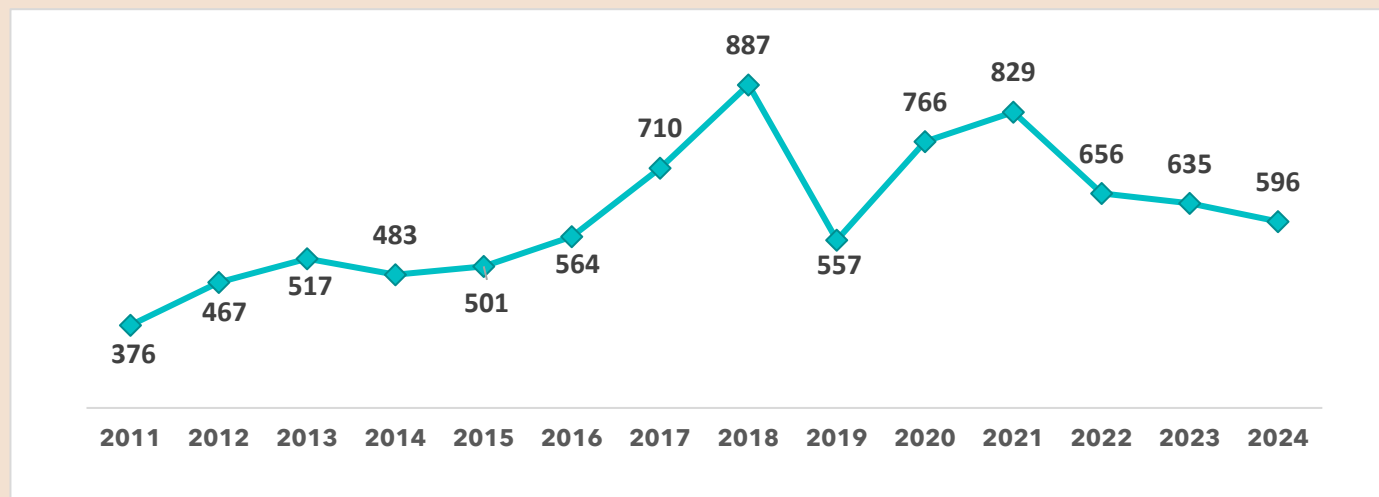
Alaska Department of Public Safety (DPS) Crime in Alaska Uniform Crime Report. Number of homicides (willful nonnegligent killings) known to law enforcement that occurred in Alaska where the homicide was committed by either a family member or intimate partner. While these cases could be considered domestic violence related homicides, the data collected is not specific enough to classify as domestic violence. The most current data is from 2023, and starting Alaska data is from 2009.



Trend analysis: Increasing

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

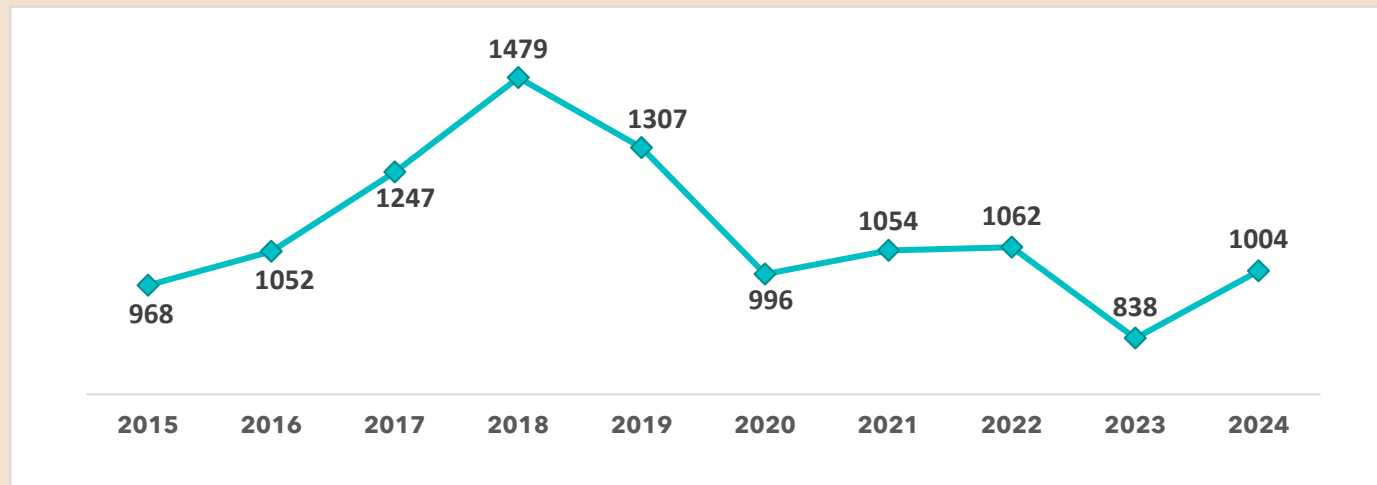
Alaska Department of Public Safety (DPS) Felony Level Sex Offenses Crime in Alaska Supplemental Report. Number of potential sex abuse of a minor offenses reported to any of Alaska's law enforcement agencies. This includes sex abuse of a minor offenses in the first through fourth degrees. These are counts 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 2024 and starting Alaska data is from 2011.



Trend analysis: Increasing

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

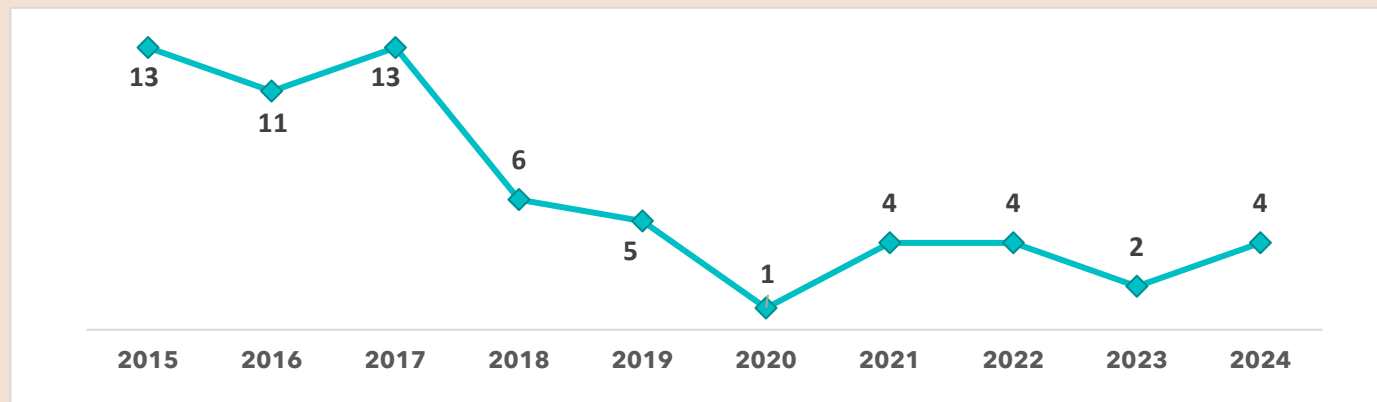
Alaska Department of Public Safety (DPS) Felony Level Sex Offenses Crime in Alaska Supplemental Report. Number of potential sex assault offenses reported to any of Alaska's law enforcement agencies. This includes sex assault in the first through third degree. These are counts of potential statute violations from the reported offenses to law enforcement. There is no direct relationship to actual charges filed. The most current Alaska data is from 2024 and starting Alaska data is from 2015.



Trend analysis: No statistically significant trend

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

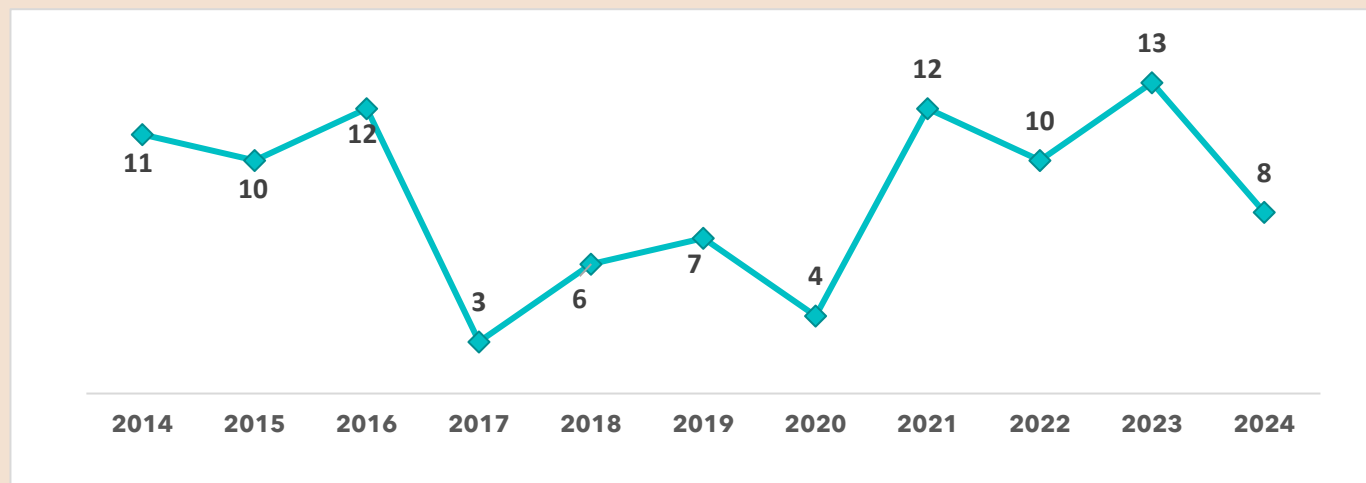
Alaska Department of Public Safety (DPS) Felony Level Sex Offenses Crime in Alaska Supplemental Report. Number of potential sex trafficking offences reported to any of Alaska's law enforcement agencies. This includes sex trafficking in the first through third degree and prostitution. These are counts 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 2024 and starting Alaska data is from 2015.



Trend analysis: Decreasing

31. 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, debt bondage, or slavery (not to include commercial sex acts)." The most current Alaska data is from 2024 and starting Alaska data is from 2014. Some data from previous years has been updated to improve the accuracy of counts.

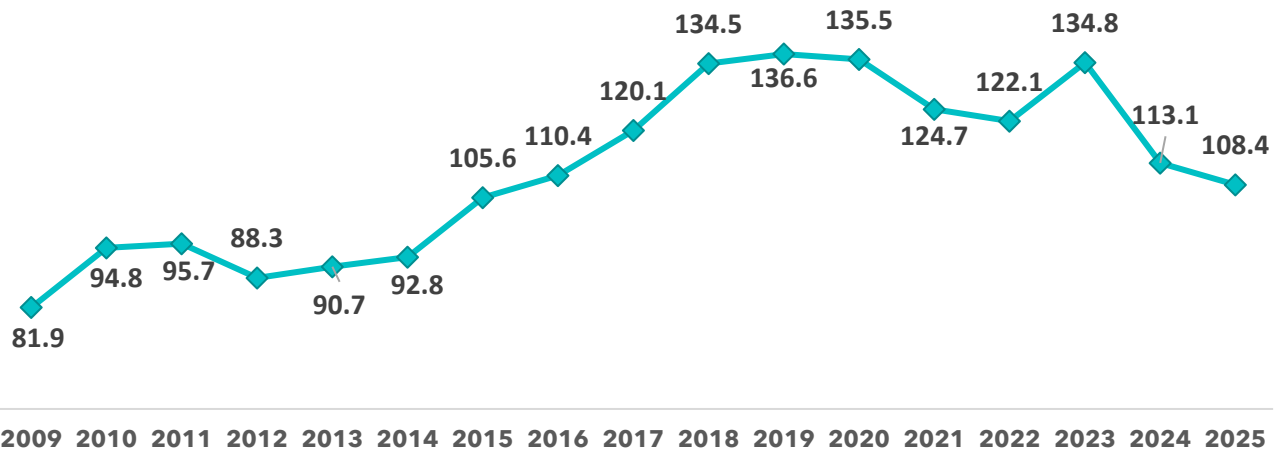


Trend analysis: No statistically significant trend

Utilization of Services

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

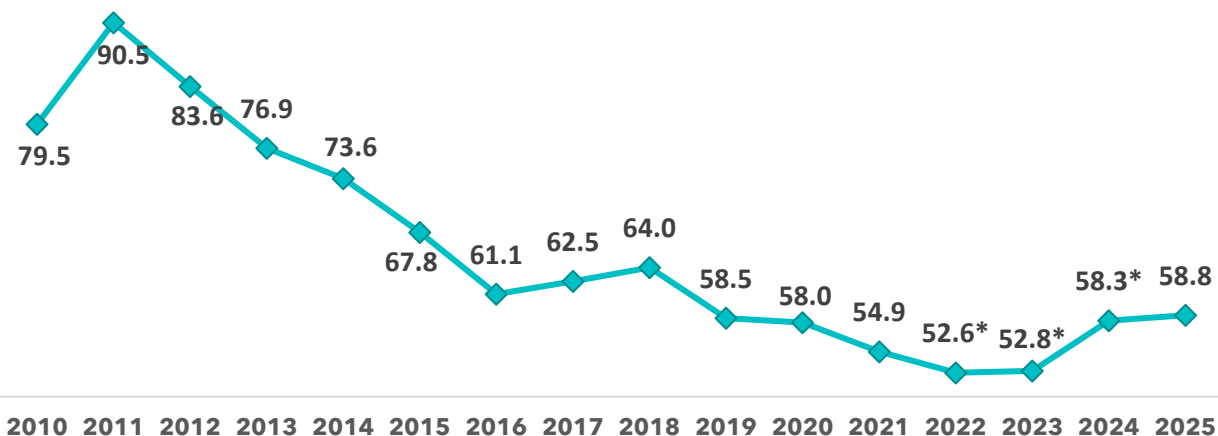
Alaska Children's Alliance (ACA). Number of children evaluated at a child advocacy center (duplicated count) per 10,000 children ages 0-17. Children are evaluated at child advocacy centers for allegations of child sexual abuse or assault, child physical abuse, drug endangerment, witnessing violence in the home, and neglect or medical failure to thrive. Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2025 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2009.



Trend analysis: Increasing

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

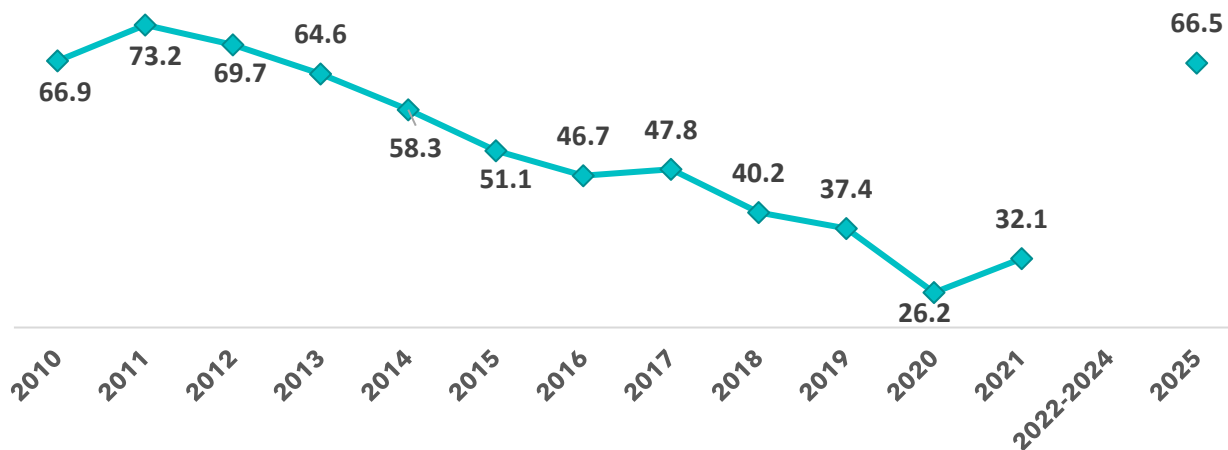
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA). Number of unduplicated adults per 10,000 adults (age 18 and older) who utilized services from a CDVSA-funded domestic violence and sexual assault service agency because of being primary victims of domestic violence. Primary victims are directly 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. CDVSA underwent a database transition in 2024 that has led to a change in how data is reported. *Due to this database transition and a vacancy in the CDVSA Research Analyst position, these rates were calculated for 2022-2024 by taking the total number of victims served during the fiscal year by CDVSA Victim Services programs and prorating by both the percentage domestic and/or family violence victimizations represented of total victimizations reported and the percentage of survivors served who were adults.



Trend analysis: Decreasing

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

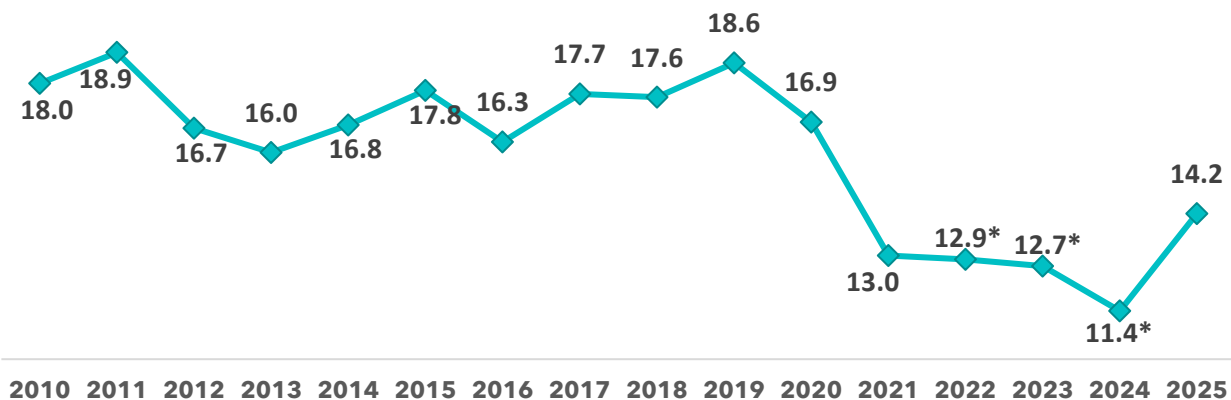
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA). Number of unduplicated minors per 10,000 (ages 0-17) who utilized services from a CDVSA-funded domestic violence or sexual assault service agency as secondary victims of domestic violence. Secondary victims are minors beyond the immediate victim who have been affected by the repercussions of an event or events. 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. Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2025 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2010. CDVSA underwent a database transition in 2024 that has led to a change in how data is reported. Due to this database transition and a vacancy in the CDVSA Research Analyst position, this rate was not calculated in 2022-2024. The increase between 2021 and 2025 should be interpreted with caution, as our method of calculating changed in this time due to the database transition.



Trend analysis: Decreasing

35. 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. Sexual assault victimizations are independent of the survivor's relationship with the offender, meaning that they include assaults regardless of whether the offender is known or unknown to the survivor. Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2025 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2010. CDVSA underwent a database transition in 2024 that has led to a change in how data is reported. *Due to this database transition and a vacancy in the CDVSA Research Analyst position, these rates were calculated for 2022-2024 by taking the total number of victims served during the fiscal year by CDVSA Victim Services programs and prorating by both the percentage Adult Sexual Assault represented of total victimizations reported and the percentage of survivors served who were adults.



Trend analysis: Decreasing

36. Rate of youth utilizing services as primary victims per 10,000

Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA). Number of unduplicated teens (12-17 years of age) per 10,000 and children (0-17 years of age) who utilized services from a CDVSA-funded domestic violence and sexual assault service agency because of being primary victims of any abuse. This is a new data point beginning in 2025. Previously, we tracked youth utilizing services as primary victims of domestic violence, however, due to the enactment of Alaska HB 66 in 2023, children exposed to violence are now considered primary victims, making it difficult to compare current rates to previous data. Additionally, we have updated reporting in line with federal OVC victimization definitions such that children should never have domestic violence primary victimizations. They should be victims of either child abuse or teen dating victimization depending on their relationship with the offender. We believe that tracking the rates of youth utilizing services for any primary victimization will be a useful metric moving forwards. This metric is calculated using only Victim Service providers using our Vela database, which is 21 of the 26 crisis centers CDVSA funded in SFY25.

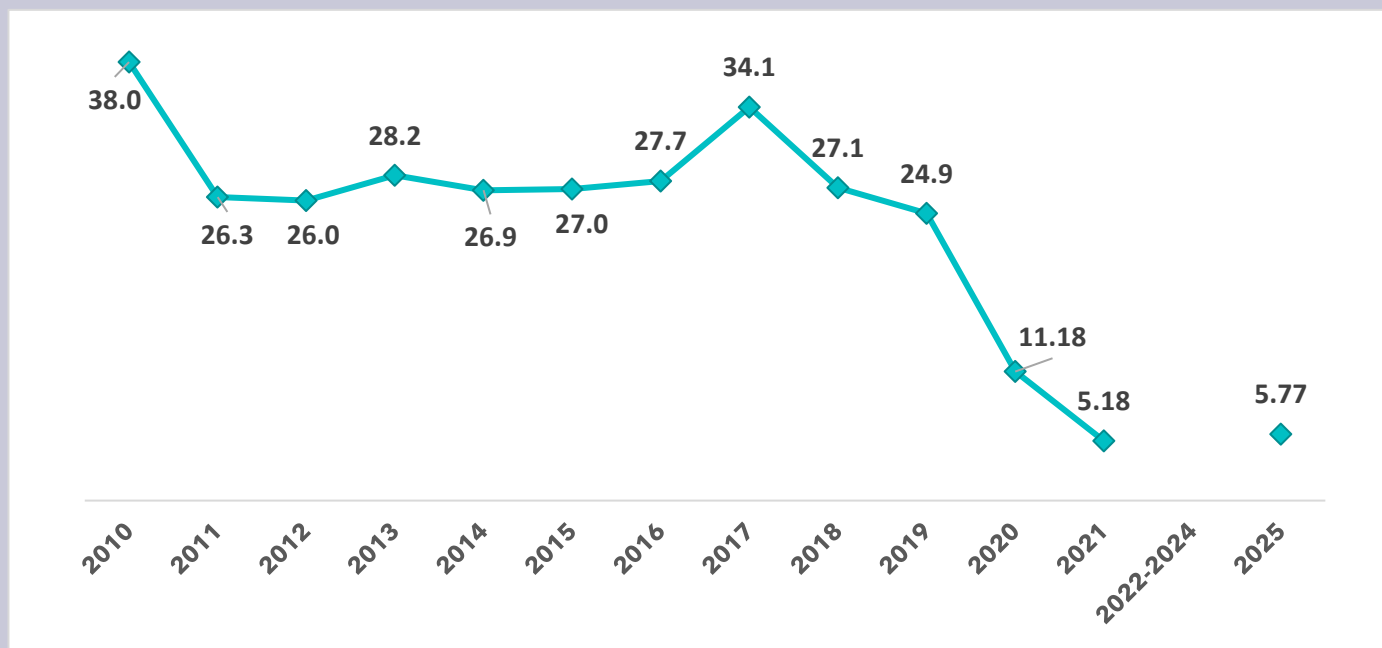
12 in 10,000 teens and
9 in 10,000 children

in Alaska utilized services as primary victims in SFY 2025

Trend analysis: Not enough data to analyze

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

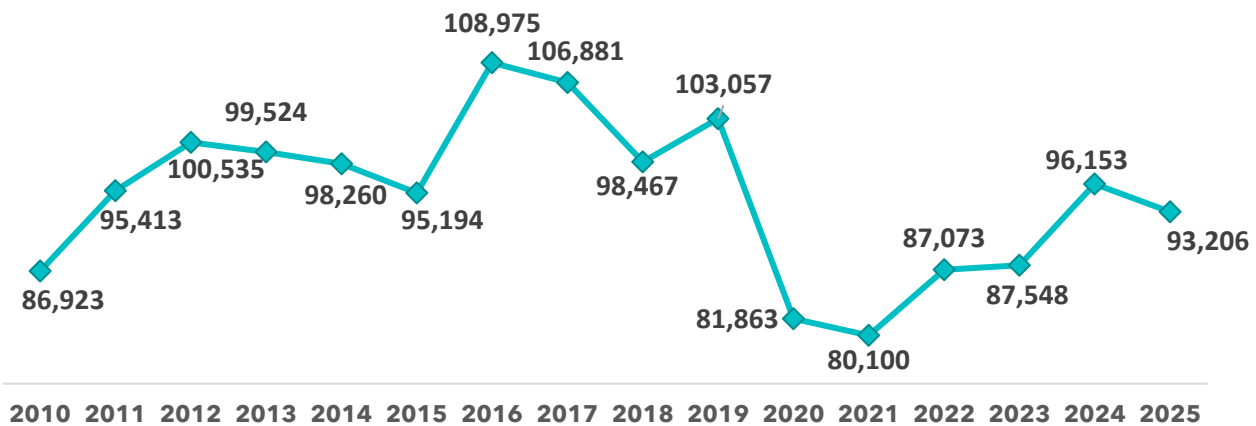
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA). Number of unduplicated youth per 10,000 (ages 12-17) who utilized services from a CDVSA-funded domestic violence and sexual assault service agency because of being primary victims of sexual assault. Primary victims are youth who are directly harmed, either physically or emotionally, by the actions of another. Sexual assault victimizations are independent of the survivor's relationship with the offender, meaning that they include assaults regardless of whether the offender is known or unknown to the survivor. Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2025 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2010. CDVSA underwent a database transition in 2024 that has led to a change in how data is reported. Due to this database transition and a vacancy in the CDVSA Research Analyst position, this rate was not calculated in 2022-2024.



Trend analysis: Decreasing

38. Number of shelter nights provided by funded programs

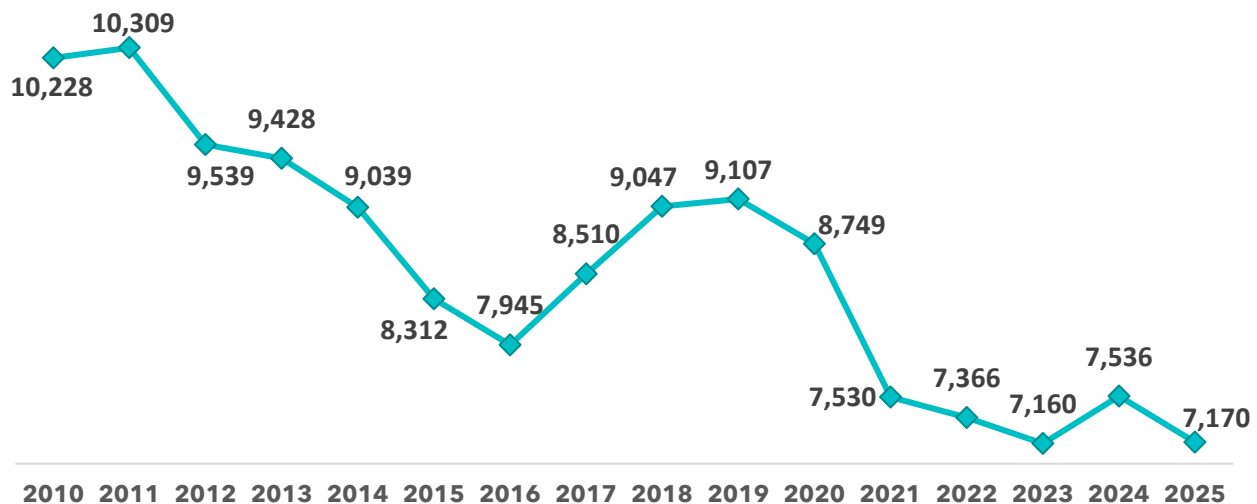
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA). Each night a person stays in shelter is counted as one night of shelter. For example, if on any given date three people stayed in a safe shelter, the number of shelter nights would be three. Emergency safe shelter is defined as sometimes a confidential place that provides 24-hour access to living quarters for a limited amount of time. 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 2025 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2010.



Trend analysis: No statistically significant trend

39. Number of unique, known individuals served by funded programs

Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA). In 2025 CDVSA provided community-based grant funding to 26 agencies. 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 victim services, but excludes clients who are anonymous hotline callers with no in-person services. Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2025, and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2010. Between 2024 and 2025, CDVSA began collecting data in a new database.

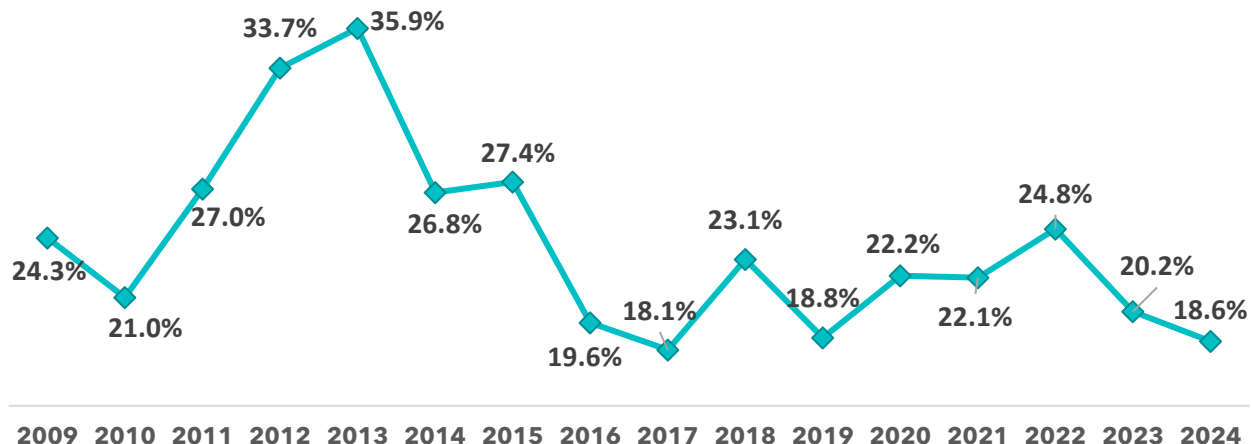


Trend analysis: Decreasing

Offender Accountability

40. Percent of reported rapes resulting in an arrest

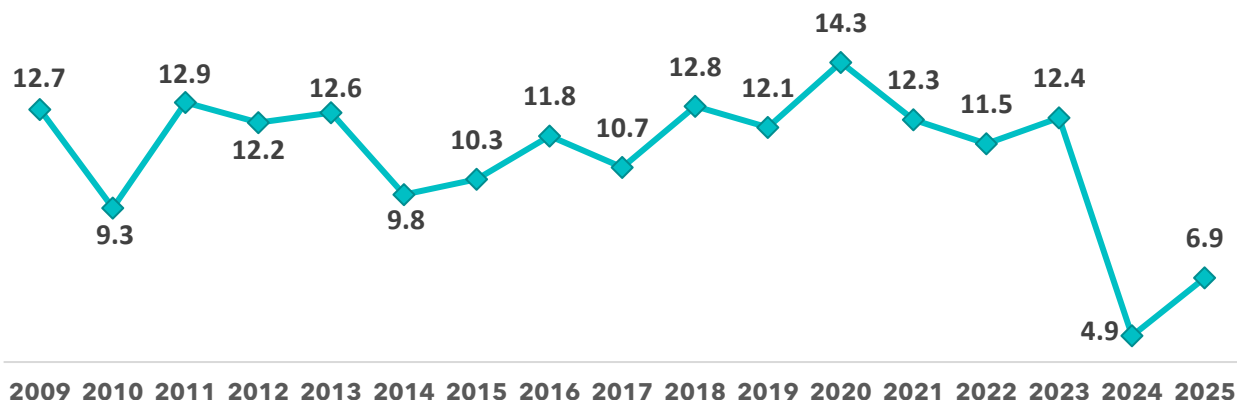
Alaska Department of Public Safety (DPS) Crime in Alaska Uniform Crime Report. Number of offenses cleared by arrest or exceptional means per actual offenses reported or known to law enforcement. Exceptional means is when the offender could be arrested but there is a reason outside of law enforcement 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 2024 and starting Alaska data is from 2001, though only data since 2009 are presented in the figure below for clarity.



Trend analysis: No statistically significant trend

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

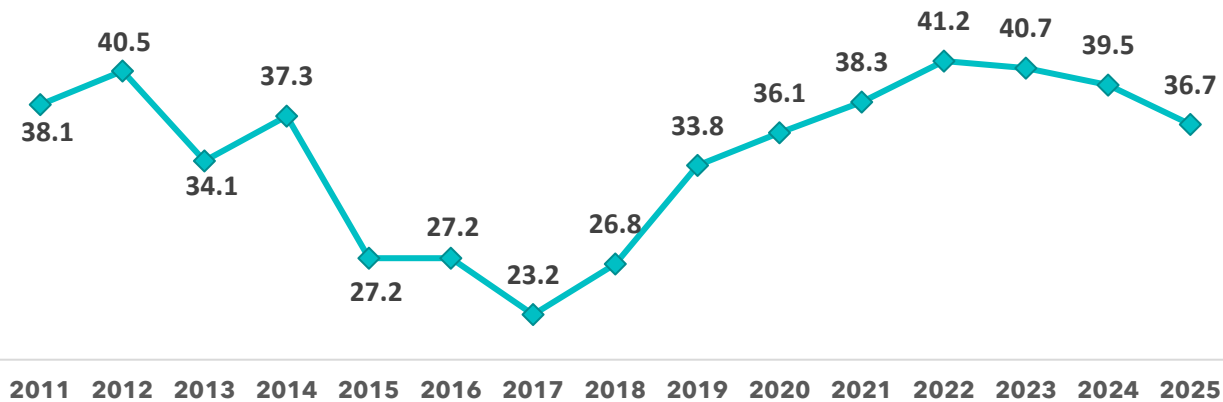
Alaska Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). Rate of non-duplicated juveniles per 10,000 (ages 11-17) that are referred to the Alaska Division of Juvenile Justice for sexual assault in the first to fourth degree or sexual abuse of a minor in the first to fourth degree. Starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2009. Most current year (SFY 2025) is calculated using the most recent Alaska census information available, from July 2024. Between 2023 and 2024, the steep drop in referrals was likely driven by a decrease in referrals in the Northern region of Alaska.



Trend analysis: No statistically significant trend

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

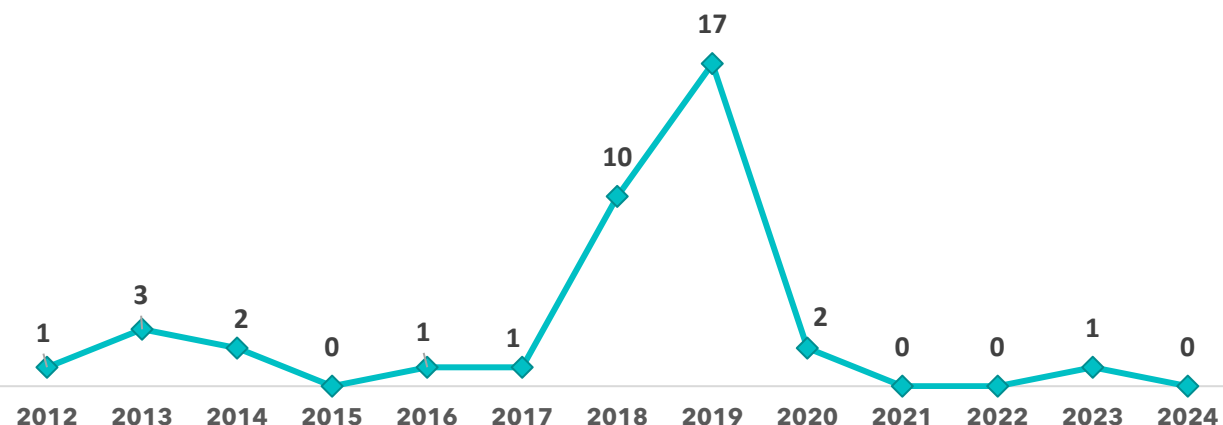
Alaska Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). Rate of non-duplicated juveniles per 10,000 (ages 11-17) that are referred to the Alaska Division of Juvenile Justice for domestic violence related assault in the first to fourth degree during the state fiscal year. An assault is domestic violence related if 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 year (SFY 2025) is calculated using the most recent Alaska census information available, from July 2024.



Trend analysis: No statistically significant trend

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

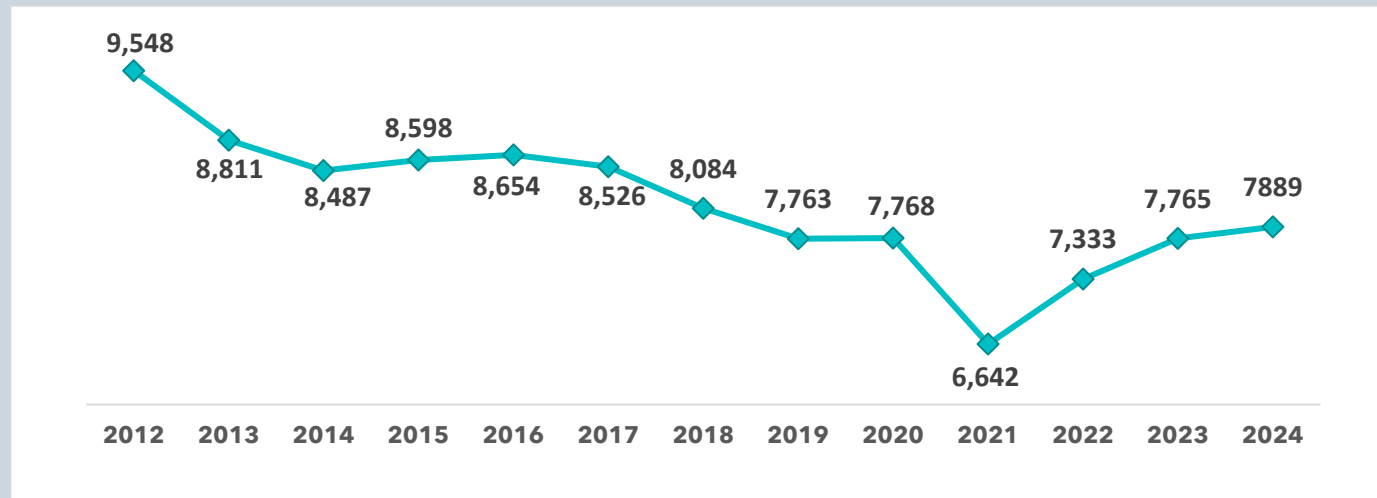
Alaska Court System (ACS) Annual Statistical Reports. Each year the Administrative Office of the Alaska Court System produces an annual statistical which encompasses a count of different case types filed with the court system. This number is of a total count across Alaska of felony protective order violations filed with the Superior Courts. The most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2024.



Trend analysis: No statistically significant trend

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

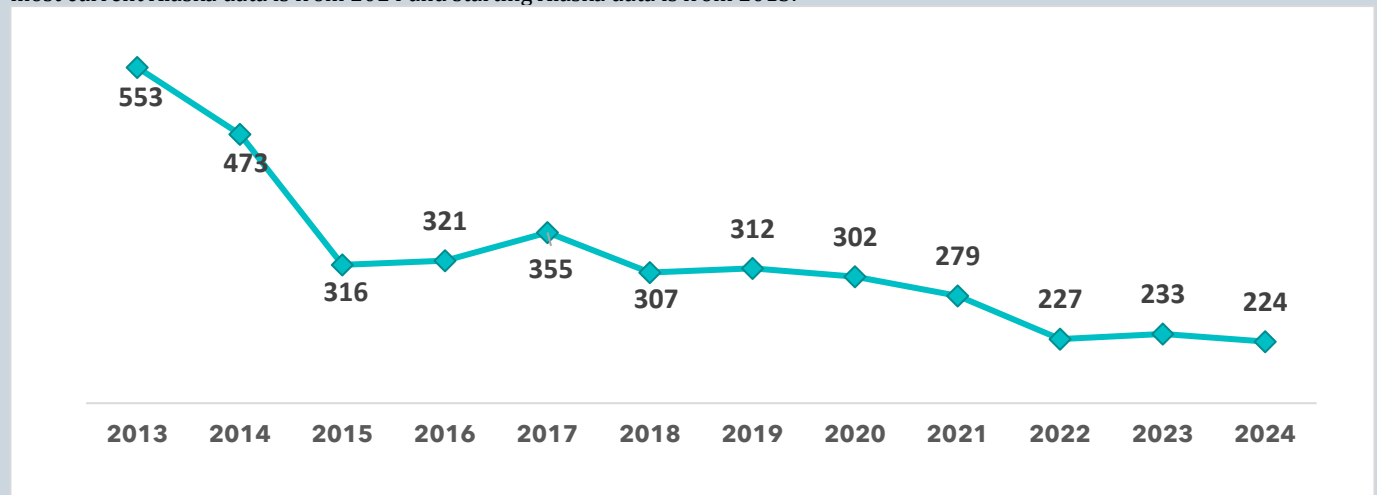
Alaska Court System (ACS) Annual Statistical Reports. Each year the Administrative Office of the Alaska Court System produces an annual statistical which encompasses a count of different case types filed with the court system. This number is of a total count across Alaska of civil protective orders filed. Civil protective orders include domestic violence, stalking, and sexual assault orders. The most current Alaska data is from 2024, and starting Alaska data is from 2012.



Trend analysis: Decreasing

45. Number of civil protective orders filed violations

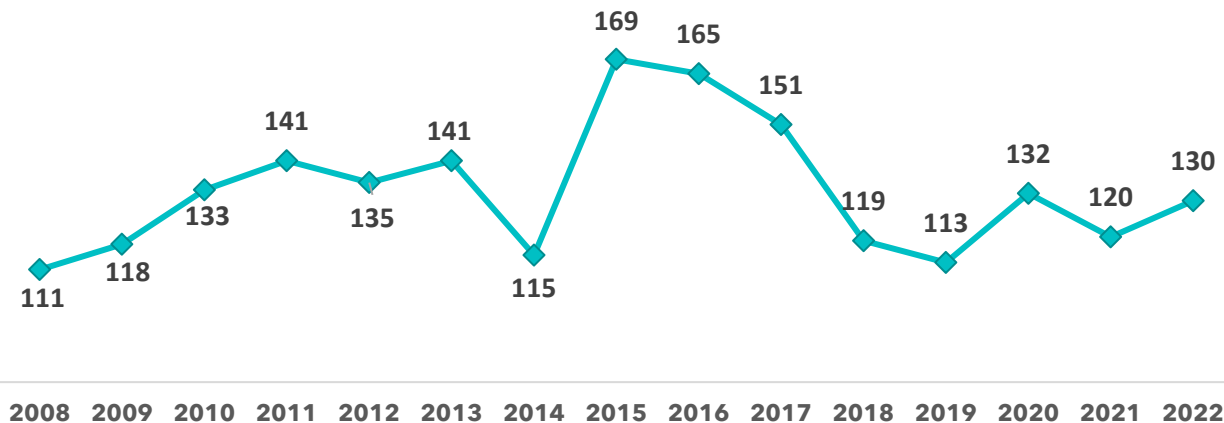
Alaska Court System (ACS) Annual Statistical Reports. Each year the Administrative Office of the Alaska Court System produces an annual statistic which encompasses a count of different case types filed with the court system. This number is of a total count across Alaska of civil protective orders violations. Civil protective orders include domestic violence, stalking, and sexual assault orders. The most current Alaska data is from 2024 and starting Alaska data is from 2013.



Trend analysis: Decreasing

46. Number of sexual assault cases accepted for prosecution

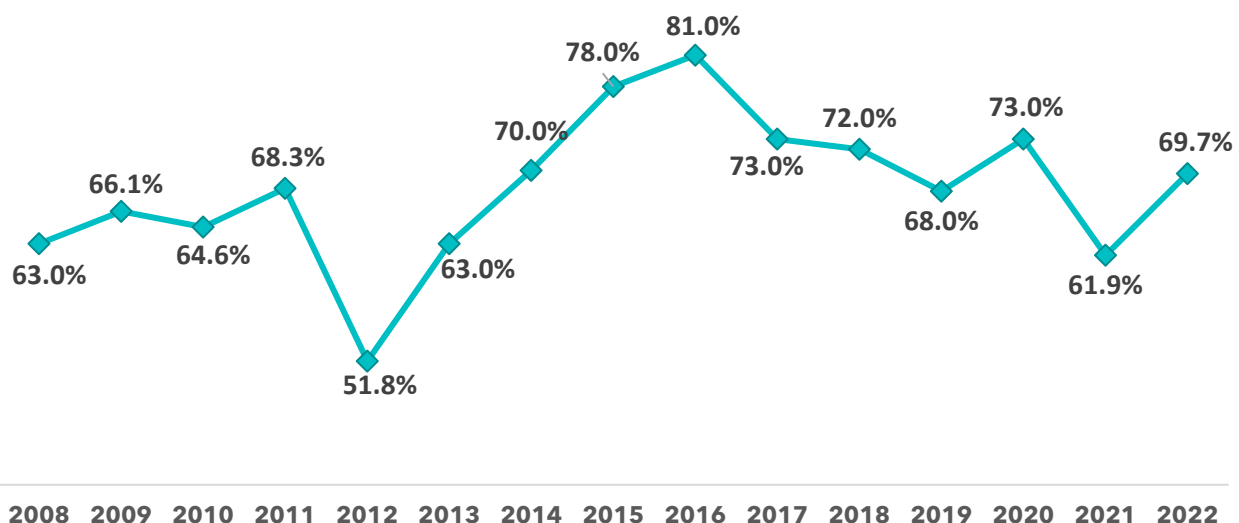
Alaska Department of Law (DOL). Number of cases referred to the Alaska Department of Law that were accepted for prosecution with a sexual assault charge in the first, second, third, or fourth degree. A case is accepted for prosecution when the district attorney's office, after reviewing the file and evidence, determines that there is sufficient credible evidence to convict a specific person of the particular crime. Most recent Alaska data is from 2022 and starting Alaska data is from 2008.



Trend analysis: No statistically significant trend

47. Percent of accepted sexual assault cases with a conviction

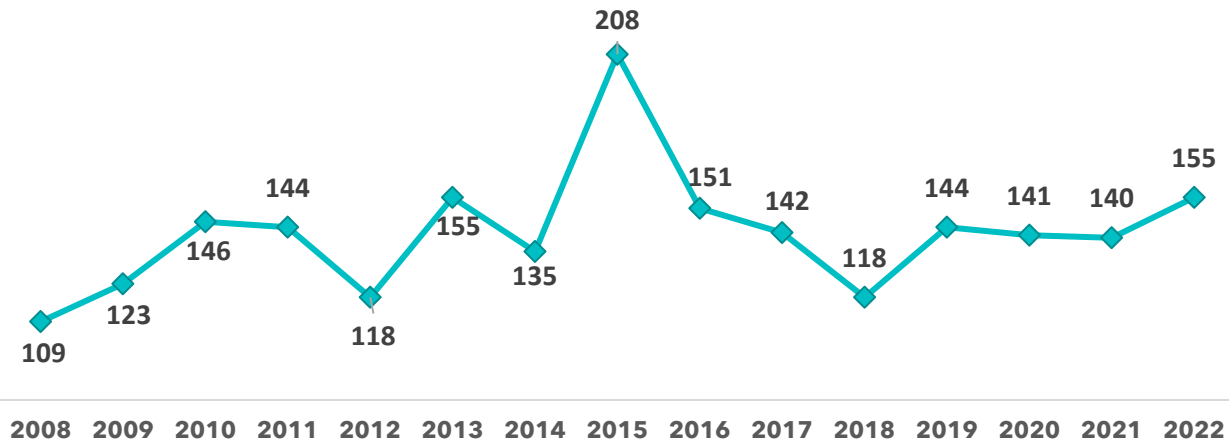
Alaska Department of Law (DOL). Percent of sexual assault cases accepted for prosecution that resulted in a conviction. Percentage is based on the number of cases accepted for prosecution with a sexual assault charge in the first, second, third, or fourth degree. A conviction is an accepted charge resulting in a finding of guilt. 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 2022 and starting Alaska data is from 2008. Data from previous years has been updated as cases have closed.



Trend analysis: No statistically significant trend

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

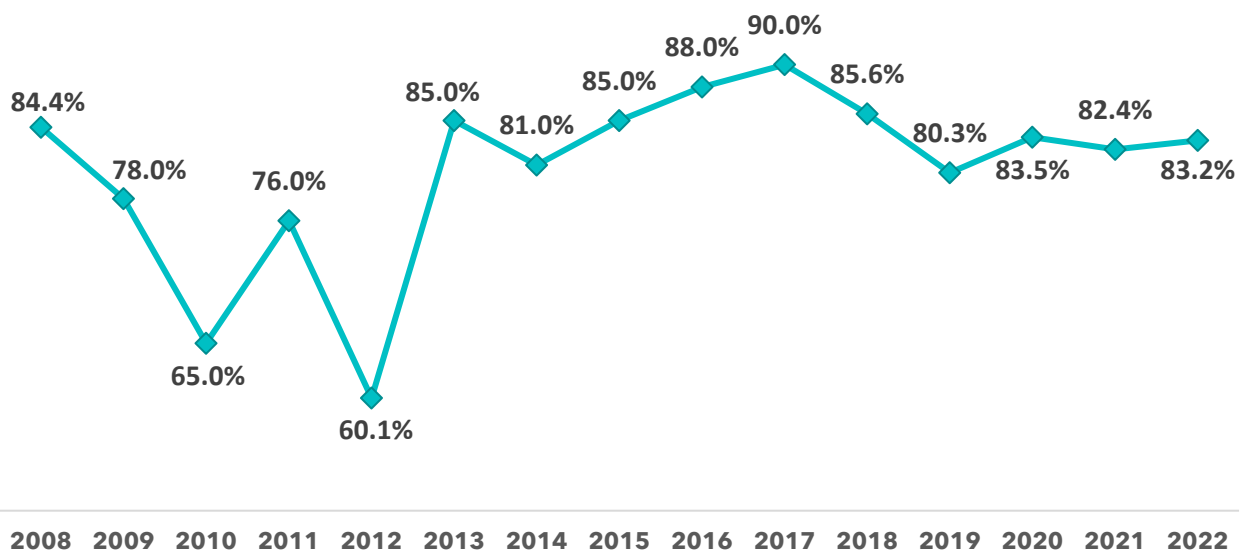
Alaska Department of Law (DOL). Number of cases referred to the Alaska Department of Law that were accepted for prosecution with a sexual abuse of a minor charge in the first, second, third, or fourth degree. A case is accepted for prosecution when the district attorney's office, after reviewing the file and evidence, determines that there is sufficient credible evidence to convict a specific person of the crime. Most recent Alaska data is from 2022 and starting Alaska data is from 2008.



Trend analysis: No statistically significant trend

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

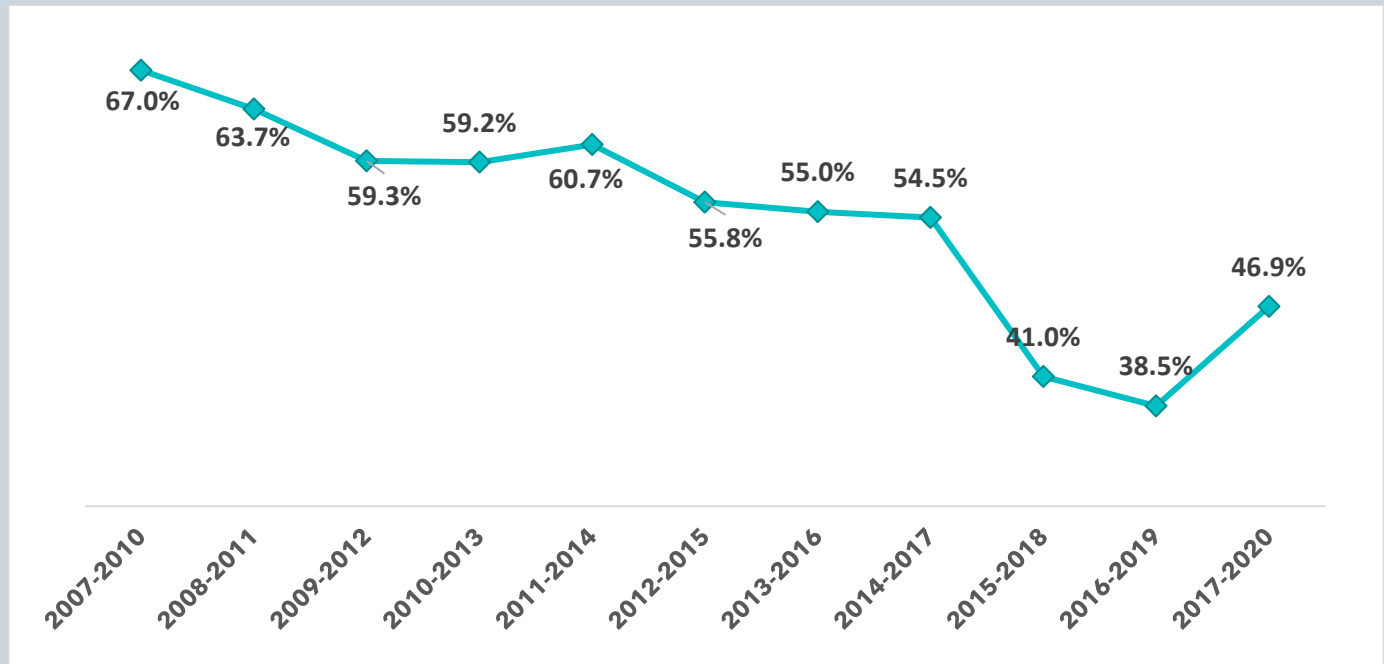
Alaska Department of Law (DOL). Percent of sexual abuse of minor cases accepted for prosecution that resulted in a conviction. Percentage is based on the number of cases accepted for prosecution with a sexual abuse of a minor charge in the first, second, third, or fourth degree. A conviction is an accepted 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 2022 and starting Alaska data is from 2008.



Trend analysis: No statistically significant trend

50. 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 2017 and tracked through 2020. This measure was not updated for the 2025 dashboard due to DOC capacity, but we are leaving the measure on here with the hope that it will be updated for the next year.



Trend analysis: Decreasing

Citations:

Connor, J. A., Farhat, S. K., & Vanderfort, M. (2012). *GSI Mann-Kendall toolkit for constituent trend analysis. User's manual, version 1.0.* GSI Environmental Inc.

Flor, L. S., Stein, C., Gil, G. F., Khalil, M., Herbert, M., Aravkin, A. Y., ... & Gakidou, E. (2025). Health effects associated with exposure of children to physical violence, psychological violence and neglect: a Burden of Proof study. *Nature Human Behaviour*, 1-20.