



CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE COMMUNITY READINESS ASSESSMENT - ANCHORAGE

SUBMITTED TO: ALASKA CHILDREN'S TRUST

FALL 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

PROJECT METHODOLOGY

QUANTITATIVE SURVEY

QUALITATIVE FOCUS GROUPS

CONCLUSION

APPENDICES

A. FOCUS GROUP REPORT (QUALITATIVE)

B. SURVEY REPORT (QUANTITATIVE)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Child Sexual Abuse Community Readiness Assessment – Anchorage, was conducted from October to December 2022 by Alaska Survey Research (ASR). The executive summary provides an overview of the project and key findings. Two reports for the survey and the focus group projects are included as appendices and provide detailed recaps of the results of this effort.

Ivan Moore oversaw research design and conducted the survey. Denali Daniels was the facilitator for the focus groups and interview. Elizabeth Shea and Jack Darling provided support to the focus groups including technology, notetaking, thematic analysis and report writing.

Leading up to this work, in February 2022 the Alaska Children’s Trust convened Anchorage stakeholders around the prevention of child sexual abuse. Attendees identified the need for a community readiness assessment as well as an inventory of curricula and trainings that include information specifically related to prevention of child sexual abuse. The assessment is below, and the inventory is a living, working document with aims to be a shared resource into the future.

PROJECT METHODOLOGY

The assessment was conducted using *Community Readiness for Community Change* from the Tri-Ethnic Center for Prevention Research at Colorado State University (Oetting et al., 2014). Both a survey of Anchorage residents and a series of focus groups were conducted and the methodologies for each effort are detailed in Appendices A and B respectively. Both the survey and the focus group used the following five scoring tables to gather input about perceptions of levels of community readiness in Anchorage.

COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE OF EFFORTS TO PREVENT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

1	No knowledge – community members have no knowledge about local efforts to prevent child sexual abuse
2	Only a few community members have knowledge about prevention efforts – and may have misconceptions or incorrect knowledge
3	At least some community members have heard of local prevention efforts, but little else
4	Some community members have heard of local prevention efforts and are familiar with the purpose of the efforts
5	Some community members have heard of local prevention efforts, are familiar with the purpose, who the efforts are for and how the efforts work
6	Many community members have heard of prevention efforts and are familiar with the purpose. Some know who the efforts are for and how they work
7	Many community members have heard of prevention efforts, are familiar with the purpose, know who the efforts are for and how they work. A few community members know the effectiveness of efforts
8	Most community members have heard of prevention efforts and are familiar with the purpose. Many know who the efforts are for and how they work. Some know the effectiveness of efforts
9	Most community members have extensive knowledge about local efforts to prevent child sexual abuse, knowing the purpose, who they are for, how they work. Many know the effectiveness of the efforts

LEADERSHIP

1	Leadership believes that child sexual abuse is not a concern
2	Leadership believes that child sexual abuse may be a concern locally but doesn't think it can/should be addressed
3	Some leaders believe that child sexual abuse may be a concern locally, but it may not be seen as a priority. They may not show an immediate motivation to act.
4	Some leaders believe that child sexual abuse is a concern and that some type of effort is needed to address it. There may be passive support, but only a few may be participating in developing or implementing efforts to prevent child sexual abuse.
5	Some leaders are participating in efforts to prevent child sexual abuse, may be members of a group working toward these efforts or working to allocate resources to efforts
6	Some leaders play a key role in developing, improving or implementing efforts , possibly by leading groups or by speaking out publicly, or as other types of driving forces
7	Some leaders play a key role in improving the long-term viability of efforts, for example by allocating long-term funding.
8	Some leaders play a key role in expanding and improving efforts to prevent child sexual abuse, through evaluating and modifying efforts, seeking new resources, and/or helping develop and implement new efforts..
9	At least some leaders are continually reviewing evaluation results on prevention of child sexual abuse and are modifying financial support accordingly

COMMUNITY CLIMATE

1	Community members believe that child sexual abuse is not a concern.
2	Community members believe that child sexual abuse may be a concern locally, but don't think it can or should be addressed.
3	Some community members believe that child sexual abuse may be a concern locally, but it is not seen as a priority. They show no motivation to act.
4	Some community members believe that child sexual abuse is a concern in the community and that effort is needed to address it. Only a few community members are involved in developing or implementing efforts.
5	At least some community members are participating in efforts to prevent child sexual abuse, possibly attending group meetings that are working toward these efforts.
6	At least some community members play a <u>key role</u> in efforts, possibly being members of groups or speaking out publicly in favor of efforts, or as other types of driving forces.
7	Some community members play a key role in ensuring or improving the long term viability of efforts (e.g., example: supporting a tax increase). The attitude in the community is "We have taken responsibility."
8	Majority of community strongly supports efforts to prevent child sexual abuse. Participation level is high. The attitude of the community is "We need to continue our efforts and make sure what we are doing is effective."
9	Most of the community are highly supportive of efforts to prevent child sexual abuse. Community members demand accountability.

COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE OF THE ISSUE

1	Community members have no knowledge about child sexual abuse.
2	Only a few community members have any knowledge about child sexual abuse. Many have misconceptions about child sexual abuse (how and where it occurs, why it needs addressing, whether it occurs locally).
3	Some community members have heard of child sexual abuse, but little else. Some may have misconceptions about child sexual abuse. Some may be somewhat aware of it occurring locally.
4	Some community members know <u>a little</u> about the causes, consequences, signs and symptoms of child sexual abuse. Some are aware that it occurs locally.
5	Some community members know <u>some</u> about causes, consequences, signs and symptoms of child sexual abuse, and some are aware that it occurs locally.
6	Some community members know <u>some</u> about causes, consequences, signs and symptoms of child sexual abuse. Some have knowledge about how often child sexual abuse occurs locally and its effects on the community.
7	Some community members know <u>a lot</u> about causes, consequences, signs and symptoms of child sexual abuse. Some have some knowledge about how often child sexual abuse occurs locally and its effect on the community.
8	Most community members know <u>a lot</u> about causes, consequences, signs and symptoms of child sexual abuse. Some have a lot of knowledge about how often child sexual abuse occurs locally, its effect on the community and how to address it locally.
9	Most community members have detailed knowledge about the causes, consequences, signs and symptoms of child sexual abuse, and have detailed knowledge on how often it occurs locally, its effect on the community and how to address it.

RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR PREVENTION

1	There are no resources available for efforts to prevent child sexual abuse.
2	There are very limited resources available that could be used for further efforts. There is no action to allocate resources. Funding is not stable.
3	There are some resources, such as a community room, volunteers or grant funding, that could be used for further efforts. There is little or no action to allocate resources.
4	Some resources are identified for efforts to prevent child sexual abuse. Some community members or leaders are looking into using these resources to address the issue.
5	Some resources are identified for efforts to prevent child sexual abuse. Some community members or leaders are actively working to secure resources – soliciting donations, writing grant proposals, seeking volunteers.
6	New resources have been obtained/allocated to support efforts to prevent child sexual abuse.
7	A considerable part of resources for efforts to prevent child sexual abuse are from sources that are expected to provide stable or continued support.
8	A considerable part of resources for efforts to prevent child sexual abuse are expected to come from sources that will provide continuous support. Community members are looking into additional support to implement new efforts.
9	Diversified resources and funds are secured and efforts to prevent child sexual abuse are ongoing. There is additional support for new efforts.

QUANTITATIVE SURVEY

A quantitative survey measuring community readiness on the topic of prevention of child sexual abuse was conducted. The results of this study are included in the appendix of this report.

918 Anchorage residents participated in the project, that was fielded between November 26, 2022, and December 2, 2022. The survey was conducted online, using a professional software platform called Qualtrics. Participants were drawn in a weighted, probability sample from a panel of randomly recruited ASR survey takers. Data is weighted to provide a survey sample that is demographically proportional to the Anchorage population based on age, gender, race, education level, party affiliation and 2020 vote for US President. The last weighting parameter is important, even for a non-political survey, because participation in surveys has become skewed by political ideology.

The survey report contains an exhaustive set of crosstabs, breaking down the readiness results by demographics like the geographical area in Anchorage, and by gender, age, children in household, income, education, etc., as well as by our measured political variables.

The 30,000 ft view of the results is this: While there are a few interesting relationships to be found if you dig down in the data, the overwhelming sense is that this is a universal issue. How Anchorage residents feel about the risk that children face due to the potential of child sexual abuse, and how ready they perceive the Anchorage population to be to tackle the issue, is not dependent on whether they have children, not dependent on whether they are men or women or on their age or race. Their opinions don't even show a strong relationship to whether they consider themselves to be conservative or liberal, or whether they voted for Trump or Biden for President.

Instead, people across all spectra recognize that this is a serious issue. They are aware that work is afoot to move it to the next level. Our readiness measures all uniformly come in with mean scores between 4 and 5 on the 1-9 scale, further along than the minimal levels of awareness, knowledge, and engagement, but falling short of the levels where things really get kicked into a higher gear and things start to happen.

The great news is that there is a sizeable slice of the population who report being very engaged and knowledgeable about the issue. As an example, just under 20% of people have taken a CSA training course through education organizations like ASD and DEED, health organizations like OCS, through volunteer organizations like STAR, through their work, their houses of worship, through sports coaching, scouting or independently. The survey suggests that there is a veritable army of concerned and engaged citizens, on call and waiting for marching orders.

COMMUNITY READINESS SCORES - SURVEY

Each of the following five domains scored the highest by survey participants:

Community Readiness Surveys		
DOMAIN	MEAN (rounded)	HIGHEST SCORING COMMUNITY READINESS LEVELS
1. COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE - LOCAL EFFORTS	4	Some community members have heard of local prevention efforts and are familiar with the purpose of the efforts
2. LEADERSHIP	4	Some leaders believe that child sexual abuse is a concern and that some type of effort is needed to address it. There may be passive support, but only a few may be participating in developing or implementing efforts to prevent child sexual abuse.
3. COMMUNITY CLIMATE	5	At least some community members are participating in efforts to prevent child sexual abuse, possibly attending group meetings that are working toward these efforts.
4. COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE OF THE ISSUE	5	Some community members know <u>some</u> about causes, consequences, signs and symptoms of child sexual abuse, and some are aware that it occurs locally.
5. RESOURCES RELATED TO THE ISSUE	4	Some resources are identified for efforts to prevent child sexual abuse. Some community members or leaders are looking into using these resources to address the issue.

QUALITATIVE FOCUS GROUPS

Three focus groups were held in November and December 2022 and included:

Group 1: Parents and primary caregivers

Group 2: Youth-serving professionals

Group 3: Response professionals including law enforcement (including one interview)

FOCUS GROUP THEMES AND FINDINGS

The focus groups also scored each of the domains, followed by detailed discussions about why they answered the way they did. For the most part, discussions represent how participants view others and the community at large. Participants in all focus groups considered the problem to be a priority and actively engaged in meaningful discussions about causes and potential solutions to improve community readiness. It is also important to note that many themes are overlapping, and some quotes found in the focus group report support multiple themes. Using a thematic analysis approach helps to organize a large amount of qualitative input. The following themes were identified through these discussions:

Communications – The subject of child sexual abuse (CSA) in general is taboo and people are uncomfortable talking about it. This is a barrier to discussing the prevention of CSA and developing and implementing any education around the subject.

Role of schools – The limited education that children do get is through their schools. Participants remembered hearing about “good touch, bad touch” while they were in school and reported that their children are learning about similar boundaries in health class. There is an overall perception that education around the prevention of CSA is limited and inadequate.

Educator knowledge – While the role of schools was identified as the most common place that children receive information, participants also noted that educators lack specialized training on the issue and have limited resources to deal with it. When dealing with CSA, the immediate need is often intervention and treatment, which leaves little capacity to focus on prevention.

Misconceptions about who is impacted – There was a perceived reluctance of parents, families, and society in general to acknowledge that CSA happens among all types of families. Those involved with intervention and treatment mentioned that parents and families always think it happens to other people, “not in my family.” It goes unacknowledged due to shame and denial, which is a barrier to any discussion of prevention. Parent participants indicated that CSA was less likely to happen to their children than to other children.

Technology gap - Online activity poses risks parents don’t understand. Lack of knowledge among parents and caregivers of modern technology leaves children more vulnerable to online CSA and exploitation. The parents and caregivers are often unaware of the child’s online activity and therefore lack the ability to protect and intervene in dangerous or inappropriate situations. There is little education available to parents and caregivers about the risks of unprotected online activity, which puts them at a disadvantage when trying to prevent online CSA.

Intervention vs. prevention – The majority of financial and other resources dedicated to CSA are focused on intervention and treatment for children who have already been victimized. This leaves providers with limited capacity to develop and/or implement prevention strategies and activities. Even when participants were provided the CDC definitions, there was still confusion when discussing the issue of “prevention.” There were several questions around whether the discussion was about prevention among those who had already been exposed to CSA (i.e., preventing CSA from happening to victims moving forward) or prevention was limited to only preventing CSA from happening in the first place.

Limited leadership – Leaders and policy makers at the local, state, and federal level are almost always supportive of intervention, treatment, and prevention of CSA. Many even discuss it as an issue at high levels, and pledge to devote resources to the problem. However, when it comes to actual support and implementation on the ground, it often falls short. Leadership creates task forces and other initiatives devoted to the problem of CSA, but nothing concrete or specific actually happens.

Isolation enables abuse – Private/insular family dynamics are normalized power structures in the family. A lack of broader family or community support creates vulnerabilities for children and limits options for known abuse to be disclosed. There may be more isolation since the pandemic, which also ties back to lack of parental controls and dangers of increased access to technology.

Increase in youth perpetrating other youth – Response/law enforcement participants reported that there appears to be an increase in youth perpetrating other youth. There are suspicions that exposure to pornography at a developmentally young age may increase likelihood of carrying out sexual violence against other youth. Interventions to prevent youth access to pornography are worth exploring as a prevention measure.

CONCLUSION

The need to address the problem of child sexual abuse in Anchorage is not controversial and is supported by most Anchorage residents who participated in this project. To increase the level of community readiness for the prevention of childhood sexual abuse, there needs to be more information, education, and programming within the community.

What became clear through the surveys, focus groups and interview conducted for this project is that the subject of CSA must become more normalized and less taboo for the different “communities” (such as leadership, families, and society) to be ready for conversations about prevention. While survey participants suggest universal support for addressing the issue, focus group participants repeatedly said that the stigma and shame around CSA and the misperceptions about who is impacted make it difficult to discuss anything related to the prevention of abuse.

Proposals for concrete action that emerged from the discussions and surveys suggested that more resources be devoted to developing programming for both schools and in coordination with health care visits. Identifying and promoting better tools and information for parents to monitor youth internet use is worth exploring, with the goal of preventing youth access to pornography as a prevention measure. While 20% of survey respondents indicated having had some training on CSA, many focus group participants expressed that there is a need for more training in schools and for youth serving professionals.

In order for the general public to be ready for discussions around prevention, they must understand that CSA has no socioeconomic boundaries and happens regardless of geography, family structure, income, race and education level. Encouraging and cultivating more awareness and understanding of the scope of the problem was a primary suggestion to increase the readiness of the community for the prevention of childhood sexual abuse.

Finally, while prevention was defined for participants in this project, they struggled to identify existing prevention activities. Preventing the future abuse of CSA victims as part of the intervention process appears to represent known current prevention activities and was also emphasized as an important part of the prevention continuum.

The need for future more upstream prevention activities and resources was unquestionably supported by Anchorage residents who participated in this research. This is a timely measure and a useful benchmark measure of where Anchorage is at as a community. ASR stands ready at any time in the future to measure improvement and progress on this important issue.

APPENDIX A

FOCUS GROUP REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction

Focus Group Methodology

Analysis

Individual Reports: Focus Groups and Informant Interview

- Focus Group 1: Parents and Caregivers
- Focus Group 2: Youth-Serving Professionals
- Focus Group 3: Response Professionals

Participant Quotes

Quotes Organized by Theme

INTRODUCTION

This appendix is divided into three sections: first includes the focus group methodology and data analysis approach. Second, the individual focus group/interview reports. Finally, a detailed quote by theme document has been provided which is color coded by focus group.

The individual focus group reports provide a recap of the chat and verbal responses to each focus group question, including the scores participants selected for each community readiness domain. The notes are summarized by our note takers and reflect what was stated in the meeting by participant in the order that discussions occurred.

The “quote by theme” document started as a transcription using an artificial intelligence program, Otter. The quotes are verbatim, and only edits have been made by deleting unnecessary content for ease of reading. In some cases, clarification is provided in brackets by the research team.

The focus groups and interview conducted for this project were designed to assess community readiness around the topic of Childhood Sexual Abuse prevention. Several groups of stakeholders were considered important voices to hear from on this issue, including parents and caregivers, youth-serving professionals, intervention providers and law enforcement, and a representative from the non-profit advocacy field.

FOCUS GROUP METHODOLOGY

In November and December 2022, three focus groups were held with residents of Anchorage:

- November 9, 2022 – 6-7:30PM Parents and Caregivers
- November 10, 2022 – 6-7:30PM Youth-serving Professionals
- December 13, 2022 – 10-11:30AM Response Professionals

Recruitment and Incentives:

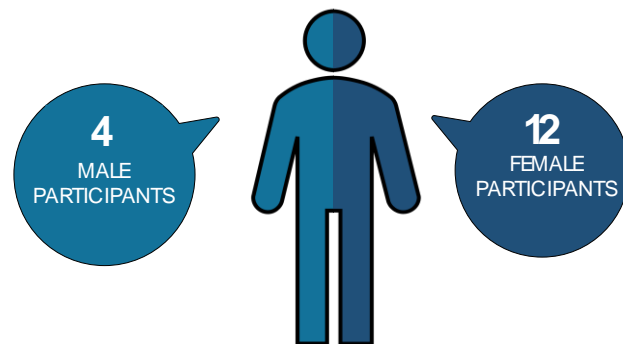
All focus groups were hosted using Zoom. For the parent/caregiver and youth-serving professional's groups, screener questions were asked through an online link then a short list was selected.

During screening, recruits were not initially informed about the topic. However, prior to each session, the facilitator held an individual phone conversation with each recruit to inform them that the topic would be focusing on the prevention of child sexual abuse in Anchorage. They were each given the opportunity to change their minds about participation. This step was taken as a precautionary and trauma-informed measure to hopefully avoid anyone from feeling triggered by not knowing the topic going into the focus group.

The recruitment process for the response professionals started with a targeted list of organizations, and invitations to participate were forwarded to points of contact at each organization which did inform them of the topic to assure the appropriate individuals participated.

All participants received a \$100 incentive given as a check, gift card, Venmo or PayPal. Some participants donated their incentive to a non-profit. Prior to participation in the focus groups, attendees were asked to indicate their agreement with a set of expectations, which included information on technology, level of participation, confidentiality, and informed consent for participation.

FOCUS GROUP DEMOGRAPHICS



Virtual Focus Group Methodology:

The Zoom link was sent to those who completed the expectations form before the start of the session. Participants entered a waiting room, and only recruited participants were allowed to enter the focus group after their identity had been confirmed by the ASR team. Only the participants' first name appeared on the screen, or another identifier that the participant chose to use during the focus group. The meetings were held using Zoom audio function only (no video) with all participants using their own equipment to participate from their home or office. Final meeting reports do not contain any personal identifiers (e.g. name, phone number, etc.), but do include poll results and demographic information.

Agenda:

The focus group meeting was broken into six sections. A copy of the focus group guide used for the agenda and can be found in Attachment A. The agenda focused on the following topics with questions aimed at gauging readiness in the Municipality of Anchorage to prevent child sexual abuse (CSA), based on the framework *Community Readiness for Community Change* from the

Tri-Ethnic Center for Prevention Research at the Tri-Ethnic Center for Prevention Research at Colorado State University.

Defining Prevention:

At the start of each group, the facilitator shared what the term “prevention” meant for the purposes of these discussions:

- **Primary Prevention**—intervening before health effects occur, through measures such as vaccinations, altering risky behaviors (poor eating habits, tobacco use), and banning substances known to be associated with a disease or health condition.
- **Prevention Includes** - awareness and education, research, monitoring, improving health systems, proactive behavior by individuals.

Participants were led through six sections on the agenda:

1. Community Knowledge of Efforts
2. Leadership
3. Community Climate
4. Knowledge of the Issue
5. Resources Available on the Issue
6. Participant experience (as parents, caregivers, teachers, providers or responders)

For agenda items 1-5, participants were asked to share the score they believed most applied to the Anchorage community for each readiness domain. This was followed by discussion about why they answered the way they did. Each focus group was asked customized questions after the five domains were scored and discussed. Exact questions are detailed in Attachment A.

Facilitation Methods:

- **Zoom hand-raising function** followed by participants being called on in order
- **Chat function** – the facilitator invited participants to type the “level” in the chat log for each domain of community readiness.
- **Combination chat and round robin** – after entering the “level” in the chat, the facilitator called on each participant to elaborate on the answer they gave. People shared why they answered how they did, with previously entered chat information ideally curbing any inclination to change one’s selection after hearing others.

Data Collection Methods:

- One researcher was assigned the primary role of taking detailed notes live throughout all the focus groups and to develop the initial thematic analysis framework.
- The facilitator also took notes throughout the focus groups.
- Both sessions were recorded, uploaded, and saved for future review and analysis and to provide a point of reference during the data analysis and report writing.
- During analysis, one researcher reviewed the complete recording alongside notes and chat to compile input in longhand format.
- Three researchers participated in the debriefing to reach consensus the data analysis.

Data Analysis Approach:

The data collected during focus groups was analyzed using a modified thematic analysis approach. The researchers first consulted materials on the methodology of data analysis from focus groups using a review and consensus approach. The researchers then recognized the

challenges of thematic analysis, and discussed their personal objectivity, perspectives, and potential biases before beginning discussions regarding the data and information collected.

The analysis was conducted by reviewing and implementing the steps outlined in Braun and Clarke's reflexive thematic analysis method, modified to meet the time and capacity needs of the researchers. Once the focus group sessions were initiated, the analysis began with:

1. **Familiarization** – the researchers met after the focus group sessions were complete and reviewed their notes as a group, familiarizing themselves with the data, other opinions, and other perspectives on the information gathered.
2. **Generating themes** – At the conclusion of the debriefing, the researchers identified common themes that emerged consistently throughout the sessions.
3. **Reviewing themes** – Once these themes were identified, the researchers discussed each emerging theme and came up with short descriptions for each.
4. **Defining and naming themes** – Once agreement on the emerging themes and their definitions was reached, the researchers named each theme and identified it as being common throughout the groups and commonly identified among the researchers.
5. **Creating the report** – A summary of the focus group findings was produced using the combined agreed upon themes. Additionally, individual focus group reports were written. All of this information was then analyzed alongside the survey results and included in the executive summary.



ANALYSIS

THEMES

After conducting the thematic analysis, the following nine themes were identified. The supporting quotes for each theme are found in the “quotes by theme” section of this report.

Communications – The subject of child sexual abuse (CSA) in general is taboo and people are uncomfortable talking about it. This is a barrier to discussing the prevention of CSA and developing and implementing any education around the subject.

Role of schools – While the subject of CSA is usually taboo, the limited education that children do get is through schools. Participants remembered hearing about “bad touch” while they were in school and reported that their children are learning about boundaries in health class. There is an overall perception that education around the prevention of CSA is limited and inadequate.

Educator knowledge – While the role of schools was identified as the most common place that children receive information, participants also noted that educators lack specialized training and have limited resources. When dealing with CSA the immediate need is often intervention and treatment, which leaves little capacity to focus on the prevention of CSA.

Misconceptions about who is impacted – There was a perceived reluctance of parents, families, and society in general to acknowledge that CSA happens among all types of families. Those involved with intervention and treatment mentioned that parents and families always think it happens to other people, and “not in my family.” It goes unacknowledged due to shame and denial, which is a barrier to any discussion of prevention. Parent participants indicated that CSA was less likely to happen to their children than to other children.

Technology gap - Online activity poses risks parents don’t understand. Lack of knowledge among parents and caregivers of modern technology leaves children more vulnerable to online CSA and exploitation. The parents and caregivers are often unaware of the child’s online activity, and therefore lack the ability to protect and intervene in dangerous or inappropriate situations. There is little education available to parents and caregivers about the risks of unprotected online activity, which puts them at a disadvantage when trying to prevent online CSA.

Intervention vs. prevention – The majority of financial and other resources dedicated to CSA are focused on intervention and treatment for children who have already been exposed to CSA. This leaves providers with limited capacity to develop and/or implement prevention strategies and activities. While participants were provided the CDC definition of prevention, there was still confusion when discussing the issue of “prevention.” There were questions around whether the discussion was about prevention among those who had already been exposed to CSA (i.e., preventing CSA from happening to victims moving forward) or prevention among the general public (i.e., preventing CSA from happening in the first place.)

Limited leadership – Leaders and policy makers at the local, state, and federal level are almost always supportive of intervention, treatment, and prevention of CSA. Many even discuss it as an issue at high levels, and pledge to devote resources to the problem. However, when it comes to actual support and implementation on the ground, it often falls short. Leadership

creates task forces and other initiatives devoted to the problem of CSA, but nothing concrete or specific actually happens.

Isolation enables abuse – Private/insular family dynamics are normalized power structures in the family. A lack of broader family or community support creates vulnerabilities for children and limits options for known abuse to be disclosed. There may be more isolation since covid, which also ties back to lack of parental controls and dangers of increased access to technology.

Increase in youth perpetrating other youth – Response/law enforcement participants reported that there appears to be an increase in youth perpetrating other youth. There are suspicions that exposure to pornography at a developmentally young age may increase likelihood of carrying out sexual violence against other youth. Interventions to prevent youth access to pornography are worth exploring as a prevention measure.

INDIVIDUAL FOCUS GROUP REPORTS

The following reports recap the three focus groups and one interview. Verbal and chat answers were given for each community readiness score followed by discussion. Some participants answered more than one score which were averaged. Discussion is summarized in the order it occurred and is mostly verbatim with some revisions for readability.

FOCUS GROUP 1: PARENTS NOVEMBER 9, 2022 6 - 7:30PM VIA ZOOM

PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHICS

	Parent Gender	Number of children	Age(s) of Child(ren)
1	F	1	13
2	F	1	9
3	F	2	7, 10
4	M	2	20, 14
5	M	3	10, 2, 1
6	F	4	6mos, 3, 6, 9
7	F	5	42, 33, 28, 25, 5

There were seven participants in the parent focus group. After providing the group with expectations and informed consent about their participation, the facilitator shared the definition of prevention for context. The participants were then asked to select scores for each community

readiness domain, followed by discussion. The parent group was asked specific questions relating to their role as parents at the end of the group.

1. Community Knowledge of Efforts to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse

Community Readiness Level	Number of people who chose this level	Readiness Level
2	2	Only a few community members have knowledge about prevention efforts – and may have misconceptions or incorrect knowledge
4	3	Some community members have heard of local prevention efforts and are familiar with the purpose of the efforts
5	1	Some community members have heard of local prevention efforts, are familiar with the purpose, who the efforts are for and how the efforts work
6	1	Many community members have heard of prevention efforts and are familiar with the purpose. Some know who the efforts are for and how they work

Verbal round robin

Why did you answer the way you did?

- Most people think they know something about the efforts but probably have wrong information.
- I'm Catholic and many of us are aware of abuse and aware of institutionalized efforts to deal with it. Now they are educating very young children. Health education is structured in a specific way.
- From Day one in public school, [children] are being taught about boundaries and their bodies in their health education programs. The purpose of that is about protecting your body and discerning the difference between trusted and not-trusted adults. I made an intentional effort to understand what they were going to teach them, and I made a conscious decision that I wanted my children to learn those things. My bias is I assume other parents are thinking about this similarly. I am in a community where sexual abuse and misconduct is really a thing and we are all thinking about it. How do we behave appropriately, protect ourselves, what are the boundaries.
- How do you teach someone, a child, about how to define their boundaries, how to defend them. I think that's tricky. If you're raising kids, you know some of what's there.
- Agree about hearing about efforts, people know we need to be mindful. At the same time, not enough information out there because it's taboo and heavy.
- Majority of prevention efforts I have observed are parent-driven. We read sexual education books from the library.
- I haven't observed any resources about prevention, some about what to do once it happens but not about preventing it from happening in the first place. A lot of misinformation about prevention and a lot of gaps in the community with regard to prevention generally.

- We all know some guidelines we grow up talking about but when something actually happens it falls short. Certain situations are not in schoolbooks. Life does happen but kids nowadays are afraid of being bullied or being the loser in school. Nobody wants to talk about the elephant in the room, we all know it's happening, but we are scared to talk about it.
- I said two [for Community Knowledge rating] because there could be more discussion so that it would be less taboo and easier for parents, children, and the whole community to talk about it. It needs to be discussed even more, is not discussed enough. I think people are afraid to talk about it and come out and talk about the things that happen.

2. Leadership

Community Readiness Level	Number of people who chose this level	Community Readiness Level
2	1	Leadership believes that child sexual abuse may be a concern locally but doesn't think it can/should be addressed
3	2	Some leaders believe that child sexual abuse may be a concern locally, but it may not be seen as a priority. They may not show an immediate motivation to act.
4	4	Some leaders believe that child sexual abuse is a concern and that some type of effort is needed to address it. There may be passive support, but only a few may be participating in developing or implementing efforts to prevent child sexual abuse.

Round robin via chat:

Why did you answer the way you did?

- Do we mean government? {Yes, but also perhaps principals, etc.}
- I believe they think that other things are more important
- It's addressed as a topic. How serious it is taken I have no idea. Seems like only a few may be participating.
- Four, it doesn't seem to be a priority from where I sit.
- I think that the leadership acknowledges the issues at hand, but they do not readily talk about what efforts are being made for prevention.
- I think that they believe it is a concern, but maybe not a priority
- The last "effort" made by the assembly was to remove the definition of child abuse and make it an entirely subjective decision for the municipal prosecutor to make. I fought that like crazy because it was a bald politicization of parenthood. They passed it anyway. So no, I don't think the "leadership" is actually showing any care for real abuse situations—
- I think that the main priority is not high at when I think personally should be more effort taken.

3. Community Climate

Community Readiness Level	Number of people who chose this level	Community Readiness Level
2	1	Community members believe that child sexual abuse may be a concern locally, but don't think it can or should be addressed.
3	1	Some community members believe that child sexual abuse may be a concern locally, but it is not seen as a priority. They show no motivation to act.
4	1	Some community members believe that child sexual abuse is a concern in the community and that effort is needed to address it. Only a few community members are involved in developing or implementing efforts.
5	3	At least some community members are participating in efforts to prevent child sexual abuse, possibly attending group meetings that are working toward these efforts.
6	1	At least some community members play a <u>key role</u> in efforts, possibly being members of groups or speaking out publicly in favor of efforts, or as other types of driving forces.

Verbal round robin:

Why did you answer the way you did?

- Unless it affects you directly, people aren't getting involved or treating it as a high priority. More people would be involved but they aren't directly affected.
- I don't feel the schools are active in prevention, they are passive, especially for younger grades. Haven't seen a lot of community engagement, only response. Concern when it happens but not a lot of incentive to prevent it which is a problem. [why not an incentive?] It is a hard topic to discuss, a lot of people don't want to talk about sex. My son and I are both Alaska native. There are decades and decades of historical trauma but yet cycle continues in the villages, and native corps are not being proactive about prevention. We don't know where to start - I know some of it is related to funding, some lack of support from the state, other is because it's taboo.
- I said five because a lot of community members are participating.
- live in Bayshore, it is a solid middle class community, a lot of 2-parent working households. and we had a sex offender move in and we all knew like instantly, EVERYBODY knew, all the kids knew, and they took precautions in communicating about this person. Everyone knows that person is there and all the kids call it the "creeper house." They know to stay away and not to build relationship with this person because they are dangerous. They may not know why exactly, but they know to stay away. It's possible for that type of climate to be there in the community, and we all care, and we all

want good outcomes and so want to PREVENT things from happening to our kids. Maybe if we had more safety nets and neighborhood community relationships like mine, we would be able to prevent more abuse from happening, sharing information, and watching out for each other. I make a point to know the names of my kids' friends' parents, so I know if it is a safe household. I stay vigilant, and know that if I've become complacent I'll have a friend, community member there to check me, tell me 'you need to pay attention!' and also help keep my kids safe.

- I actually see it, I'm in the school district so that community is actively working on these efforts, there has to be key players otherwise it wouldn't be happening.
- I changed my answer because hasn't it just doesn't seem substantial, needed efforts have been made. It's 2022 and people are thinking of this as an elephant in the room. I'm a victim of child sexual abuse and it's disheartening to see there's no change in the level of effort being spent on preventing abuse and reacting to abuse.

Round robin via chat:

- I don't think prevention is a thing...response is more of a thing.
- "Possibly attending group meetings that are working toward these efforts." – [citing readiness description onscreen] I can believe that so I picked five.

4. Knowledge of the Issue

Community Readiness Level	Number of people who chose this level	Community Readiness Level
3	2	Some community members have heard of child sexual abuse, but little else. Some may have misconceptions about child sexual abuse. Some may be somewhat aware of it occurring locally.
4	5	Some community members know <u>a little</u> about the causes, consequences, signs, and symptoms of child sexual abuse. Some are aware that it occurs locally.

Verbal round robin:

Why did you answer the way you did?

- I put a four because I think some people know a little bit about the causes and they know that it happens around the community. It's a generalized answer.
- I was torn, but I said three, mainly because I truly believe there are some misconceptions. I don't really know about the causes; I really don't think people know much. Statistics / how many children are affected, who the offenders are they registered sex offenders or not?
- I don't think people go out of their way to study up on the subject. Lots of research looking at what it is, how it happens, generational and non-generational, trauma, history, internet pornography contributing to all of this. many people don't study about it because it's not an interesting fun subject. This has been around me my whole life, family members have been abusers, family members have been abused. With humility, I wasn't born knowing how to support people in my life and my family, I had to reach out for that. The victims I know have a hard time dealing with the subject in the first place, dwelling on it can be a difficult thing to ask people to do, and they are probably the people with most knowledge about the causes and things like that. So it's unfortunate it's so difficult to talk about because we could probably get more information. My approach was to problem solve this directly – I was facing it head on which is not typical of communities. People don't know

how to talk directly, you know? This is not the conversation you have at a party on a Thursday night, ok?

5. Resources Related to the Issue

Community Readiness Level	Number of people who chose this level	Community Readiness Level
2	1	There are very limited resources available that could be used for further efforts. There is no action to allocate resources. Funding is not stable.
4	3	Some resources are identified for efforts to prevent child sexual abuse. Some community members or leaders are looking into using these resources to address the issue.
5	2	Some resources are identified for efforts to prevent child sexual abuse. Some community members or leaders are actively working to secure resources – soliciting donations, writing grant proposals, seeking volunteers.
7	1	A considerable part of resources for efforts to prevent child sexual abuse are from sources that are expected to provide stable or continued support.

Round robin via chat:

Why did you answer the way you did?

- Not sure how much soliciting is actually going on. So I couldn't go with 5. And I think more than option 3.
- I am guessing that it's not very widespread
- The resources are out there but I think that the community members or leaders don't have enough support to further prevention education
- Again, I don't see active efforts to prevent, and funding does seem unstable.
- I think that people are out there trying to spread the word and get more resources and helping to find ways to treat, prevent and make others aware of the issue in the community
- I feel like the community is lacking the efforts and awareness could be more then currently
- I know of state-funded initiatives but no municipal ones. I know of no new initiatives. And I don't see real efforts to confront sex trafficking. So I'm hitting the middle. They exist, but clearly, it's not a priority

6. Your role as parents/caregivers/teachers/child care providers

Information about CSA:

Where do you get your information about child sexual abuse prevention?

Round robin via chat:

- News, Social media, Advertisements
- News articles, pamphlets at ANMC
- Radio
- Myself...I have never gone anywhere to look for anything
- Anecdotes from others

- News, ANMC, Schools, radio
- I've received info from social media, and pamphlets
- "Good Pictures, Bad Pictures" by Kristen Jensen
- "My Body Belongs to Me" by Pro Familia

Have you attended a child sexual abuse prevention training or program? Can you share more?

[One participant said yes] – Pro Familia wrote the book "My Body Belongs To Me" this book and organization is trying to find ways to address the gap between what adults understand and what children understand, protecting children's innocence at the same time. I don't want to impart my values on people in the room. Not everybody feels it is appropriate to discuss what sex is with their 4-year-old. It is a learned skill to discuss keeping our body safe in age-appropriate ways. So how do we talk about it? At Pro Familia (I'm not a promoter – I bought the book because I thought it was really good, and I attended their workshop). They are all about trying to have conversations geared toward your child's level of understanding, with the goal of empowering children to protect themselves and understand that they have to DO that.

Discussing CSA with kids:

The next questions relate to how you discuss child sexual abuse with children. If you have discussed child sexual abuse with your child/the children you serve, what are some ways?

Round robin via chat:

- Talk to them about what's appropriate and inappropriate and if they ever feel uncomfortable to tell us.
- I haven't had the conversations yet, being a step parent it's hard to navigate between households on the appropriate talks and of course...my son isn't quite old enough to have that talk. But personally, I would start early
- Age-appropriate books about sex and the topic is usually raised in that context.
- I honestly am straight forward with my daughter when it comes to this topic
- I have told my little girl that her body is hers and no one is allowed to touch her she to tell me we usually have this discussion when she's bathing
- We have had talks with them about what that term means and what to look for. We are very pro-active in our approach to it. Very up front and honest about it.
- One participant shared the following personal framework:
 - 1) What parts of your body are private? Who is okay to look at/touch your private parts, and who is not okay? (Doctor, parents)
 - 2) Why is this private?
 - 3) Human dignity: you have it. You have to protect it.
 - 4) You should also protect other people's human dignity. What does that look like?
 - 5) How do I help others protect their own human dignity?

Verbal:

- I'm straightforward and honest about this with my kid, and I think all parents should be because it's a serious topic. If you're too subtle there can be confusion and I think some kids don't get it.

Protecting our kids from CSA and perceived risk:

How at risk are all children in Anchorage?

Perceived Risk Level	Number of “votes” for this level
1: No Risk	-
2: Low Risk	-
3: Medium Risk	3.5
4: High Risk	3.5

Why did you answer the way you did?

- Because it’s there; there isn’t such a thing as no risk, but I don’t think there is anyone who can say this doesn’t happen in their community
- I think any risk is high-risk – if there is one person out of a million who would and could do something – it can be in any community.
- The risks that come with internet use is underrated; kids are using apps that we aren’t familiar with. Exposure to sexual content is getting younger and younger and it’s the lowest in modern history because of the internet. I know that if I over-limit my children, they will rebel.
- I’m trying to find resources to keep me ahead of the curve as parent, but that’s difficult because it’s changing all the time.

How at risk are your children?

Perceived Risk Level	Number of “votes” for this level
1: No Risk	-
2: Low Risk	4
3: Medium Risk	.5
4: High Risk	1.5

Why did you answer the way you did?

- There’s never going to be no risk at all.
- Low risk is tough to think about but we have to admit the ever-present risk.
- To me, that also depends. If he’s home with us, zero, and with trusted provider like camp or daycare, low.
- We have to do the prevention steps ourselves and not rely on others.
- I’m going to say—perhaps admitting my own paranoia—that I see [camp and daycare] as a high risk environment. So, I’m always looking for the boogeyman. Maybe that’s too much. But I also feel that if I get lackadaisical, I might miss something obvious. So, I choose to be diligent.

If you could pick one way to increase community readiness in Anchorage to prevent child sexual abuse, what would it be? (via chat and then verbally)

- Talk about it more; No one is ever really ready for it, it’s an uncomfortable subject to talk about with your family or anybody with. I don’t know about any one thing other than raising awareness.
- Anti-pedophile activism – in a community, you have to decide what you will tolerate, accept. If that’s going on with kids, not sure what that would look like, advocacy groups against porn, neighborhood watch, point where the big red flags are. It becomes a community effort.
- The more people who talk about it and participate in community events to raise awareness would be helpful.
- My earliest memories are of commercials that told me to protect myself and I remember those, so maybe we should find more effective ways to create PSA’s, even if you don’t fully understand what it’s talking about you learn and you remember.

- More community events to get more people involved: Around town they have events for getting kids into summer reading, or for a holiday. People will come anywhere for free food. The more talk about it, the more extravagant, the main topic would still be the reason they are there.
- Radio, podcast, and social media public service messages: Earliest memory I have is of commercials telling me how to protect myself as a kid. At the end of Care Bears there was always a moral, an uncomfortable part at the end. A lot of 6-year-olds maybe don't know they need to protect themselves, but I did because of this.
- Free training
- Everyone has to go to the doctor for well child checkups maybe have discussion to a behavioral health technician during that time
- All excellent responses
- Public school engagement to educate children and parents.

IN CLOSING

The facilitator then shared about the project as follows:

- Funded by the Alaska Children's Trust
- If you are interested in more information about this project: [website/listserv](#)
- Training this Thursday put on by ACT: Everything Everyone Needs to Know to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse (link in chat)

FOCUS GROUP 2: YOUTH-SERVING PROFESSIONALS NOVEMBER 10, 2022 6 - 7:30PM VIA ZOOM

DEMOGRAPHICS OF YOUTH-SERVING GROUP

	GENDER	YOUTH-SERVING ROLE	PARENT?
1	F	TEACHER	YES
2	F	SUCCESS COACH FOR MIGRANT STUDENTS	-
3	M	JUVENILE JUSTICE OFFICER	YES
4	F	OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST	YES & GRAND-PARENT
5	F	SPECIAL NEEDS SUBSTITUTE TEACHER	YES
6	F	AFTERCARE TEACHER	-

There were six participants in the youth-serving professionals focus group. After providing the group with expectations and informed consent about their participation, the facilitator shared the definition of prevention for context. The participants were then asked to select scores for each

community readiness domain, followed by discussion. The youth serving group was asked specific questions relating to their role serving youth at the end of the group.

1. Community Knowledge of Efforts to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse

Community Readiness Level	Number of people who chose this level	Readiness Level
3	4	At least some community members have heard of local prevention efforts, but little else
5	1	Some community members have heard of local prevention efforts, are familiar with the purpose, who the efforts are for and how the efforts work

Verbal round robin

Why did you answer the way you did?

- I answered 3 because when I'm in social situation and something comes up, I've never met non-teachers who are aware of efforts.
- The efforts that I'm aware of were back when my kids were in school, 30 years ago. I was at a program for traumatized toddlers, and no one there even knew about efforts.
- I personally know NOTHING of the efforts, I haven't heard of anything. But I think there is probably a few people in the community, which is why I chose 3.
- I see quite a few efforts, but I am in the school district. Most of these are responsive, but we also have some preventative programs for the kids. I've never been to the programs, but my kids knew about it, about measures to protect themselves or tell people when something was wrong before something actually happens. It was perhaps not a curriculum but a normalizing, it was mainly about awareness and risk.
- "Somebody somewhere was telling them something."
- The school that my children go to, we get emails about when they are going to learn about "bad touch, talking to adults, caregivers and children being honest about things that make them uncomfortable.
- I know through my work that when we enroll youth there are prevention efforts and "safe spaces" for them to have conversations.
- I'm college age and don't know of efforts, I assume other adults are aware.
- My kids learned about "safe touch" at school, the nurse and the police. They talked about it when they got home. I see flyers at public health and at the clinic, there is info and resources.
- Today police came and talked about SafeTouch, nurse talked about who to trust, we see a lot of flyers. When we bought our house the real estate agent showed us where to look for sex offenders.

2. Leadership

Community Readiness Level	Number of people who chose this level	Community Readiness Level
---------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------

3	4	Some leaders believe that child sexual abuse may be a concern locally, but it may not be seen as a priority. They may not show an immediate motivation to act.
4	2	Some leaders believe that child sexual abuse is a concern and that some type of effort is needed to address it. There may be passive support, but only a few may be participating in developing or implementing efforts to prevent child sexual abuse.
5	1	Some leaders are participating in efforts to prevent child sexual abuse, may be members of a group working toward these efforts or working to allocate resources to efforts

Round robin via chat:

Why did you answer the way you did?

- 3 - I have seen several things on the muni website but never anything in print or any muni employees address this issue.
- 3 - The school I work for is relatively small and I feel there aren't enough resources or education for kids on this topic as there should be.
- 4 - I'm sure everyone thinks its a concern, but its not at the top of their list
- 4 - defining leadership as School Board. 2 defining leadership as Muni. 2 define leadership as State.
- 3 - I chose because I see the focus on other issue
- 5 - the schools system have programs in place with different staff in different roles to address the issues.
- Leadership has become more open about addressing the issue and not sweeping it under the rug.

3. Community Climate

Community Readiness Level	Number of people who chose this level	Community Readiness Level
3	2	Some community members believe that child sexual abuse may be a concern locally, but it is not seen as a priority. They show no motivation to act.
4	4	Some community members believe that child sexual abuse is a concern in the community and that effort is needed to address it. Only a few community members are involved in developing or implementing efforts.

Verbal round robin:

Why did you answer the way you did?

- 3 – I really do see it as responsive. I work with a lot of nonprofit agencies, dealing with women. It's all responding to the trauma and I don't see a lot on preventative

- 3 or 4 – We know it is a concern, it is a tough thing to handle. Everything is happening post, not pre.
- Have to agree, everything I've seen is a responsive effort, have not seen prevention.
- 4 – I see people's concern and that people are aware. I think part of it is there's a perception that it is affecting a small group. Leadership does not want to spend a lot of money on it or prioritize it.
- I do believe community sees it as a problem, and they do try to be more than just responsive. They are pushing open communication. I think in the leadership realm a lot of it is in the education system.

4. Knowledge of the Issue

Community Readiness Level	Number of people who chose this level	Community Readiness Level
3	1	Some community members have heard of child sexual abuse, but little else. Some may have misconceptions about child sexual abuse. Some may be somewhat aware of it occurring locally.
4	4	Some community members know <u>a little</u> about the causes, consequences, signs, and symptoms of child sexual abuse. Some are aware that it occurs locally.
5	2	Some community members know <u>some</u> about causes, consequences, signs and symptoms of child sexual abuse, and some are aware that it occurs locally.

Verbal round robin:

Why did you answer the way you did?

- 4 – I think a lot of people just don't know about the signs and symptoms. I'm new to the school and program. The only time I hear about it is with big news like with NorthStar or foster kids.
- We had to do mandated reporter training at my school, but as far as I can see society is uncomfortable talking about this and so the consequences and signs and symptoms aren't really well known.
- 3 - I work with a lot of parents who are survivors of sexual abuse, when they spoke out or acted out they were punished so they don't want to talk about it anymore. I think in Anchorage it's even harder to talk about, no one wants to hear it. So there's some multi-generational things going on.
- 5 – I would have rated a 6 but I don't think our community knows about the causes. I think we know when it's happening, but we don't do anything. We just don't know what causes someone to do this.
- 5 – Community members are aware; they know when it's happening. It's just hard to talk about. Some people do take these actions but face retaliation. Plus, while many people don't know about existing statistics, even those are not accurate with under-reporting.
- I do think that the people who are aware of it are the ones who work with children have been through some training, it's a small portion of the community. People in this field have more awareness. Then, people who have experienced abuse.

5. Resources Related to the Issue

Community Readiness Level	Number of people who chose this level	Community Readiness Level
2	1	There are very limited resources available that could be used for further efforts. There is no action to allocate resources. Funding is not stable.
3	1	There are some resources, such as a community room, volunteers or grant funding, that could be used for further efforts. There is little or no action to allocate resources.
5	4	Some resources are identified for efforts to prevent child sexual abuse. Some community members or leaders are actively working to secure resources – soliciting donations, writing grant proposals, seeking volunteers.

NO ROUND ROBIN

6. Your role as parents/caregivers/teachers/child care providers

Information about CSA:

Where do you get your information about child sexual abuse prevention?

From the chat:

- Courses and training through my job,
- the ACES study, STAR and National Organizations
- I get my information online through social media platforms on my own time
- internet
- Training through work ACES, PREA, STAR, community groups
- Safe Children’s Act, mandatory state and district trainings, STAR and AWAIC

Verbal:

- When taking classes with counselors, peer worked in jails. She shared with me other resources and flyers and point to specific chapters.
- There are few non-English resources, Spanish but resources in other languages are rare. When an incident happens, an interpreter is sent to talk to the child and parents.
- Back in 2018 there was the Resilience training video (DVD) on the ACEs study, that Star and AWAIC were a part of. There was a huge resource list. National organizations have a lot of good information
- Only had to do mandatory reporter training at beginning, any other information is information that has come up by chance – such as survivors of CSA sharing their stories on TikTok
- Annual checkup was where the conversation about good touch, bad touch first started – Only the doctor and only with permission can someone look at or touch your privates.

- Came across Bikers Against Child Abuse, they had a kiosk downtown. Talking to everyone – a lot of the conversation is about response, however the awareness raised is a type of prevention
- UAA Human Services sends out free class selections regularly

Have you attended a child sexual abuse prevention training or program? Can you share more? (via chat)

- Bree's law was a really effective resource and training for kids, it was great for prevention training. Also, the Safe Children's Act. When I presented it, kids were taking it one step further and defining things as sexual assault. We are only doing the Safe children's act now.
- Safe Children's Act was more healthy relationships.

Discussing CSA with kids:

The next questions relate to how you discuss child sexual abuse with children. If you have discussed child sexual abuse with your child/the children you serve, what are some ways? (via chat and then verbally)

- I have explained generally what is appropriate and what is not when it comes to interactions with other children.
- Kids interacting with other kids, navigating what is safe and not safe. It's something I could use better guidance on to be a better teacher.
- We talk about the idea of your body is yours. Peter Alsop is a musician that has some fun songs about this. We talk about if it makes you uncomfortable, you need to say something. I've done this with both my kids and grandkids. I try to listen to the small things they want to tell me so that they will also tell me the big things!
- Peter Alsop music – songs about owning your body. Listen to all the small things so that they want to come to you with any issues.
- As a mom, I just try to be open with my children and have talks/ books for the to look at if they feel uncomfortable
- Keeping educational books around to hopefully make it not so embarrassing to talk about
- Discuss why the school has the curriculum they do. Talking about the different codes at stores, hospitals and there meaning. Stranger danger. Trusting your gut. Boundaries and understanding our own vs others.
- Having conversations about how a number of these things are perpetuated by people we know. Why it's so important for parents to know who youth are around, not being alone with adults your parents don't know or have no official reason for being with them.
- Talk about being in a bubble, private parts is off limit. No one has the right to make you uncomfortable. Boundaries, find a trust adult to talk to
- I make sure they know they need to be safe, no matter what. And they know "don't be a pleaser" because they have a right to be safe. You are in my bubble all the time. Do you know a trusted adult who you feel safe around? Who is the person I can trust to protect me? I'm a refugee so I fled a war with my family when I was young. I always need to know the exit, and the way you came in. Don't trust 100% or put all money in one pocket. Being alone with 1 person isn't a healthy relationship – you want to see how that person will behave in others' company.

- I have never with families, but frequently with students pertaining to boundaries, what defines domestic violence, how to communicate NO, defining autonomy, healthy relationships and helping students recognize red flags.
- Like I said, I never talk to families about this. These conversations are with students and with my own kids and their friends. My students know they can talk to me and they do. I had a conversation with a student who said “this guy acts like he owns me” so we talked extensively about what that means. There’s no broader program but us all doing this iterative sharing and processing of experiences.
- Why it is important to understand that everyone has different boundaries. Not just expecting that their boundaries are held, but that they uphold others’ boundaries. Don’t be afraid to trust the gut, the gut tells us something the mind doesn’t know yet.

Protecting our kids from CSA and perceived risk:

How at risk are all children in Anchorage?

Perceived Risk Level	Number of people who chose this level
1: No Risk	-
2: Low Risk	3.5
3: Medium Risk	1.5
4: High Risk	-
NO ROUND ROBIN	

HOW AT RISK ARE YOUR CHILDREN

Perceived Risk Level	Number of people who chose this level
1: No Risk	-
2: Low Risk	4.5
3: Medium Risk	.5
4: High Risk	-
2 – The idea of no risk – you’d have to be living in a bubble for that to be true. Having open talks with your kids and knowing where they are and having that communication with them is a way to have low or no risk	

If you could pick one way to increase community readiness in Anchorage to prevent child sexual abuse, what would it be? (via chat and then verbally)

- Provide information on this through pediatrician offices starting when children are infants
- Anchorage has very high “well child track” percentage and so I think that would have the best reach to the most people, that would be a good safe place to offer information.
- Open up more conversation on the topic

- I think people should talk about it more, bring it up more often to make it more comfortable to talk about both with adults and children.
- Normalize that it's not something to be ashamed of. It's a really hard topic.
- Social media targeted to teens
- Social media – I've witnessed during my classes, my teens really got into the interactive activities. It was helpful to see the behavior actually playing out. A situation that was real, it helped to show them things in real life that actually happen. They could easily note when it was time to find an exit.
- Education
- I love the idea about the bike gang downtown. The more the talk and awareness, the better for all of us
- Have some of the same people who prop up the new social trends have those discussion. Warnings or short statement when promoting there idea or product.
- We have different "influencers" that talk about different things, the people who have power, have them say something about it, about how it's a thing in our community. Make it more public. When doing PSA for any danger, why not CSA along with other health risks.
- Provide support for newly parents and educate parents and children. Awareness of CSA
- Provide support for new parents, we start from the beginning educating people. I wish instead of needing to work after 6 weeks there was a break for new moms, to protect their children, don't send them to daycare, I think it would prevent abuse more often, until the child can speak for themselves, they can say no, and tell you how their day went.

Verbal:

- Have more awareness, ALICE trainings, earthquake drills, or fire drills, and train kids on what to do, and we revisit the topic repeatedly. We should educate the parents on the signs.
- Unexpectedly, abuse happens from close people.

**FOCUS GROUP 3: RESPONSE PROFESSIONALS
TUESDAY DECEMBER 13, 2022
1 - 2:30PM via ZOOM**

PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHICS

	GENDER	RESPONSE PROFESSIONAL ROLE	PARENT?
1	F	Therapist with Alaska CARES, trauma therapist to children ages 3-17	YES
2	M	Detective at Anchorage Police, Crimes Against Children	YES
3	F		NO

There were two participants in the response professionals focus group, and one interview was held separately. Scores from the interview participant are included in this focus group report with separate summarized notes at the end.

After providing the group with expectations and informed consent about their participation, the facilitator shared the definition of prevention for context. The participants were then asked to select scores for each community readiness domain, followed by discussion. The response professionals' group was asked specific questions relating to their role as parents at the end of the group. Given the small size of the group, chat was not used.

1. Community Knowledge of Efforts to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse

Community Readiness Level	Number of people who chose this level	Readiness Level
3	2	At least some community members have heard of local prevention efforts, but little else

Round robin:

Why did you answer the way you did?

- When talking to community members such as citizens, teachers, pediatricians, I would say community efforts are vaguely known but certain agency names are recognized.
- Prevention efforts at Alaska Cares – the counseling is designed to make sure it doesn't happen again, or becoming a predator themselves, experimentation gone awry. Not really preventing it with children who have never been exposed.
- Initial response is reactive, but we try to make sure the cycle doesn't repeat itself, that is what we do for prevention.
- There isn't a lot of outward prevention efforts with the entire community, it is a specific community of kids that have already been exposed; that's where the prevention focus is. We don't want it to happen again.
- Some talk about programs in schools but they are really controversial.
- Outside of my role in law enforcement, there are people that know what Alaska CARES are, but mainly because they are connected or are in the same field, but not the majority of community members.
- It is a crime that occurs behind closed doors within the home.

2. Leadership

Community Readiness Level	Number of people who chose this level	Community Readiness Level
4	2	Some leaders believe that child sexual abuse is a concern and that some type of effort is needed to address it. There may be passive support, but only a few may be participating in developing or implementing efforts to prevent child sexual abuse.

Round robin:

Why did you answer the way you did?

- I think of a leader as a head of an organization, it is easy for them to say it's a problem and then they like create a task force or something. But nothing gets done.

- It's uncomfortable to talk about, until we normalize talking about the issue and prevention of the issue, it will never become a priority.
- There is this perception that it is other people's children. Not our children. Or that it is a village problem, their culture normalizes it. That's what a lot of people think. So we don't get to see how prevalent it is in everyday life.
- We hold back because we don't want to overstep. It is a type of passive support, people know it is a problem, but it is behind closed doors and within the family. People are shocked when it is a leader in the community or someone they know. If people actually knew how big the numbers were or how many cases, we investigate but can't prosecute, they would be totally blown away.
- There are cases we investigate, that have lots of evidence, but it's not prosecutable. Sometimes the wins are when OCS is involved or when they are taken out of the situation.

3. Community Climate

Community Readiness Level	Number of people who chose this level	Community Readiness Level
4	1	Some community members believe that child sexual abuse is a concern in the community and that effort is needed to address it. Only a few community members are involved in developing or implementing efforts.
5	1	At least some community members are participating in efforts to prevent child sexual abuse, possibly attending group meetings that are working toward these efforts.

Round robin:

Why did you answer the way you did?

- I marked five because it says, at least some community members are participating in efforts. I was thinking of the schools, because the schools seem to be really trying hard to do something they don't know, I don't think they're great at it yet. But they're trying to come up with programs and address sexual abuse, as best they can. I know, I've seen health classes come across emails and parents talking about these classes. They're concerned about the content.
- Definitely a cultural bias on who the victims are and who they are not.
- There's a there's a lot of talk about, well, what is that in the schools? Is it a public display of affection when it's really a little bit unwanted or witnessing it is unwanted? So have you actually have you witnessed something that made you uncomfortable, so that makes you a victim versus all the way to the other spectrum of, you know, there's been a molestation or rape in the stairwell of the school"
- There are only a few community members who want to implement steps to prevent sexual assault. People will agree with you, but they may not actually think it is a concern. There is a big informational piece for the public that is missing, about what it is and how it happens and who are the perpetrators and who are the victims.
- There's tons of misconceptions about child abuse all the way from, you know, it's just, it's an old creepy guy in the woods, who's going to snatch a kid off the street, which we know

that happens, but it's the probability of it is extremely low. These are offenses that happen within homes, with acquaintances with close family connections, or a close connection to even outside their home with, you know, trusted people within a child's circle of trust.

- Parents think that their kids will tell them if it happens, but disclosure is a process.
- And we know from kids who experience this, disclosure is a process and that perpetrators of these offenses manipulate kids at all different levels with all different means, whether it's a threat or a promise, or, you know, degrading them, or you know, starting early and the kids don't even know that it's something that shouldn't happen.”
- I think there's an age misconception to the child abuse and sex abuse is just this really old creepy guy that lives by himself. And you know, grabbing young girls or young kids off street when that's not what it is, it's It runs the gamut all the way from those dynamics to parents and caregivers perpetrating these offenses, whether it's in the home, like the immediate family or a blended family, or it's kids perpetrating on other kids, we know, more research is coming out that people who continue to do this actually started committing criminal offenses on other youth at a very young age, and it continued on into their adulthood.

4. Knowledge of the Issue

Community Readiness Level	Number of people who chose this level	Community Readiness Level
4	2	Some community members know <u>a little</u> about the causes, consequences, signs, and symptoms of child sexual abuse. Some are aware that it occurs locally.

Round robin:

Why did you answer the way you did?

- If I could pick a range it would be 2-4....
- It seems like no one wants to talk about “crimes against children.” People respond in same way, they are sorry I have to do this job, it is a hands-off topic.
- It's a not-my-family and not-my-problem type deal and hasn't reached out and touched a everyone. But statistically, we know that there are adults in this world that have been sexually abused and never said a thing to anyone. And we'll keep that inside them for the rest of their lives.
- People don't want to hear about what I do; they don't want to talk about what is happening in the community that is so dark and negative. Even when I have a good day, people only hear about what I do – that I work with kids who have been sexually abused.
- I've even volunteered at the school, no one has let me in.
- One of the barriers is just letting us in.

5. Resources Related to the Issue

Community Readiness Level	Number of people who chose this level	Community Readiness Level
---------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------

2	1	There are very limited resources available that could be used for further efforts. There is no action to allocate resources. Funding is not stable.
3	1	There are some resources, such as a community room, volunteers or grant funding, that could be used for further efforts. There is little or no action to allocate resources.

Round robin:

Why did you answer the way you did?

- If looking at these from a prevention lens, there are limited resources. But once it happens, I think we have a lot of good people working hard to help.
- The school staff has to cover a lot of dynamics and navigate parents so it's more of a watered-down version of what we should be teaching them.
- You have to be in the system to know what is available. How do we protect those who haven't been exposed? Those that are at risk?
- It is hard to find therapists who are specialists in this, and especially with the high level of sexual assault/abuse in the state.
- That are some programs that work, that other states have implemented. Like educations pieces.
- It is hard to measure PREVENTION. When there is education in the schools, often it allows kids to disclose their sexual abuse, which means we have another known victim. I don't know what is out there that could prevent it from happening in the first place.

6. Your role as parents/caregivers/teachers/child care providers

Information about CSA:

Where do you get your information about child sexual abuse prevention? (round robin)

- I get mine from articles, conferences, peers, journal articles. But these are about working with them within the system.
- Trainings - but they are aimed at seeing the signs, how to educate others to recognize where it is happening not to prevent it from happening. Reactive model rather than preventative.

Have you attended a child sexual abuse prevention training or program? Can you share more?

- The only ones I am aware of are the ones they do at the school, good touch, bad touch etc. aimed at prevention.
- Coaches and teachers are required to do trainings of things to watch for.
- A prevention of sexual abuse training wouldn't have to be specifically aimed at sexual abuse, it could be a youth sports league that also had role models or people that teach how to respect others and model good behavior. People need to get comfortable with it first, this might be a way to do it. Start slowly, not just make it a focus right off the bat. People don't have the tools to talk about it.

Discussing CSA with kids:

The next questions relate to how you discuss child sexual abuse with children. **If you have discussed child sexual abuse with your child/the children you serve, what are some ways?**

- Within my role, the actual victims of the abuse sometimes have a better foundation for dealing with it than the families, they are used to it already. Parents freak out and overreact and the kid's life is in turmoil. Parents need to be a good listener. Parents tend to get in a superprotective mode, which can ultimately hinder a kid's progress. My daughter and I talk about it, she isn't uncomfortable with it. Parents play a huge role, in both prevention and when the child discloses abuse.
- Kids/victims talk more about family separation and COVID and school and stuff, whereas the parents want to talk about the abuse. They keep asking the child about what happened and basically make them relive the experience. They want to investigate it to death. They don't want to talk to adults who overreact. They want you to listen.

Protecting our kids from CSA and perceived risk:

- Education – both parents and the kids. Education on both sides. Also, a big component is communication. We are terrible at communicating with each other on some things. Being able to keep an open dialog with your child is very important.
- Watch emotional reactions. Kids read adults all the time, they are so observant. They see everything. If an adult is uncomfortable the kid will be as well. Moderate reactions and don't attach emotions to everything.

How at risk are all children in Anchorage?

Perceived Risk Level	Number of "votes" for this level
3: Medium Risk	2

How at risk are your children?

Perceived Risk Level	Number of "votes" for this level
2: Low Risk	2

Why did you answer the way you did?

What we do for a living, we're going to more likely to include in how we raise our children with these conversations in a way that's not a reactive way, where most, as a lot of families can't do that. That's not something a lot of families engage in.

What are barriers that allow CSA to happen:

- A tendency to avoid the topic
- Family dynamics, education
- Financial access, liability
- People don't disclose or don't seek help because they don't want to be stigmatized.
- Sometime the perpetrator is the financial/economic earner in the family.
- Family dynamics are a huge barrier, want to handle it within the family and not get stigmatized in the community.
- There is a need for people with a knowledge base to provide an open environment for people to learn.
- ISOLATION – top barriers in Alaska, since people become more isolated the abuse increases. Especially in rural Alaska. Isolation meaning you are by yourself, away from peers and family. No one is watching, there isn't a safety net like friends or teachers or other people. Less accountability when we are isolated.

- FINANCIAL ACCESS AND AVAILABILITY – When there is a perpetrator on the registry, and they report on abuse, they will lose their children for a year. They also are less likely to report when perpetrator is the income earner for the family.

One way to increase community readiness in Anchorage:

- Regulate social media access, children shouldn't have access until they are 16.
- Major stakeholders and community members (leaders) making it a priority to address or find that model out there that has been a success and committing to follow through for the long term.

**Informant Interview Report
December 15, 2022
10AM via ZOOM**

Informant Background

I manage the [redacted], we're an independent nonprofit dedicated to strengthening the multidisciplinary response to child maltreatment...we don't do direct services... we're statewide ...I know you're just talking about Anchorage. Mainly we do...training. We put on a child maltreatment training.... We coordinate forensic interview training at CACs...the biggest type of maltreatment that tends to come through CACs is sex abuse...

1. Community Knowledge of Efforts to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse

Response scale [graph? Yes for others]

Community Readiness Level	Community Readiness Level (note participant chose more than one level)
1	Community members believe that child sexual abuse is not a concern.
2	Community members believe that child sexual abuse may be a concern locally, but don't think it can or should be addressed.

Why did you answer how you did?

If we're talking about the broad community, I'm thinking about friends, or people I know who aren't in the social services world...[for example] I'm at a Christmas party or something, and they're like, What do you do for a living? ...[score] One or two, just based on, you know, people who aren't in the field and...the community at large.

...most people...aren't familiar with child abuse issues, unless they're in the field, in my experience...but most people [ask] what do you do for a living? And I'm like I am with the [redacted]. Do you know what a CAC is? ...Mostly, it's like no, mostly the answer's no, if they aren't in the field.

It's not a nice topic for most people to think about. And I don't think there unless you've had maybe unless someone has had personal experience, or they're in the field. In my experience, I think the level of knowledge is pretty low. I even have one of my good friends here is a teacher elementary school teacher at ASD. And again, this might be just her experience, but she has like no, she's that they don't get any training really are really preparation about. I mean, they're the

number one reporters of child abuse to OCS. Right. But she said...they're not very well trained or equipped to really know what to look for, or what the dynamics are a lot of times.

2. Leadership

Response Scale

Community Readiness Level	Community Readiness Level (note participant chose more than one level)
3	Some leaders believe that child sexual abuse may be a concern locally, but it may not be seen as a priority. They may not show an immediate motivation to act.
4	Some leaders believe that child sexual abuse is a concern and that some type of effort is needed to address it. There may be passive support, but only a few may be participating in developing or implementing efforts to prevent child sexual abuse.

Why did you answer how you did?

A source of...effort around this initiative is probably the Children's Trust. I mean, they're vocal and...proactive. But I mean, other than that, I don't hear about it a lot as a priority, or about specific things that people are actually doing to take issue, I guess, especially be even lower, we're talking about prevention, specifically, because a lot of it is about intervention, you know, and putting a bandaid on the problem. Prevention, actually maybe even lower... To maybe...I almost never hear a peep. I don't, other than...this conversation, and I know, working on this initiative, which is great. It's awesome. Other than that, I don't hear very much about like, especially the prevention part of it.

3. Community Climate

Response scale

Community Readiness Level	Community Readiness Level
2	Some community members believe that child sexual abuse may be a concern locally, but it is not seen as a priority. They show no motivation to act.

Why did you answer how you did?

...not a concern, in that I think people in the general public don't really know about the prevalence of it, or don't even really care to think that it happens at all...one, two or three. Two? Again...it's one of those issues that when I talk to people, and more of the general public, it's, like, not an issue that people didn't like to think about here, specifically, sexual abuse. You know, I don't even know if they even think about it. Or...I think it's just something people haven't really

thought about, unless they...experienced it personally or here or in the field, but I don't know, maybe it's not that it's not that people think it shouldn't be addressed. And number two, not 'don't think it can or should be addressed'. Just that. I just don't think people are that informed about it.

4. Knowledge of the Issue

Response scale

Community Readiness Level	Community Readiness Level (note participant chose more than one level)
3	Some community members have heard of child sexual abuse, but little else. Some may have misconceptions about child sexual abuse. Some may be somewhat aware of it occurring locally.
4	Some community members know a <u>little</u> about the causes, consequences, signs, and symptoms of child sexual abuse. Some are aware that it occurs locally.

Why did you answer how you did?

I don't know if we've overcome the stranger danger misconceptions. ...obviously, that was a prevalent kind of message for a while was the stranger danger thing...at least just people that I've spoken with, it's one of those things that if they, unless they have experience, somehow, they just don't really think about it...it's not a nice issue to think about. And the cases that do show up tend to be...the more sensational kind of outlier...cases of not necessarily reflective of what actually is happening most of the time, I don't think most people realize that it's...normally someone the child knows, and then...within the family, because that's not nice to think about, or, most people probably aren't aware of grooming, or...the dynamics of how that works. Even when we do Child First, the forensic interview training, and that's with professionals like MDT members, I don't even know how many of the of them...are aware of that sex abuse is a really specific thing, which is like the dynamics are different than other kinds of abuse. And I just think that it being pretty specialized even within the area of child abuse...there's a lot of work to be done about education.

5. Resources Related to the Issue

Community Readiness Level	Readiness Level
4	Some resources are identified for efforts to prevent child sexual abuse. Some community members or leaders are looking into using these resources to address the issue.

Why did you answer how you did?

...if you were to ask me, like outside of the Children's Trust, what's out there? I wouldn't know. I mean, mainly, it's just because the Children's Trust exists. And, you know, I know that you've been pretty visible and making efforts around this issue. So I would say...I can't think of anyone outside the Children's Trust.

What, if any differences do you see between your understanding of the prevention of CSA and how the general public understands the issue?

I just think there are a lot of knowledge gaps in terms of the general public understanding. Like, I said, you know, there's child abuse, which in general, people don't really understand or care to learn about, I think. And then specifically, there's sex abuse, which is different, like operates differently than other kinds of maltreatment. So that's even more specific. And then prevention, you know, on top of that is a specific thing. And so I don't know. Yeah, I think just all around, there's like, you know, a lot of there's a lot we can do in terms of educating the general public and bringing them up to speed about. And prevention isn't necessarily a focus of ours. It's highly possible I'm just not aware. But I think there's also not a lot of -- It is a topic that's difficult to research, to get really good research about. So I'm sure there are gaps there, too.

Top one to three issues or barriers that continue to allow child sexual abuse to occur in Anchorage, and any ideas on what we can do as a community to address those?

One big issue, which you may have heard about, if you talk to the CACs, is the issue of youth with problematic sexual behaviors. Because...a good chunk of the cases that are coming through centers are actually youth that are perpetrating against other youth...at that point...there's still a lot of potential for...prevention...there are a lot of reasons why a youth might be acting out sexually against other youth. Maybe because they've experienced abuse themselves, but maybe not...with technology being the way it is now and sort of our current culture...a significant part of the cases that are coming through CACS are these youth who are having problematic behaviors that need intervention, you know, before it becomes an issue later into adulthood. And that's like a really big risk factor for being becoming an offender and adult offender...is starting young, and not having it addressed at that time. So and the research is strong around recidivism and our ability to, for kids to get better...if we catch it early, and we intervene, and we give them the right services. Like that's a big, I think, potential right now. And that's like a really big systems issue where with a lot of different kinds of issues about why that issue is a is difficult for us to address because...it's still a pretty emerging issue that we don't have a lot of solutions to. And a lot of times those kids are falling through the cracks of our systems. So I think that's a big area of potential.

[On technology] ...explicit content is so prevalent and accessible to kids younger and younger and younger...my two-year-old niece probably is better with a phone...it's young kids are having access in ways that are...so quickly evolving...social media...is really impacting the way that kids develop. And it's getting into the hands of kids when they're maybe not developmentally ready...And families aren't prepared to know how to deal with it. Or how to talk to kids about it, if it does happen. So I think it's...anecdotally...the CAC are really seeing the impacts of the technology in the cases...We're seeing kids that are behaving sexually and doing things that aren't exactly developmentally normal at an earlier and earlier age.

One way to increase community readiness in Anchorage:

I don't know what's currently be done being done in schools...I don't know what kind of education because it's on multiple levels, the kids need education and guidance, right? Parents have to know also how to handle and how to support kids. People that are important in a kid's life, like school, being one of the biggest, you know, sources of support outside the family, they really need to know how to handle, or they need to know what like the issues are, and how to handle them. I think that education for the general public and also like, stakeholder groups that interact with kids a lot and have a lot of access to them and may have influence...the big ones I'm thinking of are schools. Again, I just have the one teacher friend, but it's really terrifying to me that she's like a special ed elementary school teacher and she's like, I don't even know what to do...or...what to look for...what the issue really is. And...child care providers for the younger

kids, recreational organizations that otherwise have access to kids, and not just like, it's...education for everybody. With...the kids, but also the adults, because...historically a lot of the education has focused on kids. And this idea that kids if you arm them, so...protect themselves against, you know, predators, that's a good approach, which, you know, is good, but also like, it's not reasonable to expect a kid to be able to protect themselves against an Adult Offender who's like going to groom them...their kids are super vulnerable...the adults really have to be able to protect, to have the tools to be able to protect kids and to know how these issues work.

QUOTES ORGANIZED BY THEME

11.9.22 - quotes from this session are in blue
11.10.22 - quotes from this session are in orange
12.13/15.22 – quotes from these sessions are in green (includes interview)

1. Communications

- Most people think they know something about the efforts but probably have wrong information.
- Life does happen but kids nowadays are afraid of being bullied or being the loser in school. Nobody wants to talk about the elephant in the room, we all know it's happening, but we are scared to talk about it.
- I said number 2 [for Community Knowledge rating] because there could be more discussion so that it would be less taboo and easier for parents, children, and the whole community to talk about it. It needs to be discussed even more, is not discussed enough. I think people are afraid to talk about it and come out and talk about the things that happen.
- [There is] concern when it happens but not a lot of incentive to prevent it which is a problem. It is a hard topic to discuss, a lot of people don't want to talk about sex. My son and I are both Alaska native. There are decades and decades of historical trauma but yet cycle continues in the villages, and Native Corporations are not being proactive about prevention. We don't know where to start - I know some of it is related to funding, some lack of support from the state, other is because it's taboo.
- How do we behave appropriately, protect ourselves, and what are the boundaries? How do you teach someone, a child, about how to define their boundaries, how to defend them? I think that's tricky.
- It just doesn't seem that substantial, the efforts that have been made. It's 2022 and people are thinking of this as an elephant in the room. I'm a victim of child sexual abuse and it's disheartening to see there's no change in the level of effort being spent on preventing abuse and reacting to abuse.
- This has been around me my whole life, family members have been abusers, family members have been abused. With humility, I wasn't born knowing how to support people in my life and my family, I had to reach out for that. The victims I know have a hard time dealing with the subject in the first place, dwelling on it can be a difficult thing to ask people to do, AND they are probably the people with most knowledge about the causes and things like that. So, it's unfortunate it's so difficult to talk about because we could probably get the best information [from victims].

- I think that people are out there trying to spread the word and get more resources and helping to find ways to treat, prevent and make others aware of the issue in the community
- Pro Familia wrote the book “My Body Belongs to Me” this book and organization is trying to find ways to address the gap between what adults understand and what children understand, protecting children’s innocence at the same time. I don’t want to impart my values on people in the room. Not everybody feels it is appropriate to discuss what sex is with their 4-year-old. It is a learned skill to discuss keeping our body safe in age-appropriate ways. So how do we talk about it? At Pro Familia (I’m not a promoter – I bought the book because I thought it was really good, and I attended their workshop). They are all about trying to have conversations geared toward your child’s level of understanding, with the goal of empowering children to protect themselves and understand that they have to DO that.

[If you have discussed child sexual abuse with your child/the children you serve, what are some ways?]

- Talk to them about what's appropriate and inappropriate and if they ever feel uncomfortable to tell us.
- I haven't had the conversations yet, being a step parent it's hard to navigate between households on the appropriate talks and of course...my son isn't quite old enough to have that talk. But personally I would start early.
- Age-appropriate books about sex and the topic is usually raised in that context.
- I honestly am straight forward with my daughter when it comes to this topic.
- I have told my little girl that her body is hers and no one is allowed to touch her, we usually have this discussion when she’s bathing.
- We have had talks with them about what that term means and what to look for. We are very pro-active in our approach to it. Very up front and honest about it.
- I’m straightforward and honest about this with my kid, and I think all parents should be because it’s a serious topic. If you’re too subtle there can be confusion and I think some kids don’t get it.

One participant shared the following personal framework (liz the numbering here):

- What parts of your body are private? Who is okay to look at/touch your private parts, and who is not okay? (doctor, parents)
 - Why is this private?
 - Human dignity: you have it. You have to protect it.
 - You should also protect other people’s human dignity. What does that look like?
 - How do I help others protect their own human dignity?
- I think people should talk about it more, bring it up more often to make it more comfortable to talk about both with adults and children.

- Normalize that it's not something to be ashamed of. It's a really hard topic.
- I've never been to the programs, but my kids knew about it, about measures to protect themselves or tell people when something was wrong before something actually happens. It was perhaps not a curriculum but a normalizing, it was mainly about awareness and risk.
- Community members are aware, they know when it's happening. It's just hard to talk about. Some people do take these actions but face retaliation. Plus, while many people don't know about existing statistics, even those are not accurate with under-reporting.

[If you have discussed child sexual abuse with your child/the children you serve, what are some ways?]

- I have explained generally what is appropriate and what is not when it comes to interactions with other children.
- Kids interacting with other kids, navigating what is safe and not safe. It's something I could use better guidance on to be a better teacher.
- We talk about the idea of your body is yours. Peter Alsop is a musician that has some fun songs about this. We talk about if it makes you uncomfortable, you need to say something. I've done this with both my kids and grandkids. I try to listen to the small things they want to tell me so that they will also tell me the big things!
- Peter Alsop music – songs about owning your body. Listen to all the small things so that they want to come to you with any issues.
- As a mom, I just try to be open with my children and have talks/ books for the to look at if they feel uncomfortable.
- Keeping educational books around to hopefully make it not so embarrassing to talk about.
- Discuss why the school has the curriculum they do. Talking about the different codes at stores, hospitals and their meaning. Stranger danger. Trusting your gut. Boundaries and understanding our own versus others.
- Having conversations about how a number of these things are perpetuated by people we know. Why it's so important for parents to know who youth are around, not being alone with adults your parents don't know or have no official reason for being with them.
- Talk about being in a bubble, private parts is off limit. No one has the right to make you uncomfortable. Boundaries, find a trust adult to talk to.
- I make sure they know they need to be safe, no matter what. And they know "don't be a pleaser" because they have a right to be safe. You are in my bubble all the time. Do you know a trusted adult who you feel safe around? Who is the person I can trust to protect me? I'm a refugee so I fled a war with my family when I was young. I always need to know the exit, and the way you came in. Don't trust 100% or put all money in one pocket. Being alone with one person isn't a healthy relationship – you want to see how that person will behave in others' company.

- I have never (talked) with families, but frequently with students pertaining to boundaries, what defines domestic violence, how to communicate no, defining autonomy, healthy relationships and helping students recognize red flags.
- Like I said, I never talk to families about this. These conversations are with students and with my own kids and their friends. My students know they can talk to me, and they do. I had a conversation with a student who said “this guy acts like he owns me” so we talked extensively about what that means. There’s no broader program but us all doing this iterative sharing and processing of experiences.
- This is why it is important to understand that everyone has different boundaries. Not just expecting that their boundaries are held, but that they uphold others’ boundaries. Don’t be afraid to trust the gut, the gut tells us something the mind doesn’t know yet.
- They don't want to talk about that this is actually happening in our community. They're happy that the bad guy was put away, but then they don't want to hear it was about a child.
- When I have victory in the therapy room, I'll kind of just share vaguely about a type of session where somebody made a breakthrough, right? Like, oh, we had a therapeutic breakthrough. It was such a great day. And all they really hear is, wow, you work with kids who've been sexually abused, that's such a bummer. And they don't want to hear it.
- People are providing information, but someone has to be receiving it and when the receiver of the information is just closed off to just listening, it makes it hard to actually pass on that information so people can be educated about it.
- I think people have to get comfortable...to talk about or to have tough conversations about these things. They have to become comfortable with it themselves. And I think that is a huge hurdle...because it's an uncomfortable thing to talk about. And lots of people just don't want to go there, whether it's they're just uncomfortable with it, or they had their own past trauma or whatever it is, and they don't have the tools to be able to confidently talk about it. There are a lot of dynamics that go along with it
- If you just naturally included in everyday living, kind of normalized conversations, children hear it from people that they have a casual trusting, so a respectful relationship with the message is so much easier received than formalizing it.
- My daughter.... doesn't like talking about it at all. And, you know, even being in this field when I can talk about it, you know, pretty openly and honestly, with people who aren't in my immediate family. And you know, that's an easy thing to do. And then when it becomes your immediate family, it does become a little harder because you attach emotions and experiences and all those things along with it.
- So, you have a six-year-old, but we want the six year old to share what happened to a parent who's not reactive so that when they're 15, they can share that. Again, without it becoming a retraumatizing event, they have a parent who's ready to hear and not react.

- If an adult approaches a topic and they approach it with unease or great judgment that the child's going to...include that in their perceptions of what's being talked about. So just naturally talk about it don't instill any type of emotional reactions to it. You're going to have some but moderate it, and, and let the kids just talk about things without worrying about the emotions attached to what they're talking about. Otherwise, we avoid it, we don't want to avoid the topic.
- There's a need for people with the knowledge base to provide an open environment for others to come and just learn more.
- It is a crime that occurs behind closed doors, within the home.
- It's not a nice topic for most people to think about. And I don't think there unless you've had maybe unless someone has had personal experience, or they're in the field. In my experience, I think the level of knowledge is pretty low.
- I think people in the general public don't really know about the prevalence of it, or don't even really care to think that it happens at all
- Child abuse, which in general, people don't really understand or care to learn about. And then specifically, there's sex abuse, which is different. And operates differently than other kinds of maltreatment. So that's even more specific. And then prevention...on top of that is a specific thing. There's a lot we can do in terms of educating the general public and bringing them up to speed about. And prevention isn't necessarily a focus of ours.

2. Role of schools

- I'm Catholic and many of us are aware of abuse and aware of institutionalized efforts to deal with it. Now they are educating very young children. Health education is structured in a specific way.
- From day one in public school, [children] are being taught about boundaries and their bodies in their health education programs. The purpose of that is about protecting your body and discerning the difference between trusted and not-trusted adults.
- People know we need to be mindful. At the same time, not enough information out there because it's taboo and heavy.
- I don't feel the schools are active in prevention, they are passive, especially for younger grades. Haven't seen a lot of community engagement, only response.
- I actually see it, I'm in the school district so that community is actively working on these efforts, there has to be key players otherwise it wouldn't be happening.
- Public school engagement to educate children and parents [would increase community readiness in Anchorage to prevent child sexual abuse]

- I see quite a few efforts, but I am in the school district. Most of these are responsive, but we also have some preventative programs for the kids.
- The school that my children go to, we get emails about when they are going to learn about “bad touch, talking to adults, caregivers and children being honest about things that make them uncomfortable.
- My kids learned about “safe touch” at school, the nurse and the police. They talked about it when they got home. I see flyers at public health and at the clinic, there is info and resources.
- Today police came and talked about SafeTouch, a nurse talked about who to trust, we see a lot of flyers.
- The school I work for is relatively small and I feel there aren't enough resources or education for kids on this topic as there should be.
- The school systems have programs in place with different staff in different roles to address the issues.
- The only one I'm familiar with are the schools. If we're talking straight out prevention trying to prevent this from happening in the first place. They start K through 3rd, even with “my body is mine”, boundaries, bubbles, ask before you touch, and then older grades, the actual conversations of physical touching, and what's not okay, and what is okay, you have the right to say no, you know, how to practice making your voice known and make it clear, and who do you go to for help if somebody starts acting like they might become a perpetrator. I would say the schools are the only place I know of, and pediatricians that pediatricians also talk about this.
- The school stuff has to cover a broad range of dynamics, whether it's kid dynamics, or family dynamics, or what they're allowed to put out there within the community and within the school. So, I think it may be a little bit of a watered-down version
- STAR goes into the schools, and we'll see an uptake in reports that come in at once.
- But then, oftentimes, what we're getting out of that is that gives a child that earned the ability to then make a disclosure. And so we're getting another known victim, as opposed to actually providing education to prevent it.
- It normalizes that when they have the programs, but even the title of it, you know, sexual abuse prevention or safe touch, not safe touch to the kids, there's a React, there's an emotional reaction to just those words are the kids don't want to go to that class, that health class that they're been told it's going to be about that they get squirmy for those who aren't familiar with sexuality, the naive ones and those who have been sexually abused, they become triggered and they end up in the office or an emotional wreck.

3. Educator knowledge

- I think a lot of people just don't know about the signs and symptoms. I'm new to the school and program. The only time I hear about it is with big news like with NorthStar or foster kids.
- Only had to do mandatory reporter training at beginning, any other information is information that has come up by chance – such as survivors of CSA sharing their stories on TikTok.
- Coaching or sporting programs, coaches, or facilitators of those are required to do some form of training, that covers kind of broadly the topic of physical abuse and sexual abuse and, and things to look for, to watch for when they're coaching or teaching these populations of kids.
- A prevention program...could be a Youth League, like a youth sports league and all those people are educated and role modeling the things...it doesn't have to necessarily be just specifically like, you're here today to learn about sexual abuse prevention. It's, educating our community, so that they can have the confidence to model what it is we want and how to treat each other on a sexual level, treat each other appropriately so that we're not doing these things. And then we're not allowing others to do these things to kids in our community.
- One of my good friends is an elementary school teacher at ASD. And again, this might be just her experience...she says that they don't get any training really or really preparation. I mean, they're the number one reporters of child abuse to OCS. Right. But she said, well, they have a lot going on, but they're not very well trained or equipped to really know what to look for, or what the dynamics are a lot of times.
- Parents have to know also how to handle and how to support kids. People that are important in a kid's life, like school, being one of the biggest... sources of support outside the family, they really need to know how to handle, or they need to know what like the issues are, and how to handle them.

4. Misperceptions about who is impacted

- I made an intentional effort to understand what they were going to teach them, and I made a conscious decision that I wanted my children to learn those things. My bias is I assume other parents are thinking about this similarly. I am in a community where sexual abuse and misconduct is really a thing and we are all thinking about it. If you're raising kids, you know some of what's there.
- Maybe if we had more safety nets and neighborhood community relationships like mine, we would be able to prevent more abuse from happening, sharing information, and watching out for each other. I make a point to know the names of my kids' friends' parents, so I know if it is a safe household. I stay vigilant, and know that if I've become complacent, I'll have a friend, community member there to check me, tell me 'You need to pay attention!' and also help keep my kids safe.
- I truly believe there are some misconceptions. I don't really know about the causes; I really don't think people know much. Statistics - how many children are affected, who the offenders and are they registered sex offenders or not?

- I don't think people go out of their way to study up on the subject. Lots of research looking at what it is, how it happens, generational and non-generational, trauma, history, internet pornography contributing to all of this. Many people don't study about it because it's not an interesting fun subject.

[HOW AT RISK ARE ALL CHILDREN IN ANCHORAGE VS YOUR CHILDREN?]

[About all children in Anchorage]

- Because it's there; there isn't such a thing as no risk, but I don't think there is anyone who can say this doesn't happen in their community.
- I think any risk is high-risk – if there is one person out of a million who would and could do something – it can be in any community.

[About own children]

- Low risk is tough to think about, but we have to admit the ever-present risk.
- To me, that also depends. If he's home with us, zero, and with trusted provider like camp or daycare, low.
- We have to do the prevention steps ourselves and not rely on others.
- I'm going to say—perhaps admitting my own paranoia—that I see [camp and daycare] as a high-risk environment. So, I'm always looking for the boogeyman. Maybe that's too much. But I also feel that if I get lackadaisical, I might miss something obvious. So, I choose to be diligent.
- There's a perception that it is affecting a small group.
- The idea of no risk – you'd have to be living in a bubble for that to be true. Having open talks with your kids and knowing where they are and having that communication with them is a way to have low or no risk
- Unexpectedly, abuse happens from close people.
- There is this perception that it is other people's children. Not our children. Or that it is a village problem, their culture normalizes it. That's what a lot of people think. So we don't get to see how prevalent it is in everyday life.
- [Some] hold back because we don't want to overstep. It is a type of passive support, people know it is a problem, but it is behind closed doors and within the family. People are shocked when it is a leader in the community or someone they know. If people actually knew how big the numbers were or how many cases, we investigate but can't prosecute, they would be totally blown away.
- A lot of people, they define child sexual abuse as an adult and a child. And those things can happen even within the youth community.

- There are tons of misconceptions about child abuse all the way from it's an old creepy guy in the woods, who's going to snatch a kid off the street, which we know that happens, but it's the probability of it is extremely low. These are offenses that happen within homes, with acquaintances with close family connections, or a close connection to even outside their home with...trusted people within a child's circle of trust.
- There's an age misconception to the child abuse and sex abuse is just this really old creepy guy that lives by himself. And...grabbing young girls or young kids off street when that's not what it is. It runs the gamut all the way from those dynamics to parents and caregivers perpetrating these offenses, whether it's in the home, like the immediate family or a blended family.
- What we do for a living, we're going to more likely to include in how we raise our children with these conversations in a way that's not a reactive way, where most, as a lot of families can't do that. That's not something a lot of families engage in.
- I don't know if we've overcome the stranger danger misconceptions. I don't think most people realize that it's normally someone the child knows...within the family, because that's not nice to think about, or, most people probably aren't aware of grooming...or the dynamics of how that works.

5. Technology gap

- Social media is so mysterious to some parents are not up-to-date or aware of the risks of online activity.
- The risks that come with internet use is underrated; kids are using apps that we aren't familiar with. Exposure to sexual content is getting younger and younger and it's the lowest in modern history because of the internet. I know that if I over-limit my children, they will rebel.
- I'm trying to find resources to keep me ahead of the curve as parent, but that's difficult because it's changing all the time.
- Isolation is maybe one of the top barriers, [to prevention] especially in Alaska, especially in remote, Alaska. But currently, just with everybody relying so heavily on virtual connections, sexual assaults have increased since we've kind of relied on all the online work... predators have run amok...it's very shadowy, and dark, you can hide there.
- Now, explicit content is so prevalent and accessible to kids younger and younger and younger. Technology is social media...it is really impacting the way that kids develop. And it's getting into the hands of kids when they're maybe not developmentally ready. And families aren't prepared to know how to deal with it. Or how to talk to kids about it if it does happen.

6. Intervention vs. prevention

- Majority of prevention efforts I have observed are parent-driven. We read sexual education books from the library.

- I haven't observed any resources about prevention, some about what to do once it happens but not about preventing it from happening in the first place. A lot of misinformation about prevention and a lot of gaps in the community with regard to prevention generally.
- I don't think prevention is a thing...response is more of a thing.
- I really do see it as responsive. I work with a lot of nonprofit agencies, dealing with women. It's all responding to the trauma, and I don't see a lot on preventative.
- Everything is happening post, not pre.
- Have to agree, everything I've seen is a responsive effort, have not seen prevention.
- If you just took it from a prevention aspect, like making sure it never happened, there's not much out there.
- [There are] conferences or trainings or things like that, but a lot of them are more to be cognizant of the signs of sexual abuse that train or educate others on this as a sign of sexual abuse, so that you can get the kids that it's happening to right now. Not necessarily education to prevent these things from happening or to educate youths, and young people, or parents and caregivers, when these things happen, or they they're about to happen... how they can take steps to protect themselves. Most of the educational piece is based on the reactive model, as opposed to preventative.
- It is hard to measure prevention. When there is education in the schools, often it allows kids to disclose their sexual abuse, which means we have another known victim. I don't know what is out there that could prevent it from happening in the first place.

8. Limited leadership

- I believe they think that other things are more important.
- It's addressed as a topic. How serious it is taken I have no idea. Seems like only a few may be participating.
- [I see Leadership at a level] four, it doesn't seem to be a priority from where I sit.
- I think that the leadership acknowledges the issues at hand, but they do not readily talk about what efforts are being made for prevention.
- I think that they believe it is a concern, but maybe not a priority.
- I think that the main priority is not high when [...] there should be more effort taken.
- The last "effort" made by the assembly was to remove the definition of child abuse and make it an entirely subjective decision for the municipal prosecutor to make. I fought that like crazy because it was a bald politicization of parenthood. They passed it anyway. So no, I don't think the "leadership" is actually showing any care for real abuse situations.

- The resources are out there but I think that the community members or leaders don't have enough support to further prevention education.
- Again, I don't see active efforts to prevent, and funding does seem unstable.
- I know of state-funded initiatives but no municipal ones. I know of no new initiatives. And I don't see real efforts to confront sex trafficking. So I'm hitting the middle. They exist, but clearly, it's not a priority.
- I have seen several things on the Muni website but never anything in print or any Muni employees address this issue.
- [Participant rated Leadership differently ways based on who we mean:] Four - defining leadership as School Board. Two - defining leadership as Muni [or as] State.
- I chose [level three for Leadership] because I see the focus on other issues.
- Leadership has become more open about addressing the issue and not sweeping it under the rug.
- Leadership does not want to spend a lot of money on it or prioritize it.
- I would assume if they were being worked on, and you're looking at the call on these higher [community readiness level] numbers, right, 5,6,7,8, and 9. If we are in that higher functioning range, we will know about it, we'd go oh, yeah, I saw that. I heard that on the radio, I saw it on my stream or my kids talking about it, it's dead silence.
- People that are identified as the leaders in our community [need to be] making it a priority to address [this] or find that model out there that's been successful somewhere else. And being committed to following through on it not just making sex abuse this topic that we're going to say when it's time to get reelected or you want to get some positive spin on something with your deal, I think it's going to take not only the stakeholders that work in the realm right now, but...leaders of major companies in Anchorage, or the Native tribal consortiums or the those groups to come together and say enough is enough, we're going to put that out there, we're going to start holding people accountable, we're going to focus on prosecution, and investigations and have each one of those have measurable goals that we're going to put in place. And this won't be just a talking point, we're going to be committed to a five year plan or a ten year plan, and then we're going to have measures and we're going to make an assessment, and then we're going to evaluate it as we go.
- A source of effort around this initiative is probably the Children's Trust. They...are proactive. But other than that, I don't hear about it a lot as a priority, or about specific things that people are actually doing to tackle the issue....we're talking about prevention, specifically, because a lot of it is about intervention...and putting a bandaid on the problem.

8. Isolation enables abuse

- Provide support for new parents, start from the beginning educating people. I wish instead of needing to work after 6 weeks there was a break for new moms, to protect their children, don't send them to daycare, I think it would prevent abuse more often, until the child can speak for themselves, they can say no, and tell you how their day went.
- Any kind of isolation, meaning you're not with your people, you're not with humans. So you don't have eyes and ears on what's going on in your life and in your world. You're kind of just processing your world, all by yourself. So you don't have the safety net that your friends might hear a lot of times, a friend might detect a kind of a perpetrator....Just...there's less accountability when we're isolated.
- [One way to address isolation would be] to talk about that. Let that be known that there are people do know a little bit about that. But there's still a tendency that to rely on this virtual world way too much, because of the benefits that it has, which are clear. But there's the other side of it that really can get dark.
- No one is watching, there isn't a safety net like friends or teachers or other people. Less accountability when we are isolated.
- Financial access and availability – When there is a perpetrator on the registry, and they report on abuse, they will lose their children for a year. They also are less likely to report when perpetrator is the income earner for the family.
- I've worked with a lot of families, where one of the parents has a known sexual perpetrator in their household. So, they're on the registry or something. But if they report that they're there, if they report a concern, then they might lose their children for failure to protect so that you have a parent hiding a possible criminal act. They're not even sure it's happening, but it might be whether they're going to hide it because they're afraid that they might get in trouble too.
- If somebody doesn't have a lot of people around them if they're disconnected from community memberships and community groups then they're more likely to make those kinds of decisions.
- And we know from kids who experience this, disclosure is a process and that perpetrators of these offenses manipulate kids at all different levels with all different means, whether it's a threat or a promise, or degrading them, or starting early and the kids don't even know that it's something that shouldn't happen.

9. Increase in youth perpetrating other youth

- We're seeing kids that are behaving sexually and doing things that aren't exactly developmentally normal at an earlier and earlier age.
- One big issue, which you may have heard about, if you talk to the CACs, is the issue of youth with problematic sexual behaviors. Because...a good chunk of the cases that are coming through centers are actually youth that perpetrating against other youth. I think if...there are a lot of reasons why a youth might be acting out sexually against other youth. Maybe because they've experienced abuse themselves, but maybe not...with

technology being the way it is now and sort of our current culture. It's a significant part of the cases that are coming through CACS are these youth who are having problematic

- ...or its kids perpetrating on other kids, we know, more research is coming out that people who continue to do this actually started committing criminal offenses on other youth at a very young age, and it continued on into their adulthood.
- ...behaviors that need intervention...before it becomes an issue later into adulthood. And that's a really big risk factor for being becoming an offender and adult offender is starting young, and not having it addressed at that time.

ATTACHMENT A – Focus Group Guide

FOCUS GROUP GUIDE (combined)

TECHNOLOGY BRIEFING

- Thank you for taking the time to attend today. My name is Denali and Liz and I are here on behalf of Alaska Survey Research.
- We will be recording this conversation so we don't forget the great information you share. That recording will NOT be shared with anyone outside our team.

EXPECTATIONS

- Let's talk about our expectations
- I want to assure you that your responses will be kept confidential and your names and other personal identifying information will not be used in our final reports or materials.
- We're running these groups through Zoom, which helps us hear from so many of you throughout Anchorage.
- During the check-in process we've made sure you are showing only your first name or whatever name you'd like us to call you today.
- We are asking that you all respect others privacy and do your best to keep both what we discuss here today and who participated confidential.

Important:

- We are trusting that you'll be engaged throughout the session and that you're in a private location where others can't hear our discussions.
- By proceeding with our session, you also agree that you will not be driving
- We expect you to be present and stay for the duration of the meeting. Your participation is voluntary.

- Let's get started. You all bring different ideas and everyone's input is valuable. Please speak your mind whether you agree or disagree with the conversation.
- Please respect others when they are speaking. If we have anyone who is not being respectful either verbally or on chat, we'll remove them from the session.
- During today's group, I'll ask questions about the Anchorage community's readiness to address child sexual abuse – some questions will relate to our perceptions about prevention efforts in general and others will be about systemic.
- Our discussion will focus on an issue that might feel difficult to some.
- Let's do our best to refrain from making specific comments about individuals, situations or referencing others by name.
- Some of the information we discuss may feel personal. If you're uncomfortable sharing it in the group, please feel free to send me an email after our session – just try to keep it in general terms.
- Also given the nature of our topic, we want to be sure to offer resources should any personal issues bubble up from our discussions. Liz is going to paste the STAR resource line [\(907\) 276-7273](tel:9072767273) which is available 24 hours a day. If anyone needs to take a break from our discussion for personal reasons, please do that, no questions asked.
- To be sure we end at 7:30PM, my job is to move us to different topics or participants if needed.

INTRODUCTIONS

- OK, let's get to know each other. Please share your first name, how many children you have and their ages.
- Enter your answers first in the chat and I'll do a round robin calling your name. This is how our format will follow for most questions – I just may not call on everyone every time.

AGENDA OVERVIEW

Today's meeting is broken into SIX sections:

- We'll walk through a series of questions meant to gauge readiness across Anchorage to prevent child sexual abuse (CSA).
 - Community knowledge of efforts
 - Leadership
 - Community Climate
 - Knowledge of the issue
 - Resources available on the issue

- Your experience as parents/caregivers/teachers/child care providers/law enforcement/responders/advocates

CONTEXT: DEFINING PREVENTION

- Before we start the questions, we wanted to be sure we’re all on the same page about what we mean by prevention.
 - Primary Prevention—intervening before health effects occur, through measures such as vaccinations, altering risky behaviors (poor eating habits, tobacco use), and banning substances known to be associated with a disease or health condition.
 - Typically prevention includes awareness and education, research, monitoring, improving health systems, Proactive behavior by individuals

QUESTIONS

- Now that we’re ready to dive into our questions, here are some instructions
- Be sure you have a pen and scratch paper handy
- I’m going to review a slide and ask you to pick your answer and write it down
- Once everyone has written it down, please enter your answer in the chat
- There are no right or wrong answers
- Try not to change your answer once you start seeing other’s answers in the chat
- Once everyone has entered their answer in the chat, then we’ll discuss

7. Community Knowledge of Efforts to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse

QUESTION

Which of the following statements best describes community knowledge of efforts to prevent child sexual abuse in the Anchorage Municipality?

Please answer keeping in mind your perspective of what community members believe and not what you personally believe.

RESPONSE SCALE

1. Community members have **no knowledge** about local efforts to prevent child sexual abuse.
2. **Only a few** community members have **any knowledge** about local efforts to prevent child sexual abuse. Community members may have **misconceptions or incorrect knowledge** about local efforts to prevent child sexual abuse (e.g. their purpose or who they are for).
3. At least **some** community members **have heard of local efforts to prevent child sexual abuse, but little else.**
4. At least some community members have heard of **local** efforts to prevent child sexual abuse and **are familiar with the purpose of the efforts.**
5. At least some community members have heard of **local** efforts to prevent child sexual abuse, are familiar with the purpose of the efforts, **who the efforts are for, and how the efforts work.**

6. **Many** community members have heard of local efforts to prevent child sexual abuse and are familiar with the purpose of the effort. At least some community members know who the efforts are for and how the efforts work.
7. **Many** community members have heard of local efforts to prevent child sexual abuse, are familiar with the purpose of the effort, **who the efforts are for, and how the efforts work. At least a few community members know the effectiveness of local efforts.**
8. Most community members have heard of local efforts to prevent child sexual abuse and are familiar with the purpose of the effort. **Many** community members know who the efforts are for and how the efforts work. **Some** community members know the effectiveness of local efforts.
9. Most community members have **extensive** knowledge about local efforts to prevent child sexual abuse, **knowing the purpose, who the efforts are for and how the efforts work. Many** community members know the effectiveness of the local efforts.

QUESTIONS (chat/round robin)

- Why did you answer the way that you did?
- Do you know of efforts to address the prevention of child sexual abuse in your community?
- Do you think others are aware of or involved in efforts?

8. Leadership

QUESTION

Which of the following statements best describes how the leadership in the Anchorage Municipality perceives the prevention of child sexual abuse?

By leadership, we are referring to those who could affect the outcome of this issue and those who have influence in the community and/or who lead the community in helping it achieve its goals.

RESPONSE SCALE

1. Leadership believes that child sexual abuse **is not** a concern.
2. Leadership believes that child sexual abuse may be a concern in this community, but **doesn't think it can or should be addressed.**
3. At least some of the leadership **believes that child sexual abuse may be a concern in this community.** It may not be seen as a priority. They show no immediate motivation to act.
4. At least some of the leadership believes that child sexual abuse **is** a concern in the community **and that some type of effort is needed to address it.** Although some may be at least passively supportive of current efforts, **only a few may be participating in developing, improving or implementing efforts to prevent child sexual abuse.**
5. **At least some of the leadership is participating in developing, improving, or implementing efforts to prevent child sexual abuse,** possibly being a member of a group that is working toward these efforts or being supportive of allocating resources to these efforts.
6. At least some of the leadership **plays a key role** in participating in current efforts to prevent child sexual abuse and in developing, improving, and/or implementing efforts, possibly in

leading groups or **speaking out publicly** in favor of the efforts, and/or as other types of **driving forces**.

7. At least some of the leadership plays a key role in **ensuring or improving the long-term viability** of the efforts to prevent child sexual abuse, for example by allocating long-term funding.
8. At least some of the leadership plays a key role in **expanding and improving efforts** to prevent child sexual abuse, through **evaluating** and **modifying** efforts, **seeking new resources**, and/or helping develop and implement new efforts.
9. At least some of the leadership is continually **reviewing evaluation results** of the efforts to prevent child sexual abuse and is **modifying financial support accordingly**.

QUESTIONS (chat/round robin)

- Why did you answer the way that you did?

9. Community Climate

QUESTION

Which of the following statements best describes the community climate regarding the prevention of child sexual abuse in the Anchorage Municipality?

Please answer keeping in mind your perspective of what community members believe and not what you personally believe.

RESPONSE SCALE

1. Community members believe that child sexual abuse is **not** a concern.
2. Community members believe that child sexual abuse may be a concern in this community, **but don't think it can or should be addressed**.
3. Some community members **believe that child sexual abuse may be a concern in the community, but it is not seen as a priority**. They show no motivation to act.
4. Some community members believe that child sexual abuse **is** a concern in the community **and that some type of effort is needed to address it**. Although some may be at least passively supportive of efforts to prevent child sexual abuse, **only a few may be participating in developing, improving or implementing efforts**.
5. At least **some** community members are **participating in developing, improving, or implementing efforts** to prevent child sexual abuse, possibly attending group meetings that are working toward these efforts.
6. At least **some** community members **play a key role** in developing, improving, and/or implementing efforts to prevent child sexual abuse, possibly being members of groups or speaking out publicly in favor of efforts, and/or as other types **of driving forces**.
7. At least some community members play a key role in **ensuring or improving the long term viability of efforts** to prevent child sexual abuse (e.g., example: supporting a tax increase). The attitude in the community is "We have taken responsibility."

8. The **majority** of the community **strongly** supports efforts or the need for efforts to prevent child sexual abuse. **Participation level is high.** The attitude of the community is “We need to continue our efforts and make sure what we are doing is effective.”
9. The majority of the community are **highly supportive** of efforts to prevent child sexual abuse. **Community members demand accountability.**

QUESTION (chat/round robin)

- Why did you answer the way that you did?
- What, if any, are the misconceptions among community members about child sexual abuse, e.g., why it occurs, who frequently it occurs locally, or what the consequences are?

10. Community knowledge of Issue

QUESTION

Which of the following statements best describes community knowledge of the issue of child sexual abuse in the Municipality of Anchorage?

Please answer keeping in mind your perspective of what community members know about this issue and not what you personally know.

RESPONSE SCALE

1. Community members have **no** knowledge about child sexual abuse.
2. **Only a few** community members have **any knowledge** about child sexual abuse.
Among **many** community members, there are **misconceptions** about child sexual abuse, (e.g., how and where it occurs, why it needs addressing, whether it occurs locally).
3. **At least some** community members **have heard of child sexual abuse, but little else.**
Among **some** community members, there **may be** misconceptions about child sexual abuse.
Community members **may be somewhat aware that child sexual abuse occurs locally.**
4. At least some community members **know a little about causes, consequences, signs and symptoms** of child sexual abuse.
At least some community members **are aware** that child sexual abuse occurs locally.
5. At least some community members know **some** about causes, consequences, signs and symptoms of child sexual abuse.
At least some community members are aware that child sexual abuse occurs locally.
6. At least some community members know some about causes, consequences, signs and symptoms of child sexual abuse.
At least some community members have some knowledge about **how often child sexual abuse occurs locally and its effect on the community.**
7. At least some community members **know a lot** about causes, consequences, signs and symptoms of child sexual abuse.
At least some community members have some knowledge about how often child sexual abuse occurs locally and its effect on the community.

8. **Most** community members know a lot about causes, consequences, signs and symptoms of child sexual abuse.
At least some community members have **a lot** of knowledge about how often child sexual abuse occurs locally, its effect on the community, and how to address it locally.
9. Most community members have **detailed** knowledge about child sexual abuse, knowing **detailed information** about causes, consequences, signs and symptoms.
Most community members have **detailed knowledge** about how often child sexual abuse occurs locally, its effect on the community, and how to address it locally.

QUESTION (chat/round robin)

- Why did you answer the way that you did?

11. Resources Related to the Issue

QUESTION

Which of the following best describes the availability of resources that could/are being used to prevent child sexual abuse in the Anchorage Municipality?

RESPONSE SCALE

1. There are **no** resources available for (further) efforts to prevent child sexual abuse.
2. There are very **limited** resources (such as one community room) available that could be used for further efforts to prevent child sexual abuse. There is no action to allocate these resources to this issue. Funding for any current efforts is not stable or continuing.
3. There are **some** resources (such as a community room, volunteers, local professionals, or grant funding or other financial sources) that could be used for further efforts to prevent child sexual abuse. There is little or no action to allocate these resources to this issue.
4. There are some resources identified that could be used for further efforts to prevent child sexual abuse. **Some community members or leaders have looked into or are looking into** using these resources to address the issue.
5. There are some resources identified that could be used for further efforts to prevent child sexual abuse. Some community members or leaders are **actively working to secure these resources**; for example, they may be **soliciting donations, writing grant proposals, or seeking volunteers**.
6. **New resources** have been **obtained and/or allocated** to support further efforts to prevent child sexual abuse.
7. A **considerable part** of allocated resources for efforts to prevent child sexual abuse **are from sources that are expected to provide stable or continuing support**.
8. A considerable part of allocated resources for efforts to prevent child sexual abuse are from sources that are expected to provide continuous support. **Community members are looking into additional support to implement new efforts**.
9. **Diversified resources and funds are secured, and efforts to prevent child sexual abuse are expected to be ongoing**. There is **additional support** for new efforts.

QUESTION (chat/round robin)

- Why did you answer the way that you did?
- Are you aware of any proposals or action plans that have been submitted for funding to prevent child sexual abuse in the Anchorage Municipality? If so, please explain here:

12. Your role as parents/caregivers/teachers/child care providers

Information about CSA:

Where do you get your information about child sexual abuse prevention? **(chat/round robin)**

- Doctors
- My child's school
- Child sexual abuse prevention program/training
- Child sexual abuse hotline
- News media
- Other online sources (social media, prevention websites, etc.)
- Friends or family
- Teachers/Day Care Providers
- Law Enforcement
- Sports Programs (i.e., coaches, associations)
- Other

**Have you attended a child sexual abuse prevention training or program? Can you share more?
(chat/round robin)**

Discussing CSA with kids:

The next questions relate to how you discuss child sexual abuse with children. (chat/round robin)

If you have discussed child sexual abuse with your child/the children you serve, what are some ways?

Follow up: Which of the following topics have you discussed with your child?

- Staying away from strangers (e.g. not getting in a stranger's car, not talking to adults you don't know)
- Bodily safety (e.g. not letting someone touch their genitals)
- Talking with trusted adults (e.g. telling a parent when someone makes them uncomfortable)
- Not keeping secrets
- The risk of sexual abuse by family, friends, and other trusted adults
- Other

If you have not discussed child sexual abuse with your child or have you discussed it only a little, why?

- My child is too young to understand
- I don't want to frighten my child
- I am embarrassed to discuss this topic with my child

- I don't have the language, knowledge, or materials I need to discuss this topic with my child
- Other

Protecting our kids from CSA and perceived risk:

Are there strategies do you use to protect your child from experiencing child sexual abuse? (chat/round robin)

- Talking with my child about child sexual abuse
- Routine questioning about my child's activities
- Providing supervision
- Limiting my child's activities
- Identifying and confronting signs of child sexual abuse
- Other

In general, how at risk are children in the Anchorage Municipality for experiencing child sexual abuse? (no risk, low risk, medium risk, high risk) (chat/round robin)

How at risk are your children for experiencing child sexual abuse? (no risk, low risk, medium risk, high risk) (chat/round robin)

Follow up: If you believe your children are less at risk than other children in Anchorage, why do you believe this to be the case?

- I trust the people my child interacts with
- I trust the programs/organizations my child attends
- My child will tell me if they experience an uncomfortable situation
- My child knows what to do in risky situations
- Other

RESPONDERS/LAW ENFORCEMENT

What (if any) differences do you see between your understanding of the prevention of CSA and how the general public understands the issue?

What do you perceive as the top 1-3 issues or barriers that allow CSA to occur in Anchorage?

What can we do as a community to address these?

NEXT STEPS

- We're at the end of our session and we have one final question **(chat/round robin)**

If you could pick one way to increase community readiness in Anchorage to prevent child sexual abuse, what would it be?

What do you think could be done to strengthen this/these domain(s) of community readiness in Anchorage to prevent CSA?

Probes:

Who/what is the best/most effective lever to make this change, and

Who is most likely to do so (for whatever reason).

ABOUT THIS PROJECT

- The Alaska Children’s Trust is a nonprofit organization in Alaska working to reduce child neglect and abuse
- They are working to learn more about community readiness to prevent child sexual abuse
- If you are interested in more information about this project: [website/listserv](#)
- Liz is putting links in the chat to the Alaska Children’s Trust and the STAR resource line

GETTING PAID!

- You provided your preferred payment method in our email
- Payments will be made this Friday. If you have any issues with your payment let us know.

###



ANCHORAGE READINESS TO ADDRESS CSA

December 2022

Alaska Children's Trust

Prepared by:

Alaska Survey Research

Tel: 907-727-7116

Email: ivan@alaskasurveyresearch.com



SURVEY DETAILS

FIELDING DATES: November 26 – December 2, 2022

SAMPLE SIZE: 918 Anchorage residents

MARGIN OF ERROR: $\pm 4.5\%$ at 95% confidence

WEIGHTING: Data was weighted to population proportions by age, race, gender, education level, political party affiliation and 2020 President vote

FIELDING METHODOLOGY: Online with text-recruited panel respondents

DATA ANALYSIS: SPSS



TABLE OF CONTENTS

QUESTIONNAIRE AND FREQUENCIES	1-73
CROSSTABULATION TABLES	
AREAS OF ANCHORAGE:	
Column Percents	74-79
Means	80-81
RESPONDENT GENDER:	
Column Percents	82-87
Means	88-89
RESPONDENT AGE:	
Column Percents	90-95
Means	96-97
TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD:	
Column Percents	98-103
Means	104-105
PARTY AFFILIATION:	
Column Percents	106-111
Means	112-113
2020 VOTE FOR PRESIDENT:	
Column Percents	114-119
Means	120-121
RESPONDENT EDUCATION LEVEL:	
Column Percents	122-127
Means	128-129
HOUSEHOLD INCOME:	
Column Percents	130-135
Means	136-137
RESPONDENT ETHNICITY:	
Column Percents	138-143
Means	144-145



CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE ANCHORAGE CHILD:	
Column Percents.....	146-151
Means.....	152-153
READINESS SCORE – COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:	
Column Percents.....	154-159
Means.....	160-161
READINESS SCORE - LEADERSHIP:	
Column Percents.....	162-167
Means.....	168-169
READINESS SCORE – COMMUNITY CLIMATE:	
Column Percents.....	170-175
Means.....	176-177
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CSA:	
Column Percents.....	178-183
Means.....	184-185
READINESS SCORE – AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:	
Column Percents.....	186-191
Means.....	192-193
COMBINED READINESS SCORE:	
Column Percents.....	194-199
Means.....	200-201





2022 Anchorage Child Abuse Prevention Readiness Survey

Hi there! Thanks for helping us with this survey today! All the information you provide in this survey, both in response to survey questions and any contact information you provide, will be subject to a strict Alaska Survey Research confidentiality policy.

It takes about 10 minutes to complete, and we're putting \$2,500 towards a prize drawing for those of you who complete the survey! The prize drawing will be made on December 15th. And please note, you're not required to answer every question, but you must complete the survey for it to count and for you to be entered in the drawing! No rewards for getting halfway through and stopping.

If you get interrupted and you close the survey, don't worry... your answers don't get lost! Just click the link again on the same device and it'll start you back up again where you left off.

OK, here we go... your opinions are important to us! Please read the questions and instructions carefully and THANK YOU VERY MUCH for doing the survey!

First of all, let's make sure you qualify...

S1. In what year were you born?

	RESPONDENT AGE:	
	Count	%
18-24	115	12.5%
25-34	193	21.0%
35-44	173	18.8%
45-54	137	14.9%
55-64	145	15.9%
65+	155	16.9%

Mean = 45.2 years



S2. What is the zip code where you live?

AREAS OF ANCHORAGE:		
	Count	%
Downtown/Spenard/Turnagain University/M'view/East Anchorage	151	16.5%
Sandlake/Bayshore/Oceanview	190	20.8%
Lake Otis/Hillside	197	21.6%
Eagle River/Chugiak	119	13.1%

S3. Do you live in the Municipality of Anchorage, including Eagle River/Chugiak and Girdwood?

LIVE IN ANCHORAGE?		
	Count	%
Yes	918	100.0%

The topic of this survey today is a difficult one. It concerns the prevention of child sexual abuse in Anchorage. If knowing this causes you to have second thoughts about doing the survey, then that's fine. If, as you go through it, you feel the need to take a break, then that's fine too.

We will tell you at the end of the survey what organization is doing the survey.

Also, please do not rush this survey. It's important, and there's a lot of detail in the questions that you will miss if you do it too quickly.

Click NEXT when you're ready to proceed.

1A. First of all, in general, how at risk would you say an average child in the Municipality of Anchorage is for experiencing child sexual abuse at some time in their childhood? Use the scale below where a 0 is zero risk and a 5 is very high risk.

CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE ANCHORAGE CHILD:		
	Count	%
No risk - 0	4	.5%
1	120	13.2%
2	233	25.5%
3	367	40.1%
4	142	15.6%
High risk - 5	47	5.2%

Mean = 2.73



1B. How do you think the risk to children in the Municipality of Anchorage compares to elsewhere in the Lower 48? Would you say it's higher here, lower here, or about the same?

ANCHORAGE RISK COMPARED TO LOWER 48:		
	Count	%
Higher here	497	54.2%
Lower here	59	6.4%
About the same	271	29.5%
Not sure	91	9.9%

1C. And how do you think the risk to children in the Municipality of Anchorage compares to the rest of Alaska as a whole? Would you say it's higher here in Anchorage, lower here, or about the same?

ANCHORAGE RISK COMPARED TO REST OF ALASKA:		
	Count	%
Higher here	69	7.5%
Lower here	518	56.5%
About the same	276	30.0%
Not sure	55	6.0%

IMPORTANT NOTE: The following questions present tables of nine statements each. All of them are related to the topic of child sexual abuse and each one asks you to choose the one statement that you think is closest to your perception of the way things are.

Five tables are presented in total. They are all distinct in what is being measured. You may feel that they are redundant, but they're not. Read the instructions carefully, and please read all the statements in each table. Also, pay attention to the language differences in these statements, particularly the gradations indicated by the words "a few", "some", "many" and "most", and pick the statement that seems most right to you.

Please don't rush through these! OK, here we go... Click NEXT



COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION EFFORTS

2A. We'd like you to think about the Anchorage community and try to estimate how much knowledge there is in the community about efforts to prevent child sexual abuse.

Take a look at the table below. Read each of the nine statements and indicate which one best describes the level of community knowledge of efforts to prevent child sexual abuse in the Municipality of Anchorage. Please answer according to what you think the community as a whole knows and believes, not what you personally know and believe.

1	No knowledge – community members have no knowledge about local efforts to prevent child sexual abuse
2	Only a few community members have knowledge about prevention efforts – and may have misconceptions or incorrect knowledge
3	At least some community members have heard of local prevention efforts, but little else
4	Some community members have heard of local prevention efforts and are familiar with the purpose of the efforts
5	Some community members have heard of local prevention efforts, are familiar with the purpose, who the efforts are for and how the efforts work
6	Many community members have heard of prevention efforts and are familiar with the purpose. Some know who the efforts are for and how they work
7	Many community members have heard of prevention efforts, are familiar with the purpose, know who the efforts are for and how they work. A few community members know the effectiveness of efforts
8	Most community members have heard of prevention efforts and are familiar with the purpose. Many know who the efforts are for and how they work. Some know the effectiveness of efforts
9	Most community members have extensive knowledge about local efforts to prevent child sexual abuse, knowing the purpose, who they are for, how they work. Many know the effectiveness of the efforts

	READINESS SCORE – COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:		
	Count	%	
#1	20	2.1%	
#2	118	12.9%	
#3	207	22.5%	
#4	231	25.1%	
#5	191	20.8%	
#6	77	8.4%	
#7	48	5.2%	Mean = 4.11
#8	16	1.7%	Median = 4.49
#9	11	1.2%	Mode = 4



2B. Do you personally know of any efforts to address the prevention of child sexual abuse in Anchorage?

	DO YOU KNOW OF ANY PREVENTION EFFORTS?	
	Count	%
Yes, I do	292	31.8%
No, not really	626	68.2%

2C. Can you identify and describe the efforts you know about?

STAR x23

Alaska CARES/Providence Cares x11

Office of Children's Services/OCS/Division of child services/Child protective services x9

Safe touching instruction in schools/Safe touching taught in schools/Anchorage School District classroom discussions of "safe" and "unsafe" touching/Education about "good" and "bad" touch within the ASD/Good touching bad touching health curriculums taught in Anchorage schools/Anchorage School District has a health ed curriculum that includes safe touch, bad touch/Teaching in the schools about good touch and bad touch x7

Alaska Children's Trust x7

ASD/Anchorage School District x5

AWAIC/AWAIC Shelter x5

Alaska's Children's Alliance x3

APD/911 x3

Catholic Social Services x3

Covenant House x3

Sex offender registry x3

Bikers Against Child Abuse x2

Alaska Safe Children's Act x2

Mandated reporters/Mandatory reporters x2

Education/Education through local schools x2

1-800-crimestoppers

2 deep leadership

A couple of institutions such as the Covenant House, Alaska Parent Youth, and of course OCS

Ads about sex traffic. Ads about where to seek help. News items of people involved in sexual contact with minors

Advocacy Group, can't remember just heard

AK Child and Family

Anchorage Police Department Crimes Against Children Unit



Anchorage Providence

Alaska Cares Clinic, Pediatricians, I know AST has some programs but not sure what their outreach is.

Alaska Cares is/was a place where a child could go and be assessed and offered professional help for kids and families.

Alaska Cares, Alaska Children's Trust, mandatory reporting, trainings for health care providers and teachers,

Alaska Cares, mandatory training for volunteers in youth programs,

Alaska Cares, state law on mandatory reporters, etc.

Alaska Children's Trust has recently taken an increased focus on decreasing child sexual abuse. There is also a network of child advocacy centers, and several of the shelters/services for domestic violence and sexual assault (like AWAIC and STAR) link families and individuals to resources.

Alaska Denali Family services provides therapeutic care to support displaced Alaska youth. Alaska Children's Trust uses data and research to raise funds and gain community support to bring awareness and help to Alaska's most vulnerable populations.

Alaska Safe Children's Act as implemented by ASD

Alaska Safe Children's Act - educates children on child abuse.

Alcohol tax set aside, School District outreach, APD doing DHSS reports of harm, CSS parent education

Although I don't believe there is a specific organization that only focuses on educating the community on child sexual abuse there are organizations such as Alaska Children's Trust which advocates for children, especially those that don't have same situations/equalities as other children. Alaska Cares provides help to children/families of abuse, but they also advocate for children by representation, etc. (They may represent children of abuse in court). I have seen Alaska Cares in the community in years past (booth at fair for instance). Children's Alliance (?) provides educational resources. Many of the organizations that respond to child abuse also train, educate, and advocate. STAR is another organization that is involved in the advocacy of child (as well as adult) sex abuse. Education of the community comes from all of these organizations in some form, but they all need more funding to get the word out. It seems they all have to respond to situations once the abuse has occurred as opposed to spending the bulk of their energies on prevention.

Amber alert and health education and teacher training to recognize symptoms of abuse

Anchorage domestic violence prevention program through the Municipal Prosecutor's office.

Anchorage public school nurses work very hard at this

Anchorage School District nurses and health curriculum

Anchorage School District trains staff to be observant of signs of potential abuse in students. Students are also taught young about good touch vs bad touch.

ANDVSA - promotes ending violence, legal help, some attorney services, legal advocacy, programs for violence prevention and some other stuff, I think.

ANMC

ANMC campus has signage to report abuse, as well as ASD

Anyone who suspects abuse is happening is to report if they suspect a child is being abused to the police

APD Cyber Unit, SROs; Alaska Children's Trust services/programs

APD focused unit

As 3rd gen ASD, I experienced efforts at school and saw same as parent, assuming similar efforts continue



As a former teacher, I worked with counselors in schools who taught our teenagers about dating and sexual violence in schools. I also as a teacher had to make reports to OCS for suspecting cases of abuse with some of my students.

ASD has continued to educate students v and parents

ASD health program.

ASD used to have health curriculum that addressed warning signs of inappropriate "touching" and boundaries. Anchorage police has had outreach programs in the community. ASD seems to have eclipsed earlier health programs with transgender, homosexual, bisexual programs that have direct correlation to the hypersexualization of our society.

AWAIC provides shelter to women and their children in abusive situations. Covenant House provides assistance to teens in danger.

BACA. Bikers Against Child Abuse. I'm not sure of everything they do as a club to bring awareness of abuse in general.

Banning individuals with convictions for underage sex from working or volunteering in a local theatre group (Cyrano's).

Be vigilant.... With an on point, high power scope attached.

Beacon Hill

Besides the efforts of schools, there is the AK Department of Health & Social Services public service campaigns (I know the dept has split, but I can't remember the new name of the dept in charge of children's services), the Muni of Anchorage's public health campaigns, the various social services agency campaigns, including Covenant House, Catholic Social Services, AWAIC, etc.

Boys and Girls Clubs

CCMC Sound Alternatives

Certain activities my children have been involved in have guidelines to help prevent and send out information. (Churches, schools...)

Changepoint Church

Child education, teacher preparation, awareness programs, before and after school programs

Children are taught in school about the dangers of strangers. My daughter also took a sex education class taught by a church that discussed these topics

Children are taught to recognize inappropriate touching. Police actively monitor for predatory activity through the internet

Children were taken away from parents without any recourse to parents.

Children's Trust, AK OCS, APD, ASD are all involved in the effort to educate and prevent.

Chosen ministry through Changepoint Church

Church speaks about it and how to prevent it

Classes at ASD focusing on giving kids knowledge

Cook Inlet Tribal Council has several programs that include child abuse prevention.

Cordova Community Family Resource Center

Covenant House outreach programs to bring teenagers out of sex trafficking

Covenant House. When I worked at an elementary school, we talked about child safety of all kinds.



Covenant House's efforts to protect homeless youth from abuse.

CSA Prevention — Alaska Children's Trust

DFS/SOA, DJJ/SOA, APD, STAR, Anchorage Center for Families, many Therapeutic organizations

DHSS has prevention and education programs, some in the schools and some PSAs. Several non-profits in AYDC have child safety focus'.

DJJ - McLaughlin Youth Center - various efforts. OCS - info on the web, pamphlets. Paid ads - not sure by whom. Other organizations

Doctors asking questions at wellness visits

DYFS has made a decent effort in helping the victims

DFYS

Early childhood programs through ASD. Head start, alcohol tax money, Pic

Early intervention and counseling

Education in Anchorage schools to learn about their own body, the right to privacy to touch personal areas of body, and resources available if they have experienced uncomfortable touch.

Education in ASD about consent and personal body autonomy

Education in schools, posters, social workers dedicated to helping prevent child abuse.

Education in schools. Education for law enforcement, teachers, health care providers. Alaska Cares has outreach programs.

Education in schools; awareness and screening of children in health care and educational settings

Efforts in public schools

Efforts of the police department

Efforts in schools/preschools to let children know about what good touch or bad touch is and what to do if someone is inappropriate with them

Erin law at school

Erin's law was enacted a few years ago, I believe the goal was to help educate people about preventing child sexual assault.

Family member is a Social Worker who talks about the efforts to stem the problem and help the victims.

Free training to community members to recognize signs of abuse. Mandatory reporters. Shelters specific to children or women and children.

Friend in the business

Get in contact with someone who can help you like social services, a counselor, etc.

Green dot training

Have been in occupation that has had speakers from FBI present data to us.

Have called CPS on family members for child wellness check. Though there was no sexual abuse, they still put children at risk with their drug addiction and emotional abuse from parents fighting and running from the law and other issues. Found it to be NOT helpful at all, especially, these habits lead to their children being continually being exposed to unsafe situations and people!



Have faith in Anchorage Health Department

Have had experience with BBBS, OCS, and Northstar.

Have seen commercials, signs and have been in conferences where it has been raised.

Hotlines for abuse available... other in person efforts given through agencies

I am an educator, retired from the Anchorage School District. As part of ongoing trainings, predominantly required by the State of Alaska, I have more knowledge than some people, but less than others. There are some behaviors we are trained to key into, but a lot of it comes from being an extremely empathetic individual. Still, much of the abuse falls far from the radar, and frequently concerns have been dismissed by those who are supposed to be responding.

I am aware of Covenant House and the work they do to intervene with sex traffickers.

I am aware of efforts within the school district. As well as efforts made by mental health advocates and the medical community in Anchorage. I also believe that Anchorage Police have provided training to officers in order for them to recognize child sexual abuse.

I am aware of mandatory reporting and OCS's role in CINA cases. I am also aware of Bree's law and the education that is provided to public school children about safety in dating relationships.

I am aware the Children's Trust funds and coordinated efforts but don't know the details of the work.

I am familiar with people who work in investigating child crimes and cybercrimes against children.

I am not clear on details, but I know the state has a program and there is a non-profit working in the space also.

I believe a simple support for children and parents can help prevent child abuse. Like for example after school tutoring, mentoring programs for parents, open activities that parents and children can attend.

I believe that there is a community task force dedicated to prevention. I hear about it with regularity through the media.

I believe the Office of Children's Services has a program and I believe that STAR and AWAIC both address these within the family context (not as a direct service)

I follow the local news very closely and am aware of efforts by the State and Muni-OF-Anchorage to deal with this situation and deal with prevention and improvement.

I forget the name of the group. I remember they were located on Fireweed Lane or was it Tudor Rd. That was a long time ago...

I have a friend who works at STAR, and they do presentations at various schools and organizations.

I have been a professional (Master's level) social worker for 48 years. I am a mandated reporter, so I am painfully aware of the incidence and prevalence of CSA in Alaska, as well as prevention efforts

I have been to a trauma support location who specialize in child abuse. I personally know multiple people involved in the care and support fields for child abuse.

I have heard about law enforcement efforts to do "sting" operations, I know personally of one teacher and have read of others who were arrested for some form of child sexual abuse (I would imagine that involved parents/children, school, and law enforcement working cooperatively), and the Priceless program that helps trafficked individuals (not quite the same thing but related). I believe all schools (public or private) and organizations that work with children, plus most churches and other religious groups require applications, reference checks, and regular background checks for anyone involved directly with children.

I have seen commercials and I'm aware of some of the programs through STAR has.

I know about some of the ASD curriculum efforts to help empower children to avoid and recognize risky or dangerous situations. I know there are other, more small-group community level efforts, but I can't think of the names.



I know about the child sex trafficking laws in place

I know of police and fire dept efforts and regulations that require reporting, I've worked with some shelters and women's groups. I'm a man.

I know of some efforts for non-family adults to serve as "safe" adult contacts for children, to whom they can talk in confidence and report any concerns or problems.

I know STAR isn't just focused on kids, but they came to our schools and educated us about what abuse looked like which was very helpful

I know that efforts are in place at the school district to report, when possible, about child abuse.

I know that STAR provides education to youth through ASD. I also know that BBBS provides education to youth, families and mentors in their programs. I also teach a curriculum at my church that includes the prevention of abuse. I know there's an annual day where people wear blue and there are events related to abuse prevention - I think that the Alaska Children's Trust sponsors it, but it may be for child abuse in general, and not specific to child sexual abuse.

I know that the school district is actively putting together Social Emotional lessons to help children know what is and is not okay.

I know the Anchorage School District has a policy and I know that there's a hotline through OCS

I teach Sunday School and all teachers must have a background check and sign a standard of conduct agreement and mandatory reporting of knowledge of abuse.

I think child protection services tied to fostering children to families have policies to safeguard children from abuse. I also think those efforts are not monitored. Ergo, many children are abused, some fatally, who were under such "care."

I think there's a general effort on behalf of law enforcement and the schools to be aware of children and any indications of abuse. There are some organizations as well, like STAR.

I was a pediatric nurse prior to retirement. One of my former co-workers works at Alaska Cares.

I work for a childcare agency, and we actively train staff in identifying risk

I work for a non-profit and we are trained

I work for RuralCap/Head start so we have policies and procedures to not only prevent opportunities but to identify potential abuse. My sisters were abused, so I am aware of several organizations that help victims and educate to try and prevent abuse

I work weekly with a local nonprofit, The Children's Place, as an outside resource.

I work with the Catholic Church in Anchorage and sexual abuse awareness is quite high requiring constant certification with the archdiocese and requirements of multiple adults in the presence of children at all times along with training to recognize signs of abuse along with training in reporting

I worked at Alaska CARES as an advocate.

I worked in schools, and we taught children during Health. STAR also came and gave presentations to schools.

I worked in the CSA prevention field for the last 10 years. STAR attends schools and talks to kids and teachers but only if invited. They also provide a nationally known program stewards of children. ACT also has recently brought up a nationwide presenter on the topic.

I'm familiar with the Alaska Children's Trust and some of the programs they fund. But I'm not sure how exactly those programs prevent child sexual abuse. Just reactive treatment programs.

ID and training for reporters, teachers, nurses, Medical Staff among others. Education programs in the schools to encourage children to speak up if abused



I'm a coach for baseball and water polo and there is extensive training required of any adults placed in a position of authority or who have contact with children and young adults. In addition, I know that schools teach ways to prevent being victimized and there are some PSA relating to sexual misconduct and abuse

In a non-threatening tone, address the young individual, and ask if their parents are nearby. In the effort to "keeping the herd close to the pack". And if they are in distress, or visually something isn't sitting right, such as body language or malnourishment, physical wounds, etc... Ask them if I can wait with them at the same location, until their legal guardian is going to be back. Just for overall general safety precautionaries and try to offer them something like a light snack and water while we wait, and hint towards them if anything is not normal, or scary at home before the legal guardian returns. This is to get some insight of who may be legally responsible for the overall health and wellness of this 'victim' if there are identifiers that are readable in human traits and behaviors. If they do want an older person's help, I would confirm their permission to push forwards for legal settlementing. Doing all of this in a firm but calm tones, stating my name, and what I do occupationally, and that I can do my best in aiding their traumas.

In my community involvement and Church activity we are required to take a Youth Protection course regularly and teach youth what things to avoid

In school programs that are limited

In the hospital system there is information for help and prevention

It happened to my youngest daughter

It's in the Bible the word of God we used to guide us of how to prevent certain things from happening to the kids

I've heard of STAR and know it has a crisis hot line, and that Alaska Children's Trust offers training in recognizing abuse

Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson's, Sexual Assault, Prevention, and Response program.

Joint efforts, collaborations between UAA, OCS and law enforcement

Just from TV commercials on KTUU

Keep children close to you and then not put past curfew hours.

Keeping little ones together in one area and watching them, advising how they are speaking and interacting with each other.

Know people working in the field,(OCS) also know victims and had quite a few intelligent conversations on the subject.

Knowledge about AWAIC

Law Enforcement

Laws such as Bree's Law and Erin's Law.

Legislation has been made

Lessons in school at Elementary level

Listen to the victim and report all abuse

Lock them up and throw away the key!

Mandated reporting to OCS

Mandatory OCS reporting, Amber Alerts

Mandatory reporters - school and counselors, for example. And after school programs and Alaska Children's Trust grants



Mandatory reporting among certain types of people such as teachers, but I'm not familiar with much more than that.

Mandatory reporting by medical and school personnel

Mandatory reporting by those who work with children (healthcare, education, childcare etc. Teaching kids in the schools about prevention. Programs such as CARES. Teaching parents

Mandatory reporting for some professionals. Educational programs in schools. Requiring policy and procedures for organizations before they can get insurance

Mandatory reporting is required training for people working with or for children and youth. There is a lot of training required in licensed childcare centers to ensure children are safe and make sure that if there is an issue it is addressed quickly and appropriately.

Mandatory reporting rules for persons with authority. Very limited housing for young minors through covenant house programs, but problems with trafficking in shelters for older residents

Mandatory trainings for public and private sector jobs related to serving kids. Nonprofits set up with missions specific to children's and families with child abuse related issues.

MCH Epidemiology is collecting data to try and quantify issues around child sexual abuse. this will assist prevention programs in identifying at risk families etc. but I do not think there is widespread use of the data by prevention programs

Medical personnel note evidence of child sexual abuse call police. Educators note evidence of physical abuse and notify police.

Medical staff and teachers are required reporters

Mental health services, Alaska's Children's trust, Office of Children's Services.

Monitoring by the department of corrections for those on probation for sexual offenses. The sex offender registry shows the residence and occupation addresses of convicted sex offenders.

Much communication on radio and tv through advertisements to spread the word.

My congregation put out child friendly prevention videos and parents are encouraged to view them with kids

My knowledge stems from tv ad campaigns and local news, both on tv and in the ADN.

Nationally ranked sports require training and certification of athletes coaches and officials. The program is "Safe Spot"

Non-profits like CASA and covenant house

Not really. Mostly through the School District.

Number one from my office look for sign of sexual abuse number two my child was raped. And I we then involved with child protective service including the counselor that help us healed

Obligation to report in certain professions

OCS investigations

OCS is the biggest agency that drives this effort. There are multiple agencies that are partner agencies that assist in this effort.

OCS, child sexual abuse screenings, local legal authorities working with sexual abuse victims,

OCS/DHSS or local police or state troopers depending on locales.

Office of Child Services, ASD-K12 reporting requirements, medical reporting requirements,



Office of Children's Services places children at risk in safer homes - but I would guess this occurs after a child has already been abused.

Office of Children's Services, Office of Public Advocates, Child in Need of Aid attorneys in Department of Law, Beacon Hill, Southcentral Foundation, medical professionals, school nurses and staff members and CASA. These groups address the problem of child abuse from various angles, including parental training, legal representation and following mandatory reporting laws.

Office of Children's Services and the School District train on signs and reporting. OCS and APD train and conduct child forensic interviews

Ongoing education thru ASD

Only the Alaska Cares organization and some of what they do.

Organizations teaching kids about safe touch and consent. School curriculum as well. Alaska children's trust.

Outreach in schools from groups like STAR.

Outreach done thru the school district

OWL (Our Whole Lives) training at Unitarian Universalist Fellowship

Parents and caregivers seem more open to talk about it.

Personalized automobile license plates for Children's Trust. Maybe the AK Mental Health Trust? Maybe the Mormon Church TV commercials?

Police special units, social service agencies and awareness of citizens.

preventchildabuse.org

Prevent Child Abuse Alaska

Prevention Partnerships-Prevention-CDVSA

Prevention efforts by the CAC in Anchorage. Efforts by local pediatrician offices to screen for instances of sexual abuse

Prevention programs and curriculum in anchorage schools

Priceless

Priceless ministry through Changepoint Church.

Priceless team - led by Gwen Adams

Professionals, like health professionals, educators, childcare staff are required to notify authorities (OCS) when abuse is suspected. I have no idea of the follow-up

Program through the school district to identify children at risk.

Programs and housing at Covenant House.

Programs with healthcare

Promoting social norms that demonize child abuse. Talk to kids about what to be aware of in adults and teach them about skills to prevent sexual assault. Create safe environments.

Provide education to teachers that provides them skills to recognize sexual abuse affecting children

Public school programs

Radio ads, internet ads



Report to APD, OCS

reportchildabuse@alaska.gov

Reporting and awareness

Required reporting within the Anchorage School District.

Retired APD detective has described that organization's efforts to me.

Royal Family Kids Anchorage through Community Covenant church.

Runaway home support like Clare house. Training for people involved in youth sports to recognize abuse

Safe Church program within my church and similar programs in the community

Safe Families/Beacon Hill works with families that may need emergency help with children.

Safe Sports Training required by organizations such as USA swimming and Scouting

SCF has internal messaging pertaining to child abuse and prevention

School based identification, Bree's Law, tv commercials by local & state associations.

School counselors

School counselors and support staff

School curriculum

School district training and reporting requirements.

School district. The district offers counseling and referrals services to any child enrolled who has been victimized or feels threatened. Many churches offer counseling and referral.

School good touch/bad touch, if someone makes uncomfortable talk to someone you trust, ok to say no. No means no programs; along with educating social media caution/don't trust who's on the other end of device, don't give personal info, pictures, meetup. Speak up for yourself and others.

School intervention. When teachers have a concern about a student being abused and report it, a social worker can get involved.

School psychologists, counselors, and the "Safe Environment" program administered by the Archdiocese of Anchorage-Juneau

School teachers, counselors and nurses. Help organizations training of staff. Police, fire and EMT training, Physicians required notifications. All the above should have requirements to report, but I'm unsure of what law and rules apply.

Schools are mandatory reporters.

Schools are teaching children & parents on how to prevent or be aware of child sexual abuse & exploitations.

Schools are trained to spot children at risk and report to the appropriate authorities.

Schools reach children awareness of safe touch. PTO organizations have police as guest speakers to provide parents with information on what to look for and what to do if they suspect a child is abused.

Schools teach students about identifying and reporting abuse

Schools teaching about it in a school age-appropriate manner

Schools, commercials.



Separate the perpetrator and victim and call 911 immediately

Services provided by AWAIC as well as media campaigns (TV/radio) to raise awareness.

Set Free Alaska

Sex offender list, some small amount of training in school

Signs in women's bathrooms, medical offices ask in their intake forms if you feel safe at home

Some training as a coach and employee

SRO in schools - to give better access for children to talk with law enforcement officers

Standing Together Against Rape education programs

STAR (Standing together against rape) in the anchorage school district, the perpetrators work group the State of Alaska has funded to help those who have committed sexual assaults and abuse, I have seen ads for hotlines - I'm not sure if they are local or if it is a nationwide thing. AWAIC shelter does a lot for women and children that have been involved in sexual abuse.

STAR Alaska has a cartoon video series to educate young people. STAR as well as personal space discussions at schools

STAR campaigns, Covenant House information

STAR has an education program in Anchorage School District where they do age-appropriate presentations to students & offer resources as well as a safe outlet to report issues.

STAR provides info in school settings and training, as does APD

STAR visits ASD classrooms to provide age-appropriate education for keeping your body safe.

STAR was the name of the organization, I used to teach for ASD, and I remember a representative from STAR coming to our school and presenting at a staff meeting

STAR, AK Cares, ASD School Counseling, and mental health services

STAR, AK Children's Trust, AWAIC. Don't know specifics but I know the above organizations have programs. Also schools do education around Bree's Law. AWAIC, ANTHC, CPS, Mentoring groups

STAR radio ads and phone numbers

State and local social services are often engaged in prevention efforts

Stopping the sale of Alaska Native children to Asian markets

Talk to my children about predators and telling a safe adult immediately if anything happens. Talk about safe and unsafe touching. Talk about how adults (men or women) groom children to harm them. Talk about touches that might not hurt but they are wrong. Talk about never talking to strangers or going with anyone anywhere for any reason

Teacher training. Ads with phone numbers

Teachers are required to report abuse if it comes to their attention by their students. At some schools, a teacher can work with a nurse to assist with report and reporting efforts.

Teachers are required to report suspected abuse

Teachers must report any signs of abuse

Teachers, school employees and health care workers are all mandatory reporters



Teaching children in public schools

Teaching kids in school during sex Ed what is appropriate and not for consent

Television PSAs

The Alaska Native Justice Center does some to help but not much. Just legal paperwork.

The Anchorage School District, teaching in schools.

The Catholic Social Services and Brother Francis Shelter tries to help

The Children's Place

The efforts are not appropriate response for the issues. It's a great effort put entirely in the wrong direction, like many of the government funded programs.

The efforts I know about are from parents personally. Just making decisions like not allowing their children to go on play dates without them there. No matter the age.

The efforts managed by recipients of the alcohol tax, such as STAR, Alaska Children's Trust, etc.

The efforts of alcohol awareness and reporting inappropriate behavior and treatment through the school district, church council and other local programs.

The green dot program, STAR's education program and Planned Parenthood's sex education program

The Healing Center

The health teachers in the Anchorage School District (at least at my daughter's elementary school) teach the kids about appropriate and inappropriate touch and sight.

The Office of Child Protection Services will investigate and intervene when child sexual abuse is suspected. There are also organizations like Covenant House that have anti-trafficking services.

The STAR program and their cause to reduce child sexual abuse in Anchorage and surrounding areas

The State Office of Children's Services provides for reporting abuse, follow up investigations, referrals for treatment as needed, and referrals for criminal prosecution as needed.

There are several ads that come on television that speaks about STAR and also OCS services to report child abuse.

There is signage and a reporting program at my work for child sexual abuse and trafficking

There is some sort of CSA alliance in town

There is the Star Alaska that provides information and resources for prevention of sexual abuse and help to victims of abuse. Another effort at the college level is DVSA that has students, staff, teachers aware of services available to victims and prevention of becoming a victim. I believe they meet one a month.

They now have child porn in all the grade school libraries.

Things like the amber alert so the public can be notified and able to help assist in the capture of the perpetrator and getting the child home safely.

Those who work with children must have clean FBI background checks

There are before & after programs for children so they are with trusted adults vs home alone or on the streets until they can be reunited with family

There are Resource Officers in the schools so that kids know someone safe they can go to if something is happening School health programs teach students about boundaries & safe & unsafe touches & how to self-advocate & get help Gosh, I could go on. There's Covenant House & after school rec centers"



thread, a childcare referral nonprofit, provides trainings to childcare providers that encourage identification of issues. Nurses are trained as well.

Training on ACES

Training provided by employers.

Training provided for all childcare workers on an annual basis

Treatment for offenders

Treatment of people convicted of sex offenses.

TV ads

UAA employees receive training. Not sure it's required, but it's available.

Various licensing requirements, background checks for people working or volunteering regularly with youth.

Volunteers and employees for the Archdiocese of Anchorage-Juneau. Volunteers for the Anchorage School District.

Well, all the advertisements on talking out about abuse.

Work by Alaska Children's Trust. Sex-ed classes in the public schools. Alaska CARES

Work from Children's Trust, home visiting programs, MOA health department, DV shelter education. Awareness sessions in schools. Teaching teachers, care providers the signs and symptoms.

Work programs and news about task forces for sec trafficking

Y.A.H.A. (Youth advocacy peer group), state program that organizes youth peer groups across the state, to educate them in ways to gain more knowledge, and how to protect themselves, including identifying healthy, relationships, etc.



3. OK, now we'd like you to consider people in leadership roles in the Municipality of Anchorage. By leadership, we are referring to those who are in a position to affect the outcome of this issue, those who have influence in the community and/or who lead the community in helping it achieve its goals. This may include leaders in political office, in law enforcement, in private business, in the non-profit community or in healthcare.

Again, please read the statements in the table below carefully, and select which of them best describes how the leadership in the Municipality of Anchorage perceives the prevention of child sexual abuse?

1	Leadership believes that child sexual abuse is not a concern
2	Leadership believes that child sexual abuse may be a concern locally but doesn't think it can/should be addressed
3	Some leaders believe that child sexual abuse may be a concern locally, but it may not be seen as a priority. They may not show an immediate motivation to act.
4	Some leaders believe that child sexual abuse is a concern and that some type of effort is needed to address it. There may be passive support, but only a few may be participating in developing or implementing efforts to prevent child sexual abuse.
5	Some leaders are participating in efforts to prevent child sexual abuse, may be members of a group working toward these efforts or working to allocate resources to efforts
6	Some leaders play a key role in developing, improving or implementing efforts , possibly by leading groups or by speaking out publicly, or as other types of driving forces
7	Some leaders play a key role in improving the long-term viability of efforts, for example by allocating long-term funding.
8	Some leaders play a key role in expanding and improving efforts to prevent child sexual abuse, through evaluating and modifying efforts, seeking new resources, and/or helping develop and implement new efforts..
9	At least some leaders are continually reviewing evaluation results on prevention of child sexual abuse and are modifying financial support accordingly

LEADERSHIP :			READINESS SCORE -
LEADERSHIP :			LEADERSHIP :
	Count	%	
#1	25	2.7%	
#2	24	2.6%	
#3	170	18.6%	
#4	305	33.3%	
#5	211	23.0%	
#6	87	9.5%	
#7	36	4.0%	Mean = 4.49
#8	42	4.6%	Median = 4.78
#9	16	1.7%	Mode = 4



COMMUNITY CLIMATE AND PERCEPTIONS

4A. Now we'd like you to think about the regular Anchorage community at large and give us your perception of the community climate related to this issue.

Again, read the following statements carefully. Which one best describes community attitudes concerning the prevention of child sexual abuse in the Municipality of Anchorage? Please answer keeping in mind your perspective of what community members believe and not what you personally believe.

1	Community members believe that child sexual abuse is not a concern.
2	Community members believe that child sexual abuse may be a concern locally, but don't think it can or should be addressed.
3	Some community members believe that child sexual abuse may be a concern locally, but it is not seen as a priority. They show no motivation to act.
4	Some community members believe that child sexual abuse is a concern in the community and that effort is needed to address it. Only a few community members are involved in developing or implementing efforts.
5	At least some community members are participating in efforts to prevent child sexual abuse, possibly attending group meetings that are working toward these efforts.
6	At least some community members play a <u>key role</u> in efforts, possibly being members of groups or speaking out publicly in favor of efforts, or as other types of driving forces.
7	Some community members play a key role in ensuring or improving the long term viability of efforts (e.g., example: supporting a tax increase). The attitude in the community is "We have taken responsibility."
8	Majority of community strongly supports efforts to prevent child sexual abuse. Participation level is high. The attitude of the community is "We need to continue our efforts and make sure what we are doing is effective."
9	Most of the community are highly supportive of efforts to prevent child sexual abuse. Community members demand accountability.

		READINESS SCORE – COMMUNITY CLIMATE:	
		Count	%
#1		12	1.3%
#2		19	2.1%
#3		123	13.4%
#4		318	34.6%
#5		215	23.4%
#6		147	16.0%
#7		40	4.3%
#8		19	2.1%
#9		25	2.7%

Mean = 4.69
Median = 4.96
Mode = 4



4B. Are you aware of any misconceptions among community members about child sexual abuse? If you are, write them here... if not, just leave the box blank and click next.

It doesn't happen here. Members of the LGBTQ+ community are more likely to be perpetrators. Democrats/liberals support pedophilia. Strangers are the greatest source of danger

It only happens in poor neighborhoods

It can't happen here

Misunderstandings about the frequency of sexual abuse; Belief that the number of staff at DFYS and other agencies are numerous, and that staff are adequately paid

Child abuse does not exist in my family

Child abuse is ignored or kept as a family secret due to shame; the adult is then given perceived consent to continue on instead of being accountable for their behaviors

There is no understanding or acknowledgement of how the child is affected long term

A common misconception I have heard is that sexual abuse is seen as "inevitable" amongst our Native Alaskans, which is incredibly sad

A common misconception is that all family members are safe for children to be around

A few of the black Hebrew Israelites are getting the word out on the true magnitude of the child abduction and sexual exploitation and abuse of largely, mostly AK Native children, but it largely falls on deaf ears amongst the predominantly white community and predominantly white political world

A local gym teacher in a K-12 public school was accused by a child to have touched her "badly." Parents of children in the school defended the teacher because "teachers don't abuse children in our schools"

A lot of religious organizations are spreading misinformation about gay people related to sexual abuse and groomers

A lot of people believe that the abused child will be put back with the offender, even if the offender is a parent

A misconception could be the conflation of genuine child sexual abuse and treatment for gender dysphoria or exposing children to information about different gender and sexuality expressions

A misconception that trans people or other sexual minorities pose a threat, and that religious leaders are 'safe'

Child abuse happens to someone else's kids, not any of my friends or family

Child abuse is a cultural norm. Child abuse used to happen more, but it happens less now.

Child sex trafficking is at an all-time high and is extremely pervasive

Child sexual abuse is NOT tied to the LGBTQ+ community in any large, conspiracy-oriented way. Conservatives (not all, but many) often push this dangerous narrative, which leads to more violence directed at this community.

Child sexual abuse occurs only in certain parts of town. It occurs in economically disadvantaged communities/families and communities/families with high rates of alcohol or drug usage. It just isn't that common.

Child sexual abuse only happens in poor families, or in people of color's families

Child sexual abuse only happens in poor or inattentive homes. Youth also say girls are to blame by the way they dress.

Children/teens whose father were convicted of pornography many years ago

Churches are safe places for kids, free from abuse



Community members are often unaware of just how prevalent it is, and how many adults in Alaska today were victims in childhood.

Community members believe the problem is not as bad as it actually is.

Community members have the misconception that the greatest risk of abuse comes from convicted offenders who have returned to the community, when statistically the greatest risk comes from offenders who have not been caught yet.

Courts are too lenient

Drag queen hour at the library needs to stop

Fear of stranger danger instead of cousin/coach/pastor danger

Generally, I think generations after Gen X think sexual abuse is a historical issue, and that society is savvy enough to recognize it. I do not agree.

I am not aware of misconceptions, per se, but I do believe that there remain racist and sex bias attitudes that interfere with community improvement in this area.

I am not aware of these acts. These things are very wicked, and I pray in the name of the Lord Jesus, that all these young children will be protected from such wickedness.

I assume a large portion of the catholic community still doesn't believe in all the abuse by their own priests. There are probably similar situations in most religious organizations, although maybe not to the same level.

I believe a misconception is people believing that it doesn't happen at the rate it actually occurs.

I believe it's often thought those in positions of trust would not abuse a minor. That it shows outwards in their inability to be productive or present themselves well. Or that the victim brings it on themselves by enticing

I believe many citizens believe if there is a community problem, it is not in their community.

I believe many community members are concerned about child sexual abuse but assume that is "not their problem" and assume government organizations are addressing it.

I believe people are blind with misconceptions and it is a knowledge problem, or they are the ones doing the sexual abuse and are trying to hide it.

I believe people don't believe that friends and/or relatives are most likely to be the perpetrators of sexual abuse against children

I believe the community generally believes CSA is something that would be committed by a "stranger" when in reality it is more likely to be committed by someone known to the child.

I believe we still have a lot of a good ol' boys club in town. They stop a lot of the child abuse prevention.

I definitely think there is a segment of the community (like, associated with churches or (temples on the east side)) who do not see child sexual abuse as an issue or a concern. To me, even though I chose #4 and #7 about how there are community members who are aware and working to stem child sexual abuse, there is also a segment rooted in the idea that nuttin's wrong, and who normalize this in some way.

I don't know if it's a misconception, however I am led to believe that for the most part the Abuser knows the child and the child knows the abuser

I don't think the community as a whole understands the risk or who is at risk of perpetration

I feel some community members may not have been exposed to that growing up, so they believe the problem doesn't exist.

I feel that a lot of shame is put on or attached to the subject therefore a lot of people are very uncomfortable discussing it.



I feel that the issue of child abuse is being weaponized against the LGBTQ+ population -- drawing untrue and unfair relationships between this community and childhood sexual abuse. There are people talking about child sexual abuse in a way that is false, harmful, and disingenuous. So, it's hard to say that people aren't talking about it -- they are -- but many aren't talking about it in a way that's truthful.

I have had three friends that when they were children were sexually assaulted by adults.

I have heard people say it is a village problem, that it is incest based, and even that kids are making stories up.

I have heard people say that it is strangers who abuse children. From personal experience I do not believe that is true. I believe it is normally someone known to the child.

I have heard people say that it only happens in Alaska Native households. This can happen in any household.

I have heard people say that strangers are the perpetrators, but I have been told it is more family members and family friends.

I have not heard of any politics speaking about sexual abuse. The only places that I'm aware that talk about and show resources are the police and hospitals. I think it should be talked about more in the community and to show people where it is safe to go if they need a place to get out.

I just know that most older adults tend to ignore the signs of childhood sexual abuse in their children, or even grandchildren

I know a lot of community leaders do think not telling parents or guardians about schools teaching or administering puberty blockers or teaching sex change surgeries and messages don't think this is child abuse.

I suspect many still believe that there are places and people children are always safe with, positions of authority that are immune from concern. Or that teaching young children evidence-based ways to stay safe from abuse involves concepts that are too explicit or mature for the children.

I suspect people believe child sexual assault is more likely to occur through random kidnapping or from a stranger, rather than the reality (most sexual assaults, including child, occur from a known contact like a relative or family friend).

I suspect some people believe it's a bigger problem with low-income, less-educated people.

I think a general misconception is "stranger danger" - the idea that strangers are the ones most likely to abuse our kids, and that's who we need to be wary of. In reality, children who experience abuse are most likely to know their abuser.

I think a misconception is thinking child sexual abuse has to be the act of being raped or molested, when unwanted and inappropriate exposure also constitutes sexual abuse

I think community members consider child sexual abuse a major issue in Alaskan villages but don't think of it as a major issue in the Muni of Anchorage.

I think could very well not understand the importance of child abuse and the difference between villages and cities.

I think it needs a more common than most think - I think victims without treatment become abusers and substance abuse increases the occurrence of abuse. More needs to be done to address the mental health issues

I think many in the community feel that child sexual abuse affects only people living in lower economic and diminished social circumstances.

I think many people are unaware of local risks, efforts to mitigate those risks, and assume that it's limited to sports or church settings.

I think most community members discount the fact that there is quite a lot of sexual abuse in native communities but also among other families and most are in the home with family members.

I think most people don't realize how under reported it is.



I think most people think it is less prevalent than it actually is.

I think most residents don't think about it or if they do, believe it isn't a very prevalent problem.

I think most see it as if it's a "they" problem and not a "my family" or "my community problem. Most abuse is apparently kept quiet even if prosecuted or therapied

I think often people think it is rare and only happens to "other people"

I think people assume that there are resources for investigating child welfare and abuse that just don't exist.

I think people don't realize the perpetrator is usually a relative or family friend

I think people I know/interact with believe there is not a problem with child sexual abuse.

I think people in the community are unaware about how bad the situations are.

I think some are seeing a conspiracy towards abuse.

I think some community members might not want to hear about child sexual abuse nor speak about it regularly to help prevent it. These things make most feel uncomfortable instead of empowered.

I think that folks don't realize that most perpetrators of child sexual abuse are family or someone the child knows personally. Stranger situations happen but are less common.

I think that if people are not personally aware of it, they think it is not an issue

I think that many community members are not aware of the scope of this problem right here in Anchorage.

I think the biggest misconception is that people think that it can't happen to them/their children. So often things like this are mentally places as 'other people's problems' when it's truly a community issue

I think the community is just not very aware of child sexual abuse that's going on in the community

I think the perception is that if someone in power/authority over children has their own family, it makes their likelihood to be a threat much lower. This is not the case. These people just hide better for longer.

I think there are misconceptions about perpetrators of child sexual abuse being primarily strangers as opposed to persons known and trusted by children who are victims of sexual abuse.

I think there are misconceptions that have developed due to politically biased misinformation

I think there are still community members who think child sexual abuse commonly takes forms like abduction by strangers when in fact it is much more common for children to be victimized by family members and acquaintances.

I think there is a misconception about age. Some people consider child sexual abuse only to include children (not teens) while others believe it is anyone under the legal age.

I think there is a misconception that only "runaway" or homeless children are vulnerable.

I think there is a misconception that strangers or near strangers are a more significant risk than family and trusted friends.

I think there is uncertainty in the community as to what actually DEFINES sexual abuse.

I truly believe that many community members either close their eyes to the problem or refuse to believe it could happen in their family.

If you don't hear about it, it must not be a problem.

If you were abused, it is "natural" to grow up and become an abuser. All abused children have mental health issues consistently throughout their lives.



I'm aware of misconceptions like "that wouldn't happen in my neighborhood". Or people thinking LGBTQ are the threat to the community rather than adults who are closer to kids and in position of power over them. Abusers are most commonly someone the child already knows, and I think a lot of people gloss over that fact and don't keep an eye on who they let around their child unsupervised.

I'm not aware of any misconceptions. I would like to hear and know more information about leadership in the Anchorage area.

It doesn't happen here. It only happens to 'those' kind of people. LGBTQ+ people are grooming kids for sexual abuse. LGBTQ+ people are the biggest threat to children. The victims of CSA brought this upon themselves by their own behavior or dress. What happens in one's own home is nobody else's business. CSA is a special kind of parental love and attention. There are adequate services for CSA in Anchorage, and we have sufficient well-trained professionals to assist as needed. Strangers are bigger risks than family members to perpetrate CSA. It is better not to talk about such things. If we ignore it, it will go away.

It only happens at home or in the gay community

it only happens in the villages

It only happens in the villages and with lower class people.

It only happens in poor families (or Native families), victims bring it upon themselves by their behaviors

It only/mainly happens in villages

It seems like community members believe that things like human trafficking or kidnapping are much more widespread than they actually are, instead of recognizing that child sexual abuse is much more prevalent. Child sexual abuse most often occurs in private, behind closed doors, and is perpetrated by someone with power/authority over a child (parent, babysitter, church elder, etc.), making it less likely for a child to report.

It will happen in lower economic brackets, in Native population. MY child is safe

It won't happen to my kid. If people seem nice, I don't need to worry.

It would be a vast misconception of local authorities who allow and encourage transgender, confused youth to move forward with "fluidly" in their quest for sexual identity. Educators especially harm families and students by keeping information on a young child's "sexual preference" away from parents. This grooming in public schools is blatantly against the law, yet authorities do not seem to intervene nor care about educators taking the place of a family unit concerning sexual orientation. While keeping the students' perceived orientation away from parents, they are contributing to confusion, experimentation and acceptance of sexual preferences against parents and should be prosecuted for their involvement in a child's lifestyle.

It's become politicized. It's gross with Republicans calling people pedophiles. But I don't really see them caring for or protecting kids. Just a lot of hurling insults at people that don't agree with them.

It's just a native problem.

It's a misconception that child sexual abuse only occurs in lower income households or neighborhoods

It's more prevalent than most people realize

It's mostly a problem with the natives and in the villages or amongst the poor immigrants

Kids run away

Like domestic violence statistics that are not reported, child sexual abuse is unreported. Being on the Public Safety Advisory Committee in my community made me aware of the prevalence of these crimes.

Many don't know how prevalent it is and see it as an issue outside of Anchorage.

Many organizations, mostly religious, seem to feel it's ok to ignore child sexual abuse in their ranks, as well as in the community. They believe it doesn't happen, or that it couldn't happen to their kid. So, they don't worry about it, nor do they care.



Many people believe that child sexual abuse is committed by strangers when the most likely culprit is someone who is known by the survivor

Many people I know don't feel child sexual abuse is a problem, and believe it will never happen in their circles of friends and family

Many people think that child sexual abuse is perpetrated by strangers, but I believe it is more common within families, extended families, trusted family friends.

Maybe some community members think concrete efforts are being done to combat the abuse, I'm not one of them. Why? I don't believe it is working.

Men are the only perpetrators. It mostly happens in the villages. It's mostly tied to churches.

Misconception: Religious organizations are safer than other organizations with regards to protecting children

Misconception in trusting that once you ask child if they are being or have been treated/touched inappropriately by an adult that they will be comfortable in sharing yes there was/is abuse.

Misconception that child sexual abuse only includes young children, or only involves abuse by strangers rather than family or close friends. Complete lack of understanding about sex trafficking and how most teens forced into it are done so by their own family members.

Misconception: It doesn't happen in high income white families.

Misplaced blame, like blaming LGBTQ+ people for child abuse. Not realizing that abusers are more likely to be known to the family/child

More common than we think it is.

Most are unaware of how really bad it is.

Most child abuse also involves alcohol and drug abuse

Most community members believe it can't happen to them or their family. Some don't recognize abuse for what it is.

Most in office do not know or care. The recent action by the state to shut down a major effort is a good example.

Most parents think it could never happen to my kid.

Most people believe child sexual abuse will happen to children who are unattended to or not well taken care of when the reality is that most sexual abuse happens either in the home or by a close family friend or relative.

Most people cannot believe that child sex abuse is a frequent problem, or if it is, that the effects are permanently damaging.

Most people do not believe it is a problem in Anchorage.

Most people don't speak of it. When they hear the actual numbers, they are often surprised.

Not in my family, that happens in rural Alaska - not Anchorage. It never happens to boys or men.

Not in this immediate community. I have in the past heard of a common misconception regarding the "stranger danger" belief, some people are not aware that it's more statistically likely to be victimized by someone you know and trust rather than a stranger. However, the misconception that strangers are more dangerous is not limited to the Anchorage Community.

One big misconception is dragqueen story time... that is child sexual abuse. Another misconception is sex ed in schools... that is child sexual abuse.

One misconception is sexual abuse occurs more in low-income families



Only an issue in some communities. Not a widespread issue across all communities and social structures and socioeconomic levels

Only happens in poor or Native families.

Only happens in the bush

Only happens to the poor, children of addicts or people from villages.

Only intoxicated Alaska Native men commit child abuse.

Overstating the importance of stranger danger

Parents ONLY should be responsible for the sexual education and protection of their children.

People are not aware that families appearing healthy and together have child sexual abuse happening in their homes. A neighbor may seem like a really nice person but secretly abuses children.

People are still afraid of "stranger danger" when it comes to CSA, but the reality is that it's most likely going to be someone the child or adult knows and trusts.

People believe it's primarily non-family members as perpetrators

People don't like to look at this issue and instead look away. They like to think it seldom happens and that it only happens in "poor" communities. They don't realize how common it can be at their church or school or neighborhood."

People don't think it happens as much as it does. The surprise when statistics are brought up shocks everyone.

People don't see very much of it

People focus unreasonable amounts of energy worrying about stranger assaults, which are rare. Way too little attention is focused on preventing & addressing abuse by relatives, religious leaders, coaches, etc., which is the real problem.

People think that human trafficking / stranger kidnapping is more serious than it is. People believe this affects white children more than it does.

People think it's far less frequent than it is, incorrect assumptions that the queer community is more likely to be offenders

Perception that it happens with the poor, not wealthy families. more common with substance use, video games are responsible

Pizzagate

Sex offenders have "done their time" and shouldn't be penalized after a certain period rather than staying on the sex offender registry.

Sexual abuse doesn't happen to people in affluent situations

Sexual abuse is prominent in our native communities and many as a result of generational trauma.

Sibling sexual abuse is not understood and addressed at all.

Some community members are aware of child sexual abuse, but believe it resides only within certain socioeconomic groups.

Some community members are completely unaware that child sexual abuse happens - even to children in middle-upper and upper-class neighborhoods.

Some community members conflate support of LGBTQ youth with "child abuse" and unfairly target members of the trans community as sexual predators distracting from higher risk situations where children may be sexually abused.



Some community members think child sex trafficking is far more rampant than it is (Inc. conspiracy theories). Some community members perpetuate a misconception that child sexual abuse is rampant in the LGBTQ+ community while downplaying the rate of its occurrences in churches and perpetuated by clergy.

Some do not realize how prevalent it is and would not know who to reach out to in order to report suspected abuse

Some know but really don't care!

Some members of the community oppose efforts to teach children about their body or discuss personal safety in the classrooms.

Some misconceptions I have encountered: Certain ethnicities are more likely to have predators. Many fail to recognize that there is sexual abuse existing between children, and not always adult on child abuse. I have experienced being a mandated reporter and been met with the question "Did the child report being abused?" Not all children know what sexual, or other, abuse is, and are not capable of reporting the actions, particularly young children, or people with challenges. It concerns me that a lot of people think that there is follow through after a report is made; there are instances where this is not so. Also, reporters are not made aware if and when there is follow through at all, unless they are called into an interview situation, which isn't all that common.

Some people believe sexual abuse happens when their child is out in the community, but it often happens in their home.

Some people believe that books are to blame. I believe that this perception is misplaced.

Some people do not believe that child sexual abuse exists in schools

Some people don't realize it is often relatives and friends who are the abusers.

Some people may assume it only happens in villages or remote towns in Alaska. Some people assume it only happens in Indigenous Alaskan communities, and they are wrong. People also think that only males perpetrate abuse, or strange males, when women can perpetrate abuse also. There are so many misconceptions, which is some of the reason it is such a prevalent issue in the state.

Some people think child sexual abuse is mostly perpetrated by strangers to children, whereas CSA often involves individuals well-known to the child.

Some people think that it has to be rape for it to be sexual abuse. People believe that children will not be permanently impacted by childhood sexual abuse. Some people believe it's not that big of a deal. People believe it's perpetrated by strangers.

Some still believe children are most at risk from strangers, when in my experience, the majority of CSA crimes are committed by adults known to the child.

Stupidly believe that strangers are the biggest offenders, and that all offenders are the same

Teachers are "grooming" children

That "age of consent" and "consensual" are fluid concepts.

That a tax will help solve the problem

That a teenager is responsible if they are sexually abused because they consented even though they are under the age of consent.

That child abuse only impacts certain demographics when in reality it impacts all races, socioeconomic groups, etc.

That child sexual abuse can only happen when a child comes from a difficult home situation, impoverished, or substance abuse issues

That child sexual abuse is much less common than it really is and that the perpetrators are not often related to the child

That children and families are not as apt to be affected in the city as they are in the bush.



That gay or transgender people are the ones committing these heinous acts, when in reality they're more likely to be the victims

That if it's not theirs personally it's not acknowledged as a priority

That isn't happening around them. And that it only happens in lower-income communities.

That it doesn't happen as often as it does

That it happens by strangers

That it is committed by strangers, those unknown to you and your family

That it is infrequent and rarely happens to 'good' families in our community.

That it is not an issue.

That it is only a problem at lower income levels

That it is usually someone "obvious" (registered offender) or a "deviant" (criminal , alcoholic). That a kid will tell immediately or show signs.

That it occurs only in homes with substance abuse issues or vulnerable populations. And that most family members are safe people to leave a child with, despite the fact that many perpetrators are known and trusted adults in a child's life.

That it only happens to poor kids, or only kids of color

That it only happens with a certain gender

That it only happens with alcohol or drug abuse situations or among poor families

That it only happens with strangers

That it only occurs among poorer people

That it only occurs in minority and/or impoverished communities.

That it's mostly strangers when in reality it is usually someone you know who is a perpetrator

That it's not their business. If someone has a genuine concern, intervention is the correct choice.

That LGBTQIA is a grooming movement

That LGBTQIA people are perpetrators

That most are random rather than someone the child knows. It's mostly lower income children

That only the poor have a problem with this issue, that only native populations have a problem with child sexual abuse

That stranger danger is a bigger threat than family members/friends

That the perpetrator is a stranger

That the victims heal, and the predator can be healed

The actual underlying causes of child sexual abuse in Alaska cannot be addressed in the current woke political climate. The actual causes cannot be addressed without claims of racism being thrown around

The allusion that the programs and agencies involved like OCS and Foster care are making a positive difference.



The bathroom gender use issue inappropriately identifies potential abuse as a reason to require gender at birth segregation rather than gender affirming use

The community members turn a blind eye to it, if it doesn't affect them, they don't care.

The idea that trans people are in any way transitioning to male to female or vice versa in order to sexually abuse children or groom them is just incorrect. They only transition to be who they truly are.

The misconception that it happens in another neighborhood, not in their own. Not in their school. Outsiders to blame.

The misconception that older teenagers cannot be groomed or raped or sex trafficked. That most abusers are strangers, that girls who are dressing a certain way as "asking" for it.

The ones that think liberals are secretly abusing children and drinking their blood.

The problem is only a native problem

The religious right pushes false claims that LGBTQ are predators.

There are a lot of misconceptions regarding grooming behaviors and "safe" people. Much of the sexual abuse/assault cases occur by "trusted adults".

There are extreme differences of opinion, associated at least in part on opinions toward LGBTQ+ populations. Some leaders would consider drag queen story time to encourage child sexual abuse. Others consider gender affirming care of minors to be child sexual abuse. Big differences of opinion.

There are groups that believe this is political and part of a cabal or something. It can be warped.

There are many! 1. that child abuse only happens with strangers; 2. that children lie about what's happened to them and can't be trusted with the truth; 3. if the abuser didn't have a criminal history/arrest history he/she probably didn't commit the crime; 4. sex offenders aren't a crime of opportunity; 5. that offenders won't offend again; 6. that if someone abuses animals, they couldn't possibly abuse children, elders.

There continues to be a minimizing of the risk adults of power often put children in, such as troop leaders, pastors, coaches. I do not know that there are checks in place to assure offenders don't reach these positions, or that children are educated to speak up, and that there is some monitoring in place. Reaching victims who are being abused at home can be much tougher, but again it needs to be talked about by pediatricians, public health and teachers so they are aware of the signs and know what to do. It is not so much misconceptions as awkwardness.

There is a concerted effort by right wing propagandists to inaccurately paint queer people as sexual deviants who prey upon children. This effort is creating a climate that supports violence against queer people.

There is a misconception that members of the LGBTQ+ community are disproportionately responsible for child sexual abuse.

There is a misconception that the issue is being satisfactorily addressed.

There is still the prevailing myth that child sexual abuse is mostly committed by strangers, whereas most is committed by people known and trusted.

There are some community members who have different cultural beliefs, such as Hmong, Most of them married at a young age, keep producing kids and being on welfare. If their child has sexual interaction with others, they just think it's OK and it's normal

They think abusers are strangers to the children they abuse. They think that gay men/drag queens are a higher-than-average percentage of the male population.

They think its being handled appropriately, big misconception, as I also thought this, until up against the powers that be, that handle it more like police brutality is handled... not properly, its mishandled, and parents of the abused are often treated poorly for trying to help their children. Our reporting system and those that run this department are so seriously messed up psychologically, that they lack the tools to properly help those affected. The "help" if you can even call them that, needs serious help themselves.



This survey is infuriatingly worded. How about this: child sexual abuse is above average across Alaska, probably average IN Anchorage, but it's tied to a right-wing conspiracy theory that unnecessarily stokes the fears of this and makes it a wedge/focal issue when countless other concerns should be a higher priority. Again, not saying there isn't a problem here and room for improvement, but it isn't THE problem here.

That it is associated with strangers, not family & friends.

Too many criminals are allowed to walk in this state with very short sentences or no sentence

Too easy to install #woke programs containing information unneeded at younger ages.

Too many believe the child who may be falsely accusing without an investigation to confirm accusations. To the opposite, too many believe the parents and ignore signs. Closing schools was a terrible idea and locked many kids in dangerous homes, allowing for abuse.

Too many think "it's a rural problem."

Too much stereotyping of offenders and focus on known offenders. It is the unknown offenders in positions of trust and authority over minors that need the attention, i.e., background checks, polygraphs, etc.

Underestimate the problem, generally

Urban residents think that child sexual abuse is primarily a rural issue.

What it can look like, whether there are predators or not, internet access vulnerability (exposed, and be prey)

When I talk with people, many believe that child abuse is limited to people outside the community, like strangers. Most abuse is from local or familiar sources to the child which gets discredited as the adult just being friendly with the child when they are in public and dismissing the child's concern if the child brings it up.

Yes, for some reason they keep jailing these people. They are sick in the head.

Yes unfortunately- some believe that child sexual abuse is mostly a ""Village"" problem. I think and hope those people are in the minority.

Yes, many attribute only native populations with child sexual abuse issues; not willing to see the whole picture.

Yes, some community members believe some children announce sexual abuse as a way to get attention.

Yes, the age of consent is misunderstood. Trafficking of children in our community is not an issue many know about and what they know is inaccurate

Yes. Members don't think it happens, isn't serious, kids are lying, don't believe perpetrators could do that.

Yes.

1. In all cases of suspect abuse, children are always removed from parents; no exceptions.
2. No legal chance to be heard by suspect offender. Cases are automatically considered against suspects. Suspects are always considered guilty until proven innocent.
3. Cases take 2 to 5 years to adjudicate.
4. Foster homes always used regardless. Parents have no say in where children are placed.
5. ""Suspects"" never get to be heard by a judge. A judge cannot overrule a social worker.
6. Male suspects are always guilty regardless of circumstances.

Yes. That it can always be prevented. That there's always someone to blame for it happening.



COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE

5. Now let's think about how much knowledge you think the Anchorage community has about child sexual abuse, particularly its causes, its signs and symptoms, and its consequences.

Again, read the following list carefully. Which of the following statements best describes community knowledge about the issue of child sexual abuse in the Municipality of Anchorage? Please answer keeping in mind what community members know about this issue, not what you personally know.

1	Community members have no knowledge about child sexual abuse.
2	Only a few community members have any knowledge about child sexual abuse. Many have misconceptions about child sexual abuse (how and where it occurs, why it needs addressing, whether it occurs locally).
3	Some community members have heard of child sexual abuse, but little else. Some may have misconceptions about child sexual abuse. Some may be somewhat aware of it occurring locally.
4	Some community members know <u>a little</u> about the causes, consequences, signs and symptoms of child sexual abuse. Some are aware that it occurs locally.
5	Some community members know <u>some</u> about causes, consequences, signs and symptoms of child sexual abuse, and some are aware that it occurs locally.
6	Some community members know <u>some</u> about causes, consequences, signs and symptoms of child sexual abuse. Some have knowledge about how often child sexual abuse occurs locally and its effects on the community.
7	Some community members know <u>a lot</u> about causes, consequences, signs and symptoms of child sexual abuse. Some have some knowledge about how often child sexual abuse occurs locally and its effect on the community.
8	Most community members know <u>a lot</u> about causes, consequences, signs and symptoms of child sexual abuse. Some have a lot of knowledge about how often child sexual abuse occurs locally, its effect on the community and how to address it locally.
9	Most community members have detailed knowledge about the causes, consequences, signs and symptoms of child sexual abuse, and have detailed knowledge on how often it occurs locally, its effect on the community and how to address it.

READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:	
Count	%
#1	16 1.8%
#2	63 6.9%
#3	103 11.2%
#4	176 19.2%
#5	219 23.8%
#6	178 19.4%
#7	132 14.4%
#8	21 2.3%
#9	10 1.1%

Mean = 4.90
Median = 5.46
Mode = 5



AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

6A. Now let's think about resources that might be available to be used to prevent child sexual abuse in Anchorage.

This is the last list! Please read the statements carefully. Which of them best describes your perception of the availability of resources that could be used or are being used to prevent child sexual abuse in the Municipality of Anchorage?

1	There are no resources available for efforts to prevent child sexual abuse.
2	There are very limited resources available that could be used for further efforts. There is no action to allocate resources. Funding is not stable.
3	There are some resources, such as a community room, volunteers or grant funding, that could be used for further efforts. There is little or no action to allocate resources.
4	Some resources are identified for efforts to prevent child sexual abuse. Some community members or leaders are looking into using these resources to address the issue.
5	Some resources are identified for efforts to prevent child sexual abuse. Some community members or leaders are actively working to secure resources – soliciting donations, writing grant proposals, seeking volunteers.
6	New resources have been obtained/allocated to support efforts to prevent child sexual abuse.
7	A considerable part of resources for efforts to prevent child sexual abuse are from sources that are expected to provide stable or continued support.
8	A considerable part of resources for efforts to prevent child sexual abuse are expected to come from sources that will provide continuous support. Community members are looking into additional support to implement new efforts.
9	Diversified resources and funds are secured and efforts to prevent child sexual abuse are ongoing. There is additional support for new efforts.

		READINESS SCORE – AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:		
		Count	%	
#1		7	.7%	
#2		133	14.4%	
#3		149	16.3%	
#4		231	25.2%	
#5		284	30.9%	
#6		33	3.6%	
#7		38	4.1%	Mean = 4.23
#8		31	3.4%	Median = 4.73
#9		13	1.4%	Mode = 5



6B. Are you aware of any proposals or action plans that have been submitted for funding to prevent child sexual abuse in the Municipality of Anchorage? If you are, write them here... if not, just leave the box blank and click next.

Funding from the alcohol tax/I believe some alcohol tax revenue has been dedicated to this/The funds allocated by the alcohol tax x3

Anchorage School District/Only through the School District x2

A couple years ago, a large childcare agency in AK made a policy to protect the agency from liability regarding this topic. (Speaking as a former employee) I think that is a sign about how Anchorage views grooming behaviors

A few of the organizations mentioned earlier have reached out to the community and local churches for support and funding

After school programs funded via alcohol tax

Again, my last statement is the issue. The help needs help themselves. The people being paid government \$ to "fix" issues create more issues than fix. The work will not ever be done properly when you throw the money to hyenas. And that's what this city is full of. Hyenas with no concept of helping, they are useless narcissistic beings, with no place "helping" children. Because they are generally doing more harm than good

Another tax

ASD preschool programs, Alaska Children's Trust

At a state level a new law regarding saying "no" was passed to make victims more likely to report a crime to authorities

Covenant House Alaska has anti-trafficking grants in use

Early childhood education and prevention grants

Honestly haven't heard of anything in the community thinking on it at this moment... it's quite alarming

I am aware that some of the revenue from the municipal alcohol tax should support the prevention of child abuse.

I am not aware of any new action plans. I have worked in the field in the past and know of efforts in the past. But otherwise, all I see in the news is of the next coach or teacher or minister getting arrested for child abuse. There also needs to be more news on the prevention and treatment efforts.

I am not aware of these things, I don't even know these things are going on, what is a very wicked act from demonic possessed people who do these things to children

I am not aware. Even listening to the campaign ads during this last Nov election I didn't hear anything about sexual abuse in any form.

I assume continued funding of AWAIC

I feel like I've heard of some coming from the administration but overlooked the details as it felt like a right-wing dog whistle.

I hear some in the news, but I don't believe it's talked about enough.

I know the police have worked well with the FBI and CIA with many crimes, but I think more needs to be done.

I know there is a child abuse hotline and that there have been attempts to increase the criminality of child abuse but not much has been made public like it should be.

I know very little about this topic and what is being done. Sorry, I am not a very good surveyor on the subject matter.

I read the ADN every day, so I continually hear about proposals or action plans



I think Alaska Children's Trust and others are working on this. I also know the Alaska Division of Public Health (both Maternal Child Families and Chronic Disease Prevention sections, and no doubt others) have focused on data and strategies to reduce Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) including abuse and neglect.

I think the police has a special unit

I think there is a hot line to call

I would assume there are some nonprofit organizations that are applying for grants or other funding, but I am not aware of any particular applications at this time.

I'm Aware of Alaska's Safe Children Act

Legislative funding for the child abuse/assault team at Prov

No specific proposals but I believe that the State and federal governments provide funding via grants for this purpose, albeit with recent state budget cuts these programs may well have been impacted.

No, but even as liberals, the Anchorage City Council proved to us during COVID that they are blinded by political agendas in supporting the lockdowns that promoted abusive environments to children and adults. To be fair, many voiced their concerns and political rhetoric disallowed any alternative concerns beyond COVID. Shame on them.

No, I'm not aware. I was going to click #5 for the last question, but something tells me additional funding has been secured, maybe through COVID or PPP or something. It's just a hunch that makes sense b/c I know there's a segment of Anchorage leadership who are progressive, knowledgeable, and working very hard for our community

No. All I hear from politicians is the homeless problem, dividend or election information and misinformation.

No. It is being perpetuated by the gay community

No. It's all about the damage after. At least 1/3 of homeless people were sexually abused at some point.

None at this time by the white community and neither by the largely white controlled political scene.

Not the specifics of proposals or action plans, but I am aware that some of the groups mentioned earlier have/will be applying for funds from the alcohol tax.

Sadly, no. I have not heard/read what the Muni is doing to help prevent child sexual abuse, and I consider myself in the know

Some of the alcohol tax is being directed to CSA prevention efforts but all in all PREVENTION is poorly funded

Stand Together Against Rape (STAR) does have an age-appropriate education program that they can deliver at schools

State of Alaska, Alliance

Strategic Plan to End the Epidemic of Sexual Assault

Sexual abuse is most often a family member.

Taxes on marijuana as long as the Assembly can override the mayor's shenanigans.

The Alaska Children's Trust remains active at training people to recognize signs of sexual abuse and other activities concerning sexual abuse

The Alaska Safe Children's Act - Education and Early Development

The Assembly recently put forward legislation to allocate funds related to this topic.

The state has continued to fail here and their decision to shut down a good program that was out of government to address this problem is a good example

There are some local groups that are supported by my church in its outreach efforts that meet these criteria.



7A. Think about the information you've heard about child sexual abuse prevention efforts in Anchorage. From which of the following sources did you mainly get this information?

Other online sources (social media, prevention websites, etc.):

SOURCES OF INFORMATION - OTHER ONLINE SOURCES?		
	Count	%
Yes	531	57.8%
No	387	42.2%

News media:

SOURCES OF INFORMATION - NEWS MEDIA?		
	Count	%
Yes	483	52.6%
No	435	47.4%

Friends or family:

SOURCES OF INFORMATION - FRIENDS/FAMILY?		
	Count	%
Yes	438	47.7%
No	480	52.3%

Law Enforcement:

SOURCES OF INFORMATION - LAW ENFORCEMENT?		
	Count	%
Yes	291	31.7%
No	627	68.3%



Teachers/Day Care Providers:

SOURCES OF INFORMATION - TEACHERS/DAY CARE PROVIDERS?		
	Count	%
Yes	283	30.8%
No	635	69.2%

Child sexual abuse prevention program/training:

SOURCES OF INFORMATION - PREVENTION PROGRAM/TRAINING?		
	Count	%
Yes	236	25.7%
No	682	74.3%

Doctors:

SOURCES OF INFORMATION - DOCTORS?		
	Count	%
Yes	231	25.1%
No	687	74.9%

My child's school:

SOURCES OF INFORMATION - MY CHILD'S SCHOOL?		
	Count	%
Yes	193	21.0%
No	725	79.0%

Sports Programs (i.e., coaches, associations):

SOURCES OF INFORMATION - SPORTS PROGRAMS?		
	Count	%
Yes	128	13.9%
No	790	86.1%



Child sexual abuse hotline:

	SOURCES OF INFORMATION - HOTLINE?	
	Count	%
Yes	91	9.9%
No	827	90.1%

Other (SPECIFY):

	SOURCES OF INFORMATION - OTHER?	
	Count	%
Yes	96	10.5%
No	818	89.5%

OTHER

My church/Church/Churches x6

Work/Workplace x5

STAR x4

Boy scouts/Boy Scouts of America x3

Personal experience x3

Internet/Online x3

Hospital x2

Word of mouth x2

TV ads/commercials x2

1 x yr training from insurance company for all volunteers working with children in a church setting (provided a meal for kids and then had a children's church once a week)

ACT e-newsletter

Adverts on the bus

Anecdotal

ANMC bathrooms posters

Archdiocese of Anchorage-Juneau

ASD—I just retired from Whaley—this is where I got most of my information—we were well informed

Caregivers



Catholic Church

Catholic Church has made a lot of effort following abuse scandals.

Church safe sanctuaries program

Church volunteer protocol

Common sense

Conferences, symposiums.

Counseling center

Covenant House Alaska

D.C.

Direct mail

Fire Department/EMS

Friends

From teachers at my school when I was a child here in the district

Grand Jury

Hear from the victims

I'm retired from ASD

In my work I administer training and background checks for people who work with children.

I've talked to prosecutors, who have said that schools must report anything that suggests a child is being sexually abused.

Law enforcement, child sexual abuse prevention

Local news

Mailings from AK Children's Trust

MOA Assembly

My own research and professional knowledge

My own work at STAR

My work as a nurse

Nonprofit advertising through social media.

Nonprofit organizations

Nonprofits such as Planned Parenthood and AWAIC

OCS

Other mothers

Past work-related information



Personal experience growing up in Alaska's foster system

Personal research

Professional Continuing Education

Providers (They aren't just doctors) - Midwives specifically

Public Health

Reading various articles - mostly health relates

Religious organizations

Royal family kids camp

Safe Sport annual training

School Counselors

School nurse training

School nurses & teachers

Signs in airport bathrooms about being a safe zone

SOA-Public Health Y.A.H.A. Group coordinator

Social work training

Some training for contact tracing

Speaking with adults who have self-identified as having been a victim.

State of Alaska; Work; Providence

Therapist

Training for informers

TV

Volunteer organization

Volunteering

Websites like the CDC

Work (ARC of Anchorage)

Work as lawyer where allegations arise

Work customers

Work training

Working with kids



8A. Have you attended a child sexual abuse prevention training or program?

	HAVE YOU ATTENDED A PROGRAM/TRAINING?	
	Count	%
Yes	181	19.8%
No	737	80.2%

8B. What was the name of the training/program?

Standing Together Against Rape/STAR x9

Anchorage School District Mandatory Trainings/ASD mandatory reporter training/ASD required training/ASD teacher mandatory training/ASD Teacher Training/ASD teacher trainings in-services x6

Boy Scouts/Boy Scouts of America/Boy Scouts volunteer training/For Cub Scouts/Through scouting/It was given by the Boy Scouts x7

Safe Sport x6

Mandated reporter training x4

ASD and DEED required trainings for educators/ASD & DEED/DEED Anchorage School District x3

OCS job training/Office of Children's Services Employee Training x2

Do not recall/Don't remember/I can't remember x9

Do not recall. It was years ago/Don't remember - some time ago/I can't remember, 20 years ago x4

"Protecting Children and Youth" taken through my church- The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Here is the site: <https://www.churchofjesuschrist.org/callings/church-safety-and-health/protecting-children-and-youth?lang=eng>

30 years ago, while volunteering at Ak Youth & Parent Foundation

Alaska Safe Children's Act

Anchorage child abuse reporting

Anchorage Police Department Academy

Anchorage School District offers annual training

Annual mandated reporting training through my job.

Anti-trafficking 101

ASD

ASD in-service many years ago

ASD, also through the Office of Children's Services and OPA

At UAA

Boy Scout Youth Protection Training; LDS Protecting Children and Youth

Boy Scouts of America and LDS child safety trainings. neither are specific to just sexual abuse, but abuse in general.



Boy Scouts of America, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints both locally
Can't recall the name but was through my workplace
Can't remember as it would have been more than 10 years ago
Can't remember but was work related. Also do State of Alaska mandatory reporting training annually.
Cannot recall exact name. Mandated reporter training, I think?
Can't recall. It did have a certification but I'm not sure what I did with it.
CASA
Catholic schoolteacher/coach training
Child abuse and neglect
Child Abuse. Through DEED website
Child First
Child Maltreatment Conference
Child protective service
Child First Forensic Interviewer
Chosen ministry, RFK Anchorage.
Church safe sanctuary training
Coaching the young athlete
Code Adam, financial training to identify human trafficking
Continuing education for teachers
Counseling graduate school
County of San Diego Protective Services Worker initial and on-going training (equivalent to OCS)
Covenant House Child Trafficking training
Darkness to light, another name I can't remember - online 2-hour course requirement for coaching locally
Domestic violence intervention techniques with the Army
Don't remember. It was through work (mental health care)
Don't remember. through the school district
Don't recall the name but have received training through work.
Don't recall, it was offered through my church to everyone who is or will be working with children.
Employee training
For the Archdiocese of Anchorage
Forget names but multiple with University of Alaska
From the Archdiocese of Anchorage, and from the Foster Families training



Girl Scouts of Alaska Counselor Training

Girl Scouts volunteer training. Church children's ministry volunteer program.

Green dot, I believe

I am retired from the Division of Juvenile Justice/SOA, attended many trainings over 30 yrs

I cannot recall. It mostly centered on mandatory reporting for my job

I cannot recall. Many years ago, I was a social worker at the Cobb County Department of Family & Children's Services (Georgia). My attendance would have been in connection with my employment.

I can't remember. It was for church to work in the nursery MANY years ago.

I created one that has been used in the school district I also am a trainer of the stewards of children prevention program.

I do not recall the name - it was one required by my employer

I do not remember. It was a short, online course, when hired at ASD. Very short and limited.

I don't recall. It was put on by law enforcement

I don't remember the name, but it I had to take it to coach

I don't remember the name, but it was through STAR.

I have attended mandatory reporting training as an RN. It tangentially addressed child sexual assault, but the training was limited.

I participate in mandatory training regarding sexual abuse and reporting in order to maintain my teaching certificate.

I worked for ASD for years but cannot remember specifics about training programs. Have been retired for over 20 years.

I'm a nurse many different ones. I personally teach ACEs

I'm not sure. It was through OCS and foster care in Alaska.

Inservice training in Bethel - Lower Kuskokwim School District also foster care training

Internet threats, how to protect your child, how to recognize child abuse

It was a program hosted by Lighthouse Christian fellowship and APD on online sexual predators

It was an in-house mandatory training through my workplace

It was done through Alaska Children's Services around 13+ years ago

It was in 1998, I don't remember the title.

It was in Kodiak, Alaska and I don't recall the name.

It was in PA at a hospital I worked at 15 years ago. I don't remember the name

It was many years ago when Anchorage Center for Families was still operating.

It was on ACEs & don't remember the program

It was part of an inservice to ASD school nurses.

It was some time ago, so I do not recall the title, but was provided to /required by health care workers.



It was through ASD while I was a teacher.

It was training for teachers and administrators in Fairbanks where I lived before moving here 5 years ago.

It was when I was a kid over 25 years ago

it was with the church's insurance company training program

It was years ago, and I don't remember the exact name, but put on by the State Div. of Juvenile Justice.

It's been a long time, can't remember the name

Knights of Columbus safe environment program, anchorage Juneau archdiocese safe environment program
long time ago, I do not remember

Lumen Christi Catholic School

Mandated reporter trainings provided by DHS

Mandated Reporters of Child Abuse and Neglect through DEED every four years

Mandated Reporters of Child Abuse and Neglect.

Mandatory training for Anchorage School District employees.

Many over the years--I worked with Sen. Binkley to create the training program (now mandatory) for teachers to be trained to recognize signs of abuse, and reporting procedures (in the 1980's)

Many through the ASD & one on my own through STAR

Mobilize my Ministry online Child Safety Course

My employment requires training yearly

No name. Training given at my volunteer job.

North Star Hospital in conjunction with Anchorage Police Dept. This was ~ 15 years ago

Not sure of the name, I was an early head start teacher and took an online learning class about what to look for and being a mandatory reporter.

Not sure, it was through the Alaska State Troopers and public health when I worked at Manillaq in Kotzebue

Not sure of the name but having worked at CSSD. Training to work with OCS & DPA In collections from absent parents

Not sure, but I think it was a part of Sports Connect

Not sure. it was about mandatory reporting responsibility

Nursing school curriculum

OCS identifying sexual abuse in children

Online, can't remember name

Online child safety training through my church (required for all children/youth leaders)

Online training provided by employer (U.S. Public Health Service)

PANDA

Parents United; UAA School of Social Work



Planned Parenthood and Stand Together Against Rape
Police course
PREA. Mandatory Reporting, Child Exploitation
Program for people working with children in the Archdiocese of Anchorage-Juneau
Protection of minors
Quite a few years ago at Hope Community Resources
RAD Kids
REACH907, royal family kids
Related to my teaching cert
Reliant Transportation, onboarding program
Reporting Child Abuse &/Or Assault To ASD/Child Welfare (An Employment Requirement)
Required for my past job as a teacher
Right at School
Royal Family Kids volunteer (unsure of name of actual training)
Safe Allstars - a program designed for All Star Cheerleading clubs
Safe and Secure
Safe Environment (through the Catholic Archdiocese)
Safe Sport certificate needed annually for child to compete
Safe Sport, BOKRIM, NFHS Accredited Interscholastic Coach
Safety and concerns for children
School in-service presented by OCS
Scouting Youth Protection Training
See something say something
Seeking Safety, and others as a Teacher of Pre-K
Several mini courses through the State of Alaska and Anchorage School District. Additionally, the organization
Several when I was a paid firefighter/EMT, also at our church, also for Civil Air Patrol.
Several with various agencies as a social worker and therapist.
Sexual abuse at school
Sexual Abuse of Minors Anchorage Police Department
Sexual Assault, Prevention, and Response program
SKILLS training through Child Welfare Academy
Standing together against rape/child abuse



STAR for work and when I was in school.

State mandate training, job related

Strengthening Families

Student teacher training at UC Davis

Teacher inservice training

The Scouts BSA youth protection program

Through work. Formal name unknown.

Through AK DPS - when I was employed, but now retired

Through DEED

Through my church for a background check to work with children.

Through the Muni

TONE

Training from Child Protection Services

Training on the AK Safe Child Act

Training to teach children about their own body, inappropriate touch, and resources to the child in the school to help the child if they have concerns.

Trauma informed practices through ASD

University of Alaska Master's Program Clinical Psychology

Unknown as it's been ubiquitous in workshops I've been to over the years. Also, teacher training programs from the 80-90s

Unsure, it was provided by the Big Brothers Big Sisters organization

Unsure. I think it was an ACES course through my employer in Kotzebue, Maniilaq

USA swimming; high school sports; Scouting youth protection

Various ones through McLaughlin

Was at UAA

Was part of my continuing education course for my nursing license

When I was a teacher. I am now retired.

Youth Protective Training



9A. Of the people currently living in your household, how many are children aged under 18? (ENTER NUMERIC DIGIT)

TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD		
	Count	%
None	583	63.7%
One	168	18.3%
Two	103	11.3%
Three or more	62	6.8%

Mean = 0.66

9B. Can you break down how many kids you have in each of the following age groups?

0-5 years:

0-5 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD		
	Count	%
None	795	87.5%
One or more	114	12.5%

Mean = 0.17

6-11 years:

6-11 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD		
	Count	%
None	760	83.7%
One or more	148	16.3%

Mean = 0.22

12-17 years:

12-17 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD		
	Count	%
None	722	79.4%
One or more	187	20.6%

Mean = 0.27



10A. Recognizing that child sexual abuse is a difficult topic... how much have you talked about child sexual abuse with your children?

- Talk about it a lot
- Talk about it some
- Talk about it a little
- Haven't talked about it at all

	TALKED WITH YOUR CHILDREN ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE?	
	Count	%
A lot	38	11.4%
Some	110	32.8%
A little	97	29.0%
Not at all	90	26.8%

10B. (IF A LOT OR SOME...) Which of the following topics have you talked with your child about?

Bodily safety (e.g., not letting someone touch their genitals):

	TALKED ABOUT - BODILY SAFETY?	
	Count	%
Yes	148	99.6%
No	1	.4%

Staying away from strangers (e.g., not getting in a stranger's car, not talking to adults you don't know):

	TALKED ABOUT - STAYING AWAY FROM STRANGERS?	
	Count	%
Yes	147	99.5%
No	1	.5%



Talking with trusted adults (e.g., telling a parent when someone makes them uncomfortable):

	TALKED ABOUT - TALKING WITH TRUSTED ADULTS?	
	Count	%
Yes	144	99.2%
No	1	.8%

Not keeping secrets:

	TALKED ABOUT - NOT KEEPING SECRETS?	
	Count	%
Yes	142	95.9%
No	6	4.1%

The risk of sexual abuse by family, friends, and other trusted adults:

	TALKED ABOUT - RISK FROM FRIENDS AND FAMILY?	
	Count	%
Yes	125	84.4%
No	23	15.6%

Other (SPECIFY):

	TALKED ABOUT - OTHER?	
	Count	%
Yes	32	22.7%
No	108	77.3%

OTHER:

Internet safety/Social media safety x3

Abuse by other kids

Also telling adults if a friend has had an occurrence or is scared.

Asking questions

Birth control for those unwanted sexual advances



Boundaries

Clinical names for body parts

Do not talk to law enforcement, they cannot be trusted, as we have learned

Doctors examining my children

Explaining that even family cannot touch them inappropriately

Full body autonomy at a young age. Don't want hugs from grama? Don't get hugs from grama. Also using proper words for genitalia.

How to defend yourself

Importance of consent in all interactions with others

Just talking about what they are going through

My personal history with child sexual abuse

Not taking rides or candy from strangers or talking to them in general

Open topic

Peers

Predators, risk factors, help to not be a victim

Protecting other children and friends

Read books about proper touch/consent

Sex offenders in the neighborhood

Telling someone about something that is bothering them

There are no games that involve private parts

Trusted people can be predators

We also talk about bodily autonomy - they don't have to give or receive hugs, etc.

We had a differently able child talk about this often

We teach that it is never their fault, ever, and that they won't get in trouble for anything they tell us.

Weird conversation



10C. (IF A LITTLE OR NOT AT ALL...) If you have not talked about child sexual abuse with your child or have talked about it only a little, what are the main reasons?

My child is too young to understand:

	HAVEN'T TALKED - CHILD TOO YOUNG?	
	Count	%
Yes	84	46.3%
No	97	53.7%

I don't want to frighten my child:

	HAVEN'T TALKED - DON'T WANT TO FRIGHTEN THEM?	
	Count	%
Yes	62	33.9%
No	121	66.1%

I am embarrassed to discuss this topic with my child:

	HAVEN'T TALKED - EMBARRASSED TO DISCUSS TOPIC?	
	Count	%
Yes	16	8.7%
No	166	91.3%

I don't have the language, knowledge, or materials I need to discuss this topic with my child:

	HAVEN'T TALKED - DON'T HAVE KNOWLEDGE ETC?	
	Count	%
Yes	60	32.6%
No	123	67.4%



Other (SPECIFY):

	HAVEN'T TALKED - OTHER?	
	Count	%
Yes	39	22.0%
No	137	78.0%

OTHER:

Child is 1 yr. old

Children are grown

Developmental and cognitive problems

Difficult

Haven't bought it up yet

Haven't considered it a necessity for my kids

Having been sexually abused myself as a child

He is 16 and an exchange student

He is autistic and developmentally delayed

I didn't think I needed to

I keep a close watch and I'm prepared to discuss topics when and if needed

I talk about the basics with my children. Who should and shouldn't touch you. No matter what someone may say, you can always talk to me, and I'll protect you, etc. I make sure my kids know I am here for them and that we have an open line of communication, so they feel safe talking to me.

I want her to understand boundaries and lines

I've started by teaching simple concepts of correct anatomical names and body boundaries but have not been explicit about actual abuse. I guess I need more information about the next steps

It hasn't been much of a concern to this child

It's a difficult topic for children to sit through as well. I think even a small talk is not inconsequential if the child appears to understand what is being talked about.

It's not within our radar

Lives away

My child just turned one

My roommate's child

My son doesn't want to talk about this with his dumb ol' mom. I slide in info when I can, but he shuts down pretty quick

Never seems like the "right time"



No children but I have a sister under 18 living at home.

Not born yet

Not worried about it

Our two kids are new to our household. They were in foster care. We haven't seen too much of a need yet, living here in Eagle River. We know they get some from school. We are not afraid to discuss the issue with them, but we haven't taken the time yet.

Their circumstantial risk is low. If that changes, I'll discuss it more

They are younger siblings

They aren't my kids; I just happen to live with them. I don't want to do anything their parents wouldn't approve of

This is foolish, but I can't quite seem to believe that it could happen to my children

Toddler

Using age specific language (Stranger Danger, Self Defence Allowances during "no hitting" conversations)

We have not abused them, but have had discussions about how other people have it harder than they do, and that it is something that happens to other kids their age

We mitigate risks

We've discussed this topic with our children in the context of things they see or read about sexual abuse, things they've been taught at school, or when some form of sexual abuse is portrayed in entertainment.

10D. What other things have you done or talked about with your children, specifically because of concern of the possibility of child sexual abuse?

Awareness x2

About strangers, to not get bribed into something. Meeting the parents before allowing kids to visit or spend time in their home.

Always be honest with her parents

Always have an open dialog and listen to their concerns

Anyone can be an abuser, including those labeled as people who should be helping such as teachers, police officers, investigators, etc.

Assertiveness, calling 911, what to do if a peer report abuse to her

Avoiding playdates in households with older children / teens

Be aware of surroundings and exits.

Be careful of being too trusting of others.

Because I have open communication with my child, there is no taboo subject.

Being able to control their body and tell people no. Acting appropriate and keeping clothes on all times unless it's bath time with mom or dad.

Consent



Consent to touch or hug another person. To always know they or their friends can talk to us openly, we are here to listen. To always let us know if something makes them uncomfortable

Consent, appropriate relationship behavior

Dangers, to talk to us if something happens, awareness, signs in their friends.

Discuss which people we know well enough to trust, in terms of getting a ride, going to someone's house, etc.

Discussed bodily autonomy

Discussed not letting people take photos of your naked or partial naked body. Being aware of online messages from possible predators

Discussed open communication, good touch bad touch, who to talk to if they have a concern, also taught them to access the sex abuser registry to look at areas (friend's houses, parks and other areas they visit) to be familiar with any risk but that ultimately anyone is capable of doing harm.

Discussed openly trust and that they can share.

Discussed that it is wrong and to tell someone if you see it or hear about it.

Don't talk to strangers online

Don't get along with strangers

Don't accept rides from strangers, scream and run if anyone touches your private areas. Talk about appropriate touching. My son's school has talked about this as well.

Don't take anything from a stranger especially out in public or anywhere.

Don't trust anyone as anyone can sexually abuse a child. As being a victim myself it's a sensitive subject. The lawyers and courts let the criminal off so no trust with the system. The victims pay with no justice.

Dress and conduct in public

Driven them to school rather than let them ride the bus

Drugs and alcohol, peer pressure, bullying, cyber pedophiles, digital footprint, lasting emotional and physical trauma, cannot unsee what's been seen, pornography, addiction, self worth.

During bath time we talk about her body and boundaries and that no one is allowed to touch her and if anyone does, she must tell me.

Enrolled my child in Anchorage Unitarian Universalist Fellowship's Our Whole Lives program

Family members are also possible of being the perpetrators of sexual abuse.

Feeling safe- even with someone you trust. If you Don't feel safe get away and tell someone. If they're not hearing, you tell someone else

Feeling strong and confident to say no and don't touch me, I will tell. And telling a trusted adult and me immediately.

Feeling your instincts and trusting them.

Good touch/bad touch

Got birth control in place for my daughters

Had my son attend events at school that discussed sexual abuse issues

Have briefly discussed used appropriate places for touching on body by others and private places on your body.



He's nine months, so I haven't talked to him. Take him to a licensed daycare provider and read all the municipality's inspection reports.

How kidnapping is the highest in AK 🙄

How to dress proper.

How to protect themselves

How to respond if a friend shares that abuse is or has occurred, what kind of things to listen/watch for if his intuition flags something awkward or suspicious.

I always ask him after school, "has anyone touched you in a bad way"? Or I'll ask him "who made him upset".

I always tell my children that even family members, friends and associates can be child predators

I answer every question they come to me with to the best of my knowledge and ability. I rather they hear it from me then from the world.

I continually emphasize the need for affirmative consent in all interactions with others; never make my kids hug, kiss, touch anyone they do not want to (even relatives, etc); and also work with them on getting consent before they touch others. I also emphasize that I will always believe them if they tell me that an adult hurt them or made them uncomfortable & will also come & remove them from any situation that makes them uncomfortable. We also talk a lot about what is & is not OK in relationships with teachers, coaches, etc.

I don't force physical contact of any kind if it's clearly unwanted. My child has the right for his body to be respected and his wishes to be respected. If he can articulate a no or yes, then I respect it. And tell others about my parenting style.

I don't have a concern

I don't have children of my own but have young relatives. I have encouraged them to always ask for help when they feel uncomfortable around others or to trust their instincts, that they don't have to be involved in anything that they don't want to.

I have always emphasized to my children that they can trust me with any information even if they think they have broken a rule or done something wrong and have tried to be true to that when they make confessions. We also emphasize that in our family we may have fun surprises sometimes but never secrets.

I have done everything possible to keep my child from having what I had happen to me.

I have limited who my child socializes with outside of my presence.

I have shared some of my own experiences.

I have talked to me daughter about not going places alone and sticking together with friends. I trust our family and friends, I'm more concerned about sex trafficking.

I have warned him that not all adults are friendly and not to go with strangers.

I haven't had a talk with my 5-year-old yet.

I kept my child out of the care of strangers until they were old enough to speak and be understood.

I let school do the education about it.

I let them ask any questions they want. I also have taught them the proper name for their body parts.

I never let my children out of my sight except for under the care of my parents or in laws. When we go to thanksgiving or other events with older cousins, I follow my children and keep an eye if they disappear into another room to play. (We make sure they they are never unsupervised in the presence of older cousins , especially those of puberty age)

I put some books in their room, incase they have questions and want to do research on their own



I spoke to them about what is appropriate touching and the importance of protecting their body. Also, spoke to them about not being afraid to say I'd someone touched them inappropriately or made them feel uncomfortable.

I stress to my kids that they can tell me anything and that I'm here to help, and not judge and lecture.

I watch and stay aware of how others (ex: trusted adults) interact with them in school, sports, etc.

I've explained what is and isn't ok. Touches. And about private parts. And also, not ok to show openly to people private parts. And to tell me if anything uncomfortable or scary happens "

I've reminded my child that they are able to tell me anything without negative reactions and that I am a safe space.

I've told them they can talk to me or any other trusted adult and no matter what I will always love them and be there for them.

Identifying potential (bad) behavior indicators when going to a new place. Recognizing when they feel uncomfortable in a new environment and listening to their intuition. Reaching out to talk and or for help 100% of the time is ok.

If an adult ever makes them uncomfortable and attempts to talk about or touch them inappropriately, speak up to me no matter it is or what the adult has claimed may happen if they did.

Importance of talking to parents

Internet safety is a huge concern.

Internet safety. Limit online usage such as no social media or chatting sign people they don't know.

It is real and never be scared to say anything that feels uncomfortable even for a friend that is scared to say anything

It's their body. If it makes them uncomfortable, then it's not okay and speak up. Say no. Tell an adult they feel safe with. Their safety is priority

It's okay not to listen to adults (teachers, caretakers, others in authority) who are asking them to do something that they think isn't right or makes them uncomfortable. When it comes to talking to trusted adults, we also talk about how sometimes trusted adults may not be able to listen, and that they should keep going until they find a trusted adult who will listen to them.

I've talked with my children that we never keep secrets from Mom and Dad, even from other adults. We always share and talk about everything.

Just ask them to be open about everything with me.

Just awareness and it being wrong

Just be open and talk

Just making sure my child knows that I am always safe to talk about anything

Just talked about the "no-no square"

Keep a good eye on my son in fear of child abduction

Keep tabs on who my child is around.

Kidnapping and lies

Letting them know there's a lot of predators in the Anchorage area

Letting them know we will stand behind them

Limited and monitored internet access

Locker rooms and friend's house.



Make sure she is only with people I know and trust

Martial arts training, how to create a scene where adults will pay attention

Maybe I'm naïve, but I don't think that this is a concern for my son. He is 6'3" and very savvy. Unlikely to be taken advantage of at this stage.

Mommy will believe you no matter what.

Monitored my kid's behavior for unusual behavior.

Mostly about what qualities a safe person has and the importance of not keeping secrets for others

Mostly just talking with my children and stressing if something does happen it's not their fault. And that they should tell someone.

My 4 children were adopted through office of childrens services. We have discussed this topic extensively and I've now done the same with my grandchildren.

My brother is autistic, I would say something is bad or not.

My child doesn't attend daycare, and is only watched by trusted friends or family members

My child is 10 months old, so I haven't discussed this topic with them.

My child is enrolled in FPCS, so I home school my kid. We have health related classes each year with this subject in mind. I have used some suggested books to bring up the topic of staying safe around others. We also discuss these matters from time to time when the topic emerges naturally. ie. moment when we discuss who can safely help my child with a medical issue that involves their private parts, etc. (and that a parent should be present)

My child is only 7 months. I do plan to talk about sexual abuse when she is old enough to understand.

My child is still too young

My child is yet too young to approach this subject.

My children are 6 so we've just started talking bigger topics that they can intellectualize better now but previously they've been taught about bad touch/good touch, permission, good secrets/bad secrets, telling parents, etc. My children don't know it yet, but they are not allowed around, at the houses of, or communication with one family member on the registry & one found with child porn.

My children are the same age and very much look out for each other. And we maintain very good communication about how they spend their time and with whom. Also, both of them are active & very vocal in speaking out about abuse, racism, LGBTQ biases, and other injustices.

My children are too young to understand but I monitor their interactions with others and will be having age-appropriate conversations about sexual abuse when they are able to understand. Child led consent is a practice our household and we do not force our children to be physical with others in any way.

My kids are savvy and tuned in. They have brought it up before I have had to. In general, there are few vulnerabilities in their lives including exposure to untrustworthy adults and their own self awareness.

Never be alone with someone you don't know

Never let them have sleepovers at someone's house where you don't know who is in attendance at that house.

No children but schools have faculty trained to recognize & programs with counselors and state guidelines to follow. I'm not sure how effective these efforts have been.

No means no, get away and find an adult

No sleepovers.



None - child is only 1

Not leave them alone with strangers or adults we don't trust.

Not let them walk alone in Anchorage on the trails or streets; been vigilant choosing which friends; homes they can visit or where they can do a sleep over

Not letting anyone touch them on their private parts. who is ok to do so, like us as parents and doctors examining them with us as parents being there. telling them to talk to us if someone has touched them or tell an adult if we aren't around.

Not letting them attend sleepovers.

Not showing private parts to other people than mom or dad. Keeping ourselves covered up. Not shaking your butt at people. Not letting anyone touch you by your private parts.

Not speaking with or going anywhere with strangers, not showing anyone areas where underwear cover not to talk to people online

Not talking to strangers

Not worried about it

One of my best ways to raise my children I watch over them with my life don't go to places and don't trust everybody home to go to

Other children

Our child goes to counseling just to have another person outside of the family they can discuss uncomfortable topics with. This also gives our child a person they can go to in case abuse happens in the family.

Our children our very young - all we have discussed with them is that we do not keep secrets, and that if someone touches you in a way you do not like you tell them to stop, and they MUST stop.

OWL classes (Our Whole Lives)

Paying attention to that little voice in your head telling you that someone may have harmful thoughts, whether they plan to act on them or not.

Private areas. Stranger danger

Private areas/ not touching or being touched without consent

Probably we talked more with daughter than son

Proper use of anatomical terminology, appropriate expectations from strangers, personal spaces

Read books

Recognizing grooming behavior on and offline. Bullying and sexual abuse.

Respecting boundaries and No isn't a play word

Reviewed materials from school and church

Safety in numbers, trust school staff, police and fire men. Have safety plans.

See something say something...so not just to our kids about are kids but also the safety of others

Self-defense, situational awareness, social media safety, and not putting yourself in a vulnerable position.

Sending texts of photos or receiving photos is another type of abuse



Several children's books. No concern personally, but awareness and tools to equip them is important.

Sex education library books, monitor internet usage

Signs she might spot amongst a couple of her friends.

Sometimes something interesting in the news

Speaking out

Stay 6ft away from anyone!

Stay away from people

Staying in close proximity in public places

Stranger Danger conversations. No hitting conversation while bringing in provisions for self defence, using appropriate names for body parts (medically specific terminology)

Stranger danger, building trust with child so that she comes to me with any fears/concerns

Stranger danger, sex education

Talk about child sexual abuse in general. From a young age talked with them about what is appropriate and not appropriate touching by ANYONE. Meaning from family, friends and those you do not know

Talk to other child in our circle of friends

Talked about bad touches and who is allowed to see them without clothes and what to do if someone makes them feel unsafe.

Talked about risks on social media. Concerns about photos you post/send

Talked about sexual activity, agency and anatomically correct body parts, sexuality and gender. Talked about other people's attitudes and feelings about sex too.

Talked about teachers/coaches

Talked about trustworthy adults, what to do if he was scared of an adult, how to handle yelling an adult if his friends say they were harmed.

Talked to them about a safe word for knowing if an adult is trusted or not, who to go to for help, empowerment to say No

Talked to them about online dangers, not accepting friend requests from people they don't know. Not chatting with strangers. Checking their online presence

Talking about it and the situations. Coming forward and telling us the parents and it's not her fault she's not in trouble.

Talking to strangers in real life and the internet

Teach them them to fight to maim or kill to escape, groomers will try to be your pal

Tell parent or trusted adult when it happens so hopefully something will be resolved, and it will not continue

Telling them that they are in control of their bodies, and they have the right to say no to any type of touching that they choose not to participate in

That even friends or family members could be an abuser. And that abusers trick and manipulate to scare kids into complying and hiding

That it's not their fault if it happens to them



That once it starts (abuse) it won't stop it can go on forever unless they ask for help

That other than mommy or Daddy (up to a certain age on this as both my kids are girls) and a doctor (if you are comfortable with it) can see them without clothes on as a kid.

That the doctor is only allowed to touch them in their privates with their mom or dad present and only during a check up

That their body is their own and that no one should touch them in their private areas. That adults who tell you to keep any secrets about touching are bad

That there's no shame in what someone else has done to them or might do to them. The child NEVER did anything wrong, but the perpetrator is always wrong.

That they can and should say no if something is uncomfortable. Even if it is being done by a family member. Honesty is huge in my home so that if my kids come to me with a concern, I will believe them.

That they can come to me when they need to.

That we would NEVER be angry with them or not love them for any reason and if another adult tried to tell them that they should know it's a lie and to let us know immediately.

The 9-year-old attended the program with me so she could hear from the police on present danger in our community and how it could relate to her online games.

The clothes they wear, and the ways people shouldn't touch them.

The importance of being heard and being listened to as well of the respect they should give and get including control of people who want to touch them in any way

The importance of parents Knowing their friends. Parents meeting friends' parents before hanging out.

They discussed it in school, and I asked a few follow up questions. Explained what is appropriate and inappropriate in regard to wrestling and touching ect

Those that pretend they are "helping" can not be trusted. I will never ever trust the city of Anchorage with anything pertaining to my children. Abuse of power and serious psychological issues exist in the "help" itself. Why on earth would I send someone to that? Honestly, defend the entire program and start over is what should be done, too many lunatics work in this area in Alaska.

To always be aware of strangers, to always speak up if put in an uncomfortable situation, to be able to go to a trusted adult

To always let mom and dad know if they have felt unsafe, or if someone has touched them in anyway, they felt was wrong.

To tell on the person who tried or did touch them immediately and doesn't have to be scared.

Trust no one

Urged them to talk with me if someone is behaving inappropriately

Use actual clinic names (i.e., vulva) to name their body parts

Used books to help discuss the topic

Walking alone

Warned them that people want to use them. They have to be careful who they interact with.

Watch out for how teachers act around you, and your employers such as managers or supervisors. Dont take grade bribes or even money bribes from them



Watch them closely

Watched cartoons specifically for children to learn about abuse prevention methods.

Watched videos from my congregation

Watching out for creeps or anybody that makes them feel uncomfortable and tell me when they do.

We constantly check in with our children on their day to day, how was school and extracurriculars, we reinforce open communication about any worries or concerns they have about themselves or their friends.

We emphasize that no one should try to touch or do anything to our kid's body that their body is not for anyone else to use in any way. We also emphasize that even as their parents, they have full autonomy to let us know if anything makes them uncomfortable- even things like hugging.

We have covered everything school has encouraged or provided us info on to cover

We have talked about being open and being able to let us as parents know if it happened.

We have talked about good touch and bad touch and who to talk to if they are uncomfortable, but they are still a little young to fully understand.

We have talked about not talking to strangers, good touches and bad touches.

We haven't talked about anything that hasn't been listed. Just keep reminding them to make sure they tell someone if something isn't right.

We keep a close community of those around our kids, so it's not been an issue or topic of discussion so far

We let her say no when she doesn't want to be touched, and when it comes to her privates, we listen to what she does say, to listen for any concerns. As she is still in diapers, and like all babies, has gotten diaper rash, we pay close attention to the way her privates and the rest of her body look, and any changes, to watch for anything abnormal.

We mitigate risks and have age-appropriate discussions.

We talk about and practice consent (e.g., for hugs)

We talk about not letting anyone look at or touch private parts unless it is mom or a doctor with mom present.

We taught her the proper names for her body parts from the start of life. We read children's books about our bodies, about consent, etc. We answer any question she has without acting awkward. We never tell her "I'll tell you when you're older" because if she is asking about it, she is already thinking about it, and we want to be her primary source of correct information. We teach safety about phones/computers/the internet. Even from a young age we have practiced asking her permission before doing something and waiting for a verbal confirmation before proceeding. For instance, we will knock and ask if we can come into her room if we know she might be changing instead of just walking in there. We as her parents talk openly about times when we have accidentally seen or heard something we didn't like (e.g., "I was on my phone today and saw a picture that I really didn't like, it made me feel uncomfortable. So, I quickly swiped away, but I wish the image wasn't still in my head"). We do this so that when (not if) they see or hear something that makes them uncomfortable, they know it does not make them bad, because it happens to Mom and Dad too, and they know they can talk about it with us. We share experiences from our childhood to help her know that we were her age once too, we remember what it was like, and what kinds of things she might encounter so she feels better prepared for what to do when (not if) she runs into an uncomfortable situation. (I am talking about any kind of encounter with things of a sexual nature, not just sexual abuse. Meaning exposure to pornography, lyrics in a song, a side comment made by a peer, etc.) We teach that even someone who seems nice can do things they shouldn't. A common term people use for this is "tricky people" (Hans from Frozen is an excellent and relatable example of this for that age group). We teach that we care more about her than anyone else no matter how good of a friend or family member they are, so we will always believe her no matter what the other person says to her. We teach about trusting her feelings in any situation and letting us know if she is uncomfortable in a certain place or around a certain person. We have done so much more, but the main thing we do is make this an ongoing conversation from a very young age. It's not formal or rigid, it is situational and fluid. I will pause a book or movie to address something we saw or read right away and ask if she has any questions about it. I will set down anything else I am doing when she asks a question, so she sees that I am focused on her. She knows she can ask us, and she knows we will answer.



We teach body autonomy. Nobody gets to touch their private parts except them or mom/dad/aunt/grandma if they need help cleaning themselves up after going to the bathroom.

We teach them the correct names of their anatomy and insist they use them, so they're knowledgeable about talking about something that happens to them. We also teach them that no adult is allowed to touch them without their consent, and who a safe adult is to talk to if someone does. And we teach them that it's inappropriate to touch other people in certain areas and without consent.

We try to keep a tight rein as to their whereabouts in the community. We talk to all the parents of the homes they visit. We question the possibility of some sexual abuse from their previous home

We use anatomically correct words for our bodies. We also say very often that no one is allowed to touch our bodies if we don't want them to.

We've talked about what to call our genitalia and who is allowed to help them in the bathroom

We've talked about how reaching out to a trusted adult is always the best thing to do if someone does anything that makes them uncomfortable but if that's not possible or if they feel like they can't get away, they can fight their way out to get away.

What to do if a friend tells you something about what happened to them

What to do if in a situation like someone trying to get them in vehicle. Like running and yelling fire and help

When it's appropriate and with who to take clothes off around.

When my children were young, we had body/personal space talks, talks about strangers, etc.

Whenever us being "bad" or "dumb" parents comes up, we have said that we might not be perfect but other children their age have it much harder, like some get abused, physically, mentally, or sexually.

Who is a safe adult. No secrets between parents and children. Calling private parts by their anatomically correct name.

Words and phrases an adult should never use with a child. Favors or "help" an adult should never request from a child. Safety in numbers. Using a code word or phrase with our family if he feels uncomfortable and needs to leave a situation. Listening carefully to friends and tell an adult if a friend has had a worrisome experience.

Years ago, we took some introductory self-defense martial arts - the thinking was so the kids would learn it's OK to say "NO" forcefully and maybe push back if touched inappropriately.

11A. How at risk would you say your children are for experiencing child sexual abuse at some time in their childhood? Use the scale below where a 0 is zero risk and a 5 is very high risk.

		CHILD ABUSE RISK TO YOUR CHILD:		
		Count	%	
No risk - 0		71	21.9%	
1		137	42.5%	
2		60	18.8%	
3		38	11.8%	
4		9	2.9%	
High risk - 5		7	2.0%	Mean = 1.37



THE FOLLOWING VARIABLE WAS CALCULATED BY COMPARING THE TWO RISK QUESTIONS:

	COMPARISON OF RISK:	
	Count	%
Lower risk for my child	240	74.6%
Equal risk	69	21.4%
Greater risk for my child	13	4.0%

11 B. (IF RISK TO THEIR CHILD < RISK TO AVERAGE CHILD...) You graded the risk to your children as being less than the grade you gave earlier for children in general. Can you explain what the main reasons you think that are?

2 parent household. Parent home most of the time. Little exposure to strangers, less than most. Protective about where my child goes and who they are with.

Abuse can come in all forms: verbal, emotional, mental or physical...some a combination and can contribute to being at higher risk for some.

After my daughter was raped, I kept all my children at home such as homeschooling

Alaska has a much higher rate of sexual abuse than the rest of the nation.

Anything can happen in the school. Children often go to bathrooms in pairs and are not always monitored by an adult.

As parents we are much more vigilant about who our children spend time with. Their caregivers are all background checked. And we've given them the words and tools to know when someone is touching them inappropriately.

As parents, we are very involved and know very well everyone our children interact with.

Awareness of the topic, discussions with child, child resides stable household, child has no significant mental disorders, child is old enough to self-protect/defend.

Awareness. Hopefully education. Location. family.

Because all my children are adults and the few grandkids I have are in safe environments with family.

Because everyone thinks it won't happen to them, but I can't talk for others in the community, this isn't a topic brought up at the park or while conversing with the neighbors. Talking like this in public will make others think YOUR the one doing the assault. If someone reports you for talking about it, now LEO is looking for you to ask you why your asking/talking about it with others.

Because I am overly protective of who my children spend time with, to include family.

Because I don't allow sleepovers and my family is a safe place, however you can never remove all risk.

Because I have given better knowledge to my children than alot of other parents and have more knowledge myself do to being involved in emergency services work in past

Because I homeschool my child, people she spends time with hold the same beliefs and she knows she has a very safe relationship not only with her parents, but that she can also go to very close friends who also watch out for her safety, and these are the people she spends time with.

Because I know what the warning signs are and am familiar with grooming.

Because my child is very well protected, and some kids aren't at all

Because my children are safe at home. We do not put them in situation to experience child abuse.



Because they are always under parents watch

Because we have talked about it. Because our daughters have open communication with us. Our daughters have very few sleepovers at friends' houses. Our children are smart and aware and don't put themselves in situations of high risk.

Because we talk about it and have good communication.

Both parents are highly educated and from healthy families. Also have economic stability.

Children are adults now, but as children we kept a close eye on them, set curfews, and not allow them to go to other people's homes we don't know.

Children are only ever entrusted to adults with some form of licensure and oversight

Clever they are

Communication and the care we give our children. We have armed them with knowledge.

Controlled environments and age-appropriate conversations will help guide children away from high risk situations of sexual abuse.

Do not allow them to have sleepovers or be around people we do not know very well

Economic status. Where we live and the social community in which we live.

Every child's circumstances are different

Family, environment

Family, friends, general environment.

Few sleepovers, limited access to alone time with strangers/coaches/scouts

From where we are originally from, we were taught well and that a little discipline here and there can teach our children the importance of life taught lessons, and that we don't physically abuse them.

Getting the word out there. A lot of times fear is what stops them from coming forward

God fearing home and school that is aligned with our Biblical values, as well as vetting anyone my children spend time with. We also do not allow our children to enter neighbor's houses without us.

He is never left alone with anyone except his mom, dad or grandma. So, predators have little access or availability to him. He doesn't go to daycare.

He lives in a stable home

He's a smart kid

He's not an easy person to get near

He's older and fairly educated

High education within close family, good enough income to pay for a good day care.

His current age and exposure to situations where such things could take place. Know his circle of adults very well.

Honestly that question was bullshit. I have no idea whether my kids will be abused, but I do believe in energy and ideas influencing our reality- so I choose to have a mindset that my children are safe. With regards to 'real' preventative measures- strong community ties, GOOD EFFECTIVE communication with my children and taking care of who has contact with them.



Hopefully, their knowledge and education about the issue will prevent it from happening. However, there is always risk.

I am a diligent parent but also my kids aren't involved in a lot of extra curricular activities

I am a very involved parent

I am a watchful and aware parent, and my son has a strong family. Often kids who do not have that, are targeted by abusers.

I am educated on the subject. I have educated my children and grandchildren to be aware both for their safety and that of their friends and others

I am extremely active in my children's lives and limit exposure to adults to very few whom I've personally known for long periods of time and don't feel would be a risk. I feel many parents would agree that by being proactive, establishing open communication and teaching children early on about sexual abuse, we have lowered the risk by taking control of the measures we can. Ultimately though as a community we have a high population of sexual abusers and many come from other states to AK, this element cannot be controlled, and this is why teaching my children to be aware and defend themselves is key.

I am fully aware of my child's surroundings and whos hes with.

I am highly proactive and extremely protective of my children, and nobody has the authority to discuss child protection with me.

I am making an assumption that children in single mother households, and or, lower socioeconomic households have a greater statistical risk

I am overly protective. The greatest risk to them would be at school, which presents few opportunities.

I am very careful about the adults in their lives, and they are assertive and verbal. They would not make compliant or convenient victims.

I am very close to my kids; we talk about things like this. I am also very in tune with their lives. I'd like to think that if something happened, they would either come to me or I would be able to tell something was wrong.

I am VERY involved in my kids lives, and so far, they seem open to talking with me about their concerns. I limit sleepovers to one or two houses due to this fear. I hope that being involved and having an open dialogue with my kids about sexual abuse will lower their risk of ever experiencing it.

I am very protective of his whereabouts, and he spends little time in daycare

I am very strict on who has access to them. And if they're not at school they are with me 95% of the time

I believe I keep a close eye on my children, apart from when they are at school. I do my best to monitor where they are and whom they are with. I believe there will always be a risk, but I do try to limit the chance as much as I possibly can. I keep an open line of dialogue, I ask questions, I try to be as open and let my kids be as open as they want. I always want my children to know I am available to listen if they should ever feel unsafe or that someone has crossed a line that feels wrong.

I believe my children are at a lower risk due to me having attended trainings for child abuse and neglect versus other children/parents might not have resources or think either thing could every happen.

I believe that I keep an open communication with my children enough that if they feel uncomfortable around someone or in any situation, they will tell me (or have) and we remove ourselves from that situation therefore significantly reducing risk

I believe we have educated and taken steps to prevent it

I can only hope that having open conversations as a family will help him be able to recognize unsafe situations and feel comfortable telling us or another adult.

I do not believe they are at risk of sexual abuse from family members



I do not let my children go outside alone or sleepover at friend's houses, their friends come over here. My kids are talked to daily to check in on how their day went at school and any signs of emotional signs of distress are given more attention. I also do not allow my kids on overnight camps or things of that nature.

I don't believe my child will be in some situations that lead to child abuse.

I don't leave my child with anyone except my daughter and her grampa. I don't drink and I rarely leave her with anyone except for 2 trusted family members and her home daycare whom I trust.

I don't let my children go play outside alone, I don't let them ride the buses alone, I don't let them wander for things in the store. I work at the school they attend. We don't do sleep overs with untrusted people

I don't mean to imply that some thing, like this could never happen to my son. But he lives in a stable home with well educated parents who talk a lot! I do believe that there are many children in more vulnerable circumstances, for whom this risk is much greater.

I don't have much family left and notary friends and we go no places

I don't know if there is anyway I can 100% prevent it from happening.

I feel I have knowledge and understanding of child sexual abuse prevention to do as much as I can to keep my children safe but realize there are predators out there and that my children will never have a zero risk. I don't know what the actual risk is for children in general in Anchorage which is why I rated it a 2 but I am assuming that there are children in Anchorage who have never been made aware of or talked about prevention and therefore, I rated my children's risk less due to that because we do talk about it and are aware of it.

I feel like I protect my children from sexual abuse, and I feel like most sexual abuse happens within the home. This does not happen in my home.

I feel like we're part of a lower risk population.

I give my children spiritual advice, and I pray over them, always feel protection of the danger of this life

I graded her less because I have hope that what we have taught her will help to prevent it. I know it is not always preventable, but I hope that it will catch and stop a groomer before they become a perpetrator.

I guess I'm thinking about the villages since sexual abuse occurs often in those areas.

I have discussed signs and warnings with my children. they both have many trusted adults in their lives. we don't have a lot of risk factors in our family - e.g., alcoholism, etc

I have educated my children of these dangers and they are very, very rarely with other adults, kids alone or without being checked on frequently. My children are extremely aware that anyone can harm them, even really close friends and family members. I check in with them regularly about the people that are around them

I have educated my kid and talk with her a lot about it, so she knows what to look for and what to do if it happens.

I have girls and they are the more targeted.

I have had many conversations with my children about body safety and appropriate child/adult relationships. I have a good and honest relationship with my children. While this will not prevent all bad things from happening, it does put them at a lower risk. Unfortunately, I don't believe all children in the community have the same type of parental relationship that produces this kind of safety.

I have intimate knowledge of where my children are, who they are with, and we talk about most things/activities on a daily basis. We have a very positive interactive relationship that allows them to say whatever they want/need to say in a safe place. I feel confident that they would not allow it to happen and would report it if it was happening to someone around them.

I have limited who my child socializes with outside of my presence. Also, my child is now a male teenager and I think child sexual abuse is less likely to be perpetrated on that demographic than on younger children and female children.



I have open and honest discussions with my kids about the dangers and importance of telling me or a trusted adult if someone tries anything.

I have taught them higher than average, and they know how to protect themselves, stay out of dangerous situations, and how to tell a trusted adult if something is wrong

I have the children under my protection and only have them hangout with other adults I see fit as in I see them safe to hang around. I can't say that for other children

I hope that with the education, resources, instruction, & trusted adults in their life lowers their risk.

I know my home is safe. I keep an eye on my kids and they don't get to spend the night with others. I feel like of course there are risks to other kids but personally I feel my kids' risk is low.

I live in a safe area and am very protective of my kids. They don't have very much time completely unsupervised.

I make life choices for my family that mitigate risk for child sexual abuse, and I intend to continue that.

I make my kids live under a rock LOL but in reality, I am probably just trying to ease my own mind with that number. I would not be surprised if it were higher, I'm just not ready to face that reality quite yet.

I may be a bit overprotective. I'm fortunate to have a work schedule that allows me to be present and I am always aware of where my child is and who they are with.

I meet with my child's friend's parents. I check in with my children everyday. I keep them updated on what's happening in our community and have talks about the types of activities that are high risk. I am open when my kids talk to me so they know they can come to me with anything.

I talk to my children, and I don't leave them alone with anyone I don't fully trust

I talk to them. They are aware of the risk and other family that have been abused and what to do and not do.

I teach them to protect themselves.

I think because we talk to them about it a lot and we have set up protections like no sleepovers, no going to peoples house we don't know, no secrets, no shame.

I think I am more engaged than most parents

I think I'm more educated than most parents, I'm proactive with the kids on these issues, and we do not have an adult male in the home.

I think it's a very important topic to discuss with your children even though it may be uncomfortable.

I think my children have a greater understanding than most.

I think my kids are somewhat well prepared. There are convicted sex offenders in my family--though they are distant relatives--but it is always possible for this kind of thing to happen. I started early trying to address giving them the tools they needed to protect themselves when it does, if it ever does.

I think that education for us the parents and child factor as there are children in the general population that make up the score that would have even a higher risk than I scored

I think their risk is lower due to my efforts as described earlier and my recognition that there is a threat at all

I think we're carefully and don't do risky things to put them at risk like drink or do drugs.

I trust everyone that my child is around

I trust my kids to not allow themselves to be led into questionable situations. They know that if they're in trouble, who to call and in what order.

I was abused as a child and take many precautions to keep my kids from the same situation.



I will be educating my child on appropriate relationships.

I work in a field that works with children affected by sexual abuse. We talk about it and have talked about it since they were able to understand. Our pediatrician also started very early talking about safe and unsafe touches

I would say I'm more knowledgeable than the average. I'm proactive. And I teach my son about body language, and autonomy.

I'm a victim myself and am very mistrusting of most other adults and kids So no sleepovers or private times

I'm hyper aware due to a family trauma and made it a priority to try and keep my children safe

I'm protecting my children

If I do my do diligence as a parent to prevent that kind of trauma to my children

I'm at his school constantly checking up on him and his progress. I watch him around the adults responsible for him. He never spends the night away from home. He has a regular physical.

I'm more protective and stricter than the general public

I'm the main caretaker and I am aware of neighbors

Involving myself in their lives

It is just her & I at home. I don't have her spend the night at her friend's house, but I do trust the other family

It is something that would never happen in our household, and having a younger boy, the chances seem less since the only sports or activities that he participates in are group based, and there is little to no isolation that would increase the risk of that happening.

Like many parents, I suppose, we feel our children are better educated about sexual abuse and able to identify warning signs (and respond.) Additionally, our children are very much homebodies and don't spend as much time as (we think) other kids spend out in the world.

Low risk factors, stable househd, well supervised, positive peer group, success at school, age

Mainly because I plan to homeschool and not use day cares. However, exposure at the sports and playing outside with neighborhood kids will be there

More attentive and aware than the average parents.

My child doesn't spend a lot of time in unsupervised social settings. While it doesn't void the risk i don't believe they have as many chances of encountering it

My child has mental issues and doesn't really go out much or talk to people in person.

My child is a boy and think he is less at risk

My child is less at risk in my part of town and school than other parts

My child is under constant supervision

My child stays with mother or father all the time. homeschool.

My children are always with me. I don't use childcare or public school regularly. My children and I are always communicating and are very close. I don't trust any adults to be alone with my kids.

My children are at home with me or at school. I always know where they are and who they are with and trust who they are with implicitly.

My children are aware of risks and educated



My children are compassionate but aware of the types of behavior to be alert

My children are mainly around very trusted adults. However, there is some risk at school and other factors (1 biological has 0 risk) (3 step children have a higher risk due to their other parents side of the family that I don't know)

My children are strong advocates for justice and have solid peer groups, and they look out for one another as well. I think (hope) they have above-average skills at avoiding such abuse and would not hesitate to tell me or someone else if a situation arose.

My children are under my supervision so much. Outside of school they are never away from me.

My children are very aware of the dangers in the world, are rarely in unsupervised situations that put them at risk and are rarely in unstructured environments or home alone.

My children are well informed about the issue and risks. This is in contrast to how I feel about other children in general, I don't think they are well informed.

My children are white, upper middle class. Unfortunately, the majority of those sexually assaulted as children in Alaska are Natives and those with a lower socioeconomic status. The risk will never be 0 for anyone but we have a lot working on our side to prevent it.

My family is only around my children, and I trust the private school they attend. Of course, no one is immune but there are higher risk kids than mine I believe

My husband and I speak on this subject with all 9 of our kids all the time. Even if family members are at our house, our kids know to go into the oldest room and chill there until everyone leaves and stick together. That kind of goes for, when there at a family member house. To stick together and look out for one another. Plus, my kids home school and their home body's

My kid is homeschooled and only goes to trusted adults (parents of their friends). We've talked about stranger danger, etc.

My kids are in a safe environment, and they are taught what they can do if it happens to them

My kids are not allowed to be only with other adults or even some kids depending on age either Me or dad is there

My kids have a stable home. I keep a close eye on them, their friends, and any other persons that are in close contact with them.

My youngest child is 15 - he has not been abused yet in his life. So the odds of it happening between now and 18 are lower. We also have a very stable family life. I know predators' prey on children who do not. I still know it could happen, but as children get older the odds must go down, right?

No one has educated my child except me, always making sure my child is aware of people who do these things and to be able to speak up and communicate if it's her or some one else that could be affected by the situation

Not as at risk as other members of the community due to parenting/community

Older children with self-defense skills and awareness about their bodies/appropriate touch.

Open communication, talked to him about sexual predators, keep tabs on where he is and who he is with.

Open dialogue with my kids.

Our daughter has always been around us until school, we worked from home, and feel that we placed her with trusted adults.

Our home has open communication about a wide variety of topics, and we try to be a safe haven. We left religion a few years ago to make our circumstances safer from affinity crimes

Parental engagement, social settings, school and sports program supervision, friend and family support and strong communication and trust between parents and children



Parental involvement via a stay-at-home mom.

Personal

Probably mostly cognitive bias

Protective factors -trust and healthy adult relationships, open communication, how to not be a victim, where to go for help

Safe home and environment

Safe home and neighborhood. Know what he's doing

Safe home environment

She's older, smart, and would ask for help if needed. We are more privileged than many other kids in this community.

Single mother living with 2 kids

So far, my child is at home and not in many public or private gatherings.

Socioeconomic privilege of our circle of friends suggests fewer stressors or personal histories that would lead to perpetuation of abuse cycles.

Stable home, trusting relationship and willingness to talk with parents about difficulties in their lives, knowledge of boundaries and to let us know if anyone crosses their boundaries, makes them feel uncomfortable or asks them to keep a secret.

Stable supportive home with two involved parents. Access to comprehensive sex ed in school. Limited interaction with adults outside of groups.

Statistics points towards first answer and the answer towards my own child is a personal opinion, but I would never say my child has a 0 chance because they're not constantly in my own care and control. Strangers are in charge during daytime at school and daycare. They live next door and walk next to us in the stores. Anything can happen such is life.

Strong parental involvement in their lives, they are not abused or neglected as some children unfortunately are. supportive home environment, talking about it with our kids

The child in my house is a male

The child in my household is a girl, so there will always be some sort of risk. The community of people she is usually surrounded seems very safe and I know most of the people she comes in contact with who also have kids.

The children in my care are very protected and supervised. The interactions they have with others are very limited putting their risk for sexual abuse at a zero percent.

The education that we provide our children and the environment that we provide surrounding positive communication makes them at lower risk than the general population.

The kids in my household are older children and they aren't really in any at risk locations

The relationship between us, the amount of time our daughter is away from the house, who she is allowed to hang out with

Their environment

There are a lot of factors involved in sexual abuse. I don't have 100% control over what happens to my child, but I do have a little more control than I do over what happens to other children.

There is no other abuse in both our home, and both sets of extended families. My husband and I both work remotely and have a stable home environment. Our child does not have any disabilities and does not (and ideally won't have much) access to technology and internet at a young age.



They are aware that they have personal space and have been told that no one can touch them inappropriately and to tell an adult because it is not their fault. There is always risk.

They are grown. They were raised with awareness

They are no longer children, thank goodness. They know better than to trust anyone here with anything. I really feel bad for parents, they are really going to have to fight to keep any parental rights whatsoever in Anchorage. This is a major issue, not just the child abuse but the mismanagement of the programs intended for the issue.

They are safe within my household but may differ when stepping out such as school and ect.

Training to recognize abuse, strong religious and moral laws instilled at a young age. Not allowing things like sleep overs or time at homes where I the parent don't have good relationships with the other parents. Don't allow my children around people who use pornography, homosexuals or transgenders trying to be aware

Unfortunately, different socio-economic status / general risk factors. My kids are usually around my extended family and my family is safe.

Very little opportunity for a predator given all the activities they participate in

We are a two-parent household with resources to have our children engage in extracurricular activities and be active in the community.

We are a very involved and close family. I know my kid's teachers, friends, coaches, and center of influences very well. I understand my kid's behavior well and if something was off it would be noticeable. Not to say never but highly unlikely.

We are actively involved parents. We have an open communication with our children.

We are extremely cautious and plan to address this topic heavily as soon as she is able to understand

We are involved parents who talk to our child

We are planning to move out of Alaska, which is increasingly becoming a more dangerous and scarier place for children.

We are protecting them as much as possible

We are protective of our kids

We are very active in their life, we don't allow them to go to friends houses we don't know personally, not a whole lot of close contact with people we don't fully trust or who are a risk.

We believe that our friends and our kid's friends make smart choices and are respectful of boundaries. We believe that the people we know and keep present a low risk.

We don't allow our children to go to sleepovers, be alone with any boys or men (or women we don't know very well), and the school (private) follows the rules for our children.

We have a stable network of family and friends, including several with training in preventing and identifying child sexual assault.

We have close family bonds on both sides of the family. Our kids do not attend daycare, preschool or have babysitters other than my siblings

We have no extended family here, we don't participate in team/group settings, our children don't have extended time with adult friends without our presence. We have an intact family unit with resources.

We know the signs & we talk about bodies & privacy, etc. in our home. We are prepared for age-appropriate discussions as our children grow.

We live in a safe, stable environment.



We maintain Standards and don't associate with those who dont

We openly talk to her about her right to her own body and her right to say no to touch she doesn't want. We will also make sure she knows that she can talk to us about anything, and that we will always listen and help if she is uncomfortable with someone's touch. We will never force her to be ok with someone touching her that she is not comfortable with, and we will always be on her side if something happens. We know that if it were to happen, it would most likely be by someone we know, and do not suspect, but we are always careful about who we allow to care for her, and if we are not 100% sure she is safe with them, we would not leave her in that person's care.

We pay special attention to those "bad feelings"

We restrict who watches our daughter

We talk about safe and unsafe touch. My kids know no matter who it is and even if someone is touching their arm, they can tell them to stop if it makes them uncomfortable. I don't allow sleep overs at other homes. We keep an open line of communication where my children regularly ask us questions about their bodies.

We talk very openly with our kids, due to disabilities in our household

We're overly protective compared to other families.

Where we live and my knowledge of where my child is

Where we live, the people we associate with, the knowledge we have, the school and adults she is around.

Finally, the following questions are for demographic and statistical purposes only. Your responses are confidential. We use this data to ensure that our sample is representative of the Alaska population. You are not required to answer these questions, but it helps improve the validity and integrity of the survey if you do.

12. Which of the following types of advertising would you say you notice and pay attention to most?

	ADVERTISING NOTICE MOST:	
	Count	%
Newspaper ads	43	4.8%
Direct mail	107	11.7%
TV ads	153	16.9%
Radio ads	249	27.4%
Internet ads	355	39.2%

13A. Are you registered to vote in the State of Alaska?

	REGISTERED TO VOTE?	
	Count	%
Yes	861	94.6%
No	49	5.4%



13B. (IF REGISTERED...) What is your registered party affiliation?

PARTY AFFILIATION:		
	Count	%
Republican	220	25.7%
Democrat	145	16.9%
Other party	63	7.3%
No party	429	50.1%

13C. In the 2020 general election, who did you vote for President?

2020 PRESIDENT VOTE:		
	Count	%
Donald Trump	351	38.9%
Joe Biden	351	39.0%
Other candidate	56	6.3%
Didn't vote	143	15.9%

14. Are you married or not married?

MARITAL STATUS:		
	Count	%
Married	447	49.0%
Not married	464	51.0%

15. What is the highest grade or year of school you completed?

EDUCATION LEVEL:		
	Count	%
Elementary school	1	.1%
Some high school	6	.7%
High school graduate	127	13.9%
GED	23	2.5%
Some college	391	42.9%
Bachelor's degree	222	24.3%
Master's degree or higher	142	15.6%



16. In which of the following categories does your total household income fall?

	HOUSEHOLD INCOME:	
	Count	%
\$40,000 or less	128	14.2%
\$40-60,000	112	12.3%
\$60-80,000	90	9.9%
\$80-100,000	124	13.7%
\$100-150,000	217	24.0%
\$150-200,000	98	10.8%
\$200,000 or more	74	8.2%
Not sure	62	6.8%

Median = \$94,900

17. Which one of the following best describes your race?

	RESPONDENT RACE:	
	Count	%
White/Caucasian	639	70.3%
Black/African American	14	1.5%
Asian	44	4.8%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	20	2.2%
Alaska Native/American Indian	81	8.9%
Combination	80	8.8%
Other race	17	1.9%
Not sure	14	1.6%

18. Your gender...

	RESPONDENT GENDER:	
	Count	%
Male	448	49.2%
Female	458	50.2%
Other	6	.7%

That's it! You have participated in very important work here. Thank you for your efforts. This survey has been conducted for the Alaska Children's Trust, an organization dedicated to the prevention of child abuse and neglect in Alaska. ACT's goal is to ensure that all Alaskan children and youth have the tools and resources necessary to grow up safe and healthy. They can be found at alaskachildrenstrust.org

Click Submit and NEXT to record your responses!



CROSSTABULATION TABLES

Areas of Anchorage

Column Percents



	AREAS OF ANCHORAGE:					Total
	Downtown/ Spenard/ Turnagain	Universit y/M'view/ East Anchorage	Sandlake/ Bayshore/ Oceanview	Lake Otis/ Hillside	Eagle River/ Chugiak	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE ANCHORAGE CHILD:						
Low risk (0-1)	16.9%	13.9%	12.7%	12.6%	12.7%	13.7%
Medium risk (2-3)	59.0%	64.5%	67.7%	69.9%	67.2%	65.8%
High risk (4-5)	24.1%	21.5%	19.6%	17.4%	20.1%	20.5%
ANCHORAGE RISK COMPARED TO LOWER 48:						
Higher here	54.4%	50.6%	52.6%	56.2%	59.9%	54.1%
Lower here	6.9%	7.0%	7.2%	4.9%	6.0%	6.5%
About the same	28.6%	27.9%	31.0%	31.8%	27.8%	29.5%
Not sure	10.1%	14.5%	9.2%	7.0%	6.2%	10.0%
ANCHORAGE RISK COMPARED TO REST OF ALASKA:						
Higher here	7.9%	7.9%	11.1%	3.2%	7.7%	7.5%
Lower here	50.2%	50.9%	61.1%	60.6%	60.7%	56.3%
About the same	34.6%	32.7%	22.7%	33.1%	26.0%	30.1%
Not sure	7.3%	8.4%	5.1%	3.0%	5.7%	6.0%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:						
Low readiness (1-3)	42.6%	34.9%	34.5%	41.4%	36.7%	37.7%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	50.3%	55.2%	55.6%	53.6%	55.0%	54.1%
High readiness (7-9)	7.2%	9.8%	9.9%	5.0%	8.3%	8.2%
DO YOU KNOW OF ANY PREVENTION EFFORTS?						
Yes, I do	27.6%	27.2%	34.8%	29.2%	44.2%	31.5%
No, not really	72.4%	72.8%	65.2%	70.8%	55.8%	68.5%
READINESS SCORE - LEADERSHIP:						
Low readiness (1-3)	22.0%	20.6%	27.9%	27.7%	21.7%	24.0%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	66.1%	67.5%	61.4%	64.5%	70.3%	65.7%
High readiness (7-9)	12.0%	11.9%	10.7%	7.8%	8.0%	10.3%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY CLIMATE:						
Low readiness (1-3)	17.6%	18.7%	17.4%	15.6%	13.7%	16.9%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	76.4%	66.8%	74.5%	80.9%	73.3%	73.9%
High readiness (7-9)	6.0%	14.5%	8.0%	3.5%	13.0%	9.2%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:						
Low readiness (1-3)	18.8%	20.3%	16.0%	24.0%	20.2%	19.9%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	60.2%	59.4%	67.4%	61.0%	65.5%	62.3%
High readiness (7-9)	21.0%	20.2%	16.6%	15.1%	14.3%	17.7%
READINESS SCORE - AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:						
Low readiness (1-3)	42.1%	28.9%	27.3%	31.2%	31.6%	31.6%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	51.0%	58.4%	61.2%	63.6%	63.1%	59.5%
High readiness (7-9)	6.9%	12.7%	11.5%	5.2%	5.2%	8.9%
COMBINED READINESS SCORE:						
Low readiness (<4)	30.8%	26.3%	31.5%	35.0%	31.2%	30.6%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	61.8%	63.8%	58.5%	58.5%	66.0%	61.5%
High readiness (>6)	7.3%	10.0%	10.1%	6.5%	2.8%	7.9%
Total	16.5%	28.0%	20.8%	21.6%	13.1%	100.0%



	AREAS OF ANCHORAGE:					Total
	Downtown/ Spennard/ Turnagain	University/ M'view/ East Anchorage	Sandlake/ Bayshore/ Oceanview	Lake Otis/ Hillside	Eagle River/ Chugiak	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - DOCTORS?						
Yes	16.5%	27.3%	24.6%	25.9%	30.2%	25.0%
No	83.5%	72.7%	75.4%	74.1%	69.8%	75.0%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - MY CHILD'S SCHOOL?						
Yes	12.3%	20.5%	23.8%	22.9%	22.8%	20.6%
No	87.7%	79.5%	76.2%	77.1%	77.2%	79.4%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - PREVENTION PROGRAM/TRAINING?						
Yes	20.6%	25.7%	29.3%	24.2%	27.6%	25.6%
No	79.4%	74.3%	70.7%	75.8%	72.4%	74.4%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - HOTLINE?						
Yes	7.8%	10.2%	10.1%	9.5%	11.0%	9.7%
No	92.2%	89.8%	89.9%	90.5%	89.0%	90.3%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - NEWS MEDIA?						
Yes	54.2%	52.2%	49.8%	52.2%	55.8%	52.5%
No	45.8%	47.8%	50.2%	47.8%	44.2%	47.5%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - OTHER ONLINE SOURCES?						
Yes	55.2%	61.0%	57.6%	55.4%	58.3%	57.8%
No	44.8%	39.0%	42.4%	44.6%	41.7%	42.2%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - FRIENDS/FAMILY?						
Yes	44.9%	51.1%	41.0%	46.9%	54.1%	47.4%
No	55.1%	48.9%	59.0%	53.1%	45.9%	52.6%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - TEACHERS/DAY CARE PROVIDERS?						
Yes	19.3%	31.0%	31.4%	34.1%	36.1%	30.5%
No	80.7%	69.0%	68.6%	65.9%	63.9%	69.5%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - LAW ENFORCEMENT?						
Yes	27.2%	30.4%	36.9%	33.1%	27.9%	31.5%
No	72.8%	69.6%	63.1%	66.9%	72.1%	68.5%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - SPORTS PROGRAMS?						
Yes	7.1%	16.2%	12.3%	17.8%	14.2%	14.0%
No	92.9%	83.8%	87.7%	82.2%	85.8%	86.0%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - OTHER?						
Yes	10.6%	8.5%	10.7%	10.8%	13.2%	10.4%
No	89.4%	91.5%	89.3%	89.2%	86.8%	89.6%
Total	16.6%	28.1%	20.5%	21.6%	13.1%	100.0%



	AREAS OF ANCHORAGE:					Total
	Downtown/ Spenard/ Turnagain	Universit y/M'view/ East Anchorage	Sandlake/ Bayshore/ Oceanview	Lake Otis/ Hillside	Eagle River/ Chugiak	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	
HAVE YOU ATTENDED A PROGRAM/TRAINING?						
Yes	15.3%	17.6%	22.2%	18.2%	27.7%	19.6%
No	84.7%	82.4%	77.8%	81.8%	72.3%	80.4%
TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD						
None	69.2%	59.7%	66.0%	63.0%	62.2%	63.6%
One	17.7%	20.6%	16.2%	14.0%	24.2%	18.3%
Two	10.6%	12.5%	10.6%	12.6%	8.7%	11.3%
Three or more	2.5%	7.1%	7.2%	10.5%	5.0%	6.8%
0-5 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD						
None	88.2%	89.3%	83.7%	88.3%	87.0%	87.4%
One or more	11.8%	10.7%	16.3%	11.7%	13.0%	12.6%
6-11 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD						
None	85.1%	81.6%	88.6%	78.0%	87.3%	83.6%
One or more	14.9%	18.4%	11.4%	22.0%	12.7%	16.4%
12-17 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD						
None	86.0%	75.6%	82.3%	77.5%	78.2%	79.5%
One or more	14.0%	24.4%	17.7%	22.5%	21.8%	20.5%
TALKED WITH YOUR CHILDREN ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE?						
A lot	12.0%	7.8%	13.0%	10.5%	15.7%	11.1%
Some	45.9%	29.0%	30.9%	35.0%	27.9%	32.9%
A little	20.5%	40.1%	20.9%	28.3%	25.6%	29.1%
Not at all	21.6%	23.1%	35.1%	26.2%	30.7%	26.9%
TALKED ABOUT - STAYING AWAY FROM STRANGERS?						
Yes	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	97.8%	100.0%	99.5%
No				2.2%		.5%
TALKED ABOUT - BODILY SAFETY?						
Yes	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	98.4%	100.0%	99.6%
No				1.6%		.4%
TALKED ABOUT - TALKING WITH TRUSTED ADULTS?						
Yes	100.0%	98.3%	100.0%	98.4%	100.0%	99.2%
No		1.7%		1.6%		.8%
TALKED ABOUT - NOT KEEPING SECRETS?						
Yes	96.1%	91.7%	100.0%	94.7%	100.0%	95.9%
No	3.9%	8.3%		5.3%		4.1%
TALKED ABOUT - RISK FROM FRIENDS AND FAMILY?						
Yes	89.9%	89.4%	76.2%	73.5%	97.1%	84.3%
No	10.1%	10.6%	23.8%	26.5%	2.9%	15.7%
Total	18.3%	25.8%	19.3%	23.1%	13.4%	100.0%



	AREAS OF ANCHORAGE:					Total
	Downtown/ Spennard/ Turnagain	University/ M'view/ East Anchorage	Sandlake/ Bayshore/ Oceanview	Lake Otis/ Hillside	Eagle River/ Chugiak	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	
TALKED ABOUT - OTHER?						
Yes	21.3%	23.7%	15.7%	20.0%	39.3%	22.8%
No	78.7%	76.3%	84.3%	80.0%	60.7%	77.2%
HAVEN'T TALKED - CHILD TOO YOUNG?						
Yes	40.8%	42.4%	60.3%	46.0%	41.4%	46.3%
No	59.2%	57.6%	39.7%	54.0%	58.6%	53.7%
HAVEN'T TALKED - DON'T WANT TO FRIGHTEN THEM?						
Yes	47.9%	31.0%	31.8%	34.2%	33.1%	33.9%
No	52.1%	69.0%	68.2%	65.8%	66.9%	66.1%
HAVEN'T TALKED - EMBARRASSED TO DISCUSS TOPIC?						
Yes	24.8%	7.0%	5.3%	7.7%	6.9%	8.7%
No	75.2%	93.0%	94.7%	92.3%	93.1%	91.3%
HAVEN'T TALKED - DON'T HAVE KNOWLEDGE ETC?						
Yes	40.3%	55.7%	10.5%	17.8%	20.5%	32.6%
No	59.7%	44.3%	89.5%	82.2%	79.5%	67.4%
HAVEN'T TALKED - OTHER?						
Yes	21.6%	14.4%	10.2%	38.9%	34.0%	22.0%
No	78.4%	85.6%	89.8%	61.1%	66.0%	78.0%
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO YOUR CHILD:						
Low risk (0-1)	71.9%	67.9%	62.2%	56.1%	68.5%	64.7%
Medium risk (2-3)	24.9%	22.2%	33.6%	43.9%	25.9%	30.3%
High risk (4-5)	3.2%	9.9%	4.2%		5.6%	5.0%
COMPARISON OF RISK:						
Lower risk for my child	75.7%	71.2%	73.8%	75.4%	80.2%	74.5%
Equal risk	21.3%	21.4%	21.0%	24.6%	17.3%	21.5%
Greater risk for my child	3.1%	7.4%	5.2%		2.5%	4.0%
ADVERTISING NOTICE MOST:						
Newspaper ads	3.7%	3.9%	3.4%	6.7%	7.3%	4.8%
Direct mail	16.9%	13.9%	9.8%	7.2%	9.9%	11.6%
TV ads	14.9%	15.8%	16.8%	22.3%	13.4%	16.9%
Radio ads	27.5%	29.1%	23.9%	25.0%	34.1%	27.5%
Internet ads	37.0%	37.3%	46.1%	38.8%	35.3%	39.1%
Total	16.7%	27.7%	20.9%	21.4%	13.1%	100.0%



	AREAS OF ANCHORAGE:					Total
	Downtown/ Spennard/ Turnagain	University/ M'view/ East Anchorage	Sandlake/ Bayshore/ Oceanview	Lake Otis/ Hillside	Eagle River/ Chugiak	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	
REGISTERED TO VOTE?						
Yes	93.6%	95.3%	94.9%	94.6%	95.5%	94.8%
No	6.4%	4.7%	5.1%	5.4%	4.5%	5.2%
PARTY AFFILIATION:						
Republican	15.9%	26.7%	20.3%	28.6%	40.4%	25.8%
Democrat	23.6%	21.7%	12.5%	16.0%	7.1%	17.0%
Other party	5.4%	9.1%	10.7%	3.6%	6.6%	7.3%
No party	55.0%	42.5%	56.5%	51.8%	45.9%	50.0%
2020 PRESIDENT VOTE:						
Donald Trump	31.6%	35.6%	41.2%	37.7%	54.2%	39.0%
Joe Biden	50.9%	37.8%	35.7%	39.2%	32.3%	39.1%
Other candidate	3.5%	8.4%	4.8%	7.5%	5.8%	6.3%
Didn't vote	13.9%	18.3%	18.3%	15.6%	7.7%	15.6%
MARITAL STATUS:						
Married	30.2%	44.0%	48.7%	59.1%	68.4%	49.2%
Not married	69.8%	56.0%	51.3%	40.9%	31.6%	50.8%
RESPONDENT EDUCATION LEVEL:						
High school/GED or less	19.0%	19.6%	18.6%	14.4%	13.2%	17.3%
Some college	42.8%	49.8%	38.4%	36.9%	44.1%	42.7%
College graduate	38.2%	30.6%	43.1%	48.7%	42.6%	39.9%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME:						
\$0-\$60,000	42.7%	32.4%	26.8%	16.2%	7.8%	26.3%
\$60,000-\$100,000	20.7%	23.4%	26.3%	22.1%	26.9%	23.7%
\$100,000-\$150,000	16.4%	24.6%	22.5%	27.1%	30.7%	24.1%
\$150,000+	14.1%	14.5%	16.6%	24.2%	30.3%	19.0%
Not sure	6.1%	5.0%	7.8%	10.5%	4.3%	6.9%
ETHNICITY OF RESPONDENT:						
White	74.0%	61.7%	73.5%	72.3%	76.2%	70.4%
Non-white	24.0%	35.9%	26.1%	26.4%	23.8%	28.2%
Not sure	1.9%	2.5%	.4%	1.3%		1.4%
RESPONDENT GENDER:						
Male	49.4%	47.9%	49.9%	49.4%	49.9%	49.2%
Female	50.2%	50.0%	50.1%	50.6%	50.1%	50.2%
Other	.4%	2.1%				.7%
MARITAL STATUS BY GENDER:						
Married males	14.9%	21.1%	24.3%	29.5%	34.2%	24.3%
Married females	14.9%	21.1%	24.3%	29.5%	34.2%	24.3%
Single males	34.5%	27.0%	25.6%	19.9%	15.7%	24.9%
Single females	34.7%	27.2%	25.8%	20.1%	15.9%	25.1%
Other	1.0%	3.5%		1.0%		1.4%
RESPONDENT AGE:						
18-34	26.4%	40.2%	37.3%	30.1%	27.1%	33.4%
35-44	22.7%	16.6%	18.7%	21.7%	13.9%	18.8%
45-54	15.8%	14.9%	14.9%	13.0%	17.5%	15.0%
55+	35.0%	28.2%	29.2%	35.2%	41.4%	32.8%
Total	16.5%	28.0%	20.8%	21.6%	13.1%	100.0%



CROSSTABULATION TABLES

Areas of Anchorage

Means



	AREAS OF ANCHORAGE:					Group Total
	Downtown/ Spennard/ Turnagain	University/ M'view/ East Anchorage	Sandlake/ Bayshore/ Oceanview	Lake Otis/ Hillside	Eagle River/ Chugiak	Mean
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE ANCHORAGE CHILD - MEAN (0-5):	2.78	2.73	2.73	2.65	2.71	2.72
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:	4.01	4.19	4.25	3.97	4.06	4.11
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - LEADERSHIP:	4.46	4.71	4.47	4.30	4.37	4.49
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY CLIMATE:	4.56	4.85	4.66	4.59	4.68	4.68
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:	5.01	4.99	5.01	4.73	4.66	4.90
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:	3.99	4.44	4.39	4.09	4.05	4.23
COMBINED READINESS SCORE - MEAN (1-9)	4.41	4.64	4.56	4.34	4.36	4.48
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO YOUR CHILD - MEAN (0-5):	1.18	1.42	1.47	1.40	1.27	1.37
MEAN AGE OF RESPONDENT:	46.58	42.80	43.93	46.37	48.61	45.19
0-5 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.15	.18	.24	.13	.15	.17
6-11 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.17	.24	.18	.30	.17	.22
12-17 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.18	.31	.22	.36	.24	.27
TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.50	.72	.64	.79	.58	.67



CROSSTABULATION TABLES

Respondent Gender

Column Percents



	RESPONDENT GENDER:			Total
	Male	Female	Other	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE ANCHORAGE CHILD:				
Low risk (0-1)	21.2%	6.7%		13.8%
Medium risk (2-3)	65.5%	65.6%	100.0%	65.8%
High risk (4-5)	13.3%	27.7%		20.5%
ANCHORAGE RISK COMPARED TO LOWER 48:				
Higher here	47.8%	60.5%	100.0%	54.5%
Lower here	6.7%	6.0%		6.3%
About the same	33.9%	25.5%		29.4%
Not sure	11.7%	8.0%		9.8%
ANCHORAGE RISK COMPARED TO REST OF ALASKA:				
Higher here	6.1%	9.1%		7.6%
Lower here	65.5%	47.5%	53.7%	56.4%
About the same	23.5%	36.6%	46.3%	30.2%
Not sure	4.9%	6.8%		5.8%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:				
Low readiness (1-3)	39.5%	34.7%	63.8%	37.2%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	51.3%	58.0%	36.2%	54.6%
High readiness (7-9)	9.2%	7.3%		8.2%
DO YOU KNOW OF ANY PREVENTION EFFORTS?				
Yes, I do	27.7%	36.1%	10.1%	31.8%
No, not really	72.3%	63.9%	89.9%	68.2%
READINESS SCORE - LEADERSHIP:				
Low readiness (1-3)	23.2%	24.5%	27.0%	23.9%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	65.6%	65.8%	73.0%	65.7%
High readiness (7-9)	11.2%	9.7%		10.4%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY CLIMATE:				
Low readiness (1-3)	20.8%	13.5%		17.0%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	70.8%	77.2%	63.8%	74.0%
High readiness (7-9)	8.4%	9.3%	36.2%	9.0%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:				
Low readiness (1-3)	22.5%	16.9%	27.0%	19.7%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	59.4%	65.7%	26.7%	62.4%
High readiness (7-9)	18.0%	17.4%	46.3%	17.9%
READINESS SCORE - AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:				
Low readiness (1-3)	31.8%	31.2%	27.0%	31.5%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	58.5%	61.3%	73.0%	60.0%
High readiness (7-9)	9.7%	7.4%		8.5%
COMBINED READINESS SCORE:				
Low readiness (<4)	31.6%	29.2%	53.7%	30.5%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	59.5%	64.3%	10.1%	61.6%
High readiness (>6)	8.9%	6.5%	36.2%	7.9%
Total	49.2%	50.2%	.7%	100.0%



	RESPONDENT GENDER:			Total
	Male	Female	Other	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - DOCTORS?				
Yes	20.4%	29.6%	27.0%	25.1%
No	79.6%	70.4%	73.0%	74.9%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - MY CHILD'S SCHOOL?				
Yes	21.4%	20.6%	10.1%	20.9%
No	78.6%	79.4%	89.9%	79.1%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - PREVENTION PROGRAM/TRAINING?				
Yes	20.2%	30.3%	10.1%	25.2%
No	79.8%	69.7%	89.9%	74.8%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - HOTLINE?				
Yes	8.4%	11.3%		9.8%
No	91.6%	88.7%	100.0%	90.2%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - NEWS MEDIA?				
Yes	58.0%	47.2%	46.3%	52.5%
No	42.0%	52.8%	53.7%	47.5%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - OTHER ONLINE SOURCES?				
Yes	54.7%	60.6%	36.2%	57.5%
No	45.3%	39.4%	63.8%	42.5%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - FRIENDS/FAMILY?				
Yes	44.4%	51.2%	10.1%	47.6%
No	55.6%	48.8%	89.9%	52.4%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - TEACHERS/DAY CARE PROVIDERS?				
Yes	29.1%	31.4%	46.3%	30.4%
No	70.9%	68.6%	53.7%	69.6%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - LAW ENFORCEMENT?				
Yes	33.9%	28.9%	46.3%	31.5%
No	66.1%	71.1%	53.7%	68.5%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - SPORTS PROGRAMS?				
Yes	14.2%	13.5%	10.1%	13.8%
No	85.8%	86.5%	89.9%	86.2%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - OTHER?				
Yes	7.5%	13.0%	27.0%	10.4%
No	92.5%	87.0%	73.0%	89.6%
Total	49.0%	50.4%	.7%	100.0%



	RESPONDENT GENDER:			Total
	Male	Female	Other	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
HAVE YOU ATTENDED A PROGRAM/TRAINING?				
Yes	16.3%	23.2%	10.1%	19.7%
No	83.7%	76.8%	89.9%	80.3%
TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	67.0%	60.8%	62.9%	63.8%
One	18.1%	19.0%		18.4%
Two	8.6%	13.3%	37.1%	11.2%
Three or more	6.3%	6.9%		6.6%
0-5 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	88.8%	86.5%	73.0%	87.6%
One or more	11.2%	13.5%	27.0%	12.4%
6-11 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	85.8%	82.4%	73.0%	84.0%
One or more	14.2%	17.6%	27.0%	16.0%
12-17 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	79.9%	79.1%	89.9%	79.5%
One or more	20.1%	20.9%	10.1%	20.5%
TALKED WITH YOUR CHILDREN ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE?				
A lot	8.5%	13.3%	72.7%	11.5%
Some	25.9%	39.3%	27.3%	33.2%
A little	34.8%	23.9%		28.6%
Not at all	30.8%	23.5%		26.7%
TALKED ABOUT - STAYING AWAY FROM STRANGERS?				
Yes	100.0%	99.2%	100.0%	99.5%
No		.8%		.5%
TALKED ABOUT - BODILY SAFETY?				
Yes	99.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.6%
No	1.0%			.4%
TALKED ABOUT - TALKING WITH TRUSTED ADULTS?				
Yes	99.0%	99.4%	100.0%	99.2%
No	1.0%	.6%		.8%
TALKED ABOUT - NOT KEEPING SECRETS?				
Yes	97.8%	94.8%	100.0%	95.9%
No	2.2%	5.2%		4.1%
TALKED ABOUT - RISK FROM FRIENDS AND FAMILY?				
Yes	83.0%	85.5%	72.7%	84.4%
No	17.0%	14.5%	27.3%	15.6%
Total	34.7%	63.8%	1.5%	100.0%



	RESPONDENT GENDER:			Total
	Male	Female	Other	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
TALKED ABOUT - OTHER?				
Yes	24.3%	22.3%		22.7%
No	75.7%	77.7%	100.0%	77.3%
HAVEN'T TALKED - CHILD TOO YOUNG?				
Yes	40.7%	52.7%		46.4%
No	59.3%	47.3%		53.6%
HAVEN'T TALKED - DON'T WANT TO FRIGHTEN THEM?				
Yes	31.6%	38.0%		34.6%
No	68.4%	62.0%		65.4%
HAVEN'T TALKED - EMBARRASSED TO DISCUSS TOPIC?				
Yes	9.2%	8.5%		8.9%
No	90.8%	91.5%		91.1%
HAVEN'T TALKED - DON'T HAVE KNOWLEDGE ETC?				
Yes	35.5%	30.9%		33.3%
No	64.5%	69.1%		66.7%
HAVEN'T TALKED - OTHER?				
Yes	22.3%	22.8%		22.5%
No	77.7%	77.2%		77.5%
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO YOUR CHILD:				
Low risk (0-1)	67.9%	61.8%	27.3%	64.2%
Medium risk (2-3)	29.0%	31.6%	72.7%	30.7%
High risk (4-5)	3.1%	6.6%		5.0%
COMPARISON OF RISK:				
Lower risk for my child	67.8%	80.3%	27.3%	74.4%
Equal risk	27.5%	16.2%	72.7%	21.6%
Greater risk for my child	4.7%	3.5%		4.0%
ADVERTISING NOTICE MOST:				
Newspaper ads	5.3%	4.4%		4.8%
Direct mail	9.6%	14.0%		11.7%
TV ads	18.8%	15.3%		16.9%
Radio ads	33.7%	21.1%	36.8%	27.4%
Internet ads	32.7%	45.2%	63.2%	39.1%
Total	49.2%	50.2%	.7%	100.0%



	RESPONDENT GENDER:			Total
	Male	Female	Other	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
REGISTERED TO VOTE?				
Yes	95.1%	94.1%	100.0%	94.6%
No	4.9%	5.9%		5.4%
PARTY AFFILIATION:				
Republican	29.4%	22.1%	26.7%	25.7%
Democrat	13.0%	21.1%		16.9%
Other party	9.0%	5.2%	36.2%	7.3%
No party	48.7%	51.6%	37.1%	50.0%
2020 PRESIDENT VOTE:				
Donaldo Trumpo	47.7%	30.4%	26.7%	38.9%
Joe Biden	31.5%	46.5%	27.0%	39.0%
Other candidate	6.8%	5.8%		6.3%
Didn't vote	13.9%	17.4%	46.3%	15.9%
MARITAL STATUS:				
Married	49.1%	48.7%	63.8%	49.0%
Not married	50.9%	51.3%	36.2%	51.0%
RESPONDENT EDUCATION LEVEL:				
High school/GED or less	17.3%	17.0%	36.2%	17.3%
Some college	42.7%	43.0%	53.7%	42.9%
College graduate	40.0%	40.0%	10.1%	39.8%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME:				
\$0-\$60,000	23.4%	29.1%	63.2%	26.5%
\$60,000-\$100,000	19.7%	27.8%		23.6%
\$100,000-\$150,000	26.0%	22.1%	26.7%	24.0%
\$150,000+	22.5%	15.7%		19.0%
Not sure	8.3%	5.3%	10.1%	6.8%
ETHNICITY OF RESPONDENT:				
White	69.5%	71.7%	27.0%	70.3%
Non-white	29.3%	26.5%	62.9%	28.1%
Not sure	1.2%	1.8%	10.1%	1.6%
MARITAL STATUS BY GENDER:				
Married males	49.1%			24.2%
Married females		48.4%		24.3%
Single males	50.9%			25.0%
Single females		50.2%		25.2%
Other		1.4%	100.0%	1.4%
RESPONDENT AGE:				
18-34	30.6%	35.2%	63.2%	33.1%
35-44	18.3%	19.7%	10.1%	19.0%
45-54	14.6%	15.7%		15.0%
55+	36.5%	29.4%	26.7%	32.9%
AREAS OF ANCHORAGE:				
Downtown/Spenard/Turnagain	16.7%	16.7%	10.1%	16.6%
University/M'view/East Anchorage	27.1%	27.7%	89.9%	27.8%
Sandlake/Bayshore/Oceanview	21.2%	20.9%		20.9%
Lake Otis/Hillside	21.5%	21.6%		21.4%
Eagle River/Chugiak	13.3%	13.1%		13.2%
Total	49.2%	50.2%	.7%	100.0%



CROSSTABULATION TABLES

Respondent Gender

Means



	RESPONDENT GENDER:			Group Total
	Male	Female	Other	Mean
	Mean	Mean	Mean	
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE ANCHORAGE CHILD - MEAN (0-5):	2.43	3.00	2.73	2.72
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:	4.10	4.15	3.55	4.12
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - LEADERSHIP:	4.53	4.45	4.56	4.49
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY CLIMATE:	4.62	4.73	5.19	4.68
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:	4.85	4.96	5.39	4.91
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:	4.26	4.18	4.09	4.22
COMBINED READINESS SCORE - MEAN (1-9)	4.47	4.49	4.55	4.48
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO YOUR CHILD - MEAN (0-5):	1.29	1.45	1.45	1.38
MEAN AGE OF RESPONDENT:	46.69	43.96	39.36	45.27
0-5 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.17	.17	.27	.17
6-11 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.18	.25	.27	.22
12-17 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.25	.28	.20	.27
TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.60	.71	.74	.65



CROSSTABULATION TABLES

Respondent Age

Column Percents



	RESPONDENT AGE:				Total
	18-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE ANCHORAGE CHILD:					
Low risk (0-1)	15.5%	14.1%	12.8%	11.9%	13.7%
Medium risk (2-3)	67.9%	65.3%	62.0%	65.1%	65.6%
High risk (4-5)	16.6%	20.6%	25.2%	23.0%	20.7%
ANCHORAGE RISK COMPARED TO LOWER 48:					
Higher here	46.5%	56.6%	62.4%	56.8%	54.2%
Lower here	7.2%	6.6%	4.9%	6.2%	6.4%
About the same	31.1%	27.2%	26.3%	30.6%	29.5%
Not sure	15.2%	9.6%	6.3%	6.4%	9.9%
ANCHORAGE RISK COMPARED TO REST OF ALASKA:					
Higher here	10.9%	7.6%	3.1%	6.0%	7.5%
Lower here	48.4%	51.2%	63.0%	64.8%	56.5%
About the same	33.4%	34.9%	29.0%	24.2%	30.0%
Not sure	7.3%	6.3%	4.9%	5.1%	6.0%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:					
Low readiness (1-3)	40.8%	40.7%	33.1%	34.5%	37.6%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	52.3%	52.4%	60.6%	54.6%	54.3%
High readiness (7-9)	6.8%	6.9%	6.3%	11.0%	8.1%
DO YOU KNOW OF ANY PREVENTION EFFORTS?					
Yes, I do	20.5%	37.7%	36.0%	38.0%	31.8%
No, not really	79.5%	62.3%	64.0%	62.0%	68.2%
READINESS SCORE - LEADERSHIP:					
Low readiness (1-3)	25.7%	30.9%	20.1%	19.8%	23.9%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	67.7%	59.6%	69.6%	65.5%	65.8%
High readiness (7-9)	6.5%	9.5%	10.3%	14.7%	10.3%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY CLIMATE:					
Low readiness (1-3)	20.7%	18.9%	14.5%	12.8%	16.9%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	65.3%	74.0%	78.7%	80.7%	74.0%
High readiness (7-9)	14.0%	7.1%	6.7%	6.5%	9.2%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:					
Low readiness (1-3)	21.8%	25.5%	15.7%	16.5%	19.8%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	62.0%	59.0%	68.6%	61.9%	62.4%
High readiness (7-9)	16.2%	15.5%	15.7%	21.6%	17.8%
READINESS SCORE - AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:					
Low readiness (1-3)	32.7%	34.1%	37.9%	25.8%	31.5%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	58.9%	58.8%	57.3%	62.1%	59.7%
High readiness (7-9)	8.5%	7.1%	4.8%	12.1%	8.9%
COMBINED READINESS SCORE:					
Low readiness (<4)	32.3%	34.9%	30.2%	26.3%	30.5%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	61.2%	57.5%	65.2%	62.9%	61.7%
High readiness (>6)	6.5%	7.5%	4.7%	10.8%	7.8%
Total	33.5%	18.8%	14.9%	32.7%	100.0%



	RESPONDENT AGE:				Total
	18-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - DOCTORS?					
Yes	29.7%	30.9%	26.2%	16.7%	25.1%
No	70.3%	69.1%	73.8%	83.3%	74.9%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - MY CHILD'S SCHOOL?					
Yes	16.5%	25.6%	31.5%	18.1%	21.0%
No	83.5%	74.4%	68.5%	81.9%	79.0%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - PREVENTION PROGRAM/TRAINING?					
Yes	25.1%	25.9%	29.2%	24.4%	25.7%
No	74.9%	74.1%	70.8%	75.6%	74.3%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - HOTLINE?					
Yes	13.1%	12.4%	7.9%	6.1%	9.9%
No	86.9%	87.6%	92.1%	93.9%	90.1%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - NEWS MEDIA?					
Yes	46.7%	42.8%	51.8%	64.8%	52.6%
No	53.3%	57.2%	48.2%	35.2%	47.4%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - OTHER ONLINE SOURCES?					
Yes	67.3%	56.2%	56.2%	49.7%	57.8%
No	32.7%	43.8%	43.8%	50.3%	42.2%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - FRIENDS/FAMILY?					
Yes	49.1%	55.5%	49.2%	40.9%	47.7%
No	50.9%	44.5%	50.8%	59.1%	52.3%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - TEACHERS/DAY CARE PROVIDERS?					
Yes	36.7%	29.9%	26.4%	27.2%	30.8%
No	63.3%	70.1%	73.6%	72.8%	69.2%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - LAW ENFORCEMENT?					
Yes	30.1%	25.8%	30.3%	37.3%	31.7%
No	69.9%	74.2%	69.7%	62.7%	68.3%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - SPORTS PROGRAMS?					
Yes	15.6%	11.3%	17.6%	12.1%	13.9%
No	84.4%	88.7%	82.4%	87.9%	86.1%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - OTHER?					
Yes	5.9%	10.8%	12.3%	14.0%	10.5%
No	94.1%	89.2%	87.7%	86.0%	89.5%
Total	33.2%	18.9%	15.0%	32.8%	100.0%



	RESPONDENT AGE:				Total
	18-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	
HAVE YOU ATTENDED A PROGRAM/TRAINING?					
Yes	15.0%	17.5%	25.8%	23.1%	19.8%
No	85.0%	82.5%	74.2%	76.9%	80.2%
TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD					
None	59.0%	36.5%	48.9%	90.6%	63.7%
One	23.0%	22.1%	27.7%	7.0%	18.3%
Two	10.3%	25.7%	16.2%	1.7%	11.3%
Three or more	7.7%	15.7%	7.2%	.6%	6.8%
0-5 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD					
None	82.1%	72.3%	94.1%	98.5%	87.5%
One or more	17.9%	27.7%	5.9%	1.5%	12.5%
6-11 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD					
None	82.1%	64.8%	81.2%	97.2%	83.7%
One or more	17.9%	35.2%	18.8%	2.8%	16.3%
12-17 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD					
None	82.1%	64.6%	61.2%	93.6%	79.4%
One or more	17.9%	35.4%	38.8%	6.4%	20.6%
TALKED WITH YOUR CHILDREN ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE?					
A lot	7.5%	14.5%	13.8%	10.2%	11.4%
Some	19.4%	40.8%	39.3%	45.3%	32.8%
A little	30.2%	28.6%	27.0%	29.6%	29.0%
Not at all	42.8%	16.1%	19.9%	14.9%	26.8%
TALKED ABOUT - STAYING AWAY FROM STRANGERS?					
Yes	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	95.1%	99.5%
No				4.9%	.5%
TALKED ABOUT - BODILY SAFETY?					
Yes	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	96.6%	99.6%
No				3.4%	.4%
TALKED ABOUT - TALKING WITH TRUSTED ADULTS?					
Yes	100.0%	100.0%	98.4%	96.6%	99.2%
No			1.6%	3.4%	.8%
TALKED ABOUT - NOT KEEPING SECRETS?					
Yes	93.8%	98.3%	95.8%	91.8%	95.9%
No	6.2%	1.7%	4.2%	8.2%	4.1%
TALKED ABOUT - RISK FROM FRIENDS AND FAMILY?					
Yes	90.7%	85.3%	81.5%	74.1%	84.4%
No	9.3%	14.7%	18.5%	25.9%	15.6%
Total	23.0%	41.3%	25.1%	10.6%	100.0%



	RESPONDENT AGE:				Total
	18-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	
TALKED ABOUT - OTHER?					
Yes	23.2%	26.7%	16.1%	21.4%	22.7%
No	76.8%	73.3%	83.9%	78.6%	77.3%
HAVEN'T TALKED - CHILD TOO YOUNG?					
Yes	54.5%	61.7%	16.3%	6.9%	46.3%
No	45.5%	38.3%	83.7%	93.1%	53.7%
HAVEN'T TALKED - DON'T WANT TO FRIGHTEN THEM?					
Yes	26.8%	50.4%	34.8%	16.4%	33.9%
No	73.2%	49.6%	65.2%	83.6%	66.1%
HAVEN'T TALKED - EMBARRASSED TO DISCUSS TOPIC?					
Yes	4.4%	9.3%	17.3%	14.1%	8.7%
No	95.6%	90.7%	82.7%	85.9%	91.3%
HAVEN'T TALKED - DON'T HAVE KNOWLEDGE ETC?					
Yes	33.6%	31.1%	40.5%	10.9%	32.6%
No	66.4%	68.9%	59.5%	89.1%	67.4%
HAVEN'T TALKED - OTHER?					
Yes	21.3%	19.5%	19.6%	44.0%	22.0%
No	78.7%	80.5%	80.4%	56.0%	78.0%
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO YOUR CHILD:					
Low risk (0-1)	71.2%	53.7%	73.7%	56.3%	64.5%
Medium risk (2-3)	22.8%	41.7%	21.4%	40.9%	30.5%
High risk (4-5)	6.0%	4.5%	4.9%	2.8%	5.0%
COMPARISON OF RISK:					
Lower risk for my child	71.3%	76.4%	80.6%	66.0%	74.6%
Equal risk	25.0%	18.2%	15.6%	34.0%	21.4%
Greater risk for my child	3.8%	5.3%	3.8%		4.0%
ADVERTISING NOTICE MOST:					
Newspaper ads	2.3%	1.3%	4.4%	9.5%	4.8%
Direct mail	11.3%	10.6%	8.3%	14.4%	11.7%
TV ads	5.9%	15.9%	18.9%	27.5%	16.9%
Radio ads	30.3%	25.6%	31.8%	23.6%	27.4%
Internet ads	50.3%	46.6%	36.6%	25.0%	39.2%
Total	33.2%	18.8%	15.0%	33.0%	100.0%



	RESPONDENT AGE:				Total
	18-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	
REGISTERED TO VOTE?					
Yes	92.3%	91.8%	96.5%	97.8%	94.6%
No	7.7%	8.2%	3.5%	2.2%	5.4%
PARTY AFFILIATION:					
Republican	18.7%	22.9%	37.0%	28.8%	25.7%
Democrat	19.4%	16.4%	15.8%	15.4%	16.9%
Other party	12.9%	2.8%	3.3%	6.3%	7.3%
No party	49.1%	58.0%	44.0%	49.5%	50.1%
2020 PRESIDENT VOTE:					
Donald Trump	31.8%	29.8%	47.4%	47.5%	38.9%
Joe Biden	31.0%	41.9%	42.5%	43.7%	39.0%
Other candidate	9.7%	8.0%	2.8%	3.4%	6.3%
Didn't vote	27.5%	20.4%	7.4%	5.4%	15.9%
MARITAL STATUS:					
Married	19.8%	53.9%	64.0%	68.8%	49.0%
Not married	80.2%	46.1%	36.0%	31.2%	51.0%
RESPONDENT EDUCATION LEVEL:					
High school/GED or less	26.6%	21.7%	12.9%	7.2%	17.3%
Some college	41.9%	41.4%	42.8%	44.8%	42.9%
College graduate	31.5%	36.9%	44.3%	47.9%	39.9%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME:					
\$0-\$60,000	41.7%	24.7%	16.7%	16.5%	26.5%
\$60,000-\$100,000	19.2%	24.5%	20.0%	29.3%	23.6%
\$100,000-\$150,000	22.6%	22.7%	26.6%	25.1%	24.0%
\$150,000+	9.6%	22.9%	30.8%	21.0%	19.0%
Not sure	7.0%	5.2%	5.9%	8.1%	6.8%
ETHNICITY OF RESPONDENT:					
White	65.1%	61.0%	73.0%	79.6%	70.3%
Non-white	32.2%	37.7%	25.4%	19.7%	28.1%
Not sure	2.6%	1.3%	1.6%	.7%	1.6%
RESPONDENT GENDER:					
Male	45.4%	47.4%	47.7%	54.6%	49.2%
Female	53.3%	52.2%	52.3%	44.9%	50.2%
Other	1.3%	.4%		.5%	.7%
MARITAL STATUS BY GENDER:					
Married males	7.5%	26.5%	26.6%	38.6%	24.2%
Married females	11.8%	27.0%	37.5%	29.2%	24.3%
Single males	38.0%	21.2%	21.1%	16.0%	25.0%
Single females	40.1%	24.4%	14.9%	15.2%	25.2%
Other	2.6%	.9%		1.0%	1.4%
AREAS OF ANCHORAGE:					
Downtown/Spennard/Turnagain	13.1%	20.0%	17.4%	17.7%	16.5%
University/M'view/East Anchorage	33.7%	24.8%	27.9%	24.1%	28.0%
Sandlake/Bayshore/Oceanview	23.2%	20.7%	20.7%	18.5%	20.8%
Lake Otis/Hillside	19.4%	24.9%	18.7%	23.2%	21.6%
Eagle River/Chugiak	10.6%	9.7%	15.3%	16.5%	13.1%
Total	33.4%	18.8%	15.0%	32.8%	100.0%



CROSSTABULATION TABLES

Respondent Age

Means



	RESPONDENT AGE:				Group Total
	18-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Mean
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE ANCHORAGE CHILD - MEAN (0-5):	2.63	2.75	2.80	2.78	2.73
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:	3.99	3.97	4.25	4.26	4.11
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - LEADERSHIP:	4.31	4.28	4.64	4.73	4.49
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY CLIMATE:	4.79	4.57	4.56	4.71	4.69
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:	4.75	4.74	4.92	5.14	4.90
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:	4.22	4.07	4.01	4.44	4.23
COMBINED READINESS SCORE - MEAN (1-9)	4.41	4.33	4.48	4.65	4.48
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO YOUR CHILD - MEAN (0-5):	1.26	1.55	1.24	1.48	1.37
MEAN AGE OF RESPONDENT:	26.97	39.30	49.48	65.22	45.17
0-5 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.25	.37	.09	.02	.17
6-11 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.23	.48	.27	.04	.22
12-17 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.24	.49	.49	.07	.27
TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.73	1.34	.85	.13	.67



CROSSTABULATION TABLES

Total Children in Household

Column Percents



	TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD:				Total
	None	One	Two	Three or more	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE ANCHORAGE CHILD:					
Low risk (0-1)	13.7%	11.4%	22.0%	6.0%	13.7%
Medium risk (2-3)	65.2%	70.4%	62.0%	61.7%	65.5%
High risk (4-5)	21.1%	18.2%	16.0%	32.3%	20.8%
ANCHORAGE RISK COMPARED TO LOWER 48:					
Higher here	56.0%	56.1%	49.2%	42.2%	54.3%
Lower here	5.6%	2.6%	10.0%	18.8%	6.4%
About the same	28.4%	31.5%	35.3%	25.1%	29.5%
Not sure	10.0%	9.8%	5.4%	13.9%	9.7%
ANCHORAGE RISK COMPARED TO REST OF ALASKA:					
Higher here	5.9%	8.2%	7.9%	19.9%	7.5%
Lower here	60.3%	43.7%	63.5%	45.1%	56.6%
About the same	27.8%	44.2%	23.7%	20.2%	29.8%
Not sure	5.9%	3.9%	4.8%	14.7%	6.0%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:					
Low readiness (1-3)	36.3%	36.4%	45.8%	40.9%	37.7%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	56.7%	49.9%	48.6%	51.2%	54.2%
High readiness (7-9)	7.0%	13.7%	5.6%	7.9%	8.1%
DO YOU KNOW OF ANY PREVENTION EFFORTS?					
Yes, I do	31.2%	28.3%	40.0%	34.2%	31.9%
No, not really	68.8%	71.7%	60.0%	65.8%	68.1%
READINESS SCORE - LEADERSHIP:					
Low readiness (1-3)	23.6%	22.0%	25.9%	29.3%	24.0%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	67.2%	69.6%	63.4%	44.4%	65.7%
High readiness (7-9)	9.1%	8.4%	10.7%	26.3%	10.3%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY CLIMATE:					
Low readiness (1-3)	16.4%	23.4%	11.1%	13.9%	16.9%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	76.7%	62.8%	81.4%	65.2%	73.9%
High readiness (7-9)	6.9%	13.8%	7.4%	20.9%	9.2%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:					
Low readiness (1-3)	18.3%	20.6%	26.7%	22.0%	19.9%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	63.9%	61.1%	58.6%	59.7%	62.5%
High readiness (7-9)	17.8%	18.2%	14.7%	18.3%	17.6%
READINESS SCORE - AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:					
Low readiness (1-3)	31.7%	30.1%	33.3%	31.4%	31.5%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	60.0%	62.4%	56.5%	53.5%	59.6%
High readiness (7-9)	8.4%	7.5%	10.3%	15.2%	8.9%
COMBINED READINESS SCORE:					
Low readiness (<4)	29.2%	28.2%	35.2%	42.2%	30.6%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	64.7%	61.8%	58.4%	37.1%	61.6%
High readiness (>6)	6.1%	10.0%	6.3%	20.7%	7.8%
Total	63.7%	18.3%	11.3%	6.8%	100.0%



	TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD:				Total
	None	One	Two	Three or more	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - DOCTORS?					
Yes	20.3%	37.1%	29.2%	31.8%	25.2%
No	79.7%	62.9%	70.8%	68.2%	74.8%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - MY CHILD'S SCHOOL?					
Yes	11.2%	41.7%	37.6%	26.6%	20.8%
No	88.8%	58.3%	62.4%	73.4%	79.2%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - PREVENTION PROGRAM/TRAINING?					
Yes	24.3%	29.6%	24.4%	30.8%	25.7%
No	75.7%	70.4%	75.6%	69.2%	74.3%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - HOTLINE?					
Yes	7.8%	15.9%	6.0%	20.3%	9.9%
No	92.2%	84.1%	94.0%	79.7%	90.1%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - NEWS MEDIA?					
Yes	57.6%	51.1%	36.0%	39.4%	52.8%
No	42.4%	48.9%	64.0%	60.6%	47.2%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - OTHER ONLINE SOURCES?					
Yes	56.4%	57.2%	60.0%	71.2%	58.0%
No	43.6%	42.8%	40.0%	28.8%	42.0%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - FRIENDS/FAMILY?					
Yes	48.1%	43.5%	41.1%	64.3%	47.5%
No	51.9%	56.5%	58.9%	35.7%	52.5%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - TEACHERS/DAY CARE PROVIDERS?					
Yes	28.4%	40.8%	24.3%	34.8%	30.6%
No	71.6%	59.2%	75.7%	65.2%	69.4%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - LAW ENFORCEMENT?					
Yes	33.7%	32.1%	21.7%	26.0%	31.5%
No	66.3%	67.9%	78.3%	74.0%	68.5%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - SPORTS PROGRAMS?					
Yes	11.9%	20.6%	12.9%	17.0%	14.0%
No	88.1%	79.4%	87.1%	83.0%	86.0%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - OTHER?					
Yes	9.4%	15.6%	10.8%	6.5%	10.5%
No	90.6%	84.4%	89.2%	93.5%	89.5%
Total	63.9%	18.0%	11.3%	6.8%	100.0%



	TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD:				Total
	None	One	Two	Three or more	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	
HAVE YOU ATTENDED A PROGRAM/TRAINING?					
Yes	18.3%	23.1%	23.4%	18.9%	19.8%
No	81.7%	76.9%	76.6%	81.1%	80.2%
0-5 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD					
None	100.0%	76.3%	63.1%	39.1%	87.5%
One or more		23.7%	36.9%	60.9%	12.5%
6-11 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD					
None	100.0%	81.4%	35.0%	17.1%	83.7%
One or more		18.6%	65.0%	82.9%	16.3%
12-17 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD					
None	100.0%	42.3%	49.5%	32.3%	79.4%
One or more		57.7%	50.5%	67.7%	20.6%
TALKED WITH YOUR CHILDREN ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE?					
A lot		9.2%	11.8%	16.9%	11.5%
Some		33.7%	35.1%	28.0%	33.0%
A little		25.7%	29.3%	38.3%	29.2%
Not at all		31.4%	23.8%	16.8%	26.3%
TALKED ABOUT - STAYING AWAY FROM STRANGERS?					
Yes		98.9%	100.0%	100.0%	99.5%
No		1.1%			.5%
TALKED ABOUT - BODILY SAFETY?					
Yes		99.3%	100.0%	100.0%	99.6%
No		.7%			.4%
TALKED ABOUT - TALKING WITH TRUSTED ADULTS?					
Yes		99.3%	98.8%	100.0%	99.2%
No		.7%	1.2%		.8%
TALKED ABOUT - NOT KEEPING SECRETS?					
Yes		94.6%	97.8%	96.2%	95.9%
No		5.4%	2.2%	3.8%	4.1%
TALKED ABOUT - RISK FROM FRIENDS AND FAMILY?					
Yes		82.2%	79.8%	98.1%	84.4%
No		17.8%	20.2%	1.9%	15.6%
Total		48.5%	32.6%	18.8%	100.0%



	TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD:				Total
	None	One	Two	Three or more	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	
TALKED ABOUT - OTHER?					
Yes		17.3%	30.0%	24.1%	22.7%
No		82.7%	70.0%	75.9%	77.3%
HAVEN'T TALKED - CHILD TOO YOUNG?					
Yes		34.2%	49.0%	71.1%	45.6%
No		65.8%	51.0%	28.9%	54.4%
HAVEN'T TALKED - DON'T WANT TO FRIGHTEN THEM?					
Yes		18.1%	53.4%	47.3%	34.3%
No		81.9%	46.6%	52.7%	65.7%
HAVEN'T TALKED - EMBARRASSED TO DISCUSS TOPIC?					
Yes		6.3%	17.7%	1.6%	8.8%
No		93.7%	82.3%	98.4%	91.2%
HAVEN'T TALKED - DON'T HAVE KNOWLEDGE ETC?					
Yes		36.1%	41.2%	11.8%	33.1%
No		63.9%	58.8%	88.2%	66.9%
HAVEN'T TALKED - OTHER?					
Yes		23.9%	20.2%	15.3%	21.0%
No		76.1%	79.8%	84.7%	79.0%
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO YOUR CHILD:					
Low risk (0-1)		62.4%	70.2%	63.0%	65.0%
Medium risk (2-3)		30.9%	28.3%	30.7%	30.0%
High risk (4-5)		6.8%	1.5%	6.3%	5.0%
COMPARISON OF RISK:					
Lower risk for my child		69.4%	81.8%	75.6%	74.4%
Equal risk		24.7%	16.8%	21.2%	21.6%
Greater risk for my child		5.9%	1.4%	3.2%	4.0%
ADVERTISING NOTICE MOST:					
Newspaper ads	6.8%	.9%		4.4%	4.8%
Direct mail	13.1%	11.6%	8.1%	5.9%	11.8%
TV ads	20.1%	10.4%	11.2%	10.5%	16.7%
Radio ads	23.0%	37.1%	35.1%	31.2%	27.5%
Internet ads	37.0%	40.1%	45.5%	48.0%	39.3%
Total	63.7%	18.4%	11.2%	6.6%	100.0%



	TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD:				Total
	None	One	Two	Three or more	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	
REGISTERED TO VOTE?					
Yes	95.8%	91.4%	93.5%	94.2%	94.6%
No	4.2%	8.6%	6.5%	5.8%	5.4%
PARTY AFFILIATION:					
Republican	26.5%	17.3%	29.3%	32.0%	25.5%
Democrat	17.4%	14.9%	19.3%	13.9%	17.0%
Other party	6.5%	13.6%	.9%	9.2%	7.3%
No party	49.6%	54.2%	50.5%	45.0%	50.2%
2020 PRESIDENT VOTE:					
Donald Trump	39.6%	33.8%	37.2%	47.6%	38.8%
Joe Biden	43.4%	32.5%	35.0%	21.5%	39.1%
Other candidate	4.6%	13.6%	4.2%	5.5%	6.3%
Didn't vote	12.4%	20.1%	23.6%	25.4%	15.9%
MARITAL STATUS:					
Married	46.6%	45.4%	63.7%	59.6%	49.2%
Not married	53.4%	54.6%	36.3%	40.4%	50.8%
RESPONDENT EDUCATION LEVEL:					
High school/GED or less	12.9%	25.9%	18.5%	30.2%	17.0%
Some college	46.8%	41.6%	30.7%	31.3%	43.0%
College graduate	40.4%	32.5%	50.8%	38.6%	40.0%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME:					
\$0-\$60,000	26.7%	29.7%	19.8%	27.9%	26.6%
\$60,000-\$100,000	25.1%	16.7%	23.2%	30.6%	23.7%
\$100,000-\$150,000	23.5%	29.8%	13.8%	26.9%	23.8%
\$150,000+	17.8%	17.8%	35.0%	7.5%	19.1%
Not sure	6.8%	6.0%	8.3%	7.0%	6.9%
ETHNICITY OF RESPONDENT:					
White	75.6%	58.3%	73.0%	51.0%	70.5%
Non-white	23.1%	40.1%	22.7%	49.0%	27.9%
Not sure	1.3%	1.6%	4.3%		1.6%
RESPONDENT GENDER:					
Male	51.4%	48.1%	37.9%	47.0%	49.0%
Female	47.9%	51.9%	59.9%	53.0%	50.3%
Other	.7%		2.2%		.7%
MARITAL STATUS BY GENDER:					
Married males	23.5%	23.9%	25.3%	30.4%	24.2%
Married females	22.5%	21.5%	36.2%	29.3%	24.3%
Single males	28.0%	24.2%	12.6%	16.7%	24.9%
Single females	24.7%	28.6%	23.7%	23.7%	25.2%
Other	1.2%	1.8%	2.2%		1.4%
RESPONDENT AGE:					
18-34	31.1%	42.2%	30.9%	38.2%	33.6%
35-44	10.7%	22.5%	42.5%	43.0%	18.6%
45-54	11.5%	22.6%	21.6%	15.8%	15.0%
55+	46.7%	12.6%	5.1%	3.0%	32.8%
AREAS OF ANCHORAGE:					
Downtown/Spennard/Turnagain	18.0%	16.1%	15.5%	6.0%	16.6%
University/M'view/East Anchorage	26.4%	31.7%	31.1%	29.3%	28.1%
Sandlake/Bayshore/Oceanview	21.6%	18.5%	19.6%	22.0%	20.8%
Lake Otis/Hillside	21.2%	16.3%	23.8%	33.0%	21.4%
Eagle River/Chugiak	12.8%	17.3%	10.1%	9.6%	13.1%
Total	63.6%	18.3%	11.3%	6.8%	100.0%



CROSSTABULATION TABLES

Total Children in Household

Means



	TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD:				Group Total
	None	One	Two	Three or more	Mean
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE ANCHORAGE CHILD - MEAN (0-5):	2.71	2.77	2.51	3.13	2.73
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:	4.13	4.28	3.87	3.86	4.11
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - LEADERSHIP:	4.46	4.47	4.46	4.91	4.49
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY CLIMATE:	4.64	4.69	4.68	5.11	4.68
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:	4.98	4.78	4.59	4.92	4.90
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:	4.23	4.17	4.24	4.42	4.23
COMBINED READINESS SCORE - MEAN (1-9)	4.49	4.48	4.37	4.64	4.48
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO YOUR CHILD - MEAN (0-5):	.	1.51	1.09	1.44	1.37
MEAN AGE OF RESPONDENT:	49.03	38.72	39.37	36.32	45.19
0-5 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.00	.24	.45	1.13	.17
6-11 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.00	.19	.83	1.38	.22
12-17 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.00	.58	.72	1.29	.27
TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.00	1.00	2.00	3.79	.67



CROSSTABULATION TABLES

Party Affiliation

Column Percents



	PARTY AFFILIATION:				Total
	Republican	Democrat	Other party	No party	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE ANCHORAGE CHILD:					
Low risk (0-1)	10.9%	8.9%	28.3%	14.6%	13.7%
Medium risk (2-3)	72.0%	70.3%	53.0%	63.7%	66.2%
High risk (4-5)	17.1%	20.9%	18.7%	21.8%	20.2%
ANCHORAGE RISK COMPARED TO LOWER 48:					
Higher here	48.9%	67.1%	58.4%	53.6%	55.0%
Lower here	5.7%	6.2%	4.9%	5.8%	5.8%
About the same	33.6%	24.0%	24.1%	29.5%	29.2%
Not sure	11.8%	2.7%	12.7%	11.1%	10.0%
ANCHORAGE RISK COMPARED TO REST OF ALASKA:					
Higher here	4.7%	8.5%	25.4%	5.9%	7.4%
Lower here	63.2%	56.8%	46.1%	53.9%	56.2%
About the same	25.8%	29.9%	27.0%	33.9%	30.6%
Not sure	6.2%	4.9%	1.5%	6.3%	5.7%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:					
Low readiness (1-3)	32.8%	37.4%	57.5%	34.8%	36.4%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	62.5%	55.9%	34.0%	55.2%	55.6%
High readiness (7-9)	4.8%	6.7%	8.5%	10.1%	8.0%
DO YOU KNOW OF ANY PREVENTION EFFORTS?					
Yes, I do	36.2%	32.8%	24.3%	31.6%	32.5%
No, not really	63.8%	67.2%	75.7%	68.4%	67.5%
READINESS SCORE - LEADERSHIP:					
Low readiness (1-3)	20.7%	18.7%	22.8%	26.8%	23.6%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	66.4%	71.8%	69.0%	64.5%	66.5%
High readiness (7-9)	12.9%	9.5%	8.3%	8.8%	9.9%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY CLIMATE:					
Low readiness (1-3)	13.7%	18.3%	29.6%	15.8%	16.7%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	79.8%	70.8%	57.8%	75.1%	74.4%
High readiness (7-9)	6.5%	10.8%	12.6%	9.1%	9.0%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:					
Low readiness (1-3)	17.4%	20.0%	31.2%	19.9%	20.1%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	62.7%	60.2%	45.6%	64.8%	62.1%
High readiness (7-9)	19.9%	19.9%	23.2%	15.2%	17.8%
READINESS SCORE - AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:					
Low readiness (1-3)	25.8%	30.6%	37.4%	33.7%	31.4%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	65.6%	64.6%	47.3%	58.2%	60.4%
High readiness (7-9)	8.6%	4.8%	15.3%	8.1%	8.2%
COMBINED READINESS SCORE:					
Low readiness (<4)	24.5%	28.0%	45.1%	32.0%	30.4%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	68.3%	65.4%	40.1%	61.1%	62.1%
High readiness (>6)	7.2%	6.6%	14.8%	6.8%	7.5%
Total	25.7%	16.9%	7.3%	50.1%	100.0%



	PARTY AFFILIATION:				Total
	Republican	Democrat	Other party	No party	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - DOCTORS?					
Yes	21.7%	25.4%	21.3%	27.1%	25.0%
No	78.3%	74.6%	78.7%	72.9%	75.0%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - MY CHILD'S SCHOOL?					
Yes	19.6%	19.5%	24.6%	19.7%	20.0%
No	80.4%	80.5%	75.4%	80.3%	80.0%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - PREVENTION PROGRAM/TRAINING?					
Yes	23.6%	26.3%	28.9%	24.4%	24.8%
No	76.4%	73.7%	71.1%	75.6%	75.2%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - HOTLINE?					
Yes	9.2%	7.0%	9.5%	9.1%	8.8%
No	90.8%	93.0%	90.5%	90.9%	91.2%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - NEWS MEDIA?					
Yes	54.6%	46.8%	52.9%	52.8%	52.3%
No	45.4%	53.2%	47.1%	47.2%	47.7%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - OTHER ONLINE SOURCES?					
Yes	54.7%	51.8%	61.5%	57.3%	56.0%
No	45.3%	48.2%	38.5%	42.7%	44.0%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - FRIENDS/FAMILY?					
Yes	54.1%	48.0%	46.4%	43.4%	47.2%
No	45.9%	52.0%	53.6%	56.6%	52.8%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - TEACHERS/DAY CARE PROVIDERS?					
Yes	29.1%	34.5%	38.3%	28.1%	30.2%
No	70.9%	65.5%	61.7%	71.9%	69.8%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - LAW ENFORCEMENT?					
Yes	37.6%	17.3%	48.1%	30.0%	31.1%
No	62.4%	82.7%	51.9%	70.0%	68.9%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - SPORTS PROGRAMS?					
Yes	17.1%	13.8%	10.3%	11.8%	13.4%
No	82.9%	86.2%	89.7%	88.2%	86.6%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - OTHER?					
Yes	10.3%	9.4%	7.1%	10.7%	10.1%
No	89.7%	90.6%	92.9%	89.3%	89.9%
Total	25.8%	17.0%	7.3%	49.8%	100.0%



	PARTY AFFILIATION:				Total
	Republican	Democrat	Other party	No party	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	
HAVE YOU ATTENDED A PROGRAM/TRAINING?					
Yes	21.3%	20.8%	21.7%	19.5%	20.3%
No	78.7%	79.2%	78.3%	80.5%	79.7%
TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD					
None	67.6%	66.8%	57.8%	64.2%	65.0%
One	12.1%	15.7%	33.3%	19.3%	17.9%
Two	12.8%	12.6%	1.4%	11.2%	11.1%
Three or more	7.5%	4.9%	7.5%	5.4%	6.0%
0-5 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD					
None	85.1%	88.9%	90.5%	88.8%	88.0%
One or more	14.9%	11.1%	9.5%	11.2%	12.0%
6-11 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD					
None	84.1%	88.5%	89.3%	83.6%	85.0%
One or more	15.9%	11.5%	10.7%	16.4%	15.0%
12-17 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD					
None	79.9%	80.2%	70.2%	81.9%	80.2%
One or more	20.1%	19.8%	29.8%	18.1%	19.8%
TALKED WITH YOUR CHILDREN ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE?					
A lot	16.0%	7.1%	24.9%	10.7%	12.7%
Some	34.3%	34.0%	39.1%	30.9%	32.9%
A little	26.5%	34.0%	30.2%	31.2%	30.4%
Not at all	23.2%	24.9%	5.9%	27.2%	24.0%
TALKED ABOUT - STAYING AWAY FROM STRANGERS?					
Yes	100.0%	96.1%	100.0%	100.0%	99.4%
No		3.9%			.6%
TALKED ABOUT - BODILY SAFETY?					
Yes	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.2%	99.6%
No				.8%	.4%
TALKED ABOUT - TALKING WITH TRUSTED ADULTS?					
Yes	100.0%	97.0%	100.0%	99.2%	99.2%
No		3.0%		.8%	.8%
TALKED ABOUT - NOT KEEPING SECRETS?					
Yes	97.1%	88.2%	87.5%	99.2%	95.6%
No	2.9%	11.8%	12.5%	.8%	4.4%
TALKED ABOUT - RISK FROM FRIENDS AND FAMILY?					
Yes	86.6%	74.6%	94.2%	83.6%	84.4%
No	13.4%	25.4%	5.8%	16.4%	15.6%
Total	26.7%	14.4%	12.3%	46.6%	100.0%



	PARTY AFFILIATION:				Total
	Republican	Democrat	Other party	No party	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	
TALKED ABOUT - OTHER?					
Yes	26.7%	13.4%	19.8%	23.8%	22.6%
No	73.3%	86.6%	80.2%	76.2%	77.4%
HAVEN'T TALKED - CHILD TOO YOUNG?					
Yes	55.1%	49.3%	16.3%	44.8%	46.2%
No	44.9%	50.7%	83.7%	55.2%	53.8%
HAVEN'T TALKED - DON'T WANT TO FRIGHTEN THEM?					
Yes	49.5%	32.3%	16.9%	30.0%	34.0%
No	50.5%	67.7%	83.1%	70.0%	66.0%
HAVEN'T TALKED - EMBARRASSED TO DISCUSS TOPIC?					
Yes	9.4%	12.6%		9.0%	9.2%
No	90.6%	87.4%	100.0%	91.0%	90.8%
HAVEN'T TALKED - DON'T HAVE KNOWLEDGE ETC?					
Yes	15.6%	57.4%	74.6%	25.2%	31.5%
No	84.4%	42.6%	25.4%	74.8%	68.5%
HAVEN'T TALKED - OTHER?					
Yes	34.6%	18.0%	18.1%	20.7%	23.1%
No	65.4%	82.0%	81.9%	79.3%	76.9%
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO YOUR CHILD:					
Low risk (0-1)	67.1%	58.4%	69.0%	62.3%	63.5%
Medium risk (2-3)	31.3%	41.6%	20.2%	31.5%	32.1%
High risk (4-5)	1.6%		10.8%	6.2%	4.4%
COMPARISON OF RISK:					
Lower risk for my child	86.8%	82.7%	54.3%	73.1%	76.4%
Equal risk	11.6%	17.3%	41.8%	21.3%	20.1%
Greater risk for my child	1.6%		4.0%	5.6%	3.5%
ADVERTISING NOTICE MOST:					
Newspaper ads	6.1%	5.7%	1.6%	4.3%	4.8%
Direct mail	10.6%	12.9%	23.2%	10.3%	11.7%
TV ads	17.8%	15.4%	9.7%	18.4%	17.1%
Radio ads	35.2%	17.8%	29.0%	27.6%	28.0%
Internet ads	30.4%	48.1%	36.5%	39.5%	38.4%
Total	25.9%	17.0%	7.3%	49.8%	100.0%



	PARTY AFFILIATION:				Total
	Republican	Democrat	Other party	No party	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	
REGISTERED TO VOTE?					
Yes	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2020 PRESIDENT VOTE:					
Donald Trump	86.5%	1.2%	49.8%	30.1%	41.2%
Joe Biden	2.8%	88.7%	23.9%	47.5%	41.3%
Other candidate	4.7%	5.2%	16.6%	6.7%	6.6%
Didn't vote	6.0%	4.9%	9.7%	15.7%	10.9%
MARITAL STATUS:					
Married	64.1%	41.1%	35.8%	47.5%	49.8%
Not married	35.9%	58.9%	64.2%	52.5%	50.2%
RESPONDENT EDUCATION LEVEL:					
High school/GED or less	17.3%	10.6%	8.4%	16.9%	15.3%
Some college	46.5%	39.2%	66.9%	39.4%	43.2%
College graduate	36.2%	50.2%	24.7%	43.7%	41.5%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME:					
\$0-\$60,000	13.3%	27.6%	36.2%	28.1%	24.8%
\$60,000-\$100,000	21.2%	29.3%	33.5%	22.5%	24.1%
\$100,000-\$150,000	29.9%	24.8%	17.1%	22.1%	24.2%
\$150,000+	28.1%	15.4%	9.3%	18.5%	19.8%
Not sure	7.4%	3.0%	3.8%	8.9%	7.1%
ETHNICITY OF RESPONDENT:					
White	73.4%	75.4%	62.3%	71.7%	72.1%
Non-white	26.6%	22.7%	36.0%	26.5%	26.6%
Not sure		1.9%	1.7%	1.8%	1.3%
RESPONDENT GENDER:					
Male	56.5%	37.8%	60.7%	48.1%	49.4%
Female	42.8%	62.2%	35.8%	51.4%	49.9%
Other	.7%		3.5%	.5%	.7%
MARITAL STATUS BY GENDER:					
Married males	34.0%	16.8%	20.3%	23.0%	24.6%
Married females	29.3%	24.3%	15.5%	23.6%	24.6%
Single males	22.5%	21.0%	40.4%	25.2%	24.9%
Single females	13.4%	37.9%	20.3%	26.6%	24.7%
Other	.7%		3.5%	1.5%	1.2%
RESPONDENT AGE:					
18-34	23.4%	36.9%	56.9%	31.6%	32.2%
35-44	16.3%	17.7%	7.0%	21.2%	18.3%
45-54	21.9%	14.2%	6.8%	13.4%	15.3%
55+	38.3%	31.2%	29.3%	33.8%	34.2%
AREAS OF ANCHORAGE:					
Downtown/Spenard/Turnagain	10.2%	23.0%	12.1%	18.2%	16.5%
University/M'view/East Anchorage	28.7%	35.6%	34.5%	23.6%	27.7%
Sandlake/Bayshore/Oceanview	16.6%	15.6%	30.9%	23.8%	21.1%
Lake Otis/Hillside	23.8%	20.3%	10.6%	22.3%	21.5%
Eagle River/Chugiak	20.7%	5.5%	11.9%	12.1%	13.2%
Total	25.8%	17.0%	7.3%	50.0%	100.0%



CROSSTABULATION TABLES

Party Affiliation

Means



	PARTY AFFILIATION:				Group Total
	Republican	Democrat	Other party	No party	Mean
	n	Mean	Mean	Mean	
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE ANCHORAGE CHILD - MEAN (0-5):	2.70	2.86	2.53	2.70	2.71
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:	4.13	4.11	3.98	4.18	4.14
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - LEADERSHIP:	4.71	4.52	4.55	4.38	4.50
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY CLIMATE:	4.69	4.68	4.35	4.72	4.68
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:	5.04	4.89	4.81	4.87	4.91
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:	4.36	4.21	4.10	4.16	4.22
COMBINED READINESS SCORE - MEAN (1-9)	4.59	4.48	4.36	4.46	4.49
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO YOUR CHILD - MEAN (0-5):	1.12	1.33	1.71	1.46	1.37
MEAN AGE OF RESPONDENT:	48.79	44.09	38.64	45.84	45.78
0-5 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.19	.17	.09	.16	.16
6-11 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.23	.18	.18	.20	.20
12-17 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.27	.27	.32	.22	.25
TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.69	.62	.59	.59	.62



CROSSTABULATION TABLES

2020 Vote for President

Column Percents



	2020 PRESIDENT VOTE:				Total
	Donaldo Trumpo	Joe Biden	Other candidate	Didn't vote	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE ANCHORAGE CHILD:					
Low risk (0-1)	16.4%	11.4%	14.5%	12.1%	13.6%
Medium risk (2-3)	65.1%	65.7%	66.3%	69.9%	66.1%
High risk (4-5)	18.5%	23.0%	19.3%	18.0%	20.2%
ANCHORAGE RISK COMPARED TO LOWER 48:					
Higher here	48.0%	64.6%	49.1%	49.7%	54.8%
Lower here	7.4%	4.6%	5.3%	6.7%	6.1%
About the same	31.9%	25.7%	36.9%	30.1%	29.5%
Not sure	12.6%	5.2%	8.7%	13.5%	9.6%
ANCHORAGE RISK COMPARED TO REST OF ALASKA:					
Higher here	7.7%	7.3%	13.0%	6.3%	7.7%
Lower here	61.5%	57.1%	41.3%	50.2%	56.7%
About the same	24.6%	30.2%	41.9%	39.3%	30.2%
Not sure	6.3%	5.4%	3.8%	4.1%	5.5%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:					
Low readiness (1-3)	36.5%	35.3%	35.0%	44.3%	37.2%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	54.5%	58.1%	60.3%	44.0%	54.6%
High readiness (7-9)	9.1%	6.7%	4.7%	11.7%	8.3%
DO YOU KNOW OF ANY PREVENTION EFFORTS?					
Yes, I do	34.2%	34.8%	12.9%	26.1%	31.8%
No, not really	65.8%	65.2%	87.1%	73.9%	68.2%
READINESS SCORE - LEADERSHIP:					
Low readiness (1-3)	21.5%	24.6%	31.5%	25.6%	24.0%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	66.3%	66.2%	60.8%	65.0%	65.7%
High readiness (7-9)	12.2%	9.2%	7.7%	9.5%	10.3%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY CLIMATE:					
Low readiness (1-3)	16.4%	15.8%	31.6%	14.5%	16.8%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	72.6%	76.1%	63.3%	76.7%	74.0%
High readiness (7-9)	11.0%	8.1%	5.1%	8.8%	9.1%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:					
Low readiness (1-3)	20.7%	18.6%	19.5%	21.0%	19.8%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	62.9%	62.5%	67.9%	57.1%	62.1%
High readiness (7-9)	16.4%	18.9%	12.7%	22.0%	18.0%
READINESS SCORE - AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:					
Low readiness (1-3)	29.7%	29.5%	33.3%	36.7%	31.0%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	60.5%	64.3%	62.0%	50.2%	60.4%
High readiness (7-9)	9.8%	6.2%	4.8%	13.1%	8.6%
COMBINED READINESS SCORE:					
Low readiness (<4)	30.1%	28.9%	29.4%	34.7%	30.3%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	61.6%	65.0%	66.7%	52.2%	61.7%
High readiness (>6)	8.4%	6.2%	3.9%	13.0%	8.0%
Total	38.9%	39.0%	6.3%	15.9%	100.0%



	2020 PRESIDENT VOTE:				Total
	Donaldo Trumpo	Joe Biden	Other candidate	Didn't vote	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - DOCTORS?					
Yes	23.5%	25.0%	36.0%	25.9%	25.2%
No	76.5%	75.0%	64.0%	74.1%	74.8%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - MY CHILD'S SCHOOL?					
Yes	22.2%	16.9%	30.8%	23.7%	20.9%
No	77.8%	83.1%	69.2%	76.3%	79.1%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - PREVENTION PROGRAM/TRAINING?					
Yes	24.4%	28.3%	12.1%	25.3%	25.3%
No	75.6%	71.7%	87.9%	74.7%	74.7%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - HOTLINE?					
Yes	10.5%	7.5%	11.4%	12.6%	9.7%
No	89.5%	92.5%	88.6%	87.4%	90.3%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - NEWS MEDIA?					
Yes	50.7%	55.3%	38.0%	57.2%	52.8%
No	49.3%	44.7%	62.0%	42.8%	47.2%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - OTHER ONLINE SOURCES?					
Yes	55.5%	53.3%	45.9%	77.6%	57.6%
No	44.5%	46.7%	54.1%	22.4%	42.4%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - FRIENDS/FAMILY?					
Yes	45.8%	45.4%	52.3%	56.5%	47.8%
No	54.2%	54.6%	47.7%	43.5%	52.2%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - TEACHERS/DAY CARE PROVIDERS?					
Yes	27.3%	31.6%	31.3%	34.7%	30.4%
No	72.7%	68.4%	68.7%	65.3%	69.6%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - LAW ENFORCEMENT?					
Yes	42.2%	19.8%	21.9%	37.5%	31.5%
No	57.8%	80.2%	78.1%	62.5%	68.5%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - SPORTS PROGRAMS?					
Yes	15.7%	10.4%	16.9%	15.7%	13.7%
No	84.3%	89.6%	83.1%	84.3%	86.3%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - OTHER?					
Yes	10.0%	11.3%	6.6%	11.1%	10.4%
No	90.0%	88.7%	93.4%	88.9%	89.6%
Total	39.1%	39.1%	6.3%	15.5%	100.0%



	2020 PRESIDENT VOTE:				Total
	Donaldo Trumpo	Joe Biden	Other candidate	Didn't vote	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	
HAVE YOU ATTENDED A PROGRAM/TRAINING?					
Yes	18.0%	22.7%	10.0%	20.6%	19.7%
No	82.0%	77.3%	90.0%	79.4%	80.3%
TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD					
None	65.4%	71.0%	46.8%	49.9%	63.9%
One	16.2%	15.4%	40.2%	23.4%	18.5%
Two	10.8%	10.1%	7.5%	16.8%	11.3%
Three or more	7.6%	3.4%	5.5%	10.0%	6.2%
0-5 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD					
None	87.9%	90.3%	80.6%	81.6%	87.4%
One or more	12.1%	9.7%	19.4%	18.4%	12.6%
6-11 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD					
None	84.1%	87.9%	87.8%	74.4%	84.3%
One or more	15.9%	12.1%	12.2%	25.6%	15.7%
12-17 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD					
None	79.5%	83.9%	66.8%	75.2%	79.8%
One or more	20.5%	16.1%	33.2%	24.8%	20.2%
TALKED WITH YOUR CHILDREN ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE?					
A lot	12.2%	13.7%	6.5%	10.1%	11.7%
Some	31.8%	39.9%	39.5%	20.5%	32.5%
A little	35.9%	31.6%	21.9%	16.8%	29.1%
Not at all	20.2%	14.8%	32.1%	52.5%	26.7%
TALKED ABOUT - STAYING AWAY FROM STRANGERS?					
Yes	100.0%	98.6%	100.0%	100.0%	99.5%
No		1.4%			.5%
TALKED ABOUT - BODILY SAFETY?					
Yes	100.0%	99.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.6%
No		1.0%			.4%
TALKED ABOUT - TALKING WITH TRUSTED ADULTS?					
Yes	100.0%	97.9%	100.0%	100.0%	99.2%
No		2.1%			.8%
TALKED ABOUT - NOT KEEPING SECRETS?					
Yes	100.0%	89.0%	100.0%	100.0%	95.8%
No		11.0%			4.2%
TALKED ABOUT - RISK FROM FRIENDS AND FAMILY?					
Yes	89.5%	83.7%	65.4%	83.0%	84.0%
No	10.5%	16.3%	34.6%	17.0%	16.0%
Total	37.4%	37.8%	9.6%	15.2%	100.0%



	2020 PRESIDENT VOTE:				Total
	Donald Trumpo	Joe Biden	Other candidate	Didn't vote	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	
TALKED ABOUT - OTHER?					
Yes	28.1%	19.9%	21.1%	18.6%	22.8%
No	71.9%	80.1%	78.9%	81.4%	77.2%
HAVEN'T TALKED - CHILD TOO YOUNG?					
Yes	39.7%	44.8%	52.7%	57.8%	46.7%
No	60.3%	55.2%	47.3%	42.2%	53.3%
HAVEN'T TALKED - DON'T WANT TO FRIGHTEN THEM?					
Yes	39.2%	36.1%	13.3%	34.7%	34.9%
No	60.8%	63.9%	86.7%	65.3%	65.1%
HAVEN'T TALKED - EMBARRASSED TO DISCUSS TOPIC?					
Yes	10.5%	15.1%		3.3%	8.9%
No	89.5%	84.9%	100.0%	96.7%	91.1%
HAVEN'T TALKED - DON'T HAVE KNOWLEDGE ETC?					
Yes	27.5%	31.7%	47.0%	37.0%	32.8%
No	72.5%	68.3%	53.0%	63.0%	67.2%
HAVEN'T TALKED - OTHER?					
Yes	23.9%	22.2%	23.9%	20.9%	22.7%
No	76.1%	77.8%	76.1%	79.1%	77.3%
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO YOUR CHILD:					
Low risk (0-1)	68.9%	59.4%	52.1%	67.9%	64.0%
Medium risk (2-3)	26.1%	38.4%	47.9%	21.4%	31.2%
High risk (4-5)	4.9%	2.2%		10.7%	4.8%
COMPARISON OF RISK:					
Lower risk for my child	79.3%	81.1%	51.8%	67.0%	74.8%
Equal risk	16.5%	15.9%	48.2%	26.3%	21.3%
Greater risk for my child	4.2%	3.0%		6.7%	3.9%
ADVERTISING NOTICE MOST:					
Newspaper ads	4.7%	6.8%			4.5%
Direct mail	12.2%	12.8%	11.3%	7.6%	11.6%
TV ads	18.8%	16.7%	10.7%	15.7%	17.0%
Radio ads	38.5%	19.5%	37.1%	16.6%	27.5%
Internet ads	25.7%	44.2%	40.9%	60.1%	39.3%
Total	38.9%	39.0%	6.2%	15.9%	100.0%



	2020 PRESIDENT VOTE:				Total
	Donaldo Trumpo	Joe Biden	Other candidate	Didn't vote	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	
REGISTERED TO VOTE?					
Yes	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	65.8%	94.6%
No				34.2%	5.4%
PARTY AFFILIATION:					
Republican	54.4%	1.8%	18.2%	14.4%	25.9%
Democrat	.5%	36.7%	13.5%	7.6%	17.1%
Other party	8.8%	4.2%	18.2%	6.5%	7.3%
No party	36.3%	57.3%	50.0%	71.5%	49.7%
MARITAL STATUS:					
Married	61.2%	49.3%	35.1%	24.5%	49.1%
Not married	38.8%	50.7%	64.9%	75.5%	50.9%
RESPONDENT EDUCATION LEVEL:					
High school/GED or less	16.5%	6.8%	15.2%	45.9%	17.3%
Some college	48.9%	38.8%	46.4%	36.6%	42.9%
College graduate	34.6%	54.3%	38.5%	17.5%	39.8%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME:					
\$0-\$60,000	18.0%	21.8%	42.0%	51.9%	26.4%
\$60,000-\$100,000	21.8%	28.9%	23.9%	16.1%	23.8%
\$100,000-\$150,000	28.9%	23.7%	17.4%	15.6%	24.0%
\$150,000+	23.4%	21.3%	14.7%	4.9%	19.1%
Not sure	7.9%	4.3%	2.1%	11.4%	6.7%
ETHNICITY OF RESPONDENT:					
White	71.1%	79.8%	66.4%	48.1%	70.5%
Non-white	28.1%	19.8%	29.2%	47.4%	28.0%
Not sure	.8%	.3%	4.5%	4.5%	1.4%
RESPONDENT GENDER:					
Male	60.6%	40.0%	53.6%	43.4%	49.4%
Female	38.9%	59.5%	46.4%	54.6%	49.9%
Other	.5%	.5%		1.9%	.7%
MARITAL STATUS BY GENDER:					
Married males	34.5%	21.3%	14.7%	10.1%	24.3%
Married females	26.2%	27.5%	20.4%	14.0%	24.4%
Single males	26.1%	18.7%	38.8%	33.4%	25.2%
Single females	12.8%	31.8%	22.5%	39.2%	25.0%
Other	.5%	.7%	3.6%	3.4%	1.2%
RESPONDENT AGE:					
18-34	27.0%	26.3%	51.6%	57.4%	33.1%
35-44	14.5%	20.4%	24.1%	24.3%	18.9%
45-54	18.3%	16.4%	6.7%	7.0%	15.1%
55+	40.1%	36.9%	17.7%	11.3%	32.9%
AREAS OF ANCHORAGE:					
Downtown/Spenard/Turnagain	13.6%	21.9%	9.5%	15.0%	16.8%
University/M'view/East Anchorage	25.1%	26.6%	36.6%	32.3%	27.5%
Sandlake/Bayshore/Oceanview	22.4%	19.3%	16.2%	24.8%	21.1%
Lake Otis/Hillside	20.7%	21.5%	25.6%	21.5%	21.4%
Eagle River/Chugiak	18.2%	10.8%	12.1%	6.5%	13.1%
Total	39.0%	39.1%	6.3%	15.6%	100.0%



CROSSTABULATION TABLES

2020 Vote for President

Means



	2020 PRESIDENT VOTE:				Group Total
	Donaldo Trumpo	Joe Biden	Other candidate	Didn't vote	Mean
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE ANCHORAGE CHILD - MEAN (0-5):	2.65	2.79	2.62	2.72	2.71
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:	4.17	4.14	4.00	4.04	4.13
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - LEADERSHIP:	4.64	4.42	4.32	4.39	4.49
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY CLIMATE:	4.80	4.65	4.06	4.75	4.69
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:	4.85	4.95	4.76	5.06	4.92
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:	4.28	4.21	4.05	4.25	4.23
COMBINED READINESS SCORE - MEAN (1-9)	4.55	4.47	4.24	4.50	4.49
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO YOUR CHILD - MEAN (0-5):	1.30	1.39	1.58	1.38	1.37
MEAN AGE OF RESPONDENT:	48.46	47.57	37.63	35.02	45.31
0-5 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.18	.12	.21	.27	.17
6-11 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.22	.17	.16	.32	.21
12-17 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.25	.20	.33	.37	.26
TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.65	.50	.72	.97	.65



CROSSTABULATION TABLES

Respondent Education Level

Column Percents



	RESPONDENT EDUCATION LEVEL:			Total
	High school/ GED or less	Some college	College graduate	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE ANCHORAGE CHILD:				
Low risk (0-1)	11.0%	14.7%	13.9%	13.7%
Medium risk (2-3)	68.1%	62.6%	68.3%	65.8%
High risk (4-5)	20.9%	22.7%	17.8%	20.4%
ANCHORAGE RISK COMPARED TO LOWER 48:				
Higher here	38.9%	56.5%	59.0%	54.5%
Lower here	8.4%	7.7%	3.9%	6.3%
About the same	29.2%	26.9%	32.4%	29.5%
Not sure	23.4%	8.9%	4.7%	9.8%
ANCHORAGE RISK COMPARED TO REST OF ALASKA:				
Higher here	13.6%	6.9%	5.6%	7.6%
Lower here	41.0%	55.0%	64.7%	56.4%
About the same	36.9%	31.4%	26.0%	30.2%
Not sure	8.6%	6.7%	3.7%	5.8%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:				
Low readiness (1-3)	36.9%	37.4%	37.1%	37.2%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	51.2%	52.7%	58.1%	54.6%
High readiness (7-9)	11.9%	9.9%	4.7%	8.2%
DO YOU KNOW OF ANY PREVENTION EFFORTS?				
Yes, I do	17.6%	30.9%	39.0%	31.8%
No, not really	82.4%	69.1%	61.0%	68.2%
READINESS SCORE - LEADERSHIP:				
Low readiness (1-3)	24.1%	20.5%	27.4%	23.9%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	61.4%	71.2%	61.7%	65.7%
High readiness (7-9)	14.5%	8.3%	10.9%	10.4%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY CLIMATE:				
Low readiness (1-3)	16.1%	16.9%	17.4%	17.0%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	60.8%	76.4%	77.2%	74.0%
High readiness (7-9)	23.1%	6.7%	5.5%	9.0%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:				
Low readiness (1-3)	19.5%	18.9%	20.7%	19.7%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	56.2%	65.1%	62.2%	62.4%
High readiness (7-9)	24.3%	15.9%	17.2%	17.9%
READINESS SCORE - AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:				
Low readiness (1-3)	31.1%	32.4%	30.6%	31.5%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	56.5%	60.8%	60.8%	60.0%
High readiness (7-9)	12.5%	6.8%	8.6%	8.5%
COMBINED READINESS SCORE:				
Low readiness (<4)	27.7%	30.9%	31.3%	30.5%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	57.2%	63.3%	61.7%	61.6%
High readiness (>6)	15.1%	5.8%	6.9%	7.9%
Total	17.3%	42.9%	39.9%	100.0%



	RESPONDENT EDUCATION LEVEL:			Total
	High school/ GED or less	Some college	College graduate	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - DOCTORS?				
Yes	25.4%	24.6%	25.4%	25.0%
No	74.6%	75.4%	74.6%	75.0%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - MY CHILD'S SCHOOL?				
Yes	27.8%	16.6%	22.6%	20.9%
No	72.2%	83.4%	77.4%	79.1%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - PREVENTION PROGRAM/TRAINING?				
Yes	17.7%	21.9%	32.0%	25.2%
No	82.3%	78.1%	68.0%	74.8%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - HOTLINE?				
Yes	14.4%	8.5%	9.2%	9.8%
No	85.6%	91.5%	90.8%	90.2%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - NEWS MEDIA?				
Yes	60.1%	48.5%	53.6%	52.5%
No	39.9%	51.5%	46.4%	47.5%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - OTHER ONLINE SOURCES?				
Yes	65.7%	60.0%	51.5%	57.6%
No	34.3%	40.0%	48.5%	42.4%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - FRIENDS/FAMILY?				
Yes	51.7%	50.7%	42.4%	47.5%
No	48.3%	49.3%	57.6%	52.5%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - TEACHERS/DAY CARE PROVIDERS?				
Yes	33.8%	28.2%	31.3%	30.4%
No	66.2%	71.8%	68.7%	69.6%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - LAW ENFORCEMENT?				
Yes	34.0%	33.1%	28.7%	31.5%
No	66.0%	66.9%	71.3%	68.5%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - SPORTS PROGRAMS?				
Yes	15.5%	11.8%	15.2%	13.8%
No	84.5%	88.2%	84.8%	86.2%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - OTHER?				
Yes	13.1%	9.8%	9.9%	10.4%
No	86.9%	90.2%	90.1%	89.6%
Total	16.9%	43.1%	40.0%	100.0%



	RESPONDENT EDUCATION LEVEL:			Total
	High school/ GED or less	Some college	College graduate	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
HAVE YOU ATTENDED A PROGRAM/TRAINING?				
Yes	8.4%	14.9%	29.7%	19.7%
No	91.6%	85.1%	70.3%	80.3%
TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	48.3%	69.4%	64.5%	63.9%
One	28.0%	17.8%	15.0%	18.4%
Two	12.1%	8.0%	14.2%	11.1%
Three or more	11.7%	4.8%	6.4%	6.6%
0-5 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	82.0%	90.4%	86.9%	87.6%
One or more	18.0%	9.6%	13.1%	12.4%
6-11 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	80.8%	87.0%	82.2%	84.0%
One or more	19.2%	13.0%	17.8%	16.0%
12-17 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	69.8%	81.6%	81.5%	79.6%
One or more	30.2%	18.4%	18.5%	20.4%
TALKED WITH YOUR CHILDREN ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE?				
A lot	10.1%	15.1%	9.1%	11.5%
Some	20.8%	42.5%	32.5%	33.2%
A little	23.9%	24.6%	35.4%	28.6%
Not at all	45.2%	17.8%	23.1%	26.7%
TALKED ABOUT - STAYING AWAY FROM STRANGERS?				
Yes	97.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.5%
No	3.0%			.5%
TALKED ABOUT - BODILY SAFETY?				
Yes	100.0%	100.0%	99.0%	99.6%
No			1.0%	.4%
TALKED ABOUT - TALKING WITH TRUSTED ADULTS?				
Yes	100.0%	100.0%	97.9%	99.2%
No			2.1%	.8%
TALKED ABOUT - NOT KEEPING SECRETS?				
Yes	97.0%	95.4%	96.1%	95.9%
No	3.0%	4.6%	3.9%	4.1%
TALKED ABOUT - RISK FROM FRIENDS AND FAMILY?				
Yes	80.8%	89.1%	80.2%	84.4%
No	19.2%	10.9%	19.8%	15.6%
Total	17.2%	46.5%	36.2%	100.0%



	RESPONDENT EDUCATION LEVEL:			Total
	High school/ GED or less	Some college	College graduate	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
TALKED ABOUT - OTHER?				
Yes	11.2%	24.1%	26.6%	22.7%
No	88.8%	75.9%	73.4%	77.3%
HAVEN'T TALKED - CHILD TOO YOUNG?				
Yes	48.4%	49.8%	42.8%	46.4%
No	51.6%	50.2%	57.2%	53.6%
HAVEN'T TALKED - DON'T WANT TO FRIGHTEN THEM?				
Yes	22.1%	32.9%	45.1%	34.6%
No	77.9%	67.1%	54.9%	65.4%
HAVEN'T TALKED - EMBARRASSED TO DISCUSS TOPIC?				
Yes	2.9%	6.3%	14.9%	8.9%
No	97.1%	93.7%	85.1%	91.1%
HAVEN'T TALKED - DON'T HAVE KNOWLEDGE ETC?				
Yes	39.6%	41.8%	23.4%	33.3%
No	60.4%	58.2%	76.6%	66.7%
HAVEN'T TALKED - OTHER?				
Yes	21.8%	15.5%	27.3%	22.5%
No	78.2%	84.5%	72.7%	77.5%
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO YOUR CHILD:				
Low risk (0-1)	60.4%	68.1%	62.9%	64.2%
Medium risk (2-3)	32.4%	27.3%	33.0%	30.7%
High risk (4-5)	7.2%	4.6%	4.1%	5.0%
COMPARISON OF RISK:				
Lower risk for my child	73.8%	75.7%	73.6%	74.4%
Equal risk	19.0%	22.4%	22.3%	21.6%
Greater risk for my child	7.2%	1.9%	4.1%	4.0%
ADVERTISING NOTICE MOST:				
Newspaper ads	1.6%	5.3%	5.6%	4.8%
Direct mail	7.6%	14.8%	10.3%	11.7%
TV ads	14.6%	18.2%	16.4%	16.9%
Radio ads	27.7%	25.1%	29.8%	27.4%
Internet ads	48.5%	36.6%	37.9%	39.2%
Total	17.4%	43.0%	39.6%	100.0%



	RESPONDENT EDUCATION LEVEL:			Total
	High school/ GED or less	Some college	College graduate	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
REGISTERED TO VOTE?				
Yes	85.0%	95.2%	98.1%	94.6%
No	15.0%	4.8%	1.9%	5.4%
PARTY AFFILIATION:				
Republican	29.0%	27.7%	22.5%	25.7%
Democrat	11.8%	15.4%	20.4%	16.9%
Other party	4.0%	11.3%	4.3%	7.3%
No party	55.3%	45.6%	52.8%	50.1%
2020 PRESIDENT VOTE:				
Donald Trump	37.1%	44.4%	33.8%	38.9%
Joe Biden	15.4%	35.3%	53.2%	39.0%
Other candidate	5.5%	6.8%	6.0%	6.3%
Didn't vote	42.0%	13.5%	7.0%	15.9%
MARITAL STATUS:				
Married	34.4%	43.7%	61.1%	49.0%
Not married	65.6%	56.3%	38.9%	51.0%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME:				
\$0-\$60,000	53.1%	29.3%	11.7%	26.5%
\$60,000-\$100,000	19.4%	25.1%	23.9%	23.6%
\$100,000-\$150,000	13.1%	24.3%	28.5%	24.0%
\$150,000+	7.4%	14.7%	28.8%	19.0%
Not sure	6.9%	6.6%	7.1%	6.8%
ETHNICITY OF RESPONDENT:				
White	39.7%	68.3%	85.8%	70.3%
Non-white	57.8%	30.3%	12.7%	28.1%
Not sure	2.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.6%
RESPONDENT GENDER:				
Male	49.3%	48.9%	49.4%	49.2%
Female	49.3%	50.3%	50.5%	50.2%
Other	1.4%	.8%	.2%	.7%
MARITAL STATUS BY GENDER:				
Married males	16.3%	22.5%	29.4%	24.2%
Married females	18.0%	20.1%	31.5%	24.3%
Single males	33.0%	26.6%	19.9%	25.0%
Single females	29.9%	29.0%	19.0%	25.2%
Other	2.7%	1.9%	.2%	1.4%
RESPONDENT AGE:				
18-34	51.2%	32.3%	26.2%	33.1%
35-44	23.8%	18.3%	17.6%	19.0%
45-54	11.2%	15.0%	16.7%	15.0%
55+	13.8%	34.4%	39.6%	32.9%
AREAS OF ANCHORAGE:				
Downtown/Spenard/Turnagain	18.3%	16.7%	15.9%	16.6%
University/M'view/East Anchorage	31.4%	32.4%	21.3%	27.8%
Sandlake/Bayshore/Oceanview	22.4%	18.8%	22.6%	20.9%
Lake Otis/Hillside	17.9%	18.5%	26.2%	21.5%
Eagle River/Chugiak	10.0%	13.6%	14.0%	13.1%
Total	17.3%	42.7%	39.9%	100.0%



CROSSTABULATION TABLES

Respondent Education Level

Means



	RESPONDENT EDUCATION LEVEL:			Group Total
	High school/ GED or less	Some college	College graduate	Mean
	Mean	Mean	Mean	
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE ANCHORAGE CHILD - MEAN (0-5):	2.76	2.78	2.64	2.72
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:	4.29	4.17	4.00	4.12
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - LEADERSHIP:	4.54	4.52	4.43	4.49
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY CLIMATE:	5.23	4.58	4.55	4.68
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:	5.05	4.91	4.85	4.91
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:	4.27	4.20	4.21	4.22
COMBINED READINESS SCORE - MEAN (1-9)	4.68	4.48	4.41	4.48
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO YOUR CHILD - MEAN (0-5):	1.42	1.34	1.40	1.38
MEAN AGE OF RESPONDENT:	36.80	45.50	48.73	45.29
0-5 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.28	.12	.18	.17
6-11 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.25	.18	.24	.22
12-17 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.44	.22	.24	.27
TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.97	.52	.67	.65



CROSSTABULATION TABLES

Household Income

Column Percents



	HOUSEHOLD INCOME:					Total
	\$0-\$60, 000	\$60,000- \$100,000	\$100,000- \$150,000	\$150,000+	Not sure	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE ANCHORAGE CHILD:						
Low risk (0-1)	16.9%	11.8%	9.7%	14.7%	19.9%	13.7%
Medium risk (2-3)	60.1%	64.1%	72.7%	68.8%	59.3%	65.7%
High risk (4-5)	23.0%	24.1%	17.6%	16.5%	20.8%	20.6%
ANCHORAGE RISK COMPARED TO LOWER 48:						
Higher here	44.3%	63.5%	59.2%	58.1%	36.8%	54.5%
Lower here	8.2%	6.0%	4.8%	5.9%	7.0%	6.3%
About the same	31.3%	23.6%	28.2%	31.1%	43.4%	29.5%
Not sure	16.2%	6.9%	7.8%	4.9%	12.8%	9.6%
ANCHORAGE RISK COMPARED TO REST OF ALASKA:						
Higher here	14.2%	7.6%	6.3%	1.1%	3.6%	7.5%
Lower here	40.1%	59.8%	59.1%	71.1%	59.1%	56.5%
About the same	35.5%	29.2%	30.6%	24.5%	28.0%	30.2%
Not sure	10.1%	3.4%	4.0%	3.4%	9.3%	5.7%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:						
Low readiness (1-3)	37.8%	40.0%	32.1%	38.5%	39.5%	37.2%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	51.8%	50.6%	60.6%	54.7%	57.9%	54.6%
High readiness (7-9)	10.4%	9.4%	7.3%	6.8%	2.6%	8.2%
DO YOU KNOW OF ANY PREVENTION EFFORTS?						
Yes, I do	22.2%	34.4%	32.6%	40.9%	30.6%	31.7%
No, not really	77.8%	65.6%	67.4%	59.1%	69.4%	68.3%
READINESS SCORE - LEADERSHIP:						
Low readiness (1-3)	22.0%	25.0%	22.0%	25.3%	27.8%	23.7%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	66.4%	63.0%	70.2%	63.4%	64.6%	65.8%
High readiness (7-9)	11.6%	12.0%	7.8%	11.3%	7.6%	10.5%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY CLIMATE:						
Low readiness (1-3)	21.7%	13.0%	16.5%	14.6%	19.3%	16.9%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	64.1%	76.9%	76.7%	80.2%	75.5%	74.0%
High readiness (7-9)	14.2%	10.1%	6.8%	5.2%	5.2%	9.1%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:						
Low readiness (1-3)	19.6%	20.6%	19.8%	17.1%	24.8%	19.8%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	60.1%	63.0%	62.9%	63.1%	63.8%	62.3%
High readiness (7-9)	20.3%	16.4%	17.3%	19.8%	11.4%	18.0%
READINESS SCORE - AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:						
Low readiness (1-3)	36.8%	27.1%	26.5%	31.2%	39.1%	31.1%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	52.0%	66.8%	67.3%	57.6%	53.4%	60.3%
High readiness (7-9)	11.2%	6.2%	6.2%	11.2%	7.5%	8.6%
COMBINED READINESS SCORE:						
Low readiness (<4)	34.5%	23.9%	31.3%	28.9%	38.5%	30.4%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	55.4%	67.2%	63.3%	64.3%	54.0%	61.7%
High readiness (>6)	10.1%	8.9%	5.4%	6.8%	7.5%	7.9%
Total	26.5%	23.6%	24.0%	19.0%	6.8%	100.0%



	HOUSEHOLD INCOME:					Total
	\$0-\$60,000	\$60,000-\$100,000	\$100,000-\$150,000	\$150,000+	Not sure	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - DOCTORS?						
Yes	24.8%	26.8%	20.6%	28.4%	27.1%	25.1%
No	75.2%	73.2%	79.4%	71.6%	72.9%	74.9%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - MY CHILD'S SCHOOL?						
Yes	16.3%	23.1%	20.7%	25.1%	23.6%	21.1%
No	83.7%	76.9%	79.3%	74.9%	76.4%	78.9%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - PREVENTION PROGRAM/TRAINING?						
Yes	20.3%	30.3%	25.3%	25.6%	26.9%	25.3%
No	79.7%	69.7%	74.7%	74.4%	73.1%	74.7%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - HOTLINE?						
Yes	11.1%	10.7%	6.3%	12.4%	7.7%	9.9%
No	88.9%	89.3%	93.7%	87.6%	92.3%	90.1%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - NEWS MEDIA?						
Yes	56.2%	53.4%	50.1%	49.8%	51.7%	52.5%
No	43.8%	46.6%	49.9%	50.2%	48.3%	47.5%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - OTHER ONLINE SOURCES?						
Yes	66.8%	62.7%	50.1%	49.5%	54.6%	57.7%
No	33.2%	37.3%	49.9%	50.5%	45.4%	42.3%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - FRIENDS/FAMILY?						
Yes	48.1%	54.7%	45.1%	43.8%	36.6%	47.3%
No	51.9%	45.3%	54.9%	56.2%	63.4%	52.7%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - TEACHERS/DAY CARE PROVIDERS?						
Yes	30.7%	30.8%	27.3%	33.0%	33.1%	30.5%
No	69.3%	69.2%	72.7%	67.0%	66.9%	69.5%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - LAW ENFORCEMENT?						
Yes	29.1%	33.5%	35.3%	27.0%	34.2%	31.6%
No	70.9%	66.5%	64.7%	73.0%	65.8%	68.4%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - SPORTS PROGRAMS?						
Yes	14.4%	14.4%	9.3%	17.0%	16.0%	13.8%
No	85.6%	85.6%	90.7%	83.0%	84.0%	86.2%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - OTHER?						
Yes	11.9%	10.3%	10.9%	8.7%	6.6%	10.3%
No	88.1%	89.7%	89.1%	91.3%	93.4%	89.7%
Total	26.6%	23.7%	24.1%	19.1%	6.4%	100.0%



	HOUSEHOLD INCOME:					Total
	\$0-\$60,000	\$60,000-\$100,000	\$100,000-\$150,000	\$150,000+	Not sure	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	
HAVE YOU ATTENDED A PROGRAM/TRAINING?						
Yes	13.7%	25.5%	20.7%	21.6%	13.7%	19.7%
No	86.3%	74.5%	79.3%	78.4%	86.3%	80.3%
TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD						
None	63.9%	67.4%	62.8%	59.5%	63.1%	63.6%
One	20.8%	13.1%	23.2%	17.3%	16.4%	18.6%
Two	8.3%	10.9%	6.5%	20.5%	13.6%	11.2%
Three or more	7.0%	8.6%	7.5%	2.6%	6.8%	6.6%
0-5 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD						
None	88.5%	85.1%	89.6%	88.0%	82.9%	87.5%
One or more	11.5%	14.9%	10.4%	12.0%	17.1%	12.5%
6-11 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD						
None	83.1%	85.8%	85.9%	81.6%	80.3%	83.9%
One or more	16.9%	14.2%	14.1%	18.4%	19.7%	16.1%
12-17 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD						
None	81.5%	81.9%	75.7%	78.2%	78.2%	79.4%
One or more	18.5%	18.1%	24.3%	21.8%	21.8%	20.6%
TALKED WITH YOUR CHILDREN ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE?						
A lot	10.9%	23.3%	8.6%	4.4%	10.3%	11.5%
Some	31.1%	31.6%	34.0%	39.5%	22.3%	33.1%
A little	28.9%	24.4%	28.1%	37.1%	17.4%	28.7%
Not at all	29.2%	20.7%	29.3%	19.0%	50.0%	26.7%
TALKED ABOUT - STAYING AWAY FROM STRANGERS?						
Yes	100.0%	98.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.5%
No		2.0%				.5%
TALKED ABOUT - BODILY SAFETY?						
Yes	100.0%	100.0%	98.5%	100.0%	100.0%	99.6%
No			1.5%			.4%
TALKED ABOUT - TALKING WITH TRUSTED ADULTS?						
Yes	100.0%	100.0%	96.8%	100.0%	100.0%	99.2%
No			3.2%			.8%
TALKED ABOUT - NOT KEEPING SECRETS?						
Yes	94.2%	95.2%	97.2%	96.3%	100.0%	95.9%
No	5.8%	4.8%	2.8%	3.7%		4.1%
TALKED ABOUT - RISK FROM FRIENDS AND FAMILY?						
Yes	91.3%	83.0%	89.5%	70.1%	91.8%	84.4%
No	8.7%	17.0%	10.5%	29.9%	8.2%	15.6%
Total	24.6%	25.9%	23.8%	20.7%	5.0%	100.0%



	HOUSEHOLD INCOME:					Total
	\$0-\$60,000	\$60,000-\$100,000	\$100,000-\$150,000	\$150,000+	Not sure	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	
TALKED ABOUT - OTHER?						
Yes	13.2%	29.1%	26.0%	16.6%	35.4%	22.4%
No	86.8%	70.9%	74.0%	83.4%	64.6%	77.6%
HAVEN'T TALKED - CHILD TOO YOUNG?						
Yes	54.9%	59.4%	31.3%	37.1%	59.4%	46.4%
No	45.1%	40.6%	68.7%	62.9%	40.6%	53.6%
HAVEN'T TALKED - DON'T WANT TO FRIGHTEN THEM?						
Yes	37.6%	37.8%	19.0%	43.8%	38.9%	34.6%
No	62.4%	62.2%	81.0%	56.2%	61.1%	65.4%
HAVEN'T TALKED - EMBARRASSED TO DISCUSS TOPIC?						
Yes	11.5%	6.3%	3.4%	14.3%	7.2%	8.9%
No	88.5%	93.7%	96.6%	85.7%	92.8%	91.1%
HAVEN'T TALKED - DON'T HAVE KNOWLEDGE ETC?						
Yes	44.7%	31.5%	39.0%	19.8%	18.1%	33.3%
No	55.3%	68.5%	61.0%	80.2%	81.9%	66.7%
HAVEN'T TALKED - OTHER?						
Yes	15.8%	19.5%	21.4%	33.8%	26.2%	22.5%
No	84.2%	80.5%	78.6%	66.2%	73.8%	77.5%
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO YOUR CHILD:						
Low risk (0-1)	64.7%	59.0%	68.5%	60.6%	76.8%	64.2%
Medium risk (2-3)	28.8%	37.3%	26.1%	37.1%	10.9%	30.8%
High risk (4-5)	6.5%	3.7%	5.4%	2.3%	12.3%	5.0%
COMPARISON OF RISK:						
Lower risk for my child	67.2%	79.0%	75.2%	77.9%	71.1%	74.4%
Equal risk	30.2%	21.0%	17.0%	19.1%	16.6%	21.6%
Greater risk for my child	2.6%		7.9%	3.0%	12.3%	4.0%
ADVERTISING NOTICE MOST:						
Newspaper ads	4.2%	3.9%	4.6%	5.4%	8.9%	4.8%
Direct mail	12.3%	11.9%	12.1%	12.0%	5.8%	11.7%
TV ads	14.1%	16.9%	19.4%	16.8%	17.7%	16.8%
Radio ads	26.6%	23.8%	27.1%	35.6%	21.5%	27.4%
Internet ads	42.8%	43.4%	36.9%	30.2%	46.0%	39.3%
Total	26.5%	23.6%	24.0%	19.0%	6.9%	100.0%



	HOUSEHOLD INCOME:					Total
	\$0-\$60,000	\$60,000-\$100,000	\$100,000-\$150,000	\$150,000+	Not sure	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	
REGISTERED TO VOTE?						
Yes	89.7%	96.0%	95.2%	97.6%	98.1%	94.6%
No	10.3%	4.0%	4.8%	2.4%	1.9%	5.4%
PARTY AFFILIATION:						
Republican	13.8%	22.6%	31.8%	36.6%	26.8%	25.7%
Democrat	18.8%	20.6%	17.3%	13.2%	7.1%	16.9%
Other party	10.7%	10.1%	5.2%	3.4%	3.9%	7.3%
No party	56.7%	46.7%	45.7%	46.8%	62.2%	50.1%
2020 PRESIDENT VOTE:						
Donald Trumpo	26.5%	35.6%	46.8%	47.7%	45.9%	38.9%
Joe Biden	32.1%	47.3%	38.3%	43.4%	25.1%	38.9%
Other candidate	9.9%	6.2%	4.5%	4.8%	1.9%	6.2%
Didn't vote	31.4%	10.8%	10.4%	4.1%	27.1%	16.0%
MARITAL STATUS:						
Married	14.5%	51.8%	62.8%	78.7%	40.7%	48.9%
Not married	85.5%	48.2%	37.2%	21.3%	59.3%	51.1%
RESPONDENT EDUCATION LEVEL:						
High school/GED or less	34.9%	14.3%	9.5%	6.8%	17.5%	17.4%
Some college	47.6%	45.7%	43.5%	33.3%	41.4%	43.0%
College graduate	17.5%	40.0%	47.0%	59.9%	41.1%	39.6%
ETHNICITY OF RESPONDENT:						
White	61.0%	74.7%	71.0%	83.9%	48.2%	70.1%
Non-white	37.3%	24.0%	29.0%	15.5%	41.0%	28.3%
Not sure	1.7%	1.3%		.6%	10.8%	1.6%
RESPONDENT GENDER:						
Male	43.5%	41.1%	53.3%	58.5%	60.0%	49.3%
Female	55.0%	58.9%	45.9%	41.5%	39.0%	50.1%
Other	1.6%		.7%		1.0%	.7%
MARITAL STATUS BY GENDER:						
Married males	4.6%	24.7%	32.4%	41.0%	22.9%	24.2%
Married females	9.3%	27.1%	29.6%	37.7%	14.7%	24.1%
Single males	38.9%	16.5%	20.9%	17.5%	37.1%	25.1%
Single females	43.9%	31.3%	16.3%	3.8%	22.1%	25.2%
Other	3.3%	.4%	.7%		3.2%	1.4%
RESPONDENT AGE:						
18-34	52.4%	27.1%	31.3%	16.7%	33.9%	33.3%
35-44	17.7%	19.7%	17.9%	22.8%	14.5%	19.0%
45-54	9.5%	12.8%	16.7%	24.4%	13.1%	15.1%
55+	20.4%	40.4%	34.1%	36.0%	38.5%	32.6%
AREAS OF ANCHORAGE:						
Downtown/Spennard/Turnagain	27.1%	14.5%	11.4%	12.4%	14.9%	16.7%
University/M'view/East Anchorage	34.5%	27.6%	28.5%	21.3%	20.4%	27.9%
Sandlake/Bayshore/Oceanview	21.4%	23.2%	19.5%	18.3%	23.8%	21.0%
Lake Otis/Hillside	13.1%	19.8%	23.9%	27.1%	32.6%	21.3%
Eagle River/Chugiak	3.9%	14.9%	16.7%	20.9%	8.2%	13.1%
Total	26.3%	23.7%	24.1%	19.0%	6.9%	100.0%



CROSSTABULATION TABLES

Household Income

Means



	HOUSEHOLD INCOME:					Group Total
	\$0-\$60, 000	\$60,000- \$100,000	\$100,000- \$150,000	\$150,000+	Not sure	Mean
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE ANCHORAGE CHILD - MEAN (0-5):	2.72	2.84	2.73	2.65	2.48	2.72
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:	4.17	4.12	4.25	3.96	3.94	4.12
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - LEADERSHIP:	4.54	4.50	4.43	4.59	4.34	4.50
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY CLIMATE:	4.79	4.78	4.61	4.55	4.54	4.68
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:	4.99	4.94	4.84	4.91	4.76	4.91
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:	4.23	4.24	4.22	4.32	3.97	4.23
COMBINED READINESS SCORE - MEAN (1-9)	4.54	4.52	4.47	4.47	4.31	4.49
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO YOUR CHILD - MEAN (0-5):	1.44	1.42	1.36	1.38	1.09	1.38
MEAN AGE OF RESPONDENT:	38.84	48.15	45.83	49.30	45.89	45.19
0-5 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.19	.21	.13	.15	.19	.17
6-11 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.23	.21	.18	.24	.26	.22
12-17 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.24	.25	.29	.28	.32	.27
TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.66	.67	.60	.67	.78	.66



CROSSTABULATION TABLES

Respondent Ethnicity

Column Percents



	ETHNICITY OF RESPONDENT:			Total
	White	Non-white	Not sure	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE ANCHORAGE CHILD:				
Low risk (0-1)	15.1%	10.4%	7.7%	13.7%
Medium risk (2-3)	65.6%	66.8%	59.4%	65.8%
High risk (4-5)	19.4%	22.8%	33.0%	20.5%
ANCHORAGE RISK COMPARED TO LOWER 48:				
Higher here	57.3%	47.2%	59.5%	54.5%
Lower here	4.9%	10.3%		6.3%
About the same	29.9%	28.5%	32.5%	29.5%
Not sure	8.0%	13.9%	8.0%	9.7%
ANCHORAGE RISK COMPARED TO REST OF ALASKA:				
Higher here	7.2%	9.1%		7.6%
Lower here	61.7%	44.3%	46.0%	56.6%
About the same	25.9%	39.4%	54.0%	30.2%
Not sure	5.2%	7.3%		5.7%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:				
Low readiness (1-3)	35.1%	42.1%	44.7%	37.2%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	57.9%	46.0%	55.3%	54.6%
High readiness (7-9)	6.9%	11.8%		8.2%
DO YOU KNOW OF ANY PREVENTION EFFORTS?				
Yes, I do	31.9%	31.1%	43.3%	31.9%
No, not really	68.1%	68.9%	56.7%	68.1%
READINESS SCORE - LEADERSHIP:				
Low readiness (1-3)	24.1%	23.1%	21.6%	23.8%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	64.9%	67.3%	78.4%	65.8%
High readiness (7-9)	11.0%	9.6%		10.4%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY CLIMATE:				
Low readiness (1-3)	15.2%	22.6%		17.0%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	77.0%	65.1%	92.0%	73.9%
High readiness (7-9)	7.8%	12.3%	8.0%	9.1%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:				
Low readiness (1-3)	18.5%	22.3%	25.2%	19.7%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	64.4%	57.2%	63.3%	62.4%
High readiness (7-9)	17.1%	20.5%	11.5%	18.0%
READINESS SCORE - AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:				
Low readiness (1-3)	30.3%	32.9%	42.7%	31.2%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	61.1%	58.7%	49.2%	60.2%
High readiness (7-9)	8.6%	8.4%	8.0%	8.5%
COMBINED READINESS SCORE:				
Low readiness (<4)	29.5%	33.0%	25.2%	30.4%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	63.2%	57.6%	66.8%	61.7%
High readiness (>6)	7.3%	9.5%	8.0%	7.9%
Total	70.3%	28.1%	1.6%	100.0%



	ETHNICITY OF RESPONDENT:			Total
	White	Non-white	Not sure	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - DOCTORS?				
Yes	23.5%	28.6%	37.8%	25.1%
No	76.5%	71.4%	62.2%	74.9%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - MY CHILD'S SCHOOL?				
Yes	19.5%	23.1%	51.7%	21.0%
No	80.5%	76.9%	48.3%	79.0%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - PREVENTION PROGRAM/TRAINING?				
Yes	26.2%	22.3%	42.0%	25.3%
No	73.8%	77.7%	58.0%	74.7%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - HOTLINE?				
Yes	6.9%	15.4%	43.0%	9.8%
No	93.1%	84.6%	57.0%	90.2%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - NEWS MEDIA?				
Yes	52.7%	52.4%	48.2%	52.5%
No	47.3%	47.6%	51.8%	47.5%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - OTHER ONLINE SOURCES?				
Yes	55.5%	61.8%	75.3%	57.6%
No	44.5%	38.2%	24.7%	42.4%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - FRIENDS/FAMILY?				
Yes	48.1%	45.6%	56.0%	47.5%
No	51.9%	54.4%	44.0%	52.5%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - TEACHERS/DAY CARE PROVIDERS?				
Yes	29.3%	31.6%	58.1%	30.4%
No	70.7%	68.4%	41.9%	69.6%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - LAW ENFORCEMENT?				
Yes	28.5%	37.5%	59.6%	31.5%
No	71.5%	62.5%	40.4%	68.5%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - SPORTS PROGRAMS?				
Yes	13.8%	13.0%	25.3%	13.7%
No	86.2%	87.0%	74.7%	86.3%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - OTHER?				
Yes	9.7%	11.7%	16.8%	10.4%
No	90.3%	88.3%	83.2%	89.6%
Total	70.6%	27.8%	1.6%	100.0%



	ETHNICITY OF RESPONDENT:			Total
	White	Non-white	Not sure	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
HAVE YOU ATTENDED A PROGRAM/TRAINING?				
Yes	20.1%	18.1%	30.5%	19.7%
No	79.9%	81.9%	69.5%	80.3%
TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	68.3%	52.8%	50.5%	63.7%
One	15.3%	26.6%	18.8%	18.5%
Two	11.6%	9.1%	30.7%	11.2%
Three or more	4.8%	11.6%		6.6%
0-5 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	89.4%	82.1%	100.0%	87.5%
One or more	10.6%	17.9%		12.5%
6-11 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	84.9%	81.5%	85.1%	83.9%
One or more	15.1%	18.5%	14.9%	16.1%
12-17 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	83.3%	70.9%	57.8%	79.5%
One or more	16.7%	29.1%	42.2%	20.5%
TALKED WITH YOUR CHILDREN ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE?				
A lot	11.7%	11.0%	14.7%	11.5%
Some	39.0%	24.6%	15.7%	33.2%
A little	28.4%	29.0%	31.7%	28.6%
Not at all	21.0%	35.5%	38.0%	26.7%
TALKED ABOUT - STAYING AWAY FROM STRANGERS?				
Yes	100.0%	98.2%	100.0%	99.5%
No		1.8%		.5%
TALKED ABOUT - BODILY SAFETY?				
Yes	99.5%	100.0%	100.0%	99.6%
No	.5%			.4%
TALKED ABOUT - TALKING WITH TRUSTED ADULTS?				
Yes	98.9%	100.0%	100.0%	99.2%
No	1.1%			.8%
TALKED ABOUT - NOT KEEPING SECRETS?				
Yes	98.0%	91.0%	100.0%	95.9%
No	2.0%	9.0%		4.1%
TALKED ABOUT - RISK FROM FRIENDS AND FAMILY?				
Yes	81.0%	93.1%	71.8%	84.4%
No	19.0%	6.9%	28.2%	15.6%
Total	69.2%	29.3%	1.5%	100.0%



	ETHNICITY OF RESPONDENT:			Total
	White	Non-white	Not sure	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
TALKED ABOUT - OTHER?				
Yes	21.9%	21.8%	71.8%	22.7%
No	78.1%	78.2%	28.2%	77.3%
HAVEN'T TALKED - CHILD TOO YOUNG?				
Yes	43.7%	53.2%		46.4%
No	56.3%	46.8%	100.0%	53.6%
HAVEN'T TALKED - DON'T WANT TO FRIGHTEN THEM?				
Yes	36.6%	32.8%	22.2%	34.6%
No	63.4%	67.2%	77.8%	65.4%
HAVEN'T TALKED - EMBARRASSED TO DISCUSS TOPIC?				
Yes	9.6%	6.9%	22.2%	8.9%
No	90.4%	93.1%	77.8%	91.1%
HAVEN'T TALKED - DON'T HAVE KNOWLEDGE ETC?				
Yes	22.0%	44.0%	100.0%	33.3%
No	78.0%	56.0%		66.7%
HAVEN'T TALKED - OTHER?				
Yes	30.7%	12.5%		22.5%
No	69.3%	87.5%	100.0%	77.5%
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO YOUR CHILD:				
Low risk (0-1)	60.0%	70.4%	85.3%	64.2%
Medium risk (2-3)	34.5%	26.0%		30.7%
High risk (4-5)	5.5%	3.6%	14.7%	5.0%
COMPARISON OF RISK:				
Lower risk for my child	71.1%	80.7%	69.9%	74.4%
Equal risk	25.6%	14.7%	15.5%	21.6%
Greater risk for my child	3.3%	4.6%	14.7%	4.0%
ADVERTISING NOTICE MOST:				
Newspaper ads	5.7%	2.4%	5.3%	4.8%
Direct mail	12.2%	10.7%	9.3%	11.8%
TV ads	17.3%	16.3%	8.2%	16.9%
Radio ads	27.5%	28.0%	11.9%	27.4%
Internet ads	37.3%	42.5%	65.3%	39.2%
Total	70.3%	28.1%	1.6%	100.0%



	ETHNICITY OF RESPONDENT:			Total
	White	Non-white	Not sure	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
REGISTERED TO VOTE?				
Yes	96.9%	89.7%	78.1%	94.6%
No	3.1%	10.3%	21.9%	5.4%
PARTY AFFILIATION:				
Republican	26.3%	25.8%		25.8%
Democrat	17.8%	14.5%	24.1%	17.0%
Other party	6.3%	9.8%	9.3%	7.3%
No party	49.6%	49.8%	66.6%	49.9%
2020 PRESIDENT VOTE:				
Donald Trump	39.2%	39.1%	22.3%	38.9%
Joe Biden	44.1%	27.6%	8.9%	39.0%
Other candidate	5.9%	6.5%	19.3%	6.3%
Didn't vote	10.8%	26.8%	49.6%	15.9%
MARITAL STATUS:				
Married	53.6%	38.4%	34.1%	49.0%
Not married	46.4%	61.6%	65.9%	51.0%
RESPONDENT EDUCATION LEVEL:				
High school/GED or less	9.8%	35.6%	26.8%	17.3%
Some college	41.7%	46.3%	37.0%	42.9%
College graduate	48.5%	18.0%	36.2%	39.7%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME:				
\$0-\$60,000	23.1%	35.0%	27.7%	26.5%
\$60,000-\$100,000	25.2%	20.1%	18.8%	23.6%
\$100,000-\$150,000	24.4%	24.6%		24.0%
\$150,000+	22.7%	10.4%	7.3%	19.0%
Not sure	4.7%	9.9%	46.3%	6.8%
RESPONDENT GENDER:				
Male	48.6%	51.3%	37.6%	49.2%
Female	51.1%	47.2%	58.2%	50.2%
Other	.3%	1.5%	4.2%	.7%
MARITAL STATUS BY GENDER:				
Married males	27.0%	18.3%	8.0%	24.2%
Married females	26.4%	19.4%	12.5%	24.2%
Single males	21.6%	33.0%	29.6%	24.9%
Single females	24.2%	27.8%	22.3%	25.2%
Other	.7%	1.5%	27.5%	1.4%
RESPONDENT AGE:				
18-34	30.7%	38.0%	54.7%	33.1%
35-44	16.4%	25.4%	15.8%	18.9%
45-54	15.7%	13.6%	14.9%	15.1%
55+	37.3%	23.1%	14.6%	32.9%
AREAS OF ANCHORAGE:				
Downtown/Spennard/Turnagain	17.6%	14.2%	23.3%	16.7%
University/M'view/East Anchorage	24.4%	35.3%	50.3%	27.8%
Sandlake/Bayshore/Oceanview	21.9%	19.5%	6.1%	21.0%
Lake Otis/Hillside	21.9%	19.9%	20.3%	21.4%
Eagle River/Chugiak	14.2%	11.1%		13.1%
Total	70.4%	28.2%	1.4%	100.0%



CROSSTABULATION TABLES

Respondent Ethnicity

Means



	ETHNICITY OF RESPONDENT:			Group Total
	White	Non-white	Not sure	Mean
	Mean	Mean	Mean	
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE ANCHORAGE CHILD - MEAN (0-5):	2.66	2.87	3.15	2.72
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:	4.13	4.12	3.97	4.12
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - LEADERSHIP:	4.52	4.47	4.21	4.50
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY CLIMATE:	4.65	4.74	5.05	4.68
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:	4.89	5.02	4.29	4.91
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:	4.25	4.18	3.79	4.23
COMBINED READINESS SCORE - MEAN (1-9)	4.49	4.51	4.26	4.49
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO YOUR CHILD - MEAN (0-5):	1.52	1.15	1.12	1.38
MEAN AGE OF RESPONDENT:	47.01	41.43	37.71	45.30
0-5 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.14	.24	.00	.17
6-11 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.20	.27	.15	.22
12-17 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.21	.39	.65	.27
TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.55	.91	.80	.66



CROSSTABULATION TABLES
Child Abuse Risk to Average Child
Column Percents



	CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE ANCHORAGE CHILD:			Total
	Low risk (0-1)	Medium risk (2-3)	High risk (4-5)	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
ANCHORAGE RISK COMPARED TO LOWER 48:				
Higher here	22.1%	55.4%	72.4%	54.4%
Lower here	5.7%	7.7%	3.1%	6.5%
About the same	54.4%	28.1%	16.1%	29.2%
Not sure	17.8%	8.8%	8.4%	10.0%
ANCHORAGE RISK COMPARED TO REST OF ALASKA:				
Higher here	9.1%	5.4%	13.2%	7.5%
Lower here	67.2%	60.6%	35.6%	56.3%
About the same	16.9%	28.2%	45.1%	30.1%
Not sure	6.8%	5.9%	6.1%	6.0%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:				
Low readiness (1-3)	45.0%	33.8%	45.4%	37.7%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	41.7%	59.7%	44.4%	54.1%
High readiness (7-9)	13.3%	6.4%	10.2%	8.2%
DO YOU KNOW OF ANY PREVENTION EFFORTS?				
Yes, I do	22.7%	33.4%	33.3%	31.9%
No, not really	77.3%	66.6%	66.7%	68.1%
READINESS SCORE - LEADERSHIP:				
Low readiness (1-3)	25.4%	23.2%	25.8%	24.0%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	65.7%	67.5%	59.8%	65.6%
High readiness (7-9)	9.0%	9.4%	14.4%	10.4%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY CLIMATE:				
Low readiness (1-3)	21.5%	15.2%	19.4%	16.9%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	72.6%	75.9%	68.3%	73.9%
High readiness (7-9)	5.9%	8.9%	12.3%	9.2%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:				
Low readiness (1-3)	24.0%	17.6%	24.6%	19.9%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	59.5%	63.6%	59.6%	62.2%
High readiness (7-9)	16.5%	18.8%	15.7%	17.8%
READINESS SCORE - AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:				
Low readiness (1-3)	29.0%	29.4%	40.2%	31.6%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	60.1%	61.6%	52.5%	59.5%
High readiness (7-9)	10.9%	9.0%	7.2%	8.9%
COMBINED READINESS SCORE:				
Low readiness (<4)	31.5%	27.7%	39.3%	30.6%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	60.3%	64.7%	52.1%	61.5%
High readiness (>6)	8.2%	7.6%	8.6%	7.9%
Total	13.7%	65.6%	20.7%	100.0%



	CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE ANCHORAGE CHILD:			Total
	Low risk (0-1)	Medium risk (2-3)	High risk (4-5)	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - DOCTORS?				
Yes	18.2%	26.4%	26.3%	25.2%
No	81.8%	73.6%	73.7%	74.8%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - MY CHILD'S SCHOOL?				
Yes	26.2%	21.0%	17.8%	21.1%
No	73.8%	79.0%	82.2%	78.9%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - PREVENTION PROGRAM/TRAINING?				
Yes	16.2%	26.5%	29.7%	25.8%
No	83.8%	73.5%	70.3%	74.2%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - HOTLINE?				
Yes	2.5%	11.5%	10.1%	9.9%
No	97.5%	88.5%	89.9%	90.1%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - NEWS MEDIA?				
Yes	51.1%	53.4%	50.2%	52.4%
No	48.9%	46.6%	49.8%	47.6%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - OTHER ONLINE SOURCES?				
Yes	49.9%	57.1%	64.5%	57.6%
No	50.1%	42.9%	35.5%	42.4%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - FRIENDS/FAMILY?				
Yes	33.0%	50.3%	50.1%	47.9%
No	67.0%	49.7%	49.9%	52.1%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - TEACHERS/DAY CARE PROVIDERS?				
Yes	28.3%	32.3%	26.1%	30.5%
No	71.7%	67.7%	73.9%	69.5%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - LAW ENFORCEMENT?				
Yes	36.2%	32.1%	26.0%	31.4%
No	63.8%	67.9%	74.0%	68.6%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - SPORTS PROGRAMS?				
Yes	12.6%	16.7%	6.1%	14.0%
No	87.4%	83.3%	93.9%	86.0%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - OTHER?				
Yes	5.0%	9.4%	17.5%	10.5%
No	95.0%	90.6%	82.5%	89.5%
Total	13.7%	65.6%	20.7%	100.0%



	CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE ANCHORAGE CHILD:			Total
	Low risk (0-1)	Medium risk (2-3)	High risk (4-5)	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
HAVE YOU ATTENDED A PROGRAM/TRAINING?				
Yes	12.5%	20.8%	21.7%	19.8%
No	87.5%	79.2%	78.3%	80.2%
TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	64.0%	63.6%	65.0%	63.9%
One	14.9%	19.3%	15.7%	18.0%
Two	18.1%	10.7%	8.7%	11.3%
Three or more	3.0%	6.4%	10.6%	6.8%
0-5 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	88.7%	87.1%	89.6%	87.8%
One or more	11.3%	12.9%	10.4%	12.2%
6-11 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	79.1%	85.8%	79.9%	83.6%
One or more	20.9%	14.2%	20.1%	16.4%
12-17 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	80.7%	78.8%	80.1%	79.4%
One or more	19.3%	21.2%	19.9%	20.6%
TALKED WITH YOUR CHILDREN ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE?				
A lot	7.8%	7.4%	27.6%	11.5%
Some	17.2%	34.1%	40.9%	33.2%
A little	33.4%	33.1%	13.9%	29.3%
Not at all	41.6%	25.3%	17.6%	26.0%
TALKED ABOUT - STAYING AWAY FROM STRANGERS?				
Yes	100.0%	99.2%	100.0%	99.5%
No		.8%		.5%
TALKED ABOUT - BODILY SAFETY?				
Yes	100.0%	100.0%	98.8%	99.6%
No			1.2%	.4%
TALKED ABOUT - TALKING WITH TRUSTED ADULTS?				
Yes	100.0%	99.4%	98.8%	99.2%
No		.6%	1.2%	.8%
TALKED ABOUT - NOT KEEPING SECRETS?				
Yes	96.0%	95.6%	96.5%	95.9%
No	4.0%	4.4%	3.5%	4.1%
TALKED ABOUT - RISK FROM FRIENDS AND FAMILY?				
Yes	100.0%	79.2%	91.0%	84.4%
No		20.8%	9.0%	15.6%
Total	7.6%	61.7%	30.7%	100.0%



	CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE ANCHORAGE CHILD:			Total
	Low risk (0-1)	Medium risk (2-3)	High risk (4-5)	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
TALKED ABOUT - OTHER?				
Yes	13.5%	25.8%	18.5%	22.7%
No	86.5%	74.2%	81.5%	77.3%
HAVEN'T TALKED - CHILD TOO YOUNG?				
Yes	36.8%	48.3%	37.9%	45.1%
No	63.2%	51.7%	62.1%	54.9%
HAVEN'T TALKED - DON'T WANT TO FRIGHTEN THEM?				
Yes	41.5%	32.4%	39.0%	34.7%
No	58.5%	67.6%	61.0%	65.3%
HAVEN'T TALKED - EMBARRASSED TO DISCUSS TOPIC?				
Yes	12.4%	8.6%	5.8%	8.9%
No	87.6%	91.4%	94.2%	91.1%
HAVEN'T TALKED - DON'T HAVE KNOWLEDGE ETC?				
Yes	17.5%	39.6%	17.5%	33.3%
No	82.5%	60.4%	82.5%	66.7%
HAVEN'T TALKED - OTHER?				
Yes	27.4%	22.9%	9.8%	22.0%
No	72.6%	77.1%	90.2%	78.0%
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO YOUR CHILD:				
Low risk (0-1)	98.8%	61.9%	49.2%	64.5%
Medium risk (2-3)	1.2%	35.0%	36.3%	30.5%
High risk (4-5)		3.0%	14.5%	5.0%
COMPARISON OF RISK:				
Lower risk for my child	42.6%	77.3%	87.7%	74.6%
Equal risk	56.2%	18.5%	7.3%	21.4%
Greater risk for my child	1.2%	4.2%	5.0%	4.0%
ADVERTISING NOTICE MOST:				
Newspaper ads	8.0%	4.1%	5.1%	4.8%
Direct mail	11.9%	10.9%	14.5%	11.8%
TV ads	13.7%	17.5%	17.3%	16.9%
Radio ads	33.7%	28.4%	20.6%	27.5%
Internet ads	32.7%	39.1%	42.5%	38.9%
Total	13.6%	66.0%	20.4%	100.0%



	CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE ANCHORAGE CHILD:			Total
	Low risk (0-1)	Medium risk (2-3)	High risk (4-5)	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
REGISTERED TO VOTE?				
Yes	94.4%	94.8%	94.3%	94.6%
No	5.6%	5.2%	5.7%	5.4%
PARTY AFFILIATION:				
Republican	20.7%	28.1%	21.9%	25.8%
Democrat	11.0%	18.1%	17.6%	17.0%
Other party	15.2%	5.9%	6.8%	7.3%
No party	53.1%	48.0%	53.8%	49.8%
2020 PRESIDENT VOTE:				
Donald Trumpo	46.9%	38.5%	35.8%	39.1%
Joe Biden	32.6%	38.8%	44.4%	39.1%
Other candidate	6.7%	6.3%	6.0%	6.3%
Didn't vote	13.8%	16.4%	13.8%	15.5%
MARITAL STATUS:				
Married	42.5%	50.9%	48.5%	49.3%
Not married	57.5%	49.1%	51.5%	50.7%
RESPONDENT EDUCATION LEVEL:				
High school/GED or less	13.5%	17.5%	17.3%	16.9%
Some college	46.0%	41.0%	47.9%	43.1%
College graduate	40.5%	41.5%	34.8%	40.0%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME:				
\$0-\$60,000	32.8%	24.3%	29.8%	26.6%
\$60,000-\$100,000	20.3%	23.2%	27.8%	23.7%
\$100,000-\$150,000	17.1%	26.7%	20.6%	24.1%
\$150,000+	20.5%	20.0%	15.3%	19.1%
Not sure	9.3%	5.8%	6.5%	6.4%
ETHNICITY OF RESPONDENT:				
White	77.9%	70.4%	66.6%	70.6%
Non-white	21.2%	28.2%	30.8%	27.8%
Not sure	.9%	1.4%	2.6%	1.6%
RESPONDENT GENDER:				
Male	75.3%	48.7%	31.8%	48.9%
Female	24.7%	50.3%	68.2%	50.4%
Other		1.0%		.7%
MARITAL STATUS BY GENDER:				
Married males	34.0%	24.5%	17.0%	24.3%
Married females	8.5%	25.4%	31.5%	24.4%
Single males	42.1%	24.2%	14.8%	24.7%
Single females	15.4%	24.5%	34.4%	25.3%
Other		1.4%	2.2%	1.4%
RESPONDENT AGE:				
18-34	37.8%	34.4%	26.5%	33.2%
35-44	19.5%	18.8%	18.8%	18.9%
45-54	14.1%	14.2%	18.2%	15.0%
55+	28.6%	32.6%	36.4%	32.9%
AREAS OF ANCHORAGE:				
Downtown/Spenard/Turnagain	20.4%	14.9%	19.5%	16.6%
University/M'view/East Anchorage	28.6%	27.6%	29.6%	28.1%
Sandlake/Bayshore/Oceanview	18.9%	21.1%	19.6%	20.5%
Lake Otis/Hillside	20.0%	23.0%	18.5%	21.7%
Eagle River/Chugiak	12.2%	13.4%	12.9%	13.1%
Total	13.7%	65.8%	20.5%	100.0%



CROSSTABULATION TABLES
Child Abuse Risk to Average Child
Means



	CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE ANCHORAGE CHILD:			Group Total
	Low risk (0-1)	Medium risk (2-3)	High risk (4-5)	Mean
	Mean	Mean	Mean	
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE ANCHORAGE CHILD - MEAN (0-5):	.96	2.61	4.25	2.73
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:	4.11	4.17	3.94	4.11
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - LEADERSHIP:	4.50	4.50	4.46	4.49
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY CLIMATE:	4.51	4.70	4.74	4.68
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:	4.74	5.00	4.66	4.90
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:	4.29	4.31	3.96	4.23
COMBINED READINESS SCORE - MEAN (1-9)	4.43	4.54	4.35	4.48
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO YOUR CHILD - MEAN (0-5):	.56	1.38	1.92	1.37
MEAN AGE OF RESPONDENT:	43.70	44.90	47.43	45.26
0-5 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.13	.19	.13	.17
6-11 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.23	.19	.31	.22
12-17 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.24	.27	.30	.27
TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.60	.65	.74	.66



CROSSTABULATION TABLES

Readiness Score – Community
Knowledge about Prevention

Column Percents



	READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:			Total
	Low readiness (1-3)	Moderate readiness (4-6)	High readiness (7-9)	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE ANCHORAGE CHILD:				
Low risk (0-1)	16.3%	10.5%	22.3%	13.7%
Medium risk (2-3)	58.8%	72.4%	51.7%	65.6%
High risk (4-5)	24.9%	17.0%	26.0%	20.7%
ANCHORAGE RISK COMPARED TO LOWER 48:				
Higher here	56.2%	54.0%	46.4%	54.2%
Lower here	5.4%	6.2%	12.9%	6.4%
About the same	27.0%	30.7%	32.7%	29.5%
Not sure	11.5%	9.1%	8.0%	9.9%
ANCHORAGE RISK COMPARED TO REST OF ALASKA:				
Higher here	7.8%	7.0%	9.4%	7.5%
Lower here	54.2%	58.1%	56.1%	56.5%
About the same	30.5%	29.0%	34.6%	30.0%
Not sure	7.6%	5.8%		6.0%
DO YOU KNOW OF ANY PREVENTION EFFORTS?				
Yes, I do	16.2%	38.6%	58.3%	31.8%
No, not really	83.8%	61.4%	41.7%	68.2%
READINESS SCORE - LEADERSHIP:				
Low readiness (1-3)	41.1%	14.1%	10.4%	23.9%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	54.7%	74.8%	56.9%	65.8%
High readiness (7-9)	4.3%	11.1%	32.7%	10.3%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY CLIMATE:				
Low readiness (1-3)	31.4%	9.0%	2.4%	16.9%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	64.1%	83.5%	56.0%	74.0%
High readiness (7-9)	4.4%	7.6%	41.7%	9.2%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:				
Low readiness (1-3)	37.2%	8.0%	18.9%	19.8%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	56.1%	70.3%	38.7%	62.4%
High readiness (7-9)	6.7%	21.7%	42.4%	17.8%
READINESS SCORE - AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:				
Low readiness (1-3)	52.6%	18.7%	18.9%	31.5%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	42.7%	72.4%	53.4%	59.7%
High readiness (7-9)	4.8%	8.9%	27.7%	8.9%
COMBINED READINESS SCORE:				
Low readiness (<4)	66.1%	10.1%	2.2%	30.5%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	33.9%	82.4%	51.4%	61.7%
High readiness (>6)		7.5%	46.4%	7.8%
Total	37.6%	54.3%	8.1%	100.0%



	READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:			Total
	Low readiness (1-3)	Moderate readiness (4-6)	High readiness (7-9)	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - DOCTORS?				
Yes	21.5%	27.0%	29.2%	25.1%
No	78.5%	73.0%	70.8%	74.9%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - MY CHILD'S SCHOOL?				
Yes	17.1%	22.9%	25.7%	21.0%
No	82.9%	77.1%	74.3%	79.0%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - PREVENTION PROGRAM/TRAINING?				
Yes	19.1%	28.1%	39.6%	25.7%
No	80.9%	71.9%	60.4%	74.3%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - HOTLINE?				
Yes	10.0%	8.4%	19.9%	9.9%
No	90.0%	91.6%	80.1%	90.1%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - NEWS MEDIA?				
Yes	43.8%	56.2%	69.5%	52.6%
No	56.2%	43.8%	30.5%	47.4%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - OTHER ONLINE SOURCES?				
Yes	54.1%	58.7%	69.2%	57.8%
No	45.9%	41.3%	30.8%	42.2%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - FRIENDS/FAMILY?				
Yes	38.7%	54.1%	46.1%	47.7%
No	61.3%	45.9%	53.9%	52.3%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - TEACHERS/DAY CARE PROVIDERS?				
Yes	26.5%	32.5%	39.2%	30.8%
No	73.5%	67.5%	60.8%	69.2%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - LAW ENFORCEMENT?				
Yes	27.6%	32.3%	46.8%	31.7%
No	72.4%	67.7%	53.2%	68.3%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - SPORTS PROGRAMS?				
Yes	9.9%	14.3%	30.4%	13.9%
No	90.1%	85.7%	69.6%	86.1%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - OTHER?				
Yes	9.1%	10.9%	13.9%	10.5%
No	90.9%	89.1%	86.1%	89.5%
Total	37.8%	54.1%	8.1%	100.0%



	READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:			Total
	Low readiness (1-3)	Moderate readiness (4-6)	High readiness (7-9)	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
HAVE YOU ATTENDED A PROGRAM/TRAINING?				
Yes	15.5%	22.2%	22.8%	19.8%
No	84.5%	77.8%	77.2%	80.2%
TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	61.3%	66.7%	54.8%	63.7%
One	17.7%	16.8%	30.9%	18.3%
Two	13.7%	10.1%	7.8%	11.3%
Three or more	7.4%	6.4%	6.6%	6.8%
0-5 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	84.8%	89.0%	89.8%	87.5%
One or more	15.2%	11.0%	10.2%	12.5%
6-11 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	80.9%	85.4%	85.3%	83.7%
One or more	19.1%	14.6%	14.7%	16.3%
12-17 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	79.5%	80.9%	70.0%	79.4%
One or more	20.5%	19.1%	30.0%	20.6%
TALKED WITH YOUR CHILDREN ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE?				
A lot	12.5%	9.6%	15.9%	11.4%
Some	28.9%	35.4%	35.7%	32.8%
A little	30.4%	28.7%	24.7%	29.0%
Not at all	28.2%	26.4%	23.7%	26.8%
TALKED ABOUT - STAYING AWAY FROM STRANGERS?				
Yes	98.6%	100.0%	100.0%	99.5%
No	1.4%			.5%
TALKED ABOUT - BODILY SAFETY?				
Yes	100.0%	100.0%	97.0%	99.6%
No			3.0%	.4%
TALKED ABOUT - TALKING WITH TRUSTED ADULTS?				
Yes	98.9%	100.0%	97.0%	99.2%
No	1.1%		3.0%	.8%
TALKED ABOUT - NOT KEEPING SECRETS?				
Yes	92.0%	98.6%	97.0%	95.9%
No	8.0%	1.4%	3.0%	4.1%
TALKED ABOUT - RISK FROM FRIENDS AND FAMILY?				
Yes	88.1%	80.1%	91.3%	84.4%
No	11.9%	19.9%	8.7%	15.6%
Total	37.3%	50.9%	11.8%	100.0%



	READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:			Total
	Low readiness (1-3)	Moderate readiness (4-6)	High readiness (7-9)	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
TALKED ABOUT - OTHER?				
Yes	17.7%	27.3%	17.3%	22.7%
No	82.3%	72.7%	82.7%	77.3%
HAVEN'T TALKED - CHILD TOO YOUNG?				
Yes	55.5%	40.6%	37.8%	46.3%
No	44.5%	59.4%	62.2%	53.7%
HAVEN'T TALKED - DON'T WANT TO FRIGHTEN THEM?				
Yes	34.8%	32.8%	35.8%	33.9%
No	65.2%	67.2%	64.2%	66.1%
HAVEN'T TALKED - EMBARRASSED TO DISCUSS TOPIC?				
Yes	7.6%	10.1%	5.7%	8.7%
No	92.4%	89.9%	94.3%	91.3%
HAVEN'T TALKED - DON'T HAVE KNOWLEDGE ETC?				
Yes	37.2%	30.6%	23.2%	32.6%
No	62.8%	69.4%	76.8%	67.4%
HAVEN'T TALKED - OTHER?				
Yes	14.6%	27.9%	23.7%	22.0%
No	85.4%	72.1%	76.3%	78.0%
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO YOUR CHILD:				
Low risk (0-1)	67.6%	59.8%	74.1%	64.5%
Medium risk (2-3)	28.3%	35.1%	18.4%	30.5%
High risk (4-5)	4.2%	5.1%	7.5%	5.0%
COMPARISON OF RISK:				
Lower risk for my child	79.5%	70.7%	73.5%	74.6%
Equal risk	18.4%	23.5%	23.9%	21.4%
Greater risk for my child	2.1%	5.8%	2.6%	4.0%
ADVERTISING NOTICE MOST:				
Newspaper ads	4.9%	5.4%	.5%	4.8%
Direct mail	12.2%	10.4%	18.5%	11.7%
TV ads	15.2%	16.1%	29.7%	16.9%
Radio ads	29.0%	26.7%	24.8%	27.4%
Internet ads	38.8%	41.3%	26.5%	39.2%
Total	37.0%	54.8%	8.2%	100.0%



	READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	Col %
	readiness	readiness	readiness	
	(1-3)	(4-6)	(7-9)	
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
REGISTERED TO VOTE?				
Yes	92.5%	96.4%	92.1%	94.6%
No	7.5%	3.6%	7.9%	5.4%
PARTY AFFILIATION:				
Republican	23.2%	28.9%	15.3%	25.7%
Democrat	17.4%	17.0%	14.1%	16.9%
Other party	11.5%	4.5%	7.7%	7.3%
No party	47.9%	49.7%	62.8%	50.1%
2020 PRESIDENT VOTE:				
Donald Trumpo	38.2%	38.8%	42.7%	38.9%
Joe Biden	37.0%	41.5%	31.3%	39.0%
Other candidate	5.9%	6.9%	3.6%	6.3%
Didn't vote	18.9%	12.8%	22.4%	15.9%
MARITAL STATUS:				
Married	46.0%	51.1%	49.1%	49.0%
Not married	54.0%	48.9%	50.9%	51.0%
RESPONDENT EDUCATION LEVEL:				
High school/GED or less	17.1%	16.2%	25.0%	17.3%
Some college	43.1%	41.4%	51.9%	42.9%
College graduate	39.8%	42.4%	23.1%	39.9%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME:				
\$0-\$60,000	26.9%	25.1%	33.7%	26.5%
\$60,000-\$100,000	25.4%	21.9%	27.1%	23.6%
\$100,000-\$150,000	20.7%	26.7%	21.3%	24.0%
\$150,000+	19.7%	19.0%	15.8%	19.0%
Not sure	7.2%	7.3%	2.2%	6.8%
ETHNICITY OF RESPONDENT:				
White	66.3%	74.7%	59.4%	70.3%
Non-white	31.8%	23.7%	40.6%	28.1%
Not sure	1.9%	1.6%		1.6%
RESPONDENT GENDER:				
Male	52.1%	46.2%	55.3%	49.2%
Female	46.7%	53.4%	44.7%	50.2%
Other	1.1%	.4%		.7%
MARITAL STATUS BY GENDER:				
Married males	22.3%	24.7%	29.0%	24.2%
Married females	22.6%	26.0%	20.1%	24.3%
Single males	30.0%	21.5%	26.2%	25.0%
Single females	22.7%	26.9%	24.7%	25.2%
Other	2.4%	.9%		1.4%
RESPONDENT AGE:				
18-34	36.4%	32.3%	28.2%	33.5%
35-44	20.4%	18.2%	16.0%	18.8%
45-54	13.2%	16.6%	11.6%	14.9%
55+	30.0%	32.9%	44.2%	32.7%
AREAS OF ANCHORAGE:				
Downtown/Spennard/Turnagain	18.7%	15.4%	14.5%	16.5%
University/M'view/East Anchorage	25.9%	28.6%	33.7%	28.0%
Sandlake/Bayshore/Oceanview	19.0%	21.4%	25.3%	20.8%
Lake Otis/Hillside	23.7%	21.4%	13.1%	21.6%
Eagle River/Chugiak	12.7%	13.3%	13.3%	13.1%
Total	37.7%	54.1%	8.2%	100.0%



CROSSTABULATION TABLES

Readiness Score – Community Knowledge about Prevention

Means



	READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:			Group Total
	Low readiness (1-3)	Moderate readiness (4-6)	High readiness (7-9)	Mean
	Mean	Mean	Mean	
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE ANCHORAGE CHILD - MEAN (0-5):	2.74	2.72	2.70	2.73
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:	2.54	4.69	7.51	4.11
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - LEADERSHIP:	3.78	4.81	5.63	4.49
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY CLIMATE:	4.07	4.89	6.16	4.69
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:	4.08	5.35	5.66	4.90
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:	3.55	4.54	5.31	4.23
COMBINED READINESS SCORE - MEAN (1-9)	3.61	4.86	6.06	4.48
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO YOUR CHILD - MEAN (0-5):	1.32	1.50	1.03	1.37
MEAN AGE OF RESPONDENT:	44.10	45.51	47.88	45.17
0-5 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.19	.16	.12	.17
6-11 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.27	.19	.20	.22
12-17 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.29	.23	.42	.27
TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.75	.59	.74	.67



CROSSTABULATION TABLES

Readiness Score – Leadership

Column Percents



	READINESS SCORE - LEADERSHIP:			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	Col %
	readiness	readiness	readiness	
	(1-3)	(4-6)	(7-9)	
Col %	Col %	Col %		
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE				
ANCHORAGE CHILD:				
Low risk (0-1)	14.4%	13.7%	11.8%	13.7%
Medium risk (2-3)	63.3%	67.4%	59.4%	65.6%
High risk (4-5)	22.3%	18.9%	28.8%	20.7%
ANCHORAGE RISK COMPARED TO LOWER 48:				
Higher here	51.2%	54.9%	56.6%	54.2%
Lower here	4.9%	6.7%	8.2%	6.4%
About the same	33.2%	28.9%	24.9%	29.5%
Not sure	10.7%	9.6%	10.4%	9.9%
ANCHORAGE RISK COMPARED TO REST OF ALASKA:				
Higher here	7.1%	7.1%	10.8%	7.5%
Lower here	52.6%	59.9%	43.8%	56.5%
About the same	32.4%	28.4%	34.8%	30.0%
Not sure	7.9%	4.6%	10.6%	6.0%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:				
Low readiness (1-3)	64.5%	31.2%	15.6%	37.6%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	31.9%	61.7%	58.6%	54.3%
High readiness (7-9)	3.5%	7.0%	25.8%	8.1%
DO YOU KNOW OF ANY PREVENTION EFFORTS?				
Yes, I do	23.2%	33.0%	43.9%	31.8%
No, not really	76.8%	67.0%	56.1%	68.2%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY CLIMATE:				
Low readiness (1-3)	40.8%	10.8%		16.9%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	54.3%	82.3%	66.4%	74.0%
High readiness (7-9)	4.9%	6.9%	33.6%	9.2%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:				
Low readiness (1-3)	40.4%	13.9%	10.2%	19.8%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	52.7%	66.2%	60.4%	62.4%
High readiness (7-9)	6.9%	19.9%	29.4%	17.8%
READINESS SCORE - AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:				
Low readiness (1-3)	57.7%	24.3%	16.6%	31.5%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	39.0%	68.4%	52.1%	59.7%
High readiness (7-9)	3.4%	7.3%	31.3%	8.9%
COMBINED READINESS SCORE:				
Low readiness (<4)	72.6%	19.5%	3.6%	30.5%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	27.4%	76.1%	48.9%	61.7%
High readiness (>6)		4.4%	47.5%	7.8%
Total	23.9%	65.8%	10.3%	100.0%



	READINESS SCORE - LEADERSHIP:			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	Col %
	readiness	readiness	readiness	
	(1-3)	(4-6)	(7-9)	
Col %	Col %	Col %		
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - DOCTORS?				
Yes	26.7%	24.6%	25.2%	25.1%
No	73.3%	75.4%	74.8%	74.9%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - MY CHILD'S SCHOOL?				
Yes	18.7%	21.9%	20.3%	21.0%
No	81.3%	78.1%	79.7%	79.0%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - PREVENTION PROGRAM/TRAINING?				
Yes	22.4%	26.1%	30.2%	25.7%
No	77.6%	73.9%	69.8%	74.3%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - HOTLINE?				
Yes	13.3%	7.1%	19.9%	9.9%
No	86.7%	92.9%	80.1%	90.1%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - NEWS MEDIA?				
Yes	46.5%	53.4%	61.9%	52.6%
No	53.5%	46.6%	38.1%	47.4%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - OTHER ONLINE SOURCES?				
Yes	56.0%	57.0%	67.3%	57.8%
No	44.0%	43.0%	32.7%	42.2%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - FRIENDS/FAMILY?				
Yes	41.1%	49.9%	48.4%	47.7%
No	58.9%	50.1%	51.6%	52.3%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - TEACHERS/DAY CARE PROVIDERS?				
Yes	26.9%	32.3%	29.8%	30.8%
No	73.1%	67.7%	70.2%	69.2%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - LAW ENFORCEMENT?				
Yes	27.4%	31.8%	40.9%	31.7%
No	72.6%	68.2%	59.1%	68.3%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - SPORTS PROGRAMS?				
Yes	12.3%	13.0%	23.7%	13.9%
No	87.7%	87.0%	76.3%	86.1%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - OTHER?				
Yes	9.4%	10.8%	10.6%	10.5%
No	90.6%	89.2%	89.4%	89.5%
Total	24.0%	65.6%	10.4%	100.0%



	READINESS SCORE - LEADERSHIP:			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	Col %
	readiness	readiness	readiness	
	(1-3)	(4-6)	(7-9)	
Col %	Col %	Col %		
HAVE YOU ATTENDED A PROGRAM/TRAINING?				
Yes	18.9%	19.9%	20.9%	19.8%
No	81.1%	80.1%	79.1%	80.2%
TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	62.8%	65.2%	56.3%	63.7%
One	16.8%	19.4%	14.9%	18.3%
Two	12.2%	10.9%	11.6%	11.3%
Three or more	8.3%	4.6%	17.2%	6.8%
0-5 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	86.2%	89.4%	78.1%	87.5%
One or more	13.8%	10.6%	21.9%	12.5%
6-11 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	81.4%	84.7%	82.8%	83.7%
One or more	18.6%	15.3%	17.2%	16.3%
12-17 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	78.1%	80.7%	74.6%	79.4%
One or more	21.9%	19.3%	25.4%	20.6%
TALKED WITH YOUR CHILDREN ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE?				
A lot	11.4%	9.8%	19.6%	11.4%
Some	29.4%	34.9%	29.0%	32.8%
A little	27.5%	32.2%	15.6%	29.0%
Not at all	31.8%	23.2%	35.8%	26.8%
TALKED ABOUT - STAYING AWAY FROM STRANGERS?				
Yes	97.7%	100.0%	100.0%	99.5%
No	2.3%			.5%
TALKED ABOUT - BODILY SAFETY?				
Yes	100.0%	99.4%	100.0%	99.6%
No		.6%		.4%
TALKED ABOUT - TALKING WITH TRUSTED ADULTS?				
Yes	100.0%	98.8%	100.0%	99.2%
No		1.2%		.8%
TALKED ABOUT - NOT KEEPING SECRETS?				
Yes	97.7%	95.6%	94.7%	95.9%
No	2.3%	4.4%	5.3%	4.1%
TALKED ABOUT - RISK FROM FRIENDS AND FAMILY?				
Yes	76.7%	86.5%	87.1%	84.4%
No	23.3%	13.5%	12.9%	15.6%
Total	22.5%	63.9%	13.6%	100.0%



	READINESS SCORE - LEADERSHIP:			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	Col %
	readiness	readiness	readiness	
	(1-3)	(4-6)	(7-9)	
Col %	Col %	Col %		
TALKED ABOUT - OTHER?				
Yes	26.5%	23.7%	11.9%	22.7%
No	73.5%	76.3%	88.1%	77.3%
HAVEN'T TALKED - CHILD TOO YOUNG?				
Yes	49.5%	41.4%	66.3%	46.3%
No	50.5%	58.6%	33.7%	53.7%
HAVEN'T TALKED - DON'T WANT TO FRIGHTEN THEM?				
Yes	39.3%	32.7%	28.0%	33.9%
No	60.7%	67.3%	72.0%	66.1%
HAVEN'T TALKED - EMBARRASSED TO DISCUSS TOPIC?				
Yes	10.1%	8.4%	6.7%	8.7%
No	89.9%	91.6%	93.3%	91.3%
HAVEN'T TALKED - DON'T HAVE KNOWLEDGE ETC?				
Yes	28.7%	34.8%	30.3%	32.6%
No	71.3%	65.2%	69.7%	67.4%
HAVEN'T TALKED - OTHER?				
Yes	32.2%	19.3%	13.0%	22.0%
No	67.8%	80.7%	87.0%	78.0%
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO YOUR CHILD:				
Low risk (0-1)	57.0%	64.8%	79.0%	64.5%
Medium risk (2-3)	36.8%	30.4%	17.3%	30.5%
High risk (4-5)	6.2%	4.7%	3.7%	5.0%
COMPARISON OF RISK:				
Lower risk for my child	70.7%	74.8%	82.2%	74.6%
Equal risk	22.8%	21.6%	17.8%	21.4%
Greater risk for my child	6.6%	3.6%		4.0%
ADVERTISING NOTICE MOST:				
Newspaper ads	3.0%	5.5%	4.6%	4.8%
Direct mail	13.7%	10.4%	15.5%	11.7%
TV ads	13.1%	16.7%	26.8%	16.9%
Radio ads	29.7%	27.3%	23.0%	27.4%
Internet ads	40.5%	40.1%	30.1%	39.2%
Total	23.7%	65.9%	10.4%	100.0%



	READINESS SCORE - LEADERSHIP:			Total
	Low readiness (1-3)	Moderate readiness (4-6)	High readiness (7-9)	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
REGISTERED TO VOTE?				
Yes	92.7%	95.8%	91.8%	94.6%
No	7.3%	4.2%	8.2%	5.4%
PARTY AFFILIATION:				
Republican	22.6%	25.7%	33.5%	25.7%
Democrat	13.4%	18.3%	16.1%	16.9%
Other party	7.0%	7.6%	6.1%	7.3%
No party	56.9%	48.5%	44.3%	50.1%
2020 PRESIDENT VOTE:				
Donaldo Trumpo	34.9%	39.3%	45.9%	38.9%
Joe Biden	39.9%	39.2%	34.8%	39.0%
Other candidate	8.2%	5.8%	4.7%	6.3%
Didn't vote	16.9%	15.7%	14.6%	15.9%
MARITAL STATUS:				
Married	45.5%	49.3%	55.6%	49.0%
Not married	54.5%	50.7%	44.4%	51.0%
RESPONDENT EDUCATION LEVEL:				
High school/GED or less	17.4%	16.1%	24.0%	17.3%
Some college	36.9%	46.4%	34.2%	42.9%
College graduate	45.7%	37.4%	41.7%	39.9%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME:				
\$0-\$60,000	24.5%	26.7%	29.5%	26.5%
\$60,000-\$100,000	24.9%	22.6%	27.0%	23.6%
\$100,000-\$150,000	22.3%	25.6%	18.0%	24.0%
\$150,000+	20.3%	18.3%	20.6%	19.0%
Not sure	8.0%	6.7%	5.0%	6.8%
ETHNICITY OF RESPONDENT:				
White	71.3%	69.4%	74.0%	70.3%
Non-white	27.3%	28.7%	26.0%	28.1%
Not sure	1.4%	1.9%		1.6%
RESPONDENT GENDER:				
Male	47.7%	49.0%	53.2%	49.2%
Female	51.5%	50.2%	46.8%	50.2%
Other	.7%	.7%		.7%
MARITAL STATUS BY GENDER:				
Married males	23.3%	23.6%	30.2%	24.2%
Married females	21.5%	25.1%	25.3%	24.3%
Single males	24.7%	25.5%	22.9%	25.0%
Single females	27.8%	24.8%	21.5%	25.2%
Other	2.7%	1.1%		1.4%
RESPONDENT AGE:				
18-34	36.1%	34.5%	21.2%	33.5%
35-44	24.3%	17.1%	17.3%	18.8%
45-54	12.5%	15.8%	14.9%	14.9%
55+	27.1%	32.6%	46.6%	32.7%
AREAS OF ANCHORAGE:				
Downtown/Spenard/Turnagain	15.1%	16.6%	19.3%	16.5%
University/M'view/East Anchorage	24.0%	28.8%	32.6%	28.0%
Sandlake/Bayshore/Oceanview	24.2%	19.4%	21.6%	20.8%
Lake Otis/Hillside	24.9%	21.2%	16.3%	21.6%
Eagle River/Chugiak	11.8%	14.0%	10.1%	13.1%
Total	24.0%	65.7%	10.3%	100.0%



CROSSTABULATION TABLES

Readiness Score – Leadership

Means



	READINESS SCORE - LEADERSHIP:			Total
	Low readiness (1-3)	Moderate readiness (4-6)	High readiness (7-9)	Mean
	Mean	Mean	Mean	
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE ANCHORAGE CHILD - MEAN (0-5):	2.72	2.71	2.83	2.73
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:	3.25	4.23	5.35	4.11
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - LEADERSHIP:	2.66	4.64	7.78	4.49
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY CLIMATE:	3.75	4.82	6.01	4.69
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:	3.90	5.14	5.67	4.90
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:	3.36	4.37	5.41	4.23
COMBINED READINESS SCORE - MEAN (1-9)	3.39	4.64	6.05	4.48
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO YOUR CHILD - MEAN (0-5):	1.50	1.38	1.04	1.37
MEAN AGE OF RESPONDENT:	43.10	44.99	51.12	45.17
0-5 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.15	.14	.38	.17
6-11 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.26	.20	.23	.22
12-17 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.31	.24	.37	.27
TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.73	.59	.98	.67



CROSSTABULATION TABLES
Readiness Score – Community Climate
Column Percents



	READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY CLIMATE:			Total
	Low readiness (1-3)	Moderate readiness (4-6)	High readiness (7-9)	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE ANCHORAGE CHILD:				
Low risk (0-1)	17.3%	13.4%	8.8%	13.7%
Medium risk (2-3)	58.9%	67.4%	63.5%	65.6%
High risk (4-5)	23.8%	19.2%	27.7%	20.7%
ANCHORAGE RISK COMPARED TO LOWER 48:				
Higher here	51.5%	56.1%	43.5%	54.2%
Lower here	5.6%	5.9%	12.3%	6.4%
About the same	32.8%	29.7%	21.5%	29.5%
Not sure	10.2%	8.3%	22.6%	9.9%
ANCHORAGE RISK COMPARED TO REST OF ALASKA:				
Higher here	8.4%	6.5%	14.1%	7.5%
Lower here	50.8%	58.7%	48.5%	56.5%
About the same	33.9%	29.6%	26.5%	30.0%
Not sure	6.9%	5.2%	10.9%	6.0%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:				
Low readiness (1-3)	70.0%	32.6%	18.1%	37.6%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	28.8%	61.3%	44.9%	54.3%
High readiness (7-9)	1.1%	6.1%	37.0%	8.1%
DO YOU KNOW OF ANY PREVENTION EFFORTS?				
Yes, I do	21.6%	32.9%	41.7%	31.8%
No, not really	78.4%	67.1%	58.3%	68.2%
READINESS SCORE - LEADERSHIP:				
Low readiness (1-3)	57.9%	17.5%	12.7%	23.9%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	42.1%	73.2%	49.5%	65.8%
High readiness (7-9)		9.3%	37.8%	10.3%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:				
Low readiness (1-3)	45.7%	14.2%	17.6%	19.8%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	51.9%	67.7%	39.0%	62.4%
High readiness (7-9)	2.4%	18.1%	43.4%	17.8%
READINESS SCORE - AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:				
Low readiness (1-3)	62.3%	26.8%	12.4%	31.5%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	33.3%	66.1%	56.1%	59.7%
High readiness (7-9)	4.4%	7.1%	31.5%	8.9%
COMBINED READINESS SCORE:				
Low readiness (<4)	82.9%	21.4%	7.4%	30.5%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	17.1%	74.4%	40.9%	61.7%
High readiness (>6)		4.2%	51.7%	7.8%
Total	16.9%	74.0%	9.2%	100.0%



	READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY CLIMATE:			Total
	Low readiness (1-3)	Moderate readiness (4-6)	High readiness (7-9)	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - DOCTORS?				
Yes	25.7%	24.4%	29.8%	25.1%
No	74.3%	75.6%	70.2%	74.9%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - MY CHILD'S SCHOOL?				
Yes	13.0%	21.8%	28.9%	21.0%
No	87.0%	78.2%	71.1%	79.0%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - PREVENTION PROGRAM/TRAINING?				
Yes	16.7%	25.5%	43.7%	25.7%
No	83.3%	74.5%	56.3%	74.3%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - HOTLINE?				
Yes	6.9%	8.9%	23.1%	9.9%
No	93.1%	91.1%	76.9%	90.1%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - NEWS MEDIA?				
Yes	39.8%	54.1%	64.4%	52.6%
No	60.2%	45.9%	35.6%	47.4%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - OTHER ONLINE SOURCES?				
Yes	43.8%	57.9%	83.2%	57.8%
No	56.2%	42.1%	16.8%	42.2%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - FRIENDS/FAMILY?				
Yes	35.3%	50.3%	49.1%	47.7%
No	64.7%	49.7%	50.9%	52.3%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - TEACHERS/DAY CARE PROVIDERS?				
Yes	23.1%	30.9%	43.8%	30.8%
No	76.9%	69.1%	56.2%	69.2%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - LAW ENFORCEMENT?				
Yes	25.1%	31.8%	42.6%	31.7%
No	74.9%	68.2%	57.4%	68.3%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - SPORTS PROGRAMS?				
Yes	13.9%	12.2%	28.3%	13.9%
No	86.1%	87.8%	71.7%	86.1%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - OTHER?				
Yes	9.8%	10.8%	8.8%	10.5%
No	90.2%	89.2%	91.2%	89.5%
Total	16.9%	73.9%	9.1%	100.0%



	READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY CLIMATE:			Total
	Low readiness (1-3)	Moderate readiness (4-6)	High readiness (7-9)	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
HAVE YOU ATTENDED A PROGRAM/TRAINING?				
Yes	18.7%	20.3%	17.4%	19.8%
No	81.3%	79.7%	82.6%	80.2%
TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	61.7%	66.1%	48.0%	63.7%
One	25.3%	15.6%	27.4%	18.3%
Two	7.4%	12.4%	9.1%	11.3%
Three or more	5.6%	6.0%	15.5%	6.8%
0-5 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	89.6%	88.2%	77.5%	87.5%
One or more	10.4%	11.8%	22.5%	12.5%
6-11 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	83.2%	84.3%	79.9%	83.7%
One or more	16.8%	15.7%	20.1%	16.3%
12-17 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	77.8%	80.6%	73.4%	79.4%
One or more	22.2%	19.4%	26.6%	20.6%
TALKED WITH YOUR CHILDREN ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE?				
A lot	12.0%	10.7%	14.0%	11.4%
Some	28.6%	34.0%	32.3%	32.8%
A little	33.1%	28.1%	27.9%	29.0%
Not at all	26.4%	27.2%	25.8%	26.8%
TALKED ABOUT - STAYING AWAY FROM STRANGERS?				
Yes	96.8%	100.0%	100.0%	99.5%
No	3.2%			.5%
TALKED ABOUT - BODILY SAFETY?				
Yes	97.8%	100.0%	100.0%	99.6%
No	2.2%			.4%
TALKED ABOUT - TALKING WITH TRUSTED ADULTS?				
Yes	97.5%	99.4%	100.0%	99.2%
No	2.5%	.6%		.8%
TALKED ABOUT - NOT KEEPING SECRETS?				
Yes	85.9%	98.5%	94.8%	95.9%
No	14.1%	1.5%	5.2%	4.1%
TALKED ABOUT - RISK FROM FRIENDS AND FAMILY?				
Yes	82.0%	83.5%	91.9%	84.4%
No	18.0%	16.5%	8.1%	15.6%
Total	16.3%	70.1%	13.7%	100.0%



	READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY CLIMATE:			Total
	Low readiness (1-3)	Moderate readiness (4-6)	High readiness (7-9)	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
TALKED ABOUT - OTHER?				
Yes	19.6%	26.0%	9.7%	22.7%
No	80.4%	74.0%	90.3%	77.3%
HAVEN'T TALKED - CHILD TOO YOUNG?				
Yes	44.5%	43.9%	63.1%	46.3%
No	55.5%	56.1%	36.9%	53.7%
HAVEN'T TALKED - DON'T WANT TO FRIGHTEN THEM?				
Yes	25.0%	37.7%	27.4%	33.9%
No	75.0%	62.3%	72.6%	66.1%
HAVEN'T TALKED - EMBARRASSED TO DISCUSS TOPIC?				
Yes	6.4%	10.9%		8.7%
No	93.6%	89.1%	100.0%	91.3%
HAVEN'T TALKED - DON'T HAVE KNOWLEDGE ETC?				
Yes	57.7%	24.5%	38.2%	32.6%
No	42.3%	75.5%	61.8%	67.4%
HAVEN'T TALKED - OTHER?				
Yes	15.3%	26.9%	7.9%	22.0%
No	84.7%	73.1%	92.1%	78.0%
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO YOUR CHILD:				
Low risk (0-1)	67.9%	62.9%	68.6%	64.5%
Medium risk (2-3)	29.6%	30.6%	31.4%	30.5%
High risk (4-5)	2.5%	6.5%		5.0%
COMPARISON OF RISK:				
Lower risk for my child	74.0%	72.2%	90.1%	74.6%
Equal risk	26.0%	22.2%	9.9%	21.4%
Greater risk for my child		5.7%		4.0%
ADVERTISING NOTICE MOST:				
Newspaper ads	3.8%	5.5%	.5%	4.8%
Direct mail	14.2%	10.8%	15.0%	11.7%
TV ads	13.6%	17.4%	18.4%	16.9%
Radio ads	36.2%	25.5%	26.9%	27.4%
Internet ads	32.2%	40.8%	39.2%	39.2%
Total	17.0%	74.0%	9.0%	100.0%



	READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY CLIMATE:			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	Col %
	readiness	readiness	readiness	
	(1-3)	(4-6)	(7-9)	
Col %	Col %	Col %		
REGISTERED TO VOTE?				
Yes	93.9%	94.9%	93.4%	94.6%
No	6.1%	5.1%	6.6%	5.4%
PARTY AFFILIATION:				
Republican	21.1%	27.6%	18.7%	25.7%
Democrat	18.6%	16.1%	20.4%	16.9%
Other party	12.9%	5.7%	10.3%	7.3%
No party	47.4%	50.6%	50.6%	50.1%
2020 PRESIDENT VOTE:				
Donald Trumpo	37.9%	38.2%	46.7%	38.9%
Joe Biden	36.7%	40.0%	34.5%	39.0%
Other candidate	11.7%	5.3%	3.5%	6.3%
Didn't vote	13.7%	16.4%	15.3%	15.9%
MARITAL STATUS:				
Married	41.0%	52.1%	38.7%	49.0%
Not married	59.0%	47.9%	61.3%	51.0%
RESPONDENT EDUCATION LEVEL:				
High school/GED or less	16.4%	14.2%	44.1%	17.3%
Some college	42.8%	44.3%	31.9%	42.9%
College graduate	40.8%	41.6%	24.1%	39.9%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME:				
\$0-\$60,000	34.1%	22.9%	41.3%	26.5%
\$60,000-\$100,000	18.2%	24.6%	26.1%	23.6%
\$100,000-\$150,000	23.4%	24.9%	17.9%	24.0%
\$150,000+	16.5%	20.6%	10.8%	19.0%
Not sure	7.8%	7.0%	3.9%	6.8%
ETHNICITY OF RESPONDENT:				
White	62.7%	73.3%	60.4%	70.3%
Non-white	37.3%	24.8%	38.2%	28.1%
Not sure		2.0%	1.4%	1.6%
RESPONDENT GENDER:				
Male	60.1%	47.1%	45.7%	49.2%
Female	39.9%	52.4%	51.7%	50.2%
Other		.6%	2.6%	.7%
MARITAL STATUS BY GENDER:				
Married males	24.1%	25.0%	17.3%	24.2%
Married females	16.9%	26.3%	21.4%	24.3%
Single males	36.0%	22.1%	28.3%	25.0%
Single females	21.6%	25.3%	30.3%	25.2%
Other	1.4%	1.2%	2.6%	1.4%
RESPONDENT AGE:				
18-34	41.2%	29.6%	51.3%	33.5%
35-44	21.1%	18.9%	14.6%	18.8%
45-54	12.9%	15.9%	11.0%	14.9%
55+	24.8%	35.7%	23.2%	32.7%
AREAS OF ANCHORAGE:				
Downtown/Spenard/Turnagain	17.2%	17.1%	10.9%	16.5%
University/M'view/East Anchorage	31.0%	25.3%	44.2%	28.0%
Sandlake/Bayshore/Oceanview	21.4%	21.0%	18.2%	20.8%
Lake Otis/Hillside	19.9%	23.6%	8.3%	21.6%
Eagle River/Chugiak	10.6%	13.0%	18.4%	13.1%
Total	16.9%	73.9%	9.2%	100.0%



CROSSTABULATION TABLES
Readiness Score – Community Climate
Means



	READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY CLIMATE:			Group Total
	Low readiness (1-3)	Moderate readiness (4-6)	High readiness (7-9)	Mean
	Mean	Mean	Mean	
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE ANCHORAGE CHILD - MEAN (0-5):	2.74	2.70	2.89	2.73
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:	3.06	4.19	5.46	4.11
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - LEADERSHIP:	3.28	4.62	5.68	4.49
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY CLIMATE:	2.72	4.75	7.82	4.69
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:	3.56	5.11	5.72	4.90
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:	3.27	4.28	5.59	4.23
COMBINED READINESS SCORE - MEAN (1-9)	3.18	4.59	6.05	4.48
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO YOUR CHILD - MEAN (0-5):	1.29	1.43	1.14	1.37
MEAN AGE OF RESPONDENT:	41.73	46.57	40.21	45.17
0-5 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.11	.16	.37	.17
6-11 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.22	.21	.32	.22
12-17 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.28	.26	.36	.27
TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.61	.63	1.04	.67



CROSSTABULATION TABLES

Readiness Score – Community
Knowledge about Child Sexual Abuse

Column Percents



	READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:			Total
	Low readiness (1-3)	Moderate readiness (4-6)	High readiness (7-9)	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE ANCHORAGE CHILD:				
Low risk (0-1)	16.5%	13.1%	12.6%	13.7%
Medium risk (2-3)	57.9%	67.1%	69.1%	65.6%
High risk (4-5)	25.6%	19.9%	18.3%	20.7%
ANCHORAGE RISK COMPARED TO LOWER 48:				
Higher here	51.8%	53.9%	57.9%	54.2%
Lower here	5.0%	6.4%	8.0%	6.4%
About the same	28.1%	32.7%	19.8%	29.5%
Not sure	15.1%	7.0%	14.3%	9.9%
ANCHORAGE RISK COMPARED TO REST OF ALASKA:				
Higher here	7.8%	7.3%	7.9%	7.5%
Lower here	52.6%	56.5%	60.5%	56.5%
About the same	30.6%	31.8%	23.3%	30.0%
Not sure	9.0%	4.4%	8.3%	6.0%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:				
Low readiness (1-3)	70.4%	33.8%	14.3%	37.6%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	21.9%	61.2%	66.4%	54.3%
High readiness (7-9)	7.7%	5.0%	19.4%	8.1%
DO YOU KNOW OF ANY PREVENTION EFFORTS?				
Yes, I do	24.4%	32.9%	36.3%	31.8%
No, not really	75.6%	67.1%	63.7%	68.2%
READINESS SCORE - LEADERSHIP:				
Low readiness (1-3)	48.7%	20.2%	9.2%	23.9%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	46.0%	69.8%	73.7%	65.8%
High readiness (7-9)	5.3%	10.0%	17.1%	10.3%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY CLIMATE:				
Low readiness (1-3)	38.8%	14.0%	2.3%	16.9%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	53.0%	80.2%	75.4%	74.0%
High readiness (7-9)	8.1%	5.7%	22.4%	9.2%
READINESS SCORE - AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:				
Low readiness (1-3)	63.9%	27.6%	8.9%	31.5%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	32.5%	66.8%	64.9%	59.7%
High readiness (7-9)	3.6%	5.6%	26.2%	8.9%
COMBINED READINESS SCORE:				
Low readiness (<4)	76.2%	24.4%	1.1%	30.5%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	23.8%	71.2%	70.5%	61.7%
High readiness (>6)		4.4%	28.4%	7.8%
Total	19.8%	62.4%	17.8%	100.0%



	READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:			Total
	Low readiness (1-3)	Moderate readiness (4-6)	High readiness (7-9)	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - DOCTORS?				
Yes	19.1%	28.7%	19.5%	25.1%
No	80.9%	71.3%	80.5%	74.9%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - MY CHILD'S SCHOOL?				
Yes	14.5%	21.8%	25.2%	21.0%
No	85.5%	78.2%	74.8%	79.0%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - PREVENTION PROGRAM/TRAINING?				
Yes	22.4%	24.2%	34.5%	25.7%
No	77.6%	75.8%	65.5%	74.3%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - HOTLINE?				
Yes	8.1%	9.2%	14.4%	9.9%
No	91.9%	90.8%	85.6%	90.1%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - NEWS MEDIA?				
Yes	49.5%	49.6%	66.7%	52.6%
No	50.5%	50.4%	33.3%	47.4%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - OTHER ONLINE SOURCES?				
Yes	48.9%	58.4%	65.8%	57.8%
No	51.1%	41.6%	34.2%	42.2%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - FRIENDS/FAMILY?				
Yes	40.8%	48.4%	52.7%	47.7%
No	59.2%	51.6%	47.3%	52.3%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - TEACHERS/DAY CARE PROVIDERS?				
Yes	21.1%	33.3%	32.9%	30.8%
No	78.9%	66.7%	67.1%	69.2%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - LAW ENFORCEMENT?				
Yes	27.5%	31.4%	37.2%	31.7%
No	72.5%	68.6%	62.8%	68.3%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - SPORTS PROGRAMS?				
Yes	11.9%	14.2%	15.1%	13.9%
No	88.1%	85.8%	84.9%	86.1%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - OTHER?				
Yes	12.9%	8.7%	14.0%	10.5%
No	87.1%	91.3%	86.0%	89.5%
Total	19.9%	62.3%	17.8%	100.0%



	READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:			Total
	Low readiness (1-3)	Moderate readiness (4-6)	High readiness (7-9)	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
HAVE YOU ATTENDED A PROGRAM/TRAINING?				
Yes	20.2%	18.1%	24.9%	19.8%
No	79.8%	81.9%	75.1%	80.2%
TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	58.4%	65.1%	64.5%	63.7%
One	19.0%	17.9%	19.0%	18.3%
Two	15.1%	10.6%	9.4%	11.3%
Three or more	7.5%	6.5%	7.1%	6.8%
0-5 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	82.1%	88.9%	88.4%	87.5%
One or more	17.9%	11.1%	11.6%	12.5%
6-11 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	79.1%	84.7%	85.6%	83.7%
One or more	20.9%	15.3%	14.4%	16.3%
12-17 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	79.2%	79.4%	80.0%	79.4%
One or more	20.8%	20.6%	20.0%	20.6%
TALKED WITH YOUR CHILDREN ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE?				
A lot	22.3%	4.7%	20.0%	11.4%
Some	17.5%	38.5%	33.1%	32.8%
A little	36.2%	26.7%	27.3%	29.0%
Not at all	24.0%	30.1%	19.5%	26.8%
TALKED ABOUT - STAYING AWAY FROM STRANGERS?				
Yes	97.5%	100.0%	100.0%	99.5%
No	2.5%			.5%
TALKED ABOUT - BODILY SAFETY?				
Yes	100.0%	99.4%	100.0%	99.6%
No		.6%		.4%
TALKED ABOUT - TALKING WITH TRUSTED ADULTS?				
Yes	100.0%	98.7%	100.0%	99.2%
No		1.3%		.8%
TALKED ABOUT - NOT KEEPING SECRETS?				
Yes	95.8%	95.7%	96.6%	95.9%
No	4.2%	4.3%	3.4%	4.1%
TALKED ABOUT - RISK FROM FRIENDS AND FAMILY?				
Yes	91.7%	81.3%	85.8%	84.4%
No	8.3%	18.7%	14.2%	15.6%
Total	20.3%	58.4%	21.3%	100.0%



	READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:			Total
	Low readiness (1-3)	Moderate readiness (4-6)	High readiness (7-9)	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
TALKED ABOUT - OTHER?				
Yes	23.8%	21.1%	26.0%	22.7%
No	76.2%	78.9%	74.0%	77.3%
HAVEN'T TALKED - CHILD TOO YOUNG?				
Yes	47.9%	47.1%	40.7%	46.3%
No	52.1%	52.9%	59.3%	53.7%
HAVEN'T TALKED - DON'T WANT TO FRIGHTEN THEM?				
Yes	45.5%	31.7%	23.8%	33.9%
No	54.5%	68.3%	76.2%	66.1%
HAVEN'T TALKED - EMBARRASSED TO DISCUSS TOPIC?				
Yes	7.9%	9.2%	8.1%	8.7%
No	92.1%	90.8%	91.9%	91.3%
HAVEN'T TALKED - DON'T HAVE KNOWLEDGE ETC?				
Yes	38.3%	35.5%	12.3%	32.6%
No	61.7%	64.5%	87.7%	67.4%
HAVEN'T TALKED - OTHER?				
Yes	11.4%	21.9%	39.9%	22.0%
No	88.6%	78.1%	60.1%	78.0%
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO YOUR CHILD:				
Low risk (0-1)	68.0%	62.3%	67.3%	64.5%
Medium risk (2-3)	27.4%	32.5%	27.9%	30.5%
High risk (4-5)	4.6%	5.2%	4.7%	5.0%
COMPARISON OF RISK:				
Lower risk for my child	79.0%	72.8%	74.9%	74.6%
Equal risk	21.0%	21.6%	21.4%	21.4%
Greater risk for my child		5.6%	3.7%	4.0%
ADVERTISING NOTICE MOST:				
Newspaper ads	3.3%	5.4%	4.3%	4.8%
Direct mail	16.4%	9.6%	14.2%	11.7%
TV ads	15.4%	16.7%	19.1%	16.9%
Radio ads	31.3%	27.4%	23.2%	27.4%
Internet ads	33.5%	41.0%	39.1%	39.2%
Total	19.5%	62.5%	18.0%	100.0%



	READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:			Total
	Low readiness (1-3)	Moderate readiness (4-6)	High readiness (7-9)	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
REGISTERED TO VOTE?				
Yes	95.8%	94.5%	93.9%	94.6%
No	4.2%	5.5%	6.1%	5.4%
PARTY AFFILIATION:				
Republican	22.2%	26.0%	28.7%	25.7%
Democrat	16.8%	16.4%	18.9%	16.9%
Other party	11.3%	5.4%	9.5%	7.3%
No party	49.7%	52.3%	42.9%	50.1%
2020 PRESIDENT VOTE:				
Donaldo Trumpo	40.6%	39.4%	35.4%	38.9%
Joe Biden	36.5%	39.2%	40.9%	39.0%
Other candidate	6.1%	6.8%	4.4%	6.3%
Didn't vote	16.8%	14.6%	19.3%	15.9%
MARITAL STATUS:				
Married	47.8%	48.2%	53.4%	49.0%
Not married	52.2%	51.8%	46.6%	51.0%
RESPONDENT EDUCATION LEVEL:				
High school/GED or less	17.1%	15.5%	23.5%	17.3%
Some college	41.2%	44.8%	38.2%	42.9%
College graduate	41.7%	39.7%	38.3%	39.9%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME:				
\$0-\$60,000	26.3%	25.6%	29.9%	26.5%
\$60,000-\$100,000	24.6%	23.9%	21.6%	23.6%
\$100,000-\$150,000	24.0%	24.3%	23.2%	24.0%
\$150,000+	16.5%	19.3%	20.9%	19.0%
Not sure	8.6%	7.0%	4.3%	6.8%
ETHNICITY OF RESPONDENT:				
White	66.1%	72.6%	66.9%	70.3%
Non-white	31.8%	25.8%	32.1%	28.1%
Not sure	2.0%	1.6%	1.0%	1.6%
RESPONDENT GENDER:				
Male	56.1%	46.8%	49.6%	49.2%
Female	43.0%	52.9%	48.7%	50.2%
Other	.9%	.3%	1.7%	.7%
MARITAL STATUS BY GENDER:				
Married males	24.7%	22.9%	28.0%	24.2%
Married females	22.2%	24.7%	25.0%	24.3%
Single males	31.8%	23.9%	21.6%	25.0%
Single females	18.1%	27.8%	23.7%	25.2%
Other	3.2%	.7%	1.7%	1.4%
RESPONDENT AGE:				
18-34	36.8%	33.3%	30.6%	33.5%
35-44	24.2%	17.8%	16.5%	18.8%
45-54	11.8%	16.4%	13.2%	14.9%
55+	27.2%	32.5%	39.8%	32.7%
AREAS OF ANCHORAGE:				
Downtown/Spenard/Turnagain	15.6%	16.0%	19.6%	16.5%
University/M'view/East Anchorage	28.6%	26.7%	32.0%	28.0%
Sandlake/Bayshore/Oceanview	16.7%	22.5%	19.5%	20.8%
Lake Otis/Hillside	25.9%	21.1%	18.4%	21.6%
Eagle River/Chugiak	13.2%	13.7%	10.6%	13.1%
Total	19.9%	62.3%	17.7%	100.0%



CROSSTABULATION TABLES

Readiness Score – Community
Knowledge about Child Sexual Abuse

Means



	READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:			Group Total
	Low readiness (1-3)	Moderate readiness (4-6)	High readiness (7-9)	Mean
	Mean	Mean	Mean	
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE ANCHORAGE CHILD - MEAN (0-5):	2.76	2.72	2.72	2.73
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:	3.21	4.12	5.11	4.11
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - LEADERSHIP:	3.61	4.56	5.24	4.49
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY CLIMATE:	4.06	4.59	5.74	4.69
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:	2.47	5.00	7.25	4.90
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:	3.27	4.21	5.40	4.23
COMBINED READINESS SCORE - MEAN (1-9)	3.32	4.49	5.75	4.48
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO YOUR CHILD - MEAN (0-5):	1.20	1.47	1.26	1.37
MEAN AGE OF RESPONDENT:	43.83	45.30	46.22	45.17
0-5 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.19	.16	.18	.17
6-11 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.30	.21	.18	.22
12-17 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.29	.26	.28	.27
TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.78	.63	.65	.67



CROSSTABULATION TABLES

Readiness Score – Availability
Of Resources

Column Percents



	READINESS SCORE - AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:			Total
	Low readiness (1-3)	Moderate readiness (4-6)	High readiness (7-9)	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE ANCHORAGE CHILD:				
Low risk (0-1)	12.5%	13.8%	16.7%	13.7%
Medium risk (2-3)	61.0%	67.9%	66.4%	65.6%
High risk (4-5)	26.4%	18.3%	16.9%	20.7%
ANCHORAGE RISK COMPARED TO LOWER 48:				
Higher here	58.3%	53.5%	43.9%	54.2%
Lower here	4.6%	6.4%	13.1%	6.4%
About the same	29.4%	31.1%	19.2%	29.5%
Not sure	7.7%	9.0%	23.8%	9.9%
ANCHORAGE RISK COMPARED TO REST OF ALASKA:				
Higher here	7.4%	6.5%	14.6%	7.5%
Lower here	57.2%	56.4%	54.0%	56.5%
About the same	29.5%	32.1%	17.6%	30.0%
Not sure	6.0%	4.9%	13.7%	6.0%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:				
Low readiness (1-3)	62.8%	26.9%	20.3%	37.6%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	32.3%	65.9%	54.3%	54.3%
High readiness (7-9)	4.9%	7.3%	25.4%	8.1%
DO YOU KNOW OF ANY PREVENTION EFFORTS?				
Yes, I do	22.2%	35.2%	42.9%	31.8%
No, not really	77.8%	64.8%	57.1%	68.2%
READINESS SCORE - LEADERSHIP:				
Low readiness (1-3)	43.8%	15.6%	9.1%	23.9%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	50.7%	75.4%	54.5%	65.8%
High readiness (7-9)	5.4%	9.0%	36.5%	10.3%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY CLIMATE:				
Low readiness (1-3)	33.4%	9.4%	8.3%	16.9%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	63.0%	82.0%	59.1%	74.0%
High readiness (7-9)	3.6%	8.6%	32.5%	9.2%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:				
Low readiness (1-3)	40.3%	10.8%	8.1%	19.8%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	54.7%	69.9%	39.2%	62.4%
High readiness (7-9)	5.0%	19.3%	52.6%	17.8%
COMBINED READINESS SCORE:				
Low readiness (<4)	70.5%	13.1%	6.1%	30.5%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	28.9%	82.1%	40.5%	61.7%
High readiness (>6)	.7%	4.8%	53.4%	7.8%
Total	31.5%	59.7%	8.9%	100.0%



	READINESS SCORE - AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:			Total
	Low readiness (1-3)	Moderate readiness (4-6)	High readiness (7-9)	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - DOCTORS?				
Yes	19.4%	27.4%	30.4%	25.1%
No	80.6%	72.6%	69.6%	74.9%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - MY CHILD'S SCHOOL?				
Yes	13.1%	24.3%	26.9%	21.0%
No	86.9%	75.7%	73.1%	79.0%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - PREVENTION PROGRAM/TRAINING?				
Yes	11.6%	30.2%	45.0%	25.7%
No	88.4%	69.8%	55.0%	74.3%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - HOTLINE?				
Yes	5.7%	10.0%	24.3%	9.9%
No	94.3%	90.0%	75.7%	90.1%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - NEWS MEDIA?				
Yes	46.8%	52.8%	72.5%	52.6%
No	53.2%	47.2%	27.5%	47.4%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - OTHER ONLINE SOURCES?				
Yes	49.2%	59.8%	75.4%	57.8%
No	50.8%	40.2%	24.6%	42.2%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - FRIENDS/FAMILY?				
Yes	41.2%	49.7%	57.4%	47.7%
No	58.8%	50.3%	42.6%	52.3%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - TEACHERS/DAY CARE PROVIDERS?				
Yes	20.6%	36.0%	32.1%	30.8%
No	79.4%	64.0%	67.9%	69.2%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - LAW ENFORCEMENT?				
Yes	25.1%	32.8%	47.8%	31.7%
No	74.9%	67.2%	52.2%	68.3%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - SPORTS PROGRAMS?				
Yes	14.5%	13.0%	17.9%	13.9%
No	85.5%	87.0%	82.1%	86.1%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - OTHER?				
Yes	9.2%	10.6%	14.6%	10.5%
No	90.8%	89.4%	85.4%	89.5%
Total	31.6%	59.5%	8.9%	100.0%



	READINESS SCORE - AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:			Total
	Low readiness (1-3)	Moderate readiness (4-6)	High readiness (7-9)	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
HAVE YOU ATTENDED A PROGRAM/TRAINING?				
Yes	13.2%	21.4%	31.7%	19.8%
No	86.8%	78.6%	68.3%	80.2%
TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	63.9%	64.1%	60.0%	63.7%
One	17.5%	19.2%	15.5%	18.3%
Two	11.9%	10.7%	13.0%	11.3%
Three or more	6.7%	6.1%	11.6%	6.8%
0-5 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	87.3%	88.2%	83.4%	87.5%
One or more	12.7%	11.8%	16.6%	12.5%
6-11 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	80.7%	85.7%	81.2%	83.7%
One or more	19.3%	14.3%	18.8%	16.3%
12-17 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	80.5%	78.8%	79.7%	79.4%
One or more	19.5%	21.2%	20.3%	20.6%
TALKED WITH YOUR CHILDREN ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE?				
A lot	16.2%	9.2%	9.1%	11.4%
Some	29.5%	37.0%	17.7%	32.8%
A little	33.2%	25.2%	38.2%	29.0%
Not at all	21.1%	28.5%	35.1%	26.8%
TALKED ABOUT - STAYING AWAY FROM STRANGERS?				
Yes	100.0%	99.2%	100.0%	99.5%
No		.8%		.5%
TALKED ABOUT - BODILY SAFETY?				
Yes	100.0%	99.4%	100.0%	99.6%
No		.6%		.4%
TALKED ABOUT - TALKING WITH TRUSTED ADULTS?				
Yes	98.7%	99.4%	100.0%	99.2%
No	1.3%	.6%		.8%
TALKED ABOUT - NOT KEEPING SECRETS?				
Yes	100.0%	93.4%	100.0%	95.9%
No		6.6%		4.1%
TALKED ABOUT - RISK FROM FRIENDS AND FAMILY?				
Yes	87.4%	82.5%	87.3%	84.4%
No	12.6%	17.5%	12.7%	15.6%
Total	32.2%	61.9%	5.9%	100.0%



	READINESS SCORE - AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:			Total
	Low readiness (1-3)	Moderate readiness (4-6)	High readiness (7-9)	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
TALKED ABOUT - OTHER?				
Yes	26.3%	22.7%		22.7%
No	73.7%	77.3%	100.0%	77.3%
HAVEN'T TALKED - CHILD TOO YOUNG?				
Yes	45.9%	45.9%	49.5%	46.3%
No	54.1%	54.1%	50.5%	53.7%
HAVEN'T TALKED - DON'T WANT TO FRIGHTEN THEM?				
Yes	39.2%	32.4%	27.9%	33.9%
No	60.8%	67.6%	72.1%	66.1%
HAVEN'T TALKED - EMBARRASSED TO DISCUSS TOPIC?				
Yes	11.6%	6.6%	11.1%	8.7%
No	88.4%	93.4%	88.9%	91.3%
HAVEN'T TALKED - DON'T HAVE KNOWLEDGE ETC?				
Yes	37.1%	34.4%	14.5%	32.6%
No	62.9%	65.6%	85.5%	67.4%
HAVEN'T TALKED - OTHER?				
Yes	18.2%	24.8%	20.1%	22.0%
No	81.8%	75.2%	79.9%	78.0%
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO YOUR CHILD:				
Low risk (0-1)	65.0%	64.1%	65.5%	64.5%
Medium risk (2-3)	28.6%	31.0%	34.5%	30.5%
High risk (4-5)	6.4%	4.9%		5.0%
COMPARISON OF RISK:				
Lower risk for my child	76.7%	74.4%	67.5%	74.6%
Equal risk	20.9%	20.9%	28.1%	21.4%
Greater risk for my child	2.4%	4.7%	4.3%	4.0%
ADVERTISING NOTICE MOST:				
Newspaper ads	4.0%	4.7%	8.2%	4.8%
Direct mail	15.2%	9.6%	13.8%	11.7%
TV ads	17.6%	15.8%	21.8%	16.9%
Radio ads	26.7%	28.1%	25.5%	27.4%
Internet ads	36.5%	41.7%	30.8%	39.2%
Total	31.2%	60.2%	8.5%	100.0%



	READINESS SCORE - AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	Col %
	readiness	readiness	readiness	
	(1-3)	(4-6)	(7-9)	
Col %	Col %	Col %		
REGISTERED TO VOTE?				
Yes	94.6%	95.2%	90.7%	94.6%
No	5.4%	4.8%	9.3%	5.4%
PARTY AFFILIATION:				
Republican	21.1%	27.9%	26.9%	25.7%
Democrat	16.5%	18.1%	9.9%	16.9%
Other party	8.7%	5.7%	13.6%	7.3%
No party	53.7%	48.3%	49.6%	50.1%
2020 PRESIDENT VOTE:				
Donald Trumpo	37.3%	39.0%	44.4%	38.9%
Joe Biden	37.2%	41.4%	28.0%	39.0%
Other candidate	6.7%	6.4%	3.5%	6.3%
Didn't vote	18.8%	13.2%	24.1%	15.9%
MARITAL STATUS:				
Married	44.3%	51.1%	52.3%	49.0%
Not married	55.7%	48.9%	47.7%	51.0%
RESPONDENT EDUCATION LEVEL:				
High school/GED or less	17.0%	16.2%	25.3%	17.3%
Some college	44.2%	43.4%	34.4%	42.9%
College graduate	38.8%	40.3%	40.3%	39.9%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME:				
\$0-\$60,000	31.3%	22.8%	34.7%	26.5%
\$60,000-\$100,000	20.5%	26.2%	17.0%	23.6%
\$100,000-\$150,000	20.5%	26.8%	17.4%	24.0%
\$150,000+	19.1%	18.2%	24.9%	19.0%
Not sure	8.6%	6.0%	6.0%	6.8%
ETHNICITY OF RESPONDENT:				
White	68.3%	71.3%	70.9%	70.3%
Non-white	29.6%	27.4%	27.6%	28.1%
Not sure	2.2%	1.3%	1.5%	1.6%
RESPONDENT GENDER:				
Male	49.7%	47.9%	56.1%	49.2%
Female	49.8%	51.3%	43.9%	50.2%
Other	.6%	.8%		.7%
MARITAL STATUS BY GENDER:				
Married males	19.4%	26.3%	26.5%	24.2%
Married females	23.8%	24.3%	25.8%	24.3%
Single males	30.4%	21.6%	29.6%	25.0%
Single females	23.8%	26.8%	18.1%	25.2%
Other	2.5%	1.0%		1.4%
RESPONDENT AGE:				
18-34	34.8%	33.1%	32.0%	33.5%
35-44	20.4%	18.6%	15.1%	18.8%
45-54	17.9%	14.3%	8.1%	14.9%
55+	26.8%	34.1%	44.7%	32.7%
AREAS OF ANCHORAGE:				
Downtown/Spennard/Turnagain	22.0%	14.2%	12.8%	16.5%
University/M'view/East Anchorage	25.6%	27.5%	40.0%	28.0%
Sandlake/Bayshore/Oceanview	18.0%	21.4%	26.9%	20.8%
Lake Otis/Hillside	21.3%	23.1%	12.6%	21.6%
Eagle River/Chugiak	13.1%	13.9%	7.7%	13.1%
Total	31.6%	59.5%	8.9%	100.0%



CROSSTABULATION TABLES

Readiness Score – Availability
Of Resources

Means



	READINESS SCORE - AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:			Group Total
	Low readiness (1-3)	Moderate readiness (4-6)	High readiness (7-9)	Mean
	Mean	Mean	Mean	
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE ANCHORAGE CHILD - MEAN (0-5):	2.83	2.69	2.56	2.73
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:	3.38	4.33	5.27	4.11
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - LEADERSHIP:	3.73	4.68	5.90	4.49
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY CLIMATE:	3.94	4.90	5.92	4.69
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:	3.97	5.21	6.15	4.90
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:	2.49	4.64	7.69	4.23
COMBINED READINESS SCORE - MEAN (1-9)	3.50	4.75	6.19	4.48
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO YOUR CHILD - MEAN (0-5):	1.43	1.38	1.07	1.37
MEAN AGE OF RESPONDENT:	43.82	45.54	47.49	45.17
0-5 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.14	.17	.29	.17
6-11 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.27	.19	.25	.22
12-17 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.27	.26	.34	.27
TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.67	.63	.89	.67



CROSSTABULATION TABLES

Combined Readiness Score

Column Percents



	COMBINED READINESS SCORE:			Total
	Low readiness (<4)	Moderate readiness (4-6)	High readiness (>6)	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE ANCHORAGE CHILD:				
Low risk (0-1)	14.1%	13.4%	14.2%	13.7%
Medium risk (2-3)	59.4%	69.0%	63.1%	65.6%
High risk (4-5)	26.6%	17.6%	22.7%	20.7%
ANCHORAGE RISK COMPARED TO LOWER 48:				
Higher here	57.1%	52.3%	57.4%	54.2%
Lower here	5.4%	6.3%	11.3%	6.4%
About the same	27.5%	32.0%	17.1%	29.5%
Not sure	10.1%	9.3%	14.2%	9.9%
ANCHORAGE RISK COMPARED TO REST OF ALASKA:				
Higher here	9.7%	6.0%	10.5%	7.5%
Lower here	54.3%	58.4%	49.5%	56.5%
About the same	28.8%	30.5%	31.1%	30.0%
Not sure	7.2%	5.0%	8.9%	6.0%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:				
Low readiness (1-3)	81.4%	20.7%		37.6%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	18.0%	72.6%	51.8%	54.3%
High readiness (7-9)	.6%	6.8%	48.2%	8.1%
DO YOU KNOW OF ANY PREVENTION EFFORTS?				
Yes, I do	18.5%	35.8%	52.6%	31.8%
No, not really	81.5%	64.2%	47.4%	68.2%
READINESS SCORE - LEADERSHIP:				
Low readiness (1-3)	56.9%	10.6%		23.9%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	41.9%	81.2%	37.4%	65.8%
High readiness (7-9)	1.2%	8.2%	62.6%	10.3%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY CLIMATE:				
Low readiness (1-3)	45.8%	4.7%		16.9%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	52.0%	89.3%	39.5%	74.0%
High readiness (7-9)	2.2%	6.1%	60.5%	9.2%
READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:				
Low readiness (1-3)	49.6%	7.7%		19.8%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	49.8%	72.0%	35.4%	62.4%
High readiness (7-9)	.6%	20.3%	64.6%	17.8%
READINESS SCORE - AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:				
Low readiness (1-3)	72.7%	14.7%	2.6%	31.5%
Moderate readiness (4-6)	25.6%	79.5%	36.9%	59.7%
High readiness (7-9)	1.8%	5.8%	60.5%	8.9%
Total	30.5%	61.7%	7.8%	100.0%



	COMBINED READINESS SCORE:			Total
	Low readiness (<4)	Moderate readiness (4-6)	High readiness (>6)	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - DOCTORS?				
Yes	19.6%	28.0%	24.4%	25.1%
No	80.4%	72.0%	75.6%	74.9%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - MY CHILD'S SCHOOL?				
Yes	14.6%	23.5%	26.2%	21.0%
No	85.4%	76.5%	73.8%	79.0%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - PREVENTION PROGRAM/TRAINING?				
Yes	19.7%	26.7%	41.2%	25.7%
No	80.3%	73.3%	58.8%	74.3%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - HOTLINE?				
Yes	8.3%	8.3%	28.8%	9.9%
No	91.7%	91.7%	71.2%	90.1%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - NEWS MEDIA?				
Yes	43.1%	55.2%	69.8%	52.6%
No	56.9%	44.8%	30.2%	47.4%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - OTHER ONLINE SOURCES?				
Yes	49.2%	59.7%	76.4%	57.8%
No	50.8%	40.3%	23.6%	42.2%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - FRIENDS/FAMILY?				
Yes	35.9%	53.0%	51.0%	47.7%
No	64.1%	47.0%	49.0%	52.3%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - TEACHERS/DAY CARE PROVIDERS?				
Yes	20.4%	35.1%	37.4%	30.8%
No	79.6%	64.9%	62.6%	69.2%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - LAW ENFORCEMENT?				
Yes	25.7%	32.4%	49.2%	31.7%
No	74.3%	67.6%	50.8%	68.3%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - SPORTS PROGRAMS?				
Yes	9.8%	14.6%	24.3%	13.9%
No	90.2%	85.4%	75.7%	86.1%
SOURCES OF INFORMATION - OTHER?				
Yes	8.2%	11.3%	13.0%	10.5%
No	91.8%	88.7%	87.0%	89.5%
Total	30.7%	61.5%	7.8%	100.0%



	COMBINED READINESS SCORE:			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	Col %
	readiness	readiness	readiness	
	(<4)	(4-6)	(>6)	
Col %	Col %	Col %		
HAVE YOU ATTENDED A PROGRAM/TRAINING?				
Yes	18.3%	19.5%	27.7%	19.8%
No	81.7%	80.5%	72.3%	80.2%
TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	60.8%	66.9%	49.6%	63.7%
One	16.9%	18.4%	23.3%	18.3%
Two	13.0%	10.7%	9.1%	11.3%
Three or more	9.3%	4.1%	17.9%	6.8%
0-5 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	83.5%	90.6%	79.1%	87.5%
One or more	16.5%	9.4%	20.9%	12.5%
6-11 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	80.1%	85.8%	81.4%	83.7%
One or more	19.9%	14.2%	18.6%	16.3%
12-17 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD				
None	79.1%	80.9%	69.3%	79.4%
One or more	20.9%	19.1%	30.7%	20.6%
TALKED WITH YOUR CHILDREN ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE?				
A lot	13.8%	9.0%	16.5%	11.4%
Some	29.6%	34.4%	34.4%	32.8%
A little	31.1%	26.9%	33.4%	29.0%
Not at all	25.5%	29.7%	15.8%	26.8%
TALKED ABOUT - STAYING AWAY FROM STRANGERS?				
Yes	98.4%	100.0%	100.0%	99.5%
No	1.6%			.5%
TALKED ABOUT - BODILY SAFETY?				
Yes	100.0%	99.4%	100.0%	99.6%
No		.6%		.4%
TALKED ABOUT - TALKING WITH TRUSTED ADULTS?				
Yes	98.7%	99.4%	100.0%	99.2%
No	1.3%	.6%		.8%
TALKED ABOUT - NOT KEEPING SECRETS?				
Yes	92.9%	96.8%	100.0%	95.9%
No	7.1%	3.2%		4.1%
TALKED ABOUT - RISK FROM FRIENDS AND FAMILY?				
Yes	90.5%	79.9%	88.7%	84.4%
No	9.5%	20.1%	11.3%	15.6%
Total	32.2%	55.4%	12.4%	100.0%



	COMBINED READINESS SCORE:			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	Col %
	readiness	readiness	readiness	
	(<4)	(4-6)	(>6)	
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
TALKED ABOUT - OTHER?				
Yes	21.3%	25.2%	14.3%	22.7%
No	78.7%	74.8%	85.7%	77.3%
HAVEN'T TALKED - CHILD TOO YOUNG?				
Yes	59.0%	38.3%	47.5%	46.3%
No	41.0%	61.7%	52.5%	53.7%
HAVEN'T TALKED - DON'T WANT TO FRIGHTEN THEM?				
Yes	32.8%	36.2%	24.7%	33.9%
No	67.2%	63.8%	75.3%	66.1%
HAVEN'T TALKED - EMBARRASSED TO DISCUSS TOPIC?				
Yes	5.6%	9.9%	12.7%	8.7%
No	94.4%	90.1%	87.3%	91.3%
HAVEN'T TALKED - DON'T HAVE KNOWLEDGE ETC?				
Yes	33.6%	32.7%	28.8%	32.6%
No	66.4%	67.3%	71.2%	67.4%
HAVEN'T TALKED - OTHER?				
Yes	19.4%	25.4%	13.3%	22.0%
No	80.6%	74.6%	86.7%	78.0%
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO YOUR CHILD:				
Low risk (0-1)	61.4%	64.4%	75.5%	64.5%
Medium risk (2-3)	32.4%	30.4%	24.5%	30.5%
High risk (4-5)	6.2%	5.1%		5.0%
COMPARISON OF RISK:				
Lower risk for my child	81.6%	69.8%	77.3%	74.6%
Equal risk	15.2%	25.0%	22.7%	21.4%
Greater risk for my child	3.2%	5.2%		4.0%
ADVERTISING NOTICE MOST:				
Newspaper ads	3.9%	5.5%	3.0%	4.8%
Direct mail	11.3%	12.5%	7.5%	11.7%
TV ads	14.5%	16.8%	26.3%	16.9%
Radio ads	29.9%	26.7%	23.6%	27.4%
Internet ads	40.4%	38.5%	39.6%	39.2%
Total	30.4%	61.7%	7.9%	100.0%



	COMBINED READINESS SCORE:			Total
	Low readiness (<4)	Moderate readiness (4-6)	High readiness (>6)	Col %
	Col %	Col %	Col %	
REGISTERED TO VOTE?				
Yes	94.4%	95.4%	89.3%	94.6%
No	5.6%	4.6%	10.7%	5.4%
PARTY AFFILIATION:				
Republican	20.8%	28.3%	24.8%	25.7%
Democrat	15.6%	17.8%	15.0%	16.9%
Other party	10.8%	4.7%	14.4%	7.3%
No party	52.8%	49.2%	45.8%	50.1%
2020 PRESIDENT VOTE:				
Donaldo Trumpo	38.6%	38.8%	40.8%	38.9%
Joe Biden	37.1%	41.0%	30.2%	39.0%
Other candidate	6.1%	6.8%	3.0%	6.3%
Didn't vote	18.2%	13.4%	26.0%	15.9%
MARITAL STATUS:				
Married	46.9%	50.4%	47.1%	49.0%
Not married	53.1%	49.6%	52.9%	51.0%
RESPONDENT EDUCATION LEVEL:				
High school/GED or less	15.7%	16.0%	33.2%	17.3%
Some college	43.5%	44.0%	31.7%	42.9%
College graduate	40.9%	39.9%	35.1%	39.9%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME:				
\$0-\$60,000	30.1%	23.8%	33.9%	26.5%
\$60,000-\$100,000	18.5%	25.7%	26.7%	23.6%
\$100,000-\$150,000	24.7%	24.7%	16.5%	24.0%
\$150,000+	18.1%	19.8%	16.4%	19.0%
Not sure	8.6%	6.0%	6.5%	6.8%
ETHNICITY OF RESPONDENT:				
White	68.2%	72.0%	64.7%	70.3%
Non-white	30.5%	26.2%	33.7%	28.1%
Not sure	1.3%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%
RESPONDENT GENDER:				
Male	50.8%	47.5%	55.4%	49.2%
Female	48.0%	52.4%	41.6%	50.2%
Other	1.2%	.1%	3.0%	.7%
MARITAL STATUS BY GENDER:				
Married males	23.1%	24.0%	30.1%	24.2%
Married females	22.6%	26.0%	17.0%	24.3%
Single males	28.0%	23.6%	25.3%	25.0%
Single females	23.7%	26.0%	24.6%	25.2%
Other	2.7%	.5%	3.0%	1.4%
RESPONDENT AGE:				
18-34	35.5%	33.3%	27.7%	33.5%
35-44	21.6%	17.6%	18.1%	18.8%
45-54	14.7%	15.8%	8.9%	14.9%
55+	28.2%	33.4%	45.3%	32.7%
AREAS OF ANCHORAGE:				
Downtown/Spenard/Turnagain	16.6%	16.6%	15.5%	16.5%
University/M'view/East Anchorage	24.0%	29.0%	35.5%	28.0%
Sandlake/Bayshore/Oceanview	21.4%	19.8%	26.6%	20.8%
Lake Otis/Hillside	24.7%	20.5%	17.8%	21.6%
Eagle River/Chugiak	13.3%	14.0%	4.6%	13.1%
Total	30.6%	61.5%	7.9%	100.0%



CROSSTABULATION TABLES

Combined Readiness Score

Means



	COMBINED READINESS SCORE:			Group Total
	Low readiness (<4)	Moderate readiness (4-6)	High readiness (>6)	Mean
	Mean	Mean	Mean	
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO AVERAGE ANCHORAGE CHILD - MEAN (0-5):	2.83	2.67	2.73	2.73
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:	2.80	4.46	6.48	4.11
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - LEADERSHIP:	3.26	4.78	7.00	4.49
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY CLIMATE:	3.55	4.95	7.00	4.69
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:	3.47	5.37	6.76	4.90
MEAN READINESS SCORE (1-9) - AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:	2.97	4.55	6.70	4.23
COMBINED READINESS SCORE - MEAN (1-9)	3.21	4.82	6.79	4.48
CHILD ABUSE RISK TO YOUR CHILD - MEAN (0-5):	1.42	1.42	.96	1.37
MEAN AGE OF RESPONDENT:	43.91	45.40	48.28	45.17
0-5 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.20	.13	.35	.17
6-11 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.29	.18	.27	.22
12-17 CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.30	.23	.45	.27
TOTAL CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD - MEAN:	.79	.55	1.06	.67

