

Municipality of Anchorage

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ANALYSIS Incidents Reported to Police in Anchorage, Alaska

Police Response and Incident Characteristics Fourteen Year Study 1989-2002



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Mayor



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Municipality of Anchorage

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Mayor Mark Begich

Office of the Mayor



May 2006

Dear Anchorage Citizens:

Public safety is one of my administration's top priorities. Of primary importance is the need to provide safety and well-being for men, women and children in their own homes. As we all know, domestic violence is a devastating crime that harms not only the families which endure threats and physical injury, and the community that cares about its citizens, but especially the children who are witnesses and victims.

I was personally moved by the revelation in this *Domestic Violence Analysis, 1989 – 2002*, of the large percentage of children who experience violence in their homes. The *Analysis* noted almost 40 percent of these children are younger than 4 years of age; and almost 25 percent are five to ten years old. No child should be exposed firsthand to the harsh and cruel hardship of domestic violence.

I am asking the community to work with the Anchorage Police Department to report suspected domestic violence incidents, and for service providers to work closely with the Department of Health and Human Services' SAFE City Program to develop prevention strategies for this heinous crime. I also want to thank the Anchorage Women's Commission for their continued endeavors to respond to the issues surrounding domestic violence by holding public forums to enlist community support and information. As a community, we must work together to help our families and children heal from this ravaging crime.

Sincerely,

Mark Begich
Mayor

Community, Security, Prosperity



Mark Begich,
Mayor

Municipality of Anchorage

Department of Health and Human Services

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May 2006

Citizens of Anchorage:



Domestic violence (DV) does not discriminate; it affects persons of all cultures, religions, ages, gender, educational backgrounds, and income levels. DV is devastating and can happen to anyone--- your neighbor, your friend, your sister, or your boss. The more the community knows about the characteristics of this crime, its perpetrators, and its victims, the better we can work collaboratively to plan strategies and take actions that have real impact on the problem.

To this end, the Municipal Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) presents this *Domestic Violence Analysis, 1989 – 2002* as a framework for information and community action.

The Public Health model relies on statistically validated data and analysis to develop interventions and prevention strategies. This specific analysis provides empirical data on which DV strategies and action steps can be built. Consequently, the findings will bolster the work of the Municipality of Anchorage, the Alaska Court System, and community partners to more effectively help those impacted by domestic violence.

Common goals make that difficult work a bit easier. When community agencies, service providers, profit/nonprofit organizations, and advocacy partners agree on a direction, the ability to make a positive impact on the problem of Domestic Violence is enhanced. Collection and analysis of data from these partners make it possible to identify the strengths, needs, gaps, barriers, and best practices in our community. This information is critical in developing common goals that support comprehensive DV strategies that meet the unique needs of our community.

I thank the Anchorage Women's Commission (AWC) for their thorough review and examination of data available in this analysis and for the consistent leadership role they provide in facilitating community input around interpersonal violence in Anchorage (see Appendix B).

I urge all who read this report to join with the Municipality of Anchorage and our many partners to use this analysis to develop and implement strategies that will make a difference in the lives of those devastated by Domestic Violence.

Together we can make Anchorage a safer community for all.

Sincerely,

Beverly K. Wooley
Director



Municipality of Anchorage

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Mayor Mark Begich

Anchorage Police Department

May, 2006

Dear Anchorage Citizens:



Domestic violence is a crime that Anchorage Police Department officers respond to every day, with an average of over 4,000 cases each year. Domestic violence cases always present a high degree of risk and fatality. Each officer recognizes these risks, but also works hard to help ensure victim safety, while enforcing offender accountability for a criminal offense.

The importance of the *14 Year Domestic Violence Analysis* allows our officers and the community to gain a broader and stronger understanding of the incidents of reported cases. This information is used by the Police Academy and forms the education for our officers to respond to domestic violence calls. We rely on the *Analysis* of domestic violence cases to maintain a knowledgeable, well trained officer response to these types of offenses. This information is also used to recognize that these cases often involve small children, and the presence of alcohol ignites these incidents to higher levels of possible fatality.

Our police department is proud to be a part of this study which helps us serve those who are harmed physically and emotionally by this crime. We remain committed to identify domestic violence as one of our priorities, and to dispatch an officer immediately to the scene. We also remain committed to provide for continued study and analysis to reduce the harm against our families and children.

Sincerely,

Chief Walt Monegan
Anchorage Police Department

Community, Security, Prosperity



Mayor Mark Begich

Municipality of Anchorage

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ANCHORAGE WOMEN'S COMMISSION



May, 2006

Citizens of Anchorage,

The Anchorage Women's Commission (AWC) is proud to be a part of the ***Domestic Violence Analysis, 1989 – 2002***. Through its public forum process, the AWC received many responses from the community to the draft document and developed specific recommendations related to this ***Analysis***. This testimony from the general public is essential to the AWC's understanding of the ways interpersonal violence impacts our community as a whole.

The AWC considers incidents of domestic violence a threat to the foundations of safety and security for women, children and families in our community. The more that is understood about domestic violence in Anchorage, the better we can serve victims and their families. This ***Analysis*** complements and responds to the Municipality of Anchorage's ***Interpersonal Violence Prevention Action Plan*** by continuing to analyze data and receive input from the community concerning unmet needs and gaps in services. The AWC also uses this information to provide recommendations to Mayor Begich regarding the devastation of this crime, whose population is disproportionately women, and in particular, women of minority status.

On behalf of all the Commissioners I thank the concerned citizens, victims, survivors, advocates and professionals who came forward to provide insights during our public forum process. Their diligence in speaking out provides us with the tools necessary to respond to our city's reported cases of interpersonal violence, as well as to focus on the safety of victims and to enforce offender accountability.

Sincerely,

Stacie Papineau
Chair, Anchorage Women's Commission

Community, Security, Prosperity

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	i
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	iii
ANCHORAGE WOMEN'S COMMISSION PUBLIC FORUM AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	vii
BACKGROUND.....	1
METHODOLOGY.....	2
SECTION	
1 OVERVIEW.....	4
1.1 Definition of Domestic Violence in Anchorage, Alaska	6
2 NUMBER AND TYPE OF INCIDENTS.....	7
2.1 Number of Domestic Violence Reports.....	7
2.2 Type of Incidents.....	8
3 ARREST DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF INCIDENT.....	10
3.1 Arrests for Domestic Violence Assaults.....	10
3.2 Arrests for Violations of Domestic Violence Restraining Orders.....	12
4 CHILDREN INVOLVED.....	14
4.1 Number of Incidents Involving Children.....	14
4.2 Children as Witnesses	15
4.3 Children as Victims and Suspects	16
4.4 Percentage of Children Involved in Incidents, Type of Incident, Witness to Injury.....	16
4.5 Relationship of Children to Victim and Suspect.....	18
4.6 Youth as Victims and/or Suspects.....	19
4.7 Arrest Disposition for Juvenile Suspects	21
4.8 Relationship Between Victim and Suspect.....	21
5 DUAL AGGRESSOR INCIDENTS.....	23
5.1 Percentage of Dual Aggressor Incidents.....	23
5.2 Incident Types and Arrest Action for Dual Aggressor Incidents.....	24
5.3 Gender in Dual Aggressor Incidents.....	25
5.4 Relationship Type for Dual Aggressor Incidents.....	25
6 DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS.....	26
6.1 Gender.....	26
6.2 Race/Ethnicity by Gender: Alcohol Involvement, Injury Level, and Arrest Action.....	27
6.3 Race/Ethnicity of Suspect and Victim.....	28
6.4 Age Distribution.....	31
6.5 Employment Status.....	31

7	RELATIONSHIP ANALYSIS.....	32
	7.1 Type of Incident for Intimate Partner Relationships.....	33
	7.2 Trigger Events.....	34
8	INJURY ANALYSIS.....	36
	8.1 Injury Levels for All 14 Years.....	36
	8.2 Injury Types, Injury Method, and Injury Method by Gender: 1999-2002.....	37
	8.3 Alcohol Involvement and Injury Level.....	40
9	GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCIDENTS.....	41
	9.1 Per Capita Rate of Domestic Violence Reports by Census Tract.....	41
	9.2 Socioeconomic Risk Factors by Census Tract.....	45
10	TEMPORAL DISTRIBUTION.....	49
	10.1 Number of Calls by Hour.....	49
	10.2 Percentage of Calls by Day.....	50
	10.3 Percentage of Calls by Month.....	50
11	COURT ACTION.....	51
	11.1 Disposition of Arrestee by the Court.....	51
	11.2 Court Disposition of Arrested Principal Physical Aggressor.....	52
	11.3 Court Disposition by Gender.....	52
	11.4 Court Action to Issue Warrants.....	53
	11.5 Bail Outcomes for the Period 1999-2002.....	53
12	DANGER LEVEL / FATALITY RISK ANALYSIS.....	55
	12.1 National Fatality Risk / Danger Level Assessment Research Examples.....	55
	12.2 Local Legislation Regarding Risk Analysis.....	55
	12.3 Analysis of Risk Data Obtained from APD Reports.....	55
	REFERENCES.....	59
	APPENDIX A. Anchorage and Alaska Laws Related to Domestic Violence.....	61
	APPENDIX B. Anchorage Domestic Violence Prevention Project II.....	75
	APPENDIX C. Anchorage Community Emergency and Advocacy Resources Booklet.....	79
	APPENDIX D. Anchorage Women's Commission Public Forum Priorities and Recommendations.....	81
	APPENDIX E. Map of Census Tracts in Anchorage, Alaska	83
	APPENDIX F. Population and Reported Cases of Domestic Violence by Census Tract in Anchorage: Percentage(s) and Per Capita Calculations.....	85
	APPENDIX G. Anchorage Population by Age by Census Tract – 2000 Census.....	87

TABLES

		<u>Page</u>
Table 1.0	Status of NIBRS in Certified States, August 2005.....	4
Table 2.1	Domestic Violence Reports Made to APD from 1989-2002.....	7
Table 2.2	Domestic Violence Reports Made to APD from 1999-2002.....	7
Table 2.3	Distribution of Type of Case as Determined by Police Officer or Records Clerk.....	8
Table 2.4	Second Charge Noted on Police Reports.....	9
Table 3.1	Suspect Location for Assault Incidents	10
Table 3.2	Arrest Action by Year for Assault Incidents with Suspect Present/Located or Not Present/Not Located.....	11
Table 4.1	Child's Role as Witness, 1999-2002.....	15
Table 4.2	Child's Role as Victim or Suspect.....	16
Table 4.3	Arrest Disposition for Juvenile Suspects 18 Years of Age and Younger by Type of Incident.....	21
Table 5.1	Percentage of Dual Aggressor Incidents by Year: 1989-2002.....	23
Table 5.2	Police Determination of Incident Type of Dual Aggressor Incidents.....	24
Table 5.3	Gender Combinations Involved in Dual Aggressor Incidents: 10 Year Study Data Versus 4 Year Study Data.....	25
Table 6.1	Gender for Domestic Violence Assault Incidents With A Principle Physical Aggressor.....	26
Table 6.2	Race/Ethnicity by Gender: Alcohol Involvement, Injury Level, and Arrest Action for Assault Incidents with Principal Aggressor...	28
Table 6.3	Race/Ethnicity of Suspect and Victim in all Incidents with a Principal Aggressor.....	29
Table 6.4	Median Age of Suspects and Victims by Relationship.....	31
Table 6.5	Employment Status of Victim and Suspect 1989-2002.....	31
Table 7.1	Relationship of Suspect-to-Victim.....	32
Table 7.2	Trigger Events, 1999-2002.....	35
Table 8.1	Number of Injuries.....	37
Table 8.2	Injury Type, 1999-2002.....	37
Table 8.3	Injury Method, 1999-2002.....	38
Table 8.4	Injury Method by Gender.....	39

Table 9.1	Comparison of Anchorage 2002 Per Capita Rate of Domestic Violence to 2002 Census Tract 6 per Capita Rate of Domestic Violence.....	41
Table 9.2	Census Tracts Categorized By the Number of Domestic Violence Incidents in Comparison to the Proportion of Anchorage's Population in Each Tract.....	43
Table 9.3	Socioeconomic Data For Census Tracts with Higher-Than-Expected Incidence of Domestic Violence Categorized by the Community Council in Which They Are Located.....	45
Table 9.4	Socioeconomic Data For Census Tracts with Expected Incidence of Domestic Violence Categorized by the Community Council in Which They Are Located.....	46
Table 9.5	Socioeconomic Data For Census Tracts with Lower-Than-Expected Incidence of Domestic Violence Categorized by the Community Council in Which They Are Located.....	47
Table 9.6	Socioeconomic Data Combined for Census Tracts with Higher-Than-Expected, Expected, and Lower-Than-Expected Rates of Domestic Violence.....	48
Table 9.7	Socioeconomic Data Showing Education Level for Areas of Town With Higher, Expected, and Lower Rates of Domestic Violence.....	48
Table 10.1.1	Calls by Hour in Comparison to Ten Year Study.....	49
Table 11.1	Type of Incident and Court Disposition of Cases with Principal Physical Aggressor, Excludes Juveniles.....	52
Table 11.2	Type of Incident by Warrant Granted.....	53
Table 12.1	Risk Factors Noted on Police Reports.....	57
Table 12.2	Risk Factor Frequency.....	58

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Tremendous gratitude is owed to Anchorage Police Chief *Walt Monegan* and Department of Health and Human Services Director *Beverly Wooley* for continuing this important research of reported domestic violence in Anchorage. A study of this nature allows Anchorage citizens to assess factors of domestic violence and develop prevention and intervention strategies uniquely tailored to fit the community's needs.

This report would not have been possible without the assistance of many people both within the Municipality of Anchorage and throughout the community. Specifically we wish to acknowledge the support and many hours of follow-up by Deputy Chief *Audie Holloway* and Captain *Bill Miller* with the Anchorage Police Department (APD) in reviewing the material presented. Also, *Lew Reed*, *Ed Iwata*, and *Anna Herzberger* of APD for their invaluable support regarding the data and use of their department's imaging system. In addition, all personnel in APD's Records Division supported this project by providing the research materials and coding, including *Michael Fortuny*, *Gayle Petersen*, and *Sue Setten*.

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A deep bow to *Diane Patrick* with the Anchorage Downtown Partnership who stressed the need to help victims who are homeless, or public inebriates, where substance abuse further intensify their vulnerability and exposure to violence. Sincere appreciation to *Rosalee Knight*, a survivor who gave thoughtful insight to victim needs and gaps in services and stressed the importance of campaigns to help interrupt the cycle of violence to victims in the community. Gratitude to *Judy Cordell*, Executive Director of AWAIC, for recommending analysis of municipal prosecution and judicial sentencing; and, the need to monitor offenders for court orders. Significant regard for *Anna Fairclough* and *Mary Elam* with STAR, for recommendations to continue educational programs such as the S.A.F.E. Child Project, and to establish mandatory training for school personnel and students. Extended gratitude to *Nikole Nelson* with Alaska Legal Services who stressed the importance of legal services for domestic violence victims, especially for families with children, and who also focused attention on studies that reveal legal services decrease future incidence of violence. Sincerest respect for *Patti Bland* with the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, who testified on the importance of providing legal services to domestic violence victims, and to continue data collection to evaluate the needs in the community.

Important recognition to *Lynne Kelsey* with Access Alaska for highlighting the relationship of domestic violence to incidences of brain injury and the critical need to educate the public on this issue. Great acknowledgement to *Dara Lively*, Office of Children's Services, who focused on the need to help children by providing specialized counseling to children exposed to violence, assessments, mentoring and follow-up to decrease recidivism rates.

Appreciation to *Fran Purdy*, with Alaska Youth and Family Network, for her testimony to continue this type of study and to expand the analysis to include poverty, unemployment and alcohol and drug use, and to respond with intervention strategies to interrupt the cycle. Consideration is given to *Sharon Araji*, Ph.D., for identifying the loss of child custody by a non-abusive parent to an abusive parent as an emerging social issue. And a heartfelt thank you to *Sharon Chamard*, Ph.D., with the UAA Justice Center, for providing a density map of domestic violence incidents to include in the geographic analysis of domestic violence incidents.

This project would not have been possible without the indefatigable support and encouragement of *Ken Takakuwa*, DHHS, Social Services Division Manager. His dedication and commitment to making a positive difference in our community set the tone for success of this project. Many thanks to *Jackie Dees* of DHHS SAFE City Program who kept accurate numbers of police reports, input data, and maintained organized secure file cabinets. Also with SAFE City, *Madeline Holdorf* provided her expertise in managing the entire report production process and *Sandy Olibrice* contributed critical editorial comments. And, *Rene'e Aguilar* for overseeing the success of the public forums, as well as supervising staff to complete the report. Additionally, *Therese Bartlett*, SAFE City Program, Anchorage Domestic Violence Prevention Project Analyst, brought much-appreciated ideas and peer review for data selection and presentation. Also within DHHS, we would like to thank *Diane Ingle*, Community Health Division Manager, who diligently reviewed the report and provided feedback, and *Randall Henderson*, with Management Support, for helping to manage the extensive database and staff access. *Joan Diamond*, DHHS administrator, testified on the need for future study on the relationship between alcohol and the severity of injury. Aside from the tremendous amount of support, responsibility for statistical analysis lies with the statistician, *Rhonda Grove*, and oversight by the research team of *Carrie Longoria* and *Emily Davies*.

Thank you to all members of the *Anchorage Women's Commission* who commented on many aspects of the report and provided public forums to receive community feedback on the report. Public comments received during the forums were invaluable in shaping the recommendations resulting from the analysis and we would like to thank the many representatives of the public for taking the time to come to the forum and share their concerns and ideas.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is an analysis of domestic violence reports made to the Anchorage Police Department from 1989 through 2002. It builds upon the *Analysis of Police Action and Characteristics of Reported Domestic Violence in Anchorage, Alaska, Ten Year Study, 1989-1998*, published October 2000.

The *Fourteen Year Study* design closely follows that of the *Ten Year Study* and has been reviewed by the Anchorage Police Department, the Municipal Department of Law, the Alaska Court System, community agencies involved with providing services for victims of domestic violence, professionals in the interpersonal violence prevention field, survivors of domestic violence and concerned private citizens.

Significant findings of this study are highlighted below:

Police Action

- A total of 42,196 domestic violence incidents were reported to the Anchorage Police Department from 1989 through 2002.
- Although the average number of domestic violence reports to police increased slightly from 1999 to 2002 (3,196) in comparison to the *Ten Year Study* average (2,941), the per capita rate of reports decreased an average of seven percent (-7%) per year between 1999 and 2002.
- Comparing *Ten Year Study* (1989-1998) findings to those between 1999 through 2002, there was a slight increase of 4% of incidents identified as assault, and a decrease of 4% of incidents identified as disturbances.
- According to data between 1989 through 2002, *assault* was identified in 66% of the incidents, followed by *disturbances* in 16%, and violations of *domestic violence restraining orders* in 11% of incidents.
- In 91% of assault incidents with the suspect present, or located, police made an arrest.
- Police officers noted that 11% of domestic violence incidents (7,336) were for violations of domestic violence restraining orders.
- In 49% of the reported cases, on-site police officers noted the involvement of alcohol.

Characteristics of the Incident

- Of all incidents analyzed (2,578) between 1999 through 2002, 42% identified the presence of children.
- For police reports identifying children, 38% were 0 to 4 and 24% were 5 to 9 years of age.
- When children are identified as present (1,081), 54% of the cases include one child, 29% involve two children, 12% involve three children, and 6% involve four or more children.
- Children were identified in 75% of assault incidents, and the remaining 25% were present during violations of restraining orders, threats or disturbances.
- Of the 1,876 children identified as present in domestic violence incidents, 48% witnessed a minor injury, and 13% witnessed a moderate or major injury.
- Overall, 79% of suspects are male and 21% of suspects are female for incidents where there was an on-site response by police officers and a principal aggressor was identified.
- In the majority of cases (79%) the victim and principal aggressor were intimate partners.
- On average, approximately 42% of incidents involve injury, 37% involve minor injury and 20% involve moderate or major injury.
- Nearly half (47%) of all incidents involving on-site officers occur between the hours of 8 p.m. and 4 a.m.

Court Action

- Incidents involving a principal aggressor where a police officer arrest was made resulted in the arrestee being jailed 89% of the time. In the remaining 11%, the arrestee was released on their own recognizance.
- For warrants granted by the court between 1999 through 2002, 77% were for cases identified as assault, and 19% for violation of a restraining order.
- Of the 1,142 non-juvenile principal aggressor cases with an arrest, bail outcomes reflect that 13% were given no-bail amount, 14% were given no-bail amount until arraignment, and 73% were given bail amounts.
- Bail amounts for domestic violence misdemeanor assaults averaged \$1,000.

Danger Level/Fatality Risk Analysis

Family circumstances such as child care or custody issues and whether the victim has a new relationship are considered to be high risk factors. In addition, according to national research, certain behaviors by the suspect are indicative of a high risk for fatality in domestic violence incidents. These high risk factors are listed below.

Suspect has a history of assault.

Suspect has strangled or attempted to strangle the victim.

Suspect has threatened to kill the victim or themselves.

Suspect has threatened bodily harm to the victim.

Suspect has caused serious injury to the victim.

Suspect has stalked the victim.

Suspect has been jealous of the victim.

Suspect has a history of mental and/or substance abuse issues.

- Based on the national research, risk factors were identified from Anchorage's non-fatal reported cases of domestic violence:
 - ◆ In 14% of the cases the victim had left or was leaving the relationship;
 - ◆ In 13% of the cases the suspect had a history of assault;
 - ◆ In 8% of the cases the victim had a domestic violence restraining order; and,
 - ◆ In 8% the suspect was noted as jealous.

ANCHORAGE WOMEN'S COMMISSION PUBLIC FORUM AND RECOMMENDATIONS

On October 12 and 19, 2005, the Anchorage Women's Commission and Municipal Department of Health and Human Services' SAFE City Program hosted a public forum to receive feedback and input on the draft "*Domestic Violence Analysis, Incidents Reported to Police in Anchorage, Alaska, Police Response and Incident Characteristics, Fourteen Year Study, 1989-2002.*" Each day provided for three hours of public testimony from private citizens and interested agencies. The community was also invited to submit comments by e-mail.

The following agencies and organizations testified, submitted written correspondence, or sent e-mail recommendations and include: Abused Women's Aid In Crisis (AWAIC); Access Alaska; Alaska Court System; Alaska Legal Services; Alaska Network on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault; Alaska Youth and Family Network; Anchorage Downtown Partnership; Anchorage School District; Anchorage Police Department; Municipal Department of Health and Human Services; Municipal Department of Law; Standing Together Against Rape (STAR), State Office of Children's Services; survivors, and private citizens.'

The following key themes were identified on behalf of the Anchorage Women's Commission:

- *Shifting public policy is negatively impacting the amount of funding for programs that support domestic violence services. This includes legal services for victims being greatly inadequate due to lack of funding for civil legal services programs.*
- *A lack of accountability of offenders creates a disincentive to follow through with treatment. Additionally, there is also a lack of follow up and monitoring of offenders that include out-of-town visitors and perpetrators.*
- *Education is needed about the availability of services rather than more education that domestic violence is not acceptable. There remains a need to connect people with the appropriate services.*

The public record was reviewed by the Municipal SAFE City Program and the following recommendations are presented under categories for: Education, Victim Safety, Offender Accountability, and Research.

Education

- ◆ Find money to run Man to Man Campaign.
- ◆ Develop and distribute educational information cards that identify risk factors and levels of risk that all members of the community can access (See APPENDIX C).
- ◆ Recommend education that informs the public on the intergenerational impact and children can mimic their parents as abusers or victims.
- ◆ Educate public on effects of Traumatic Brain Injury as there are high rates among survivors of domestic violence.
- ◆ Inform the public that strangulation or shaking during an assault can cause brain injury.

- ◆ Broaden community education and develop a campaign to encourage family members, friends, or co-workers of the victim to *report* what they see or know to the police.
- ◆ Use the information from this *Fourteen Year Study*, to build a two-pronged approach that not only offers safety and comfort to victims and their children, but also builds a campaign tell batterers these assaults are criminal and Anchorage will not tolerate this degradation of families and children.
- ◆ Offer domestic violence education to people who may otherwise be a chronic public inebriate. For example, provide information to homeless shelters such as Bean's Café and Brother Francis Shelter.
- ◆ The issue of domestic violence must remain a priority for the Municipality and the community.
- ◆ Continue educational programs, such as the S.A.F.E. Child Project, that allow community agencies (STAR, AWAIC, AWRC) to develop interpersonal violence prevention curriculums to present to children in the Anchorage School District.
- ◆ Require mandatory training for school personnel and students regarding domestic violence and its adverse harm on academic success.
- ◆ Educate and provide training for the Municipal Prosecutor's Office, municipal workers who assist victims, and judges about domestic violence and the impact of court action on victims.
- ◆ Increase awareness of the Anchorage Women's Commission and their work on domestic violence (See APPENDIX D).
- ◆ Educate the community on how children cannot learn in school if they are living in a household impacted by domestic violence.
- ◆ Teach successful human relations to include marriage and positive parenting.

Victim Safety

- ◆ Support intervention policies related to domestic violence incidents involving alcohol, and specifically related to severity of injury.
- ◆ Provide housing for homeless chronic substance abusers who are also domestic violence victims.
- ◆ Provide legal services for victims of domestic violence and children who are harmed by abuse.
- ◆ The safety of victims who report is critical; therefore, do not release domestic violence offenders on their own recognizance within the first 24 hours of their arrest.
- ◆ Provide victims with a dedicated legal advocate to walk them through the legal system, and help to secure a Protective Order.
- ◆ Expand housing options for families with older male children.
- ◆ Increase services for people who are addressing dual barriers of substance abuse and/or mental health or cognitive issues coupled with domestic violence.
- ◆ Increase domestic violence support services for children and families, including specialized counseling for children, safety assessments, mentoring, and long term follow-up to decrease recidivism rates.
- ◆ Develop a coordinated systemic response in support of victims of child abuse and domestic violence to allow communication with all agencies working on a domestic violence case involving a child.

Offender Accountability

- ◆ Increase jail time for domestic violence offenses.
- ◆ Withhold bail for 24 hours for all domestic violence offenders.
- ◆ Respond to desperate and critical need for Compliance Officers to monitor offenders. For example bail conditions, conditions of judgments, and post-conviction requirements (See APPENDIX B).
- ◆ Make *a crime against a child* a domestic violence offense.
- ◆ Increase funds for domestic violence victims to hire attorneys to help them in court.
- ◆ Develop a system to cross reference cases between different agencies in order to provide policy makers with a more complete picture of needed services.

Research

- ◆ Continue to provide analysis of reported cases, as this information is used by agencies for grant applications.
- ◆ Expand research by collecting and analyzing data on sentencing and prosecutions rates.
- ◆ Recommend conducting future research on analysis of risk factors leading to domestic violence homicides.
- ◆ Analyze relationship between domestic violence, sexual assault and child abuse and neglect.
- ◆ Track and analyze how many Traumatic Brain Injury cases are related to domestic violence assaults.
- ◆ Track “out of town” cases that appear to include domestic violence incidents from visitors who may become inebriated.
- ◆ Conduct research to assess court action, referral and success of treatment and see how each component interacts with one another.
- ◆ Compare domestic violence information from Anchorage Police Department cases to information from the Office of Children’s Services to acquire a more complete picture of the status of children.

Staff Recommendations

During the analysis of this report, it came to the attention of the SAFE City staff that two other recommendations should be included in this report.

1. Currently, AMC 8.10.050 allows for a person to be charged with Family Violence if there is a child ***in the home*** when a domestic violence crime is committed. This definition therefore excludes cases where the crime took place in a location other than the home, such as a backyard, driveway, vehicle, or public location. The staff recommends the language be revised to read:

AMC 8.10.050 Family violence.

B. A person commits the crime of family violence when the person commits the crime of assault as defined in AMC 8.10.010 with knowledge or reckless disregard of the presence of a child or children ~~{in the home.}~~.

2. Researchers across the nation are calling attention to the relationship between interpersonal violence and animal cruelty. Many professionals in the field consider harm and injury to family pets as another tactic to keep power and control over a victim. Recently, the state of Maine enacted a first-in-the-nation law that allows judges to include pets in protection orders of spouses and partners leaving abusive relationships. A study at a Utah Shelter discovered 71% of women in the shelter said their abusers had threatened, harmed, or killed their pets (Ascione, Weber, Wood, 1997). The staff recommends:

- ◆ Modifying state and local laws to include the relationship between domestic violence and animal cruelty;
- ◆ Enacting stiff penalties for these types of incidents, and,
- ◆ Including pets in the provisions of protection orders.

BACKGROUND

History of Study

Together with the Anchorage Police Department (APD) the Municipal Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), SAFE City Program, has studied domestic violence in Anchorage for the past 16 years. Through this partnership, domestic violence police reports are made available to the DHHS SAFE City Program for statistical analysis.

As a result of studying these reports, a great deal has been learned about police response to domestic violence incidents, as well as victim and suspect relationships and characteristics in Anchorage. The *Analysis of Police Action and Characteristics of Reported Domestic Violence in Anchorage, Alaska, Ten Year Study, 1989-1998*, hereafter referred to as the *Ten Year Study*, was released in October 2000. One outcome of the *Ten Year Study* was the assignment of the Anchorage Women's Commission to develop an action plan to address violence against women in Anchorage. The Anchorage Women's Commission formed a Special Committee on Domestic Violence comprised of leaders in domestic violence prevention and intervention as well as private citizens from Anchorage's diverse community. The Special Committee outlined 47 initiatives which were presented in the *Anchorage Domestic Violence Action Plan (ADVAP)* released in June 2001. In collaboration with the community, the Municipality implemented, updated, and expanded upon the 47 initiatives.

In April, 2003, the *Action Plan for Interpersonal Violence Prevention* was released, summarizing the progress on the ADVAP initiatives and the inclusion of new initiatives to respond to sexual violence. One recommendation of this report was the establishment of an Interpersonal Violence Prevention Analyst to continue data collection and analysis of interpersonal violence. With monies provided by the Anchorage Police Department, and matched by the Municipal Department of Health and Human Services, the IVP Analyst position was established within the SAFE City Program in 2002 (See Action Plan, 2003). In accordance with the *Action Plan* and related analysis initiatives, the study of domestic violence police reports has continued through the completion of this report, the *Fourteen Year Study*. The *Action Plan* for interpersonal violence is the community's primary tool for addressing interpersonal violence in Anchorage, and the *Fourteen Year Analysis* is now a significant component of this plan and includes new policy recommendations and action for the Municipality.

Current Study Goals

The purpose of this current analysis is to build upon the *Ten Year Study* and bring it up to date by including data for 1999–2002. The methodology has been maintained, allowing the data for all 14 years to be combined and compared. In addition to providing continuity, this study:

- Includes an expanded analysis of children and youth involvement as victims, witnesses, and suspects;
- Presents data for incidents by geographic area along with socioeconomic factors existing in that area; and,

- Identifies high-risk factors in the Anchorage dataset that increase the danger level for victims.

This study represents one component of the work being done towards effectively responding to domestic violence in Anchorage. It is hoped that the updated and expanded information contained herein will be useful and informative for lawmakers, policy makers, the domestic violence community, police officers, prosecutors, court personnel, victim advocates, counselors, and anyone involved in the intervention and prevention of domestic violence in Anchorage.

METHODOLOGY

Introduction to the Data

As in the *Ten Year Study*, data was collected from police reports made by on-scene officers shortly after domestic violence incidents took place; additionally, data was collected from domestic violence information reports over the phone to the Records Section of the Anchorage Police Department. These reports provide narrative information about the incident, as well as the action taken by police officers and, in cases where an arrest was made, action by the court. Officers code the reports as domestic violence incidents if the relationship fits the definition of household member provided in AS 18.66.990 (See APPENDIX A).

Copies of APD police reports are coded as domestic violence incidents are compiled at the Records Section and provided to the Department of Health and Human Services on a weekly basis. This study uses police reports for the years 1989–2002. A combined total of 42,193 reports were received for analysis by DHHS for these years: 29,408 for 1989-1998; and, 12,785 for 1999–2002.

As was the case in the *Ten Year Study*, every fifth report was drawn to obtain a random sample of incidents for 1999-2002. The combined sample size is 8,518: 5,940 from the *Ten Year Study, 1989-1998; and, 2,578* from 1999 through 2002. Each report was examined and coded in a manner consistent with the coding used in the *Ten Year Study*. New information was also gathered and coded such as who called police, role of each child present, and length of relationship. Most notably, qualitative information pertaining to the relationship regarding jealousy, break-ups, drug/alcohol etc., was tracked when available. Thus the 1999-2002 dataset contains information allowing an analysis of circumstances surrounding the incident that are considered to be high-risk factors (See SECTION 12). The resulting code sheets were then entered into a computer and proofread for accuracy. Additionally, data quality and logic checks were conducted to ensure the cogency of the data.

A comparison of domestic violence police report numbers tracked in the APD Records Management System (RMS) with those actually received by DHHS revealed that, in 2002, DHHS had 2,929 reports while the APD RMS contained 4,091 reports, a difference of 1,162 cases. Many of the additional RMS reports are for sexual assault or child abuse cases which are outside the scope of this study. However, there were also assaults, and violations of domestic violence restraining order, that were not included in the police report data set received by DHHS. It is important to note that this difference does not impact the statistical validity of the sample because random sampling methods were applied consistently for all years.

Statistical Validity, Sample Size, and Confidence Level

In order to compute confidence level and confidence interval, the following assumption is made about the sample size: for each year sampled at least 72% of all reports are available, so that the total report population is assumed to be, at most, 58,601. This assumption means a 15% sample is available for analysis, yielding a 95% confidence level that the percentage for the entire actual population differs from the sample percentage by less than 1%. Also assumed is that reports are missing from the DHHS sample at random; this assumption is supported by an examination of the data for 2002.

Most of the data in this report are presented as a subset of the sample. For example, incidents involving an assault with injury are analyzed as a subset of the data for purposes of reporting injury levels. Analyzing a subset of the data results in a higher confidence interval. For example, a subset of size 2,000 would yield a confidence interval of 2 percentage points and a subset of size 1,000 would yield a confidence interval of 3 percentage points.

Confidentiality

A strict protocol was followed to ensure the confidentiality of the report materials. All data collected from police reports were maintained in locked cabinets with keys available only to designated research staff that passed an extensive background check conducted by APD, and prior to access to police reports. The background check for the DHHS research staff is similar to APD's background check for their non-sworn personnel. Individual names, characteristics of a case, or personal information related to victims or suspects were not shared with anyone outside the approved research staff.

In addition, the computer dataset is maintained on a password-protected computer system available only to the SAFE City Program domestic violence data analyst conducting the analysis. Results are presented in aggregate form and do not provide specific information related to a person or persons, a specific case, an officer or his or her action in each case.

Tools and Standards for Analysis

The data was analyzed using SPSS for Windows Release 11.0.1. All tables and graphics were created using SPSS and imported into Microsoft Word for report presentation. Chi-square statistics and statistical significance level were also calculated using SPSS. Variables are reported as statistically significant if the significance level (p-value) is .05 or less.

Many of the tables and graphs use a sample subset of the data appropriate to the particular question being examined. The number of cases used for a table or graph is signified by $N=$. The type of cases used in the subset is explained in the surrounding text of the table or graph. For easy readability, percentages are rounded off to the nearest whole number; therefore some tables that do not add up to exactly 100%.

1 OVERVIEW

Nationally, domestic violence statistics are difficult to compare because there is no national uniform reporting system such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) annual Uniform Crime Report which collects reported cases of rape. Therefore it is not possible to rank Alaska or Anchorage relative to other states according to rates of domestic violence.

However, there is a growing dataset of information on domestic violence for states that voluntarily report under the FBI's *National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)*. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, as of August 2005, 29 states were certified to report NIBRS to the FBI (Table 1.0). Through these states, approximately 22% of the US population is covered by NIBRS reporting, representing 17% of the nation's reported crime. Another 10 states are currently in the testing phase, while in 6 states or territories NIBRS is still in the developmental stage. Only six states currently have no formalized plan to report incident-based data (*Justice Research and Statistics Association web page*). For additional information on projects currently underway, please see website for [State IBR Analyses](#). As the NIBRS dataset grows, research opportunities for national studies of reported domestic violence incidents will increase. An example of such a study was produced by the FBI using NIBRS data from 1995 (*The Structure of Family Violence: An Analysis of Selected Incidents*). Additionally, in 2004, the FBI released a special report using NIBRS data entitled "*Violence Among Family Members and Intimate Partners*" which accompanied the FBI UCR data release for 2003.

Notwithstanding the lack of a national standard for comparison, many states have conducted studies of domestic violence and to a certain extent this data can be compared to Anchorage statistics. For example, a report conducted by the state of New Jersey records: a 6% increase in reports in 2001 over 2000; 30% alcohol involvement; children present or involved in 38% of the incidents; and, a female victim rate of 78% (*Uniform Crime Report, New Jersey, 2003*). The state of California doubled the number of arrests from 1988 to 1997; the percentage of women arrested increased from 6% in 1988 to 16.5% in 1998 (*Report on Arrests for Domestic Violence in California, 1998*).

Table 1.0 Status of NIBRS in Certified States, August 2005

State	Certification Date	Number of Agencies	Percent of State Pop	Percent of State Crime
Arizona		2	2%	5%
Arkansas	4/00	211	69%	48%
Colorado	11/97	212	63%	51%
Connecticut	7/99	86	60%	35%
Delaware	7/01	68	100%	100%
Georgia		1	.01%	.02%
Idaho	7/92	141	100%	100%

Iowa	8/92	248	100%	100%
Kansas	2/01	410	88%	68%
Kentucky ¹		23	5%	8%
Louisiana		18	7%	6%
Maine		4	3%	2%
Massachusetts	8/95	254	73%	58%
Michigan	2/96	776	90%	76%
Missouri	7/05			
Nebraska	2/97	94	34%	19%
New Hampshire		210	74%	66%
North Dakota	2/91	112	96%	82%
Ohio	1/99	316	55%	52%
Oregon		50	21%	20%
Rhode Island				
South Carolina	1/91	513	100%	100%
South Dakota	2/01	134	57%	30%
Tennessee	7/98	566	100%	100%
Texas	7/98	77	12%	7%
Utah	4/94	85	79%	75%
Vermont	4/94	80	100%	100%
Virginia	11/94	433	100%	100%
West Virginia	9/98	492	100%	100%
Wisconsin ²	2/97			
Metro Transit PD (District of Columbia)	7/01	1	0%	0%

¹ Kentucky is not NIBRS-certified, but agency data are individually accepted by the FBI.

² Wisconsin has not yet submitted data to the FBI.

1.1 Definition of Domestic Violence in Anchorage, Alaska

When APD officers respond to an incident, they code the police report as domestic violence if the incident is a crime against the person as defined under AS 11.41 *Offenses Against the Person* and AS 18.66.990. *Definitions* (See APPENDIX A). The principal crime involved in the domestic violence incidents is assault; other types of crimes involved are detailed in Section 2.2. The majority of cases analyzed in this report were identified as assault in the fourth degree. State statute reads:

AS 11.41.230. Assault in the Fourth Degree.

- (a) A person commits the crime of assault in the fourth degree if
- (1) that person recklessly causes physical injury to another person;
 - (2) with criminal negligence that person causes physical injury to another person by means of a dangerous instrument; or
 - (3) by words or other conduct that person recklessly places another person in fear of imminent physical injury.
- (b) Assault in the fourth degree is a class A misdemeanor.

Under AS 18.65.530, a principal physical aggressor is identified in domestic violence reports (See Appendix A). In determining whether a person is a principal physical aggressor, the officer considers:

- (1) prior complaints of domestic violence;
- (2) the relative severity of the injuries inflicted on each person;
- (3) the likelihood of future injury from domestic violence to each person; and
- (4) whether one of the persons acted in defense of self or others.

In addition, an officer will arrest a person if the officer has probable cause to believe the person has, either in or outside the presence of the officer, within the previous 12 hours, committed domestic violence, violated a protective order, or violated a related condition of release. For purposes in reporting the findings of this study, the terms principal physical aggressor and suspect are interchangeable.

2 NUMBER AND TYPE OF INCIDENTS

2.1 Number of Domestic Violence Reports

A total of 42,196 domestic violence incidents were reported to the Anchorage Police Department from 1989 through 2002 (Table 2). Although the average number of domestic violence reports increased slightly between 1999 to 2002 (3,196) compared to the *Ten Year Study* average (2,941), the per capita rate dropped an average of seven percent (-7%) per year between 1999 to 2002.

Table 2.1 Domestic Violence Reports Made to APD: 1989-2002				
Year	Anchorage Population ¹	Domestic Violence Reports	Rate per Capita	Percent change in Rate per Capita
1989	221,870	1,491	672 /100,000	
1990	230,185	1,763	766 /100,000	+14%
1991	237,907	2,027	852 /100,000	+11%
1992	240,258	2,803	1,167 /100,000	+37%
1993	249,842	3,241	1,297 / 100,000	+11%
1994	255,202	3,494	1,369 / 100,000	+6%
1995	257,780	3,482	1,351 / 100,000	-1%
1996	254,296	3,483	1,370 / 100,000	+1%
1997	255,634	3,824	1,496 / 100,000	+9%
1998	258,782	3,803	1,470 / 100,000	-2%
1999	257,296	3,337	1,296 / 100,000	-12%
2000	259,300	3,336	1,287 / 100,000	-1%
2001	264,937	3,140	1,185 / 100,000	-8%
2002	269,070	2,972	1,105 / 100,000	-7%
14 Year Total		42,196		

In 2002 DHHS research staff realized that the total number of domestic violence police reports analyzed for this study differed from the totals contained in the APD Records Management System (RMS) for the years 1999-2002, in part because sexual assault and child abuse incidents are included in the APD numbers but excluded from reports retrieved for DHHS (See METHODOLOGY). Table 2.2 shows data based on APD's RMS.

Table 2.2 Domestic Violence Reports ² Made to APD: 1999-2002				
Year	Anchorage Population	Domestic Violence Reports	Rate per Capita	Percent change in Rate per Capita
1999	257,296	4,097	1,592 /	
2000	259,300	3,981	1,535 /	-4%
2001	264,937	3,925	1,481 /	-4%
2002	269,070	4,091	1,520 /	+3%

¹ Population figures provided by Municipal Community Planning & Development (1989-2000) and Alaska Department of Labor (2001-2002).

² Numbers of police reports contained in the APD Records Management System.

All future studies will use data obtained directly from APD's Records Management System and the new automated reporting system to avoid differences of this nature.

2.2 Type of Incidents

Table 2.3 summarizes the primary offenses involved in domestic violence police reports. According to police reports covering the fourteen year period (N=7,336), *Assault* is the predominant incident type (66%), followed by *Disturbances* (16%) and *Violations of DV Restraining Orders* (11%). There has been a slight increase of 4% in incidents identified as assault, and a decrease of 5% in incidents identified as a disturbance.

Table 2.3 Distribution of Type of Case as Determined by Police Officer or Records Clerk			
Incidents with APD officer response on-site	10-yr data N=4,938	4-yr data N=2,398	Total N=7,336
Assault	65%	69%	66%
Disturbance	17%	13%	16%
Violation of Domestic Violence Restraining Order	10%	12%	11%
Threats, Harassment, Stalking	5%	2%	4%
Robbery, Burglary, Theft, Vandalism, Trespass	2%	1%	2%
Disorderly Conduct, Weapons Offense, Resisting Arrest	1%	0%	1%
Violate Conditions of Release	*	1%	0%
Malicious Destruction Property, Disable Comm. Device	*	1%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%
*Tracking began in 1999 for these incident types			
Calls to Records	10-yr data N=1,002	4-yr data N=180	Total N=1,182
Violation of DV Restraining Order	77%	56%	73%
Threats, Harassment, Stalking	24%	44%	27%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Incidents often involve more than one offense (Table 2.4); for example, AMC 8.20.040 *Destruction or disconnect of communication equipment* frequently accompanies assault incidents. See APPENDIX A for a full description of this code, which was formerly charged under *Malicious Destruction of Property*.

Additionally, in October 2000, the Anchorage Municipal Code was revised to include AMC 8.10.050 Family Violence, stating that if a person commits assault when children are present in the home, they also commit the crime of family violence. In 20% of assault incidents for the years 2001 and 2002, a charge of family violence was noted on the police report.

Table 2.4 Second Charge Noted on Police Reports		
Type of Second Charge Noted	Number	Percent
Assault	7	1%
Burglary	2	0%
Family Violence	163	20%
Vandalism/Criminal Mischief	3	0%
Violate Conditions of Release	2	0%
Resisting Arrest	9	1%
Disorderly Conduct	1	0%
Malicious Destruction Property/Communication Device	36	4%
Child Abuse	1	0%
Kidnap	2	0%
Reckless Endangerment	3	0%
No 2 nd Charge Noted	586	72%
Total	815	100%

3 ARREST DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF INCIDENT

Under Alaska law, AS 18.65.530, APD officers are mandated to make an arrest if there is probable cause to believe the person has committed domestic violence, violated a protective order, or violated a condition of release (See APPENDIX A). The following actions were noted from the police reports and are abbreviated in the tables and charts for this section as follows:

- **Arrest:** Case closed by arrest – suspect taken to magistrate
- **Warrant:** Case closed by warrant obtained from magistrate
- **Pending:** Pending investigation – needs officer follow-up such as suspect or witness location and interview
- **Prosecutor review/decline:** The on-site police officer contacted the prosecuting attorney in the jurisdiction in which the offense under investigation arose (i.e., the Municipality of Anchorage, Department of Law for misdemeanors, and the State of Alaska Department of Law, District Attorney's office for domestic violence restraining order violations or felonies), per AS 18.65.530(3)(c)), to ascertain whether or not the incident should result in arrest based on the circumstances, and was authorized to not make an arrest but to forward the police report to the prosecutor for review.
- **Suspended:** Case suspended due to lack of probable cause (probable cause described in AS 18.65.530) or lack of suspect information
- **Other:** Officer issued citation, juvenile suspect released to parents, suspect taken to psychiatric clinic
- **Filed:** Report filed for information (only calls to APD Records have this disposition)

This section uses a subset of the sample that excludes incidents where police officers were not able to determine a principal physical aggressor. The term principal physical aggressor is defined by AS 18.65.530 and reviewed in Section 1 of this study. If officers are unable to determine a principal aggressor, the incident is coded as a *dual aggressor* case. Dual aggressor cases were analyzed and are presented separately in SECTION 5 DUAL AGGRESSOR INCIDENTS. For purposes of this study, the term “suspect” will be used interchangeably with “principal physical aggressor” throughout the report.

3.1 Arrests for Domestic Violence Assaults

Arrest action is dependent upon whether the suspect is present. Table 3.1 shows that for 72% of assault incidents over the fourteen year period, the suspect was present or returned to the scene in 58% of the incidents, or was later located in 14% of the cases. In 28% of the cases the suspect could not be located or his/her whereabouts were unknown.

Table 3.1 Suspect Location for Assault Incidents			
Suspect Location	Ten Year Study N=2,914	Four Year Study N=1,554	Fourteen Year Total N=4,468
Police Located Suspect	12%	16%	14%
Unable to Locate/Unknown	31%	24%	28%
Suspect Present or Returned	57%	60%	58%
Total	100%	100%	100%

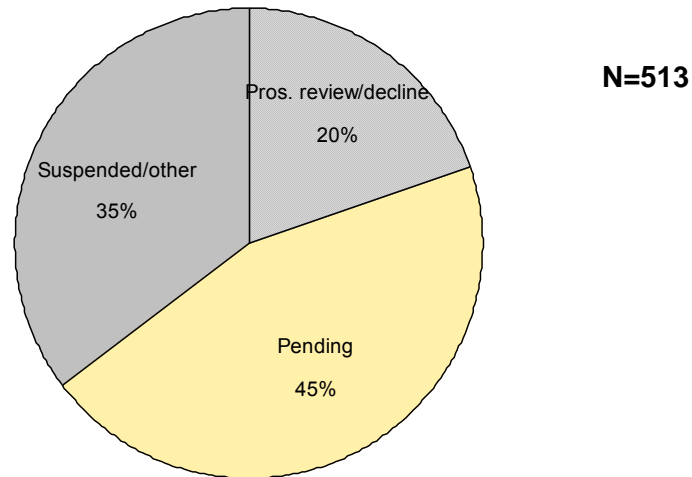
Table 3.2 shows arrest action for assault incidents with a principal aggressor (N=4,468). *On average, police made an arrest in 91% of assault incidents when the suspect was present or located.* If the suspect was not located, a warrant was obtained 60% of the time.

Table 3.2 Arrest Action by Year for Assault Incidents with Suspect Present/Located or Not Present/Not Located N=4,468						
Year	Present/located N=3,199			Not present or located N=1,269		
	Arrest	No arrest or warrant	Total	Warrant	No arrest or warrant	Total
1989	76%	24%	100%	21%	79%	100%
1990	91%	9%	100%	48%	52%	100%
1991	88%	12%	100%	55%	45%	100%
1992	84%	16%	100%	46%	54%	100%
1993	89%	11%	100%	61%	39%	100%
1994	91%	9%	100%	56%	42%	100%
1995	94%	6%	100%	61%	39%	100%
1996	94%	6%	100%	69%	30%	100%
1997	91%	9%	100%	56%	44%	100%
1998	92%	7%	100%	73%	27%	100%
1999	92%	8%	100%	55%	45%	100%
2000	94%	6%	100%	61%	39%	100%
2001	91%	8%	100%	68%	32%	100%
2002	90%	9%	100%	68%	32%	100%
Average	91%	9%	100%	60%	40%	100%

Conversely, for 40% of cases (N=513) where the suspect was not present or located, *no arrest or warrants occurred.*

A breakdown of officer action for these 513 cases is shown in the pie chart below which notes cases as: *pending (45%), suspended (35%), or referred to Prosecution for review (20%).* Per AS 18.65.530(3)(c) the Municipal Department of Law, Prosecution, Domestic Violence Unit, was contacted for determination of arrest action for misdemeanors and the State of Alaska, District Attorney's Office for possible felony offenses. Prosecutors were consulted to advise whether or not an arrest should be made, or whether the officer should forward the police report to the prosecutor for further review. It is unknown from police report data whether these cases resulted in arrest or prosecution; it would be necessary to examine prosecution data to ascertain the outcome.

Action If Suspect Could Not Be Located



3.2 Arrests for Violations of Domestic Violence Restraining Orders

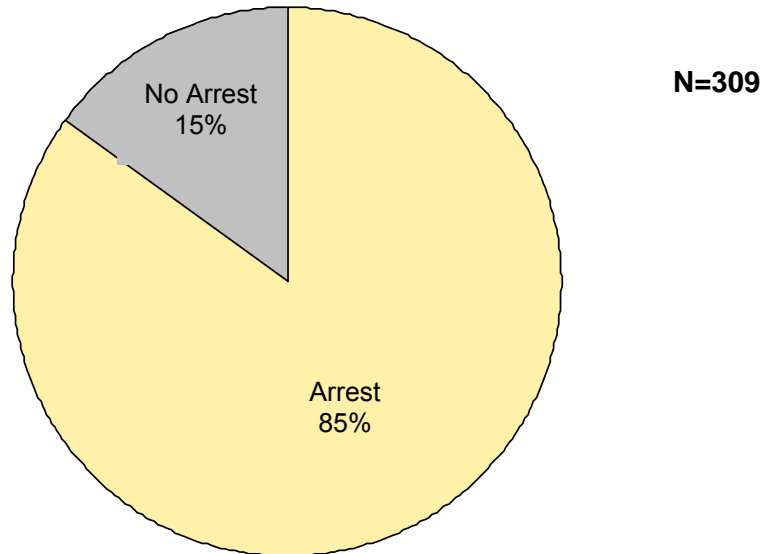
Under AS 18.66.100 and 18.66.110 a person, identified as a petitioner, who is a victim of domestic violence may file a petition for a protective order against a household member, identified as a respondent. The terms of protective orders vary depending on the petitioner's needs but usually include prohibiting the respondent from contacting the victim (See APPENDIX A). Since the term *restraining order* is most frequently used on police reports, it is used throughout this study in place of the term *protective order*.

As Table 2.3 shows, 11% of all domestic violence incidents (N=7,336) were determined by the police officer to be violations of a domestic violence restraining order. Note again that immediate arrest action is dependent on whether or not the suspect was present. In restraining order violation cases, the suspect was present or located 41% (N=309) of the time and was not present or located in 59% (N=452) of the time. The charts below show arrest rates based on presence of suspect.

Domestic Violence Restraining Order Incidents

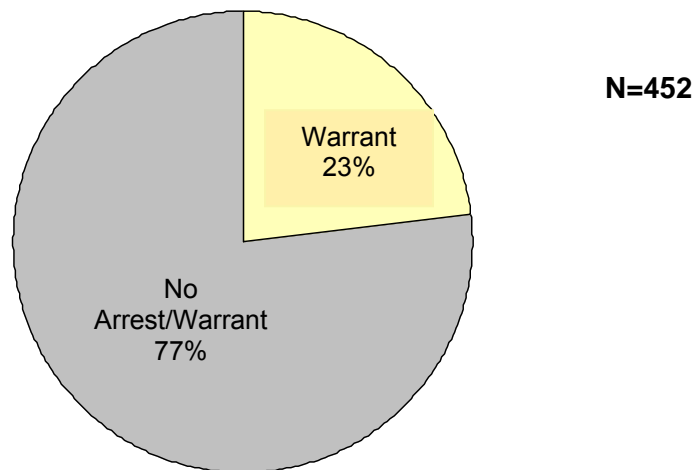
On average throughout the fourteen year analysis officers made an arrest *in 85% of domestic violence restraining order incidents if the suspect was present or located.*

Suspect Present or Located



If the suspect was not located, a warrant was obtained 23% of the time. Although not shown in the pie chart below, for the 77% of cases with no arrest/warrant, 23% were suspended, 42% were pending and 12% were forwarded for prosecutor review.

Suspect is Not Present or Located



4 CHILDREN INVOLVED

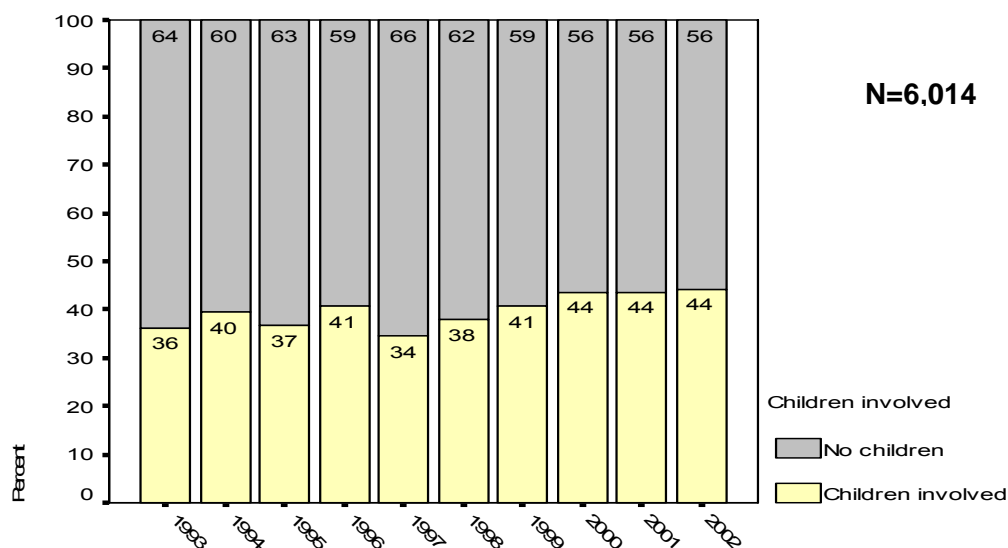
4.1 Number of Incidents Involving Children

Most researchers agree that millions of children are exposed to domestic violence each year; however, there is no data source that can specify the number of children affected (Domestic Violence and Children: Analysis and Recommendations, Prevalence and Effects of Child Exposure to Domestic Violence, pg 3). Research has documented strong negative impacts of domestic violence on the health of children. The *Report of the American Psychological Association Presidential Task Force on Violence and the Family, 1996*, indicates that a child's witnessing abuse is the strongest risk factor for transmitting violence from one generation to the next and that, "The best way to promote violence-free families is to stop the development of abusive behavior, especially in boys and men; to strengthen and empower potential victims to resist or avoid victimization; and to change the environment that promotes the use of violence."

The National Institute of Justice sponsored a multi-city project, the Spousal Assault Replication Program (SARP) to gather data on children exposed to family violence. Overall, the data suggest that those children who are most dependent on their caregivers are most vulnerable to witnessing serious domestic violence, and are additionally threatened by a host of other developmental risk factors (Fantuzzo and Mohr, 1999). Many children noted in the SARP study were participants in the incidents in various ways. Adult victims indicated that the children influenced the onset of the incident in about 20% of the households, for example by placing the 911 call. *The Fourteen Year Study* provides information on the percentage of children involved in the domestic violence incidents as well as the type of incident and level of injury sustained by the victim.

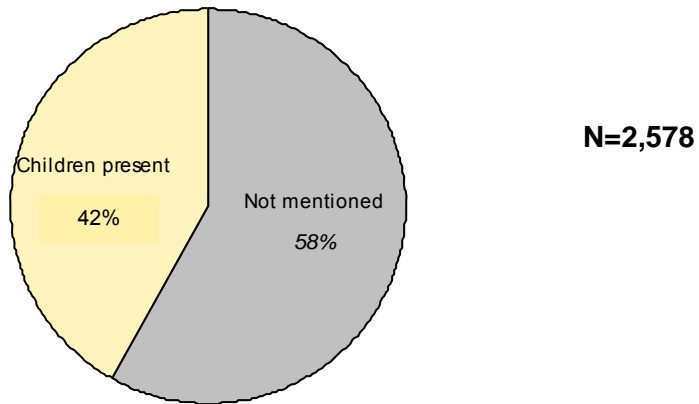
Data collected for children did not begin until 1993. The histogram below shows the percentage of cases with children involved from 1993 through 2002. The remainder of analyses for this section, except where otherwise noted, is based on data from 1999-2002.

Percentage of Cases with Children from 1999-2002



A sample of 2,578 domestic violence police reports were analyzed for the period 1999-2002. Of these, 1,081, or 42%, identified the presence of children. A total of 1,876 children were mentioned as being involved in the domestic violence incident in some way.

Percentage of Incidents with Children Present, 1999-2002



4.2 Children as Witnesses

When children were mentioned in police reports (N=1,876 children), it was usually (61% of the time) because they were known witnesses (N=1,137). Table 4.1 shows that 38% of the known witnesses were 0 to 4 years of age; 24% were 5 to 9 years of age; 19% were 10 to 14 years of age; 9% were 15-18 years of age; and, 10% were unknown. For future reports, information regarding a child's location, for example, awake in other room or asleep in other room, will be included when available from the police report.

Table 4.1 Child's Role as Witness, 1999-2002 N=1,876						
Child's Age (Years)	Known Witness N=1,137		Known Non-Witness N=126		Unknown if Witness N=613	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0 to 4	432	38%	31	25%	35	6%
5 to 9	273	24%	16	13%	22	4%
10 to 14	216	19%	9	7%	12	2%
15 to 18	102	9%	8	6%	2	<1
Unknown	114	10%	62	49%	542	88%
Total	1,137	100%	126	100%	613	100%

It is important to note the ages of children, because domestic violence may impact younger and older children differently. For example, studies show that infants and toddlers who witness violence in their homes or community show excessive irritability, immature behavior; sleep disturbances, emotional distress, fears of being alone, and regression in toileting and language (Ososky, 1999). Many researchers also note that young children become

emotionally distressed during parental confrontations, and more serious emotional harm is caused when violence is witnessed between the parents (Osofsky and Fenichel, 1994).

4.3 Children As Victims and Suspects

Many times children are more directly involved than simply witnessing violent incidents in their homes. Of the 1,876 children mentioned in police reports, 432 (23%) were identified as victims [242 children, or 13%] or suspects [190 children, or 10%] in the reported incident (Table 4.2).

Child as Victim

Of the 242 children who were victims, 17% were 0 to 4 years of age, 22% were 10 to 14 years of age, and 51% were 15 to 18 years of age (Table 4.2). Child abuse cases were not included in this study; however, if the officer coded the incident as domestic violence assault rather than child abuse, the incident was included in the dataset. Additionally, police reports often described an assault against an adult that also impacted children physically. If the victim was assaulted while holding a child, or a child was assaulted while trying to protect a parent, the child was tracked as a secondary victim.

Child as Suspect

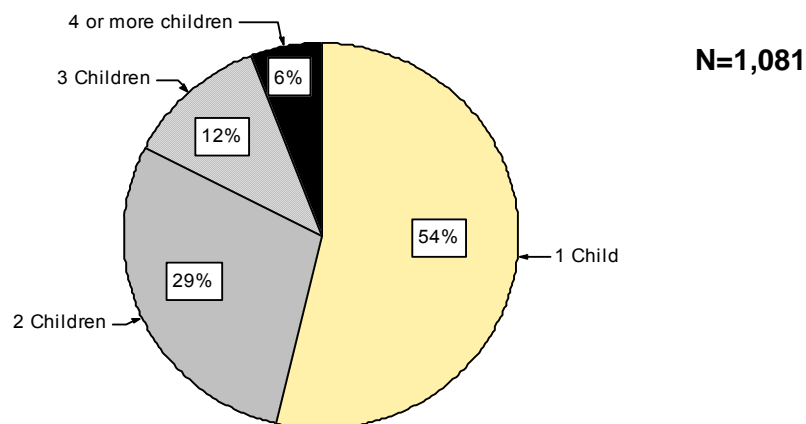
A total of 190 children were suspects in reported incidents; 86% were 15 to 18 years of age, and 13% were 10 to 14 years of age. Relationships between victims and suspects are examined in more detail In Section 4.6 Youth as Victims and/or Suspects.

Table 4.2 Child's Role as Victim or Suspect N=432				
Child's Age (Years)	Child as Victim or Secondary Victim N=242		Child as Suspect N=190	
	N	%	N	%
0 to 4	41	17%	0	0%
5 to 9	17	7%	0	0%
10 to 14	53	22%	24	13%
15 to 18	124	51%	164	86%
Unknown	7	3%	2	1%
Total	242	100%	190	100%

4.4 Percentage of Children Involved in Incidents, Type of Incident, Witness to Injury

For police reports that identified children present (N=1,081), 54% noted one child, 29% mentioned two children, 12% identified three children, and 6% involved four or more children. On the average, 1.7 children were involved per incident for those cases that identify children.

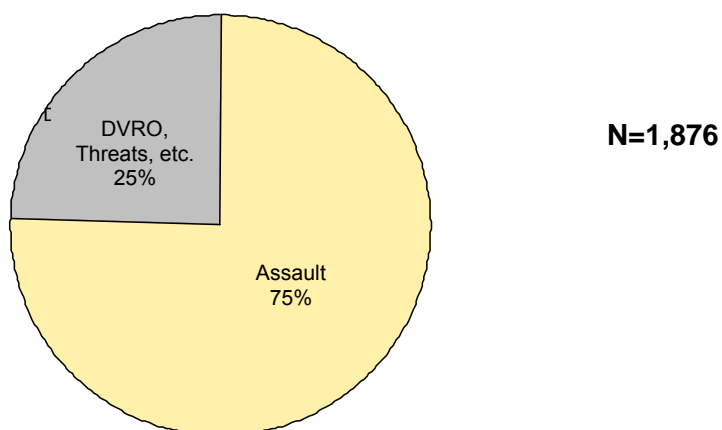
Percentage of Children Involved in Incidents



Type of Incident

Assault is the most frequent crime committed during domestic violence disputes. Of the 1,876 children present during domestic violence incidents, 1,415 of these children, or 75%, *witnessed or were otherwise involved in an assault*. The remaining 25% of children were present during violations of domestic violence restraining orders, threats, disturbances, or other types of incidents.

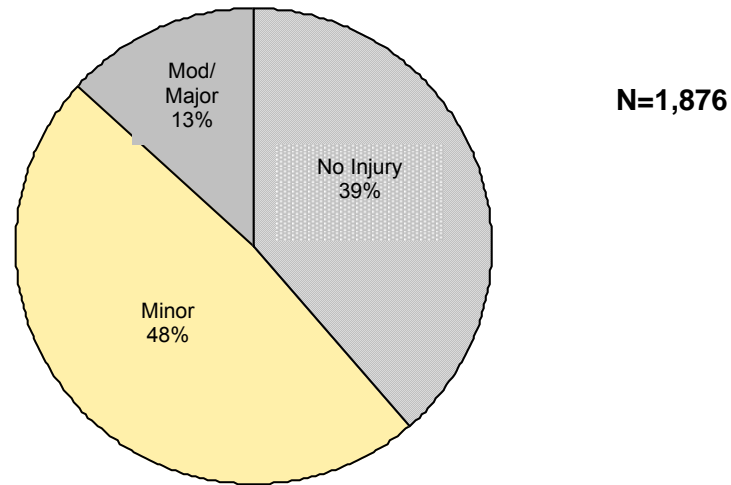
Percentage of Children Involved in Type of Incident



Witness to Injury

Over half of children present during domestic violence incidents witnessed an injury being inflicted (1,144 children, or 61%): 48% (N=900) *witnessed a minor injury*, and 13% (N=244) *witnessed a moderate or major injury*. See SECTION 8 INJURY ANALYSIS for the definition of injury levels.

Injury Level Witnessed by Children



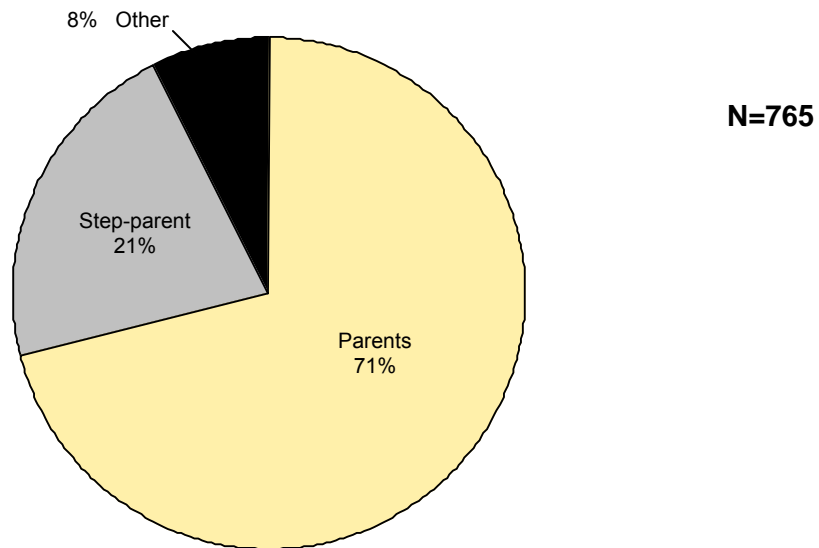
4.5 Relationship of Children to Victim and Suspect

Some experts believe there is a relationship between assaults on women and child abuse, with domestic violence as the single major precursor to child abuse and neglect fatalities in the United States (National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information, 2003). Additionally, research has indicated that if the child present in the home is not the biological offspring of the abuser, there is an increased risk to the biological mother for severe violence or fatality (NIJ, 2003). Beginning in 1999, the status of victim and suspect as parents was tracked for incidents occurring between intimate partners.

Of the 1,081 incidents with children present, 71% (N=765) occurred between intimate partners, 17% (N=184) occurred between parent/child, 9% (N=97) occurred between other family members, and 2% (n=22) occurred between roommates or rivals. The relationship between participants for 1% (N=13) of cases was unknown. The relationship is coded as "rival" when the victim and suspect are competing for the romantic interest of a third person. The familial category includes parent/child, siblings, step-siblings, cousins, uncles, aunts, in-laws, step-parent/step-child, and any other relative.

Of the 765 incidents involving 1,249 children that occurred between intimate partners, the children present were biological children of both the victim and the suspect 71% of the time; they were from a previous relationship 21% of the time. In the remaining 8% of cases the child was not born to either the victim or suspect, or the information was not recorded on the police report.

Relationship of Victim and Suspect to Children Present during a Domestic Violence Incident Occurring Between Intimate Partners



4.6 Youth as Victims and/or Suspects

A total of 342 police reports identified children as victims and/or suspects. This represents 13 percent of all incidents (N=2,578), or 31% of the total number of incidents with children present. This section examines incidents involving children as victims and/or suspects in detail.

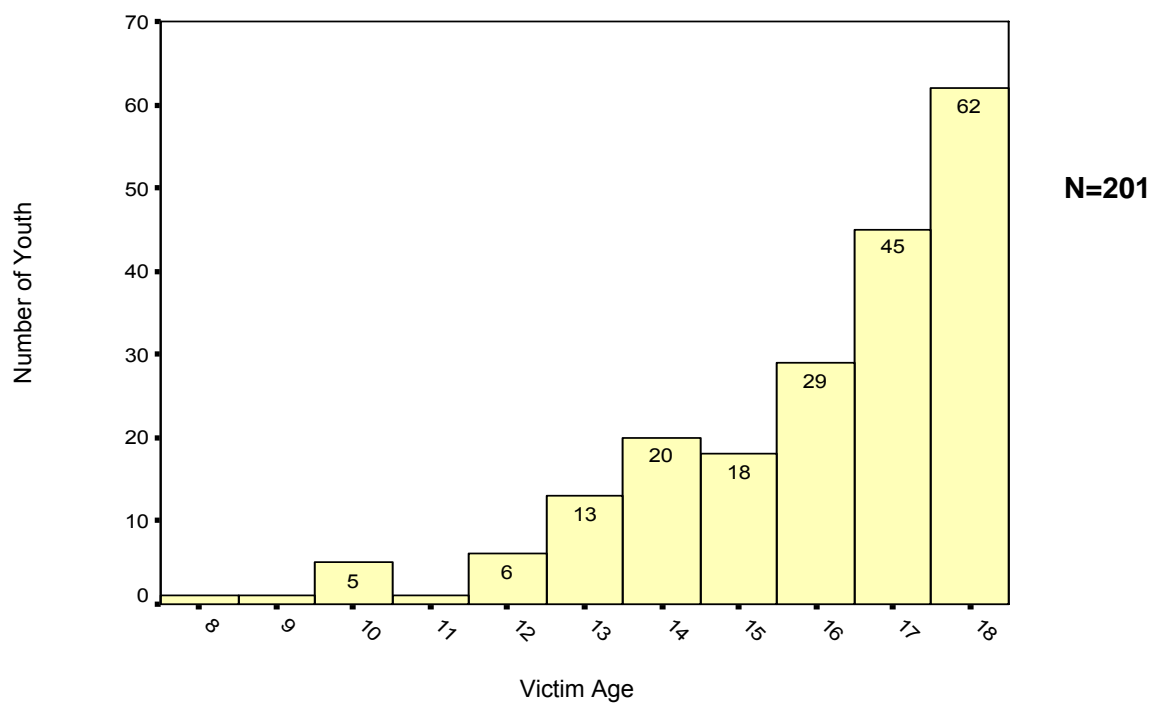
Youth are defined for purposes of this discussion as children eight years of age or older. There were 201 youth victims between 8 and 18 years of age³, 67% of whom were female. The youngest victim was 8 years old; one victim was age 9, and one victim was age 11. The majority of victims (53%) were in the age group 17 or 18, followed by 23% of victims 15 or 16 years of age.

There were 188 suspects 18 years of age or younger, 61% of whom were males. The youngest suspect was 11 years old. The majority of suspects (56%) were ages 17 or 18, followed by 31% who were ages 15 or 16 years of age.

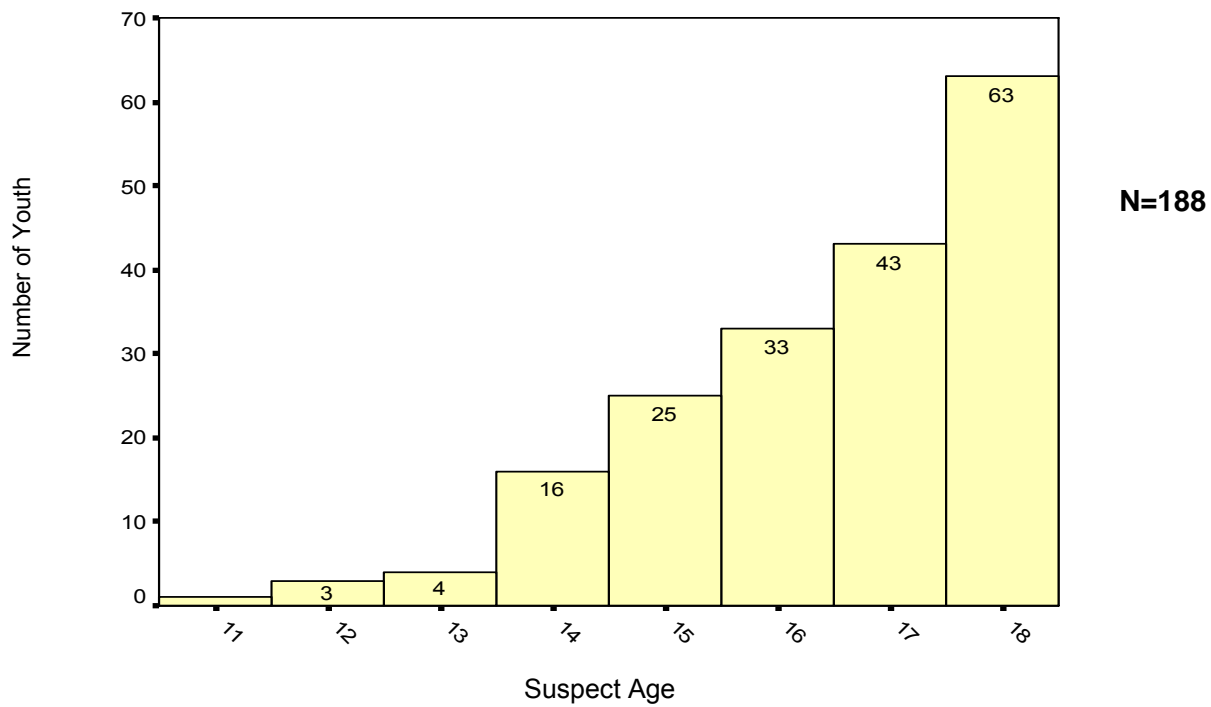
The histograms below give the age distributions for children identified as victims and suspects.

³ This sample excludes the 41 victims four years of age or younger.

Youth as Victims



Youth as Suspects



4.7 Arrest Disposition for Juvenile Suspects

Table 4.3 lists the disposition for incidents in which the suspect was 18 years or younger. It shows that 57% of juvenile suspects in assault incidents are arrested and taken to McLaughlin Youth Center (MYC), a State of Alaska, Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Juvenile Justice facility. Juvenile suspects arrested for assault who were transported to the magistrate (10%) were all 18 years of age.

Table 4.3 Arrest Disposition for Juvenile Suspects 18 Years of Age and Younger by Type of Incident N=188		
Disposition of Suspect	Type of Incident N=188	
	Assault N=145	Other* N=43
Arrest and Transport to Magistrate	10%	5%
Suspect Already in Jail		2%
Arrest and Admission to McLaughlin Youth Center	57%	16%
Family to Contact McLaughlin Youth Center	3%	2%
Warrant Obtained or Sought	18%	2%
Citation Issued by Officer		2%
Case Referred to Prosecutor	3%	2%
Pending Investigation	1%	2%
Case Pending Clarification of Court Order		2%
Suspended/Closed/Filed for Information	8%	62%
Total**	100%	100%

* For example, disturbance, criminal mischief and information.

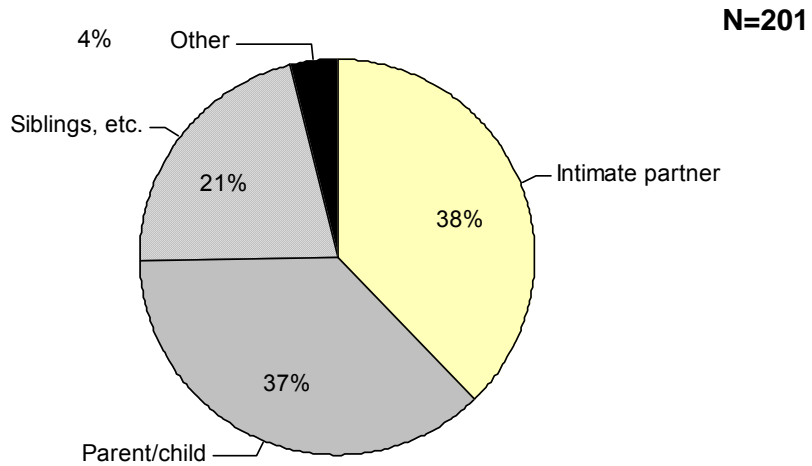
**Percentages do not add to 100% due to rounding error

4.8 Relationship Between Victim and Suspect

The pie chart below shows the breakdown of the various relationships that exist between victims and suspects involved in domestic violence incidents in which *the victim* was 18 years of age or younger.

The chart shows that 38% were intimate partner incidents, 37% were parent/child incidents, and 21% were siblings, cousins, etc. The “Other” category includes roommates and rivals. A relationship is coded as “rival” when the victim and suspect are competing for the romantic interest of a third person.

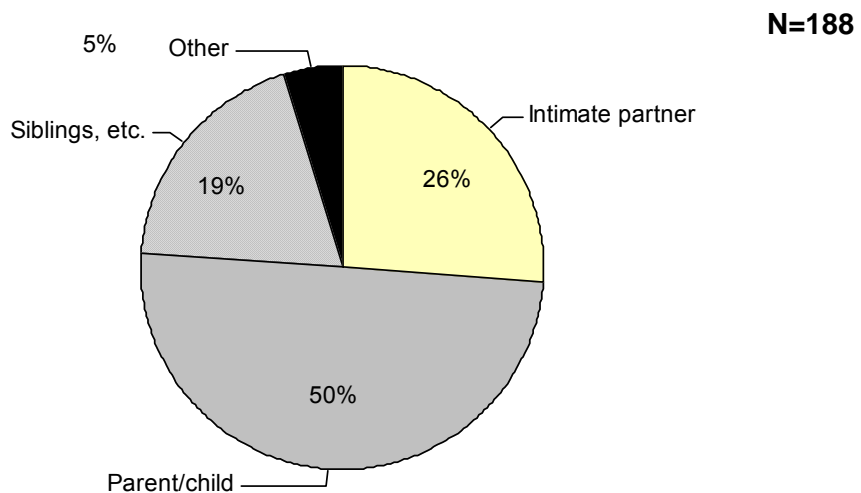
Victim is 18 Years or Younger



The pie chart below shows the relationships between victims and suspects involved in domestic violence incidents in which *the suspect* was less than or equal to 18 years of age. *The majority (50%) of these incidents are between parent and child.*

The chart shows that for suspects age 18 and younger (N=188), 26% of reports were for intimate partner incidents, 50% were parent/child incidents, and 19% were between siblings, cousins, etc. The “Other” category includes roommates and rivals.

Suspect is 18 Years Old or Younger



5 DUAL AGGRESSOR INCIDENTS

The *Ten Year Study* data showed that 13% (N=667) of the incidents involved dual aggressors, where the patrol officer(s) could not identify a particular person involved in an incident as the principal physical aggressor. Statutory changes in 1996 called for the identification of a principal aggressor wherever possible (See APPENDIX A).

5.1 Percentage of Dual Aggressor Incidents

Table 5.1 shows a dramatic decline in the percentage of dual physical aggressor incidents since 1989. The most significant percentage change can be seen beginning in 1993 which shows 16% in 1992 and 7% in 1993. The decrease of dual aggressor cases from almost 13% from the Ten Year Study, 1989 - 1998, to 7% from 1999 through 2002, indicates police officers are identifying one principal physical aggressor more often than in years past. Over the fourteen year period, 10% of the incidents identified dual physical aggressors.

Table 5.1 Percentage of Dual Aggressor Incidents by Year: 1989-2002 N=840	
Year	Percent
1989	22%
1990	17%
1991	16%
1992	16%
1993	7%
1994	9%
1995	12%
1996	10%
1997	8%
1998	8%
1999	7%
2000	6%
2001	6%
2002	8%
Average over all years	10%

5.2 Incident Types and Arrest Action for Dual Aggressor Incidents

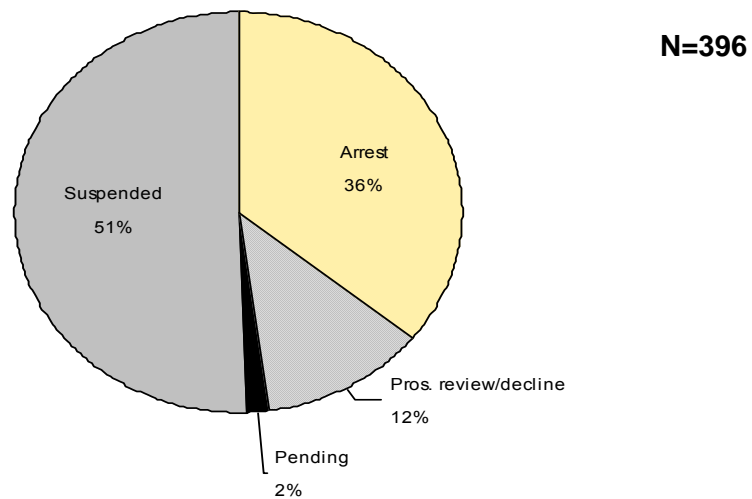
Over the 14 year analysis, officers noted assault as the incident type 47% of the time in cases where no principal physical aggressor could be determined (dual aggressor cases). The majority of the remainder was noted to be disturbances or assault information. Table 5.2 shows that approximately half of the dual aggressor incidents are assault, and half are disturbance or assault information only. The remaining 4% (N=30) are shown below.

Table 5.2 Police Determination of Incident Type for Dual Aggressor Incidents N=840	
Assault	47%
Disturbance or Assault Information	49%
Violation of DV Restraining Order	1%
Threats, Harassment, Stalking	1%
Robbery, Burglary, Theft, Vandalism, Trespass	1%
Other*	1%
Total	100%

*Malicious destruction of property, disable communication device, violate conditions of release, robbery, burglary, theft, vandalism, trespass

The pie chart below shows arrest action for dual aggressor assault incidents (N=396). Officers called prosecutors for arrest advice in 12% of dual aggressor assault incidents over the 14 year period. See SECTION 3. ARREST DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF INCIDENT for definitions of arrest actions, including prosecutor authorization for non-arrest as provided for in AS 18.65.530. The arrest rate for dual aggressor assault incidents was 36%.

Assault Incidents Only For Dual Aggressor Cases



5.3 Gender in Dual Aggressor Incidents

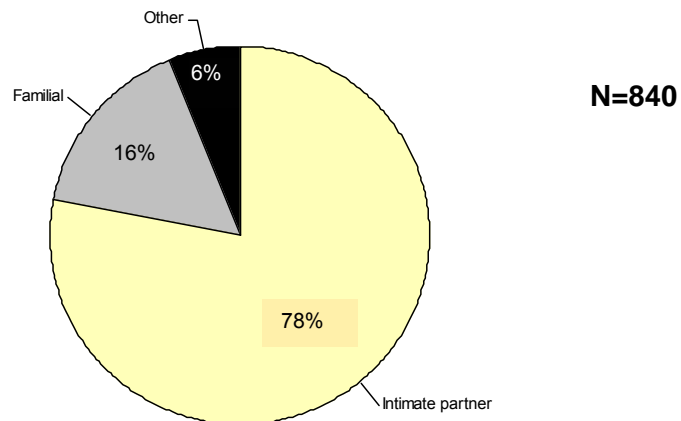
As shown earlier in Table 5.1, *police are making fewer dual arrests in recent years*. Table 5.3 indicates *that fewer of these arrests involve male/female incidents*. Note that from 1989-1998, police arrested dual physical aggressors in 84% of the incidents, compared to 76% of the time from 1999-2002.

Table 5.3 Gender Combinations Involved in Dual Aggressor Incidents: 10 Year Study Data Versus 4 Year Study Data		
Study Years	Gender Combination	Percent
1989 – 1998	2 female aggressors	8%
	1 male, 1 female aggressor	84%
	2 male aggressors	8%
	Total	100%
1999 - 2002	2 female aggressors	9%
	1 male, 1 female aggressor	76%
	2 male aggressors	15%
	Total	100%
Overall (all years combined)	2 female aggressors	8%
	1 male, 1 female aggressor	83%
	2 male aggressors	9%
	Total	100%

5.4 Relationship Type for Dual Aggressor Incidents

The majority of dual aggressor incidents occur between intimate partners (78%). The familial category includes parent/child, siblings, step-siblings, cousins, uncles, aunts, in-laws, step-parent/step-child, and any other relative. The other category includes roommates or rivals. The relationship is coded as rival when the victim and suspect are competing for the romantic interest of a third person.

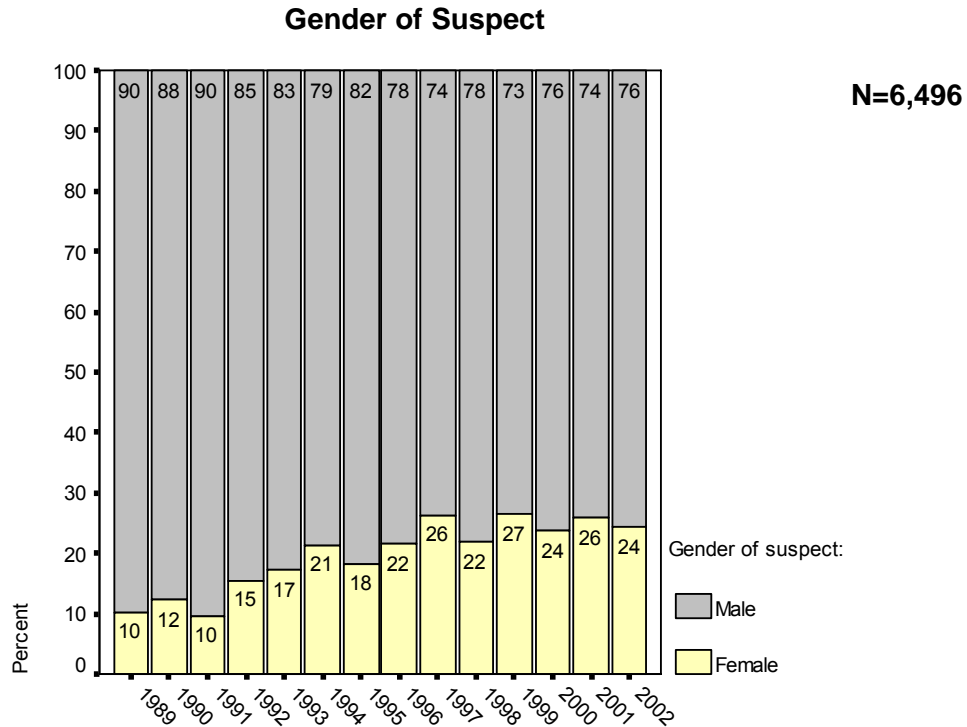
Type of Relationships in Dual Aggressor Cases



6 DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

6.1 Gender

The chart below shows the distribution of suspect gender throughout the 14 year study period for all incidents with an on-site officer who identified a principal physical aggressor. This chart includes cases that did not necessarily result in an arrest, for example where a warrant was issued, or the case was forwarded for prosecutorial review. Overall, 79% of suspects are male and 21% of suspects are female.



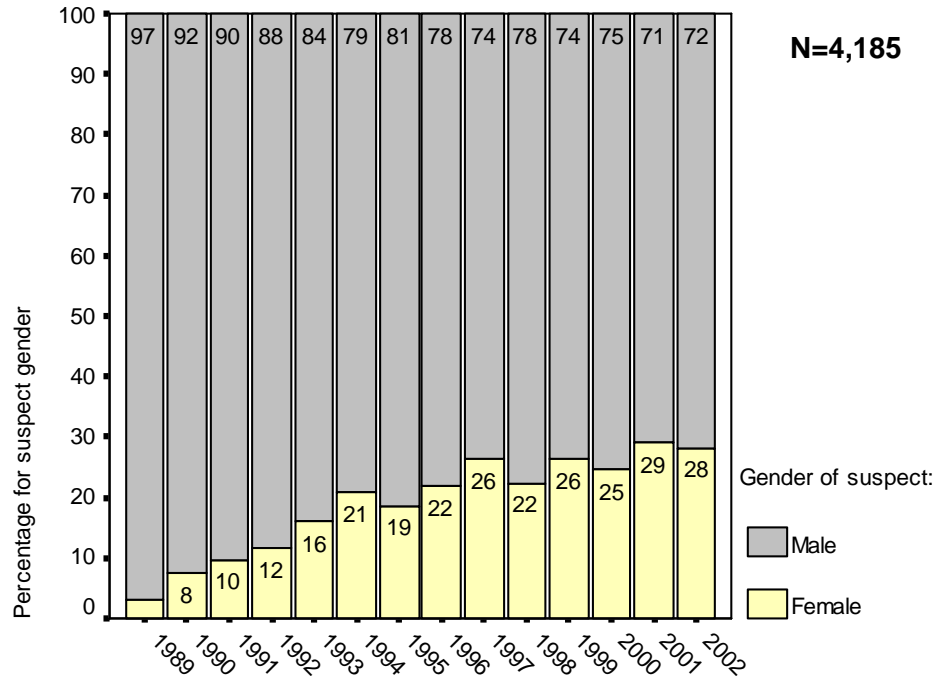
A special report released by the Bureau of Justice, Family Violence Statistics (2005) reflects that 73% of family violence victims were female, and 76% of persons who committed family violence were male. Simple assault was the most frequent type of family violence. This corresponds closely to the local rate found to be 76%, as shown in Table 6.1 which shows gender combinations for victims and suspects for all assault incidents, excluding dual aggressor cases, which are analyzed in Section 5 of this study.

Table 6.1 Gender for Domestic Violence Assault Incidents With A Principal Physical Aggressor				
N = 4,467				
Assault Incidents Only		Victims		
		Female	Male	Total
Suspects	Female	6%	16%	22%
	Male	70%	8%	78%
	Total	76%	24%	100%

6.1.1 Gender Relationship to Arrest

Between 1999 through 2002, the average arrest rate for females is 27%, compared to 16% from the Ten Year Study, from 1989 through 1998. In comparison to a Bureau of Justice report (2005), family violence was recorded by 18 States and the District of Columbia in 2000, and findings reveal that males comprised 77% of arrestees, while females comprised 23% of arrestees.

**Arrest by Gender for All Incidents
With Principal Aggressor: 1989-2002**



6.2 Race/Ethnicity By Gender: Alcohol Involvement, Injury Level and Arrest Action

Table 6.2 presents characteristics for assault incidents with a principal physical aggressor where suspect and victim ethnicity was known (N=4,288); of these, 941 report characteristics of assault incidents where the suspect is female and a principal aggressor was identified. Minority female suspects are arrested at a disproportionately high rate when compared to white female suspects. However, when arrest rates are examined within each injury type, it is discovered that this disproportionately high rate of arrest is no longer significant. For example, in incidents with moderate or major injury, the arrest rates for minority female suspects does not differ significantly from the arrest rates for white female suspects.

Table 6.2 also shows race/ethnicity distribution for both female and male suspects along with three characteristics of the incident: arrest action, visible injury, and alcohol involvement. The overall average for each characteristic is not significantly different when compared by gender; however, the characteristics are significantly different between

race/ethnicity groups. The reasons for the disproportionate arrest rate were investigated in the *Ten Year Study* and higher arrest rates for minorities were found to be due to a higher level of injury which was in turn was related to the presence of alcohol use.

Table 6.2 Race/Ethnicity by Gender: Alcohol Involvement, Injury Level, and Arrest Action for Assault Incidents with Principal Physical Aggressor N=4,288*					
Race/Ethnicity for Suspects		Number/Percent for Race/Ethnicity	Percent Arrested or Warrant	Percent with Visible Injury	Percent w/ Alcohol Involvement
Female	White	384 / 39%	75%	73%	44%
	Black	108 / 11%	90%	79%	31%
	Alaska Native	398 / 41%	89%	88%	79%
	Asian	32 / 3%	91%	84%	44%
	Hispanic	19 / 2%	95%	89%	26%
	Average	n/a	84%	81%	57%
Male	White	1692 / 51%	81%	80%	57%
	Black	701 / 21%	81%	77%	39%
	Alaska Native	735 / 22%	88%	83%	81%
	Asian	102 / 3%	86%	76%	37%
	Hispanic	117 / 3%	90%	84%	55%
	Average	n/a	83%	80%	58%
Total	White	2,076 / 48%	80%	78%	54%
	Black	809 / 19%	82%	77%	38%
	Alaska Native	1,133 / 26%	89%	85%	80%
	Asian	134 / 3%	87%	78%	42%
	Hispanic	136 / 3%	90%	85%	51%
	Average	n/a	83%	80%	58%

*188 incidents with missing ethnicity information are excluded from this table

6.3 Race/Ethnicity of Suspect and Victim

Table 6.3 gives percentages for each combination of victim race/ethnicity (in the columns) and suspect race ethnicity (in the rows). *Forty-six percent of all suspects and 55% of all victims were White while 76% of the Anchorage population is white. Alaska Natives and Blacks are involved in domestic violence incidents at a rate disproportionately high to their population in Anchorage. That is, while 9% of Anchorage's population is Alaska Native, 22% of the suspects and 24% of the victims are Alaska Native. Similarly, while 7% of Anchorage's population is Black, 18% of the suspects and 12% of the victims are Black. Asian and Hispanic populations are involved in reported domestic violence incidents at a rate disproportionately low to their population in Anchorage.*

Table 6.3 Race/Ethnicity of Suspect and Victim in all Incidents with a Principal Physical Aggressor N=6496								
Victim Ethnicity \ Suspect Ethnicity	White	Black	Alaska Native	Asian	Hispanic	Unknown	Total	% Race/Ethnicity in Anchorage Population*
White	39%	1%	6%	1%	1%	1%	50%	72%
Black	5%	10%	2%	0%	0%	0%	18%	6%
Alaska Native	6%	1%	14%	0%	0%	0%	22%	7%
Asian	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	3%	6%
Hispanic*	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	3%	6%
Unknown	3%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	5%	3%
Total	55%	12%	24%	3%	2%	3%	100%	100%

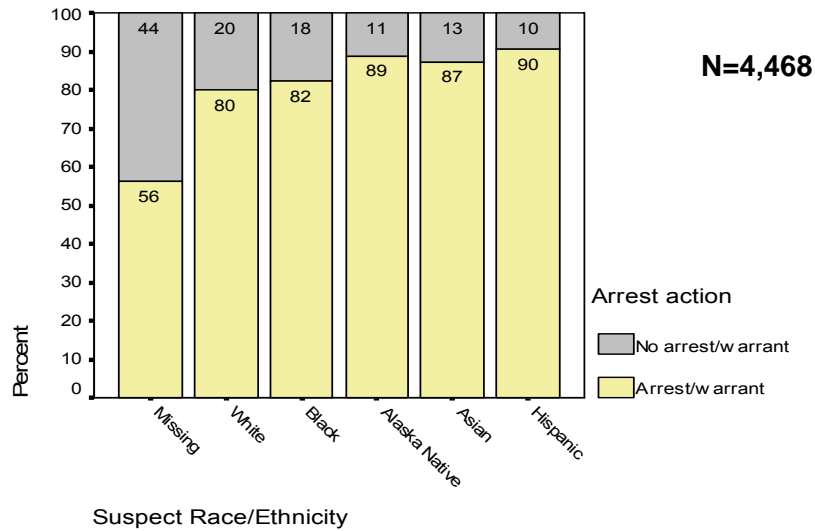
*Source: US Census 2000, Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics

6.3.1 Statistical Analysis of Arrest Rates and Race/Ethnicity: 1989–2002

Graph 6a below shows arrest rates for all principal aggressor assault incidents for the years 1989-2002 based on race/ethnicity. As found in the *Ten Year Study*, there is a statistically significant relationship between race/ethnicity and arrest action; however, the study found that when injury level was controlled, the relationship is no longer statistically significant; thus, injury level to the victim explained the disproportionate arrest action. A chi-square test of two variables is a statistical procedure to test whether an outcome variable (in this case, arrest outcome) is dependent upon an input variable (in this case race/ethnicity). A chi-squared test performed on the complete dataset (1989-2002) shows that when injury level to the victim is controlled, so that each injury level is examined separately for the arrest action within that injury level, the relationship between race/ethnicity and arrest is not significant. This means that arrest action is statistically independent of race/ethnicity, which agrees with the results found in the *Ten Year Study*.

This graph shows a higher percentage of arrest action for Hispanics, Alaska Native /American Indian and Asian suspects; however, analysis of these cases show arrest action is statistically dependent upon injury level and injury level is statistically dependent upon alcohol involvement (chi-square test, $p < .01$). Arrest action is statistically independent of race/ethnicity when alcohol level and injury level are controlled. For example, for cases involving alcohol with injury, arrest rates are no longer disparate based on race/ethnicity.

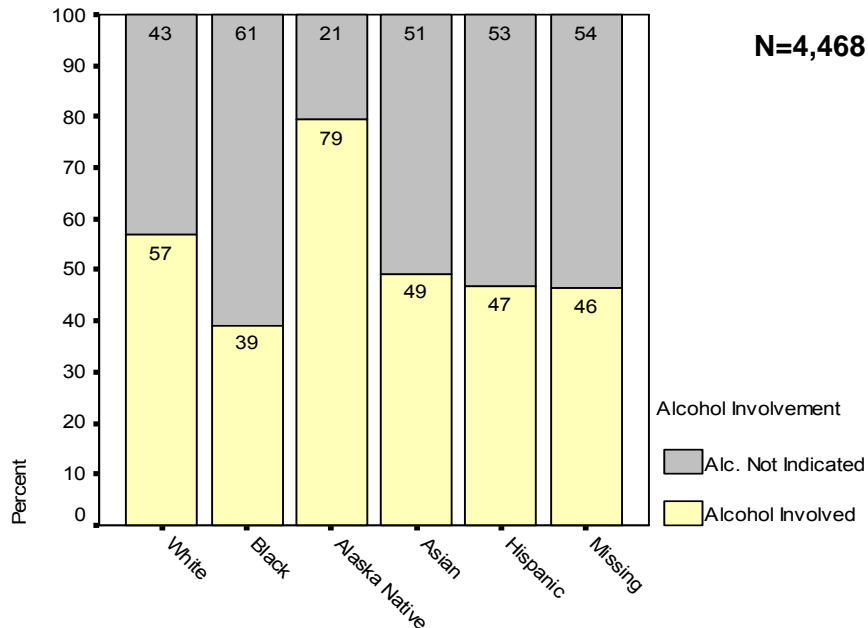
Graph 6a Arrest Rates and Race/Ethnicity, 1989-2002



6.3.2 Statistical Analysis of Alcohol Involvement by Suspect Race/Ethnicity

Graph 6b shows alcohol involvement by suspect race/ethnicity. Alcohol involvement is a statistically significant factor in injury level; i.e. if alcohol is involved there is a higher likelihood of more serious injury. The Ten Year Study found that the relationship between race/ethnicity, alcohol involvement, and injury level explained the disproportionate arrest rates seen for blacks and Alaska Natives/American Indians.

Graph 6b Alcohol Involvement by Suspect Race/Ethnicity



6.4 Age Distribution

The median age for both victims and suspects for the years 1989-2002 is 32 years of age. According to the 2000 census, the Anchorage population median age is 32 years (33 years for women and 32 years for men). The median age for suspects and victims in familial incidents is 28 and 29, respectively. Thus, familial incidents involve younger victims and suspects than all incidents combined.

Table 6.4 Median Age of Suspects and Victims by Relationship		
Relationship	Suspect Age	Victim Age
Intimate Partner	32	31
Parent Suspect / Child Victim	42	17
Child Suspect / Parent Victim	19	44
Family (siblings, cousins, etc.)	28	29
Other (roommates, rivals, etc.)	31	33

6.5 Employment Status

Research indicates there are risk factors that place women at greater risk of injury. One of these factors are domestic violence with male partners who are unemployed or intermittently employed (Kyriacou, Anglin, Taliaferro, Stone, Tubb, Linden, Muelleman, Barton, Kraus, 1999). For the combined 14 year data, 49% of the employment data for the suspect and 55% for the victim were unknown, i.e. unavailable from the police report or arrest report. The following table gives data for various combinations of employment between victim and suspect (all incidents are included). Both victim and suspect were employed in 1,014 of the incidents. Victim was unemployed and suspect employed in 433 incidents; victim was employed and suspect unemployed in 309 incidents. There were 40 military victims and 47 military suspects but only 6 incidents where both suspect and victim were military.

Table 6.5 Employment Status of Victim and Suspect 1989-2002						
Suspect \ Victim	Victim		Other (student, retired, disabled)	Military	Unknown	Total
	Employed	Unemployed				
Employed	1,014	433	98	13	805	2,363
Unemployed	309	502	47	2	330	1,190
Student, Retired, Disabled	92	31	59	3	74	259
Military	19	2	1	6	19	47
Unknown	1,043	501	121	16	2,978	4,659
Total	2,477	1,469	326	40	4,206	8,518

7 RELATIONSHIP ANALYSIS

Alaska Statutes provide a broad definition of the relationships covered by the domestic violence laws, including current or former spouses, cohabitants, current or former dating partners, and relatives (See APPENDIX A). Characteristics of domestic violence incidents often differ based on the type of relationship involved. This section examines those characteristics and types of relationships involved in more detail.

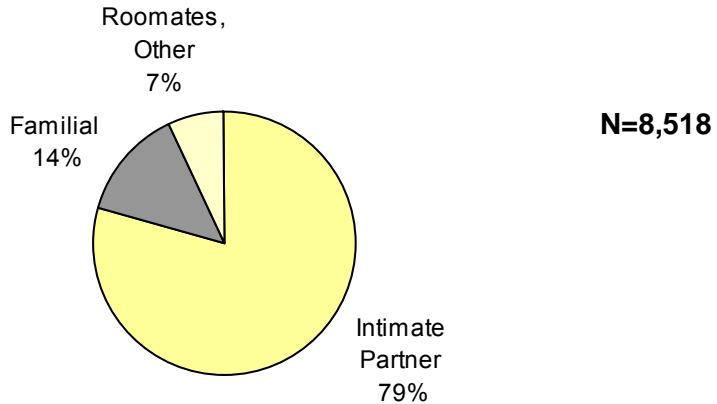
The frequency with which various types of relationships were noted in domestic violence police reports over the 14 year period is listed in Table 7.1. The table shows that the majority (25%) of reported domestic violence cases involve intimate partners who are cohabiting, followed by former intimate partners (17%), spouses living together (16%), and then spouses who are divorced/separated (14%). In comparison, according to a recent Bureau of Justice report (2005), family violence tracked between 1998 and 2002 shows 49% were crimes against a spouse, 11% involved a parent attacking a child, and 41% were offenses against another family member.

Table 7.1 Relationship of Suspect to Victim N=8,518	Total	
	Count	Percent
Intimate Partner, Cohabiting	2,122	25%
Former Intimate Partner	1,486	17%
Spouse, Living Together	1,394	16%
Spouse, Divorced/Separated	1,200	14%
Relative (e.g., uncle/cousin/in-laws)	578	7%
Intimate Partner, Not Living Together/Unknown	535	6%
Child	270	3%
Parent	171	2%
Siblings	139	2%
Roommate	165	2%
Former Roommate	44	1%
Rival	66	1%
Step-Parent*	31	0%
Step-Child*	21	0%
Rejected Suitor	19	0%
Other	37	0%
Unknown	240	3%
Total	8,518	100%

*Step-parent and step-child were combined with parent and child, respectively, in the ten year data; beginning in 1999 they were tracked separately.

The following pie chart groups relationship types into broader categories and shows that the majority (79%) involve intimate partners, 14% are familial, and 7% are under the definition provided for roommates, other.

Relationship between Suspect and Victim by Category, 1989-2002



The Intimate Partner category includes: Intimate Partner, Cohabiting; Former Intimate Partner; Spouse, Living Together; Spouse, Divorced/Separated; and Intimate Partner, Not Living Together/Unknown.

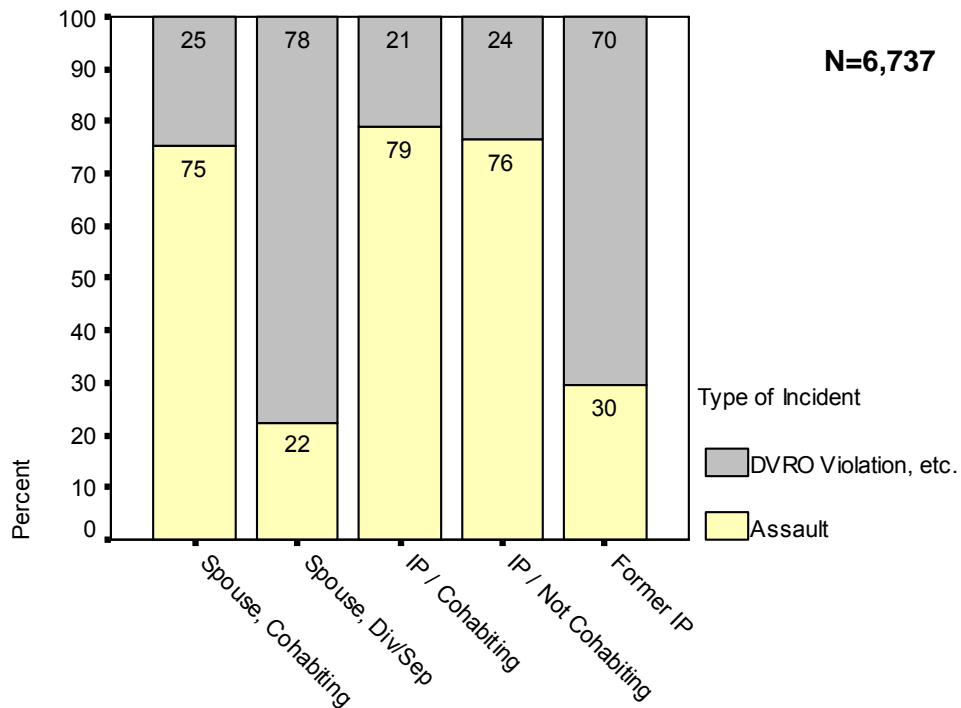
Roommates, Other includes: roommates, former roommates, rivals, rejected suitor, and unknown.

Familial includes: parent/child, step-parent/step-child, siblings, cousins, aunts, uncles, in-laws, or any other family relationship other than intimate partner.

7.1 Type of Incident for Intimate Partner Relationships

Assaults were identified in 79% of incidents between a suspect and victim who were intimate partners (IP), cohabiting. Domestic violence restraining order (DVRO) violations were identified in 78% of the cases involving spouses who were divorced or separated.

Relationship Type for Intimate Partner Category



7.2 “Trigger Events”

The *World report on violence and health* by the World Health Organization in Geneva presents a list of trigger events for partner violence that is found to be remarkably consistent whether from industrialized or developing countries (*World Health Organization, 2002*). The triggering events listed in this report are as follows:

- not obeying the man;
- arguing back;
- not having food ready on time;
- not caring adequately for the children or home;
- questioning the man about money or girlfriends;
- going somewhere without the man's permission;
- refusing the man sex;
- the man suspecting the women of infidelity.

In 1,529 police reports studied from 1999-2002, or 59% of all reports, the cause, subject, or issue that precipitated the domestic violence incident.

Table 7.2 Trigger Events, 1999-2002 N=1,744*	Cases	Percent*
Jealousy	369	24%
Child Custody/Visitation/Child Care	242	16%
Belongings/Household (e.g. Car, Computer, Phone, Food)	206	13%
Financial	170	11%
Alcohol/Drug Use (e.g. Victim Disposed of Alcohol or Expressed Disapproval of Alcohol Use)	158	10%
Parent/Child Discipline	131	9%
Suspect Angry/Unhappy About End of Relationship	129	8%
Controlling Activities (for example, where victim goes, who she/he sees, what he/she wears, etc.)	75	5%
Sexual	50	3%
Other	47	3%
Personal Insults	46	3%
Television/Video Games/Noise Level	27	2%
Child Protecting Parent	26	2%
Victim Hurt While Trying to Break up Fight	19	1%
Prevent Victim from Calling Police or Take Revenge on Victim for Calling Police, or Warning Victim Not to Call Police	18	1%
Parent Protecting Child	12	1%
Pregnancy	10	1%
Pet	5	0%
Child Protecting Child	4	0%
Total	1,744	114%

*14% (215) of the incidents involved two issues, hence N = 1,529 + 215, and the percentage is 114%.

8 INJURY ANALYSIS

8.1 Injury Levels for All 14 Years

Every effort was made to ensure that injury levels in this analysis were measured consistently with the *Ten Year Study*. Researchers involved in coding both the *Ten Year Study* and this *14 Year Analysis* categorized injury levels based on descriptions in the police report. Levels of injury are defined as follows:

No injury claimed by victim: No assault occurred; the incident consisted of threats / causing fear, or; a minor slap or push took place that did not cause visible injury and no pain/soreness was involved.

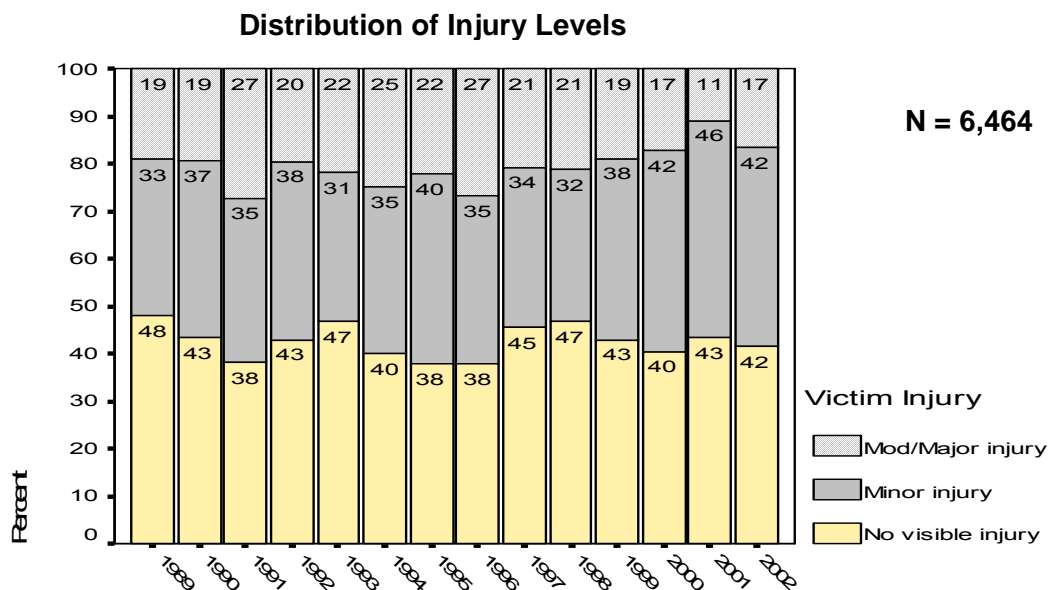
No injury visible: Some assault occurred/was alleged but no injury was visible/yet visible (often pain/soreness was involved). In these cases officers advised the victim to call later so photos could be taken if bruising became visible.

Minor physical injury: Injuries consisted of scratches, minor bruising, bloody nose/lips, redness or abrasion, swelling, and minor cuts.

Moderate physical injury: Injuries consisted of serious cuts (requiring stitches or medical attention), bites that break the skin, or bruised/black eyes.

Major physical injury: Incidents included broken bones, multiple injuries, sexual assault, head injuries, or being rendered unconscious.

The distribution of injury levels across all 14 years for incidents in which a principal physical aggressor was determined by an on-site officer is shown below. On average, 42% of incidents involved no visible injury, 37% of incidents involved minor injury, and 20% of incidents involved moderate or major injury.



8.2 Injury Type, Injury Method, and Injury Method by Gender: 1999-2002

Injuries were recorded in 1,626, or 63%, of all reported incidents. This corresponds closely to the number of incidents coded as assaults (66%)(See Table 2.3). Up to three types of injuries per incident were tracked between 1999 and 2002, for a total of 2,399 injuries, as shown in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1 Number of Injuries			
Number of Injury Types	Number of Cases	Percent of Cases	Number of Injuries
One Injury Type	1,014	62%	1,014
Two Injury Types	451	28%	902
Three Injury Types	161	10%	483
Total	1,626	100%	2,399

Table 8.2 lists injury types in order of those most frequently seen. Contusions, bruises and lumps occurred most frequently, in 28% of the cases; scratches and abrasions accounted for 27% of injuries, followed by red marks, cuts and lacerations (17%). The third column, Percent Occurrence for Injury Type (N=2,399), shows what percentage of all sustained injuries were a particular type.

Table 8.2 Injury Type, 1999-2002			
Type of Injury	Cases With Injury Type Total N=1,626		Percent Occurrence for Injury Type N=2,399
	N	%	
Contusions/Bruises/Lumps	455	28%	19%
Scratches/Abrasions	445	27%	19%
Red Marks	270	17%	11%
Cuts/Lacerations	260	16%	11%
Bloody Nose/Lips/Ears	217	13%	9%
Injury Not Visible	214	13%	9%
Black Eye(s)/Swollen Eyes	134	8%	6%
Swelling	132	8%	6%
Bites	90	6%	4%
Apparent Pain	58	4%	2%
Broken/Dislocated Bones	27	2%	1%
Hair Pulled Out	26	2%	1%
Head Injuries	19	1%	1%
Broken Tooth/Loosened Tooth	15	1%	1%
Unconscious	12	1%	1%
Ear Pain/Diminished Hearing	7	0%	0%
Kidnapped	6	0%	0%
Eye Injury	4	0%	0%
Burns	3	0%	0%
Electric Shock	2	0%	0%
Premature Labor/Miscarriage	2	0%	0%
Difficulty Breathing	1	0%	0%
Total	2,399	148%	100%

Up to three injury methods were tracked per incident, for a total of 2,693 injuries from 1,626 cases. Causes of injury, and percentage frequencies, are listed below (Table 8.3).

Table 8.3 Injury Method, 1999-2002			
Injury Method	Number of Cases with Injury Method	Percent of Cases With This Injury Method N=1,626	Percent of Occurrences for Injury Method N=2,693
Hitting/Punching	712	44%	26%
Grabbing/Holding/Squeezing	266	16%	10%
Throwing/Pushing Down/Tripping	235	14%	9%
Strangulation/Choking	222	14%	8%
Striking With Objects	197	12%	7%
Slapping	190	12%	7%
Pushing/Pulling	157	10%	6%
Kicking	137	8%	5%
Hair Pulling/Grabbing by Hair/Dragging by Hair	108	7%	4%
Scratching	99	6%	4%
Biting	92	6%	3%
Throwing Objects	36	2%	1%
Dragging	33	2%	1%
Cutting With Knife/Sharp Object	26	2%	1%
Bending/Twisting	22	1%	1%
Assault Person Holding Baby/Grab Baby Forcibly	22	1%	1%
Stabbing	20	1%	1%
Pushing Down Stairs	18	1%	1%
Shaking	14	1%	1%
Poking Eyes/Face	12	1%	0%
Unknown	12	1%	0%
Injury Self-Inflicted	11	1%	0%
Stepping/Stomping On	9	1%	0%
Pushing/Pulling From/Into Parked Vehicle	7	0%	0%
Burning	6	0%	0%
Chasing	5	0%	0%
Mace, Pepper Spray/Chemical Spray	5	0%	0%
Striking/Running Over With Car	5	0%	0%
Smothering	4	0%	0%
Pushing From Moving Vehicle	3	0%	0%
Grinding Hand Into Face/Body	2	0%	0%
Shutting Door On	2	0%	0%
Forced To Drink Alcohol	2	0%	0%
Shocking With Stun Gun	1	0%	0%
Scalding	1	0%	0%
Total	2,693	166%	100%

Incidents with Injury by Gender

For incidents with injury, 26% of the suspects were female, and 74% were male.

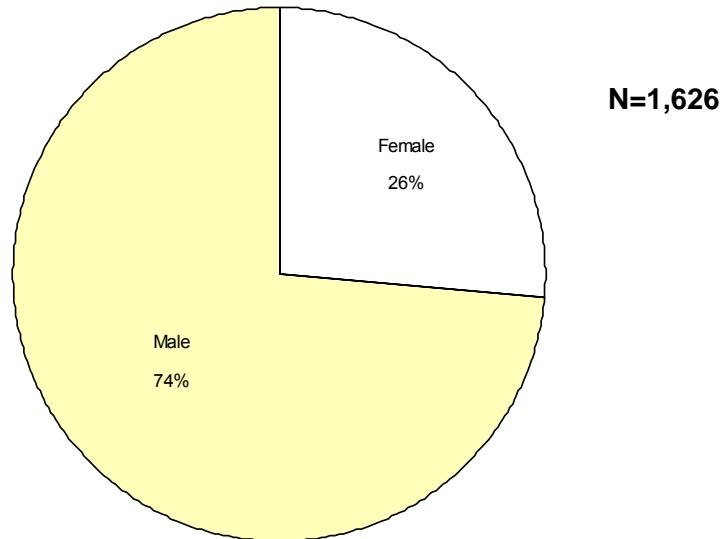


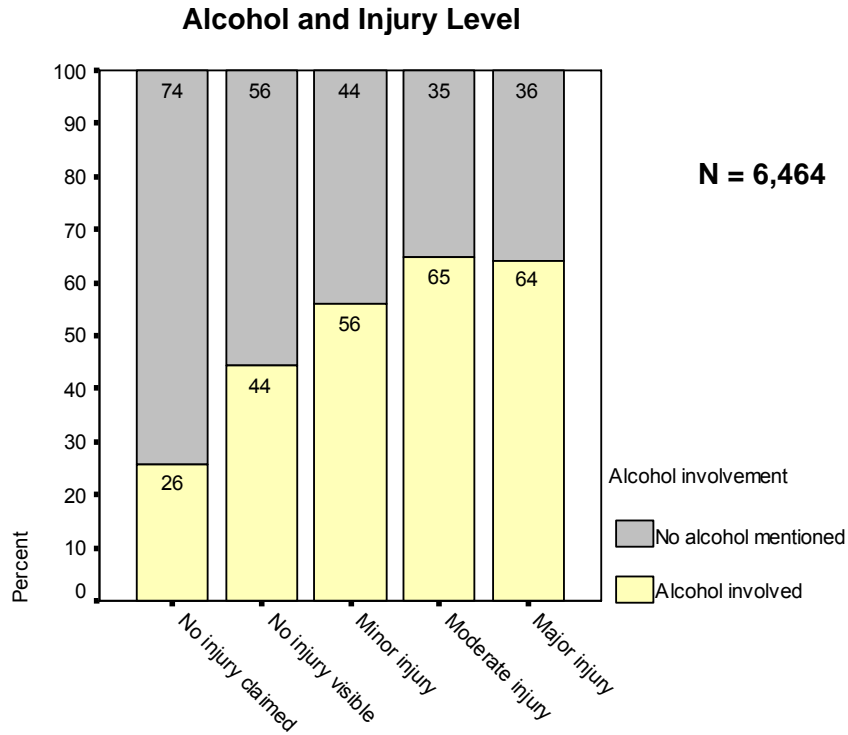
Table 8.4 gives method of injury information by the gender of the suspect. These percentages are based upon numbers from Table 8.3. Table 8.4 shows the highest percentage for injury method by female suspects was scratching (87%), followed by stabbing (70%). Male suspects' most common methods of injury were dragging (100%), followed closely by strangulation (95%) and bending/twisting (95%).

Table 8.4 Injury Method By Gender N=2,574*			
Injury Method*	Suspect Gender		Total
	Female	Male	
Hitting/Punching	22%	78%	100%
Grabbing/Holding/Squeezing	14%	86%	100%
Throwing/Pushing Down/Tripping	6%	94%	100%
Strangulation/Choking	5%	95%	100%
Striking With Objects	36%	64%	100%
Slapping	35%	65%	100%
Pushing/Pulling	17%	83%	100%
Kicking	32%	68%	100%
Hair Pulling/Grabbing by Hair/Dragging by Hair	22%	78%	100%
Scratching	87%	13%	100%
Biting	54%	46%	100%
Throwing Objects	56%	44%	100%
Dragging		100%	100%
Cutting With Knife/Sharp Object	54%	46%	100%
Bending/Twisting	5%	95%	100%
Assault Person Holding Baby/Grab Baby Forcibly	32%	68%	100%
Stabbing	70%	30%	100%

*Injury method that occurred in fewer than 20 cases are excluded from this table.

8.3 Alcohol Involvement and Injury Level

The chart below shows alcohol involvement for each level of victim injury by a principal physical aggressor. Alcohol was involved in a significantly higher percentage of incidents with greater levels of injury (chi-square; $p < .01$). According to the Bureau of Justice's report on family violence (2005), alcohol or drugs were involved in 39% of family violence victimizations. *The overall rate of Anchorage reported domestic violence cases with alcohol involvement was 49%.*



9 GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF INCIDENT LOCATION

The Municipality of Anchorage is divided into a total of 55 census tracts (See APPENDIX E). Census tracts are geographic areas defined by the US Census Bureau to track population data, as well as socioeconomic characteristics such as employment, education and income levels. In 2002, there were 2,213 domestic violence reports made to the Anchorage Police Department (APD) that included complete addresses. The address was used to identify the census tract in which the victim resided. This section analyzes the distribution of reported domestic violence incidents throughout Anchorage, and compares the incidence of domestic violence within a census tract to the socioeconomic characteristics of that area.

One way to evaluate the differences in the geographic distribution of domestic violence occurrences within Anchorage is to compare the rate per capita of *all* reported domestic violence incidents to the rates for individual census tracts. In 2002 the per capita rate of domestic violence in Anchorage was 1,520 per 100,000 residents (See Table 2.1). This represents the average, or *expected*, rate, assuming domestic violence occurred uniformly throughout the city, whereas reported census tract cases reflect the *actual* occurrence. Comparing *actual* to *expected* rates reveals localities where domestic violence occurs more frequently, and enables an analysis of correlations to help understand existing socioeconomic factors in the areas reporting domestic violence.

9.1 Per Capita Rate of Domestic Violence Reports by Census Tract

Table 9.1 provides a sample comparison for Census Tract 6, which is in Mountain View. Complete data for all census tracts are provided in APPENDIX F. This example shows that the rate of reported cases for Census Tract 6 is almost **twice**⁴ that for Anchorage as a whole.

Table 9.1 Comparison of Anchorage Per Capita Rate of Domestic Violence to Census Tract 6 per Capita Rate of Domestic Violence in 2002.			
	Population	Reported DV Cases to APD	Per Capita Rate (per 100,000)
Anchorage	269,070	4,091	1,520
Census Tract 6	6,727	197	2,928 ²

2. Per Capita Rate = $197 / 6,727 \times 100,000 = 2,928$

Three of the total 55 census tracts, or five percent, had a higher-than-expected incidence of reported domestic violence cases (See Table 9.2). Only five percent of the Anchorage population resides within these three combined census tracts, yet 9.6 percent of all domestic violence incidents took place within them.

Another way to examine the data is to group census tracts by incidence of domestic violence into three categories: lower-than-expected; expected, and; higher-than-expected

⁴ $2,928 / 1,520 = 1.9$

(See Table 9.2, and APPENDIX F). These categories are defined below. The ranges of values defining each category were not based on known research ratios; rather, they were determined by the research team to be reasonable criteria for distinguishing between high, medium and low rates of domestic violence.

- ◆ **Lower-than-Expected:** A census tract is defined as having a lower-than-expected incidence of domestic violence if the percent of reported domestic violence cases is one half or less of the percentage of Anchorage's population living there. (% of DV cases = \mathcal{X} x % Anchorage's population, where \mathcal{X} is $\leq \frac{1}{2}$)
- ◆ **Expected:** A census tract is defined as having an expected incidence of domestic violence if the proportion of Anchorage's domestic violence occurring there is between one half and one and one half times the proportion of Anchorage's population living there. (% of DV cases = \mathcal{X} x % Anchorage's population, where \mathcal{X} is $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$).
- ◆ **Higher-than-Expected:** A census tract is defined as having a higher than expected incidence of domestic violence if the proportion of Anchorage's domestic violence incidents there is greater than one and one half times the proportion of the census tract population. (% of DV cases = \mathcal{X} x % Anchorage's population, where \mathcal{X} is $\geq 1\frac{1}{2}$).

Again considering Census Tract 6 as an example, 4.8 percent of domestic violence police reports occurred here.⁵ Yet only two-and-one-half percent (2.5%) of Anchorage's population live in this census tract.⁶ Inserting these numbers into the above equation, $4.8 = \mathcal{X} \times 2.5$, shows that $\mathcal{X} = 1.9$, which is greater than ($>$) $1\frac{1}{2}$. Therefore Mountain View is categorized as having a higher-than-expected incidence of domestic violence.

Figure 9.1 shows the geographical distribution of domestic violence police reports for 1999 to 2002. It is important to reiterate that the police reports analyzed represent only reported domestic violence; it is possible that areas of town categorized as having lower-than-predicted rates of domestic violence have lower rates of reporting of rather than fewer actual incidents.

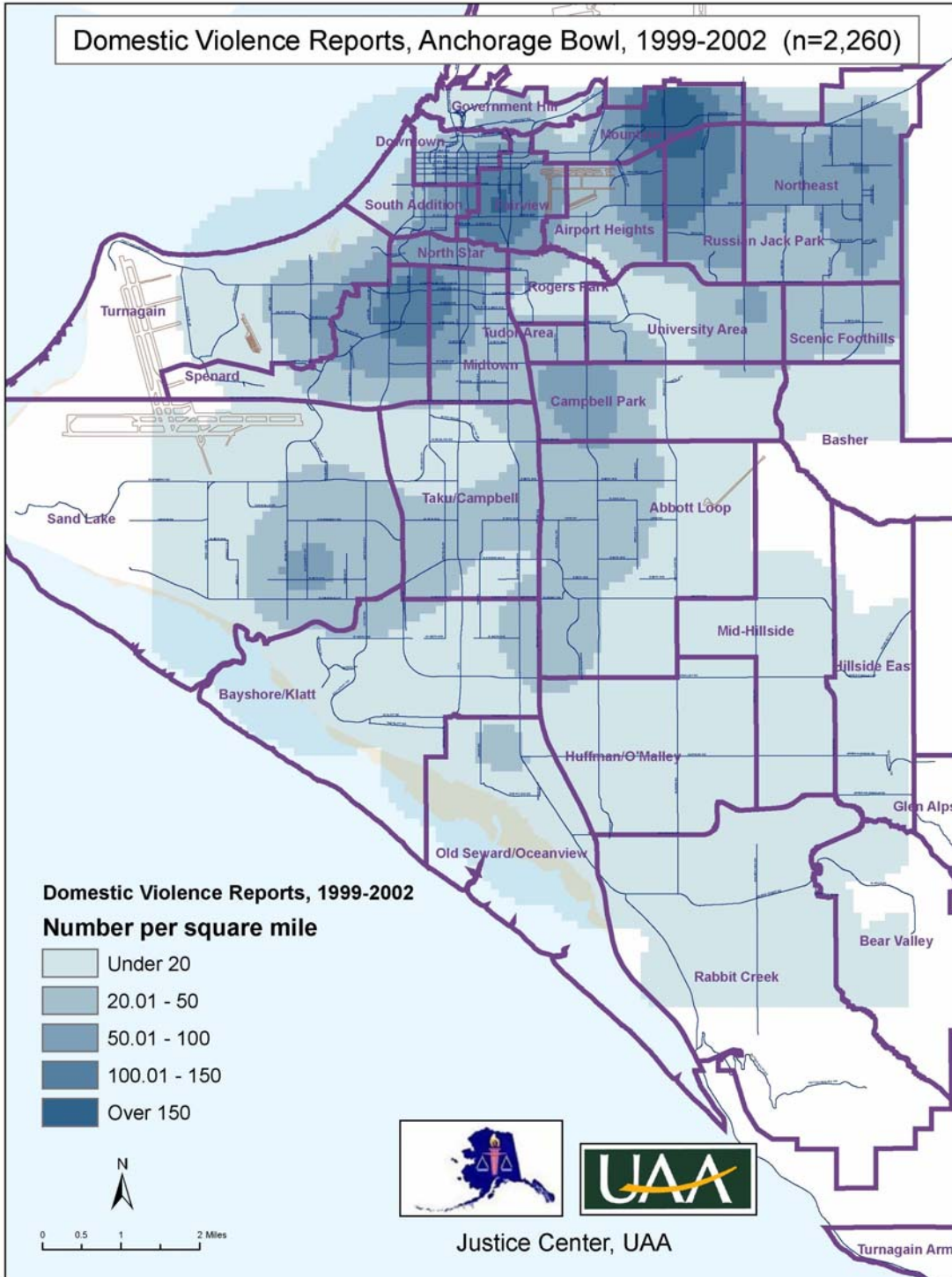
⁵ 197 (C.T. 6 cases) / 4,091 (total cases) = .048, or 4.8 percent.

⁶ 6727 (C.T. 6 population) / 269,070 (total population) = .025 or 2.5 percent. See APPENDIX G.

Table 9.2 Census Tracts Categorized By the Number of Domestic Violence Incidents in Comparison to the Proportion of Anchorage's Population in Each Tract

	Census Tracts Identified as Having a Lower than Expected Incidence of Domestic Violence	Census Tracts Identified as Having an Expected Incidence of Domestic Violence	Census Tracts Identified as Having a Higher than Expected Incidence of Domestic Violence
1	Census Tract 1.01	Census Tract 7.01	Census Tract 6
2	Census Tract 1.02	Census Tract 7.02	Census Tract 9.01
3	Census Tract 2.01	Census Tract 7.03	Census Tract 10
4	Census Tract 2.02	Census Tract 8.01	
5	Census Tract 2.03	Census Tract 8.02	
6	Census Tract 2.04	Census Tract 9.02	
7	Census Tract 3	Census Tract 11	
8	Census Tract 4	Census Tract 14	
9	Census Tract 5	Census Tract 16.01	
10	Census Tract 12	Census Tract 17.31	
11	Census Tract 13	Census Tract 18.01	
12	Census Tract 15	Census Tract 18.02	
13	Census Tract 16.02	Census Tract 19	
14	Census Tract 17.01	Census Tract 20	
15	Census Tract 17.02	Census Tract 21	
16	Census Tract 17.32	Census Tract 22.02	
17	Census Tract 22.01	Census Tract 23.02	
18	Census Tract 23.01	Census Tract 23.03	
19	Census Tract 24	Census Tract 25.02	
20	Census Tract 25.01	Census Tract 26.01	
21	Census Tract 26.02	Census Tract 27.12	
22	Census Tract 26.03		
23	Census Tract 27.02		
24	Census Tract 27.11		
25	Census Tract 28.11		
26	Census Tract 28.12		
27	Census Tract 28.13		
28	Census Tract 28.21		
29	Census Tract 28.22		
30	Census Tract 28.23		
31	Census Tract 29		

Figure 9.1 Geographical Distribution of Domestic Violence Police Reports



9.2 Socioeconomic Risk Factors By Census Tract

The Center for Disease Control fact sheet for intimate partner violence lists community factors such as poverty and "low social capital – lack of institutions, relationships, and norms that shape the quality and quantity of a community's social interactions" as risk factors for domestic violence victimization (CDC 2006). Additionally, individual factors such as unemployment, youth, low academic achievement/being less educated, and low income are also risk factors for domestic violence victimization and/or perpetration.

Tables 9.3, 9.4, and 9.5 give selected socioeconomic data from the Census 2000 (US Census Bureau) compared to rates of domestic violence.

Table 9.3 Socioeconomic Data For Census Tracts with Higher-Than-Expected Incidence of Domestic Violence Categorized by the Community Council in Which They Are Located				
Community council area where census tract is located	Census tracts identified as area with higher-than-expected incidence of domestic violence	Median age	Median household income (\$)	Unemployment rate
Fairview / Airport Heights	9.01	29	35,122	5.0
	10	35	27,894	9.9
Mountain View	6	28	30,725	7.3
Average for High DV Areas		31	31,274	7.4
Average for Anchorage Overall		32	55,546	5.0

Table 9.4 Socioeconomic Data For Census Tracts with Expected Incidence of Domestic Violence Categorized by the Community Council in Which They Are Located				
Community council area where census tract is located	Census tracts identified as area with expected incidence of domestic violence	Median age	Median household income (\$)	Unemployment rate
Abbott Loop	26.01	29	54,357	6.2
Bayshore / Klatt / Old Seward / Oceanview	27.12	30	55,607	3.2
Campbell Park	18.01	29	39,697	3.9
	18.02	30	39,512	4.1
Downtown	11	38	33,646	14.5
Fairview / Airport Heights	9.02	36	32,230	4.1
	16.01	36	48,429	5.3
Northeast	7.01	29	46,250	5.9
	7.02	29	44,675	3.0
	7.03	31	41,184	4.9
	17.31	33	54,556	3.5
Russian Jack	8.01	29	39,717	3.5
	8.02	29	38,994	4.5
Sand Lake	23.02	32	56,311	2.4
	23.03	31	60,402	3.0
Spenard / North Star	14	34	36,250	5.1
	19	33	31,842	5.6
	20	33	36,991	7.3
	21	34	38,382	5.7
Turnagain	22.02	34	42,368	5.5
Taku / Campbell	25.02	32	46,313	3.9
Averages for Expected DV Areas		32	43,701	5.0
Average for Anchorage Overall		32	55,546	5.0

Table 9.5 Socioeconomic Data For Census Tracts with Lower-Than-Expected Incidence of Domestic Violence Categorized by the Community Council in Which They Are Located

Community council area where census tract is located	Census tract identified as area with lower-than-expected incidence of domestic violence	Median age	Median household income (\$)	Unemployment rate
Abbott Loop	26.02	31	60,179	2.7
	26.03	32	72,346	2.5
	28.11	29	47753	3.9
Bayshore / Klatt / Old Seward / Oceanview	27.02	35	73,318	3.0
	27.11	37	82,032	3.1
Elmendorf*	3	23	36,632	2.0
Eagle River / Chugiak	1.01	36	79,650	3.8
	1.02	37	59,493	2.8
	2.01	29	50,735	2.2
	2.02	35	68,399	3.5
	2.03	34	82,183	1.6
	2.04	37	98,089	2.0
Fort Richardson	4	22	41,161	.9
Girdwood	29.00	34	54,974	2.5
Government Hill	5	33	30,825	2.2
Hillside councils	28.12	37	82,343	1.8
	28.13	42	107,525	1.8
	28.21	38	104,538	1.8
	28.22	39	97,503	1.9
	28.23	40	94,291	3.0
Northeast	17.02	36	62,043	3.3
Rogers Park / Tudor Area	15	40	65,430	3.0
South Addition	12	45	59,928	1.1
Scenic Foothills	17.01	34	62,832	2.5
	17.32	32	65,179	2.7
Sand Lake	23.01	36	75,516	1.1
Turnagain	13	42	85,797	1.0
	22.01	33	63,393	2.9
	24	36	53,150	3.5

Taku / Campbell	25.01	34	60,221	3.7
University Area	16.02	27	59,107	5.1
Averages for Low DV Areas		33	65,072	2.5
Average for Anchorage Overall		32	55,546	5.0

*The study did not include reports of domestic violence made to Military Police; therefore this ranking does not accurately reflect the rate of domestic violence on military bases.

The data show that census tracts identified as having high rates of domestic violence have a lower median age, lower median household income, and higher unemployment rate on average than census tracts identified as having expected or lower rates of domestic violence (Table 9.6).

Table 9.6 Socioeconomic Data Combined for Census Tracts with Higher-Than-Expected, Expected, and Lower-Than-Expected Rates of Domestic Violence				
	Anchorage: Overall Rate of Domestic Violence	Combined Census Tracts with Higher- Than-Expected Rates of Domestic Violence	Combined Census Tracts with Expected Rates of Domestic Violence	Combined Census Tracts with Lower- Than-Expected Rates of Domestic Violence
Median age	32	31	32	33
Median household income (\$)	55,546	31,274	43,701	65,072
Unemployment rate	5.0	7.4	5.0	2.5

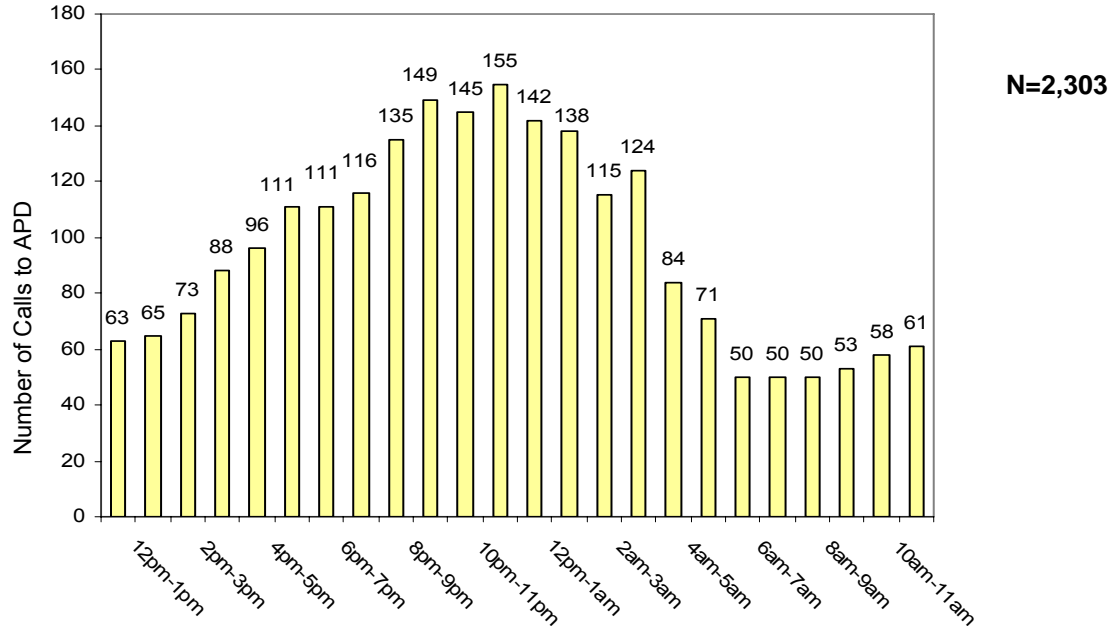
The Centers for Disease Control Intimate Partner Violence Fact Sheet also lists "being less educated" as a risk factor for domestic violence victimization (CDC, 2006). Additionally, "low academic achievement" is identified by the CDC as a risk factor for domestic violence perpetration. Table 9.7 shows that average education levels of the Anchorage population are lower in areas of town with high domestic violence rates.

Table 9.7 Socioeconomic Data Showing Education Level for Areas of Town With Higher, Expected, and Lower Rates of Domestic Violence		
% of Population with High School Degree or Higher	% of Population with High School Degree or Higher	% of Population with Bachelors Degree or Higher
Combined Census Tracts with Higher-Than-Expected Rates of Domestic Violence	76.8	10.9
Combined Census Tracts with Expected Rates of Domestic Violence	85.9	20.9
Combined Census Tracts with Lower-Than-Expected Rates of Domestic Violence	93.7	35.2
Anchorage Average	89.9	28.4

10 TEMPORAL DISTRIBUTION

Temporal information tracks patterns of domestic violence as they relate to time. This section reports the distribution of incidents by the number of calls to the Anchorage Police Department by day, by week, and by year.

10.1 Number of Calls by Hour, 1999-2002



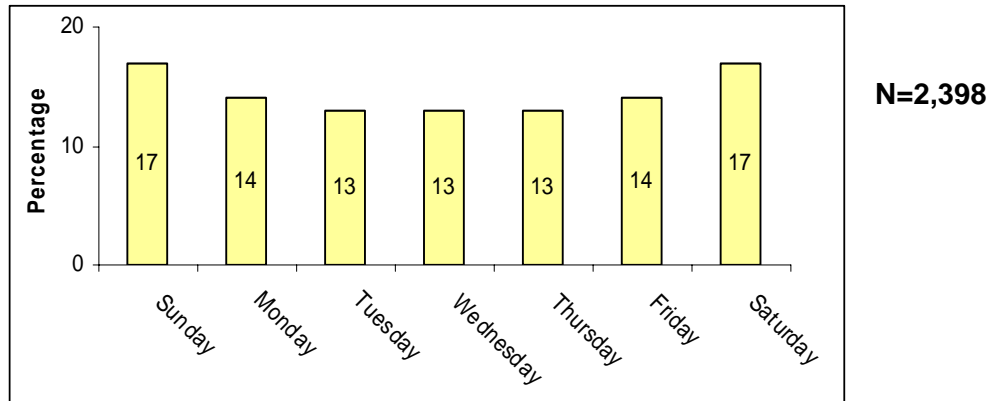
The peak hour for officer response is between 11 p.m. and 12 a.m. The largest majority of the calls (70 %) fall between the hours of 5 p.m. and 5 a.m.

Table 10.1. shows the hourly time distribution has not changed significantly between 1989-1998 and 1999-2002. Nearly half (47%) of all incidents involving on-site officers were between 8 p.m. and 4 a.m. compared with 45% between those same hours noted in the Ten Year Study.

Table 10. 1 Calls by Hour		
Calls by Hour	Ten Year Study (1989-1998) N=5,505	1999-2002 N=2,303
Midnight to 3:59 AM	21%	22%
4 AM to 7:59 AM	10%	11%
8 AM to 11:59 AM	11%	10%
Noon to 3:59 PM	13%	13%
4 PM to 7:59 PM	20%	19%
8 PM to 11:59 PM	24%	25%

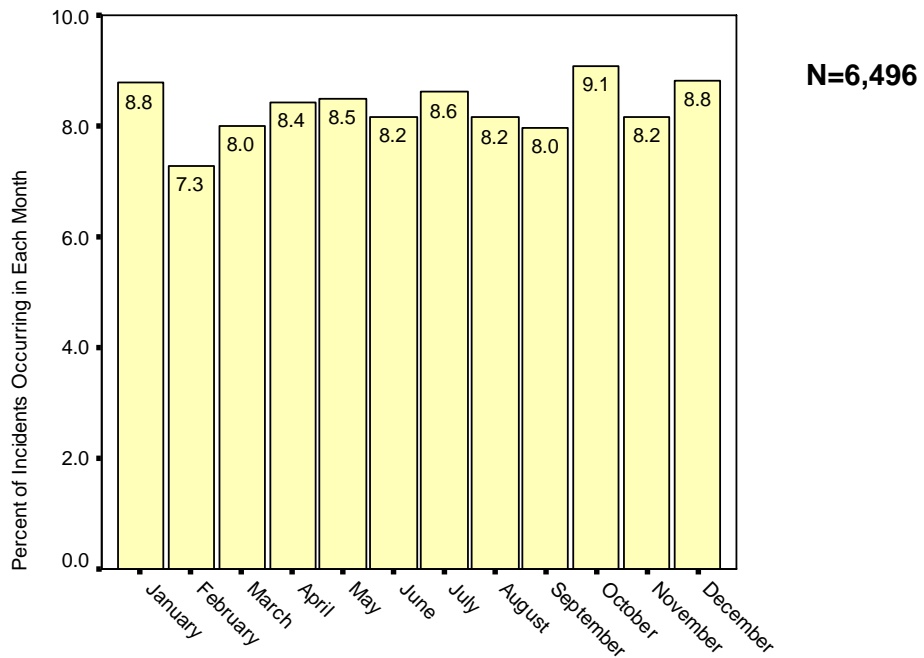
10.2 Percentage of Calls by Day of the Week

Thirty-four percent (34%) of all incidents occurred on either Saturday or Sunday.



10.3 Percentage of Calls by Month

The following chart shows the percentage of domestic violence incidents reported per month, throughout the year, over the fourteen year period, 1989-2002.



11 COURT ACTION

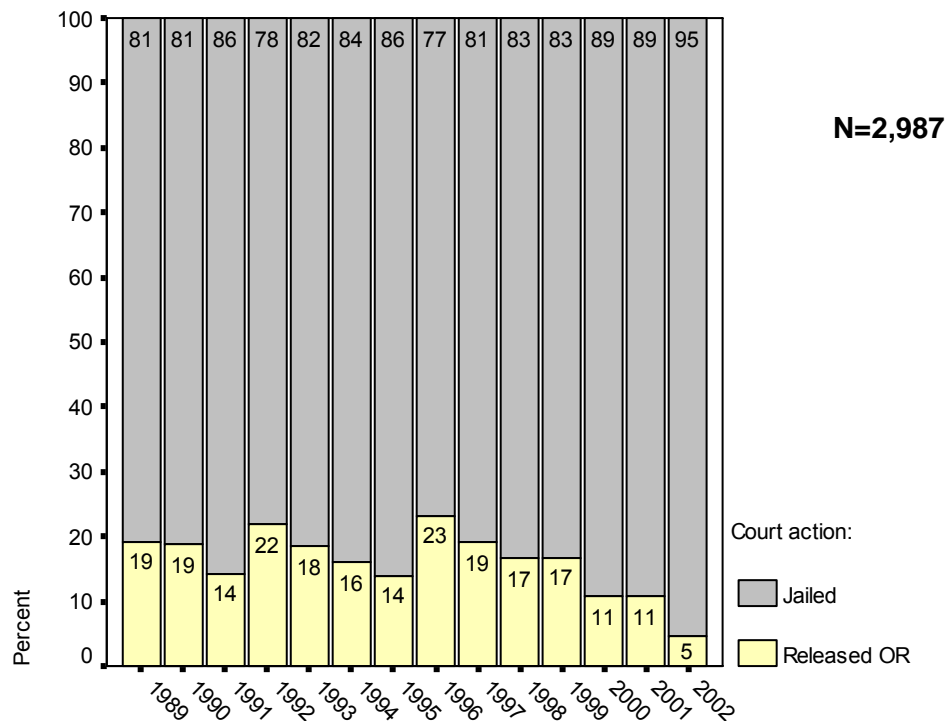
Police reports and/or arrest reports include data pertaining to court actions such as whether the arrestee was jailed, whether bail was imposed, and what conditions of release were applied to the suspect.

In this section, court action is examined in those cases with a principal physical aggressor where an arrest was made; cases in which juvenile suspects were taken to McLaughlin Youth Center are excluded.

11.1 Disposition of Arrestee by the Court

To be released on one's own recognizance means a suspect is obligated to appear at a future court date regarding the charges and no bail is assigned. Over the 14-year period of this study there appears to be a decline in the number of arrestees released on their own recognizance (OR). For the years 1999-2002, 11% of arrestees were released OR compared to 1989-1998, when an average of 18% were released OR.

Arrestee Release On Their Own Recognizance (OR) Over 14 Year Period



11.2 Court Disposition of Arrested Principal Physical Aggressor

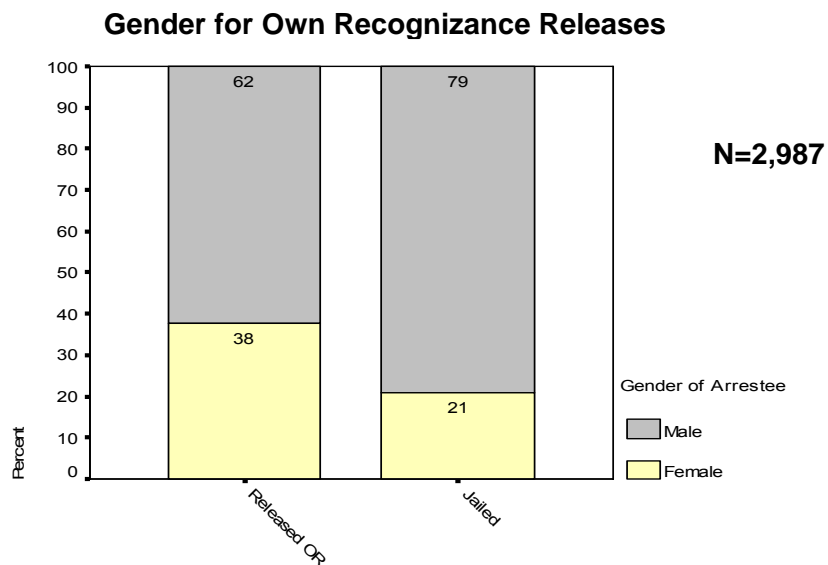
As stated above, during the years 1999-2002, cases involving a principal physical aggressor resulted in release on their own recognizance (OR) 11% of the time. The remaining 89% of the time resulted in a court disposition of jail action.

Table 11.1 Type of Incident and Court Disposition of Cases With a Principal Physical Aggressor, Excludes Juveniles N = 1,092						
Type of Incident	Released on Own Recognizance		Jailed		Total*	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Assault	108	11%	854	89%	961	100%
Violation of DV Restraining Order	7	8%	81	92%	88	100%
Threats, Harassment, Stalking			2	100%	2	100%
Disturbance or Assault Information			6	100%	5	100%
Malicious Destruction Property, Disable Communication Device	4	27%	10	67%	14	100%
Violate Conditions of Release	1	8%	12	92%	13	100%
Robbery, Burglary, Theft, Vandalism, Trespass			3	100%	3	100%
Other			4	100%	4	100%
Total	120	11%	972	89%	1092	100%

*5 additional cases had other court action: officer cited & released the suspect or the court released the arrestee to 3rd party. Note: 45 cases with arrests are excluded from the table due to missing information: the police report didn't record court action and/or the arrest report was unavailable.

11.3 Court Disposition by Gender

The chart below indicates that 38% of all arrestees who are released OR are females, but 22% of all arrests made for principal aggressor incidents are females (See Section 6.1.1). This means that female arrestees are released OR at a higher rate than male arrestees.



11.4 Court Action to Issue Warrants

Table 11.2 shows that of all warrants granted by the court (for principal aggressor incidents only) between the years 1999-2002, 77% were for cases identified as assault, and 19% were for violations of domestic violence restraining orders.

Table 11.2 Type of Incident by Warrant Granted		
Type of Incident	Warrant granted	
Assault	233	77%
Violation of DV Restraining Order	58	19%
Threats, Harassment, Stalking	3	1%
Malicious Destruction Property, Disable Communication Device	6	2%
Violate Conditions of Release	1	0%
Robbery, Burglary, Theft, Vandalism, Trespass	1	0%
Total	302	100%

11.5 Bail Outcomes, 1999-2002

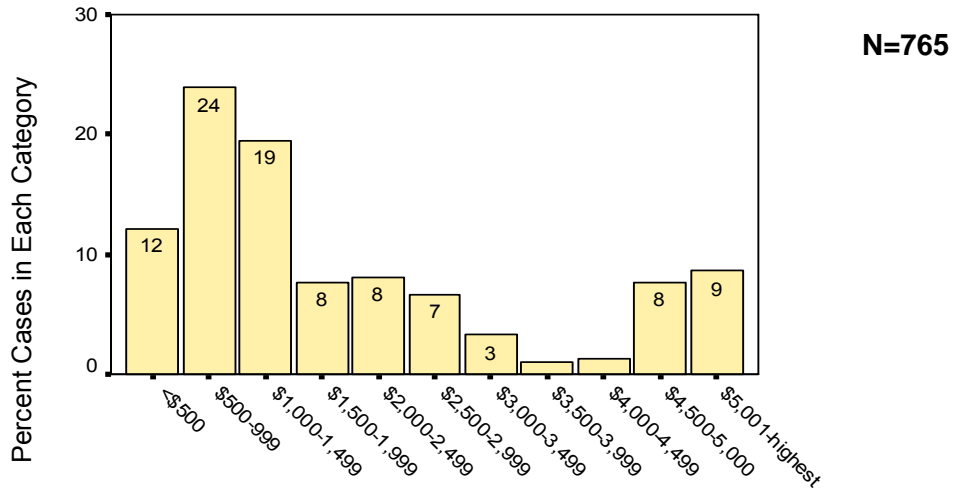
It is important to note that this bail analysis is based on the initial appearance of the arrestee before a magistrate prior to arraignment and does not reflect those modifications to the bail amount that might be made at arraignment.

Of the 1,142 non-juvenile principal aggressor cases with an arrest, bail outcomes were tracked from the police reports and/or arrest reports in 1,054, or 92%, of the incidents. Of these, 13% were not assigned a bail amount (these may have been release on one's own recognizance cases or cases where the suspect was jailed with release restrictions, such as 'not to be released until sober'). Another 14% were given no-bail until arraignment, meaning the suspect was jailed without an option of posting bail until arraignment. The remaining 73% (N=765) were given bail amounts as shown in the following chart.

The largest percentage (24%) of bail amounts fell between \$500 to \$999, followed by 19% which ranged from \$1,000 to \$1,499. Sixty-six (66) incidents were given bail amounts above \$5,000 as follows: 34 suspects received bail amounts of \$5,000, \$10,000; 20 suspects received bail amounts of \$10,000, \$15,000; and 12 suspects received a bail amount greater than \$15, 000.

The maximum bail amount was \$125,000, and the minimum bail amount: was \$100.

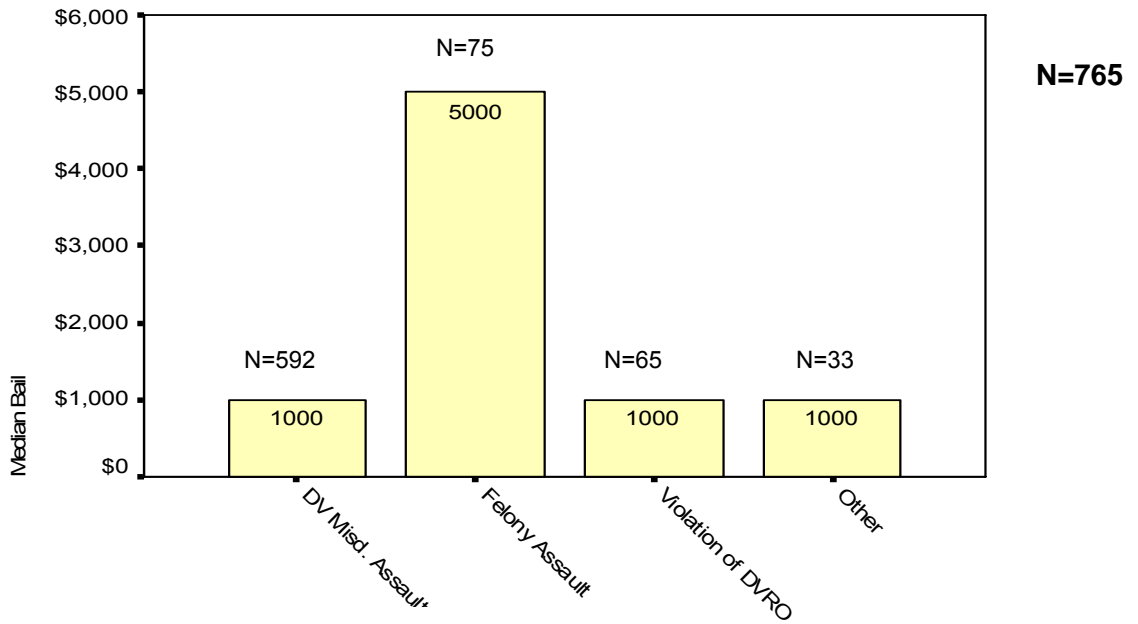
Bail Amounts for Those Cases Where Bail Was Assigned



Median Bail Amounts by Charge

This chart shows the median bail amount for domestic violence misdemeanor assaults is \$1,000. The median bail amount for felony assaults is \$5,000, for violations of a domestic violence restraining order it is \$1,000, and for 'other,' which includes threats or harassment, violation of conditions of release, malicious destruction of property, theft, vandalism, or trespass, the median bail is \$1,000.

Median Bail Amount by Charge



12 DANGER LEVEL / FATALITY RISK ANALYSIS

12.1 National Fatality Risk / Danger Level Assessment Research Examples

Of all women murdered in the United States in 2001, 33% were killed by an intimate partner; 4% of male murder victims were killed by an intimate partner (*Crime in the United States*, 2003). The National Institute of Justice Journal *Intimate Partner Homicide* (November 2003) focuses on this important problem. Margaret A. Zahn highlights research by Carolyn Rebecca Block, who identified 3 key risk factors that predict a lethal outcome: the type of past violence, such as frequency of choking; how recent are the attacks; and, frequency of violence.

Researcher Phyllis Sharpe and her colleagues found a strong correlation between partner alcohol and substance abuse and the killing of women by their intimate partner. Further, men who murdered their partners were more likely to be drunk every day or to use drugs than those who abused their partner but did not commit murder (NIJ, 2003).

Jacquelyn C. Campbell and her colleagues apply a risk assessment instrument to predict murder. Campbell and a team of researchers studied the Danger Assessment tool and with certain limitations, discovered that the assessment tool can with some reliability, identify women who may be at risk of being killed by an intimate partner. The study found that women who were threatened or assaulted with a gun were 20 times more likely than other women to be murdered. Women whose partners threatened them with murder were 15 times more likely than other women to be killed (NIJ, 2003).

Since 1996, the Violence Policy Center conducts a study each year which ranks states for single victim/single offender homicides where the victim is a female and the offender is a male using the FBI Supplemental Homicide Reports (*When Men Murder Women: An Analysis of Homicide 2002 Homicide Data*). This study reveals that Alaska has ranked in the top ten states for this category of homicide per capita five times in the past eight years. In 2002 and 2003, Alaska ranked top in the nation per capita for this category of homicide. According to the Violence Policy Center, 2003 Homicide Data, reflect: 92% of female victims were murdered by someone they knew; for victims who knew their offenders, 62% were wives or intimate acquaintances, and nationwide more female homicides (60%) were committed with firearms than any other weapon.

12.2 Local Legislation Regarding Risk Analysis

Researcher Neil Websdale recommends the creation of fatality reviews as a mechanism to assess the failures in our criminal justice or social service systems. Many states have conducted fatality review teams to identify the risk factors that are chronically present in cases where violence escalates to a homicide (NIJ, 2003). With this information, law enforcement and victim services will be equipped to intervene in domestic violence homicides. In 2004, the Alaska legislature passed a law for the formation of fatality review committees similar to legislation passed in other states.

12.3 Analysis of Risk Data Obtained from APD Reports

Beginning in 1999, data was collected from domestic violence police reports that identified risk factors studied in national research. This information may be useful in the development of an assessment matrix similar to other recognized tools (NIJ, 2003). There are two important limitations regarding the risk factor data in this section:

- Only risk factors documented by the officer in the report are analyzed, and exclude an overall assessment of known risk factors for the victim.

- The data tracked as risk factors in APD reports have not been statistically proven to have a relationship to injury or death.

This analysis is data from 1999–2002, from police reports that identified intimate partner relationships, which comprise 77% of the four-year dataset (N=1,984). While high levels of danger sometimes exist in other relationships (familial, roommate, etc.), the information tracked in this section is for only for intimate partner relationships.

Table 12.1 lists risk factors that are nationally recognized, and that were noted on police reports. Most incidents (87%) or 1,724 involved at least one of the risk factors. Thirteen percent of the incident reports did not reflect any risk factors, 28% reported 1 risk factor, and 58% of incidents reported 2 or more risk factors as present.

**Table 12.1 Risk Factors Noted On Police Reports
N=1,984**

Description	Number of Incidents With The Risk Factor (Many Incidents Had Multiple Risk Factors)	Percent of This Risk Factor of All Risk Factors
No Risk Factor Noted	260	6%
Victim Has Left or Is Leaving Relationship	601	14%
Suspect History of Assault	536	13%
Victim Has DVRO	343	8%
Suspect is Jealous	341	8%
Child Care or Custody Issues	219	5%
Age Disparity	204	5%
Strangulation	191	5%
Stepchild Is In Home	187	5%
Suspect is Unemployed	182	4%
Suspect Has Drug or Alcohol Problem	168	4%
Victim Wants to Leave Relationship	155	4%
Victim Fears Serious Harm or Death From Suspect	138	3%
Suspect Has Threatened to Kill - No Weapon	126	3%
Victim is Pregnant	56	1%
Suspect Has Threatened With a Weapon	52	1%
Suspect Has Threatened Bodily Harm	52	1%
Severity of Injury	50	1%
Suspect Has Mentioned or Attempted Suicide	44	1%
Suspect Owns a Gun	42	1%
Past Police Involvement	38	1%
Suspect Has Threatened With a Knife	34	1%
Suspect Has Mental Health Issue	29	1%
Suspect Has Threatened to Harm or Kill Children	29	1%
Suspect Has Made Indistinct / General Threats	28	1%
Suspect Has Threatened With a Gun	20	0%
Victim Has New Relationship	19	0%
Suspect Has Harmed or Threatened Pet	4	0%
Total Number of Risk Factors	4,148	100%

Table 12.2 shows that one to two risk factors are noted in 56% of the cases, and three risk factors are noted in 18% of the cases.

Table 12.2 Risk Factor Frequency N=1,984		
Number of risk factors	Incidents by number of risk factors	
	Number	Percent
0	260	13%
1	559	28%
2	559	28%
3	349	18%
4	160	8%
5	68	3%
6	20	1%
7	8	0%
8	1	0%
Total	1,984	100%

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APPENDIX A.
Anchorage and Alaska Laws Related to Domestic Violence

Note: Please refer to the Alaska Statutes for repeals, additions, or revisions.

AMC 8.10.050 Family violence.

- A. It is unlawful for any person to commit the crime of family violence.
- B. A person commits the crime of family violence when the person commits the crime of assault as defined in AMC 8.10.010 with knowledge or reckless disregard of the presence of a child or children in the home.
- C. In this section, the word "child" means a person under the age of 16 years.(AO No. 2000-95, § 5, 10-16-00; AO No. 2003-73, § 3, 4-22-03)

AMC 8.20.040 Destruction or disconnect of communication equipment

- A. It is unlawful for any person to disconnect, injure, or destroy any communication equipment, regardless of whether owned by such person, with the intent to prevent a family member, as defined by subsection.C.2, from communicating with emergency service agencies or others.
- B. Violation of this section shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$2,000.00 or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Chapter 41. Offenses Against the Person

Selected excerpts are provided.

- [Section 100.](#) Murder in the First Degree.
- [Section 110.](#) Murder in the Second Degree.
- [Section 115.](#) Defenses to Murder.
- [Section 120.](#) Manslaughter.
- [Section 130.](#) Criminally Negligent Homicide.
- [Section 135.](#) Multiple Deaths.
- [Section 140.](#) Definition.

[Section 200.](#) **Assault in the First Degree.**

AS 11.41.200. Assault in the First Degree.

- (a) A person commits the crime of assault in the first degree if
 - (1) that person recklessly causes serious physical injury to another by means of a dangerous instrument;
 - (2) with intent to cause serious physical injury to another, the person causes serious physical injury to any person;
 - (3) the person knowingly engages in conduct that results in serious physical injury to another under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life; or
 - (4) that person recklessly causes serious physical injury to another by repeated assaults using a dangerous instrument, even if each assault individually does not cause serious physical injury.
- (b) Assault in the first degree is a class A felony.

Section 210. Assault in the Second Degree.

AS 11.41.210. Assault in the Second Degree.

- (a) A person commits the crime of assault in the second degree if
- (1) with intent to cause physical injury to another person, that person causes physical injury to another person by means of a dangerous instrument;
 - (2) that person recklessly causes serious physical injury to another person; or
 - (3) that person recklessly causes serious physical injury to another by repeated assaults, even if each assault individually does not cause serious physical injury.
- (b) Assault in the second degree is a class B felony.

Section 220. Assault in the Third Degree.

AS 11.41.220. Assault in the Third Degree.

- (a) A person commits the crime of assault in the third degree if that person
- (1) recklessly
 - (A) places another person in fear of imminent serious physical injury by means of a dangerous instrument;
 - (B) causes physical injury to another person by means of a dangerous instrument; or
 - (C) while being 18 years of age or older
 - (i) causes physical injury to a child under 10 years of age and the injury reasonably requires medical treatment;
 - (ii) causes physical injury to a child under 10 years of age on more than one occasion;
 - (2) with intent to place another person in fear of death or serious physical injury to the person or the person's family member makes repeated threats to cause death or serious physical injury to another person;
 - (3) while being 18 years of age or older, knowingly causes physical injury to a child under 16 years of age but at least 10 years of age and the injury reasonably requires medical treatment; or
 - (4) with criminal negligence causes serious physical injury under AS [11.81.900\(b\)\(56\)\(B\)](#) to another person by means of a dangerous instrument.
- (b) In a prosecution under (a)(3) of this section, it is an affirmative defense that, at the time of the alleged offense, the defendant reasonably believed the victim to be 16 years of age or older, unless the victim was under 13 years of age at the time of the alleged offense.
- (c) In this section, "the person's family member" means
- (1) a spouse, child, grandchild, parent, grandparent, sibling, uncle, aunt, nephew, or niece, of the person, whether related by blood, marriage, or adoption;
 - (2) a person who lives or has lived, in a spousal relationship with the person;
 - (3) a person who lives in the same household as the person; or
 - (4) a person who is a former spouse of the person or is or has been in a dating, courtship, or engagement relationship with the person.
- (d) Assault in the third degree is a class C felony

Section 230. Assault in the Fourth Degree.

AS 11.41.230. Assault in the Fourth Degree.

- (a) A person commits the crime of assault in the fourth degree if
- (1) that person recklessly causes physical injury to another person;
 - (2) with criminal negligence that person causes physical injury to another person by means of a dangerous instrument; or

(3) by words or other conduct that person recklessly places another person in fear of imminent physical injury.

(b) Assault in the fourth degree is a class A misdemeanor.

[Section 250](#). **Reckless Endangerment.**

AS 11.41.250. Reckless Endangerment.

(a) A person commits the crime of reckless endangerment if the person recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of serious physical injury to another person.

(b) Reckless endangerment is a class A misdemeanor.

[Section 260](#). Stalking in the First Degree.

[Section 270](#). Stalking in the Second Degree.

[Section 300](#). Kidnapping.

[Section 320](#). Custodial Interference in the First Degree.

[Section 330](#). Custodial Interference in the Second Degree.

[Section 370](#). Definitions.

[Section 410](#). Sexual Assault in the First Degree.

[Section 420](#). Sexual Assault in the Second Degree.

[Section 425](#). Sexual Assault in the Third Degree.

[Section 427](#). Sexual Assault in the Fourth Degree.

[Section 430](#). Sexual Assault in the Third Degree. [Repealed, Sec. 10 Ch 78 SLA 1983.

For Current Law, See AS [11.41.420](#)

[Section 432](#). Defenses.

[Section 434](#). Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the First Degree.

[Section 436](#). Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the Second Degree.

[Section 438](#). Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the Third Degree.

[Section 440](#). Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the Fourth Degree.

[Section 443](#). Spousal Relationship No Defense. [Repealed, Sec. 61 Ch 50 SLA 1989. For

Current Law, See AS [11.41.432](#)

[Section 445](#). General Provisions.

[Section 450](#). Incest.

[Section 455](#). Unlawful Exploitation of a Minor.

[Section 458](#). Indecent Exposure in the First Degree.

[Section 460](#). Indecent Exposure in the Second Degree.

[Section 468](#). Forfeiture of Property Used in Sexual Offense.

[Section 470](#). Definitions.

[Section 500](#). Robbery in the First Degree.

[Section 510](#). Robbery in the Second Degree.

[Section 520](#). Extortion.

[Section 530](#). Coercion.

AS 11.51.100. Endangering the Welfare of a Child in the First Degree.

(a) A person commits the crime of endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree if, being a parent, guardian, or other person legally charged with the care of a child under 16 years of age, the person

(1) intentionally deserts the child in a place under circumstances creating a substantial risk of physical injury to the child;

(2) leaves the child with another person who is not a parent, guardian, or lawful custodian of the child knowing that the person

- (A) is registered or required to register as a sex offender under AS [12.63](#) or a law or ordinance in another jurisdiction with similar requirements;
 - (B) has been charged by complaint, information, or indictment with a violation of AS [11.41.410](#) - [11.41.455](#) or a law or ordinance in another jurisdiction with similar elements; or
 - (C) has been charged by complaint, information, or indictment with an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to commit a crime described in (B) of this paragraph; or
 - (3) leaves the child with another person knowing that the person has previously physically mistreated or had sexual contact with any child, and the other person causes physical injury or engages in sexual contact with the child.
- (b) In this section, "physically mistreated" means
- (1) having committed an act punishable under AS [11.41.100](#) - [11.41.250](#); or
 - (2) having applied force to a child that, under the circumstances in which it was applied, or considering the age or physical condition of the child, constitutes a gross deviation from the standard of conduct that a reasonable person would observe in the situation because of the substantial and unjustifiable risk of
 - (A) death;
 - (B) serious or protracted disfigurement;
 - (C) protracted impairment of health;
 - (D) loss or impairment of the function of a body member or organ;
 - (E) substantial skin bruising, burning, or other skin injury;
 - (F) internal bleeding or subdural hematoma;
 - (G) bone fracture; or
 - (H) prolonged or extreme pain, swelling, or injury to soft tissue.
- (c) Endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree under (a)(1) or (2) of this section is a class C felony.
- (d) Endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree under (a)(3) of this section is a
- (1) class B felony if the child dies;
 - (2) class C felony if the child suffers sexual contact, sexual penetration, or serious physical injury; or
 - (3) class A misdemeanor if the child suffers physical injury.

AS 11.51.110. Endangering the Welfare of a Child in the Second Degree.

- (a) A person commits the crime of endangering the welfare of a child in the second degree if the person, while caring for a child under 10 years of age,
- (1) causes or allows the child to enter or remain in a dwelling or vehicle in which a controlled substance is stored in violation of AS [11.71](#); or
 - (2) is impaired by an intoxicant, whether or not prescribed for the person under AS [17.30](#), and there is no third person who is at least 12 years of age and not impaired by an intoxicant present to care for the child.
- (b) In this section,
- (1) "impaired" means that a person is unconscious or a person is physically or mentally affected so that the person does not have the ability to care for the basic safety or personal needs of a child with the caution characteristic of a sober person of ordinary prudence;
 - (2) "intoxicant" has the meaning given in AS [47.10.990](#).
- (c) Endangering the welfare of a child in the second degree is a violation.

AS 12.30.027. Release in Domestic Violence Cases.

- (a) Before ordering release before or after trial, or pending appeal, of a person charged with or convicted of a crime involving domestic violence, the court shall consider the safety of the alleged victim or other household member. To protect the alleged victim, household member, and the public and to reasonably assure the person's appearance, the court may impose bail and any of the conditions authorized under AS [12.30.020](#) , any of the provisions of AS [18.66.100](#)(c)(1) - (7) and (11), and any other condition necessary to protect the alleged victim, household member, and the public, and to ensure the appearance of the person in court, including ordering the person to refrain from the consumption of alcohol.
- (b) A court may not order or permit a person released under (a) of this section to return to the residence of the alleged victim or the residence of a petitioner who has a protective order directed to the person and issued or filed under AS [18.66.100](#) - [18.66.180](#).
- (c) If the court imposes conditions of release under (a) of this section, it shall
 - (1) issue a written order specifying the conditions of release;
 - (2) provide a copy of the order to the person arrested or charged; and
 - (3) immediately distribute a copy of the order to the law enforcement agency that arrested the person.
- (d) When a person is released from custody under (a) of this section,
 - (1) from a correctional facility, the correctional facility shall notify the prosecuting authority and the prosecuting authority shall make reasonable efforts to immediately notify the alleged victim of the release, and to furnish the alleged victim with a copy of the order setting any conditions of release;
 - (2) from other than a correctional facility, the arresting authority shall make reasonable efforts to immediately notify the alleged victim of the release, and to furnish the alleged victim with a copy of the order setting any conditions of release.
- (e) A person arrested for a crime involving domestic violence may not be released from custody until the person has appeared in person before a judicial officer or telephonically for arraignment.
- (f) A person may not bring a civil action for damages for a failure to comply with the provisions of this section.
- (g) In this section, "crime involving domestic violence" has the meaning given in AS [18.66.990](#) .

AS 18.65.510. Domestic Violence Training.

- (a) Each established police training program in the state shall provide training that acquaints police officers with
 - (1) laws relating to substantive crimes and rules of criminal procedure applicable in cases involving domestic violence;
 - (2) techniques for handling incidents of domestic violence that promote the safety of the victim and the officer and that reduce the likelihood of recurrence;
 - (3) the investigation and management of cases involving domestic violence and report writing for those cases;
 - (4) organizations in the state that offer aid or shelter to victims of domestic violence;
 - (5) procedures applicable in the prosecution of cases involving domestic violence;
 - (6) orders that may be issued by or filed with a court under AS [18.66.100](#) - [18.66.180](#);
 - (7) the notification to be given to victims of domestic violence under AS [18.65.520](#) ; and
 - (8) the subjects set out in AS [18.66.310](#) (d).

- (b) In providing a training program under this section, each agency or institution offering an established police training program shall consult with the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault and interested individuals and organizations providing assistance to victims of domestic violence.

AS 18.65.515. Duties of Peace Officer in a Crime Involving Domestic Violence.

- (a) A peace officer investigating a crime involving domestic violence shall protect the victim and any member of the victim's family and prevent further violence by
 - (1) transporting an adult victim and any member of the victim's family from the place of the offense or the place of contact, to a location within the community where the offense occurred that is a shelter, a safe home, or another location in the community requested by the victim;
 - (2) assisting the victim in removing from the residence essential items belonging to the victim, such as clothing, vehicles, medication, personal records, and legal documents;
 - (3) assisting the victim and any member of the victim's family in obtaining medical treatment necessitated by the offense, by contacting emergency medical services or by transporting the victim to a local medical facility, if available in the community where the offense occurred; and
 - (4) providing notice of the rights of victims and services available to victims of domestic violence as provided in AS [18.65.520](#) .
- (b) If a peace officer investigating a crime involving domestic violence determines that it is necessary to protect the victim or the victim's family from domestic violence or to protect the officer or the public during the investigation, the officer may (1) seize a deadly weapon in plain view of the officer, and (2) if a deadly weapon was actually possessed during or used in the domestic violence, seize all deadly weapons owned, used, possessed, or within the control of the alleged perpetrator. If the weapon is not needed as evidence in a criminal case, the law enforcement agency having custody of the weapon, within 24 hours of making the determination that the weapon is not needed as evidence in a criminal case, shall make the weapon available for pickup by the owner of the weapon during regular business hours.

AS 18.65.520. Notification to Victims of Domestic Violence.

- (a) A peace officer investigating a crime involving domestic violence shall orally and in writing inform the victim of the rights of victims of domestic violence and the services available to them. The notice must be in substantially the following form:

If you are the victim of domestic violence and you believe that law enforcement protection is needed for your physical safety, you have the right to request that the officer assist in providing for your safety, including asking for an emergency protective order.

You may also request the officer to assist you in obtaining your essential personal belongings and locating and taking you to a safe place, including a designated meeting place or shelter, the residence of a household member or friend, or a similar place of safety. In some places in Alaska there are organizations that provide aid and shelter to victims of domestic violence. The nearest organization is located at _____ .

If you are in need of medical treatment, you may request that the officer assist you in obtaining medical treatment. You may obtain information about whether the prosecuting attorney will file a criminal complaint about the domestic violence. Additionally, the victim/witness assistance program of the Department of Law may be

able to help you. This information is available from the district attorney's office, which is located at _____ . You also have the right to file a petition in court requesting a protective order that may include any of the following provisions:

- (1) prohibit your abuser from threatening to commit or committing further acts of domestic violence;
- (2) prohibit your abuser from stalking, harassing, telephoning, contacting, or otherwise communicating with you, directly or indirectly;
- (3) remove your abuser from your residence;
- (4) order your abuser to stay away from your residence, school, place of employment, or any other specified place frequented by you or another designated household member;
- (5) prohibit your abuser from entering your vehicle or a vehicle you occupy;
- (6) prohibit your abuser from using or possessing a deadly weapon if the court finds your abuser was in the actual possession of or used a weapon during the commission of your abuse;
- (7) direct your abuser to surrender any firearm owned or possessed by that person if the court finds your abuser was in the actual possession of or used a firearm during the commission of your abuse;
- (8) request a peace officer to accompany you to your residence to ensure your safe possession of the residence, vehicle, or other items, or to ensure your safe removal of personal items from the residence;
- (9) award temporary custody of a minor child to the petitioner and may arrange for visitation with a minor child if the safety of the child and the petitioner can be protected;
- (10) grant you possession and use of a vehicle and other essential personal effects;
- (11) prohibit your abuser from consuming controlled substances;
- (12) require your abuser to pay support for you or a minor child in your care if there is an independent legal obligation of your abuser to support you or the child;
- (13) require your abuser to reimburse you for your expenses caused by domestic violence, including medical bills, or for your costs in getting a protective order;
- (14) order your abuser to participate in an intervention program for batterers; and
- (15) other relief the court determines to be necessary for your safety.

The forms you need to obtain a protective order are available from the nearest court. It is not necessary to have an attorney to obtain a protective order, but you may consult an attorney if you choose. If you would like help obtaining a protective order, you may contact the nearest domestic violence program located at _____. The program can also tell you about other resources available in this community for information about domestic violence, treatment of injuries, and places of safety and shelter.

You may also qualify for compensation from the Violent Crimes Compensation Board. The board may be contacted at _____ .

- (b) If the victim of domestic violence does not understand English, the police officer shall make reasonable efforts to inform the victim of the services and rights specified in (a) of this section in a language the victim understands.
- (c) [Repealed, Sec. 72 ch 64 SLA 1996].

AS 18.65.530. Mandatory Arrest For Crimes Involving Domestic Violence, Violation of Protective Orders, and Violation of Conditions of Release.

(a) Except as provided in (b) or (c) of this section, a peace officer, with or without a warrant, shall arrest a person if the officer has probable cause to believe the person has, either in or outside the presence of the officer, within the previous 12 hours,

(1) committed domestic violence, except an offense under AS 11.41.100 - 11.41.130, whether the crime is a felony or a misdemeanor;

(2) committed the crime of violating a protective order in violation of AS 11.56.740 (a)(1);

(3) violated a condition of release imposed under AS 12.30.027 .

(b) If a peace officer receives complaints of domestic violence from more than one person arising from the same incident, the officer shall evaluate the conduct of each person to determine who was the principal physical aggressor. If the officer determines that one person was the principal physical aggressor, the other person or persons need not be arrested. In determining whether a person is a principal physical aggressor, the officer shall consider

(1) prior complaints of domestic violence;

(2) the relative severity of the injuries inflicted on each person;

(3) the likelihood of future injury from domestic violence to each person; and

(4) whether one of the persons acted in defense of self or others.

(c) A peace officer is not required to make an arrest under (a) of this section if the officer has received authorization not to arrest from a prosecuting attorney in the jurisdiction in which the offense under investigation arose.

(d) When investigating a crime involving domestic violence, a peace officer may not threaten or suggest the possible arrest of all persons involved in the same incident in a manner that would have a tendency to discourage requests for intervention by law enforcement in incidents involving domestic violence.

(e) In addition to the contents of any other report, a peace officer who does not make an arrest after investigating a complaint of domestic violence, or who arrests two or more persons based on the same incident, shall describe in writing the reasons for not making an arrest or for arresting more than one person.

(f) A person may not bring a civil action for damages for a failure to comply with the provisions of this section.

AS 18.65.540. Central Registry of Protective Orders.

(a) The Department of Public Safety shall maintain a central registry of protective orders issued by or filed with a court of this state under AS [18.66.100](#) - [18.66.180](#). The registry must include for each protective order the names of the petitioner and respondent, their dates of birth, and the conditions and duration of the order. The registry shall retain a record of the protective order after it has expired.

(b) A peace officer receiving a protective order from a court under AS [18.66.100](#) - [18.66.180](#), a modified order issued under AS [18.66.120](#) , or an order dismissing a protective order, must take reasonable steps to ensure that the order, modified order, or dismissal is entered into the central registry within 24 hours after being received.

(c) A petitioner or respondent who is the subject of a protective order may request the Department of Public Safety to correct information about the order in the central registry. The person requesting the correction has the burden of proving that the information is inaccurate or incomplete. The person may appeal an adverse decision to the court under applicable court rules for appealing the decision of an administrative agency. On appeal, the appellant has the burden of showing that the department's action was an abuse of discretion. An appeal filed under this subsection may not

collaterally attack a protective order, challenge the grounds upon which the order was based, or challenge the evidence submitted in support of the order.

- (d) The Department of Public Safety may adopt regulations to implement this section.
- (e) A person may not bring a civil action for damages for a failure to comply with the provisions of this section.

AS 18.66.100. Protective Orders: Eligible Petitioners; Relief.

- (a) A person who is or has been a victim of a crime involving domestic violence may file a petition in the district or superior court for a protective order against a household member. A parent, guardian, or other representative appointed by the court under this section may file a petition for a protective order on behalf of a minor. The court may appoint a guardian ad litem or attorney to represent the minor. Notwithstanding AS [25.24.310](#) or this section, the office of public advocacy may not be appointed as a guardian ad litem or attorney for a minor in a petition filed under this section unless the petition has been filed on behalf of the minor.
- (b) When a petition for a protective order is filed, the court shall schedule a hearing and provide at least 10 days' notice to the respondent of the hearing and of the respondent's right to appear and be heard, either in person or by an attorney. If the court finds by a preponderance of evidence that the respondent has committed a crime involving domestic violence against the petitioner, regardless of whether the respondent appears at the hearing, the court may order any relief available under (c) of this section. The provisions of a protective order issued under (1) (c)(1) of this section are effective until further order of the court; (2) (c)(2) - (16) of this section are effective for six months unless earlier dissolved by court order.
- (c) A protective order under this section may
 - (1) prohibit the respondent from threatening to commit or committing domestic violence, stalking, or harassment;
 - (2) prohibit the respondent from telephoning, contacting, or otherwise communicating directly or indirectly with the petitioner;
 - (3) remove and exclude the respondent from the residence of the petitioner, regardless of ownership of the residence;
 - (4) direct the respondent to stay away from the residence, school, or place of employment of the petitioner or any specified place frequented by the petitioner or any designated household member;
 - (5) prohibit the respondent from entering a propelled vehicle in the possession of or occupied by the petitioner;
 - (6) prohibit the respondent from using or possessing a deadly weapon if the court finds the respondent was in the actual possession of or used a weapon during the commission of domestic violence;
 - (7) direct the respondent to surrender any firearm owned or possessed by the respondent if the court finds that the respondent was in the actual possession of or used a firearm during the commission of the domestic violence;
 - (8) request a peace officer to accompany the petitioner to the petitioner's residence to ensure that the petitioner
 - (A) safely obtains possession of the petitioner's residence, vehicle, or personal items; and
 - (B) is able to safely remove a vehicle or personal items from the petitioner's residence;
 - (9) award temporary custody of a minor child to the petitioner and may arrange for visitation with a minor child if the safety of the child and the petitioner can be protected;

if visitation is allowed, the court may order visitation under the conditions provided in AS [25.20.061](#);

(10) give the petitioner possession and use of a vehicle and other essential personal items, regardless of ownership of the items;

(11) prohibit the respondent from consuming controlled substances;

(12) require the respondent to pay support for the petitioner or a minor child in the care of the petitioner if there is an independent legal obligation of the respondent to support the petitioner or child;

(13) require the respondent to reimburse the petitioner or other person for expenses associated with the domestic violence, including medical expenses, counseling, shelter, and repair or replacement of damaged property;

(14) require the respondent to pay costs and fees incurred by the petitioner in bringing the action under this chapter;

(15) order the respondent, at the respondent's expense, to participate in (A) a program for the rehabilitation of perpetrators of domestic violence that meets the standards set by, and that is approved by, the Department of Corrections under AS [44.28.020](#) (b), or (B) treatment for the abuse of alcohol or controlled substances, or both; a protective order under this section may not require a respondent to participate in a program for the rehabilitation of perpetrators of domestic violence unless the program meets the standards set by, and that is approved by, the Department of Corrections under AS [44.28.020](#)(b);

(16) order other relief the court determines necessary to protect the petitioner or any household member.

(d) If the court issues a protective order under this section, it shall

(1) make reasonable efforts to ensure that the order is understood by the petitioner and by the respondent, if present; and

(2) have the order delivered to the appropriate local law enforcement agency for expedited service and for entry into the central registry of protective orders under AS [18.65.540](#) .

(e) A court may not deny a petition for a protective order under this section solely because of a lapse of time between an act of domestic violence and the filing of the petition.

AS 18.66.110. Ex Parte and Emergency Protective Orders.

(a) A person who is a victim of a crime involving domestic violence may file a petition under AS [18.66.100](#) (a) and request an ex parte protective order. If the court finds that the petition establishes probable cause that a crime involving domestic violence has occurred, it is necessary to protect the petitioner from domestic violence, and if the petitioner has certified to the court in writing the efforts, if any, that have been made to provide notice to the respondent, the court shall ex parte and without notice to the respondent issue a protective order. An ex parte protective order may grant the protection provided by AS [18.66.100](#) (c)(1) - (5), (8) - (12), and (16). An ex parte protective order expires 20 days after it is issued unless dissolved earlier by the court at the request of either the petitioner or the respondent and after notice and, if requested, a hearing. If a court issues an ex parte protective order, the court shall have the order delivered to the appropriate local law enforcement agency for expedited service and for entry into the central registry of protective orders under AS [18.65.540](#) .

(b) A peace officer, on behalf of and with the consent of a victim of a crime involving domestic violence, may request an emergency protective order from a judicial officer. The request may be made orally or in writing based upon the sworn statement of a peace officer, and in person or by telephone. If the court finds probable cause to believe that the victim is

in immediate danger of domestic violence based on an allegation of the recent commission of a crime involving domestic violence, the court ex parte shall issue an emergency protective order. In an emergency protective order, the court may grant the protection provided by AS [18.66.100](#) (c)(1) - (5), (8), (10), (11), and (16). An emergency protective order expires 72 hours after it is issued unless dissolved earlier by the court at the request of the petitioner.

(c) A peace officer who obtains an emergency protective order under (b) of this section shall (1) place the provisions of an oral order in writing on a form provided by the court and file the written order with the issuing court by the end of the judicial day after it was issued;

(2) provide a copy of the order to the petitioner;

(3) serve a copy of the order on the respondent; and

(4) comply with the requirements of AS [18.65.540](#) for ensuring that the order is entered into the central registry of protective orders under AS [18.65.540](#) .

(d) A court may not deny a petition for an ex parte protective order filed under (a) of this section solely because of a lapse of time between an act of domestic violence and the filing of the petition.

AS 18.66.400. Domestic Violence Fatality Review Teams.

(a) The commissioner of public safety may establish domestic violence fatality review teams in areas of the state. A municipality may establish a domestic violence fatality review team in a municipality. When the investigation of fatal incidents of domestic violence and incidents of domestic violence involving serious physical injury has been completed or adjudicated by law enforcement or at an earlier appropriate time, a domestic violence fatality review team may review those incidents for the purpose of preventing domestic-violence-related fatalities, improving the response of law enforcement and other agencies to domestic violence, and providing consultation and coordination for agencies involved in the prevention and investigation of domestic violence. The review may include a review of events leading up to the domestic violence incident, available community resources, current laws and policies, actions taken by agencies and persons related to the incident and persons involved in the incident, and other information the team determines to be relevant to the review. The confidential and other records of a department or agency of the state or a municipality relating to the domestic violence incident may be examined by the domestic violence fatality review team or a member of the team. The domestic violence fatality review team and each member of the team shall preserve the confidentiality of any records examined. In this subsection, "serious physical injury" has the meaning given in AS [11.81.900](#).

(b) The membership of a domestic violence fatality review team shall be determined by the commissioner of public safety or the municipality, as appropriate. Membership may include representatives from

(1) law enforcement agencies within the area or municipality;

(2) the district attorney for the area or municipality and municipal prosecutor if created by a municipality;

(3) the office of the chief medical examiner;

(4) the Department of Corrections;

(5) employees of the Department of Health and Social Services who deal with domestic violence;

(6) local agencies and organizations involved with crime victim and domestic violence protection, reporting, and counseling and assistance;

(7) other organizations, departments, and agencies determined to be appropriate.

(c) The victims' advocate under AS [24.65](#) is an ex officio member of each domestic violence fatality review team created under this section and may attend any meeting and review any information available to or considered by a team.

(d) Except for a public report issued by a domestic violence fatality review team that does not contain confidential information, records or other information collected by a team or any member of a team related to duties under this section is confidential and not subject to public disclosure under AS [40.25.100](#) and [40.25.110](#). Meetings of a domestic violence fatality review team are closed to the public and are not subject to the provisions of AS [44.62.310](#) and [44.62.312](#).

(e) The determinations, conclusions, and recommendations of a domestic violence fatality review team or its members are not admissible in a civil or criminal proceeding. A member may not be compelled to disclose a determination, conclusion, recommendation, discussion, or thought process through discovery or testimony in a civil or criminal proceeding. Records and information collected by the team are not subject to discovery or subpoena in connection with a civil or criminal proceeding.

(f) Notwithstanding (e) of this section, an employee of a state or a municipal agency may testify in a civil or criminal proceeding concerning cases reviewed by a domestic violence fatality review team even though the agency's records were reviewed by a team and formed the basis of that employee's testimony and the team's report.

(g) A person who serves on a domestic violence fatality review team is not liable for damages or other relief in an action brought by reason of the performance of a duty, function, or activity of the team.

AS 18.66.990. Definitions.

In this chapter,

- (1) "council" means the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault;
- (2) "crisis intervention and prevention program" means a community program that provides information, education, counseling, and referral services to individuals experiencing personal crisis related to domestic violence or sexual assault and to individuals in personal or professional transition, excluding correctional half-way houses, outpatient mental health programs, and drug or alcohol rehabilitation programs;
- (3) "domestic violence" and "crime involving domestic violence" mean one or more of the following offenses or an offense under a law or ordinance of another jurisdiction having elements similar to these offenses, or an attempt to commit the offense, by a household member against another household member:
 - (A) a crime against the person under AS [11.41](#);
 - (B) burglary under AS [11.46.300](#) - [11.46.310](#);
 - (C) criminal trespass under AS [11.46.320](#) - [11.46.330](#);
 - (D) arson or criminally negligent burning under AS [11.46.400](#) - [11.46.430](#);
 - (E) criminal mischief under AS [11.46.475](#) - [11.46.486](#);
 - (F) terrorist threatening under AS [11.56.807](#) or [11.56.810](#);
 - (G) violating a domestic violence order under AS [11.56.740](#) ; or
 - (H) harassment under AS [11.61.120](#) (a)(2) - (4);
- (4) "domestic violence program" means a program that provides services to the victims of domestic violence, their families, or perpetrators of domestic violence;
- (5) "household member" includes
 - (A) adults or minors who are current or former spouses;
 - (B) adults or minors who live together or who have lived together;
 - (C) adults or minors who are dating or who have dated;

- (D) adults or minors who are engaged in or who have engaged in a sexual relationship;
- (E) adults or minors who are related to each other up to the fourth degree of consanguinity, whether of the whole or half blood or by adoption, computed under the rules of civil law;
- (F) adults or minors who are related or formerly related by marriage;
- (G) persons who have a child of the relationship; and
- (H) minor children of a person in a relationship that is described in (A) - (G) of this paragraph;

APPENDIX B.
Anchorage Domestic Violence Prevention Project II

Based on the Anchorage Women's Commission Public Forum, held October 2005, the Fourteen Year Study includes new policy recommendations and proposed actions for the Municipality. This section of the Fourteen Year Study, responds to some of the Anchorage Women's Commission and the public's recommendations.

Background

In 2002, the Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women, provided a grant award to the Municipal Department of Health and Human Services, SAFE City Program, to implement the Anchorage Domestic Violence Prevention Project (ADVPP I). The ADVPP I was comprised of two parts: (1) determining new services needed for victims of domestic violence and (2) establishing new processes to increase offender accountability. For a copy of the ADVPP I Final Report, please contact the SAFE City Program, at 343-6589 or go on-line to the Program's website.

Recommendations resulting from the ADVPP I defined the scope of the Anchorage Domestic Violence Prevention Project II (ADVPP II), a three-year, \$2,400,000 project which began in October, 2005. The ADVPP II will enable:

1. The expansion of the Anchorage Police Department Domestic Violence Unit by two (2) officers to increase successful prosecution of cases and the number of warrants served to offenders;
2. The addition of three (3) domestic violence misdemeanor clerks to the Municipal Department of Law's Domestic Violence Unit that will follow up on offender compliance with judicial orders such as bail conditions and post conviction judgments;
3. The Municipal Information and Technology Department will work on the expansion of a communications systems between APD, DHHS, the Municipal Prosecutor's Office, and the court system;
4. Monies will be allocated to Abused Women's Aid In Crisis to establish a staff person who will provide emergency financial assistance to cases involving intimate partners.
5. The ADVPP II staff will continue the collection and analysis of data to assess direct impact on arrest, warrant service, prosecution and compliance to assess the successful integration of services that increase offender accountability.

Anchorage Women's Commission Recommendations

The Anchorage Women's Commission (AWC) identified the following three themes of public concern. The AWC recommendations is listed with an ADVPP II status of implementation:

1. **AWC recommendation/observation:** *Shifting public policy is negatively impacting the amount of funding for programs that support domestic violence services. This includes that legal services for victims are greatly inadequate due to lack of funding to civil legal services programs.*

Status of Implementation: Under ADVPP II, the DHHS SAFE City, APD, and Abused Women's Aid In Crisis (AWAIC), will develop protocols and practices to

bridge victims to the local shelter (AWAIC) for assessment, information and referral. Victim support services include court advocacy, help navigating the criminal justice system and emergency financial assistance. As important as these services are, they will not meet all the legal needs for victims, such as those provided by critical agencies such as Alaska Legal Services.

2. **AWC Recommendation/Observation:** *A lack of accountability of offenders creates a disincentive to follow through with treatment. Additionally, there is also a lack of follow up and monitoring of offenders that include out-of-town visitors and perpetrators.*

Status of Implementation: Under ADVPP II, this project will increase accountability of offenders at both the beginning of a case, by providing a bail clerk and two police investigators to monitor defendants' compliance with conditions of release, and at the end of a case, following settlement, by funding a judgment clerk at the Municipal Department of Law to monitor Conditions of Judgment. If defendants are non-compliant, Petitions to Revoke Judgments shall be filed and enforced. Another planned aspect of the ADVPP II, is a partnership with the State Department of Public Safety, to enter Conditions of Release into APSIN (the Alaska Public Safety Information Network). This statewide database will make it possible to hold some out-of-town perpetrators accountable, if there is a warrant for their arrest from another city other than Anchorage.

3. **AWC Recommendation/Observation:** *Education is needed about the availability of services rather than more education that Domestic Violence is not acceptable. There remains a need to connect people with the appropriate services.*

Status of Implementation: With ADVPPII monies, a full time victim support specialist will be funded at AWAIC to provide assessment, referrals and emergency financial assistance to victims. The specialist will educate community organizations and service providers about the services available through this grant-funded project, to increase referrals and outreach.

In addition to these general concerns, ADVPP II has other project components that can help implement actions for public recommendations.

Education

- ◆ **Public recommendation:** Use the information from this *Analysis of Domestic Violence, 1989 – 2002*, to build a two-pronged approach that not only offers safety and comfort to victims and their children, but also builds a campaign that will tell batterers these assaults are a crime and Anchorage will not tolerate this degradation of families and children.

Status of Implementation: Under ADVPP II, there will be a notable increase in offender accountability with two police officers following up on investigations, including contacting the offender to ensure compliance and contacting victims to increase victim safety. In addition, one clerk at the Municipal Department of Law will contact victims to provide case information and court dates.

- ◆ **Public Recommendation:** Educate providers in the Municipality that domestic violence must remain a priority for Anchorage.

Status of Implementation: With funding provided by ADVPP II, the victim support specialist at AWAIC will contact all providers in Anchorage to recruit referrals for ADVPP II services, which will emphasize victim needs and highlight the prevalence of this crime in Anchorage.

Victim Safety

- ◆ **Public Recommendation:** Provide legal services for victims of domestic violence and children who are harmed with abuse.

Status of Implementation: ADVPP II will provide emergency financial assistance and advocacy for victims that can include legal services and assist victims with referral to a dedicated legal advocate to walk them through the legal system, and for help to secure a Protective Orders. In addition, the victim services clerk at the Municipal Department of Law will provide information to victims about their cases.

- ◆ **Public Recommendation:** Expand housing options for families with older male children.

Status of Implementation: With ADVPP II funds, the emergency financial assistance can be used for rent and utilities, thereby expanding housing options for families with older male children.

Offender Accountability

- ◆ **Public Recommendation:** Respond to desperate and critical need for Compliance Officers to monitor offenders. For example bail conditions, conditions of judgments, and post-conviction requirements.

Status of Implementation: ADVPP II will add three (3) domestic violence misdemeanor clerks to the Municipal Prosecutor's Office to monitor compliance of court orders, provide bail condition information to police officers, and enter data on prosecutions and compliance. This data will be collapsed and used by DHHS for statistical analysis on the areas of success or challenges of the project.

Research

- ◆ **Public Recommendation:** Collect and analyze data on sentencing and prosecutions rates.

Status on Implementation: The ADVPP II Data Analyst will collect data to analyze impact of adding two domestic violence police officers and three misdemeanor clerks on sentencing and prosecutions rates for domestic violence cases at the municipal level.

- ◆ **Public Recommendation:** Conduct research to assess court action, referral and success of treatment and see how each component interacts with one another.

Status on Implementation: ADVPP II staff will begin the process of evaluating the effectiveness of treatment programs by determining attendance at these programs and length of program participation, as well as recidivism for future offense after completion of the program. This information can then be used to assess the impact of treatment for offenders.

APPENDIX C.
Anchorage Community Emergency and Advocacy Resources
“Little Blue Booklet”

The DHHS SAFE City Program and Anchorage Police Department work together to produce and distribute the “little blue booklet”, titled *Anchorage Community Emergency and Advocacy Resources*. This booklet is distributed by APD officers to all victims of crime. In particular as required by state law AS 18.65.520, officers orally and in writing inform the victim of the rights of victims of domestic violence and the services available to them.

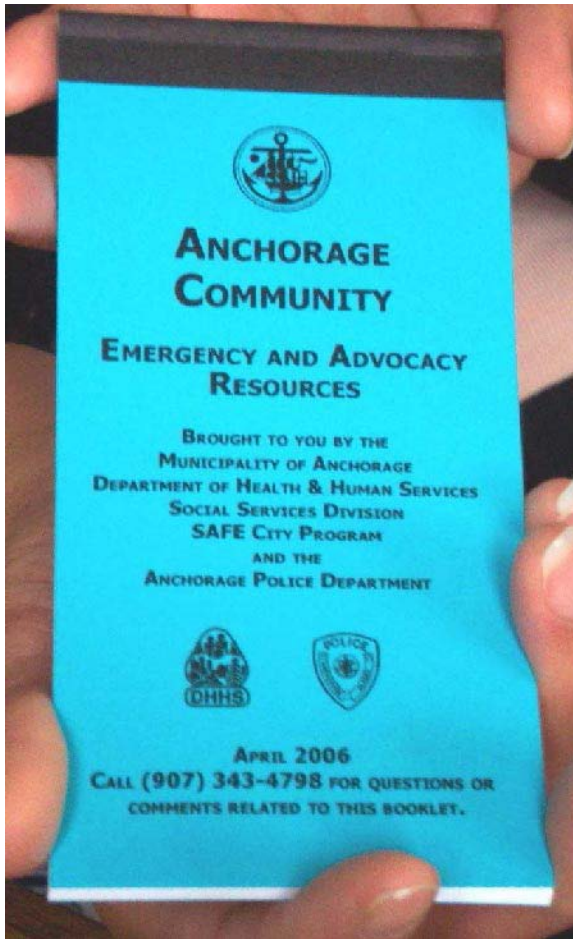
In addition to the distribution of this booklet by APD officers to victims of crime, this booklet has been produced for the general public and service providers. The booklet includes new sections that cover the “Cycle of Violence” and the “Power and Control Wheel”, which is important information for domestic violence victims. This booklet is also available on the municipality’s website under the SAFE City Program at <http://hhs.muni.org> under *Special Information or Related Links*.

The production and distribution of this booklet responds to the following Anchorage Women’s Commission public forum recommendation:

Education

- ◆ Develop and distribute educational information cards that identify risk factors and levels of risk that all members of the community can access.

“Little Blue Booklet”



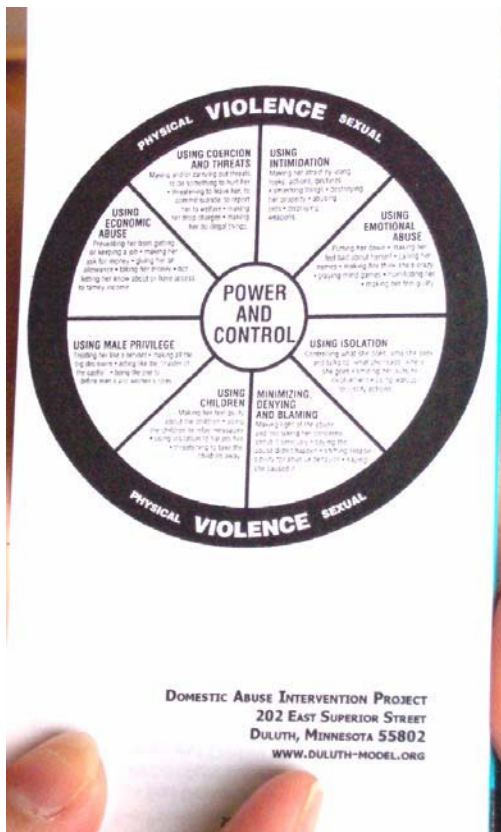
THIS ANCHORAGE COMMUNITY EMERGENCY AND ADVOCACY RESOURCES BOOKLET IS PROVIDED AS A GUIDE FOR OUR COMMUNITY'S REFERRAL, RESOURCE AND ADVOCACY SERVICES.

CONTENTS

APD RESPONSES	1
HOSPITALS/MEDICAL CENTERS	4
RESPONSES FOR HUMAN DEATH	5
ALCOHOL LAWS/EMERGENCY ALCOHOL SERVICES	6
ALCOHOL INTERVENTION RESOURCES	7
HOMELESS AND NEAR HOMELESS RESOURCES	8
LEGAL AND COURT RESOURCES	9
HATE CRIME RESOURCES	11
STATE OF ALASKA VICTIMS' RIGHTS	12
VICTIMS' RIGHTS RESOURCES	13
VICTIM SUPPORT RESOURCES	14
MILITARY AND VETERAN RESOURCES	16
INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE RESOURCES	18
CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT	
FAMILY AND PARENTING RESOURCES	
YOUTH VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, BULLYING	
ELDER ABUSE, ANIMAL ABUSE	
SEXUAL ASSAULT	23
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	24
CYCLE OF VIOLENCE, POWER AND CONTROL WHEEL	
RISK FACTORS, SAFETY PLAN	
INFORMATION FOR VICTIMS OF DV	31
VIOLENT CRIMES COMPENSATION BOARD (VCCB)	33
PROTECTIVE ORDER PROCESS	
V I N E	35

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

ALASKA STATE TROOPERS 352-5401
ANCHORAGE POLICE DEPARTMENT 786-8500



RISK FACTORS
SOME STUDIES INDICATE THERE ARE HIGH RISK FACTORS OFTEN FOUND IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOMICIDE CASES.

HAS THE ABUSER EVER:

- ⊗ Used, or threatened to use a gun, knife, or other weapon against you?
- ⊗ Threatened to kill or injure you?
- ⊗ Tried or attempted to strangle (choke) you?
- ⊗ Been violently or constantly jealous?
- ⊗ Forced you to have sex?
- ⊗ Does the abuser have access to a gun in your home?

National Institute of Justice,
Assessing Risk Factors for Intimate Partner Homicide
Issue No. 250 November 2003

OTHER STUDIES INDICATE THAT "STALKING" IS ALSO A RISK FACTOR IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOMICIDE CASES.

Homicide Studies
Stalking and Intimate Partner Femicide
Vol. 3, No. 4, November 1999

PLEASE KEEP IN MIND... ALL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS ARE AT RISK OF HOMICIDE.

29

**APPENDIX D.
Anchorage Women's Commission
Public Forum Priorities and Recommendations**

April 2006

After reviewing the draft document from November 2005, members of the Anchorage Women's Commission selected several items to prioritize and develop recommendations in response to the community's needs. They are as follows:

Education:

1. Develop and distribute educational information cards that identify risk factors and levels of risk that all community members can hand out, including first responders (police, fire, etc.), social service agencies and members of the public at large.

Recommendation: Work and support SAFE City in the creation of cards and disseminate at first annual Women's Commission public event in fall 2006.

2. Continue prevention education curriculums developed through CAPTA grant by STAR, AWAIC and AWRC.

Recommendation: Encourage the Mayor or other source to fund this prevention program in the schools.

3. Secure funding to redistribute the Man to Man media campaign.

Recommendations: Research funding opportunities and potential partner agencies to fund the campaign to run throughout the year.

Make contact with TV and radio media professionals to implement into their federal community service air time requirement.

Secure funding to air the "mirror" commercial throughout the year.

Support/create community wide initiative from the Mayor down addressing the initiative.

ADVOCACY:

Lack of advocacy services to victims of domestic violence. The first 24 hours of a victim fleeing a violent situation are critical to their survival. Currently there exists an emergency shelter and legal advocate during regular business hours at the courthouse to assist with filing a protective order.

Recommendations: Mobilize the community to secure funding for an on-site staff person to assist with navigating advocacy services.

Identify gaps of service and opportunities to blend new services to allow for more on-site assistance.

VICTIM SAFETY

1. Provide legal services for victims of domestic violence and children faced with abuse.

Recommendations: Monitor HB175 and SB19 in Alaska Legislature working toward sustainable funding for legal services agencies.

Contact Senator Lisa Murkowski to lend support to Congressional support towards reinstating the Violence Against Women Act's funding to Alaska Legal Services and its collaborator, Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, for attorneys managing domestic violence in rural Alaska.

2. Increase emergency domestic violence housing for families whose children, especially male, are older.

Recommendation: Support and encourage existing agencies and lend Anchorage Women's Commission support for funding requests to State of Alaska and appropriate agencies to build new facilities.

OFFENDER ACCOUNTABILITY

1. Increase jail time for domestic violence offenses.

Recommendation: Support current Alaska legislation sponsored by Representative Con Bunde that successfully was passed into law in spring 2006.

2. Withhold bail for 24 hours for all domestic violence offenders.

Recommendation: Support legislation concerning these types of offenses through Anchorage Women's Commission Legislative Alert committee.

3. Increase compliance monitoring for domestic violence offenders.

Recommendation: Support legislation concerning these types of offenses through Anchorage Women's Commission Legislative Alert committee.

4. Reduce dismissal rates with regard to domestic violence.

RESEARCH

1. Look more closely at the relationship between domestic violence, sexual assault and child abuse and neglect taking into consideration the recidivism rates of violence and the relationship with low prosecution.

Recommendations: Support ongoing research of the MOA SAFE City Program.

2. Support ongoing and future research by UAA Justice Center.

Appendix E.
Map of Census Tracts in Anchorage, Alaska.



**APPENDIX F.
Population and Reported Cases of Domestic Violence by Census Tract in Anchorage:
Percentage(s) and Per Capita Calculations**

Census Tract No.	Population	No. of Reported Cases of Domestic Violence	Census Tract Percent of Anchorage Pop.¹	Census Tract Percent of Reported Cases²	Per Capita (per 100,000) Rate of DV Cases
1.01	4,835	9	1.80%	0.22%	186
1.02	4,472	9	1.66%	0.22%	201
2.01	3,060	21	1.14%	0.51%	686
2.02	5,924	22	2.20%	0.54%	371
2.03	9,165	13	3.41%	0.32%	142
2.04	2,461	2	0.91%	0.05%	81
3	5,470	8	2.03%	0.20%	146
4	6,626	10	2.46%	0.24%	151
5	1,948	9	0.72%	0.22%	462
6	6,727	197	2.50%	4.82%	2,928
7.01	4,356	65	1.62%	1.59%	1,492
7.02	4,432	40	1.65%	0.98%	903
7.03	4,922	89	1.83%	2.18%	1,808
8.01	6,404	129	2.38%	3.15%	2,014
8.02	4,084	79	1.52%	1.93%	1,934
9.01	4,128	109	1.53%	2.66%	2,641
9.02	3,029	31	1.13%	0.76%	1,023
10	3,404	87	1.27%	2.13%	2,556
11	1,458	19	0.54%	0.46%	1,303
12	3,907	19	1.45%	0.46%	486
13	3,255	10	1.21%	0.24%	307
14	5,083	79	1.89%	1.93%	1,554
15	5,275	24	1.96%	0.59%	455
16.01	3,701	37	1.38%	0.90%	1,000
16.02	4,633	29	1.72%	0.71%	626
17.01	6,553	46	2.44%	1.12%	702
17.02	5,198	32	1.93%	0.78%	616
17.31	5,354	72	1.99%	1.76%	1,345
17.32	6,146	33	2.28%	0.81%	537
18.01	3,919	36	1.46%	0.88%	919
18.02	4,324	64	1.61%	1.56%	1,480
19	4,181	89	1.55%	2.18%	2,129
20	3,423	60	1.27%	1.47%	1,753
21	3,761	62	1.40%	1.52%	1,648
22.01	4,874	17	1.81%	0.42%	349
22.02	3,049	33	1.13%	0.81%	1,082
23.01	5,394	23	2.00%	0.56%	426
23.02	4,737	39	1.76%	0.95%	823
23.03	8,495	67	3.16%	1.64%	789

24	2,917	21	1.08%	0.51%	720
25.01	4,926	31	1.83%	0.76%	629
25.02	4,319	43	1.61%	1.05%	996
26.01	3,540	33	1.32%	0.81%	932
26.02	4,734	31	1.76%	0.76%	655
26.03	5,598	24	2.08%	0.59%	429
27.02	8,612	41	3.20%	1.00%	476
27.11	5,804	17	2.16%	0.42%	293
27.12	6,893	68	2.56%	1.66%	987
28.11	5,790	43	2.15%	1.05%	743
28.12	6,000	9	2.23%	0.22%	150
28.13	4,574	6	1.70%	0.15%	131
28.21	4,875	8	1.81%	0.20%	164
28.22	4,020	11	1.49%	0.27%	274
28.23	3,423	8	1.27%	0.20%	234
29	2,091	unknown	0.78%	0.00%	0
Total		2,213	96.73%		

¹ Total Anchorage population is 269,070.

² Total number of reported domestic violence incidents in Anchorage = 4091

**APPENDIX G.
Anchorage Population by Age by Census Tract – 2000 Census**

Tract	Total	Median																		
		Age	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
1.01	4,835	36.0	314	405	525	410	171	207	299	488	601	539	433	189	87	55	52	29	12	19
1.02	4,472	36.7	273	336	436	420	196	195	269	401	493	439	336	249	132	86	96	54	37	24
2.01	3,060	29.2	255	292	291	260	202	279	258	306	260	239	185	107	46	31	23	19	4	3
2.02	5,924	34.5	338	485	640	576	315	268	381	562	627	527	470	305	160	105	75	49	29	12
2.03	9,165	33.6	657	886	1,013	792	280	437	744	980	1,089	944	667	348	144	82	46	24	23	9
2.04	2,461	37.4	153	152	207	208	99	113	182	254	335	313	232	97	56	29	13	11	4	3
3.00	5,470	22.8	808	550	352	385	1,084	992	561	427	169	83	26	17	6	3	5	2	0	0
4.00	6,626	21.8	978	650	595	411	1,097	922	758	674	225	84	12	4	6	5	3	0	0	2
5.00	1,948	33.2	150	150	111	87	163	202	168	167	163	124	116	67	84	63	59	46	21	7
6.00	6,727	27.8	721	718	642	547	437	510	506	583	580	454	327	242	146	103	95	64	35	17
7.01	4,366	29.0	447	429	366	327	303	368	377	344	377	294	227	158	106	98	56	25	18	16
7.02	4,432	28.6	404	350	329	348	508	396	367	374	373	318	227	125	113	82	52	33	22	11
7.03	4,922	30.5	418	468	358	365	360	443	343	436	392	308	248	165	153	138	106	111	67	53
8.01	6,404	29.3	601	600	530	480	531	538	520	578	513	420	307	232	181	149	102	74	36	12
8.02	4,084	29.1	371	310	286	284	442	434	361	362	318	286	232	146	95	45	43	40	18	11
9.01	4,128	29.1	362	341	312	330	415	373	334	358	368	275	167	139	116	83	76	38	27	14
9.02	3,029	35.9	217	238	199	193	193	227	205	197	211	207	211	164	124	134	108	105	58	38
10.00	3,404	34.6	234	184	112	169	347	361	330	355	309	304	214	157	109	76	51	48	31	13
11.00	1,468	38.3	62	45	18	73	114	133	157	195	181	140	85	64	44	26	39	31	23	28
12.00	3,907	45.0	138	157	128	154	141	309	306	278	340	356	343	239	140	151	154	212	161	200
13.00	3,255	42.4	192	228	269	238	83	120	134	229	317	400	330	183	132	118	133	88	40	21
14.00	5,083	34.4	325	308	277	273	428	477	504	506	480	397	319	238	189	124	117	59	42	20
15.00	5,275	39.9	278	395	426	381	254	244	267	398	448	501	436	327	254	245	196	129	65	31
16.01	3,701	35.5	265	305	282	256	164	268	276	326	379	306	260	181	116	105	80	80	35	27
16.02	4,633	26.8	236	277	310	789	582	333	255	306	335	291	292	222	139	106	73	52	24	11
17.01	6,553	34.0	482	525	532	407	369	498	580	600	564	537	537	339	241	139	100	69	22	12
17.02	5,198	35.5	333	431	457	378	259	328	370	454	483	453	394	302	210	138	95	73	20	20
17.31	5,354	33.1	408	453	484	427	327	366	356	433	475	411	332	214	177	147	116	110	73	45
17.32	6,146	31.8	467	598	598	516	287	404	523	616	587	470	407	262	154	107	79	39	14	18
18.01	3,919	28.9	302	311	238	315	509	372	345	341	294	240	214	156	103	66	56	33	14	10
18.02	4,324	30.4	315	327	258	293	474	466	352	387	365	359	208	130	102	77	64	49	34	64
19.00	4,181	32.5	327	287	215	232	446	390	381	358	375	276	216	197	123	107	93	68	51	39
20.00	3,423	32.9	274	239	218	226	302	281	299	307	327	275	193	141	105	68	59	65	32	12
21.00	3,761	34.3	285	261	224	211	286	333	327	387	391	308	227	148	105	85	72	61	27	23
22.01	4,874	33.3	350	411	400	341	266	367	442	466	497	400	363	212	121	95	54	49	27	13
22.02	3,049	34.1	195	218	177	214	255	264	249	283	285	241	193	162	112	66	64	41	22	8
23.01	5,394	36.1	348	490	516	423	195	280	347	557	528	496	442	329	181	117	61	43	35	8
23.02	4,737	32.1	351	423	365	336	334	393	379	445	453	396	328	191	129	81	51	49	18	15
23.03	8,495	30.6	738	734	722	672	602	687	699	828	760	696	500	342	198	125	93	52	22	25
24.00	2,917	35.7	174	216	235	193	176	196	229	262	302	254	201	136	114	89	72	46	15	7
25.01	4,926	33.8	386	398	343	318	292	393	433	472	435	427	341	256	168	114	76	51	8	15
25.02	4,319	32.0	350	287	245	244	384	466	410	380	372	346	316	193	123	85	69	32	8	9
26.01	3,540	29.1	335	343	259	230	301	373	333	345	281	219	155	123	94	55	54	31	9	0
26.02	4,734	30.5	428	497	435	317	237	402	462	506	503	355	238	145	71	56	30	23	20	9
26.03	5,598	31.7	443	543	591	425	233	395	501	620	634	500	321	151	91	49	48	25	16	12
27.02	8,612	34.9	640	754	810	675	350	503	582	862	826	871	699	456	211	151	109	62	36	15
27.11	5,804	36.7	361	472	555	470	209	288	381	532	579	606	499	358	189	120	88	56	31	10
27.12	6,893	30.1	630	624	591	545	467	581	642	668	604	492	378	222	144	118	92	50	29	16
28.11	5,790	29.0	527	529	505	387	449	631	625	587	492	357	276	172	77	73	54	28	14	7
28.12	6,000	36.9	411	522	614	513	175	226	339	593	710	660	491	327	170	104	75	47	9	14
28.13	4,574	41.5	188	340	475	392	130	117	167	340	527	571	523	381	183	97	83	35	10	15
28.21	4,875	38.1	267	444	592	483	126	88	211	411	576	651	491	267	101	59	52	33	14	9
28.22	4,020	39.4	229	331	367	360	119	124	168	350	450	556	390	256	123	85	46	25	17	4
28.23	3,423	40.4	177	284	331	257	90	102	148	290	451	492	392	223	70	50	34	21	6	5
29.00	2,091	34.2	115	116	115	106	136	265	223	208	231	221	161	84	50	17	21	16	4	2
Total	260,283	33.5	20,033	21,867	21,501	19,662	17,694	19,748	20,365	23,972	24,238	21,865	17,118	11,240	6,918	4,982	3,913	2,805	1,479	1,063

Source: 2000 U.S. Census STF-1 Data File.

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