

**ACTION PLAN
FOR
INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE PREVENTION
IN
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA**



**George Wuerch
Mayor**



**Jewel Jones
Director**

**Municipality of Anchorage
Department of Health and Human Services
Social Services Division
SAFE City Program
(907) 343-4876
April 2003
Revised Printing**

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FOR
INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE PREVENTION
IN
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA**

This report includes efforts enacted under the Anchorage Domestic Violence Action Plan and expanded initiatives responding to sexual violence.

**Municipal Department of Health and Human Services
Social Services Division
SAFE City Program**

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April 2003



This revised printing includes corrections made from the first printing.
Call Carrie D. Longoria at (907) 343-4876 with questions or comments on this Action Plan.

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Municipality of Anchorage

Office of the Mayor

George P. Wuerch, Mayor



April 2003



Dear Citizens of Anchorage:

Interpersonal Violence is a critical public health and criminal justice issue in our community. Incidents of domestic violence and sexual assault occur twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. In homes, work places, schools and in the streets. It can happen anywhere. It can happen to anyone. It can happen at anytime. In Anchorage we are taking the prevention of interpersonal violence seriously.

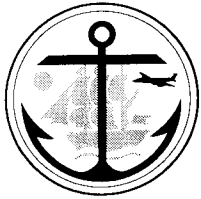
The severity of the issue prompted us to enlist the experience and leadership of the Anchorage Women's Commission to guide the way in working with members of the community to produce an *Action Plan* to serve as the basis for Anchorage's coordinated community response to interpersonal violence. **Forty-seven** initiatives were identified for exploration and implementation. Action has been taken on **twenty-four** of the original initiatives and further areas of concern have been identified bringing about the addition of expanded initiatives. Specific initiatives to address the critical harm inflicted through sexual violence have also been developed and added to the *Action Plan*. Inclusion of the serious issue of sexual violence has resulted in the re-naming of the *Anchorage Domestic Violence Action Plan* to the *Action Plan for Interpersonal Violence Prevention* in Anchorage, Alaska.

This report includes the status of efforts enacted under the *Anchorage Domestic Violence Action Plan*. It includes initiatives aimed at sexual violence and outlines a summary of the actions taken on initiatives identified in the *Action Plan* through participation and collaboration with victim service providers, law enforcement, the court system, the military, the school district, the business community, and the faith community. Anchorage citizens have been highly responsive. They have embraced the urgent call for action with care and concern.

I commend their commitment, dedication and courage to stand up and speak out against this complex, devastating and unpopular issue. Violence is not the answer. Never Is! Never Was! Never Will Be! Interpersonal Violence is not acceptable in Anchorage. Not Here! Not Now! Not Ever!

Sincerely,


Mayor George P. Wuerch



George P. Wuerch,
Mayor

Municipality of Anchorage

Department of Health and Human Services



April, 2003

Dear Citizens of Anchorage:

It is likely that each of us knows, or cares about someone, who has experienced interpersonal violence sometime in his or her life. We know that interpersonal violence, which includes domestic violence and sexual assault, impacts each of us in a very personal way with effects that may last a lifetime.

In response to the need to take action, our community came together to develop the *Anchorage Domestic Violence Action Plan*, June 2001. Since the release of the *Action Plan*, we as a community have achieved many successes in the implementation of the plan. This report outlines the progress of the *Action Plan* initiatives.

Community coordination, communication, responsiveness, and flexibility were key to the successful implementation of these initiatives. For example, community participation included men speaking "out" and "about" domestic violence. A group of men, with varying cultural backgrounds, participated in the development of safety messages in the "Man To Man Campaign." This campaign featured men, speaking in six different languages, promoting respect and non-violence toward women and one another. These campaign messages were featured in television and radio spots.

Several conferences and workshops were also made possible under the *Action Plan* at little to no cost to the community. Conference topics included cultural competency and children's issues. A unique collaboration between the Municipal Department of Health and Human Services and Elmendorf Air Force Base and Fort Richardson Army Post resulted in mutual training for the faith community, businesses, and members of the public not generally associated with interpersonal violence practitioners.

Collaborative efforts continue between the Municipality and the community. Recent efforts have expanded our Action Plan to be re-titled *Action Plan For Interpersonal Violence Prevention in Anchorage, Alaska*. This plan includes new and expanded initiatives that address sexual assault. We look forward to a continued partnership with you and other citizens to respond to interpersonal violence in Anchorage.

Sincerely,

Jewel Jones, Director
Municipality of Anchorage
Department of Health and Human Services



George P. Wuerch,
Mayor

Municipality of Anchorage

ANCHORAGE WOMEN'S COMMISSION

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Citizens of Anchorage,

In June 2001 the Anchorage *Domestic Violence Action Plan* was released to the public. **Forty-seven** initiatives were identified for exploration and implementation. Since its release, action has been taken on **twenty-four** of the original initiatives and further areas of concern have been identified prompting the addition of new initiatives. This report includes the status of efforts enacted under the *Anchorage Domestic Violence Action Plan* and includes initiatives aimed at sexual violence.

In November 2001, the Executive Director of Standing Together Against Rape (STAR) penned a letter to the Anchorage Women's Commission requesting they address the critical issue of sexual violence in Anchorage in a similar manner as outlined in the *Domestic Violence Action Plan*. The AWC met with Mayor George Wuerch and recommended this action as requested by STAR. This resulted in the AWC accepting a leadership role in addressing Sexual Violence as a priority issue with full endorsement of the Mayor. Inclusion of the serious issue of sexual violence has resulted in the re-naming of the *Anchorage Domestic Violence Action Plan* to *The Action Plan for Interpersonal Violence Prevention In Anchorage, Alaska*. Specific initiatives to address the critical harm inflicted through sexual violence have also been developed and added to the *Action Plan*.

The accomplishments outlined in the *Status Report* are the combined work of concerned citizens, victims, survivors and professionals. The process is a model of how our citizens can work hand-in-hand with government agencies to improve the quality of life in our city. The Anchorage Women's Commission is privileged to be the body to coordinate such an effort.

On behalf of the Anchorage Women's Commission I thank the concerned citizens, victims, survivors and professionals for their time, effort and diligence dedicated to implementing the initiatives outlined in the *Action Plan*. Their hard work is evident in these pages. A special thank you to Mayor Wuerch for his leadership, vision and full support in addressing interpersonal violence in our city.

Sincerely,

Mary Dyer, Chair
Anchorage Women's Commission

Executive Summary

Released in June 2001, *Anchorage's Domestic Violence Action Plan* is the community's primary tool to address domestic violence and related sexual assault in Anchorage, Alaska. The *Action Plan* was developed under the leadership of the Anchorage Women's Commission, Special Committee on Domestic Violence. The Special Committee was comprised of local and state interpersonal violence prevention providers, criminal justice officials, policymakers, health and human service providers, survivors of interpersonal violence, and other professionals and private citizens from Anchorage's diverse community. Over a three-month period, the Special Committee developed a framework with local leaders that recognize and work within Anchorage's rich multi-cultural community.

Based on findings from the Municipality's *Analysis of Police Action and Characteristics of Reported Domestic Violence in Anchorage, Alaska Ten Year Study 1989-1998*. (Ten-Year Study), the Committee outlined forty-seven initiatives to be implemented by key municipal departments. Key municipal departments include the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), the Anchorage Police Department (APD), and the Municipal Department of Law (DOL). In collaboration with the community, the Municipality implemented, updated, and expanded upon the forty-seven initiatives. **This report summarizes the progress made on the forty-seven initiatives originating in the Anchorage Domestic Violence Action Plan and the expansion of initiatives to respond to sexual violence.**

Outlined below are significant accomplishments achieved under each of the three sections **Analysis, Survey, and Diversity** of the *Action Plan*. Following the accomplishments and on-going work of each section are new initiatives. A new section, "Expanded Initiatives to Include Sexual Violence" is related to efforts to respond to sexual violence. The final section is other significant progress made on interpersonal violence prevention efforts in Anchorage.

Analysis Section

The Analysis Section promotes an analytical approach that develops and collects reliable data for policy and prevention strategies. Significant accomplishments include the following:

- ✓ **Coordinated Domestic Violence Court Conference** – In June 2001, a conference, co-sponsored by the Alaska Court System, the Municipality of Anchorage, and the Anchorage Women's Commission explored a coordinated approach through the court system. Since the conference, Alaska Supreme Court Chief Justice Dana Fabe has created a Domestic Violence Committee to assess implementation of this concept in Anchorage.
- ✓ **Domestic Violence Monitoring Program** – In August 2001, the Municipal Department of Law implemented the Domestic Violence Monitoring Program (DVMP) to oversee compliance of domestic violence offenders who are court ordered to state certified batterer's intervention programs. The DVMP provides notification to the offender for non-compliance and the issuance of a petition to revoke probation and re-instate original charges. A warrant is also issued for their arrest.
- ✓ **Anchorage Domestic Violence Prevention Project** – In October 2002, the U.S. Department of Justice awarded DHHS approximately \$600,000 for Anchorage's Domestic Violence Prevention Project. The federal monies will be used to create a databank of victim needs and offender history. Working with DHHS, project partners include: APD, Abused Women's Aid In Crisis (AWAIC), Alaska Women's Resource Center (AWRC), Standing Together Against Rape (STAR), and the Municipal Department of Law.

Survey Section

The Survey Section focuses on community perception of crime and the collection of data for community initiatives and development of community prevention strategies. Significant accomplishments include the following:

- ✓ **Interpersonal Violence Prevention Analyst and Research Proposals** – In early 2002, the DHHS established an Interpersonal Violence Analyst position to continue important data collection and analysis. This position works closely with key municipal departments and provides critical information to local service providers on the scope and extent of reported interpersonal violence. This position provided critical information for the DHHS 2003 grant proposal to the National Institute of Justice to research the nature and context of sexual violence in Anchorage, with an emphasis on harm against Alaska Native and American Indian women.
- ✓ **Center for Disease Control (CDC)** – Beginning October 2002, the CDC began working with the DHHS and the Alaska Native Women Sexual Assault Committee to highlight the *Meet & Greet Safety Outreach Campaign*. This campaign brings volunteers and the police to canvas the bars and streets of Anchorage. The presence of the volunteers and police are to encourage safe behaviors and to discourage perpetration in areas with high frequencies of assault. On April 3, 2003, the DHHS is host to CDC's cable and web cast showing this outreach campaign that was filmed earlier in the same year. The campaign is featured to other communities as a model program for under served populations.
- ✓ **National Crime Victimization Survey - Anchorage, Alaska** – During Spring 2002, the University of Alaska Anchorage Justice Center conducted the Anchorage Adult Criminal Victimization Survey (AACVS) to gather data from residents about their experiences with crime as well as their perceptions of their neighborhood, the city, and the local police.

Diversity Section

This section focuses on the importance of a multi-cultural approach to interpersonal violence in Anchorage's diverse community. Significant accomplishments include the following:

- ✓ **Sexual Assault Conferences** – In September 2001, STAR held the first statewide sexual violence conference, "**Gathering To End Sexual Assault**", in Anchorage. In August 2002, a second sexual assault conference titled; "**The Ribbon and The Feather, Their Message and Their Mission**" was co-sponsored by STAR, SouthCentral Foundation and the DHHS. A special edition of the DHHS "*The Alaska Native's Guide to Anchorage*" was produced and distributed to second conference attendees.
- ✓ **Visiting Russian Delegation** – In 2002, the Mayor's Office and DHHS collaborated with the University of Alaska, Anchorage American Russian Center to host Russian Far East delegates from Chukotka, Magadan, Yakutsk and Khabarovsk. Delegates learned approaches, strategies, and policies of local government responses to interpersonal violence, as well as health care for families and children.
- ✓ **The Man To Man Campaign** – This 2002 campaign introduced by Mayor Wuerch, highlights the importance of men to stand up and speak out against domestic violence. The Man To Man Campaign included six television spots. Three are messages from male community members spoken in English, Spanish, Hmong, Tagalog, Samoan and Korean. The second set of three television spots are an all male multi-cultural, multi-generational cast that includes a grandfather, and father telling their grandson or son that "violence against women" is not culturally acceptable and proclaim, "**Not Here!**" "**Not Now!**" "**Not Ever!**"
- ✓ **Thursday With The Mayor** – In October 2002, two thirty-minute videos were produced to air on the Municipal Channel 10. The first video, *Domestic Violence - The Community Response* was filmed in the Mayor's home with guest speakers that included the Commanders from Elmendorf Air Force Base and Fort

Richardson Post, Executive Directors from AWAIC and AWRC, and batterer intervention programs. **Domestic Violence - The Municipal Response** featured the Municipality's services, including police, paramedics, municipal health and human services providers, and municipal prosecution that work together to assist victims of domestic violence.

- ✓ **Domestic Violence Awareness Month** – Each October, the Anchorage Domestic Violence Awareness Coalition convenes to increase community awareness. In 2002's opening ceremony, the Mayor and DHHS hosted over two hundred observers, including military commanders from the Air Force and Army, municipal employees, churches, local victim support agencies, police, legislators, the Anchorage School District Superintendent and teachers, concerned citizens and survivors. The ceremony was televised live on the Municipal cable Channel 10 and recorded for later broadcasting throughout the month of October.

Expanded Initiatives for Interpersonal Violence

- ⌘ **Partnership with the faith-based community** – Beginning March 2003, the Municipality will create a partnership with the faith-based community to encourage discussions within congregations about issues of interpersonal violence, including domestic violence, sexual assault and child abuse and neglect.
- ⌘ **Men Speaking Out About Interpersonal Violence** – In 2003, the Municipality will develop a campaign that brings together men, representing our multi-cultural community, to speak out and about interpersonal violence in our community.
- ⌘ **Sexual Assault Handbooks** – During April 2003, Sexual Assault Awareness Month, the Municipality will distribute handbooks written in English, Spanish, and Russian to the community.
- ⌘ **Broaden collaborative efforts with Military** – Anchorage enjoys the presence of two military commands, Elmendorf Air Force Base and Fort Richardson Army Post. It is important to broaden the understanding between dual jurisdictions concerning interpersonal violence. Proclamations related to sexual assault will be read for April 2003, Sexual Assault Awareness Month. In addition, interagency agreements will be developed with the military and the DHHS, APD and Municipal Law Department by July 2003.
- ⌘ **Two Year Analysis of Reported Sexual Assault Cases** – By December 2003, the Municipal DHHS and APD will complete an analysis of 2001 and 2002 police reports to gain a greater understanding of the characteristics of victimization, information of the suspect, temporal information, and environmental factors related to incidents of sexual assault. Similar to the Ten-Year Study, this information will help develop prevention campaigns and strategies that reduce sexual assault in the community.

Other Notable Community Achievements

- ✓ **"Joining Forces"** -- In July 2002, the Fort Richardson Army Post Family Advocacy Program was awarded a Department of Defense grant to implement a project known as **"Joining Forces: A Collaborative Community Response to Domestic Violence"** to enhance community coordination and includes Fort Richardson Army Post and Elmendorf Air Force Base.
- ✓ **The Alaska Court System** – In September 2002, the Alaska Court System received a grant from the Department of Justice to customize their new Maximus Case Management System Software Application with increased domestic violence capabilities. The project includes a family service advocate who assists domestic violence clients in plans for child custody and child visitation as well as child support orders.

Action Plan for Interpersonal Violence Prevention

Background

In October, 2000 the Municipality of Anchorage, Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), SAFE City Program in partnership with the Anchorage Police Department (APD) released a Ten-Year Study of reported domestic violence in Anchorage titled; *Analysis of Police Action and Characteristics of Reported Domestic Violence in Anchorage, Alaska Ten-Year Study 1989-1998*. This was the third such study of reported domestic violence conducted by the DHHS and made in collaboration with the APD. The 2000 report analyzed police action and characteristics of reported domestic violence in Anchorage, Alaska over a ten-year period. The study provided critical information on the characteristics of domestic violence, and some insight into related sexual assault.

In December 2000, Mayor Wuerch requested the Anchorage Women's Commission (AWC) to accept a leadership role in developing an *Action Plan* for Anchorage based on the findings of the ten-year analysis. In January 2001, the Anchorage Women's Commission convened a Special Committee on Domestic Violence to develop a Domestic Violence Action Plan. The AWC Special Committee met three times weekly for three months and in June 2001, released Anchorage's *Domestic Violence Action Plan*. The plan includes forty-seven initiatives to address and work toward the reduction of domestic violence in Anchorage.

In November 2001, acting upon a formal letter by Standing Together Against Rape (STAR), the Women's Commission met with the Mayor to discuss sexual assault incidents in Anchorage. The Commissioners requested support from the administration to address sexual assault as a priority issue in Anchorage. This resulted in expanding the focus of the *Domestic Violence Action Plan* to encompass sexual violence. Consequently, the name of the *Action Plan* was changed to the *Action Plan for Interpersonal Violence Prevention in Anchorage, Alaska*.

Interpersonal Violence Data in Anchorage and Alaska

Domestic Violence

Interpersonal violence is a critical public safety and public health issue that impacts every level of community life in Anchorage. In the past fourteen years, 1989-2002, 39,221 domestic violence reports were made to the Anchorage Police Department (APD). This means that the police department responds to an average of two hundred and thirty-three (233) domestic violence related calls each month. Police officers noted alcohol as present or a factor in 47% of cases reported from 1989 - 2000.

The vast majority of domestic violence cases involve fourth degree assault, as described under Alaska law. From 1998 to 2002, there was a 24% decrease of cases reported to Anchorage police. The table below shows the count of police reports in recent years and the per capita rate of reported domestic violence in Anchorage. The decrease in reporting may be due to the success of the 1994 Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) funding to Anchorage that enhanced collaborative intervention and training interest. The Municipality will review this reduction of reported cases through current initiatives.

Table 1. Anchorage Police Department Domestic Violence Reports: 1995-2002

Year	Anchorage Population	Domestic Violence Reports	Rate per Capita	Percent Change
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	8% +
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	0%
2001	264,937	3,140	1,185 / 100,000	7% -
2002	269,070	2,966	1,102 / 100,000	7% -

Data Source: APD Annual Statistical Reports and Data Information - Compiled by DHHS, Social Services Division, SAFE City Program (907) 343-6533.

Sexual Assault and Rape

Under Alaska law, statutory language uses the term sexual assault to describe unwanted sexual contact or penetration. These are cases of sexual penetration or contact with another person without their consent. The law is gender neutral, meaning that males and females can be victims, and penetration can occur with an object or weapon. Although Alaska Natives and American Indians comprise only 7% of Anchorage’s population, according to Anchorage police data, from 1996 – 2001, Alaska Native/American Indian persons accounted for approximately 40% of reported sexual assault incidents.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Report (UCR) uses the term rape and collects information on assaults where there is penile/vaginal penetration with the use of force. Consequently, only cases involving females regardless of age are collected under UCR. Sodomy and penetration with an object are not counted under UCR. Table 2 below includes sexual assaults reported to the Anchorage Police Department in comparison to UCR figures. Local experts believe the increase in numbers from 2000 to 2001 is due to outreach services to youth in schools. Outreach services bridge victims to support systems that encourage reporting and obtaining medical assistance.

Table 2. Sexual assaults reported to APD and rape identified under the UCR, 1995-2001.

Year	Anchorage population	APD Reported sexual assaults (Number)	APD Sexual assault Rate per capita	UCR Reported rape (Number)	UCR rape rate per capita
1995	252,729	350	138.5	242	95.5
1996	253,234	312	123.2	198	77.7
1997	254,752	259	101.7	174	68.1
1998	257,260	252	98.0	184	72.4
1999	259,391	239	92.1	162	62.8
2000	260,283	260	99.9	195	74.7
2001	263,940	286	108.4	210	79.7

Data Sources: APD Annual Statistical Report, 1999, 2000, 2001, p. 18, and FBI UCR Reports, Tables 5 and 6, 1995-2001, compiled by DHHS, Social Services Division, SAFE City Program (907) 343-6533. Population figures from Alaska Department of Labor

Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

Domestic violence was identified in 17% of the sexual assault cases reported for 2001. This means that a total of 48 reported sexual assaults, including those identified by UCR as rape, occurred within a domestic violence context. The table below, compiled from the 1999 - 2001 APD Annual Statistical Reports, shows what is known locally regarding the overlap between sexual assault and domestic violence. Further study in this area is crucial to understanding the dynamics between sexual assault and domestic violence.

Table 3. APD Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Reports: 1999-2001

Year	Total Sexual Assaults	Sexual Assaults involving Domestic Violence (Number)	Sexual Assaults involving Domestic Violence (Percent)
1999	239	31	13%
2000	260	33	13%
2001	282	48	17%

Data Source: APD Annual Statistical Reports

National Findings and Studies

All Anchorage data reflect only incidents reported to police. According to a study by the Bureau of Justice (August, 2000), most rapes are not reported to the police. Sixty three percent of completed (penetration) rapes were not reported to the police. The same study noted that in approximately 23% of the cases, the victims of rape or sexual assault explained the reason for not reporting was due to regarding the victimization as a “personal matter.” The closer the relationship between a female victim and an offender, the greater the likelihood that the victim would not notify the police. The study found when the offender was a current or former husband or boyfriend, about 77% of rapes were not reported. At 5.6%, the least cited reason for a victim of rape or sexual assault not to make a reported was “police bias.” A study of information gathered from Massachusetts Rape Crisis Centers found that thirty-five percent of reports to crisis centers in 1997, were made at least one year after the assault occurred. Among these reports, the delay in reporting to rape crisis centers ranged from over one year to 67 years. Someone known to the survivor perpetrated nine out of the ten sexual assaults brought to the rape crisis centers.

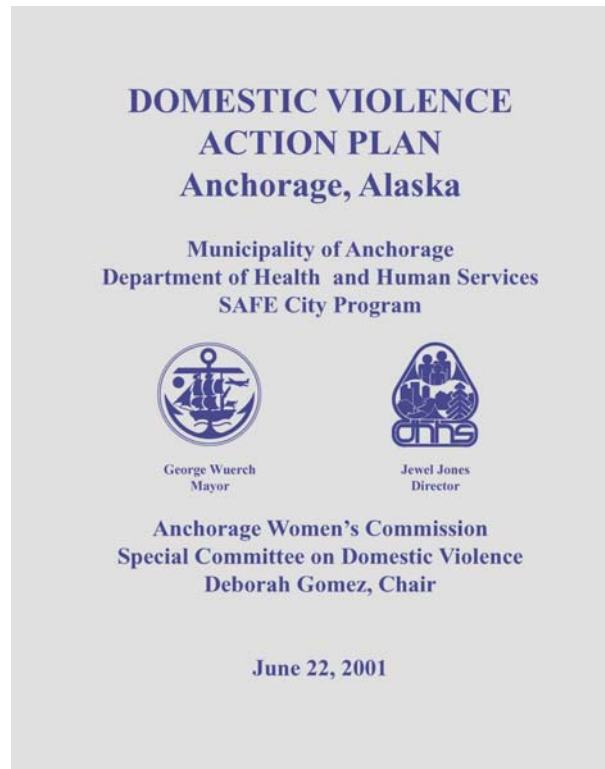
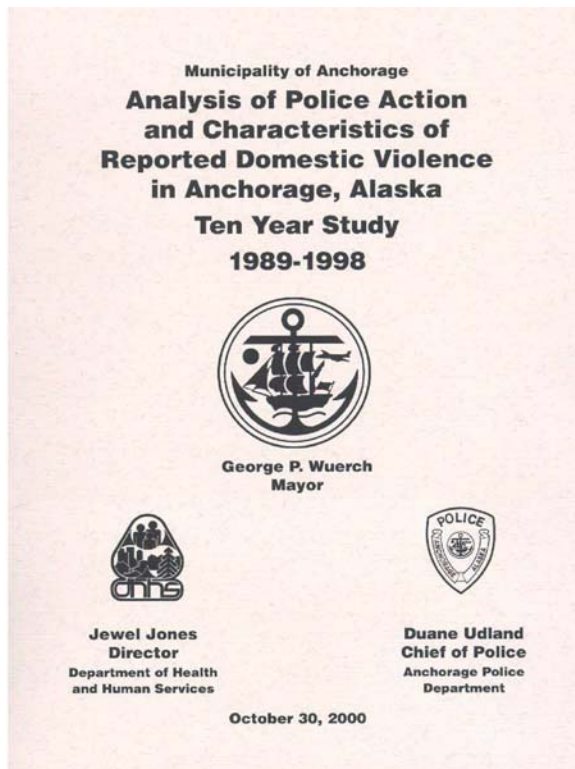
Another national study indicates that the perpetrator of sexual violence is often an intimate partner of the victim. The National Violence Against Women Survey reported that in 61.9% of rapes, the offender was a current or former spouse, cohabiting partner, boyfriend, or date. In an additional 6.5% of cases, the offender was another family member. The remainder of the rapes was found to be stranger (16.7%) and acquaintance (21.3%).

A large body of research indicates that American Indians and Alaska Natives are victimized at a higher rate than non-Alaska Natives or non-American Indians. According to the National Violence Against Women Survey (2000), 34% of American Indian/Alaska Native women experience rape, which is nearly double the percentage for white women. Findings from the Bureau of Justice, American Indians and Crime (1999), reported that 25% of rape/sexual assault were perpetrated by intimates or family members, 43% were by acquaintances, and 32% were by strangers.

Based on these studies, it is likely that there are many interpersonal violence incidents that are never reported or several years pass before coming to the attention of police or victim support agencies. For many persons who choose not to make a report to police, there are community agencies that can be contacted to receive help and support. See Appendix for local community agencies that offer assistance and information.

Implementation of Initiatives

Outlined in the following pages are the **Ten-Year Study** recommendations and a summary of action taken on initiatives identified in the **Domestic Violence Action Plan**. The summary is highlighted in three sections Analysis, Survey and Diversity. Timeframes have been adjusted, some initiatives have been revised or deleted, and expanded initiatives reflect on-going work. The action plan is a fluid, working document that reflects growth and discovery to respond to interpersonal violence in the community. The narrative sections throughout this report describe in more detail the steps taken to initiate action in the Anchorage community.



Analysis Section

The *Action Plan* proposed the need for criminal justice data to be readily available and easily obtainable for research, policy analysis and crime prevention purposes. This need was highlighted as one approach to establish and maintain on-going data collection for analysis and decision-making. It promotes an analytic approach to develop reliable and comprehensive indicators for domestic violence in Anchorage. Efforts under this section promote data sharing, software interfacing and inter-agency collaboration.

This section addresses the following recommendations from the **Ten-Year Study**:

- Conduct a statistical analysis that follows the sampling of APD cases through prosecution and the court system, and assess case outcomes from beginning to end of the criminal justice system.
- Analyze cases brought before the magistrate to evaluate changes over the last ten-year span, rather than aggregate data as presented in this report.
- Complete an analysis of serial victims and serial principal physical aggressors who enter the criminal justice system repeatedly.

Major Accomplishments

Coordinated Domestic Violence Court

The *Anchorage Domestic Violence Action Plan* delineated initiatives for the development of a coordinated domestic violence court. The Mayor requested and the Anchorage Assembly appropriated \$15,000 on May 22, 2001 to explore the concept of a coordinated domestic violence court in Anchorage.

In addition, the Anchorage Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Child Abuse and Neglect Caucus, formed in 1998, focuses on problem solving approaches for a community response to domestic violence. Currently known as the Anchorage Domestic Violence Caucus, this group has also supported and discussed the concept of a coordinated domestic violence court in Anchorage.

In June 2001, effective domestic violence case coordination was the topic of the “Coordinated Domestic Violence Court Conference.” This daylong conference brought together more than one hundred professionals from Anchorage and around the state. Conference attendees included: legislators, policymakers, law enforcement and judicial officers, court personnel, prosecutors, public defenders, attorneys, correction officers, victim service providers and victim advocates. Featured guest speakers were Emily J. Sack from New York, and Judge Gilbert Gutierrez from Colorado. They shared their perspectives on innovative programs they developed in their hometowns and program highlights from around the country.

A conference community work session was co-hosted by the Alaska Court System and the DHHS. The session resulted in an examination of benefits and barriers to implementing a Coordinated Domestic Violence Court in Anchorage. Benefits attributed to operating a coordinated domestic violence court by the work group include the belief that this approach will promote judicial economy through more informed decision making and create the opportunity for the reduction of the issuance of conflicting court orders.

Barriers to implement a coordinated domestic violence court include existing pre-emptive challenge; coming before only one judge thereby limiting citizen choice and creating potential confidentiality issues; the intensity of domestic violence cases leading to professional burnout if concentrated in one court; and, a lack of appropriate technology to effectively share information amongst and between systems.

The following summarizes the work group's concept of a domestic violence court.

Combine the misdemeanor domestic violence court proceedings with civil protection orders; the ultimate goal being to work toward the coordination of all civil and criminal cases being adjudicated utilizing a model similar to the one judge/one family model.

In December 2001, Alaska Supreme Court Chief Justice Dana Fabe convened a Supreme Court Domestic Violence Committee to explore the concept of a coordinated domestic violence court. The DHHS, APD, and Municipal Legal Department continue to participate in the Supreme Court Domestic Violence Committee. The Court's action allows for Analysis Section, initiatives 8 through 12 to become realized with the court's oversight and assessment.

In addition to accomplishing the Action Plan's initiatives, the Alaska Court System was awarded a U.S. Department of Justice grant to enhance their court software program to include domestic violence information. In collaboration with AWAIC, their project also offers victim support services in the courthouse. See the Executive Summary, page 3 above, *Other Notable Community Achievements*, for more information.

Domestic Violence Monitoring Program

In July 2001, the State Department of Health and Social Services and the State Department of Corrections, offered funding and requested the Municipal Department of Law (DOL), to provide administration and oversight of an Anchorage Domestic Violence Monitoring Program. The DOL accepted the request and the Department's Criminal Division conducts the Domestic Violence Monitoring Program to ensure domestic violence offenders who are court ordered, attend state certified batterer's intervention programs, and remain in compliance with court orders.

Monitoring includes referring offenders to certified batterer's intervention programs and tracking their compliance with attendance. Upon receiving a court order to attend a state certified batterer's intervention program, offenders are required to attend an orientation session conducted in the Boney Building Court House, in Anchorage. At this time, they select and enroll in a state certified batterer's intervention program and are informed of the requirements to maintain compliance. Batterer's Intervention Programs notify the criminal division when an offender is non-compliant. Non-compliance means when the defendant does not enroll, does not attend regularly or stops attending after enrollment in the program. Upon determination that offenders are not in compliance, the Criminal Division contacts the offender by mail and phone to inform them of their non-compliance. This provides an opportunity for the defendant to come into compliance with their mandated attendance. After notification and further non-compliance, the Criminal Division issues a petition to revoke probation and re-instate the original charges and a warrant is issued for their arrest. The establishment of the monitoring programs allows for implementation of Analysis Section initiatives 1 through 6.

Anchorage Domestic Violence Prevention Project

In October 2002, the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs (OJP), awarded a two-year grant of approximately \$600,000 to the DHHS to establish a data bank on victim needs and offender history. Grant project partners include DHHS, the Municipal Department of Law, the Anchorage Police Department and three non-profit domestic violence and sexual assault agencies which include Abused Women's Aid In Crisis (AWAIC), Alaska Women's Resource Center (AWRC) and Standing Together Against Rape (STAR). Grant project completion date is December 2004. It is anticipated that continued funding will be sought in 2003 and 2004 to enhance and sustain this important project.

Interest in this joint effort was formulated through the common belief that victim safety is crucial and offenders must be held accountable. Throughout the development of the ***Anchorage Domestic Violence Action Plan*** community members requested continued data collection and analysis. Other recommendations for data collection include analysis of prosecution and judicial actions, repeat offenders/victims and chronic offender characteristics and offender compliance monitoring.

The domestic violence project partners recognize the need for resources to collect domestic and sexual violence data to enhance victim services. Partners believe victims will be able to make more informed decisions. To increase an understanding of victim needs, within a cultural context, this project will collect information from victims. At this time, the project is designed to send a “victim needs assessment advocate” to the scene of a reported domestic violence when clearance has been made by an APD officer. The needs assessment advocate will:

- Meet with the victim on-scene;
- Provide crisis intervention and referrals to AWAIC, AWRC, STAR and the Municipal Department of Law, and/or other agencies;
- Collect information through the development of a needs assessment and collect information regarding the victim and the offender; and
- Enter details of the incident into a centralized, computerized referral system.

The Municipal Prosecutor’s Office will track offender history of prior cases and collect information regarding other court action, including child custody cases, divorce proceeding, temporary restraining orders, and any other related court action that affects the victim or family of a domestic violence case. This information will be used by the municipal prosecutor’s office for domestic violence court hearings. The DHHS along with ***The Anchorage Domestic Violence Prevention Project*** partners will collectively develop a management information system and centralized data base of domestic violence criminal records by known offense categories, offense specific information.

With grant funding for ***The Anchorage Domestic Violence Prevention Project***, Analysis Section initiatives 1 through 6 are under implementation.

Analysis Section Chart

Acronym	Agency	Acronym	Agency
ACS	Alaska Court System	DHHS	Municipal Department of Health and Human Services, SAFE City Program
ADVC	Anchorage Domestic Violence Caucus	DOL	Municipal Department of Law Criminal Division
ADVPP	Anchorage Domestic Violence Prevention Project	IT	Municipal Management Information and Technology Department
APD	Anchorage Police Department	MOA	Municipality of Anchorage
AWAIC	Abused Women's Aid In Crisis	OJP	Department of Justice, Office of Justice Program, Violence Against Women Office
AWC	Anchorage Women's Commission	STAR	Standing Together Against Rape
AWRC	Alaska Women's Resource Center	DOL	Municipal Department of Law Criminal Division

#	Initiative	MOA Agency	Action / New Timelines	Status
A-1	Develop a systematic, integrated information system to collect data on domestic violence from the state court system for municipal prosecution.	DOL DHHS IT	<p>August 2001 – DHHS and DOL evaluate changes needed to CaseMan software in order to retrieve domestic violence information.</p> <p>October 2002 – OJP awards nearly \$600,000 to DHHS for <i>The Anchorage Domestic Violence Prevention Project</i>. Project partners include: DOL, APD, AWAIC, STAR and AWRC. A data management information system will be created that provides information on victim needs, and centralizes information on offender and existence of protective orders.</p> <p>Note: Wording from last report revised to read from “municipal court system” to “state court system for municipal prosecution.”</p>	Ongoing ADVPP grant award period is September to December 2004.
A-2	Incorporate compatible information systems and implement technical, procedural and organizational coordination.	DOL DHHS APD	<p>June 2001 -- DHHS, AWC, and ACS co-host a Coordinated Domestic Violence Court Conference.</p> <p>July 2001 -- DOL implements the Domestic Violence Monitoring Program out of their office.</p> <p>August 2001 – The ADVPP Coordinated Court Committee combines with the DOL Domestic Violence Working Group to share strategies and information and begin meeting bi-weekly.</p> <p>November 2001 – DHHS hosts combined working group meeting to highlight ACS software programs and possibility to link systems.</p> <p>January 2002 – DHHS applies to OJP for the Anchorage Domestic Violence Grant Prevention Project (ADVPP)</p>	Ongoing ADVPP grant award period is September to December 2004.
A-3	Establish a universal personal identifier for all domestic violence offenders to facilitate tracking through the court system. For example finger print imaging system.	DOL APD DHHS	<p>July – December 2001 DHHS, DOL, ACS, and APD meet monthly during joint committee meetings to establish strategies that will track domestic violence offenders.</p> <p>December 2001 through January 2002 – DHHS, DOL, APD, AWAIC, AWRC, and STAR partner to apply for OJP/VAWA grant monies.</p> <p>January 2002 - ACS and AWAIC partner to apply for OJP/VAWA grant monies for the ACS software program.</p> <p>September 2002 – OJP awards nearly \$600,000 to DHHS to create a data management information system that provides information on victim needs, and centralizes information on offender history.</p>	Ongoing ADVPP grant award period is September to December 2004.

#	Initiative	MOA Agency	Action / New Timelines	Status
A-4	Implement a standardized, uniform method of data collection between systems (court, judicial, law enforcement, criminal, state and municipal) in order to create a databank of information for ongoing evaluation and analysis.	DHHS DOL APD	September 2001 through March 2003 – DOL installs new CaseMan Software to enhance coordination of information. September 2002 – OJP award to DHHS. Note prior Action Plan initiatives for reference to OJP award. Meetings will be established between the two grantees to support complementary efforts.	Ongoing ADVPP grant award period is September, 2002 To December 2004.
A-5	Collect domestic violence data from existing court records. Include; charges, dismissals, prosecutions, presence of children as witnesses, children in need of aid etc.	DHHS DOL APD	August 2001 – DHHS and DOL meet to discuss computer (CaseMan) software and examine data fields, data collection and reporting capabilities. August through December 2001 – DHHS, DOL, and APD meet to determine grant application to OJP and software requirements. December 2001 – DHHS and ACS meet and determine that both entities should apply for OJP grant awards. Applications will be made by a municipal department (DHHS) and state court (ACS) grant applications. December 2001 through January 2002 – DHHS works with DOL, APD, AWAIC, AWRC, STAR to determine strategy and goals for an OJP grant application. Department of Justice, Violence Against Women Office awards nearly \$600,000 to DHHS to create a data management information system that provides information on victim needs, and centralizes information on offender history.	Ongoing ADVPP grant award period is September, 2002 to December 2004.
A-6	Collect the identified data/information from the paper records.	DHHS DOL IT	August 2001 – DHHS meets with Department of Law to discuss computer (CaseMan) software and examine data fields, data collection, etc. Management Information System. October 2002 – OJP awards nearly \$600,000 to DHHS to create a data management information system that provides information on victim needs, and centralizes information on offender history.	Ongoing ADVPP grant award period is September, 2002 to December 2004.
A-7	Conduct focus groups with aggressors, to ask what techniques effectively support them to reduce/eliminate violence from their relationships.	DHHS	July 2002 – Focus group was conducted with a group of men who volunteered to participate in the Man To Man Campaign. Ideas were generated from this group and will be introduced to a focus group of batterers. New timeline. May – September 2003	September 2003
A-8	Develop a domestic violence philosophy within the court to reflect a coordinated response to domestic violence focused on supporting compliance rather than enforcing non-compliance.	The MOA supports the work under the ACS.	May 2001 – Mayor requests and Anchorage Assembly appropriates \$15,000 to begin assessment with the ACS for an Anchorage Domestic Violence Coordinated Court. June 2001 – DHHS, AWC and the ACS co-sponsor a daylong conference exploring possibility of a coordinated domestic violence court. January 2002 – The Alaska Court System applies for an OJP grant to continue work for a coordinated court. The ACS is an agency under the umbrella of the State of Alaska, and the Alaska Judiciary. The Municipality wholeheartedly supports the ACS and goals to determine the implementation of a domestic violence court.	Ongoing This initiative is under the auspices of the Alaska Court System.

#	Initiative	MOA Agency	Action / New Timelines	Status
A-9	Establish a specialized domestic violence court for handling domestic violence cases in Anchorage.	The MOA supports the work under the ACS.	December 2001 – Chief Justice Dana Fabe established Supreme Court Committee to explore Coordinated Domestic Violence Court concept.	Ongoing This initiative is under the auspices of the Alaska Court System.
A-10	Combine civil, criminal, juvenile and child in need of aid cases that are domestic violence related.	The MOA supports the work under the ACS.	December 2001 – Chief Justice Dana Fabe established Supreme Court Committee to explore Coordinated Domestic Violence Court concept. This initiative will be closed.	Ongoing This initiative is under the Auspices of the Alaska Court System.
A-11	Establish domestic violence court intake unit specific to assessing all domestic violence related cases for integration into specialized domestic violence court process.	The MOA supports the work under the ACS.	December 2001 – Chief Justice Dana Fabe established Supreme Court Committee to explore Coordinated Domestic Violence Court concept.	Ongoing This initiative is under the Auspices of the Alaska Court System.
A-12	Examine and redefine the goals of the existing court response to domestic violence to reflect a proactive system approach.	The MOA supports the work under the ACS.	July 2001 – DHHS compiles summary notes for the Coordinated Domestic Violence Court Conference Summary. August through December 2002 – DOL, DHHS begin meetings with ACS and combine working domestic violence groups, which include the Coordinated Domestic Violence Court and the MOA's Court Monitoring/Compliance Work Group. DV Monitoring Working Group began meeting. December 2001 – Chief Justice Dana Fabe established Supreme Court Committee to explore Coordinated Domestic Violence Court concept.	Ongoing This initiative is under the Auspices of the Alaska Court System.
New A-13	Recommend standardized minimum bail amounts and conditions of release for domestic violence offenses.	DHHS DOL APD	Three municipal agencies, DHHS, DOL, and APD will work with the community to recommend average bail amounts for primary aggressors to ACS. This proposal will be based on findings by the DHHS statistical analyst when reviewing reported cases of domestic violence. Determinants of bail conditions will be evaluated in relationship to deter the primary aggressor and the safety of the victim.	March 2004
New A-14	Explore ways to make APSIN information on no contact orders, bail conditions, and history of domestic violence charges accessible to APD patrol officers at the time of the incident.	DHHS DOL APD	Three municipal agencies will assess how APSIN information is entered and deleted, explore software program compatibility with other agencies, and create a databank for patrol officers to retrieve domestic violence information. This information is intended to include related court orders and bail conditions to ensure the safety of the victim and hold the offender accountability.	August 2003

Survey Section

The *Action Plan* proposes the utilization of a crime victimization survey to measure community attitudes, beliefs, perceptions and fear of crime related to domestic violence and sexual assault, and harm to children. The plan promotes the use of survey results to seek federal and state grant monies to pursue citywide prevention campaigns. Efforts under this section reflect emphasis on statistical analysis and data collection rather than a "survey" tool.

This section addresses the following recommendation from the **Ten-Year Study**:

- Conduct a Crime Victimization Survey modeled on the National Crime Victimization Survey to determine incidents and perception of crime in the community.

Major Accomplishments

Interpersonal Violence Prevention Analyst and Research

The DHHS has a fourteen-year partnership with the APD to collect and analyze domestic violence police reports. This unique partnership has assisted in identifying characteristics of reported domestic violence incidents. Significant portions of the *Action Plan* pertain to interpersonal violence data analysis in Anchorage, specifically to continue and expand upon the Ten-Year Study (1989-1998). Based on the recommendations of the *Action Plan* to continue and expand upon this data tracking and analysis effort, the position of Interpersonal Violence Prevention Analyst was added to the SAFE City Program staff in April 2002.

Functions of this position include data collection, data input and/or data analysis. Pooling the expertise of the Anchorage Police Department (APD) together with the expertise of the DHHS SAFE City Program, allows domestic violence information to be collected in order to increase understanding and effectively address this issue. The analysis identifies certain characteristics and aspects of domestic violence and then is applied to various interpersonal violence prevention strategies as outlined in this Plan.

In early 2004, a follow-up study of reported domestic violence, covering the years 1999 - 2003 will be published. Towards this goal, two years of data have been collected from the 1999 and 2000 police reports, and the data collection effort continues. The comparison of incident characteristics in the data will help to explain the trends being seen in reporting rates, and will further guide the community in determining appropriate intervention and prevention strategies.

The new analysis will include additional qualitative information being tracked, such as statements made by the victim/suspect regarding causal/situational factors. For example, suicidal behavior, alcohol and drug problems, jealousy, controlling behavior, past physical violence, length of the relationship, whether the victim (or suspect) was pregnant, and whether the victim and suspect are parents.

Additionally, it is anticipated that the next report on domestic violence police reports will include an analysis of the prosecution phase of the incident. This will be possible using new information systems (victim needs survey and prosecution data) to be developed under the *Anchorage Domestic Violence Prevention Project* funded by OJP, Office of Violence Against Women. Analysis would include reporting the outcomes of cases, whether they were prosecuted, what the charges were (compared with the initial charge in the arrest report), what verdict was reached, the sentence (including batterer's intervention program court orders), and other information determined to be relevant to understanding the prosecutorial role in domestic violence crime resolution.

Survey Section, initiatives 5 through 9 are revised to reflect conducting statistical analysis rather than use of a survey tool. Responsiveness to these initiatives will include the efforts of the statistical analyst as outlined

above and will establish on-going statistical methods for the formulation of research based prevention and intervention strategies. The Data Analyst position will respond to Survey Section, initiatives 5, 6, and 12. Most importantly, this position will be able to collate reported cases of violence to help create prevention and intervention strategies in the community.

Center for Disease Control (CDC)

Beginning October 2002, the CDC began working with the DHHS. In December 2002, CDC was introduced to the Alaska Native Women Sexual Assault Committee to highlight the *Meet & Greet Safety Outreach Campaign*. This campaign brings volunteers and the police to canvas the bars and streets of Anchorage. The presence of the volunteers and police are to encourage safe behaviors and to discourage perpetration in areas with high frequencies of assault. On April 3, 2003, the DHHS is host to CDC's cable and web cast showing of this outreach campaign that was filmed earlier in the same year. The campaign is featured to other communities as a model program for under served populations. This effort responds to the Survey Section, overall theme which is to increase awareness and knowledge to Anchorage citizens. This effort also responds to the Diversity Section, and the overall need to recognize cultural diversity and outreach in the community.

National Crime Victim Survey - Anchorage, Alaska

During Spring 2002, the University of Alaska Justice Center conducted the Anchorage Adult Criminal Victimization Survey (AACVS) to gather data from residents about their experiences with crime as well as their perceptions of their neighborhood, the city, and the local police. The *Alaska Justice Forum* plans to present highlights from the survey over several issues. The first article in the series will address perceptions of neighborhood and city quality of life, neighborhood conditions, and fear of crime. (See Appendix.)

Survey Section Chart

Acronym	Agency	Acronym	Agency
ACS	Alaska Court System	DHHS	Municipal Department of Health and Human Services, SAFE City Program
ADVC	Anchorage Domestic Violence Caucus	DOL	Municipal Department of Law Criminal Division
ADVPP	Anchorage Domestic Violence Prevention Project	IT	Municipal Management Information and Technology Department
APD	Anchorage Police Department	MOA	Municipality of Anchorage
ASD	Anchorage School District	NCVS	National Crime Victimization Survey
AWAIC	Abused Women's Aid In Crisis	OJP	Department of Justice, Office of Justice Program, Violence Against Women Office
AWC	Anchorage Women's Commission	STAR	Standing Together Against Rape
AWRC	Alaska Women's Resource Center	UAA	University of Alaska Anchorage

#	Initiative	MOA Agency	Action / New Timelines	Status
S-1	Identify a survey tool to be utilized in Anchorage as a sustainable means to measure the community perception and unreported domestic violence and sexual assault (including children) in Anchorage.	The MOA supports UAA's NCVS project.	June 2001 – UAA awarded a grant to conduct the NCVS in Anchorage, Alaska. Winter 2003 – UAA publishes preliminary finding of the NCVS, <i>Fear of Crime and Quality of Life in Anchorage</i> , in the Alaska Justice Forum. See Appendix for article.	Ongoing The MOA supports UAA's NCVS project.
S-2	Conduct a public information effort announcing the conducting of the identified survey in the community and encourage participation.	The MOA supports UAA's NCVS project.	June 2001 – UAA awarded a grant to conduct the National Crime Victimization Survey in Anchorage, Alaska. Winter 2003 – UAA publishes preliminary finding of the NCVS, <i>Fear of Crime and Quality of Life in Anchorage</i> , in the Alaska Justice Forum.	Ongoing The MOA supports UAA's NCVS project.
S-3	Oversee the implementation of the identified survey tool at regular intervals in the city of Anchorage (every 2 years).	The MOA supports UAA's NCVS project.	Winter 2003 – UAA publishes preliminary finding of the NCVS, <i>Fear of Crime and Quality of Life in Anchorage</i> , in the Alaska Justice Forum.	Ongoing The MOA supports UAA's NCVS project.
S-4	Provide contract administration for a sub-contractor to conduct the identified survey in Anchorage.	The MOA supports UAA's NCVS project.	June 2001 – UAA announces grant award to conduct a NCVS in Anchorage, Alaska. NCVS to be administered, which includes any sub-contract work for the UAA.	Ongoing The MOA supports UAA's NCVS project.
S-5	Isolate trends of domestic violence in Anchorage over a sustained period of time.	DHHS APD	April 2002 – DHHS hires an Interpersonal Violence Prevention Analyst who is analyzing domestic violence, sexual assault and domestic violence homicide cases reported to APD. March 2003 – DHHS Analyst to complete analysis of reported domestic violence cases covering 1999 – 2002.	On-going March 2003

#	Initiative	MOA Agency	Action / New Timelines	Status
S-6	Examine local victimization data to produce research driven interpersonal violence prevention initiatives.		May – December 2002 – DHHS Interpersonal Violence Prevention Analyst assesses DOL CaseMan software program to determine collection of data to track cases also reported to APD. September 2002 – DHHS awarded OJP grant to assess needs of victim. Under the ADVPP, DHHS, DOL and APD will create prevention strategies based on research and data.	On-going ADVPP Grant award period is September, 2002 to December, 2004.
S-7	Evaluate Municipal domestic violence policies based on findings of the survey, and if necessary implement changes.	APD	October 2002 – APD creates workplace violence policies and refers draft to DOL. October 2002 – Revised Approach – DHHS awarded OJP grant to assess needs of victim. Under the ADVPP, DHHS, DOL, and APD will create prevention strategies based on research and data.	On-going ADVPP Grant award period is September, 2002 to December, 2004.
S-8	Build citywide prevention initiatives for Anchorage utilizing the results of the survey accordingly.	DHHS DOL APD	October 2002 – Revised Approach – Build citywide prevention initiatives for Anchorage utilizing the results of the statistical analysis performed by DHHS.	On-going ADVPP Grant award period is September, 2002 to December, 2004.
S-9	Disseminate the findings of the survey and work with community to recommend action for prevention and intervention of interpersonal violence in Anchorage.	DHHS APD DOL	October 2002 – Revised Approach – Disseminate findings of the ADVPP to determine needs of the victim and increase offender accountability. Information to be used as a learning tool with other providers, and to increase community knowledge of the cultural needs of victims.	On-going ADVPP Grant award period is September, 2002 to December, 2004.
S-10	Expand Domestic Violence Awareness Month activities with definitive prevention initiatives as a result of survey findings.	DHHS APD DOL	October 2002 through December 2004 – Revised Approach – Expand Domestic Violence Awareness Month activities with definitive prevention initiatives as a result of work by the DHHS Statistical Analyst and of findings produced by the ADVPP	On-going ADVPP Grant award period is September, 2002 to December, 2004.
S-11	Implement interpersonal violence prevention education in schools (K-12) as a part of the curriculum.	DHHS	Revised Timeline – May 2003 through December 2004 – DHHS will begin work with the ASD and AWAIC	May 2003 - December 2004
S-12	Invite the State of Alaska, CDVSA & Alaska Network DV to explore the replication of the identified survey tool statewide and encourage sharing of collected information.	DHHS APD DOL	November/December 2001 – DHHS and APD meet with Alaska Department of Public Safety to review statistical methodology, menu, codes, and approach to collect domestic violence data. December 2001 – DHHS, APD, and DOL meet with Juanita Hensley, Acting Executive Director, CDVSA to promote information sharing and information regarding MOA grant submittal to OJP.	Pending further request by State of Alaska.
S-13	Examine the results of UAA's Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) as baseline data in making comparisons to National Survey information and data collected by other cities.	The MOA supports UAA's NCVS project.	Winter 2003 – UAA publishes preliminary finding of the NCVS, <i>Fear of Crime and Quality of Life in Anchorage</i> , in the Alaska Justice Forum.	Ongoing The MOA supports UAA's NCVS project.

#	Initiative	MOA Agency	Action / New Timelines	Status
New S-14	Conduct focus groups with domestic violence aggressors, to determine what techniques effectively support them to reduce/eliminate violence from their relationships.	DHHS	Work with local batterer intervention programs and develop focus groups with persons who have successfully completed the treatment program and who are recommended by the batterer intervention program.	November 2003
New S-15	Increase and maintain number of police officers to accommodate attrition and retirement.	APD	The APD must be able to maintain a trained and experienced pool of officers to respond sensitively, expeditiously and effectively in interpersonal violence situations. In addition, it is important to note that officers who receive adequate "time off" will be able to maintain overall health and well being and be available to accommodate naturally occurring attrition and retirement. APD will initiate review of this recommendation beginning June 2003.	June 2003
New S-16	Develop a Domestic Violence Homicide Response Plan.	APD DHHS	The MOA is committed to the prevention of domestic violence homicides. The APD and DHHS will work together to study domestic violence homicides and review determinants that will aid in the prevention of such acts.	December 2003

Diversity Section

This section focuses on the importance of a multi-cultural approach to interpersonal violence in Anchorage's diverse community. This section addresses the following recommendation from the **Ten-Year Study**:

- Evaluate the feasibility of a safe house for victims of domestic violence, with a special focus on Alaska Native women.
- Create domestic violence resource materials and develop prevention campaigns with a special emphasis on cultural and ethnic diversity issues.

Major Accomplishments

Sexual Assault Conferences

In September 2001, STAR held the first statewide sexual violence conference "**Gathering To End Sexual Assault**" in Anchorage. The DHHS was also a co-sponsor and provided monetary support. In August 2002, a second sexual assault conference titled; "**The Ribbon and The Feather, Their Message and Their Mission**" was co-sponsored by STAR, SouthCentral Foundation and the DHHS. A special edition of the DHHS "*The Alaska Native's Guide to Anchorage*" was produced and distributed to the 2002 conference attendees. These conferences respond to Diversity Section initiative 2.

Visiting Russian Delegation

In collaboration with the University of Alaska Anchorage American Russian Center, the DHHS hosted delegates from the Russian Far East communities of Chukotka, Magadan, Yakutsk and Khabarovsk whose role included an overview of local policies and interpersonal violence prevention strategies and learning how Anchorage defines and responds to interpersonal violence. A total of five *Community Connections* programs have been facilitated under the auspices of the *Action Plan* diversity initiatives.

These visits presented the opportunity to mutually impart knowledge and experience as well as gain new insight into different cultures. For instance, there is no Russian language equivalent translation for the phrase "domestic violence." As information was shared through a translator it became easier to communicate cornerstone concepts of the dynamics of domestic violence and our prevention and intervention efforts. Further information exchange, facilitated through a partnership between the SAFE City Program and the UAA American Russian Center, resulted in the translation from English to Russian of domestic violence resource materials. The materials include *Broken Hearts* teen dating violence series, safety plans, and *When Someone You Know or Love Is Hurting You* domestic violence handbook. Also, a fact sheet "Translator Tips" was developed and used for communication between the Russian speaking delegates and the English speaking presenters. In 2002, the U.S. Department of State recognized DHHS for their "Citizen Diplomacy" work. These special meetings respond to the Diversity Section initiative 2.

The Man To Man Campaign

This campaign is based on a belief by Mayor Wuerch that men must actively participate in the reduction of domestic violence. Mayor Wuerch invited men in the community to stand up and speak out publicly against domestic violence. In July 2002, the DHHS convened a focus group of male volunteers who generated discussion on men's sense of social duty and the importance of men publicly stepping up and speaking out against family violence. Focus group facilitators included Dr. Steve Washington of the Denali Cove Counseling Center and SAFE City Program staff.

During the introduction phase of the focus group, participants were asked why more men do not participate actively in publicly promoting domestic violence prevention. They answered, “Nobody ever asked us.” All participants signed a media release, a confidentiality statement and agreed to be photographed and audiotaped as part of the focus group process. Their participation is featured as an accomplishment to mentor the participation of other men.

The focus group discussion was used as a tool to develop safety and prevention messages from men to men and to explore new ways to deliver the messages. After careful consideration and on-going consultation with men of varying backgrounds including Alaska Native Elders the resultant product was the Man To Man Campaign videotaped for television. The Man To Man Campaign was developed into domestic violence prevention spots that were televised in October, November and December 2002 and January 2003. These television spots featured multi-lingual, multi-cultural male community leaders stating in English, Spanish, Hmong, Tagalog, Samoan and Korean that ***“The Message Is The Same In Any Language; Domestic Violence Is Not Acceptable in Anchorage. Not Here! Not Now! Not Ever!”*** Another significant theme identified through this process also resulted in a multi-generational approach, wherein three generations of male family members promote the prevention message: ***Domestic Violence is Not The Answer. Never Is! Never Was! And Never Will Be!***

The focus group demonstrated that men also believe in safe homes, in respecting and protecting women and children and also that men play a vital role in the prevention and intervention of domestic violence in Anchorage. And now, more than ever more men must publicly stand up and speak out against family violence. This success is under the Diversity Section initiatives 1, 2, 21 and 22.

“Thursday With The Mayor”

In October 2002, two special ***Thursday With The Mayor*** programs were featured on the Municipal cable for public viewing. The first program, entitled **Domestic Violence – The Municipal Response**, highlighted municipal departments' response to domestic violence. Municipal departments that were showcased included the Department of Health and Human Services, Anchorage Police Department, the Anchorage Fire Department, and the Department of Law.

The second program hosted by the Mayor in his home entitled **Domestic Violence – The Community Response** featured Abused Women’s Aid In Crisis, the Alaska Women’s Resource Center, Anchorage Multi-Services Counseling Center, and the Fort Richardson Army Post, Family Advocacy Program. This program also featured military commanders and their wives from Elmendorf Air Force Base and Fort Richardson Army Post. Colonel Dutch Remkes, 3rd Wing Commander of Elmendorf Air Force Base, and his wife Susie Remkes, and Lieutenant Colonel David Shutt and his wife Lisa Shutt along with First Lady, Brenda Wuerch encouraged family and friends not to blame the victim.

These two television programs showcased valuable resource information highlighting the services available for families experiencing domestic violence. Mrs. Wuerch, Mrs. Remkes and Mrs. Shutt offered valuable information to person’s who may be experiencing domestic violence. They offered encouragement to friends and loved ones of those being victimized along with useful tips and ways to assist them in times of crisis. These two programs aired three times daily on the Municipal Cable Channel 10 throughout the month of October. The videos were developed for utilization throughout the year and for use in presentations to the community. The special taping and airing of these television spots responds to Diversity Section initiatives 1, 2, 21 and 22.

Domestic Violence Awareness Month

The National Coalition Against Domestic Violence which was founded in 1978, and instituted the first National Domestic Violence Awareness Month in 1987. The U.S. Congress passed the first Domestic Violence Commemorative legislation in 1989. In 1992, October was proclaimed as National Domestic Violence Awareness Month by Presidential Proclamation and annually has been observed in October. Each year, wearing purple ribbons during Domestic Violence Awareness Month is encouraged across the country to bring national awareness to the issues faced by battered women and their children.

Each October, the Anchorage Domestic Violence Awareness Coalition convenes to increase community awareness and implement prevention activities in observance of Domestic Violence Awareness Month. In 2002's opening ceremony, the Mayor and DHHS hosted over two hundred observers, including military commanders from the Air Force and Army, municipal employees, churches, local victim support agencies, police, legislators, the Anchorage School District Superintendent and teachers, concerned citizens and survivors. The ceremony was televised LIVE on the Municipal cable Channel 10 and recorded for later broadcasting throughout the month of October.

In October 2002, Fort Richardson Army Post and Elmendorf Air Force Base issued domestic violence awareness month proclamations, jointly recognizing and promoting safety within families as a priority for their perspective branches of the military. The Commanders went on to say that domestic violence acts are an offense against the institutional values of the military and diminish the quality of life. The Commanders articulated that promoting strong, safe families is a year-round mission and contributes directly to the readiness of the force. Both commanders made a public commitment to continue to inform all military personnel and family members of local military and civilian resources for preventing family violence, procedures for responding to it, and the support services available to those in need in concert with the efforts of the Municipality of Anchorage ***Domestic Violence Action Plan***. Domestic Violence Awareness Month responds to Diversity Section initiatives 1 and 2.

Other activities for October 2002 included:

- ⌘ Mary Kay Cosmetics distributed domestic violence safety tips cards to those who purchased products during the month of October.
- ⌘ Marie's Beauty Supply, partnered with Alaska Women's Resource Center to provide domestic violence training and education for employees.
- ⌘ The McDonald's Corporation partnered with the DHHS to provide domestic violence training and education for their managers and crew. They distributed over 15,000 domestic violence safety tips cards with each food order to go. They displayed posters and signs with life saving information in their bathrooms and included critical domestic violence information to their employees by inserting domestic violence safety information into employee's paychecks.
- ⌘ Shiloh Missionary Baptist Church/American Baptist Missions presented a special service on November 17, 2002 to recognize the seriousness of domestic violence and offer hope to victims of domestic violence. "Shiloh has committed to investing an ever increasing percentage of resources into ministries and partnerships that will help relieve families of the continued destructiveness of domestic violence, by forming partnerships with community agencies that work with families, domestic violence and domestic violence issues, providing prayer support, ministry support and financial support." *Voice of Shiloh* November 17, 2002. Also provided were posters, bathroom signs and paycheck inserts.
- ⌘ Anchor Park United Methodist Church hosted Alaska Women's Resource Center domestic violence training and education for parishioners and youth groups. The Domestic Violence Quilt and the Clothesline Project were displayed in recognition of victims of domestic violence for two weekend services.
- ⌘ Anchorage School District teachers and staff wore purple and white ribbons throughout the month of October to recognize the significance of preventing domestic violence.
- ⌘ The Anchorage Daily News donated ad space for the printing of a large purple ribbon so that members of the community could demonstrate their support for victims and survivors of domestic violence by displaying it in their windows, homes and workplaces.
- ⌘ KNBA, KENI, KTVA Channel 11, KFQD, Inter Cambios and National Talk Radio showcased information on the issue of domestic violence.
- ⌘ Alaska Women's Resource Center distributed white and purple ribbons to the community.

Cultural Competence and Child Witnesses Conferences

In October 2001, the DHHS, Municipal Dept of Law, Criminal Division, the Anchorage Women's Commission, and AWAIC hosted two special domestic violence trainings with national presenters from the Western Community Policing Center. Funded by the federal COPS Office, the Western Community Policing Center is a six-state partnership that includes Alaska, Hawaii, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, and Utah, and offers domestic violence trainings. First, there was a two-day conference entitled **Cultural Competency for Domestic Violence**. The training was designed to discover ways to identify culturally relevant elements of family violence and to develop and practice culturally competent skills.

To gain a greater understanding of harm to children in domestic violence situations, a second two-day training entitled **Domestic Violence - Children's Issues** was presented. This training examined children's coping mechanisms and how children who witness domestic violence are affected in their behavioral, cognitive and emotional adjustment. It also explored how children's harmful experiences lead to trans-generational family violence.

The Alaska Police Standards Council certified the two conferences. Featured national speakers from the Western Community Policing Center included Caralyn Holmes Ph.D., the Honorable Keith L. Stoney, Municipal Court Judge, West Valley City, Utah, and Sheila Jennings, Crime Prevention Specialist, Crime Prevention Unit of West Valley City Police Department, Utah. These conferences reflect implementation under the Diversity Section initiatives 16, 18 and 19.

The Alaska Native's Guide to Anchorage

The Alaska Native's Guide to Anchorage is a booklet produced by DHHS that describes services and programs in Anchorage available to assist Alaska Natives and American Indians. 18,000 copies of the guide were produced and distributed to the Alaska Federation of Natives Convention, conferences, state government, corporations, local nonprofit agencies, cab companies, and gas stations. This important guide addresses the Diversity Section initiatives 1 and 2.

Diversity Section Chart

Acronym	Agency	Acronym	Agency
ACS	Alaska Court System	DHHS	Municipal Department of Health and Human Services, SAFE City Program
ADVC	Anchorage Domestic Violence Caucus	DOL	Municipal Department of Law Criminal Division
ADVPP	Anchorage Domestic Violence Prevention Project	ER	Municipality of Anchorage Employee Relations
APD	Anchorage Police Department	IT	Municipal Management Information and Technology Department
ASD	Anchorage School District	MOA	Municipality of Anchorage
AWAIC	Abused Women’s Aid In Crisis	OJP	Department of Justice, Office of Justice Program, Violence Against Women Office
AWC	Anchorage Women’s Commission	STAR	Standing Together Against Rape
AWRC	Alaska Women’s Resource Center	UAA	University of Alaska Anchorage
		WCPC	Western Community Policing Center

#	Initiative	MOA Agency	Action / New Timelines	Status
D-1	Promote utilization of existing services available, such as Willa’s Way, DenA’Coy through public information effort.	DHHS	October 2001 and October 2002 – Local services were promoted during Domestic Violence Awareness Month for each year. In addition, Channel 10, the Municipal News Channel was used to highlight support programs. October 2003 –Six programs will be featured on Channel 10, the Municipal Channel, during Domestic Violence Awareness Month.	On-going October 2003
D-2	Promote public information efforts, prevention and awareness of interpersonal violence. Including culturally specific media, faith community, TV or radio programming.	DHHS	October 2001 and October 2002 – Culturally relevant services were promoted during Domestic Violence Awareness Month for each year. In addition, for October 2002, Channel 10, was used to feature the Man To Man Campaign which featured men speaking about domestic violence six languages. These languages include, Spanish, English, Hmong, Tagalog, Samoan, and Korean. October 2003 –Six programs will be featured on Channel 10, the Municipal Channel, during Domestic Violence Awareness Month. April 2004 – A Man To Man Campaign featuring six languages will be aired on the local Municipal channel for airing during April, Sexual Assault Awareness Month.	On-going October 2003 April 2004
D-3	Coordinate the utilization of property abated by APD to serve as safe transitional housing for families leaving violent situations.	APD Revised to DHHS	Revised: Late-2001 – It was discovered that AWAIC had been awarded federal monies for a transitional housing project. December 2002 – STAR meets with DHHS and outlines need for housing for victims of sexual assault, both women and men.	D-3 Initiative is revised. New D-3 initiative to support AWAIC and STAR
D-4	Create police officer involved domestic violence workplace procedure/protocol.	APD DOL	Late 2002 – APD submits DRAFT Policy to DOL for review. New Timeline May 2003 – DOL to complete review of APD draft of workplace violence.	July 2003

#	Initiative	MOA Agency	Action / New Timelines	Status
D-5	Create Domestic Violence Workplace Procedures/protocol for all Municipal work units	DHHS	New Timeline July 2003 – Action taken to coordinate with Municipal ER.	July 2003
D-6	Create replicable domestic violence workplace procedures/protocol for any workplace.	DHHS	New Timeline September 2003 – Complete draft domestic violence workplace procedures/protocols for DHHS Director.	September 2003
D-7	Work with Anchorage Chamber of Commerce to promote adoption and implementation of the Domestic Violence procedure protocol by Anchorage businesses.	DHHS	New Timeline September – October 2003 – Work with Chamber of Commerce to support a presentation on domestic violence prevention.	October 2003
D-8	Aggressively recruit multi-lingual staff.	ER	New Timeline July 2003 – ER to take action steps on this initiative.	July 2003
D-9	Promote employment incentives for current employees who successfully take a second language class, pass and then utilize in their work.	ER	New Timeline July 2003 – ER to take action steps on this initiative.	July 2003
D-11	Establish partnership with Anchorage cab companies to provide victim sensitivity training.	DHHS	New Timeline May 2003 – Will initiate discussions with local cab companies to provide information on victim sensitivity and information on local support services.	May 2003
D-12	Work with cab companies to develop a procedure for cabbies to alert appropriate organizations when observing citizens in vulnerable situations.	DHHS	New Timeline May 2003 – Will initiate discussions with local cab companies to provide information on victim sensitivity and information on local support services.	May 2003
D-13	Post victim resource information and safety tips cards in cabs.	DHHS	New Timeline May 2003 – Will initiate discussions with local cab companies to provide information on victim sensitivity and information on local support services.	May 2003
D-14	Work with hospitality industry to promote victim sensitivity and domestic violence awareness.	DHHS	New Timeline May 2003 – Will initiate discussions with hospitality industry to provide information on victim sensitivity and information on local support services. August 2003 – Completed information (brochures, cards, training) on victim sensitivity and awareness will be completed. October 2003 – New plan to maintain this initiative will be completed.	May 2003 August 2003 October 2003

#	Initiative	MOA Agency	Action / New Timelines	Status
D-15	Work with hospitality industry to promote victim sensitivity and domestic violence awareness by posting victim resource information and safety tips in lobbies and rooms.	DHHS	New Timeline May 2003 – Will initiate discussions with hospitality industry to provide information on victim sensitivity and information on local support services	May 2003
D-16	Promote domestic violence training and education of licensed/approved childcare workers/providers to promote awareness of the needs of children who live with family violence.	DHHS	July 2001 – Provide presentation on Domestic Violence and Alcohol to Home Visiting Public Health Nurses. October 2001 – Childcare licensing providers attend WCPC's <i>Domestic Violence-Children's Issues Conference</i> . New Timelines: May 2003 – Meet with DHHS Childcare Licensing Manager and Daycare Assistance staff and arrange for training and education for childcare licensers and licensed childcare centers. July 2003 – Provide training to childcare licensers and child care assistance program staff. August 2003 – Produce written materials and a video clip for child care providers and childcare assistance workers to take to the field.	May 2003 July 2003 August 2003
D-17	Promote the development of licensed/approved childcare centers that are designed to accommodate the needs of children who live with family violence.	DHHS	New Timelines May 2003 – Meet with DHHS Childcare Licensing Manager and Daycare Assistance staff and arrange for training and education for childcare licensers and licensed childcare centers. July 2003 – Provide training to childcare licensers and child care assistance program staff. August 2003 – Produce written materials and a video clip for child care providers and childcare assistance workers to take to the field.	May 2003 July 2003 August 2003
D-18	Organize a bold, assertive outreach effort to recruit individuals/volunteers from specific cultural communities. Cultural messengers (ambassadors)	DHHS	October 2001 Over fifty professionals and interested community members attend the <i>Cultural Competence for Domestic Violence Conference</i> . October 2002 – Televised first domestic violence Man To Man Campaign on Channel 10. Ran series of Man To Man video clips with six languages to be broadcast on television and aired on radio. New Timelines July – September 2003 – Host Man To Man Focus Groups and video tape for October 2003, Domestic Violence Awareness Month. October 2003 – Air Interpersonal Violence Prevention Man To Man Campaign on Municipal Channel.	July– September 2003 October 2003
D-19	Create a train the trainers seminar that will empower the cultural messengers to spread domestic violence information and promote awareness within their cultural community.	DHHS	October 2001 Over fifty professionals and interested community members attend WCPC's <i>Cultural Competence for Domestic Violence Conference</i> New Timeline July – September 2003 – Host Man To Man Focus Groups and video tape for October 2003, Domestic Violence Awareness Month. October 2003 – Produce training booklets in Spanish, Hmong, Tagalog, Samoan, Korean, and English for men to speak to men about domestic violence.	July –September 2003 October 2003

#	Initiative	MOA Agency	Action / New Timelines	Status
D-20	Provide multi-lingual interpersonal violence educational resources that reflect the cultural representation of the Anchorage community.	DHHS	<p>October 2002 – Man To Man campaign messages completed. Six Man To Man television spots developed, produced and aired.</p> <p>New Timeline</p> <p>April 2003 – Update of sexual assault handbooks in English, Spanish, and Russian.</p> <p>October 2003 – Update and publication of domestic violence handbooks in English, Spanish and Russian..</p>	<p>April 2003</p> <p>October 2003</p>
D-21	Identify strong community leaders (especially male) who will act as advocates i.e. speak out publicly against family violence.	DHHS	<p>September 2001 – Meetings with Alaska Federation of Natives to outline Domestic Violence Action Plan initiatives.</p> <p>October, November, December, 2002 – Six Man To Man TV Spots developed, produced and aired.</p>	On-going
D-22	Develop interpersonal violence prevention campaign to focus on men. Include a series of Man To Man messages.	DHHS	<p>October, November, December, 2002 – Six Man To Man TV Spots developed, produced and aired.</p>	On-going
New D-23	Increase municipal and military collaboration with a focus on military processes, protocol and domestic violence resources. Interagency agreements will be developed with the military and MOA by July 2003.	DHHS APD DOL	Anchorage enjoys the presence of two military commands, Elmendorf Air Force Base and Fort Richardson Army Post. It is critical to recognize military processes, services, and protocol in the prevention and intervention of domestic violence. The DHHS, APD, and DOL will create Memorandums of Agreement which support law enforcement, prosecution, and victim advocacy services.	July 2003
New D-24	Establish partnership or letter of agreement to examine shared procedures in dual jurisdiction cases. Explore sharing data collection efforts to prevent gaps in response to incidents of domestic violence that may involve military members. Interagency agreements will be developed with the military and MOA by July 2003.	APD DOL DHHS	A firm understanding of dual jurisdiction is needed to ensure the safety and welfare of victims of domestic violence. The APD, DOL, and DHHS are committed to creating Memorandums of Agreement that support law enforcement and prosecution when working on cases that involve dual jurisdiction. In addition, the DHHS will work with the military services to ensure that victim information is provided to families who are living off base.	July 2003

Expanded Initiatives to Include Sexual Violence

In November 2001, the Executive Director of Standing Together Against Rape (STAR) penned a letter to the Anchorage Women's Commission that requested their leadership in the issue of sexual violence in Anchorage in a similar manner as outlined in the *Domestic Violence Action Plan*. The AWC met with Mayor Wuerch and recommended this action as requested by STAR. This resulted in the AWC accepting a leadership role in addressing sexual violence as a priority issue with full endorsement by the Mayor. Inclusion of the serious issue of sexual violence has resulted in the re-naming of the *Anchorage Domestic Violence Action Plan* to *The Action Plan For Interpersonal Violence Prevention In Anchorage, Alaska*. Specific initiatives to address the critical harm inflicted through sexual violence have also been developed and added to the *Action Plan*.

Sexual violence carries many of the elements of domestic violence. The same complex set of power and control dynamics is intended to undermine the will or interests of another person. When listening to victims and survivors of domestic violence recount their violent experiences, they often do not view forced sexual encounters with someone they know or love as assault, or as domestic violence. For yet others, the humiliation and fear of future harm leads some to forgo reporting to police or seeking medical attention. This is one of the many reasons that it is essential to include sexual violence as a critical component when addressing the crime of domestic violence. It is also important to identify ways to enhance our understanding of the role of sexual violence incidents within the context of domestic violence. It is equally critical to recognize that acquaintances and strangers also commit sexual assault.

With the severity of domestic violence related sexual violence in mind, on-going collaborative efforts since the release of the *Action Plan*, additional collaboration with Standing Together Against Rape (STAR) and the Alaska Native Women Sexual Assault Committee has resulted in several new initiatives.

Highlights of Expanded Initiatives For Interpersonal Violence

- ⌘ **Partnership with the faith-based community** – Beginning March 2003, the Municipality will create a partnership with the faith-based community to encourage discussions within congregations about issues of interpersonal violence, including domestic violence, sexual assault and child abuse and neglect.
- ⌘ **Men Speaking Out About Interpersonal Violence** – In 2003, the Municipality will develop a campaign that brings together men, representing our multi-cultural community, to speak out, and about, interpersonal violence in our community.
- ⌘ **Sexual Assault Handbooks** – During April 2003, Sexual Assault Awareness Month, the Municipality will distribute handbooks written in English, Spanish, and Russian to the community.
- ⌘ **Broaden collaborative efforts with Military** – Anchorage enjoys the presence of two military commands, Elmendorf Air Force Base and Fort Richardson Army Post. It is important to broaden the understanding between dual jurisdictions concerning interpersonal violence. Proclamations related to sexual assault will be read for April 2003, Sexual Assault Awareness Month. In addition, interagency agreements will be developed with the military and the DHHS, APD and Municipal Department of Law by July 2003.
- ⌘ **Two Year Analysis of Reported Sexual Assault Cases** – By December 2003, the Municipal DHHS and APD will complete an analysis of 2001 and 2002 police reports to gain a greater understanding of the characteristics of victimization, information of the suspect, temporal information, and environmental factors related to incidents of sexual assault. Similar to the Ten-Year Study, this information will help develop prevention campaigns and strategies that reduce sexual assault in the community.

Sexual Violence Initiative Chart

Acronym	Agency	Acronym	Agency
ACS	Alaska Court System	CITC	Cook Inlet Tribal Council, Inc.
ANJC	Alaska Native Justice Center	DHHS	Municipal Department of Health and Human Services, SAFE City Program
ANWSAC	Alaska Native Women's Sexual Assault Committee	DOL	Municipal Department of Law Criminal Division
ADVC	Anchorage Domestic Violence Caucus	IT	Municipal Management Information and Technology Department
ADVPP	Anchorage Domestic Violence Prevention Project	MOA	Municipality of Anchorage
APD	Anchorage Police Department	OJP	Department of Justice, Office of Justice Program, Violence Against Women Office
AWAIC	Abused Women's Aid In Crisis	SCF	SouthCentral Foundation
AWC	Anchorage Women's Commission	STAR	Standing Together Against Rape
AWRC	Alaska Women's Resource Center	UAA	University of Alaska Anchorage

#	Initiative	MOA Agency	Action / New Timelines	Status
SVI-1	Implement a standardized, uniform method of data collection between APD and DHHS to collect data on sexual assault in Anchorage.	APD DHHS	The APD and DHHS will update their Memorandum of Agreement to allow retrieval of sexual assault data of reported cases from 2001 and 2002. Only DHHS staff that have undergone an APD background check and that are part of a specified DHHS team will be allowed access to information. This information sharing will only allow for aggregate reporting, and will at all times protect the confidentiality and dignity of persons harmed by sexual assault. Completed analysis is scheduled for December 2003.	December 2003
SVI-2	Expand Sexual Assault Awareness Month activities with definitive prevention initiatives as a result of findings of the DHHS statistical analyst.	DHHS APD	DHHS and APD will work together to develop and implement prevention strategies for April 2004, Sexual Assault Awareness Month. The MOA will work in collaboration with the AWC, the ANJC, the ANWSAC, STAR, the AWRC, and AWAIC. Work will begin October 2003 and implementation will be April 2004.	Preliminary work beginning October 2003 Implementing April 2004
SVI-3	Coordinate with Alaska Native Women Sexual Assault Committee to participate and promote Meet & Greet Safety Outreach.	APD DHHS	The ANWSAC is community-based and founded on the importance of outreach services to Alaska Native and American Indian women. These services are intended to prevent women from being sexually assaulted by persons met in bars or on the streets. The APD and DHHS is committed to the ANWSAC's Meet & Greet Safety Outreach project, where volunteers walk with police officers, on sidewalks, in areas and at times, where high sexual assaults have been reported. Coordination of volunteers by the ANWSAC is scheduled around seasonal events in the community. In April 2003, Southcentral Foundation will bring together a group of volunteers during Sexual Assault Awareness Month, 2003. Other times when Meet & Greet is coordinated is during the Alaska Federation of Natives Convention, scheduled yearly in October.	April 2003 October 2003 On-going

#	Initiative	MOA Agency	Action / New Timelines	Status
SVI-4	Provide sexual assault handbooks in English, Spanish and Russian.	DHHS	Anchorage multicultural, and multi-speaking communities have requested re-publication and update of sexual assault handbooks in English, Spanish and Russian. The DHHS will coordinate with STAR, APD, the State District Attorney's Office, and the University Campus Police to publish booklets in April 2003. Updated and new booklets will also be distributed April 2004.	April 2003 April 2004
SVI-5	Invite male community members to form a special sexual violence committee to promote sexual violence education and awareness.	DHHS APD	The DHHS and APD will work with STAR, ANWSAC, SCF, CITC, and the ANJC to work with men, from diverse backgrounds, to create sexual assault awareness campaigns and strategies for Anchorage. Work will begin September 2003, to allow for the production, broadcasting, or airing of campaigns during Sexual Assault Awareness Month, 2004.	September 2004
SVI-6	Create fact sheets of local, state, and federal reports, studies, and analysis of sexual assault and domestic violence.	DHHS APD	The DHHS will work with APD to collect data from local, state, and federal sources. This information will be distributed to increase public knowledge and awareness in Anchorage. Information on sexual assault will be available for April 2003, Sexual Assault Awareness Month. Information on domestic violence will be made available October 2003, for Domestic Violence Awareness Month. This information will be made available each year for each observed month of violence.	April 2003 April 2004 October 2003 and October 2004
SVI-7	Build citywide prevention initiatives for Anchorage, and document under the Interpersonal Violence Prevention Plan for Anchorage, Alaska, utilizing the results of the DHHS statistical analyst.	DHHS	Each year, beginning with April 2003, the DHHS will work with the AWC, APD, DOL, and all victim support agencies to develop a citywide plan for prevention and intervention strategies for Anchorage, Alaska.	April 1, 2003 April 1, 2004
SVI-8	Develop "Man Made" messages by men, "Message of Faith" and "Let's Talk" campaigns for culturally, faith, and male specific members of the community and the community at large.	DHHS	DHHS, local victim agencies and participant faith community leaders will work together to develop campaigns, including a Man Made Message, a Message Of Faith, and Let's Talk (in culturally relevant languages) for the Anchorage area. The public promotion campaigns can be publications, televised (including the Municipal Channel) and aired on radio and will be featured April 2004, Sexual Assault Awareness Month.	April 2004
SVI-9	Municipal and military coordination, to include educating civilian service providers on military process, protocol and sexual violence resources, including domestic violence.	DHHS APD DOL	The DHHS, APD, and DOL will work with Fort Richardson Army Post and Elmendorf Air Force Base Family Advocacy Programs to share information on military processes and protocol, as well as develop an interagency agreement by July 2003.	July 2003 Ongoing
SVI-10	Establish Memorandums of Agreement to examine shared procedures in dual jurisdiction cases and explore sharing data collection efforts to prevent gaps in response to incidents of sexual violence that may involve military members.	DHHS APD DOL	The DHHS, APD, and DOL will work with Fort Richardson Army Post and Elmendorf Air Force Base Family Advocacy Programs to develop Memorandums of Agreement to develop protocol and procedures for dual jurisdiction reports and cases of harm to persons. The Memorandum will be completed by July 2003.	December 2004

Other Notable Community Achievements

In addition to initiatives achieved in the *Action Plan*, significant and important community action was attained through the *Joining Forces* project and the **Alaska Court System**.

"Joining Forces"

In July 2002, the Fort Richardson Army Post, Family Advocacy Program was awarded a Department of Defense grant to implement a project known as ***"Joining Forces: A Collaborative Response to Domestic Violence."*** The project is a cooperative effort by Elmendorf Air Force Base and Fort Richardson Army Post to promote victim safety and provide a coordinated response to domestic violence. Five of the goals for the project include:

- (1) training and certifying military law enforcement personnel through the state law enforcement training academy;
- (2) coordinating military and civilian protocols for medical screening and evaluation of possible maltreatment;
- (3) developing and producing a resource guide for victims and treatment for abusers;
- (4) enhancing coordination between military and civilian agencies, such as the Family Advocacy, courts, treatment programs, law enforcement, prosecution and advocacy services; and,
- (5) developing memorandums of understanding between agencies.

Anticipated benefits include a uniform, highly trained, community-wide civilian/military response to domestic violence victims and offenders through enhanced coordination among police, legal, courts, and treatment partners. The grant award period is from July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003.

The Alaska Court System

In December 2001, Alaska Supreme Court Justice Dana Fabe established the Supreme Court Domestic Violence Committee. The multi-agency committee is assigned the task of identifying and making recommendations for improving Anchorage's court domestic violence procedures. The Alaska Court System (ACS) has a long history in working with several agencies in the community, including Abused Women's Aid In Crisis (AWAIC), the Municipal Department of Health and Human Services, the Municipal Department of Law, and the Anchorage Police Department. In January 2002, the ACS applied for federal monies through the Office of Justice (OJP), "Grants To Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protective Order Program." In September 2002, the Alaska Court System received a two-year grant from OJP for two primary purposes. One purpose is to educate judges in criminal and other courts about domestic violence and to improve judicial handling of such cases. Moreover, the second purpose is to provide technical assistance and computer equipment for courts in order to facilitate enforcement of protective orders. In partnership with AWAIC, the project will also strengthen legal advocacy programs for victims of domestic violence. The grant also supports the coordination of computer-tracking systems to ensure communication between related agencies. The customization of the ACS software program will gather data to monitor the effectiveness of changes in court procedures and complement the Municipal DHHS's past and on-going efforts to study domestic violence in a community context.

APPENDIX

- I. Coordinated Domestic Violence Court Conference Summary
- II. Coordinated Domestic Violence Court Conference Evaluation Form
- III. *Alaska Justice Forum* NCVS Article
- IV. Translator Tips
- V. Domestic Violence Fact Sheets
- VI. Sexual Violence Fact Sheets
- VII. 2001 Rate of Rape Tables
 - General Facts About Reported Rape In Anchorage Formula Sheet
 - General Facts of Reported Rape in Anchorage and Alaska Compared to the Nation
 - Anchorage in Comparison to Alaska Rate of Rape per 100,000 Female Inhabitants 1980-2001
 - Anchorage in Comparison to the Nation Rate of Rape per 100,000 Inhabitants 1980-2001
 - Alaska in Comparison to the Nation Rate of Rape per 100,000 Inhabitants 1980-2001
 - Ranking of Cities with Highest Rate of Rape per 100,000 Inhabitants
 - States Ranking Highest and Lowest for Rate of Rape per 100,000 Inhabitants 1976-2001
- VIII. Letter from Mayor Wuerch to Faith Community
- IX. ***Action Plan*** Initiative Photographs
- X. Community Interpersonal Violence Prevention Resources

**COORDINATED
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COURT
CONFERENCE SUMMARY**

**COORDINATED
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COURT
EVALUATION FORM**

Coordinated Domestic Violence Court

June 25, 2001

Conference Summary

Introduction

Over the past couple of years, several community-based groups have distributed literature, expressed interest and briefly discussed exploring the concept of a centralized domestic violence court in Anchorage. These groups include: The Interpersonal Violence Prevention Task Force convened from 1995 through 2000 as part of the Mayor's Community Action Plan against crime. The Anchorage Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Child Abuse and Neglect Caucus formed in 1998 and whose focus, in 2000 shifted to problem solving approaches for a coordinated community response to domestic violence, and is currently known as the Anchorage Domestic Violence Caucus. In addition, since November, 2000 efforts by the Anchorage Women's Commission's Special Committee on Domestic Violence, has resulted in the formulation of a *Domestic Violence Action Plan* for the city of Anchorage.

The *Action Plan* includes initiatives for the development of a coordinated domestic violence court in Anchorage as outlined in the Analysis component of the plan. Based on action items A2-A5 and A8-A12, the Mayor requested and the Anchorage Assembly appropriated \$15000 on May 22, 2001 to further explore the concept of a Coordinated Domestic Violence Court in Anchorage.

Alaska judicial officers, based in Anchorage, also visited a working domestic violence court in Miami, Florida and have attended conferences and trainings where their interest has been peaked in examining what components might be needed to effectively implement a coordinated court response to domestic violence here in Anchorage. Judicial officers from the State of Alaska Court System met with members of the Municipality of Anchorage, Department of Health and Human Services, SAFE City program and combined efforts and resources to co-sponsor and co-host a one day conference on June 25, 2001. The conference entitled "Coordinated Domestic Violence Court Conference", presented information on the topic of effective domestic violence case coordination. This day-long conference brought together one hundred professionals from Anchorage and throughout the State including legislators, policy makers, law enforcement officers, judicial officers, court personnel, prosecutors, public defenders, attorney's, corrections, victim service providers and victim advocates to gain more information and further explore the concept of a coordinated domestic violence court for Anchorage. Two speakers from New York and Colorado provided their perspectives on innovative programs, so that local professionals could learn more about varying responses around the country.

Presenters

Emily J. Sack has several years' experience as a practicing criminal defense attorney. She received her BA degree from Swarthmore College, her Masters of Philosophy from Columbia University, and her Juris Doctorate from the New York University School of Law. Ms. Sack provides consultations and presentations on domestic violence issues throughout the nation.

Most recently she served as Deputy Director at the Center for Court Innovation in New York. The Center is a public-private partnership between the New York State Unified Court System and the Fund for the city of New York that works to foster innovation within the state courts.

As Deputy Director she was responsible for the Center's Domestic Violence Programs and Family Court Programs and has worked closely with several jurisdictions in a variety of settings. She has been closely involved in the planning and implementation of the specialized domestic violence courts, including courts in Brooklyn, the Bronx, Westchester, Buffalo, and Suffolk County in New York.

Ms. Sack recently accepted a position as Associate Professor of Law and in July will be joining the faculty of Roger Williams University, School of Law in Rhode Island.

Judge Gilbert Gutierrez is a presiding Judicial District Judge in Weld County, Colorado and has several years experience as a an Assistant District Attorney, a private practitioner including criminal defense, and as a University professor of criminal justice studies at the University of Northern Colorado. He received his Law degree from the University of New Mexico School of Law.

Judge Gutierrez presides over the Weld County Domestic Violence Court which handles all misdemeanor domestic violence cases. The dedicated Domestic Violence Court of Weld County has been in operation since September, 2000 and is the result of a coordinated community effort including the courts, probation, law enforcement, the district attorney's office, the local bar, domestic violence service providers, and victims' advocates.

Judge Gutierrez and Ms. Sack, along with representatives from the Alaska Court System and the Municipality of Anchorage, presented an open forum, with a question and answer session about the specific needs of Anchorage, as well as the experiences of other communities. Representatives from the Municipal SAFE City Program and Anchorage Women's Commission also presented results of a ten-year domestic violence study, and summarized the Anchorage Women's Commission Domestic Violence Action Plan which benefits from the full endorsement of Mayor Wuerch and the Anchorage Assembly.

Purpose of Domestic Violence Court

Domestic violence does not fit the traditional definition of the crime of assault and is frequently a factor in many civil and criminal cases. Participants from existing systems that interact with one another agree that criminal justice case information needs to be readily available and easily obtainable in order to effectively respond to domestic violence cases. The development of a centralized domestic violence court will facilitate a coordinated court response to the application of legal intervention in cases of non-traditional assault or domestic violence. This coordinated court could assign immediate short-term sanctions as opposed to the current penalties and consequences that often occur long after the fact. This approach could involve coordinating civil and criminal cases to be adjudicated by one, two or three judges dedicated to the combination and coordination of civil and criminal domestic violence cases through the use of comprehensive computerized information and case management system to support compliance with court ordered sanctions rather than enforcement of non-compliance. Criminal justice data needs to be readily available and easily obtainable for court processes, crime prevention, policy analysis and research purposes.

Process

The conference community work session was co-facilitated by the Honorable Peter Ashman, Jan MacClarence, Executive Director of AWAIC and Chair of the Anchorage Domestic Violence Caucus, and Deborah Gomez, Chair of the Anchorage Women's Commission. The session resulted in an examination of benefits and **barriers** to implementing a Coordinated Domestic Violence Court in Anchorage. The working group comprised of legislators, policy makers, law enforcement officers, judicial officers, court personnel, prosecutors, public defenders, attorney's, corrections, victim service providers and victim advocates, utilized a problem solving approach to propose **solutions** to the barriers and outlined several **options** to replace the existing method of handling these court cases.

Benefits

Benefits attributed to operating a coordinated domestic violence court by the work group include the belief that this approach will promote judicial economy through more informed decision making and create the opportunity for the reduction of the issuance of conflicting court orders. Coordinated case information can translate into more expedient case resolutions. Some citizens may have more than one case pending before the court. If one judge were to preside over all cases involving the same person it would allow familiarity with cases, making it less likely for cases and information to fall between the cracks. Eventually this would result in a reduction of cases and the creation of a flexible, more workable model to meet needs of victims, defendants and the court.

This approach also provides for coordination of resources and increased victim involvement through a built-in engagement process and assessment to be conducted with victims. This coordination increases the

likelihood of more detailed and coordinated information gathering. Victims will be able to make more informed decisions. The court system becomes more approachable and user friendly.

The working group assessed that this type of coordinated court response will provide more effective protection for Alaska families, and, increase offender compliance, by enhancing coordination of services for families eventually including a focus on the protection of children, enforcement of child support orders and custody and visitation orders. Additional benefits include a mechanism to identify gaps and improve court services and systems. These coordinated actions will produce a court model that can be replicated in rural areas and will demonstrate to Alaskans that domestic violence is a priority issue.

Barriers

Barriers identified as impediments to implementing a coordinated domestic violence court include: the existence of jurisdictional conflict; lack of participation of vital players; mistrust between agencies; change factor (inherent resistance to change); the existing pre-emptive challenge; and the act of coming before only one judge thereby limiting citizen choice and creating potential confidentiality issues.

In addition to the above named impediments, limited cooperation and resources also create significant barriers. For example, insufficient committed resources for adequate follow-up to offset the historical tendency not to follow cases through the system, and an inherent unwillingness to share resources. There is also the perception that the intensity of domestic violence cases will lead to professional burnout if entirely concentrated in one court. A problem will also be created if there is a lack of appropriate technology to effectively share information amongst and between systems. The absence of extensive training and education of judges and other key court positions coupled with a reasonable rotation schedule and inclusion of immigration education also poses a challenge. The unavailability of language translators and interpreters will also hinder communication between the court and the parties of the case.

Options/Solutions

Use of the problem-solving approach resulted in the following suggestions: restructure the court system; actively identify and fill gaps in staffing; have judges prepare written drafts of court and chart procedures and solicit feedback. Provide victims access to the court system through a single point of entry, all victims go to one place! Strengthen the consequences of violating a civil protective order (Legislative). Limit the change in case processing to criminal cases first. Consider adding civil protective orders to the initial phase. Collapse divisions into one place. Identify “culture” of the domestic violence court system. Break the comprehensive coordinated court concept down into subsets of the broader definition in the beginning.

The group also identified resources needed, they are outlined here: Appropriate technology to share information among and between systems. Provide extensive training and education of judges and other key court positions including immigration education along with reasonable rotation. Provide language translators/ interpreters. Commit resources for adequate follow-up to offset the historical tendency not to follow through.

Recommendations

Formulated recommendations from this work group include:

- Ensure key players are at the table for the process include; Court System, Court Administration, Service Providers, Advocacy Links, Municipal and State Prosecution, Defense, State and local Law Enforcement, State of Alaska, Department of Health and Social Services, Municipality of Anchorage, Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Corrections.
- Examine current court case processing and court system description.
- Request all interested parties and key players provide a list of their expectations and needs for Domestic Violence Court.

- Begin to develop a relevant model and process for Anchorage with misdemeanor court and the protective order process by including components that provide for intensive time up-front with petitioner through access to a victim advocate.
- Improve case processing by providing a Domestic Violence Court Resource Coordinator to gather and disseminate case specific information (review protective order register, provide file to include police report, etc.) to key players in each domestic violence case.
- Streamline monitoring of protective and criminal orders by bringing the defendant with co-existing orders in front of one judge and require the offender to come before the same judge each time a violation occurs.
- Eventually move toward a system that incorporates a case coordinator (Social Worker) to assist in establishing parenting plans; and addressing custody issues and child support concerns.
- Increase number of public defenders/attorneys.
- Childcare center located in the Court House.
- Court appointed interpreters (mechanism for players involved).

Summary

Twelve separate variations of a coordinated court response were spotlighted for discussion and the group took a vote and reached consensus on what they would like to implement immediately. The following summarizes this concept.

Combine the misdemeanor domestic violence court proceedings with civil protection orders; the ultimate goal being to work toward the coordination of all civil and criminal cases being adjudicated utilizing a model similar to the one judge/one family model.

This approach will require the court system to examine the current philosophy toward domestic violence and promote a significant change in the handling of domestic violence cases.

This working group established that firm and definitive support must be requested and supplied from the judges and the court administration in the form of a written endorsement of support for implementation of the Coordinated Domestic Violence Court

This will require clear, consistent and effective communication between systems, individuals and government agencies. It will be necessary to acquire and or implement appropriate technology to promote the sharing of information among and between systems. Extensive training and education of judges and other key court positions including immigration education along with a reasonable rotation schedule will be critical to the success of the proposed project. The shift will be intensive, it will demand that individuals who function in positions of authority take the lead by willingly setting aside mistrust between agencies and acknowledging the unwillingness to share resources and commit to exploring strategies to achieve the desired outcome of a coordinated domestic violence court. The leadership must be willing to embrace the change factor, where there is inherent resistance to change by demonstrating a heightened level of awareness, motivation and commitment. All participants will need to recognize and utilize the strength found in the common belief that offenders must be held accountable and victim safety is crucial. This change will require key participants to recognize varying personalities, roles and differences and exercise patience, build trust and respect despite limited cooperation and lack of participation of vital players. This must not side track their efforts, rather it must to be used as a guidepost, a helpful reminder of the opportunity to share information and the vision of a coordinated court process that will improve accountability of offenders and enhance the safety of Alaskan families.

One further step toward supporting and solidifying this innovative way to reduce and respond to domestic violence in Anchorage continues to be demonstrated by Mayor Wuerch and the Department of Health and Human Services Director Jewel Jones who met with conference organizers and guest presenters Gutierrez and Sack immediately following the conference session to discuss the work group recommendations and needed resources to create a coordinated domestic violence court.



Coordinated Domestic Violence Court Conference Evaluation

**PLEASE TAKE A MOMENT TO ASSIST THE CONFERENCE PLANNERS
BY ANSWERING THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.**

Analysis of Police Action and Characteristics of Reported Domestic Violence in Anchorage, Alaska 1989-1998 Ten Year Study presentation.

No Benefit	Minimal Benefit	Somewhat Beneficial	Beneficial	Very Beneficial
1	2	3	4	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments: _____

Anchorage Women's Commission Domestic Violence Action Plan presentation.

No Benefit	Minimal Benefit	Somewhat Beneficial	Beneficial	Very Beneficial
1	2	3	4	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments: _____

Domestic Violence Court - Various Models - Emily J. Sack.

No Benefit	Minimal Benefit	Somewhat Beneficial	Beneficial	Very Beneficial
1	2	3	4	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments: _____

Domestic Violence Court - Judge Gilbert A. Gutierrez.

No Benefit	Minimal Benefit	Somewhat Beneficial	Beneficial	Very Beneficial
1	2	3	4	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments: _____

Coordinated Domestic Violence Court Conference Evaluation (Continued)

What did you find most beneficial in the presentations? _____

Is there any particular subject area that you'd like to have more information on? _____

What do you see as the significant barriers currently being encountered by families experiencing domestic violence (in court or elsewhere)?

Do you think some type of domestic violence case management/court coordination would benefit Anchorage residents?

Yes No Unsure

If yes, what components do you believe are necessary?

Does your work involve families experiencing domestic violence? Yes No
If so, how?

Are you interested in working on a committee to further explore these ideas and/or develop them?

Yes No Unsure

**PLEASE LEAVE ON THE REGISTRATION TABLE
AS YOU EXIT THE THEATER. THANK YOU.**

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ANCHORAGE

JUSTICE CENTER

Fear of Crime and Quality of Life In Anchorage

Alaska Justice Forum 19(4), Winter 2003

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Fear of Crime and Quality of Life in Anchorage

Matthew Giblin

During Spring 2002, the Justice Center conducted the Anchorage Adult Criminal Victimization Survey (AACVS) to gather data from residents about their experiences with crime as well as their perceptions of their neighborhoods, the city, and the local police. The *Alaska Justice Forum* plans to present highlights from the survey over several issues. This first article in the series will address perceptions of neighborhood and city quality of life, neighborhood conditions, and fear of crime.

Methodology

The AACVS instrument was an almost exact replica of the instrument used in the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) data collection program, which began in 1973. The NCVS questions are comprehensive, addressing both violent and property victimizations regardless of whether the victimizations were actually reported to law enforcement. The Anchorage survey included an additional series of questions based on the COPS Addendum of the U.S. Department of Justice, Community-

Oriented Policing Services. These included items pertaining to fear of crime, quality of life, perceptions of the police, and personal safety measures.

The survey was administered between April 1, 2002 and June 30, 2002 to residents of Anchorage; eligible respondents were residents age 18 or older contacted via a household (non-business) line. Telephone calls were primarily made on weekdays between 10:00 AM and 9:00 PM, although calls were generally not made during the dinner hours between 5:00 PM and 7:00 PM. A random-digit dialing (RDD) method that generates numbers using a computer program was used to make calls. Use of this method increased the likelihood that the residents surveyed were, in fact, representative of Anchorage residents, since each household with a telephone had an equal chance of being contacted.

Interviewers explained the purpose of the study to potential respondents in each household, guaranteed confidentiality, and asked for participation. It should be noted that households were randomly called, but no random selection of individuals within households occurred. While such randomization was attempted in the first few days of survey administration, interviewers quickly realized that the number of callbacks necessary to secure an interview with a randomly selected respondent would be both time and cost prohibitive. Participating respondents within a household were selected simply based on who was willing to answer the survey questions (in most cases this was the individual answering the telephone). The overall survey cooperation rate (number of completed interviews divided by the sum of completed interviews, refusals, terminations, hearing/language problems, and respondent unavailable) was approximately 60 percent, based on a total of 781 secured interviews.

As shown in Table 1, a comparison of AACVS respondent characteristics and Anchorage Census 2000 data shows strong similarities, but two key differences are worth noting. First, AACVS respondents were disproportionately female. Second, a smaller proportion of AACVS respondents reported household incomes of \$50,000 or more, although this difference is likely due to the larger number of respondents who refused to answer the income question.

Neighborhood and City Quality of Life

All respondents were asked to identify their level of satisfaction with the quality of life in their neighborhood and in their city.

Table 1. Demographic Characteristics of AACVS Respondents and Municipality of Anchorage Residents Based on Census 2000

	AACVS respondents		2000 Census	
	N	Percent	N	Percent
Sex				
Male (age 18 or older)	299	38.3 %	92,953	50.4 %
Female (age 18 or older)	481	61.6	91,959	49.6
Refused	1	0.1	--	--
Race¹				
White	597	76.5 %	188,009	72.2 %
African-American	40	5.1	15,199	5.8
Alaska Native/American Indian	49	6.3	18,941	7.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	21	2.7	16,856	6.5
Other	22	2.8	5,703	2.2
Multiracial	27	3.5	15,575	6.0
Don't know	1	0.1	--	--
Refused	23	2.9	--	--
Hispanic origin¹				
Hispanic	41	5.2 %	14,799	5.7 %
Non-Hispanic	723	92.6	245,484	94.3
Don't know	1	0.1	--	--
Refused	16	2.0	--	--
Age				
18-19	33	4.2 %	7,192	3.9 %
20-24	60	7.7	17,694	9.6
25-34	164	21.0	40,113	21.8
35-44	179	22.9	48,210	26.1
45-54	167	21.4	38,803	21.0
55-64	106	13.6	18,158	9.8
65+	57	7.3	14,242	7.7
Don't know	1	0.1	--	--
Refused	14	1.8	--	--
Household income² # and % of households				
Less than \$50,000	283	36.2 %	42,108	44.3 %
\$50,000 or more	344	44.0	52,972	55.7
Don't know	37	4.7	--	--
Refused	117	15.0	--	--

1 Census data related to race and Hispanic origin refer to the entire population, while the data for the AACVS refer to respondents age 18 years and older.

2 A \$50,000 dividing mark was used, since the census and AACVS categories only corresponded at this mark.

Overall, more than 92 percent of respondents were satisfied or very satisfied with the quality of life in their neighborhood, while more than 86 percent were satisfied or very satisfied with the quality of life in the city. The ratings were based on a four-point scale (very dissatisfied, dissatisfied, satisfied, very satisfied), with four indicating the highest level of satisfaction. Note in Table 2 that although

respondents were generally satisfied, their mean rating for satisfaction with the quality of life in the city (3.03) was considerably lower than their rating for neighborhood quality of life (3.35). In other words, as a group, the respondents were more satisfied with the quality of life within their neighborhoods than they were with the quality of life in the city as a whole ($p < .001$).

While overall satisfaction levels were high, several significant differences across demographic characteristics emerged in the data. With regard to city quality of life, males (3.10) were more satisfied than females (3.00, $p < .05$); white respondents (3.08) were more satisfied than Alaska Native/American

Please see Fear of Crime, page 8

Table 2. Mean Respondent Ratings for Satisfaction with Quality of Life¹

	Satisfaction with quality of life			
	City		Neighborhood	
	Mean rating ²	N	Mean rating ²	N
All Respondents	3.03	769	3.35	778
Sex				
Male	3.10	293	3.38	296
Female	3.00	475	3.34	481
Refused	2.00	1	2.00	1
Race				
White	3.08	589	3.39	594
African-American	3.00	39	3.33	40
Alaska Native/American Indian	2.77	48	3.14	49
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.95	21	3.38	21
Other	2.77	22	3.41	22
Multi-racial	2.88	26	3.22	27
Don't know	3.00	1	3.00	1
Refused	3.05	22	3.09	23
Hispanic Origin				
Hispanic	2.95	41	3.37	41
Non-Hispanic	3.04	712	3.36	720
Don't know	4.00	1	4.00	1
Refused	2.93	15	3.06	16
Age				
18-19	2.81	31	3.06	33
20-24	3.07	59	3.28	60
25-34	3.02	163	3.26	164
35-44	3.06	176	3.37	177
45-54	3.07	165	3.36	166
55-64	2.95	104	3.48	106
65+	3.11	56	3.63	57
Don't know	4.00	1	4.00	1
Refused	2.86	14	3.00	14
Household income				
Less than \$10,000	2.94	17	3.12	17
\$10,000-\$19,999	2.92	37	3.13	39
\$20,000-\$29,999	2.88	75	3.20	76
\$30,000-\$39,999	2.90	68	3.25	69
\$40,000-\$49,999	3.04	79	3.35	80
\$50,000-\$59,999	3.21	78	3.41	79
\$60,000-\$69,999	3.08	52	3.42	52
\$70,000 or more	3.08	212	3.46	213
Don't know	2.94	36	3.27	37
Refused	3.06	115	3.40	116

1 Respondents answering "don't know" are excluded.
 2 Figures based on a four-point scale: (4) very satisfied; (3) satisfied; (2) satisfied; (1) very dissatisfied.

Table 3. Mean Respondent Ratings for Fear of Crime¹

	Fear of crime			
	City		Neighborhood	
	Mean rating ²	N	Mean rating ²	N
All Respondents	2.41	773	1.91	778
Sex				
Male	2.23	296	1.81	297
Female	2.51	476	1.97	480
Refused	3.00	1	3.00	1
Race				
White	2.40	589	1.91	595
African-American	2.30	40	1.75	40
Alaska Native/American Indian	2.55	49	2.18	49
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.38	21	1.80	20
Other	2.55	22	1.68	22
Multi-racial	2.52	27	1.85	27
Don't know	4.00	1	4.00	1
Refused	2.22	23	1.87	23
Hispanic Origin				
Hispanic	2.44	41	1.93	41
Non-Hispanic	2.40	715	1.92	720
Don't know	3.00	1	1.00	1
Refused	2.19	16	1.81	16
Age				
18-19	2.42	33	1.64	33
20-24	2.32	60	1.78	60
25-34	2.34	161	1.93	164
35-44	2.47	177	1.99	176
45-54	2.41	167	1.98	167
55-64	2.46	106	1.89	106
65+	2.42	55	1.77	57
Don't know	2.00	1	2.00	1
Refused	2.31	13	2.00	14
Household income				
Less than \$10,000	2.18	17	2.18	17
\$10,000-\$19,999	2.69	39	2.20	40
\$20,000-\$29,999	2.35	74	1.96	75
\$30,000-\$39,999	2.57	69	2.04	69
\$40,000-\$49,999	2.48	80	1.89	80
\$50,000-\$59,999	2.45	78	2.03	79
\$60,000-\$69,999	2.31	52	1.87	52
\$70,000 or more	2.43	213	1.87	213
Don't know	2.25	36	1.50	36
Refused	2.26	115	1.83	117

1 Respondents answering "don't know" are excluded.
 2 Figures based on a four-point scale: (4) very fearful; (3) somewhat fearful; (2) not very fearful; (1) not at all fearful.

Fear of Crime

(continued from page 7)

Indian respondents (2.77, $p < .01$); and those with higher household incomes were more satisfied than those with lower household incomes ($p < .05$). Significant differences were also found in ratings of neighborhood quality of life. Younger respondents were less satisfied with neighborhood quality of life than older respondents ($p < .001$), and respondents with higher household incomes were more satisfied than those with lower household incomes ($p < .05$).

Neighborhood Conditions

A series of questions in the COPS Addendum portion of the AACVS asked respondents whether or not disorderly conditions existed in their neighborhood. These conditions included disorderly behaviors (illegal public drinking/drug use, public drug sales, prostitution, panhandling/begging, loitering/hanging out, truancy, transients or homeless sleeping on streets or benches) and disorderly conditions (abandoned cars/buildings, rundown/neglected buildings, poor lighting, overgrown shrubs/trees, trash, empty lots, vandalism or graffiti). The most commonly cited condition, identified by 23 percent of respondents, was poor neighborhood lighting. Other common conditions included empty lots (19.1%), il-

legal public drinking/drug use (19.1%), vandalism/graffiti (18.8%), loitering/hanging out (18.4%), overgrown trees and shrubs (17.9%), rundown/neglected buildings (15.4%), trash (15.1%), truancy (15.1%), and abandoned cars/buildings (14.1%). Less common were transients/homeless sleeping on streets or benches (10.6%), panhandling/begging (10.2%), public drug sales (8.6%), and prostitution (4.9%).

Neighborhood and City Fear of Crime

Survey respondents were asked several questions concerning their level of fear in their neighborhood and the city. Once again, a four-point scale (not at all fearful, not very fearful, somewhat fearful, very fearful) was used; higher mean scores indicate higher levels of fear. As shown in Table 3, respondents indicated that they were not overly fearful of crime in their neighborhood. The mean rating (1.91) was very close to "not very fearful" on the four-point scale. Only about 1 in 5 respondents (20.5%) acknowledged being very fearful or somewhat fearful of crime in their neighborhood. The analysis revealed that female respondents were more fearful than male respondents ($p < .01$). In addition, the large number of respondents answering "don't know" to the household income question ($n=36$) had significantly lower levels of fear than respondents in other income categories. Finally,

Alaska Natives/American Indians exhibited more neighborhood fear than other racial groups ($p < .05$).

Respondents' level of fear in their city (2.41) was higher than respondent level of fear in their neighborhood (1.91), with the differences statistically significant ($p < .001$). Nearly half (46.6%) of all respondents expressed some fear (either somewhat fearful or very fearful) about crime in their city. Again, female respondents reported higher levels of fear than male respondents ($p < .001$). Respondents with household incomes in the \$10,000-\$19,999 and \$30,000-\$39,999 categories also reported higher levels of fear in the city ($p < .05$).

This brief descriptive analysis suggests that most Anchorage residents are satisfied with the quality of life in their city and neighborhood and are not generally fearful of crime. It will be possible to conduct more sophisticated analyses with the survey data in order to examine relationships between variables. For example, what factors affect respondent fear? Do disorderly conditions in a respondent's neighborhood cause them to express more fear about crime?

The complete results of this analysis will be available in a final report later this spring. Matthew Giblin is an Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice at York College of Pennsylvania. From 2000 to 2002, he was a research associate with the Justice Center.

TRANSLATOR TIPS



MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE

Department of Health and Human Services

SAFE City Program

825 "L" Street

P.O. Box 196650 Anchorage, Alaska 66519-6650

<http://www.ci.anchorage.ak.us>



Translator Tips

When meeting, advocating or working with persons of varying backgrounds, it is possible that it could be necessary and beneficial to acquire the services of a foreign language translator.

Tips to keep in mind when working with a translator.

It is possible that some persons who you will be communicating with will be familiar (though not fluent) with English as a second or third language. However, you may find the following points helpful. When preparing to communicate through the use of a translator, keep in mind that it may likely double or triple the amount of time required to convey your message accurately.

- Speak at a moderate pace.
- Always speak loudly and clearly.
- Pause regularly (after several sentences to allow translation).
- Avoid professional jargon, acronyms and jokes.
- Avoid competing with your own message.
- Always consider the needs of the non-English speaker.
- Maintain eye contact with the interpreter who will assist you in determining whether the thought has been completed in the other language.
- Finish your thoughts while keeping in mind not giving too much for the translator to remember.
- Keep in mind, some things do not translate (i.e., there is no Russian translation for the phrase "domestic violence")

When making a presentation:

- Ideally, submit any written notes ahead of time to the interpreter. If you have notes, submit a copy of your notes to the interpreter in advance.
- Try not to read your notes, but rather speak from your notes. Keep your notes right in front of you.
- Try to talk to the translator while directing attention to the entire group.

General communication and presentations will take more time due to the need to translate. Be calm and direct, speak at a moderate pace.

The more you consider the needs of those who are trying to listen to you and those, who are interpreting for you, the higher the probability that your message will arrive as you intend it to arrive.

For more information contact:

**Madeline G. Holdorf, Cultural Family Resource Specialist
(907) 343-4798**

**LOCAL AND NATIONAL
INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE
FACTS AND STATISTICS**



Reported Domestic Violence Cases* To The Anchorage Police Department 1989 - 2001



Year	Anchorage Population	Domestic Violence Reports	Rate per Capita	Percent Change
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	5% +
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	8% +
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	0%
2001	264,937	3,140	1,185 / 100,000	7% -

* Reported cases include assault in second, third, and fourth degree, stalking, violation of domestic violence writs, threats, harassment, property offense, and disturbances. These figures do not include homicide, sexual assault or robbery. These figures are based on Anchorage Police Department reports that are tallied by the Municipal Department of Health and Human Services, SAFE City Program, (907) 343-6533.

Related Information

According to analysis by the Anchorage Police Department and the Municipal Department of Health and Human Services, alcohol was present or a factor in approximately 47% of the cases from 1989 - 2000.

According to figures from the table above, from 1998 to 2001 there was a 19% decrease in the rate of reported domestic violence cases per capita. However, over the past twelve years, the rate has increased by 76% from 1989 – 2001.

According to the Anchorage Police Department 2001 Annual Statistical Report, domestic violence was identified in 17% of the sexual assault cases, in 50% of the homicides, and in 55% of all assault cases reported for 2001.

In July 2000, a Public Safety Advisory Commission Survey released by the Anchorage Police Department reported that Anchorage citizens ranked domestic violence as their second highest priority for responding to crimes**; child abuse and neglect was ranked as the number one priority.

(**These crimes exclude homicide, sexual assault, and armed robberies.)



This fact sheet was made in cooperation with the Anchorage Police Department, Research Division, and prepared by the Municipal Department of Health and Human Services, Social Services Division, SAFE City Program.
Contact 343-6533 for questions or comments. Prepared October 2002, updated February 2003





Domestic Violence National, Alaska and Anchorage Facts October 1, 2002



National Facts

According to the National Violence Against Women Survey, approximately 1.9 million women are physically assaulted each year in the United States.

In the United States, violence against women is primarily partner violence: 76% of the women who were raped and/or physically assaulted since age 18 were assaulted by current or former husband, cohabiting partner, or date. ¹

According to the National Violence Against Women Survey, women are more likely than men to be injured during an assault: 39% of women who were physically assaulted since age 18 were injured during their most recent physical assault. ¹

According to the National Violence Against Women Survey, approximately 1 million women are stalked annually in the United States. ¹

Based on a national survey African-American and American Indian/Alaska Native women and men reported higher rates of intimate partner violence than women and men from other backgrounds. ¹

Alaska and Anchorage Facts

According to the 2001 Homeless Service Provider's Survey conducted in Anchorage, 25% of the homeless women surveyed reported they were victims of violence. ²

In FY2002, the Alaska Women's Resource Center served 3,172 victims of domestic violence. This is a 25% increase from FY2000, where 2,544 victims were served. ³

In FY00/01, Abused Women's Aid In Crisis (AWAIC), a 52-bed shelter for victims of domestic violence, provided 15,912 shelter safe nights to victims of domestic violence. This is a 22% increase over FY99/00, where a total of 13,109 shelter safe nights were provided. ⁴

In FY00/01, children accounted for 54% of total persons served at Abused Women's Aid In Crisis (AWAIC). This means that on any given night, more than one half of the victims in the shelter are children. ⁴

According to a ten-year study of domestic violence cases reported to the Anchorage Police Department, Alaska Native/American Indians represented 24% of victims and Blacks represented 13% of victims; and, respectively comprise 8% and 7% of the Anchorage population. ⁵

1. National Institute of Justice, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Prevalence, Incidence, and Consequences of Violence Against Women: Findings From The National Violence Against Women Survey*, U.S. Department of Justice, November 2000.
2. Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, July Homeless Service Providers' Survey, November, 2000, James Wiedle, Research Analyst (907) 330-8235.
3. Information provided by Alaska Women's Resource Center, Mary Dyer, Executive Director, Anchorage, Alaska, September, 2002 (907) 276-0528.
4. Information provided by Abused Women's Aid In Crisis, Bobbi Ramos Olson, 279-9581 and produced by Municipal Department of Health and Human Services, Social Services Division, SAFE City Program (907) 343-6533.
5. *Municipality of Anchorage, Analysis of Police Action and Characteristics of Reported Domestic Violence in Anchorage, Alaska Ten Year Study, 1989 – 1998*, Municipal Department of Health and Human Services, Social Services Division, SAFE City Program, printed October 30, 2000.

This information was collected by the Municipal Department of Health and Human Services, Social Services Division, SAFE City Program.
Call (907) 343-6533 for questions or comments. Prepared October, 2002, updated February 2003





Sexual Assault Incidents Reported to the Anchorage Police Department (APD) 1995-2002



Year	Anchorage Population	APD SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTS* (includes UCR reported rapes)			ANCHORAGE UCR REPORTED RAPES**		
		Number	per capita 100,000	percent change	Number	per capita 100,000	percent change
1995	252,729	350	138.5		242	95.8	
1996	253,234	312	123.2	-11%	198	78.2	-18%
1997	254,752	259	101.7	-17%	174	68.3	-13%
1998	257,260	252	98.0	-4%	184	71.5	5%
1999	259,391	239	92.1	-6%	162	62.5	-13%
2000	260,283	260	99.9	8%	195	74.9	20%
2001	263,940	286	108.4	9%	210	79.6	0.06275

Anchorage Population Source: State of Alaska, Department of Labor, Research and Analysis

*These cases are termed sexual assault based on Alaska law, which includes cases of sexual penetration or contact with another person without the consent of that person. The law is gender neutral, meaning that males and females can be victims, and penetration can occur with an object or weapon. (AS 11.41.410, AS 11.41.420, AS 11.41.425, and AS 11.41.427)

**These cases are termed rape based on the FBI Uniform Crime Report (UCR) definition where there is vaginal/penile penetration with the use of force against a female

Facts:

The average rate per capita in Anchorage for sexual assault for the period 1995-2002 was 111.5 per 100,000 people.

The average rate per capita in Anchorage for rape according to the UCR was 75.8 per 100,000 people.

Alaska consistently ranks first in the nation for UCR reported rapes, averaging 74.6 per 100,000 people for the period 1995-2001.

Anchorage ranks fifth highest in UCR reported rapes per capita of all metropolitan statistical areas for 2001.

The average national rate per capita for 1995-2001 was 34.3 per 100,000 people. Thus, Anchorage and Alaska have over two times the rate of rape as the nation on average.

Although APD's Annual Statistical Report for 2002 is not yet out, recently released statistics indicate that sexual assault reports per capita were up by 18% in 2002 over 2001.

In addition to the above APD sexual assault reports, APD's 2001 Annual Statistical Report documents 255 cases of sex offenses against juveniles. These are cases where force was not used, so they did not meet the definition for sexual assault under the UCR definition.

APD's Annual Statistical Report for 2001 documents that 17% of sexual assaults also involve domestic violence



This fact sheet was made in collaboration with the Anchorage Police Department, Research Division, and prepared by Municipal Department of Health and Human Services, Social Services Division, SAFE City Program. Prepared March 2003
Contact 343-6533 for questions or comments





Sexual Assault National, Alaska, and Anchorage April 1, 2003



NATIONAL FACTS

A national survey of people age 18 and over found the following: 987,362 rapes/attempted rapes in the 12 months preceding the survey (equating to 1.9 rapes/attempted rapes every minute in the United States); 89% of the victims were women. Of the 876,064 rapes against women, there were 302,092 victims; this means that each victim was raped an average of 2.9 times; male victims averaged 1.2 rapes each within 12 months. Thus, 23% of the victims and 11% of the victimizations were men.¹

According to the US Department of Justice, offenders are usually intimate partners: 67% of sexual assaults were perpetrated by an intimate partner¹

Women are more likely to be injured during a rape by their own partners than by strangers or acquaintances. Furthermore, the injury is more serious when the perpetrator is an intimate partner.¹

A study using FBI National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data shows 34.1% of all sexual assault victims are under age 12, and 67% are under age 18. Boys are victims in 31% of sexual assaults against children under the age of 6; by the time they are 18, this decreases to less than 5%.²

The estimates of sexual abuse rates among runaway and homeless youth range from 21% to 42%.³

Of reported sexual assaults under the FBI NIBRS data, 40% of the perpetrators of sexual assault against children younger than age 6 are under age 18; the peak age for all offenders is 14 years old (based on estimates by the victim)²

American Indians/Alaska Natives are victimized at a rate 3.5 times higher than that for all races combined⁴

Sexual assault crimes are greatly underreported: national estimates vary from only 16% to 36% of rapes reported to police. Even when reported, arrest takes place in only 27% of the incidents.^{1,5,6,7}

ALASKA and ANCHORAGE FACTS

In FY02, Standing Together Against Rape (STAR) advocates and volunteers handled 1,154 crisis calls, 981 individual support sessions, 183 group sessions, 244 SART medical accompaniments, and 355 Alaska

The State of Alaska, Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Family and Youth Services, averaged 1,903 Child Reports of Harm for Sexual Abuse from 1995-2002. This represents 12% of the total Child Reports of Harm (reports of harm types include abandonment, mental injury, sexual abuse, physical
Source: dfys.state.ak.us

STUDIES CITED IN THE FACT SHEET

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This fact sheet was made in collaboration with the Anchorage Police Department, Research Division, and prepared by Municipal Department of Health and Human Services, Social Services Division, SAFE City Program.

March 2003

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General Facts of Reported Rape in Anchorage and Alaska Compared to the Nation 2001

ANCHORAGE

- In 2001, Anchorage ranked as the fifth highest city in the nation for the rate of reported rape per 100,000 inhabitants.
- Anchorage's rate of reported rape for 2001 is 2.3 times greater than the Nation's rate for the same year.
- Anchorage's average annual rate of reported rape per 100,000 inhabitants was 9.0% higher than the State's average rate for the same period from 1980 to 2001.
- Between 1980 and 2001, Anchorage's average rate of 84.6 for reported rape per 100,000 inhabitants was 2.3 times greater than the Nation's average rate of 36.8 for reported rape for the same period.

(ANCHORAGE facts calculated from data provided in the Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports 1980-2001 publications, Federal Bureau of Investigation; the Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis, Demographics Unit; and the Municipal Research and Technical Services Division.)

ALASKA

- In 2001, Alaska ranked first in the nation for the highest rate of reported rape per 100,000 inhabitants.
- Alaska's rate of reported rape for 2001 is approximately 2.5 times greater than the Nation's rate of reported rape.
- Alaska's rate of reported rape for 2001 is 78.9 per 100,000 inhabitants compared to the Nation's rate of 31.8 per 100,000 inhabitants.
- Alaska's average rate of reported rape of 77.6 per 100,000 inhabitants from 1980 to 2001 is 2.1 times greater than the Nation's average rate of 36.8 for reported rape in the same period.
- Since 1976, Alaska has ranked in the top five states of the Nation for the highest rate of reported rape per capita (1976 to 2001). For 19 out of the last 26 years, Alaska has ranked highest in the nation for reported rape per capita.

(ALASKA facts calculated from data provided in the Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports 1980-2001 publications, Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis, Demographics Unit.)

Forcible rape, as defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded.

**Produced by: SAFE City Program
Interpersonal Violence Prevention Team**

February 2003

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General Facts About Reported Rape In Anchorage Formula Sheet 2001

Anchorage ranked as the fifth highest city in the nation for the rate of rape per capita in 2001. (Derived from data provided in Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, October 2001 publication, Federal Bureau of Investigation.)

Anchorage's rate of reported rape for 2001 is 163.3 per 100,000 female inhabitants. (Calculated from data provided in Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, October 2000 publication, Federal Bureau of Investigation. Formula calculating female population derived from Municipal Research and Technical Services Division.)

100,000 divided by female population multiplied by number of reported rapes = rate of rape per 100,000 inhabitants.
100,000 divided by 128,601 = 0.78 times 210 = 163.3

Anchorage's rate of reported rape for 100,000 inhabitants in 2001 is 2.3 times greater than the Nation's rate. (Calculated from data provided in Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, October 2001, publication, Federal Bureau of Investigation.)

2000 Anchorage rate 79.7/100,000
2000 Nation rate 31.8/100,000
79.7 divided by 31.8 = 2.3

Anchorage's average annual rate of rape per 100,000 inhabitants was 9.0% higher than Alaska's average rate for the same period, from 1980 to 2001. (Calculated from data provided in Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1980 to 2001 publications, Federal Bureau of Investigation.)

Anchorage rate (1860.5 divided by 22) = 84.6
Alaska rate (1706.7 divided by 22) = 77.6
7.0
Difference 7.0 divided by 77.6 = .0902 or 9.0%

Anchorage's average annual rate of rape per 100,000 inhabitants was 2.3 times greater than the Nation's average rate for the same period, from 1980 to 2001. (Calculated from data provided in Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1980 to 2001 publications, Federal Bureau of Investigation.)

Anchorage rate (1860.5 divided by 22) = 84.6
Nation's rate (808.9 divided by 22) = 36.8
84.6 divided by 36.8 = 2.3

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Anchorage in Comparison to Alaska Rate of Rape per 100,000 Female Inhabitants 1980 - 2001

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>ANCHORAGE</u>		<u>ALASKA</u>		<u>ANCHORAGE. VS ALASKA DIFFERENCE</u>
	<u># OF RAPES</u>	<u>RATE FOR ♀ POPULATION</u>	<u># OF RAPES</u>	<u>RATE FOR ♀ POPULATION</u>	
2001	210	163.3	501	165.4	-1.0
2000	195	152.1	497	164.0	-1.2
1999	162	128.0	517	173.0	-1.4
1998	184	146.0	421	141.1	+1.0
1997	174	140.0	403	137.5	+1.0
1996	198	160.6	398	136.9	+1.2
1995	242	193.0	485	164.0	+1.2
1994	198	163.0	418	144.0	+1.1
1993	212	174.0	502	172.0	+1.0
1992	253	215.5	579	203.0	+1.1
1991	264	231.6	523	188.8	+1.2
1990	203	180.0	401	152.4	+1.2
1989	139	137.7	356	138.2	-1.0
1988	159	159.6	296	115.9	+1.4
1987	154	147.5	341	132.2	+1.1
1986	167	155.4	388	146.0	+1.1
1985	193	174.2	402	157.5	+1.1
1984	215	199.3	458	179.1	+1.1
1983	217	212.9	486	207.4	+1.0
1982	158	169.0	374	170.4	-1.0
1981	173	203.3	421	212.8	-1.2
1980	117	152.6	250	126.4	+1.2

NARRATIVE: Based on figures for the whole population (includes both men and women), Anchorage's average rate of rape (84.6) per 100,000 inhabitants from 1980-2001 was 9.0% higher than the State's average rate (77.6) for the same period. Based on figures for the female population only (128,601), Anchorage's average rate of rape (170.8) during the same period was 6.5% greater than the State's average rate (160.4) per 100,000 female inhabitants.

DEFINITION: Rape defined by the Uniform Crime Report Program is "the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded." The Uniform Crime Report Program assesses the rate of rape for the Nation based on the whole (male and female) population. The Program also estimates the rate of rapes in the country based only on the female population for the Nation.

SOURCE: Table based on information from the Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Report, 1980-2001, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the US Census, State of Alaska and Municipality of Anchorage demographics.

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Anchorage In Comparison to the Nation Rate of Rape per 100,000 Inhabitants 1980 - 2001

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>ANCHORAGE</u> RATE FOR WHOLE <u>POPULATION</u>	<u>NATION</u> RATE FOR WHOLE <u>POPULATION</u>	<u>ANCHORAGE</u> vs NATION <u>DIFFERENCE</u>
2001	79.7	31.8	+2.3
2000	74.7	32.0	+2.3
1999	62.8	32.7	+1.9
1998	72.4	34.4	+2.1
1997	68.1	35.9	+1.9
1996	77.7	36.3	+2.1
1995	95.5	37.1	+2.6
1994	78.1	39.2	+2.0
1993	84.6	40.6	+2.1
1992	104.7	42.8	+2.4
1991	112.5	42.3	+2.6
1990	88.2	41.2	+2.1
1989	62.2	38.1	+1.6
1988	73.1	37.6	+1.9
1987	73.1	37.4	+1.9
1986	70.1	37.9	+1.8
1985	84.1	36.6	+2.3
1984	96.3	35.7	+2.7
1983	155.4	33.7	+4.6
1982	83.0	33.6	+2.5
1981	97.0	35.6	+2.7
1980	67.2	36.4	+1.8

NARRATIVE: From 1980-2001, Anchorage's average rate of rape (84.6) is 2.3 times greater than the national average rate of rape (36.8) over the same period of time.

DEFINITION: Forcible rape, as defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded.

SOURCE: Table based upon information in the Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), 1980 - 2001, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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Alaska in Comparison to the Nation Rate of Rape per 100,000 Inhabitants 1980 - 2001

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>ALASKA</u> <u>RATE FOR WHOLE</u> <u>POPULATION</u>	<u>NATION</u> <u>RATE FOR WHOLE</u> <u>POPULATION</u>	<u>ALASKA VS. NATION</u> <u>DIFFERENCE</u>
2001	78.9	31.8	+2.5
2000	79.3	32.0	+2.5
1999	83.5	32.7	+2.6
1998	68.6	34.4	+2.0
1997	66.2	35.9	+1.9
1996	65.6	36.3	+1.9
1995	80.3	37.1	+2.7
1994	69.0	39.2	+1.8
1993	83.8	40.6	+2.1
1992	98.6	42.8	+2.3
1991	91.8	42.3	+2.2
1990	72.2	41.2	+1.8
1989	52.9	38.1	+1.4
1988	57.7	37.6	+1.5
1987	65.0	37.4	+1.7
1986	72.7	37.9	+2.0
1985	77.2	36.6	+2.2
1984	91.6	35.7	+3.0
1983	101.5	33.7	+2.4
1982	85.4	33.6	+2.5
1981	102.4	35.6	+2.8
1980	62.5	36.4	+1.8

NARRATIVE: From 1980-2001, Alaska's average rate of rape (77.6) is 2.1 times greater than the national average rate of rape (36.8) over the same period of time.

DEFINITION: Forcible rape, as defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded.

SOURCE: Table based upon information in the Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), 1980-2001, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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Ranking of Cities with Highest Rate of Rape Per 100,000 Inhabitants - 2001

<u>Rank</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u># of Rapes</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1.	Rapid City, SD	88,771	110	123.9
2.	Bremerton, WA ⁴	235,663	198	84
3.	Panama City, FL	152,058	124	81.5
4.	Benton Harbor, MI	163,309	132	80.8
5.	Anchorage, AK	263,588	210	79.7
6.	Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI	455,237	355	78
7.	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	393,829	305	77.4
8.	Lansing-East Lansing, MI	450,087	338	75.1
9.	Tallahassee, FL	291,912	207	70.9
10.	Longview-Marshall, TX	213,518	149	69.8
11.	Jackson, MI	159,257	111	69.7
12.	San Angelo, TX	106,370	74	69.6
13.	Gainesville, FL	223,603	155	69.3
14.	Corpus Christi, TX	389,425	268	68.8
15.	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI	405,194	277	68.4
16.	Bryan-College Station, TX	155,874	106	68
17.	Jackson, MS	442,875	292	65.9
18.	St. Cloud, MN	169,189	109	64.4
19.	Waco, TX	218,362	138	63.2
20.	Dover, DE 4	128,729	81	62.9

Cities with Lowest Rate of Rape Per 100,000 Inhabitants

<u>City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u># of Rapes</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Florence, AL	143,504	22	15.3
Orange County, CA	2,899,185	441	15.2
Racine, WI	190,177	28	14.7
Corvallis, OR	79,329	11	13.9
Dutchess County, NY	280,666	39	13.9
Monmouth-Ocean, NJ	1,135,597	132	11.6
Danbury, CT	185,429	19	10.2
Columbus, GA-AL	280,241	28	10
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ	1,179,383	98	8.3
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	1,384,605	90	6.5

NARRATIVE: In 2001, Anchorage, Alaska ranked fifth in the nation for the highest rate of rape per 100,000 inhabitants, having ranked seventeenth in the nation in 1999. Bergen-Passaic, NJ ranked the lowest for rate of rape per 100,000 inhabitants in 2001 and Punta Gorda FL ranked lowest in 1999.

DEFINITION: Forcible rape, as defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded.

SOURCE: Table based upon information in the Crime in the United States 2001, Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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States Ranking Highest and Lowest for Rate of Rape Per 100,000 Inhabitants 1976 - 2001

Year	1st Per Capita	2nd Per Capita	3rd Per Capita	Lowest Per Capita	Nat'l Rate
2001	AK/78.9	DE/52.8	MI/42.7	NJ/15.1	31.8
2000	AK/79.3	DE/54.1	NM/50.7	NJ/16.1	32.0
1999	AK/83.5	DE/70.2	NM/54.3	NJ/17.3	32.7
1998	AK/68.6	DE/67.1	NM/55.1	MT/17.8	34.4
1997	AK/66.2	DE/65.0	NV/59.9	MT&WV/19.5	35.9
1996	AK/65.6	NM/63.5	DE/62.6	WV/19.6	36.3
1995	AK/80.3	DE/80.2	MI/62.0	NE/19.4	37.1
1994	DE/75.6	MI/70.8	AK/69.0	WV/20.3	39.2
1993	AK/ 83.8	DE/77.0	MI/71.1	WV/20.1	40.6
1992	AK/ 98.6	DE/85.8	MI/80.0	IO/18.8	42.8
1991	AK/ 91.8	DE/86.5	MI/78.7	ND/18.3	42.3
1990	DE/ 88.1	MI/77.6	AK/72.9	PR/12.1	41.2
**1989	DE/ 84.5	MI/71.4	WA/61.7	ND/11.8	38.1
*1988	DE/ 74.4	MI/69.5	NV/73.8	ND/11.2	37.6
1987	MI/ 67.5	DE/68.5	AK/65.0	ND/ 9.4	37.4
1986	AK/ 72.7	MI/67.4	NV/64.9	ND/11.6	37.5
1985	AK/ 77.2	MI/67.6	NV/60.3	ND/ 7.3	36.6
1984	AK/ 91.6	MI/64.8	NV/60.7	IO/12.9	35.7
1983	AK/101.5	MI/56.1	NV/51.3	ND/12.5	33.7
1982	AK/ 85.4	NV/61.5	FL/53.6	ND/ 9.9	33.6
1981	AK/102.2	NV/64.9	CA/56.2	ND/ 8.7	35.6
1980	NV/ 67.2	AK/62.5	CA/58.2	ND/ 9.5	36.4
1979	AK/ 71.9	NV/59.5	CA/53.9	ND/ 8.2	34.5
1978	AK/ 55.6	NV/53.9	CA/50.8	ND/ 8.9	30.8
1977	AK/ 51.6	CA/49.4	NV/49.1	ND/ 9.0	29.1
1976	NV/ 47.2	AK/46.9	CA/44.7	ND/ 5.6	26.4

* In 1988, Alaska ranked 4th in the nation with a rate of 57.7

** In 1989, Alaska ranked 5th in the nation with a rate of 52.9, following Nevada (4th), with a rate of 59.6.

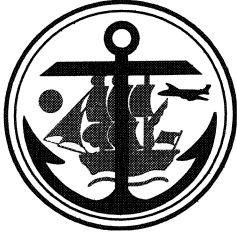
NARRATIVE: Since 1976, Alaska has ranked in the top five states of the nation for the highest rate of rape per 100,000 total inhabitants. Alaska has ranked first in the nation for the last eleven years, from 1991-2001, with the exception of 1994 where the state ranked third in the nation.

DEFINITION: Forcible rape, as defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded.

SOURCE: Table based upon information in the Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), 1976 - 2001, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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**LETTER FROM MAYOR WUERCH TO
ANCHORAGE FAITH COMMUNITY**



Municipality of Anchorage

Office of the Mayor

George P. Wuerch, Mayor



April 2003

Dear Faith-Community Leader,

Communities work together across our great nation each year to highlight Sexual Assault Awareness Month during the month of April. It takes great fortitude to aggressively respond to sexual assault in our community, and we're inviting you, as a respected faith-based leader, to join our efforts on this issue. Would you please consider delivering a sermon during the month of April, or anytime throughout the year on the problem of sexual assault or domestic violence? Although April is a time we focus on the problem, it is a year-round challenge in our community. You would be giving a great and wonderful gift of service to our community.

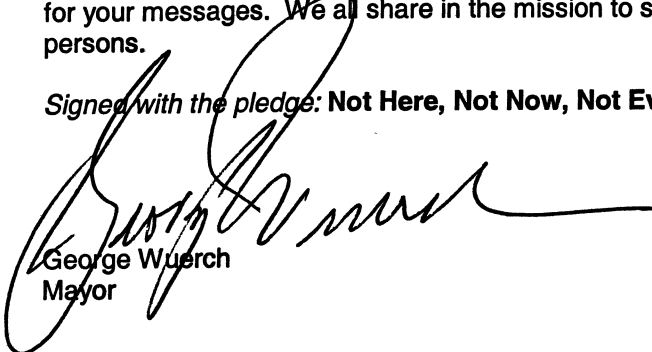
We share with you our city's starkly high numbers of sexual assaults against our women with heavy hearts. According to the Federal Bureau of the Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Report (UCR) for 2001, Anchorage ranked fifth in the nation for the highest rate per capita of reported rapes. For the last 25 years (1976 – 2001), with the exception of 1988 and 1989, Alaska has ranked in the top three states in the nation for reported cases. It is important to recognize that the (FBI) collects data on "rape", but only incidents where the victim is female. Sexual assault also occurs against children and males, and the Anchorage Police Department collects that information.

Sexual assault can happen to anyone, anywhere, anytime, in any faith and denomination. We are responding to it every day with important, vital "safety net" services within the Municipality. These services include the Department of Health and Human Services, SAFE City Program and the special Sexual Assault and Crimes against Children unit within the Anchorage Police Department. DHHS has forged a strong coalition with non-profits like Standing Together Against Rape (STAR), Abused Women's Aid In Crisis (AWAIC), the Alaska Women's Resource Center (AWRC), the Alaska Native Justice Center, and Southcentral Foundation.

Our theme this year is, "**We need to Talk...**" We all need to talk about practicing respectful behavior toward everyone in our lives. We need to talk about ways we can all prevent sexual violence. Like not allowing sexual stereotypes, like speaking out against a joke or comment that degrades another person, or asking for respect for yourself, and giving respect to others. We need to talk about what our values and beliefs are for our community. **Sexual abuse is not a private matter: we need to talk about it.** We need to support victims and assist the families who have been harmed. Talking can bring both healing and recovery to our community and just as importantly, the coalescence of public opinion that will empower private citizens to take action.

This is a powerful message—and a powerful spiritual undertaking---to stop sexual violence in our community. We need the help of all our community's leaders to reduce our city's troubling numbers. We hope we can depend on your help and your faith. You can depend on us to provide you with information, statistics, and resource agencies available for your messages. We all share in the mission to serve those who have been harmed, and prevent harm to innocent persons.

Signed with the pledge: Not Here, Not Now, Not Ever.



George Wuerch
Mayor

**INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE PREVENTION
ACTION PLAN
INITIATIVE PHOTOGRAPHS**

Initiative Photographs



Judge Gilbert Gutierrez, Judicial District Judge from Colorado and Emily J. Sack, Associate Professor of Law, Roger Williams University, met with the honorable Mayor George Wuerch following the day-long conference.



Brenda Wuerch discusses domestic violence court concepts with Rosalee Knight, domestic violence survivor at the conference.



Panelists [l-r] Rene'e Aguilar, Deborah Gomez, Jan MacClarence, Emily Sack, Honorable Gilbert Gutierrez, Master Jennifer Wells, Honorable Sigurd Murphy, Carrie Longoria, Deputy Chief Bill Miller, Honorable Peter Ashman respond to questions from the audience.



Local groups meet during afternoon work session to identify barriers, solutions and make recommendations regarding coordinated domestic violence court concept.



Mrs. Wuerch meets with Russian Far East Health Care delegates from Yakutia.



Nez Danguihan
Tagalog



Santiago Fegueroa
Spanish



Mike Livingston
English



Dr. Chung
Korean



Dr. Steve Washington
English

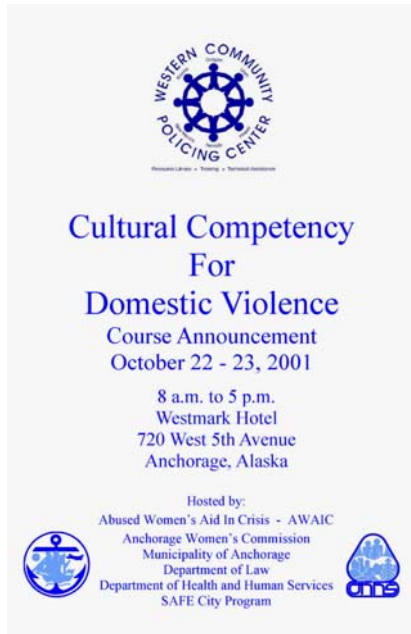


Herman J. Scanlan
Samoan



Jay Moua
Hmong





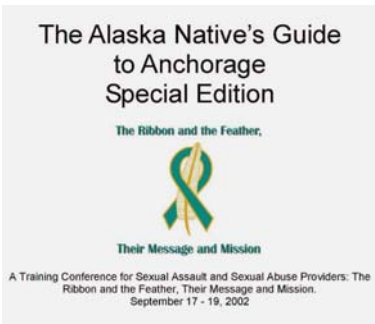
Carrie Longoria reports small group results during a discussion on aspects of cultural competence and domestic violence.



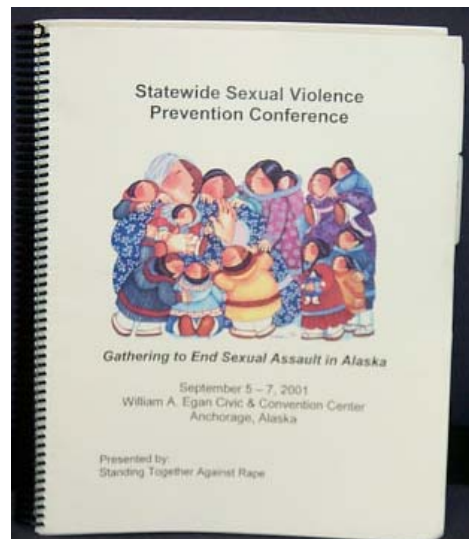
Deputy Chief Bill Miller (APD) and Carol Comeau, Superintendent, Anchorage School District, attend opening ceremony, October, 2002.



Deputy Chief Bill Miller and Detective Carla Culbreth of APD



Recognizing the significant impact of sexual violence on the Anchorage community, the MOA, DHHS, SAFE City Program served as a co-sponsor in 2001 of the first statewide sexual assault conference entitled "Gathering To End Sexual Assault" and in 2002 produced a special edition of *The Alaska Native's Guide to Anchorage* in co-sponsorship with STAR and SouthCentral Foundation of the conference entitled: The Ribbon and The Feather; Their Message and Mission.





Mayor and Brenda Wuerch with Marj Blixhavn of AWAIC, Karen Gale of Ft. Richardson Family Advocacy Program and Mary Dyer of Alaska Women's Resource Center



Colonel Doug Miller, Vice Wing Commander EAFB, Karen Gale, Fort Richardson FAP, Anchorage Chief of Police Walt Monegan, LTC David Shutt, Post Commander Fort Richardson and Colleen Liebert, EAFB, FAP, at the Opening Ceremony for Domestic Violence Awareness Month.



Mayor and Brenda Wuerch with Colonel Dutch Remkes, 3rd Wing Commander EAFB and Susie Remkes, LTC David Shutt, Post Commander Fort Richardson and Lisa Shutt during *Thursday with the Mayor* videotaping.

**COMMUNITY INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE
PREVENTION REOURCES**

Community Resources

Abused Women's Aid In Crisis (AWAIC)

(907) 272-0100 - Crisis Line

Alaska Council on the Prevention of Alcohol and Drug Abuse

(907) 565-1200 - Anchorage

(907) 478-7738 - Outside Anchorage

Alaska Family Resource Center - Mat Su Valley

(907) 746-4080

Alaska Native Medical Center - Emergency Room

(907) 729-1729 - 24-hour number

4315 Diplomacy Drive, Anchorage, Alaska 99508

Alaska Regional Hospital - SART Center

(907) 264-1408

Alaska State Troopers

911 - Emergency Only

(907) 428-7200 - Anchorage

Alaska Women's Resource Center (AWRC)

(907) 276-0528

Anchorage Police Department

911- Emergency Only

(907) 786-8900 - For information

Denali Cove Counseling Center

(907) 644-4441

Elmendorf Air Force Base (AFB) Family Advocacy Program

(907) 580-5858

Elmendorf AFB Hospital - Emergency Room

(907) 580-5555

**Fort Richardson Army Community Services
Family Advocacy Program
(907) 384-0504**

**Municipality of Anchorage,
Department of Health and Human Services
SAFE City Program
(907) 343-6589**

**Providence Hospital - Emergency Room
(907) 261-3111 - 24-hour number**

**Standing Together Against Rape (STAR)
(907) 276-7273 - Crisis Line 24-hour service
(800) 478-8999 - Outside Anchorage toll free**

**Southcentral Counseling
(907) 563-3200 - 24-hour Crisis Line
(907) 563-5006 - Crisis Intervention Services - 24-hour service**

**SouthCentral Foundation Behavioral Health Services
(907) 265-4220**

**State of Alaska Department of Public Safety
Violent Crimes Compensation Board
P.O. Box 111200, Juneau, Alaska 99811
(800) 764-3040 toll free**

**State Division of Family and Youth Services (DFYS)
(907) 269-4000**

**The Anchorage Multi-Services Counseling Center
(907) 561-2805**

**The Center For Men and Women
(907) 272-4822**

**The Recovery Connection
(907) 332-7660**

**Municipality of Anchorage
Department of Health and Human Services
Social Services Division
SAFE City Program
(907) 343-4876**

**Call Carrie D. Longoria at (907) 343-4876
for questions or comments about this Action Plan.**