Interior Alaska Center for Non-Violent Living
Interior Prevention Alliance Year Three Evaluation

July 20, 2020

Contents

Executive Summary

In 2017 the Interior Alaska Center for Non-Violent Living (IACNVL) on behalf of the Interior Prevention Alliance received funding from the Alaska Department of Public Safety via the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA) to implement prevention activities to address interpersonal violence. This report summarizes evaluation findings to date that indicate the Interior Prevention Alliance has made some preliminary impacts for preventing domestic violence, sexual assault, and teen dating violence in the Fairbanks North Star Borough. Data was gathered through community surveys, key informant interviews, interviews with program staff, and embedded program surveys to assess the extent to which community factors that impact the prevention of domestic violence, sexual assault, and teen dating violence in the Fairbanks North Star Borough shifted during the grant period.

Lack of Knowledge and Understanding about the Issues in the Community

▼2.75

Indicator of Effectiveness 1a: To increase its community readiness score for "Community Knowledge about the Issue" to a score of 4.

There was little change in the community knowledge and understanding about the issues in the community. Nine key informants, who represented diverse sectors including the court system and education, used their specialty knowledge to answer a series of questions related to five dimensions of community readiness. After answering questions regarding 1) community knowledge of the issue, 2) community knowledge of prevention efforts, 3) leadership, 4) community climate, and 5) resources, these dimensions were assigned a score of 1-9 and then averaged. The community readiness score for "Community Knowledge of the Issue" decreased from 3.20 to 2.75. The decrease may be attributable to response shift bias. Response shift bias occurs when a participant's internal frame of reference shifts between pre-test and post-test due to the influence of an educational program (Drennan and Hyde, 2008). As the community gains knowledge of interpersonal violence they become more aware of/ reflect on the intricacies of the issue. This realization can result in an underestimation of subject matter knowledge.
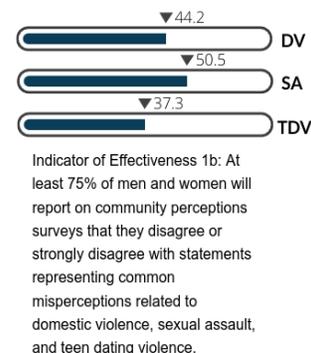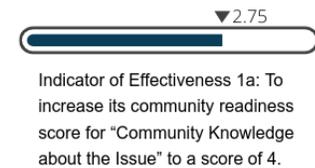
▼44.2 DV
▼50.5 SA
▼37.3 TDV

Indicator of Effectiveness 1b: At least 75% of men and women will report on community perceptions surveys that they disagree or strongly disagree with statements representing common misperceptions related to domestic violence, sexual assault, and teen dating violence.

Lack of Active Support and Ownership of the Issues in the Community

Overall, there was an increase in support and ownership of domestic violence and sexual assault issues in the Fairbanks community. Key informants

▼40.5 DV
▼42.9 SA

Indicator of Effectiveness 2b: At least 75% of men and women disagree or strongly disagree with the statements that domestic violence and sexual assault tend to happen to certain people and that the issues are less common among people like themselves.

interviewed as part of the community readiness assessment in 2020 reported that issues related to interpersonal violence are a priority to both community members and those in leadership roles. Though key informants reported more ownership and support in the prevention of interpersonal violence, the community perception survey indicated that the community perceives that that violence
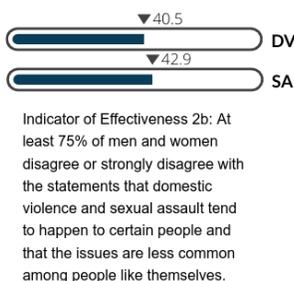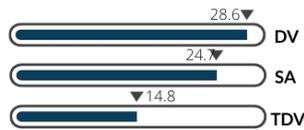
28.6▼ DV
24.7▼ SA
▼14.8 TDV

Indicator of Effectiveness 3a: At least 30% of men and women disagree or strongly disagree with the statement that people don't know how they can help or make a difference in preventing interpersonal violence.

▼ 0

Indicator of Effectiveness 3c: At least one prevention effort in the community will be led or co-led by men.

79.5▼ DV
79.1▼ SA
78.3▼ TDV
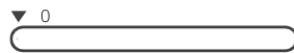
Indicator of Effectiveness 3b: At least 40% of men and women report that it is either easy or very easy for a man who wants to participate in prevention efforts to do so.

issues happened to other people in the community and not people like themselves.

Barriers to Participation in Prevention in the Community

There was some change in community perceptions related to barriers to participation in prevention. We used three indicators to assess perceptions of barriers.

1) Community members know how to or could make a difference in preventing interpersonal violence: 28.6% of community perception survey respondents indicated that community members know how to get involved with efforts to prevent domestic violence; 24.7% of respondents indicated that community members know how to get involved in efforts to prevent and address sexual assault violence; and 14.8% of respondents indicated that community members know how to get involved in efforts.

2) Community members perceive that men are able to participate in prevention activities. Data from the Community Perception Survey indicate that the community perceives an equal opportunity for men, women, and youth to prevent and address interpersonal violence.

3) Men participate in prevention efforts. The main strategy used to implement this was through Coaching Boys into Men. While several coaches completed the training in previous years, none were able to complete the training this year due to COVID-19.

Stigma Related to the Issues in the Community

The Community Perceptions Survey indicated that there is stigma related to seeking help for domestic violence, sexual assault, and teen dating violence. Less stigma is attached to domestic violence help-seeking, while similar levels of stigma exist for both teen dating violence and sexual assault.
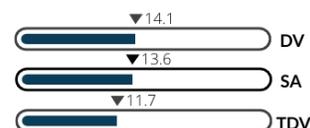
▼14.1 DV
▼13.6 SA
▼11.7 TDV

Indicator of Effectiveness 4a: At least 30% of men and women disagree or strongly disagree with the statements that if someone experiences domestic violence, sexual assault, or teen dating violence there is a stigma or fear related to asking for help.

Building Resilience in Youth

The 2019 Youth Risk Behavior Survey data is currently unavailable to compare to the 2017 Youth Risk Behavior Survey data so we are not able to assess changes to youth resilience. However, in FY20 staff were working with the school district and the Boys and Girls Club to implement outreach and prevention programs that helped to build resiliency in youth.

Introduction

The Interior Prevention Alliance was formed in 2012 when several individuals and agencies came together with a shared interest in working together to prevent domestic violence and sexual assault in the Fairbanks area. The Alliance's vision is for a community free of sexual assault and intimate partner violence that is achieved through community involvement, partnerships, and education. The goal of the Alliance is to bring prevention programs to the Interior Region of Alaska.

The Interior Prevention Alliance includes active representation from the Interior Alaska Center for Non-Violent Living, Fairbanks Public Health, Fairbanks Native Association, Fort Wainwright Sexual Harassment/Assault Response Prevention program (SHARP) and Family Advocacy Program, LEAP, Presbyterian Hospitality House, Planned Parenthood, Thrivalaska, University of Alaska Nanook Diversity and Action Center, Alaska Court System, University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF), Alaska 4-H Program, Healing Native Hearts, Resource Center for Parents and Children (RCPC) Stevie's Place, and Interior Aids Association.

In 2017 the Interior Alaska Center for Non-Violent Living (IACNVL) received funding from the Alaska Department of Public Safety via the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA) for the coalition to implement prevention activities. IACNVL has implemented most of the strategies on behalf of the Interior Prevention Alliance.

This evaluation summarizes the activities and outcomes that the coalition has achieved to date. The methods section describes the instruments that were used to reach the evaluation conclusions. The findings section describes the implementation and outcomes of the prevention activities implemented. The community-wide findings section addresses the extent to which community factors that impact the prevention of domestic violence, sexual assault, and teen dating violence have changed since collecting baselines in 2018.

Methodology

The evaluation, guided by the program's logic model, uses a descriptive outcomes-based evaluation approach (Fitzpatrick, Sanders, and Worthen, 2004) to address the following evaluation questions:

1. To what extent did strategies address the community factors that impact the prevention of domestic violence, sexual assault, and teen dating violence in the Fairbanks North Star Borough? (i.e., were short-term and long-term objectives met?)
2. To what extent did each strategy implemented (Public Awareness Campaign, Campaign to Reduce Barriers to Participation in Prevention in the Community, Green Dot Bystander Intervention, Girls on the Run, and Coaching Boys Into Men) meet indicators of effectiveness?

Data Collection Methods

Program Documents and Staff Interviews

The evaluation used program documents, including; quarterly reports, meeting notes, and planning documents as well as interviews with staff to describe program activities and how activities were implemented.

2020 Girls on the Run Participant Survey

To determine the impact of Girls on the Run (GOR) on participants' competence, confidence, connection, character, caring, physical activity, and life skills, a short survey was administered utilizing an online survey platform. Questions gauged respondent overall experiences, respondent protective factors, and alignment with GOR core values post season. We use descriptive statistics, percentages, and counts to analyze close-ended post survey data collected from Girls on the Run participants. Content analysis was used to interpret close-ended questions and develop themes within each section. The survey was distributed to participants after program completion. In total, 23 individuals completed the survey.

Intercept Survey

IACNVL prevention staff disseminated a short intercept survey online and at community events during the month of October 2019 to gauge awareness, knowledge gained, and actions taken in response to the 2019 Interior Alaska Center community prevention campaign. The survey asked about respondents' personal knowledge of Girls on the Run, a prevention program that builds protective factors for girls in the 3rd-5th grade; Green Dot, a bystander intervention campaign to address interpersonal violence; and the Interior Center for Non-Violent Living, which provides domestic violence resources. In total 69 surveys were completed. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics.

Community Perception Survey

A phone list of 2,000 cellular and landline phone numbers in the Fairbanks North Star Borough was purchased from Exact Data, a company that sources information from both consumer and business data from a national database. We contacted these numbers for the domestic violence and sexual assault sections of the community perceptions survey. Of the 2,000 individuals that were called between April 13 and May 31, 206 eligible respondents (18 years or older and a resident of the Fairbanks North Star Borough) completed the community perceptions survey. Questions related to teen dating violence were distributed using social media. In total we received 129 surveys from respondents with a Fairbanks North Star Borough zip code.

Responses to individual questions were analyzed using Excel and are reported using descriptive statistics (counts and percents). To analyze scales, responses to each scale item were summed and then averaged. This average is the scale score. We calculated scale scores

to directly compare each misperception and gauge the overall perception of all respondents. We also compared the scale data collected in 2020 to that collected in 2018.

Community Readiness Interviews

During the spring of 2020 prevention staff from the Interior Alaska Center for Non-Violent Living (IACNVL) and an evaluator from the Goldstream Group conducted a community readiness assessment to assess the level of readiness in the Fairbanks community to prevent domestic violence and sexual assault in the Fairbanks North Star Borough (FNSB). To conduct this assessment, we used the Community Readiness Model developed by the Tri-Ethnic Center for Prevention Research at Colorado State University. Training in the model was provided to IACNVL Prevention Staff by the Goldstream Group. This model uses key informant interviews and a scoring rubric to measure attitudes, knowledge, efforts and activities, and resources of community members and the community's leadership in order to assess the community's readiness to engage in prevention. The model includes nine stages of community readiness, which are summarized in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Stages of Community Readiness (Data Source: 2020 Community Perceptions Survey)

Nine key informants were interviewed representing the following Fairbanks community sectors: faith-based, education, court system, social work, law enforcement, research, and transportation. Key informants were asked a series of questions related to five dimensions of community readiness. These are: 1) community knowledge of the issue, 2) community knowledge of prevention efforts, 3) leadership, 4) community climate, and 5) resources. Interviews were recorded and transcribed, and then scored by IACNVL staff according to the model's rubric. For each interview, each of the five dimensions of readiness was assigned a score on a scale of 0-9. Scores for each dimension of readiness were then averaged for the nine interviews.

Secondary Data Collection

Secondary data was collected from a variety of sources and analyzed by the Goldstream Group to compare to data already gathered through the IACNVL Community Issues Assessment dated September 2017.

Findings by Activity

Prevention activities were focused on addressing the community factors identified in the strategic plan as contributing to the rates of violence in Fairbanks. This section of the report addresses the following evaluation question: *To what extent did each strategy implemented (Public Awareness Campaign, Campaign to Reduce Barriers to Participation in Prevention in the Community, Green Dot Bystander Intervention, Girls on the Run, and Coaching Boys Into Men) meet indicators of effectiveness?*

Public Awareness Campaign

The coalition implemented several PSA's intended to raise the community's awareness of interpersonal violence. One PSA focused on the bystander intervention program Green Dot, with the goal of increasing community awareness of the program as well as increasing community engagement in prevention of violence. The second PSA focused on Girls on the Run. The goal of this PSA was to increase awareness of the program and to assist with recruitment of youth participants as well as program coaches/volunteers. The coalition also aired a PSA detailing some of the services available to survivors of domestic violence. This PSA was designed to address the finding in the coalition's community perceptions survey that community members are not aware of where to turn should they, or someone they know, need safe shelter or advocacy. Future messaging will include information about the incidence, causes, impacts, and other characteristics of interpersonal violence. In FY20 two new PSAs were developed, as well as beginning production on four additional PSAs.

PSAs were aired
8,483
times

The PSAs were aired during three time periods: November 2018 to February 2019, March 2019 to June 2019, and October 2019 to January 2020. PSAs were aired 8,483 times; 5,483 PSA ads were purchased with grant funding and 3,000 PSA ads were donated by Coastal Television. PSAs were aired during many prime-time slots, including during the 2019 Super Bowl.

In addition, the coalition tabled at several events, including the Tanana Chiefs Conference Annual Convention Health Fair and Project Homeless Connect in the spring of 2019. In the fall of 2019, the coalition tabled at the Go Winter Expo, and the Alaska Federation of Natives annual meeting with a total of 3,300 and 5,000 members of the community in attendance respectively. The coalition tabled at several smaller venues as well including: the Angry, Young and Poor festival in the summer of 2018, the Fairbanks North Star Borough in-service in the fall of 2018, the Eielson Air Force Base Charity Fair in winter of 2018, and the Fairbanks Native Association Youth Summit in the spring of 2019. In addition to providing information to the community at-large about resources for survivors of violence and promoting/sharing its prevention programming, targeted Girls on the Run

training was provided to Title I Elementary and Middle school principals during the fall of 2019. The coalition's capacity for outreach was limited only by staffing.

Community members were most likely to hear the public awareness campaign messages through social media outlets for all three prevention activities (Girls on the Run, Green Dot, and IAC). The second most likely source for hearing Girls on the Run and Green Dot messages was discussions and presentations. The second most likely source for IAC messaging differed from Girls on the Run and Green Dot. Radio PSA's were the second most likely source for messages about IACNVL resources compared to discussions and presentations for both Green Dot and Girls on the Run.

Table 1: Percent of Intercept Survey respondents who heard message by method and message (Data Source: 2019 Intercept Survey)

Method	Girls on the Run (n = 34)	Green Dot (n = 37)	IACNVL (n = 49)
Social Media	41.2%	29.7%	34.7%
Discussion and Presentations	17.6%	24.3%	14.3%
TV PSA	11.8%	16.2%	10.2%
Radio PSA	5.9%	13.5%	20.4%
News Story	5.9%	10.8%	12.2%
Other (fliers, friends, volunteer, school, events)	17.6%	5.4%	8.2%

Outcomes

Data indicate that the prevention messages are reaching a portion of the community and are teaching those who hear or see them something about the prevention activities occurring through IACNVL's Prevention Program. Messages about IACNVL resources were seen or heard most often. However, less than half of the community members who saw the message reported learning from it. In comparison, only 29.0% of community members saw or heard a message about Girls on the Run, but 70.0% gained knowledge from the messaging. A similar pattern holds true for Green Dot (Table 2).

Table 2: Percent of Intercept Survey respondent who saw or heard prevention messages, reported gaining knowledge from them, and reported taking an action (Data Source: 2020 Community Perceptions Survey)

Prevention Message	Percent who saw or heard message	Percent who reported gaining knowledge	Percent who reported taking an action
Girls on the Run	29.0%	70.0%	40.0%
Green Dot	36.8%	64.0%	16.0%
IACNVL	47.1%	45.2%	25.0%

Few of those who saw the messages reported taking actions. For example, although 46.2% of respondents gained knowledge of intervention tactics after viewing messages, only 16% reported that they acted to actively apply the knowledge they gained following Green Dot messaging. A lack of action taken following the receipt of Green Dot messaging could be due to higher risks involved with taking action (utilizing intervention/ de-escalation tactics). Actions that respondents reported taking following the receipt of Green Dot messaging included sharing the message and supporting other families.

Respondents were more likely to act following the receipt of Girls on the Run messaging. Actions taken following the receipt of Girls on the Run messaging included: sharing the message, having a discussion with children, and listening more. The data suggest more knowledge gained through messaging increases the likelihood of action taken.

Figure 2: Percent of respondents who received message, gained knowledge, and acted by prevention activity. The more effective the message is, the closer in length the three sides of the triangle will be. (IACNVL = Interior Alaska Center for Non-Violent Living, GOR = Girls on the Run, and GD = Green Dot) (Data Source: 2019 Intercept Survey)

Girls on the Run

Girls on the Run is a program that builds protective factors in girls in grades 3-8. The program works to help girls gain a better understanding of who they are and what is important to them, understand the role of teams and healthy relationships, and how girls can positively connect and shape the world. Life skills are taught in small teams that meet twice weekly and the curriculum

includes three parts: understanding ourselves, valuing relationships and teamwork, and understanding how we connect with and shape the world at large. The program is intended to help girls develop and improve competence, feel confidence in who they are, develop strength of character, respond to others and oneself with care, create positive connections with peers and adults, and make a meaningful contribution to community and society. Teams create and execute local community service projects. Physical activity is woven throughout the program to inspire an appreciation of fitness and build healthy habits.

A total of 103 girls in grades 3 through 8 participated in the program from 2019-2020. In FY19Q1 the Prevention Program established a relationship with a new Girls on the Run site, Hunter Elementary. The addition of a third site increased Girls on the Run participants significantly from 43 total participants in 2019 to 60 participants in 2020.

Table 3. Count of Girls on the Run participants by year (Data Source: IACNVL Quarterly Reports)

GOR participants	2019 (FY19 Q1-Q4)	2020 (FY20 Q1-Q4)
Number of participants	43	60

Outcomes

Survey data indicates Girls on the Run fostered an environment that supported participant confidence and connection. Following their involvement in Girls on the Run, participants reported a high level of confidence, believed girls could be good leaders, felt empowered to stand up for others, and make their own decisions. Respondents also reported high levels of connection. They made friends at Girls on the Run, and felt encouraged to celebrate others' differences. A high level of satisfaction with Girls on the Run coaches was also reflected in participant data: 100% of respondents agreed that coaches encouraged them to give their best effort, challenge themselves, and made it an overall positive experience.

Table 4. Girls on the Run participant self-reported responses related to skill development and facilitator satisfaction (Data Source: 2019 Girls on the Run Participant Survey)

Statement	Count	Agree	Strongly Agree
I am confident using the skills I learned during Girls on the Run practice	23	17 (73.9%)	6 (26.1%)
Overall, my coaches made Girls on the Run a fun and positive experience	23	10 (43.5%)	13 (56.5%)
My coaches encouraged me to give my best effort	23	15 (65.2%)	8 (34.8%)

My coaches encouraged me to do hard things and challenge myself	22	14 (63.6%)	8 (36.4%)

Table 5. Girls on the Run participant self-reported responses related to confidence and connectedness (Data Source: 2019 Girls on the Run Participant Survey)

Statement	Count	Agree	Strongly Agree
Girls can be good leaders	23	8 (34.8%)	14 (60.9%)
Girls on the Run has encouraged me to stand up for others at school	23	14 (60.9%)	7 (30.4%)
I was encouraged to make my own choices during Girls on the Run activities	23	14 (60.9%)	7 (30.4%)
I made new friends at Girls on the Run	22	12 (54.5%)	8 (36.4%)
Girls on the Run has encouraged me to celebrate other people's differences at school	23	18 (78.3%)	2 (8.7%)

Green Dot

Green Dot is a bystander intervention program that teaches people how to circumvent their own obstacles or barriers to take single actions that work to help prevent violence, focusing on training people in the community with the most social influence. Bystander intervention includes the three D's: Direct (direct interaction with the potential perpetrator), Delegate (ask for someone else to intervene such as the police, a bartender, friend or parent), and Distract (create a diversion to diffuse a potentially problematic situation). Traditional prevention programming has often focused only on victims and perpetrators, with males assigned to the perpetrator role and females assigned to the victim role, unintentionally creating a divisive approach. Green Dot adds a third role of the bystander to bring men and women together, and has been shown to be extremely effective in mobilizing and engaging people, as well as in decreasing victim blaming and increasing proactive bystander behaviors.

In FY 19 IACNLV experienced difficulty in facilitating Green Dot overviews due to a lack of trained instructors. The following year, the prevention program facilitated a total of three Green Dot overviews ranging from 15-90 minutes in duration. These overviews were comprised of interactive activities and basic prevention program messaging. The abbreviated trainings were provided to 10 court personnel, 15 residents at senior living facilities, and a cohort of 75 new high school students during an orientation session.

To date, pre-post Green Dot participant learning outcomes have not been tracked, and therefore, there are no outcomes to report.

Coaching Boys into Men

Coaching Boys into Men (CBIM) is the only evidence-based prevention program that trains and motivates high school coaches to teach their young male athletes healthy relationship

skills and that violence never equals strength. In 2012, Coaching Boys into Men underwent a rigorous three year evaluation in Sacramento, California, funded by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC). The study found that athletes who participated in the program were significantly more likely to intervene when witnessing abusive or disrespectful behaviors among their peers, and were also more likely to report less abuse perpetration. CBIM is a nationwide program implemented by far-reaching communities of coaches, athletes, educators, leaders, and violence prevention supporters advocating and inspiring young athletes to value respect.

In the spring of 2019 three Fairbanks community members/athletic coaches attended a coalition-sponsored Coaching Boys into Men training. Unfortunately, the training participants signed up independently and IACNLV staff were unsuccessful in connecting with the trainees after the training. Staff made repeated efforts to reach out to the coaches via email, offering support in implementation of the program. The lack of engagement is consistent with the coalition's prior experience with Coaching Boys into Men. Fairbanks coaches attended the training in both 2017 and 2018, in addition to the 2019 training. Only one coach has returned and implemented the program to date. Feedback received by staff from training participants is that coaches do not feel that the curriculum is relatable to the student athletes. The coalition will continue to explore alternate violence prevention programming that may be better received by the community and the target populations. Programs that may be incorporated in the future include: Athletes as Leaders, Boys Run/Let Me Run, Because We Have Daughters, and Roots of Empathy.

Community-Wide Findings

During strategic planning the coalition determined that five community factors impact the prevention of domestic violence, sexual assault, and teen dating violence in FNSB: lack of knowledge and understanding about the issues in the community, lack of support and ownership of the issues in the community, barriers to participation in prevention in the community, stigma related to the issues in the community, and a need to develop resilience in the younger generation. This section addresses the following evaluation question: *To what extent did strategies address the community factors that impact the prevention of domestic violence, sexual assault, and teen dating violence in the Fairbanks North Star Borough? (i.e., were short-term and long-term objectives met?)*

Five community factors or conditions that play a role in the prevention of domestic violence, sexual assault, and teen dating violence in Fairbanks were identified after a review of 2018 secondary data, themes from key informant interviews, and community perception surveys conducted. The five community factors or conditions include; lack of knowledge and understanding about the issue, lack of active support and ownership of the issue in the community, barriers to participation in prevention in the community, stigma related to the issues in the community, and a need to develop resilience in the younger generation.

Lack of Knowledge and Understanding about the Issues in the Community

Overall, there was little change in the community's knowledge and understanding about the issues in the community. Knowledge and understanding about the issue in the community was one of the lowest rated factors in the 2020 community readiness assessment. The average dimension score for "Community Knowledge of the Issue" decreased from 3.20 in 2018 to 2.75 in 2020 (Figure 3). In particular, five of the nine key informants who were interviewed indicated that the community had no or only a little knowledge concerning consequences surrounding domestic violence and sexual assault. Seven of the nine key informants believed that misperceptions which are prevalent in the community are barriers to understanding the issue. These misperceptions were captured in the Community Perception Survey. Even though the majority of Community Perception Survey respondents perceived themselves as extremely or very knowledgeable about domestic violence (64.6%), sexual assault (58.2%), and teen dating violence (60.5%), most continued to hold common misperceptions about domestic violence, sexual assault and teen dating violence (Table 6).

Table 6. Percentage of respondents who disagreed with misperceptions by violence type (Data Source: 2020 Community Perceptions Survey)

	Percent of Respondents who Disagree or Strongly Disagree	
Issue	**2018**	**2020**
Domestic Violence	59.0%	44.2%
Sexual Assault	68.6%	50.5%
Teen Dating Violence	59.1%	37.3%

The percent of survey respondents who held misperceptions in 2020 increased as compared to 2018. ***This finding is likely a reflection of the sampling methods rather than actual misperceptions.*** In 2018, the Community Perception Survey used a convenience sample, which drew many of the respondents through social media. In 2020, the survey used a random sample of cell and landline phone numbers. The 2020 data is likely more accurate than the 2018 data.

Indicator of Effectiveness 1a: To increase its community readiness score for "Community Knowledge about the Issue" to a score of 4. The average dimension score for "Community Knowledge of the Issue" decreased from 3.20 in 2018 to 2.75 in 2020 based on key informant interviews conducted in 2020.

Indicator of Effectiveness 1b: At least 75% of men and women will report on community perceptions surveys that they disagree or strongly disagree with statements representing common misperceptions related to domestic violence, sexual assault, and teen dating violence.

- 44.2% disagreed or strongly disagreed with statements representing common misperceptions about domestic violence,
- 50.5% disagreed or strongly disagreed with statements representing common misperceptions about sexual assault, and
- 37.3% disagreed or strongly disagreed with statements representing common misperceptions about teen dating violence.

Lack of Active Support and Ownership of the Issues in the Community

Overall there was an increase in the support and ownership of domestic violence and sexual assault issues in the community. Key informants, or those within the community with specialty knowledge of interpersonal violence efforts, interviewed reported that interpersonal violence issues are a priority to both community members and those in leadership roles. Key informants also perceived less denial of the issue in the community from 2018 to 2020. However, most Community Perceptions Survey respondents indicated that interpersonal violence issues happened to other people in the community who are different than themselves. In the 2020 community readiness assessment:

- Seven of the nine key informants indicated that community members passively support efforts to reduce domestic violence/sexual assault in the community.
- Five of the nine key informants indicated that domestic violence and sexual assault are low to medium priorities in the community.
- Two of the nine key informants indicated that a general avoidance of the issue persisted in the community.
- Six of the nine key informants indicated that many leaders support domestic violence and sexual assault effort passively.
- Four of the nine key informants perceived that domestic violence and sexual assault issues are a very high priority to those in leadership roles.

Community Perception Survey respondents continued to perceive that domestic violence and sexual assault are something that happens to other people.

Table 7. Percentage of respondents who disagree with the statement interpersonal violence happens to "other people" by violence type (Data Source: 2020 Community Perceptions Survey)

	Percent of Respondents who Disagree or Strongly Disagree	
Issue	**2018**	**2020**
Domestic Violence	69.8%	40.5%
Sexual Assault	74.8%	42.9%
Teen Dating Violence	N/A	N/A

The percent of survey respondents who disagreed or strongly disagreed with the misperception statement related to interpersonal violence happening to "other people" in

2020 increased as compared to 2018. ***This finding is likely a reflection of the sampling methods rather than actual misperceptions.*** In 2018, the Community Perception Survey used a convenience sample, which drew many of the respondents through social media. In 2020, the survey used a random sample of cell and landline phone numbers. The 2020 data is likely more accurate than the 2018 data.

Indicator of effectiveness 2a: Overall level of community readiness. The overall community readiness score has increased from 2.99 to 3.22. Significant gains have been made in leadership and community knowledge of efforts dimensions.

Indicator of effectiveness 2b: At least 75% of men and women disagree or strongly disagree with the statements that domestic violence and sexual assault tend to happen to certain people and that the issues are less common among people like themselves.
- 40.5% of respondents disagreed that domestic violence is less common among people like me.
- 80.1% of respondents reported that women were at a higher risk of experiencing domestic violence.
- 74.1% of respondents reported that the LGBTQ+ community were at a higher risk of experiencing domestic violence.
- 42.9% of respondents disagreed that sexual assault is less common among people like me.
- 81.1% of respondents reported that women were at a higher risk of experiencing sexual assault.
- 72.8% of respondents reported that people who use drugs or alcohol were at a higher risk for experiencing sexual assault.
- 85.3% of respondents reported that people with few financial resources were at a higher risk of experiencing teen dating violence.

Barriers to Participation in Prevention in the Community

The data indicates that the community is more aware of how to get involved in domestic violence and sexual assault prevention than in 2018. A majority of Community Perception Survey respondents in 2020 indicated that there were opportunities available for themselves to get involved in interpersonal violence prevention. The response is an increase from 2018. Again, this finding likely reflects the broader sample of survey respondents in 2020, which was more representative of the Fairbanks North Star Borough population in terms of age, race, and gender (Table 8).

Table 8. Percentage of respondents who disagreed with the statement people don't know how to get involved (Data Source: 2020 Community Perceptions Survey)

	Percent of Respondents who Disagree or Strongly Disagree	
Issue	**2018**	**2020**
Domestic Violence	4.4%	28.6%
Sexual Assault	14.4%	24.7%
Teen Dating Violence	10.1%	14.8%

Survey respondents perceived that men had more opportunities than women and youth to help prevent or address sexual assault and domestic violence, and that youth had more opportunities than men and women to prevent or address teen dating violence.

Figure 3: Percent of perceived opportunities by gender and violence type (Data Source: 2020 Community Perceptions Survey)
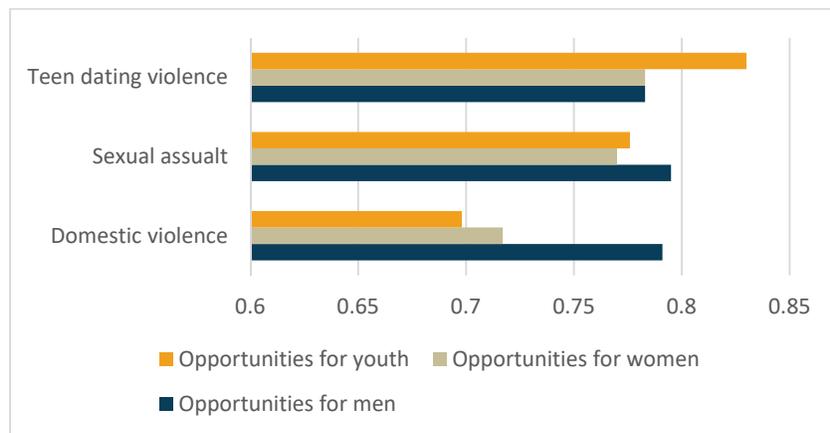
Overall, perceived opportunities for engagement were similar for men, women, and youth.

Table 9. Percent of respondents who agreed there are opportunities for engagement within each violence type by gender (Data Source: 2020 Community Perceptions Survey)

Statement	Domestic violence	Sexual Assault	Teen dating violence
There are opportunities for **me** to help prevent or address the issue	66.6%	68.8%	85.3%
There are opportunities for **men** to help prevent or address the issue	79.5%	79.1%	78.3%
There are opportunities for **women** to help prevent or address the issue	71.7%	77.0%	78.3%
There are opportunities for **youth** to help prevent or address the issue	69.8%	77.6%	83.0%

Indicator 3a: At least 30% of men and women disagree or strongly disagree with the statement that people don't know how they can help or make a difference in preventing domestic violence, sexual assault, or teen dating violence: In 2020,

- 28.6% of Community Perception Survey respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement that people don't know how they can help or make a difference in preventing domestic violence
- 24.7% disagreed or strongly disagreed that they can help or make a difference in preventing sexual assault, and
- 14.8% disagreed or strongly disagreed that they can make a difference in preventing teen dating violence.

Indicator 3b: At least 40% of men and women report that it is either easy or very easy for a man who wants to participate in prevention efforts related to domestic violence or sexual assault to do so. In 2020,

- 79.5% of Community Perception Survey respondents agreed or strongly agreed that there are opportunities for men to help prevent or address domestic violence,
- 79.1% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that there are opportunities for men to help prevent or address sexual assault, and
- 78.3% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that there are opportunities for men to help prevent or address teen dating violence.

Indicator 3c: At least one prevention effort in the community will be led or co-led by men. The primary strategy to involve men was through the Coaching Boys into Men, which was not implemented as planned.

Stigma Related to the Issues in the Community

Data from the 2020 community perceptions survey indicates decreased stigma or fear attached to seeking help for domestic violence related issues when compared to 2018. However, community perceptions data collected reflect a similar level of stigma persisting in seeking help for sexual assault and teen dating violence related issues from 2018 to 2020.

Table 10. Percent of respondents who disagree with stigma statements by violence type (Data Source: 2020 Community Perceptions Survey)

	Percent of Respondents who Disagree or Strongly Disagree	
Issue	2018	2020
Domestic Violence	4.4%	14.1%
Sexual Assault	7.5%	13.6%
Teen Dating Violence	7.0%	11.7%

Community members indicated that the most likely situations following disclosure of interpersonal violence include minimizing the problem, dismissing or denying allegations,

and blaming the victim. Overall, stigma described in the data refers to the third type of stigma: cultural stigma (judgment, blaming, minimizing of the issue, and misperceptions) about the types of people that are harmed.

- 76.2% of respondents found it likely that after disclosing experiencing sexual assault others would minimize the problem.
- 79.8% of respondents found it likely that after disclosing experiencing sexual assault others would dismiss or deny the allegations.
- 77.8% of respondents found it likely that after disclosing experiencing sexual assault others would blame the victim.
- 77.5% of respondents found it likely that after disclosing experiencing domestic violence others would minimize the problem.
- 75.6% of respondents found it likely that after disclosing experiencing domestic violence others would blame the victim.
- 76.7% of respondents found it likely that after disclosing experiencing domestic violence others would dismiss or deny the allegations.
- 91.4% of respondents found it likely that after disclosing experiencing teen dating violence others would blame the victim.
- 87.6% of respondents found it likely that after disclosing experiencing teen dating violence others would dismiss or deny the allegations.
- 83.8% of respondents found it likely that after disclosing experiencing teen dating violence they would receive negative peer response.

Indicator of Effectiveness 4a: At least 30% of men and women disagree or strongly disagree with the statements that if someone experiences domestic violence, sexual assault, or teen dating violence there is a stigma or fear related to asking for help.
- 14.1% of Community Perception Survey respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed that if someone experiences domestic violence there is a stigma or fear related to asking for help.
- 13.6% Community Perception Survey respondents agreed or strongly agreed that if someone experiences sexual assault there is a stigma or fear related to asking for help.
- 11.7% Community Perception Survey respondents agreed or strongly agreed that if someone experiences teen dating violence there is a stigma or fear related to asking for help.

Resilience in the Younger Generation
The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is administered to high school students throughout Alaska every other year by the State of Alaska Department of Health and Social Services Division of Public Health. 2019 YRBS risk and protective factor data is currently unavailable to compare with the 2017 data collected through the IACNVL Community Issues Assessment. Therefore there are no outcomes to date to report.

Table 11. 2017 YRBS risk and protective factors associated with interpersonal violence (Data Source: 2017 Youth Risk Behavior Survey)

	2017	2019
% of students who dated or went out with someone who reported that they had been physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with during the past 12 months	6.80%	Not available
% of students who dated or went out with someone who reported that they had been forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things they did not want to during the past 12 months	9.10%	Not available
% of students who agree or strongly agree that they feel alone in their life	26.30%	Not available
% of students who were electronically bullied in the past year	20.40%	Not available
% of students bullied on school property in the past year	22.00%	Not available
% of students who had 1 or more parent(s) who talked to them about school nearly every day	46.60%	Not available
% of students who feel comfortable seeking help from one or more adult(s) besides their parents	83.60%	Not available
% of students who feel comfortable seeking help from 2 or more adults besides their parents	68.20%	Not available

COVID-19 Impact and Adaptations

The shelter-in-place and social distancing mandates, as well as the closure of school campuses due to the COVID-19 pandemic, presented numerous challenges to the implementation of prevention programs in FY20. As a result, IACNVL made efforts to adapt programming and other prevention strategies while balancing the health and safety of its employees and program participants.

For example, following the Fairbanks North Star Borough decision not to resume the 2019-2020 school year and cancel all after school events, the Girls on the Run season was postponed despite 30 participants registering to attend. The prevention program is currently working with Girls on the Run of Greater Alaska and local sites to identify creative solutions for the 2020-2021 school year.

The regularly scheduled Coaching Boys into Men (CBIM) spring training for prevention staff was also unavailable due to the COVID-19 related restrictions. Implementation of the CBIM curriculum in the school setting would have been impossible due to the cancellation of all 2020 spring events, championships, regular season contests and practices. Furthermore, IACNVL has had difficulty gaining traction with CBIM in Fairbanks and will look at alternate opportunities in an effort to implement violence prevention programming for men, young men, and boys that the community may be more receptive to. Potential future programming includes Boys Run, Because We Have Daughters, or other alternate programs.

Setbacks were also experienced in the Public Awareness Campaign strategy due to cancellations of outreach events as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. IACNVL intended to utilize community events such as: The Fairbanks Outdoor Show, A Women's Affair, and the Tanana Chiefs Conference Annual Convention to distribute prevention materials and collect data on the effectiveness of the public service announcements and other outreach performed. Alternatively, IACNVL created a Facebook page for the Prevention Alliance to share prevention messaging and resources with the community and data collection was performed via phone.

Prior to COVID-19 restrictions, IACNVL responded to several requests for Bystander Intervention overviews typically provided in person. IACNVL has explored, along with other statewide prevention programs, creative solutions to implement Green Dot moving forward. Other communities have offered virtual Green Dot training and have shared their successes and their challenges in transitioning the training to a virtual platform. IACNVL did not have any requests for bystander training in quarter 4, but expects to adapt the training to a virtual program and to offer the training via Zoom or another online platform in FY21.

Conclusions

Efforts to increase community knowledge about interpersonal violence, and specifically long-term consequences and misperceptions, have the potential to greatly increase the level of community readiness. Though the community has a working knowledge of interpersonal violence issues, a robust knowledge is required to **understand** the issue and then reexamine misperceptions and long-term consequences of issues related to interpersonal violence. Elevating the community's knowledge to understanding may influence the unlearning of racially-based, gender-based, and "otherism"-based misperceptions that ultimately may impede this community knowledge and understanding. Strengths the coalition may draw upon to improve community knowledge and reduce misperceptions were highlighted within the data collected and include the level of importance of interpersonal violence issues among community members and the community's leadership.

Figure 4. A summary of perceived risk factors for interpersonal violence from data gathered within the community perceptions survey and community readiness assessment
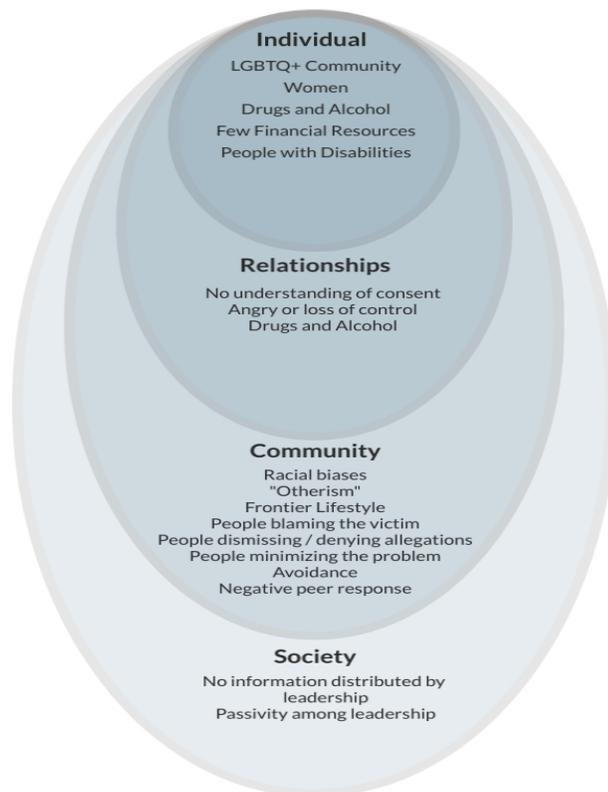
Challenges faced by the prevention coalition in improving community knowledge and reducing misperceptions include passivity among the community and leadership, a lack of information distributed by leadership, a low to mid-level of knowledge influencing community understanding of the issue, and the perpetuation of misperceptions about interpersonal violence.

During the evaluation period, indicator of effectiveness 3b (At least 40% of men and women report that it is easy for a man to participate in prevention efforts) met its target indicator. Additionally, indicator of effectiveness 3a (At least 30% of men and women disagree or strongly disagree that people don't know how to get involved) is approaching the target indicator for domestic violence and sexual assault sub-objectives. Overall, community members perceive that there are opportunities for everyone to get involved in the prevention of interpersonal violence,

though knowledge on how to do so is still low. In general, teen dating violence indicators fell behind both domestic violence and sexual assault objectives, and showed an especially low level of knowledge of how to get involved in prevention efforts.

Strengths available within the community to support engagement in prevention efforts include the high level of importance given to interpersonal violence issues by community members and leadership, and an equal level of perceived access to intervention opportunities for men, women, and youth. Challenges faced by the prevention coalition to engagement of community members in violence prevention efforts include passivity among community members, low levels of parental and community knowledge about teen dating violence prevention and resources, and a low level of community knowledge about how to get involved in teen dating violence prevention efforts.

During the evaluation period, indicator of effectiveness 3c (At least one prevention effort in the community will be led or co-led by men) failed to reach its target due to challenges in recruitment and retention. Contextual factors indicated by the findings support challenges experienced by the coalition; low perceived priority among leadership; stigma related to male-led efforts; no to little perceived concern;; and a generational difference in the understanding of interpersonal violence. Alternatively, contextual factors that can be used to promote male-led efforts that are indicated within the findings include a witnessed state-wide effort in engaging men in prevention efforts, and a high priority among men in outreach positions to address interpersonal violence.

Indicator of effectivess 4a (At least 30% of men and women disagree or strongly disagree with stigma statements) was not met within the evaluation period. Overall, a similar level of stimga is perceived among community members for both domestic violence and sexual assault. Findings indicate that people are more likely to talk to their own close-knit circles about interpersonal violence. There were exeptions for school district personnel related to teen dating violence, as well as for medical providers related to sexual assault and domestic violence. Community perceptions survey findings highlighted contextual factors within the cultural stigma perceived by the community including people dissmissing or denying allegations, people minimizing the issue, and people blaming the victim following disclosure of interpersonal violence. Although there is a significant amount of cultural stigma within the community to address in order to elevate the communty climate for prevention of interpersonal violence,strengths that were identified include ease with talking to medical providers about sexual assault and domestic violence, and ease with talking to school district personnel in cases of teen dating violence. Challenges that were identified include people dissmissing or denying allegations, people minimizing the issue, and people blaming the victim.

IACNVL staff retention as well as the COVID-19 pandemic are overarching challenges faced by the prevention coalition that ultimately negatively affect the ability to implement

strategies. During the evaluation period, three staff members (two Prevention Coordinators and a Prevention Specialist) either resigned or transitioned out of the prevention program. Staff engagement, though not a prevention strategy, has been linked to less enthusiasm in approaching the job, emotional exhaustion, and less commitment to their organizations (Lee, R. L., & Ashforth, B., 1996).

In addition to these employee retention challenges faced by the prevention coalition, the COVID-19 pandemic presented numerous challenges to prevention program implementation in FY20 stemming from school closures and the need for all residents to physically distance. IACNVL has made numerous efforts to adapt its programming and prevention strategies while balancing the health and safety of its employees as well as its program participants. IACNVL has worked hard to identify creative solutions for FY2021 to facilitate safe and effective implementation of Girls on the Run, Coaching Boys into Men, and Green Dot within the restricting parameters of the pandemic.

References

Drennan, J., & Hyde, A. (2008). Social selection and professional regulation for Master's degrees for nurses. *Journal of advanced nursing,* 63(5), 486–493. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2648.2008.04730.x

Lee, R. L., & Ashforth, B. (1996). A meta-analytic examination of the correlates of the three dimensions of job burnout. *Journal of Applied Psychology,* 81(2*),* 123-133. https://doi.org/10.1037//0021-9010.81.2.123

Overstreet, N. M., & Quinn, D. M. (2013). The intimate partner violence stigmatization model and barriers to help seeking. *Basic and Applied Social Psychology,* 35, 109–122.

Appendix A: Girls on the Run Participant Survey

Methodology

We use descriptive statistics, percentages, and counts to analyze close-ended post survey data collected from Girls on the Run participants with an online survey platform. Content analysis was used to interpret close-ended questions and develop themes within each section. The survey was distributed to participants after program completion.

Participant Data

A majority (82.6%) of respondents participated in the Girls on the Run curricula within a school setting. Hunter Elementary respondents ranged from a 3rd to 6th grade level, with a higher concentration of respondents in the 4th grade. An additional 17.4% of respondents participated in the Girls on the Run curricula within the Boys and Girls Club. Boys and Girls Club respondents ranged from a 3rd to 5th grade level and had an evenly distributed count of participants in each grade. The seven third graders indicated that this was the first time participating in the Girls on the Run program. Fourth, fifth, and sixth grade respondents indicated participant involvement ranging from first time to more than two times.

Table 1. Girls on the Run participants by site (n = 23)

Girls on the Run Site	Count	Percentage
Boys and Girls Club	4	17.4%
Hunter Elementary	19	82.6%

Table 2 Girls on the Run participants by grade level (n = 23)

Grade Level	Count	Percentage
3rd grade	7	30.4%
4th grade	8	34.8%
5th grade	6	26.1%
6th grade	2	8.7%

Table 3. Girls on the Run participants by grade level and site (n = 23)

	3rd Grade	4th Grade	5th Grade	6th Grade
Boys and Girls Club	2 (8.7%)	1 (4.3%)	1 (4.3%)	0 (0.0%)
Hunter Elementary	5 (21.7%)	7 (30.4%)	5 (21.7%)	2 (8.7%)

Table 4. Girls on the Run participant involvement (n = 23)

Involvement with Girls on the Run	Count	Percentage
No, this is my first time	14	60.9%
Yes, I have done it one time before	8	34.8%
Yes, I have done it two or more times before	1	4.3%

Table 5. Girls on the Run participant involvement by grade (n=23)

Involvement with Girls on the Run	3rd Grade	4th Grade	5th Grade	6th Grade
No, this is my first time	7 (30.4%)	3 (13.0%)	4 (17.4%)	0 (0.0%)
Yes, I have done it one time before	0 (0.0%)	4 (17.4%)	2 (8.7%)	2 (8.7%)
Yes, I have done it two or more times before	0 (0.0%)	1 (4.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Table 6. Participant self-reported responses related to school climate and protective factors

	Count	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
I can name at least five adults who really care about me.	23	0 (0.0%)	1 (4.3%)	12 (52.2%)	10 (43.5%)
It is important for me to help others at my school	23	1 (4.3%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (43.5%)	12 (52.2%)
My school teaches my friends and I to stand up for ourselves	22	2 (9.1%)	2 (9.1%)	16 (72.7%)	2 (9.1%)
Students at my school are often teased or picked on	23	0 (0.0%)	5 (21.7%)	10 (43.5%)	8 (34.8%)
My school teaches me to celebrate other people's differences	23	0 (0.0%)	6 (26.1%)	14 (60.9%)	3 (13.0%)
I have classmates who value me as a person	23	2 (8.7%)	6 (26.1%)	11 (47.8%)	4 (17.4%)
Students at my school help each other, even if they are not friends	22	2 (9.1%)	11 (50.0%)	8 (36.4%)	1 (4.5%)

Table 7. Participant self-reported responses related to overall experience and GOR values

	Count	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Girls can be good leaders	23	0 (0.0%)	1 (4.3%)	8 (34.8%)	14 (60.9%)
Girls on the Run has encouraged me to stand up for others at school	23	0 (0.0%)	2 (8.7%)	14 (60.9%)	7 (30.4%)
I was encouraged to make my own choices during Girls on the Run activities	23	0 (0.0%)	2 (8.7%)	14 (60.9%)	7 (30.4%)
I made new friends at Girls on the Run	22	0 (0.0%)	2 (18.2%)	12 (54.5%)	8 (36.4%)
Girls on the Run has encouraged me to celebrate other people's differences at school	23	0 (0.0%)	3 (13.0%)	18 (78.3%)	2 (8.7%)
I think all types of body shapes and sizes are beautiful	23	2 (8.7%)	1 (4.3%)	10 (43.5%)	10 (43.5%)
I was able to be myself during Girls on the Run activities	23	0 (0.0%)	3 (13.0%)	15 (65.2%)	5 (21.7%)

Table 8. Participant self-reported responses related to facilitator satisfaction

	Count	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
My coaches encouraged me to give my best effort	23	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	15 (65.2%)	8 (34.8%)
My coaches encouraged me to do hard things and challenge myself	22	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	14 (63.6%)	8 (36.4%)
Overall, my coaches made Girls on the Run a fun and positive experience	23	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (43.5%)	13 (56.5%)
My coaches encourage me to be myself	23	0 (0.0%)	1 (4.3%)	14 (60.9%)	8 (34.8%)
My coaches helped me set goals during Girls on the Run activities	23	0 (0.0%)	3 (13.0%)	16 (69.6%)	4 (17.4%)
My coaches inspired me during Girls on the Run	23	0 (0.0%)	3 (13.0%)	11 (47.8%)	9 (39.1%)
My coach encouraged me to solve problems with teammates	23	0 (0.0%)	3 (13.0%)	15 (65.2%)	5 (21.7%)

Open-Ended Responses Related to How Girls on the Run Coaches Inspired Participants:

Respondents reported that facilitators inspired them in a general sense with their actions and willingness to help. Direct quotes below demonstrate this theme.

General help Theme:

My coaches inspired me by teaching us the lessons

They do lots of activities that help others

They help me so I will help you

They help me when I needed it

They talked through some of my difficulties

Respondents also frequently (22.7% of coded responses) reported that facilitators inspired them to be themselves.

Table 9. Open-ended responses related to facilitator inspiration (n = 22)

Themes	Count	Percent
General help	5	22.7%
Be yourself	5	22.7%
Kindness	2	9.1%
Star power	2	9.1%
To physically push myself	2	9.1%
General praise	1	4.5%
Believe in yourself	1	4.5%
To put forth best effort	1	4.5%
Advocate for yourself	1	4.5%
To stay strong	1	4.5%
Other	1	4.5%

Open-Ended Responses Related to Girls on the Run Perceptions of Beauty:

Table 10. Open-ended responses related to participant perceptions of beauty (n = 22)

Themes	Count	Percent
Positive descriptor (good, fun, awesome, positive)	8	36.4%
Being yourself	4	18.2%
Inclusive descriptor (life, everyone)	4	18.2%
Kindness	2	9.1%
Inner beauty	2	9.1%
Not important	2	9.1%

Table 11. Participant self-resorted responses related to skill devleopment (n = 23)

	Count	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
I am confident using the skills I learned during Girls on the Run practice	23	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	17 (73.9%)	6 (26.1%)

Table 12. Girls on the Run participant communication about the program

	Count	Not at all	1x per month	1x per week	2x per week	3x or more per week
How often did you share things you learned at Girls on the Run with your parent(s) or guardian(s)	23	4 (17.4%)	1 (4.3%)	7 (30.4%)	6 (26.1%)	5 (21.7%)
How often did your parent(s) or guardian(s) talk with you about Girls on the Run at home?	23	7 (30.4%)	4 (17.4%)	5 (21.7%)	2 (8.7%)	5 (21.7%)

Figure 1. Girls on the Run participant communication about the program
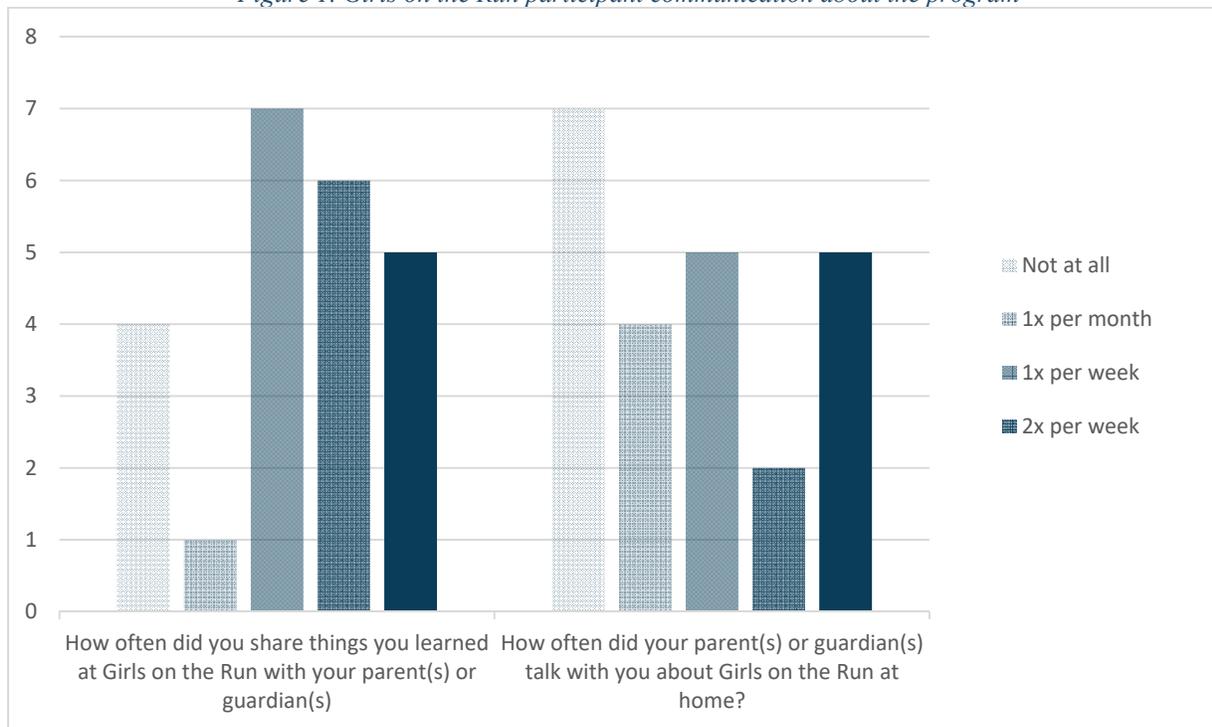
Open-Ended Responses Related to Girls on the Run Participant Communication:

Table 13. Girls on the Run open-ended communication themes (n = 16)

	Count	Percentage
Daily Activities	7	43.8%
General: "How it went"	5	31.3%
Star power	1	6.3%
Positive experience	1	6.3%
What I learned	1	6.3%
Other	1	6.3%

Table 14. Girls on the Run community stewardhip

	Count	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
My team worked well together to decide on a community project plan	23	0 (0.0%)	3 (13.0%)	11 (47.8%)	9 (39.1%)
I believe it is important to give back to my community	22	0 (0.0%)	1 (4.5%)	14 (63.6%)	7 (31.8%)
I believe I can make my community a better place	23	0 (0.0%)	3 (13.0%)	12 (52.2%)	8 (34.8%)

Appendix B: Intercept Survey Report

Interior Center for Non-Violent Living prevention staff disseminated a short intercept survey at community events and online during the month of October 2019 to gauge recent awareness, knowledge gained, and actions taken in response to the 2019 Interior Alaska Center community prevention campaign. The survey asked about respondents' personal knowledge of Girls on the Run, a prevention program that builds protective factors for girls in the 3rd-5th grade; Green Dot, a bystander intervention campaign to address interpersonal violence; and the Interior Center for Non-Violent Living, which provides domestic violence resources. In total 69 surveys were completed.

Response Demographics

A vast majority of survey participants reported an Alaskan zip code, however there were outliers from Texas and Alabama (possibly military personnel and/ or spouses). Of the respondents, 67.3% identified themselves as female and 32.7% identified themselves as male. Respondent demographics were very similar to the Fairbanks North Star Borough population estimates. Of the respondents, 75.0% were White or Caucasian, 6.3% were Black or African American, 6.3% were American Indian or Alaska Native, 4.7% were Asian or Asian American, 4.7% were Hispanic or Latino, 1.6% were Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and an additional 1.6% were another race not provided.

Girls on the Run Responses

Awareness

Within the past three months, Girls on the Run messages reached **29.0%** of survey respondents. Of those who provided additional information about the messages they received, the most reported message was "Girls on the Run is a prevention program for elementary-aged girls" (41.4%), followed by "Girls on the Run builds resiliency" (34.5%), and "I can be a Girls on the Run volunteer" (24.1%).

Table 1. 2019 Message Survey Results- Types of messages seen or heard about Girls on the Run (n = 29)

	Count	Percent
Girls on the run is a prevention program for elementary-aged girls	12	41.4%
Girls on the Run builds resiliency among elementary-aged girls.	10	34.5%
I can be a Girls on the Run volunteer.	7	24.1%
n=number of people who provided an answer		

The largest percentage of respondents (41.2%) received Girls on the Run information from social media. Respondents reported that discussions and presentations and TV PSA's were the second and third most popular sources of information. Other write in sources of Girls on the Run messages reported by respondents were friends, fliers, volunteers, school, and IAC (Table 2).

Table 2. 2019 Message Survey Results- Source of messages about Girls on the Run (n = 34)

	Count	Percent
Social media	14	41.2%
Discussion and presentations	6	17.6%
TV PSA	4	11.8%
Radio PSA	2	5.9%
News story	2	5.9%
Other	6	17.6%
n= number of people who provided an answer		

Other write in responses included:
- Fliers
- Friends
- From a volunteer
- LAC
- No
- School

Knowledge Gained

Of those who had seen or heard a Girls on the Run message, **70.0%** reported an increase in their knowledge of Girls on the Run. The most reported (21.4%) newly learned information about Girls on the Run was awareness. Awareness within this setting include "being careful" and "keeping your eyes open." The second and third most reported newly learned information about Girls on the Run was general program information, and the importance of love and support. Respondent answers in their entirety are reported in Table 3.

Table 3. 2019 Message Survey Results- Knowledge Gained (n = 14)

	Count	Percent
Awareness	3	21.4%
The program promotes violence prevention	2	14.3%
Love/ Support	2	14.3%
How to get involved	1	7.1%
Gender inclusive program	1	7.1%
Positive outlet	1	7.1%
"Love shouldn't hurt"	1	7.1%
Running program	1	7.1%
Other: "To many" "Yes"	2 1 1	14.3%
n=number of people who provided an answer		

Actions taken

Respondents were finally asked if the messages they received about Girls on the Run led to action or changes in any behaviors. Of the respondents that provided and answer, 40% stated that they did something differently after hearing about Girls on the Run. When asked to describe what they did differently, seven respondents elaborated on a change in their actions. The largest percentage (28.6%) shared the message, and others (with only one occurrence) recognized the importance of the program, listened more, and spoke with their children. Table 4 includes all responses.

Table 4. 2019 Message Survey Results- Actions taken following message receipt (n = 7)

	Count	Percent
Shared message	2	28.6%
The importance of the program	1	14.3%
To listen more	1	14.3%
Spoke with children	1	14.3%
Other: "Yes" 'Watch"	2 1 1	28.6%
n=number of people that provided an answer		

Green Dot

Awareness

Within the past three months, Green Dot messages reached 36.8% of survey respondents. Of those who had received the message within the last 3 months, 40.5% had heard the message that "Green Dot is a prevention program for the community, " 38.1% reported heard the message that "I can help prevent violence," and 21.4% heard the message that "I can be a Green Dot volunteer" (Table 5).

Table 5. 2019 Message Survey Results- Types of messages seen or heard about Green Dot (n = 42)

	Count	Percent
Green Dot is a prevention program for the community	17	40.5%
I can help prevent violence in the community	16	38.1%
I can be a Green Dot volunteer	9	21.4%
n=number of people who provided an answer		

Most respondents received Green Dot messages through social media (29.7%) and discussions and presentations (24.3%). Others reported receiving Green Dot information an AFN event and "Visa" (Table 6).

Table 6. 2019 Message Survey Results- Source of messages about Green Dot (n = 37)

	Count	Percent
Social media	11	29.7%
Discussion and presentations	9	24.3%
TV PSA	6	16.2%
Radio PSA	5	13.5%
News story	4	10.8%
Other:	2	5.4%
AFN Event	1	
"Visa"	1	
n=number of people who provided an answer		

Knowledge Gained

A majority (64.0%) of respondents who heard a Green Dot message in the last three months reported that they gained knowledge about Green Dot. Most reported learning something about intervening in an interpersonal domestic violence issue (30.8%) and tactics to intervene in an interpersonal domestic violence issue (15.4%). Other topics respondents reported learning about, included awareness, prevention, not to engage in physical violence, and how prevention takes a community effort. All responses can be viewed in Table 7.

Table 7. 2019 Message Survey Results- Knowledge Gained (n = 13)

	Count	Percent
Intervene	4	30.8%
Tactics to intervene	2	15.4%
Awareness	1	7.7%
Prevention	1	7.7%
Not to engage in physical violence	1	7.7%
Community effort	1	7.7%
Program information	1	7.7%
Other "Yes" "They help young girls"	2	15.4%
n=number of people that provided an answer		

Although a large majority of respondents gained knowledge, only 16% of respondents reported acting upon the new Green Dot information gained. Two respondents provided more detail on how they actively applied Green Dot messages. One participant shared information with others, and the second respondent used information gained from the Green Dot message to provide assistance to a family.

Table 8. 2019 Message Survey Results- Actions taken following message receipt (n = 3)

	Count	Percent
Shared message	1	33.3%
Supported other families	1	33.3%
Other "Yes"	1	33.3%
n=number of people who provided an answer		

Interior Center for Non-Violent Living

Awareness

In the last three months, Interior Center for Non-Violent Living messages reached **47.1%** of survey respondents. Of the respondents who had received messages about IAC, the majority (61%) heard the message, "I know where to go for help or to refer others for help if they are in a domestic violence situation." The second most commonly received message was, "I can help prevent violence in the community." Themes with one instance are listed within Table 9.

Table 9. 2019 Message Survey Results- Types of messages seen or heard about the Interior Center for Non-Violent Living (n = 41)

	Count	Percentage
I know where to go for help or to refer others for help if they are in a domestic violence situation.	25	61.0%
I can help prevent violence in the community	13	31.7%
Other	3	7.3%
Unable to recall	1	
"I lived there"	1	
"They need community support"	1	
n=number of people who provided an answer		

Most respondents received IAC messages via social media (34.7%) and Radio PSA (20.4%). Other write in sources of IAC messages reported were banners, friends, past clients, and the Fairbanks Resource Agency (Table 10).

Table 10. 2019 Message Survey Results- Source of messages about the Interior Center for Non-Violent Living (n = 49)

	Count	Percent
Social media	17	34.7%
Radio PSA	10	20.4%
Discussion and presentations	7	14.3%
News story	6	12.2%
TV PSA	5	10.2%
Other	4	8.2%
Banner	1	
"FRA"	1	
"Friend"	1	
"Past client"	1	
n=number of people that provided an answer		

Knowledge Gained

Knowledge gained as a result of IAC messages was evenly distributed between respondents who gained knowledge (45.2%) and respondents who did not gain knowledge (54.8%). Of the 13 respondents who provided specifics on the new information learned, 46.2% of respondent answers were based on knowing where to go to access Interior Center for Non-Violent Living resources. Other noteworthy themes with one instance included the gender inclusivity of the center, the ability to leave an unsafe situation, and general help. Respondent answers in their entirety are reported in Table 11.

Table 11. 2019 Message Survey Results- Knowledge gained as a result of IAC messages (n = 13)

	Count	Percent
Where to go to access resource	6	46.2%
Help (unspecified)	1	7.7%
Ability to leave an unsafe situation	1	7.7%
Location	1	7.7%
Support	1	7.7%
Center is gender inclusive	1	7.7%
N/A	1	7.7%
Other "Yes"	1	7.7%
n=number of people who provided an answer		

Action

A quarter of respondents altered their actions after seeing or hearing the messages about the Interior Center for Non-Violent Living. Actions taken varied among the 5 respondents that provided an answer. Respondent actions reported are listed in Table 12.

Table 12. 2019 Action taken following the receipt of messaging (n = 5)

	Count	Percent
How to take action	1	20.0%
More aware	1	20.0%
Prevention	1	20.0%
N/A	1	20.0%
Other "Yes"	1	20.0%
n=number of people who provided an answer		

Appendix C: Community Perception Survey 2020 Findings

Introduction

The Interior Alaska Center for Non-Violent Living (IACNVL) interpersonal violence prevention goals included changing the community's perceptions about domestic violence, sexual assault, and teen dating violence. To measure community perceptions, the Goldstream Group in collaboration with IACNVL developed a community perception survey to answer the following assessment questions and concerns:

- To what degree do residents understand interpersonal violence?
- What are the misperceptions about interpersonal violence in FNSB?
- What is the level of concern among residents?
- Is the public aware of current interpersonal violence campaigns/ initiatives?
- Is the public engaged and equipped to take action?
- Measure stigma related to help seeking behavior within FNSB.
- Is the public aware of youth resiliency campaigns/ initiatives?

We divided the Community Perception Survey into three sections addressing domestic violence, sexual assault, and teen dating violence.

The survey includes several scales utilizing the Likert 4-item disagree/agree, very unlikely/ very likely, no/yes, and 1/4 response items to several statements. Each scale is organized with the most negative item first and progressed to the most positive item. Open-ended questions are also utilized to count the most prominent connections to interpersonal violence discussions.

We used Cronbach's analysis to test the strength of our scales.

Methods

We purchased a phone list of 2,000 cellular and landline phone numbers in the Fairbanks North Star Borough from Exact Data. We contacted these numbers for the domestic violence and sexual assault sections of the community perceptions survey. Of the 2,000 individuals that were called between April 13 and May 31, 206 eligible respondents (18 years or older and a resident of the Fairbanks North Star Borough) completed the community perceptions survey. The teen domestic violence section of the survey was administered separately from the sexual assault and domestic violence community perceptions survey. Respondents were recruited via social media to enroll in the teen dating violence section, utilizing the same eligibility requirements.

Survey Analysis

We used descriptive statistics (counts and percentages) in Excel to analyze the individual questions. To analyze our scales we summed the responses to each scale item and averaged the sum. This average is the scale score. We calculated scale scores to directly compare each misperception and gauge the overall perception of all respondents. We also compared the scale data collected in 2020 to that collected in 2018.

The largest proportion of respondents dwelled in the 99709 area code (College, AK), and the 99705 area code (North Pole, AK). Respondent demographics generally reflected the Fairbanks North Star Borough. The proportion of respondents that identified as female was 52.4% and the proportion of respondents that identified as male was 45.1%. The average age of each respondent was 33.08 with a range of 18 to 84 years old. A majority of respondents identified as White (73.5%) and not Hispanic nor Latino (88.7%).

Table 1. Participant Zip Codes (n = 206)

	Count
99701	23 (11.2%)
99702	12 (5.8%)
99703	7 (3.4%)
99705	29 (14.1%)
99706	9 (4.4%)
99707	11 (5.3%)
99708	14 (6.8%)
99709	32 (15.5%)
99710	11 (5.3%)
99711	13 (6.3%)
99712	21 (10.2%)
99714	8 (3.9%)
99716	2 (1.0%)
99767	5 (2.5%)
99775	3 (1.5%)
99790	6 (2.9%)

Table 2. Respondents reported gender (n = 206)

	Count	Percentage
Female	108	52.4%
Male	93	45.1%
N/A	5	2.4%

Table 3. Respondents reported age (Range 18-84, Average 33.08) (n = 206)

	Count	Percentage
18-24	26	12.6%
25-34	129	62.6%
35-44	24	11.7%
45-54	7	3.4%
55-64	11	5.3%
65+	8	3.9%
N/A	1	.5%

Table 4. Respondents reported race (Respondents were provided the option to choose all options that applied) (n = 214)

	Count	Percentage
White	157	73.4%
Black or African American	26	12.1%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	16	7.5%
Asian	8	3.7%
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	1	0.5%
Other	3	1.4%
I do not wish to answer	3	1.4%

Table 5. Respondents reported ethnicity (n = 204)

	Count	Percentage
Not Hispanic nor Latino	181	88.7%
Hispanic or Latino	18	8.8%
I do not wish to answer	5	2.5%

Table 6. Respondents reported length of residency in FNSB (n = 205)

	Count	Percentage
I am not a resident	0	0.0%
Less than one year	3	1.5%
More than a year to 4 years	11	5.4%
5 to 10 years	17	8.3%
11 to 15 years	23	11.2%
16 to 20 years	24	11.7%
More than 20 years	127	62.0%

Findings

Domestic Violence

A majority of respondents (64.6%) perceived themselves as either extremely knowledgeable or very knowledgeable about domestic violence. Of all forms of interpersonal violence within the community perceptions survey (domestic violence, sexual assault, and teen dating violence), respondents perceived greater knowledge of domestic violence. As well as a relatively high level of perceived knowledge, respondents also indicated a high knowledge of domestic violence resources: 82.5% of respondents indicated they knew where to access resources related to domestic violence if they were concerned about an acquaintance.

Table 7. Count and percent of respondents who reported being knowledgeable about domestic violence (n = 206).

	Count	Percentage
Not at all knowledgeable	3	1.5%
Moderately knowledgeable	70	34.0%
Very knowledgeable	92	44.7%
Extremely knowledgeable	41	19.9%

Table 8. Count and percent of respondents who reported they would know where to go for help if they were concerned that someone you knew experienced domestic violence (n = 206).

	Count	Percentage
Yes	170	82.5%
No	16	7.8%
Unsure	20	9.7%

Respondents perceived women (80.1%) as the most susceptible group of people to experience domestic violence, followed by the LGBTQ+ community (74.1%), and people who use drugs or alcohol (71.4%). A large percentage of respondents (19.0%) were unsure of how susceptible those who are spouses or partners of military personnel were to experiencing domestic violence.

Table 9. Count and percent of respondents who reported specific groups of people at higher risk of experiencing domestic violence.

	Count	Yes	No	Unsure
Pregnant women	206	141 (68.4%)	33 (16.0%)	32 (15.5%)
People with few financial resources	206	130 (63.1%)	53 (25.7%)	23 (11.2%)
Older people or elders	204	129 (63.2%)	48 (23.5%)	27 (13.2%)
People experiencing disabilities	205	126 (61.5%)	50 (24.4%)	29 (14.1%)
People experiencing homelessness	204	135 (66.2%)	37 (18.1%)	32 (15.7%)
People who use drugs or alcohol	206	147 (71.4%)	32 (15.5%)	27 (13.1%)
The LGBTQ community (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and questioning)	205	152 (74.1%)	31 (15.1%)	22 (10.7%)
People who are spouses or partners of military personnel	205	116 (56.6%)	50 (24.4%)	39 (19.0%)
Men	206	111 (53.9%)	66 (32.0%)	29 (14.1%)
Women	206	165 (80.1%)	26 (12.6%)	15 (7.3%)

Most of the respondents agreed with misperceptions of domestic violence. Two misperceptions were exceptions. Most respondents (51.4%) disagree that there are other more pressing problems than domestic violence in our community. Most respondents (63.3%) disagreed that if someone is experiencing domestic violence, other should NOT get involved.

Table 10. Count and percent of respondents who disagreed with domestic violence misperceptions.

	Count	Percent that strongly disagreed agreed with misperception	Percent that disagreed with misperception	Total that disagreed with misperception
If someone is experiencing domestic violence, others should not get involved (disagreement indicates rejection of the misperception).	206	61 (29.6%)	70 (34.0%)	131 (63.6%)
Domestic violence is a problem in our community, but there are other more pressing problems to address.(disagreement indicates rejection of the misperception)	202	52 (25.7%)	52 (25.7%)	104 (51.4%)
If people in the community experience domestic violence, there is a stigma or fear. (disagreement indicates rejection of stigma)	206	6 (2.9%)	23 (11.2%)	30 (14.1%)
Domestic violence usually happens when a person gets angry or loses control. (disagreement indicates rejection of the misperception)	205	8 (3.9%)	53 (25.9%)	61 (29.8%)
A victim of domestic violence can leave their abuser if they really want to. (disagreement indicates rejection of the misperception)	205	18 (8.8%)	63 (30.7%)	81 (39.5%)
Domestic violence is less common among people like myself. (disagreement indicates rejection of the misperception)	205	28 (13.7%)	55 (26.8%)	83 (40.5%)
Violence often happens when the victim provokes their partner. (disagreement indicates rejection of the misperception)	206	39 (18.9%)	61 (29.6%)	100 (48.5%)
People involved in domestic violence are usually under the influence of drugs or alcohol. (disagreement indicates rejection of the misperception)	204	20 (9.8%)	54 (26.5%)	74 (36.3%)

Respondents indicated that violence issues were a greater problem when prompted to indicate their own perceived severity of a variety of violence issues. Respondents indicated that verbal abuse (3.11), sexual assault (3.07), and physical assault were moderate problems (3.04). Respondents perceived all other violence issues were minor problems in Fairbanks North Star Borough.

For all issues, respondents rated the community's assessment of violence issues lower than their own.

Table 11. Respondents perception of how much of a problem violence is in the community and their perception of how other rate the problems in the community. 1 = not at all a problem, 2 = a minor problem, 3 = a moderate problem, 4 = a serious problem.

	Respondents rating of own perception of extent of problem	Respondents rating of others perception of extent of the problem
Verbal Abuse	3.11	2.71
Sexual Assault	3.07	2.99
Physical Assault	3.04	2.76
Bullying	2.98	2.65
Domestic Violence	2.93	2.91
Child Abuse	2.90	2.70
Teen Dating Violence	2.85	2.64

A majority of respondents perceived most negative response situations as likely to happen in the community following disclosure of experiencing domestic violence. The only except was rejection from family.

The likelihood of specific response situations paralleled one community climate theme that emerged within community readiness interviews: avoidance of the issue. People minimizing the problem was the most likely situation (77.5%), followed by people dismissing or denying the allegations (76.7%). People blaming the victim was also a situation respondents perceived as a likely situation following disclosure of experiencing domestic violence (75.6%).

Table 12. Respondent perception of the likelihood of specific situations following the disclosure of experiencing domestic violence.

	Count	Very unlikely	Unlikely	Likely	Very Likely	Average
Negative workplace response	206	20 (9.7%)	79 (38.3%)	96 (46.6%)	11 (5.3%)	2.48
Rejection from family	205	33 (16.1%)	72 (35.1%)	67 (32.7%)	33 (16.1%)	2.49
Rejection from friends	206	24 (11.7%)	53 (25.7%)	98 (47.6%)	31 (15.0%)	2.66
Judgement from a healthcare professional	205	37 (18.0%)	49 (23.9%)	89 (43.4%)	30 (14.6%)	2.55
Loss of status	206	5 (2.4%)	57 (27.7%)	97 (47.1%)	47 (22.8%)	2.90
People minimizing the problem	206	9 (4.4%)	38 (18.4%)	99 (48.1%)	60 (29.1%)	3.02
People dismissing or denying the allegations	206	14 (6.8%)	34 (16.5%)	100 (48.5%)	58 (28.2%)	2.98
People blaming the victim	205	12 (5.9%)	38 (18.5%)	92 (44.9%)	63 (30.7%)	3.00

Respondents indicated that they were more likely to talk to a friend or medical provider if they were to experience domestic violence, and less likely to speak with representatives from their workplace or coworkers if they were to experience domestic violence. Respondents were prompted in an open-ended question to indicate who they have heard talk about domestic violence in the community. The largest proportion of respondents (27.9%) indicated that they had heard no one communicate about domestic violence issues within the community. Respondents that had knowledge of someone discussing domestic violence indicated friends, family and/or someone in their social circle as the most prominent source of conversation surrounding domestic violence.

Table 13. Respondent perception of the likelihood of conversing with specific audiences after experiencing domestic violence.

	Count	Very unlikely	Unlikely	Likely	Very likely	Average
A family member	206	9 (4.4%)	72 (35.0%)	82 (39.8%)	43 (20.9%)	2.77
A friend	205	22 (10.7%)	34 (16.6%)	70 (34.1%)	79 (38.5%)	3.00
A coworker or supervisor	206	42 (20.4%)	73 (35.4%)	61 (29.6%)	30 (14.6%)	2.38
A pastor or someone in your faith community	205	23 (11.2%)	53 (25.9%)	84 (41.0%)	45 (22.0%)	2.74
A human resources representative at your workplace	206	38 (18.4%)	62 (30.1%)	74 (35.9%)	32 (15.5%)	2.49
Your doctor or medical provider	206	16 (7.8%)	42 (20.4%)	81 (39.3%)	67 (32.5%)	2.97
The police	206	23 (11.2%)	51 (24.8%)	90 (43.7%)	42 (20.4%)	2.73
The local domestic violence agency	204	12 (5.9%)	53 (26.0%)	94 (46.1%)	45 (22.1%)	2.84

Other write in responses:

Husband

Impossible to report in some situations

Table 14. Open-ended responses categorized by theme describing who respondents hear discussing domestic violence in the community (n = 222).

	Count	Percentage
No one	62	27.9%
Yes	26	11.7%
Friends, family, and/ or social circle	25	11.3%
Medical professional	22	9.9%
Newspaper, News source, TV	17	7.7%
ICNVL, ICNVL staff	10	4.5%
Law enforcement	10	4.5%
Coworker, place of employment	9	4.1%
Nonprofits, agencies, organizations	8	3.6%
N/A	7	3.2%
Leadership	4	1.8%
Social media	3	1.4%
Educators	3	1.4%
Advertisements, PSAs	3	1.4%
Spiritual leaders	3	1.4%

Instances under 1.4% are not reported in the above table. See the non-abbreviated list at the end of Appendix C.

A majority of respondents (57.8%) indicated that the current level at which community leaders address domestic violence in the community either meets or exceeds their expectations.

A vast majority of respondents (89.8%) believed that domestic violence could be prevented either sometimes, most of the time or all of the time.

Table 15. Counts and percentages of respondents who reported how well community leaders address domestic violence (n = 203).

	Count	Percentage
Far below my expectations	12	5.9%
Below my expectations	75	36.9%
Meets my expectations	95	46.8%
Exceeds my expectations	21	10.3%

Table 16. Counts and percentages of respondents who reported if domestic violence can be prevented in Fairbanks North Star Borough (n = 205).

	Count	Percentage
No, it can't be prevented	21	10.2%
Yes, it can be prevented sometimes	80	39.0%
Yes, it can be prevented most of the time	84	41.0%
Yes, it can be prevented all of the time	20	9.8%

A majority of respondents (71.3%) agreed that people don't know how to get involved with preventing domestic violence.

Respondent perceived that men had more opportunities than women and youth to help prevent or address domestic violence.

Table 17. Counts and percentages of respondents who reported perceived opportunities for specific groups of people to prevent domestic violence.

	Count	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
People don't know how they can help or make a difference in preventing domestic violence.	206	4 (1.9%)	55 (26.7%)	101 (49.0%)	46 (22.3%)
There are opportunities in the community for **me** to help prevent or address domestic violence.	204	36 (17.6%)	32 (15.7%)	90 (44.1%)	46 (22.5%)
There are opportunities in the community for **men** to help prevent or address domestic violence.	205	10 (4.9%)	33 (16.1%)	126 (61.5%)	36 (17.6%)
There are opportunities in the community for **women** to help prevent or address domestic violence.	205	2 (1.0%)	56 (27.3%)	100 (48.8%)	47 (22.9%)
There are opportunities in the community for **youth** to help prevent or address domestic violence.	205	8 (3.9%)	54 (26.3%)	100 (48.8%)	43 (21.0%)

Table 18. Counts and percentages of respondents who reported either experiencing domestic violence or someone they know experiencing domestic violence (n = 206).

	Count	Percentage
Yes	150	72.8%
No	54	26.2%
Unsure	2	1.0%

Sexual Assault

A majority of respondents (58.2%) perceived themselves as either extremely knowledgeable or very knowledgeable about sexual assault. Respondents perceived their personal knowledge of sexual assault lower than their knowledge of domestic violence (64.6%). A majority of respondents (78.4%) also indicated they knew where to access resources related to sexual assault if they were concerned about an acquaintance.

Table 19. Counts and percentages of respondents who reported being knowledgeable about sexual assault (n = 206).

	Count	Percentage
Not at all knowledgeable	10	4.9%
Moderately knowledgeable	76	36.9%
Very knowledgeable	81	39.3%
Extremely knowledgeable	39	18.9%

Table 20. Counts and percentages of respondents who reported they would know where to go for help if they were concerned that someone you knew experienced sexual assault (n = 204).

	Count	Percentage
Yes	160	78.4%
No	31	15.2%
Unsure	13	6.4%

Similarly to the most at risk groups to experience domestic violence, respondents perceived women (81.1%), people who use drugs or alcohol (72.8%), and the LGBTQ+ community (70.4%) as the most susceptible groups to experience sexual assault. Though the groups perceived to be more at risk was the same for domestic violence and sexual assault, perceived susceptibility rose for each group perceived to be the most at risk for domestic violence except for people who use drugs or alcohol.

Table 22. Counts and percentages of respondents who reported specific groups of people at higher risk of experiencing sexual assault.

	Count	Yes	No	Unsure
Pregnant women	206	129 (62.6%)	45 (21.8%)	32 (15.5%)
People with few financial resources	206	120 (58.3%)	58 (28.2%)	28 (13.6%)
Older people or elders	206	105 (51.0%)	66 (32.0%)	35 (17.0%)
People experiencing disabilities	206	141 (68.4%)	35 (17.0%)	30 (14.6%)
People experiencing homelessness	206	142 (68.9%)	33 (16.0%)	31 (15.0%)
People who use drugs or alcohol	206	150 (72.8%)	43 (20.9%)	13 (6.3%)
The LGBTQ community (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and questioning)	206	145 (70.4%)	38 (18.4%)	23 (11.2%)
People who are spouses or partners of military personnel	205	105 (51.2%)	55 (26.8%)	45 (22.0%)
Men	206	114 (55.3%)	62 (30.1%)	30 (14.6%)
Women	206	167 (81.1%)	24 (11.7%)	15 (7.3%)

Respondents disagreed with half of the sexual assault misperceptions. A majority of respondents (63.9%) disagreed that if someone is experiencing sexual assault violence, others should NOT get involved, and most respondents (57.7%) disagreed that there are more pressing problems to address than sexual assault in our community. A majority of respondents (56.6%) disagreed that most sexual assaults are committed by strangers and a smaller majority (51.5%) also disagreed that sexual assault happens to people who dress or act provocatively.

A majority of respondents agreed with the remaining misperceptions related to sexual assault. Most respondents (57.8%) agreed that people who commit sexual assault usually don't understand what consent means, and most respondents (55.95%) agreed that sexual assault usually happens when a person gets angry or loses control. Most respondents (54.9%) agreed that people involved in sexual assault are usually under the influence of drugs or alcohol, and a majority (57.1%) agreed that sexual assault is less common among people like myself.

A majority (86.4%) of respondents indicated that there was not stigma or fear related to sexual assault.

Table 23. Counts and percentages of respondents who disagreed with sexual assault misperceptions.

	Count	Percent that strongly disagreed agreed with misperception	Percent that disagreed with misperception	Total that disagreed with misperception
If someone is experiencing sexual assault violence, others should not get involved.	205	61 (29.8%)	70 (34.1%)	131 (63.9%)
Sexual assault is a problem in our community, but there are other more pressing problems to address.	203	60 (29.6%)	57 (28.1%)	117 (57.7%)
If people in the community experience sexual assault, there is a stigma or fear.	206	8 (3.9%)	20 (9.7%)	28 (13.6%)
Most sexual assaults are committed by strangers.	205	33 (16.1%)	83 (40.5%)	116 (56.6%)
People who commit sexual assault usually don't understand what consent means.	204	28 (13.7%)	58 (28.4%)	86 (42.1%)
Sexual assault usually happens when a person gets angry or loses control.	204	29 (14.2%)	61 (29.9%)	90 (44.1%)
Sexual assault tends to happen to people who dress or act provocatively.	204	39 (19.1%)	66 (32.4%)	105 (51.5%)
Sexual assault is less common among people like myself.	205	33 (16.1%)	55 (26.8%)	88 (42.9%)
People involved in sexual assault are usually under the influence of drugs or alcohol.	206	32 (15.5%)	61 (29.6%)	93 (45.1%)

A majority of respondents perceived all negative response situations as likely to happen in the community following disclosure of experiencing sexual assault.

Similarly with domestic violence response situations, respondents perceived dismissing of the problem (79.8%), people blaming the victim (77.8%), and minimizing of the problem (76.2%), as the most likely situations to happen following the disclosure of experiencing sexual assault.

Table 1. Respondent perception of the likelihood of specific situations following the disclosure of experiencing sexual assault.

	Count	Very unlikely	Unlikely	Likely	Very Likely	Average
Negative workplace response	206	15 (7.3%)	78 (37.9%)	102 (49.5%)	11 (5.3%)	2.53
Rejection from family	204	23 (11.3%)	65 (31.9%)	83 (40.7%)	33 (16.2%)	2.62
Rejection from friends	203	27 (13.3%)	56 (27.6%)	74 (36.5%)	46 (22.7%)	2.68
Judgement from a healthcare professional	206	30 (14.6%)	57 (27.7%)	89 (43.2%)	30 (14.6%)	2.58
Loss of status	206	8 (3.9%)	63 (30.6%)	101 (49.0%)	34 (16.5%)	2.78
People minimizing the problem	206	8 (3.9%)	41 (19.9%)	102 (49.5%)	55 (26.7%)	2.99
People dismissing or denying the allegations	205	11 (5.4%)	31 (15.1%)	106 (51.7%)	57 (27.8%)	3.02
People blaming the victim	203	12 (5.9%)	33 (16.3%)	102 (50.2%)	56 (27.6%)	3.00

Respondents indicated that they were more likely to talk to a doctor or medical provider if they were to experience sexual assault, and less likely to speak with representatives from their workplace or coworkers if they were to experience sexual assault. Respondents were prompted in an open-ended question to indicate who they have heard talk about sexual assault in the community. The largest proportion of respondents (36.4%) indicated that they had heard no one communicate about sexual assault issues within the community. Respondents with knowledge of someone in the community discussing sexual assault violence indicated friends, family and/or someone in their social circle as the most prominent source of conversation surrounding sexual assault followed by law enforcement.

Table 25. Respondent perception of the likelihood of conversing with specific audiences after experiencing sexual assault.

	Count	Very unlikely	Unlikely	Likely	Very likely	Average
A family member	206	10 (4.9%)	76 (36.9%)	84 (40.8%)	36 (17.5%)	2.71
A friend	205	25 (12.2%)	36 (17.6%)	64 (31.2%)	80 (39.0%)	2.97
A coworker	205	51 (24.9%)	69 (33.7%)	64 (31.2%)	21 (10.2%)	2.27
A pastor or someone in your faith community	205	40 (19.5%)	55 (26.8%)	82 (40.0%)	28 (13.7%)	2.48
A human resources representative at your workplace	204	50 (24.5%)	47 (23.0%)	71 (34.8%)	36 (17.6%)	2.46
Your doctor or medical provider	205	7 (3.4%)	42 (20.5%)	92 (44.9%)	64 (31.2%)	3.04
The police	205	15 (7.3%)	58 (28.3%)	91 (44.4%)	41 (20.0%)	2.77
The local domestic violence agency	204	9 (4.4%)	41 (20.1%)	98 (48.0%)	56 (27.5%)	2.99

Other write-in responses:

> *Husband*

> *Speaker at medical conference*

Table 26. Open-ended responses categorized by theme describing who the respondents hear discussing sexual assault in the community (n = 195).

	Count	Percentage
No one	71	36.4%
Yes	21	10.8%
Friends, family, and/ or social circle	18	9.2%
Law enforcement	17	8.7%
Medical professional	14	7.2%
Newspaper, News source, TV	13	6.7%
UAF, university	7	3.6%
Nonprofits, agencies, organizations	5	2.6%
ICNVL, ICNVL staff	5	2.6%
Coworker, place of employment	4	2.1%
Advertisements, PSAs	3	1.5%
Military	3	1.5%
N/A	3	1.5%

Instances under 1.5% have not been reported in the above table. See the non-abbreviated list at the end of Appendix C.

A majority of respondents (56.3%) indicated that the current level at which community leaders address sexual assault in the community either meets or exceeds their expectations.

A vast majority of respondents (93.2%) believed that sexual assault could be prevented either sometimes, most of the time or all of the time.

Table 27. Counts and percentages of respondents who reported how well community leaders address sexual assault (n = 204).

	Count	Percentage
Far below my expectations	14	6.9%
Below my expectations	75	36.8%
Meets my expectations	89	43.6%
Exceeds my expectations	26	12.7%

Table 28. Counts and percentages of respondents who reported if sexual assault can be prevented in Fairbanks North Star Borough (n = 206).

	Count	Percentage
No, it can't be prevented	14	6.8%
Yes, it can be prevented sometimes	82	39.8%
Yes, it can be prevented most of the time	86	41.7%
Yes, it can be prevented all of the time	24	11.7%

A majority (75.3%) of respondents were unaware of how to help or make a difference in preventing sexual assault.

Respondents perceived that men had more opportunities than women and youth to help prevent or address sexual assault.

Table 29. Counts and percentages of respondents who reported perceived opportunities for specific groups of people to prevent sexual assault.

	Count	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
People don't know how they can help or make a difference in preventing sexual assault.	206	6 (2.9%)	45 (21.8%)	126 (61.2%)	29 (14.1%)
There are opportunities in the community for **me** to help prevent or address sexual assault.	205	24 (11.7%)	40 (19.5%)	83 (40.5%)	58 (28.3%)
There are opportunities in the community for **men** to help prevent or address sexual assault.	205	15 (7.3%)	27 (13.2%)	117 (57.1%)	46 (22.4%)
There are opportunities in the community for **women** to help prevent or address sexual assault.	204	4 (2.0%)	43 (21.1%)	114 (55.9%)	43 (21.1%)
There are opportunities in the community for **youth** to help prevent or address sexual assault.	205	3 (1.5%)	43 (21.0%)	100 (48.8%)	59 (28.8%)

Table 30. Counts and percentages of respondents who reported either experiencing sexual assault or someone they know experiencing sexual assault (n = 204).

	Count	Percentage
Yes	134	65.7%
No	65	31.9%
Unsure	5	2.5%

Teen Domestic Violence

The largest proportion of respondents dwelled in the 99707 area code (Fort Wainwright, AK), and the 99709 area code (College, AK). The proportion of respondents that identified as female was 29.5% and the proportion of respondents that identified as male was 69.0%.The average age of each respondent was 33.64 with a range of 19 to 71 years old. A majority of respondents identified as White (88.7%) and not Hispanic nor Latino (92.2%).

Table 31. Participant Zip Codes (n = 129).

Zip Code	Count
99701	14 (10.9%)
99702	1 (.8%)
99703	5 (3.9%)
99705	7 (5.4%)
99706	6 (4.7%)
99707	34 (26.4%)
99708	12 (9.3%)
99709	19 (14.7%)
99710	9 (7.0%)
99711	7 (5.4%)
99712	10 (7.8%)
99714	2 (1.6%)
99775	2 (1.6%)
99790	1 (.8%)

Table 2 Respondents reported gender (n = 129).

	Count	Percentage
Female	38	29.5%
Male	89	69.0%
N/A	2	1.6%

Table 33. Respondents reported age (Range 19-71, Average 33.64) (n=129).

	Count	Percentage
18-24	13	9.3%
25-34	73	56.6%
35-44	30	23.3%
45-54	8	6.2%
55-64	4	3.1%
65+	1	.8%
N/A	0	0.0%

Table 34. Respondents reported race (Respondents were provided the option to choose all options that applied) (n = 133).

	Count	Percentage
White	118	88.7%
Black or African American	8	6.0%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	3	2.3%
Asian	1	.8%
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0	0.0%
Other	2	1.5%
I do not wish to answer	1	.8%

Table 35. Respondents reported ethnicity (n = 129).

	Count	Percentage
Not Hispanic nor Latino	119	92.2%
Hispanic or Latino	10	7.8%
I do not wish to answer	0	0.0%

Table 36. Respondents reported length of residency in FNSB (n = 129).

	Count	Percentage
I am not a resident	0	0.0%
Less than one year	0	0.0%
More than a year to 4 years	4	3.1%
5 to 10 years	32	24.8%
11 to 15 years	19	14.7%
16 to 20 years	23	17.8%
More than 20 years	51	39.5%

A majority of respondents (60.5%) perceived themselves as either extremely knowledgeable or very knowledgeable about teen dating violence. Of all forms of interpersonal violence within the community perceptions survey (domestic violence, sexual assault, and teen dating violence), respondents indicated the highest knowledge of teen dating violence resources: 85.5% of respondents indicated they knew where to access resources related to teen dating violence if they were concerned about an acquaintance.

Table 37. Count and percent of respondents who reported being knowledgeable about teen dating violence (n = 129).

	Count	Percentage
Not at all knowledgeable	7	5.4%
Moderately knowledgeable	44	34.1%
Very knowledgeable	60	46.5%
Extremely knowledgeable	18	14.0%

Table 38. Count and percent of respondents who reported they would know where to go for help if they were concerned that someone they knew experienced teen dating violence (n = 124).

	Count	Percentage
Yes	106	85.5%
No	5	4.0%
Unsure	13	10.5%

Respondent perceived those with few financial resources, people experiencing disabilities, and teen girls as the most susceptible to teen dating violence. A large proportion of respondents (32.8%) were unsure if those who experience homelessness are susceptible to teen dating violence. A large proportion of respondents (27.9%) were similarly unsure if people who use drugs or alcohol were susceptible to teen dating violence.

Table 39. Count and percent of respondents who reported specific groups of people at higher risk of experiencing teen dating violence.

	Count	Yes	No	Unsure
People with few financial resources	129	110 (85.3%)	6 (4.7%)	13 (10.1%)
People experiencing disabilities	129	105 (81.4%)	11 (8.5%)	13 (10.1%)
People experiencing homelessness	128	76 (59.4%)	10 (7.8%)	42 (32.8%)
People who use drugs or alcohol	129	89 (69.0%)	4 (3.1%)	36 (27.9%)
The LGBTQ community (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and questioning)	129	97 (75.2%)	11 (8.5%)	21 (16.3%)
Teen boys	129	89 (69.0%)	11 (8.5%)	29 (22.5%)
Teen girls	129	102 (79.1%)	13 (10.1%)	14 (10.9%)

A majority of respondents agreed with all misperceptions related to teen dating violence. One misperception is the exception. A majority (60.9%) of respondents disagreed that teen dating violence was a normal part of growing up.

Table 40. Count and percent of respondents who disagreed with teen dating violence misperceptions.

	Count	Percent that strongly disagreed agreed with misperception	Percent that disagreed with misperception	Total that disagreed with misperception
Teen dating violence is a problem in our community, but there are other more pressing problems to address.	129	1 (.8%)	33 (25.6%)	34 (26.4%)
If teens in the community experience dating violence, there is a stigma or fear related to asking for help.	129	1 (.8%)	14 (10.9%)	15 (11.7%)
Teen dating violence is a normal part of growing up.	128	46 (35.9%)	32 (25.0%)	78 (60.9%)
People involved in teen dating violence are usually under the influence of drugs or alcohol.	129	3 (2.3%)	40 (31.0%)	43 (33.3%)
Teen dating violence often happens when the victim provokes the person doing harm.	129	15 (11.6%)	22 (17.1%)	37 (28.7%)

A majority of respondents perceived all negative response situations as likely to happen in the community following disclosure of experiencing sexual assault.

Similarly with domestic violence and sexual assault response situations, respondents indicated that people blaming the victim (91.4%), and people dismissing or denying allegations (87.6%) as the most likely situations to happen following the disclosure of experiencing teen dating violence. A large majority (83.8%) of respondents also perceived that a negative peer response was likely following disclosure of experiencing teen dating violence.

Table 41. Respondent perception of the likelihood of specific situations following the disclosure of experiencing teen dating violence.

	Count	Very unlikely	Unlikely	Likely	Very Likely	Average
Negative peer response	129	2 (1.6%)	19 (14.7%)	86 (66.7%)	22 (17.1%)	2.99
Rejection from family	129	2 (1.6%)	33 (25.6%)	74 (57.4%)	20 (15.5%)	2.87
Rejection from friends	128	0 (0.0%)	31 (24.2%)	77 (60.2%)	20 (15.6%)	2.91
Judgement from a healthcare professional	129	10 (7.8%)	38 (29.5%)	67 (51.9%)	14 (10.9%)	2.66
Loss of status	129	3 (2.3%)	22 (17.1%)	87 (67.4%)	17 (13.2%)	2.91
People minimizing the problem	129	4 (3.1%)	21 (16.3%)	75 (58.1%)	29 (22.5%)	3.00
People dismissing or denying the allegations	129	0 (0.0%)	16 (12.4%)	74 (57.4%)	39 (30.2%)	3.18
People blaming the victim	128	1 (.8%)	10 (7.8%)	90 (70.3%)	27 (21.1%)	3.12

Respondents indicated that they were more likely to talk to a friend if they were to experience teen dating violence, and less likely to speak with a pastor or someone in their faith community. Respondents were prompted in an open-ended question to indicate who they have heard talk about teen dating violence in the community. The largest proportion of respondents (31.7%) indicated that they had heard no one communicate about teen dating violence within the community. Respondents with knowledge of someone in the community discussing teen dating violence indicated friends, family and/or someone in their social circle as the most prominent source of conversation surrounding sexual assault followed by educators, nonprofits and organizations, and the Interior Center for Nonviolent Living organization and affiliated staff.

Table 42. Respondent perception of the likelihood of conversing with specific audiences after experiencing teen dating violence.

	Count	Very unlikely	Unlikely	Likely	Very likely	Average
A family member	129	6 (4.7%)	13 (10.1%)	56 (43.4%)	54 (41.9%)	3.22
A friend	129	1 (.8%)	8 (6.2%)	63 (48.8%)	57 (44.2%)	3.36
A coworker or supervisor	129	5 (3.9%)	37 (28.7%)	32 (24.8%)	55 (42.6%)	3.06
A pastor or someone in your faith community	128	10 (7.8%)	36 (28.1%)	63 (49.2%)	19 (14.8%)	2.71
Your doctor or medical provider	128	3 (2.3%)	23 (18.0%)	78 (60.9%)	24 (18.8%)	2.96
The police	129	5 (3.9%)	19 (14.1%)	71 (55.0%)	34 (26.4%)	3.04
The local domestic violence agency	129	5 (3.9%)	22 (17.1%)	76 (58.9%)	26 (20.2%)	2.95
School district personnel	127	4 (3.1%)	14 (11.0%)	83 (65.4%)	26 (20.5%)	3.03

Other write-in responses:

Juvenile justice

Therapist

Table 43. Open-ended responses categorized by theme describing who the respondents hear discussing teen dating violence in the community (n = 60).

	Count	Percentage
No one	19	31.7%
Friends, family, social circle	5	8.3%
Educators	4	6.7%
Nonprofits, agencies, organizations	4	6.7%
IDK	4	6.7%
ICNVL, ICNVL staff	4	6.7%
Coworker, place of employment	3	5.0%
Medical professional	3	5.0%
Law enforcement	2	3.3%
Trainings	2	3.3%
Bree's Law	2	3.3%
N/A	2	3.3%

Instances under 3.3% have not been reported in the table above. See the non-abbreviated list at the end of Appendix C.

Respondents perceived that community leaders did not address teen dating violence issues as well as domestic violence and sexual assault issues. A majority of respondents (57.3%) indicated that the current level at which leaders address teen dating violence is either far below their expectations or below their expectations.

A majority of respondents (93.1%) indicated that teen dating violence could be prevented either sometimes, most of the time, or all of the time.

Table 44. Counts and percentages of respondents who reported how well community leaders address teen dating violence (n = 129).

	Count	Percentage
Far below my expectations	7	5.4%
Below my expectations	67	51.9%
Meets my expectations	39	30.2%
Exceeds my expectations	16	12.4%

Table 45. Counts and percentages of respondents who reported if teen dating violence can be prevented in Fairbanks North Star Borough (n = 129).

	Count	Percentage
No, it can't be prevented	9	7.0%
Yes, it can be prevented sometimes	37	28.7%
Yes, it can be prevented most of the time	74	57.4%
Yes, it can be prevented all of the time	9	7.0%

A larger proportion of respondents were unaware of how to help prevent or address teen dating violence compared to domestic violence and sexual assault. A majority of respondents (85.2%) were unaware of how to help or make a difference in preventing teen dating violence.

Respondents perceived that youth had more opportunities than women and men to help prevent or address teen dating violence.

Table 46. Counts and percentages of respondents who reported perceived opportunities for specific groups of people to prevent teen dating violence (n = 129).

	Count	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
People don't know how they can help or make a difference in teen dating violence.	129	2 (1.6%)	17 (13.2%)	91 (70.5%)	19 (14.7%)
There are opportunities in the community for **me** to help prevent or address teen dating violence.	129	3 (2.3%)	16 (12.4%)	65 (50.4%)	45 (34.9%)
There are opportunities in the community for **men** to help prevent or address teen dating violence.	129	2 (1.6%)	26 (20.2%)	46 (35.7%)	55 (42.6%)
There are opportunities in the community for **women** to help prevent or address teen dating violence.	129	1 (.8%)	27 (20.9%)	48 (37.2%)	53 (41.1%)
There are opportunities in the community for **youth** to help prevent or address teen dating violence.	129	2 (1.6%)	20 (15.5%)	53 (41.1%)	54 (41.9%)

Table 47. Counts and percentages of respondents who reported either experiencing teen dating violence or someone they know experiencing teen dating violence (n = 129).

	Count	Percentage
Yes	99	76.7%
No	18	14.0%
Unsure	12	9.3%

Non-abbreviated Open-ended Responses

Table 48. Open-ended responses categorized by theme describing who respondents hear discussing domestic violence in the community (n = 222).

	Count	Percentage
No one	62	27.9%
Yes	26	11.7%
Friends, family, and/ or social circle	25	11.3%
Medical professional	22	9.9%
Newspaper, News source, TV	17	7.7%
ICNVL, ICNVL staff	10	4.5%
Law enforcement	10	4.5%
Coworker, place of employment	9	4.1%
Nonprofits, agencies, organizations	8	3.6%
N/A	7	3.2%
Leadership	4	1.8%
Social media	3	1.4%
Educators	3	1.4%
Advertisements, PSAs	3	1.4%
Spiritual leaders	3	1.4%
Events/ rallies	2	.9%
UAF/ university	2	.9%
Training (general)	2	.9%
College course	1	.5%
Military	1	.5%
Green Dot	1	.5%
Many people	1	.5%

Table 49. Open-ended responses categorized by theme describing who the respondents hear discussing sexual assault in the community (n = 195).

	Count	Percentage
No one	71	36.4%
Yes	21	10.8%
Friends, family, and/ or social circle	18	9.2%
Law enforcement	17	8.7%
Medical professional	14	7.2%
Newspaper, News source, TV	13	6.7%
UAF, university	7	3.6%
Nonprofits, agencies, organizations	5	2.6%
ICNVL, ICNVL staff	5	2.6%
Coworker, place of employment	4	2.1%
Advertisements, PSAs	3	1.5%
Military	3	1.5%
N/A	3	1.5%
Training (general)	2	1.0%
Social media	2	1.0%
Spiritual leaders	2	1.0%
Educators	2	1.0%
Leadership	1	.5%
IDK	1	.5%
Events/ rallies	1	.5%

Table 50. Open-ended responses categorized by theme describing who the respondents hear discussing teen dating violence in the community (n = 60).

	Count	Percentage
No one	19	31.7%
Friends, family, social circle	5	8.3%
Educators	4	6.7%
Nonprofits, agencies, organizations	4	6.7%
IDK	4	6.7%
ICNVL, ICNVL staff	4	6.7%
Coworker, place of employment	3	5.0%
Medical professional	3	5.0%
Law enforcement	2	3.3%
Trainings	2	3.3%
Bree's Law	2	3.3%
N/A	2	3.3%
Social media	1	1.7%
Leadership	1	1.7%
News	1	1.7%
Yes	1	1.7%
UAF	1	1.7%
Green Dot	1	1.7%

Appendix D: Community Readiness Interview Findings

During the spring of 2020 prevention staff from the Interior Alaska Center for Non-Violent Living (IACNVL) and an evaluator from the Goldstream Group conducted a community readiness assessment to assess the level of readiness in the Fairbanks community to prevent domestic violence and sexual assault in the Fairbanks North Star Borough (FNSB). To conduct this assessment, we used the Community Readiness Model developed by the Tri-Ethnic Center for Prevention Research at Colorado State University. Training in the model was provided to IACNVL Prevention Staff by the Goldstream Group. This model uses key informant interviews and a scoring rubric to measure attitudes, knowledge, efforts and activities, and resources of community members and the community's leadership in order to assess the community's readiness to engage in prevention. The model includes nine stages of community readiness, which are summarized in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Stages of Community Readiness

Nine key informants were interviewed representing the following Fairbanks community sectors: faith-based, education, court system, social work, law enforcement, research, and transportation. Key informants were asked a series of questions related to five dimensions of community readiness. These are: 1) community knowledge of the issue, 2) community knowledge of prevention efforts, 3) leadership, 4) community climate, and 5) resources. Interviews were recorded and transcribed, and then scored by IACNVL staff according to the model's rubric. For each interview, each of the five dimensions of readiness was assigned a score on a scale of 0-9. Scores for each dimension of readiness were then averaged for the 9 interviews, and these were then averaged to arrive at an overall community readiness score of 3.22. A summary of average scores for each dimension of

readiness and the overall community readiness score from 2020 are compared to baseline scores from 2018 in Table 1 below. The overall community readiness score average has increased from 2.99 (denial/resistance) to 3.22 (vague awareness) from 2018 to 2020. The community climate and community knowledge of the issue average readiness scores decreased from 2018. The community knowledge of efforts, leadership, and resources related to the issue average readiness scores increased from 2018.

Table 1: Community Readiness Assessment dimension scores in 2018 and 2020

Dimension	2018 Average	2020 Average	Overall Change in Average
Community Knowledge of the Issue	3.20	2.75	-.45
Community Knowledge of Efforts	2.11	2.86	+.75
Leadership	3.02	3.89	+.87
Community Climate	3.61	3.31	-.30
Resources Related to the Issue	2.98	3.28	+.30
Overall Score	**2.99**	**3.22**	+.23

The average overall community readiness score of 3.22 is slightly higher than the Tri-Ethnic Model's Stage 3 of community readiness Vague Awareness. During this stage of community readiness:

- A few community members have at least heard about local efforts, but know little about them.
- Leadership and community members believe that this issue may be a concern in the community. They show no immediate motivation to act.
- Community members have only vague knowledge about the issue (e.g. they have some awareness that the issue can be problem and why it may occur).
- There are limited resources (such as a community room) identified that could be used for further efforts to address the issue. Something should probably be done, but what? Maybe someone else will work on this.

To provide further context to community readiness scores, as well as to increase understanding of community factors that may impact prevention planning, interview transcripts were analyzed for themes using Atlas.ti qualitative data analysis software. Key themes which emerged from the analysis of include:

- limited knowledge of long term effects and consequences of interpersonal violence
- misperceptions about interpersonal violence,
- minimal knowledge of efforts to address and/or prevent interpersonal violence
- low resource access and utilization of interpersonal violence prevention resources
- community norms that hinder interpersonal violence prevention efforts
- lack of distributed information and communication about interpersonal violence among leadership
- a lack of new participating community members in interpersonal violence efforts

Other themes identified include passive support among community and leadership, as well as medium to high prioritization of interpersonal violence prevention among community members and leadership. These themes are summarized below.

Community Knowledge of the Issue

Two themes related to community knowledge of interpersonal violence emerged: Narrow knowledge of long term effects and consequences and misperceptions of interpersonal violence.

Narrow knowledge of long term effects and consequences: Three of the nine key informants perceived a lack of knowledge among community members about the effects of interpersonal violence unless it directly affected the individual. Key informants also indicated that there was a narrow understanding of the issue, lack of understanding on the long term effects, a lack of understanding of the pervasiveness of interpersonal violence, and community detachment from the issue contributing to the lack of understanding the effects of interpersonal violence.

> *Oh yeah. I think that people kind of – they understand that if someone gets punched in the face a person has a wound, and so that person was affected. But, they don't understand how it feels like if it's a kid. That mother sees their kid go hurt. The father sees the mother in pain, and it kind of just keeps rippling outward. And I think people in general don't understand that their actions have rippling consequences. (Quotation 4:77)*

> *I would say a little bit. But, only if they've been involved in a situation. (Quotation 3:43)*

Five of the nine key informants indicated that the community had no or a little knowledge concerning consequences surrounding domestic violence and sexual assault. Key informants perceived consequences of domestic violence and sexual assault in a variety of ways. Perceived consequences included religious punishment, the judicial system, as well as personal consequences such as generational trauma, and detriments to emotional, mental, and financial health and well- being.

> *Oh, I don't think people have any understanding of the effect it has on the person experiencing – like the victim or the way it affects the community at whole, as a whole because there's not a lot of understanding around like loss of work or like the other sort of ways that it affects the person in the community who is going through this.(Quotation 6:28)*

> *I don't think that community members have an understanding of the victim experience and how that trauma lingers, how it impacts children. How it carries through intergenerationally and how it like ruins cultures and decimates. Like I don't think they really coming from – they don't really understand the impact beyond the physical injury. (Quotation 8:24)*

> *But, it doesn't go back to that emotional, financial, those impacts. Then people question, why didn't that partner just leave? That speaks to me that people don't know, can't fully grasp – don't really know the full meaning of what an impact – _____ impact on the totality of a person's life.(Quotation 9:23)*

I would say a little bit. I think a lot of the effects are internal and psychological, and it's hard to see those things. So, it's hard to put yourself in the other person's shoes to know what's happening.(Quotation 3:21)

Misperceptions: Seven of the nine key informants believed that there were misperceptions prevalent in the community that were barriers to understanding the issue. Key informants (five of the nine) believed that there were racial biases and misperceptions among community members, and two of the nine perceived that the community was less aware of female to male interpersonal violence. Other misperceptions that were mentioned with one instance included; a lack of understanding surrounding power and control and the survivors ability to leave the situation, a lack of understanding surrounding coercion vs. physical force, varying definitions of domestic violence and sexual assault, as well as a misperception that interfering in the act is where the situation ends, and domestic violence and sexual assault is committed by strangers.

Yeah. Well, so, I'll just say it that most people, they hear the words, "sexual assault," or, "domestic violence," they automatically think that this was committed by minorities, people who are economically poor, do not have a very high social standing or just basically people who are not of a certain class of a certain race and of a certain gender. I think that is a gross misconception… (Quotation 5:28)

So an assumption is that a victim needs to have fought back physically. The sexual assault would, an assumption is that it happens by a stranger and that there's a lot in terms of what is forced. And it would have to be forced to be sexual assault with all the qualifications of what is actually forced or what is coercion or what is the age of consent. (Quotation 8:28)

Yeah. I don't think that people realize that, I mean, could anybody. Like, it's not just a certain demographic. It's not just a certain type of person or place or type of faith. Like, people think that it's a very specific, like, oh, you're dating a drunk, so you get hit. Or you're dating a creepy guy, so you get assaulted. (Quotation 4:40)

Community Knowledge of Efforts

Two main themes related to community knowledge of efforts to curb domestic violence and sexual assault emerged: minimal knowledge of efforts and low resource access and utilization.

Knowledge of Efforts: Two of the nine key informants had personal knowledge of Green Dot and three of the nine key informants had personal knowledge of an in-school prevention effort. Other efforts mentioned included title IX, domestic violence /sexual assault Awareness Campaign, a coordinated effort between law enforcement and APS, religious seminars, and a TCC initiative. Two of the nine key informants were unable to provide any insight into the community's knowledge of current efforts and were therefore were excluded in the scoring for the community knowledge of efforts dimension.

Of the prevention efforts mentioned by key informants, three of the nine key informants indicated that some community members had heard of the efforts mentioned, five of the nine key informants indicated a few community members could name these efforts, and

four of the nine key informants indicated that few community members knew the purposes of the efforts mentioned.

Two of the nine key informants felt that the lack of distributed information available on current efforts is a reason the community does not know about these efforts.

> *I say that mainly because as someone who's in the community those are the only things I've seen. And that doesn't seem like a lot compared to how many cases we have in this town and in this state. I feel like if people knew more about where they could go or who they could talk to or how those channels work, I think it would go a long way. I don't think that a lot of people know because I myself haven't heard anything about it. (Quotation 4:82)*

> *I feel like there could be more of an effort to publicize signs of domestic violence, you know how people could get help. I'm just not sure there's a lot of awareness out there. (Quotation 7:31)*

Other reasons with one instance include; a lack of initiative to seek out information, detachment/denial, culture clash, only those who participate have knowledge of efforts, and the underutilization of religious leaders as a resource.

Domestic violence/sexual assault Information and Prevention Effort Utilization and Access: Key informants were mostly unable to provide information on what degree the domestic violence/sexual assault information was accessed by community members, with three of the nine key informants unable to provide a response. Of the key respondents that did cite minimal or some usage, themes presented included resources not being publicized, stigma related to accessing resources, and a lack of initiative among the community to seek out information.

> *I don't think they do. I mean, it's like I'm not new to this community. I grew up here. And I'm not a hermit or shut in. I have a large – not large, but I have a social circle that I've got. I work for the state. I have a few other things. I volunteer. All of those circles **I've not heard once about there's a group or there's an organization or there's these people you can call or there's this stuff locally.** I haven't heard any of that information. At least not that I can remember. I'm sure we have something. I don't think it's very well known or publicized. (Quotation 4:42)*

> *But, I'm not sure exactly, again, unless it is something that has physically happened to them. I'm sorry, actually happened to them or they know someone then they don't take the initiative on their own to get some of this information out on their own or share it with others. That's kind of my take on it that I don't think people access this information very often. They know that it exists. They know where to find it, perhaps. But, as far as now let's actually get a brochure and speak about it there's not much more accessing that they do… (Quotation 5:35)*

> *… I think there can be a lot of stigma to folks that have been through or survivors of domestic violence…And so, _____ cause a lot of self-doubt, and so, it can really _____ other person to search out the resources or talk about it to friends that acknowledge*

might be an issue with the person, not wanting to overstep. And so, they're not able to have those brave conversations with their friends or families that experience it and talk to them about _____ plan about getting help if they're still in a relationship. Because it's all because of that power structure domestic violence creates. I think it becomes very difficult. (Quotation 9:31)

Key informants (three of nine) indicated community members access prevention effort information online and on social media platforms. Key informants perceived that online sources can be a way to seek out information covertly but may also be a source of manipulated information.

I believe that social media is probably the number one way. Which is good and bad. We can be manipulated in terms of how things are shared and how things are – like the perspective that's being presented… (Quotation 9:37)

Well, in this day and age they're probably looking online… if you're trying to do it on the down low you're probably going to be looking online. (Quotation 7:64)

I think they have to dig. Look it up online, sometimes locally. That kind of stuff. That's what I would do. Look it up online… (Quotation 4:47)

Other situations community members access prevention information included; when a crime occurs, or escaping a violent situation. Other information access points included; experts, family members, the library, those serving vulnerable populations, and shelters.

Leadership

Three themes emerged related to leadership of domestic violence/sexual assault prevention: Passive support, high prioritization of interpersonal violence issues, and little information distributed by leadership.

Passive Support: A majority (6/9) key informants indicated that many leaders support domestic violence/sexual assault effort passively. Key respondents indicated that many of those in leadership passively support efforts because of a lack of effort needed to do so. --- this theme was also presented in the leadership participation section within the dimension.

I think possibly many would or are if it's something that they don't have to put a crap ton of effort into, and they can just do that. I think that some of them would, are. Quotation 4:88

I would say many. I think that there are – people do want to make, do want to support efforts on preventing and stopping domestic violence _____. Quotation 9:76

The passivity among leadership indicated by key informants was supported in the perceived involvement among leaders in the development, improvement, and implementation of efforts. Six of the nine key informants indicated that few leaders participate in developing, improving, or implementing efforts within the community. A majority of key informants (5/9) indicated that only a few leaders were key driving force in planning, developing, and implementing efforts.

High Priority: Although passivity among leadership was a supported theme within the community readiness interviews, key informants perceived that addressing domestic violence and sexual assault was a high priority level (Average 6.89 out of 10) among leadership, with four key informants perceiving that domestic violence/sexual assault was a very high priority (10/10) to those in leadership. Community safety, the risk of domestic violence/sexual assault escalating to intimate partner homicide, and leadership responsibility due to the nature of their positions were themes indicated as to why domestic violence/sexual assault was of high concern to leadership.

> *I would say it's a 10. The issue _____ are about the safety, about the wellbeing of our community members. So, if we're not _____ the health and well-being and safety of our community members then what the hell are you doing? (Quotation 9:46)*

> *Oh, I think it's a priority, I'd give it an eight or a nine…Because of the risk for escalating domestic violence leading to intimate partner homicide. The children and we all know that these children in these situations this affects them long term for their whole life. Then those kids in turn can become a community problem. A problem to law enforcement, a problem to emergency rooms and become abusing partners themselves. (Quotation 7:38)*

> *I would say a 10. I believe it is a priority. Now if it gets addressed, it's different. But, yeah, I believe it is a priority… Everything that is a priority might not necessarily get done, and that's just how they prioritize the list. I believe it is definitely a priority on the leadership… (Quotation 2:78)*

> *I think that's an easy 10… If you're talking about a community member who is – excuse me, a community leader whose primary mission and goal is to advocate for and implement solutions that do prevent domestic violence and sexual assault. Then I think absolutely you have some leaders who are out there doing that. But, I think, again, some of them – there's maybe other leadership out there whose core function is not related to combating domestic assault or sexual – I'm sorry, domestic violence or sexual assault. (Quotation 5:103)*

Lack of Distributed Information and Communication: Lack of distributed information and communication about domestic violence/sexual assault was a theme within the dimension that could contribute to the passivity in leadership perceived by key informants. Three of the nine key informants indicated that domestic violence/sexual assault is not an issue that is publicized by leaders in the community primarily because it is a difficult issue to address.

> *[I think this is a difficult issue to address because…]Well, because I haven't really heard any talk of addressing any domestic violence or sexual assault issues with our leadership. (Quotation 1:22)*

> *It's not a conversation that you hear brought up for debates and things during elections. That's kind of my bigger focus. I think it's definitely on people's minds. It's so hard to talk about that it's not one of the common discussions. (Quotation 3:44)*

It's not something that I see, but I guess this is more towards politic season and whatever and then current people in power. There's just not a lot of campaigning or information. You don't see Lisa Murkowski being like, "Here's where you can get this information." Or local authorities, people in power being like, "Here. This is what we're doing. What we're doing for the community. This is the plan we have rolled out. This is the information." I don't see any of that or hear about any of that. I don't that if it is going on that it's publicly known or effectively distributed information…It's not a flashy topic. It's an uncomfortable topic. It's not I'm going to give you PSD, it's not oil. It's not one of those really easy, flashy topics that people can get good-boy points on. It's a hard topic. It's hard to address. It takes time. It takes prevention efforts. It's not something like, Oh, I'll do this campaign. And look, it's super great. It actually takes time, and I think that it's not a priority because it isn't necessarily quickly lead to somebody looking really good. (Quotation 4:84)

Community Climate

Several themes related to the community climate around domestic violence and sexual assault emerged from the interviews: Passive support, community norms, same community members active in efforts (no new comers or fresh faces), and a low-medium priority in the community.

Passive Support: Seven of the nine key informants indicated that community members passively support efforts to reduce domestic violence/sexual assault in the community. Several spoke about passive support through social media posts (two of nine) and attending events (two of nine).

Sharing something on social media or participating in our 5K walk, maybe contributing something financially. (Quotation 3:57)

Again, I think it goes back to social media, sharing social media posts about resources that are available. Jumping on making the post – the _____ post in November for Domestic Violence Awareness once I think those are passive forms. Going out to events that are fundraisers or that support the community, the agencies and organizations that are actively working to solve to provide prevention and other services… (Quotation 9:53)

Same Community Members Active in Efforts: Passivity was also reflected in key informants' discussion of leadership. Four of the nine indicated that that few community members participate in developing, improving, or implementing prevention efforts and seven of the nine key informants indicated that few community members play a key role as a leader or driving force in planning, developing, or implementing efforts.

Within the issue of community participation and involvement, two of the nine key informants stated that there was an issue with finding new voices to participate and there generally being the same people involved in prevention efforts within the community.

I think a lot of the efforts are done by the same very driven really great people. But, I guess a lot of times it's the same voices in the room. Or when people are invited because they're from another effort that went well, so just accumulating, so it's not actually – it's just kind of the same… (Quotation 9:90)

They comprise more of it's actually leaders of the community. So there's no fresh voices or just regular members. And if they are, it is probably those that have been victims, which is great, or those that have been affected by it in any way. (Quotation 2:93)

Community Norms: A prominent community norm that hindered efforts to prevent domestic violence/sexual assault in Fairbanks expressed by key informants was a general avoidance of the issue (two of nine).

I think people are willing to kind of overall sometimes just accept the status quo and say, Oh, that's the thing it is. If it ain't bothering me, then I'm not going to let it bother me. (Quotation 5:49)

Well, there's the norm of like don't get in other people's business, and, like, kind of look the other way because we're all here and we want, you know, we want to get along but we don't want to like get in people's space… (Quotation 6:127)

The frontier lifestyle/ mindset prominent in Fairbanks was also a theme expressed as a community norm that could potentially hinder domestic violence/sexual assault prevention efforts (two of nine). Key informants perceived that the frontier lifestyle and mindset could hinder efforts because of proximity and access to resources as well as a general ignorance in the matter.

I think there are a number of people who really support women and there's like a dichotomy of like folks who are like rugged individualists and just do not get it and do not care to get it. (Quotation 8:51)

The whole, like, frontier, like, survivor stuff that Fairbanks sends my love can also be really – have negative consequences for someone who experiencing domestic violence if they're trapped in that type of frontier lifestyle and they're remote and excluded from other people through like proximity or communication. Like, not having a phone or the phone bill being too expensive or being too far away to travel out of the situation that you need to get away from. (Quotation 6:74)

Other community norms mentioned within this dimension were complacency, the behavior being normalized, age gaps in dating, the large proportion of people experiencing homelessness, high importance of individual liberties, a lack or coordinated response, the need to discuss inequalities, and the need for more early intervention efforts.

Low-medium priority in community: A majority of key informants (five of nine) perceived that domestic violence/sexual assault was a low-medium priority within the community. Key informants indicated that there was more concern/ if you were directly affected or aware of domestic violence/sexual assault, and there was low knowledge on how large the issue is in the community.

It's kind of a low to medium priority. I kind of think that unless you are directly involved that it's on your mind that you don't want it to happen. But, you're not necessarily being active to prevent or advocate against it. (Quotation 3:55)

Somewhat. I think that people know it's a problem. I don't think people understand how much of a problem. (Quotation 4:95)

I think there are some who are very concerned about it…Again, because I think it's more it depends on some people's awareness of what's going on in the community… (Quotation 7:84)

Resources Related to the Issue

Two themes emerged related to resources to address prevention of domestic violence and sexual assault: Lack of/ Unaware of effort to allocate resources and Mid- High amount of resources

Mid-High Amount of Resources: Key informants perceived that there were resources such as grants, donations, volunteers, space, and experts available for use in the community. The highest proportion of key respondents indicated that there was "a lot" of space available for use. Volunteers also had a high percentage of key respondents that perceived there were "many" available in the community. Although key informants perceived there is a surplus of volunteers available, three of the nine indicated that some people were leery of getting involved because interpersonal violence is an emotionally taxing issue.

In a perfect world, perhaps they will all stand up en masse and you would have a slew of volunteers right now. But, for some, I think this is a very touchy issue, and I think it's uncomfortable for some to even just, out of the goodness of their heart, volunteer for something like this because it's a very emotional issue. So, you may get some volunteers, but you could potentially have many volunteers. (Quotation 5:91)

Donations and experts available were perceived as the lowest resource available within the community.

Figure 2. Perceived resource availability in Fairbanks North Star Borough
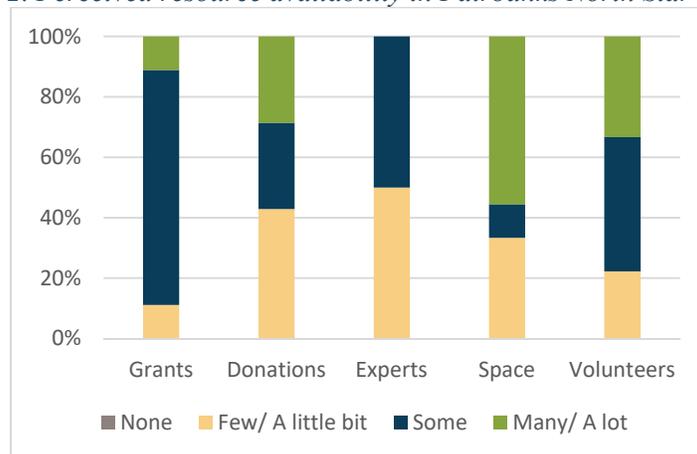
Allocation of Resources: The majority of key respondents (seven out of nine) perceived that the community and leadership would be willing to allocate resources to the prevention of domestic violence/sexual assault in the community. The only hindrance reported was the politicization of domestic violence/sexual assault throughout the community readiness interviews.

I think it depends, honestly, on what they feel that this issue is and where their politics align. I think it's kind of like, I hate to say it, it's more of a conservative versus liberal issue. That shouldn't be the case at all…: (Quotation 5:75)

Yeah, that's tricky. I think the leadership like gets into this weird political bind where they don't really want to come out and actually do, like, put their money where their mouth is. So I think that would be hindered by having – well, if I'm talking about political leaders, not just general leaders. But like political leaders, church leadership, I would presume wouldn't really take a strong stand on this. (Quotation 6:79)

Efforts Toward the Allocation of Resources to Interpersonal Violence Prevention: Key informants were largely unaware of current efforts to allocate resources towards domestic violence/sexual assault. Key informants perceived the most effort went into writing grant proposals (average 3.2 out of 5) and training community members to become experts in the prevention of domestic violence/sexual assault (average 3.0 out of 5).

Efforts mentioned toward the allocation of resources toward interpersonal violence prevention included trainings in; Green Dot, culturally appropriate mental health care, and other classes and seminars. One key informant indicated writing a grant for interpersonal violence prevention in the past. COVID-19 was mentioned as a hindrance to current efforts by one key respondent.

Teen Dating Violence

Two themes related to knowledge of teen dating violence emerged from key informant interviews: Low parental knowledge, and low community knowledge.

Knowledge of the Issue: Key informants perceived the community knowledge of domestic violence as quite low. Three of the nine key informants stated that the community had **no** knowledge and or understanding of teen datin violence. Key informants attributed a lack of community knowledge to low parental knowledge of teen dating violence prevention, and generationl differences in knoweldge of teen dating violence. Knoweldge of the issue extended beyond teen dating violence prevention, signs, and understanding to potential tools such as social media used by adolescents to communcate with others and form relationships.

Two of the nine key informants cited low parental knowledge of social media as a contributor to the perceived low community knowledge of teen dating violence. Three of the nine key informants refrenced how social media and technology influences the ways in which teen dating violence may be perpetuated through stalking, pressure to send lude photos, or otherwise look different virtually. Illustrative quotes from the community readiness interviews are below.

Low parental knowledge of prevention:

I think that parents don't really know what their kids are doing, and they want to think the best of it. And that they- I don't think that they know how to look for those

warning signs. So, I don't think they even know how to know how to be concerned, if that makes sense. (Quotation 4:2)

Low parental knowledge of social media:

But, they don't know what TikTok is, and they don't know what Snapchat is. They're just starting to become aware of it, and I just don't think that they can have an appreciation for the type of violence that can occur… (Quotation 5:4)

I think technology has become such a big part of our lives that maybe their parents may not fully understand. (Quotation 6:5)

Social media as a tool to potentially perpetuate teen dating violence:

…I think social media would play a big part and so there's a lot of exploitation of usually girls to share their private pictures after the relationship falls apart. Or that got posted like texting and just constantly try to get a hold of the person. "(Quotation 8:1")

Because I think with stalking and things like that it goes beyond physically being in the same space but also virtually as well, and that could be subject of a whole thing to monitor or be made aware of. So, I would say I think it's definitely a very important issue. "(Quotation 9:2")

They're just starting to become aware of it, and I just don't think that they can have an appreciation for the type of violence that can occur, the stalking that can occur in these times with teenagers. Because they grew up in eras where none of that stuff - that stuff wasn't even in anyone's thought process at that head. (Quotation 5:5)

Two themes related to community climate and teen dating violence emerged from key informant interviews: More connection or concern with personal involvement, and low community concern.

Community Climate: Similar to the perceptions related to domestic violence and sexual assault, a majority of key informants (six out of nine) indicated that knowledge and concern stemmed from a personal connection or involvement, either professional and/ or personal, with teen dating violence. Illustrative quotes from the community readiness interviews are below.

Well, if it doesn't affect them, then it's not really a concern. I think that probably just the average person being in the 5 range would have some concern of it because it either has affected them or they know of someone been affected by it. (Quotation 1:8)

You know, I just don't think it's a priority unless it's something you've been actually involved in or you're a professional in the field... (Quotation 7:15)

I think unless you or your own child has gone through that, I don't think it's a priority… (Quotation 4:10)

I hear in that population if you're working with that population or you're in it as a teenager, I think you might be more aware of it. But, I'm not sure. (Quotation 3:3)

A majority of key informant (eight out of nine) indicated that there was low community concern regarding teen dating violence. Respondents cited parental attributes such as denial and lack of attentiveness to low concern in the community. Key informants as stated a lack of *cues to action* regarding the issue of teen dating violence, citing teen dating violence as "not being in the forefront" of the community's attention, not "hearing about teen dating violence," and a lack of reporting in the media as causes for the indicated lack of concern. Illustrative quotes from the community readiness interviews are below.

Parental Denial:

> *As a parent, I know that, "My child would never do that." As a counselor, "No, I'm sorry, your child has done that.(Quotation 2:3)*

> *..They are either completely oblivious or they are in outright denial that teen dating violence doesn't happen or exist unless it's their own kid. (Quotation 5:1)*

> *Parent-child Communication Barrier:*

> *I think, teens are secretive about like sex and romance and dating from other people in power, like their parents, so they don't talk about it. (Quotation 6:4)*

Lack of attentiveness:

> *I think that parents don't really know what their kids are doing, and they want to think the best of it. (Quotation 4:2)*

> *A lot of things go unnoticed to parents due to denial or even really just the lack of attention or being attentive to their children.(Quotation 2:8)*

Lack of Reporting:

> *And some of that stuff is – unless the police is involved, and it's a felony that stuff isn't reported in the newspapers. But, that doesn't mean that it doesn't exist and happen. (Quotation 5:2)*

> *I have rarely ever heard of that occurring. (Quotation 1:1)*

A major theme related to leadership and teen dating violence emerged from key infomrant interviews: Low prioritization of teen dating violence among leadership.

Leadership: Seven of the nine key informants indicated that teen dating violence was not a priority to leadership in FNSB. To further demostrate the issue, key informants stated that leadership was more reactive versus proactive, the issue was not discussed by leadership, or were gnerally unsure of leadership stance concernig teen dating violence.

Leadership more reactive versus proactive:

> *Unless people start dying. Then that's too late for prevention 'cause it's already at that point. So, yeah. (Quotation 4:23)*

Lack of communication concerning teen dating violence:

> *I don't think it's discussed very much. I don't think it's discussed very much within the leadership. (Quotation 9:6)*

A major theme related to community knoweldge of efforts and resources related to the issue emerged from key informant interviews: Low knowledge of efforts and resources related to the prevention of teen dating violence.

Community Knowledge of Efforts and Resources Related to the Issue: A majority (five out of nine) of key informants had no knowedlge of teen dating violence resources or efforts and therefore were unable to speak on the commmunity's knowledge. Key informants that were knowledgeable of resources mentioned The Door or "Youth Facility,"and in school prevention efforts such as campaigns, general in-school support and information. Illustrative quotes from the community readiness interviews are below.
In school prevention:

> *Other than school, and there's no one program that the school has, but more of people which we can discuss and talk to. But outside of that, no. (Quotation 2:9)*

> *I know that there was a campaign in the middle schools and high schools for – there was a girl whose boyfriend murdered her, I believe. So, she's kind of the poster child for this anti-violence movement. I see those posters around the middle schools and stuff where I play volleyball. And I know that there's – gosh, what was it? When I was in high school, there was kind of this annual thing. You all got together in this really big gymnasium, and we had these really intense, deep talks about real stuff… (Quotation 4:24)*

> *I think it's a big concern. I think that there are a lot of competing priorities. I think that it's already being taught in the school setting, which is a pretty good direct way to get information to kids. (Quotation 8:9)*

> *A friend of mine worked for IAC going into high school, doing kind of talks and discussions around this area. That was a couple years ago. That's, I guess, the last time I was familiar with the program. (Quotation 9:5)*

The Fairbanks Youth Facility:

> *OH gosh, I don't know. I have a friend that is a behavior technician at the youth shelter, I mean I'm sorry, youth facility you should probably talk to her. (Quotation 7:9)*

The Door:

> *I don't. I know that Door is for teens and kids, although it's not specifically about teen dating…It's like downtown. It's for homeless teens who live there. I mean, it's a shelter. And I don't really know. (Quotation 6:10)*

Male Engagement

Two themes related to male engagement and knowledge of the issue emerged from key informant interviews: Low knowledge of interpersonal violence among men in the community, and a lack of an in depth understanding of the lasting effects of interpersonal violence among men in the community.

Knowledge of the Issue: Four of the nine respondents indicated that men are a little kowledgeable concerning interpersonal violence on a scale of no knowledge, a little knowledge, some knowledge, and a great amount of knowledge. Key informants further elaborated that the perceived lack of an indepth understanding of the issue among men in the community is due to; interpersonal violence historically affecting women, men having less knowledge of the lasting effects of interpersonal violence, and men being less aware of how to prevent interpersonal violence/ advocate against interpersonal violence.

> *I would say a little bit. I don't think that – I think my perspective is a male can say, "Oh, I don't _____ " and then dismiss it as not a problem because they're not the ones that are perpetrators. But, understanding beyond physical violence like how domestic abuse occurs both emotionally, financially, I don't think there's a ton of knowledge in the larger male collective. (Quotation 9:10)*

Three of the nine respondents reported that men have less knowledge than women about interpersonal violence. Respondednts reported that the lack of knowledge was because women have historically been affected by the issue more often and a lack of awareness.

> *I would say less than women because typically it's the woman that is being affected. Historically it's just the woman that's been affected. (Quotation 2:14)*

> *I think it's low. I don't think they are aware of it as much as women are. (Quotation 3:15)*

Two of the nine respondents also reported that men in the community had a lack of knoweldge on the lasting effects of interpersonal violence such as emotional and finanical repercussions (illustrated in quotation 9:10) and potential emotional triggers that can remind survivors of past traumas.

> But, previous dating when you try to explain to somebody the reason why you're having a freak out or the reason why you're having a triggered moment, and they just have no empathy or no understanding or even an attempt to understand. It's just, "Those are your emotions, you should get over them. It's not happening now. Who cares?" kind of thing… *(*Quotation 4:17*)*

Three major themes related to the community climate surrounding male engagement in interpersonal violence prevention emerged: No to little concern among men in the communtiy, more concern if directly involved, and a generational difference in knowledge/concern level among men in the community. Within this dimesion, two of nine key informants indicated that addressing interpersonal violence was a great concern to men in the commumity

Community Climate: A majority of key informants (six out of nine) indicated that males in the community had no to little concern regarding addressing interpersonal violence on a 1 to 10 scale. Key informants perceived the lack of concern stemmed from a lack of connection/concern unless directly affected, a generational difference in knowledge and attitudes, and downplaying of the issue.

No to little concern:

..and I think that guys in the community aren't really concerned about it at all. That's mainly just because of, again, the circles that I have of friends and acquaintances and coworkers and things like that. A lot of the rhetoric that I hear is very much blaming the female for things that are occurring. (Quotation 4:14)

I think some might have the luxury to not think about it or they might think_____nothing about it. (Quotation 6:11)

Again, I just think it's for a lot of men it may not be something that they think about on a daily basis. (Quotation 7:12)

More concern if directly involved:

Because the most common thing that I hear is, I don't do that, so why should I care? kind of thing. If someone themselves are not an abuser then why should they participate in these things that don't affect their lives. It doesn't affect them. I don't know a lot of guys who are willing to keep their friends or acquaintances or people around them accountable regarding these things. (Quotation 4:21)

You know, I just don't think it's a priority unless it's something you've been actually involved in or you're a professional in the field so I'm going to say there might not be a lot. (Quotation 7:15)

Like, men are experiencing this or they're part of this family, or do you think more female victims, they have seen it through their family members experiencing this. I think some men are very informed or aware of this. (Quotation 6:130

Generational difference:

I guess it really depends if the male is involved as a victim in this in sexual assault or domestic violence. Then those people of course care. I, of course, just trying to be as civic minded as possible, care. I think there are people who share my view depending on the age group (Quotation 5:52)

But addressing older males that are Baby Boomers or Gen X or me, a Millennial, I don't know if – I think that gets pushed off to the side. I think part of it is because it hits too close to home for a lot of males because they're making _____ themselves in those discussions. Where if it's like a kid or a high schooler, they are so far removed from that age range, they feel more comfortable talking about that. (Quotation 9:15)

The two key respondents indicated that addressing interpersonal violence was a great concern to men in the community were males in outreach positions. Of the two respondents that indicated that addressing interpersonal violence was a concern to men in the community, one indicated that there were men in a variety of roles within the community that found the issue unacceptable, and the other indicated that the issue is a concern often discussed in youth prevention efforts.

Amongst the community they are fathers. They are grandparents. They are uncles. They are lawmakers. They're also religious leaders, teachers, counselors. And so that

population is men, and there are several men who feel that this is an issue and something that is not acceptable.(Quotation 2:10)

I want to say it is a concern, and it's one I think that is discussed. I think a lot of times though it is discussed as teaching the youth, like the younger kids what it means to be – what percent and what respect and what a healthy relationship is like. (Quotation 9:14)

Three themes emerged related to leadership and male engagement in interpersonal violence prevention: Low initiation of action among men in the communtiy to prevent interpersonal vilence, efforts historically women-centered, and stigam related to male-led efforts.

Leadership: A majority of key informants (seven out of nine) indicated that male-led prevention efforts were not a concern to leadership. Key informants further elaborated that the lack of prioritization stemmed from interpersonal violence related issues not being at a conducive point in time to initiate male-led efforts, stigma related to male-led interpersonal violence prevention efforts, and low initiation of action among men concerning the prevention of interpersonal violence.

Male-led interpersonal violence prevention stigma:

*Because I think – not that by forming something a male can step up and assume a more leadership role about it. I think it's kind of difficult for anyone to really step forward and say, I'm going to form this action group or this group that's going to address this, and I am going to put a man in charge of it. **Because I think there's still – there's a stigma out there that the victims of sexual assault and violence are overall predominantly women, when sometimes it can be a man.** So, there's this aura of, well, I can't put a man in charge of this because it's the men that are usually the ones that are committing the act. So, how would that look? I don't think there's a huge appetite to really go in that direction where it's all inclusive, and the man is kind of the defacto figure head leading it. (Quotation 5:16)*

I think it is on a list of priorities. I do not think – similar to other things we discussed about priorities with community leaders, I don't think it is a high priority for them. (Quotation 9:13)

Efforts historically women-centered:

Not necessarily. I think that what were saying that it's been historically female, I think that's kind of what they just kind of go with the flow. I don't think there's a movement to make the effort to have more male engagement at this point. (Quotation 3:14)

I don't know that people are thinking about it as much as they are about women and female victims. (Quotation 6:15)

Low initiation of action:

*Not necessarily. I think that what were saying that it's been historically female, I think that's kind of what **they just kind of go with the flow.** I don't think there's a movement to make the effort to have more male engagement at this point. (Quotation 3:14)*

…I think there is some awareness, and it's almost like an aw-shucks moment. But, there's not a huge desire I think overall amongst men to be like, Hey, let's do something about it. (Quotation 5:17)

I don't see any men engaging in efforts to prevent domestic violence. (Quotation 8:11)

Resources Related to the Issue: Four out of the nine key informants had knowledge of resources allocated towards male-led prevention of domestic violence and sexual assault efforts. Efforts included; church groups that had modules on violence, mens talking/listening groups that were culturally relevant, LEAP, and an alternative to violence program (perhaphs related to LEAP). The key informant that mentioned the culturally relevant talking group did indicate that the male-led effort was no longer in existence.

One of nine key informants stated that they had witnessed more effort in engaging men in prevtion efforts in the community.

I think they are doing a better job statewide in Fairbanks to raise the awareness about it with males with the mindset that men – almost like real men stand up. And part about being a man and growing into being a man is to handle and treat women with respect. And I think that is starting to become a predominant theme nationwide amongst men… (Quotation 5:12)

Table 2. Community Readiness Assessment scoring justification

Interview	Community Knowledge of the Issue	Community Knowledge of Efforts	Leadership	Community Climate	Resources Related to the Issue
Interview 1	Misperception heavy	Interviewee perceives that people don't access prevention information Interviewee perceives that community members don't know a lot about the resources and therefore think interpersonal violence is not a big problem	No campaigning, no information distributed, not a priority, passive support "Has a feeling that the not as many people in leadership would support allocation of resources"	There is some motivation to act—even if its passive Community norms (people don't think about it, underage dating) Few participate in developing, improving, or implementing efforts Not a priority	Funding not stable Some volunteer resources Little to no action
Interview 2	Interviewee perceives community knows "A	Half of the community	Some leadership play	Mostly community	Good amount of

	lot" about what can be done to prevent DV and sexual assault Interviewee perceives the community knows "A lot" as well as the consequences (god and legal system) of DV and sexual assault. i.e. narrow knowledge of consequences Describes misperceptions and lack of knowledge of definition	knows of prevention efforts Less know the purpose of the efforts Community only gets prevention information when a crime happens "Those that need the knowledge are neglected and don't know about prevention resources"	a key role through collaborating with other organizations	leaders and the same people participating in efforts Effort is lacking in motivation to act People don't know how to participate and actively get involved Very important issue in the community	funding, some volunteers, some donations, few experts, a lot of space Little effort to allocate resources to DV/SA
Interview 3	Misperceptions People know that Alaska has high instances of DV/SA (incidence rate) Know little about signs, symptoms, and lasting effects, Little ownership, victim blaming, and under reporting	Some have heard of efforts like Green Dot. Few or less know the purpose of the efforts Large gap in knowledge on prevention techniques People get information at doctors' offices, shelters, social networks Not enough resources allocated to prevention Involved in a workgroup of women addressing workplace sexual harassment	A lot of passive support. Many would be open to expanded efforts A lot of well-intended people who don't know what to do or aren't thinking about prevention of interpersonal violence	Half of community would be willing to donate, a few community members are participating in developing, improving, and implementing efforts Describes the possibility of other community members expressing opposition through votes and picketing	Little to no action put into using resources toward DV/SA
Interview 4	Describes misperceptions, and avoidance of the issue	Not many have heard of efforts, "could be more	Priority for leadership because it	Describes avoidance of the issue (people not	Some grant funding, a lot of

	Indicates people are not aware of how significant the problem is, and have narrow view of the effects of interpersonal violence	of an effort to publicize signs" "Not a lot of awareness out there"	leads to intimate partner homicide Leadership actively shows support through legislation, securing grants, hiring additional police, support expanded efforts	wanting to get involved) Interviewee perceives the community as being somewhat involved in participating, implementing, and developing etc.	experts, little meeting rooms States that there is a lack of resources and lack of coordinated response to DV/SA situations
Interview 5	No knowledge of consequences or causes 3/10 general knowledge	Minimal usage of resources Only community members that are aware of efforts are participants Community receives information when they need to escape a violent situation, or serve vulnerable populations	2/10 importance 10/10 priority Few leaders plays a key role Few leaders would support expanded efforts	Sexism and sexual harassment engrained in establishments 5/10 priority for community Very few are the driving force behind efforts Community norms-"There are a number of people who really support women and there's like a dichotomy of folks who are rugged individualists and just don't get it or care to get it" Victim blaming and tolerance	Minimal financial support other than grant funding A lot of space, 2/5 volunteers, 2/5 soliciting donations
Interview 6	Community members know less about the psychological effects Some are aware of causes, signs, effects Racially based misperceptions When there is a lot of knowledge it is because the person has been personally affected	People don't access the information very often They know where they can get the info, but as far as accessing prev. information "there isn't a lot of that going on"	Blurred lines between community leaders and leadership Many support expanded effort Most/some play an active role Some would support allocating funds to DV/SA	Low-medium priority Lip service paid to issue is the main way people show support	Describes a lot of resources that are available in the community Unsure of efforts to allocate resources to prevent DV/SA

Interview 7	Majority of people don't know that interpersonal violence issues happen and therefore it's not an issue to them Average community member has general knowledge about the subject matter A little know signs and cause but nothing about prevention	N/A (Could not provide efforts related to preventing toward preventing DV/SA)	Not a focus for leadership Most would passively support Unsure/Few actively involved None play a key role Willing to support others but not willing to take the reins Show support through events and allocating funding	Low/medium priority Many passively support via social media and participating in events and financial donations SA and harassment embedded within the work environment Racial biases hinder efforts Unless directly involved not a high priority	Some resources, little space Not a lot of effort seeking in volunteers Not familiar with action plans to address DV/SA Haven't heard of community trainings Haven't seen a lot of efforts into increasing resources related to DV/SA recently
Interview 8	Unless it directly affects someone the community isn't aware that it's happening. Among some community members there are misperceptions.—acceptability/cultural norms/avoidance	N/A (Could not provide efforts related to preventing toward preventing DV/SA)	Haven't heard of anything publicize Many passively support, some support expanding efforts, few driving force	Few passively support efforts, unless directly involved in the issue Example: law enforcement providing resources to victims. Some people tolerate abuse Homeless population is at risk and have little support	Funding is likely to continue, there is a lot of space, few experts and volunteers 1/5 effort Not aware of efforts to allocate resources to prevent DV/SA
Interview 9	Community lacks a deep understanding of DV/SA Knowledge divided Racially biased misperceptions	Have to be involved with the university to know of resource (Green Dot) because the training is entrenched in the university Green Dot can provide a false sense of security	10/10 priority Many leaders passively support efforts via personal donations, FB post, and taking photos	Many acknowledge the issue but are not actively addressing interpersonal violence Many passively support through social media and attending events.	Some funding, few experts, some space 4/5 effort to soliciting donations Community members and leadership supportive of allocating

		Community gets information via social media—good and bad Community does not view existing efforts as effective but they are utilized		Denial, racism, and misperceptions A lot of effort provided by the same driven people	resources More can be done to increase efforts Classes and seminars available to the public

Appendix E: Secondary Data

Table 1. 2018 and 2019 Alaska Court Systems for Fairbanks District and Fairbanks Superior Courts

	2018	2019
Annual number of Charges for Sexual Assault 1	17	15
Annual number of Charges for Sexual Assault 2	13	10
Annual number of Charges for Sexual Assault 3	1	1
Annual number of Charges for Sexual Assault 4	0	0
Annual number of sexual assault cases	14	11
Annual number of sexual assault charges (note that multiple charges can be filed on a single case)	Total 31	Total 26

Table 2. 2018 and 2019 Annual Number of Civil Protective Order Cases

	2018	2019
Annual number of Civil Protective Order Cases for Domestic Violence	713	631
Annual number of Civil Protective Order Cases for Stalking	12	13
Annual number of Civil Protective Order Cases for Sexual Assault	150	142
Annual number of Civil Protective Order Cases	Total 875	Total 786

Table 3. Fairbanks Police Department Interpersonal Violence-related Calls, and Arrests

	2017	2018	2019
Annual number of calls for all assaults	1216	1289	1424
Average number of All Assault Arrests	217	231	284
Average number of calls per day to FPD for all assaults			
Annual number of calls for DV related assaults	1007	988	680
Average number of calls per day to FPD for DV related assaults			
Average Annual DV-Related Arrests	128	135	191
Annual number of calls reporting sexual assault (no victim or reporting party upon arrival at scene)	48	50	51
Annual number of cases of sexual assault	71	85	88
Average annual sexual assault arrests	10	9	13

Table 4. 2018 and 2091 IACNVL Usage Data

	2018	**2019**
	18,405	21, 882
Total number of shelter nights provided	318	335
Total number of individuals receiving shelter nights	188	189
Total number of women receiving shelter nights	130	146
Total number of children receiving shelter nights	92SA / 38DV	69SA/24DV
Number of adult sexual assault and domestic violence calls at Fairbanks Memorial Hospital that IACNVL responded to	313	283
Number of individuals who received legal advocacy from IACNVL	18,405	21, 882

Table 5. 2019 Stevie's Place Usage Data

	2019
Annual total number of teens age 13-18 who disclosed sexual assault (does not include statutory or consensual relationships with an adult or cases that were charged as sexual abuse of a minor)	43
Annual total number of cases seen	487
Annual total number of cases seen where the child disclosed exposure to domestic violence	67
Annual percentage of all cases seen at Stevie's Place where child disclosed exposure to domestic violence	14%

Table 6. University of Alaska Climate Survey

	2017 **(n = 710)**	**2019** **(n = 840)**
Experienced one or more types of sexual harassment since enrolling in university	9.00%	53.90%
Experienced at least one instance of sexual harassment by faculty, instructors or staff since enrolling at the university	3.10%	27.80%
Experienced at least one dating violence incident since enrolling at university	8.10%	14.90%
Experienced at least one stalking incident since enrolling at University of Alaska	11.70%	26.10%

Table 7. University of Alaska Fairbanks Title IX and VAWA Metrics

	All Reports FY 2018	All Reports FY 2019
Sexual or Gender-based Discrimination	10	20
Sexual Harassment	63	76
Sexual Assault	35	39
Sexual Exploitation	8	5
Sexual Contact	7	8
Dating or Domestic Violence	27	15
Stalking	9	0
Retaliation	5	9
Not Sexual or Gender Based Behavior	54	92
	Total 218	Total 264

Table 8. 2015 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

	2015
% of FNSB adults who report being a victim of sexual abuse before age 18	14.20%
% of FNSB adults who report that before age 18 their parents or other adults in the home hit each other	19.60%
% of FNSB adults who report that before age 18 their parents or other adults in the home ever physically hurt them	19.10%
% of FNSB adults who report that before age 18 their parents or other adults in the home ever swore, insulted, or put them down more than once	100%

Table 9. 2018 Alaska Department of Public Safety Crime in Alaska Supplemental Report: Felony Level Sex Offenses

		2018
		Percentage
Most common victim of sexual assault	Alaskan Native Women	43.7%
Most common suspect in sexual assault	Alaskan Native Men	35%
Most common relationship of suspect to victim	Victim was known to Suspect	75%
Most common location of sexual assault	Residence/Home	75%