



# ALASKA JUSTICE FORUM

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## University of Alaska Initiates Crime and Arrest Reporting

John E. Angell

The first system-wide crime statistics for the University of Alaska were compiled by the Justice Center for 1991 in compliance with the federal requirements of the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990 (CACSA). This federal act was passed in response to concerns about the failure of universities to make campus crime information available to the public. It requires all institutions of higher education receiving federal student assistance to collect, annually publish, and distribute statistics on six of the eight Uniform Crime Report Part I crimes (i.e., murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, motor vehicle theft, and burglary), and on all arrests for liquor law, drug abuse, and weapons offense violations occurring on their campuses and extension sites. (Although the act does not require coverage of the crimes of larceny-theft or arson, the Justice Center compilation does include arson. Due to incomplete data the larceny-theft category was not included.)

The compilation of crime statistics for the University of Alaska system is complicated by the large number and broadly scattered locations of university educational sites and the corresponding number of police agencies providing services to those

sites. The Alaska Department of Public Safety and eighteen local law enforcement organizations across the state, however, made special efforts to ensure that complete and accurate data were provided to the Justice Center. Police incident reports, available to the Justice Center, were used to verify the accuracy of crime classifications provided by police and to eliminate duplication of reporting caused by the involvement of two or more agencies in an incident. Data accuracy was further checked by appropriate university officials at the various sites. Hence, despite shortcomings in the data collection methods, a reasonable level of confidence in the reported statistics is justified.

The University of Alaska system has nearly 3,500 employees statewide who provide a variety of services to the general community in addition to serving over 30,000 students. To perform its responsibilities the University of Alaska is divided into three administrative regions: 1) University of Alaska Anchorage (UAA); 2) University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF); and 3) University of Alaska Southeast (UAS). Although the primary operations of each of these university divisions are confined to its regional area, each also administers specialized instructional and research programs in other parts of

**HIGHLIGHTS  
INSIDE THIS ISSUE**

- The Bureau of Justice Statistics examines the incidence of criminal victimization in the nation's households for 1991 (page 2).
- Domestic violence training video released (page 4).
- A look at Alaska prison populations from 1980 to 1992 (page 5).

the state. Consequently, to meet federal guidelines, crime statistics were also organized by the University's three administrative regions.

### University-Wide Crime and Arrests

Forty-one crimes in the CACSA categories of concern were reported to have occurred on University of Alaska instructional and research sites during 1991 (Table 1). There were no reported murders (UCR category of Criminal Homicide) or robberies on university property. Nearly one-half of the crimes (20 of the 41 total) were in the UCR category of burglary. These burglary offenses were nearly exclusively in unoccupied office buildings. The remaining offenses reported include four forcible rapes, six aggravated

*Please see UA Crime, page 7*

Table 1. CACSA Crimes and Arrests at the University of Alaska, 1991

	Reported Offenses								Arrests			
	Murder	Rape	Burglary	Robbery	Agg. Assault	MVT	Arson	Total	Liquor	Drugs	Weapon	Total
University of Alaska Anchorage (UAA)	-	-	11	-	5	5	3	24	25	-	-	25
University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF)	-	4	9	-	1	1	1	16	40	2	1	43
University of Alaska Southeast (UAS)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	4	20	-	6	7	4	41	65	2	1	68

Reporting of these crime and arrest statistics is required under the *Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990 (CACSA)*, Public Law 101-542 as amended by Public Law 102-26.

## A BJS Report

## Crime and the Nation's Households, 1991

Nearly 23 million American households, or 24 per cent, were victimized by crime in 1991, the same proportion as in 1990. This percentage continues to be the lowest recorded since 1975, the first year that the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) produced this estimate. From 1985 through 1989 the proportion of households victimized had remained fairly constant, at about 25 per cent.

The NCVS is an ongoing survey of victims of crime, which was first administered in 1972. The NCVS measures the personal crimes of rape, robbery, assault, and theft, as well as the household crimes of burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. Since it is a survey of victims, the NCVS may obtain data on crimes reported to the police as well as those that were not reported, but does not obtain information on

homicides. Commercial crimes are also excluded from the survey. Over the past 16 years this indicator, which reports the proportion of households that experienced an attempted or completed crime, has been calculated to estimate the dispersion of crime.

A household refers both to a dwelling unit, like a house or apartment, and to the people who live in it. A household was counted as having experienced a crime during the year if it met one of these criteria:

- It fell victim to a burglary, auto theft, or household theft.
- A household member age 12 or older was raped, robbed, or assaulted.
- A household member age 12 or older experienced a personal theft.

## Trends

Since the inception of the households-victimized-by-crimes indicator in 1975, the proportion of U.S. households experiencing a crime of any type has never shown a

significant year-to-year increase. The proportion of households victimized declined by 22 per cent between 1975 and 1985, with 32 per cent of all households reporting at least one victimization in 1975 compared to 25 per cent in 1985. After a period of stability between 1985 and 1989, the proportion of households touched by crime decreased to 24 per cent in 1990 and remained at this level through 1991.

## Race and Ethnicity of Household

Black households were generally more likely than white households to have been victimized in 1991. Members of black households were 2.5 times more likely than members of white households to sustain a robber (2.1% versus .8%). There was some evidence that the members of white households were more frequently victims of simple assaults, Whites were also more likely than blacks to fall victim to a personal theft without contact.

Black households were twice as likely as white households to

## Recent BJS Reports

In addition to the report summarized in the accompanying article, the following recent studies and reports from the Bureau of Justice Statistics are available from the Alaska Justice Statistical Analysis Unit:

*"Drug Enforcement and Treatment in Prisons, 1990," results of a nationwide census on drug interdiction, drug testing, and drug treatment in prisons, NCJ-134724.*

*"Drug Enforcement by Police and Sheriffs' Departments, 1990," a report on drug law enforcement policies and procedures in local and state law enforcement agencies, NCJ-134505.*

*"Jail Inmates 1991," results of a national survey of jail populations, NCJ-134726.*

Table 1. Households Experiencing Crime in 1991, and Relative Per Cent Change Since 1990

	1990		1991		Relative per cent change, 1990-1991
	Number of households	Per cent	Number of households	Per cent	
Total households	95,461,000	100.0	96,561,000	100.0	
<b>Victimized by:</b>					
<b>Any NCVS crime</b>	<b>22,652,000</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>22,855,000</b>	<b>23.7</b>	- 0.3
<b>Violent crime</b>	<b>4,478,000</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4,711,000</b>	<b>4.9</b>	+ 4.0
Rape	104,000	0.1	161,000	0.2	+ 53.2 <sup>b</sup>
Robbery	967,000	1.0	951,000	1.0	- 2.9
Assault	3,591,000	3.8	3,852,000	4.0	+ 6.1
Aggravated	1,287,000	1.3	1,367,000	1.4	+ 5.0
Simple	2,527,000	2.6	2,752,000	2.9	+ 7.7
<b>Total theft</b>	<b>15,905,000</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>16,069,000</b>	<b>16.6</b>	- 0.1
Personal	10,042,000	10.5	10,029,000	10.4	- 1.3
With contact	548,000	0.6	463,000	0.5	- 16.6
Without contact	9,592,000	10.0	9,655,000	10.0	- 0.5
Household	7,199,000	7.5	7,421,000	7.7	+ 1.9
<b>Burglary</b>	<b>4,557,000</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4,554,000</b>	<b>4.7</b>	- 1.2
<b>Motor vehicle theft</b>	<b>1,825,000</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1,755,000</b>	<b>1.8</b>	- 5.0
<b>Crimes of high concern</b> (rape, robbery or assault by a stranger or burglary)	<b>6,854,000</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6,964,000</b>	<b>7.2</b>	+ 0.4

NOTE: Detail does not add to total or crime subtotals because of overlap in households experiencing various crimes. Relative per cent change is based on unrounded figures.

a. Change was statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

b. Change was statistically significant at the 90% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics

experience a motor vehicle theft. These households were also more likely than both white households and households of "other races" to be burglarized.

Larger proportions of Hispanic than non-Hispanic households were touched by most of the violent crimes and all the household crimes measured in the NCVS. There were no significant differences between Hispanic and non-Hispanic households for the crimes of assault and personal theft.

**Family income**

Generally, as household income increased so did the household's susceptibility to personal theft. For instance, households in the highest income bracket were twice as likely as households in the lowest income group to experience a theft. Only households earning under \$7,500 annually and those earning between \$7,500 and \$14,999 a year were victimized in similar proportions.

Violent and household crimes did not present such a consistent pattern of victimization. Members of households in the lowest income category were more likely than members of households earning \$15,000 or more annually to sustain a violent crime,

**Table 2. Per Cent of Households Experiencing Crime, by Race and Ethnicity of Household Head, 1991**

Per cent of households experiencing:	Race of household head			Ethnicity of household head	
	White	Black	Other	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
<b>Any NCVS crime</b>	<b>23.2%</b>	<b>26.7%</b>	<b>24.3%</b>	<b>23.2%</b>	<b>30.4%</b>
<b>Violent crime</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Rape	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Robbery	0.8	2.1	1.5	0.9	2.0
Assault	4.0	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.3
Aggravated	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.4	2.0
Simple	2.9	2.3	2.8	2.9	2.5
<b>Total theft</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>19.8</b>
Personal	10.5	9.5	11.3	10.3	11.4
Household	7.6	8.6	7.6	7.5	10.4
<b>Burglary</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>
<b>Motor vehicle theft</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Serious violent crime</b> (rape, robbery or aggravated assault)	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>Crimes of high concern</b> (rape, robbery or assault by a stranger, or burglary)	<b>6.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>

NOTE: Detail does not add to total or crime subtotals because of overlap in households experiencing various crimes.  
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics

excluding simple assaults. There was some evidence that members of households earning less than \$7,500 a year were more likely to experience these crimes than members of households earning \$50,000 or more, but there were no other significant differences among

household income categories.

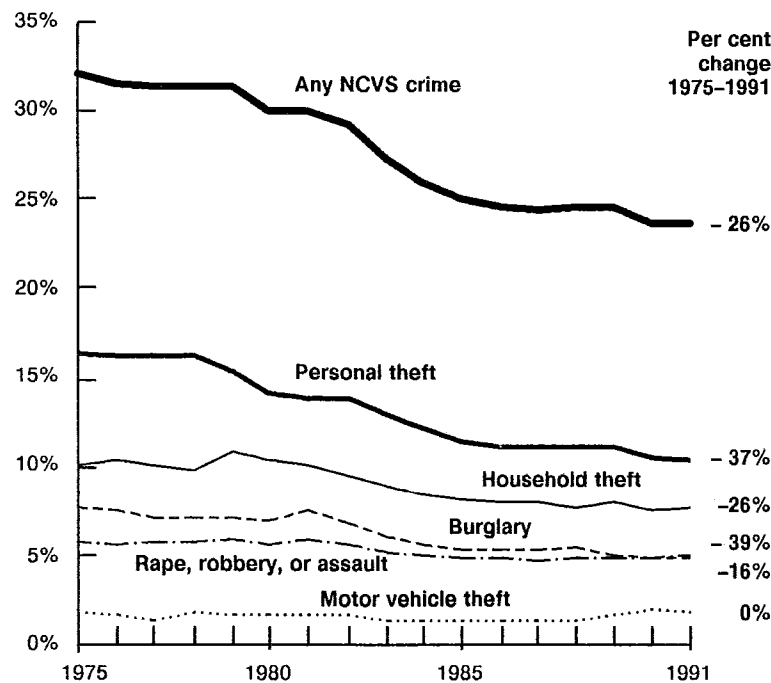
Similar proportions of households with annual incomes under \$7,500 and those with incomes between \$7,500 and \$14,999 were victimized by violent crime. However, there was some evidence that members of households in the lowest income category were more frequently victims of aggravated assault.

Households in the lowest income group were the most likely to be burglarized; there were no significant differences among households earning at least \$15,000 a year. Low income households were least likely to sustain a motor vehicle theft, and there were no significant differences among the proportions of households in each income group that had experienced a household larceny.

**Place of residence**

Urban households were the most likely and rural households the least likely to experience a crime, with a few exceptions. Although larger percentages of urban households sustained assaults and burglaries compared to suburban and rural households, suburban households were not more likely than rural households to experience these crimes. Members of households

**Figure 1. Per Cent of Households Experiencing Selected Crimes of Violence and Theft, 1975-1991**



Source of data: Bureau of Justice Statistics

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**BJS**  
(continued from page 3)

located in rural areas were less likely than members of both urban and suburban households to be victims of personal theft (7.2% versus 11.7% and 10.9%, respectively).

**Region**

As in previous years, northeastern households experiences some of the lowest and western households some of the highest rates of crime: The proportions of midwestern and southern households victimized

tended to be similar. Some exceptions to this rule included:

The proportions of households in the northeast whose members had experiences a simple or aggravated assault were lower than those of the remaining three regions. While households in the midwest and west had similar rates for simple assault—3.2 per cent and 3.7 per cent—these percentages were higher than the 2.6 per cent of households in the south that were affected by this crime.

Robberies were more frequently committed against members of households in the northeast than in the midwest. Motor vehicle theft

rates did not vary significantly among households in the northeast, midwest, or south. The percentage of western households that was a victim of motor vehicle thefts was higher than those for midwestern and southern households and similar to the proportion of northeastern households victimized by this crime.

*This article was based on the Bureau of Justice Statistics report "Crime and the Nation's Households, 1991," NCJ-136950. Copies of the complete report are available through the Alaska Justice Statistical Analysis Unit of the Justice Center.*

**Table 3. Per Cent of Households Experiencing Crime, by Selected Characteristics, 1991**

Per cent of households experiencing:	Annual household income					Place of residence <sup>a</sup>			Region			
	Under \$7,500	\$7,500- \$14,999	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000- \$49,999	\$50,000 or more	Urban	Suburban	Rural	North-east	Mid-west	South	West
<b>Any NCVS crime</b>	22.4%	22.4%	23.4%	24.8%	26.7%	29.1%	22.8%	17.4%	19.3%	23.5%	23.6%	28.8%
<b>Violent crime</b>	6.3	5.7	4.9	4.7	3.9	6.2	4.4	3.8	3.9	5.1	4.7	6.0
Rape	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Robbery	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.8	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.0
Assault	5.2	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.3	4.6	3.8	3.5	2.8	4.3	3.9	5.1
Aggravated	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.8	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.7
Simple	3.3	3.2	2.8	3.0	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.6	3.7
<b>Total theft</b>	14.1	14.7	16.5	17.9	20.4	20.0	16.5	11.9	13.3	16.5	16.6	20.6
Personal	7.9	8.5	9.8	11.5	14.3	11.7	10.9	7.2	8.2	10.3	10.2	13.1
Household	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.9	10.1	7.0	5.4	6.1	7.5	7.7	9.6
<b>Burglary</b>	6.7	5.5	4.5	4.2	3.9	6.3	4.0	3.8	3.4	4.7	5.1	5.5
<b>Motor vehicle theft</b>	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.9	1.6	0.5	2.0	1.5	1.6	2.3
<b>Serious violent crime</b> (rape, robbery or aggravated assault)	3.7	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.6	3.6	2.1	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.8
<b>Crimes of high concern</b> (rape, robbery or assault by a stranger, or burglary)	9.6	7.9	7.0	6.8	6.1	9.8	6.3	5.3	5.5	7.1	7.4	8.8

NOTE: Detail does not add to total or crime subtotals because of overlap in households experiencing various crimes.

<sup>a</sup> Too few cases to obtain a statistically reliable estimate.

a. These estimates are not comparable to estimates for place of residence prior to 1986 because of changes in geographic classification.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics

## Domestic Violence Video

The Justice Center has completed and released the law enforcement training video "Domestic Violence and Law Enforcement." The half-hour program investigates the issue of domestic violence from the perspective of the justice system. It explores the psychology of violent relationships, covers police officer responses to domestic violence calls and presents information on judicial responses. The program will be used primarily in law enforcement training, but it is also suited for use in academic classes and with other audiences, including prosecutorial staffs, social workers, judicial officers and victims' groups.

The program was written and produced by Antonia Moras of the Justice Center. Patrick Murphy was di-

rector and videographer. Distance Education Operations of the University of Alaska provided technical support and facilities.

The project was undertaken by the Justice Center at the request of the Anchorage Domestic Violence Committee. Funding was provided by the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, the Anchorage Police Department, the Alaska State Troopers, the Anchorage Abuse Prevention Program, the Palmer Police Department, the Kenai Police Department, the Juneau Police Department, the North Slope Borough of Public Safety, Alyeska Pipeline Service Company, BP Exploration (Alaska), Inc., and the Kenai Peninsula and Bethel chapters of the Alaska Peace Officers Association.

## Alaska Prisoners, 1980-1992

N.E. Schafer and Melissa S. Green

The State of Alaska has experienced exceptional growth in the number of prisoners held under the aegis of the Department of Corrections (DOC). Using DOC monthly population fact sheets, the Justice Center has plotted a chart of the incarcerated population during the period from February 1980, when the Alaska jail and prison population numbered 770, to July 1992, when the population was 2474. This July 1992 figure represents a decrease from a peak of 2621, which was reached in February 1990.

DOC has suggested that presumptive sentencing has contributed to this increase. This form of sentencing, which went into effect in 1980, includes mandatory minimum sentences. The result has been a "stack-

ing effect" because presumptively sentenced offenders could not earn early release (*Alaska Corrections in Review*, 1991, p. 165).

During the period charted, the Alaska Department of Corrections opened eight facilities in order to accommodate the rapidly rising population. Some of these replaced older institutions which were then closed, but there was still a net gain in the number of facilities. In addition, some existing facilities were remodeled to increase capacity.

Because for many years Alaska had no satisfactory long-term maximum security facility, inmates requiring this type of incarceration were transferred to the Federal Bureau of Prisons (FBP). The drop in the FBP population shown on the chart corresponds to an increase in

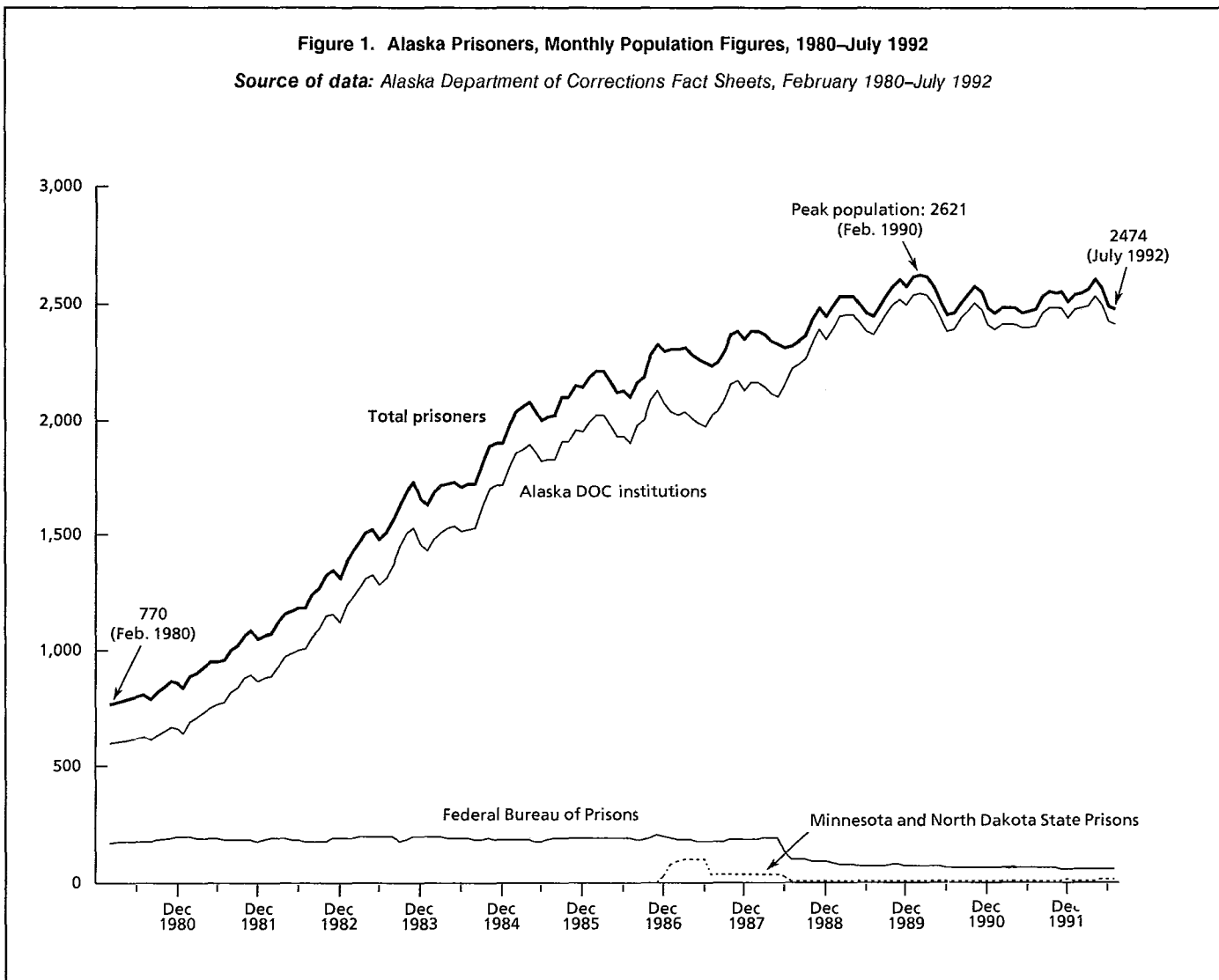
the Alaska population which occurred when many inmates were transferred to Spring Creek Correctional Center, the state's first long-term maximum security facility. Inmates are still sent to out-of-state facilities, but these numbers have decreased considerably.

The institutional population appears to have reached a plateau and is expected by the DOC to level off. As more prisoners under presumptive sentencing complete the minimum incarceration period for their offense, more are being released. At the same time alternative to incarceration are being used more often, also contributing to a stabilization of populations levels.

Nancy Schafer is a professor with the Justice Center; Melissa Green is the Center publication specialist.

Figure 1. Alaska Prisoners, Monthly Population Figures, 1980-July 1992

Source of data: Alaska Department of Corrections Fact Sheets, February 1980-July 1992



**Table 2. CACSA Crimes and Arrests at the University of Alaska, 1991**

	Reported Offenses							Arrests				
	Murder	Rape	Burglary	Robbery	Agg. Assault	MVT	Arson	Total	Liquor	Drugs	Weapon	Total
<b>A. University of Alaska Anchorage (UAA)</b>												
<b>Anchorage sites</b>												
Goose Lake Campus (Main Campus)	-	-	6	-	5	5	3	19	25	-	-	25
Adult Learning Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation Admin/Voc-Tech Labs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation Center Air Traffic Control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation Complex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carlton Trust Bldg: Alaska Teleconf. Network	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carlton Trust Bldg: Educational Talent Search	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Center for Human Development	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Downtown Center (ENRI & Continuing Education)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Drug Abuse Research Skills Station	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational Opportunity Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining & Petroleum Training Services (MAPTS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Pacific Fisheries Observer Training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women's Gymnastic Team Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other UAA sites</b>												
Copper Center: Copper Basin Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cordova: Cordova Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eagle River: Chugiak/Eagle River Extension	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Homer: Kachemack Bay Branch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Juneau: Institute of Mining Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kodiak: Kodiak College	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palmer: Matanuska-Susitna College	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soldotna: Kenai Peninsula College	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Valdez: Prince William Sound C.C. (incl. Shop Warehouse)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>UAA TOTAL</b>	-	-	<b>11</b>	-	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	-	-	<b>25</b>
<b>B. University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF)</b>												
<b>Fairbanks sites</b>												
UAF Main Campus	-	4	3	-	1	1	-	9	36	2	1	39
Cooperative Extension Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Risk Management Program (Old U Park School)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Downtown Center*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other UAF sites</b>												
Anchorage: Community Development Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anchorage: Cooperative Extension Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anchorage: Marine Advisory Program	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Barrow: Arctic Sivunmun Iisagvik College	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Bethel: Kuskokwim Campus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Bethel: Cooperative Extension Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cordova: Marine Advisory Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delta: AFES Delta Farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delta Junction: Delta/Ft. Greeley Rural Ed. Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dillingham: Bristol Bay Campus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fort Yukon: Ft. Yukon Rural Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homer: Marine Advisory Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Juneau: Juneau Center for Fisheries & Ocean Sciences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Juneau: Dipac Hatchery Site	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Juneau: Kowee Creek Hatchery Site	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kodiak: Cooperative Extension Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kodiak: Fishing Industrial Technology Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kotzebue: Chukchi Campus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McGrath: McGrath Rural Center, Coop. Ext. Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naknek: Naknek Rural Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nome: Northwest Campus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Pole: Moose Creek Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palmer: AFES Matanuska Farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palmer: Cooperative Extension Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petersburg: Marine Advisory Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poker Flat: Poker Flat Research Range	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Sand Point: Sand Point Rural Ed. Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seldovia: Kasitna Bay Hatchery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seward: Seward Marine Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tok: Tok Rural Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unalaska: Aleutians Rural Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>UAF TOTAL</b>	-	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	-	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>C. University of Alaska Southeast (UAS)</b>												
<b>Juneau sites</b>												
Auke Lake Campus (Main Campus)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Bill Ray Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marine and Technology Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Business Development Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other UAS sites</b>												
Ketchikan: Ketchikan Campus (incl. Waterfront Campus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sitka: Sitka Campus (incl. Mt. Edgecumbe classrooms)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>UAS TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	-	<b>1</b>	-	-	-	-

\* Data for the Downtown Center in Fairbanks (University of Alaska Fairbanks) could not be obtained from Fairbanks Police Department. Information was provided by the administration of the Downtown Center.

**UA Crime**  
(continued from page 1)

assaults, seven motor vehicle thefts, and four arson incidents. Sixty-five arrests were initiated for liquor, two for drug, and one for weapons law violations.

**University of Alaska Anchorage**

No incidents in the categories of murder, rape, or robbery were reported on any University of Alaska Anchorage (UAA) campus or educational site (Table 2a). The most frequently reported offense at UAA sites, and the only offense reported at sites off the main Anchorage campus, was burglary. Six of the eleven reported burglaries were on the main Anchorage campus, with two additional reported at off-campus sites in Anchorage, one reported at the Eagle River extension, and two reported at the Kenai Peninsula College in Soldotna.

Five aggravated assaults, five motor vehicle thefts, and three arsons were also reported on the Anchorage campus. Only one of these incidents, an aggravated assault, resulted in injury to a person—a cut which was inflicted with a sharp instrument and required outpatient treatment for the victim.

Twenty-five people were arrested for liquor violations on the UAA sites in 1991, but there were no arrests for drug or weapons offenses.

**University of Alaska Fairbanks**

The University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF) region (Table 2b) had fewer reported crime incidents (16) than UAA (24). As with UAA, burglary (9) was the offense most frequently reported as occurring at UAF sites. Only three of the nine burglaries were on the main UAF campus. Five occurred at the Arctic Sivunmun Iisagvik College in Barrow and one was reported at the UAF Marine Advisory Program office in Anchorage. The main UAF campus in Fairbanks also had four incidents classified as rape and one aggravated assault. Other than the previously mentioned burglaries, the only recordable offense reported on UAF educational and research sites away from the main Fairbanks campus was a vehicle arson at the Poker Flats Research Range.

The only UAF arrests were on the main campus and at the Bethel Cooperative Extension Service facility. Nearly all these arrests were for alcohol offenses. The four Bethel arrests and 36 of the 39 arrests on the UAF main campus were for liquor offenses. Two people were arrested for drug law violations and one was arrested for a weapons offense.

**University of Alaska Southeast**

The University of Alaska

*Please see UA Crime, page 8*



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**UA Crime***(continued from page 7)*

Southeast (UAS) in 1991 had only one reportable offense—a motor vehicle theft—and no arrests were made on its educational and research sites at Juneau, Sitka and Ketchikan (Table 2c). The theft occurred at the main Auke Lake Campus in Juneau and the vehicle was recovered.

**Conclusions**

The University of Alaska 1991 crime statistics support a conclusion that University educational and research sites across the state are relatively free from serious crimes, although the levels of reported rape at UAF and aggravated assaults at UAA are cause for concern. 1991 is the first year American universities have been obligated to collect and report statistics. Comparisons regarding the University of Alaska and other universities are not possible. It is also not possible to determine if the 1991 statistics represent a typical year for the university.

The number of arrests for liquor offenses at UAF and UAA is evi-

dence that alcohol related incidents may indeed be a serious University of Alaska problem. The ratio of 35 alcohol arrests per drug arrest at the University of Alaska may be reason for assessing policies and practices related to alcohol and drugs.

*John Angell is Director of the Justice Center. Allan Barnes, Roger Miller, Kathleen Traxinger, Amy Dellinger and Melissa Green of the Justice Center contributed to the collection and compilation of data for the report on University of Alaska crime.*

**Library Resources**

The Justice Center at the University of Alaska maintains a library of books, reports and other documents related to the justice system. Library holdings are now catalogued on the Center computer network. The library is open to the public on a non-circulating basis.

- Alaska Corrections in Review: Alaska Department of Corrections 1991 Report.* Alaska Department of Corrections, 1992.
- Alaska Court Sytem 1991 Annual Report.* Alaska Court System, 1991.
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