



ARIZONA DEPARTMENT
OF HEALTH SERVICES

ARIZONA SEXUAL VIOLENCE STATE PROFILE REPORT

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Office of Women's Health
Arizona Department of Health Services

The Arizona Sexual Violence State Profile Report is a comprehensive document of a collection of public data, surveillance and information that highlights sexual violence across the spectrum in the state of Arizona. The profile aims to define the scope of sexual violence in the state, identifying various statewide and national data. This document is to provide readers with a high level overview of data resources. Refer to a list of the data sources at the end of the document.

WHAT IS SEXUAL VIOLENCE?

Sexual Violence (SV) is defined as a sexual act committed against someone without that person's freely given consent. Anyone can experience sexual violence, but most victims are female. The person responsible can be, but not limited to, a friend, intimate partner, coworker, neighbor or family member.



Sexual Violence:

Unwanted sexual contact

Includes intentional touching, either directly or through the clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks of any person without their consent or of a person who is unable to consent.

Nonphysical forced penetration which occurs after a person is pressured to consent or submit to being penetrated

Includes being worn down by someone who repeatedly asked for sex or showed they were unhappy; having someone threaten to end a relationship or spread rumors; and sexual pressure by misuse of influence and or authority.

Completed or attempted forced penetration of a victim

Includes unwanted vaginal, oral, or anal insertion through use of force or threats or bring physical harm toward or against the victim.

Completed or attempted alcohol and or drug-facilitated sexual acts including penetration or touching someone

Includes unwanted vaginal, oral, or anal insertion when the victim was unable to consent because they were intoxicated (i.e. unconscious, lack of awareness) through voluntary or involuntary use of alcohol and or drugs.

Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences

Includes unwanted sexual attention that does not involve physical contact. Some examples are verbal sexual harassment (i.e. making sexual comments, explicit photos, etc.) or unwanted exposure to pornography. This occurs without a person's consent and sometimes, without the victim's knowledge. This type of sexual violence can occur in many different settings, such as school, the workplace, in public, and or through technology like social media or texting.

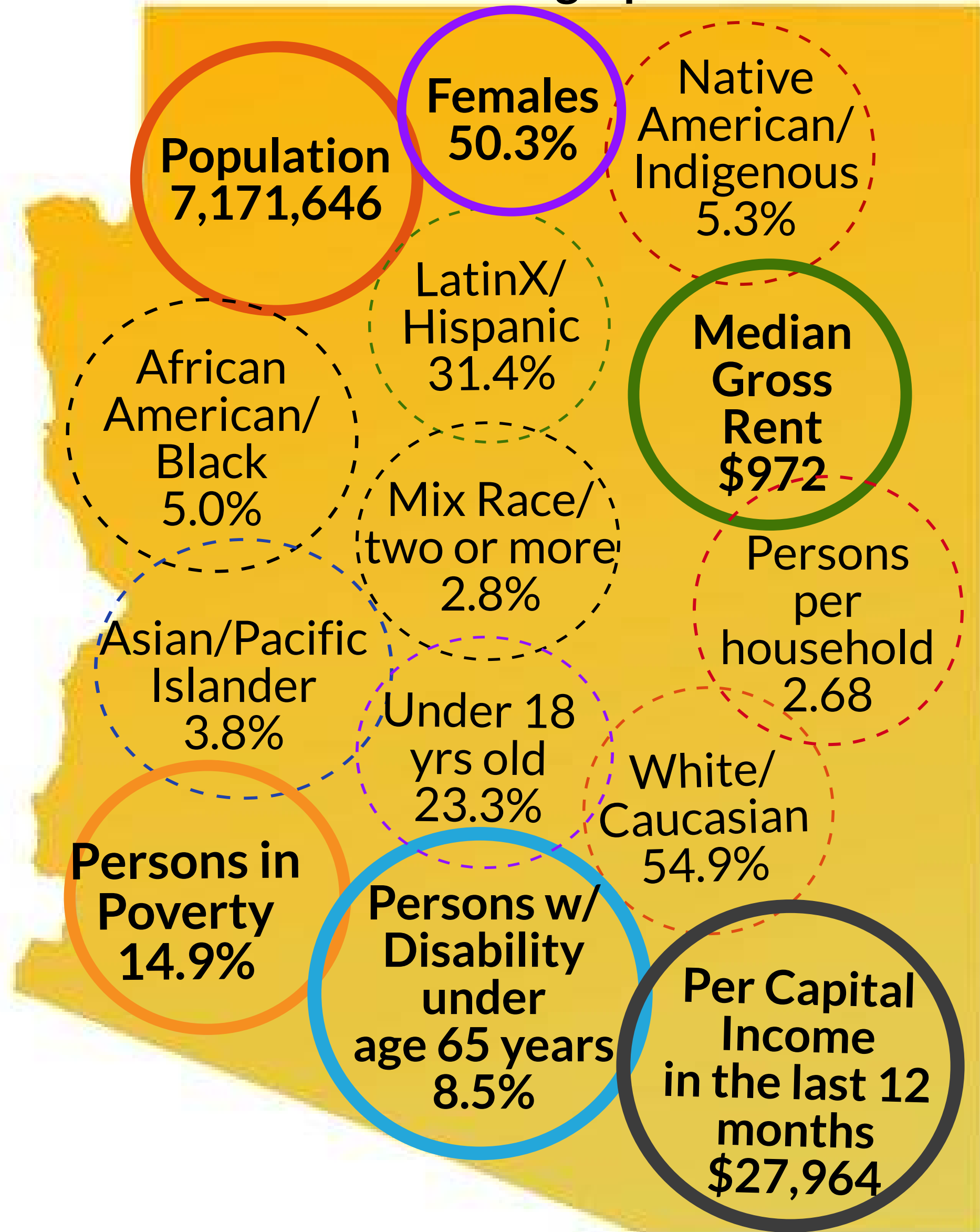
A comprehensive list can be found on CDC website, see data sources page

There is a social context that surrounds sexual violence. Social norms that condone violence, use power over others, traditional constructs of masculinity, the subjugation of women, and silence about violence and abuse contribute to the occurrence of sexual violence. Oppression in all of its forms is among the root causes of sexual violence. Sexual violence is preventable through collaborations of community members at multiple levels of society—in our homes, neighborhoods, schools, faith settings, workplaces, and other settings. We all play a role in preventing sexual violence and establishing norms of respect, safety, equality, and helping others.

POPULATION DATA

Sexual Violence affects millions of people every year, among different demographic variables. Using demographics can support programs to determine targeting priorities, monitoring trends, and how services are addressed.

US Census Bureau
Arizona Demographics 2018



Age-adjusted sexual assault and violence related injury related hospital discharge rates by counties, 2017

County	Sexual assault and violence injury rate per 100	% of states population	Total Population
Apache	*	1.0%	71,606
Cochise	11.7	1.8%	124,756
Coconino	4.8	2.0%	140,776
Gila	17	0.8%	53,501
Graham	16.2	0.5%	37,456
Greenlee	*	0.1%	9,455
La Paz	*	0.3%	20,601
Maricopa	13.9	61.4%	4,307,033
Mohave	15.3	3.0%	207,200
Navajo	19.9	1.6%	108,956
Pima	36.1	14.6%	1,022,769
Pinal	13.9	6.1%	430,237
Santa Cruz	16	0.6%	45,212
Yavapai	8	3.2%	226,168
Yuma	6.1	3.0%	207,534
ARIZONA	16.6	100.0%	7,013,260

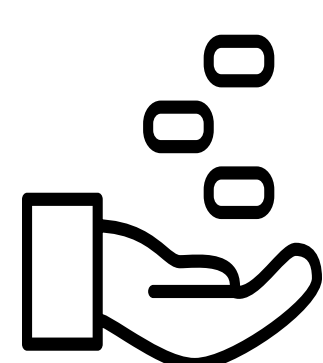
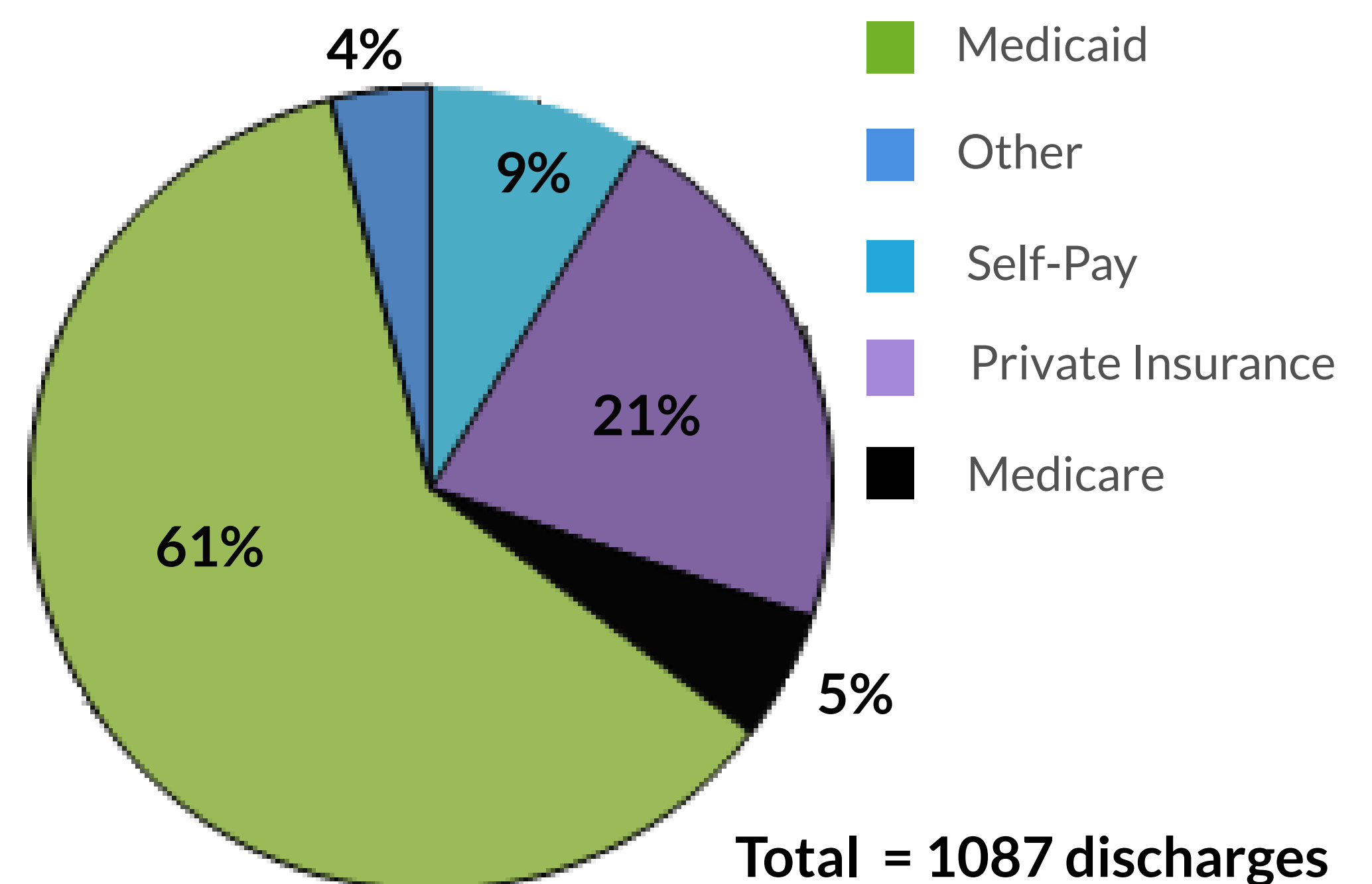
* counts less than 6

HOSPITAL INPATIENT DATA

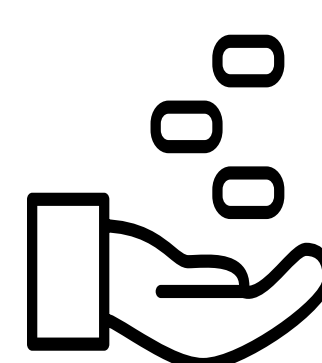
At least 1,087 people sought treatment for sexual assault and violence injuries in 2017

- Across racial groups, African Americans/Black peoples had the highest age -adjusted rate of 30.2 discharges per 100,000 people
- Native Americans/Indigenous peoples had the second rate of 19.7 discharges per 100,000 people
- Females, who are 20-24 years old had the highest rate of injury hospitalizations related to sexual assault and injury at 83 discharges per 100,000 people
- 24% (263) of injuries were among children 0-14 years old
- 61% of injuries were covered by Medicaid

Percentage of sexual assault and violence injury related hospital discharges by payer type



The average cost of an inpatient hospitalization related to sexual assault and violence injury was \$53,957 dollars. For emergency department visit, the average cost was \$3,176 dollars.



Cost of injuries related to sexual assault and violence injuries include length of stay, operating procedures/surgeries and other related conditions that total an estimated \$4.2 million dollars in 2017.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

An online needs assessment was distributed to key state, local and community/clinical partners of the Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) in 2016. The Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO) created an online survey and sent the survey to key partners identified by ADHS. Respondents self-selected their role in relation to ADHS and were automatically directed to the appropriate set of questions. ASTHO's system needs assessment tool provides an opportunity for state teams and their partners to assess the necessary components as identified in literature and practice for successful public health system functioning.

These system components include:

- Vision and Leadership
- Infrastructure
- Partnerships
- Communication
- Data and Evaluation
- Policy
- Technical Assistance

Key Findings/Executive Summary

15 respondents provided feedback on the needs assessment: two state/ regional level stakeholders and thirteen other local stakeholders.

- *Vision/leadership = For the most part (3.1, strength)*
- *Infrastructure = Not really (2.4)*
- *Overall partnerships = For the most part (3.3, strength)*
- *Communication = Not really (2.7)*
- *Data and evaluation = For the most part (3.0, strengths)*
- *Policy = For the most part (2.9)*

Arizona Sexual Violence Prevention Sustainable Systems Change Diagram



These components have been shown to be critically necessary for successful implementation of a system-wide project that impacts many facets of policy and practice. This needs assessment examines the extent to which different stakeholders understand and think about these different systems components, as well as how they perceive their engagement with each theme of the system. This is not an evaluation of an initiative but provides an analysis of how an entire system functions to support the successful adoption and implementation of evidence-based practices.

These findings will describe areas of strength for the state, as well as opportunities for further focus. The results of this state system profile could be incorporated into future action plans to better understand challenges and barriers so that state leaders can enhance their effectiveness to optimally implement, scale up statewide, and sustain their initiative. See comments below by respondents.



ARIZONA Uniform Crime Report FBI 2017

The figures shown in this column for the offense of rape were reported using only the revised Uniform Crime (UCR) definition of Rape. See data declaration for further explanation.

Towns/Cities	Population	Violent Crime	Rape ¹
Apache Junction	40,672	80	0
Avondale	84,041	257	27
Buckeye	67,147	32	3
Bullhead City ³	40,039		5
Camp Verde	11,299	33	0
Chandler	249,355	647	130
Clarkdale	4,304	8	0
Coolidge	12,645	39	3
Cottonwood	12,116	49	1
Douglas	16,443	41	0
Eagar	5,001	12	0
El Mirage	35,611	85	21
Eloy	17,552	90	4
Flagstaff	72,388	307	35
Florence	25,623	19	0
Gilbert	242,090	207	39
Glendale	249,273	1,217	97
Globe	7,349	126	2
Goodyear	79,419	210	27
Holbrook	5,077	44	0
Jerome	457	2	0
Kearny	2,096	6	0
Kingman	29,181	131	12
Lake Havasu City	53,937	120	21
Marana	45,123	40	7
Maricopa	47,466	91	10
Mesa	492,268	2,047	252
Miami	1,774	31	0
Nogales	19,878	43	0
Oro Valley	44,251	17	2
Page	7,632	64	4

Towns/Cities	Population	Violent Crime	Rape ¹
Paradise Valley	14,629	6	2
Parker	3,022	7	0
Patagonia	872	0	0
Payson	15,504	58	4
Peoria	165,889	414	66
Phoenix	1,644,177	12,511	1,142
Pima	2,527	3	0
Pinetop-Lakeside	4,392	35	1
Prescott	42,975	157	11
Prescott Valley	43,891	86	20
Safford	9,617	23	0
Sahuarita	29,373	28	10
San Luis	32,823	44	3
Scottsdale	251,840	396	103
Show Low	11,163	60	6
Sierra Vista	42,859	191	24
Snowflake-Taylor	10,025	45	0
Somerton	15,082	19	0
Springerville	2,000	9	0
St. Johns	3,581	11	1
Superior	3,026	7	0
Surprise	135,345	120	18
Tempe	186,086	883	151
Thatcher	5,054	1	0
Tolleson	7,289	68	5
Tucson	532,323	4,268	498
Wickenburg	6,979	20	5
Willcox	3,471	45	0
Williams	3,181	30	5
Winslow	9,764	67	2
Yuma	95,522	491	49

³ The FBI determined that the agency did not follow national UCR Program guidelines for reporting an offense.

ARIZONA CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION

The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission (ACJC) published in 2018, a document, "The Reporting of Sexual Assault in Arizona, CY2011-2015. The data provided to the ACJC were extracted from The Arizona Computerized Criminal History (ACCH) in August 2017, giving all CY2015 prior arrest charges a case processing time of at least 18 months from the arrest date. The report summarizes the sexual assault-related arrest and disposition data in the ACCH from CY2011-2015.

Arrest and Conviction Information for Sexual Assault-Related Records[†] Available in the ACCH, CY2011-2015

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Sexual Assault-Related Records	276	314	277	295	306	1,468
Sexual Assault-Related Arrests	274	312	276	295	304	1,461
Other Offense Arrests	2	2	1	0	2	7
Total Sexual Assault-Related Charges Associated with Arrest Records	562	655	606	651	641	3,115
Records Leading to Charges Filed	213	227	211	225	201	1,077
Records Leading to Convictions	156	187	175	189	162	869
Sexual Assault-Related	79	94	67	87	55	382
Other Offense Only	77	93	108	102	107	487
Percent of Records Pending All Disposition Information	9.1%	11.5%	14.4%	17.3%	26.5%	15.9%

* A record is defined as a unique arrest event, including any subsequent case disposition information resulting from the arrest charges.

Arizona Legal Definition of Sexual Assault

ARS13-1406

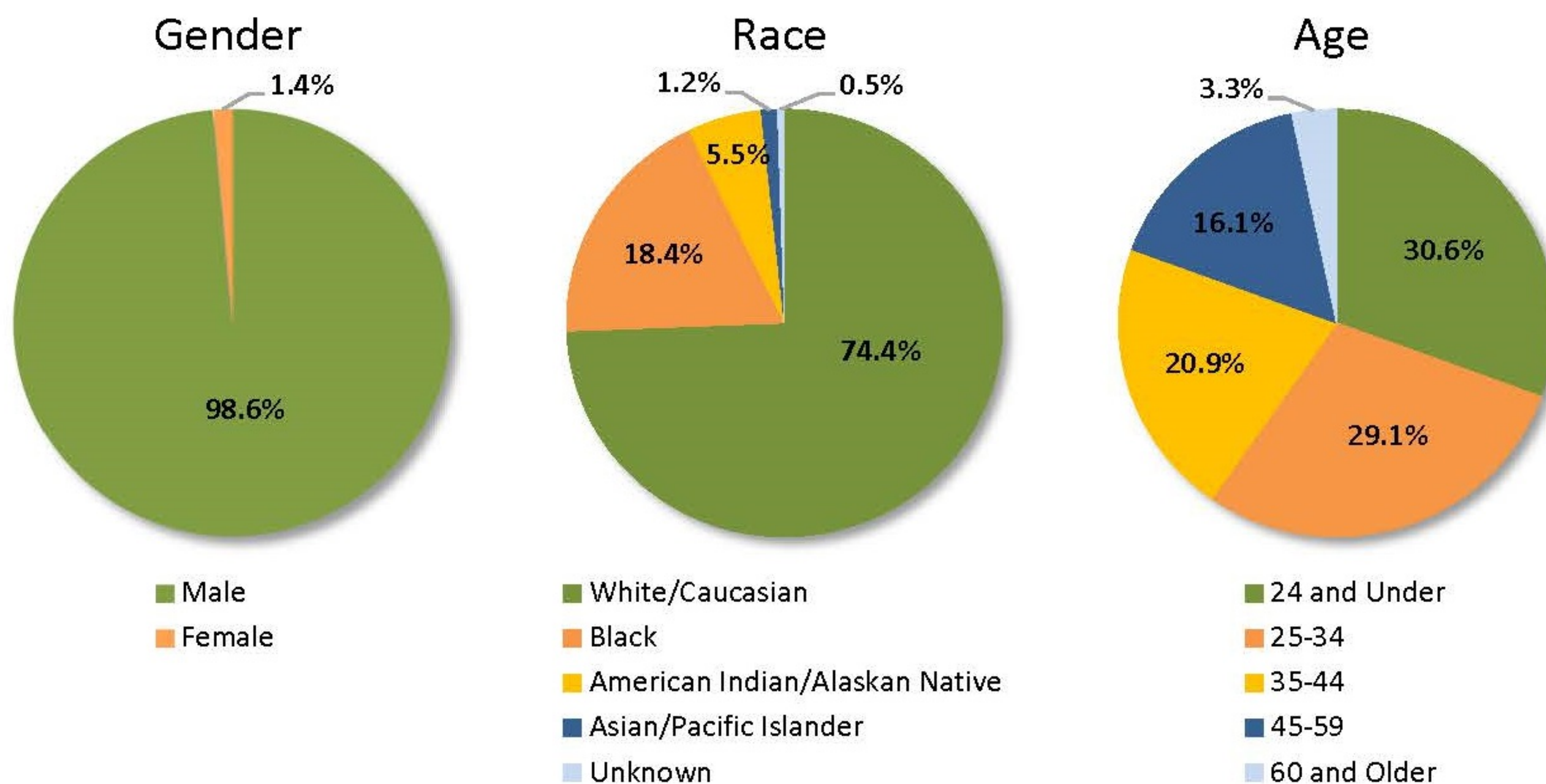
A. A person commits sexual assault by intentionally or knowingly engaging in sexual intercourse or oral sexual contact with any person without consent of such person.

B. Sexual assault is a class 2 felony, and the person convicted shall be sentenced pursuant to this section and the person is not eligible for suspension of sentence, probation, pardon or release from confinement on any basis except as specifically authorized by section 31-233, subsection A or B until the sentence imposed by the court has been served or commuted. If the victim is under fifteen years of age, sexual assault is punishable pursuant to section 13-705. The presumptive term may be aggravated or mitigated within the range under this section pursuant to section 13-701, subsections C, D and E. If the sexual assault involved the intentional or knowing administration of flunitrazepam, gamma hydroxy butyrate or ketamine hydrochloride without the victim's knowledge, the presumptive, minimum and maximum sentence for the offense shall be increased by three years.

C. The sentence imposed on a person for a sexual assault shall be consecutive to any other sexual assault sentence imposed on the person at any time.

D. Notwithstanding section 13-703, section 13-704, section 13-705, section 13-706, subsection A and section 13-708, subsection D, if the sexual assault involved the intentional or knowing infliction of serious physical injury, the person may be sentenced to life imprisonment and is not eligible for suspension of sentence, probation, pardon or release from confinement on any basis except as specifically authorized by section 31-233, subsection A or B until at least twenty-five years have been served or the sentence is commuted. If the person was at least eighteen years of age and the victim was twelve years of age or younger, the person shall be sentenced pursuant to section 13-705.

Demographics for Sexual Assault Related Arrestees, CY2011-2015



Highest Level of Sentencing Available in the ACCH for Convictions Resulting from Arrests, FY 2011-2015

	At Least One Sexual Assault-Related Conviction		Other Offense Conviction(s) Only	
	2011-2015	2014-2015	2011-2015	2014-2015
Prison Sentence	269 (78.4%)	97 (77.0%)	183 (47.9%)	72 (45.6%)
Jail Sentence	42 (12.2%)	16 (12.7%)	97 (25.4%)	42 (26.6%)
Other Sentencing Indicated	32 (9.3%)	13 (10.3%)	102 (26.7%)	44 (27.8%)
Total Convictions Recorded in the ACCH	343	126	382	158

The data above are provided regarding the highest level of sentencing assigned to convictions stemming from sexual assault-related records in the ACCH during the two- and five-year periods studied. It is important to note that sentencing information could only be captured from convictions available in the ACCH. From CY2011-2015, 78.4 percent of arrests leading to at least one sexual assault-related conviction resulted in prison sentences, while only 47.9 percent of other offense convictions resulted in a prison sentence. In contrast, 12.2 percent of arrests leading to at least one sexual assault-related conviction resulted in a jail sentence, while 25.4 percent of other offense convictions resulted in a jail sentence. Arizona prosecutors filed charges against arrestees for sexual assault-related offenses in more than 200 cases per year.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT DATA

Nationally, charges alleging sex-based harassment filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from FY2015 to FY2018 have been increasing. See table below.

Fiscal Year	2015	2016	2017	2018
Receipts	6,822	6,758	6,696	7,609
Resolution Type				
Settlements	834	698	662	698
Withdrawals w/ benefits	597	595	588	691
Administrative Closures	1690	1701	1623	1666
No reasonable cause	3770	4019	4206	4501
Reasonable cause	398	420	432	430
Successful conciliations	152	192	146	140
Unsuccessful conciliations	246	228	286	290
Merit resolutions	1829	1713	1682	1819
Monetary Benefits *millions	\$46	\$40.7	\$46.3	\$56.6

Sexual Harassment employment laws in Arizona are governed by the Arizona Civil Rights Act (ACRA) and A.R.S. 41-1463 and 41-1481(B).

★ Notably, in Arizona, workplace harassment charging parties (complainants) can file a complaint with the Arizona Civil Rights Division even if there is only one other employee. Under federal law (Title VII), there has to be a minimum of 15 employees to file a complaint.

*EEOC takes charge under Title VII, and the Arizona Civil Rights Division covers state law.

Sexual Harassment Reports in Arizona

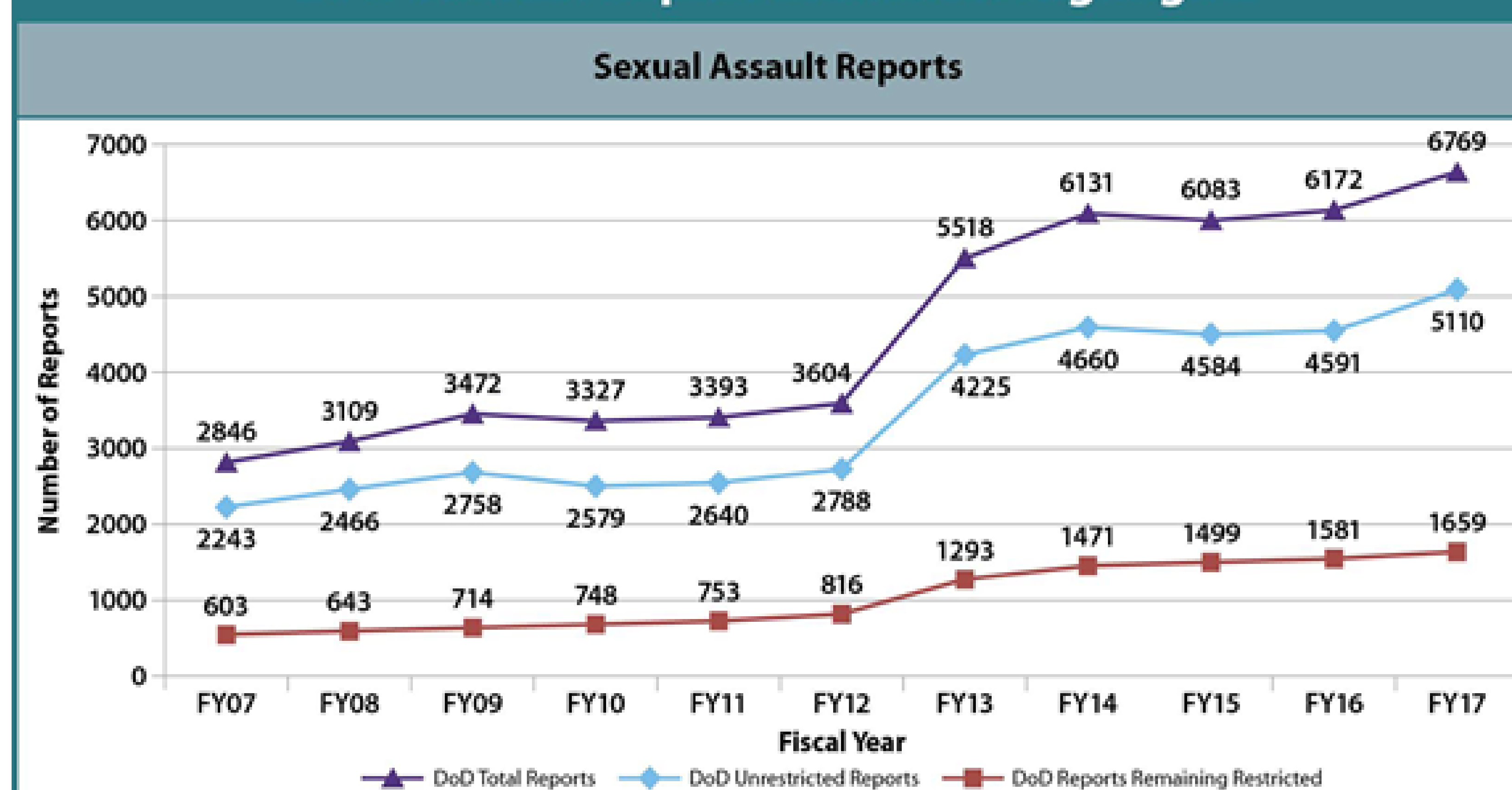
Complaints for sex-based discrimination charges filed with the Arizona Civil Rights Division have increased significantly from 177 in FY2017 to 224 in FY2018.

- Of the 224 allegations of sex-based discrimination, about almost half (111) consisted of sexual harassment charges.
- In FY2018, roughly 10% of employment related allegations of discrimination were sexual harassment charges.
- Charges filed with the EEOC alleging sexual harassment increased by more than 12% from FY2017.
- In FY2017, 78% (149) of EEOC sexual harassment allegations were filed by females.

NATIONAL MILITARY DATA

The Military Services received 6,769 reports of sexual assault involving service members as either victims or subjects of criminal investigations throughout fiscal year 2017. This represents a 9.7 percent increase overall from the 6,172 reports made in fiscal year 2016. Of the 6,769 reports of sexual assault, 5,864 involved service member victims. Service members and military dependents (18 years and older) have two options when it comes to reporting sexual assault; unrestricted or restricted reporting. **Sexual assault reports increased nationally** (see table). DoD aggregated states data; state only data could not be obtained.

2017 Annual Report Statistical Highlights



Unrestricted - starts an official law enforcement investigation, enlists the support of the chain of command and provides a victim with access to ALL supportive service options.

Restricted - is confidential, does not trigger an investigation or command involvement, and allows the victim to access limited supportive service options.

ARIZONA SEX TRAFFICKING

Human trafficking is a form of modern slavery that occurs in every state, including Arizona. Human trafficking is a local and international crime that involves use of force, fraud or coercion to obtain some type of labor or commercial sex act. In the United States, human trafficking is hidden from plain sight making the estimation of the problem quite complex, generating millions of dollars of profit, second only to drug trafficking.

In 2017, Arizona State University partnered with organizations in Pima and Maricopa County to facilitate the Youth Experiences Survey (YES) funded by the McCain Institute for International Leadership. This survey was conducted across homeless young adults between 18 to 25 years old in a two week span to provide insight to service providers and the community about the challenges and needs of Arizona's homeless young adults. 187 young adults were surveyed.

- About 31% (58) of the respondents reported experiencing sex trafficking exploitation.
- About one-third (29) of those respondents were female and one-fourth were males.
- The average age of first sex trafficking experience was 16.6 years old.
- The most common reasons identified by the 58 participants that reported sex trafficking victimization exploitation was for:
 - Money (58.6%)
 - A place to stay (39.7%)
 - Food (36.2%)

In a separate study for calendar year 2015 and 2016, by Arizona State University, the captured community driven incidence numbers of sex trafficking victims. Active participation by 30 Arizona-based organizations were used to track changes over time in Arizona. The 30 organizations served at least 2,337 sex trafficking victims and of those, 1,777 were 18 years and older, and 560 were 17 years and under.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE RESOURCES

Arizona Local Organizations and Crisis Hotlines

Arizona Coalition to End Sexual and Domestic Violence
Monday to Friday, 8:30 am to 5 pm
602-279-2900
800-782-6400
TTY: 602-279-7270
www.acesdv.org/chat

Southwest Indigenous Women's Coalition
480-890-3039

Arizona Teen Lifeline - 24 hours
800-248-8336

Centralized Screening - 24 hours
480-890-3039

Teen-2-Teen through Bloom365 - 24 hours
Individual Crisis Counseling by Appointment
888-606-4673
Text or Call: 602-799-7017

Navajo County Family Advocacy Center
928-524-4283
928-242-6565

Northern Arizona Care and Services after Assault
Coconino County - 24 hours
877-634-2723
928-527-1900

Southern Arizona Center Against Sexual Assault
Pima County
520-327-7273
520-327-1171

Victim Witness Services for Coconino County
928-679-7770

Mount Graham Crisis Line
Graham County
888-296-9104
Text: 626-733-8431

Colorado River Regional Crisis Shelter
La Paz County
928-669-8620

Glendale Family Advocacy Center
623-930-3720

Chandler Family Advocacy Center
480-782-4210

Mesa Family Advocacy Center
480-644-4075

Phoenix Family Advocacy Center
888-246-0303
602-534-2120

Scottsdale Family Advocacy Center
480-312-6300

Kingman Aid to Abused People Child and Family Advocacy Center
Mohave County
928-753-6222

City of Maricopa Family Advocacy Center
Pinal County
520-316-6800

National Crisis Hotlines

National Sexual Assault Hotline, RAINN - 24 hours
800-656-4673
Online chat - 24 hours
online.rainn.org

National Teen Dating Abuse Helpline
Text, Phone, and live chat
866-331-9474
TTY: 866-331-8453
Text Love is to 22522

Stronghearts Native Helpline
Monday to Friday, 9 am to 5:30 pm
844-762-8483

National Suicide Prevention Hotline - 24 hours
800-273-8255
Espanol: 888-628-9454
Deaf/HoH: 800-799-4889

National Human Trafficking Hotline - 24 hours
888-373-7888
Text HELP or INFO to 233733
TTY: 711

Trevor Lifeline Suicide Hotline LGBTQ - 24 Hours
866-488-7386
800-273-8255
Espanol: 888-628-9454
Deaf/HoH: 800-799-4889
Live chat 24 hours
suicidepreventionlifeline.org/chat

National Indigenous Women's Resource Center - 8 am to 5 pm
855-649-7229
406-477-3896

National Hotline for Crime Victims
855-484-2846

National Alliance on Mental Illness
800-950-6264

* Extensive List can be found at ACESDV.org

NATIONAL SURVEY DATA

National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) 2010-2012

United States

In the U.S, about 1 in 3 (33.6%) women and nearly 1 in 6 (17.1%) men experienced some form of sexual violence (SV) contact during their life time.

Approximately, 1 in 5 Black (22%) women and 1 in 7 (14.6%) LatinX/Hispanic women have experienced rape at some point in their lives.

More than one-third of Native American or Alaskan Native (26.9%) reported experienced rape at some point in their lives.

Arizona Key Findings

In Arizona, 41.3% of women and 19.9% of men experienced some form of sexual violence contact during their life time. This is more than the national average.

Out of the 41.3% of women who reported sexual violence contact by a perpetrator:

- 46.1% - Acquaintance
- 44.% - A current/former intimate partner
- 25.3% - Stranger
- 10.8% - Family Member

20.9% of Arizonan women reported attempted or completed rape of any type and of those, 96.9 % reported that their perpetrators were male.

9.6% of Arizonan women reported a completed rape by penetration that was alcohol/drug-facilitated.

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACES) 2014 and 2016 in Arizona

Of 12,556 respondents, 9% reported being sexually assaulted by an adult or someone at least 5 years older than them, who touched them sexually, tried to touch them or forced them to have sex at least once.

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBS) 2017

United States

Nationwide, 7.4% of students had ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to.

The prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse was higher among female (11.3%) than male (3.5%) students:

- Black female students (11.7%)
- LatinX/Hispanic female students (11.2%)
- White female students (11.2%)

The prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse was higher among students who identified their sexual orientation as gay, lesbian or bisexual (21.9%).

*Nationwide, 9.7% of students had been forced to do sexual things such as kissing, touching or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse that they did not want to in the last 12 months before they survey.

*The prevalence of having experienced sexual violence was higher among females (15.2%) than males (4.3%) students.

*The prevalence of having every drunk alcohol was higher among students who had sexual contact with only the opposite sex (81.5%) and students who had sexual contact with the same sex or both sexes (86.8%).

Arizona Key Findings

The prevalence of Arizonan students reported that 8.2% of students were physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to;

- 11.5% females and
- 4.5% male students.

Of these, 6.1% identified their sexual orientation as heterosexual and 23.4% as gay, lesbian or bisexual.



WE ALL HAVE A ROLE TO PLAY

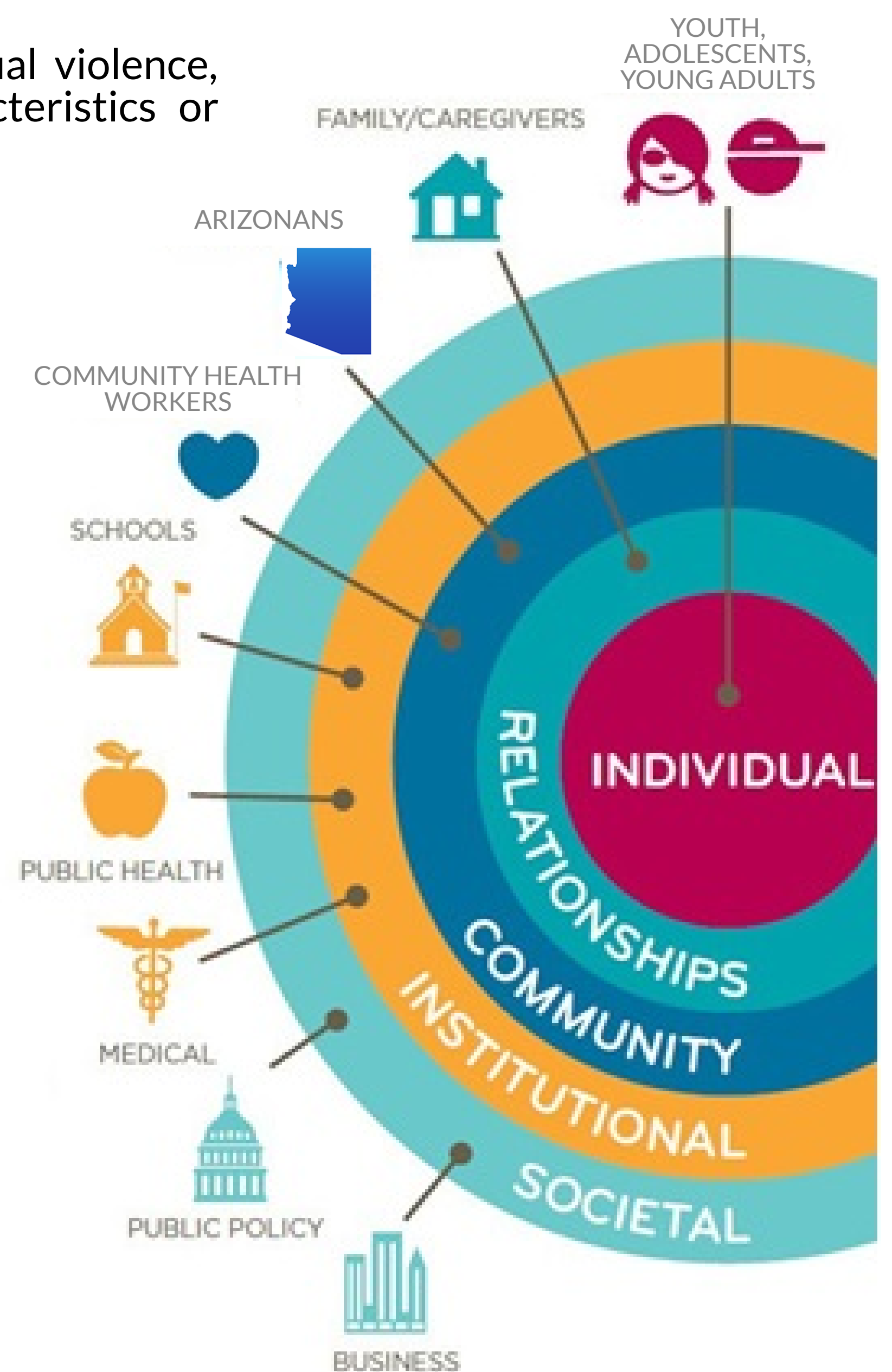
While there is no easy answer or single reason why people commit sexual violence, research indicates that solutions must go beyond the individual characteristics or behaviors of people.

Primary prevention is about ending sexual violence. "Primary prevention" is a term from the public health field. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) defines primary prevention of sexual violence as "population-based and/or environmental and system-level strategies, policies, and actions that prevent sexual violence from initially occurring. Such prevention efforts work to modify and/or entirely eliminate the events, conditions, situations, or exposure to influences (risk factors) that result in the initiation of sexual violence and associated injuries, disabilities, and deaths."

To describe primary prevention of sexual violence in one sentence, "Primary prevention is stopping sexual violence before it occurs by engaging in strategic, long-term, comprehensive initiatives that address the risk and protective factors related to perpetration, victimization, and bystander behaviors".

Primary prevention focuses not only on individuals, but also on the community and societal factors that increase the risk for sexual assault and uses initiatives that focus on the good of the whole rather than on individuals. To that end, primary prevention of sexual violence, as conceptualized by the CDC, utilizes the ecological model for identifying and addressing risk and protective factors.

Risk factors are factors that increase the likelihood of being a perpetrator or victim of sexual violence. Protective factors are factors that decrease the likelihood of becoming a victim or perpetrator of sexual violence. It is important to note that these behaviors and factors are related to sexual violence (because they are likely to co-occur) but that no one factor is necessarily a direct cause of the violence.



Rape Prevention Education (RPE) Grant - Program Guidance

Principles that guide RPE activities include:

- Preventing first-time occurrence of sexual violence
- Reducing risk factors and enhancing protective factors linked to sexual violence perpetration and victimization
- Using the best available evidence when planning, implementing and evaluating prevention programs
- Incorporating behavioral and social change theories into prevention programs so that behavior patterns, cultural values and norms contributing to sexual violence will change over time
- Analyzing state and community data, such as health and safety data, to inform program decisions and monitor trends; and
- Evaluating prevention efforts and using the results to improve future program plans.
- Public Health Approach
<https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/overview/publichealthapproach.html>
- The Social Ecological Model
<https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/overview/social-ecologicalmodel.html> or see below.



GET IN TOUCH WITH US



Sexual Violence Prevention and Education Program
602-542-7343



Arizona Department of Health Services
150 N. 18th Ave
Suite 320
Phoenix, AZ 85035



For additional questions about this document, please contact:
diana.lee@azdhs.gov
azsaferbars@azdhs.gov



<https://www.facebook.com/azdhs/>

DATA SOURCES

Page 2 data sources

<https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/sexualviolence/definitions.html>

Page 3 data sources

<https://www.azag.gov/sites/default/files/publications/2018-06/2017AnnualReport.pdf>

<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/az/PST045218>

Page 4 data sources

<https://www.azdhs.gov/prevention/womens-childrens-health/womens-health/index.php#sexual-violence-prevention>

Page 5 data sources

<http://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2017/crime-in-the-u.s.-2017/tables/table-8/table-8-stte-cuts/arizona.xls>

Page 6 data sources

http://www.azcjc.gov/sites/default/files/pubs/2017_ARS_41-2406_Report_FINAL.pdf

<https://www.azleg.gov/ars/13/01406.htm>

Page 7 data sources

<https://www.azleg.gov/viewdocument/?docName=https://www.azleg.gov/ars/41/01463.htm>

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