



# **CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE COMMUNITY READINESS ASSESSMENT - ANCHORAGE**

**SUBMITTED TO: ALASKA CHILDREN'S TRUST**

**FALL 2022**

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

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The Child Sexual Abuse Community Readiness Assessment – Anchorage, was conducted from October to December 2022 by Alaska Survey Research (ASR). The executive summary provides an overview of the project and key findings. Two reports for the survey and the focus group projects are included as appendices and provide detailed recaps of the results of this effort.

Ivan Moore oversaw research design and conducted the survey. Denali Daniels was the facilitator for the focus groups and interview. Elizabeth Shea and Jack Darling provided support to the focus groups including technology, notetaking, thematic analysis and report writing.

Leading up to this work, in February 2022 the Alaska Children’s Trust convened Anchorage stakeholders around the prevention of child sexual abuse. Attendees identified the need for a community readiness assessment as well as an inventory of curricula and trainings that include information specifically related to prevention of child sexual abuse. The assessment is below, and the inventory is a living, working document with aims to be a shared resource into the future.

## PROJECT METHODOLOGY

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The assessment was conducted using *Community Readiness for Community Change* from the Tri-Ethnic Center for Prevention Research at Colorado State University (Oetting et al., 2014). Both a survey of Anchorage residents and a series of focus groups were conducted and the methodologies for each effort are detailed in Appendices A and B respectively. Both the survey and the focus group used the following five scoring tables to gather input about perceptions of levels of community readiness in Anchorage.

## COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE OF EFFORTS TO PREVENT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

1	No knowledge – community members have no knowledge about local efforts to prevent child sexual abuse
2	Only a few community members have knowledge about prevention efforts – and may have misconceptions or incorrect knowledge
3	At least some community members have heard of local prevention efforts, but little else
4	Some community members have heard of local prevention efforts and are familiar with the purpose of the efforts
5	Some community members have heard of local prevention efforts, are familiar with the purpose, who the efforts are for and how the efforts work
6	Many community members have heard of prevention efforts and are familiar with the purpose. Some know who the efforts are for and how they work
7	Many community members have heard of prevention efforts, are familiar with the purpose, know who the efforts are for and how they work. A few community members know the effectiveness of efforts
8	Most community members have heard of prevention efforts and are familiar with the purpose. Many know who the efforts are for and how they work. Some know the effectiveness of efforts
9	Most community members have extensive knowledge about local efforts to prevent child sexual abuse, knowing the purpose, who they are for, how they work. Many know the effectiveness of the efforts

## LEADERSHIP

1	Leadership believes that child sexual abuse is not a concern
2	Leadership believes that child sexual abuse may be a concern locally but doesn't think it can/should be addressed
3	Some leaders believe that child sexual abuse may be a concern locally, but it may not be seen as a priority. They may not show an immediate motivation to act.
4	Some leaders believe that child sexual abuse is a concern and that some type of effort is needed to address it. There may be passive support, but only a few may be participating in developing or implementing efforts to prevent child sexual abuse.
5	Some leaders are participating in efforts to prevent child sexual abuse, may be members of a group working toward these efforts or working to allocate resources to efforts
6	Some leaders play a key role in developing, improving or implementing efforts , possibly by leading groups or by speaking out publicly, or as other types of driving forces
7	Some leaders play a key role in improving the long-term viability of efforts, for example by allocating long-term funding.
8	Some leaders play a key role in expanding and improving efforts to prevent child sexual abuse, through evaluating and modifying efforts, seeking new resources, and/or helping develop and implement new efforts..
9	At least some leaders are continually reviewing evaluation results on prevention of child sexual abuse and are modifying financial support accordingly

## COMMUNITY CLIMATE

1	Community members believe that child sexual abuse is not a concern.
2	Community members believe that child sexual abuse may be a concern locally, but don't think it can or should be addressed.
3	Some community members believe that child sexual abuse may be a concern locally, but it is not seen as a priority. They show no motivation to act.
4	Some community members believe that child sexual abuse is a concern in the community and that effort is needed to address it. Only a few community members are involved in developing or implementing efforts.
5	At least some community members are participating in efforts to prevent child sexual abuse, possibly attending group meetings that are working toward these efforts.
6	At least some community members play a <u>key role</u> in efforts, possibly being members of groups or speaking out publicly in favor of efforts, or as other types of driving forces.
7	Some community members play a key role in ensuring or improving the long term viability of efforts (e.g., example: supporting a tax increase). The attitude in the community is "We have taken responsibility."
8	Majority of community strongly supports efforts to prevent child sexual abuse. Participation level is high. The attitude of the community is "We need to continue our efforts and make sure what we are doing is effective."
9	Most of the community are highly supportive of efforts to prevent child sexual abuse. Community members demand accountability.

## COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE OF THE ISSUE

1	Community members have no knowledge about child sexual abuse.
2	Only a few community members have any knowledge about child sexual abuse. Many have misconceptions about child sexual abuse (how and where it occurs, why it needs addressing, whether it occurs locally).
3	Some community members have heard of child sexual abuse, but little else. Some may have misconceptions about child sexual abuse. Some may be somewhat aware of it occurring locally.
4	Some community members know <u>a little</u> about the causes, consequences, signs and symptoms of child sexual abuse. Some are aware that it occurs locally.
5	Some community members know <u>some</u> about causes, consequences, signs and symptoms of child sexual abuse, and some are aware that it occurs locally.
6	Some community members know <u>some</u> about causes, consequences, signs and symptoms of child sexual abuse. Some have knowledge about how often child sexual abuse occurs locally and its effects on the community.
7	Some community members know <u>a lot</u> about causes, consequences, signs and symptoms of child sexual abuse. Some have some knowledge about how often child sexual abuse occurs locally and its effect on the community.
8	Most community members know <u>a lot</u> about causes, consequences, signs and symptoms of child sexual abuse. Some have a lot of knowledge about how often child sexual abuse occurs locally, its effect on the community and how to address it locally.
9	Most community members have detailed knowledge about the causes, consequences, signs and symptoms of child sexual abuse, and have detailed knowledge on how often it occurs locally, its effect on the community and how to address it.

## RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR PREVENTION

1	There are no resources available for efforts to prevent child sexual abuse.
2	There are very limited resources available that could be used for further efforts. There is no action to allocate resources. Funding is not stable.
3	There are some resources, such as a community room, volunteers or grant funding, that could be used for further efforts. There is little or no action to allocate resources.
4	Some resources are identified for efforts to prevent child sexual abuse. Some community members or leaders are looking into using these resources to address the issue.
5	Some resources are identified for efforts to prevent child sexual abuse. Some community members or leaders are actively working to secure resources – soliciting donations, writing grant proposals, seeking volunteers.
6	New resources have been obtained/allocated to support efforts to prevent child sexual abuse.
7	A considerable part of resources for efforts to prevent child sexual abuse are from sources that are expected to provide stable or continued support.
8	A considerable part of resources for efforts to prevent child sexual abuse are expected to come from sources that will provide continuous support. Community members are looking into additional support to implement new efforts.
9	Diversified resources and funds are secured and efforts to prevent child sexual abuse are ongoing. There is additional support for new efforts.

## QUANTITATIVE SURVEY

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A quantitative survey measuring community readiness on the topic of prevention of child sexual abuse was conducted. The results of this study are included in the appendix of this report.

918 Anchorage residents participated in the project, that was fielded between November 26, 2022, and December 2, 2022. The survey was conducted online, using a professional software platform called Qualtrics. Participants were drawn in a weighted, probability sample from a panel of randomly recruited ASR survey takers. Data is weighted to provide a survey sample that is demographically proportional to the Anchorage population based on age, gender, race, education level, party affiliation and 2020 vote for US President. The last weighting parameter is important, even for a non-political survey, because participation in surveys has become skewed by political ideology.

The survey report contains an exhaustive set of crosstabs, breaking down the readiness results by demographics like the geographical area in Anchorage, and by gender, age, children in household, income, education, etc., as well as by our measured political variables.

The 30,000 ft view of the results is this: While there are a few interesting relationships to be found if you dig down in the data, the overwhelming sense is that this is a universal issue. How Anchorage residents feel about the risk that children face due to the potential of child sexual abuse, and how ready they perceive the Anchorage population to be to tackle the issue, is not dependent on whether they have children, not dependent on whether they are men or women or on their age or race. Their opinions don't even show a strong relationship to whether they consider themselves to be conservative or liberal, or whether they voted for Trump or Biden for President.

Instead, people across all spectra recognize that this is a serious issue. They are aware that work is afoot to move it to the next level. Our readiness measures all uniformly come in with mean scores between 4 and 5 on the 1-9 scale, further along than the minimal levels of awareness, knowledge, and engagement, but falling short of the levels where things really get kicked into a higher gear and things start to happen.

The great news is that there is a sizeable slice of the population who report being very engaged and knowledgeable about the issue. As an example, just under 20% of people have taken a CSA training course through education organizations like ASD and DEED, health organizations like OCS, through volunteer organizations like STAR, through their work, their houses of worship, through sports coaching, scouting or independently. The survey suggests that there is a veritable army of concerned and engaged citizens, on call and waiting for marching orders.

## COMMUNITY READINESS SCORES - SURVEY

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Each of the following five domains scored the highest by survey participants:

Community Readiness Surveys		
DOMAIN	MEAN (rounded)	HIGHEST SCORING COMMUNITY READINESS LEVELS
1. COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE - LOCAL EFFORTS	4	Some community members have heard of local prevention efforts and are familiar with the purpose of the efforts
2. LEADERSHIP	4	Some leaders believe that child sexual abuse is a concern and that some type of effort is needed to address it. There may be passive support, but only a few may be participating in developing or implementing efforts to prevent child sexual abuse.
3. COMMUNITY CLIMATE	5	At least some community members are participating in efforts to prevent child sexual abuse, possibly attending group meetings that are working toward these efforts.
4. COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE OF THE ISSUE	5	Some community members know <u>some</u> about causes, consequences, signs and symptoms of child sexual abuse, and some are aware that it occurs locally.
5. RESOURCES RELATED TO THE ISSUE	4	Some resources are identified for efforts to prevent child sexual abuse. Some community members or leaders are looking into using these resources to address the issue.

## QUALITATIVE FOCUS GROUPS

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Three focus groups were held in November and December 2022 and included:

Group 1: Parents and primary caregivers

Group 2: Youth-serving professionals

Group 3: Response professionals including law enforcement (including one interview)

## FOCUS GROUP THEMES AND FINDINGS

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The focus groups also scored each of the domains, followed by detailed discussions about why they answered the way they did. For the most part, discussions represent how participants view others and the community at large. Participants in all focus groups considered the problem to be a priority and actively engaged in meaningful discussions about causes and potential solutions to improve community readiness. It is also important to note that many themes are overlapping, and some quotes found in the focus group report support multiple themes. Using a thematic analysis approach helps to organize a large amount of qualitative input. The following themes were identified through these discussions:

**Communications** – The subject of child sexual abuse (CSA) in general is taboo and people are uncomfortable talking about it. This is a barrier to discussing the prevention of CSA and developing and implementing any education around the subject.

**Role of schools** – The limited education that children do get is through their schools. Participants remembered hearing about “good touch, bad touch” while they were in school and reported that their children are learning about similar boundaries in health class. There is an overall perception that education around the prevention of CSA is limited and inadequate.

**Educator knowledge** – While the role of schools was identified as the most common place that children receive information, participants also noted that educators lack specialized training on the issue and have limited resources to deal with it. When dealing with CSA, the immediate need is often intervention and treatment, which leaves little capacity to focus on prevention.

**Misconceptions about who is impacted** – There was a perceived reluctance of parents, families, and society in general to acknowledge that CSA happens among all types of families. Those involved with intervention and treatment mentioned that parents and families always think it happens to other people, “not in my family.” It goes unacknowledged due to shame and denial, which is a barrier to any discussion of prevention. Parent participants indicated that CSA was less likely to happen to their children than to other children.

**Technology gap** - Online activity poses risks parents don’t understand. Lack of knowledge among parents and caregivers of modern technology leaves children more vulnerable to online CSA and exploitation. The parents and caregivers are often unaware of the child’s online activity and therefore lack the ability to protect and intervene in dangerous or inappropriate situations. There is little education available to parents and caregivers about the risks of unprotected online activity, which puts them at a disadvantage when trying to prevent online CSA.

**Intervention vs. prevention** – The majority of financial and other resources dedicated to CSA are focused on intervention and treatment for children who have already been victimized. This leaves providers with limited capacity to develop and/or implement prevention strategies and activities. Even when participants were provided the CDC definitions, there was still confusion when discussing the issue of “prevention.” There were several questions around whether the discussion was about prevention among those who had already been exposed to CSA (i.e., preventing CSA from happening to victims moving forward) or prevention was limited to only preventing CSA from happening in the first place.

**Limited leadership** – Leaders and policy makers at the local, state, and federal level are almost always supportive of intervention, treatment, and prevention of CSA. Many even discuss it as an issue at high levels, and pledge to devote resources to the problem. However, when it comes to actual support and implementation on the ground, it often falls short. Leadership creates task forces and other initiatives devoted to the problem of CSA, but nothing concrete or specific actually happens.

**Isolation enables abuse** – Private/insular family dynamics are normalized power structures in the family. A lack of broader family or community support creates vulnerabilities for children and limits options for known abuse to be disclosed. There may be more isolation since the pandemic, which also ties back to lack of parental controls and dangers of increased access to technology.

**Increase in youth perpetrating other youth** – Response/law enforcement participants reported that there appears to be an increase in youth perpetrating other youth. There are suspicions that exposure to pornography at a developmentally young age may increase likelihood of carrying out sexual violence against other youth. Interventions to prevent youth access to pornography are worth exploring as a prevention measure.

## CONCLUSION

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The need to address the problem of child sexual abuse in Anchorage is not controversial and is supported by most Anchorage residents who participated in this project. To increase the level of community readiness for the prevention of childhood sexual abuse, there needs to be more information, education, and programming within the community.

What became clear through the surveys, focus groups and interview conducted for this project is that the subject of CSA must become more normalized and less taboo for the different “communities” (such as leadership, families, and society) to be ready for conversations about prevention. While survey participants suggest universal support for addressing the issue, focus group participants repeatedly said that the stigma and shame around CSA and the misperceptions about who is impacted make it difficult to discuss anything related to the prevention of abuse.

Proposals for concrete action that emerged from the discussions and surveys suggested that more resources be devoted to developing programming for both schools and in coordination with health care visits. Identifying and promoting better tools and information for parents to monitor youth internet use is worth exploring, with the goal of preventing youth access to pornography as a prevention measure. While 20% of survey respondents indicated having had some training on CSA, many focus group participants expressed that there is a need for more training in schools and for youth serving professionals.

In order for the general public to be ready for discussions around prevention, they must understand that CSA has no socioeconomic boundaries and happens regardless of geography, family structure, income, race and education level. Encouraging and cultivating more awareness and understanding of the scope of the problem was a primary suggestion to increase the readiness of the community for the prevention of childhood sexual abuse.

Finally, while prevention was defined for participants in this project, they struggled to identify existing prevention activities. Preventing the future abuse of CSA victims as part of the intervention process appears to represent known current prevention activities and was also emphasized as an important part of the prevention continuum.

The need for future more upstream prevention activities and resources was unquestionably supported by Anchorage residents who participated in this research. This is a timely measure and a useful benchmark measure of where Anchorage is at as a community. ASR stands ready at any time in the future to measure improvement and progress on this important issue.



## COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION EFFORTS

2A. We'd like you to think about the Anchorage community and try to estimate how much knowledge there is in the community about efforts to prevent child sexual abuse.

Take a look at the table below. Read each of the nine statements and indicate which one best describes the level of community knowledge of efforts to prevent child sexual abuse in the Municipality of Anchorage. Please answer according to what you think the community as a whole knows and believes, not what you personally know and believe.

1	No knowledge – community members have no knowledge about local efforts to prevent child sexual abuse
2	Only a few community members have knowledge about prevention efforts – and may have misconceptions or incorrect knowledge
3	At least some community members have heard of local prevention efforts, but little else
4	Some community members have heard of local prevention efforts and are familiar with the purpose of the efforts
5	Some community members have heard of local prevention efforts, are familiar with the purpose, who the efforts are for and how the efforts work
6	Many community members have heard of prevention efforts and are familiar with the purpose. Some know who the efforts are for and how they work
7	Many community members have heard of prevention efforts, are familiar with the purpose, know who the efforts are for and how they work. A few community members know the effectiveness of efforts
8	Most community members have heard of prevention efforts and are familiar with the purpose. Many know who the efforts are for and how they work. Some know the effectiveness of efforts
9	Most community members have extensive knowledge about local efforts to prevent child sexual abuse, knowing the purpose, who they are for, how they work. Many know the effectiveness of the efforts

		READINESS SCORE – COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION:		
		Count	%	
#1		20	2.1%	
#2		118	12.9%	
#3		207	22.5%	
#4		231	25.1%	
#5		191	20.8%	
#6		77	8.4%	
#7		48	5.2%	Mean = 4.11
#8		16	1.7%	Median = 4.49
#9		11	1.2%	Mode = 4



3. OK, now we'd like you to consider people in leadership roles in the Municipality of Anchorage. By leadership, we are referring to those who are in a position to affect the outcome of this issue, those who have influence in the community and/or who lead the community in helping it achieve its goals. This may include leaders in political office, in law enforcement, in private business, in the non-profit community or in healthcare.

Again, please read the statements in the table below carefully, and select which of them best describes how the leadership in the Municipality of Anchorage perceives the prevention of child sexual abuse?

1	Leadership believes that child sexual abuse is not a concern
2	Leadership believes that child sexual abuse may be a concern locally but doesn't think it can/should be addressed
3	Some leaders believe that child sexual abuse may be a concern locally, but it may not be seen as a priority. They may not show an immediate motivation to act.
4	Some leaders believe that child sexual abuse is a concern and that some type of effort is needed to address it. There may be passive support, but only a few may be participating in developing or implementing efforts to prevent child sexual abuse.
5	Some leaders are participating in efforts to prevent child sexual abuse, may be members of a group working toward these efforts or working to allocate resources to efforts
6	Some leaders play a key role in developing, improving or implementing efforts , possibly by leading groups or by speaking out publicly, or as other types of driving forces
7	Some leaders play a key role in improving the long-term viability of efforts, for example by allocating long-term funding.
8	Some leaders play a key role in expanding and improving efforts to prevent child sexual abuse, through evaluating and modifying efforts, seeking new resources, and/or helping develop and implement new efforts..
9	At least some leaders are continually reviewing evaluation results on prevention of child sexual abuse and are modifying financial support accordingly

		READINESS SCORE - LEADERSHIP :		
		Count	%	
#1		25	2.7%	
#2		24	2.6%	
#3		170	18.6%	
#4		305	33.3%	
#5		211	23.0%	
#6		87	9.5%	
#7		36	4.0%	Mean = 4.49
#8		42	4.6%	Median = 4.78
#9		16	1.7%	Mode = 4



## COMMUNITY CLIMATE AND PERCEPTIONS

4A. Now we'd like you to think about the regular Anchorage community at large and give us your perception of the community climate related to this issue.

Again, read the following statements carefully. Which one best describes community attitudes concerning the prevention of child sexual abuse in the Municipality of Anchorage? Please answer keeping in mind your perspective of what community members believe and not what you personally believe.

1	Community members believe that child sexual abuse is not a concern.
2	Community members believe that child sexual abuse may be a concern locally, but don't think it can or should be addressed.
3	Some community members believe that child sexual abuse may be a concern locally, but it is not seen as a priority. They show no motivation to act.
4	Some community members believe that child sexual abuse is a concern in the community and that effort is needed to address it. Only a few community members are involved in developing or implementing efforts.
5	At least some community members are participating in efforts to prevent child sexual abuse, possibly attending group meetings that are working toward these efforts.
6	At least some community members play a <u>key role</u> in efforts, possibly being members of groups or speaking out publicly in favor of efforts, or as other types of driving forces.
7	Some community members play a key role in ensuring or improving the long term viability of efforts (e.g., example: supporting a tax increase). The attitude in the community is "We have taken responsibility."
8	Majority of community strongly supports efforts to prevent child sexual abuse. Participation level is high. The attitude of the community is "We need to continue our efforts and make sure what we are doing is effective."
9	Most of the community are highly supportive of efforts to prevent child sexual abuse. Community members demand accountability.

		READINESS SCORE – COMMUNITY CLIMATE:		
		Count	%	
#1		12	1.3%	
#2		19	2.1%	
#3		123	13.4%	
#4		318	34.6%	
#5		215	23.4%	
#6		147	16.0%	
#7		40	4.3%	Mean = 4.69
#8		19	2.1%	Median = 4.96
#9		25	2.7%	Mode = 4



## COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE

5. Now let's think about how much knowledge you think the Anchorage community has about child sexual abuse, particularly its causes, its signs and symptoms, and its consequences.

Again, read the following list carefully. Which of the following statements best describes community knowledge about the issue of child sexual abuse in the Municipality of Anchorage? Please answer keeping in mind what community members know about this issue, not what you personally know.

1	Community members have no knowledge about child sexual abuse.
2	Only a few community members have any knowledge about child sexual abuse. Many have misconceptions about child sexual abuse (how and where it occurs, why it needs addressing, whether it occurs locally).
3	Some community members have heard of child sexual abuse, but little else. Some may have misconceptions about child sexual abuse. Some may be somewhat aware of it occurring locally.
4	Some community members know <u>a little</u> about the causes, consequences, signs and symptoms of child sexual abuse. Some are aware that it occurs locally.
5	Some community members know <u>some</u> about causes, consequences, signs and symptoms of child sexual abuse, and some are aware that it occurs locally.
6	Some community members know <u>some</u> about causes, consequences, signs and symptoms of child sexual abuse. Some have knowledge about how often child sexual abuse occurs locally and its effects on the community.
7	Some community members know <u>a lot</u> about causes, consequences, signs and symptoms of child sexual abuse. Some have some knowledge about how often child sexual abuse occurs locally and its effect on the community.
8	Most community members know <u>a lot</u> about causes, consequences, signs and symptoms of child sexual abuse. Some have a lot of knowledge about how often child sexual abuse occurs locally, its effect on the community and how to address it locally.
9	Most community members have detailed knowledge about the causes, consequences, signs and symptoms of child sexual abuse, and have detailed knowledge on how often it occurs locally, its effect on the community and how to address it.

READINESS SCORE - COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE:	
Count	%
#1	16   1.8%
#2	63   6.9%
#3	103   11.2%
#4	176   19.2%
#5	219   23.8%
#6	178   19.4%
#7	132   14.4%
#8	21   2.3%
#9	10   1.1%

Mean = 4.90  
Median = 5.46  
Mode = 5



## AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

6A. Now let's think about resources that might be available to be used to prevent child sexual abuse in Anchorage.

This is the last list! Please read the statements carefully. Which of them best describes your perception of the availability of resources that could be used or are being used to prevent child sexual abuse in the Municipality of Anchorage?

1	There are no resources available for efforts to prevent child sexual abuse.
2	There are very limited resources available that could be used for further efforts. There is no action to allocate resources. Funding is not stable.
3	There are some resources, such as a community room, volunteers or grant funding, that could be used for further efforts. There is little or no action to allocate resources.
4	Some resources are identified for efforts to prevent child sexual abuse. Some community members or leaders are looking into using these resources to address the issue.
5	Some resources are identified for efforts to prevent child sexual abuse. Some community members or leaders are actively working to secure resources – soliciting donations, writing grant proposals, seeking volunteers.
6	New resources have been obtained/allocated to support efforts to prevent child sexual abuse.
7	A considerable part of resources for efforts to prevent child sexual abuse are from sources that are expected to provide stable or continued support.
8	A considerable part of resources for efforts to prevent child sexual abuse are expected to come from sources that will provide continuous support. Community members are looking into additional support to implement new efforts.
9	Diversified resources and funds are secured and efforts to prevent child sexual abuse are ongoing. There is additional support for new efforts.

		READINESS SCORE – AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES:		
		Count	%	
#1		7	.7%	
#2		133	14.4%	
#3		149	16.3%	
#4		231	25.2%	
#5		284	30.9%	
#6		33	3.6%	
#7		38	4.1%	Mean = 4.23
#8		31	3.4%	Median = 4.73
#9		13	1.4%	Mode = 5

