SCOMM

#52:10

SELECTED COMPUTATIONS ON ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED COSTS

Tables			
1,2,3	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS:		5,828,210
4	MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS:		5,650,892
6	SOCIAL SERVICES:	Foster Care, Institutional care for children, Daycare, Protective Services, Homemakers *(Some Drug costs included)	8,718,444
8	MOTOR VEHICLE:	Accidents, Fatalities, Injuries, Property Damage	31,903,460
13,14	CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:	Prosecution, Enforcement, Courts, Corrections	78,644,355
	SOADA:		15,109,700
15,16,17, 18,19	COSTS OF LOST PRODUCTION:		19,870,000
20	ESTIMATED INSTITUTIONAL EXCESS COSTS, HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE:		19,569,000
		TOTAL COSTS	185,294,061
12	Net Revenue to State from Licensure Fees and Taxation		14,868,433
		TOTAL REVENUE	
10,11,12	Estimated Loss of Income to Alaska Families		54,900,000

Cost	185,294,061
Revenue	(14,868,433)
NET COST	170,425,628

The State Spends $12.46 on Services for Each $1 of Revenue Collected for Alcohol Products.

***Supporting calculations on following pages.

TABLE 4

MEDICAID PAYMENTS RELATED
TO ALCOHOL, FY 84

Medicaid Cost for AD's Per Year	Estimated Percent Alcohol-Related AD Cases	Medicaid Alcohol-Related Costs for AD's Per Year	Medicaid Cost for AFDC & Under 21 Per Year	Estimated Percent Alcohol-Related AFDC & Under 21	Medicaid Alcohol-Related Costs for AFDC & Under 21 Cases Year	Total Medicaid Costs for Alcohol-Related AFDC, 21 AD Cases Per Year
16,117,431	20%	$3,233,486	16,182,708	15%	2,427,406	$5,650,892

Source: Division of Medical Assistance, Dept. of Health and Social Services

TABLE 5

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AGGREGATED DIRECT COSTS ATTRIBUTABLE
TO ALCOHOLISM AND ALCOHOL ABUSE, FY 84

Category	Cost of All Alcohol-Related Cases Per Year
AFDC	$2,331,914
AD	1,249,814
Adult Programs	1,644,912
Medicaid	5,650,892
Total Alcohol-Related Assistance Costs	10,877,532

Total of Tables 1, 2, 3, 4,

TABLE 8

ECONOMIC COSTS OF EXCESS MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS
ATTRIBUTABLE TO ALCOHOLISM AND ALCOHOL ABUSE
ALASKA, FY 84

Accident Type	1 Number	2 Unit Cost (dollars)	3 Total Cost (dollars)	4 EAA	5 Excess Cost (dollars)
Fatalities	137	$306,000	$44,662,000	51.1%	$22,822,282
Injuries	6,840	5,000	34,200,000	15.5%	5,301,000
Property Damage	14,499	Actual Reported Damages	40,210,258	9.4%	3,779,764
Total Excess Cost Attributable to Alcohol Abuse					$31,903,046

Source:

Column 1. Provided by Alaska Department of Public Safety and the Department of Highways.

Column 2. Unit Costs for Alaska provided by Mr. Mike Lewis, Alaska Highway Safety Planning Agency

Column 3. Product of Columns 1 and 2. Total Cost for Property damage accidents provided by actual reported damages.

Column 4. Excess proportion due to alcohol abuse.
Column 5. Product of Columns 3 and 4.

TABLE 11

LOST PRODUCTION COSTS AMONG FAMILIES WITH ALCOHOL ABUSING MALE HEADS BY AGE GROUPS AND TOTAL POPULATION

Age Income Group	1 Decrease in Median Income Due to Alcohol Abuse of Male Head of Household	2 Estimated Number of Families With Alcohol-Abusing Male Head	3 Estimate of Total Lost Income (millions)
20-29	$2,445	4,040	9.8
30-39	5,580	3,291	18.4
40-49	8,903	2,138	19.1
50-59	6,362	1,202	7.6
Total		10,671	$54.9

Column 1. From Table 1, Column 3.

Column 2. From Table 2, Column 4.

Column 3. Product of Column 1 multiplied by column 2.

TABLE 13

EXPENDITURES OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM BY COMPONENT ALASKA, FY 84

COMPONENT	AMOUNT
Enforcement	
State Troopers	$ 33,786,800
Municipal Police	54,354,701
Prosecution	9,288,700
Judicial	35,932,700
Corrections	56,617,100
TOTAL	189,980,001

Source: Budget expenditures obtained from Division of Budget and Management reports. Municipal expenditures obtained from Department of Public Safety.

Table 14

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ATTRIBUTABLE TO ALCOHOLISM AND ALCOHOL ABUSE AS A PROPORTION OF EACH AND ALL SYSTEM COMPONENTS, FY 84

Component	Total Component Expenditure	Alcohol Related Expenditures	Percent of Expenditure for each*	Percent of Total Expenditures
Enforcement	88,141,500	40,016,241	45.4%	23.8%
Courts	35,932,700	5,569,568	15.5%	3.2%
Corrections	56,617,100	33,058,546	28.5%	13.4%

*Percent expenditures determined from survey of various agencies.

TABLE 16

PERSON YEARS LOST DUE TO EXCESS DEATHS DUE TO ALCOHOLISM AND ALCOHOL ABUSE

	AGE GROUP WHEN YEARS LOST				
Age Group of Death	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
20-24	49.84	196.96	191.36	179.04	153.28
25-34		102.34	200.56	187.38	160.18
35-44			222.12	421.56	360.00
45-54				112.42	189.35
55-64					93.12

Source: Economic Cost of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 1971, Hms 42-73-114 NIAAA

TABLE 17

MEDIAN TOTAL INCOME BY AGE FOR 1980

AGE GROUP	MEDIAN TOTAL INCOME
20-24	10,601
25-34	14,662
35-44	18,252
45-54	17,029
55-64	13,743

Source: Department of Labor, 1980 Census report.

TABLE 20

ESTIMATED INSTITUTIONAL COSTS OF HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ALCOHOLISM AND ALCHOHOL ABUSE*

	Low Estimate	High Estimate	Average (millions $)
Hospitals - Acute Care			
Non-Native-Private	2,364,553	3,715,807	3.041
Public Health	1,411,715	2,270,228	1.840
Military	437,939	700,131	.569
API	828,599	882,599	.883
SUB-TOTAL	5,096,806	7,568,765	6.333
Physican's Services			
Non-Native and Military	5,341,125	15,435,000	10.388
Public Health Service	116,600	856,069	.487
SUB-TOTAL	5,457,725	16,291,069	10.875
Drug and Drug Sundries	546,840	614,960	.581
Nursing Services	1,782,198	1,782,198	1.782
TOTAL	12,883,573	26,256,494	19.569

*Update of previous estimate completed by Dennis Kelso, Ph. D., the Economic Impact of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse in Alaska, 1975 Volume I. pp. 63-99.

TABLE 1-1

COSTS TO THE STATE OF ALASKA
FOR
ALCOHOL ABUSE, DRUG ABUSE AND MENTAL ILLNESS 1984

	Alcohol Abuse	Drug Abuse	Mental Illness	Total
CORE COSTS	169,600,000	20,000,000	146,800,000	336,400,000
Direct	25,400,000	5,000,000	67,500,000	97,900,000
Treatment	22,300,000	4,200,000	58,700,000	85,200,000
Support	3,100,000	800,000	8,800,000	12,700,000
Indirect	144,200,000	15,000,000	79,300,000	238,500,000
Mortality	41,800,000	3,200,000	22,200,000	67,200,000
Morbidity	102,400,000	11,800,000	57,100,000	171,300,000
Reduced Productivity	92,100,000	11,000,000	6,300,000	109,400,000
Lost Employment	10,300,000	800,000	50,800,000	61,900,000
OTHER RELATED COSTS	25,400,000	42,400,000	1,400,000	69,200,000
Direct	18,000,000	18,200,000	1,400,000	37,600,000
Motor Vehicle Crashes	7,200,000	*	*	7,200,000
Crime	6,800,000	17,000,000	*	23,800,000
Public	6,100,000	12,700,000	*	18,880,000
Private	600,000	4,000,000	*	4,600,000
Property Loss/Damage	100,000	300,000	*	400,000
Social Welfare Program	500,000	200,000	1,400,000	2,100,000
Other	3,500,000	1,000,000	*	4,500,000
Indirect	7,400,000	24,200,000	*	31,600,000
TOTAL	195,500,000	62,400,000	148,200,000	405,600,000***

*Although costs are hypothesized to occur in this category, sufficient data are not available to develop reliable estimates.

***This equals approximately 5.2% Alaska's gross state product of 7.8 billion dollars.

2/27 → Jim Gorman

FY 1984

net cost $170,425,628.00

public assistance $5.8
(AFDC, Aid to Disabled, ~~Medicaid~~ Aid to Adults, etc)
Medicaid $5.6
DPYS + homemakers $8.7
Motor Vehicle $31.9
Crim Jus. System $78.6
Enf ~~DST~~ ~~40~~
Ct cost ~~35.5~~
Correc. 33.1 $15.1
SSA/DA
Health · Med. Care 19.5
Extra costs
Lost Production Costs $19.8
Absenteeism
Accidents at work

Selected comparisons
low estimate
absolute minimum
(API not included
e.g. and that
probably ought
to be at least $5 mil)

185,294,061
- 14,868,433 income from alcohol excise tax
170,425,628

ALASKA COUNCIL ON PREVENTION OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE, INC.

April 29, 1986

Honorable Johne Binkley
House of Representatives
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Binkley:

Enclosed for your information is a public opinion measurement conducted by Dittman Research for the Alaska Council on Prevention of Alcohol and Drug Abuse. We were interested in knowing if the general public believed there was a need for alcohol and drug abuse prevention services.

Overwhelmingly, the response to our question was "yes" (91%); there is a need for alcohol and drug abuse prevention services in our state. Even more impressive to us was the fact that this survey was conducted between April 3 and April 13, when the general public was painfully aware of projected state revenue shortfalls.

Another study to be released May 15, 1986, shows that over half of the 5,349 juveniles arrested last year were arrested because of alcohol or drug related incidents. The Alaska Judicial Council has determined that 55% of all adult crime in the state is alcohol related. A 1982 study of adolescent drug taking and drinking behavior showed that 69.6% of high school seniors had used marijuana, 37.1% had tried cocaine, and 94.5% drank alcohol. These levels of use are unacceptable and through prevention, attitudes and behaviors can change. Economically, the costs surrounding alcohol abuse in the state of Alaska have been estimated at $195.5 million dollars. Prevention efforts substantially aid in decreasing economic costs of alcohol/drug abuse, and more importantly, save lives.

We hope this information will be helpful to you. This represents one of the steps in gathering data for our annual needs assessment. If you have questions or would like additional information, please feel free to contact my office at 349-6602.

Sincerely,

Bette O'Moor

Bette O'Moor
Executive Director

Enclosures

7521 OLD SEWARD HWY., SUITE A ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502 (907)349•6602

DRC

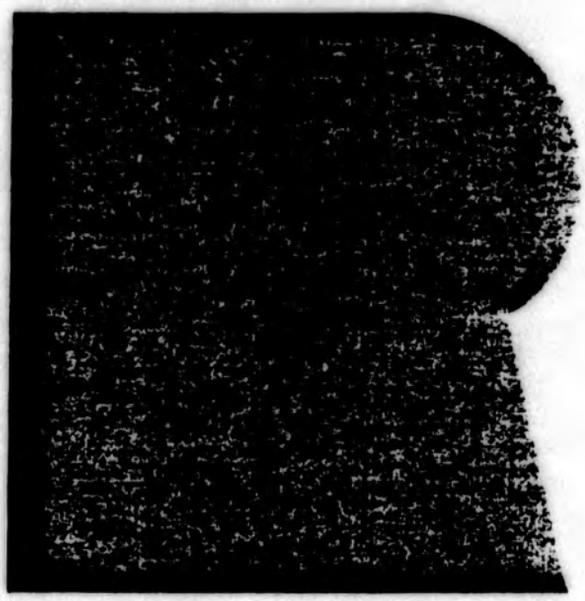
DITTMAN RESEARCH CORPORATION
OF ALASKA

PUBLIC OPINION MEASUREMENT

MULTI-QUEST 51
APRIL 1986

PREPARED FOR

ALASKA COUNCIL ON
PREVENTION OF ALCOHOL
& DRUG ABUSE



MARKET • PUBLIC • POLITICAL
OPINION RESEARCH

ALASKA COUNCIL ON PREVENTION
OF ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE
APRIL 1986

METHODOLOGY

During the period of April 3 through April 13, 1986, 499 residents in 51 Alaskan communities, including 227 residents from Anchorage, were personally contacted by telephone by professional interviewing employees of the Dittman Research Corporation. The views and opinions of the Alaskan residents were recorded on a strictly confidential basis.

Research Design - A random sample design was featured which provided that all residents of the communities included had essentially the same chance of being interviewed.

Sample Selection - The Anchorage sample was selected through a computer-generated random digit dialing program. This is particularly important in Anchorage due to a 40% rate of unpublished and unlisted numbers.

The sample in other communities state-wide was randomly selected from current telephone subscribers listed in the most recent directory for each community. In these communities, the percentage of non-listed numbers does not exceed 10%.

PROCESSING THE DATA

Dittman Research employees completed coding, editing, data entry and verification, while data processing was completed through the in-house Dittman Research Corporation Computer system featuring the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS/PC+) programs. The SPSS program is one of the most sophisticated research-oriented data processing and analytical systems available, and is designed specifically for the processing and analysis of survey research data.

FINDINGS

ALASKA COUNCIL ON PREVENTTION OF
ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE
APRIL 1986

FINDINGS

The vast majority of Alaskans feel there is a need for alconol ana drug abuse prevention services in the state...

"Do you think we do need or don't need alcohol and drug abuse prevention services in the state of Alaska?"

Do need.....91%
Do not need..... 8%

...ana the sentiment is widespread throughout Alaska ana among all demographic sub-groups...

	DO NEED	DO NOT NEED
Region:		
Rural.....	95%	5%
Central.....	93%	7%
Southcentral.....	85%	11%
Anchorage.....	91%	8%
Southeast.....	93%	7%
Political Party:		
Democrat.....	93%	6%
Republican.....	87%	11%
Libertarian.....	83%	17%
Non-partisan.....	91%	9%
Not registered.....	95%	5%
Sex:		
Male.....	87%	12%
Female.....	95%	5%
Age:		
18 - 24 years.....	96%	4%
25 - 40 years.....	93%	6%
41 - 55 years.....	88%	11%
56 years plus.....	83%	15%
Income:		
0 - $20,000.....	86%	12%
$20,000 - $40,000.....	92%	7%
$40,000 - $60,000.....	94%	6%
$60,000 plus.....	89%	9%

ALASKA COUNCIL ON PREVENTTION OF
ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE
APRIL 1986

	DO NEED	DO NOT NEED
Work for:		
Federal government.....	97%	3%
State government.....	93%	7%
Local government.....	92%	5%
Private sector.....	88%	10%
Not working.....	94%	6%
Time in Community:		
Less than 1 year.....	97%	3%
1 - 4 years.....	89%	11%
5 - 9 years.....	94%	6%
10 - 14 years.....	92%	5%
15 years plus.....	88%	10%

GRAPHICS

QUESTION:

Do you think we do need or don't need alcohol and drug abuse prevention services in the state of Alaska?

(STATE-WIDE)

RESPONSE:

Do need ■■■

CROSSTABULATIONS

ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION SERVICES IN THE STATE OF ALASKA

DEMOGRAPHICS	PREVENTN		
	UNSURE	DO NEED	DONTNEED
TOTAL.....	1%	91%	8%
LOCATION			
RURAL.....	0%	95%	5%
CENTRAL.....	0%	93%	7%
STHCNTRL.....	4%	85%	11%
ANCHRAGE.....	1%	91%	8%
STHEAST.....	0%	93%	7%
REGISTER			
DEMOCRAT.....	2%	93%	6%
REPUBCAN.....	2%	87%	11%
LIBRTARN.....	0%	83%	17%
NON-PART.....	0%	91%	9%
NOTREGIS.....	0%	95%	5%
SEX			
MALE.....	2%	87%	12%
FEMALE.....	0%	95%	5%
AGE			
18-24YRS OF AGE..	0%	96%	4%
25-40.....	1%	93%	6%
41-55.....	1%	88%	11%
56+ YRS.....	2%	83%	15%
INCOME			
N-R.....	0%	83%	17%
TO$20000 INCOME..	2%	86%	12%
$20,000-$40,000.	1%	92%	7%
$40,000-$60,000.	0%	94%	6%
$60,000+.....	2%	89%	9%
WORKFOR			
FEDERAL.....	0%	97%	3%
STATE.....	0%	93%	7%
LOCAL.....	3%	92%	5%
PRIVATE.....	2%	88%	10%
NOTWORKG.....	0%	94%	6%
TIMEINCM			
UNDER1YR IN COMM	0%	97%	3%
1-4 YRS.....	0%	89%	11%
5-9 YRS.....	0%	94%	6%
10-14YRS.....	3%	92%	5%
15+ YRS.....	2%	88%	10%

LOCAL OPTION LIST

Revised 7-26-85

CITY/VILLAGE	DATE OF ELECTION	EFFECTIVE
ALAKANUK	July 20, 1981	Auguust, 1, 1981
AMBLER	December 15, 1981	January, 1, 1982
ANAKTUVUK PASS	December 10, 1982	January, 1, 1983
ATMAUTLUAK	October 6, 1981	June 1, 1982
BREVIG MISSION	March 8, 1983	April 1, 1983
BUCKLAND	May 10, 1982	June 1, 1982
CHALKYTSIK	July 20,. 1982	August 1, 1982
CHEFORNAK	October 14, 1	November 1, 1982
DEERING	May 26, 1982	June 1, 1982
DIOMEDE	September 10, 1981	August 1, 1982
EEK	November 27, 1982	December 1, 1982
EKWOK	June 10, 1982	July 1, 1982
ELIM	August 24, 1981	September 1, 1981
EMMONAK	October 12, 1981	November 1981
FT. YUKON	November 6, 1984	December 1, 1984
FORTUNA LEDGE	July 25, 1981	August 1, 1981
GAMBELL	August 22, 1981	September 1, 1981
GOLOVIN	May 31, 1982	July 1, 1982
GOODNEWS BAY	November 8, 1983	December 1, 1983
GRAYLING	March 5, 1985	April 1, 1985
HOLY CROSS	June 12, 1983	July 1, 1983
HOOPER BAY	March 1, 1983	April 1, 1983
KASIGLUK	October 4, 1983	November 1, 1983
KIPNUK	October 5, 1982	November 1, 1982

CITY/VILLAGE	DATE OF ELECTION	EFFECTIVE
KIVALINA	April 6, 1982	May 1, 1982
KOKHANOK	September 18, 1984	October 1, 1984
KONGIGANAK	July 13, 1982	August 1, 1982
KOTLIK	September 8, 1981	October 1, 1981
KOYUK	August 25, 1981	September 1, 1981
KWETHLUK	February 1, 1982	March 1, 1982
KWIGILLINGOK	August 9, 1983	September 1, 1983
MEKORYUK	September 1, 1981	October 1, 1981
MINTO	July 12, 1983	August 1, 1983
MT. VILLAGE	March 13, 1984	April 1, 1984
NAPAKIAK	November 1, 1982	December 1, 1982
NAPASKIAK	March 31, 1982	April 1, 1982
NEWTOK	October 30, 1984	December 1, 1984
NOATAK	December 7, 1982	January 1, 1983
NOORVIK	April 5, 1982	May 1, 1982
NUIQSUIT	November 21, 1983	December 1, 1983
NUNIPATCHUK * *(PREV. ALKOMUIT)	September 15, 1981	October 1, 1981
PILOT STATION	March 20, 1985	April 1, 1985
PLATINUM	January 14, 1982	February 1, 1982
POINT HOPE	June 29,1982	August 1, 1982
QUINHAGAK	October 30, 1981	November 1, 1981
ST. MARY'S	September 22, 1981	October 1, 1981
ST. MICHAEL	April 12, 1983	May 1, 1983
SAVOONGA	October 13, 1981	November 1, 1982
SCAMMON BAY	December 7, 1981	November 1, 1982

CITY/VILLAGE	DATE OF ELECTION	EFFECTIVE
SELAWIK	October 29, 1983	November 1, 1983
SHAGELUK	March 8, 1984	April 1, 1984
SHAKTOOLIK	March 13, 1984	April 1, 1984
SHISHMAREF	January 1, 1983	February 1, 1983
SHUNGNAK	December 13, 1982	January 1, 1983
SLEETMUTE	July 13, 1982	August 1, 1982
STEBBINS	July 28, 1981	August 1, 1981
STEVEN[illegible] ILLAGE	June 5, 1984	July 1, 1984
TATITLEK	August 23, 1983	October 1, 1983
TELLER	May 16, 1983	June 1, 1983
TETLIN	December 7, 1982	January 1, 1983
TOGIAK	May 3, 1982	June 1, 1982
TOOKSOOK BAY	November 23, 1981	December 1, 1981
TULUKSAK	October [illegible] 1982	November 1, 1982
TUNTUTULIAK	July 20, 1982	September 1, 1982
TUNUNAK	August 12, 1981	September 1, 1981
TYONEK	April 30, 1985	June 1, 1985
WAINWRIGHT	July 8, 1982	August 1, 1982
WALES	August 14, 1981	September 1, 1981

August 15, 1985

The Honorable William Sheffield
Governor, State of Alaska
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Governor Sheffield:

While listening to my local radio station KYUK here in Bethel, the news cast said that you had found Oil Revenue monies that the oil companies have not yet paid to the state, my understanding is that this amount is considerable.

As you are I'm sure, aware of the alcohol and drug abuse problem in the A.V.C.P. Region which represents the fifty six (56) villages, is growing in proportion to the population, age increase, more and more young village people are finding it increasingly easy to find any kinds of drugs or alcohol they want. This is having a devastating effect on my people in terms of the number of alcohol and drug related deaths and acts of violence.

The root of the problem as I see it is 2 prong, one not enough drug and alcohol enforcement money and two, not enough police coverage. An example of this is Sleetmute, which has had 33 deaths in a village of 104 people in the last five years, and all can be directly related to alcohol abuse.

Sleetmute needs a Village Public Safety Officer, (VPSO), and at present unable to get support from the State Troopers to help prevent this village from being completely wiped out from drugs and alcohol.

In light of this newly found oil money, I do not feel that asking for $50,000 to be dedicated to the Bethel area only, unreasonable. This small amount would enhance the City of Bethel to fight the drug and alcohol sales problems. Currently the Western Alaska narcotics team HQ in Anchorage control the drug monies for the area from Dillingham to Nome, and Bethel's needs are more.

The V.P.S.O. position that I mentioned for Sleetmute will I am sure be an effective tool with which to reduce this incredible death rate of 33% of the village being killed as a result of alcohol abuse.

This total request is less than $100,000 and will save countless lives of my people.

Very sincerely yours,
Edward Hoffman Sr
Trational Chief of the A.V.C.P. regional which Represents the fifty six Villages

Edward Hoffman Sr.
Trasitional/Chief of the
Fifty Six Villages.

CC: Sen. Sackett
Rep. Binkley
Sen. Kerttula
Sen. Josephson
Sen. Bill Ray
Rep. Jack Coghill
Rep. Albert Adams
Rep. Goll
Sen. Arlice Sturgulewski
Sen. Robert Ziegler
Rep. Jack C. Fuller
Rep. Adlic Herrman

MEMORANDUM State of Alaska

TO: Hon. John C. Sackett
Senator
Co-Chairman Senate
Finance Committee

DATE: April 18, 1985

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO: 465-4322

FROM: Robert J. Sundberg
Commissioner
Department of Public Safety

SUBJECT: Bethel Region Alcohol and Drug Problem

Chief Hoffman's assessment of the alcohol and drug abuse problem in the Bethel region is correct. We have an excellent working relationship with the Bethel Police Department. Under their reorganization, they will have three investigators whose number one priority will be drugs and bootlegging. The Department of Public Safety and the Bethel Police Department are working closely to reduce the flow of drugs and the sale of alcohol in the Bethel Region. I have been advised that just in the last few weeks more arrests were made for sale of cocaine and other drugs as a result of cooperative undercover efforts. One of the major problems in the Bethel region is the legal importation of alcohol into a trade center of a region where most other communities are dry.

After years of frustration and duplication of efforts in investigation, local law enforcement and the Department of Public Safety have entered into a coordinated effort to fight drug and alcohol abuse. Funds as well as expertise are provided by the Department of Public Safety. The city of Bethel's Police Department has requested $50,000 in their 86 budget to assist in the fight against drug and alcohol abuse; this combined with the Department of Public Safety's available funds should greatly increase the capabilities of the Western Alaska Narcotic Team.

The following information indicates the increasing activity in the Bethel Region:

In 1983, the Western Alaska Narcotic Team supplied $55,000 in funds resulting in 37 arrests and $60,000 in seizures of drugs in the Western area. They also investigated 37 alcohol cases resulting in 34 charges and 18 arrests.

In 1984, $84,000 of State funds were expended in the Western region resulting in 80 charges, 48 arrests and $300,000 in drug seizures. The VPSO Program in conjunction with the Western Alaska Narcotic Team investigated 152 alcohol cases resulting in 132 arrests and 149 charges.

In the first quarter of 1985, 15 arrests and 30 charges were made resulting in $92,000 in drug seizures. Investigation into alcohol abuse resulted in 25 arrests and 32 charges.

I have contacted the head of our Statewide Narcotic Unit and he is confident he can continue to answer most requests for assistance of all communities with available funds.

CITIES/VILLAGES WHICH HAVE VOTED TO BAN THE SALE & IMPORTATION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

ALAKANUK
AMBLER
ANAKTUVUK PASS
ATMAUTLUAK
BREVIG MISSION
BUCKLAND
CHALKYITSIK
CHEFORNAK
DEERING
DIOMEDE
EEK
EKWOK
ELIM
EMMONAK
~~FT. YUKON~~
FORTUNA LEDGE
GAMBELL
GOLOVIN
GOODNEWS BAY
GRAYLING
HOLY CROSS
HOOPER BAY
KASIGLUK
KIPNUK
KIVALINA
KOKHANOK
KONGIGANAK
KOTLIK
KOYUK
KWETHLUK
KWIGILLINGOK
MEKORYUK
MINTO
MT. VILLAGE
NAPAKIAK
NAPASKIAK
NEWTOK
NOATAK
NOORVIK
NUIQSUT
NUNIPATCHUK (Prev. Akolmiut)
PILOT STATION
PLATINUM
POINT HOPE
QUINHAGAK
ST. MARY'S
ST. MICHAEL
SAVOONGA
SCAMMON BAY
~~SELAWIK~~
SHAGELUK
SHAKTOOLIK
SHISMAREF
SHUNGNAK
SLEETMUTE
STEBBINS
STEVENS VILLAGE
TATITLEK
TELLER
TETLIN
TOGIAK
TOOKSOOK BAY
TULUKSAK
TUNTUTULIAK
TUNUNAK
~~TYONEK~~
WAINWRIGHT
WALES

5/22/85

Children of Alcoholics
Facts and Recommendations

compiled by
Cindy Scales and Joyce Schwettman

FACTS

The following facts about Children of Alcoholics (COA's) have been established:

- One out of four children in every classroom has at least one parent with a drinking problem.* (1, 2)
- One out of every eight americans is the offspring of a parent who has a problem with alcohol. Nearly seven million of these people are children under 18.* (3)
- Native students drop out of high school at a higher rate due to family alcoholism. (4)
- 95 out of 100 children of alcoholics never receive professional help. (5, 6)
- 36% of the children of alcoholic families are heavy abusers of alcohol. In families who had serious problems other than alcoholism, only 16% of the children were inclined to abuse alcohol. (7)
- 50% of today's alcoholics are the children of alcoholics. (8)
- In 1982 the Gallop poll found that 40% of young people between 18 and 24 had a family member with an alcohol problem. (9)
- In up to 90% of child abuse cases, alcohol is a significant factor. (10)
- In the 1970's an estimated 28 million Americans had at least one alcoholic parent. (11)
- One of three families currently reports alcohol abuse by a family member. (12)
- The majority of people served by Employee Assistance Programs are Adult Children of Alcoholics. (13)
- Children of alcoholics are at the highest risk of developing alcoholism themselves or marrying someone who becomes alcoholic. (14)

*Note the difference between these two figures are due to families where alcoholics have more than one child.

- Children of alcoholics are frequently victims of incest, child neglect, and other forms of violence and exploitation. (15)

- Medical research has shown that children born to alcoholics are at the highest risk of developing attention deficit disorders, stress-related medical problems, fetal alcohol syndrome, and other alcoholic-related birth defects. (16)

- Children of alcoholics are prone to experience a range of psychological difficulties, including learning disabilities, anxiety, attempted and completed suicide, eating disorders and compulsive achieving. (17)

- The problems of most COA's remain invisible because their coping behavior tends to be approval seeking and socially acceptable. However, a disproportionate number of those entering the juvenile justice system, courts, and prisons, mental health facilities, and referred to school authorities are COA's. (18)

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RECOMMENDATIONS

- A safe place in every community for children to go when home life is unbearable.
- Support groups in schools so transportation is not a problem.
- Special programs on alcohol/drug and life skills education.
- All adults caring for COA's, be their physicians, nurses, preschool workers, teachers, or neighbors, must be taught to identify and help these children of alcoholics.

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