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HB 123

HB 123 was referred to the Rules Committee for placement on the calendar.

HB 126

The Judiciary Committee has considered:

HOUSE BILL NO. 126

"An Act adding anabolic steroids and their related materials and substances to schedule VA of the schedule of controlled substances under the Criminal Code."

and recommends it be replaced with the following committee substitute:

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 126 (Judiciary)

"An Act adding anabolic steroids and their related materials and substances to schedule VA of the schedule of controlled substances under the Criminal Code, and prescribing penalties for their possession."

Recommending do pass (1): Goll (Co-chairman)

No recommendation (6): Gruenberg (Co-chairman), M. Davis, Davidson, Ellis, Miller, Martin

A previous zero fiscal note by the Department of Health & Social Services and a previous zero fiscal note with analysis by the Department of Law, published March 23, 1989, apply to CSHB 126(Jud).

HB 126 was referred to the Rules Committee for placement on the calendar.

HB 246

The Finance Committee has considered:

HOUSE BILL NO. 246

"An Act increasing the tax on alcoholic beverages."

and recommends it be replaced with the following committee substitute:

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 246 (Finance)

"An Act relating to the definition of an alcoholic beverage and the tax on alcoholic beverages."

Recommending do pass (5): Hoffman (Co-chairman), Swackhammer, Brown, Koponen, Ulmer

Recommending do not pass (3): Barnes, Shultz, Phillips

HB 246

No recommendation (3): Larson (Co-chairman), Rieger, Wallis

A fiscal note by the House Finance Committee was published May 4, 1989.

HB 246 was referred to the Rules Committee for placement on the calendar.

HB 315

The Resources Committee has considered:

HOUSE BILL NO. 315

"An Act providing criminal penalties for negligent operation of a tank vessel, negligent oil discharges, failure to comply with an oil discharge contingency plan, and failure to adequately clean up an oil discharge."

Recommending do pass (5): Menard (Co-chairman), Davidson, M. Davis, Foster, Navarre

No recommendation (2): Sharp, Jacko

A previous zero fiscal note with analysis by the Department of Law, published April 26, 1989, applies.

HB 315 was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

HB 323

The State Affairs Committee has considered:

HOUSE BILL NO. 323

"An Act authorizing a Big Lake Ice Classic."

Recommending do pass (4): Finkelstein, Zawacki, MacLean, Menard

No recommendation (3): Boucher (Chairman), Donley, Hanley

Two zero fiscal notes with analysis, by the Department of Revenue and the Department of Commerce & Economic Development, were published May 4, 1989.

HB 323 was referred to the Rules Committee for placement on the calendar.

SJR 26

The Resources Committee has considered:

STATE OF ALASKA
1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: HB 246 (Finance)
PUBLISH DATE: 3/23/89

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: An act increasing the tax on
alcoholic beverages
Sponsor: Finance Committee
Requestor: H,E,& SS and Finance

Agency Affected: Revenue
BRU: Income & Excise Audit
Components: Operating

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95
OPERATING						
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	5.0	0	0	0	0	J
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LANDS & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING	5.0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE	9027.8	9027.8	9027.8	9027.8	9027.8	9027.8

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	5.0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared By: Steven E. Kettel
Division: Income and Excise Audit

Phone: (907) 465-2320
Date: April 10, 1989

Approved by Commissioner: Hugh Malone
Agency: Department of Revenue

Date: April 10, 1989

Distribution (by preparer):
Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)

page ____ of ____

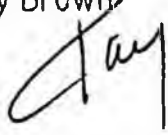
	HB 246
beer	.35 to .75
wine	.85 to 2.34
liquor	5.60 to 7.20
Additional Revenue	9,027,772.05
per drink:	
beer	0.071
wine	0.073
liquor	0.071
1988 beer	12,839,437.00
	0.75
	9,629,577.75
1988 wine	1,432,635.00
	2.34
	3,352,365.90
1988 liquor	1,098,357.00
	7.20
	7,908,170.40
total	20,890,114.05
1988 revenue	11,862,342.00
Additional Revenue	9,027,772.05

Kay Brown

Alaska State Legislature House of Representatives

TO: Representative Lyman Hoffman
Representative Fran Ulmer
Representative Ramona Barnes

FROM: Representative Kay Brown

DATE: April 29, 1989 

SUBJ: Draft CS for HB 246/Increased Alcohol Excise Taxes

Please find attached a revised draft CS for HB 246/Increased Excise Tax on Beer, Wine and Liquor (dated 4/28/89). This draft includes the following changes relative to the bill as it was introduced:

Technical Changes

The original bill included a typographical error (page 1, line 13). The draft CS deletes the word "within" and inserts the word "with" in its place.

Additionally, the draft CS inserts the phrase "or fraction of" after "gallon" in reference to hard spirits. For no apparent reason, current law does not include the phrase "fraction of a gallon" in relation to hard spirits while it is included in reference to malt and wine. The Department of Revenue currently taxes hard spirits on the basis of whole or partial gallons and the change will not affect current practices. This phrase is incorporated as a "housekeeping" matter.

Definition of Alcoholic Beverage

The draft CS amends the existing definition of "alcoholic beverage" to conform with the federal definition of "alcoholic beverage" by specifying that such beverages must contain at least one-half of one percent or more of alcohol by volume. The additional language added to the present definition would also have the effect of excluding foodstuffs such as candies and

cakes that contain trace amounts of alcohol (ie, less than one-half of one percent or more of alcohol by volume) from unnecessary regulation by the Alcohol Beverage Control Board.

Current Tax Structure vs. Equalization

In contrast to the original HB 246 that provided for "equalization" of excise taxes on the basis of alcohol content, the attached draft CS maintains the existing relative tax relationship and increases the rates 25% across-the-board for all three categories of alcoholic beverage (beer, wine and hard spirits).

Two-Tiered Tax Structure Based on Volume of Production

The draft CS includes a two-tiered tax schedule based on the volume of alcoholic beverages produced, patterned after a similar provision in Oregon State law. Brewers, distillers or manufacturers of alcoholic beverages who produce less than 250,000 gallons of alcoholic beverage per year would be taxed at the existing tax rates while brewers, distillers or manufacturers who produce alcoholic beverages in volumes greater than 250,000 gallons of alcoholic beverage per year would be taxed at a 25% higher rate as follows:

	BELOW 250,000 GAL/YR (\$/gallon)*	ABOVE 250,000 GAL/YR (\$/gallon)**
BEER	0.35	0.44
WINE	0.85	1.06
SPIRITS	5.60	7.00

* equal to current tax rates

** increase of 25% above current tax rates

Based on Alaska's 1988 alcoholic beverage sales volumes, it is estimated that the 25% tax increase in the draft CS would incrementally increase alcohol excise tax revenues by approximately \$3 million (from the current level of \$11.8 million to \$14.8 million). See attachment.

Only two small businesses produce alcoholic beverages in Alaska. Chinook Alaska Brewing holds the only brewery license and Alaska Mountain Top

Spirits holds the only distillery license. The Chinook "micro-brewery", which opened in 1986, produced 77,500 gallons of beer in 1988, currently has a capacity of 124,000 gallons/year and a maximum production goal of 310,000 gallons/year. Alaska Mountain Top Spirits, which opened in 1988, has a production goal of 75,000 gallons/year of vodka for 1989 and a total production capacity of 1,250,000 gallons/year.

The draft CS includes language that would have the effect of maintaining the current tax schedule for these producers, so long as they continue to produce less than 250,000 gallons/year of product. Above that level of production, the higher tax rates would apply.

Numerous states have statutory provisions that provide preferential treatment for resident or in-state manufacturers of alcoholic beverages. Two basic approaches are common: 1) statutes that distinguish on the basis of geographical location or use of native products; and 2) statutes that distinguish on the basis of production volumes. In some cases, state laws combine these two approaches.

On the advice of counsel from the Legal Services Division, the proposed CS reflects different levels of taxation on the basis of production volumes in order to avoid any possible questions of constitutionality associated with discrimination on the basis of geographic location.

* * * * *

HB 246 is scheduled to be brought back before the full Finance Committee on Tuesday. If you have any comments regarding this proposed draft, please let me know or contact Eric Myers of my staff.

attachments

HB 246/ALCOHOL EXCISE TAX REVENUES

	ALCOHOL SOLD - 1988 (gallons)	CURRENT TAX (\$/gallon)	TAX REVENUE
BEER	12,839,436	0.35	\$4,493,803
WINE	1,432,637	0.85	\$1,217,741
SPIRITS	1,098,356	5.60	\$6,150,794
TOTALS	15,370,429		\$11,862,338

		25% INCREASE	TAX REVENUE	INCREMENTAL TAX
BEER	12,839,436	0.44	\$5,617,253	\$1,123,451
WINE	1,432,637	1.06	\$1,522,177	\$304,435
SPIRITS	1,098,356	7.00	\$7,688,492	\$1,537,698
TOTALS	15,370,429		\$14,827,922	\$2,965,584

A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

BY BROWN

TO: CSHB 246()

Page 2, line 6, after "spirits":

Insert "and the brewery, distillery, or manufacturing plant is located
in the United States"

Peggy S. Beck
1617 West 14th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501

April 11, 1989

Representative Ron Larson
Co-Chairman
House Finance Committee
House of Representatives
P O Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Re: House Bill No. 6-0982A
"An Act increasing the tax on alcoholic beverages"

Dear Representative Larson:

This letter pertains to the above-referenced bill your committee is considering.

Such bill would increase the wine tax by a much higher percentage than either the beer or liquor tax.

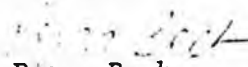
I do not understand why the wine tax should be raised by a high level when extensive studies from the Lower 48 reveal that drunk driving incidents and accidents are caused by drinkers of liquor and beer.

Wine is a beverage of moderation; more and more consumers are enjoying wine with their meals; even major hospitals are now serving wine to patients with their evening meal because it is known to have a healthful, positive affect. Please read the attached photocopied article entitled "Wine's Place in Hospitals" from the February 29, 1989 issue of The Wine Spectator.

It doesn't make sense to impede or financially penalize people from enjoying an alcoholic beverage that historically contributes fewer social problems than liquor or beer; especially in this era when driving (working and relaxing) under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs is such a critical issue.

I do not quarrel with tax increases; merely that the wine should be the same percentage OR LESS than the liquor and beer increases. Are you trying to persuade people to consume less wine and drink more liquor and beer??

Regards,


Peggy Beck

Wine's Place In Hospitals

By 1985, 53 percent of the hospitals in America's 65 largest metropolitan areas offered wine service to their patients, and another 15 percent were looking into pouring wines with the food they feed their patients, according to a market study commissioned by San Francisco-based Wine Institute, a trade organization for California vintners. One-third of the hospitals said they used wine as a soporific in place of tranquilizers. Most hospitals said wine boosted patient morale and satisfaction and helped attract patients.

"Doctors feel it gives the patients a calming effect," said Gabrielle Chow, director of food services at St. Luke's Hospital in San Francisco. Her annual wine budget had been about \$10,000 but was cut in half recently. Patients who can eat the regular menu have a choice between one glass of red or white wine each night. One recent night, Chow was offering Raymond Chardonnay California Selection 1987, Christophe Chardonnay 1987 and Beaulieu Vineyards Beauvour Cabernet 1986.

"It just makes them feel good. It's a restaurant approach to serving hospital meals. When you are in the hospital, they come to draw blood, give you shots, hurt you. But when you receive food and you are served wine, it makes you at that moment think you may not be in a hospital," said Chow, who drinks wine with dinner every night.

"Some patients really look forward to that glass of wine," said Chow. "They carefully select red wine to go with meat and white wine to go with fish. Some patients even feel we are not serving the

best. Someone said he wanted to have Edna Valley Chardonnay and I said, 'You bring it in, and I'll keep it cool for you.'"

Robert Kastenbaum, a professor of gerontology at Arizona State University and an acknowledged leader in the field of aging, has conducted numerous studies on how alcohol affects older people in U.S. nursing homes and hospitals. In one study, 34 senile men were given a beer each day and what Kastenbaum calls "TLC" (tender loving care.) After two months, the general attitude of the patients improved, and the number requiring jacket restraint decreased from 26 to four while the number of ambulatory patients rose from seven to 25.

In another project, Kastenbaum gave less than a 4-ounce glass of wine a day to 80 elderly patients for 10 weeks. Suddenly, the amount of chloral hydrate prescribed to induce sleep dropped markedly and people began to socialize more actively.

He said he served one and sometimes two servings of wine and never witnessed any drunkenness or disorderly behavior. "But I keep thinking of a little old lady from Indiana criticizing us because she and the Lord know you're not supposed to give wine to old people and make them drunk," said Kastenbaum. "We sent her back a chart showing that after having wine regularly, more people attended chapel than before. They felt better about themselves and I guess felt better about God, too, having provided the wine for them."

In one project, Kastenbaum devised a system to test the older people's physical abilities after drinking wine. He set



Gabrielle Chow: Serving wine to patients 'makes them feel good'

up a dart board. "After they had wine, the scores improved significantly," he said. Some of the dart throwers became more accurate while others did better simply because they grabbed the darts more securely.

According to Thomas Turner of the

Johns Hopkins University school of medicine, studies in this field support "the long-held belief among many medical practitioners that small daily amounts of alcohol can improve the quality of life for the elderly."

—Per-Henrik Manson

Attn: Jan Trettner

Fax: 465-3700

4 April 89

Dear Jan,

Thank you for your phone calls yesterday.

Enclosed are:

1) A chart comparing and contrasting the present tax rate with H.B. 246 and my proposal; and

2) A very brief outline of ^{what} my remarks on Fri. will cover.

I will be less than 10 minutes.

Again thank you for notifying me of the hearing.

Sincerely,

James A. Cray

H. 248-2629

W. 343-4240

Outline of Comments

- ① Responsibility
- ② \$200,000,000
- ③ \$94,000,000
- ④ \$11,862,342
- ⑤ \$1⁰⁰ / 5.9¢
- ⑥ ADN "People in Peril"
 - a) No. 1. story in 88
- ⑦ Ask a cop
- ⑧ laws vs. enforcement
- ⑨ Sin tax vs. "user" tax
- ⑩ 74% - 15%
- ⑪ Who affected
- ⑫ Equity
- ⑬ Chart
- ⑭ Cut budget
- ⑮ ↑ alcohol & tobacco tax
- ⑯ "Letter"
- ⑰ "Spirit"
- ⑱ Cream
- ⑲ = ize tax rates
- ⑳ ↑ won't deprive
- ㉑ Source of the problem made more of the source of the solution.
- ㉒ Malt - \$1.05
Wine - \$2.15
> 21% - \$12.75

	TAX RATE	246	CRANE PROPOSAL
MALT	12,839,436 gallons @ \$.35	\$.75/gal.	\$1.05/gallon
WINE	1,432,635 gallons @ \$.85	\$2.34/gal.	\$2.15/gallon
Other beverages with > 21% alcohol by volume	1,098,357 gallons @ \$5.60	\$7.20/gal.	\$12.75/gallon
Revenue raised based on F.Y. 88 Gallons	\$11,862,342	\$20,890,113 (↑ of \$9,027,771)	\$30,565,623 (↑ of \$18,703,281)
twelve (12) ounce Bottle of BEER *	3.3¢	7¢ (an ↑ of 3.7¢ from the present tax)	10¢ (an ↑ of 6.7¢ from the present tax)
Six (6) ounce Glass of Wine *	4¢	10.96¢ (an ↑ of 6.96¢ from the present tax)	10¢ (an ↑ of 6¢ from the present tax)
One (1) ounce Shot of Whiskey *	4.4¢	5.6¢ (an ↑ of 1.2¢ from the present tax)	10¢ (an ↑ of 5.6¢ from the present tax)
State Cost / Alcohol tax revenue	\$100 / 5.9¢	\$100 / 10.4¢	\$100 / 15.2¢

* A 12 oz. bottle of beer, a 6oz. glass of wine and a 1oz. shot of whiskey all contain equivalent amounts of alcohol



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

○ Box Y, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811-1100
Mail Stop 3100
(907) 465-1991

March 21, 1989

MEMORANDUM

TO: House Finance Fiscal Policy Subcommittee

FROM: Theresa Tanoury *Theresa Tanoury*
Legislative Analyst

RE: Revenue from Sales of Alcoholic Beverages in Alaska
Research Request 89.257

You requested a report on the revenue from the sale of alcoholic beverages in Alaska. This memorandum provides information on the history of the tax, the current tax structure, other states' alcohol tax rates, revenues from alcohol taxes since 1983, license fee structures and various policy alternatives.

HISTORY OF THE ALCOHOL TAX

Alcoholic beverages have been taxed in Alaska since Prohibition was repealed in 1933. The original tax rate was \$0.05 per gallon of beer and wine sold. No tax was levied on hard liquor until 1937, when a tax of \$0.50 per gallon was established. Prior to statehood, the tax rates were changed several times. By statehood, annual revenues from the tax were about \$2 million.¹

Tax rates on alcoholic beverages have been changed twice since statehood. In 1961, the legislature raised almost all taxes, including the liquor excise tax, to provide the funds necessary to run the newly founded state government. At that time, the tax rate of \$4.00 per gallon of spirits was one of the highest in the nation.

In 1981, the legislature acknowledged that alcoholism was a major problem in Alaska. In 1983, the legislature increased alcohol tax rates with the intent that proceeds support treatment and prevention programs related to alcohol problems. Bill sponsors Representatives Al Adams and John Liska argued that the increased tax rate would help reduce consumption of alcohol and that alcohol users should pay for the costs of treatment and prevention of alcohol abuse.

¹For further information on the history of the tax, see House Research Memorandum 87.212.

Tax increases were proposed in 1986. House Bill 609 would have increased the taxes to \$0.64 per gallon of beer, \$1.56 per gallon of wine, and \$6.00 per gallon of hard liquor. The bill was opposed by the liquor industry but supported by those concerned with alcohol abuse. The bill was considered by the House State Affairs and Finance Committees, but never advanced to the floor.

PRESENT STRUCTURE OF THE ALCOHOL TAX

Except for changes in rates, the law requiring the payment of excise taxes on alcoholic beverages has changed little since 1933. The current law, Alaska Statute 43.60.010 - .040, requires that every brewer, distiller, bottler, jobber, retailer, wholesaler, or manufacturer who sells alcoholic beverages in Alaska or who consigns shipments of alcoholic beverages into the state

- 1) pay an excise tax on every gallon of beer, wine and hard liquors sold or consigned,
- 2) submit a monthly report and excise tax payment to the Department of Revenue on all gallons sold or consigned, and
- 3) furnish a surety bond of \$25,000.

ALCOHOL TAXES IN OTHER STATES

Tables 1 through 3 demonstrate how Alaska's excise tax rates on alcoholic beverages compare with rates in other states. The tables refer to "license states" and "control states." In control states, alcohol is sold through state-owned facilities; in license states, an independent person or business applies for a license to sell alcohol. Alaska's ranking relative to alcohol taxes in other states is shown below.

	<u>ALASKA'S RANK</u>	<u>ALASKA'S PRESENT RATE</u>	<u>U.S. HIGH</u>	<u>U.S. LOW</u>
Beer	9/10	\$0.35/gal	\$1.05/gal	\$0.03/gal
Wine	23	0.85	3.52	0.04
Spirits	4	5.60	12.50	0.94

TABLE 1
STATE ALCOHOL BEVERAGE EXCISE TAX RATES - BEER

RANK	TYPE OF STATE		STATE	BEER
	CONTROL	LICENSE		
1	X		ALABAMA	\$1.05 per gallon
2		X	HAWAII	0.81
3		X	SOUTH CAROLINA	0.77
4	X		NORTH CAROLINA	0.53
5		X	FLORIDA	0.48
6	X		MISSISSIPPI	0.47
7	X		UTAH	0.36
8		X	OKLAHOMA	0.36
9	X		MAINE	0.35
10		X	**ALASKA**	0.35
11		X	GEORGIA	0.32
12		X	LOUISIANA	0.32
13	X		NEW HAMPSHIRE	0.30
14	X		VERMONT	0.27
15		X	SOUTH DAKOTA	0.27
16	X		VIRGINIA	0.26
17		X	ARKANSAS	0.24
18		X	NEBRASKA	0.23
19	X		MICHIGAN	0.20
20		X	TEXAS	0.20
21	X		IOWA	0.19
22	X		WYOMING	0.19
23		X	KANSAS	0.18
24		X	NEW MEXICO	0.18
25	X		WEST VIRGINIA	0.18
26		X	ARIZONA	0.16
27		X	NORTH DAKOTA	0.16
28		X	MINNESOTA	0.15
29	X		IDAHO	0.15
30	X		MONTANA	0.14
31		X	TENNESSEE	0.13
32		X	INDIANA	0.12
33		X	MASSACHUSETTS	0.11
34		X	CONNECTICUT	0.10
35		X	MARYLAND	0.09
36	X		OREGON	0.09
37	X		WASHINGTON	0.09
38		X	NEVADA	0.09
39		X	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0.08
40	X		PENNSYLVANIA	0.08
41		X	COLORADO	0.08
42		X	KENTUCKY	0.08
43	X		OHIO	0.08
44		X	ILLINOIS	0.07
45		X	RHODE ISLAND	0.06
46		X	NEW YORK	0.06
47		X	MISSOURI	0.06
48		X	WISCONSIN	0.06
49		X	DELAWARE	0.06
50		X	CALIFORNIA	0.04
51		X	NEW JERSEY	0.03

NOTES:

Where multi-rates were given, the highest rate was used.

Prepared by the House Research Agency, March 1989 (89.257A).

TABLE 2
STATE ALCOHOL BEVERAGE EXCISE TAX RATES - WINE

RANK	TYPE OF STATE		STATE	WINE
	CONTROL	LICENSE		
1		X	MINNESOTA	\$3.52 per gallon
2		X	FLORIDA	3.50
3		X	NEVADA	2.95
4		X	INDIANA	2.68
5		X	GEORGIA	2.54
6	X		UTAH	2.25
7		X	OKLAHOMA	2.08
8		X	SOUTH DAKOTA	2.07
9		X	HAWAII	2.00
10	X		IOWA	1.75
11		X	LOUISIANA	1.58
12	X		VIRGINIA	1.52
13		X	NEBRASKA	1.35
14	X		OHIO	1.27
15	X		MAINE	1.24
16		X	TENNESSEE	1.10
17		X	SOUTH CAROLINA	1.08
18	X		MONTANA	1.02
19	X		MISSISSIPPI	1.00
20	X		WEST VIRGINIA	1.00
21		X	NEW MEXICO	0.95
22	X		NORTH CAROLINA	0.91
23		X	**ALASKA**	0.85
24		X	ARIZONA	0.84
25	X		WASHINGTON	0.83
26	X		OREGON	0.77
27	X		MICHIGAN	0.76
28		X	ARKANSAS	0.75
29		X	KANSAS	0.75
30		X	CONNECTICUT	0.75
31		X	MASSACHUSETTS	0.70
32		X	NEW YORK	0.66
33		X	ILLINOIS	0.60
34		X	NORTH DAKOTA	0.60
35	X		VERMONT	0.55
36		X	TEXAS	0.52
37		X	KENTUCKY	0.50
38		X	WISCONSIN	0.45
39	X		IDAHO	0.45
40		X	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0.45
41	X		ALABAMA	0.45
42		X	MARYLAND	0.40
43		X	DELAWARE	0.40
44		X	MISSOURI	0.34
45	X		NEW HAMPSHIRE	0.30
46		X	NEW JERSEY	0.30
47		X	CALIFORNIA	0.30
48		X	COLORADO	0.28
49		X	RHODE ISLAND	0.04
50	X		WYOMING	
51	X		PENNSYLVANIA	

NOTES:

Where multi-rates were given, the highest rate was used.

Control states using a percentage markup system are omitted.

Prepared by the House Research Agency, March 1989 (89.2578).

TABLE 3
STATE ALCOHOL BEVERAGE EXCISE TAX RATES - SPIRITS

RANK	TYPE OF STATE		STATE	SPIRITS
	CONTROL	LICENSE		
1	X		UTAH	\$12.50 per gallon
2		X	FLORIDA	9.53
3	X		WASHINGTON	7.42
4		X	**ALASKA**	5.60
5		X	OKLAHOMA	5.56
6		X	HAWAII	5.20
7		X	MINNESOTA	5.03
8		X	NEW YORK	4.09
9		X	MASSACHUSETTS	4.05
10		X	TENNESSEE	4.00
11		X	CALIFORNIA	4.00
12		X	NEW MEXICO	3.94
13		X	SOUTH DAKOTA	3.93
14		X	GEORGIA	3.79
15		X	WISCONSIN	3.25
16		X	ARIZONA	3.00
17		X	CONNECTICUT	3.00
18		X	NEBRASKA	3.00
19		X	NEW JERSEY	2.80
20		X	SOUTH CAROLINA	2.72
21		X	INDIANA	2.68
22		X	NORTH DAKOTA	2.50
23		X	LOUISIANA	2.50
24		X	KANSAS	2.50
25		X	ARKANSAS	2.50
26		X	RHODE ISLAND	2.50
27	X		MISSISSIPPI	2.50
28		X	TEXAS	2.40
29		X	COLORADO	2.28
30	X		OHIO	2.25
31		X	DELAWARE	2.25
32		X	NEVADA	2.05
33		X	ILLINOIS	2.00
34		X	MISSOURI	2.00
35		X	KENTUCKY	1.50
36		X	MARYLAND	1.50
37		X	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1.50
38	X		WYOMING	0.94
39	X		VERMONT	
40	X		WEST VIRGINIA	
41	X		PENNSYLVANIA	
42	X		VIRGINIA	
43	X		MONTANA	
44	X		NORTH CAROLINA	
45	X		MAINE	
46	X		OREGON	
47	X		NEW HAMPSHIRE	
48	X		ALABAMA	
49	X		IDAHO	
50	X		IOWA	
51	X		MICHIGAN	

NOTES:

Where multi-rates were given, the highest rate was used.

Control states using a percentage markup system are omitted.

Prepared by the House Research Agency, March 1989 (89.257C).

REVENUE FROM ALCOHOL SALES

Table 4 shows the tax revenues raised from the sale of alcohol since 1983. Consumption of alcohol steadily decreased after 1984, the year in which the excise tax was most recently raised. Several factors may have contributed to the decrease, including population characteristics, stricter driving-while-intoxicated laws, educational campaigns, etc. The increased consumption during 1984 may indicate that higher taxation did not deter sales.

* * * * *

TABLE 4
 TAX REVENUES FROM ALCOHOL SOLD IN ALASKA: FY 83 - FY 88
 (In Millions of Dollars)

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>
Beer	\$3.3	\$4.7	\$4.9	\$4.9	\$4.7	\$4.5
Wine	.8	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
Liquor	5.4	7.4	7.5	7.0	6.6	6.2
Total	\$9.5	\$13.4	\$13.8	\$13.2	\$12.6	\$11.9

Source: Alaska Department of Revenue, Research Section.

* * * * *

In addition to excise taxes, alcoholic beverage distributors pay an annual license fee and application fee. Table 5 provides the license fee schedule and revenue for FY 88. Application fees are \$100 for a new license, license renewal, or a license transfer. Application fees collected in FY 88 totaled approximately \$240,000.

TABLE 5
 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE FEE SCHEDULE: FY 88 REVENUE

TYPE OF LICENSE	NUMBER OF LICENSES ISSUED	ANNUAL FEE SCHEDULE	FY 88 REVENUE
Brewery	2	\$500	\$ 1,000
Distiller	1	500	500
Beverage Dispensary	689	1,250	854,643
Club	87	600	52,866
Common Carrier	158	350	50,000
Restaurant & Eating	319	300	96,566
Retail Liquor	474	750	356,041
General Wholesale	16	1,000	126,100
Maltbeverage Wholesale	7	200	7,300
Public Liquor	1	400	400
Miscellaneous Revenue*	1,250	variable	66,984
Total	3,026		\$1,612,400

*Revenue from one-time permits and other services from the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board. Permits include Caterers, 636 issued during FY 88; Special Events, 97 issued during FY 88; Restaurant Designation, 503 issued during FY 88; and Restaurant Caterers, 14 issued during FY 88.

Source: Alaska Alcoholic Beverage Control Board

* * * * *

POLICY ALTERNATIVES

Recent research from the State Office of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse indicates that "the state spends \$13.42 in services for each \$1.00 of revenue collected for alcoholic beverages."² Policy alternatives aimed at increasing revenues are discussed below.

²The Economic Cost of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse in Alaska, State Office of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, Volume 1, February 1989.

State Control of Alcohol Sales

Five states control the wholesale distribution of alcoholic beverages within their boundaries.³ These states buy alcoholic beverages from manufacturers and sell to privately owned, licensed retail outlets. Other states control both wholesale and retail sales.

A state's revenue potential in a control system depends upon the degree of control and the rate of markup. Of the five wholesale control states, all five states control spirits and two states control both spirits and wine.⁴ Markup is often in addition to excise tax, so the revenue potential in Alaska could be the net gain from the markup process. The markup rates in the wholesale control states range from 17.6 percent to 51 percent of the value of the product.

Wyoming (whose sparse population and vast area are similar to Alaska) reported 1988 sales of 1,387,517 gallons of wine and spirits at a markup of 17.6 percent of value; gross revenue from markup was \$3.73 million, or approximately \$2.69 per gallon. Based on similar wholesale value and sales of 2.5 million gallons of wine and spirits annually, a 17.6 percent markup would net about \$6.8 million per year in Alaska. Additional revenue could be collected by controlling distribution of beer and/or applying a larger markup. Additional markup could be captured by the state if retail sales were also controlled. Costs of operations could be recovered through shipping and handling fees. In Wyoming, such fees are approximately \$3.00 per case.

No state has converted from a private sector system to a control system. Ted Harris, a public relations consultant for the National Alcoholic Beverage Control Association, stated that it would be politically difficult for a license state to become a control state because it would transfer private sector jobs and profits to the state. Alaska has 16 general wholesale distributors and seven malt beverage and wine wholesale distributors.

³The five states are Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, Ohio and Wyoming. Michigan owns retail outlets but is considered a wholesale control state by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms because state sales equal less than five percent of total retail sales. Tables 1 through 3 list those states that control both wholesale and retail sales.

⁴Most control states do not operate as wholesalers for beer.

Increase License Fees

A liquor license has no official monetary value. However, by limiting the number of alcoholic beverage licenses issued, the state makes the licenses valuable assets. The market value of a liquor license corresponds to the present value of the expected revenue stream (net of costs) from liquor sales. The actual market value of a license is unknown since transfer applications do not include price of purchase. Collection of this information would give the state access to the market value of liquor licenses and the ability to tax this government-created wealth. Although license fees are intended to recover the cost of administering the laws and regulations, they do capture some of the value of the licenses. The license fee schedule could be easily modified to capture a larger share of the wealth. License fees were last set in 1980.

Application fees were last increased in 1987, from \$50 to \$100. Over 3,000 applications were processed by the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board during FY 88.

Increase Alcohol Excise Tax Rates

There has been discussion of taxing alcoholic beverages according to alcohol content rather than beverage type. Table 6 shows that taxing beer and wine at a rate based on the equivalent alcohol content (relative to spirits) would generate \$4.4 million annually. Once equalized, rates should be raised by equal percentage amounts if equalization is to be maintained. Total revenue under any tax increase will depend not only on the tax rate, but on the volume sold. Generally, a tax increase can be expected to reduce sales, so projections based on current sales will tend to overstate actual income.

TABLE 6
EQUALIZATION TO PRESENT TAX RATE OF SPIRITS
(In Millions of Dollars)

	<u>Present Rate (\$/gal)</u>	<u>New Rate (\$/gal)</u>	<u>Projected Revenue</u>	<u>Revenue Change</u>
Beer	0.35	0.59	\$7.5	\$3.0
Wine	0.85	1.82	2.6	1.4
Spirits	5.60	5.60	6.2	0.0
Total			\$16.3	\$4.4

* * * * *

I hope this information is helpful. Please contact our office if the committee members have further questions.

Increase License Fees

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THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT HAS
NOT BEEN FILMED BUT IS
AVAILABLE IN THE ORIGINAL
FILE

THE ECONOMIC COST OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG ABUSE IN ALASKA

MYRA M. MUNSON, COMMISSIONER, DHSS

MATT FELIX, COORDINATOR



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AK/DHSS/SCADA/89-1

Vol 1 of 2

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

OFFICE OF ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE

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FORWARD

In 1986 SOADA completed a study documenting the costs of alcohol abuse and alcoholism to the state. At that time the state incurred \$12.61 in costs for every dollar collected in alcohol excise tax. The enclosed update of this study now shows expenditures of \$13.42 for every dollar collected. Part of the difference can be attributed to the state collecting less alcohol tax dollars (\$14,042,000 in 1984; \$11,862,000 in 1988). Nevertheless, the costs associated with alcohol abuse in Alaska can only be categorized as a fiscal crisis. The increasing costs of alcohol abuse in 1988 were directly due to the increasing number of problems, despite a declining population.

The second report documents the tremendous tragedy of alcohol and drug abuse in Alaska. This impact study attempts to show the pervasiveness of substance abuse in our state. The list of statistical indicators is not inclusive, but a conservative attempt to show some obvious areas where the impact could be measured.

The SOADA remains committed to the goal of reducing per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages. This goal singularly offers the best hope for a healthier, less violent state. The savings to government and industry can only be measured in the millions of dollars as well. The staff at SOADA are available to discuss these studies in detail.



Matthew C. Felix
State Coordinator
Office of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse

<p>SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED COSTS TO ALASKANS</p>

STATE COSTS:	AMOUNT:
ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS:	\$ 14,731,829
SOCIAL SERVICES:	30,107,726
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:	130,441,069
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY:	20,578,163
STATE HEALTH/MEDICAL CARE:	3,842,490
TOTAL STATE COSTS:	\$ 199,701,277
NET REVENUE TO STATE:	
Licensure Fees and Taxation	\$ 14,871,860
TOTAL COSTS LESS REVENUES:	\$184,829,417

<p>The State Spends \$13.42 in Services/Costs for Each \$1.00 of Revenue Collected for Alcoholic Beverages.</p>

COST TO RESIDENTS:	
Lost Alaskan Income	\$ 40,804,800
Property Loss	36,752,917
Excess Medical Costs	16,567,798
TOTAL COSTS:	\$ 94,125,515
TOTAL COSTS TO THE STATE AND RESIDENTS:	\$278,954,932

INTRODUCTION

This document updates estimates of the cost of alcoholism and drug abuse published in 1986 by the State Office of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse for fiscal year 1984. The data in this report covers the most recent year for which a majority of the statistical information could be gathered which is fiscal year 1985. Further updating of this report will be considered as new data becomes available.

The summary figures were calculated using a variety of sources to estimate the percent of each outlay of funds which was related to alcohol or drug abuse. Sources are listed under each table.

The following list describes what types of costs have been included in each cost category:

Assistance Payments: Includes AFDC, Aid to the Disabled, Food Stamps and Medicaid;

Social Services: Includes Youth Services, Foster Care, Day Care, Institutional Care for Children, Homemakers Services, Protective Services, and Substance Abuse Treatment;

Criminal Justice System: Includes Prosecution, Courts, Law Enforcement, and Corrections;

Department of Public Safety: Includes the Highway Safety Planning Agency and the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, but not the State Troopers, who are counted with Law Enforcement;

Medical Care: Costs include API, Mental Health and State Insured Treatment Expenses.

Not all potential costs are included in this report due to scarcity of data in some areas. Some categories excluded are the cost of: health care and social services for Fetal Alcohol Syndrome children; insurance claims for non-state workers; increased insurance premiums due to injuries, property loss and illness; accidents on the job; most ambulance calls; private security; and out of state treatment.

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TABLE 1

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN--ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS
FY 85

Average # of AFDC Cases per Month	Percent Estimated Alcohol- Related	of Alcohol- Related Cases per Month	Average Cost per Case per Month	Cost of all Alcohol-Related Cases	
				Per Month	Per Year
6,373*	15%**	956	\$ 571.92*	\$ 546,756	\$ 6,561,072

Source: *Div. of Public Assistance, DHSS, Caseload & Benefit Issuance Summary FY84-90; **Vol. I, The Economic Impact of Alcohol and Alcoholism in Alaska

TABLE 2

AID TO THE DISABLED--ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS
FY 85

Average # of Aid to Disabled Per Month	Percent Estimated Alcohol- Related	of Alcohol- Related Cases per Month	Average Cost per Case per Month	Cost of all Alcohol-Related Cases	
				Per Month	Per Year
2,366*	20%**	473	\$ 224.24*	\$ 106,066	\$ 1,272,786

Source: *Div. of Public Assistance, DHSS, Caseload & Benefit Issuance Summary FY84-90; **Vol. I, The Economic Impact of Alcohol and Alcoholism in Alaska

TABLE 3

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM
FY 85

Average # Food Stamp Cases Per Month	Percent Estimated Alcohol- Related	of Alcohol- Related Cases per Month	Average Cost per Case per Month	Cost of all Alcohol-Related Cases	
				Per Month	Per Year
7,208*	5.3%**	382	\$ 272.29*	\$ 104,015	\$ 1,248,180

Source: *Div. of Public Assistance, DHSS, Caseload & Benefit Issuance Summary FY84-90; **Research Triangle Institute, 1984

TABLE 4

MEDICAID PAYMENTS RELATED
TO ALCOHOL, FY 84 & 85

ESTIMATES FOR 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	\$5,660,892

ESTIMATES FOR FY 85 - (Reduction of .02%):

\$16,114,292	20%	\$3,222,858	\$16,179,556	15%	\$2,426,933	\$5,649,791
--------------	-----	-------------	--------------	-----	-------------	-------------

Source: Division of Medical Assistance, Dept. of Health and Social Services; reduction based on actual funding from budget documents

* AD = Aid to the Disabled

TABLE 5

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AGGREGATED DIRECT COSTS ATTRIBUTABLE
TO ALCOHOLISM AND ALCOHOL ABUSE, FY 85

Category	Cost of All Alcohol-Related Cases Per Year
Aid to Families (AFDC)	\$ 6,561,072
Aid to Disabled	1,272,786
Food Stamps	1,248,180
Total Pub. Assistance	\$ 9,082,038
Medicaid	5,649,791
Total Alcohol Related Assistance Payments	\$14,731,829

TABLE 6
ESTIMATED ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED COSTS
FOR SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICE PROGRAMS, FY '85

Homemaker Services	Day Care	Residential Child Care	Protective Services	Foster Care
\$303,700	\$437,100	\$10,824,900	\$2,259,500	\$6,076,700
Total State Cost: \$ 19,901,900				

Percent Attributable to Alcohol/Drug Problems:

10%*	44%	44%	44%	44%
------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Estimated Alcohol/Drug Related Service Costs:

\$30,370	\$192,324	\$4,762,956	\$994,180	\$2,673,748
Total State Cost: \$ 8,653,578				

The percent attributable to alcohol/drug related problems is based upon a weighted average, determined by a prior survey of actual cases reported by social workers which showed child neglect to be 47% alcohol-related and child abuse to be 32% alcohol related. The resultant is 44%.

YOUTH SERVICES:

An estimated 48 % of all Youth Services (both detention and probation) are alcohol/drug related. Youth Service Costs for FY 85 were \$ 13,217,600; \$ 6,344,448 alcohol/drug related.
 (% supplied by The Drug Abuse Report, Vol. 3, No. 18)

Source: Division of Family and Youth Service, DHSS

TABLE 7
ECONOMIC COST OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS
ATTRIBUTABLE TO ALCOHOLISM AND ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE
ALASKA, FY 85

Category:	Economic Cost:
Social Services	\$ 8,653,578
Youth Services	\$ 6,344,448
Total Social Services	\$14,998,026

TABLE 8
ESTIMATED PROPERTY LOSS DUE TO ALCOHOL/DRUG ABUSE

TYPE OF LOSS:	ESTIMATED LOSS, FY85
DWI Fines (100.0%)	\$ 1,519,977
Theft/Fraud/ Forgery (53.7%)	14,710,291
Fire Loss (45.0%)	17,440,108
MV Accident (14.4%)	3,082,541
TOTAL PROPERTY LOSS:	\$ 36,752,917

Source: Table 9, Table 10, Table 14-B, and "Crime In Alaska, 1985"

TABLE 9
ECONOMIC COSTS OF EXCESS MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS
ATTRIBUTABLE TO ALCOHOLISM AND ALCOHOL ABUSE
ALASKA, FY 85

Accident Category:	1 Number	2 Unit Cost (dollars)	3 Total Cost (dollars)	4 EAA	5 Excess Cost (dollars)
Fatalities	127	\$306,000	\$38,862,000	54.3%	\$21,114,000
Injuries	6,165	5,000	30,825,000	14.4%	4,438,800
PDO*		(average)			
Accidents	13,423	\$ 2,982	40,032,994	7.7%	3,082,541
Excess Cost Attributable to Alcohol Abuse:					\$31,903,046
* PDO = Property Damage Only					

Sources:

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 10
COST OF ALCOHOL RELATED FIRE LOSS, FY 85

Number of Fire Deaths	29	
Alcohol/Drug Related Fire Deaths	13	45 %
Number of Fires in Alaska	3,469	
Number of Fire Injuries*	116	
Estimated No. Alc/Drug Fire Injuries	52	45 %
Property Loss by Fire	\$ 38,755,796	
Est. Alc/Drug Property Loss	\$ 17,440,108	45 %
Est. Alc/Drug Death Expense**	\$ 50,050	
Total Estimate of Costs	\$ 17,490,158	

* Service & civilian injuries

** Funeral expenses & burial estimated at \$3,500;
ambulance \$200; emergency room & physician \$150

Note: Alaska leads the nation in deaths by fire per Capita

Source: Div. of Fire Prevention, Dept. of Public Safety

TABLE 11
COST ESTIMATION OF LOST INCOME
DUE TO ALCOHOL/DRUG ABUSE, 1985

CAUSE OF TIME LOSS:	ESTIMATED LOSS
Incarceration:	
DWI Incarceration	\$ 2,732,123
Other Incarceration	22,615,390
Parole/Probation	474,050
Premature Death	6,853,716
Related Injuries	2,342,623
Alcohol/Drug Treatment	5,318,752
Mental Health Treatment	
API (14.1% of pat. days)	458,143
CMHC (4717 hours)	10,083
TOTAL	\$ 40,804,880

Note:

Income estimate: \$18,726 - Dept. of Labor; time loss figured from estimates from the Mental Health Annual Report, Annual Corrections Report, SOADA M.I.S. Annual Report, Vital Statistics Annual Report, and Occupational Health Annual Reports

TABLE 12

STATE REVENUE FROM SALE AND CONSUMPTION OF BEVERAGE ALCOHOL
FY '85*

SOURCE OF REVENUE:	AMOUNT OF REVENUE:	
LICENSE FEES:		
Liquor License Application Fees	101,850	
Liquor Licenses:		
Beverage Dispensary	852,275	
Club Fees	44,900	
Common Carrier Dispensary	36,675	
General Wholesaler	139,100	
Miscellaneous License	49,718	
Pub License	---	
Restaurant	91,850	
Retail Licenses	373,300	
Wholesale Malt Beverage & Wine	12,300	
TOTAL LICENSE FEES		\$ 1,701,968
EXISE TAXES:		
Liquor: (1,347,646 gal @ \$5.60)	7,546,820	
Wine: (1,642,709 gal @ \$.85)	1,396,303	
Beer: (13,900,193 gal @ \$.35)	4,865,069	
EXISE TAXES, TOTAL		\$ 13,808,192
Wholesale Industry Income Tax**		100,000
Multi State Tax		5,000
GROSS STATE REVENUE		\$15,615,160
Administrative Costs:		
Alcohol Beverage Control Office	667,500	
Audit and Collection Division	70,800	
Total Administrative Costs		738,300
NET STATE REVENUE		\$14,871,860

* All figures provided by Dept. of Revenue, Division of Audit and Collections, except as noted.

** Review of the Wholesale Liquor Industry, State of Alaska Legislative Council, Sub-committee of Taxation and Revenue Report. Figure is an estimate; direct information is not available.

Source: Department of Revenue

TABLE 13
ESTIMATED COST
OF ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED ENFORCEMENT, FY 85

COMPONENT	ESTIMATED TOTAL FY 85	ESTIMATED % ALC/DRUG RELATED	EST. TOT. ALC/DRUG REL. COST
Enforcement:			
State Troopers	\$ 33,786,800	45.4%	\$15,339,207
Narcotics Unit	2,557,200	100.0%	2,557,200
Municipal Police	60,017,975	45.4%	27,248,160
VPSO Program	6,505,600	45.4%	2,953,542
TOTAL	\$102,867,575	46.8%	\$48,098,109

TABLE 14-A
ESTIMATION OF COST OF ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED
CASES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, FY 85

Prosecution	\$ 10,421,400	35.0%	\$ 3,647,490
Pre-Trial			
Diversion	866,500	72.3%	626,480
Judicial*			
Appellate Court	3,907,770	31.5%	1,230,948
Trial Courts	34,792,330	12.9%	4,488,211
Public Defender	5,320,500	60.0%	\$ 3,192,300
TOTAL	\$ 55,308,500	23.8%	\$13,185,429
Contract Jails	\$ 3,324,100	72.3%	\$ 2,403,324

*Includes \$ 4,524,700 in Administration & Support Costs

Sources: Kelso Report, Vol.1; Alaska Judicial Council;
Alaska Court System Annual Report; Fiscal Year 1987
Operating and Capital Budget - Dept. of Law, Ak Court Sys

TABLE 14-B
AMOUNT SPENT ON ENFORCEMENT

I. AMOUNT SPENT BY MUNICIPALITIES:		
CITY/BOROUGH	1985	1986
ANCHORAGE	\$ 36,265,715	\$ 37,280,778
BRISTOL BAY	233,665	318,292
JUNEAU	1,958,381	1,885,686
NORTH SLOPE	5,297,000	5,726,053
SITKA	1,261,792	1,362,192
ALEKNAGIK	1,107	1,107*
ANIAK	23,591*	27,463
AKUTAN	12,706*	12,706
EMMONAK	52,274*	52,274
DILLINGHAM	478,560*	550,063
CRAIG	293,550	271,118
CORDOVA	420,885*	460,487
GALENA	158,698*	191,202
HAINES	313,482	338,277
HOMER	756,243	940,391
KAKE	75,000*	75,387
KENAI	968,576*	997,504
KETCHIKAN	1,619,746	2,090,905
KODIAK	1,855,313	1,785,349
KOTZEBUE	688,827*	559,567
MCGRATH	23,388	26,928
NOME	640,173	670,030
NORTH POLE	321,760	321,760*
PALMER	1,109,050	1,109,050*
PETERSBURG	878,323**	1,022,722**
SEWARD	953,198*	1,009,744
SKAGWAY	179,938	166,165
SELDOVIA	563,060	684,247
TANANA	93,802*	93,802***
UNALAKLEET	147,620*	147,620
UNALASKA	616,115	726,421
VALDEZ	1,236,056	1,272,537
WHITTIER	126,429*	126,429
WRANGELL	393,952	386,954
TOTAL MUNICIPAL	\$ 60,017,975	\$ 62,691,210
 II. AMOUNT SPENT BY THE STATE FOR ENFORCEMENT:		
TROOPERS	\$ 33,846,700	\$ 31,852,100
NARCOTICS UNIT	2,557,200	2,457,700
VPSO PROGRAM	6,505,600	6,567,800
TOTAL STATE	\$ 42,909,500	\$ 40,877,600

Source: Dept. of Commerce & Econ. Development, Comprehensive annual fiscal reports 1985-86; State Operating Budget, 1987 & 1988

* Estimated expenditures; most using 1986 figures

** Includes public safety, may be other than police

*** Includes jail expenses.

**TABLE 15-A
COST OF VIOLENT CRIME COMPENSATION
TO INNOCENT VICTIMS, 1985**

DWI ACCIDENT VICTIMS:

Claim No.	Injury/ Fatality	Age of Victim	Amount of Compensation
84-162	Fatality	17	\$ 4,746.00
84-200	Injury	37	\$ 5,000.00
84-213	Injury	29	\$ 15,000.00
85-003	(same as 84-162)		\$ 500.00
85-032	Injury	32	\$ 285.75
85-037	Injury	21	\$ 834.61
85-068	Injury	31	\$ 1,000.00
85-069	Injury	28	\$ 11,500.00
85-076	Injury	24	\$ 25,000.00
85-083	Injury	33	\$ 4,488.00
85-092	(same as 85-032)		\$ 500.00
85-143	Injury	21	\$ 25,000.00
85-183	Injury	27	\$ 25,000.00
85-191	Injury	10	\$ 850.20
85-262	Injury	35	\$ 2,164.20
85-268	Injury	30	\$ 1,500.00
85-282	Injury	minor	\$ 15,000.00
TOTAL AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION:			\$ 138,368.76

VICTIMS OF OTHER VIOLENT CRIMES:

TOTAL AMOUNT OF ALL OTHER INNOCENT VICTIM AWARDS:
 \$ 612,882.09

AMOUNT ESTIMATED RELATED TO ALCOHOL/DRUG ABUSE:
 (71.8%) \$ 440,049.34

TOTAL AMOUNT OF ALL INNOCENT VICTIM AWARDS ESTIMATED
 RELATED TO ALCOHOL/DRUG ABUSE (77%): \$ 578,418.10

ADMINISTRATION:
 (77 % OF TOTAL) \$ 129,745.00

GRAND TOTAL: \$ 708,163.10

Total victim compensation by the Violent Crimes Compensation Board for FY 1985 was \$ 751,250.85. DWI related injuries and fatalities are included as compensable. DWI's cost 18.4 % of the total amount given out. Other violent crimes estimated to be 71.8 % (source: Ak. Judicial Council Reports). Total administration costs were \$ 168,500. The DWI compensated cases represent only a small number of DWI injuries that were not compensated from another source, such as insurance. Data Source: Violent Crimes Comp. Board, Annual Report, 1985

**TABLE 15-B
DWI SENTENCING**

During 1985, 7,085 persons were booked into institutions for DWI's, 4,038 of these were booked to serve a sentence imposed by the courts. A study of persons entering an institution to serve a DWI sentence provided percentages, average jail days, and average fines that were used to figure the cost and time spent incarcerated for those serving sentences for DWIs in 1985.

Number of Offenses	Number of Persons	Estimated Jail Days	Estimated Fine
1st Offense	2,786	11,145	\$ 757,851.84
2nd Offense	969	21,320	\$ 478,745.28
3rd Offense	223	9,143	\$ 223,000.00
4th Offense	40	8,036	\$ 40,380.00
5th Offense	20	3,600	\$ 20,000.00
TOTAL	4,038	53,244	\$ 1,519,977.12

Total jail days available: 728,905 (Cost: \$82.49/day)
 CRC jail days available: 102,200 (Cost: \$46.16/day)
 DWI jail days are 6.4 % of total jail days available
 Administration & Support: \$ 17,760,700.

Cost to the State:

Expense of DWI jail time:	\$ 4,231,083.56
Administrative Support:	\$ 1,136,684.80
TOTAL EXPENSE:	\$ 5,367,768.36

DWI jail days in 1985 are equal to 145.9 years.
 Lost wages at per capita annual income of \$18,726
 are equal to \$ 2,732,123.40.

Total Cost to the Offender:

Lost Wages:	\$ 2,732,123.40
Fines:	\$ 1,519,977.12
TOTAL EXPENSE:	\$ 4,252,100.52

Sources: Ak. Dept. of Corrections Annual Report
 Department of Labor, Research & Analysis

TABLE 15-C
COST OF ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED INCARCERATION OTHER THAN DWI

The average number of persons incarcerated in 1985 was 1,997; 90 % were incarcerated for a felony and 10 % for misdemeanors. 61 % of inmates were incarcerated for violent crimes, 15 % for property crimes, 9 % for substance abuse, and 15 % for other crimes. Estimated percentages of alcohol/drug relatedness are from the Alaska Judicial Council Reports, Dec., 1983, and are shown on page 11 of Alaska Substance Abuse Indicators, 1988. In Nov., 85, a study of inmate sentencing shows that 79.5 % were serving a sentence of over 1 year, 3.3 % were serving an average of 5 months each, and 17.2 % were serving DWI or other unknown time.

Type of Offense	Estimated Time Served FY85 (yrs)*	Estimated % Alcohol/Drug Rel.**	Jail Time Alcohol/Drug Rel.
Violence	1,208.7 yrs	72.3 %	873.9 yrs
Drug	179.1	100.0 %	179.1
Property	298.7	51.8 %	154.7
Other	unknown	33.3 %	----
TOTAL	1,686.5 yrs		1,207.7 yrs

* Adjusted for % serving less than 1 yr, & % unknown
* Adjusted for 90 % Felony, 10 % Misdemeanor

Based on 1,984 institutional beds and 280 CRC beds:
 Total alcohol/drug related jail days: 440,810.5
 Regular alc/drug jail days (87.8 %): 387,031.6
 Cost @ \$82.49/day = \$ 31,926,236.68
 CRC alc/drug jail days (12.2 %): 53,778.9
 Cost @ \$46.16/day = \$ 2,482,434.02

Expense of alcohol and drug related jail time:	\$34,408,670.70
Admin. Support (53.3 %):	\$ 9,466,453.10
TOTAL EXPENSE	\$43,875,123.80

Alcohol/Drug related jail days in 1985 = 1,207.7yrs.
 Lost wages at per capita annual income of \$18,726
 are equal to \$ 22,615,390.20.

Sources: Ak. Dept. of Corrections Annual Report, 1985
 Department of Labor, Research & Analysis

TABLE 15-D
COST OF ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED PAROLE/PROBATION, FY 85

The average number of persons on parole/probation was 2,310; 752 in the Northern Region, 1,312 in the Southcentral Region, and 246 in the Southeast Region. 40 percent of the parole/probation caseload were violent offenders, 32 percent were property offenders, 21 percent were substance abuse offenders, and all other offenses were 7 percent.

Type of Offense	Estimated Number of Prob./Parolees	Estimated % Alcohol/Drug Rel.**	Prob./Parolees Alcohol/Drug Related Off.
Violence	924	72.3 %	668
Drug	485	100.0 %	485
Property	739	51.8 %	383
Other	162	33.3 %	54
TOTAL	2,310		1,590

** Estimated percentages of alcohol/drug relatedness are from the Alaska Judicial Council Reports, Dec., 1983, and are shown on page 11 of Alaska Substance Abuse Indicators, 1988.

The 1,590 persons on probation/parole due to alcohol and drug related offenses represent 68.8 % of the total population of probationers/parolees. The total budget for probation/parole was \$4,174,000.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &68.8 \% \times \$ 4,174,000 = \$ 2,871,712 \\
 &\text{CRC alc/drug prob./parole days:} \\
 &\quad (16 \% \times 102,200 \text{ days}) (68.8 \%) = 11,250.2 \\
 &\quad \text{Cost @ } \$46.16/\text{day} = \$ 519,309.23
 \end{aligned}$$

Expense of Alcohol/Drug related
Probation/Parloe Supervision:
CRC housing for Prob./Parole:
TOTAL EXPENSE

\$ 2,871,712.00
\$ 519,309.23
\$ 3,391,021.23

Sources: Ak. Dept. of Corrections Annual Report, 1985
page 3;

TABLE 16-A
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED
COST ESTIMATES FOR PROGRAMS AND PREVENTION, 1985

COMPONENT:	AMOUNT:
HIGHWAY SAFETY PLANNING AGENCY:	
408 Alcohol Program Coordination	\$ 10,000
Alcohol Education & Prevention	103,000
Alcohol Safety Action Program*	1,255,700
Alcohol Prosecution	90,000
Chemical People	40,000
Administrative Revocation	26,698
Public Info. & Ed. (1/3 of \$74,000)	24,642
Field Sobriety Tests	12,000
Planning and Administration: ((\$337,400 x 20.1 %))	\$ 67,817
TOTAL HIGHWAY SAFETY PLANNING AGENCY: \$1,629,827	
VIOLENT CRIMES COMPENSATION:(Table 14-A)	708,163
COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	
AND SEXUAL ABUSE (CDVSA):(Table 16)	2,265,350
Grand Total	\$4,603,340
*The ASAP program was transferred to SOADA in 1986	
Note: Troopers are not included in this table.	
Source: 1985 Highway Safety Plan	

TABLE 16-B
COSTS OF ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
AND CHILD ABUSE

COMPONENT:	TOTAL AMOUNT:	ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED PERCENT:**	AMOUNT:
Council on Domestic Violence/Sexual Abuse	\$ 4,530,700	50 %	\$ 2,265,350
**The percent was from Prevention Forum, Jan., 1989 page 19; Amount of component from Operating and Capital Budget, 1987			

TABLE 17
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG RELATED DEATHS
OCCURRING IN ALASKA , 1980-1986

CAUSE OF DEATH	%	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
CIRRHOSIS (1)	100	36	38	51	40	42	39	33
ALCOHOLISM (2)	100	23	28	27	19	20	28	24
FETAL DEATH (3)	5	1	2	2	2	2	1	2
OTHER DISEASES (4)	16	21	28	29	27	31	15	
MV ACCIDENTS (5)	V	65	76	54	64	76	85	52
AIRPLANE ACC (6)	15	4	10	7	6	6	11	6
FALLS & FIRE (7)	25	-	16	16	25	27	26	29
SUFFOCATION (8)	35	-	6	4	6	7	7	8
OTH. ACCIDENTS (8)	68	30	37	25	20	14	12	
SUICIDE (9)	59	50	52	50	56	55	73	74
HOMICIDE (10)	72	27	42	57	50	55	43	38
DROWNING + (11)	50	-	35	33	37	56	60	45
OTHER ALCOHOL (*)	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	
OTHER DRUG (*)	14	12	13	20	19	19	27	
TOTAL ALCOHOL RELATED DEATHS		304	368	380	380	415	437	366
TOT. RES. DEATH **	**	1,734	1,739	1,808	1,913	1,972	2,080	2,118

NOTES:

SOURCE OF
NO./DEATHS:

- (1) Includes cirrhosis & chronic liver disease..VITAL STATS
- (2) ICDA codes listed in vital stats appendix...VITAL STATS
- (3) % from NIAAA, 1987, congenital anomalies...VITAL STATS
- (4) % from ARIS 1987.....VITAL STATS
- (5) Variable death % is provided by Highway Safety Planning No. Deaths, 79-83 & 86 is from Highway Safety Planning
- (6) % Source: DPH, Epidem. Office, Anchorage...VITAL STATS Study of Aviation Acc., '86 (table 11: 45/304)
- (7) Falls from Vital Stats; Fire deaths from Pub. Safety
- (8) % from ARIS, "The Bottom Line" Fall 87.....VITAL STATS
- (9) Suicide % is from AJPH, FEB. 88, p. 179.180..... No. is from DMHDD report "Suicides in Ak." 3/86...DMHDD
- (10) % Homicide source: Ak Judicial Council study..... No. is from DMHDD report "Suicides in Ak." 3/86...DMHDD
- (11) % source = U.S.C.Guard, includes all drowning & all water related deaths.....VITAL STATS
- (*) Other Alcohol/Drug Deaths are provided by...VITAL STATS
- (**) Total resident deaths from 1985 Vital Stat. Report.

An estimated 2,650 residents of Alaska died from alcohol or drug related causes from 1980 to 1986. This represents 20 % of all deaths (13,364). More research has been done on estimating alcohol deaths than drug deaths. All alcohol and drug deaths are assumed to be low due to under reporting.

TABLE 18

EXCESS DEATHS ATTRIBUTABLE TO ALCOHOLISM AND ALCOHOL ABUSE

Age Group	1 Total Deaths By Age	2 Percent Excess Deaths	3 Excess Deaths By Age	4 Years of Productive Life Lost
0-4	175	5.1 %	9	567
5-9	20	40.0 %	8	464
10-14	22	40.9 %	9	477
15-19	53	41.5 %	22	1,056
20-24	93	58.1 %	54	2,322
25-29	116	53.4 %	62	2,356
30-34	107	51.4 %	55	1,815
35-39	104	36.5 %	38	1,064
40-44	105	38.1 %	40	920
45-49	99	25.3 %	25	450
50-54	138	20.3 %	28	364
55-59	159	14.5 %	23	184
60-64	157	10.8 %	17	51
65-69	172	13.4 %	23	0
70+/Unk	560	4.3 %	24	0
TOTAL	2,080	21.0 %	437	12,090

Sources:

Column 1. Ak. Bureau of Vital Statistics, Annual Report, 1985

Column 2. Column 3 divided by column 1

Column 3. Table 17 applied to Vital Stats. Annual Report, 1985

Column 4. YPLL = mid range of age subtracted from age 65, then multiplied by Column 3

LOST WAGES DUE TO PREMATURE DEATH RELATED TO ALCOHOL/DRUGS:

\$ 18,726/year X 12,090 years = \$ 226,397,340

TABLE 19-A

NUMBER OF DISCHARGES AND PATIENT DAYS
FOR ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG ABUSE
FOR ACUTE CARE HOSPITALS, 1982*

HOSPITAL/REGION	DISCHARGES		INPATIENT DAYS	
	ALCOHOL	DRUG	ALCOHOL	DRUG
SOUTHEAST REGION:				
BARTLETT	48	7	169	22
KETCHIKAN	-	-	-	-
MT. EDGE CUMBE	144	2	3,812	12
PETERSBURG	11	0	24	0
SITKA COMMUNITY	30	6	117	12
WRANGELL	24	2	53	4
TOTAL SOUTHEAST:	257	15	4,175	50
SOUTH CENTRAL REGION:				
ANMC/PHS	20	0	244	0
BBA/PHS	-	-	-	-
CENT. PENINSULA	-	-	-	-
CORDOVA	56	0	-	-
ELMENDORF	104	20	832	71
FAITH HOSPITAL	10	1	22	0
HUMANA HOSPITAL	-	-	-	-
KODIAK	89	14	263	35
NAVAL ADAK	10	0	27	0
NORTON SOUND	-	-	-	-
PROVIDENCE	71	9	479	57
SEWARD GENERAL	60	0	290	0
SO. PENINSULA	-	-	-	-
USCG KODIAK	-	-	-	-
VALDEZ COMMUNITY	12	1	39	3
VALLEY HOSPITAL	8	0	53	0
YUKON-KUSKOKWIM	36	0	71	0
TOTAL SOUTH CENTRAL:	464	43	2,285	163
NORTHERN REGION:				
FAIRBANKS MEM.	131	32	657	106
BARROW PHS	31	2	84	3
KOTZEBUE PHS	48	0	215	0
TANANA PHS	-	-	-	-
BASSET ARMY	-	-	-	-
TOTAL NORTHERN:	210	34	956	109
TOTAL STATEWIDE:	756	83	7,416	322

Data is for the last year that an annual hospital report was completed (1983 using 1982 data) ICD-9 diagnostic codes used. With an estimated Cost per inpatient day of \$ 578.00, (Epidemiology bulletin No. 7, April 12, 1985), cost of 7,416 inpatient days is \$ 4,286,448. (Compare this amount with the total in Table 21-A)

TABLE 19-B

ESTIMATED STATE INSURANCE COSTS

Total Amount estimated costs to the State of Alaska through Insurance expenditures due to Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment in FY 85:

Total Claims Paid for Fy 85	\$ 32,223,711
Estimated Total Inpatient Cost: (41% of total claims)	\$ 13,211,722
Estimated Alcohol/Drug Related Inpatient Costs (6 %):	\$ 792,703
Estimated Total Outpatient Cost: (40% of total claims)	\$ 12,889,484
Estimated Alcohol/Drug Related Outpatient Costs (5 %):	\$ 644,474
Estimated Total Alcohol/Drug Related State Medical Insurance Costs:	\$ 1,437,177

This estimate is only for treatment costs and does not include costs for injuries or diseases caused by alcohol or drug abuse.

Source: Aetna insurance report: "State of Alaska Task Force on Employee Healthcare Benefits Meeting " October 13, 1988, Juneau, Alaska

TABLE 20-A
PRESENTING PROBLEM AT ADMISSION,
COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS,
ALASKA, FY 84 TO FY 87

Principal Diagnosis At Admission	Number Of Admissions							
	FY 84		FY 85		FY 86		FY 87	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alcohol Related	15	.23	14	.22	17	.26	18	.29
Alcohol Abuse	370	5.70	332	5.31	310	4.98	263	4.27
Drug Abuse	81	1.25	86	1.37	93	1.40	97	1.57
Tot. Alc./Drug	466	7.18	432	6.91	420	6.64	378	6.14
TOTAL ADMITS	6490		6255		6620		6161	

TOTAL COST OF CMHC's, FY 85: \$ 6,893,600
COSTS RELATED TO ALCOHOL/DRUG ABUSE:
(\$ 6,893,600 X .0691) = \$ 476,348

TABLE 20-B
PROVISIONAL DIAGNOSIS AT ADMISSION
ALASKA PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE
FY 84 TO FY 87

Provisional Diagnosis	API Admissions							
	FY 84		FY 85		FY 86		FY 87	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alcohol Related	50	4.7	55	4.8	51	4.5	58	5.5
Alcohol Abuse	71	6.7	66	5.7	98	8.6	72	6.8
Drug Abuse	35	3.3	40	3.5	42	3.7	21	2.0
Total Alc./Drug	156	14.8	161	14.1	191	16.8	151	14.3
TOTAL ADMITS	1056	100%	1141	100%	1138	100%	1056	100%

TOTAL COST OF API, FY 85: \$ 13,680,600
COSTS RELATED TO ALCOHOL/DRUG ABUSE:
(\$ 13,680,600 X .141) = \$ 1,928,965

Source: Annual Reports, 1984-87, Division of Mental Health,

THE IMPACT OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG ABUSE IN ALASKA



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INTRODUCTION

This 1988 update of the report entitled "The Impact of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse in Alaska" has been developed in response to many requests for data which describe the extent of alcohol and drug abuse problems and their effects on life in Alaska. As a result, this report was designed to meet the need for data and information by a broad spectrum of users. The principal audience for this document is state and local government agencies and service providers. The report was written, however, with an emphasis on statistical data with a minimum amount of interpretation so that the application of the indicators could be varied depending upon the needs of the individual users of the report.

For clarification of any questions regarding this report, please contact:

State Office of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse (SOADA),
Pouch H-05F,
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0607

Phone: (907) 586-6201

TABLE 1
 RATES AND PERCENTAGES OF THE 15 LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH
 IN ALASKA FOR 1985 WITH U.S. COMPARISONS.

15 LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN RANK ORDER OF U.S. RATES	ALASKA				U.S.	
	Rank	Deaths	Rate	%	Rate	%
Diseases of Heart	2	419	77.7	20.1	325.0	7.1
Cancer	3	401	74.3	19.3	191.7	21.9
Cerebrovascular Diseases	5	88	16.3	4.2	64.0	7.3
Unintentional Injuries	1	431	79.9	20.7	38.6	4.4
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	6	63	11.7	3.0	31.3	3.7
Pneumonia & Influenza	8	46	8.5	2.2	27.9	3.2
Diabetes Mellitis	13	25	4.6	1.2	16.2	1.9
Suicide	4	118	21.9	5.7	12.0	1.4
Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	9	39	7.2	1.9	11.2	1.3
Atherosclerosis	14	19	3.5	0.9	9.9	1.1
Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome	16	5	0.9	0.2	9.4	1.1
Homicide & Legal Intervention	7	60	11.1	2.9	8.1	0.9
Perinatal Conditions	10	36	6.7	1.7	7.6	0.9
Septicemia	15	8	1.5	0.4	7.1	0.8
Congenital Anomalies	11	29	5.4	1.4	5.1	0.6
Alcoholism *	12	28	5.2	1.3	-	-
All Other Causes		265	49.1	12.7	103.9	12.6
Total		2,080	385.5	100%	869.0	100%

Note: Rates are based on deaths per 100,000 persons

* Alcoholism is not in the top 15 U.S. causes of death

Source: Division of Public Health, Department of Health and Social Services, 1985 Population, Dept. of Labor, 539,600

PREVALENCE INDICATORS

TABLE 2-A

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF ALASKANS WITH
ALCOHOL RELATED PROBLEMS, 1980-87
(Estimated Using Mardin's Formula)

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1980	25,671	5,207	30,878
1981	27,207	5,767	32,974
1982	29,881	6,337	36,218
1983	31,229	6,945	38,174
1984	30,917	7,462	38,379
1985	32,939	7,898	40,837
1986	33,166	8,164	41,330
1987	32,074	8,317	40,391

Data Source: Department of Labor, Population Projections, 1985; Industry-Occupation Outlook, 1981-1987

TABLE 2-B

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF ALCOHOLICS
IN ALASKA, 1970 - 1986
(Using Jellinek's Formula)

NO. OF CIRRHOSIS DEATHS YEAR	CIRRHOSIS DEATHS		EST. NO. OF ALCOHOLICS IN AK.		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1970	23	10	11,031	1,650	12,681
1971	25	17	11,990	2,804	14,794
1972	27	16	12,949	2,639	15,588
1973	13	14	6,235	2,309	8,544
1974	18	17	8,633	2,804	11,437
1975	25	24	11,990	3,959	15,949
1976	33	18	15,827	2,969	18,796
1977	22	19	10,551	3,134	13,685
1978	24	14	11,510	2,309	13,819
1979	24	18	11,510	2,969	14,479
1980	24	12	11,510	1,979	13,489
1981	20	18	9,592	2,969	12,561
1982	27	24	12,949	3,959	16,908
1983	27	13	12,949	2,144	15,093
1984	19	22	9,112	3,629	12,741
1985	23	16	11,031	2,639	13,670
1986	19	14	9,112	2,309	11,422

Data Sources: Vital Statistics Reports, 1970, 71, 73-86; NIAAA U.S. Epidemiological Data Reference Manual, 1985; Kelso Report, Vol. IV

Percent of Total Sales of Legal Alcoholic Beverage in each Beverage Class and Per Capita Sales In Gallons of Absolute Alcohol for Persons 14 Years of Age and Older* in Alaska, for 1958 and FY 1976-1987.

TABLE 3-A

PERCENTAGE OF ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL
BY CLASS OF BEVERAGE SOLD

Year	Distilled Spirits	Wine	Beer	Per Capita * Absolute Alc. In Gallons
1987	38%	16%	46%	3.21
1986	39%	15%	46%	3.28
1985	40%	15%	45%	3.47
1984	41%	14%	45%	3.61
1983	42%	14%	44%	3.60
1982	43%	14%	43%	3.60
1981	44%	13%	43%	3.59
1980	45%	13%	43%	3.46
1979	46%	13%	41%	3.39
1978	48%	12%	41%	3.44
1977	49%	11%	39%	3.48
1976	51%	12%	37%	3.61
1958	58%	7%	35%	2.52

*Drinking Age Population

Per Capita Sale of Legal Alcoholic Beverages by Gallons of Absolute Alcohol for population 14 Years of Age and Older, for Alaska and The United States, 1986.

TABLE 3-B
A COMPARISON OF ALASKA PER CAPITA SALES, IN GALLONS OF
ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL TO NATIONAL DATA, 1986

Region	Distilled Spirits	Wine	Beer	Total
Alaska	1.26	.50	1.53	3.28
U. S.	1.15	.42	1.67	2.53

Sources: Department of Labor
NIAAA - Alcohol and Health

TABLE 3-C
 PER CAPITA SALES, TOTAL SALES AND SALES BY BEVERAGE CLASS, FOR
 BEVERAGE ALCOHOL AND ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL, FOR PERSONS 14 YEARS OF
 AGE AND OLDER, ALASKA, 1975, 1980, AND 1983 - 1987.

POPULATION (Age 14 & Older- Drinking age Population)	YEAR	BEVERAGE CLASS	GALLONS PER CAPITA	
			Per Class Of Bev.	Absolute Alcohol
403,041	1987	Dist. Spirits	2.93	1.21
		Wine	3.89	.50
		Beer	33.17	1.49
		TOTAL	-	3.21
408,998	1986	Dist. Spirits	3.04	1.26
		Wine	3.88	.50
		Beer	33.89	1.53
		TOTAL	-	3.28
401,903	1985	Dist. Spirits	3.35	1.39
		Wine	4.09	.53
		Beer	34.59	1.56
		TOTAL	-	3.47
388,632	1984	Dist. Spirits	3.61	1.49
		Wine	3.91	.50
		Beer	35.92	1.62
		TOTAL	-	3.61
370,393	1983	Dist. Spirits	3.66	1.51
		Wine	3.77	.49
		Beer	35.67	1.60
		TOTAL	-	3.60
300,539	1980	Dist. Spirits	3.76	1.54
		Wine	3.46	.45
		Beer	32.74	1.47
		TOTAL	-	3.46
275,665	1975	Dist. Spirits	4.49	1.93
		Wine	2.91	.42
		Beer	30.66	1.38
		TOTAL	-	3.73

Source: Alcohol Sales - Department of Revenue. (Excludes military non-taxable gallons.) Population - Department of Labor. Calculated Using: Spirits: 0.43/1975; 0.411/1980-84; 0.414/1985-87; Wine: 0.14/1975; 0.129/1980-87; Beer: 0.045

TABLE 4-A
TOTAL NUMBER OF LIQUOR LICENSES BY TYPE AND YEAR
1983 - 1986*

TYPE OF LICENSE	1981	1982	1983	1984	2/26/85	2/20/86
Beverage Dispensary	624	629	662	684	625	697
Dispensary Club	62	66	69	73	73	75
Commercial Carrier	83	84	107	130	129	134
Restaurant	234	236	247	272	272	307
Retail	454	458	463	483	487	492
Pub	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	1,462	1,474	1,549	1,643	1,587	1,706

On-Premise	1,008	1,016	1,085	1,160	1,100	1,214
Off-Premise	454	458	463	483	487	492

Source: Department of Revenue: Alcohol Beverage Control Board

* The distribution of license's was based on the percentage breakout for 1981, a year for which data on number of each type of license was available. Data on the exact type breakout for previous years was not available.

TABLE 4-B
NUMBER OF PERSONS PER LICENSE, ALASKA, 1981-1987
(Total Population in Thousands)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	2/26/85	3/10/86
ON PREMISE LICENSES	1,008	1,016	1,116	1,116	1,100	1,214
No. Persons/License*	322	342	332	348	365	337
OFF PREMISE LICENSES	454	458	463	483	487	492
No. Persons/License*	714	758	800	805	840	819
TOTAL LICENSES	1,462	1,474	1,549	1,643	1,587	1,706
No. Persons/License*	222	235	239	237	253	240

1987: Total Licenses = 1,775; No. Persons Per License = 227

*(drinking age population considered to be age 14 and over)

Source: Dept. of Labor Annual Population Stats., Dept of Revenue

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
INDICATORS

TABLE 5-A

TOTAL NO. OF ADULTS ARRESTED FOR SELECTED ALCOHOL/DRUG OFFENSES								
SELECTED OFFENSES	1984		1985		1986		1987	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
DWI	4,881	31.5	4,872	26.0	4,274	17.7	3,853	14.8
Liquor Law Violations	1,114	7.2	1,536	8.2	1,800	7.5	1,739	6.7
Drug Arrests:	429	2.8	517	2.7	475	2.0	793	3.0
Total Alcohol & Oth. Drug Arrest	6,424	41.5	6,925	36.9	6,549	27.2	6,385	24.6
Total Arrests	15,473	100	18,743	100	24,079	100	26,121	100

TABLE 5-B

TOTAL NO. OF JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR SELECTED ALCOHOL/DRUG OFFENSES								
SELECTED OFFENSES	1984		1985		1986		1987	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
DWI	75	1.7	79	1.7	101	1.8	69	1.3
Liquor Law Violations	1,013	22.4	873	18.6	1,069	19.3	1,116	20.3
Drug Arrests:	307	6.8	292	6.2	233	4.2	170	3.1
Total Alcohol & Oth. Drug Arrest	1,395	30.9	1,244	26.4	1,403	25.3	1,355	24.6
Total Arrests	4,521	100	4,705	100	5,545	100	5,496	100

Source: Department of Public Safety, Crime in Alaska Reports

These statistics do not give a complete picture of all of the crime related to alcohol and other drug abuse. It is estimated that 50 % of all incarcerations for homicides, 36.9 % for felonious assaults, 30.7 % for robberies, 27.1 % for burglaries, 22.4 % for larcenies, 23.2 % for auto theft, 18.6 % incarcerated for receiving stolen property, and 12.8 % for prostitution are due to alcohol and/or drug abuse. (Source: Research Triangle Institute, 1984; Alcohol & Health, U.S. DHHS, 1987)

TABLE 5-C
SELECTED ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG RELATED ARRESTS,
BY TYPE AND BY RACE/ETHNICITY,
NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION FOR ALASKA, 1987.

RACE/ ETHNICITY	DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE		LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS		DRUG ARRESTS		TOTALS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Caucasian	2,924	74.6	1,337	46.8	731	75.9	4,992	64.5
Black	107	2.7	15	.5	77	8.0	199	2.6
Native	850	21.6	1,491	52.2	147	15.3	2,488	32.1
Other	41	1.0	13	.5	8	.8	62	.8
TOTAL	3,922	100%	2,855	100%	963	100%	7,741	100%

TABLE 5-D
TOTAL DRUG ARRESTS, BY RACE AND AGE, 1984 - 1987

RACE	1984		1985		1986		1987	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 18 Years								
White	265	86.3	249	85.3	188	80.7	138	81.2
Black	11	3.7	7	2.4	6	2.6	2	1.2
Native	29	9.4	35	12.0	38	16.3	29	17.1
Other	2	.6	1	.3	1	.4	1	.5
TOTAL	307	100%	292	100%	233	100%	170	100%
18 Yrs & Over:								
White	304	70.8	329	63.6	315	66.3	593	74.8
Black	21	5.0	59	11.4	64	13.5	75	9.5
Native	103	24.0	121	23.5	93	19.6	118	14.9
Other	1	.2	8	1.5	3	.6	7	.8
TOTAL	429	100%	517	100%	475	100%	793	100%

Sources: Department of Public Safety, Crime in Alaska Reports

TABLE 5-E
TOTAL ARRESTS BY RACE, 1984 - 1987

1984

ARREST CATEGORY	WHITE	NATIVE	BLACK	OTHER	TOTAL
Total Arrests					
Number	13,699	5,176	2,007	141	21,023
% (Row)	65.1	24.6	9.5	0.6	100%
Drug Arrests					
Number	569	132	32	3	736
% (Row)	77.3	17.9	4.4	.4	100%

1985

Total Arrests					
Number	15,398	6,442	1,415	193	23,448
% (Row)	65.7	27.5	6.0	.8	100%
Drug Arrests					
Number	578	156	66	9	809
% (Row)	71.4	19.3	8.2	1.1	100%

1986

Total Arrests					
Number	18,906	8,109	2,296	313	29,624
% (Row)	63.8	27.4	7.7	1.1	100%
Drug Arrests					
Number	503	131	70	4	708
% (Row)	71.0	18.5	9.9	.6	100%

1987

Total Arrests					
Number	20,125	8,668	2,443	381	31,617
% (Row)	63.7	27.4	7.7	1.2	100%
Drug Arrests					
Number	731	147	77	8	963
% (Row)	75.9	15.3	8.0	.8	100%

Source: Department of Public Safety, Crime in Alaska Reports

TABLE 6
NON-CRIMINAL BOOKINGS FOR CALENDAR YEARS 87 & 88
(Protective Custody)

Institution	1987	Jan/July 1988
Anchorage/Sixth Avenue	1,580	677
Bethel/Yukon-Kuskokwim	1,302	803
Dillingham Jail	195	298
Fairbanks C.C.	383	184
Juneau/Lemon Creek	233	137
Kenai/Wildwood Pre Trial	15	19
Ketchikan C.C.	140	179
Nome/Anivil Mountain	173	154
Palmer/Mat-Su Pre Trial	85	51
TOTAL	4,106	2,502

Source: Department of Corrections, 1988, Dillingham P.D.

According to a study published in 1983 by the Alaska Judicial Council, "there is a direct relationship between alcohol abuse and a pattern of continuing criminal conduct. 86.6 % of misdemeanor defendants with a history of alcohol problems also had a record of prior convictions." Although percentages varied by community, the average statewide for use of drugs or alcohol at the time of offense was 73.2 % for misdemeanor defendants.

TABLE 7
Estimates of Alcohol and/or Drug Use at Offense FY 87
For Persons Sentenced for Misdemeanors and Felonys

Type of Offense	Total No. Felonys	Est. Alc/Drug Use/at Offense		Total No. Misdemeanors	Est. Alc/Drug Use At Offense	
		%	Number		%	Number
Traffic/DWI				11,609	87.8	10,193***
Violence	953	71.8*	751	3,158	77.1	2,435***
Drugs/Alc**	473	100.0	473	2,260	100.0	2,260***
Property	790	51.4	406	5,788	55.9	3,235***
Fraud/Forgery	192	25.0	48 (vice)	193	55.9	108***
Other	253	33.3	84	2,111	N/A	0
Totals	2,661	66.2	1,762	25,119	72.6	18,231***

Sources: Ak. Judicial Council Reports, Ak. Court System

*100 % of the Murder & Kidnapping Felony perpetrators were under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs at the time of offense in the base year studied.

**All offenders are counted in this category. All felonies under this category are drug related.

***Includes some offenders with a history of alc/drug problems that were not under the influence when the offense occurred.

ALCOHOL RELATED ACCIDENTS

TABLE 8

ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT, BY AGE, AMONG DRIVERS INVOLVED
IN FATAL ACCIDENTS/FATALITIES 1984-1987

	Driver Age Group	Percent Drivers By Age Group	Driver Age Group Alc Related Fatal Acc.		Driver Age Group Alc Related Injury Acc.	
			No.	%	No.	%
1984	0-20	6.9%	14	20.0%	192	18.1%
	21-29	29.2	33	47.1	459	43.3
	30-39	32.2	13	18.6	210	19.8
	40-49	16.8	4	5.7	85	8.0
	50-59	9.1	2	2.9	31	2.9
	60 +	5.9	0	.0	11	1.1
	Unknown	0	4	5.7	72	6.8
	Total		70	32.3%*	1,060	11.6%*
1985	0-20	7.1	6	12.0	96	12.4
	21-29	28.7	27	54.0	343	44.1
	31-40	32.4	10	20.0	205	26.4
	41-50	17.0	6	12.0	80	10.3
	51-60	9.0	1	2.0	26	3.3
	61 +	5.8	0	0.0	7	.9
	Unknown	0	0	0.0	20	2.6
	Total		50	29.9%*	777	11.1%*
1986	0-20	6.7	6	14.6	93	14.1
	21-29	26.8	19	46.3	300	45.4
	31-40	32.7	11	26.8	178	26.9
	41-50	18.1	4	9.8	44	6.7
	51-60	9.4	0	0.0	15	2.3
	61 +	6.3	0	0.0	11	1.7
	Unknown	0	1	2.4	20	3.0
	Total		41	29.4%*	661	10.8%*
1987	0-20	6.8	7	20.6	90	13.4
	21-29	24.7	17	50.0	299	44.4
	31-40	32.3	8	23.5	168	25.0
	41-50	19.4	2	5.9	69	10.3
	51-60	9.8	0	0.0	24	3.6
	61 +	7.0	0	0.0	8	0.6
	Unknown	0	0	0.0	15	2.2
	Total		34	33.3%*	673	12.2%*
4 YEAR	TOTAL		195	31.2%*	3,171	11.4%*

* Percent of all accidents in which drivers were drinking

TABLE 9
ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS*
NUMBER OF FATALITIES AND INJURIES, 1978-1987

Year	Total Fatalities	Alc Related Fatalities		Total Injuries	Alc Related Injuries	
		No.	%		No.	%
1978	132	59	= 45%	4,822	710	= 21%
1979	91	45	= 76%	4,560	708	= 22%
1980	88	43	= 72%	4,992	750	= 22%
1981	100	50	= 76%	5,783	949	= 24%
1982	107	54	= 51%	6,047	951	= 23%
1983	150	53	= 43%	6,705	1,012	= 22%
1984	137	61	= 51%	6,840	1,020	= 16%
1985	127	58	= 54%	6,165	779	= 14%
1986	101	49	= 52%	5,525	656	= 13%
1987	76	40	= 58%	4,984	676	= 16%
Ten Year Totals:						
(1978-87)	1,109	621	= 56%	56,423	8,211	= 15%
Ten Year Average:						
(1978-87)	111	62	= 56%	5,642	824	= 15%

About 96 % of all Alaskans aged 16 and up have drivers licenses. Although drivers aged 16 to 20 made up only 6.8 % of the total driver population in 1987, this age group was involved in 21 % of all alcohol fatal accidents, and 13 % of all alcohol related accidents.

Drivers ages 21 - 30 constituted 24.7 % of all Alaskan drivers. This age group accounted for 50 % of the alcohol fatal accidents, and 38.3 % of all alcohol related accidents.

Drivers ages 31 - 40 made up 32.3 % of all Alaskan drivers, yet accounted for 23 % of all alcohol related fatalities, and 25.1 % of alcohol related accidents.

All other ages (41-70+) represented 36.2 % of drivers in Alaska, but had only 12 % of the alcohol related fatal accidents, and 14.8 % of alcohol related accidents.

Year:	1984	1985	1986	1987
No. Licensed Drivers:	394,930	385,401	385,186	376,873

Source: Highway Safety Planning Agency

HEALTH SYSTEM INDICATORS
OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG
ABUSE MORBIDITY/MORTALITY

TABLE 10-A
CIRRHOSIS MORTALITY BY GENDER - ALASKA RESIDENTS, 1982-86

	1982		1983		1984		1985		1986	
GENDER	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
MALE	27	53	27	66	19	45	23	59	19	58
FEMALE	24	47	13	33	23	55	16	41	14	42
TOTAL	51	100	40	100	42	100	39	100	33	100

TABLE 10-B
CIRRHOSIS MORTALITY BY AGE - ALASKA RESIDENTS, 1982-86

	1982		1983		1984		1985		1986	
AGE	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
15-24	1	1.96								
25-34	1	1.96	3	7.50	4	9.52	2	5.12	3	9.09
35-44	11	21.57	7	17.50	4	9.52	9	23.08	4	12.12
45-54	12	23.53	13	32.50	14	33.33	9	23.08	9	27.27
55-64	15	29.41	9	22.50	14	33.33	10	25.64	10	30.30
65 +	11	21.57	8	20.00	6	14.28	9	23.08	7	21.21
TOTAL	51	100%	40	100%	42	100%	39	100%	33	100%

TABLE 10-C
CIRRHOSIS MORTALITY BY RACE - ALASKA RESIDENTS, 1982-86

	1982		1983		1984		1985		1986	
RACE	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
WHITE	32	62.75	34	85.00	27	64.29	29	74.36	26	78.79
ALASKA NATIVE	17	33.33	4	10.00	14	33.33	10	25.64	6	18.18
OTHER	2	3.92	2	5.00	1	2.38	0	.00	1	3.03
TOTAL	51	100%	40	100%	42	100%	39	100%	33	100%

Source: Alaska Section of Vital Statistics, DHSS

TABLE 11-A
PRESENTING PROBLEM AT ADMISSION,
COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS,
ALASKA, FY 84 TO FY 87

Principal Diagnosis At Admission	Number Of Admissions							
	FY 84		FY 85		FY 86		FY 87	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alcohol Related	15	.23	14	.22	17	.26	18	.29
Alcohol Abuse	370	5.70	332	5.31	310	4.98	263	4.27
Drug Abuse	81	1.25	86	1.37	93	1.40	97	1.57
Total Alc./Drug	466	7.18	432	6.91	420	6.64	378	6.14
TOTAL ADMITS	6490		6255		6620		6161	

TABLE 11-B
PROVISIONAL DIAGNOSIS AT ADMISSION
ALASKA PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE
FY 84 TO FY 87

Provisional Diagnosis	Number of API Admissions							
	FY 84		FY 85		FY 86		FY 87	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alcohol Related	50	4.73	55	4.82	51	4.48	58	5.49
Alcohol Abuse	71	6.72	66	5.78	98	8.61	72	6.82
Drug Abuse	35	3.31	40	3.51	42	3.69	21	1.99
Total Alc./Drug	156	14.77	161	14.11	191	16.78	151	14.30
TOTAL ADMITS	1056	100%	1141	100%	1138	100%	1056	100%

Source: Annual Reports, 1984-87, Division of Mental Health, DHSS

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG RELATED DEATHS
OCCURRING IN ALASKA , 1979-1986

CAUSE OF DEATH	%	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
CIRRHOSIS (1)	100	42	36	38	51	40	42	39	33
ALCOHOLISM (2)	100	22	23	28	27	19	20	28	24
FETAL DEATH (3)	5	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2
OTHER DISEASES (4)	12	16	21	28	29	27	31	15	
MV ACCIDENTS (5)	V	69	65	76	54	64	76	85	52
AIRPLANE ACC (6)	15	8	4	10	7	6	6	11	6
FALLS & FIRE (7)	25	27	-	16	16	25	27	26	29
SUFFOCATION (7)	35	2	-	6	4	6	7	7	8
OTH. ACCIDENTS (7)	23	68	30	37	25	20	14	12	
SUICIDE (8)	59	37	50	52	50	56	55	73	74
HOMOCIDE (9)	72	37	27	42	57	50	55	43	38
DROWNING + (10)	50	50	-	35	33	37	56	60	45
OTHER ALCOHOL (*)	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	
OTHER DRUG (*)	18	14	12	13	20	19	19	27	
TOTAL ALCOHOL RELATED DEATHS		348	304	368	380	380	415	437	366
TOT. RES. DEATH **		1,612	1,734	1,739	1,808	1,913	1,972	2,080	2,118

- SOURCE OF NO./DEATHS:
- NOTES:
- (1) Includes cirrhosis & chronic liver disease...VITAL STATS
 - (2) ICDA codes listed in vital stats appendix...VITAL STATS
 - (3) % from NIAAA, 1987, congenital anomalies....VITAL STATS
 - (4) % from ARIS 1987.....VITAL STATS
 - (5) Variable death % is provided by Highway Safety Planning No. Deaths, 79-83 & 86 is from Highway Safety Planning
 - (6) % Source: DPH, Epidem. Office, Anchorage....VITAL STATS Study of Aviation Acc., '86 (table 11: 45/304)
 - (7) % from ARIS, "The Bottom Line" Fall 87.....VITAL STATS
 - (8) Suicide % is from AJPH, FEB. 88, p. 179.180..... No. is from DMHDD report "Suicides in Ak." 3/86...DMHDD
 - (9) % Homocide source: Ak Judicial Council study..... No. is from DMHDD report "Suicides in Ak." 3/86...DMHDD
 - (10) % source = U.S.C.Guard, includes all drowning and all water related deaths.....VITAL STATS
 - (*) Other Alcohol/Drug Deaths are provided by...VITAL STATS
 - (**) Total resident deaths from 1985 Vital Stat. Report.

An estimated 2,998 residents of Alaska died from alcohol or drug related causes from 1979 to 1986. This represents 20 % of all deaths (14,976). More research has been done on estimating alcohol deaths than drug deaths. All alcohol and drug deaths are assumed to be low due to under reporting.

TABLE 13
 NUMBER OF DISCHARGES AND PATIENT DAYS
 FOR ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG ABUSE
 FOR ACUTE CARE HOSPITALS, 1982*

HOSPITAL/REGION	DISCHARGES		INPATIENT DAYS	
	ALCOHOL	DRUG	ALCOHOL	DRUG
SOUTHEAST REGION:				
BARTLETT	48	7	169	22
KETCHIKAN	-	-	-	-
MT. EDGECUMBE	144	2	3,812	12
PETERSBURG	11	0	24	0
SITKA COMMUNITY	30	6	117	12
WRANGELL	24	2	53	4
TOTAL SOUTHEAST:	257	15	4,175	50
SOUTH CENTRAL REGION:				
ANMC/PHS	20	0	244	0
BBA/PHS	-	-	-	-
CENT. PENINSULA	-	-	-	-
CORDOVA	56	0	-	-
ELMENDORF	104	20	832	71
FAITH HOSPITAL	10	1	22	0
HUMANA HOSPITAL	-	-	-	-
KODIAK	89	14	263	35
NAVAL ADAK	10	0	27	0
NORTON SOUND	-	-	-	-
PROVIDENCE	71	9	479	57
SEWARD GENERAL	60	0	290	0
SO. PENINSULA	-	-	-	-
USCG KODIAK	-	-	-	-
VALDEZ COMMUNITY	12	1	39	3
VALLEY HOSPITAL	8	0	53	0
YUKON-KUSKOKWIM	36	0	71	0
TOTAL SOUTH CENTRAL:	464	43	2,285	163
NORTHERN REGION:				
FAIRBANKS MEM.	131	32	657	106
BARROW PHS	31	2	84	3
KOTZEBUE PHS	48	0	215	0
TANANA PHS	-	-	-	-
BASSET ARMY	-	-	-	-
TOTAL NORTHERN:	210	34	956	109
TOTAL STATEWIDE:	756	83	7,416	322

Data is for the last year that an annual hospital report was completed (1983 using 1982 data) ICD-9 diagnostic codes used.

SOADA MANAGEMENT INFORMATION
SYSTEM CLIENT SPECIFIC DATA

TABLE 14-A
SOADA ADMISSIONS BY REGION AND POPULATION, FY 1988

Region	1987 * Population	%	FY 88 Admissions	%
Southeast	63,998	11.9	2,469	23.5
Southcentral	374,308	69.6	5,777	54.7
Northern	99,493	18.5	2,258	21.5
TOTAL	537,800	100	10,504	100

Source: Department of Labor News Release, Mar. 1, 1988;
percentages used are from 1985 DOL Ak. Population Overview

TABLE 14-B
TOTAL CLIENTS BY SEX, FY 88

Region	Male	%	Female	%
1. Statewide	7,697	73.3	2,807	26.7
2. Southeast	1,830	74.1	639	25.9
3. Southcentral	4,284	74.2	1,493	25.8
4. Northern	1,583	70.1	675	29.9

TABLE 14-C
TOTAL ADMISSIONS BY RACE/ETHNICITY, FY 88

Region	Caucasian		Alaska Native		Black		Other		Total
Statewide	4,972	47%	5,005	48%	285	3%	242	2%	10,504
Southeast	1,172	47%	1,223	50%	15	1%	59	2%	2,469
S. Central	3,034	53%	2,363	41%	227	4%	153	3%	5,777
Northern	766	34%	1,419	62%	43	2%	30	1%	2,258

TABLE 14-D
TOTAL CLIENTS BY AGE, FY 88

Region	Age 17 & Under		18-25		26-40		41-60		61+	
Statewide	631	6%	2,554	24%	5,373	51%	1,715	16%	230	1%
Southeast	150	6%	683	28%	1,184	48%	393	16%	59	2%
So. Central	308	5%	1,414	24%	3,026	52%	939	16%	89	2%
Northern	173	8%	457	20%	1,163	51%	383	17%	82	4%

TABLE 14-E
CLIENTS BY OCCUPATION, FY 88

Occupation	Statewide	Southeast	Southcentral	Northern
Technical/Professional	8%	8%	9%	7%
Sales	2%	2%	3%	2%
Craftsman/Clerical	15%	13%	15%	18%
Transport/Operators	4%	3%	4%	4%
Laborers	24%	20%	23%	28%
Fishing/Logging/Farming	14%	24%	16%	3%
Services	12%	10%	12%	11%
Subsistence	1%	0.2%	1%	3%
Student	6%	6%	5%	7%
Military	1%	1%	1%	0.5%
Homemaker	4%	4%	4%	5%
Unknown	8%	9%	7%	12%

TABLE 15
STATEWIDE ADMISSIONS BY PRIMARY PROBLEM, FY 88 (N = 10,428)

Substance	Number	%	Substance	No.	%	Substance	No.	%
Alcohol	8,862	85%	Barbituates	3	*	Cocaine	735	7%
Heroin	149	1.4%	Tranquilizers	11	*	Marijuana/Hashdish	545	5%
Methadone	3	*	Sedatives/Hypnotics	8	*	Hallucinogens	15	*
Other Opiate	56	0.5%	Inhalents	8	*	Poly Drug	1	*
CP & O.T.C.	0	*	Amphetamines	29	*	Other Drugs	2	*

* Less than .5 percent.

Source of Data: SOADA MIS reports

TABLE 16
STATEWIDE ADMISSIONS BY SEVERITY OF ABUSE
FY 1983-FY 1988

Year	Non-Dependent	Dependent	Episodic	Dys-functional	Other Unknown	Total
1983	1,172	3,647	4,059	672	927	10,477
PERCENT:	11.2 %	35 %	39 %	6.4 %	8.8 %	100 %
1984	1,262	5,505	3,456	587	1,686	12,498
PERCENT:	10.1 %	44 %	28 %	4.7 %	13.5 %	100 %
1985	1,427	6,492	2,485	414	1,689	12,501
PERCENT:	11.4 %	52 %	20 %	3.3 %	13.5 %	100 %
1986	1,160	6,941	2,544	465	1,432	12,542
PERCENT:	9.2 %	56 %	20 %	3.7 %	11.4 %	100 %
1987	942	6,727	2,146	530	1,051	11,396
PERCENT:	8.3 %	59 %	19 %	4.7 %	9.2 %	100 %
1988	843	6,559	1,747	410	836	10,395
PERCENT:	8.1 %	63 %	17 %	3.9 %	8.0 %	100 %

Problem Severity Descriptions:

1. Non-Dependent: Experimental or infrequent user who is experiencing trouble when drinking/using drugs; little or no prior history of problem drinking/drug use; may be a younger person.
2. Dependent: User who is progressively experiencing more problems with drugs/alcohol; has indications of psychological or physical dependance, has demonstrated impairment in ability to function and/or has caused interference in normal life functions.
3. Episodic: "Binge" usage causing legal, medical, family or social problems, but has 3 or more month abstinence periods between binges.
4. Dysfunctional: User is alienated from most normal life functions; exhibits considerable dependence, less than productive life characterized by chronic alcoholism or severe addiction.
5. Unknown: Unable to accurately determine severity of problem.

Source of information for this page: SOADA MIS report no. 2310

TABLE 17
Admissions by Legal Status Statewide

	No Involvement	Deferred Prosecution	Sentence Deferred	Probation Parole	Furlough Rehab./Leave
No.	3,837	258	362	3,291	172
%	37%	2%	3%	32%	2%

	Involuntary Commitment	Incarcerated	Status Unknown	Total Admissions	Tot. Admits With Legal Problems
No.	150	1,106	1,245	10,421	5,189
%	1%	11%	12%	100%	50%

Definitions:

Deferred Prosecution: Prosecution has been suspended under specific conditions. These conditions are monitored by the prosecuting agency and if not satisfactorily completed, prosecution can be reinstated.

Deferred Sentence: Delay of sentencing. For SOADA programs this usually means the court is waiting to see if the client completes the treatment plan before imposing a sentence.

Probation/Parole: Probation allows a person who has been convicted of a criminal offense to live in the community under supervised conditions. Parole refers to release from prison before expiration of a lawful sentence. ASAP clients sentenced to treatment should be listed under this category.

Furlough/Rehabilitative Leave: The client is still considered to be incarcerated but is undergoing treatment in a leave situation.

Non-Criminal Involuntary: This is the process of involuntary commitment whereby substance abusers who are a harm to themselves or others are taken into protective custody, and enter a program.

Incarcerated: In the custody of the Alaska Division of Corrections, other lawful jail, or detention center.

No Involvement: The client is not entering the program as a result of involvement with the criminal justice system.

During FY 1987, half of all admissions to substance abuse programs had some sort of legal problem.

TABLE 18
INCIDENCE OF CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS
AMONG CLIENT ADMISSIONS

TYPE OF CONVICTION:	Number of Clients by Fiscal Year			
	1985	1986	1987	1988
VIOLENCE:				
Criminal Homicide	22	38	27	32
Forcible Rape	34	23	35	30
Aggravated Assault	167	210	198	201
Negligent Homocide	14	39	34	47
Other Assault	359	402	428	438
Weapons	177	180	165	168
Sexual Offense	110	140	119	163
Family Offense	78	89	74	85
ROBBERY	255	370	349	342
OMV/DJI	1027	1778	1500	1288
DRUG SALES:				
Marijuana	51	52	55	66
Opiates/Cocaine	74	86	69	88
Synthetic Drugs	14	17	27	29
Non-Narcotic Drugs	29	25	21	29
DRUG POSSESSION:				
Marijuana	148	144	135	167
Opiates/Cocaine	63	89	76	100
Synthetic Drugs	26	32	40	45
Non-Narcotic Drugs	32	37	28	46
OTHER OFFENSES	839	287	300	281
TOTAL	3,197	4,000	3,653	3,613

Source: SOADA MIS Report Number 2365, FY 1985-1988

TABLE 19-A
 NO. OF CLIENTS HAVING EITHER A PRIMARY, SECONDARY, OR TERTIARY SUBSTANCE
 PROBLEM, BY SUBSTANCE & PROGRAM FOR FY 88 (JULY 1, 1987 TO JUNE 30, 1988).
 (Each Client may have a Primary, Secondary, & Tertiary Problem)

GROUP A	Heroin & Synthetic Opiates	Cocaine	Marijuana/ Hashish	Alcohol	Other Drugs	Total Number Of Clients
Akeela House	41	191	210	214	71	264
Amouak-CINA	0	6	21	41	4	42
AWRC-New Dawn	2	7	9	30	6	31
Center/Drug Prob.	177*	39	14	13	16	119
CICADA-Kenai	2	42	26	470	18	481
FNA-Fairbanks	18	121	203	1,461	27	1,503
Gastineau H. Serv.	7	34	46	91	6	98
Juneau ADACA	23	153	280	668	41	703
Ketch. Human Serv.	10	55	166	456	19	372
Kila	13	18	31	15	15	47
Kodiak COA	14	106	134	338	28	350
Mat-Su Council	13	49	82	281	24	292
NCA-Juneau	7	19	32	47	19	58
Nugens Ranch	3	23	42	108	3	111
S.A. Clitheroe	54	445	560	1,815	72	1,933
S.A. Fairbanks	19	22	5	8	0	27
SCAODA-Sitka	3	41	115	308	14	317
VOA-ARCH	2	41	103	96	41	106
SUB-TOTAL	408	1,412	1,945	6,460	424	6,854
GROUP B						
Aleutian/Prib. Is.	0	1	4	28	0	30
COA P.O.W. Is.	1	6	42	165	4	169
Copper River	1	0	12	39	3	40
Cordeva	2	21	17	91	7	93
Galena-YK MH Prog.	0	4	9	27	0	28
KANA-Kodiak	1	7	12	39	1	41
Kuskokwim Native	0	0	4	43	0	46
McGrath-Anvik	1	4	23	82	4	79
Metlakatla	0	2	18	109	1	110
Petersburg COA	0	25	46	120	7	124
Seward Life Action	0	11	49	127	5	130
So. Kachemak CAP	1	4	11	73	4	81
TCC-Regional Prev.	0	0	0	28	0	32
TCC-Tok/Uppr Tanana	0	8	13	75	3	76
TCC-Yukon Flats**	0	0	0	26	0	28
Valdez Counseling	0	7	11	58	1	61
Wrangell	2	23	50	136	5	139
SUB-TOTAL	9	123	321	1,266	45	1,307

* many clients use more than one synthetic drug or opiate
 ** formerly Ft. Yukon

TABLE 19-B
 NO. OF CLIENTS HAVING EITHER A PRIMARY, SECONDARY, OR TERTIARY SUBSTANCE
 PROBLEM, BY SUBSTANCE & PROGRAM FOR FY 88 (JULY 1, 1987 TO JUNE 30, 1988).

GROUP C	Heroin & Synthetic Opiates	Cocaine	Marijuana/ Hashish	Alcohol	Other Drugs	Total Number Of Clients
North Slope SATS	0	32	76	123	3	126
PATC-Bethel	2	9	114	313	4	315
Bristol Bay Area	1	28	86	404	1	321
Maniilaq	0	6	60	150	6	154
Norton Sound	0	7	55	117	1	121
SEARHC-Rural	2	5	34	109	1	114
SEARHC-ATS	2	17	54	140	7	143
Yukon-Kuskokwim HC	0	0	22	91	0	92
SUB-TOTAL	7	104	501	1,447	23	1,386
GROUP D						
North Slope Inmate	0	9	17	26	0	
Bethel Inmate	0	0	7	13	0	14
FNA Corrections	7	30	60	149	8	168
Kenai Inmate	14	54	128	174	24	191
Ketchikan Inmate	3	15	19	32	2	33
Mat-Su Inmate	19	99	143	238	45	272
Norton Sd. NLRC Cor.	0	2	17	29	1	30
S.Cent. Corrections	15	106	133	159	41	195
SUB-TOTAL	58	315	524	820	121	903
GRAND TOTAL	482	1,954	3,291	9,993	613	10,450

Note: Each Client may have up to 3 problems listed, and therefore may be counted up to 3 times in this data.

TABLE 20
ASAP MISDEMEANOR SERVICES
NUMBER OF PERSONS SCREENED BY CLASSIFICATION
1982-1987

YEAR	Problem Drinker	Presumptive Problem Drinker	Non-Problem Drinker	Status Not Identified	Total Screen
1982	2,639	312	1,254	156	4,361
1983	3,349	278	1,525	107	5,259
1984	3,956	305	1,879	124	6,264
1985	4,139	292	2,152	234	6,817
1986	3,685	289	1,643	366	5,983
1987	3,384	216	1,467	253	5,320

Source: ASAP Annual Reports, 1982-1987

SCREENING CLASSIFICATION DEFINITIONS
(7 AAC 29.580)

1. **Problem Drinker:** One of the following situations apply:
 - a) Two DWI's or more in the last 5 years;
 - b) Screening test classification as a Problem Drinker;
 - c) BAC (Blood Alcohol Content) of .20 or above;
 - d) Three or mor DWI's lifetime;
 - e) Client states he/she is a Problem Drinker;
 - f) A medical determination of Problem Drinking;
 - g) Screening test classification as a Presumptive Problem Drinker and a BAC of .15 to .199;

2. **Presumptive Problem Drinker:** If none of the criteria in number 1 apply, and the screening test classifys the client as a Presumptive Problem Drinker;

3. **Non-Problem Drinker:** If none of the criteria in Number 1 and Number 2 apply, and there are no additional information, such as violence, minority of the client, or prior history that would require a treatment agency evaluation. Presumptive Problem Drinker.

TABLE 21
 ASAP STATISTICS COMPARED TO COURT CASES
 NUMBER OF MISDEMEANORS & COMPLIANCE
 1982-1987

YEAR	Total No. of New Cases	No. Cases of Non-compliance	No. of Cases Screened	Total No. Misdemeanor Dispositions
1982	5,920	1,123	4,361	21,457
1983	7,043	1,091	5,259	24,844
1984	8,799	1,840	6,264	23,892
1985	8,944	1,305	6,817	23,899
1986	8,305	1,643	5,983	23,181
1987	7,336	1,251	5,320	23,492

COMPOSITION OF ASAP MISDEMEANOR CASES
 CHARGE AT TIME OF ASAP REFERRAL

CHARGE AT REFERRAL:	1984	1985	1986	1987
Traffic Related:				
DWI/or Reduced from	2,633	2,477	2,113	1,648
Reckless Driving	37	38	47	44
Careless Driving	14	6	7	7
Drunk on Roadway	3	4	1	0
Drinking in Public	2	0	1	0
Theft (shoplifting)	22	47	51	32
Trespass	40	28	30	18
Assault	104	132	180	178
Destruction/Property	22	31	31	22
Disorderly Conduct	33	37	23	18
Other	162	182	199	193
No Charge	0	4	0	0

Sources: ASAP Annual Reports, 1982-1987
 1983 & 1987 Annual Court Reports