

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILE 8672

1433 SCOMM 52: JOINT SPEC. COMMITTEE ON LOCAL OPTION LAWS 1985-86

TABLE XIX

Proportion Of Urban And Rural Cases
Reduced To Misdemeanors For Six
Classes Of Offense*

<u>Class of Offense:</u>	<u>Urban Locations</u>	<u>Rural Locations</u>
2. Violent Felonies	33.8%	46.6%
3. Property Offenses	26.6%	32.3%
4. Fraud Offenses	11.5%	47.1%
5. Drug Offenses	2.4%	13.5%
6. "Other" Offenses	11.1%	30.8%

* Class 1 omitted (no cases reduced to misdemeanors).

As the above table reveals, rural felony offense cases were substantially more likely to result in a misdemeanor conviction than urban cases among every class of offense. Moreover, the proportion of rural Class 2, 4 and 6 cases reduced to misdemeanors is greater than the proportion comparably identified in the 1976-1979 study while the proportion of Class 3 and 5 cases thus reduced is lower than the last study period.

(b) Urban-Rural Sentence Length Differences

Table XX compares the two major sentence outcomes which were the focus of this study--likelihood of receiving a probationary sentence and mean active sentence length--for urban and rural courts for each class of offense.

TABLE XX

Comparison of Mean Active Sentences
And Likelihood of Receiving Probation
For Urban and Rural Courts
By Six Offense Classes*

<u>Class Of Offense:</u>	<u>Urban Courts</u>		<u>Rural Courts</u>	
	<u>% Probation</u>	<u>Mean Sentence</u>	<u>% Probation</u>	<u>Mean Sentence</u>
1. Murder/Kidnapping	0.0%	434.7	0.0%	144.0
2. Violent Felonies	21.2%	29.2	15.8%	13.2
3. Property Offenses	27.6%	14.6	23.9%	10.0
4. Fraud Offenses	30.8%	17.6	41.2%	4.7
5. Drug Offenses	20.7%	16.3	45.9%	8.9
6. "Other" Offenses	66.7%	16.7	38.5%	13.8

* Mean Sentences expressed in months.

As these figures indicate, average (mean) urban sentence lengths were substantially longer than rural sentences among all offense classes. Class 2 urban (mean) sentences were more than twice as long as comparable rural offense sentences while urban fraud sentences were many times longer than the rural cases. We should note, however, that the greater proportion of rural cases reduced to misdemeanors--and the corresponding lower sentence lengths imposed on misdemeanor convictions--undoubtedly accounts for some proportion of these differences.

Urban cases, however, were more likely to have resulted in a probationary outcome among Class 2 violent felonies, Class 3 property offenses and Class 6 "other" offenses. Conversely, rural Class 4 and Class 5 (fraud and drug offenses, respectively) were proportionately more likely to receive a probationary sentence than comparable urban cases.

These findings indicate a marked change in the outcome patterns discerned in our 1976-1979 study in which rural cases were consistently more likely to result in a probationary outcome than urban cases. Urban offenses continue to receive longer (mean) sentence lengths among offenders sentenced to a period of incarceration.

APPENDIX I

TABLE II-1

Offenses and Sentence Distribution
 --Class 1, Murder Kidnapping--
 --1980 Offenses--
 (Urban Courts)

OFFENSE	n	% of N	$\bar{X}$ Act Sent	(n) Active	Med Active	Active Time.....											
						Prob.		1-6 Mo.		7-12		13-24		25-60		Over 60	
						%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
Murder 1	5	35.7	1046.4	(5)	1099.5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	100.0	(5)
Murder 2	3	21.4	92.0	(3)	96.0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	33.3	(1)	66.7	(2)
Kidnapping	1	7.1	360.0	(1)	360.0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	100.0	(1)
Manslaughter	3	21.4	64.0	(3)	57.0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	66.7	(2)	33.3	(1)
Coercion	1	7.1	1.6	(1)	1.6	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Assault 3	1	7.1	24.0	(1)	24.0	----	----	----	----	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----
TOTALS	14	100%		(14)				7.1	(1)			7.1	(1)	21.4	(3)	64.3	(3)

p=.002

p=.004

TABLE II-2

Offenses And Sentence Distribution
 --Class 2, Violent Felonies--
 --1980 Offenses--
 (Urban Courts)

OFFENSE	n	%	X Act of N	(n) Active	Med Active	Active Time.....											
						Prob.		1-6 Mo.		7-12		13-24		25-60		Over 60	
						%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
Assault 1	6	4.0	36.1	(5)	14.9	16.7	(1)	16.7	(1)	33.3	(2)	----	----	----	----	33.3	(2)
Sexual Assault 1	10	6.6	106.0	(9)	60.0	10.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	20.0	(2)	30.0	(3)	40.0	(4)
Attempt Sex. Assault 1	2	1.3	21.0	(2)	21.0	----	----	----	----	----	----	100.0	(2)	----	----	----	----
Robbery 1	13	8.6	70.0	(12)	63.0	7.7	(1)	7.7	(1)	----	----	7.7	(1)	30.8	(4)	46.2	(6)
Attempt Robbery 1	1	0.7	30.0	(1)	30.0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----
Assault 2	23	15.2	25.5	(19)	12.0	17.4	(4)	30.4	(7)	13.0	(3)	8.7	(2)	26.1	(6)	4.3	(1)
Sexual Assault 2	1	0.7	12.0	(1)	12.0	----	----	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----
Robbery 2	8	5.3	36.0	(7)	33.0	12.5	(1)	----	----	12.5	(1)	25.0	(2)	37.5	(3)	12.5	(1)
Crim.Negligent Homicide	1	0.7	----	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Arson 1	1	0.7	4.0	(1)	4.0	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Attempt Arson 2	1	0.7	----	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Escape 2	5	3.3	33.6	(5)	42.0	----	----	20.0	(1)	----	----	20.0	(1)	60.0	(3)	----	----

Offenses And Sentence Distribution (Cont'd)
 --Class 2, Violent Felonies--
 --1980 Offenses--
 (Urban Courts)

[illegible]

TABLE II-2

Offenses And Sentence Distribution (Cont'd)
 --Class 2, Violent Felonies--
 --1980 Offenses--
 (Urban Courts)

OFFENSE	n	%	of N	$\bar{X}$ Act Sent	(n) Active	Med Active	Active Time.....											
							Prob.		1-6 Mo.		7-12		13-24		25-60		Over 60	
							%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
Disorderly Conduct	1	0.7		0.2	(1)	0.2	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
Misconduct Weapon 3	1	0.7		0.03	(1)	0.03	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
Assault 4*	31	20.5		2.9	(23)	0.9	25.8	(8)	64.5	(20)	9.7	(3)	----	----	----	----	----	
TOTALS	151	100%			(119)		21.2	(32)	34.4	(52)	8.6	(13)	10.6	(16)	15.9	(24)	9.3 (1	

p=.000

p=.000

* Includes n=10 Assault in the third degree convictions prior to June, 1980 when Assault 3 was a misdemeanor.

TABLE II-3

Proportion Of Cases Receiving
Probation And Mean Sentence
Length By Significant Factors
--Class 2, Violent Felonies--
--Urban--

<u>Factor:</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>% of N</u>	<u>Probation</u> <u>n (%)</u>	<u>Mean Active</u> <u>Sentence</u> <u>(In Months)</u>	<u>(n)</u> <u>Active</u>
1. <u>Presentence Report</u> <u>Recommendation</u>					
No Recommendation	14	9.3	2 (14.3)	38.75	(12)
Probation	13	8.6	9 (69.2)	6.75	(12)
Probation + taste of Jail	9	6.0	4 (44.4)	4.97	(5)
Time to Serve	39	25.8	3 (7.7)	24.15	(36)
Substantial Time to Serve*	30	19.9	2 (6.7)	71.25	(28)
No PSR	46	30.5	12 (26.1)	2.78	(34)
			p=.000	p=.000	
2. <u>Class of Offense:</u>					
A Felony*	30	19.9	3 (10.0)	73.27	(27)
B Felony	41	27.2	6 (14.6)	28.23	(35)
C Felony	31	20.5	8 (25.8)	18.04	(23)
A Misdmr.	46	30.5	15 (32.6)	3.01	(31)
B Misdmr.	3	2.0	0 (0.0)	0.40	(3)
			p=.088	p=.000	
3. <u>Sentence Type:</u>					
Presumptive*	30	19.9	1 (3.3)	67.66	(29)
Traditional	121	80.1	31 (25.6)	16.82	(90)
			p=.015	p=.000	
4. <u>Specific Offense</u> <u>at Conviction:</u>					
Assault 1	6	4.0	1 (16.7)	36.05	(5)
Sex. Assault 1*	10	6.6	1 (10.0)	106.00	(9)
Att. Sex. Asslt 1	2	1.3	0 (0.0)	21.00	(2)
Robbery 1	13	8.6	1 (7.7)	70.00	(12)
Att. Robbery 1	1	0.7	0 (0.0)	30.00	(1)
Assault 2	23	15.2	4 (17.4)	25.48	(19)
Sex. Asslt 2	1	0.7	0 (0.0)	12.00	(1)
Robbery 2	8	5.3	1 (12.5)	36.00	(7)
Crim. Neg. Hom.	1	0.7	1 (100.0)	-----	(0)
Arson 1	1	0.7	0 (0.0)	4.00	(1)
Att. Arson 2	1	0.7	1 (100.0)	-----	(0)
Escape 2	5	3.3	0 (0.0)	33.60	(5)

*Denotes specific factors identified as most significantly associated with variation in sentence length.

TABLE II-3

Proportion Of Cases Receiving
Probation And Mean Sentence
Length By Significant Factors
--Class 2, Violent Felonies--
--Urban--
(CONT'D)

<u>Factor:</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>% of N</u>	<u>Probation</u> <u>n (%)</u>	<u>Mean Act</u> <u>Sentence</u>	<u>(n)</u> <u>Active</u>
Fail to Aid In- jured Person	1	0.7	1 (100.0)	-----	(0)
Misconduct					
Weapon 1	5	3.3	1 (20.0)	27.00	(4)
Assault 3 (Fel.)	22	14.6	5 (22.7)	17.35	(17)
Misdemeanors	51	33.8	15 (29.4)	2.96	(36)
			p=.225	p=.000	
5. <u>PSR Characterization¹</u> <u>of Defendant:</u>					
Cooperative	46	30.5	12 (26.1)	30.86	(34)
Antisocial/Hositle	4	2.6	0 (0.0)	23.26	(4)
Apathetic/Indif.	6	4.0	0 (0.0)	46.00	(6)
Disturbed	27	17.9	5 (18.5)	46.36	(22)
Prof/Hab. Criminal*	8	5.3	0 (0.0)	91.50	(8)
Immature	14	9.3	3 (21.4)	19.18	(11)
			p=.329	p=.010	
6. <u>Custodial Status</u> <u>of Defendant:</u>					
Own Recognizance	34	22.5	11 (32.4)	7.50	(23)
Bail	47	31.1	13 (27.7)	15.21	(34)
Jailed*	60	39.7	5 (8.3)	49.26	(55)
Other Custody	10	6.6	3 (30.0)	10.99	(7)
			p=.018	p=.000	
7. <u>Type of Disposition:</u>					
Guilty Plea	113	74.8	30 (26.5)	23.63	(83)
Plea Bargain	4	2.6	0 (0.0)	33.00	(4)
Jury Trial*	34	22.5	2 (5.9)	43.19	(32)
			p=.020	p=.087	

*Denotes specific factors identified as most significantly associated with variation in sentence length.

¹ (46 missing cases)

TABLE II-4

Estimated Contribution Of Factors
To Sentence Length
--Class 2, Violent Felonies--
--Urban--

<u>Factor:</u>	<u>Estimated Increase/Decrease In Typical Sentence (In Months) When Factor Present:¹</u>	
1. Presentence Report Recommendation	+14.1	If Substantial Time to Serve
2. Class of Offense	+17.9	If "A" Felony
3. Sentence Type	+28.1	If Presumptive
4. Specific Offense at Conviction	+52.0	If Sexual Assault 1
5. PSR Characterization of Defendant	+29.6	If Professional or Habitual Criminal
6. Custodial Status of Defendant	+13.3	If Jailed
7. Type of Disposition	+10.5	If Jury Trial

R²=65%

¹ All numbers with plus or minus signs are multiple regression coefficients significant at (at least) the .05 level.

TABLE II-5

[illegible]

TABLE II-5

Offenses and Sentence Distribution (Cont'd)
 --Class 3, Property Offenses--
 --1980 Offenses--
 (Urban Courts)

OFFENSE	n	%	of N	X Act Sent	(n) Active	Med Active	Active Time.....											
							Prob.		1-6 Mo.		7-12		13-24		25-60		Over 60	
							%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
<u>Misdemeanors:</u>																		
Criminal Mischief 2	1	0.5	----	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Theft 3	19	9.5	2.7	(14)	1.0	26.3	(5)	63.2	(12)	10.5	(2)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Theft Receiv- ing 3	1	0.5	1.0	(1)	1.0	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Concealing Merchandise	1	0.5	0.3	(1)	0.3	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Criminal Trespass 1	13	6.5	3.4	(9)	2.1	30.8	(4)	61.5	(8)	7.7	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Criminal Mischief 3	7	3.5	2.1	(6)	0.9	14.3	(1)	85.7	(6)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Theft 4	2	1.0	0.2	(1)	0.2	50.0	(1)	50.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Criminal Trespass 2	6	3.0	1.9	(6)	1.8	----	----	100.0	(6)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Criminal Mischief 4	3	1.5	0.3	(1)	0.3	66.7	(2)	33.3	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
TOTALS	199	100%		(144)		27.6	(55)	38.2	(76)	8.0	(16)	17.6	(35)	6.0	(12)	2.5	(5)	

p=.000

p=.193

TABLE II-6

Proportion Of Cases Receiving
Probation And Mean Sentence
Length By Significant Variables
--Class 3, Property Offenses--
--Urban--

<u>Factor:</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>% of N</u>	<u>Probation n (%)</u>	<u>Mean Active Sentence (In Months)</u>	<u>(n) Active</u>
1. <u>Sentence Type:</u>					
Presumptive*	25	12.6	0 (0.0)	41.28	(25)
Non-Presumptive	174	87.4	55 (31.6)	8.97	(119)
			p=.002	p=.000	
2. <u>Custodial Status¹ of Defendant:</u>					
Own Recognizance	74	37.2	28 (37.8)	5.59	(46)
Bail	34	17.1	8 (23.5)	7.88	(26)
Jailed*	79	39.7	10 (12.7)	23.44	(69)
Other Custody	11	5.5	8 (72.7)	6.51	(3)
			p=.000	p=.000	
3. <u>Victim Harm:</u>					
Property Loss Only	186	93.5	53 (28.5)	13.23	(133)
Other Injury*	3	1.5	1 (33.3)	84.00	(2)
No Harm	10	5.0	1 (10.0)	18.99	(9)
			p=.433	p=.000	
4. <u>PSR Characterization:²</u>					
Cooperative	67	33.7	29 (43.3)	12.60	(38)
Antisocial/Hostile	11	5.5	1 (9.1)	17.10	(10)
Apathetic/Indifferent	21	10.6	1 (4.8)	17.45	(20)
Disturbed	20	10.1	7 (35.0)	27.00	(13)
Professional/Habitual					
Criminal*	13	6.5	1 (7.7)	36.00	(12)
Immature	22	11.1	3 (13.6)	11.92	(19)
			p=.001	p=.001	
5. <u>Class of Offense:</u>					
B Felony	39	19.6	11 (28.2)	29.54	(28)
C Felon.	107	53.8	31 (29.0)	15.48	(76)
A/B Misdmr.*	53	26.6	13 (24.5)	2.39	(40)
			p=.836	p=.000	

* Denotes specific factors identified as most significantly associated with variation in sentence length.

1 (1 missing case)

2 (55 missing cases)

TABLE II-6

Proportion Of Cases Receiving
Probation And Mean Sentence
Length By Significant Variables
--Class 3, Property Offenses--
--Urban--
(CONT'D)

Factor:	n	% of N	Probation n (%)	Mean Active Sentence (In Months)	(n) Active
6. <u>PSR Recommendation:</u>					
No Recommendation	6	3.0	0 (0.0)	35.50	(6)
Probat. or Probat. + Taste of Jail*	48	24.1	28 (58.3)	3.59	(20)
Time to Serve	76	38.2	12 (15.8)	16.15	(64)
Substantial Time to Serve	24	12.1	2 (8.3)	31.36	(22)
No PSR	45	22.6	13 (28.9)	2.83	(32)
			p=.000	p=.000	
7. <u>Psychiatric Exam:</u> ³					
No Exam Ordered	152	76.4	44 (28.9)	10.34	(108)
Exam Ordered*	46	23.1	11 (23.9)	26.41	(35)
			p=.660	p=.000	
8. <u>Unemployment Status:</u> ⁴					
Unemployed Due to Arrest	27	13.6	5 (18.5)	17.09	(22)
Unemployed 1 mon. or less Before Arrest	27	13.6	4 (14.8)	26.63	(23)
Unemployed 6 mon. or less Before Arrest	45	22.6	12 (26.7)	16.45	(33)
Unemployed More than 6 mon Before Arrest	33	16.6	9 (27.3)	16.45	(24)
Employed	40	20.1	19 (47.5)	6.28	(21)
			p=.027	p=.008	

* Denotes specific factors identified as most significantly associated with variation in sentence length.

3 (1 missing case)

4 (27 missing cases)

TABLE II-7

Estimated Contribution Of Factors To
Sentence Length
--Class 3, Property Offenses--
--Urban--

<u>Factor:</u>	<u>Estimated Increase/Decrease¹ In Typical Sentence (In Months) When Factor Present:</u>	
1. Sentence Type	+22.2	If Presumptive
2. Custodial Status of Defendant	+ 5.5	If Jailed
3. Victim Harm	+29.9	If Injury
4. PSR Characterization of Defendant	+11.9	If Professional or Habitual Criminal
5. Class of Offense	- 7.5	If "A" or "B" Mis- meanor
6. PSR Recommendation	- 4.7	If Probation or Pro- bation Plus Taste of Jail
7. Psychiatric Exam	+ 4.3	If Exam Ordered
8. Unemployment Status	- 4.3	If Employed

R²=70%

¹ All numbers with plus or minus signs are multiple regression coefficients significant at at least the .05 level.

TABLE II-8

Offenses and Sentence Distribution
 --Class 4, Fraud Offenses--
 --1980 Offenses--
 (Urban Courts)

OFFENSE	n	% of N	$\bar{X}$ Act Sent	(n) Active	Med Active	Active Time.....											
						Prob.		1-6 Mo.		7-12		13-24		25-60		Over 60	
						%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
Bad Check 2	4	15.4	36.0	(1)	36.0	75.0	(3)	----	----	----	----	----	----	25.0	(1)	----	----
Forgery 2	18	69.2	20.0	(14)	24.0	22.2	(4)	33.3	(6)	----	----	11.1	(2)	33.3	(6)	----	----
Bribery	1	3.8	----	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
<u>Misdemeanors:</u>																	
Fraudulent Use Credit Card 2	1	3.8	1.0	(1)	1.0	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Forgery 3	2	7.7	0.2	(2)	0.2	----	----	100.0	(2)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
TOTALS	26	100%		(18)		30.8	(8)	34.6	(9)			7.7	(2)	26.9	(7)		

p=.198

p=.359

TABLE 11-9

Offenses and Sentence Distribution
 --Class 5, Drug Offenses--
 --1980 Offenses--
 (Urban Courts)

OFFENSE	n	% of N	$\bar{X}$ Act Sent	(n) Active	Med Active	Active Time.....											
						Prob.		1-6 Mo.		7-12		13-24		25-60		Over 60	
						%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
Possession Narcotic	20	24.4	7.1	(12)	2.3	40.0	(8)	35.0	(7)	15.0	(3)	10.0	(2)	----	----	----	----
Sale Narcotic	42	51.2	14.0	(36)	6.2	14.3	(6)	52.4	(22)	9.5	(4)	9.5	(4)	9.5	(4)	4.8	(2)
Fraud/Deceit Obtain Narcotic	4	4.9	30.5	(4)	30.5	----	----	50.0	(2)	----	----	----	----	50.0	(2)	----	----
Possess for Sale HDS	3	3.7	30.0	(2)	30.0	33.3	(1)	----	----	33.3	(1)	----	----	33.3	(1)	----	----
Sale HDS	10	12.2	17.8	(9)	12.0	10.0	(1)	40.0	(4)	10.0	(1)	20.0	(2)	20.0	(2)	----	----
Disposal to Minor	1	1.2	120.0	(1)	120.0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	100.0	(1)
<u>Misdemeanors:</u>																	
Other Viola- tions 17.12	1	1.2	----	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Possession HDS	1	1.2	12.0	(1)	12.0	----	----	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----
TOTALS	82	100%		(65)		(20.7)	(17)	42.7	(35)	12.2	(10)	9.8	(8)	11.0	(9)	3.7	(3)

p=.000

p=.004

TABLE II-10

Proportion Of Cases Receiving
Probation And Mean Sentence
Length By Significant Variables
--Class 5, Drug Offenses--
--Urban--

<u>Factor:</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>% of N</u>	<u>Probation</u> <u>n (%)</u>	<u>Mean Active</u> <u>Sentence</u> <u>(In Months)</u>	<u>(n)</u> <u>Active</u>
1. <u>Custodial Status</u> <u>of Defendant:</u>					
Own Recognizance	23	28.0	4 (17.4)	4.61	(19)
Bail	43	52.4	12 (27.9)	10.72	(31)
Jailed*	13	15.9	0 (0.0)	40.15	(13)
Other Custody	3	3.7	1 (33.3)	60.00	(2)
			p=.158	p=.000	
2. <u>Defendant on</u> <u>Probation/Parole:</u>					
Yes*	8	9.8	0 (0.0)	48.75	(8)
No	74	90.2	17 (23.0)	11.79	(57)
			p=.288	p=.000	
3. <u>Juvenile Misdmr¹</u> <u>Convictions:</u>					
0	71	87.7	16 (22.5)	13.40	(55)
1	2	2.5	0 (0.0)	12.50	(2)
2	6	7.4	0 (0.0)	28.00	(6)
4 or more	2	2.5	0 (0.0)	66.00	(2)
			p=.422	p=.005	
4. <u>Judge Rating:</u>					
Strict	32	39.0	1 (3.1)	22.46	(31)
Lenient*	32	39.0	11 (34.4)	5.67	(21)
Other	18	22.0	5 (27.8)	18.97	(13)
			p=.006	p=.026	
5. <u>Probation/Parole²</u> <u>Revoked:</u>					
Yes*	2	2.5	0 (0.0)	72.00	(2)
No	77	97.5	17 (22.1)	12.70	(60)
			p=.453	p=.000	

* Denotes specific factors identified as most significantly associated with variation in sentence length.

1 (1 missing case)

2 (3 missing cases)

TABLE II-10

Proportion Of Cases Receiving
Probation And Mean Sentence
Length By Significant Variables
--Class 5, Drug Offenses--
--Urban--
(CONT'D)

<u>Factor:</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>% of N</u>	<u>Probation</u> <u>n</u> <u>(%)</u>	<u>Mean Active</u> <u>Sentence</u> , <u>(In Months)</u>	<u>(n)</u> <u>Active</u>
6. Defendant Used Alias:					
Yes*	5	6.1	0 (0.0)	50.60	(5)
No	77	93.9	17 (22.1)	13.48	(60)
			p=.541	p=.000	
7. Presentence Report ³ Characterization:					
Cooperative*	55	67.9	14 (25.5)	9.17	(41)
Antisocial/Hostile	6	7.4	0 (0.0)	28.00	(6)
Apathetic/Indifferent	16	19.8	1 (6.3)	25.73	(15)
Disturbed	1	1.2	1 (100.0)	36.00	(0)
Prof/Hab Criminal	1	1.2	0 (0.0)	-----	(1)
Immature	2	2.5	0 (0.0)	48.00	(2)
			p=.100	p=.008	

* Denotes specific factors identified as most significantly associated with variation in sentence length.

³ (1 missing case)

TABLE II-11

Estimated Contribution Of Factors
To Sentence Length
--Class 5, Drug Offenses--
--Urban--

<u>Factor:</u>	<u>Estimated Increase/Decrease In Typical Sentence (In Months) When Factor Present:¹</u>	
1. Custodial Status of Defendant	+13.2	If Jailed
2. On Probation or Parole at Time of Offense	+19.6	
3. For Each Juvenile Misdemeanor Conviction	+ 6.0	
4. Judge Rating	- 7.5	If Lenient
5. Probation or Parole Revoked	+33.1	
6. Defendant Used Alias	+17.3	
7. PSR Characterization of Defendant	- 7.7	If Cooperative

R²=71%

¹ All numbers with plus or minus signs are multiple regression coefficients significant at at least the .05 level.

TABLE 11-12

Offenses and Sentence Distribution
 --Class 6, Moral Offenses--
 --1980 Offenses--
 (Urban Courts)

OFFENSE	n	% of N	$\bar{X}$ Act Sent	(n) Active	Med Active	Active Time.....											
						Prob.		1-6 Mo.		7-12		13-24		25-60		Over 60	
						%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
Sex Abuse Minor	5	55.6	2.0	(1)	2.0	80.0	(4)	20.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Incest	1	11.1	----	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Promote Prostitution 1	1	11.1	36.0	(1)	36.0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----
Promote Prostitution 2	1	11.1	12.0	(1)	12.0	----	----	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----
<u>Misdemeanors:</u>																	
Contribute to Delinquency of Minor	1	11.1	----	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
TOTALS	9	100%		(3)		66.7	(6)	11.1	(1)	11.1	(1)			11.1	(1)		

p=.099

APPENDIX II

TABLE 111-1

Offenses and Sentence Distribution
 --Class 1, Murder Kidnapping--
 --1980 Offenses--
 (Rural Courts)

OFFENSE	n	% of N	$\bar{X}$ Act Sent	(n) Active	Med Active	Active Time.....											
						Prob.		1-6 Mo.		7-12		13-24		25-60		Over 60	
						%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
Murder 2	2	50.0	150.0	(2)	150.0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	100.0	(2)
Kidnapping	1	25.0	180.0	(1)	180.0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	100.0	(1)
Manslaughter	1	25.0	96.0	(1)	96.0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	100.0	(1)
TOTALS	4	100%		(4)												100%	(4)

p=.574

(no test of significance)

TABLE III-2

[illegible]

Offenses and Sentence Distribution (Cont'd)
 --Class 2, Violent Felonies--
 --1980 Offenses--
 (Rural Courts)

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>% of N</u>	<u>X̄ Act Sent</u>	<u>(n) Active</u>	<u>Med Active</u>	<u>.....Active Time.....</u>											
						<u>Prob.</u>		<u>1-6 Mo.</u>		<u>7-12</u>		<u>13-24</u>		<u>25-60</u>		<u>Over 60</u>	
						<u>%</u>	<u>(n)</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>(n)</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>(n)</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>(n)</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>(n)</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>(n)</u>
Attempted Escape 2	1	0.7	24.0	(1)	24.0	----	----	-----	----	-----	-----	100.0	(1)	-----	----	-----	----
Misconduct Weapon 1	3	2.1	19.5	(2)	19.5	33.3	(1)	33.3	(1)	----	----	-----	----	33.3	(1)	-----	----
Assault 3	21	14.4	10.2	(18)	6.3	14.3	(3)	42.9	(9)	28.6	(6)	9.5	(2)	4.8	(1)	-----	----
Criminally Neg. Homicide	1	0.7	6.0	(1)	6.0	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----
<u>Misdemeanors:</u>																	
Reckless Endangerment	8	5.5	0.6	(6)	0.1	25.0	(2)	75.0	(6)	----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----
Criminal Mischief 4	1	0.7	3.0	(1)	3.0	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----
Escape 4	2	1.4	0.6	(2)	0.6	----	----	100.0	(2)	----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----
Resist Arrest	1	0.7	0.3	(1)	0.3	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----
Make False Report	1	0.7	0.3	(1)	0.3	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----
DWI	2	1.4	0.2	(2)	0.2	----	----	100.0	(2)	----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----

TABLE III-2

Offenses and Sentence Distribution (Cont'd)
 --Class 2, Violent Felonies--
 --1980 Offenses--
 (Rural Courts)

OFFENSE	n	%	X̄ Act of N Sent	(n) Active	Med Active	Active Time.....											
						Prob.		1-6 Mo.		7-12		13-24		25-60		Over 60	
						%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
Misconduct Weapon 2	15	10.3	0.9	(10)	0.7	33.3	(5)	66.7	(10)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Harassment	1	0.7	0.3	(1)	0.3	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Misconduct Weapon 3	1	0.7	----	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Assault 4*	36	24.7	1.4	(34)	0.4	5.6	(2)	91.7	(33)	2.8	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----
TOTALS	146	100%		(123)		15.8	(23)	53.4	(78)	9.6	(14)	8.9	(13)	10.3	(15)	2.1	(3)

p=.000

p=.000

* Includes n=11 Assault in the third degree convictions prior to June, 1980 when Assault 3 was a misdemeanor.

TABLE III-3

Proportion Of Cases Receiving
Probation And Mean Sentence
Length By Significant Variables
--Class 2, Violent Felonies--
-- Rural --

Factor:	<u>n</u>	<u>% of N</u>	<u>Probation</u> <u>n</u>	<u>(%)</u>	<u>Mean Active</u> <u>Sentence</u> <u>(In Months)</u>	<u>(n)</u> <u>Active</u>
1. <u>Presentence Report</u> <u>Recommendation</u>						
No Recommendation	7	4.8	0	(0.0)	25.22	(7)
Probation	15	10.3	8	(53.3)	3.53	(7)
Probation + taste of Jail	6	4.1	2	(33.3)	2.00	(4)
Time to Serve	42	28.8	4	(9.5)	14.64	(38)
Substantial Time to Serve*	15	10.3	0	(0.0)	54.40	(15)
No PSR	61	41.8	9	(14.8)	0.75	(52)
				p=.000	p=.000	
2. <u>Specific Offense</u> <u>At Conviction:</u>						
Assault 1	1	0.7	1	(100.0)	-----	(0)
Att. Assault 1	1	0.7	0	(0.0)	12.00	(1)
Sex. Assault 1*	12	8.2	0	(0.0)	47.50	(12)
Att. Sex. Asslt 1	5	3.4	0	(0.0)	20.40	(5)
Robbery 1	1	0.7	0	(0.0)	12.00	(1)
Assault 2	17	11.6	6	(35.3)	30.49	(11)
Sex. Assault 2	5	3.4	0	(0.0)	39.60	(5)
Robbery 2	3	2.1	1	(33.3)	9.00	(2)
Criminally Neg. Homicide	1	0.7	0	(0.0)	6.00	(1)
Sex. Assault 3	2	1.4	0	(0.0)	6.00	(2)
Sex. Abuse-Minor	4	2.7	1	(25.0)	12.00	(3)
Theft 2	1	0.7	0	(0.0)	6.00	(1)
Att. Escape 2	1	0.7	0	(0.0)	24.00	(1)
Misconduct Weapon 1	3	2.1	1	(33.3)	19.50	(2)
Assault 3 (fel.)	21	14.4	3	(14.3)	10.21	(18)
Misdemeanors*	68	46.6	10	(14.7)	1.15	(58)
				p=.295	p=.000	

* Denotes specific factors identified as most significantly associated with variation in sentence length.

TABLE III-3

Proportion Of Cases Receiving
 Probation And Mean Sentence
 Length By Significant Variables (Cont'd)
 --Class 2, Violent Felonies--
 -- Rural --

<u>Factor:</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>% of N</u>	<u>Probation</u> <u>n</u>	<u>(%)</u>	<u>Mean Active</u> <u>Sentence</u> <u>(In Months)</u>	<u>(n)</u> <u>Active</u>
3. <u>Prior Adult</u> <u>Felony Convictions:</u> ¹						
None	135	94.4	22	(16.3)	12.02	(113)
One	6	4.2	0	(0.0)	25.26	(6)
Two	2	1.4	0	(0.0)	54.00	(2)
				p=.463	p=.006	
4. <u>Total Other Offenses:</u>						
None	99	67.8	17	(17.2)	11.43	(82)
One	41	28.1	6	(14.6)	12.91	(35)
Two	6	4.1	0	(0.0)	38.50	(6)
				p=.519	p=.008	

* Denotes specific factors identified as most significantly associated with variation in sentence length.

¹ (3 missing cases)

TABLE III-4

Estimated Contribution Of Factors
To Sentence Length
--Class 2, Violent Felonies--
--Rural--

<u>Factor:</u>	<u>Estimated Increase/Decrease In Typical Sentence (In Months) When Factor Present:¹</u>	
1. PSR Recommendation	+34.6	If Substantial Time to Serve
2. Specific Offense at Conviction	- 8.6 +16.7	If Misdemeanor If Sexual Assault 1
3. For Each Prior Adult Felony Conviction	+15.3	
4. For Each Companion Conviction	+ 4.6	

R²=73%

- ¹ All numbers with plus or minus signs are multiple regression coefficients significant at at least the .05 level.

TABLE III-5

[illegible]

TABLE III-5

Offenses and Sentence Distribution (Cont'd)

--Class 3, Property Offenses--

--1980 Offenses--

(Rural Courts)

OFFENSE	n	% of N	$\bar{X}$ Act Sent	(n) Active	Med Active	Active Time.....											
						Prob.		1-6 Mo.		7-12		13-24		25-60		Over 60	
						%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
Criminal Trespass 2	7	4.5	2.0	(4)	1.6	42.9	(3)	57.1	(4)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Criminal Mischief 4	1	0.6	1.3	(1)	1.3	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
TOTALS	155	100%		(118)		23.9	(37)	48.4	(75)	10.3	(16)	9.7	(15)	7.1	(11)	0.6	(1)

p=.002

p=.311

TABLE III-6

Proportion Of Cases Receiving
Probation And Mean Sentence
Length By Significant Variables
--Class 3, Property Offenses--
--Rural--

<u>Factor:</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>% of N</u>	<u>Probation</u> <u>n (%)</u>	<u>Mean Active</u> <u>Sentence</u> <u>(In. Months)</u>	<u>(n)</u> <u>Active</u>
1. <u>Sentence Type:</u>					
Presumptive*	19	12.3	1 (5.3)	34.67	(18)
Traditional	136	87.7	36 (26.5)	5.59	(100)
			p=.081	p=.000	
2. <u>Total Other</u> <u>Offenses:</u>					
None	103	66.5	27 (26.2)	7.58	(76)
One	44	28.4	9 (20.5)	12.72	(35)
Two	8	5.2	1 (12.5)	23.14	(7)
			p=.559	p=.006	
3. <u>Juvenile Felony¹</u> <u>Convictions:</u>					
0	99	85.3	20 (20.2)	10.96	(79)
1	11	9.5	4 (34.6)	8.79	(7)
2	1	0.9	1 (100.0)	-----	(0)
3	2	1.7	-- -----	24.00	(2)
4 or more	3	2.6	-- -----	28.00	(3)
			p=.162	p=.031	
4. <u>Custodial Status²</u> <u>of Defendant:</u>					
Own Recognizance*	61	39.6	24 (39.3)	3.67	(37)
Bail	15	9.7	4 (26.7)	10.72	(11)
Jailed	73	47.4	8 (11.0)	13.68	(65)
Other Custody	5	3.2	-- -----	8.00	(5)
			p=.001	p=.005	
5. <u>Past Alcohol³</u> <u>and Drug Abuse:</u>					
No Evidence of					
Either	43	32.6	17 (39.5)	6.02	(26)
Alcohol Problem or					
Both Alc & Drugs*	84	63.6	17 (20.2)	14.13	(67)

* Denotes specific factors identified as most significantly associated with variation in sentence length.

1 (39 missing cases)

2 (1 missing case)

3 (23 missing cases)

TABLE III-6

Proportion Of Cases Receiving
Probation And Mean Sentence
Length By Significant Variables
--Class 3, Property Offenses--
--Rural--
(CONT'D)

Factor:	n	% of N	Probation n (%)	Mean Active Sentence (In Months)	(n) Active
Other Drug Addic.	2	1.5	-- -----	1.50	(2)
Heavy Drug Use	3	2.3	1 (33.3)	7.82	(2)
			p=.101	p=.064	
6. <u>Employment History:</u> ⁴					
Steady Work	7	6.1	5 (71.4)	3.17	(2)
Seasonal	27	23.7	12 (44.4)	12.62	(15)
Oddjobber or jobhopper*	44	38.6	11 (25.0)	10.19	(33)
Unemployed	3	2.6	-- -----	14.00	(3)
Public Assistance	11	9.6	-- -----	30.04	(11)
Supported by Family	18	15.8	2 (11.1)	9.09	(16)
Student	4	3.5	-- -----	1.65	(4)
			p=.002	p=.001	
7. <u>Specific Offense at Conviction:</u>					
Burglary 1	25	16.1	6 (24.0)	21.74	(19)
Theft 2	18	11.6	5 (27.8)	9.68	(13)
Theft-Receiving 2	1	0.6	-- -----	12.00	(1)
Remove Identific. 1	1	0.6	-- -----	6.00	(1)
Burglary 2	50	32.3	10 (20.0)	11.96	(40)
Criminal Mischeif 2	10	6.5	3 (30.0)	10.43	(7)
Misdemeanors*	50	32.3	13 (26.0)	2.03	(37)
			p=.958	p=.000	

* Denotes specific factors identified as most significantly associated with variation in sentence length.

⁴ (41 missing cases)

TABLE III-7

Estimated Contribution Of Factors
To Sentence Length
--Class 3, Property Offenses--
--Rural--

<u>Factor:</u>	<u>Estimated Increase/Decrease In Typical Sentence (In Months) When Factor Present:¹</u>	
1. Sentence Type	+19.5	If Presumptive
2. For Each Companion Conviction	+ 3.6	
3. For Each Juvenile Felony Conviction	+ 2.3	
4. Custodial Status of Defendant	- 4.4	If Placed On Own Recognizance
5. Past Alcohol and Drug Use	+ 2.9	If Alochol Problem or both alcohol and drug problem
6. Employment History	- 2.8	If oddjobber or jobhopper
7. Specific Offense at Conviction	- 3.2	If Misdemeanor

$R^2=73\%$

¹ All numbers with plus or minus signs are multiple regression coefficients significant at at least the .05 level.

TABLE III-8

Offenses and Sentence Distribution
 --Class 4, Fraud Offenses--
 --1980 Offenses--
 (Rural Courts)

OFFENSE	n	% of N	$\bar{X}$ Act Sent	(n) Active	Med Active	Active Time.....											
						Prob.		1-6 Mo.		7-12		13-24		25-60		Over 60	
						%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
Bad Check 2	2	11.8	0.1	(1)	0.1	50.0	(1)	50.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Forgery 2	5	29.4	7.7	(5)	3.1	----	----	80.0	(4)	----	----	20.0	(1)	----	----	----	----
Perjury	1	5.9	6.0	(1)	6.0	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Interfere offic- ial Proceedings	1	5.9	----	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
<u>Misdemeanors:</u>																	
Bad Check 2	6	35.3	0.7	(3)	0.7	50.0	(3)	50.0	(3)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Tamper with Witness	1	5.9	----	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Hinder Pro- secution 2	1	5.9	----	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
TOTALS	17	100%		(10)		41.2	(7)	52.9	(9)			6.0	(1)				

p=.587

p=.594

TABLE III-9
Offenses and Sentence Distribution
--Class 5, Drug Offenses--
--1980 Offenses--
(Rural Courts)

OFFENSE	n	%	of N	$\bar{X}$ Act Sent	(n) Active	Med Active	Active Time.....											
							Prob.		1-6 Mo.		7-12		13-24		25-60		Over 60	
							%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
Possess Narcotic	8	21.6		4.8	(3)	2.0	62.5	(5)	25.0	(2)	12.5	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----
Possess for Sale--Narc.	1	2.7		----	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Sale Narcotic	7	18.9		6.5	(6)	6.0	14.3	(1)	71.4	(5)	14.3	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----
Possess for Sale--HDS	6	16.2		10.3	(4)	3.5	33.3	(2)	33.3	(2)	16.7	(1)	16.7	(1)	----	----	----	----
Sale of HDS	8	21.6		7.3	(5)	3.0	37.5	(3)	50.0	(4)	----	----	12.5	(1)	----	----	----	----
Disposal to Minor	2	5.4		24.0	(2)	24.0	----	----	----	----	----	----	100.0	(2)	----	----	----	----
<u>Misdemeanors:</u>																		
Possession HDS	2	5.4		----	----	----	100.0	(2)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
DWI	1	2.7		----	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Other Viola- tions 17.12	2	5.4		----	----	----	100.0	(2)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
TOTALS	37	100%			(20)		45.9	(17)	35.1	(13)	8.1	(3)	10.8	(4)				

p=.075

p=.108

TABLE III-10

Offenses and Sentence Distribution
 --Class 6, Other Offenses--
 --1980 Offenses--
 (Rural Courts)

OFFENSE	n	% of N	$\bar{X}$ Act Sent	(n) Active	Med Active	Active Time.....											
						Prob.		1-6 Mo.		7-12		13-24		25-60		Over 60	
						%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
Sexual Abuse Minor	7	53.8	16.8	(5)	22.0	28.6	(2)	14.3	(1)	14.3	(1)	42.9	(3)	----	----	----	----
Coercion	1	7.7	24.0	(1)	24.0	----	----	----	----	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----
Possess Gamble Records 1	1	7.7	0.03	(1)	0.03	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
<u>Misdemeanors:</u>																	
Attempt Sexual Abuse--Minor	1	7.7	----	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Contribute to Delinq. Minor	1	7.7	----	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Promote Con- traband 2	1	7.7	2.5	(1)	2.5	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Possess Gamble Records 2	1	7.7	----	----	----	100.0	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
TOTALS	13	100%		(8)		38.5	(5)	23.1	(3)	7.7	(1)	30.8	(4)				

p=.337

p=.672

LAW ENFORCEMENT INCIDENTS, MID-KUSKOKWIM: 1981-1982

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Report form blank

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Appendix Table A.1 1981-1982 is the basis for this study. It is compiled from several sources: reports of Alaska State Troopers (Bethel, Juneau); legal case-files (Aniak, Bethel); discussions with troopers (Aniak, Bethel), and with a magistrate (Aniak). The data from these sources were first entered on the specimen blank form included in the Appendix and then used to compile Table A.1.

The study area consists of 11 communities of the mid-Kuskokwim area, south-west Alaska, which are served by the KNA Community Counseling Center. The incidents are from seven communities: no incidents were reported in four (Georgetown, Lime Village, Napaimiut, Red Devil).

The study period is from May, 1981 to April, 1982 inclusive. The full year was used as a basis for annual comparisons which may be undertaken in future. This particular period was used in order to permit comparison with the six-month period May-November, 1979, which was adopted in an earlier study when data on law enforcement incidents in the study area first became available. (This earlier study is henceforth referred to as "the 1979 study": Marshall, David, and Susan Soule. 1980. Law Enforcement Incidents, Mid-Kuskokwim. 1979. KNA, Aniak.)

Of the 61 incidents listed in Table A.1, this study includes 57: three are excluded from the analysis because the instigator is unknown; the fourth because it was a death from natural causes.

"Instigator" means the person reported by the Trooper as committing the offense, irrespective of whether or not the person was formally charged. In those cases (two incidents) where more than one instigator was charged, the principal instigator only is included in Table A.1. The word is not intended to impute blame. An instigator may, for example, have acted in self-defense in anticipation of an attack reasonably considered imminent. Such information is used by the Troopers and by the court system, but is ignored here. The instigator is who did it, regardless of motive or circumstance.

In a few incidents more than one charge was levelled at the instigator. In them the incident is reported in Table A.1 as the most serious charge on which a conviction was obtained. Thus, an even more serious charge dismissed by the judge, or on which the instigator was found not guilty by a jury, is not shown.

"Alcohol-related" refers both to cases where an instigator was intoxicated, and to cases where the instigator was not intoxicated, but where the incident involved alcohol in other ways (stealing it; furnishing it to a minor). Almost all the alcohol-related cases involve intoxicated instigators.

"Natives" means Eskimos and (Athabascan) Indians having

one-fourth or more of Eskimo or (Alaskan) Indian blood. (The cases include also one Aleut.) "Non-natives" means all others.

As in the 1979 study, felonies were tried before a Superior Court judge in Bethel, and misdemeanors before the Magistrate in Aniak. (Occasionally, when the defendant asks for a change of venue, the judge may come to Aniak.)

The single most significant change between the twelve-month study period examined in this study and the six-month period examined in the 1979 study is that the annual rate of incidents in 1981-1982 is half that of 1979. Table 1.0 (p. 3) shows 55 incidents in 1979, and 57 in 1981-1982. Thus, while the total is almost the same, the 1981-1982 study period is twice as long. Table 1.0 shows also a 37 percent drop comparing the two six-month periods May-November.

This study does not attempt to explain why the drop occurred, or why the 1981-1982 pattern is what it is. Such explanations may be of two kinds: non-statistical; statistical. Typical non-statistical explanations are that individuals who instigated incidents in 1979 did not do so in 1981-1982 because they no longer resided in the community, or that individuals resident in both periods instigated an incident in one period but not in another. Typical statistical explanations involve hypothesizing a reason (or reasons), and devising a statistical test that isolates the reason and establishes its significance (or otherwise). Funds and the time available for the study do not permit the detailed investigation that would be required for either kind of explanation.

Concerning the pattern in 1981-1982, the study does show that neither village size nor the ethnic composition of a village has explanatory value, and argues that proximity to alcohol also appears to have little if any explanatory value in comparing the differences among villages. In this respect, this study's conclusions differ from those of the 1979 study. That study concluded that size, ethnic composition, and the proximity or accessibility of a village to alcohol were helpful explanatory variables.

Concerning the drop, three changes occurred between the 1979 study period and the period of this study that the author believes may be potentially significant in explaining the halved annual incident rate: counseling; troopers; sentencing.

As regards counseling, the change is in the KNA Community Counseling Center. In 1979 it consisted of a non-native Director who had arrived in Aniak in early May, and who worked alone. By 1981-1982 it consisted of the (same) Director plus three full-time staff, all based in Aniak. Of them, one non-native professional ran a Youth Services Program, while the other two,

Table 1.0 Total incidents by category: 1979, 1981, 1981-1982

Category	May-Nov 1979	May-Nov 1981	May, 1981- Apr, 1982
Felonies	9	5	8
manslaughter	1	0	0
kidnapping	1	0	0
assault I	2	0	1
sexual assault II	0	1	1
unlawful exploitation of a minor	0	0	1
attempted sexual assault I	0	0	1
burglary I	4	3	3
burglary II	1	1	1
Misdemeanors	39	22	41
assault III	0	1	3
bootlegging	1	0	0
misconduct involving weapons	7	2	6
reckless endangerment	0	0	2
criminal trespass I	2	1	2
criminal mischief III	5	1	1
operation of a motor vehicle while intoxicated	1	0	0
custodial interference II	0	0	1
assault III	10	0	0
contributing to the delinquency of a minor	0	1	1
assault IV	0	10	17
theft IV	0	0	1
disorderly conduct	5	5	5
possession of marijuana in public	0	0	1
furnishing liquor to a minor	7	1	1
minor consuming alcohol	1	0	0
Other	7	8	8
suicide	0	1	1
accidental death	3	4	4
runaway	1	0	0
public accident	3	3	3
Total	55	35	57

SOURCE: Table A.1

native para-professionals, were trained by the Director with whom they then worked in the villages. As a result, the staff now visits the villages regularly and frequently, offering counseling in alcohol and substance abuse, mental health education programs, and youth programs. Their work includes both prevention and treatment.

As regards Troopers, enforcement coverage has increased. Aniak in 1979 had a full-time Constable. He covered the villages of the study area, plus some Yukon villages, with help as needed from Bethel regional headquarters. He resigned in 1980, and in May, 1980 two Alaska State Troopers were hired full-time. One, based in Aniak, covered the study area from the Kalskags to Crooked Creek, while the other, based in McGrath, covered the upriver villages. (In addition, both covered some Yukon villages.) This system was in force throughout the study period. In and of itself, this change means that the level of reporting is higher than in 1979. In turn, this means that the perceived drop in incidents is real, and not an artifact of reporting.

As regards sentencing, in 1980 the Alaska Criminal Code was revised and mandatory sentencing was introduced. For example, assault with a dangerous weapon (1979) became assault in the first degree --assault I--in 1980. Felonies were grouped into classes A, B, or C, and Misdemeanors into classes A or B. Violations (minor offenses) were established. Maximum and minimum terms of imprisonment and fines were set, the actual term or sum depending on the class of the offense and (for felonies) on whether or not it was a first, second, or third conviction. Increased deterrence is implicit.

These three obviously major changes relevant to the study area are suggested as possibly helpful in explaining the drop comparing the two periods, but their significance is not tested statistically.

Nevertheless, the raw data contained in this study on who, what, where, when, if alcohol was involved, and the disposition of the case, presented in this and the 1979 study, provide the basis for a more-extensive statistical study later, when an attempt at such explanation and testing may be included.

For now, this study has more modest purposes: to help the staff of the KNA Community Counseling Center and the Troopers perform their duties (needs assessment; strategies; other aspects of programming); to provide hard information to the two State agencies most directly involved. The agencies are: the Department of Health and Social Services, which funds programs dealing with alcohol and substance abuse; the Department of Public Safety, which funds troopers. In addition, it is hoped that these studies will help encourage similar reporting elsewhere in Alaska.

The study was funded by the Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse of the Department of Health and Social Services.

1.1 REGIONAL SUMMARY. TOTAL AND ALCOHOL-RELATED INCIDENTS: ETHNIC COMPOSITION, SEX, AND AGE-GROUP OF INSTIGATORS

Table 1.1 (p.6) shows that most of the law-enforcement incidents are alcohol-related, and are instigated by natives --in particular by adult male natives. It shows also that one village --Sleetmute-- stands out: it had 22 of the 57 incidents, while the other villages had fewer than 10 incidents each.

Table 1.2 (p.6) presents these results in terms of percentages: of the 57 incidents, 74 percent were alcohol-related, 95 percent were instigated by natives, and 70 percent by adult male natives. Sleetmute alone accounted for 39 percent of the incidents. In that village, native juvenile instigators are conspicuous: they account for half the incidents there.

These major conclusions --that most incidents are alcohol-related and instigated by adult male natives--are the same as in the 1979 study.

Several differences are apparent. The most striking is the halving of the incident rate on an annual basis. (This was noted in the Introduction, and is shown in more detail in Section 1.2, Village Summary.) The 57 incidents over the twelve-month period are to be compared with the 55 incidents over the six-month period in 1979. Other differences are that alcohol-related incidents account for a smaller proportion of the total than in 1979 (74 versus 84 percent) and that natives account for a higher proportion (95 versus 82 percent). In part, the higher proportion instigated by natives reflects the fact that two non-natives who accounted for half the non-native incidents in 1979 no longer reside in the study area. And, despite the importance of juvenile instigators in Sleetmute, adult male natives account for more of the incidents in 1981-1982 than in 1979 (70 versus 58 percent).

While Tables 1.1 and 1.2 show that the incidents are apt to be alcohol-related and to be instigated by natives, they do not show to what extent alcohol-related incidents and race are related. Tables 1.3 and 1.4 (p.7) do. They show that all the alcohol-related incidents were instigated by natives. This is a higher proportion than in 1979. Then, natives accounted for 87 percent.

Natives account for most of the incidents because they predominate in the population. Tables 1.5 and 1.6 (p.8) give the total population of the study area and its ethnic composition, in absolute numbers and by percent, in 1980. (1980 data are used because ethnic breakdown is available for that year --from the Census-- but not for 1981 or 1982. Population change over the two years is too slight to affect the results.)

Table 1.1 Total and alcohol-related incidents by village: 1981-1982

village	number	total incidents instigated by		alcohol-related incidents
		natives	adult male natives	
Aniak	6	5	3	2
Chuathbaluk	1	1	1	1
Crooked Creek	7	7	7	5
Kalskag, Lr.	7	7	6	4
Kalskag, Upr.	9	9	8	7
Sleetmute	22	21	11	20
Stony River	5	4	3	3
Total	57	54	40	42

SOURCE: Table A.1

Table 1.2 Total and alcohol-related incidents by village: 1981-1982 (percent)

village	percent	total incidents instigated by		alcohol-related incidents
		natives	adult male natives	
Aniak	10.5	8.8	5.3	3.5
Chuathbaluk	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Crooked Creek	12.3	12.3	12.3	8.8
Kalskag, Lr.	12.3	12.3	10.5	7.0
Kalskag, Upr.	15.8	15.8	14.0	12.3
Sleetmute	38.6	36.8	21.1	35.1
Stony River	8.8	7.0	5.3	5.3
Total	100.0	94.7	70.2	73.7

SOURCE: Table 1.1

Table 1.3 Alcohol-related incidents: 1981-1982

village	incidents		
	number	instigated by	
		natives	non-natives
Aniak	2	2	0
Chuathbaluk	1	1	0
Crooked Creek	5	5	0
Kalskag, Lr.	4	4	0
Kalskag, Upr.	7	7	0
Sleetmute	20	20	0
Stony River	3	3	0
Total	42	42	0

SOURCE: Table A.1

Table 1.4 Alcohol-related incidents: 1981-1982 (percent)

village	incidents		
	percent	instigated by	
		natives	non-natives
Aniak	4.8	4.8	0.0
Chuathbaluk	2.4	2.4	0.0
Crooked Creek	11.9	11.9	0.0
Kalskag, Lr.	9.5	9.5	0.0
Kalskag, Upr.	16.7	16.7	0.0
Sleetmute	47.6	47.6	0.0
Stony River	7.1	7.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	0.0

SOURCE: Table 1.3

Table 1.5 Population by village: 1980

village	total	population	
		native	non-native
Aniak	341	218	123
Chuathbaluk	105	93	12
Crooked Creek	108	91	17
Kalskag, Lr.	243	237	6
Kalskag, Upr.	129	108	21
Sleetmute	107	95	12
Stony River	62	56	6
Total	1,095	898	197

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of Census. 1980
Census of

Population and Housing

Population and Housing. Alaska. General

Population Characteristics,

Table 55

Table 1.6 Population by village: 1980 (percent)

village	total	population		percent native
		native	non-native	
Aniak	31.1	19.9	11.2	63.9
Chuathbaluk	9.6	8.5	1.1	88.6
Crooked Creek	9.9	8.3	1.6	84.3
Kalskag, Lr.	22.2	21.6	0.6	97.5
Kalskag, Upr.	11.8	9.9	1.9	83.7
Sleetmute	9.8	8.7	1.1	88.8
Stony River	5.7	5.1	0.6	90.3
Total	100.0	82.0	18.0	82.0

SOURCE: Table 1.5

Table 1.7 (p.10), based on the preceding tables, shows that natives account for a higher proportion of the incidents than they do of the population. That is, they are more likely to be instigators than are non-natives. This is shown best by the incidence (rate per 100). The incidence of total incidents is 6.0 for natives, versus 1.5 for non-natives; the incidence of alcohol-related incidents is 3.8 for natives, versus zero for non-natives. In short, the incidence of both total incidents and alcohol-related incidents is much higher among natives than among non-natives. This is a change from 1979. Then, the incidence was approximately the same for each group. For total incidents, it was 4.2 for natives and 5.0 for non-natives; for alcohol-related incidents it was 3.7 and 3.0.

(In addition, it appears that the incidence among natives rose considerably for total incidents --from 4.2 per 100 in 1979 to 6.0 in 1981-1982-- and appreciably for alcohol-related incidents --from 3.6 to 4.7. But most of this increase is spurious. It results from using 1979 native population estimates that were too high. That they were too high is seen from the firm 1980 population data from the Census. This is lower than that used in 1979. But no such population drop has occurred in the villages: if anything, there would have been a slight increase in population between 1979 and 1980. Table 1.8 (p.11) corrects for this by recalculating the 1979 rates using the lower 1980 population data. This causes the 1979 rates to be higher than the rates reported in the 1979 study. Thus, Table 1.8 shows a much smaller increase in incidence among natives comparing 1979 and 1981-1982: from 5.0 to 6.0 for total incidents; from 4.5 to 4.7 for alcohol-related incidents. These differences are so small that one could reasonably conclude that the incidence among natives is unchanged comparing the two periods. Here, it is important to note once again that the incidences being compared are for periods very different in length: six months in 1979; 12 months in 1981-1982. This fact overwhelms the minor differences resulting from recalculation. In short, incidents instigated by natives dropped by almost 50 percent when the two time periods are rendered comparable, even after recalculation with lower population numbers for 1979.)

Table 1.9 (p.12) shows that males accounted for 95 percent of the total incidents, and for 98 percent of the alcohol-related incidents. This is higher than in 1979. Then, males accounted for almost 90 percent of both. Thus, the proportion of incidents instigated by females fell.

Table 1.7 Total and alcohol-related incidents, and population,
by race: 1981-1982 (number, percent, incidence)

	number	percent	incidence(a)
total incidents (1)	57	100.0	5.2
by:			
natives	54	94.7	6.0
non-natives	3	5.3	1.5
alcohol-related incidents (1)	46	100.0	3.8
by:			
natives	42	100.0	4.7
non-natives	0	0.0	0.0
population (2)	1,095	100.0	
natives	898	82.0	
non-natives	197	18.0	

(a) number per 100 people

SOURCES: Table 1.1 (1)
Table 1.5 (2)

Table 1.8 Total and alcohol-related incidents: 1979; 1979
recalculated; 1981-1982 (number and incidence)

rate/100	1979		1979 recalculated		1981- 1982	
	#	rate/100	#	rate/100	#	
total incidents	55	4.3	55	5.0	57	5.2
by:						
natives	45	4.2	45	5.0	54	6.0
non-natives	10	5.0	10	5.1	3	1.5
alcohol-related incidents	46	3.6	46	4.2	42	3.8
by:						
natives	40	3.7	40	4.5	42	4.7
non-natives	6	3.0	6	3.0	0	0.0
population	1,278(1)		1,095(2)			
1,095(2)						
native	1,077(1)		898(2)			
898(2)						
non-native	201(1)		197(2)			
197(2)						

SOURCES: Table 1.7. 1979 (1)
Table 1.7 (2)

Table 1.9 Total and alcohol-related incidents, by sex: 1981-1982
(number and percent)

	number	percent
total incidents	57	100.0
by:		
males	54	94.7
females	3	5.3
alcohol-related incidents	42	100.0
by:		
males	41	97.7
females	1	2.3

SOURCE: Table A.1

Table 1.10 (p.14) shows that adults accounted for 75 percent of total incidents, and for 79 percent of alcohol-related incidents. Here, there is no change overall from 1979: juveniles account for one-quarter to one-fifth respectively of the two types of incidents in both periods. This general conclusion conceals the significance of Sleetmute in 1981-1982. There, six alcohol-related incidents were instigated by one juvenile. If these were deleted, juveniles would account for only one-tenth of the incidents in 1981-1982.

Table 1.10 Total and alcohol-related incidents, by age-group:
1981-1982 (number and percent)

	number	percent
total incidents	57	100.0
by:		
adults	43	75.4
juveniles(a)	14	24.6
alcohol-related incidents	42	100.0
by:		
adults	33	78.6
juveniles(a)	9	21.4

(a) ages 8-18 years

SOURCE: Table A.1

1.2 VILLAGE SUMMARY. RANK; TOTAL AND ALCOHOL-RELATED INCIDENTS; VILLAGE SIZE, ETHNIC COMPOSITION, TIMING, TYPE AND DISPOSITION OF INCIDENT

1.2.1 Rank

(p.16)
Table 1.11 shows the change in village rankings comparing 1979 and 1981-1982. Because the latter period is twice as long as the former, the total of 57 incidents in 1981-1982 means the incident rate has halved compared with the 55 incidents in 1979. For the same reason, a village with twice as many incidents in 1981-1982 as in 1979 --Lower Kalskag, for example-- has the same annual rate in the two periods. Similarly, a village with half as many incidents --Crooked Creek, for example-- has reduced its annual rate to one-quarter that of 1979.

The most striking changes are in Aniak, Sleetmute, and Upper Kalskag. Aniak ranked first in 1979, with 35 percent of total incidents. In 1981-1982, with only six incidents, it dropped to fourth place. Sleetmute's increase from 6 to 22 incidents places it first in 1981-1982, as compared with third in 1979. Upper Kalskag ranked last in 1979, but rose to second position in 1981-1982, with nine incidents as compared with only one in 1979.

1.2.2 Village size

Section 1.1 showed that natives account for most of the incidents (95 percent) because they constitute most of the population (82 percent). This is intuitively plausible. Similarly, one would expect incidents and village size to be positively related: the bigger the village, the more numerous the incidents.

Figure 1.1 (p.17), based on Table 1.12 (p.18) shows that this is not so. Total incidents do not increase with village size. If they did, a curve joining the tops of the lines would slope upwards from left to right. While three villages (Stony River, Crooked Creek, and Upper Kalskag) suggest such a curve, three villages (Upper Kalskag, Lower Kalskag, and Aniak) suggest the opposite: a curve declining from left to right, indicating that incidents decrease with village size. That is, the number of incidents and the size of a village are unrelated.

Whatever the influence (if any) of village size, it is removed completely by calculating the incidence --rate per 100 people. Then, differences among villages must be explained (if at all) by things other than village size.

Figure 1.2 (p.19), also based on Table 1.12, shows considerable variation among the villages. This confirms that village size is

Table 1.11 Total incidents by village: 1979; 1981-1982
(number, percent, and rank)

village	1979 (six months)(1)			1981-1982 (12 months)(2)		
	number	percent	rank	number	percent	rank
Aniak	19	34.5	1	6	10.5	4
Chuathbaluk	2	3.6	6	1	1.8	6
Crooked Creek	15	27.3	2	7	12.3	3
Kalskag, Lr.	4	7.3	4	7	12.3	3
Kalskag, Upr.	1	1.8	7	9	15.8	2
Red Devil	1	1.8	7	0	0.0	-
Sleetmute	6	10.9	3	22	38.6	1
Stony River	4	7.3	4	5	8.8	5
between villages	3	5.5	5	0	0.0	-

SOURCE: Tables 1.1 and 1.2. 1979 (1)
Tables 1.1 and 1.2 (2)

Figure 1.1 total incidents by village size

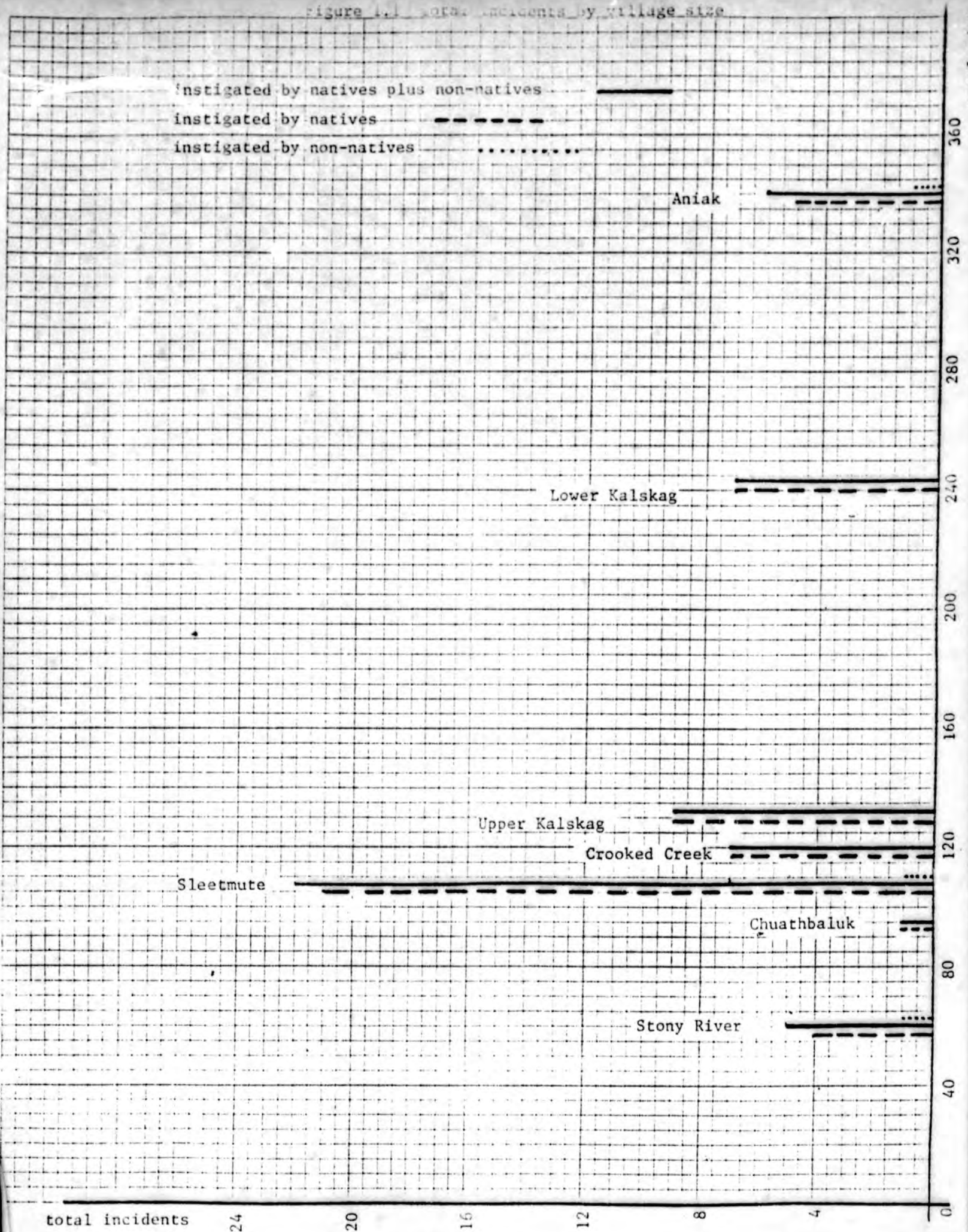
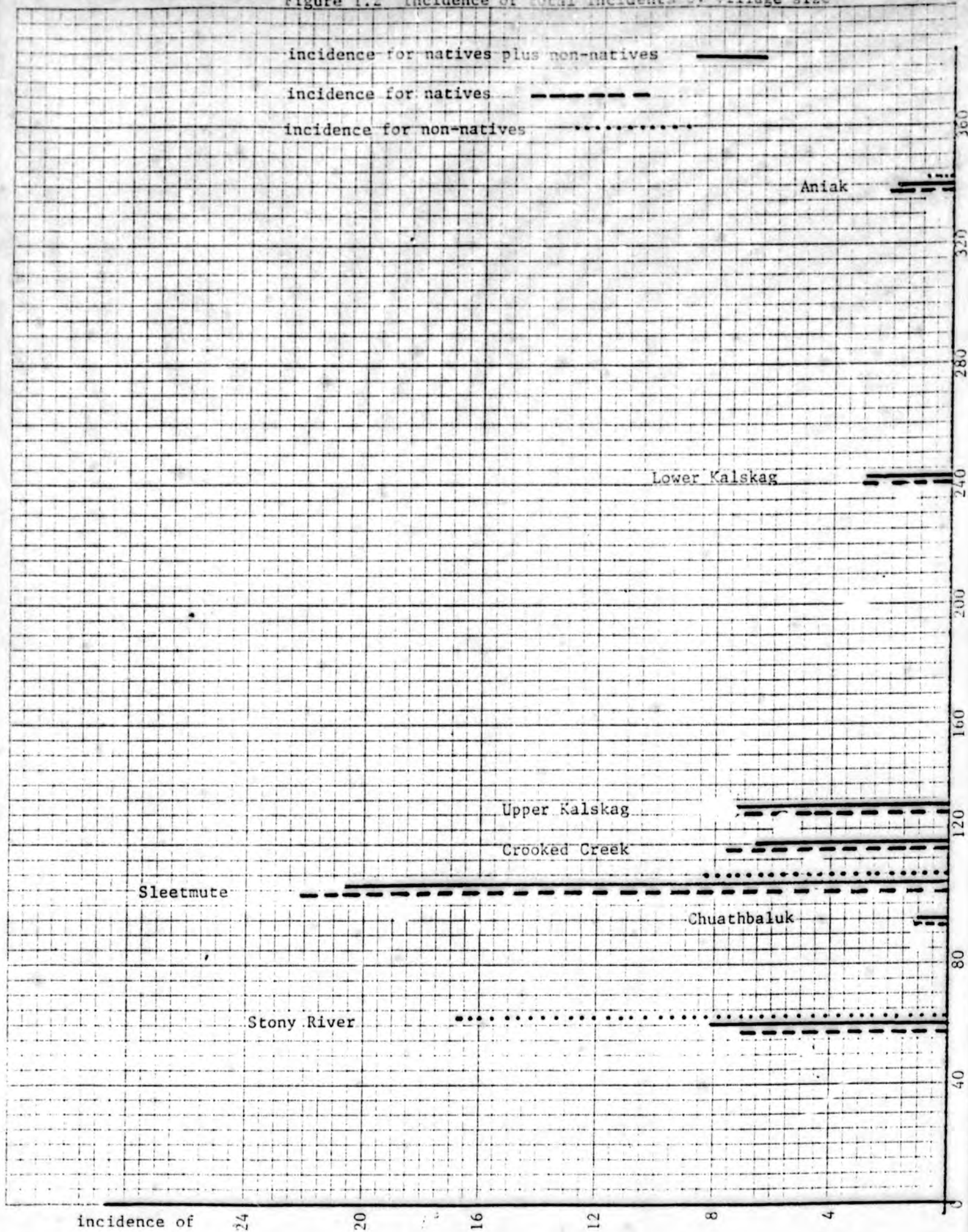


Table 1.12 Total incidents by village and race: 1981-1982
(number, population, and incidence)

village	total incidents instigated by:								
	all			natives			non-natives		
	#	pop.	rate/ 100	#	pop.	rate/ 100	#	pop.	rate/ 100
Aniak	6	341	1.8	5	218	2.3	1	123	0.8
Chuathbaluk	1	105	1.0	1	93	1.1	0	12	0.0
Crooked Creek	7	108	6.5	7	91	7.7	0	17	0.0
Kalskag, Lr.	7	243	2.9	7	237	3.0	0	6	0.0
Kalskag, Upr.	9	129	7.0	9	108	8.3	0	21	0.0
Sleetmute	22	107	20.6	21	95	22.1	1	12	8.3
Stony River	5	62	8.1	4	56	7.1	1	6	16.7
total	57	1,095	5.2	54	898	6.0	3	197	1.5

SOURCE: Tables 1.1 and 1.5

Figure 1.2 Incidence of total incidents by village size



not an important explanatory variable. A noteworthy feature of Figure 1.2 is the relatively high incidence among non-whites in Stony River. But this is the result of only one incident, and a small non-native population. It indicates graphically that small numbers can show up in apparently dramatic differences among villages: without that one incident the rate there would have been zero; with one more incident, the rate would have been extreme. Given that caution, one can infer from Figure 1.2 that the incidence among natives is similar in all villages: it is almost the same in three (Stony River, Crooked Creek, Upper Kalskag); it is a little lower --but not by much-- in two (Lower Kalskag, Aniak). Sleetmute is still an outstanding exception. But so is Chuathbaluk which, with only one incident, is at the opposite end of the scale. It may be that an examination of why a village has few incidents would be as informative as an examination of a village that has many. Chuathbaluk is therefore the obvious candidate. It is one of four villages with almost identical ethnic composition and roughly similar population size --the others being Crooked Creek, Sleetmute, and Upper Kalskag. Its one incident in 1981-1982 is one of 39 from the four villages combined.

This conclusion --that village size and the number of incidents are unrelated-- differs from the conclusion reached in 1979. Then, it was concluded that village size and the number of incidents were positively related: the more people, the more the incidents. In view of the 1981-1982 results, that 1979 conclusion no longer holds.

1.2.3 Ethnic Composition

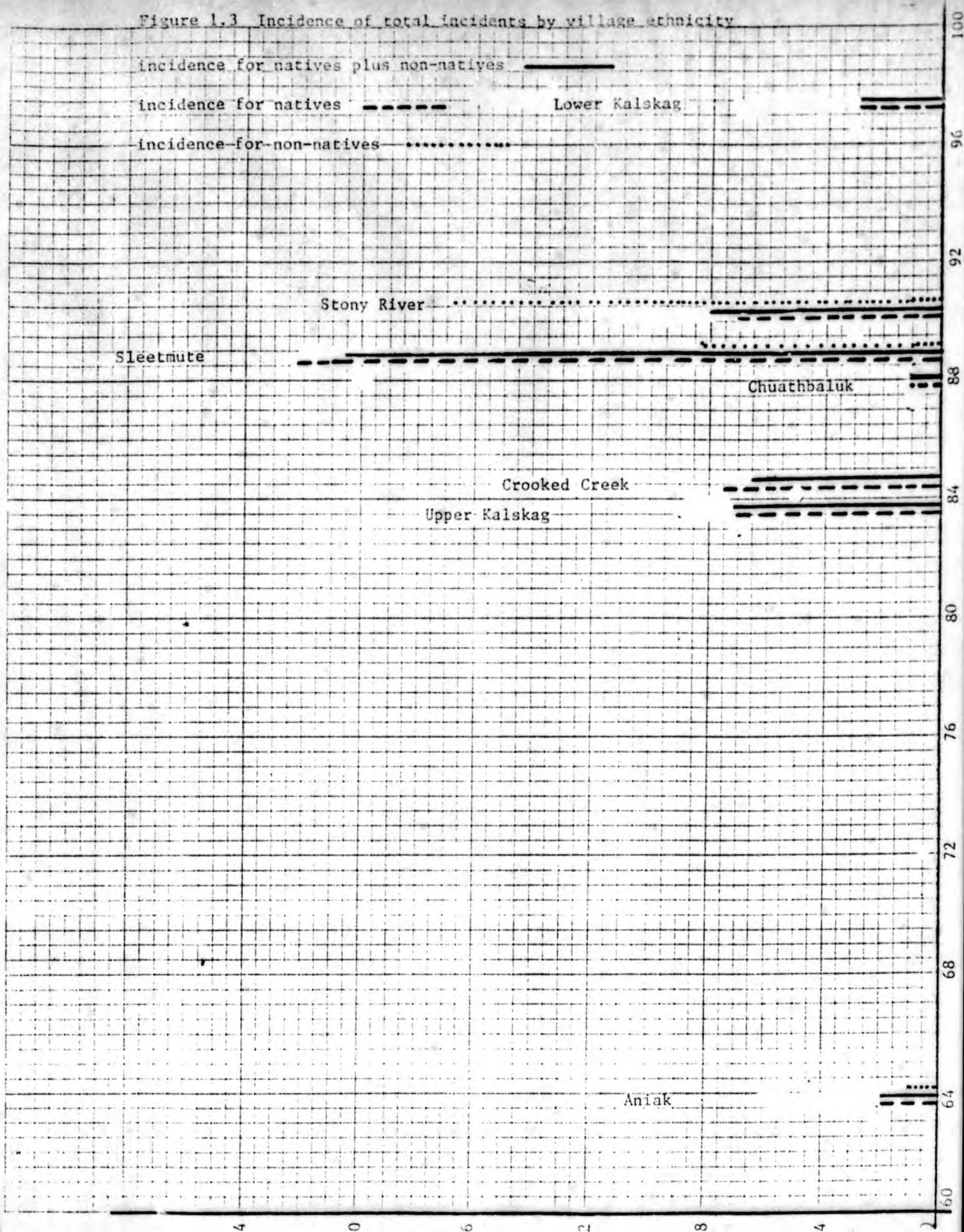
Nor does there appear to be any relationship between the ethnic composition of a village and the number of incidents there. Two different views could be adduced. One is that the more mixed the population in a village, the more likely it is that that village will have incidents. (This is a common phenomenon in boom-towns experiencing mineral development in formerly remote rural areas, for example.) Alternatively, it might be argued that the more mixed the population, the less likely it is to have incidents. (On the grounds that, say, relatively law-abiding whites have a leavening effect.)

Figure 1.3 (p.22), based on Table 1.12, supports neither view. It relates the number of incidents in a village to the ethnic composition of the village (expressed as percent native). If the first view --the more mixed, the more incidents-- were correct, a curve joining the tops of the lines would slope downwards from left to right. No such curve can be drawn. If the second view --the more mixed, the fewer the incidents-- the curve would slope upwards. Again, no such curve can be drawn. A line joining them would zig-zag. That is, the ethnic composition of a village is unrelated to the number of incidents there. This conclusion too differs from that reached in 1979. Then, it was concluded that the more mixed the ethnic composition of a village, the greater its incidents would be (other things being equal). In view of the 1981-1982 results, that 1979 conclusion no longer holds. However, if in future Aniak maintains its low number of incidents, while Red Devil --which also has a high proportion of non-natives-- maintains its low or zero pattern, the proposition that the more mixed the fewer the incidents would need to be examined in detail.

1.2.4 Summary

This section has examined village rankings, comparing 1979 and 1981-1982. The large reduction in incidents in Aniak and Crooked Creek, and the large increases in Sleetmute and Upper Kalskag, were noted. It has examined and rejected two variables that potentially might have explained (in part) the pattern of incidents in 1981-1982, concluding that neither the size of a village nor its ethnic composition is related to the number of incidents in that village, for any village. In doing so, it has rejected the conclusions drawn in 1979: that a village's size and ethnic composition were positively related (the bigger and the more mixed, the more its incidents).

Figure 1.3 Incidence of total incidents by village ethnicity



The main reason for the decline in 1981-1982, compared with 1979, is the large reduction in incidents in Aniak and Crooked Creek. They more than offset the increase in incidents in Sleetmute. Why these changes occurred is not explained in this study. It is tempting to conclude that the reduction in Aniak, and possibly that in Crooked Creek, is related to two of the three major changes that occurred between the two periods: the KNA Community Counseling Center and the Troopers are a much more palpable presence in Aniak than they were in 1979, and have an increased presence in Crooked Creek. But this conclusion can be only tentative for now: their presence in Sleetmute is equal to that in Crooked Creek yet, as noted, Sleetmute's incidents increased.

(In the author's opinion, the third change --compulsory sentencing-- is less plausible: it takes time for harsher sentencing to percolate as a deterrent; for felonies such as violent crimes against the person, which almost always involve an intoxicated instigator, the consequences are likely to be remote at the moment of instigation; in any case, most of the incidents in 1981-1982, and almost half the incidents in 1979 --67 percent and 40 percent respectively-- were instigated by first offenders, when the Judge or Magistrate has considerable latitude.)

In two villages --Stony River and Sleetmute-- the number of incidents is possibly lower than it would otherwise have been, because two non-natives, one in each village, accounted for half the incidents in 1979. Each had left prior to this study period.

Sleetmute, with 22 incidents, has by far the highest number (and incidence) of incidents, both total and alcohol-related. (Upper Kalskag is next, with nine total incidents.) Of its 22 incidents, 21 were instigated by natives, and 20 of the 21 were alcohol-related. All the alcohol-related incidents --in Sleetmute and in all other villages-- were instigated by natives. Of the 20 alcohol-related incidents in Sleetmute, seven were instigated by juveniles, six of them by one juvenile male. All other villages combined account for two alcohol-related incidents instigated by juveniles.

These numbers suggest increasing disintegration of the community of Sleetmute as compared with 1979, as a result of alcoholism among both juveniles and adults. (In addition to the one juvenile whose incidents show up here, the staff of the KNA Community Counseling Center are aware of unreported drinking by other juveniles in the village.)

(In August, 1982 --four months later than the end of the study period, Sleetmute voted to ban the importation of alcohol, under the local option law.)

Proximity to the retail liquor outlet in Red Devil --10 miles downriver-- is indicated as a major cause, in 1981-1982 as in 1979. The 1979 study suggested also that Crooked Creek's

proximity to Red Devil may have accounted in part for its relatively high ranking then. Since the number of incidents in Crooked Creek dropped considerably in 1981-1982, that suggestion loses its force. Similarly, the 1979 study suggested that Aniak's then ranking first reflected in part its relatively easier access to alcohol (which is flown in regularly on the thrice-weekly jet from Anchorage). With the substantial drop in Aniak's incidents, that suggestion too loses its force.

The following conclusions are indicated. The pattern of incidents in 1981-1982, and the changes in that pattern between 1979 and 1981-1982 are not explained by proximity to alcohol (except for Sleetmute), by changes in the population, by village size, or by the ethnic composition of the villages. Thus, explanations must be sought elsewhere. The funds and time available for this study preclude the search for such explanations, for which data of several kinds would be needed. Since changes in counseling and troopers has been suggested, information on the extent of their outreach -- number and kind of visits by village, for example, may permit quantitative analysis. Similarly, information on the socioeconomic and other characteristics of the instigators and the communities is required, for explanation that goes beyond the merely idiosyncratic.

1.2.5 Timing

Table 1.13 (p.25), shows little in the way of a seasonal pattern in total incidents, although there appears to be a decline in the winter months, with zero in January. The largest number of incidents was in the three months of February, July, and October, with fluctuations between February and October. This pattern is different from that in 1979, when incidents climbed to a summer peak, then declined.

It may be that the lack of incidents in January reflects the pervasive influence of Slavic --the Russian Orthodox celebration of Christ's birth. All villages have members of this church. While the ritual lasts for a week, anticipation of it and participation in it is prolonged and widespread, and its effects seem to persist beyond the week. The ceremonies include church services and travel -- within and between villages-- for communal meals in the homes of the members of the congregation. Drinking is not accepted. (In attending the ceremony in the last four years in one village, and once in another, the author has seen only one intoxicated individual. Garrulous and maudlin but not violent, he found little encouragement among his fellow celebrants, was fed with the rest of us, and soon quietened down.)

In view of this, February's peak is the more interesting. Does it reflect release from the constraints of Slavic, or the fact that this is the last month of the prolonged winter's short daylight and very cold weather, confining as this period is? Is it related to subsistence --here the comings and goings of trappers, who return to the village for Slavic, and leave again for the

... of the 57 total incidents are excluded because the date is
Table A.1

5
54
24

33.3
100.0
42.9
50.0
44.4
40.0
60.0
100.0

traplines when it ends? Similarly with the next peak month --October. This marks the end of the summer's fishing and (moose) hunting season. Is there tension surrounding the curtailment of subsistence activities? If so, why was the 1979 peak in the summer, when fishing --the most-widely practised subsistence activity-- is in full swing?

We do not know the answers to these questions. It is recommended that the role of religion and subsistence be examined in any future studies, through its effect on instigators of incidents.

Weekend incidents were singled out, to see if they constitute a disproportionate number of total incidents for the villages as a whole. (Even casual observation in Aniak, for example, indicates that drunkenness is more prevalent on weekends.). They do not. Over the twelve-month period, weekend days account for 42 percent of total days, whereas weekend incidents account for 44 percent of total incidents: 24 of the 54 incidents for which the date of offense is known (Table A.1) . Two villages --Lower Kalskag and Stony River-- had a disproportionate number of weekend offenses. But their numbers are so small as to preclude the drawing of any general conclusions, even there.

1.2.6 Type and disposition of incident

Table 1.14 (p.27) shows that, of the 20 categories of incidents, six categories account for 63 percent of total incidents: assault IV (category # 14); misconduct involving weapons (#7); disorderly conduct (#15); burglary I (#5); assault III (#8); public accident (#20). Of the remaining 14 categories, 12 had one incident, and two had two incidents.

These results are similar to those of the 1979 study. Then, five categories accounted for 60 percent of the incidents, dominated by the same two leading categories, known then as assault and battery, and possession of a firearm while intoxicated. One noticeable difference is that in 1979 there were seven incidents of furnishing liquor to a minor (four in Aniak alone) over that six-month period, but only two over the twelve-month period 1981-1982.

Table 1.14 Category of incident by village: 1981-1982

category	A	C	CC	KL	KU	S	SR	Tot	%	alcohol related
Felonies	1	0	1	2	1	3	0	8	14.0	5
1. sexual assault II	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1.8	1
2. assault I	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1.8	1
3. unlawful exploitation of a minor	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1.8	0
4. attempted sexual assault	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1.8	1
5. burglary I	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	5.3	1
6. burglary II	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1.8	1
Misdemeanors	4	1	4	4	7	17	4	41	71.9	33
7. misconduct involving weapons	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	6	10.5	6
8. assault III	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	5.3	3
9. reckless endangerment	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3.5	2
10. criminal trespass I	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	3.5	2
11. criminal mischief III	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1.8	1
12. contributing to the delinquency of a minor	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	3.5	2
13. custodial interference II	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.8	0
14. assault IV	1	0	2	2	0	10	2	17	29.8	13
15. disorderly conduct	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	5	8.8	4
16. theft IV	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1.8	0
17. possession of marijuana in public	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.8	0
Other	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	8	14.0	4
18. suicide	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1.8	1
19. accidental death	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	4	7.2	3
20. public accident	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	5.3	0
Total	6	1	7	7	9	22	5	57	100.0	42

A=Aniak; C=Chuathbaluk; CC=Crooked Creek; KL=Lower Kalskag; KU=Upper Kalskag;
S=Sleetmute; SR=Stony River

SOURCE: Table A.1

Felonies --serious crimes against persons and/or property-- account for 15 percent of total incidents. This is down from 1979, when they constituted 37 percent. Alcohol-related incidents account for 63 percent of the felonies, for 80 percent of the misdemeanors, and for 50 percent of the category "other". Thus, they account for 74 percent of total incidents.

Comparing villages, all have misdemeanors, and all except two (Chuathbaluk and Stony River) have felonies. The incidents are so few and the categories so numerous that no pattern of incident by category by village is evident. Sleetmute had the highest number of both felonies and misdemeanors, while Lower Kalskag had the highest ratio of felonies to misdemeanors.

Table 1.15 (p.29) shows that 33 percent of the incidents (19 of 57) were instigated by individuals who had been involved in similar incidents before (but almost half of the most-numerous category --assault IV--were instigated by prior offenders). This is a change from 1979, when 60 percent were repeat offenders. Looked at alternatively, the proportion of first offenders increased from 40 percent in 1979 to 67 percent in 1981-1982.

Table 1.15 shows also that seven of the eight felonies led to charges (the exception being a juvenile instigator), and that all seven charges resulted in sentences. For misdemeanors, the pattern is different. There, slightly more than half led to charges --repeat offenders especially. The incidents that did not are of three kinds: those instigated by juveniles; those instigated by adults who plea-bargained (for example, the dropping of charges on a lesser offense in exchange for a guilty plea on a more serious offense); those where in the trooper's judgment the instigator was involved in a minor offense unlikely to recur, and/or where the instigator was unlikely to be sentenced.

As compared with 1979, the proportion of incidents that led to charges rose from 42 percent to 54 percent. In both periods slightly more than 90 percent of the incidents that led to charges resulted in sentences.

Table 1.15 Category of incident, prior like offense, disposition:
1981-1982 (number)

category	number	prior offense	charged	sentenced
Felonies	8	3	7	7
sexual assault II	1	0	1	1
assault I	1	0	1	1
unlawful exploitation of a minor	1	1	1	1
attempted sexual assault I	1	1	1	1
burglary I	3	0	2	2
burglary II	1	1	1	1
Misdemeanors	41	16	24	21
misconduct involving weapons	6	2	5	4
assault III	3	0	2	2
reckless endangerment	2	2	1	1
criminal trespass I	2	1	1	1
criminal mischief III	1	1	0	0
contributing to the delinquency of a minor	2	1	2	1
custodial interference II	1	0	0	0
assault IV	17	9	8	7
disorderly conduct	5	0	3	3
theft IV	1	0	1	1
possession of marijuana in public	1	0	1	1
Other	8	0	0	0
suicide	1	n.ap.	n.ap.	n.ap.
accidental death	4	n.ap.	n.ap.	n.ap.
public accident	3	0	0	0
Total	57	19	31	28

SOURCE: Table A.1

1.3 COMPARISON WITH OTHER AREAS

It is well-known that crime (in this case, incidents) in rural Alaska is usually alcohol-related. For example, a study of Nome (Kelso, 1979) showed that, in 1978, 86 percent of the cases handled by the police involved intoxicated persons. The study area is therefore no exception, although its figure of alcohol-related incidents is somewhat lower: 74 percent of the total.

(p.31)

Table 1.16/presents a comparison with the U.S. for nine types of offense for which comparison appears to be possible, which account for 47 of the 57 incidents (eight of the 10 excluded belong to the category "other"). It shows that the study area had a higher incidence of offenses than the U.S. in five of the nine types. The difference in non-aggravated assaults is especially noticeable: the incidence in the study area is 10 times that of the U.S. And, its incidence of sex offenses and burglary is clearly higher. On the other hand, aggravated assault, larceny, and drug abuse are less prevalent here than in the U.S.

This is an apparent improvement over 1979, when the incidence in the study area exceeded that of the U.S. in seven of nine types of offense. In view of the halving of the annual incident rate comparing the two periods, this apparent improvement is not surprising. The incidence in the study area in 1981-1982 is less than in 1979 for eight of the nine types, the only exception being non-aggravated assault, in which the incidence rose from 9.4 per 1,000 to 20.0 per 1,000.

This comparison with the U.S. is subject to two qualifications. First, the U.S. data are of cases leading to arrests, whereas the data for the study area include cases where no charges were brought, i.e 46 percent of the incidents. Thus, the incidence in the study area is overstated for purposes of strict comparison. Second, the U.S. types used in the comparison are presumed to include many more kinds of incidents than occur in the small, remote, rural Alaskan villages that constitute the mid-Kuskokwim study area.

Table 1.16 Incidence of offenses (rate per 1,000) by type:
study area 1981-1982; U.S. 1981

type of offense (a)		study area	U.S.
sex offenses	(1,3,4)	2.7	0.3
aggravated assault	(2)	0.9	1.3
burglary	(5,6)	3.7	2.3
larceny	(10,16)	2.7	5.7
other assaults	(8,9,14)	20.0	2.2
weapons	(7)	2.7	0.8
disorderly conduct	(15)	4.6	3.6
liquor laws	(12)	1.8	2.0
drug abuse	(17)	0.9	2.8

(a) the numbers in brackets are the categories used in Tables 1.15 and 1.16

SOURCE: Tables 1.5 and 1.15 (calculated from) (study area)
U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.
Statistical Abstract of the United States. 1982-1983. D.C.
(calculated from Table 304, p.181) (U.S.)

APPENDIX

TABLE A.1

1 of 3

category	village	date	alcohol- related	ethnicity	sex	age-group	prior like offense	charged	sentenced
November, 1981)									
II	KL	Jl-w	a	n	m	ad	np	c	s
	S	Au?	na	n	m	j	np	c	s
	A	Au	na	nn	m	j	np	c	s
	S	Se	a	n	f	j	np	nc	ns
	CC	My	a	uk	uk	uk	uk	nc	ns
	S	N-w	a	n	m	j	p	c	s
May-November, 1981)									
	CC	N	a	n	m	ad	uk	nc	ns
living weapons	SR	O-w	a	n	m	j	np	nc	ns
	C	O-w	a	n	m	ad	np	c	s
ss I	KL	Jl-w	a	n	m	ad	np	c	s
ef III	S	O?	a	n	m	j	p	nc(1)	ns(1)
the delinquency of a minor	CC	Jl	a	n	m	ad	p	c	s
	S	My	a	n	m	ad	p	nc(2)	ns(2)
	CC	Jn-w	na	n	m	ad	p	c	s
	S	Jn	a	n	m	ad	p	c (2)	ns(2)
	S	Au	a	n	m	ad	np	nc	ns
	SR	Au	a	n	m	ad	p	c	s
	CC	Se-w	a	n	m	ad	np	nc	ns
	SR	O	na	n	m	ad	np	nc	ns
	KL	O-w	a	n	m	ad	np	c	s
	S	O-w	na	nn	m	ad	np	nc	ns
	S	O-w	a	n	m	ad	p	c	s
act	KU	Jn-w	a	n	m	ad	np	c	s
	S	Jl	a	n	m	ad	np	nc	ns
	S	Jl	a	n	m	ad	np	c	s
	KU	Jl-w	a	n	m	ad	np	c	s
	SR	O-w	na	nn	m	ad	np	nc	ns
the delinquency of a minor	S	My	a	n	m	ad	np	c	ns

TABLE A.1

category		village	date	alcohol- related	ethnicity	sex	age-group
<u>Felonies</u> (May-November, 1981)							
1	sexual assault II	KL	Jl-w	a	n	m	ad
2	burglary I	S	Au?	na	n	m	j
3		A	Au	na	nn	m	j
4		S	Se	a	n	f	j
excluded 5	burglary II	CC	My	a	uk	uk	uk
6		S	N-w	a	n	m	j
<u>Misdemeanors</u> (May-November, 1981)							
7	assault III	CC	N	a	n	m	ad
8	misconduct involving weapons	SR	O-w	a	n	m	j
9		C	O-w	a	n	m	ad
10	criminal trespass I	KL	Jl-w	a	n	m	ad
11	criminal mischief III	S	O?	a	n	m	j
12	contributing to the delinquency of a minor	CC	Jl	a	n	m	ad
13	assault IV	S	My	a	n	m	ad
14		CC	Jn-w	na	n	m	ad
15		S	Jn	a	n	m	ad
16		S	Au	a	n	m	ad
17		SR	Au	a	n	m	ad
18		CC	Se-w	a	n	m	ad
19		SR	O	na	n	m	ad
20		KL	O-w	a	n	m	ad
21		S	O-w	na	nn	m	ad
22		S	O-w	a	n	m	ad
23	disorderly conduct	KU	Jn-w	a	n	m	ad
24		S	Jl	a	n	m	ad
25		S	Jl	a	n	m	ad
26		KU	Jl-w	a	n	m	ad
27		SR	O-w	na	nn	m	ad
28	contributing to the delinquency of a minor	S	My	a	n	m	ad

Table A.1 (continued)

	village	date	alcohol- related	ethnicity	sex	age group
<u>Other</u> (Mar.-November, 1981)						
29 suicide	S	O	a	n	m	ad
30 accidental death	S	My	a	n	m	j
31	KU	Jn	na	n	m	j
32	SR	Au-w	a	n	m	ad
33	CC	Se	a	n	m	ad
34 public accident	A	Jn	na	n	m	j
35	KL	Jl	na	n	m	ad
36	CC	Jl	na	n	m	j
<u>Felonies</u> (December, 1981-April, 1982)						
37 assault I	CC	F-w	a	n	m	ad
38 unlawful exploitation of a minor	KL	F?	na	n	m	ad
39 attempted sexual assault I	KU	Ap	a	n	m	ad
excluded 40 burglary I	A	Mr-w	uk	uk	uk	uk
<u>Misdemeanors</u> (December, 1981-April, 1982)						
41 assault III	KU	F	a	n	m	ad
42	KU	D	a	n	m	ad
43 misconduct involving weapons	KU	D-w	a	n	m	ad
44	S	F	a	n	m	ad
45	KL	Mr	a	n	m	ad
46	S	My	a	n	m	j
47 reckless endangerment	S	F-w	a	n	m	j
48	A	Ap-w	a	n	m	ad
49 criminal trespass I	KU	Ap	a	n	m	ad
50 custodial interference II	A	F	na	n	f	ad

Table A.1 (continued)

2 of 3

	village	date	alcohol- related	ethnicity	sex	age group	prior like offense	charged	sentenced
mber, 1981)	S	O	a	n	m	ad	n.ap.	n.ap.	n.ap.
h	S	My	a	n	m	j	n.ap.	n.ap.	n.ap.
	KU	Jn	na	n	m	j	n.ap.	n.ap.	n.ap.
	SR	Au-w	a	n	m	ad	n.ap.	n.ap.	n.ap.
	CC	Se	a	n	m	ad	n.ap.	n.ap.	n.ap.
	A	Jn	na	n	m	j	np	nc	ns
	KL	Jl	na	n	m	ad	np	nc	ns
	CC	Jl	na	n	m	j	np	nc	ns
ber, 1981-April, 1982)									
	CC	F-w	a	n	m	ad	np	c	s
tation of a minor	KL	F?	na	n	m	ad	p	c	s
l assault I	KU	Ap	a	n	m	ad	p	c	s
	A	Mr-w	uk	uk	uk	uk	uk	nc	ns
December, 1981-April, 1982)									
	KU	F	a	n	m	ad	np	c	s
	KU	D	a	n	m	ad	np	c	s
lving weapons	KU	D-w	a	n	m	ad	np	c	s
	S	F	a	n	m	ad	p	c	ns
	KL	Mr	a	n	m	ad	np	c	s
	S	My	a	n	m	j	p	c	s
erment	S	F-w	a	n	m	j	p	nc(1)	ns(1)
	A	Ap-w	a	n	m	ad	p	c	s
ass I	KU	Ap	a	n	m	ad	p	nc	ns
ference II	A	F	na	n	f	ad	np	nc	ns

Table A.1 (continued)

	village	date	alcohol- related	ethnicity	sex	age group	prior like
51 Assault IV	S	F-w	a	n	m	ad	p
52	S	F	a	n	m	ad	np
53	S	F-w	a	n	m	j	p
54	S	F-w	a	n	m	j	p
55	A	Mr	a	n	m	ad	np
56	S	Ap-w	a	n	m	ad	r
57	KL	Ap	na	n	f	ad	np
excluded 58 theft III	S	Fe	uk	uk	uk	uk	uk
59 theft IV	KU	Mr-w	na	n	m	ad	np
60 possession of marijuana in public	A	Mr-w	na	n	m	ad	np
<u>Other</u> (December, 1981-April, 1982)							
excluded 61 death from natural causes	CC	Ap-w	na	n	f	j	n.

A=Aniak; C=Chuathbaluk; CC=Crooked Creek; KL= Lower Kalskag; KU=Upper Kalskag; S=Sleetmute; SR=Stony River
 Ap=April; Au=August; D=December; F=February; Jn=June; Jl=July; Mr=March; My=May; N=November; O=October; Se=September
 a=alcohol-related; na=not alcohol-related
 n=ative; nn=non-native
 m=male; f=female; uk= unknown
 ad=adult; j=juvenile
 p=prior (like offense); np=no prior
 c=charged; nc=not charged
 s=sentenced; ns=not sentenced
 n.ap.= not appropriate

(1)= plea bargain for other offense

(2)= dismissed for guilty plea to other offense

SOURCES: Troopers' reports; legal case files; discussions with troopers and Magistrate (see 1.0, Introduction)