

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1993-1994 8672

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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 crises. 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>
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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
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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%
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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: (13,900,198 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 alc/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:

Admin. Support (53.3 %):

TOTAL EXPENSE

\$34,408,670.70

\$ 9,466,453.10

\$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:	\$ 2,871,712.00
CRC housing for Prob./Parole:	\$ 519,309.23
TOTAL EXPENSE	\$ 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	\$4,603,310
*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	29	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

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) 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 2,630 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	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	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,

TABLE 21-A
ESTIMATED INSTITUTIONAL COSTS OF HEALTH AND MEDICAL
CARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE*

Type of Facility:	Low Estimate	High Estimate	Average
Acute Care Hospitals:			
Non-Native Private	2,364,553	3,715,807	3,040,180
Public Health Service	1,411,715	2,270,228	1,840,972
Military Hospitals	437,939	700,131	569,035
SUB-TOTAL	4,214,207	6,686,166	5,450,187

Physician's Services

Non-Native/ Military	5,341,125	15,435,000	10,388,063
Public Health Service	116,600	856,069	486,335
SUB-TOTAL	5,457,725	16,291,069	10,874,397

Other Costs

Drug & Drug Sundries	546,840	614,960	580,900
Nursing Services	1,782,198	1,782,198	1,782,198

TOTAL 12,000,970 25,374,393 18,687,682

TOTAL LESS STATE PORTION: \$18,687,682 - \$2,119,884=\$16,567,798

*Update of previous estimate completed by Dennis Kelso, Ph. D., "The Economic Impact of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse in Alaska", 1975 Volume 1. pp. 63-99. It is estimated that this 1984 update is approximately the same as the 1985 figures would be.

TABLE 21-B
ESTIMATED STATE INSTITUTIONAL COSTS FOR HEALTH AND MEDICAL
CARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE*

API	\$ 1,928,965
Community Mental Health	476,348
State Insured Medical*	1,437,177
Total State Med.	\$ 3,842,490
SOADA FUNDS:	\$15,109,700

* From Table 19-B

THE IMPACT OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG ABUSE IN ALASKA



MYRA M. MUNSON, COMMISSIONER, DHSS

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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

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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 Anomolies	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)

YEAR	NO. OF 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	1,086	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 %	Number	Total No. Misdemeanors	Est. Alc/Drug Use At Offense %	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, DESS

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	5
OTH. ACCIDENTS (7)	23	68	30	37	25	20	14	12	
SUICIDE (8)	59	37	50	52	50	56	55	73	74
HOMICIDE (9)	72	37	27	42	57	50	55	43	33
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) % Homicide 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	16	*
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 dependence, 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
CMV/DUI	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	3,497	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
COHO-P.O.W. Is.	1	6	42	165	4	169
Copper River	1	0	12	39	3	40
Cordova	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

AUG 24 1992



INFORMATION ALERT
AUGUST 15, 1992

ADVOCACY INSTITUTE

Issue: Reintroducing the Advantages of a Federal Alcohol Tax Hike to the Public During an Election Year

Co-Directors
Michael Penschuk
David Cohen
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Dr. Reed V. Tuckson
Melanne Vorvee
Fred Wertheimer
Arthur White
Kenneth Young

Summary

In this election year the issue of the budget deficit has a higher degree of resonance with voters than usual. Although the two remaining presidential candidates won't mention them, higher taxes are likely on the way. Increasing the federal excise tax on alcohol should be part of any slated tax hike.

Alcohol excise taxes represent more than just an important source of revenue in a time of scarcity; they are an effective prevention tool as well. Researchers have found that higher taxes on alcohol help reduce consumption among many drinkers -- especially teenagers and even heavy drinkers who are price sensitive. Raising taxes on alcohol will save thousands of lives and millions of dollars in alcohol-related health care costs each year. When polled, Americans consistently express support for higher taxes on booze, particularly if the money is earmarked for law enforcement and public health programs that combat alcohol abuse.

Objectives

1. To alert readers to an upcoming media opportunity to make the case for increasing alcohol excise taxes.
2. To provide a draft opinion piece for use by advocates.

Suggested Action

1. Send the attached article to local newspapers for publication. Feel free to modify the article by adding a local spin to it or; submit it over your own byline or on behalf of your local organization or coalition.

FOR A CHANGE, TAX ALCOHOL FAIRLY

In the minds of many voters, the federal budget deficit has grown alarmingly large. One sure way presidential candidates Clinton and Bush could attack this snowballing economic menace is to raise taxes on alcohol. Ex-candidate Ross Perot even considered doing it. In a June 29 conversation with Peter Jennings of ABC News, Perot included them as part of a "fruit salad mix" of new federal revenues. This idea deserves a close look. Hiking alcohol excise taxes would promote public health, generate significant revenues, and inject fairness into the tax system.

Higher taxes will squeeze alcohol consumption among heavy drinkers. Studies show that reduced consumption means fewer deaths from alcohol-related illnesses and crashes. For example, econometric research at the National Bureau of Economic Research demonstrates that updating federal excise taxes on beer for inflation over the last three decades would annually save the lives of 1,000 18-20 year olds killed in alcohol-related car crashes.

This and other research confirms that raising alcohol taxes is the single most effective means of reducing traffic crash fatalities, particularly among the high-risk, 15-24 year-old population, for whom alcohol-related crashes are the number one cause of death. By pricing some youths out of the market, higher taxes help deter teens from drinking, reducing current and future alcohol problems.

Alcohol strains the resources of trauma centers, police departments, and prisons and contributes to reduced workplace productivity and high rates of absenteeism and illness. Alcohol use escalates the cost of life and health insurance

premiums for all citizens, drinkers and non-drinkers alike.

Alcohol's direct and indirect costs to society, some \$80 to \$100 billion annually, dwarf spending for all other health problems. Many of the social problems, like alcohol-related spousal abuse, date rape and academic failures, defy easy economic measurement.

As these costs exploded, Congress permitted inflation to erode the value of alcohol excise taxes. By 1990, federal excise taxes were only about 20 percent of their 1950 value. During this period, the federal government lost over \$100 billion in revenues. For example, had the tax on beer kept pace with inflation since 1951, the tax today would be 78 cents a six-pack instead of 33 cents. This neglect has resulted in artificially low alcohol prices that spur excessive rates of consumption.

Tax fairness dictates that drinkers and alcohol producers should pay more. They don't pay their way now. According to a 1989 study in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, for every ounce of alcohol consumed, drinkers paid 23 cents in taxes, but imposed 48 cents in costs to society. It's like drinks "on the house" called by the bartender without our consent. An anti-drug public seems in the mood to end this free ride. Eighty-three percent in a spring 1990 Wall Street Journal/NBC poll voiced their support for increasing booze levies.

Alcoholic beverage producers will howl that their taxes just went up in 1991. But that increase did them little harm because the excise tax on alcohol had remained virtually stagnant since 1951 (the excise tax on liquor was raised in 1985), while inflation soared 489 percent.

Industry mouthpieces, like the Anheuser-Busch-dominated Beer Institute, also allege that the little guy, "Joe Six Pack," will bear the brunt of an increase in alcohol taxes. "Joe Six Pack" as common man is one great myth. The truth is that over eighty percent of Americans 18 or over consume either no beer at all or at most three beers per week.

The six percent of drinkers who purchase over 50 percent of the alcohol would pay the lion's share of the tax increase. Few taxpayers would notice the extra pennies out of pocket. Despite industry rhetoric, poor people, in the aggregate, who drink less than their upper income counterparts, would not be disproportionately affected.

Lawmakers could follow one of three scenarios: raise the tax rate on alcohol in beer and wine (now taxed at half the rate of hard liquor) to equal that on spirits; adjust all alcohol taxes for inflation, and index them to prevent further revenue erosion, or; equalize rates and adjust for inflation.

Equalization alone would generate an estimated \$4.3 billion in new revenues. Adjusting all rates for inflation since 1971 and equalizing beer and wine taxes at the liquor rate could bring in as much as \$16.6 billion in new revenues and deliver \$11.7 billion in cost savings to society.

Perot's short-lived bid for the Presidency this year brought a number of new ideas to the political scene. His suggestion that it's time to look at alcohol taxes is one subject not to be ignored during the remainder of the campaign. With a single step, we can improve the health of the nation, fight the war on drugs, and make the tax system more equitable. You follow me?



ALASKA STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

4107 Laurel Street • Anchorage, Alaska 99508-5334 • (907) 562-2662

February 18, 1993

Representative Kay Brown
Alaska House of Representatives
State Capitol, Room 517
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1102

Re: House Bill 53

Dear Representative Brown:

The Legislative Affairs Committee of the Alaska State Medical Association recently reviewed your HB 53 that would raise the tax rate on alcoholic beverages. This bill has our strong support. We believe that increasing the tax rate on alcoholic beverage will decrease in some small way the abuse of these substances. If we can assist you in any way on this bill, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely yours,

Donald R. Lehmann, M.D., A.B.F.P.
Chairman, Legislative Affairs Committee
Alaska State Medical Association

DRL:bj

cc: Byron Mallot

**ALASKA STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION**

4107 Laurel Street • Anchorage, Alaska 99508-5334 • (907) 562-2662

February 18, 1993

Representative Kay Brown
Alaska House of Representatives
State Capitol, Room 517
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Re: House Bill 52

Dear Representative Brown:

Thank you for sponsoring HB 52. The Legislative Affairs Committee of the Alaska State Medical Association recently reviewed this bill. As a medical association, we continue to be supportive of legislation that raises taxes on alcoholic beverage sales. To that end, we support this bill. We do not support that taxes on alcoholic beverage sales be lower than general sales tax rates and would urge you to amend this portion from the bill.

As a resident of Sitka, I am also grateful for this bill. As you know, we had considerable difficulty in this community regarding a sales tax on alcohol that was higher than the general rate. While this did generate a considerable amount of money for good causes in Sitka, it was challenged in the courts and struck down. Your bill would clearly correct this problem.

If I can be of further assistance to you, please feel free to contact me. Good luck with this bill.

Sincerely yours,

Donald R. Lehmann, M.D., A.B.F.P.
Chairman, Legislative Affairs Committee
Alaska State Medical Association

DRL:bj

cc: Byron Mallot

Alaska State Legislature

Legislative Research Agency




130 Seward Street, Suite 218
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Phone: (907) 465-3991
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January 11, 1993

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Kay Brown

FROM: Gordon S. Harrison, Director 

RE: **State Tax Revenue from Alcohol Sales**
Research Request 93.072

You asked for comparative state data on alcohol tax revenue. The accompanying table shows the total collections in each state in fiscal year 1991 (FY 91), the per capita collections in each state, and the ranking of the states on the basis of per capita collections. Alaska collected a total of approximately \$12.2 million in FY 91, or about \$21.34 per capita, ranking it 10th among the states for per capita collections (Florida had the highest per capita alcohol tax revenue, \$40.82 and Wyoming the lowest, \$2.31).

The comparative data on total state collections was obtained from the authoritative publication, *State Government Finances, 1991*, published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Per capita revenue was calculated using 1991 population figures.

I hope this is the information you were looking for. If not, please call.

Attachment

**1991 Alcohol Tax Revenue, by State
Total and Per Capita Collections**

State	Total Collections (\$000s)	Per Capita Collections (\$s)	Rank Per Capita
Alabama	109,409	26.76	5
Alaska	12,164	21.34	10
Arizona	39,809	10.62	30
Arkansas	24,453	10.31	32
California	128,729	4.24	48
Colorado	19,627	5.81	42
Connecticut	46,439	14.11	15
Delaware	8,896	13.08	20
Florida	542,002	40.82	1
Georgia	115,043	17.37	13
Hawaii	40,795	35.94	2
Idaho	12,567	12.10	25
Illinois	63,625	5.51	43
Indiana	33,257	5.93	41
Iowa	12,707	4.55	46
Kansas	52,164	20.91	11
Kentucky	52,402	14.11	16
Louisiana	41,899	9.85	35
Maine	34,933	28.29	4
Maryland	26,325	5.42	44
Massachusetts	67,718	11.29	28
Michigan	124,108	13.25	19
Minnesota	55,573	12.54	24
Mississippi	33,711	13.01	22
Missouri	23,443	4.54	47
Montana	13,812	17.09	14
Nebraska	15,935	10.00	33
Nevada	12,670	9.87	34
New Hampshire	12,794	11.58	27
New Jersey	81,006	10.44	31
New Mexico	17,249	11.14	29
New York	236,146	13.08	21
North Carolina	152,973	22.71	8
North Dakota	6,082	9.58	36
Ohio	65,557	5.99	40
Oklahoma	55,514	17.48	12
Oregon	10,471	3.58	49
Pennsylvania	142,907	11.95	26
Rhode Island	9,449	9.11	37
South Carolina	114,187	32.08	3
South Dakota	9,464	13.46	18
Tennessee	63,162	12.75	23
Texas	377,750	21.77	9
Utah	16,219	9.16	38
Vermont	13,975	24.65	6
Virginia	85,121	13.54	17
Washington	116,747	23.27	7
West Virginia	8,563	4.75	45
Wisconsin	39,787	8.03	39
Wyoming	1,064	2.31	50

Source of Total Collections: U.S. Bureau of Census, *State Government Finances, 1991*,
Table 6

Prepared by the Legislative Research Agency, January 1993 (93.072).

**Price Sensitivity of Alcohol Consumption and Related Measures:
Evidence from Published Literature**

Price Elasticity of Alcohol Consumption in Aggregate Data

Definition: Percentage change in consumption caused by one percent change in price.

Beer: -.1 to -.6

Wine: -1.3 to -1.6

Distilled Spirits: -.1 to -1.8

Price Sensitivity of Youth Beer Consumption in NHANES I and II

Grossman, Coate, and Arluck (1987) and Grossman and Coate (1988) find fractions of youths aged 16-21 who consume beer fairly frequently (1-3 times a week) or frequently (4-7 times a week) fall more in absolute or percentage terms than fraction of infrequent drinkers when price rises. Same comment holds for price responsiveness of fractions of fairly heavy (3-5 cans on a typical drinking day) and heavy (6 or more cans on a typical drinking day) compared to fraction of light drinkers. These findings pertain to the first and second National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys conducted from 1971 through 1974 and from 1976 through 1980, respectively. They are particularly important because beer is the drink of choice among youths who consume alcoholic beverages. Moreover, frequent, fairly frequent, heavy, and fairly heavy drinkers are likely to be responsible for a large percentage of youth motor vehicle accidents and deaths.

References

- Grossman, Michael; Coate, Douglas; and Arluck, Gregory M. "Price Sensitivity of Alcoholic Beverages in the United States." In Control Issues in Alcohol Abuse Prevention: Strategies for States and Communities, edited by Harold D. Holder, Greenwich, Connecticut: JAI Press, Inc., 1987, 169-198.
- Coate, Douglas, and Grossman, Michael. "Effects of Alcoholic Beverage Prices and Legal Drinking Ages on Youth Alcohol Use." Journal of Law and Economics, 31, No. 1 (April 1988), 145-171.

Results from Current Research at National Bureau of Economic
Research

Effects of Price on Cirrhosis Mortality

Grossman, Chaloupka, Becker and Murphy use a time series of all states for the period 1961-1984 to examine the price sensitivity of cirrhosis mortality. This research, which is funded by NIAAA, uses more data than that employed by Cook and Tauchen and employs a different theoretical and econometric framework. Preliminary results are summarized in the following table.

Predicted Effects of Alternative Increases in Distilled Spirits Price
on Cirrhosis Mortality of Persons 30 Years of Age and Older, 1961-1984^a

Percentage Increase in Federal Tax and Implied Percentage Increase in Price	Absolute Reduction in Deaths per Year	Percentage Reduction in Deaths per Year
20% increase in tax, 5% increase in price	974	3.27
40% increase in tax, 10% increase in price	1,947	6.53
60% increase in tax, 15% increase in price	2,921	9.80
80% increase in tax, ^b 20% increase in price	3,905	13.10

^aReduction in deaths pertains to a typical year in the period 1961-1984. Federal tax was \$10.50 per proof gallon during this period. Cirrhosis mortality rate was 26.7 deaths per 100,000 persons aged 30 and over. The results are part of work in progress under the "Alcohol, Addiction, and Price" grant from the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism to the National Bureau of Economic Research. The investigators are Michael Grossman, Frank Chaloupka, Gary Becker, and Kevin Murphy.

^bPolicy approximates one in which Federal excise tax is indexed to the rate of inflation.

Cirrhosis Mortality

Cook and Tauchen (1982) find that a \$1 increase in state excise tax rate on distilled spirits lowers the cirrhosis death rate by almost the same percentage as it lowers per capita consumption of distilled spirits. This is based on a time series of license states for the period 1962-1977.

Motor Vehicle Accident Mortality

Cook (1981): 10 percent increase in price of spirits lowers death rate of persons of all ages by 7 percent based on a time series of states for the period 1960-1974.

(Saffer and Grossman (1987): 10 percent increase in price of beer lowers death rate of 18 to 20 year olds by 10.3 percent based on a time series of states for the period 1975-1981.

References

- Cook, Philip J., and Tauchen, George. "The Effect of Liquor Taxes on Heavy Drinking." Bell Journal of Economics, 13, No. 2 (Autumn 1982), 379-390.
- Cook, Philip J. "The Effect of Liquor Taxes on Drinking, Cirrhosis, and Auto Accidents." In Alcohol and Public Policy: Beyond the Shadow of Prohibition, edited by Mark H. Moore and Dean R. Gerstein. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 1981.
- Saffer, Henry, and Grossman, Michael. "Beer Taxes, the Legal Drinking Age, and Youth Motor Vehicle Fatalities." Journal of Legal Studies, 16, No.2 (June 1987), 351-374.

Effects of Price on Alcohol Use in 1989 National High School
Senior Survey

Chaloupka and Grossman use data from the 1989 survey of high school seniors conducted by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research as part of the Monitoring the Future Project. The research is funded by a grant from NIAAA. Preliminary results are summarized in the following table.

Youth Alcohol Use and Beer Excise Taxes^a

	Actual Distribution	Doubling Beer Tax ^b	Inflation Tax Policy ^c
Panel A: Drinking in Past Year			
Abstainers (no drinking occasions)	16.8%	+8.4	+33.7
Light Drinkers (1-9 drinking occasions)	42.2%	+1.7	+5.1
Moderate Drinkers (10-39 drinking occasions)	26.3%	-3.4	-13.5
Heavy Drinkers (40 or more drinking occasions)	14.7%	-8.3	-28.7
Panel B: Drinking in Past Month			
Abstainers (no drinking occasions)	39.5%	+3.3	+12.6
Light Drinkers (1-9 drinking occasions)	49.1%	-1.4	-5.6
Moderate Drinkers (10-39 drinking occasions)	9.6%	-5.3	-19.0
Heavy Drinkers (40 or more drinking occasions)	1.7%	-8.6	-27.9
Panel C: Heavy Drinking in Past Two Weeks (one or more episodes of consumption of at least five drinks in a row)			
No Heavy Drinking Episodes	66.9%	+1.8	+6.7
At Least One Heavy Drinking Episode	33.1%	-3.9	-14.4

^a These estimates are based on data from the 1989 survey of high school seniors conducted by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research as part of the Monitoring the Future project. The results are part of work in progress under the "Alcohol, Addiction, and Price" grant from the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism to the National Bureau of Economic Research. The investigators are Frank Chaloupka and Michael Grossman.

^b The doubling of the Federal excise tax on beer represents the increase from 16 cents per six pack to 32 cents as part of the 1990 deficit reduction agreement. Figures represent the percentage change in the number of youths in each category.

^c Indexing the Federal beer excise tax to inflation since 1951 implies a tax of approximately 76 cents per six pack in 1989. Figures represent the percentage change in the number of youths in each category.

Alcohol Control Policies and Motor Vehicle Fatalities

Chaloupka, Saffer, and Grossman use a time series of states for the period 1982-1988 to examine the effects of beer taxes, legal drinking ages, and a variety of policies to deter drunk driving on motor vehicle fatalities of persons of all ages and youths. This research was funded by a grant from NIAAA, and a paper based on it will appear in the Journal of Legal Studies. Results are summarized in the following two tables.

Reference

Chaloupka, Frank J.; Saffer, Henry; and Grossman, Michael.
"Alcohol Control Policies and Motor Vehicle Fatalities,"
Journal of Legal Studies, forthcoming.

Motor Vehicle Accident Mortality Simulations, All Ages*

Simulation	Total Fatalities	Nighttime Driver Fatalities	Alcohol Involved Driver Fatalities
Real Beer Tax Maintains 1951 value - increase nominal tax with CPI (71.6¢ per 6-pack in 1988)	-5,174 -11.5%	-1,285 -23.5%	-3,885 -26.9%
Tax on Alcohol in Beer Equalized with Tax on Alcohol in Spirits (78.4¢ per 6-pack in 1988)	-5,771 -12.8%	-1,420 -26.0%	-4,280 -29.7%
Deficit Reduction Tax Increase - Doubling of the beer tax to 32¢ per six-pack	-1,744 -3.9%	-456 -8.4%	-1,400 -9.7%
21 year old minimum legal purchase age in all states	+50 +0.1%	-75 -1.4%	-625 -4.3%
18 year old minimum legal purchase age in all states	-147 -0.3%	+218 +4.0%	+1,822 +12.6%
preliminary breath test law in all states	-1,512 -3.4%	-223 -4.1%	-1,348 -9.3%
no plea bargaining law in all states	+282 +0.6%	-429 -7.9%	-398 -2.8%
dram shop law in all states	-852 -1.9%	-137 -2.5%	-530 -3.7%
mandatory minimum nominal fine in all states of \$500 upon conviction for DUI	-1,463 -3.3%	-649 -11.9%	2,738 -19.0%
mandatory minimum administrative per se penalty of 1 year license action	-4,202 -9.4%	-151 -2.8%	-565 -3.9%
mandatory minimum license action of 1 year upon conviction for DUI	+177 +0.4%	-250 -4.6%	-867 -6.0%

Source: Frank J. Chaloupka, Henry Saffer, and Michael Grossman, "Alcohol Control Policies and Motor Vehicle Fatalities," *Journal of Legal Studies*, forthcoming.

*Each cell contains estimates of the absolute change in fatalities per year, on average, of the simulated policy (first row) and the percentage change in the fatality rate resulting from the policy simulation (second row).

Motor Vehicle Accident Mortality Simulations, 18 to 20 Year Olds*

Simulation	Total Fatalities	Nighttime Driver Fatalities	Alcohol Involved Driver Fatalities
Real Beer Tax Maintains 1951 value - increase nominal tax with CPI (71.6¢ per 6-pack in 1988)	-1,660 -32.1%	-379 -39.1%	-739 -40.3%
Tax on Alcohol in Beer Equalized with Tax on Alcohol in Spirits (78.4¢ per 6-pack in 1988)	-1,822 -35.2%	-413 -42.6%	-804 -43.9%
Deficit Reduction Tax Increase - Doubling of the beer tax to 32¢ per six-pack	-611 -11.8%	-145 -14.9%	-285 -15.6%
21 year old minimum legal purchase age in all states	-166 -3.2%	-42 -4.4%	-138 -7.5%
18 year old minimum legal purchase age in all states	+498 +9.6%	+118 +12.1%	+389 +21.3%
preliminary breath test law in all states	-299 -5.8%	-35 -3.6%	-179 -9.8%
no plea bargaining law in all states	-51 -1.0%	-70 -7.2%	-65 -3.5%
dram shop law in all states	-66 -1.3%	-18 -1.8%	-37 -2.0%
mandatory minimum nominal fine in all states of \$500 upon conviction for DUI	+94 +1.8%	-109 -11.2%	-334 -18.2%
mandatory minimum administrative per se penalty of 1 year license action	-815 -15.7%	-145 -15.0%	-347 -19.0%
mandatory minimum license action of 1 year upon conviction for DUI	+41 +0.8%	-21 -2.2%	-10 -0.5%

* See notes to previous table.

Ocher Current Research

Durbin (1992): A 10 percent increase in per capita alcohol consumption (total ethanol in beer, wine, and spirits) raises the number of industrial accidents per employee by 2 to 4 percent. This is based on a time series of states for the period 1964-1984.

Ohsfeldt, Morrissey, and Henderlite (1991): A 12 cent increase in the beer tax in 1989 would have resulted in 130,000 fewer industrial injury cases among full-time employed workers and 1.5 million fewer work-loss days due to industrial injuries in that year. This is based on a time series of states for the period 1975-1985.

Kenkel (forthcoming): A 10 percent increase in price would have resulted in a 6 percent reduction in drunk driving in 1985. This finding is based on number of times in the past year that respondents to the 1985 National Health Interview Survey drove after drinking too much.

References

Durbin, David L. "Alcohol Consumption and Workplace Accidents: An Examination of Workers' Compensation Claims Rates." Ph.D. dissertation, City University of New York Graduate School, 1992.

Ohsfeldt, Robert L.; Morrissey, Michael A.; and Henderlite, Stephen. "Alcohol Taxes and Industrial Injury." Working Paper, School of Public Health, University of Alabama at Birmingham, November 1991.

Kenkel, Donald S. "Drinking, Driving, and Deterrence: The Social Costs of Alternative Policies." Journal of Law and Economics, forthcoming.

Conclusions

1. The research that I have summarized suggests that, if reductions in excessive alcohol consumption and alcohol-related injuries and deaths are desired, an increase in federal excise tax rates on alcoholic beverages is an effective policy to accomplish this goal.
2. But I have not provided enough evidence to justify an excise tax hike of a particular magnitude. To do so, one must consider
 - a. the welfare costs imposed on all segments of the population by excise tax hikes
 - b. the costs and benefits of excise tax hikes compared to alternative policies such as those that increase the probability of punishment for drunken driving and the fine for this offense.

*Significant Features
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Volume 1

*Budget Processes
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Table 36
State Alcoholic Beverage Excise Taxes: Rates, License States, November 1991

State	Beer over 3.2%	Wine	Distilled Spirits ¹	Other Taxes ²
Alaska	\$.35/gal	\$.85/gal	\$5.60/gal	0%-8% local sales
Arizona	\$.16/gal	\$.84/gal 24% or less \$.25/8 oz over 24%	\$3.00/gal	5% state sales tax 0%-4% local sales tax
Arkansas	\$.16/gal 3.2% or less \$.23/gal over 3.2% \$.20/gal malt liquor	\$.75/gal over 5% \$.25/gal coolers	\$2.50/gal over 21% \$1.00/gal over 5% but less than 21% \$.50/gal less than 5%	4% state sales tax 0%-2% local sales tax
California	\$.20/gal	\$.20/gal still wines, hard cider \$.30/gal champagne, sparkling wine	\$3.30/gal proof strength or less \$6.60/gal excess of proof strength	4.75% state sales tax 1.25%-2.25% local sales tax
Colorado	\$.08/gal	\$.27/gal	\$2.19/gal	3% state sales tax 1%-4% local sales tax \$.036/gal surcharge on all wines \$.11/gal additional surcharge on native wines
Connecticut	\$.19/gal	\$.60/gal 21% or less \$1.50/gal over 21% and sparkling	\$4.50/gal \$2.05/gal coolers not over 7%	8% sales tax
Delaware	\$.16/gal	\$.97/gal	\$3.64/gal 25% or less \$5.46/gal over 25%	
District of Columbia	\$.09/gal	\$.30/gal 14% or less \$.40/gal over 14% \$.45/gal sparkling	\$1.50/gal	6% sales tax for off-premise consumption
Florida	\$.48/gal	\$2.25/gal under 17.259% and coolers \$3.00/gal 17.259% and over \$3.50/gal natural sparkling	\$2.25/gal over 0.5% but less than 17.259% \$6.50/gal 17.259-55.78% \$9.53/gal over 55.78%	6% state sales tax 0%-1% local sales tax
Georgia	\$.032/gal bulk \$.48/gal 12 oz. contain- ers	\$.40/gal native table wines \$1.05/gal non-native table wines \$.98/gal native dessert wines \$1.45/gal non-native dessert wines	\$1.82/gal native \$2.55/gal non-native	4% state sales tax 0%-3% local sales tax
Hawaii	\$.50/gal draft \$.89/gal other than draft	\$.81/gal cooler \$1.30/gal still \$2.00/gal sparkling	\$5.75/gal	0.5% wholesalers' tax 4% retailers' tax
Illinois	\$.07/gal	\$.23/gal 14% or less \$.60/gal over 14%	\$.23/gal not over 14% \$2.00/gal over 14%	6.25% state sales tax 0%-1% local sales tax
Indiana	\$.115/gal	\$.47/gal less than 21% \$2.68/gal 21% or more	\$.47/gal less than 21% \$2.68/gal 21% or more	3% gross income tax (assessed on wholesale and retail sales)

Table 36 (cont.)
State Alcoholic Beverage Excise Taxes: Rates, License States, November 1991

State	Beer over 3.2%	Wine	Distilled Spirits ¹	Other Taxes ²
Kansas	\$.18/gal	\$.30/gal 14% or less \$.75/gal over 14% \$.15/gal native wine	\$2.50/gal	Beer under 3.2% subject to sales tax rather than enforcement tax 4.25% state sales tax 0%-2% local sales tax
Kentucky	\$.08/gal	\$.50/gal	\$1.92/gal over 6% \$.25/gal 6% or less	6% state sales tax .5% local sales tax
Louisiana	\$.32/gal	\$.11/gal 14% or less \$.23 over 14% to 24% \$1.59/gal over 24% and sparkling \$.32/gal coolers under 6%	\$2.50/gal	4% state sales tax 0%-5% local sales tax
Maryland	\$.09/gal	\$.40/gal	\$1.50/gal	5% sales tax
Massachusetts	\$.11/gal	\$.03/gal 3% to 6% cider \$.55/gal 3% to 6% still \$.70/gal sparkling	\$1.10/gal 15% or less \$4.05/gal over 15%	Additional gross receipts tax on sales of packaged and on-premise liquor of 0.57% 5% sales tax (on-premise only)
Minnesota	\$.08/gal not over 3.2% \$.15/gal over 3.2%	\$.30/gal under 14% \$.95/gal over 14% to 21% \$1.82/gal over 21% to 24% \$3.59/gal over 24% \$1.82/gal sparkling	\$5.03/gal	8.5% special alcohol sales tax in lieu of general sales tax 0%-1% local sales tax
Missouri	\$.06/gal	\$.30/gal	\$2.00/gal	4.225% state sales tax 0%-2% local sales tax \$.06/gal additional tax on wines (effective through 9/30/2001)
Nebraska	\$.23/gal	\$.75/gal 14% or less \$1.35/gal over 14% \$.05/gal produced in farm wineries	\$3.00/gal	0%-1.5% local sales tax
Nevada	\$.09/gal	\$.40/gal 14% or less \$.75/gal over 14% to 22% \$2.05/gal over 22%	\$.40/gal 14% or less \$.75/gal 14% to 22% \$2.05/gal over 22%	5.75% state sales tax 2.25%-2.5% local sales tax
New Jersey	\$.10/gal	\$.50/gal	\$4.20/gal	7% state sales tax 2.9% wholesale tax (eliminated 7/1/92) (9% Atlantic City sales tax)
New Mexico	\$.18/gal	\$.95/gal	\$3.94/gal	5% state sales tax 0%-1.75% local sales tax
New York	\$.21/gal	\$.18/gal still \$.94/gal sparkling \$.56/gal artificially carbonated \$.04/gal cider over 3.2%	\$.04/gal not over 2%	4% state sales tax 0%-4.25% local sales tax (\$.12/gal on beer in New York City)
North Dakota	\$.08/gal bulk \$.16/gal bottles/cans	\$.50/gal less than 17% \$.60/gal 17% to 24% \$1.00/gal sparkling	\$2.50/gal distilled \$4.05/gal alcohol	7% state alcohol tax in lieu of general sales 0%-1% local sales tax

Table 36 (cont.)
State Alcoholic Beverage Excise Taxes: Rates, License States, November 1991

State	Beer over 3.2%	Wine	Distilled Spirits ¹	Other Taxes ²
Oklahoma	\$.40/gal \$.36/gal under 3.2%	\$.72/gal 14% or less \$1.40/gal over 14% \$2.08/gal sparkling	\$5.56/gal	4.5% state sales tax 0%-6% local sales tax
Rhode Island				7% state sales tax
South Carolina	\$.77/gal	\$.90/gal non-native \$.05/gal 14% or less native \$.45/gal 14% to 21% native	\$2.72/gal \$.25/bottle on miniatures \$1.81/case wholesale tax \$.18/gal additional \$2.99/case retail tax \$.56/case additional tax	5% state sales tax 9% surtax
South Dakota	\$.27/gal	\$.93/gal 14% or less \$1.45/gal over 14% to 20% \$2.07/gal over 20% and sparkling	\$.93/gal 14% or less \$1.45/gal 14% to 20% \$2.07/gal 21% to 24% \$3.93/gal over 24%	4% state sales tax 0%-3% local sales tax
Tennessee	\$.125/gal	\$1.10/gal	\$1.10/gal less than 7% \$4.00/gal over 7%	Additional taxes include: Enforcement tax of \$.15/case on spirits and wine 15% (on-premise) on spirits and wine Beer wholesalers' tax of 17%
Texas	\$.19/gal 4% and less \$.20/gal over 4%	\$.20/gal	\$2.40/gal	6.25% off-premise or 14% on-premise state sales tax 1%-2% local sales tax
Wisconsin	\$.06/gal	\$.25/gal 14% or less \$.45/gal over 14% to 21%	\$3.25/gal	5% state sales tax 0.5% local sales tax Additional tax of \$.03/gal on liquor containing 21% or more alcohol

Notes: In *license* states, the wholesale and retail distribution and sale of distilled spirits are private sector activities. In *control* states, in general, the state has a monopoly on the wholesale distribution of distilled spirits. In some control jurisdictions, the state also monopolizes retail sales. In bailment control states, the retail sales are left to the private sector and/or a combination of private and public sellers.

Special tax rates for native alcoholic beverages are not always included. Does not include state and local license fees. Many states levy tax rates based on barrels or liters. These have been converted to rates per gallon.

+ Local taxes additional.

¹ All taxes on spirits are levied for a "proof gallon," defined as a gallon of liquor containing 50% ethyl alcohol. Taxes on liquor containing more or less than 50% alcohol are prorated accordingly.

² Sales of liquor, wine, and beer are generally subject to the sales tax. Only Vermont ex-

empts all liquor. Special taxes in lieu of sales tax are used in Kansas and North Carolina. Virginia exempts liquor sales through state stores. New Jersey places a 7.3% rate on liquor at the wholesale level only. Kentucky exempts off-premise sales, but applies an extra wholesale tax.

Source: ACIR staff compilation from Commerce Clearing House, *State Tax Reporter* (Chicago, November 1991); and Distilled Spirits Council of the United States, Inc., *Tax Briefs, 1991* (Washington, DC, 1991)

Table 37
 State Alcoholic Beverage Excise Taxes:
 Rates and/or Markup, and Method of Control¹, Control States, November 1991

State	Beer	Wine	Distilled Spirits	Other Taxes	Methods of Control
Alabama	\$1.05/gal (includes \$.52/gal local tax)	State stores: 30% off-premise markup or 35.27% on-premise markup 56% liquor tax Private outlets: \$1.64/gal non-native table \$.18/gal native	30% off-premise markup or 21.75% on-premise markup 56% liquor tax	4% state sales tax 2% special sales tax on state store sales 0%-4% local sales tax	Monopoly on spirits at wholesale State also owns 152 retail stores Wine less than 14% is sold both by the state, wholesale and retail, and private wholesalers and retailers Beer sold by private retailers and wholesalers
Idaho	\$.15/gal 4% or less \$.45/gal over 4%	State stores: 45% markup Private outlets: \$.45/gal table	45% markup 15% surtax	5% state sales tax bottle tax—\$.20/50ml, \$.35/500ml, \$.40/750ml, \$.60/liter, \$.75/1.75 liter on wine and spirits	State-owned retail stores sell spirits and wine 14% and over Licensed retailers may sell wine and beer under 14%
Iowa	\$.19/gal	\$1.75/gal \$.19/gal coolers under 5%	50% markup \$.19/gal coolers under 5%	4% state sales tax 0%-1% local sales tax \$.50/case withdrawal charge on spirits \$.20/bottle split case charge on spirits (applies to liquor sold in quantities of less than one case)	Licensed retailers may sell beer, wine, and liquor No state-owned stores as of June 1987 State warehouse sells at wholesale only
Maine	\$.35/gal	State stores: 2% ad valorem excise 75% markup \$.75/gal \$1.25/proof gal premium tax Private outlets: \$.60/gal table \$1.24/gal sparkling	2% ad valorem excise 75% markup 10% ad valorem excise \$1.25/proof gal premium tax	6% sales tax off-premise 10% sales tax on-premise	State-owned retail stores and privately owned agency stores sell all spirits and spiritous wine over 15.5%
Michigan	\$.20/gal	State stores: 51% markup 12% excise tax 1.85% alcoholism tax: (off-premise only) Private outlets: \$.51/gal 16% or less non-native \$.04/gal 16% or less native \$.76/gal over 16%	State stores: 51% markup 12% excise tax 1.85% alcoholism tax (off-premise only) Private outlets: \$1.75/gal mixed beverages not over 10%	4% state sales tax	State-owned stores serve as wholesale outlets to licensed retailers Licensed retailers sell wine and beer, or beer, wine, spirits, and mixed spirit beverages Licensees may have combinations of different types of licenses

Table 37 (cont.)
 State Alcoholic Beverage Excise Taxes:
 Rates and/or Markup, and Method of Control¹, Control States, November 1991

State	Beer	Wine	Distilled Spirits	Other Taxes	Methods of Control
Ohio	\$.11/gal \$16.00/gal for bottles or cans 12 ozs or less \$2.56/gal on each 6 ozs or fractional part for bottles or cans having in excess of 12 ozs	\$.26/gal 14% or less \$.62/gal over 14% to 21% \$1.27/gal sparkling, carbonated, champagne \$.77/gal vermouth \$.80/gal mixed (between 7% to 21% alcohol)	State stores: 47.86% markup \$2.25/gal over 21% Private outlets: \$.80/gal 5% to 21% (mixed beverages)	5% state sales tax 0%-1.5% local sales tax 0%-1% local transit tax rate Additional local taxes in Cuyahoga County \$1.49/case handling charge on spirits 12.35% operating cost charge on spirits	State-owned retail or agency stores sell alcoholic beverages over 21% and beer Licensed retailers sell wine under 21% and beer
Oregon	\$.08/gal	State stores: 99% markup Private outlets: \$.67/gal not over 14% \$.77/gal 14% to 21%	99% markup (only \$10.50 of FET subject to markup)	\$1.10/case upcharge on wine and spirits	Retail liquor stores operated by agents contracted with Oregon Liquor Control Commission Stores sell distilled spirits
Pennsylvania	\$.08/gal	35% markup 18% excise tax	35% markup 18% excise tax	6% state sales tax 0-3.25 mils local sales tax \$.54/bottle handling charge on wine and spirits \$1.92/gal handling charge on wine and spirits	State-owned retail stores sell spirits and wine Licensed retailers sell beer
Utah	\$.35/gal	61% markup	61% markup	5% state sales tax 0%-2.25% local sales tax 13% school lunch tax on wine and spirits	State monopoly of sales of alcoholic beverages Licensed retailers may sell beer under 4%
Vermont	\$.27/gal	State stores: 40% markup over 16% 25% excise tax Private outlets: \$.55/gal not over 16%	State stores: 39% markup 25% excise tax	10% sales tax on-premise only \$.05/bottle handling charge on wine and spirits	State-owned retail stores sell spirits, wine over 16%, and beer over 6% Licensed retailers may sell wine 16% or less and beer 6% or less
Virginia	\$.26/gal	State stores: 50% markup \$1.45/gal 4% excise tax Private outlets: \$1.45/gal not over 14% \$.26/gal 4% or less (coolers)	20% excise tax 46.5% markup	4.5% sales tax on-premise only \$1.00/case warehouse handling charge on spirits \$.02/bottle not over 7 ozs on beer \$.0265/bottle 7 to 12 ozs on beer \$.00222/bottle over 12 ozs on beer	State-owned retail stores sell spirits, vermouth, and Virginia-made wines Licensed retailers may sell wine and beer

Table 37 (cont.)
State Alcoholic Beverage Excise Taxes:
Rates and/or Markup, and Method of Control¹, Control States, November 1991

State	Beer	Wine	Distilled Spirits	Other Taxes	Methods of Control
Washington	State stores: 70% markup Private outlets: \$.15/gal 8% or less	State stores: 50% markup \$.75/gal \$.85/gal 14% or more until 1/1/95 \$.04/gal until 1/1/95 Private outlets: \$.75/gal \$.85/gal 14% or more until 1/1/95 \$.04/gal until 1/1/95	\$11.51/gal \$.25/gal additional tax until 1/1/95 17.1% liquor tax off-premise 11.4% liquor tax on-premise 39.2% markup (15% discount to on-premise licenses)	6.5% state sales tax 0%-1.812% local sales tax	Private retailers may sell only wine and beer State may sell all beverages
West Virginia	\$.18/gal	State stores: 75% markup (25% markup if sold to retailer) Private outlets: \$1.00/gal	81% markup (supplier price and \$10.50 FET only) 25% if sold to private retailer 30% markup on decanters 65% markup on cordials	6% state sales tax 5% local sales tax \$.7590/case on wine and spirits Bottle tax \$.15/275ml to 1 liter, \$.25/1.5 liter, \$.40/3 to 4 liters on wine and spirits	West Virginia is in the process of privatizing state retail stores
Wyoming	\$.02/gal	17.6% markup \$.28/gal	17.6% markup (only \$6 of FET subject) \$.91/gal	3% state sales tax 0%-2% local sales tax \$.17/case handling charge on wine and spirits \$2.75/case freight on wine and spirits	State monopoly at wholesale level

Note: In *control* states, in general, the state has a monopoly on the wholesale distribution of distilled spirits. In some control jurisdictions, the state also monopolizes retail sales. In bailment control states, the retail sales are left to the private sector and/or a combination of private and public sellers. In *license* states, the wholesale and retail distribution and sale of distilled spirits are private sector activities.

¹ In 18 control states, retail or wholesale sales of spirits are made mainly by state-owned outlets. In 12 of these states, off-premise retail sales are made by state-owned stores or agencies. In four states—Iowa, Mississippi, West Virginia, and Wyoming—wholesale

sales are a state monopoly, with retail sales conducted by private outlets. Revenues in control states are derived from markups that yield profits for state governments. In addition to state profits, excise, sales, and other taxes also contribute revenues.

Source: Distilled Spirits Council of the United States, *Tax Briefs 1991* (Washington, DC, 1991); Commerce Clearing House, *State Tax Guide* (Chicago, November 1991).