

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 2007-2008 SJUD 12508

## Appendices

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## Appendix A Methodology

This Appendix describes the procedures that the Judicial Council used to create the database and carry out the analysis for this report.

### Sample

The Council published *Alaska Felony Process: 1999*, using data from a sample of about two-thirds of the defendants for whom 1999 felony charges were filed (a total of 2,331 defendants included in the report). For the present report, the Council used the 1,963 offenders of that group who were convicted of at least one charge. A number of offenders did not meet the criteria for further review, and were excluded.<sup>31</sup> The 1999 offenders came from all of the state's superior court sites.

### Data about release and subsequent recidivism

The Department of Public Safety, the Department of Corrections, and the Alaska Court System provided access to current data sets that contained information about the 1999 offenders. The format of each data set varied from agency to agency.<sup>32</sup>

### Release dates

The Council first established a release date for each offender. The release date was defined, for this report, as the first date after the offender's sentencing date on which the Department of Corrections movement files showed the offender as out of custody. For some offenders, the release date and the sentencing date were the same, because the offenders did not spend any additional time in custody after sentencing (although they may have spent time in custody before sentencing). Forty-eight offenders were still in custody on November 17, 2005 (having not been released from custody since they began to serve their sentence for the 1999 offense), the cutoff date for data collection on this report, and are not included in the analysis. The Council identified 1,798 defendants who were released from incarceration at least three years prior to the Council's analysis.

### Recidivism: Department of Corrections

After Council staff first reviewed the Department of Corrections data to establish the release date for each offender in the sample, staff looked for the first remand to custody after the release date, and recorded it. Staff counted the total number of remands to custody for any reason – new

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<sup>31</sup> Twelve offenders had died before the November 17, 2005 date used for the cutoff point for cases included in this report, and were not considered.

Some defendants had two distinct felony cases filed against them during calendar year 1999. If the first felony case had been sentenced before the second felony case was filed, the second felony in 1999 was treated as a unique new offender for purposes of the earlier report. For the present report, the offender was characterized by the first felony case filed, and the second felony case was treated as a re-conviction.

<sup>32</sup> More detailed information is available from the Judicial Council.

arrest, probation violation, or parole violation – after the release date, and recorded the number. The Department of Corrections database did not have enough information to describe the reasons for remands.

### **Recidivism: Department of Public Safety**

The Department of Public Safety provided the Council with a database that included only the offenders' arrests and convictions on or after the date of release. Information for each offender included the charges arrested and convicted, and the dates of arrest and conviction. For each offender staff recorded the date of the first arrest for any reason after the release date, the total number of charges and arrests after the release date, the date of the first conviction after the release date, and the total number of convicted charges and cases after the release date.

### **Recidivism: Alaska Court System**

The Alaska Court System provided a database that included all of the cases in its system. From this larger data set, the Council extracted the information about the offenders in its sample. Council staff used the release date established from the Department of Corrections data to determine the date of the first charge(s) filed after the offenders' releases, the number of charges and number of cases filed, the date of the first conviction after the release date, and the number of charges and cases convicted.

### **New recidivism database**

From its existing database of the 1999 offenders, and information from each of the three agencies, the Council created a recidivism database. The database included details about the offenders in 1999 (ethnicity, date of birth, gender, type of attorney, type of offense, alcohol, drug and mental health problems<sup>33</sup> and information about the offender's convictions and sentences), and the information described above from each of the cooperating agencies. This new database was used for the analyses described in this report.<sup>34</sup>

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<sup>33</sup> See ALASKA FFLONY PROCESS: 1999, *supra* note 1, pages 64-65. Indicators of an alcohol problem included: under the influence of alcohol at the time of offense; two or more prior convictions in which alcohol use was an element of the offense; conditions of probation that involved substance abuse treatment; conditions of probation that restricted alcohol use; identification of an alcohol problem by Department of Corrections; and a history of alcohol treatment.

Indicators of a drug problem included: under the influence of drugs at the time of the offense; one or more prior convictions involving an illicit drug; substance abuse treatment as a condition of probation; identification of a drug problem by the Department of Corrections; and a history of drug-related arrests or past drug treatment.

Indicators of a mental health problem came primarily from the Department of Corrections, who reviewed every defendant in the 1999 report, and reported whether their records showed indications of mental health issues. Court files may also have described mental health problems.

<sup>34</sup> The Council also created a separate database with information about therapeutic court participants in the Anchorage Felony DUI and Drug Courts and the Bethel Therapeutic Court. A separate report about recidivism for those groups is also available from the Council.

## **Analyses and report**

The Council used a federal report as the model for its analysis so that Alaska data could be placed, to the extent possible, in a national context.<sup>35</sup> The Institute for Social and Economic Research at the University of Alaska conducted the analysis for the Council. Statistical techniques used included bivariate analyses (cross-tabulations) and survival (multivariate) analyses. The Council also conducted some bivariate analyses in-house.

The Council prepared this report about the data and analyses. Results of significance tests and greater detail about the data and methods are available by contacting the Council.

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<sup>35</sup> P. Langan and David Levin, "Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1994," BJS, June 2002, Reference number NCJ 193427.

## Appendix B Tables

### Part 3 Tables

Recidivism rates during the three-year period according to demographic and other characteristics

Part 3. Section A. Type of Offense/Three Year Recidivism				
Type of 1999 Offense	Re-arrested (DPS)	New Case Filed (Court)	Re-convicted (DPS)	Remands to Custody (DOC)
Violent offenses	60%	59%	56%	65%
Property offenses	67%	65%	61%	70%
Sexual offenses	39%	36%	35%	63%
Drug offenses	52%	48%	48%	57%
Other offenses	62%	63%	57%	66%
Driving offenses	61%	59%	56%	73%
<b>Overall</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>66%</b>

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Part 3. Section C. Table 1 Age at Release/Three Year Recidivism				
Age	Re-arrested (DPS)	New Case Filed (Court)	Re-convicted (DPS)	Remands to Custody (DOC)
17-24 years	67%	66%	62%	73%
25-29 years	59%	56%	53%	64%
30-34 years	60%	58%	57%	67%
35-39 years	61%	59%	56%	68%
40-44 years	58%	55%	54%	67%
45-49 years	39%	39%	37%	46%
50-54 years	39%	39%	37%	45%
55 and older	31%	31%	27%	42%
<b>Total</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>66%</b>

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Part 3. Section C. Table 2 Ethnicity of Offenders/Three Year Recidivism				
Ethnicity	Re-arrested (DPS)	New Case Filed (Court)	Re-convicted (DPS)	Remands to Custody (DOC)
Caucasian	55%	53%	50%	61%
AK Native/Am. Indian	66%	63%	62%	75%
Black	66%	67%	61%	73%
Asian/Pacific Islander	35%	37%	33%	45%
<b>Total</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>66%</b>

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Part 3. Section C. Table 3 Indigent Offenders/Three Year Recidivism				
Indigency Status	Re-arrested (DPS)	New Case Filed (Court)	Re-convicted (DPS)	Remands to Custody (DOC)
Offenders with a Private Attorney in 1999	41%	40%	35%	47%
Offenders with a Public attorney (PD or OPA) in 1999 (Indigent)	63%	61%	59%	70%
<b>Total</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>66%</b>

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Part 3. Section C. Table 4 Prior Record in 1999/Three Year Recidivism				
Number of prior convictions in 1999	Re-arrested (DPS)	New Case Filed (Court)	Re-convicted (DPS)	Remands to Custody (DOC)
No prior convictions	46%	44%	40%	51%
1-3 prior misd. convictions	56%	55%	51%	63%
4 or more prior misd. convictions	70%	68%	66%	79%
1 prior felony conviction	64%	63%	61%	72%
2 prior felony convictions	80%	78%	77%	86%
3 or more prior felony convictions	74%	71%	71%	78%
<b>Total</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>66%</b>

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Part 3. Section C. Table 5 Alcohol Problem Indicators/Three year Recidivism				
Alcohol Problem	Re-arrested (DPS)	New Case Filed (Court)	Re-convicted (DPS)	Remands to Custody (DOC)
No Alcohol Problem	54%	53%	50%	57%
Had an Alcohol Problem	62%	59%	57%	70%
<b>Total</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>66%</b>

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Part 3. Section C. Table 6 Drug Problem Indicators/Three Year Recidivism				
Drug Problem	Re-arrested (DPS)	New Case Filed (Court)	Re-convicted (DPS)	Remands to Custody (DOC)
No Drug Problem	57%	55%	53%	60%
Had a Drug Problem	62%	60%	57%	72%
<b>Total</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>66%</b>

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**Part 3. Section C. Table 7**  
**Mental Health Situation of Offender/Three Year Recidivism**

<b>Mental Health Situation</b>	<b>Re-arrested (DPS)</b>	<b>New Case Filed (Court)</b>	<b>Re-convicted (DPS)</b>	<b>Remands to Custody (DOC)</b>
No Mental Health Problem	57%	55%	52%	62%
Had a Mental Health Problem	65%	63%	61%	76%
<b>Total</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>66%</b>

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**Part 3. Section C. Table 8**  
**Gender of Offender/Three Year Recidivism**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Re-arrested (DPS)</b>	<b>New Case Filed (Court)</b>	<b>Re-convicted (DPS)</b>	<b>Remands to Custody (DOC)</b>
Male	60%	58%	55%	67%
Female	57%	53%	53%	60%
<b>Total</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>66%</b>

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**Part 5 Table**  
**Timing of recidivism**

**Cumulative percentages of released offenders who recidivated**

<b>Time after Release</b>	<b>Rearrested (DPS)</b>	<b>New Case Filed (Court)</b>	<b>Re-convicted (DPS)</b>	<b>Remands to Custody (DOC)</b>
One month	6%	5%	2%	8%
Six months	26%	24%	13%	34%
One year	38%	37%	28%	48%
Two years	52%	50%	46%	60%
Three years	59%	57%	55%	66%

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**Part 6 Tables**  
**Multivariate Analysis**

Survival Analysis Table/Chance of Re-arrest (DPS)		
Variable	Comparison group	Increased chance of re-arrest
Indigent in 1999	Private attorney in 1999	50%
Alcohol problem in 1999	No alcohol problem in 1999	25%
Alaska Native	Caucasian	24%
Mental health problem in 1999	No mental health problem, 1999	20%
Drug problem in 1999	No drug problem in 1999	19%
Level of criminal history		19% more, for each increase in severity level
Age		18 year-olds are 81% more likely to be re-arrested than 45 year-olds
Violent offense	Property offenses	14% less chance of re-arrest
Class of conviction		18% less chance of re-arrest for each level of more serious offense
Asian/Pacific Islander	Caucasian	34% less chance of re-arrest
Sexual offense	Property offenses	35% less chance of re-arrest

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Survival Analysis Table/Chance of New Case Filed (Court)		
Variable	Comparison group	Increased chance of new case filed in court
Indigent in 1999	Private attorney in 1999	45%
Alaska Native	Caucasian	22%
Alcohol problem in 1999	No alcohol problem in 1999	21%
Drug problem in 1999	No drug problem in 1999	20%
Level of criminal history		18% more, for each increase in severity level
Mental health problem in 1999	No mental health problem, 1999	15%
Age		18 year-olds are 81% more likely to have a new case filed than 45 year-olds
Violent offense	Property offenses	14% less chance of new case filed
Drug offense	Property offenses	19% less chance of new case filed
Class of conviction		18% less chance of new case filed for each level of more serious offense
Asian/Pacific Islander	Caucasian	34% less chance of new case filed
Sexual offense	Property offenses	44% less chance of new case filed

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Survival Analysis Table/Chance of New Conviction (DPS)		
Variable	Comparison group	Increased chance of new conviction (DPS)
Indigent in 1999	Private attorney in 1999	52%
Alaska Native	Caucasian	24%
Alcohol problem in 1999	No alcohol problem in 1999	24%
Black	Caucasian	21%
Level of criminal history		19% more, for each increase in severity level
Drug problem in 1999	No drug problem in 1999	18%
Mental health problem in 1999	No mental health problem, 1999	15%
Age		18 year-olds are 81% more likely to be re-convicted than 45 year-olds
Class of conviction		21% less chance of new conviction for each level of more serious offense
Asian/Pacific Islander	Caucasian	37% less chance of new conviction
Sexual offense	Property offenses	42% less chance of new conviction

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Survival Analysis Table/Chance of New Remand to Custody (DOC)		
Variable	Comparison group	Increased chance of new remand to custody (DOC)
Indigent in 1999	Private attorney in 1999	50%
Alaska Native	Caucasian	44%
Drug problem in 1999	No drug problem in 1999	35%
Mental health problem in 1999	No mental health problem, 1999	26%
Male	Female	25%
Black	Caucasian	22%
Alcohol problem in 1999	No alcohol problem in 1999	20%
Level of criminal history		19% more, for each increase in severity level
Age		18 year-olds are 81% more likely to be remanded than 45 year-olds
Sexual offense	Property offenses	22% less chance of new remand
Drug offense	Property offenses	22% less chance of new remand

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<sup>Allison</sup>  
Hollis/Bill/~~Gindy~~

Re: Legislative Reseach Report of 55% decrease in Alcoholism treatment funding since 2002.

Jeff Jesse says there are Potentially wrong numbers in the Legislative Report showing decrease in Alcoholism Treatment funding since 2002.

The report, based on calculations by DHHS (Angela Salerno) says funding's decreased by 55%. Jeff Jesse is double checking the Department's numbers. The decrease may be lower, but there's been a decrease, and a loss of treatment beds.

And most importantly, here are vastly inadequate 30 and 60 day residential treatment facilities for those who are willing to undergo treatment. Jeff would confirm that.

Sarah's proposed to add some money – about \$7 million this year but \$2 million doesn't go top treatment – it goes to advertise to stop underage drinking.

There are inadequate treatment service to get enough people into the wellness courts.

# LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH REPORT

DECEMBER 7, 2007



REPORT NUMBER 08.066

## FUNDING FOR TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN ALASKA

PREPARED FOR REPRESENTATIVE LES GARA

BY TIM SPENGLER, LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

You asked for information about state and federal funding for alcohol and substance abuse treatment programs in Alaska.<sup>1</sup> Specifically you wanted to know the funding these programs received each year from 2000 until the present.

The Alaska Mental Health Board (AMHB) and the Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Use (ABADA) are the state agencies charged with planning and coordinating behavioral health services funded by the State of Alaska. According to Angela Salerno, Advocacy Coordinator for both boards, funding for substance abuse treatment programs has declined significantly in the last years.<sup>2</sup>

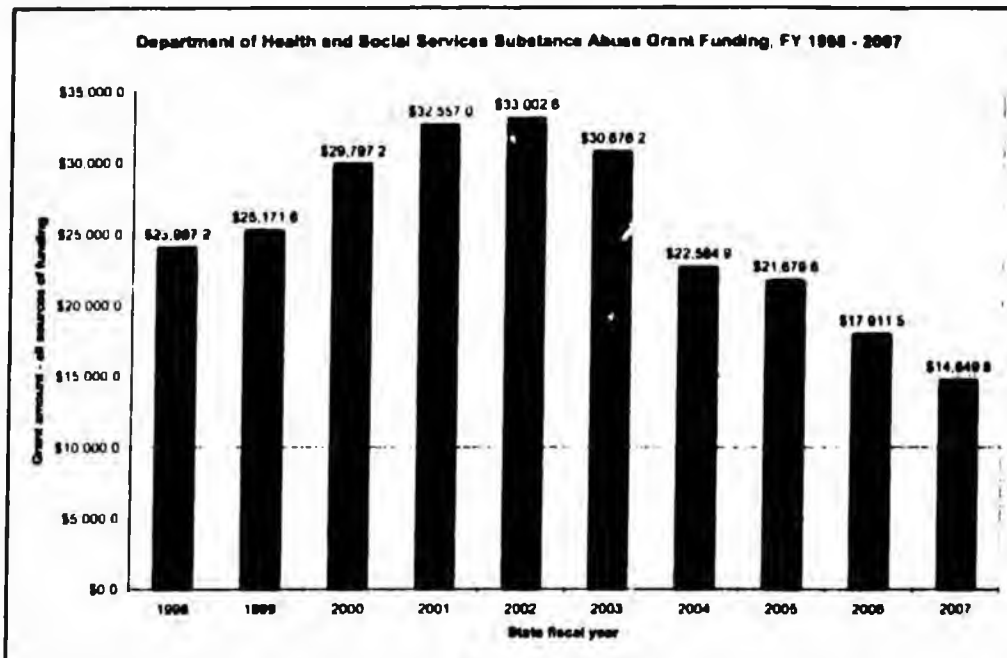
Since 2002, funding has dropped over \$18 million or approximately 55%, although behavioral health advocates point out that the need for services continues to grow. Table 1 shows annual substance abuse grant funding from FY 1998 through FY 2007. This table was taken from the AMHB and ABADA's *2007 Legislative Priorities* packet which was distributed to legislators early in 2007.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> We looked at funding sources that flow through the State of Alaska. Some Native organizations, such as the Southcentral Foundation and the Alaska Native Tribal Consortium, receive federal or corporate funding which would not be reflected in this report. Certain municipalities and other organizations may receive funding not funneled through the state as well. C.W. Floyd, with the Health and Human Service Policy and Planning section, Municipality of Anchorage (MOA), related that the MOA receives some federal grants, most significantly from the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Justice. This grant money is used almost exclusively in addressing the issue of public inebriates rather than substance abuse treatment. Mr. Floyd expressed concern regarding the lack of resources available to provide basic detoxification services, as well as on-going substance abuse treatment, in the Anchorage area. This issue is likely even more problematic in other parts of the state. C.W. Floyd is available at (907) 343-4641.

<sup>2</sup> Angela Salerno can be reached at (907) 465-4765

<sup>3</sup> According to Ms. Salerno, the AMHB and ABADA do not have data differentiating how funding is distributed between alcohol and drug treatment programs.



Notes: This table reflects money flowing through the State of Alaska, it does not reflect federal money that goes directly to local governments or entities outside the state budget process  
 Sources: 2007 Legislative Priorities, Alaska Mental Health Board and Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Use

The usual funding sources for substance abuse treatment are the federal government, the Mental Health Trust Authority, and, in previous years, general fund/mental health (GF/MH) dollars. The lion's share of treatment funding, however, now comes from revenue generated from the alcohol tax.<sup>4</sup> The alcohol tax stemmed from 2002 legislation sponsored by Representative Lisa Murkowski which increased the excise tax on alcoholic beverages by 7.5 cents per drink. Representative Murkowski wrote in her sponsor statement that she intended that the funds generated with this tax

would help provide revenue needed for the expanded treatment, therapeutic courts, diversion programs and other initiatives now under consideration in the Legislature.<sup>5</sup>

What has occurred, according to Ms. Salerno, is that instead of augmenting GF/MH dollars with this revenue, the Legislature has replaced GF/MH funds with revenue from the alcohol tax.

A major factor to consider when looking at the diminishing funding for substance abuse treatment is the role Medicaid plays in the Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS). Traditionally, Medicaid serves poor families or those receiving federal disability benefits. Due to federal restrictions, however, Medicaid will not pay for substance abuse treatment for most people. In FY

<sup>4</sup> For FY 2007, approximately 75% of the funding for substance abuse treatment came from the alcohol tax.

<sup>5</sup> Representative Lisa Murkowski introduced House Bill 225 in 2001, which passed into law as Chapter 116 SLA 02. This legislation amended several subsections of AS 43.60.

2003, DHSS, in an effort to maximize federal dollars available to provide health and behavioral health services, significantly increased its Medicaid program. As the department has come to rely more on Medicaid, GF grant funding has decreased substantially.<sup>6</sup> Therefore, while emphasizing Medicaid may have been a fiscally sound decision for the use of state funds, it has been to the detriment of substance abuse treatment grants, according to Ms. Salerno.

We include as Attachment A, a copy of the AMHB and ABADA's *2007 Legislative Priorities*, which outlines the boards' positions including how reduced grant money available to providers, coupled with the continued need for substance abuse treatment statewide, has created a severe shortfall of treatment options for those in need of such services. Ms. Salerno would be happy to provide additional information regarding how the shrinking substance abuse treatment budget hinders the deliverance of services in the state. She also suggests Health and Social Services Planner Carol Greenough as an experienced and knowledgeable source of information on substance abuse treatment issues, including its budgetary complexities.<sup>7</sup>

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I hope you find this information to be useful. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have questions or need additional information.

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<sup>6</sup> Funding for "formula programs"—of which Medicaid is the largest, increased from 65% of the DHSS budget in FY 2002 to 73% in FY 2007. At the same time, general fund grant funding for the department decreased from 12.4% of the budget to 6.5%. AMHB and ABADA, *2007 Legislative Priorities* packet, p.4.

<sup>7</sup> Carol Greenough is the AMHB and ABADA's primary "numbers" person. Ms. Greenough is currently out of the office but can be reached in January 2008 at (907) 465-3278

## **Attachment A**

**Alaska Mental Health Board  
Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse  
2007 Legislative Priorities**

**Alaska Mental Health Board  
Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse**

**2007 Legislative Priorities**

The Alaska Mental Health Board (AMHB) and the Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse (ABADA) are statutorily authorized Governor's advisory boards charged with planning and oversight of the State of Alaska's behavioral health system. Through our mandate to plan, coordinate, evaluate, advise and advocate, we work to ensure a comprehensive, effective and accountable system of prevention and treatment for all Alaskans, especially those with mental illness and drug addictions.

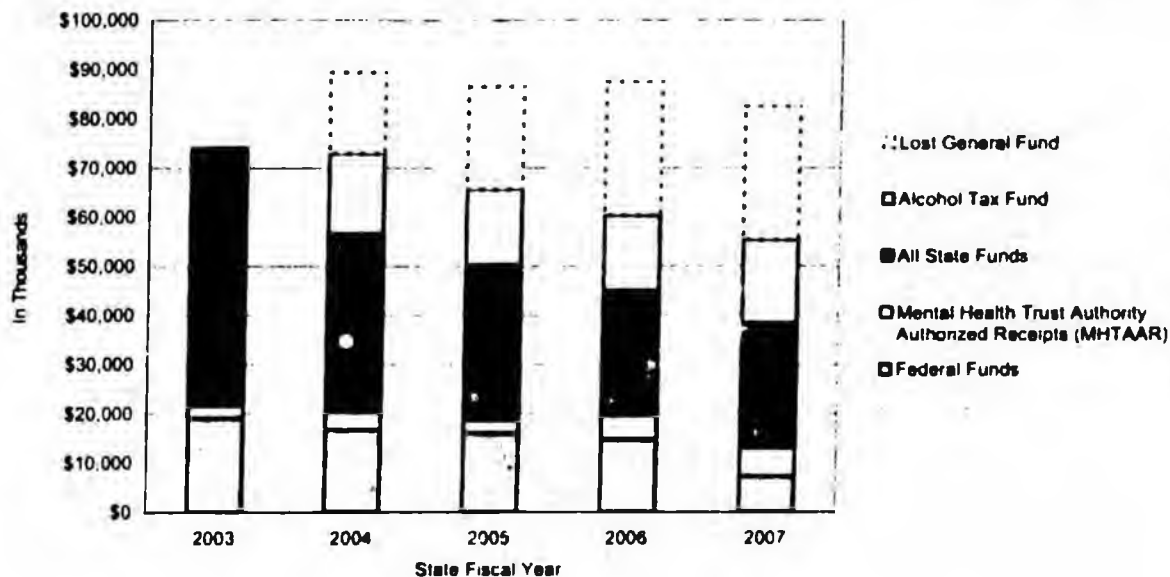
Our legislative priorities promote a strong and responsive system of behavioral health services:

- The *Alcohol and other Drug Abuse Treatment and Prevention Fund (ADTP)* is used to supplement, not supplant general funds. Alcohol taxes placed in the ADTP (over \$17 million annually) must be used to increase capacity in the behavioral health service system, not to replace general funds (pg. 2).
- FY '08 GF/MH funding for alcohol abuse prevention and treatment services will increase by 50% over the FY '07 budget. Funding for prevention and treatment has not kept pace with community need (pg. 3).
- The State of Alaska will invest GF/MH dollars in behavioral health services. Increasing reliance on Medicaid and shrinking GF grant funding is leaving Alaska without the resources needed to prevent or treat behavioral health problems *before* they become chronic and disabling (pg.4).
- Needy Alaskans will retain their current access to Medicaid-funded behavioral health services. Any changes to the Medicaid program must be evidence-based and promote wellness, allow for continued availability of a full range of health care services and keep Medicaid affordable for low-income recipients (pg.5).
- Residential and home and community based options to "Bring the Kids Home" will reach the desired capacity. We must maintain our progress in building the behavioral health treatment capacity needed to serve Alaska's children close to home (pg.6).
- A GF/MH increment for Peer Operated/Directed Services will be included in the final FY '08 operating budget. Peer operated services are cost-effective and proven successful (pg.7).
- Substance abuse treatment, such as the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment model (RSAT), will be offered in all correctional facilities in Alaska. Behavioral health treatment capacity in prisons is critical to halting recidivism and will save the State of Alaska millions of dollars (pg 8).
- The *Alaska Housing Trust* is established within the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation. The proposed Alaska Housing Trust will develop permanently affordable housing, provide supportive services that prevent homelessness, and act as a catalyst to pull together other funding sources to move Alaskans into permanent homes (pg 9).

## Millions of Dollars Earmarked for Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Are Not Being Used for the Intended Purpose by the Legislature

- In 2002, the 22<sup>nd</sup> Alaska Legislature passed HB 225 that increased the excise tax on alcoholic beverages by 7.5 cents per drink. The legislation, sponsored by Representative Lisa Murkowski, also created the Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment and Prevention Fund (ADTP) into which 50% of all alcohol taxes are now deposited.
- Each year, approximately \$17 million in alcohol taxes are deposited in the ADTP. With "carry over" from previous years, the fund is expected to hold over \$20 million in FY 07.
- In her sponsor statement, Representative Murkowski wrote that the fund "would help provide revenue needed for the expanded treatment, therapeutic courts, diversion programs and other initiatives now under consideration in the Legislature."
- But the Legislature has not expanded prevention and treatment services by adding ADTP dollars to General Fund/Mental Health dollars (GF/MH). Instead they took away GF/MH and replaced it with ADTP. The result? **No net increase for prevention and treatment.**
- In 2003, the cost of alcohol and drug abuse to Alaska's economy was estimated to be \$738 million in lost productivity, accidents, health care, criminal justice and public assistance.\*
- In 2005, 18% of all adults and 21% of those between 18-24 reported binge drinking.\*\*
- **If the ADTP fund was used as intended, to supplement, not supplant GF/MH spending, in FY 07, the State of Alaska would have an additional \$20 million for treatment and prevention of alcoholism and substance abuse. Supplement, don't supplant!**

**General Funds for Behavioral Health Services Lost Due to Supplantation with Alcohol Tax Fund**



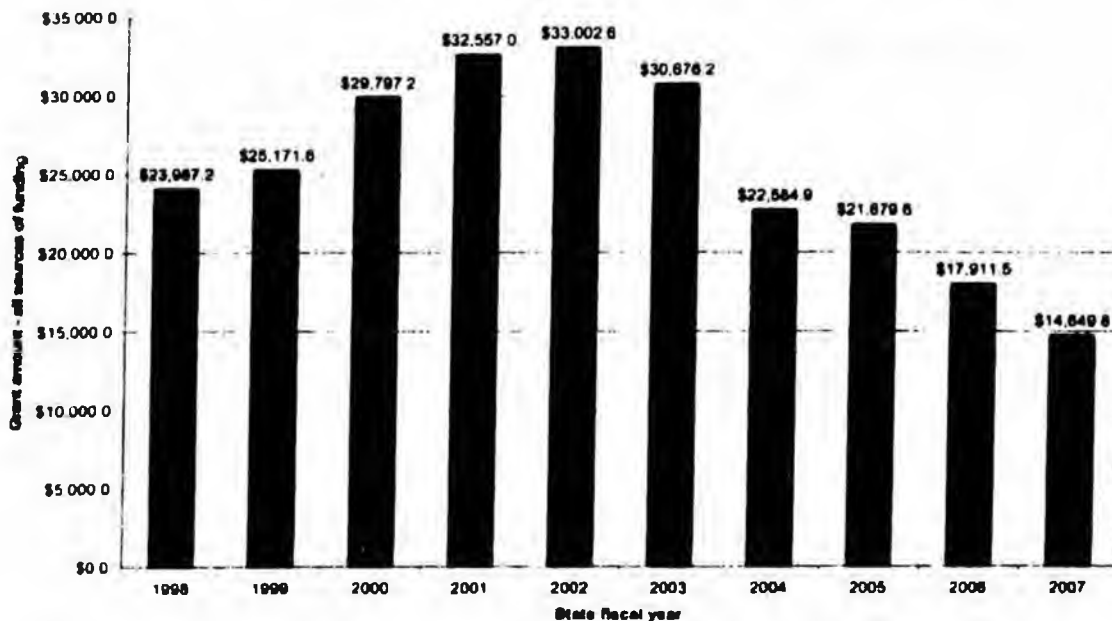
\*Economic Costs of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse in Alaska. (2005) McDowell Group

\*\*Alaska Behavioral Health Risk Factor Survey 2004/2005 Annual Report. State of Alaska, DHSS

## State Funding for Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Not Keeping Pace with Community Need

- In 2004, approximately 38,000 Alaskans age 12 and over either abused or were dependent on alcohol.\*
- In 2005, 18% of all adults and 21% of those between 18-24 reported binge drinking.\*\*
- In Alaska, 79% of newly incarcerated inmates were actively abusing or dependent on alcohol or other substances in the year before their incarceration.
- Children in alcohol-abusing families are almost four times more likely to be maltreated, and 10 times more likely to be neglected; 81% of all reports of harm against Alaska children involve substance abuse.
- In 2003, the cost of alcohol and drug abuse to Alaska's economy was estimated to be \$738 million in lost productivity, accidents, health care, criminal justice and public assistance.\*\*\*
- Between FY 2002 and FY 2007, state funding for substance abuse treatment dropped by 56.2% or \$18.6 million.
- In 2004, over 35,000 Alaskans who needed treatment for alcohol abuse could not receive it.\*  
**Medicaid does not cover most substance abuse treatment.**
- Just three years ago, GF appropriations for prevention and treatment of substance abuse were 50% higher than today. Increase GF appropriations to at least the FY 2005 level. Alaska cannot afford to ignore the costs of substance abuse to the state and to Alaskan families.

Department of Health and Social Services Substance Abuse Grant Funding, FY 1998 - 2007



\*National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2003 and 2004 SAMHSA Office of Applied Studies

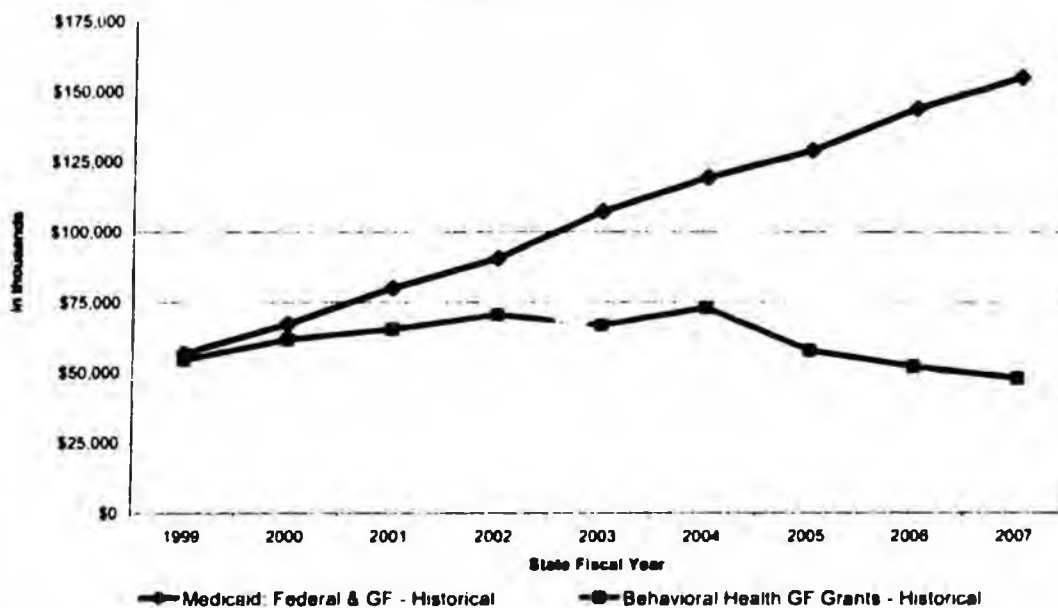
\*\*Alaska Behavioral Health Risk Factor Survey 2004/2005 Annual Report State of AK, DHSS

\*\*\*Economic Costs of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse in Alaska 2005. McDowell Group

## Shrinking GF Dollars for Behavioral Health Services Increases Costs to the State and to the People of Alaska

- The state has two primary sources of funding for behavioral health services: Medicaid and state General Fund dollars (GF). Medicaid serves poor families and those that are receiving federal disability benefits. GF dollars are granted to private service providers to fund community-based mental health and substance abuse prevention and treatment programs for those not eligible for Medicaid such as single men aged 22 to 64.
  
- In FY03, in order to maximize the amount of federal dollars available to provide health and behavioral health care services, the Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS) made the decision to “refinance” with significant increases in the state’s Medicaid program. As a result, state spending for “formula programs” (the largest of which is Medicaid) increased significantly – from 65% of the DHSS budget in FY02 to 73% of the budget in FY07.
  
- Because of this growing reliance on Medicaid, and the growing costs, GF grant funding was cut by 22% and decreased from 12.4% of the DHSS budget to 6.5% of the budget. **The impact? Between FY02 and FY07, grant funding for substance abuse treatment dropped by 56% (\$18.6 million) and over 35,000 Alaskans who needed help in recovering from substance abuse could not get it because treatment was not available.**
  
- Increasing reliance on Medicaid and shrinking GF grant funding is leaving Alaska without the resources needed to prevent or treat behavioral health problems *before* they become chronic and disabling and *before* the individual becomes eligible for Medicaid.
  
- **The state must deliver adequate GF funded behavioral health services to provide prevention, early intervention and community-based services, treat Alaskans cost-effectively, and in turn, curb the use of Medicaid.**

**Appropriations for Behavioral Health Services\*  
Medicaid and GF Grants**



\* Data based on legislative appropriations. Actual funding may vary due to changes in DHSS allocations.

## The Medicaid Program Provides Access to Behavioral Health Care for Thousands of Alaskans and Must Remain Accessible and Affordable

- Every year, over 15,000 Alaskans use Medicaid to access the behavioral health care services that allow them to work, care for their families or stay as independent as possible in the community.
- General Fund spending for the Medicaid program has increased significantly, from \$145 million in FY2000 to \$384 million in FY07. Factors contributing to this growth include increased utilization of Medicaid to “refinance” health and behavioral health services, the addition of Denali KidCare, the growing cost of health care, an aging population and the lack of access to health insurance. **Alaska ranks 43<sup>rd</sup> among the states in the number of adults covered by employer sponsored health insurance.\***
- Recent federal initiatives give the state new authority over Medicaid eligibility, the types of services available and the cost of Medicaid to recipients. **Choices available to the State of Alaska can make Medicaid unaffordable, restrict the types of services available or even make certain groups ineligible.** The effect on families, children and people with disabilities will depend heavily on the decisions made by state policymakers.
- Medicaid revenue is crucial to a growing health care sector of the Alaskan economy that employs over 36,000 Alaskans. In addition to supporting jobs that remain in-state, Medicaid revenue is essential to the survival of community-based health care services on which all Alaskans rely.
- **Any changes to the Medicaid program must be evidence-based and promote wellness, allow for continued availability of a full range of behavioral health services and keep Medicaid affordable for low-income recipients.**

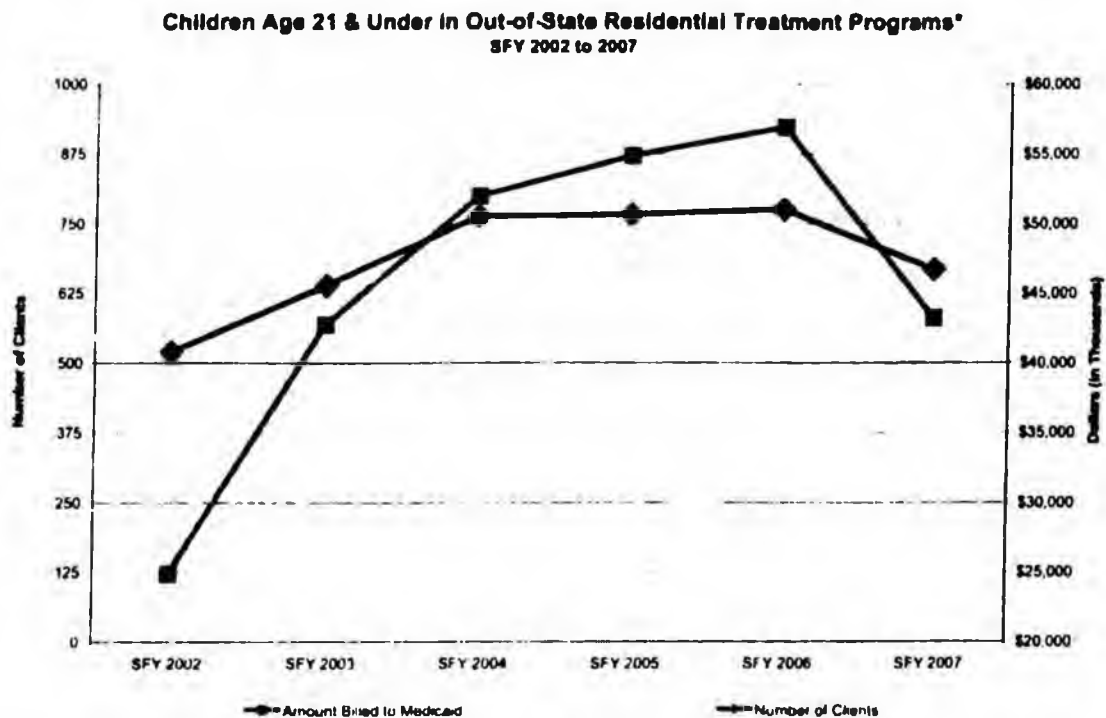
Number of Behavioral Health Medicaid Beneficiaries, FY 2005	General mental health services	Inpatient psychiatric services	Residential psychiatric treatment centers	TOTAL
Children	6,909	1,211	1,014	9,134
Adults	2,139	0	0	2,139
Elderly	196	5	0	201
Disabled children	392	103	75	570
Disabled adults	3,461	18	8	3,487
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,097</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>15,531</b>

Source: DHSS MMIS-JUCE

\*Urban Institute and Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, 2006

## Bring the Kids Home Initiative Successful: Work Turns to Building Additional Prevention, Treatment Close to Home

- Since the start of the "Bring the Kids Home" initiative in 2005, 13% fewer kids are in out-of-state psychiatric placement, and Medicaid costs for this type of care have fallen by \$13 million. With four months of FY07 data, trends point to success for this initiative.
- Alaska is building capacity to care for kids in-state. Capital and operating investments of over \$19 million from the Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS), the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority (AMHTA) and the Denali Commission have built additional community treatment beds, group homes and outpatient services. The greater availability of home and community-based services is encouraging prevention, earlier intervention and better outcomes for kids and their families.
- The BTKH partners should protect and sustain their investment in bringing and keeping kids home. The AMHTA Trustees approved over \$2 million in MTAAR for FY 08 and recommend that the legislature appropriate an additional \$3.1 million GF/MH for home and community-based services and capital match. Maintaining this proven effective initiative to keep kids home saves money, and better serves the needs of Alaskan families.



\* Numbers for SFY 2007 and 2008 data are extrapolated. Data available in STAMS includes claims paid from 11/1/06 through 10/31/2008.

## **Peer-Provided Behavioral Health Services Proven Effective**

- **Research has proved the effectiveness of peer provided services.** Consumer-operated programs such as drop-in centers, case management programs, outreach programs, businesses, employment and housing programs, and crisis services are a growing part of the behavioral health consumer movement. Research conducted by the U.S Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services (SAMHSA) shows that consumers are satisfied with peer provided services and that programs met their objectives - people participate in peer provided services because they work.
- **Peer provided services prevent re-hospitalization.** An evaluation of the New York Association of Psychiatric Rehabilitation Services (NYAPRS) *Peer Bridger Project* found that re-hospitalization rates during a two year period decreased from 60% to 19%, an improvement of 41% for individuals who were recipients of peer provided case management services. The study examined benefits of peer services including temporary relief from social isolation often experienced by people who are hospitalized and the ability to share with each other wisdom and survival skills necessary for the process of recovery.
- **Peer provided services foster independence.** 70% of self-help groups report their members stay out of the hospital, hold a job and are living more independently and assuming more responsibility. (Rosenthal, H., *Testimony Regarding the Results of the Research Study of the New York City Involuntary Outpatient Commitment Pilot Program*, December 16, 1998).
- **Peer provided services are cost-effective.** Clifford Thurston, one of a growing number of consumers nationwide who is working for a managed care organization, has made the following statement about drop in centers: "The bottom line is that these programs are being funded because they're cost-effective. They reduce hospitalizations and get people back to work." (*Technical Assistance Guide on Consumer-run Drop-in Centers*, National Mental Health Consumers' Self-Help Clearinghouse).
- **The Alaska Mental Health Board and Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse have long been supportive of these proven and growing services.** Empirical evidence supports the social framework of peer-to-peer recovery services, and the federal Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) has asserted that peer-operated services promote resiliency and facilitate recovery. In response, SAMHSA has granted millions of dollars to peer operated programs including \$2.5 million in FY 06.
- **The State of Alaska should support peer provided services with GF/MH dollars.** These demonstrated effective services have a legitimate place in the continuum of services provided by the state. The legislature should appropriate sufficient funding to allow these programs to prove their worth to the people of Alaska.

**Addictions Treatment in Corrections:  
Alaska Has the Opportunity to Provide Essential, Cost-effective Services**

- Research on Alaska's newly incarcerated prisoner population reveals the strong relationship between substance abuse and criminality: 91 % of the prisoners assessed had a substance use disorder some time in their lives, 79% in the last year severe enough to require treatment. *These rates are as high as or higher than any data previously reported in the scientific literature since standardized diagnostic studies of prisoners began two decades ago.*
- Over the last four years, funding for substance abuse treatment within correctional facilities operated by the Department of Corrections has decreased dramatically. Only three treatment programs for prisoners remain, two in Alaska and one in Arizona. These are Residential Substance Abuse Treatment programs (RSAT), one for men at Wildwood Correctional Center, one for women at Hiland Mountain Correctional Center and one for Alaska prisoner incarcerated in Arizona.
- RSAT is an intensive, six to 12 month program proven effective with high-risk offenders with lengthy criminal histories associated with substance abuse. When checked six-months following release into the community, 84% of the women graduates and 83% of the men graduates followed through with aftercare recommendations, and 88% percent of the women graduates and 93% of the men graduates remained drug free.
- While RSAT is a critical for substance abuse treatment of the offenders with lengthy criminal histories and the most serious addictions, it is not enough! The State of Alaska must invest in RSAT as well as a full continuum of services for those whose addictions are a contributing cause to their crimes.
- Even short-term treatment in prisons is crucial to cutting recidivism and will save the State of Alaska money. Research shows that the percent of former prisoners who reported any criminal activity declined by 60% after substance abuse treatment, and the average annual crime-related costs to society fell by \$8,611 per individual.\*\*
- Now is the time to seize new opportunities for prisoner substance abuse assessment and treatment programs within the Department of Corrections. The State of Alaska must fund culturally appropriate and gender specific substance abuse treatment for inmates who need it, including special groups within the inmate population such as sex offenders and those dually diagnosed with mental illness and addictions.

\* State of Alaska, Department of Corrections Women's evaluation, 2000, Men's evaluation, 2002

\*\*Koenig, et al (1999) *National Treatment Improvement Evaluation Study* SAMHSA

# Alaska Housing Trust Fund

- NEED:** Thousands of Alaskans Are Homeless
- 3,500 homeless on any given night, including 1,000 people in families with children
  - 4,000 households on waiting list for public housing program; most are families with children
  - 20,000 low-income households spend over half their income on housing, placing them at risk of homelessness

- PROBLEM:** Lack of Focus on Strategies to End Cycle of Homelessness
- Lion's share of housing assistance is provided by federal programs that are not adequately focused on the homeless problem
  - Current housing programs are poorly connected to supportive services (e.g., case management, tenant education) necessary to end cycle of homelessness

- STRATEGY:** The Alaska Housing Trust Fund
- Create special fund at Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC) using state general funds
  - Use fund for specific, strategic mission: develop housing for homeless families and families in danger of becoming homeless
  - Invest in permanently affordable housing—which means the housing will always be rented or sold at a cost low-income people can afford—through Community Land Trust models and other creative approaches
  - Provide supportive services that prevent homelessness and increase housing retention
  - Serve as catalyst to pull other funding sources together to move families out of homelessness
  - Encourage innovative ideas and entrepreneurial strategies

- BENEFITS:** To Families, Communities and All Alaskans
- Safe, stable, affordable housing promotes strong families—children are more successful in school, families have foundation to grow their dreams, seniors and persons with disabilities can live with independence and dignity
  - Home ownership promotes community stability—families are more invested in their neighborhoods and increase their civic participation
  - Moving people from homelessness to permanent housing reduces the amount of public funding they would otherwise use

- IMPLEMENTATION:** Accountability and Results
- Alaska Council on Homeless will develop annual housing trust fund plan, advise on allocation of fund resources, and report results annually

- SUPPORT:** Alaskans Agree
- A recent statewide public opinion survey found that 90% of Alaskans agree that it is only fair that everyone has access to a decent place to live, and 89% agree that we have a responsibility to help people who need a place to live.

For more information on the Alaska Housing Trust Fund, please visit [www.mhtrust.org](http://www.mhtrust.org)

# Proposed Combined Plan on Youth Violence and Substance Use

## Goal Area: Family support efforts

### FAMILY SUPPORT

#### Prevention

### Community Plan for Addressing Substance Abuse and Delinquency

					Status	Resource	Community Measures
<p>Develop and support Family and Peer Navigators to work with substance-using youth and families and case teams</p> <p><b>Lead: Reclaiming Futures</b></p> <p><b>Agency Partners: Volunteers of America, Alaska Youth and Parent Network</b></p>	<p><b>Year 1 - 5:</b> Number of kids served DJJ, VOA, UAA Justice Center</p> <p><b>Year 2 - 5:</b> Reduction in relapse by substance using youth DJJ, VOA, UAA Justice Center</p> <p><b>Year 2 - 5:</b> Client self-identified improvement DJJ, VOA, UAA Justice Center</p>	<p>Family Navigator(s) hired for RF</p> <p>Develop common training for Family Navigators as a norm</p>	<p>Development of active family/youth advisory group</p> <p>Reduction in rates of relapse by youth from rate of 1<sup>st</sup> year</p>	<p>Clear leadership role for Family/Youth Advisory Group</p> <p>Reduction in rates of relapse</p> <p>Reduction in rates of delinquency with substance use.</p>	<p>The Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority (AMHTA) has been approached with a multi-year grant for Volunteers of America (VoA) and Reclaiming Futures to establish a Family Navigator with development of pro-social supports. The grant has been submitted</p>	<p>Most fiscal resources have been identified through AMHTA and RF. Project proposal includes additional case management, administrative and incentives support – total budget estimate \$120,000 CP component: \$1,000</p>	
<p>Develop a family assessment center (FAC) available to all families (Including On-Base families).</p> <p>a. Could include "Welcome Wagon" concept to assist families in becoming engaged civically, socially, and culturally</p> <p>b. Should help navigate systems and agencies.</p> <p>c. Develop school assessments as one portal to the FAC</p> <p>d. Could include Family</p>	<p><b>Year 1 - 5:</b> Usage of FAC (lead agency)</p> <p><b>Year 1 - 5:</b> Improvement in Parenting skills (lead agency)</p> <p><b>Year 2 - 5:</b> Client self-identified improvement. Should include demographic s, quality of</p>	<p>Location secured</p> <p>Plan created for center – including community outreach to design effort</p> <p>Agreements signed for shared and collocated staff by agencies</p> <p>FAC initiated by year 2</p> <p>By Year 2, develop peer-to-peer support for both youth and parents</p>	<p>FAC initiated</p> <p>Community liaisons for "Welcome Wagon" established – could be geographic or ethnic community.</p> <p>Increase in number of youth assessed</p> <p>Increase in use</p>	<p>Continuation of year 3 goals</p> <p>Diversified funding sources for sustainability identified and secured</p> <p>Reduction in youth substance use</p> <p>Reduction in youth delinquency</p> <p>Reduction in Child Abuse</p>	<p>The Prevention Subcommittee of the Tri-Borough Policy Team has adopted this as a priority and begun planning efforts. Strongly coordinated with the Community Justice Center and the Expulsion and Suspended Youth work groups of the Tri-Borough Policy Team. This work group has begun the process of identifying</p>	<p>The planning team envisions highest cost will be capital initially. It is important to configure the site appropriately – especially if sited with justice options that might be both adult and juvenile. A capital request related to this has been proposed to the city for the Community Justice Center. It is</p>	

## Proposed Combined Plan on Youth Violence and Substance Use

### Goal Area: Family support efforts

<p>Planning e. Should consider Transportation issues for families in planning Lead: Assessment Center subgroup of the Policy Team; Michele Christanson</p>	<p>experience, knowledge of and use of services, frequency of visits (lead agency) Year 2 – 5: Changes in key categories in United Way Community Assessment (to be identified by Michele) By year 5: Reductions in Child Abuse By year 5: Reductions in Youth Violence By year 5: Increase in Graduation rates By year 5: Increase in School Engagement (reductions in suspension, expulsion and absences)</p>	<p>Integration with Community Justice Center and Expulsion/Suspension on school concepts</p>	<p>of FAC by clients Improvement in identified family parenting skills and attitudes</p>	<p>Increased Graduation rates Increased School Engagement</p>	<p>agency levels of collaboration and interest and have identified a preliminary list of partners and services to be located at a site. There was great deal of interest in contacted agencies in both involvement and collocation – need to connect with North Anchorage CITC/SCF/MOAA/United Way project and OCS Family to Family as well as Child Care Connection and Success by Six. Need to identify site</p>	<p>assumed that on-site services will not be new or duplicative, but will be provided through the location of existing staff and services at this location. Full resource costs not yet determined.</p>	
<p>Network with existing parent associations &amp; providers to create a seamless continuum of resources in the most appropriate dominant written languages (should also take into account the On Base population). Could include Family</p>	<p>Year 1 – 5: Number of parenting books used, languages served MOA Year 2 – 5: Client self-identified use of books and</p>	<p>Parenting Guide in 6 primary languages distributed in Anchorage School District, and available to Kenai Peninsula &amp; Matanuska-Susitna boroughs to revise/update</p>	<p>Parenting Guide will be available at Anchorage, Kenai Peninsula and Mat-Su school registrations and</p>	<p>At least 10 agencies, including United Way's 211 information and referral line, will have materials and website information in 5 dominant</p>	<p>This particular objective is part of the initial concept of the Family Assessment Center – which really is emphasizing strength-based assessment and referrals to services.</p>	<p>Recent report to Prevention Subcommittee of the TBAGYVPT indicates that book distribution is occurring at Title One schools. Muni. Indicated they are</p>	

**Proposed Combined Plan on Youth Violence and Substance Use**  
**Goal Area: Family support efforts**

<p>Planning  <b>Lead: MOA DHS, Tri-Borough Policy Team</b></p>	<p>improvement in parenting skills MOA</p>	<p>contact lists accordingly for each community  Representatives from Mat-Su and Kenai Peninsula boroughs will join the Family Support &amp; Engagement Group to revise Parenting Guide resource contact lists for their communities  Funding secured to expand distribution</p>	<p>agencies.  Parenting Guide updated  Resource updates continue  Plan for assessment of parent involvement (showing increased awareness)</p>	<p>languages</p>		<p>developing evaluation measures to measure impact.</p>	
<p>Develop the Before and After School Support Network  <b>Lead: Child Care Connection</b></p>	<p>To be determined</p>	<p>To be determined</p>	<p>To be determined</p>	<p>To be determined</p>	<p>Survey developed and implemented at elementary schools. Group meets regularly.</p>	<p>To be determined</p>	

**Proposed Combined Plan on Youth Violence and Substance Use**

**Goal Area: Supportive adult relationships with youth**

**SUPPORTIVE ADULT RELATIONSHIPS**

					Status	Resource	Community Measures
<p>Increase mentoring and the involvement of community in workplace sharing, Natural Helpers, and related areas of informal mentoring (through public presentations, media and other efforts – also see Mentoring Alliance goals below).                      a. Should include diverse representation                      b. Should include consistent training opportunities                      Lead: <b>United Way, multiple agencies</b></p>	<p>Year 1 – 5: Increase in number of mentors (including measures of diversity) available BB/BS</p>	<p>Landscape of agencies that work in a formal or informal mentoring capacity identified                      Increase in number of relationships by agencies that support our kids                      Increase in number of neighborhood-based participants in coordinated trainings                      Increase in number of supportive adult/yr (14%) relationships within neighborhoods                      Increase in diversity of representation of adults and youth in supportive relationships                      Increase in number of businesses providing opportunities for youth</p>	<p>Youth participants report increase in supportive relationships                      Increase in access to resources for programs and informal organizations                      Increase in access to resources by neighborhood activists, families                      Increase in # of trained mentors                      Greater retention of mentors and mentees, improved community attitude toward mentoring</p>	<p>Regular reporting of how mentors are utilized                      Measures of effectiveness                      Increase in volunteerism by participating youth                      Increase in pro-social and positive behaviors by participating youth                      Increase in graduation rates                      Continuation of prior year improvements</p>	<p>United Way has initiated an ad hoc media team effort to look at the overall plan (See Media section below). A media campaign is under development and parts of this are being unveiled.</p>	<p>Funding for background checks (for the continuum of youth supportive relationships) that follow the BB/BS model and for incentives for youth, families and supportive adults needs to be costed out and identified.</p> <p>Media campaign has been funded by UNited Way Board \$26,000 ( additional \$15,000 in reserve). BB/BS is acting as the fiscal agent at no charge to the project.</p> <p>United Way has added \$20,000 for supporting continued leadership in the Mentoring Alliance and adding 200 "Bigs".</p>	
	<p>Year 1 – 5: Increase in number of available Natural Helpers and pro-social opportunities AYUC, RF, Mentoring Alliance agencies</p>				<p>Year 1 – 5: Improvement in broader community attitude towards volunteering to work with youth ASD Quarterly, McDowell Survey</p>		<p>Mentoring Alliance is exploring cost sharing for background checks, streamlining of recruiting efforts and has emphasized an active role in Thank a Mentor Day and Mentoring Month.</p>
	<p>Year 1 – 5: Increased coordination in, and number of public presentations to recruit (lead agency to be identified – AYDC?)</p>				<p>Year 1 – 5: Increased in available training for and use by mentors and natural helpers (lead agency to</p>		<p>Established 1000 new mentor goal for the coming year. 9 groups presently participating have ID a need for 700 mentors.</p> <p>Outreach to Begich Middle School (through First CME Community Development Center and other groups where mentors are being developed (Beau Bassett spearheading)</p>

**Proposed Combined Plan on Youth Violence and Substance Use**

**Goal Area: Supportive adult relationships with youth**

	<p>be identified – AYDC?)</p> <p>Year 2 – 5: Increased graduation rates and reduction in dropouts for participating youth ASD, BB/BS</p>				<p>Groups involved: CASAs, PYLI, Boys and Girls Club, BB/BS, Covenant House, Nine Star, Volunteers of America, First CME Community Development Center, Camp Fire.</p>	
<p>Enhance the Mentoring Alliance and collaborative efforts between mentoring organizations (including the development of training opportunities)</p> <p>Lead: BBBS with United Way support Potential partners: Anchorage's Promise, multiple agencies, AYDC</p>	<p>Year 1 – 5: Increase number of agencies engaged in Mentoring Alliance AYDC, membership in Mentoring Alliance</p> <p>Year 1 – 5: Increase number of training opportunities available for agencies engaged in Mentoring Alliance AYDC, Mentoring Alliance, published list of training opportunities</p>	<p>Mentoring Alliance is operating Cooperative campaign to increase mentor pool</p> <p>Increase in number of programs participating in coordinated trainings at all levels</p> <p>Training needs assessment</p> <p>Training/speaker calendar with ratings and named trainers/speakers</p> <p>Shared community presentations</p> <p>Common recruitment form and screening process developed for continuum of mentoring</p> <p>Inventory collaborative efforts</p>	<p>All formal and informal mentoring organizations that participate use standard processes based on best practices</p> <p>Growth in Mentoring Alliance</p> <p>New training based on best practices</p> <p>Shared funding and resource opportunities</p>	<p>Organizations are participating in formal collaborations</p> <p>Continuation of prior year improvements</p>	<p>Mentoring Alliance continues to meet. Through K. Powers at United Way and S. Shea at BB/BS, a plan for activities has been initiated. Agencies have responded to a survey indicating mentor resource needs and ability to support mentoring efforts. Website was created and enhanced – leads to direct individual connection to agencies. Calls were made to all MA members. Strong connection to Thank A Mentor Day activities. JW Volunteer Center was updated with a number of mentoring opportunities.</p>	<p>Meeting and training opportunities need to be resourced. United Way and AYDC provided time and fiscal resources to support these efforts. AYDC and RF Communications committee are offering video and other resources for building the MA.</p> <p>Administrative support might be needed in the long run. AYDC is presently providing this.</p>

**Proposed Combined Plan on Youth Violence and Substance Use**  
**Goal Area: Youth development and meaningful opportunities for youth**

**MEANINGFUL OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH**

					<b>Status</b>	<b>Resource</b>	<b>Community Measures</b>
<p>Youth in Anchorage will be actively engaged in meaningful opportunities, including evidence-based after-school programs initially developed in target areas (recommended areas are presently focused on the North and East areas of Anchorage – identified school-based areas are East High and Begich Middle School) and civic volunteerism and leadership</p> <p>a. Youth should be involved in the planning process; including peer mentoring efforts</p> <p>b. Consider use of arts and sports programs</p> <p>c. Consider transportation barriers</p> <p>d. Consider reduction or elimination of fees for access and incentives for engagement.</p> <p>e. Family barriers – single parents, two-job households, sibling care, etc...</p> <p><b>Lead: United Way; Potential Partners: ASD, AK ICE, AYDC, Anchorage's Promise, CIS Pride Program, BBBS, BGC, Faith-based community, Parks &amp; Rec.,</b></p>	<p>Youth opportunities group to develop</p>	<p>Pilot area identified for development of opportunities</p> <p>Complete and analyze coalition's community survey of youth in the pilot area</p> <p>Middle and high schools in pilot area fully engaged in internal youth asset-building programs (Change of Heart/Be the Change)</p> <p>Map community Focus groups and student Interviews</p> <p>Identify gaps</p> <p>Identify real geographic communities</p> <p>Increase in mentoring</p> <p>Increase in- and out-of-school programs</p> <p>Increase in participating youth connections to pro-social opportunities</p> <p>Increase in life skills of participating</p>	<p>Increase in no-cost and low cost opportunities</p> <p>Increase in awareness by community and youth</p> <p>Increase in involvement in community activities by youth</p> <p>Increase in youth leadership by participating youth</p> <p>Increase in Year 1 after-school involvement</p> <p>Show reduced involvement with substance use and delinquency by participating youth</p> <p>Show strong evaluation of after-school programs and increased geographic range of programming</p>	<p>Access through Internet for youth to find opportunities</p> <p>Apply pilot area strategies citywide</p> <p>Participating youth show increased graduation rates, improved school performance, community engagement, stronger pro social norms, reduced use of substances, reduced crime and delinquency</p> <p>Continue with Year 3 benchmarks/indicators</p>	<p>Meeting of Youth Opportunities group was greatly augmented through presentations at the AYDC and Juvenile Justice Working Groups. At meeting, catchments area was identified (reinforced Northeast neighborhoods EAST/Wendler Catchments); age to be served was confirmed (12- 18 with a focus secondarily on 18 – 21 around vocational opportunities); Definitions were resolved for "Meaningful" and "Opportunities" as was the distinction between "out of school" and "in-school" opportunities. Youth Council concept was developed.</p> <p>Group is seeking to define role and mission of youth council now and meets regularly. Meetings have been held at East High to</p>	<p>Need to have advisor for the Youth Council – must be staffed, may require new funding.</p>	

**Proposed Combined Plan on Youth Violence and Substance Use**  
**Goal Area: Youth development and meaningful opportunities for youth**

<p><b>business Community</b></p>		<p>youth          Survey and identify targeted areas for initial after-school programming          identify evidence-based after-school programming          Set baseline for system involvement of program youth          Assess use of incentives for involvement</p>			<p>develop Youth Council.          Discussions with community activists for how the Youth Council will work and resource needs. Discussions as to the charge to the Youth Council and its functionality were undertaken to ensure that a basic structure exists for the Youth Council. Polly, Mao and Chns can not do the staffing, but they will identify how to staff this as a subgroup. Use Mayor's Youth Advisory Commission as a focus group.</p> <p>Surveys developed by United Way in targeted areas may help define this goal more clearly. These have not yet been implemented. DMC Committee at its October 2007 meeting focused on prevention in targeted neighborhoods. Their Prevention plans, as they are developed, should include evidence-based after-school activities (developing evidence-based approaches is an integral part of</p>		
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**Proposed Combined Plan on Youth Violence and Substance Use**  
**Goal Area: Youth development and meaningful opportunities for youth**

<p>Develop and maintain vocational education and pro-social employment opportunities for youth before entering the system and for youth in the system.  a. consider transportation barriers to engagement  Lead: ASD, DJJ, Boys and Girls Clubs, DMC Committee</p>	<p>To be determined</p>	<p>Inventory of baseline of vocational opportunities  Identification of existing and development of new business and vocational partnerships (baseline)</p>	<p>Improved number of employment &amp; vocational opportunities tracked  Increase use of these opportunities by youth</p>	<p>Reductions in disproportional contact in targeted areas  Reductions in first-time offenses  Improvements in job placement and retention of participating youth</p>	<p>DMC planning)  DMC Committee – at its community meeting in October 2007 – identified that prevention efforts in targeted neighborhoods would be effective. They are currently developing prevention plans that should include Employment Opportunities.  ASD reports on Voc Ed progress to the Intervention Subcommittee of the Tri-Borough Policy Team.  The Community Justice subgroup of the Law Enforcement Subcommittee of the Tri-Borough Policy Team is also including a vocation education component. Mac Tossi's after school program is now including a process for measuring if the program has helped youth connect to employment  Alaska Children's Services (ACS) SED project should also be reviewed.  April job fare sponsored by DoL</p>	<p>Add Patrick from Department of Labor;</p>	
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**Proposed Combined Plan on Youth Violence and Substance Use**  
**Goal Area: Effective intervention efforts for substance use by youth**

**EFFECTIVE INTERVENTION: TRUANCY/DELINQUENCY** Plan as Developed Prior to July 18 Gathering:

					Status	Resource	Community Measures
<p>Develop effective truancy prevention programs, improve school engagement  <b>Lead: Master Hitchcock, Tri-Borough Policy Team, ASD, Juvenile Justice Working Group</b></p>	<p>Year 2 – 5: reduction in truancy and absences in middle school ASD                      Year 3 – 5: reduction in truancy and absences in High School ASD                      Year 2 – 5: Improved graduation rates ASD                      Year 2 – 5: reduced dropout rates ASD</p>	<p>Raised awareness of issue                      Data gathered                      Research complete                      Policy and practice changes recommended</p>	<p>Greater school engagement by formerly truant youth                      Reduction in truancy</p>	<p>Identifiable reduction in truancy                      Identifiable improvement in engagement</p>	<p>Statistics from ASD reveal importance of looking at excused and unexcused absences together. Workgroup has developed draft "focus" questionnaire to be used in interviewing teachers at staff meetings at each middle school site (proposed). These interviews begin in January. ASD collecting data on connection between middle school and high school truancy – looking for connections. Anchorage Youth Court will add questions to essays required by youth court diverted youth to ask how to address truancy.</p>	<p>No needs identified yet outside of the volunteer time to conduct focus groups.                      Once information is compiled, Best Practices are to be determined.</p>	
<p>Ensure at least 25 slots are available in an expelled/ suspended youth school program in Anchorage                      a. Ensure better communication of existing PERC (parents) cultural navigators at the ASD and provide support for these positions</p>	<p>Year 1 – 5: increased use of slots by youth ASD, DJJ, other lead partners                      Year 1 – 5: reduction in number of youth falling outside of present system ASD, DJJ</p>	<p>Fewer young people suspended, expelled, and involved in gang:                      Drop-out rate understood and tracked for program youth                      Increase in graduation rates for program youth                      Return of expelled or</p>	<p>Reduction in number of youth suspended, expelled, and involved in gangs                      Continuation of one year benchmarks</p>	<p>Continuation of one and three year benchmarks</p>	<p>The Suspension and Expulsion workgroup continues to meet. While the long-term goal appears to be developing a S&amp;E school at the Family Assessment Center site, in the near term temporary locations have been</p>	<p>Rent for renting temporary site, eventual staffing issues. Fund issues to be determined in January 2008</p>	

**Proposed Combined Plan on Youth Violence and Substance Use**

**Goal Area: Effective intervention efforts for substance use by youth**

<p>Lead: DJJ, MYC, ASD, Tri-Borough Policy Team</p>	<p>Year 1 – 5: self-identified improvement in participating youth Satisfaction surveys, pre post test – administered by lead agency</p> <p>Year 2 – 5: Improved graduation rates by program youth ASD</p> <p>Year 2 – 5: Improved job readiness and placement by program youth (Lead agency)</p>	<p>long-term suspended students to school</p>			<p>scouted. A proposal for funding a temporary location is pending workgroup approval in January. Research on causes for Expulsion and long-term suspension is also being developed with UAA Justice Center.</p>		
<p>*Determine level of interest in and, if there is interest, establish a Community Court/ Justice Center in area of concentrated crime as a pilot project for Anchorage Lead: U.S. Attorney's Office, Mt. View Comm. Council, Tri-Borough Policy Team, DJJ, Mt. View Weed and Seed</p>	<p>To be determined</p>	<p>Planning process is well advanced or complete</p>	<p>Review outcome data for court's first year Show decrease in violent crime in neighborhood</p>	<p>Three years of data compiled showing continued decreases in crime and recidivism rates</p>	<p>Met with Wellness Courts director for the Court System. Identified gaps to be served, confirmed interest in project and began to outline plan.</p> <p>This subgroup of the Tri-Borough Policy Team met December 12<sup>th</sup> and identified a need to provide for a research/coordinating person to complete a needs assessment based on the preliminary work done by the group and conversations with Center for Community Court Innovation. Plan now includes the Family Assessment Center, Expulsion and long-term</p>	<p>Research coordinator (possibly sourced through MOA Vista/Americorps); need for planning space. Technical Assistance has been offered through DAs Association and Center for Community Court innovation. Also approaching Weed and Seed for support.</p>	

**Proposed Combined Plan on Youth Violence and Substance Use**

**Goal Area: Effective intervention efforts for substance use by youth**

					<p>suspension school, appropriate therapeutic components and employment and job readiness ideas.</p> <p>There is still a need for a broader community outreach process and reconnection with the court. These are scheduled to be initiated in late December. A plan for development should be completed by the end of January.</p>		
<p>Community Policing Lead: APD, Tri-Borough Policy Team</p>	To be determined	<p>SRO's, Expand Community Resource Division officers, regular "beats"</p>	To be determined	To be determined	<p>The workgroup will present to the Mt. View Community council at the Council's January 14<sup>th</sup> meeting. Both the concept of Community Policing and a challenge to the community to determine its desire for Community Policing will be addressed at the meeting.</p>	To be determined	
<p>Develop process for ensuring fair and equitable court petition and diversion use to ensure reduction in disproportionality Lead: DMC Subcommittee</p>	To be determined	<p>Identify target areas; target groups and levels of disproportionality. Identify Policy changes Secure professional Technical Assistance to identify evidence-based approaches to resolving disproportionality</p>	<p>Reduction in disproportionality noted</p>	<p>Reduction brings Relative Rate Index (RRI) down to acceptable levels.</p>	<p>A plan for DMC will be finalized in January 2008. Two of six identified goals were referred to other areas of the Plan -- the others include:</p>	To be determined	

**Proposed Combined Plan on Youth Violence and Substance Use**  
**Goal Area: Effective intervention efforts for substance use by youth**

**EFFECTIVE INTERVENTION: SUBSTANCE USE**

					Status	Resource	Community Measures
Ensure that all youth who are assessed for mental health or substance use treatment services have immediate access to evidence-based services Lead: DJJ, Reclaiming Futures, VOA	Year 1 – 5: Number of youth assessed who show MH or SA who are referred to treatment, attend treatment, successfully complete treatment. DJJ at Intake, Volunteers of America, UAA Justice Center Year 1 – 5: Number of agencies using best practices. Interview Process	Treatment services assessments establish level of evidence-based treatment use and services universe Waitlist baseline is established	Treatment services assessment indicates all treatment services provided to youth are evidence-based Waitlists have been reduced Increase in percentage of referred youth who have immediate access Increase in treatment services	Continuation of 1- and 3-year benchmarks/ indicators All referred youth have immediate access Increase in treatment services Sustainable funding through Community Plan	These services are provided by DJJ and VOA through Reclaiming Futures and grants from DJJ, AMHTA and Rasmuson Foundation. These funds expire June 30, 2009. These funds support a mental Health/Assessment position (VOA – Based at DJJ) and a Case worker. Demand will likely increase the position need by at least 1.5 FTE's by year 5. Recently released State report offers strong possibility for funding.	None identified yet, though planning for retaining this function must be undertaken now.	
Ensure that all youth entering the juvenile justice system are screened for substance use and mental health issues with a strength-based tool Lead: Reclaiming Futures, VOA	Year 1 – 5: Number of youth screened. DJJ State	All forms and protocols with the Division of Juvenile Justice are completed which establish this policy	All youth entering the juvenile justice system are receiving screening and, when appropriate, assessment for substance use and mental health issues	Continuation of Year 3 benchmarks/indicators	This is occurring nearly all of the time now at DJJ through RF. This should not entail any additional cost. The tool is a normed screening tool.	\$0	
Ensure that incentives for	Year 1 – 5: Number of youth and	Coordinated process for collecting and	Use of incentives shows increase	Continued improvement from	Reclaiming Futures has met with the		

**Proposed Combined Plan on Youth Violence and Substance Use**

**Goal Area: Effective intervention efforts for substance use by youth**

<p>youth and families to participate in treatment, and for professional staff to refer to and support treatment alternatives, are developed and maintained  <b>Lead:</b>                  Reclaiming Futures, VOA</p>	<p>families receiving incentives; reduction in relapse of youth who receive incentives</p>	<p>distributing incentives is developed                  Coordinated needs assessment of incentives</p>	<p>in treatment involvement by youth                  improved collection and distribution</p>	<p>Year 3</p>	<p>Community Foundation to seek development of a broad incentives fund that would serve more than the incentive needs of the Reclaiming Futures effort. While the reaction from the Community Foundation was positive, this has not been further pursued. Reclaiming Futures continues to provide for incentives for its program population through Robert Wood Johnson Funds</p>		
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**Proposed Combined Plan on Youth Violence and Substance Use**

**MEDIA CAMPAIGN**

					<b>Status</b>	<b>Resource</b>	<b>Community Measures</b>
<p>*Create a media campaign to develop awareness of gang and youth violence issues and positive media images  <b>Lead: UAA Justice Center, U.S. Attorney's Office "Project Safe Neighborhoods", Tri-Borough Polic, Team, AYDC/RF, Mt. View Weed and Seed, Spirit of Youth Foundation, MOA</b></p>	<p>Year 1 – 5: Improved understanding of the scope of gang issues in the community; improved attitude about youth in general; greater self-identified engagement of adults with youth; changes in language used by media and increased positive profiles of youth in the mainstream media; improved numbers of positive youth stories in the media. ASD Quarterly survey, RF McDowell Survey; UAA Justice Center – for measuring news outlets</p>	<p>There will be a measurable increase in the community's positive perception of youth as measured in the McDowell Report Baseline for media language will be set and the project initiated by August 2008</p>	<p>Continued increase of community's positive perception. The beginning of a decrease in youth violence                      Increased public involvement as encouraged in campaign message                      Increase in frequency of positive language in the media and in stories reported.</p>	<p>Measurable improvement in all areas from 1 and 3 years.</p>	<p>The Tri Borough Policy Team Media Committee has completed basic identification of goals and objectives and is presently researching and preparing an RFP to retain a public relations firm to identify and develop the media campaign. Initial focus will be on Gang related issues, though part of future focus will also include improving media reporting and developing a stronger positive news approach. KTUU has agreed to begin to showcase positive youth stories as a result of contact from a media team partner. A proposed research contract with UAA for one component of this work – tracking media coverage of youth four times annually – has been provided to the Media Committee by the Justice Center. This and the retention of the</p>	<p>Proposed costs for tracking media reporting is approximately \$4,500.00 annually. UAA Justice Center is considering waiving indirect costs which would reduce this by approximately 34% or about \$1,500.00. Costs for media campaign are pending full review of proposal by a PR firm – the subgroup is seeking a low cost option.</p>	

## Proposed Combined Plan on Youth Violence and Substance Use

					PR firm will have cost amounts associated with them.		
<p>*Maintain, coordinate and continue to develop strong media component to improve community commitment to mentoring and youth involvement  <b>Lead: AYDC, Reclaiming Futures</b></p>	<p>Year 1 - 5: Increase numbers of community individuals involved in mentoring and in other youth serving activities along the "mentoring continuum" (workplace availability, Natural Helpers, etc...)  <b>ASD Quarterly survey, RF McDowell Survey</b></p>	<p>Completion of community attitude survey to set benchmark            Maintain and expand "Thank Your Mentor Day and Disability Mentoring Day"            Continue "When You Were 15" campaign            Calendar recognition opportunities            Incentives for mentors            Improved media coverage</p>	<p>Continuation of Year 1 benchmarks/indicators            Improved community attitudes towards youth and mentoring</p>	<p>Continuation of 1- and 3-year benchmarks/indicators</p>	<p>Interviews continue for When You Were 15 campaign. United Way and BB/BS through Mentoring Alliance are taking on advertising and support for Mentoring Month and Thank Your Mentor Day.</p>	TBD	
<p>Develop Broad Community campaign that captures all of the activities of the various subgroups that are working with the Community Plan. This would include "branding" of initiatives, professional materials development, etc...</p>	<p>Year 1 - 5: Increased engagement of community in youth serving activities  <b>RF McDowell Survey; BB/BS measured increase for mentors; other Mentoring Alliance quantitative measures</b>            Year 1 - 5: increased engagement of community in youth serving activities</p>	<p>Campaign brand developed and integrated with all subgroups; media campaign initiated; Plan for free and paid media developed</p>	<p>Community knows and understands the Brand</p>	<p>Brand is perceived as an integral part of the community</p>	<p>Draft concept paper has been developed by United Way media staff. This will be submitted to a media company to try and help us determine costs for a low cost/ no cost media campaign.</p>	TBD	

# LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH REPORT

DECEMBER 21, 2007



REPORT NUMBER 08.073

## STATISTICS ON CRIME IN URBAN ALASKA, 2001-2007

PREPARED FOR SENATOR HOLLIS FRENCH

BY TIM SPENGLER, LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

You asked about crime statistics in urban Alaska. You requested information for 2001 through 2007, about Anchorage, Fairbanks, Kenai/Soldotna, Palmer/Wasilla as well as state wide numbers. Specifically, you wished to know statistics for each of the previous six years regarding the following:

- Murders
- Rapes/sexual assaults
- Felony assaults
- Robberies
- Violent crime totals
- Population of the above-mentioned cities
- Cost per year spent on incarcerated Alaskans with annual percentage increase
- The number of felony and misdemeanor filings and convictions in the Alaska Court System and the number of those convicted that were repeat offenders

We present data on violent crimes in Alaska during calendar year 2000 through 2005 in Table 1. More recent statistics are not available but, according to Kathryn Monfreda, Chief of the Criminal Records and Identifications Bureau for the Department of Public Safety, 2006 figures should be accessible in the near future.<sup>1</sup> Please note that by Uniform Crime Report (UCR) definition, sexual assaults in which the victim is a non consenting female are compiled in the Rape/Attempted Rape category. Sexual assaults in which the victim is male, or where no carnal knowledge occurs, are not reflected in this table. The UCR lists such crimes in a separate "sex offense" category.

<sup>1</sup>Kathryn Monfreda can be contacted at (907) 269-5581

**Table 1: Violent Crimes in Selected Alaska Communities, 2000-2005**

Year	Crimes				
	Murder	Rape/Attempted Rape	Felony Assault	Robberies	Total Violent Crimes
Anchorage					
2000	11	195	974	346	1,526
2001	10	211	1,146	385	1,752
2002	18	254	1,066	382	1,722
2003	17	247	1,152	340	1,756
2004	14	264	1,497	319	2,094
2005	16	224	1,411	386	2,037
Fairbanks					
2000	2	59	109	39	209
2001	4	58	129	31	222
2002	2	38	214	33	287
2003	4	42	212	42	300
2004	2	46	134	47	229
2005	2	44	196	62	304
Kenai/Soldotna					
2000	0	3	75	3	81
2001	0	10	64	5	79
2002	1	8	57	6	72
2003	0	15	63	5	83
2004	0	12	40	2	54
2005	1	7	42	1	51
Palmer/Wasilla					
2000	0	1	91	9	101
2001	0	3	81	8	92
2002	0	4	106	8	118
2003	1	2	157	7	167
2004	0	2	128	7	137
2005	0	4	138	11	153
Statewide Totals					
2000	29	468	2,294	468	3,259
2001	39	479	2,548	496	3,562
2002	34	502	2,518	484	3,538
2003	43	575	2,638	442	3,698
2004	36	547	2,963	431	3,977
2005	32	524	3,040	531	4,127

**Notes:** Sexual assaults where the victim is a non-consenting female are compiled in the Rape/Attempted Rape category. Sexual assaults where the victim is a male, or where no carnal knowledge occurs, are not reflected in this table. The Uniform Crime Report lists such crimes in a separate 'sex offense' category. Violent crimes in this table fall under AS 11.41.

**Sources:** Uniform Crime Reports, *Crimes Reported in Alaska 2000-2005*, Department of Public Safety, <http://www.dps.state.ak.us/statewide/UCR.aspx>

## POPULATION

Table 2 shows the estimated population of selected cities in Alaska, for each year, from 2001 through 2006. The population figures for Kenai and Soldotna are combined as are those for Palmer and Wasilla. These figures do not reflect the entire population of the Kenai Peninsula Borough, the Fairbanks North Star Borough, or the Matanuska-Susitna, but only the specific cities requested.

Table 2. Populations of Selected Cities in Alaska, 2001-2006

Year	Anchorage	Fairbanks	Kenai/Soldotna	Palmer/Wasilla	State Totals
2001	264,902	29,523	10,682	10,098	632,241
2002	267,824	29,774	10,927	10,821	640,544
2003	273,024	28,924	11,130	11,640	647,747
2004	277,627	30,383	10,615	11,357	656,834
2005	277,980	31,071	10,562	11,621	663,253
2006	282,813	30,552	10,671	12,349	670,053
Change 2001-2006	6.8%	3.5%	-0.1%	22.3%	6.0%

**Notes:** Population estimates are as of July 1 of each year.  
**Sources:** Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Population estimates.  
<http://dms.labor.state.ak.us/?PAGEID=67&SID=171>

## INCARCERATION COSTS

The cost of care for incarcerated Alaskans has risen in the last years. For example, in FY 2001 institutional care in the state cost \$111 a day, while in FY 2007 the cost was \$121 a day. Similar cost increases occurred in community residential centers, community jails, and for out of state incarceration. We include, as Attachment A, a detailed look at DOC costs for the last seven fiscal years, provided by Sharleen Griffin, Director of the Division of Administrative Services for the Department of Corrections (DOC).<sup>2</sup> This attachment also chronicles the state's rising overall expenditures on prisoner care. Based on the data provided by Ms Griffin, between FY 2001 and FY 2007, overall costs increased by more than \$45 million.

<sup>2</sup> Sharleen Griffin can be reached at (907) 465-3339

## CONVICTIONS AND FILINGS IN COURT SYSTEM

The Alaska Court System (ACS) provided information on misdemeanors and felonies in Alaska between FY 2003 and FY 2007. The ACS is in the process of implementing a new system of court data management—CourtView Case Management System—which, according to Chris Christensen, Deputy Administrative Director for the ACS, currently reflects about 75% of total cases statewide.<sup>3</sup> The courts which are presently using the CourtView system are Anchorage, Fairbanks, Palmer (which includes Wasilla and the entire Mat-Su Valley), Barrow, Kotzebue, Nome and Unalakleet. The ACS is continuing to add more communities to the CourtView system and will eventually capture data for the entire state.

Table 3 which follows, provides the total number of criminal case filings, both felony and misdemeanor, from FY 2003 through FY 2007 for courts which are using the CourtView case management system. The only urban communities you asked about which are not included here are Kenai and Soldotna. Wasilla and the entire Mat-Su Valley are included in the figures.

**Table 3: Alaska Court System Criminal Case Filings**

Felony						
Court District	Location	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07
2	Barrow	58	58	64	65	66
	Kotzebue	180	199	236	198	176
	Nome	168	147	121	141	137
	Unalakleet	Felonies are reflected in Nome's figures				
3	Anchorage	1,249	1,838	2,203	2,440	2,884
	Palmer	435	600	563	537	542
4	Fairbanks	522	481	650	749	675
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,612</b>	<b>3,323</b>	<b>3,837</b>	<b>4,130</b>	<b>4,480</b>
Misdemeanor						
Court District	Location	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07
2	Barrow	654	526	412	495	531
	Kotzebue	891	668	756	667	792
	Nome	908	799	700	730	871
	Unalakleet	172	130	106	97	35
3	Anchorage	11,944	11,388	10,119	11,107	11,115
	Palmer	2,170	2,873	3,006	2,967	2,836
4	Fairbanks	4,302	4,011	3,801	4,191	3,737
<b>Total</b>		<b>21,041</b>	<b>20,395</b>	<b>18,930</b>	<b>20,254</b>	<b>19,917</b>

**Notes:** The statistics provided are for the courts that are using the new CourtView case management system.

**Sources:** Chris Christensen, Deputy Administrative Director, Alaska Court System, (907) 264-8228

<sup>3</sup> Chris Christensen can be reached at (907) 264-8228

The total number of convictions from FY 2003 through FY 2007 along with whether the perpetrator was a repeat offender is contained in Attachment B. The Alaska Court System provided this spreadsheet and it too reflects records from the communities using the new CourtView system. The number of total convictions has remained relatively consistent over the last five fiscal years. For each fiscal year, the spreadsheet displays the total number of felony and misdemeanor convictions, as well as the number of those committed by repeat offenders.

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I hope you find this information to be useful. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have questions or need additional information.

**Attachment A**

Department of Corrections, "Summary Data 2001-2007," December 2007

**Department of Corrections  
Summary Data 2001 - 2007  
Legislative Research Request**

<b>EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>FY2001</b>	<b>FY2002</b>	<b>FY2003</b>	<b>FY2004</b>	<b>FY2005</b>	<b>FY2006</b>	<b>FY2007</b>
Institutions	\$106,660,274	\$111,337,736	\$117,931,786	\$128,558,560	\$128,195,521	\$127,560,709	\$152,982,995
Community Residential Centers	\$15,353,842	\$16,058,820	\$16,963,077	\$16,073,156	\$16,154,514	\$16,131,486	\$16,292,227
Community Jails	\$4,895,604	\$4,898,265	\$5,124,121	\$5,125,927	\$4,841,163	\$4,685,003	\$5,766,749
Out of State Contractual	\$19,048,255	\$19,376,705	\$18,199,021	\$14,215,978	\$15,415,332	\$17,329,472	\$19,098,756
Pt. MacKenzie Rehab/Farm	\$2,199,545	\$2,236,441	\$2,408,312	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$148,157,520</b>	<b>\$153,907,987</b>	<b>\$160,626,317</b>	<b>\$163,973,621</b>	<b>\$164,606,530</b>	<b>\$165,706,670</b>	<b>\$194,120,727</b>

<b>% Increase in EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>FY2001</b>	<b>FY2002</b>	<b>FY2003</b>	<b>FY2004</b>	<b>FY2005</b>	<b>FY2006</b>	<b>FY2007</b>
Institutions		4.20%	5.59%	8.27%	-0.28%	-0.50%	16.61%
Community Residential Centers		4.39%	5.33%	-5.54%	0.50%	-0.14%	0.99%
Community Jails		0.05%	4.41%	0.04%	-5.88%	-3.33%	18.76%
Out of State Contractual		1.70%	6.47%	-28.02%	7.78%	11.05%	9.26%
Pt. MacKenzie Rehab/Farm		1.65%	7.14%	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note

<b>Daily Cost of Care</b>	<b>FY2001</b>	<b>FY2002</b>	<b>FY2003</b>	<b>FY2004</b>	<b>FY2005</b>	<b>FY2006</b>	<b>FY2007</b>
Institutions	\$111.89	\$114.7	\$113.31	\$113.69	\$110.08	\$107.42	\$121.60
Community Residential Centers	\$64.07	\$66.49	\$67.37	\$64.02	\$64.88	\$68.76	\$72.44
Community Jails	\$194.39	\$169.87	\$182.32	\$200.62	\$240.49	\$203.74	\$232.34
Out of State Contractual	\$64.83	\$65.54	\$65.18	\$60.20	\$60.15	\$62.93	\$66.02
Pt. MacKenzie Rehab/Farm	\$58.27	\$58.22	\$62.54	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note

<b>Mandays Served (Average)</b>	<b>FY2001</b>	<b>FY2002</b>	<b>FY2003</b>	<b>FY2004</b>	<b>FY2005</b>	<b>FY2006</b>	<b>FY2007</b>
Institutions (Actual)	953,287	973,453	1,040,631	1,130,770	1,164,612	1,187,553	1,257,893
Comm. Residential Cntrs (Avg)	239,805	241,630	251,850	251,120	248,880	234,695	224,840
Community Jails (Avg)	25,185	28,835	28,106	25,550	20,130	22,995	24,820
Out of State Contractual (Avg)	293,825	295,650	279,225	236,155	256,200	275,210	289,445
Pt. Mac Rehab/Farm (Avg)	37,595	36,325	35,075	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note

<b>Increase in Mandays Served (Average)</b>	<b>FY2001</b>	<b>FY2002</b>	<b>FY2003</b>	<b>FY2004</b>	<b>FY2005</b>	<b>FY2006</b>	<b>FY2007</b>
Institutions (Actual)		20,166	67,178	88,939	33,842	22,941	70,340
Comm. Residential Cntrs (Avg)		1,825	12,025	1,730	-2,240	-14,185	-9,655
Community Jails (Avg)		3,650	3,921	-3,635	-5,420	2,865	1,825
Out of State Contractual (Avg)		1,825	1,925	4,070	20,045	19,010	14,275
Pt. Mac Rehab/Farm (Avg)		730		See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note

Point MacKenzie was moved from the Division of Probation and Parole to the Division of Institutions in FY2004. Expense and Mandays are included in Institutions beginning in FY2004.

## **Attachment B**

**Alaska Court System, "Criminal Cases with Conviction and Percentage of  
Convicted Cases with a Prior Conviction," December 2007**

		Total	Felony	Misdemeanor			Total	Felony	Misdemeanor
<b>Total</b>		100%	100%	100%	<b>Total</b>		80,112	12,350	67,162
<b>2003</b>	<b>Total</b>	100%	100%	100%	<b>2003</b>	<b>Total</b>	16,584	1,907	14,677
	<b>No Prior Conviction</b>	41%	32%	42%		<b>No Prior Conviction</b>	6,877	619	6,258
	<b>Prior Conviction</b>	58%	66%	57%		<b>Prior Conviction</b>	9,660	1,275	8,385
	<b>Prior Conviction Unknown</b>	0%	0%	0%		<b>Prior Conviction Unknown</b>	47	13	34
<b>2004</b>	<b>Total</b>	100%	100%	100%	<b>2004</b>	<b>Total</b>	14,752	2,288	12,464
	<b>No Prior Conviction</b>	38%	31%	40%		<b>No Prior Conviction</b>	5,718	723	4,995
	<b>Prior Conviction</b>	60%	68%	59%		<b>Prior Conviction</b>	8,983	1,556	7,427
	<b>Prior Conviction Unknown</b>	0%	0%	0%		<b>Prior Conviction Unknown</b>	51	9	42
<b>2005</b>	<b>Total</b>	100%	100%	100%	<b>2005</b>	<b>Total</b>	14,977	2,624	12,353
	<b>No Prior Conviction</b>	37%	30%	38%		<b>No Prior Conviction</b>	5,551	801	4,750
	<b>Prior Conviction</b>	62%	69%	61%		<b>Prior Conviction</b>	9,362	1,813	7,549
	<b>Prior Conviction Unknown</b>	0%	0%	0%		<b>Prior Conviction Unknown</b>	64	10	54
<b>2006</b>	<b>Total</b>	100%	100%	100%	<b>2006</b>	<b>Total</b>	17,044	3,070	13,974
	<b>No Prior Conviction</b>	36%	27%	38%		<b>No Prior Conviction</b>	6,177	854	5,323
	<b>Prior Conviction</b>	63%	71%	61%		<b>Prior Conviction</b>	10,758	2,193	8,565
	<b>Prior Conviction Unknown</b>	0%	0%	0%		<b>Prior Conviction Unknown</b>	109	23	86
<b>2007</b>	<b>Total</b>	100%	100%	100%	<b>2007</b>	<b>Total</b>	16,755	3,061	13,694
	<b>No Prior Conviction</b>	35%	28%	36%		<b>No Prior Conviction</b>	5,868	870	4,998
	<b>Prior Conviction</b>	64%	71%	62%		<b>Prior Conviction</b>	10,796	2,179	8,617
	<b>Prior Conviction Unknown</b>	0%	0%	0%		<b>Prior Conviction Unknown</b>	11	12	0

Percentage of Convicted Cases with a Prior Conviction

Cases from the new CourtView courts (Anchorage, Palmer, and Unalakleet) were done using last name and date of birth. When either was not available, the case is marked as 'Prior Conviction Unknown'. Cases from other than the CourtView courts is not accurately reported in this report. The last status of the case is reported as 'No Prior Conviction' if the case is not marked as 'Prior Conviction' more than once. The latest conviction for a case is provided in 2005.

Offense Name, Barrow, and Unalakleet

When the case is marked as 'Prior Conviction Unknown' in the report, the case is marked as 'Prior Conviction Unknown' in the report.

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## **2007 Anchorage homicide rate reaches its highest in 11 years**

### **Unusually, several '07 killings were random violent acts**

By JAMES HALPIN

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(01/06/08 00:06:25)

A spike in violence made 2007 the deadliest year for Anchorage in more than a decade and the third bloodiest the city has seen in more than a quarter-century, according to police statistics.

Most of the 25 homicides involved risky behaviors like drinking, drugs or disputes over money or women, said Lt. Dave Koch, who heads the Anchorage police homicide unit. But not all of them. Several seem to have been random acts of violence, he said. A few, including the police shooting of a dangerous driver who smashed a stolen jeep into other cars, were determined to be justified or self-defense.

"The unusual trend I see is totally innocent strangers, and the average citizen, were more in danger," Koch said. "This year, we've got some true stranger killings, which are truly uncommon in Anchorage."

The usual weapon of choice was a gun, but the instruments of death also included knives, bare fists, a baseball bat and a frying pan.

The jump in homicides had the six Anchorage police homicide detectives working overtime, Koch said: "My guys are pretty well hustling just to keep up."

Koch, a 28-year Anchorage Police Department veteran, said the higher number this year is a "statistical fluke" and is in line with the normal ebb and flow of killings the city has seen through the years.

The 2007 list will tack on at least two more unsolved cases for detectives who are already actively investigating 16 cold cases dating back to 1999, he said. While six of last year's 25 homicides remain open investigations, forensics testing and reviews by the district attorney's office are pending on four cases in which suspects or "persons of interest" have been identified, Koch said.

But the deaths of Nickline Noatak, 37, and John Pezzenti, 55, appear to be "whodunit" deaths that continue to baffle police, he said.

"The answers are there," Koch said. "You track the leads as far as you can until the next homicide happens."

**2007 Anchorage, Mat-Su homicide victims**

(01/06/08 00:06:27)

**Travis Moore, 23, and Ashlee Richards, 17**

Killed: Jan. 1

Charged: Ryan Sanders, 24; two counts of first-degree murder, two counts of second-degree murder and tampering with physical evidence.

Weapon: .40-caliber handgun

Location: Apartment complex on Golden Street just east of Jewel Lake Road.

Circumstances: Sanders told police he had been in an altercation with his friend Moore over money, but that he thought it was resolved. Sanders told police Moore struck him in the face with an unloaded gun before Sanders grabbed his own handgun and started firing. Sanders said he didn't realize he was also firing at Richards.

**WILLIAM OESTREICH, 45**

Killed: Jan. 1

Charged: Keilan Ebli, 21; first-degree murder, sexual assault one and two and tampering with evidence.

Weapon: Knife

Location: 600 block East 16th Avenue

Circumstances: Prosecutors say Ebli was drunk after partying in his apartment near Sullivan Arena and raped a 17-year-old girl who had passed out there. Oestreich, who was with the girl's mother on New Year's Eve, came to the girl's aid when she called her mother for help the next morning. Oestreich hit Ebli over the head, prosecutors say, and neighbors broke up the fight. As Oestreich was leaving, Ebli, armed with a knife, ran after him and stabbed him multiple times, according to court documents.

Status: Trial scheduled the week of July 7.

**DEBRA AUXIER, 46**

Killed: Jan. 18

Charged: No one