

Alaska Justice Statistical Analysis Center

# FACT SHEET



JUSTICE CENTER

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## Alaska Department of Corrections: Admissions and Population, 2004–2013<sup>1</sup>

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Alaska operates a unified correctional system to provide secure confinement for offenders pre- and post-sentencing, as well as community-based special supervision programs. This fact sheet presents data on admissions to, and confined populations in, the Alaska Department of Corrections (DOC) from 2004 to 2013. This report focuses on data collected in the Alaska Corrections Offender Management System (ACOMS), managed by the DOC Division of Administrative Services. Data was compiled using the annual DOC *Offender Profile* publications for 2004 to 2013<sup>1</sup>.

**Admissions.** A DOC admission occurs when an individual is booked into custody and admitted into

one of DOC's facilities. Admissions may range from pre-trial detentions shorter than 24 hours to post-conviction incarcerations lasting decades. Because one individual may have multiple admissions in a given year, the number of admissions do not represent unique individuals.

Admissions data, as presented in this fact sheet, include all admits (except transfers) of all adult<sup>2</sup> offenders for the period 2004 to 2013 (Figure 1). Over the ten-year period, 344,418 admissions to DOC facilities occurred, with an average of 34,442 admissions annually, or approximately 94 admissions per day. From 2004 to 2013, the number of all admissions to DOC increased 9.0%, although the number of admissions declined from 2011 to 2013. The number of all admissions ranged

1. With the exception of 2013—which was based on the state fiscal year—all data are based on calendar year reporting periods.

2. The DOC does detain/incarcerate juveniles as well as adults, but juvenile admissions are rare.

**FIGURE 1.**

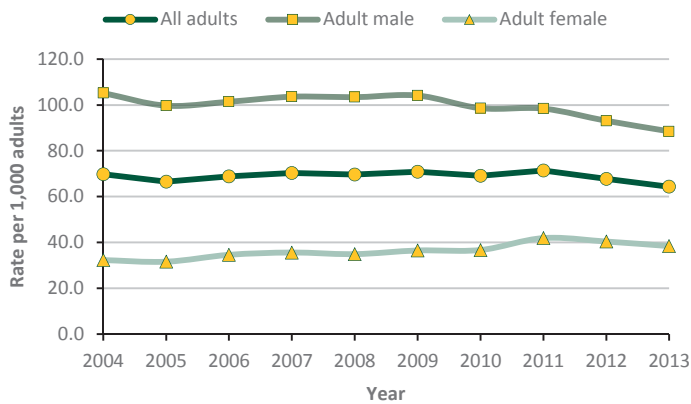
Alaska DOC admissions by gender: 2004-2013



Source of data: State of Alaska, Department of Corrections, Division of Administrative Services (2005–2014). *Offender Profile*.

**FIGURE 2.**

Alaska DOC admission rates per 1,000 by gender, 2004–2013



Source of data: State of Alaska, Department of Corrections, Division of Administrative Services (2005–2014). Offender Profile. Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development (2005–2014). Alaska Population Overview Estimates.

from a low of 31,198 in 2005 to a high of 38,085 in 2011 (approximately 85 and 104 admissions per day, respectively). In 2013, there were 35,140 admissions (approximately 96 admissions per day) to DOC facilities.

**Female Admissions.** From 2004 to 2013, there were 88,470 adult female admissions to DOC facilities, with an average of 8,847 admissions annually, or 25.7% of all DOC admissions for the period. The number of female admissions to DOC increased 39.8% over the ten-year period, with the number of female admissions ranging from a low of 7,209 in 2005 to a high of 10,688 in 2011. In 2013, female admissions numbered 10,123, or 28.8% of all DOC admissions.

**Male Admissions.** Over the ten-year period, there were 255,948 adult male admissions to DOC facilities, averaging 25,595 male admissions annually, or 74.3% of all DOC admissions for the period. From 2004 to 2013, the number of male admissions to DOC increased 0.1%. The number of all male admissions ranged from a low of 23,989 in 2005 to a high of 27,397 in 2011. In 2013, male admissions numbered 25,017, or 71.2% of all DOC admissions.

**Admission rates.** Over the ten-year period, the rate of adult admissions to DOC facilities averaged 68.8 admissions per 1,000 Alaska adults (Figure 2). From 2004 to 2013, the rate of all adult admissions per 1,000 Alaska adults decreased 7.9%. The rate of all admissions ranged from a low of 64.3 per 1,000 Alaska adults in 2013 to a high of 71.4 in 2011. In 2013, the rate of all

adult admissions was 64.3 per 1,000 Alaska adults.

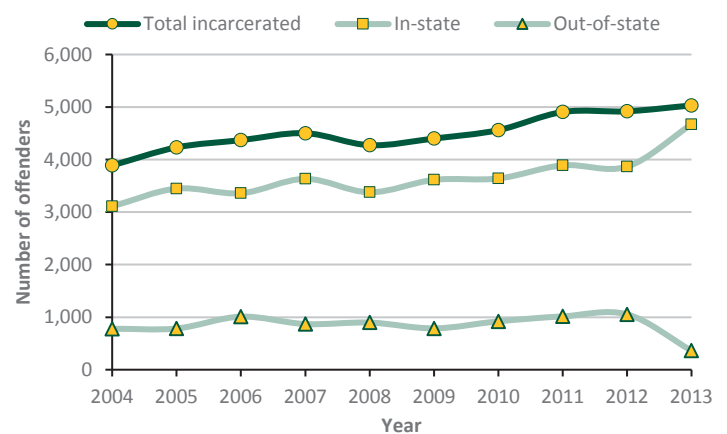
**Female Admissions.** From 2004 to 2013, the rate of adult female admissions to DOC facilities averaged 36.4 per 1,000 female adults in Alaska. Over the ten-year period, the rate of female admissions to DOC increased 18.9%. The rate of female admissions ranged from a low of 31.6 in 2005 to a high of 41.9 in 2011. In 2013, the rate of female admissions was 38.4 per 1,000 Alaska adult females.

**Male Admissions.** Over the ten-year period, the rate of adult male admissions to DOC facilities averaged 99.3 per 1,000 male adults in Alaska. From 2004 to 2013, the rate of adult male admissions per 1,000 Alaska adult males decreased 15.9%. The rate of adult male admissions ranged from a low of 88.5 in 2013 to a high of 105.2 in 2004. In 2013, the rate of adult male admissions was 88.5 per 1,000 Alaska adult males.

**Incarcerated population.** DOC supervises pre-trial and post-conviction incarcerated offenders at several in-state facilities — jails and prisons — as well as through contracted facilities out-of-state (Figures 3 and 4). In-state and out-of-state combined incarcerated populations increased 29.4% from 2004 to 2013. The population of male offenders increased 24.4%, while the population of female offenders increased 87.3% in the period. In 2013, 5,031 offenders (4,458 male and 573 female) were incarcerated in DOC facilities. The opening of the Goose Creek Correctional Center in 2013 resulted in a shift of approximately 800 offenders from

**FIGURE 3.**

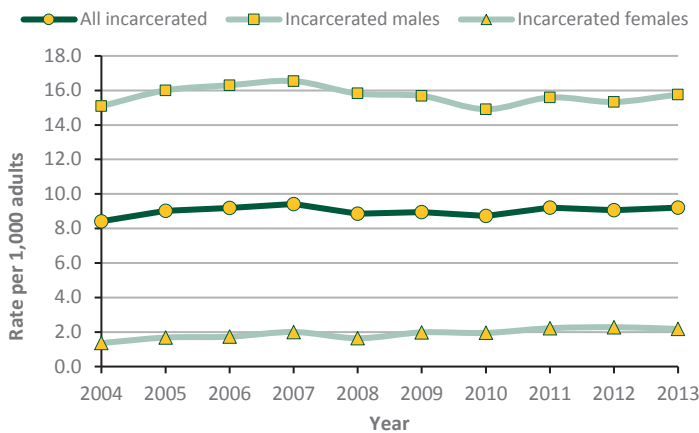
Point-in-time population of all confined offenders under the supervision of Alaska DOC, 2004–2013



Source of data: State of Alaska, Department of Corrections, Division of Administrative Services (2005–2014). Offender Profile.

**FIGURE 4.**

Rates per 1,000 Alaska adults of all incarcerated offenders under the supervision of the Alaska DOC, 2004–2013



Source of data: State of Alaska, Department of Corrections, Division of

out-of-state facilities to in-state facilities.

**In-state incarceration.** Over the ten-year period from 2004 to 2013, the population of all offenders housed in facilities in Alaska—jails and prisons—increased by 50.2% (Figure 3). The population of male offenders increased 46.1%, while the population of female offenders increased 87.8% over the period. In 2013, in-state DOC facilities housed 4,669 offenders (4,100 male and 569 female).

**Out-of-state incarceration.** From 2004 to 2013, the population of all offenders housed in facilities outside of Alaska—jails and prisons—decreased 53.6%. The population of male offenders decreased 53.9%, while the population of female offenders increased 33.3% (from 3 to 4). In 2013, out-of-state facilities housed 362 offenders (358 male and 4 female).

**Incarceration rates.** Over the ten-year period, the incarceration rate averaged 9.0 per 1,000 Alaska adults (15.7 per 1,000 Alaska adult males and 1.9 per 1,000 Alaska adult females) (Figure 4). From 2004 to 2013, the incarceration rate increased 9.4% (+4.4% male and +60.3% female) — from approximately 8.4 to 9.2 per 1,000 Alaska adults. In 2013, the incarceration rate was 9.2 per 1,000 Alaska adults (15.8 per 1,000 Alaska adult males and 2.2 per 1,000 Alaska adult females).

**Special supervision programs.** Figure 5 shows the number of offenders supervised by the DOC through special supervision programs. Special supervision programs consist of community release programs

such as Community Residential Centers (CRCs) and electronic monitoring (EM). The combined total of CRC and EM programs showed an overall population increase of 49.8% from 2004 to 2013. The male population in special supervision programs increased 42.1%, while the female population increased 95.8% over the period. In 2013, DOC supervised 1,008 offenders (820 male and 188 female) in special supervision programs.

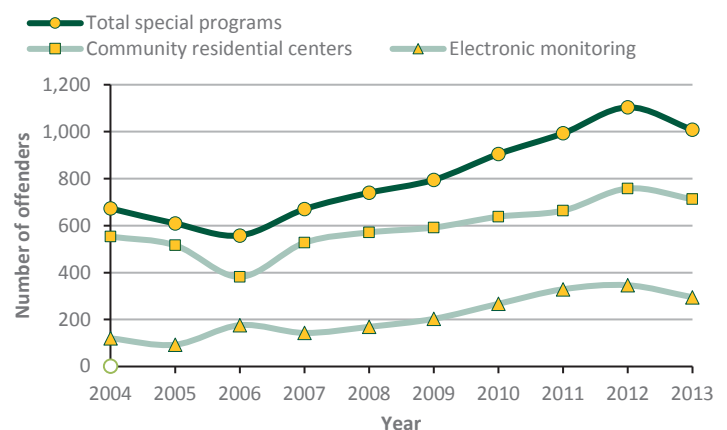
**Community Residential Centers (CRCs).** From 2004 to 2013, the population of all offenders supervised through CRCs increased 28.9%. The CRC population of male offenders increased 26.5%, while the population of female offenders increased 45.2% over the period. In 2013, DOC supervised 713 offenders (607 male and 106 female) in CRCs.

**Electronic monitoring (EM).** From 2004 to 2013, the population of all offenders supervised through EM increased 145.8%. The EM population of male offenders increased 119.6%, while the population of female offenders increased 256.5% over the period. In 2013, DOC supervised 295 offenders (213 male and 82 female) in the electronic monitoring program.

**Special supervision program rates.** Over the ten-year period from 2004 to 2013, the rate of adult offenders in DOC CRCs and EM programs averaged 1.6 per 1,000 adult population (2.6 males per 1,000 Alaska adult males and 0.5 females per 1,000 Alaska adult females) (Figure 6). From 2004 to 2013, the rate of all offenders in CRCs and EM programs per 1,000 Alaska adults increased 26.7% (+19.3% male and +65.1% female). In 2013, the

**FIGURE 5.**

Point-in-time population of all offenders in special supervision programs in Alaska DOC, 2004–2013



Source of data: State of Alaska, Department of Corrections, Division of

**FIGURE 6.**

Rates per 1,000 Alaska adults of all offenders in special programs (community residential centers (CRC) and electronic monitoring (EM)) in the Alaska DOC, 2004–2013



Source of data: State of Alaska, Department of Corrections, Division of

rate of offenders in CRC and EM programs was 1.9 per 1,000 Alaska adults (2.9 males per 1,000 Alaska adult males and 0.7 females per 1,000 Alaska adult females).

**Length of confinement.** On one day each year (December 31 in 2006 through 2012, and June 30 in 2013), DOC takes a snapshot of the population in their facilities (including pre-trial and post-sentencing populations) and reports on several characteristics, including the length of time confined-to-date. On average for the period, 50.5% of all incarcerated offenders had served 6 months or less in a DOC facility. Similarly, on average, 13.0% had served 7-12 months, 12.1% had served 13-24 months, 5.9% had served 25-36 months, and 18.6% had served 37 months or more in DOC jails

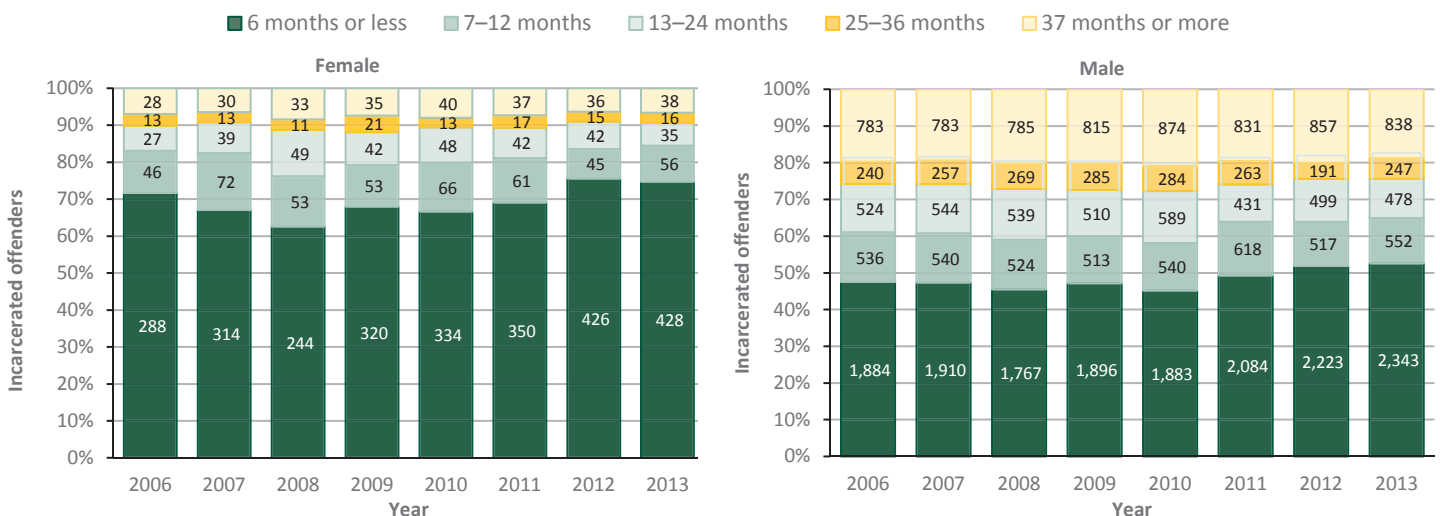
or prisons from 2006 to 2013. As of June 30, 2013, 55.1% of all incarcerated offenders had served 6 months or less in a DOC jail or prison, while 12.1% had served 7-12 months, 10.2% had served 13-24 months, 5.2% had served 25-36 months, and 17.4% had served 37 months or more. (Data not shown.)

**Female offenders.** On average, females were 10.5% of all incarcerated offenders from 2006 to 2013 (Figure 7). On average for the period, 69.4% of all incarcerated female offenders had served 6 months or less in a DOC facility. Similarly, on average, 11.8% had served 7-12 months, 8.5% had served 13-24 months, 3.1% had served 25-36 months, and 7.2% had served 37 months or more in DOC jails or prisons. As of June 30, 2013, 74.7% of all incarcerated female offenders had served 6 months or less in a DOC jail or prison, while 9.8% had served 7-12 months, 6.1% had served 13-24 months, 2.8% had served 25-36 months, and 6.6% had served 37 months or more.

**Male offenders.** Males, on average, were 89.5% of all incarcerated offenders from 2006 to 2013 (Figure 7). For the period, 48.3% of all incarcerated male offenders had served, on average, 6 months or less in a DOC facility. On average, 13.2% had served 7-12 months, 12.5% had served 13-24 months, 6.2% had served 25-36 months, and 19.9% had served 37 months or more in DOC jails or prisons from 2006 to 2013. As of June 30, 2013, 52.6% of all incarcerated male offenders had served 6 months or less in a DOC jail or prison, while 12.4% had served 7-12 months, 10.7% had served 13-24 months,

**FIGURE 7.**

Length of confinement of all offenders in-state and out-of-state of the Alaska DOC, by gender, 2006–2013



Source of data: State of Alaska, Department of Corrections, Division of Administrative Services (2007–2014). Offender Profile.

5.5% had served 25-36 months, and 18.8% had served 37 months or more.

## SUMMARY

Alaska operates a unified correctional system to provide secure confinement for offenders pre-trial and post-sentencing, as well as community-based special supervision programs. Data for 2004 to 2013 presented in this fact sheet focus on incarcerated populations and rates, in both in-state and out-of-state facilities, as well as populations and rates in special supervision programs such as Community Residential Centers (CRCs) and electronic monitoring (EM).

**Admissions.** The number of admissions to DOC facilities increased less than 10 percent from 2004 to 2013, after peaking in 2011. On average, about one-quarter of all admissions were of females, while the remaining three-quarters of all admissions were of males over the period. In 2013, admissions of females accounted for 28.8% of all admissions, while male admissions accounted for the remaining 71.2% of all admissions.

**Admission rates.** Admission rates for all adults decreased by 7.9% over the period from 2004 to 2013. On average, the female admission rate per 1,000 Alaska females increased by 18.9%, while the male admission rate per 1,000 Alaska males decreased 15.9% over the period. In 2013, there were 38.4 female admissions per 1,000 Alaska adult females and 88.5 male admissions per 1,000 Alaska adult males.

**Incarcerated population.** Overall, Alaska's incarcerated population increased 29.4% from 2004 to 2013. The population at in-state DOC facilities increased by about half over the time period, while the out-of-state incarcerated population decreased by about half. In 2013, the in-state incarcerated population was 4,669 and the out-of-state incarcerated population was 362. This shifting of populations from out-of-state to in-state facilities is a direct result of transfers from out-of-state prisons to a new in-state prison in Wasilla in 2013. In-state incarcerated populations increased for both male

(+46.1%) and female (+87.8%) offenders, while out-of-state incarcerated populations decreased by more than half for male offenders and by more than one-third for female offenders from 2004 to 2013.

Incarceration rates remained fairly stable over the period, averaging 9.0 per 1,000 Alaska adults. Male incarceration rates increased 4.4% and female incarceration rates increased 60.3% over the period. In 2013, the rate of incarcerated offenders was 9.2 per 1,000 Alaska adults (15.8 per 1,000 Alaska adult males and 2.2 per 1,000 Alaska adult females).

**Special supervision programs.** Overall, Alaska's special supervision program population increased by half from 2004 to 2013. The CRC population increased 28.9% over the period, while the EM program population increased by approximately one and one-half times. In 2013, the CRC population was 713 and the EM program population was 295. CRC populations increased for both male (+26.5%) and female (+45.2%) offenders, while electronic monitoring populations also increased for male (+119.6%) offenders and female offenders (+256.5%) from 2004 to 2013.

Population rates in special supervision programs increased steadily over the period, averaging 1.6 per 1,000 Alaska adults. The rate of male offenders in CRCs or EM increased 19.3%, and female offenders in CRCs or EM rates increased 65.1% over the period. In 2013, the rate of special supervision program offenders was 1.9 per 1,000 Alaska adults (2.9 per 1,000 Alaska adult males and 0.7 per 1,000 Alaska adult females).

**Length of confinement.** On average, from 2006 to 2013, half of all offenders were incarcerated for 6 months or less. In the 2013 population snapshot, 55.1% of all offenders (74.7% female and 52.6% male) were incarcerated for 6 months or less, 12.1% (9.8% female and 12.4% male) were incarcerated for 7-12 months, 10.2% (6.1% female and 10.7% male) were incarcerated for 13-24 months. Similarly, 5.2% of offenders (2.8% female and 5.5% male) were incarcerated for 25-36 months, and 17.4% of all offenders (6.6% female and 18.8% male) were incarcerated for 37 months or more.

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## NOTES

### ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The Alaska Department of Corrections (DOC) represents a unified system of corrections. The DOC is responsible for providing supervision/custody for both pre-trial/pre-sentencing custody and post-trial incarceration. It is not unusual to have pre-trial detention, pre-sentencing custody, and post-sentencing custody occurring in the same facility in Alaska. Further, DOC is responsible for both institutional and community supervision functions, and the Division of Probation and Parole is part of DOC.

### ADMISSIONS

Admissions to DOC facilities include any, and all, admissions to a facility — with the exception of transfers from one facility to another, or between a facility and court. The figures do not represent the number of unique individuals entering the DOC system. For instance, an offender may be detained in a facility overnight and then released (1 admission), then returned to custody 3 days later (2<sup>nd</sup> admission) and released, then have bail revoked and be admitted again to a DOC facility (3<sup>rd</sup> admission), etc. Admission counts should not be interpreted as belonging to unique individuals.

### DOC FACILITIES

Anchorage Correctional Complex	Ketchikan Correctional Center	Spring Creek Correctional Center
Anvil Mountain Correctional Center	Lemon Creek Correctional Center	Wildwood Correctional Complex
Fairbanks Correctional Center	Mat-Su Pretrial Facility	Yukon-Kuskokwim Correctional Center
Goose Creek Correctional Center	Palmer Correctional Center	
Hiland Mountain Correctional Center	Pt. Mackenzie Correctional Farm	Hudson Correctional Facility (Colorado)

More information about the Alaska Department of Corrections is available at:  
<http://www.correct.state.ak.us/administrative-services/research-records>

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## THE ALASKA JUSTICE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER



### ABOUT

The Alaska Justice Statistical Analysis Center (AJSAC) was established by Administrative Order No. 89, signed by Governor William Sheffield on July 2, 1986. Since that time the AJSAC has been housed within the University of Alaska Anchorage Justice Center. The AJSAC assists Alaska criminal justice agencies, as well as state and local governments and officials, with the development, implementation, and evaluation of criminal justice programs and policies through the collection, analysis, and reporting of crime and justice statistics.

Since 1972, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and its predecessor agency, the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, has provided support to state and territorial governments to establish and operate Statistical Analysis Centers (SACs) to collect, analyze, and report statistics on crime and justice to federal, state, and local levels of government, and to share state-level information nationally. There are currently 53 SACs located in the United States and its Territories. The AJSAC is a member of the Justice Research and Statistics Association (JRSA), a national nonprofit organization comprised of SAC directors, researchers, and practitioners dedicated to policy-oriented research and analysis.

### CONTACT INFORMATION

#### Location

The Alaska Justice Statistical Analysis Center (AJSAC) is housed in the University of Alaska Anchorage Justice Center, which is located on the second floor of the UAA/APU Consortium Library, Suite 213.

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### ON THE WEB

To learn more about the AJSAC research, please visit our website at: <http://www.uaa.alaska.edu/ajsac/>.

### PRODUCTION

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