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COPS Funds in Alaska

Since the establishment of the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) in late 1994, Alaska has received over \$41 million in grant funds from the federal government for policing in communities throughout the state. Over half of this amount—approximately \$22 million—was designated specifically for the hiring of new police officers or for freeing already-employed officers for direct policing work by hiring civilians for administrative positions that do not require sworn officers. According to figures released by COPS, the money has made possible the hiring of over 322 police officers throughout the state (full-time equivalent positions).

While the main thrust of the COPS effort has been to increase the number of sworn officers directly engaged in police work, not all of the funds were granted for hiring; some of the money has been earmarked for equipment and training. Many Alaska communities have received funds from several separate COPS grant programs over the last eight years. (Table 1 reflects the total that each agency has received from all programs combined.) The process for obtaining COPS funds has been grant-driven, with each police department or community body submitting its own applications for consideration. Although certain basic requirements have been in place for all grant recipients, individual agencies have been encouraged to develop their own strategies for the hiring and deployment of officers in accordance with the community policing emphasis on meeting local needs.

HIGHLIGHTS INSIDE THIS ISSUE

- A discussion of children of incarcerated parents (page 2).
- An examination of correctional populations in 2002 in Alaska and nationwide. (page 4).

Of the total amount of COPS funds channeled to Alaska through summer 2002, the Anchorage Police Department has received close to \$6.5 million; the Fairbanks Department of Public Safety, \$7.2 million, and the Juneau Police Department, \$7.5 million. Over 90 communities or tribal entities in the state have received a total of over \$25 million. These funds have come in grants of widely disparate amounts, ranging from close to \$1.5 million in Chickaloon and \$1.2 million for the Asa'carsamiut Tribal Council, to \$68,000 for the City of Napakiak and \$29,000 to the Tribal Council of Huslia (Table 1).

History of COPS

The COPS office came into being as a result of the 1994 Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act (VCCA), which initially authorized \$8.8 billion for hiring 100,000 community policing officers nationwide.

The monies have passed to individual police agencies through several different grant programs aimed at the goals of encouraging the development of community policing and increasing the number of officers engaged in policing work. These have included programs under which the funds are directly earmarked for hiring new officers as well as initiatives which have made funds available to hire civilians for administrative roles in order to release sworn officers for active community duty. Other programs provided funds for training, the purchase of equipment, and the placement of officers in schools and the formation of partnerships between police agencies and other community organizations. These too were designed to advance community-policing concepts. In addition, the Tribal Resources Grant Program (TRGP) designated funds particularly for Native American communities and police agencies.

In general, the COPS hiring programs have provided individual agencies with funds for additional officer positions for a period

of three years. These positions were to be new; COPS funds have not been available to maintain already existing, locally funded positions. COPS has provided a percentage of the money required for each position and the agency has contributed matching funds and, as part of the grant requirements, agreed to retain the new officer position for a period of at least one full fiscal cycle beyond the expiration of grant funding. (Under certain conditions, communities with populations under 50,000 have received funding for positions for a fourth year; in addition, the requirements attached to funds from the Tribal Resources Grant Program are slightly different.)

National Evaluations

Since COPS is a relatively new program and still evolving, a full picture of the long-term effects of its infusion of federal funds into local policing is not yet possible. How much the COPS effort has resulted in organizational commitment to community-policing and how the changes stimulated by COPS have affected levels of crime, police and community relations and community quality of life cannot yet be fully discerned.

The Urban Institute, under grants from the National Institute of Justice, has conducted some early examinations of the efficacy of the COPS initiative. One Urban Institute analysis released by NIJ in 2000, "National Evaluation of the COPS Program," provides an overview of the history and objectives of COPS, the flow of funds and the progress made by mid-1998 toward the articulated goals of the program. This report notes that after approximately four years the COPS program had made substantial progress toward its objective of placing 100,000 officers on the streets and seemed to have stimulated a national conversation about the nature of community policing. The study did not examine how COPS may have affected levels of crime or community satis-

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Children of Incarcerated Parents

Despite the enormous growth in the U.S. prison population, particularly in the number of women incarcerated, very little is known about children, either in the country as a whole or in Alaska, who now have at least one parent in jail. While there are some national estimates of the number of prisoners who are parents of minor children, in Alaska the Department of Corrections has no firm figures, although the department is aware that the number of incarcerated parents is a sizeable sub-population of the general prison population. If Alaska figures parallel available national estimates, several thousand children currently have at least one parent in the state's prisons.

In recent months, the Alaska Department of Corrections has joined other state agencies and social service organizations to begin to look at the problems posed by incarcerated parents with minor children. Using a grant from the National Institute of

Table 1. Estimated Number of State and Federal Prisoners with Minor Children, by Gender, 1991 and 1999

	State prisoners			Federal prisoners		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number of parents						
1999	593,800	48,500	642,300	74,100	5,100	79,200
1991	386,500	26,600	413,100	36,500	2,900	39,400
Number of minor children						
1999	1,209,400	115,500	1,324,900	163,300	10,600	173,900
1991	794,500	57,800	852,300	78,300	5,900	84,200

Note: Numbers are estimates based on responses to the 1991 and 1997 Surveys of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities and custody counts from the National Prisoners Statistics program.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics

Corrections, Catholic Community Service in Juneau organized a conference in March 2002 that drew together representatives from DOC, the Department of Education and the Department of Health and Social services to design a first systematic plan for identifying this population and its needs.

National Data

The Bureau of Justice Statistics has published one of the few statistical analyses of the number of incarcerated inmates with minor children. According to the BJS report "Incarcerated Parents and Their Children" (NCJ 182335), in 1999, state and federal prisons held an estimated 721,500 parents of minor children. In a 1997 survey a majority of both state (55%) and federal (63%) prisoners reported having a child under age 18. According to BJS estimates, 1,372,700 minor children had a father in prison at the end of 1999, and another 126,100 had a mother in prison.

The overall percentage of prisoners with minor children in 1999 (56%) had not changed much from 1991 (57%), but because of the growth in prison population, the actual number of children with an incarcerated parent rose steeply—from 936,500 in 1991 to 1,498,800 in 1999, a 60 percent increase. The number of children with a mother in prison nearly doubled (a 98% increase) between 1991 and 1999, while the number with a father increased by 58 percent.

According to the BJS report, over 40 percent of the parents in both state and federal prisons in 1997 reported sentences of at least ten years. A majority of incarcerated parents in 1997, in both federal and state prisons, were sentenced either for

violent offenses or drug crimes. Over two-thirds of the male parents in federal prisons and three-quarters of the female parents were serving time for a drug offense.

Although a majority of incarcerated parents had some kind of contact with their children at least once a month—phone, mail or visit—almost 57 percent of parents in the state systems and 44 percent in the federal system had never had a visit. A majority of parents in both state (62%) and federal (84%) systems were imprisoned more than 100 miles from their last place of residence.

The BJS report provides only a few details about the children themselves and their lives. The mean age of the children of both federal and state inmates was 8 years, and 22 percent were under 5. A majority lived with either the other parent or another relative. Around 90 percent of incarcerated fathers in both the state and federal systems reported that their children were living with the mother. In contrast, a majority of incarcerated mothers named a grandmother or other relative as the primary care giver for their children. Black children were almost 9 times more likely to have a parent in prison, and Hispanic children 3 times more likely, than white children.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics report, which used data now already three years old, appears to be the only major research quantitative analysis done recently on this issue by the federal government. Most of the institutes and organizations working in this area cite these figures.

Alaska Data

The degree to which the Alaska prison population reflects these national figures is unknown. There are no statewide figures



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available on the number of children, their living situations, education, financial support, or contacts with the imprisoned parent. There is no system in place to identify these children. The Department of Corrections does not currently collect information on children of imprisoned offenders in any systematic way. Due to this lack of an overview of the situation and numbers of prisoners with minor children, DOC has no formally articulated policy directly addressed to the needs of this inmate population, and the department does not consider a prisoner's status as a parent when making facility assignments.

Neither of the other state agencies involved with children—the Department of Education and the Department of Health and Human Services—has assembled data on children of prisoners.

National Institute of Corrections Project

As a result of concern over the situation and needs of this group of children, representatives from each of the major state agencies involved with children, the Children's Cabinet and Catholic Community Services (CCS) in Juneau, have formed a working group. The efforts of the group have resulted in a three-year National Institute of Corrections grant to CCS, one of ten awarded to agencies nationwide to study the situation of the children of incarcerated parents. One of the objectives of the project in Alaska is to devise a mechanism for collecting data on this population as a first step toward identifying their needs.

The March conference organized under the auspices of the NIC project brought together for the first time representatives from DOC and other state agencies to explore the issues presented by the children of prisoners. Many of the conference participants had personal professional experience involving children with incarcerated parents. It also emerged that many agencies and individual professionals in the state were already trying to meet the special needs of these children. As an outcome of the conference, the Catholic Community Service NIC project staff are beginning to assemble a statewide data base identifying all possible sources of information about families of prisoners as well as possible sources for assistance.

An FY 2003 request to the legislature for a half-million dollars to study the issue was rejected.

Some data from the preceding article were taken from the Bureau of Justice Statistics special report "Incarcerated Children and Their Children," NCJ 182335.

Table 2. Selected Characteristics of State or Federal Prisoners by Whether the Inmates were Parents of Minor Children, 1997

	Percent of state prisoners		Percent of federal prisoners	
	Parents	Nonparents	Parents	Nonparents
Gender				
Male	92.6 %	95.2 %	93.2 %	91.9 %
Female	7.4	4.8	6.8	8.1
Race/Hispanic origin				
White non-Hispanic	28.9 %	38.9 %	21.9 %	43.4 %
Black non-Hispanic	49.4	42.8	44.0	27.0
Hispanic	18.9	14.5	30.0	22.9
Other	2.8	3.8	4.0	6.7
Age				
24 or younger	15.8 %	25.0 %	7.8 %	11.3 %
25-34	44.9	30.1	41.8	27.9
35-44	32.1	26.0	35.1	23.0
45-54	6.6	13.3	12.8	22.1
55 or older	0.6	5.6	2.5	15.8
Median age	32 years	33 years	35 years	40 years
Marital status				
Married	23.0 %	8.7 %	35.8 %	21.2 %
Widowed	1.6	2.2	1.6	1.8
Divorced	20.5	16.1	19.0	22.9
Separated	7.2	3.9	6.0	5.3
Never married	47.7	69.2	37.6	48.8
Education				
8th grade or less	12.7 %	15.5 %	11.5 %	11.9 %
Some high school	27.1	23.6	16.7	10.7
GED	30.6	32.6	27.0	26.5
High school graduate	16.1	14.9	19.8	20.8
Some college or more	13.4	13.4	25.0	30.1

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics

Table 3. Living Situation of Children of Incarcerated Parents, 1997

	Percent of state inmate parents	
	Male	Female
Parent lived with children prior to incarceration	43.8 %	64.3 %
Children's current caregiver*		
Child's other parent	89.6 %	28.0 %
Child's grandparent	13.3	52.9
Other relative	4.9	25.7
Foster home/agency	1.8	9.6
Friends/other	4.9	10.4

* Some prisoners had children in different homes.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics

Correctional Populations: 2001

While Alaska continues to have a rate of incarceration lower than the national rate, the state's correctional population grew much more than that of the country as a whole in 2001, and Alaska had one of the highest percentages among the states of prisoners held in private facilities.

Overall, the nation's prison population grew 1.1 percent in 2001, less than the average annual growth of 3.8 percent since the end of 1995. Alaska, however, experienced an 8.9 percent increase in its prison population.

According to figures released by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the total number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of federal or state adult correctional authorities was 1,406,031 at the end of 2001. During the year the states added 3,193 prisoners and the federal prison system added 11,577 prisoners.

Overall, the United States incarcerated 2,100,146 persons at the end of 2001. This total represents persons held in:

- federal and state prisons (1,324,465, which excludes state and federal prisoners in local jails);
- territorial prisons (15,852);
- local jails (631,240);
- facilities operated by or exclusively for the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (8,761);
- military facilities (2,436);
- jails in Indian country (1,912);
- juvenile facilities (108,965 as of October 1999).

The national rate of incarceration in prison at the end of 2001 was 470 sentenced prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents—up from 411 in 1995. About one in every 112 men and one in every 1,724 women were sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal authorities. The Alaska rate of incarceration was 300 sentenced inmates per 100,000.

Private Prisons

At the end of 2001, 32 states, the federal system and the District of Columbia reported a total of almost 92,000 prisoners held in private facilities. The federal system had placed over 19,000 inmates in privately-owned prisons. Among the states, Texas had the most inmates in private facilities—16,000—followed by Oklahoma with more than 6,600. Five states—New Mexico (44%), Montana (33%), Alaska (32%), Oklahoma (29%), and Wyoming (28%)—

Table 1. Prisoners Under the Jurisdiction of State or Federal Correctional Authorities, 1999 and 2000

		Total		Percent change
		12/31/00	12/31/01	12/31/00-12/31/01
U.S. total		1,391,261	1,406,031	1.1 %
	Federal	145,416	156,993	8.0
	State	1,245,845	1,249,038	0.3
Northeast		174,826	172,614	-1.3 %
	Connecticut ^a	18,355	19,196	4.6
	Maine	1,679	1,704	1.5
	Massachusetts	10,722	10,602	-1.1
	New Hampshire	2,257	2,392	6.0
	New Jersey	29,784	28,142	-5.5
	New York	70,199	67,534	-3.8
	Pennsylvania	36,847	38,062	3.3
	Rhode Island ^a	3,286	3,241	-1.4
	Vermont ^a	1,697	1,741	2.6
Midwest		237,378	240,739	1.4 %
	Illinois	45,281	44,348	-2.1
	Indiana	20,125	20,966	4.2
	Iowa ^b	7,955	7,962	0.1
	Kansas	8,344	8,577	2.8
	Michigan	47,718	48,849	2.4
	Minnesota	6,238	6,606	5.9
	Missouri	27,543	28,757	4.4
	Nebraska	3,895	3,937	1.1
	North Dakota	1,076	1,111	3.3
	Ohio	45,833	45,281	-1.2
	South Dakota	2,616	2,812	7.5
	Wisconsin	20,754	21,533	3.8
South		561,214	562,239	0.2 %
	Alabama	26,332	26,741	1.6
	Arkansas	11,915	12,159	2.0
	Delaware ^a	6,921	7,006	1.2
	District of Columbia ^{a,c}	7,456	2,750	-63.1
	Florida ^b	71,319	72,406	1.5
	Georgia ^b	44,232	45,937	3.9
	Kentucky	14,919	15,424	3.4
	Louisiana	35,207	35,710	1.4
	Maryland	23,538	23,752	0.9
	Mississippi	20,241	21,460	6.0
	North Carolina	31,266	31,979	2.3
	Oklahoma	23,181	22,780	-1.7
	South Carolina	21,778	22,576	3.7
	Tennessee	22,166	23,671	6.8
	Texas	166,719	162,070	-2.8
	Virginia	30,168	31,603	4.8
	West Virginia	3,856	4,215	9.3
West		272,427	273,446	0.4 %
	Alaska ^a	4,173	4,546	8.9
	Arizona ^b	26,510	27,710	4.5
	California	163,001	159,444	-2.2
	Colorado	16,833	17,448	3.7
	Hawaii ^a	5,053	5,454	7.9
	Idaho	5,535	6,006	8.5
	Montana	3,105	3,328	7.2
	Nevada	10,063	10,201	1.4
	New Mexico	5,342	5,668	6.1
	Oregon	10,580	11,455	8.3
	Utah	5,637	5,343	-5.2
	Washington	14,915	15,159	1.6
	Wyoming	1,680	1,684	0.2

a. Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison population.

b. Population figures are based on custody counts.

c. Responsibility for sentenced felons was transferred to the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics

Table 2. Alaska Correctional Inmates by Facility and Ethnic Origin, January 1, 2002

	White			Alaska Native or American Indian			Black			Hispanic			Asian			Unknown			Total		
	Fe-	Fe-	Total	Fe-	Fe-	Total	Fe-	Fe-	Total	Fe-	Fe-	Total	Fe-	Fe-	Total	Fe-	Fe-	Total	Fe-	Fe-	Total*
	Male	male		Male	male		Male	male		Male	male		Male	male		Male	male		Male	male	
Correctional centers, jails, and pretrial facilities																					
Anchorage Annex CC (Sixth Avenue Jail)	51	10	61	37	4	41	17	2	19	5	1	6	0	1	1	1	0	1	111	18	129
Anvil Mountain CC	6	0	6	82	4	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	89	4	93
Cook Inlet Pretrial	170	2	172	104	2	106	92	0	92	26	0	26	16	0	16	4	0	4	412	4	416
Elks Point	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Fairbanks CC	99	9	108	90	7	97	20	5	25	4	0	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	215	21	236
Hiland Mountain CC	41	107	148	39	62	101	4	32	36	0	4	4	0	3	3	2	0	2	86	208	294
Ketchikan CC	31	3	34	21	2	23	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	56	5	61
Ketchikan Work Camp	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Lemon Creek CC	81	2	83	70	3	73	5	0	5	6	1	7	3	1	4	1	1	2	166	8	175
Mat-Su Pretrial	52	3	55	13	0	13	2	0	2	4	0	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	73	3	76
Palmer Medium Security CC	117	0	117	72	0	72	33	0	33	7	0	7	7	0	7	0	0	0	236	0	236
Palmer Minimum Security CC	73	0	73	77	0	77	11	0	11	3	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	166	0	166
Point McKenzie	51	0	51	32	0	32	7	0	7	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	93	0	93
Spring Creek CC	256	0	256	184	0	184	79	0	79	11	0	11	13	0	13	1	0	1	544	0	544
Wildwood CC	121	0	121	97	0	97	21	0	21	2	0	2	10	0	10	0	0	0	251	0	251
Wildwood Pretrial	72	9	81	16	3	19	7	0	7	2	0	2	3	0	3	1	1	2	101	13	114
Yukon-Kuskokwim CC	6	0	6	87	10	97	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	97	10	107
Arizona Detention Center	339	0	339	294	0	294	103	0	103	22	0	22	19	0	19	0	0	0	777	0	777
Colorado State Prison	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Federal Bureau of Prisons	21	3	24	7	0	7	0	2	2	5	0	5	0	1	1	1	0	1	34	6	40
Minnesota State Prison	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	1,589	148	1,737	1,323	97	1,420	405	41	446	100	7	107	80	6	86	13	2	15	3,510	301	3,812
Community residential centers																					
Akeela House	7	7	14	0	2	2	3	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	11	10	21
Alaska Native Alcohol Rehabilitation	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Aullaqsaatqigvik	1	0	1	4	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	6
Clitheroe	3	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
Cordova Center	141	8	149	73	7	80	36	3	39	5	0	5	2	2	4	1	0	1	258	20	278
Glacier Manor	40	4	44	28	4	32	2	0	2	1	1	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	73	9	82
Glennwood Center	46	3	49	15	3	18	8	3	11	0	0	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	72	10	83
Maniilaq	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Midtown Center - Anchorage	10	0	10	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	20
North Star Center	41	4	45	29	2	31	7	0	7	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	7	85
Parkview	45	0	45	19	1	20	9	0	9	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	1	77
Safe Harbor	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Seaside	1	1	2	34	5	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	6	41
Tundra Center	2	0	2	72	2	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	2	76
	339	27	366	286	28	314	65	7	72	10	2	12	8	3	11	1	0	1	709	67	777
Total	1,928	175	2,103	1,609	125	1,734	470	48	518	110	9	119	88	9	97	14	2	16	4,219	368	4,589

* Overall total may be greater than detail due to missing gender and/or race detail for specific individuals.

Source of data: Anchorage Department of Corrections

had at least 25 percent of their prison populations in private facilities.

The Alaska Department of Corrections reports that at the beginning of January 2002, 777 Alaska prisoners were incarcerated in the Arizona Detention Center—in effect making this facility the largest Alaska prison (Table 2).

Demographics of Alaska Prisons

In Alaska the prison population, as in the nation as a whole, is predominately male. Ninety-two percent of the incarcerated population at the beginning of 2002 was male.

Overall, both blacks and Alaska Natives/

Please see *Corrections*, page 6

Table 3. Selected Alaska State Agency Operating Budgets, FY 1990 and FY 2003

	FY 1990	FY 2003	% increase
	(actual)	(authorized)	
Department of Corrections	\$96,759,900	\$180,762,200	86.8 %
Department of Law	\$25,479,300	\$47,072,900	84.7
Department of Public Safety	\$80,157,600	\$107,287,700	33.8
Alaska Court System	\$38,909,900	\$54,256,100	39.4
Office of the Public Defender	\$6,309,600	\$10,725,500	70.0
Division of Juvenile Justice*	\$16,809,300	\$34,640,100	106.1
Department of Education	\$728,847,400	\$998,971,000	37.1

* In July 1999, the Division of Juvenile Justice became a separate division of the Department of Health and Social Services; formerly, juvenile justice services were provided by Youth Services, a unit of the Division of Family and Youth Services.

Source of data: Alaska Legislative Finance Division

Table 1. COPS Funds Recipients in Alaska, 1994-2002

Recipient	Funds received*	Number of officers funded (full-time equivalent)	Recipient	Funds received*	Number of officers funded (full-time equivalent)
Akiachak Native Community	\$632,392	8.5 officers	Organized Village of Kwethluk	432,189	4.5 officers
Akiak Native Community	259,235	2.0	Kwigillingok Department of Public Safety	\$155,562	4.0
Alakanuk Tribal Council and City of Alakanuk	332,307	7.0	Native Village of Kwinhagak	258,447	2.0
Alaska Department of Corrections	71,873	0.0	City of Lower Kalskag	55,224	1.0
Alaska Department of Health and Social Services	1,500,000	0.0	Village of Manokotak	295,912	4.5
Alaska State Troopers	7,226,852	4.2	City of Marshall	103,347	2.0
City of Ambler	63,905	1.0	McGrath Native Village Council	72,515	0.0
Anchorage Police Department	6,497,364	75.1	City of Mekoryuk	112,500	1.5
Angoon Department of Public Safety	71,347	1.0	Metlakatla Police Department	470,710	1.0
Anvik Tribal Council	190,280	1.5	Minto Tribal Council	75,000	1.0
Asa'carsamiut Tribal Council	1,196,735	7.0	Mount Sanford Tribal Consortium	488,485	1.0 +
Atmautluak Traditional Council	77,129	1.0	City of Napakiak	68,310	2.0
Native Village of Barrow	122,322	3.0	Village of Napaskiak	532,316	4.5
Bethel Police Department	400,000	4.0	Nenana Department of Public Safety	107,573	1.2
Bristol Bay Native Association	23,400	4.8	Newtok Traditional Council	273,837	3.0
City of Buckland	53,766	1.0	Nome Police Department	90,000	1.0
Chefornak Traditional Council	183,218	2.0	City of Noorvik	85,709	1.0
Chevak Traditional Council and City of Chevak	390,668	8.5	City of North Pole	275,000	3.0
Village of Chickaloon and Chickaloon Village Forestry Department	1,473,250	8.0	North Slope Borough	445,409	2.0
City of Craig	94,748	1.8	City of Nunapituchuk	27,527	0.8
Eagle IRA Council	79,718	0.0	Palmer Police Department	163,118	1.0
Eek Traditional Council	117,924	3.0	Petersburg Police Department	75,000	1.0
Native Village of Eklutna	139,678	2.0	Quinhagak Police Department	59,456	1.0
City of Elim	89,999	1.0	Ruby Tribal Council	73,750	0.0
City of Emmonak	213,976	3.5	Native Village of Saint Michael	288,741	3.5
Fairbanks Department of Public Safety	3,857,343	24.8	Sandpoint Police Department	150,000	2.0
Fairbanks North Star Borough	1,995,600	0.0	Scammon Bay Traditional Council	79,418	1.0
Fort Yukon Police Department	90,000	1.0	City of Selawik	493,297	6.5
City of Galena	75,000	1.0	City of Seldovia	101,100	1.5
City of Gambell and Native Village of Gambell	469,011	6.0	City of Sheldon Point	93,156	1.5
Holy Cross Tribal Council	116,204	1.0	City and Borough of Sitka	75,000	1.0
Homer Department of Public Safety	153,094	2.0	City of Skagway	77,883	1.0
City of Hooper Bay	261,188	5.0	Sleetmute Traditional Council	82,460	not known
Hughes Traditional Council	70,755	2.0	Stevens Village IRA Council	378,839	1.5
Huslia Tribal Council	29,400	0.0	City of Tanana	75,000	1.0
Juneau Police Department	770,573	6.0	City of Teller	55,835	1.0
Kake Police Department	225,000	3.0	Tetlin Tribal Council	244,731	1.5
Village of Kaltag	58,965	0.5	Togiak Police Department	245,932	3.0
Kasigluk Traditional Council	239,880	3.9	Toksook Bay Traditional Council	98,757	2.0
Ketchikan Police Department	182,956	2.0	Tuluksak Native Community	438,426	7.0
City of Kiana	72,337	1.0	Tuntutuliak Traditional Council	224,781	1.1 +
Kipnuk Traditional Council	200,986	5.0	University of Alaska Anchorage Police Department	150,000	2.0
City of Klawock	80,625	1.2	University of Alaska Fairbanks	300,000	2.0
Kodiak Police Department	75,000	1.0	City of Upper Kalskag	55,224	1.0
Kohanok Village Council	140,674	1.0	Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government	136,749	2.0
City of Kotlik	92,680	1.5	City of Wasilla	1,183,691	3.6
City of Kotzebue	252,180	6.0	Whittier Police Department	150,000	2.0
Native Village of Koyuk (IRA Council)	120,538	1.5	Wrangell Police Department	75,000	1.0
			City and Borough of Yakutat	125,000	1.0
			Total	\$41,307,991	322.0 officers

* Totals from all COPS-granted programs.

Source: Office of Community-Oriented Policing Services (COPS)

COPS

(continued from page 1)

faction with police.

Another Urban Institute study "Hiring and Retention Issues in Police Agencies," released in late 2001, looks at determinants of police force strength and officer hiring and retention in relation to the COPS program. This study, which involved a telephone survey of over 1200 police agencies throughout the country, indicates that a majority of

agencies receiving COPS funds expected to retain at least some of the officer positions created for at least five years beyond the expiration of the grants. This finding is based on an analysis of the available short-term data and on individual agency projections. The study notes that the projected retention rates are consistent with historical patterns of officer retention following periods of extensive staffing increases.

Alaska

Over 90 Alaska police agencies, communities and tribal groups have received funds from COPS since 1994. These include most of the major cities and hubs as well as many rural villages. The numbers of officers hired over this eight-year period are presented in Table 1. The degree to which agencies have retained these positions beyond the end of the grant funding is not known. General statewide figures maintained by the Alaska Police Standards Council show that since 1994 the number of sworn officers has increased by 67 percent and since 1996, by 44 percent (Table 2). At the end of 1994 there were 714 active sworn officers in the state; at the end of 1996, 830, and in July 2002, there were 1192. It is clear that at least part of this steady increase in the number of ac-

tive certified police officers is due to the infusion of COPS funds.

The numbers from the Police Standards Council include certified officers in incorporated communities, but not village public safety officers or correctional officers; nor do they include non-certified officers. Some of the COPS funds have gone to very small, unincorporated communities, which may have positions not certified by the Council.

To date, there have been no in-depth studies of the effects of the COPS programs in Alaska communities, although as part of the grant compliance requirements, individual agencies submit periodic reports to the COPS office in Washington. One of the questions in Alaska, as in the rest of the country, is to what extent communities have been able to retain these positions when the flow of federal grant monies has ended. Given the very limited tax base of many small communities, retention of officers could be expected to be problematic. In addition, while the influx of COPS money has undoubtedly changed policing throughout the state, as yet it is not clear in what ways the money has resulted in the adoption of community policing concepts and techniques, or, from a more basic perspective, resulted in less crime and social disorder in the state's communities.

Table 2. Number of Sworn Police Officers in Alaska, 1994-2002

Year	Number	Year	Number
1994	714	1999	1,079
1995	759	2000	1,151
1996	830	2001	1,216
1997	897	2002	1,192
1998	979		

Note: The 2002 figure is from mid-July; figures for all other years are from December 31.

Numbers include officers in organized communities, but do not include uncertified officers in unorganized communities, village public safety officers or correctional officers.

Source: Alaska Police Standards Council

Corrections

(continued from page 5)

American Indians are incarcerated at levels very disproportionate to their percentages in the general population. The number of Alaska Natives and American Indians incarcerated in secure facilities at the beginning of the year was 1,420—37.2 percent of the total prison population. The number of African Americans incarcerated was 446, 11.7 percent of the prison population. According to Alaska Department of Labor figures, Alaska Natives comprise close to 17 percent of the general population and African Americans, 4 percent.

As discussed above, the privately owned facility in Florence, Arizona, serves as Alaska's biggest prison, with 777 inmates—all male. The racial and ethnic mixture among the inmates held there parallels that in the prison population as a whole: nearly 44 percent are white; close to 38 percent are Alaska Natives; 13 percent are black; 3 percent are Hispanic and 2 percent, Asian. The in-state facility with the largest number of inmates—Spring Creek—reflects a similar ethnic and racial mix.

There are significantly fewer women incarcerated—301 in jails or prisons in

Alaska, only 8 percent of the total prison population. Most of these women—208—are serving their sentences at Hiland Mountain. Alaska Native and African-American women are also incarcerated at a level disproportionate to their percentage in the population as a whole—32 percent and 14 percent, respectively, of the total female prison population.

Corrections Budget

The Department of Corrections budget has grown from just under \$97 million in FY 1990 to close to \$181 million authorized in FY 2003—an increase of 87 percent. This was one of the largest budget increases among the state justice agencies during that period, surpassed only by that of the Division of Juvenile Justice. (See Table 3. The budget of the Department of Education is included in the table for comparison purposes.) The DOC budget increase parallels the growth in the correctional population since 1990—an increase of 94 percent, from 2,362 at the end of 1990 to 4,587 at the beginning of 2002.

Some of the data in this article was drawn from the Bureau of Justice Statistics bulletin "Prisoners in 2001," NCJ 195189.

Justice Center Newcomers

The Justice Center has added three new members. Alan McKelvie will serve as the director of the Center's statistical analysis unit. He holds degrees in experimental psychology and has worked as a research and systems analyst and data manager for over twenty years, most recently with the Alaska Judicial Council and the Alaska Sentencing Commission. At the Judicial Council he designed and implemented the case management system for the Alaska Court of Appeals.

Bradley Myrston, a doctoral candidate in criminal justice at Indiana University, has joined the Center as a research associate. His areas of research have included the social organization of criminal justice, with a particular focus on the organization of policing and the problems of crime, justice and law in rural environments.

Marie Brunner has assumed the position of office manager with the Center. She has over twenty-five years of experience in the accounting field and previously served the university in the Division of Grants and Contracts.

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