

Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

2025 Annual Report

Senate Judiciary Committee

February 11 & February 23, 2026

Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

- Established in AS 44.19.641;
- Sixteen members (judicial, executive, and legislative branches);
- Annual report submitted each November must include “a description of recidivism rates” among other things.

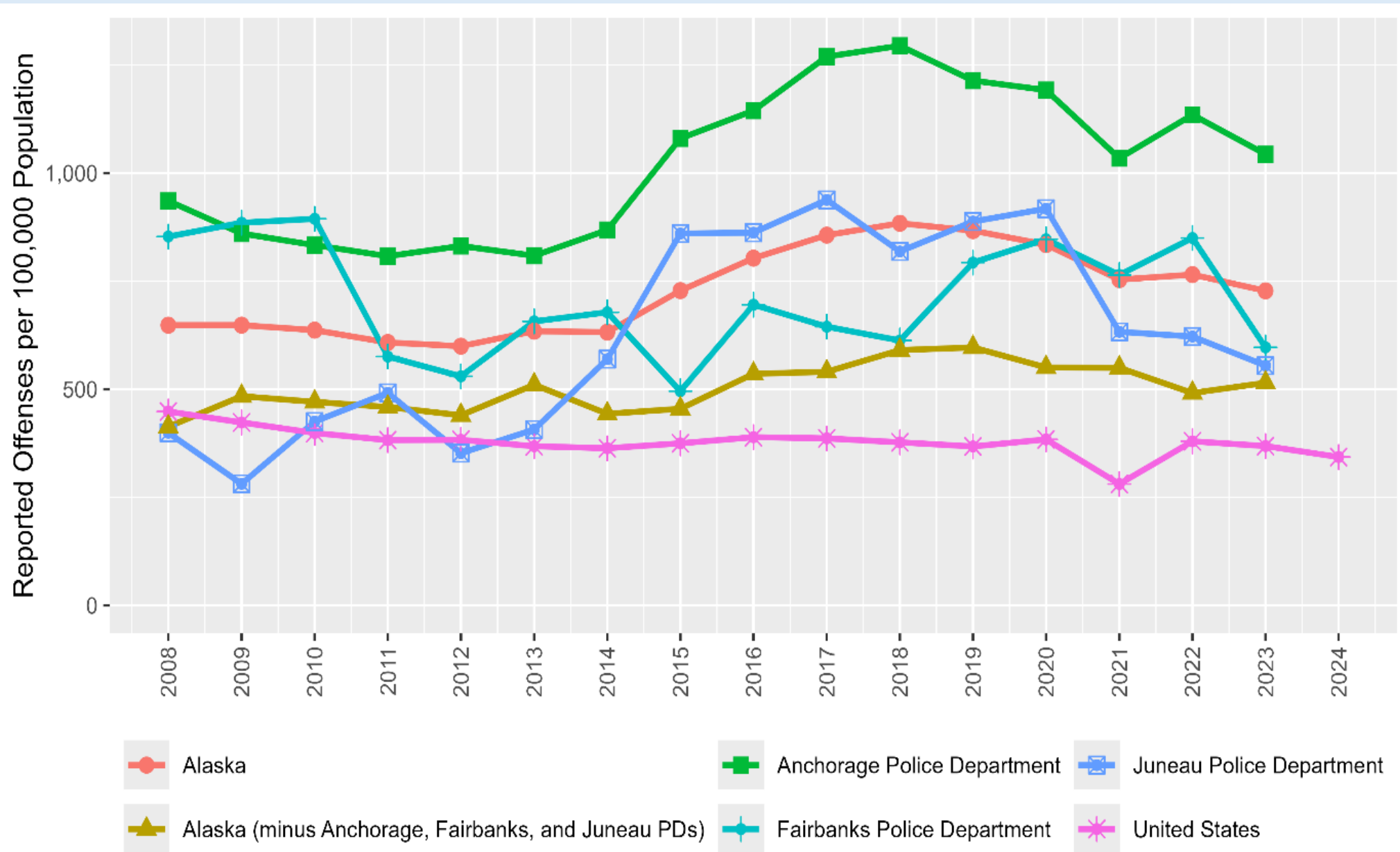
Topics for today

- Crime reported to law enforcement
- Arrests & citations
- Pretrial/Unsentenced prison populations
- Court case filings
- Court case dispositions
- Time to disposition
- Sentencing
- Recidivism

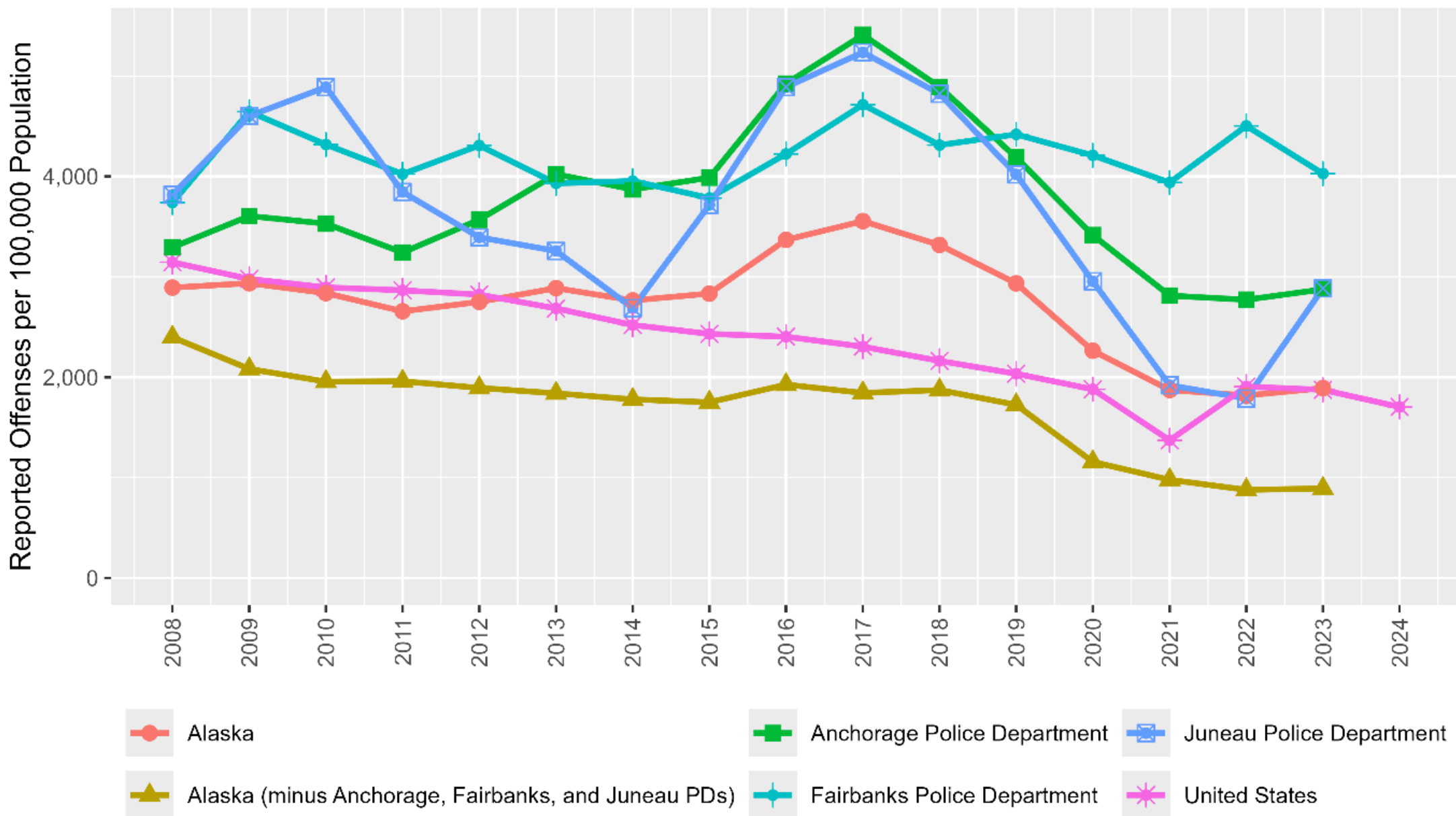
Crime Reported to Law Enforcement

- Crime reported to law enforcement is the starting point for data about the criminal justice system.
- State law (AS 12.62.130) requires law enforcement agencies to submit crime data to the Department of Public Safety.
- Serious offenses that occur with a degree of regularity and are likely to be reported to law enforcement are classified as “Part I” offenses. Part I offenses include both “violent” and “property” crime:
 - Violent: murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault;
 - Property: burglary, larceny theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Reports of Crime to Law Enforcement: UCR Part I – Violent Offenses



Reports of Crime to Law Enforcement: UCR Part 1 – Property Crimes



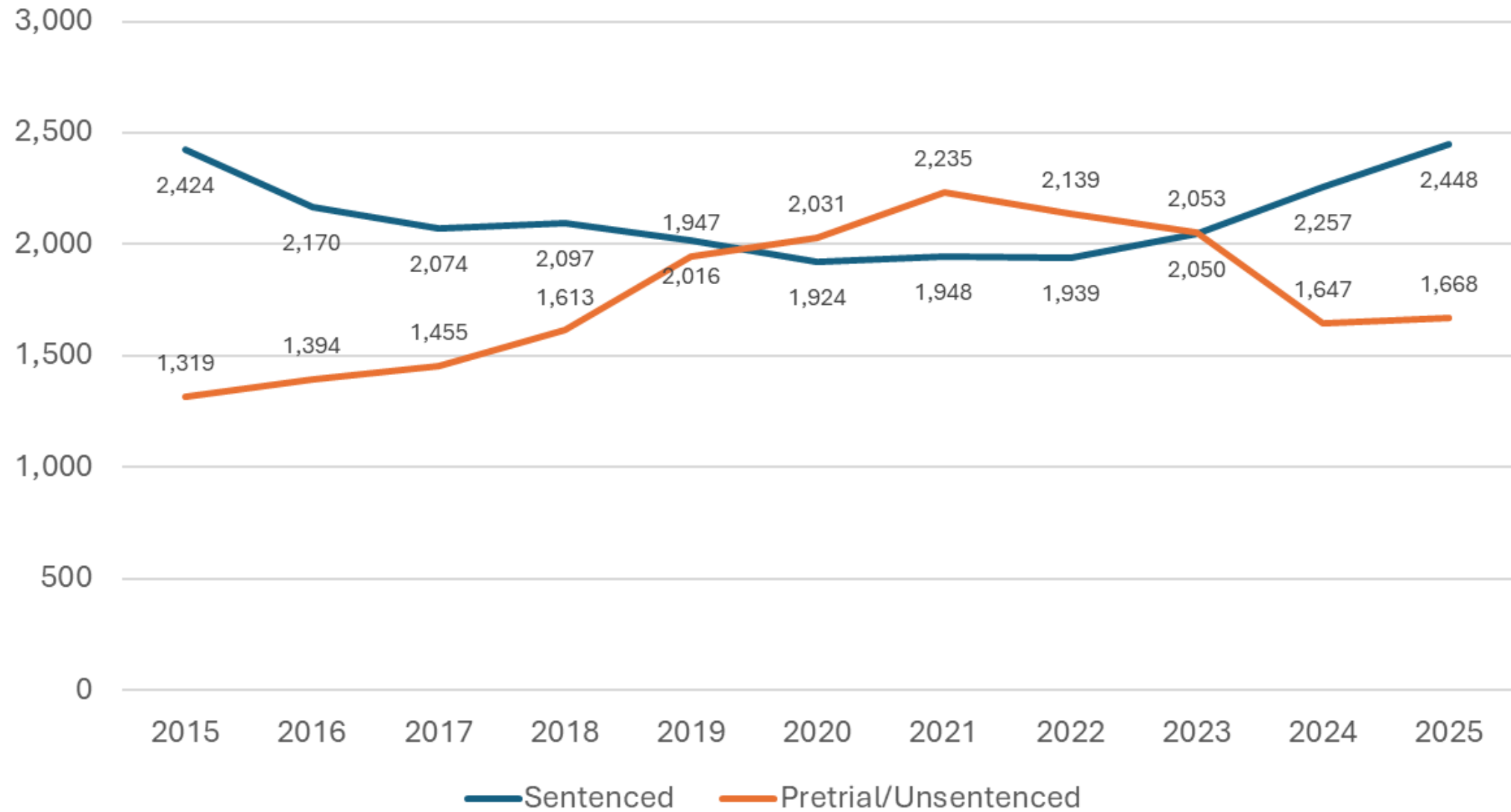
Arrests and Citations

- The number of arrests and citations in most court locations **decreased** between 2019 and 2024 (over the last decade, the number of arrests/citations peaked in 2019).
- Statewide, the number of arrests during 2024 **decreased** by more than 30% compared to 2019.

Number of Arrests/Citations by Court Location				
	2019	2024		Percent Change 2019 to 2024
Alaska	30,918	20,526	↓	-34%
Anchorage Court	12,400	8,739	↓	-30%
Fairbanks Court	3,589	2,249	↓	-37%
Juneau Court	1,526	996	↓	-35%
Alaska (minus Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau Courts)	13,403	8,542	↓	-36%

Data Source: Alaska Department of Public Safety

Fig. 5 Number Incarcerated by Legal Status
(January 1st, Moment in Time)



Criminal Case Filings

Number of Criminal Case Filings per Year

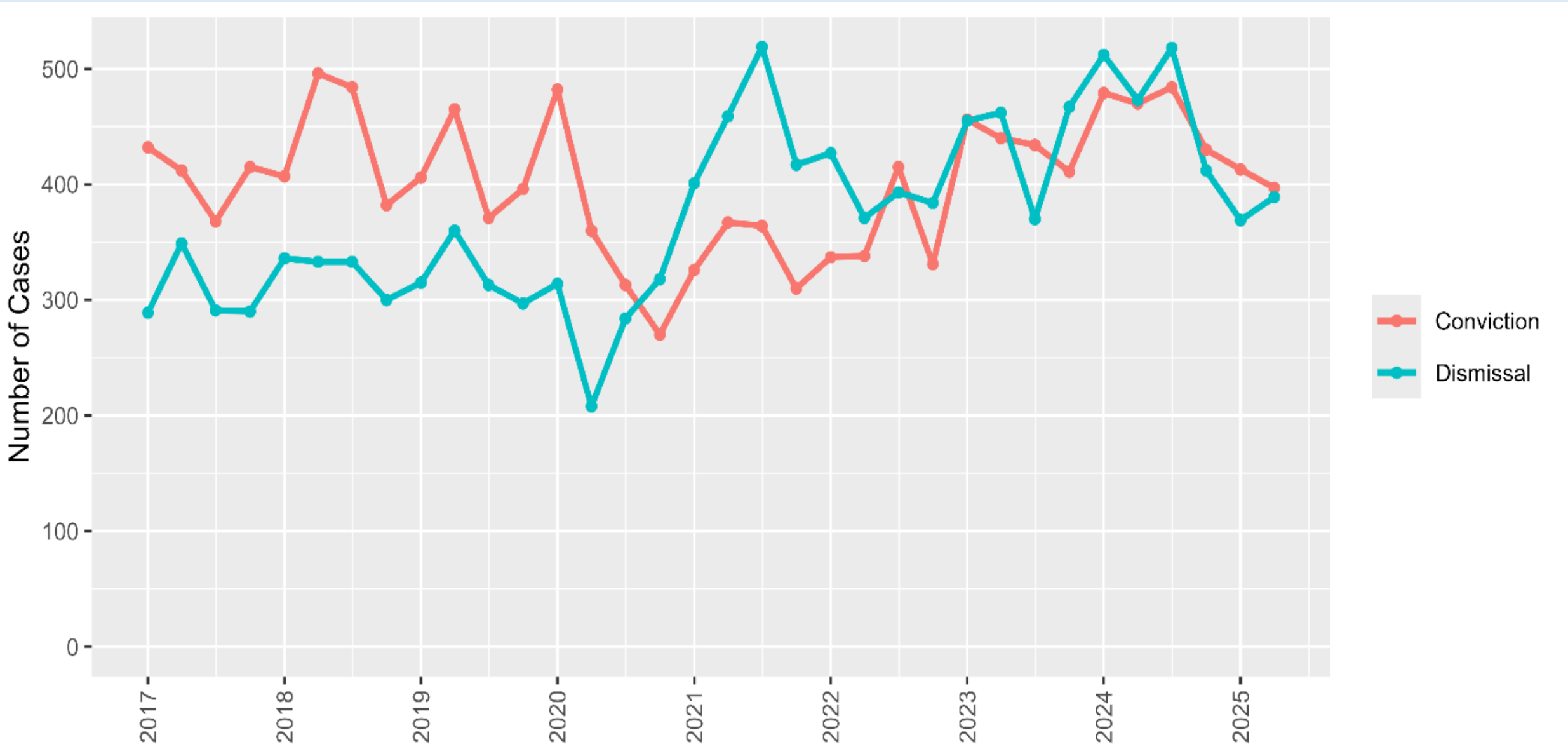
Year	Felony	Misdemeanor	Total
2015	5,738	22,635	28,373
2016	5,878	19,450	25,328
2017	6,158	18,051	24,209
2018	6,785	20,651	27,436
2019	6,327	22,305	28,632
2020	6,505	19,071	25,576
2021	6,114	16,397	22,511
2022	5,715	14,354	20,069
2023	5,503	14,141	19,644
2024	5,075	12,703	17,778

Data Source: Alaska Court System

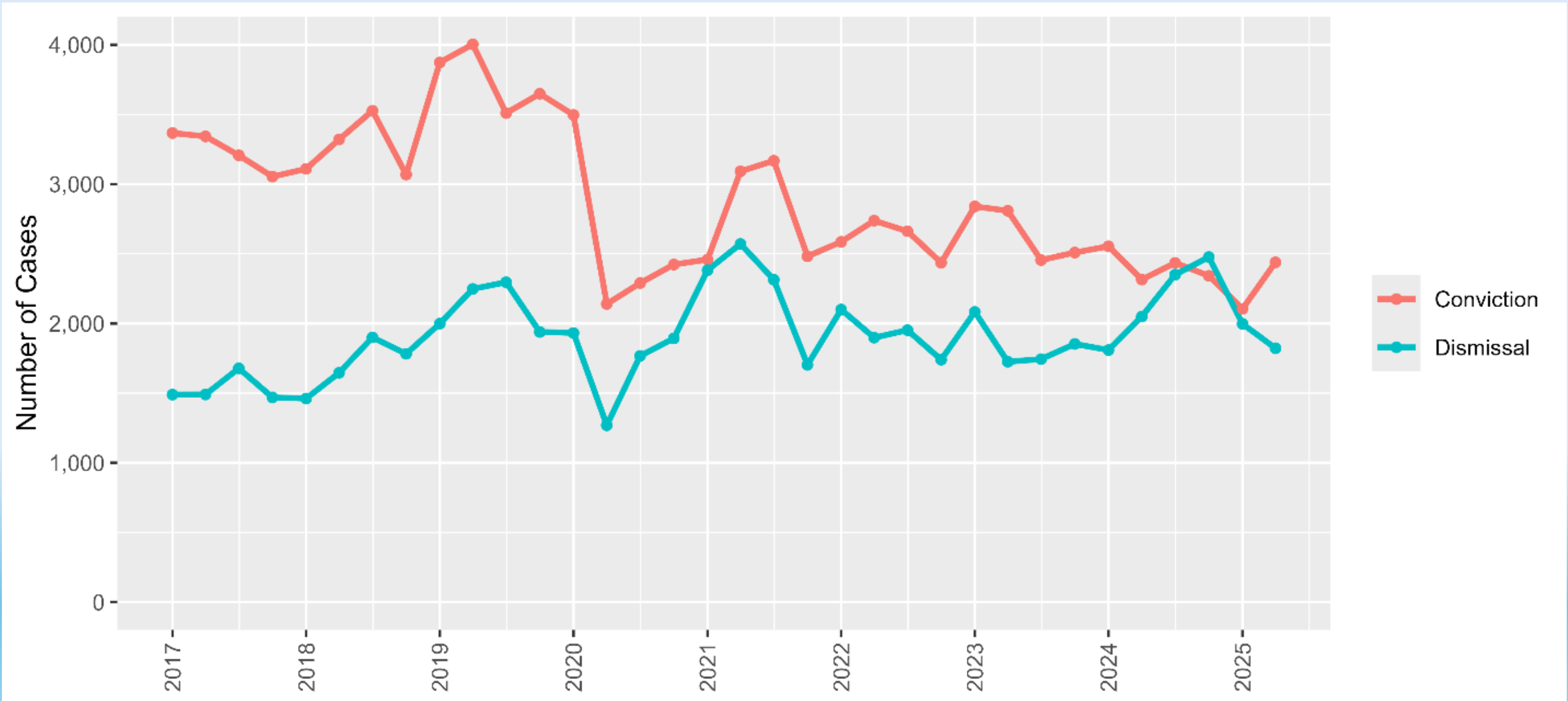
Data Analyses: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

Number of criminal cases filed by the severity of the single most serious charge.

Number of Felony Cases Resolved via Conviction or Dismissal (per calendar quarter)



Number of Misdemeanor Cases Resolved via Conviction or Dismissal (per calendar quarter)



Number of Criminal Case Dispositions by Outcome per Calendar Year

Calendar Year	Dismissal	Acquittal	Conviction
2017	7,356	50	14,756
2018	8,094	47	14,991
2019	9,772	71	16,862
2020	7,985	14	11,855
2021	10,770	27	12,637
2022	9,268	70	11,956
2023	9,160	49	12,504
2024	10,606	67	11,683

Data Source: Alaska Court System

Data Analyses: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

Time to Case Disposition

- “Time to disposition” is measured as the time between the filing of a court case and the closing of the case (the date of the judgment).
- Among a small random sample of court cases disposed of during 2023, approximately 81% of cases contained at least one recorded continuance – 88% of cases where the single most serious offense at filing was a felony, and 71% of cases where the single most serious offense at filing was a misdemeanor.

Number of Continuances per Court Case (Sample of 450 Cases)					
Single Most Serious Offense at Case Filing	0	1-10	11-20	21-30	Over 30
Felony	11.8%	46.3%	28.2%	8.5%	5.2%
Misdemeanor	28.9%	56.1%	10.6%	3.9%	0.6%

Data Source: Alaska Court System

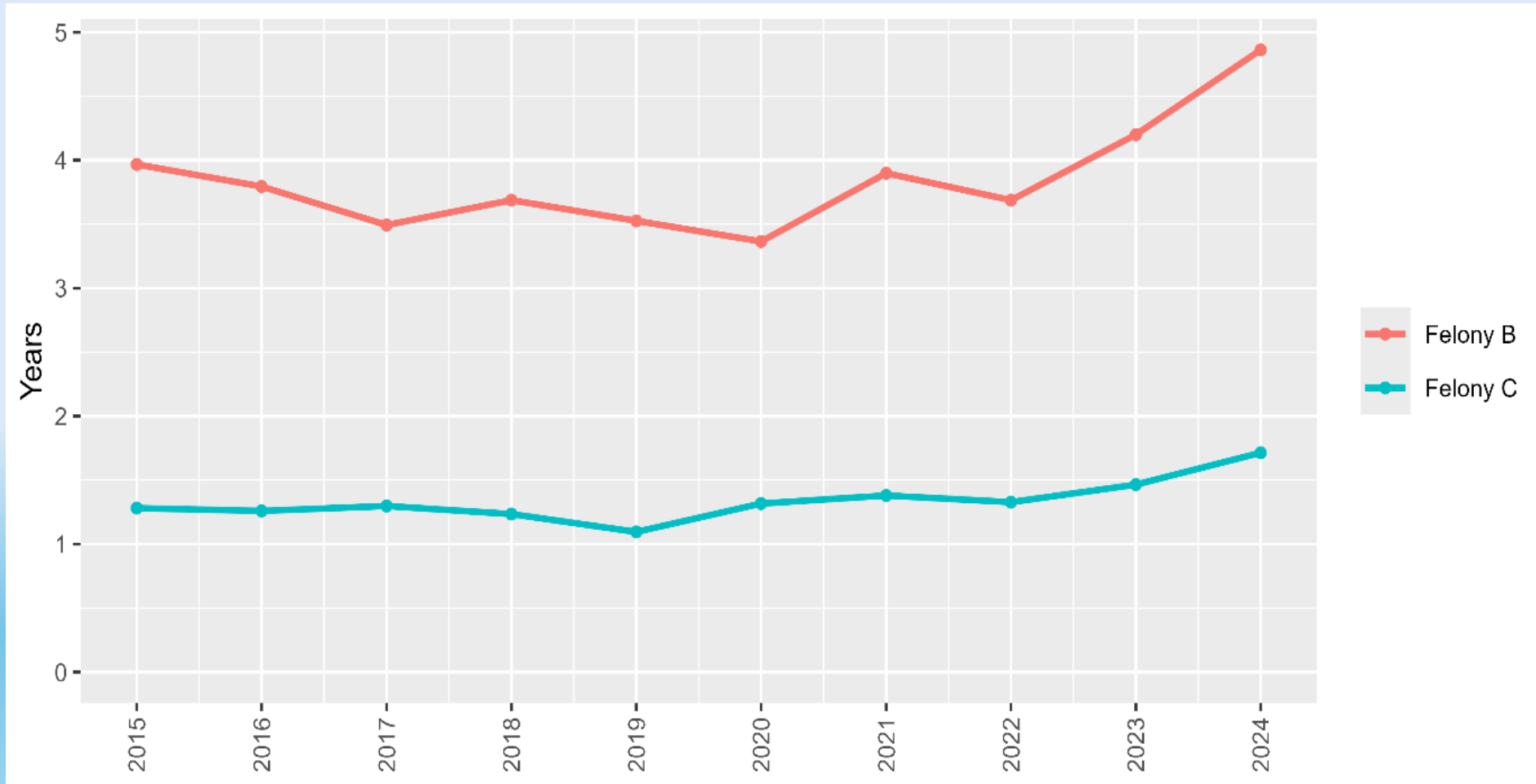
Time to Case Disposition

- Time to disposition is measured in days. Felonies usually take longer to be resolved than misdemeanors. Time to disposition generally **increased** between 2017 and 2021 but have begun to **decline** in 2024 and 2025.
- Mean and median results differ significantly. This is typically a result of a small number of cases that take a long time to be resolved.

Mean and Median Time to Disposition by the Single Most Serious Charge at Case Filing per Calendar Year (in Days)				
Calendar Year	Felony		Misdemeanor	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
2017	221	129	170	75
2018	236	153	150	83
2019	268	173	177	100
2020	300	192	213	127
2021	424	273	323	195
2022	428	294	339	214
2023	498	323	361	204
2024	495	309	332	197
2025	453	246	303	143

Sentencing

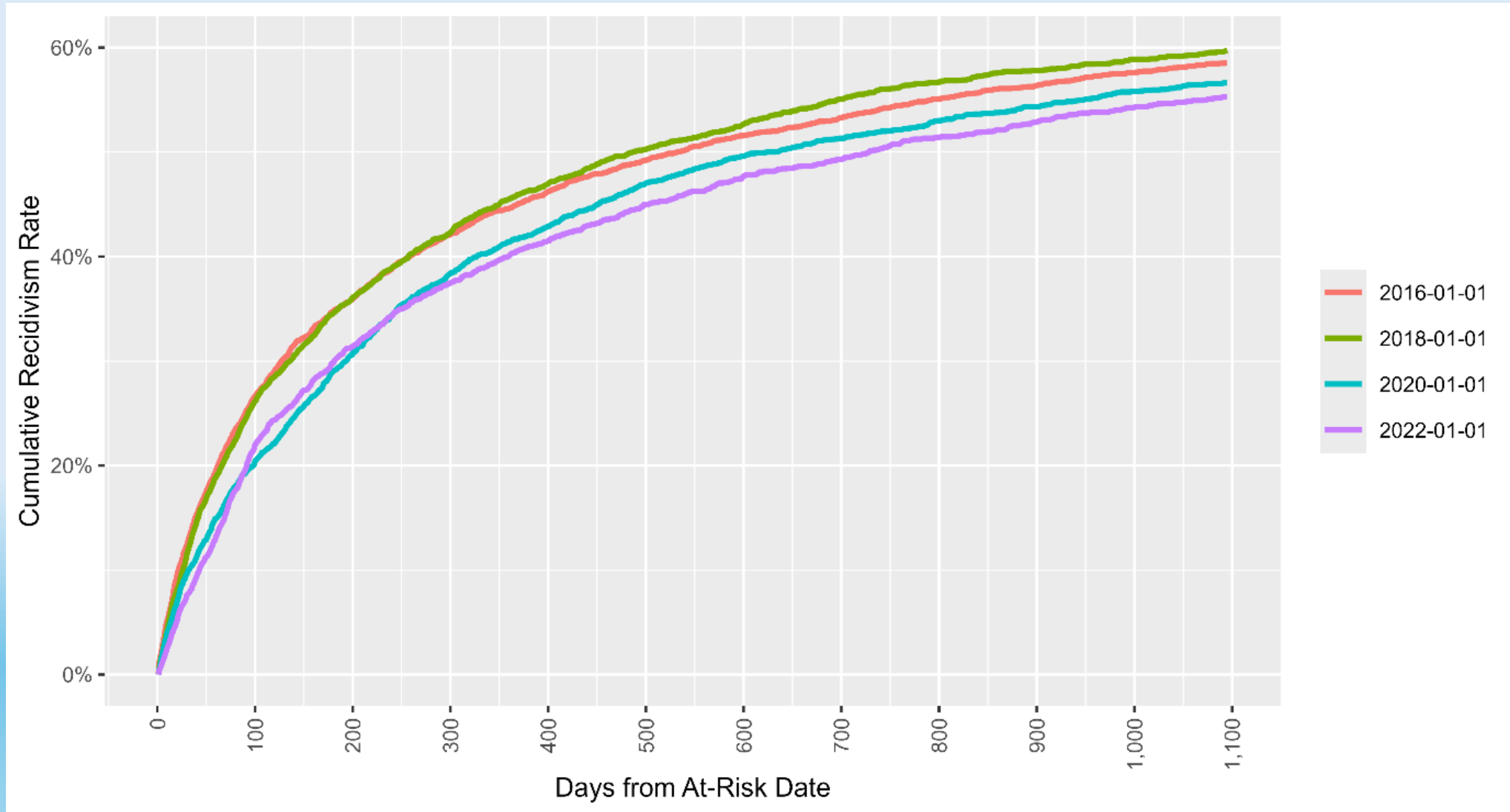
- Between 2019 and 2025, the mean active sentence length increased for both people convicted of misdemeanors and felonies. The chart below illustrates the trend for C and B felonies.



Recidivism

- A tool used by researchers and others to understand the criminal justice system, in whole or in part;
- Can be measured in various ways depending on the question being asked;
- Our data suggests that the factors most strongly affecting recidivism are not individual factors specific to a person, but rather systemic factors such as law enforcement and prosecution policies and priorities;
- Definition used here: percentage of **previously convicted** individuals who, within the **three** years following their date of conviction or release from incarceration (whichever is later) are **booked into or are otherwise returned to a correctional facility**.

Recidivism of the Jan. 1, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022 Cohorts (Statutory Definition)



Probation & Parole

Probation

When imposing sentence, a judge may order the defendant to be placed on probation under conditions specified by the judge.

- Probation can be ordered with or without a term of imprisonment;
- Probation is ordered when a judge suspends any portion of a term of imprisonment;
- Probation can include provision for active supervision, which is performed by probation officers at the Department of Corrections;
- Misdemeanants generally do not receive active supervision.

Probation & Parole

Parole

- Parole is the release of an individual from incarceration before the completion of their sentence of active imprisonment;
- Three kinds: mandatory, discretionary, geriatric, special medical;
- Mandatory parole applies to those who are serving at least a two-year term of incarceration with credit for good time (except for AS 11.41.100 & .110);
- Discretionary parole is available for those who are sentenced to at least 181 days, after they have served a certain portion of their sentence(s). The person must apply, and the Parole Board determines whether to grant the request;
- Parolees are supervised by officers at the Department of Corrections.

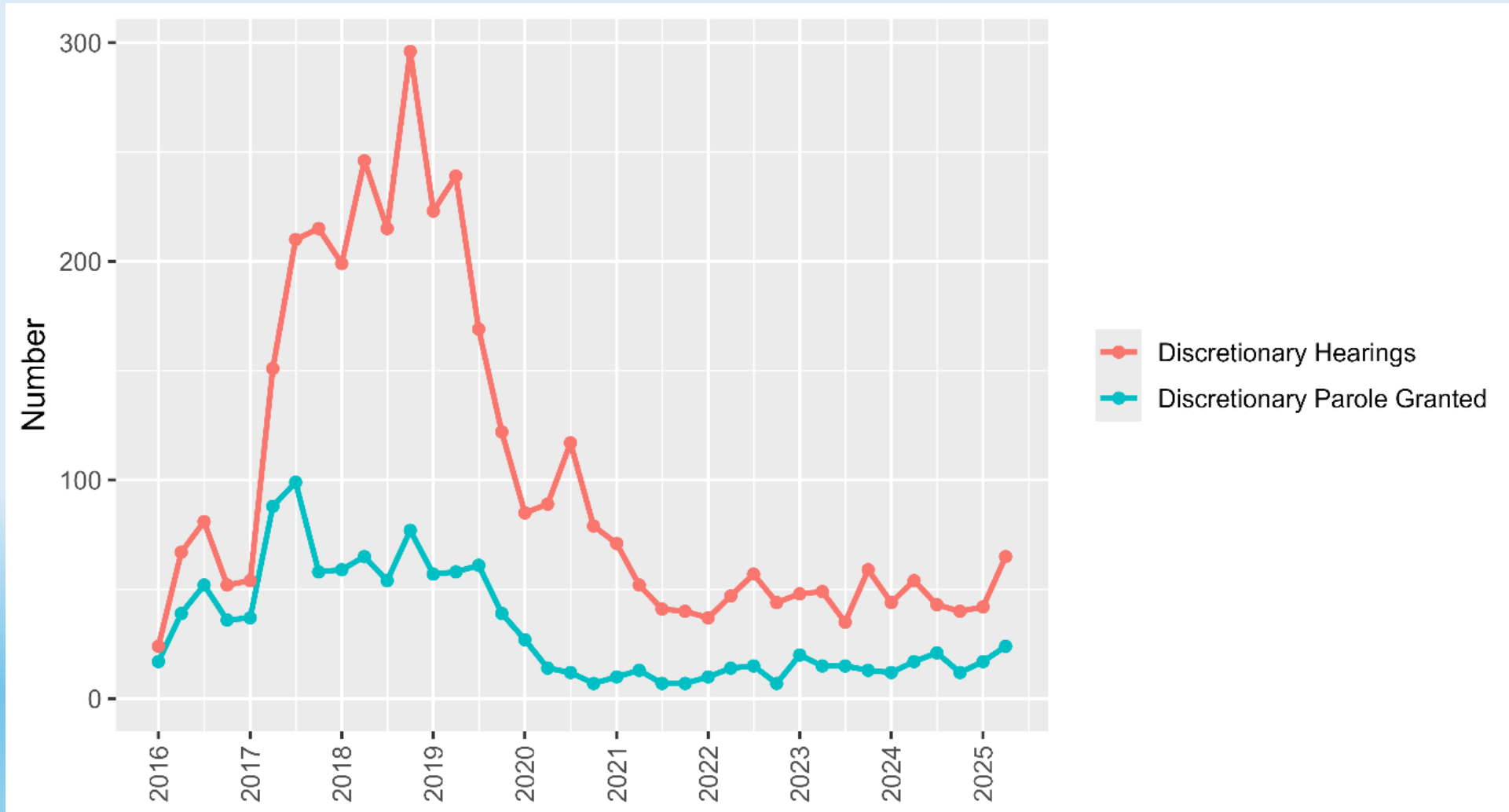
Probation & Parole

Parole

- Alaska has about 3,200 people on supervised probation and parole;
- Geriatric and special medical parole are not common: on 12/31/25 there were no individuals being actively supervised on geriatric or special medical parole;
- As between discretionary and mandatory parole, the majority of parolees are released on mandatory parole:

Of the 714 people released to parole in 2024, 655 were released on mandatory parole and 59 were released on discretionary parole

Number of Discretionary Parole Hearings and Discretionary Parole Granted per Calendar Quarter



Questions/Discussion

