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# Adult Prison Population

## Growth Review

January 5, 2024

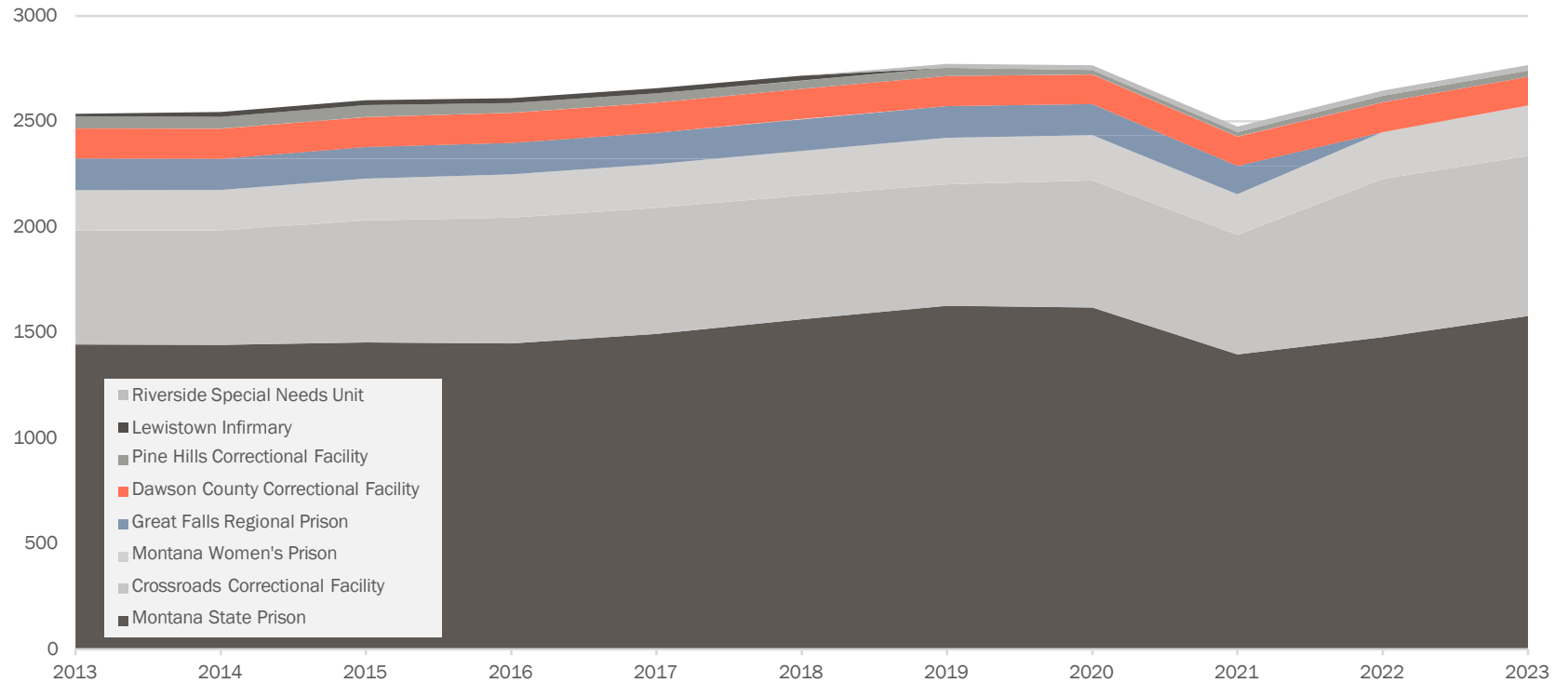


Request: Population counts from FY 2013 through FY 2023 for each facility – state-owned and contracted

The population in secure facilities has been steadily increasing over the last ten years, as shown in the graph. This graph utilizes yearly Average Daily Population (ADP) statistics for each fiscal year (FY), from FY2013 to FY2023. The data is also provided in the table below.

During this timeframe, we experienced COVID (FY2020-2022), and there were two major changes in facilities; the contract with Great Falls Regional Prison ended in FY2021 which coincided with an expansion at Crossroads Correctional Facility, and operations at Lewistown Infirmery were ended and transferred to Riverside Special Needs Unit in FY2019.

Montana Secure Facility Average Daily Population, FY2013-FY2023



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Montana State Prison	1444	1442	1454	1448	1493	1563	1627	1619	1397	1478	1578
Crossroads Correctional Facility	540	542	577	597	597	587	576	602	566	750	759
Montana Women's Prison	191	191	199	205	207	212	221	214	193	221	238
Great Falls Regional Prison	151	149	150	149	149	150	150	148	135	0	0
Dawson County Correctional Facility	141	142	142	142	142	143	142	140	138	141	136
Pine Hills Correctional Facility	58	56	57	46	44	38	40	22	21	31	30
Lewistown Infirmery	11	23	23	23	24	24	0	0	0	0	0
Riverside Special Needs Unit	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	22	26	25	27

Request: The number of admissions and releases for each fiscal year starting FY2013 through FY2023, also:

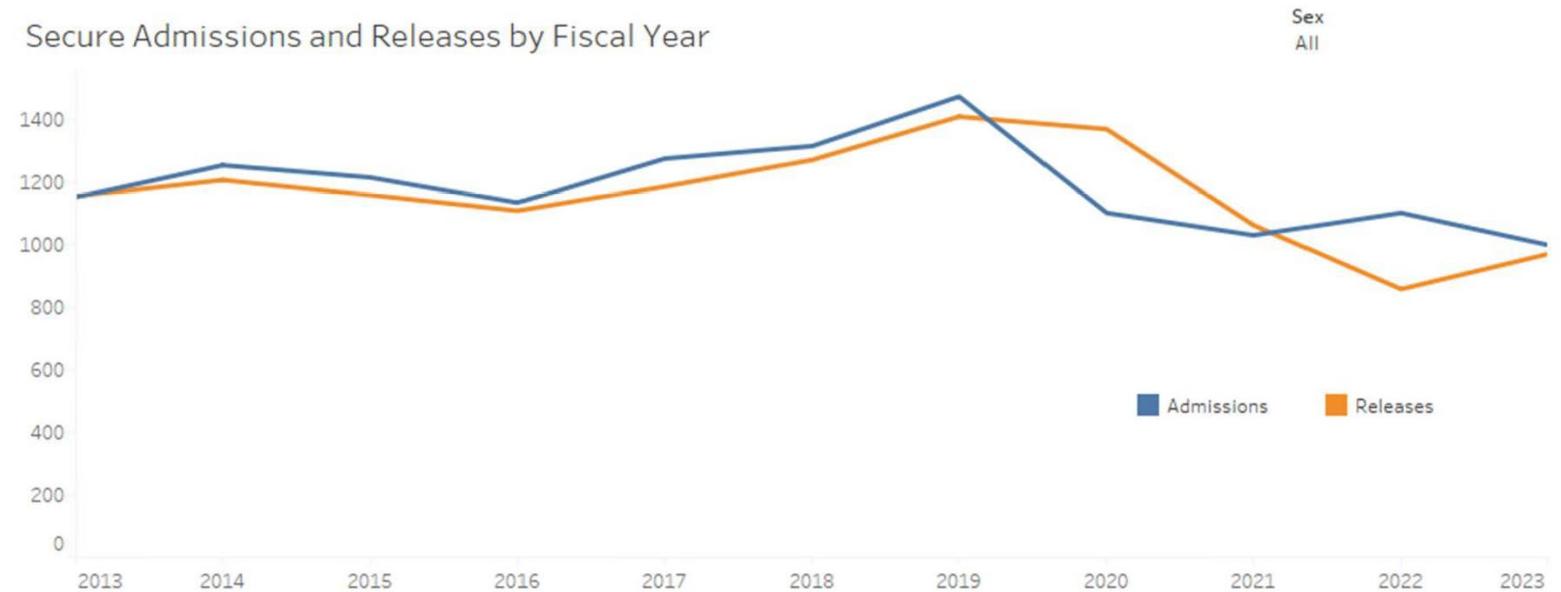
- Number of offenders incarcerated for the year (DOC Commit, MSP/MWP Commit, etc.)
- Number of offenders released for that same year
- Where they were released to (P&P, Flat release, etc.)

Secure status admission and release trends have both been increasing over time, with slightly more admissions than releases each year. This trend continued until FY2020-2021 when there were more releases than admissions, due to COVID and its effects on the criminal justice system and mitigation measures employed to prevent institutional outbreaks.

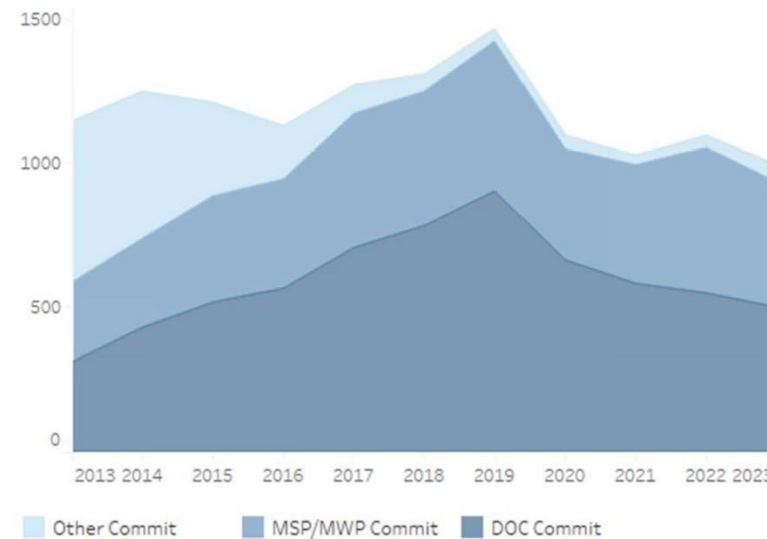
Over the years, a greater proportion were admitted into a secure status as a DOC Commit. However, in the last few fiscal years, a larger number have been admitted with an MSP/MWP Commit than in the past. MSP/MWP Commits are now admitted at a proportion nearly the same as DOC Commits.

For those that released from a secure status, the great majority transitioned to community corrections before they completely released from the Department of Corrections.

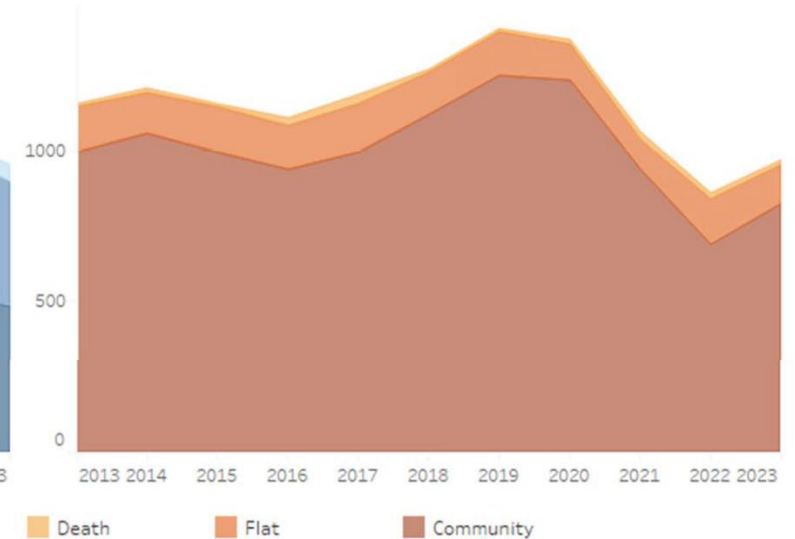
Secure Admissions and Releases by Fiscal Year



Admissions by Commit Status, by Fiscal Year



Releases by Release Type, by Fiscal Year



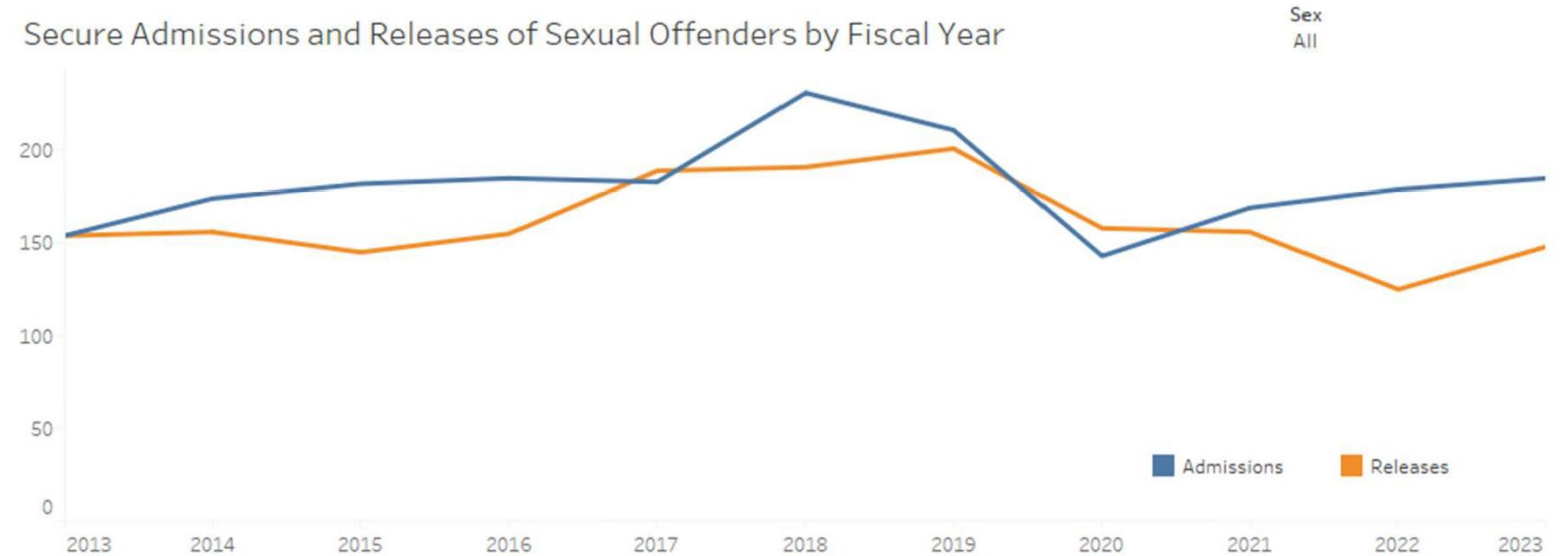
Request: *The number sex offenders who came into prison by tier designation, and number of sex offenders who left the prison by tier designation each fiscal year starting FY2013 through FY2023.*

Secure status admission and release trends for sexual offenders have both been holding fairly steady over time, with slightly more admissions than releases each year. In FY2018, there was a peak in the number of admissions. In FY2020-2021 there were more releases than admissions, due to COVID and its effects on the criminal justice system and mitigation measures employed to prevent institutional outbreaks. In FY2023, there was a larger difference in the number of admissions and releases of sexual offenders, with an even greater number of admissions than releases.

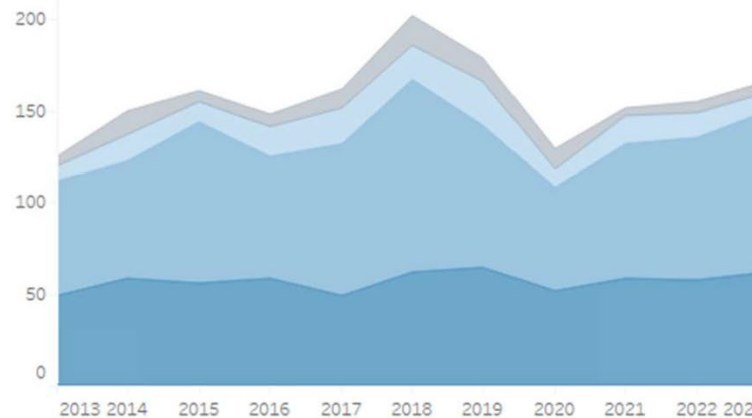
Over the years, a larger proportion of sexual offenders were admitted as a tier 2, with slightly fewer admitting to secure status as a tier 1.

For those that released from a secure status, the majority of sexual offenders were a tier 1 or 2.

Secure Admissions and Releases of Sexual Offenders by Fiscal Year

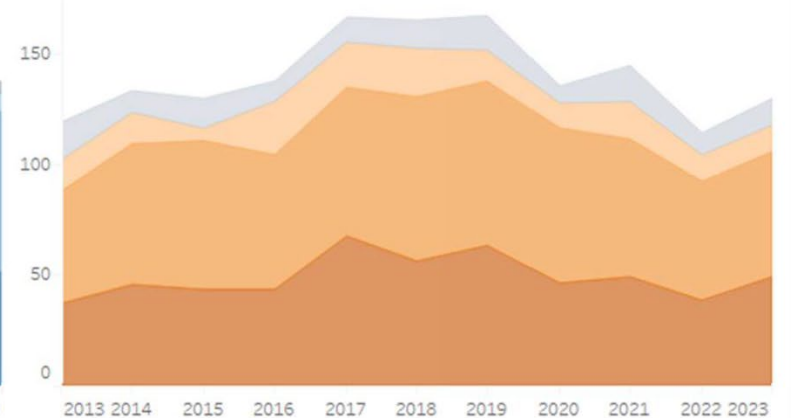


Admissions of Sexual Offenders by Tier at Entry, by Fiscal Year



Not Required to Register, Tier Not Required, Undesignated  
 Tier 3  
 Tier 2  
 Tier 1

Releases of Sexual Offenders by Tier at Release, by Fiscal Year



Not Required to Register, Tier Not Required, Undesignated  
 Tier 3  
 Tier 2  
 Tier 1

Request: *An inmate profile of a sample of inmates from both the low-side and high-side at the state prison, including conviction history prior to Deer Lodge, original offense, and whether drug usage was involved.*

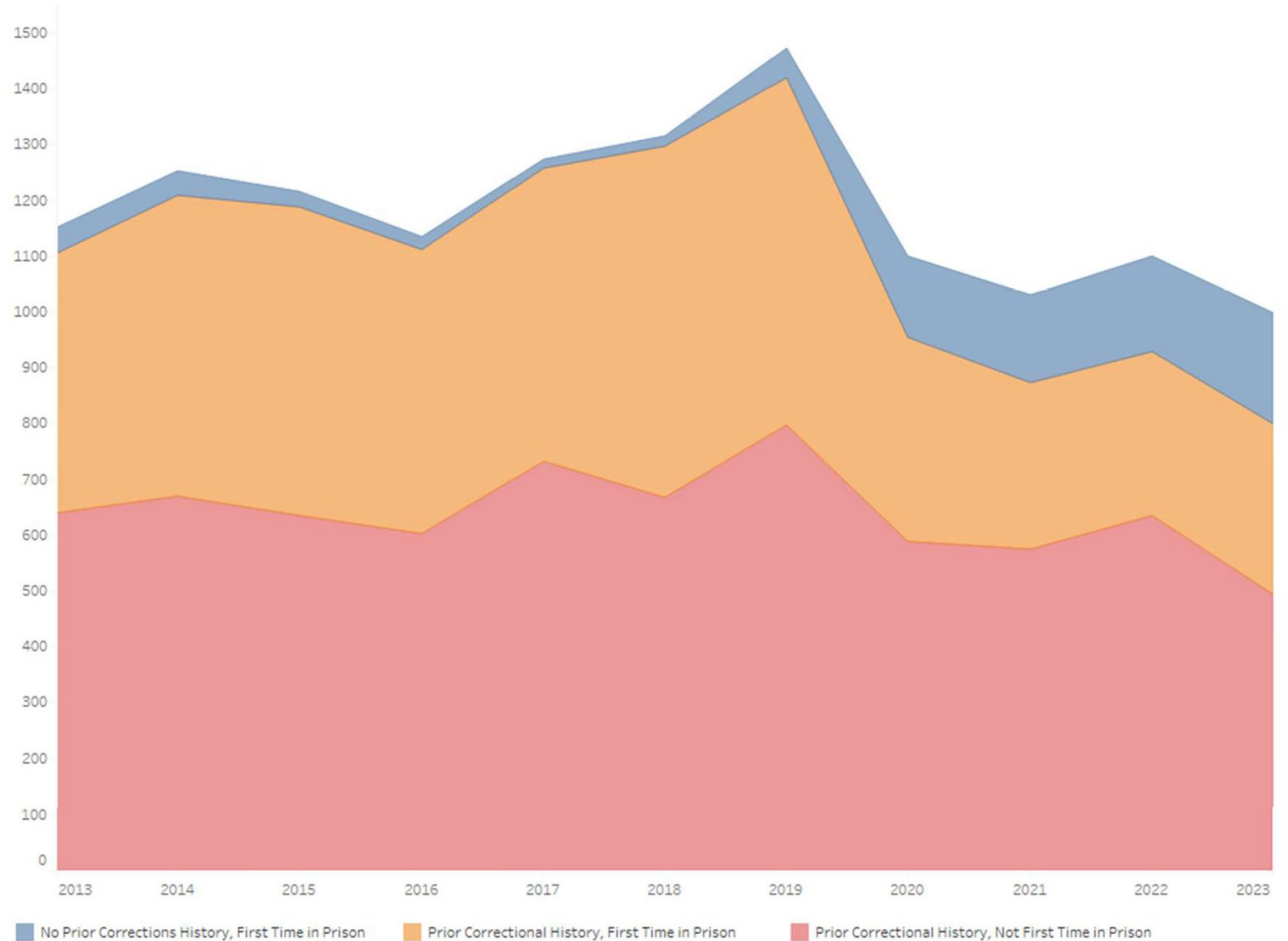
Due to the time it would take to extract this data for each individual from the OMIS data system, it was proposed to pull information for everyone who admitted to a secure status over the last 10 years, by year, and look at them in cohort groups. The first group were those who had never been in the Montana Department of Corrections’ (MT DOC) system before (no probation, no prison, etc.) but were admitted to prison. The second group were those who had previous history with MT DOC (had been on probation or in an alt-secure status), but their admission to secure status was their first time in prison with the MT DOC. The third group were those who had a prior history of being in a secure status (prison) with MT DOC at least once before.

This graph shows the breakdown of the total secure status admissions by year, by the three cohorts described above. The largest proportion of individuals admitted had prior prison history, while those who had no prior MT DOC history and were admitted to prison for the first time made up the smallest proportion of those admitted. The number of admission for those who had previous experience with MT DOC, but their first time in prison has been decreasing since FY2020, but the number admitted to prison with no prior MT DOC history has been increasing since then.

Those with no prior MT DOC history but were admitted to prison for the first time; and those who had prior MT DOC history but were admitted to prison

41 for the first time are the two cohorts examined closer in the following pages.

Number of Admissions to a Secure Status by Level of Corrections History, by Fiscal Year

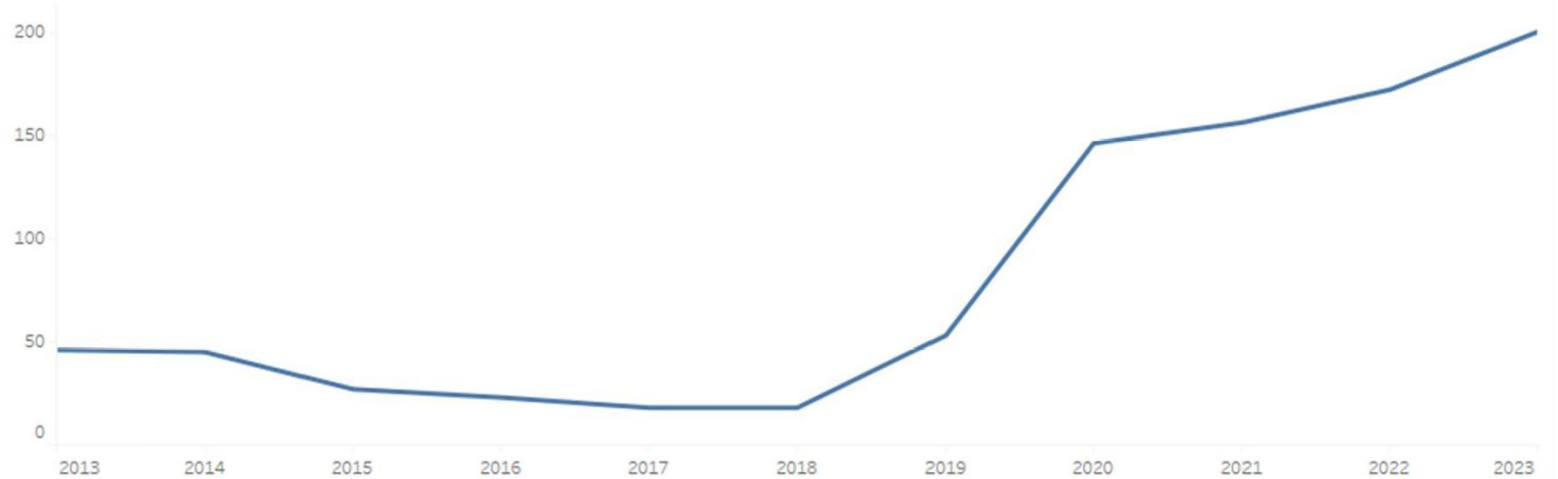


Request: An inmate profile of a sample of inmates from both the low-side and high-side at the state prison, including conviction history prior to Deer Lodge, original offense, and whether drug usage was involved. –Continued–

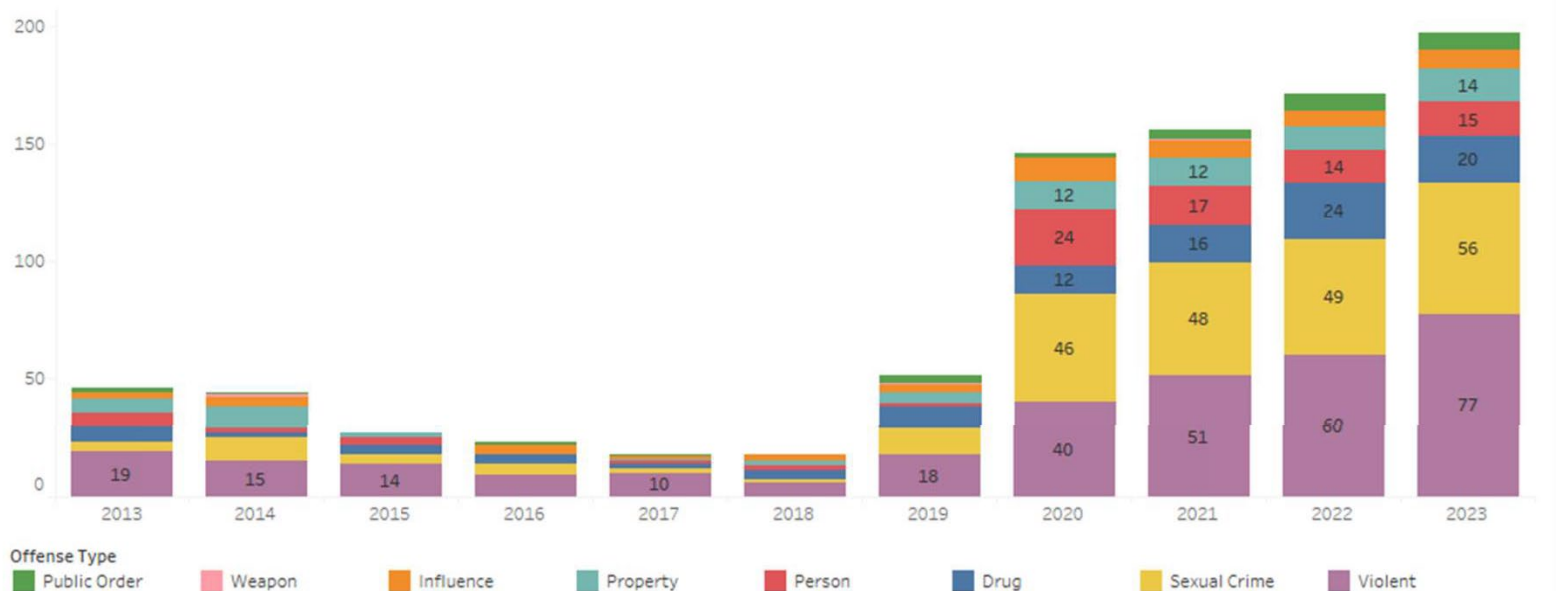
The top graph shows the number of admissions of individuals who had no prior history with MT DOC, but were admitted to secure status, by fiscal year. The number of these individuals who were admitted to prison stayed steady at about 50 or less per fiscal year, until FY2020 when the number almost tripled. Since FY2020, the number admitted has been steadily increasing, unlike the years before FY2019.

The second graph looks at the most serious offense category that individuals were sentenced for. Over the entire FY2013-2023 timespan, the proportion of the offense categories have stayed about the same, just the number of individuals has increased. Throughout the timespan, most of the admissions to secure status among this cohort had been sentenced with a violent crime. Sexual crimes, drug, and person crimes were the second, third, and fourth most frequent type of “most serious offense category”.

Number of First Time Offenders Admitted to Prison by Fiscal Year



Number of First Time Offenders Admitted to Prison by Most Serious Offense Category, by Fiscal Year

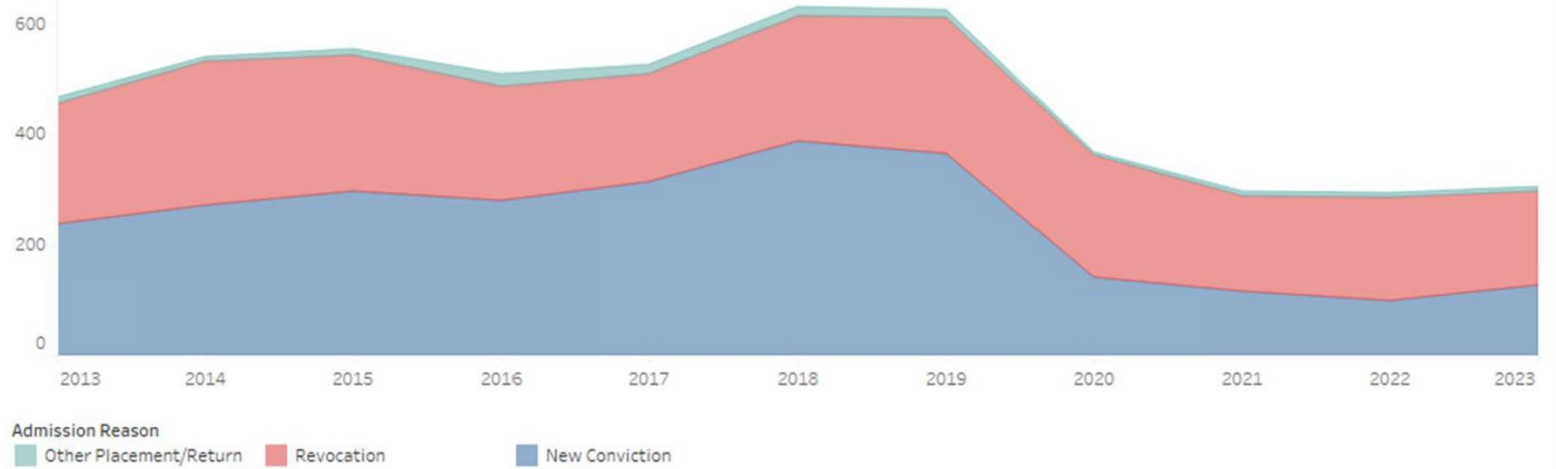


Request: An inmate profile of a sample of inmates from both the low-side and high-side at the state prison, including conviction history prior to Deer Lodge, original offense, and whether drug usage was involved. –Continued–

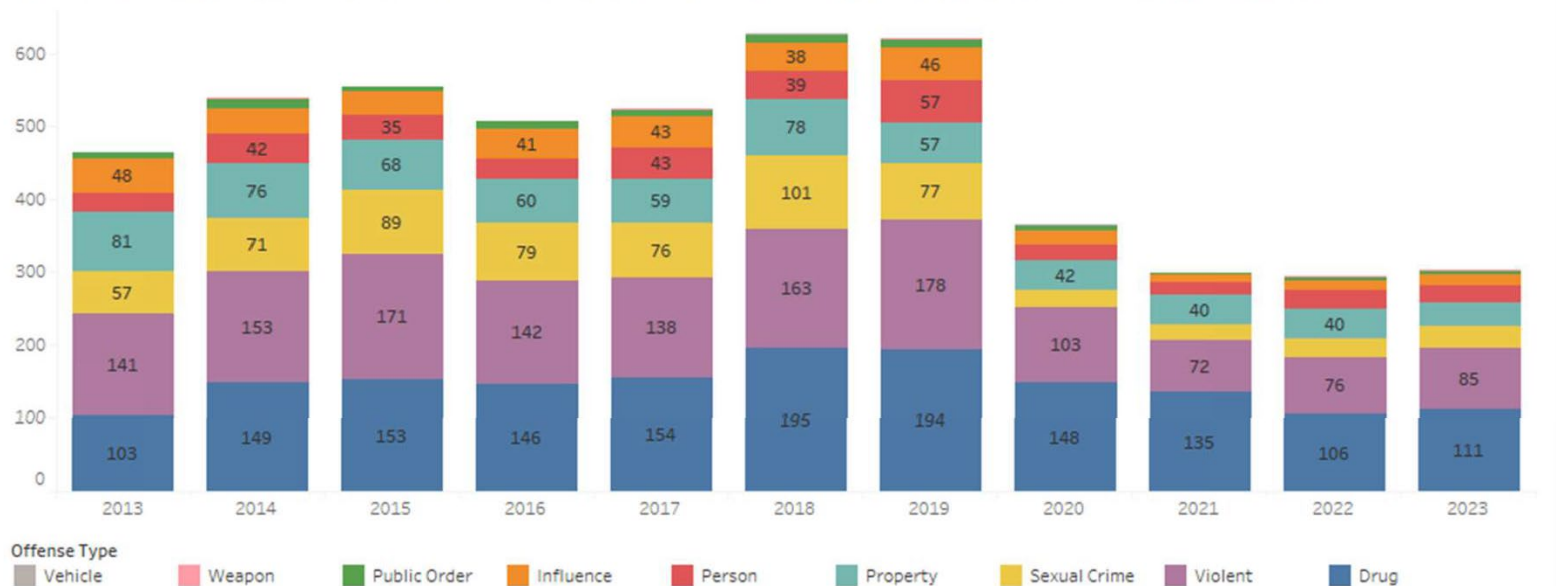
The top graph shows the number of admissions of individuals who had prior history with MT DOC but were admitted to secure status for the first time, by and admission reason and by fiscal year. The number of individuals admitted in this cohort decreased sharply between FY2019 and FY2021 and has been stable since then. Of this cohort, until about FY2019-2020, the number of admissions were due mostly to a new conviction. Since then, the driver for admissions has been revocations, with more admissions than those due to a new convictions and other placement/return reasons combined. See following page for a table that shows all of reasons included in “other placement/return”.

The second graph looks at the most serious offense category that individuals were sentenced for. From FY2013 to FY2015 the greatest proportion of those in this cohort had a “violent” offense type as their most serious offense committed. Then in FY2016, the proportion of those with a drug offense as their most serious offense became the most common, making up about 28% of those admitted in this cohort. By FY2023, those with the most serious offense being a drug offense made up about 37% of admissions in this cohort.

Number of Previous Offenders Admitted to Prison for the First Time by Admission Reason, by Fiscal Year



Number of Previous Offenders Admitted to Prison for the First Time by Most Serious Offense Committed, by Fiscal Year



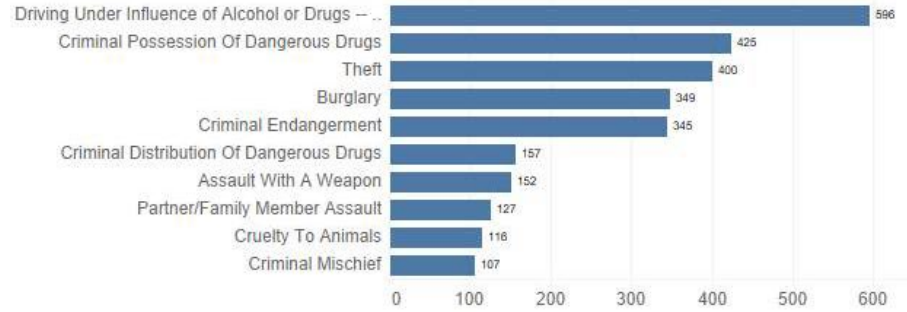
Number of Previous Offenders Admitted to Prison for the First Time by "Other Placement/Return" Reason, by Fiscal Year

Status Start Reason	Fiscal Year											
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Assigned To Pre-Adjudication Status, No PSI Ordered					1							
Assigned To PSI Status, PSI Ordered	4	1		2		3	2					
Completed Conditional Release			1									
Court Order							1		1			
Court Ordered Early Release										1		1
Custody Transfer	6	3	6	6	2	3	2	1	5	3	2	
Medical Return					1		1					
Prison Placement						1						
Program Placement				1	1							
Release To Court Jurisdiction											1	
Sentence Expired								1	1			
Supreme Court Order												1
Transfer From Other State	1	5	4	13	12	8	7	4	2	6	3	
Voluntary Return				1								

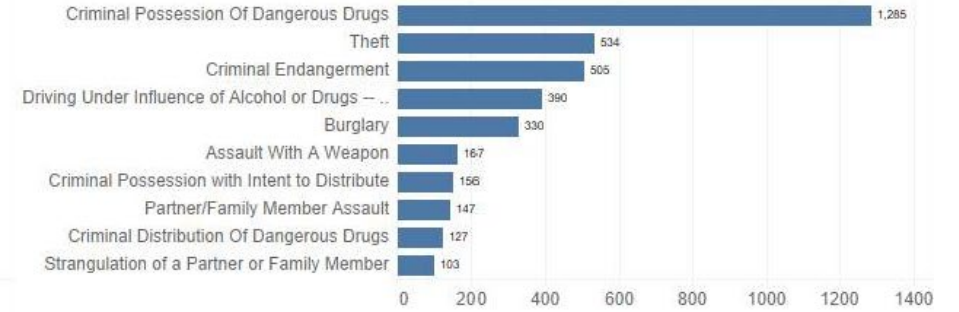
Count of Offender Id broken down by Fiscal Year vs. Status Start Reason. The data is filtered on Type, Prior and Status Start Reason (group). The Type filter keeps Admissions. The Prior filter keeps Prior Correctional History, First Time in Prison. The Status Start Reason (group) filter keeps Other Placement/Return. The view is filtered on Status Start Reason, which keeps multiple members.



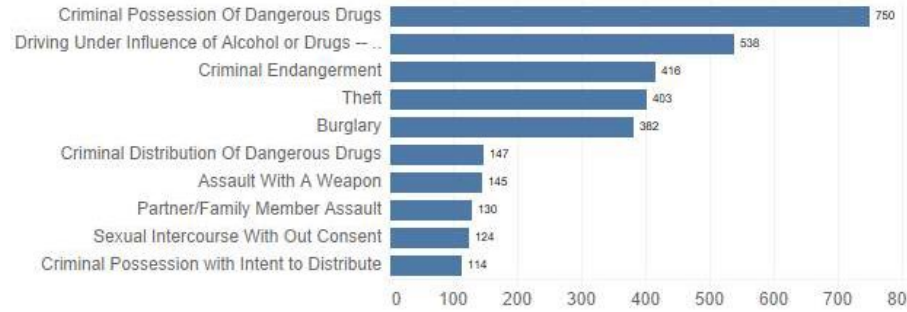
Top 10 Male Offenses by FY 2013



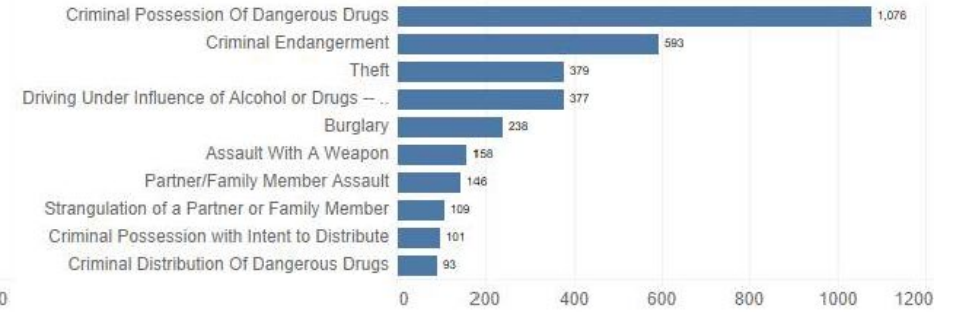
Top 10 Male Offenses by FY 2019



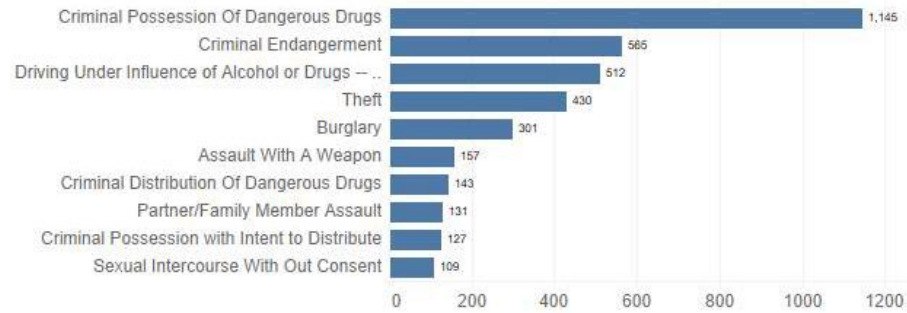
Top 10 Male Offenses by FY 2015



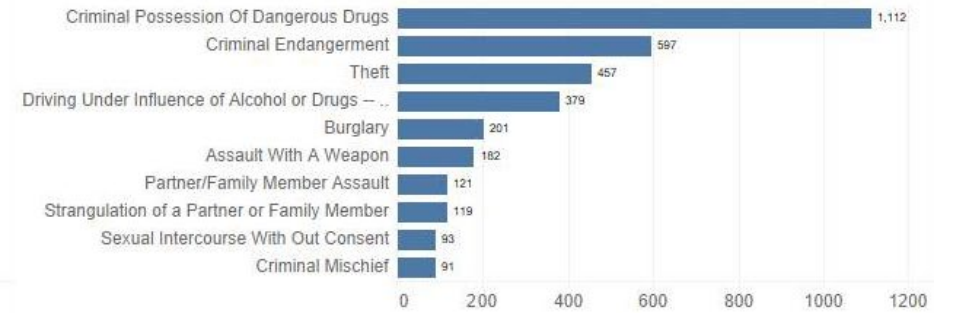
Top 10 Male Offenses by FY 2021



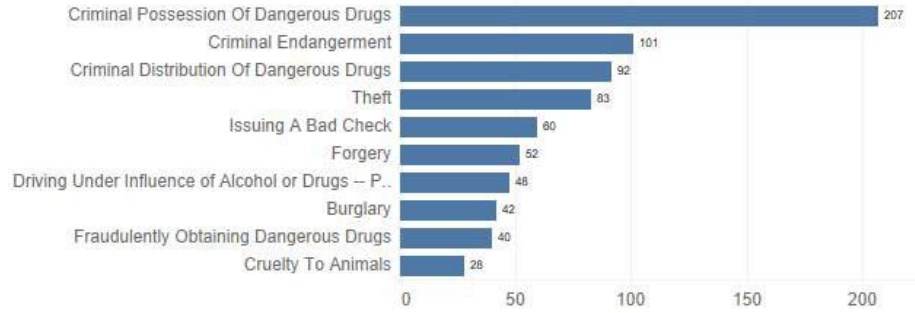
Top 10 Male Offenses by FY 2017



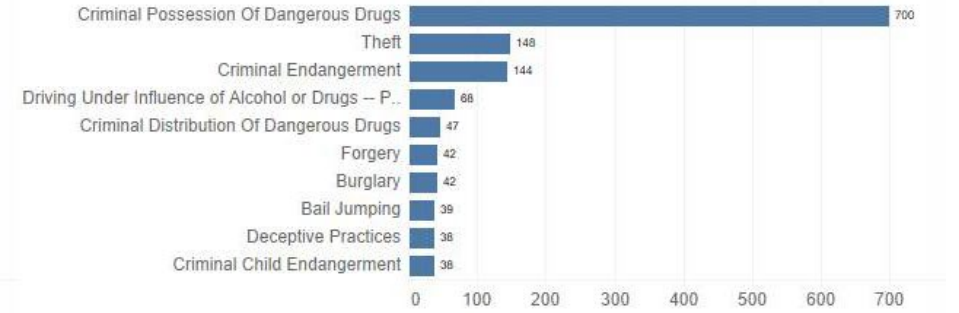
Top 10 Male Offenses by FY 2022



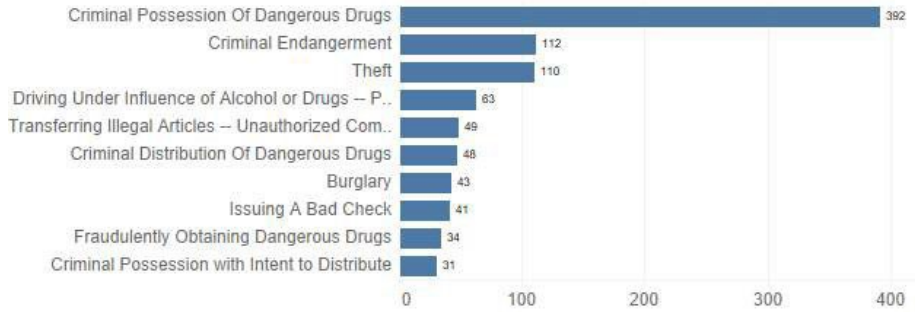
Top 10 Female Offenses by FY 2013



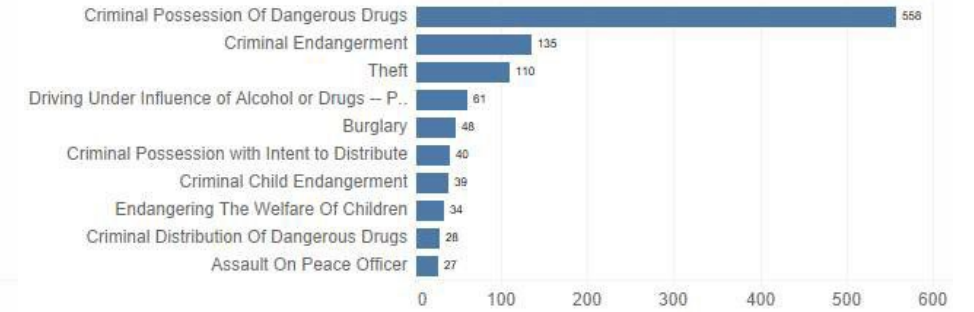
Top 10 Female Offenses by FY 2019



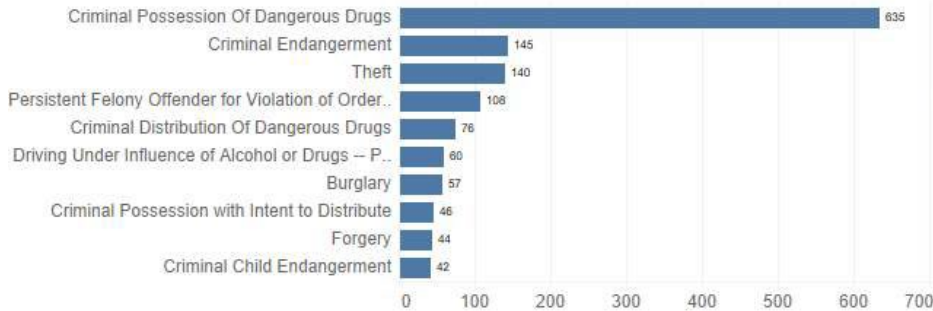
Top 10 Female Offenses by FY 2015



Top 10 Female Offenses by FY 2021



Top 10 Female Offenses by FY 2017



Top 10 Female Offenses by FY 2022

