

# Iowa Prison Population Forecast FY2004-2014

Iowa Department of Human Rights  
Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

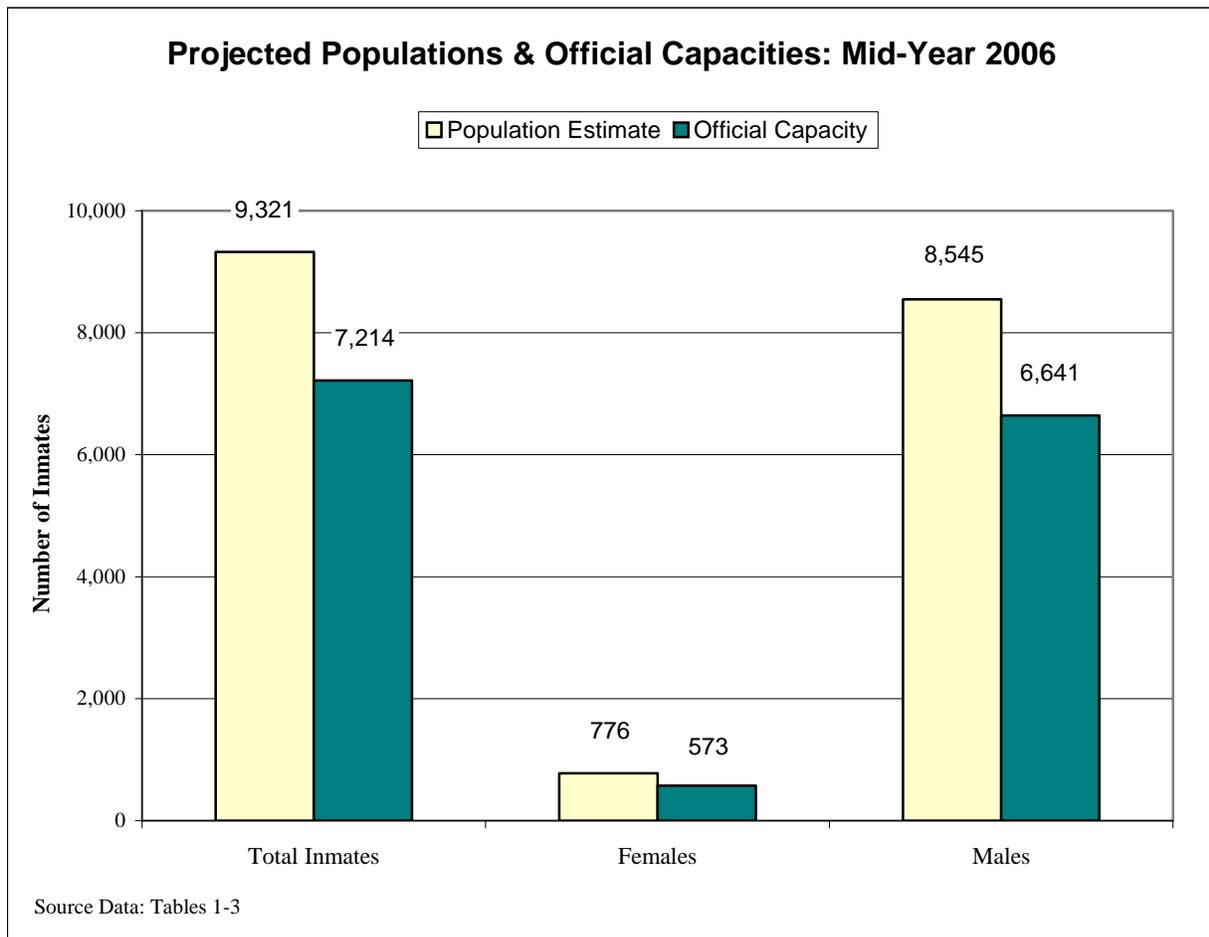
<b>SHORT-TERM OUTLOOK.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>LONG-TERM PROJECTED POPULATIONS .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<i>Total Inmates.....</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Male &amp; Female Inmates.....</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Prison Capacity.....</i>	<i>2</i>
<b>FACTORS REDUCING PRISON GROWTH.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<i>Decrease in Prison Admissions.....</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Decrease in Non-drug Admissions.....</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Decrease in Felony Charges Filed.....</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Sentencing Changes .....</i>	<i>5</i>
<b>FACTORS CONTINUING PRISON GROWTH.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<i>An Increase in Prison Admissions.....</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Increase in Inmate Average Length of Stay.....</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Decrease in Paroles .....</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Increased Admissions of Drug Offenders.....</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Increase in Community-Based Offender Populations .....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Housing Federal Prisoners/Detainees .....</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>The Long-Term Effect of Abolishing or Restricting Parole .....</i>	<i>11</i>
<b>OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE.....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>THE CHANGING FACE OF IOWA’S PRISON POPULATION.....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>FORECASTING THE PRISON POPULATION .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<i>Benefits of Forecasting.....</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Iowa’s Forecasting Model.....</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Forecasting Assumptions .....</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>Acknowledgments.....</i>	<i>17</i>
<b>APPENDIX: STATISTICAL TABLES .....</b>	<b>18</b>

## SHORT-TERM OUTLOOK

By June 30, 2006, Iowa's prison population is expected to exceed official capacity (including a 225-bed expansion) by about 2,107 inmates, or by about 29.2 percent, if current offender behaviors and justice system trends, policies, and practices continue (Table 1).<sup>1</sup> Women's facilities are expected to hold about 203 more inmates than the official capacity, and men's facilities are expected to hold about 1,904 more inmates than the official capacity

(Tables 2 and 3).

The level of crowding in women's facilities is expected to exceed the level of crowding in men's facilities. The female inmate population is projected to exceed capacity by about 35.4 percent, and the male inmate population is projected to exceed capacity by about 28.7 percent, by mid-year 2006.



<sup>1</sup> Tables may be found in the appendix.

## LONG-TERM PROJECTED POPULATIONS

### **Total Inmates**

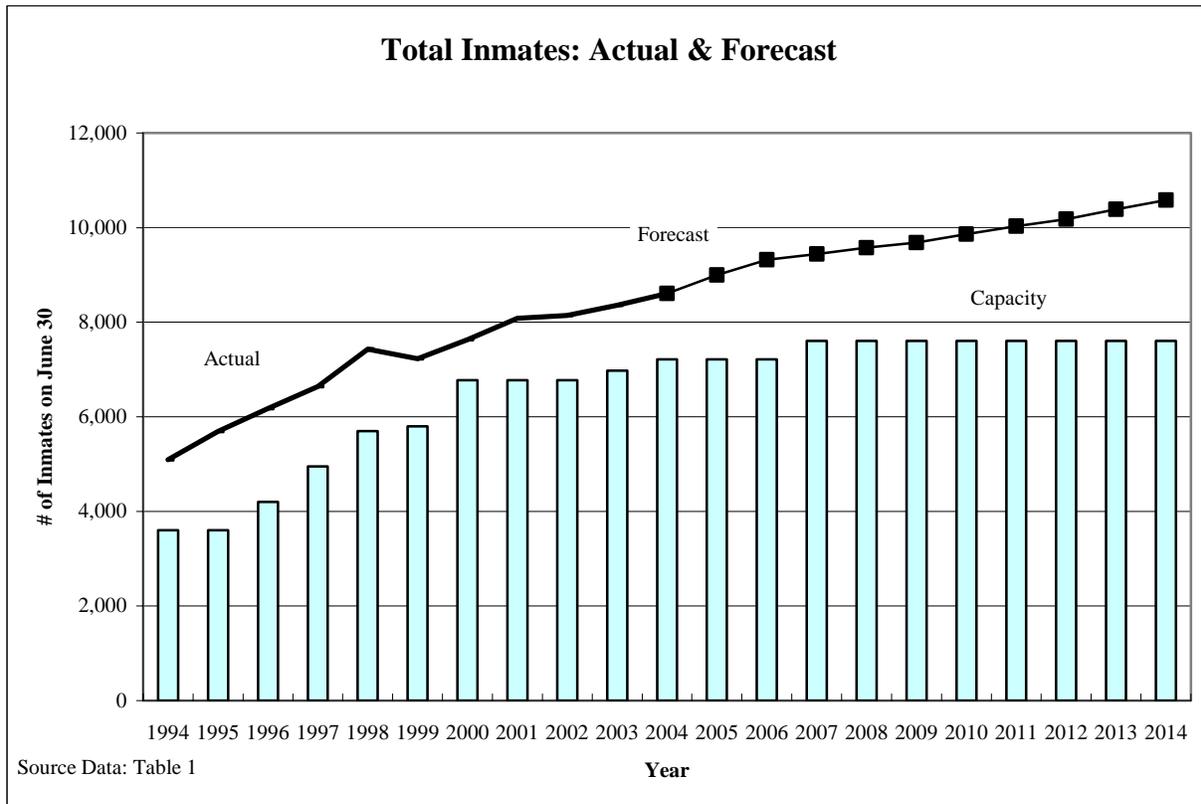
If current offender behaviors and justice system trends, policies and practices continue, Iowa's prison population may be expected to increase from 8,607 inmates on June 30, 2004 to about 10,582 inmates on June 30, 2014, or by about 23 percent over the ten-year period (Table 1).

### **Male & Female Inmates**

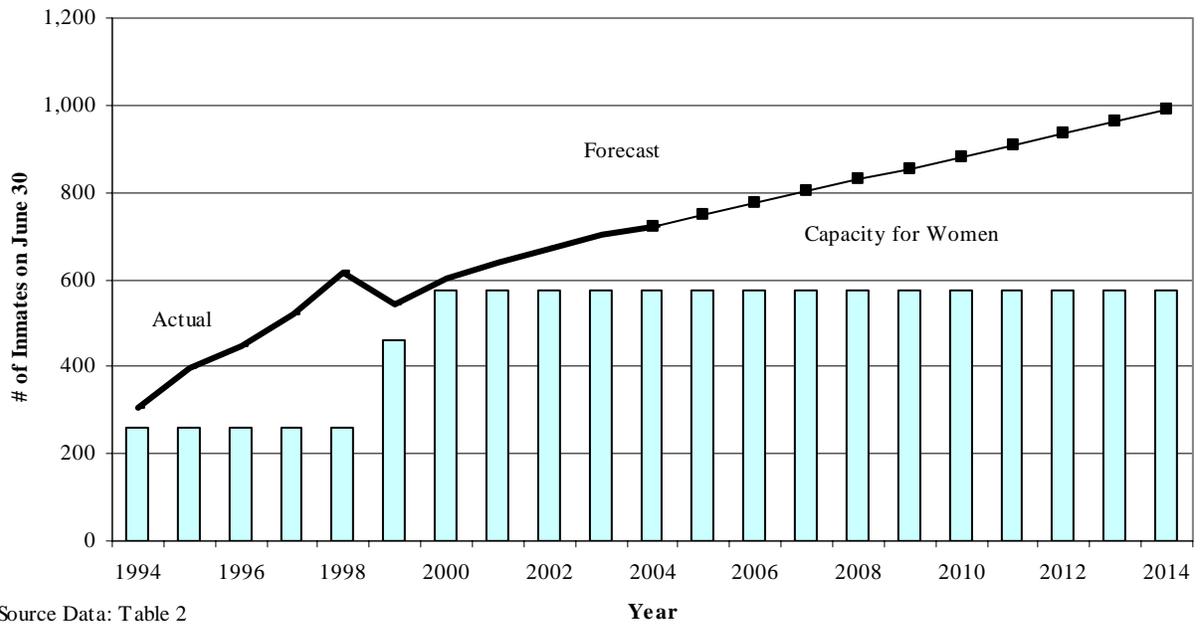
The female inmate population is projected to increase from 723 inmates on June 30, 2004 to about 988 inmates by mid-year 2014, or by about 36.7 percent over the ten-year period (Table 2). The population of male inmates is expected to increase by about 21.7 percent during this same period (Table 3).

### **Prison Capacity**

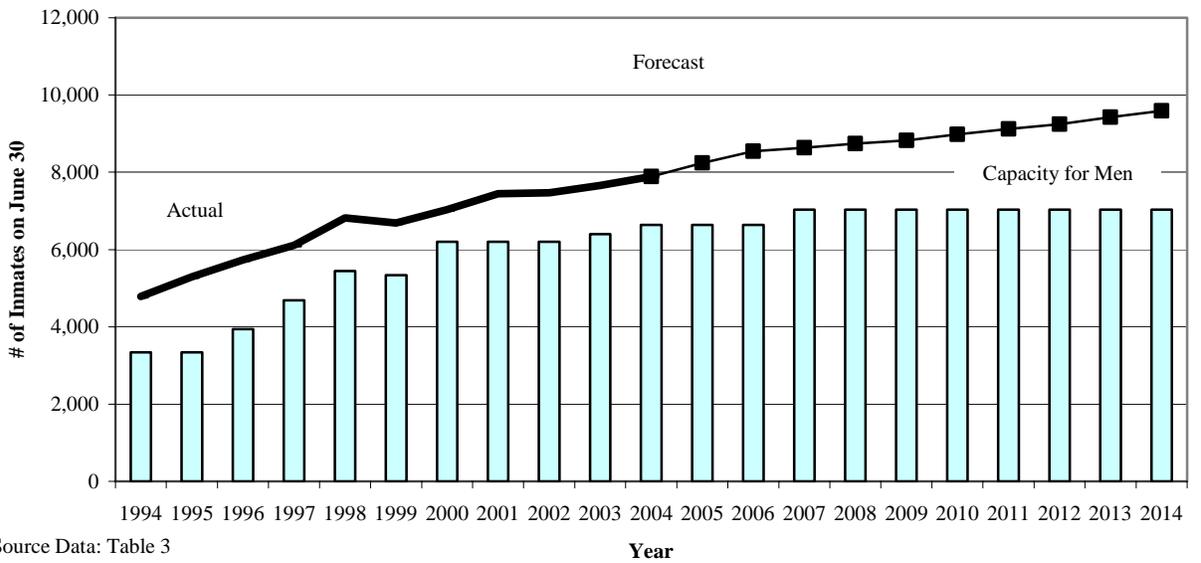
When compared with official Department of Corrections prison population capacities, and taking into consideration increased prison capacity that will be made available as a result of currently authorized prison construction projects, the female inmate population is projected to exceed capacity by about 72.4 percent, and the male inmate population is projected to exceed capacity by about 40.9 percent, by mid-year 2014 (Tables 2 and 3).



### Female Inmates: Actual & Forecast



### Male Inmates: Actual & Forecast



## FACTORS REDUCING PRISON GROWTH

Last year, CJJP projected 11,925 inmates by mid-year 2013, if current offender behaviors and justice system trends, policies, and practices continued. The current forecast for mid-year 2013 is 10,385 or 1,540 fewer inmates than projected last year – and a forecast population of 10,582 by mid-year 2014. This slower-than-expected growth is due to a decrease in direct court commitments to prison and fewer probation revocations in FY2004. While legislative changes in the 2004 session will eventually assist in stemming the growth of the inmate population, these changes had not had any impact through the end of FY2004.

### **Decrease in Prison Admissions**

All types of prison admissions have generally increased during the past ten years (Table 6). However, during FY2004, new prison admissions decreased. As discussed in this section, the decline is attributable to drops in:

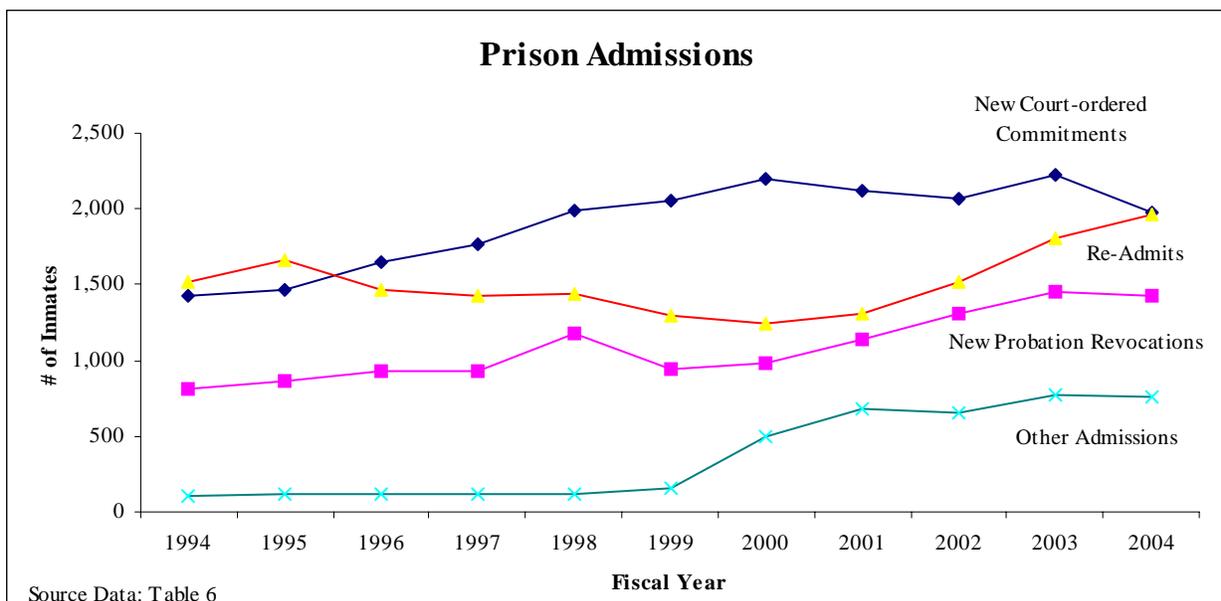
- Admissions to prison for non-drug offenses
- Felony charges filed in the district court.

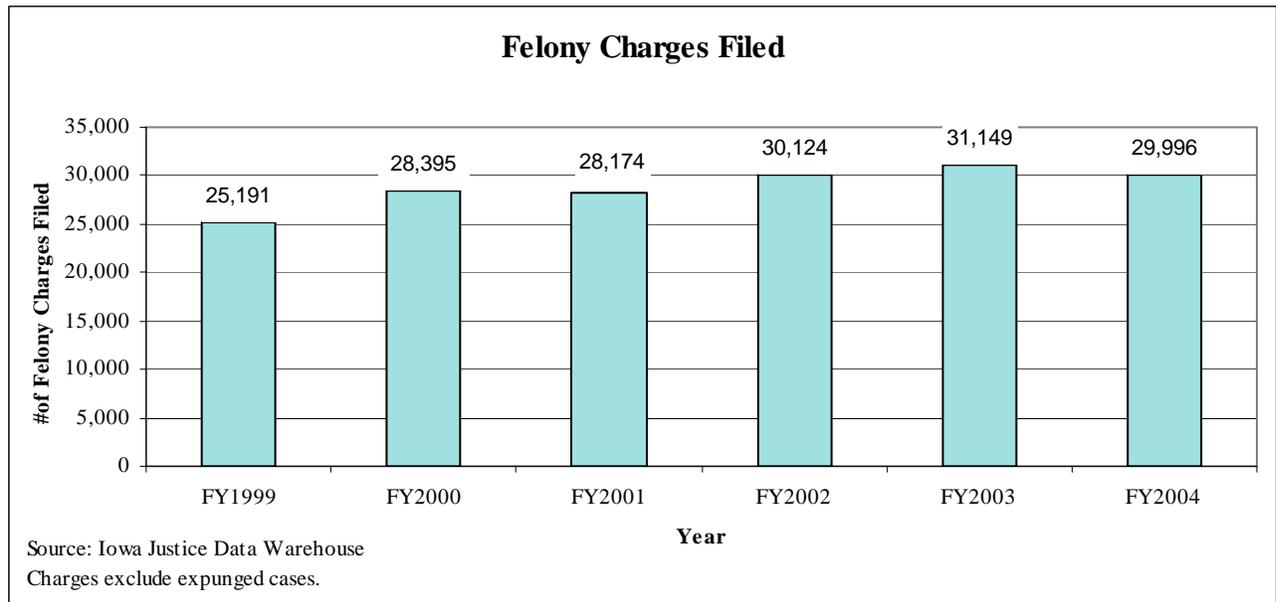
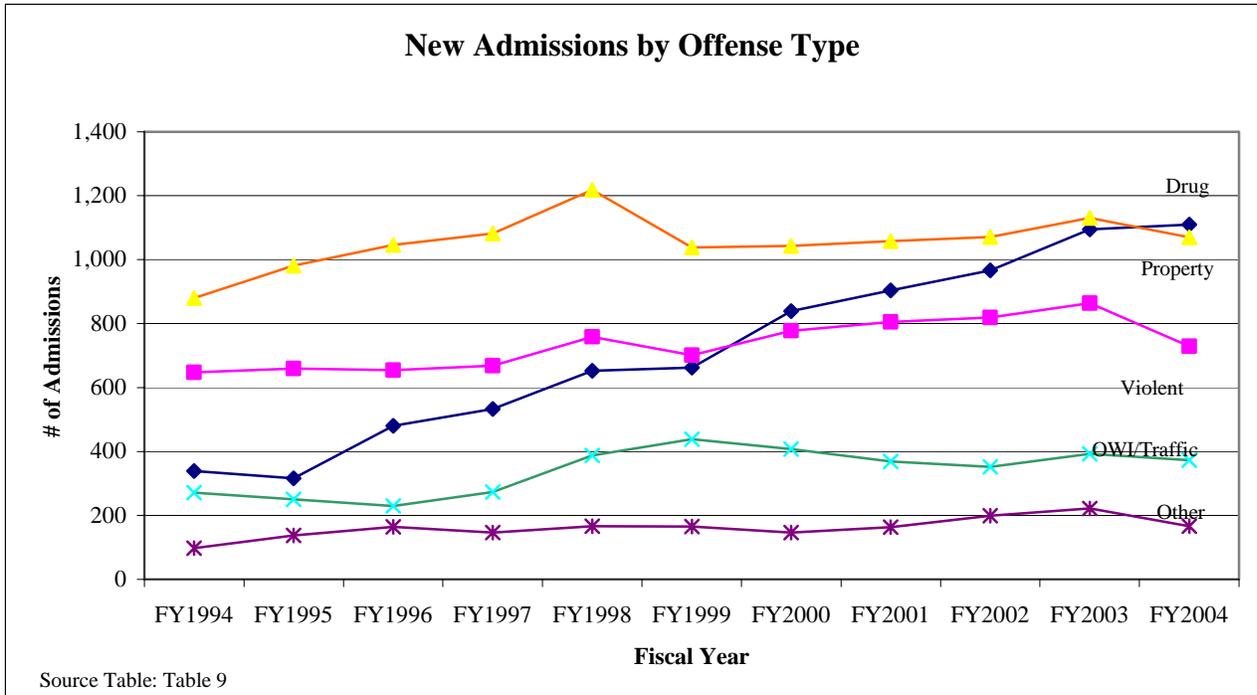
### **Decrease in Non-drug Admissions**

The decrease in new prison admissions in FY2004 is mainly due to a decline in admissions of offenders **not** sentenced on drug crimes (Tables 8 and 9). Admissions of violent offenders dropped to their lowest level since FY1999, while property offense admissions dropped to the level seen between FY2000 and FY2002. Admissions for OWI/traffic and “other” offenses also dropped in FY2004.

### **Decrease in Felony Charges Filed**

Projections of new prison admissions are informed by felony charges filed in the Iowa District Court. As shown in the chart on page 5, until a 3.7 percent drop in FY2004 felony charges filed have generally increased throughout the period, from 25,191 charges in FY1999 to 29,996 charges in FY2004, or by about 19 percent. Trends analysis suggests that felony charges are likely to continue to increase, although the drop in filings in FY2004 makes that possibility less certain.





### Sentencing Changes

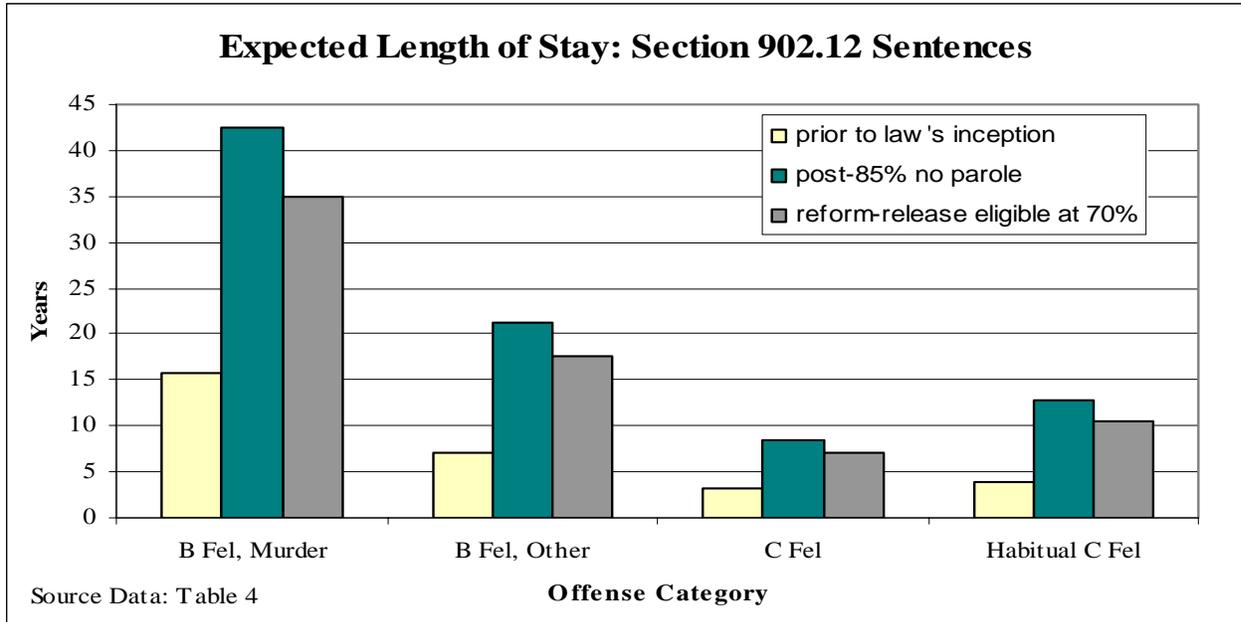
The Violent Crime Initiative (*Iowa Code* section 902.12) effective FY1997 abolished parole and most of the earned time for the following crimes and required at least 85 percent of the maximum term be served: all Robbery, and second degree Murder, Sexual Abuse, and Kidnapping. Attempted Murder

and certain instances of Vehicular Homicide were added effective FY1998.

Due to this change, the expected length of stay for these offenses increased greatly (Table 4). However, under changes enacted during FY2004, all persons previously admitted to prison for these crimes have

become eligible for parole or work release after serving 70 percent of their sentences. CJJP estimates that this change will result in 42 fewer offenders incarcerated at mid-year 2014 than would have otherwise been forecast. The impact of this change on Class B felons will just start having an impact in 2014, as the first of these offenders will become eligible for parole consideration that

year. Because none of these offenders has yet been released, we have assumed that the average length of stay for these inmates will be mid-way between their 70 percent parole eligibility and their 85 percent expiration.



## FACTORS CONTINUING PRISON GROWTH

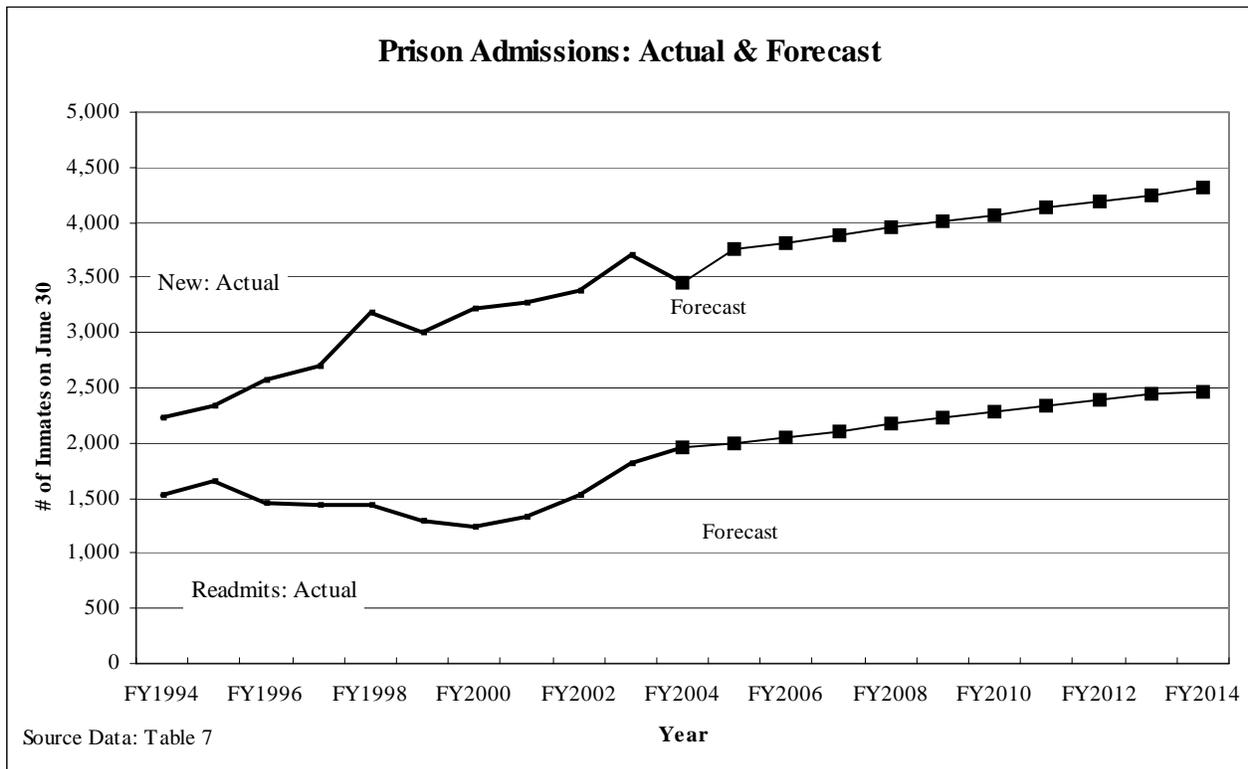
Despite the sentence modifications enacted in FY04, the current forecast indicates a continued increase in the number of inmates.

Contributing to this rise are:

- An increase in prison admissions
- An increase in inmate average length of stay
- A decrease in parole releases from prison
- A continued increase in new prison admissions of drug offenders
- An increase in community-based offender populations
- Housing federal prisoners/detainees
- The long-term effect of abolishing or restricting parole for certain crimes.

### ***An Increase in Prison Admissions***

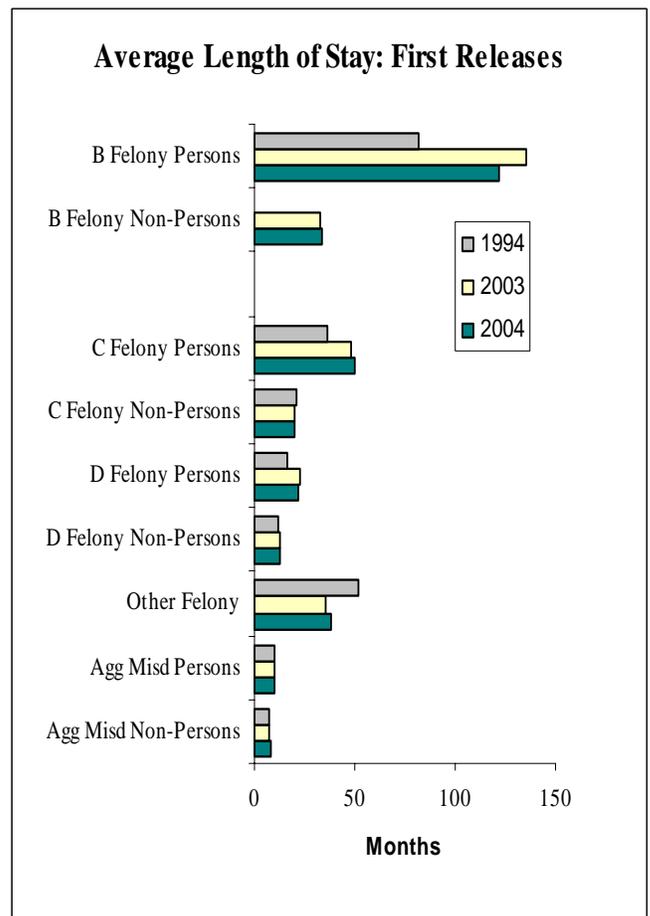
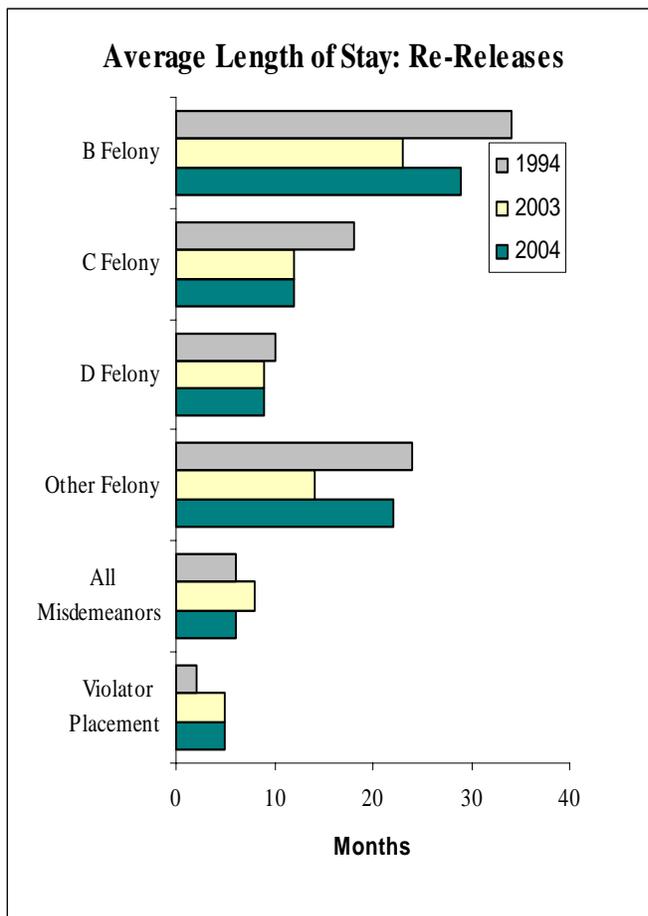
Due to the long-term trend in increased prison admissions, new prison admissions (new court-ordered commitments and probation revocations) are projected to further increase from 3,450 admissions in FY2004 to about 4,314 admissions in FY2014, or by about 25.0 percent (Table 7). Readmissions are projected to further increase from 1,954 admissions in FY2004 to about 2,458 admissions in FY2014, or by about 25.8 percent.



### Increase in Inmate Average Length of Stay

Average time served in prison prior to release for new admissions increased in FY2004 for some felony classes and remained the same for others (Table 4).<sup>2</sup> Average time served by first releases in fiscal year 2004 also remained higher than prisoner average length of stay in 1994 for most kinds of offenses. Average

length of stay for felons is also likely to increase in FY2005 with the release of the first inmates serving what are now “70 percent” sentences, who will have served significantly more time than was true before these mandatory terms were enacted.



Source Data: Table 4. All data based on samples of released prisoners. Length of stay figures do not reflect the amount of time that will eventually be served on crimes for which parole has been abolished (see page 10). “Other felony” category includes habitual and some drug offenders.

<sup>2</sup> See the section “Forecasting the Prison Population” for a description of admission and release categories.

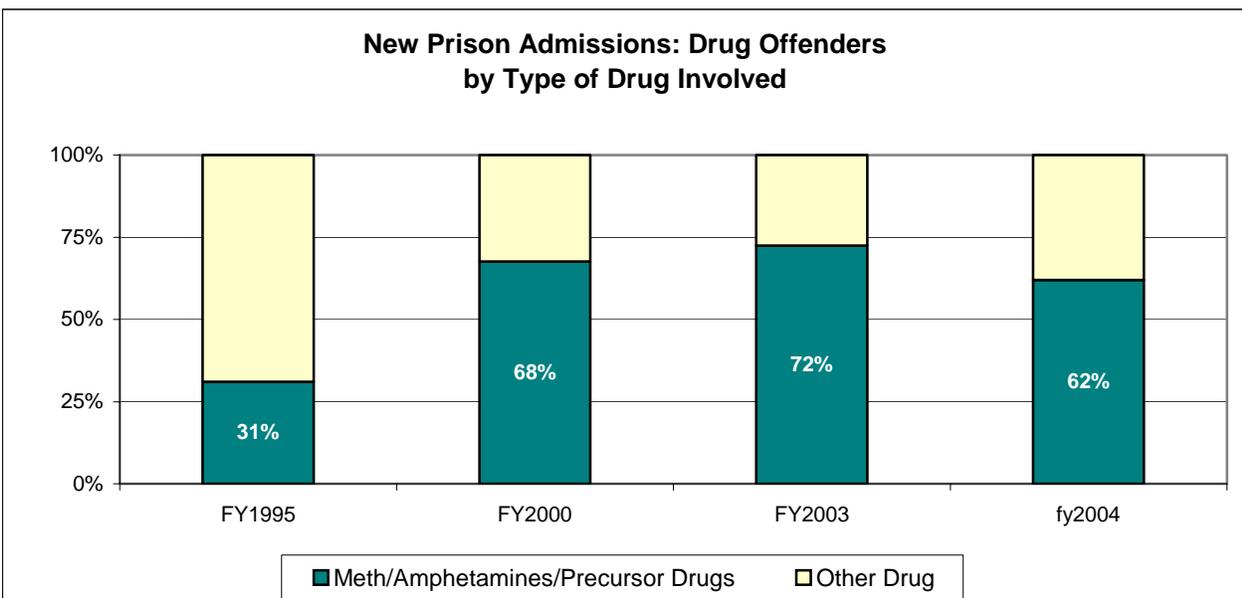
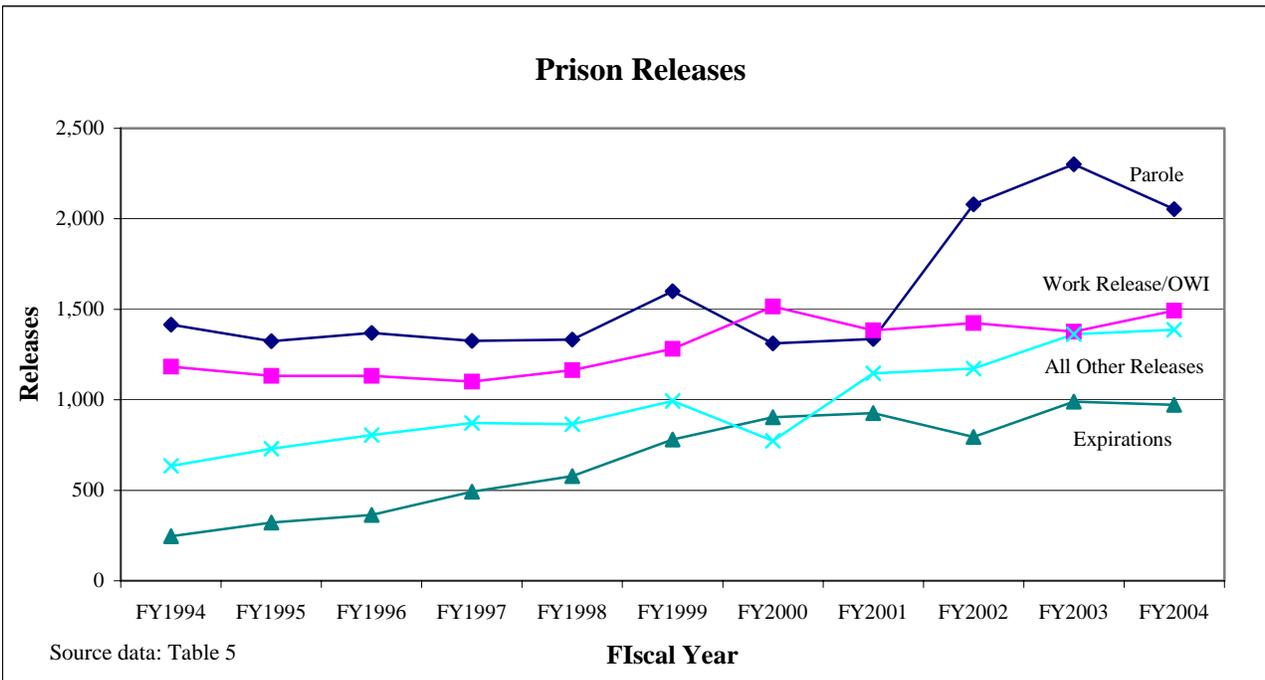
**Decrease in Paroles**

Parole releases from prison dropped from a record high 2,301 in FY03 to 2,053 inmates in FY04 (Table 5). This represents a decrease from FY02 as well, but is still markedly higher than the 1,336 parole releases in FY01.

slightly, from 1,095 to 1,110. It is likely that the increase in admissions of drug offenders is related to the manufacture and trafficking in methamphetamines and subsequent focus on the apprehension and prosecution of this type of offender. CJP analysis of Department of Corrections and criminal history records reveals that, of drug offenders admitted to prison during the first three quarters of FY2004, about 62 percent had offenses involving methamphetamines, amphetamines

**Increased Admissions of Drug Offenders**

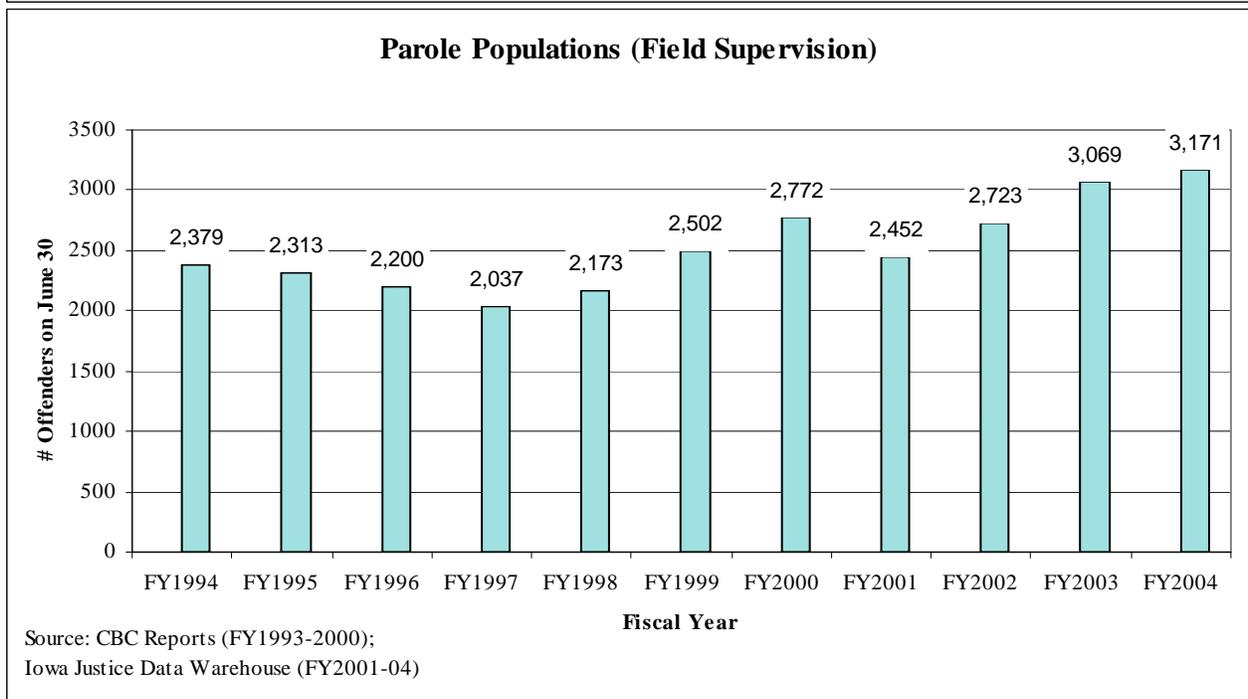
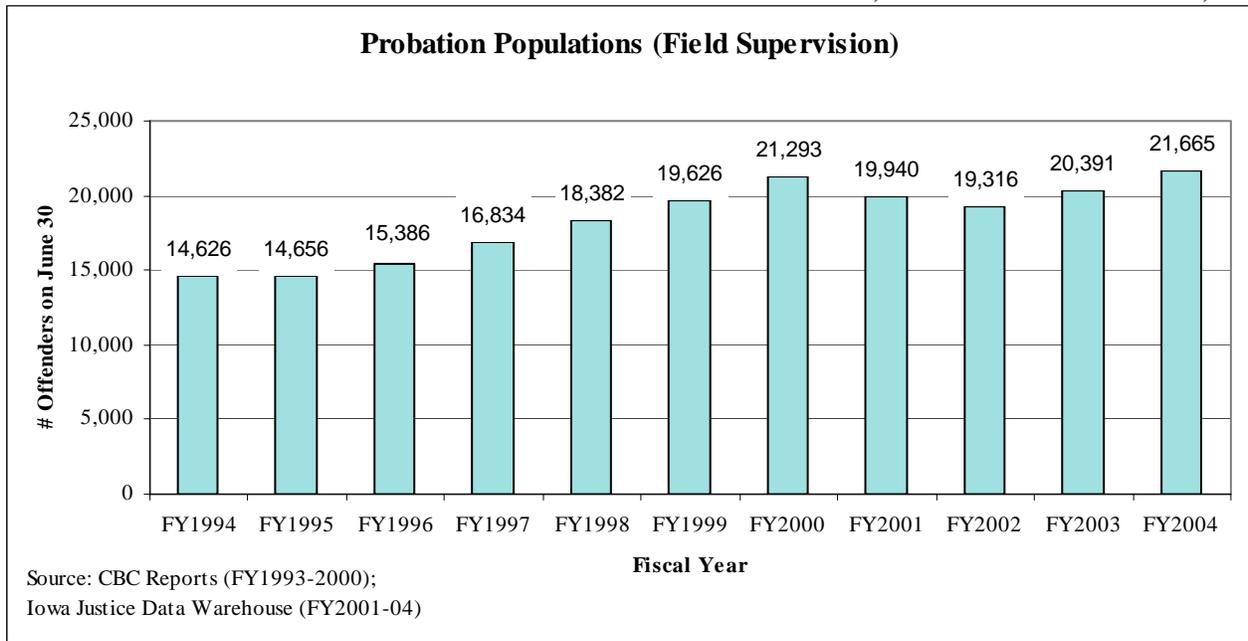
Between FY2003 and FY2004, new prison admissions of drug offenders increased



or precursor substances to make meth. In contrast, only about 31 percent of drug offenders admitted during the first quarter of calendar year 1995 had offenses involving methamphetamines. Based on this information, CJJP estimates that prison admissions for meth-related drug crimes increased from about 119 admissions in FY1995 to about 690 admissions in FY2004, or by about 480 percent during the nine-year period.

### ***Increase in Community-Based Offender Populations***

As shown in the charts below, probation and parole populations have generally increased over the past ten years, which in turn have led to increases in probation and parole revocations to prison. The probation population increased from 14,626 offenders in FY1994 to 21,665 offenders in FY2004, or by about 48 percent. The parole population increased from 2,379 offenders in FY1994 to 3,171 offenders in FY2004, or



by about 33 percent.

Between FY2000 and FY2001, the district departments of correctional services switched database systems; it is believed that community-based corrections statistics greatly improved as a result of this switch. Consequently, system officials believe that the apparent large decline in field supervision populations between FY2000 and FY2001 was due mainly to the change in reporting systems. Still, there remains the possibility that the observed increase in probation revocations to prison may also be reflecting an increase in revocation rates (in addition to an increase in probationers).

Projection of readmissions to prison of release violators is informed by the parole population count for the years FY2001 through FY2004. The recent increase in the parole population is expected to result in an increase in parole returns to prison.

### ***Housing Federal Prisoners/Detainees***

Much of the increase in “other” prison admissions and releases in recent years is due to the housing of federal prisoners/detainees (Tables 5 and 6). At mid-year 2004, there were 185 federal prisoners/detainees in Iowa prisons. For purposes of the prison population forecast, it is assumed that this number will remain constant throughout the forecast period.

### ***The Long-Term Effect of Abolishing or Restricting Parole***

In addition to the Violent Crime Initiative (discussed in the “Sentencing Changes” section of this report), the Sexual Predator law (Chapter 901A, *Iowa Code*) effective in FY1997 imposes the requirement that certain repeat sex offenders serve 85 percent of the maximum term, *and* increases those maximum terms from the sentence that would otherwise have been imposed.

While recent sentencing changes provide for parole eligibility for those sentenced under the Violent Crime Initiative, parole remains abolished for offenders sentenced under Chapter 901A. On June 30, 2004, there were 33 offenders serving sentences under Chapter 901A.

As of June 30, 2004, 804 offenders were serving sentences under *Iowa Code* section 902.12 or Chapter 901A (as their most serious sentence). Sentencing changes enacted in FY2004 permit offenders to be eligible for parole after serving 70 percent of their sentences, leaving a window of opportunity for parole between 70 percent and 85 percent. The extent to which the Board of Parole releases offenders prior to the 85 percent expiration will obviously affect the size of the prison population in future years.

By mid-year 2014, about 565 additional prisoners will be incarcerated due to these mandatory sentencing provisions (as per CJJP estimates assuming that such persons would serve a length of time similar to others released in 2004 for comparable offenses). Additional, substantial effects of these laws on the prison population will be realized beyond this forecasting period.

## OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE

As explained in this report, factors such as sentencing changes and fewer prison commitments have reduced the projected prison population increase from last year's forecast. Continued efforts in these areas may further reduce the estimated populations presented in the current forecast.

An additional opportunity for addressing the continued increase in prisoners is implementation of intermediate criminal sanctions plans. Each judicial district department of correctional services has submitted an intermediate criminal sanctions plan, as per *Iowa Code* section 901B.1(3). As stated in that section, "the plan adopted shall be designed to reduce probation revocations to prison through the use of incremental, community-based sanctions for probation violations." Assuming these plans are fully implemented and continually reviewed and revised, a reduction in the projected increase in new prison admissions may be realized. There was some evidence that this approach was working in FY2004 as the number of probationers revoked to prison fell statewide due to decreases in four judicial districts during the year.

Another opportunity lies with the Board of Parole and the Department of Corrections. As noted earlier, there was a drop in paroles during state FY04 despite the Parole Board's having more inmates from which to select parolees. One initiative that may assist the Board in increasing paroles would involve communication between the Board and the Department of Corrections to establish an understanding of the Board's treatment expectations for each inmate early in his or her sentence. The DOC then could attempt completion of that treatment by the time the Board is likely to approve parole. Doing this should assist in reducing instances of

inmates' not having completed treatment at the time the Board would otherwise be willing to approve parole.

A further opportunity lies in Iowa's response to drug offenders. Iowa should continue examining drug offenders and drug sentences to ensure that those committed to prison for drug offenses could not be handled more effectively elsewhere or, perhaps, handled in prison for shorter periods of time. In FY04, for the first time, drug offenses accounted for more admissions to Iowa's prisons than any other offense type. With more drug treatment resources in the community, perhaps the number of drug offenders committed to prison can be reduced. There is some evidence, for example, that drug courts can be effective in diverting some offenders from prison. There is also the possibility that some inmates could be safely released to receive drug treatment in the community rather than in prison. Given the number of drug offenders committed to prison in Iowa, one key to reducing future increases in Iowa's prison population must surely rest with how the justice system responds to these offenders.

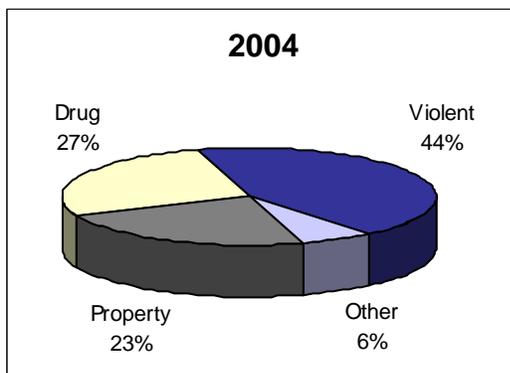
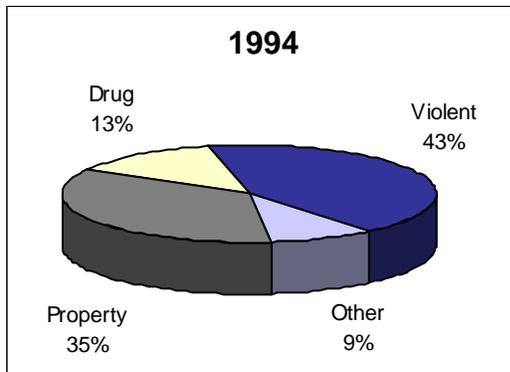
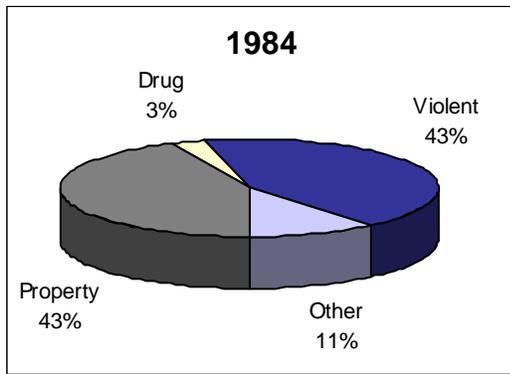
## THE CHANGING FACE OF IOWA'S PRISON POPULATION

Iowa's prison population has grown from 2,597 inmates at mid-year 1984, to 4,783 inmates at mid-year 1994, to 8,607 inmates at mid-year 2004. In addition to the large increase in prisoners, the offender population has changed in regard to offense type, age, race/ethnicity and sex.

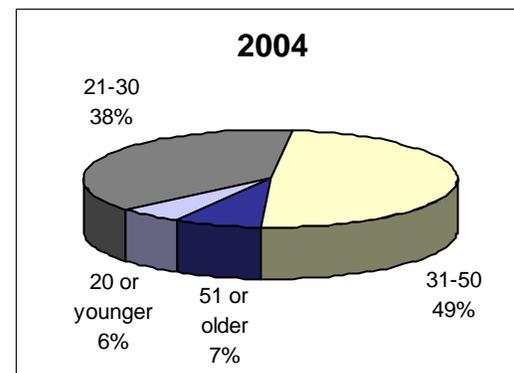
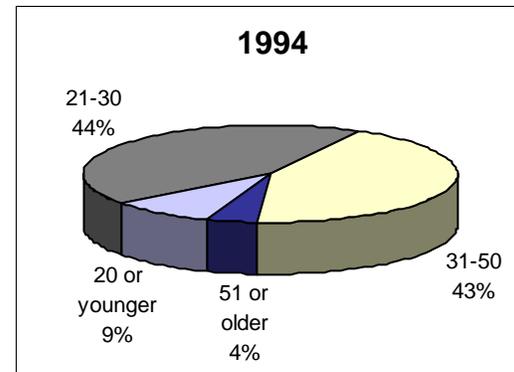
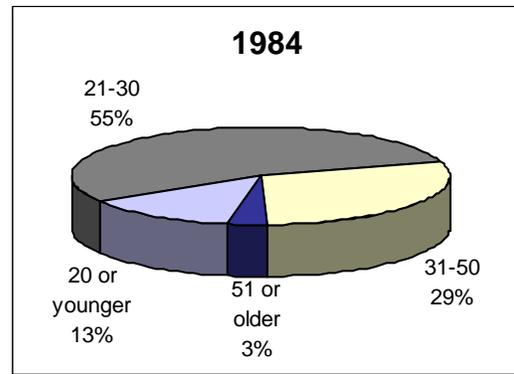
Regarding offense types, the percent of inmates serving sentences for drug crimes (as their most serious offense) has increased from 3 percent in 1984, to 13 percent in 1994, to 27 percent in 2004.

Iowa's prisoners are also older than in prior decades. Median age has increased from 27 in 1983, to 30 in 1994, to 33 in 2004.

### Offense Type



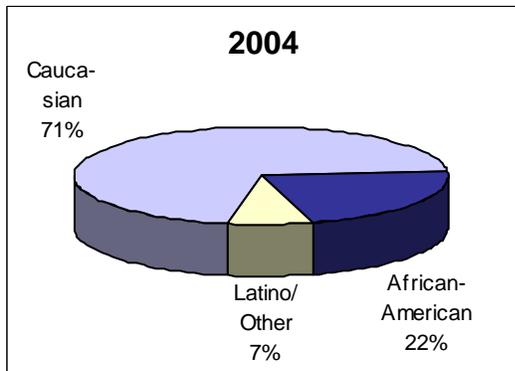
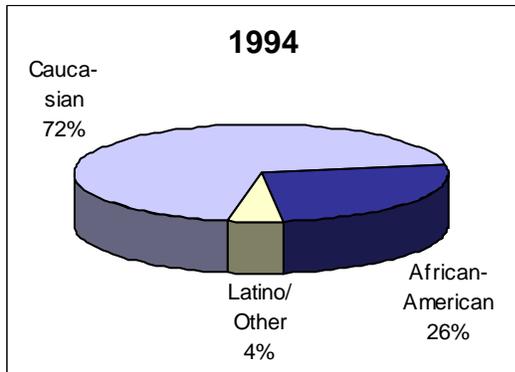
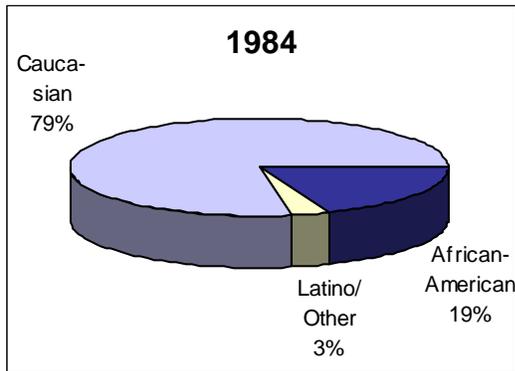
### Current Age



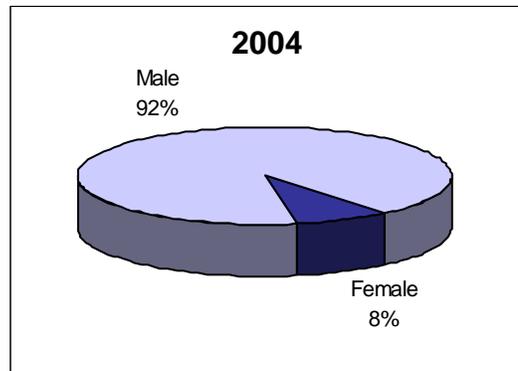
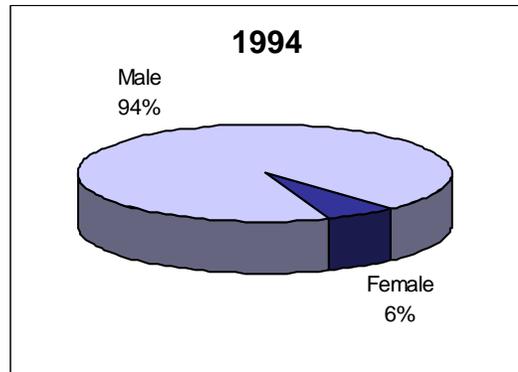
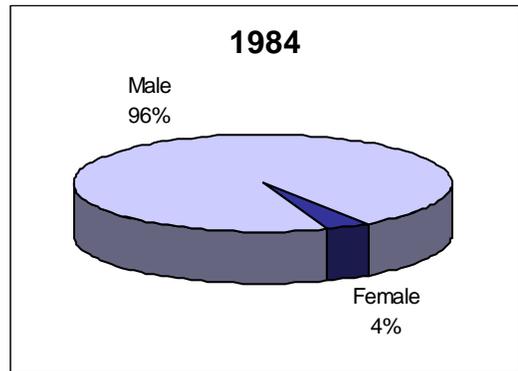
The percent of African-American inmates increased from 19 percent in 1984 to 26 percent in 1994, but has since declined to 22 percent in 2004. The percent of Latino, Native American and Asian inmates has steadily increased, from 3 percent in 1984, to 4 percent in 1994, to 7 percent in 2004.

The percent of female inmates has increased as well, from 4 percent in 1984, to 6 percent in 1994, to 8 percent in 2004. The current forecast projects that the female inmate population will continue to increase at a faster rate than men over the next ten years. CJJP estimates that at mid-year 2014, female inmates will make up about 9.3 percent of Iowa's prison population.

**Race/Ethnicity**



**Sex**



## FORECASTING THE PRISON POPULATION

### ***Benefits of Forecasting***

- To make some determination of the number of inmates that may be incarcerated at some point in the future, if current justice system trends, policies and practices continue.
- To simulate alternative corrections futures based on specific changes in laws, policies and/or practices.

### ***Iowa's Forecasting Model***

The statewide prison population forecast and policy simulation model used by the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) is a matrix that distributes Iowa's prison population over the projection period by quarter. There are three basic components of the model:

- *Projected Prison Admissions.* This is accomplished through analysis of historical prison admissions data, obtained from the Adult Corrections Information System (ACIS) and felony charges filed from the Iowa Justice Data Warehouse (which includes statewide court information). Projected admissions are made for various offense classes and types of offenses (e.g., Class C Violent Offenders, Class C Non-Violent Offenders) in two separate categories described below. Projections are accomplished through ARIMA modeling, a statistical time series technique, with adjustments based on felony charge filing projections and knowledge of recent law changes that may not yet be reflected in observed trends.
- *Projected Average Length of Stay.* This is accomplished through annual data collection conducted by CJJP utilizing ACIS information. Projected average lengths of stay are made for various

offense classes and types of offenses in two separate categories described below.

- *Projected Releases of Offenders Who Are Incarcerated At the Onset of the Projection period.* This is accomplished through analysis of the prison population at the beginning of the projection period.

Prison admissions and average length of stay data are analyzed within two broad categories based on the type of prison admission, as follows:

- *New Admissions* are new court-ordered commitments and probation revocations. Length of stay for this category is defined as time served in prison prior to first release (which may be parole, work release, expiration of sentence, etc.).
- *Readmissions* are all other violators, including the following: a) offenders who had one or more prior unsuccessful conditional releases on their current commitments; b) those revoked from OWI facility placement; and c) those selected for violator facility placement. Length of stay for this category is defined as time served in prison from the last admission (or readmission) to release (which may be parole, work release, expiration of sentence, etc.). Please note that, while this category is labeled "readmissions", it includes some offenders who were not previously incarcerated; examples include OWI offenders who were directly placed in community-based OWI treatment facilities but were later revoked and probationers admitted to prison to participate in the short-term violator's program.

New admissions are further categorized by whether or not the crime was against persons. Crimes against persons are those

offenses involving death, injury, attempted injury, abuse, threats, coercion, intimidation or duress. Examples of crimes against persons include all forms of homicide, assault, robbery, terrorism, child endangerment, sex offenses, first degree burglary and first degree arson. Examples of crimes not against persons include burglary and arson offenses other than first degree, drug offenses, forgery, theft and weapons possession (as opposed to use).

Regarding length of stay figures as contained in this report:

- “*No parole*” groups marked with an asterisk (\*) in Table 4 denote the *expected* length of stay of prisoners sentenced under Section 902.12 or Chapter 901A, effective for persons committing certain violent crimes after July 1, 1996.
- *Expected average length of stay for sexual predators* sentenced under Chapter 901A was computed based on those committed to prison for Chapter 901A offenses thus far. Average length of stay prior to passage of this law was accomplished by examining the average length of stay by year for the offense class that admitted sexual predators would have otherwise received.
- *Other length of stay data* are based on samples of released prisoners, and differ from average time served data generated by the Board of Parole because: a) the data contained in this report include *all* types of releases, not just parole releases; b) the data contained in this report distinguish between first releases and re-releases; c) the data contained in this report exclude jail credit and other time not spent within the prison system; and d) BOP figures calculate the amount of time spent from admission to the parole *decision*, not actual release.

- “*Drunk Driving Initial Stay*” describes drunken drivers sentenced to prison who are awaiting placement at community-based treatment facilities.

Iowa’s prison population forecast is updated annually in order to take into consideration the most recent trends in prison admissions and average length of stay.

In addition to the statewide prison population forecast, CJJP completes projections for the female inmate population, utilizing basic trend line analysis techniques. The inmate population of males was determined by subtracting the forecast for females from total projected inmates.

### ***Forecasting Assumptions***

- It is assumed that certain historical phenomena such as trends in population growth, prison admissions rates, and length of stay of prisoners will continue in the same direction or will change in explicitly stated ways (see below). It is further assumed that the data provided as measurements of these phenomena accurately reflect actual conditions.
- It is assumed that no catastrophic social or economic disruptions such as war or major depressions will occur during the projection period.
- It is assumed there will be no major legislative changes in the state criminal code or criminal procedures during the projection period.
- It is assumed there will be no major changes in judicial sentencing, parole board release policies, or probation/parole revocation policies and practices during the projection period.
- It is assumed that new prison admissions will increase by about 25.0 percent between FY2004 and FY2014.

- It is assumed that readmissions to prison will increase by about 25.8 percent between FY2004 and FY2014.

### ***Acknowledgments***

The staff of Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning would like to thank the following agencies and individuals for contributing to this year's forecast report (CJJP remains solely responsible for the report's contents):

- For providing information on current and planned prison population capacities: John Baldwin, Deputy Director, Department of Corrections, and Lettie Prell, Assistant to the Director, Department of Corrections.

- For developing the original methodologies of our prison population forecasting and policy simulation tool: Mary Mande, former director of the Colorado Statistical Analysis Center and corrections research consultant.
- For assistance in continuing a series of reports originally conducted under her authorship: Lettie Prell, Assistant to the Director, Department of Corrections.

## APPENDIX: STATISTICAL TABLES

<b>Table 1. Mid-Year Prison Populations and Capacities: Total</b>					
<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Inmates June 30th</b>	<b>Increase (Decrease)</b>	<b>% Change</b>	<b>Total Prison Capacity</b>	<b>Population as % of Capacity</b>
1994	5,090			3,603	141.3%
1995	5,692	602	11.8%	3,603	158.0%
1996	6,176	484	8.5%	4,201	147.0%
1997	6,636	460	7.4%	4,951	134.0%
1998	7,431	795	12.0%	5,701	130.3%
1999	7,230	(201)	-2.7%	5,801	124.6%
2000	7,635	405	5.6%	6,772	112.7%
2001	8,083	448	5.9%	6,772	119.4%
2002	8,141	58	0.7%	6,772	120.2%
2003	8,361	220	2.7%	6,972	119.9%
2004	8,607	246	2.9%	6,989	123.2%
Forecast:					
2005	8,994	387	4.5%	7,214	124.7%
2006	9,321	327	3.6%	7,214	129.2%
2007	9,438	117	1.3%	7,384	127.8%
2008	9,573	135	1.4%	7,384	129.6%
2009	9,684	111	1.2%	7,384	131.1%
2010	9,865	181	1.9%	7,384	133.6%
2011	10,029	164	1.7%	7,384	135.8%
2012	10,179	150	1.5%	7,384	137.9%
2013	10,385	206	2.0%	7,384	140.6%
2014	10,582	197	1.9%	7,384	143.3%

Note: Populations exclude sex offender civil commitment unit.

Source: E-1 Reports, Iowa Department of Corrections; forecast by CJJP

<b>Table 2. Mid-Year Prison Populations and Capacities: Females</b>					
<b>Year</b>	<b># Women June 30th</b>	<b>Increase (Decrease)</b>	<b>% Change</b>	<b>Capacity for Women</b>	<b>Population as % of Capacity</b>
1994	307	--	--	260	118.1%
1995	395	88	28.7%	260	151.9%
1996	447	52	13.2%	260	171.9%
1997	521	74	16.6%	260	200.4%
1998	616	95	18.2%	260	236.9%
1999	541	(75)	-12.2%	460	117.6%
2000	604	63	11.6%	573	105.4%
2001	641	37	6.1%	573	111.9%
2002	670	29	4.5%	573	116.9%
2003	704	34	5.1%	573	122.9%
2004	723	19	2.7%	573	126.2%
<b>Forecast:</b>					
2005	750	27	3.7%	573	130.8%
2006	776	27	3.5%	573	135.4%
2007	803	27	3.5%	573	140.1%
2008	829	26	3.2%	573	144.7%
2009	856	27	3.3%	573	149.4%
2010	882	26	3.0%	573	153.9%
2011	909	27	3.1%	573	158.6%
2012	935	26	2.9%	573	163.2%
2013	962	27	2.9%	573	167.9%
2014	988	26	2.7%	573	172.4%

Note: Mid-year 1999 population and capacity include Iowa inmates temporarily housed out-of-state, and the beds utilized in the prison out of state.

Source: E-1 Reports, Iowa Department of Corrections; forecast by CJJP

<b>Table 3. Mid-Year Prison Populations and Capacities: Males</b>					
<b>Year</b>	<b># Men June 30th</b>	<b>Increase (Decrease)</b>	<b>% Change</b>	<b>Capacity for Men</b>	<b>Population as % of Capacity</b>
1994	4,783	--	--	3,343	143.1%
1995	5,297	514	10.7%	3,343	158.5%
1996	5,729	432	8.2%	3,941	145.4%
1997	6,115	386	6.7%	4,691	130.4%
1998	6,815	700	11.4%	5,441	125.3%
1999	6,689	(126)	-1.8%	5,341	125.2%
2000	7,031	342	5.1%	6,199	113.4%
2001	7,442	411	5.8%	6,199	120.1%
2002	7,471	29	0.4%	6,199	120.5%
2003	7,657	186	2.5%	6,399	119.7%
2004	7,884	227	3.0%	6,416	122.9%
Forecast:					
2005	8,245	361	4.6%	6,641	124.1%
2006	8,545	301	3.6%	6,641	128.7%
2007	8,635	90	1.1%	6,811	126.8%
2008	8,744	109	1.3%	6,811	128.4%
2009	8,828	84	1.0%	6,811	129.6%
2010	8,983	155	1.8%	6,811	131.9%
2011	9,120	137	1.5%	6,811	133.9%
2012	9,244	124	1.4%	6,811	135.7%
2013	9,423	179	1.9%	6,811	138.3%
2014	9,594	171	1.8%	6,811	140.9%

Note: Populations exclude sex offender civil commitment unit.

Source: E-1 Reports, Iowa Department of Corrections; forecast by CJJP

<b>Table 4. Inmate Average Length Of Stay (In Months)</b>												<b>% Change</b>
	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>1994-2004</b>
<i>New Admissions:</i>												
*No Parole - Murder-2nd	130	138	190	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	292%
*No Parole - Other Class B	77	75	85	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	231%
*No Parole - Class C	36	35	37	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	183%
*No Parole - Habitual Class C	52	39	47	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	194%
*No Parole - Sex Predators	24	23	26	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	500%
B Felony Persons	82	82	94	116	113	135	96	112	111	135	122	49%
B Felony Non-Persons	--	30	40	35	39	17	41	44	32	33	34	NA
C Felony Persons	36	35	37	41	45	46	50	51	52	48	50	39%
C Felony Non-Persons	21	21	25	25	24	24	24	24	22	20	20	-5%
D Felony Persons	16	20	22	22	20	22	24	25	23	23	22	38%
D Felony Non-Persons	12	13	14	14	16	16	16	15	15	13	13	8%
Other Felony	52	39	47	43	52	57	47	44	41	35	38	-27%
Agg Misd Persons	10	9	9	11	10	11	11	10	9	10	10	0%
Agg Misd Non-Persons	7	8	9	8	9	9	9	9	8	7	8	14%
Serious Misdemeanor	8	7	9	8	9	6	8	8	7	8	7	-13%
Drunk Driving Initial Stay	3	2	2	3	3	4	3	2	5	6	6	100%
<i>Readmissions:</i>												
B Felony	34	25	24	28	36	63	30	27	16	23	29	-15%
C Felony	18	17	18	21	22	22	19	18	14	12	12	-33%
D Felony	10	9	11	12	12	12	13	11	10	9	9	-10%
Other Felony	24	32	32	35	38	33	24	20	21	14	22	-8%
All Misdemeanors	6	6	7	9	6	9	9	7	8	6	6	0%
Violator Placement	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	5	5	5	5	150%

Notes: All data are based on samples of exiting prisoners, typically those released during the first 4-6 months of the calendar year. "No parole" groups marked with an asterisk (\*) reflect sentences under Section 902.12 or Chapter 901A, effective for persons committing certain violent crimes after July 1, 1996; time served for these groups from 1993-96 denote actual length of stay prior to the law change, and time served from 1997-2003 denote *expected* length of stay under the provisions of 902.12 and Chapter 901A.

For further explanation of forecasting categories and time served calculations, please refer to the section, *Forecasting the Prison Population*.

Source: Adult Corrections Information System, compiled by CJJP

	<b>FY1994</b>	<b>FY1995</b>	<b>FY1996</b>	<b>FY1997</b>	<b>FY1998</b>	<b>FY1999</b>	<b>FY2000</b>	<b>FY2001</b>	<b>FY2002</b>	<b>FY2003</b>	<b>FY2004</b>	<b>% Change, FY1994-2004</b>
To Parole	1,415	1,324	1,369	1,325	1,333	1,599	1,311	1,336	2,080	2,301	2,053	45%
To Work Release	925	883	925	848	920	972	1,197	1,120	1,209	1,163	1,272	38%
To OWI Facility	259	250	207	252	244	310	319	264	215	214	221	-15%
Expiration of Sentence	246	322	364	493	578	781	904	927	794	989	972	295%
To Shock Probation	222	196	246	259	225	262	225	273	252	222	197	-11%
Other Violator Releases	296	377	410	450	497	457	300	251	276	370	398	34%
Escapes	9	16	6	5	3	3	5	3	1	5	1	-89%
Other Final Discharges	11	11	11	21	6	13	16	11	11	18	19	73%
Other Releases	96	129	133	137	134	259	228	609	633	747	772	704%
<b>Total Releases</b>	<b>3,479</b>	<b>3,508</b>	<b>3,671</b>	<b>3,790</b>	<b>3,940</b>	<b>4,656</b>	<b>4,505</b>	<b>4,794</b>	<b>5,471</b>	<b>6,029</b>	<b>5,905</b>	<b>70%</b>

Notes: Parole and work release exits include returns to those placements after successful completion of the Violator Program. "Other Violator Releases" include returns to probation after successful completion, and those who complete unsuccessfully, who were from any placement (probation, parole or work release).  
Source: E-1 Reports

	<b>FY1994</b>	<b>FY1995</b>	<b>FY1996</b>	<b>FY1997</b>	<b>FY1998</b>	<b>FY1999</b>	<b>FY2000</b>	<b>FY2001</b>	<b>FY2002</b>	<b>FY2003</b>	<b>FY2004</b>	<b>% Change, FY1994-2004</b>
New Court Commitments	1,427	1,471	1,645	1,767	1,994	2,052	2,203	2,121	2,064	2,222	1,970	38%
New/Probation Revocations	811	865	925	929	1,182	947	984	1,142	1,310	1,455	1,431	76%
<b>Sub-Total, New Admits</b>	<b>2,238</b>	<b>2,336</b>	<b>2,570</b>	<b>2,696</b>	<b>3,176</b>	<b>2,999</b>	<b>3,187</b>	<b>3,263</b>	<b>3,374</b>	<b>3,677</b>	<b>3,401</b>	<b>52%</b>
Parole Returns	448	473	393	347	321	333	411	494	536	728	791	77%
Parole - Violator Program	238	275	191	160	105	124	75	42	70	75	69	-71%
Shock Probation Returns	93	102	75	102	110	83	86	76	136	93	78	-16%
Probation - Violator Program	301	338	381	423	492	446	278	256	313	365	392	30%
Escape Returns	218	253	212	206	188	129	185	194	214	270	287	32%
Work Release Returns	114	117	112	113	139	96	138	183	167	207	234	105%
Work Release - Viol. Program	46	45	25	24	16	7	17	13	8	7	35	-24%
OWI Facility Returns	66	57	73	58	65	81	50	53	68	55	80	21%
<b>Sub-Total, Re-Admits</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>1,433</b>	<b>1,436</b>	<b>1,299</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>1,311</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,966</b>	<b>29%</b>
Other Admissions	111	115	123	121	123	158	493	675	656	775	754	579%
<b>Total Admissions</b>	<b>3,873</b>	<b>4,111</b>	<b>4,155</b>	<b>4,250</b>	<b>4,735</b>	<b>4,456</b>	<b>4,920</b>	<b>5,249</b>	<b>5,542</b>	<b>6,252</b>	<b>6,121</b>	<b>58%</b>

Note: "Other Admissions" include admissions of court-ordered safekeepers as well as MHI/DHS safekeepers, Federal prisoners, etc.  
Source: E-1 Reports

<b>Table 7. Prison Admissions: Actual and Projected</b>				
	<b>New Admissions:</b>		<b>Readmissions:</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>% Change</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>% Change</b>
<b>Actual:</b>				
FY1994	2,236	6%	1,527	26%
FY1995	2,345	5%	1,652	8%
FY1996	2,569	10%	1,460	-12%
FY1997	2,690	5%	1,434	-2%
FY1998	3,180	18%	1,436	0%
FY1999	2,999	-6%	1,299	-10%
FY2000	3,211	7%	1,238	-5%
FY2001	3,271	2%	1,332	8%
FY2002	3,376	3%	1,531	15%
FY2003	3,705	10%	1,812	18%
FY2004	3,450	-7%	1,954	8%
<b>Forecast:</b>				
FY2005	3,755	9%	1,992	2%
FY2006	3,810	1%	2,052	3%
FY2007	3,880	2%	2,111	3%
FY2008	3,948	2%	2,168	3%
FY2009	4,011	2%	2,224	3%
FY2010	4,073	2%	2,280	3%
FY2011	4,134	1%	2,333	2%
FY2012	4,187	1%	2,387	2%
FY2013	4,238	1%	2,440	2%
FY2014	4,314	2%	2,458	1%

Note: For an explanation of forecast categories, please refer to the previous section, *Forecasting the Prison Population*.

Source: CJP, based on data obtained from the Adult Corrections Information System

												<b>94-'04 %</b>
<b>Offense Type</b>	<b>FY94</b>	<b>FY1995</b>	<b>FY1996</b>	<b>FY1997</b>	<b>FY1998</b>	<b>FY1999</b>	<b>FY2000</b>	<b>FY2001</b>	<b>FY2002</b>	<b>FY2003</b>	<b>FY2004</b>	<b>Change</b>
Arson	16	32	19	21	15	18	16	18	16	19	27	68.8%
Assault	186	211	236	262	312	287	335	337	401	409	349	87.6%
Burglary	363	367	389	407	433	374	430	392	346	358	375	3.3%
Criminal Mischief	26	28	34	34	32	29	35	29	39	38	43	65.4%
Drug Offenses	341	316	479	532	652	662	839	904	967	1,096	1,110	225.5%
Drunk driving/Traffic	275	251	230	273	389	438	408	369	352	393	373	35.6%
Flight/Escape	7	16	20	17	24	24	17	30	29	40	24	242.9%
Forgery/Fraud	162	232	223	237	289	222	182	243	251	273	238	46.9%
Kidnapping	18	18	9	14	17	16	13	10	6	16	11	-38.9%
Murder/Manslaughter	48	54	57	72	58	51	51	54	49	78	39	-18.8%
Pimp/Prostitution	19	24	27	20	28	15	22	12	22	34	27	42.1%
Robbery	107	114	111	83	94	95	122	88	74	82	70	-34.6%
Sex Offenses	249	233	212	200	236	222	208	269	261	235	214	-14.1%
Theft	325	334	390	406	466	405	406	396	429	467	408	25.5%
Weapons Offenses	48	66	90	75	66	61	53	56	53	68	35	-27.1%
Other Offenses	44	48	48	49	72	85	77	93	112	99	105	138.6%
<b>Total New Admissions</b>	<b>2,234</b>	<b>2,344</b>	<b>2,574</b>	<b>2,702</b>	<b>3,183</b>	<b>3,004</b>	<b>3,214</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,407</b>	<b>3,705</b>	<b>3,448</b>	<b>54.3%</b>

<b>Offense Type</b>	<b>FY1994</b>	<b>FY1995</b>	<b>FY1996</b>	<b>FY1997</b>	<b>FY1998</b>	<b>FY1999</b>	<b>FY2000</b>	<b>FY2001</b>	<b>FY2002</b>	<b>FY2003</b>	<b>FY2004</b>	<b>% Change, FY1994-2004</b>
Drug	341	316	479	532	652	662	839	904	966	1,096	1,110	225.5%
Violent	647	662	656	668	759	702	778	805	820	864	729	12.7%
Property	873	977	1,044	1,083	1,217	1,038	1,043	1,059	1,070	1,130	1,070	22.6%
OWI/Traffic	275	251	230	273	389	438	408	369	352	393	373	35.6%
Other	98	138	165	146	166	164	146	163	199	222	166	69.4%
<b>Total New Admissions</b>	<b>2,234</b>	<b>2,344</b>	<b>2,574</b>	<b>2,702</b>	<b>3,183</b>	<b>3,004</b>	<b>3,214</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,407</b>	<b>3,705</b>	<b>3,448</b>	<b>54.3%</b>

Notes: New admissions consist of court-ordered commitments and probation revocations. Figures in these charts may differ from those shown in the E-1 Reports due to different times in which the database was accessed for reporting purposes. Figures may also differ due to recent corrections made in historical databases.

Source: Adult Corrections Information System, compiled by CJPJ

