

# Iowa Prison Population Forecast FY2003-2013

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

Richard G. Moore, Administrator

## Researchers:

Lettie Prell, Justice Systems Analyst.....Primary Author  
Laura Roeder-Grubb, Research Analyst.....Statistical Modeling  
Bonnie S. Wilson, Research Analyst.....Data Support

September, 2003



This report was made possible partially through funding from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics and their program for State Statistical Analysis Centers. Points of view or opinions expressed in this report are those of the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP), and do not necessarily reflect official positions of the U.S. Department of Justice.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

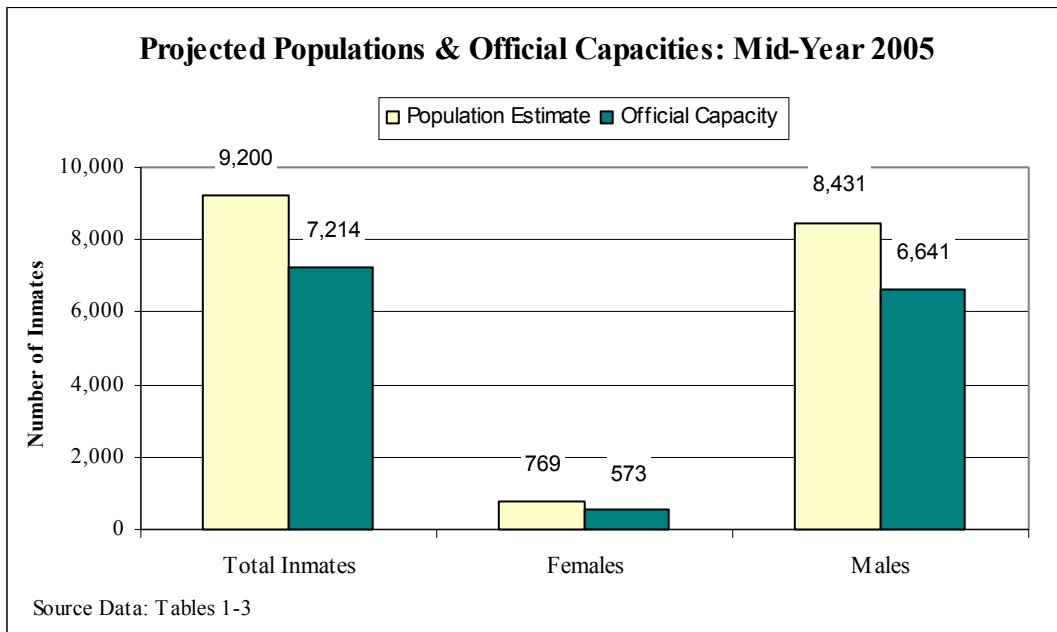
<b>SHORT-TERM OUTLOOK.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>LONG-TERM PROJECTED POPULATIONS .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<i>Total Inmates.....</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Male &amp; Female Inmates.....</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Prison Capacity.....</i>	<i>2</i>
<b>FACTORS REDUCING PRISON GROWTH.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<i>Decrease in Inmate Average Length of Stay .....</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Increase in Paroles.....</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Sentencing Changes .....</i>	<i>5</i>
<b>FACTORS CONTINUING PRISON GROWTH .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<i>Increase in Prison Admissions .....</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Increase in Felony Charges Filed .....</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Increase in Admissions of Drug Offenders.....</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Increase in Community-Based Offender Populations .....</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Housing Federal Prisoners/Detainees .....</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>The Long-Term Effect of Abolishing (or Greatly Restricting) Parole.....</i>	<i>10</i>
<b>OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>THE CHANGING FACE OF IOWA’S PRISON POPULATION.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>FORECASTING THE PRISON POPULATION .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<i>Benefits of Forecasting.....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Iowa’s Forecasting Model.....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Forecasting Assumptions .....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Acknowledgments .....</i>	<i>15</i>
<b>APPENDIX: STATISTICAL TABLES.....</b>	<b>15</b>

## SHORT-TERM OUTLOOK

By June 30, 2005, Iowa's prison population is expected to exceed official capacity (including a 242-bed expansion) by about 1,986 inmates, or by about 27.5%, 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 196 more inmates than the official capacity, and men's facilities are

expected to hold about 1,790 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 34.2%, and the male inmate population is projected to exceed capacity by about 27.0%, by mid-year 2005.



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

## LONG-TERM PROJECTED POPULATIONS

### **Total Inmates**

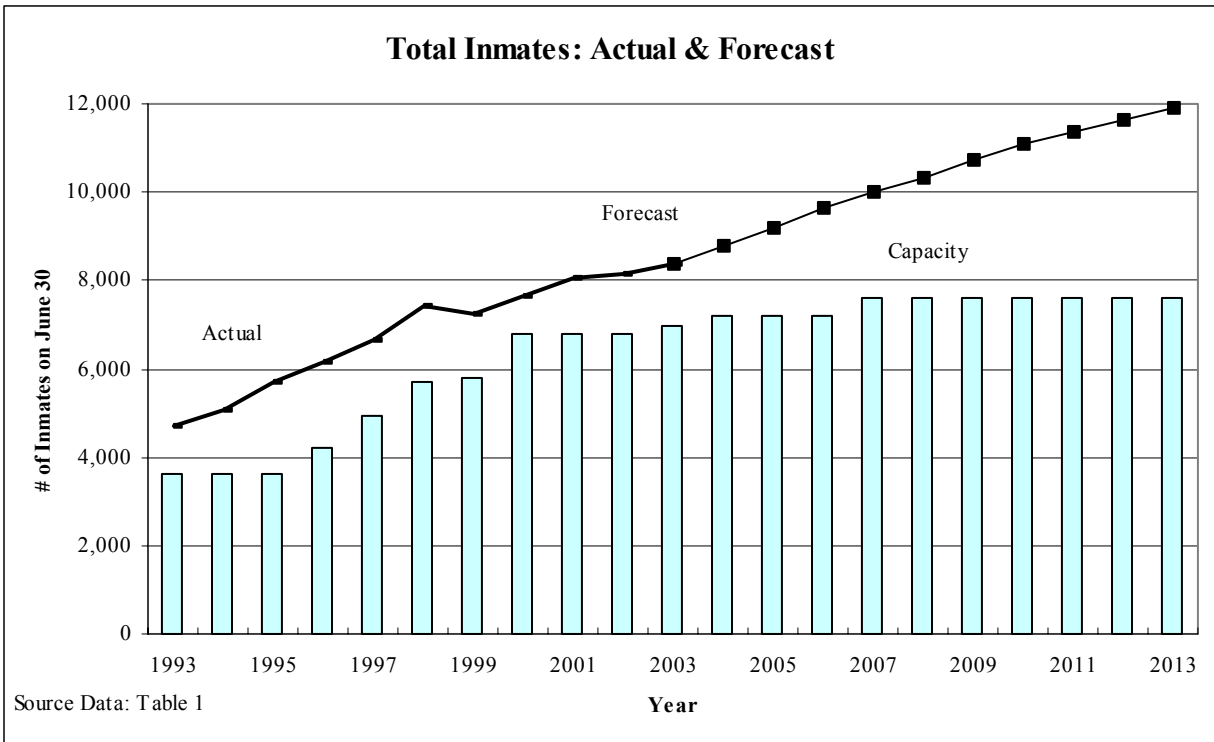
If current offender behaviors and justice system trends, policies and practices continue, Iowa's prison population may be expected to increase from 8,361 inmates on June 30, 2003 to about 11,925 inmates on June 30, 2013, or by about 42.6% over the ten-year period (Table 1).

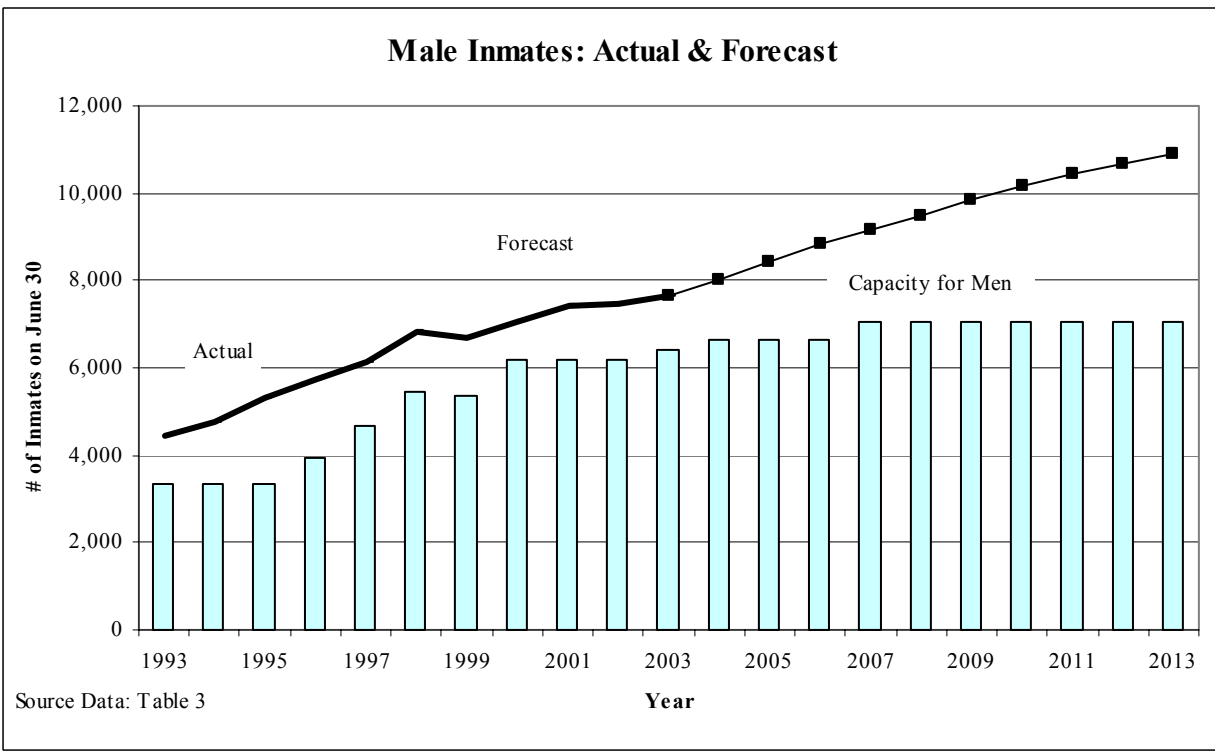
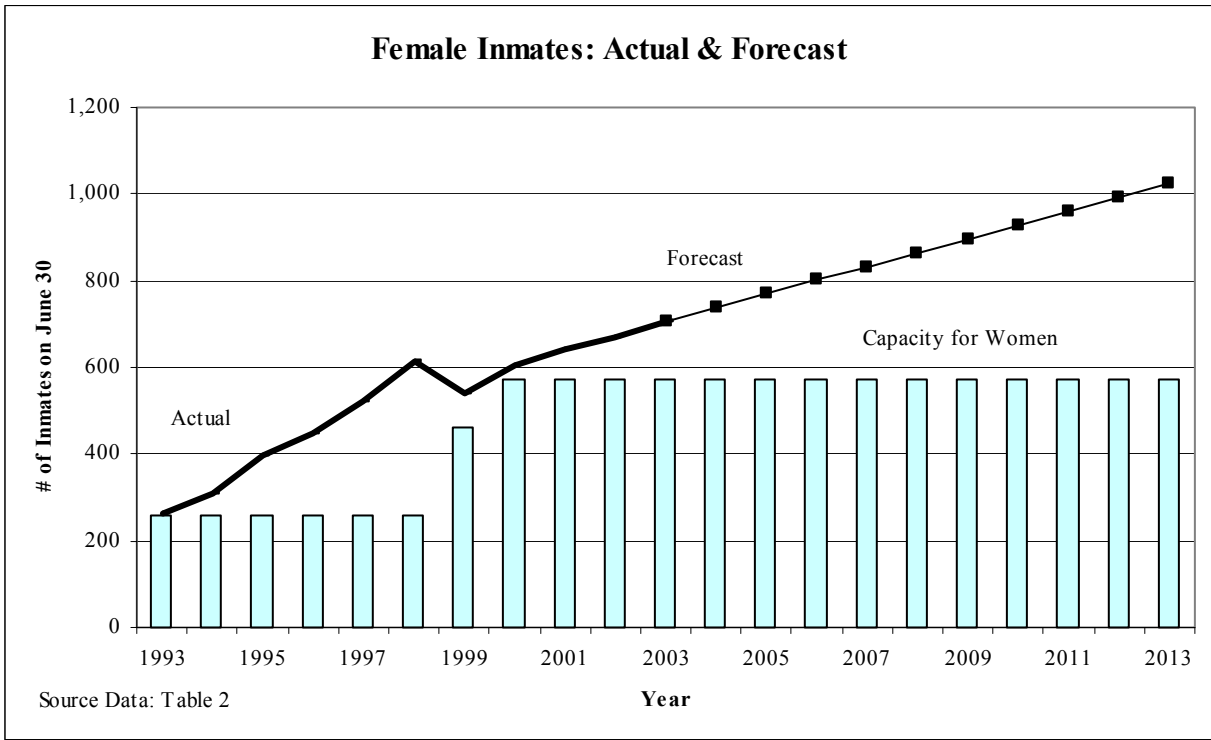
### **Male & Female Inmates**

The female inmate population is projected to increase from 704 inmates on June 30, 2003 to about 1,024 inmates by mid-year 2013, or by about 45.4% over the ten-year period (Table 2). The male inmate population is expected to increase by about 42.4% 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 78.7%, and the male inmate population is projected to exceed capacity by about 60.0%, by mid-year 2013 (Tables 2 and 3).





## FACTORS REDUCING PRISON GROWTH

Last year, CJPJ projected 12,127 inmates by mid-year 2012, if current offender behaviors, and justice system trends, policies and practices continued. The current forecast for mid-year 2012 is 11,648, or 479 fewer inmates than projected last year – and a forecast population of 11,925 by mid-year 2013. This slower-than-expected growth is due to a decrease in inmate average length of stay which was brought about by a large increase in parole releases from prison, and enactment of sentencing changes.

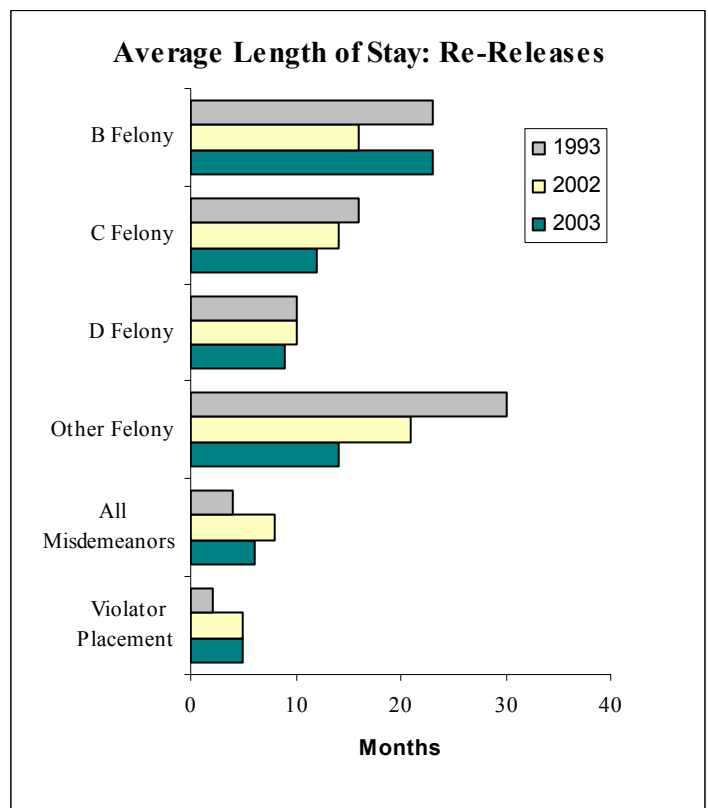
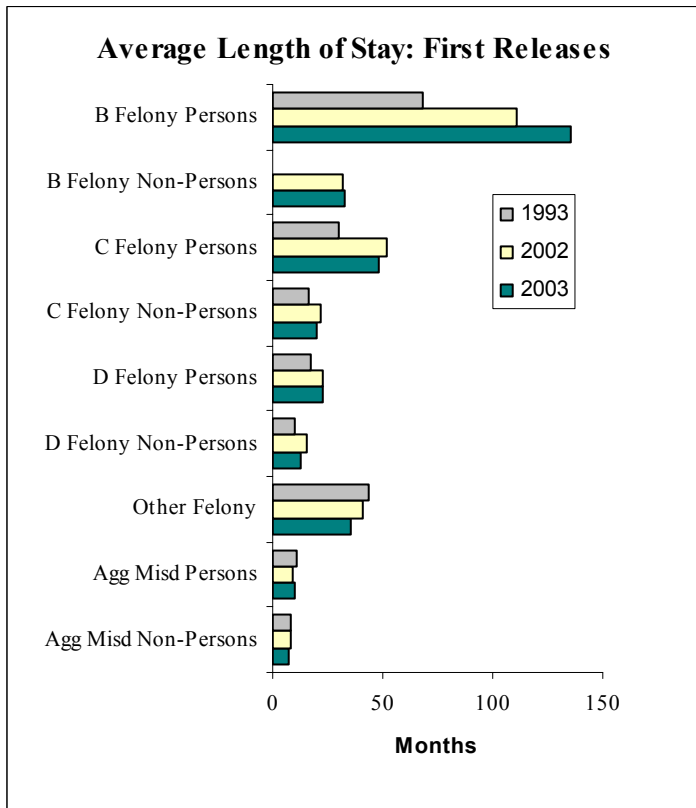
### ***Decrease in Inmate Average Length of Stay***

Average time served in prison prior to release decreased for predominately non-persons offenses (such as drug and property

crimes) between 2002 and 2003 (Table 4).<sup>2</sup> However, average time served by first releases in calendar year 2003 remained higher than prisoner average length of stay in 1993 for most kinds of offenses. Re-release time served remains shorter because a larger portion of the sentence is being served initially than in the past.

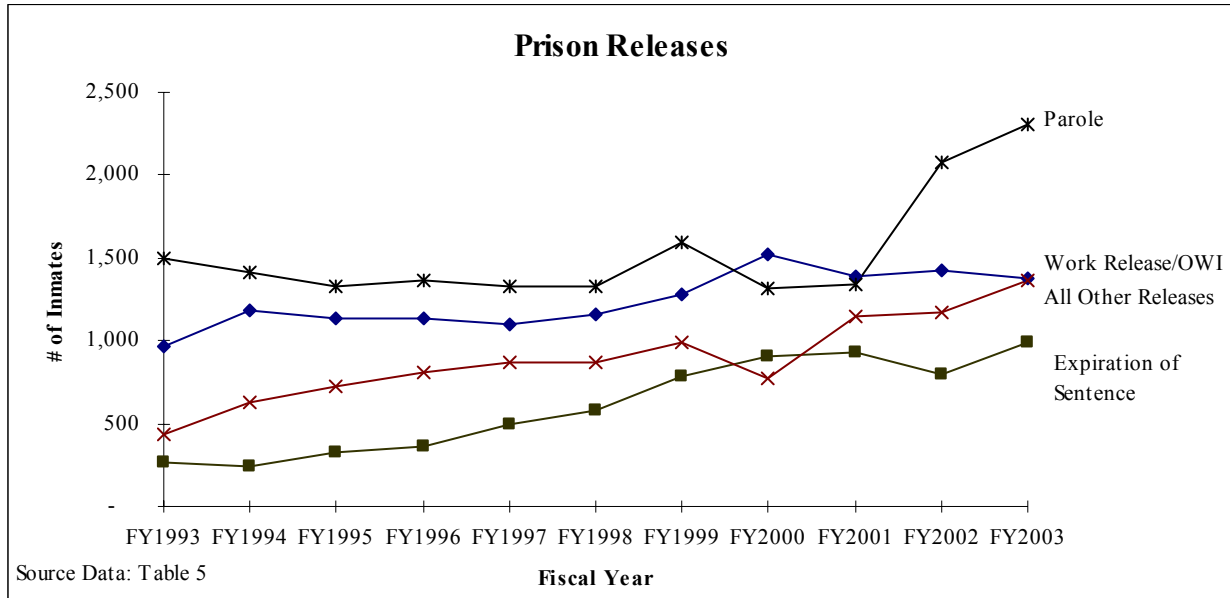
### ***Increase in Paroles***

Parole releases from prison reached a record high in FY2003, when 2,301 inmates exited prison to parole (Table 5). This represents an increase of about 11% over the previous year, and an increase of about 72% since FY2001, when the marked upward trend in these releases began.



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.

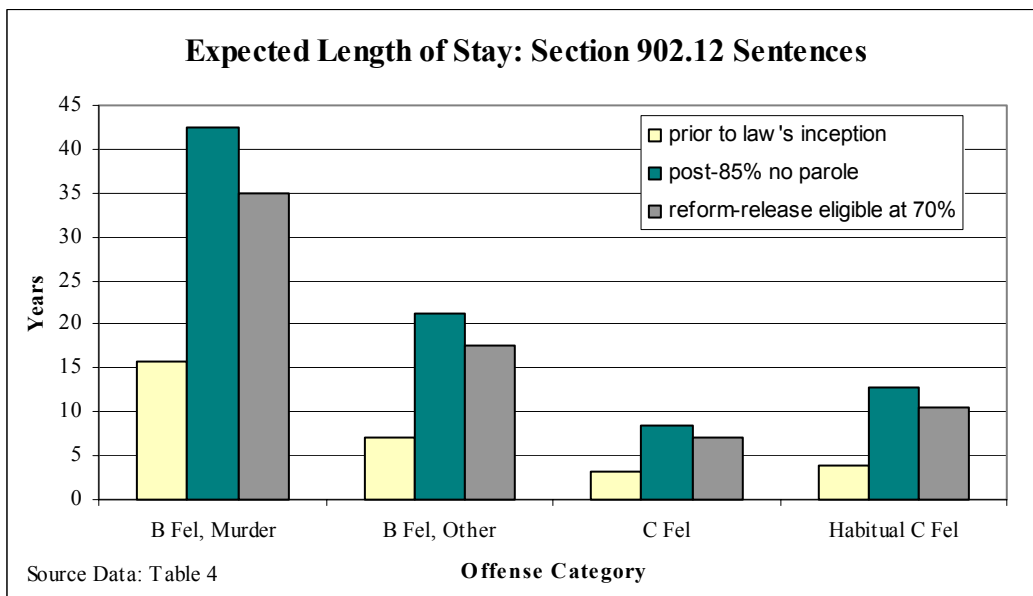
<sup>2</sup> See the section “Forecasting the Prison Population” for a description of admission and release categories.



### 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% 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 greatly increased (Table 4). However, under changes enacted effective FY2004, persons now admitted to prison for these crimes will become eligible for parole or work release after serving 70% of their sentences. CJP analysis of the potential correctional impact of these provisions estimate that 75 fewer offenders will be incarcerated at mid-year 2013 than would have otherwise been forecast.



## FACTORS CONTINUING PRISON GROWTH

Despite the foregoing factors, the current forecast indicates a continued increase in the number of inmates. Contributing to this rise are an increase in prison admissions and the long-term effect of abolishing (or greatly restricting) parole for certain crimes.

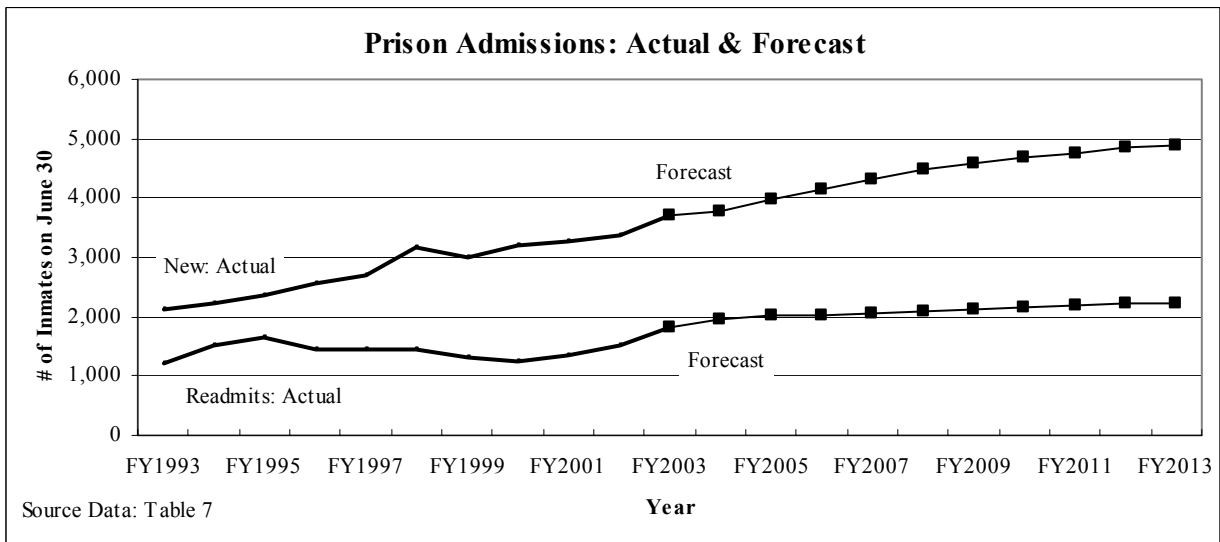
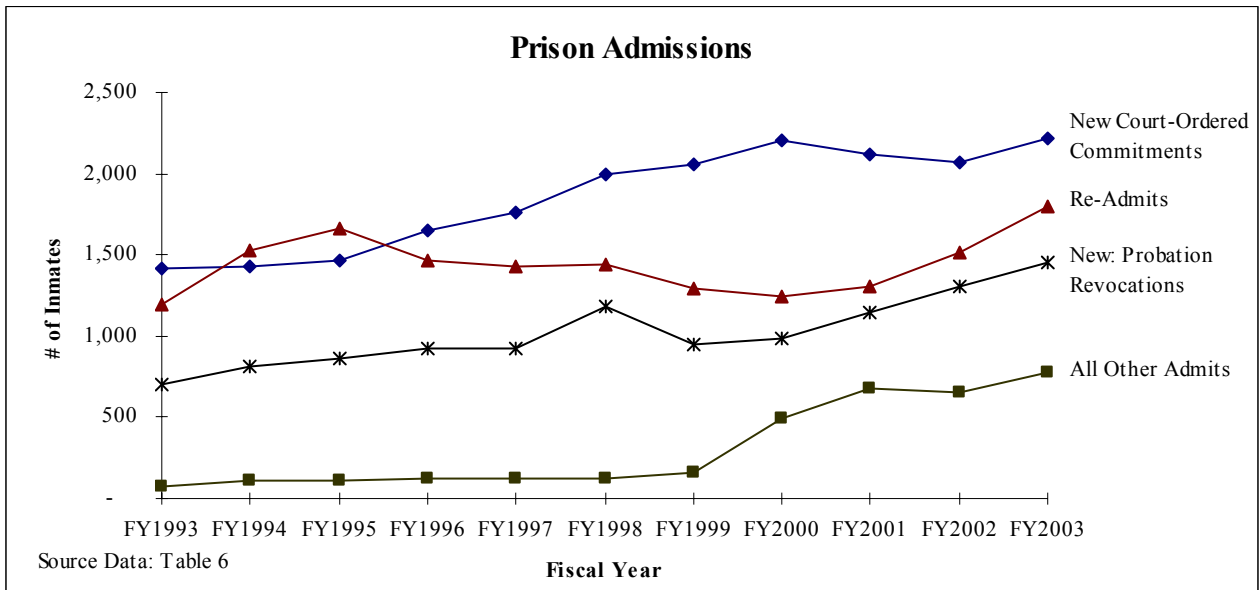
- Drug offenders admitted to prison
- Community-based offender populations
- Housing federal prisoners/detainees.

New prison admissions (new court-ordered commitments and probation revocations) are projected to further increase from 3,705 admissions in FY2003 to about 4,880 admissions in FY2013, or by about 31.7% (Table 7). Readmissions are projected to further increase from 1,812 admissions in FY2003 to about 2,216 admissions in FY2013, or by about 22.3%.

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

All types of prison admissions have generally increased during the past ten years (Table 6). As discussed in the next sections, influencing this trend are increases in:

- Felony charges filed in the district court



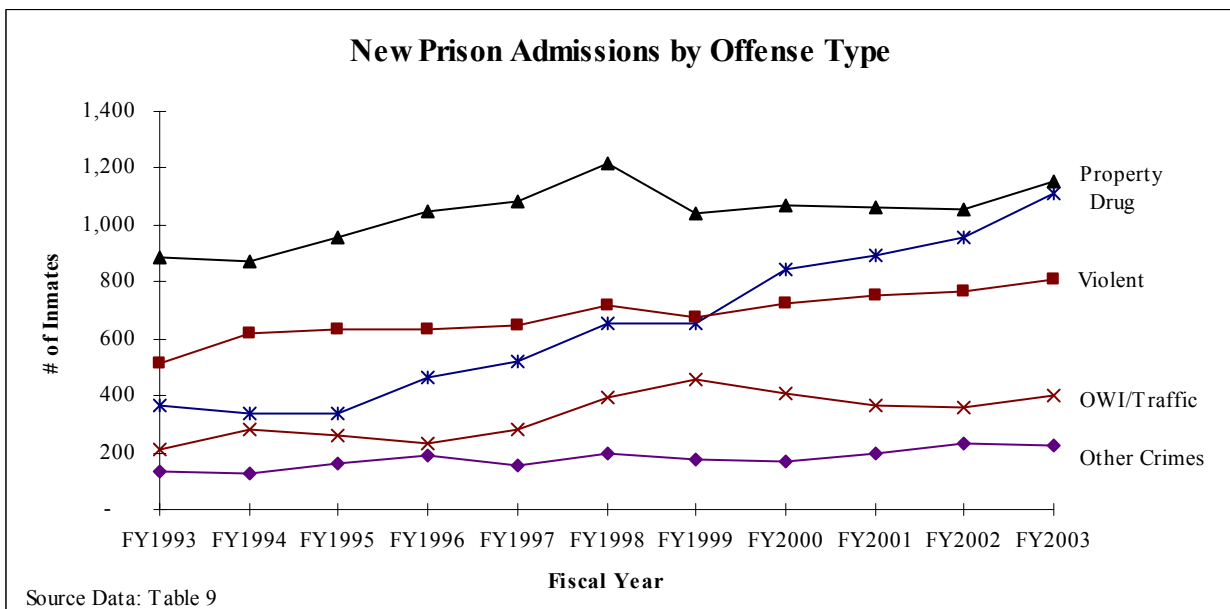
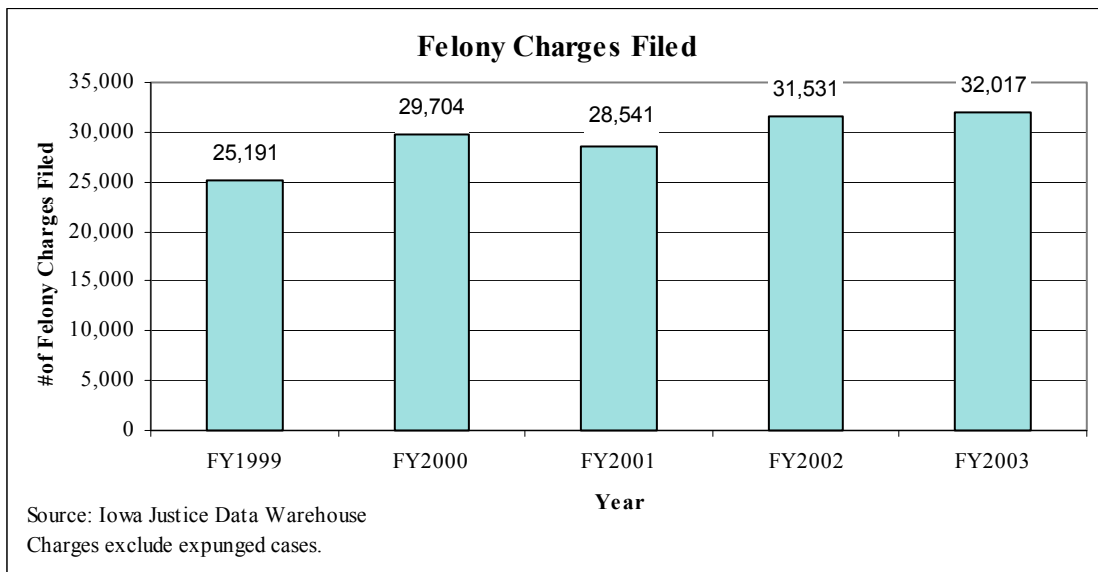


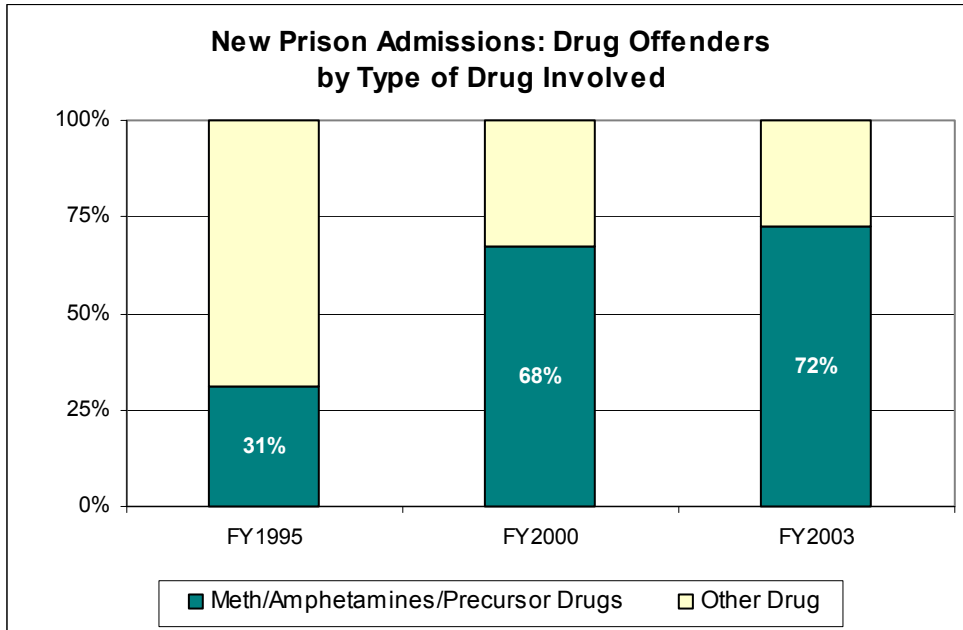
### Increase in Felony Charges Filed

Projections of new prison admissions are informed by felony charges filed in the Iowa District Court. As shown in the chart below, felony charges filed have generally increased throughout the period this information has been made available, from 25,191 charges in FY1999, to 32,017 charges in FY2003, or by about 27.1%. Trends analysis indicates that felony charges are likely to continue to increase.

### Increase in Admissions of Drug Offenders

The increase in new prison admissions is mainly due to a large increase in new admissions of drug offenders (Tables 8 and 9). New admissions of drug offenders more than tripled in the past ten years, to a record 1,112 prison admissions during FY2003. In contrast, new admissions of all other offenders increased by only about 49% during the same period. Drug offenses made up about 17% of new prison admissions





during FY1993, but comprised about 30% of new admissions during FY2003.

The increase in admissions of drug offenders is related to the increased manufacture and trafficking in methamphetamines and subsequent focus on the apprehension and prosecution of this type of offender. CJJP analysis of Department of Corrections and criminal history records reveals that, of drug offenders admitted to prison during the first quarter of calendar year 2003, about 72% had offenses involving methamphetamines, amphetamines or precursor substances to make meth. In contrast, only about 31% 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 105 admissions in FY1995 to about 800 admissions in FY2003, or by about 661.9% during the eight-year period.

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

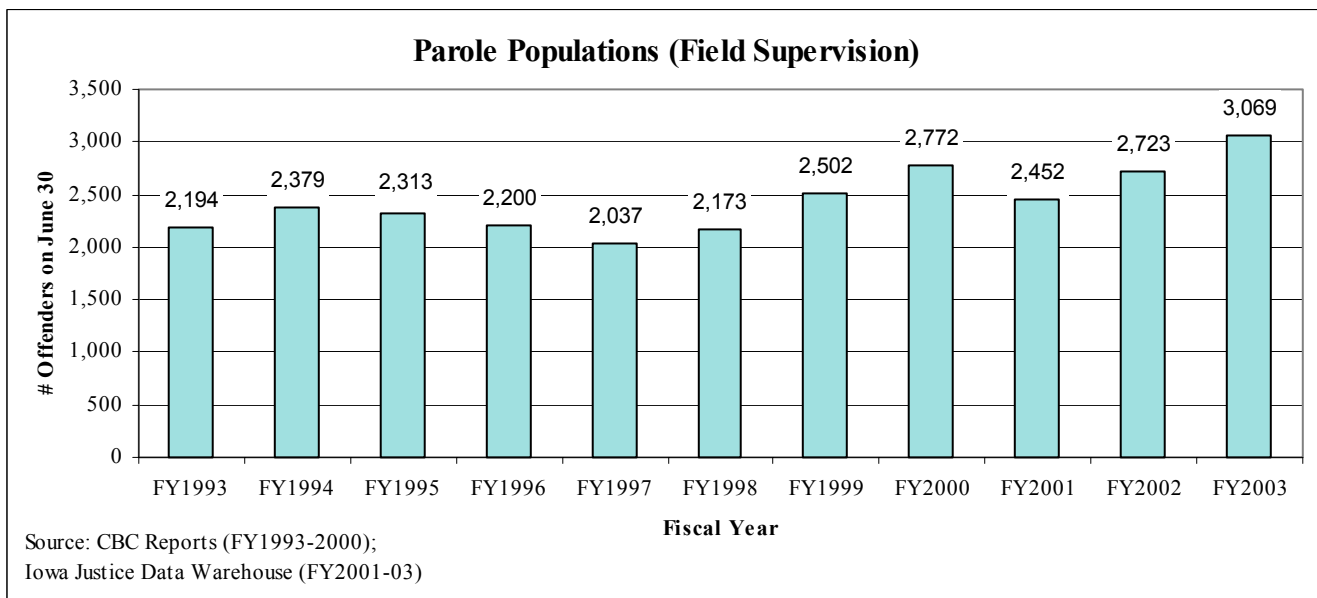
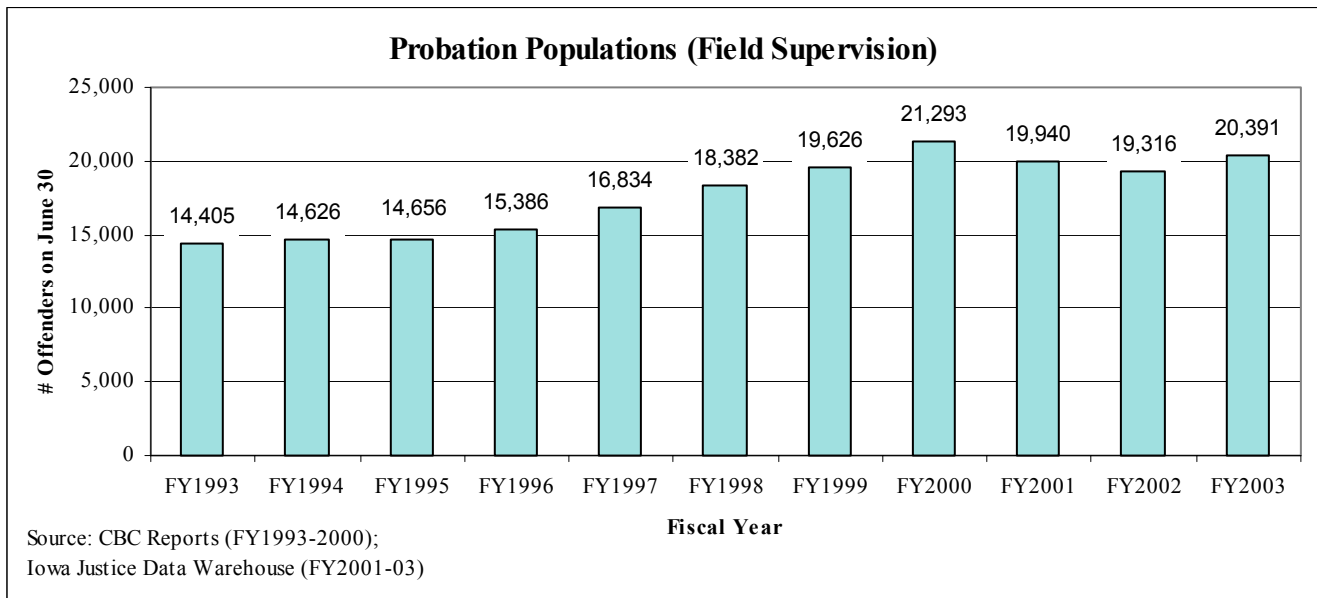
As shown in the charts on the next page, probation and parole populations have generally increased over the past ten years, which in turn have led to an increase in probation and parole revocations to prison. The probation population increased from 14,405 offenders in FY1993, to 20,391 offenders in FY2003 or by about 41.6%. The parole population increased from 2,194 offenders in FY1993, to 3,069 offenders in FY2003, or by about 39.9%.

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 FY2003. The recent large 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 2003, there were 183 federal prisoners/detainees in Iowa prisons. For purposes of the prison population forecast, it is assumed that this number will remain constant throughout the projections period.



### ***The Long-Term Effect of Abolishing (or Greatly 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% 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.

By mid-year 2013, about 660 additional prisoners will be incarcerated due to these laws (as per CJJP estimates assuming that

such persons would serve a length of time similar to others released in 2003 for comparable offenses). Additional, substantial effects of these laws on the prison population will be realized beyond this forecasting period.

As of June 30, 2003, 712 offenders were serving sentences under *Iowa Code* section 902.12 or Chapter 901A (as their most serious sentence). Sentencing changes enacted last year permit the prosecutor to file a motion to reopen the sentences of offenders currently sentenced under Section 902.12. If the judge grants the motion, the offender would be eligible for parole after serving 70% of his/her sentence. To the extent that such motions are made and granted, there would be a further reduction in the projected prison population.

## **OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE**

As explained in this report, initiatives such as increasing prison paroles and sentencing changes have reduced the projected increase in the prison population. 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, a reduction in the projected increase in new prison admissions may be realized.

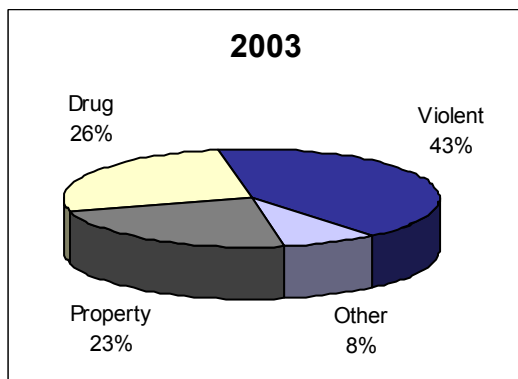
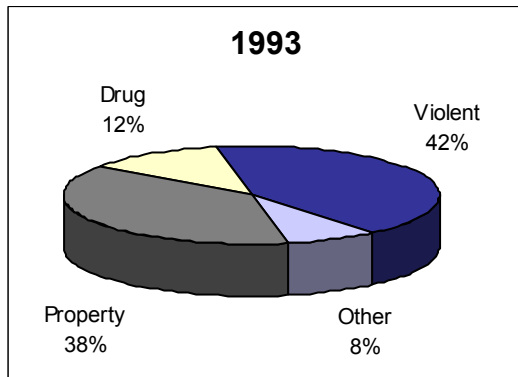
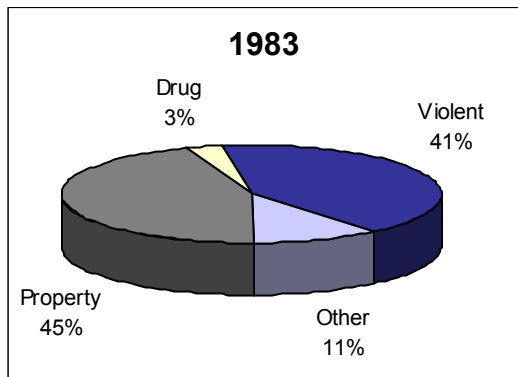
## THE CHANGING FACE OF IOWA'S PRISON POPULATION

Iowa's prison population has grown from 2,684 inmates at mid-year 1983, to 4,695 inmates at mid-year 1993, to 8,361 inmates at mid-year 2003. In addition to the large increase in prisoners, the offender population has changed in regard to offense type, age, race/ethnicity and sex.

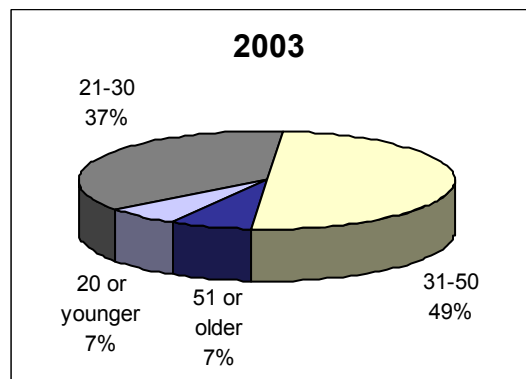
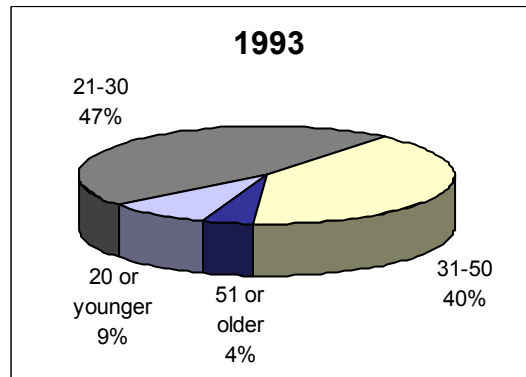
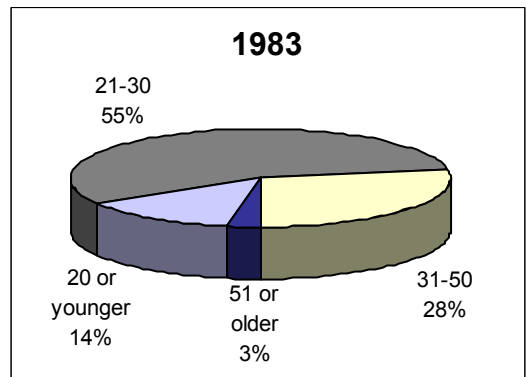
Regarding offense types, the percent of inmates serving sentences for drug crimes (as their most serious offense) has increased from 3% in 1983, to 12% in 1993, to 26% in 2003.

Iowa's prisoners are also older than in prior decades. Median age has increased from 26 in 1983, to 29 in 1993, to 33 in 2003.

### Offense Type



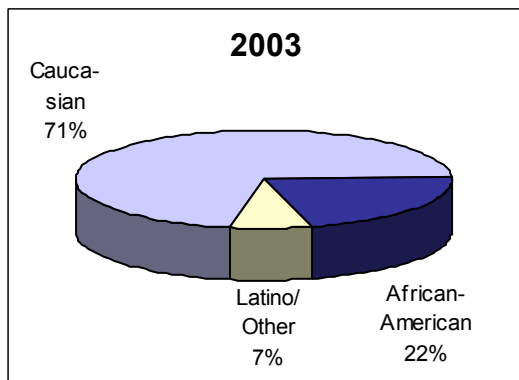
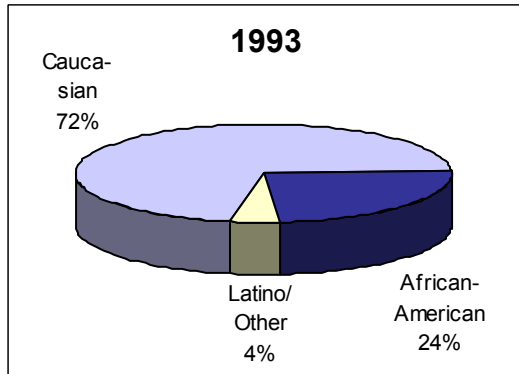
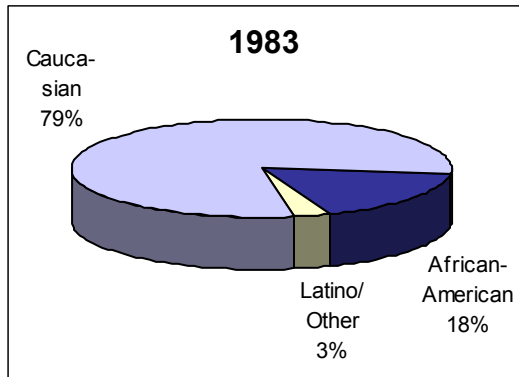
### Current Age



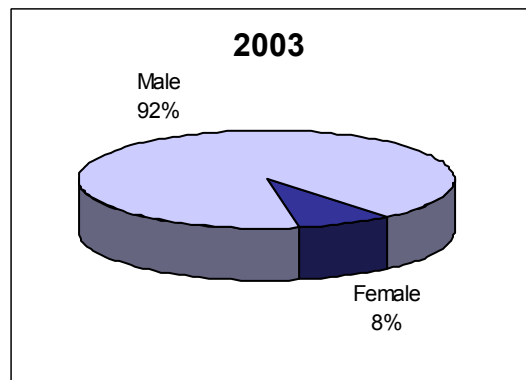
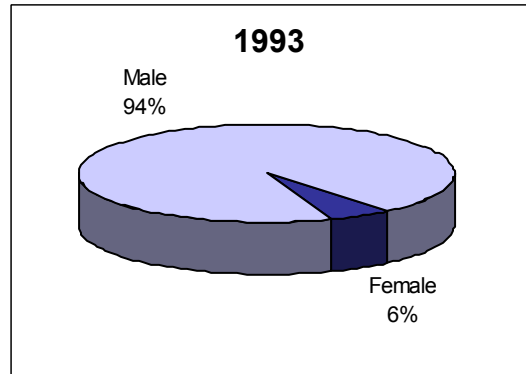
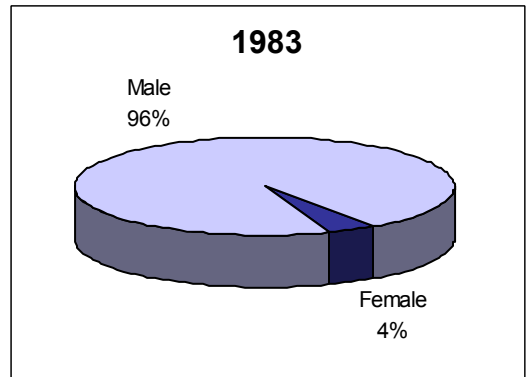
The percent of African-American inmates increased from 18% in 1983 to 24% in 1993, but has since declined to 22% in 2003. The percent of Latino, Native American and Asian inmates has steadily increased, from 3% in 1983, to 4% in 1993, to 7% in 2003.

The percent of female inmates has increased as well, from 4% in 1983, to 6% in 1993, to 8% in 2003. 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 2013, female inmates will make up about 8.6% 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, as follows:

- *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 (for example, Class C Violent Offenders, Class C Non-Violent Offenders, etc.) 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 an annual data collection effort 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 a Chapter 901A offense 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. These data differ from statistics on average time served 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; and c) the data contained in this report exclude jail credit and other time not spent within the prison system.
- *“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 31.7% between FY2003 and FY2013.
- It is assumed that readmissions to prison will increase by about 22.3% between FY2003 and FY2013.



**Acknowledgments**

CJJP 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.
- 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.

**APPENDIX: STATISTICAL TABLES**

**Table 1. Mid-Year Prison Populations and Capacities: Total**

Year	Total Inmates June 30th	Increase (Decrease)	% Change	Total Prison Capacity	Population as % of Capacity
1993	4,695	---	---	3,603	130.3%
1994	5,090	395	8.4%	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%
Forecast:					
2004	8,770	409	4.9%	7,214	121.6%
2005	9,200	430	4.9%	7,214	127.5%
2006	9,640	440	4.8%	7,214	133.6%
2007	9,995	355	3.7%	7,384	135.4%
2008	10,345	350	3.5%	7,384	140.1%
2009	10,740	395	3.8%	7,384	145.4%
2010	11,092	352	3.3%	7,384	150.2%
2011	11,388	296	2.7%	7,384	154.2%
2012	11,648	260	2.3%	7,384	157.7%
2013	11,925	277	2.4%	7,384	161.5%

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>	
1993	262	---	---	260	100.8%	
1994	307	45	17.2%	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%	
Forecast:						
2004	737	33	4.7%	573	128.6%	
2005	769	32	4.3%	573	134.2%	
2006	801	32	4.2%	573	139.8%	
2007	832	31	3.9%	573	145.2%	
2008	864	32	3.8%	573	150.8%	
2009	896	32	3.7%	573	156.4%	
2010	928	32	3.6%	573	162.0%	
2011	960	32	3.4%	573	167.5%	
2012	992	32	3.3%	573	173.1%	
2013	1,024	32	3.2%	573	178.7%	

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 CJP

**Table 3. Mid-Year Prison Populations and Capacities: Males**

<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>
1993	4,433	---	---	3,343	132.6%
1994	4,783	350	7.9%	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%
Forecast:					
2004	8,033	376	4.9%	6,641	121.0%
2005	8,431	398	5.0%	6,641	127.0%
2006	8,839	408	4.8%	6,641	133.1%
2007	9,163	324	3.7%	6,811	134.5%
2008	9,481	318	3.5%	6,811	139.2%
2009	9,844	363	3.8%	6,811	144.5%
2010	10,164	320	3.3%	6,811	149.2%
2011	10,428	264	2.6%	6,811	153.1%
2012	10,656	228	2.2%	6,811	156.5%
2013	10,901	245	2.3%	6,811	160.0%

Note: Populations exclude sex offender civil commitment unit.

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

**Table 4. Inmate Average Length Of Stay (In Months)**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	% Change 1993-2003
<b>New Admissions:</b>												
*No Parole - Murder-2nd	95	130	138	190	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	437%
*No Parole - Other Class B	68	77	75	85	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	275%
*No Parole - Class C	30	36	35	37	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	240%
*No Parole - Habitual Class C	44	52	39	47	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	248%
*No Parole - Sex Predators	21	24	23	26	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	586%
B Felony Persons	68	82	82	94	116	113	135	96	112	111	135	99%
B Felony Non-Persons	--	--	30	40	35	39	17	41	44	32	33	NA
C Felony Persons	30	36	35	37	41	45	46	50	51	52	48	60%
C Felony Non-Persons	16	21	21	25	25	24	24	24	24	22	20	25%
D Felony Persons	17	16	20	22	22	20	22	24	25	23	23	35%
D Felony Non-Persons	10	12	13	14	14	16	16	16	15	15	13	30%
Other Felony	44	52	39	47	43	52	57	47	44	41	35	-20%
Agg Misd Persons	11	10	9	9	11	10	11	11	10	9	10	-9%
Agg Misd Non-Persons	8	7	8	9	8	9	9	9	9	8	7	-13%
Serious Misd	7	8	7	9	8	9	6	8	8	7	8	14%
Drunk Driving Initial Stay	2	3	2	2	3	3	4	3	2	5	6	200%
<b>Readmissions:</b>												
B Felony	23	34	25	24	28	36	63	30	27	16	23	0%
C Felony	16	18	17	18	21	22	22	19	18	14	12	-25%
D Felony	10	10	9	11	12	12	12	13	11	10	9	-10%
Other Felony	30	24	32	32	35	38	33	24	20	21	14	-53%
All Misdemeanors	4	6	6	7	9	6	9	9	7	8	6	50%
Violator Placement	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	5	5	5	NA

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

**Table 5. Prison Releases by Release Reason: FY1993-2003**

	FY1993	FY1994	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	% Change, FY1993-2003
To Parole	1,500	1,415	1,324	1,369	1,325	1,333	1,599	1,311	1,336	2,080	2,301	53%
To Work Release	787	925	883	925	848	920	972	1,197	1,120	1,209	1,163	48%
To OWI Facility	185	259	250	207	252	244	310	319	264	215	214	16%
Expiration of Sentence	267	246	322	364	493	578	781	904	927	794	989	270%
To Shock Probation	233	222	196	246	259	225	262	225	273	252	222	-5%
Other Violator Releases	45	296	377	410	450	497	457	300	251	276	370	722%
Escapes	8	9	16	6	5	3	3	5	3	1	5	-38%
Other Final Discharges	15	11	11	11	21	6	13	16	11	11	18	20%
Other Releases	139	96	129	133	137	134	259	228	609	633	747	437%
<b>Total Releases</b>	<b>1,679</b>	<b>2,064</b>	<b>2,184</b>	<b>2,302</b>	<b>2,465</b>	<b>2,607</b>	<b>3,057</b>	<b>3,194</b>	<b>3,458</b>	<b>3,391</b>	<b>3,728</b>	<b>122%</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

**Table 6. Prison Admissions by Admission Reason: FY1993-2003**

	FY1993	FY1994	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	% Change, FY1993-2003
New Court Commitments	1,415	1,427	1,471	1,645	1,767	1,994	2,052	2,203	2,121	2,064	2,222	57%
New/Probation Revocations	701	811	865	925	929	1,182	947	984	1,142	1,310	1,455	108%
<b>Sub-Total, New Admits</b>	<b>2,116</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>74%</b>
Parole Returns	424	448	473	393	347	321	333	411	494	536	728	72%
Parole - Violator Program	179	238	275	191	160	105	124	75	42	70	75	-58%
Shock Probation Returns	71	93	102	75	102	110	83	86	76	136	93	31%
Probation - Violator Program	69	301	338	381	423	492	446	278	256	313	365	429%
Escape Returns	228	218	253	212	206	188	129	185	194	214	270	18%
Work Release Returns	135	114	117	112	113	139	96	138	183	167	207	53%
Work Release - Viol. Program	17	46	45	25	24	16	7	17	13	8	7	-59%
OWI Facility Returns	73	66	57	73	58	65	81	50	53	68	55	-25%
<b>Sub-Total, Re-Admits</b>	<b>1,196</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>51%</b>
Other Admissions	78	111	115	123	121	123	158	493	675	656	775	894%
<b>Total Admissions</b>	<b>3,390</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>84%</b>

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

**Table 7. Prison Admissions: Actual and Projected**

	<b>New Admissions:</b>		<b>Readmissions:</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>% Change</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>% Change</b>
<b>Actual:</b>				
FY1993	2,113	---	1,214	---
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%
<b>Forecast:</b>				
FY2004	3,787	2%	1,965	8%
FY2005	3,961	5%	2,006	2%
FY2006	4,134	4%	2,033	1%
FY2007	4,306	4%	2,060	1%
FY2008	4,479	4%	2,090	1%
FY2009	4,600	3%	2,122	2%
FY2010	4,675	2%	2,152	1%
FY2011	4,760	2%	2,183	1%
FY2012	4,840	2%	2,215	1%
FY2013	4,880	1%	2,216	0%

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

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

**Table 8. New Prison Admissions by Offense Type: FY1993-2003 (Detail)**

<b>Offense Type</b>	<b>FY1993</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>% Change, FY1993-2003</b>
Arson	23	16	32	18	20	16	18	16	18	16	18	-22%
Assault	169	189	214	246	273	325	298	333	333	379	403	138%
Burglary	342	349	352	374	400	438	366	428	390	336	360	5%
Criminal Mischief	35	30	32	34	34	35	32	35	29	42	36	3%
Drug Offenses	369	340	338	466	523	653	654	841	891	959	1,112	201%
Drunk Driving/Traffic	208	280	258	231	280	392	457	408	364	358	398	91%
Flight/Escape	15	11	19	24	21	26	30	18	42	40	29	93%
Forgery/Fraud	126	158	216	223	226	281	212	191	248	245	286	127%
Kidnapping	8	18	17	10	15	17	13	13	10	5	15	88%
Murder/Manslaughter	45	48	56	57	72	56	47	50	55	49	78	73%
Pimping/Prostitution	16	21	29	29	23	32	11	21	12	23	37	131%
Robbery	85	111	114	111	84	90	90	122	86	72	81	-5%
Sexual Abuse	205	251	232	212	206	233	225	209	268	263	235	15%
Theft	362	318	322	402	406	448	414	397	380	417	457	26%
Weapons	43	55	69	91	79	74	63	54	55	57	62	44%
All Other Offenses	62	41	45	46	35	64	69	75	90	115	98	58%
<i>Total New Admissions</i>	2,113	2,236	2,345	2,574	2,697	3,180	2,999	3,211	3,271	3,376	3,705	75%

**Table 9. New Prison Admissions by Offense Type: FY1993-2003**

<b>Offense Type</b>	<b>FY1993</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>% Change, FY1993-2003</b>
Property	888	871	954	1,051	1,086	1,218	1,042	1,067	1,065	1,056	1,157	30%
Drug	369	340	338	466	523	653	654	841	891	959	1,112	201%
Violent	512	617	633	636	650	721	673	727	752	768	812	59%
Drunk Driving/Traffic	208	280	258	231	280	392	457	408	364	358	398	91%
Other Offenses	136	128	162	190	158	196	173	168	199	235	226	66%
<i>Total New Admissions</i>	2,113	2,236	2,345	2,574	2,697	3,180	2,999	3,211	3,271	3,376	3,705	75%

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

Source: Adult Corrections Information System, compiled by CJJP