

April 1, 2001

The Honorable Thomas Vilsack  
Governor of Iowa  
State Capitol  
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Dear Governor Vilsack:

On behalf of the members and staff of the Iowa Board of Parole, I am pleased to submit our Annual Report for State Fiscal Year 2000.

During FY 2000 the Board approved 1,108 work release applications and 2,824 paroles. These figures represent a 3.8 percent increase in work releases and a nine percent drop in paroles. FY2000 data show that the Board has worked diligently to protect the public: of the 5,493 individuals on parole caseloads during the year, only 484 (8.8 percent) were revoked, of which four (0.7 percent) were for new forcible felonies. While 26,555 paroles have been granted since July of 1989, only 109 (0.4 percent) have resulted in revocation for new forcible felonies.

This year's report builds on the expanded reports prepared for FY98 and FY99, as the Board is attempting to provide a more complete understanding of its workload and the environment in which it functions. We have included additional historical data to permit an understanding of parole trends and have expanded the chapter on recidivism added last year. Among the findings of the study are that parolees have lower recidivism rates than those who expire their sentences, and that misdemeanants tend to have higher recidivism rates than felons.

During the past year the Board of Parole continued its efforts to use technology to assist in its efforts to protect the public and respond to the needs of victims. With its innovative use of the Iowa Communications Network (ICN), the Board has been able to dramatically increase efficiency in considering parole while also considering the wishes of registered victims. The ICN has been of great assistance in our effort to safely control the size of the prison population. The ICN also allows us to conduct revocation hearings and offer public education throughout Iowa without leaving our own conference room.

We have also continued an experimental project in the Sixth Judicial District, using the Administrative Parole Judge to conduct probation revocation hearings, thus reducing the workload of criminal court judges and increasing consistency in revocation proceedings. Use of this project increased dramatically this year, as hearings increased from 74 to 258. We anticipate increased judicial efficiency as this practice continues.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles W. Larson  
Chairperson

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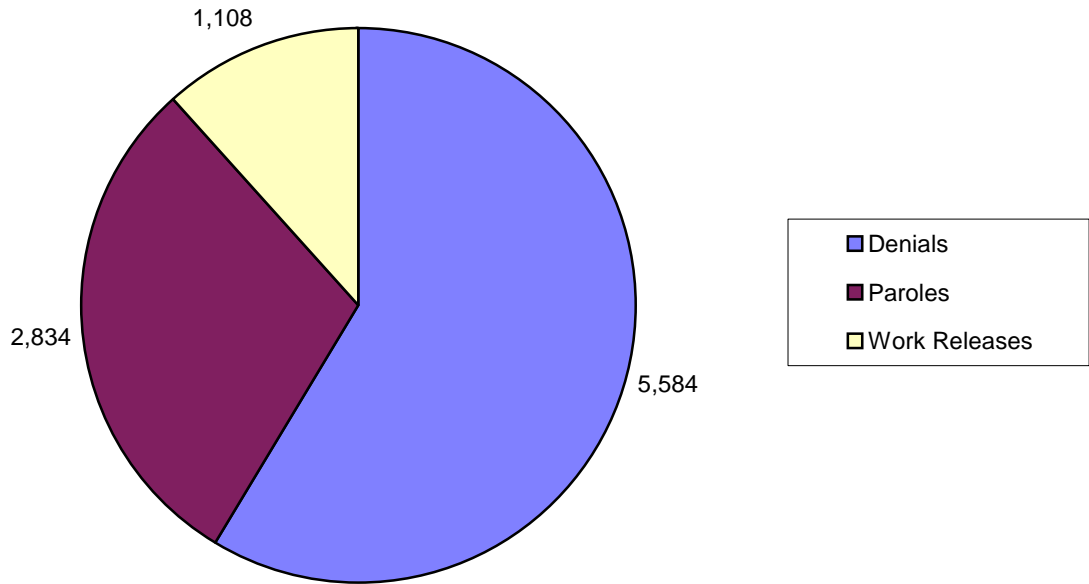
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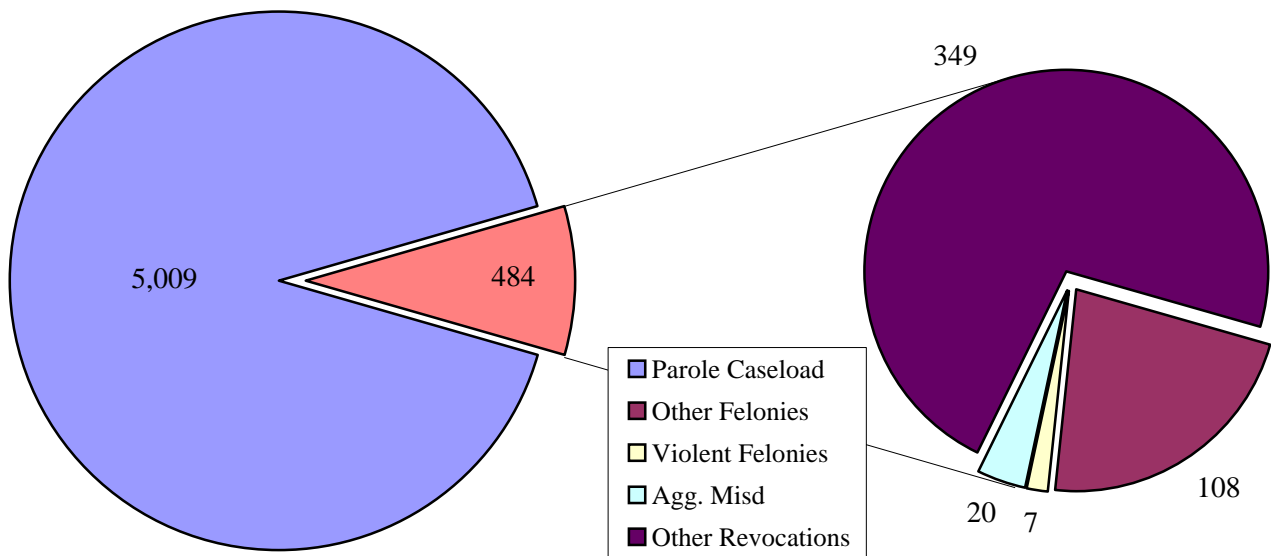
## I. HIGHLIGHTS

- The Board's final vacancy was filled in the fall of 1999 with the addition of Rev. Rogers Kirk, Jr. Clarence Key, Jr., was also appointed new Executive Director of the Board in November, 1999.
- The Board in FY2000 approved 1,108 work release applications and 2,854 paroles. Of the 5,493 individuals on parole caseloads during the year, only 484 were revoked, with four of these revocations due to new forcible felonies.
- Of all those paroled since July 1, 1989, only 17.2 percent have been revoked from parole. Less than half of one percent have been revoked for committing new forcible felonies.
- Parolees released in FY96 showed a felony re-conviction rate of 31.5 percent after a four-year follow-up, compared to 35.0 percent among prisoners who expired their sentences. Misdemeanor re-conviction rates were also lower among parolees than among expirations. Released felons were most likely to be convicted of new felonies, while misdemeanants were likely to be convicted of new misdemeanors.
- In FY2000 the Board continued its innovative use of the Iowa Communications Network, which enables the board to maximize productive use of its time and permit interested parties the opportunity to view parole hearings without extensive travel. The Board continued extensive use of the ICN in conducting hearings in FY2000, and the families of victims and inmates also attended hearings via the ICN. The ICN was also used as an educational tool for high school students, permitting them to view Board hearings and question members and staff about their activities.
- The Board continued to expand its list of registered victims, ensuring that victims are notified of parole, work release, and revocation hearings, and providing them the opportunity for input in the deliberative process.
- The Board continued an experiment in the Sixth Judicial District, using the Senior Administrative Parole Judge for probation revocation hearings in which the original sentence was a suspended prison sentence, thereby providing additional consistency in these proceedings. The legality of using administrative judges to handle probation revocations was upheld in a Linn County District Court ruling in September, 1999.
- The Board continued its use of risk assessment in granting or denying work release or parole. This tool has enabled the Board to better protect the public while not delaying release for inmates who are good risks.
- The board continued using the Violator Program as an intermediate sanction for parolees and work releases who need additional supervision but who do not need to be revoked. The existence of this program helps to individualize treatment and supervision regimens and provide a wider range of alternatives for those having difficulty on parole or work release.

### Parole Board Deliberations, FY2000



### Protecting the Public, FY2000



## **II. MISSION STATEMENT**

### **Objectives:**

- **Comprehensive and efficient consideration for parole and work release of offenders committed to the Department of Corrections.**
- **Expeditious revocation of paroles of persons who violate release conditions.**
- **Careful consideration of victim opinions concerning the release of offenders and prompt notification to victims of Board of Parole release decisions.**
- **Quality advice to the Governor in matters relating to executive clemency.**
- **Timely research and analysis of issues critical to the performance of the Board of Parole.**

### **III. AGENCY OVERVIEW**

The Iowa Board of Parole consists of five members appointed by the Governor. The chairperson and vice-chair are full-time salaried members of the Board. Three members are on a per diem basis and all five members serve staggered, four-year terms.

Iowa law states that the membership of the Board must be of good character and judicious background, must include a member of a minority group, may include a person ordained or designated a regular leader of a religious community and who is knowledgeable in correctional procedures and issues, and must meet at least two of the following three requirements:

- 1) contain one member who is a disinterested layperson;
- 2) contain one member who is an attorney licensed to practice law in this state and who is knowledgeable in correctional procedures and issues;
- 3) contain one member who is a person holding at least a master's degree in social work or counseling and guidance and who is knowledgeable in correctional procedures and issues.

#### ***BOARD OF PAROLE MEMBERSHIP***

**CHARLES W. LARSON**, Chairperson, Cedar Rapids. Larson was appointed to the Board of Parole in May, 1998, after serving as Iowa's Drug Policy Coordinator since 1993. This is his second term with the Board of Parole. Larson also served for seven years as United States Attorney for the Northern District of Iowa. From 1979 to 1982 he served in Saudi Arabia as a consultant to the Kingdom's Highway Patrol Project. From 1973 to 1979 he served as Iowa's Commissioner of Public Safety. Larson retired as a colonel from the Active Army Reserves.

**ELIZABETH ROBINSON-FORD**, Vice Chairperson, Davenport. Robinson-Ford was appointed to the Board in November, 1994, and appointed Vice-Chairperson in 1999. She was also recently appointed to serve on the Iowa Prisoner Minority Over-Representation Task Force. Robinson-Ford has worked for the City of Shreveport, Louisiana, as an Administrative Assistant and Records Specialist for the Police Department. She is a member of the Minority Chamber of Commerce, the Iowa Invests Mentor Program, the Juvenile Justice Committee, Big Sisters, and United Way. She has an Associate Degree in Applied Sciences from Southern University at Shreveport and an Associate Degree in Business Administration/Accounting from Commercial Business College in Alexandria, Louisiana. She retired as Administrative Assistant with the Scott County Decategorization Program in 1999.

**CURTIS S. JENKINS**, West Des Moines. Jenkins was appointed to the Board of Parole by Governor Terry Branstad in 1997. Jenkins has BS from Southern Illinois University. He is the Business Manager of the Corinthian Baptist Church, Member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Des Moines Alumni, and is President of KAPSI Foundation. Jenkins served in the United States Air Force. His volunteer work includes Internal Audit Committee and Tax Return Preparation for the Corinthian Baptist Church; he is an on-call Consultant for Mid-City Business Center; Speaker, Panel of Americans, NCCJ; and Speaker on Diversity.

**KAREN KAPLAN MUELHAUPT**, Des Moines. Governor Thomas Vilsack appointed Muelhaupt to the Board of Parole in 1999. She received her BA degree from Drake University in 1988. She worked for the Department of Corrections as a Pre-sentence investigator from 1975-1985. In 1985, she was hired as a rape counselor with Polk County Victim Services. She co-created one of the Nation's first Homicide Crisis Response teams, and in 1997 was the recipient of the Presidential Crime Victims award. She retired in 1998. Muelhaupt is a licensed Social Worker.

**ROGERS KIRK, JR.**, Davenport. Kirk was appointed to the Board in November, 1999. For the past four years he has been the Pastor of the Third Missionary Baptist Church of Davenport. Pastor Kirk is President of the Iowa Congress of Christian Education, Dean of the Eastern District Association, Instructor in the National Congress of Christian Education, and Instructor at the American Baptist Theological Seminary. He is also past-president of the NAACP Metro-Com Branch, Quad City Interfaith and serves on many state and local boards. Pastor Kirk attended Northeast Louisiana University and has served parishes in Monroe and Ruston, Louisiana.

## **BOARD STAFF**

**Clarence Key, Jr.**, Executive Director. The Board of Parole selected Clarence Key, Jr., as its Executive Director in November, 1999. Key has a BA degree in Criminal Justice from Simpson College and has worked in state government for over twenty years. Mr. Key has served as a probation officer for the 5th Judicial District Department of Correctional Services, as an Assistant for Corrections (Prison Ombudsman) for the Citizen's Aide Ombudsman, and as a Justice Systems Analyst for the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning. Key also currently serves as an executive board member of the Des Moines Branch of the NAACP and has been president of the Iowa Corrections Association (1993-1994).

Richard E. George, Administrative Law Judge

James C. Twedt, Senior Administrative Parole/Probation Judge

Jerry Menadue, Liaison Officer

Heather Hackbarth, Statistical Research Analyst

Karen Myers, Executive Officer

Lori Myers, Case Coordinator and Liaison Officer

Diane Jay, Victim Coordinator

Jo McGrane, Administrative Secretary

Carol Edmonston, Clerk

Virginia Shannon, Clerk

Michelle Carlson, Clerk Specialist

Theresa Brauer, Clerk Specialist

Paul Stageberg, Ph.D., Report Consultant



The Board wishes to extend its appreciation to Paul Stageberg, Ph.D., for his assistance in analysis of data and preparation of this report.

This project was supported by grant number 00C2-1989, awarded by the Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP). Points of view in this document do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of either ODCP or the U.S. Department of Justice.

## **IV. BOARD RESPONSIBILITIES**

***Inmate Reviews and Interviews.*** By law, the Board systematically reviews the status of each person committed to the custody of the Director of the Iowa Department of Corrections and considers the person's prospects for parole or work release. The Board reviews at least annually the status of persons other than Class A felons, Class B felons serving time under the 85% law or felons serving mandatory minimum sentences. The Board also provides the person written notice of its parole or work release decision.

Not less than twenty days prior to conducting a hearing at which the Board interviews the person, the Board notifies the Department of Corrections regarding the interview schedule. The Department then makes the person available to the Board at the person's institutional residence.

***Risk Assessment.*** The Board has used offender risk assessment since March, 1981. Its use has enabled the Board to increase paroles while maintaining a high degree of public safety. An offender is rated on a scale from one to nine.

***Victim Notification.*** The Board notifies registered victims of violent crimes of upcoming interviews with identified offenders and of decisions made at those interviews. The victim or appointed counsel has the right to attend the interviews and testify. In addition, all written communications from victims become a permanent part of offenders' files.

***Parole.*** The Board is empowered to grant, rescind, and revoke parole, as well as discharge offenders from parole. The Board decides the conditions of parole, which may be added to by the supervising Judicial District. In order to be granted parole, those receiving a parole risk score of one through six require three affirmative votes from the Board; a risk score of seven or eight requires four votes; and a risk score of nine requires all five votes.

***Work Release.*** The Board is empowered to grant or rescind work release. Work release periods are approximately six months, but may be adjusted through Board action.

***Review of Parole and Work Release Programs.*** The Board is required to review parole and work release programs being instituted or considered nationwide and determine which programs may be useful for Iowa. Each year the Board also reviews current parole and work release programs and procedures used in the State of Iowa.

***Release Studies.*** The Board is required to conduct studies of the parole and work release system as requested by the Governor and the General Assembly.

***Review of Computer System.*** The Board is required to increase utilization of data processing and computerization to assist in the orderly operation of the parole and work release system.

## ***BOARD WORKLOAD***

The information contained in this section provides a statistical summary of the Board's workload for FY2000. As the tables and charts on the following pages indicate, the Board conducted a total of 9,526 release deliberations. These deliberations resulted in the Board's granting 2,824 paroles and 1,108 work releases. The majority of parole and work release grants were derived from case reviews rather than inmate interviews.

In FY2000 the Board continued taking particular care in paroling inmates convicted of crimes against persons. While 29.2 percent of the 8,524 deliberations involving felons resulted in paroles, only 11.6 percent of those involving felonies against persons resulted in paroles. Those convicted of crimes against persons were also less likely to be granted work release.

Parole revocation hearings totaled 618 in FY2000, compared to 543 in FY99. Of the total hearings, 478 resulted in revocation of parole. One hundred thirty-five of these (or 27.9 percent) were automatic revocations due to new convictions for felonies or aggravated misdemeanors.

On occasion the Board may rescind a grant of parole or work release due to inmate misbehavior, failure to follow through in development of a parole or work release plan, or at an inmate's request. In FY2000 there were 160 parole rescissions, with 25 of these resulting from inmate refusal of parole. There were also 90 work release rescissions, with 33 of these due to inmate refusal.

Reviews of applications for restoration of citizenship totaled 558, with 422 (75.6 percent) recommended to the Governor. Both these figures were down somewhat from FY99, when there were 578 reviews and 504 (87.2 percent) recommendations.

The Board reviewed 29 appeals from inmates requesting reconsideration of prior decisions resulting from revocation hearings. Also, the number of offenders receiving simultaneous parole and discharge totaled 104. These offenders are typically within 30 days of the end of their sentences, have had no recent disciplinary reports, are usually misdemeanants with low risk assessment scores, and are not serving sentences for felony sex offenses. The Board has concluded that the short period remaining until expiration of sentence is insufficient for parole officers to verify parole plans or commence supervision.

While figures suggest significant decreases in activity involving executive clemency in FY2000, a change in the Board's computer system may have resulted in some of the drop. Note that figures shown here for FY99 were developed on the new computer system; they differ from those in the FY99 Annual Report.

The research division completed 2,430 offender risk assessments in FY2000, compared to 2,909 in FY99. As shown in the appendix, the Board makes consistent use of these assessments in determining whether to approve or deny parole or place inmates on work release.

Also, the victim coordinator reviewed 564 victim requests and mailed 2,102 notices to registered victims. Both these figures were up from FY99 (369 requests and 1,767 notices). The total number of registered victims at the end of FY2000 was 3,329, compared to 2,854 in FY99.

In accordance with Section 906.4 of the Code of Iowa, the Board collected information from the Judicial District Departments of Correctional Services on the number of hours of community service completed by probationers, work releases, and parolees. In FY2000 it was reported that these clients completed 130,010 hours of community service.<sup>1</sup> The number of hours completed ranged from 400 in the Fourth District to 65,714 in the Seventh.

The table and graphs on the following pages show the workload of the Board and staff members for FY 1999

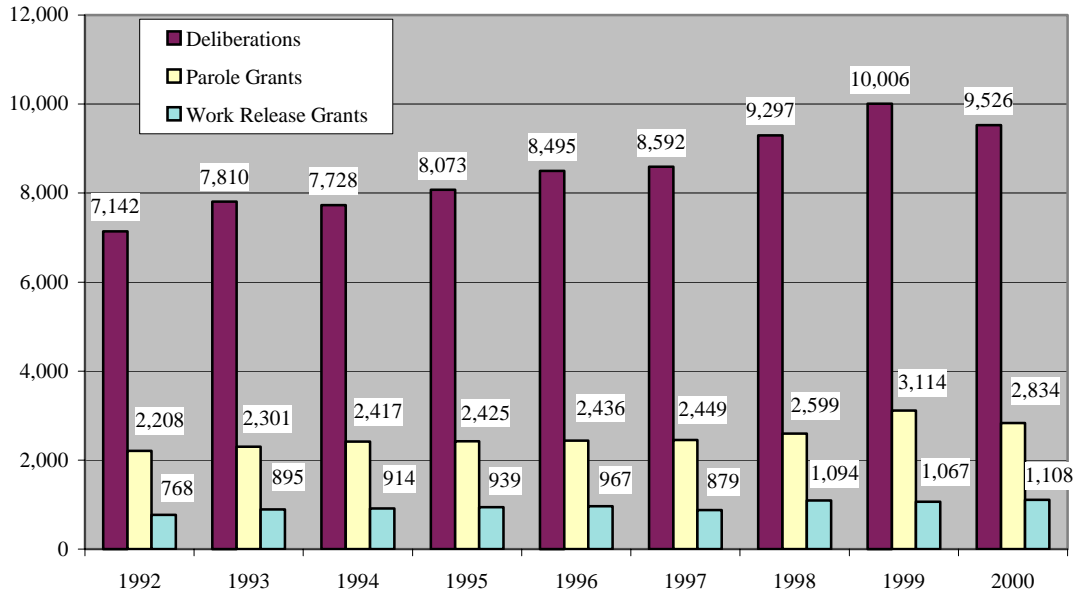
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<sup>1</sup> This represents the total from six of the eight judicial districts. Reports were not received from the fifth and eighth districts.

**TABLE 1. PERFORMANCE SUMMARY, FY99 & FY2000**

	FY1999	FY2000	% change
RELEASE DELIBERATIONS:	10,006	9,508	-5.0%
INMATE INTERVIEWS	1,609	1,450	-9.9%
Paroles Granted	754	535	-29.0%
Work Release Granted	313	359	14.7%
CASE REVIEWS	8,397	8,058	-4.0%
Paroles Granted	2,532	2,290	-9.6%
Work Release Granted	582	748	28.5%
REVOCATIONS/RESCISSIONS:			
PAROLE REVOCATION HEARINGS	543	618	13.8%
Parole Revocations	373	484	29.8%
Automatic Revocations	84	135	60.7%
PAROLE RESCISSION REVIEWS	156	161	3.2%
Paroles Rescinded	156	161	3.2%
WORK RELEASE RESCISSION REVIEWS	101	90	-10.9%
Work Releases Rescinded	101	90	-10.9%
REVOCATION APPEALS	13	29	123.1%
Affirmed	10	20	100.0%
Amended	3	9	200.0%
EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY REQUESTS:	231	164	-29.0%
Granted	133	47	-64.7%
Denied	128	36	-71.9%
LIFER INTERVIEWS	0	1	--
Commutations Recommended	0	0	--
PARDON REVIEWS	29	32	10.3%
Pardons Recommended	17	8	-52.9%
RESTORATION OF CITIZENSHIP REVIEWS	578	465	-19.6%
Restorations Recommended	524	397	-24.2%
OTHER REVIEWS:			
Inmate Board Decision Appeals	43	29	-32.6%
Parole to Discharge	339	104	-69.3%
OTHER BOARD WORK:			
Risk Assessments Completed	2,909	2,430	-16.5%
Registered Victims, Yearend	2,854	3,329	16.6%
Victim Registration Requests	369	564	52.8%
Victim Notices Mailed	1,767	2,102	19.0%

## Deliberations, Paroles, and Releases, by Fiscal Year



**TABLE 2. PAROLE AND WORK RELEASE GRANTS, FY92-FY2000**

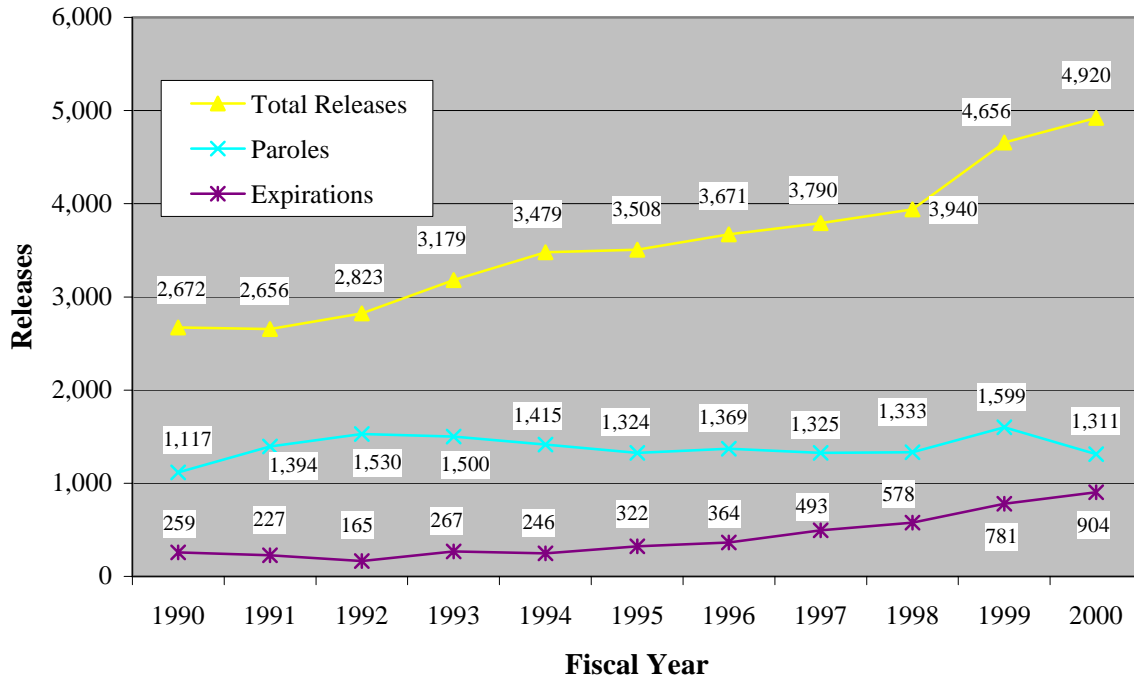
Year	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% Change
<b>Parole Grants</b>	2,208	2,301	2,417	2,425	2,436	2,449	2,599	3,114	2,824	27.9%
<b>Work Release Grants</b>	768	895	914	939	967	879	1,094	1,067	1,108	44.3%

**TABLE 3. DECISIONS BY OFFENSE CLASS, FY2000**

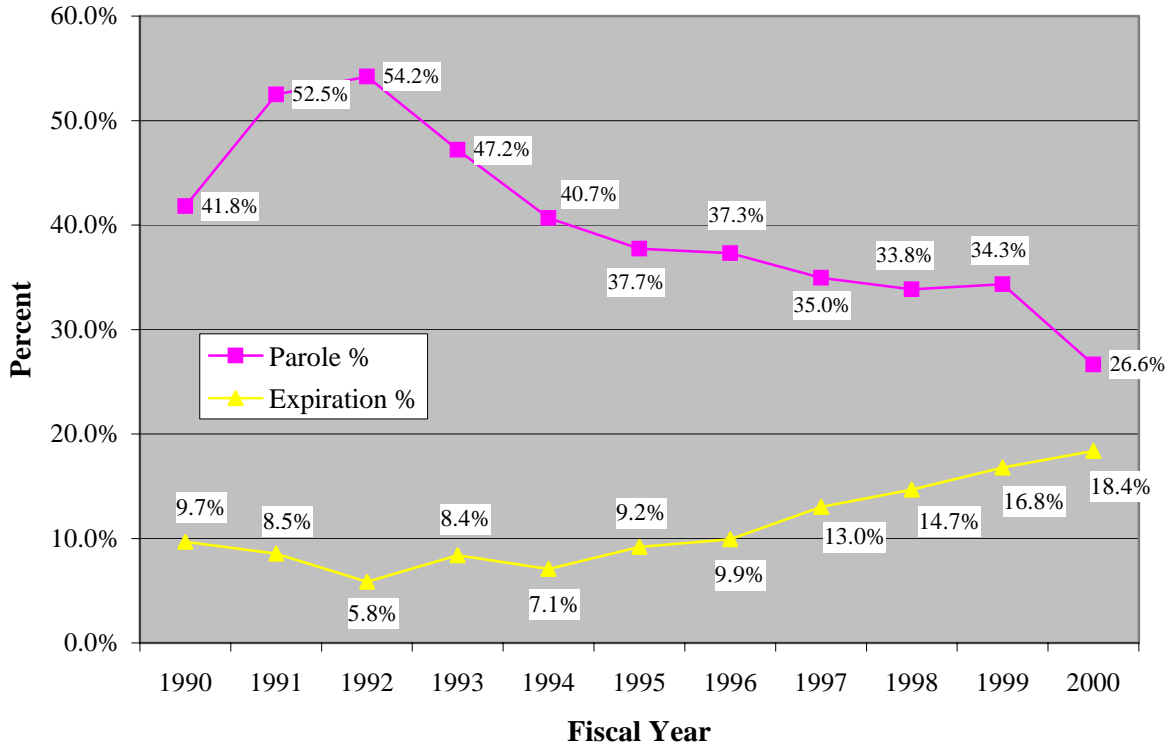
Offense Class	Parole Release		Work Release		Release Denied		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Compact Felony not person	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	50.0%	4	0.0%
Compact Felony Total	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	50.0%	4	0.0%
Other Felony not person	18	29.5%	13	12.5%	30	33.0%	61	0.6%
Other Felony Total	18	27.7%	13	11.6%	34	34.3%	65	0.7%
Habitual vs. person	13	28.3%	6	7.6%	27	37.0%	46	0.5%
Habitual not person	45	23.4%	30	8.8%	117	37.9%	192	2.0%
Habitual Total	58	24.4%	36	8.6%	144	37.7%	238	2.5%
A Felony	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	50.0%	4	0.0%
B Felony vs. person	65	6.3%	66	3.3%	905	46.6%	1,036	10.9%
B Felony not person	20	19.2%	9	4.8%	75	41.9%	104	1.1%
B Felony Total	85	7.5%	75	3.4%	980	46.2%	1,140	12.0%
C Felony vs. person	175	14.9%	110	5.0%	893	43.1%	1,178	12.4%
C Felony not person	656	33.1%	300	9.1%	1,026	34.1%	1,982	20.8%
C Felony Total	831	26.3%	410	7.5%	1,919	37.8%	3,160	33.2%
D Felony vs. person	71	13.5%	45	4.6%	408	43.8%	524	5.5%
D Felony not person	1,425	42.1%	457	8.5%	1,504	30.8%	3,386	35.6%
D Felony Total	1,496	38.3%	502	7.9%	1,912	32.8%	3,910	41.1%
Old Code vs. person	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	6	46.2%	7	0.1%
Old Code not person	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	0.0%
Old Code Total	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	6	46.2%	7	0.1%
<b>Total Felonies vs. person</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>11.6%</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>2,243</b>	<b>44.5%</b>	<b>2,795</b>	<b>29.4%</b>
<b>Total Felonies not person</b>	<b>2,164</b>	<b>37.8%</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>2,756</b>	<b>32.5%</b>	<b>5,729</b>	<b>60.3%</b>
<b>Total Felonies</b>	<b>2,489</b>	<b>29.2%</b>	<b>1,036</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>4,999</b>	<b>37.0%</b>	<b>8,524</b>	<b>89.7%</b>
Agg. Misd. vs. person	52	16.0%	18	3.0%	254	43.9%	324	3.4%
Agg. Misd. not person	271	44.1%	47	4.9%	296	32.5%	614	6.5%
Agg. Misdemeanor Total	323	34.4%	65	4.2%	550	37.0%	938	9.9%
Serious Misd. vs. person	3	14.3%	2	5.1%	16	43.2%	21	0.2%
Ser. Misd. Not person	9	36.0%	5	12.2%	11	30.6%	25	0.3%
Serious Misdemeanor Total	12	26.1%	7	8.8%	27	37.0%	46	0.5%
<b>Total Misd. vs. person</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>15.9%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>43.9%</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>3.6%</b>
<b>Total Misd. Not person</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>43.8%</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>32.5%</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>6.7%</b>
<b>Total Misdemeanors</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>34.0%</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>37.0%</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>10.3%</b>
<b>All Crimes vs. person</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>12.1%</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>2,513</b>	<b>44.5%</b>	<b>3,140</b>	<b>33.0%</b>
<b>All Crimes not person</b>	<b>2,444</b>	<b>38.4%</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>3,063</b>	<b>32.5%</b>	<b>6,368</b>	<b>67.0%</b>
<b>Total All Crimes</b>	<b>2,824</b>	<b>29.7%</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>5,576</b>	<b>37.0%</b>	<b>9,508</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note: Parole release, work release, and denied column percentages add up horizontally. Total column percentages add up vertically.

### Total Releases, Paroles, and Expirations



### Paroles and Expirations as a Percentage of Releases





As is suggested in the chart above, expiration of sentence has played an increasing role as a means of exit from Iowa's prison population<sup>2</sup>. This is due primarily to the Board's belief that there are certain types of offenders from whom the public must be protected as long as possible. While the Board supports the concept of supervision after release from prison, it is thought that maintaining some offenders as long as possible in a secure environment will contribute to public safety. To illustrate the variation among offender types in release practices, Table 4 is presented below:

**TABLE 4. PAROLES AND EXPIRATIONS, BY OFFENSE CLASS AND TYPE, FY2000**

<b>Offense Class and Type</b>	<b>Expirations</b>	<b>Paroles</b>	<b>Expir. %</b>
<b>Total Class B Felony</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>9.6%</b>
Total Class C Felony, Persons	84	175	32.4%
Total Class C Felony, Non-persons	73	656	10.0%
<b>Total Class C Felony</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>15.9%</b>
Total Class D Felony, Persons	108	71	60.3%
Total Class D Felony, Non-persons	313	1,425	18.0%
<b>Total Class D Felony</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>1,496</b>	<b>22.0%</b>
Habitual Criminal		<b>58</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Total Other Felonies	12	19	<b>38.7%</b>
<b>Total All Felonies</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>2,489</b>	<b>19.4%</b>
Total Aggravated Misdem., Persons	135	52	72.2%
Total Aggravated Misd, Non-persons	148	272	35.2%
<b>Total Aggravated Misdemeanor</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>46.6%</b>
Total Serious Misdemeanor, Persons	10	3	76.9%
Total Serious Misdem., Non-persons	11	8	57.9%
<b>Total Serious Misdemeanor</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>65.6%</b>
<b>Total All Misdemeanors</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>47.6%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>2,824</b>	<b>24.2%</b>

Readers interested in an expanded version of this table are urged to consult Appendix VI, which lists paroles, expirations, and expiration percentages, by offense.

Due to the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 914, a person convicted of a criminal offense has the right to make application for executive clemency to the Governor of Iowa. The Governor requests that the Board of Parole make a recommendation regarding these applications. Requests for restoration of citizenship may also be submitted directly to the Iowa Board of Parole within sixty days of discharge from supervision. All applications for commutation, pardons, special restoration of citizenship (firearms), restoration of citizenship (after Board's sixty day time frame) must be submitted to the Governor's office, which then forwards the applications on to

<sup>2</sup> It should be noted that in the charts above figures come from Department of Corrections monthly E-1 reports, so the number of releases via parole does not coincide with the number of paroles granted by the Board.

the Board for review. Table 5 shows activity in this area for FY2000. Note that a number of applications may be pending at any given time, so the total number of applications shown in the table may not equal the number of approvals plus denials.

**TABLE 5. EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY, FY2000**

<b>Application Type</b>	<b>Received</b>	<b>Granted</b>	<b>Denied</b>
Commutation	1	0	1
Pardon	32	8	12
Special Citizenship (firearms)	39	13	14
Restoration of Citizenship (Gov.)	93	25	10
Restoration of Citizenship (Board)	465	397	68
Federal Restoration of Citizenship	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>105</b>

## **V. IOWA COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK**

On July 14, 1994, the Board began to make use of the new Iowa Communications Network (ICN) to manage the State's prison population more effectively and efficiently.

The ICN is a statewide two-way full motion fiber optic communication network that uses modern technology to connect points throughout all of Iowa's ninety-nine counties. This network facilitates a variety of Board functions including parole interviews, registered victim input, and parole revocation hearings. Further, the ICN has allowed criminal justice students and the public to observe actual interviews of inmates being considered for parole or work release.

Iowa is the first state in the Nation to use its fiber optics system for monthly parole interviews. Since its initial use of the system in July of 1994, the Board experienced few difficulties with the ICN; the benefits (i.e., cost effectiveness, reduced travel time, and ease of use) have generated positive reactions from the Board, the media, the public, and other states. Inmates and family members have also expressed support for participation in the interview process via the ICN.

With the completion of its own classroom in October, 1995, the Board greatly increased its use of the ICN in the parole process. The Board no longer needs to prepare volumes of inmate files for transport to an ICN classroom; files are reviewed from the Board's conference room. Thus, transportation and security concerns regarding inmate files have been greatly reduced.

Prior to ICN, victims desiring input were required to travel to a distant institution, were subjected to a rigorous security check, and were possibly seated in the same room as the inmate's family and friends. With the creation of the Board's TeleVictim Program, a registered victim is notified of the intended release hearing and is directed to an ICN site near the victim's home. The victim travels to the local site, provides input, and returns home. The process often requires a few minutes instead of many hours under the old process. Further, the ICN separates victims from inmates, families, and friends and helps defuse potentially tense situations. The incorporation of the registered victim input process via the ICN continues to be a model for parole board interaction with registered victims.

Nine hundred twenty-three parole and probation revocation hearings have been conducted via the ICN since July of 1994. Prior to the creation of the ICN, parole revocation hearings required travel to counties where the alleged parole violation occurred, which could involve as many as four hours of travel one-way. With the advent of ICN, the Parole Judge travels to a nearby ICN classroom, conducts the hearings, determines violations and appropriate sanctions, and proceeds to the next case. Probation revocation cases are handled as part of the pilot project in the Sixth Judicial District. Of the 471 ICN hearings conducted in FY2000, 178 were probation revocation hearings. Further information on these will be found in the chapter on the Sixth Judicial District pilot program.

The existence of the ICN permitted the Board of Parole to establish its TeleJustice 2000 Education Project in May of 1998 in cooperation with the Heartland Area Education Association. The three main objectives of this project are the following:

- To provide students with information about ICN Technology

- To provide students with information about the criminal justice system
- To provide students with information about actual real life substance abuse problems.

This project places high school students in the live Parole interview sessions of the Parole Board via the ICN. Students view inmates making pleas for freedom and the Board's reactions as they occur. At the conclusion of sessions the students can question the Board or the students' in-class attorney volunteers. This process enables the students also learn about the characteristics of incarcerated offenders in Iowa and the behaviors that resulted in their imprisonment. Since May of 1998 the Board has hosted over 71 high school classes in this project. Use of the ICN for this purpose has been met with enthusiasm among students, teachers, and local media. A portion of one account follows:

“When Iowa’s senior administrative parole judge James Twedt wanted to bring convicted felons into a Roland-Story classroom, it sounded like a good idea – as long as the classroom was the district’s ICN room.

“Through a relatively new educational outreach component of the Iowa Parole Board conceived by Twedt, a freshmen [sic] study hall supervised by English teacher Batista Simpson recently witnessed live hearings of the Iowa parole board as they interviewed inmates from Clarinda, a men’s correctional facility.

“The parole board was at the ICN origination site in Des Moines, with remote sites at the prison, as well as a few college and high school classrooms around the state. Each classroom site had a legal professional present, like Judge Twedt at the Roland-Story site, to answer student questions and explain the process.

“Aside from learning about ways that the justice system is utilizing the same technology that educational institutions have been using for some time for distance learning, Twedt also hopes the experience can serve another purpose – of prevention. By showing the real life consequences of poor decisions, and demonstrating the way these decisions have affected the inmates’ lives, Twedt hopes that at least a few students may be diverted from following that path...

“One of the parole board members told the inmate that the interviews were being witnessed by high school students and asked him if he had any advice for them in avoiding the position he was currently in. ‘Listen to people who care about you,’ he said. ‘One of my biggest mistakes was that I didn’t listen to people trying the help me...’

“Aside from the educational benefits of what has become known as “TeleJustice,” using the state’s fiber optic network for legal purposes has many advantages. As a parole revocation judge, Twedt was used to driving all over Iowa to preside over hearings. He estimates that the use of the ICN to place all parties together without the actual physical presence has saved him hours each week in travel time. Since the first ICN parole revocation hearing on July 21, 1994, the Board’s two administrative parole judges have conducted more than 250 hearings over the fiber optic network.

“Because the ICN provides such an easy and inexpensive way to involve students in the criminal justice system, Twedt plans to continue providing high school and college students with the opportunity to witness the process in action.”<sup>3</sup>

The Board has also utilized the ICN for a number of special projects, including statewide meetings of registered victims and training of parole and probation officers and local public defenders.

The Board has long been a proponent of installing ICN video in county courthouses. In Fiscal year 1995 the Board received a GASA grant and cooperation from Scott County to install a compressed video system from the Davenport Courthouse to the Board’s Offices in Des Moines. This prototype system worked well until equipment malfunctions disabled the system in February, 1997.

The Board’s TeleJustice 2000 Video Project is a program to install current video technology in selected Iowa courthouses (Linn County, Polk County, Scott County and Sioux County) along with the Polk County Jail and Interim Jail. The project will also connect selected criminal justice locations to these facilities.

The most recent step in this process involved the installation of a video courtroom in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Courtroom 1B in the Linn County Courthouse became Iowa’s first regularly used ICN TeleJustice Video Courtroom. This courtroom is a state-of-the-art facility with all Sony video equipment and Jefferson Audio-Video audio equipment. The prime feature of this court is the video automatically follows voice (i.e. the camera automatically pictures the person speaking without any direct action on the part of the speaker) Another feature of this courtroom is the ability to play back video and audio from one VCR while recording the playback on another VCR.

Presently, the TeleJustice Courtroom is used primarily for Parole and Probation Revocation Hearings. Senior Administrative Parole and Probation Judge James C. Twedt has conducted approximately 199 hearings from his Boone Field Office to Video Courtroom 1B in Cedar Rapids. This process allows Judge Twedt to avoid the 3-hour drive to Cedar Rapids and the 3-hour return trip.

Future uses of the TeleJustice Courtroom include remote witness testimony, post conviction hearings from penal institutions, juvenile hearings, and remote depositions.

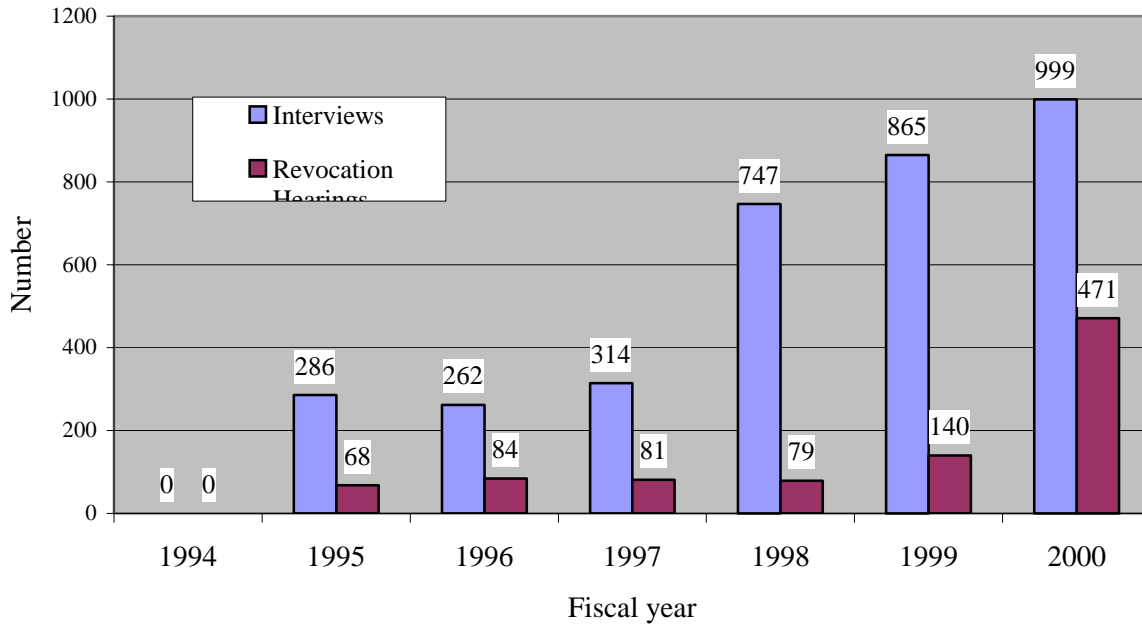
Additional future uses include video arraignments, bond hearings, mental health hearings, training for law enforcement officials, and domestic abuse and protection orders.

One of the more unusual future applications for the TeleJustice courtroom is the ability to have interpreters and sign language professionals available on site with an ICN connection. There is a possibility that Veteran and Social Security disability hearings may utilize this convenient ICN connection in Cedar Rapids.

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<sup>3</sup> The Roland-Story Citizen, December 9, 1998, page 1.

## Iowa Communications Network Utilization



**TABLE 6. MILEAGE SAVED BY ICN**

Fiscal Year	Board Meetings		Revocations		Victims		Families	
	Mileage	Hours	Mileage	Hours	Mileage	Hours	Mileage	Hours
1995	6,444	128.9	11,590	231.8	3,306	66.1	5,344	106.9
1996	6,081	121.6	22,666	453.3	1,285	25.7	5,951	119.0
1997	7,416	148.3	16,726	334.5	2,480	49.6	6,016	120.3
1998	11,608	232.2	17,682	353.6	5,317	106.3	24,746	494.9
1999	10,506	210.1	17,432	348.6	3,666	73.3	15,768	315.4
2000	13,976	279.5	46,086	921.7	5,094	101.9	15,333	306.7

Note: hours were calculated as mileage divided by 50. Mileage for Board meetings and revocations were calculated as the distance between Des Moines and the institution in which hearings were held. Mileage for victims and families was developed by identifying victims and families who attended ICN hearings, locating their place of residence, and calculating the distance between there and the site of the hearing.

The Board plans continued use of such technological advances as the ICN as it strives to protect the public from serious crime.

**TABLE 7. ICN HEARINGS, INTERVIEWS, AND COSTS,  
BY FISCAL YEAR**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Hearings</b>	<b>Interviews</b>	<b>Costs</b>
<b>1995</b>	68	286	\$3,385.70
<b>1996</b>	84	262	\$7,348.25
<b>1997</b>	81	314	\$8,798.00
<b>1998</b>	79	747	\$7,883.21
<b>1999</b>	140	865	\$10,613.08
<b>2000</b>	471	999	\$28,561.22*

\*Cost data for FY2000 are estimated, as figures for May, 2000 were unavailable. Estimated May figures were developed using prorated figures from the 11-month totals.

## VI. PRISON POPULATION

This section is included because, while boards of parole have some control over output **from** prisons, they have little control over input **to** prisons. Although boards of parole may have some impact on the nature of the prison population through paroling activity (e.g., through either hastening or delaying release of certain types of prisoners), by and large the prison population is a “given” with which a board must work.

Table 8 shows the make-up of Iowa’s prison population on June 30, 2000, dividing the population into offense classes and persons/non-persons groups. The largest portion of the population is serving time for Class C and Class D felonies (ten-year and five-year maximums) which are not against persons. The only other category of offense accounting for more than ten percent of the population is Class B felonies against persons (principally robbery in the first degree).

**TABLE 8. PRISON POPULATION BY OFFENSE TYPE**  
**6/30/2000**

OFFENSE CLASS	NON PERSONS OFFENSES		PERSONS OFFENSES		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Class A Felony		0.0%	486	100.0%	486	6.5%
Class B Felony	305	23.9%	971	76.1%	1,276	17.1%
Other Felony	292	89.3%	35	10.7%	327	4.4%
Class C Felony	1,496	59.0%	1,038	41.0%	2,534	33.9%
Class D Felony	1,827	81.2%	424	18.8%	2,251	30.1%
Agg. Misdemeanor	281	62.9%	166	37.1%	447	6.0%
Ser. Misdemeanor	19	46.3%	22	53.7%	41	0.5%
Violator Program	97	91.5%	9	8.5%	106	1.4%
<b>All Inmates</b>	<b>4,317</b>	<b>57.8%</b>	<b>3,151</b>	<b>42.2%</b>	<b>7,468</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: ACIS. Excludes 44 compact/safekeepers, 116 federal prisoners, and 8 unknowns.

Table 9, on page 26, presents data on the length of sentences of inmates in residence on June 30 going back to 1990. The table shows increases in each category, but the largest growth among sentences of five years to less than ten years. This may be due to a combination a factors: a greater likelihood on the part of judges to incarcerate Class D felons; a higher rate of failure among Class D felony probationers (these data don’t distinguish between direct court commitments and probation revocations); or an increasing length-of-stay for this group.

The table also shows considerable growth in the number of inmates serving sentences of fifteen to fifty years (habitual criminal statutes and Class B felonies). Two phenomena are probably at work here. First, there are clearly more inmates being incarcerated with these long sentences as more crimes have been classified as Class B felonies. Second, those who have been committed on these crimes have gradually been serving greater percentages of their sentences. This trend is expected to continue as those serving under the “85 percent law” pass the point at which they would have been released under previous practices.



**TABLE 9. JUNE 30 SENTENCE LENGTH OF PRISON POPULATION**

Sentence Length	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% Change
Less than 2 years	13	18	32	20	38	22	24	29	35	29	20	53.8%
2 years-less than 5	195	185	219	252	280	296	334	372	448	411	402	106.2%
5 years-less than 10	790	847	885	1,103	1,187	1,552	1,807	1,998	2,284	2,127	2,180	175.9%
10 years-less than 15	1,711	1,776	1,898	1,967	1,937	2,178	2,237	2,342	2,615	2,574	2,591	51.4%
15 years-less than 20	114	130	148	171	164	194	210	226	244	242	258	126.3%
20 years-less than 50	533	550	592	647	708	809	870	944	1,020	1,061	1,220	128.9%
50 years or more	397	417	455	477	499	538	575	623	651	655	717	80.6%
Unknown	89	154	256	58	277	103	119	192	134	132	258	189.9%
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>3,842</b>	<b>4,077</b>	<b>4,485</b>	<b>4,695</b>	<b>5,090</b>	<b>5,692</b>	<b>6,176</b>	<b>6,726</b>	<b>7,431</b>	<b>7,231</b>	<b>7,646</b>	<b>99.0%</b>

Source: Department of Corrections E-1 Reports

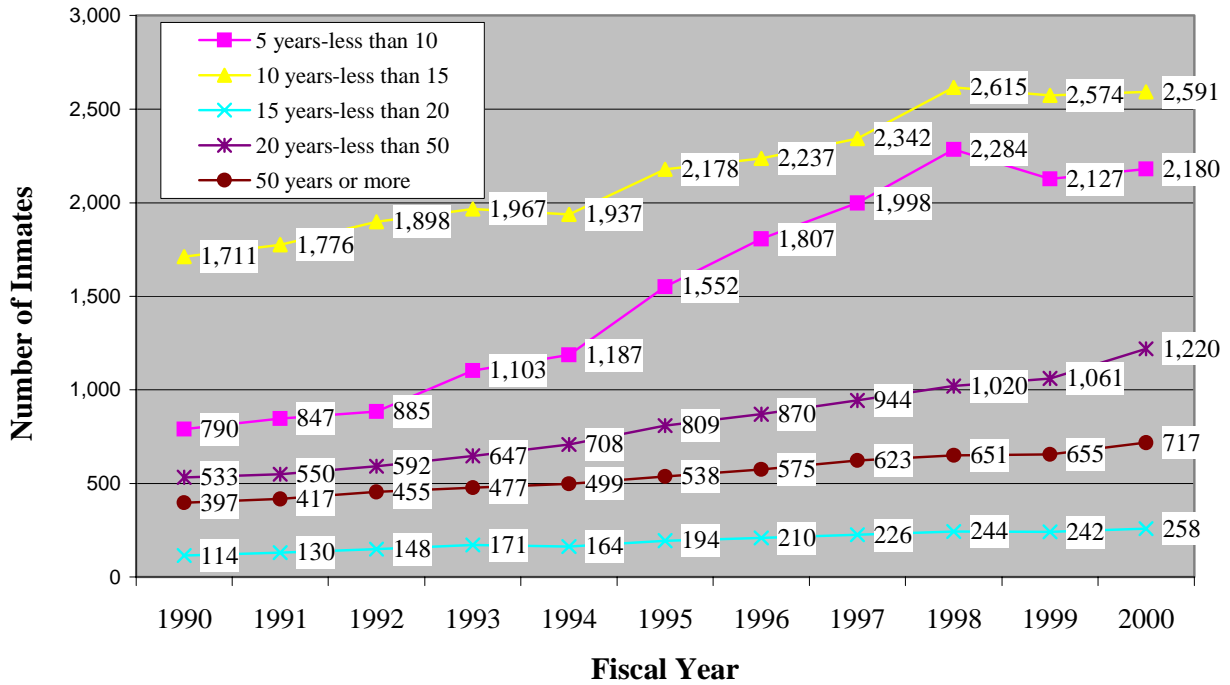
Table 9 also shows that, since FY1990, Iowa's prison population has risen 99 percent, or slightly under ten percent per year. The Bureau of Justice Statistics reports that nationally, prison populations increased an average of 6.5 percent each year from 1990 to 1999.<sup>4</sup> During 1999 the national prison population increase of 3.4 percent was the smallest growth rate since 1979. Iowa's prison population grew at 5.7 percent in FY2000 after dropping the previous year. The national growth in calendar 1999 was 3.1 percent. While prison populations have risen steadily throughout the Nation since 1990, Iowa's increase has eclipsed the national average; according to BJS, Iowa's increase from 1990 to 1999 was the Nation's fifteenth highest.

The chart on the following page also presents this information, but eliminates sentences of less than two years and the unknown category to make interpretation easier. This shows even more clearly the dramatic rise in those serving sentences of five years to less than ten years (principally Class D felons). At least a portion of this rise has been due to the creation of a new offense, Burglary-3<sup>rd</sup> degree (a Class D felony), in 1992. With the creation of this offense there has been a large *decrease* in the number of Burglary-2<sup>nd</sup> convictions, reducing the rise in Class C felony convictions and contributing to the rise in Class D convictions.

The other point that is evident in the bar graph is the increase in inmates serving sentences of twenty to less than fifty years in the past two years. These offenses would primarily be Class B felonies. While the number of those serving sentences of less than ten years has dropped since FY98, there has been an increase of 200 inmates serving twenty to less than 50 years, almost accounting entirely for the increase in prison population over that period.

<sup>4</sup> Beck, Allen J., "Prisoners in 1999," released by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, August 2000.

### Sentence Lengths of Prison Population, FY1990 - FY2000



Source: Department of Corrections E-1 Reports.

To further provide an idea of the nature changes in the prison population, Table 10 is presented below, showing changes in the number of broad offender types in prison admissions between FY91 and FY2000. The largest changes over the period shown on the table have been seen in drug offenses (+178 percent), weapons (+170 percent), assault (+143 percent), other miscellaneous offenses (+121 percent), and pimping/prostitution. Only two of these increases, however, have involved significant numbers of offenders: drug offenses and assault. Both of these, plus burglary, robbery, and pimping/prostitution showed double-digit increases in FY2000.

Two offenses showed decreased admissions during the eight-year period: murder/manslaughter (perhaps stemming from fewer homicides) and arson. Each of these offenses involves a small number of admissions each year, and such small numbers are susceptible to large yearly fluctuation. Last year, for example, pimping/prostitution showed no change since 1990, but this year it is listed among the offenses showing the largest increase since that time.

Fully six of the sixteen offenses included here showed decreases in FY00 from FY99. The most noteworthy of these were found for OWI/traffic (a drop from 457 to 408 admissions), theft (drop from 414 to 397), sexual abuse (drop from 225 to 209) and forgery/fraud (drop from 212 to 191). Theft, forgery/fraud, and sexual abuse have shown decreases for two consecutive years. Each of these offenses accounts for many admissions each year, and continued drops would have hopeful implications for controlling growth in Iowa’s prison system.

**TABLE 10. NEW PRISON ADMISSIONS BY OFFENSE TYPE****(New Court Commitments and Probation Revocations)**

FY1990-2000

Primary Offense	FY90	FY91	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	% Chng 90-00	% Chng 99-00
Drug Offenses	303	235	319	369	340	338	466	523	653	654	841	177.6%	28.6%
Burglary	372	335	364	342	349	352	374	400	438	366	428	15.1%	16.9%
OWI/Traffic	334	123	172	208	280	258	231	280	392	457	408	22.2%	-10.7%
Theft	319	322	353	362	318	322	402	406	448	414	397	24.5%	-4.1%
Assault	137	128	122	169	189	214	246	273	325	298	333	143.1%	11.7%
Sexual Abuse	183	212	224	205	251	232	212	206	233	225	209	14.2%	-7.1%
Forgery/Fraud	138	129	134	126	158	216	223	226	281	212	191	38.4%	-9.9%
Robbery	83	74	79	85	111	114	111	84	90	90	122	47.0%	35.6%
All Other Offenses	34	46	42	62	41	45	46	35	64	69	75	120.6%	8.7%
Weapons	20	28	37	43	55	69	91	79	74	63	54	170.0%	-14.3%
Murder/Mansl	56	66	77	45	48	56	57	72	56	47	50	-10.7%	6.4%
Criminal Mischief	24	24	43	35	30	32	34	34	35	32	35	45.8%	9.4%
Pimping/Prost.	11	17	34	16	21	29	29	23	32	11	21	90.9%	90.9%
Flight/Escapes	11	9	17	15	11	19	24	21	26	30	18	63.6%	-40.0%
Arson	20	28	18	23	16	32	18	20	16	18	16	-20.0%	-11.1%
Kidnapping	10	12	9	8	18	17	10	15	17	13	13	30.0%	0.0%
<b>Tot. Admits</b>	<b>2,055</b>	<b>1,788</b>	<b>2,044</b>	<b>2,113</b>	<b>2,236</b>	<b>2,345</b>	<b>2,574</b>	<b>2,697</b>	<b>3,180</b>	<b>2,999</b>	<b>3,210</b>	<b>56.2%</b>	<b>7.0%</b>

Source: Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, data taken from ACIS

Another source of change in the population is shown in Table 11, which presents data on the yearend population, persons serving life sentences, and persons serving mandatory minimum sentences. This table is somewhat surprising in regards to “lifers,” as, while there have been steady increases in persons serving life sentences, over the last ten years their percentage change has been less than that of the population as a whole (perhaps due to a general drop in homicide). Due in part to legislative action, the number of those serving mandatory minimum terms, however, has risen faster than the population as a whole, with most of the increase occurring since FY93. The drop in mandatory minimums between 1999 and 2000 is apparently attributable to a change in record-keeping rather than a change in the nature of the prison population itself.

**TABLE 11. JUNE 30 POPULATION, LIFERS, MANDATORY MINIMUMS**

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	%Chng
<b>Yearend Population</b>	3,842	4,077	4,485	4,695	5,090	5,692	6,176	6,636	7,431	7,231	7,646	88.2%
<b>Lifers at Yearend</b>	297	315	355	363	385	403	428	458	480	491	512	65.3%
<b>Mandatory Minimums</b>	636	659	698	746	770	902	986	1,142	1,416	1,632	1,279	156.6%
<b>Net Parolable</b>	<b>2,909</b>	<b>3,103</b>	<b>3,432</b>	<b>3,586</b>	<b>3,935</b>	<b>4,387</b>	<b>4,762</b>	<b>5,036</b>	<b>5,535</b>	<b>5,108</b>	<b>5,855</b>	<b>75.6%</b>

Source: E-1 reports

Table 12 shows a broader picture of changes in the prison population, examining the inmate population by the type of commission offense on June 30. It shows that, between FY1991 and FY2000, the increase in inmates committed for persons offenses clearly outstripped that for non-persons offenses. Note that between 1991 and 1998 there either were more non-persons offenders in the population than persons offenders or the difference between the two was slight. Since 1998, however, a change has occurred, with at least 400 more persons offenders imprisoned.

Beginning in FY93, the population also includes a breakdown of those committed for “chemical offenses,” which include drug and alcohol offenses. Since that time the percentage increase in chemical offenses is much greater than for either persons or non-persons offenses, and the raw increase in chemical offenses almost equals that for persons offenses.

**TABLE 12. PRISON POPULATION OFFENSE TYPES**

Offense Type	1991	1992	1993	1994*	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% Chng	95-2000
<b>Person</b>	2,066	2,352	2,166	2,415	2,682	2,883	3,077	3,387	3,403	3,566	64.7%	33.0%
<b>Non-person</b>	2,512	2,779	2,298	2,435	2,763	2,926	3,067	3,401	3,022	3,049	20.3%	10.4%
<b>Chemical</b>			898	1,005	1,094	1,299	1,476	1,808	1,933	2,167	--	98.1%

\*Estimated. Actual total will be within 5.

Source: Department of Corrections E-1 Reports. Totals may not equal total number of inmates in system due to offenders committed for multiple offenses of different type.

Comparing Iowa’s prison population to the state prison populations nationally, in 1999 Iowa’s population of 7,646 consisted of 47 percent persons offenders, 40 percent non-persons offenders, and 28 percent drug offenders.<sup>5</sup> In 1998 (the last year for which figures are available) sentenced prisoners nationally consisted of 48 percent violent offenders, 21 percent property offenders, 21 percent drug offenders, and 10 percent public order offenders.<sup>6</sup> While the Iowa percentages shown above are not directly comparable to the national totals because of the lack of data on public order offenders, the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning has prepared comparable figures for its 2000 Inmate Profile<sup>7</sup>. That report shows Iowa with 41 percent violent offenders, 28 percent property offenders, 22 percent drug offenders, and nine percent public

<sup>5</sup> Again, percentages equal more than 100 due to offenders who have been committed for multiple offenses of different type.

<sup>6</sup> Beck, *op.cit.*

<sup>7</sup> State of Iowa, Inmates at Mid-Year 2000, prepared by the Department of Human Rights, Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, December, 2000.

order offenders. This suggests that property offenders are slightly over-represented in the Iowa prison system compared to prison systems in other states. This over-representation may be characteristic of Midwestern states, however, as they typically report low rates of violent crime and mid-range rates of property crime.

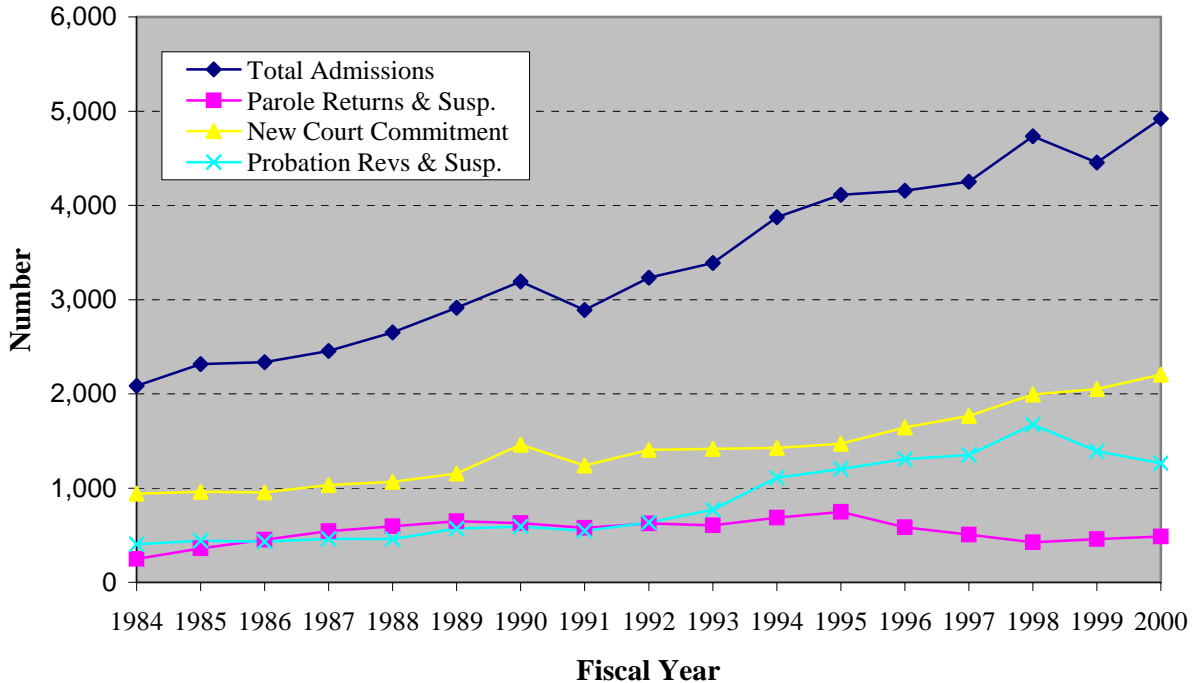
National figures also differ from Iowa's in the types of offenses resulting in population increases. Nationally, fully 51 percent of the increase in prison population between 1990 and 1998 consisted of violent offenders, with drug offenders and property accounting for another 21 percent each, and public-order offenders 10 percent. In Iowa, however, most of the increase has been due to chemical (drug and alcohol) offenders, whose numbers have more than doubled since 1993.

Another look at the prison population is presented in the graph below, which shows changes in the types of prison admissions since state FY84. A nearly steady increase in overall admissions has been seen since FY84, with the only exceptions occurring in 1991 and 1999. The largest total increase occurred during FY98 (when admissions increased by 485), closely followed by FY2000 (an increase of 464).

Both direct court commitments and total commitments reached their highest levels in FY2000. While direct commitments have generally risen gradually over the period, the increase in probation revocations and suspensions has occurred primarily since 1993, more than doubling between 1993 and 1998 before decreases in FY99 and FY2000. Even with these decreases, this means that a significant portion of the prison population has already had opportunities to avoid incarceration by serving periods of probation in the community, but that they have failed. This is one of the factors leading to increased caution on the part of the Board in granting parole.

This reduction in probation revocations has significance also because increases in probation revocations have recently been one of the driving forces behind Iowa's increasing prison population. Between FY91 and FY98, probation revocations had increased from 578 to 1,694 (or 193 percent). During the same period direct court commitments increased from 2,891 to 4,735 (or 64 percent). In FY92 parole revocations and suspensions and probation revocations were nearly equal. Since then, however, probation revocations and suspensions have reached a level almost four times that of parole revocations and suspensions. Even with the drop in probation revocations in FY99 and FY2000, they outnumbered parole revocations by nearly 3:1.

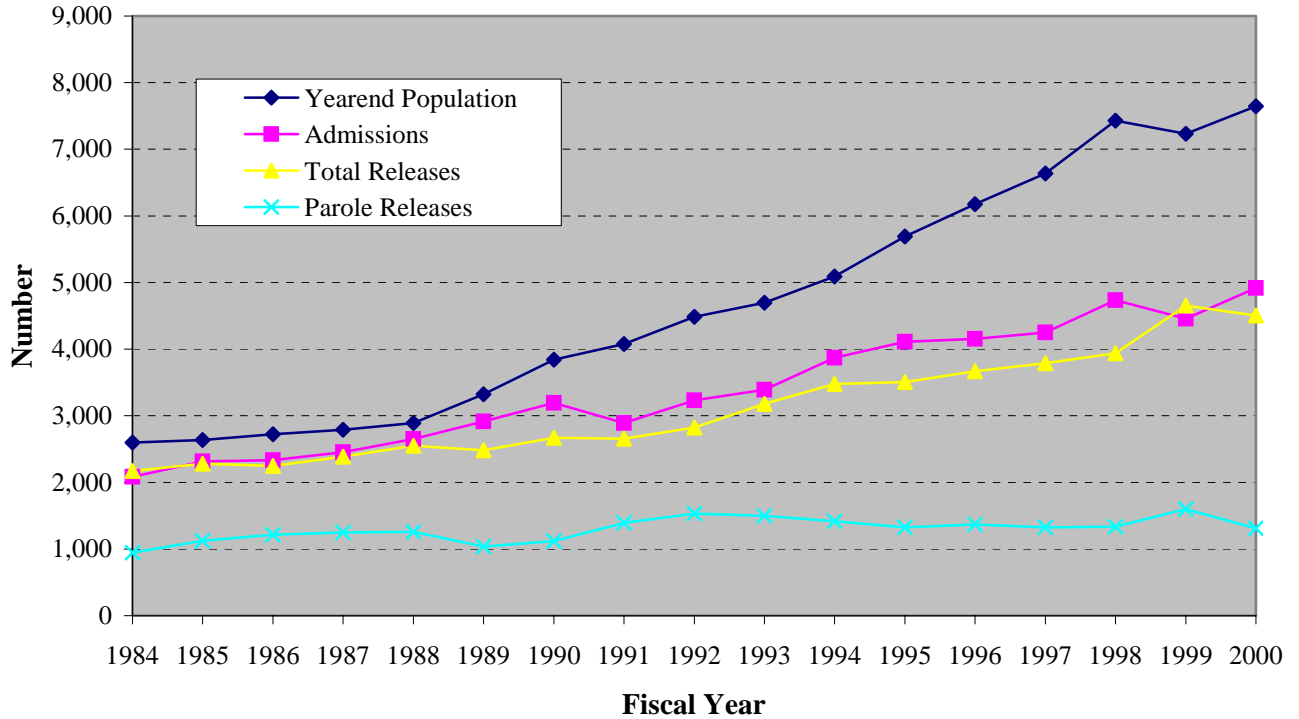
## Total Admissions, New Court Commitments, Parole Returns & Suspensions, Probation Revocations & Suspensions



Source: Department of Corrections E-1 Reports.

The next graph shows end-of-year prison population, total admissions, total releases, and parole releases. More than previous tables and charts, this one shows increasing caution on the part of the Board in protecting the public. As shown previously in the Workload section, through FY2000 paroles have accounted for a smaller portion of overall releases in recent years, as the Board has allowed more inmates to expire sentences rather than granting them parole. This is consistent with public safety concerns, as Iowa research has previously shown that some high-risk inmates are best incapacitated for as long a period as possible to ensure public safety. The net result of this approach is that, through FY2000, the number of paroles granted has varied little since 1986, when there were 1,216 paroles out of a total prison population of 2,722. That year, slightly more than half the releases from prison were via parole. Since that time, with the advent of additional release opportunities such as work release, paroles as a percentage of all releases have dropped. This trend continued in FY2000. See page 16 for further illustration of this trend. Note that figures for this chart come from ACIS; due to delays in release, rescissions, and other factors, the number of paroles in this chart may not necessarily agree with figures presented elsewhere in this report.

## Admissions, Releases, Yearend Population



Source: Department of Corrections E-1 Reports.

A final description of the prison population is provided in Table 13, which shows the distribution of risk levels in the prison population. This may be compared with tables pertaining to risk levels and parole decision-making later in the report. The table shows that, of the included groups of offenders, those serving time for Class A felonies show the lowest statistical risk. Those serving time for Serious Misdemeanors shows the highest average risk. Neither of these is particularly surprising, given that the risk score is based upon offense seriousness and the duration and intensity of the prior criminal history. Class A felons are sent to prison based upon the severity of a single offense, while Serious Misdemeanants are incarcerated only with lengthy criminal histories or failure to cooperate on probation.

Also note the relative similarity of scores for Class B, Class C, and Class D felons, but the higher scores of “Other” felons. This latter group includes those convicted of habitual criminal statutes who would possess lengthy criminal histories.

**TABLE 13. RISK LEVELS OF PRISON POPULATION  
6/30/2000, BY OFFENSE CLASS**

<b>RISK</b>	<b>LEAD OFFENSE CLASS</b>							<b>Total</b>
	<b>A Felony</b>	<b>B Felony</b>	<b>Other Fel.</b>	<b>C Felony</b>	<b>D Felony</b>	<b>Ag. Misd</b>	<b>Ser. Misd</b>	
<b>Uncoded</b>	101	323	81	906	683	138	5	2,237
<b>1</b>	85	143	4	119	31	6	1	389
<b>2</b>	37	93	18	245	271	63		727
<b>3</b>	39	69	7	80	57	10	1	263
<b>4</b>	3	18	9	67	94	15		206
<b>5</b>	1	27	39	152	209	28	1	457
<b>6</b>	59	139	31	326	239	48	3	845
<b>7</b>		6	25	50	92	10		183
<b>8</b>	62	124	51	216	220	42	3	718
<b>9</b>		334	84	421	310	67	8	1,323
<b>Total</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>2,582</b>	<b>2,206</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7,348</b>
<b>Mean</b>	<b>5.28</b>	<b>5.89</b>	<b>6.78</b>	<b>5.79</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>5.74</b>	<b>7.24</b>	<b>5.82</b>

Excludes: federal prisoners; interstate compact; safekeepers; and violator program participants.

Means exclude uncoded cases.



## **VII. SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT PROBATION PROJECT**

During the 1997 legislative session, Governor Branstad recommended that the legislature authorize the Parole Board's Administrative Parole Judges to conduct probation revocation hearings in the Sixth Judicial District on an experimental basis. The reasons for this recommendation were two-fold:

- To reduce the workload of criminal court judges.
- To take advantage of the parole Judges' correctional sanctioning expertise.

The General Assembly accepted this recommendation and passed Senate File 503, which became effective July 1, 1997. The Parole Board began implementing the statute on that date and held numerous planning sessions with the Sixth District judges, county attorneys, clerks of court, sheriffs, and Department of Corrections. Due to an early interpretation of the statute, the Board not only was deemed in charge of hearings, but also arrest warrants, bonds, initial appearances, and appointment of counsel. The Board proceeded under this interpretation of the law until December 31, 1997, when Sixth District Court Judge David M. Remley ruled the project invalid. The Parole Board appealed this decision to the Iowa Supreme Court but dismissed its appeal when the legislature modified the statute to correct the alleged deficiencies of the project by passing Senate File 2377, which became effective on May 22, 1998.

A further challenge to the Sixth District project occurred in 1999, resulting in a ruling handed down by District Court Judge L. Vern Robinson on September 2. Petitioners had both received suspended sentences and had been placed on probation, only to have the probation later revoked by an administrative law judge. In this case, as in earlier cases, the petitioners claimed a lack of due process and equal protection, and also challenged the use of administrative law judges in revocations on the basis of separation of powers. The Court determined that the revocation procedure used in the Sixth Judicial district as set out in section 907.8A was constitutional.

During the 2000 legislative session the life of the Sixth District Pilot Project was continued for another two years.

Probation revocation hearings held by the Administrative Law Judge rose markedly during FY2000, as the number of cases disposed increased from 74 in FY99 to 258 in FY 2000. The monthly distribution of dispositions is shown on the following page. The historical data on the Sixth District project have shown causes (i.e., cases) disposed. Because more than one case may be dealt with in a single hearing, this year's figures includes the actual number of hearings, as well. By either measure, however, dispositions increased dramatically in FY2000.

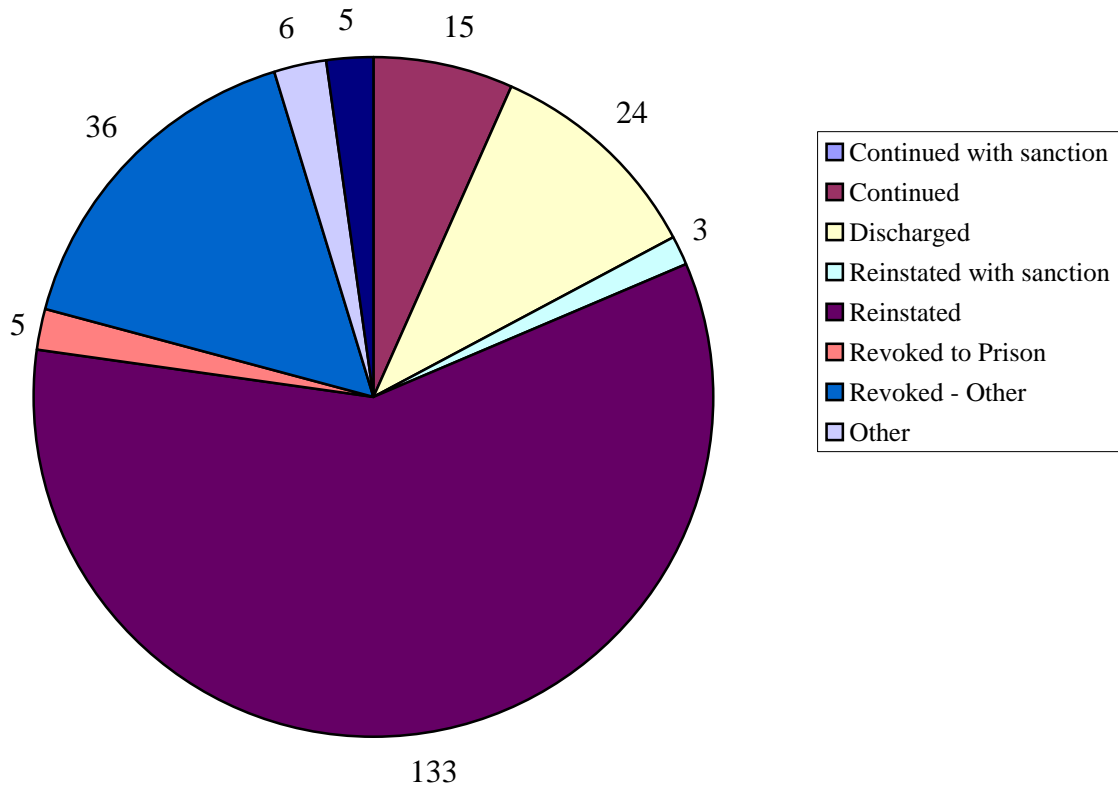
**TABLE 14. SIXTH DISTRICT PROBATION  
REVOCATION PROJECT**

**Dispositions, FY2000, by Month**

Month	Causes	Hearings
Jul-99	15	14
Aug-99	16	13
Sep-99	17	15
Oct-99	12	11
Nov-99	16	15
Dec-99	27	25
Jan-2000	25	21
Feb-00	24	18
Mar-00	21	18
Apr-00	29	27
May-00	33	28
Jun-00	23	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>228</b>

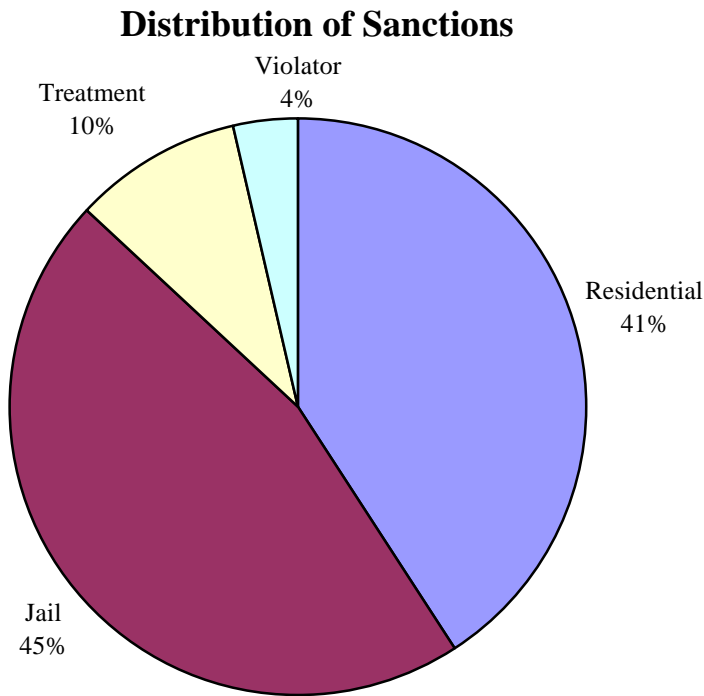
The distribution of hearing dispositions is shown in the chart below.

**Sixth District Dispositions, FY2000**



The FY2000 figures are notable in several respects. First, there was a large increase in the number of cases adjudicated (from 24 in FY98 to 74 in FY99 to 258 in FY2000). There was a substantial drop in the percentage of hearings resulting in revocation (54 percent in FY98, 56 percent in FY99, and 18.5 percent in FY2000).

The distribution of sanctions handed down in these dispositions is shown below. It should be remembered that there may be multiple sanctions within a single disposition, so there is overlap in the numbers. The most common sanction was referral to jail (91 individuals, or 45 percent of the dispositions). Eighty-one dispositions (41 percent) involved placement in residential facilities (the Hinzman Center, Hope House, or the Nelson Center). Seven individuals were referred to Violator Programs operated by the Department of Corrections and 19 were referred to treatment.



In making corrections to the original statute enabling establishment of this project, the General Assembly also required an evaluation, which is to be submitted during the 2001 legislative session by the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning. The Board continues to support this project and anticipates a favorable evaluation outcome.

## VIII. TIME SERVED PRIOR TO PAROLE

A number of factors affect the amount of time individuals spend incarcerated prior to release on parole. The most obvious of these is the inmate's maximum term of incarceration, which in Iowa is set by statute. There appears to be some public misunderstanding of prison terms in Iowa, in part because of the indeterminate nature of the State's sentencing structure. Three groups set terms of incarceration in Iowa:

- the Legislature, which establishes maximum terms of incarceration and may choose to require either mandatory incarceration or a mandatory minimum term of incarceration;
- judges, who in sentencing determine who is incarcerated and who is not (and after imprisonment may choose to release an offender on "shock probation" after a period of up to three months); and
- the Board of Parole, which determines when offenders may be released on work release and/or parole.

Indeterminate sentencing is also misunderstood because when a judge sentences an offender to a specific term -- say, ten years of incarceration -- the sentence, absent a mandatory minimum, is actually zero-to-ten years, and the offender may be legally paroled at any time after reception by the prison system. Additionally, under Iowa's "good time" statute, most offenders' sentences are also reduced by up to half by good behavior in the prison system, so most ten-year sentences will expire in about five years.

There have been a number of changes in Iowa statutes in recent years whose effect has been to raise the prison population. Most of these either increase the maximum penalty for an offense or delay the time at which the Board of Parole may consider inmates for release. These include:

- a requirement that inmates sentenced for Murder-2nd, Attempted Murder, Sex Abuse-2nd, Sex Abuse-3<sup>rd</sup>, Kidnapping-2nd, Robbery-1st, and Robbery-2nd serve 85 percent of their maximum terms of incarceration prior to release;
- lengthening the maximum term of incarceration for some drug, weapons, sex, and OWI offenses
- the establishment of mandatory release supervision following imprisonment for those convicted of Lascivious Acts (Iowa Code 709.8).

Another factor influencing the size of the prison population has been the Board's increasing caution in releasing inmates who may pose a threat to society. The use of risk assessment in release deliberations has had two distinct effects: to hasten release of good risks who do not need to be incarcerated for reasons of public safety; and to delay release of bad risks who present a threat to society. Appendix V shows mean time to parole by offense class by risk. Delaying release of high-risk inmates is one of the factors responsible for low recidivism among Iowa parolees. See Chapter X.

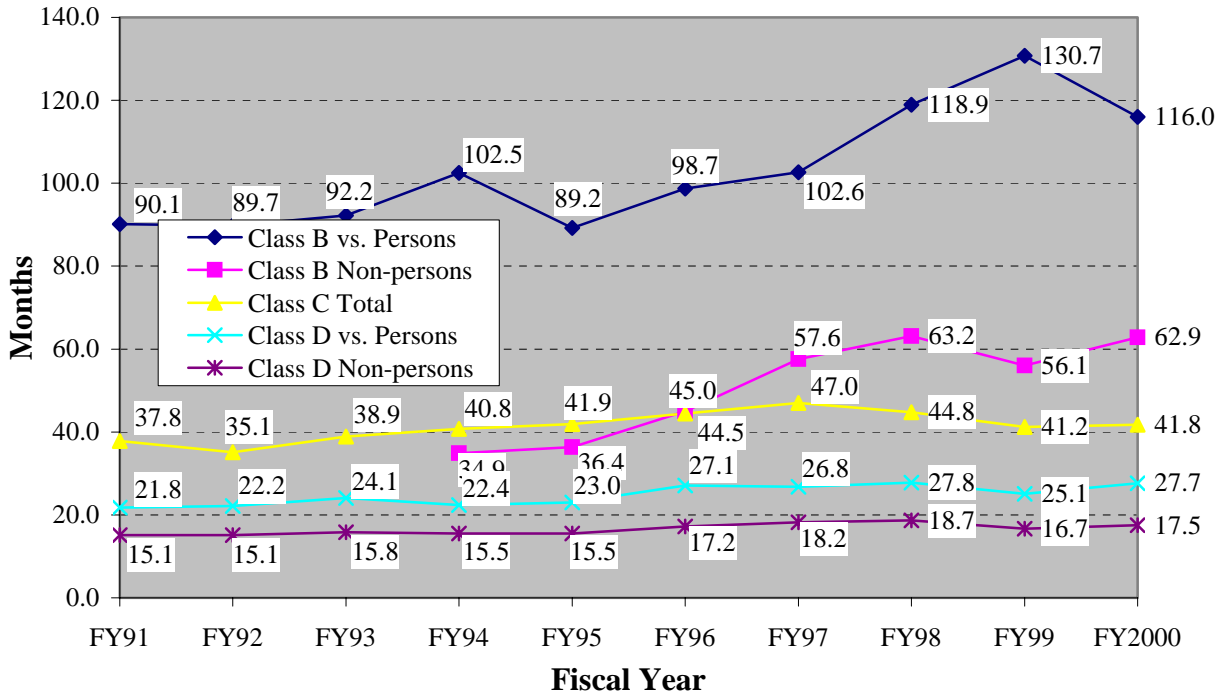
The Board's caution is also illustrated in Appendix VI, which shows percentages of offenders released in FY2000 via either parole or expiration.

Table 15 presents an overview of paroling activity during FY2000, showing the amount of time served prior to parole for all offenses accounting for ten or more paroles. Readers interested in offenses not on the table are urged to consult Table 16, which presents all offenses for which there were paroles in FY2000.

**TABLE 15. TIME SERVED PRIOR TO PAROLE APPROVAL**  
**FY2000 Overview**

<b>Offense Class</b>	<b>Primary Offense</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Mean Months Served</b>
<b>Property Offenses</b>			
Habitual	Habitual Offender - Property	45	69.3
C	Burglary - Second Degree	102	59.9
C	Theft - First Degree	94	40.0
D	Burglary - Third Degree	209	27.0
D	Forgery	169	23.7
D	Theft - Second Degree	135	21.6
Agg Misd	Attempted Burglary - Third Degree	12	11.7
Agg Misd	Operating Motor Vehicle w/o Owner's Consent	25	9.9
Agg Misd	Theft - Third Degree	46	10.0
<b>Crimes Against Persons</b>			
B	Robbery - First Degree	46	113.4
Habitual	Habitual Offender - Person	13	83.6
C	Conspiracy to Commit a Forcible Felony	10	51.0
C	Robbery - Second	61	67.3
C	Sexual Abuse - Third Degree	34	52.7
C	Terrorism	16	46.1
C	Willful Injury	23	49.2
D	Assault in Felony-no injury	10	28.1
D	Extortion	10	20.4
D	Going Armed with Intent	16	28.2
<b>Drug/Alcohol Offenses</b>			
B	Prohibited Acts Manufacture/Delivery	13	53.2
C	Manufacture/Delivery Counterfeit Narcotics	12	72.3
C	Manufacture/Delivery Controlled Substance	430	30.5
D	Failure Obtain Controlled Substance Tax Stamp	26	17.1
D	Manufacture/Delivery Marijuana<50 Kilos	55	21.1
D	OWI - Third Offense	706	11.7
D	Prohibited Acts-Substances	16	16.8
Agg Misd	OWI - Second Offense	108	7.5
<b>Other Offenses</b>			
D	Conspiracy to Commit a Felony non-pers.	13	22.8
D	Receive, Transport, Possess.Firearms by Felon	37	22.4
Agg Misd	Driving while Barred	38	8.9
Agg Misd	Prostitution	15	9.4
	<b>ALL PAROLES</b>	<b>2,824</b>	<b>27.9</b>

## Average Time Served Until Parole, by Offense Class



Note: There is little difference in average time served for Class C felonies against persons or not against persons. Therefore only the total for Class C felonies is presented here. The upward trend in Class B felonies not against persons through FY98 is undoubtedly due to their recent creation; particularly during FY94-96, only the very best candidates in the category were paroled, resulting in an unusually short length-of-stay.

Table 16, on the pages following, presents a complete itemization of paroles for FY2000, listing the felony class, the specific offense, whether or not consecutive sentences were involved, the number of paroles approved during the year, and the maximum, minimum, and mean periods from admission to parole approval. In an effort to avoid redundancy the table does **not** list a total separately when all of the paroles for a certain offense either did or did not involve consecutive sentences. For example, the one parole for rape under the old criminal code involved a consecutive sentence, so the column for consecutive sentences notes “Y/Total” to note that the numbers for the total and for the consecutive sentence category were the same. Similarly, all the three controlled substance violations involving firearms in the “other felony” category did not involve consecutive sentences, so they are all listed as “N/Total.”

**TABLE 16. FY 2000 MONTHS SERVED PRIOR TO PAROLE APPROVAL**

Offense Class	Primary Offense	Consecutive Sentences?	Number	Months Served		
				Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Old Code	Rape	Y/Total	1	317.1	317.1	317.1
<b>Old Code</b>	<b>Old Code Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>317.7</b>	<b>317.1</b>	<b>317.1</b>
Other	Controlled Subs., Second/Subsequent	N	5	60.9	20.7	89.5
Other	Controlled Subs., Second/Subsequent	Y	1	47.0	47.0	47.0
Other	Controlled Subs., Second/Subsequent	Total	6	58.6	20.7	89.5
Other	Controlled Subs. Violation, Firearm	N/Total	3	47.8	42.8	55.0
Other	Distribute Cont. Subs/ Real Property	N/Total	7	25.7	11.2	44.4
Other	Distribute Cont. Subs by School/Park	N	1	85.5	85.5	85.5
Other	Distribute Cont. Subs by School/Park	Y	1	73.4	73.4	73.4
Other	Distribute Cont. Subs by School/Park	Total	2	79.5	73.4	85.5
<b>Other</b>	<b>Other Felony Total</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>89.5</b>
B	Arson - First Degree	N	1	47.7	47.7	47.7
B	Arson - First Degree	Y	1	190.9	190.9	190.9
B	Arson - First Degree	Total	2	19.3	47.7	190.9
B	Attempt to Commit Murder	N/Total	4	109.1	86.8	128.4
B	Burglary - First Degree	N/Total	5	91.3	64.1	149.3
B	Kidnapping - Second Degree	N/Total	2	117.0	99.5	134.5
B	Manufacture/Deliver Counterfeit CS	N	5	82.1	49.1	95.5
B	Manufacture/Deliver Counterfeit CS	Y	2	77.7	70.8	84.6
B	Manufacture/Deliver Counterfeit CS	Total	7	80.8	49.1	95.5
B	Murder - Second Degree	N/Total	2	179.0	170.1	187.9
B	Prohibited Acts-Manufacture/Deliver	N	12	49.3	20.1	79.8
B	Prohibited Acts-Manufacture/Deliver	Y	1	99.4	99.4	99.4
B	Prohibited Acts-Manufacture/Deliver	Total	13	53.2	20.1	99.4
B	Robbery - First Degree	N	34	101.7	45.9	170.8
B	Robbery - First Degree	Y	12	146.6	80.6	242.9
B	Robbery - First Degree	Total	46	113.4	45.9	242.9
B	Sexual Abuse - Second Degree	N	3	139.8	122.7	151.0
B	Sexual Abuse - Second Degree	Y	1	183.5	183.5	183.5
B	Sexual Abuse - Second Degree	Total	4	150.7	122.7	183.5
<b>B</b>	<b>Class B Felony Total</b>		<b>85</b>	<b>103.5</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>242.9</b>
Habitual	Habitual Offender - Person	N	9	58.1	38.5	110.5
Habitual	Habitual Offender - Person	Y	4	141.0	96.5	176.1
Habitual	Habitual Offender - Person	Total	13	83.6	38.5	176.1
Habitual	Habitual Offender - Property	N	32	55.6	13.4	180.6
Habitual	Habitual Offender - Property	Y	13	102.9	43.0	186.0
Habitual	Habitual Offender - Property	Total	45	69.3	13.4	186.0
<b>Habitual</b>	<b>Habitual Total</b>		<b>58</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>186.0</b>
C	Arson - Second Degree	N/Total	8	37.6	25.7	54.1
C	Burglary - Second Degree	N	66	43.3	12.2	185.0
C	Burglary - Second Degree	Y	36	90.4	24.3	165.6

C	Burglary - Second Degree	Total	102	59.9	12.2	185.0
C	Child Endangerment Serious Injury	N	3	48.3	47.1	49.9
C	Child Endangerment Serious Injury	Y	1	72.7	72.7	72.7
C	Child Endangerment Serious Injury	Total	4	54.4	47.1	72.7
C	Conspiracy Commit Forcible Felony	N	7	49.8	30.7	66.1
C	Conspiracy Commit Forcible Felony	Y	3	53.8	27.8	68.0
C	Conspiracy Commit Forcible Felony	Total	10	51.0	27.8	68.0
C	Criminal Mischief-First Degree	N/Total	3	35.7	24.2	57.7
C	Distribute Non-Narcotics to Minors	N/Total	3	27.1	17.4	40.7
C	Fraudulent Practices - First Degree	N/Total	1	6.7	6.7	6.7
C	Homicide by Vehicle under Influence	N	4	41.6	32.5	54.8
C	Homicide by Vehicle under Influence	Y	2	99.0	84.7	113.2
C	Homicide by Vehicle under Influence	Total	6	60.7	32.5	113.2
C	Kidnapping - Third Degree	N	4	36.1	22.8	53.1
C	Kidnapping - Third Degree	Y	2	119.0	112.5	125.4
C	Kidnapping - Third Degree	Total	6	63.7	22.8	125.4
C	Manufacture/Delivery Controlled Substance	N	378	29.0	10.4	126.1
C	Manufacture/Delivery Controlled Substance	Y	52	41.5	12.4	82.1
C	Manufacture/Delivery Controlled Substance	Total	430	30.5	10.4	126.1
C	Manufacture/Delivery Counterfeit Narcotic	N	7	60.5	30.6	95.8
C	Manufacture/Delivery Counterfeit Narcotic	Y	5	88.9	66.8	119.3
C	Manufacture/Delivery Counterfeit Narcotic	Total	12	72.3	30.6	119.3
C	Neglect/Abandon Dependent Person	N/Total	6	45.9	24.2	62.9
C	Possession Burglar's Tools	Y/Total	1	111.8	111.8	111.8
C	Possession Explosives	Y/Total	1	69.8	69.8	69.8
C	Robbery – Second Degree	N	36	53.8	34.6	162.7
C	Robbery – Second Degree	Y	25	86.7	42.9	178.9
C	Robbery – Second Degree	Total	61	67.3	34.6	178.9
C	Sexual Abuse - Third Degree	N	28	47.0	20.2	57.5
C	Sexual Abuse - Third Degree	Y	6	79.2	51.3	153.0
C	Sexual Abuse - Third Degree	Total	34	52.7	20.2	153.0
C	Sex. Abuse-3rd Not Forcible	N/Total	1	29.6	29.6	29.6
C	Sexual Exploitation-Minor	Y/Total	2	71.3	57.8	84.8
C	Terrorism	N	14	45.6	24.4	71.4
C	Terrorism	Y	2	49.7	47.4	52.0
C	Terrorism	Total	16	46.1	24.4	71.4
C	Theft - First Degree	N	69	34.7	11.9	116.1
C	Theft - First Degree	Y	25	54.6	12.1	115.3
C	Theft - First Degree	Total	94	40.0	11.9	116.1
C	Voluntary Manslaughter	N	2	46.6	46.0	47.2
C	Voluntary Manslaughter	Y	4	87.1	75.3	113.6
C	Voluntary Manslaughter	Total	6	73.6	46.0	113.6
C	Willful Commodities Violation	N/Total	1	27.3	27.3	27.3
C	Willful Injury	N	15	45.6	24.8	81.8
C	Willful Injury	Y	8	55.8	30.6	89.3
C	Willful Injury	Total	23	49.2	24.8	89.3
<b>C</b>	<b>Class C Felony Total</b>		<b>831</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>185.0</b>



D Aiding & Abetting	Y/Total	1	22.7	22.7	22.7
D Assault in Felony-no injury	N	6	19.5	14.1	25.0
D Assault in Felony-no injury	Y	4	41.1	32.3	55.3
D Assault in Felony-no injury	Total	10	28.1	14.1	55.3
D Assault w/intent Sex Abuse-Injury	N/Total	2	23.2	22.5	23.9
D Assault Peace Officer-Intent	N	3	23.8	20.9	27.0
D Assault Peace Officer-Intent	Y	1	97.8	97.8	97.8
D Assault Peace Officer-Intent	Total	4	42.3	20.9	97.8
D Assault Peace Officer-Weapon	N/Total	1	22.3	22.3	22.3
D Attempted Burglary - Second Degree	N/Total	4	17.4	9.5	26.6
D Burglary - Third Degree	N	160	22.4	7.4	77.4
D Burglary - Third Degree	Y	49	41.9	11.2	111.4
D Burglary - Third Degree	Total	209	27.0	7.4	111.4
D Carrying Weapons-School	N/Total	1	27.3	27.3	27.3
D Conspiracy Commit Felony non-persons	N	10	20.2	10.8	29.8
D Conspiracy Commit Felony non-persons	Y	3	31.6	23.6	45.4
D Conspiracy Commit Felony non-persons	Total	13	22.8	10.8	45.4
D Conspiracy Commit Felony-persons	N	1	22.5	22.5	22.5
D Conspiracy Commit Felony-persons	Y	1	34.2	34.2	34.2
D Conspiracy Commit Felony-persons	Total	2	28.4	22.5	34.2
D Criminal Mischief - Second Degree	N	4	15.0	7.6	20.3
D Criminal Mischief - Second Degree	Y	1	43.6	43.6	43.6
D Criminal Mischief - Second Degree	Total	5	20.7	7.6	43.6
D Depended Adult Abuse	N/Total	1	17.4	17.4	17.4
D Domestic Abuse Assault-Third	N	6	34.7	15.3	97.2
D Domestic Abuse Assault-Third	Y	2	21.6	19.6	23.5
D Domestic Abuse Assault-Third	Total	8	31.4	15.3	97.2
D Escape or Absence of Felon	N/Total	3	23.7	522.4	25.4
D Extortion	N	9	20.2	10.4	28.3
D Extortion	Y	1	22.3	22.3	22.3
D Extortion	Total	10	20.4	10.4	28.3
D Fail to Appear - Felony	N	7	15.3	7.3	24.0
D Fail to Appear - Felony	Y	2	36.7	17.9	55.4
D Fail to Appear - Felony	Total	9	20.1	7.3	55.4
D Failure Obtain CS Tax Stamp	N	24	16.1	7.0	29.9
D Failure Obtain CS Tax Stamp	Y	2	29.6	11.6	47.5
D Failure Obtain CS Tax Stamp	Total	26	17.1	7.0	47.5
D Forgery	N	124	21.1	4.5	92.3
D Forgery	Y	45	31.1	9.9	68.6
D Forgery	Total	169	23.7	4.5	92.3
D Forgery-Lottery Tickets	N/Total	2	27.1	26.7	27.4
D Fraudulent Practices - Second Degree	N	2	9.1	8.7	9.5
D Fraudulent Practices - Second Degree	Y	2	33.8	30.0	37.5
D Fraudulent Practices - Second Degree	Total	4	21.4	8.7	37.5
D Furnish Controlled Subs to Inmates	N/Total	4	17.3	14.5	23.5
D Gatherings - Controlled Subs. Used	N/Total	2	8.4	8.3	8.4

D	Going Armed with Intent	N	11	22.4	8.1	41.2
D	Going Armed with Intent	Y	5	40.8	22.0	87.3
D	Going Armed with Intent	Total	16	28.2	8.1	87.3
D	Incest	N/Total	1	26.9	26.9	26.9
D	Interference w/official acts - injury	Y/Total	1	25.9	25.9	25.9
D	Invol. Mansl. by Commission/offense	N	1	23.9	23.9	23.9
D	Invol. Mansl. by Commission/offense	Y	1	24.9	24.9	24.9
D	Invol. Mansl. by Commission/offense	Total	2	24.4	23.9	24.9
D	Lascivious Acts with Child	N	3	17.3	12.1	26.8
D	Lascivious Acts with Child	Y	2	68.2	53.2	83.1
D	Lascivious Acts with Child	Total	5	37.6	12.1	83.1
D	Manufacture/Delivery Marijuana	N/Total	1	21.4	21.4	21.4
D	Manufacture/Deliver Marijuana <50 Kilos	N	42	18.4	6.2	68.4
D	Manufacture/Deliver Marijuana <50 Kilos	Y	13	29.9	16.1	51.8
D	Manufacture/Deliver Marijuana <50 Kilos	Total	55	21.1	6.2	68.4
D	OWI – Third Offense	N	627	10.1	2.4	83.7
D	OWI – Third Offense	Y	79	24.5	1.7	107.2
D	OWI – Third Offense	Total	706	11.7	1.7	107.2
D	Perjury, Contradictory Statements	N/Total	2	11.7	8.8	14.6
D	Possession RX Drugs-Third Offense	Y/Total	1	14.8	14.8	14.8
D	Possession Cont. Sub. W/o RX	N/Total	4	19.7	7.7	49.2
D	Practice Medicine w/o License	N/Total	1	7.4	7.4	7.4
D	Prohibited Acts-Substances	N	11	15.6	10.3	20.0
D	Prohibited Acts-Substances	Y	5	19.4	11.7	28.0
D	Prohibited Acts-Substances	Total	16	16.8	10.3	28.0
D	Rec., Trans., Poss. Firearms Felon	N	31	19.9	7.7	44.3
D	Rec., Trans., Poss. Firearms Felon	Y	6	35.6	14.9	45.9
D	Rec., Trans., Poss. Firearms Felon	Total	37	22.4	7.7	45.9
D	Reckless Use of Firearm	N	3	16.4	13.5	21.9
D	Reckless Use of Firearm	Y	1	20.5	20.5	20.5
D	Reckless Use of Firearm	Total	4	17.4	13.5	21.9
D	Serious Injury by Motor Vehicle.	N/Total	1	16.4	16.4	16.4
D	Stalking	N	1	21.5	21.5	21.5
D	Stalking	Y	1	27.4	27.4	27.4
D	Stalking	Total	2	24.5	21.5	27.4
D	Terrorism	N	4	21.6	11.9	27.1
D	Terrorism	Y	1	21.9	21.9	21.9
D	Terrorism	Total	5	21.7	11.9	27.1
D	Theft - Second Degree	N	109	18.5	3.6	60.8
D	Theft - Second Degree	Y	26	34.6	13.4	112.0
D	Theft - Second Degree	Total	135	21.6	3.6	112.0
D	Threats	N/Total	1	22.7	22.7	22.7
D	Unauthorized Poss. Offensive Weapon	N	5	19.6	13.4	29.3
D	Unauthorized Poss. Offensive Weapon	Y	1	42.2	42.2	42.2
D	Unauthorized Poss. Offensive Weapon	Total	6	23.4	13.4	42.2
D	Unauthorized Use Credit Cards	N/Total	4	12.0	6.0	17.3
<b>D</b>	<b>Class D Felony Total</b>		<b>1,496</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>112.0</b>

Agg Misd	Accessory After the Fact	N/Total	1	8.0	8.0	8.0
Agg Misd	Alcohol Violation Third & Subsequent	N	2	7.9	7.7	8.0
Agg Misd	Alcohol Violation Third & Subsequent	Y	1	7.3	7.3	7.3
Agg Misd	Alcohol Violation Third & Subsequent	Total	3	7.7	7.3	8.0
Agg Misd	Assault with Weapon	N	3	8.6	7.3	10.5
Agg Misd	Assault with Weapon	Y	1	30.9	30.9	30.9
Agg Misd	Assault with Weapon	Total	4	14.2	7.3	30.9
Agg Misd	Assault w/intent Comm. Serious Injury	N/Total	3	11.0	10.4	11.8
Agg Misd	Assault Peace Officer w/intent	N/Total	5	9.3	7.0	10.4
Agg Misd	Attempted Burglary - Third Degree	N	8	9.2	5.9	11.4
Agg Misd	Attempted Burglary - Third Degree	Y	4	16.5	11.8	23.4
Agg Misd	Attempted Burglary - Third Degree	Total	12	11.7	5.9	23.4
Agg Misd	Carrying Weapons	N	1	5.7	5.7	5.7
Agg Misd	Carrying Weapons	Y	2	15.4	9.8	21.0
Agg Misd	Carrying Weapons	Total	3	12.2	5.7	21.0
Agg Misd	Child Endangerment - No injury	N	7	12.7	3.9	23.9
Agg Misd	Child Endangerment - No injury	Y	1	8.9	8.9	8.9
Agg Misd	Child Endangerment - No injury	Total	8	12.2	3.9	23.9
Agg Misd	Criminal Mischief - Third Degree	N/Total	4	10.1	8.0	11.0
Agg Misd	Domestic Abuse Assault - Second	N	11	9.1	6.2	14.3
Agg Misd	Domestic Abuse Assault - Second	Y	7	14.8	9.2	22.8
Agg Misd	Domestic Abuse Assault - Second	Total	18	11.3	6.2	22.8
Agg Misd	Domestic Abuse Assault, intent/weapon	N	2	9.7	9.3	10.1
Agg Misd	Domestic Abuse Assault, intent/weapon	Y	2	14.2	13.4	15.0
Agg Misd	Domestic Abuse Assault, intent/weapon	Total	4	12.0	9.3	15.0
Agg Misd	Driving while Barred	N	30	7.8	3.5	32.5
Agg Misd	Driving while Barred	Y	8	12.9	7.5	20.8
Agg Misd	Driving while Barred	Total	38	8.9	3.5	32.5
Agg Misd	Forgery	N/Total	3	14.0	11.0	18.7
Agg Misd	Fraudulent Practices-Third	N/Total	2	10.1	8.5	11.6
Agg Misd	Harassment	N/Total	3	9.3	8.0	10.9
Agg Misd	Interference w/official Acts	N	2	16.2	11.1	21.2
Agg Misd	Interference w/official Acts	Y	2	9.6	9.2	10.0
Agg Misd	Interference w/official Acts	Total	4	12.9	9.2	21.2
Agg Misd	Invol. Manslaughter./Act Likely Cause	Y/Total	1	13.0	13.0	13.0
Agg Misd	Operating MV w/o Owner's Consent	N	19	8.7	3.9	11.1
Agg Misd	Operating MV w/o Owner's Consent	Y	6	13.6	9.9	21.8
Agg Misd	Operating MV w/o Owner's Consent	Total	25	9.9	3.9	21.8
Agg Misd	OWI - Second Offense	N	97	6.6	2.7	41.6
Agg Misd	OWI - Second Offense	Y	11	15.6	3.4	33.1
Agg Misd	OWI - Second Offense	Total	108	7.5	2.7	41.6
Agg Misd	Possession Burglar's Tools	N/Total	2	9.0	7.3	10.7
Agg Misd	Possession Controlled Substance	Y/Total	1	12.3	12.3	12.3
Agg Misd	Possession Controlled Subs. No RX	N/Total	5	10.1	8.5	11.3
Agg Misd	Preventing Apprehension	Y/Total	1	11.9	11.9	11.9
Agg Misd	Prohibited Acts - Premises Viol.	N/Total	2	5.6	3.7	7.5
Agg Misd	Prostitution	N	10	7.9	5.8	10.6

Agg Misd	Prostitution	Y	5	12.6	5.9	18.5
Agg Misd	Prostitution	Total	15	9.4	5.8	18.5
Agg Misd	Tampering w/Witness or Juror	N/Total	1	5.5	5.5	5.5
Agg Misd	Theft - Third Degree	N	31	8.0	3.9	17.4
Agg Misd	Theft - Third Degree	Y	15	14.1	4.2	40.9
Agg Misd	Theft - Third Degree	Total	46	10.0	3.9	40.9
Agg Misd	Unauthorized Use Credit Card	N	1	9.0	9.0	9.0
Agg Misd	Unauthorized Use Credit Card	Y	1	16.5	16.5	16.5
Agg Misd	Unauthorized Use Credit Card	Total	2	12.8	9.0	16.5
<b>Agg Misd</b>	<b>Aggravated Misdemeanor Total</b>		<b>324</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>41.6</b>
Ser Misd	Assault w/o Intent - Injury	Y/Total	2	9.4	9.2	9.6
Ser Misd	Contempt of District Court	Y/Total	1	9.2	9.2	9.2
Ser Misd	Escape or Voluntary Absence	Y/Total	3	6.8	4.8	8.0
Ser Misd	Interference w/Official acts	Y/Total	1	13.7	13.7	13.7
Ser Misd	OWI-First Offense	Y/Total	3	5.2	3.3	8.3
Ser Misd	Poss. Cont. Sub. W/o RX	Y/Total	1	3.8	3.8	3.8
<b>Ser Misd</b>	<b>Serious Misdemeanor Total</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>13.7</b>
	<b>ALL PAROLES</b>		<b>2,824</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>317.1</b>

Offense Class	Primary Offense Class	Number	Months Served		
			Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Old Code	Old Code Total	1	317.7	317.1	317.1
Other Fel.	Other Felony Total	18	46.3	11.2	89.5
B Felony	Class B Felony Total	85	103.5	20.1	242.9
Habitual	Habitual Total	58	72.5	13.4	186.0
C Felony	Class C Felony Total	0	831.0	41.8	6.7
D Felony	Class D Felony Total	1,496	18.0	1.7	112.0
Agg Misd	Aggravated Misdemeanor Total	324	9.3	2.7	41.6
Ser Misd	Serious Misdemeanor Total	11	7.4	3.3	13.7
	<b>ALL PAROLES</b>	<b>2,824</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>317.1</b>

Note: Number of months shown in the table represents the length of time from an inmate's commitment to prison until approval of parole. Actual release usually occurs within the following month unless the parole grant is rescinded.

Y=Yes. N=No. Y/Total means that all paroles for that offense involved consecutive sentences, and including separate lines for the offense total and consecutive offense total would be redundant. N/Total means that all sentences in that category did **not** involve consecutive sentences, and including separate lines for the offense total and non-consecutive total would be redundant.

For parolees with multiple offenses at the time of parole, the primary offense reflects the crime with the longest sentence **or** the crime against a person, if the sentence lengths are equal. Also, the months served for a concurrent sentence may exceed the statutory maximum sentence in cases where a court has imposed a new sentence following an inmate's commitment to the Department of Corrections.

**TABLE 17. PAROLE GRANTS 7/1/89 - 6/30/2000**

OFFENSE CLASS	NON-FORCIBLE OFFENSES		FORCIBLE OFFENSES		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Other Felony	119	0.4%	0	0.0%	119	0.4%
Class A Felony	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Class B Felony	63	0.2%	730	2.7%	793	3.0%
Habitual Felony	323	1.2%	0	0.0%	323	1.2%
Class C Felony	6,616	24.9%	1,490	5.6%	8,106	30.5%
Class D Felony	12,719	47.9%	254	1.0%	12,973	48.9%
Old Code	15	0.1%	45	0.2%	60	0.2%
Agg. Misdemeanor	4,010	15.1%	0	0.0%	4,010	15.1%
Serious Misdemeanor	170	0.6%	0	0.0%	170	0.6%
Simple Misdemeanor	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
<b>All Inmates</b>	<b>24,036</b>	<b>90.5%</b>	<b>2,519</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>26,555</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Distribution of Paroles, FY2000**

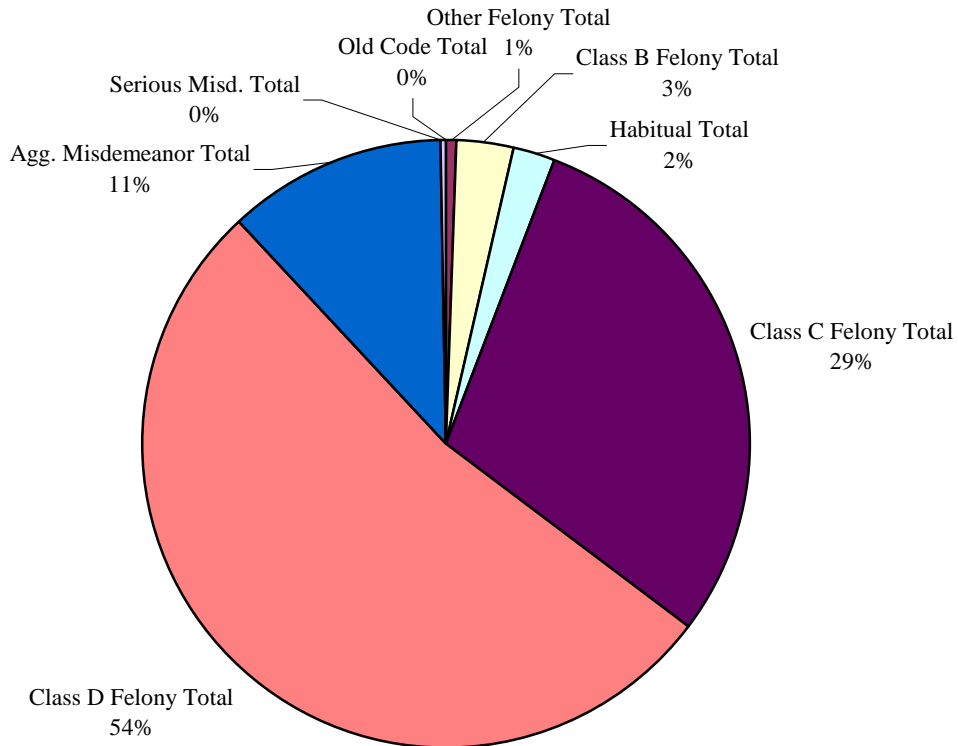


Table 18 is a new presentation that shows the impact of consecutive sentences on the amount of time offenders serve prior to parole approval. The table does not control for the length or number of consecutive sentences served by inmates, just that the lead (or most serious) offense is of the class noted and that there were other sentences to be served consecutively. The table shows that, overall, felons with consecutive sentences serve twice the time to parole approval that those not having consecutive sentences serve. Misdemeanants with consecutive sentences serve almost twice the time as those without such sentences.

**TABLE 18. DO CONSECUTIVE SENTENCES AFFECT TIME SERVED?**

Crime Class	Consecutive	N	Time to Release Decision, in Months		
			Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Old Code	Yes	1	317.1	317.1	317.1
	Total	1	317.1	317.7	317.1
B Felony	No	68	94.3	20.1	187.9
	Yes	17	140.5	70.8	242.9
	Total	85	103.5	20.1	242.9
Habitual	No	41	56.2	13.4	180.6
	Yes	17	111.9	43.0	186.0
	Total	58	72.5	13.4	186.0
Other Felony	No	16	44.6	11.2	89.5
	Yes	2	60.2	47.0	73.4
	Total	18	46.3	11.2	89.5
C Felony	No	656	35.0	6.7	185.0
	Yes	175	67.2	12.1	178.9
	Total	831	41.8	6.7	185.0
D Felony	No	1,239	15.1	2.4	97.2
	Yes	257	32.0	1.7	112.0
	Total	1,496	18.0	1.7	112.0
All Felonies	No	2,020	25.3	2.4	187.9
	Yes	469	52.7	1.7	317.1
	Total	2,489	30.4	1.7	317.1
Agg. Misd.	No	255	8.0	2.7	41.6
	Yes	69	14.2	3.4	40.9
	Total	324	9.3	2.7	41.6
Serious Misd.	Yes	11	7.4	3.3	13.7
	Total	11	7.4	3.3	13.7
All Misdemeanors	No	255	8.0	2.7	41.6
	Yes	80	13.3	3.3	40.9
	Total	335	9.3	2.7	41.6
Total Releases	No	2,275	23.3	2.4	187.9
	Yes	549	47.0	1.7	317.1
	Total	2,824	27.9	1.7	317.1

Because of a long-standing concern about racial equity in Iowa's justice system, Table 19 was prepared. The new parole database has permitted analyses not possible under the old system, and this table (and the one immediately above) reflect some of the benefits of the new system.

<b>TABLE 19. TIME SERVED UNTIL PAROLE DECISION, BY OFFENSE CLASS</b>				
<b>Crime Level and Type</b>	<b>Race</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Median</b>
<b>Felony Not Persons</b>	Black	353	36.2	28.7
	Hispanic	97	20.8	19.4
	White	1,666	23.3	19.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,164</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>20.1</b>
<b>Felony Persons</b>	Black	126	66.9	52.7
	Hispanic	13	37.3	36.7
	White	178	66.6	52.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>51.8</b>
<b>All Felonies</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>33.0</b>
	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>20.2</b>
	<b>White</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>20.3</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,489</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>21.6</b>
<b>Misd. Not Persons</b>	Black	62	9.5	8.1
	Hispanic	10	9.7	9.4
	White	203	8.6	7.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>
<b>Misdemeanor Persons</b>	Black	16	12.6	10.5
	Hispanic	2	10.2	10.2
	White	35	11.2	9.9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>
<b>All Misdemeanors</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>8.8</b>
	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>10.2</b>
	<b>White</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>8.2</b>
<b>All Not Persons</b>	Black	415	32.2	25.1
	Hispanic	107	19.8	16.9
	White	1,869	21.7	16.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,444</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>18.5</b>
<b>All Against Persons</b>	Black	142	60.8	49.4
	Hispanic	15	33.7	29.6
	White	213	57.5	47.9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>47.9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>28.8</b>
	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>18.5</b>
	<b>White</b>	<b>2,082</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>18.7</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,824</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>20.1</b>

Table excludes Asian/Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, and Others except in totals.

Interpretation of Table 19 must be done with caution because, although the table is broken down by offense level and type, one cannot always assume that offender characteristics within each of the cells are similar. There are also instances when cell sizes are small, and these results tend to be unreliable.

The total results in the table suggest that blacks released through auspices of the Parole Board tend to serve more time prior to a release decision than comparable whites, although further analysis suggests that such a blanket assertion should not necessarily be made. First, in interpreting the table it must be remembered that blacks are more likely to be serving sentences for crimes against persons than whites. Therefore, when assessing the total figures, a higher percentage of the blacks have served sentences for violent offenses than the other racial categories. Thus while total figures suggest that blacks may serve about 50 percent more time than whites, this result is misleading.

It is more revealing to examine the cells on felonies against persons and not against persons. These cells suggest that blacks and whites committed to prison for violent felonies serve comparable amounts of time prior to release (mean of 66.9 months for blacks and 66.6 months for whites). Results for non-persons offenses suggest that blacks do, in fact, serve about 50 percent more time prior to a release decision than whites. Further complicating this finding, however is, that these results don't control for prior criminal history, concurrent or consecutive sentences, or institutional misconduct. So, while the results suggest that blacks felons committed for non-violent offenses tend to serve more time than whites, it can't necessarily be said that the two groups of offenders are necessarily comparable.

Figures for misdemeanants do not vary as much as those for felons due to the short period of time misdemeanants may be incarcerated. The misdemeanor results show that persons offenders tend to spend more time in prison than misdemeanor non-persons offenders, with blacks on average spending about one more month incarcerated than whites.

Those interested in a further examination of this topic are urged to consult Appendix X, which lists the same data by more discrete categories.



## IX. PAROLE REVOCATION

The parole revocation process begins with the receipt of a parole officer's violation report form. The alleged violator is subsequently notified to appear before an Administrative Parole Judge for a parole revocation hearing. During this hearing, the Parole Judge determines whether or not the parolee is in violation of terms of the parole agreement. If the Judge finds that a parole violation has occurred, one of the following sanctions may be imposed:

- reinstatement to parole with credit for jail time served;
- reinstatement to parole with additional conditions imposed (including transfer to Intensive Parole Supervision);
- diversion to an appropriate treatment program;
- placement in the Violator's Program;
- revocation of parole and transfer to a work release program;
- revocation of parole and return to prison.

In recent years the Board has attempted to develop a more complete continuum of alternatives for those violating the conditions of parole. One example, the Parole Violators Program, was developed during FY93 and includes a rigorous sixty-day treatment plan followed by significant aftercare in the community. A total of 132 parolees were received into the Violators Program during FY2000, an increase from the 120 referred in FY99. Parole revocation hearings were not required for all of the admissions to the Violators Program; the Judges approved 34 voluntary admissions.

The Parole Judges held 618 hearings this year, up from 543 in FY99. There have been two consecutive years of increased hearings after a decade-long pattern of reduced hearings. This is probably due to a rise in paroles granted during FY99-2000. Accompanying the increase in hearings was a rise in parole revocations from 373 to 484. The percentage of hearings resulting in revocation rose in FY2000 to 78.3, its highest level since FY1989.

Pursuant to *Iowa Code* Section 908.10 and 908.10A, the Board's Parole Judges do not hear cases involving parolees' convictions and sentences for new felony and aggravated misdemeanor offenses. In the event a parolee is convicted and sentenced for a felony or aggravated misdemeanor offense while on parole, the parole is deemed revoked as of the date of the commission of the new offense. While no parole revocation hearing is conducted for an automatic revocation, an Administrative Parole Judge is required to process the judgment and sentence on the new conviction and notify the parolee of the revocation. During this fiscal year, there were 115 automatic revocations for new felony convictions (up 77 percent from 65 in FY99) and 20 revocations for new aggravated misdemeanor convictions (up from 19 in FY99). Table 20 shows the distribution of these new convictions. Note that only ten of the 135 convictions involved crimes against persons; only four of these were classified as forcible felonies.

**TABLE 20. TYPE AND CLASS OF CONVICTIONS LEADING TO  
AUTOMATIC REVOCATIONS**

Crime Type	Crime Class						Total
	Agg.Misd.	D Felony	C Felony	Other Fel.	B Felony	A Felony	
Against Persons	3	4	1		1	1	10
Sex Offense		1					1
Against Property	12	32	4	7			55
Drug	2	8	8	7	8		33
OWI	1	29					30
Weapons		4					4
Traffic	2						2
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>135</b>

Other felonies include habitual criminal convictions and drug offenses with enhanced penalties not fitting into the normal offense classification

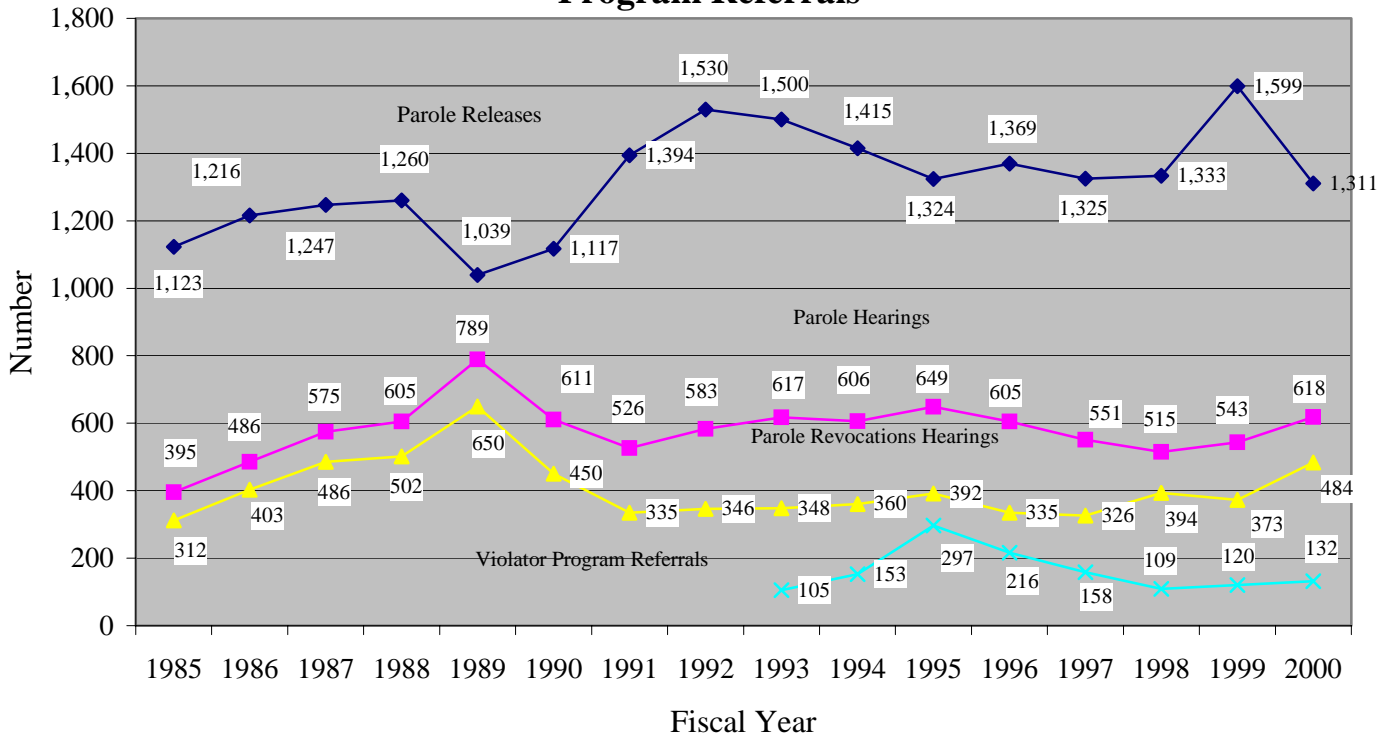
Table 21 provides an historical picture of revocations. Note that while new felony and aggravated misdemeanor convictions were up in FY2000, they nonetheless were considerably rarer than was true during the 1980's.

**TABLE 21. PAROLE REVOCATIONS, FY85-FY2000**

Fiscal Year	Revocation Hearings	Paroles Revoked		Violators Program		All Felony/Agg. Misd. Convictions
		N	%	N	%	
1985	395	312	79.0%			170
1986	486	403	82.9%			160
1987	575	486	84.5%			226
1988	605	502	83.0%			213
1989	789	650	82.4%			207
1990	611	450	73.6%			43*
1991	526	335	63.7%			115*
1992	583	346	59.3%			132*
1993	617	348	56.4%	105	17.0%	126*
1994	606	360	59.4%	153	25.2%	94*
1995	649	392	60.4%	297	45.8%	118
1996	605	335	55.4%	216	35.7%	109
1997	551	326	59.2%	158	28.7%	85
1998	515	394	76.5%	109	21.2%	108
1999	543	373	68.7%	120	22.1%	84
2000	618	484	78.3%	132	21.4%	135

\*Felonies only

## Parole Releases, Revocation Hearings, Revocations, and Violator Program Referrals



The following chart reflects hearing dispositions within the revocation division for FY2000:

## Revocation Dispositions, FY2000

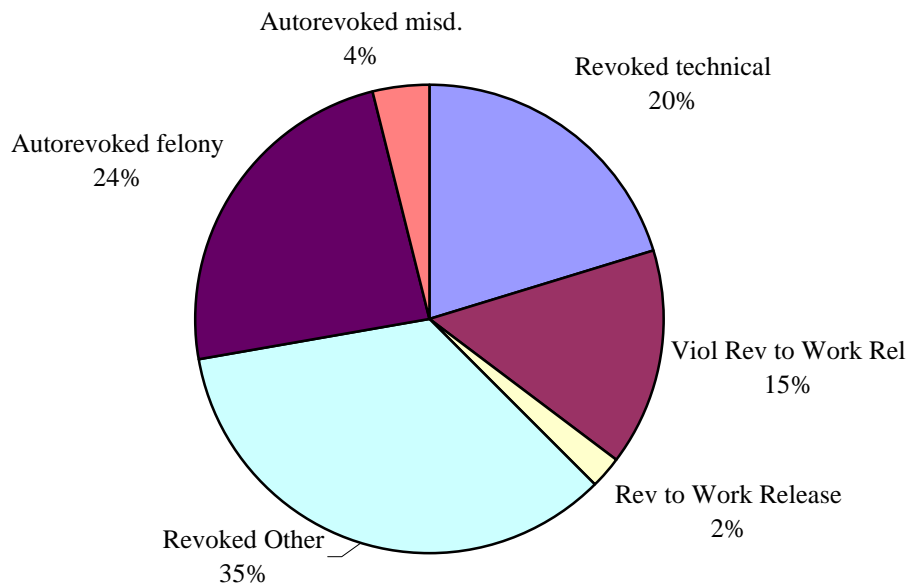


Table 22 presents information on parole releases and revocations during FY2000. The rates in the table are somewhat misleading, as true revocation rates will be based upon **all those on parole** rather than those paroled during a specific period. The make-up of the parole population will be somewhat “harder core” than those released during any period of time because the most serious offenders spend longer periods of time on parole and are therefore “at risk” for revocation for longer periods.

In a change from the previous two fiscal years, revocation rates for those paroled for non-forcible felonies in FY2000 showed slightly higher revocation rates than those paroled for forcible offenses. While the highest revocation rate was seen for Class B forcible felonies, theirs was the only rate above 12 percent among the forcible felons. In the other classes of felonies, those originally convicted of forcible felonies showed lower rates of revocation, probably reflecting the care the Board of Parole takes in paroling these offenders.

The rates for FY2000 are sometimes based on small numbers of cases, so one has to be cautious in drawing conclusions. Note, for example, that the three groups with the highest revocation rates – Class B forcible felonies, Class B non-forcible felonies, and Habitual Offender non-forcible – all included fewer than 65 offenders, so the presence or absence of two or three revocations could influence each group’s results. Among the larger offender groups, however, revocation rates were highest for Class C and D non-forcible felons. Note that these figures are higher than for forcible felons in the same offense classes, suggesting the care with which the Board deals with those sentenced for forcible felonies. The Board will continue to monitor offenders in these classes to ensure the maintenance of community safety.

**TABLE 22. PAROLE RELEASES AND REVOCATIONS, FY2000**

PAROLE OFFENSE	TOTAL PAROLES	NON-FORCIBLE REVOCATION		FORCIBLE REVOCATION		TOTAL	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
Class B Non-forcible	20	4	20.0%		0.0%	4	20.0%
Habitual Non-forcible	58	13	22.4%		0.0%	13	22.4%
Class C Non-forcible	679	133	19.6%		0.0%	133	19.6%
Class D Non-forcible	1,479	285	19.3%	2	0.1%	287	19.4%
Other Non-forcible	18	3	16.7%		0.0%	3	16.7%
Agg. Misdemeanor	324	5	1.5%		0.0%	5	1.5%
Serious Misdemeanor	11	1	9.1%		0.0%	1	9.1%
<b>Non-Forcible Subtotal</b>	<b>2,589</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>17.1%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>17.2%</b>
Class A Forcible	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Class B Forcible	65	15	23.1%		0.0%	15	23.1%
Class C Forcible	152	13	8.6%	2	1.3%	15	9.9%
Class D Forcible	17	2	11.8%		0.0%	2	11.8%
Old Code Forcible	1		0.0%		0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Forcible Subtotal</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>12.8%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>13.6%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,824</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>16.9%</b>

Table 23 presents a longer-term picture of parole revocation, containing information on total revocations and paroles since 1989. It illustrates the historically small number of new forcible felonies resulting in revocation of parole. **Overall, less than one percent of those paroled since 1989 have been revoked for new forcible felonies, a record of which the Board is very proud.** Revocations for all new offenses occurred in about one of every six paroles. The highest revocation rates were found for those originally committed for habitual non-forcible felonies (28.2 percent), Class B forcible felonies (27.5 percent), and Class C non-forcible felonies (25.9 percent). The lowest revocation rates for new offenses were found among misdemeanor parolees, who admittedly served only short periods on parole.

**TABLE 23. PAROLE RELEASES AND REVOCATIONS 7/1/89 - 6/30/2000**

PAROLE OFFENSE	TOTAL PAROLES	NON-FORCIBLE REVOCATION		FORCIBLE REVOCATION		TOTAL	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
Class B Non-forcible	63	6	9.5%	0	0.0%	6	9.5%
Habitual Non-forcible	323	86	26.6%	5	1.5%	91	28.2%
Class C Non-forcible	6,616	1,669	25.2%	43	0.6%	1,712	25.9%
Class D Non-forcible	12,719	2,108	16.6%	22	0.2%	2,130	16.7%
Other Non-forcible	119	25	21.0%	1	0.8%	26	21.8%
Old Code non-forcible	15	1	6.7%	0	0.0%	1	6.7%
Agg. Misdemeanor	4,010	131	3.3%	1	0.0%	132	3.3%
Ser. Misdemeanor	170	4	2.4%	0	0.0%	4	2.4%
<b>Non-Forcible Subtotal</b>	<b>24,036</b>	<b>4,030</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>4,102</b>	<b>17.1%</b>
Class A Forcible	0	1	--	0	--	1	--
Class B Forcible	730	188	25.8%	13	1.8%	201	27.5%
Class C Forcible	1,490	224	15.0%	22	1.5%	246	16.5%
Class D Forcible	254	18	7.1%	0	0.0%	18	7.1%
Old Code Forcible	45	5	11.1%	2	4.4%	7	15.6%
<b>Forcible Subtotal</b>	<b>2,519</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>17.3%</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>18.8%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,555</b>	<b>4,466</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>4,575</b>	<b>17.2%</b>

## X. RECIDIVISM

Expanding on last year's recidivism research, this year's report includes data on releases from FY1996 who were paroled directly from institutions or expired sentences. The current data include those paroled from work release, who were inadvertently omitted from last year's report.

This year's figures differ from last year's due to three changes in addition to the inclusion of those released from work release facilities. First, the current figures include **an additional year of tracking**. Recidivism data for this report were collected in December, 2000. Also enhancing this year's report is the availability of **national recidivism data** through the Interstate Identification Index (III). Further, while last year's data looked only at the first new offense following release, this year's data examines the **most serious new conviction**, resulting in higher felony recidivism rates.

One note of caution should be voiced concerning the use of out-of-state records. A review of these records suggests very incomplete disposition reporting in many other states. In viewing these records, it was not unusual to find a string of serious arrests with no dispositions noted for any. It is tempting in these situations to conclude that there must have been a conviction at some point, but we have resisted that urge when presenting figures on new convictions.

This recidivism research began October of 1999, when lists of parolees and inmates expiring sentences during FY1996 were obtained and "rap sheets" were obtained on all of them. These lists were taken from the Adult Corrections Information System (ACIS), the information system maintained for Iowa's prison system; 1,370 parolees and 359 expirations were tracked after release, excluding five offenders in the original samples who were immediately incarcerated on other charges and had no time at risk. Recidivism data were extracted from the Division of Criminal Investigation's computerized criminal history (CCH) system and later the Interstate Identification Index. Another 657 offenders released from work release facilities were added for this year's update, yielding a total of 2,385. Ten of these offenders had no time at risk due to immediate incarceration elsewhere, and they are not included in the recidivism figures, although they **are** included in figures on revocations and returns to prison.

The maximum amount of time "at risk" for parolees in this study was 2,004 days; the minimum period for parolees was 1,617 days, excepting any offenders incarcerated following their FY96 release. The maximum time at risk for end-of-sentence releases was 1,979 days; the minimum was 1,622 days, excepting those whose new incarceration was not due to a new post-release conviction.<sup>8</sup> The mean follow-up period for parolees was 944 days and for expirations was 783 days. The difference in these means appears due to the higher recidivism of the end-of-sentence releases, as the means for those not re-arrested were similar. Four expirations and three parolees were listed as having been arrested the same day they were released. The shortest time from release to new conviction was three days for parolees and 25 days for those expiring their sentences.

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<sup>8</sup> There was one end-of-sentence release who was immediately incarcerated after release due to a new offense committed while incarcerated. His follow-up period after release was 315 days.

For the purposes of this study, recidivism was defined as any new felony or misdemeanor **conviction** stemming from behavior occurring after release from Iowa's prison system. This definition does not include traffic *violations* such as speeding, although simple and serious misdemeanor traffic convictions were counted. A small number of releases (29 parolees and five end-of sentence releases) had pending charges and no other convictions when the recidivism data were collected, but these were not counted in assessing recidivism. There were also a few others who had been convicted of recidivist crimes who also had **pending** charges more serious than the new offenses for which they had already been convicted. For the purposes of determining the seriousness of new offenses, these pending charges were ignored.

Table 24 presents felony and misdemeanor recidivism rates for parolees and expirations released during FY96. The table presents data by crime classification, breaking out persons and non-persons offenses. In general, felony recidivism rates were highest for those expiring Class C and Class D felony sentences for non-persons crimes. Generally, parolees showed slightly lower felony recidivism rates than expirations (31.5 percent vs. 35.0 percent). Felony parolees performed better than felony expirations, a pattern also seen for misdemeanants. Misdemeanant parolees, however, showed much less felony recidivism than any of the other groups. Within the individual offense classes, in every offense class large enough to permit conclusions, parolees showed lower re-conviction rates than the expirations.

Misdemeanor recidivism rates were also higher for those expiring sentences (33.6 percent for parolees and 37.5 percent for expirations). The highest misdemeanor recidivism rates were found for those who had been paroled on misdemeanor sentences. Because of the generally higher rates of new misdemeanors for misdemeanants, their total recidivism rates were also higher than was true for felons.

A further breakdown of recidivism results is contained in Appendix VII. Offense classes there are broken down into offenses against persons, non-persons offenses, and sex offenses. The table shows the lowest recidivism rates among Class C and Class D sex offenders.



**TABLE 24. RECIDIVISM OF FY96 PAROLEES AND EXPIRATIONS, BY OFFENSE LEVEL AND TYPE**

Release Type	Rel. Crime Type	Total N	New Conviction Seriousness						Total	
			None		Felony		Misdemeanor		N	%
			N	%	N	%	N	%		
Parole	BFPP	7	3	42.9%	3	42.9%	1	14.3%	4	57.1%
Parole	BFPS	51	32	62.7%	10	19.6%	9	17.6%	19	37.3%
Expiration	BFPS	9	5	55.6%	2	22.2%	2	22.2%	4	44.4%
Parole	CFPP	539	188	34.9%	173	32.1%	178	33.0%	351	65.1%
Expiration	CFPP	67	15	22.4%	28	41.8%	24	35.8%	52	77.6%
Parole	CFPS	136	71	52.2%	28	20.6%	37	27.2%	65	47.8%
Expiration	CFPS	37	15	40.5%	10	27.0%	12	32.4%	22	59.5%
Parole	Compact	1		0.0%	1	100.0%		0.0%	1	100.0%
Parole	DFPP	798	254	31.8%	292	36.6%	252	31.6%	544	68.2%
Expiration	DFPP	116	22	19.0%	49	42.2%	45	38.8%	94	81.0%
Parole	DFPS	70	29	41.4%	17	24.3%	24	34.3%	41	58.6%
Expiration	DFPS	57	26	45.6%	14	24.6%	17	29.8%	31	54.4%
Parole	OFPP	34	10	29.4%	14	41.2%	10	29.4%	24	70.6%
Expiration	OFPP	2	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	100.0%
Parole	OFPS	9	2	22.2%	4	44.4%	3	33.3%	7	77.8%
Expiration	OFPS	2	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Felony parole total</b>		<b>1,645</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>35.8%</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>32.9%</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>31.2%</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>64.2%</b>
<b>Felony expiration total</b>		<b>290</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>29.3%</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>35.9%</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>34.8%</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>70.7%</b>
Parole	AGPP	213	66	31.0%	52	24.4%	95	44.6%	147	69.0%
Expiration	AGPP	73	16	21.9%	26	35.6%	31	42.5%	57	78.1%
Parole	AGPS	62	18	29.0%	11	17.7%	33	53.2%	44	71.0%
Expiration	AGPS	60	17	28.3%	20	33.3%	23	38.3%	43	71.7%
Parole	SEPP	10		0.0%	5	50.0%	5	50.0%	10	100.0%
Expiration	SEPP	9	2	22.2%	2	22.2%	5	55.6%	7	77.8%
Parole	SEPS	5	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	4	80.0%	4	80.0%
Expiration	SEPS	8	1	12.5%	2	25.0%	5	62.5%	7	87.5%
<b>Misdemeanor parole</b>		<b>290</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>29.3%</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>23.4%</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>47.2%</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>70.7%</b>
<b>Misdemeanor expiration</b>		<b>150</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>24.0%</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>33.3%</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>42.7%</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>76.0%</b>
<b>Total parole</b>		<b>1,935</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>34.8%</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>31.5%</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>33.6%</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>65.2%</b>
<b>Total expiration</b>		<b>440</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>27.5%</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>35.0%</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>37.5%</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>72.5%</b>

Key: PP=non-persons; PS=persons; BF=Class B felony; CF=Class C felony; DF=Class D felony; OF=Other felony; AG=Aggravated misdemeanor; SE=Serious misdemeanor  
Table excludes ten offenders with no time at risk.

Table 25 shows similar information pertaining to revocations of parole and returns to prison. It shows slightly higher return-to-prison rates for parolees than expirations, although some of the parolee returns were due to revocations rather than re-convictions. Surprisingly, there is little difference in the return rates of felons and misdemeanants.

**TABLE 25. REVOCATIONS AND RETURNS TO PRISON OF FY96 PAROLEES AND EXPIRATIONS, BY RELEASE OFFENSE LEVEL AND TYPE**

Release Type	Crime Type	Total N	New Prison		Revocation	
			N	%	N	%
Parole	B Felony PP	7	3	42.9%	1	14.3%
Expiration	B Felony PS	51	20	39.2%	16	31.4%
Parole	B Felony PS	9	2	22.2%		0.0%
Expiration	C Felony PP	545	281	52.1%	150	27.8%
Parole	C Felony PP	67	30	44.8%		0.0%
Expiration	C Felony PS	137	50	36.8%	26	19.1%
Parole	C Felony PS	37	11	29.7%		0.0%
Expiration	COMPACT	1	0	0.0%		0.0%
Parole	D Felony PP	800	376	47.1%	179	22.4%
Expiration	D Felony PP	116	58	50.0%		0.0%
Parole	D Felony PS	70	25	35.7%	6	8.6%
Expiration	D Felony PS	57	21	36.8%		0.0%
Parole	O Felony PP	34	24	70.6%	19	55.9%
Expiration	O Felony PP	2	1	50.0%		0.0%
Parole	O Felony PS	9	5	55.6%	0	0.0%
Expiration	O Felony PS	2	0	0.0%		0.0%
<b>Felony parole</b>		<b>1,654</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>47.7%</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>24.1%</b>
<b>Felony expiration</b>		<b>290</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>42.4%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Parole	Agg. Misd. PP	213	92	43.2%	14	6.6%
Expiration	Agg. Misd. PP	73	34	46.6%		0.0%
Parole	Agg. Misd. PS	63	21	33.9%	4	6.5%
Expiration	Agg. Misd. PS	60	22	36.7%		0.0%
Parole	Ser. Misd. PP	10	6	60.0%	1	10.0%
Expiration	Ser. Misd. PP	9	4	44.4%		0.0%
Parole	Ser. Misd. PS	5	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Expiration	Ser. Misd. PS	8	2	25.0%		0.0%
<b>Misdemeanor parole</b>		<b>291</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>41.0%</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6.6%</b>
<b>Misdemeanor expiration</b>		<b>150</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>41.3%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Total parole</b>		<b>1,945</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>46.7%</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>21.5%</b>
<b>Total expiration</b>		<b>440</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>42.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Table includes ten offenders with no time at risk who went directly to new incarceration.

A further examination of recidivism by release type is shown in Tables 26 and 27, each showing a facet of recidivism by release types more precise than just parole or expiration. The first of these tables shows that, among the larger groups, offenders most likely to return to prison are those who are paroled to a detainer or who have been paroled after having earlier been returned to the violator program from parole. The lowest return rate is shown for those who are paroled via interstate compact, although one is tempted to regard this low figure with some skepticism given the questionable completeness of some out-of-state records.

**TABLE 26. NEW PRISON COMMITMENTS OF FY96  
RELEASES, BY RELEASE TYPE**

Release Type	Total N	No		Yes	
		N	%	N	%
Parole to supervision	1,166	605	51.9%	561	48.1%
Parole to detainer	98	45	45.9%		54.1%
Return to parole after hearing	3	0	0.0%	3	100.0%
Inter-state compact	132	96	72.7%	36	27.3%
Discharge	440	255	58.0%	185	42.0%
Parole to discharge	366	212	57.9%	154	42.1%
Violator return to parole	180	84	46.7%	96	53.3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>54.4%</b>	<b>1,088</b>	<b>45.6%</b>

Table 27 shows a somewhat different pattern, with the highest rates of new felonies found among those who were either paroled to discharge or discharged directly. One similarity in the table is a low rate of new felonies and misdemeanors among those paroled to inter-state compact.

**TABLE 27. MOST SERIOUS NEW CONVICTION, BY RELEASE TYPE**

Release Type	N	None		Felony		Misdemeanor		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Parole to supervision	1166	393	33.7%	371	31.8%	402	34.5%	773	66.3%
Par to detainer	89	45	50.6%	28	31.5%	16	18.0%	44	49.4%
Ret to par after hearing	3	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	0	0.0%	3	100.0%
Inter-state compact	132	83	62.9%	27	20.5%	22	16.7%	49	37.1%
Discharge	440	121	27.5%	154	35.0%	165	37.5%	319	72.5%
Parole to discharge	365	96	26.3%	124	34.0%	145	39.7%	269	73.7%
Violator return to parole	180	57	31.7%	57	31.7%	66	36.7%	123	68.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,375</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>33.5%</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>32.2%</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>34.4%</b>	<b>1,580</b>	<b>66.5%</b>

Ten parolees not included due to no time at risk.

Returning to analysis of recidivism by the seriousness and type of release offense, in Table 28 one sees larger disparity between felons and misdemeanants than was seen Table 25. This table presents information on new convictions by offense level and type, and shows that felony property offenders have higher rates of new felonies than violent felons or either group of misdemeanants. Interestingly, offenders released on felonies against persons exhibit lower felony recidivism rates than either misdemeanor group, and while there is a substantial difference in rates between felony persons and non-persons offenders, there's no such difference between the two misdemeanor groups.

**TABLE 28. MOST SERIOUS NEW CONVICTION, BY RELEASE OFFENSE LEVEL AND TYPE, FY96 RELEASES**

Release Offense Type	Total N	Most Serious New Conviction						Total	
		None		Felony		Misdemeanor		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
<b>B Felony Non-persons</b>	7	3	42.9%	3	42.9%	1	14.3%	4	57.1%
<b>B Felony Persons</b>	60	37	61.7%	12	20.0%	11	18.3%	23	38.3%
<b>Other Fel. Non-persons</b>	36	10	27.8%	15	41.7%	11	30.6%	26	72.2%
<b>Other Felony Persons</b>	11	4	36.4%	4	36.4%	3	27.3%	7	63.6%
<b>C Felony Non-persons</b>	606	203	33.5%	201	33.2%	202	33.3%	403	66.5%
<b>C Felony Persons</b>	173	86	49.7%	38	22.0%	49	28.3%	87	50.3%
<b>D Felony Non-persons</b>	914	276	30.2%	341	37.3%	297	32.5%	638	69.8%
<b>D Felony Persons</b>	127	55	43.3%	31	24.4%	41	32.3%	72	56.7%
<b>Compact Prisoner</b>	1		0.0%	1	100.0%		0.0%	1	100.0%
<b>Total Felony Non-persons</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>31.5%</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>35.9%</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>32.7%</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>68.5%</b>
<b>Total Felony Persons</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>49.1%</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>22.9%</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>28.0%</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>50.9%</b>
<b>Agg. Misd. Non-persons</b>	286	82	28.7%	78	27.3%	126	44.1%	204	71.3%
<b>Aggrav. Misd. Persons</b>	122	35	28.7%	31	25.4%	56	45.9%	87	71.3%
<b>Ser. Misd. Non-persons</b>	19	2	10.5%	7	36.8%	10	52.6%	17	89.5%
<b>Serious Misd. Persons</b>	13	2	15.4%	2	15.4%	9	69.2%	11	84.6%
<b>Total Misd. Non-persons</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>27.5%</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>27.9%</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>44.6%</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>72.5%</b>
<b>Total Misd Persons</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>27.4%</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>24.4%</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>48.1%</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>72.6%</b>
<b>Total Non-persons</b>	<b>1,869</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>30.8%</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>34.6%</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>34.6%</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>69.2%</b>
<b>Total Persons</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>43.3%</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>23.3%</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>33.4%</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>56.7%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,375</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>33.5%</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>32.2%</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>34.4%</b>	<b>1,580</b>	<b>66.5%</b>

Table does not include ten offenders with no time at risk.

Table 29 shows that parole revocations and returns to prison are also more common among those originally committed for non-persons offenses. Unlike some tables above, this one does not show a distinct relationship between returns and offense level; one sees higher rates going down from Class B to Class C felonies, but Class D felons show lower return rates than Class C felons.

The table also shows little difference between felons and misdemeanants in returns to prison. The misdemeanor rates are lower than the felon rates, but only slightly so. Not surprisingly, the revocation rates for misdemeanants are much lower than those for felons, no doubt due to shorter periods of parole supervision.

**TABLE 29. RETURNS TO PRISON AND REVOCATIONS, BY OFFENSE LEVEL AND TYPE, FY96 RELEASES**

Release Offense Type	Total N	New Prison		Revocation	
		N	%	N	%
<b>B Felony Non-persons</b>	7	3	42.9%	1	14.3%
<b>B Felony Persons</b>	60	22	36.7%	16	26.7%
<b>Other Fel Non-persons</b>	612	311	50.8%	150	24.5%
<b>Other Fel Persons</b>	174	61	35.1%	26	14.9%
<b>C Felony Non-persons</b>	36	25	69.4%	19	52.8%
<b>C Felony Persons</b>	11	5	45.5%		0.0%
<b>D Felony Non-persons</b>	916	434	47.4%	179	19.5%
<b>D Felony Persons</b>	127	46	36.2%	6	4.7%
<b>Compact Prisoner</b>	1		0.0%		0.0%
<b>Total Felony Non-persons</b>	<b>1,572</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>49.2%</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>22.2%</b>
<b>Total Felony Persons</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>36.0%</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>12.9%</b>
<b>Agg. Misd. Non-persons</b>	286	126	44.1%	14	4.9%
<b>Aggrav. Misd. Persons</b>	123	43	35.0%	4	3.3%
<b>Ser. Misd. Non-persons</b>	19	10	52.6%	1	5.3%
<b>Serious Misd. Persons</b>	13	2	15.4%		0.0%
<b>Total Misd. Non-persons</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>44.6%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4.9%</b>
<b>Total Misd Persons</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>33.1%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
<b>Total Non-persons</b>	<b>1,877</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>48.4%</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>19.4%</b>
<b>Total Persons</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>35.2%</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>10.2%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>1,088</b>	<b>45.6%</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>17.4%</b>

Another way to assess the nature of recidivism is to examine **when** it occurs. Historically, in Iowa<sup>9</sup> and elsewhere,<sup>10</sup> the bulk of recidivism has occurred within one to two years following

<sup>9</sup> See, e.g., "Crime and Criminal Justice in Iowa, Volume 7, Recidivism," released by the Iowa Statistical analysis Center, 1979.

release from correctional intervention. If a former client of a correctional program avoided arrest or re-conviction for a period of two years, it was generally thought that his chances of staying “clean” were good. Table 30 examines this, showing how quickly offenders are rearrested for new offenses resulting in convictions.<sup>11</sup>

**TABLE 30. CUMULATIVE RECIDIVISM RATE, FY96  
PRISON RELEASES**

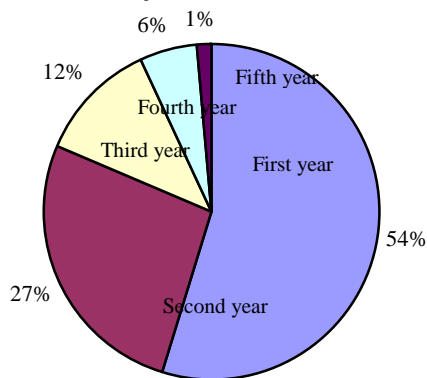
Conviction Level	Length of Follow-up				
	One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years
New Felony	17.5%	26.1%	29.8%	31.6%	32.1%
New Misdemeanor	15.5%	23.6%	29.0%	32.6%	34.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.0%</b>	<b>49.7%</b>	<b>58.8%</b>	<b>64.2%</b>	<b>66.2%</b>

As the table and accompanying chart show, new convictions of Iowa parolees released in FY96 were concentrated during the first two years after release. Half of the recidivist arrests (resulting in conviction) were concentrated in the first year. The addition of out-of-state data to last year’s figures, combined with the inclusion of work releases to the study sample, has shifted recidivism to earlier in the follow-up period than was shown in last year’s report. Those who were eventually convicted of new felony charges tended to be re-arrested slightly earlier in the follow-up period than those convicted of misdemeanors. Pie charts illustrating felony and misdemeanor recidivism, by year, are presented below.

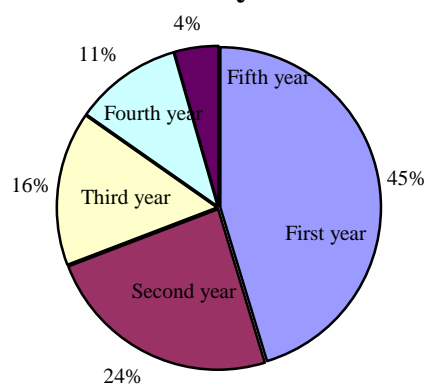
<sup>10</sup> See, e.g., Visher, Christy, Pamela Lattimore, Richard Linster, “Predicting the Recidivism of serious Youthful Offenders Using Survival Analysis,” *Criminology* Volume 29 Number 3, 329-366.

<sup>11</sup> Remember that the length of time in the table is from release to arrest for a new crime that eventually resulted in conviction. Remember also that the offender included here as a repeat felon may not have been convicted of a felony on his first new arrest.

**Distribution of New Felonies by Releases**

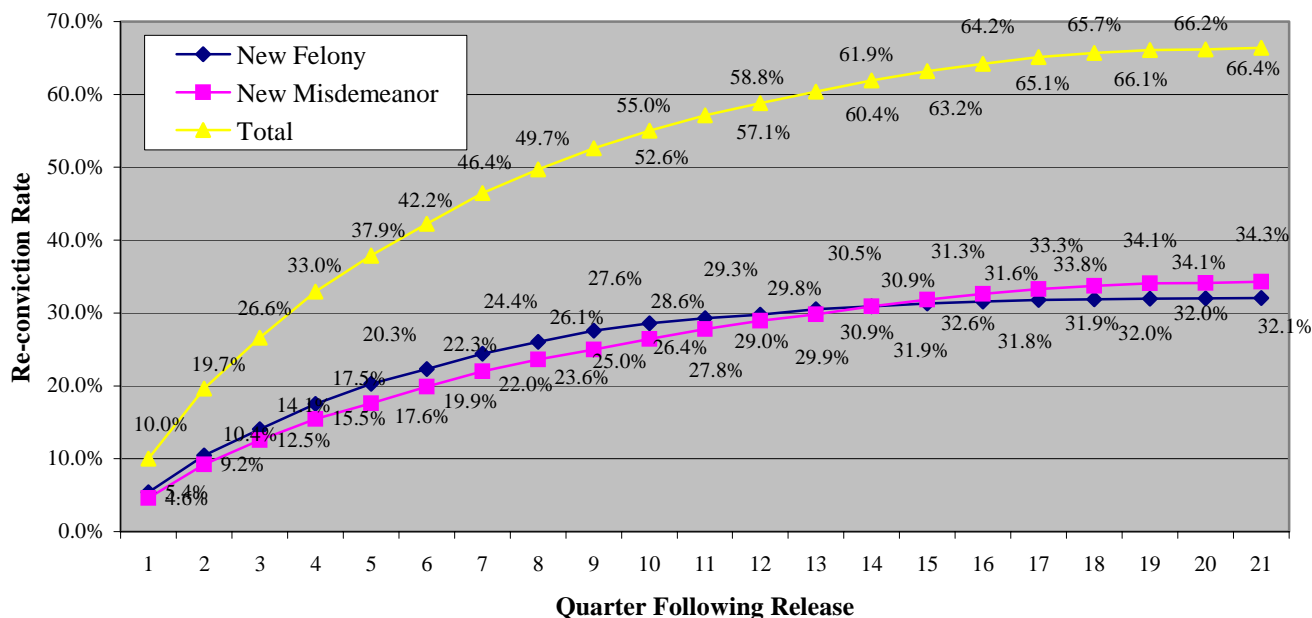


**Distribution of New Misdemeanors by Releases**



Finally, the illustration below charts cumulative recidivism of those released in FY96, showing felony and misdemeanor re-convictions, by quarter. Total new convictions are also shown. In another departure from last year's findings, this chart shows very similar rates of felony and misdemeanor recidivism. While the felony re-conviction rate is slightly higher than the misdemeanor rate for almost three years, thereafter misdemeanor recidivism is slightly higher.

**Cumulative Recidivism of FY96 Releases**



The next series of tables deals with race and parole, examining revocations and re-arrests of parolees by race. Table 31 begins the series by presenting the number and percent of parolees released in FY96 whose paroles were eventually revoked. It shows the highest revocation rate in

the “other” group, although the raw number of parolees and revocations is small. It also shows a revocation rate for black parolees about 20 percent higher than that for whites. The rate of technical violations for blacks is also about 20 percent higher than the white rate. Discussion of these next tables will generally ignore figures for Asian/Pacific Islanders and “others” because of small numbers in these cells.

**TABLE 31. REVOCATION TYPE, BY RACE, FY96 RELEASES**

Race	Total N	New Crime		Technical Violation		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Asian	7	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Black	539	41	7.6%	71	13.2%	112	20.8%
Hispanic	65	0	0.0%	5	7.7%	5	7.7%
Nat. American	32	2	6.3%	3	9.4%	5	15.6%
Other	4	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	1	25.0%
White	1,738	100	5.8%	193	11.1%	293	16.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>17.4%</b>

Table 32 shows returns to prison, by race. These returns include both revocations and recommitments for new crimes. The table shows the highest return rate for Native Americans, with black return rates being about 25 percent higher than the white rate. Note that the Hispanic rate is roughly comparable to the white rate.

**TABLE 32. RETURNS TO PRISON, BY RACE, FY96 RELEASES**

Race	Total N	Returns to Prison	
		N	%
Asian	7	3	42.9%
Black	539	301	55.8%
Hispanic	65	27	41.5%
Nat. American	32	20	62.5%
Other	4	1	25.0%
White	1,738	736	42.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>1,088</b>	<b>45.6%</b>

The next pair of tables presents recidivism (re-conviction) rates by race, the first including only new in-state convictions and the second including all new convictions. Overall, slightly less than 60 percent of FY96 prison releases were re-convicted of new crimes in Iowa during the five-year follow-up. The highest rates of new felonies were found for Native Americans and blacks, while Hispanics showed a rate below that of whites. Misdemeanor rates among the larger groups were



not as disparate, with Native American and black reconviction rates being similar to the white rate, while Hispanics again showed low rates of reconviction.

**TABLE 33. IN-STATE RECIDIVISM, BY RACE, FY96 RELEASES**

Race	Total N	New Conviction Seriousness						Total	
		None		Felony		Misdemeanor		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
Asian	7	3	42.9%	1	14.3%	3	42.9%	4	57.1%
Black	536	195	36.4%	157	29.3%	184	34.3%	341	63.6%
Hispanic	64	38	59.4%	12	18.8%	14	21.9%	26	40.6%
Nat. American	32	8	25.0%	13	40.6%	11	34.4%	24	75.0%
Other	3	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	2	66.7%
White	1,733	720	41.5%	445	25.7%	568	32.8%	1,013	58.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,375</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>40.6%</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>26.4%</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>32.9%</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>59.4%</b>

Ten offenders with no time at risk not included.

The patterns in Table 34 are somewhat different from the previous table, as Hispanic felony reconviction rates here are among the highest of the groups. Blacks and Native Americans continue to show high rates of felony recidivism. The pattern of misdemeanor recidivism, however, is similar to that in Table 31, with higher rates among Native Americans, blacks, and whites, and a low rate among Hispanics.

A comparison of these two tables gives an indication of the mobility of the various racial groups. This comparison suggests that Hispanics have high rates of out-of-state convictions, with a difference of almost 20 percent between the in-state and total felony reconviction rates. The differential is much smaller for blacks (7.1 percent), Native Americans (6.3%), and whites (4.8 percent). The fact that the differences are smaller for new misdemeanors is probably a reflection of the completeness of out-of-state records on misdemeanor arrests.

**TABLE 34. TOTAL RECIDIVISM, BY RACE, FY96 RELEASES**

Race	Total N	New Conviction Seriousness						Total	
		None		Felony		Misdemeanor		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
Asian	7	2	28.6%	2	28.6%	3	42.9%	5	71.4%
Black	536	146	27.2%	195	36.4%	195	36.4%	390	72.8%
Hispanic	64	29	45.3%	24	37.5%	11	17.2%	35	54.7%
Nat. American	32	5	15.6%	15	46.9%	12	37.5%	27	84.4%
Other	3	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	2	66.7%
White	1,733	612	35.3%	528	30.5%	593	34.2%	1,121	64.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,375</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>33.5%</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>32.2%</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>34.4%</b>	<b>1,580</b>	<b>66.5%</b>

Ten offenders with no time at risk not included.

A final presentation of racial data is included in Table 35. It will be remembered that in Table 29 it was shown that recidivism rates are higher for those released on non-persons offenses than for persons offenses. That table and Table 33 and several of the other race-related tables above appeared to be somewhat inconsistent. These later tables showed slightly higher recidivism rates for blacks than whites, despite the fact that, historically, blacks are committed to prison more often for persons offenses. To further analyze this apparent inconsistency, Table 35 was prepared. This table shows recidivism rates by release offense type and race.

The table shows substantially higher felony recidivism rates for non-persons offenders in every racial group but blacks. For whites, the felony recidivism rate of non-persons offenders is almost twice as high as that for persons offenders. Hispanics show figures even more disparate. In the Native American and Asian group the differential is smaller, but these two groups are too small to show a distinct pattern.

**TABLE 35. RECIDIVISM OF FY96 RELEASES, BY RACE AND TYPE OF LEAD COMMITMENT OFFENSE**

Race	Crime Type	Total N	New Conviction Seriousness						Total	
			None		Felony		Misdemeanor		N	%
			N	%	N	%	N	%		
White	Non-person	1,379	440	31.9%	467	33.9%	472	34.2%	939	68.1%
	Person	354	172	48.6%	61	17.2%	121	34.2%	182	51.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,738</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>35.2%</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>30.4%</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>34.1%</b>	<b>1,121</b>	<b>64.5%</b>
Black	Non-person	410	110	26.8%	143	34.9%	157	38.3%	300	73.2%
	Person	126	36	28.6%	52	41.3%	38	30.2%	90	71.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>27.2%</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>36.4%</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>36.4%</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>72.8%</b>
Hispanic	Non-person	51	20	39.2%	22	43.1%	9	17.6%	31	60.8%
	Person	13	9	69.2%	2	15.4%	2	15.4%	4	30.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>45.3%</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>37.5%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17.2%</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>54.7%</b>
Native American	Non-person	24	4	16.7%	13	54.2%	7	29.2%	20	83.3%
	Person	8	1	12.5%	2	25.0%	5	62.5%	7	87.5%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15.6%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>46.9%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>37.5%</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>84.4%</b>
Asian/Pacific Islander	Non-person	3	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	2	66.7%
	Person	4	1	25.0%	1	25.0%	2	50.0%	3	75.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>28.6%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>28.6%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>42.9%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>71.4%</b>
Other	Non-person	2	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%
	Person	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33.3%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>66.7%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>66.7%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Non-person</b>	<b>1,869</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>30.8%</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>34.6%</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>34.6%</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>69.2%</b>
	<b>Person</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>43.3%</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>23.3%</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>33.4%</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>56.7%</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,375</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>33.5%</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>32.2%</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>34.4%</b>	<b>1,580</b>	<b>66.5%</b>

Table does not include ten offenders who had no time at risk.

## **XI. VICTIM SERVICES**

The Parole Board recognizes the special place that victims occupy as unwilling participants in some of the most violent episodes of the criminal justice system. The Board believes that this special place entitles victims to certain rights and privileges and that victims have special insight into the crimes committed by individuals that the Board considers for parole and work release. The Board believes that this insight demands that victims actively participate in the parole process, participation that should be as painless as possible.

To operationalize these beliefs about victims, the Parole Board first established an active program for victim participation in 1986. Pursuant to the program, the Board created the position of Victim Coordinator, whose primary responsibility is to assist victims who want to exercise the following rights established by the Victim and Witness Protection Act:

1. Registered victims of forcible felonies may be notified of upcoming parole interviews.
2. Registered victims of forcible felonies may submit their opinions concerning the release of the inmate either in writing or by appearing personally at the interviews.
3. Registered victims of forcible felonies are entitled to be notified about decisions regarding the release of offenders.

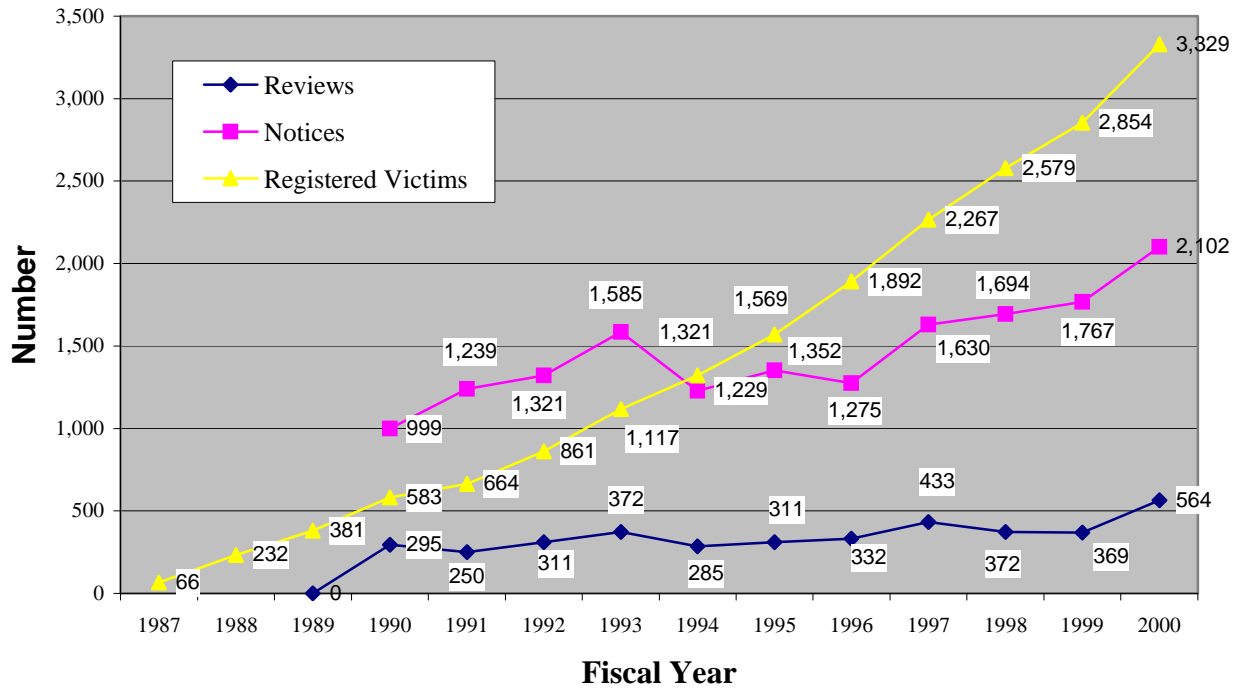
The Board quickly recognized that requiring victims to testify in the presence of the offender was extremely stressful for most victims. Finding an innovative solution, the Board adopted the Iowa Communications Network as a vehicle to allow victims to testify at a site near their homes while avoiding direct contact with the offender.

The Parole Board received 564 registration requests from victims during FY2000, with 475 of these victims meeting the statutory criteria as victims of violent crimes. At the end of the fiscal year, 3,329 victims were registered with the Board, an increase of over 15 percent from the previous year. The Board also mailed 2,102 victim notifications during the fiscal year.

In Fiscal Year 1999, the Board conducted a seminar for Board members and staff on providing effective services to victims. Additionally, the Board coordinated with the 24 victim advocates serving throughout Iowa, soliciting their assistance in working with victims registered with the Board. The Board also plans to gain additional insight into how well it is fulfilling its responsibility to victims by conducting a detailed victim survey.

The chart on the following page shows victim services performed during FY2000. It is followed by an itemization of the Board's expenditures for FY2000.

## Victim Coordinator Activity



**TABLE 36. FY 2000 FINANCIAL REPORT**

<b>FUNDS AVAILABLE</b>	
Balance forward	\$183.99
Appropriation	\$1,018,547.00
Salary adjustment	\$28,692.00
Disappropriation	(\$4,835.00)
Reimbursement GASA	\$48,673.63
<b>Total funds available</b>	<b>\$1,091,261.62</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>	
Personal services	\$793,171.86
Personal travel	\$12,632.23
State vehicle operations	\$1,084.52
Out-of-state travel	\$4,478.50
Office supplies	\$30,078.11
Equipment maintenance	\$5,264.17
Communications	\$58,150.52
Contractual services	\$70,068.04
Intra-state transfers	\$26,743.09
Reimbursement other agencies	\$434.20
Non-inventoried equipment	\$66,732.30
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>\$1,068,837.54</b>
<b>Ending balance</b>	<b>\$22,424.08</b>

**APPENDIX I. Average Length of Stay in Months Until Parole Decision, by  
Offense Class, FY91-FY2000**

<b>Lead Offense Class</b>	<b>FY91</b>	<b>FY92</b>	<b>FY93</b>	<b>FY94</b>	<b>FY95</b>	<b>FY96</b>	<b>FY97</b>	<b>FY98</b>	<b>FY99</b>	<b>FY2000</b>	<b>% Chng</b>
<b>Class B vs. Persons</b>	89.6	89.7	92.2	103.5	95.4	102.7	108.6	118.9	130.7	116.0	<b>29.5%</b>
<b>Class B Non-Persons</b>	--	--	--	34.9	36.4	45.0	57.6	63.2	56.1	62.9	--
<b>Class B Total</b>	89.6	89.7	92.2	102.5	89.2	98.7	102.6	109.1	113.0	103.5	<b>15.5%</b>
<b>Habitual vs. Persons</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>129.0%</b>
<b>Habitual Non-persons</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>100.6</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>111.0</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>0.4%</b>
<b>Habitual Total</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>106.4</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>7.6%</b>
<b>Class C vs. Persons</b>	39.8	36.9	42.1	41.7	46.5	46.0	47.4	49.1	55.5	57.9	<b>45.5%</b>
<b>Class C Non-persons</b>	37.4	34.7	38.1	40.5	40.8	44.1	46.9	43.6	38.0	37.5	<b>0.3%</b>
<b>Class C Total</b>	37.8	35.1	38.9	40.8	41.9	44.5	47.0	44.8	41.2	41.8	<b>10.6%</b>
<b>Class D vs. Persons</b>	21.8	22.2	24.1	22.4	23.0	27.1	26.8	27.8	25.1	27.7	<b>27.1%</b>
<b>Class D Non-persons</b>	15.1	15.1	15.8	15.5	15.5	17.2	18.2	18.7	16.7	17.5	<b>15.9%</b>
<b>Class D Total</b>	15.8	16.0	16.6	16.1	16.0	17.9	18.8	19.2	17.1	18.0	<b>13.9%</b>
<b>Old Code Fel vs. Persons</b>	184.8	199.2	212.9	149.1	163.9	279.9	282.0	281.0	279.7	317.1	<b>71.6%</b>
<b>Old Code Fel Non-person</b>	97.3	--	110.0	--	78.1	--	--	--	--	--	
<b>Old Code Felony Total</b>	164.6	199.2	198.2	149.1	135.3	279.9	282.0	281.0	279.7	317.1	<b>92.6%</b>
<b>Other Felony non-persons</b>	32.7	--	40.6	39.4	35.6	42.6	52.3	54.2	56.8	46.3	<b>41.6%</b>
<b>Felony Total Persons</b>	53.7	48.7	50.0	50.5	50.2	52.8	55.7	56.9	61.3	64.7	<b>20.5%</b>
<b>Felony Total Non-persons</b>	26.1	24.3	26.1	25.7	24.9	26.7	27.5	26.8	24.3	25.3	<b>-3.1%</b>
<b>Felony Total</b>	31.4	29.3	30.4	29.8	28.4	30.6	31.3	30.8	28.5	30.4	<b>-3.0%</b>
<b>Agg. Misd vs. Persons</b>	9.3	11.1	10.7	10.4	11.1	11.0	12.5	10.5	11.8	11.4	<b>22.6%</b>
<b>Agg. Misd non-persons</b>	7.9	7.6	8.2	7.9	8.4	8.4	9.3	9.0	9.1	8.9	<b>12.7%</b>
<b>Aggravated Misd Total</b>	8.1	8.2	8.6	8.3	8.9	8.9	9.9	9.3	9.5	9.3	<b>14.8%</b>
<b>Serious Misd vs. Persons</b>	8.4	9.5	10.0	15.0	7.5	9.2	9.3	16.7	7.7	10.8	<b>28.6%</b>
<b>Serious Misd Non-persons</b>	9.0	12.5	5.7	9.0	10.8	8.3	7.6	9.7	6.4	6.8	<b>-24.4%</b>
<b>Serious Misd Total</b>	8.9	12.1	7.1	10.3	9.6	8.6	8.1	11.2	6.7	7.4	<b>-16.9%</b>
<b>Misdem. Total Persons</b>	9.2	11.1	10.6	10.6	10.9	10.9	12.3	10.9	11.6	11.4	<b>23.4%</b>
<b>Misd. Total Non-persons</b>	8.0	7.7	8.1	8.0	8.5	8.4	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.9	<b>11.9%</b>
<b>Misdemeanor Total</b>	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.9	8.9	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.3	<b>13.6%</b>
<b>All Paroles vs. Persons</b>	47.0	43.3	44.5	43.9	40.6	44.4	45.7	45.4	51.7	57.0	<b>21.3%</b>
<b>All Paroles Non-persons</b>	23.2	21.7	23.3	22.7	21.7	23.8	24.5	24.1	22.2	23.4	<b>0.9%</b>
<b>All Paroles</b>	27.8	26.1	27.1	26.3	24.5	27.0	27.6	27.2	25.8	27.9	<b>0.4%</b>

This table provides added support for the conclusion in the chapter on Prison Population that there has been a faster rise in inmates serving shorter sentences than the population as a whole. This table shows sometimes-large increases in average time served for all groups of offenders, but decreases in overall time in two of the three total categories at the bottom of the table. The only way this could happen is if the Board is paroling a higher percentage of inmates serving sentence for Class D felonies or less. This has enabled the Board to exercise greater caution in parole activity without significantly lengthening the overall time served.

Note that overall time served for those serving sentences for crimes against persons have risen in almost all categories (there are few inmates serving sentences for serious misdemeanors against persons, the only class of this type showing a decrease). It should also be remembered that, as will be shown in Appendix VI, the Board is allowing more sex offenders to expire their sentences, so by the end of the period in the table there were fewer sex offenders being paroled. If this group were still being paroled, there would be an even greater increase in the length of time until parole for those committed for crimes against persons.



## APPENDIX II. Length of Stay in Months Until Parole for Selected Offenses, FY91-FY2000

	FY91	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY2000	Net Chg	% Change
Robbery-1st	93.7	74.6	97.4	111.5	89.0	118.0	117.6	131.2	135.2	113.4	19.7	21.0%
Sexual Abuse-2nd	85.1	77.8	88.8	93.3	89.2	84.4	88.5	101.0	130.7	150.7	65.6	77.1%
Habitual Felony	64.4	74.1	74.9	81.8	94.8	84.1	106.4	82.0	77.1	72.5	8.1	12.6%
Arson-2nd	33.4	26.7	48.4	41.1	44.4	45.7	41.0	34.3	43.2	37.6	4.2	12.6%
Burglary-2nd	41.4	39.8	43.3	46.1	47.5	54.2	59.4	58.2	58.5	59.9	18.5	44.7%
Manuf/Deliv Counterfeit CS	13.3	35.4	20.3	24.7	30.2	40.6	50.5	55.7	60.2	72.3	59.0	443.6%
Manuf/Deliv Cont.Subs					16.0	19.8	24.9	28.0	28.8	30.5		
Manuf/Deliv Narcotics	23.0	28.2	41.7	53.1	57.2	62.9	76.7	90.3	79.8	80.8	57.8	251.3%
Robbery-2 <sup>nd</sup>	44.5	33.5	42.1	45.5	51.2	48.9	52.9	53.2	64.3	67.3	22.8	51.2%
Sex Abuse-3 <sup>rd</sup>	38.7	40.5	40.1	40.6	43.7	44.4	42.9	46.9	45.2	52.7	14.0	36.2%
Theft-1 <sup>st</sup>	34.4	31.2	39.9	41.9	40.7	40.8	46.2	45.2	36.3	40.0	5.6	16.3%
Willful Injury	34.0	32.6	45.8	37.5	39.9	48.8	46.1	56.5	60.7	49.2	15.2	44.7%
Attempted Burglary-2 <sup>nd</sup>	16.6	21.1	19.8	25.9	29.9	27.3	46.6	43.7	28.6	17.4	0.8	4.8%
Burglary-3 <sup>rd</sup>			6.5	13.0	18.4	20.4	23.7	25.3	22.8	27.0		
Criminal Mischief-2nd	18.5	21.7	19.8	17.4	23.8	24.8	38.0	22.6	20.9	20.7	2.2	11.9%
Forgery	17.6	22.1	20.6	23.0	22.0	20.9	24.3	21.7	21.3	23.5	5.9	33.5%
Going Armed w/intent	19.7	20.2	21.4	23.3	23.5	25.5	19.2	28.0	23.5	28.8	9.1	46.2%
Lascivious Acts	24.0	28.7	25.2	23.5	25.6	29.4	29.0	28.7	49.6	37.6	13.6	56.7%
Manuf/deliv Marijuana	12.3	11.4	11.0	15.1	19.8	25.4	24.2	31.5	29.8	21.4	9.1	74.0%
Manuf/deliv Marij<50 k				4.9	10.2	12.9	15.7	17.3	16.9	21.1		
Manu./Deliv Non-Narc.	16.2	19.3	23.8	38.5	35.2	36.3						
OMVUI/OWI-3rd	11.1	11.3	12.2	11.4	10.9	12.3	12.0	12.4	10.0	11.7	0.6	5.4%
D-Transport Firearm/Felon		10.8	14.9	21.7	21.3	21.9	23.4	23.0	21.0	22.4		
Theft-2 <sup>nd</sup>	18.1	17.5	20.6	21.0	21.1	21.9	22.6	24.2	22.2	21.6	3.5	19.3%
Assault with a weapon	8.5	9.0	8.9	10.4	10.3	11.1	13.3	11.9	13.5	14.2	5.7	67.1%
Asslt w/int com ser injury	8.0	11.0	8.4	9.2	11.1	11.2	13.8	10.9	9.6	11.0	3.0	37.5%
Attempted Burglary-3rd									11.5	11.7		
Driving while barred	6.2	8.2	7.5	10.8	9.2	8.9	9.1	8.6	9.2	8.9	2.7	43.5%
OMVUI/OWI-2nd	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.2	6.7	6.4	6.7	6.4	6.5	7.5	0.6	8.7%
OMVWOOC	9.7	9.3	9.3	9.7	12.9	11.4	10.1	11.6	11.7	9.9	0.2	2.1%
Prostitution	8.0	8.3	9.8	8.7	9.9	10.1	10.6	10.1	12.5	9.4	1.4	17.5%
Theft-Third	9.0	7.6	9.5	8.4	10.7	10.1	12.7	11.2	11.8	10.0	1.0	11.1%

Source: Annual Report of the Board of Parole

Several comments should be made pertaining to the figures on the previous page.

Crimes were selected on the basis of their frequency of parole, and therefore their potential for impact on the prison population. Each crime included in the table has accounted for at least twenty paroles in at least one year included on the table. Offenses which are no longer in the Criminal Code but might previously have accounted for large number of paroles have **not** been included (e.g., Class D False Uttering of a Forged Instrument).

Offenses are grouped by felony class. Class B offenses include Robbery-First Degree and Sexual Abuse second-degree, each having a penalty of up to twenty-five years' imprisonment. The Habitual Criminal statute calls for up to fifteen years' incarceration. Class C Felonies (with ten-year maximums) on the table begin with Arson-Second Degree and end with Willful Injury. Class D Felonies begin with Attempted Burglary-Second Degree and end with Receiving, Transporting, and Possessing Firearms and Devices by a Felon (which prior to 1991 had been an Aggravated Misdemeanor). Aggravated Misdemeanors end the table.

Although the crimes in the table were selected due to frequency, small numbers of paroles exist in some cells. Wide fluctuation from year-to-year in length of stay suggests small numbers.

### APPENDIX III. Decisions by Offense Class and Risk, FY2000

	Parole Release	Work Release	Release Denied	Total	
Offense Class	Average Risk	Average Risk	Average Risk	Average Risk	Total N
<b>A Felony</b>			5.50	5.50	<b>4</b>
<b>Habitual vs. person</b>	7.69	7.00	8.65	8.16	<b>45</b>
<b>Habitual not person</b>	6.71	6.83	7.22	7.04	<b>191</b>
<b>Habitual Total</b>	6.93	6.86	7.48	7.25	<b>236</b>
<b>B Felony vs. person</b>	6.92	6.74	6.27	6.34	<b>1,034</b>
<b>B Felony not person</b>	4.80	6.56	5.28	5.30	<b>104</b>
<b>B Felony Total</b>	6.42	6.72	6.19	6.25	<b>1,138</b>
<b>C Felony vs. person</b>	6.11	6.22	5.82	5.90	<b>1,173</b>
<b>C Felony not person</b>	5.05	5.67	6.10	5.69	<b>1,968</b>
<b>C Felony Total</b>	5.28	5.82	5.97	5.77	<b>3,141</b>
<b>D Felony vs. person</b>	6.23	5.73	5.57	5.68	<b>516</b>
<b>D Felony not person</b>	4.99	5.82	5.92	5.58	<b>2,886</b>
<b>D Felony Total</b>	5.07	5.81	5.85	5.60	<b>3,402</b>
<b>Old Code Felony vs. person</b>	9.00	--	8.83	8.86	<b>7</b>
<b>Old Code Total</b>	9.00	--	8.83	8.86	<b>7</b>
<b>Compact Felony not person</b>	--	--	5.67	5.67	<b>3</b>
<b>Compact Felony Total</b>	--	--	5.67	5.68	<b>3</b>
<b>Other Felony not person</b>	5.17	5.69	5.93	5.65	<b>60</b>
<b>Other Felony Total</b>	5.17	5.69	5.93	5.65	<b>60</b>
<b>Total Felonies vs. person</b>	6.37	6.30	6.00	6.07	<b>2,779</b>
<b>Total Felonies not person</b>	5.06	5.81	6.03	5.67	<b>5,212</b>
<b>Total Felonies</b>	5.26	5.92	6.02	5.81	<b>7,991</b>
<b>Agg. Misdem. vs. person</b>	4.80	6.17	5.58	5.49	<b>314</b>
<b>Agg. Misdem. not person</b>	4.39	5.48	5.27	4.96	<b>507</b>
<b>Agg. Misdemeanor Total</b>	4.48	5.67	5.42	5.16	<b>821</b>
<b>Serious Misdem. vs. person</b>	5.67	2.50	6.50	5.95	<b>19</b>
<b>Serious Misdem. not person</b>	3.67	5.00	5.46	4.86	<b>22</b>
<b>Serious Misdemeanor Total</b>	4.33	4.29	6.04	5.37	<b>41</b>
<b>Total Misdem. vs. person</b>	4.85	5.80	5.63	5.51	<b>333</b>
<b>Total Misdem. not person</b>	4.37	5.43	5.28	4.96	<b>529</b>
<b>Total Misdemeanors</b>	4.47	5.54	5.45	5.17	<b>862</b>
<b>All Crimes vs. person</b>	6.15	6.26	5.96	6.01	<b>3,112</b>
<b>All Crimes not person</b>	4.98	5.79	5.96	5.61	<b>5,741</b>
<b>Total All Crimes</b>	5.18	5.89	5.96	5.75	<b>8,853</b>
<b>Total N</b>	<b>2,299</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>5,449</b>	<b>8,853</b>	<b>8,853</b>

Note: Risk scores range from one to nine, with higher numbers representing the highest risk. Unscored cases not included in table.

## APPENDIX IV. Decisions by Risk, FY2000

Risk Level	Parole Release		Work Release		Release Denied		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>9</b>	344	17.4%	234	11.8%	1,403	70.8%	1,981	20.8%
<b>8</b>	251	19.2%	181	13.8%	877	67.0%	1,309	13.8%
<b>7</b>	120	29.9%	58	14.5%	223	55.6%	401	4.2%
<b>6</b>	339	24.6%	175	12.7%	865	62.7%	1,379	14.5%
<b>5</b>	357	38.8%	148	16.1%	414	45.0%	919	9.7%
<b>4</b>	150	39.4%	56	14.7%	175	45.9%	381	4.0%
<b>3</b>	71	16.2%	33	7.6%	333	76.2%	437	4.6%
<b>2</b>	658	32.6%	216	10.7%	1,146	56.7%	2,020	21.2%
<b>1</b>	9	34.6%	4	15.4%	13	50.0%	26	0.3%
<b>Not scored</b>	525	80.2%	3	0.5%	127	19.4%	655	6.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,824</b>	<b>29.7%</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>11.7%</b>	<b>5,576</b>	<b>58.6%</b>	<b>9,508</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note: Percentages in columns for Parole Release, Work Release, and Release Denied add horizontally. Percentages in Total column add vertically.

## Decisions by Risk, Forcible Offenses

Risk Level	Parole Release		Work Release		Release Denied		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>9</b>	89	12.3%	60	8.3%	572	79.3%	721	34.2%
<b>8</b>	34	9.6%	31	8.8%	288	81.6%	353	16.7%
<b>7</b>	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	3	0.1%
<b>6</b>	44	13.2%	27	8.1%	262	78.7%	333	15.8%
<b>5</b>	1	16.7%	1	16.7%	4	66.7%	6	0.3%
<b>4</b>	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	6	85.7%	7	0.3%
<b>3</b>	23	10.5%	12	5.5%	184	84.0%	219	10.4%
<b>2</b>	44	9.6%	29	6.3%	387	84.1%	460	21.8%
<b>1</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	0.0%
<b>Not scored</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	100.0%	8	0.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>1,714</b>	<b>81.2%</b>	<b>2,111</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note: Percentages in columns for Parole Release, Work Release, and Release Denied add horizontally. Percentages in Total column add vertically.

## Decisions by Risk, Non-Forcible Offenses

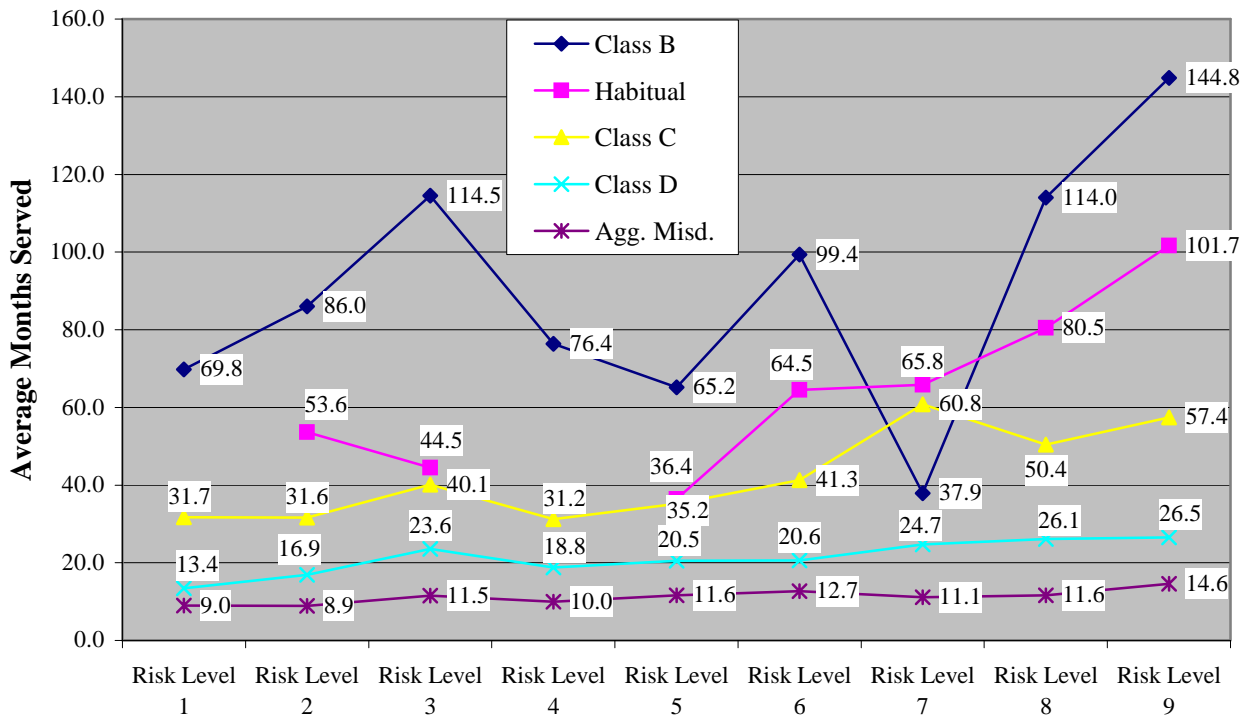
Risk Level	Parole Release		Work Release		Release Denied		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>9</b>	255	20.2%	174	13.8%	831	66.0%	1,260	17.0%
<b>8</b>	217	22.7%	150	15.7%	589	61.6%	956	12.9%
<b>7</b>	120	30.2%	57	14.3%	221	55.5%	398	5.4%
<b>6</b>	295	28.2%	148	14.1%	603	57.6%	1,046	14.1%
<b>5</b>	356	39.0%	147	16.1%	410	44.9%	913	12.3%
<b>4</b>	150	40.1%	55	14.7%	169	45.2%	374	5.1%
<b>3</b>	48	22.0%	21	9.6%	149	68.3%	218	2.9%
<b>2</b>	614	39.4%	187	12.0%	759	48.7%	1,560	21.1%
<b>1</b>	9	36.0%	4	16.0%	12	48.0%	25	0.3%
<b>Not scored</b>	525	81.1%	3	0.5%	119	18.4%	647	8.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,589</b>	<b>35.0%</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>12.8%</b>	<b>3,862</b>	<b>52.2%</b>	<b>7,397</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note: Percentages in columns for Parole Release, Work Release, and Release Denied add horizontally.  
Percentages in Total column add vertically.

## Appendix V. Average Time Served in Months Prior to Parole, by Risk and Offense Class, FY2000

Risk Level	Class B	Habitual	Class C	Class D	Agg. Misd.	Ser. Misd.	Total	Total N
1		13.4	11.1	13.7			13.4	9
2	69.8	51.3	30.3	16.9	9.7	10.1	22.1	658
3	64.2	46.6	45.2	18.5	9.0		30.2	71
4	49.1	30.5	28.5	19.0	10.0	6.6	22.0	150
5	69.2	58.7	35.6	21.1	11.9	8.0	27.1	357
6	129.6	46.8	44.9	21.9	10.7	9.2	32.7	339
7	86.8	82.2	39.8	28.3	12.4		33.0	120
8	110.1	78.4	59.1	31.2	10.7		46.4	251
9	129.4	99.5	57.5	29.0	14.4	9.6	53.8	344
Not scored			22.3	7.5	5.3	3.7	7.4	525
<b>Total</b>	<b>103.5</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>		<b>27.9</b>	<b>2,824</b>
Total N	85	58	831	1,496	324	11		

### Months Served, by Offense Class and Risk, FY99



## APPENDIX VI. Expiration of Sentences and Paroles Granted, FY2000

Crime Code		Offense	Expiration	Parole	Expire Percent
709.3	1978	Sex Abuse-2nd	4	4	50.0%
711.2	1978	Robbery-1st	4	46	8.0%
713.3	1983	Burglary-1st	1	5	16.7%
712.2	1978	Arson-1st		2	0.0%
707.11	1983	Attempt to Commit Murder		4	0.0%
710.3	1978	Kidnapping-2nd		2	0.0%
204.401(1B)	1989	Manufacture and Delivery Controlled Substance		7	0.0%
707.3	1983	Murder-2nd		2	0.0%
124.401(1B)	1993	Prohibited Acts-Manufacture/Delivery		13	0.0%
<b>TOTAL CLASS B FELONY</b>			<b>9</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>9.6%</b>
712.3	1978	Arson-2nd	3	8	27.3%
713.5	1983	Burglary-2nd	23	102	18.4%
726.6(2)	1985	Child Endangerment-Serious injury	4	4	50.0%
710.5	1978	Child Stealing	1	0	100.0%
706.3,A	1978	Conspiracy-Forcible felony	2	10	16.7%
716.3	1978	Criminal Mischief-1st	1	3	25.0%
124.406(1B)	1993	Distribute Schedule 3 to <age 18	1	3	25.0%
714.9	1978	Fraudulent Practices-1st		1	0.0%
710.4	1978	Kidnapping-3rd		6	0.0%
726.3	1978	Neglect/Abandonment of Dependent Person		6	0.0%
713.7	1983	Possession Burglary Tools	1	1	50.0%
712.6	1978	Possession Explosives	2	1	66.7%
124.401(1C)	1993	Prohibited Acts	25	430	5.5%
204.401(1C)	1989	Prohibited Acts	7	12	36.8%
711.3	1978	Robbery-2nd	14	61	18.7%
709.4	1978	Sex Abuse-3rd	51	34	60.0%
709.4(2),4B	1978	Sex Abuse-3rd not Forcible	0	1	0.0%
728.12(1)	1983	Sexual exploitation of minor	0	2	0.0%
708.6,A	1993	Terrorism-Intent to provoke	2	16	11.1%
714.2(1)	1978	Theft-1st	10	94	9.6%
707.6A(1)	1990	Vehicular Homicide-Reckless	1	6	14.3%
707.4	1978	Voluntary Manslaughter	1	6	14.3%
708.4	1978	Willful Injury	8	23	25.8%
502A.14(1)	1993	Willful Commodities Code Violation	0	1	0.0%
<b>TOTAL CLASS C FELONY</b>			<b>157</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>15.9%</b>

204.401A	1991	Distribute controlled substance-school/park	1	2	33.3%
124.411	1993	Controlled Substances; second/subsequent		6	0.0%
124.401(1E)	1993	Controlled Substance Violation/Firearm		3	0.0%
124.401A	1994	Controlled Substance Violation/Real Property		7	0.0%
		<b>TOTAL OTHER FELONIES</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5.3%</b>
902.8,A	1978	Habitual Offender (person)	4	13	23.5%
902.8,B	1978	Habitual Offender (property)	6	45	11.8%
		<b>TOTAL HABITUAL OFFENDER</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>14.7%</b>
999.99	0001	Compact	1		100.0%
698.1	0001	Old Code		1	0.0%
703.1,B	1991	Aiding and abetting		1	0.0%
712.9,2	1993	Arson-3rd-hate crime	1		100.0%
708.3,B	1978	Assault while participating in felony	3	10	23.1%
708.3A(1)	1995	Assault peace officer with intent		4	0.0%
708.3A(2)	1995	Assaulting peace officer/weapon	2	1	66.7%
709.11,B	1983	Assault w/intent to commit sex abuse-injury	8	2	80.0%
713.6	1983	Attempted burglary-2nd	2	4	33.3%
713.6A	1992	Burglary-3rd	97	209	31.7%
724.4B(1)	1995	Carry weapons on school grounds	1	1	50.0%
706.3,B	1978	Conspiracy-persons offense	1	2	33.3%
706.3,C	1978	Conspiracy-property	2	13	13.3%
716.4	1978	Criminal mischief-2nd	5	5	50.0%
235B.20(5)	1997	Dependent adult abuse		1	0.0%
708.2A(4)	1996	Domestic abuse assault-3rd	8	8	50.0%
719.4(1)	1978	Escape of felon	1	3	25.0%
711.4	1978	Extortion	8	10	44.4%
692A.7(1,B)	1995	Fail to register-sex offender	1		100.0%
811.2(8),A	1978	Failure to appear-Felony charge	5	9	35.7%
712.7	1978	False reports-Destructive device	1		100.0%
099E.18(4)	1994	Forgery of lottery ticket	1	2	33.3%
715A.2(A)	1987	Forgery-D	56	169	24.9%
714.10	1978	Fraudulent Practices-2nd	1	4	20.0%
719.8	1978	Furnish controlled substances to inmate	1	4	20.0%
719.7	1978	Furnish intoxicants to inmate	1		100.0%
124.407,A	1993	Gatherings-controlled substances	1	2	33.3%
708.8	1978	Going armed with intent	8	16	33.3%
726.2	1978	Incest	4	1	80.0%
719.1(1),C	1995	Interference with official acts-weapon	2	1	66.7%
707.5(1)	1978	Involuntary manslaughter-public offense	4	2	66.7%
709.8	1978	Lascivious acts with a child	52	5	91.2%



321J.2(C) 1986	OWI-3rd	51	706	6.7%
720.2 1978	Perjury-contradictory statements		2	0.0%
155A.24(3C) 1989	Possession Rx drugs-third offense		1	0.0%
124.401(5),C 1998	Possession controlled substance w/o Rx		4	0.0%
147.103a(1) 1993	Practice medicine w/o license		1	0.0%
204.401(1D)B 1989	Prohibited Acts-marijuana		1	0.0%
124.401(1D)B1993	Prohibited Acts-marijuana	10	55	15.4%
124.401(4) 1997	Prohibited Acts-Substances		16	0.0%
724.26 1990	Receiving, transporting firearms by felon	14	37	27.5%
724.30(2) 1994	Reckless use of firearm		4	0.0%
707.6A(4) 1997	Serious Injury by motor vehicle		1	0.0%
709.15(2) 1991	Sex abuse by therapist-pattern	1		100.0%
728.12(2) 1985	Sexual exploitation of minor	1		100.0%
708.11(3B) 1994	Stalking-violate mo-contact order/weapon/<18/2nd	2	2	50.0%
453B.12 1993	Tax stamp	5	26	16.1%
708.6 1978	Terrorism	2	5	28.6%
714.2(2) 1978	Theft-2 <sup>nd</sup>	53	135	28.2%
712.8 1978	Threats		1	0.0%
724.3 1978	Unauthorized possession offensive weapon	2	6	25.0%
715A.6(A) 1987	Unauthorized use of credit card	2	4	33.3%
	<b>TOTAL CLASS D FELONY</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>1,496</b>	<b>21.9%</b>
707.5(2) 1978	Involuntary Manslaughter /Likely Cause	2	1	66.7%
708.2(1) 1978	Assault with Intent	16	3	84.2%
708.2(3) 1989	Assault-weapon	17	4	81.0%
708.2A(2C) 1991	Domestic Abuse Assault-intent or weapon	12	4	75.0%
708.2A(3B) 1991	Domestic Abuse Assault-Subsequent	3		100.0%
708.2A(3B) 1996	Domestic Abuse Assault-Second	32	18	64.0%
708.3A(3) 1995	Assaulting peace officer-injury	7	5	58.3%
708.7(2) 1989	Harassment-1st	6	3	66.7%
709.11,C 1983	Assault w/intent to commit Sex Abuse-no inj.	16		100.0%
709.12 1983	Indecent Contact with child	13		100.0%
719.1(1),B 1995	Interference with official acts-Injury	2	4	33.3%
724.4(3)A 1989	Going armed/knife blade >8"	1		100.0%
726.6(3) 1985	Child endangerment-no injury	8	8	50.0%
123.91(2) 1993	Alcohol Violation-third or subsequent	5	3	62.5%
123.91(3B) 1983	Alcohol Violation-habitual	3		100.0%
124.401(5),B1998	Poss. controlled substance w/o prescription	3	5	37.5%
124.401(3),A1993	Possession of Controlled substance		1	0.0%
720.4 1978	Tampering with witness or juror		1	0.0%
321.561 1978	Driving while barred	17	38	30.9%

321J.2(B) 1986	OWI-2nd	21	108	16.3%
692A.7(1,A) 1995	Fail to Register-Sex offender	11		100.0%
703.3,A 1978	Accessory after the fact-felony	1	1	50.0%
713.6B 1992	Attempted Burglary-3rd	11	12	47.8%
713.7 1992	Possession Burglary Tools	1	2	33.3%
714.2(3) 1978	Theft-3rd	30	46	39.5%
714.7 1978	Operate Motor Vehicle w/o owner's cons.	23	25	47.9%
715A.2(B) 1987	Forgery-Aggravated misdemeanor	3	3	50.0%
714.11 1978	Fraudulent Practices-3rd		2	0.0%
715A.5 1987	Tampering with records	1		100.0%
715A.6(B) 1987	Unauthorized use of Credit Card	2	2	50.0%
716.5 1978	Criminal Mischief-3rd	5	4	55.6%
719.3 1978	Preventing apprehension	1	1	50.0%
724.4 1978	Carrying weapons	9	3	75.0%
725.1 1978	Prostitution	2	15	11.8%
124.402(1),E 1997	Prohibited Acts-Premises Violation		2	0.0%
	<b>TOTAL AGGRAVATED MISDEMEANOR</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>46.7%</b>
708.2(2) 1978	Assault with Injury	1	2	33.3%
665.4(2) 1978	Contempt of District Court		1	0.0%
708.2A(2B) 1995	Domestic Abuse Assault-no intent	2		100.0%
708.2A(3A) 1996	Domestic Abuse Assault-Subsequent	1		100.0%
708.3A(4) 1995	Assault on Peace Officer/firefighter	1		100.0%
709.9 1978	Indecent Exposure	2		100.0%
716.8(2) 1978	Trespass-Injury or damage >\$100	2		100.0%
728.12(3) 1985	Sexual exploitation of minor	1		100.0%
124.401(3),A1993	Possession controlled substance	1		100.0%
124.401(5),A1997	Possession controlled substance without Rx	1		100.0%
124.401(5),A1998	Possession controlled substance without Rx-1st	1	1	50.0%
321J.2(A) 1986	OWI-1st	2	3	40.0%
716.6,A 1985	Criminal Mischief-4th	2		100.0%
719.1(1),A 1995	Interference with official acts	1	1	50.0%
719.4(2) 1978	Escape of Misdemeanant	1		100.0%
719.4(3) 1978	Voluntary absence (escape)	2	3	40.0%
	<b>TOTAL SERIOUS MISDEMEANOR</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>65.6%</b>
	<b>TOTAL ALL CRIMES</b>	<b>1,784</b>	<b>2,824</b>	<b>38.7%</b>

<b>Offense Class</b>	<b>Expiration</b>	<b>Parole</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>CLASS B AGAINST PERSONS</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>12.2%</b>
<b>CLASS B NOT AGAINST PERSONS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>CLASS C AGAINST PERSONS</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>32.4%</b>
<b>CLASS C NOT AGAINST PERSONS</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>10.0%</b>
<b>OTHER FELONIES AGAINST PERSONS</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>23.5%</b>
<b>OTHER FELONIES NOT AGAINST PERSONS</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>11.1%</b>
<b>D FELONIES AGAINST PERSONS</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>56.1%</b>
<b>D FELONIES NOT AGAINST PERSONS</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>18.0%</b>
<b>AGG. MISD AGAINST PERSONS</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>72.6%</b>
<b>AGG MISD. NOT AGAINST PERSONS</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>35.3%</b>
<b>SERIOUS MISD AGAINST PERSONS</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>83.3%</b>
<b>SERIOUS MISD NOT AGAINST PERSONS</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>55.0%</b>

709.3	1978	Sex Abuse-2nd	4	4	50.0%
709.4	1978	Sex Abuse-3rd	51	34	60.0%
728.12(1)	1983	Sexual exploitation of minor		2	0.0%
709.4(2),4B	1978	Sex Abuse-3rd not Forcible		1	0.0%
709.8	1978	Lascivious Acts	52	5	91.2%
709.11,B	1983	Assault w/intent to commit Sex Abuse-Injury	8	2	80.0%
726.2	1978	Incest	4	1	80.0%
709.15(2)	1991	Sex Abuse by therapist-pattern	1		100.0%
728.12(2)	1985	Sexual exploitation of minor	1		100.0%
709.9	1978	Indecent Exposure	2		100.0%
728.12(3)	1985	Sexual exploitation of minor	1		100.0%
692A.7(1,B)	1995	Fail to Register-Sex offender	1		100.0%
		<b>ALL SEX OFFENSES</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>71.7%</b>

## APPENDIX VII. Parolee and Expiration Recidivism, FY96 Releases

RELEASE TYPE	RELEASE OFFENSE SERIOUSNESS	Number	Post-Program Convictions					
			Felony		Misdemeanor		Total	
			N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>PAROLEE</b>	B Felony Person	21	5	23.8%	4	19.0%	9	42.9%
	B Felony Not Person	5	0	0.0%	2	40.0%	2	40.0%
	B Felony Sex	6	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	1	16.7%
	<b>All Class B</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15.6%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>21.9%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>37.5%</b>
	C Felony Person	48	10	20.8%	12	25.0%	22	45.8%
	C Felony Not Person	357	100	28.0%	106	29.7%	206	57.7%
	C Felony Sex	28	1	3.6%	9	32.1%	10	35.7%
	<b>All Class C</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>25.6%</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>29.3%</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>55.0%</b>
	D Felony Person	36	10	27.8%	11	30.6%	21	58.3%
	D Felony Not Person	585	186	31.8%	184	31.5%	370	63.2%
	D Felony Sex	10	1	10.0%	4	40.0%	5	50.0%
	<b>All Class D</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>31.2%</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>31.5%</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>62.8%</b>
	<b>Other Felony</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>28.6%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>23.8%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>52.4%</b>
	<b>Compact</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
	Agg. Misd Person	47	4	8.5%	24	51.1%	28	59.6%
	Agg. Misd Not Person	185	44	23.8%	75	40.5%	119	64.3%
	Agg. Misdemeanor Sex	6	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%
	<b>All Agg Misd.</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>20.6%</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>41.6%</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>62.2%</b>
	Serious Misd Person	5	0	0.0%	3	60.0%	3	60.0%
	Serious Misd Not Person	9	6	66.7%	3	33.3%	9	100.0%
	Serious Misd Sex	0	0		0		0	
	<b>All Serious Misd</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>42.9%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>42.9%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>85.7%</b>
	<b>ALL PAROLEES</b>	<b>1,370</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>27.3%</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>32.3%</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>59.6%</b>
<b>EXPIRATION</b>	B Felony Person	3	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%
	B Felony Not Person	0	0		0		0	
	B Felony Sex	4	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	1	25.0%
	<b>All Class B</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>28.6%</b>
	C Felony Person	10	5	50.0%	2	20.0%	7	70.0%
	C Felony Not Person	54	25	46.3%	14	25.9%	39	72.2%
	C Felony Sex	<b>23</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>26.1%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>21.7%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>47.8%</b>
	<b>All Class C</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>41.4%</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>24.1%</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>65.5%</b>
	D Felony Person	16	6	37.5%	6	37.5%	12	75.0%
	D Felony Not Person	89	30	33.7%	37	41.6%	67	75.3%
	D Felony Sex	32	4	12.5%	14	43.8%	18	56.3%
	<b>All Class D</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>29.2%</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>41.6%</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>70.8%</b>
	<b>Other Felony</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
	Agg Misdem. Person	30	12	40.0%	13	43.3%	25	83.3%
	Agg Misd. Not Person	60	22	36.7%	21	35.0%	43	71.7%
	Aggravated Misd.-Sex	24	4	16.7%	8	33.3%	12	50.0%
	<b>All Agg Misdem.</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>33.3%</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>36.8%</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>70.2%</b>

	Serious Misd. Person	3	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	2	66.7%
	Serious Misd. Not Person	7	1	14.3%	5	71.4%	6	85.7%
	Serious Misdemeanor-Sex	3	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	2	66.7%
	<b>All Serious Misdemeanor</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15.4%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>61.5%</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>76.9%</b>
	<b>ALL EXPIRATIONS</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>32.5%</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>35.8%</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>68.3%</b>

TOTAL	B Felony Person	24	6	25.0%	4	16.7%	10	41.7%
	B Felony Non-persons	5	0	0.0%	2	40.0%	2	40.0%
	B Felony Sex	10	0	0.0%	2	20.0%	2	20.0%
	<b>All Class B</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15.4%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20.5%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>35.9%</b>
	C Felony Person	58	15	25.9%	14	24.1%	29	50.0%
	C Felony Not Person	411	125	30.4%	120	29.2%	245	59.6%
	C Felony Sex	51	7	13.7%	14	27.5%	21	41.2%
	<b>All Class C</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>28.3%</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>28.5%</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>56.7%</b>
	D Felony Person	52	16	30.8%	17	32.7%	33	63.5%
	D Felony Not Person	674	216	32.0%	221	32.8%	437	64.8%
	D Felony Sex	42	5	11.9%	18	42.9%	23	54.8%
	<b>All Class D</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>30.9%</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>33.3%</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>64.2%</b>
	<b>Other Felony</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>26.1%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>21.7%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>47.8%</b>
	<b>Compact</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
	Aggravated Misd. Person	77	16	20.8%	37	48.1%	53	68.8%
	Agg Misd. Not Person	245	66	26.9%	96	39.2%	162	66.1%
	Agg. Misdemeanor-Sex	30	5	16.7%	8	26.7%	13	43.3%
	<b>All Agg Misdemeanor</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>24.7%</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>40.1%</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>64.8%</b>
	Serious Misd Person	8	0	0.0%	5	62.5%	5	62.5%
	Serious Misd Not Person	16	7	43.8%	8	50.0%	15	93.8%
	Serious Misdemeanor-Sex	3	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	2	66.7%
	<b>All Serious Misdemeanor</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>29.6%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>51.9%</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>81.5%</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>28.4%</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>33.1%</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>61.4%</b>
	<b>All Persons Offenses</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>24.2%</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>35.2%</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>59.4%</b>
	<b>All Non-persons Offenses</b>	<b>1,375</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>30.5%</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>32.9%</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>63.4%</b>
	<b>All Sex Offenses</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13.2%</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>31.6%</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>44.9%</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>28.4%</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>33.1%</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>61.4%</b>

\*\* Convictions include the most serious new conviction following release. A small number of offenses were pending at the time of data collection; but they are not included here.

**Appendix VIII. FY 2000 Recidivism and Returns of FY96 Prison Releases, by Release Offense**

RELEASE OFFENSE LEVEL AND OFFENSE	Total N	New Offense Level								Prison		Revoked	
		None		Felony		Misdemeanor		Total		N	%	N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%				
BFEL ATTEMPTED MURDER	4	3	75.0%	1	25.0%		0.0%	1	25.0%	1	25.0%		0.0%
BFEL BURGLARY 1 <sup>ST</sup>	4	3	75.0%		0.0%	1	25.0%	1	25.0%		0.0%		0.0%
BFEL DRUG	5	3	60.0%		0.0%	2	40.0%	2	40.0%		0.0%		0.0%
BFEL MURDER 2 <sup>ND</sup>	3	3	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
BFEL ROBBERY 1 <sup>ST</sup>	13	5	38.5%	5	38.5%	3	23.1%	8	61.5%	5	38.5%	3	23.1%
BFEL SEX ABUSE 2 <sup>ND</sup>	10	8	80.0%		0.0%	2	20.0%	2	20.0%	2	20.0%	2	20.0%
CFEL ARSON 2 <sup>ND</sup>	9	4	44.4%	2	22.2%	3	33.3%	5	55.6%	2	22.2%		0.0%
CFEL ASSAULT IN FELONY	2		0.0%		0.0%	2	100.0%	2	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%
CFEL BURGLARY 2 <sup>ND</sup>	179	60	33.5%	68	38.0%	51	28.5%	119	66.5%	81	45.3%	30	16.8%
CFEL CHILD ENDANGERMENT	3	2	66.7%	1	33.3%		0.0%	1	33.3%	1	33.3%		0.0%
C FELONY DRUGS	178	83	46.6%	41	23.0%	54	30.3%	95	53.4%	73	41.0%	50	28.1%
CFEL KIDNAPPING 3 <sup>RD</sup>	1		0.0%		0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%
CFEL POSS. BURGLAR'S TOOLS	1		0.0%		0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%
CFEL ROBBERY 2 <sup>ND</sup>	34	14	41.2%	11	32.4%	9	26.5%	20	58.8%	16	47.1%	8	23.5%
CFEL SEX ABUSE 3 <sup>RD</sup>	49	29	59.2%	7	14.3%	13	26.5%	20	40.8%	10	20.4%	3	6.1%
CFEL SEXUAL EXPLOIT. OF CHILDREN	2	1	50.0%		0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%		0.0%		0.0%
CFEL THEFT 1 <sup>ST</sup>	44	19	43.2%	14	31.8%	11	25.0%	25	56.8%	20	45.5%	10	22.7%
CFEL VEH. HOM./U-INF. OR RECKLESS	7	6	85.7%		0.0%	1	14.3%	1	14.3%	2	28.6%	2	28.6%
CFEL VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER	1	1	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
CFEL WILLFUL INJURY	10	6	60.0%	3	30.0%	1	10.0%	4	40.0%	2	20.0%		0.0%
COMPACT PRISONER	1	1	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%

RELEASE OFFENSE LEVEL AND OFFENSE	Total	New Offense Level								Prison	Revoked		
		None		Felony		Misdemeanor		Total					
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%			N	%
DFEL ASSAULT HATE CRIME	2	1	50.0%		0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%		0.0%		0.0%
DFEL ASSAULT IN FELONY	6	4	66.7%	1	16.7%	1	16.7%	2	33.3%	1	16.7%		0.0%
DFEL ATT. BURGLARY 2ND	7	2	28.6%	4	57.1%	1	14.3%	5	71.4%	1	14.3%		0.0%
DFEL AWICSA-INJURY	11	4	36.4%	1	9.1%	6	54.5%	7	63.6%	5	45.5%		0.0%
DFEL BURGLARY 3 <sup>RD</sup>	141	44	31.2%	48	34.0%	49	34.8%	97	68.8%	60	42.6%	30	21.3%
DFEL CONSPIRACY/COMMIT FELONY	8	2	25.0%	2	25.0%	4	50.0%	6	75.0%	3	37.5%		0.0%
DFEL CRIMINAL GANG PARTICIPATION	2		0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	100.0%	1	50.0%		0.0%
DFEL CRIMINAL MISCHIEF 2 <sup>ND</sup>	9	4	44.4%	1	11.1%	4	44.4%	5	55.6%	2	22.2%		0.0%
DFEL DRUGS	49	18	36.7%	17	34.7%	14	28.6%	31	63.3%	16	32.7%	5	10.2%
DFEL DRUG TAX STAMP	10	6	60.0%	2	20.0%	2	20.0%	4	40.0%	2	20.0%	1	10.0%
DFEL ESCAPE OF FELON	2	2	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
DFEL EXTORTION	5	2	40.0%	2	40.0%	1	20.0%	3	60.0%	3	60.0%		0.0%
DFEL FAIL TO APPEAR FELONY CHARGE	2	2	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
DFEL FALSE REPORTS	1	1	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
DFEL FORGE/ALTER/CNTRFT LOTTO	1		0.0%		0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%
DFEL FORGERY	137	43	31.4%	47	34.3%	47	34.3%	94	68.6%	70	51.1%	29	21.2%
DFEL FRAUD 2 <sup>ND</sup>	5	4	80.0%		0.0%	1	20.0%	1	20.0%		0.0%		0.0%
DFEL FURN. CONT.SUBS. TO INMATES	1		0.0%	1	100.0%		0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%
DFEL GOING ARMED WITH INTENT	17	5	29.4%	7	41.2%	5	29.4%	12	70.6%	9	52.9%	2	11.8%
DFEL INCEST	1		0.0%	1	100.0%		0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%		0.0%
DFEL INVOL. MANSL./PUBLIC OFF	5	3	60.0%	1	20.0%	1	20.0%	2	40.0%	1	20.0%	1	20.0%
DFEL LASCIVIOUS ACTS WITH CHILD	30	15	50.0%	3	10.0%	12	40.0%	15	50.0%	5	16.7%		0.0%
DFEL OWI 3 <sup>RD</sup>	156	54	34.6%	54	34.6%	48	30.8%	103	66.0%	63	40.4%	25	16.0%

RELEASE OFFENSE LEVEL AND OFFENSE	Total	New Offense Level								Prison	Revoked		
		None		Felony		Misdemeanor		Total					
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%			N	%
DFEL PERJURY	1		0.0%	1	100.0%		0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%		0.0%
DFEL PIMPING	1		0.0%	1	100.0%		0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%		0.0%
DFEL REC., TRANSP., POSS. FIREARM	28	10	35.7%	5	17.9%	13	46.4%	18	64.3%	9	32.1%	5	17.9%
DFEL SOLICIT. TO COMMIT FELON	3	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	2	66.7%		0.0%		0.0%
DFEL SUBORNING PERJURY	2	1	50.0%	1	50.0%		0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%		0.0%
DFEL TERRORISM	12	2	16.7%	4	33.3%	6	50.0%	10	83.3%	6	50.0%	2	16.7%
DFEL THEFT 2 <sup>ND</sup>	101	38	37.6%	29	28.7%	34	33.7%	63	62.4%	35	34.7%	18	17.8%
DFEL THREATS	1	1	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
DFEL UNAUTH. POSS. OFFENSIVE WEAP.	7	4	57.1%	1	14.3%	2	28.6%	3	42.9%	2	28.6%	1	14.3%
DFEL UNAUTH. USE OF CREDIT CARD	3	2	66.7%	1	33.3%		0.0%	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	2	66.7%
DFEL VEH. HOM./U-INF.OR RECKLESS	1	1	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
OFOF DRUGS	10	6	60.0%	1	10.0%	3	30.0%	4	40.0%	3	30.0%	3	30.0%
OFOF HABITUAL OFFENDER (PERSON)	6	4	66.7%	1	16.7%	1	16.7%	2	33.3%	1	16.7%		0.0%
OFOF HABITUAL OFFENDER (PROPERTY)	6	1	16.7%	4	66.7%	1	16.7%	5	83.3%	5	83.3%	5	83.3%
OFOF MURDER 2 <sup>ND</sup>	1	1	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
AGMS ACCESS. AFTER FACT, FELONY	4	1	25.0%	2	50.0%	1	25.0%	3	75.0%	3	75.0%	1	25.0%
AGMS ALCH. CHAP. 123 VIOL./HABITUAL	5	2	40.0%		0.0%	3	60.0%	3	60.0%	2	40.0%		0.0%
AGMS ARSON 3 <sup>RD</sup>	1		0.0%	1	100.0%		0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%		0.0%
AGMS ASSAULT WITH INTENT	15	6	40.0%	7	46.7%	2	13.3%	9	60.0%	6	40.0%		0.0%
AGMS ASSAULT WITH WEAPON	9		0.0%	3	33.3%	6	66.7%	9	100.0%	4	44.4%		0.0%
AGMS ATT. BURGLARY 3 <sup>RD</sup>	7	3	42.9%	1	14.3%	3	42.9%	4	57.1%	2	28.6%		0.0%
AGMS AWICSA-NO INJURY	18	8	44.4%	5	27.8%	5	27.8%	10	55.6%	4	22.2%		0.0%
AGMS CARRYING WEAPONS	13	7	53.8%	5	38.5%	1	7.7%	6	46.2%	4	30.8%	1	7.7%



RELEASE OFFENSE LEVEL AND OFFENSE	Total	New Offense Level								Prison	Revoked		
		None		Felony		Misdemeanor		Total					
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%			N	%
AGMS CHILD ENDANGERMENT	9	6	66.7%	1	11.1%	2	22.2%	3	33.3%	1	11.1%		0.0%
AGMS CRIMINAL MISCHIEF 3RD	10	2	20.0%	2	20.0%	6	60.0%	8	80.0%	2	20.0%		0.0%
AGMS DOMESTIC ABUSE ASSAULT	30	8	26.7%	3	10.0%	19	63.3%	22	73.3%	6	20.0%	1	3.3%
AGMS DRUGS	1	1	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
AGMS DRIVE WHILE BARRED	31	7	22.6%	9	29.0%	15	48.4%	24	77.4%	14	45.2%	1	3.2%
AGMS FORGERY	7	2	28.6%	4	57.1%	1	14.3%	5	71.4%	4	57.1%	1	14.3%
AGMS FRAUD 3 <sup>RD</sup>	3	1	33.3%		0.0%	2	66.7%	2	66.7%		0.0%		0.0%
AGMS GO ARMED W/KNIFE BLADE >8"	1		0.0%	1	100.0%		0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%		0.0%
AGMS HARASSMENT 1 <sup>ST</sup>	6	3	50.0%	1	16.7%	2	33.3%	3	50.0%	2	33.3%		0.0%
AGMS IMPERSONATING PUBLIC OFF	1	1	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
AGMS INDECENT CONTACT	12	9	75.0%		0.0%	3	25.0%	3	25.0%		0.0%		0.0%
AGMS INTERF CORR WORKR, ASSAULT	1		0.0%		0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%		0.0%
AGMS INTERF. W/ OFFICIAL ACTS	2		0.0%		0.0%	2	100.0%	2	100.0%	2	100.0%		0.0%
AGMS INVOL. MANSL/ACT LIKELY	1	1	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
AGMS OMVWOC	27	9	33.3%	7	25.9%	11	40.7%	18	66.7%	9	33.3%	1	3.7%
AGMS OWI- 2ND	30	13	43.3%	8	26.7%	9	30.0%	17	56.7%	9	30.0%	1	3.3%
AGMS POSSESSION BURGLARY TOOLS	1		0.0%		0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%
AGMS PROSTITUTION	26	4	15.4%	6	23.1%	16	61.5%	22	84.6%	12	46.2%	3	11.5%
AGMS RECKLESS USE FIREARM W/PRO	1		0.0%		0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%
AGMS RIOT	1		0.0%	1	100.0%		0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%		0.0%
AGMS SER. INJ. BY VEH./U-INF	2		0.0%		0.0%	2	100.0%	2	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%
AGMS STALKING 1 <sup>ST</sup>	1		0.0%		0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%
AGMS TAMPERING W/ RECORDS	2	1	50.0%		0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%		0.0%		0.0%

RELEASE OFFENSE LEVEL AND OFFENSE	Total N	New Offense Level								Prison		Revoked	
		None		Felony		Misdemeanor		Total		N	%	N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%				
AGMS THEFT 3 <sup>RD</sup>	66	25	37.9%	18	27.3%	23	34.8%	42	63.6%	27	40.9%	2	3.0%
AGMS TRAFFIC	1	1	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
AGMS UNAUTH. USE OF CRED. CARD	7	3	42.9%	2	28.6%	2	28.6%	4	57.1%	3	42.9%	1	14.3%
SEMS ALCH. CHAP. 123 VIOL./2N	1		0.0%	1	100.0%		0.0%	1	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%
SEMS ASSAULT WITH INJURY	5	2	40.0%		0.0%	3	60.0%	3	60.0%		0.0%		0.0%
SEMS CRIMINAL MISCHIEF 4 <sup>TH</sup>	2		0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	100.0%	2	100.0%		0.0%
SEMS DISSEMINATE OBSCENE MATERIAL	1		0.0%		0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%
SEMS DOMESTIC ABUSE ASSAULT	1		0.0%		0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%		0.0%
SEMS DRUGS	3	1	33.3%		0.0%	2	66.7%	2	66.7%	1	33.3%		0.0%
SEMS FALSE IMPRISONMENT	2	1	50.0%		0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%		0.0%		0.0%
SEMS INDECENT EXPOSURE	1		0.0%	1	100.0%		0.0%	1	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%
SEMS OWI 1 <sup>ST</sup>	3		0.0%	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	3	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%
SEMS RECKL. USE FIRE/EXPLOSIVES	1		0.0%		0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%		0.0%
SEMS SEXUAL EXPLOITATION	1	1	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
SEMS THEFT 4 <sup>TH</sup>	1		0.0%		0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%
SEMS TRAFFIC	4		0.0%	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	4	100.0%	3	75.0%		0.0%
SEMS VOLUNTARY ABSENCE	1		0.0%	1	100.0%		0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%		0.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>38.6%</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>28.4%</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>33.0%</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>61.5%</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>37.9%</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>14.6%</b>

**Appendix IX. Recidivism of FY96 Releases, by Release Offense Level**

Release Offense Level	New Offense Level												
	Total	None		Felony		Misdemeanor		Total		New Prison		Revoked	
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
B Felony Non-persons	5	3	60.0%		0.0%	2	40.0%	2	40.0%		0.0%		0.0%
B Felony Persons	34	22	64.7%	6	17.6%	6	17.6%	12	35.3%	8	23.5%	5	14.7%
C Felony Non-persons	411	166	40.4%	125	30.4%	120	29.2%	245	59.6%	177	43.1%	91	22.1%
C Felony Persons	109	59	54.1%	22	20.2%	28	25.7%	50	45.9%	31	28.4%	13	11.9%
D Felony Non-persons	674	237	35.2%	216	32.0%	221	32.8%	437	64.8%	269	39.9%	118	17.5%
D Felony Persons	94	38	40.4%	21	22.3%	35	37.2%	56	59.6%	33	35.1%	5	5.3%
Other Felony Non-persons	16	7	43.8%	5	31.3%	4	25.0%	9	56.3%	8	50.0%	8	50.0%
Other Felony Persons	7	5	71.4%	1	14.3%	1	14.3%	2	28.6%	1	14.3%		0.0%
Compact	1	1	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
<b>Total Felony</b>	<b>1,351</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>39.8%</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>29.3%</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>30.9%</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>60.2%</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>39.0%</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>17.8%</b>
Aggravated Misdemeanor Non-persons	245	83	33.9%	66	26.9%	96	39.2%	163	66.5%	93	38.0%	12	4.9%
Aggravated Misdemeanor Persons	107	41	38.3%	21	19.6%	45	42.1%	66	61.7%	27	25.2%	1	0.9%
Serious Misdemeanor Non-persons	16	1	6.3%	7	43.8%	8	50.0%	15	93.8%	8	50.0%		0.0%
Serious Misdemeanor Persons	11	4	36.4%	1	9.1%	6	54.5%	7	63.6%	1	9.1%		0.0%
<b>Total Misdemeanor</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>34.0%</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>25.1%</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>40.9%</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>66.2%</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>34.0%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3.4%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>38.6%</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>28.4%</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>33.1%</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>61.5%</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>37.9%</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>14.6%</b>

**Appendix X. Mean and Median Time Served in Months, by Race and Offense Class and Type, FY2000**

<b>Class and Type</b>	<b>RACE</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Median</b>
<b>B Felony Not Persons</b>	Black	12	69.6	66.0
	Hispanic	2	24.3	24.3
	White	6	62.3	74.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>65.0</b>
<b>B Felony Persons</b>	Black	26	120.5	117.1
	White	38	114.3	111.9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>116.0</b>	<b>114.4</b>
<b>Total B Felonies</b>	Black	38	104.4	95.6
	Hispanic	2	24.3	24.3
	White	44	107.2	102.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>103.5</b>	<b>97.2</b>
<b>Habitual Not Persons</b>	Black	10	65.8	69.0
	White	34	70.4	54.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>59.8</b>
<b>Habitual Persons</b>	Black	6	99.7	88.4
	White	7	69.8	68.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>68.4</b>
<b>Total Habitual</b>	Black	16	78.5	69.0
	White	41	70.3	54.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>60.7</b>
<b>Other Felony Not Persons</b>	Black	7	64.1	73.4
	White	11	35.0	34.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>43.6</b>
<b>C Felony Not Persons</b>	Black	175	42.6	34.1
	Hispanic	34	28.8	21.3
	White	438	36.1	26.9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>28.7</b>
<b>C Felony Persons</b>	Black	68	58.3	52.0
	Hispanic	9	47.3	49.6
	White	94	59.6	51.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>51.3</b>
<b>Total C Felonies</b>	Black	243	47.0	41.1
	Hispanic	43	32.7	25.6
	<b>White</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>31.9</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>34.2</b>

<b>D Felony Not Persons</b>	Black	149	22.8	18.0
	Hispanic	61	16.3	12.5
	White	1,177	16.8	12.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,425</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>13.5</b>
<b>D Felony Persons</b>	Black	26	28.2	22.5
	Hispanic	4	14.7	12.5
	White	38	29.1	24.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>23.0</b>
<b>Total D Felonies</b>	Black	175	23.6	20.1
	Hispanic	65	16.2	12.5
	White	1,215	17.2	13.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,496</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>14.2</b>
<b>Aggrav. Misd Not Persons</b>	Black	60	9.7	8.2
	Hispanic	9	9.9	10.5
	White	197	8.7	7.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>
<b>Aggravated Misd Persons</b>	Black	15	12.6	10.4
	Hispanic	2	10.2	10.2
	White	33	11.3	10.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>
<b>Agg. Misdemeanor Total</b>	Black	75	10.2	9.0
	Hispanic	11	9.9	10.3
	White	230	9.1	8.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>8.2</b>
<b>Serious Misd Not Persons</b>	Black	2	5.7	5.7
	Hispanic	1	8.3	8.3
	White	6	6.9	6.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>
<b>Serious Misd Persons</b>	Black	1	13.7	13.7
	White	2	9.4	9.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>
<b>Total Serious Misdemeanor</b>	White	1	317.1	317.1
	Total	1	317.1	317.1
	White	8	7.5	8.6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>
<b>Total All Offenses</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>28.8</b>
	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>18.5</b>
	<b>White</b>	<b>2,082</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>18.7</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,824</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>20.1</b>

Table excludes Asian/Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, and Others except in totals.