

# Iowa Prison Population Forecast FY2006-2016

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

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## INTRODUCTION

This is the sixteenth annual Prison Population Forecast prepared by the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP). The impetus for the series came from an increasing prison population (the population on 6/30/91 was 4,077, a 50 percent increase from five years earlier) combined with a realization that new prisons are expensive and take years to plan and construct.

This report has been developed to assist the Executive and Legislative Branches of government in Iowa in annually assessing the impact of current criminal justice policies and procedures on Iowa's prison population. While this document forecasts Iowa's prison population through state FY2016, it is not meant to be a *prediction* of what will happen. Rather, it attempts to assess the impacts of current policies and procedures in the event that they remain unchanged. Of course, policies and procedures are not static. But a document such as this helps in managing those changes so that, once they occur, there's a minimal amount of surprise as to their impact. Thus, when this document forecasts a prison population of over 11,000 in FY2016, it is suggesting that recent history indicates that Iowa's prison population will continue to rise unless changes are made in criminal justice policy.

This year's forecast suggests that current policies and procedures will result in a larger prison population in ten years than the previous two forecasts. Some of the anticipated increase is due to recent changes in policy. In FY2005, for example, changes were made to sex offender statutes that created new offenses and toughened penalties for existing crimes. This year's forecast, as a result, projects the addition of

434 sex offenders to the prison population between 6/30/2006 and 6/30/2016.

While new drug admissions to prison dropped for the second consecutive year, they nonetheless remained at a high level. Admissions for non-drug offenses, however, reached their highest level ever in FY06. Thus, despite a third straight year of decrease in felony case filings, prison admissions continue at a relatively high rate.

There is also some guesswork involved in preparing a forecast. An example is found in attempting to estimate the impact of the sex offender legislation passed in 2005. Among the features of the legislation was a Class A felony for some second-time sex offenders and a "special sentence" that requires ten-year or lifetime supervision of some sex offenders following completion of their original periods of prison or probation. While CJJP originally estimated that 13 offenders per year would be eligible for the new Class A sentence, as of this writing, no inmates have been received under the new provision and no offenders have left prison to enter the period of extended supervision. Anticipating their eventual impact on the prison population, therefore, cannot rely entirely on an examination of past justice system practices.

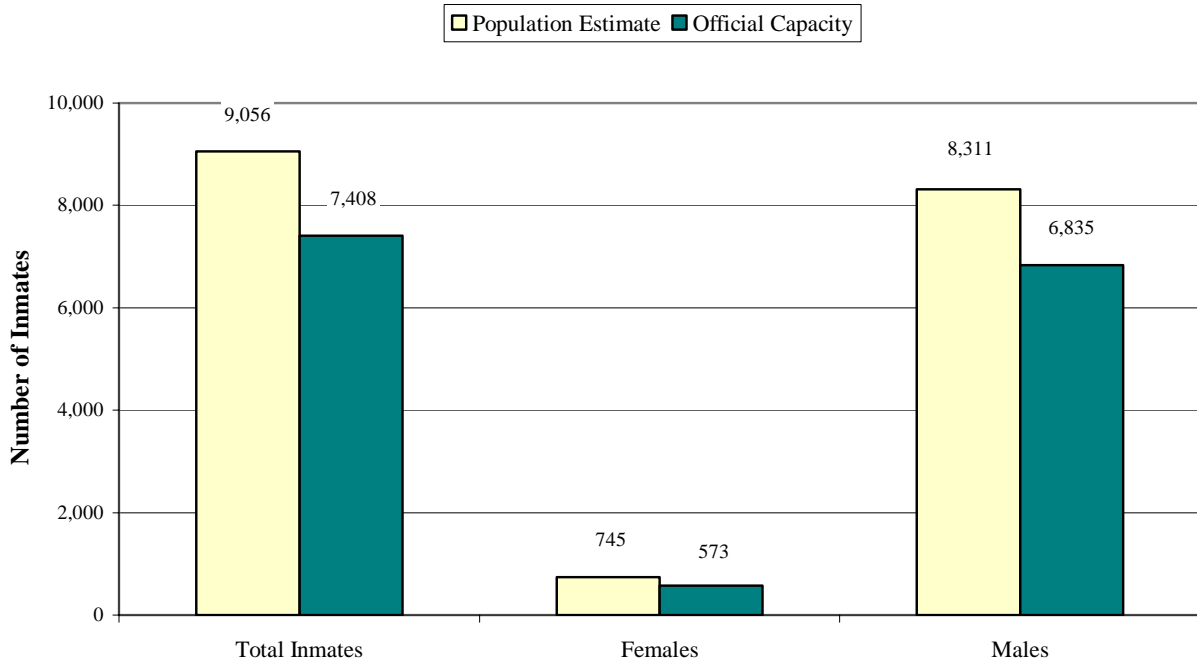
Thus, this report is not an attempt to *predict* the future of Iowa's prison population. Rather, it is meant to provide an indication of the direction the State can anticipate the prison population will move under current policies and procedures. As these are modified, the State can anticipate different results in future forecasts.

## SHORT-TERM OUTLOOK

By June 30, 2007, Iowa's prison population is expected to exceed official capacity by about 1,632 inmates, or by about 22 percent, if current offender behaviors and justice system trends, policies, and practices continue (Table 1).<sup>1</sup> Women's facilities are expected to hold about 172 more inmates than the official capacity, and men's facilities are expected to hold about 1,460 more inmates than the official capacity (Tables 2 and 3)

Despite a drop in the female inmate population in FY06, the level of crowding in women's facilities is expected to exceed the level of crowding in men's facilities. The female inmate population is projected to exceed capacity by about 30.0 percent, and the male inmate population is projected to exceed capacity by about 21.3 percent, by mid-year 2007.

### Projected Populations & Official Capacities: Mid-Year 2007



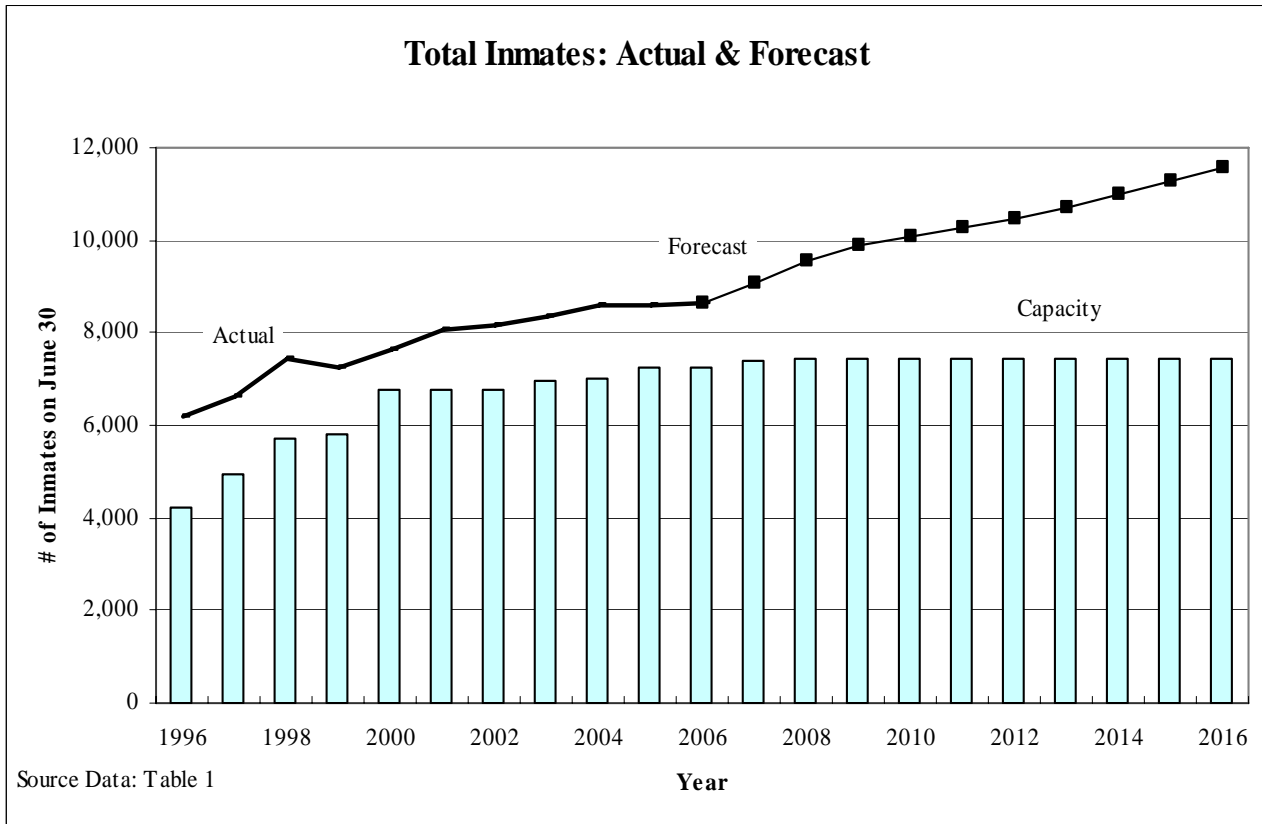
Source Data: Tables 1-3

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

## LONG-TERM PROJECTED POPULATIONS

### ***Total Inmates***

If current offender behaviors and justice system trends, policies, and practices continue, Iowa's prison population may be expected to increase from 8,658 inmates on June 30, 2006 to about 11,383 inmates on June 30, 2016, or by about 31.5 percent over the ten-year period (Table 1).



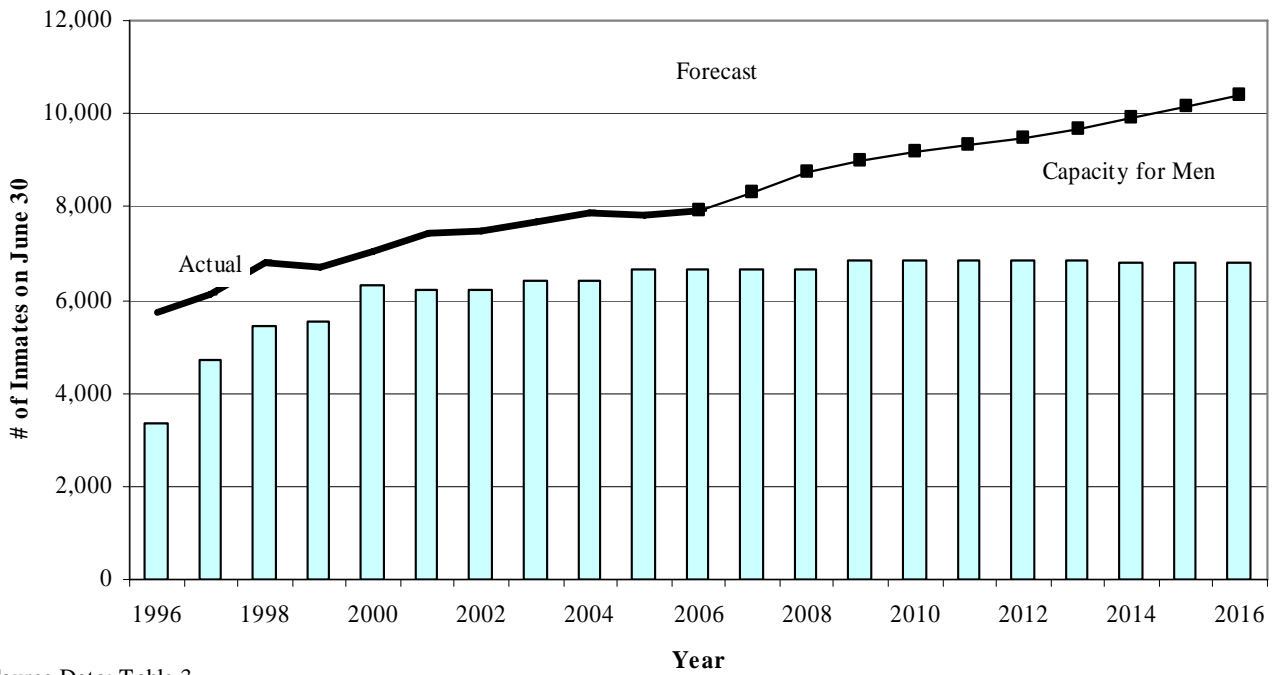
### ***Male & Female Inmates***

The female inmate population is projected to increase from 718 inmates on June 30, 2006 to about 988 inmates by mid-year 2016, or by about 38 percent over the ten-year period (Table 2). The population of male inmates is expected to increase by about 31 percent during this same period (Table 3).

### ***Prison Capacity***

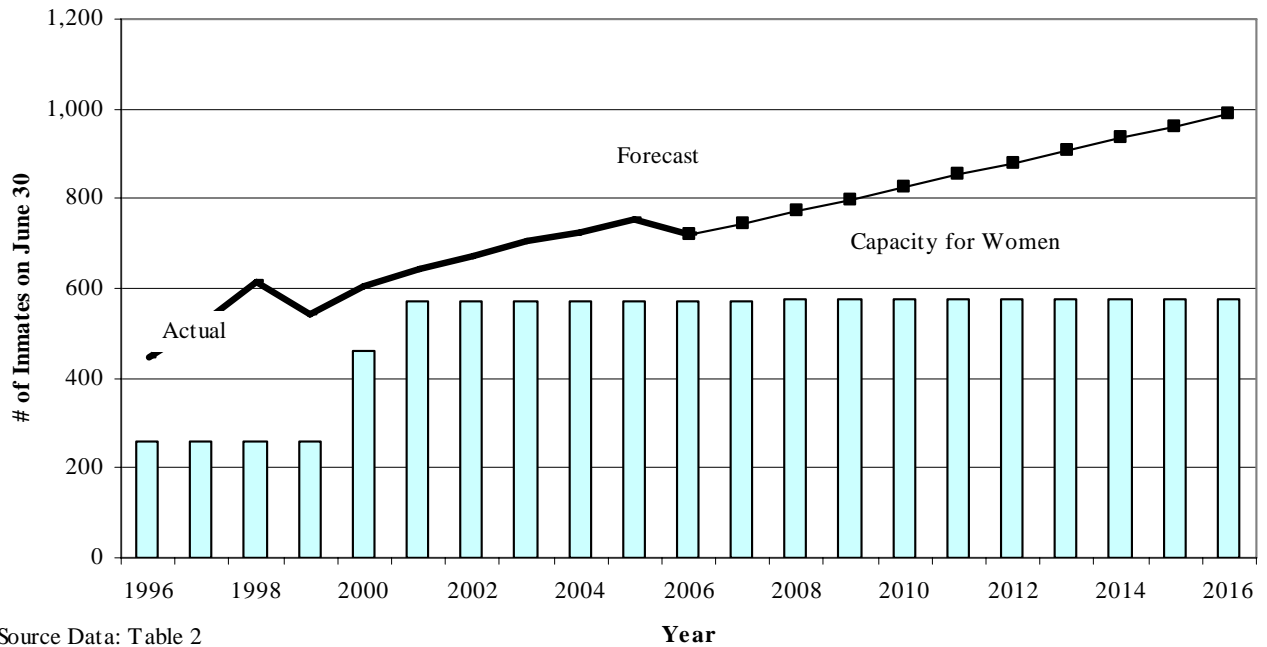
When compared with official Department of Corrections prison population capacities, and taking into consideration increased prison capacity that will be made available as a result of currently authorized prison construction projects, the female inmate population is projected to exceed capacity by about 72 percent, and the male inmate population is projected to exceed capacity by about 52 percent, by mid-year 2016 (Tables 2 and 3).

### Male Inmates: Actual & Forecast



Source Data: Table 3

### Female Inmates: Actual & Forecast



Source Data: Table 2

## FACTORS REDUCING PRISON GROWTH

Last year, CJJP projected 10,329 inmates by mid-year 2015, if current offender behaviors and justice system trends, policies, and practices continued. The current forecast for mid-year 2015 is 11,096, or 767 more inmates than projected last year – and a forecast population of 11,383 by mid-year 2016. This rise from last year’s forecast appears to be due to two primary factors:

- a return to increasing levels of new commitments to prison; and
- an established pattern of increasing returns.

While changes enacted in the 2004 and 2005 legislative sessions will eventually assist in stemming the growth of the inmate population, these changes have had minimal impact through the end of FY2006.

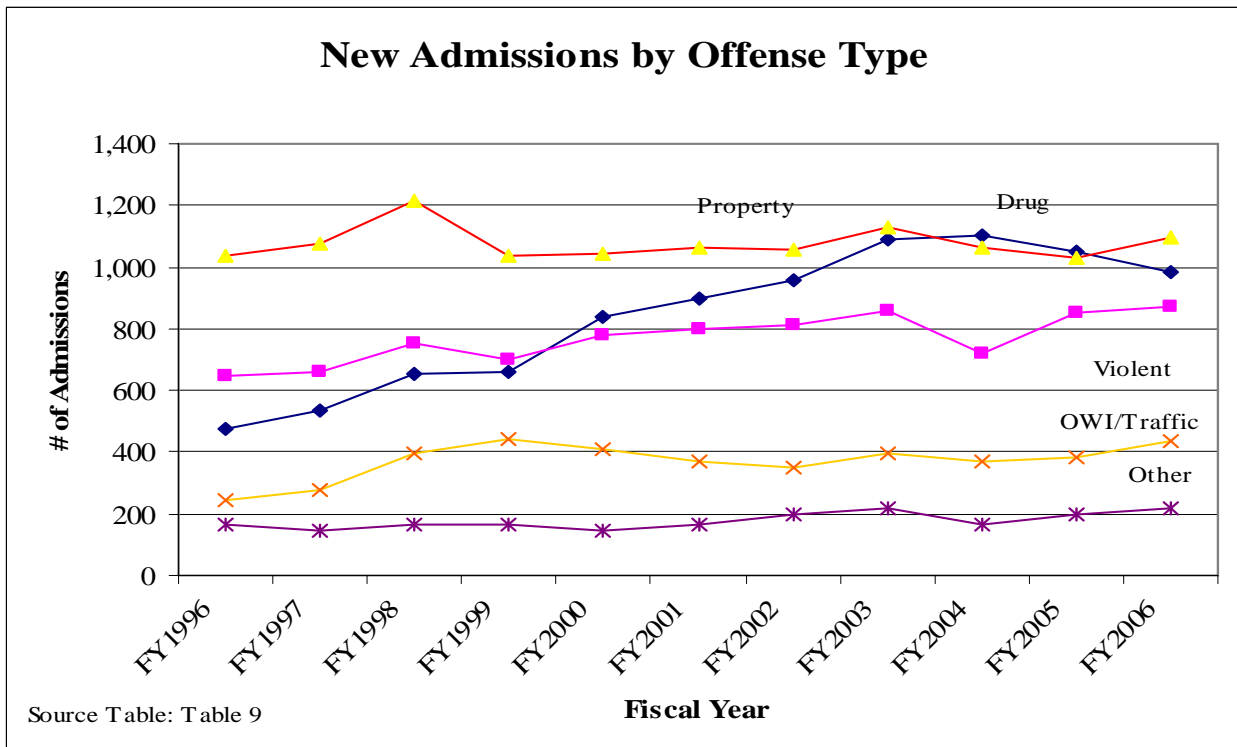
### *Decrease in Some Types of Prison Admissions*

All types of prison admissions have generally increased during the past decade (Table 6). However, since FY2004 there

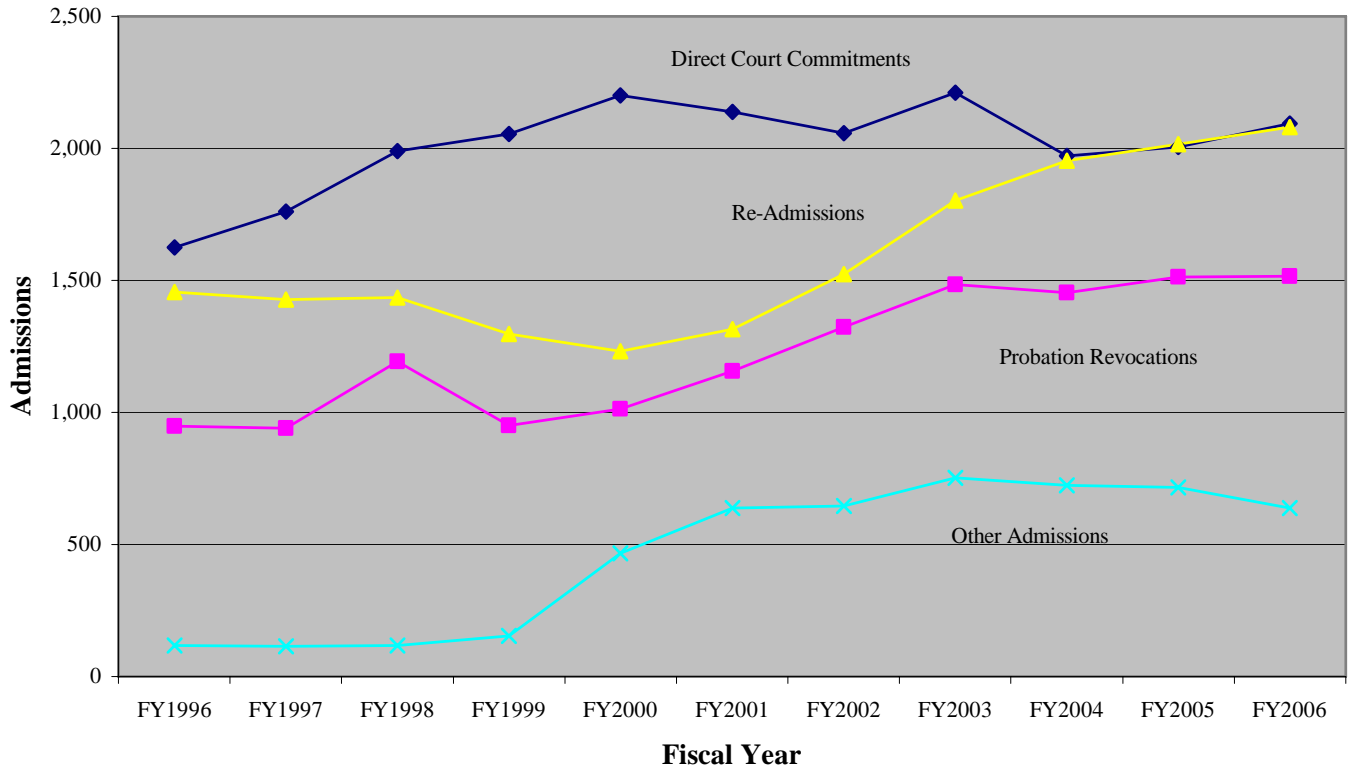
appears to have been some abatement in the decade-long increase in new prison admissions for drug offenses. This abatement has helped maintain some stability in total new admissions since FY2003.

### *Decrease in Felony Charges Filed*

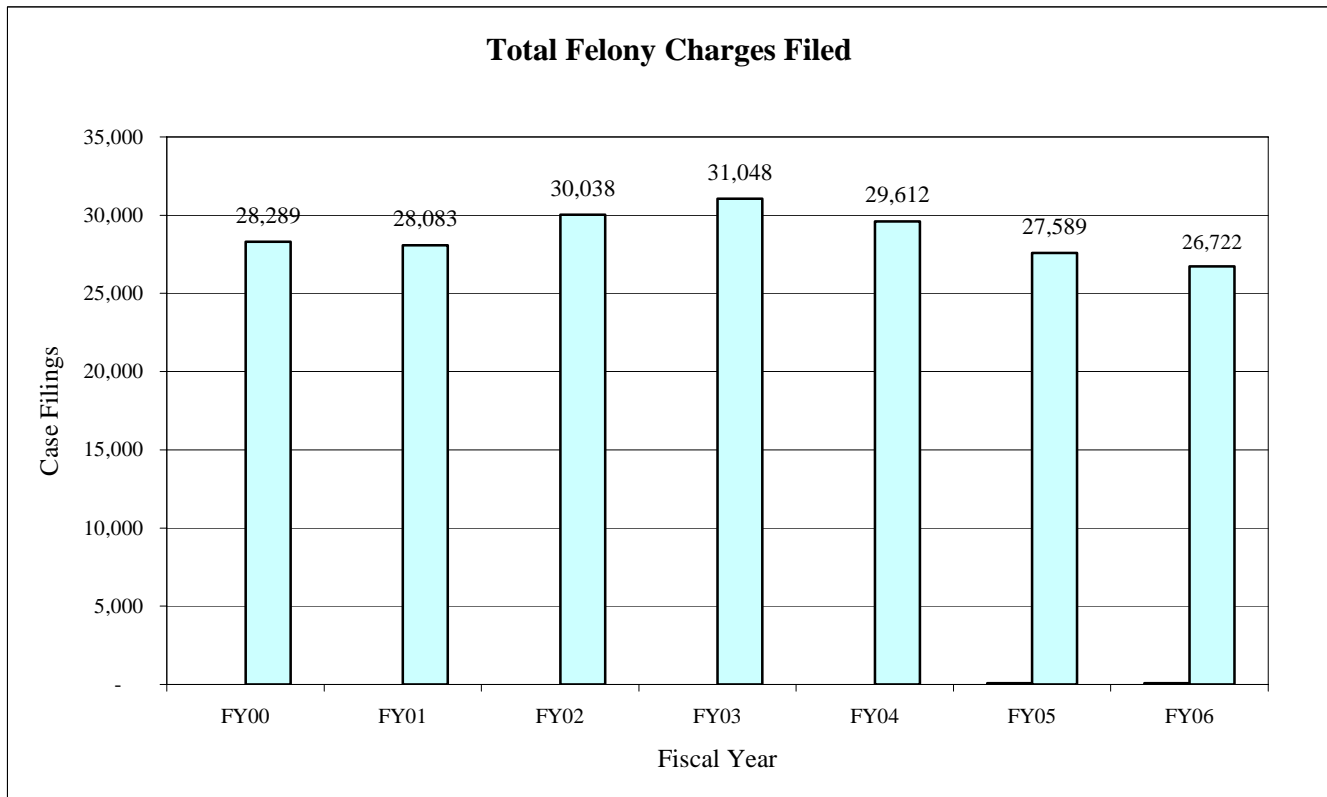
Projections of new prison admissions are informed by felony charges filed in the Iowa District Court. As shown in the chart on page 6, felony charges have peaked and then dropped since FY2000. Overall, felony filings have dropped 5.5 percent since FY2000 (although the drop since FY2003 is 13.9 percent). It is also noteworthy that the largest decreases have taken place among the most serious crimes: since 2000, filings of Class B felonies have dropped 26 percent and “other felonies” have dropped 68 percent. With decreases during the last three fiscal years, trends analysis suggests that felony charges are likely to stabilize or continue to drop.



## Admissions to Iowa Prisons



## Total Felony Charges Filed



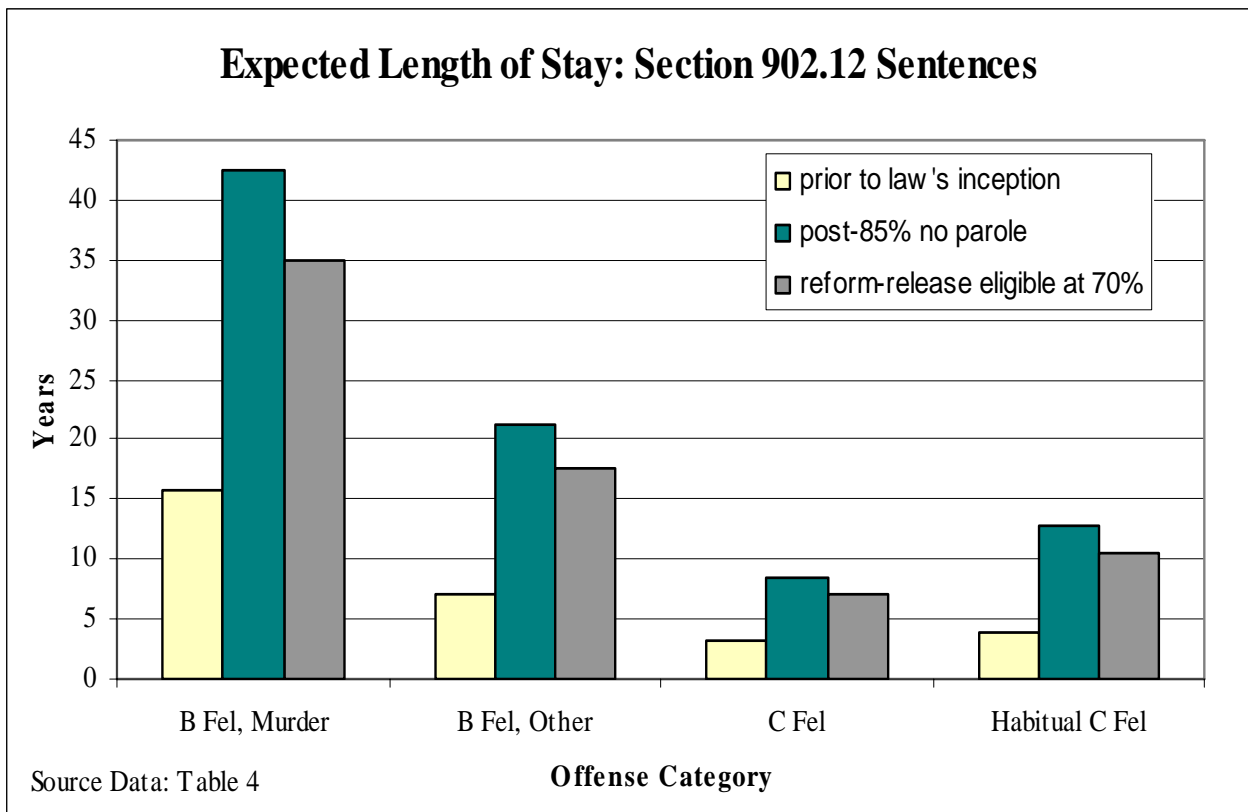


**Sentencing Changes**

The Violent Crime Initiative (*Iowa Code* section 902.12) effective FY1997 abolished parole and most of the earned time for the following crimes and required at least 85 percent of the maximum term be served: all Robbery and second degree Murder, Sexual Abuse, and Kidnapping. Attempted Murder and certain instances of Vehicular Homicide were added effective FY1998.

Due to these changes, the expected length of stay for these offenses increased greatly (Table 4). However, under changes enacted during FY2004 and FY2005, all persons previously admitted to prison for these crimes have become eligible for parole or work release after serving 70 percent of their sentences. As of 6/30/06, of the 861 inmates serving minimum sentences under Iowa Code sections 902.12, CJJP estimates that 382 would have been released by 6/30/16 under the original 85 percent law. If this

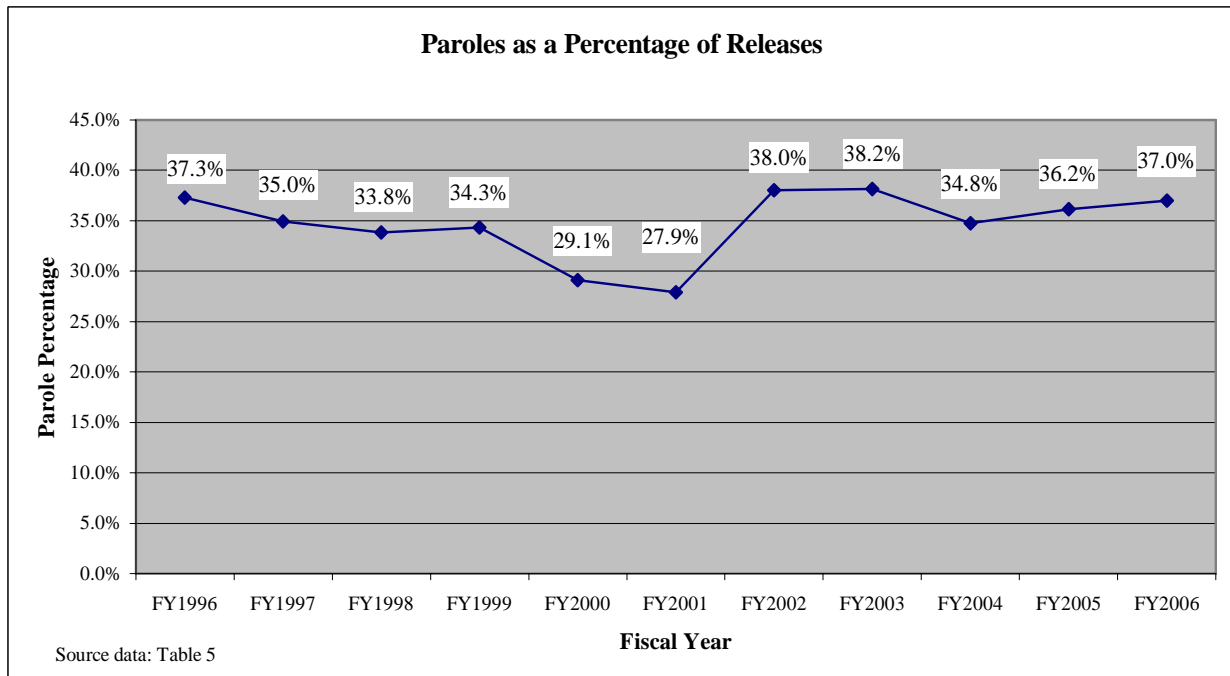
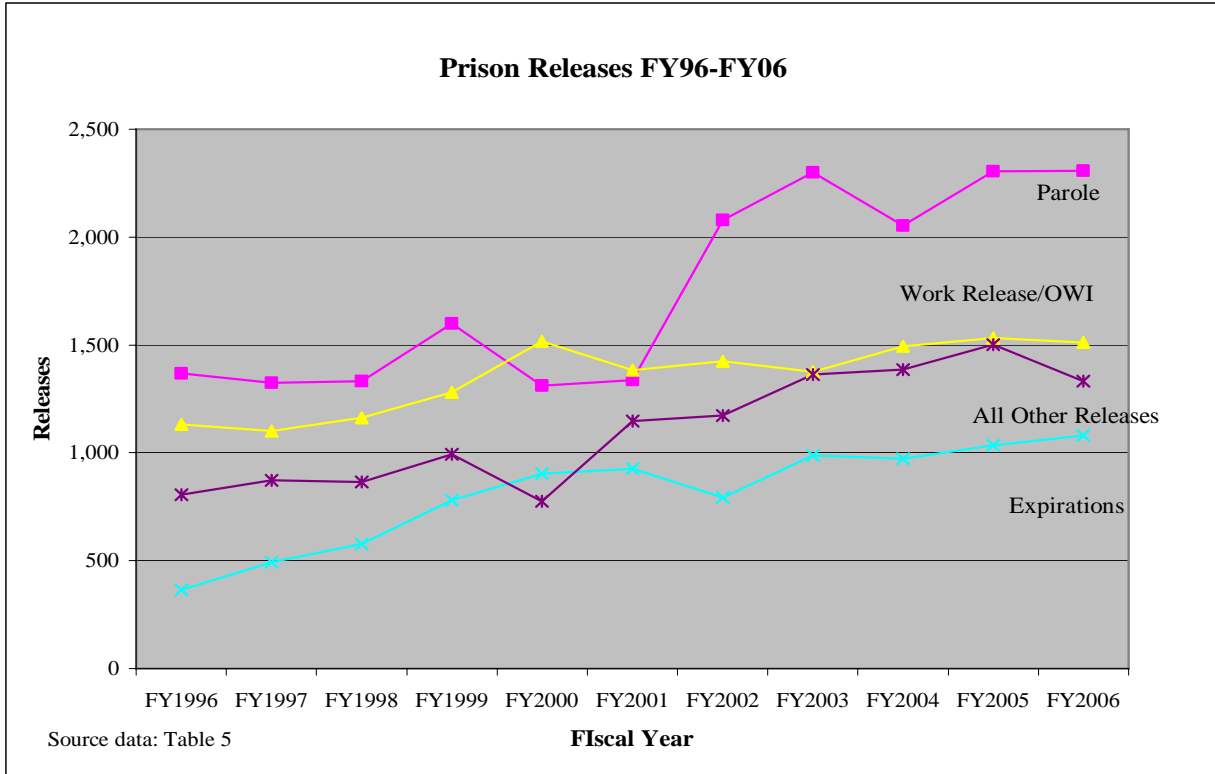
group, instead, were released at their 70 percent eligibility date, 499 will have been released. If release occurs, on average, midway between 70 percent and 85 percent, 426 will have been released. In addition, CJJP estimates that another 46 Class C 70 percent felons yet to be admitted will have been released prior to the end of FY2016 (who would **not** have been released under 85 percent provisions). Remember that the impact of the change to 70 percent on Class B felons will just start having an impact in 2015, at which point the first of these offenders will become eligible for parole consideration, so the long-term impact of the change is more considerable. In January, 2018, when the first Class B 70 percent felons would have been released under the original 85 percent law, there will be 118 Class B inmates who will have passed the 70 percent point of their sentences and will be eligible for parole or work release.



**Increase in Paroles**

Parole releases from prison rose from 2,053 inmates in FY04 to a record-high 2,307 in FY06 (Table 5). This represents an increase from FY03 as well, and is markedly higher than the 1,336 parole releases in FY01. As a

percentage of total releases, however, paroles have remained stable for the past decade except for a drop in FY2000-01. During the decade 34.9 percent of all releases were paroles; the figure in FY06 was 37.0 percent.



## FACTORS INFLUENCING PRISON GROWTH

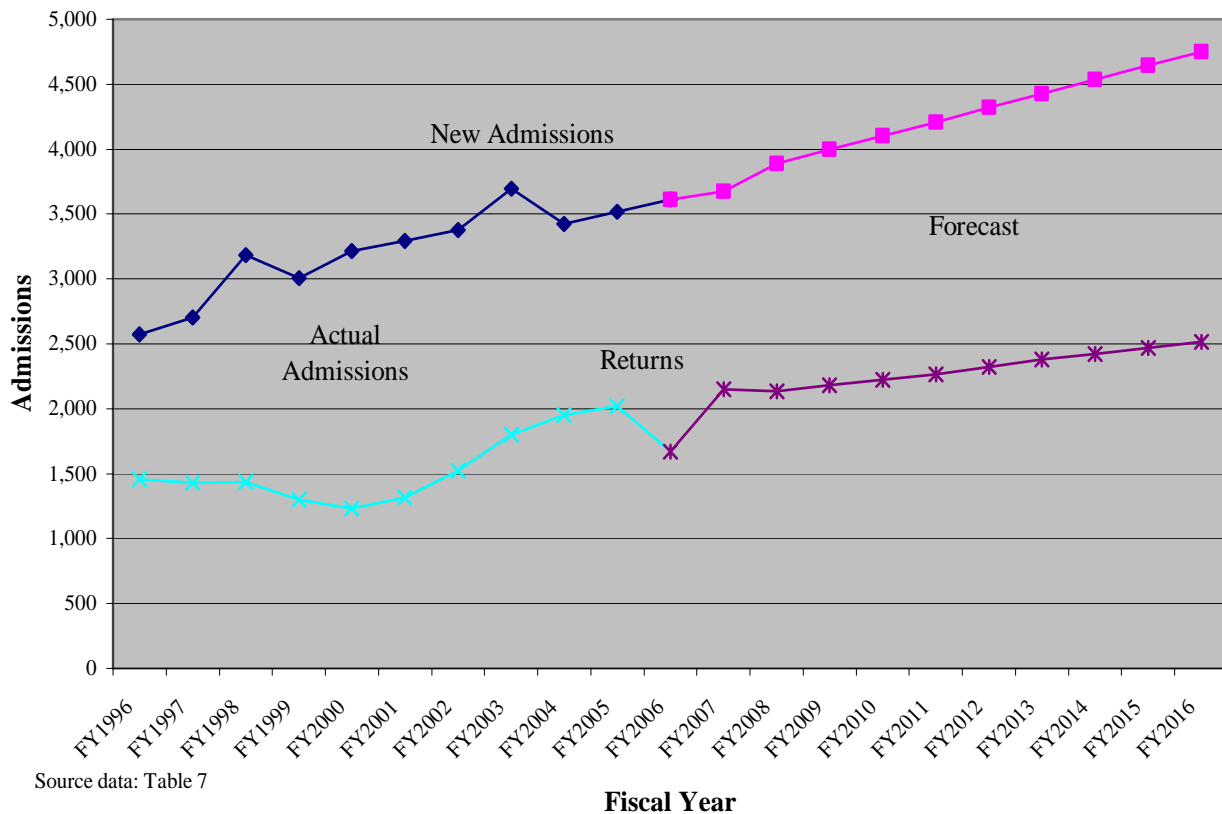
Despite the sentence modifications enacted in FY04 and FY05, the current forecast indicates a continued increase in the number of inmates. Contributing to this rise are:

- An increase in inmate average length of stay for some classes of inmates;
- A long-term increase in prison admissions;
- Continuing high levels of admissions of drug offenders;
- An increase in community-based offender populations;
- Housing federal prisoners/detainees;
- The long-term effect of abolishing or restricting parole for certain crimes
- The impact of statutory changes pertaining to sex offenders.

- Continued increases in housing of Class A felons.

Due to the long-term trend in increased prison admissions, new prison admissions (new court-ordered commitments and probation revocations) are projected to further increase from 3,610 admissions in FY2006 to about 4,751 admissions in FY2016, or by about 31.6 percent (Table 7). Despite a decrease in FY06, readmissions are projected to increase from 2,081 admissions in FY2006 (including violators) to about 2,514 admissions in FY2016, or by about 20.8 percent.

**Prison Admissions: Actual & Forecast**

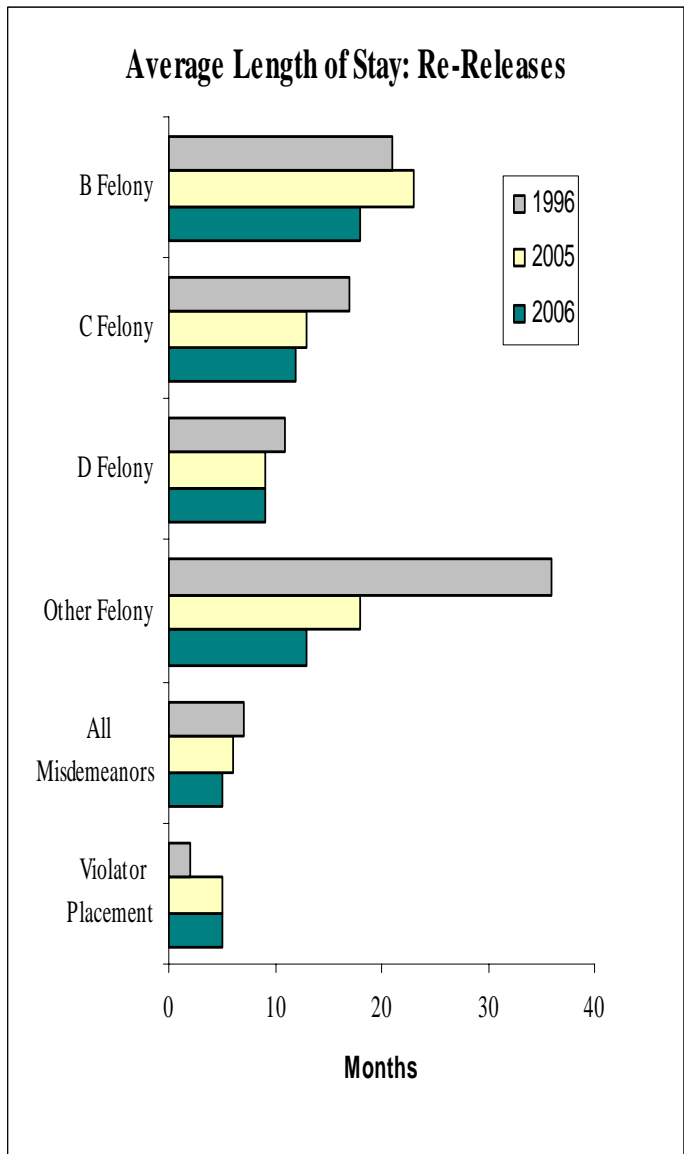
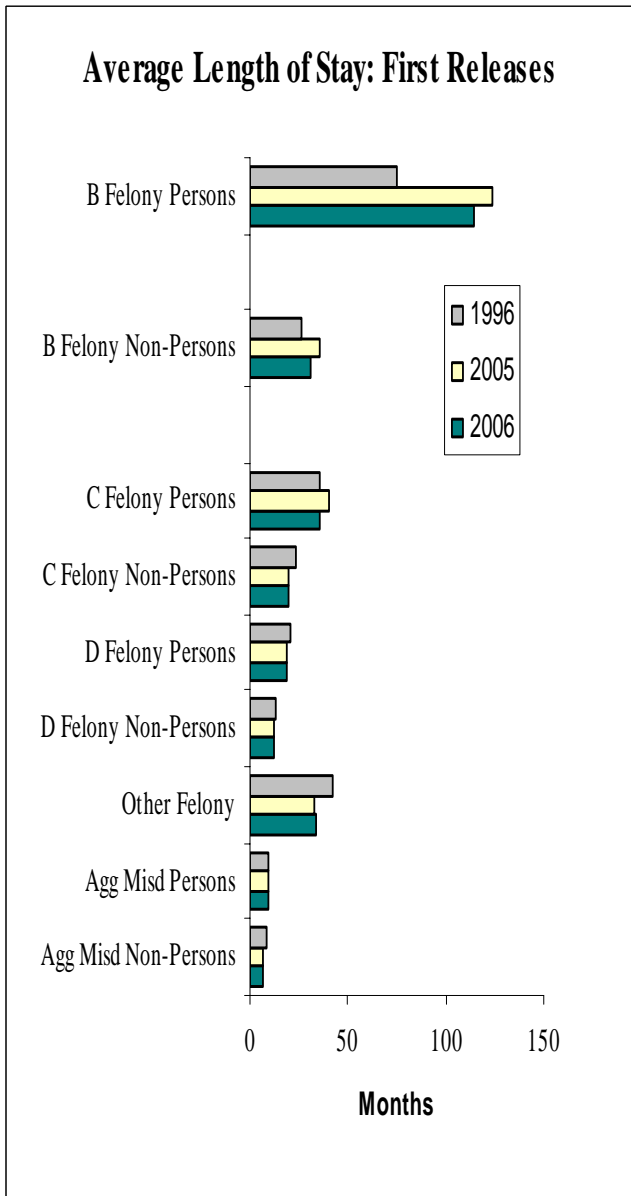


**Increase in Inmate Average Length of Stay**

Average time served in prison prior to release for new admissions tended to drop or remain the same in FY2006 for most offense classes (Table 4).<sup>2</sup> Comparing FY06 figures with FY96, one sees a mixture of increases and decreases, with offenders committing crimes against persons tending to show

in FY06 tended to serve less time than was true in FY96.

Note that sex offenders in every category tend to serve more time in prison than other inmates within the same offense classes.



increases and other offenders showing decreases. Generally, inmates released for a second or subsequent time in on a sentence

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

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

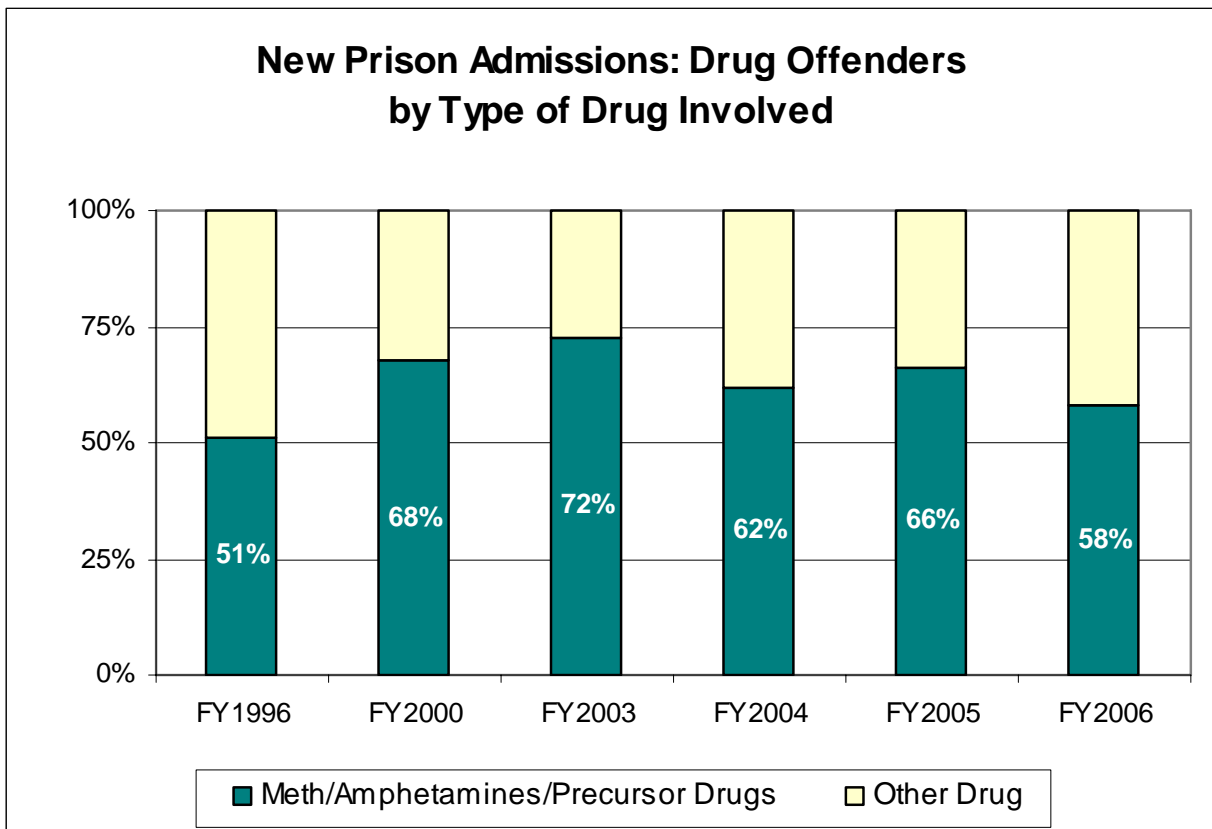
**Increased Admissions of Drug Offenders**

Although FY2006 saw a second straight year of declines in drug admissions to prison (from 1,048 to 987), increased admissions of drug offenders has been one of the driving forces behind rising prison populations in Iowa for more than the past decade. Since the end of FY2001, about 29% of Iowa’s prison population has entered prison after conviction for drug crimes.

It is likely that the long-term increase in admissions of drug offenders is related to the manufacture and trafficking in methamphetamines and a subsequent focus on the apprehension and prosecution of this type of offender. CJP analysis of Department of Corrections’ records reveals that, of drug offenders admitted to prison during FY2006, about 58 percent had offenses involving methamphetamines, amphetamines, or precursor substances to make meth. In contrast, only about 51

percent of drug offenders admitted during the first quarter of calendar year 1996 had offenses involving methamphetamines. Based on this information, CJP estimates that prison admissions for meth-related drug crimes increased from about 244 admissions in FY1996 to about 573 admissions in FY2006.

Two factors appear make this increase in new drug admissions seem smaller than it actually has been. The increase in drug admissions really began in FY1995, increasing 316 to 479 between FY95 and FY96. Further, the past two years have seen the first decreases in new drug admissions since 1995, with a decrease in FY05 (-53) followed by a further drop in FY06 (-61). This latter decrease appears due in part to new legislation attacking methamphetamine manufacturing; meth-related admissions dropped 118 between FY05 and FY06.



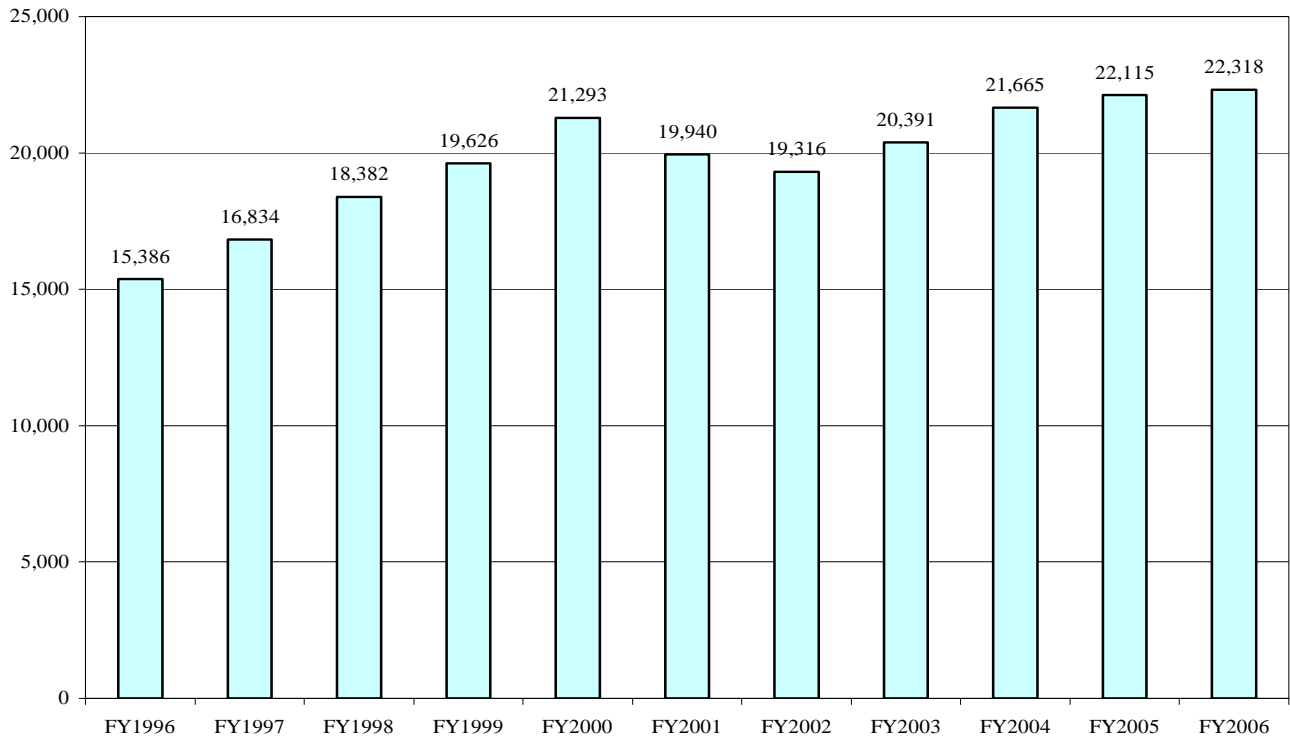
***Increase in Community-Based Offender Populations***

As shown in the charts below, probation and parole populations have generally increased over the past ten years, which in turn have led to increases in probation and parole revocations to prison. The probation population increased from 15,386 offenders in FY1996 to 22,318 offenders in FY2006, or by about 45 percent. The parole population increased from 2,200 offenders in FY1996 to 3,684 offenders in FY2006, or by about 67.5 percent.

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

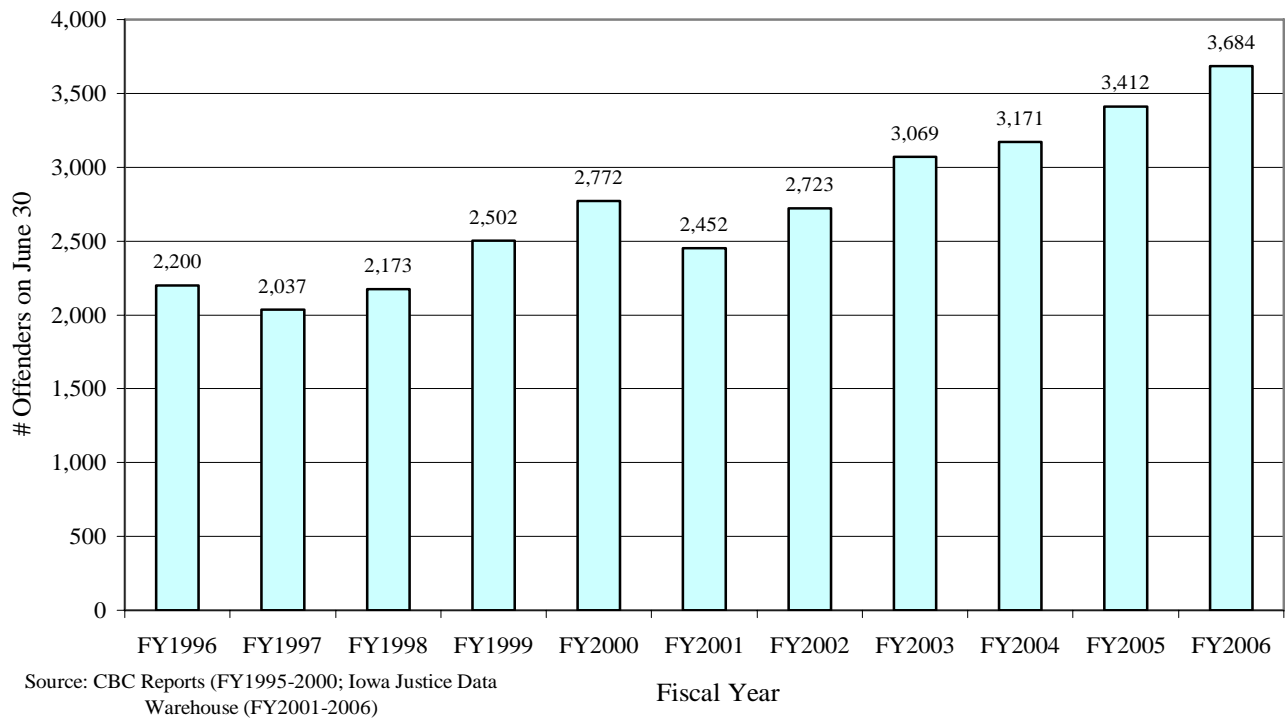
Projection of readmissions to prison of release violators is informed by the parole population count for the years FY1996 through FY2006. The recent increase in the parole population is expected to result in an increase in parole returns to prison.

**Probation Populations (Field Supervision)**



Source: CBC Reports (FY1995-2000; Iowa Justice Data Warehouse (FY2001-2006)

## Parole Populations (Field Supervision)



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

Much of the increase in “other” prison admissions and releases in recent years is due to the housing of federal prisoners/detainees (Tables 5 and 6). At mid-year 2006, there were 225 federal prisoners/detainees in Iowa prisons. For purposes of the prison population forecast, it is assumed that this number will remain constant throughout the forecast period.

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

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

While recent sentencing changes provide for parole eligibility for those sentenced under the Violent Crime Initiative, parole remains abolished for offenders sentenced under Chapter 901A. On June 30, 2006, there were 35 offenders serving sentences under Chapter 901A.

As of June 30, 2006, 895 offenders were serving sentences under *Iowa Code* section 902.12 or Chapter 901A. Sentencing changes enacted in FY2004 and FY2005 permit these offenders to be eligible for parole after serving 70 percent of their sentences, leaving an opportunity for parole between 70 percent and 85 percent. The extent to which the Board of Parole releases offenders prior to the 85 percent expiration will obviously affect the size of the prison population in future years. Had these inmates expired their sentences (assuming good time) under non-70% offenses carrying the same maximum term, CJJP estimates

that 708 would have been in prison on 6/30/06 rather than 895. Sixty-three of these offenders were released in FY2006 (compared to 34 in FY05).

By mid-year 2016, CJJP estimates that about 1,580 prisoners will be serving time under these mandatory sentencing provisions. While there is expected to be limited growth in those serving 70% Class C sentences (growth from 415 to 451), CJJP estimates that those serving 70% Class B sentences will rise from 406 to 966, as the first of these offenders will first become eligible for parole in mid-2014. Additional, substantial effects of these laws on the prison population will be realized beyond this forecasting period. For estimates of the make-up of the prison population in future years, see Table 10.

### ***New Concentration on Sex Offenders***

In response to a particularly heinous rape and murder of a young girl, in 2005 the Iowa General Assembly enacted legislation that significantly toughened sentences for sex offenders, primarily those whose victims are children. Three of the provisions of this legislation will have particular impact on the prison population:

- Life sentences for second and subsequent sex offenses
- An increase in the severity of penalties for some categories of Lascivious Acts with a Child
- Establishment of ten-year or lifetime post-release supervision for felony sex offenders.

Based on analysis of past admission trends, CJJP in 2005 estimated that the new Class A provision would result in admissions of 13 new Class A inmates per year. Although this provision has been in effect since July 1, 2005, no inmates have entered the Iowa prison system covered by this sentence. In this forecast CJJP is estimating such



admissions at one per quarter (accounting for 56 new inmates by mid-2016).

CJJP also estimates that, by mid-year 2016, revocations of the “special sentences” to be served after expiration of original prison terms will result in 143 more inmates in Iowa’s prisons. There will be additional revocations of special sentences of inmates completing terms of probation, but no estimate is made of that figure here.

With these new sex offender provisions, CJJP estimates that the number of offenders serving sentences for sex offenses in Iowa’s prisons will rise from 1,174 to 1,608 by mid-year 2016 (not including those serving time for violation sex offender registry violations, which are public order crimes). The full impact of the new sex offender legislation is not expected to be reached until 2028.

### ***Continuing Increases in Housing Class A felons***

Iowa has seen its population of institutionalized Class A felons rise from 198 in 1986 to 583 on June 30, 2006. In a change from past practices, the current forecast has attempted to estimate what will happen to this specific population over the next decade.

To achieve this estimate, it has been assumed that current Class A felons will die or leave the prison system due to other factors after serving approximately the same length of sentence as has true over the past 15 years (31 years). Should this pattern continue, it is projected that Iowa’s Class A felon population (not including sex offenders) will rise from its current level to 602 in 2011 and then begin to drop as more inmates die or otherwise leave the prison system than are admitted.

The number of Class A sex offenders is difficult to estimate, as a new Class A penalty for subsequent sex offenses was adopted in 2005, but no inmates have yet been received under this new provision. For the purpose of this forecast, it is estimated that four new Class A sex offenders will be admitted each year. With the passage of time, it will be possible to develop a more rigorous estimate of future admissions.

## OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE

As explained in this report, Iowa is receiving mixed signals as to what is happening to its prison population. While there are signs that the population may have reached a plateau – admissions for drug offenses, which have largely driven the population increases seen during the past decade, are dropping -- there are other signs suggesting that the population will continue to rise (e.g., increasing commitments for property offenses and renewed concentration on sex offenders).

One opportunity for addressing over-population in the prison system is the continued emphasis on the use of intermediate sanctions in the judicial districts. There is some evidence that the districts are having some success in safely maintaining offenders in the community, as in FY06 the number of probationers revoked to prison fell in three judicial districts (including the Fifth, Iowa's largest), and direct court commitments fell in others. Direct court commitments to prison have remained essentially stable since FY1999 and returns to prison have similarly remained stable since FY2003. With continued decreases in district court adjudications there is some hope that the long-term increase in new prison commitments seen by the State has reached its peak.

Another opportunity lies with the Board of Parole and the Department of Corrections. A major reason for the stability of Iowa's prison population between FY04 and FY06 has been an increase in paroles. This suggests that the Board and the Department of Corrections are working more in concert to ensure that when the Board is ready to consider an inmate for release, that person has fulfilled whatever treatment

requirements the Board has previously recommended.

As part of this effort, the Department of Corrections is developing a comprehensive reentry case management system that includes several elements intended to both reduce length-of-stay and improve offender outcomes after release. Some of its elements include

- beginning to plan for release at admission;
- completing a battery of assessments that will be used to develop a case management plan;
- identifying a targeted release date to help prioritize treatment programming;
- developing stronger linkages with community-based staff to ensure an inmate's smooth and rapid transition from institution to the community.

As this strategy becomes fully implemented it should assist in limiting future population growth, both from the standpoint of avoiding unnecessarily long length-of-stay and reducing returns to prison.

On the other hand, releases from prison due to expiration of sentence are at an all-time high. This may be due to a variety of factors, including inmates' refusal of parole, the parole board's desire to incapacitate some dangerous inmates as long as possible, and previous failures on parole and/or work release (about 43 percent of the institutional expirations in FY06 had had previous release opportunities). Other factors may also come into play, however, such as lack of treatment resources in the community and high parole and probation caseloads in departments of correctional services. In that context, funds allocated to community-based corrections and treatment programs are well spent, as maintaining offenders in the

community is much less costly than institutionalization. As Iowa addresses the needs of its corrections system, it would be wise to ensure that community-based resources are adequate.

A further opportunity lies in Iowa's response to drug offenders. There have been some hopeful signs vis-à-vis drug offenders in the past two years, as admissions for drug offenses have dropped (particularly admissions for Class B drug offenses). Iowa should continue examining drug offenders and drug sentences to ensure that those committed to prison for drug offenses could not be handled more effectively elsewhere or, perhaps, handled in prison for shorter periods of time.

With more drug treatment resources in the community, perhaps the number of drug offenders committed to prison can be reduced further. There is some evidence, for example, that drug courts can be effective in diverting some offenders from prison. There is also the possibility that some inmates could be safely released to receive drug treatment in the community rather than in prison. Given the number of drug offenders committed to prison in Iowa, one key to reducing future increases in Iowa's prison population must surely rest with how the justice system responds to these offenders.

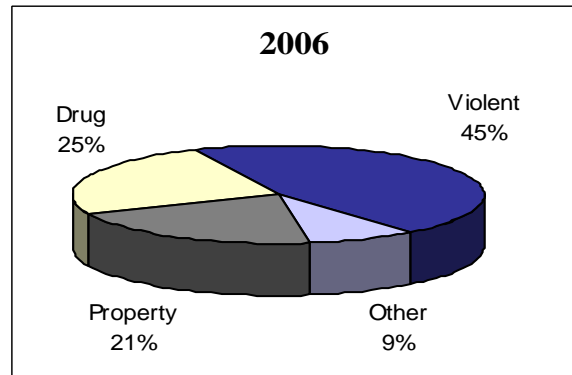
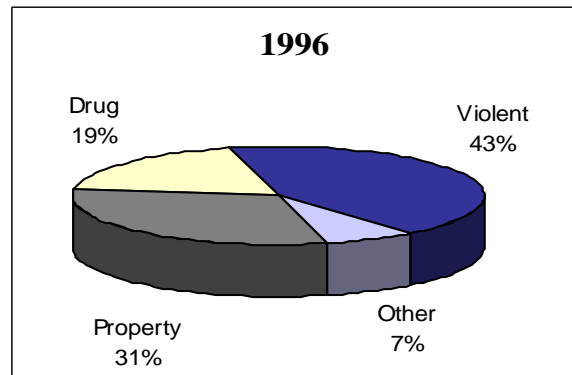
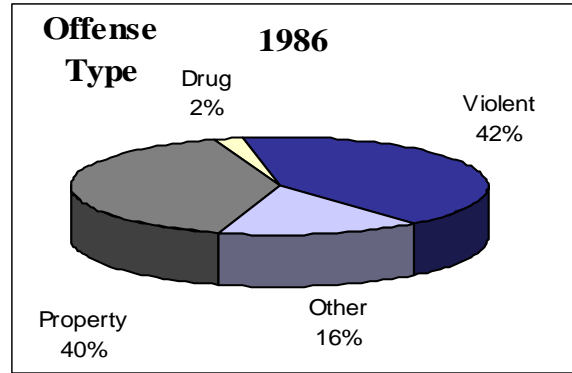
As noted previously, during the 2005 General Assembly considerable changes were made in legislation pertaining to sex offenders. The anticipated impact of these changes (as they currently exist) is included in the population forecast presented here. Included in this new legislation was the creation of a Sex Offender Task Force, established to study and make recommendations pertaining to sex offender policies in Iowa. This body has continued to examine the manner in which sex offenders

are dealt with in the State, perhaps providing an opportunity to lessen the impact of sex offenders both on potential victims and on the prison system. To the extent that this body is successful in bringing thoughtful change to Iowa's current (and currently-anticipated) practices with regard to sex offenders, the population changes forecasted here may be increased or reduced.

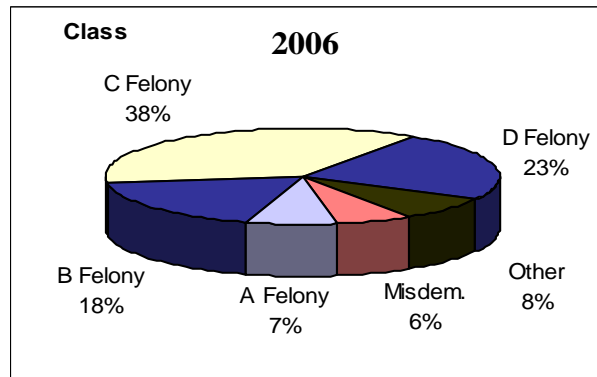
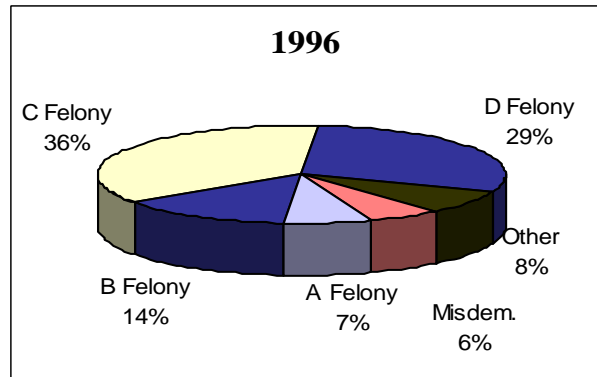
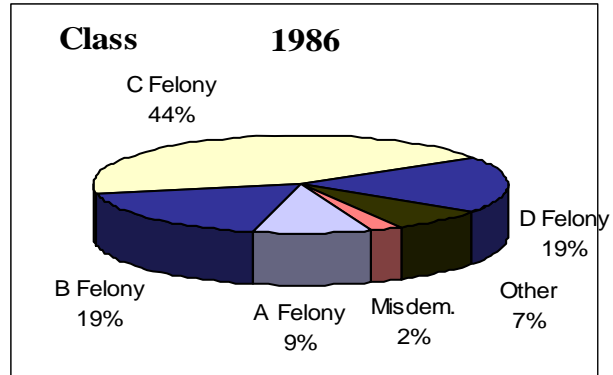
## THE CHANGING FACE OF IOWA'S PRISON POPULATION

Iowa's prison population has grown from 2,867 inmates at mid-year 1986, to 6,176 inmates at mid-year 1996, to 8,658 inmates at mid-year 2006. In addition to the large increase in prisoners, the offender population has changed in regard to offense type, age, race/ethnicity and sex.

Regarding offense types, the percent of inmates serving sentences for drug crimes (as their most serious offense) has increased from two percent in 1986, to 19 percent in 1996, to 25 percent in 2006. There has been a similar drop in property offenders over the period (40 percent in 1986 to 21 percent in 2006). The percentage of violent offenders has remained relatively stable.

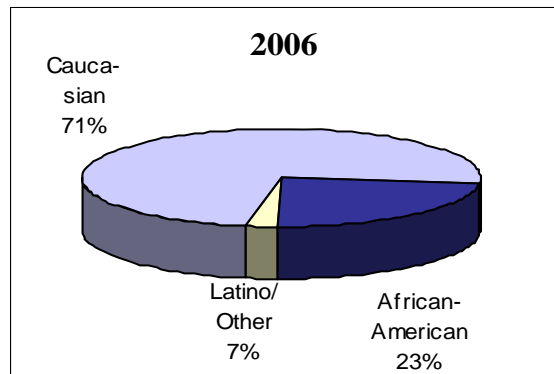
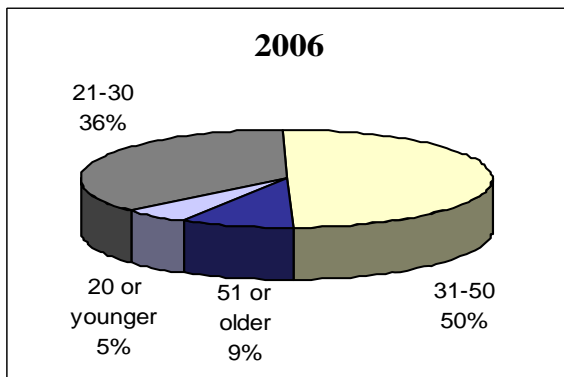
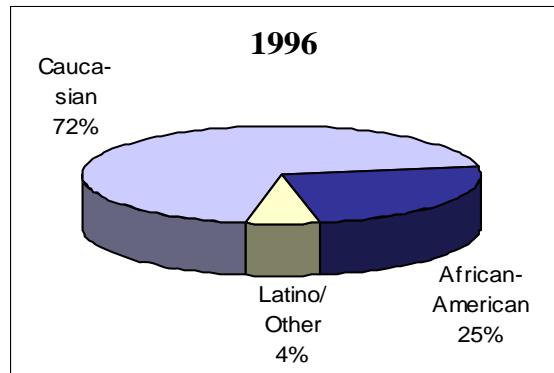
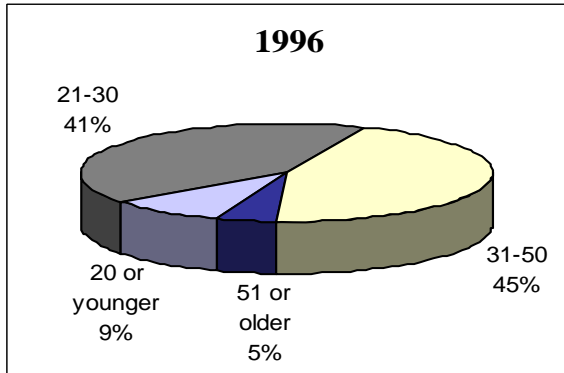
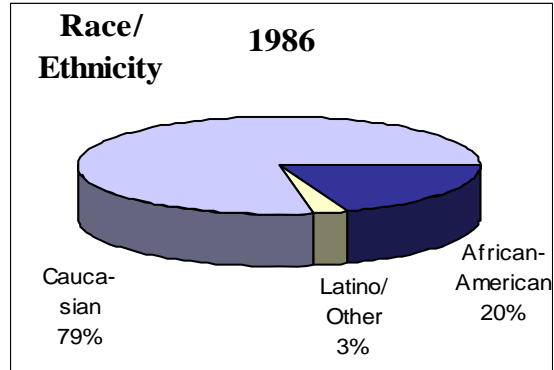
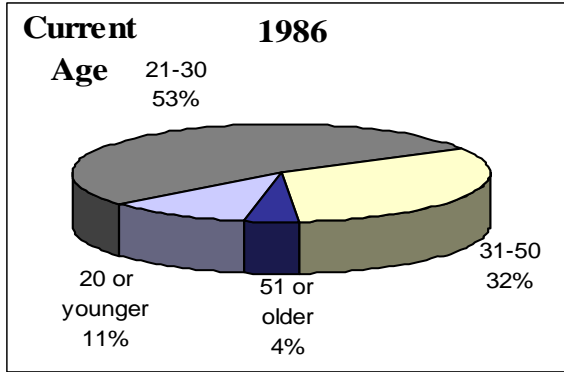


The distribution of sentences in the population has also changed over the past two decades. While there has been concern over the years about the rising “lifer” population, in fact the percentage of lifers in the population has dropped since 1986. The percentage of Class C lead sentences has dropped slightly over the period as well, while Class D sentences have risen since 1986. CJP predicts that the largest increase in the population in the next decade will occur among Class B felons (an increase from 1,441 to 2,388, or 65.7 percent), largely due to mandatory 70% terms. Increases of about 40 percent are anticipated for Class D felons and misdemeanants.



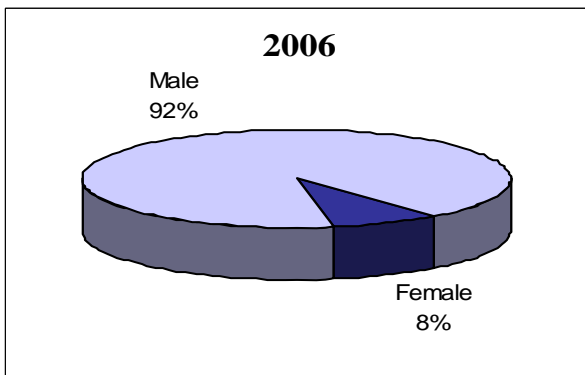
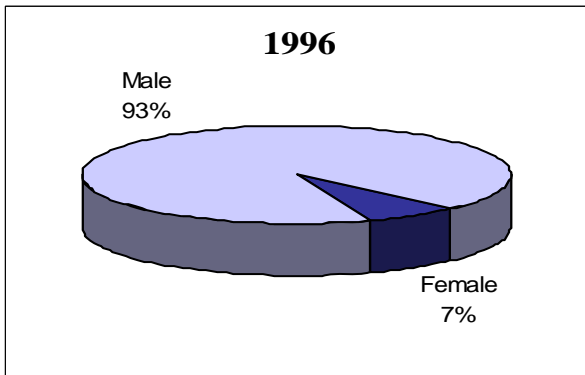
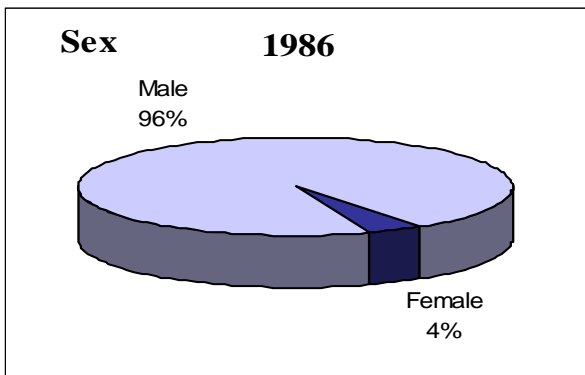
Iowa's prisoners are also older than in prior decades. The median age of the population has increased from 28 in 1986 to 30 in 1996 to 34 in 2006. During the twenty-year period, the percentage of inmates aged 30 and below has dropped from 64 percent to 41 percent and the percentage of inmates over fifty has more than doubled.

represented in Iowa's prisons. The percentage of Latino, Native American, and Asian inmates has steadily increased in Iowa, from 3 percent in 1986 to 4 percent in 1996 to 7 percent in 2006.



The percent of African-American inmates in Iowa's prison system increased from 20 percent in 1986 to 25 percent in 1996, but has since declined to 23 percent. Nonetheless, African-Americans are over-

CJJP estimates that at mid-year 2016, female inmates will make up about 8.7 percent of Iowa's prison population. This estimation is less than was true last year, as the female inmate population dropped between FY05 and FY06. Over time, however, the percent of female inmates has increased, from four percent in 1986 to seven percent in 1996 to eight percent in 2006. The current forecast projects that the female inmate population will continue to increase at a faster rate than men over the next ten years.



## FORECASTING THE PRISON POPULATION

### *Benefits of Forecasting*

- To make some determination of the number of inmates that may be incarcerated at some point in the future, if current justice system trends, policies and practices continue.
- To simulate alternative corrections futures based on specific changes in laws, policies and/or practices. For example, data from the forecast are used extensively in estimating changes resulting from proposed legislation.

### *Iowa's Forecasting Model*

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

- *Projected Prison Admissions.* This is accomplished through analysis of historical prison admissions data, obtained from the Adult Corrections Information System (ACIS), the Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON), and felony charges filed from the Iowa Justice Data Warehouse (which includes statewide court information). Projected admissions are made for various offense classes and types of offenses (e.g., Class C 70% offenders, Class C violent [non-sex] offenders, Class C sex offenders, and Class C non-violent offenders) in two separate categories described below. Sex offenders as separate categories have been broken out in this year's projection for the first time, in part because sex offenders tend to serve higher percentages of their sentences than other offenders. Projections are accomplished through ARIMA modeling, a statistical time series

technique, with adjustments based on felony charge filing projections and knowledge of recent law changes that may not yet be reflected in observed trends.

- *Projected Average Length of Stay.* This is accomplished through annual data collection conducted by CJJP utilizing ACIS and ICON information. Projected average lengths of stay are made for various offense classes and types of offenses in two separate categories described below.
- *Projected Releases of Offenders Who Are Incarcerated At the Onset of the Projection period ("decay").* This is accomplished through analysis of the prison population at the beginning of the projection period combined with historical data on numbers of inmates released.

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

- *New Admissions* are new court-ordered commitments and probation revocations. Length of stay for this category is defined as time served in prison prior to first release (which may be parole, work release, expiration of sentence, etc.).
- *Readmissions* include all offenders who had one or more prior unsuccessful conditional releases on their current commitments, along with those revoked from OWI facility placement. Length of stay for this category is defined as time served in prison from the last admission (or readmission) to release (which may be parole, work release, expiration of sentence, etc.). Please note that, while this category is labeled "readmissions", it includes some offenders who were not



previously incarcerated; examples include OWI offenders who were directly placed in community-based OWI treatment facilities but were later revoked.

New admissions are further categorized by whether or not the crime was a sex offense or another crime against persons. Crimes against persons are those offenses involving death, injury, attempted injury, abuse, threats, coercion, intimidation or duress. Examples of crimes against persons include all forms of homicide, assault, robbery, terrorism, child endangerment, first degree burglary and first degree arson. Examples of crimes not against persons include burglary and arson offenses other than first degree, drug offenses, forgery, theft and weapons possession (as opposed to use).

Regarding length of stay figures as contained in this report:

- “*No parole*” groups marked with an asterisk (\*) in Table 4 denote the *expected* length of stay of prisoners sentenced under Section 902.12 or Chapter 901A, effective for persons committing certain violent crimes after July 1, 1996. Data for Class C “no parole” inmates are estimated in this manner for the period between FY1997 and FY2004, but FY05 and FY06 data reflect actual length of stay.
- *Expected average length of stay for sexual predators* sentenced under Chapter 901A was computed based on those committed to prison for Chapter 901A offenses thus far. Average length of stay prior to passage of this law was accomplished by examining the average length of stay by year for the offense class that admitted sexual predators would have otherwise received. Note that a few of these predators who were sentenced to short terms have been

released, with relatively short average length-of-stay. This is reflected in FY05 and FY06 data. Over time it is expected that the length-of-stay for this group will increase, eventually approaching the original estimated length-of-stay for this group.

- *Other length of stay data* through FY2004 are based on samples of released prisoners, with FY05 and FY06 data based upon a census of departing inmates. These figures differ from average time-served data generated by the Board of Parole because: a) the data contained in this report include *all* types of releases, not just parole releases; b) the data contained in this report distinguish between first releases and re-releases; c) the data contained in this report exclude jail credit and other time not spent within the prison system; and d) BOP figures calculate the amount of time spent from admission to the parole *decision*, not actual release.
- “*Drunk Driving Initial Stay*” describes drunken drivers sentenced to prison who are awaiting placement at community-based treatment facilities.

Iowa’s prison population forecast is updated annually in order to take into consideration the most recent trends in prison admissions and average length of stay. While the model may be modified from year to year, its basic structure remains the same. When changes occur in justice system policy, however, forecast results may differ (occasionally substantially) from year to year. Trends may change from year-to-year and new statutes (e.g., new sex offender legislation) result in changes in admissions or length-of-stay. An example of how forecasts may change from year to year is found following the tables at the end of the report.

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

### ***Forecasting Assumptions***

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

- It is assumed that new prison admissions will increase by about 29 percent between FY2007 and FY2016.
- It is assumed that readmissions to prison will increase by about 17 percent between FY2007 and FY2016.

### ***Acknowledgments***

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

- For providing information on current and planned prison population capacities: John Baldwin, Deputy Director, Department of Corrections, and Lettie Prell, Research Director, Iowa Department of Corrections.
- For developing the original methodologies of our prison population forecasting and policy simulation tool: Mary Mande, former director of the Colorado Statistical Analysis Center and corrections research consultant.
- For assistance in continuing a series of reports originally conducted under her authorship: Lettie Prell, Research Director, Iowa Department of Corrections.

## APPENDIX: STATISTICAL TABLES

<b>Table 1. Mid-Year Prison Populations and Capacities: Total</b>					
<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Inmates June 30th</b>	<b>Increase (Decrease)</b>	<b>% Change</b>	<b>Total Prison Capacity</b>	<b>Population as % of Capacity</b>
1996	6,176	484	8.5%	4,201	147.0%
1997	6,636	460	7.4%	4,951	134.0%
1998	7,431	795	12.0%	5,701	130.3%
1999	7,230	(201)	-2.7%	5,801	124.6%
2000	7,635	405	5.6%	6,772	112.7%
2001	8,083	448	5.9%	6,772	119.4%
2002	8,141	58	0.7%	6,772	120.2%
2003	8,361	220	2.7%	6,972	119.9%
2004	8,607	246	2.9%	6,989	123.2%
2005	8,577	(30)	-0.3%	7,238	118.5%
2006	8,658	81	0.9%	7,240	119.6%
Forecast:					
2007	9,056	88	4.6%	7,424	122.0%
2008	9,507	451	5.0%	7,434	127.9%
2009	9,811	304	3.2%	7,434	132.0%
2010	9,984	173	1.8%	7,434	134.3%
2011	10,157	173	1.7%	7,434	136.6%
2012	10,338	181	1.8%	7,434	139.1%
2013	10,556	218	2.1%	7,434	142.0%
2014	10,824	268	2.5%	7,434	145.6%
2015	11,096	272	2.5%	7,434	149.3%
2016	11,383	287	2.6%	7,434	153.1%

Note: Populations exclude sex offender civil commitment unit.

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

**Table 2. Mid-Year Prison Populations and Capacities: Females**

<b>Year</b>	<b># Women June 30th</b>	<b>Increase (Decrease)</b>	<b>% Change</b>	<b>Capacity for Women</b>	<b>Popula- tion as% of Capacity</b>
1996	447	52	13.2%	260	171.9%
1997	521	74	16.6%	260	200.4%
1998	616	95	18.2%	260	236.9%
1999	541	(75)	-12.2%	460	117.6%
2000	604	63	11.6%	573	105.4%
2001	641	37	6.1%	573	111.9%
2002	670	29	4.5%	573	116.9%
2003	704	34	5.1%	573	122.9%
2004	723	19	2.7%	573	126.2%
2005	754	31	4.3%	573	131.6%
2006	718	(36)	-4.8%	573	125.3%
<b>Forecast:</b>					
2007	745	27	3.8%	573	130.0%
2008	772	27	3.6%	573	134.7%
2009	799	27	3.5%	573	139.4%
2010	826	27	3.4%	573	144.2%
2011	853	27	3.3%	573	148.9%
2012	880	27	3.2%	573	153.6%
2013	907	27	3.1%	573	158.3%
2014	934	27	3.0%	573	163.0%
2015	961	27	2.9%	573	167.7%
2016	988	27	2.8%	573	172.4%

Note: Mid-year 1999 population and capacity do not include Iowa inmates temporarily housed out-of-state and the beds utilized in the prison out of state.

Source: E-1 Reports and ICON; forecast by CJJJ

<b>Table 3. Mid-Year Prison Populations and Capacities: Males</b>					
<b>Year</b>	<b># Men June 30th</b>	<b>Increase (Decrease)</b>	<b>% Change</b>	<b>Capacity For Men</b>	<b>Population as % of Capacity</b>
1996	5,729	432	8.2%	3,941	145.4%
1997	6,115	386	6.7%	4,691	130.4%
1998	6,815	700	11.4%	5,441	125.3%
1999	6,689	(126)	-1.8%	5,341	125.2%
2000	7,031	342	5.1%	6,199	113.4%
2001	7,442	411	5.8%	6,199	120.1%
2002	7,471	29	0.4%	6,199	120.5%
2003	7,657	186	2.5%	6,399	119.7%
2004	7,884	227	3.0%	6,416	122.9%
2005	7,823	(61)	-0.8%	6,665	117.4%
2006	7,940	117	1.5%	6,667	119.1%
<b>Forecast:</b>					
2007	8,311	371	4.7%	6,851	121.3%
2008	8,735	424	5.1%	6,861	127.3%
2009	9,012	277	3.2%	6,861	131.4%
2010	9,158	146	1.6%	6,861	133.5%
2011	9,304	146	1.6%	6,861	135.6%
2012	9,458	154	1.7%	6,861	137.9%
2013	9,649	191	2.0%	6,861	140.6%
2014	9,890	241	2.5%	6,861	144.1%
2015	10,135	245	2.5%	6,861	147.7%
2016	10,395	260	2.6%	6,861	151.5%

Note: Populations exclude sex offender civil commitment unit.

Source: E-1 Reports and ICON; forecast by CJPJ

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

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	% Change 1996- 2006
<b>New Admissions:</b>												
*No Parole - Murder-2nd	114	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	464	307%
*No Parole - Other Class B	72	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	232	222%
No Parole - Class C	35	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	84	86	146%
*No Parole - Habitual Class C	55	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	139	153%
*No Parole - Sex Predators	44	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	33	44	0%
B Felony Persons	75	116	113	135	96	112	111	135	114	124	114	52%
B Felony Non-Persons	26	35	39	17	41	44	32	33	35	36	31	19%
B Felony Sex									127	146	134	
C Felony Persons	36	41	45	46	50	51	52	48	43	40	36	0%
C Felony Non-Persons	23	25	24	24	24	24	22	20	20	20	20	-13%
C Felony Sex									57	53	53	
D Felony Persons	21	22	20	22	24	25	23	23	19	19	19	-10%
D Felony Non-Persons	13	14	16	16	16	15	15	13	13	12	12	-8%
D Felony Sex									29	32	26	
Other Felony	42	43	52	57	47	44	41	35	38	33		-100%
Other Felony Non-Persons									35	32	32	
Other Felony Persons									42	64	79	
Other Felony Sex									80	25	33	
Agg Misd Persons	9	11	10	11	11	10	9	10	10	9	9	0%
Agg Misd Non-Persons	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	7	7	7	7	-13%
Agg Misd Sex									11	12	9	
Serious Misd	9	8	9	6	8	8	7	8	7	6	5	-44%
Drunk Driving Initial Stay	4	3	3	4	3	2	5	6	5	5	5	25%
<b>Readmissions:</b>												
B Felony	21	28	36	63	30	27	16	23	27	23	18	-14%
C Felony	17	21	22	22	19	18	14	12	12	13	12	-29%
D Felony	11	12	12	12	13	11	10	9	8	9	8	-27%
Other Felony	36	35	38	33	24	20	21	14	22	18	13	-64%
Drunk Driving Returns									8	10	9	
All Misdemeanors	7	9	6	9	9	7	8	6	6	6	5	-29%
Violator Placement	2	2	2	2	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	150%

Source: ACDS and ICON, compiled by CJJP

Note: FY96 figures updated 4/27/06 from ICON

Assumption: Those serving 70% sentences (i.e., "no paroles") released midway between 70% and 85%

Notes: All data prior to FY2005 are based on samples of exiting prisoners, typically those released during the first 4-6 months of the calendar year. "No parole" groups marked with an asterisk (\*) reflect sentences under Section 902.12 or Chapter 901A, effective for persons committing certain violent crimes after July 1, 1996; time served for these groups for 1996 denote actual length of stay *prior to* the law change,. Time served from 1997-2006 denotes *expected* length of stay unless there have been actual releases in those categories.

Length-of-stay for sex offenders prior to FY04 is not currently available. Figures for "persons" offenders prior to FY04 include sex offender releases. Figures for FY04 and thereafter do not. For further explanation of forecasting categories and time served calculations, please refer to the section, *Forecasting the Prison Population*.

**Table 5. Prison Releases by Release Reason: FY1996-2006**

	<b>FY1996</b>	<b>FY1997</b>	<b>FY1998</b>	<b>FY1999</b>	<b>FY2000</b>	<b>FY2001</b>	<b>FY2002</b>	<b>FY2003</b>	<b>FY2004</b>	<b>FY2005</b>	<b>FY2006</b>	<b>% Change, FY1996-2006</b>
To Parole	1,369	1,325	1,333	1,599	1,311	1,336	2,080	2,301	2,053	2,305	2,307	68.5%
To Work Release	925	848	920	972	1,197	1,120	1,209	1,163	1,272	1,334	1,304	41.0%
To OWI Facility	207	252	244	310	319	264	215	214	221	199	209	1.0%
Expiration of Sentence	364	493	578	781	904	927	794	989	972	1,035	1,081	197.0%
To Shock Probation	246	259	225	262	225	273	252	222	197	175	177	-28.0%
Other Violator Releases	410	450	497	457	300	251	276	370	398	481	495	20.7%
Escapes	6	5	3	3	5	3	1	5	1	0	5	-16.7%
Other Final Discharges	11	21	6	13	16	11	11	18	19	7	48	336.4%
Other Releases	133	137	134	259	228	609	633	747	772	838	606	355.6%
<i>Total Releases</i>	3,671	3,790	3,940	4,656	4,505	4,794	5,471	6,029	5,905	6,374	6,232	69.8%

Source: E-1 Reports and ICON.

**Table 6. Prison Admissions by Admission Reason: FY1996-2006**

	<b>FY1996</b>	<b>FY1997</b>	<b>FY1998</b>	<b>FY1999</b>	<b>FY2000</b>	<b>FY2001</b>	<b>FY2002</b>	<b>FY2003</b>	<b>FY2004</b>	<b>FY2005</b>	<b>FY2006</b>	<b>% Change, FY1996- 2006</b>
<b>New Court Commitments</b>	1,626	1,760	1,989	2,054	2,201	2,139	2,057	2,210	1,971	2,006	2,094	29%
<b>New/Probation Revocations</b>	948	941	1,194	950	1013	1,156	1,322	1,484	1,454	1,512	1,516	60%
<b>Sub-Total, New Admits</b>	<b>2,574</b>	<b>2,701</b>	<b>3,183</b>	<b>3,004</b>	<b>3,214</b>	<b>3,295</b>	<b>3,379</b>	<b>3,694</b>	<b>3,425</b>	<b>3,518</b>	<b>3,610</b>	<b>40%</b>
<b>Parole Returns</b>	390	346	320	331	405	495	552	725	762	809	970	149%
<b>Parole - Violator Program</b>	191	159	105	124	74	43	69	76	70	69	75	-61%
<b>Probation - Violator Program</b>	381	423	493	447	279	256	309	368	403	394	376	-1%
<b>Work Release - Viol. Program</b>	23	23	16	7	17	13	8	9	34	22	13	-43%
<b>Total Violator Placements</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>-22%</b>
<b>Shock Probation Returns</b>	74	100	109	82	85	80	136	93	80	82	85	15%
<b>Escape Returns</b>	215	207	188	130	185	194	216	275	291	84	6	-97%
<b>Work Release Returns</b>	110	111	139	95	138	182	165	201	232	466	471	328%
<b>OWI Facility Returns</b>	72	59	65	81	50	53	68	55	80	90	85	18%
<b>Sub-Total, Re-Admits</b>	<b>1,456</b>	<b>1,428</b>	<b>1,435</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>1,233</b>	<b>1,316</b>	<b>1,523</b>	<b>1,802</b>	<b>1,952</b>	<b>2,016</b>	<b>2,081</b>	<b>43%</b>
<b>Other Admissions</b>	118	115	117	153	465	637	645	753	723	717	637	440%
<b>Total Admissions</b>	<b>4,148</b>	<b>4,244</b>	<b>4,735</b>	<b>4,454</b>	<b>4,912</b>	<b>5,248</b>	<b>5,547</b>	<b>6,249</b>	<b>6,100</b>	<b>6,251</b>	<b>6,328</b>	<b>53%</b>
	<b>FY1996</b>	<b>FY1997</b>	<b>FY1998</b>	<b>FY1999</b>	<b>FY2000</b>	<b>FY2001</b>	<b>FY2002</b>	<b>FY2003</b>	<b>FY2004</b>	<b>FY2005</b>	<b>FY2006</b>	<b>% Change</b>
<b>New Court Commitments</b>	1,626	1,760	1,989	2,054	2,201	2,139	2,057	2,210	1,971	2,006	2,094	29%
<b>New/Probation Revocations</b>	948	941	1,194	950	1,013	1,156	1,322	1,484	1,454	1,512	1,516	60%
<b>Re-Admits</b>	1,456	1,428	1,435	1,297	1,233	1,316	1,523	1,802	1,952	2,016	2,081	43%
<b>Other Admissions</b>	118	115	117	153	465	637	645	753	723	717	637	440%

Note: admission figures may vary slightly from previous publications.

Source: E-1 Reports and ICON.



<b>Table 7. Prison Admissions: Actual and Projected</b>					
	<i>New Admissions:</i>		<i>Readmissions:</i>		
	#	% Change	#	% Change	
<b>Actual:</b>					
FY1996	2,574		1,456		
FY1997	2,701	5%	1,428	-2%	
FY1998	3,183	18%	1,435	0%	
FY1999	3,004	-6%	1,297	-10%	
FY2000	3,214	7%	1,233	-5%	
FY2001	3,295	3%	1,316	7%	
FY2002	3,379	3%	1,523	16%	
FY2003	3,694	9%	1,802	18%	
FY2004	3,425	-7%	1,952	8%	
FY2005	3,520	3%	2,018	3%	
FY2006	3,610	3%	2,082	3%	
<b>Forecast:</b>					
FY2007	3,676	2%	2,148	3%	
FY2008	3,889	6%	2,135	-1%	
FY2009	3,999	3%	2,181	2%	
FY2010	4,104	3%	2,221	2%	
FY2011	4,209	3%	2,267	2%	
FY2012	4,320	3%	2,321	2%	
FY2013	4,427	2%	2,378	2%	
FY2014	4,533	2%	2,421	2%	
FY2015	4,643	2%	2,469	2%	
FY2016	4,751	2%	2,514	2%	

Note: For an explanation of forecast categories, please refer to the previous section, *Forecasting the Prison Population*.  
Source: CJP, based on data obtained from the Adult Corrections Information System and Iowa Corrections On-line Network (ICON).

<b>Offense Type</b>	<b>FY1996</b>	<b>FY1997</b>	<b>FY1998</b>	<b>FY1999</b>	<b>FY2000</b>	<b>FY2001</b>	<b>FY2002</b>	<b>FY2003</b>	<b>FY2004</b>	<b>FY2005</b>	<b>FY2006</b>	<b>96-'06 % Change</b>
Arson	19	21	15	18	16	18	16	19	27	24	27	42.1%
Assault	232	255	302	283	329	328	385	406	340	433	463	99.6%
Burglary	384	409	433	376	432	391	341	356	378	393	389	1.3%
Criminal Mischief	34	33	32	29	35	29	39	38	43	50	51	50.0%
Drug Offenses	478	533	651	662	839	901	960	1,091	1,101	1,048	987	106.5%
Flight/Escape	20	17	24	24	17	30	29	40	24	16	10	-50.0%
Forgery/Fraud	223	233	289	221	182	245	248	275	228	245	272	22.0%
Kidnapping	9	14	17	16	13	10	5	16	11	12	15	66.7%
Murder/Manslaughter	57	72	58	51	51	53	48	78	39	63	53	-7.0%
OWI/Traffic	245	280	393	442	408	370	350	395	373	364	436	78.0%
Pimping/Prostitution	27	20	28	15	22	12	22	34	27	31	17	-37.0%
Robbery	109	83	95	95	120	88	72	81	69	75	54	-50.5%
Sex Offenses	211	200	236	222	208	268	261	234	213	261	262	24.2%
Theft	389	402	464	403	406	394	423	462	405	356	371	-4.6%
Weapons	88	74	63	57	52	56	53	66	34	55	63	-28.4%
All Other Offenses	49	55	83	90	84	102	127	103	113	92	140	185.7%
<b>Total New Admissions</b>	<b>2,574</b>	<b>2,701</b>	<b>3,183</b>	<b>3,004</b>	<b>3,214</b>	<b>3,295</b>	<b>3,379</b>	<b>3,694</b>	<b>3,425</b>	<b>3,518</b>	<b>3,610</b>	<b>40.2%</b>

<b>Offense Type</b>	<b>FY1996</b>	<b>FY1997</b>	<b>FY1998</b>	<b>FY1999</b>	<b>FY2000</b>	<b>FY2001</b>	<b>FY2002</b>	<b>FY2003</b>	<b>FY2004</b>	<b>FY2005</b>	<b>FY2006</b>	<b>96-'06 % Change</b>
Drug	478	533	651	662	839	901	959	1,091	1,101	1,048	987	106.5%
Violent	648	663	756	698	777	797	815	860	721	866	874	34.9%
Property	1,040	1,079	1,217	1,037	1,044	1,063	1,056	1,127	1,064	1,044	1,097	5.5%
OWI/Traffic	245	280	393	442	408	370	350	395	373	364	436	78.0%
Other	163	146	166	165	146	164	199	221	166	196	216	32.5%
<b>Total New Admissions</b>	<b>2,574</b>	<b>2,701</b>	<b>3,183</b>	<b>3,004</b>	<b>3,214</b>	<b>3,295</b>	<b>3,379</b>	<b>3,694</b>	<b>3,425</b>	<b>3,518</b>	<b>3,610</b>	<b>40.2%</b>

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

Source: Adult Corrections Information System and Iowa Corrections Offender Network, compiled by CJJP.

**Table 10. Forecasted Change in Prison Population, by Offense Class**

Offense Class	Actual on 6/30/2006	Estimated Change After:		
		One year	Five years	Ten years
<b>A Felons</b>	568	1.9%	6.0%	4.9%
<b>A Felons sex offenses</b>	17	17.6%	111.8%	229.4%
<b>B Felons 70% sentences</b>	253	10.7%	68.1%	152.3%
<b>B Felons 70% sex sentences</b>	153	11.1%	56.9%	114.1%
<b>B Felons vs. Persons</b>	377	11.8%	38.5%	45.9%
<b>B Felons sex offenses</b>	155	-1.7%	-16.8%	-25.8%
<b>B Felons not vs. Pers.</b>	503	7.1%	23.5%	50.5%
<b>C Felons 70% sentences</b>	415	-6.7%	-14.2%	8.7%
<b>C Felons vs. Persons</b>	345	3.6%	-16.6%	-33.8%
<b>C Felons sex offenses</b>	625	13.1%	41.6%	30.6%
<b>C Felons not vs. Pers.</b>	1,538	4.2%	20.1%	33.3%
<b>D Felons vs. Persons</b>	347	9.5%	14.1%	23.6%
<b>D Felons sex offenses</b>	153	-10.5%	-30.5%	-36.8%
<b>D Felons not vs. Pers.</b>	1,365	8.8%	29.4%	52.7%
<b>Other Felons 70% sentences</b>	54	-1.1%	78.2%	201.9%
<b>Other Felons vs. Persons</b>	42	21.4%	112.1%	152.8%
<b>Other Felons sex offenses</b>	23	20.7%	40.7%	13.4%
<b>Other Felons not vs. Pers.</b>	498	6.9%	1.4%	1.5%
<b>Agg. Misd. vs. Persons</b>	170	2.5%	6.1%	10.2%
<b>Agg. Misd. Sex offenses</b>	48	-10.7%	-44.9%	-42.8%
<b>Agg. Misd. not vs. Persons</b>	278	-0.3%	9.9%	22.8%
<b>Special Sentence</b>	0	--	--	--
<b>Serious Misdemeanants</b>	12	35.4%	19.1%	19.2%
<b>OWI Offenders</b>	308	-11.0%	-11.8%	-5.6%
<b>Violators</b>	186	-11.0%	-14.0%	-15.6%
<b>Safekeepers/Compact/Federal</b>	225	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>8,658</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>17.3%</b>	<b>31.5%</b>
<b>Total Sex Offenders</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>26.7%</b>	<b>37.0%</b>
<b>Total 70% Sentences</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>27.7%</b>	<b>80.5%</b>

### Projected Iowa Prison Populations, 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006

