

Iowa Prison Population Forecast FY2007-2017

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

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INTRODUCTION

This is the seventeenth 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 FY2017, 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 9,700 in FY2017, it is suggesting that recent history indicates that population pressures on Iowa's prison system will continue after some abatement in the short term.

This year's forecast suggests that current policies and procedures will result in a smaller prison population in ten years than the previous four forecasts. Nonetheless, after a brief period of decline, this forecast shows a resumption of increases after FY09. Some of the eventual increase is due to recent changes in policy. In FY2006, 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 334 sex offenders to the prison population between 6/30/2007 and 6/30/2017. This forecasted increase is probably an underestimation, as the impacts of some of the 2005 changes are yet uncertain.

While new drug admissions to prison dropped for the third consecutive year, they nonetheless remained at a high level. New cocaine-related admissions reached a new high in FY07, an ominous trend for a state with a high rate of African-American incarceration. Thus, despite a fourth straight year of decrease in felony case filings, prison admissions continue at a relatively high rate.

There is 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 only three prisoners were released to the special sentence by the end of September, 2007. Anticipating their eventual impact on the prison population, therefore, cannot rely entirely on an examination of past justice system practices.

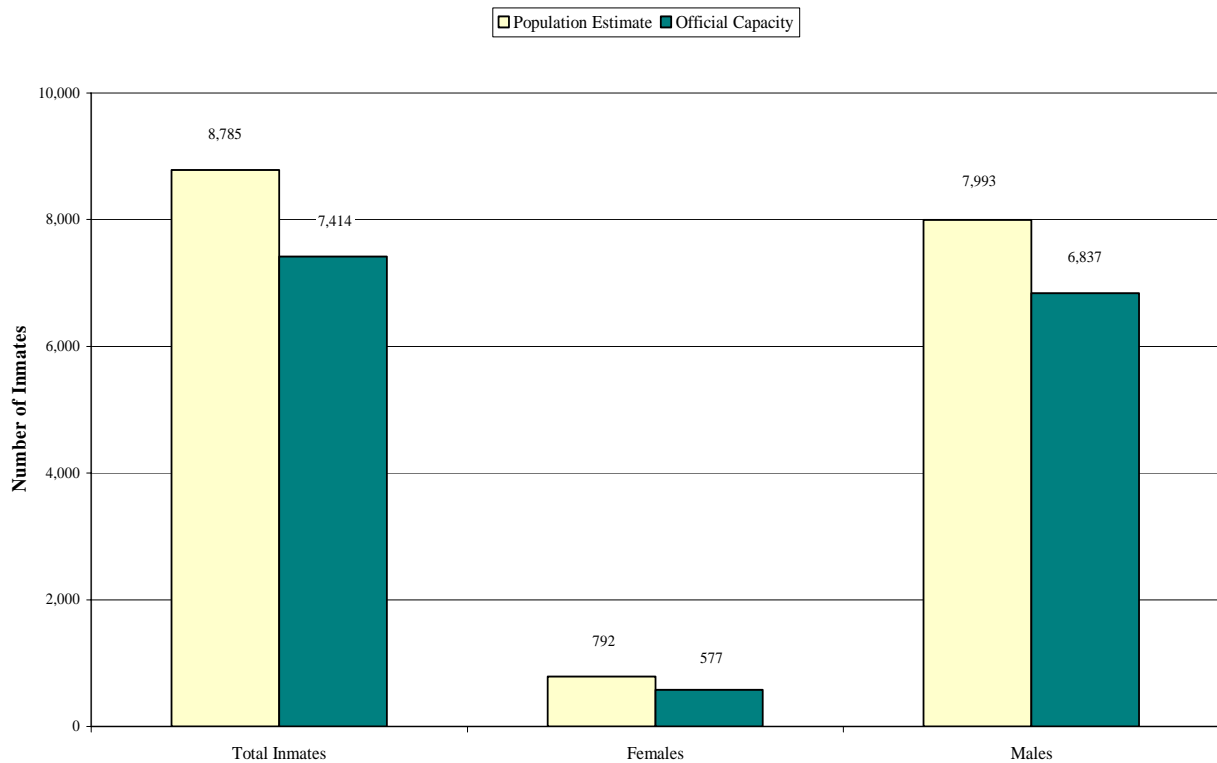
Thus, this report is not an attempt to *predict* the future of Iowa's prison population. Instead, it is meant to provide an indication of the direction Iowa can anticipate its prison population will move under current policies and procedures. As these are modified, the State can anticipate different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

SHORT-TERM OUTLOOK

By June 30, 2008, Iowa's prison population is expected to exceed official capacity by about 1,371 inmates, or by about 18.5 percent, if current offender behaviors and justice system trends, policies, and practices continue (Table 1).¹ Women's facilities are expected to hold about 219 more inmates than the official capacity, and men's facilities are expected to hold about 1,156 more inmates than the official capacity (Tables 2 and 3)

The level of crowding in women's facilities is expected to exceed the level of crowding in men's facilities. The female inmate population is projected to exceed capacity by about 38.2 percent, and the male inmate population is projected to exceed capacity by about 16.9 percent, by mid-year 2008.

Projected Populations & Official Capacities: Mid-Year 2008



Source Data: Tables 1-3

¹ Tables may be found in the appendix.

LONG-TERM PROJECTED POPULATIONS

Total Inmates

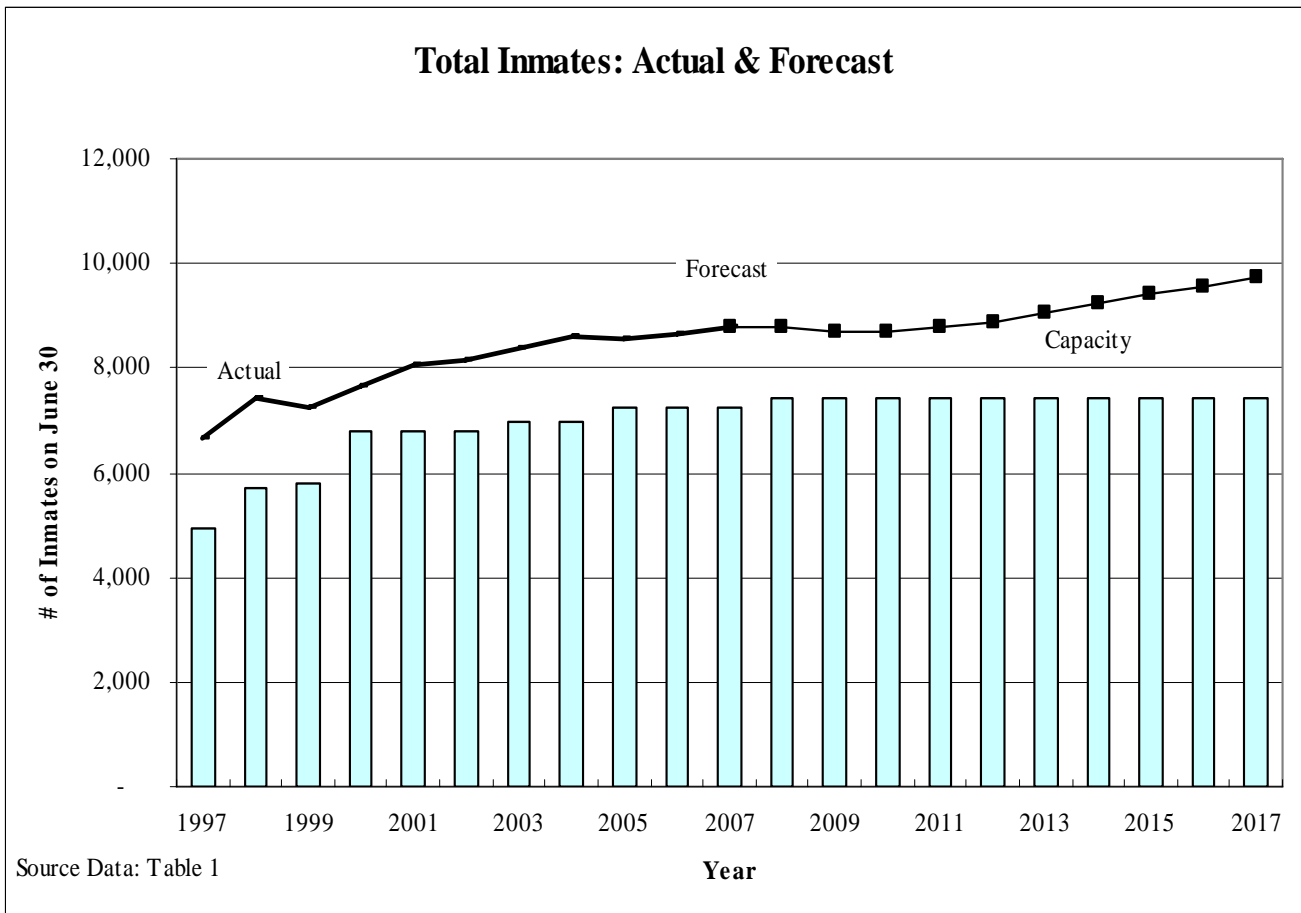
If current offender behaviors and justice system trends, policies, and practices continue, Iowa's prison population may be expected to increase from 8,807 inmates on June 30, 2007 to about 9,730 inmates on June 30, 2017, or by about 10.5 percent over the ten-year period (Table 1).

Male & Female Inmates

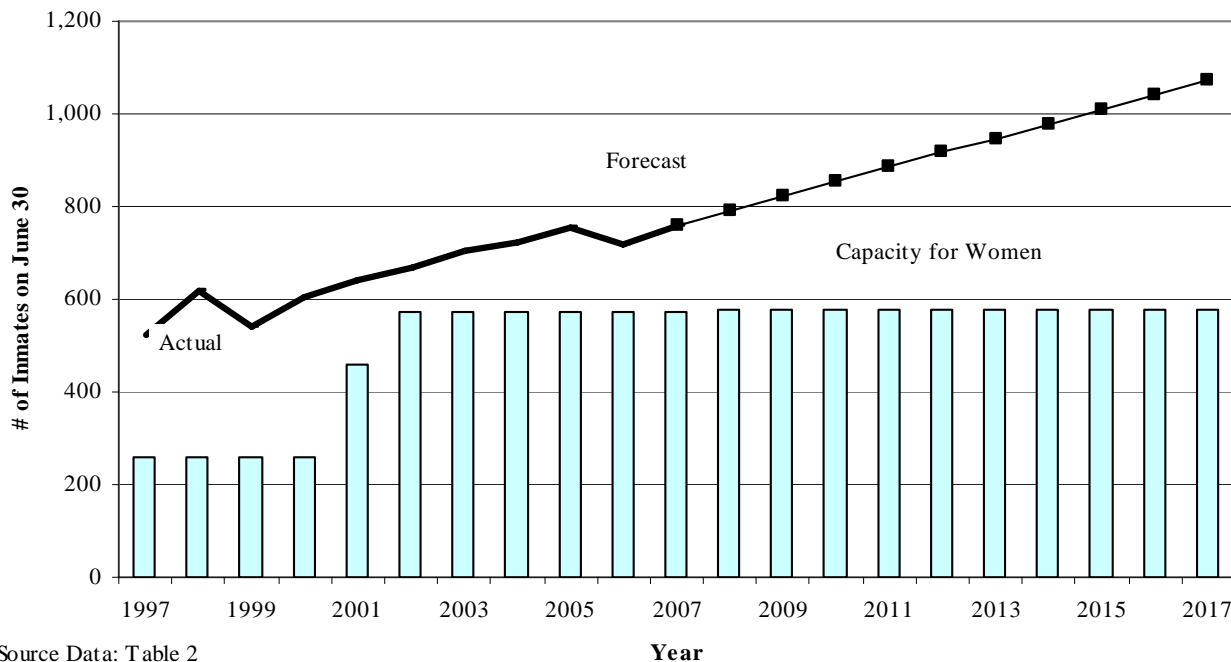
The female inmate population is projected to increase from 761 inmates on June 30, 2006 to about 1,071 inmates by mid-year 2017, or by about 41 percent over the ten-year period (Table 2). The population of male inmates is expected to increase by about 7.6 percent during this same period (Table 3).

Prison Capacity

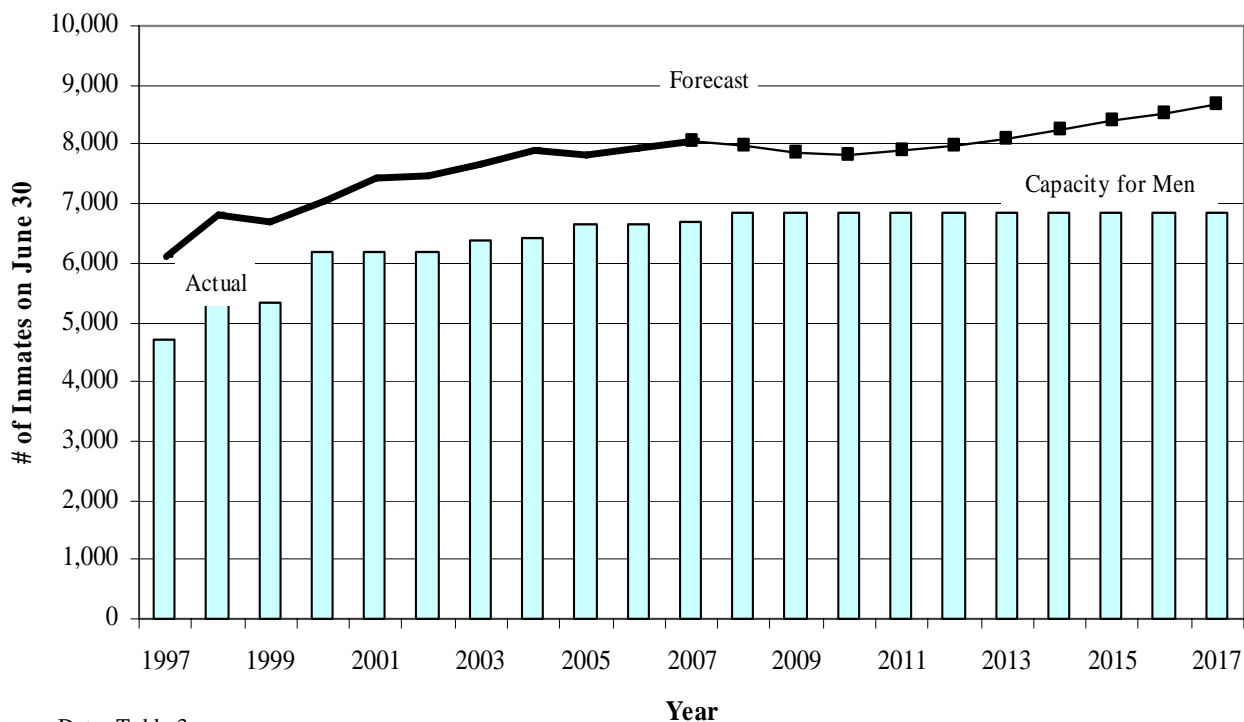
When compared with official Department of Corrections prison population capacities, and taking into consideration increased prison capacity that will be made available as a result of currently authorized prison construction projects, the female inmate population is projected to exceed capacity by about 87 percent, and the male inmate population is projected to exceed capacity by about 27 percent, by mid-year 2017 (Tables 2 and 3).



Female Inmates: Actual & Forecast



Male Inmates: Actual & Forecast



FACTORS REDUCING PRISON GROWTH

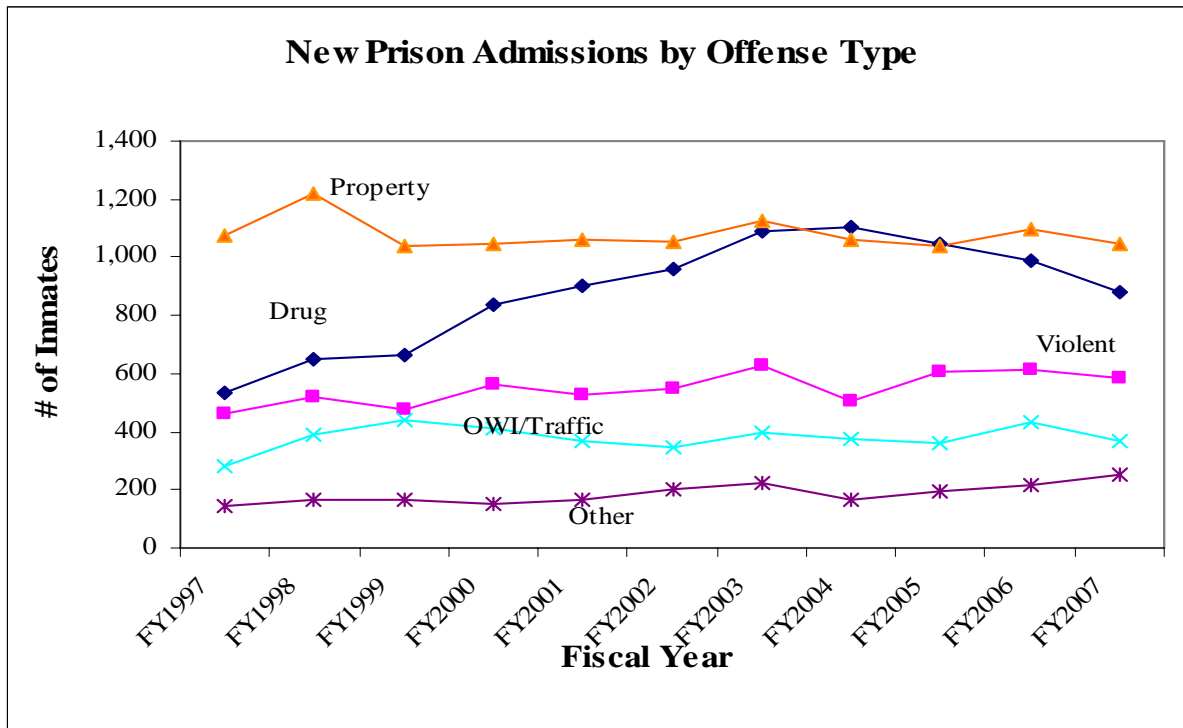
Last year, CJPJ projected 11,383 inmates by mid-year 2016, if current offender behaviors and justice system trends, policies, and practices continued. The current forecast for mid-year 2016 is 9,576, or 1,807 fewer inmates than projected last year – and a forecast population of 9,730 by mid-year 2017. This decrease from last year’s forecast appears to be due to two primary factors:

- A continued drop in admissions for drug-related crimes; and
- A slight drop in the level of returns after a long period of increase.

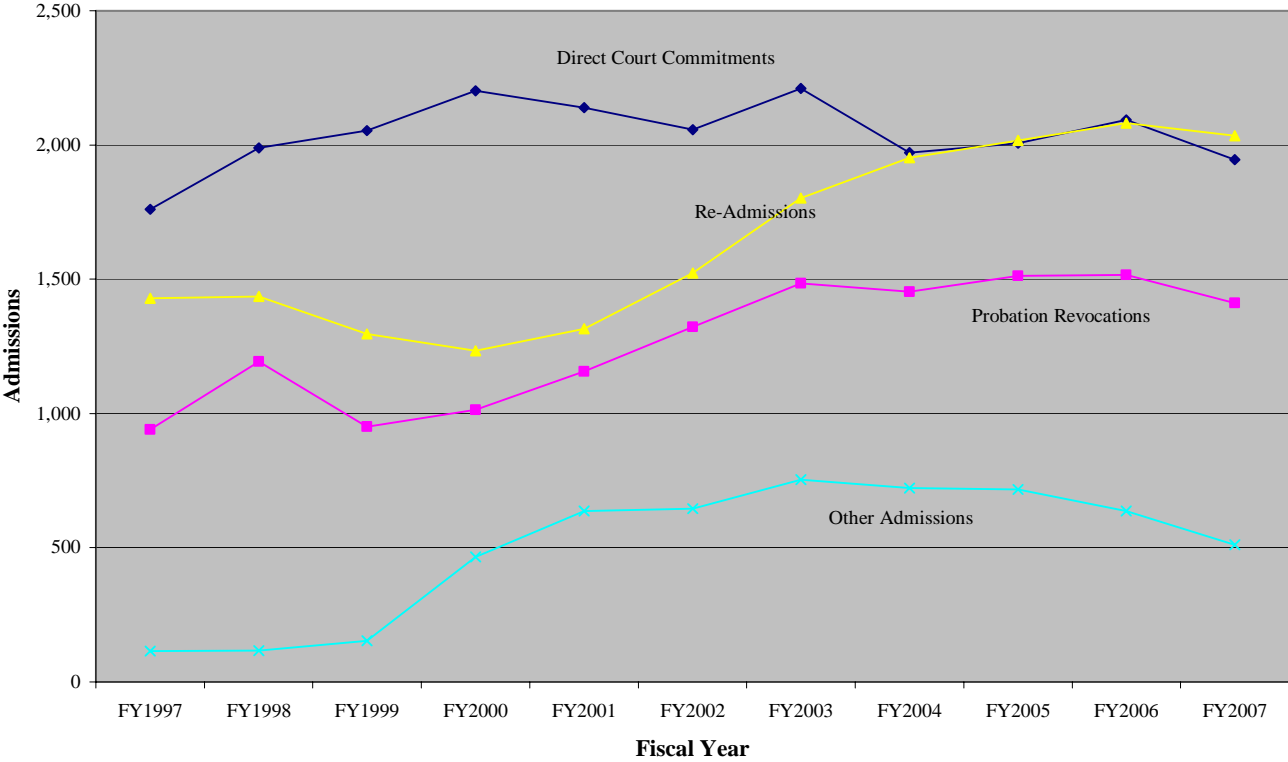
While changes enacted in the 2004 and 2005 legislative sessions will eventually assist in stemming the growth of the inmate population, these changes have had minimal impact through the end of FY2007.

Decreases in Some Types of Prison Admissions

All types of prison admissions have generally increased during the past decade (Table 8). 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. In FY07 new admissions dropped by 252. For the first time since FY99, there was also a drop in *returning* inmates. Both these categories dropped more in the second half of the fiscal year than they did in the first half.



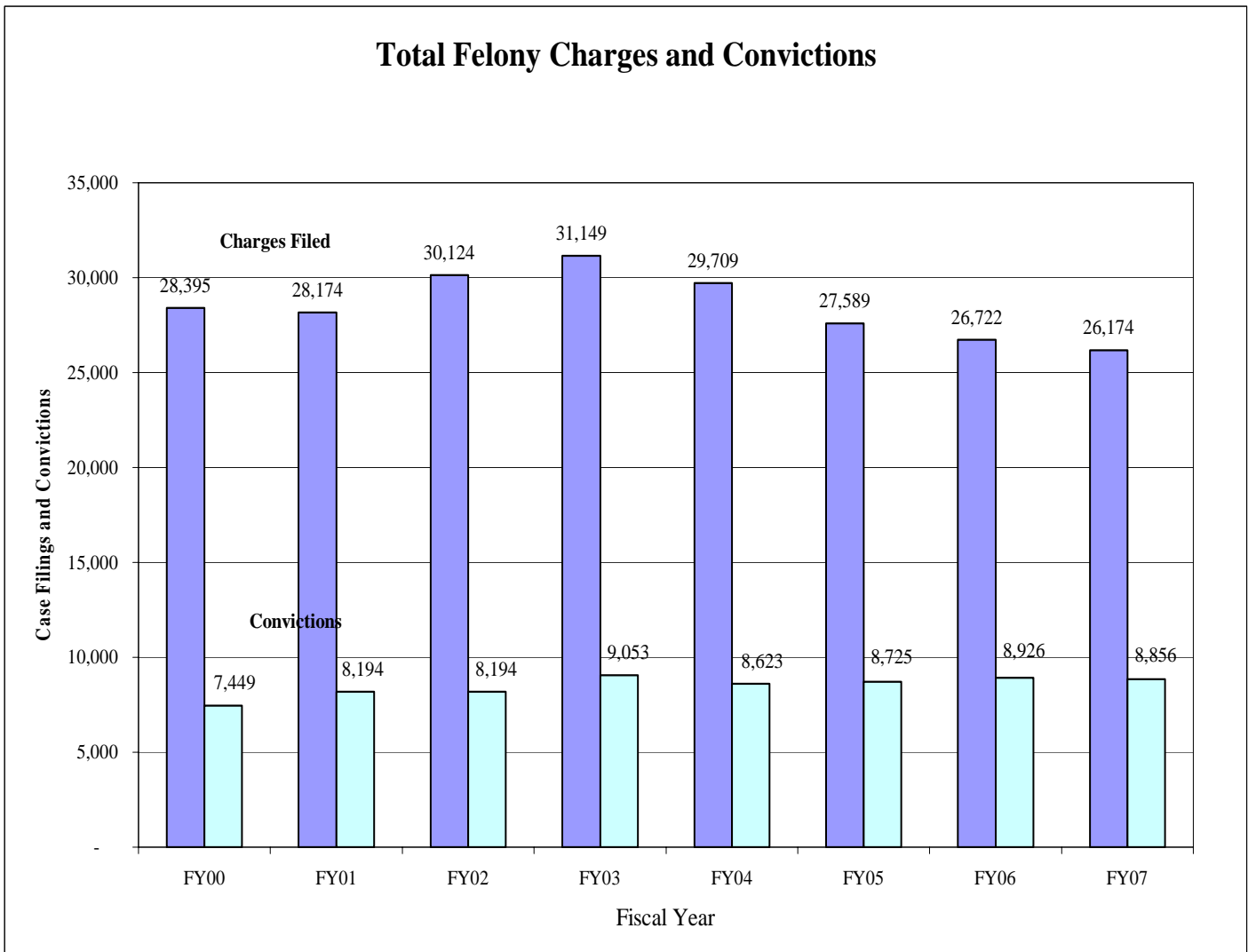
Admissions to Iowa Prisons



Decreases in Felony Charges Filed

Projections of new prison admissions are informed by felony charges filed and felony convictions in the Iowa District Court. As shown in the chart below, felony charges have peaked and then dropped since FY2000. Overall, felony filings have dropped 7.5 percent since FY2000 (although the drop since FY2003 is 15.7 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 37 percent and “other felonies” have dropped 20 percent. With decreases during the last four fiscal years, trends analysis suggests that felony charges are likely to stabilize or continue to drop.

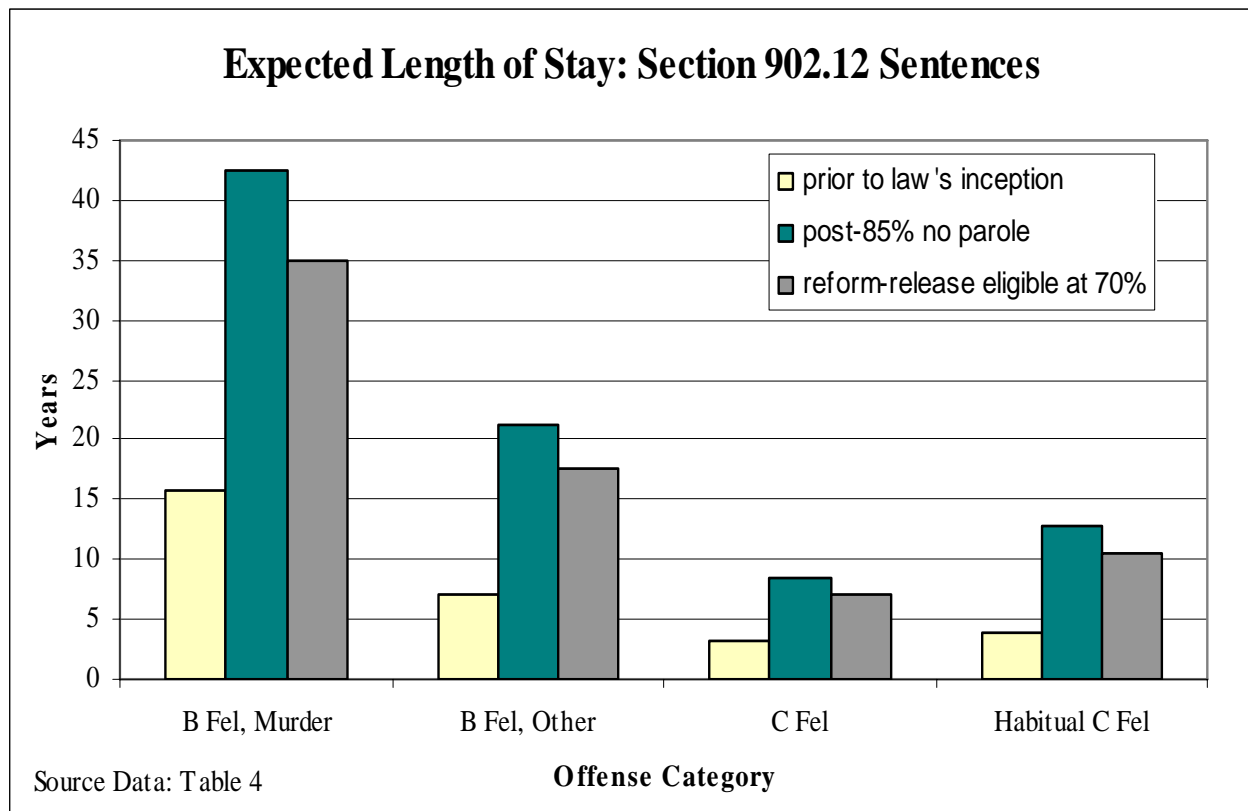
Accompanying this decrease in felony charges has been a decrease in felony convictions. Felony convictions also peaked in FY03 (at 9,053) and have since dropped 2.2 percent (to 8,856).



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.

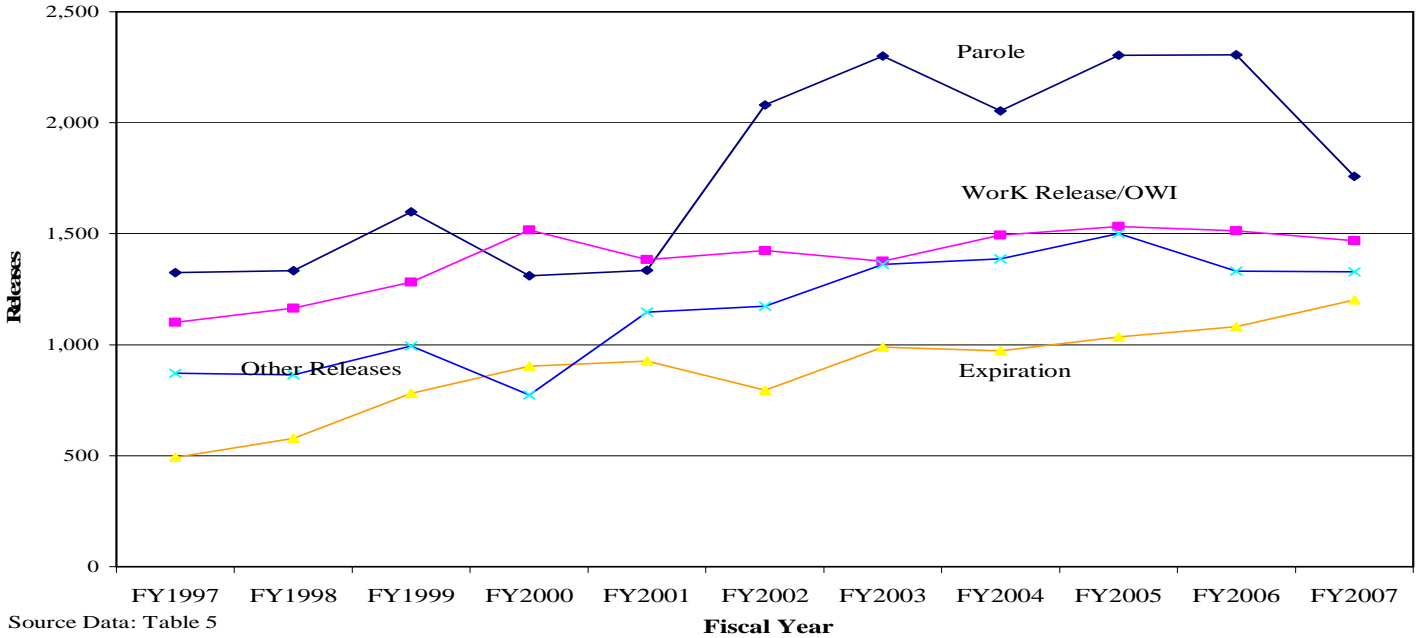
Due to these changes, the expected length of stay for these offenses increased greatly (Table 4). However, under changes enacted during FY2004 and FY2005, all persons previously admitted to prison for these crimes have become eligible for parole or work release after serving 70 percent of their sentences. As of 6/30/07, of the 855 inmates serving minimum sentences under Iowa Code sections 902.12, CJJP estimates that 357 would have been released by 6/30/17 under the original 85 percent law. If this group, instead, were released at their 70 percent eligibility date, 484 will have been released. If release occurs, on average, midway between 70 percent and 85 percent, 397 will have been released. In addition, CJJP estimates that another 52 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 FY2015, 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 114 Class B inmates who will have passed the 70 percent point of their sentences and will be eligible for parole or work release.



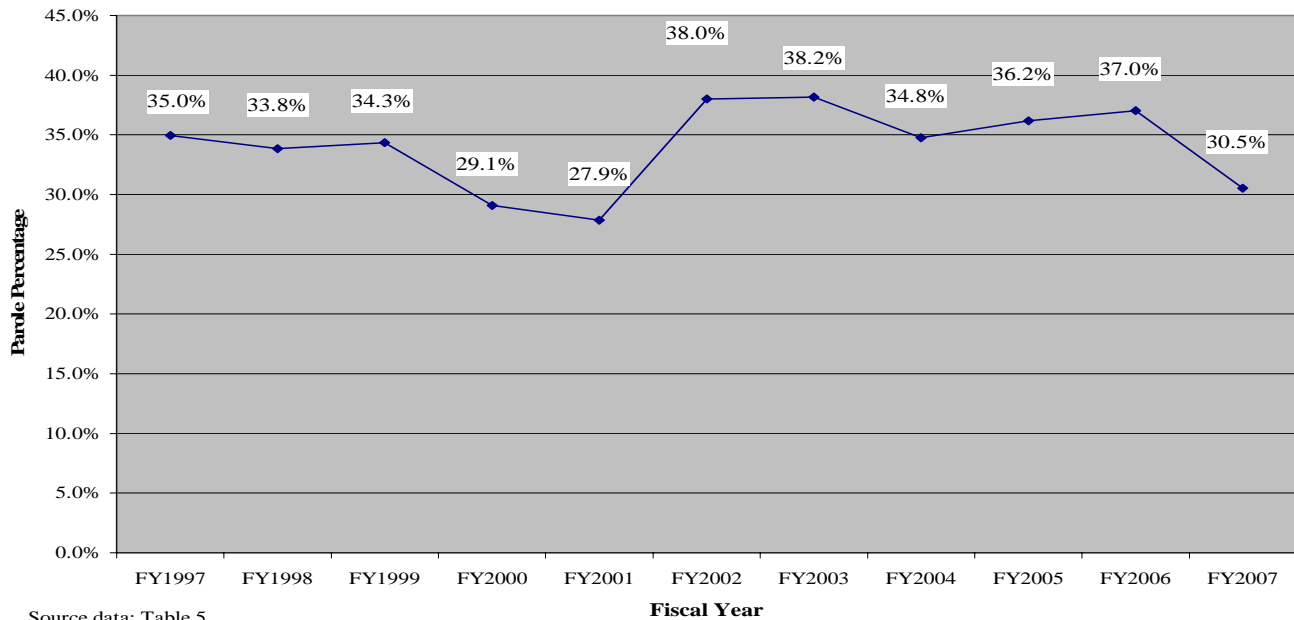
Increases in Paroles

After record-high paroles in FY06 (2,307), paroles in FY07 dropped to their lowest level in five years (table 5). While the number of parole releases in FY07 was above that for FY01, the end-of-year population in FY01 was 8,101, or about 700 less than at the end of FY07. As a percentage of total releases, paroles also dropped to their lowest rate since FY2000-2001. During the decade 34.3 percent of all releases were paroles; the figure in FY07 was 30.5 percent.

Prison Releases FY1997-FY2007



Paroles as a Percentage of Releases



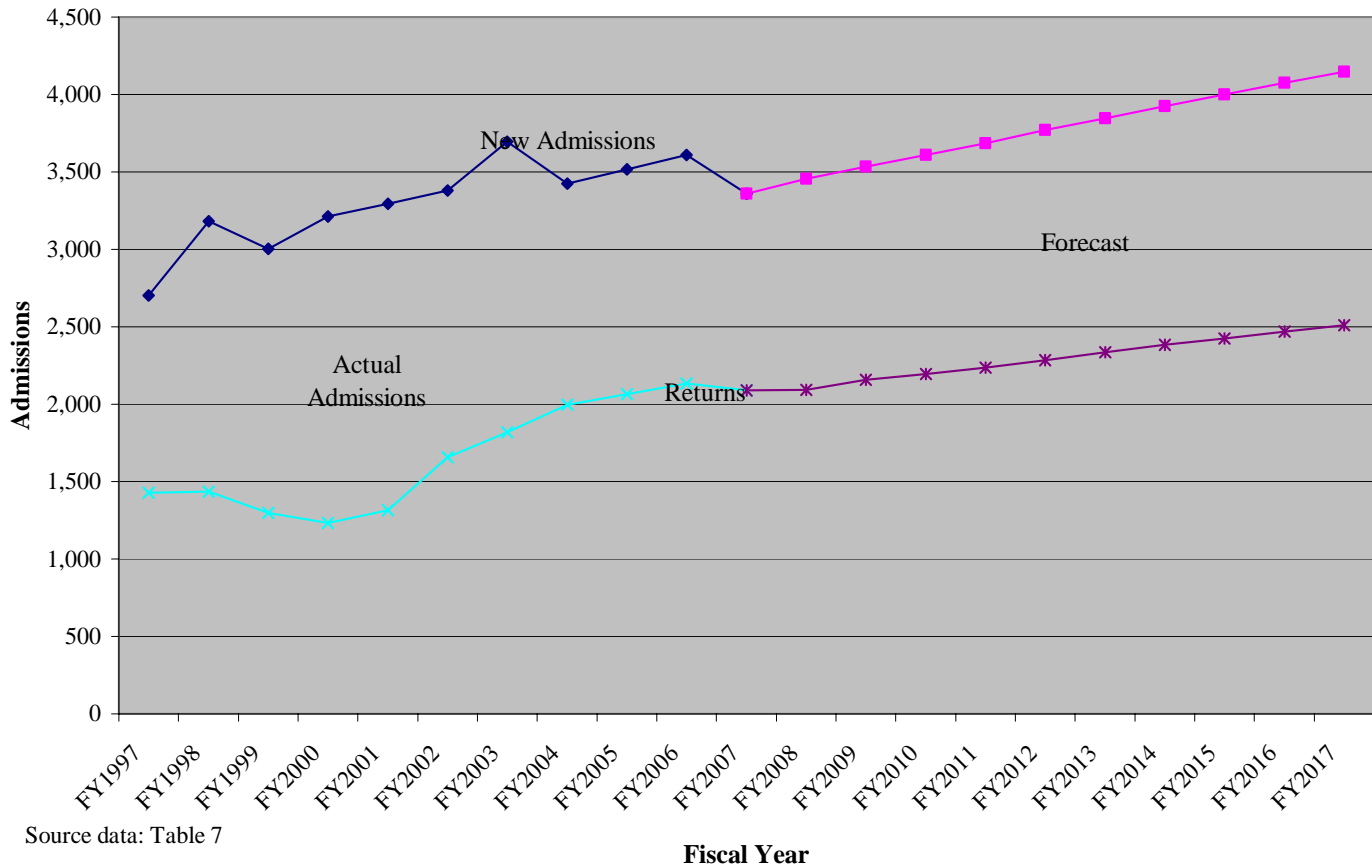
FACTORS INFLUENCING PRISON GROWTH

Despite the sentence modifications enacted in FY04 and FY05, the current forecast indicates a continued long-term 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 3,358 admissions in FY2007 to about 4,147 admissions in FY2017, or by about 23.5 percent (Table 7). Despite a decrease in FY07, readmissions are projected to increase from 2,088 admissions in FY2007 (including violators) to about 2,509 admissions in FY2017, or by about 20.2 percent.

Prison Admissions: Actual & Forecast

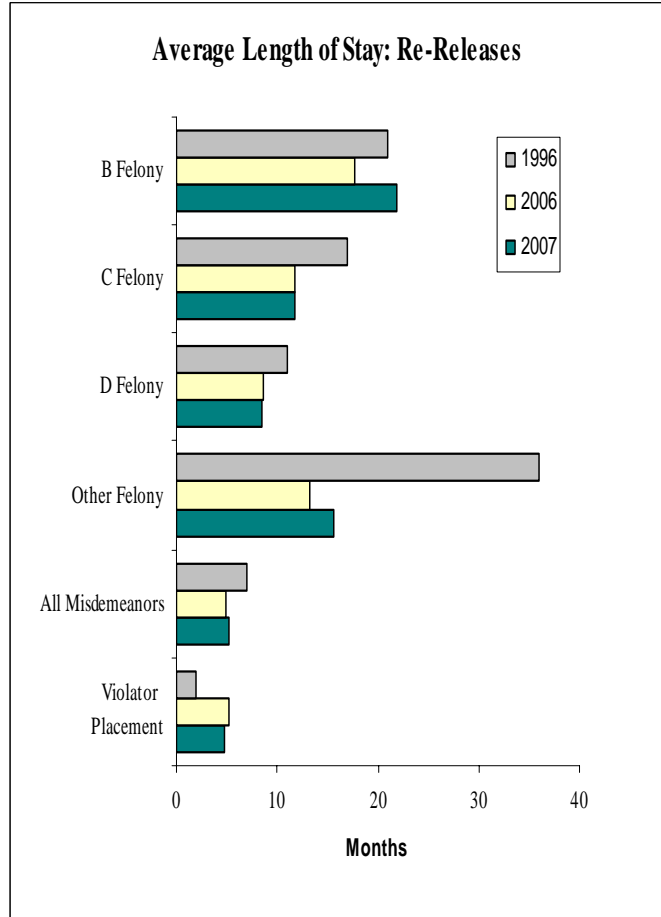
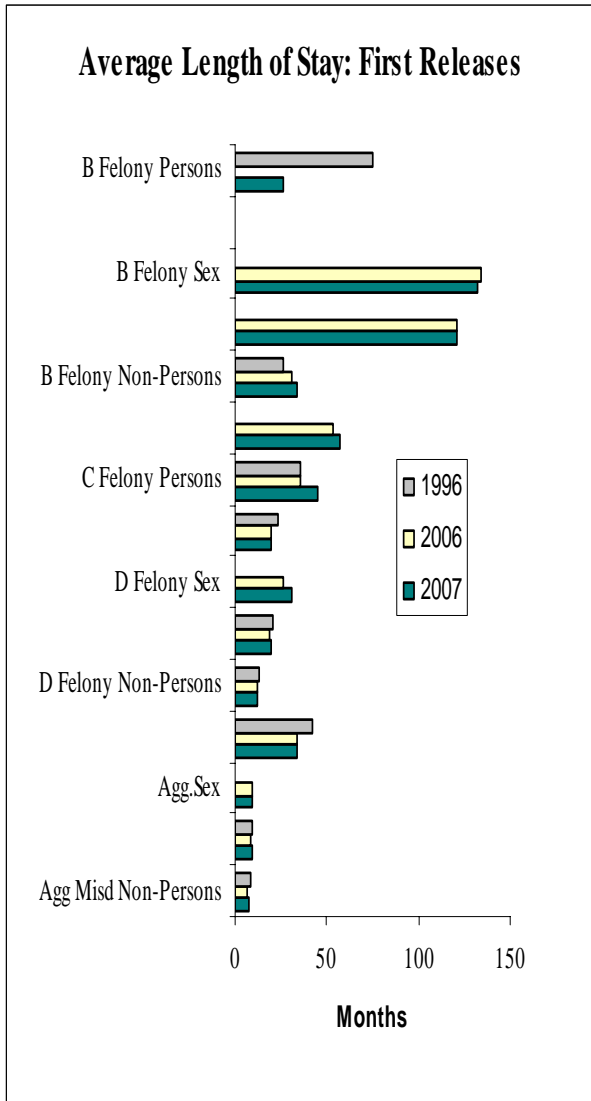


Increases in Inmate Average Length of Stay

Average time served in prison prior to release for rose slightly for both new admissions and returns in FY2007 (Table 4).² Comparing FY07 figures with FY96 one sees a mixture of increases and decreases, with offenders committing crimes against persons tending to show increases and other offenders showing decreases. Generally, inmates released for a second or subsequent time on a sentence in FY07 tended to serve less time than was true in FY97, although there were some slight increases from FY06.

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

Note, too, that slight variations in average length-of stay can have considerable impact on the prison population. If the 3,246 “first release” inmates in FY07 had been released at the same point as “first release” inmates in FY06 (i.e., in 19.2 months instead of 20.1 months), the result would be 232 fewer inmates, less those returned for violations. Thus, the size of the prison population is very sensitive to variations in average length-of-stay.



Source Data: Table 4. Data prior to FY2004 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.

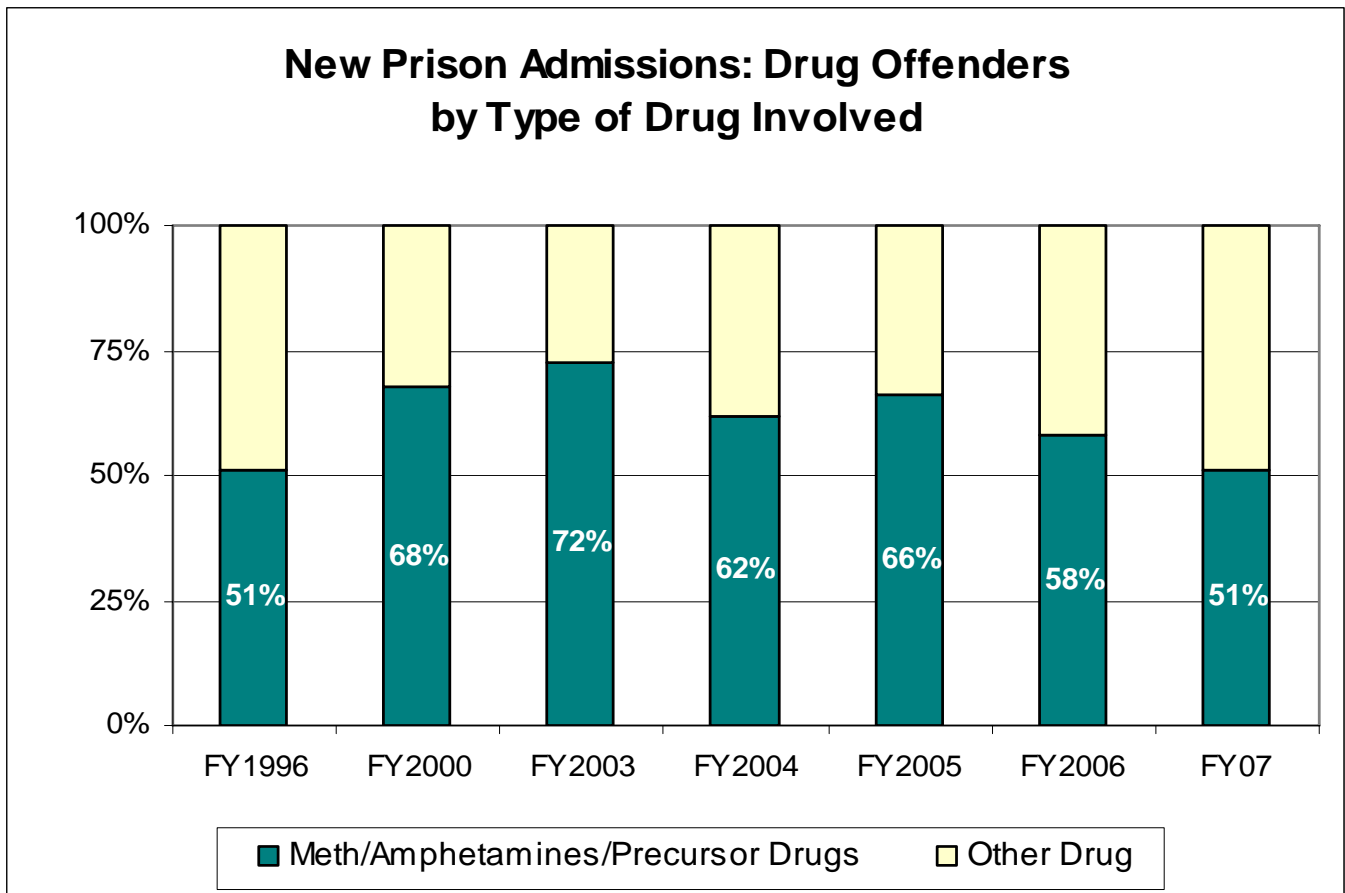
² See the section “Forecasting the Prison Population” for a description of admission and release categories.

Increased Admissions of Drug Offenders

Although FY2007 saw a third straight year of declines in drug admissions to prison (from 987 to 881), 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 appears 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. CJJP analysis of Department of Corrections' records reveals that, of drug offenders admitted to prison during FY2007, about 51 percent had offenses involving methamphetamines, amphetamines, or precursor substances, the same percentage as found during the first quarter of calendar year 1996. Based on this information, CJJP estimates that prison admissions for meth-related drug crimes increased from about 244 admissions in FY1996 to about 448 admissions in FY2007, with a high of 794 in FY2003.

The decrease in meth-related admissions since FY2003 appears largely due to legislation attacking methamphetamine manufacturing; meth-related admissions dropped 118 between FY05 and FY06 and another 125 between FY06 and FY07.



Increases in Community-Based Offender Populations

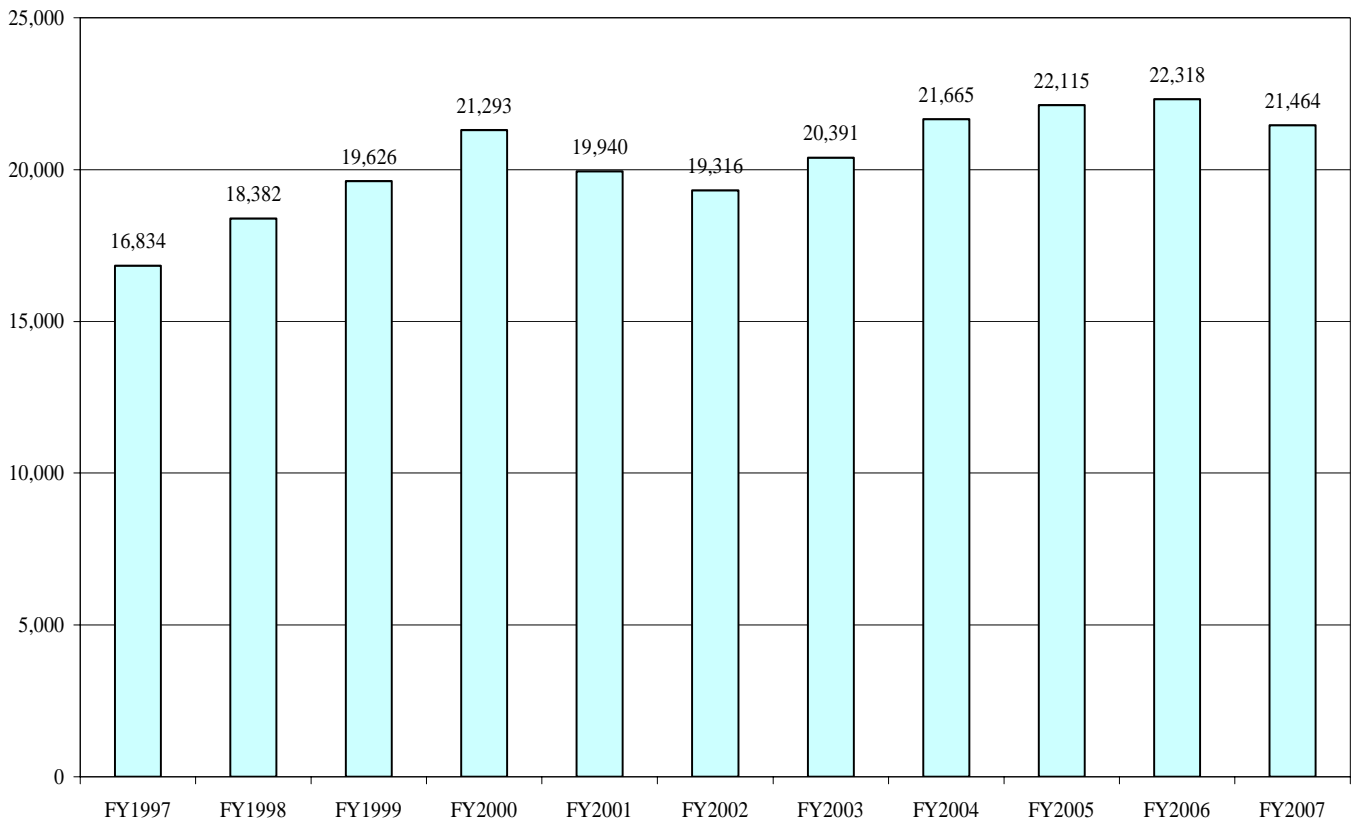
As shown in the charts below, probation and parole populations have generally increased over the past ten years, which in turn have led to increases in probation and parole revocations to prison. The end-of-year probation population increased from 16,834 offenders in FY1997 to 21,464 offenders in FY2007, or by about 27.5 percent. The parole population increased from 2,037 offenders in FY1997 to 3,549 offenders in FY2007, or by about 74 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).

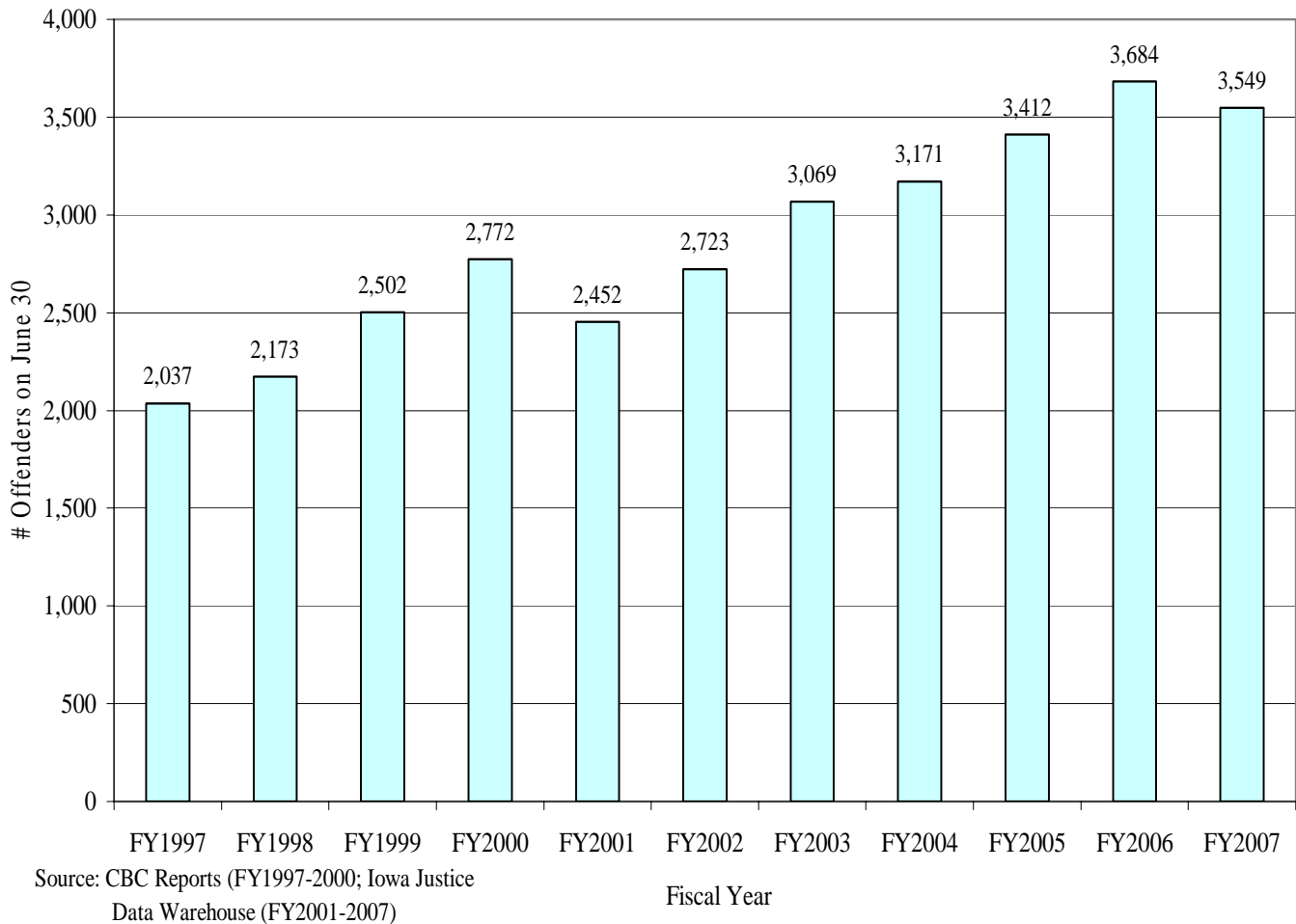
Projection of readmissions to prison of release violators is informed by the parole population count for the years FY1997 through FY2007. The recent drop in the parole population contributed to a drop in returns during FY07 after a long period of increase.

End-of-Year Probation Populations (Field Supervision)



Source: CBC Reports (FY1997-2000; Iowa Justice Data Warehouse (FY2001-2007))

End-of-Year 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 2007, there were 150 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 sentences 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, 2007, there were 36 offenders serving sentences under Chapter 901A.

As of June 30, 2007, 820 offenders were serving sentences under *Iowa Code* section 902.12. 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 earned time) under non-70% offenses carrying the same maximum term, CJJP estimates that 641 would have been in prison on 6/30/07 rather than 820. Sixty-one of these offenders were released in FY2007 (compared to 63 in FY06), with two of these released twice.

By mid-year 2017, CJJP estimates that about 1,502 prisoners will be serving time under these mandatory sentencing provisions (including 114 sex predators). While there is expected to be limited growth in those serving 70% Class C sentences (growth from 364 to 530), CJJP estimates that those serving 70% Class B sentences will rise from 440 to 839, 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 every other quarter (accounting for 19 new inmates by mid-2017).

CJJP also estimates that, by mid-year 2017, revocations of the “special sentences” to be served after expiration of original prison terms will result in 87 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 1,212 to 1,546 by mid-year 2017 (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 well after this forecasting period.

Continuing Increases in Housing Class A Felons

Iowa has seen its population of institutionalized Class A felons rise from 198 in 1986 to 595 on June 30, 2007. In a change from past practices, the FY06 and FY07 forecasts have 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 been true over the past 15 years (31 years). Should this pattern continue, it is projected that Iowa's Class A felon population will rise from its current level to 608 in FY2012 and then begin to drop as more inmates die or otherwise leave the prison system than are admitted. Under this scenario, the number of Class A felons is projected to be 579 at the end of FY2017.

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 two 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 numbers of “70 percent” inmates and a new 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 FY07 the number of probationers revoked to prison fell in five judicial districts (including the Fifth, Iowa’s largest), and direct court commitments fell in six. Direct court commitments to prison dropped to their lowest level since FY1997 and returns to prison have 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. Forecast numbers, in fact, suggest a decrease in population through FY2009 followed by a return to increasing numbers.

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 was an increase in paroles. While paroles dropped in FY07, there is some evidence 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.

The Department has also initiated several re-entry projects in recent years in an attempt to help inmates bridge the gap between institution and community. As it continues efforts to implement “best practices”, the Department offers hope that rates of return – another factor driving recent population increases – might drop.

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 FY07 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 three 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.

One word of caution pertaining to drug offenders is that, while admissions for methamphetamine-related crimes have dropped steadily since FY03, admissions for cocaine-related offenses are rising. Because cocaine tends to be a drug associated with African-Americans, this pattern of increasing cocaine admissions will only exacerbate the racial disproportionality of Iowa's prison population.

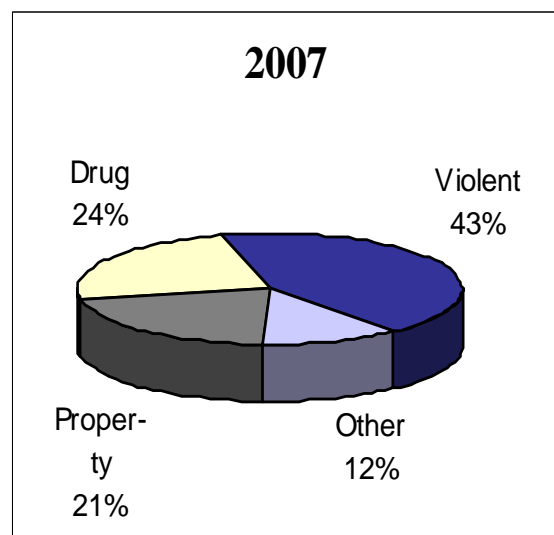
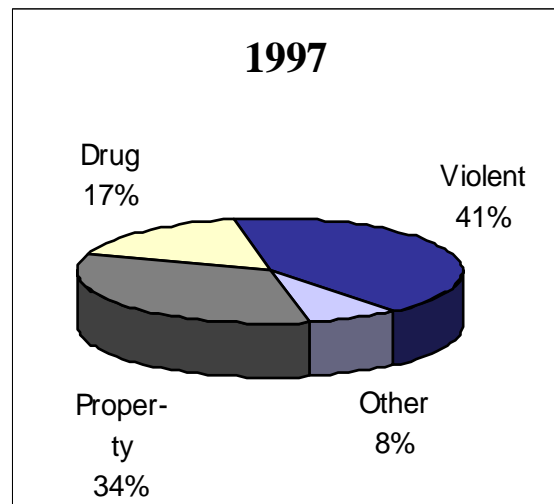
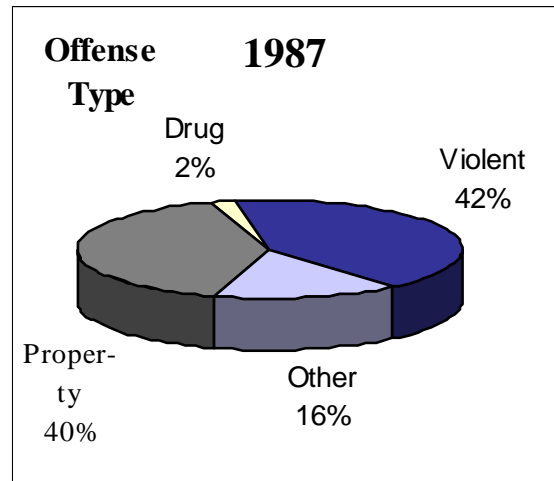
Another hopeful sign is the expansion of drug courts statewide. Evaluations have suggested that drug courts in Iowa and elsewhere have been successful in diverting some offenders from prison. Like Iowa's existing drug courts, the new courts are targeting offenders who would historically have been sent to prison. As these new courts mature, it is likely that additional offenders can be safely handled in the community.

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.

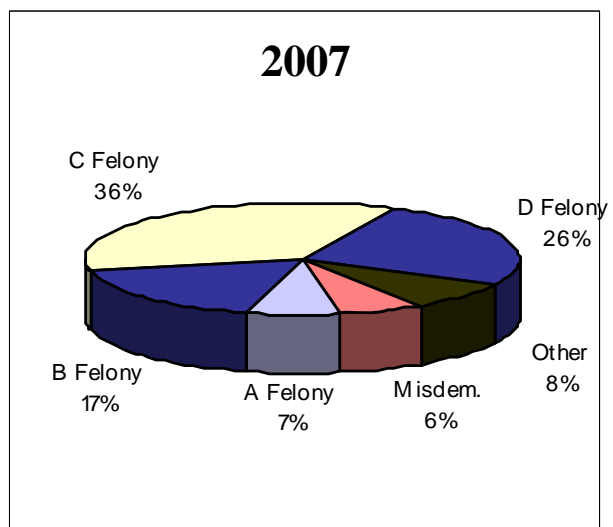
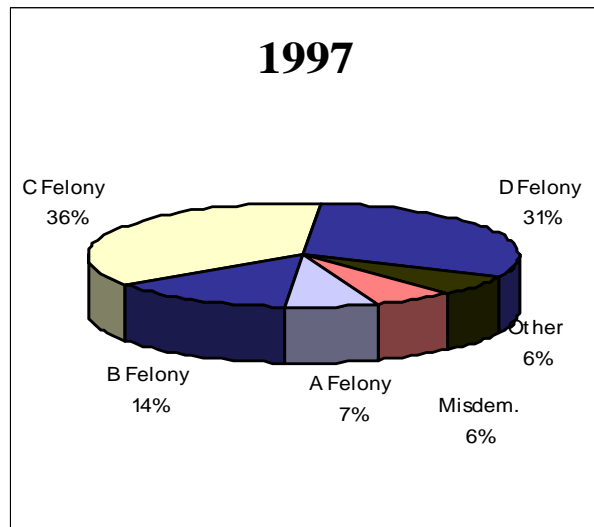
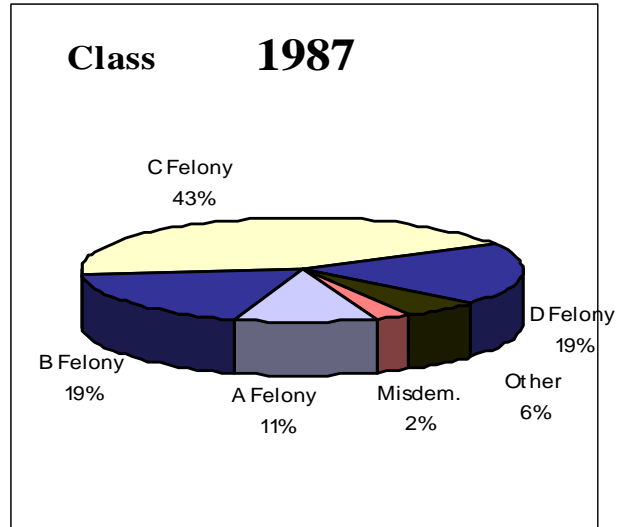
THE CHANGING FACE OF IOWA'S PRISON POPULATION

Iowa's prison population has grown from 2,789 inmates at mid-year 1987, to 6,636 inmates at mid-year 1997, to 8,807 inmates at mid-year 2007. In addition to the large increase in prisoners, the offender population has changed in regard to offense type, age, race/ethnicity and sex.

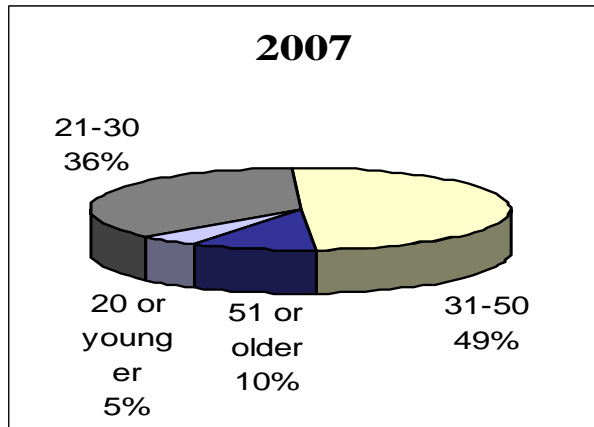
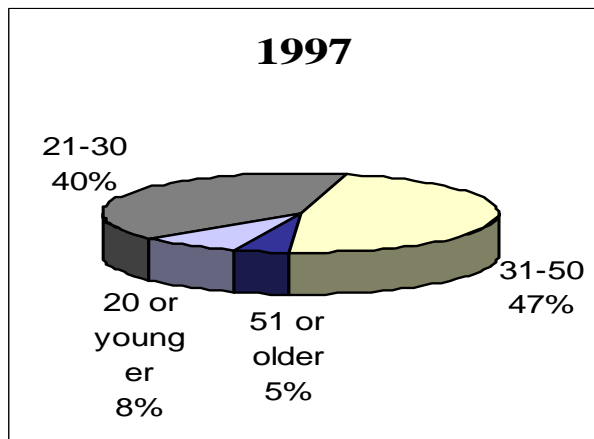
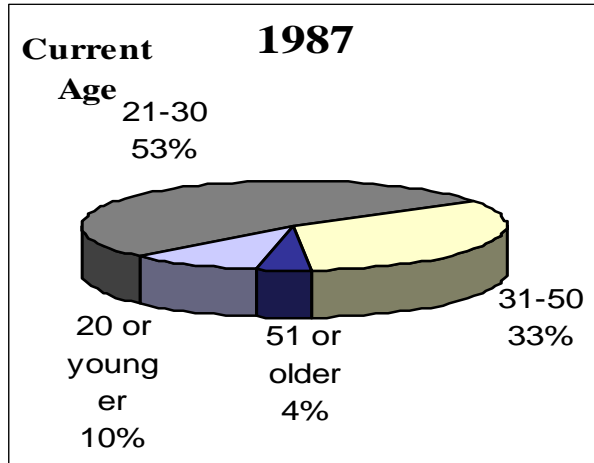
Regarding offense types, the percent of inmates serving sentences for drug crimes (as their most serious offense) has increased from two percent in 1987, to 17 percent in 1997, to 24 percent in 2007. There has been a similar drop in property offenders over the period (40 percent in 1987 to 21 percent in 2007). The percentage of violent offenders has remained relatively stable. As commitments for drug offenses continue to slide, we expect their representation in the prison population to also drop.



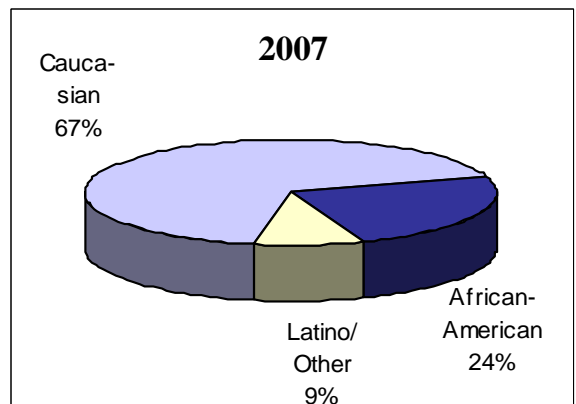
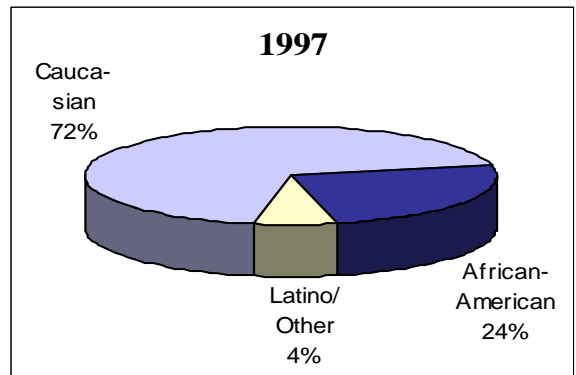
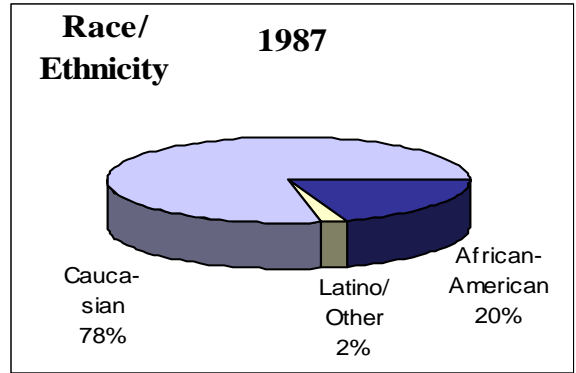
The distribution of sentences in the population has also changed over the past two decades. While there has been concern over the years about the rising “lifer” population, in fact the percentage of lifers in the population has dropped since 1986. CJJP predicts a drop in the lifer population in the coming years because of a drop in Class A admissions and expected mortality among current lifers. The percentage of Class C “lead” sentences has dropped slightly over the period as well, while Class D sentences have risen since 1987. CJJP predicts that the largest increase in the population in the next decade will occur among Class B 70% felons (an increase from 440 to 839, or 90.7 percent).



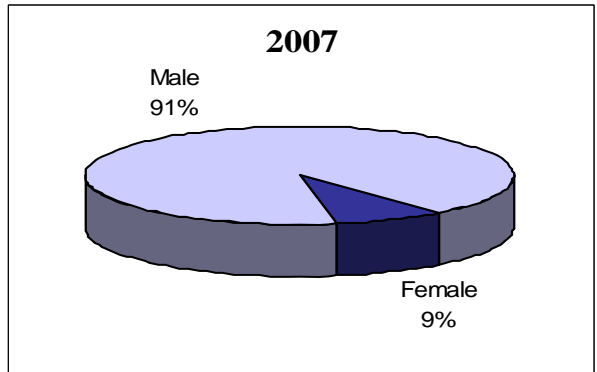
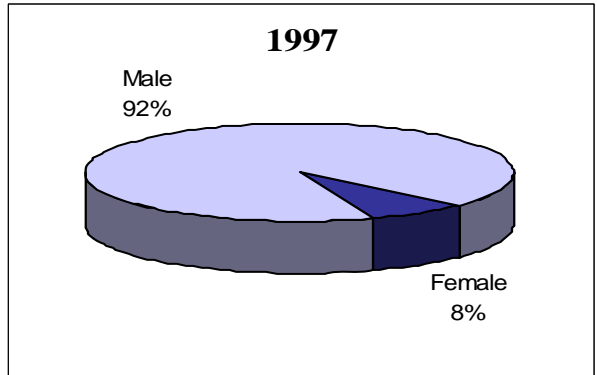
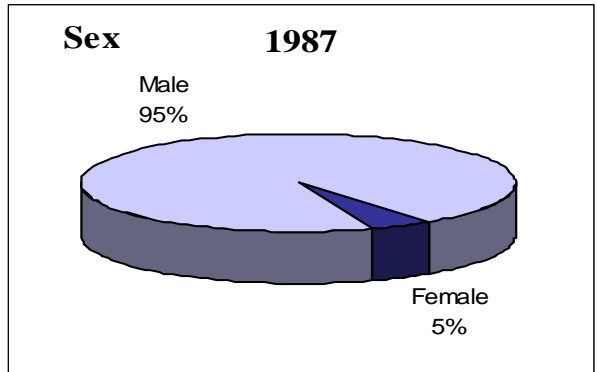
Iowa's prisoners are also older than in prior decades. The median age of the population has increased from 28 in 1987 to 31 in 1997 to 34 in 2007. During the twenty-year period, the percentage of inmates age 30 and below has dropped from 63 percent to 41 percent and the percentage of inmates over fifty has more than doubled.



The percent of African-American inmates in Iowa's prison system increased from 20 percent in 1987 to 24 percent in 1996, the same as is true in 2007. Nonetheless, African-Americans are over-represented in Iowa's prisons. The percentage of Latino, Native American, and Asian inmates has steadily increased in Iowa, from two percent in 1987 to four percent in 1997 to nine percent in 2007. Hispanics in Iowa's prison population tend to be slightly over-represented in drug crimes and OWI and under-represented in property offenses.



CJJP estimates that at mid-year 2017, female inmates will make up about 11 percent of Iowa's prison population. This estimate is higher than was true last year, as the female inmate population rose again between FY06 and FY07 after an atypical drop in FY06. Over time, however, the percent of female inmates has increased, from five percent in 1987 to eight percent in 1997 to nine percent in 2007. 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 a determination of the number of inmates who 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 and convictions 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. As was true last year, sex offenders as separate categories have been broken out in this year's projection, 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. This year's forecast modified the technique used historically by calculating the average length of time inmates have been released *prior to* their discharge dates and then using that figure to estimate a future time of release.

One significant change was made to the model in 2007 to correct what had been perceived as a weakness of previous forecasts. This change relates to the timing of the release of new and returned inmates. In previous forecasts releases for the preceding year were analyzed to obtain an average length of time spent in prison prior to release for each class of inmates. Then, as the projected number of new or returned inmates in a particular class reached that length of time served, they were all "released" by the model at that length of time.

The problem with this approach is that Class D inmates serving time for violent offenses, for example, are not all released after identical lengths-of-stay. Rather, releases take place over a period of time depending on such things as the heinousness of the crime, the inmate's prior record, institutional misconduct, and so forth. Thus, using these Class D inmates as an example, they may be released after serving only a short period of time or, conversely, may be held until their sentences expire.

The practical problem caused by the original approach is that it tended to escalate the population forecast in the short term, as it did not "allow" for early releases. As a result, adjustments were made elsewhere in the model each year to counterbalance the artificial short-term increase.

To rectify this problem, this year's forecast, rather than applying the *average* time served for each class of inmate, applied the *distribution* of releases for the previous year. Returning to the example above, if ten percent of the Class D violent releases in FY06 left prison within the first quarter after admission, the model applied this figure to the projected number of admissions in this class in the first quarter after admission. If the model projected ten admissions of inmates in this class during a quarter, one of them was counted as having left during that quarter, leaving nine still in prison. Conversely, if 20 percent of these Class D inmates expired their sentences after three years (due to earned time) the model "kept" these inmates in prison through three years. Use of this methodology has eliminated the artificial population rise seen in early drafts of the forecast in previous years, necessitating less "adjustment" of short-term population estimates.

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 probation and parole violators and those revoked from OWI facility placement. Length of stay for this category is defined as the 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.

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-FY07 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 data for FY05-FY07. 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 FY2003 are based on samples of released prisoners, with data since FY04 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 inmates serving 70% mandatory terms will be released midway between the expiration of their mandatory term and the 85% expiration of sentence.
- It is assumed that sex offenders will be released upon expiration of their sentences rather than being paroled.
- It is assumed that new prison admissions will increase by about 20 percent between FY2008 and FY2017.
- It is assumed that readmissions to prison will also increase by about 20 percent between FY2008 and FY2017.

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, Director, Iowa 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.

APPENDIX: STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1. Mid-Year Prison Populations and Capacities: Total					
Year	Total Inmates June 30th	Increase (Decrease)	% Change	Total Prison Capacity	Population as % of Capacity
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%
2007	8,807	149	1.7%	7,256	121.4%
Forecast:					
2008	8,785	(22)	-0.2%	7,414	118.5%
2009	8,683	(102)	-1.2%	7,414	117.1%
2010	8,691	8	0.1%	7,414	117.2%
2011	8,794	103	1.2%	7,414	118.6%
2012	8,898	104	1.2%	7,414	120.0%
2013	9,039	141	1.6%	7,414	121.9%
2014	9,234	195	2.2%	7,414	124.5%
2015	9,398	164	1.8%	7,414	126.8%
2016	9,576	178	1.9%	7,414	129.2%
2017	9,730	154	1.6%	7,414	131.2%

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					
Year	# Women June 30th	Increase (Decrease)	% Change	Capacity for Women	Popula- tion as% of Capacity
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%
2007	761	43	6.0%	573	132.8%
Forecast:					
2008	792	31	4.1%	573	138.2%
2009	823	31	3.9%	573	143.6%
2010	854	31	3.8%	573	149.0%
2011	885	31	3.6%	573	154.5%
2012	916	31	3.5%	573	159.9%
2013	947	31	3.4%	573	165.3%
2014	978	31	3.3%	573	170.7%
2015	1009	31	3.2%	573	176.1%
2016	1040	31	3.1%	573	181.5%
2017	1071	31	3.0%	573	186.9%

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

Table 3. Mid-Year Prison Populations and Capacities: Males					
Year	# Men June 30th	Increase (Decrease)	% Change	Capacity For Men	Population as % of Capacity
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%
2007	8,046	106	1.3%	6,683	120.4%
Forecast:					
2008	7,993	(53)	-0.7%	6,837	116.9%
2009	7,860	(133)	-1.7%	6,837	115.0%
2010	7,837	(23)	-0.3%	6,837	114.6%
2011	7,909	72	0.9%	6,837	115.7%
2012	7,982	73	0.9%	6,837	116.7%
2013	8,092	110	1.4%	6,837	118.4%
2014	8,256	164	2.0%	6,837	120.8%
2015	8,389	133	1.6%	6,837	122.7%
2016	8,536	147	1.8%	6,837	124.9%
2017	8,659	123	1.4%	6,837	126.6%

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)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% Chng 1997- 2007
*No Parole - Murder-2nd	510.0	510.0	510.0	510.0	510.0	510.0	510.0	510.0	510.0	464.1	--	
*No Parole - Other Class B	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	43.0	
*No Parole - Class C	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	84.0	86.0	88.3	-13%
*No Parole - Habitual Class C	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
*No Parole - Sex Predators	144.0	144.0	144.0	144.0	144.0	144.0	144.0	144.0	33.0	44.0	30.8	-79%
B Felony Persons	116.0	113.0	135.0	96.0	112.0	111.0	135.0	114.0	124.0	114.0	120.6	4%
B Felony Non-Persons	35.0	39.0	17.0	41.0	44.0	32.0	33.0	35.0	36.4	31.0	34.2	-2%
B Felony Sex								127.0	146.0	134.0	132.3	
C Felony Persons	41.0	45.0	46.0	50.0	51.0	52.0	48.0	43.0	40.0	36.0	44.9	10%
C Felony Non-Persons	25.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	22.0	20.0	20.0	20.5	20.0	19.8	-21%
C Felony Sex								57.0	53.0	53.0	56.8	
D Felony Persons	22.0	20.0	22.0	24.0	25.0	23.0	23.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	20.1	-9%
D Felony Non-Persons	14.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.0	15.0	13.0	13.0	12.5	12.0	12.4	-11%
D Felony Sex								29.0	32.0	26.0	31.1	
Other Felony	43.0	52.0	57.0	47.0	44.0	41.0	35.0	38.0	33.3	35.0	33.4	-22%
Other Felony Non-Persons								35.0	32.0	32.0	33.4	
Other Felony Persons								42.0	64.0	79.0	64.5	
Other Felony Sex								80.0	25.0	33.0	78.1	
Agg Misdemeanor Persons	11.0	10.0	11.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.3	-16%
Agg Misd. Non-Persons	8.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	6.5	7.0	7.5	-6%
Agg Misdemeanor Sex								11.0	12.0	9.0	9.4	
Serious Misdemeanor	8.0	9.0	6.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	8.0	7.0	6.3	5.0	6.6	-18%
Drunk Driving Initial Stay	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	5.0	6.0	5.0	5.2	5.0	6.0	100%
All New Admissions								19.6	20.5	19.2	20.1	
Readmissions:												
B Felony	28.0	36.0	63.0	30.0	27.0	16.0	23.0	27.0	22.9	18.0	22.1	-21%
C Felony	21.0	22.0	22.0	19.0	18.0	14.0	12.0	12.0	13.0	12.0	11.8	-44%
D Felony	12.0	12.0	12.0	13.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.0	9.1	9.0	8.5	-29%
Other Felony	35.0	38.0	33.0	24.0	20.0	21.0	14.0	22.0	18.3	13.0	15.8	-55%
Drunk Driving Returns								8.0	10.0	9.0	9.1	
All Misdemeanors	9.0	6.0	9.0	9.0	7.0	8.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	5.3	-41%
Violator Placement	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.9	5.0	4.7	137%
All Returns (no Violators/Safekeepers)								11.2	11.8	10.4	10.8	

Source:ICON, compiled by CJJP 10/30/07

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

One Class B 70% release by court order in FY07

Notes: All data prior to FY2004 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 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: FY1997-2007

	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	% Change FY1997-2007
To Parole	1,325	1,333	1,599	1,311	1,336	2,080	2,301	2,053	2,305	2,307	1,758	32.7%
To Work Release	848	920	972	1,197	1,120	1,209	1,163	1,272	1,334	1,304	1,271	49.9%
To OWI Facility	252	244	310	319	264	215	214	221	199	209	198	-21.4%
Expiration of Sentence	493	578	781	904	927	794	989	972	1,035	1,081	1,202	143.8%
To Shock Probation	259	225	262	225	273	252	222	197	175	177	177	-31.7%
Other Violator Releases	450	497	457	300	251	276	370	398	481	495	477	6.0%
Escapes	5	3	3	5	3	1	5	1	0	5	1	-80.0%
Other Final Discharges	21	6	13	16	11	11	18	19	7	48	23	9.5%
Other Releases	137	134	259	228	609	633	747	772	838	606	650	374.5%
<i>Total Releases</i>	3,790	3,940	4,656	4,505	4,794	5,471	6,029	5,905	6,374	6,232	5,757	51.9%

Source: E-1 Reports and ICON.

Table 6. Prison Admissions by Admission Reason: FY1997-2007

	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	% Change, FY97-FY07
New Court Commitments	1,760	1,989	2,054	2,201	2,139	2,057	2,210	1,971	2,006	2,094	1,946	11%
New/Probation Revocations	941	1,194	950	1013	1,156	1,322	1,484	1,454	1,512	1,516	1,412	50%
Sub-Total, New Admits	2,701	3,183	3,004	3,214	3,295	3,379	3,694	3,425	3,518	3,610	3,358	24%
Parole Returns	346	320	331	405	495	552	725	762	809	970	957	177%
Parole - Violator Program	159	105	124	74	43	69	76	70	69	75	93	-42%
Probation - Violator Program	423	493	447	279	256	309	368	403	394	376	352	-17%
Work Release - Viol. Program	23	16	7	17	13	8	9	34	22	13	11	-52%
Total Violator Placements	605	614	578	370	312	386	453	507	485	464	456	-25%
Shock Probation Returns	100	109	82	85	80	136	93	80	82	85	65	-35%
Escape Returns	207	188	130	185	194	216	275	291	84	6	1	-100%
Work Release Returns	111	139	95	138	182	165	201	232	466	471	479	332%
OWI Facility Returns	59	65	81	50	53	68	55	80	90	85	76	29%
Sub-Total, Re-Admits	1,428	1,435	1,297	1,233	1,316	1,523	1,802	1,952	2,016	2,081	2,034	42%
Other Admissions	115	117	153	465	637	645	753	723	717	637	512	345%
Total Admissions	4,244	4,735	4,454	4,912	5,248	5,547	6,249	6,100	6,251	6,328	5,904	39%
	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	% Change, FY97-FY07
New Court Commitments	1,760	1,989	2,054	2,201	2,139	2,057	2,210	1,971	2,006	2,094	1,946	11%
New/Probation Revocations	941	1,194	950	1,013	1,156	1,322	1,484	1,454	1,512	1,516	1,412	50%
Re-Admits	1,428	1,435	1,297	1,233	1,316	1,523	1,802	1,952	2,016	2,081	2,034	42%
Other Admissions	115	117	153	465	637	645	753	723	717	637	512	345%

Note: admission figures may vary slightly from previous publications.

Source: E-1 Reports and ICON.

Table 7. Prison Admissions: Actual and Projected

	New Admissions:		Readmissions:	
	#	% Change	#	% Change
Actual:				
FY1997	2,701		1,428	
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	3,518	3%	2,016	3%
FY2006	3,610	3%	2,082	3%
FY2007	3,358	-7%	1,632	-22%
Forecast:				
FY2008	3,457	3%	2,091	28%
FY2009	3,535	2%	2,156	3%
FY2010	3,609	2%	2,194	2%
FY2011	3,685	2%	2,235	2%
FY2012	3,769	2%	2,284	2%
FY2013	3,847	2%	2,334	2%
FY2014	3,923	2%	2,382	2%
FY2015	3,999	2%	2,424	2%
FY2016	4,074	2%	2,470	2%
FY2017	4,147	2%	2,509	2%

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

Source: CJJP, based on data obtained from the Adult Corrections Information System and Iowa Corrections On-line Network (ICON).

Table 8. New Prison Admissions by Offense Type (Detail)

Offense Type	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	97-'07 %
												Change
Arson	21	15	18	16	18	16	19	27	23	27	27	28.6%
Assault	262	314	296	339	345	406	422	354	406	461	441	68.3%
Burglary	409	433	375	432	391	341	356	378	377	388	392	-4.2%
Conspiracy	19	30	22	23	26	32	21	29	28	15	19	0.0%
Criminal Mischief	33	32	29	35	29	39	38	43	52	51	35	6.1%
Drug Offenses	533	651	663	839	901	960	1,091	1,101	1,048	986	879	64.9%
Flight/Escape	17	24	25	18	31	29	40	24	16	10	16	-5.9%
Forgery/Fraud	233	289	221	182	245	248	275	228	245	272	233	0.0%
Kidnapping	14	17	16	13	10	5	16	11	12	15	10	-28.6%
Murder/Manslaughter	72	56	43	49	46	42	66	33	63	55	56	-22.2%
OWI	222	316	382	344	302	261	287	263	241	311	264	18.9%
Pimping/Prostitution	20	28	15	22	12	22	34	27	31	17	15	-25.0%
Robbery	83	95	95	120	88	72	81	69	72	54	62	-25.3%
Sex Offenses	200	236	221	208	269	261	234	213	262	264	233	16.5%
Sex Registry	1	4	18	12	11	25	22	35	37	69	86	8500.0%
Theft	402	464	404	406	394	423	462	405	367	371	371	-7.7%
Traffic	58	77	60	64	68	89	108	110	123	125	102	75.9%
Weapons	74	63	57	52	56	53	66	34	55	63	54	-27.0%
All Other Offenses	28	39	44	40	53	55	56	41	60	56	63	125.0%
<i>Total New Admissions</i>	2,701	3,183	3,004	3,214	3,295	3,379	3,694	3,425	3,518	3,610	3,358	24.3%

Table 9. New Prison Admissions by Offense Type: FY1997-2007

	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	97-'07 %
												Change
Drug	533	651	663	839	901	960	1,091	1,101	1,048	986	879	64.9%
Violent	463	518	476	565	529	550	625	505	604	612	584	26.1%
Sex	200	236	221	208	269	261	234	213	262	264	233	16.5%
Property	1,078	1,217	1,036	1,044	1,063	1,056	1,126	1,064	1,042	1,096	1,043	-3.2%
OWI/Traffic	280	393	442	408	370	350	395	373	364	436	366	30.7%
Other	147	168	166	150	163	202	223	169	198	216	253	72.1%
<i>Total New Admissions</i>	2,701	3,183	3,004	3,214	3,295	3,379	3,694	3,425	3,518	3,610	3,358	24.3%

Notes: New admissions consist of court-ordered commitments and probation revocations. Figures may differ from previous reports 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 6/30/2007	Estimated Change After:		
		One year	Five years	Ten years
A Felons	578	584	584	550
A Felons sex offenses	17	18	24	29
B Felons 70% sentences	269	295	382	473
B Felons 70% sex sentences	171	186	266	366
B Felons not vs. Persons	518	526	607	728
B Felons vs. Persons	376	378	356	387
B Felons sex offenses	136	127	107	93
Other Felons 70% sentences	14	16	21	19
Other Felons 85% sex offenses	34	42	73	114
Other Felons not vs. Persons	555	573	640	687
Other Felons vs. Persons	57	58	59	62
Other Felons sex offenses	21	23	27	29
C Felons 70% sentences	364	348	355	530
C Felons not vs. Persons	1,596	1,595	1,423	1,447
C Felons vs. Persons	389	412	411	398
C Felons sex offenses	655	701	689	663
D Felons not vs. Persons	1,434	1,413	1,364	1,501
D Felons vs. Persons	382	391	371	398
D Felons sex offenses	141	137	143	143
Agg. Misd. not vs. Persons	304	263	276	315
Agg. Misd. Vs. Persons	154	148	152	167
Agg. Misd. sex offenses	35	29	23	22
Serious Misdemeanants	16	13	11	11
OWI Offenders	290	240	240	254
Special Sentences	2	2	38	87
Violators	149	118	107	108
Safekeepers/Compact/Federal	150	150	150	150
Total Population	8,807	8,785	8,898	9,730
Total Sex Offenders	1,212	1,264	1,389	1,546
Total 70% Sentences	852	887	1,097	1,502

Projected Iowa Prison Populations, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007

