



Iowa Prison Population Forecast FY2000-2009

Choosing a Different Future

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

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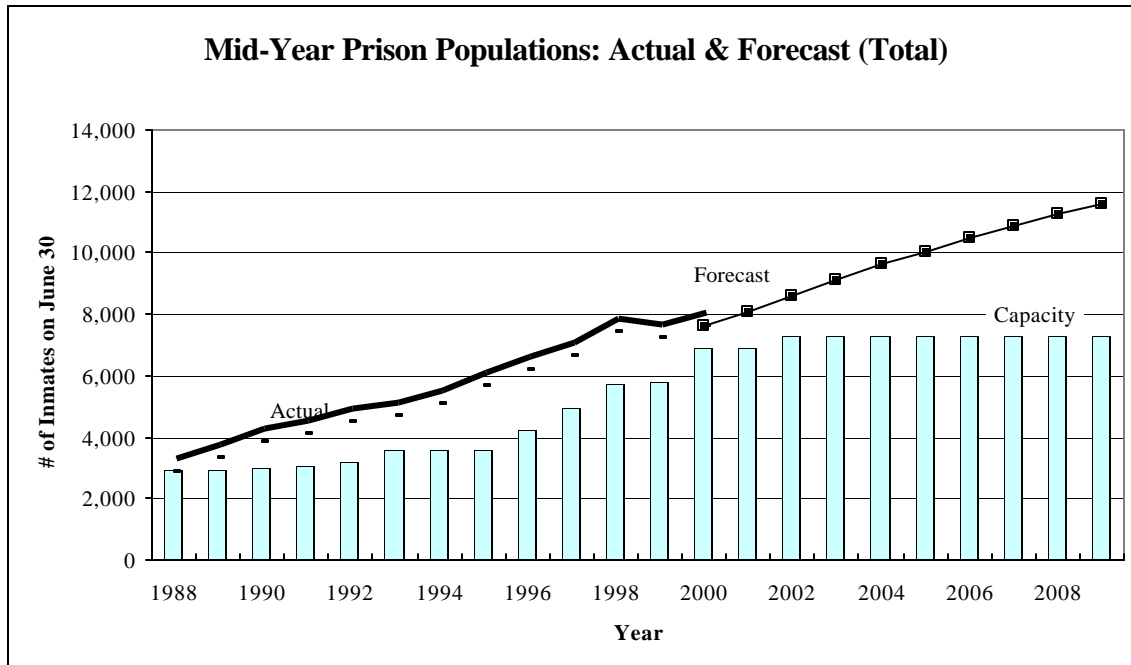
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PROJECTED POPULATIONS

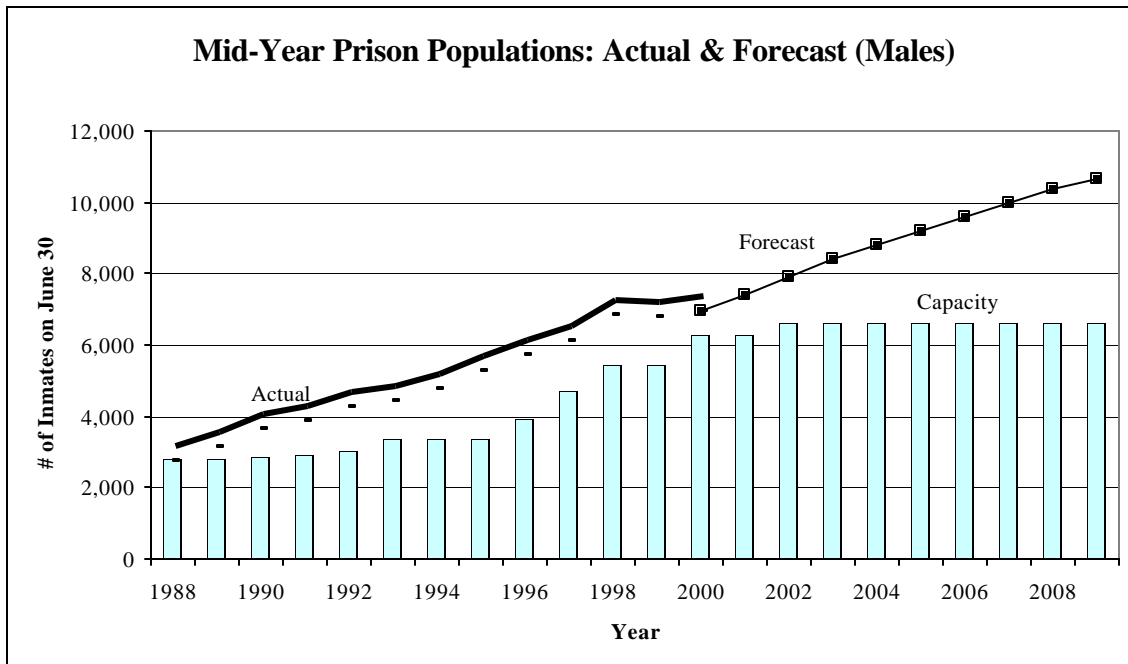
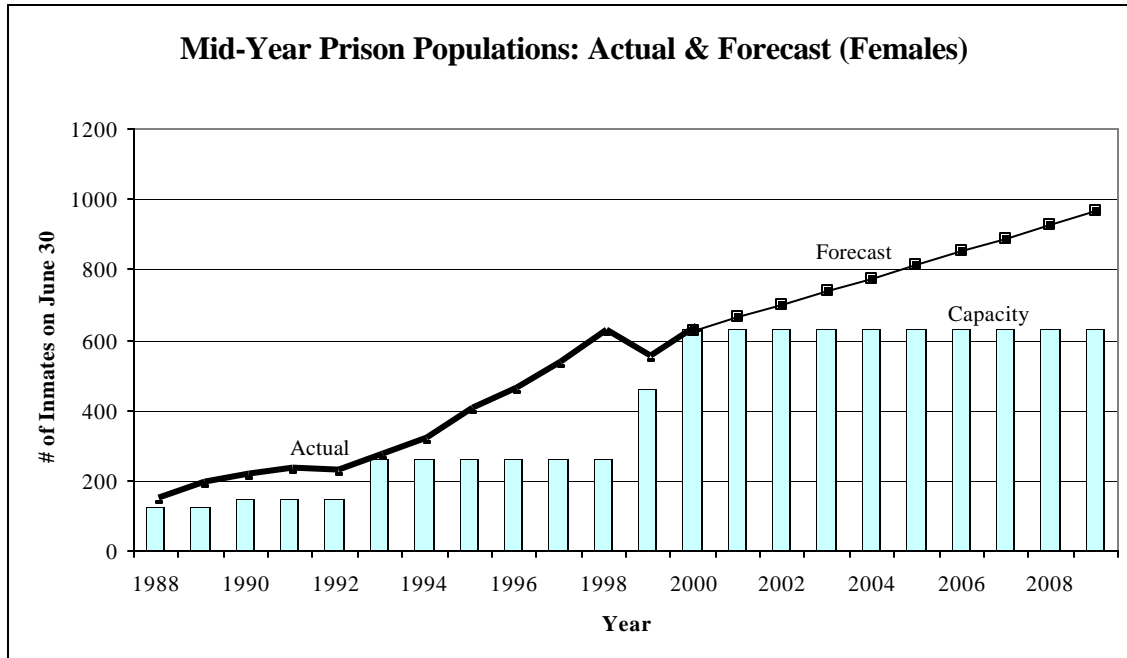
- Total Prison Population Projected to Increase.** If current justice system trends, policies and practices continue, Iowa's prison population may be expected to increase from 7,231 inmates on June 30, 1999 to about 11,600 inmates on June 30, 2009, or by about 60.4% over the ten-year period (Table 1).¹
- Year of Record Growth Followed by Year of Slight Decline.** Previously, Iowa's prison population grew by about 157.1% over the ten-year period FY88-FY98; this includes a record net gain of 795 inmates in FY98. However, the inmate population decreased by about 2.7% last year (FY98-99). As will be discussed in this report, the short-term decline in prison population was due to recent changes in justice system policies and practices in several areas, including the temporary housing of about 100 female inmates in a prison in another state. In other words, system officials are “choosing a different future” than the one indicated by last year's prison population forecast. However, other trends are influencing the prison population in an upward direction, especially in the long-term.
- Female Inmate Population Growth Rate Expected to Exceed That of Men.** The female inmate population is projected to increase from 541 inmates on June 30, 1999² to about 965 inmates by mid-year 2009, or by about 78.4% over the ten-year period (Table 2). The male inmate population is expected to increase by about 56.6% during this same period (Table 3).



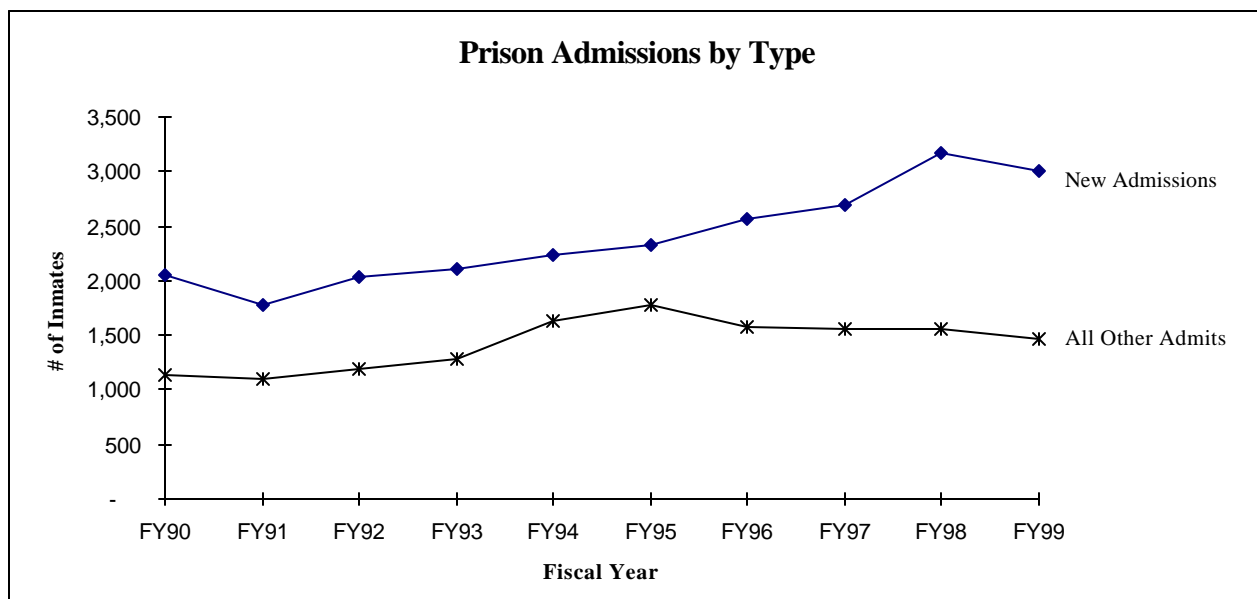
¹ Tables may be found in the appendix.

² Figure includes 101 inmates currently being housed out-of-state. According to the Iowa Department of Corrections, these women are expected to be returned to incarceration within Iowa's prison system by yearend 1999.

- Prison Population and Capacity.** During FY99, the Department of Corrections conducted studies to reevaluate and revise capacity figures for each of its institutions. As a result, capacities for FY2000-2009 reflect additional capacity as a result of the studies, as well as currently authorized additions. By mid-year 2009, the female inmate population is projected to exceed capacity by about 52%; the male inmate population is projected to exceed capacity by about 60%, if current trends, policies and practices continue.

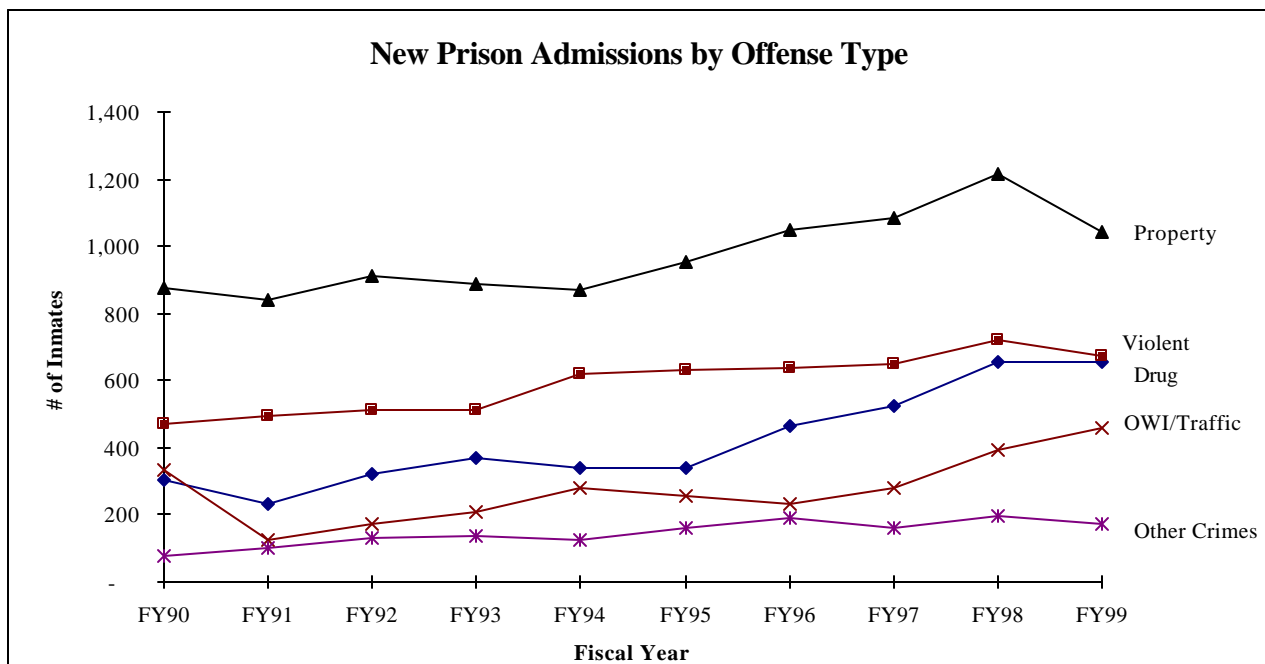
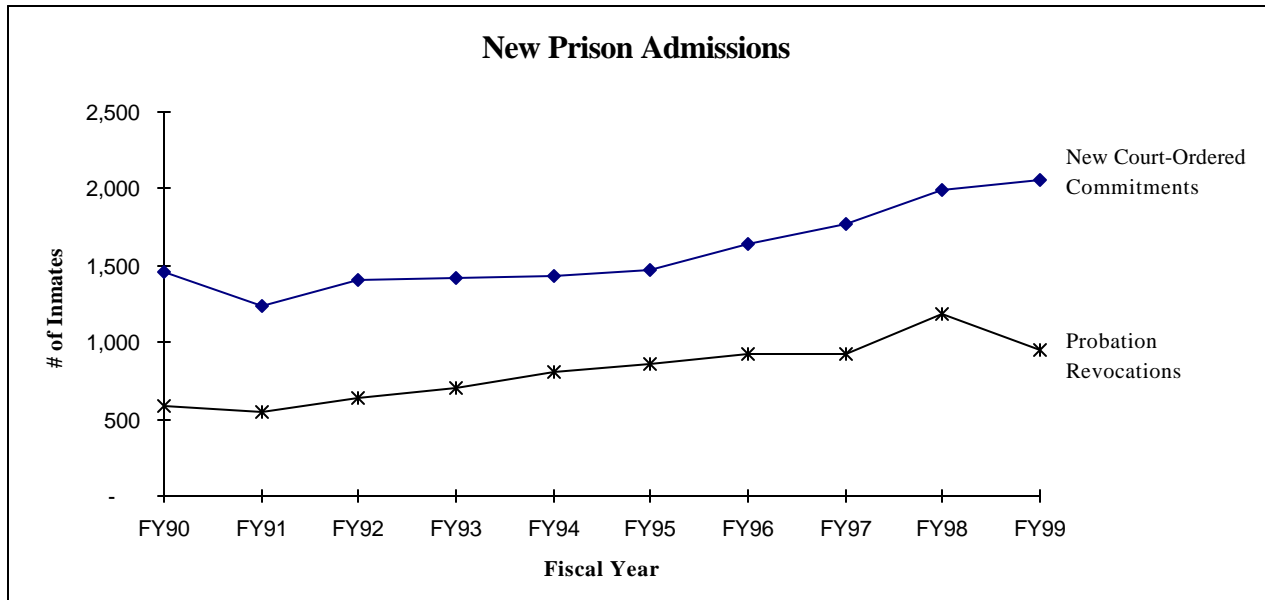


PRISON ADMISSIONS



- New Admissions Decline Following Sharp Increase.** While other types of prison admissions have remained relatively stable since FY96, new prison admissions (which consist of new court-ordered commitments and probation revocations) have increased throughout most of the 1990's (Table 4). A sharp increase in new admissions occurred between FY97 and FY98, when new admissions rose to a record 3,176 inmates, or by nearly 18% over the previous year. During the past year, however, new admissions declined to 2,999 inmates, or by about 6%.
- Decline in New Admissions Due to Fewer Probation Revocations.** During the past year, community-based corrections officials implemented policies to address certain probation violations through the use of community-based alternatives and intermediate sanctions; as a result, a reduction in probation revocations to prison was effected. In FY99, 947 probationers were revoked to prison, representing a reduction of nearly 20% in these admissions over the previous year. Probation failure rates in FY99 were similar to FY97 levels (Table 5).
- Decline in New Admissions Also Due to Fewer Property Offenders Entering Prison.** The decline in new admissions was due mainly to a decrease in admissions of property offenders. During the past year, new admissions of property offenders declined from 1,218 admissions in FY98, to 1,042 in FY99, or by about 14% (Table 6). Admissions for burglary and forgery declined the most, with 72 fewer burglars and 69 fewer forgers committed (Table 7). Further analysis shows that 65% of the decline in admissions of property offenders was due to a reduction in new admissions of revoked probationers.³ The remainder of the decrease was due to fewer property offenders being directly committed to prison by the court.

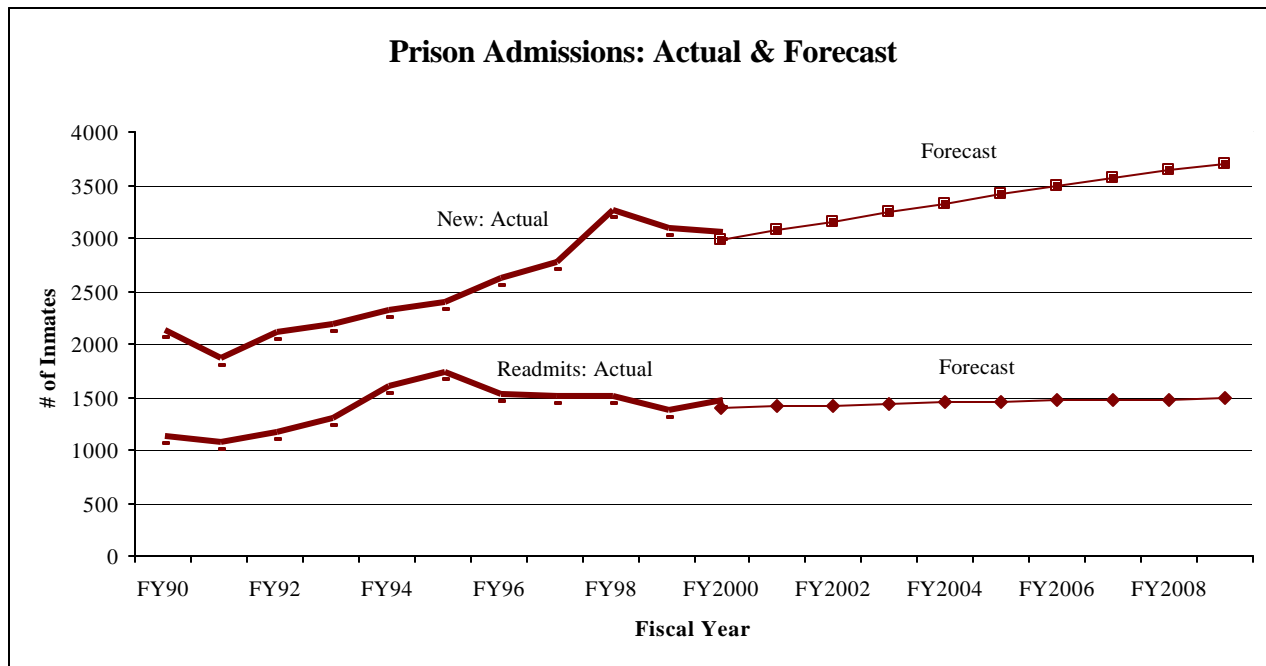
³ According to information compiled by CJPJ from the Adult Corrections Information System, new admissions of property offenders declined by 176 offenders; of these, 114 or about 65% were revoked probationers.



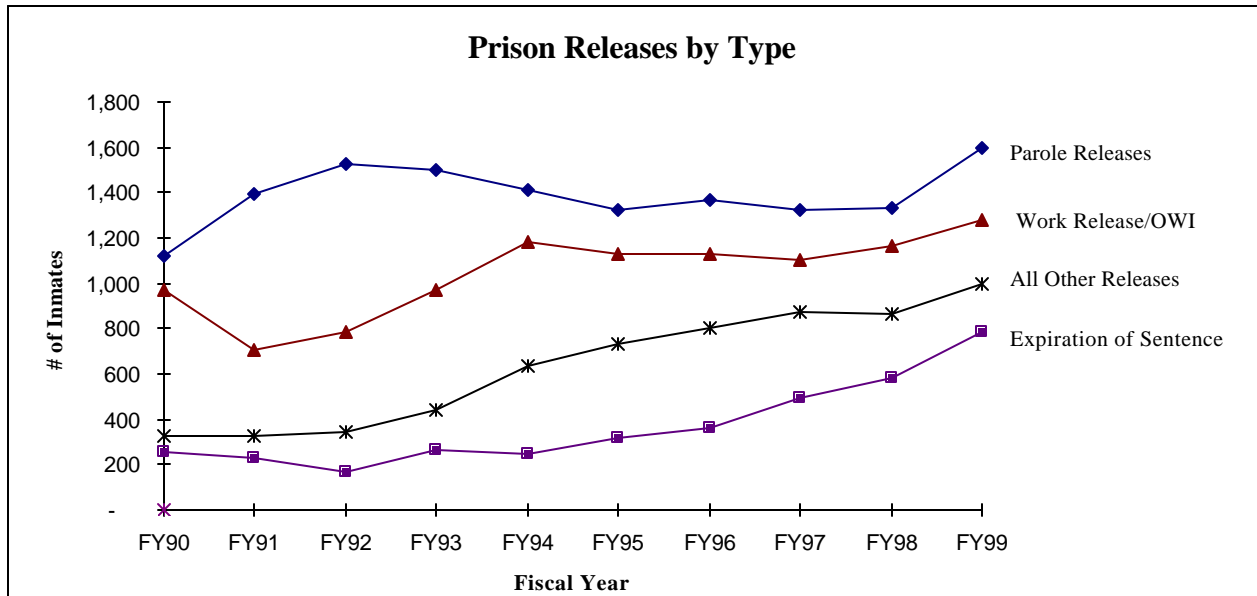
- Continued, but Slower, Growth in New Court-Ordered Commitments to Prison.** New commitments from court have increased by about 40% this decade, with most of the increase occurring between FY95 and FY98 (Table 4). However, during the past year, admissions increased by only about 3%, from 1,994 commitments in FY98 to 2,052 admits in FY99.
- New Prison Admissions Projected to Increase Over Next Ten Years.** Although total new admissions to prison have declined recently, the continued growth in new court-ordered commitments to prison are expected to result in a continued increase in total new admissions during the projections period. New prison admissions are projected to increase from 3,025

admissions in FY99, to about 3,705 admissions in FY2009, or by about 22.5% (Table 8). This is a much slower rate of growth than in the past; between FY90 and FY99, new admissions increased by about 47.2%. The projected slower rate of growth is due to the changing probation revocation policies noted above, which have resulted in a reduction of these types of admissions.

- **Slight Increase in Readmissions Also Projected.** The relative stability in readmissions to prison of release violators (e.g., those revoked from parole and work release) that has been observed since FY96 is expected to continue. Readmissions are projected to remain below 1,500 inmates throughout the forecasting period, increasing by less than 200 inmates when compared with FY99.



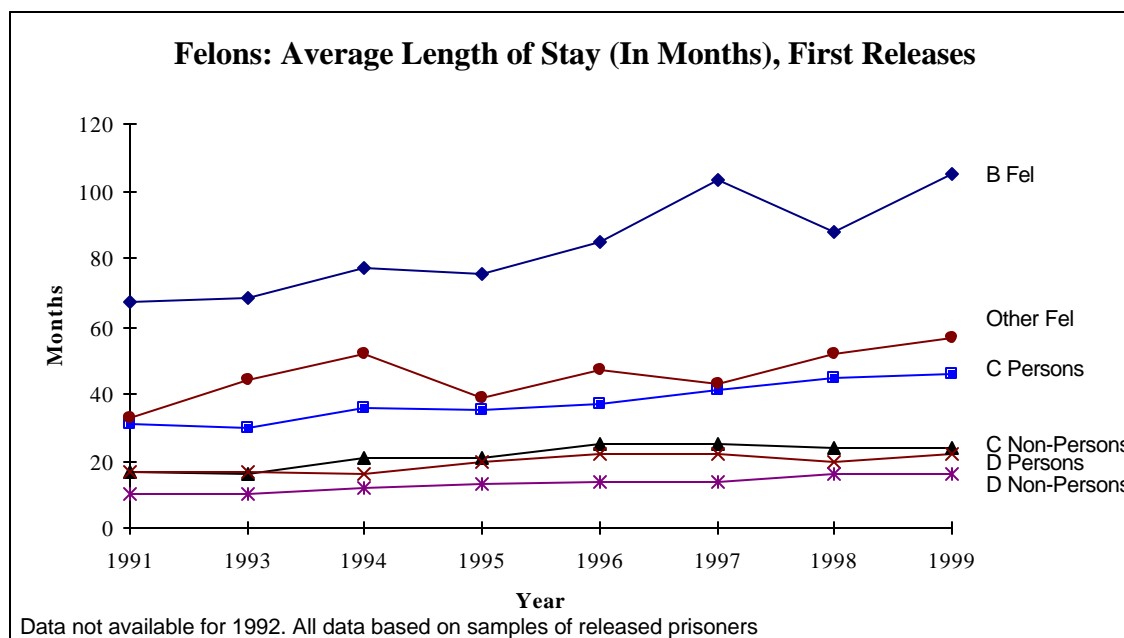
PRISON RELEASES



- Increased Paroles.** Parole releases from prison reached a record high in FY99, when 1,599 inmates exited prison (Table 9). This represents an increase of about 20% over the previous year. The increase in paroles followed a four-year period in which parole releases were stable, averaging about 1,338 exits per year between FY95 and FY98. As will be discussed in the following section, *this increase in paroles was accomplished with little change in inmate average length of stay.*
- Expanded Community-Based Capacity for Work Release.** Between FY92 and FY94, the Board of Parole increased orders for work release while decreasing paroles. The increased work release exits was apparently due to an increase in work release capacity within community-based corrections. According to the Iowa Department of Corrections, over 200 residential beds were added between FY92 and FY94. During the past year, another, although smaller, increase in work release exits occurred; this corresponds with the recent addition of 76 work release beds, according to the Department of Corrections.
- More Inmates Expiring Their Sentences.** Releases of inmates due to expiration of sentence more than doubled between FY96 and FY99, increasing to 781 releases during FY99. Releases of misdemeanants and Class D felons whose crimes were not against persons accounted for most of the increase in such discharges (Table 10). A majority of these offenders had no prior release (e.g., parole, work release, etc.) during their incarceration.⁴

⁴ According to information compiled by CJJP from the Adult Corrections Information System, analysis of a sample of 287 inmates who expired their sentences during FY99 reveals that 196 or 68% had no prior release to the community during their incarceration.

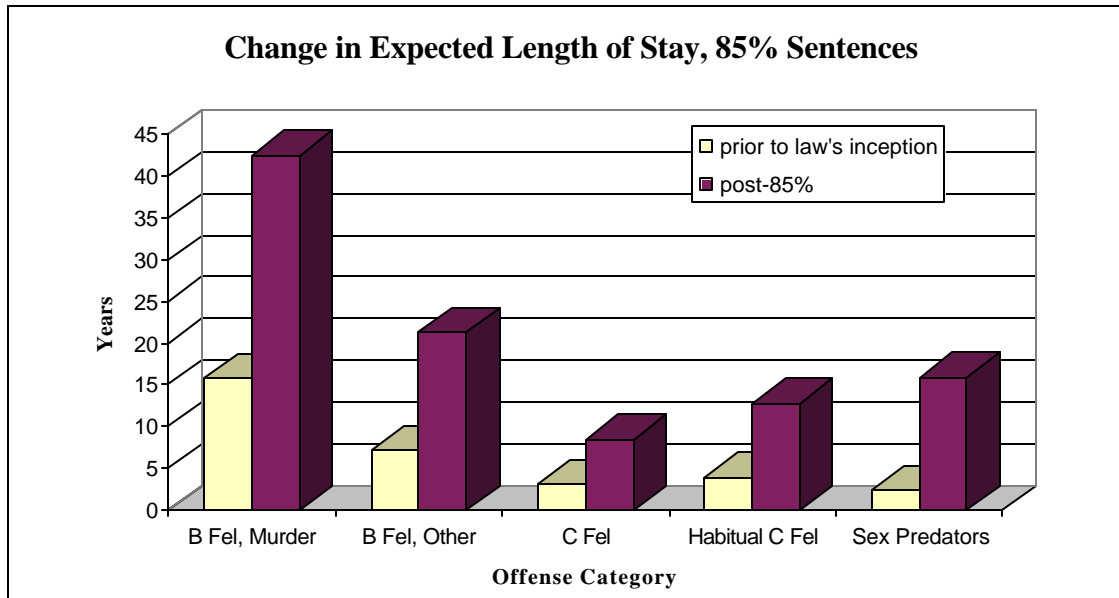
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN PRISON



- Little Change in Inmate Average Length of Stay During the Past Year.** Average length of stay of prisoners has generally increased or stayed about the same throughout the 1990's (Table 11). This trend has continued through 1999, despite the recent increase in parole releases from prison.
- Violent Crime Initiative of 1996 Will Substantially Affect Prison Population in the Long-Term.** Two laws that became effective on July 1, 1996 abolished parole for certain offenders and required that such inmates served at least 85% of their maximum sentences. The Violent Crime Initiative (Section 902.12, *Iowa Code*) affects persons convicted of the following offenses: Murder-2nd degree, Robbery-1st and -2nd degrees, Sexual Abuse-2nd degree, and Kidnapping-2nd degree.⁵ The Sexual Predator law (Chapter 901A, *Iowa Code*) not only imposes the requirement that certain repeat offenders serve 85% of the maximum term, but also increases those maximum terms from the sentence that would otherwise have been imposed. Due to the abolishment of parole and most of the "good time" that would have reduced such offenders' sentences, the expected length of stay of offenders sentenced under these provisions has increased dramatically. *By mid-year 2009, about 645 additional prisoners will be incarcerated due to enactment of these laws.*⁶ *Additional, substantial effects of these laws on the prison population will be realized beyond this forecasting period.*

⁵ Attempted Murder and certain instances of Vehicular Homicide were added effective July 1, 1998.

⁶ Assuming that current trends continue. Estimate is based on an updated policy simulation conducted by CJJP using the current forecast. The simulation assumed that offenders currently required to serve 85% of their terms would otherwise serve an average length of stay comparable to inmates exiting prison in 1999 for those offense classes.



- No Substantial Impact on the Prison Population of the Violent Crime Initiative, to Date.**
 On June 30, 1999, 243 inmates were serving sentences that require at least 85% of the maximum term to be served.⁷ However, given current average length of stay, most of these offenders would still have been serving their prison terms, even if they had not been required to serve 85% of their sentences.

⁷ Of these, four are currently being housed out-of-state, but are projected to be returned to Iowa by yearend 1999.

CONCLUSIONS & MORE CHOICES FOR THE FUTURE

- Changes in policies and practices implemented during the past year by the Department of Corrections, district departments of correctional services, and the Board of Parole have resulted in a lower forecasted prison population compared with last year.⁸ In implementing these changes, system officials are “choosing a different future” for Iowa’s prison population.
- Other trends, however, such as the continued increase in new court-ordered commitments to prison, and the long-term effects of Iowa’s Violent Crime Initiative, are influencing the future prison population in an upward direction.
- This year’s forecast will be accurate only insofar as policies and practices implemented during the past year are continued, and current trends continue.
- Because the prison population may be influenced by policy and practices, it would be possible for system officials to keep the prison population from growing. For example, one way to achieve zero prison population growth between FY99 and FY2000 would be for the Board of Parole to increase parole releases from prison to about 1,793 offenders, or by about 12%.⁹ Or, efforts could be intensified to divert about 350 more probation violators from prison; or some combination of increased probation violator diversion and increased paroles could occur.
- In order to effect longer-lasting changes in Iowa’s prison population, revisions in sentencing laws could be implemented. Such changes could affect the numbers of offenders admitted to prison, how long they stay on average, or both. For example, if the projected growth in new admissions of offenders whose crimes were not against persons were curtailed (i.e., if *no* growth in those new admissions occurred), and assuming no change in average inmate length of stay, the prison population by mid-year 2009 would be about 10,810 inmates, or about 790 fewer offenders than what is currently projected. If the projected growth in new admissions of non-persons offenders were curtailed, *and* if these offenders’ average length of stay were reduced by six months, the prison population by mid-year 2009 would be about 10,130 inmates, or about 1,470 fewer offenders than what is currently projected.

⁸ CJJP projected 14,586 inmates on June 30, 2008, based on trends through FY98. Due to changes in trends, policies and practices, the current forecast for June 30, 2008 is 11,297 inmates, or 3,289 fewer inmates.

⁹ Based on CJJP estimate that assumes community-based corrections officials will continue the trend in using alternatives to prison for certain probation violators, and assuming no increase in work release capacity.

FORECASTING THE PRISON POPULATION

Benefits of Forecasting

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

Iowa's Forecasting Model

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

- **Projected Prison Admissions.** This is accomplished through analysis of historical prison admissions data, obtained from the Adult Corrections Information System (ACIS). Projected admissions are made for various offense classes and types of offenses (for example, Class C Violent Offenders, Class C Non-Violent Offenders, etc.) in two separate categories described below. Projections are accomplished through ARIMA modeling, a statistical time series technique, with adjustments based on knowledge of justice system policies.
- **Projected Average Length of Stay.** This is accomplished through an annual data collection effort conducted by CJJP, utilizing ACIS information. Projected average lengths of stay are made for various offense classes and types of offenses in two separate categories described below.
- **Projected Releases of Offenders Who Are Incarcerated At the Onset of the Projections Period.** This is accomplished through analysis of the prison population at the beginning of the projections period.

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

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

Regarding length of stay figures as contained in this report:

- "No parole" groups marked with an asterisk (*) denote the *expected* length of stay of prisoners sentenced under Section 902.12 or Chapter 901A, effective for persons committing certain violent crimes after July 1, 1996.

- Expected average length of stay for sexual predators sentenced under Chapter 901A was computed based on those committed to prison for a Chapter 901A offense thus far. Average length of stay prior to passage of this law was accomplished by examining the average length of stay by year for the offense class that admitted sexual predators would have otherwise received.
- Other length of stay data are based on samples of released prisoners. These data differ from statistics on average time served generated by the Board of Parole, because: a) the data contained in this report include *all* types of releases, not just parole releases; b) the data contained in this report distinguish between first releases and re-releases; and c) the data contained in this report exclude jail credit and other time not spent within the prison system.
- “Drunk Driving Initial Stay” describes drunken drivers sentenced to prison who are awaiting placement at community-based treatment facilities.

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

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

Forecasting Assumptions

- It is assumed that certain historical phenomena, such as trends in population growth, prison admissions rates, and length of stay of prisoners will continue in the same direction or will change in explicitly stated ways. 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.

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
1988	2,890	---	---	2,918	99.0%
1989	3,322	432	14.9%	2,918	113.8%
1990	3,842	520	15.7%	3,003	127.9%
1991	4,077	235	6.1%	3,045	133.9%
1992	4,485	408	10.0%	3,165	141.7%
1993	4,695	210	4.7%	3,603	130.3%
1994	5,090	395	8.4%	3,603	141.3%
1995	5,692	602	11.8%	3,603	158.0%
1996	6,176	484	8.5%	4,201	147.0%
1997	6,636	460	7.4%	4,951	134.0%
1998	7,431	795	12.0%	5,701	130.3%
1999	7,231	(200)	-2.7%	5,801	124.7%
Forecast:					
2000	7,587	356	4.9%	6,894	110.1%
2001	8,045	458	6.0%	6,894	116.7%
2002	8,609	564	7.0%	7,264	118.5%
2003	9,146	537	6.2%	7,264	125.9%
2004	9,607	461	5.0%	7,264	132.3%
2005	10,026	419	4.4%	7,264	138.0%
2006	10,455	429	4.3%	7,264	143.9%
2007	10,895	440	4.2%	7,264	150.0%
2008	11,297	402	3.7%	7,264	155.5%
2009	11,600	303	2.7%	7,264	159.7%

Source: E-1 Reports, 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	Population as % of Capacity
1988	134	---	---	127	105.5%
1989	181	47	35.1%	127	142.5%
1990	204	23	12.7%	150	136.0%
1991	221	17	8.3%	150	147.3%
1992	217	(4)	-1.8%	150	144.7%
1993	262	45	20.7%	260	100.8%
1994	307	45	17.2%	260	118.1%
1995	395	88	28.7%	260	151.9%
1996	447	52	13.2%	260	171.9%
1997	521	74	16.6%	260	200.4%
1998	616	95	18.2%	260	236.9%
1999	541	(75)	-12.2%	460	117.6%
Forecast:					
2000	625	84	15.5%	634	98.6%
2001	663	38	6.1%	634	104.6%
2002	701	38	5.7%	634	110.6%
2003	739	38	5.4%	634	116.6%
2004	776	37	5.0%	634	122.4%
2005	814	38	4.9%	634	128.4%
2006	852	38	4.7%	634	134.4%
2007	889	37	4.3%	634	140.2%
2008	927	38	4.3%	634	146.2%
2009	965	38	4.1%	634	152.2%

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

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

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

Year	# Men June 30th	Increase (Decrease)	% Change	Capacity for Men	Population as % of Capacity
1988	2,756	---	---	2,791	98.7%
1989	3,141	385	14.0%	2,791	112.5%
1990	3,638	497	15.8%	2,853	127.5%
1991	3,856	218	6.0%	2,895	133.2%
1992	4,268	412	10.7%	3,015	141.6%
1993	4,433	165	3.9%	3,343	132.6%
1994	4,783	350	7.9%	3,343	143.1%
1995	5,297	514	10.7%	3,343	158.5%
1996	5,729	432	8.2%	3,941	145.4%
1997	6,115	386	6.7%	4,691	130.4%
1998	6,815	700	11.4%	5,441	125.3%
1999	6,791	(24)	-0.4%	5,441	124.8%
Forecast:					
2000	6,962	171	2.5%	6,260	111.2%
2001	7,382	420	6.0%	6,260	117.9%
2002	7,908	526	7.1%	6,630	119.3%
2003	8,407	499	6.3%	6,630	126.8%
2004	8,831	424	5.0%	6,630	133.2%
2005	9,212	381	4.3%	6,630	138.9%
2006	9,603	391	4.2%	6,630	144.8%
2007	10,006	403	4.2%	6,630	150.9%
2008	10,370	364	3.6%	6,630	156.4%
2009	10,635	265	2.6%	6,630	160.4%

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

Table 4. Prison Admissions by Admission Reason: FY90-99

	FY90	FY91	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	% Change
New Court Commit.	1,461	1,240	1,407	1,415	1,427	1,471	1,645	1,767	1,994	2,052	40%
New/Probation Rev.	591	545	635	701	811	865	925	929	1,182	947	60%
<i>Sub-Total, New Admits</i>	2,052	1,785	2,042	2,116	2,238	2,336	2,570	2,696	3,176	2,999	46%
Parole Returns	536	416	430	424	448	473	393	347	321	333	-38%
Parole Suspensions	91	162	195	179	238	275	191	160	105	124	36%
Shock Prob. Returns	67	67	77	71	93	102	75	102	110	83	24%
Probation Susp.				69	301	338	381	423	492	446	---
Escape Returns	193	190	217	228	218	253	212	206	188	129	-33%
Work Release Returns	113	89	93	135	114	117	112	113	139	96	-15%
Work Release Susp.	14	10	11	17	46	45	25	24	16	7	-50%
OWI Facility Returns	41	58	63	73	66	57	73	58	65	81	98%
Other Admissions	85	114	103	78	111	115	123	121	123	158	86%
<i>Sub-Total, Other Admits</i>	1,140	1,106	1,189	1,274	1,635	1,775	1,585	1,554	1,559	1,457	28%
<i>Total Admissions</i>	3,192	2,891	3,231	3,390	3,873	4,111	4,155	4,250	4,735	4,456	40%

Source: E-1 Reports

Table 5. Probation Populations & Failure Rates to Prison: FY90-99

	FY90	FY91	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99
Yearend Probation Population	13,964	14,329	16,823	18,476	18,443	18,740	18,386	21,291	21,484	21,519
Probation Revocations *	658	612	712	772	904	967	1,000	1,031	1,292	1,030
Violator Facility Entries-Prob.				69	301	338	381	423	492	446
Total Probation Entries to Prison	658	612	712	841	1,205	1,305	1,381	1,454	1,784	1,476
Failure Rate, Revocations Only	4.7%	4.3%	4.2%	4.2%	4.9%	5.2%	5.4%	4.8%	6.0%	4.8%
Failure Rate w/Violator Entries	4.7%	4.3%	4.2%	4.6%	6.5%	7.0%	7.5%	6.8%	8.3%	6.9%

*Includes "shock probation" revocations.

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

Table 6. New Prison Admissions by Offense Type: FY90-99

Offense Type	FY90	FY91	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	% Change
Drug Offenses	303	235	319	369	340	338	466	523	653	654	116%
Violent Offenses	469	492	511	512	617	633	636	650	721	673	43%
Property Offenses	873	838	912	888	871	954	1,051	1,086	1,218	1,042	19%
OWI/Traffic Offenses	334	123	172	208	280	258	231	280	392	457	37%
Other Offenses	76	100	130	136	128	162	190	158	196	173	128%
<i>Total New Admissions</i>	2,055	1,788	2,044	2,113	2,236	2,345	2,574	2,697	3,180	2,999	46%

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

Source: Adult Corrections Information System, compiled by CJJP

Table 7. New Prison Admissions by Offense Type (Detail): FY90-99

Offense Type	FY90	FY91	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	% Change
Drug Offenses	303	235	319	369	340	338	466	523	653	654	116%
Drunk Driving/Traffic	334	123	172	208	280	258	231	280	392	457	37%
Theft	319	322	353	362	318	322	402	406	448	414	30%
Burglary	372	335	364	342	349	352	374	400	438	366	-2%
Assault	137	128	122	169	189	214	246	273	325	298	118%
Sexual Abuse	183	212	224	205	251	232	212	206	233	225	23%
Forgery/Fraud	138	129	134	126	158	216	223	226	281	212	54%
Robbery	83	74	79	85	111	114	111	84	90	90	8%
Weapons	20	28	37	43	55	69	91	79	74	63	215%
Murder/Manslaughter	56	66	77	45	48	56	57	72	56	47	-16%
Criminal Mischief	24	24	43	35	30	32	34	34	35	32	33%
Flight/Escapes	11	9	17	15	11	19	24	21	26	30	173%
Arson	20	28	18	23	16	32	18	20	16	18	-10%
Kidnapping	10	12	9	8	18	17	10	15	17	13	30%
Pimping/Prostitution	11	17	34	16	21	29	29	23	32	11	0%
All Other Offenses	34	46	42	62	41	45	46	35	64	69	103%
<i>Total New Admissions</i>	2,055	1,788	2,044	2,113	2,236	2,345	2,574	2,697	3,180	2,999	46%

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

Source: Adult Corrections Information System, compiled by CJJP

Table 8. Prison Admissions: Actual and Projected

	New Admissions:		Readmissions:	
	Actual	% Change	Actual	% Change
FY90	2,055	---	1,064	---
FY91	1,788	-13%	1,000	-6%
FY92	2,045	14%	1,100	10%
FY93	2,116	3%	1,220	11%
FY94	2,236	6%	1,527	25%
FY95	2,320	4%	1,652	8%
FY96	2,545	10%	1,460	-12%
FY97	2,697	6%	1,429	-2%
FY98	3,180	18%	1,436	0%
FY99	3,025	-5%	1,299	-10%
Forecast:				
FY2000	2,989	-1%	1,392	7%
FY2001	3,075	3%	1,413	2%
FY2002	3,159	3%	1,424	1%
FY2003	3,242	3%	1,434	1%
FY2004	3,325	3%	1,444	1%
FY2005	3,406	2%	1,453	1%
FY2006	3,486	2%	1,462	1%
FY2007	3,566	2%	1,472	1%
FY2008	3,643	2%	1,481	1%
FY2009	3,705	2%	1,486	< 1%

Note: For an explanation of forecast categories, please refer to p. 8.

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

Table 9. Prison Releases by Release Reason: FY90-99

	FY90	FY91	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	% Change
To Work Release	646	593	661	787	925	883	925	848	920	972	50%
To OWI Facility	321	112	124	185	259	250	207	252	244	310	-3%
To Parole	1,117	1,394	1,530	1,500	1,415	1,324	1,369	1,325	1,333	1,599	43%
To Shock Probation	205	191	213	233	222	196	246	259	225	262	28%
Other Violator Rel.				45	296	377	410	450	497	457	---
Escapes	10	9	16	8	9	16	6	5	3	3	-70%
Expiration of Sentence	259	227	165	267	246	322	364	493	578	781	202%
Other Final Discharges	10	15	5	15	11	11	11	21	6	13	30%
Other Releases	104	115	109	139	96	129	133	137	134	259	149%
Total Releases	2,672	2,656	2,823	3,179	3,479	3,508	3,671	3,790	3,940	4,656	74%

Source: E-1 Reports

Table 10. Expiration of Sentence: FY96-99

Offense Class	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	% Change
B Felony	7	11	7	12	71.4%
C Felony Persons	33	45	50	58	75.8%
C Felony Non-Persons	55	71	56	65	18.2%
D Felony Persons	48	54	59	78	62.5%
D Felony Non-Persons	90	147	197	276	206.7%
Other Felony	2	11	7	4	100.0%
Agg. Misd. Persons	54	76	98	103	90.7%
Agg. Misd. Non-Persons	60	65	84	159	165.0%
Serious Misd.	13	13	17	27	107.7%
<i>Total Expiration of Sentence</i>	362	493	575	782	116.0%

Note: Figures in this chart may differ slightly from those shown in the E-1 Reports due to different times in which the database was accessed for reporting purposes.

Source: Adult Corrections Information System, compiled by CJPJ

Table 11. Inmate Average Length Of Stay (In Months)

	1991	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	% Change
<i>New Admissions:</i>									
*No Parole - Murder-2nd	136	95	130	138	190	510	510	510	275%
*No Parole - Other Class B	67	68	77	75	85	255	255	255	281%
*No Parole - Class C	31	30	36	35	37	102	102	102	229%
*No Parole - Habitual Class C	33	44	52	39	47	153	153	153	364%
*No Parole - Sex Predators	24	25	27	26	29	191	191	191	696%
B Felony	67	68	77	75	85	103	88	105	57%
C Persons	31	30	36	35	37	41	45	46	48%
C Non-Persons	17	16	21	21	25	25	24	24	41%
D Persons	17	17	16	20	22	22	20	22	29%
D Non-Persons	10	10	12	13	14	14	16	16	60%
Other Felony	33	44	52	39	47	43	52	57	73%
Agg Misd Persons	9	11	10	9	9	11	10	11	22%
Agg Misd Non-Persons	7	8	7	8	9	8	9	9	29%
Serious Misd	6	7	8	7	9	8	9	6	0%
Drunk Driving Initial Stay	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	4	100%
<i>Readmissions:</i>									
B Felony	25	23	34	25	24	28	36	63	152%
C Felony	17	16	18	17	18	21	22	22	29%
D Felony	9	10	10	9	11	12	12	12	33%
Other Felony	24	30	24	32	32	35	38	33	38%
All Misdemeanors	7	4	6	6	7	9	6	9	29%
Violator Placement	--	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	--

Note: For an explanation of forecasting categories and time served calculations, please refer to pp. 8-9

Source: Adult Corrections Information System, compiled by CJPJ