



The Correctional Policy Project:

Iowa Prison Population Forecast FY 2015-FY 2025

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
I. FORWARD	3
<i>Benefits of Forecasting</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Iowa's Forecasting Model.....</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Forecasting Assumptions</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Acknowledgments</i>	<i>5</i>
II. SHORT-TERM OUTLOOK.....	5
Figure 1: Projected Prison Populations and Official Capacities: Mid-Year 2016	5
III. LONG-TERM OUTLOOK	6
<i>Total Inmates</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Male & Female Inmates.....</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Prison Capacity</i>	<i>6</i>
Figure 3: Actual and Forecasted Number of Female Inmates	7
Figure 4: Actual and Forecasted Number of Male Inmates	7
Source: Justice Data Warehouse.	7
IV. HISTORIC PRISON FORECASTS.....	8
Figure 5: Historical Forecast Figures Final 10-Year Projections	8
Prison population figures based on June 30th data.	8
V. FACTORS REDUCING PRISON GROWTH	9
1.) <i>Increases in New Aggravated Misdemeanant Prison Entries.....</i>	<i>9</i>
2.) <i>Decreases in Average (mean) Time Served Prior to Release</i>	<i>9</i>
3.) <i>Increases in Parolees</i>	<i>9</i>
VI. FACTORS CONTINUING PRISON GROWTH	10
<i>Increases in Prison Admissions</i>	<i>10</i>
Figure 6: Actual and Forecasted Prison Admissions	10
Figure 7: Prison Admissions by Admission Type	11
1.) <i>Changes in Felony Charges and Convictions</i>	<i>11</i>
Figure 8: Total Felony Charges and Convictions	12
2.) <i>Drug Offender Admissions.....</i>	<i>12</i>
Figure 9: New Prison Admissions by Offense Type	13
Source: Justice Data Warehouse	13
Figure 10: Primary Drug of New Prison Admissions	13
Source: Justice Data Warehouse	13
3.) <i>Increases in the number of Class B Felons Incarcerated</i>	<i>13</i>
4.) <i>Changes in Parole Eligibility for Class B and C felons due to Mandatory Minimums.....</i>	<i>13</i>
Figure 11: Distribution of Total, 70% and Non-70% Incarcerated Offenders by Race FY 2015	14

5.) <i>Increases of Sex Offenders Incarcerated Including Special Sentence Revocations</i>	15
6.) <i>Increases in Housing Class A Felons</i>	15
7.) <i>Housing Federal Prisoners/Detainees</i>	15
8.) <i>Increases in Inmate Average Length of Stay (LOS)</i>	15
Figure 12: Average Length-of-Stay by Offense Class in Months, FY 2006 and FY 2015	17
9.) <i>Increases and Decreases in Paroles</i>	18
Figure 13: Prison Releases FY 2006 - FY 2015	18
10.) <i>Changes in Community-Based Offender Populations</i>	18
Figure 14: End-of-Year Parole and Probation Populations (Field Supervision)	19
VII. OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE	20
Figure 15: Ending Prison Population since 1925	20
Increases in Parolees	20
Response to Drug Offenders	21
Sex Offender Legislation	21
Juvenile Offender Legislation	22
APPENDIX I: Prison Population Forecasted Figures	23
Table 1: Mid-Year Prison Populations and Capacities: Total	23
Table 2: Mid-Year Prison Populations and Capacities: Females	24
Table 3: Mid-Year Prison Populations and Capacities: Males	25
APPENDIX II: Prison Admission Populations and Forecasts	26
Table 4: Prison Admissions by Admission Reason: FY 2006 - FY 2015	26
Table 5: New Prison Admission by Offense Type and Subtype	27
Table 6: New Admissions by Offense Class	28
Table 7: Prison Admissions: Actual and Projected	29
APPENDIX III: Prison Release Populations	30
Table 8: Prison Releases by Release Reason: FY 2006-FY 2015	30
APPENDIX IV: LOS for Release Cohorts	31
Table 9: Inmate Mean Length of Stay for Offenders Exiting Prison (In Months), by Fiscal Year	31
Table 10: Inmate Mean Length Of Stay for Offenders Exiting Prison (In Months), by Fiscal Year Cont... ..	32
APPENDIX V: Probation Populations and Revocations Information	33
Table 11: Percentage of Probation Population Revoked, FY 2005-FY 2014	33
APPENDIX VI. Prison Population Demographics	34
Table 12: Prison Population Demographic Trends	34

Completion of this report fulfills the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning's legislative obligations outlined in Iowa Code §216A.137. This section of the Iowa Code instructs CJP to "maintain an Iowa correctional policy project for the purpose of conducting analyses of major correctional issues affecting the criminal and juvenile justice system".¹

¹ Legislative Services Agency. (2015) *Code of Iowa*.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the twenty-fourth Prison Population Forecast prepared by the Department of Human Rights, Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP). This report has been developed to assist the Executive and Legislative Branches of government in annually assessing the impact of current criminal justice policy on Iowa's prison population. 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.

Short-term projections suggest that Iowa's prison population is expected to remain stable through the end of FY 2016, with a population of around 8,408. Long term projections suggest Iowa's prison population may be expected to increase from 8,188 inmates on June 30, 2015 to about 10,058 inmates on June 30, 2025, or by about 23% over the ten-year period (Appendix I, Table 1).

Past forecasts have projected similar figures. For instance, in FY 2010, CJJP predicted the prison population to be at 10,409 within ten years.² However, this year's forecast is lower than what was predicted in FY 2014.³ There are several factors responsible for driving the forecasted figures observed in FY 2015.

Between FY 2014 and FY 2015, there was a decrease in prison admissions (Appendix II, Table 4). Comparing FY 2014 and FY 2015 we observed decreases in length-of-stay (LOS) for many offense categories (Appendix IV, Table 9). Another contributing factor is the release of 70% Robbery 2nd offenders; offenders who served lengthy incarceration terms and who have, and continue to be, a factor contributing to prison population growth. Lastly, for the past three years, the Iowa Board of Parole (BOP) has consistently paroled approximately two individuals per one individual released by way of sentence expiration.

There are several actions, which if taken, are believed to alter the prison population outcome forecasted in this analysis. This analysis suggests that opportunities include, but are not limited to, continued use of parole for appropriate inmates, modifications to sex offender legislation, modifications to mandatory minimum sentences, modifications to drug sentencing, and continued study of sentencing practices for juveniles. It is noteworthy that Iowa's Public Safety Advisory Board (PSAB) and Sex Offender Research Council (SORC) have provided legislative recommendations specific to these issues. More detail as to these opportunities as well as legislative recommendations made by the PSAB or SORC are included within the "Opportunities for Change" portion of this analysis.

² <https://humanrights.iowa.gov/sites/default/files/media/Forecast2014%5B1%5D.pdf>

³ <https://humanrights.iowa.gov/sites/default/files/media/Forecast2013%5B1%5D.pdf>

I. FORWARD

This is the twenty-fourth Prison Population Forecast prepared by the Department of Human Rights, Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP). This report has been developed to assist the Executive and Legislative Branches of government in annually assessing the impact of current criminal justice policy on Iowa's prison population. 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.

The present report utilizes data obtained from Iowa's Justice Data Warehouse (JDW), which is managed by CJJP. "The Justice Data Warehouse (JDW) is a central repository of key criminal and juvenile justice information from the Iowa Court Information System (ICIS) and information from the Iowa Correctional Offender Network (ICON) system. The JDW is located on a platform with the Information Technology Department as one part of the Enterprise Data Warehouse. The overall mission of the JDW is to provide the Judicial, Legislative and Executive Branches of State Government and other entities, with improved statistical and decision support information pertaining to justice system activities." ⁴

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 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 Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON), and felony charges and convictions disposed from the JDW which includes statewide court information. Projected admissions are made for various offense classes and types of offenses (e.g., Class C 70% offenders, Class C violent [non-sex] offenders, Class C sex offenders, and Class C non-violent offenders) in two separate categories described below. Sex offenders as separate categories have been broken out since FY 2006, in part because sex offenders tend to serve higher percentages of their sentences than other offenders. Projections are accomplished through linear modeling, with adjustments based on knowledge of recent law changes that may not yet be reflected in observed trends.

⁴ <https://www.humanrights.iowa.gov/cjip/justice-data-warehouse>

- *Projected average length of stay.* This projection is executed utilizing correctional data extracted from the JDW. Projected average lengths of stay are made for various offense classes and types of offenses in two separate categories in subsequent sections.
- *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 uses a technique initiated in 2007, using three different calculations based upon the inmate group:
 - The average length of time inmates have been released prior to their discharge dates;
 - The average length of time inmates with mandatory terms have served;
 - The average length of time served prior to release.

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, including 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 Operating While Intoxicated (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:

- *"Drunken Driving Initial Stay"* describes drunken drivers sentenced to prison who are awaiting placement at community-based treatment facilities.

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.

Acknowledgments

The staff of CJJP would like to thank the following agencies and individuals for contributing to this year's forecast report (CJJP remains solely responsible for the report's contents).

For providing information on current and planned prison population capacities:

- Jerry Bartruff, Director, Iowa Department of Corrections
- Lettie Prell, Research Director, Iowa Department of Corrections.

For developing the original methodologies of our prison population forecasting and policy simulation tool:

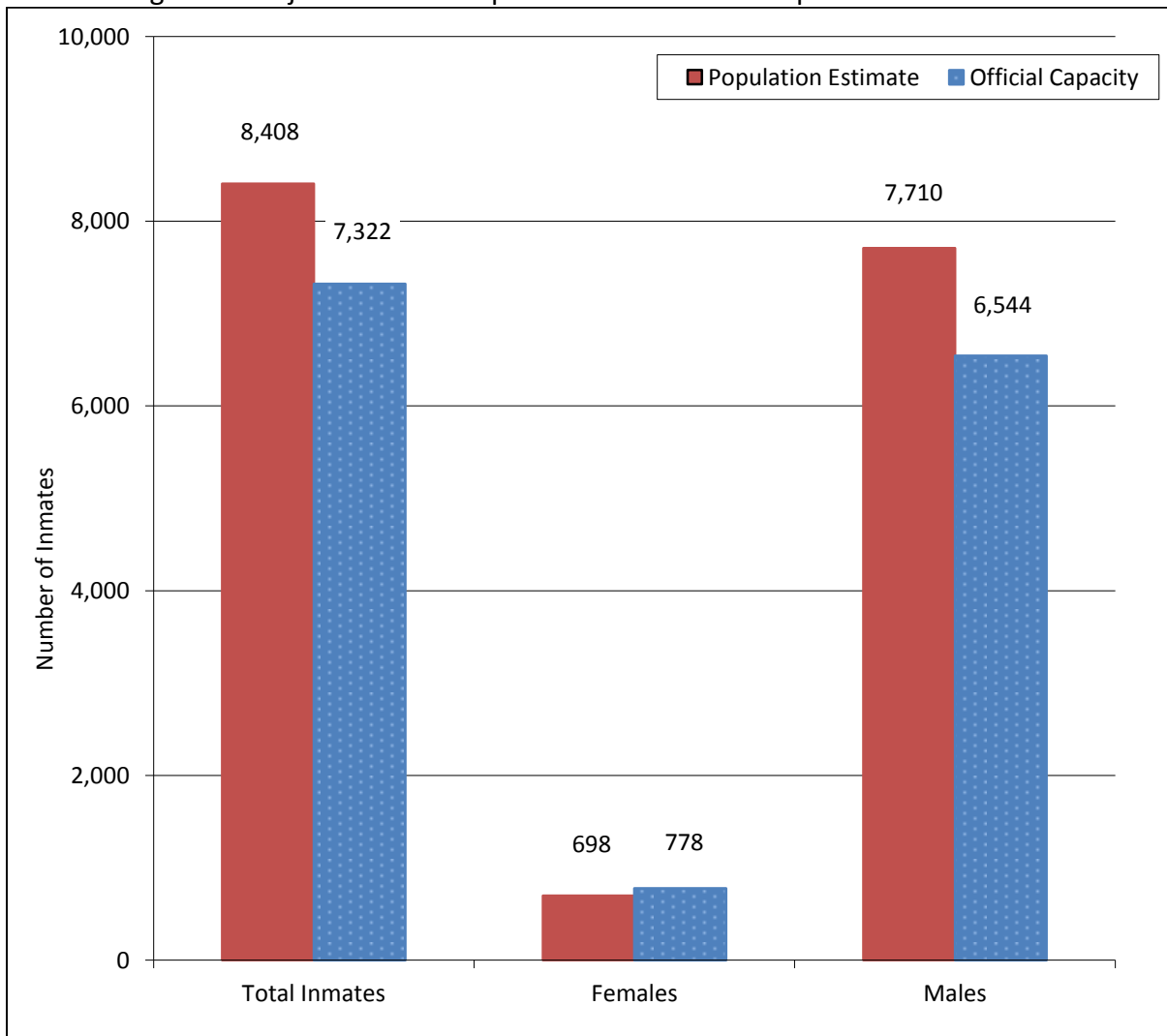
- Mary Mande, former director of the Colorado Statistical Analysis Center and corrections research consultant.

II. SHORT-TERM OUTLOOK

To some extent, forecasting the short-term population this year is more difficult than is the long-term forecast, as changes in parole practice since the end of FY 2012 have contributed to a noteworthy drop in Iowa's prison population. After reaching a low of 8,265 inmates on February 10, 2010, the population reached an all-time high of 9,009 in April, 2011. Since reaching this peak, the population has continued to decline with particularly low population figures observed for the last three fiscal years FY 2013-FY 2015.

Iowa's prison population is expected to remain stable through the end of FY 2016, with a population of around 8,408. By June 30, 2016, Iowa's prison population is expected to exceed official capacity by about 1,086 inmates, or by about 15 percent, if current offender behaviors and justice system trends, policies, and practices continue (Appendix I, Table 1). Women's facilities are expected to be at 89.7% of capacity given the addition of beds at Mitchellville, while men's facilities are expected to hold about 1,166 more inmates than the official capacity (Appendix I, Tables 2 and 3).

Figure 1: Projected Prison Populations and Official Capacities: Mid-Year 2016



Source: Justice Data Warehouse

III. LONG-TERM OUTLOOK

Total Inmates

If current offender behaviors and justice system trends, policies, and practices continue, Iowa's prison population may be expected to increase from 8,188 inmates on June 30, 2015 to about 10,058 inmates on June 30, 2025, or by about 23% over the ten-year period (Appendix I, Table 1).

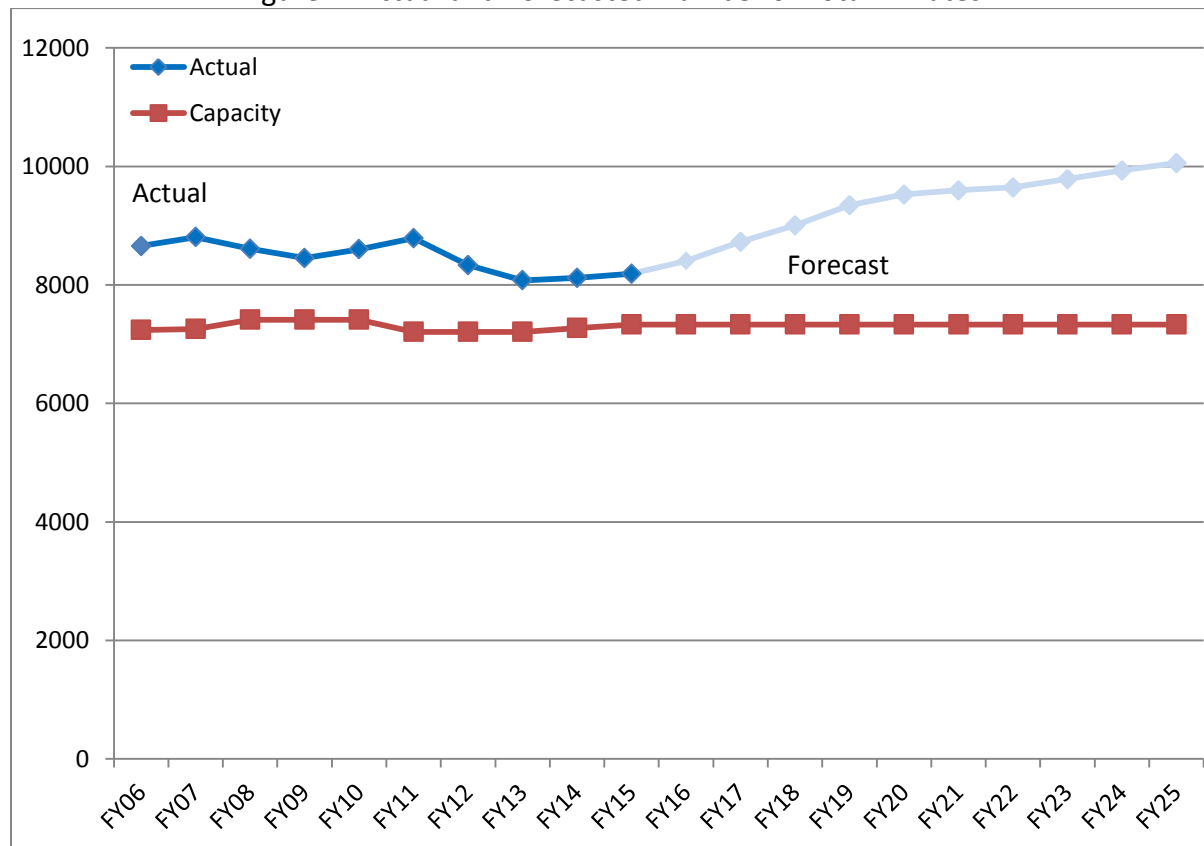
Male & Female Inmates

The current forecast suggests that the female population will rise over the next ten years, reaching 835 inmates in mid-2025 (Appendix I, Table 2). Because the female population is smaller than the male population, it is to be expected that the year-to-year forecast numbers will vary as admissions rise or fall from year-to-year (as fluctuations are more likely with smaller numbers). The population of male inmates is expected to increase to 9,223 inmates during this same period (Appendix I, Table 3).

Prison Capacity

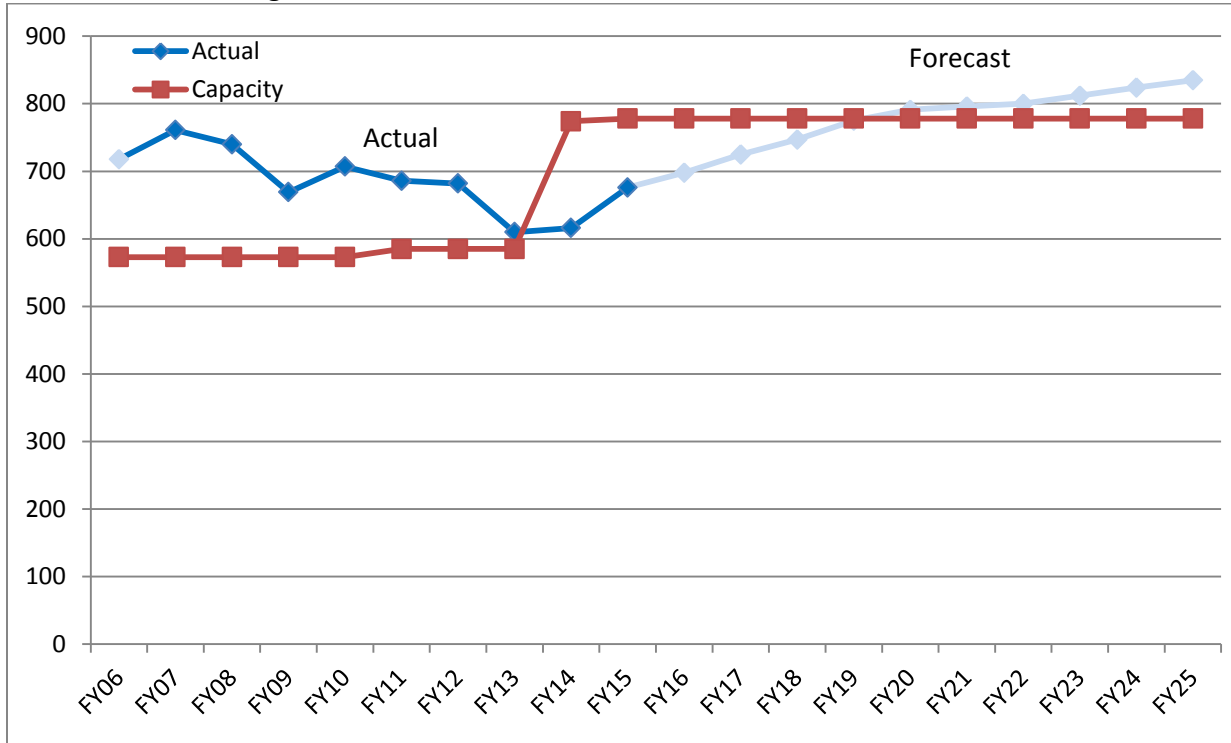
When compared with official Department of Corrections prison population capacities, and taking into consideration currently-planned increases in prison capacity, the female inmate population is projected to exceed capacity by 7% in 2025, while the male inmate population is projected to exceed capacity by about 40.9%, by mid-year 2025 (Appendix I, Tables 2 and 3).

Figure 2: Actual and Forecasted Number of Total Inmates



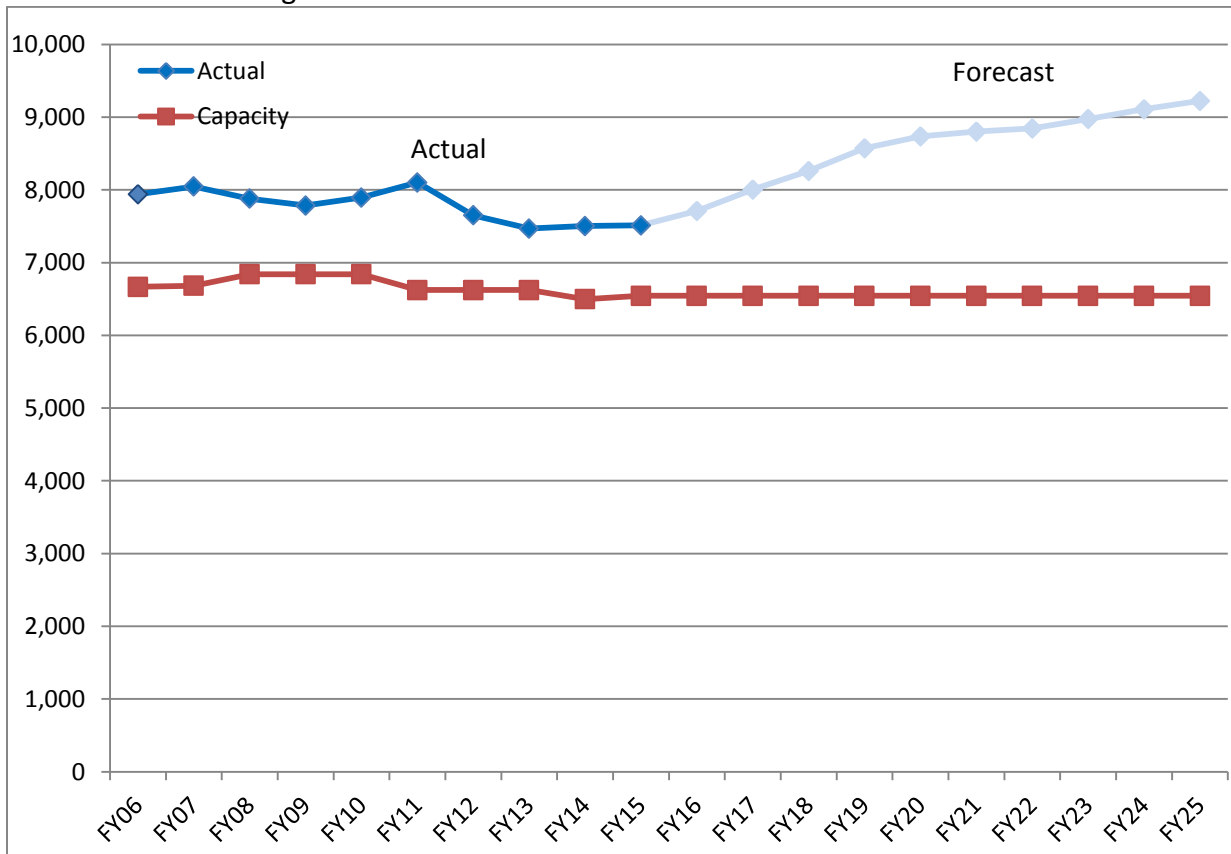
Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Figure 3: Actual and Forecasted Number of Female Inmates



Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Figure 4: Actual and Forecasted Number of Male Inmates



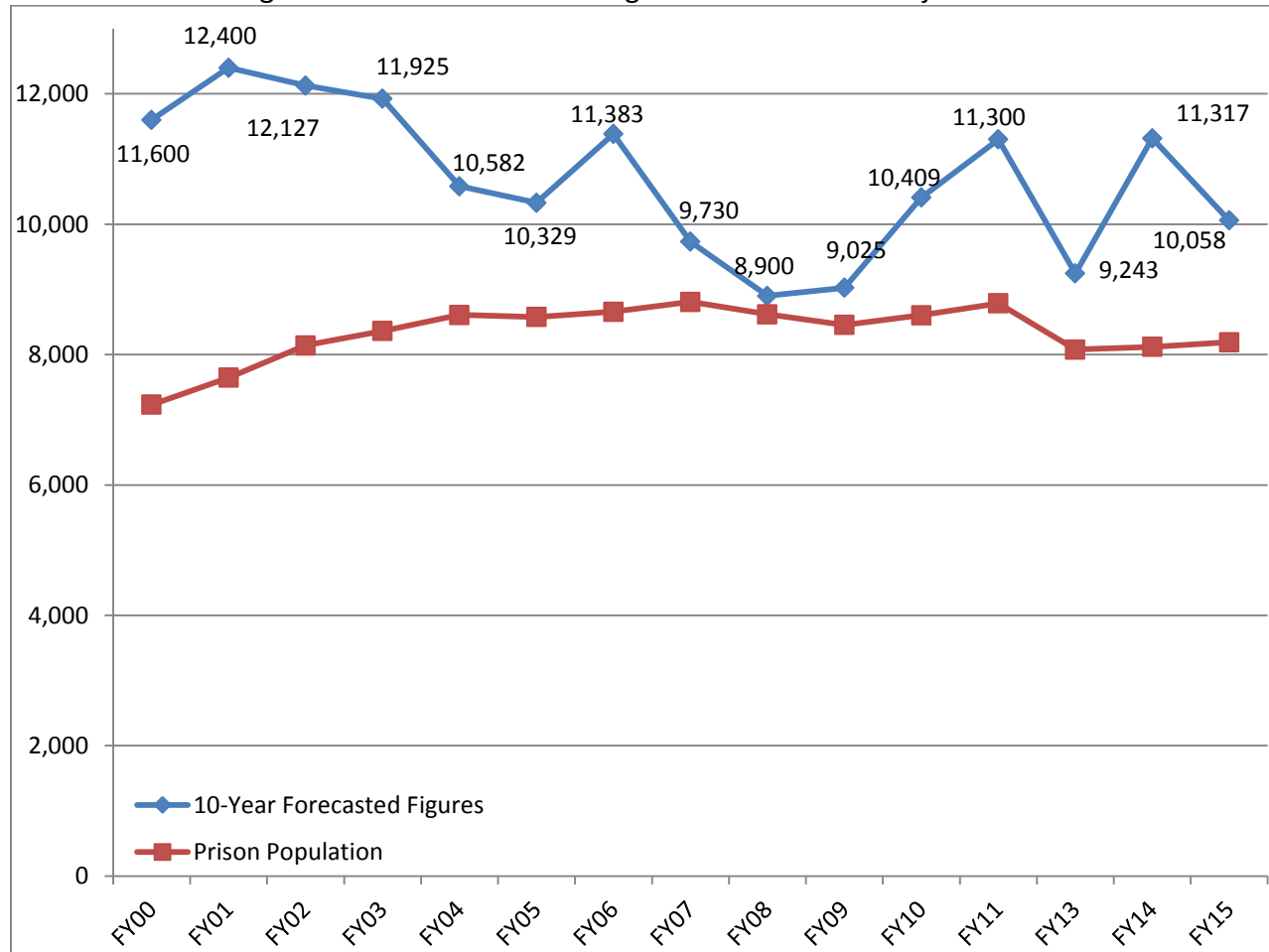
Source: Justice Data Warehouse

IV. HISTORIC PRISON FORECASTS

This year's prison forecast predicts prison populations to be at approximately 10,058 in ten years. Past forecasts have projected similar figures. For instance, in FY 2010, CJJP predicted the prison population to be at 10,409 within ten years.⁵ However, this year's forecast is lower than what was predicted in FY 2014.⁶ There are several factors responsible for driving the forecasted figures observed in FY 2015.

Between FY 2014 and FY 2015, there was a decrease of prison admissions (Appendix II, Table 4). Comparing FY 2014 and FY 2015 we also observed decreases in length-of-stay (LOS) for many offense categories (Appendix IV, Table 9). Another contributing factor is the release of 70% Robbery 2nd offenders; offenders who served lengthy incarceration terms and who have, and continue to be, a factor contributing to prison population growth. Lastly, for the past three years, the Iowa BOP has consistently paroled approximately two individuals per one individual released by way of sentence expiration.

Figure 5: Historical Forecast Figures Final 10-Year Projections



Prison population figures based on June 30th data.

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

⁵ <https://humanrights.iowa.gov/sites/default/files/media/Forecast2014%5B1%5D.pdf>

⁶ <https://humanrights.iowa.gov/sites/default/files/media/Forecast2013%5B1%5D.pdf>

V. FACTORS REDUCING PRISON GROWTH

1.) Increases in New Aggravated Misdemeanant Prison Entries

In FY 2006, 19.5% of new admissions to Iowa's prisons were offenders whose most serious commitment offenses were aggravated misdemeanors, crimes which expire after less than one year of incarceration (barring consecutive sentences). Between FY 2011-FY2014 this percentage rose to over 20% and in FY 2015 22.6% of the new admissions were aggravated misdemeanants. These short-term inmates tend to cycle quickly, not accumulating in the prison population (Appendix II, Table 6).

2.) Decreases in Average (mean) Time Served Prior to Release

Average time served for first-release inmates dropped from 21.5 months in FY 2013 to 19.5 months in FY 2014, and rose slightly in FY 2015 to 20.2 months. From FY 2014 to FY 2015 slight decreases in length-of-stay (LOS) were observed for almost all C, D and Other Felony groups, however, there was a slight increase in LOS for B felons. The drop in LOS for most felony groups has contributed to reducing the prison population. For the last three years we have observed particularly low prison populations, the lowest rates observed this decade (Appendix I, Table 1).

Average time served for those released after a previous release failure also dropped in FY 2014, from 11.7 months in FY 2013 to 9.9 months in FY 2014 and rose again slightly in FY 2015 to 10.3 average months (Appendix IV, Table 10).

3.) Increases in Parolees

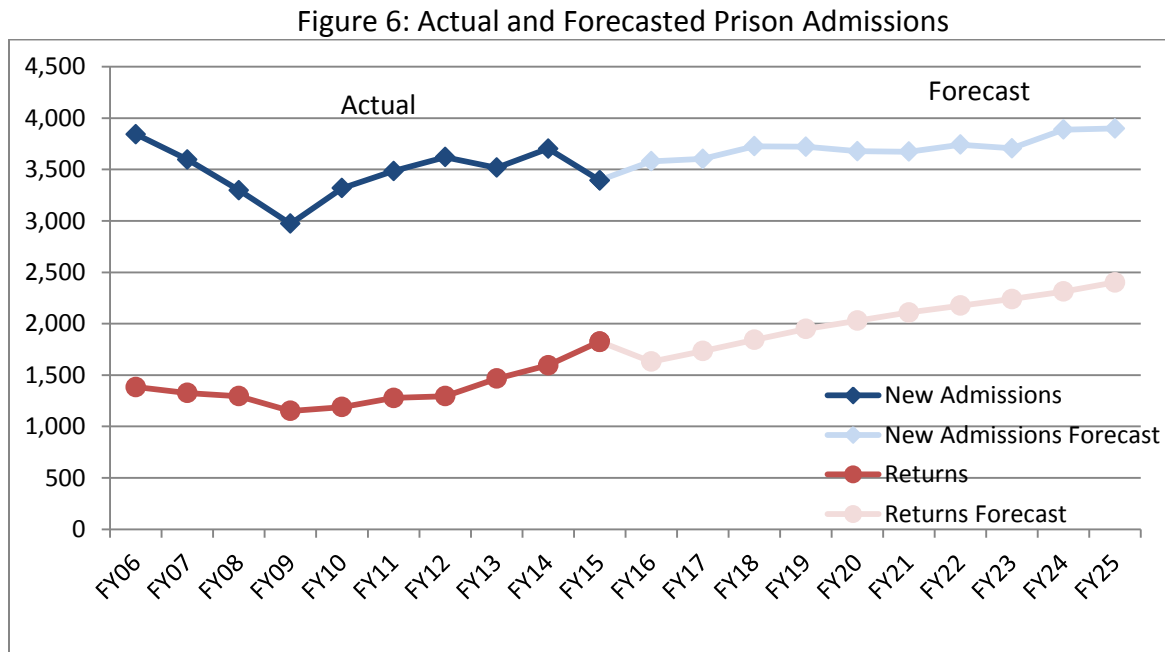
In 2010, 1,379 offenders were paroled, the lowest number of parolees we have seen in the last decade. Since FY 2010, parolees increased by 18.6% through FY 2015, although from FY 2014 - FY 2015, parolee exits decreased while offenders released by way of expiration-of-sentence remained steady (Appendix III, Table 8). Between FY 2012-FY 2014 parole practices had returned to rates observed in FY 2006 with approximately two parolees for every expiration-of-sentence.⁷

⁷ Inmates released via expiration-of-sentence are those who serve their full sentence in prison and are directly released into the community without a period of transition such as parole or work release.

VI. FACTORS CONTINUING PRISON GROWTH

Increases in Prison Admissions

The forecast projects an increase in new admissions from 3,395 in FY 2015 to about 3,899 in FY 2025, and an increase in returns from 1,825 to 2,401. Until admissions are reduced, it will be difficult to further reduce Iowa's prison population. Admission patterns are shown in Figure 6 (Appendix II, Table 7).



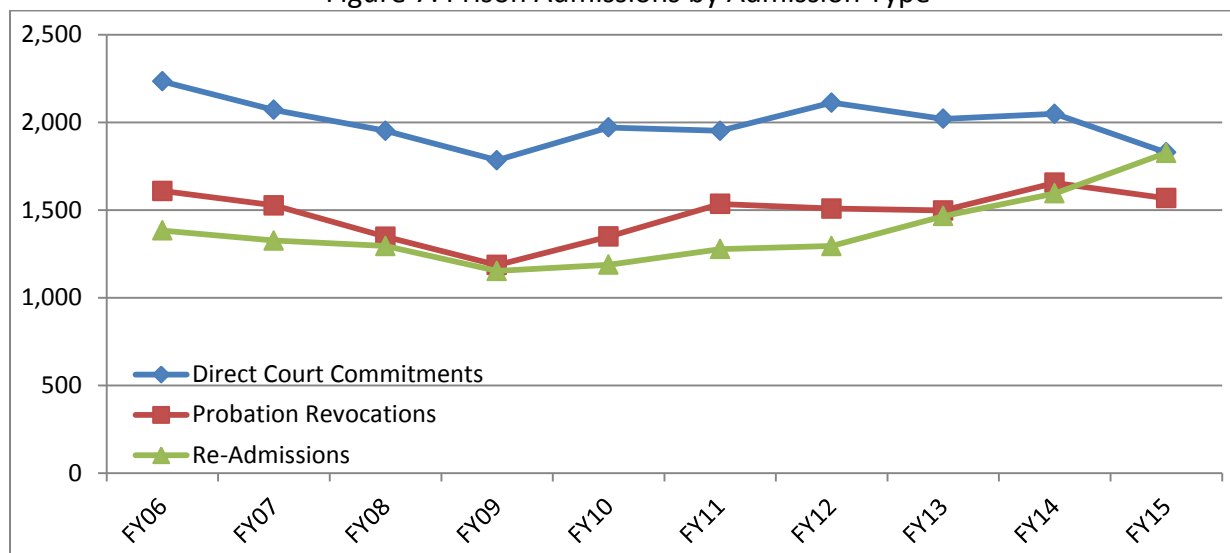
Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Probation revocations to prison were higher in FY 2014 than at any point during the last decade (1,655). Similarly in FY 2014, when comparing probation revocations to probation populations, we saw the highest percentage (7.6%) and highest rate (13:1) of offenders revoked in the last decade (Appendix V, Table 11). In FY 2015, we observed the highest probation population since FY2009 and a revocation rate similar to years prior (percent revoked: 7.1%; rate revoked: 14:1).

The high probation population demonstrates Iowa's commitment to treating offenders in the community rather than committing them to prison without an opportunity to become productive citizens in the community. In FY 2015 we observed lower percentages and rates of revocations indicating that more offenders are succeeding in the community than in FY 2010 – FY 2014.

Direct court commitments reached an excess of 2,000 inmate admissions between FY 2012-FY 2014. In FY 2015, there was a decline in direct court commitments by approximately 220 inmates. This is the first substantial decline observed since FY 2008-FY 2009 (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Prison Admissions by Admission Type



Source: Justice Data Warehouse

As discussed in the next sections, there are several factors which influence prison admission trends:

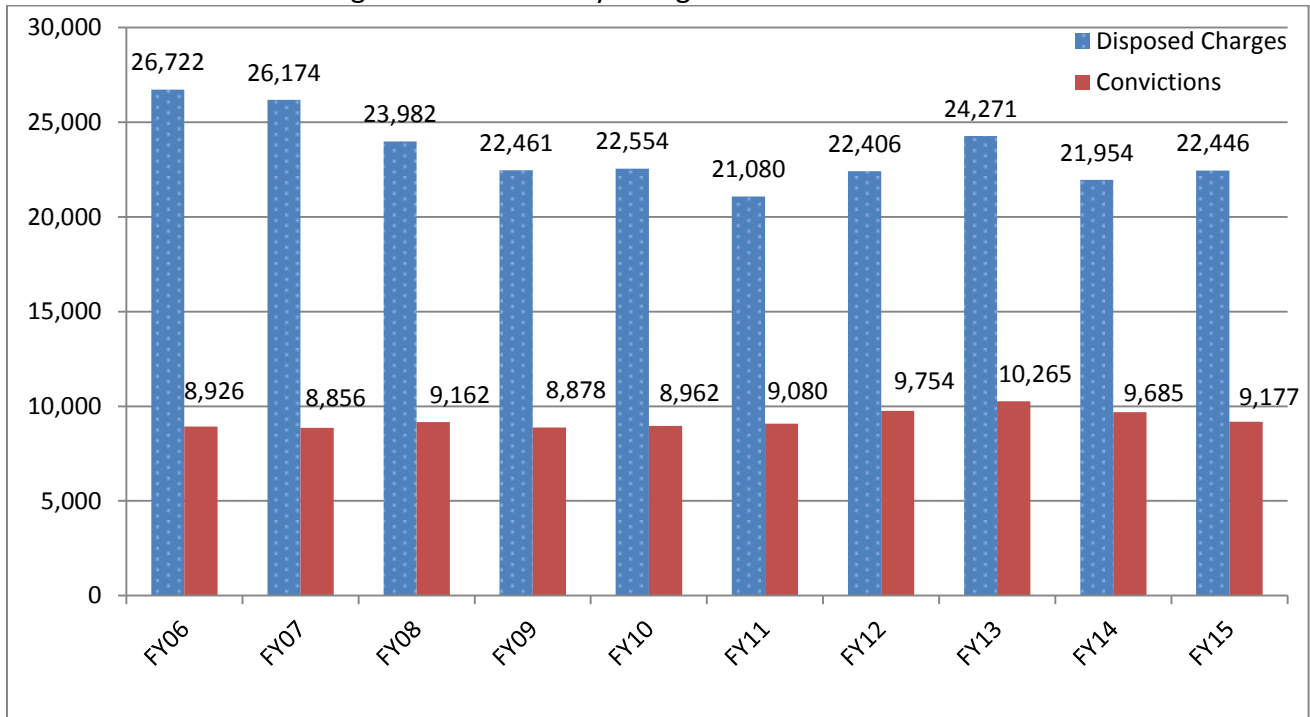
- 1.) Changes in Felony Charges and Convictions
- 2.) Drug Offender Admissions
- 3.) Increases in the number of Class B Felons Incarcerated
- 4.) Changes in Parole Eligibility for Class B and C Felons due to Mandatory Minimums
- 5.) Increases of Sex Offenders Incarcerated Including Special Sentence Revocations
- 6.) Increases in Housing Class A Felons
- 7.) Housing Federal Prisoners/Detainees
- 8.) Increases in Inmate Average Length of Stay
- 9.) Increases and Decreases in Paroles
- 10.) Changes in Community-Based Offender Populations

1.) Changes in Felony Charges and Convictions

Projections of new prison admissions are informed by felony disposed charges and felony convictions in the Iowa District Court. As shown in the chart below, felony charges in FY 2012 and FY 2013 rose after a long period of decline. FY 2015 felony charges were similar to figures last observed in FY 2012.

Felony *convictions* fell in FY 2015 to levels last observed in FY 2011. FY 2012 through FY 2014 observed higher felony conviction rates than at any other point in the ten-year period. It is important to note that while decreases were observed during FY 2015, felony conviction rates continue to be higher than in FY 2006 through FY 2011.

Figure 8: Total Felony Charges and Convictions



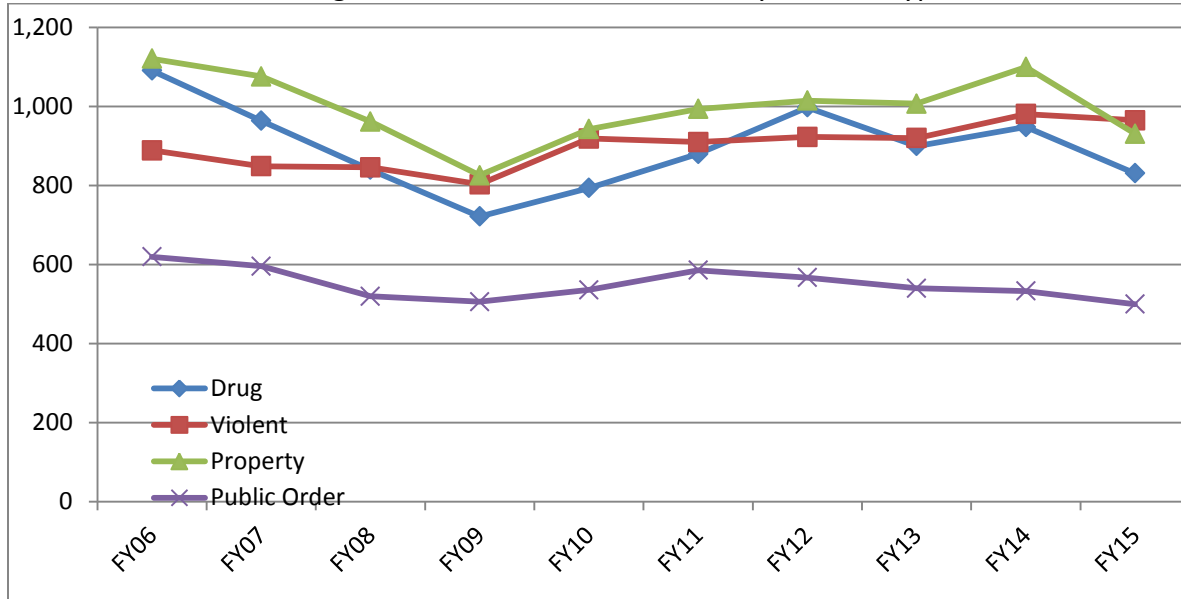
Source: Justice Data Warehouse

2.) Drug Offender Admissions

Drug admissions have been one of the driving forces behind rising prison populations in Iowa for more than the past decade, reaching their peak in FY 2005, when 30% of the new inmates entering prison were committed for drug offenses. In addition, there are other inmates who have been committed to prison for non-drug crimes which stem from drug involvement. After five straight years of declines in drug admissions (FY 2005 - FY 2009) to prison, new drug admissions exceeded 900 in FY 2012, FY 2013 and FY 2014, a figure last reached in FY 2007. Between FY 2014 and FY 2015, drug admissions declined by approximately 117 inmates.

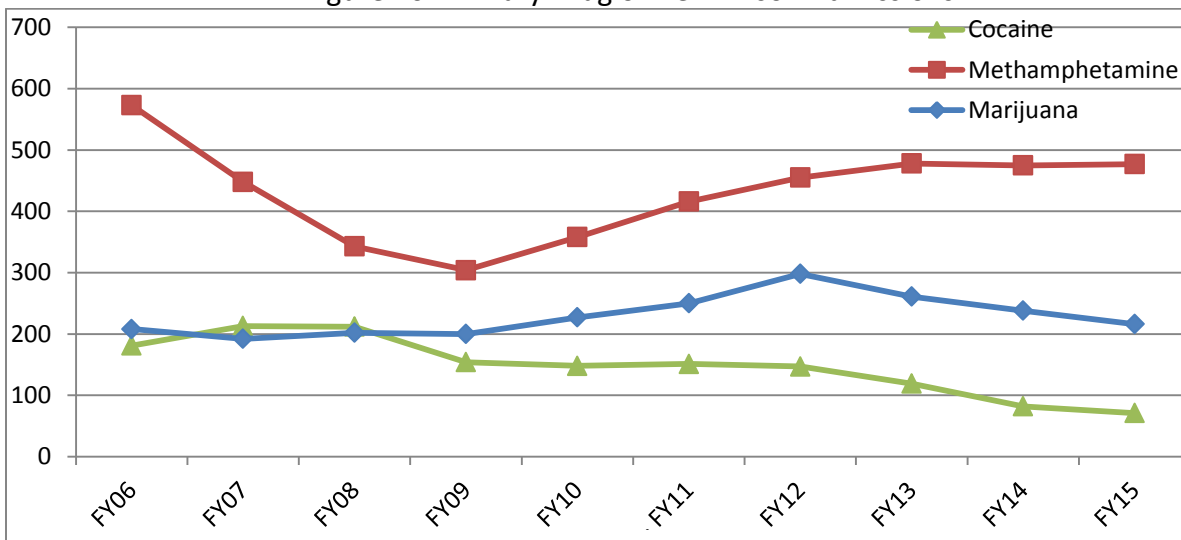
As time passes, it becomes more evident that the rise in admissions with a drug offense as the most serious was related to the manufacture and trafficking in methamphetamines and a subsequent focus on the apprehension and prosecution of methamphetamine dealers and users. Since FY 2005, admissions of methamphetamine offenders reached a low in FY 2009 but have steadily increased, reaching a period of stability from FY 2013 - FY 2015 (Figure 10).

Figure 9: New Prison Admissions by Offense Type



Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Figure 10: Primary Drug of New Prison Admissions



Source: Justice Data Warehouse

3.) Increases in the number of Class B Felons Incarcerated

The projection suggests 1,996 B felons in 2025, or 19.8% of the anticipated population. Most of the anticipated rise is due to continued lengthy incarceration of Class B 70 percent inmates, who are expected to increase from 795 to 1,087 within the decade. We have yet to observe a substantial release of this inmate population due to their mandatory terms, although we expect release of some inmates to occur during FY 2018 and thereafter.

4.) Changes in Parole Eligibility for Class B and C felons due to Mandatory Minimums

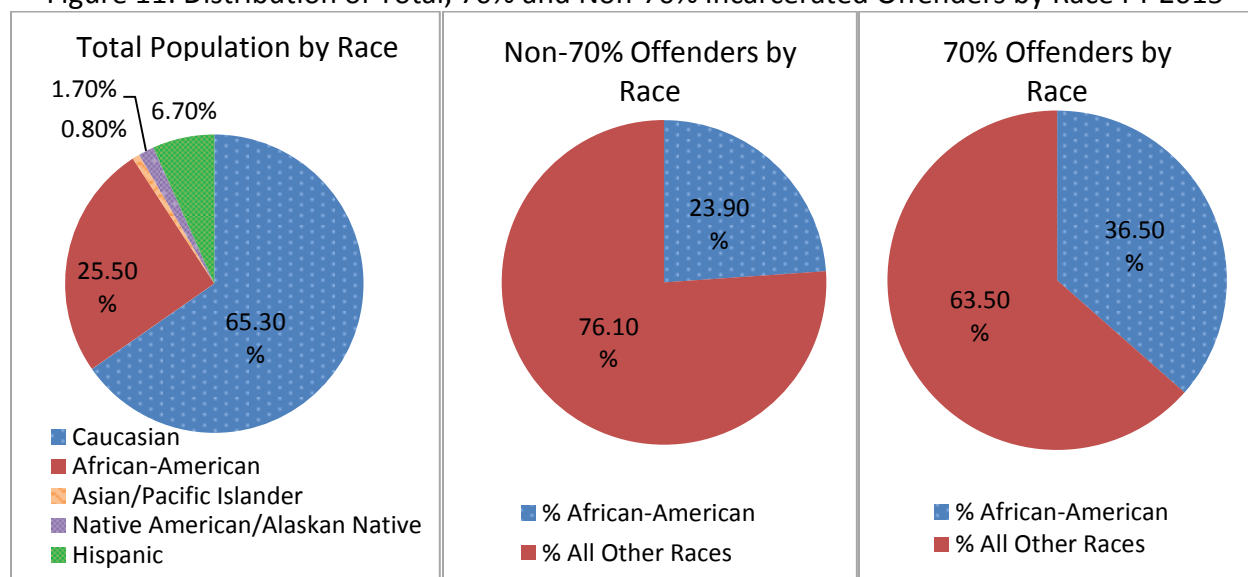
The Violent Crime Initiative (*Iowa Code §902.12*), effective FY 1997, abolished parole and most of the earned time for a number of violent offenses and required at least 85 percent of the maximum term be served. The offenses originally affected included all robbery and second

degree murder, sexual abuse, and kidnapping. Attempted murder and certain instances of vehicular homicide were added effective FY 1998.

By mid-year 2025, CJP estimates that about 1,822 prisoners will be serving time under these mandatory sentencing provisions (not including sexual predators). While stability is expected in the number of those serving 70 percent Class C sentences, CJP estimates that those serving 70 percent Class B sentences will increase from 795 to 1,129, as the first of these offenders will not become eligible for parole until January 2016. Additionally, substantial effects of these laws on the prison population will be realized beyond this forecasting period.

It should be noted that, African-Americans are over represented in Iowa's prison population but particularly so for §902.12, 70% crimes. The total prison population is about 25.5% African-American. Of the 7,089 non-70 percent offenders in prison on June 30th 2015, 23.9% were African-American. Of the 1,115 70-percent offenders, 36.5% were African-American. In FY 2015, 42.9% of the new admissions for 70-percent crimes were African-American. Of the offenders entering prison to serve 70-percent sentences for Robbery, 53.0% were African-American (including 64.3% of the Robbery-1 admissions). Thus, it will be difficult to reduce the racial disparity in Iowa's prison population without somehow modifying 70-percent sentences. It is also noteworthy that the percentage of African-Americans incarcerated from FY 2006-FY 2015 has increased by approximately 2.2% over the last ten years (Appendix VI, Table 12).

Figure 11: Distribution of Total, 70% and Non-70% Incarcerated Offenders by Race FY 2015



Source: Justice Data Warehouse

In addition to the Violent Crime Initiative, the Sexual Predator law (§901A, *Iowa Code*) effective in FY 1997, 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 §901A. On June 30, 2015, there were 27 offenders serving sentences under §901A (including one lifer), a figure expected to drop in the coming decade. There were four additional lifers sentenced under the enhanced sentencing provisions of §902.14 (second and

subsequent sex offenses). In FY 2015, there were three releases of offenders sentenced under the sexual predator provisions of §901A, but in FY 2014 no offenders were released under this provision.

5.) Increases of Sex Offenders Incarcerated Including Special Sentence Revocations

Prison populations have seen a rise in sex offenders incarcerated. In FY 2006, there were 1,128 imprisoned sex offenders and in FY 2015 there were 1,189 (an increase of 61 over the last decade). Adding to the increased prison population of sex offenders will include those revoked who were serving special sentences. The number of individuals under community based special sentence supervision is expected to continue increasing. Similarly, we observed an increase in special sentence revocations from FY 2014 - FY 2015 by approximately 31 offenders.

6.) Increases in Housing Class A Felons

Iowa has seen its population of Class A lifers rise from 198 in 1986 to 640 on June 30, 2015. As of June 30th 2015, 27 of the lifers in the Iowa prison system were age 70 and above, suggesting a reduction in population over the next decade due to mortality.

As a separate group, the number of Class A sex offenders is difficult to forecast, as on June 30, 2015 there were only 18 inmates serving life sentences for sex offenses. A new Class A penalty for subsequent sex offenses was adopted in 2005, but the first inmate sentenced under that provision did not enter prison until 2010. Since 2010, approximately 20 offenders have entered prison under this provision.

7.) Housing Federal Prisoners/Detainees

Much of the increase in “other” prison admissions and releases observed between FY 2005 and FY 2009 was due to the housing of prisoners held on interstate compact and federal prisoners/detainees. However, the number of safe keeper, compact, and other offender admissions have remained relatively stable from FY 2010 - FY 2015 (Appendix II, Table 4).

8.) Increases in Inmate Average Length of Stay (LOS)

As parole releases rise and fall, average time served for departing inmates also tends to rise and fall. Analysis of time served is completed by class and offense type for two groups: new inmates who are leaving prison for the first time, and inmates who have previously been released but have returned and are being released for a second or subsequent time. Average time served for the second group tends to be shorter than the first group due to serving a significant portion of their sentences prior to their original release.

Slight variations in average LOS can have considerable impact on the prison population, and implicates how changes in parole practice can influence the population. While average time served in prison prior to release rose slightly for new admissions and returns in FY 2015, there were greater proportions of crime class categories with decreases in length-of-stay (Appendix IV, Table 9).⁸ Comparing FY 2015 figures with FY 2006, there were increases in LOS for nearly all B, C and Other felonies. For lower class categories such as D felonies and misdemeanors, slight decreases in LOS were observed between FY 2006-FY 2015. While it appears that there was an

⁸ See the section “Forecasting the Prison Population” for a description of admission and release categories.

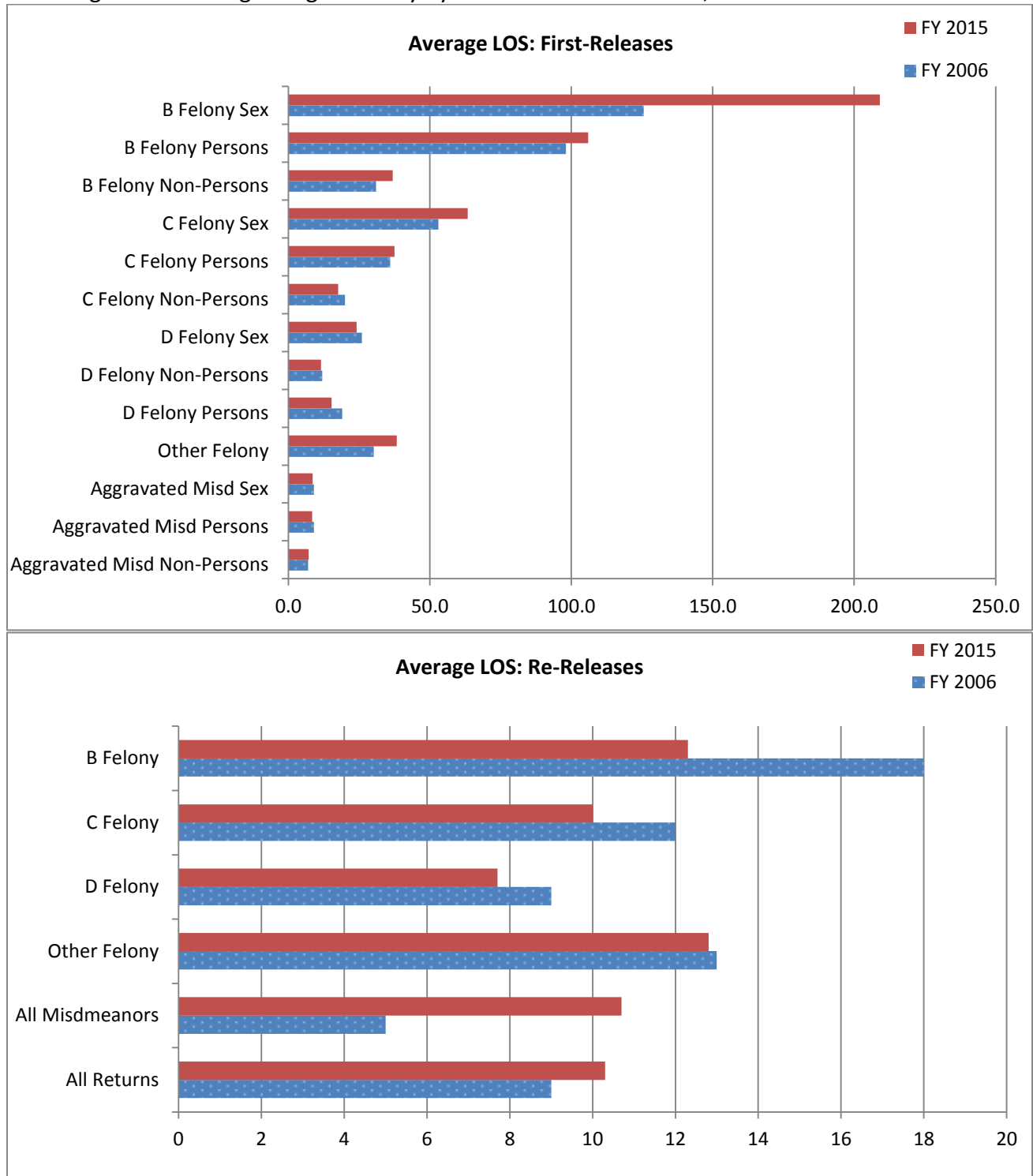
increase in the LOS for class B felon releases, this category tends to be small with approximately 14 inmates released in FY2015. The LOS for smaller release categories can be more sensitive to outliers than larger categories.

Inmates convicted of felonies released for a second or subsequent time in FY 2015, tended to have a lower average LOS than those released in FY 2006. Inmates convicted of misdemeanors who were also re-admitted, tended to have a longer LOS in FY 2015 than those during FY 2006.

Note that sex offenders in every category tend to serve more time in prison than other inmates within the same offense classes. With the creation of the Special Sentence providing for post-incarceration supervision for all sex offenders with offenses committed after June 30, 2005, CJP expects a continuation of the pattern that results in most sex offenders being released from prison via expiration of sentence.⁹

⁹ Johnson, S. and Davidson, C. 2014. An Analysis of the Sex Offender Special Sentence in Iowa. The Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning.

Figure 12: Average Length-of-Stay by Offense Class in Months, FY 2006 and FY 2015



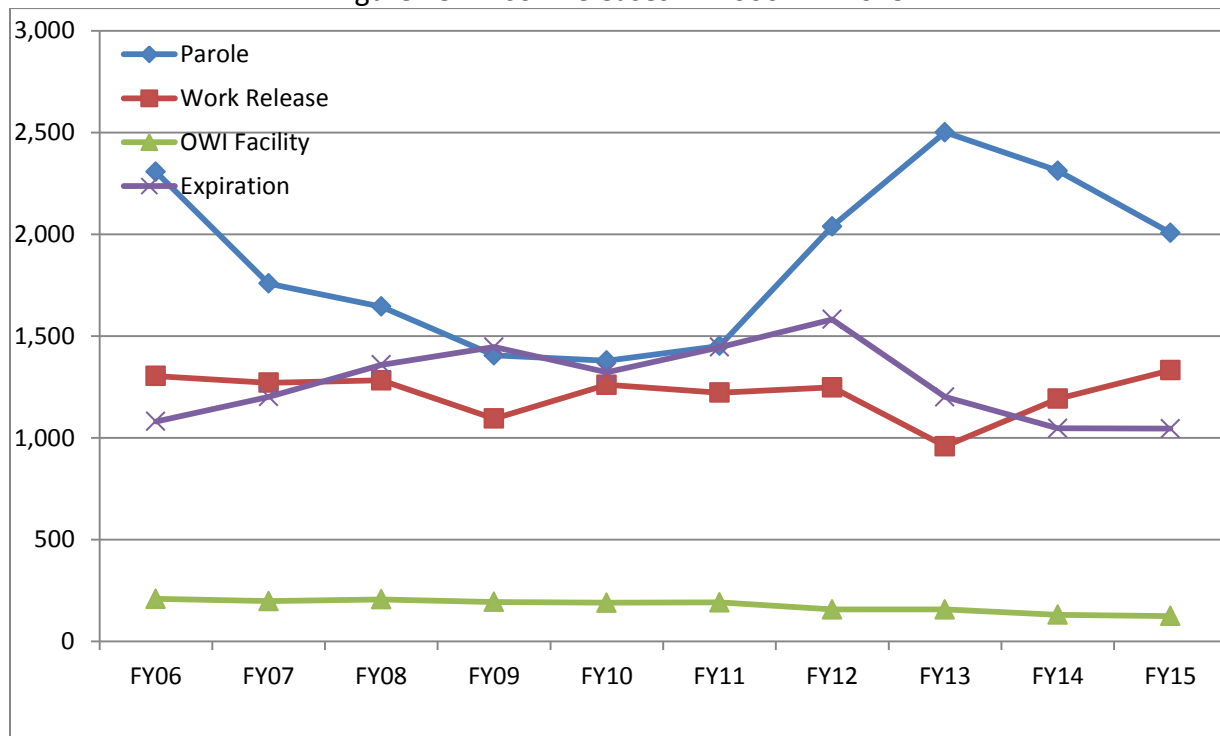
Source: Justice Data Warehouse

9.) Increases and Decreases in Paroles

Paroles decreased in FY 2013 through FY 2015, returning to a level last seen in FY 2012. For the last three fiscal years, the ratio of paroles to expirations, which provides a good indicator of prison release practices, has remained at about two paroles per one expiration; levels last observed in FY 2006.

While our current prison population is much higher than historical figures, it is clear that the low prison population experienced in the past three years is due in large part to a change in parole practice. While the Board of Parole (BOP) and Department of Corrections (DOC) use a variety of validated tools to identify the lowest risk candidates for release, it is inevitable that some released inmates will return to prison as the result of violations of release conditions and/or new criminal activity. The extent to which these can be controlled has a direct relationship to changes in the size of the prison population.

Figure 13: Prison Releases FY 2006 - FY 2015



Source: Justice Data Warehouse

10.) Changes in Community-Based Offender Populations

As shown in Figure 14, probation and parole populations have varied over the past ten years. While the relationship is not necessarily linear, there appears to be a connection between the number of offenders under supervision in the community and the number eventually entering prison.

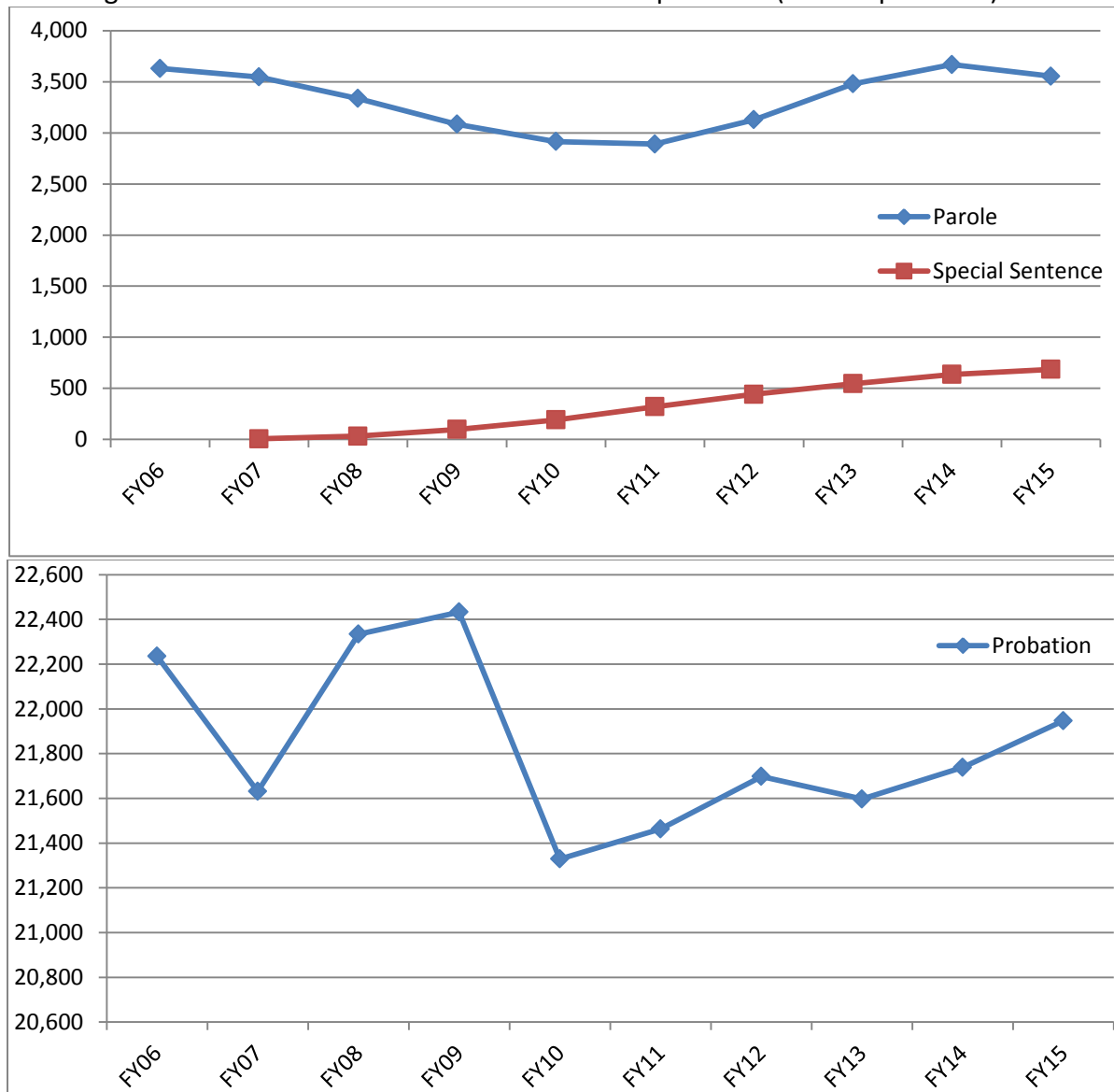
The parole supervision population has increased and decreased during the decade, with the peak figure of 3,668 parolees in FY 2014. FY 2015 figures suggest a slight decline in parole populations since FY 2014, with levels similar to those last observed between FY 2006 and FY 2007. Return admissions (parole and work release revocations) rose in FY 2015 and are at the highest figure observed within this time period. The extent to which the released inmates are

successful on parole and work release will have a substantial bearing on growth or reduction in Iowa's prison population.

The end-of-year probation population has decreased 1.3 percent since FY 2006 (22,236 offenders in FY 2006 and 21,947 offenders in FY 2015), with an accompanying decline in probation revocations of 2.7% (Appendix II, Table 4).

Note: In the parole supervision chart (Figure 14) the number of Special Sentence offenders has been added (in red). This population is expected to rise dramatically in the next ten years given that currently there are 1,168 sex offenders incarcerated who will be released in the future, 991 of whom will receive lifetime community supervision.

Figure 14: End-of-Year Parole and Probation Populations (Field Supervision)

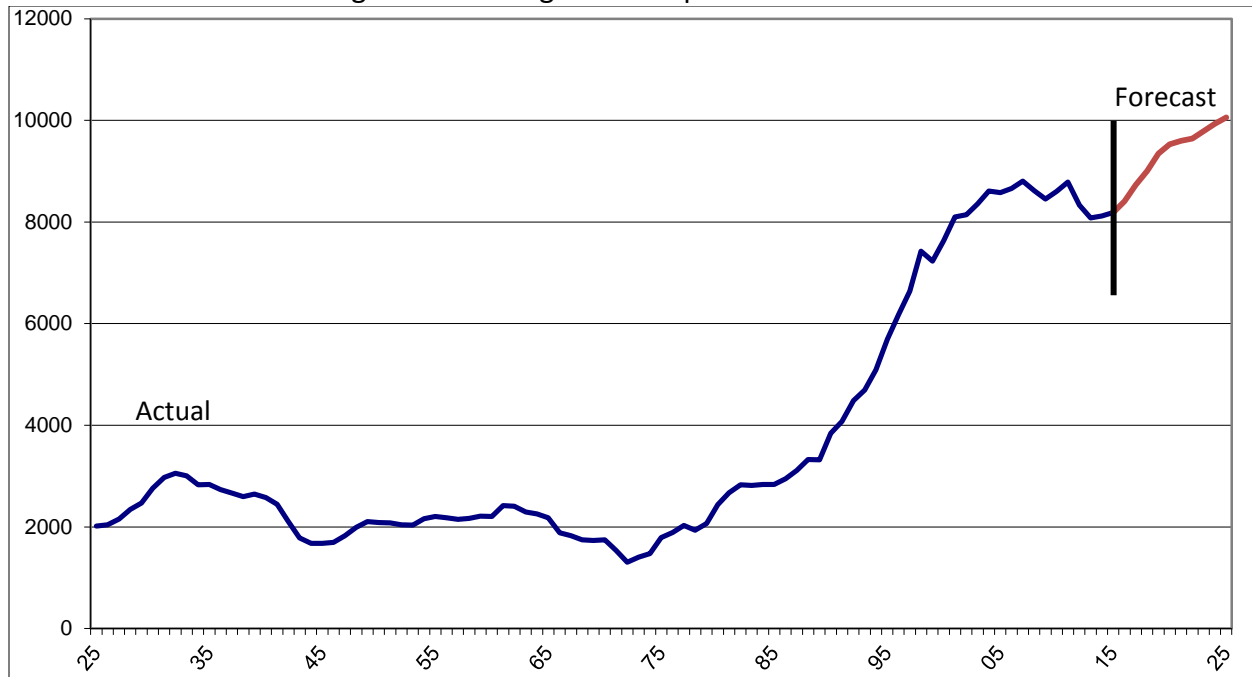


Source: Justice Data Warehouse

VII. OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE

From 1925-1975, the Iowa prison population remained steady at about 2,000 inmates with a peak population around 3,000 inmates in the 1930's. Since 1975, Iowa's prison population has increased to more than 9,000 inmates and is forecasted to increase to about 10,000 inmates by 2025. While this forecast serves as a predictive scenario for the prison population if current policy and practice continue, there are opportunities that could result in lower prison populations.

Figure 15: Ending Prison Population since 1925



Source: Iowa Department of Corrections

Increases in Parolees

Parolees have been high for the past four fiscal years, reaching and exceeding the levels realized prior to FY 2007. The ratio of paroles to expirations – a good indicator of release activity – returned to levels prior to FY 2007. As indicated previously, a major contribution to the stability of Iowa's prison population between FY 2003 and FY 2006 was an increase in paroles. An increase in prison populations cannot be averted without assistance from the Board of Parole (BOP). The BOP and the DOC use a variety of timely, reliable, and validated tools proven to be effective in identifying appropriate release candidates.

The BOP and DOC have also recently taken steps to streamline the Iowa Code-required process of annually reviewing inmates for possible release. Until recently, the BOP has conducted parole reviews in every institution every other month, a process that could lead to delays in release when, for example, an inmate would finish required programming shortly after the Board had just conducted reviews in his or her institution. Recent changes (expanded use of the ICN as well as utilization of the ICON database) enable the Board to conduct reviews from any institution at any time, so that the example above would lead to an immediate review. This

new process also permits the BOP to consider staff-initiated reviews at any time, also reducing unnecessary delays.

Response to Drug Offenders

One continued opportunity for change lies in the response to drug offenders. Drug offenders and drug sentences should continue to be examined to ensure that offenders committed to prison for drug offenses could not be more effectively managed elsewhere or, perhaps, committed to prison for shorter periods of time. One step in this regard may be to equalize powder and “crack” cocaine sentences, one of the recommendations of the Public Safety Advisory Board (PSAB). While there was disagreement within the PSAB as to how crack and powder sentences should be equalized, the board agrees that the current disparity in penalties was unwarranted. A 2011 study overseen by the PSAB also examined the impact of mandatory minimum sentences for drug offenders, identifying no reduction in recidivism among inmates serving mandatory minimum drug sentences and suggesting that there are inmates covered by these sentences who could be safely released in the absence of the mandatory sentence.

Sex Offender Legislation

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. While admissions of new sex offenders to prison have changed little over the past 20 years, changes in policy – particularly the establishment of the lifetime Special Sentence – have begun to have a significant impact on Iowa’s prison population. It will be difficult to stem future population increases without addressing sex offender policy. Without some modifications either to the length of Special Sentence supervision or to which offenders are subject to lifetime supervision, sex offenders will constitute an ever-larger proportion of offenders under community supervision. With community-based corrections already strained due to limited resources, it will be necessary to monitor the effects of increased workloads.

In 2014, Iowa’s PSAB and Sex Offender Research Council (SORC) jointly recommended the following change to Iowa’s Special Sentence:

“Imposition of the special sentence would remain as it is today, with the added provision to give the court the opportunity to review and reduce the special sentence. The change to current policy will be to allow the court to remove an offender from the special sentence supervision based on an evidentiary hearing that reviews information believed to be pertinent to special sentence placement (the nature of the sex offense, the offender’s institutional behavior, sex offender treatment compliance, court mandate compliance, victim impact, risk assessment, etc.). This information would then be utilized by the judge to render a judgment as to whether or not continued special sentence supervision is appropriate.”¹⁰

Both Councils recommend that additional funding should be directed towards early and effective treatment for sex offenders.

¹⁰ Johnson, S. (2014) An Analysis of the Sex Offender Special Sentence in Iowa. The Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning.

Mandatory Minimum Sentences

A final possibility to controlling future population increase lies with inmates serving 70 percent sentences, particularly those with 25- and 50-year terms. While there is little disagreement that the inmates serving these sentences warrant lengthier sentence terms for the purposes of public protection, offenders are currently imprisoned for a minimum of 17.5 years when, prior to adoption of (then) 85 percent sentences, these inmates served an average of about seven years. An analysis by CJPJ of released Robbery-2 70% offenders revealed this group to have a low recidivism rate, by way of either a new felony or violent arrest (one-year, 4.9%, three years 16-17%).¹¹

In 2015, as a result of this analysis, Iowa's PSAB offered the following legislative recommendation:

"As in current law, robbery should remain a forcible felony that requires incarceration.

Continue the current 15% cap on earned time for robbery offenses covered by §902.12. While this option contributes to larger prison populations, it permits the incapacitation of some of the prison system's most dangerous and violent offenders, increasing public safety.

Establish a mandatory minimum term of seven years for Robbery in the First Degree and three years for Robbery in the Second Degree. These recommended minimum sentences are consistent with the average length-of-stay for robbers prior to establishment of the 70% sentence. They would require imprisonment of robbers for a period consistent with the seriousness of robbery offenses while allowing the Board of Parole discretion to consider possible release between expiration of the mandatory minimum and the maximum 85% term. While allowing for earlier release of lower-risk inmates, this proposal also would permit lengthy incarceration of those individuals at high risk to reoffend or those individuals who pose a significant threat to public safety."¹²

This recommendation continued to be endorsed as a priority area for PSAB in their 2016 report to the Legislature.

Juvenile Offender Legislation

In July 2014, the Iowa Supreme Court decided that "mandatory minimum criminal sentences violate the Iowa Constitution's ban on cruel and unusual punishment when applied to crimes committed when the defendant was under the age of 18. This will mean perhaps 100 Iowa inmates will be eligible to have their prison sentences reviewed by a trial judge, with the potential for early release in some cases."¹³ The extent to which this ruling will influence Iowa's prison populations for offenders under 18 will need to be studied over time.

¹¹ https://humanrights.iowa.gov/sites/default/files/media/Violent_Offender_70Pct_Report%5B1%5D.pdf

¹² Johnson, S. (2016) Public Safety Advisory Board Annual Report. The Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning.

¹³ The Des Moines Register. 2014. Juvenile Mandatory Minimum Sentences per Iowa Department of Corrections

APPENDIX I: Prison Population Forecasted Figures

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

Year	Total Inmates June 30th	Increase (Decrease)	% Change	Total Prison Capacity	Population as % of Capacity
ACTUAL					
2006	8,658	81	0.9%	7,240	119.6%
2007	8,807	149	1.7%	7,256	121.4%
2008	8,618	-189	-2.1%	7,414	116.2%
2009	8,453	-165	-1.9%	7,414	114.0%
2010	8,602	149	1.8%	7,414	116.0%
2011	8,787	185	2.1%	7,209	121.9%
2012	8,333	-454	-5.2%	7,209	115.6%
2013	8,078	-255	-3.1%	7,209	112.1%
2014	8,119	41	0.6%	7,428	109.3%
2015	8,188	69	0.8%	7,322	111.8%
FORECAST					
2016	8,408	220	2.7%	7,332	114.7%
2017	8,729	321	3.8%	7,332	119.0%
2018	9,007	278	3.2%	7,332	122.8%
2019	9,347	340	3.8%	7,332	127.5%
2020	9,527	180	1.9%	7,332	129.9%
2021	9,597	70	0.7%	7,332	130.9%
2022	9,645	71	0.5%	7,332	131.5%
2023	9,787	142	1.5%	7,332	133.5%
2024	9,932	145	1.5%	7,332	135.5%
2025	10,058	126	1.3%	7,332	137.2%

Source: E-1 Reports and ICON, Iowa Department of Corrections.

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

Year	# Women June 30th	Increase (Decrease)	% Change	Capacity	Population as% of Capacity
ACTUAL					
2006	718	-36	-5.0%	573	125.3%
2007	761	43	5.6%	573	132.8%
2008	740	-21	-2.8%	573	129.1%
2009	669	-71	-10.6%	573	116.8%
2010	707	38	5.4%	573	123.4%
2011	686	-21	-3.1%	585	117.3%
2012	682	-4	-0.6%	585	116.6%
2013	610	-72	-11.8%	585	104.3%
2014	616	6	1.0%	774	79.6%
2015	676	60	9.7%	778	86.9%
FORECAST					
2016	698	22	3.2%	778	89.7%
2017	725	27	3.9%	778	93.2%
2018	747	22	3.0%	778	96.0%
2019	775	28	3.7%	778	99.6%
2020	791	5	2.1%	778	101.7%
2021	796	5	0.6%	778	102.3%
2022	800	4	0.5%	778	102.8%
2023	812	12	1.5%	778	104.4%
2024	824	12	1.5%	778	105.9%
2025	835	11	1.3%	778	107.3%

Source: ICON & E-1 Reports

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

Year	# Men June 30th	Increase (Decrease)	% Change	Capacity	Population as% of Capacity
ACTUAL					
2006	7,940	117	1.5%	6,667	119.1%
2007	8,046	106	1.3%	6,683	120.4%
2008	7,878	-168	-2.1%	6,841	115.2%
2009	7,784	-94	-1.2%	6,841	113.8%
2010	7,895	111	1.4%	6,841	115.4%
2011	8,101	206	2.5%	6,624	122.3%
2012	7,651	-450	-5.9%	6,624	115.5%
2013	7,468	-183	-2.4%	6,624	112.7%
2014	7,503	35	0.5%	6,498	115.5%
2015	7,512	9	0.1%	6,544	114.9%
FORECAST					
2016	7,710	198	2.6%	6,544	117.8%
2017	8,004	294	3.8%	6,544	122.3%
2018	8,260	256	3.2%	6,544	126.2%
2019	8,572	312	4.3%	6,544	131.0%
2020	8,736	164	1.9%	6,544	133.5%
2021	8,801	65	0.7%	6,544	134.5%
2022	8,845	44	0.5%	6,544	135.2%
2023	8,975	130	1.5%	6,544	137.1%
2024	9,108	133	1.5%	6,544	139.2%
2025	9,223	115	1.3%	6,544	140.9%

Source: ICON & E-1 Reports

Populations exclude sex offender civil commitment unit.

APPENDIX II: Prison Admission Populations and Forecasts

Table 4: Prison Admissions by Admission Reason: FY 2006 - FY 2015

											%Change
Admission Type	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2006-FY2015
New Court Commitments	2,233	2,071	1,951	1,783	1,970	1,951	2,112	2,020	2,048	1,828	-22.1%
New/Probation Revocations	1,609	1,526	1,347	1,189	1,348	1,534	1,508	1,497	1,655	1,567	-2.7
NEW ADMISSIONS	3,842	3,597	3,298	2,972	3,318	3,485	3,620	3,517	3,703	3,395	-13.2%
Parole Return	805	765	810	715	657	692	664	800	896	1,020	21.1%
Work Release Returns	480	465	380	317	404	420	443	472	540	597	19.6%
OWI Facility Returns	95	90	91	85	73	89	91	87	49	64	-48.4%
Special Sentence Return	0	3	10	28	51	68	89	103	106	137	--
Prison Compact	3	2	3	7	3	8	7	3	4	7	--
RETURNS	1,383	1,325	1,294	1,152	1,188	1,277	1,294	1,465	1,595	1,825	24.2%%
Safe Keeper	516	411	466	1,077	37	47	57	48	46	47	--
Violators	445	435	323	272	202	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Admissions	18	16	9	9	6	17	8	4	10	0	--
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	6,204	5,784	5,390	5,482	4,751	4,826	4,979	5,034	5,354	5,267	-17.8%

Other Admissions – Other admission categories included prison admissions which did not fall under a particular admission category.

Note: the rise in safe keeper placements in 2009 was due to placement of Linn County inmates as the result of jail flooding.

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Table 5: New Prison Admission by Offense Type and Subtype

	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	%Change FY2006-FY2015
OFFENSE TYPE											
Drug	1,091	964	840	722	795	881	1,000	900	948	834	-23.6%
Violent	889	849	846	803	920	911	923	920	981	967	8.7%
Property	1,121	1,076	966	828	944	993	1,016	1,008	1,100	941	-16.1%
Public Order	621	597	520	507	537	586	568	540	533	500	-19.5%
Other	114	110	126	112	121	114	113	149	140	153	34.2%
No Charge	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	--
TOTAL	3,842	3,597	3,298	2,972	3,318	3,485	3,620	3,517	3,703	3,395	-11.6%
OFFENSE SUBTYPE											
Alcohol	25	37	23	29	46	63	68	63	56	60	140.0%
Arson	26	30	31	13	20	24	21	27	26	24	-7.7%
Assault	457	428	440	437	474	494	499	518	542	551	20.6%
Burglary	409	395	358	320	396	414	448	426	402	349	-14.7%
Drug Offenses	1,091	964	840	722	795	881	1,000	900	948	834	23.5%
Flight/Escape	7	16	7	13	8	9	9	10	7	3	-57.1%
Forgery/Fraud	276	234	184	132	149	156	164	164	197	171	-38.0%
Kidnapping	18	11	22	24	9	9	11	6	17	12	-33.3%
Murder/Manslaughter	70	79	76	64	80	58	77	64	85	68	-2.9%
OWI	317	277	271	283	299	304	289	228	229	216	-31.9%
Pimping/Prostitution	13	16	12	8	3	8	7	7	6	1	-92.3%
Robbery	43	44	48	46	71	67	50	56	67	69	60.5%
Sex Offenses	258	239	205	182	211	200	217	204	201	187	-27.5%
Theft	363	378	355	308	330	336	341	343	418	352	-3.0%
Traffic	115	98	89	66	77	76	72	90	79	64	-44.3%
Weapons	66	53	38	37	48	56	53	73	86	84	27.3%
All Other Offenses	288	298	299	288	302	330	294	338	337	350	21.5%
TOTAL NEW ADMITS	3,842	3,597	3,298	2,972	3,318	3,485	3,620	3,517	3,703	3,395	

Notes: Figures may differ from previous reports due to recent corrections made in historical databases. Source: Justice Data Warehouse, compiled by CJJP.

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Table 6: New Admissions by Offense Class

											%Change
Offense Type	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2006 – FY2015
OFFENSE CLASS											
A Felony	19	16	19	17	17	14	22	13	22	25	31.6%
B Felony	181	203	183	165	196	189	171	168	179	155	-14.4%
C Felony	999	947	852	701	812	825	894	829	913	813	-18.6%
D Felony	1708	1530	1417	1299	1448	1447	1501	1507	1551	1433	-16.1%
Other Felony	156	143	141	132	161	160	183	199	182	176	12.8%
Aggravated Misd.	748	726	663	638	655	823	823	775	825	766	2.4%
Serious Misd.	30	28	22	20	29	27	26	25	28	25	16.7%
Other Misd.	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	--
Blank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	--
TOTAL NEW ADMITS	3,842	3,597	3,298	2,972	3,318	3,485	3,620	3,517	3,703	3,395	-11.6%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Table 7: Prison Admissions: Actual and Projected

	New Admissions:		Readmissions:	
	#	% Change	#	% Change
ACTUAL				
FY2005	4,020	--	1,144	--
FY2006	3,842	-4.6%	1,383	17.3%
FY2007	3,597	-6.8%	1,325	-4.4%
FY2008	3,298	-9.1%	1,294	-2.4%
FY2009	2,972	-11.0%	1,152	-12.3%
FY2010	3,318	10.4%	1,188	3.0%
FY2011	3,485	4.8%	1,277	7.0%
FY2012	3,620	3.7%	1,294	1.3%
FY2013	3,517	-2.9%	1,465	11.7%
FY2014	3,703	5.0%	1,595	8.2%
FY2015	3,395	-9.1%	1,825	12.6%
FORECAST				
FY2016	3,579	5.1%	1,630	-11.9%
FY2017	3,603	0.7%	1,733	5.9%
FY2018	3,726	3.3%	1,842	5.9%
FY2019	3,722	-0.1%	1,949	5.5%
FY2020	3,678	-1.2%	2,029	3.9%
FY2021	3,673	-0.1%	2,108	3.7%
FY2022	3,742	1.8%	2,176	3.1%
FY2023	3,705	-1.0%	2,240	2.9%
FY2024	3,888	4.7%	2,313	3.1%
FY2025	3,899	0.3%	2,401	3.7%

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

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

APPENDIX III: Prison Release Populations

Table 8: Prison Releases by Release Reason: FY 2006-FY 2015

											% Change
	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2006-FY2015
To Parole	2,307	1,758	1,645	1,405	1,379	1,452	2,039	2,501	2,312	2,007	-13.0%
To Work Release	1,304	1,271	1,283	1,095	1,261	1,222	1,248	959	1,192	1,332	2.1%
To OWI Facility	209	198	207	194	190	192	157	157	131	125	-40.2%
Expiration of Sentence	1,081	1,202	1,359	1,446	1,323	1,445	1,582	1,201	1,047	1,045	-3.3%
Other Violator	495	477	382	278	274	40	-	-	-	-	-
Escapes	5	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Other Releases*	831	850	643	1,872	266	464	616	739	620	646	-22.3%
TOTAL RELEASES	6,232	5,757	5,519	6,291	4,693	4,815	5,643	5,558	5,302	5,155	
Ratio paroles: expirations	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	2.1	2.2	1.9	--

*Other releases include those offenders released via shock probation.

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

APPENDIX IV: LOS for Release Cohorts

Table 9: Inmate Mean Length of Stay for Offenders Exiting Prison (In Months), by Fiscal Year

											% Change
	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2006 – FY2015
NEW ADMISSIONS											
*No Parole - Murder-2nd	510.0	510.0	510.0	510.0	510.0	510.0	510.0	510.0	510.0	510.0	--
*No Parole - Other Class B	210.0	210.0	210.0	210.0	210.0	210.0	210.0	210.0	210.0	184.0	--
*No Parole - Class C	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	82.5	--
*No Parole - Habitual Class C	126.0	126.0	126.0	126.0	126.0	126.0	126.0	126.0	126.0	126.0	--
B Felony Persons	98.1	108.1	108.9	86.1	109.4	123.5	131.8	108.0	101.6	106.0	8.0%
B Felony Non-Persons	31.0	34.2	40.3	36.5	42.8	38.6	39.0	40.5	34.7	36.9	19.0%
B Felony Sex	125.6	116.3	124.5	158.2	138.1	152.3	174.6	157.3	172.8	209.1	66.5%
C Felony Persons	36.0	44.9	46.2	44.5	47.6	43.7	47.1	38.0	45.0	37.5	4.2%
C Felony Non-Persons	20.0	19.8	21.3	21.8	24.7	23.3	23.4	21.8	18.7	17.6	-12.0%
C Felony Sex	53.0	56.8	53.9	57.5	59.7	64.0	66.7	63.5	66.5	63.4	19.6%
D Felony Persons	19.0	20.1	19.3	21.0	22.0	20.6	21.2	16.9	17.0	15.3	-19.5%
D Felony Non-Persons	12.0	12.4	13.3	14.1	14.6	14.5	13.5	12.2	11.2	11.5	-4.2%
D Felony Sex	26.0	31.1	31.5	35.2	31.5	36.8	31.7	33.0	32.0	24.1	-7.3%
Other Felony	30.2	38.5	46.9	44.9	39.6	39.7	43.8	38.2	40.6	38.3	26.8%
Other Felony Non-Persons	30.6	35.1	38.8	41.8	39.1	36.4	41.2	35.2	36.3	36.1	18.0%
Other Felony Persons	32.0	134.7	444.8	430.9	80.7	NA	247.1	314.7	489.8	471.2	-
Other Felony Sex	23.1	23.1	17.7	39.8	NA	409.8	109.3	NA	NA	45.1	95.2%
Agg Misd Persons	9.0	9.3	9.9	10.5	9.5	9.0	8.7	8.6	8.3	8.4	-6.6%
Agg Misd Non-Persons	7.0	7.5	7.6	8.0	7.9	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.6	7.1	1.4%
Agg Misd Sex	9.0	9.4	14.2	12.5	11.5	13.5	12.9	11.9	12.9	8.6	-4.4%
Serious Misd	5.0	6.6	6.4	12.4	6.4	6.9	7.3	6.2	6.9	10.6	110.0%
Drunk Driving Initial Stay	5.0	6.0	5.7	6.6	5.6	8.0	7.5	6.1	3.9	5.2	4.0%
TOTAL AVERAGE	18.8	19.8	21.2	22.4	23.5	21.5	23.2	21.5	19.5	20.2	--

Other felony groups tend to include sentencing enhancements.

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Table 10: Inmate Mean Length Of Stay for Offenders Exiting Prison (In Months), by Fiscal Year Cont...

	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	% Change FY2006- FY2015
READMISSIONS											
B Felony	18.0	22.1	21.3	31.1	30.3	27.8	31.2	26.2	22.7	12.3	-31.7%
C Felony	12.0	11.8	12.9	16.0	15.4	17.6	16.2	13.7	12.5	10.0	-16.7%
D Felony	9.0	8.5	9.9	9.9	10.6	11.6	10.3	8.8	8.5	7.7	-14.4%
Other Felony	13.0	15.8	25.8	23.5	26.3	25.4	26.0	20.2	7.4	12.8	-1.5%
Drunk Driving Returns	9.0	9.1	10.7	9.9	10.0	12.4	10.3	8.3	7.3	6.6	-26.7%
Special Sentence Returns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.5	-
All Misdemeanors	5.0	5.3	6.5	5.8	6.4	5.0	9.0	5.9	5.8	10.7	114.0%
TOTAL AVERAGE	9.0	9.6	11.3	11.7	13.6	13.6	13.9	11.7	9.9	10.3	--

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Notes: "No parole" groups marked with an asterisk (*) reflect sentences under §902.12 or §901A, effective for persons committing certain violent crimes after July 1, 1996. Time served from 2005-2014 denotes *expected* length of stay unless there have been actual releases in those categories.

For further explanation of forecasting categories and time served calculations, please refer to the section; Forward – Iowa's Forecasting Model.

APPENDIX V: Probation Populations and Revocations Information

Table 11: Percentage of Probation Population Revoked, FY 2005-FY 2014

	Probation Population	Probation Revocations	% Revoked	Rate of Revocation
FY 2006	22,236	1,609	7.2%	14:1
FY 2007	21,631	1,526	7.0%	14:1
FY 2008	22,334	1,347	6.0%	17:1
FY 2009	22,433	1,189	5.3%	19:1
FY 2010	21,329	1,348	6.3%	16:1
FY 2011	21,463	1,534	7.1%	14:1
FY 2012	21,698	1,508	6.9%	14:1
FY 2013	21,597	1,497	6.9%	14:1
FY 2014	21,739	1,655	7.6%	13:1
FY 2015	21,947	1,567	7.1%	14:1

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

APPENDIX VI. Prison Population Demographics

Table 12: Prison Population Demographic Trends

											% Change
	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2006- FY2015
RACE											
Caucasian	67.9%	67.1%	65.7%	64.8%	65.0%	64.7%	64.5%	64.6%	64.7%	65.3%	-2.6%
African-American	23.3%	24.3%	25.2%	25.7%	25.4%	25.9%	26.2%	26.1%	26.0%	25.5%	2.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	-0.1%
Native American/Alaskan	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%	1.7%	0.2%
Other	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3%
Hispanic	6.1%	6.2%	6.6%	6.8%	6.8%	6.7%	6.6%	6.7%	6.8%	6.7%	0.6%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SEX											
Male	91.8%	91.4%	91.3%	92.1%	91.8%	92.2%	91.8%	92.4%	92.4%	91.7%	-0.1%
Female	8.2%	8.6%	8.7%	7.9%	8.2%	7.8%	8.2%	7.6%	7.6%	8.3%	0.1%
AGE											
17 and Under	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	-0.2%
18-20	5.0%	4.7%	4.8%	5.0%	5.4%	5.1%	4.9%	4.7%	4.3%	2.7%	-2.3%
21-25	18.8%	18.1%	17.5%	17.4%	17.3%	17.6%	17.3%	18.2%	17.6%	16.4%	-2.4%
26-30	17.1%	18.0%	17.4%	17.7%	17.1%	16.8%	16.6%	16.2%	16.4%	17.4%	0.3%
31-35	14.0%	13.3%	14.2%	13.9%	14.0%	14.8%	14.8%	14.9%	15.9%	15.4%	1.4%
36-40	14.3%	14.1%	13.1%	12.4%	12.3%	11.7%	11.2%	11.0%	11.1%	12.6%	1.7%
41-50	21.6%	22.1%	21.8%	21.8%	21.3%	21.1%	20.8%	20.4%	19.4%	18.6%	-3.0%
51-60	6.6%	7.4%	7.9%	8.8%	9.3%	9.7%	10.7%	10.2%	10.8%	12.1%	5.5%
61-70	1.7%	1.7%	2.1%	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%	2.8%	3.3%	3.4%	3.5%	1.8%
71-80	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%	1.1%	0.8%
81+	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	-0.1%
Unknown	0.3%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3%
TOTAL	8,658	8,807	8,618	8,453	8,602	8,787	8,333	8,078	8,119	8,188	--

Source: Justice Data Warehouse and the Iowa Department of Corrections

Prison population demographic data reflect offender information on June 30th of each fiscal year.