

IOWA PRISON POPULATION FORECAST FFY 2024 - FFY 2034

SHORT TERM (by FFY 2025):
increase by 4.9%

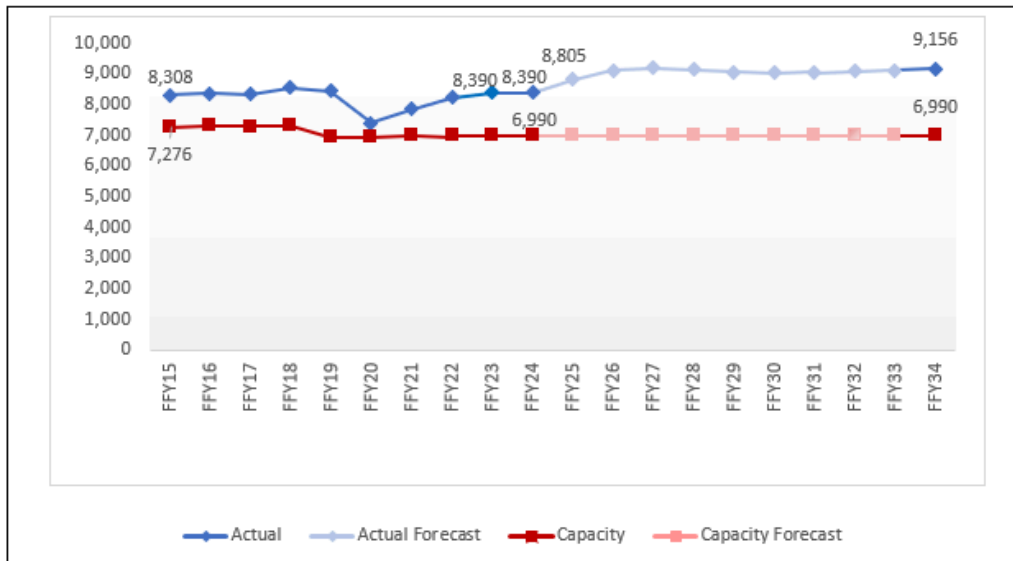
LONG TERM (by FFY 2034):
increase by 9.1%



The forecast projects an **increase** of 12.5% for New Admissions and a **decrease** of 1.1% for Returns by FFY 2034

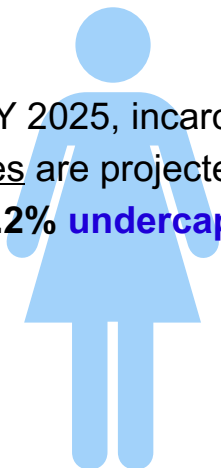
Over the last federal fiscal year, **the prison population remained the same**, and continues to be lower than FFY 2019.

8 of 9 prisons are at 20.0% **overcapacity**, and projected to be at **31.0% overcapacity in FFY 2034**.



Source: Justice Data Warehouse and Prison Forecast Estimates

In FFY 2025, incarcerated **females** are projected to be at 11.2% **undercapacity**

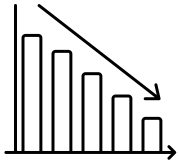


Prison Capacity

In FFY 2025, incarcerated **males** are projected to be at 30.6% **overcapacity**

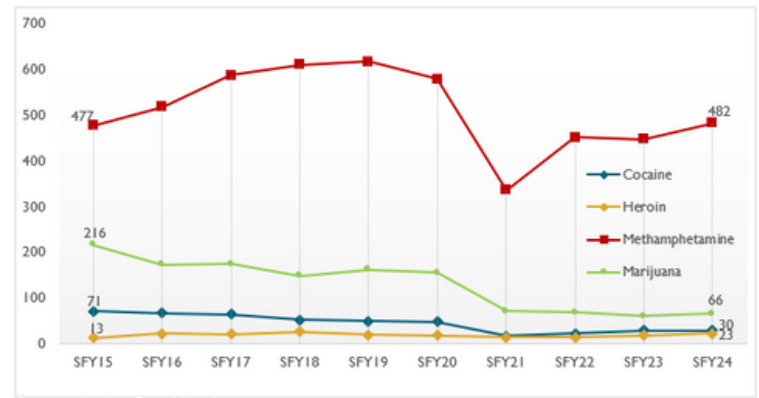


DRUG OFFENSE ADMITS



24.9% decrease
over the past decade

Methamphetamines
continue to be the
primary drug involved in
new drug prison
admissions.

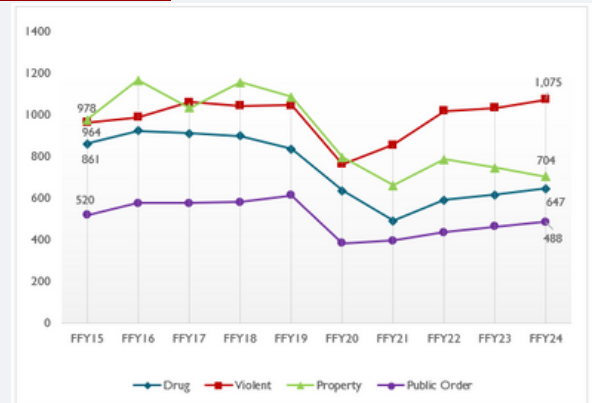


Source: Justice Data Warehouse

ADMITS BY CHARGE TYPE

Of the 2,930 New Admits to prison:

- 36.7% were **violent** offenses,
- 24.0% were **property** offenses,
- 22.1% were **drug** offenses,
- 16.7% were **public order offenses**, and
- 0.5% were **other** offenses



Source: Justice Data Warehouse and Prison Forecast Estimates

TEN-YEAR CHANGES (FFY 2015 to FFY 2024)*:

Average length of stay for
prison returns
increased 36.0%.

Black individuals comprised
27.1% of incarcerated
individuals in FFY 2024. New
admits for **Black** individuals
decreased by 13.3%.

Prison admissions for
violent offenses
increased 11.5%, while
new admits for drugs,
property, public order, and
other offenses **decreased.**

*all 10-year percent changes are a comparison
between FFY2015 and FFY2024. That is, data from the
years in between are not included.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE

Based on the analysis of the data there are several actions, which if taken, could alter the prison population forecasted in this report, including, but not limited to:

- Assessing institutional and community-based programming to mitigate and divert revocations of individuals in the community.
- Reserving the lifetime special sentence for the highest risk individuals and allow judicial discretion on the length of special sentences.
- Reducing mandatory minimum prison sentences.
- Increasing the use of effective treatment courts throughout the state.
- Identifying and utilizing appropriate services to address mental health issues.
- Expanding apprenticeship and other skill education programs in the correctional institutions.