The Correctional Policy Project

Iowa Prison-Population Forecast
FY 2019 - FY 2029

Primary Authors:
Meg Berta, M.A.
Mindi TenNapel, Ph.D.

Preparation Assistance:
Laura Roeder-Grubb - Modelling Assistance
Sarah Fineran, M.A. - Modelling Assistance

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

Statistical Analysis Center

Steve Michael, Administrator
321 E. 12th Street
Des Moines, IA 50319
(515) 242-5823
https://humanrights.iowa.gov

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Iowa Prison-Population Forecast prepared by the Iowa Department of Human Rights, Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) 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.

Findings

The FY 2019 – FY 2029 Iowa Prison-Population Forecast expands on the following findings.

- The short-term forecast predicts an increase in the prison population from 8,474 inmates (FY 2019) to 8,675 inmates (FY 2020).
- Currently, prisons are overcapacity by 22.2%, and long-term projections predict Iowa's prison population will increase to an estimated 9,974 inmates by 2029, or by 17.7% over ten years (43.8% overcapacity).
- Prison returns, which have increased since FY 2010, are projected to outpace new court commitments in FY 2027 (1,188 to 2,514 or a 111.6% increase).
- In FY 2019, relative to state population, the number of convictions for African-Americans were at a rate 7.0 times higher than Whites.
- In FY 2019, relative to the number of convictions, the prison admission rate for African-Americans was 1.2, compared to Whites at 1.0.
- Compared to the state population, African-Americans are overrepresented in the prison population.

From FY 2010 to 2019:
- The number of inmates released to parole increased by 87.9%, while the number of parole returns to prison increased by 130.9%.
- The number of probations decreased by 4.8%, but the number of probation revocations increased by 39.3%.
- Disposed felony charges increased 19.3%, and felony convictions increased 11.6%.
- Admissions to prison for a methamphetamine conviction increased by 72.3%, an increase from 358 admissions to 617.
- Length of stay (LOS) for both a new admission and a return decreased, 19.6% and 32.4%, respectively, with the exception of misdemeanor returns, which have increased 46.9%.

Recommendations

There are several actions, which if taken, could alter the prison population outcomes forecasted in the current analysis, including, but not limited to:
- Investigation of institutional and community-based treatment programming to mitigate and divert parolee returns and probationer admissions to prison.
- Continued use of parole for appropriate inmates.
- Modifications to drug sentencing (both an increase in the use of treatment and a decrease in the penalty for rock versus powder cocaine).
- Modifications to sex offender special sentences.
- Modifications to mandatory minimum sentences.
- Further study of racial disparity within the criminal justice system as well as social and societal factors.
- Development and implementation of effective strategies to reduce racial and ethnic disparities.
- Continue to create and modify legislation to appropriately reduce the prison population (e.g. mandatory minimums, drug sentencing, etc.).

FORWARD

This is the 28th Iowa Prison-population forecast prepared by the Iowa Department of Human Rights, Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP), which 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. The report is not an attempt to *predict* the future of the prison population in Iowa. Instead, it provides an indication of the direction the prison population will likely move under current policies and procedures. Changes to current policies will create different results in future forecasts. The purpose of Iowa's Prison Forecast is to provide an estimate of the number of inmates who will be incarcerated in the future, if current justice system trends, policies, and practices continue.

The prison forecast is one of several tools, which inform the Department of Corrections (DOC) and Board of Parole (BOP) concerning expected prison growth. The forecast is a guide for programmatic and policy changes to improve outcomes for offenders. To-date, there have been several efforts by state government officials, DOC, and policy makers to help ensure that prison populations do not reach their forecasted growth figures. Frequently, legislation is enacted which modifies criminal sentencing. It is important to note that it can take several years for legislative changes to have an effect and to be reflected in the data. It is possible that recent legislative modifications are not applicable for the current projections.

The current report utilizes data obtained from Iowa's JDW. The Justice Data Warehouse (JDW) is a central repository of key criminal and juvenile justice information from the Judicial Branch Case Management System and information from the Iowa Correctional Offender Network (ICON). 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. Forecasted figures primarily utilize the following types of administrative data from the past 10 years: prison admissions, length of stay (LOS), and prison releases.

Benefits of Forecasting
- To estimate the number of offenders 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.

Acknowledgments
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METHODOLOGY

Iowa's Forecasting Model

This analysis used Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) modelling to perform prison-population forecast analysis. ARIMA modelling constitutes "a class of statistical models for analyzing and forecasting time series data."[1] The ARIMA model in this report takes the difference between consecutive, lagged time points to forecast 10 non-stationary future time points. The statewide prison-population forecast and policy simulation model used in this analysis 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.* Projections are accomplished through ARIMA modeling, with adjustments based on knowledge of recent law changes that may not yet be reflected in observed trends. This is accomplished through analysis of historical prison admissions data, obtained from the ICON and JDW, and felony charges and convictions from the JDW. Projected admissions include 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 (new admissions and returns). Sex offenders have been a separate category since FY 2006, in part because sex offenders tend to serve higher percentages of their sentences than other offenders.
- *Projected average length-of-stay[2].* This projection is executed utilizing correctional data extracted from the JDW for offenders who are released from prison. Projections for average LOS are made for the most serious offense classes and types of offenses in two separate categories in subsequent sections. These estimates are also categorized by admission type (new or return).
- *Projected releases of offenders who are incarcerated at the onset of the projection period (referred to as "decay").* This involves analysis of the prison population at the beginning of the projection period combined with historical data on numbers of inmates released. The forecast for this year uses a technique initiated in previous reports, using two different calculations based upon the inmate group:
  - The average length of time inmates with mandatory terms have served;
  - The average length of time served prior to release.

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

- *New Admissions* are new court-ordered commitments and probation revocations. LOS for this category is defined as time served in prison prior to first release (which may include parole, work release, expiration of sentence, etc.).
- *Returns* include all offenders who had one or more prior unsuccessful conditional releases on their current commitments, including those revoked from Operating While Intoxicated (OWI) facility placement. LOS for this category is defined as the time served in prison from the last admission (or return) to release (which may be parole, work release, expiration of sentence, etc.). Please note that, while this category is labeled "returns," 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.

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[1] https://machinelearningmastery.com/arima-for-time-series-forecasting-with-python/

[2] Regarding LOS 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.

Admissions are further categorized by whether or not the most serious crime was a sex offense or other crime against persons. Crimes against persons are those offenses involving death, injury, attempted injury, abuse, threats, coercion, intimidation, or duress.

Forecasting Assumptions

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

It is important to note that there may be slight discrepancies in findings and figures reported by the Prison Forecast, Department of Corrections (DOC), and the Board of Parole. These variations are attributable to several factors including but not limited to changes within ICON at the time of data extraction, variations in data parameter reporting, and variation in prison population estimates. Prison forecast analysis requires Active-At-End (AAE) case-level data. DOC largely reports population estimates, using averages over the course of a year.

Terminology

- *Active-At-End (AAE)*: AAE samples are point-in-time estimates of the number of prisoners, parolees, or probationers in Iowa. AAE estimates throughout this report refer to samples drawn at the end of the state fiscal year (i.e. June 30 at 12:00:00 AM).
- *Most-Serious Offense or Supervision Status*: The JDW uses a hierarchical system of business rules to organize information according to severity, displaying the most serious. Offenses, offense types, sub-types, supervision statuses, etc. throughout this report represent the most serious of their type when the offender has multiple offenses or supervision statuses.
- *Relative Rate Index (RRI):* The RRI is a statistical analysis to compare demography between groups. In the following report:
    1. Conviction rates: For each race, the conviction rate is calculated by taking the proportion convicted and dividing by the proportion of that race in the general population[3].
    2. Prison admission rates: For each race, the prison admission rate is calculated by taking the proportion admitted to prison and dividing by the conviction rate of that race in step one.
    3. Relative rates: The rates from 1 and 2 are then divided by the rate for the referent category. Since Whites comprise the majority population, they were selected as the reference category. The result of these calculations are the reported RRIs. The calculation for the reference category (Whites) will yield an RRI of 1.0.

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[3] National Center for Health Statistics (2019). Vintage 2018 post-censal estimates of the resident population of the United States (April 1, 2010, July 1, 2010-July 1, 2014), by year, county, single-year of age (0, 1, 2... 85 years and over), bridged race, Hispanic origin, and sex. Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Available online from http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm as of June 26, 2015, following release by the U.S. Census Bureau of the unabridged Vintage 2014 post-censal estimates by 5-year age group on June 26, 2014.

SHORT-TERM OUTLOOK

Iowa's prison population is projected to increase 2.4 % from 8,474 inmates on June 30, 2019, to 8,675 inmates on June 30, 2020. This will exceed capacity[4] by about 1,739 inmates, or by 25.1% (Appendix I, Table 1). In FY 2020 women's facilities are projected to be at 96.4% of capacity, while men's facilities are projected to be at 128.7% of capacity (Appendix I, Tables 2 and 3).

Figure 1: Projected Prison Populations and Official Capacities by June 30th, 2020
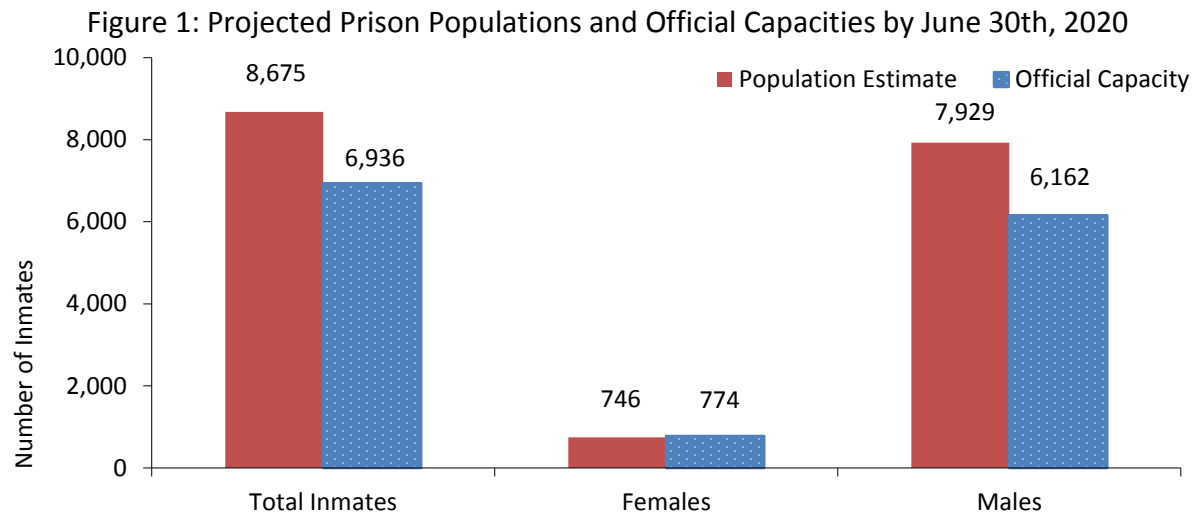
Source: Prison Forecast Estimates

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[4] In August of 2016, the IDOC established a principal that official prison capacity should reflect the actual beds present in their institutions. While an institution has a specified design capacity when opened, official capacity may change as units and spaces are repurposed to best meet the needs of the institution and its population.

LONG-TERM OUTLOOK

Total Inmates

If current offender behaviors and justice system trends, policies, and practices continue, Iowa's prison population is projected to increase from 8,474 inmates on June 30, 2019, to an estimated 9,974 inmates on June 30, 2029, or by 17.7% over the ten-year period (Appendix I, Table 1).

Figure 2: Actual Number of Total Inmates and Prison Capacity
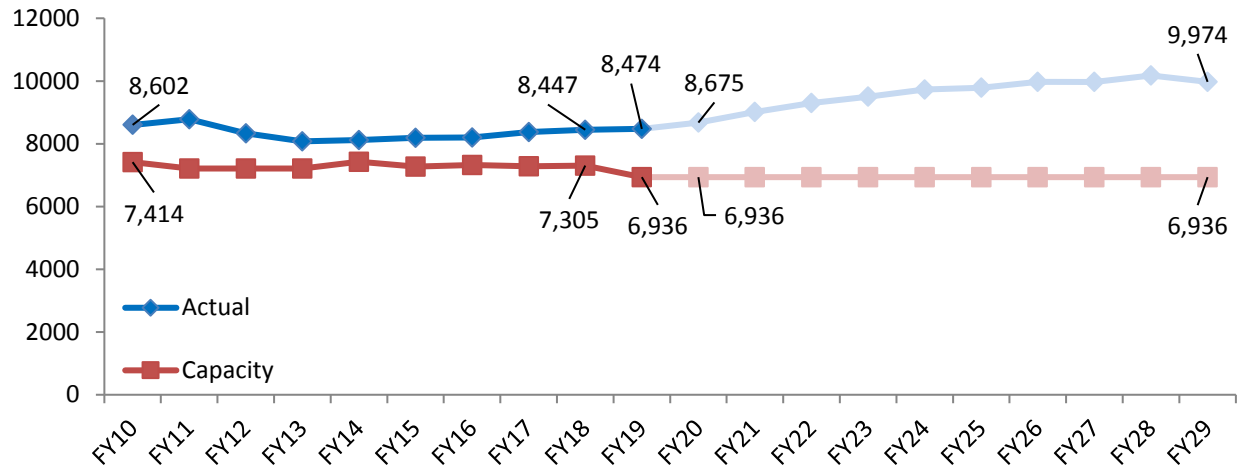
Source: Prison Forecast Estimates

Prison Capacity – Male and Female Inmates

The current forecast suggests that the female population will rise by 15.5% over the next ten years, reaching 858 inmates in FY 2029 (10.9% overcapacity; Appendix I, Table 2). The population of male inmates is expected to increase to 9,116 inmates (or 17.7%) during this same period, resulting in overcapacity of about 47.9% (Appendix I, Table 3).

HISTORIC PRISON FORECASTS

This year's forecast projects an estimate of 9,974 inmates in FY 2029. There are several factors responsible for driving the decrease in forecasted 10-year projections, from 11,317 in the FY 2014-2024 forecast to 9,974 in the FY 2019-2029 forecast.

The FY 2019 prison population of 8,474 was overestimated by 194 compared to last year's projections and by 551 compared to the FY 2009 forecast (Figure 3; Appendix I, Table 4). Since the last forecast, total prison admissions increased by 53 and returns increased by 269 (Appendix II, Table 5). Since FY 2010, LOS has decreased for all offense types except for misdemeanor returns (Appendix IV, Table 11).

Figure 3: Prison Forecast Estimates Compared to Actual Population[5]
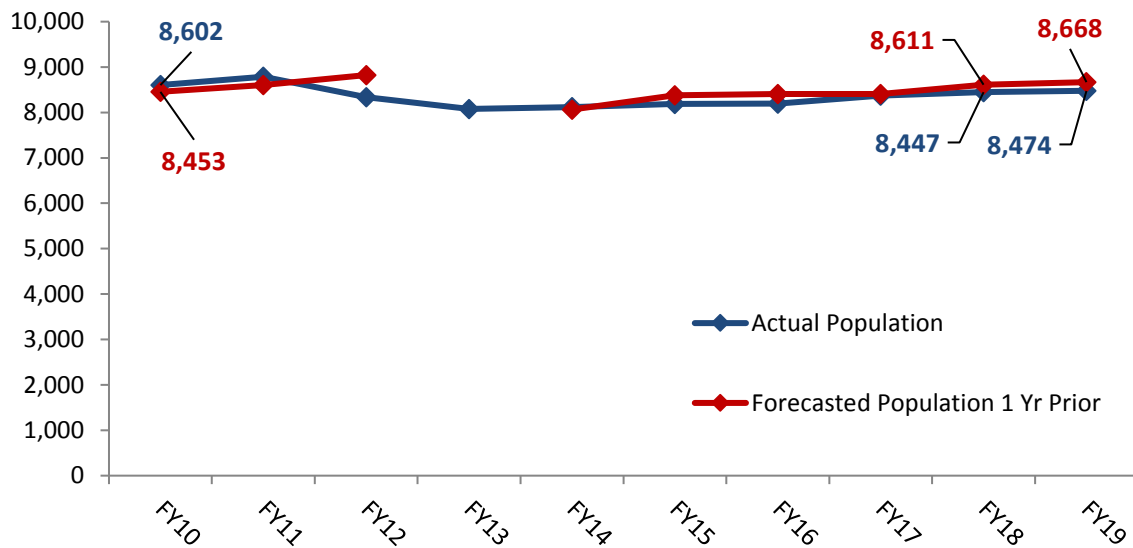
Source: Prison Forecast Estimates and Justice Data Warehouse

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[5] There was a resources issue in FY 2012, therefore no forecast information is available.

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE PRISON POPULATION

Admissions and Returns

The forecast projects an increase in new admissions from 3,697 in FY 2019 to 3,704 (or 0.2%) in FY 2029 and an increase in returns from 2,514 to 3,982 (58.4%; Appendix II, Table 8). Figure 4 shows the actual and forecasted numbers of new prison admissions and prison returns. New prison admissions are expected to remain relatively stable through 2029. Prison returns are projected to steadily increase, outpacing new court admissions in 2027. This is consistent with historical trends. Prison returns increased 111.6% from FY 2010 to FY 2019 (1,188 to 2,514; Appendix II, Table 5). Until return admissions are reduced, it will be difficult to further reduce Iowa's prison population. Among returns, the following types of placements also increased over the ten-year period:

- Special sentence returns increased 176.0%.
- Parole returns increased 100.9%.
- Work release returns increased 96.7%.

Figure 4: Actual and Forecasted Prison Admissions
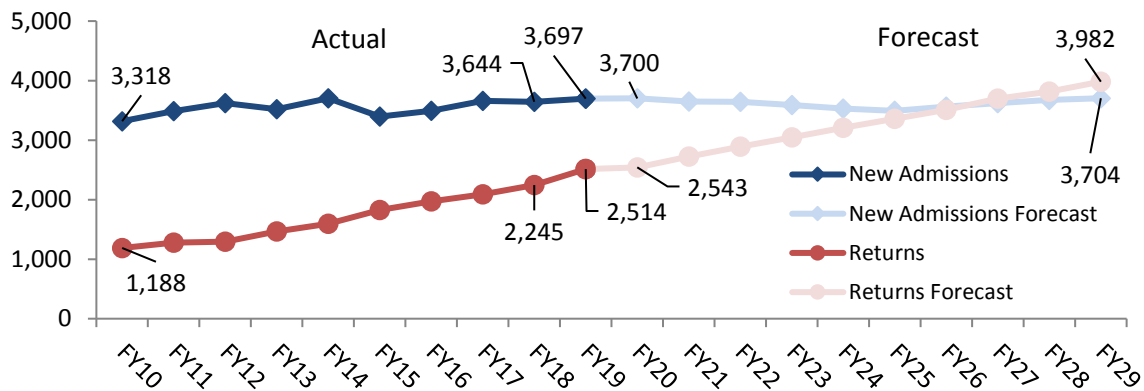
Source: Prison Forecast Estimates

Felony Prison Admissions

Trends in prison admissions may correspond to increases and decreases in felony convictions, as felony convictions have a higher likelihood of receiving a prison sentence, compared to misdemeanor convictions. As shown in Figure 5, there has been a 19.3% increase in disposed felony charges and an 11.6% increase in felony convictions.

Figure 5: Total Felony Disposed Charges and Convictions
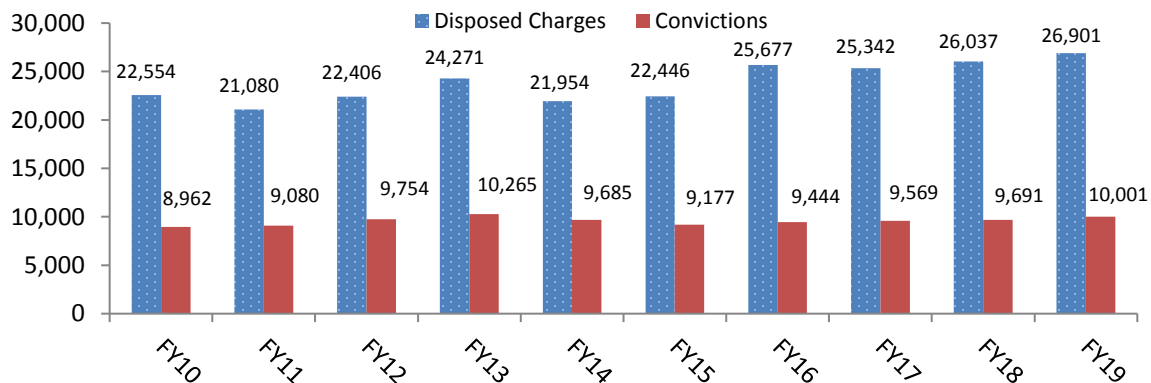
Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Admissions for a Drug Offense

Within the last decade, drug offenses have increased by 10.3% (Figure 6; Appendix II, Table 6). As time passes, it is more evident that admissions for drug offenses are related to the manufacture and trafficking of methamphetamines and a subsequent focus on the apprehension and prosecution of methamphetamine dealers and users.

- Admissions for a most serious drug conviction for methamphetamine reached a high of 617 during FY 2019, an increase of 72.3% over the past decade (Figure 7).[6]
- During the same period, there has been a decrease in the number of prison admissions with a most serious cocaine offense and a most-serious marijuana offense.

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 rehabilitated elsewhere or, perhaps, committed to prison for shorter periods of time.

As reported in prior forecasts, additional opportunities for change may include continued examination of modifications of powder and "crack" cocaine sentences; one of the recommendations of the former Public Safety Advisory Board (PSAB, which has merged with two other boards to form the Justice Advisory Board) provided in their report to the General Assembly from 2013 through 2016. During SFY 2017, the Legislature enacted SF445[7] which modified the amounts and penalties for crack cocaine such that possession of less than 200 grams of crack is a B+ felony, possession of 40-200 grams of crack is a B felony, and possession of less than 40 grams of crack is a C felony. Correctional impact analysis estimates this bill to move one offender convicted from a B felony to a C felony annually. Prior to passage of SF445, the penalty for crack was 10 times that of powder. SF445 reduced the penalty inequity for crack to 2.5 times that of powder.

Figure 6: New Prison Admissions by Offense Type
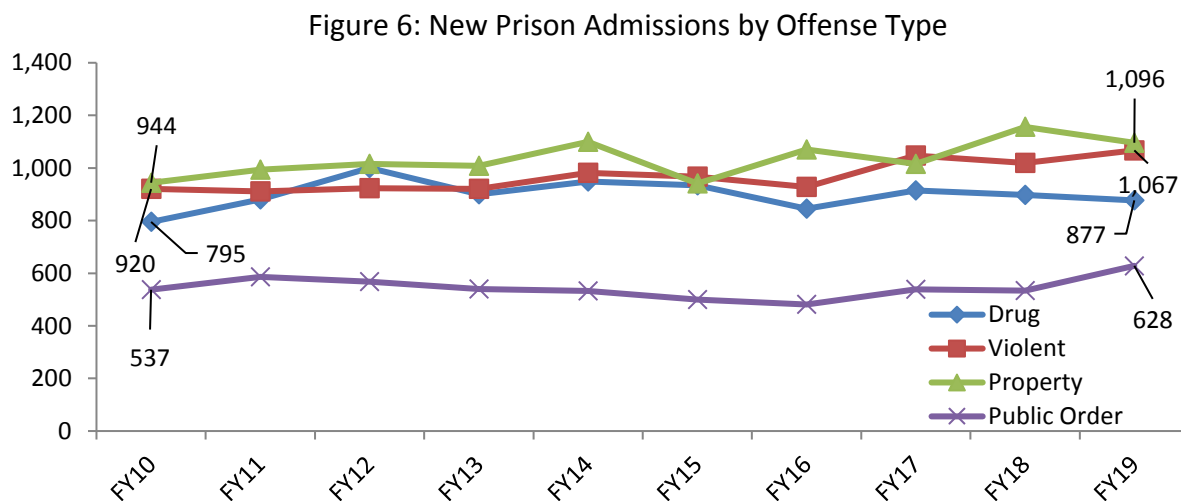
Source: Justice Data Warehouse

[6] https://odcp.iowa.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2019/11/2020_iowa_drug_control_strategy_and_drug_use_profile.pdf
[7] https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislation/BillBook?ga=87&ba=SF445

Figure 7: Primary Drug Involved In New Drug Prison Admissions[8]
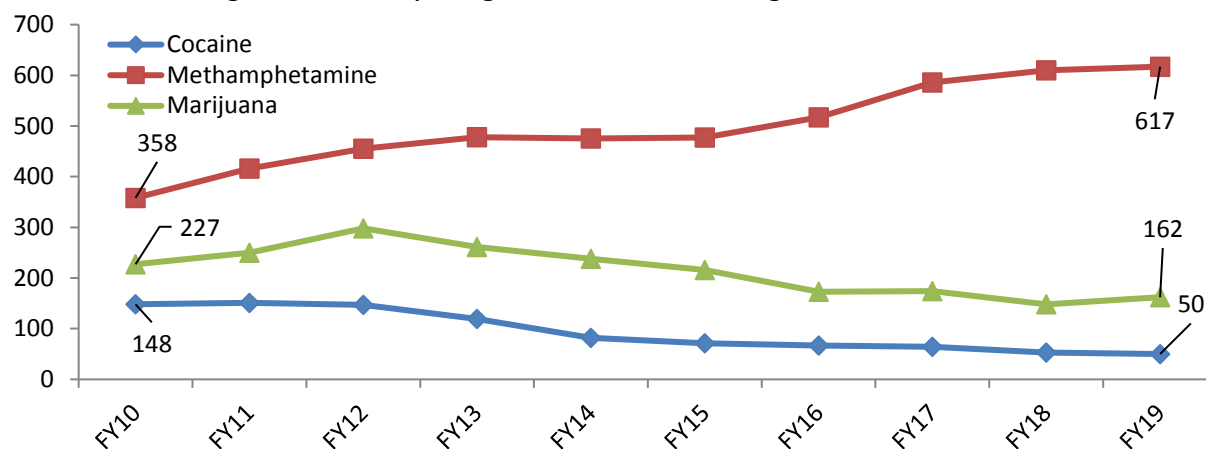
Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Sex Offenders and Special Sentences

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. For the last five years, the sex offender population has remained between 1,180-1,230 inmates. Any increase in the prison population of sex offenders will include those revoked who were serving special sentences. The "special sentence places offenders convicted of offenses in *Iowa Code* §709 (sex offenses), §726.2 (incest), and §728.12 (1), (2), or (3) (sexual exploitation) on either 10-year or life-time community supervision based solely upon offense class. Offenders convicted of A, B, and C felony sex offenses receive life-time community supervision and D felony and misdemeanor offenders receive 10-year supervision sentences (*Iowa Code*, §903B)."[9]

The number of individuals under community-based special-sentence supervision is expected to continue increasing. During FY 2019, 163 offenders returned to prison while supervised under a special sentence (Appendix II, Table 5). 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.

Also noteworthy are the number of offenders serving time in the community under the sex-offender special-sentence. This population is expected to rise dramatically in the next ten years given that there are currently 1,229 sex offenders incarcerated who will be released in the future, 1,076 (or 87.3%) of whom will receive lifetime community supervision. From FY 2010 through FY 2019, the number of sex offenders on special-sentence supervision has risen from 260 to 1,450 (Figure 8; Appendix V, Table 13).

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[8] Includes offenders who were new admissions within a particular fiscal year whose most serious offense was a drug offense.

[9] Johnson, S., Davidson, C. (2014). An Analysis of the Sex Offender Special Sentence in Iowa.

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Figure 8: Special Sentence Increase over Time
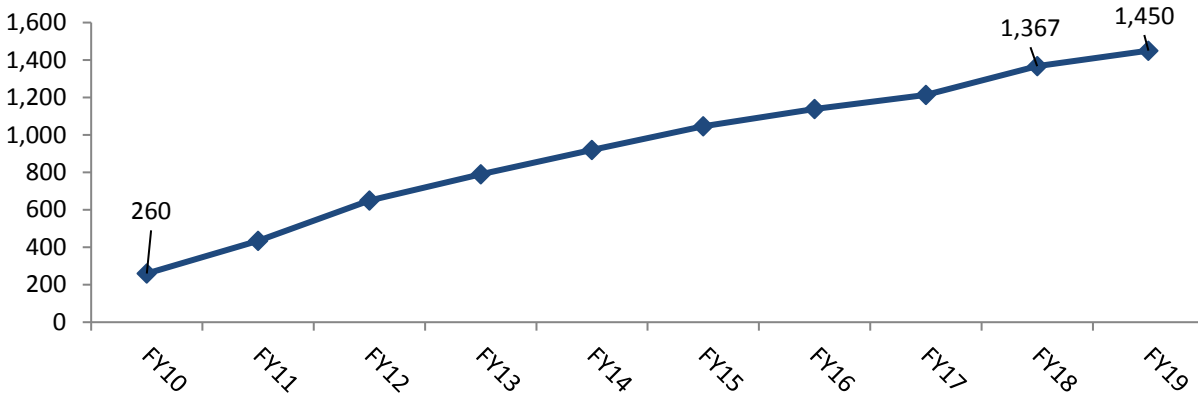
Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Average LOS

The average time served for first-release inmates decreased for all offense class categories from FY 2010-FY 2019, and the total average time served decreased from 23.5 months to 18.9 months, a 19.6% decrease (Appendix IV, Table 10).

Examining differences in LOS for prison returns for the same period, decreases for most crime categories were observed, with the exception of misdemeanor returns, which rose from 6.4 months in FY 2010 to 9.4 months in FY 2019 (Figure 9; Appendix IV, Table 11). Average time served for prison returns tends to be shorter than new admissions due to serving a significant portion of their sentences prior to their original release.

Figure 9: Average LOS in Months by Return by Class, FY 2010 and FY 2019
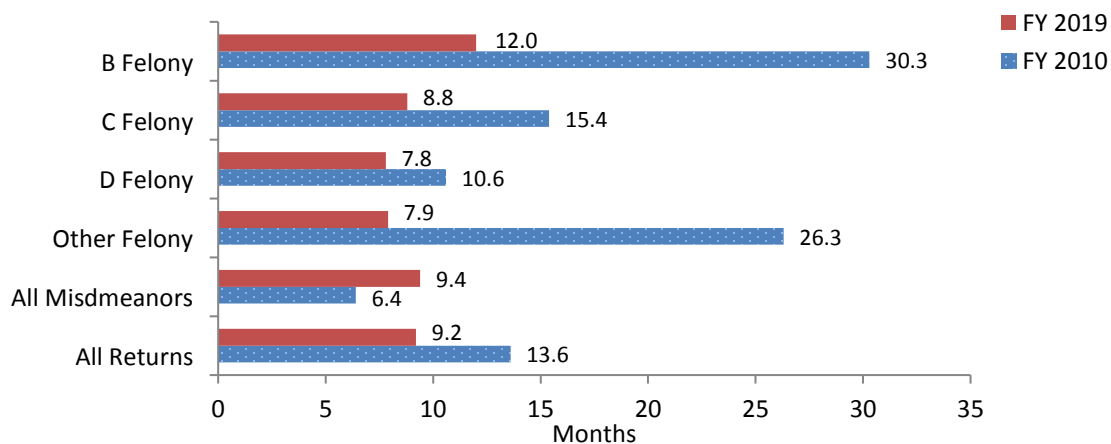
Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Mandatory Minimum Sentences

Mandatory minimum terms are a contributor to increases in the prison population. Recent legislation has mitigated the increase. Within the last four years, there have been significant changes to Iowa's 70% mandatory minimum legislation. The Iowa Legislature passed HF 2064 in 2016, and SF589 in 2019.[10] The new laws decreased the mandatory minimum term of parole eligibility for Robbery 1st and Robbery 2nd offenders to a range of 50% to 70%. HF2064 also established a new crime of Robbery 3rd, an aggravated misdemeanor, not subject to a mandatory term, however, SF589 redacted this provision. Additionally, in

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[10] https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislation/BillBook?ga=86&ba=HF%202064

2017, Iowa Code §902.13 was created that established a mandatory term for those convicted of a third or subsequent domestic abuse assault crime, a D felony, providing those convicted are subject to serve between one-fifth of the maximum term and the maximum sentence.[11]

A factor expected to reduce prison growth is the continued early release of inmates convicted under Iowa statute §711. 2 Robbery 1 and §711.3 Robbery 2. In FY 2019, there were 22 inmates serving a sentence for a Robbery 1 who were released from prison and 71 inmates released who were serving a sentence for Robbery 2. The average length-of-stay for Robbery 1st offenders was 115 months (about nine and half years) and for Robbery 2 offenders, it was 48 months (or four years).

Prior to enactment of HF2064 and SF589, Robbery 1 and Robbery 2 carried lengthy mandatory terms originally imposed under the Violent Crime Initiative (*Iowa Code* §902.12) which was effective in FY 1997. This provision abolished parole and most of the earned time for a number of violent offenses and required at least 85% of the maximum term be served. This eligibility requirement was later modified to permit up to a 30% reduction of sentence, requiring offenders to serve 70% of their sentence prior to release eligibility. The offenses originally affected included all robbery, second-degree murder, sexual abuse, and kidnapping. Attempted murder and certain instances of vehicular homicide were added, effective FY 1998.

The mandatory term under the Violent Crime Initiative for Robbery 1 was 17.5 years and seven years for Robbery 2. The Violent Crime Initiative was a large contributor to rising prison populations historically and continues to influence population growth. However, enrollment of HF2064 and SF589 are helping mitigate prison growth. Comparing the earliest release eligibility under the Violent Crime Initiative, to the observed length-of-stay figures, Robbery 1 has decreased by 8 years and Robbery 2 has decreased by 3 years.

A 2011 study produced for the former PSAB, 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 subject to these sentences who could be safely released in the absence of the mandatory sentence.[12] In 2016, HF2064 passed which made certain drug offenders serving mandatory terms eligible for early release. The bill provides that an offender convicted under §124.401(1)(b) or (c) who has not been previously convicted of a forcible felony and who does not have a prior conviction under §124.401 (a),(b), or (c) shall first be eligible for parole or work release after the person has served half of the minimum term of confinement prescribed in §124.413.[13] Correctional impact analysis estimates that this bill was expected to reduce the number of inmates in year-one by 205 and by year-five by 179.

Racial and Ethnic Disproportionality
Racial disproportionality continues to be present in the prison population (Appendix VI, Table 14). To better understand if this disproportionally was due to admission into prison or convictions[14] an RRI was calculated. It is important to note that while convictions was selected because it is a decision point prior to new admission, it encompasses many other factors that cannot be identified in this report. It should also be noted that this analysis does not look at factors influencing disproportionality after admission (e.g. length of stay, revocations, etc.).

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[11] https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/code/902.13.pdf
[12] https://humanrights.iowa.gov/sites/default/files/media/PSAB_MandatoryMinimumReport2011.pdf
[13] https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislation/BillBook?ga=86&ba=HF2064
[14] Convictions include aggravated misdemeanors, other felonies, and class A, B, C, D felonies, which are charge classes that have a possibility of a prison sentence.

Whites make up 88.3% of the adult state population and 72.9% of convictions. African-Americans make up 3.6% of the adult state population and 21.0% of convictions. Therefore, African-Americans are convicted at a rate 7.0 times more than Whites. Whites make up 68.5% of new admissions while African-Americans make up 23.0%. Therefore, relative to convictions, the rate that African-Americans are admitted to prison is similar (1.2) to that of Whites. In order to equalize the FY 2019 rate for African-Americans to that of Whites, a reduction of approximately 4,330 convictions and 199 prison admissions for African-Americans would have been needed. These results suggest that the disproportionality is likely due to factors prior to admission which may include additional decision points within the criminal justice system as well as social and societal factors.

Hispanics make up 4.9% of the adult state population and 2.8% of convictions. Therefore, Hispanics are convicted at a rate similar (0.7) to that of Whites. Hispanics make up 5.5% of new admissions. Relative to convictions, Hispanics are admitted to prison at a rate 2.1 times higher than Whites.

Asians make up 2.9% of the adult state population, 0.9% of convictions, and 2.1% of new admissions. American Indians make up 0.3% of the adult state population, 1.3% of convictions, and 2.1% of new admission. An RRI for Asians and American Indians was not presented due to small population sizes.

Decreases in Probations and Increases in Probation Revocations
The probation population has decreased from 24,551 in FY 2010 to 23,371 in FY 2019.[15] Over the same period, probation revocations to prison increased by 39.3%. The percentage of probationers revoked increased from 5.5% to 8% (FY 2010 to FY 2019; Appendix V, Table 12)

Increases in Supervised Releases and Increases in Revocations
In FY 2019, the number of offenders released from prison to parole reached a peak (2,591 inmates or an increase of 87.9% since 2010; Appendix III, Table 9). Since FY 2012, parole has been the most common form of release type (Figure 10). Work release is increasing, a 28.0% increase over the past decade. Parole revocations have increased to 1,145 (100.9%) since FY 2010.

Figure 10: Prison Releases FY 2010 to FY 2019
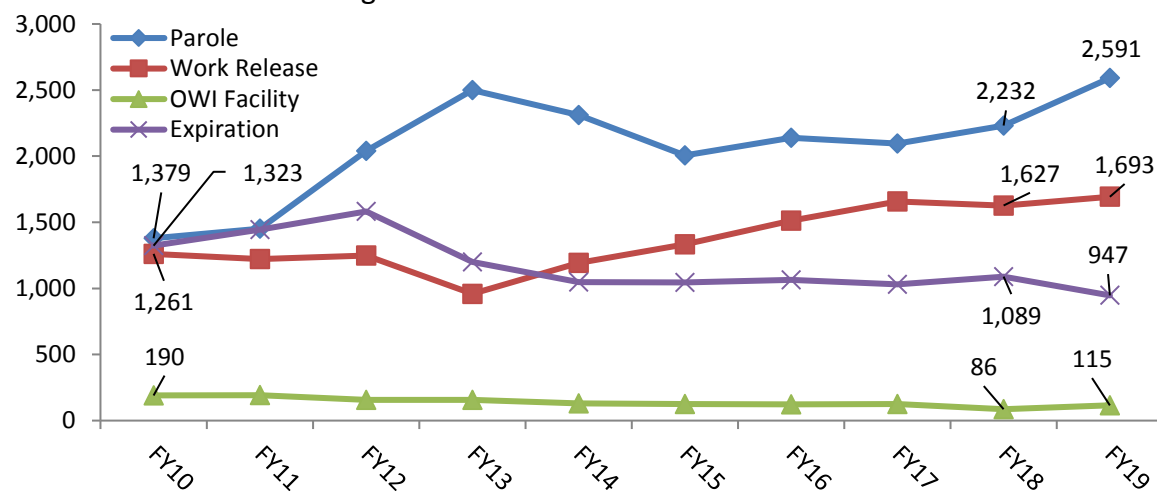
Source: Justice Data Warehouse

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[15] Probation and parole figures represent a count of supervision status, and are not a count of unique offenders. For instance, if an offender was supervised under more than one status type during one year, they would be counted more than once. While largely, offenders receive one supervision status during one particular year, it is important to note that occasionally, the alternative can occur.

CONCLUSION

The number of releases to parole and probation admissions increased from FY 2010 to FY 2019. While the BOP and DOC use a variety of validated tools to identify the lowest risk candidates for parole or probation, it is inevitable that some inmates will return to prison or be revoked. The extent to which these can be controlled has a direct relationship to changes in the size of the prison population. Institutional and community-based treatment programs are an area of opportunity to help mitigate returns and revocations.

This report continues to show that special sentences, mandatory minimums, and drug offense sentencing remain to be contributors to overpopulation. Continued investigation into the current length of these sentences is needed and would help to reduce the size of the prison population.

This report indicates that there is a similar rate in prison admissions by race in FY 2019. Analysis also suggests that disproportionality by race in prison may be due or related to factors preceding admission. Additionally, factors after admission were not analyzed regarding disproportionality in the prison population. The Justice Advisory Board and CJJP may undertake additional research on this subject.

APPENDIX I: Prison-Population Forecasted Figures

Table 1: Active-At-End Prison Population, Forecasted Population, and Capacity: Total[16] [17]

Fiscal Year	Total Inmates June 30th	Increase Decrease	% Change	Total Prison Capacity	Population as % of Capacity
ACTUAL					
FY2010	8,602	--	--	7,414	116.0%
FY2011	8,787	185	2.1%	7,209	121.9%
FY2012	8,333	-454	-5.2%	7,209	115.6%
FY2013	8,078	-255	-3.1%	7,209	112.1%
FY2014	8,119	41	0.5%	7,428	109.3%
FY2015	8,188	69	0.8%	7,276	112.5%
FY2016	8,196	8	0.0%	7,322	111.9%
FY2017	8,371	175	2.1%	7,288[18]	114.9%
FY2018	8,447	76	0.9%	7,305	115.6%
FY2019	8,474	27	0.3%	6,936	122.2%
FORECAST					
FY2020	8,675	201	2.4%	6,936	125.1%
FY2021	9,013	338	3.8%	6,936	129.9%
FY2022	9,299	286	3.1%	6,936	134.1%
FY2023	9,500	201	2.1%	6,936	137.0%
FY2024	9,730	230	2.4%	6,936	140.3%
FY2025	9,785	55	0.6%	6,936	141.1%
FY2026	9,974	189	0.0%	6,936	143.8%
FY2027	9,970	-4	0.0%	6,936	143.7%
FY2028	10,177	207	2.0%	6,936	146.7%
FY2029	9,974	-203	-2.0%	6,936	143.8%

Source: ICON and Prison Forecast Estimates

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[16] In August of 2016, the IDOC established a principal that official prison capacity should reflect the actual beds present in their institutions. While an institution has a specified design capacity when opened, official capacity may change as units and spaces are repurposed to best meet the needs of the institution and its population.

[17] Populations exclude the sex offender civil commitment unit.

[18] https://doc.iowa.gov/daily-statistics; The 2019 prison capacity is reported as of 9/25/2019.

Table 2: Active-At-End Prison Population, Forecasted Population, and Capacity: Females

Fiscal Year	# Women June 30th	Increase Decrease	% Change	Capacity	Population as % of Capacity
ACTUAL					
FY2010	707	--	--	573	123.4%
FY2011	686	-21	-3.0%	585	117.3%
FY2012	682	-4	-0.6%	585	116.6%
FY2013	610	-72	-11.8%	585	104.3%
FY2014	616	6	1.0%	778	79.2%
FY2015	676	60	8.9%	778	86.9%
FY2016	670	-6	-0.9%	778	86.1%
FY2017	739	69	9.3%	774	95.5%
FY2018	731	-8	-1.1%	774	94.4%
FY2019	729	-2	0.3%	774	94.2%
FORECAST					
FY2020	746	17	2.3%	774	96.4%
FY2021	775	29	3.7%	774	100.1%
FY2022	800	25	3.2%	774	103.4%
FY2023	817	17	2.1%	774	105.6%
FY2024	837	20	2.4%	774	108.1%
FY2025	842	5	0.6%	774	108.8%
FY2026	858	16	1.9%	774	110.9%
FY2027	857	-1	-0.1%	774	110.7%
FY2028	875	18	2.1%	774	113.0%
FY2029	858	-17	-1.9%	774	110.9%

Source: ICON and Prison Forecast Estimates

Table 3: Active-At-End Prison Population, Forecasted Population, and Capacity: Males

Fiscal Year	# Men June 30th	Increase Decrease	% Change	Capacity	Population as % of Capacity
ACTUAL					
FY2010	7,895	--	--	6,841	115.4%
FY2011	8,101	206	2.6%	6,624	122.3%
FY2012	7,651	-450	-5.9%	6,624	115.5%
FY2013	7,468	-183	-2.4%	6,624	112.7%
FY2014	7,503	35	0.5%	6,650	112.8%
FY2015	7,512	9	0.1%	6,498	115.6%
FY2016	7,526	14	0.2%	6,544	115.0%
FY2017	7,632	106	1.4%	6,514	117.2%
FY2018	7,716	84	1.1%	6,531	118.1%
FY2019	7,745	-29	0.4%	6,162	125.7%
FORECAST					
FY2020	7,929	184	2.4%	6,162	128.7%
FY2021	8,238	309	3.8%	6,162	133.7%
FY2022	8,499	261	3.1%	6,162	137.9%
FY2023	8,683	184	2.1%	6,162	140.9%
FY2024	8,893	210	2.4%	6,162	144.3%
FY2025	8,943	50	0.6%	6,162	145.1%
FY2026	9,116	173	1.9%	6,162	147.9%
FY2027	9,113	-3	0.0%	6,162	147.9%
FY2028	9,302	189	2.1%	6,162	151.0%
FY2029	9,116	-186	-2.0%	6,162	147.9%

Source: ICON and Prison Forecast Estimates

Table 4: Active-At-End Prison Population Compared to Prior Year and 10-Years-Prior Forecast

	Actual Population	1 Yr Prior[19] Forecast	% Difference 1 Yr Prior	10 Yrs Prior[20] Forecast	% Difference 10 Yrs Prior
FY10	8,602	8,453	1.7%	7,635	11.2%
FY11	8,787	8,602	2.1%	8,083	8.0%
FY12	8,333	8,824	-5.9%	--	
FY13	8,078	--		8,361	
FY14	8,119	8,064	0.7%	10,582	-30.3%
FY15	8,188	8,379	-2.3%	10,329	-26.1%
FY16	8,196	8,408	-2.6%	11,383	-38.9%
FY17	8,371	8,408	-0.4%	9,730	-16.2%
FY18	8,447	8,611	-1.9%	8,900	-5.4%
FY19	8,474	8,668	-2.3%	9,025	-6.5%

Source: ICON and Prison Forecast Estimates

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[19] This column lists the forecasted figure (for the year listed in the column on the left) from the year prior to the year listed in the column. For example, in FY 2009, the forecast projected a prison population of 8,453 for FY 2010.

[20] This column lists the forecasted figure (for the year listed in the column on the left) from the year prior to the year listed in the column. For example, in FY 2009, the forecast projected a prison population of 7,635 for FY 2010.

APPENDIX II: Prison Admission Populations and Forecasts

Table 5: Prison Admissions by Admission Reason

	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	% Change FY 2010-FY 2019
Admission Type											
New Court Commitments	1,970	1,951	2,112	2,020	2,048	1,828	1,932	2,025	1,886	1,905	-3.3%
New/Probation Revocations	1,348	1,534	1,508	1,497	1,655	1,567	1,561	1,636	1,758	1,786	32.5%
Prison Compact[21]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--
NEW ADMISSIONS	**3,318**	**3,485**	**3,620**	**3,517**	**3,703**	**3,395**	**3,493**	**3,661**	**3,644**	**3,697**	**11.4%**
Parole Return[22]	657	692	664	800	896	1,020	1,057	1,186	1,375	1,517	130.9%
Work Release Returns	404	420	443	472	540	597	714	713	632	778	92.6%
OWI Facility Returns	73	89	91	87	49	64	54	47	37	41	-43.8%
Special Sentence Return	51	68	89	103	106	137	135	135	174	163	219.6%
Prison Compact	3	8	7	3	4	7	11	9	7	--	--
Other Return[23]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	15	--
RETURNS	**1,188**	**1,277**	**1,294**	**1,465**	**1,595**	**1,825**	**1,971**	**2,090**	**2,245**	**2,514**	**111.6%**
TOTAL ADMISSIONS[24]	**4,506**	**4,762**	**4,914**	**4,982**	**5,298**	**5,220**	**5,464**	**5,751**	**5,889**	**6,211**	**37.8%**

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

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[21] In FY2019 there were programming changes in ICON which reclassified prison compacts from being classified as returns to new prison admissions.

[22] Parole returns include short-term stays and releases to county jail.

[23] Other returns tend to include offenders who returned to prison to serve an original sentence, a sentence which was under appeal, a county jail contract, or those who had escaped/absconded. For the purposes of this report, the 'other return' category was established in FY2018.

[24] Excludes safe keeper, violators, and other admissions as they are not included in the prison forecast calculations

Table 6: Prison Admissions by Offense Type and Subtype[25]

	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	% Change FY 2010-FY 2019
OFFENSE TYPE											
Drug	795	881	1,000	900	948	834	845	915	897	877	10.3%
Violent	920	911	923	920	981	967	928	1,047	1,019	1,067	16.0%
Property	944	993	1,016	1,008	1,100	941	1,070	1,015	1,156	1,096	16.1%
Public Order	537	586	568	540	533	500	481	539	534	628	16.9%
Other	121	114	113	149	140	153	169	145	37	29	-76.0%
No Charge	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	--
TOTAL	**3,318**	**3,485**	**3,620**	**3,517**	**3,703**	**3,395**	**3,493**	**3,661**	**3,644**	**3,697**	**11.4%**
OFFENSE SUBTYPE											
Alcohol	46	63	68	63	56	60	49	37	33	30	-34.8%
Arson	20	24	21	27	26	24	20	25	34	25	25.0%
Assault	474	494	499	518	542	551	526	564	570	582	22.8%
Burglary	396	414	448	426	402	349	411	391	431	368	-7.1%
Drug Offenses	795	881	1,000	900	948	834	845	915	897	877	10.3%
Flight/Escape	8	9	9	10	7	3	9	5	10	9	12.5%
Forgery/Fraud	149	156	164	164	197	171	193	177	180	222	49.0%
Kidnapping	9	9	11	6	17	12	18	16	12	15	66.7%
Murder/Manslaughter	80	58	77	64	85	68	78	92	88	79	-1.3%
OWI	299	304	289	228	229	216	202	221	171	232	-22.4%
Pimping/Prostitution	3	8	7	7	6	1	2	1	0	0	--
Robbery	71	67	50	56	67	69	71	90	75	87	22.5%
Sex Offenses	211	200	217	204	201	187	166	216	192	228	8.1%
Theft	330	336	341	343	418	352	388	368	451	425	28.8%
Traffic	77	76	72	90	79	64	70	66	86	108	40.3%
Weapons	48	56	53	73	86	84	80	118	135	142	195.8%
All Other Offenses	302	330	294	338	337	350	365	359	279	268	-11.3%
TOTAL	**3,318**	**3,485**	**3,620**	**3,517**	**3,703**	**3,395**	**3,493**	**3,661**	**3,644**	**3,697**	**11.4%**

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

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[25] Figures may differ from previous reports due to corrections made to historical databases.

Table 7: Prison Admissions by Offense Class

	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	% Change FY 2010-FY 2019
OFFENSE CLASS											
A Felony	17	14	22	13	22	25	24	26	18	26	52.9%
B Felony	196	189	171	168	179	155	169	179	167	190	-3.1%
C Felony	812	825	894	829	913	813	828	876	853	823	1.4%
D Felony	1,448	1,447	1,501	1,507	1,551	1,433	1,473	1,529	1,530	1,715	18.4%
Other Felony	161	160	183	199	182	176	182	185	204	51	-68.3%
Aggravated Misd.	655	823	823	775	825	766	786	837	841	856	30.7%
Serious Misd.	29	27	26	25	28	25	30	29	29	26	-10.3%
Other Misd.	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	3	--
Unknown	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	7	--
TOTAL	**3,318**	**3,485**	**3,620**	**3,517**	**3,703**	**3,395**	**3,493**	**3,661**	**3,644**	**3,697**	**11.4%**

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Table 8: Prison Admissions: Actual and Projected[26]

	# of New Admissions	% Change	# of Returns	% Change
ACTUAL				
FY2010	3,318	--	1,188	--
FY2011	3,485	5.0%	1,277	7.5%
FY2012	3,620	3.9%	1,294	1.3%
FY2013	3,517	-2.8%	1,465	13.2%
FY2014	3,703	5.3%	1,595	8.9%
FY2015	3,395	-8.3%	1,825	14.4%
FY2016	3,493	2.9%	1,971	8.0%
FY2017	3,661	4.8%	2,090	6.0%
FY2018	3,644	-0.5%	2,245	7.4%
FY2019	3,697	1.4%	2,514	12.0%
FORECAST				
FY2020	3,700	0.1%	2,543	1.2%
FY2021	3,651	-1.3%	2,722	7.0%
FY2022	3,643	0.2%	2,888	6.1%
FY2023	3,591	-1.4%	3,049	5.6%
FY2024	3,531	-1.7%	3,206	5.1%
FY2025	3,492	-1.1%	3,357	4.7%
FY2026	3,563	2.0%	3,511	4.6%
FY2027	3,623	1.7%	3,695	5.2%
FY2028	3,677	1.5%	3,818	3.3%
FY2029	3,704	0.7%	3,982	4.3%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

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[26] For an explanation of forecast categories, please refer to the Methodology section of this report.

APPENDIX III: Prison Release Populations

Table 9: Prison Releases by Supervision Status

	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	% Change FY 2010-FY 2019
To Parole	1,379	1,452	2,039	2,501	2,312	2,007	2,139	2,096	2,232	2,591	87.9%
To Work Release	1,261	1,222	1,248	959	1,192	1,332	1,511	1,658	1,627	1,693	34.3%
To OWI Facility	190	192	157	157	131	125	122	124	86	115	-39.5%
Expiration of Sentence	1,323	1,445	1,582	1,201	1,047	1,045	1,064	1,031	1,089	947	-28.4%
Other Violator	274	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Escapes	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Releases[27]	266	464	616	739	620	646	185	839[28]	670	712	-167.7%
Special Sentence	-	-	-	-	-	-	158	180	223	207	-
TOTAL RELEASES	**4,693**	**4,815**	**5,643**	**5,558**	**5,302**	**5,155**	**5,179**	**5,928**	**5,927**	**6,265**	**33.5%**

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

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[27] Other releases largely include those offenders released via shock probation, transferred from county jail contract, and those returning to sending jurisdiction.

[28] The majority of offenders identified as other releases exited prison in FY 2017 via return to sending jurisdiction (359) and work unit transfers from county jail contracts (311).

APPENDIX IV: LOS for Release Cohorts

Table 10: Average Length-of-Stay (In Months) for Prison Release Populations, by Fiscal Year and Offense Class

	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	% Change FY 2010-FY 2019
NEW ADMISSIONS											
*No Parole[29] - 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	184.0	149.9	142.2	159.1	186.7	-11.1%
*No Parole - Class C	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	82.5	83.4	71.2	85.3	69.9	-16.8%
*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	109.4	123.5	131.8	108.0	101.6	106.0	132.0	90.2	85.2	95.4	-12.8%
B Felony Non-Persons	42.8	38.6	39.0	40.5	34.7	36.9	33.5	26.9	29.1	27.7	-35.3%
B Felony Sex	138.1	152.3	174.6	157.3	172.8	209.1	274.5	247.3	--	--	--
C Felony Persons	47.6	43.7	47.1	38.0	45.0	37.5	38.2	38.9	39.8	38.4	-19.3%
C Felony Non-Persons	24.7	23.3	23.4	21.8	18.7	17.6	19.5	17.4	15.4	15.6	-36.8%
C Felony Sex	59.7	64.0	66.7	63.5	66.5	63.4	58.2	64.7	68.2	58.9	-1.3%
D Felony Persons	22.0	20.6	21.2	16.9	17.0	15.3	16.6	15.4	17.2	17.3	-21.4%
D Felony Non-Persons	14.6	14.5	13.5	12.2	11.2	11.5	11.7	11.3	12.5	12.2	-16.4%
D Felony Sex	31.5	36.8	31.7	33.0	32.0	24.1	30.5	29.9	34.8	27.6	-12.4%
Other Felony Persons	80.7	NA	247.1	314.7	489.8	471.2	472.4	354.4	378.9	--	--
Other Felony Non-Persons	39.1	36.4	41.2	35.2	36.3	36.1	29.2	38.4	31.9	28.4	-27.4%
Other Felony Sex	NA	409.8	109.3	NA	NA	45.1	39.2	52.3	42.3	--	--
Agg Misd Persons	9.5	9.0	8.7	8.6	8.3	8.4	8.7	9.0	8.5	8.1	-14.7%
Agg Misd Non-Persons	7.9	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.6	7.1	7.0	6.4	6.7	6.9	-12.7%
Agg Misd Sex	11.5	13.5	12.9	11.9	12.9	8.6	8.3	15.0	11.6	9.3	-19.1%
Serious Misd	6.4	6.9	7.3	6.2	6.9	10.6	5.9	7.3	6.4	5.0	-21.9%
Drunk Driving Initial Stay	5.6	8.0	7.5	6.1	3.9	5.2	5.3	5.8	6.1	--	--
TOTAL AVERAGE	**23.5**	**21.5**	**23.2**	**21.5**	**19.5**	**20.2**	**21.1**	**21.7**	**20.5**	**18.9**	**-19.6**

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

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[29] "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 2010-2019 denotes expected LOS unless there have been actual releases in those categories.

Table 11: Average Length-of-Stay (In Months) for Prison Release Populations, by Fiscal Year and Offense Class Cont.…

	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	% Change FY 2010-FY 2019
RETURNS											
B Felony	30.3	27.8	31.2	26.2	22.7	12.3	15.7	12.7	12.6	12.0	-60.4%
C Felony	15.4	17.6	16.2	13.7	12.5	10.0	10.5	10.0	9.5	8.8	-42.9%
D Felony	10.6	11.6	10.3	8.8	8.5	7.7	8.2	7.8	8.6	7.8	-26.4%
Other Felony	26.3	25.4	26.0	20.2	7.4	12.8	15.0	16.8	14.6	7.9	-70.0%
Drunk Driving Returns	10.0	12.4	10.3	8.3	7.3	6.6	7.3	6.3	7.2	6.9	-31%
Special Sentence Returns	-	-	-	-	-	6.5	17.2	20.6	2.8	11.6	--
All Misdemeanors	6.4	5.0	9.0	5.9	5.8	10.7	7.3	5.8	8.9	9.4	46.9%
TOTAL AVERAGE	**13.6**	**13.6**	**13.9**	**11.7**	**9.9**	**10.3**	**10.7**	**9.8**	**9.7**	**9.2**	**-32.4%**

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

APPENDIX V: Community-Based Corrections (Offenders Served) Revocations

Table 12: Probation Revocations, Probation Population (Offenders Served), and Percent Revoked

	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	% Change FY 2010-FY 2019
Probation revocations	1,348	1,534	1,508	1,497	1,655	1,567	1,629	1,614	1,775	1,878	39.3%
Probation population	24,551	24,243	24,452	24,636	24,872	24,788	24,661	24,157	23,414	23,371	-4.8%
% REVOKED	**5.5%**	**6.3%**	**6.2%**	**6.1%**	**6.7%**	**6.3%**	**6.6%**	**6.7%**	**7.6%**	**8.0%**	**46.4%**

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Table 13: Revocations (Non-Probation), Release Populations, and Change over Time

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY 2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	% Change FY 2010-FY 2019
REVOCATIONS											
Parole	570	609	562	617	750	801	845	933	1,050	1,145	100.9%
Work Release	399	414	437	484	552	592	727	698	663	785	96.7%
OWI Facility	71	93	89	90	51	60	56	44	39	53	-25.4%
Special Sentence	50	68	81	90	92	117	121	121	134	138	176.0%
TOTAL	**1,090**	**1,184**	**1,169**	**1,281**	**1,445**	**1,570**	**1,749**	**1,796**	**1,886**	**2,121**	**94.6%**
RELEASE POPULATION (OFFENDERS SERVED)											
Parole	5,299	5,185	5,658	6,134	6,450	6,528	6,606	6,775	6,928	7,220	36.3%
Work Release	1,639	1,698	1,773	1,577	1,803	2,095	2,311	2,460	2,441	2,492	52.0%
OWI Facility	560	541	513	465	421	397	372	357	310	330	-41.1%
Special Sentence	260	435	649	790	920	1,047	1,138	1,214	1,367	1,450	457.7%
TOTAL	**7,758**	**7,859**	**8,593**	**8,966**	**9,594**	**10,067**	**10,427**	**10,806**	**11,046**	**11,492**	**48.1%**
% REVOKED	**14.1%**	**15.1%**	**13.6%**	**14.3%**	**15.1%**	**15.6%**	**16.8%**	**16.6%**	**17.1%**	**18.5%**	**31.4%**

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

APPENDIX VI. Prison Population Demographics

Table 14: Active-At-End Prison Population Demographic Trends

	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	% Change FY2010-FY2019
RACE											
White	65.0%	64.7%	64.5%	64.6%	64.7%	65.3%	65.3%	65.7%	66.3%	65.6%	0.60%
African-American	25.4%	25.9%	26.2%	26.1%	26.0%	25.5%	25.3%	25.1%	24.5%	25.3%	-0.10%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	-0.10%
Native American/Alaskan	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%	1.7%	1.5%	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%	0.00%
Hispanic[30]	6.8%	6.7%	6.6%	6.7%	6.8%	6.7%	7.0%	6.8%	6.6%	6.5%	-0.30%
SEX											
Male	91.8%	92.2%	91.8%	92.4%	92.4%	91.7%	91.8%	91.2%	91.3%	91.4%	-0.40%
Female	8.2%	7.8%	8.2%	7.6%	7.6%	8.3%	8.2%	8.8%	8.7%	8.6%	0.40%
AGE[31]											
17 and Under	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	-0.10%
18-20	5.4%	5.1%	4.9%	4.7%	4.3%	2.7%	2.4%	3.3%	3.5%	3.1%	-2.30%
21-25	17.3%	17.6%	17.3%	18.2%	17.6%	16.4%	15.6%	16.2%	14.7%	14.2%	-3.10%
26-30	17.1%	16.8%	16.6%	16.2%	16.4%	17.4%	18.1%	17.9%	17.7%	17.5%	0.40%
31-35	14.0%	14.8%	14.8%	14.9%	15.9%	15.4%	15.8%	15.9%	15.8%	15.8%	1.80%
36-40	12.3%	11.7%	11.2%	11.0%	11.1%	12.6%	13.1%	13.0%	13.9%	14.4%	2.10%
41-50	21.3%	21.1%	20.8%	20.4%	19.4%	18.6%	17.8%	17.3%	17.1%	17.6%	-3.70%
51-60	9.3%	9.7%	10.7%	10.2%	10.8%	12.1%	12.3%	11.4%	11.9%	11.7%	2.40%
61-70	2.4%	2.5%	2.8%	3.3%	3.4%	3.5%	3.7%	3.8%	4.0%	4.2%	1.80%
71-80	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.3%	0.80%
81+	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.10%
TOTAL	**8,602**	**8,787**	**8,333**	**8,078**	**8,119**	**8,188**	**8,196**	**8,371**	**8,447**	**8,474**	**14.8%**

Source: Justice Data Warehouse and Iowa Department of Corrections

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[30] In this display of data, Hispanic is identified as a mutually exclusive race category.
[31] Age is calculated as of June 30th.

APPENDIX VII. Relative Rate Index for Convictions and New Admissions by Race[32]

Table 15: Relative Rate Index for FY 2019 Convictions by Race[33]

	White	African-American	Hispanic
General Population[34]	2,141,238	87,890	119,398
Convictions	17,486	5,048	679
RRI	**1.00**	**7.03*[35]**	**0.70***

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Table 16: Relative Rate Index for FY 2019 New Admissions by Race

	White	African-American	Hispanic
Convictions	17,486	5,048	679
New Admissions	4,261	1,429	342
RRI	**1.00**	**1.16***	**2.07***

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

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[32] The racial categories used in this table differ slightly than the categories in Table 15; if an individual of any race indicated that their ethnicity was Hispanic, their race was coded as Hispanic

[33] Convictions include aggravated misdemeanors, other felonies, and class A, B, C, D felonies, which are charge classes that have a possibility of a prison sentence

[34] Refer to methodology for information about the definitions of general population, convictions, and new admissions

[35] Results denoted by * are statistically significant