



The Correctional Policy Project

Iowa Prison-Population Forecast
FFY 2022 - FFY 2032

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Completion of this report fulfills the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning's legislative obligation outlined in Iowa Code §216A.137 to maintain a correctional policy project. Points of view or opinions expressed in this report are those of the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning.

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The staff of CJJP would like to acknowledge the Iowa Department of Corrections for providing information on current and planned prison population data and capacities.

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 Iowa Department of Corrections (IDOC) along with the executive and legislative branches of government in annually assessing the impact of current criminal justice policy on Iowa's prison population.

Time Period Change

Please note, in previous years, counts were provided for the state fiscal year (July 1-June 30); however, this year, counts were provided for the federal fiscal year (October 1- September 30). This change was made to provide more recent numbers to the Iowa Department of Corrections, through September 30, 2022.

Current prison population (as of September 30, 2022)

- Iowa's prison population was 8,225 incarcerated individuals, an increase of 370 (4.7%) since September 30, 2021.
- Prisons were overcapacity by 17.7%.
- 91.8% of the prison population were male and 8.2% were female.

Ten year changes (FFY 2013 to FFY 2022)

- Admissions to prison decreased 21.5% (5,148 to 4,041).
- Prison releases decreased 26.7% (4,959 to 3,636).
- Probation revocations decreased 16.6% (1,698 to 1,416).
- Non-probation revocations decreased 10.2% (1,330 to 1,195).

Forecasted Prison Population

The short-term forecast predicts an increase in the prison population from 8,225 incarcerated individuals on September 30, 2022 to 8,274 on September 30, 2023; an increase of 49 incarcerated individuals (0.6%).

The long-term forecast predicts the population will increase to 9,095 incarcerated individuals (10.6%) by the end of FFY 2032, resulting in overcapacity of 30.1%.

Parole

- Over the past 10 years:
 - the number of individuals served on parole decreased 5.9% (from 6,234 to 5,866),
 - releases from prison to parole decreased by 28.0% (2,461 to 1,771),
 - parole revocations increased 3.0% (658 to 678).

Special sentence

- The special sentence places all people convicted of sex offenses on either 10-year or life-time community supervision. Information on this distinct group is reported separately from parole.

- Over the last 10 years, there has been a 110.7% increase in individuals serving special sentences in the community (826 to 1,740). This number is projected to continue to steadily increase over the next decade.
- From FFY 2013 to FFY 2022, admissions for special sentence increased 31.8% (107 to 141).

New admissions to prison

- New admissions decreased by 20.9% (3,618 to 2,861) over the past 10 years. They were on an upward trajectory until the pandemic hit, but have not yet recovered to pre-pandemic levels.
- From FFY 2013 to FFY 2022, the average time served for released incarcerated individuals who were admitted as a new admission, increased from 20.5 months to 23.9 months (16.8%).
- New admissions for methamphetamine were more prevalent compared to marijuana, cocaine, heroin, and prescription drugs in FFY 2022 (451, 68, 23, 14, and 10, respectively).
- New admissions are projected to increase from 2,861 in FFY 2022 to 3,011 in FFY 2032, as the judicial and correction systems continue recover from the effects of the pandemic.

Return admissions to prison

- Returns decreased 22.9% from FFY 2013 to FFY 2022 (1,530 to 1,180).
- Average length-of-stay (ALOS) for prison returns increased 21.0% over the past 10 years, from 12.7 months to 15.4 months.
- Parole returns decreased 23.4% over the same period from 855 to 655.

Demographics

- In FFY 2022, 63.0% of the prison population were White, 26.1% Black, 7.5% Hispanic, 2.3% Native American or Alaskan, and 1.0% Asian or Pacific Islander.
- From FFY 2013 to FFY 2022, admissions for White and Black individuals decreased 23.2% and 23.4%, respectively. Releases for White and Black individuals decreased 26.3% and 32.9%, respectively.

Recommendations

There are several actions, which if taken, would alter the prison population forecasted in this report, including, but not limited to:

- Investigation of institutional and community-based programming to mitigate and divert revocations of individuals in the community.
- The Justice Advisory Board (JAB) has identified community-based corrections and alternatives to incarceration as a priority, along with mental health for those in the criminal justice system.¹ The goals associated with these two priorities include:
 - Reduce entry and revocation to prison by ensuring effective alternative services and strategies are available in community-based corrections.
 - Evaluate risk assessment tools to determine the overall effectiveness and the accuracy for all races.
 - Identify people who need mental health care and provide appropriate services and placement for them in the juvenile and criminal justice system.
 - Provide safe treatment and living conditions for those with mental health needs within the juvenile and criminal justice system.
 - Continue to advocate for legislation to appropriately reduce the prison population, including changes to drug policies and mandatory sentences.
- Investigate racial disparities of youth under 18 years of age who are prosecuted in adult court and the impact on the prison population. This could include working with the Juvenile Justice Advisory Council (JJAC) and the JAB.
- IDOC and CJJP should expand their research partnership for predictive analytics for prison releases and returns. Expanding this initiative will assist in determining the likelihood and potential reduction of recidivism.

¹ [Justice Advisory Board 2021 Annual Update to Iowa's Three-Year Criminal and Juvenile Justice Plan.](#)

INTRODUCTION

The prison forecast is one of several tools which inform the Iowa Department of Corrections (IDOC) and Board of Parole (BOP) concerning expected prison growth. The forecast is a guide for programmatic and policy changes to improve outcomes for incarcerated individuals. To-date, there have been several efforts

This is the 31st Iowa Prison-Population Forecast, as part of the Correctional Policy Project, prepared by the Iowa 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.

by state government officials, IDOC, and policy makers to help ensure that prison populations do not reach their forecasted growth figures.

The report is not an attempt to *predict* the future of the prison population in Iowa. Instead, it is meant to provide an indication of the direction the prison population will likely move under current laws, policies and procedures. As these are

modified, different results can be anticipated in future forecasts, but 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 legislative modifications enacted in the recent past are not accounted for in current projections.

The current report utilizes data obtained from Iowa's Justice Data Warehouse (JDW). The 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.

This is the first year the Federal Fiscal Year (October 1- September 30) was used. Data are through September 30, 2022. In previous reports, the State Fiscal Year (July 1-June 30) was used. Throughout this report, charts and tables have been updated to reflect FFY for the past 10 years and projections for the next 10 years. There are several places that still report State Fiscal Year. Figure 1 and Table 4, which provide projections from previous forecasts, report SFY for years prior to 2022. Figure 5 and Table 17, which provide the number of new prison admissions involving drugs, report SFY for all years, as this data was collected by the IDOC.

In FFY 2020 and 2021, the counts observed in the prison population were abnormally low compared to earlier years. Contributing factors of the decrease were related to policies and practices to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 by IDOC, courts, the Board of Parole, as well as other changes in the justice system operations.

Iowa Department of Corrections Policy and Procedure

Over the course of the last several years, the Iowa Department of Corrections (IDOC) has had to creatively manage prison populations, with public safety at the forefront of the decision making process. As a result, several practices were put in place to mitigate prison growth as a long term, sustainable solution to population management.

Identifying the Best Candidates for Release Consideration

In March of 2020, the IDOC created eight tiers of data to bolster release planning for individuals not considered a public safety risk and who are near their parole consideration date. This data was updated and provided to staff daily during the height of the pandemic. In May of 2021 the IDOC launched a “Release Candidate” dashboard, with a multitude of information and functionalities, providing corrections staff with an additional tool to ensure public safety when identifying appropriate candidates for release consideration by the BOP for review and release consideration. The dashboard serves as a secondary function to community based corrections (CBC), providing insight on inmates who have been approved for release, their transfer status, and receiving region. The dashboard also allows CBC staff the opportunity to safely expedite the transition from prison to community placement for individuals.

Community-Based Corrections Population Management and Public Safety Strategies

The Department of Correctional Services (DCS) Community-Based Corrections Districts have a working alliance with their local law enforcement, judges, county attorneys, community service providers, and the IDOC. The CBC’s are mindful of revocation considerations, sometimes processing those decisions through multiple layers of supervisory review prior to issuing a revocation decision; helping to mitigate prison populations for those who can be managed in the community without public safety concerns. The process of a rigorous review was practiced historically, however, it became even more critical during the pandemic.

BOP and IDOC Partnership

The BOP and the IDOC have a strong working relationship. The IDOC employs a liaison whose duties are to cross collaborate with the BOP for release considerations. When the BOP and IDOC disagree regarding a release decision, their strong working relationship allows both entities the opportunity to work together to find a mutually beneficial solution which balances release considerations, and public safety. Since focusing on building this relationship, with an emphasis on public safety, the IDOC and BOP’s agreement rate relating to release recommendations has become more firmly aligned.

Apprenticeship Programs

Recent data shows the positive impact registered apprenticeship programs have on Iowa’s recidivism rate, employment rate upon release, and wages upon release. One area IDOC has focused on, is implementing shorter term apprenticeship programs. Apprenticeships can be anywhere from 2000 hours (1 year) to 8000 hours (4 years) of required on the job training. Instead of focusing on the longer, more in depth programs, IDOC has pivoted and allocated more resources to shorter term programs with additional third party credentials. This enables apprentices to complete their program in a shorter amount of time, and also receive an industry recognized credential in addition to their apprenticeship completion certificate. The IDOC also recently registered a competency-based program, which eliminates the on-the-job training hours requirement, and focuses on competencies to be mastered. This allows apprentices the ability to decrease the time it takes them to complete the on-the-job training requirement, potentially cutting that time in half. Although the longer term apprenticeships will always be an integral part of IDOC programming, the shorter term programs allow more individuals to obtain in demand job skills employers are looking for, while directly correlating with the flow and population with IDOC facilities.

Terminology	
New admissions	New admissions include court-ordered commitments and probation revocations.
Returns	Returns include all incarcerated individuals who had one or more prior, unsuccessful conditional release on their current commitment, including those revoked from Operating While Intoxicated (OWI) facility placement. Length-of-stay 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 individuals who were not previously incarcerated; examples include those convicted of an OWI who were directly placed in community-based OWI treatment facilities but were later revoked.
Active-at-end (AAE)	AAE counts 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 federal fiscal year (i.e. September 30 at 12:00:00 AM).
Most- serious offense or supervision status	The Justice Data Warehouse (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. which are used throughout this report when a supervised individual has multiple offenses or supervision statuses.
Projected prison admissions	Projections are accomplished through Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) modeling with adjustments based on knowledge of recent law and conviction changes that may not yet be reflected in observed trends.
Average length-of-stay (ALOS)	This estimate is calculated utilizing correctional data extracted from the JDW for individuals who are released from prison during the most recent FFY.
Projected releases	Projected releases of individuals who are incarcerated at the onset of the projection period (referred to as “decay”).

METHODS

There are three basic components of the model:

Projected prison admissions:

Projections are based on thorough analysis of historical prison admissions data and felony charges and convictions from the JDW. Projected admissions are made for various offense classes and types of offenses (e.g., Class C 70%, Class C persons, Class C sex, and Class C non-persons) in two separate categories (new admissions and returns). Sex offenses have been a separate category since FFY 2006, in part because they tend to serve higher percentages of their sentences than other incarcerated individuals.

Projected average length-of-stay

(ALOS): Projections for ALOS are made for the most serious offense classes and types of offenses. These estimates are also categorized by admission type (new or return).

“Decay”: Projected releases of individuals who are incarcerated at the onset of the projection period. This involves analysis of the prison population at the beginning of the period and historical data on numbers of incarcerated individuals released. The forecast for this year uses a technique initiated in previous reports, using two different calculations: The average length of time incarcerated individuals with mandatory terms have served and the average length of time served prior to release.

Iowa’s Forecasting Model

This analysis used Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) modeling to perform prison-population forecast analysis. ARIMA modeling constitutes “a class of statistical models for analyzing and forecasting time series data.”² The ARIMA models in this report take 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.

Prison admissions and ALOS data are analyzed within two broad categories based on the type of prison admission: new admissions and returns. A point-in-time estimate of the prison population – Active-At-End (AAE) is used for the third component, the projected release of currently incarcerated individuals.

Admissions are further categorized by whether or not the most serious crime was a sex offense or crime against persons. Crimes against persons are crimes classified as “violent” involving death, injury, attempted injury, abuse, threats, coercion, intimidation, or duress.

² <https://machinelearningmastery.com/arma-for-time-series-forecasting-with-python/>

Benefits of Forecasting

~ To estimate the number of individuals who may be incarcerated at some point in the future, if current justice system trends, policies, and practices continue.

~ To stimulate alternative corrections futures based on specific changes in laws, policies and /or practices. For example, data from the forecast are used in estimating changes resulting from proposed legislation.

~ To monitor the accuracy of the estimates, the actual population is compared with the projected population each year. This allows for adjustments to be made annually.

Forecasting Assumptions

- It is assumed that certain historical phenomena such as trends in population growth, prison admissions rates, and the length-of-stay of incarcerated individuals will return to previous trends once the pandemic is under control. It is further assumed that the data provided as measurements of these phenomena accurately reflect actual conditions.
- It is assumed there will be minimal legislative changes in the state criminal code and criminal procedures during the projection period.
- It is assumed there will be minimal changes in judicial sentencing, parole board release policies, or probation/parole revocation policies and practices during the projection period.

There may be slight discrepancies in findings and figures reported by the Prison Forecast, IDOC, and the BOP. These variations are attributable to several factors, including but not limited to, changes within ICON and the JDW 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. IDOC largely reports population estimates, using averages over the course of a year. Please note that A felonies are not included in ALOS or release tables.

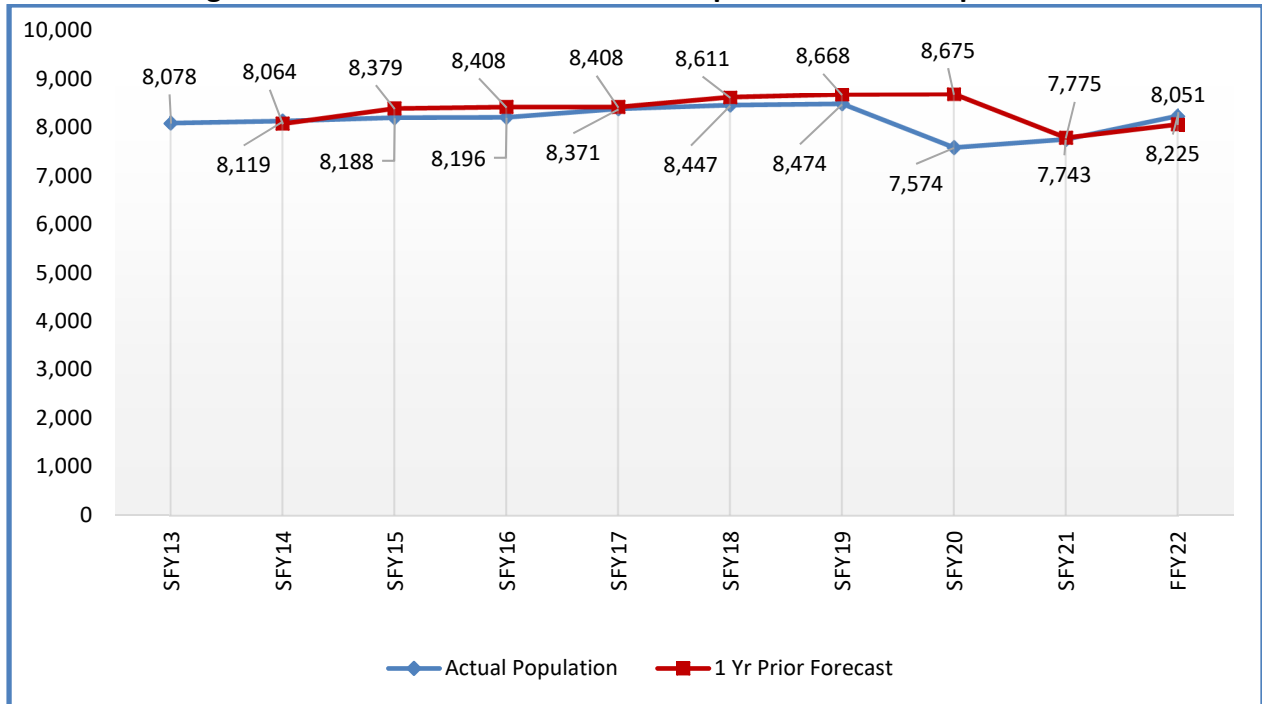
FORECASTED POPULATION AND CAPACITY

Accuracy of Historic Forecasts

With the exception of the unforeseen pandemic in 2020, the one-year prison population projections have been consistently accurate. It appears that the systemwide pandemic-related changes in policy and procedure, that went into effect in 2020, have shown lingering effects on the justice system. The prison population has not yet normalized to pre-pandemic levels.

Figure 1 shows prison forecast estimates for the past 10 fiscal years and highlights the accuracy of the short-term projections. Please note that last year's projection was based on State Fiscal Year (SFY), which differs from the Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) reported this year. Last year's projection was 8,051 (through June 30, 2022) and this year's actual prison population of 8,225 ended September 30, 2022 (Figure 1; Appendix I, Table 4).

Figure 1: Prison Forecast Estimates Compared to Actual Population³



Source: Justice Data Warehouse and Prison Forecast Estimates

Please note that forecasts prior to FY2022 used the State Fiscal Year (SFY) through June 30, 2022. Beginning in 2022, the Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) was reported.

³ There was a resource issue in FFY 2013, therefore no forecast was produced that year.

Short-Term Projection

The pandemic continues to have an effect on the prison population. The population increased by 370 incarcerated individuals from 7,855 in FFY 2021 to 8,225 in FFY 2022 (Appendix VI, Table 14). It is difficult to know when the effects of the pandemic will end, and without lasting policy/procedural change, it is possible the prison population will eventually return to pre-pandemic levels.

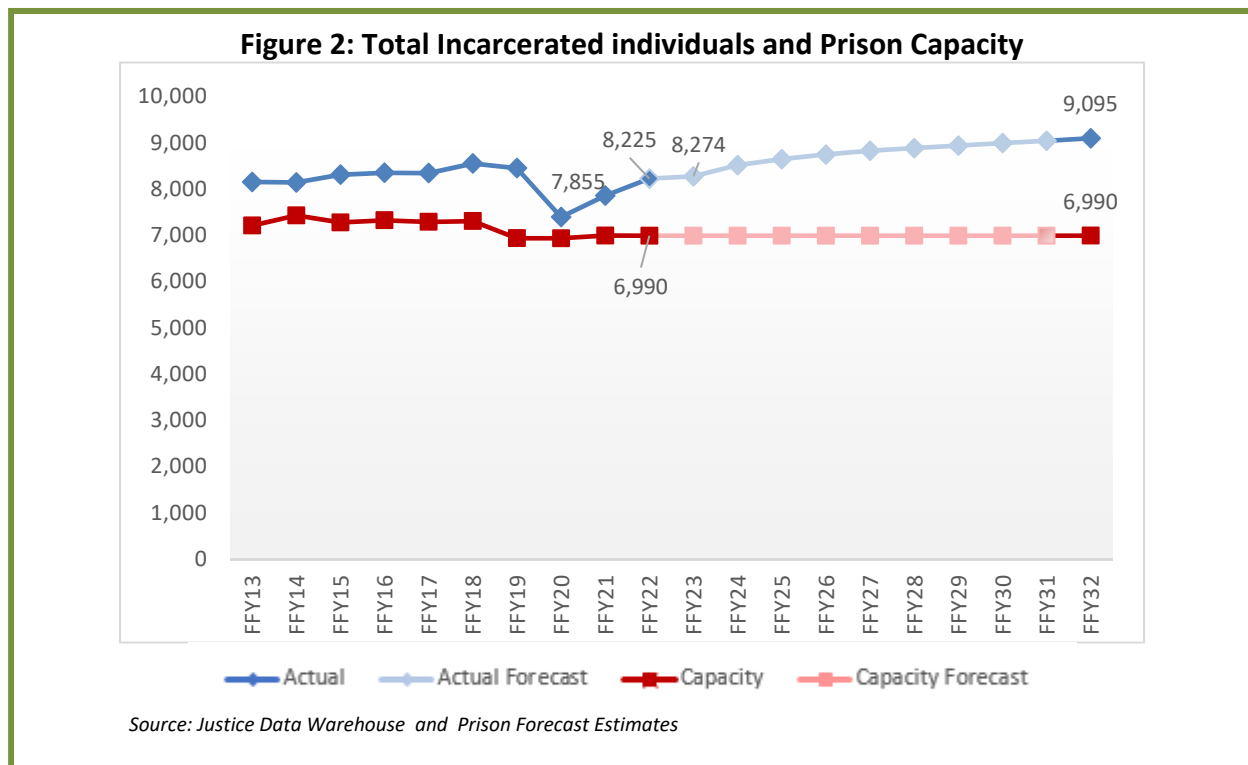
Iowa's prison population is projected to increase 0.6% from 8,225 incarcerated individuals on September 30, 2022, to 8,274 incarcerated individuals on September 30, 2023. This will exceed capacity⁴ by approximately 1,284 incarcerated individuals, or by 18.4% (Appendix I, Table 1).

Long-Term Projections

If current criminal behaviors and justice system trends, policies, and practices continue, **over the next decade**, the **total population** is expected to increase from 8,225 in FFY 2022 to **9,095 individuals** in FFY 2032, **10.6% overcapacity**. (Figure 2; Appendix I, Table 1).

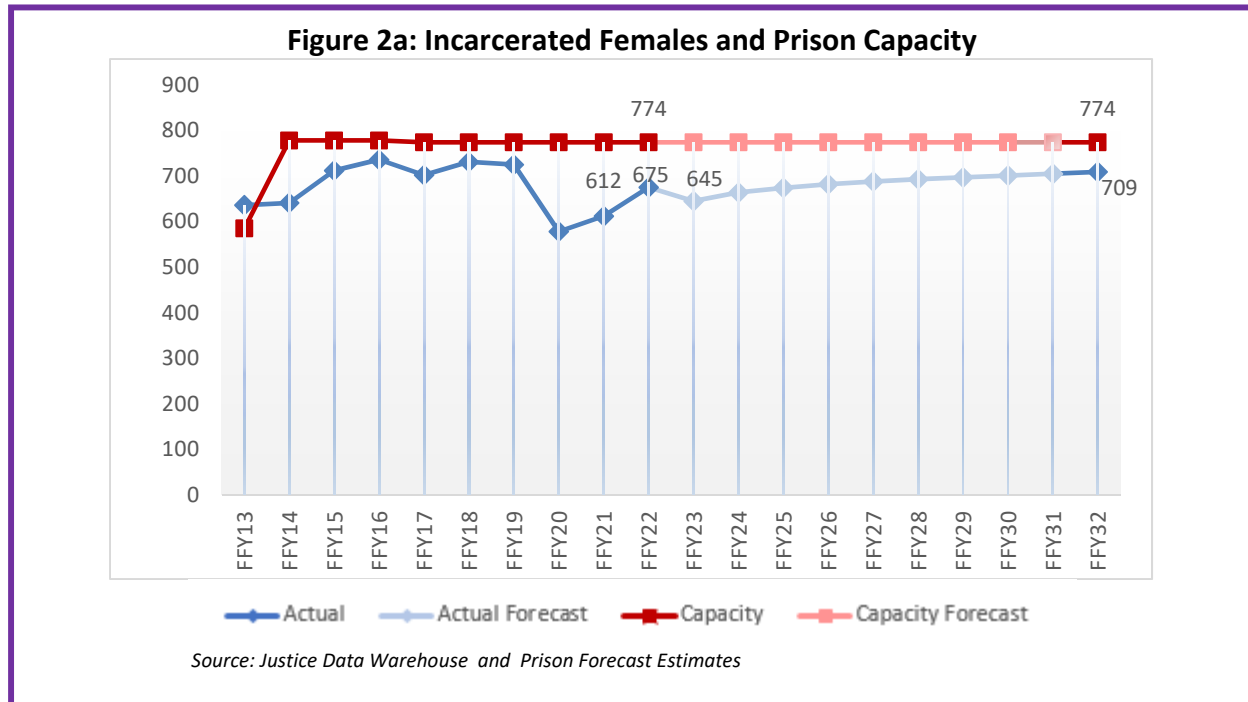
Prison Capacity

The current prison population is 8,225 individuals in FFY 2022. Figure 2 (Appendix I, Table 1) shows the actual and projected number of the total incarcerated individuals over the prior and future 10 years, and prison capacity.

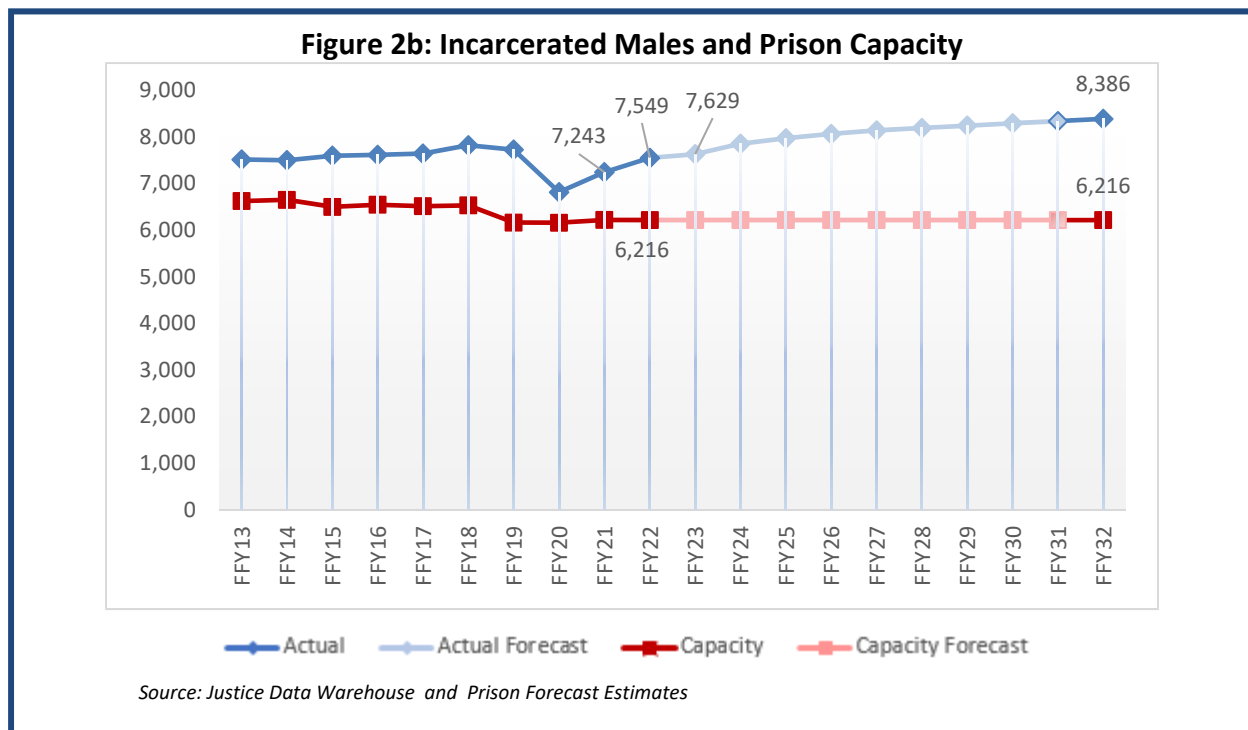


⁴ In August 2016, the IDOC established a principle that official prison capacity should reflect the actual beds present in their institutions. While an institution has a specified design capacity when opened, official capacity may change as units and spaces are repurposed to best meet the needs of the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

In FFY 2023, incarcerated **females** are projected to be **16.7% undercapacity** (Appendix I, Table 2; Figure 2a). Over the next 10 years, the forecast predicts that the number of incarcerated females will increase by 5.0%, reaching 709 individuals in FFY 2032 (8.4% undercapacity).



In FFY 2023, incarcerated **males** are projected to be at **22.7% overcapacity** (Appendix I, Table 3; Figure 2b). Over the next 10 years, the population of incarcerated males is expected to increase by 11.1%, reaching 8,386 individuals in FFY 2032 (34.9% overcapacity).



ADMISSIONS AND RETURNS

New prison admissions and prison returns are projected to increase in the years following the pandemic. Figure 3 shows the changes in new admissions and returns over the last 10 years, as well as the projections for the next ten years.

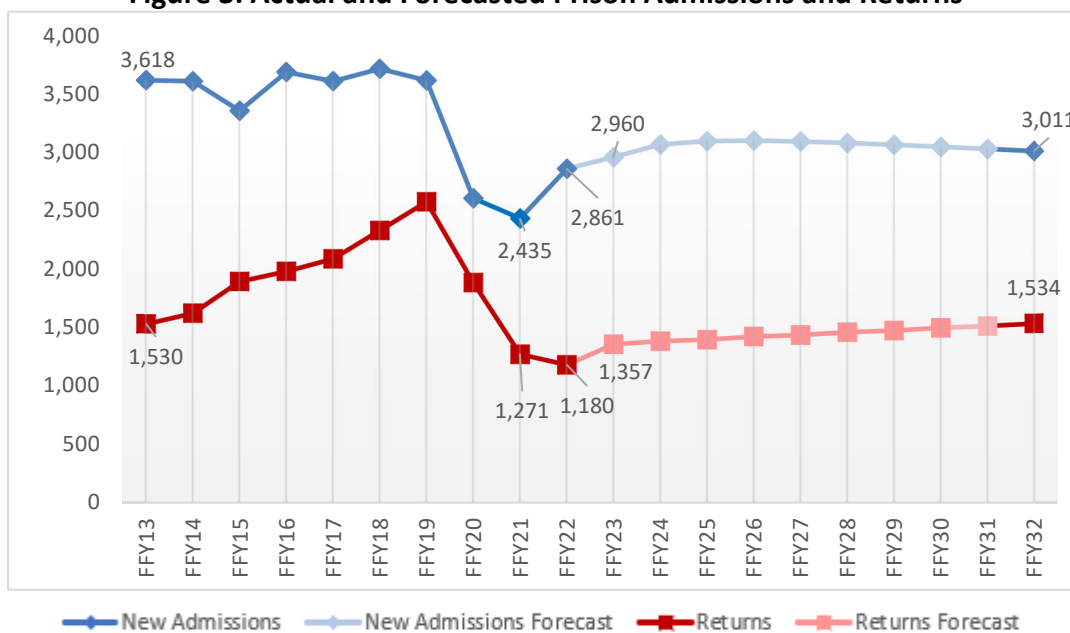
New Prison Admissions

In the past decade, new admissions decreased 20.9% from 3,618 to 2,861 (Appendix II, Table 5). Since last year, they have increased by 17.5% from 2,435 in FFY 2021 to 2,861 in FFY 2022. In FFY 2032, this number is predicted to be 3,011 individuals.

Prison Returns

In the past decade, prison returns decreased 22.9% from 1,530 to 1,180 (Appendix II, Table 5). Since last year, returns decreased 7.2% from 1,271 in FFY 2021 to 1,180 in FFY 2022. The only type of return that increased over the past ten-year period was for special sentence, 31.8% (Appendix II, Table 5).

Figure 3: Actual and Forecasted Prison Admissions and Returns



Source: Justice Data Warehouse and Prison Forecast Estimates

OFFENSE TYPE

In FFY 2022,

Of the 2,861 new admissions to prison:

- **35.6%** were **violent** offenses,
- **27.5%** were **property** offenses,
- **20.7%** were **drug** offenses,
- **15.3%** were **public order** offenses, and
- **0.9%** were **other** offenses

In the past decade,
Decrease in new admits for:

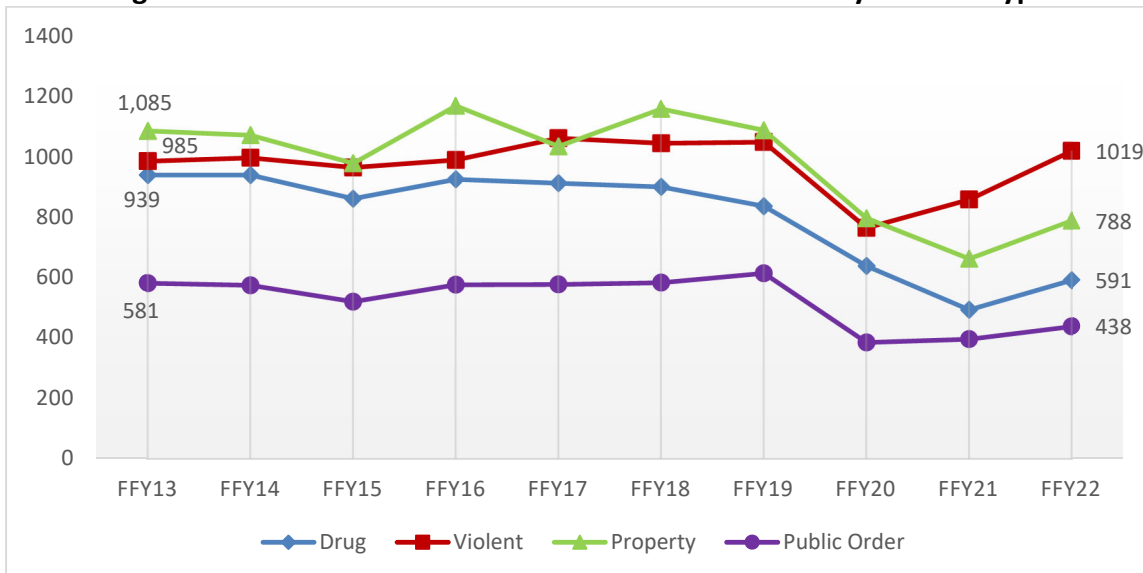
- **drug** offenses, 37.1%,
- **property** offenses, 27.4%
- **public order** offenses, 24.6%

Increase in new admits for:

- **Violent** offenses, 3.5%

Please refer to Figure 4, and
Appendix II, Table 6

Figure 4: FFY 2013 to FFY 2022 New Prison Admissions by Offense Type



Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Drug Offenses

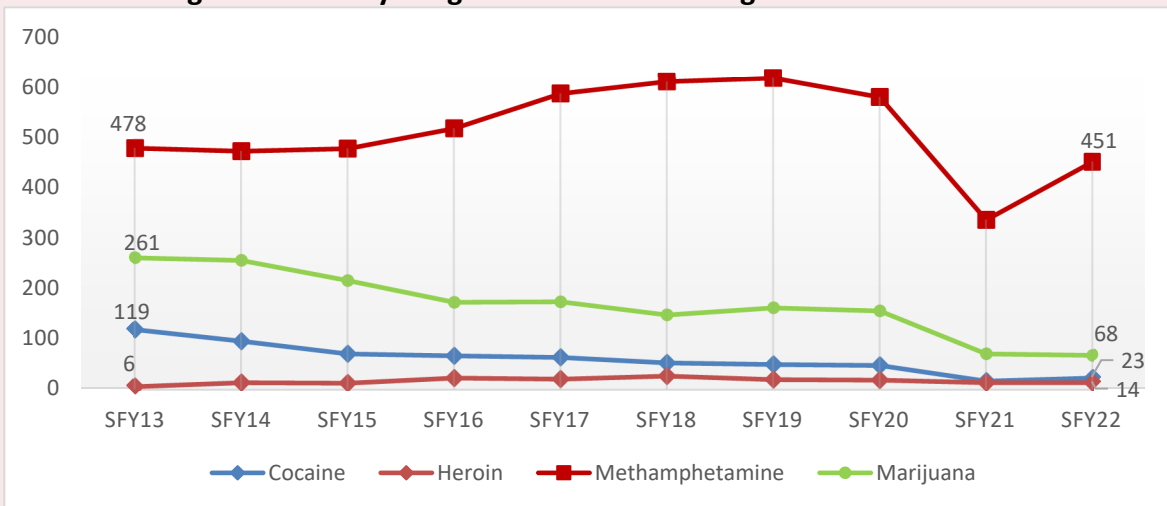
Within the last decade, prison admissions for a most serious drug offense have decreased by 37.1% (Appendix II, Table 6).

As time passes, it is more evident that admissions for drug offenses are related to the manufacture and trafficking of methamphetamines (Figure 5, Appendix VIII, Table 17).

There were 451 prison admissions for a new most serious drug offense for methamphetamine in State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2022. While there are only a very small number of prison admissions with a most serious heroin offense, increasing from 6 to 14 in the past decade. There have been decreases in the number of admissions for cocaine, marijuana, or prescription (Appendix VIII; Table 17).

One continued opportunity for change lies in the response to drug crimes. Drug sentences should continue to be examined to determine whether those convicted and committed to prison for drugs could be more effectively rehabilitated elsewhere (e.g. community and inpatient treatment programs) or committed to prison for shorter periods of time.

Figure 5: Primary Drug Involved in New Drug Prison Admissions⁵



Source: Justice Data Warehouse

HF2462⁶ was passed in 2022, increasing the penalties for manufacture and delivery of heroin by reducing the amounts of heroin required for penalty under Code 124.401(1(a,b,c)(1). More than 100 grams will carry a B felony subject to a penalty of 50 years incarceration and a fine of up to a \$1,000,000. 5 to 100 grams will carry a B felony subject to a penalty of 25 years incarceration and a fine of up to \$ 100,000. Less than 5 grams will carry a C felony subject to a penalty of 10 years incarceration and a fine of up to \$50,000. Also, persons convicted will face a mandatory minimum sentence of at least one-third or up to one-half of their sentence. In SFY 2021, there were 27 convictions for heroin. This could impact future prison forecasts.

⁵ Includes new admissions within a particular State Fiscal Year whose most serious offense was a drug offense.

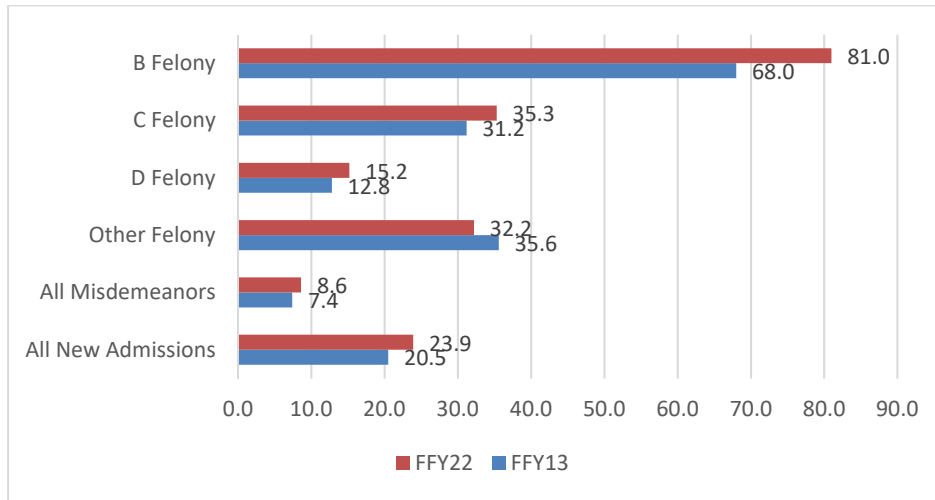
⁶ [HF 2462](#)

AVERAGE LENGTH-OF-STAY (ALOS)

Offense Class

In the past decade, ALOS increased **16.8%** for incarcerated individuals released from prison, who were identified as new admissions, from 20.5 months to 23.9 months (Figure 6; Appendix IV, Table 10). Caution should be used when reviewing percent changes as some categories could have low numbers (e.g. B Felony Sex).

Figure 6: Average Length-of-Stay for New Admissions in Months by Class, FFY 2013 & FFY 2022

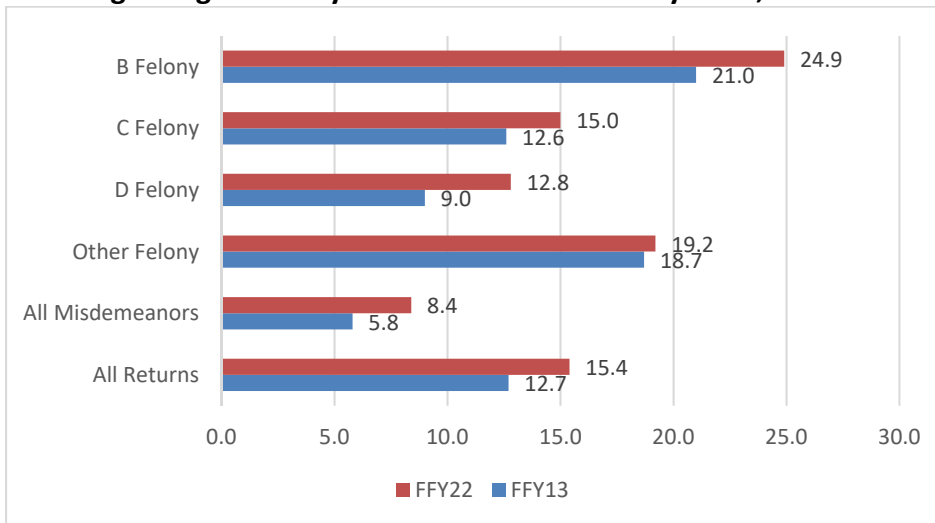


Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Other Felony category includes: felony enhancements, mandatory minimum sentences, and “other.”

In the past decade, ALOS increased **21.0%** for incarcerated individuals released from prison, who were identified as returns from 12.7 months to 15.4 months (Figure 7; Appendix IV, Table 11). Increases for all crime categories were observed (Figure 7). 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 7: Average Length-of-Stay for Returns in Months by Class, FFY 2013 & FFY 2022



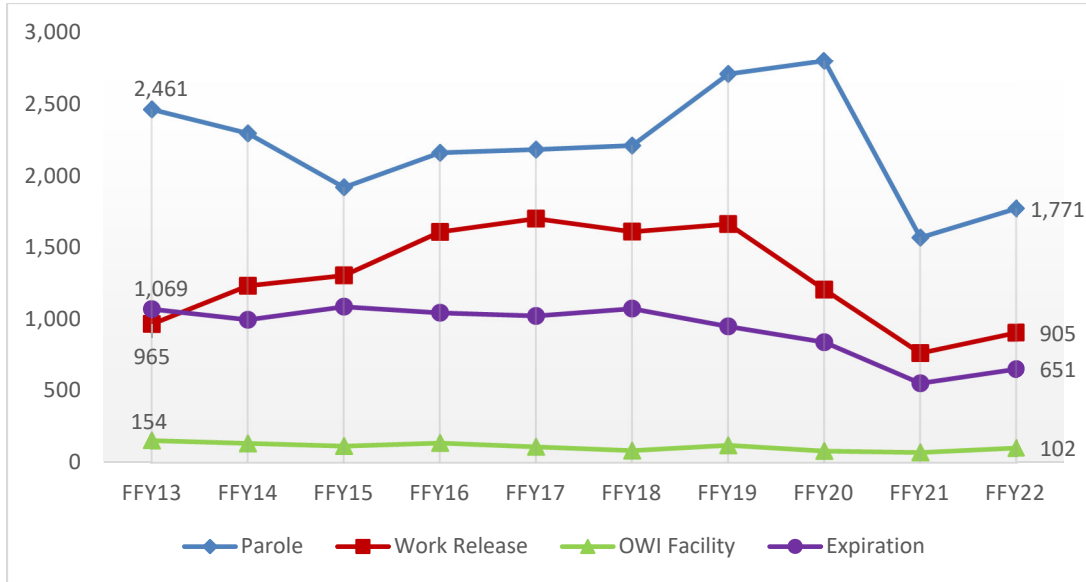
Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Other Felony category includes: felony enhancements, mandatory minimum sentences, and “other.”

COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS

Releases without community supervision (expiration of sentence) decreased 39.1% in the past decade. All of the types of release to community supervision have also decreased in the past decade (Figure 8; Appendix III; Table 9).

Figure 8: Prison Releases by Type from FFY 2013 to FFY 2022



Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Revocations

In the past decade,

Decreased in revocations for:

- Probation, 16.6% (Appendix V; Table 12)
- Work release, 29.7% and
- OWI facility, 68.3% (Appendix V; Table 13).

Increased in revocations for:

- Parole, 3.0% and
- Special sentence, 53.8% (Appendix V; Table 13).

Parole

From FFY 2013 to FFY 2022, parole has been the most common release type (Figure 8; Appendix III; Table 9). In FFY 2022, there were 5,866 individuals served on parole, a 5.9% decrease from FFY 2013 (Appendix V; Table 13).

Work Release

Work release is the second most common release type (Figure 8; Appendix III; Table 9). In FFY 2022, there were 1,556 individuals served on work release, a 1.6% decrease from FFY 2013 (Appendix V; Table 13).

Probation

In the past decade, the probation population has decreased 10.7% from 24,649 to 22,018 (Appendix V, Table 12).⁷ During the same time period, prison admits for probation revocations decreased 18.9% (Appendix II, Table 5).

⁷ Probation and parole figures represent a count of supervision status and are not a count of unique individuals. For instance, if a person was supervised under more than one status type during one year, they would be counted more than once.

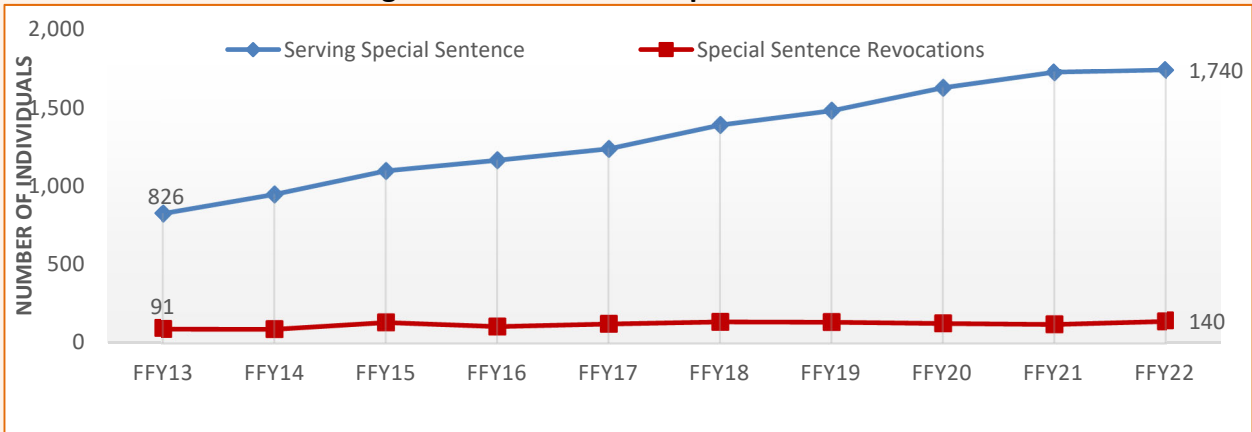
Special Sentence for those Convicted of Sex Offenses

The special sentence places people convicted of offenses under *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. This is based solely upon offense class. Individuals convicted of A, B, and C felony sex offenses receive life-time community supervision and those convicted of a D felony and misdemeanor receive 10-year supervision sentences (*Iowa Code*, §903B).

Over the past 10 years, there has been a 110.7% increase in individuals serving special sentences in the community from 826 to 1,740 (Figure 9; Appendix V, Table 13). During the same time, special sentence revocations increased 53.8% from 91 in FFY 2013 to 140 in FFY 2022 (Appendix V; Table 13).

A longitudinal study completed by CJJP in 2021 found that a cohort of individuals serving special sentences had very low rates of new convictions for sex crimes within a 10 year follow up period (4.1%), but they were revoked to prison at a much higher rate (51.9%) compared to a group of similar people pre-special sentence (5.7% and 16.6%, respectively).⁸

Figure 9: Individuals on Special Sentence



Source: Justice Data Warehouse

The lifetime special sentence is expected to be the main contributor in the rise of the special sentence population over the next ten years.

The population of individuals serving lifetime special sentences outnumbered those on 10-year sentences starting in 2018. The number of individuals serving 10-year special sentences has remained relatively stable since 2012. Entrances and exits for 10-year special sentences are happening at approximately the same rate.⁹

Without some modifications either to the length of special sentence supervision or to who is subject to lifetime supervision, those placed on special sentence will constitute an ever-larger proportion of people under community supervision. Further study will be necessary to monitor effects of the anticipated increasing caseloads.

⁸ [Yates, C. and TenNapel, M. \(2021\). Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning. "A Longitudinal Analysis of Iowa's Sex Offender Special Sentence Supervision."](#)

⁹ [Yates, C. and TenNapel, M. \(2021\). Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning. "A Longitudinal Analysis of Iowa's Sex Offender Special Sentence Supervision."](#)

RACIAL DEMOGRAPHICS IN ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

The prison population racial trend has remained relatively steady from FFY 2013 to FFY 2022. Please refer to Appendix VI, Table 14.

Admissions

Over the past ten years, the number of Whites and Blacks admitted to prison decreased by 23.2% and 23.4%, respectively (Figure 10; Figure 11; Appendix VII, Table 15).

Releases

Over the past ten years, prison releases for Whites and Blacks decreased 26.3% and 32.9%, respectively. (Figure 10; Figure 11; Appendix VII, Table 16)

In FY 2022, the prison population was:

- 63.0% White,
- 26.1% Black,
- 7.5% Hispanic,
- 2.3% Native American or Alaskan, and
- 1.0% Asian/Pacific Islander

Among the races, the numbers of admissions and releases have been similar. Thus, population is expected to remain relatively stable, as the number coming into prison will be offset by the number existing prison.

Figure 10 shows the number of prison admissions, releases, and current AAE population for **Whites** over the past 10 Federal Fiscal Years.

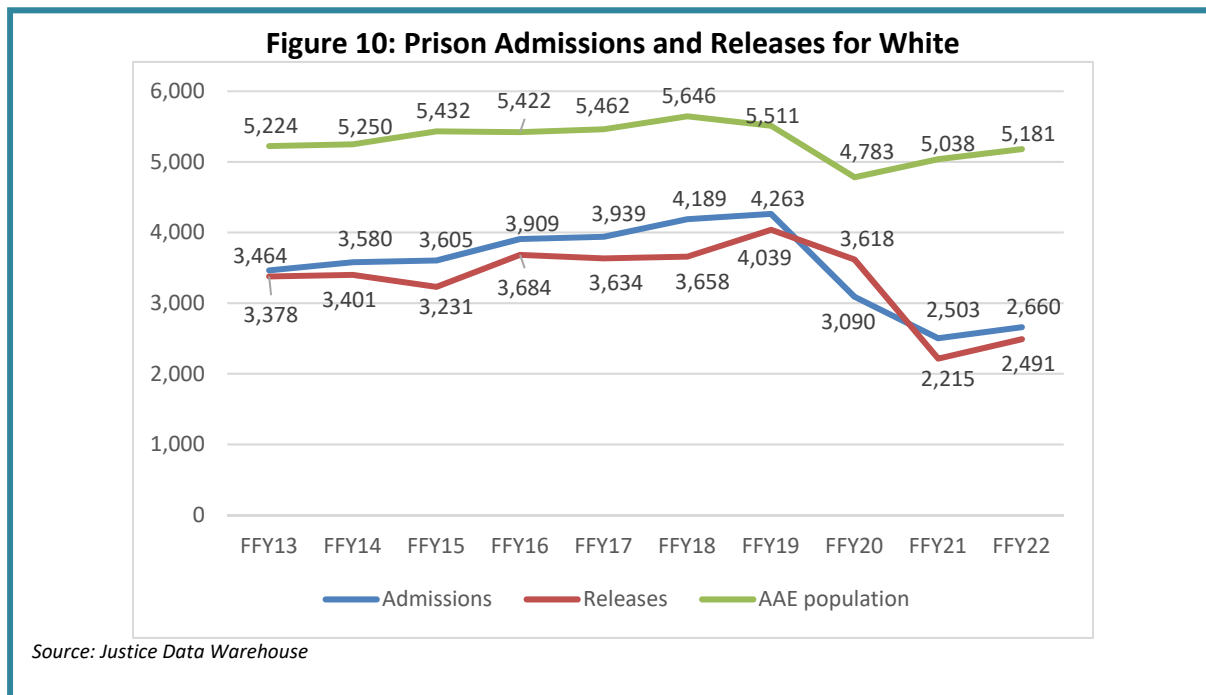
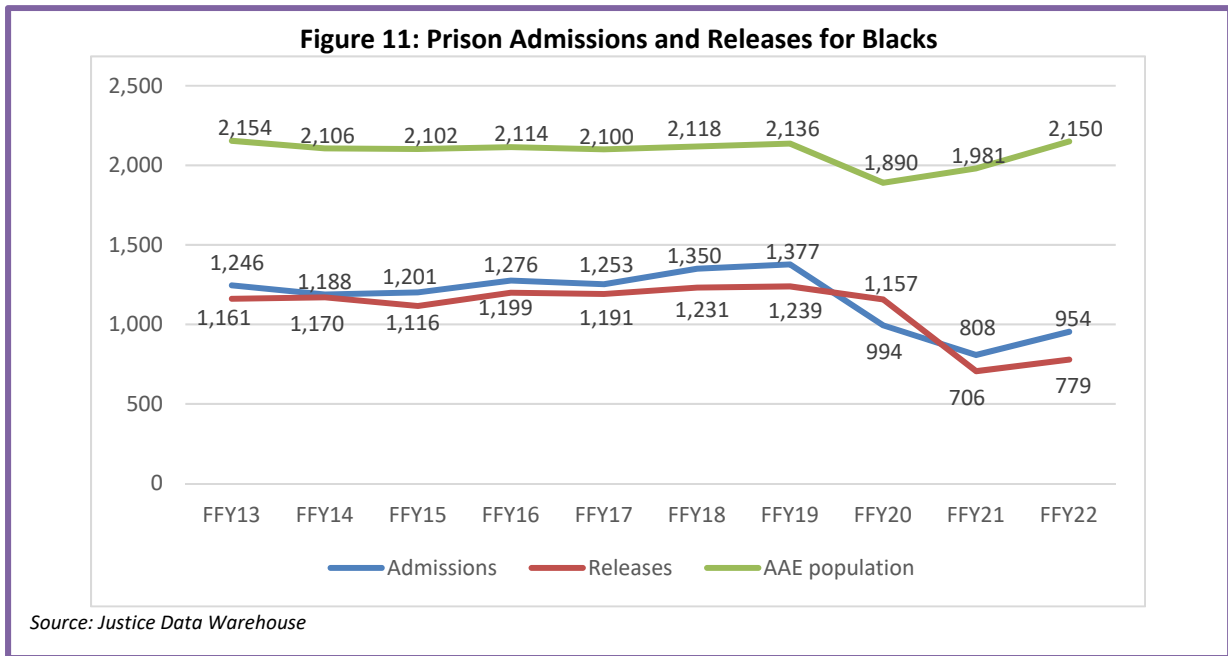


Figure 11 shows the number of prison admissions, releases, and current population for **Blacks**.



CONCLUSION

In the past decade, the prison population has increased by 0.9%, from 8,151 in FFY 2013 to 8,225 incarcerated individuals in FY 2022. The population was on an upward trajectory until the pandemic greatly reduced the numbers in 2020. By 2021, the prison population had only slightly increased, and fewer individuals entered or reentered prison. From FFY 2021 to FFY 2022, the number of new prison admission increased by 426 incarcerated individuals (2,435 to 2,861). The number of returns to prison decreased by 91 incarcerated individuals (1,271 to 1,180) and releases decreased by 439 incarcerated individuals (3,197 to 3,636).

The prison population is still recovering and has not reached the numbers seen pre-pandemic. Despite its effects, seven of the state's nine prisons were overcapacity as of October 2022.¹⁰ The forecast predicts that in FFY 2032, assuming status quo and in the absence of any changes to current policy and legislation, the prison population will reach 9,095 incarcerated individuals. Examination of the impact of policy changes to determine effectiveness could lead to practice changes to keep prison admissions and revocations down to reduce the prison population in the future, and to serve more people on community-based corrections when appropriate.

Mandatory minimums and drug offense sentencing are contributors to overpopulation. Future forecasts may show the impacts of HF2462, passed into law in 2022, which increased the penalties for those convicted of the manufacture and delivery of heroin and carries a mandatory minimum sentence. Continued investigation into the current length of these sentences is needed and would help to reduce the size of the prison population.

The number of individuals serving special sentences in the community has increased 110.7% in the past 10 years. This trend is expected to continue as more individuals convicted of sex crimes are gradually released from prison onto the special sentence. CJP's study of a cohort of individuals on the special sentence found they had low rates of new sex convictions within 9 years (4.1%), however, were being revoked to prison at high rates (51.9%).¹¹ Institutional and community-based treatment programs are an area of opportunity to help mitigate returns and revocations.

Racial disparity has also been recognized within the criminal justice system. A report published by the Sentencing Project identified Iowa as one of the states with the largest disparity in Black/White incarceration.¹² The report recommended eliminating mandatory sentences for all crimes, requiring prospective and retroactive racial impact statements for all criminal statutes, and decriminalizing low-level drug offenses. CJP assists in conducting the minority impact (mandated by Iowa law, *Iowa Code* §2.56) of pending legislation to identify proposed laws that could contribute to these disparities. Analyzing sentencing practices in Iowa could also provide updated information regarding current trends and highlighting areas for potential change. Also, front-end changes, such as providing more funding to community-based services and mandatory law enforcement bias training (recently passed by state law), could be beneficial.

¹⁰ [Prison Daily Statistics](#). Iowa Department of Corrections.

¹¹ Yates, C. and TenNapel, M. (2021). [A Longitudinal Analysis of Iowa's Sex Offender Special Sentence Supervision](#). Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning.

¹² [The Color of Justice: Racial and Ethnic Disparity in State Prisons](#). (October 2021). The Sentencing Project.

CJJP presented an updated report¹³ on juvenile waivers to adult court to the Justice Advisory Board (JAB) in May 2022. Review of these cases show racial disparity towards Blacks. The report demonstrated that 34.0% of youth in adult court were Black, but Black youth comprise only 7.3% of the state's total youth population. Of youth who were eligible for direct filed to adult court per Iowa Code, 43.8% were Black. Of youth who were waived to adult court 31.6% were Black. The JAB three-year plan indicates a desire for the board to collaborate with the Juvenile Justice Advisory Council (JJAC) on a joint recommendation.

¹³ Yates, C. and Roeder-Grubb, L. (April 2022). [Updated Profile of Youth Charged in Adult Court, SFY 2015 to SFY 2021](#). Iowa Department of Human Rights, Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning.

APPENDIX I: Prison-Population Forecast

Table 1: Active-At-End Prison Population, Forecast Population, and Capacity: Total^{14 15}

Fiscal Year	Total Incarcerated individuals	Increase Decrease	% Change	Total Prison	Population as % of Capacity
ACTUAL					
FFY2013	8,151	--	--	7,209	113.1%
FFY2014	8,140	-11	-0.1%	7,428	109.6%
FFY2015	8,308	168	2.1%	7,276	114.2%
FFY2016	8,350	42	0.5%	7,322	114.0%
FFY2017	8,343	-7	-0.1%	7,288	114.5%
FFY2018	8,550	207	2.5%	7,305	117.0%
FFY2019	8,450	-100	-1.2%	6,936	121.8%
FFY2020	7,392	-1,058	-12.5%	6,933	106.6%
FFY2021	7,855	463	6.3%	6,993	112.3%
FFY2022	8,225	370	4.7%	6,990	117.7%
FORECAST					
FFY2023	8,274	49	0.6%	6,990	118.4%
FFY2024	8,516	242	2.9%	6,990	121.8%
FFY2025	8,645	129	1.5%	6,990	123.7%
FFY2026	8,746	101	1.2%	6,990	125.1%
FFY2027	8,827	81	0.9%	6,990	126.3%
FFY2028	8,884	57	0.6%	6,990	127.1%
FFY2029	8,937	53	0.6%	6,990	127.9%
FFY2030	8,993	56	0.6%	6,990	128.7%
FFY2031	9,042	49	0.5%	6,990	129.4%
FFY2032	9,095	53	0.6%	6,990	130.1%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse and Prison Forecast Estimates

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ Populations exclude the sex offender civil commitment unit.

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

Fiscal Year	# Women	Increase / Decrease	% Change	Capacity	Population as % of Capacity
ACTUAL					
FFY 2013	636	--	--	585	108.7%
FFY 2014	641	5	0.8%	778	82.4%
FFY 2015	712	71	11.1%	778	91.5%
FFY 2016	736	24	3.4%	778	94.6%
FFY 2017	702	-34	-4.6%	774	90.7%
FFY 2018	731	29	4.1%	774	94.4%
FFY2019	725	-6	-0.8%	774	93.7%
FFY 2020	578	-147	-20.3%	774	74.7%
FFY 2021	612	34	5.9%	774	79.1%
FFY 2022	675	63	10.3%	774	87.2%
FORECAST					
FFY 2023	645	-30	-4.4%	774	83.3%
FFY 2024	664	19	2.9%	774	85.8%
FFY 2025	674	10	1.5%	774	87.1%
FFY 2026	682	8	1.2%	774	88.1%
FFY 2027	688	6	0.9%	774	88.9%
FFY 2028	693	5	0.7%	774	89.5%
FFY 2029	697	4	0.6%	774	90.1%
FFY 2030	701	4	0.6%	774	90.6%
FFY 2031	705	4	0.6%	774	91.1%
FFY 2032	709	4	0.6%	774	91.6%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse and Prison Forecast Estimates

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

Fiscal Year	# Men	Increase/Decrease	% Change	Capacity	Population as % of Capacity
ACTUAL					
FFY2013	7,514	--	--	6,624	113.4%
FFY2014	7,498	-16	-0.2%	6,650	112.8%
FFY2015	7,595	97	1.3%	6,498	116.9%
FFY2016	7,614	19	0.3%	6,544	116.4%
FFY2017	7,641	27	0.4%	6,514	117.3%
FFY2018	7,819	178	2.3%	6,531	119.7%
FFY2019	7,725	-94	-1.2%	6,162	125.4%
FFY2020	6,814	-911	-11.8%	6,159	110.6%
FFY2021	7,243	429	6.3%	6,219	116.5%
FFY2022	7,549	306	4.2%	6,216	121.4%
FORECAST					
FFY2023	7,629	80	1.1%	6,216	122.7%
FFY2024	7,852	223	2.9%	6,216	126.3%
FFY2025	7,971	119	1.5%	6,216	128.2%
FFY2026	8,064	93	1.2%	6,216	129.7%
FFY2027	8,138	74	0.9%	6,216	130.9%
FFY2028	8,191	53	0.7%	6,216	131.8%
FFY2029	8,240	49	0.6%	6,216	132.6%
FFY2030	8,292	52	0.6%	6,216	133.4%
FFY2031	8,337	45	0.5%	6,216	134.1%
FFY2032	8,386	49	0.6%	6,216	134.9%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse and Prison Forecast Estimates

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

	Actual Population	1 Yr. Prior* Forecast	% Difference 1 Yr. Prior
SFY13	8,078	--	--
SFY14	8,119	8,064	0.7%
SFY15	8,188	8,379	-2.3%
SFY16	8,196	8,408	-2.6%
SFY17	8,371	8,408	-0.4%
SFY18	8,447	8,611	-1.9%
SFY19	8,474	8,668	-2.3%
SFY20	7,574	8,675	-14.5%
SFY21	7,743	7,775	-0.4%
FFY22**	8,225	8,051	-2.5%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

* 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 SFY 2021, the forecast projected a prison population of 8,051 for SFY 2022, but with shifting the report to FFY, the actual population was pulled on September 30, 2022.

** Please note that forecasts prior to FY2022 used the State Fiscal Year (SFY) through June 30, 2022. Beginning in 2022, the Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) was reported.

APPENDIX II: Prison Admission Populations and Forecasts

Table 5: Prison Admissions by Admission Reason

	FFY 2013	FFY 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017	FFY 2018	FFY 2019	FFY 2020	FFY 2021	FFY 2022	% Change FFY 2013- FFY 2022
Admission Type											
New Court Commitments	1,995	1,940	1,747	1,971	1,925	1,971	1,914	1,422	1,343	1,542	-22.7%
New/Probation Revocations	1,618	1,665	1,603	1,710	1,682	1,738	1,694	1,183	1,090	1,313	-18.9%
Prison Compact	5	4	7	7	3	7	8	2	2	6	20.0%
NEW ADMISSIONS	3,618	3,609	3,357	3,688	3,610	3,716	3,616	2,607	2,435	2,861	-20.9%
Parole Return ¹⁶	855	898	1,058	1,054	1,231	1,450	1,569	1,154	711	655	-23.4%
Work Release Return	483	564	618	732	677	647	781	558	420	355	-26.5%
OWI Facility Return	61	29	43	46	22	30	36	25	14	17	-72.1%
Special Sentence Return	107	108	154	124	141	184	171	128	112	141	31.8%
Prison Compact	0	2	1	4	1	0	0	0	2	0	--
Other Return ¹⁷	24	21	20	20	16	20	20	19	12	12	-50.0%
RETURNS	1,530	1,622	1,894	1,980	2,088	2,331	2,577	1,884	1,271	1,180	-22.9%
TOTAL ADMISSIONS¹⁸	5,148	5,231	5,251	5,668	5,698	6,047	6,193	4,491	3,706	4,041	-21.5%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

¹⁶ Parole returns include short-term stays and releases to county jail.

¹⁷ Other returns tend to include inmates 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.

¹⁸ Excludes safe keeper, violators, and other admissions as they are not included in the prison forecast calculations

Table 6: New Prison Admissions by Offense Type and Subtype

	FFY 2013	FFY 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017	FFY 2018	FFY 2019	FFY 2020	FFY 2021	FFY 2022	% Change FFY 2013- FFY 2022
OFFENSE TYPE											
Drug	939	939	861	925	912	900	836	638	493	591	-37.1%
Violent	985	996	964	989	1,061	1,044	1,048	764	858	1019	3.5%
Property	1,085	1,071	978	1,168	1,034	1,158	1,087	796	662	788	-27.4%
Public Order	581	574	520	576	577	583	614	385	396	438	-24.6%
Other	28	29	34	30	26	31	31	24	26	25	-10.7%
TOTAL	3,618	3,609	3,357	3,688	3,610	3,716	3,616	2,607	2,435	2,861	-20.9%
OFFENSE SUBTYPE											
Alcohol	66	59	50	48	37	31	20	1	1	0	-100.0%
Arson	31	23	27	20	26	36	21	21	16	26	-16.1%
Assault	550	557	538	558	586	578	554	434	462	512	-6.9%
Burglary	447	383	370	426	421	421	375	290	280	337	-24.6%
Drug Offenses	208	212	226	262	307	325	296	254	205	247	18.8%
Flight/Escape	8	8	6	11	5	12	11	8	7	8	0.0%
Forgery/Fraud	194	186	178	207	164	204	216	149	105	98	-49.5%
Kidnapping	11	17	12	19	17	13	16	21	21	28	154.5%
Murder/Manslaughter	79	71	67	87	96	80	92	61	73	118	49.4%
OWI	262	258	228	269	242	200	245	136	139	174	-33.6%
Pimping/Prostitution	10	2	2	1	2	0	0	3	3	0	-100.0%
Robbery	56	75	73	75	80	88	86	52	66	66	17.9%
Sex Offenses	204	205	189	182	212	210	215	146	185	239	17.2%
Theft	363	425	358	449	369	439	416	302	223	281	-22.6%
Traffic	84	77	67	80	72	95	93	54	65	70	-16.7%
Weapons	79	90	94	90	121	140	146	113	102	120	51.9%
All Other Offenses	966	961	872	904	853	844	814	562	482	537	-44.4%
TOTAL	3,618	3,609	3,357	3,688	3,610	3,716	3,616	2,607	2,435	2,861	-20.9%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Table 7: New Prison Admissions by Offense Class

	FFY 2013	FFY 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017	FFY 2018	FFY 2019	FFY 2020	FFY 2021	FFY 2022	% Change FFY 2013-FFY 2022
OFFENSE CLASS											
A Felony	19	21	22	21	28	20	28	17	21	28	47.4%
B Felony	191	172	162	195	173	189	202	123	130	207	8.4%
C Felony	860	947	824	872	888	900	810	625	645	715	-16.9%
D Felony	1,630	1,581	1,492	1,657	1,603	1,666	1,680	1,317	1,173	1,412	-13.4%
Other Felony ¹⁹	84	70	57	55	64	52	55	36	29	30	-64.3%
Aggravated Misd.	807	788	769	846	813	856	806	468	424	449	-44.4%
Serious Misd.	21	25	23	35	38	23	26	18	10	14	-33.3%
Other Misd.	1	1	1	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	-100.0%
Unknown ²⁰	5	4	7	7	3	7	8	2	2	6	20.0%
TOTAL	3,618	3,609	3,357	3,688	3,610	3,716	3,616	2,607	2,435	2,861	-20.9%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

¹⁹ Other Felony category includes: felony enhancement, mandatory minimum sentences, special sentence, and “other.”

²⁰ Unknown category includes: out-of-state and missing class.

Table 8: Prison Admissions: Actual and Projected

	# of New Admissions	% Change	# of Returns	% Change
ACTUAL				
FFY2013	3,618	--	1,530	--
FFY2014	3,609	-0.2%	1,622	6.0%
FFY2015	3,357	-7.0%	1,894	16.8%
FFY2016	3,688	9.9%	1,980	4.5%
FFY2017	3,610	-2.1%	2,088	5.5%
FFY2018	3,716	2.9%	2,331	11.6%
FFY2019	3,616	-2.7%	2,577	10.6%
FFY2020	2,607	-27.9%	1,884	-26.9%
FFY2021	2,435	-6.6%	1,271	-32.5%
FFY2022	2,861	17.5%	1,180	-7.2%
FORECAST				
FFY2023	2,960	3.5%	1,357	15.0%
FFY2024	3,068	3.6%	1,384	2.0%
FFY2025	3,097	1.0%	1,396	0.9%
FFY2026	3,101	0.1%	1,423	1.9%
FFY2027	3,094	-0.3%	1,436	0.9%
FFY2028	3,081	-0.4%	1,460	1.7%
FFY2029	3,065	-0.5%	1,474	1.0%
FFY2030	3,048	-0.6%	1,497	1.6%
FFY2031	3,030	-0.6%	1,513	1.0%
FFY2032	3,011	-0.6%	1,534	1.4%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

APPENDIX III: Prison Release Population

Table 9: Prison Releases by Supervision Status²¹

	FFY 2013	FFY 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017	FFY 2018	FFY 2019	FFY 2020	FFY 2021	FFY 2022	% Change FFY 2013- FFY 2022
To Parole	2,461	2,294	1,918	2,159	2,181	2,209	2,708	2,800	1,568	1,771	-28.0%
To Work Release	965	1,232	1,304	1,607	1,700	1,609	1,662	1,205	763	905	-6.2%
To OWI Facility	154	134	116	137	110	84	121	81	71	102	-33.8%
Expiration of Sentence	1,069	995	1,086	1,044	1,022	1,073	949	839	553	651	-39.1%
Other Releases ²²	171	158	184	181	144	127	108	123	101	92	-46.2%
Special Sentence	139	187	173	167	179	254	224	194	141	115	-17.3%
TOTAL RELEASES	4,959	5,000	4,781	5,295	5,336	5,356	5,772	5,242	3,197	3,636	-26.7%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

²¹ Closure types among individuals who were released from prison supervision. Does not include releases from other types of supervision.

²² Other releases include inmates released via shock probation, transferred from county jail contract, those returning to sending jurisdiction, work unit transfers from county jail contracts, overturned conviction, and death.

APPENDIX IV: ALOS for Prison Release Cohorts

Table 10: Average Length-of-Stay (In Months) for Prison Release Population, by Fiscal Year and Offense Class²³

	FFY 2013	FFY 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017	FFY 2018	FFY 2019	FFY 2020	FFY 2021	FFY 2022	% Change FFY 2013- FFY 2022
NEW ADMISSIONS											
B Felony Persons	110.8	126.2	122.5	150.1	127.0	107.7	130.7	124.9	130.9	115.8	4.5%
B Felony Non-Persons	38.7	38.7	34.1	29.4	30.2	28.4	29.3	32.8	40.8	41.5	7.3%
B Felony Sex	150.4	248.2	96.6	222.6	219.7	220.2	171.7	240.8	222.3	184.5	22.7%
C Felony Persons	53.0	55.1	51.0	51.7	53.3	49.5	43.7	44.3	59.6	50.1	-5.6%
C Felony Non-Persons	20.5	18.4	18.2	18.9	16.0	16.2	15.3	15.8	19.0	20.9	1.7%
C Felony Sex	66.0	63.3	58.5	68.1	60.9	65.1	61.0	65.8	58.8	65.0	-1.5%
D Felony Persons	16.7	16.8	15.8	16.5	15.2	17.2	16.0	15.5	19.9	19.7	17.9%
D Felony Non-Persons	11.5	10.7	10.8	10.8	11.1	12.0	11.3	11.0	14.1	13.9	20.9%
D Felony Sex	35.0	28.2	27.3	32.5	29.6	37.5	25.8	30.6	26.4	25.6	-26.9%
Other Felony Persons	--	--	--	--	32.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Felony Non-Persons	35.6	35.5	35.5	31.1	29.5	26.7	25.6	25.5	26.7	32.1	-10.0%
Other Felony Sex	--	--	72.2	--	--	--	11.6	--	79.0	38.5	--
Agg Misd Persons	8.7	8.2	8.4	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.1	8.6	9.8	9.7	10.6%
Agg Misd Non-Persons	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.8	6.6	7.4	7.2	7.5	14.3%
Agg Misd Sex	11.0	12.8	9.1	10.4	13.0	11.6	11.3	11.7	14.7	12.6	14.2%
Serious Misd	5.7	6.2	9.3	5.6	5.8	6.3	5.4	9.4	7.5	5.5	-3.7%
Drunk Driving Initial Stay	6.0	6.2	6.1	5.3	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.9	7.9	5.8	-4.6%
TOTAL AVERAGE	20.5	18.7	19.0	20.4	19.9	19.2	18.0	20.1	25.4	23.9	16.8%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

²³ Length of Stay among individuals who were released from prison supervision. Does not include releases from other types of supervision.

Table 11: Average Length-of-Stay (In Months) for Prison Release Population, by Fiscal Year and Offense Class (Cont.)²⁴

	FFY 2013	FFY 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017	FFY 2018	FFY 2019	FFY 2020	FFY 2021	FFY 2022	% Change FFY 2013- FFY 2022
RETURNS											
B Felony	21.0	15.3	17.3	16.8	18.5	18.2	16.5	14.7	29.9	24.9	18.1%
C Felony	12.6	11.4	11.5	10.8	10.9	11.5	10.8	10.2	12.8	15.0	19.4%
D Felony	9.0	7.8	8.4	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.3	9.2	12.5	12.8	42.7%
Other Felony ²⁵	18.7	14.3	16.3	15.4	14.7	14.9	12.2	14.3	17.9	19.2	2.9%
Drunk Driving Returns	8.4	7.3	7.1	7.4	6.8	8.0	7.5	8.6	10.9	11.7	40.5%
Special Sentence Returns	19.7	17.7	17.8	18.6	21.9	20.3	17.9	18.8	24.5	21.1	7.1%
All Misdemeanors	5.8	5.9	5.1	7.3	5.9	5.5	5.8	7.4	9.2	8.4	44.2%
TOTAL AVERAGE	12.7	10.8	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.4	10.7	10.8	14.8	15.4	21.0%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

²⁴ Length of Stay among individuals who were released from prison supervision. Does not include releases from other types of supervision.

²⁵ Other Felony category includes: felony enhancements, mandatory minimum sentences, and “other.”

APPENDIX V: Individuals Served on Community-Based Corrections and Revocations

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

	FFY 2013	FFY 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017	FFY 2018	FFY2 019	FFY 2020	FFY 2021	FFY 2022	% Change FFY 2013- FFY 2022
Probation revocations	1,698	1,764	1,696	1,851	1,849	1,915	1,931	1,366	1,229	1,416	-16.6%
Probation population	24,649	24,739	24,854	24,547	24,042	23,353	23,187	21,682	21,838	22,018	-10.7%
% REVOKED	6.9%	7.1%	6.8%	7.5%	7.7%	8.2%	8.3%	6.3%	5.6%	6.4%	-6.6%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

*Individuals served on probation only captures aggravated Misdemeanor and higher

Table 13: Revocations (Non-Probation), Individuals Served, and Change over Time

	FFY 2013	FFY 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017	FFY 2018	FFY 2019	FFY 2020	FFY 2021	FFY 2022	% Change FFY 2013- FFY 2022
REVOCATIONS											
Parole	658	763	825	850	959	1,084	1,198	1,027	765	678	3.0%
Work Release	499	557	630	736	689	676	784	584	410	351	-29.7%
OWI Facility	82	47	56	63	32	46	43	38	20	26	-68.3%
Special Sentence	91	90	133	107	124	137	135	127	121	140	53.8%
TOTAL	1,330	1,457	1,644	1,756	1,804	1,943	2,160	1,776	1,316	1,195	-10.2%
INDIVIDUALS SERVED											
Parole	6,234	6,468	6,444	6,632	6,786	6,924	7,394	7,733	6,574	5,866	-5.9%
Work Release	1,582	1,881	2,101	2,372	2,502	2,469	2,509	2,061	1,480	1,556	-1.6%
OWI Facility	450	421	393	369	366	318	341	266	239	278	-38.2%
Special Sentence	826	948	1,097	1,165	1,237	1,389	1,480	1,626	1,725	1,740	110.7%
TOTAL	9,092	9,718	10,035	10,538	10,891	11,100	11,724	11,686	10,018	9,440	3.8%
% REVOKED	14.6%	15.0%	16.4%	16.7%	16.6%	17.5%	18.4%	15.2%	13.1%	12.7%	-13.5%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

*Individuals served on probation only captures aggravated Misdemeanor and higher

APPENDIX VI. Prison Population Demographics

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

	FFY 2013	FFY 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017	FFY 2018	FFY20 19	FFY 2020	FFY 2021	FFY 2022	% Change FFY 2013- FFY 2022
RACE											
White	64.1%	64.5%	65.4%	64.9%	65.5%	66.0%	65.2%	64.7%	64.1%	63.0%	-0.8%
Black	26.4%	25.9%	25.3%	25.3%	25.2%	24.8%	25.3%	25.6%	25.2%	26.1%	-0.2%
Hispanic ²⁶	6.6%	7.0%	6.7%	7.1%	6.9%	6.5%	6.9%	6.8%	7.2%	7.5%	13.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	1.1%	1.0%	12.2%
Native American/Alaskan	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	2.1%	2.3%	2.3%	22.9%
SEX											
Male	92.2%	92.1%	91.4%	91.2%	91.6%	91.5%	91.4%	92.2%	92.2%	91.8%	0.5%
Female	7.8%	7.9%	8.6%	8.8%	8.4%	8.5%	8.6%	7.8%	7.8%	8.2%	6.1%
AGE											
17 and Under	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	-28.6%
18-20	4.6%	4.2%	3.6%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.1%	3.0%	2.4%	2.4%	-48.1%
21-25	18.4%	17.7%	17.2%	16.6%	16.2%	14.6%	14.2%	12.5%	12.2%	12.2%	-33.0%
26-30	16.2%	16.1%	16.9%	17.6%	18.1%	17.7%	17.4%	16.8%	16.2%	14.5%	-9.6%
31-35	15.6%	16.0%	15.2%	16.1%	15.4%	15.6%	15.6%	16.4%	16.5%	16.7%	7.5%
36-40	11.1%	10.9%	12.4%	12.8%	12.8%	14.2%	14.4%	14.0%	14.6%	14.9%	35.1%
41-50	19.5%	19.7%	18.4%	17.5%	17.3%	17.1%	17.6%	18.4%	19.0%	19.6%	1.5%
51-60	10.4%	10.9%	11.8%	11.3%	11.6%	11.9%	11.8%	12.0%	12.5%	12.4%	20.4%
61-70	3.3%	3.6%	3.3%	3.5%	3.8%	4.1%	4.2%	5.2%	5.1%	5.6%	69.6%
71-80	0.7%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%	115.3%
81+	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	200.0%
TOTAL	8,151	8,140	8,308	8,350	8,343	8,550	8,450	7,392	7,855	8,225	N/A

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

²⁶ In this display of data, Hispanic is identified as a mutually exclusive race category.

APPENDIX VII. Race by Offense Class

Table 15: Admissions to Prison by Race and Class*

	FFY 2013	FFY 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017	FFY 2018	FFY 2019	FFY 2020	FFY 2021	FFY 2022	% Change FFY 2013- FFY 2022
A Felony											
White	12	14	16	11	15	12	20	13	15	11	-8.3%
Black	9	8	9	6	11	9	11	7	7	15	66.7%
Hispanic	1	2	1	2	2	2	4	1	2	4	300.0%
Other	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0.0%
B Felony											
White	240	250	226	254	249	261	294	201	164	214	-10.8%
Black	75	65	71	72	87	107	111	59	61	87	16.0%
Hispanic	34	34	34	40	43	33	30	30	14	26	-23.5%
Other	10	9	7	11	9	17	12	6	11	7	-30.0%
C Felony											
White	841	940	919	973	1,018	1,078	1,038	819	675	717	-14.7%
Black	398	369	385	410	414	391	424	327	278	291	-26.9%
Hispanic	83	82	79	91	100	95	113	73	75	75	-9.6%
Other	30	40	41	40	36	45	42	39	40	38	26.7%
D Felony											
White	1,598	1,580	1,618	1,777	1,736	1,888	1,989	1,501	1,249	1,271	-20.5%
Black	466	478	487	512	493	550	561	447	334	432	-7.3%
Hispanic	133	138	121	118	137	121	154	107	96	121	-9.0%
Other	61	76	69	79	77	89	91	83	90	80	31.1%
Other Felony²⁷											
White	88	83	72	93	118	102	114	82	41	58	-34.1%
Black	56	48	46	55	45	56	60	42	21	24	-57.1%
Hispanic	7	5	3	8	5	5	10	2	4	4	-42.9%
Other	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	5	3	2	0.0%

²⁷ Other Felony category includes: felony enhancement, mandatory minimum sentences, and "other."

Table 15: Admissions to Prison by Race and Class (Cont.)*

	FFY 2013	FFY 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017	FFY 2018	FFY 2019	FFY 2020	FFY 2021	FFY 2022	% Change FFY 2013-FFY 2022
Aggravated Misd.											
White	634	664	692	731	733	767	749	440	347	372	-41.3%
Black	227	204	186	203	188	207	187	102	105	101	-55.5%
Hispanic	43	47	45	53	60	55	58	33	35	42	-2.3%
Other	30	19	35	30	26	37	28	23	19	23	-23.3%
Serious Misd.											
White	15	15	15	27	28	15	18	15	7	10	-33.3%
Black	5	8	7	6	7	8	8	3	1	3	-40.0%
Hispanic	1	4	2	3	3	2	0	0	3	1	0.0%
Other	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	--
Other/Unknown Class²⁸											
White	36	34	47	43	42	66	41	19	5	7	-80.6%
Black	10	8	10	12	8	22	15	7	1	1	-90.0%
Hispanic	0	4	6	3	4	2	6	4	2	2	--
Other	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	-50.0%
Total	5,148	5,231	5,251	5,668	5,698	6,047	6,193	4,491	3,706	4,041	-21.5%
White	3,464	3,580	3,605	3,909	3,939	4,189	4,263	3,090	2,503	2,660	-23.2%
Black	1,246	1,188	1,201	1,276	1,253	1,350	1,377	994	808	954	-23.4%
Hispanic	302	316	291	318	354	315	375	250	231	275	-8.9%
Other	136	147	154	165	152	193	178	157	164	152	11.8%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

*Includes New Admissions and Returns

²⁸ Unknown category includes: out-of-state, special sentence and missing class.

Table 16: Releases from Prison by Race and Class

	FFY2013	FFY2014	FFY2015	FFY2016	FFY2017	FFY2018	FFY2019	FFY2020	FFY2021	FFY2022	% Change FFY 2013- FFY 2022
B Felony											
White	239	190	179	226	218	201	240	215	149	174	-27.2%
Black	60	55	50	72	72	63	85	89	44	53	-11.7%
Hispanic	35	22	21	43	33	35	25	29	18	21	-40.0%
Other	10	4	12	12	14	11	8	6	3	5	-50.0%
C Felony											
White	833	847	825	998	956	964	1,000	916	606	714	-14.3%
Black	388	347	381	384	400	387	381	345	232	268	-30.9%
Hispanic	81	73	76	70	117	91	99	79	37	81	0.0%
Other	46	39	32	34	45	35	46	31	24	36	-21.7%
D Felony											
White	1,547	1,586	1,462	1,631	1,605	1,654	1,937	1,718	1,053	1,202	-22.3%
Black	447	476	431	466	469	504	527	509	306	333	-25.5%
Hispanic	112	127	138	101	120	120	135	138	67	98	-12.5%
Other	61	81	68	67	76	72	89	87	60	80	31.1%
Other Felony²⁹											
White	84	80	67	99	89	86	84	86	50	44	-47.6%
Black	47	58	49	63	55	58	45	46	21	25	-46.8%
Hispanic	5	5	6	6	9	6	3	12	4	1	-80.0%
Other	3	4	1	3	0	1	2	2	4	0	-100.0%
Aggravated Misd.											
White	649	677	666	693	736	718	747	664	325	335	-48.4%
Black	213	223	191	205	186	207	191	159	93	96	-54.9%
Hispanic	41	46	47	43	64	55	49	55	37	23	-43.9%
Other	25	27	29	28	28	36	34	25	17	19	-24.0%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

²⁹ Other Felony category includes: felony enhancement, mandatory minimum sentences, and "other."

Table 16: Releases from Prison by Race and Class (Cont.)

	FFY2013	FFY2014	FFY2015	FFY2016	FFY2017	FFY2018	FFY2019	FFY2020	FFY2021	FFY2022	% Change FFY 2013- FFY 2022
Serious Misd.											
White	20	14	17	22	21	23	16	13	11	11	-45.0%
Black	6	6	11	7	5	7	7	6	2	2	-66.7%
Hispanic	0	1	3	2	4	3	1	0	2	1	--
Other	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	2	0	0	--
Other/Unknown Class³⁰											
White	0	1	4	2	0	5	2	1	1	1	--
Black	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	--
Hispanic	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
Other	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	-100.0%
Total	4,959	5,000	4,781	5,295	5,336	5,356	5,772	5,242	3,197	3,636	-26.7%
White	3,378	3,401	3,231	3,684	3,634	3,658	4,039	3,618	2,215	2,491	-26.3%
Black	1,161	1,170	1,116	1,199	1,191	1,231	1,239	1,157	706	779	-32.9%
Hispanic	274	274	292	267	347	310	312	314	168	226	-17.5%
Other	146	155	142	145	164	157	182	153	108	140	-4.1%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

* Individuals who were released from prison supervision. Does not include releases from other types of supervision.

³⁰ Unknown category includes: out-of-state, special sentence and missing class.

APPENDIX VIII. Primary Drug for Admissions

Table 17: Primary Drug Involved in New Drug Prison Admissions, by State Fiscal Year*

Primary Drug	SFY 2013	SFY 2014	SFY 2015	SFY 2016	SFY 2017	SFY 2018	SFY 2019	SFY 2020	SFY 2021	SFY 2022	% Change SFY 2013-SFY 2022
Methamphetamine	478	472	477	517	586	610	617	579	336	451	-5.6%
Marijuana	261	256	216	173	174	148	162	156	71	68	-73.9%
Cocaine (Total)	119	96	71	67	64	53	50	48	17	23	-80.7%
Powder	43	41	22	20	27	22	26	36	13	14	-67.4%
Crack	76	55	49	47	37	31	24	12	4	9	-88.2%
Heroin	6	14	13	23	21	27	20	19	14	14	133.3%
Prescription Drug	27	45	39	50	36	27	27	33	7	10	-63.0%
Ecstasy (MDMA)	6	7	3	6	4	8	5	3	5	4	-33.3%
LSD	2	2	3	1	4	5	11	8	4	2	0.0%
Other	4	7	5	8	13	20	14	28	7	11	175.0%
TOTAL (All Drugs)	903	899	827	845	902	898	906	874	461	583	-35.4%

*Source: Iowa Department of Corrections. Data is provided for State Fiscal Year (SFY) rather than Federal Fiscal Year (FFY).