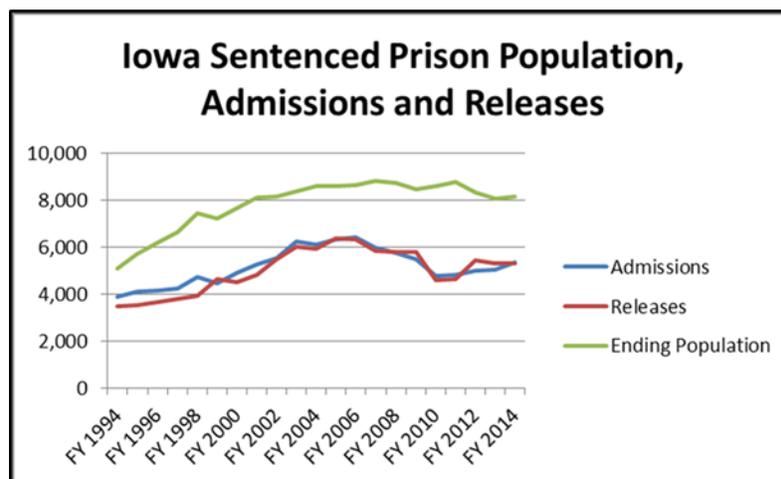


National and State Corrections System Populations

Historical Trends

The U.S. sentenced prison population (federal and state prisoners) increased steadily from 1994, when the sentenced population was 1,016,691 offenders, until peaking at 1,553,574 offenders in 2009. This was a 52.8% increase since 1994. The U.S. sentenced prison population has been slowly trending downward since 2009, with the sentenced population at 1,511,480 by year-end 2012, the latest available data. Between 1994 and 2012, the U.S. sentenced prison population grew by approximately 48.7%. Preliminary data for 2013 indicates the three-year decrease in the U.S. sentenced prison population may be ending. According to the federal Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) report, [Prisoners in 2013](#) published in September 2014, the sentenced population increased by 5,400 offenders (0.3%) from December 2012 through December 2013.

Iowa has experienced similar growth in its prison population. The 1994 prison population was 5,089 offenders. The Iowa prison population peaked on April 9, 2011, at 9,009 offenders, increasing by approximately 77.0% from mid-year 1994. The Iowa prison population has slowly trended downward since FY 2011, and was 8,117 offenders on June 30, 2014 (end of FY 2014 prison population count). Similar to national data, there was a slight increase of 54 offenders (0.7%) from June 2013 to June 2014. Between June 30, 1994, and June 30, 2014, the Iowa prison population increased by 3,028 offenders, or 59.5%. See the **graph** below.



National and State Corrections System Expenditures

Nationally, corrections expenditures may include community supervision, adult institutions (prisons), county jails and local holding facilities, as well as capital outlays (construction costs). From 1982 to 2001, all categories of corrections expenditures increased for the states. From 2002 through 2010, total state correctional expenditures fluctuated. Operating costs for institutions increased in line with the increasing prison population. Expenditures for adult institutions are the most costly component of corrections spending. State prison expenditures increased steadily across the U.S. from 1982 through 2000 and then leveled off. Institution operating

More Information

Iowa General Assembly: <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/>

U.S. Department of Justice: <http://www.justice.gov/>

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics: <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm>

Iowa Department of Corrections: <http://www.doc.state.ia.us/>

Department of Human Rights, Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Division: <http://www.humanrights.iowa.gov/cjip/index.html>

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National and State Corrections System Populations

costs were about 66.0% of total corrections costs in the 1980s for the states; they were approximately 75.0% in 2010 (the latest data available).

In Iowa, spending on state corrections increased over the last several decades as well, both in actual dollars and as a percentage of the General Fund appropriations. The FY 1988 General Fund appropriations to the Department of Corrections (DOC) were \$77.9 million; this was about 3.2% of total General Fund appropriations. State General Fund appropriations to the DOC are budgeted at \$378.6 million in FY 2015; this is approximately 5.4% of total General Fund appropriations. The spending distribution among the components of the operating budget remained relatively stable across fiscal years as shown in **Table 1**.

Table 1
Historic Iowa DOC Budget Comparison by Component

	FY 1988 Budget	FY 2015 Budget
Institutions	72.30%	73.10%
Community-Based Corrections (CBC)	24.20%	23.80%
Central Administration and Accounts	3.50%	3.10%
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Additional Information

See the [U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics](#) (BJS) report, [Prisoners in 2012 Trends in Admissions and Releases, 1991 – 2012](#) (revised September 2014), for more historical information on the federal and state corrections systems. The term “sentenced prison population” is used because it is defined as prisoners held in custody for a sentence of more than one year. This definition avoids double counting offenders, and does not include offenders held in local jails rather than the state prison system.

See the [U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics](#) report, [State Corrections Expenditures, FY 1982- 2010](#) (revised April 30, 2014), for information comparing corrections spending by the states.

The source of Iowa historical appropriations is the Fiscal Report (also referred to as Graybook) published annually by the Fiscal Services Division of the Legislative Services Agency (LSA). The annual Fiscal Reports are accessed at: <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/publications/fiscal/fiscalReport>. For more information about the various appropriations to the DOC, refer to the Fiscal Topics published by the Fiscal Services Division of the LSA at: <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/publications/fiscal/fiscalTopics>.

Data regarding the offender population was provided by the DOC and the Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON), unless otherwise noted. Refer to the [Fiscal Topic, Budget Units: Iowa Corrections Offender Network](#) for more information about the electronic offender management system.

See the [Factbook 2014](#) published by the Legislative Services Agency (LSA) in February 2015 for national and state statistical and comparative data regarding corrections systems.

See the [Legislative Guide, Criminal Law Overview](#) published by the LSA in December 2014 for a general overview of the substantive criminal and sentencing laws in Iowa.