

Iowa Department of Corrections

Iowa Recidivism Report: Prison Return Rates

FY2007 Releases Tracked for 3 Years

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Special thanks to the Division of Criminal & Juvenile Justice Planning, Iowa Department of Human Rights (CJJP) for supplying the historical FY2000 recidivism data set, which was then reworked to conform to the new national standards for defining prisoner recidivism.

Introduction & Key Findings

Over the past several years, The Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA) has developed standard definitions of performance measures of importance to corrections. States adopting these standard measures will eventually be able to compare their performance with similar states, and set benchmarks for improvement.

ASCA has defined a measure of recidivism -- the return rate to prison -- which describes the percent of offenders released from prison who return within three years. The measure includes offenders released to parole supervision as well as those who discharge due to expiration of sentence. Prison releases also include exits from work release per ASCA definitions. In addition to reporting the overall return rate to prison, returns due to new convictions versus technical violations¹ are also compiled.

While Iowa has periodically conducted recidivism studies in this area for decades, some adjustments had to be made in order to conform to the ASCA counting rules. The Iowa Department of Corrections made these adjustments in the FY2000 and FY2004 data sets in order to respond to a PEW Trusts survey on this topic. Their report on FY2000 and FY2004 recidivism may be found at http://www.pewcenteronthestates.org/uploadedFiles/Pew_State_of_Recidivism.pdf. This report documents that Iowa's recidivism rates are consistently well below the average for all states.

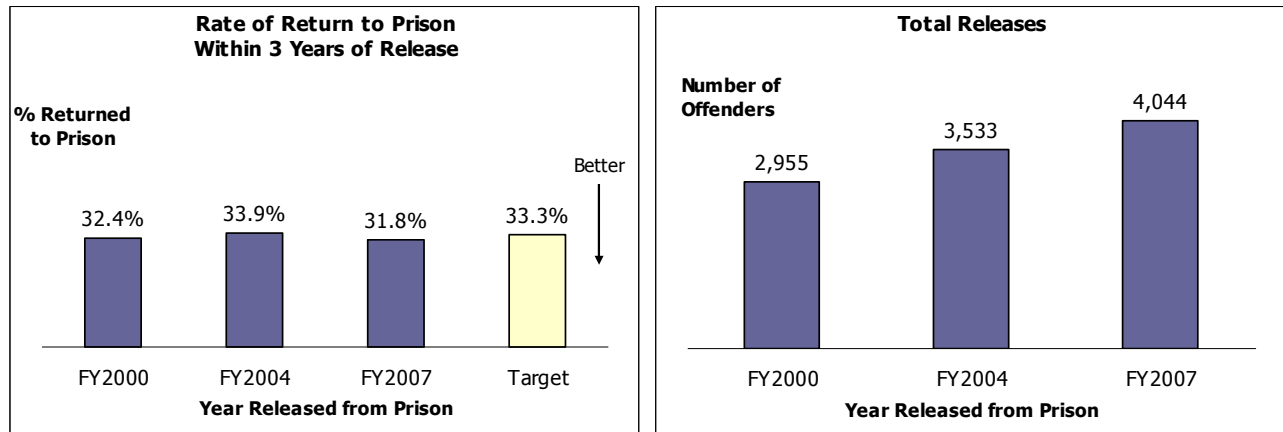
Justice Data Warehouse programming has now been completed that enables calculation of the return rate to prison on a regular basis. This report provides comparison of recidivism for FY2007 releases with the prior two years, and then provides more detail regarding the FY2007 recidivism findings. Highlights include the following:

- Recidivism rates declined as prison releases increased. The FY2007 return rate to prison was 31.8%, the lowest among the three years studied—and was achieved despite a 37% increase in prison releases since FY2000.
- Larger drops in recidivism for some offender sub-groups. Recidivism rates and particularly returns to prison for new convictions dropped markedly for women and African-Americans. There was also a very large drop in recidivism for offenders with chronic mental illnesses.
- Decline in returns to prison due to new convictions. In FY2007, 31 fewer offenders were returned for new convictions compared with FY2004 returnees—despite 511 more offenders being released.
- Parole supervision may reduce reoffending. Although more research is needed, analysis suggests that new convictions among prison releases could be further reduced if more offenders received post-release supervision, rather being left to discharge their sentences. This is especially important because there has been an increase in discharges from prison compared with paroles. Reversing this trend would entail earlier releases for some offenders, but potentially achieve greater public safety.

¹ Technical violations include charges not leading to conviction and a new prison sentence. This report will use the phrase *technical violations* to refer to this group to match ASCA terminology.

Prison Recidivism Trends: FY2000 – FY2007

The Iowa Department of Corrections has set a goal to reduce recidivism rates to 33.3%. That goal has been achieved for FY2007 releases. The FY2007 recidivism rate of 31.8% was the lowest among the three years studied, and was achieved despite a growth in annual releases to 4,004 offenders or by about 37% since FY2000.



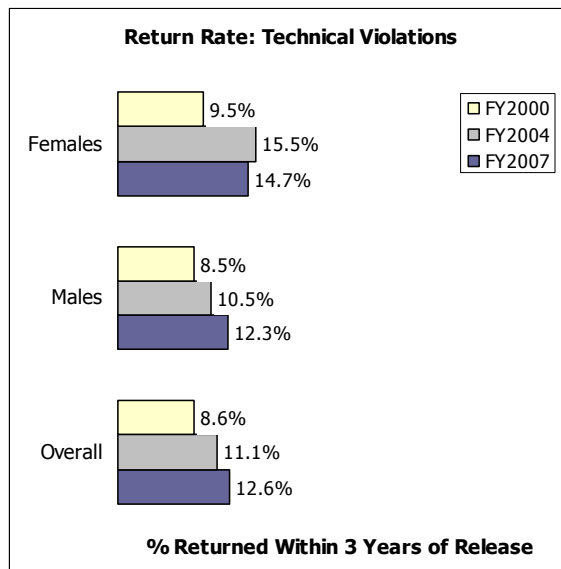
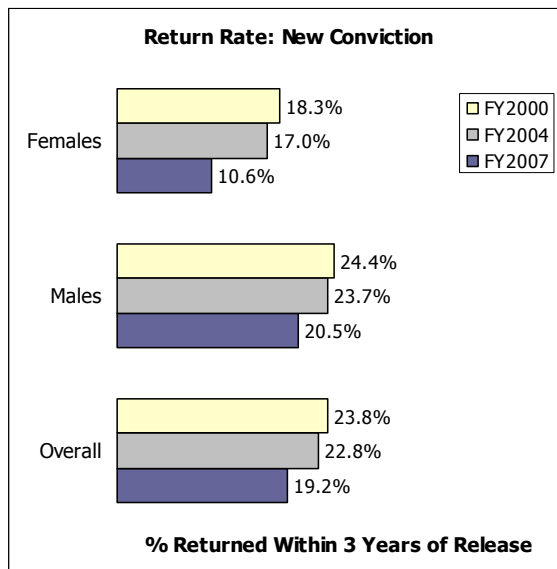
Overall Recidivism Rates. Between FY2000 and FY2007 there was a significant drop in the return rate for new convictions—but a significant increase in return rates for technical violations (see graphs on next page). Due to these opposing trends, there is not a significant difference in total recidivism between these two years.

Demographic Shifts. Changes in the demographic make-up of release populations over time may explain some of these trends. The following is a summary of major shifts as documented in the statistical charts in Appendix A of this report:

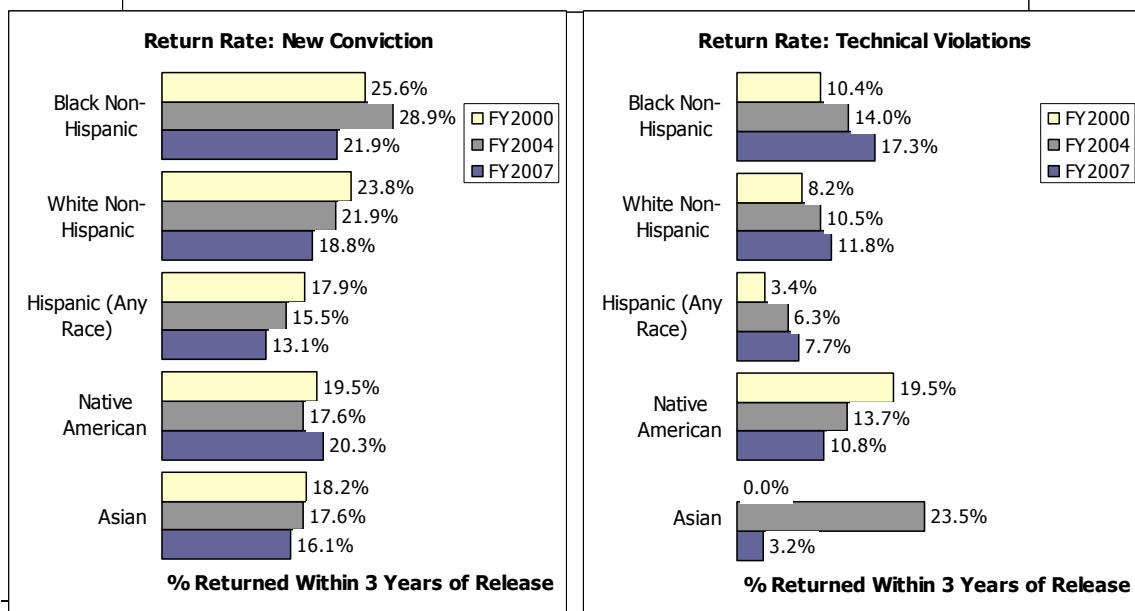
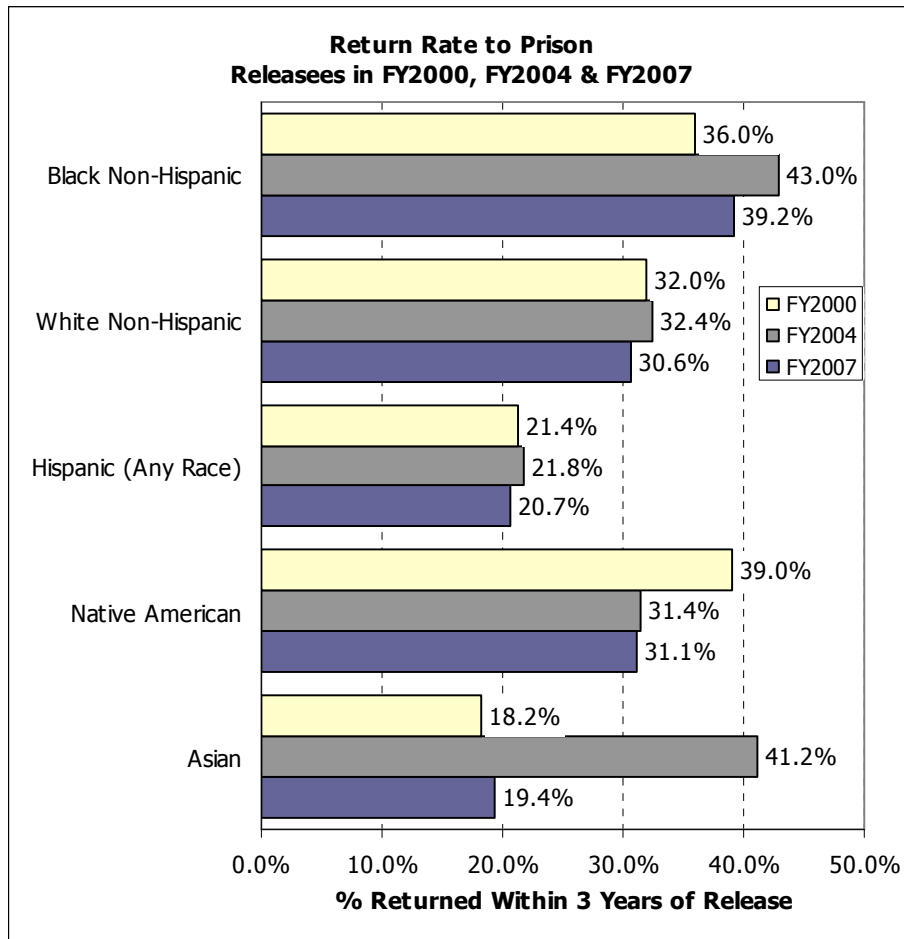
- Rapid rate of growth in releases of women. Releases of women increased from 284 in FY2000 to 530 in FY2007 or by about 87%. Women made up 9.6% of releases in FY2000, and 13.1% in FY2007.
- Slower rate of growth in releases of Blacks. Releases of non-Hispanic Blacks increased from 712 in FY2000 to 875 in FY2007 or by about 23%—a slower rate of growth than any other race/ethnicity. Non-Hispanic Blacks made up 24.2% of releases in FY2000, and 21.6% in FY2007.
- Rapid rate of growth in releases of older offenders. Releases of offenders age 45 and older increased from 289 in FY2000 to 673 in FY2007 or by about 133%. This age group made up 9.8% of releases in FY2000 and 16.6% in FY2007.

The above demographic shifts would anticipate a lower recidivism rate now than in the past. That is, women and older offenders often have lower recidivism rates, and Blacks often have higher recidivism rates, compared to other offenders. However, as the following charts show, demographic shifts are not the sole factors contributing to the reduction in recidivism. The changes in recidivism rates for some subgroups have changed markedly, and specialized programs targeting offenders such as women and Black males are likely contributing to improved outcomes for these groups.

Sex. Between FY2004 and FY2007 there was a significant drop in recidivism for female offenders, and this was mainly due to a large drop in returns as a result of new convictions.

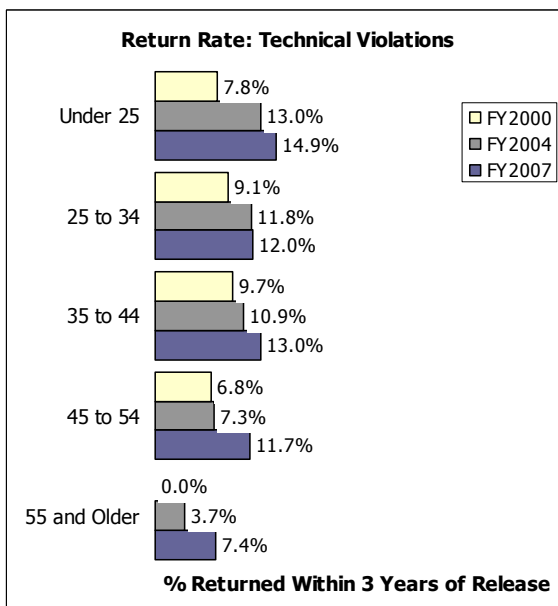
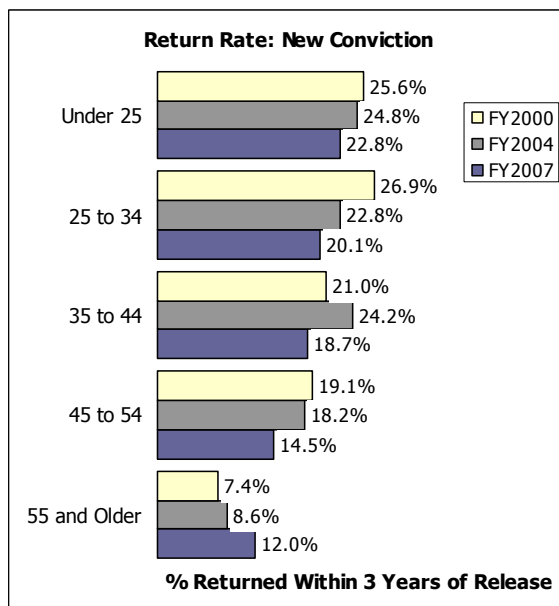
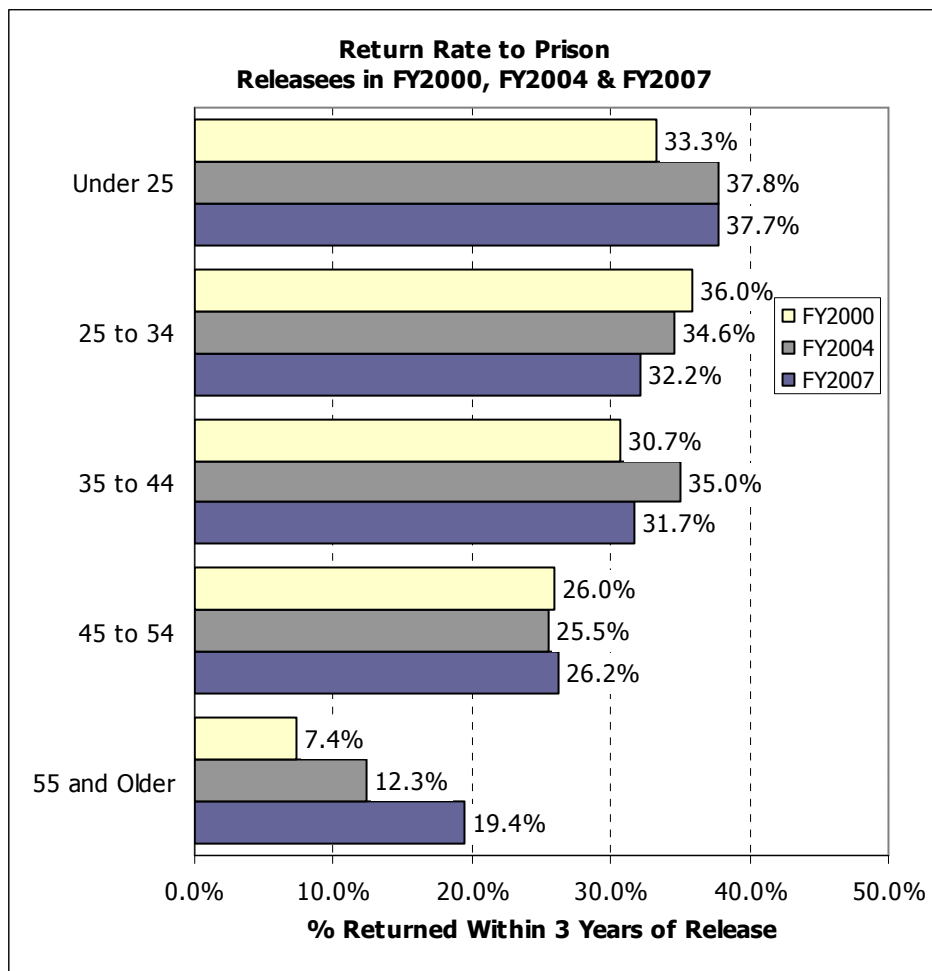


Race/Ethnicity. Between FY2004 and FY2007, recidivism rates for non-Hispanic Blacks declined more than for most other races/ethnicities, and this was due to a large drop in returns as a result of new convictions.²



² Numbers of Asian offenders are too small to draw conclusions regarding their recidivism trends.

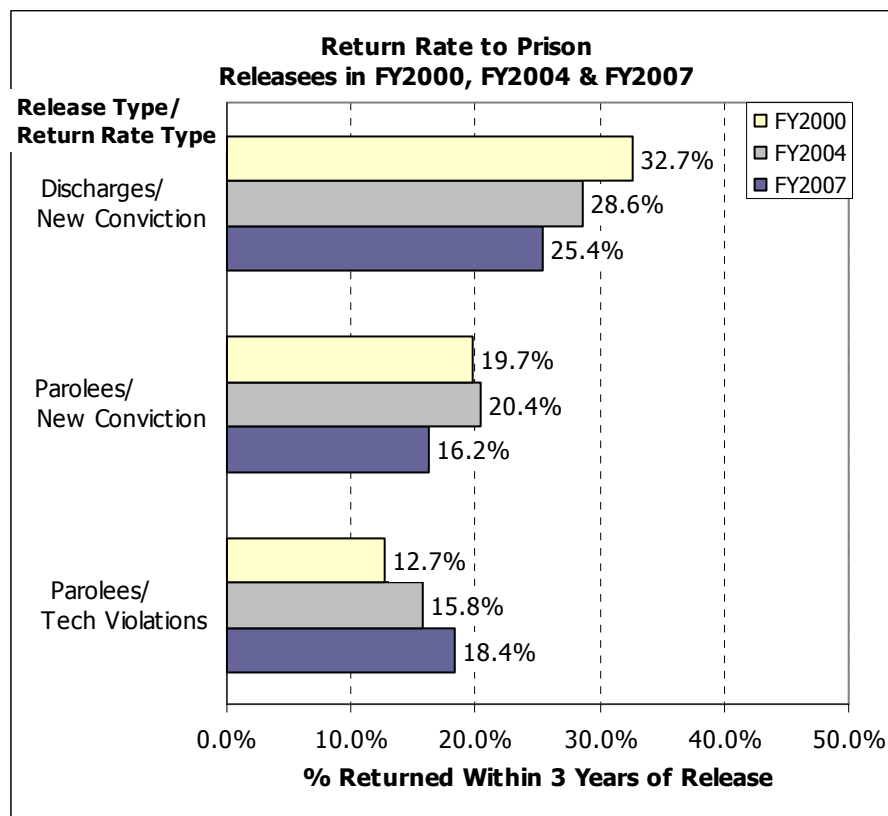
Age at Release. Between FY2004 and FY2007, recidivism rates dropped for 25- to 44-year-olds, but increased for those age 55 and older. Returns due to new convictions have dropped for all but the oldest age group.



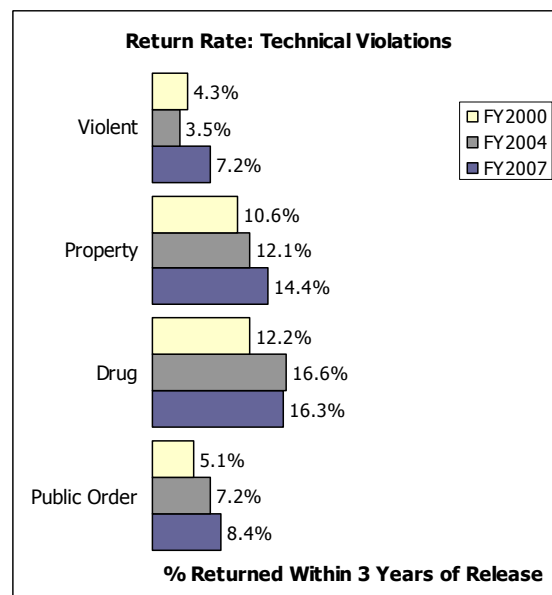
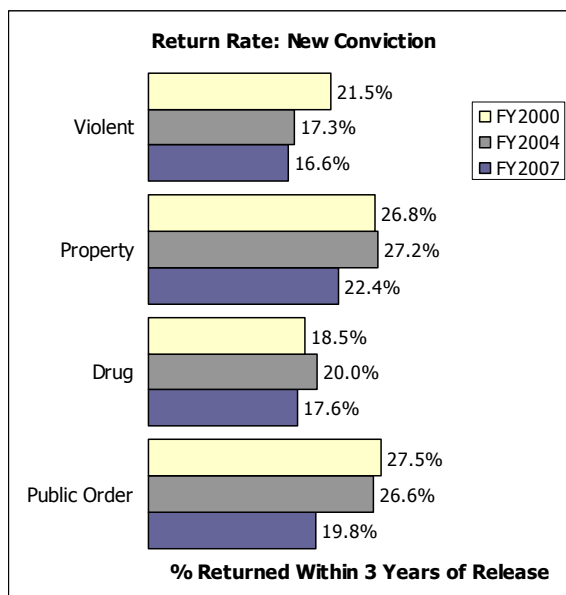
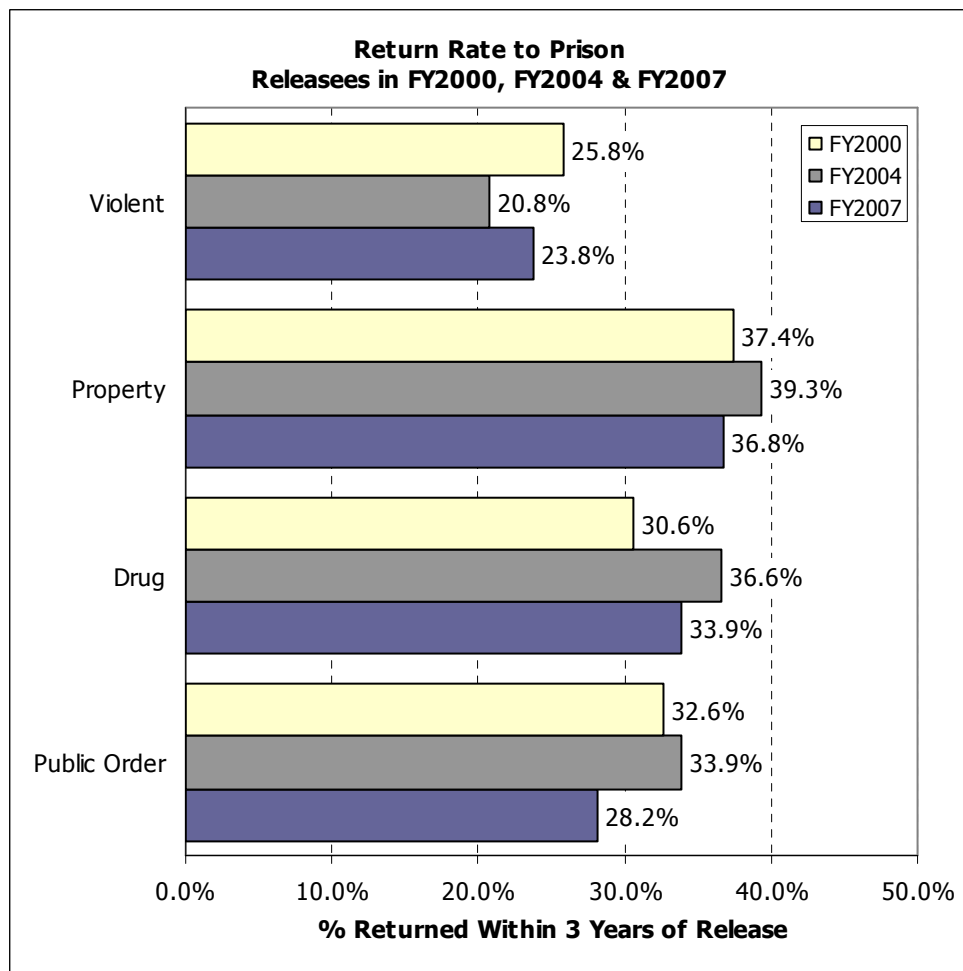
Changes in Other Characteristics. Other changes in offender release populations have occurred as well (see Appendix A for statistical charts). These include:

- Rapid growth in drug offenders. Releases of drug offenders more than doubled, increasing from 633 in FY2000 to 1,346 in FY2007 or by about 113%. Drug offenses were the most common offense among releases in FY2007, making up one-third of all releases.
- Slight increase in rate of discharges compared to paroles. Discharges due to end of sentence with no post-release supervision increased from 945 in FY2000 to 1,327 in FY2007 or by about 40%—compared to a 35% growth in paroles. Discharges made up 32.0% of releases in FY2000, and 32.8% in FY2007.

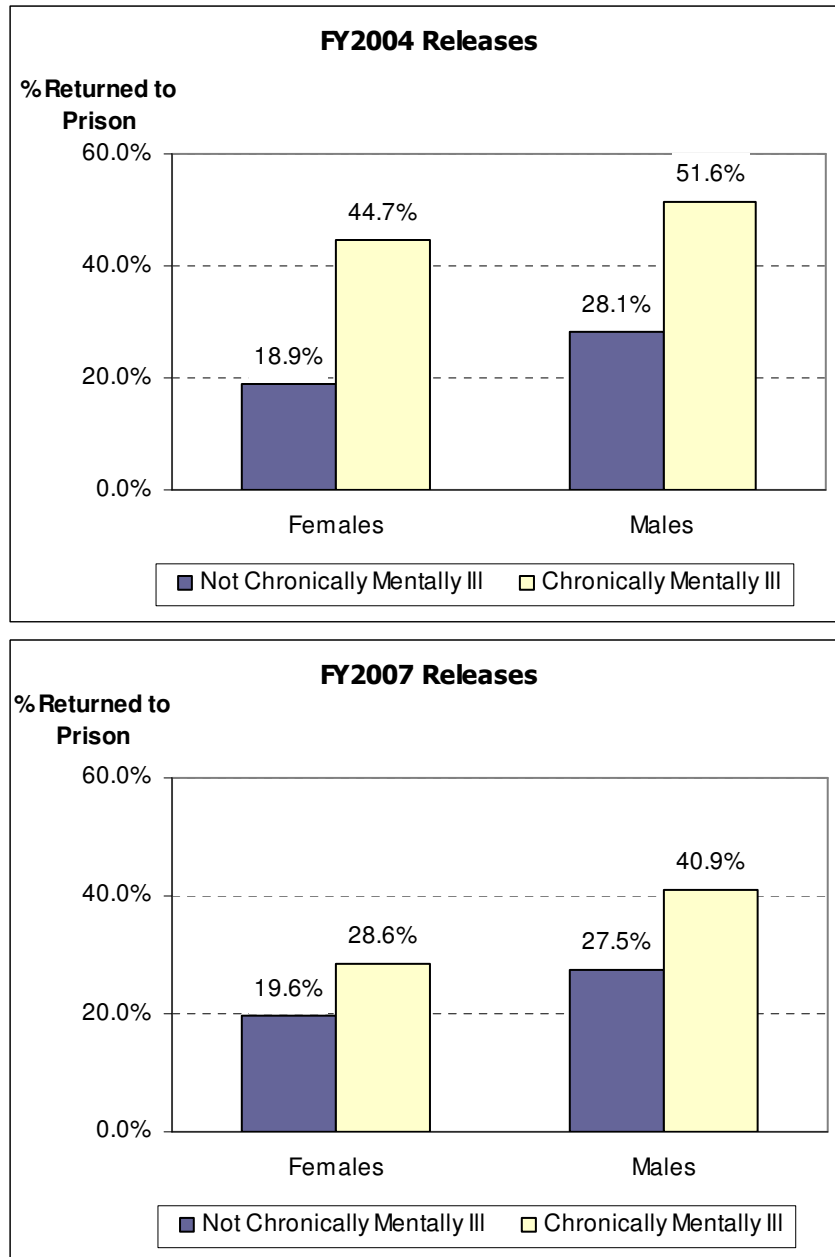
Discharges vs. Paroles. Offenders who discharge their sentences cannot be returned to prison for technical violations because they do not receive community supervision. However, as shown below their rates of return to prison for new conviction is higher than for parolees, suggesting that community supervision enhances public safety. The drop in the return rate for discharges suggests that the growth in this group since FY2000 may consist of lower risk offenders. Given the difference in recidivism rates between discharges and paroles for the most recent period, one may estimate that for every one hundred offenders who are paroled rather than discharge by way of expiration of sentence, nine new convictions involving prison incarceration may be prevented.



Offense Type. Between FY2004 and FY2007 recidivism rates dropped for all offense types with the exception of violent offenses, and this was due to an increase in returns for technical violations.



Special Focus: Improved outcomes for the mentally ill. Data were available on chronic mental illness of offenders for the FY2004 and FY2007 release groups. Comparison between the top and bottom graphs below reveals return rates to prison for offenders released in FY2007 who had a chronic mental illness were significantly lower than rates for mentally ill offenders released in FY2004. However, return rates to prison for offenders who were not chronically mentally ill were not significantly different.

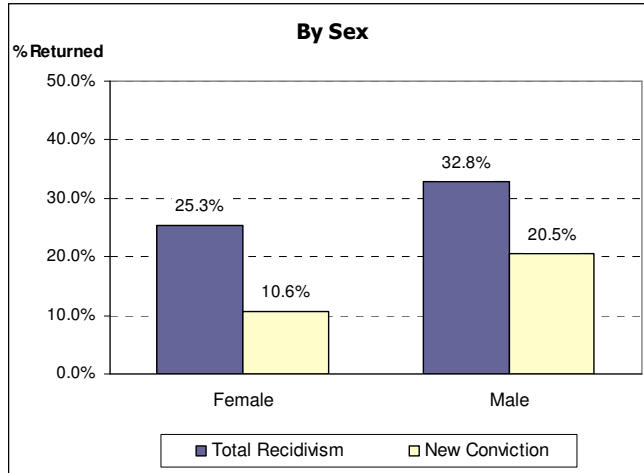


These improved outcomes involve a substantial number of offenders; 63% of female offenders and 40% of male offenders released in FY2007 had at least one chronic mental illness, meaning conditions that are managed rather than “cured.”

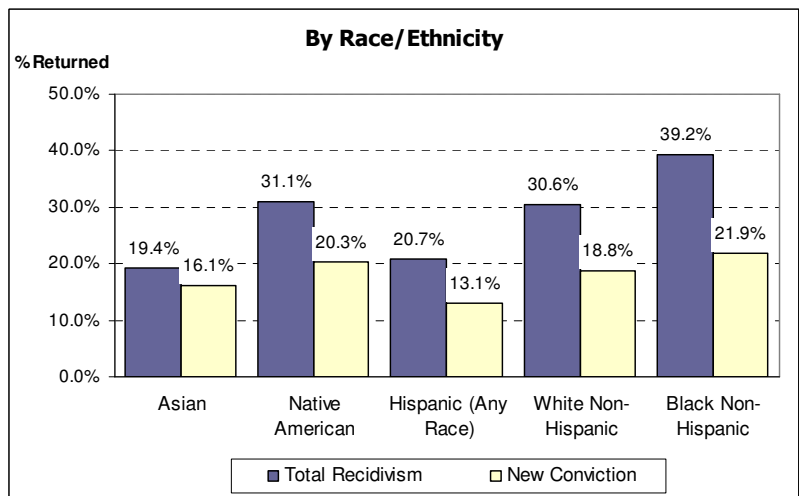
Prison Recidivism Rates: FY2007

The charts in this section display the total (overall) return rate to prison, and then separately, the rate of return for new conviction.

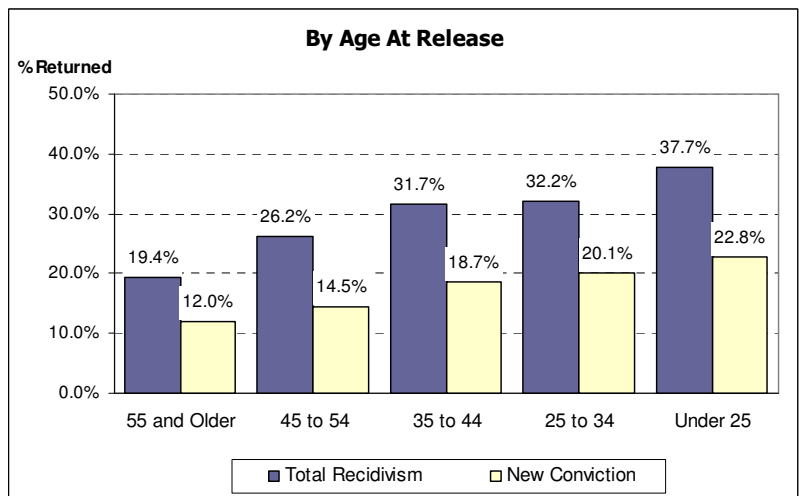
Sex. Women offenders had significantly lower recidivism rates than men.



Race/Ethnicity. Black non-Hispanic offenders had significantly higher recidivism rates than other groups. However, their rate of return for new conviction was not as disparate.

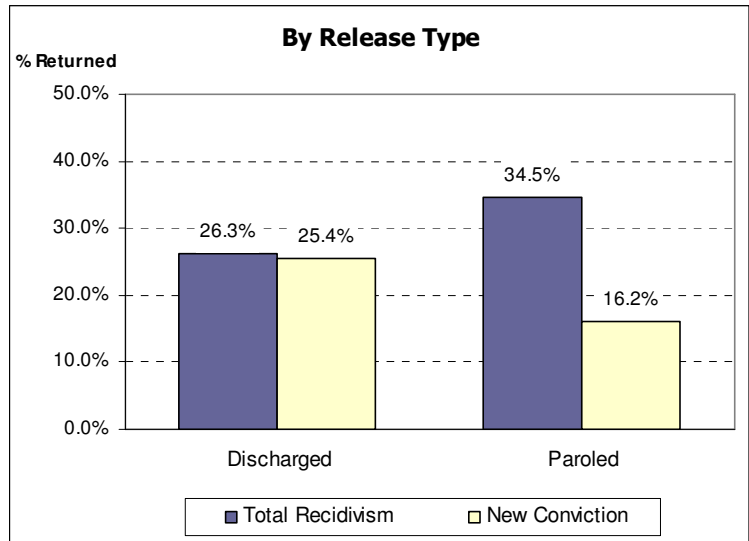


Age at Release. The younger the offender, the higher their recidivism rates. There is a substantial drop in recidivism for offenders aged 45 and older.



Discharges vs. Paroles.

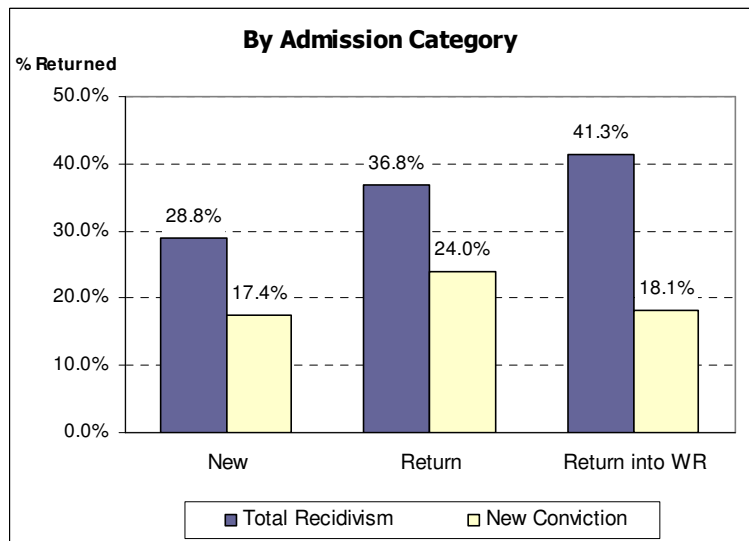
Parolees have higher overall rates of return to prison than offenders who discharge their sentences because the latter group receives no post-release community supervision. However, parolees have significantly lower rates of return for new conviction, compared with those who discharge.



There is a slight difference in total recidivism vs. new conviction for discharged offenders due to a small number who were recommitted for crimes that predated the release.

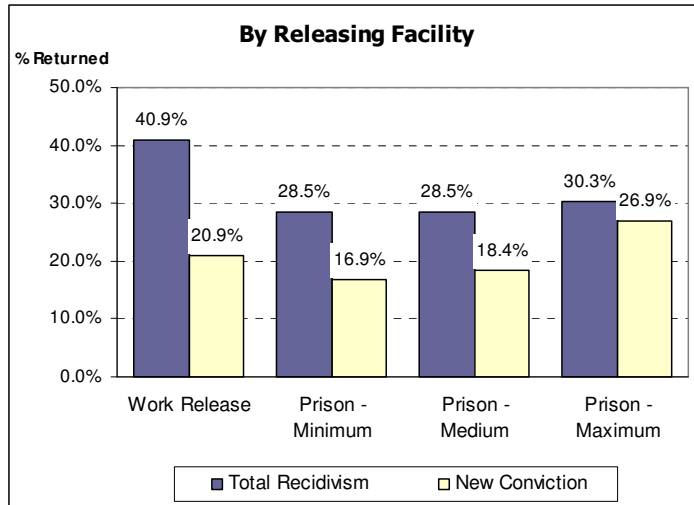
First Releases vs. Re-

Releases. Offenders with no prior release opportunities on their current commitment (admission category = "New") had lower recidivism rates than returnees who were being released for a second or subsequent time.



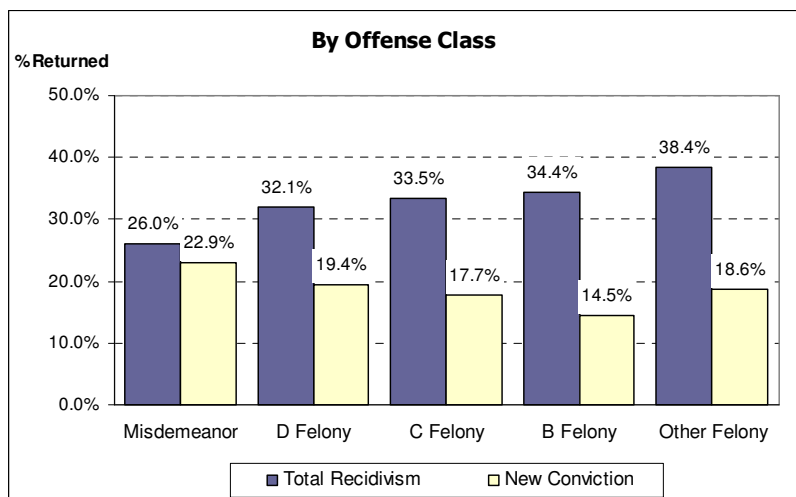
Special Focus: "Halfway Back" works. In an effort to reduce the strain on limited prison beds, the Board of Parole orders selected parolees to be revoked to work release rather than to prison (admission category = "Return into WR"). The difference in overall recidivism rates between the Halfway Back group and other returnees is not statistically significant. However, the lower rate of return for new conviction for the Halfway Back group compared to other returnees is statistically significant, and is close to the rate for first releases ("New").

Releasing Facility. For offenders released to the community from prison, the higher security the releasing facility, the higher the recidivism rate. Offenders who go through work release prior to parole or discharge have much higher overall rates of recidivism, and their rate of new conviction is similar to the rate for offenders released from medium security prisons—and significantly higher than the rate for offenders who discharge from minimum security prisons. The high rate of overall recidivism for work releases appears largely due to the much higher proportion of paroles rather than discharges (88%) compared to minimum (76%), medium (57%) and maximum (25%) security prisons.



See Appendix B for a listing of recidivism rates by specific prison and work release location.

Offense Class. Generally, the longer the sentence, the higher the overall recidivism rate. However, the rate of new conviction is highest among those with the shorter sentences—misdemeanants and Class D felons. This latter finding appears largely due to the fact that offenders with shorter sentences are more likely to discharge their sentences rather than be paroled; nearly two-thirds of misdemeanants and 30% of Class D felons discharged their sentences, compared to 10% to 23% of higher level felons. See page 6 for a discussion of the effect of parole in reducing returns to prison due to new conviction.



Most serious offense at release is shown.

Chart omits Special Sentence releases. Four of the five offenders released on special sentence in FY2007 returned to prison—all for technical violations.

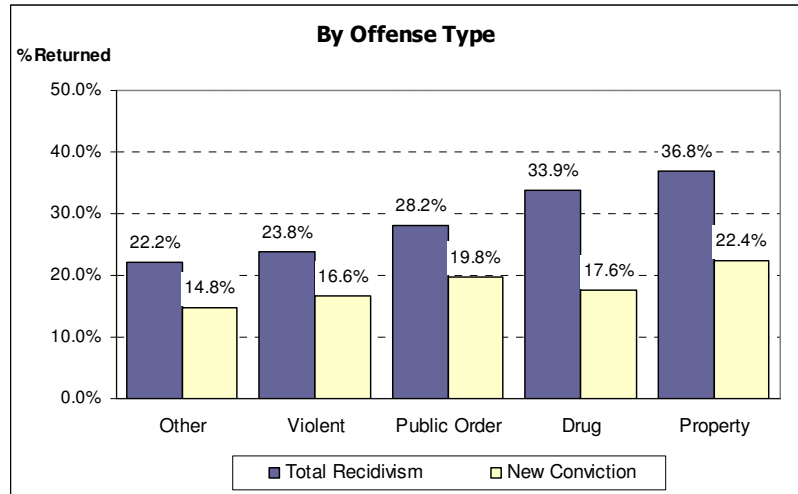
Type of Offense. Among the four major offense groups, violent offenders had the lowest overall recidivism rates. Among non-violent offenders, drug offenders had the lowest new conviction rates.

Offense Detail. Offenders serving sentences for alcohol offenses—mainly second or subsequent public intoxication—had the highest recidivism rates overall and for new conviction (about half of the new crimes were also alcohol-related offenses).

Arson, vandalism, burglary and weapons offenses rounded out the top five offenses with the highest overall recidivism rates. The latter three offenses along with sex offender registry violations rounded out the top five offenses with the highest rates of new conviction.

Among the offenses with the lowest recidivism rates are serious violent crimes such as murder/manslaughter, kidnapping and sex offenses. Drunken drivers were also among those with the lowest recidivism rates.³

³ OWI releases include prison and work release only; offenders leaving OWI treatment facilities were diverted from prison and are not represented in this recidivism report.



Most serious offense at release is shown.

“Other” group consists mainly of Chapter 705 Solicitation, Chapter 706 Conspiracy, and Chapter 706A Ongoing Criminal Conduct. This group is small—just 27 releases in FY2007.

Recidivism by Offense Detail Rankings High to Low

Total Recidivism Rate		Rate of New Conviction	
Alcohol	52.0%	Alcohol	52.0%
Arson	41.4%	Sex Offender Registry	32.9%
Vandalism	40.8%	Vandalism	30.6%
Burglary	40.6%	Weapons	29.8%
Weapons	38.3%	Burglary	25.3%
Theft	35.2%	Other Violent Crime	25.0%
Drug Trafficking	34.1%	Drug Possession	22.5%
Drug Possession	33.8%	Flight/Escapes	21.1%
Forgery/Fraud	33.5%	Forgery/Fraud	21.0%
Robbery	33.3%	Arson	20.7%
Sex Offender Registry	32.9%	Other Drug Crime	20.7%
Other Violent Crime	32.8%	Theft	20.2%
Flight/Escapes	31.6%	Assault	20.0%
Other Drug Crime	31.0%	Drug Trafficking	16.3%
Assault	25.1%	Traffic	16.1%
Prostitution/Pimping	25.0%	Other Criminal	16.0%
Murder/Manslaughter	24.4%	Robbery	15.6%
Traffic	24.2%	Prostitution/Pimping	15.0%
Other Criminal	24.0%	OWI	13.5%
OWI	23.9%	Kidnapping	13.3%
Kidnapping	20.0%	Sex Crimes	9.1%
Sex Crimes	13.7%	Murder/Manslaughter	7.3%

Most serious offense at release is shown.

Chart omits a few offense subtypes where the total number of releases tracked was less than 15.

“Other criminal” group consists mainly of Chapter 705 Solicitation, Chapter 706 Conspiracy, and Chapter 706A Ongoing Criminal Conduct.

Convicting County.

Offenders convicted in Johnson and Black Hawk counties had the highest recidivism rates overall as well as new conviction compared to other large counties. While offenders convicted in Polk County ranked third in total recidivism, their rate of return due to new conviction was the fifth lowest among the large counties.

Please note convicting county is not necessarily where offenders reside following release, nor necessarily the county in which technical violations or new convictions occurred.

Recidivism by Convicting County (Largest 10 Only) Rankings High to Low

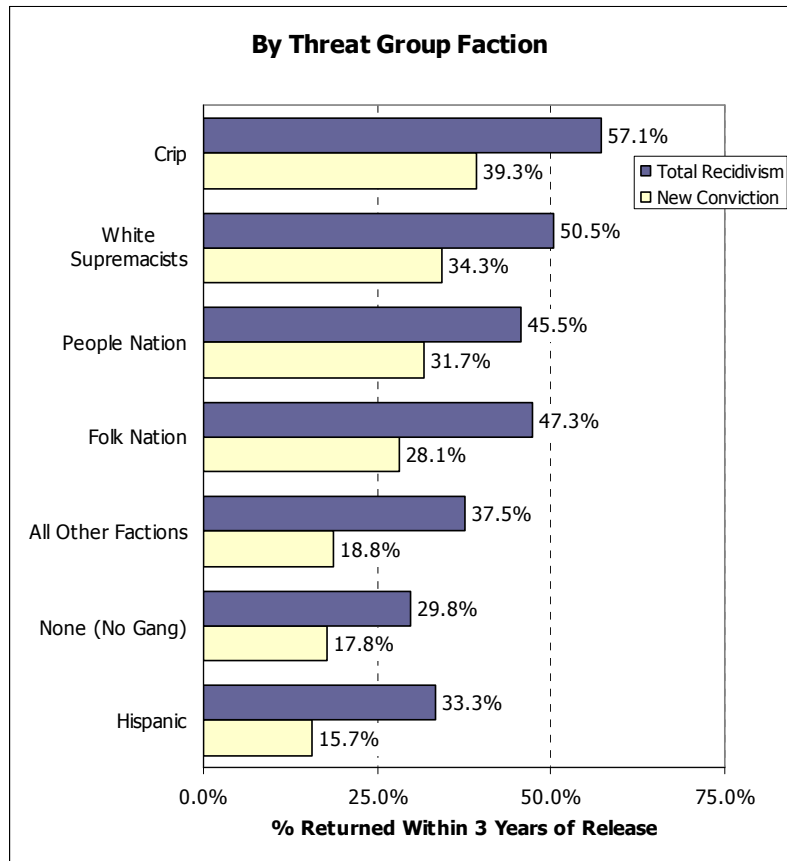
Total Recidivism Rate		Rate of New Conviction	
Johnson	37.2%	Johnson	26.7%
Black Hawk	36.8%	Black Hawk	25.6%
Polk	36.3%	Wapello	21.3%
Linn	33.7%	All Other Counties	19.6%
All Other Counties	29.2%	Linn	19.6%
Wapello	28.8%	Story	18.8%
Woodbury	28.5%	Polk	18.5%
Scott	28.1%	Scott	17.3%
Lee	27.6%	Lee	17.2%
Story	26.7%	Woodbury	12.0%
Pottawattamie	25.6%	Pottawattamie	11.6%

Convicting County reflects jurisdiction of offenders' most serious offenses at the time of release.

Largest counties were selected based on number of total offenders released—not county population.

See Appendix C for a complete listing of recidivism rates by convicting county.

Gang Affiliation. About 12% of released offenders were gang members (either suspected or confirmed), and those affiliated with Crips, White Supremacists and People or Folk Nations have significantly higher recidivism rates compared to offenders who are not gang-involved.

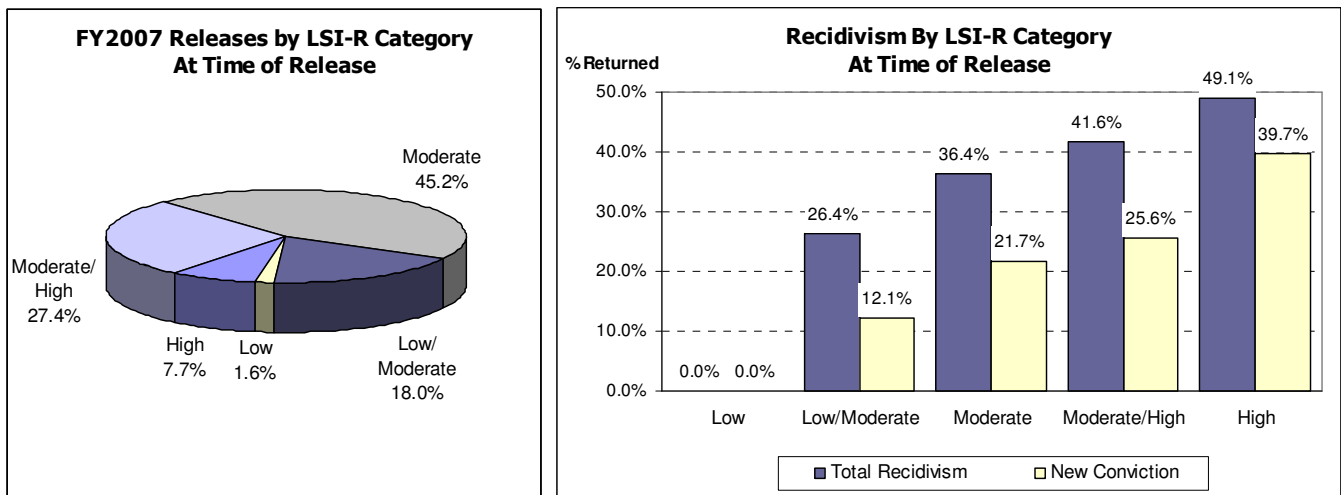


Special Focus: Offender Risk. Iowa's prison system embarked on evidence-based practices beginning in 2006, which included using an offender assessment, the Level of Service Inventory-Revised. The LSI-R includes relevant factors needed for making decisions about risk and treatment, focusing on aspects that if left unaddressed would contribute to an offenders' likelihood of reoffending. The domains of the LSI-R are:

- Criminal History
- Education/Employment
- Financial
- Family/Marital
- Accommodation
- Leisure/Recreation
- Companions
- Alcohol/Drug Problems
- Emotional/Personal
- Attitudes/Orientation

The FY2007 prison releases were the “first wave” of offenders whose treatment planning between prisons and community-based corrections was beginning to be integrated through use of the LSI-R (CBC began using LSI-Rs in 1999).

About 75% of FY2007 releases had LSI-R scores relevant at the time of release (including up to 4 months following release if no violation or new crime had occurred). As shown below left, over 45% of releases were considered Moderate risk, and only a small percentage—less than 8%—of offenders scored High risk. As shown below right, the higher risk the offender, the higher their recidivism rates.

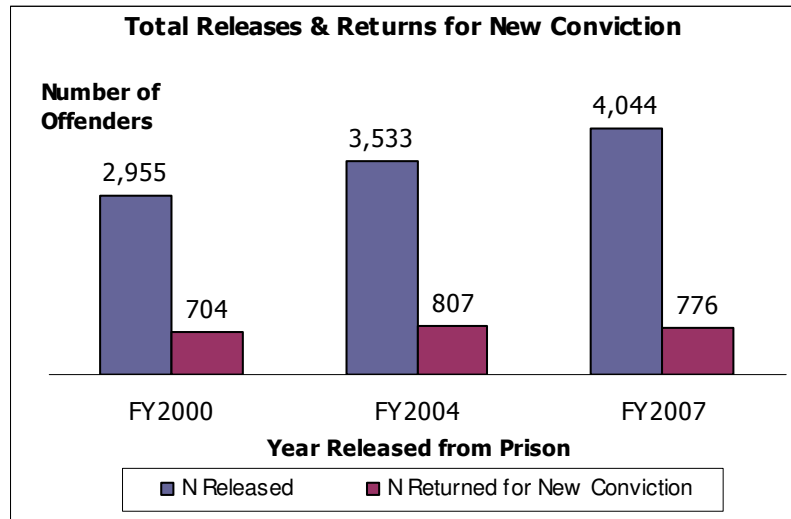


The LSI-R is a dynamic assessment and offender scores can and do change over time. That is, completion of treatment targeted to addressing a particular need per an LSI-R domain may lower an offender's risk; escalation of problems in a domain may increase an offender's risk. An extensive study by Brenda Vose (University of Cincinnati, 2008) using Iowa data documented that a 10% score drop achieved through targeted treatment lowers the likelihood of recidivism for Moderate to High risk offenders by up to 6%—with the largest drops in recidivism occurring in the High risk group.

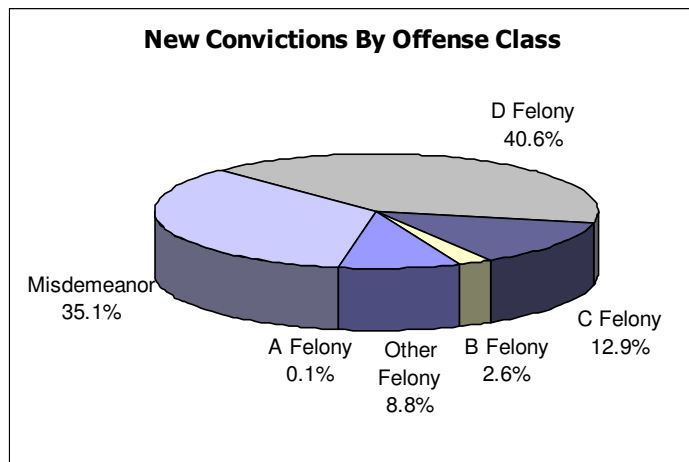
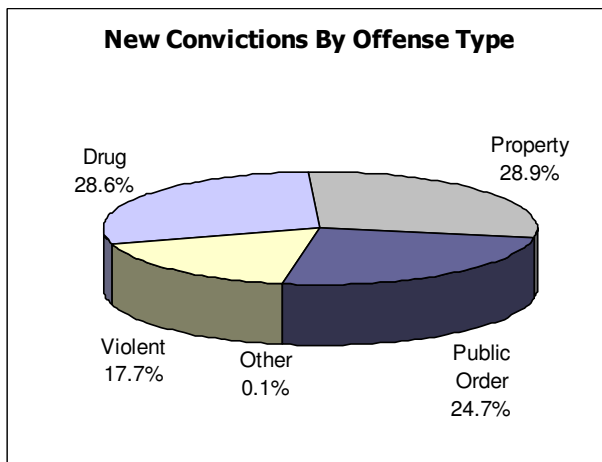
Returns to Prison for New Convictions: FY2007

The previous section reported the rate of new conviction for returnees by various factors. This section provides additional detail regarding these new crimes.

Overall Numbers. As discussed previously, new conviction recidivism is down compared to prior years. In FY2007, 31 fewer offenders were returned for new convictions compared with FY2004 returnees—despite 511 more offenders being released. Between FY2000 and FY2007, total releases increased by about 37% while returns for new crime increased by only about 10%, resulting in a reduced rate of new conviction.



New Offenses. Below is a description of new convictions. Property and drug offenses were the most common offense types. Misdemeanors and Class D felonies comprised over three-fourths of the new crimes.



New Convictions: Offense Detail					
	N	%		N	%
Drug Trafficking	123	15.9%	Robbery	12	1.5%
Theft	96	12.4%	Other Drug Crime	11	1.4%
Assault	92	11.9%	Vandalism	10	1.3%
Drug Possession	88	11.3%	Sex Crimes	8	1.0%
Burglary	68	8.8%	Murder/Manslaughter	7	0.9%
OWI	59	7.6%	Weapons	5	0.6%
Sex Offender Registry	49	6.3%	Arson	4	0.5%
Forgery/Fraud	46	5.9%	Other Public Order	3	0.4%
Traffic	39	5.0%	Prostitution/Pimping	3	0.4%
Alcohol	18	2.3%	Kidnapping	2	0.3%
Flight/Escapes	16	2.1%	Other Criminal	1	0.1%
Other Violent Crime	16	2.1%			

Special Focus: Who is committing new violent crimes? About 18% of the returns due to new convictions—137—involved violent crimes, and included all levels of offenses from serious misdemeanors on up. One offender was returned for a Class A felony murder, which carries a life sentence.

The most common characteristics of the violent recidivists may be compiled into a composite profile. Based on this profile, one might describe the “typical” offender returned to prison for a new violent crime as a 28-year-old White Non-Hispanic male, chronically mentally ill (more than likely diagnosed with a substance use disorder or anxiety/panic disorder), who had discharged from a medium security prison with no prior opportunity for parole or work release, having served his sentence for a Class D felony property crime, and whose new prison term is for an aggravated misdemeanor assault (more than likely domestic abuse-related). He would have been considered Moderate to Moderate/High risk at the time of his prison release.

The above composite profile illustrates that releasing offense does not necessarily predict the nature of the new conviction. For example, of the eight offenders returned to prison for new sex offenses, only one had been released from prison on a sex offense; the rest had been serving terms for crimes including forgery, theft and drug possession.

Many violent recidivists do not fit the “typical” profile—including seven women for example. Some sub-groups of offenders returned to prison in disproportionate numbers. For example, about 8% of releases scored as High risk on the LSI-R but made up about 13% of the returns for new violent crime. Non-Hispanic Blacks made up about 22% of releases but comprised about 30% of the returns for new violent crime. Some offender sub-groups were even more likely to return to prison for a new violent crime. Of particular note, offenders returned to prison for new violent convictions were—

- Disproportionately Released Without Supervision. Offenders who discharge their sentences made up about one-third of the releases, but were responsible for about 57% of the returns for new violent crime.
- Disproportionately Gang-Affiliated. Offenders who are confirmed or suspected gang members made up about 12% of the releases, but were responsible for about 20% of the returns for new violent crime (as well as 23% of the returns for new drug crime).

Special Focus: Does parole supervision reduce offenders’ likelihood of re-offending? Tentatively, yes. On page 6 of this report, it was observed that FY2000 recidivism rates have dropped for offenders who discharge their sentences, and discharges have grown at a faster rate than paroles. Further, given the higher recidivism rates for discharges compared with paroles, it was estimated that for every one hundred offenders who are paroled rather than discharge by way of expiration of sentence, nine new convictions involving prison incarceration may be prevented. However, further analysis is needed to test this claim. While it is beyond the scope of this report to provide an exhaustive analysis of all releases, the results of the comparison described below are compelling.

Recidivism varies by many factors (as shown throughout this report), so a good analysis would take as many factors as possible into consideration. A subset of releases was selected who were all White Non-Hispanic males convicted of Class D felony property crimes, who were being released for the first time on their commitments (that is, they had not returned on a previous, failed parole or work release placement). The group was limited to those who had LSI-R scores at the time of release, so that the comparison could take any differences in risk into account. A total of 224 offenders met these criteria; of these, 43 or about 19% had discharged rather than paroled. There were no

significant differences in average age at release, nor average risk score, between those who discharged and those who were paroled. Findings were:

- Parolee recidivism was significantly lower. The rate of return to prison for new conviction for parolees was 17.1%, compared to a rate of 41.9% for those who discharged with no post-release supervision. Similar results were obtained when the sample was further narrowed to only those offenders who exited from medium security prisons (a 16.7% rate of return for new conviction for parolees versus 47.1% for offenders who discharged).
- Increased paroles may have resulted in up to eleven fewer returns to prison for new conviction. If the 43 offenders who discharged had returned at the same rate as the parolees, eleven fewer would have returned for new convictions.
- Increased paroles may have resulted in up to two fewer returns to prison. The rate of revocation for technical violations for the parolees was 21.5%. All else being equal, if the 43 offenders who discharged had been paroled instead, one would estimate nine would have returned to prison for technical violations; however, taking into consideration the projected drop in returns for new conviction, total prison admissions for this group may have been reduced by two.
- Time served in prison prior to release for some offenders would have been reduced. The average length of stay in prison for the discharge group was 24.3 months; for the parolees it was 12.7 months, or 11.6 months less.

This comparison was limited in scope and more comprehensive study is needed on other types of offenders and considering even more factors that may otherwise explain these differences. Such study is worth pursuing because the finding that shorter lengths of stay in prison—at least for some offenders—may result in less crime if mandatory supervised release via parole is ordered is an important one. Such research could lead to enhanced public safety while assisting in averting future corrections costs.

Appendix A: Release Population Characteristics FY2000-2007

	FY2000	FY2004	FY2007	FY2000	FY2004	FY2007	% Change
Sex	#	#	#	%	%	%	FY00-07
Males	2,671	3,080	3,514	90.4%	87.2%	86.9%	31.6%
Females	284	453	530	9.6%	12.8%	13.1%	86.6%
Total Releasees	2,955	3,533	4,044	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	36.9%

	FY2000	FY2004	FY2007	FY2000	FY2004	FY2007	% Change
Race/Ethnicity	#	#	#	%	%	%	FY00-07
Amer Indian Non-Hispanic	41	51	74	1.4%	1.4%	1.8%	80.5%
Asian Non-Hispanic	22	17	31	0.7%	0.5%	0.8%	40.9%
Black Non-Hispanic	712	684	875	24.2%	19.4%	21.6%	22.9%
Hispanic (Any Race)	117	174	222	4.0%	4.9%	5.5%	89.7%
White Non-Hispanic	2,056	2,607	2,842	69.7%	73.8%	70.3%	38.2%
Total Releasees	2,948	3,533	4,044	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	36.9%

Unknown

7

	FY2000	FY2004	FY2007	FY2000	FY2004	FY2007	% Change
Age at Release	#	#	#	%	%	%	FY00-07
Under 25	645	707	711	21.8%	20.0%	17.6%	10.2%
25 to 34	1,121	1,238	1,474	37.9%	35.0%	36.4%	31.5%
35 to 44	900	1,150	1,186	30.5%	32.6%	29.3%	31.8%
45 to 54	235	357	565	8.0%	10.1%	14.0%	140.4%
55 and Older	54	81	108	1.8%	2.3%	2.7%	100.0%
Total Releases	2,955	3,533	4,044	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	36.9%

Average Age

33

34

35

	FY2000	FY2004	FY2007	FY2000	FY2004	FY2007	% Change
Offense Type	#	#	#	%	%	%	FY00-07
Violent	702	692	836	23.8%	19.6%	20.7%	19.1%
Property	1,168	1,137	1,264	39.5%	32.2%	31.3%	8.2%
Drug	633	1,136	1,346	21.4%	32.2%	33.3%	112.6%
Public Order	448	567	571	15.2%	16.0%	14.1%	27.5%
Other Crimes	4	1	27	0.1%	0.0%	0.7%	575.0%
Total Releasees	2,955	3,533	4,044	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	36.9%

Offense types reflect the most serious offense at the time of release.

	FY2000	FY2004	FY2007	FY2000	FY2004	FY2007	% Change
Release Type	#	#	#	%	%	%	FY00-07
Released w/o Supervision	945	1,068	1,327	32.0%	30.2%	32.8%	40.4%
Paroled	2,010	2,465	2,717	68.0%	69.8%	67.2%	35.2%
Total Releasees	2,955	3,533	4,044	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	36.9%

Appendix B: FY2007 Recidivism Rates by Facility/Location

Facility	Facility Security Level	Total Releases	Return-New Conviction	Rate of Return - New Conviction	Total Returns	Total Recidivism Rate
Prisons						
Anamosa State Penitentiary	Medium*	175	48	27.4%	55	31.4%
Anamosa - Luster Heights	Minimum	22	4	18.2%	5	22.7%
Clarinda Correctional Facility	Medium	254	54	21.3%	75	29.5%
Clarinda - Lodge	Minimum	144	28	19.4%	48	33.3%
Fort Dodge Correctional Facility	Medium	373	84	22.5%	130	34.9%
Iowa Correctional Institution for Women	Medium	339	36	10.6%	76	22.4%
Iowa Medical & Classification Center	Medium	145	28	19.3%	35	24.1%
Iowa State Penitentiary	Maximum	39	12	30.8%	12	30.8%
ISP - Clinical Care Unit	Maximum	50	11	22.0%	13	26.0%
ISP - Farm 1	Minimum	59	8	13.6%	10	16.9%
ISP - Farm 3	Minimum	64	14	21.9%	18	28.1%
ISP- John Bennett Unit	Medium	86	21	24.4%	30	34.9%
Mount Pleasant Correctional Facility	Medium	344	49	14.2%	75	21.8%
Mount Pleasant - Women's Unit	Medium	45	4	8.9%	10	22.2%
Newton Correctional Facility	Medium	246	61	24.8%	92	37.4%
Newton - Correctional Release Center	Minimum	222	32	14.4%	68	30.6%
North Central Correctional Facility	Minimum	318	54	17.0%	87	27.4%
Prison in Other State	ALL	25	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Community Corrections Facilities						
1st Judicial District - Dubuque		41	12	29.3%	15	36.6%
1st Judicial District - Waterloo		139	42	30.2%	66	47.5%
1st Judicial District - West Union		41	8	19.5%	20	48.8%
2nd Judicial District - Ames		37	9	24.3%	13	35.1%
2nd Judicial District - Fort Dodge		24	6	25.0%	7	29.2%
2nd Judicial District - Marshalltown		56	15	26.8%	29	51.8%
2nd Judicial District - Mason City		31	8	25.8%	13	41.9%
3rd Judicial District - Sheldon		30	6	20.0%	9	30.0%
3rd Judicial District - Sioux City		39	1	2.6%	12	30.8%
4th Judicial District - Council Bluffs Men		55	6	10.9%	15	27.3%
4th Judicial District - Council Bluffs Women		14		0.0%	3	21.4%
5th Judicial District - Des Moines Men		210	48	22.9%	108	51.4%
5th Judicial District - Des Moines Women		52	4	7.7%	17	32.7%
6th Judicial District - Cedar Rapids		82	14	17.1%	33	40.2%
6th Judicial District - Coralville		34	8	23.5%	12	35.3%
7th Judicial District - Davenport		102	12	11.8%	30	29.4%
8th Judicial District - Burlington		59	16	27.1%	26	44.1%
8th Judicial District - Ottumwa		42	12	28.6%	17	40.5%
Discharged from jail after revocation		6	1	16.7%	3	50.0%
TOTALS		4,044	776	19.2%	1,287	31.8%

* Classified as Maximum in the chart on p.11 as the facility is permitted to house some maximum security offenders.

Total Returns includes return for new conviction and return for technical violations.

Offenders released from prison to work release prior to parole or discharge are included in community facility counts.

Appendix C: FY2007 Recidivism Rates by Convicting Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Total Releases	Return-New Conviction	Rate of Return - New Conviction	Total Returns	Total Recidivism Rate
Adair	8	2	25.0%	3	37.5%
Adams	1		0.0%		0.0%
Allamakee	2		0.0%		0.0%
Appanoose	15	6	40.0%	8	53.3%
Audubon	14	2	14.3%	2	14.3%
Benton	12	2	16.7%	3	25.0%
Black Hawk	418	107	25.6%	154	36.8%
Boone	17	3	17.6%	6	35.3%
Bremer	15	5	33.3%	6	40.0%
Buchanan	12		0.0%	2	16.7%
Buena Vista	17	3	17.6%	4	23.5%
Butler	4		0.0%		0.0%
Calhoun	7	2	28.6%	2	28.6%
Carroll	13	4	30.8%	5	38.5%
Cass	11	1	9.1%	2	18.2%
Cedar	8	1	12.5%	1	12.5%
Cerro Gordo	68	15	22.1%	20	29.4%
Cherokee	8	1	12.5%	1	12.5%
Chickasaw	2	1	50.0%	1	50.0%
Clarke	14	3	21.4%	6	42.9%
Clay	8	2	25.0%	2	25.0%
Clayton	9	1	11.1%	1	11.1%
Clinton	41	6	14.6%	13	31.7%
Crawford	15		0.0%	1	6.7%
Dallas	32	6	18.8%	10	31.3%
Davis	6	1	16.7%	1	16.7%
Decatur	6	1	16.7%	1	16.7%
Delaware	11	1	9.1%	2	18.2%
Des Moines	79	22	27.8%	35	44.3%
Dickinson	11	1	9.1%	2	18.2%
Dubuque	72	17	23.6%	20	27.8%
Emmet	7		0.0%		0.0%
Fayette	22	1	4.5%	3	13.6%
Floyd	16	4	25.0%	7	43.8%
Franklin	3		0.0%	1	33.3%
Fremont	4		0.0%		0.0%
Greene	7	2	28.6%	3	42.9%
Grundy	6	1	16.7%	1	16.7%
Guthrie	7	2	28.6%	3	42.9%
Hamilton	10	3	30.0%	3	30.0%
Hancock	6	2	33.3%	2	33.3%
Hardin	5	1	20.0%	1	20.0%
Harrison	12	2	16.7%	2	16.7%
Henry	21	3	14.3%	6	28.6%
Howard	3		0.0%	1	33.3%
Humboldt	4	1	25.0%	1	25.0%
Ida	7		0.0%	1	14.3%
Iowa	9	1	11.1%	1	11.1%
Jackson	14	2	14.3%	3	21.4%
Jasper	66	17	25.8%	22	33.3%

FY2007 Recidivism by Convicting Jurisdiction (cont.)

Jurisdiction	Total Releases	Return-New Conviction	Rate of Return - New Conviction	Total Returns	Total Recidivism Rate
Jefferson	15	4	26.7%	6	40.0%
Johnson	86	23	26.7%	32	37.2%
Jones	5		0.0%		0.0%
Keokuk	13	6	46.2%	6	46.2%
Kossuth	9		0.0%		0.0%
Lee	87	15	17.2%	24	27.6%
Linn	184	36	19.6%	62	33.7%
Louisa	9	2	22.2%	2	22.2%
Lucas	7	2	28.6%	3	42.9%
Lyon	9	2	22.2%	2	22.2%
Madison	7	2	28.6%	3	42.9%
Mahaska	41	8	19.5%	13	31.7%
Marion	20	5	25.0%	6	30.0%
Marshall	72	16	22.2%	24	33.3%
Mills	8		0.0%	3	37.5%
Monona	8	2	25.0%	5	62.5%
Monroe	14	3	21.4%	4	28.6%
Montgomery	19	4	21.1%	5	26.3%
Muscatine	63	8	12.7%	12	19.0%
O'Brien	9	2	22.2%	4	44.4%
Osceola	3		0.0%		0.0%
Page	8		0.0%		0.0%
Palo Alto	4		0.0%		0.0%
Plymouth	13	2	15.4%	4	30.8%
Pocahontas	8	2	25.0%	2	25.0%
Polk	1,030	191	18.5%	374	36.3%
Pottawattamie	121	14	11.6%	31	25.6%
Poweshiek	6	1	16.7%	1	16.7%
Sac	7		0.0%		0.0%
Scott	335	58	17.3%	94	28.1%
Shelby	8		0.0%	1	12.5%
Sioux	17	3	17.6%	8	47.1%
Story	101	19	18.8%	27	26.7%
Tama	28	7	25.0%	10	35.7%
Taylor	3		0.0%		0.0%
Union	9	1	11.1%	2	22.2%
Van Buren	3		0.0%	1	33.3%
Wapello	80	17	21.3%	23	28.8%
Warren	43	9	20.9%	14	32.6%
Washington	12	2	16.7%	5	41.7%
Wayne	3		0.0%		0.0%
Webster	61	20	32.8%	25	41.0%
Winnebago	11		0.0%	2	18.2%
Winneshiek	6	1	16.7%	1	16.7%
Woodbury	242	29	12.0%	69	28.5%
Worth	7	1	14.3%	1	14.3%
Wright	5	1	20.0%	1	20.0%
STATEWIDE	4,044	776	19.2%	1,287	31.8%

Jurisdiction is based on most serious offense.

Caution should be used when interpreting rates for counties with low numbers of total releases, particularly those with fewer than fifteen releases.

Total Returns includes return for new conviction and return for technical violations.