The Correctional Policy Project

Iowa Prison-Population Forecast
FFY 2023 - FFY 2033

Iowa Human Rights – Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning – Statistical Analysis Center

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Iowa Correctional Policy Project and Prison-Population Forecast prepared by the Iowa Health and Human Services, Division of Strategic Operations, Human Rights, 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. The forecast is a guide for programmatic and policy changes to improve outcomes for incarcerated individuals.

Time Period Change

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

Current prison population (as of September 30, 2023)
- Iowa's prison population was 8,390 incarcerated individuals, an increase of 165 (2.0%) since September 30, 2022.
- Prisons were overcapacity by 20.0%.
- 91.8% of the prison population were male and 8.2% were female.

Ten year changes (FFY 2014 to FFY 2023)
- Admissions to prison decreased 20.0% (5,231 to 4,186).
- Prison releases decreased 20.8% (5,000 to 3,958).
- Probation revocations decreased 15.7% (1,764 to 1,487).
- Non-probation revocations decreased 5.8% (1,457 to 1,372).

Parole

Forecasted Prison Population

The short-term forecast predicts an increase in the prison population from 8,390 incarcerated individuals on September 30, 2023 to 8,589 on September 30, 2024; an increase of 199 incarcerated individuals (2.4%).

The long-term forecast predicts the population will increase to 9,374 incarcerated individuals (11.7%) by the end of FFY 2033, resulting in overcapacity of 34.1%.

- Over the past 10 years:
    - the number of individuals served on parole decreased 4.8% (from 6,468 to 6,160),
    - releases from prison to parole decreased by 19.1% (2,294 to 1,855),
    - parole revocations increased 4.8% (763 to 800).

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.
- From FFY 2014 to FFY 2023, admissions for special sentence increased 35.2% (108 to 146).

- Over the last 10 years, there has been a 98.2% increase in individuals serving special sentences in the community (948 to 1,879). This number is projected to continue to steadily increase over the next decade.

New admissions to prison
- New admissions decreased by 20.2% (3,609 to 2,881) over the past 10 years. The numbers were on an upward trajectory until 2020 (the pandemic), and have not returned to pre-pandemic levels.
- From FFY 2014 to FFY 2023, the average time served for incarcerated individuals who were admitted as a new admission, increased from 18.7 months to 24.2 months (29.4%).
- New admissions for methamphetamine were more prevalent compared to marijuana, cocaine, prescription drugs, and heroin in FFY 2023 (447, 60, 29, 22, and 18, respectively).
- New admissions are projected to increase from 2,881 in FFY 2023 to 3,348 in FFY 2033.

Return admissions to prison
- Returns decreased 19.5% from FFY 2014 to FFY 2023 (1,622 to 1,305).
- Average length-of-stay (ALOS) for prison returns increased 52.5% over the past 10 years, from 10.8 months to 16.5 months.
- Parole returns decreased 15.6% over the same period from 898 to 758.

Demographics
- In FFY 2023, 62.2% of the prison population were White, 26.4% Black, 8.0% Hispanic, 2.4% Native American or Alaskan, and 1.1% Asian or Pacific Islander.
- From FFY 2014 to FFY 2023, admissions for White and Black populations decreased 24.0% and 17.5%, respectively. Releases for White and Black populations decreased 22.3% and 22.9%, respectively.

Recommendations
Based on the analysis of the data there are several actions, which if taken, will 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.   - Limit the lifetime special sentence for the highest risk individuals, and allow judicial discretion on the length of special sentences.   - 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. The objectives associated with these two priorities include: - Identify and examine effective Department of Corrections policies throughout the state to reduce entries to prison and develop more consistency/standardization across districts.   - Increase the use of effective treatment courts throughout the state.   - Examine the effectiveness of mental health treatment courts.   - Conduct a comprehensive needs assessment to identify mental health resources available to justice-involved individuals across the state.   - Identify and prioritize appropriate services needed in the criminal justice system to address mental health issues.   - Expand apprenticeship and other skill education programs in the correctional institutions.   - Investigate the policies/laws allowing youth under 18 years of age to be 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.   - Reduce mandatory minimum prison sentences.

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

> This is the 32nd Iowa Prison Population Forecast, as part of the Correctional Policy Project, prepared by 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.

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.

> 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.

The Federal Fiscal Year (October 1- September 30) was used, providing data through September 30, 2023. Prior to 2022, 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 19, which provide the number of new prison admissions involving drugs, report SFY for all years, as this data was collected by the IDOC.

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 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.

This dashboard continues to be a valuable tool to the Department helping in prison population management.

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.

Today, the CBC's are excelling in their ability to divert people from prison who can be safety managed in the community. The CBC's have also done an extraordinary job of assisting in prison population management, by expediting the transfer process from prison to community placement for those approved by the BOP for work release or parole.

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.

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) continuum. 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, 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").

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 are a separate category 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 uses 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."[1] 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.

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[1] https://machinelearningmastery.com/arima-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

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.

With the exception of the unforeseen pandemic in 2020, the one-year prison population projections have been consistently accurate. Last year's projection was 8,274 (through September 30, 2023) and this year's actual prison population was 8,390 (Figure 1; Appendix I, Table 4).

Figure 1 shows prison forecast estimates for the past 10 fiscal years and highlights the accuracy of the short-term projections. Please note that projections in years prior to 2022 were based on State Fiscal Year (SFY), which differs from the Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) currently reported. Beginning in 2022, the Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) was reported.

Figure 1: Prison Forecast Estimates Compared to Actual Population
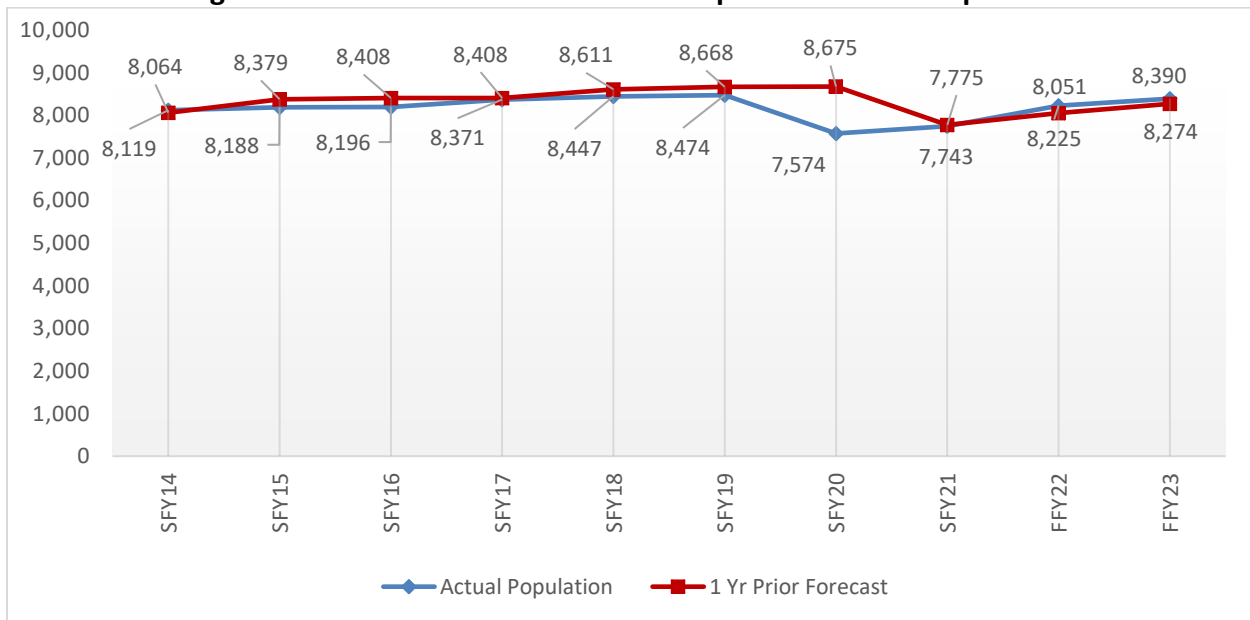
Source: Justice Data Warehouse and Prison Forecast Estimates
Please note that forecasts prior to FY2022 used the State Fiscal Year (SFY) through June 30, 2022. Beginning in 2022, the Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) was reported.

Short-Term Projection

The pandemic continues to have an effect on the prison population. The population increased by 165 incarcerated individuals from 8,225 in FFY 2022 to 8,390 in FFY 2023 (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 2.4% from 8,390 incarcerated individuals on September 30, 2023, to 8,589 incarcerated individuals on September 30, 2024. This will exceed capacity[2] by approximately 1,599 incarcerated individuals, or by 22.9% (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 8,390 in FFY 2023 to **9,374 individuals** in FFY 2033, **34.1% overcapacity**. (Figure 2; Appendix I, Table 1).

Prison Capacity

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.

Figure 2: Total Incarcerated individuals and Prison Capacity

Source: Justice Data Warehouse and Prison Forecast Estimates

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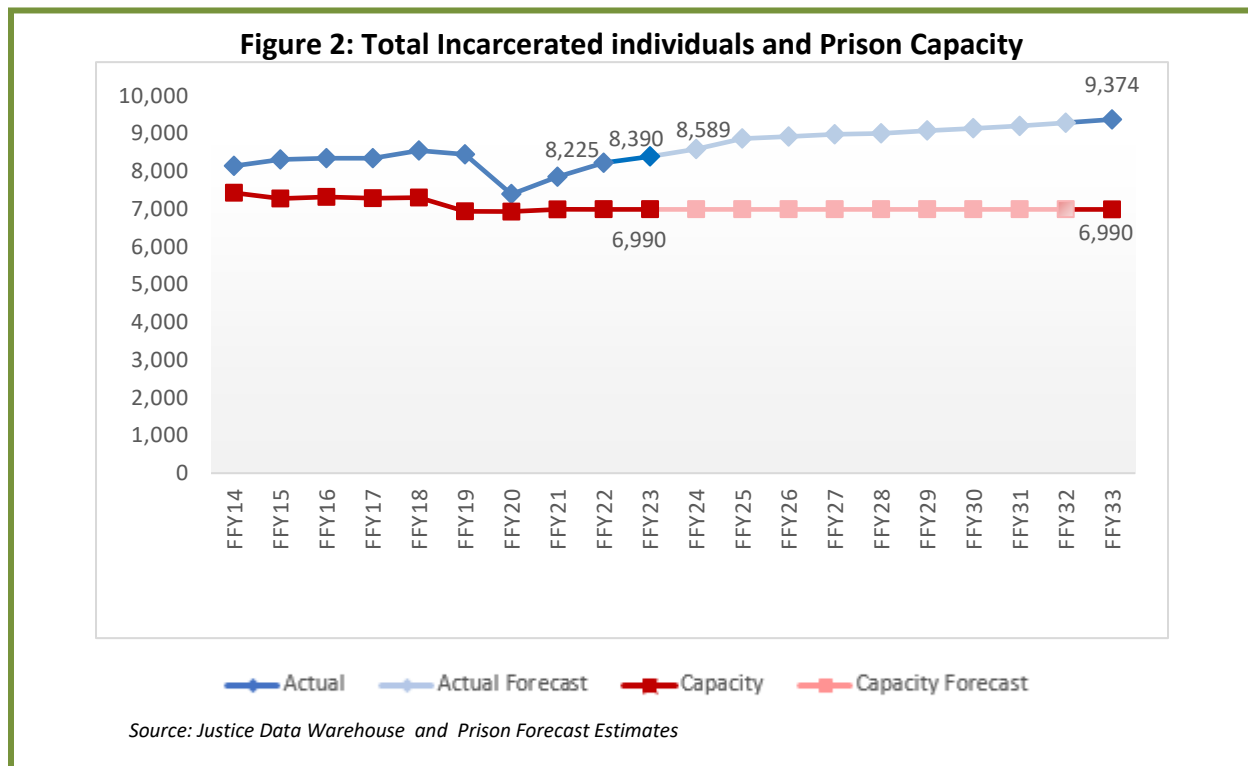
[2] In August 2016, the IDOC established a principle that official prison capacity should reflect the actual beds present in their institutions. While an institution has a specified design capacity when opened, official capacity may change as units and spaces are repurposed to best meet the needs of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

In FFY 2024, incarcerated **females** are projected to be **13.4% undercapacity** (Appendix I, Table 2; Figure 2a). Over the next 10 years, the forecast predicts that the number of incarcerated females will increase by 6.4%, reaching 731 individuals in FFY 2033 (5.6% undercapacity).

Figure 2a: Incarcerated Females and Prison Capacity

Source: Justice Data Warehouse and Prison Forecast Estimates
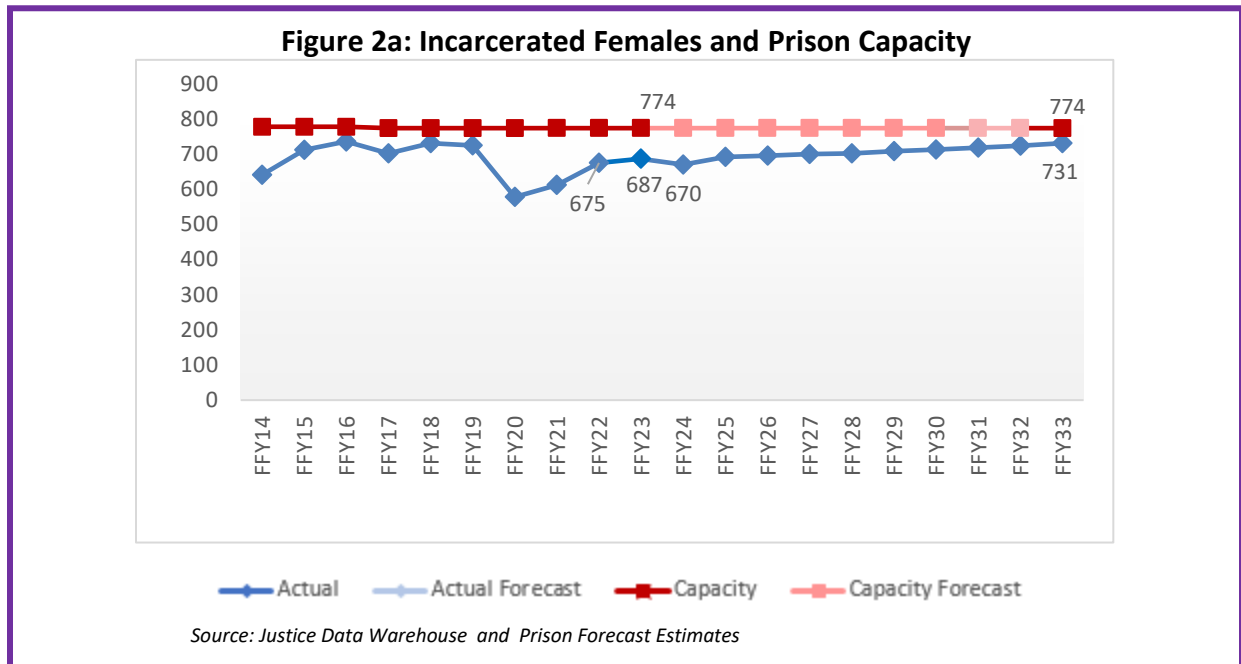
In FFY 2024, incarcerated **males** are projected to be at **27.4% overcapacity** (Appendix I, Table 3; Figure 2b). Over the next 10 years, the population of incarcerated males is expected to increase by 12.2%, reaching 8,643 individuals in FFY 2033 (39.0% overcapacity).

Figure 2b: Incarcerated Males and Prison Capacity

Source: Justice Data Warehouse and Prison Forecast Estimates
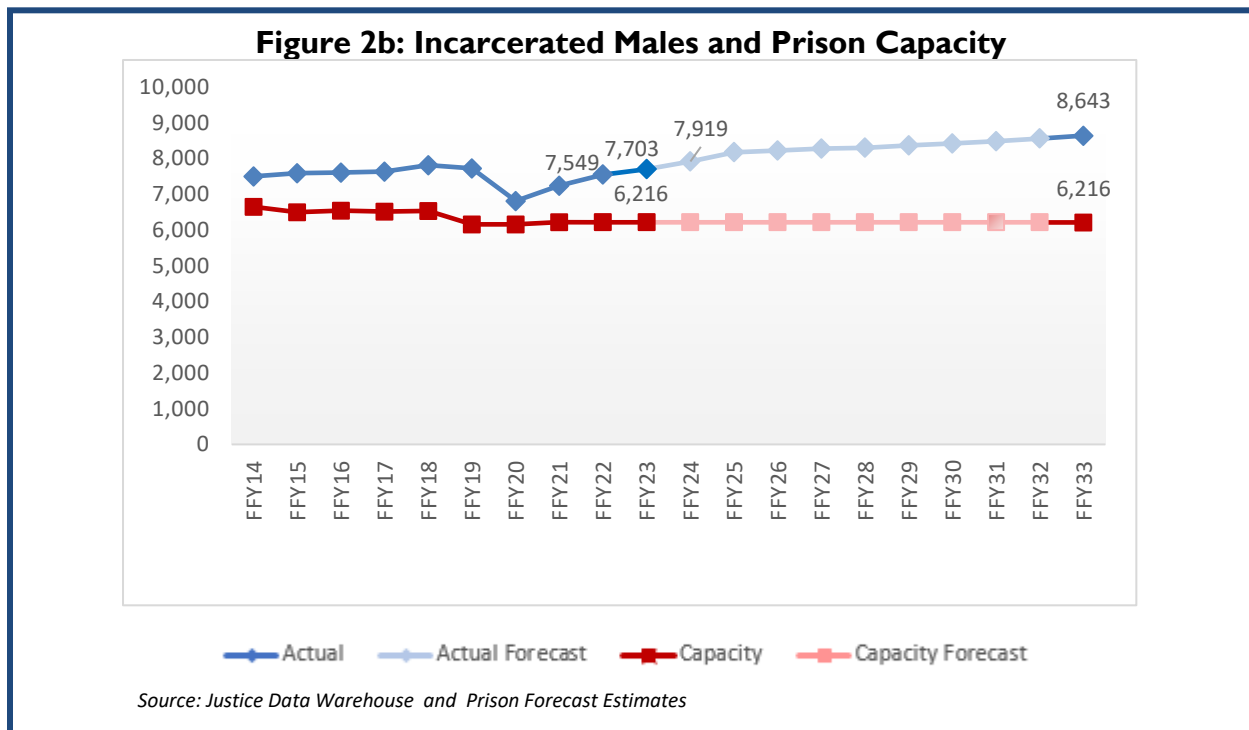
ADMISSIONS AND RETURNS

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 20.2% from 3,609 to 2,881 (Appendix II, Table 5). Since last year, they have increased by 0.7% from 2,861 in FFY 2022 to 2,881 in FFY 2023. In FFY 2033, this number is predicted to be 3,348 individuals.

Prison Returns

In the past decade, prison returns decreased 19.5% from 1,622 to 1,305 (Appendix II, Table 5). Since last year, returns increased 10.6% from 1,180 in FFY 2022 to 1,305 in FFY 2023. The only type of return that increased over the past ten-year period was for special sentence, 35.2% (Appendix II, Table 5).

Figure 3: Actual and Forecasted Prison Admissions and Returns
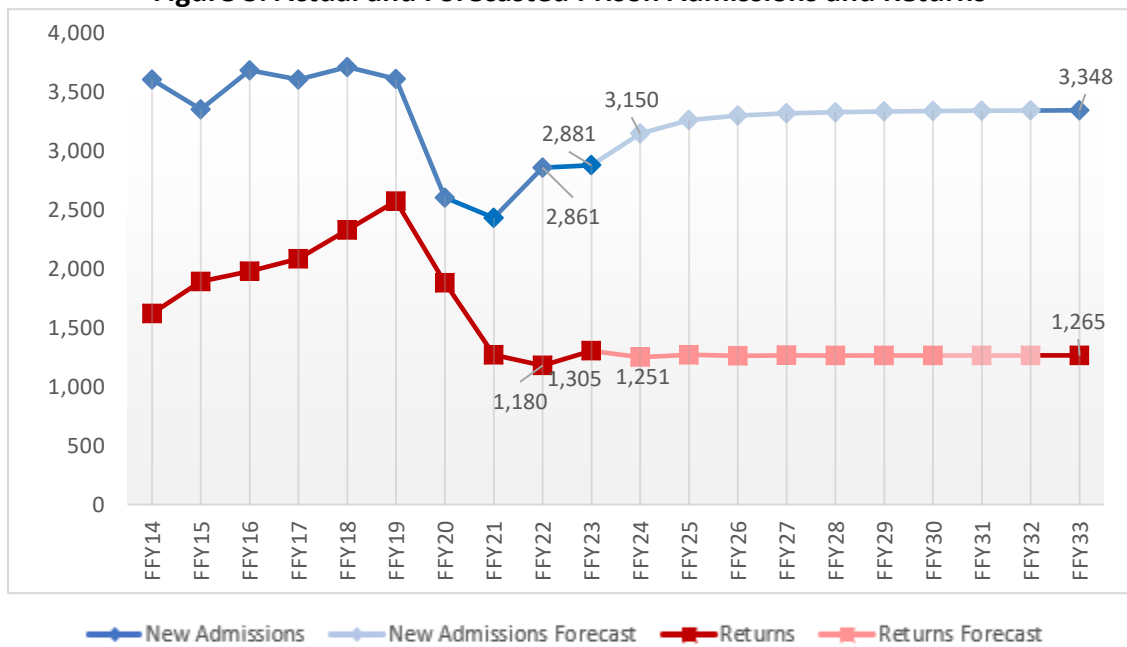
Source: Justice Data Warehouse and Prison Forecast Estimates

In FFY 2023,

Of the 2,881 new admissions to prison:
- **35.9%** were violent offenses,
- **25.9%** were property offenses,
- **21.4%** were **drug** offenses,
- **16.1%** were public order offenses, and
- **0.6%** were **other** offenses

In the past decade,

Decreases in new admits for:
- **drug** offenses, 34.3%,
- **property** offenses, 30.3%,
- **public order** offenses, 19.0%

Increase in new admits for:
- **Violent** offenses, 3.9%

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

Figure 4: FFY 2014 to FFY 2023 New Prison Admissions by Offense Type
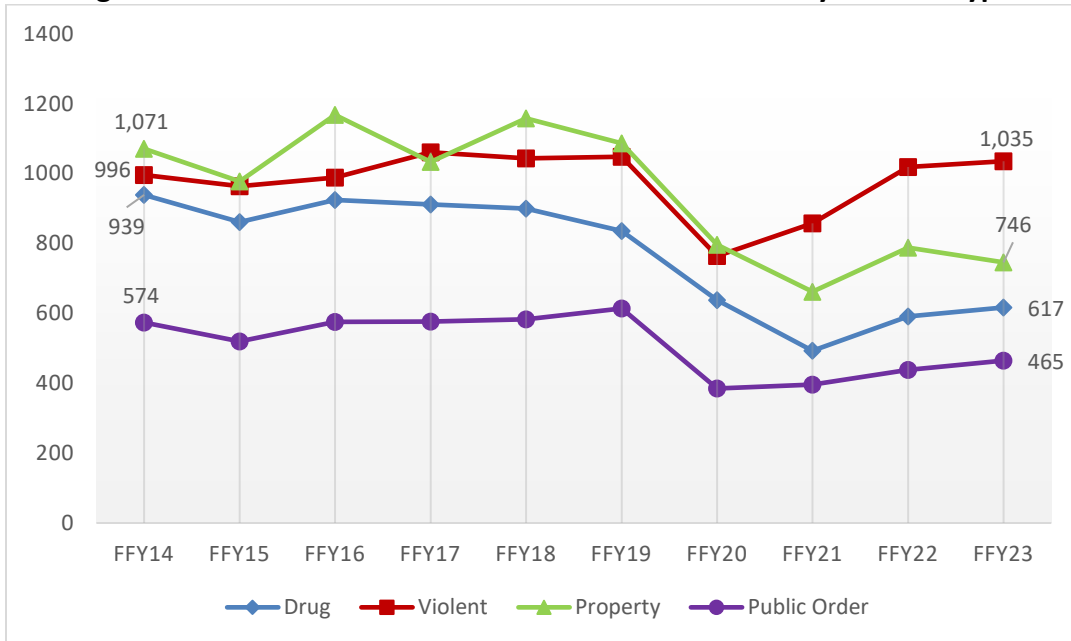
Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Drug Offenses

Within the last decade, new prison admissions for a most serious drug offense have decreased by 34.3% (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 19).*

There were 447 prison admissions for a new most serious drug offense for methamphetamine in State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2023. While there are only a very small number of prison admissions with a most serious heroin offense, it increased from 14 to 18 in the past decade. There have been decreases in the number of admissions for meth, cocaine, marijuana, and prescription drugs (Appendix VIII; Table 19).

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 Admissions[3]
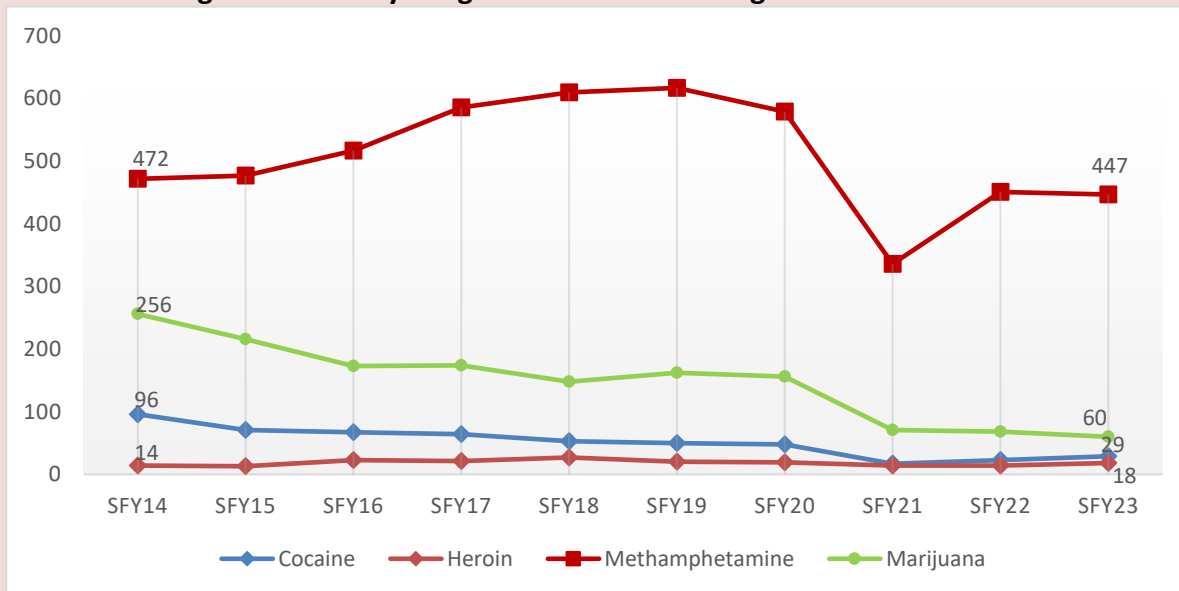
Source: Justice Data Warehouse

HF 595[4] was passed in 2023, creating penalties for manufacture, delivery or possession of fentanyl. Previously, the law did not specify fentanyl within Code 124.401. More than 50 grams of fentanyl or fentanyl-related substances is a "B" felony, with a 50 year sentence; 5 to 50 grms is a class "B" felony, with a 25 year sentence; 5 grams or less is a class "C" felony. Furthermore, any offense resulting in death or involving a minor carries an enhanced penalty. This could impact future prison forecasts.

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[3] Includes new admissions within a particular State Fiscal Year whose most serious offense was a drug offense.
[4] HF595

AVERAGE LENGTH-OF-STAY (ALOS)

Offense Class

In the past decade, ALOS **increased 29.4%** for incarcerated individuals, who were identified as new admissions, from 18.7 months to 24.2 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 2014 & FFY 2023
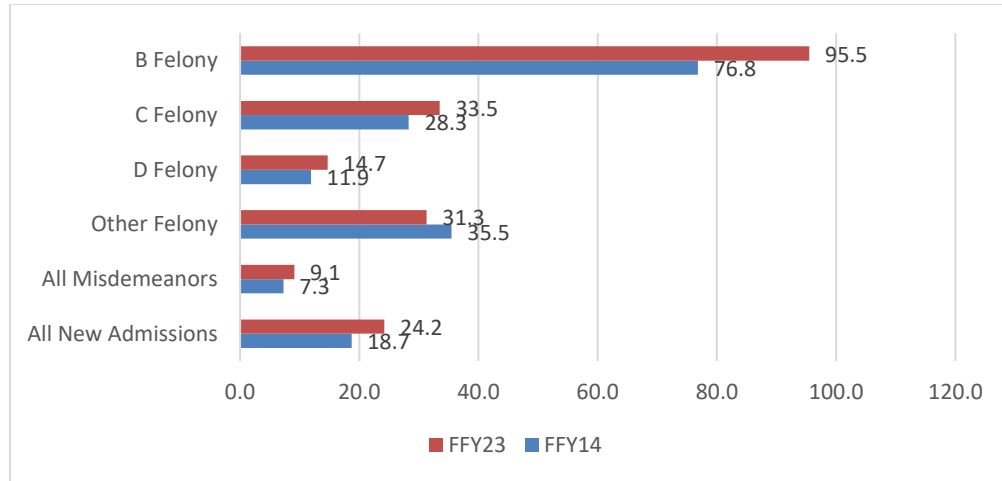
Source: Justice Data Warehouse
Other Felony category includes: felony enhancements, mandatory minimum sentences, and "other."

In the past decade, ALOS **increased 52.8%** for incarcerated individuals, who were identified as returns from 10.8 months to 16.5 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 2014 & FFY 2023
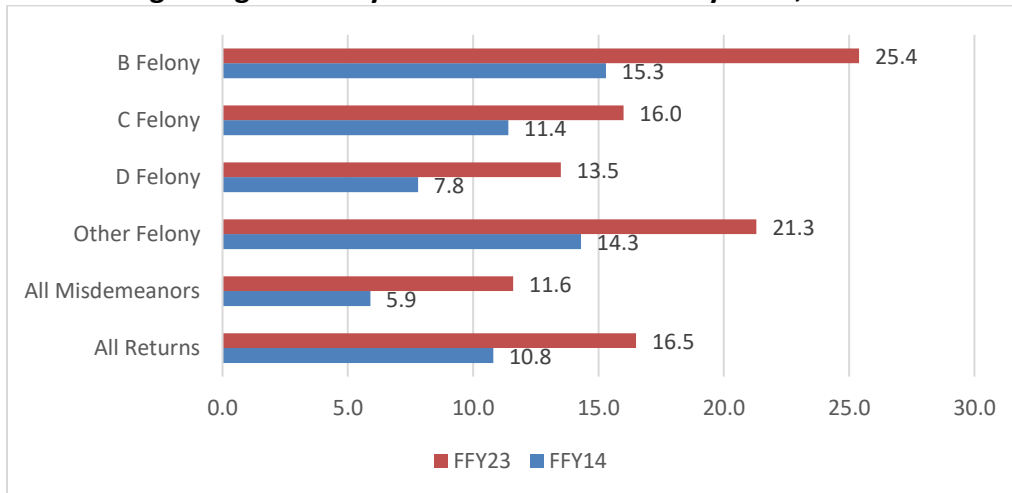
Source: Justice Data Warehouse
Other Felony category includes: felony enhancements, mandatory minimum sentences, and "other."

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Releases without community supervision (expiration of sentence) decreased 37.4% 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 2014 to FFY 2023
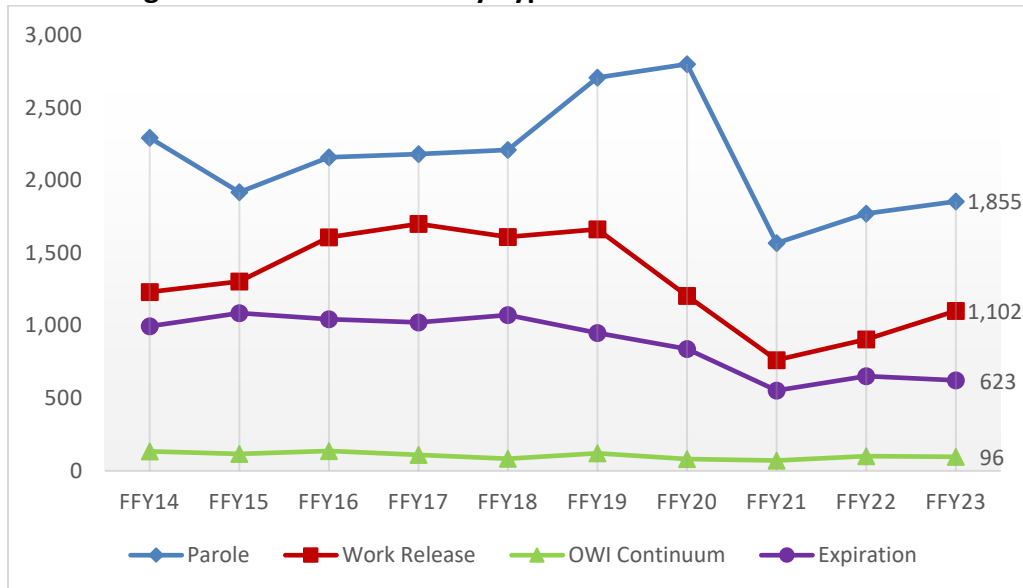
Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Revocations

In the past decade,

Decreased in revocations for:
- Probation, 15.7% (Appendix V; Table 12)
- Work release, 29.1% and
- OWI continuum, 55.3% (Appendix V; Table 13).

Increased in revocations for:
- Parole, 4.8% and
- Special sentence, 73.3% (Appendix V; Table 13).

Parole

From FFY 2014 to FFY 2023, parole has been the most common release type (Figure 8; Appendix III; Table 9). In FFY 2023, there were 6,160 individuals served on parole, a 4.8% decrease from FFY 2014 (Appendix V; Table 13).

Work Release

Work release is the second most common release type (Figure 8; Appendix III; Table 9). In FFY 2023, there were 1,628 individuals served on work release, a 13.5% decrease from FFY 2014 (Appendix V; Table 13).

Probation

In FFY2023, there were 35,202 individuals on probation. (Appendix V, Table 12).[5] Prison admits for probation revocations decreased 19.1% from FFY 2014 (Appendix II, Table 5).

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[5] 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 98.2% increase in individuals serving special sentences in the community from 948 to 1,879 (Figure 9; Appendix V, Table 13). During the same time, special sentence revocations increased 73.3% from 90 in FFY 2014 to 156 in FFY 2023 (Appendix V; Table 13).

Figure 9: Individuals on Special Sentence
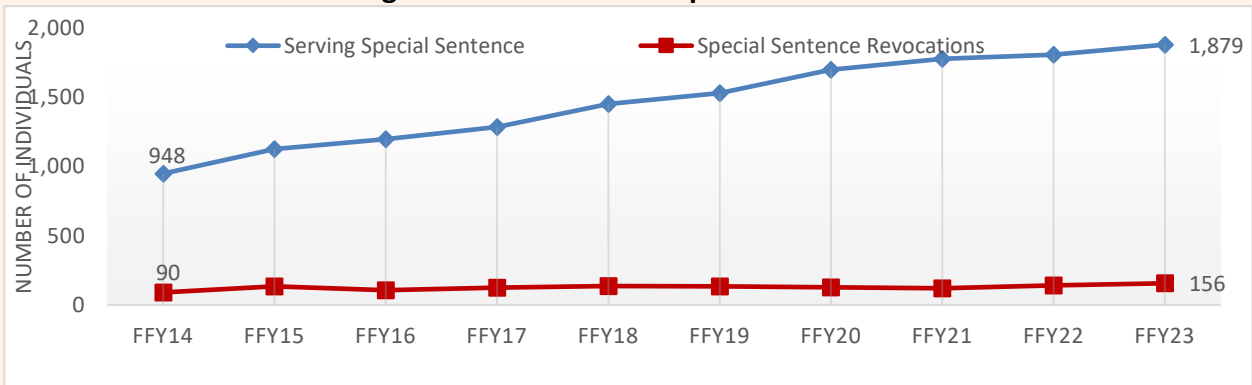
Source: Justice Data Warehouse

HF176[6], **passed in 2023,** expands offenses qualifying under Code 709.23 for continuous sex abuse of a child to include *any* sex offense with the same child that happened more than once. Those convicted will serve a 70% mandatory minimum sentence. This could impact future prison forecasts.

A comprehensive study completed by CJJP in 2023 found that a large cohort of individuals serving special sentences had very low rates of new convictions for sex crimes within a 3 year follow up period

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. **The lifetime special sentence is expected to be the main contributor in the rise of the special sentence population over the next ten years.**[7]

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[6] HF176
[7] Yates, C. and TenNapel, M. (2021). 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 2014 to FFY 2023. Please refer to Appendix VI, Table 14.

Admissions
Over the past ten years, the number of White and Black individuals admitted to prison decreased 24.0% and 17.5%, respectively (Figure 10; Figure 11; Appendix VII, Table 15).

> **In FY 2023, the prison population compositions:**
> - 62.2% White
> - 26.4% Black
> - 8.0% Hispanic
> - 2.4% Native American or Alaskan
> - 1.1% 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.

Releases
Over the past ten years, prison releases for White and Black individuals decreased 22.3% and 22.9%, respectively. (Figure 10; Figure 11; Appendix VII, Table 16).

Figure 10 shows the actual numbers of prison admissions, releases, and current active-at-end (AAE) population for **White** individuals over the past 10 Federal Fiscal Years. (Figure 10; Appendix VII, Table 17).

Figure 10: Prison Admissions and Releases for White Individuals

Source: Justice Data Warehouse
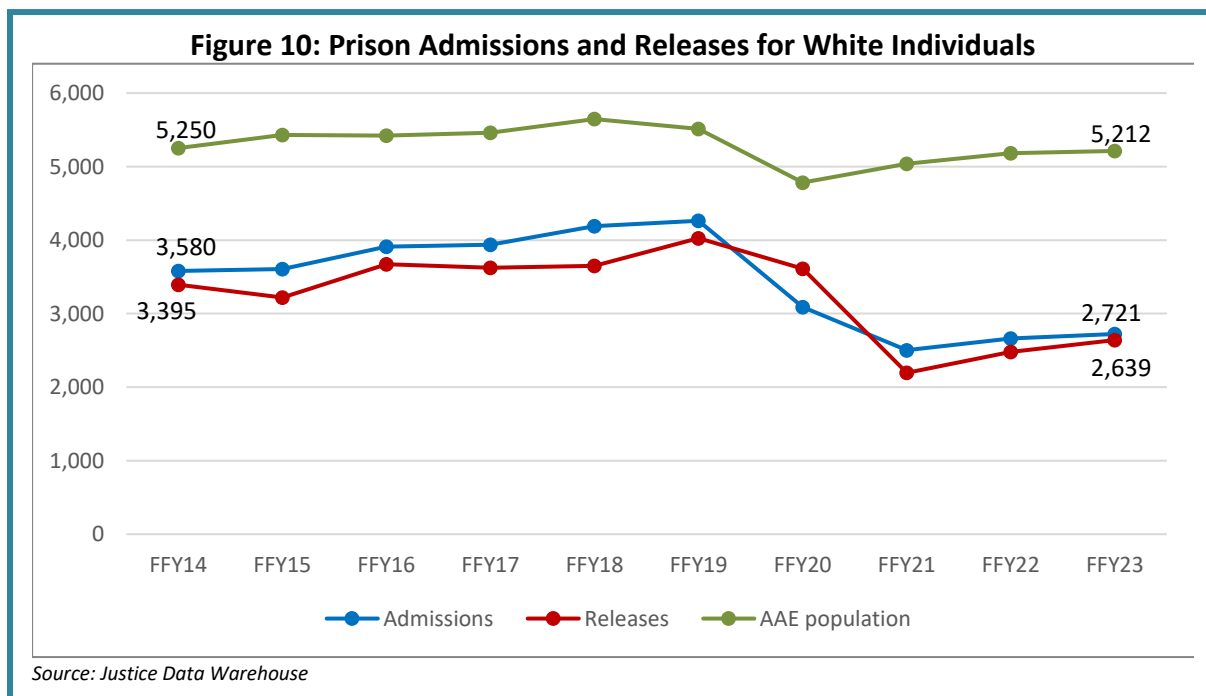
Figure 11 shows the actual numbers of prison admissions, releases, and current AAE population for **Black** individuals (Figure 11; Appendix VII, Table 18).

Figure 11: Prison Admissions and Releases for Black Individuals

Source: Justice Data Warehouse
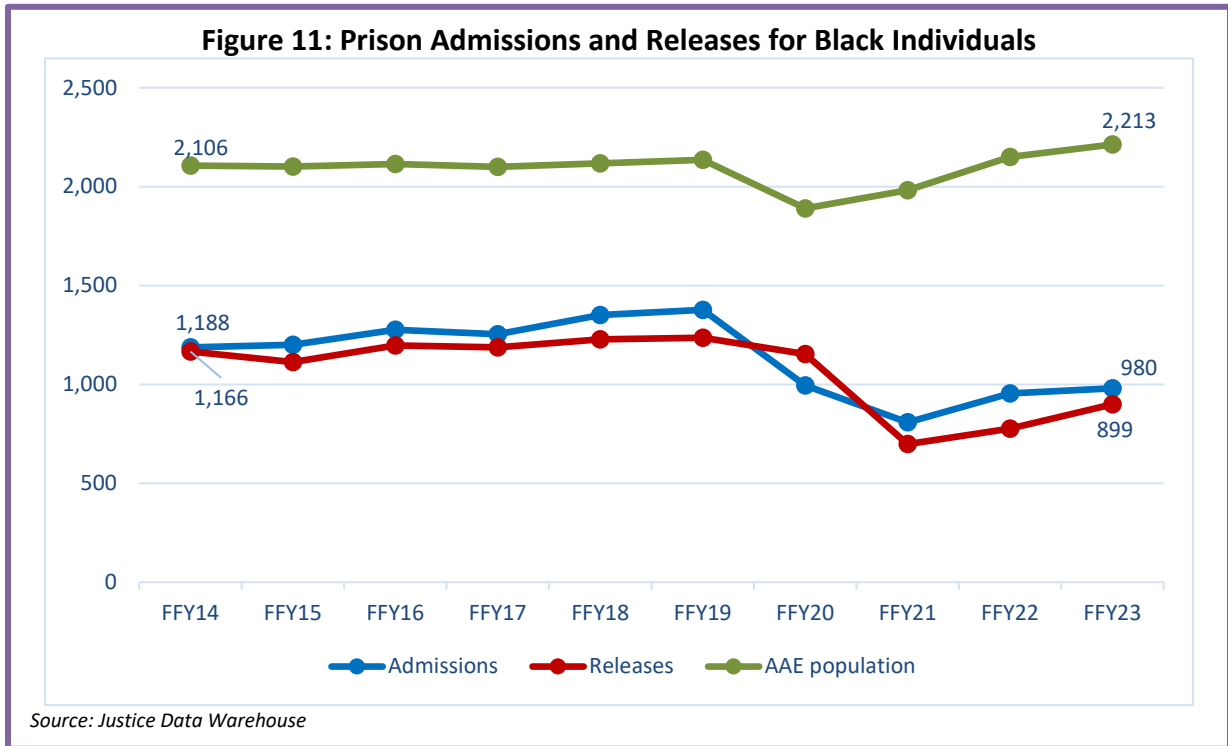
CONCLUSION

In the past decade, the prison population has increased by 3.3%, from 8,119 in SFY 2014 to 8,390 incarcerated individuals in FFY 2023. The population was on an upward trajectory until the pandemic greatly reduced the numbers in 2020. The years since have shown small increases. In 2023, the number of new prison admission increased by 20 incarcerated individuals (2,861 to 2,881). The number of returns to prison increased by 125 incarcerated individuals (1,180 to 1,305). Releases increased by 322 incarcerated individuals (3,636 to 3,958).

The prison population has not reached the numbers seen pre-pandemic. Despite its effects, all nine of the state's prisons were overcapacity as of October 2023.[8] The forecast predicts that in FFY 2033, assuming status quo and in the absence of any changes to current policy and legislation, the prison population will reach 9,374 incarcerated individuals.

Mandatory minimums and drug offense sentencing are contributors to the overpopulation. 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. Future forecasts may show the impacts of HF595, which creates penalties for those convicted of the manufacture, delivery, or possession of fentanyl, and HF176, which expands offenses qualifying as continuous sex abuse of a child.

The number of individuals serving special sentences in the community has increased 98.2% 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. CJJP's recent study of individuals serving special sentences found they had low rates of new sex convictions within 3 years (1.6%), however, were being revoked to prison at high rates (32.5%).[9] The study provided strategies for enhancing the effectiveness of the special sentence including creating a tier system, determining the most effective risk assessment tool and uniformly using it, standardizing community-based sanctions, identifying community-based alternatives to reduce technical revocations, providing training for parole officers specifically on sex offender populations, studying unintended implications of the special sentence, and allowing for a judicial special sentence modification.

Racial disparities has been recognized within Iowa's 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.[10] 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. CJJP 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. Those should be taken into consideration and closely reviewed by the legislature prior to passing laws. Front-end changes, such as providing more funding to community-based services and mandatory law enforcement bias training, could be beneficial. Furthermore, providing effective programming while incarcerated to help aid reentry,

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[8] Prison Daily Statistics. Iowa Department of Corrections.
[9] Yates, C (2023). Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning. "Updated Analysis of Iowa's Sex Offender Special Sentence Supervision."
[10] The Color of Justice: Racial and Ethnic Disparity in State Prisons. (October 2021). The Sentencing Project.

such as IDOC's apprenticeship program,[11] could minimize chances of reincarceration. This study has demonstrated that those who completed the apprenticeship programs had a significantly lower recidivism rates, higher rates of employment and higher wages post-release.

CJJP presented an updated report[12] 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 waived to 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.

Recommendations

There are several actions, which if taken, will 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.
• Limit the lifetime special sentence for the highest risk individuals, and allow judicial discretion on the length of special sentences.
• 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. The objectives associated with these two priorities include:
   o Identify and examine effective Department of Corrections policies throughout the state to reduce entries to prison and develop more consistency/standardization across districts.
   o Increase the use of effective treatment courts throughout the state.
   o Examine the effectiveness of mental health treatment courts.
   o Conduct a comprehensive needs assessment to identify mental health resources available to justice-involved individuals across the state.
   o Identify and prioritize appropriate services needed in the criminal justice system to address mental health issues.
   o Expand apprenticeship and other skill education programs in the correctional institutions.
 	
• Investigate the policies/laws allowing youth under 18 years of age to be 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.
• Reduce mandatory minimum prison sentences.

[11] TenNapel, M., Jahic, I., (2022). Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning. "An Evaluation of the Iowa Department of Corrections Apprenticeship Programs"). Please find the full report here: Apprenticeship Report 2022.

[12] 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[13] [14]

Fiscal Year	Total Incarcerated individuals	Increase Decrease	% Change	Total Prison Capacity	% Overcapacity
ACTUAL					
FFY2014	8,140	--	--	7,428	9.6%
FFY2015	8,308	168	2.1%	7,276	14.2%
FFY2016	8,350	42	0.5%	7,322	14.0%
FFY2017	8,343	-7	-0.1%	7,288	14.5%
FFY2018	8,550	207	2.5%	7,305	17.0%
FFY2019	8,450	-100	-1.2%	6,936	21.8%
FFY2020	7,392	-1,058	-12.5%	6,933	6.6%
FFY2021	7,855	463	6.3%	6,993	12.3%
FFY2022	8,225	370	4.7%	6,990	17.7%
FFY2023	8,390	165	2.0%	6,990	20.0%
FORECAST					
FFY2024	8,589	199	2.4%	6,990	22.9%
FFY2025	8,866	277	3.2%	6,990	26.8%
FFY2026	8,920	54	0.6%	6,990	27.6%
FFY2027	8,980	60	0.7%	6,990	28.5%
FFY2028	9,003	23	0.3%	6,990	28.8%
FFY2029	9,076	73	0.8%	6,990	29.8%
FFY2030	9,136	60	0.7%	6,990	30.7%
FFY2031	9,202	66	0.7%	6,990	31.6%
FFY2032	9,284	82	0.9%	6,990	32.8%
FFY2033	9,374	90	1.0%	6,990	34.1%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse and Prison Forecast Estimates
Prison Capacity: https://doc-search.iowa.gov/dailystatistics

[13] 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.
[14] 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	Female Prison Capacity	% Undercapacity
ACTUAL					
FFY 2014	641	--	--	778	-17.6%
FFY 2015	712	71	11.1%	778	-8.5%
FFY 2016	736	24	3.4%	778	-5.4%
FFY 2017	702	-34	-4.6%	774	-9.3%
FFY 2018	731	29	4.1%	774	-5.6%
FFY2019	725	-6	-0.8%	774	-6.3%
FFY 2020	578	-147	-20.3%	774	-25.3%
FFY 2021	612	34	5.9%	774	-20.9%
FFY 2022	675	63	10.3%	774	-12.8%
FFY 2023	687	12	1.8%	774	-11.2%
FORECAST					
FFY 2024	670	-50	-7.3%	774	-13.4%
FFY 2025	692	11	1.7%	774	-10.6%
FFY 2026	696	15	2.3%	774	-10.1%
FFY 2027	700	11	1.7%	774	-9.6%
FFY 2028	702	11	1.6%	774	-9.3%
FFY 2029	708	9	1.3%	774	-8.5%
FFY 2030	713	7	1.0%	774	-7.9%
FFY 2031	718	8	1.1%	774	-7.2%
FFY 2032	724	8	1.1%	774	-6.5%
FFY 2033	731	7	1.0%	774	-5.6%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse and Prison Forecast Estimates
Prison Capacity: https://doc-search.iowa.gov/dailystatistics

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

Fiscal Year	# Men	Increase/ Decrease	% Change	Male Prison Capacity	% Overcapacity
ACTUAL					
FFY2014	7,498	--	--	6,650	12.8%
FFY2015	7,595	97	1.3%	6,498	16.9%
FFY2016	7,614	19	0.3%	6,544	16.4%
FFY2017	7,641	27	0.4%	6,514	17.3%
FFY2018	7,819	178	2.3%	6,531	19.7%
FFY2019	7,725	-94	-1.2%	6,162	25.4%
FFY2020	6,814	-911	-11.8%	6,159	10.6%
FFY2021	7,243	429	6.3%	6,219	16.5%
FFY2022	7,549	306	4.2%	6,216	21.4%
FFY2023	7,703	154	2.0%	6,216	23.9%
FORECAST					
FFY2024	7,919	216	2.8%	6,216	27.4%
FFY2025	8,175	256	3.2%	6,216	31.5%
FFY2026	8,225	50	0.6%	6,216	32.3%
FFY2027	8,279	54	0.7%	6,216	33.2%
FFY2028	8,300	21	0.3%	6,216	33.5%
FFY2029	8,368	68	0.8%	6,216	34.6%
FFY2030	8,423	55	0.7%	6,216	35.5%
FFY2031	8,485	62	0.7%	6,216	36.5%
FFY2032	8,560	75	0.9%	6,216	37.7%
FFY2033	8,643	83	1.0%	6,216	39.0%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse and Prison Forecast Estimates
Prison Capacity: https://doc-search.iowa.gov/dailystatistics

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

	Actual Population	1 Yr. Prior* Forecast	% Difference 1 Yr. Prior
SFY14	8,119	--	--
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	2.1%
FFY23	8,390	8,274	1.4%

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 FFY 2022, the forecast projected a prison population of 8,274 for FFY 2023.

** 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 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017	FFY 2018	FFY2 019	FFY 2020	FFY 2021	FFY 2022	FFY 2023	% Change FFY 2014-FFY 2023
Admission Type											
New Court Commitments	1,940	1,747	1,971	1,925	1,971	1,914	1,422	1,343	1,542	1,530	-21.1%
New/Probation Revocations	1,665	1,603	1,710	1,682	1,738	1,694	1,183	1,090	1,313	1,347	-19.1%
Prison Compact	4	7	7	3	7	8	2	2	6	4	0.0%
NEW ADMISSIONS	**3,609**	**3,357**	**3,688**	**3,610**	**3,716**	**3,616**	**2,607**	**2,435**	**2,861**	**2,881**	**-20.2%**
Parole Return[15]	898	1,058	1,054	1,231	1,450	1,569	1,154	711	655	758	-15.6%
Work Release Return	564	618	732	677	647	781	558	420	355	370	-34.4%
OWI Continuum Return	29	43	46	22	30	36	25	14	17	17	-41.4%
Special Sentence Return	108	154	124	141	184	171	128	112	141	146	35.2%
Prison Compact	2	1	4	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	-100.0%
Other Return[16]	21	20	20	16	20	20	19	12	12	14	-33.3%
RETURNS	**1,622**	**1,894**	**1,980**	**2,088**	**2,331**	**2,577**	**1,884**	**1,271**	**1,180**	**1,305**	**-19.5%**
TOTAL ADMISSIONS[17]	**5,231**	**5,251**	**5,668**	**5,698**	**6,047**	**6,193**	**4,491**	**3,706**	**4,041**	**4,186**	**-20.0%**

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

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

[16] 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.

[17] 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 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017	FFY 2018	FFY 2019	FFY 2020	FFY 2021	FFY 2022	FFY 2023	% Change FFY 2014- FFY 2023
OFFENSE TYPE											
Drug	939	861	925	912	900	836	638	493	591	617	-34.3%
Violent	996	964	989	1,061	1,044	1,048	764	858	1019	1,035	3.9%
Property	1,071	978	1,168	1,034	1,158	1,087	796	662	788	746	-30.3%
Public Order	574	520	576	577	583	614	385	396	438	465	-19.0%
Other	29	34	30	26	31	31	24	26	25	18	-37.9%
TOTAL	**3,609**	**3,357**	**3,688**	**3,610**	**3,716**	**3,616**	**2,607**	**2,435**	**2,861**	**2,881**	**-20.2%**
Alcohol	59	50	48	37	31	20	1	1	0	0	-100.0%
Arson	23	27	20	26	36	21	21	16	26	28	21.7%
Assault	557	538	558	586	578	554	434	462	512	534	-4.1%
Burglary	383	370	426	421	421	375	290	280	337	293	-23.5%
Drug Offenses	212	226	262	307	325	296	254	205	247	293	38.2%
Flight/Escape	8	6	11	5	12	11	8	7	8	5	-37.5%
Forgery/Fraud	186	178	207	164	204	216	149	105	98	95	-48.9%
Kidnapping	17	12	19	17	13	16	21	21	28	27	58.8%
Murder/Manslaughter	71	67	87	96	80	92	61	73	118	100	40.8%
OWI	258	228	269	242	200	245	136	139	174	167	-35.3%
Pimping/Prostitution	2	2	1	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	-100.0%
Robbery	75	73	75	80	88	86	52	66	66	63	-16.0%
Sex Offenses	205	189	182	212	210	215	146	185	239	240	17.1%
Theft	425	358	449	369	439	416	302	223	281	263	-38.1%
Traffic	77	67	80	72	95	93	54	65	70	70	-9.1%
Weapons	90	94	90	121	140	146	113	102	120	135	50.0%
All Other Offenses	961	872	904	853	844	814	562	482	537	568	-40.9%
TOTAL	**3,609**	**3,357**	**3,688**	**3,610**	**3,716**	**3,616**	**2,607**	**2,435**	**2,861**	**2,881**	**-20.2%**

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Table 7: New Prison Admissions by Offense Class

	FFY 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017	FFY 2018	FFY 2019	FFY 2020	FFY 2021	FFY 2022	FFY 2023	% Change FFY 2014-FFY 2023
OFFENSE CLASS											
A Felony	21	22	21	28	20	28	17	21	28	31	47.6%
B Felony	172	162	195	173	189	202	123	130	207	191	11.0%
C Felony	947	824	872	888	900	810	625	645	715	718	-24.2%
D Felony	1,581	1,492	1,657	1,603	1,666	1,680	1,317	1,173	1,412	1,447	-8.5%
Other Felony[18]	70	57	55	64	52	55	36	29	30	29	-58.6%
Aggravated Misd.	788	769	846	813	856	806	468	424	449	453	-42.5%
Serious Misd.	25	23	35	38	23	26	18	10	14	7	-72.0%
Other Misd.	1	1	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	-100.0%
Unknown[19]	4	7	7	3	7	8	2	2	6	5	25.0%
TOTAL	**3,609**	**3,357**	**3,688**	**3,610**	**3,716**	**3,616**	**2,607**	**2,435**	**2,861**	**2,881**	**-20.2%**

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

[18] Other Felony category includes: felony enhancement, mandatory minimum sentences, special sentence, and "other."
[19] Unknown category includes: out-of-state and missing class.

Table 8: Prison Admissions: Actual and Projected

	# of New Admissions	% Change	# of Returns	% Change
ACTUAL				
FFY2014	3,609	--	1,622	--
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%
FFY2023	2,881	0.7%	1,305	10.6%
FORECAST				
FFY2024	3,150	9.3%	1,251	-4.1%
FFY2025	3,265	3.7%	1,272	1.7%
FFY2026	3,303	1.2%	1,263	-0.7%
FFY2027	3,322	0.6%	1,267	0.3%
FFY2028	3,332	0.3%	1,265	-0.1%
FFY2029	3,338	0.2%	1,266	0.1%
FFY2030	3,342	0.1%	1,265	0.0%
FFY2031	3,345	0.1%	1,265	0.0%
FFY2032	3,346	0.0%	1,265	0.0%
FFY2033	3,348	0.1%	1,265	0.0%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

APPENDIX III: Prison Release Population
Table 9: Prison Releases by Supervision Status[20]

	FFY 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017	FFY 2018	FFY 2019	FFY 2020	FFY 2021	FFY 2022	FFY 2023	% Change FFY 2014-FFY 2023
To Parole	2,294	1,918	2,159	2,181	2,209	2,708	2,800	1,568	1,771	1,855	-19.1%
To Work Release	1,232	1,304	1,607	1,700	1,609	1,662	1,205	763	905	1,102	-10.6%
To OWI Continuum	134	116	137	110	84	121	81	71	102	96	-28.4%
Expiration of Sentence	995	1,086	1,044	1,022	1,073	949	839	553	651	623	-37.4%
Other Releases[21]	158	184	181	144	127	108	123	101	92	119	-24.7%
Special Sentence	187	173	167	179	254	224	194	141	115	163	-12.8%
TOTAL RELEASES	**5,000**	**4,781**	**5,295**	**5,336**	**5,356**	**5,772**	**5,242**	**3,197**	**3,636**	**3,958**	**-20.8%**

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

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[20] Closure types among individuals who were released from prison supervision. Does not include releases from other types of supervision.
[21] 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 Class[22]

	FFY 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017	FFY 2018	FFY 2019	FFY 2020	FFY 2021	FFY 2022	FFY 2023	% Change FFY 2014- FFY 2023
NEW ADMISSIONS											
B Felony Persons	126.2	122.5	150.1	127.0	107.7	130.7	124.9	130.9	115.8	132.1	4.7%
B Felony Non-Persons	38.7	34.1	29.4	30.2	28.4	29.3	32.8	40.8	41.5	42.5	10.0%
B Felony Sex	248.2	96.6	222.6	219.7	220.2	171.7	240.8	222.3	184.5	218.9	-11.8%
C Felony Persons	55.1	51.0	51.7	53.3	49.5	43.7	44.3	59.6	50.1	50.3	-8.8%
C Felony Non-Persons	18.4	18.2	18.9	16.0	16.2	15.3	15.8	19.0	20.9	19.4	5.1%
C Felony Sex	63.3	58.5	68.1	60.9	65.1	61.0	65.8	58.8	65.0	65.2	3.0%
D Felony Persons	16.8	15.8	16.5	15.2	17.2	16.0	15.5	19.9	19.7	20.5	22.1%
D Felony Non-Persons	10.7	10.8	10.8	11.1	12.0	11.3	11.0	14.1	13.9	13.0	21.6%
D Felony Sex	28.2	27.3	32.5	29.6	37.5	25.8	30.6	26.4	25.6	32.3	14.4%
Other Felony Persons	--	--	--	32.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Felony Non-Persons	35.5	35.5	31.1	29.5	26.7	25.6	25.5	26.7	32.1	29.9	-15.7%
Other Felony Sex	--	72.2	--	--	--	11.6	--	79.0	38.5	115.4	--
Agg Misd Persons	8.2	8.4	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.1	8.6	9.8	9.7	10.6	29.5%
Agg Misd Non-Persons	6.6	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.8	6.6	7.4	7.2	7.5	7.8	18.0%
Agg Misd Sex	12.8	9.1	10.4	13.0	11.6	11.3	11.7	14.7	12.6	8.6	-33.2%
Serious Misd	6.2	9.3	5.6	5.8	6.3	5.4	9.4	7.5	5.5	6.6	5.7%
Drunk Driving Initial Stay	6.2	6.1	5.3	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.9	7.9	5.8	6.4	1.7%
TOTAL AVERAGE	**18.7**	**19.0**	**20.4**	**19.9**	**19.2**	**18.0**	**20.1**	**25.4**	**23.9**	**24.2**	**29.4%**

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

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Table 11: Average Length-of-Stay (In Months) for Prison Release Population, by Fiscal Year and Offense Class (Cont.)[23]

	FFY 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017	FFY 2018	FFY 2019	FFY 2020	FFY 2021	FFY 2022	FFY 2023	% Change FFY 2014- FFY 2023
RETURNS											
B Felony	15.3	17.3	16.8	18.5	18.2	16.5	14.7	29.9	24.9	25.4	65.9%
C Felony	11.4	11.5	10.8	10.9	11.5	10.8	10.2	12.8	15.0	16.0	40.2%
D Felony	7.8	8.4	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.3	9.2	12.5	12.8	13.5	72.3%
Other Felony[24]	14.3	16.3	15.4	14.7	14.9	12.2	14.3	17.9	19.2	21.3	48.4%
Drunk Driving Returns	7.3	7.1	7.4	6.8	8.0	7.5	8.6	10.9	11.7	10.7	46.5%
Special Sentence Returns	17.7	17.8	18.6	21.9	20.3	17.9	18.8	24.5	21.1	--	--
All Misdemeanors	5.9	5.1	7.3	5.9	5.5	5.8	7.4	9.2	8.4	11.6	96.6%
TOTAL AVERAGE	**10.8**	**11.1**	**11.1**	**11.1**	**11.4**	**10.7**	**10.8**	**14.8**	**15.4**	**16.5**	**52.5%**

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

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[23] Length of Stay among individuals who were released from prison supervision. Does not include releases from other types of supervision.
[24] 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 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017	FFY 2018	FFY 2019	FFY 2020	FFY 2021	FFY 2022	FFY 2023	% Change FFY 2014- FFY 2023
Probation revocations	1,764	1,696	1,851	1,849	1,915	1,931	1,366	1,229	1,416	1,487	-15.7%
Probation population	N/A	40,298	39,372	38,699	37,600	36,521	33,058	33,164	34,718	35,202	--
% REVOKED	**N/A**	**4.2%**	**4.7%**	**4.8%**	**5.1%**	**5.3%**	**4.1%**	**3.7%**	**4.1%**	**4.2%**	**--**

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

*Includes individuals served on supervision in both field and residential facilities. Counts include offenders that may have one or more supervision statuses during the report period. Like Supervision Statuses are consolidated. Offenders Served includes those that were included in Active-at-Start and New Admissions.

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

	FFY 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017	FFY 2018	FFY 2019	FFY 2020	FFY 2021	FFY 2022	FFY 2023	% Change FFY 2014- FFY 2023
REVOCATIONS											
Parole	763	825	850	959	1,084	1,198	1,027	765	678	800	4.8%
Work Release	557	630	736	689	676	784	584	410	351	395	-29.1%
OWI Continuum	47	56	63	32	46	43	38	20	26	21	-55.3%
Special Sentence	90	133	107	124	137	135	127	121	140	156	73.3%
TOTAL	**1,457**	**1,644**	**1,756**	**1,804**	**1,943**	**2,160**	**1,776**	**1,316**	**1,195**	**1,372**	**-5.8%**
INDIVIDUALS SERVED											
Parole	6,468	6,462	6,619	6,826	6,971	7,455	7,845	6,643	5,878	6,160	-4.8%
Work Release	1,881	2,361	2,746	2,863	2,839	2,841	2,157	1,286	1,330	1,628	-13.5%
OWI Continuum	421	459	485	485	409	460	317	247	268	263	-37.5%
Special Sentence	948	1,124	1,197	1,285	1,451	1,530	1,698	1,776	1,807	1,879	98.2%
TOTAL	**9,718**	**10,406**	**11,047**	**11,459**	**11,670**	**12,286**	**12,017**	**9,952**	**9,283**	**9,930**	**2.2%**
% REVOKED	**15.0%**	**15.8%**	**15.9%**	**15.7%**	**16.6%**	**17.6%**	**14.8%**	**13.2%**	**12.9%**	**13.8%**	**-7.8%**

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

*Includes individuals served on supervision in both field and residential facilities. Counts include offenders that may have one or more supervision statuses during the report period. Like Supervision Statuses are consolidated. Offenders Served includes those that were included in Active-at-Start and New Admissions.

APPENDIX VI. Prison Population Demographics
Table 14: Active-At-End Prison Population Demographic Trends

	FFY 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017	FFY 2018	FFY 2019	FFY 2020	FFY 2021	FFY 2022	FFY 2023	% Change FFY 2014-FFY 2023
RACE											
White	64.5%	65.4%	64.9%	65.5%	66.0%	65.2%	64.7%	64.1%	63.0%	62.2%	-0.7%
Black	25.9%	25.3%	25.3%	25.2%	24.8%	25.3%	25.6%	25.2%	26.1%	26.4%	5.1%
Hispanic[25]	7.0%	6.7%	7.1%	6.9%	6.5%	6.9%	6.8%	7.2%	7.5%	8.0%	17.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%	41.5%
Native American/Alaskan	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	2.1%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%	33.8%
SEX											
Male	92.1%	91.4%	91.2%	91.6%	91.5%	91.4%	92.2%	92.2%	91.8%	91.8%	2.7%
Female	7.9%	8.6%	8.8%	8.4%	8.5%	8.6%	7.8%	7.8%	8.2%	8.2%	7.2%
AGE											
17 and Under	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
18-20	4.2%	3.6%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.1%	3.0%	2.4%	2.4%	2.6%	-35.9%
21-25	17.7%	17.2%	16.6%	16.2%	14.6%	14.2%	12.5%	12.2%	12.2%	11.5%	-33.1%
26-30	16.1%	16.9%	17.6%	18.1%	17.7%	17.4%	16.8%	16.2%	14.5%	14.1%	-9.9%
31-35	16.0%	15.2%	16.1%	15.4%	15.6%	15.6%	16.4%	16.5%	16.7%	16.3%	5.1%
36-40	10.9%	12.4%	12.8%	12.8%	14.2%	14.4%	14.0%	14.6%	14.9%	15.0%	41.6%
41-50	19.7%	18.4%	17.5%	17.3%	17.1%	17.6%	18.4%	19.0%	19.6%	20.6%	8.1%
51-60	10.9%	11.8%	11.3%	11.6%	11.9%	11.8%	12.0%	12.5%	12.4%	12.3%	16.7%
61-70	3.6%	3.3%	3.5%	3.8%	4.1%	4.2%	5.2%	5.1%	5.6%	5.7%	64.4%
71-80	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%	1.6%	97.1%
81+	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	162.5%
TOTAL	**8,140**	**8,308**	**8,350**	**8,343**	**8,550**	**8,450**	**7,392**	**7,855**	**8,225**	**8,390**	**3.1%**

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

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[25] 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 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017	FFY 2018	FFY 2019	FFY 2020	FFY 2021	FFY 2022	FFY 2023	% Change FFY 2014-FFY 2023
A Felony											
White	14	16	11	15	12	20	13	15	11	14	0.0%
Black	8	9	6	11	9	11	7	7	15	19	137.5%
Hispanic	2	1	2	2	2	4	1	2	4	3	50.0%
Other	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	-100.0%
B Felony											
White	250	226	254	249	261	294	201	164	214	228	-8.8%
Black	65	71	72	87	107	111	59	61	87	71	9.2%
Hispanic	34	34	40	43	33	30	30	14	26	25	-26.5%
Other	9	7	11	9	17	12	6	11	7	8	-11.1%
C Felony											
White	940	919	973	1,018	1,078	1,038	819	675	717	695	-26.1%
Black	369	385	410	414	391	424	327	278	291	286	-22.5%
Hispanic	82	79	91	100	95	113	73	75	75	90	9.8%
Other	40	41	40	36	45	42	39	40	38	57	42.5%
D Felony											
White	1,580	1,618	1,777	1,736	1,888	1,989	1,501	1,249	1,271	1,340	-15.2%
Black	478	487	512	493	550	561	447	334	432	456	-4.6%
Hispanic	138	121	118	137	121	154	107	96	121	130	-5.8%
Other	76	69	79	77	89	91	83	90	80	99	30.3%

Other Felony[26]											
White	83	72	93	118	102	114	82	41	58	54	-34.9%
Black	48	46	55	45	56	60	42	21	24	30	-37.5%
Hispanic	5	3	8	5	5	10	2	4	4	5	0.0%
Other	1	1	1	2	1	2	5	3	2	2	100.0%

[26] Other Felony category includes: felony enhancement, mandatory minimum sentences, and "other."

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

	FFY 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017	FFY 2018	FFY 2019	FFY 2020	FFY 2021	FFY 2022	FFY 2023	% Change FFY 2014-FFY 2023
Aggravated Misd.											
White	664	692	731	733	767	749	440	347	372	383	-42.3%
Black	204	186	203	188	207	187	102	105	101	112	-45.1%
Hispanic	47	45	53	60	55	58	33	35	42	50	6.4%
Other	19	35	30	26	37	28	23	19	23	15	-21.1%
Serious Misd.											
White	15	15	27	28	15	18	15	7	10	5	-66.7%
Black	8	7	6	7	8	8	3	1	3	4	-50.0%
Hispanic	4	2	3	3	2	0	0	3	1	0	-100.0%
Other	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	--
Other/Unknown Class[27]											
White	34	47	43	42	66	41	19	5	7	2	-94.1%
Black	8	10	12	8	22	15	7	1	1	2	-75.0%
Hispanic	4	6	3	4	2	6	4	2	2	1	-75.0%
Other	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	-100.0%
Total	**5,231**	**5,251**	**5,668**	**5,698**	**6,047**	**6,193**	**4,491**	**3,706**	**4,041**	**4,186**	**-20.0%**
White	3,580	3,605	3,909	3,939	4,189	4,263	3,090	2,503	2,660	2,721	-24.0%
Black	1,188	1,201	1,276	1,253	1,350	1,377	994	808	954	980	-17.5%
Hispanic	316	291	318	354	315	375	250	231	275	304	-3.8%
Other	147	154	165	152	193	178	157	164	152	181	23.1%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse
*Includes New Admissions and Returns

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[27] Unknown category includes: out-of-state, special sentence and missing class.

Table 16: Releases from Prison by Race and Class

	FFY 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017	FFY 2018	FFY 2019	FFY 2020	FFY 2021	FFY 2022	FFY 2023	% Change FFY 2014- FFY 2023
B Felony											
White	190	179	226	218	201	240	215	149	174	184	-3.2%
Black	55	50	72	72	63	85	89	44	53	74	34.5%
Hispanic	22	21	43	33	35	25	29	18	21	19	-13.6%
Other	4	12	12	14	11	8	6	3	5	9	125.0%
C Felony											
White	847	825	998	956	964	1,000	916	606	714	731	-13.7%
Black	347	381	384	400	387	381	345	232	268	289	-16.7%
Hispanic	73	76	70	117	91	99	79	37	81	78	6.8%
Other	39	32	34	45	35	46	31	24	36	35	-10.3%
D Felony											
White	1,586	1,462	1,631	1,605	1,654	1,937	1,718	1,053	1,202	1,290	-18.7%
Black	476	431	466	469	504	527	509	306	333	398	-16.4%
Hispanic	127	138	101	120	120	135	138	67	98	95	-25.2%
Other	81	68	67	76	72	89	87	60	80	98	21.0%
Other Felony[28]											
White	80	67	99	89	86	84	86	50	44	69	-13.8%
Black	58	49	63	55	58	45	46	21	25	32	-44.8%
Hispanic	5	6	6	9	6	3	12	4	1	1	-80.0%
Other	4	1	3	0	1	2	2	4	0	2	-50.0%
Aggravated Misd.											
White	677	666	693	736	718	747	664	325	335	358	-47.1%
Black	223	191	205	186	207	191	159	93	96	102	-54.3%

[28] Other Felony category includes: felony enhancement, mandatory minimum sentences, and "other."

	FFY 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017	FFY 2018	FFY 2019	FFY 2020	FFY 2021	FFY 2022	FFY 2023	% Change FFY 2014-FFY 2023
Hispanic	46	47	43	64	55	49	55	37	23	50	8.7%
Other	27	29	28	28	36	34	25	17	19	17	-37.0%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

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

	FFY 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017	FFY 2018	FFY 2019	FFY 2020	FFY 2021	FFY 2022	FFY 2023	% Change FFY 2014-FFY 2023
Serious Misd.											
White	14	17	22	21	23	16	13	11	11	7	-50.0%
Black	6	11	7	5	7	7	6	2	2	4	-33.3%
Hispanic	1	3	2	4	3	1	0	2	1	1	0.0%
Other	0	0	1	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0.0%
Other/Unknown Class[29]											
White	1	4	2	0	5	2	1	1	1	0	-100.0%
Black	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0%
Hispanic	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Other	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Total	**4,990**	**4,767**	**5,279**	**5,322**	**5,345**	**5,756**	**5,233**	**3,166**	**3,623**	**3,943**	**-21.0%**
White	3,395	3,220	3,671	3,625	3,651	4,026	3,613	2,195	2,481	2,639	-22.3%
Black	1,166	1,113	1,197	1,187	1,227	1,236	1,154	698	777	899	-22.9%
Hispanic	274	292	266	347	310	312	313	165	225	244	-10.9%
Other	155	142	145	163	157	182	153	108	140	161	3.9%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

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

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[29] Unknown category includes: out-of-state, special sentence and missing class.

Table 17: Admissions, Releases, and Active-At-End for Whites

	# of Admissions	% Change	# of Releases	% Change	# Active at End	% Change
FFY2014	3,580	--	3,395	--	5,250	--
FFY2015	3,605	0.7%	3,220	-5.2%	5,432	3.5%
FFY2016	3,909	8.4%	3,671	14.0%	5,422	-0.2%
FFY2017	3,939	0.8%	3,625	-1.3%	5,462	0.7%
FFY2018	4,189	6.3%	3,651	0.7%	5,646	3.4%
FFY2019	4,263	1.8%	4,026	10.3%	5,511	-2.4%
FFY2020	3,090	-27.5%	3,613	-10.3%	4,783	-13.2%
FFY2021	2,503	-19.0%	2,195	-39.2%	5,038	5.3%
FFY2022	2,660	6.3%	2,481	13.0%	5,181	2.8%
FFY2023	2,721	2.3%	2,639	6.4%	5,212	0.6%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Table 18: Admissions, Releases, and Active-At-End for Blacks

	# of Admissions	% Change	# of Releases	% Change	# Active at End	% Change
FFY2014	1,188	--	1,166	--	2,106	--
FFY2015	1,201	1.1%	1,113	-4.5%	2,102	-0.2%
FFY2016	1,276	6.2%	1,197	7.5%	2,114	0.6%
FFY2017	1,253	-1.8%	1,187	-0.8%	2,100	-0.7%
FFY2018	1,350	7.7%	1,227	3.4%	2,118	0.9%
FFY2019	1,377	2.0%	1,236	0.7%	2,136	0.8%
FFY2020	994	-27.8%	1,154	-6.6%	1,890	-11.5%
FFY2021	808	-18.7%	698	-39.5%	1,981	4.8%
FFY2022	954	18.1%	777	11.3%	2,150	8.5%
FFY2023	980	2.7%	899	15.7%	2,213	2.9%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

APPENDIX VIII. Primary Drug for Admissions
Table 19: Primary Drug Involved in New Drug Prison Admissions, by State Fiscal Year*

Primary Drug	SFY 2014	SFY 2015	SFY 2016	SFY 2017	SFY 2018	SFY 2019	SFY 2020	SFY 2021	SFY 2022	SFY 2023	% Change SFY 2014-SFY 2023
Methamphetamine	472	477	517	586	610	617	579	336	451	447	-5.3%
Marijuana	256	216	173	174	148	162	156	71	68	60	-76.6%
Cocaine (Total)	96	71	67	64	53	50	48	17	23	29	-69.8%
Powder	41	22	20	27	22	26	36	13	14	22	-46.3%
Crack	55	49	47	37	31	24	12	4	9	7	-87.3%
Heroin	14	13	23	21	27	20	19	14	14	18	28.6%
Prescription Drug	45	39	50	36	27	27	33	7	10	22	-51.1%
Ecstacy (MDMA)	7	3	6	4	8	5	3	5	4	8	14.3%
LSD	2	3	1	4	5	11	8	4	2	4	100.0%
Other	7	5	8	13	20	14	28	7	11	17	142.9%
TOTAL (All Drugs)	899	827	845	902	898	906	874	461	583	605	-32.7%

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