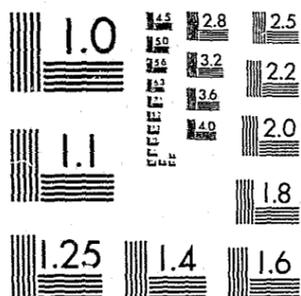


National Criminal Justice Reference Service



This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504.

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice.

National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

DATE FILMED

3-21-80

59516

Crime and Criminal Justice in Iowa

VOLUME I:

STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

Statistical

Analysis

Center

CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN IOWA

NCJRS

JUL 19 1979

ACQUISITIONS

VOLUME I: STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

STATE OF IOWA
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER
OFFICE FOR PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING

APRIL, 1979

Office for Planning and Programming
523 E. 12th Street
Des Moines, Iowa 50319
Robert F. Tyson, Director

Statistical Analysis Center

DIRECTOR - - - - - Paul Stageberg, M.A.
DATA COORDINATOR - - - - - Daryl R. Fischer, Ph.D.*
RESEARCH ANALYST - - - - - Teresa A. Lacsina, M.A.**
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PLANNER - - - - - Marcia L. Cohan, M.S.
SYSTEMS ANALYST - - - - - Dennis Block
SECRETARY - - - - - Barbara Clark

* Study Coordinator/Author
** Study Assistant/Data Processing Support

This report was published through financial assistance provided by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Dept. of Justice, through grant 78-MU-AX-0013. Points of view or opinions contained herein do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Dept. of Justice.

PREFACE

This report is the first volume of a series entitled "Crime and Criminal Justice in Iowa," which is dedicated to an enhancement of the current base of knowledge undergirding justice system philosophy and operation in this state. The Crime and Criminal Justice series grew from an extended study of criminal justice statistics undertaken by the Iowa Statistical Analysis Center in the Office for Planning and Programming.

Volume I of this series provides a statistical overview of crime and criminal justice, beginning with reported crime and arrests, and following offender movements through the system, from pre-trial release, court activity and sentencing, to probation and corrections activity, time-served in prison, and recidivism. Subsequent volumes of this series will attempt to place the information appearing in Volume I in proper perspective to encourage a better understanding of the basic parameters of crime and society's response to this problem in the State of Iowa.

CHAPTER VII - COURT DISPOSITIONS	45
THE ADVISORY COMMISSION DATA	45
DISPOSITION DATA FROM PAROLE BOARD REPORTS	50
ESTIMATED FINAL DISPOSITIONS	53
CHARGE REDUCTION	53
OFFENDER-BASED DISPOSITION OF OFFENSES	57
COMPARING CHARGE-BASED AND OFFENDER-BASED DISPOSITIONS	68
CHAPTER VIII - FELONY SENTENCING	69
DATA SOURCES	69
POPULATION OF SENTENCED OFFENDERS	70
DEFINITION OF SENTENCING CATEGORIES	71
CHAPTER IX - SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE AND CRIMINAL HISTORY OF CONVICTED OFFENDERS	74
OFFENDER POPULATION	74
DEFINITION OF PROFILE CATEGORIES	74
CHAPTER X - ADULT CORRECTIONAL POPULATIONS	82
ACTIVE CORRECTIONAL POPULATIONS	82
FY 1978 POPULATIONS	82
PRISON POPULATION	82
RECEIVING INSTITUTIONS FOR MEN	86
CHAPTER XI - PROBATION	88
LEVELS OF SUPERVISION	88
TIME SERVED ON PROBATION	89
VIOLATION OF PROBATION	89
BASIC VIOLATION RATES	92
REVOCATION RATES FOR THOSE CHARGED	95
OFFENDERS COMMITTED AS PROBATION VIOLATORS	97
ADULT PROBATION RISK RATINGS	97
CHAPTER XII - PRISON RELEASE RATES AND TIME SERVED	100
DATA SOURCES	100
A WORD OF CAUTION	100
RELEASE RATES	101
PAST AVERAGE TERM LENGTHS	102
CHAPTER XIII - PAROLE	117
LEVELS OF SUPERVISION	117
TIME SERVED ON PAROLE	117
PAROLE REVOCATION RATES	117
UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS (UPR)	122

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
PREFACE	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ii
LIST OF TABLES	v
LIST OF FIGURES	x
 CHAPTER I - BACKGROUND INFORMATION	 1
THE NEED FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS	1
THE CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERIES	2
ORGANIZATION OF VOLUME I	4
 CHAPTER II - REPORTED CRIMES AND ARRESTS	 6
THE UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS PROGRAM	6
DEFINITION OF TERMS	7
REPORTED CRIMES	8
POPULATION STATISTICS	10
CRIME RATE, VIOLENT CRIMES AND PRISON POPULATION	10
ARREST STATISTICS	18
ACCURACY IN UCR STATISTICS	18
NATIONAL VICTIMIZATION STUDIES	28
 CHAPTER III - PRE-TRIAL RELEASE	 29
PRE-TRIAL RELEASE IN DES MOINES	29
THE MOVE TO STATE-WIDE PROGRAMMING	30
STATE-WIDE DATA COLLECTION	30
PRE-TRIAL RELEASE SCREENING	31
STATISTICAL OVERVIEW	31
 CHAPTER IV - COURT DELAY	 34
DATA SOURCE	34
STATISTICAL OVERVIEW	35
 CHAPTER V - FAILURE TO APPEAR IN COURT	 38
RATES OF FAILURE TO APPEAR	38
THE ROLE OF RISK ASSESSMENT	40
 CHAPTER VI - NEW CHARGES AGAINST PRE-TRIAL RELEASEES	 41
THE POLK-LINN STUDY	41
NEW CHARGE RATES	42

CHAPTER VII - COURT DISPOSITIONS	45
THE ADVISORY COMMISSION DATA	45
DISPOSITION DATA FROM PAROLE BOARD REPORTS	50
ESTIMATED FINAL DISPOSITIONS	53
CHARGE REDUCTION	53
OFFENDER-BASED DISPOSITION OF OFFENSES	57
COMPARING CHARGE-BASED AND OFFENDER-BASED DISPOSITIONS	68
 CHAPTER VIII - FELONY SENTENCING	 69
DATA SOURCES	69
POPULATION OF SENTENCED OFFENDERS	70
DEFINITION OF SENTENCING CATEGORIES	71
 CHAPTER IX - SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE AND CRIMINAL HISTORY OF CONVICTED OFFENDERS	 74
OFFENDER POPULATION	74
DEFINITION OF PROFILE CATEGORIES	74
 CHAPTER X - ADULT CORRECTIONAL POPULATIONS	 82
ACTIVE CORRECTIONAL POPULATIONS	82
FY 1978 POPULATIONS	82
PRISON POPULATION	82
RECEIVING INSTITUTIONS FOR MEN	86
 CHAPTER XI - PROBATION	 88
LEVELS OF SUPERVISION	88
TIME SERVED ON PROBATION	89
VIOLATION OF PROBATION	89
BASIC VIOLATION RATES	92
REVOCATION RATES FOR THOSE CHARGED	95
OFFENDERS COMMITTED AS PROBATION VIOLATORS	97
ADULT PROBATION RISK RATINGS	97
 CHAPTER XII - PRISON RELEASE RATES AND TIME SERVED	 100
DATA SOURCES	100
A WORD OF CAUTION	100
RELEASE RATES	101
PAST AVERAGE TERM LENGTHS	102
 CHAPTER XIII - PAROLE	 117
LEVELS OF SUPERVISION	117
TIME SERVED ON PAROLE	117
PAROLE REVOCATION RATES	117
UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS (UPR)	122

CHAPTER XIV - RECIDIVISM	127
STUDY POPULATION	128
DATA SOURCES	128
FOLLOW-UP	129
RETURN RATES	129
NEW CHARGES AFTER RELEASE	134
SERIOUSNESS OF NEW INVOLVEMENT	134
NEW FELONY INVOLVEMENT	135
RECIDIVISM RATES	135
OFFENDER-SPECIFIC RATES	135
CHAPTER XV - PRISON POPULATION: PAST TRENDS, PROJECTIONS, AND FORECASTS	155
PAST TRENDS IN PRISON POPULATION	155
PROJECTIONS AND FORECASTS	155
APPENDIX I - DEFINITION OF OFFENSE CATEGORIES	163
UCR CATEGORIES	163
COMPOSITE GROUPINGS	166
SPECIAL CATEGORIES	167
APPENDIX II - DATA INSTRUMENTS	168

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
1 UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS FOR 1977 - CRIME RATE COM- PARISONS - IOWA VERSUS THE NATION	9
2 UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS - INDEX CRIMES REPORTED IN IOWA - 1960-1978	11
3 UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS - PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN INDEX CRIME REPORTED - 1960-1978 - 1960 BASE	12
4 STATE OF IOWA - AGE DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL POP- ULATION - 1940-1970: U.S. CENSUS; 1980-2020: POPULATION PROJECTIONS	14
5 STATE OF IOWA - CRIME RATE, VIOLENT CRIMES RE- PORTED, AND PRISON POPULATION - 1960-1978	16
6 UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS - PART I AND PART II ARRESTS IN IOWA - 1975-1977	19
7 UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS FOR 1976-1977 - PART I CRIMES REPORTED, PART I ARRESTS AND CLEARANCE RATES	20
8 UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS FOR 1977 - DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE FOR PART I AND PART II ARRESTS	21
9 UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS FOR 1977 - AGE DISTRIBU- TION FOR PART I AND PART II ARRESTS	22
10 UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS FOR 1977 - ARREST RATES - BY AGE AT ARREST - PART I AND PART II CRIMES	23
11 UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS FOR 1977 - ARRESTING OFFENSE PROFILE FOR SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CA- TEGORIES - PART I AND PART II ARRESTS	26
12 PRE-TRIAL RELEASE SCREENING IN IOWA - APRIL, 1977 THROUGH SEPTEMBER, 1978 - BY OFFENSE CATEGORY	33
13 TIME FROM ARREST TO FINAL COURT ADJUDICATION - 1974-1976 - BY OFFENSE CATEGORY	36
14 TIME FROM FINAL COURT ADJUDICATION TO SEN- TENCING - 1974-1976 - BY OFFENSE CATEGORY	37

15	FAILURE TO APPEAR IN COURT - PERSONS INTERVIEWED FOR PRE-TRIAL RELEASE - 1974-1976	39
16	NEW CHARGES AGAINST FELONY OFFENDERS RELEASED PRIOR TO TRIAL - POLK AND LINN COUNTIES - 1974-1975 - BY OFFENSE CATEGORY	43
17	IOWA DISTRICT COURT DISPOSITIONS - 1971-1976 - ALL CHARGES	47
18	IOWA DISTRICT COURT DISPOSITIONS - 1971-1976 - FELONY CHARGES	48
19	IOWA DISTRICT COURT DISPOSITIONS - 1971-1976 - MISDEMEANOR CHARGES	49
20	IOWA DISTRICT COURT DISPOSITIONS - FY 1958-FY 1976 - ALL CHARGES	51
21	IOWA DISTRICT COURT DISPOSITIONS - ESTIMATED FINAL DISPOSITIONS - 1974-1976 - ALL CHARGES	54
22	CHARGE REDUCTION - SELECTED INDICTABLE OFFENSES - 1974-1976	55
23	STATE OF IOWA - ESTIMATED OFFENDER-BASED DISPOSITION OF INDICTABLE OFFENSES - 1974-1977 - ALL CRIMES	59
24	STATE OF IOWA - ESTIMATED OFFENDER-BASED DISPOSITION OF FELONY OFFENSES - 1974-1977 - ALL FELONIES	60
25	STATE OF IOWA - ESTIMATED OFFENDER-BASED DISPOSITION OF INDICTABLE MISDEMEANOR OFFENSES - 1974-1977 - ALL INDICTABLE MISDEMEANORS	61
26	STATE OF IOWA - ESTIMATED OFFENDER-BASED DISPOSITION OF FELONY OFFENSES - 1974-1977 - PART I CRIMES	62
27	STATE OF IOWA - ESTIMATED OFFENDER-BASED DISPOSITION OF FELONY OFFENSES - 1974-1977 - VIOLENT (PART I) CRIMES	63
28	STATE OF IOWA - ESTIMATED OFFENDER-BASED DISPOSITION OF FELONY OFFENSES - 1974-1977 - PROPERTY (PART I) CRIMES	64

29	STATE OF IOWA - ESTIMATED OFFENDER-BASED DISPOSITION OF FELONY OFFENSES - 1974-1977 - DELIVERY OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	65
30	STATE OF IOWA - ESTIMATED OFFENDER-BASED DISPOSITION OF FELONY OFFENSES - 1974-1977 - DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE - SECOND OR THIRD OFFENSE	66
31	STATE OF IOWA - ESTIMATED OFFENDER-BASED DISPOSITION OF FELONY OFFENSES - 1974-1977 - MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES	67
32	IOWA DISTRICT COURT DISPOSITIONS - FELONY SENTENCING - 1974-1977 - BY OFFENSE CATEGORY	72
33	SENTENCING OFFENSE PROFILE - FELONY SENTENCES - 1974-1977 - BY TYPE OF SENTENCE RECEIVED	73
34	SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF CONVICTED OFFENDERS - 1974-1976 - BY OFFENSE CATEGORY	75
35	CRIMINAL HISTORY OF CONVICTED OFFENDERS - 1974-1976 - BY OFFENSE CATEGORY	76
36	JUVENILE AND ADULT RECORD OF CONVICTED OFFENDERS - 1974-1976 - BY OFFENSE CATEGORY	77
37	CRIMINAL CAREER CHARACTERISTICS OF CONVICTED OFFENDERS - 1974-1976 - BY OFFENSE CATEGORY	78
38	ADULT CORRECTIONAL POPULATIONS IN IOWA - NOVEMBER 30, 1978	83
39	ADULT CORRECTIONAL POPULATIONS IN IOWA - FY 1978 - BY OFFENSE CATEGORY	84
40	PRISON POPULATION IN IOWA - DECEMBER 31, 1978 - BY OFFENSE CATEGORY AND RESIDENT INSTITUTION	85
41	RECEIVING INSTITUTION - MALES COMMITTED DIRECTLY TO PRISON DURING 1974-1976 - BY OFFENSE CATEGORY	87
42	SUPERVISION LEVELS ASSIGNED AT INTAKE - ADULT PROBATIONERS - 1977-1978 - BY OFFENSE CATEGORY	90
43	TIME SERVED ON ADULT PROBATION PRIOR TO DISCHARGE - 1974-1976 - BY OFFENSE CATEGORY	91
44	PROBATION VIOLATION RATES - 1974-1976 - BY OFFENSE CATEGORY	93

45	NEW CHARGES AGAINST ADULT PROBATIONERS - MOST SERIOUS NEW CHARGE - 1974-1976 - BY OFFENSE CATEGORY	94
46	REVOCATION RATES FOR PROBATIONERS WITH NEW CHARGES - BY SERIOUSNESS OF THE MOST SERIOUS SENTENCING OFFENSE AND THE MOST SERIOUS NEW CHARGE - 1974-1976	96
47	FELONY PROBATIONERS SENT TO PRISON FOR PROBATION VIOLATION - 1974-1976 - BY OFFENSE CATEGORY	98
48	IOWA ADULT PROBATION RISK RATINGS - FELONS SENTENCED DURING 1974-1976 - BY OFFENSE CATEGORY	99
49	RELEASE RATES FOR ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA - RELEASE BY PAROLE OR EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE - FOUR-YEAR FOLLOW-UP - PERSONS ADMITTED BY DIRECT COURT COMMITMENT OR PROBATION REVOCATION BETWEEN JULY 1, 1973 AND DECEMBER 31, 1977	103
50	AVERAGE PRISON TERMS IN IOWA - 1973-1977.- BY OFFENSE CATEGORY	112
51	AVERAGE PRISON TERMS IN IOWA - 1973-1977 - BY SENTENCING OFFENSE - <u>CODE OF IOWA</u> (1975)	113
52	AVERAGE PRISON TERMS IN IOWA - 1973-1977 - BY MAXIMUM INDETERMINATE SENTENCE AND OFFENSE TYPE	114
53	AVERAGE PRISON TERMS IN IOWA - 1973-1976 - BY MAXIMUM INDETERMINATE SENTENCE, OFFENSE TYPE AND INSTITUTIONAL MISCONDUCT	115
54	SUPERVISION LEVELS ASSIGNED AT INTAKE - ADULT PAROLEES - 1977-1978 - BY OFFENSE CATEGORY	118
55	TIME SERVED ON ADULT PAROLE PRIOR TO DISCHARGE - 1974-1976 - BY OFFENSE CATEGORY	119
56	PAROLE REVOCATION RATES - FOUR-YEAR FOLLOW-UP - PERSONS PAROLED BETWEEN JULY 1, 1973 AND DECEMBER 31, 1976 - BY TYPE OF VIOLATION	120
57	PAROLE RETURN RATES - ONE, TWO AND THREE-YEAR FOLLOW-UP - OFFENDERS PAROLED IN 44 STATES DURING 1973 - IOWA, OTHER NORTH CENTRAL STATES, AND STATES OUTSIDE NORTH CENTRAL REGION	123

58	PAROLE RETURN RATES - ONE AND TWO-YEAR FOLLOW-UP - OFFENDERS PAROLED IN <u>44 STATES</u> DURING 1973 - BY OFFENSE CATEGORY	124
59	RETURN RATES FOR ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA - PERSONS RELEASED BY PAROLE OR EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE BETWEEN JULY 1, 1973 AND DECEMBER 31, 1976 - BY OFFENSE CATEGORY	130
60	RETURN RATES FOR ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA - PERSONS RELEASED BY PAROLE OR EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE BETWEEN JULY 1, 1973 AND DECEMBER 31, 1976 - FOUR-YEAR FOLLOW-UP - BY MOST SERIOUS NEW CHARGE/VIOLATION FOR WHICH RETURNED TO PRISON	133
61	NEW CHARGES AGAINST PERSONS RELEASED FROM PRISON BY PAROLE OR EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE BETWEEN JULY 1, 1973 AND DECEMBER 31, 1976 - FOUR-YEAR FOLLOW-UP - BY MOST SERIOUS NEW CHARGE	136
62	RECIDIVISM RATES FOR ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA - PERSONS RELEASED BY PAROLE OR EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE BETWEEN JULY 1, 1973 AND DECEMBER 31, 1976 - FOUR-YEAR FOLLOW-UP - BY RECIDIVISM CLASS (DEFINITION)	141
63	RECIDIVISM RATES FOR ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA - PERSONS RELEASED ON PAROLE BETWEEN JULY 1, 1973 AND DECEMBER 31, 1976 - FOUR-YEAR FOLLOW-UP - BY RECIDIVISM CLASS (DEFINITION)	142
64	RECIDIVISM RATES FOR ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA - PERSONS RELEASED BY EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE BETWEEN JULY 1, 1973 AND DECEMBER 31, 1976 - FOUR-YEAR FOLLOW-UP - BY RECIDIVISM CLASS (DEFINITION)	143
65	IOWA'S PRISON POPULATION - ENDING QUARTERLY POPULATIONS - BY RESIDENT INSTITUTION	156
66	TOTAL INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY - MARCH 2, 1978	161
67	MAXIMUM SYSTEM CAPACITY UNDER UNITIZATION PLAN (Ft. Madison Only)	162

LIST OF FIGURES

	<u>Page</u>		
1	13	UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS - PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN INDEX CRIME REPORTED - 1961-1978 - 1960 BASE	12
2	17	STATE OF IOWA - CRIME RATE, VIOLENT CRIMES REPORTED, AND PRISON POPULATION - 1960-1978	RELEASE RATES FOR ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA - MALES ADMITTED BY DIRECT COURT COMMITMENT OR PROBATION REVOCATION - 25-YEAR SENTENCES FOR CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS
3	24	UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS FOR 1977 - ARREST RATES - BY AGE AT ARREST - ALL PART I AND PART II CRIMES	13
4	25	UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS FOR 1977 - ARREST RATES - PART I CRIMES/PART II CRIMES	PAROLE REVOCATION RATES FOR ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA
5	52	IOWA DISTRICT COURT DISPOSITIONS - PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION - FY 1958 - FY 1976	14
6	104	RELEASE RATES FOR ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA - MALES ADMITTED BY DIRECT COURT COMMITMENT OR PROBATION REVOCATION	RETURN RATES FOR ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA - PERSONS RELEASED BY PAROLE OR EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE
7	105	RELEASE RATES FOR ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA - FEMALES ADMITTED BY DIRECT COURT COMMITMENT OR PROBATION REVOCATION	15
8	106	RELEASE RATES FOR ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA - MALES ADMITTED BY DIRECT COURT COMMITMENT OR PROBATION REVOCATION - 5-YEAR SENTENCES FOR CRIMES NOT AGAINST PERSONS	RETURN RATES FOR ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA - PERSONS RELEASED BY PAROLE OR EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE - BY ADMITTING INSTITUTION
9	107	RELEASE RATES FOR ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA - MALES ADMITTED BY DIRECT COURT COMMITMENT OR PROBATION REVOCATION - 5-YEAR SENTENCES FOR CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	16
10	108	RELEASE RATES FOR ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA - MALES ADMITTED BY DIRECT COURT COMMITMENT OR PROBATION REVOCATION - 10-YEAR SENTENCES FOR CRIMES NOT AGAINST PERSONS	RECIDIVISM RATES FOR ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA - PERSONS RELEASED BY PAROLE OR EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE - SERIOUSNESS OF NEW INVOLVEMENT
11	109	RELEASE RATES FOR ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA - MALES ADMITTED BY DIRECT COURT COMMITMENT OR PROBATION REVOCATION - 10-YEAR SENTENCES FOR CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	17
			RECIDIVISM RATES FOR ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA - PERSONS RELEASED ON PAROLE - SERIOUSNESS OF NEW INVOLVEMENT
			18
			RECIDIVISM RATES FOR ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA - PERSONS RELEASED BY EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE - SERIOUSNESS OF NEW INVOLVEMENT
			19
			RECIDIVISM RATES FOR ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA - PERSONS RELEASED BY PAROLE OR EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE - NEW FELONY INVOLVEMENT
			20
			RECIDIVISM RATES FOR ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA - PERSONS RELEASED BY PAROLE OR EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE
			21
			RECIDIVISM RATES FOR ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA - PERSONS RELEASED ON PAROLE
			22
			RECIDIVISM RATES FOR ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA - PERSONS RELEASED BY EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE
			23
			RECIDIVISM RATES FOR ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA - PERSONS RELEASED BY PAROLE OR EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE - BY TYPE OF SENTENCING OFFENSE

24	RECIDIVISM RATES FOR ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA - PERSONS RELEASED BY PAROLE OR EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE - BY SENTENCING OFFENSE (PART I PROPERTY CRIMES)	148
25	RECIDIVISM RATES FOR ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA - PERSONS RELEASED BY PAROLE OR EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE - BY SENTENCING OFFENSE (PART II PROPERTY CRIMES)	149
26	RECIDIVISM RATES FOR ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA - PERSONS RELEASED BY PAROLE OR EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE - BY SENTENCING OFFENSE (CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS)	150
27	RECIDIVISM RATES FOR ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA - PERSONS RELEASED BY PAROLE OR EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE - BY USE OF FORCE/WEAPON IN CURRENT OFFENSE	151
28	RECIDIVISM RATES FOR ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA - PERSONS RELEASED BY PAROLE OR EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE - BY TYPE OF DRUG-LAW VIOLATION (SENTENCING) OFFENSE	152
29	RECIDIVISM RATES FOR ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA - PERSONS RELEASED BY PAROLE OR EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE - BY PRIOR FELONY CONVICTION RECORD	153
30	IOWA'S PRISON POPULATION (end-of-month)	157
31	IOWA'S PRISON POPULATION (end-of-month) - BY RESIDENT INSTITUTION	158
32	IOWA PRISON POPULATION PROJECTIONS AND FORECASTS	160

CHAPTER I

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Iowa Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) began operation in the Governor's Office for Planning and Programming on March 17, 1978. SAC is an integral component of the Comprehensive Data Systems (CDS) program in Iowa, which is a federally program dedicated to improved criminal justice information and statistics in the state.

One of the major responsibilities of SAC is to provide responsible statistical analysis of criminal justice data. In the long run, SAC will meet this responsibility through the analysis and dissemination of statistics generated by the Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) program, a statistical tracking system designed to provide measures of criminal justice system operation and offender movement. Since OBTS is currently in the planning stages, SAC has attempted to meet its responsibility through the analysis of data from existing sources of criminal justice information in the state.

THE NEED FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS

The need for criminal justice statistics in Iowa results primarily from the highly unstable character of crime and criminal justice policy in the state. As can be seen from information presented in Chapter II, Iowa has experienced a marked increase in reported crime in recent years, with a corresponding explosion in the volume of criminal offenders moving through the justice system. As the volume of crime and the number of criminal offenders have expanded, so have the problems of funding and managing justice system operations. Expanding caseloads and burgeoning prison populations have raised public consciousness of criminal justice affairs and have created a need for information on system operation and effectiveness. With the recent renewed emphasis on fiscal restraint in the state and across the nation, it will be incumbent on criminal justice agencies to plan for the future from a firm foundation of knowledge about crime, criminals and justice system operations.

The need for knowledge as a basis for criminal justice assessment and planning becomes especially apparent when consideration is given to the obvious flexibility of the system in responding to changes in public attitude toward crime and criminal justice and to the increased volume of criminal and justice system activity. The justice system is an extremely intricate complex of interrelated roles and functions. No single policy or goal serves to dictate ongoing parameters for system operation.

A good example of this flexibility is the growth of community-based corrections in Iowa. Because of this first-order change in public policy toward the handling of convicted offenders, Iowa has managed to avoid a massive building program in the prison system which would otherwise have been mandated by the skyrocketing volume of offenders moving through the criminal courts.

It is just this sort of system flexibility that gives call to the need for statistics on justice system operation. In order for responsible, effective and enlightened change to occur, there must be a solid base of information from which to assess needs and develop alternative plans of action.

Quality data on crime and criminal justice must be made available to decision-makers and other system actors, including legislators, state and local administrators, planners, researchers, evaluators, and practitioners in the field involved in direct day-to-day confrontation with justice system problems. This series is one effort to provide some of the needed data.

THE CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERIES

In keeping with acknowledged responsibilities for criminal justice data analysis in Iowa, and in response to needs for criminal justice statistics as outlined in the previous section, the Iowa Statistical Analysis Center has attempted to gather together a large volume of statistical information concerning crime and criminal justice in the state. This information will appear in a series of reports falling under the general title "Crime and Criminal Justice in Iowa," this report being Volume I of the series.

The Crime and Criminal Justice series has taken shape under a few guiding principles based on 18 years of staff experience in criminal justice planning, research, and evaluation. The format of the series reflects the desire of the SAC staff to take the "total system" perspective, yet not be so general as to ignore information of specific utility in selected areas of interest. With the large volume of information generated during the first year of SAC operation, this goal has dictated that "system" information of more general interest be separated from more detailed analysis in specialized areas of limited concern. Thus Volume I is offered as a "statistical overview" or "sourcebook" of criminal justice information, with follow-up volumes offered to approach individual topics in greater detail.

The sources of information on which this series is based include 1) statistical reports on crime and arrests from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Iowa Department of Public Safety; 2) Biennial Reports of the Iowa Board of Parole; 3) correctional movement summaries provided by local and state correctional agencies in Iowa; and 4) computerized data files maintained on adjudicated and non-adjudicated offenders by the Iowa Department of Social Services. Much credit for the series goes to those who completed countless data input documents and otherwise provided raw data on justice system activities. Without their assistance, little of this work would have been possible. Copies of data collection instruments appear in Appendix II.

Much of the information appearing in the series was obtained from computerized data files through use of the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). This package, which allows the generation of statistical tables of various types, afforded the staff ample opportunity to spend time on detailed analyses of pre-compiled data.

This series grew in part from studies initiated while the analytic staff was employed by the Bureau of Correctional Evaluation of the Iowa Department of Social Services, including time spent on the Adult Corrections Master Plan Task Force. Although most of the information presented in the series was generated by SAC, many of the ideas on which the series is based took root during the three-year period prior to the advent of SAC.

As can be seen from the contents of this volume, the primary thrust of SAC's analytic efforts have been in the area of crime and offender statistics, including crime and case volumes, offender movement (decision making) and offender behavior (failure to appear, recidivism, etc.), and not with cost, manpower, organizational or other management and administrative aspects of criminal justice. A separate effort to develop a management and administrative statistics (MAS) capability is currently underway in SAC, and should serve to fill much of the gap in this area. In addition, a criminal justice directory for Iowa has been completed during the first year of SAC operation.

From examination of the tables and charts appearing in the report, it will be observed that much of the information presented here applies to criminal justice activities occurring during the period 1974-1977. In fact, very little information has currently been generated for 1978. In the past it has usually been the case that criminal justice statistics applying to a given year have not been published for at least six months after year's end. Accordingly, the staff expects to update selected portions of this report later this year, as information for 1978 is processed and analyzed.

In light of the reality established in the previous paragraph, it is important to note that very few statistics appearing in this series relate to criminal justice activities under the revised criminal code of Iowa, which took effect on January 1, 1978. As a consequence, and in light of some substantive changes in the code that may affect measures discussed here, it is unwise to assume that this report represents the current state of criminal justice in Iowa. It is expected that some very definite changes in offender processing have occurred during 1978, although none are expected to lead to a substantial modification in the total picture of criminal justice in Iowa as presented in this series.

Generally speaking, it will be the unspoken policy of SAC to refrain in this series from making value judgments concerning past patterns of criminal justice activity in Iowa. Likewise, very few recommendations will be offered for action to be taken in response to the series.

Rather, the staff sees the series as establishing a resource of knowledge that will accommodate a wide range of views and interpretations. In this manner, the series can stay free of identification with any particular theme or scenario for change that may arise in its wake.

ORGANIZATION OF VOLUME I

As stated in the previous section, this first volume of the Crime and Criminal Justice series is offered as a form of "statistical overview" or "sourcebook" of information on crime and criminal justice in Iowa. Volume I is intended to form a foundation of statistical information from which further volumes of the series can build. Every attempt was made to keep the material at a conceptually simple level and to avoid detail that would not be of general interest.

Volume I can be viewed as providing some answers as to the "what" of crime and criminal justice in Iowa in recent years. The "how" and "why" of this experience have not been addressed in Volume I, and will only be touched on in relatively simple terms in subsequent volumes of the series.

As a statistical overview, Volume I will primarily address factors related to the flow of offenders through the justice system. In fact, the volume is organized according to the serial ordering of criminal justice processes as they apply to individual offenders. No data are offered on internal programmatic or functional aspects of criminal justice operations. Furthermore, no attempt is made to provide statistics on individual jurisdictions within the state. Such distinctions will be addressed in part in subsequent volumes.

Finally, Volume I is limited to a simple presentation and explanation of statistical data, with no attempt made to analyze or otherwise interpret results. The volumes that follow will attempt to place the information appearing in Volume I in proper perspective to allow a "total system" assessment of the state of criminal justice in Iowa.

In order to provide a broader base of information from which to make system-wide assessments, much information in Volume I is presented for individual offense categories as defined in Appendix I.

CHAPTER II

REPORTED CRIMES AND ARRESTS

In keeping with the perception of criminal justice as a system flow process, it seems most appropriate to begin the substantive portion of this report with a discussion of crime and arrest patterns in Iowa. Reported crime statistics serve as the only current institutionalized process for determining the level of crime in the state and across the nation. Although there are ongoing victimization surveys in the United States, none have approached anywhere near the breadth of coverage of the Uniform Crime Reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

This chapter attempts to provide an overview of crime and arrest statistics for the State of Iowa in a comprehensive yet simple manner. All information on crimes and arrests was obtained from statistical reports published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and by the Iowa Department of Public Safety (DPS).

THE UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS PROGRAM

Each year the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) releases a report¹ detailing the extent of criminal activity in the nation during the preceding calendar year. The report is compiled from information provided by each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia through the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR).

Prior to 1975, each local reporting law enforcement agency in Iowa submitted data directly to the FBI on reported crimes, arrests, assaults on officers, and the value of property stolen or recovered. In 1975, responsibility for the collection of the UCR data was transferred to DPS in an effort to improve the level of reporting and to give the state more control over its crime reporting system.

In Iowa, the Department of Public Safety is the official state-level repository for Uniform Crime Reports data. While the department continues to provide UCR data to the FBI in compliance with federal mandate, it has chosen in addition to publish an annual report on crime in Iowa of its own design. As well as providing a wealth of jurisdictional data on

¹ Crime in the United States, United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C.

reported crimes and arrests, the Iowa report gives extremely valuable state-wide arrest statistics that cannot be found in the FBI report. Arrest statistics from the 1977 Iowa UCR report, together with reported crime data from FBI reports dating back to 1960, constitute the basis for Chapter II.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

For convenience in displaying statistics on reported crimes and arrests, the FBI has utilized a classification scheme for criminal offenses as follows:

PART I CRIMES - All crime categories reported through UCR.

VIOLENT

MURDER/NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

FORCIBLE RAPE

ROBBERY

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

PROPERTY

BURGLARY

LARCENY/THEFT (often just larceny)

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

PART II CRIMES - All crimes not Part I, excluding traffic offenses.

INDEX CRIMES - All Part I crimes, excluding negligent manslaughter.

Definitions of individual Part I and Part II crime categories appear in Appendix I.

All reported incidents of Part I crime are reported through UCR, as are all arrests of persons charged with such crimes. Part II crimes, which are generally considered to be less serious than Part I crimes, are not reported as incidents in Iowa but are reported only when an arrest occurs. Thus UCR provides data on reported Part I crimes and on arrests for both Part I and Part II crimes. There is a distinct possibility however, that data on reported Part II crimes will be made available within the coming year.

Index crimes include all Part I crimes except negligent manslaughter, which is generally the least frequent category of the Part I group. Prior to 1972, index crimes did not reflect incidents of larceny or theft (except motor vehicle) in which the value of the goods stolen was less than \$50, due to the large volume and lesser seriousness of such crimes. Since 1972, however, all larcenies and thefts have been reflected in UCR statistics in an effort to insure a higher degree of comparability of larceny statistics among the reporting jurisdictions and to allow more meaningful comparisons over time.

The Crime Index or Index of Crime for a given jurisdiction and calendar year is defined as the total number of index crimes reported in the jurisdiction during the year. This index is given in aggregate form,

and in component form, with totals for each of the separate index crime categories specified separately along with totals for violent and property crime.

As the Crime Index, along with its components indices, is naturally a function of the size of the population in a jurisdiction, it is necessary to compute measures of reported crime which are not directly biased by population size. One such measure is the Crime Rate, which is defined as the number of index crimes reported during the year per 100,000 population in the jurisdiction. The Crime Rate is computed by dividing the Crime Index mentioned above by the population in the jurisdiction and then multiplying by 100,000. One overall crime rate is computed, as are separate rates for individual categories of index crime.

Arrest rates for both Part I and Part II crimes are computed in the same manner as crime rates, by dividing the total number of arrests for a given category of crime by the population size and then multiplying by 100,000. Since arrest statistics are broken down in UCR by age, sex and race, it is possible, assuming the availability of reliable demographic data to compute arrest rates which are age, sex, and race-specific. In particular, age-specific arrest rates for 1977 Part I and Part II arrests in Iowa are presented in this report due to the availability of population statistics through the Office of the State Demographer in the Iowa Office for Planning and Programming.

There are two statistics reflected in this chapter that illustrate the relationship between arrests and reported crimes for individual Part I crime categories. One such statistic, the Clearance Rate, is simply the percentage of reported crimes of a given category that are cleared by arrest. Since the Iowa UCR system does not maintain one-on-one records of reported crimes and associated arrests, clearance rates must be reported directly by law enforcement agencies and cannot be computed from aggregate statistics on reported crimes and arrests. The second statistic, however, can be computed from aggregate data and is simply the ratio of arrests to reported crimes expressed in percentage form. This measure of the relationship of arrests to reports has no common name but is expressed in this report as ARRESTS/REPORTS (%), and is computed by dividing total arrests by total reports and then multiplying by 100.

REPORTED CRIMES

Table 1 provides a summary of 1977 crime rate statistics for Iowa and the nation as a whole. The table gives rates for all categories of index crime, and provides a basis for comparison through measures as follows:

- 1) IOWA/NATION (%) - Gives the ratio of the crime rate in Iowa (for each index category) to the crime rate in the nation, expressed in percentage form.

Table 1

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS FOR 1977
CRIME RATE COMPARISONS
IOWA VERSUS THE NATION

CRIME CATEGORY	IOWA	NATION	IOWA/ NATION(%)	NATION/ IOWA	IOWA RANK
TOTAL CRIME (INDEX)	3867.6	5055.1	76.5%	1.3	37

VIOLENT	143.6	466.6	30.8%	3.2	47
PROPERTY	3723.9	4588.4	81.2%	1.2	37

MURDER/NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	2.3	8.8	26.1%	3.8	47
FORCIBLE RAPE	10.6	29.1	36.4%	2.7	48
ROBBERY	41.3	187.1	22.1%	4.5	42
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	89.4	241.5	37.0%	2.7	45
BURGLARY	812.2	1410.9	57.6%	1.7	45
LARCENY	2691.4	2729.9	98.6%	1.0	24
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	220.4	447.6	49.2%	2.0	44

- 2) NATION/IOWA - Gives a simple ratio of crime rate in the nation to crime rate in Iowa.
- 3) IOWA RANK - Gives the crime rate ranking of Iowa among the 50 states (1=high; 50=low).

Table 2 gives the historical trend in reported index crimes in Iowa from 1960 through 1978 for each category of index crime. As described in a section to follow, corrections were made in FBI statistics to allow inclusion of larceny under \$50 for the period 1960-1971. Table 3 is based on Table 2 and gives the percentage increase in reported index crime for each year from 1961 to 1978, using 1960 as a base year, i.e., all percentages reflect the percentage increase in reported crimes (in a specific category) from 1960 to the designated year.

Figure 1 is a simple graphical display of the percentages appearing in Table 3 under the VIOLENT and PROPERTY categories of index crime.

POPULATION STATISTICS

As has been stated in numerous reports on crime in the United States, and as supported by statistics on arrest rates appearing in a subsequent section of this chapter, crime is primarily a phenomenon of youth. There is a plenitude of statistics available to establish that a highly disproportionate share of reported (index) crimes in Iowa and in the nation are committed by younger adults and juveniles.

Furthermore, it is easily verified that the large-scale increase in reported crimes in Iowa since 1960 has occurred almost side-by-side with the movement of the "age-bulge" - resulting from the post-war baby boom - into the crime-prone group of individuals aged 15-24.

Table 4, which was compiled from U.S. Bureau of Census reports and from projections completed by the State Demographer in the Office for Planning and Programming, provides sufficient data to track the general movement of this "age-bulge" through the age-distribution of the population in this state. Correspondingly, it gives clear support for the suspected causal connection between the age-bulge movement and the elevation in the crime rate. More information on this hypothetical connection and its possible implications for future crime in Iowa will appear in a follow-up report from SAC.

CRIME RATE, VIOLENT CRIMES AND PRISON POPULATION

While the crime rate is generally viewed as a measure of the magnitude of the crime problem in Iowa, it reflects little of law enforcement and other criminal justice processes mobilized in response to the problem. In fact, a large portion of this report is dedicated to an analysis of the response to crime in Iowa, from statistics on arrests and clearance rates, to court actions, sentencing, probation and correctional programming.

Table 2

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
INDEX CRIMES REPORTED IN IOWA
1960-1978

CALENDAR YEAR	CRIME INDEX	VIOLENT	PROPERTY	MURDER/ NON-NEGL. MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
1960	25,725	656	25,069	17	102	301	236	6375	16,599	2095
1961	25,321	643	24,678	36	81	291	235	6356	16,382	1940
1962	27,230	559	26,671	31	105	238	185	7326	17,308	2037
1963	29,198	629	28,569	35	100	253	241	7516	18,788	2265
1964	32,588	1007	31,581	35	137	310	525	8004	20,938	2639
1965	36,181	1067	35,114	36	123	354	554	8398	23,827	2889
1966	41,699	1214	40,485	43	132	351	688	9245	27,618	3622
1967	50,997	1608	49,389	42	155	578	833	11,881	33,235	4273
1968	58,959	1882	57,077	48	186	686	962	13,027	39,527	4523
1969	62,624	1918	60,706	39	178	622	1079	13,603	42,166	4937
1970	70,793	2241	68,552	54	175	804	1208	14,331	49,276	4945
1971	74,925	2822	72,103	52	255	866	1649	15,160	52,571	4372
1972	72,990	2519	70,471	50	248	770	1451	15,037	50,560	4874
1973	82,230	2970	79,260	63	329	954	1624	18,412	55,310	5538
1974	97,460	3455	94,005	54	287	1390	1724	22,597	65,153	6255
1975	112,494	4039	108,455	71	297	1536	2135	23,492	78,370	6593
1976	116,504	3831	112,673	64	304	1176	2243	23,678	83,057	5938
1977	111,275	4132	107,143	67	305	1189	2571	23,367	77,435	6341
1978	114,609	4588	110,021	74	295	1332	2887	24,961	78,313	6747

Table 3

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
 PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN INDEX
 CRIME REPORTED - 1961-1978
 1960 BASE

CALENDAR YEAR	CRIME INDEX	VIOLENT	PROPERTY	MURDER/ NON-NEGL. MANSLAUGHTER	FORCIBLE RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
1960	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
1961	-2%	-2%	-2%	+112%	-21%	-3%	0%	0%	-1%	-7%
1962	+6%	-15%	+6%	+82%	+3%	-21%	-22%	+15%	+4%	-3%
1963	+14%	-4%	+14%	+106%	-2%	-16%	+2%	+18%	+13%	+8%
1964	+27%	+54%	+26%	+106%	+34%	+3%	+122%	+26%	+26%	+26%
1965	+41%	+63%	+40%	+112%	+21%	+18%	+135%	+32%	+44%	+38%
1966	+62%	+85%	+62%	+153%	+29%	+17%	+192%	+45%	+66%	+73%
1967	+98%	+145%	+97%	+147%	+52%	+92%	+253%	+86%	+100%	+104%
1968	+129%	+187%	+128%	+182%	+82%	+128%	+308%	+104%	+138%	+115%
1969	+143%	+192%	+142%	+129%	+74%	+107%	+357%	+113%	+154%	+136%
1970	+175%	+242%	+174%	+217%	+71%	+167%	+412%	+125%	+197%	+136%
1971	+191%	+330%	+188%	+206%	+150%	+188%	+599%	+138%	+217%	+109%
1972	+184%	+284%	+181%	+194%	+143%	+156%	+515%	+136%	+205%	+133%
1973	+220%	+353%	+216%	+271%	+222%	+217%	+588%	+189%	+233%	+164%
1974	+279%	+427%	+275%	+218%	+181%	+362%	+630%	+254%	+292%	+199%
1975	+337%	+516%	+333%	+318%	+191%	+410%	+805%	+269%	+372%	+215%
1976	+353%	+484%	+350%	+276%	+198%	+291%	+850%	+271%	+400%	+183%
1977	+333%	+530%	+327%	+294%	+199%	+295%	+989%	+266%	+367%	+203%
1978	+346%	+599%	+339%	+335%	+189%	+343%	+1123%	+339%	+372%	+222%

Figure 1

**UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN INDEX
CRIME REPORTED - 1961-1978
1960 BASE**

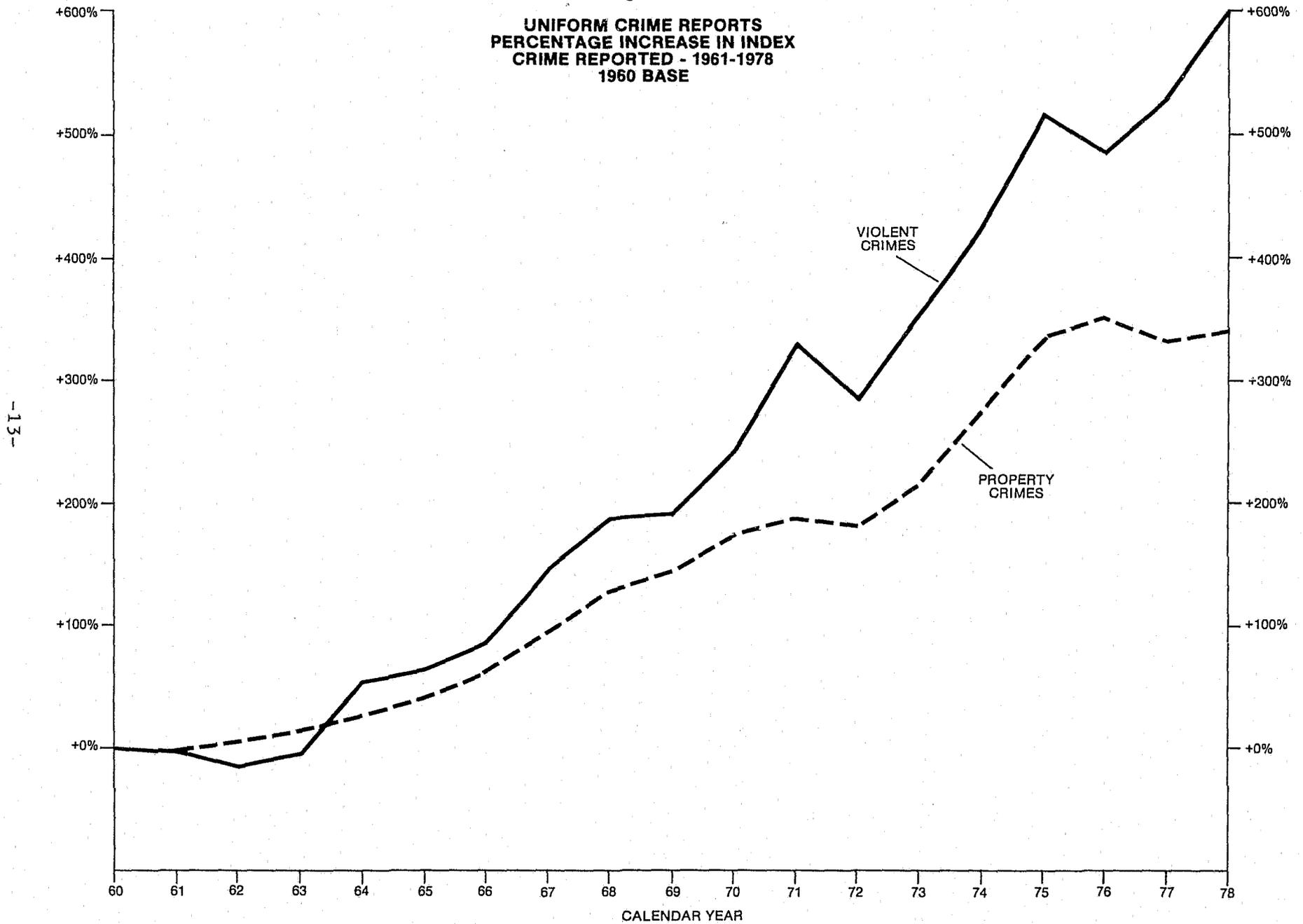


Table 4

STATE OF IOWA
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL POPULATION
1940-1970: U.S. CENSUS; 1980-2020: POPULATION PROJECTIONS¹

AGE CATEGORY	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
0-4	207,117	280,269	307,214	233,334	214,009	231,860	208,016	208,565	203,204
5-9	199,857	226,374	291,819	280,339	220,872	233,019	217,967	204,454	207,567
10-14	216,876	199,225	258,819	293,714	229,106	212,000	230,359	206,671	207,224
15-19	231,986	184,168	202,940	273,753	271,914	219,962	233,489	219,076	205,478
20-24	211,145	189,788	155,335	203,800	280,244	227,186	213,194	231,866	208,994
25-29	193,678	192,843	151,804	167,626	260,931	264,047	216,514	230,001	216,395
30-34	178,851	180,966	165,052	147,356	194,474	272,462	220,081	206,839	225,426
35-39	169,311	174,179	170,193	142,015	164,037	253,452	257,007	210,327	224,311
40-44	164,434	162,146	164,912	155,091	143,792	188,840	266,579	215,105	202,443
45-49	162,216	151,624	157,392	158,304	137,573	159,807	247,597	251,414	205,924
50-54	145,667	147,203	145,111	152,894	147,276	138,218	182,449	257,660	208,165
55-59	124,261	139,047	134,918	140,666	147,277	129,234	150,919	234,528	238,217
60-64	105,102	120,243	124,343	127,212	137,355	133,347	125,901	166,796	235,869
65-69	87,319	100,809	114,360	107,815	119,751	126,596	111,850	130,697	203,960
70-74	65,944	75,640	91,308	92,932	100,171	110,027	107,528	101,751	134,995
75+	74,504	96,549	122,017	148,517	163,934	188,140	213,565	217,752	227,591
TOTAL POPULATION	2,538,268	2,621,073	2,757,537	2,825,368	2,932,716	3,088,197	3,203,015	3,293,502	3,355,763

¹Completed by the State Demographer in the Iowa Office for Planning and Programming.

In the minds of many of the citizenry, however, the final definitive measure of the response to crime in Iowa is the size of the prison population. It is generally believed that as crime grows, so the prison population swells in response, through increased arrests, convictions in court, and incarcerations of those convicted.

The difficulty with this perception, however, is that the criminal justice system in Iowa is an immensely complex process involving a number of loosely connected steps, no one of which acts in immutable response to those preceding it. Thus arrests are not an unchanging function of reported crimes, convictions an unchanging function of arrests, incarcerations an unchanging function of convictions, nor the prison population an unchanging function of commitments.

As an illustration of the degree of flexibility in this "criminal justice chain" linking reported crime to the prison population, Table 5 and Figure 2 trace, from 1960 through 1978, the trends in 1) the Crime Rate, 2) the number of violent crimes reported, and 3) the mid-year population of adult correctional institutions. The first two series are offered as measures of input to the system and the latter as a form of output. Additionally, the rightmost column of Table 5 gives a single measure of the relationship of violent crimes reported to the prison population, expressed as the number of violent crimes reported (during the year) per 100 prisoners incarcerated (at mid-year).

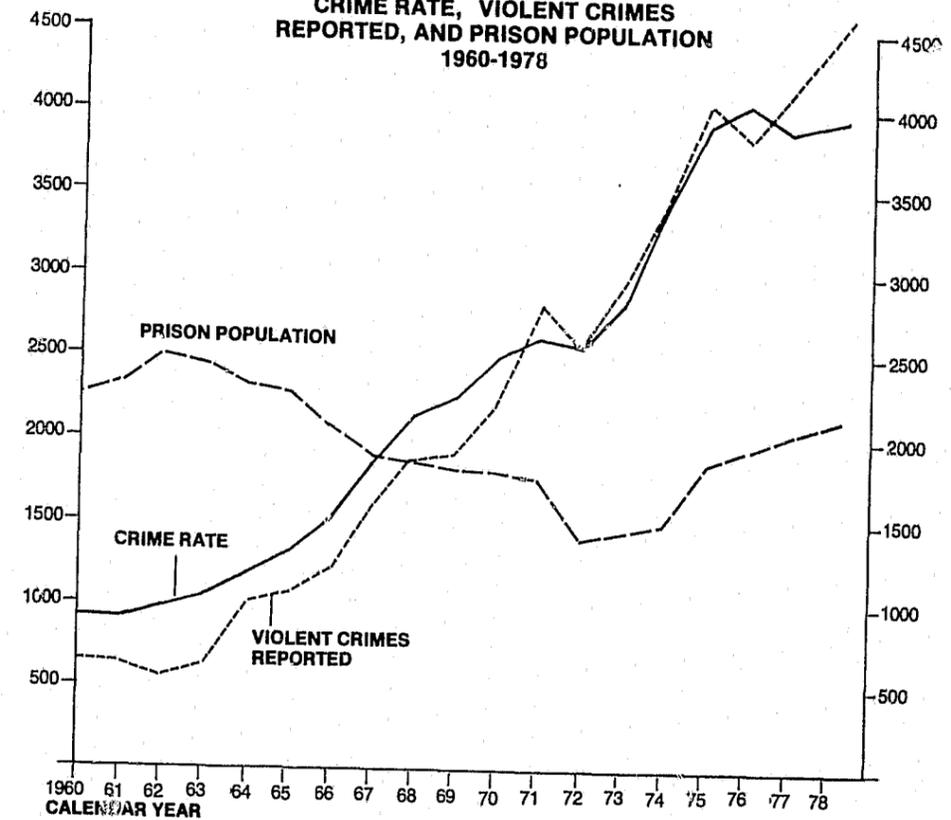
To avoid possible confusion, it should be noted that the close similarity of the curves depicting the Crime Rate and the number of violent crimes reported is something of a coincidence, and was not "forced" to allow the two trends lines to appear on one chart, i.e., Crime Rate reflects total reported index crimes per 100,000 population, while the number of violent crimes reported is a simple count uncorrected for population and not otherwise adjusted.

It might be observed that Figure 2 can be dissected into two subfigures depicting radically different relationships between reported crime measures and the size of the prison population. The left half-figure, ranging from 1960 to 1972, reveals a totally negative relationship between reported crime and the prison population, with the latter steadily decreasing while the former steadily increased (at a greater rate). From 1972 through 1978, however, we see a positive relationship between reported crime and the prison population, again with a much more gradual increase in the latter than the former. It can be hypothesized that whatever factors influenced the negative relationship up to 1972 somehow reached a saturation point at that time, although perhaps not reverting or totally leveling off from that time on. More insight into this phenomenon will be offered in a follow-up report.

Table 5
 STATE OF IOWA
 CRIME RATE, VIOLENT CRIMES
 REPORTED, AND PRISON POPULATION
 1960-1978

CALENDAR YEAR	CRIME RATE	VIOLENT CRIMES REPORTED	MID-YEAR PRISON POPULATION	VIOLENT CRIMES PER 100 PRISONERS
1960	933	656	2256	29.1
1961	911	643	2341	27.5
1962	980	559	2506	22.3
1963	1050	629	2447	25.7
1964	1182	1007	2324	43.3
1965	1311	1067	2287	46.7
1966	1518	1214	2079	58.4
1967	1852	1608	1898	84.7
1968	2146	1882	1855	101.5
1969	2252	1918	1818	105.5
1970	2506	2241	1808	123.9
1971	2627	2822	1760	160.3
1972	2532	2519	1406	179.2
1973	2832	2970	1451	204.7
1974	3414	3455	1518	227.6
1975	3920	4039	1857	217.5
1976	4046	3831	1912	200.4
1977	3868	4132	2036	202.9
1978	3952	4588	2109	217.5

FIGURE 2
 STATE OF IOWA
 CRIME RATE, VIOLENT CRIMES
 REPORTED, AND PRISON POPULATION
 1960-1978



ARREST STATISTICS

Table 6 gives a statistical overview of the number of arrests in Iowa for each category of Part I and Part II crime during the period 1975-1977, with separate statistics presented for each year, and with arrests for adults and juveniles broken out individually. Information for 1976 and 1977 was taken from the annual UCR reports published by the Department of Public Safety, while figures for 1975 were obtained from the FBI through DPS.

Table 7 is a summary of statistics interrelating arrests for Part I crimes during 1976 and 1977 with reported Part I crimes for these two years. The two measures of this relationship, namely CLEARANCE RATE and ARREST/REPORTS (%) were defined in a previous section.

Table 8 offers a demographic profile of persons arrested for individual categories of Part I and Part II crime during 1977. Table 9 is a supplement to Table 8, giving the age distribution for major categories of arrests during 1977. The figure MODAL AGE on the bottom line refers to the single age level of most frequent occurrence within each arrest category.

Table 10, which entails an elaboration of UCR arrest statistics for 1977, relates the number of arrests within an individual age category to the estimated number of persons in this category within the general population. The mode of this comparison is the statistic "arrest rate," which was defined in a previous section. Table 10 and Figures 3 and 4 give arrest rates as a function of age for three categories of arrests, including all Part I or II arrests, Part I arrests alone, and Part II arrests alone. These statistics can be generally interpreted as arrest probabilities for the general population as a function of age.

Table 11, which supplements the demographic profile given in Tables 8 and 9, gives an arresting offense profile for certain selected demographic categories of arrested offenders as indicated in the table, i.e., the percentages of offenders in a category who were arrested for specific types of crimes. The categories CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS and PAPER CRIMES are not UCR categories and are defined in Appendix I.

ACCURACY IN UCR STATISTICS

In recent years there has been a decided concern among interested parties with the completeness and accuracy of crime statistics as reported through the Uniform Crime Reports. Historically, UCR has not been able to claim complete or near complete reporting across the nation, with many of the smaller local jurisdictions not reporting at all and with incomplete or sporadic reporting from many larger jurisdictions. To take into account the often incomplete nature of reporting, the FBI has utilized certain standard formulae as correction factors for states with under-reporting, thus allowing the publication of statistics reflecting total estimated crime in each reporting state. All data on reported

Table 6
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
PART I AND PART II ARRESTS IN IOWA
1975-1977

OFFENSE CATEGORY	JUVENILE ARRESTS			ADULT ARRESTS			TOTAL ARRESTS		
	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977
ALL PART I, II ARRESTS	21,522	22,788	21,445	49,009	52,521	57,263	70,531	75,309	78,708
PART I ARRESTS	9813	9322	8860	8827	8143	8118	18,640	17,465	16,978
PART II ARRESTS	11,709	13,466	12,585	40,182	44,378	49,145	51,891	57,844	61,730
PART I ARRESTS-VIOLENT	382	386	384	1529	1427	1612	1911	1813	1996
PART I ARRESTS-PROPERTY	9431	8936	8476	7298	6716	6506	16,729	15,652	14,982
MURDER/NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	5	3	5	55	62	49	60	65	54
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	1	1	2	16	11	10	17	12	12
FORCIBLE RAPE	24	27	26	142	119	149	166	146	175
ROBBERY	180	173	167	410	314	322	590	487	489
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	172	183	184	906	921	1082	1078	1104	1266
OTHER ASSAULTS	517	580	593	2142	2265	2253	2659	2845	2846
SEX OFFENSES	72	67	65	244	284	257	316	351	322
FAMILY OFFENSES	25	45	0	333	210	175	358	255	175
ILLEGAL WEAPONS	160	204	184	701	671	741	861	875	925
ARSON	125	96	84	61	65	71	186	161	155
VANDALISM	1670	1634	1522	612	668	817	2282	2302	2339
BURGLARY	2163	2054	1787	1510	1261	1192	3673	3315	2979
LARCENY	6168	5804	5574	5363	5005	4861	11,531	10,809	10,435
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	1100	1078	1115	425	450	453	1525	1528	1568
STOLEN PROPERTY	426	414	425	660	673	643	1086	1087	1068
FORGERY	153	169	181	702	627	603	855	796	784
BAD CHECKS/FRAUD	97	115	115	1212	1141	1204	1309	1256	1319
EMBEZZLEMENT	9	12	24	151	126	124	160	138	148
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	1383	1490	1437	2825	2777	3112	4208	4267	4549
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	136	252	301	5440	8707	11,165	5576	8959	11,466
LIQUOR LAWS	2344	3198	2939	1250	1475	1596	3594	4673	4535
DRUNKENNESS	1046	1179	1050	15,433	13,472	14,587	14,489	14,651	15,637
COMMERCIAL VICE	11	5	3	73	93	77	84	98	80
GAMBLING	5	0	1	56	37	27	61	37	28
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	864	971	756	2219	2271	2260	3083	3242	3016
VAGRANCY	22	9	8	150	63	99	172	72	107
OTHER OFFENSES	2644	3026	2897	7981	8753	9534	10,625	11,779	12,231

Table 7

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS FOR 1976-1977
PART I CRIMES REPORTED, PART I ARRESTS AND CLEARANCE RATES

OFFENSE CATEGORY	PART I CRIMES REPORTED		PART I ARRESTS		CLEARANCE RATE		ARRESTS/ REPORTS (%)	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
ALL PART I CRIMES	116,517	111,283	17,465	16,978	15.8%	16.3%	15.0%	15.3%

PART I - VIOLENT	3844	4140	1813	1996	54.3%	53.8%	47.2%	48.2%
PART I - PROPERTY	112,673	107,143	15,652	14,982	14.5%	14.8%	13.9%	14.0%

<u>PART I - VIOLENT</u>								
MURDER/MANSLAUGHTER	74	75	77	66	82.4%	81.3%	104.1%	88.0%
FORCIBLE RAPE	304	305	146	175	51.9%	49.3%	48.0%	57.4%
ROBBERY	1176	1189	487	489	34.1%	31.7%	41.4%	41.1%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	2243	2571	1104	1266	65.2%	63.8%	49.2%	49.2%

<u>PART I - PROPERTY</u>								
BURGLARY	23,678	23,367	3315	2979	14.4%	15.2%	14.0%	12.7%
LARCENY	83,057	77,435	10,809	10,435	13.8%	13.9%	13.0%	13.5%
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	5938	6341	1528	1568	24.9%	25.1%	25.7%	24.7%

Table 8
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS FOR 1977
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE FOR PART I AND PART II ARRESTS

OFFENSE CATEGORY	ARRESTS	SEX		RACE		AGE		
		MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	MEAN	MEDIAN	%JUV.
ALL PART I,II ARRESTS	78,708	86.0%	14.0%	93.1%	4.8%	26.0	21.6	27.2%
PART I ARRESTS	16,978	78.3%	21.7%	89.9%	8.2%	20.9	17.8	52.2%
PART II ARRESTS	61,730	88.1%	11.9%	94.0%	3.8%	27.4	22.9	20.4%
PART I ARRESTS - VIOLENT	1996	91.5%	8.5%	81.2%	15.2%	25.0	23.5	19.2%
PART I ARRESTS - PROPERTY	14,982	76.5%	23.5%	91.1%	7.3%	20.4	17.4	56.6%
MURDER/NON-NEGLIGENT MANSL.	54	92.6%	7.4%	62.9%	24.1%	29.5	27.7	9.3%
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	12	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	26.6	26.2	16.7%
FORCIBLE RAPE	175	100.0%	0.0%	79.5%	17.1%	25.5	23.7	14.9%
ROBBERY	489	94.3%	5.7%	73.9%	24.3%	21.5	19.9	34.2%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	1266	89.2%	10.8%	84.8%	11.2%	26.1	23.6	14.5%
OTHER ASSAULTS	2846	87.6%	12.4%	87.5%	10.9%	25.9	23.1	20.8%
SEX OFFENSES	322	92.5%	7.5%	90.8%	6.5%	28.0	24.9	20.2%
FAMILY OFFENSES	175	81.1%	18.9%	97.3%	2.2%	30.6	28.2	0.0%
ILLEGAL WEAPONS	925	94.8%	5.2%	89.0%	9.5%	25.4	22.4	19.9%
ARSON	155	92.3%	7.7%	97.5%	2.5%	20.7	17.4	54.2%
VANDALISM	2339	94.3%	5.7%	96.2%	3.2%	17.9	16.5	65.1%
BURGLARY	2979	94.8%	5.2%	92.4%	6.4%	18.4	17.5	60.0%
LARCENY	10,435	69.1%	30.9%	90.2%	8.0%	21.3	17.6	53.4%
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	1568	91.4%	8.6%	94.3%	4.3%	18.1	16.6	71.1%
STOLEN PROPERTY	1068	87.4%	12.6%	90.8%	8.6%	20.9	19.0	39.8%
FORGERY	784	68.6%	31.4%	90.3%	9.1%	24.6	21.6	23.1%
BAD CHECKS/FRAUD	1519	68.9%	31.1%	92.0%	6.9%	28.1	25.5	8.7%
EMBEZZLEMENT	148	72.3%	27.7%	88.6%	10.8%	26.9	23.7	16.2%
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	4549	87.4%	12.6%	96.9%	2.3%	20.7	19.5	31.6%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	11,466	92.7%	7.3%	97.7%	1.4%	32.9	29.0	2.6%
LIQUOR LAWS	4555	81.1%	18.9%	97.9%	1.2%	19.5	17.5	64.8%
DRUNKENNESS	15,637	92.5%	7.5%	91.7%	3.4%	32.7	28.2	6.7%
COMMERCIAL VICE	80	12.5%	87.5%	37.6%	58.7%	25.8	23.4	3.8%
GAMBLING	28	78.6%	21.4%	100.0%	0.0%	39.2	33.0	3.6%
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	3016	87.6%	12.4%	93.6%	5.4%	23.9	20.8	25.1%
VAGRANCY	107	95.5%	4.7%	98.2%	0.0%	40.0	36.2	7.5%
OTHER OFFENSES	12,231	83.7%	16.3%	94.8%	3.8%	24.7	21.5	23.7%

Table 9

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS FOR 1977
AGE DISTRIBUTION FOR PART I AND PART II ARRESTS

AGE CATEGORY	ALL PART I, II ARRESTS	PART I ARRESTS			PART II ARRESTS
		VIOLENT	PROPERTY	ALL PART I	
0-14	8.3%	3.7%	23.6%	21.3%	4.7%
15-19	33.2%	30.0%	46.8%	44.8%	30.0%
20-24	21.6%	27.9%	13.6%	15.3%	23.4%
25-29	11.5%	16.4%	5.5%	6.8%	12.8%
30-34	6.7%	9.2%	2.6%	3.4%	7.6%
35-39	4.8%	5.4%	2.0%	2.4%	5.5%
40-44	3.8%	3.2%	1.2%	1.4%	4.4%
45-49	3.3%	2.2%	1.3%	1.4%	3.8%
50-54	2.6%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	3.0%
55-59	2.0%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%	2.3%
60-64	1.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	1.3%
65+	1.1%	0.3%	1.1%	1.0%	1.2%
TOTAL ARRESTS	78,708	1996	14,982	16,978	61,730
MODAL AGE	18	20	16	16	18

Table 10

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS FOR 1977
ARREST RATES*
BY AGE AT ARREST
PART I AND PART II CRIMES

AGE AT ARREST	ESTIMATED 1977 POP.	PART I ARRESTS		PART II ARRESTS		PART I, II ARRESTS	
		TOTAL	RATE	TOTAL	RATE	TOTAL	RATE
0-10	492,008	483	98.2	411	83.5	894	181.7
11-12	97,622	878	899.4	622	637.2	1500	1536.6
13-14	108,323	2256	2082.7	1887	1742.0	4143	3824.7
15	57,112	1639	2869.8	2000	3501.9	3639	6371.7
16	58,013	1927	3321.7	3398	5857.3	5325	9179.0
17	60,913	1677	2753.1	4267	7005.1	5944	9758.2
18	56,112	1371	2443.3	4786	8529.4	6157	10,972.7
19	57,013	992	1740.0	4072	7142.2	5064	8882.2
20	56,112	769	1370.5	3714	6618.9	4483	7989.4
21	57,112	679	1188.9	3284	5750.1	3963	6939.0
22	55,112	451	818.3	2801	5082.4	3252	5900.7
23	54,112	347	641.3	2454	4535.0	2801	5176.3
24	54,112	353	652.4	2164	3999.1	2517	4651.5
25-29	218,662	1147	524.6	7901	3613.3	9048	4137.9
30-34	175,505	576	328.2	4704	2680.3	5280	3008.5
35-39	152,488	407	266.9	3405	2233.0	3812	2499.9
40-44	140,980	239	169.5	2746	1947.8	2985	2117.3
45-49	143,887	245	170.3	2351	1634.3	2596	1804.6
50-54	146,734	146	99.5	1877	1279.2	2023	1378.7
55-59	146,734	145	98.8	1397	952.1	1542	1050.9
60+	500,621	251	50.1	1489	297.4	1740	347.6
ALL AGES	2,889,287	16,978	587.6	61,730	2136.5	78,708	2724.1

* Arrests per 100,000 population.

Figure 3
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS FOR 1977
ARREST RATES
BY AGE AT ARREST
ALL PART I AND PART II CRIMES

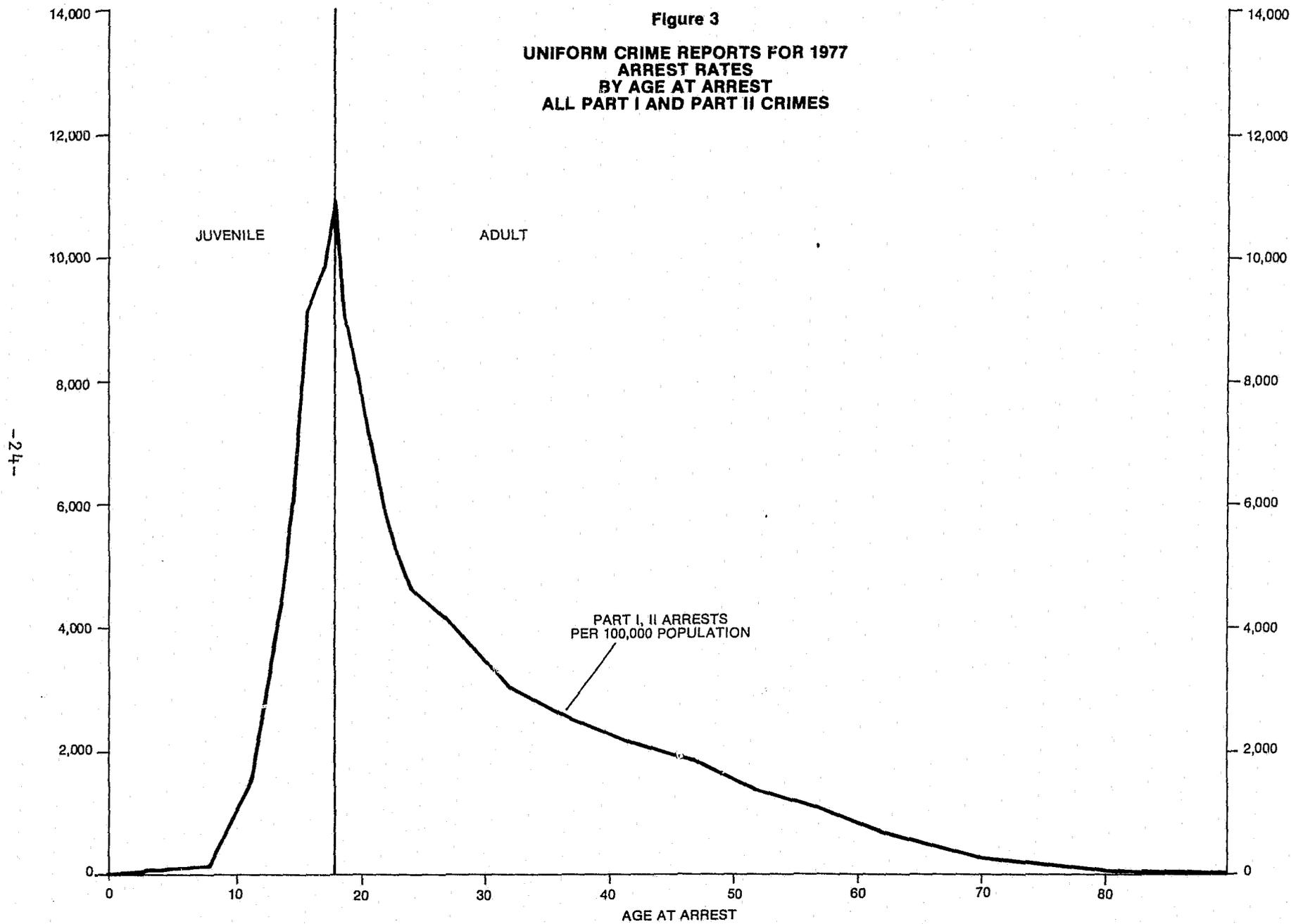


Figure 4

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS FOR 1977
ARREST RATES
BY AGE AT ARREST
PART I CRIMES/PART II CRIMES

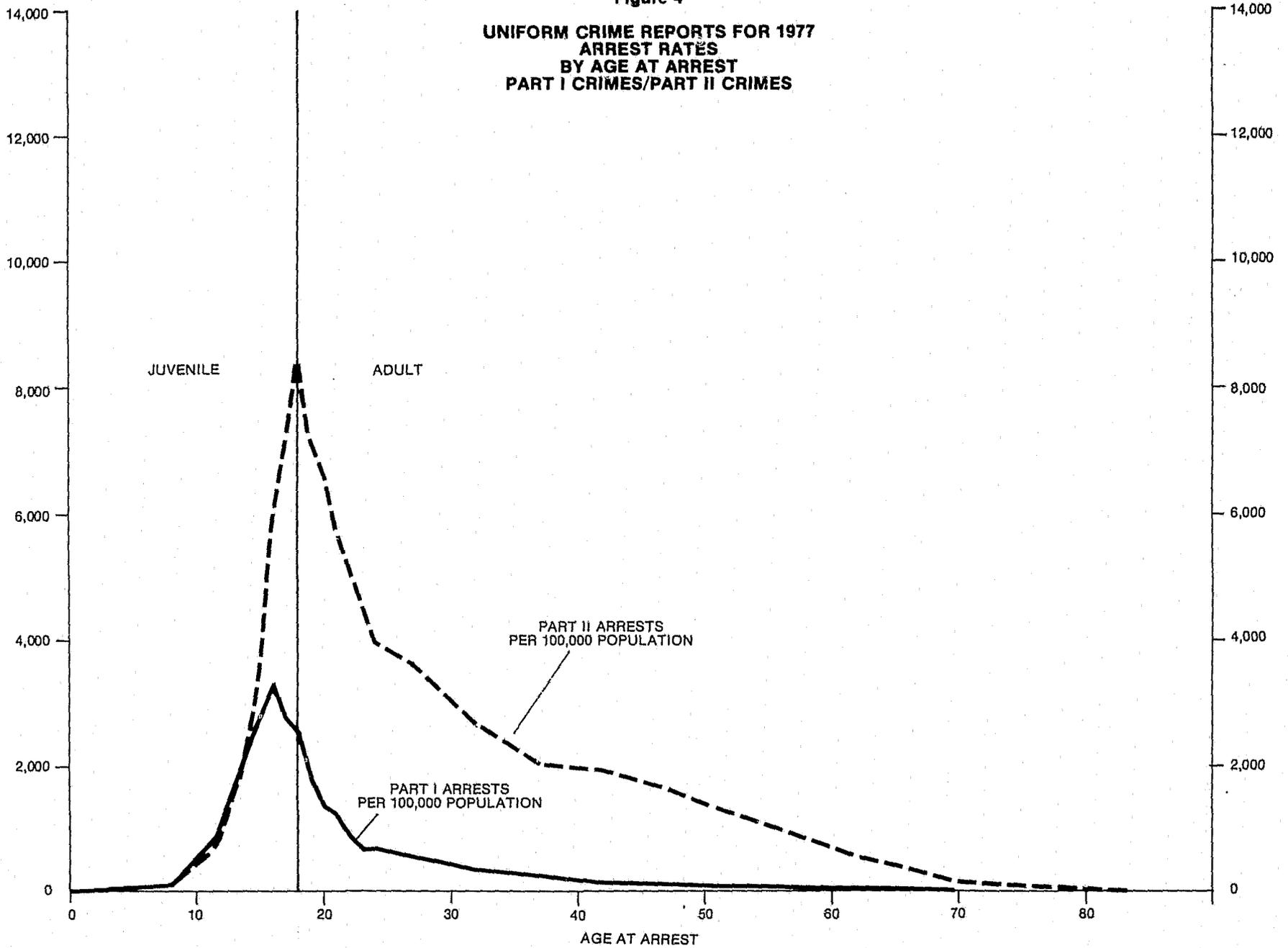


Table 11

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS FOR 1977
ARRESTING OFFENSE PROFILE FOR SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CATEGORIES
PART I AND PART II ARRESTS

OFFENSE CATEGORY	ALL CATEGORIES	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	JUVENILE	ADULT
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	6.8%	7.0%	5.3%	6.2%	17.3%	7.7%	4.9%	7.5%
ILLEGAL WEAPONS	1.2%	1.3%	0.4%	1.1%	2.4%	0.7%	0.9%	1.3%
ARSON/VANDALISM	3.2%	3.5%	1.3%	3.3%	2.1%	0.8%	7.5%	1.5%
BURGLARY/MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	5.8%	6.3%	2.6%	5.8%	7.0%	4.0%	13.6%	2.9%
LARCENY	13.3%	10.7%	29.3%	12.8%	22.6%	11.5%	26.0%	8.4%
STOLEN PROPERTY	1.4%	1.4%	1.2%	1.3%	2.5%	0.2%	2.0%	1.1%
PAPER CRIMES	2.9%	2.3%	6.3%	2.8%	4.8%	1.4%	1.5%	3.3%
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	5.8%	5.9%	5.2%	6.0%	2.8%	2.5%	6.7%	5.4%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	14.6%	15.7%	7.6%	15.3%	4.4%	5.2%	1.4%	19.4%
LIQUOR LAWS	5.8%	5.4%	7.8%	6.0%	1.5%	1.7%	13.7%	2.8%
DRUNKENNESS	19.9%	21.4%	10.7%	19.5%	14.4%	53.2%	4.9%	25.3%
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	3.8%	3.9%	3.4%	3.8%	4.4%	1.7%	3.5%	3.9%
ALL OFFENSES NOT LISTED ABOVE	15.8%	15.3%	18.9%	16.0%	13.9%	9.4%	13.6%	16.5%
ALL PART I,II ARRESTS	78,708	67,701	11,007	73,425	3696	1088	21,409	57,659
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

crimes contained in this report reflect such corrections and can be taken as reasonably accurate indicators of the true level of reported crime in Iowa since 1960.

In Iowa, with the move to state-level responsibility for UCR data collection in 1975, the state saw a marked improvement in the completeness of UCR reporting. In fact, there is every reason to believe that the figures in this report for the period 1975-1977 are reported crimes and arrests in Iowa are nearly 100% accurate, although no estimates of the true degree of accuracy have been determined.

As stated above, prior to 1972 the category of index crimes did not cover larcenies (thefts) in which the value of stolen property was under \$50. As a result, the Crime Index and Crime Rate for Iowa as given in FBI reports prior to 1972 cannot be compared directly with corresponding measures for 1972 and succeeding years. To correct for this deficiency, and to allow a time-series analysis of reported crime in Iowa over the period 1960-1977, an attempt was made to determine as accurately as possible the number of reports in Iowa from 1960 through 1971 of larcenies with value of property stolen under \$50. For the period 1968 through 1971, figures from the FBI were available on such crimes. For the period 1960-1967, estimates were developed based on the pattern of larcenies over \$50 during that period and on the ratio of larcenies under \$50 to those over \$50 for the period 1968-1971. Percentage increases in larceny over \$50 were assumed to apply equally to larceny under \$50 during the period in question.

Although UCR statistics contained in this report entail a certain degree of correction, estimation, and corresponding inaccuracy, it is the belief of the staff that the general pattern of crime as specified in this report is an accurate reflection of fact and not just an artifact of better and more complete reporting through UCR. It is likely, however, that a portion of the reported increase in crime is due to improved reporting and record-keeping.

The question of whether or not levels of crime as reported through UCR are accurate indicators of the true level of crime in the state is another question altogether and entails other considerations outside the context of the UCR program. The question of how accurately UCR characterizes the crime problem in Iowa is rather a function of the willingness of the citizens of the state to report crime to law enforcement agencies. It is possible that a significant percentage of Part I crime in Iowa is not reported and is thus not reflected in UCR statistics. Furthermore, it is possible that a significant portion of the increase in reported crime since 1960 is due to an increased willingness of the citizenry to report crime. In fact, it may be that most or all of the increase in reported crime since 1960 is due to increased reporting of crime. Unfortunately, no victimization studies have been completed for the State of Iowa and no direct evidence is available to answer this important question.

NATIONAL VICTIMIZATION STUDIES

Although no major victimization studies have been attempted for the State of Iowa, a number of studies have been completed in other states and for the nation as a whole. One major ongoing victimization study, the National Crime Survey, has been conducted by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration with data collected by the Bureau of the Census.¹

While data from the survey cannot be compared directly with UCR data due to the sampling nature of the survey design, and to differences in crime classification, it is possible to arrive at some overall surface comparisons to gain an understanding of the relative degree of magnitude of under-reporting of Part I crime in the United States.

Eugene Doleschal, in his most interesting article on crime² has estimated from National Crime Survey results for 1973-1975 that the actual level of Part I crime in the United States is roughly four times that reported through UCR. He estimates that 40 million index crimes were committed in 1974 as opposed to the 10 million index crimes reported to the FBI. According to Doleschal, the percent of index crimes not reported varied according to the category of index crime as follows:

<u>CRIME CATEGORY</u>	<u>% NOT REPORTED</u>
.MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	32%
.ROBBERY	51%
.BURGLARY	54%
.FORCIBLE RAPE	56%
.AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	60%
.LARCENY	82%
<u>ALL PART I CRIMES</u>	<u>72%</u>

Doleschal goes on to conclude that most of the increase in reported crime in the United States in recent years is due solely to increased reporting of crime, and that as a result we have seen nowhere near the increase in actual crime as has been indicated by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports series.

¹ Criminal Victimization in the United States - A National Crime Survey Report: 1973, 1974, 1975, United States Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service (December, 1976-1977).

² Eugene Doleschal, "Crime-Some Popular Beliefs," Crime and Delinquency, volume 25, Number 1 (1970), pp. 1-8.

CHAPTER III

PRE-TRIAL RELEASE

One of the very first decisions affecting the movement of a criminal offender through the justice system concerns the release status of the individual between arrest and appearance for trial. Traditionally, there have been two major options available: detention in jail, or release on bail bond. Periodically, if the judge or magistrate felt so inclined, a defendant could be released on his or her own recognizance or to the custody of a third party. As the latter forms of release were used only sparingly and for the most part in cases where the defendant was obviously a good risk for appearance in court, it was most often the case that an individual could not gain release prior to trial unless he or she could make bail. As a result, a defendant with lesser means was much more likely to await trial in jail than was a more affluent person. It was this apparent inequity in the bail bond system that led to discussion and experimentation with various innovative alternatives for pre-trial release.

PRE-TRIAL RELEASE IN DES MOINES

The first move in Iowa toward a more rational and equitable system of pre-trial release came in 1964 with the organization of a pre-trial release on recognizance program in Des Moines¹. In late 1962, two editorials appearing in the Des Moines Register criticized the bail bond system and described some results of the pioneering Manhattan Bail Project in New York City. This metropolitan project offered release on recognizance to defendants who qualified on the basis of an interview with project staff and screening with an objective point system which weighed the risk of non-appearance in court with various community stability criteria.

In response to the Register editorials, the Hawley Welfare Foundation initiated discussions with local officials in Des Moines concerning the feasibility of such a program for the city. As a result, the first pre-trial release project in Iowa became operational in Des Moines on February 4, 1964. During its first eleven months of operation the project staff interviewed 877 individuals and obtained release on recognizance for 692 (71.7%). Of the 692 individuals so-released, just 12, or 1.9%, failed to appear in court.

During the period 1964-1969, the project interviewed a total of 6,787 defendants and obtained release for 4,664 (68.7%), while recording a failure to appear rate of just 1.8% for project releases.

¹ The Des Moines Pre-Trial Release Project: 1964-1969, Hawley Welfare Foundation and Polk County - City of Des Moines (1969).

In 1970, a pre-trial release with services program was initiated in Des Moines in an effort to obtain release for selected individuals who could not meet community stability criteria for release on recognizance, but who would likely appear for trial if offered supervision and supportive services. Thus Des Moines took the forefront in innovative pre-trial release programming in Iowa and across the nation with two alternative forms of release, both of which obtained favorable evaluations from the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD).^{1,2,3,4}

THE MOVE TO STATE-WIDE PROGRAMMING

With the availability of federal grant funding from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), and with the support of the Iowa General Assembly through the Community Corrections Acts of 1973 and 1976, the State of Iowa experienced a rapid movement to a state-wide system of community-based corrections based on the Des Moines model. Judicial District Departments of Court (now Correctional) Services developed in each of the eight judicial districts of the state, encompassing pre-trial release on recognizance, pre-trial release with services, probation, residential corrections and pre-sentence investigation services. Pre-trial release in Iowa outside the Fifth Judicial District (Des Moines area) first began in Davenport and Cedar Rapids in 1972-1973 and by 1977 had expanded to most urban areas of the state, including Waterloo, Ames, Fort Dodge, Marshalltown, Mason City, Sioux City, Council Bluffs, Iowa City, Clinton, Muscatine, Ottumwa, Burlington and several smaller cities.

STATE-WIDE DATA COLLECTION

In 1974, as mandated by law through foresight of the Iowa General Assembly, the Bureau of Correctional Evaluation was organized in the Iowa Department of Social Services to conduct an ongoing evaluation of community corrections programs in Iowa. A data collection system that grew from the work of NCCD was instituted early in 1974 and provided case data on all adults having contact with community corrections projects in the state. This data system was modified in 1977 and is currently administered by the OBSCIS (Offender-Based State Correctional Information System) Unit in the Division of Adult Corrections of Social Services. The data forms which

¹ Des Moines Model Neighborhood Corrections Project - Research Evaluation Report Number 1, Research Center, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, (February 3, 1971).

² Des Moines Community Corrections Project - Evaluation Report Number Two, Research Center, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, (February 29, 1972).

³ Pre-Trial Release with Supportive Services for "High-Risk" Defendants, Research Center, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, (May, 1973).

⁴ Community-Based Alternatives to Traditional Corrections - The 1973 Evaluation of the Fifth Judicial District Department of Court Services - State of Iowa, Research Center, National Council on Crime and Delinquency (February, 1974).

have provided information on persons interviewed for pre-trial release in Iowa since 1974 appear in Appendix II.

PRE-TRIAL RELEASE SCREENING

Since the advent of pre-trial release projects in Iowa, there have been four primary modes or conditions under which defendants await final adjudication and/or sentencing. They include:

- .RELEASE ON RECOGNIZANCE (variously denoted PTR, ROR or PTROR)
- .RELEASE WITH SERVICES (sometimes called release with supervision; variously denoted PTS, RWS or PTRWS)
- .RELEASE WITH BAIL (traditional bail bond posted)
- .JAIL DETENTION

Those defendants released on recognizance are offered no form of supervision or services by the project staff, with the possible exception of a reminder of upcoming court dates. Those released with services are actively supervised by staff counselors and generally receive one or more supportive services (vocational, employment, drug, alcohol, etc.).

As stated above, all persons considered for pre-trial release without bail by project staff are interviewed and screened for release eligibility, usually with a point system based on community stability criteria. In some areas, the initial interview is restricted to the decision as to release on recognizance or not, with a possible follow-up interview to determine eligibility for release with services, while in other areas the initial screening is to assess eligibility for either form of release.

Since the project staff have no statutory authority to release defendants, all release recommendations must be accepted by a judge or magistrate before release without bail can occur. As a result, the initial recommendation of the staff may be accepted or rejected. There are a number of combinations of project recommendation and release action that yield various release conditions considered relevant to pre-trial release screening in a given jurisdiction. In the final analysis, however, there are just four modes of pre-trial status in the State of Iowa for persons interviewed by pre-trial release staff.

STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

The data system developed by the Bureau of Correctional Evaluation contains approximately 21,000 records of persons interviewed for pre-trial release in Iowa during the period 1974-1976. Due to incomplete reporting from certain projects, this data set reflects an incomplete (yet high percentage) sample of the total population of adults interviewed during the period.

Of the 21,055 interviewees with records in the 1974-1976 data file, 82.1% were released and the remaining 17.9% detained. The percentages categorized in each of the four pre-trial conditions are as follows:

.RELEASE ON RECOGNIZANCE	51.5%
.RELEASE WITH SERVICES	20.5%
.RELEASE WITH BAIL	10.1%
.DETAINED IN JAIL	17.9%

Overall, 72.0% were released without bail (on recognizance or with services), indicating the high level of impact of the pre-trial release operations in the state.

The revised data system of the Bureau of Correctional Evaluation contains records on 12,273 individuals interviewed for pre-trial release between April 1, 1977 and September 30, 1978. Movement summaries submitted by local offices indicate that there were 19,405 (initial) pre-trial release interviews in Iowa during that period.

Of the 12,273 interviewees represented in the data file, 81.0% were released and the remaining 19.0% detained. The breakdown by pre-trial condition is as follows:

.RELEASE ON RECOGNIZANCE	44.5%
.RELEASE WITH SERVICES	27.9%
.RELEASE ON BOND	8.5%
.DETAINED IN JAIL	19.0%

Overall, 72.5% were released without bail (on recognizance or with services), indicating no change from the period 1974-1976. The higher percentage released with services and the lower percentage released on recognizance during 1977-1978 derives from the more recent development of pre-trial release projects in some of the predominately rural judicial districts, where judges are more apt to require some form of supervision as a condition of release.

Statistical analysis reveals that the primary factors affecting the decision to release a defendant on recognizance or with services are: 1) the number of pre-trial release interview points earned by the defendant (0-15 scale on community stability criteria), and 2) the seriousness of the charge or charges against the defendant at arrest. Table 12 is a summary of pre-trial release screening for the April, 1977 through September, 1978 period discussed above, with screening statistics presented for individual categories of the arresting offense and with corrections made for incomplete reporting. Offense categories are UCR categories as defined in Appendix I.

More in-depth analyses of pre-trial release screening practices in Iowa will be presented in another volume of this report.

Table 12
PRE-TRIAL RELEASE SCREENING IN IOWA
April, 1977 Through September, 1978
BY OFFENSE CATEGORY

OFFENSE CATEGORY	INTERVIEWS	RELEASED				TOTAL RELEASED	DETAINED
		ON RECOGNIZANCE	WITH SERVICES	WITHOUT BAIL	WITH BAIL		
MURDER/MANSLAUGHTER	50	9.3%	41.9%	51.2%	9.3%	60.5%	39.5%
FORCIBLE RAPE	169	11.7%	56.9%	48.7%	10.8%	59.5%	40.5%
ROBBERY	332	12.4%	29.4%	41.7%	8.3%	50.0%	50.0%
SEX OFFENSE AGAINST JUV.	64	16.7%	40.5%	57.2%	9.5%	66.7%	33.3%
BURGLARY	1171	17.8%	37.4%	55.2%	11.2%	66.4%	33.6%
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	383	19.1%	33.9%	52.9%	12.4%	65.3%	34.7%
FORGERY	461	19.5%	38.1%	57.7%	7.9%	65.6%	34.4%
ARSON	56	21.6%	32.4%	54.1%	5.4%	59.5%	40.5%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	476	22.4%	36.9%	59.3%	7.4%	66.7%	33.3%
COMMERCIAL VICE	73	22.9%	20.8%	43.8%	12.5%	56.2%	43.8%
BAD CHECKS/FRAUD	433	28.1%	35.5%	63.6%	10.2%	73.8%	26.2%
ILLEGAL WEAPONS	422	31.0%	28.9%	59.9%	13.0%	72.9%	27.1%
LARCENY	1100	32.0%	34.7%	66.7%	6.3%	73.0%	27.0%
STOLEN PROPERTY	609	33.3%	32.1%	65.4%	12.0%	77.4%	22.6%
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	1609	34.8%	35.3%	68.1%	11.7%	79.8%	20.2%
OTHER ASSAULTS	157	36.9%	32.0%	68.9%	14.6%	83.5%	16.5%
VANDALISM	398	41.0%	34.1%	75.1%	7.7%	82.8%	17.2%
EMBEZZLEMENT	95	48.4%	35.9%	82.3%	4.8%	87.1%	12.9%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	8247	62.6%	21.3%	83.9%	6.6%	90.5%	9.5%
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	1300	19.3%	34.7%	54.0%	9.2%	63.2%	36.8%
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	4900	27.0%	35.3%	62.3%	9.3%	71.6%	28.4%
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	1609	34.8%	35.3%	68.1%	11.7%	79.8%	20.2%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	8247	62.6%	21.3%	83.9%	6.6%	90.5%	9.5%
ALL CRIMES	19,405	44.6%	27.9%	72.5%	8.5%	81.0%	19.0%

CHAPTER IV

COURT DELAY

One of the standard measures of criminal justice processing in the nation is the speed with which cases are disposed of through the prosecution and court segments of the system. Typically, the time from arrest to final court adjudication and/or sentencing is studied to ascertain the degree of efficiency in moving cases through the courts.

Although Iowa has not as yet had the advantage of a prosecutor/courts information system such as PROMIS (Prosecutor's Management Information System) or SJIS (State Judicial Information System), or of a statistical tracking system such as OBTS (Offender-Based Transaction Statistics), nonetheless some data are available to allow a degree of insight into offender processing in the pre-adjudicatory stage of criminal justice in the state.

DATA SOURCE

As stated in the last chapter, the former Bureau of Correctional Evaluation of the Iowa Department of Social Services maintained a data system on persons interviewed for pre-trial release in Iowa during 1974-1976 (see Appendix II for data forms). In addition to providing data on the pre-trial release decision, and on personal, criminal history, current arrest and offense-related characteristics of defendants, the data system provided disposition information specifying dates of final court adjudication and sentencing, amount of fine and/or the final sentence imposed, and other detailed information on post-arrest processing.

From the raw data provided in the system, it was possible to compute both the time from arrest to final court adjudication, and the time from final court adjudication to sentencing for individual cases. Final court adjudication refers to the date of final judgment in the case, except in the instance of a deferred sentence, where the final judgment occurred after a period of probation. In the latter case, final court adjudication refers to the date at which the deferred sentence was granted.

The 1974-1976 BCE data system provides data on 9,418 defendants who were interviewed for pre-trial release during 1974-1976 and who subsequently reached the stage of final court adjudication during that same period. As pre-trial release projects were concentrated primarily in the larger cities of the state during that time span, it is not necessarily the case that the 9,418 cases reflect a representative sample of court cases adjudicated during the period. Rather the data set likely represents a norm for court processing in Polk and Linn counties, and to a lesser extent Scott, Black Hawk, and Woodbury counties.

STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

Table 13 is a statistical summary of the time from arrest to final court adjudication for the 9,418 cases discussed above. The table indicates the percent of cases adjudicated within each two-week period up to twelve weeks and percent of cases adjudicated after twelve weeks. In addition, the median (50th percentile), mean (arithmetic average), and standard deviation (measure of spread or dispersion) for the number of weeks from arrest to final court adjudication are presented. All statistics are given by the offense category reflecting the most serious charge at arrest. Again, offense categories are according to UCR definitions. In addition, statistics are presented for the Iowa Code categories felony, indictable misdemeanor, and simple misdemeanor. Offenses falling in the categories "crimes against persons" and "crimes against property" are itemized in Appendix I.

Table 14 is a statistical summary of the time from final court adjudication to sentencing for those 1,336 cases among the 9,418 that involved separate dates of sentencing, most of which were felony cases.

It should be emphasized that the data presented in this chapter are not intended to give definitive answers concerning the measures addressed. It is presented solely to give a "ball park" indication of time periods that criminal defendants must spend awaiting final disposition in court. It is likely that more accurate, meaningful and up-to-date statistics can be offered when the OBTS program now in the planning stages in SAC becomes operational in selected jurisdictions.

Table 13
TIME FROM ARREST
TO FINAL COURT ADJUDICATION
1974-1976
BY OFFENSE CATEGORY

OFFENSE CATEGORY	TOTAL CASES	WEEKS TO FINAL COURT ADJUDICATION							MEDIAN	MEAN	STD DEV
		0-2	2-4	4-6	6-8	8-10	10-12	12+			
MURDER/MANSLAUGHTER	18	0.0%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	0.0%	11.1%	72.2%	21.7	22.0	15.4
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	266	3.8%	4.1%	7.5%	13.5%	9.8%	12.8%	48.5%	11.8	16.7	14.9
ROBBERY	211	4.7%	7.1%	8.5%	10.0%	14.7%	11.8%	43.1%	11.0	14.3	13.0
STOLEN PROPERTY	239	8.4%	9.6%	7.9%	8.3%	18.0%	8.8%	38.9%	9.9	13.3	12.0
FORCIBLE RAPE	69	13.0%	11.5%	11.6%	7.2%	13.0%	14.4%	29.0%	9.4	11.9	15.9
FORGERY	219	4.6%	6.0%	13.3%	13.6%	20.1%	13.2%	29.2%	9.3	12.5	13.2
BURGLARY	541	5.8%	7.6%	12.2%	14.4%	16.6%	9.8%	53.6%	9.3	12.3	11.2
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	312	9.0%	11.2%	15.1%	9.9%	11.2%	9.9%	33.7%	9.0	13.3	14.4
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	220	9.5%	11.8%	13.2%	15.2%	15.9%	11.8%	24.5%	8.3	9.7	7.1
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	158	14.6%	9.5%	13.3%	12.7%	12.1%	11.4%	26.6%	8.0	11.4	14.5
ILLEGAL WEAPONS	216	14.3%	12.5%	15.3%	11.1%	14.8%	6.4%	25.5%	7.4	10.1	12.2
BAD CHECKS/FRAUD	209	19.6%	14.3%	11.0%	11.5%	9.6%	8.1%	25.8%	6.8	10.6	13.7
EMBEZZLEMENT	61	13.1%	6.6%	24.6%	11.5%	13.1%	4.9%	26.2%	6.7	9.7	8.5
LARCENY	666	20.7%	12.2%	15.5%	12.8%	9.6%	6.5%	22.8%	6.2	9.8	11.7
VANDALISM	212	11.8%	22.6%	22.7%	9.5%	9.0%	6.6%	17.9%	5.2	8.0	7.8

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	266	3.8%	4.1%	7.5%	13.5%	9.8%	12.8%	48.5%	11.8	16.7	14.9
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	707	7.7%	9.5%	12.1%	9.5%	12.2%	11.3%	37.8%	9.9	13.8	14.1
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	220	9.5%	11.8%	13.2%	13.2%	15.9%	11.8%	24.5%	8.3	9.7	7.1
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	2400	12.7%	11.1%	14.0%	12.3%	13.4%	8.6%	28.0%	8.0	11.1	11.8

ALL FELONIES	3902	11.1%	10.5%	13.3%	11.7%	13.2%	9.3%	30.9%	8.6	11.8	12.6

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	786	12.6%	9.9%	12.1%	13.1%	11.1%	7.8%	33.5%	8.4	11.8	12.5
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	1153	4.3%	12.5%	16.1%	14.5%	13.9%	13.3%	25.5%	8.4	10.3	8.9
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	144	26.4%	18.1%	11.8%	7.7%	8.4%	4.9%	22.9%	4.6	9.4	13.8

ALL INDICTABLE MISDEMEANORS	2448	11.6%	12.3%	15.1%	12.4%	11.9%	9.9%	26.9%	7.8	10.3	10.5

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	457	33.5%	15.3%	26.7%	10.7%	4.4%	3.7%	5.7%	4.1	4.9	6.1
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	965	63.8%	12.5%	11.8%	6.8%	1.2%	1.3%	2.6%	1.5	2.9	5.1
DRUNKENNESS	286	75.8%	12.2%	4.9%	2.4%	1.0%	1.0%	2.4%	0.7	1.9	3.1

ALL SIMPLE MISDEMEANORS	3068	50.9%	15.9%	16.0%	7.3%	3.1%	1.7%	4.9%	1.9	3.7	5.7

ALL CRIMES	9418	24.2%	12.7%	14.6%	10.4%	9.6%	7.0%	21.4%	5.8	8.8	10.9

Table 14
TIME FROM FINAL COURT ADJUDICATION
TO SENTENCING
1974-1976
BY OFFENSE CATEGORY

OFFENSE CATEGORY	TOTAL CASES	WEEKS FROM FINAL COURT ADJUDICATION TO SENTENCING							MEDIAN	MEAN	STD DEV
		0-2	2-4	4-6	6-8	8-10	10-12	12+			
MURDER/MANSLAUGHTER	10	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	40.0%	0.0%	10.0%	30.0%	5.8	21.2	25.4
FORCIBLE RAPE	14	0.0%	0.0%	28.5%	14.2%	7.1%	7.1%	42.9%	10.0	28.0	35.5
ROBBERY	72	2.8%	23.6%	54.7%	11.1%	4.2%	4.2%	19.4%	5.0	13.3	20.2
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	56	7.2%	12.5%	42.9%	10.7%	5.4%	5.4%	16.1%	5.0	14.4	25.3
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	90	10.0%	22.2%	32.2%	7.8%	2.2%	3.3%	22.2%	5.1	12.1	18.5
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	57	7.1%	17.6%	35.1%	8.8%	1.8%	5.5%	26.3%	4.9	13.6	18.8
BURGLARY	214	5.6%	13.0%	49.5%	7.9%	3.8%	1.4%	18.7%	5.0	12.3	18.1
FORGERY	113	3.5%	13.2%	44.3%	14.2%	3.6%	1.8%	19.5%	5.2	11.9	16.0
LARCENY	153	13.7%	13.7%	35.9%	6.5%	5.3%	2.0%	22.9%	5.2	16.0	23.4
ILLEGAL WEAPONS	61	6.5%	8.2%	42.6%	9.8%	3.3%	3.3%	26.2%	5.4	15.7	20.7
BAD CHECKS/FRAUD	59	5.1%	15.3%	55.6%	6.8%	5.1%	0.0%	32.2%	5.6	15.0	17.4
STOLEN PROPERTY	58	10.4%	22.4%	29.3%	5.7%	3.4%	1.7%	27.6%	4.8	15.5	21.5
VANDALISM	14	21.4%	14.2%	7.1%	21.4%	7.1%	7.1%	21.4%	6.5	17.0	27.0
EMBEZZLEMENT	22	0.0%	4.5%	77.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	4.8	13.7	21.0
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	56	12.5%	9.0%	23.2%	7.1%	7.1%	3.6%	37.5%	6.8	23.0	30.0

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	153	3.9%	15.7%	35.9%	13.1%	4.6%	5.2%	21.6%	5.5	15.6	24.2
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	697	7.6%	14.6%	41.3%	8.3%	3.9%	1.7%	22.5%	5.1	13.8	19.6
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	90	10.0%	22.2%	32.2%	7.8%	2.2%	3.3%	22.2%	5.1	12.1	18.5
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	56	12.5%	9.0%	23.2%	7.1%	7.1%	3.6%	37.5%	6.8	23.0	30.0

ALL FELONIES	1099	7.6%	14.9%	39.2%	8.7%	3.8%	2.5%	23.4%	5.1	14.3	20.8

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	60	21.7%	16.7%	15.0%	3.3%	6.7%	0.0%	36.7%	5.7	20.3	27.6
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	130	14.6%	16.1%	13.1%	5.3%	7.7%	0.8%	42.3%	8.2	17.1	23.3
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	10	30.0%	30.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.0%	3.5	12.1	16.5

ALL INDICTABLE MISDEMEANORS	217	18.4%	18.0%	12.5%	4.6%	6.5%	0.5%	39.6%	6.4	17.4	24.2

ALL CRIMES	1336	10.0%	15.3%	34.3%	8.0%	4.3%	2.1%	26.0%	5.2	14.8	21.4

CHAPTER V

FAILURE TO APPEAR IN COURT

As stated in Chapter III, when an adult is arrested and charged with a criminal offense in the State of Iowa, there are four primary conditions under which he or she may await final disposition in court, including release on recognizance, release with services, release on bail, or detention in jail. Historically, and according to statutory mandate, the traditional alternatives of bail release and jail detention have been utilized as a means of assuring defendants' appearance in court. With the advent of pre-trial release projects and the appearance of release without bail as the standard form of pre-trial release, there naturally arises the question of the impact of such alternatives on appearance rates.

Have pre-trial release projects encouraged non-appearance in court, and are, in fact, failure-to-appear rates too high when matched against the known advantages of the newer alternatives? While no definitive answers can yet be offered on the question of impact, sufficient data are available to assess the basic magnitude of the problem of failure to appear in the state and to relate the problem to current pre-trial release practices in Iowa.

RATES OF FAILURE TO APPEAR

Within the Bureau of Correctional Evaluation pre-trial data base for 1974-1976, there are 12,039 records of persons interviewed for release on recognizance and subsequently adjudicated in court during that period for whom information on possible failure-to-appear in court is available.

Of the total of 12,039 defendants, 3.1% failed to appear for one or more court dates. The rate of failure to appear (FTA) is seen to vary substantially according to the seriousness of the most serious charge at arrest and according to the means of pre-trial release, as can be seen from Table 15. In particular, those released on recognizance and/or those charged with indictable misdemeanors record lower rates of FTA, while those released on bail (especially those charged with simple misdemeanors) have higher rates of FTA.

The fact that those released on recognizance have the lowest rates of FTA is not inconsistent with the role of pre-trial release staff in assessing risk of failure to appear. That FTA rates for those released with services are intermediate to rates for those released on recognizance and those released with bail is consistent with the secondary or follow-up nature of screening for RWS, i.e., the best of the ROR rejects are accepted for RWS.

Table 15

FAILURE TO APPEAR IN COURT
 PERSONS INTERVIEWED FOR PRE-TRIAL RELEASE
 1974-1976

ARRESTING OFFENSE	RELEASE				ANY RELEASE	ALL CASES
	ON RECOGNIZANCE	WITH SERVICES	WITHOUT BAIL	WITH BAIL		
FELONY	1691 2.2%	1741 3.7%	3432 3.0%	547 8.0%	3979 3.7%	5120 3.3%
INDICTABLE MISDEMEANOR	1895 1.6%	703 3.7%	2598 2.2%	296 5.1%	2894 2.5%	3345 2.4%
SIMPLE MISDEMEANOR	2345 2.0%	111 1.8%	2456 2.0%	405 16.8%	2861 4.1%	3552 3.7%
ALL OFFENSES	5937 2.0%	2565 3.6%	8502 2.5%	1248 10.2%	9750 3.5%	12,039 3.1%

THE ROLE OF RISK ASSESSMENT

It is important to remember the effect of screening for risk on the FTA rate for those released on bail. The fact of higher FTA rates for those released on bail does not mean either that bail is ineffective as a means of pre-trial release, or that the other forms are more effective. It more than likely reflects no more than the fact that those released on bail are a "high risk" group so identified by the process of pre-trial release screening. If any conclusion concerning effectiveness were in order based on the data presented here, it would probably be that the current process of pre-trial release screening is effective in selecting a suitable group of defendants for release without bail.

CHAPTER VI

NEW CHARGES AGAINST PRE-TRIAL RELEASEES

In light of the fact that such a high percentage of adults are released from jail while awaiting court action (see Chapter IV), there is a natural concern about the possibility that community safety may be sacrificed in the process. Above and beyond considerations of appearance in court, are pre-trial releasees in Iowa causing any particular danger to the community, and/or are new contacts with the criminal justice system during pre-trial release frequent enough to raise a question as to the efficacy of current release practices? Although preventive detention is usually cast as questionable on grounds of constitutionality, nonetheless, it is often deemed just on grounds that the release of certain individuals may not be in the best interests of community safety. In any case, it is of interest to find the basic parameters of the problem, so that the issue may be addressed from a firm foundation in fact.

THE POLK-LINN STUDY

In June of 1977 the Bureau of Correctional Evaluation released a report on pre-trial release in Polk and Linn Counties in Iowa.¹ The study, which concerned felony defendants interviewed by project staff in the two counties during 1974 and 1975, entailed a special data collection effort external to the pre-trial data system maintained by the Bureau. Data on new charges against pre-trial releases were gathered from rap sheets provided by the Iowa Bureau of Criminal Investigation and from district court dockets in the two counties, and were added to the existing BCE data base.

The report was concerned primarily with pre-trial failure as measured by failures to appear and new charges against defendants. Rates of failure were presented for each pre-trial condition in each of the two counties, as were analyses of defendant characteristics associated with failure. The results of the study were in basic agreement with findings of a previous Bureau study concerning probationers and parolees.²

¹James Boudouris, Teresa Lacsina, Richard Thomasgard, Pre-Trial Decision-Making in Iowa: Polk and Linn Counties, Iowa Department of Social Services, Bureau of Correctional Evaluation (June, 1977).

²Daryl Fischer, Teresa Lacsina, Corrections in Iowa: A System of Growth and Change, Iowa Department of Social Services, Bureau of Correctional Evaluation (October, 1976).

NEW CHARGE RATES

From the data base utilized for the Polk-Linn study, we find that of 1411 felony defendants released prior to trial (with or without bail) in Polk and Linn Counties during 1974-1975, a total of 8.8% were charged with new criminal offenses during the release period. In consideration of the seriousness of the new charge, 6.7% were charged with new felony offenses, while an additional 2.1% were charged with nothing more serious than misdemeanors (simple or indictable). Table 16 is a summary of new charge rates according to the type of offense for which the defendant was originally charged. The ordering of offense categories by new charge rate is in basic agreement with ordering by new charge rate for probationers and parolees as reflected in later chapters.

Table 16

NEW CHARGES AGAINST FELONY OFFENDERS RELEASED PRIOR TO TRIAL
POLK AND LINN COUNTIES
1974-1975
BY OFFENSE CATEGORY

OFFENSE CATEGORY	TOTAL CASES	NEW CHARGE		TOTAL
		MISD. ONLY	FELONY	
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	58	5.2%	8.6%	13.8%
FORGERY/BAD CHECKS/FRAUD	102	2.9%	10.8%	13.7%
ROBBERY	81	2.5%	11.1%	13.6%
BURGLARY	212	1.4%	9.9%	11.3%
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	131	4.6%	5.3%	9.9%
LARCENY/STOLEN PROPERTY	296	2.0%	6.4%	8.4%
ARSON/VANDALISM	104	0.0%	6.7%	6.7%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	151	1.3%	4.0%	5.3%
ILLEGAL WEAPONS	126	1.6%	3.2%	4.8%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	30	3.3%	0.0%	3.3%

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	799	1.9%	8.1%	10.0%
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	131	4.6%	5.3%	9.9%
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	283	1.8%	6.7%	8.5%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	30	3.3%	0.0%	3.3%

ALL CRIMES	1411	2.1%	6.7%	8.8%

CHAPTER VII
COURT DISPOSITIONS

One of the major challenges facing the Iowa Statistical Analysis Center during its first year of operation has been the task of generating some useful and accurate statistical information on court activity. Whereas the UCR system can give a good indication of reported crime, arrests, and police activity, and whereas the BCE and Adult Corrections data bases have adequately covered the corrections segment of criminal justice, little usable information has been available on court processing. In fact, as stated in Chapter IV, there is no prosecutor/courts information system in the state at the present time that can provide case records on defendants moving through the courts. Although some historical data from the BCE pre-trial data base are available, it is vastly incomplete and are not representative of court actions across the state as a whole.

With this set of circumstances, it would seem to be a near impossible task to provide meaningful statistics on court dispositions. Considering the limitations of current data sources, the Iowa SAC is pleased to reveal the results of a court disposition study undertaken in recent months. While the data are far from comprehensive, and leave many questions unanswered, the staff is of the opinion that the information on court dispositions presented in this report reflects many of the most notable features of court activity in Iowa in recent years, and indeed provides some answers to key questions concerning the role of the courts in the criminal justice system of Iowa.

THE ADVISORY COMMISSION DATA

In response to a continued increase in the prison population, the Iowa General Assembly enacted legislation in 1976 calling for the formation of a group of private citizens called the Advisory Commission on Corrections Relief (ACCR). The Commission was formed to study the corrections system and make recommendations to the Governor and the General Assembly on the best course for the future of corrections in the state. Their report¹ was enthusiastically received by the Legislature and has had a major impact on correctional legislation since its release.

In conjunction with its study of adult corrections, the Commission chose to collect a large volume of data on criminal offenders, including data on prisoners from the files of the Iowa Board of Parole, data on clients of community-based programs (including probationers) from the Bureau of Correctional Evaluation files, and data on district court dispositions from reports submitted by county clerks of court. The (case) data on prisoners and community-based offenders was used by the Commission to

¹Adult Corrections in Iowa, Report to the 67th General Assembly of Iowa, Advisory Commission on Corrections Relief (March, 1977).

study past sentencing practices in the state and led to their recommendation that 15-20% of prisoners be released to community-based programs. The data on district court dispositions was presented in summary form in the final report and in much more detail in a data book that preceded the report.

The data on district court dispositions (apparently) covered all dispositions in the district courts of Iowa during the period 1971-1976. Tables 17, 18 and 19 are summaries of a much larger volume of information appearing in the data book. These tables were obtained after much statistical manipulation and computation from the raw numerical counts presented by the Commission.

The three tables reflect dispositions of individual charges rather than of offenders charged, which, as will be seen later in the chapter, makes a considerable difference in disposition statistics.

Table 17 is a statistical summary of dispositions of all charges, regardless of seriousness, including both indictable misdemeanor and felony charges. Simple misdemeanor charges, which are handled through lower courts, are not reflected in these statistics. In addition, some indictable misdemeanor charges handled through lower courts are omitted, since they are not reported by the clerks of court.

It will be noted that dispositions in the tables include deferred judgments, which are commonly (but inaccurately) referred to as deferred sentences. In these instances, an offender is granted probation with the stipulation that charges be dismissed and records of conviction expunged if the offender successfully completes probation. The dispositions in these tables are thus incomplete (or at least not final) in the sense that final dispositions in deferred judgment cases are not included. This particular aspect of district court dispositions will be addressed later in the chapter.

Probation as given in the three tables includes all forms of probation, including deferred judgments, suspended jail or prison sentences, and probations in which a sentence was not specified.

Note: Two sets of disposition percentages are given in each of Tables 17, 18 and 19. The first set, which indicates the percentage of total dispositions falling in a particular category, appear directly to the right of individual counts and add to 100%. The latter set, which refer to the percentage of total convictions and deferred judgments that led to a particular penalty, are recessed below the line and again add to 100%. The percentages appearing on the bottom line of each table express the percentage change in the tabular quantities from the period 1971-1973 to 1974-1976. Thus, from Table 17, the percent of dispositions categorized DISMISSED/ACQUITTED increased by 6.4% from 1971-1973 to 1974-1976.

Table 17

IOWA DISTRICT COURT DISPOSITIONS
1971-1976
ALL CHARGES

CALENDAR YEAR	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	DISMISSED/ACQUITTED		CONVICTED/ JUDGMENT DEFERRED		PENALTY					
						FINE		PROBATION		JAIL/PRISON	
1971	7956	2746	34.5%	5210	65.5%	2834	35.6%	943	11.9%	1433	18.0%
						54.4%		18.1%		27.5%	
1972	8725	3006	34.5%	5719	65.5%	2860	32.8%	1481	17.0%	1378	15.8%
						50.0%		25.9%		24.1%	
1973	8763	3324	37.9%	5439	62.1%	2525	28.8%	1583	18.1%	1333	15.2%
						46.4%		29.1%		24.5%	
-47- 1974	12,017	4515	37.6%	7502	62.4%	3158	26.3%	2806	23.4%	1538	12.8%
						42.1%		37.4%		20.5%	
1975	13,283	4880	36.7%	8403	63.3%	3538	26.6%	3193	24.0%	1672	12.6%
						42.1%		38.0%		19.9%	
1976	16,816	6606	39.3%	10,210	60.7%	4482	26.7%	3951	23.5%	1777	10.6%
						43.9%		38.7%		17.4%	
1971-1976	67,560	25,077	37.1%	42,483	62.9%	19,396	28.7%	13,957	20.7%	9131	13.5%
						45.7%		32.9%		21.5%	
1971-1973	25,444	9076	35.7%	16,368	64.3%	8218	32.3%	4007	15.7%	4144	16.3%
						50.2%		24.5%		25.3%	
1974-1976	42,116	16,001	38.0%	26,115	62.0%	11,178	26.5%	9950	23.6%	4987	11.8%
						42.8%		38.1%		19.1%	
%CHANGE FROM 1971- 1973 to 1974-1976	+65.5%	+76.3%	+6.4%	+59.5%	-3.6%	+36.0%	-17.8%	+148.3%	+50.3%	+20.3%	-27.6%
						-14.7%		+55.5%		-24.5%	

Table 18

IOWA DISTRICT COURT DISPOSITIONS
1971-1976
FELONY CHARGES

CALENDAR YEAR	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	DISMISSED/ACQUITTED		CONVICTED/ JUDGMENT DEFERRED		PENALTY			
						FINE/PROBATION		JAIL/PRISON	
1971	3650	1582	43.3%	2068	56.7%	945	25.9%	1123	30.8%
						45.7%		54.3%	
1972	4047	1605	39.7%	2442	60.3%	1343	33.2%	1099	27.2%
						55.0%		45.0%	
1973	4248	1723	40.6%	2525	59.4%	1389	32.7%	1136	26.7%
						55.0%		45.0%	
1974	6167	2559	41.5%	3608	58.5%	2396	38.9%	1212	19.7%
						66.4%		33.6%	
1975	5582	2407	43.1%	3175	56.9%	1916	34.3%	1259	22.6%
						60.3%		39.7%	
1976	7887	3621	45.9%	4266	54.1%	2845	36.1%	1421	18.0%
						66.7%		33.3%	
1971-1976	31,581	13,497	42.7%	18,084	57.3%	10,834	34.4%	7250	23.0%
						59.9%		40.1%	
1971-1973	11,945	4910	41.1%	7035	58.9%	3677	30.8%	3358	28.1%
						52.3%		47.7%	
1974-1976	19,636	8587	43.7%	11,049	56.3%	7157	36.4%	3892	19.8%
						64.8%		35.2%	
%CHANGE FROM 1971-1973 to 1974-1976	+64.4%	+74.9%	+6.3%	+57.1%	-4.4%	+94.6%	+18.2%	+15.9%	-29.5%
						+23.9%		-26.2%	

Table 19

IOWA DISTRICT COURT DISPOSITIONS
1971-1976
MISDEMEANOR CHARGES

CALENDAR YEAR	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	DISMISSED/ACQUITTED		CONVICTED/ JUDGMENT DEFERRED		PENALTY			
						FINE/PROBATION		JAIL	
1971	4266	1150	27.0%	3116	73.0%	2813	65.9%	303	7.1%
						90.3%		9.7%	
1972	4641	1388	29.9%	3253	70.1%	2978	64.2%	275	5.9%
						91.5%		8.5%	
1973	4480	1588	35.4%	2892	64.6%	2700	60.3%	192	4.3%
						93.4%		6.6%	
1974	5825	1947	33.4%	3878	66.6%	3557	61.1%	321	5.5%
						91.7%		8.3%	
1975	7701	2473	32.1%	5228	67.9%	4818	62.6%	410	5.3%
						92.2%		7.8%	
1976	8929	2985	33.4%	5944	66.6%	5577	62.5%	367	4.1%
						93.8%		6.2%	
1971-1976	35,842	11,531	32.2%	24,311	67.8%	22,443	62.6%	1868	5.2%
						92.3%		7.7%	
1971-1973	13,387	4126	30.8%	9261	69.2%	8491	63.4%	770	5.8%
						91.7%		8.3%	
1974-1976	22,455	7405	33.0%	15,050	67.0%	13,952	62.1%	1098	4.9%
						92.7%		7.3%	
%CHANGE FROM 1971-1973 to 1974-1976	+67.7%	+79.5%	+7.1%	+62.5%	-3.2%	+64.3%	-2.1%	+42.6%	-15.5%
						+1.1%		-12.0%	

DISPOSITION DATA FROM PAROLE BOARD REPORTS

Although the Advisory Commission's disposition data were collected on a one-time basis only, there is another continuing source of information on district court dispositions that can give a long-term historical perspective on court activity in Iowa.

As stated in the last section, the clerks of court of each of the 99 counties in Iowa complete reports on district court dispositions each year. These reports, which were compiled by the Advisory Commission for the years 1971-1976, are routinely submitted to the Iowa Department of Social Services for inclusion in the Biennial Reports of the Iowa Board of Parole. The reports give the raw number of court dispositions for each county and each fiscal year that fall into each of the following categories:

- 1) SENTENCED TO PRISON
- 2) PRISON SENTENCE SUSPENDED (included in 1)
- 3) GRANTED DEFERRED SENTENCE (JUDGMENT)
- 4) FINED OR SENTENCED TO JAIL (including suspended jail sentences)
- 5) SENT TO MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTE (M.H.I.)
- 6) ACQUITTAL
- 7) DISMISSAL

Again, as with the Advisory Commission data, dispositions are of individual charges rather than of individual offenders charged.

So as to allow a long-term time series analysis of district court dispositions in Iowa, information from the Biennial Reports dating back to FY 1958 was gathered and statistical summaries with percentage breakdowns were completed for each fiscal year during the period FY 1958 - FY 1976. Disposition information for the biennium FY 1977 - FY 1978 is not yet available and hence is not included.

Table 20 gives total dispositions for each fiscal year and a percentage breakdown of dispositions among six of the seven categories listed above. Data on persons sent to M.H.I.'s are not included in the table due to the extremely small number of cases.

Figure 5 is a visual display of the times-series variation in the percentage breakdown of dispositions over the 19-year period. The areas between lines on the chart correspond to the percentages of dispositions falling in individual categories. Thus, we see a steady increase over the 19-year period in the percent of charges dismissed, and a steady decrease in the percent of dispositions leading to prison commitments and to jail sentences or fines.

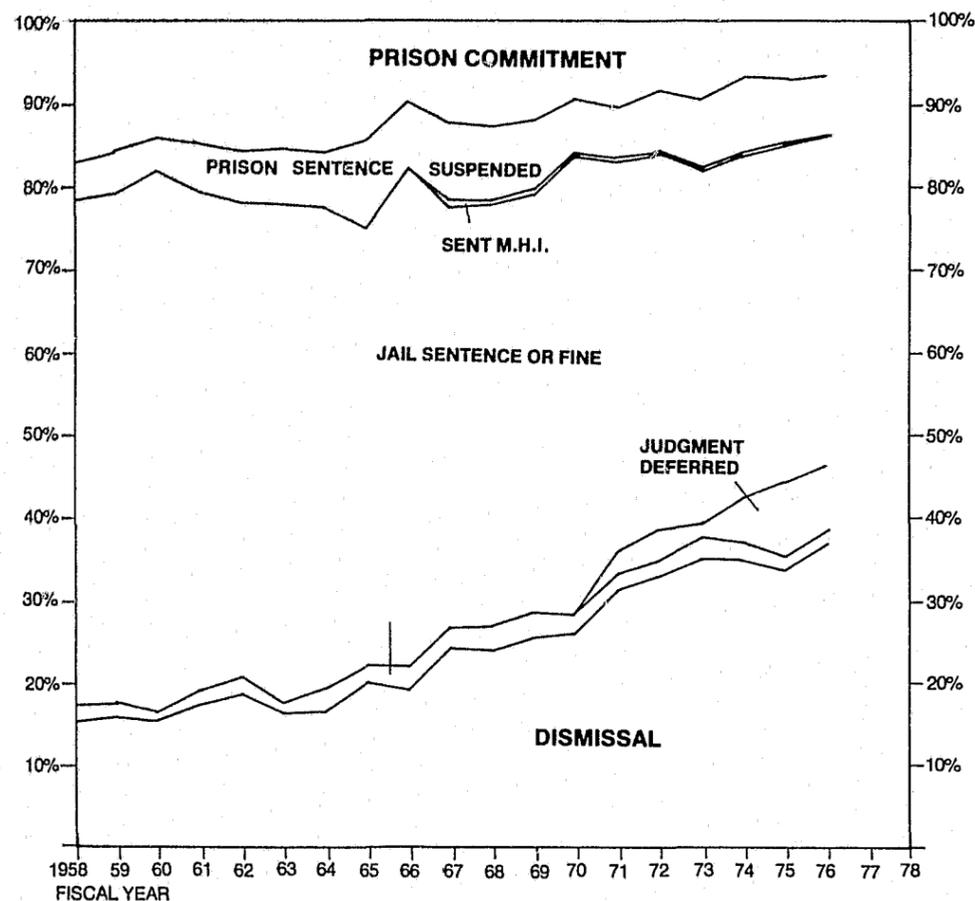
Table 20
IOWA DISTRICT COURT DISPOSITIONS
FY1958 - FY1976
ALL CHARGES

FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	DISMISSED	ACQUITTED	JUDGMENT DEFERRED	JAIL SENTENCE ¹ OR FINE	PRISON SENTENCE		
						TOTAL	COMMITMENT	PROBATION ²
1958	5510	837 15.2%	119 2.2%	0 0.0%	3377 61.3%	1177 21.4%	938 79.7%	239 20.3%
1959	5513	876 15.9%	98 1.8%	0 0.0%	3394 61.6%	1145 20.8%	861 75.2%	284 24.8%
1960	5823	884 15.2%	76 1.3%	0 0.0%	3816 65.5%	1047 18.0%	808 77.2%	239 22.8%
1961	7115	1239 17.4%	119 1.7%	0 0.0%	4327 60.8%	1430 20.1%	1035 72.4%	395 27.6%
1962	6168	1152 18.7%	133 2.2%	0 0.0%	3551 57.6%	1332 21.6%	951 71.4%	381 28.6%
1963	6318	1032 16.3%	90 1.4%	0 0.0%	3821 60.5%	1375 21.8%	951 69.2%	424 30.8%
1964	6256	1047 16.7%	154 2.5%	0 0.0%	3672 58.7%	1383 22.1%	976 70.6%	407 29.4%
1965	6075	1257 20.1%	123 2.0%	0 0.0%	3328 53.2%	1367 22.5%	850 62.2%	517 37.8%
1966	6524	1254 19.2%	181 2.8%	0 0.0%	3934 60.3%	1155 17.7%	616 53.3%	539 46.7%
1967	5515	1332 24.2%	147 2.7%	0 0.0%	2815 51.0%	1173 21.3%	663 56.5%	510 43.5%
1968	5772	1388 24.0%	171 3.0%	0 0.0%	2947 51.1%	1236 21.4%	712 57.6%	524 42.4%
1969	6379	1638 25.7%	195 3.1%	0 0.0%	3230 50.6%	1275 20.0%	748 58.7%	527 41.3%
1970	6944	1814 26.1%	162 2.3%	0 0.0%	3868 55.7%	1071 15.4%	626 58.5%	445 41.5%
1971	8101	2542 31.4%	188 2.3%	187 2.3%	3827 47.2%	1314 16.2%	821 62.5%	493 37.5%
1972	8991	2980 33.1%	184 2.0%	341 3.8%	4081 45.4%	1367 15.2%	728 53.3%	639 46.7%
1973	8785	3093 35.2%	233 2.7%	142 1.6%	3745 42.6%	1537 17.5%	790 51.4%	747 48.6%
1974	11,982	4196 35.0%	266 2.2%	675 5.6%	4946 41.3%	1873 15.6%	752 40.1%	1121 59.9%
1975	12,539	4251 33.9%	179 1.4%	1151 9.2%	5143 41.0%	1815 14.5%	836 46.1%	979 53.9%
1976	14,856	5496 37.0%	250 1.7%	1133 7.6%	5965 40.2%	2033 13.7%	900 44.3%	1133 55.7%
1958-1976	145,266	38,308 26.4%	3068 2.1%	3629 2.5%	73,787 50.8%	26,105 18.0%	15,562 59.6%	10,543 40.4%
1960-1969	62,045	12,233 19.7%	1389 2.2%	0 0.0%	35,441 57.1%	12,773 20.6%	8310 65.1%	4463 34.9%
1970-1976	72,198	24,372 33.8%	1462 2.0%	3629 5.0%	31,575 43.7%	11,010 15.2%	5453 49.5%	5557 50.5%

¹Including suspended jail sentences.

²Suspended prison sentence; formerly referred to as bench parole.

**FIGURE 5
IOWA DISTRICT COURT DISPOSITIONS
PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY TYPE
OF DISPOSITION
FY1958-FY1976**



ESTIMATED FINAL DISPOSITIONS

As can be seen from examination of Tables 17-20, there are several major limitations to the district court disposition data presented so far. As stated above, Tables 17-20 do not give final dispositions of charges involving deferred judgments. The "final" dispositions for such charges should include dismissals for those successfully completing probation, and fines, jail sentences and prison sentences (some sentences suspended) for those not successful on probation. In addition, Tables 17, 18 and 19 fail to differentiate dismissals from acquittals, convictions from deferred judgments, and jail terms from prison terms (sentence not suspended), while in addition Tables 18 and 19 fail to differentiate fines from probation terms.

Furthermore, Table 20 (as opposed to Tables 17-19) fails to distinguish felony charges from misdemeanor charges, and combines all jail sentences (some suspended) and fines into one category, the latter thus prohibiting calculation of the percent of jail sentences suspended, the number of fines, and the total number of probation terms granted.

Ideally, disposition data should specify the number of dispositions, and the percent of total dispositions, falling into each of the following categories:

- .DISMISSAL (including those associated with deferred judgments)
- .ACQUITTAL
- .FINE
- .JAIL SENTENCE SUSPENDED
- .PRISON SENTENCE SUSPENDED
- .JAIL TERM (not suspended)
- .PRISON TERM (not suspended)

Although it is not possible, based on the data currently available, to arrive at exact figures for the breakdown of district court dispositions into these seven categories, an estimated breakdown for the period 1974-1976 can be obtained by utilizing information from Tables 17 and 20 and by estimating final dispositions in cases of deferred judgments. The latter estimates were obtained from the Bureau of Correctional Evaluation post-conviction data system, which provided information on the method of termination of probation for deferred judgment probationers.

Table 21 reflects the final results of the total estimation procedure. It gives dispositions originally drawn from Table 17 and modified according to Table 20 and according to the final dispositions of deferred judgment cases discussed above.

CHARGE REDUCTION

Of the total of 42,116 charges disposed of through the district courts of Iowa during 1974-1976 (Table 17), 46.6% were felonies (Table 18) and the remaining 53.4% indictable misdemeanors (Table 19). The term charge in this context refers to the original charge on the indictment or information, and not necessarily the final charge for which the offender is judged or sentenced.

Table 21
IOWA DISTRICT COURT DISPOSITIONS
ESTIMATED FINAL DISPOSITIONS*
1974-1976
ALL CHARGES

FINAL DISPOSITION	N	%
DISMISSAL	18,290	43.4%
ACQUITTAL	760	1.8%
FINE	11,335	26.9%
JAIL SENTENCE SUSPENDED	3298	7.8%
PRISON SENTENCE SUSPENDED	3376	8.0%
JAIL TERM	2459	5.8%
PRISON TERM	2598	6.2%
TOTAL	42,116	100.0%

Table 22
CHARGE REDUCTION
SELECTED INDICTABLE OFFENSES
1974-1976

ORIGINAL CHARGE	CHARGE LEVEL	TOTAL CASES	CHARGE NOT REDUCED	CHARGE REDUCED TO			TOTAL REDUCED
				SIMPLE MISD.	INDICT. MISD.	LESSER FELONY	
DELIVERY OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	5,10 YEARS	209	15.0%	0.3%	84.2%	0.0%	85.0%
SHOPLIFTING OVER \$20	5 YEARS	186	38.7%	61.3%	-----	-----	61.3%
ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO MURDER	30 YEARS	43	44.2%	7.0%	-----	48.8%	55.8%
MALICIOUS INJURY TO BLDGS. & FIXTURES	5 YEARS	106	45.3%	42.5%	12.3%	-----	54.7%
LARCENY OF MOTOR VEHICLE	10 YEARS	110	51.8%	3.6%	3.6%	40.9%	48.2%
ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO INFLICT BODILY INJURY	1 YEAR	146	54.1%	45.9%	-----	-----	45.9%
ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATION	25 YEARS	98	59.2%	-----	2.0%	38.8%	40.8%
BURGLARY WITHOUT AGGRAVATION	20 YEARS	30	63.3%	16.7%	-----	20.0%	36.7%
LARCENY IN NIGHTTIME OVER \$20	10 YEARS	201	63.7%	18.4%	10.9%	7.0%	36.3%
RAPE	5-LIFE	28	64.3%	7.1%	3.6%	25.0%	35.7%
LARCENY OVER \$20	5 YEARS	192	65.6%	25.5%	7.3%	1.6%	34.4%
BURGLARY WITH AGGRAVATION	1-LIFE	12	66.7%	8.3%	-----	25.0%	33.3%
LARCENY IN NIGHTTIME UNDER \$20	IND. MISD.	29	69.0%	31.0%	-----	-----	31.0%
LARCENY IN DAYTIME OVER \$20	5 YEARS	33	69.7%	18.2%	12.2%	-----	30.3%
ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO COMMIT RAPE	1-20	7	71.4%	14.3%	-----	14.3%	28.6%
ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO COMMIT LESSER FELONIES	5 YEARS	17	76.5%	17.7%	-----	5.9%	23.5%
OPERATING MOTOR VEHICLE WITHOUT CONSENT	1 YEAR	13	76.9%	7.7%	15.4%	-----	23.1%
OMVUI-2ND OR 3RD OFFENSE	1,5 YEARS	329	79.9%	5.5%	14.6%	-----	20.1%
LARCENY IN DAYTIME UNDER \$20	IND. MISD.	21	81.0%	19.0%	-----	-----	19.0%
FALSE DRAWING AND UTTERING OF CHECKS OVER \$20	7 YEARS	164	81.7%	17.1%	1.2%	-----	18.3%
MANSLAUGHTER	8 YEARS	6	83.3%	-----	16.7%	-----	16.7%
CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS	5 YEARS	120	83.3%	13.3%	3.3%	-----	16.7%
ROBBERY WITHOUT AGGRAVATION	10 YEARS	29	86.3%	3.4%	-----	10.3%	13.7%
BREAKING AND ENTERING AND ATTEMPTS	5,10 YEARS	400	86.5%	6.5%	4.0%	3.0%	13.5%
RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS OVER \$20	5 YEARS	162	87.0%	11.1%	1.2%	0.6%	13.0%
UTTERING FORGED INSTRUMENT	10 YEARS	94	89.4%	8.5%	2.1%	-----	10.6%
FORGERY	10 YEARS	100	92.0%	4.0%	2.0%	2.0%	8.0%
SOLICITING FOR PROSTITUTION	5 YEARS	50	94.0%	2.0%	4.0%	-----	6.0%
OMVUI-FIRST OFFENSE	IND. MISD.	1879	96.6%	3.4%	-----	-----	3.4%

A certain (unknown) percentage of charges in Tables 17-20 were reduced to lesser charges at some point during the adjudicatory process. Thus, not all persons charged with felonies and subsequently convicted were convicted of felonies, i.e., not all of the 11,049 felony charges in Table 18 that led to conviction or deferred judgment were sustained as felonies. The only felony charges that we can be sure were sustained as felonies were those resulting in a prison sentence; this since the Iowa Code (prior to 1978) did not allow a prison sentence for a misdemeanor offense.

To insure that no erroneous conclusions are drawn from misinterpretations of what constitutes a felony under the Iowa Code, the following definition is offered:

A felony as the term is used in this report represents any criminal offense for which the Code of Iowa (1975) allows a sentence to an adult correctional institution (prison).

Although a prison sentence is authorized by law for any felony, it is not the case that a person convicted of a felony must receive a prison sentence. Indeed, fines, jail sentences, and deferred judgments were authorized under the old criminal code for most felonies, with the exception of several crimes against persons. We do caution, however, that the definition of what constitutes a felony, and what penalties are authorized for selected felonies, have changed appreciably under the new criminal code, although this fact has no bearing on the (pre-1978) data presented here.

Charge reduction, if it does occur, can happen in a variety of situations, some of which (apparently) entail plea negotiations and others simple prosecutorial discretion. Felonies can be reduced to lesser felonies, indictable misdemeanors, or simple misdemeanors, and indictable misdemeanors to simple misdemeanors. The extent to which charge reduction occurs depends on a number of factors, including the certainty of guilt, the strength of the evidence and likelihood of conviction, the availability of lesser charges of the same general type, prosecutorial workload, the seriousness of the crime, criminal culpability and prior record of the defendant, the likelihood of future crimes by the defendant, mandatory sentence provisions of the criminal code, the availability of community sentencing alternatives, prison overcrowding, and others.

Some types of charge reduction that were common under the old criminal code include the following:

ORIGINAL CHARGE

- 1) Robbery with Aggravation (Felony-25 years)
- 2) Larceny of a Motor Vehicle (Felony-10 years)
- 3) Assault with Intent to Murder (Felony-30 years)
- 4) Assault with Intent to Inflict Bodily Injury (Felony-1 year)
- 5) Larceny Over \$20 (Felony-5 years)
- 6) Shoplifting Over \$20 (Felony-5 years)
- 7) Delivery of Controlled Substances-Non-Accommodation Offense (Felony-5, 10 years)

REDUCED CHARGE

- Robbery (Felony-10 years)
- Operating Motor Vehicle Without Consent (Felony-1 year)
- Assault with Intent to Inflict Bodily Injury (Felony-1 year)
- Assault and Battery (Simple misd.-30 days)
- Larceny Under \$20 (Simple misd.-30 days)
- Shoplifting Under \$20 (Simple misd.-30 days)
- Delivery of Controlled Substances-Accommodation Offense (Ind. Misd. - 1 year)

While no total state-wide statistics on charge reduction are available through current data sources, again we can gain some feeling for this process through data from the files of the Bureau of Correctional Evaluation. In particular, cases from the 1974-1976 pre-trial data system of the Bureau which involved one count of one charge, and which led to conviction or deferred judgment during 1974-1976, were analyzed to compare the original charged offense with the offense at final adjudication. The results of this analysis for selected indictable misdemeanors and felonies appear in Table 22, with charge categories ordered according to the percent of charges reduced.

From the Table, it is readily apparent that the extent of charge reduction 1) varies considerably among charge categories, and 2) (assuming some reader knowledge of the criminal code) is dependent to a great extent on the availability of lesser charges of the same type.

OFFENDER-BASED DISPOSITION OF OFFENSES

In a previous section, it was mentioned that the court disposition reports submitted by the county clerks of court in Iowa are charge-based rather than offender or defendant-based. This means that dispositions for multiple charges or counts against a single defendant are recorded separately. Thus a defendant charged with eight counts of bad check writing may have seven counts dismissed (seven dismissals) and one count sustained (conviction) with the offender sent to prison on that single count.

From the example cited above, it is clear that disposition data based on individual charges may not give a clear indication of the processing of individual defendants. It seems likely that dismissals will be

over-represented in charge-based dispositions, i.e., that many convicted offenders have charges dismissed. Also, assuming that the existence of multiple charges in a particular case is a factor considered by judges in sentencing, it is likely that with charge-based dispositions incarcerations will be over-represented among convictions, i.e., an offender convicted on multiple charges is more apt to be incarcerated.

With the preceding considerations in mind, it was determined that the staff should attempt to develop statistics on offender-based dispositions, i.e., dispositions based on the (one) most serious charge against the defendant. In this manner, the effect of multiple charges on disposition statistics could be circumvented, and more realistic measures of case processing obtained.

In addition, it was determined that disposition statistics should be generated from a "total criminal justice system" perspective, i.e., from the vantage point of the total movement of the offender from arrest to final discharge. From the "system" perspective, a new charge against a person already in the system is viewed as "recidivism", or at least as a "reinvolvement" that should be considered separately from an "initial involvement." Consequently, offender-based disposition information was compiled only for those individuals who were not already in the criminal justice system when arrested. It certainly makes more sense to adopt this approach in an "offender-based" setting than in a "charged-based" setting, since offenders - not charges - move through the criminal justice system.

Tables 23 through 31 display some of the major results of the offender-based disposition study attempted by the staff. The tables reflect estimated offender-based dispositions for all individuals 1) who were not already in the criminal justice system when arrested, 2) who were charged at arrest with an indictable crime (not simple misdemeanor), and 3) who had their case adjudicated in court during 1974-1977. This population of offenders includes some initially charged with indictable crimes whose charges were reduced (some to simple misdemeanors) prior to final adjudication. Also, an unknown but significant number of these offenders had charges (some indictable) adjudicated through the lower (municipal) courts in the state.

The nine tables are given according to the type and seriousness of the most serious charge at arrest (rather than charge filed or charge at final adjudication). Tables are included for 1) all indictable offenses, 2) all felonies, 3) all indictable misdemeanors, 4) all Part I felonies (Part I crimes excluding misdemeanors categorized by UCR as larceny), 5) all violent (Part I) felonies, 6) all property (Part I) felonies, 7) all felony drug charges (including all delivery or possession with intent to deliver controlled or counterfeit substances), 8) all felony drunken driving charges (second or third offense OMVUI), and 9) all miscellaneous (other) felonies.

It will be noted that the offender-based dispositions presented here are estimated. In fact, several different sources of information were used to arrive at these results, none of which can be said to give official

CONTINUED

1 OF 3

Table 23

STATE OF IOWA
ESTIMATED OFFENDER-BASED DISPOSITION OF INDICTABLE OFFENSES
1974-1977
ALL CRIMES

DISPOSITION	N	%
DISMISSAL/ACQUITTAL	18,730	31.4%
FINE	14,363	24.1%
DEFERRED SENTENCE	9444	15.9%
JAIL SENTENCE SUSPENDED	7538	12.7%
PRISON SENTENCE SUSPENDED	3229	5.4%
OTHER PROBATION/RESIDENTIAL	1734	2.9%
COUNTY JAIL TERM	2313	3.9%
STATE PRISON TERM	2213	3.7%
DISMISSAL/ACQUITTAL	18,730	31.4%
FINE	14,363	24.1%
PROBATION/RESIDENTIAL	21,945	36.8%
INCARCERATION	4526	7.6%
ALL CASES	59,564	100.0%

Table 24

STATE OF IOWA
ESTIMATED OFFENDER-BASED DISPOSITION OF FELONY OFFENSES
1974-1977
ALL FELONIES

DISPOSITION	N	%
DISMISSAL/ACQUITTAL	8115	33.2%
FINE	3428	14.0%
DEFERRED SENTENCE	2003	8.2%
JAIL SENTENCE SUSPENDED	3399	13.9%
PRISON SENTENCE SUSPENDED	3229	13.2%
OTHER PROBATION/RESIDENTIAL	661	2.7%
COUNTY JAIL TERM	1366	5.6%
STATE PRISON TERM	2213	9.1%

DISMISSAL/ACQUITTAL	8115	33.2%
FINE	3428	14.0%
PROBATION/RESIDENTIAL	9292	38.1%
INCARCERATION	3579	14.7%
ALL CASES	24,414	100.0%

Table 25

STATE OF IOWA
ESTIMATED OFFENDER-BASED DISPOSITION OF INDICTABLE MISDEMEANOR OFFENSES
1974-1977
ALL INDICTABLE MISDEMEANORS

DISPOSITION	N	%
DISMISSAL/ACQUITTAL	10,615	30.2%
FINE	10,935	31.1%
DEFERRED SENTENCE	7441	21.2%
JAIL SENTENCE SUSPENDED	4139	11.8%
PRISON SENTENCE SUSPENDED	0	0.0%
OTHER PROBATION/RESIDENTIAL	1073	3.1%
COUNTY JAIL TERM	947	2.7%
STATE PRISON TERM	0	0.0%

DISMISSAL/ACQUITTAL	10,615	30.2%
FINE	10,935	31.1%
PROBATION/RESIDENTIAL	12,653	36.0%
INCARCERATION	947	2.7%
ALL CASES	35,150	100.0%

Table 26
 STATE OF IOWA
 ESTIMATED OFFENDER-BASED DISPOSITION OF FELONY OFFENSES
 1974-1977
 PART I CRIMES

DISPOSITION	N	%
DISMISSAL/ACQUITTAL	3759	33.8%
FINE	1263	11.3%
DEFERRED SENTENCE	1372	12.3%
JAIL SENTENCE SUSPENDED	933	8.4%
PRISON SENTENCE SUSPENDED	1537	13.8%
OTHER PROBATION/RESIDENTIAL	284	2.6%
COUNTY JAIL TERM	611	5.5%
STATE PRISON TERM	1377	12.4%

DISMISSAL/ACQUITTAL	3759	33.8%
FINE	1263	11.3%
PROBATION/RESIDENTIAL	4126	37.1%
INCARCERATION	1988	17.9%
ALL CASES	11,136	100.0%

Table 27
 STATE OF IOWA
 ESTIMATED OFFENDER-BASED DISPOSITION OF FELONY OFFENSES
 1974-1977
 VIOLENT (PART I) CRIMES

DISPOSITION	N	%
DISMISSAL/ACQUITTAL	1403	43.8%
FINE	271	8.5%
DEFERRED SENTENCE	61	1.9%
JAIL SENTENCE SUSPENDED	178	5.6%
PRISON SENTENCE SUSPENDED	321	10.0%
OTHER PROBATION/RESIDENTIAL	48	1.5%
COUNTY JAIL TERM	197	6.2%
STATE PRISON TERM	724	22.6%

DISMISSAL/ACQUITTAL	1403	43.8%
FINE	271	8.5%
PROBATION/RESIDENTIAL	608	19.0%
INCARCERATION	921	28.8%
ALL CASES	3203	100.0%

Table 28

STATE OF IOWA
ESTIMATED OFFENDER-BASED DISPOSITION OF FELONY OFFENSES
1974-1977
PROPERTY (PART I) CRIMES

DISPOSITION	N	%
DISMISSAL/ACQUITTAL	2356	29.7%
FINE	992	12.5%
DEFERRED SENTENCE	1311	16.5%
JAIL SENTENCE SUSPENDED	755	9.5%
PRISON SENTENCE SUSPENDED	1216	15.3%
OTHER PROBATION/RESIDENTIAL	236	3.0%
COUNTY JAIL TERM	414	5.2%
STATE PRISON TERM	653	8.2%

DISMISSAL/ACQUITTAL	2356	29.7%
FINE	992	12.5%
PROBATION/RESIDENTIAL	3518	44.3%
INCARCERATION	1067	13.5%
ALL CASES	7933	100.0%

Table 29

STATE OF IOWA
ESTIMATED OFFENDER-BASED DISPOSITION OF FELONY OFFENSES
1974-1977
DELIVERY OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

DISPOSITION	N	%
DISMISSAL/ACQUITTAL	530	27.1%
FINE	332	17.0%
DEFERRED SENTENCE	236	12.1%
JAIL SENTENCE SUSPENDED	387	19.8%
PRISON SENTENCE SUSPENDED	0	0.0%
OTHER PROBATION/RESIDENTIAL	53	2.7%
COUNTY JAIL TERM	203	10.4%
STATE PRISON TERM	214	10.9%

DISMISSAL/ACQUITTAL	530	27.1%
FINE	332	17.0%
PROBATION/RESIDENTIAL	676	34.6%
INCARCERATION	417	21.3%
ALL CASES	1955	100.0%

Table 30

STATE OF IOWA
ESTIMATED OFFENDER-BASED DISPOSITION OF FELONY OFFENSES
1974-1977
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE - SECOND OR THIRD OFFENSE

DISPOSITION	N	%
DISMISSAL/ACQUITTAL	255	10.4%
FINE	986	40.2%
DEFERRED SENTENCE	99	4.0%
JAIL SENTENCE SUSPENDED	436	17.8%
PRISON SENTENCE SUSPENDED	315	12.8%
OTHER PROBATION/RESIDENTIAL	186	7.6%
COUNTY JAIL TERM	116	4.7%
STATE PRISON TERM	61	2.5%

DISMISSAL/ACQUITTAL	255	10.4%
FINE	986	40.2%
PROBATION/RESIDENTIAL	1036	42.2%
INCARCERATION	177	7.2%

ALL CASES	2454	100.0%

Table 31

STATE OF IOWA
ESTIMATED OFFENDER-BASED DISPOSITION OF FELONY OFFENSES
1974-1977
MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES

DISPOSITION	N	%
DISMISSAL/ACQUITTAL	3571	40.3%
FINE	847	9.6%
DEFERRED SENTENCE	296	3.3%
JAIL SENTENCE SUSPENDED	1643	18.5%
PRISON SENTENCE SUSPENDED	1377	15.5%
OTHER PROBATION/RESIDENTIAL	138	1.6%
COUNTY JAIL TERM	436	4.9%
STATE PRISON TERM	561	6.3%

DISMISSAL/ACQUITTAL	3571	40.3%
FINE	847	9.6%
PROBATION/RESIDENTIAL	3454	38.9%
INCARCERATION	997	11.2%

ALL CASES	8869	100.0%

or completely accurate measures of court activity, but which are judged to be of sufficient reliability to give general indications of disposition patterns.

The staff utilized a statistical "backtracking" procedure based on the felony sentencing results given in the next chapter, duly expanded to cover other forms of disposition: first fines, then dismissals/acquittals and reduced charges, as ascertained from the Bureau of Correctional Evaluation pre-trial data files. This procedure will be explained in more detail in a subsequent volume of this report.

COMPARING CHARGE-BASED AND OFFENDER-BASED DISPOSITIONS

It is important to note that the offender-based results given in the previous section need not compare directly with the charge-based results given in earlier sections of the chapter. For example, Table 17 on charge-based dispositions for 1974-1976 shows that 11.8% of dispositions of indictable charges in district court resulted in incarceration, while Table 23 shows 7.6% (of offenders) incarcerated. Similarly, Table 17 shows 38.0% of charges leading to dismissal/acquittal while Table 23 shows just 31.4% of offenders acquitted or with charges dismissed.

Although these figures, including some others, appear inconsistent, the differences can be explained if one takes note that 1) charge-based dispositions yield higher percentages of cases dismissed (reasons stated above); 2) among convictions, charge-based dispositions yield higher percentages incarcerated (reasons stated above); 3) offender-based dispositions are given only for those not already in the criminal justice system when arrested (charge-based dispositions include charges against those already in the system when arrested, which are more apt to lead to incarceration than other charges); 4) offender-based dispositions include some cases processed through the lower (municipal) courts of Iowa in addition to cases handled through the district courts; and 5) offender-based dispositions are given for the period 1974-1977, while no data on charge-based dispositions are currently available for 1977.

CHAPTER VIII

FELONY SENTENCING

The material presented in Chapter VIII, and enhanced in a subsequent volume of this report, first began to take form three years ago in statistics compiled by the Bureau of Correctional Evaluation (BCE). At that time the Bureau felt the need to study sentencing practices and the manner in which they affected the adult corrections system in Iowa. As sentencing is the process that dictates which individuals will serve time in prison and which in community-based programs, it was believed that a detailed understanding of this activity was necessary for a clear perception of the role of corrections in the criminal justice system of Iowa.

The primary thrust of this work of BCE, and its continuation in the Statistical Analysis Center, is to better understand past sentencing policy in Iowa and the extent to which it has mirrored the goals of sentencing and the correctional system. In particular, the staff wishes to characterize past sentencing practices in Iowa by means of statistical models that will allow an interface with studies of recidivism and criminal justice flow. In this way, sentencing studies can be both "descriptive" of past sentencing practices and "prescriptive" in the sense of suggesting a more efficient and effective policy structure for sentencing in Iowa.

For purposes of this "statistical overview" of crime and criminal justice in Iowa, it was judged to be inappropriate to present detailed results of SAC's felony sentencing study. Rather, it was determined that simple statistics, compiled as accurately as possible, should be offered to indicate the general pattern of felony sentencing in Iowa in recent years. Since the criminal offense on which the offender is sentenced has been determined to be the most significant factor in sentencing in the state, as it is for most other decisions concerning offender movement, it was decided to present sentencing statistics for individual categories of the sentencing offense. Much more detailed and comprehensive information on felony sentencing will be included in a follow-up report dedicated exclusively to this subject.

DATA SOURCES

As stated in previous chapters, there is no single courts information system that can provide case data on offenders processed through the criminal courts of Iowa. Rather, there are several sources of data that can be coordinated to obtain an approximation of court activity, including sentencing. In Chapter VII, we saw the results of a disposition study that involved combining data from these various sources. It was mentioned that the offender-based disposition statistics were compiled by a "backtracking" procedure to be detailed in a follow-up report. The starting

point of this procedure, in the case of felony dispositions, involved compilation of felony sentencing statistics as presented in this chapter.

It should be emphasized that these statistics are not offered as completely accurate reflections of the numbers of offenders receiving certain sentences. On the other hand, the percentages given here are judged well within the neighborhood of the actual percentages that would have been obtained from a courts information system. This is the best that can be done under current information constraints.

The data sources from which information was drawn to compile felony sentencing statistics include 1) the FY 1974 - FY 1978 institutional admission-separation file maintained by the Division of Adult Corrections of the Iowa Department of Social Services, 2) the 1974-1976 data file of the Bureau of Correctional Evaluation, and 3) the 1977-1978 community corrections data system developed by BCE and currently maintained by the OBSCIS unit of Adult Corrections.

The institutional admission file was accessed to obtain records of individuals placed in adult correctional institutions in Iowa by direct court commitment during the period 1974-1977 (not as probation or parole violators). The post-conviction segments of the community corrections files were accessed to obtain records of felony offenders placed under the supervision of community corrections programs (including probation and residential corrections) during that same period. Community-based post-conviction records included only those records of direct placements by the courts of Iowa, including jail placements in which the offender subsequently was placed on probation. Pre-trial records from the BCE system were accessed to obtain records (with statistical adjustments made to allow comparability with post-conviction data) of persons receiving fines or jail sentences in which the offender was not subsequently released on probation.

POPULATION OF SENTENCED OFFENDERS

The population of offenders to which the information in this chapter applies includes all adults who were convicted of felonies or who were granted deferred judgments on felony charges during 1974-1977 in the State of Iowa, with one restriction and one exception.

The restriction, as was the case with offender-based dispositions given in the previous chapter, is that consideration is limited to offenders who were not already in the criminal justice system when arrested. The exception is that consideration is given to offenders who were convicted of, or received a deferred judgment for, the crime of delivery or possession with intent to deliver a controlled or counterfeit substance - accommodation offense.

Technically, under the old criminal code an accommodation offense was an indictable misdemeanor rather than a felony, which should place it

outside the domain of felony sentencing statistics. We have chosen to include this offense, however, since the Code of Iowa prohibits, both under the old and the new statutes, the granting of probation on felony drug charges, i.e., for delivery or possession with intent to deliver a controlled or counterfeit substance - non-accommodation offense. In other words, any offender convicted of a drug-related felony in Iowa must serve time in a state prison. As a result, the nature of the sentence imposed is dictated almost entirely by the level of the charge sustained through court proceedings rather than the nature of the offense itself or other factors typically considered in sentencing. With these facts in mind, it was decided to include all offenders sentenced for delivery or possession with intent to deliver a controlled or counterfeit substance, without regard to whether the final charge was with accommodation or without accommodation.

Accommodation drug charges form the only instance in which sentencing offenses other than felonies are represented in the statistics presented in this chapter. Other felony charges reduced to misdemeanors, e.g., larceny over \$20 to larceny under \$20, were ignored in these statistics since little reliable state-wide information was available on such reductions, at least not in the level of detail considered here.

In summary, with the exception of drug offences, the statistics presented here are offered to characterize the sentencing of offenders with felony charges sustained through the date of final adjudication. Of course, in cases of deferred judgments - which are reflected in these statistics - the offender may avoid the record of a felony conviction. Nonetheless, it is believed that these statistics adequately portray the fate of felony offenders sentenced in the State of Iowa.

DEFINITION OF SENTENCING CATEGORIES

Within the sentenced population described above, individual offender sentences were grouped into sentencing categories as follows:

- .FINE (no probation or incarceration)
- .STRAIGHT PROBATION (no incarceration or residential assignment)
- .RESIDENTIAL CORRECTIONS (court placement in a community residential facility - not jail - with or without probation)
- .COUNTY JAIL (local incarceration with or without probation)
- .STATE PRISON (state-level incarceration)

These sentences are given in reverse order by precedence. Thus, if an offender pays a fine and is granted probation, probation takes precedence. If he or she is placed on probation and in a residential program, the latter takes precedence. With this convention, the totals in the table may not represent, individually, the total number of felony offenders fined, placed on probation, or in a residential facility. On the other hand, the categories do indicate what is felt to be the degree of sentencing severity for the sentenced population under study, with the ordered categories representing a graduated scale of severity, the exact calibration of which is left to the reader.

Table 52
IOWA DISTRICT COURT DISPOSITIONS
FELONY SENTENCING
1974-1977
BY OFFENSE CATEGORY

OFFENSE CATEGORY	TOTAL CASES	FINE	STRAIGHT PROBATION	RESIDENTIAL CORRECTIONS	COUNTY JAIL	STATE PRISON	TOTAL INCARCERATED
FORCIBLE RAPE	131	3.3%	19.9%	1.1%	6.1%	69.6%	75.7%
MURDER/MANSLAUGHTER	183	4.9%	20.2%	2.7%	4.4%	67.8%	72.1%
ROBBERY	497	0.0%	27.4%	5.2%	3.6%	63.8%	67.4%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	494	4.0%	43.1%	7.1%	14.0%	31.8%	45.7%
SEX OFFENSE AGAINST JUVENILE	88	0.0%	52.3%	4.5%	0.0%	43.2%	43.2%
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	1033	16.6%	42.2%	3.7%	16.8%	20.7%	37.6%
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	561	3.6%	55.8%	7.7%	13.0%	20.0%	35.0%
CONSPIRACY	148	0.0%	68.2%	1.4%	0.7%	29.7%	30.4%
BURGLARY	1875	2.2%	66.7%	6.1%	7.0%	18.0%	25.1%
ARSON	82	13.4%	61.0%	1.2%	7.3%	17.1%	24.4%
ILLEGAL WEAPONS	441	19.0%	53.7%	3.6%	14.7%	8.8%	23.6%
VANDALISM	173	10.4%	65.3%	1.2%	14.5%	8.7%	23.1%
STOLEN PROPERTY	650	4.3%	71.7%	4.8%	7.5%	11.7%	19.2%
FORGERY	730	1.0%	72.1%	7.5%	7.7%	11.6%	18.8%
LARCENY	1680	8.8%	69.9%	3.4%	5.9%	12.0%	17.9%
BAD CHECKS/FRAUD	752	10.0%	71.8%	3.3%	3.3%	11.6%	14.9%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	1742	39.4%	50.0%	0.8%	6.3%	3.5%	9.8%
EMBEZZLEMENT/WHITE COLLAR	453	12.1%	76.8%	1.3%	4.0%	5.7%	9.7%

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	1600	2.5%	32.4%	5.0%	7.4%	52.7%	60.1%
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	1033	16.6%	42.2%	3.7%	16.8%	20.7%	37.6%
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	7500	6.7%	67.8%	4.7%	7.3%	13.5%	20.8%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	1742	39.4%	50.0%	0.8%	6.3%	3.5%	9.8%
ALL FELONIES	12,500	11.8%	58.5%	4.0%	8.0%	17.7%	25.7%

Table 33

SENTENCING OFFENSE PROFILE
 FELONY SENTENCES
 1974-1977
 BY TYPE OF SENTENCE RECEIVED

OFFENSE CATEGORY	TOTAL SENTENCED POPULATION	FINE	STRAIGHT PROBATION	RESIDENTIAL CORRECTIONS	COUNTY JAIL	STATE PRISON
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	12.8%	2.7%	7.1%	16.0%	11.8%	38.1%
ILLEGAL WEAPONS	3.5%	5.7%	3.2%	3.2%	6.5%	1.8%
ARSON/VANDALISM	2.0%	2.0%	2.2%	0.6%	3.1%	1.3%
BURGLARY/MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	19.5%	4.1%	21.4%	31.4%	20.4%	20.4%
LARCENY	13.4%	10.0%	16.1%	11.4%	9.9%	9.1%
STOLEN PROPERTY	5.0%	1.8%	6.2%	6.0%	4.7%	3.3%
PAPER CRIMES	15.5%	9.3%	19.3%	17.2%	9.9%	8.9%
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	8.3%	11.6%	6.0%	7.6%	17.4%	9.7%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	13.9%	46.5%	11.9%	2.8%	11.0%	2.8%
OTHER CRIMES	6.1%	6.3%	6.6%	3.8%	5.3%	4.6%
TOTAL CASES	12,500	1475	7312	500	1000	2213
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

CHAPTER IX

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE
AND CRIMINAL HISTORY OF CONVICTED OFFENDERS

As indicated by the title, the purpose of this chapter is to provide information on socio-demographic and criminal history characteristics of convicted offenders. In simple terms, these profiles tell us about criminals: the basic demographic structure of the offender population, marital, educational, employment, and vocational situations of offenders at the time of sentencing, and indications of the extent of prior involvement with the justice system.

The data presented here tell of the criminal and his or her situation in life, in contrast to most of the remainder of the report, which concerns the behavior of offenders and decisions as to their movement through the criminal justice system. The material presented here is intended to give some feeling as to the identities of criminal offenders and to the variation in these identities among the various offense categories indicated, i.e., the extent to which burglars differ from check writers, drunken drivers from car thieves, etc.

OFFENDER POPULATION

The population of offenders represented in Tables 34 through 37 includes 1) all felony offenders placed in adult corrections programs during 1974-1976, including both community-based and institutional programs, and 2) all misdemeanants placed in community programs during that same period. Offenders fined or placed in jail and not subsequently released on probation are excluded. Again, the counts in these tables reflect only persons who were not already in the criminal justice system when arrested. These tables thus represent input to the corrections system from the courts during 1974-1976.

DEFINITION OF PROFILE CATEGORIES

For the most part, the categories in the tables are self-explanatory, with definitions corresponding to coding categories in the data collection instruments appearing in Appendix II. The one exception is Table 37, which details some criminal career characteristics of offenders that are not commonly addressed in statistical reports. In fact, three of the measures in Table 37 were defined by the SAC staff as new statistical measures of criminal careers.

The four criminal career measures appearing in Table 37 are as follows:

- 1) ONSET - This refers to the age of criminal career onset, and is measured as the age of the offender at first arrest. The figures appearing in the table are averages (means) for the

Table 34
SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE
OF CONVICTED OFFENDERS
1974-1976
BY OFFENSE CATEGORY

OFFENSE CATEGORY	TOTAL SENTENCED	FEMALE	BLACK	AGE AT SENTENCING (mean)	MARRIED	DIPLOMA/ DEGREE	SOME SKILL	EMPLOYED	DRUG ABUSE HISTORY			ALCOHOL ABUSE HISTORY	
									ANY	BEYOND NARC-	NARC- OTICS	ABUSE	HISTORY
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	358	4%	4%	21.8	14%	41%	47%	46%	47%	29%	8%	47%	
BURGLARY	1536	3%	9%	21.8	17%	41%	43%	58%	51%	27%	11%	43%	
DEL. OF MARIJUANA	217	12%	4%	22.4	24%	70%	53%	70%	91%	38%	14%	29%	
VANDALISM	100	5%	6%	25.0	15%	46%	42%	61%	43%	19%	7%	62%	
LARCENY	1072	11%	10%	23.0	26%	50%	47%	64%	39%	18%	8%	32%	
ROBBERY	362	5%	32%	23.5	22%	42%	58%	51%	48%	22%	12%	50%	
DEL. OF MISC. DRUGS	165	19%	4%	24.0	24%	60%	58%	65%	89%	79%	17%	47%	
STOLEN PROPERTY	418	9%	8%	24.1	31%	58%	53%	64%	39%	13%	6%	26%	
FORGERY	525	37%	18%	24.4	26%	51%	42%	54%	39%	21%	11%	30%	
ARSON	48	12%	7%	25.2	30%	60%	43%	77%	41%	26%	8%	51%	
FORCIBLE RAPE	112	0%	20%	25.9	43%	43%	46%	51%	24%	8%	2%	50%	
DEL. OF NARCOTICS	67	16%	52%	26.0	51%	54%	48%	46%	93%	80%	76%	33%	
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	324	6%	21%	27.6	31%	39%	54%	70%	37%	16%	4%	58%	
BAD CHECKS	399	32%	9%	28.8	41%	57%	49%	62%	24%	12%	7%	31%	
ILLEGAL WEAPONS	233	12%	30%	28.9	32%	49%	61%	64%	35%	10%	5%	54%	
MURDER/MANSLAUGHTER	122	9%	18%	30.1	36%	41%	60%	60%	14%	4%	0%	43%	
EMBEZZLEMENT	130	27%	4%	30.6	54%	79%	64%	83%	16%	5%	2%	12%	
SEX OFFENSE AGAINST JUV.	49	0%	3%	37.0	51%	50%	47%	54%	11%	7%	4%	43%	
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	625	5%	3%	40.1	38%	54%	68%	76%	11%	4%	1%	81%	

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	470	15%	11%	23.5	28%	64%	54%	65%	91%	59%	24%	36%	
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	4750	13%	10%	23.6	25%	49%	46%	60%	41%	21%	9%	56%	
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	1101	5%	24%	26.6	31%	41%	55%	59%	35%	15%	6%	51%	
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	625	5%	3%	40.1	38%	54%	68%	76%	11%	7%	4%	81%	

ALL FELONIES	7495	13%	12%	25.8	27%	50%	51%	63%	40%	20%	8%	42%	

POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA	1016	11%	3%	21.1	15%	75%	45%	62%	91%	35%	7%	25%	
POSSESSION OF MISC. DRUGS	131	14%	3%	22.0	18%	74%	59%	63%	92%	83%	16%	40%	
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	699	24%	8%	22.7	26%	51%	39%	53%	32%	14%	5%	28%	
OTHER ASSAULTS	63	9%	10%	25.7	39%	56%	48%	53%	32%	12%	7%	45%	
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	1306	10%	3%	35.3	43%	67%	70%	76%	15%	6%	2%	55%	

ALL MISDEMEANORS	3866	14%	5%	27.6	30%	64%	54%	64%	44%	17%	5%	40%	

ALL CRIMES	11,561	13%	10%	26.4	28%	55%	52%	63%	41%	19%	7%	41%	

Table 35
CRIMINAL HISTORY
OF CONVICTED OFFENDERS
1974-1976
BY OFFENSE CATEGORY

OFFENSE CATEGORY	TOTAL SENTENCED	AGE AT SENTENCING (mean)	PRIORS?		
			ARRESTS	CONVICTIONS	INCARCERATIONS
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	358	21.8	78%	64%	46%
BURGLARY	1336	21.8	78%	67%	48%
DELIVERY OF MARIJUANA	217	22.4	55%	38%	23%
VANDALISM	100	23.0	71%	67%	41%
LARCENY	1072	23.0	65%	48%	36%
ROBBERY	362	23.3	80%	70%	54%
DELIVERY OF MISC. DRUGS	165	24.0	68%	57%	32%
STOLEN PROPERTY	418	24.1	65%	53%	33%
FORGERY	525	24.4	68%	60%	44%
ARSON	48	25.2	55%	51%	32%
FORCIBLE RAPE	112	25.9	75%	65%	49%
DELIVERY OF NARCOTICS	67	26.0	73%	66%	51%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	324	27.6	75%	65%	41%
BAD CHECKS	599	28.8	66%	58%	41%
ILLEGAL WEAPONS	233	28.9	74%	62%	42%
MURDER/MANSLAUGHTER	122	30.1	58%	49%	40%
EMBEZZLEMENT	130	30.6	40%	30%	20%
SEX OFFENSE AGAINST JUVENILE	49	37.0	57%	48%	28%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	625	40.1	100%	86%	41%

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	470	23.5	62%	49%	30%
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	4750	23.6	70%	58%	41%
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	1101	26.6	74%	64%	44%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	625	40.1	100%	86%	41%

ALL FELONIES	7495	25.8	71%	60%	40%

POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA	1016	21.1	49%	36%	16%
POSSESSION OF MISC. DRUGS	131	22.0	60%	48%	27%
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	699	22.7	63%	52%	31%
OTHER ASSAULTS	63	25.7	78%	63%	37%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	1306	35.3	45%	34%	15%

ALL MISDEMEANORS	3866	27.6	54%	42%	22%

ALL CRIMES	11,361	26.4	65%	54%	34%

Table 36
JUVENILE AND ADULT RECORD
OF CONVICTED OFFENDERS
1974-1976
BY OFFENSE CATEGORY

OFFENSE CATEGORY	TOTAL SENTENCED	AGE AT SENTENCING (mean)	JUVENILE RECORD			ADULT RECORD		
			ARRESTS	CONVICTIONS	COMMITMENTS	ARRESTS	CONVICTIONS	COMMITMENTS
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	358	21.8	59%	39%	30%	57%	44%	13%
BURGLARY	1336	21.8	59%	42%	30%	56%	49%	16%
DELIVERY OF MARIJUANA	217	22.4	34%	18%	11%	50%	30%	8%
VANDALISM	100	23.0	48%	30%	22%	58%	50%	5%
LARCENY	1072	23.0	44%	30%	20%	56%	42%	12%
ROBBERY	362	23.3	61%	45%	34%	62%	53%	26%
DELIVERY OF MISC. DRUGS	165	24.0	41%	29%	15%	54%	44%	10%
STOLEN PROPERTY	418	24.1	42%	25%	17%	57%	41%	9%
FORGERY	525	24.4	41%	34%	24%	56%	49%	17%
ARSON	48	25.2	40%	29%	29%	50%	48%	14%
FORCIBLE RAPE	112	25.9	43%	39%	28%	60%	58%	21%
DELIVERY OF NARCOTICS	67	26.0	41%	40%	22%	60%	54%	27%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	324	27.6	46%	30%	22%	66%	54%	17%
BAD CHECKS	599	28.8	30%	28%	15%	61%	50%	21%
ILLEGAL WEAPONS	233	28.9	38%	22%	16%	73%	55%	16%
MURDER/MANSLAUGHTER	122	30.1	30%	20%	13%	55%	49%	20%
EMBEZZLEMENT	130	30.6	17%	13%	9%	40%	29%	11%
SEX OFFENSE AGAINST JUV.	49	37.0	14%	14%	10%	63%	45%	10%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	625	40.1	19%	16%	9%	92%	83%	14%

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	470	23.5	38%	25%	14%	49%	39%	12%
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	4750	23.6	45%	32%	22%	56%	43%	14%
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	1101	26.6	48%	33%	25%	62%	53%	19%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	625	40.1	19%	16%	9%	92%	83%	14%

ALL FELONIES	7495	25.8	43%	30%	21%	60%	49%	15%

POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA	1016	21.1	31%	18%	10%	53%	26%	2%
POSSESSION OF MISC. DRUGS	131	22.0	31%	19%	13%	49%	41%	3%
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	699	22.7	40%	29%	19%	48%	40%	6%
OTHER ASSAULTS	63	25.7	52%	25%	22%	60%	57%	2%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	1306	35.3	15%	9%	5%	44%	31%	4%

ALL MISDEMEANORS	3866	27.6	28%	18%	11%	48%	35%	4%

ALL CRIMES	11,361	26.4	38%	26%	18%	56%	44%	11%

Table 37
 CRIMINAL CAREER CHARACTERISTICS
 OF CONVICTED OFFENDERS
 1974-1976
 BY OFFENSE CATEGORY

OFFENSE CATEGORY	TOTAL SENTENCED	AGE AT SENTENCING (mean)	CRIMINAL CAREER			
			ONSET	LENGTH	VOLUME	INTENSITY
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	358	21.8	17.8	4.0	8.0	2.00
VANDALISM	100	23.0	18.8	4.2	7.9	1.87
BURGLARY	1536	21.8	17.1	4.7	8.0	1.70
LARCENY	1072	33.0	18.8	4.2	6.0	1.42
FORGERY	525	24.4	19.6	4.8	6.8	1.41
ROBBERY	362	23.3	17.5	5.8	7.9	1.36
FORCIBLE RAPE	112	25.9	19.2	6.7	8.1	1.21
DELIVERY OF MARIJUANA	217	22.4	19.1	3.3	3.9	1.19
STOLEN PROPERTY	418	24.1	19.5	4.6	5.3	1.15
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	324	27.6	21.0	6.6	7.5	1.14
BAD CHECKS	399	28.8	22.9	5.9	6.6	1.12
DELIVERY OF NARCOTICS	67	26.0	19.2	6.8	7.2	1.06
ILLEGAL WEAPONS	233	28.9	21.3	7.6	8.0	1.05
DELIVERY OF MISCELLANEOUS DRUGS	165	24.0	19.3	4.7	4.4	0.94
MURDER/MANSLAUGHTER	122	30.1	24.5	5.6	6.1	0.89
SEX OFFENSE AGAINST JUVENILE	49	37.0	30.4	6.6	5.9	0.89
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	625	40.1	28.5	11.6	10.2	0.87
ARSON	48	25.2	19.1	6.1	5.1	0.84
EMBEZZLEMENT	130	30.6	26.4	4.2	2.7	0.64

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	4750	23.6	19.0	4.7	6.8	1.45
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	1101	26.6	20.4	6.2	6.8	1.09
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	470	23.5	19.2	4.3	4.6	1.06
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	625	40.1	28.5	11.6	10.2	0.87

ALL FELONIES	7495	25.8	20.2	5.6	7.0	1.24

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	699	22.7	19.9	2.8	5.4	1.93
POSSESSION OF MISC. DRUGS	131	22.0	19.4	2.6	4.1	1.58
OTHER ASSAULTS	63	25.7	19.8	5.9	7.5	1.27
POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA	1016	21.1	18.9	2.2	2.8	1.27
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	1306	35.3	30.4	4.9	3.2	0.65

ALL MISDEMEANORS	3866	27.6	23.7	3.9	4.1	1.05

ALL CRIMES	11,361	26.4	21.4	5.0	6.0	1.18

age at onset. Of course, for offenders with no prior arrests, age at onset is defined as the age at arrest on the current offense.

- 2) **LENGTH** - This refers to the span of years from the point of first arrest to the time of sentencing on the current offense, and is measured as the difference in the age at sentencing (current) and the age at first arrest. Again, figures are expressed as averages (means). Criminal career length is given as zero if the offender has no prior arrests.
- 3) **VOLUME** - Criminal career volume is defined as a measure of the total volume of prior criminal involvement of the offender, and is measured by assigning 1 point for each prior arrest, 1 point for each prior conviction, and 1 point for each prior incarceration, with both juvenile and adult involvements represented. As before, figures are expressed as averages (means) for the particular group of offenders considered. Volume is rated as zero if there are no prior arrests, convictions or incarcerations.
- 4) **INTENSITY** - This refers to the degree of intensity or frequency of criminal involvement between the offender's first arrest and the current date of sentencing, and is measured by dividing the measure VOLUME by the measure LENGTH to obtain involvements per year since first arrest. This is not necessarily the same result as would be obtained by taking the average (mean) value of INTENSITY for the group. The latter figure, which does not appear in the table, would necessitate rating the career intensity of an offender with no prior involvements, which is technically undefined.

Example 1 - Offender Calculation

John Doe is 25 years old at current sentencing on a robbery charge. He was first arrested at age 15 and has 6 prior arrests, 2 prior convictions, and 1 prior incarceration.

ONSET = 15 = AGE AT FIRST ARREST
 LENGTH = 25 - 15 = 10 = ONSET - AGE AT SENTENCING
 VOLUME = 6 + 2 + 1 = 9 = ARRESTS + CONVICTIONS + INCARCERATIONS
 INTENSITY = 9 / 10 = 0.90 = VOLUME / LENGTH

Example 2 - Group Calculation

Burglars as in Table 37 average 21.8 years of age at sentencing. They average 17.1 years of age at first arrest and have on the average 4.23 prior arrests, 2.40 prior convictions, and 1.43 prior incarcerations.

ONSET = 17.1 = AVERAGE AGE AT FIRST ARREST
LENGTH = 21.8-17.1 = 4.7 = ONSET - AVERAGE AGE AT SENTENCING
VOLUME = 4.23 + 2.40 + 1.43 = 8.0 = AVERAGE OF (ARRESTS +
CONVICTIONS + INCARCERATIONS)
INTENSITY = 8.0/4.7 = 1.70 = VOLUME/LENGTH

CHAPTER X

ADULT CORRECTIONAL POPULATIONS

The purpose behind Chapter X is to give a statistical overview of adult correctional populations in Iowa, including the number of offenders in various programs and facilities, and the nature of the crimes for which they are serving time. Offenders represented here include those supervised by the Iowa Department of Social Services and by local Judicial District Departments of Correctional Services. Offenders convicted in Iowa but supervised in other states are not represented.

ACTIVE CORRECTIONAL POPULATIONS

Table 38 gives a simple overview of the number of offenders active in the various adult correctional programs in the State of Iowa as of November 30, 1978. Figures were taken from movement summaries for November completed by the respective agencies administering these programs. Note that the total figure for offenders active under local corrections departments includes those active on pre-trial release. All other figures in the table reflect convicted offenders or offenders on probation with deferred judgments. In all cases, offenders are supervised and/or are included on an active caseload for the program as of November 30.

FY 1978 POPULATIONS

Table 39 provides information on the offense for which offenders were serving time in the various adult correctional programs in Iowa during FY 1978. In this table, attention is restricted to post-conviction programs, i.e., no figures on pre-trial releasees are presented (see Table 12). The column labeled TOTAL POPULATION AT RISK represents the sum of all columns preceding it, and reflects the total volume of offenders under some form of release condition. For any single program indicated, the table gives the total number of offenders having had contact with the program, including new admissions during the fiscal year and carry-overs from the previous year.

The information in Table 39 was taken from the 1977-1978 community-based corrections data system, and from the FY 1974-FY 1978 institutional data system, both currently maintained by the Division of Adult Corrections of the Iowa Department of Social Services. Corrections were made for under-reporting so as to allow the total figures appearing at the bottom of the table to agree with figures taken from movement summaries.

PRISON POPULATION

Table 40 provides a one-page overview of the prison population in Iowa, with figures broken down by offense category and resident institution. The column RIVERVIEW RELEASE CENTER includes offenders under the Prisoner

Table 38

ADULT CORRECTIONAL POPULATIONS IN IOWA
NOVEMBER 30, 1978

ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS <u>DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES</u>	<u>2124</u>
STATE PENITENTIARY - FORT MADISON -----	716
BENNETT CORRECTIONAL CENTER - FORT MADISON -----	162
MEN'S REFORMATORY - ANAMOSA -----	698
MEDIUM SECURITY UNIT - MOUNT PLEASANT -----	132
WOMEN'S REFORMATORY - ROCKWELL CITY -----	76
SECURITY MEDICAL FACILITY - OAKDALE -----	91
RIVERVIEW RELEASE CENTER - NEWTON -----	88
HALFWAY HOUSES (STATE JURISDICTION) -----	161
<u>PAROLE/INTERSTATE COMPACT SERVICES (DSS)</u>	<u>1091</u>
PAROLE (IOWA) -----	653
OUT-OF-STATE CASES (SUPERVISION IN IOWA) -----	438
PRE-INSTITUTIONAL CORRECTIONS <u>JUDICIAL DISTRICT DEPARTMENTS OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES</u>	<u>9828</u>
PROBATION -----	7115*
RESIDENTIAL CORRECTIONS -----	248
PRE-TRIAL RELEASE WITH SERVICES -----	834
PRE-TRIAL RELEASE ON RECOGNIZANCE -----	1631

*Approximately 22% of probation cases are under the Alcohol Safety Action Program (ASAP).

Table 39
 ADULT CORRECTIONAL POPULATIONS IN IOWA*
 FY 1978
 BY OFFENSE CATEGORY

OFFENSE CATEGORY	PROBATION	ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM	RESIDENTIAL CORRECTIONS	PRISONER EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM	HALFWAY HOUSES	PAROLE	TOTAL POPULATION AT RISK	STATE PRISONS
MURDER/MANSLAUGHTER	46	1	7	1	11	45	111	222
FORCIBLE RAPE	27	0	2	1	9	14	55	167
ROBBERY	110	0	12	12	51	118	303	432
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	170	0	14	2	12	34	232	124
OTHER ASSAULTS	55	0	0	0	0	0	55	0
SEX OFFENSES	85**	0	12	0	8	17	122	52
ILLEGAL WEAPONS	191	3	13	1	10	23	241	46
ARSON	61	0	6	0	4	14	85	23
VANDALISM	252	21	15	0	5	15	308	21
BURGLARY	908	0	112	23	92	226	1361	612
LARCENY	1069	3	87	13	39	147	1358	292
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	263	1	33	6	19	27	349	126
STOLEN PROPERTY	588	0	28	4	20	48	488	90
FORGERY	362	1	36	14	25	90	528	215
BAD CHECKS/FRAUD	600	0	25	6	16	80	727	124
EMBEZZLEMENT	139	0	7	0	2	19	167	18
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	1098	0	57	6	19	121	1301	129
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	1987	3122	50	1	9	16	5185	83
COMMERCIAL VICE	24	0	2	0	2	3	31	2
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	64	0	3	0	0	4	71	7
CONSPIRACY	76	0	3	3	4	12	98	26
OTHER MORALS CRIMES	43	5	0	0	1	5	54	0
OTHER MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENSES	120	10	4	0	1	5	140	5
CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE AND AUTHORITY	126	2	9	2	16	37	229	41
OTHER PROPERTY CRIMES	276	3	15	1	9	31	335	9
OTHER CRIMES	531	9	11	0	8	81	640	145
ALL CRIMES	9071	3181	563	96	392	1236	14,539	3011

*Total number of adults involved in a correctional program during fiscal year 1978.

Table 40

PRISON POPULATION IN IOWA - December 31, 1978
 BY OFFENSE CATEGORY AND RESIDENT INSTITUTION

OFFENSE CATEGORY	ALL INSTITUTIONS	STATE PENITENTIARY	BENNETT CORR. CENTER	MEN'S REFORMATORY	MEDIUM SECURITY UNIT	WOMEN'S REFORM- ATORY	SECURITY MEDICAL FACILITY	RIVERVIEW RELEASE CENTER
MURDER/MANSLAUGHTER	237	133	24	41	0	12	14	13
FORCIBLE RAPE	139	53	17	50	0	0	11	8
ROBBERY	412	166	32	136	1	6	20	51
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	52	19	3	22	0	2	5	1
SEX OFFENSES	39	23	4	11	0	0	0	1
ILLEGAL WEAPONS	30	12	4	11	0	0	3	0
ARSON	24	3	2	11	1	3	1	3
VANDALISM	11	4	1	3	2	1	0	0
BURGLARY	437	121	34	162	41	7	11	61
LARCENY	198	56	17	63	20	7	6	29
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	74	7	3	41	11	2	2	8
STOLEN PROPERTY	45	13	4	17	3	2	0	6
PAPER CRIMES	240	58	24	63	20	25	8	42
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	62	9	3	22	15	2	0	11
ALL CRIMES NOT LISTED ABOVE	99	30	8	29	8	3	5	16
ALL CRIMES	2099	707	180	682	122	72	86	250

Employment Program (PEP) and offenders in state halfway houses. The column MEDIUM SECURITY UNIT refers to the medium security prison on the grounds of the Mount Pleasant Mental Health Institute. The Bennett Correctional Center is a medium security facility outside the walls at the Fort Madison Penitentiary.

RECEIVING INSTITUTIONS FOR MEN

Historically, the Men's Reformatory at Anamosa has served as a receiving institution for young (under 30) property offenders, while the State Penitentiary has served mainly older (over 30) offenders and younger violent offenders. Table 41 presents a brief overview of the placement of convicted male offenders in these two facilities during 1974-1976. Attention is restricted to those offenders committed directly by district court judges in the state during that period, i.e., probation and parole violators are not represented.

As indicated in the table, the majority of male offenders directly committed to prison by the courts in Iowa are placed in the Men's Reformatory. This is due primarily to the age distribution of the convicted offender population in Iowa and to the predominance of property offenders among the younger group of inmates. The situation reflected in Table 41 has not changed appreciably since the opening of the Medium Security Unit at Mount Pleasant and the Bennett Correctional Center; this since these two facilities do not serve as direct sentencing alternatives for judges. The Mount Pleasant facility receives its population primarily as transfers from the Men's Reformatory. Similarly, the Bennett Correctional Center receives inmates transferred from inside the walls at the Penitentiary.

It should be noted that although the majority of males committed to prison in recent years have been sent to the Men's Reformatory, a significant number of these offenders have subsequently been transferred to the State Penitentiary. This becomes apparent from examination of Table 40 and of Figure 31 in Chapter XV.

Table 41

RECEIVING INSTITUTION
MALES COMMITTED DIRECTLY TO PRISON DURING 1974-1976
BY OFFENSE CATEGORY

OFFENSE CATEGORY	TOTAL COMMITTED DIRECTLY	MIN'S REFORMATORY	STATE PENITENTIARY
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	23	13%	87%
MURDER/MANSLAUGHTER	82	26%	74%
SEX OFFENSE AGAINST JUVENILE	23	30%	70%
STOLEN PROPERTY	54	54%	46%
ILLEGAL WEAPONS	25	56%	44%
FORCIBLE RAPE	79	59%	41%
FORGERY/BAD CHECKS	91	59%	41%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	99	63%	37%
LARCENY	134	66%	34%
ROBBERY	230	70%	30%
BURGLARY	236	72%	28%
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	78	76%	24%
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	149	81%	19%

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	513	58%	42%
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	658	66%	34%
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	149	81%	19%
ALL CRIMES	1501	62%	38%

CHAPTER XI

PROBATION

As indicated by sentencing statistics appearing in Chapters VII and VIII and by correctional population statistics in the last chapter, many more criminal offenders in Iowa are placed on probation after conviction than are incarcerated. According to Table 32 in Chapter VIII, 58.5% of felony offenders sentenced by the district courts in Iowa during 1974-1977 were placed on straight probation, and another 12.0% in local correctional or detention facilities (often as a condition of probation). Just 17.7% were committed to adult correctional institutions in the state, and just 25.7% were incarcerated for any length of time whatsoever by the courts.

With this heavy reliance on the use of probation for convicted offenders, it is vital to understand as much as possible about the adult probation system in Iowa. What happens to offenders placed on probation? How much supervision is offered? How long do offenders stay on probation? How many complete probation successfully? How many are charged with a new criminal offense during probation, and at what level of seriousness? Fortunately, questions such as these can be answered readily and with a minimum of complication, which is the basic intent of this chapter. On the other hand, more involved policy questions concerning the utility of the current reliance on probation involve a considerably deeper level of research and statistical analysis. A subsequent volume of this report will address these more involved and difficult questions about the probation system in Iowa.

LEVELS OF SUPERVISION

When an adult offender is placed on probation in the State of Iowa, he or she is assigned to a probation officer whose job it is to supervise the offender and to arrange for any supportive community services that might be indicated. When first contact is made with the probation officer a level of supervision is determined based on a number of factors such as risk of probation failure or danger to the community, the geographical location of the offender, potential problems facing the offender, seriousness of the sentencing offense, the length of time to be served on probation, and needs to be met during the probation period.

Levels of supervision assigned by probation officers are monitored by the Bureau of Community Correctional Services of the Social Services Division of Adult Corrections, and for this purpose are categorized as follows:

- 1) PAPER CASELOAD - Client is simultaneously in another program or is out-of-state and is not actively supervised by the counselor or probation officer to whom assigned.

- 2) MINIMUM SUPERVISION - A minimum of one face-to-face contact with the probation officer once every three months.
- 3) MEDIUM OR NORMAL SUPERVISION - A minimum of one face-to-face contact per month.
- 4) MAXIMUM ON INTENSIVE SUPERVISION - A minimum of one face-to-face contact per week.

Table 42 presents an overview of supervision levels assigned to adult probationers during 1977 and 1978. The table does not represent all probation admissions for the two-year period due to information constraints in the data source. It roughly reflects admissions from April, 1977 through September, 1978, although the figures are not totally complete for this 18-month period.

Information for Table 42 was drawn from the 1977-1978 community corrections data file maintained by the OBSCIS unit of the Social Services Division of Adult Corrections. Cases include those under the Alcohol Safety Action Program as well as those under normal Department of Correctional Services probation programs.

TIME SERVED ON PROBATION

Table 43 is a summary of the amount of time served on adult probation in the State of Iowa for those persons discharged from probation during 1974-1976. Again, the total of cases in the table does not necessarily reflect the total number of offenders discharged from probation during the three-year period.

The information on time served was taken from the 1974-1976 Bureau of Correctional Evaluation post-conviction data file maintained by the Department of Social Services. Data on time served for probationers discharged during 1977-1978 is not currently available due to problems with the 1977-1978 community corrections data system. It is expected, however, that these problems will be overcome in the weeks ahead.

VIOLATION OF PROBATION

Tables 44 through 47 are concerned with 1) the rates at which probationers violate the terms of their probations (Table 44); 2) the degree of seriousness of violations (Tables 44 and 45); and 3) subsequent actions taken against violating probationers (Tables 46 and 47).

The information in these tables was again taken from the 1974-1976 BCE post-conviction data file. As with Tables 42 and 43, the figures for total cases in these tables do not necessarily reflect the total volume of cases in the offender populations considered.

Table 42
 SUPERVISION LEVELS ASSIGNED AT INTAKE
 ADULT PROBATIONERS
 1977-1978
 BY OFFENSE CATEGORY

OFFENSE CATEGORY	TOTAL CASES	PAPER CASELOAD	SUPERVISION LEVEL		
			MINIMUM	NORMAL	INTENSIVE
MURDER/MANSLAUGHTER	28	3.6%	3.6%	67.9%	25.0%
FORCIBLE RAPE	8	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	25.0%
ROBBERY	55	5.5%	5.5%	54.5%	34.5%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	106	3.8%	0.9%	71.7%	23.6%
OTHER ASSAULTS	37	2.7%	8.1%	78.4%	10.8%
SEX OFFENSES	48	12.5%	8.3%	50.0%	29.2%
ILLEGAL WEAPONS	120	8.3%	7.5%	70.0%	14.2%
ARSON	33	9.1%	3.0%	78.8%	9.1%
VANDALISM	191	5.2%	8.9%	72.3%	13.6%
BURGLARY	503	7.4%	4.6%	66.8%	21.3%
LARCENY	595	8.1%	6.6%	70.4%	15.0%
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	198	6.6%	5.1%	71.2%	17.2%
STOLEN PROPERTY	245	7.3%	3.7%	75.1%	13.9%
FORGERY	177	9.6%	5.1%	70.6%	14.7%
BAD CHECKS/FRAUD	385	6.2%	6.5%	71.7%	15.6%
EMBEZZLEMENT	65	7.7%	3.1%	75.4%	13.8%
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	783	6.0%	11.9%	71.1%	11.0%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	4366	2.9%	25.3%	63.7%	8.0%
COMMERCIAL VICE	6	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	40	2.5%	7.5%	50.0%	40.0%
CONSPIRACY	41	9.8%	9.8%	73.2%	7.3%
OTHER MORALS CRIMES	38	7.9%	23.7%	52.6%	15.8%
OTHER MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENSES	102	2.9%	6.9%	76.5%	13.7%
CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE AND AUTH.	65	6.2%	6.2%	70.8%	16.9%
OTHER PROPERTY CRIMES	194	3.1%	7.2%	75.8%	13.9%
OTHER CRIMES	324	2.2%	6.2%	71.6%	20.1%

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	322	5.0%	4.7%	63.4%	27.0%
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	2586	7.0%	5.8%	71.2%	16.0%
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	783	6.0%	11.9%	71.1%	11.0%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	4366	2.9%	25.3%	63.7%	8.0%

ALL CRIMES	8756	4.6%	16.1%	67.2%	12.1%

Table 43
 TIME SERVED ON ADULT PROBATION
 PRIOR TO DISCHARGE
 1974-1976
 BY OFFENSE CATEGORY

OFFENSE CATEGORY	TOTAL CASES	MONTHS SERVED PRIOR TO DISCHARGE					MEDIAN	MEAN	STD DEV
		0-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+			
MURDER/MANSLAUGHTER	29	10.3%	20.7%	27.6%	27.6%	13.8%	17.5	18.7	11.3
ARSON	14	21.4%	14.3%	21.4%	21.4%	21.4%	17.0	17.0	8.9
SEX OFFENSE AGAINST JUVENILE	22	15.6%	22.7%	31.8%	13.6%	18.2%	16.5	16.9	8.7
BAD CHECKS/FRAUD	143	13.3%	24.5%	27.3%	17.5%	17.5%	16.3	16.5	9.0
FORCIBLE RAPE	13	7.7%	38.5%	7.7%	30.8%	15.4%	15.5	16.8	7.5
FORGERY	182	11.5%	29.1%	31.3%	17.0%	11.0%	14.8	15.5	8.4
BURGLARY	414	14.5%	26.3%	31.9%	18.1%	9.2%	14.1	14.9	7.8
EMBEZZLEMENT	52	15.4%	25.0%	40.4%	13.5%	5.8%	14.0	14.5	8.2
LARCENY	413	15.3%	30.0%	31.2%	14.8%	8.7%	13.6	14.0	7.2
ROBBERY	42	11.9%	28.6%	35.7%	16.7%	7.1%	13.5	15.0	7.7
CONSPIRACY	41	7.3%	34.1%	39.0%	12.2%	7.3%	13.4	14.6	7.0
STOLEN PROPERTY	156	15.4%	31.4%	34.6%	12.8%	5.8%	13.3	13.2	6.5
ILLEGAL WEAPONS	98	18.2%	29.3%	25.3%	18.2%	9.1%	12.8	13.8	7.0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	99	14.1%	35.4%	32.3%	8.1%	10.1%	12.6	13.7	7.5
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	193	28.0%	24.4%	28.5%	9.8%	9.3%	12.1	12.8	8.0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	89	10.1%	44.9%	25.8%	12.4%	6.7%	11.9	13.5	7.1
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	232	23.7%	31.9%	30.2%	10.8%	3.4%	11.4	11.9	6.7
VANDALISM	48	25.0%	39.6%	18.8%	10.4%	6.2%	11.1	11.6	7.0

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	246	11.0%	32.1%	29.7%	15.9%	11.4%	14.4	15.5	8.3
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	1548	14.7%	29.6%	30.7%	15.4%	9.6%	13.8	14.5	7.8
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	200	27.5%	23.5%	29.5%	10.0%	9.5%	12.3	13.0	8.1
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	232	23.7%	31.9%	30.2%	10.8%	3.4%	11.4	11.9	6.7

ALL FELONIES	2458	16.4%	29.5%	30.1%	14.6%	9.4%	13.4	14.2	7.9

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	279	34.1%	39.8%	16.5%	6.5%	3.2%	8.8	10.0	5.9
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	762	34.9%	39.2%	21.8%	2.6%	1.4%	8.8	9.3	5.4
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	495	39.4%	38.4%	20.0%	2.0%	0.2%	8.1	8.7	4.6
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	60	45.0%	41.7%	8.3%	3.3%	1.7%	7.7	8.4	5.8

ALL MISDEMEANORS	1799	37.4%	39.0%	19.3%	3.1%	1.2%	8.4	9.1	5.3

ALL CRIMES	4257	25.3%	33.5%	25.5%	9.8%	6.0%	11.0	12.1	7.4

BASIC VIOLATION RATES

Tables 44 and 45, which indicate rates of violation and the seriousness of violations, are based on the group of offenders leaving probation by discharge, revocation, or absconion during the period 1974-1976.

Table 44 gives the percentage of offenders among this group who were 1) charged with new felonies, 2) charged with new misdemeanors, but not with new felonies, 3) charged with any new crimes, 4) revoked for new offenses (felonies or misdemeanors), 5) revoked for technical violations of the rules of probation, 6) revoked for any violations of probation, 7) classified as absconders (left supervision without authority and not subsequently revoked before removed from caseload), and 8) violators of probation according to any of the above-mentioned types of violation.

Table 45 is concerned with the seriousness of new charges against probationers, and gives the percent of probationers who were charged with a new offense at each of five levels of seriousness. These percentages are non-overlapping, i.e., they represent the percent of probationers charged with a new offense at a certain seriousness level who were not charged with a more serious offense. Thus 5.7% of probationers were charged with a simple misdemeanor but not with a more serious offense. On the other end of the scale, 5.0% were charged with a Part I felony but not with a felony against persons, and 1.4% were charged with a felony against persons (no higher seriousness level).

The last column of Table 45 gives a weighted new charge rate based on the total seriousness of new charges. It is defined with seriousness weights on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 assigned to offenders with no more than a new simple misdemeanor and on up to 5 for offenders charged with a new felony against persons. The weighted rate is computed by summing the total weights for a particular group (offense category), dividing by both the number of offenders in the group and the average new charge rating for all offenders with new charges (= 2.66, i.e., average new charge is between indictable misdemeanor and Part II felony not against persons) and then expressing the result in percentage form. The weighted rate is defined in such a manner that it agrees, for the group of all probationers in the table, with the total new charge rate (22.1%). For any individual offense category, if the weighted rate is higher than the total new charge rate, then new charges against offenders in the offense category are more serious than average, i.e., the average rating is greater than 2.66. Likewise, if the weighted rate is lower than the total new charge rate, then new charges are less serious than average, i.e., the average rating is less than 2.66.

Table 44
PROBATION VIOLATION RATES
1974-1976
BY OFFENSE CATEGORY

OFFENSE CATEGORY	TOTAL CASES	NEW ARREST/CHARGE			PROBATION REVOKED			ABSCONDER	TOTAL VIOLATION RATE
		FELONY	MISD.	TOTAL	NEW OFF.	TECHNICAL	TOTAL		
ROBBERY	57	21.1%	12.3%	33.5%	17.7%	7.0%	24.6%	1.8%	12.1%
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	153	25.5%	9.2%	32.7%	23.0%	7.2%	30.1%	2.6%	41.8%
BURGLARY	605	23.2%	10.3%	33.5%	20.3%	5.0%	25.2%	4.0%	40.8%
FORGERY/BAD CHECKS	432	21.5%	9.3%	30.8%	19.2%	4.4%	23.6%	5.1%	38.4%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	118	15.2%	14.4%	29.7%	13.4%	3.4%	16.9%	5.1%	34.7%
LARCENY	533	15.0%	10.2%	25.1%	12.5%	1.9%	14.3%	4.1%	29.5%
VANDALISM	57	8.8%	10.6%	19.3%	5.3%	0.0%	5.3%	7.0%	22.8%
ILLEGAL WEAPONS	117	13.7%	6.9%	20.5%	8.6%	1.7%	10.3%	1.7%	22.2%
DELIVERY OF MISC. DRUGS	55	6.4%	13.7%	20.0%	4.3%	2.1%	6.3%	1.1%	22.1%
STOLEN PROPERTY	186	8.0%	9.2%	17.2%	9.6%	2.2%	11.8%	2.7%	20.4%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	261	9.2%	5.8%	14.9%	4.3%	1.9%	6.1%	1.9%	17.2%
MANSLAUGHTER	27	3.7%	11.1%	14.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.8%
DELIVERY OF MARIJUANA	146	8.3%	4.8%	13.0%	4.8%	1.4%	6.2%	0.0%	14.4%
EMBEZZLEMENT	57	8.9%	0.0%	8.9%	7.1%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	10.5%
SEX OFFENSE AGAINST JUVENILE	22	4.5%	4.5%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	2156	18.2%	9.4%	27.6%	16.0%	3.6%	19.6%	3.8%	33.5%
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	242	14.0%	12.0%	26.0%	11.6%	3.7%	15.3%	3.7%	33.1%
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	214	10.7%	4.7%	15.4%	5.1%	1.4%	6.5%	0.5%	17.5%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	261	9.2%	5.8%	14.9%	4.3%	1.9%	6.1%	1.9%	17.2%

ALL FELONIES	3504	15.5%	9.7%	25.2%	13.2%	3.4%	16.6%	3.3%	30.5%

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	393	11.5%	14.0%	25.4%	12.7%	4.1%	16.8%	4.1%	32.3%
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	59	6.8%	13.6%	20.3%	11.9%	1.7%	13.6%	5.1%	25.4%
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	879	6.4%	10.4%	16.8%	5.2%	2.0%	7.3%	1.6%	19.7%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	575	3.3%	6.0%	9.2%	4.0%	0.5%	4.5%	0.5%	10.1%

ALL MISDEMEANORS	1910	6.6%	9.8%	16.4%	6.6%	2.0%	8.6%	1.9%	19.6%

ALL CRIMES	5414	12.4%	9.8%	22.1%	10.9%	2.9%	13.8%	2.8%	26.6%

Table 45
NEW CHARGES AGAINST ADULT PROBATIONERS
MOST SERIOUS NEW CHARGE
1974-1976
BY OFFENSE CATEGORY

OFFENSE CATEGORY	TOTAL CASES	MOST SERIOUS NEW CHARGE					TOTAL CHARGED	WEIGHTED RATE
		SIMPLE MISDEMEANOR	INDICTABLE MISDEMEANOR	FELONY NOT AGAINST PERSONS		FELONY AGT. PERSONS		
				PART II	PART I			
BURGLARY	603	5.8%	4.5%	6.6%	13.3%	3.3%	33.5%	39.2%
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	153	5.9%	5.3%	7.8%	15.0%	0.7%	32.7%	37.4%
ROBBERY	57	7.0%	5.3%	8.8%	7.0%	5.3%	33.5%	36.9%
FORGERY/BAD CHECKS	432	5.6%	3.7%	13.0%	6.0%	2.5%	30.8%	33.3%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	178	11.0%	3.4%	4.2%	2.5%	8.5%	29.7%	31.2%
LARCENY	533	5.3%	4.9%	7.3%	6.9%	0.8%	25.1%	25.8%
ILLEGAL WEAPONS	117	4.3%	2.6%	7.7%	1.7%	4.3%	20.5%	22.8%
DELIVERY OF MISC. DRUGS	55	3.6%	1.8%	5.5%	5.5%	1.8%	18.2%	20.5%
VANDALISM	57	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	3.5%	0.0%	19.3%	17.2%
STOLEN PROPERTY	186	2.2%	7.0%	3.2%	4.3%	0.5%	17.2%	17.2%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	261	5.0%	0.8%	8.0%	0.8%	0.4%	14.9%	13.4%
EMBEZZLEMENT	57	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	5.3%	1.8%	8.8%	13.2%
DELIVERY OF MARIJUANA	146	2.7%	2.1%	5.5%	2.1%	0.7%	13.0%	13.1%
MANSLAUGHTER	27	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	14.8%	11.1%
SEX OFFENSE AGAINST JUVENILE	22	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	6.8%

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	2100	5.1%	4.4%	7.8%	8.8%	1.9%	28.1%	30.8%
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	260	8.7%	3.3%	5.0%	2.9%	6.2%	26.0%	27.4%
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	214	2.8%	1.9%	7.0%	2.8%	0.9%	15.4%	16.3%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	261	5.0%	0.8%	8.0%	0.8%	0.4%	14.9%	13.4%

ALL FELONIES	3504	5.7%	4.0%	7.2%	6.4%	2.0%	25.3%	26.6%

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	393	9.4%	4.6%	4.6%	6.4%	0.5%	25.4%	22.7%
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	59	10.2%	3.4%	3.4%	1.7%	1.7%	20.3%	15.9%
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	879	4.8%	5.6%	3.8%	1.9%	0.7%	16.7%	14.4%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	575	3.7%	2.3%	2.8%	0.2%	0.3%	9.2%	7.1%

ALL MISDEMEANORS	1910	5.5%	4.3%	3.7%	2.4%	0.5%	16.4%	13.9%

ALL CRIMES	5414	5.7%	4.1%	6.0%	5.0%	1.4%	22.1%	22.1%

Example 1 - Overall Seriousness Rating

The computation of the average new charge rating of 2.66 proceeded as follows:

- 1) 5414 cases in table,
- 2) 5.7% = 306 with new simple misdemeanors (rating = 1),
- 3) 4.1% = 222 with new indictable misdemeanor (rating = 2),
- 4) 6.0% = 323 with new Part II felony not against persons (rating = 3),
- 5) 5.0% = 269 with new Part I felony not against persons (rating = 4),
- 6) 1.4% = 78 with new felony against persons (rating = 5).
- 7) 22.1% = 1198 with any new charge (rating = 1 to 5).
- 8) TOTAL NEW CHARGE RATING =
306(1) + 222(2) + 323(3) + 269(4) + 78(5) = 3185
- 9) AVERAGE NEW CHARGE RATING = 3185/1198 = 2.66

Example 2 - Calculation of Weighted Rate

The computation of the weighted new charge rate of 39.2% for burglars in Table 45 proceeded as follows:

- 1) 603 cases in table,
- 2) 5.8% = 35 with new simple misdemeanor,
- 3) 4.5% = 27 with new indictable misdemeanor,
- 4) 6.6% = 40 with new Part II felony not against persons,
- 5) 13.3% = 80 with new Part I felony not against persons,
- 6) 3.3% = 20 with new felony against persons.
- 7) TOTAL NEW CHARGE RATING =
35(1) + 27(2) + 40(3) + 80(4) + 20(5) = 629
- 8) WEIGHTED NEW CHARGE RATE = (629/603 x 2.66) x 100% = 39.2%

NOTE For the total group of 5414 probationers,
WEIGHTED NEW CHARGE RATE = (3185/5414 x 2.66) x 100% = 22.1% = TOTAL NEW CHARGE RATE

The offense categories in Table 45 are ordered according to the weighted new charge rate since this measure represents, better than any others in the table, both the frequency and seriousness of new charges.

REVOCATION RATES FOR THOSE CHARGED

Table 46 reflects the decision to revoke or not for the group of 1198 probationers charged with new offenses in Table 45. From Table 46 we see that 49.2% = 589 of the 1198 had their probations revoked. Most of the rest (544 = 45.4% of 1198) were discharged from probation, while an additional 65 = 5.4% were classified as absconders.

Table 46

REVOCATION RATES
FOR PROBATIONERS WITH NEW CHARGES
BY SERIOUSNESS OF THE MOST SERIOUS SENTENCING OFFENSE
AND OF THE MOST SERIOUS NEW CHARGE
1974-1976

SENTENCING OFFENSE	NEW SIMPLE MISDEMEANOR	NEW INDICTABLE MISDEMEANOR	NEW FELONY NOT AGAINST PERSONS PART II	NEW FELONY NOT AGAINST PERSONS PART I	NEW FELONY AGAINST PERSONS	NEW MISDEMEANOR	NEW FELONY	ANY NEW CHARGE
SIMPLE MISDEMEANOR	40.4%	52.9%	50.0%	66.7%	66.7%	43.5%	59.4%	48.5%
INDICTABLE MISDEMEANOR	18.2%	33.3%	52.2%	63.6%	90.9%	25.7%	59.7%	39.8%
FELONY NOT AGAINST PERSONS - PART II	26.0%	19.2%	56.2%	76.2%	66.7%	23.2%	62.9%	48.7%
FELONY NOT AGAINST PERSONS - PART I	19.4%	39.7%	70.3%	74.3%	72.0%	28.5%	72.7%	57.8%
FELONY AGAINST PERSONS	14.3%	37.5%	33.3%	85.7%	80.0%	20.7%	64.7%	44.4%

MISDEMEANOR	26.4%	36.5%	51.8%	64.4%	85.7%	30.7%	59.6%	42.0%
FELONY	21.7%	30.5%	60.4%	75.2%	71.9%	25.4%	67.9%	52.8%
ALL CRIMES	23.9%	33.3%	58.2%	72.9%	74.4%	27.8%	66.0%	49.2%

The percentage of those with new charges who had their probations revoked is broken down in Table 46 according to both the seriousness level of the most serious new charge and according to the seriousness level of the most serious offense for which the offender was originally sentenced. The five seriousness categories discussed in the last section are applied again in this context.

OFFENDERS COMMITTED AS PROBATION VIOLATORS

Table 47 represents the last of the information on recorded probation violation rates given in this volume of the report. The table indicates simply the percentage of felony probationers, among those discharged, revoked or absconding, who were subsequently sent to prison in Iowa as a probation violators. According to the table, 10.9% of felony probationers moved on to prison in this manner.

Since, according to Table 44, 16.6% of felony probationers had their probations revoked, it follows that $16.6\% - 10.9\% = 5.7\%$ were placed in a county jail or other local facility upon revocation of probation.

ADULT PROBATION RISK RATINGS

The final table in this chapter (Table 48) is a form of application of statistics on probation violation rates appearing in this report. The table does not concern actual violation measures of flesh-and-blood offenders, but rather indicates ratings of offenders according to past violation rates for offenders with similar characteristics.

The population of offenders represented in this table includes all felony offenders sentenced to corrections programs in Iowa during 1974-1976, which is the same as the population of felons studied in Chapter IX on offender profiles. This population, of course, includes offenders sentenced to incarceration and to community residential programs, in addition to offenders placed on straight probation (none with fines alone).

The technique of rating offenders as in Table 48 is based on a risk assessment technique developed by the authors, which will be discussed in detail in a subsequent report from SAC. The only aspect of the rating technique that needs be understood to comprehend the meaning of Table 48 is that the method of rating is structured to be independent of the sentencing decisions of judges. In other words, as is indicated in Table 48, the group of all car-thieves sentenced during 1974-1976 was overall of higher risk for probation placement than was the group of all robbers, check writers, etc., and so on down the line. The ratings in the table serve only to order and differentiate the relative risk levels of offenders in the various offense categories, and (at least at this time) have no direct interpretation as violation rates.

Table 47

FELONY PROBATIONERS SENT TO PRISON
FOR PROBATION VIOLATION
1974-1976
BY OFFENSE CATEGORY

OFFENSE CATEGORY	LEAVING PROBATION	SENT TO PRISON
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	170	20.0%
BURGLARY	617	17.1%
FORGERY/BAD CHECKS	457	15.5%
ROBBERY	64	14.1%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	130	10.8%
LARCENY	517	9.2%
STOLEN PROPERTY	193	7.8%
ARSON/VANDALISM	77	7.8%
EMBEZZLEMENT	58	6.9%
ILLEGAL WEAPONS	122	6.6%
FORCIBLE RAPE/MURDER/MANSLAUGHTER	46	6.5%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	265	3.4%
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	231	3.0%
SEX OFFENSE AGAINST JUVENILE	22	0.0%

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	2584	12.5%
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	262	10.0%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	265	3.4%
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	231	3.0%
ALL CRIMES	3342	10.9%

Table 48

IOWA ADULT PROBATION RISK RATINGS
FELONS SENTENCED DURING 1974-1976
BY OFFENSE CATEGORY

OFFENSE CATEGORY	TOTAL SENTENCED	PROBATION RISK RATING
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	358	46%
BURGLARY	1336	46%
ROBBERY	362	45%
FORGERY/BAD CHECKS	924	38%
ARSON	48	34%
LARCENY	1072	34%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	324	34%
MURDER/MANSLAUGHTER	122	30%
FORCIBLE RAPE	112	29%
VANDALISM	100	28%
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	449	26%
ILLEGAL WEAPONS	233	23%
STOLEN PROPERTY	418	20%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	625	17%
SEX OFFENSE AGAINST JUVENILE	49	10%
EMBEZZLEMENT	130	8%

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	4619	37%
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	969	36%
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	449	26%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	625	17%
ALL CRIMES	7495	34%

CHAPTER XII

PRISON RELEASE RATES AND TIME SERVED

In keeping with the system flow ordering of chapters in this report, we next address the topic of time served in adult correctional institutions, including data on past average term lengths and on the rates at which offenders who enter prison are subsequently released. Information is presented in enough detail to allow an appreciation of so-called "typical" lengths of stay in prison and of the major factors that affect these lengths of stay.

All information on past time-served averages and release rates as presented in this chapter is based on offender experiences prior to the advent of the new criminal code in January of 1978. As a result, the figures presented here should be taken as primarily historical measures of lengths of stay in Iowa prisons and not as expectations for future time served, since the new code contains a number of features governing term length that differ substantially from provisions of the old code.

DATA SOURCES

The information presented in this chapter was gleaned from the FY 1974 - FY 1978 institutional data file of the Social Services Division of Adult Corrections. No information was taken from the OBSCIS institutional files, as these files were not available until July of 1978.

A WORD OF CAUTION

Although the Iowa Board of Parole holds much of the responsibility for term-setting in the prison system in Iowa, it is a mistake to attribute specific patterns or features of past time served in the state solely to Board policy. In fact, much of the observed variation in past lengths of stay is dictated by provisions of the Code of Iowa that specify statutory limitations on time served.

Both the maximum indeterminate sentence specified by law, which sets the upper bound on lengths of stay, and good and honor time provisions, which further reduce the maximum period of confinement, are responsible for much of the past observed variation. Board policy extends or limits these statutory provisions based on institutional behavior, offender history, offense severity and other factors not directly associated with the sentence imposed.

In some instances in this chapter, statistics are presented in enough detail to separate the roles of the criminal code and the Board of Parole as term-setting agents, and in other cases not. A report concerning the major factors affecting time served and how they interrelate, is in preparation by SAC as a prelude to discussion of a possible parole guidelines system for the State of Iowa.

RELEASE RATES

Table 49 and Figures 6 through 12 display results of a follow-up study of offenders committed to Iowa prisons (by direct court commitment or revocation of probation) between July 1, 1973 and September 30, 1977. In each case, the committed offender was followed for intervals of three months, ranging from one single three-month period to a full sixteen, i.e., for three months intervals 0-3, 3-6, 6-9 and on up to 45-48. An offender was defined as having been released if he or she left the prison system by parole or expiration of sentence prior to December 31, 1977.

For each period of follow-up, and for all offenders who could be followed this far, the staff computed the percent of offenders among those not previously released, who were released within the given three-month interval. Thus the following rates were determined:

- 1) among those who could be followed for three months, the percent leaving in the first three months of their term;
- 2) among those who could be followed for six months, and who didn't leave in the first three months, the percent who left in the second three months of their term;
- 3) among those who could be followed for nine months, and who didn't leave within the first six months, the percent who left in the third three months of their term,

etc.; and on out to

- 16) among those who could be followed for 48 months, and who didn't leave during the first 45 months, the percent who left in the 16th three month period of their term (between 45 and 48 months).

By using the 16 rates computed as above, it was possible to utilize all of the cases in the study population - and not just those that could be followed for 48 months - to arrive at cumulative release rates for each of sixteen lengths of follow-up (3 to 48 months).

Table 49 gives the results of this procedure as applied to the population of 3239 offenders - 3024 males and 215 females - who were committed between July 1, 1973 and September 30, 1977. (Note: All persons in the study population could be followed for at least three months since we could follow all cases to December 31, 1977.)

The table gives release rates, based on sixteen lengths of follow-up, for three groups, including all 3239 in the study population, the group of 3024 males, and the group of 215 females. For each of the three groups, and each three-month period of follow-up, the table presents 1) the number of offenders released in the three-month period; 2) the percent of the total group who were released in this particular period; and 3) the cumulative percent released through that period.

It should be emphasized that the figures in the table are artificial in that we could not actually follow all 3239 offenders for 48 months. Instead, the numbers reflect what we estimate the real figures would have been if we could have followed all offenders for four years, i.e., our estimates based on the 16 percentages computed as above.

Since the median number of months served is the 50th percentile of the time-served distribution, i.e., the point at which 50% of offenders in the group have been released, it was a simple matter - using a graphical technique with cumulative percentage curves - to obtain the three median term lengths appearing on the bottom line of the table.

Figures 6 and 7 display the cumulative release rates for males and females given in Table 49, while Figures 8 through 12 give these rates for five subclasses of males, based on the maximum indeterminate sentence and whether or not the sentencing offense was a crime against persons. The figures can be compared to give an idea of the effect of crime and sentence on term lengths.

PAST AVERAGE TERM LENGTHS

While the follow-up technique utilized in the last section was sufficient to give estimated release rates and median term lengths, its usefulness was otherwise limited. This was due to the fact that complete term lengths were not known for a significant percentage of the cases in the study group, i.e., many of the 3239 offenders had not been released from prison by the end of 1977. As a result, not even mean term lengths, which require total time served to release, could be computed.

Since it was desired that mean term lengths be made available to give measures of the "total time" served by certain categories of offenders "on the average," it was necessary to select a population of offenders who had been released from Iowa prisons prior to January 1, 1978. Accordingly, the population of all offenders who 1) were admitted by direct court commitment or probation revocation, and 2) were released by either expiration of sentence or parole between July 1, 1973 and December 31, 1977, was selected and was used to compute the mean (average) term lengths that were desired. This obviously biases results somewhat because it eliminates consideration of those not yet released.

Tables 50 and 51 give past average term lengths as a function of the offense for which the offender was committed, the first based on the general offense category and the second on the section of the Code of Iowa (1975) under which the offender was sentenced. Tables 50 and 51 indicate three average term lengths, including 1) time served in prison, 2) jail credit time, and 3) total time served, which is the sum of 1) and 2).

Table 52, which reflects 18 fewer cases than did Tables 50 and 51 due to missing data, gives past average term lengths as a function of the maximum indeterminate sentence and the classification of the sentencing offense as against or not against persons. The figures in this table are for total time served, including both prison time and jail credit time.

Table 49

RELEASE RATES
FOR ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA
RELEASE BY PAROLE OR EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE
FOUR-YEAR FOLLOW-UP
PERSONS ADMITTED BY DIRECT COURT COMMITMENT OR PROBATION REVOCATION
BETWEEN JULY 1, 1973 AND SEPTEMBER 30, 1977

TIME SINCE ADMISSION (Months)	ALL OFFENDERS			MALES			FEMALES		
	NUMBER RELEASED	% RELEASED	CUMULATIVE %RELEASED	NUMBER RELEASED	% RELEASED	CUMULATIVE %RELEASED	NUMBER RELEASED	% RELEASED	CUMULATIVE %RELEASED
0-3	26	0.8%	0.8%	21	0.7%	0.7%	5	2.3%	2.3%
3-6	91	2.8%	3.6%	85	2.8%	3.5%	6	2.9%	5.2%
6-9	301	9.3%	12.9%	266	8.8%	12.3%	35	16.4%	21.6%
9-12	214	6.6%	19.5%	178	5.9%	18.2%	36	17.6%	38.0%
12-15	375	11.6%	31.1%	336	11.1%	29.3%	39	18.3%	56.3%
15-18	296	9.1%	40.2%	284	9.4%	38.7%	12	5.7%	62.0%
18-21	264	8.2%	48.4%	248	8.2%	46.9%	16	7.5%	69.5%
21-24	178	5.5%	53.9%	173	5.7%	52.6%	5	2.3%	71.8%
24-27	158	4.8%	58.7%	145	4.8%	57.4%	13	5.7%	77.5%
27-30	152	4.7%	63.4%	139	4.6%	62.0%	13	6.1%	83.6%
30-33	120	3.7%	67.1%	115	3.8%	65.8%	5	2.3%	85.9%
33-36	141	4.4%	71.5%	136	4.5%	70.3%	5	2.4%	88.3%
36-39	67	2.1%	73.6%	66	2.2%	72.5%	1	0.4%	88.7%
39-42	94	2.9%	76.5%	94	3.1%	75.6%	0	0.0%	88.7%
42-45	70	2.1%	78.6%	70	2.3%	77.9%	0	0.0%	88.7%
45-48	39	1.2%	79.8%	39	1.3%	79.2%	0	0.0%	88.7%
48+	653	20.2%	100.0%	629	20.8%	100.0%	24	11.3%	100.0%
TOTAL COMMITTED (and followed)		3239			3024			215	
MEDIAN MONTHS SERVED (50% Attrition)		21.8			22.6			13.9	

FIGURE 6
RELEASE RATES FOR ADULT
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA
MALES ADMITTED BY DIRECT COURT COMMITMENT OR PROBATION REVOCATION

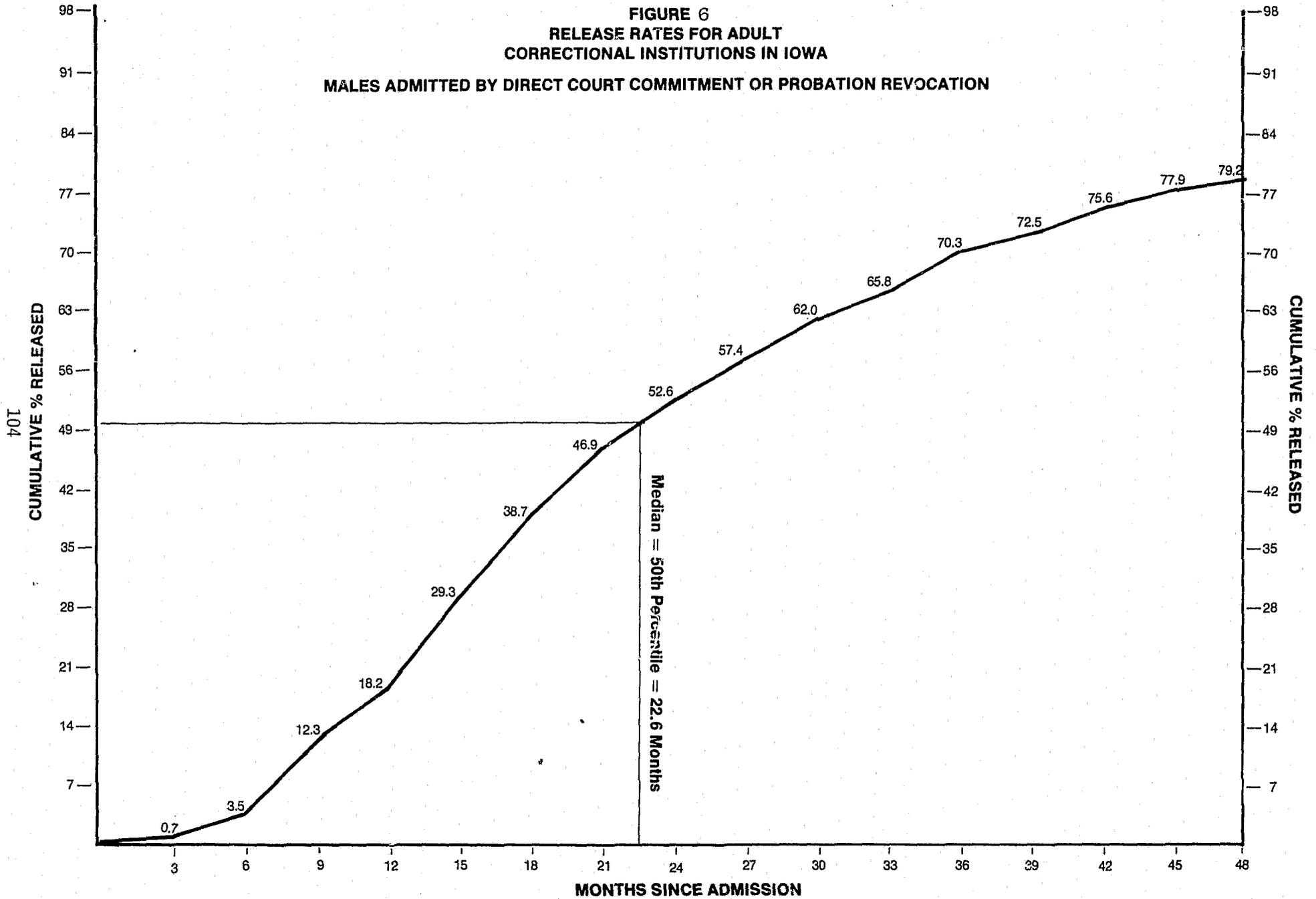


FIGURE 7
RELEASE RATES FOR ADULT
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA

FEMALES ADMITTED BY DIRECT COURT COMMITMENT
OR PROBATION REVOCATION

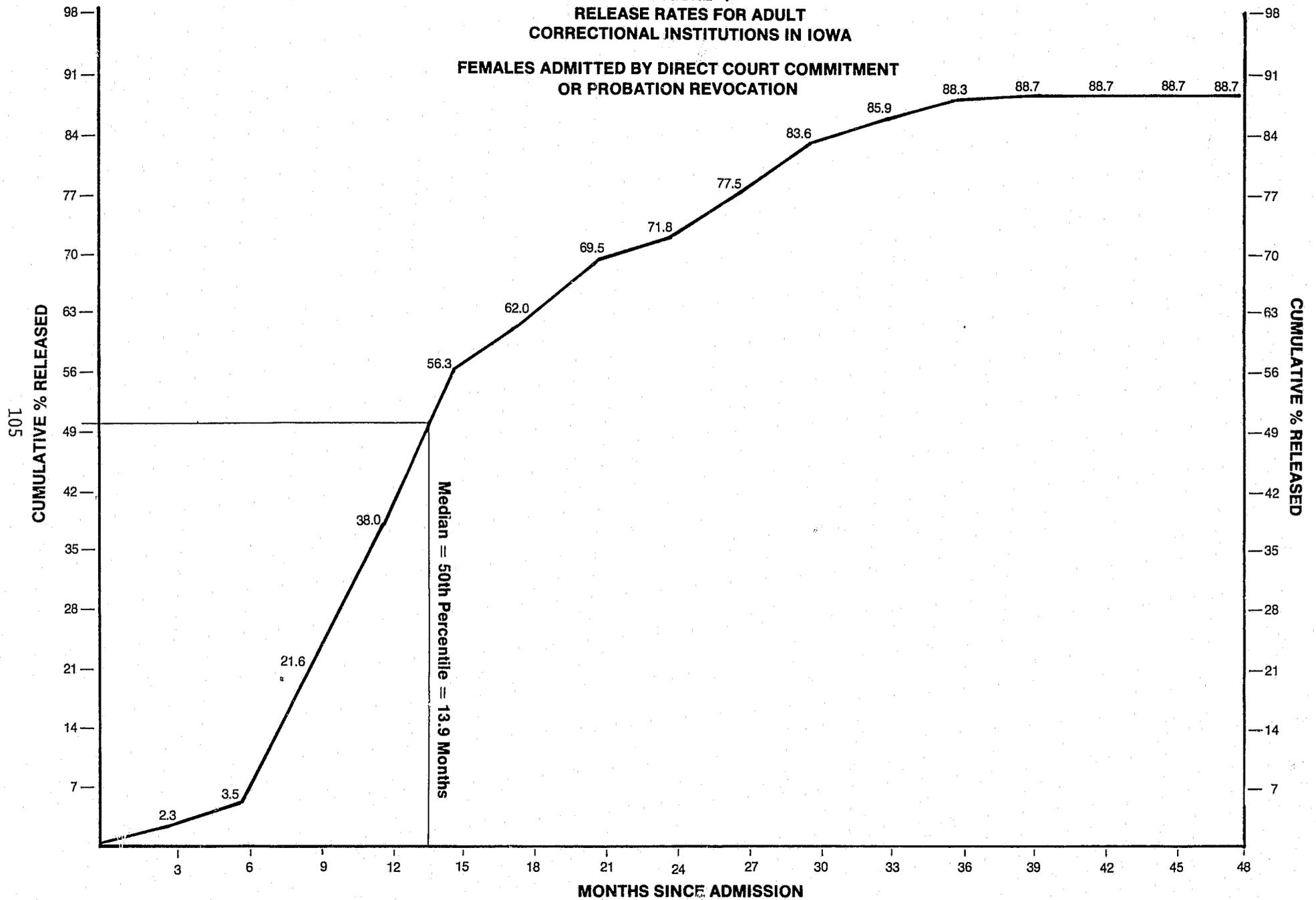


FIGURE 8
RELEASE RATES FOR ADULT
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA
MALES ADMITTED BY DIRECT COURT COMMITMENT
OR PROBATION REVOCATION
5-YEAR SENTENCES FOR CRIMES NOT AGAINST PERSONS

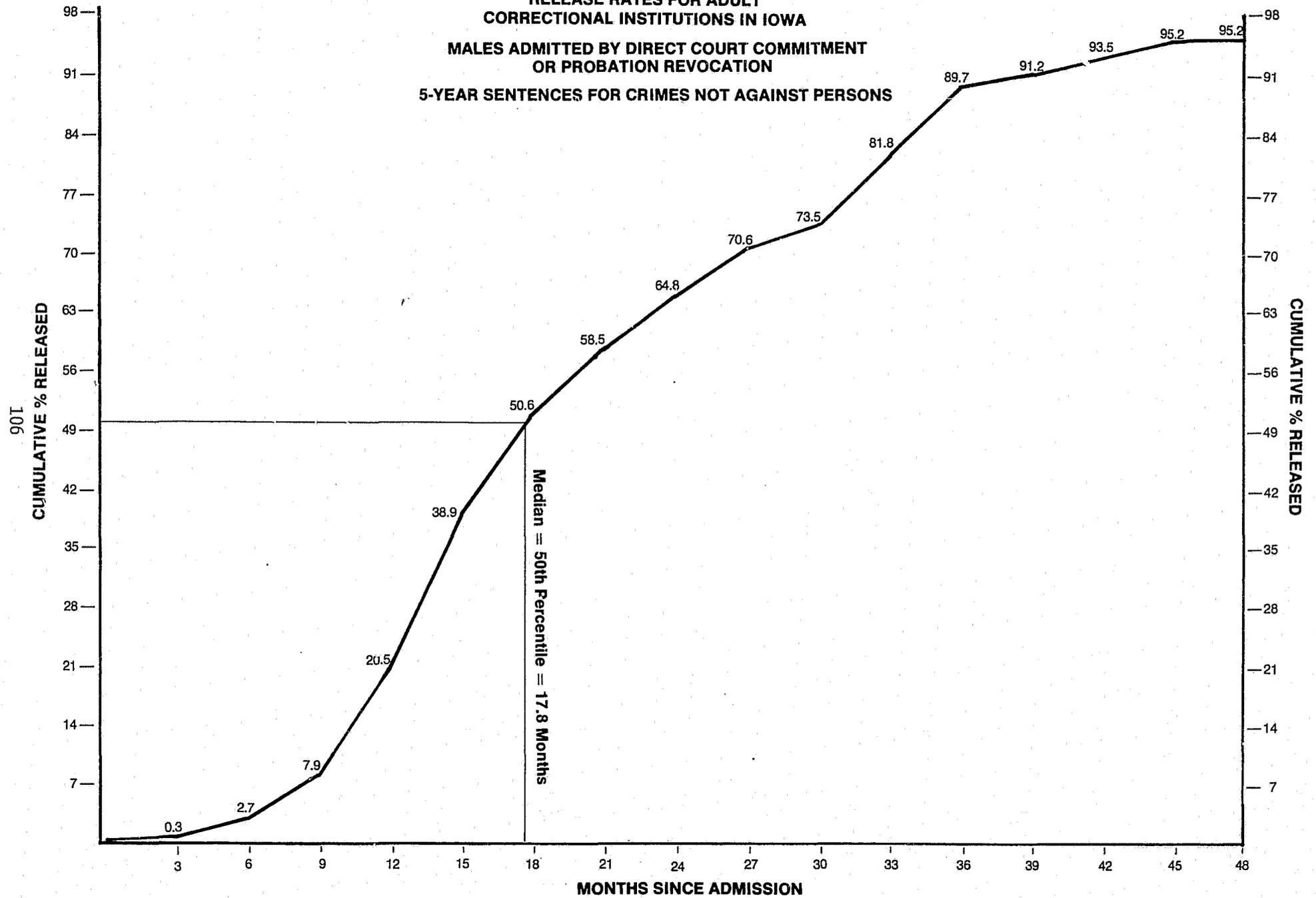


FIGURE 9
RELEASE RATES FOR ADULT
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA
MALES ADMITTED BY DIRECT COURT COMMITMENT
OR PROBATION REVOCATION
5-YEAR SENTENCES FOR CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

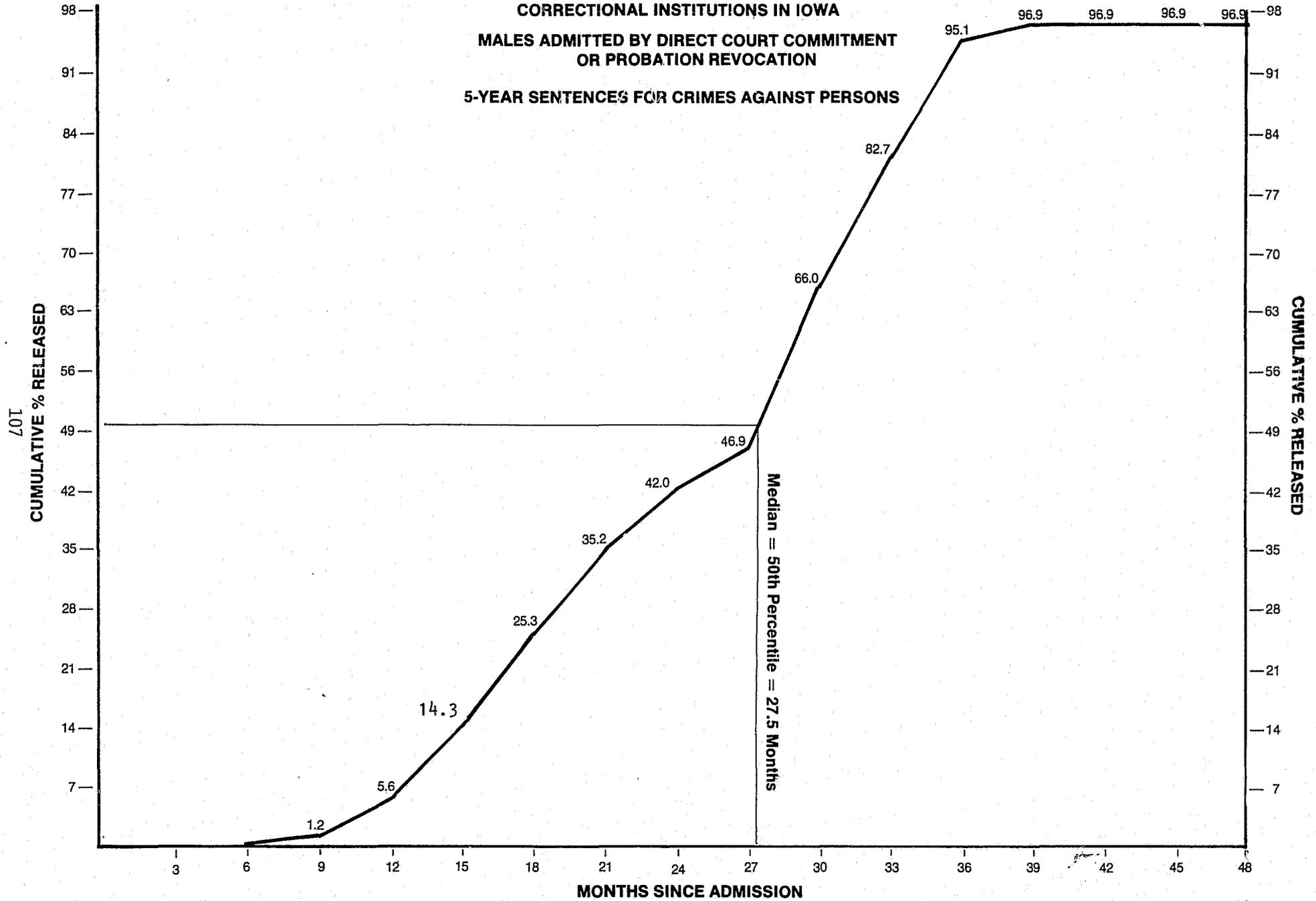


FIGURE 10
RELEASE RATES FOR ADULT
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA
MALES ADMITTED BY DIRECT COURT COMMITMENT
OR PROBATION REVOCATION
10-YEAR SENTENCES FOR CRIMES NOT AGAINST PERSONS

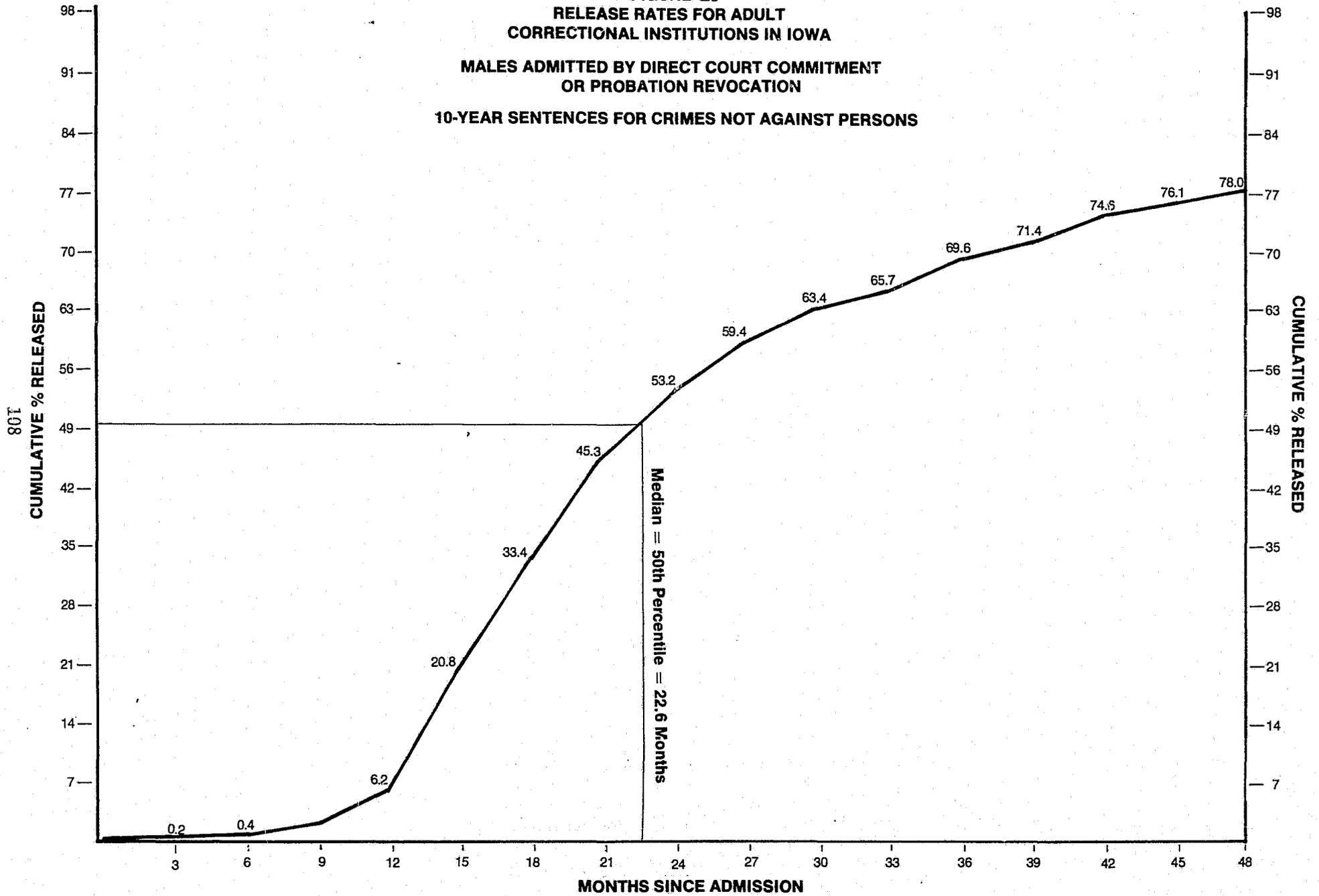


FIGURE 11
RELEASE RATES FOR ADULT
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA
MALES ADMITTED BY DIRECT COURT COMMITMENT
OR PROBATION REVOCATION
10-YEAR SENTENCES FOR CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

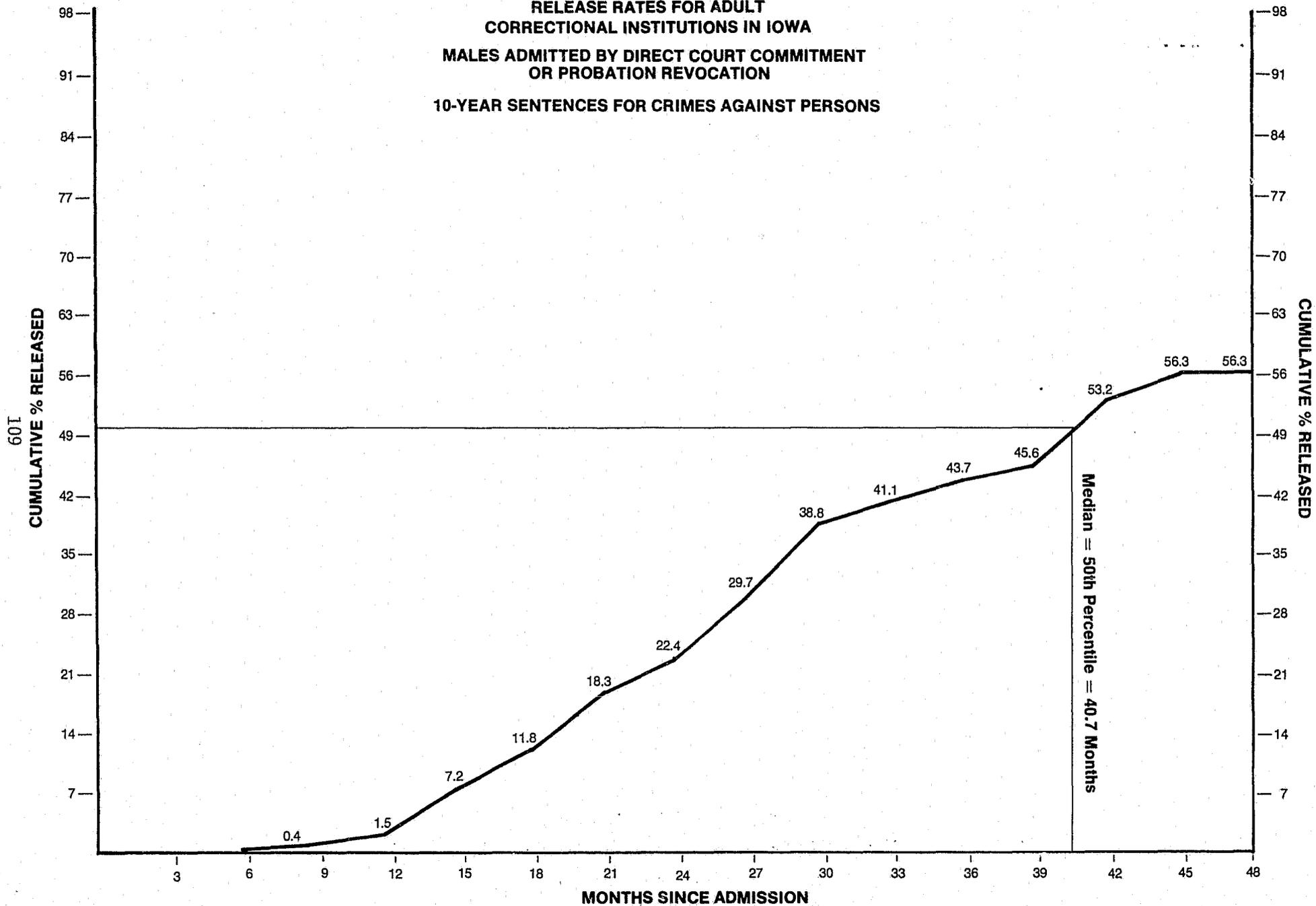


FIGURE 12
RELEASE RATES FOR ADULT
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA

MALES ADMITTED BY DIRECT COURT COMMITMENT OR PROBATION REVOCATION
25-YEAR SENTENCES FOR CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

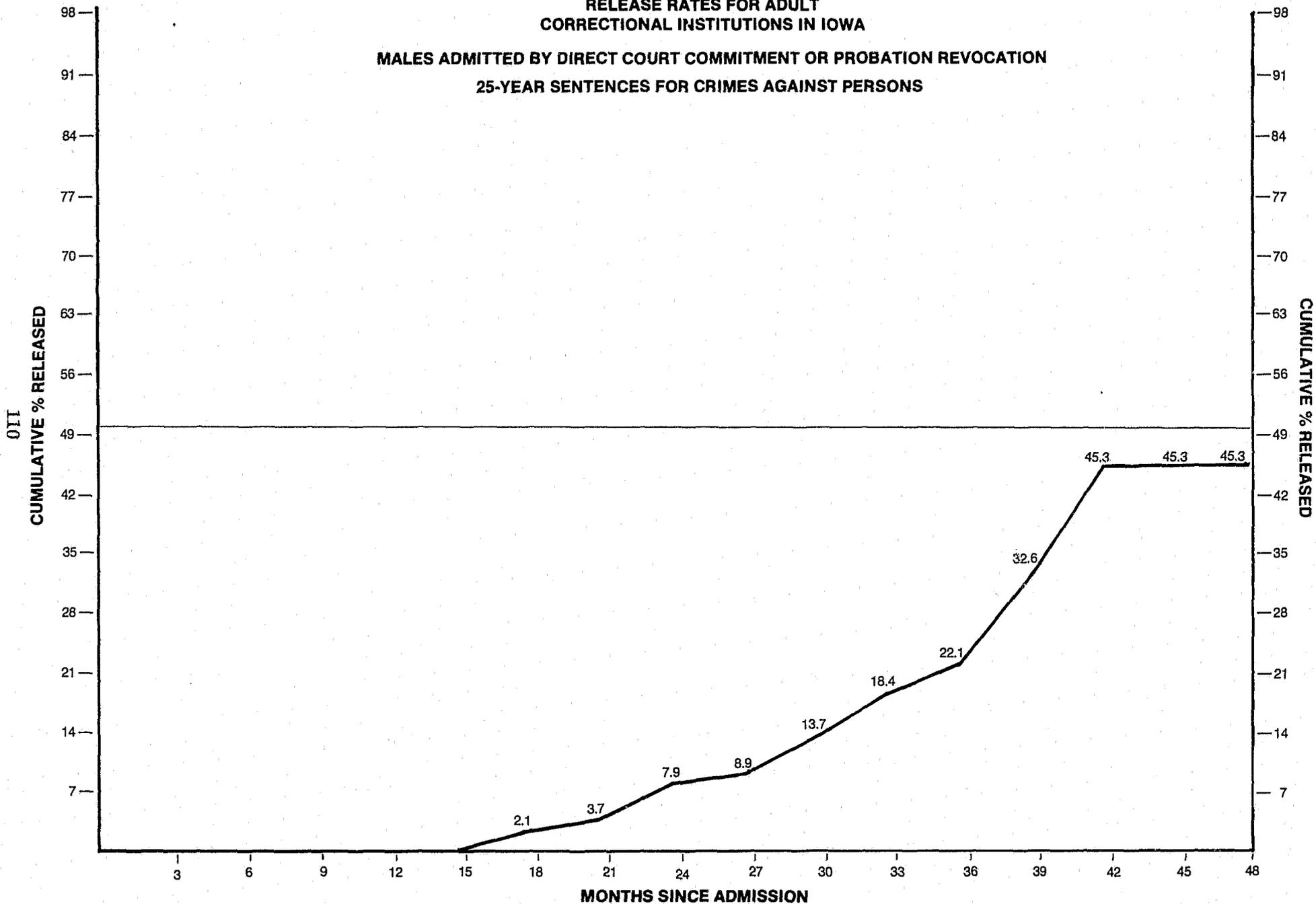


Table 53, which is somewhat of an extension or elaboration of Table 52, gives past average term lengths as a function of 1) the maximum indeterminate sentence; 2) the classification of the offense as against or not against persons; and 3) the institutional misconduct record of the offender. The case counts in Table 53 are smaller than those in the preceding tables since only offenders who were released prior to January 1, 1977 were included.

Table 50
 AVERAGE PRISON TERMS IN IOWA
 1973-1977
 BY OFFENSE CATEGORY

OFFENSE CATEGORY	TOTAL LEAVING PRISON	PRISON TIME (months)	JAIL TIME (months)	TOTAL TIME-SERVED (months)
MURDER/MANSLAUGHTER	85	60.7	2.2	62.9
ROBBERY	192	34.9	1.7	36.6
FORCIBLE RAPE	58	34.4	1.8	36.2
BURGLARY	469	25.5	1.3	26.8
FORGERY	195	25.2	1.2	26.4
ILLEGAL WEAPONS	62	23.9	1.7	25.6
VANDALISM	14	23.8	1.2	25.0
EMBEZZLEMENT	15	23.3	1.6	24.9
BAD CHECKS/FRAUD	150	22.5	1.3	23.8
SEX OFFENSE AGAINST JUV.	25	20.5	1.5	22.0
LARCENY	276	20.6	1.2	21.8
STOLEN PROPERTY	84	19.7	1.2	20.9
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	179	17.9	1.7	19.6
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	153	16.7	2.0	18.7
CONSPIRACY	61	16.5	1.9	18.4
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	250	16.0	0.8	16.8
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	78	8.2	0.8	9.0
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	609	33.3	1.8	35.1
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	1392	22.3	1.3	23.6
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	250	16.0	0.8	16.8
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	78	8.2	0.8	9.0
ALL CRIMES	2498	23.4	1.4	24.8

Table 51
 AVERAGE PRISON TERMS IN IOWA
 1973-1977
 BY SENTENCING OFFENSE
 CODE OF IOWA (1975)

SENTENCING OFFENSE	MAXIMUM INDETERMINATE SENTENCE (years)	TOTAL LEAVING PRISON	PRISON TIME (months)	JAIL TIME (months)	TOTAL TIME-SERVED (months)
FIRST-DEGREE MURDER (690.2)	LIFE	3	369.3	0.0	369.3
ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO MURDER (690.6)	30	9	70.6	2.2	72.8
SECOND-DEGREE MURDER (690.5)	10 to LIFE	44	68.6	2.7	71.3
ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATION (711.2)	25	79	40.8	1.5	42.3
RAPE (698.1)	5 to LIFE	36	37.5	1.7	39.2
BURGLARY WITH AGGRAVATION (708.2)	1 to LIFE	12	36.0	1.2	37.2
LARCENY OF MOTOR VEHICLE (321.81)	10	74	31.4	2.2	33.6
ROBBERY WITHOUT AGGRAVATION (711.3)	10	113	30.7	1.8	32.5
ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO COMMIT RAPE (698.4)	1 to 20	22	29.4	2.0	31.4
MANSLAUGHTER (690.10)	8	38	27.2	1.9	29.1
GOING ARMED WITH INTENT (695.1)	5	20	26.7	1.8	28.5
BREAKING AND ENTERING (708.8)	10	384	25.7	1.3	27.0
FORGERY (718.1)	10	94	25.5	1.3	26.8
UTTERING FORGED INSTRUMENT (718.2)	10	101	25.0	1.1	26.1
BURGLARY WITHOUT AGGRAVATION (708.3)	20	15	23.7	2.2	25.9
ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO COMMIT OTHER FELONIES (694.5,7)	5	54	23.0	2.7	25.7
MALICIOUS INJURY TO BUILDINGS AND FIXTURES (714.1)	5	14	23.8	1.2	25.0
EMBEZZLEMENT BY AGENTS (710.5)	5	15	23.3	1.6	24.9
FALSE DRAWING AND UTTERING OF CHECKS OVER \$20 (713.3)	7	123	23.1	1.2	24.3
CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS (695.3)	5	42	22.5	1.7	24.2
ATTEMPTED BREAKING AND ENTERING (708.10)	5	58	22.6	1.2	23.8
LARCENY OVER \$20 (709.2,5)	5	185	21.2	1.3	22.5
LARCENY IN NIGHTTIME OVER \$20 (709.4)	10	67	21.2	1.2	22.4
LASCIVIOUS ACTS WITH CHILDREN (725.10)	5	25	20.5	1.5	22.0
FALSE PRETENSES (713.1)	7	27	19.8	1.7	21.5
RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS OVER \$20 (712.1)	5	84	19.7	1.2	20.9
DELIVERY OF NARCOTIC DRUGS (204.401)	10	77	19.6	0.9	20.5
CONSPIRACY AT COMMON LAW (719.1)	3	61	16.5	1.0	18.4
DELIVERY OF NON-NARCOTIC DRUGS EXCEPT MARIJUANA (204.401)	5	106	14.8	1.0	15.8
SHOPLIFTING OVER \$20 (709.20)	5	24	13.8	1.0	14.8
DELIVERY OF MARIJUANA (204.401)	10	67	13.9	0.5	14.4
OMVUI - 3RD OFFENSE (321.281)	5	13	11.5	0.7	12.2
OPERATING MOTOR VEHICLE WITHOUT CONSENT (321.76)	1	105	8.4	1.6	10.0
BREAKING JAIL (745.8)	1	33	8.3	1.6	9.9
ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO INFLECT BODILY INJURY (694.6)	1	90	7.6	1.6	9.2
OMVUI - 2ND OFFENSE (321.281)	1	65	7.6	0.8	8.4
ALL OFFENSES	-	2498	23.4	1.4	24.8

Table 52
 AVERAGE PRISON TERMS IN IOWA
 1973-1977
 BY MAXIMUM INDETERMINATE SENTENCE AND OFFENSE TYPE

MAXIMUM INDETERMINATE SENTENCE (years)	ALL CRIMES		CRIMES NOT AGAINST PERSONS		CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	
1	308	8.4	220	8.5	88	8.2
2	18	15.2	16	14.6	2	20.5
3	91	18.5	67	17.8	24	20.5
5	715	20.4	601	19.5	114	24.6
7	154	24.4	152	24.2	2	----
8	39	29.1	4	----	35	27.7
10	887	26.3	736	25.1	151	32.4
11-15	69	49.0	42	49.8	27	47.9
16-20	33	46.8	18	37.1	15	58.4
21-25	99	43.8	4	49.0	95	43.6
26-30	22	62.3	0	----	22	62.3
31-50	21	82.2	1	----	20	86.0
51-LIFE	8	222.6	0	----	8	222.6
ALL SENTENCES	2481	24.8	1861	21.7	620	34.1

Table 53

AVERAGE PRISON TERMS IN IOWA
1973-1976
BY MAXIMUM INDETERMINATE SENTENCE,
OFFENSE TYPE AND INSTITUTIONAL MISCONDUCT RECORD

MAXIMUM INDET. SENTENCE/ OFFENSE TYPE	ALL CASES		INSTITUTIONAL MISCONDUCT RECORD							
			NO REPORTS OR ESCAPES		MINOR REPORTS ONLY		MAJOR REPORTS/ NO ESCAPES		ESCAPES	
ONE YEAR	<u>223</u>	<u>8.4</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>8.9</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10.5</u>
-CRIME NOT AGAINST PERSONS	154	8.4	80	8.0	31	8.3	35	9.0	8	10.5
-CRIME AGAINST PERSONS	69	8.4	40	8.2	14	8.1	15	8.9	0	0
THREE YEARS	<u>69</u>	<u>18.9</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>16.7</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>20.2</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>21.2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>24.5</u>
-CRIME NOT AGAINST PERSONS	47	17.8	21	14.0	12	20.1	10	20.5	4	24.5
-CRIME AGAINST PERSONS	22	21.2	14	20.8	4	20.8	4	23.0	0	0
FIVE YEARS	<u>512</u>	<u>20.0</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>15.5</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>19.9</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>26.4</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>32.9</u>
-CRIME NOT AGAINST PERSONS	442	19.4	216	15.2	110	18.2	78	26.2	38	32.4
-CRIME AGAINST PERSONS	70	24.5	26	18.8	30	26.2	8	27.9	6	36.0
SEVEN YEARS (NOT AGAINST PERSONS)	<u>123</u>	<u>24.3</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>17.2</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>21.7</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>31.8</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>36.1</u>
TEN YEARS	<u>658</u>	<u>26.2</u>	<u>251</u>	<u>19.2</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>22.9</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>35.2</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>42.0</u>
-CRIME NOT AGAINST PERSONS	547	25.0	212	18.4	165	21.5	111	33.6	59	42.1
-CRIME AGAINST PERSONS	111	32.1	39	23.2	29	30.8	30	40.8	13	41.3
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS (AGAINST PERSONS)	<u>76</u>	<u>43.9</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>35.4</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>39.2</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>53.0</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>54.0</u>
ALL OFFENDERS	1838	25.2	777	17.8	473	22.0	374	34.3	214	42.2

CHAPTER XIII

PAROLE

This chapter is concerned not with the paroling function, but rather with the field experience of parole itself. As with probationers, our concerns are with supervision levels, time served, and violation rates. Since a broader range of recidivism statistics will be given in the next chapter, consideration of parole violation is restricted to revocation rates, for which some statistics are available to allow a comparison of Iowa with other states.

LEVELS OF SUPERVISION

Table 54 summarizes the assignment of supervision levels for parolees in the same manner as did Table 42 for probationers (see Chapter XI for definitions of supervision levels, which apply equally to parolees). As with Table 42, Table 54 represents an incomplete sample of 770 of the total population of offenders placed on parole in Iowa during 1977 and 1978, i.e., it approximates the group of inmates released on parole between April 1, 1977 and September 30, 1978. All information in the table was taken from the 1977-1978 community corrections data file currently maintained by the OBSCIS unit in the Social Services Division of Adult Corrections.

TIME SERVED ON PAROLE

Table 55 on time served for parolees corresponds to Table 43 on time served for probationers, with the same set of statistics provided. Again, the table reflects an incomplete, but high percentage, sample of Iowa parolees discharged from parole during 1974-1976. All information was taken from the 1974-1976 post-conviction data file of the Bureau of Correctional Evaluation.

PAROLE REVOCATION RATES

Table 56 reveals, for the first time, parole revocation rates for Iowa from a follow-up study of 1495 offenders released on parole between July 1, 1973 and December 31, 1976.

All offenders who were paroled during this period were followed through May of 1978, with revocation rates computed for each of 16 follow-up periods, ranging in multiples of three, from 3 to 48 months. In each instance of a revocation of parole, the nature of the most serious violation leading to revocation was recorded.

As it was not possible to follow cases beyond May of 1978, the number of cases that could be followed diminished as the follow-up period increased. As a result, the figures under the column CASES FOLLOWED decrease steadily down the table. In addition to specifying the total revocation rate for each follow-up period, the table gives the percent of total cases

Table 54
 SUPERVISION LEVELS ASSIGNED AT INTAKE
 ADULT PAROLEES
 1977-1978
 BY OFFENSE CATEGORY

OFFENSE CATEGORY	TOTAL CASES	PAPER CASELOAD	SUPERVISION LEVEL		
			MINIMUM	NORMAL	INTENSIVE
MURDER/MANSLAUGHTER	34	0.0%	0.0%	54.2%	45.8%
FORCIBLE RAPE	9	0.0%	11.1%	55.3%	55.6%
ROBBERY	64	1.6%	1.6%	34.4%	62.5%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	23	0.0%	0.0%	45.5%	56.5%
SEX OFFENSES	9	0.0%	0.0%	88.9%	11.1%
ILLEGAL WEAPONS	17	0.0%	0.0%	58.8%	41.2%
ARSON	6	0.0%	0.0%	83.3%	16.7%
VANDALISM	8	0.0%	12.5%	37.5%	50.0%
BURGLARY	141	4.3%	2.1%	41.8%	51.8%
LARCENY	90	2.2%	0.0%	53.3%	44.4%
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	20	0.0%	0.0%	45.0%	55.0%
STOLEN PROPERTY	35	2.9%	0.0%	42.9%	54.3%
FORGERY	51	5.9%	2.0%	47.1%	45.1%
BAD CHECKS/FRAUD	40	7.5%	0.0%	42.5%	50.0%
EMBEZZLEMENT	15	0.0%	0.0%	60.0%	40.0%
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	57	1.8%	1.8%	52.6%	45.6%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	11	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	72.7%
COMMERCIAL VICE	3	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	7	0.0%	0.0%	85.7%	14.3%
CONSPIRACY	9	22.2%	0.0%	55.6%	22.2%
OTHER MORALS CRIMES	4	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%
OTHER MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENSES	4	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%
CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE AND AUTHORITY	20	0.0%	0.0%	35.0%	65.0%
OTHER PROPERTY CRIMES	23	4.3%	4.3%	52.2%	39.1%
OTHER CRIMES	79	0.0%	3.8%	62.0%	34.2%

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	136	0.7%	1.5%	45.6%	52.2%
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	429	3.7%	1.4%	46.9%	48.0%
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	86	1.8%	1.8%	52.6%	45.6%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	11	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	72.7%
ALL CRIMES	770	2.7%	1.7%	47.9%	47.7%

Table 55

TIME SERVED ON ADULT PAROLE
PRIOR TO DISCHARGE
1974-1976
BY OFFENSE CATEGORY

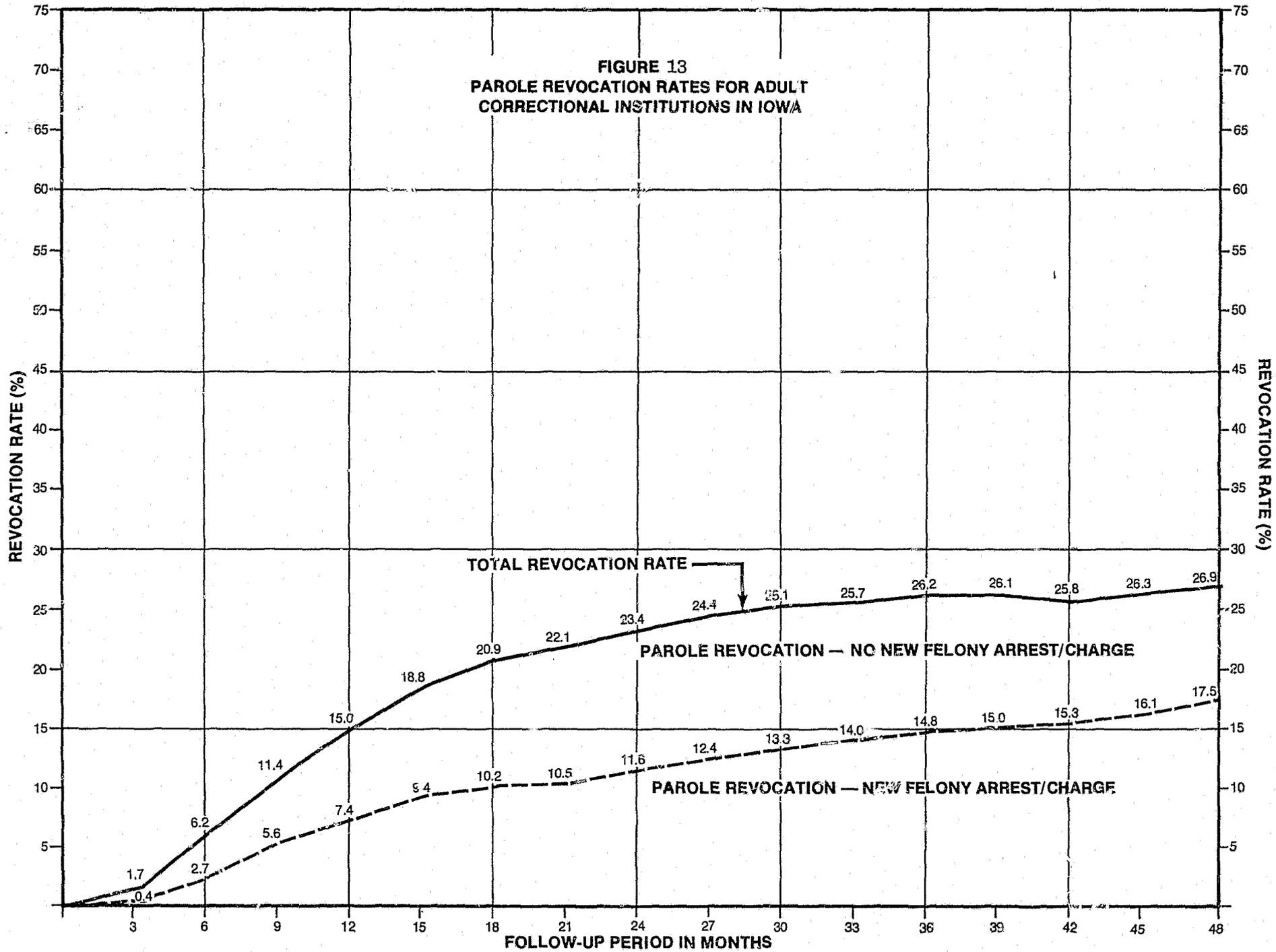
OFFENSE CATEGORY	TOTAL CASES	MONTHS SERVED PRIOR TO DISCHARGE					MEDIAN	MEAN	STD DEV
		0-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+			
MURDER/MANSLAUGHTER	27	11.1%	14.8%	29.6%	25.9%	18.5%	18.0	18.4	10.3
ROBBERY	60	13.3%	21.7%	31.7%	16.7%	16.7%	15.7	16.4	8.9
BURGLARY	174	18.4%	25.3%	25.9%	16.1%	14.4%	14.0	14.7	8.3
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	14	14.3%	28.6%	35.7%	7.1%	14.3%	13.5	15.9	10.0
BAD CHECKS/FRAUD	34	8.8%	52.9%	26.5%	5.9%	5.9%	11.9	12.6	5.7
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	82	25.6%	37.8%	24.4%	7.3%	4.9%	11.6	12.3	7.6
FORCIBLE RAPE	24	12.5%	45.8%	8.3%	16.7%	16.7%	11.5	14.8	8.3
FORGERY	58	15.5%	41.4%	24.1%	15.5%	3.4%	11.5	12.7	7.5
STOLEN PROPERTY	12	8.3%	50.0%	25.0%	16.7%	0.0%	11.5	12.7	6.0
LARCENY	65	18.5%	49.2%	18.5%	9.2%	4.6%	10.8	11.9	6.7
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	28	28.6%	42.9%	7.1%	14.3%	7.1%	9.5	11.4	7.7
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	142	13.4%	24.6%	29.6%	16.9%	15.5%	15.6	16.1	9.0
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	385	18.4%	37.1%	22.6%	12.7%	9.1%	11.8	13.2	7.6
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	82	25.6%	37.8%	24.4%	7.3%	4.9%	11.6	12.3	7.6
ALL CRIMES	653	19.0%	34.8%	23.4%	12.6%	10.3%	12.0	13.7	8.3

Table 56

PAROLE REVOCATION RATES
 FOUR-YEAR FOLLOW-UP
 PERSONS PAROLED BETWEEN JULY 1, 1973 AND DECEMBER 31, 1976
 BY TYPE OF VIOLATION

FOLLOW-UP PERIOD (mos.)	CASES FOLLOWED	MOST SERIOUS VIOLATION			TOTAL REVOKED
		TECHNICAL	MISDEMEANOR	FELONY	
3	1495	1.1%	0.2%	0.4%	1.7%
6	1495	2.8%	0.7%	2.7%	6.2%
9	1495	4.9%	0.9%	5.6%	11.4%
12	1495	6.6%	1.0%	7.4%	15.0%
15	1495	8.3%	1.1%	9.4%	18.8%
18	1423	9.4%	1.3%	10.2%	20.9%
21	1327	10.0%	1.6%	10.5%	22.1%
24	1194	10.2%	1.6%	11.6%	23.4%
27	1077	10.2%	1.8%	12.4%	24.4%
30	956	9.9%	1.9%	13.3%	25.1%
33	871	9.9%	1.8%	14.0%	25.7%
36	772	9.3%	2.1%	14.8%	26.2%
39	679	8.5%	2.6%	15.0%	26.1%
42	582	8.6%	1.9%	15.3%	25.8%
45	460	8.0%	2.2%	16.1%	26.3%
48	338	7.4%	2.0%	17.5%	26.9%

FIGURE 13
PAROLE REVOCATION RATES FOR ADULT
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA



revoked for each of three seriousness levels of parole violation, including 1) technical violations, 2) misdemeanor offenses (simple, indictable or serious), and 3) felony offenses (including aggravated misdemeanors under new code). As with Tables 44 and 45 on probation violation rates, these categories refer to the most serious violation of parole and are non-overlapping.

All information on which Table 56 is based was obtained from the FY 1974 - FY 1978 institutional data file of the Social Services Division of Adult Corrections.

Figure 13 is a graphical display of the revocation rates appearing in Table 56. The top line on the chart indicates total revocation rates per the rightmost column of the table, and the bottom line revocation rates for new felony offenses, i.e., the percentages of parolees revoked for new felonies. As can be seen from the chart, revocation rates level off quite rapidly after 18 months, which is consistent with the 12-month median term length indicated in Table 55.

UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS (UPR)

As a form of check on the parole revocation rates derived from the SAC follow-up study, the staff was able to obtain corroborative evidence from the Uniform Parole Reports program of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Each year the Division of Adult Corrections, along with authorities in most other states, submits data to the UPR program for the computation of nationwide follow-up statistics on parolees.

Tables 57 and 58 indicate just such follow-up statistics for offenders paroled during 1973. These statistics were compiled by the SAC staff from information provided by the UPR program to the OBSCIS unit of Adult Corrections.

Table 57 presents comparative data on parole return (revocation) rates for Iowa, other north central states as indicated at the bottom of the table, and states outside the north central region. The table gives 1) the total number of parolees followed, 2) the percent of parolees returned in each of the first three years following release, 3) the cumulative percent returned for the first, second and third years, 4) the percent classified as absconders at large after three years, and 5) the total three-year violation rate (the percent returned or classified as an absconder after three years).

Table 57

PAROLE RETURN RATES
 ONE, TWO AND THREE-YEAR FOLLOW-UP
 OFFENDERS PAROLED IN 44 STATES DURING 1973
 -IOWA-
 -OTHER NORTH CENTRAL STATES-
 -STATES OUTSIDE NORTH CENTRAL REGION-

RELEASING STATE(S)	TOTAL PAROLEES	RETURNED			CUMULATIVE % RETURNED			ABSCONDER AT LARGE	THREE-YEAR VIOLATION RATE
		FIRST YEAR	SECOND YEAR	THIRD YEAR	FIRST YEAR	SECOND YEAR	THIRD YEAR		
IOWA	367	17.7%	5.7%	3.6%	17.7%	23.4%	27.0%	1.6%	28.6%
OTHER NORTH CENTRAL STATES (6)*	3805	14.4%	5.2%	1.5%	14.4%	19.6%	21.2%	1.5%	22.6%
STATES OUTSIDE NORTH CENTRAL REGION (37)	23,266	12.7%	6.6%	2.4%	12.7%	19.3%	21.7%	2.6%	24.3%
ALL REPORTING STATES (44)	27,438	13.0%	6.4%	2.3%	13.0%	19.4%	21.7%	2.4%	24.1%

*Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota -- Minnesota and Wisconsin non-reporting.

Table 58

PAROLE RETURN RATES
ONE AND TWO-YEAR FOLLOW-UP
OFFENDERS PAROLED IN 44 STATES DURING 1973
BY OFFENSE CATEGORY

OFFENSE CATEGORY	TOTAL FOLLOWED	RETURNED		TOTAL	WEIGHTED RETURN RATE
		FIRST YEAR	SECOND YEAR		
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	787	22.7%	7.0%	29.7%	31.4%
FORGERY/BAD CHECKS	2000	16.4%	6.6%	23.0%	23.6%
BURGLARY	6688	16.0%	7.0%	23.0%	23.4%
ROBBERY	4511	14.5%	9.3%	23.8%	22.9%
LARCENY	2757	13.7%	5.6%	19.3%	19.8%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	1609	11.0%	4.4%	15.4%	15.8%
FORCIBLE RAPE	614	9.0%	6.0%	15.0%	14.4%
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	3403	8.8%	4.6%	13.4%	13.3%
SEX OFFENSE AGAINST JUVENILE	279	6.8%	5.4%	12.2%	11.4%
MURDER/MANSLAUGHTER	2396	5.4%	5.3%	10.7%	9.6%

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	14,626	15.3%	6.3%	21.6%	22.1%
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	9409	11.0%	7.1%	18.1%	17.4%
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	3403	8.8%	4.6%	13.4%	13.3%
ALL CRIMES	27,438	13.0%	6.4%	19.4%	19.4%

The UPR results for Iowa and the results of the SAC follow-up study compare as follows:

FOLLOW-UP PERIOD	PAROLE RETURN (REVOCATION) RATE	
	SAC	UPR
ONE YEAR	15.0%	17.7%
TWO YEARS	23.4%	23.4%
THREE YEARS	26.2%	27.0%

Although the parolee populations followed are not the same for the UPR results and the SAC study, nonetheless, the one, two, and three-year return rates match very closely for the two sources of data, which lends credibility to the methods behind both.

Table 58, which breaks down nationwide parole return rates for the 1973 release cohort by offense category, should be compared with Tables 16, 44, 45, 47, 48 and 59, which give similar rankings of offense categories according to measures of failure or recidivism for pre-trial releasees, probationers and prison releasees in Iowa. Such an examination will reveal a commonality or correlation of rankings that will be discussed in an expanded format in a subsequent report from SAC.

The table gives 1) total cases followed; 2) the percent returned in each of the first two years following release; 3) the total percent returned after two years; and 4) the weighted two-year return rate.

The weighted return rate in the rightmost column of the table is based on a weighting system that assigns 2 points for a return in the first year after release and 1 point for a return in the second year. The resulting weighted rate is computed in the same manner as was the weighted probation new charge rate appearing in Table 45, namely by taking the total return rating and dividing by the total number of cases in the category and by the average return rating for all those returned (=1.67).

Example - Calculation of Weighted Rate

The computation of the weighted return rate of 23.4% for burglars in Table 58 proceeded as follows:

- 1) 6688 cases in table,
- 2) 16.0% = 1070 returned in first year after release,
- 3) 7.0% = 468 returned in second year after release,
- 4) 23.0% = 1538 returned within two years of release,
- 5) TOTAL RETURN RATING = 1070(2) + 468(1) = 2608
- 6) WEIGHTED RETURN RATE = (2608/6688 x 1.67) x 100% = 23.4%

CHAPTER XIV

RECIDIVISM

While many people accept parole revocation rates as adequate measures of recidivism for adult correctional institutions, there are a number of reasons why such measures give an incomplete picture of post-release involvements. One obvious problem with parole revocation statistics is that they ignore recidivism among persons whose sentences have expired. Recidivism may be higher or lower for this group, depending on such factors as parole screening, the effect of supervision on rearrest rates for parolees, and others. No conclusions can be drawn on total recidivism for institutions, however, unless some data on persons expiring their sentences are available.

Another source of difficulty with revocation statistics as measures of recidivism is that new criminal involvements may go unnoticed if they occur after discharge from parole. As seen from the last chapter, the median length of parole in Iowa is 12 months, with the result that parole revocation rates reflect on the average only about 12 months of street time following release.

This would indicate that possibly a significant number of new involvements in the first two or three years following release may occur after the offender is discharged. None of such involvements would be considered in parole violation statistics.

Furthermore, parole revocation rates fail to reflect new involvements among parolees not resulting in revocation. Statistics for Iowa indicate that a significant percentage of parolees remain on parole despite new criminal charges, as was the case with probationers (Table 46).

Additionally, simple parole revocation rates usually fall short of specifying the seriousness of violations leading to revocation. It is usually left unspecified as to the percent of parolees revoked for various seriousness levels of new involvement. A 30% revocation rate for which half of revocations resulted from new felonies against persons is certainly more cause for concern than a rate in which 80% of revocations are for technical violations and misdemeanors.

One reason for the reliance on parole statistics is the ease with which such information can be collected; this since parole follow-up data is usually available through the prisoner information system, whether it be manual or automated. Access to more extensive data on recidivism usually entails an elaborate and expensive data collection process, often involving considerable manual effort.

There are a number of other concerns in defining what constitutes recidivism, such as the length of the follow-up period necessary to measure this

phenomenon, the presence or absence of a conviction on new charges, whether or not technical violations of parole should be considered, whether or not new involvements in other states should be counted, and others.

Rather than adopting a single definition of recidivism and attempting to justify its use over other possible measures, the staff decided that time should be taken to generate recidivism rates for Iowa over a broad range of possible definitions, allowing for many of the definitional variations discussed above. As a result, the reader will find a large variety of recidivism rates for the prison system in Iowa in this chapter. While it is not exactly clear at this time which of this plethora of rates should be emphasized, at least there is a sufficient quantity of information to allow the reader to make his or her own assessments. This is considered to be a significant step forward in developing comparative recidivism statistics.

STUDY POPULATION

The offender population upon which the information presented in this chapter is based consists of 2231 individuals released by parole or expiration of sentence (discharge) from adult correctional institutions in Iowa between July 1, 1973 and December 31, 1976. The 2231 include 1495 offenders released on parole and 736 released by expiration of sentence. Releasees include those admitted as probation or parole violators, in addition to those admitted by court direct commitment.

DATA SOURCES

Computer records on the offender population described above were drawn from the FY 1974-FY 1978 institutional data file of the Division of Adult Corrections. In addition to providing the data base for computer analysis, this file also served as the source of data on recidivism as measured by return to prison. Returns include both parole revocations and new criminal commitments, the latter for both parolees (after discharge from parole) and for those whose sentences expired.

Data on other forms of recidivism, including new charges and convictions, were obtained from the 1974-1976 data files (pre-trial and post-conviction) of the Bureau of Correctional Evaluation, and from the 1977-1978 community corrections data file, both of which are maintained by the Social Services Department.

Considering the sources of data described above, it is likely that the recidivism measures given in this report reflect an incomplete (but high percentage) sample of the actual post-prison involvements of inmates in the State of Iowa during the chosen follow-up periods. No attempt was made to obtain information on out-of-state involvements, nor was any attempt made to access police or court records in Iowa above and beyond access reflected in the above-named data sources.

FOLLOW-UP

Information on recidivism from the sources described above was collected to reflect new involvements of released offenders up to June 1, 1978. Since the study group consisted of offenders released between July 1, 1973 and December 31, 1976, we could follow some offenders for as long as 59 months (those released on July 1, 1973) and some for no more than 17 months (those released on December 31, 1976). More generally, the number of offenders who could be followed decreased as the length of the follow-up period increased.

So as to provide a good indication of the growth in recidivism over time, sixteen follow-up periods ranging from 3 to 48 months were adopted. Since all offenders in the study group could be followed for 17 months, recidivism rates for 3, 6, 9, 12 and 15-month periods could be derived for the complete population. For subsequent lengths of follow-up, the number of cases followed diminished accordingly.

RETURN RATES

As was stated in the introduction to this chapter, parole revocation rates have the inherent limitation of not reflecting new criminal involvements incurred after discharge from institutions or parole. In other words, they do not tell us the total frequency with which released offenders return to prison during a given period of follow-up.

Accordingly, it is appropriate to define return rates for released offenders which incorporate both returns by parole revocation and returns on new commitments after discharge from prison or parole. RETURN RATE, then, as defined in this chapter, reflects any return to prison in Iowa as a parole violator or on a new commitment during the specified follow-up period.

Tables 59 and 60 and Figures 14 and 15 display return rates for adult correctional institutions in Iowa, as defined above, for the group of 2231 offenders in the study population.

Table 59 gives first and second-year return rates, and a total two-year return rate, by individual offense categories. The weighed return rate in the rightmost column is defined in the same manner as was the weighted parole return rate given in Table 58. Again, offense categories are ordered by the weighted rate, which reflects both the magnitude and timing of returns to prison, i.e., returns during the first year following release are weighed more heavily than returns during the second year. The ordering of offense categories in Table 59 should be compared for commonality with orderings in Tables 16, 44, 45, 47, 48 and 58.

Figure 14 is a graphical display of the variation in return rate for the total study group as a function of the length of the follow-up period.

Table 59

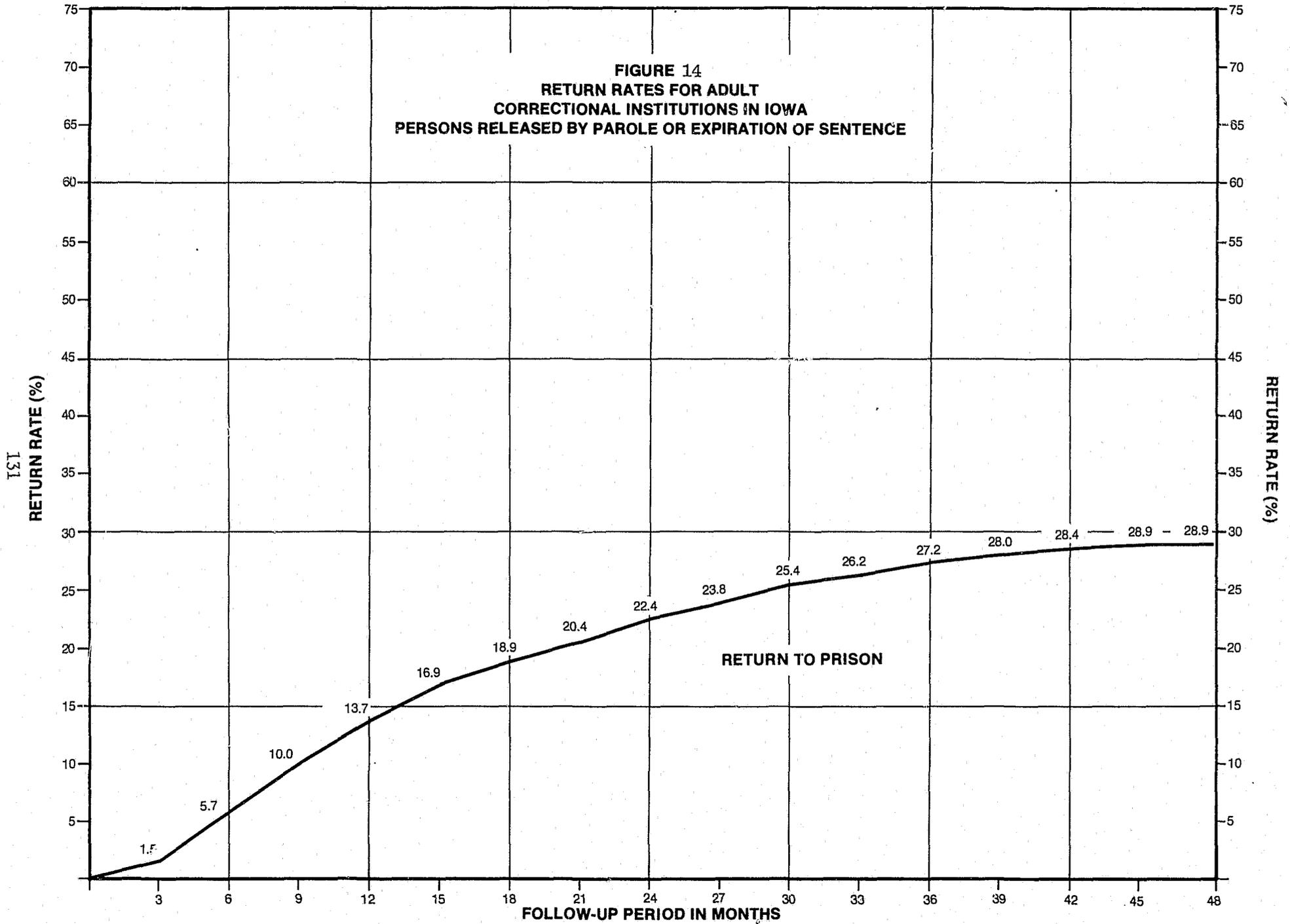
RETURN RATES FOR ADULT
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA
PERSONS RELEASED BY PAROLE OR EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE
BETWEEN JULY 1, 1973 AND DECEMBER 31, 1976
ONE AND TWO-YEAR FOLLOW-UP
BY OFFENSE CATEGORY

OFFENSE CATEGORY	TOTAL FOLLOWED	RETURNED			WEIGHTED RETURN RATE
		FIRST YEAR	SECOND YEAR	TOTAL	
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	165	20.0%	10.7%	30.7%	31.5%
BURGLARY	402	16.2%	13.6%	29.8%	28.5%
FORGERY/BAD CHECKS	333	18.0%	9.2%	27.2%	28.0%
ROBBERY	206	16.0%	7.7%	23.7%	24.6%
LARCENY	246	11.0%	9.1%	20.1%	19.3%
MURDER/MANSLAUGHTER	65	10.8%	5.3%	16.1%	16.7%
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	229	7.0%	8.9%	15.9%	14.2%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	148	10.1%	0.8%	10.9%	13.0%
FORCIBLE RAPE	40	10.0%	0.0%	10.0%	12.4%
SEX OFFENSE AGAINST JUVENILE	24	4.2%	0.0%	4.2%	5.2%

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	1519	15.1%	10.1%	25.2%	25.0%
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	483	12.4%	4.2%	16.6%	18.0%
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	229	7.0%	8.9%	15.9%	14.2%
ALL CRIMES	2231	13.7%	8.7%	22.4%	22.4%

CONTINUED

2 OF 3



131

FIGURE 15
RETURN RATES FOR ADULT
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA
PERSONS RELEASED BY PAROLE OR EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE
BY ADMITTING INSTITUTION

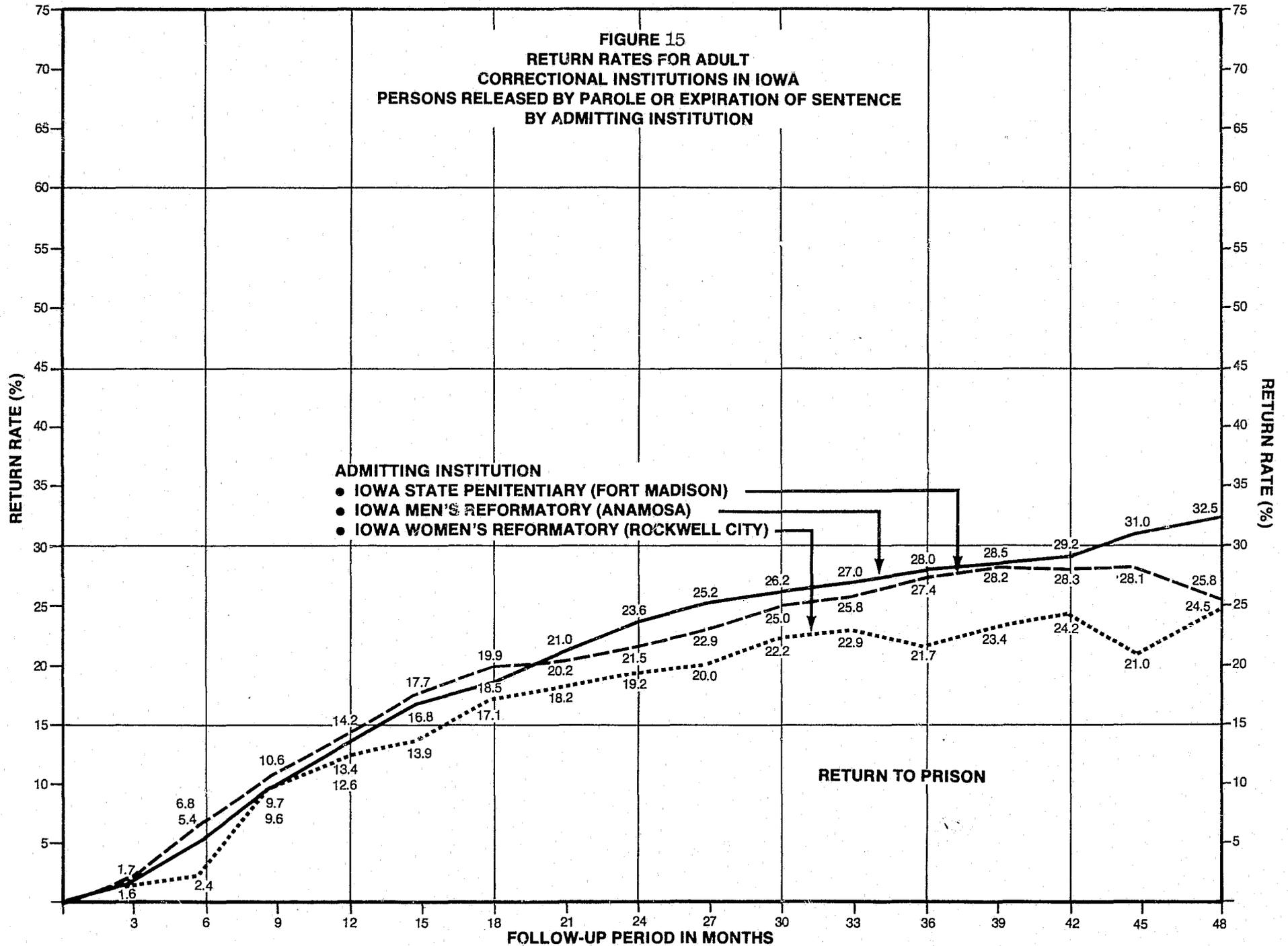


Table 60
 RETURN RATES FOR ADULT
 CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA
 PERSONS RELEASED BY PAROLE OR EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE
 BETWEEN JULY 1, 1975 AND DECEMBER 31, 1976
 BY MOST SERIOUS NEW CHARGE/VIOLATION FOR WHICH RETURNED TO PRISON

MOST SERIOUS NEW CHARGE/VIOLATION FOR WHICH RETURNED TO PRISON	FOLLOW-UP PERIOD IN MONTHS							
	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48
FELONY-AGAINST PERSONS	1.1%	2.3%	2.9%	3.5%	4.8%	5.5%	5.9%	7.2%
PAROLE	1.0%	1.9%	2.7%	3.4%	4.2%	4.4%	5.2%	6.2%
EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE	1.2%	2.7%	3.4%	3.6%	6.1%	7.7%	7.4%	8.9%
FELONY-NOT AGAINST PERSONS-PART I	1.3%	3.2%	4.7%	5.9%	6.6%	7.2%	8.1%	7.7%
PAROLE	0.7%	2.6%	4.0%	4.9%	5.8%	6.7%	7.7%	8.6%
EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE	2.3%	4.5%	6.1%	7.9%	8.4%	8.0%	8.8%	6.1%
FELONY-NOT AGAINST PERSONS-PART II	1.1%	5.1%	4.2%	5.1%	6.1%	7.2%	7.6%	7.9%
PAROLE	1.1%	3.2%	4.4%	5.4%	6.7%	7.8%	8.1%	8.6%
EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE	1.1%	3.0%	3.9%	4.5%	5.1%	5.9%	6.7%	6.7%
MISDEMEANOR	0.5%	0.7%	0.9%	1.3%	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%
PAROLE	0.7%	1.1%	1.4%	1.9%	2.1%	2.4%	2.2%	2.4%
EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
TECHNICAL VIOLATION	1.9%	4.4%	6.3%	6.9%	6.6%	6.2%	5.8%	4.8%
PAROLE	2.8%	6.6%	9.4%	10.2%	9.9%	9.3%	8.6%	7.4%
EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

FELONY-PART I OR AGAINST PERSONS	2.4%	5.4%	7.6%	9.4%	11.4%	12.7%	14.0%	14.9%
PAROLE	1.7%	4.5%	6.7%	8.3%	10.0%	11.1%	12.9%	14.8%
EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE	3.5%	7.2%	9.5%	11.5%	14.5%	15.7%	16.2%	15.0%
FELONY	3.4%	8.5%	11.8%	14.4%	17.5%	19.7%	21.4%	22.6%
PAROLE	2.7%	7.6%	11.0%	13.6%	16.4%	18.6%	20.6%	23.1%
EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE	4.6%	10.2%	13.4%	16.1%	19.6%	21.6%	23.0%	21.8%
FELONY OR MISDEMEANOR	3.9%	9.2%	12.7%	15.7%	18.9%	21.3%	22.9%	24.1%
PAROLE	3.4%	8.7%	12.4%	15.5%	18.5%	21.0%	22.8%	25.5%
EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE	4.6%	10.2%	13.4%	16.1%	19.6%	21.6%	23.0%	21.8%
FELONY, MISDEMEANOR OR TECHNICAL VIOL.	5.7%	13.7%	18.9%	22.4%	25.4%	27.2%	28.4%	28.9%
PAROLE	6.2%	15.2%	21.6%	25.5%	28.2%	30.0%	31.1%	32.5%
EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE	4.6%	10.2%	13.4%	16.1%	19.6%	21.6%	23.0%	21.8%

CASES FOLLOWED	2231	2231	2124	1773	1431	1160	865	517
PAROLE	1495	1495	1423	1194	956	772	582	338
EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE	736	736	701	579	475	388	283	179

Figure 15 gives return rate as a function of follow-up for offenders admitted to each of the three major adult correctional institutions in the state. Return rates based on releasing institution could not be computed due to incomplete information in the data file.

Table 60 presents return rates according to the seriousness of the most serious new charge or violation resulting in return to prison. The seriousness scale used here is the same as that utilized in Table 45 on new charges against probationers, with the addition of technical violations of parole as the least serious form of new involvement. In addition to detailing seriousness-based return rates for the total study group, Table 60 gives such rates for those offenders released on parole (1495) and for those released by expiration of sentence (736).

NEW CHARGES AFTER RELEASE

While the return rates presented in the last section allow a broader and more representative view of recidivism than the parole revocation measures considered earlier, they nonetheless give an incomplete picture of new criminal involvements among ex-inmates.

As was seen from earlier chapters, many persons charged with criminal offenses in Iowa are able to avoid the sanction of conviction in court, including many ex-offenders charged with new offenses. Even among those newly convicted, a significant percentage are given probation, fined or placed in a community facility, and avoid return to life behind bars. What then is the total picture, as best we can perceive it, of new criminal involvements of offenders leaving adult correctional institutions in Iowa?

Table 61 summarizes study results on the frequency of new criminal charges against offenders in the total study population, and for the subgroups of parolees and ex-convicts, with rates presented for follow-up periods ranging from 6 to 48 months. New charge rates are presented according to the same seriousness scale for new offenses utilized in prior sections, with all figures based on the most serious new charge incurred during the stated follow-up period.

SERIOUSNESS OF NEW INVOLVEMENT

Figures 16 through 18 were constructed to display the comparative frequency of the five levels of seriousness of new involvement itemized in previous sections, ranging from technical violations of parole, to misdemeanors, to Part II felonies not against persons, to Part I felonies not against persons, and finally to felonies against persons. Again, all rates reflect the most serious new involvement for an individual offender. Figure 16 is for the total study population (2231), Figure 17 for the group of parolees (1495), and Figure 18 for the group of ex-convicts (736).

NEW FELONY INVOLVEMENT

Figure 19 is an elaboration of Figure 16 in which new felony involvements (charges) are broken down according to the action taken against the offender subsequent to arrest and within the indicated follow-up period. RETURN TO PRISON of course refers to parole revocations and new commitments, while NEW PROBATION refers to all other forms of disposition (mostly straight probation) resulting from conviction on felony charges. The category OTHER OR NO DISPOSITION includes charges dropped or dismissed, acquittals and charges pending at the end of the follow-up period.

RECIDIVISM RATES

Tables 62 through 64 and the corresponding graphical displays in Figures 20 through 22 constitute a statistical summary of recidivism rates for adult correctional institutions in Iowa. The tables and charts are organized to reflect a hierarchy of alternative definitions of recidivism, incorporating variable lengths of follow-up and with new involvements ranging from the strict to the broad, as discussed in previous sections of this chapter. It is believed that rates are presented in enough detail to allow comparison with similar results for most other states and jurisdictions generating such statistics.

OFFENDER-SPECIFIC RATES

Figures 23 through 29 were constructed to allow the reader to gain some appreciation of the variation in recidivism rates among varying classes of offenders. Due to time and space limitations, just one definition of recidivism could be chosen for further analysis. This particular definition (RETURN TO RETURN or NEW FELONY ARREST/CHARGE) was selected with several considerations in mind, being broad enough to allow considerable variation among offender groups, yet not so inclusive as to reflect forms of recidivism of minor significance.

Table 61
 NEW CHARGES AGAINST PERSONS
 RELEASED FROM PRISON
 BY PAROLE OR EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE
 BETWEEN JULY 1, 1973 AND DECEMBER 31, 1976
 FOUR-YEAR FOLLOW-UP
 BY MOST SERIOUS NEW CHARGE

MOST SERIOUS NEW CHARGE	FOLLOW-UP PERIOD IN MONTHS							
	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48
FELONY-AGAINST PERSONS	1.5%	3.0%	4.3%	5.2%	7.0%	7.8%	8.7%	9.9%
PAROLE	1.5%	2.6%	4.1%	5.1%	6.3%	6.9%	8.5%	9.2%
EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE	1.6%	3.5%	4.8%	5.3%	8.4%	9.8%	9.2%	11.1%
FELONY-NOT AGAINST PERSONS (PART I)	2.0%	4.3%	6.0%	7.4%	8.5%	9.3%	10.6%	10.0%
PAROLE	1.3%	3.4%	5.0%	6.1%	7.4%	8.4%	10.3%	11.3%
EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE	3.1%	6.1%	8.0%	10.0%	10.9%	10.8%	11.3%	7.8%
FELONY-NOT AGAINST PERSONS (PART II)	1.5%	4.0%	5.2%	6.4%	7.7%	8.8%	10.4%	12.0%
PAROLE	1.5%	3.9%	5.3%	6.7%	8.4%	9.5%	10.7%	11.9%
EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE	1.4%	4.1%	5.2%	5.9%	6.6%	7.4%	9.9%	12.3%
MISDEMEANOR	2.0%	3.6%	4.6%	5.5%	6.7%	7.3%	7.4%	8.5%
PAROLE	1.7%	3.2%	4.2%	5.3%	7.0%	7.2%	7.7%	9.5%
EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE	2.6%	4.5%	5.4%	6.1%	6.1%	7.7%	6.7%	6.7%

FELONY-PART I OR AGAINST PERSONS	5.5%	7.3%	10.3%	12.6%	15.5%	17.1%	19.3%	19.9%
PAROLE	2.8%	6.0%	9.1%	11.2%	13.7%	15.3%	18.8%	20.5%
EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE	4.7%	9.6%	12.8%	15.3%	19.5%	20.6%	20.5%	18.9%
FELONY	4.9%	11.2%	15.6%	19.0%	23.3%	25.9%	29.7%	31.9%
PAROLE	4.3%	10.0%	14.4%	17.8%	22.0%	24.7%	29.4%	32.2%
EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE	6.1%	13.7%	18.0%	21.2%	25.9%	28.1%	30.4%	31.5%
FELONY OR MISDEMEANOR	6.9%	14.8%	20.2%	24.5%	30.0%	35.2%	37.1%	40.4%
PAROLE	6.0%	13.2%	18.6%	23.1%	29.0%	31.9%	37.1%	41.7%
EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE	8.7%	18.2%	23.4%	27.3%	32.0%	35.8%	37.1%	38.0%
CASES FOLLOWED	2231	2231	2124	1773	1451	1160	865	517
PAROLE	149	1495	1423	1194	956	772	582	338
EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE	736	736	701	579	475	388	283	179

FIGURE 16
RECIDIVISM RATES FOR ADULT
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA
PERSONS RELEASED BY PAROLE OR EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE
SERIOUSNESS OF NEW INVOLVEMENT

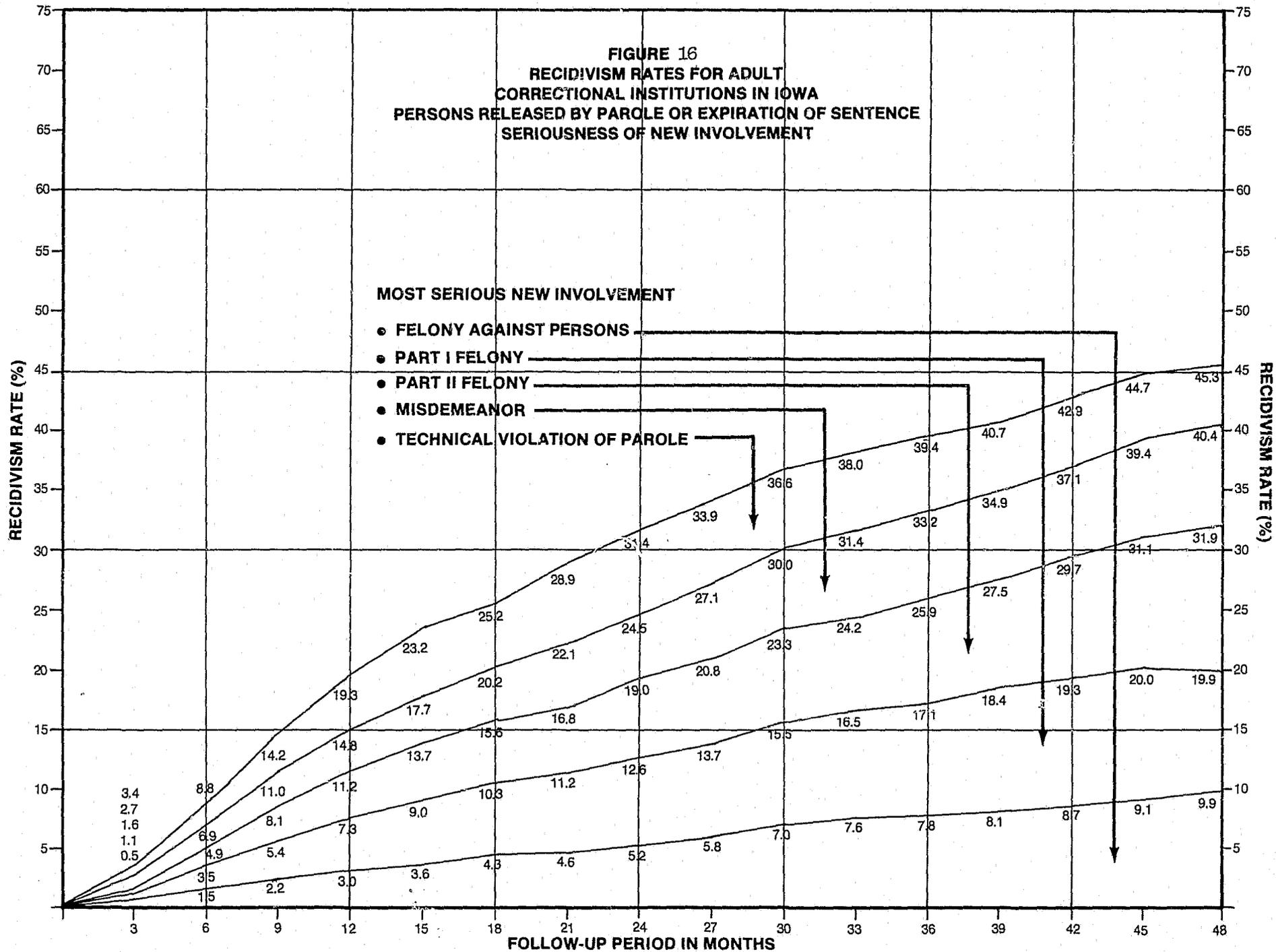


FIGURE 17
RECIDIVISM RATES FOR ADULT
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA
PERSONS RELEASED ON PAROLE
SERIOUSNESS OF NEW INVOLVEMENT

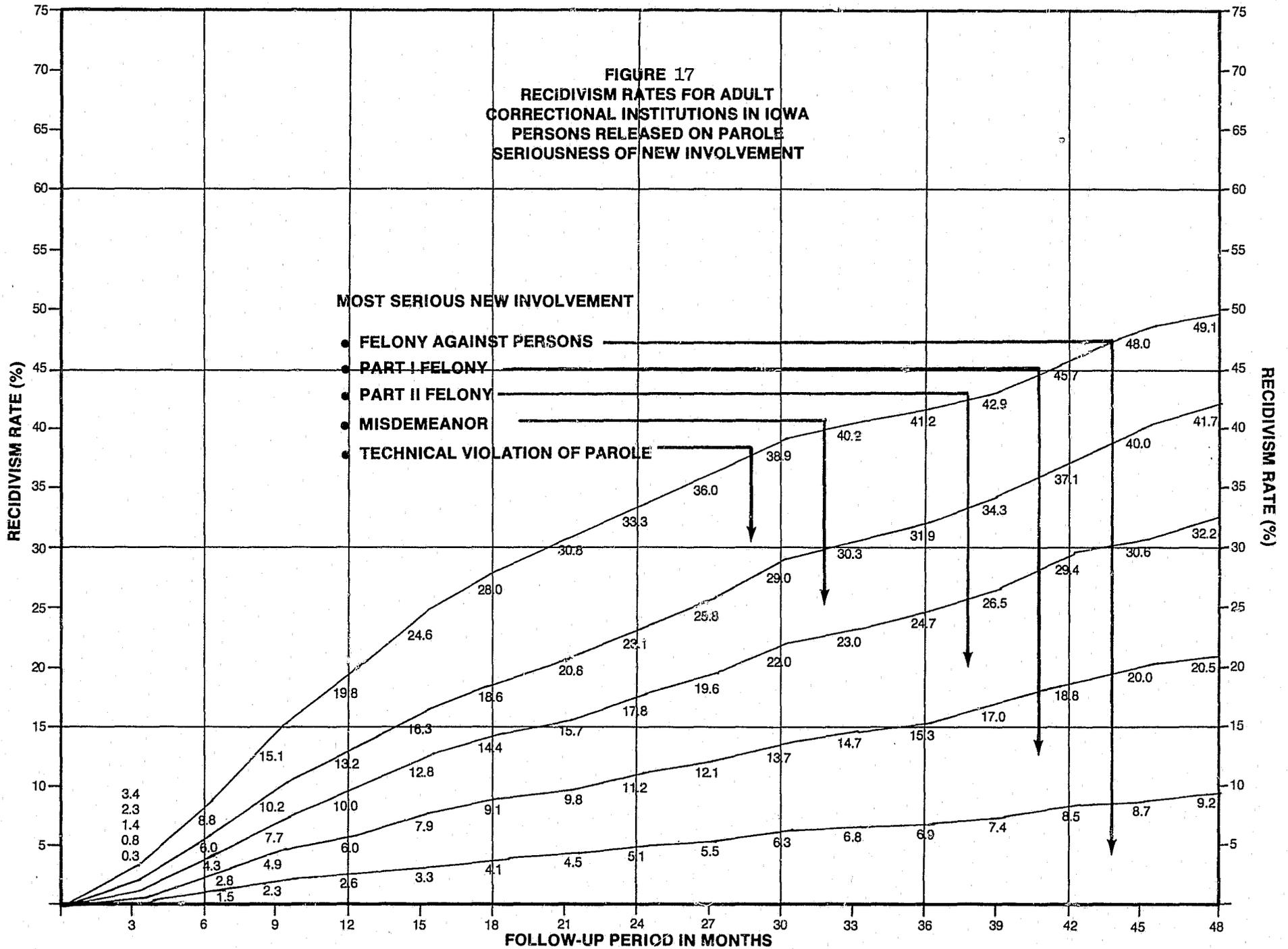


FIGURE 18
RECIDIVISM RATES FOR ADULT
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA
PERSONS RELEASED BY EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE
SERIOUSNESS OF NEW INVOLVEMENT

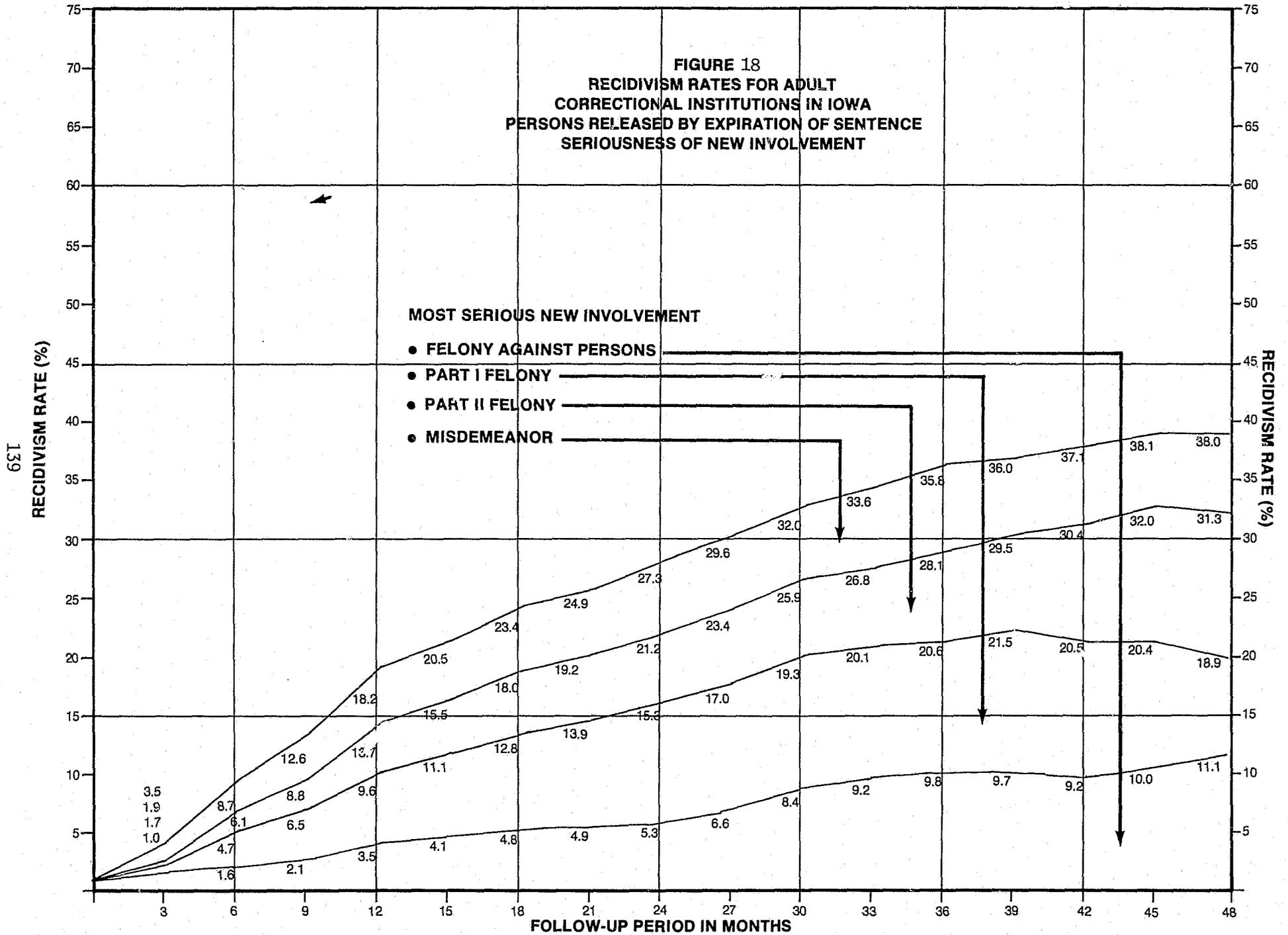


FIGURE 19
RECIDIVISM RATES FOR ADULT
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA
PERSONS RELEASED BY PAROLE OR EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE
NEW FELONY INVOLVEMENT

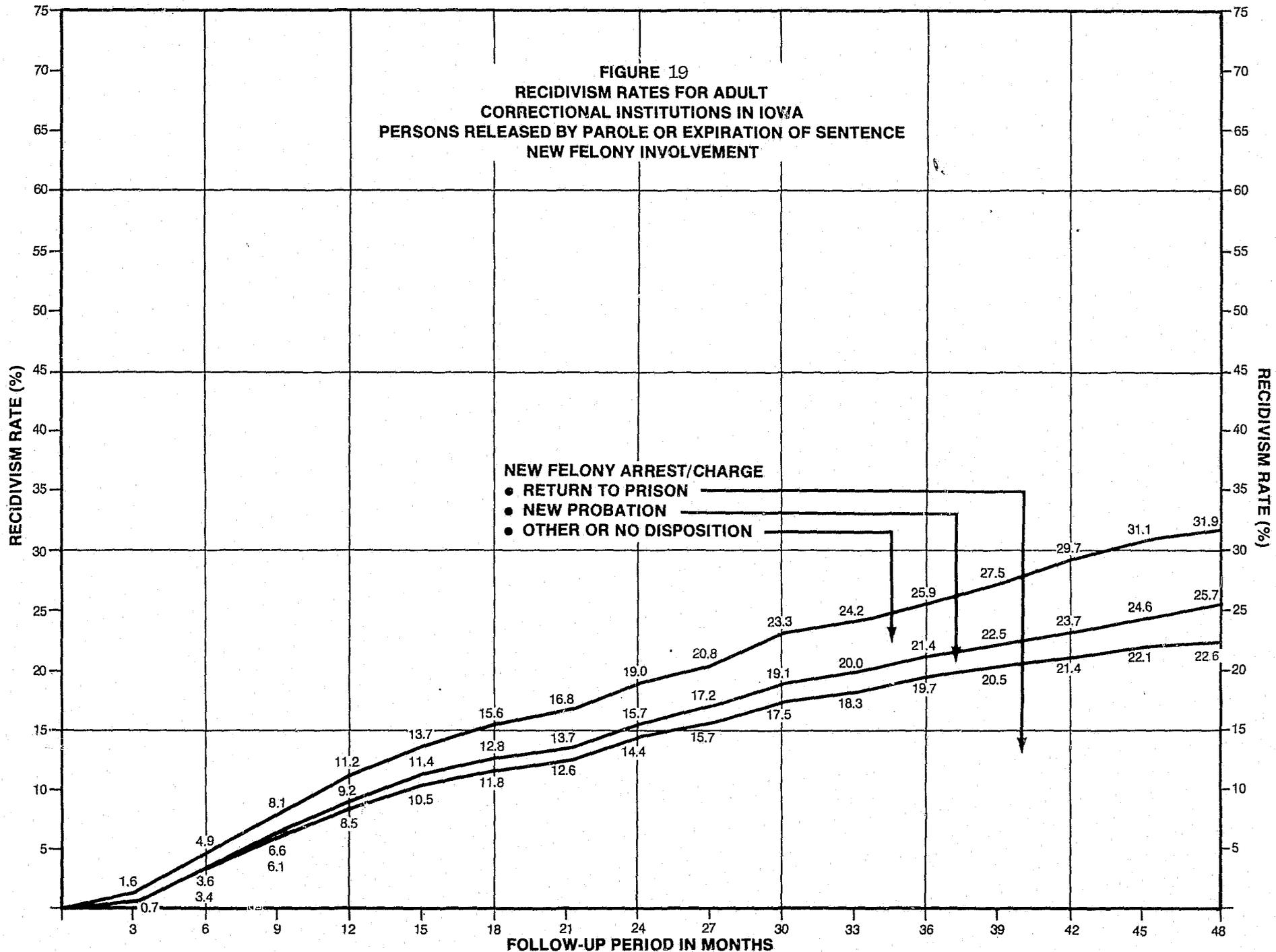


Table 62

RECIDIVISM RATES FOR ADULT
 CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA
 PERSONS RELEASED BY PAROLE OR EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE
 BETWEEN JULY 1, 1973 AND DECEMBER 31, 1976
 FOUR-YEAR FOLLOW-UP
 BY RECIDIVISM CLASS (DEFINITION)

RECIDIVISM CLASS	FOLLOW-UP PERIOD IN MONTHS							
	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48
RETURN TO PRISON-NEW FELONY ARREST/CHARGE	3.4%	8.5%	11.8%	14.4%	17.5%	19.7%	21.4%	22.6%
RETURN TO PRISON-NEW ARREST/CHARGE	3.8%	9.3%	12.6%	15.5%	18.8%	21.0%	22.6%	24.1%
RETURN TO PRISON OR CONVICTION-NEW FELONY ARREST/CHARGE	3.6%	9.2%	12.8%	15.7%	19.1%	21.4%	23.7%	25.7%
NEW FELONY ARREST/CHARGE	4.9%	11.2%	15.6%	19.0%	23.3%	25.9%	29.7%	31.9%
RETURN TO PRISON	5.7%	13.7%	18.9%	22.4%	25.4%	27.2%	28.4%	28.9%
RETURN TO PRISON OR NEW FELONY CONVICTION	5.9%	14.4%	19.9%	23.7%	27.0%	28.9%	30.7%	32.0%
RETURN TO PRISON OR NEW CONVICTION	6.3%	15.2%	21.0%	24.9%	28.4%	30.8%	32.4%	33.8%
NEW ARREST/CHARGE	6.9%	14.8%	20.2%	24.5%	30.0%	33.2%	37.1%	40.4%
RETURN TO PRISON OR NEW FELONY ARREST/CHARGE	7.2%	16.4%	22.7%	27.0%	31.2%	33.4%	36.9%	38.2%
RETURN TO PRISON OR NEW ARREST/CHARGE	8.8%	19.3%	25.2%	31.4%	36.6%	39.4%	42.9%	45.3%
CASES FOLLOWED	2231	2231	2124	1773	1431	1160	865	517

Table 63

RECIDIVISM RATES FOR ADULT
 CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA
 PERSONS RELEASED ON PAROLE
 BETWEEN JULY 1, 1973 AND DECEMBER 31, 1976
 FOUR-YEAR FOLLOW-UP
 BY RECIDIVISM CLASS (DEFINITION)

RECIDIVISM CLASS	FOLLOW-UP PERIOD IN MONTHS							
	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48
PAROLE REVOCATION-NEW FELONY ARREST/CHARGE	2.7%	7.4%	10.2%	11.6%	13.3%	14.8%	15.3%	17.5%
RETURN TO PRISON-NEW FELONY ARREST/CHARGE	2.7%	7.6%	11.0%	13.6%	16.4%	18.6%	20.6%	23.1%
RETURN TO PRISON OR CONVICTION-NEW FELONY ARREST/CHARGE	2.9%	7.9%	11.3%	14.3%	17.5%	20.1%	22.5%	25.4%
NEW FELONY ARREST/CHARGE	4.3%	10.0%	14.4%	17.8%	22.0%	24.7%	29.4%	32.2%
PAROLE REVOCATION	6.2%	15.0%	20.9%	23.4%	25.1%	26.2%	25.8%	26.9%
RETURN TO PRISON	6.2%	15.2%	21.6%	25.5%	28.2%	30.0%	31.1%	32.5%
RETURN TO PRISON OR NEW FELONY CONVICTION	6.4%	15.5%	21.9%	26.2%	29.3%	31.5%	33.0%	34.8%
NEW ARREST/CHARGE	6.0%	13.2%	18.6%	23.1%	29.0%	31.9%	37.1%	41.7%
RETURN TO PRISON OR NEW CONVICTION	6.5%	16.0%	22.7%	27.0%	30.5%	32.9%	34.7%	37.6%
RETURN TO PRISON OR NEW FELONY ARREST/CHG	7.8%	17.6%	25.0%	29.7%	33.8%	36.1%	39.9%	41.6%
RETURN TO PRISON OR NEW ARREST/CHARGE	8.8%	19.8%	28.0%	33.3%	38.9%	41.2%	45.7%	49.1%
CASES FOLLOWED	2231	2231	2124	1773	1431	1160	865	517

Table 64

RECIDIVISM RATES FOR ADULT
 CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA
 PERSONS RELEASED BY EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE
 BETWEEN JULY 1, 1973 AND DECEMBER 31, 1976
 FOUR-YEAR FOLLOW-UP
 BY RECIDIVISM CLASS (DEFINITION)

RECIDIVISM CLASS	FOLLOW-UP PERIOD IN MONTHS							
	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48
RETURN TO PRISON	4.6%	10.2%	13.4%	16.1%	19.6%	21.6%	23.0%	21.8%
RETURN TO PRISON OR NEW FELONY CONVICTION	5.0%	12.0%	15.7%	18.5%	22.3%	24.0%	26.2%	26.3%
RETURN TO PRISON OR NEW CONVICTION	5.8%	13.6%	17.6%	20.6%	24.2%	26.6%	27.6%	26.8%
NEW FELONY ARREST/CHARGE	6.1%	13.7%	18.0%	21.2%	25.9%	28.1%	30.4%	31.3%
NEW ARREST/CHARGE	8.7%	18.2%	23.4%	27.3%	32.0%	35.8%	37.1%	38.0%
CASES FOLLOWED	736	736	701	579	475	388	283	179

FIGURE 21
RECIDIVISM RATES FOR ADULT
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN ICWA
PERSONS RELEASED BY PAROLE

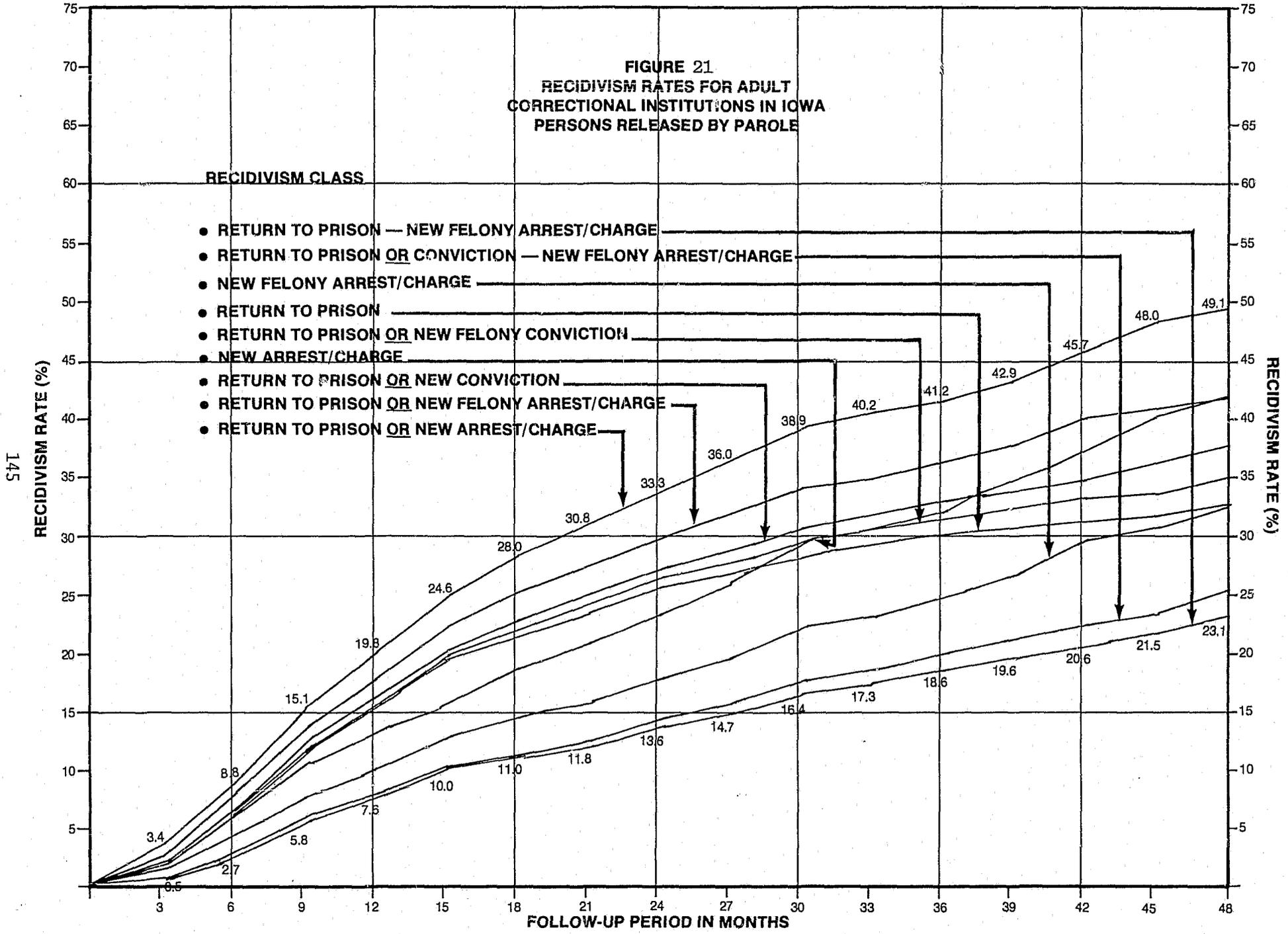
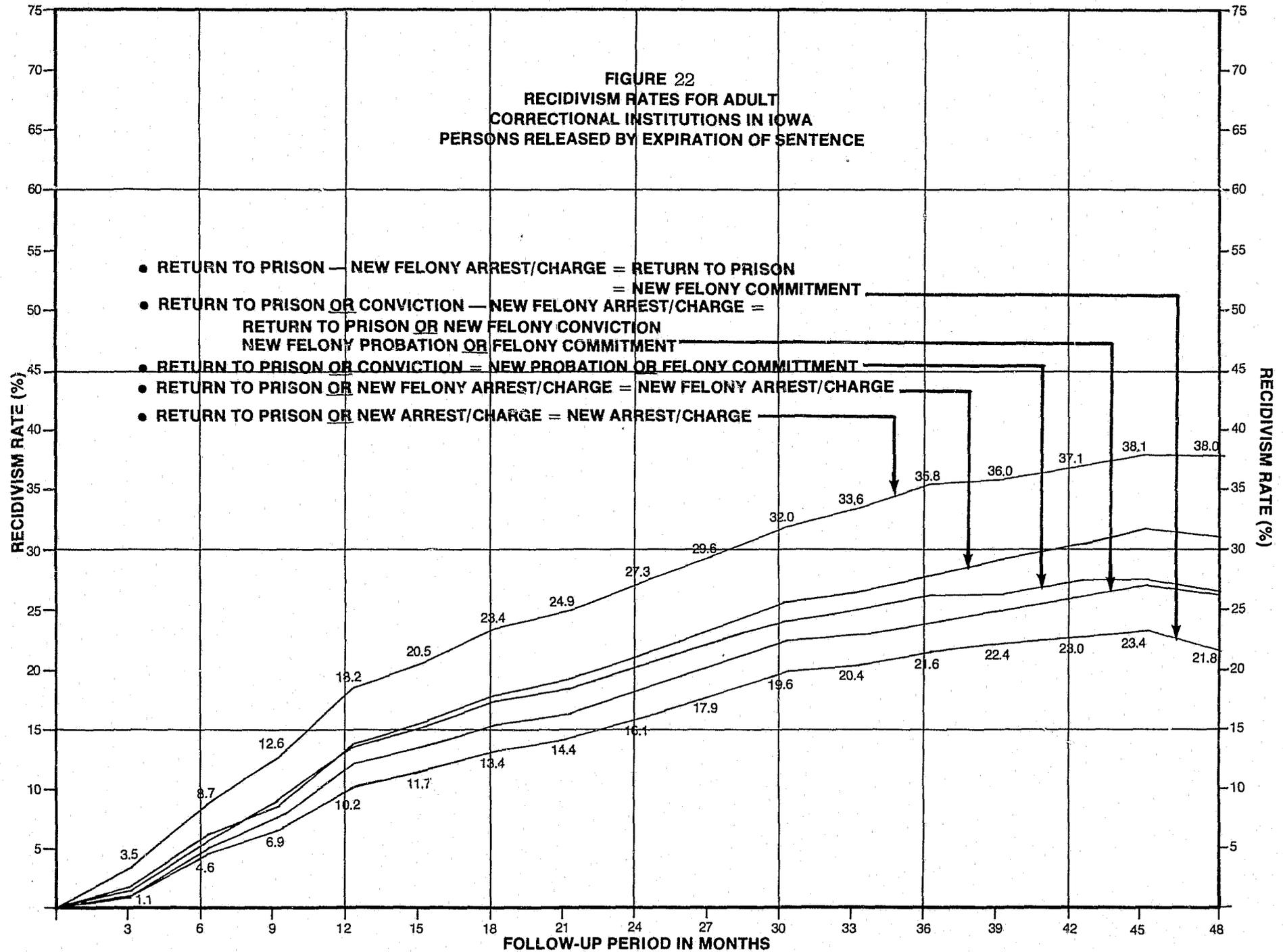


FIGURE 22
RECIDIVISM RATES FOR ADULT
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA
PERSONS RELEASED BY EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE

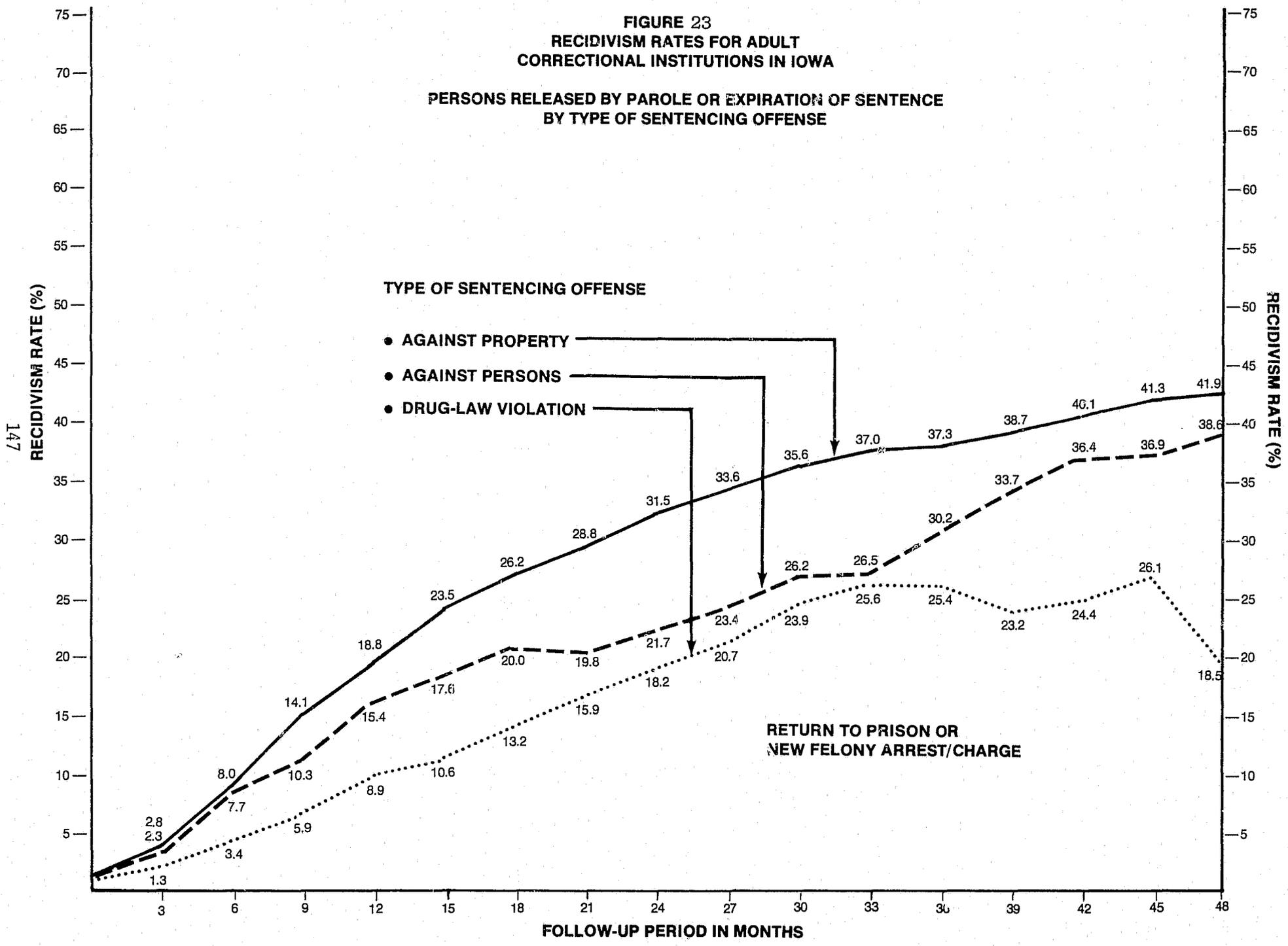


**FIGURE 23
 RECIDIVISM RATES FOR ADULT
 CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA**

**PERSONS RELEASED BY PAROLE OR EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE
 BY TYPE OF SENTENCING OFFENSE**

TYPE OF SENTENCING OFFENSE

- AGAINST PROPERTY
- AGAINST PERSONS
- DRUG-LAW VIOLATION

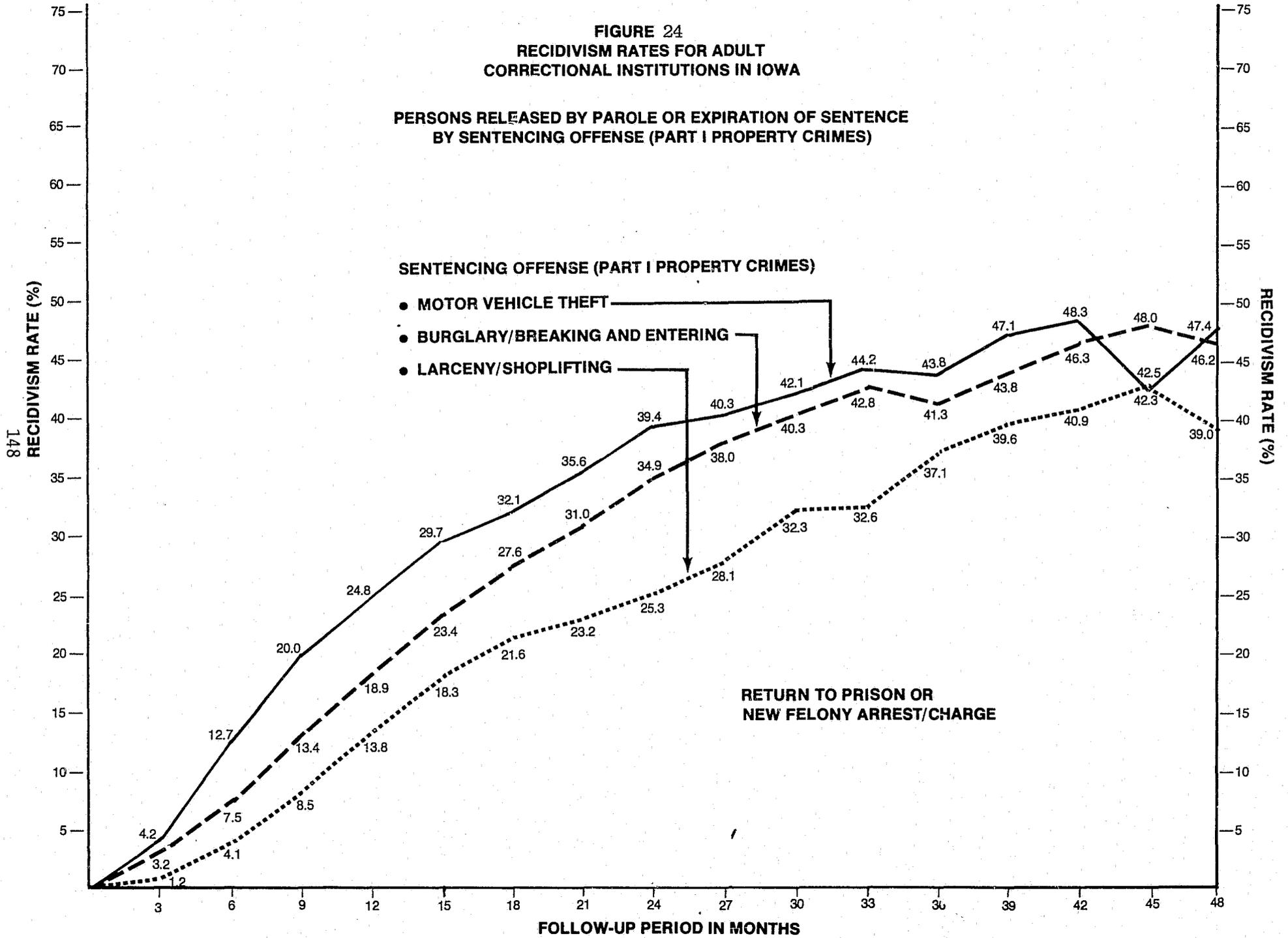


147

**RETURN TO PRISON OR
 NEW FELONY ARREST/CHARGE**

FIGURE 24
RECIDIVISM RATES FOR ADULT
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA

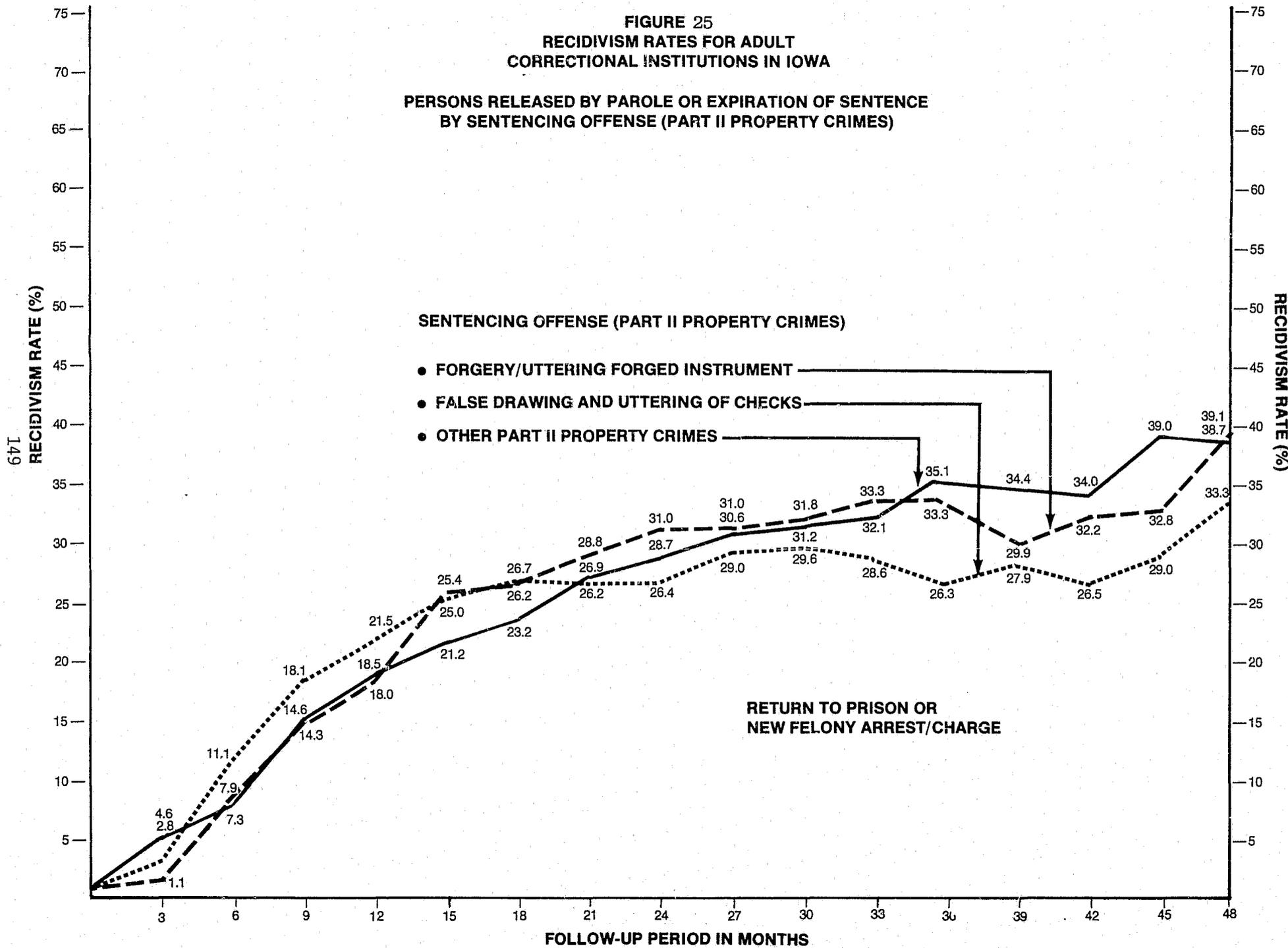
PERSONS RELEASED BY PAROLE OR EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE
BY SENTENCING OFFENSE (PART I PROPERTY CRIMES)



148

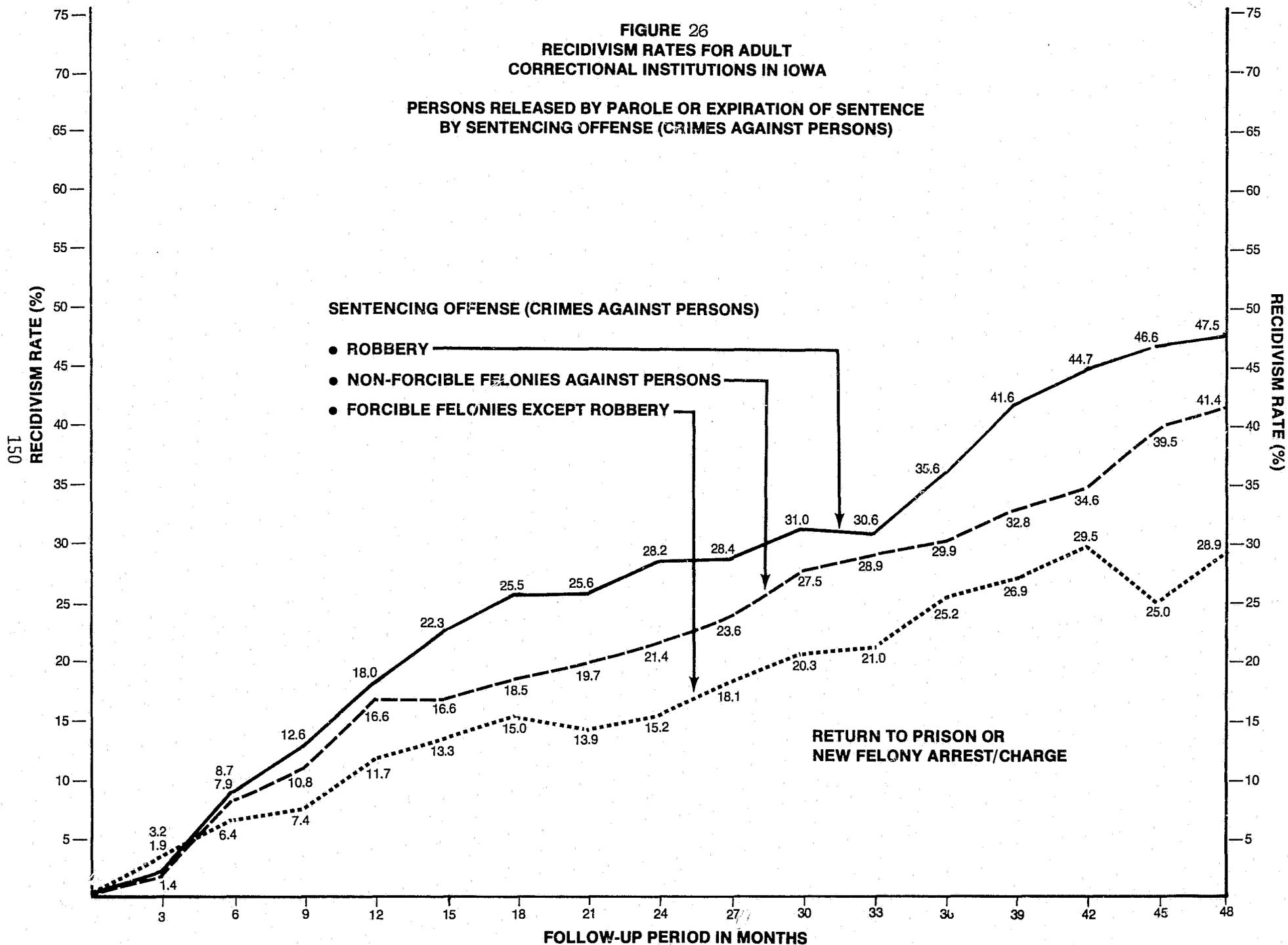
**FIGURE 25
 RECIDIVISM RATES FOR ADULT
 CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA**

**PERSONS RELEASED BY PAROLE OR EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE
 BY SENTENCING OFFENSE (PART II PROPERTY CRIMES)**



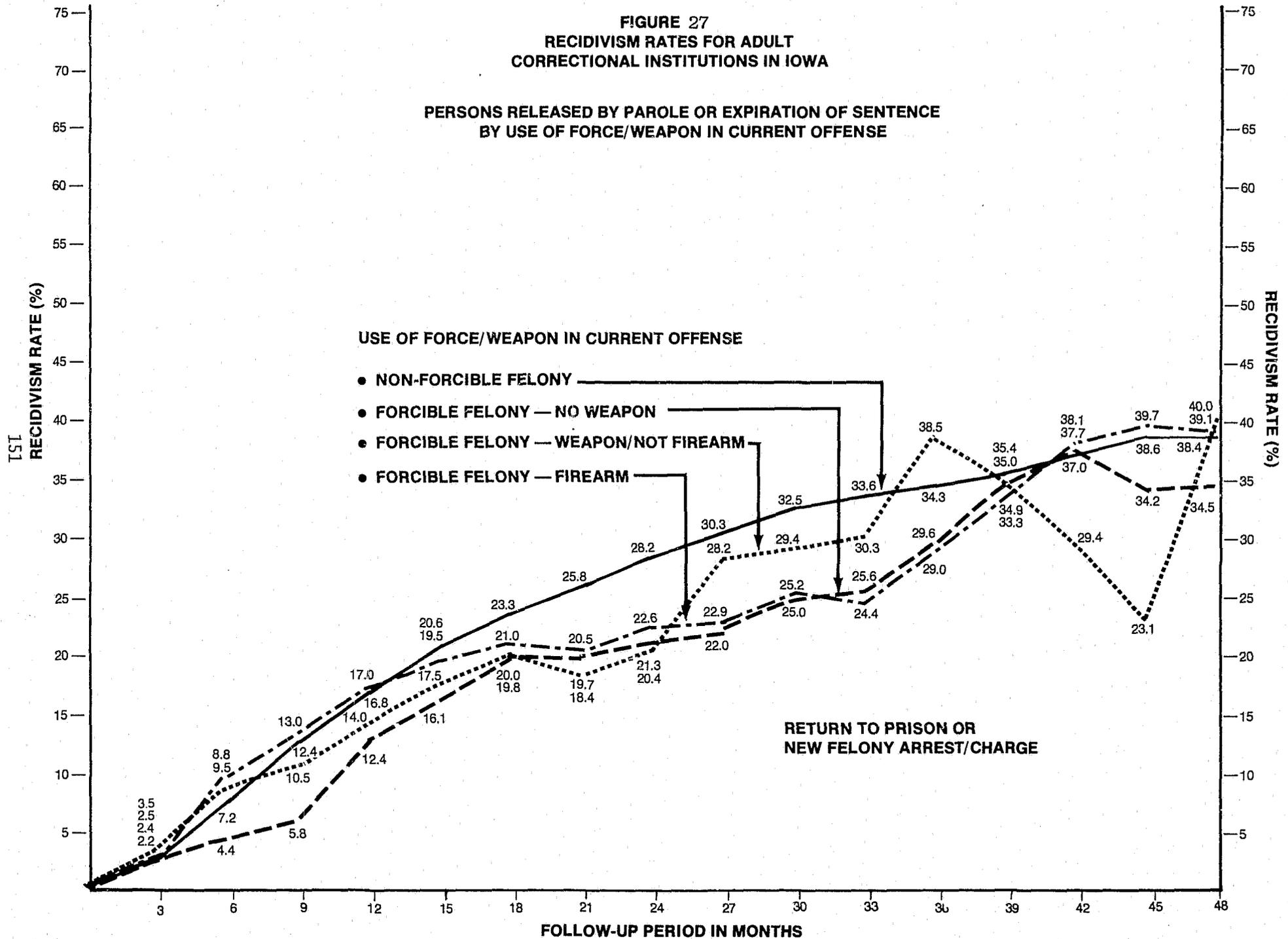
**FIGURE 26
 RECIDIVISM RATES FOR ADULT
 CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA**

**PERSONS RELEASED BY PAROLE OR EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE
 BY SENTENCING OFFENSE (CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS)**



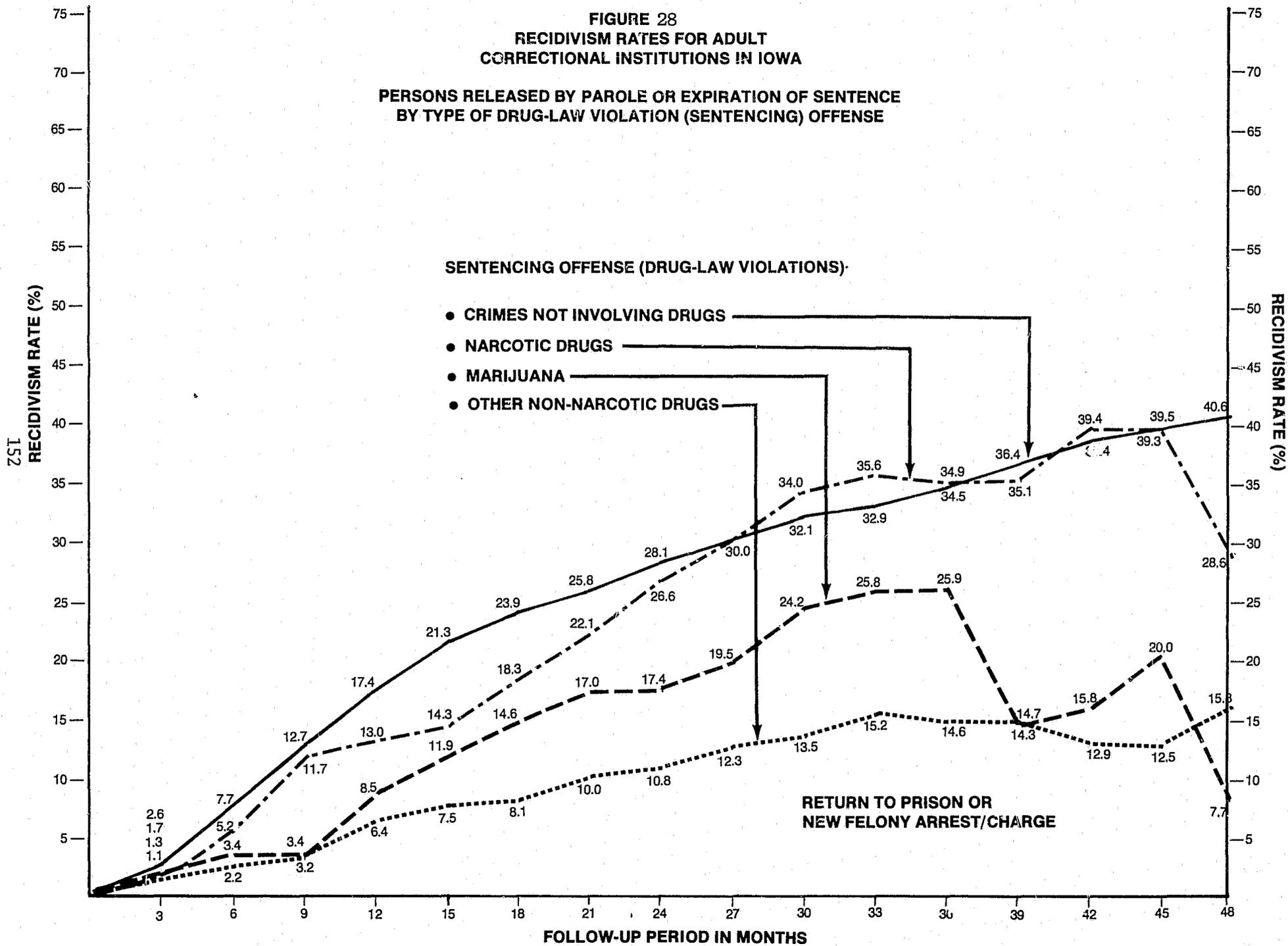
**FIGURE 27
 RECIDIVISM RATES FOR ADULT
 CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA**

**PERSONS RELEASED BY PAROLE OR EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE
 BY USE OF FORCE/WEAPON IN CURRENT OFFENSE**



**FIGURE 28
 RECIDIVISM RATES FOR ADULT
 CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA**

**PERSONS RELEASED BY PAROLE OR EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE
 BY TYPE OF DRUG-LAW VIOLATION (SENTENCING) OFFENSE**

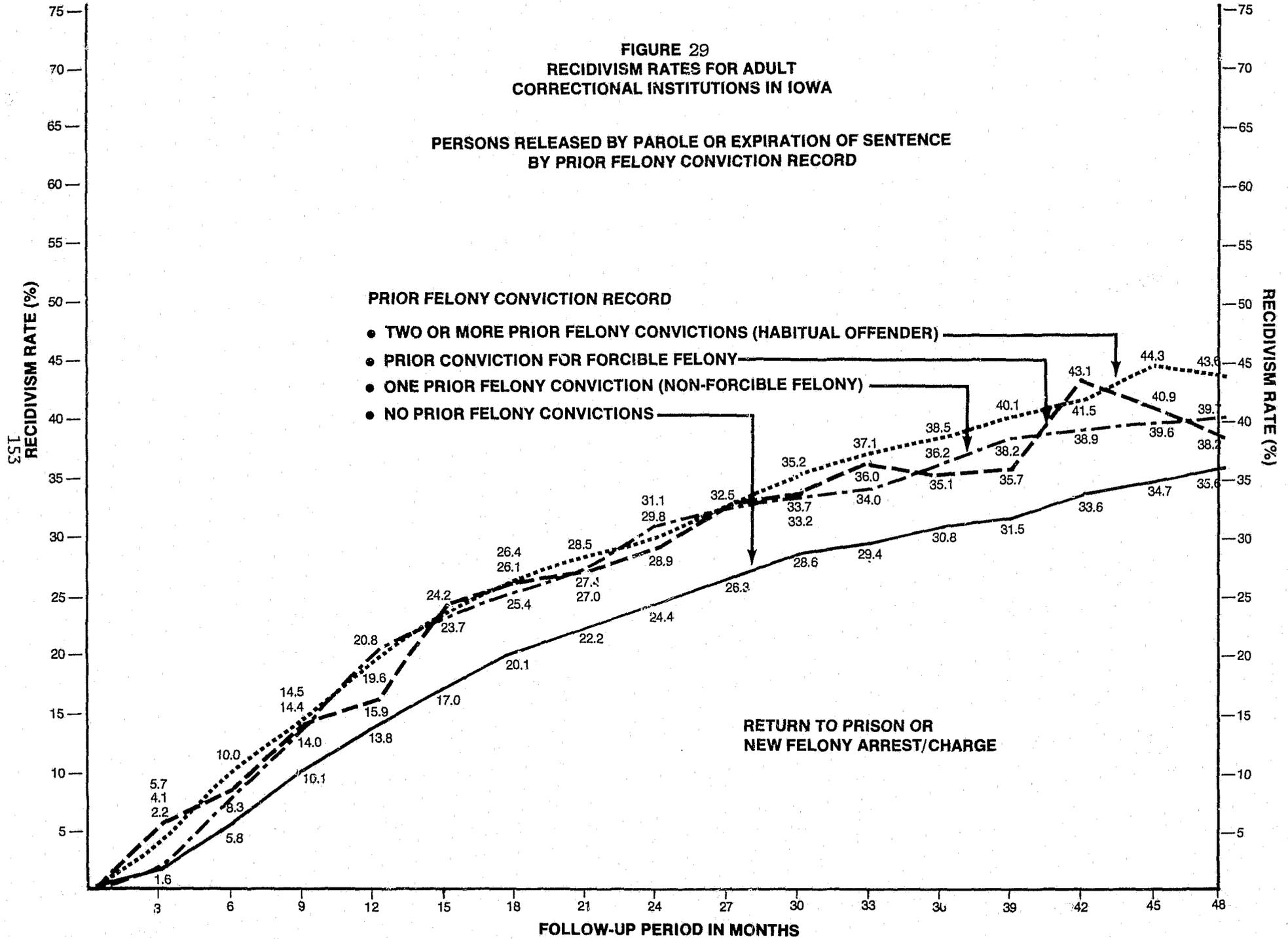


**FIGURE 29
 RECIDIVISM RATES FOR ADULT
 CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN IOWA**

**PERSONS RELEASED BY PAROLE OR EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE
 BY PRIOR FELONY CONVICTION RECORD**

PRIOR FELONY CONVICTION RECORD

- TWO OR MORE PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS (HABITUAL OFFENDER)
- PRIOR CONVICTION FOR FORCIBLE FELONY
- ONE PRIOR FELONY CONVICTION (NON-FORCIBLE FELONY)
- NO PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS



CHAPTER XV

PRISON POPULATION: PAST TRENDS, PROJECTIONS, AND FORECASTS

In the final analysis, it is the crime rate that best reflects the overall level of criminal activity in the state or the nation. Likewise, it is the size of the prison population that best reflects society's response to this problem. This is not to say that the variety of other criminal justice activities outside the institutional setting are without worth in the continuing battle against crime. Rather, all actors in the criminal justice process lend their respective weights to the dual task of justice and crime prevention. Yet, when all is said and done, what single measure better typifies the end result of the criminal justice process than the number of persons locked behind bars in major correctional institutions?

PAST TRENDS IN PRISON POPULATION

Table 65 and Figures 30 and 31 provide an overview of the past trend in Iowa's prison population from January of 1973 through December of 1978. Information is given for the total population of prisoners, which includes those on work release and in the Prisoner Employment Program, and for each respective prison facility in the state.

PROJECTIONS AND FORECASTS

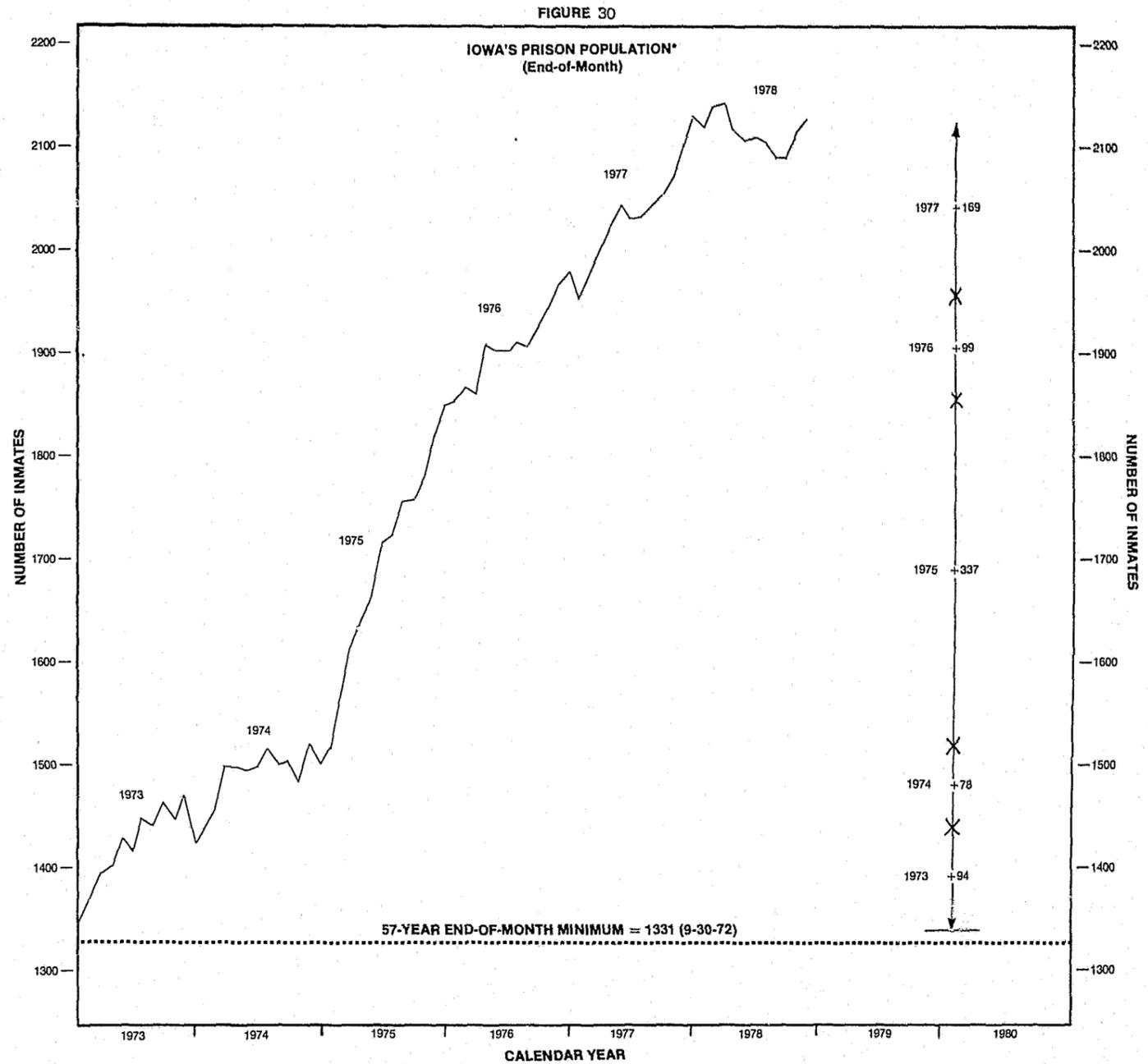
Figure 32 was designed to summarize the four major prison population projections and forecasts completed in Iowa in recent years. These include:

- 1) BCE PROJECTION - This projection was completed by the Bureau of Correctional Evaluation, (BCE) of the Iowa Department of Social Services in early 1976.¹ The projection assumed a continued increase in the crime rate in Iowa as a function of a growing "age bulge" of 15-29 year-old males.

¹Iowa's Rising Prison Population, Iowa Department of Social Services, Bureau of Correctional Evaluation (March, 1976).

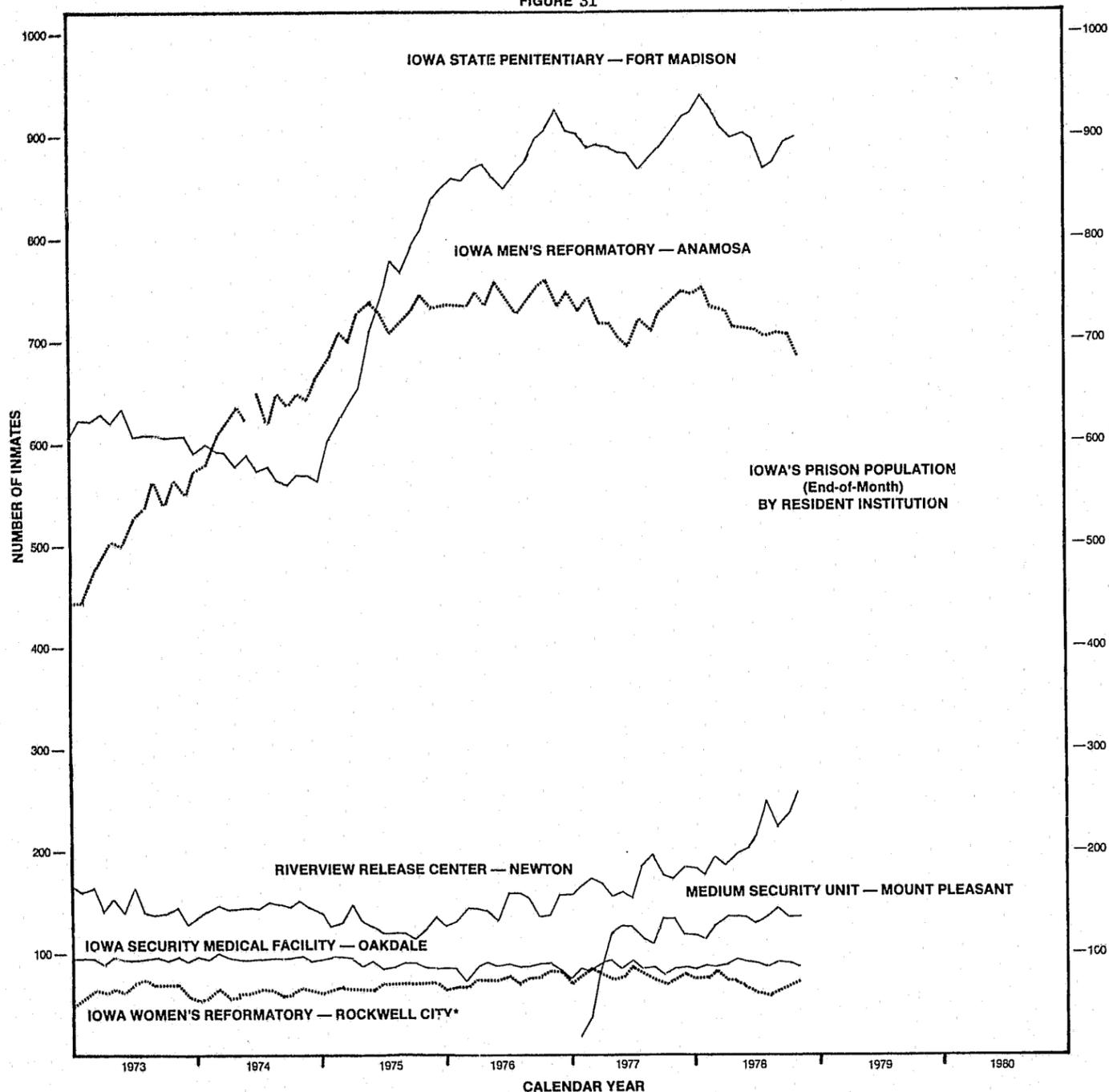
Table 65
IOWA'S PRISON POPULATION
ENDING QUARTERLY POPULATIONS
BY RESIDENT INSTITUTION

QUARTER	TOTAL PRISON IOWA STATE POPULATION PENITENTIARY	IOWA MEN'S REFORMATORY	MEDIUM SECURITY UNIT	IOWA WOMEN'S REFORMATORY	SECURITY MEDICAL FACILITY	RIVERVIEW RELEASE CENTER	
OCT-DEC 1972	1348	600	439	0	49	94	166
<u>1973</u>							
JAN-MAR	1405	627	483	0	61	89	139
APR-JUN	1451	603	522	0	70	92	164
JUL-SEPT	1450	602	537	0	69	92	139
OCT-DEC	1442	588	569	0	54	97	134
<u>1974</u>							
JAN-MAR	1500	588	617	0	57	96	142
APR-JUN	1519	570	646	0	65	95	143
JUL-SEPT	1489	556	633	0	60	97	143
OCT-DEC	1520	560	666	0	61	94	139
<u>1975</u>							
JAN-MAR	1642	635	698	0	67	95	147
APR-JUN	1728	733	722	0	69	85	119
JUL-SEPT	1783	788	727	0	70	90	113
OCT-DEC	1857	847	731	0	65	86	128
<u>1976</u>							
JAN-MAR	1909	864	744	0	73	86	142
APR-JUN	1912	847	739	0	78	89	159
JUL-SEPT	1948	893	749	0	78	89	136
OCT-DEC	1956	902	743	0	74	75	158
<u>1977</u>							
JAN-MAR	2026	888	712	83	80	90	169
APR-JUN	2036	880	692	126	88	92	154
JUL-SEPT	2077	885	728	133	70	79	178
OCT-DEC	2125	919	743	118	76	85	182
<u>1978</u>							
JAN-MAR	2121	904	727	135	73	89	187
APR-JUN	2109	895	708	129	62	90	217
JUL-SEPT	2119	890	703	136	68	90	232
OCT-DEC	2099	887	682	122	72	86	250



*All adult male and female offenders under the jurisdictions of the Iowa Department of Social Services who were residents of an adult correctional institution (including the release center), work camp, or post-institutional halfway house, but not including parolees, probationers, offenders under Iowa jurisdiction in other states, or community corrections clients in pre-institutional residences.

FIGURE 31



*Does not include federal prisoners (0-8 addition to count).

- 2) ADVISORY COMMISSION PROJECTION - This projection was completed by the staff of the Advisory Commission on Corrections Relief in early 1977.² The projection was based on "age bulge" calculations of the same type as those underlying the BCE projection, but in addition involved calculation of future release rates and incorporated an estimate of the probable effect of new pre-institutional community residences on future prison admissions.
- 3) MASTERPLAN FORECAST - This forecast, completed by the Adult Corrections Master Plan Project in 1977, involved a simple autoregressive calculation of the "most likely" continuation of the recent trend in the population. This calculation was based on population statistics showing that the increase (or decrease) in the population during a given year "averages" 57% of the increase (or decrease) in the population during the previous year.
- 4) DSS FORECAST - This forecast was a simple update of the Masterplan forecast described above and was completed by staff of the Social Services Division of Adult Corrections in early 1978.

The curve labelled MAXIMUM SYSTEM CAPACITY reflects projected changes in capacity of the prison system under the "unitization" plan envisioned by the Social Services Department at the time the DSS forecast was completed. Since that time, the unitization plan has changed and the capacity line on the chart is no longer accurate.

Table 66 gives a breakdown by facility and cellhouse of the total capacity of the prison system as of February 2, 1978, which is the date associated with the completion of the DSS forecast and with the original unitization plan. Table 67 specifies the action steps of that plan.

²Adult Corrections in Iowa, Report to the 67th General Assembly of Iowa, Advisory Commission Corrections Relief (March, 1977).

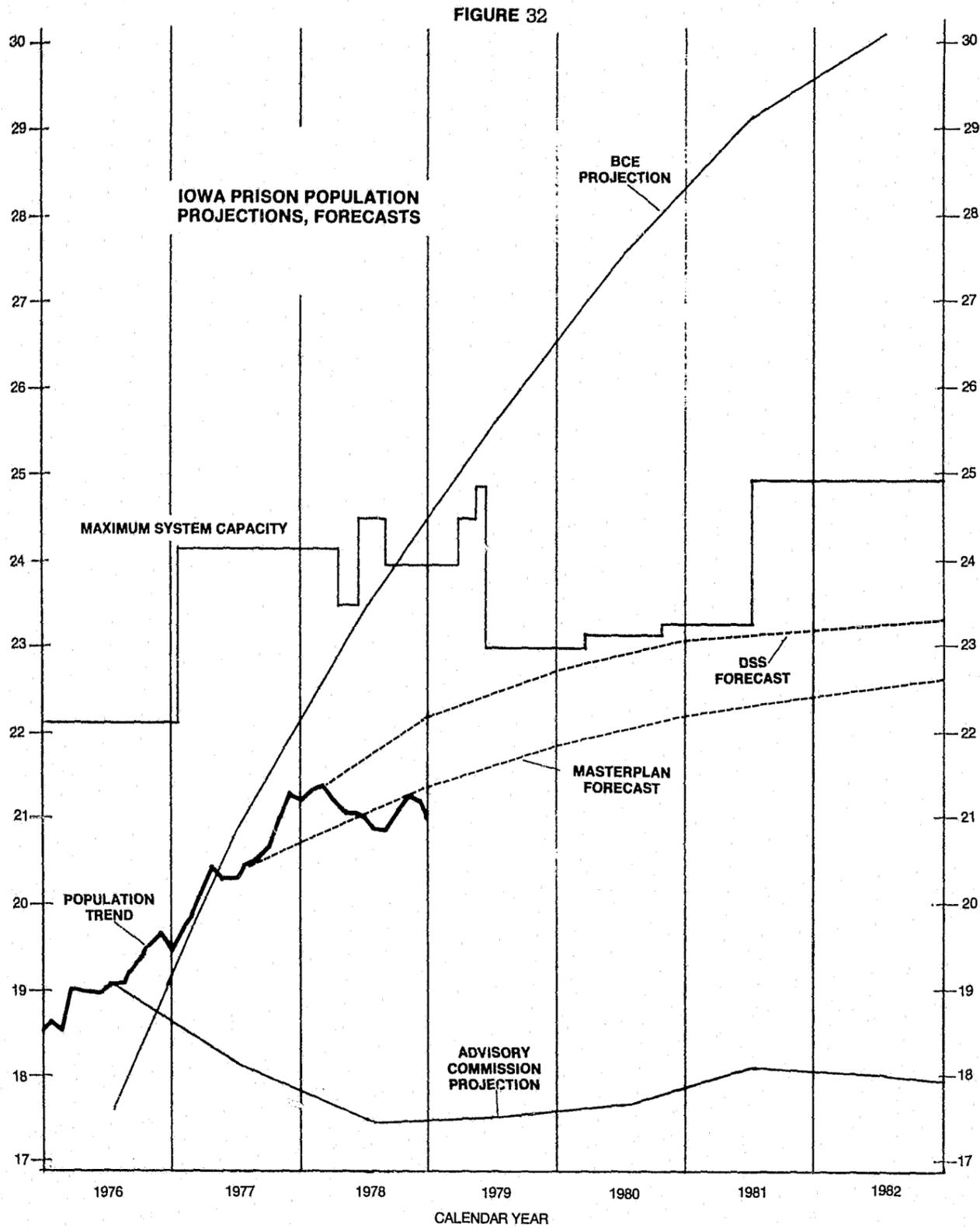


Table 66

TOTAL INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY
March 2, 1978

FORT MADISON	1040	34	ANAMOSA	789	22
Cellhouse 17	315	3	Cellhouse 1	309	3
Cellhouse 18	190	3	Cellhouse 2	309	3
Cellhouse 19-S	164	2	Orient/Segr	66	2
Cellhouse 19-N	173	2	Isolation	0	14
Cellhouse 20	50	24	Level 5	35	0
Building 97	18	0	Testing	30	0
Farm 1	65	0	Luster Heights	40	0
Farm 3	65	0	NEWTON	103 (10w)	0
MOUNT PLEASANT	144	0	HALFWAY HOUSES	150 (10w)	0
ROCKWELL CITY	92	0	OAKDALE	96	0

TOTAL SYSTEM
Perm Temp
2414 56

Table 67
 MAXIMUM SYSTEM CAPACITY
 UNDER UNITIZATION PLAN
 (Ft. Madison Only)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>CHANGE</u>	<u>RESULTING CAPACITY</u>	<u>PHASING STEP</u>
March 2, 1978	--	2414	----
April 5, 1978	-65	2349	Close hospital at Anamosa (level 5 and testing)
June 5, 1978	+100	2449	Open outside dormitory at Ft. Madison
Aug 15, 1978	-50	2399	Close cellhouse 20 for unitization
March 10, 1979	+50	2449	Reopen cellhouse 20
May 3, 1979	+40	2489	Renovation of hospital area at Anamosa complete
May 20, 1979	-190	2299	Close cellhouse 18 for unitization
Feb 20, 1980	+17	2316	Reopen cellhouse 18; close cellhouse 19-south for unitization
Oct 20, 1980	+9	2325	Reopen cellhouse 19-south; close cellhouse 19-north for unitization
June 20, 1981	+164	2489	Reopen cellhouse 19-north

APPENDIX I

DEFINITION OF OFFENSE CATEGORIES

Since the vast majority of statistics appearing in this report are presented according to individual offense categories, it is important to understand their definitions to fully comprehend the meaning of the information presented here.

UCR CATEGORIES

For the most part, offense categories appearing in this report reflect UCR groupings of Part I and Part II offenses as follows:

PART I OFFENSES

- 1) MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
 All willful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Excludes attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides are limited to 1) the killing of a person by a law enforcement officer in line of duty, and 2) the killing of a person in the act of committing a felony by a private citizen.
- 2) NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
 Any death which the police investigation established was primarily attributable to gross negligence of some individual other than the victim.
- 3) FORCIBLE RAPE
 The carnal knowledge of a female, forcibly and against her will in the categories of rape by force, assault to rape, and attempted rape. Excludes statutory offenses (no force used--victim under age of consent).
- 4) ROBBERY
 Stealing or taking anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force, by violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stickups, armed robbery, assaults to rob, and attempts to rob.
- 5) AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
 Assault with intent to kill for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids, explosives, or other means. Excludes simple assaults.

¹Definitions of Part I and Part II offenses are taken from the report Crime in the United States - 1975, Uniform Crime Reports, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C. 20535.

- 6) BURGLARY
Burglary, housebreaking, safecracking, or any breaking or unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft. Includes attempted forcible entry.
- 7) LARCENY (excludes motor vehicle theft)
The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession of another. Thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Excludes embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.
- 8) MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
Unlawful taking or stealing or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is a self-propelled vehicle that travels on the surface but not on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motor boats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

PART II OFFENSES

- 9) OTHER ASSAULTS (simple)
Assaults which are not of an aggravated nature.
- 10) ARSON
Willful or malicious burning with or without intent to defraud. Includes attempts.
- 11) FORGERY (and counterfeiting)
Making, altering, uttering or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.
- 12) FRAUD
Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Includes bad checks except forgeries and counterfeiting. Also includes larceny by bailee.
- 13) EMBEZZLEMENT
Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.
- 14) STOLEN PROPERTY
Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property and attempts.
- 15) VANDALISM
Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of property without consent of the owner or person having custody or control.

- 16) ILLEGAL WEAPONS
All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Includes attempts.
- 17) COMMERCIAL VICE
Sex offenses of a commercialized nature and attempts, such as prostitution, keeping a bawdy house, procuring or transporting women for immoral purposes.
- 18) SEX OFFENSES
Statutory rape, offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.
- 19) CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES (drug-law violations)
Offenses relating to controlled or counterfeit substances and drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, use, growing and manufacturing of such substances.
- 20) GAMBLING
Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.
- 21) FAMILY OFFENSES
Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.
- 22) DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE
Driving or operating any motor vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or drugs.
- 23) LIQUOR LAWS
State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" (class 24) and "driving under influence" (class 22). Excludes Federal violations.
- 24) DRUNKENNESS
Drunkenness or intoxication
- 25) DISORDERLY CONDUCT
Breach of the peace.
- 26) VAGRANCY
Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.
- 27) ALL OTHER OFFENSES
All violations of state or local laws, except classes 1-26 and traffic.

Arrest reports for the following offenses are part of the Uniform Crime Reports program but are not reflected in this report:

- 28) SUSPICION
Arrests for no specific offense and released without formal charges being placed.
- 29) CURFEW AND LOITERING LAWS (juveniles)
Offenses relating to violation of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.
- 30) RUNAWAY (juveniles)
Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes as runaways.

COMPOSITE GROUPINGS

As given in Chapter II, UCR Part I crimes are grouped into categories of violent and property offenses. There are, however, several categories of Part II crimes as given above that fall under the general headings of crimes against persons and crimes against property. The UCR Part I and Part II offense categories grouped under these general headings are as follows:

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

- 1) MURDER/MANSLAUGHTER
- 2) FORCIBLE RAPE
- 3) ROBBERY
- 4) AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
- 5) OTHER ASSAULTS
- 6) SEX OFFENSES
- 7) OTHER MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

- 1) BURGLARY
- 2) LARCENY
- 3) MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
- 4) ARSON
- 5) VANDALISM
- 6) STOLEN PROPERTY
- 7) FORGERY
- 8) BAD CHECKS/FRAUD
- 9) EMBEZZLEMENT
- 10) OTHER WHITE COLLAR CRIMES (not UCR category)
- 11) OTHER MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

SPECIAL CATEGORIES

Periodically, throughout the report, special categories are used to allow a more efficient presentation of data. These categories are defined as follows:

- 1) PAPER CRIMES - Forgery, bad checks/fraud, embezzlement.
- 2) SEX OFFENSE AGAINST JUVENILE - Subclass of UCR category SEX OFFENSES consisting of those charged with lascivious acts with children.
- 3) CONSPIRACY - Offenses within UCR category OTHER OFFENSES consisting of violations specified under section 719 of the Code of Iowa (1975).
- 4) DELIVERY OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES - Subclass of UCR category CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES consisting of all offenses satisfying the Iowa Code description: delivering, manufacturing, or possession with intent to deliver or manufacture, controlled or counterfeit substances, including accomodation offenses. Occasionally given for specific categories of drugs.
- 5) POSSESSION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE - Subclass of UCR category CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES dealing with possession of drugs other than possession with intent to deliver as described above. Occasionally given for specific categories of drugs.
- 6) MORALS CRIMES - Includes UCR categories COMMERCIAL VICE, FAMILY OFFENSES and GAMBLING, and other miscellaneous categories such as abortion, adultery, bigamy, incest, sodomy, cohabitation, indecent exposure, lewdness, presentation of immoral plays, selling obscene literature, and others.
- 7) OTHER MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENSES - All offenses involving motor vehicles except those specifically placed in other categories.
- 8) CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE AND AUTHORITY - Subclass of UCR category OTHER OFFENSES consisting of crimes such as bribery, public corruption, escape, aiding escapes, failure to appear, perjury, probation or parole violation, interference with administration of justice, treason, compounding lesser felony, contempt of court, extortion, impersonating an officer, resisting execution of due process, false reports or alarms, desecration of flag and resisting arrest.
- 9) FORCIBLE FELONY - Category of offense involving force specifically defined under the new criminal code to include MURDER, SEXUAL ABUSE, ROBBERY, KIDNAPPING, FELONIOUS ASSAULT, BURGLARY IN THE FIRST DEGREE, and ARSON IN THE FIRST DEGREE. Corresponding offenses appearing in the old criminal code were grouped into a category FORCIBLE FELONY that appears in this report.
- 10) DRUG-LAW VIOLATION - Synonymous with UCR category CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES.

APPENDIX II

DATA INSTRUMENTS

Much of the information appearing in this report was collected by the Iowa Department of Social Services through the Division of Adult Corrections and the now inactive Bureau of Correctional Evaluation. Data input devices used to provide this wealth of case data include:

- 1) DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES - BUREAU OF ADULT CORRECTION SERVICES - ADMISSION DATA
Collected by the Division of Adult Corrections during the span FY 1974 - FY 1978, this form provided admission data on all persons in adult correctional institutions (including work release) during this five-year period.
- 2) DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES - BUREAU OF ADULT CORRECTION SERVICES
This form is a companion to form #1 and provided release data on persons leaving adult correctional institutions (including work release) during the five-year span FY 1974 - FY 1978.
- 3) VARIABLES ADDED TO CORE INSTITUTIONAL FILE
This is a list of variables collected from prison files of the Iowa Board of Parole by the Iowa Adult Corrections Master Plan Project. This information was added to the file containing information from forms #1 and #2.
- 4) EVALUATION CODESHEET - CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS - POST-CONVICTION PROGRAMS
This form, which was collected by the Bureau of Correctional Evaluation during the three-year period 1974-1976, provided data on adults admitted to probation, parole and residential corrections programs in Iowa during the three-year span.
- 5) EVALUATION CODESHEET - POST-CONVICTION PROGRAM DATA
This form is a companion to form #4 and provided release data on persons leaving probation and parole caseloads and residential facilities during 1974-1976.
- 6) EVALUATION CODESHEET - DEFENDANT CHARACTERISTICS AT TIME OF ARREST
Collected during 1974-1976 by the Bureau of Correctional Evaluation, this form provided arrest, interview, and pre-trial release data on persons interviewed by pre-trial release projects in Iowa.
- 7) EVALUATION CODESHEET - PRE-TRIAL SERVICES AND COURT OUTCOME DATA
A companion document to #6, this form provided pre-trial services and court disposition data on persons interviewed by pre-trial release projects during 1974-1976 and subsequently reaching final adjudication in court during this period.

- 8) STATE OF IOWA - DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES - BUREAU OF CORRECTIONAL EVALUATION - COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS DATA COLLECTION
This form served to replace forms #4, 5, 6, and 7 and has been collected since March 14, 1977, first by the Bureau of Correctional Evaluation and later by the OBSCIS unit of the Division of Adult Corrections. The form provides arrest, interview and pre-trial release data on persons interviewed by pre-trial release projects, and admission and separation data on probationers, parolees and on residents of residential corrections facilities and halfway houses.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES
BUREAU OF ADULT CORRECTION SERVICES-ADMISSION DATA

IDENT. NO. (3-8) NAME Last (9-27) First Middle (28-29) INSTITUTION (28-29)

RESIDENCE City (30-42) County (43-44) S.S. NO. (45-54) B.C.I. NO. (55-61)

SEX: (62) 1. Male 2. Female
 BIRTHDATE: (63-68)
 AGE AT ADMISSION: (69-70)
 ETHNIC GROUP: (71)
 0. Caucasian
 1. Negro
 2. Latin American
 3. American Indian
 4. Oriental
 5. Other

MARITAL STATUS: (72)
 1. Single
 2. Married
 3. Common Law
 4. Divorced
 5. Widowed
 6. Separated

LIVING ARRANGEMENT: (73)
 0. Alone
 1. Spouse and Family
 2. Parent(s) or Step-Parent
 3. Relatives
 4. Foster Parents
 5. Institution
 9. Other

EDUCATION COMPLETED: (74-75)
 None or Kindergarten 00
 Elem: 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08
 Hi. Sch: 09 10 11 12
 College: 13 14 15 16 17 18
 Unknown: 19

VETERAN OF U. S. SERVICE: (76)
 0. No 1. Yes 2. Unk.

CURRENT OFFENSE DATA
 ADMISSION DATE: (9-14)
 TYPE OF ADMISSION: (15)
 1. Court Conviction (Direct)
 2. Court Conviction-Probation Violation
 3. Court Conviction while on Parole
 4. Court Conviction out on Court Order
 5. Court Conviction because of Escape
 6. Court Conviction while on W.R./Furl.
 7. Parole Violation (Rules only)
 8. Return for Replacement
 9. Safekeeping or Evaluation
 0. Civil Commitment

Time Remaining on Unexpired Sentence
 Years Months Days

OFFENSE(S) (16-24) 1st Code 2nd 3rd
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____

Committing County: (25-30)
 Type of Offense (31-33)
 (1) Felony (2) Misdem. (3) Other
 Number of Counts: (34-36)
 Length of Sentence: (37-45) Yr. M. Yr. M. Yr. M.
 Amount of Sent. Remitted (46-51) Yrs. Mo's
 Sentences to Run (49-51)
 (1) N.A. (2) Concurrent (3) Consecutive
 Final Length of Sentence (52-54) Yrs. Mo's
 Committing Court: (55-57)
 (1) District (2) Magistrate (3) Federal
 Legal Assistance: (58-60)
 (1) None (2) Own Att. (3) Ct. Appoint. (4) Unk.
 Determine Guilty: (61-63)
 (1) Plea (2) Jury (3) Other
 Jail Credit Received (Days) (64-65)
 Expiration Date
 Presentence Investigation Completed: (67)
 (0) No (1) Yes

If off. is against a person-Give Co. in which
 crime occurred (68-69)
 Was a court Ordered Mental Health Evaluation
 Completed Prior to Admission? (70)
 0. No 1. Yes 2. Unk.

ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT: (71)
 0. None
 1. Under the Influence at time of Offense
 2. History of Alcohol Problem
 9. Unknown

DRUG INVOLVEMENT: (72) Code
 0. None
 1. Using of Narcotics
 2. Using of Marijuana, Hashish, T.H.C.
 3. Using of Other Drugs
 9. Unknown

PREVIOUS OFFENSE DATA
 JUVENILE COMMITMENTS: (73)
 0. None
 1. In Iowa
 2. In other States
 3. Both Iowa and Other States

NUMBER OF PRISON COMMITMENTS:
 In Iowa (74)
 In other States (75)
 Time Since Last Release (Mo's) (76-77)

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES
BUREAU OF ADULT CORRECTION SERVICES-RELEASE DATA

IDENT. NUMBER (3-8)

NAME Last First Middle INSTITUTION (9-10)

Date of Release (11-16)
 Months Since Adm. to this Inst. (17-19)
 Time Remaining on Unexpired Sentence (20-25)
 Yrs. Mos. Days

VOCATIONAL TRAINING RECEIVED: CODE HOURS
 1. _____ (34-35) (36-38)
 2. _____ (39-40) (41-43)
 3. _____ (44-45) (46-48)

WORK EXPERIENCE: (Type) CODE MOS.
 1. _____ (49-50) (51-52)
 2. _____ (53-54) (55-56)
 3. _____ (57-58) (59-60)

DISCIPLINE REPORTS:
 1. Number of Major Reports (61) _____
 2. Number of Minor Reports (62) _____
 3. Number of Escapes (63) _____
 4. Number of Parole Revocations (64) _____

Good/Honor Time Lossed (Days) (65-67) _____
 Time on Work Release (Days) (68-70) _____
 G.E.D. Review (Hours) (71-72) _____
 Admission Date (Month, Day) (73-75) _____

TYPE OF RELEASE: (26)
 1. Expiration of Sentence
 2. Case Dismissed, Set Aside or Pardon
 3. Discharge by Court Order
 4. Release on Appeal Bond
 5. Parole
 6. Reparole (Replacement or Board Action)
 7. Death
 8. Safekeeping or After Evaluation
 9. Release of Insane or Civil Commit.
 0. Transfer Out To _____

REASON FOR TRANSFER: (27)
 0. Not Transferred
 1. Disciplinary
 2. Inmates Request
 3. Program Change
 4. Other _____

AGE AT RELEASE: (28-29)

ACADEMIC EDUCATION RECEIVED:
 1. No. High School Credits (30-31) _____
 2. No. College Hours (32-33) _____

VARIABLES ADDED TO CORE INSTITUTIONAL FILE

- 1) Occupational Level
 - skilled
 - not skilled
- 2) Known aliases
 - no
 - yes
- 3) Weapon involved with current offenses
 - none
 - firearm
 - knife
 - other weapon
- 4) Prior arrests
 - 0-2
 - 3-5
 - 6 or more
- 5) Juvenile arrests
 - no
 - yes
- 6) Prior probation terms (exact number up to 8)
- 7) Prior jail terms (exac number up to 8)
- 8) Prior felony convictions
 - none
 - one
 - two or more
- 9) Prior forcible felonies
 - none
 - arrest(s)
 - convictions
- 10) History of absconsion or escape
 - no
 - yes
- 11) Prior probation revocations
 - no
 - yes

NAME Last First Middle
 DATE CODED: Month Day Year

I. D. NUMBER (Leave Blank) 1 2 3 4 5 6
 CODED BY: 7 8 9

1 COURT DOCKET NUMBER	19 AGE	33 HISTORY OF ILLEGAL OR EXCESSIVE USE OF DRUGS OR ALCOHOL
2 SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER	20 SEX	Key: 0 No use 1 Infrequent use 2 Former regular use - no current use 3 Former regular use - current use unknown 4 Current regular use # Uncodable or other (specify)
3 DATE OF ARREST	21 RACE	a. Alcohol
4 DATE RECEIVED BY PROGRAM	1 Spanish-American 2 Negro-American 3 Anglo-American 4 American Indian 5 Asiatic-American # Other (specify)	b. Marijuana, hashish
5 SOURCE OF ASSIGNMENT TO THIS PROGRAM	22 NUMBER OF ALIASES (Identity Falsification Only) 0-9 or more	c. Amphetamines, barbiturates, tranquilizers, etc.
6 CLIENT STATUS IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO ASSIGNMENT TO THIS PROGRAM	23 MILITARY EXPERIENCE	d. Hallucinogens
7 PREVIOUS ASSIGNMENT PROGRAM CODE: (specify)	0 No 1 Yes, honorable discharge 2 Yes, dishonorable discharge 3 Yes, other type of discharge 4 Yes, type of discharge unknown 5 Yes, active	e. Hard narcotics (heroin, morphine, cocaine, etc.)
8 SENTENCING OFFENSE (see offense list)	24 MARITAL STATUS AT TIME OF ASSIGNMENT TO THIS PROGRAM	34 EMPLOYMENT AT TIME OF ASSIGNMENT TO THIS PROGRAM
9 LENGTH OF SENTENCE	1 Single (never married) 2 Married 3 Separated 4 Divorced # Widowed 5 Common-Law Marriage 6 Homosexual Alliance # Uncodable or other (specify)	0 Unemployed/Inad off 1 Employed full-time 2 Employed part-time 3 Unemployable due to handicap # Uncodable or other (specify)
10 NUMBER OF PRIOR ASSIGNMENTS TO THIS PROGRAM	25 NUMBER OF LEGAL DEPENDENTS (excluding self)	35 WEEKLY INCOME (in dollars)
11 AGE AT FIRST ARREST	26 NUMBER OF LEGAL DEPENDENTS NOT SUPPORTED FINANCIALLY BY CLIENT (principal or regular support)	36 OCCUPATIONAL LEVEL AT TIME OF ENTRY INTO THE PROGRAM
12 NUMBER OF PRIOR ARRESTS	27 LIVING ARRANGEMENTS	0 None 1 Unskilled 2 Semi-skilled 3 Skilled (Trades) 4 Clerical 5 Sales 6 Manager 7 Proprietor 8 Professional # Uncodable or other (specify)
13 NUMBER OF JUVENILE COMMITMENTS	28 PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AT TIME OF ASSIGNMENT TO THIS PROGRAM	37 PRIMARY INCOME SOURCE
14 NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT CONVICTIONS	0 None 1 Self only 2 Dependents only 3 Self and dependents 4 Dependent upon recipient of public assistance	0 None 1 Own employment 2 Spouse's employment 3 Family 4 Compensation, benefit, or retirement 5 Inheritance or investments 6 Public assistance 7 Criminal activity 8 Other individual # Other (specify)
15 NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT PRISON SENTENCES	29 COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	38 YEARS OF FORMAL SCHOOLING COMPLETED
16 NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT JAIL TERMS	30 COUNTY IN WHICH CRIME WAS COMMITTED	39 STUDENT STATUS AT TIME OF ASSIGNMENT TO THIS PROGRAM
17 NUMBER OF PRIOR PROBATION TERMS	31 ARE DRUGS OR ALCOHOL CONNECTED WITH THIS CASE?	0 Not a student 1 Full-time student 2 Part-time student
18 PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION	0 No connection 1 Yes, defendant had been using drugs or alcohol at time of offense 2 Yes, related criminal charge 3 Yes, offense committed to obtain money for drugs or alcohol 4 Yes, other (specify) # Not possible to determine	40 DIPLOMAS AND DEGREES
	32 TYPE OF DRUG CONNECTED WITH CURRENT CASE	0 None 1 High School 2 High school 3 Special Trade 4 Associate of Arts 5 BA/BS 6 MA/MS 7 PH.D./M.D./J.D. 8 Post-Doctoral # Other (specify)
	0 Does not apply 1 Alcohol 2 Marijuana, hashish, etc. 3 Amphetamines, barbiturates, tranquilizers, etc. 4 Hallucinogens 5 Hard narcotics (heroin, morphine, cocaine, etc.) # Unknown or other (specify)	

EVALUATION CODESHEET
POST-CONVICTION PROGRAM DATA

FORM 80274

Name: Last First Middle
 DATE CODED: Month Day Year

I.D. NUMBER (Leave Blank)

1 2 3 4 5 6
 7 8 9

CODED BY:

PROGRAM PROCESS

1 PROGRAM I.D. NUMBER
 2 SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER
 3 TYPES OF ACTIVITIES OR ORGANIZATIONAL INVOLVEMENT
 4 NUMBER OF SCHEDULED COUNSELOR-CLIENT CONTACTS WHICH CLIENT FAILED TO KEEP
 5 NUMBER OF SCHEDULED OUTSIDE CONTACTS WHICH CLIENT FAILED TO KEEP
 6 NUMBER OF NEW JOB ASSIGNMENTS WITHIN THE PROGRAM
 7 NUMBER OF JOB INTERVIEWS
 8 NUMBER OF OUTSIDE JOBS HELD
 9 NUMBER OF OUTSIDE JOBS OBTAINED THROUGH CLIENT'S OWN EFFORTS
 10 NUMBER OF TIMES EMPLOYER TERMINATED (FERED) CLIENT
 11 NUMBER OF WEEKS ON LONGEST-HELD JOB
 12 NUMBER OF WEEKS EMPLOYED
 13 TOTAL TAXABLE INCOME
 14 NUMBER OF RULE INFRACTIONS FOR WHICH CLIENT WAS DISCIPLINED
 15 NUMBER OF TIMES PLACED IN JAIL OR ISOLATION
 16 NUMBER OF DAYS SPENT IN JAIL OR ISOLATION
 17 NUMBER OF KNOWN INSTANCES OF ILLEGAL DRUG USE
 18 NUMBER OF KNOWN INSTANCES OF EXCESSIVE ALCOHOL USE

19 DID CLIENT RECEIVE ALCOHOL (ANTABUSE, ETC.) TREATMENT?
 20 DID CLIENT RECEIVE HARD NARCOTIC (METHADONE, ETC.) TREATMENT?
 21 DID CLIENT ENGAGE IN EDUCATIONAL OR VOCATIONAL PURSUIT?
 22 SERVICES PROVIDED TO CLIENT

Type of Service (Specify Service and by Whom Provided)	Number of Services	Number Provided By Outside Resources
50 51	52	53
54 55	56	57
58 59	60	61
62 63	64	65
66 67	68	69
70 71	72	73

I.D. NUMBER (Leave Blank)
 23 NEW OFFENSE(S) ALLEGED (use offense list)
 24 DATE OF FIRST NEW OFFENSE ALLEGATION(S)

25 DATE OF TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM
 26 TYPE OF RELEASE OR TRANSFER
 27 PROGRAM TRANSFERRED TO:
 28 COUNTY OF RESIDENCE AFTER RELEASE
 29 MARITAL STATUS AT TIME OF RELEASE
 30 NUMBER OF LEGAL DEPENDENTS AT TIME OF RELEASE (excluding self)
 31 NUMBER OF LEGAL DEPENDENTS NOT SUPPORTED FINANCIALLY BY CLIENT AT TIME OF RELEASE (principal or regular support)
 32 LIVING ARRANGEMENTS
 33 PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AT TIME OF RELEASE
 34 EMPLOYMENT AT TIME OF RELEASE
 35 WEEKLY INCOME (in dollars)

PROGRAM OUTCOME

36 OCCUPATIONAL LEVEL AT TIME OF RELEASE
 37 PRIMARY INCOME SOURCE AT TIME OF RELEASE
 38 STUDENT STATUS AT TIME OF RELEASE
 39 DIPLOMAS AND DEGREES OBTAINED WHILE A CLIENT OF THIS PROGRAM
 40 WHAT IS THIS CLIENT'S ORIENTATION TOWARDS TASKS WHICH HE/SHE BEGINS?
 41 THE CLIENT'S OVERALL REACTIONS TO THE PROGRAM HAVE BEEN:
 42 REGARDLESS OF CASE OUTCOME, THIS CLIENT'S PERSONAL ADJUSTMENT HAS:
 43 THE MOST NOTICEABLE AREA OF THE CLIENT'S IMPROVEMENT WAS:

DEFENDANT CHARACTERISTICS - AT TIME OF ARREST

I.D. NUMBER (Leave Blank)

I.D. NUMBER grid (1-11)

NAME Last First Middle

DATE CONVICTED grid (Month, Day, Year)

CODED BY:

CODED BY grid (9-11)

1 COURT TICKET NUMBER, 2 SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER, 3 DATE OF ARREST, 4 STATUS AT TIME OF ARREST, 5 NUMBER OF PRIOR RELEASES THROUGH PRETRIAL RELEASE PROJECT, 6 NUMBER OF PRIOR ASSIGNMENTS TO PRETRIAL SERVICES PROJECT, 7 ARREST ALLEGATION(S), 8 AGE AT FIRST ARREST, 9 NUMBER OF PRIOR ARRESTS, 10 NUMBER OF JUVENILE COMMITMENTS, 11 NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT CONVICTIONS, 12 NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT PRISON SENTENCES, 13 NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT JAIL TERMS, 14 NUMBER OF PRIOR PROBATION TERMS, 15 AGE

16 SEX, 17 RACE, 18 NUMBER OF ALIASES (Identity Falsification Only), 19 MILITARY EXPERIENCE, 20 PRESENT MARITAL STATUS, 21 NUMBER OF LEGAL DEPENDENTS (excluding self), 22 NUMBER OF LEGAL DEPENDENTS NOT SUPPORTED FINANCIALLY BY CLIENT (principal or regular support), 23 LIVING ARRANGEMENTS, 24 COUNTY OF RESIDENCE, 25 COUNTY IN WHICH CRIME WAS COMMITTED, 26 ARE DRUGS OR ALCOHOL CONNECTED WITH THIS CASE?, 27 TYPE OF DRUG CONNECTED WITH CURRENT CASE

28a DOES DEFENDANT HAVE A HISTORY OF ILLEGAL OR EXCESSIVE DRUG OR ALCOHOL USE?, 28b TYPE(S) OF DRUG(S), 29 EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 30 WEEKLY INCOME (in dollars), 31 USUAL OCCUPATION LEVEL, 32 PRIMARY INCOME SOURCE, 33 PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, 34 YEARS OF FORMAL SCHOOLING COMPLETED, 35 STUDENT STATUS, 36 DIPLOMAS AND DEGREES

I. D. NUMBER (Leave Blank)

I.D. NUMBER grid (1-6)

37 STATUS AT TIME OF INTERVIEW

- 1 Interviewed prior to arraignment
2 Released on own recognizance
3 Released on bond
4 Released to juvenile authorities
5 Detained at medical or psychiatric facility (specify)
6 Detained in jail

38 INITIAL PRETRIAL INTERVIEW DATE

Month, Day, Year grid

39 PROJECT INTERVIEWER

(specify) grid (14-16)

40 NUMBER OF PROJECT POINTS AFTER INTERVIEW

Grid (17-18)

41 NUMBER OF PROJECT POINTS AFTER VERIFICATION

Grid (19-20)

42 RECOMMENDATION BY COURT SERVICES PROJECT

- 1 Release to Pretrial Release Project
2 Release to Pretrial Services Project
3 Release not recommended - case referred for Pretrial Services Project consideration
4 No recommendation

43 REASON FOR NO RELEASE RECOMMENDATION FOR PRETRIAL RELEASE PROJECT

- 0 Does not apply
1 Defendant does not qualify - not enough points
2 Defendant does not qualify - enough points but poor risk
3 Other charge pending
4 Defendant posted bond prior to recommendation
5 On hold for other agency

44 PRETRIAL SERVICES PROJECT INTERVIEW DATE

Month, Day, Year grid

45 PRETRIAL SERVICES PROJECT INTERVIEWER

(specify) grid (29-31)

46 REASON NOT INTERVIEWED BY PRETRIAL SERVICES PROJECT

- 0 Does not apply - defendant interviewed
1 Decision based on initial interview
2 Released under volunteer supervision
3 Released to Pretrial Release Project
4 Released on bond prior to interview
5 Charged with traffic or misdemeanor offense
6 On hold for other agency

(specify)

7 Defendant a poor risk

(specify)

8 Refused to be interviewed

Other (specify)

47 RECOMMENDATION FOR RELEASE TO PRETRIAL SERVICES PROJECT

- 1 Release recommended
2 Release not recommended

Grid

48 REASON FOR NO RELEASE RECOMMENDATION FOR PRETRIAL SERVICES PROJECT

- 0 Does not apply--release recommended
1 Evaluated as a poor risk
2 Released on bond prior to recommendation
3 Refused to participate
4 On hold for other agency

Grid

(specify)

5 Nature of offense

(specify)

Other (specify)

49 COURT ACTION ON PRETRIAL RELEASE RECOMMENDATION

- 0 Does not apply--no recommendation
1 Released to pretrial Release Project
2 Released to Pretrial Services Project
3 Not released--Project recommendation not followed

Grid

50 IF INITIALLY REJECTED BY BOTH PROJECTS BUT LATER ACCEPTED, INDICATE DATE OF ACCEPTANCE

Month, Day, Year grid

51 ASSIGNED PRETRIAL RELEASE PROJECT NUMBER

52 ASSIGNED PRETRIAL SERVICES PROJECT NUMBER

53 NAME OF COURT

(specify)

54 DATE OF RELEASE

Month, Day, Year grid

55 PRESIDING JUDGE

(specify)

56 AMOUNT OF BAIL SET BY COURT (in dollars)

Grid

57 DISPOSITION

- 1 Charge dropped or dismissed
2 Guilty plea at arraignment
3 Held over for preliminary hearing
4 Waived to Grand Jury
5 Waived to County Attorney
6 Prosecution deferred

Grid

58 PRETRIAL STATUS

- 1 Released on own recognizance
2 Released under volunteer supervision
3 Released to Pretrial Release Project
4 Released to Pretrial Services Project
5 Released on bond
6 Released to Pretrial Services and bond
7 Not released--detained in jail
8 Not released--referred to other facility

Grid

(specify)

Grid

EVALUATION CODESHEET
PRE-TRIAL SERVICES AND COURT OUTCOME DATA

NAME _____
Last First Middle

I.D. NUMBER
(Assigned by Evaluation Unit)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DATE CODED:

Month	Day	Year

CODED BY:

9	10	11

1 COURT DOCKET NUMBER

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

2 SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

3 DATE OF BIRTH

12	13	14	15	16	17		

4 DATE OF ARREST

18	19	20	21	22	23		

5 ARREST ALLEGATION(S)

most serious	next most serious	least serious						
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32

6 PRE-TRIAL RELEASE STATUS

- 1 Released on recognizance (or own bond)
- 2 Released to volunteer supervision
- 3 Released to Pre-trial Release Project
- 4 Released to Pre-trial Services Project
- 5 Released on bail
- 6 Not released - detained in jail
- 7 Not released - referred to other facility (specify) _____
- 8 Uncodable or other (specify) _____

33

7 PROGRAM ASSIGNED TO (specify) _____

34	35	36

8 TYPES OF ACTIVITIES OR ORGANIZATIONAL INVOLVEMENT WHILE A PROGRAM CLIENT

- 1 Social
- 2 Athletic
- 3 Musical
- 4 Religious
- 5 Political
- 6 Professional
- 7 Self-improvement
- 8 Service
- 9 Uncodable or other (specify) _____

37	38
39	40

9 NUMBER OF SCHEDULED COUNSELOR-CLIENT CONTACTS WHICH CLIENT FAILED TO KEEP

41	42

10 NUMBER OF SCHEDULED OUTSIDE SERVICE CONTACTS WHICH CLIENT FAILED TO KEEP

43	44

11 NUMBER OF NEW OUTSIDE JOBS OBTAINED WHILE A CLIENT OF PROGRAM

45

12 NUMBER OF NEW OUTSIDE JOBS OBTAINED THROUGH CLIENT'S OWN EFFORTS

46

13 NUMBER OF NEW JOB ASSIGNMENTS WITHIN THE PROGRAM

47

14 AMOUNT OF TIME ON LONGEST-HELD JOB WHILE A CLIENT OF PROGRAM (number of weeks)

48	49	50

15 TOTAL TAXABLE INCOME WHILE A PROGRAM CLIENT

51	52	53	54

16 NUMBER OF INFRACTIONS OF RULES FOR WHICH THE CLIENT WAS DISCIPLINED

55

17 NUMBER OF TIMES PLACED IN JAIL

56

18 NUMBER OF DAYS SPENT IN JAIL

57	58	59

19 HAVE THERE BEEN KNOWN INSTANCES OF ILLEGAL DRUG USE DURING PERIOD OF ASSIGNMENT?

- 0 No
- 1 Yes

60

20 HAVE THERE BEEN KNOWN INSTANCES OF EXCESSIVE ALCOHOL USE DURING PERIOD OF ASSIGNMENT?

- 0 No
- 1 Yes

61

21 DIPLOMAS AND DEGREES OBTAINED WHILE A CLIENT OF THIS PROGRAM

- 0 None
- 1 High School Equivalency (GED)
- 2 High School
- 3 Special Trade
- 4 Associate
- 5 Bachelor
- 6 Master
- 8 Uncodable or other (specify) _____

62

22 WERE NEW OFFENSES ALLEGED DURING THE PRETRIAL PERIOD?

- 0 No
- 1 Yes

63

23 DATE OF FIRST NEW OFFENSE ALLEGATION

64	65	66	67	68	69

24 MOST SERIOUS NEW OFFENSE ALLEGED

70	71	72

25 NUMBER OF NEW OFFENSES ALLEGED

(Felony)	(Misdemeanor)	(Misdemeanor)
73	74	75

I	A						
76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83

26 SERVICES PROVIDED TO CLIENT

KEY:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 00 None | 08 Psychological/ |
| 01 Employment | 09 Psychiatric |
| 02 Education | 10 Drugs |
| 03 Vocational | 11 Alcohol |
| 04 Transportation | 12 Medical |
| 05 Lodging | 13 Legal |
| 06 Financial | 14 Religious |
| 07 Family | 15 Other |

Type of Service (Specify Service and by whom Provided)

7	8

Number of Services	Number Provided by Outside Resources
9	10

11	12

13	14

15	16

17	18

19	20

21	22

23	24

25	26

27	28

29	30

27 PROGRAM OUTCOME

- 1 Participated in total program
- 2 Participated in program, but refused some services
- 3 Returned to jail by project recommendation
- 4 Returned to jail due to new offense arrest
- 5 Returned to jail due to absconding
- 6 Returned to jail due to technicality (specify) _____
- 7 Absconded
- 8 Uncodable or other (specify) _____

31

28 DATE OF TERMINATION IN PROGRAM

Month	Day	Year			
32	33	34	35	36	37

29 PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION PREPARED BY (specify) _____

38	39	40

(000 - None)

30 DID THIS DEFENDANT FAIL TO APPEAR FOR ANY SCHEDULED COURT DATE?

41

- 0 No
- 1 Lower court arraignment
- 2 Preliminary hearing
- 3 Trial/misdemeanor
- 4 Traffic court
- 5 District court arraignment
- 6 Trial-indictable offense
- 7 Sentencing
- 8 Uncodable or other (specify) _____

31 DATE OF FIRST FAILURE TO APPEAR

Month		Day		Year	
<input type="text"/>					
42	43	44	45	46	47

32 DID THE DEFENDANT RECEIVE ANY COMPANION CHARGES?

- 0 No
- 1 Failure to appear
- 2 Habitual criminal
- 3 Contempt of court

48

33 WAS THE DEFENDANT CONVICTED ON COMPANION CHARGES?

- 0 No
- 1 Failure to appear
- 2 Habitual criminal
- 3 Contempt of court

49

34 DEFENDANT REPRESENTATION AT TIME OF FINAL ADJUDICATION

- 1 Self
- 2 Privately-retained (specify) _____
- 3 Court-appointed counsel (specify) _____
- 4 Public defender/offender advocate
- 5 Private organization (specify) _____
- 8 Uncodable or other (specify) _____

50

35 FINAL DATE OF LAST COURT ADJUDICATION

Month		Day		Year	
<input type="text"/>					
51	52	53	54	55	56

I. D. NUMBER

<input type="text"/>							
79	80	1	2	3	4	5	6

36 CONVICTING OFFENSE(S)

Most Serious Conviction	Next Most Serious Conviction	Least Serious Conviction
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7	10	13
8	11	14
9	12	15

37 NUMBER OF COUNTS

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
16	17	18

38 ORIGINAL ALLEGATION

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
19	20	21
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
22	23	24
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
25	26	27

39 NUMBER OF COUNTS

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
28	29	30

40 HOW ADJUDICATED

- 0 None
- 1 Guilty plea
- 2 Judge's finding
- 3 Jury verdict
- 4 Dismissed
- 5 Ignored
- 6 Bond forfeiture
- 7 No contest
- 8 Uncodable or other (specify) _____

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
31	32	33

41 WHERE DID FINAL ADJUDICATION OCCUR?

- 1 Traffic court
- 2 Lower court
- 3 District court
- 8 Other (specify) _____

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
34	35	36

SENTENCE FOR MOST SERIOUS CONVICTION

42 DATE OF SENTENCE

Month		Day		Year	
<input type="text"/>					
37	38	39	40	41	42

43 JUDGE

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
43	44	45

44 ORIGINAL PROGRAM ASSIGNED TO BY COURT

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
46	47	48

45 LENGTH OF SENTENCE SPECIFIED BY COURT (DAYS)

- 0 - 9997
- 9999 - Life
- 9998 - Indefinite

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
49	50	51	52

46 WAS THIS SENTENCE SUSPENDED OR DEFERRED?

- 0 No
- 1 Yes, suspended
- 2 Yes, deferred

53

47 PROGRAM CLIENT ACTUALLY SENT TO

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
54	55	56

48 LENGTH OF SENTENCE SPECIFIED BY COURT (DAYS)

- 0 - 9997
- 9999 - Life
- 9998 - Indefinite

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
57	58	59	60

49 CONDITION

- 0 No condition specified
- 1 Drug treatment
- 2 Alcohol treatment
- 3 Psychological treatment
- 4 Medical treatment
- 5 Correctional program
- 8 Other (specify) _____

61

Program Code (specify) _____

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
62	63	64

50 LENGTH OF TREATMENT PERIOD SPECIFIED AS CONDITION (number of months)

- 001 - 998 months
- 999 - Indefinite

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
65	66	67

51 AMOUNT OF FINE (in dollars)

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
68	69	70	71

52 AMOUNT OF RESTITUTION (in dollars)

- 0000 - None
- 9999 - Amount Unknown

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
72	73	74	75

53 WAS A CHOICE OF SENTENCES OFFERED TO DEFENDANT?

- 0 No
- 1 Yes

76

54 RELEASE STATUS OF CLIENT BETWEEN ADJUDICATION AND SENTENCING

- 0 Sentenced at time of adjudication
- 1 Released on recognizance (or own bond)
- 2 Released to volunteer supervision
- 3 Released to Pretrial Release Project
- 4 Released to Pretrial Services Project
- 5 Released on bail
- 6 Not released - detained in jail
- 7 Not released - returned to other facility (specify) _____

77

8 Uncodable or other (specify) _____

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
B	C
79	80

STATE OF IOWA
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES
BUREAU OF CORRECTIONAL EVALUATION

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS DATA COLLECTION

IDENTIFICATION

DATE OF BIRTH			NAME ID	BIRTH PLACE	SEX	ETH	BCI NUMBER			DATE OF ARR		KEY	A
month	day	year							month	year			
1			7	11	13	14	15		21		25		
FULL NAME (Last - First - Middle or Maiden)												ALI	B
27												53	

ARREST DATA

ARR JUR	RESIDENCE		ARREST ALLEGATION(S)				WPN	VIC	CRD	DATE OF INTERVIEW			INT PTS	REC	PT CON	C	
	cty/st	city	offense	cts	offense	cts	offense	cts				month	day	year			
54	56		60						72	73	80	26			32	34	35
															A		

PRE-TRIAL DATA

SOCIAL DATA

MAR	LIV	GRD LEV	EMP	OCC	DISAB	VET	DRG/ALC ABUSE
37	38	39	41	42	43	46	47

CRIMINAL HISTORY DATA

PR	ARR	5 YRS	FEL CON	JL TRM	PR COM	JUV COM	OTH SEN	FBI NUMBER	D
adt	juv		for	Ia	Oth				
51		53	54	56	57	59	60	61	

CONVICTION DATA

CR	PSI	DATE OF SENTENCING			SENTENCING OFFENSE(S)						WPN	SENTENCE	TYP	E
		month	day	year	offense	cts	county	offense	cts	county	offense	cts	county	
60	26	27			33							51	52	57
B														
INST ADMISSION		PAROLE DATE		INST NUMBER		CO NUMBER		CRD	F					
typ	month	year	month	year										
58			63		67		73	80						
									C					

PROGRAM DATA

PROGRAM	ADMISSION DATE			TYP	PREV PROG	RESIDENCE		COUNS/P.O.	SUP	JUR	DATE OF STATUS CHANGE			VIOL	TASC	G	
	month	day	year			cty/st	city				month	day	year		ref out		
26	29			35	36	39		43	46	47	48			54	57		
NEW CHARGE(S)						WPN	CRD	DATE OF RELEASE			TYP REL	REC PROG	MOST SER PROB	CRD	H		
off	cts	typ	dsp	off	cts	typ	dsp	off	cts	typ	dsp	month	day	year			
59								74	80	35				41	43	46	80
															D		
															E		

DATE CODED: _____ / _____ / _____

CODED BY: _____

END