

JFA Associates
Washington, D.C.

Conducting Justice and Corrections Research for Effective Policy Making

**Nevada Department of Correction
Ten Year Prison Population Projections
2015-2025**

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**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
TEN-YEAR PRISON POPULATION PROJECTIONS**

I. INTRODUCTION

The Nevada State Budget Office has asked JFA Associates, LLC (JFA) to produce three separate forecasts for the state prison population to be completed in April 2014, October 2014, and February 2015. JFA, under the direction of Ms. Wendy Ware, utilized the Wizard 2000 simulation model to produce prison population projections for male and female offenders. This briefing document represents the results of the analysis and simulation for the third and final forecast cycle, February 2015.

For the current forecast, JFA reviewed current inmate population trends and analyzed computer extract files provided by the Nevada Department of Corrections (NDOC). This briefing document contains a summary of projections of male and female inmates through the year 2025, a summary of recent offender trends, and an explanation of the primary assumptions on which the projections are based. The contents that follow are based on the analysis of computer extract files provided by the Department of Corrections in January 2015 as well as general population and crime trend data. All figures are contained in Appendix A of this document.

Accuracy of Past Forecast

Overall, the April 2014 forecast of the total Nevada state prison population generated by JFA very accurately estimated the actual population from January through December 2014, with an average monthly difference of -0.3 percent between the projected and actual populations (an average accuracy of ± 2.0 percent is considered accurate). The April 2014 forecast of male inmates differed from the actual male population by an average of -28 offenders per month, or just -0.2 percent, from January through December 2014. At no point in 2014 did the male forecast differ from the actual male population by more than 0.5 percent.

For female inmates, the April 2014 forecast closely tracked the actual female population throughout 2014, with an average monthly difference of -0.5 percent between the projected and actual populations. Only in July 2014 and December did the forecasted population differ by more than 0.6 percent from the actual female population. (In July 2014, the female population exhibited a small spike, increasing by 2.4 percent from June, but then declining by -1.7 percent in August. In December, the female population ticked up 1.8 percent.)

II. BACKGROUND

The forecast of correctional populations in Nevada was completed using Wizard 2000 projection software. This computerized simulation model mimics the flow of offenders through the state's prison system over a ten-year forecast horizon and produces monthly projections of key inmate groups. Wizard 2000 represents a new version of the previously used Prophet Simulation model and introduces many enhancements over the Prophet Simulation model. The State of Nevada utilized the Prophet Simulation software to produce its prison population forecast for more than ten years. JFA upgraded the existing Nevada model into the latest Wizard 2000 software in order to take full advantage of the model's newest features.

Prior to 1995, sentenced inmates in Nevada received a maximum sentence and were required by law to serve at least one-third of the maximum sentence before a discretionary parole release hearing was held. Those offenders not granted discretionary parole release were released on mandatory parole three months prior to their maximum sentence expiration date. Under SB 416, offenders in Nevada are assigned both a maximum and a minimum sentence as recommended by Nevada State Parole and Probation officers. A complex grid was developed to recommend these sentences. The grid was revised several times between July 1995 and March 1996 before a final formula was agreed upon. The resulting statute-mandated offenders are not eligible for discretionary parole release until they have served their entire minimum sentence (less jail credits). Monthly good-time earned credits are no longer applied to the reduction of the time until discretionary parole eligibility. The system of mandatory parole release remained unchanged under the new statute. In addition to these sentence recommendation changes, SB 416 also put in place the diversion of all E felony offenders from prison.

The current simulation model mimics the flow of inmates admitted under two sentencing policies: 1) inmates admitted to prison with “old law” sentences and 2) inmates admitted under SB 416. Within the simulation model, all inmates admitted to prison are assigned minimum and maximum sentences for their most serious admitting offenses. The model performs time calculations, simulates the parole hearing process, and releases offenders from prison based on existing laws and procedures.

In July 2007, the State of Nevada passed AB 510 which changed three main aspects of a prisoner’s good time credit calculations. First, under AB 510 the monthly earning of good time for an offender who engages in good behavior increased from 10 days to 20 days. Second, AB 510 increased the amount of good time awarded for all education, vocations training and substance abuse treatment programs completed while incarcerated. Credits for program completion would apply to both the minimum and maximum sentences. Lastly, AB 510 provided that certain credits to the sentence of an offender convicted of certain category C, D or E felonies (that do not involve violence, a sexual offense or a DUI that caused death) will be deducted from the minimum term imposed by the sentence until the offender becomes eligible for parole and from the maximum term imposed by the sentence. Previously, these credits could not be applied to the minimum term imposed, only the maximum.

AB 510 was passed and went into effect on all offenders to be admitted to the NDOC in July 2007. Also, offenders housed within the NDOC at that time were made retroactively eligible for all credits listed in the bill. This caused an immediate and dramatic increase in the number of offenders who were parole eligible reflected in the 2007-2008 data.

III. TRENDS IN POPULATION AND CRIME IN NEVADA

Significant Finding: *The Nevada population grew at an astonishing rate for over two decades through 2007. The average annual rate of growth from 2000 to 2007 was estimated at 3.8 percent by the U.S. Census and 4.3 percent by the Nevada State Demographer. Since 2007, the state's population has grown at a much slower rate (an average annual rate of 1.3 percent from 2007 to 2014 according to the U.S. Census). The Nevada State Demographer projects that the state's population will grow at an average annual rate of 0.9 percent from 2015 to 2025, and projects that the population ages 20-39 will grow at an average annual rate of 0.7 percent over the same timeframe.*

Significant Finding: *Levels of serious crime in Nevada rose in the first part of the 1990s (average annual increases of 6.8 percent for UCR Part I crimes from 1990 to 1995), fell in the latter part of that decade (average annual decreases of -4.2 percent from 1995 to 1999), and then increased every year from 2000 to 2006 (average annual increases of 6.0 percent). From 2006 through 2011, UCR Part I crimes in Nevada declined each year with an average decrease of -6.7 percent. From 2011 to 2012, UCR Part I crimes in Nevada rose by 10.9 percent, and again by 1.5 percent from 2012 to 2013, departing from the steady declines observed since 2006.*

Significant Finding: *Rates of UCR Part I crimes in Nevada rose slightly for the early part of the 1990s and then fell distinctly the latter part of the decade. The UCR Part I crime rate rose substantially from 2001 to 2003 (at an average annual rate of 7.2 percent), and remained fairly level from 2003 through 2006. From 2006 through 2011, the state's serious crime rate decreased each year at an average rate of -8.3 percent per year. In a distinct departure from that trend, the UCR Part I crime rate in Nevada rose 9.4 percent from 2011 to 2012, and was essentially unchanged from 2012 to 2013. However, the serious crime rate in Nevada in 2013 remains below the serious crime rate observed for more than two decades (with the exception of 2011 and 2012).*

A. Population

The U.S. Census Bureau conducts a decennial census and the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program publishes population numbers between censuses. After each decennial census, the Census Bureau examines its estimates and revises them, where necessary. In September 2011, the U.S. Census undertook such a revision, and the new estimates for 2001 to 2009 appear in TABLE 1. The decennial census results for Nevada for 2000 and 2010 are shown in bold in TABLE 1, while the remainder of the column shows the US Census estimates for July 1 of each year. We also present population estimates issued by Nevada's State Demographer (which has not yet issued an estimate for 2014).

For over two decades through 2007, Nevada experienced a phenomenal growth in population and was the nation's fastest-growing state between 2000 and 2010.¹ That growth has slowed, but from 2011 to 2012, Nevada returned to the top 10 fastest growing states, coming in at #6²; from 2013 to 2014, Nevada was the 2nd fastest growing state in the nation.³

¹ U.S. Census Bureau. Press Release 12/21/2011
[<http://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/population/cb11-215.html>]

² U.S. Census Bureau. Press Release 12/20/2012
[<http://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/population/cb12-250.html>]

³ U.S. Census Bureau Press Release 12/23/2014
[<http://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2014/cb14-232.html>]

TABLE 1: ESTIMATES OF NEVADA'S POPULATION: 2000 – 2014

Year	Population Estimates (US Census)	% change	Population Estimates (Nevada State Demographer)	% change
2000	1,998,250*		2,023,378	
2001	2,098,399	5.0%	2,132,498	5.4%
2002	2,173,791	3.6%	2,206,022	3.4%
2003	2,248,850	3.5%	2,296,566	4.1%
2004	2,346,222	4.3%	2,410,768	5.0%
2005	2,432,143	3.7%	2,518,869	4.5%
2006	2,522,658	3.7%	2,623,050	4.1%
2007	2,601,072	3.1%	2,718,337	3.6%
2008	2,653,630	2.0%	2,738,733	0.8%
2009	2,684,665	1.2%	2,711,206	-1.0%
2010	2,700,551*	0.6%	2,724,634	0.5%
2011	2,718,586	0.7%	2,721,794	-0.1%
2012	2,755,245	1.3%	2,750,217	1.0%
2013	2,791,494	1.3%	2,800,967	1.8%
2014	2,839,099	1.7%	N/A	
Numeric Change 2004-2014	492,877			
Percent Change 2004-2014	21.0%			
Average Annual Change 2004-2014		1.9%		

* Actual April 1, 2000 and 2010 US Census figures. All other figures are July 1 estimates from the US Census Bureau and the Nevada State Demographer. Note that the US Census Bureau occasionally updates prior year estimates. As such, the estimates shown will sometimes differ from prior year's reports.

Both sets of numbers in

TABLE 1 demonstrate a staggering rate of growth in Nevada's population between 2000 and 2007, with average annual growth estimates of 3.8 and 4.3 percent from the U.S. Census and the Nevada State Demographer, respectively. From 2000 to 2010, Nevada's population increased by over 700,000 people to exceed 2.7 million people in 2010. However, since 2007, the pace of growth has slowed substantially. According to the U.S. Census, from 2007 to 2014, the average annual rate of growth was 1.3 percent, with the increase in Nevada's population from July 2013 to July 2014 at 1.7 percent.

In October 2014, the Nevada State Demographer issued population projections. From 2015 to 2025, average annual growth for the total state population is expected to be 0.9 percent; while the projected average annual growth for the population ages 20-39 is 0.7 percent. (See Figure 1.)

B. Crime

Although no statistical significance can be found between crime rates and prison admissions, observing these rates can provide some anecdotal evidence that allows some insight into state prison admission trends. Observing historical levels of crime can provide some guidance in projecting future admissions to prison. During the 1990s, the level of the most serious violent and property crimes (defined by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports Part I Crime category) in Nevada increased steadily during the first part of the decade and displayed a generally decreasing trend during the latter. From 1990 to 1995, the number of UCR Part I crimes in Nevada increased each year, rising at an average annual rate of 6.8 percent. From 1995 to 1999, the number of UCR Part I crimes fell at an average annual rate of -4.2 percent. Serious crime increased each year from 2000 to 2006 at an average of 6.0 percent per year. From 2006 to 2011, UCR Part I crimes in Nevada fell at an average of -6.7 percent per year. Bucking the downward trend, UCR Part I crimes in Nevada rose by 10.9 percent from 2011 to 2012, and by 1.5 percent from 2012 to 2013. (See Figure 2). While the number of UCR Part I crimes in Nevada has risen in the past two years, the current level is still lower than what was reported in 2002 through 2009.

The area served by the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (LVMPD) has generally exhibited similar changes in crime levels as the state as a whole. This area represents approximately half of the state's population and over half of the state's Part I crime. The area served by the LVMPD experienced a decline in UCR Part I crimes from 1995 to 2000, but posted increases each year from 2000 to 2006. The average annual increase from 2000 to 2006 was 7.9 percent. Like the statewide trend, serious crime in the LVMPD's jurisdiction fell each year from 2006 to 2011 with an average annual decrease of -6.8 percent. From 2011 to 2012, serious crime increased by 11.1 percent in the LVMPD's jurisdiction, and from 2012 to 2013, it increased by 2.3 percent. (See Figure 2A). Similar to the state picture, despite the increases in UCR Part I crimes in the past two years in the LVMPD's jurisdiction, the level of serious crime is still below the levels observed from 2003 through 2009.

Unfortunately, we do not have access to the numbers of UCR Part II crimes for Nevada. As the Part II crime category includes many crimes that can result in prison sentences (especially drug offenses), the absence of these data substantially limits our capacity to use crime data to guide prison admissions projections.⁴

C. Putting Population and Crime Together: Crime Rates

The decline in serious crime in the later part of the 1990's occurred as the state population continued its dramatic increase -- resulting in a distinct shift in crime *rates*. From 1990 to 1997, the UCR Part I crime rate in Nevada remained fairly steady, while from 1997 to 2001, the rate fell significantly at an average annual rate of -8.3 percent. After notable increases from 2001 to 2003, there was little movement in the overall Part I crime rate from 2003 to 2006. However, each year from 2006 to 2011, Nevada experienced a sharp decline in its UCR Part I crime rate. The average annual decrease in UCR Part I crime rate from 2006 to 2011 was -8.3 percent. From 2011 to 2012, the UCR Part I crime rate in Nevada rose 9.4 percent, while from 2012 to 2013 it was essentially unchanged.

⁴ The FBI publishes data that include Part II *arrest* data, however, those data are missing for certain years. Additionally, the number of law enforcement jurisdictions from Nevada (like many other states) reporting arrests to the FBI changes from year to year resulting in changes in the number of arrests reported by the FBI that may not reflect actual and overall changes in the number of arrests in the state.

In the area served by the LVMPD, the crime rate dropped by an average annual rate of -8.2 percent from 1995 to 2001.⁵ Like the statewide trends, the large percentage declines in the crime rates for the LVMPD jurisdiction in the late 1990s did not continue with the serious crime rate rising notably from 2001 to 2003. After remaining largely unchanged from 2003 to 2006, the LVMPD crime rate declined each year from 2006 to 2011 dropping at an average annual rate of -8.7 percent. From 2011 to 2012, the UCR Part I crime rate in the LVMPD's jurisdiction rose 9.5 percent, and rose a slight 0.8 percent from 2012 to 2013.

D. Comparison of Nevada and the United States

In the discussion above, the population and crime data are observed in terms of changes over time within Nevada. In

⁵ The FBI did not show the reported crime for the LV MPD for 1997. For the 1995-2000 average, it was assumed that the 1997 figure was the average of the 1996 and 1998 figures.

TABLE 2, we present Nevada's population and crime data compared to the national levels and trends.

TABLE 2 makes clear the striking increases in Nevada's population relative to the national trends over the past decade. From 2004 to 2014, Nevada's population growth (21.0 percent) far outpaced the national population growth (8.9 percent). However, from 2013 to 2014, the increase in population for Nevada (1.7 percent) was far closer to the rise in the nation's population (0.7 percent).

In terms of crime rates in 2013, Nevada had notably higher serious *violent* crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants as compared to the nation, while it had quite similar serious *property* crime rates to the nation as a whole. The long term *trends* in the crime rates for Nevada and the nation over the past 10 years were similar, although Nevada posted a larger ten-year decline than the entire country, with Nevada's serious crime rate dropping -30.1 percent compared to the nationwide decline of -23.8 percent from 2003 to 2013. In the shorter term, Nevada's crime rates were almost unchanged from 2012 to 2013, while the national crime rate edged lower, falling by -4.8 percent.

In terms of state prison populations, Nevada has seen much larger growth than the nation as a whole since 2000, but more recently is showing signs of slower growth and reductions in state prison population. From 2003 to 2012, Nevada's prison population grew at an average annual rate of 2.3 percent, while the nationwide state prison population grew at an average annual rate of 0.5 percent. From 2012 to 2013, the Nevada state prison population grew by 1.3 percent, while the nationwide state prison population rose by just 0.5 percent.⁶

The 2013 state prisoner incarceration rate in Nevada (467.6 per 100,000 residents) exceeded that of the nation (429.3 per 100,000).

⁶ Prisoners in 2013, Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin (September 2014). Nevada data provided by the Nevada Department of Corrections is from CY2013.

TABLE 2: COMPARISON BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND NEVADA ON POPULATION, CRIME AND CORRECTIONS MEASURES

	United States	Nevada
POPULATION ⁷		
Total Population (7/1/14)	318,857,056	2,839,099
Change in Population		
1-year change (7/1/13 – 7/1/14)	0.7%	1.7 %
10-year change (7/1/04 – 7/1/14)	8.9%	21.0%
CRIME RATE ⁸ (Rate per 100,000 inhabitants)		
UCR Part I Reported Crime Rates (2013)		
Total	3,098.6	3,428.9
Violent	367.9	591.2
Property	2,730.7	2,837.7
Change in Total Reported Crime Rate		
1-year change (2012-2013)	-4.8%	0.2%
10-year change (2003-2013)	-23.8%	-30.1%
PRISON POPULATION ⁹ (State Prisoners Only)		
Total Inmates 2013	1,358,875	13,054
1-year change (2012-2013)	0.5%	1.3%
10-year change (2003-2013)	4.9%	23.7%
Average annual change (2003-2012)	0.5%	2.3%
Incarceration Rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) ¹⁰	429.3	467.6

⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Population estimates for July 1, 2014.

⁸ Uniform Crime Reports, Crime in the United States – 2013, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

⁹ Prisoners in 2013, Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin (September 2014). Nevada data provided by the Nevada Department of Corrections is from CY2013.

¹⁰ Rates were generated by using U.S. Census population counts from 7/1/2013.

IV. INMATE POPULATION LEVELS AND ACCURACY OF THE APRIL 2014 PROJECTION

Significant Finding: Overall, the April 2014 forecast estimated the Nevada state prison population with great accuracy from January through December 2014 (with an average monthly difference in the projected and actual populations of -0.3 percent).

Significant Finding: The forecast of the male inmate population very closely tracked the actual population from January through December 2014; the average monthly difference in the forecast and actual counts was -28 offenders, or -0.2 percent. The April 2014 forecast slightly but consistently underestimated the actual male population by an average of -0.5 percent from April through October, but was within 0.1 percent for November and December.

Significant Finding: The forecast of the female population tracked the actual population very well from January through December 2014. The average monthly difference in the forecast and actual counts from was -6 offenders, or -0.5 percent.

TABLE 3 and Figures 3 and 4 illustrate the accuracy of the April 2014 projections of the male and female inmate populations. The monthly inmate projections are compared with the actual population counts reported by the Nevada Department of Corrections.

The April 2014 forecast of the male inmate population for January through December 2014 tracked the actual population well within the acceptable accuracy differential of ± 2.0 percent. For each month from January through December 2014, the forecasted population fell within 0.5 percent of the actual population. The average monthly numeric error for the male forecast for January through December 2014 was -28 offenders and the average monthly percent difference was -0.2 percent. (See Figure 3 and TABLE 3.)

Female prison populations are historically more volatile than male populations because of their small sizes and facility constraints, and projections are generally less accurate. The April 2014 forecast of the female inmate population closely tracked the actual population from January through December 2014. For all but two months in 2014, the forecasted population fell within 0.8 percent of the actual population. In July and December 2014, the actual female population spiked, resulting in an underestimate by the forecast of -2.2 and -2.1 percent, respectively. (See Figure 4.) While the actual female population declined after the one-month spike in July, it remains to be seen what will happen following the up-tick in December. The average monthly numeric error for January through December 2014 was -6 offenders and the average monthly percent difference was -0.5 percent, well within the acceptable accuracy differential of ± 2.0 percent. (See TABLE 3.)

**TABLE 3: ACCURACY OF THE APRIL 2014 FORECAST:
TOTAL INMATE POPULATION JANUARY – DECEMBER 2014**

	Male				Female				Total			
	Actual	Projected	# Diff	% Diff	Actual	Projected	# Diff	% Diff	Actual	Projected	# Diff	% Diff
2014												
January	11,898	11,909	11	0.1%	1,098	1,091	-7	-0.6%	12,996	13,000	4	0.0%
February	11,886	11,905	19	0.2%	1,089	1,092	3	0.3%	12,975	12,997	22	0.2%
March	11,901	11,910	9	0.1%	1,088	1,093	5	0.5%	12,989	13,003	14	0.1%
April	11,972	11,923	-49	-0.4%	1,089	1,092	3	0.3%	13,061	13,015	-46	-0.4%
May	11,982	11,927	-55	-0.5%	1,099	1,099	0	0.0%	13,081	13,026	-55	-0.4%
June	11,979	11,935	-44	-0.4%	1,101	1,098	-3	-0.3%	13,080	13,033	-47	-0.4%
July	11,981	11,938	-43	-0.4%	1,127	1,102	-25	-2.2%	13,108	13,040	-68	-0.5%
August	12,012	11,946	-66	-0.5%	1,108	1,104	-4	-0.4%	13,120	13,050	-70	-0.5%
September	12,011	11,951	-60	-0.5%	1,111	1,102	-9	-0.8%	13,122	13,053	-69	-0.5%
October	12,016	11,955	-61	-0.5%	1,105	1,100	-5	-0.5%	13,121	13,055	-66	-0.5%
November	11,973	11,963	-10	-0.1%	1,110	1,103	-7	-0.6%	13,083	13,066	-17	-0.1%
December	11,961	11,969	8	0.1%	1,130	1,106	-24	-2.1%	13,091	13,075	-16	-0.1%
Numeric Change Jan – Dec '14	63	60			32	15	-9	-0.8%	95	75	-69	-0.5%
Average Monthly Difference Jan – Dec '14			-28	-0.2%			-6	-0.5%			-35	-0.3%

V. INMATE POPULATION TRENDS

A. Trends in Admissions

Significant Finding: From 2003 to 2006, male admissions grew significantly at an average annual rate of 7.3 percent. From 2007 to 2010, however, male admissions were either virtually unchanged from the prior year or showed distinct declines. After increasing in 2011, male admissions exhibited further declines in 2012 and 2013, and in 2013 were at their lowest level in the past decade. However, in 2014, male admissions rose by 4.1 percent. And while that was the largest increase since 2006, the number of male admissions in 2014 was less than that observed from 2005 to 2011.

Significant Finding: Male new commitment admissions declined or held steady from 2007 to 2013, changing at an average annual rate of -2.6 percent. In 2014, male new commitment admissions increased by 3.9 percent. Conversely, after decreasing substantially each year from 2003 through 2008, male parole violator admissions increased at an average annual rate of 13.1 percent from 2008 through 2012. In 2013, male parole violator admissions dropped -13.2 percent, followed by an increase of 4.9 percent in 2014.

Significant Finding: For the past decade, female admissions have been quite erratic. After growing at an average annual rate of 15.3 percent from 2003 to 2006 – rising from 535 females admitted in 2003 to 815 in 2006 – female admissions declined notably for two years and then largely erased those declines with increases over the following two years. In 2011, female admissions dropped by -6.4 percent, only to grow by 5.2 percent in 2012, by 0.3 percent in 2013, and by 7.9 percent in 2014.

TABLE 4 and TABLE 5 present the male and female admissions to prison from 2004 to 2014. The NDOC provided a data file of admissions to prison in 2014.

Figures 5 and 6 show the male and female admissions to prison over the past decade, distinguishing the new court commitments from the parole violators (except for 2007 when only total admissions are shown).

After reaching a high of nearly 6,300 in 2006 and 2007, total admissions to NDOC declined notably over the next two years to approximately 5,800 in 2009. After two years of modest increases, total admissions declined by -3.5 percent in 2012 and by -1.7 percent in 2013 to 5,617 – the lowest level since 2004. In 2014, total admissions posted an increase of 4.6 percent.

1. Males Admitted to Prison

From 2004 to 2014, the average annual change in the number of males admitted to prison for any reason was 0.3 percent.¹¹ From 2003 to 2006, male admissions to NDOC grew at an average annual rate of 7.3 percent. From 2006 to 2010, male admissions either held steady or declined with an average annual rate of -1.8 percent. From 2010 to 2011, male admissions grew by 2.1 percent, but they declined by -4.7 percent in 2012 and again by -2.1 percent in 2013. In 2012 and 2013, male admissions were below 5,000 for the first time since 2004. In 2014, total male admissions to NDOC were 5,040, an increase of 4.1 percent.

Male new commitment admissions declined at an average annual rate of -3.2 percent from 2007 to 2012. After being almost unchanged in 2013, male new commitment admissions rose by 3.9 percent in 2014. Male parole violator admissions increased at an average annual rate of 17.2 percent from 2008 through 2011 (after decreasing at an average annual rate of -10.8 percent from 2003 through 2008). After being

¹¹ In order to calculate average annual percent change for the 10-year time frame, JFA estimated the admissions subcategories for 2007. To do so, JFA utilized the proportion of admissions in each subcategory for 2006 and 2008 (combined), and then applied those proportions to the total admissions in 2007.

largely unchanged in 2012, male parole violator admissions exhibited a sharp decline of -13.2 percent in 2013. In 2014, male parole violator admissions rose by 4.9 percent.

Note that male new commitment admissions have ranged from 82 to 88 percent of total male admissions to NDOC each year throughout the past decade. In 2014, male new commitment admissions accounted for 84.3 percent of all male admissions.

2. Females Admitted to Prison

From 2004 to 2014, the average annual change in the number of females admitted to prison was 2.9 percent. Female admissions fluctuated with alternating increases and decreases every year from 1996 to 2004. Fluctuations have continued. After growing by 20.0 percent from 2005 to 2006, female admissions either declined or held steady from 2006 to 2009 at an average annual rate of -4.0 percent. From 2010 to 2013, female admissions alternately rose (9.2 percent), fell (-6.4 percent) and rose again (5.2 percent). They held fairly steady in 2013, before increasing by 7.9 percent in 2014 to the highest number of female admissions to date.

After peaking in 2006, female new commitments declined each year through 2009, then showed an 8.0 percent increase in 2010 that was erased in 2011. Female new commitment admissions grew by 2.9 percent in 2012, by 3.5 percent in 2013, and by 7.1 percent in 2014. The number of female new commitments in 2014 was 697 – while that is higher than any year in the past six years, it is still below the peak of 746 in 2006. Female parole violator admissions either rose or remained the same each year from 2006 to 2012, growing at an average annual rate of 13.9 percent. In a distinct shift, female parole violator admissions declined by -14.6 percent in 2013. That decline was largely erased in 2014 when female parole violator admissions increased by 12.2 percent.

Similar to male admissions, female new commitments comprised 83.4 percent of total female admissions in 2014.

TABLE 4: HISTORICAL ADMISSIONS TO PRISON BY ADMISSION TYPE: MALES: 2004 –2014

Year	New Court Commitments & Probation Violators	Safekeepers	Int. Sanction Probation*	NPR/CC	Total New Commitments	Discretionary Parole Violators	Mandatory Parole Violators	Total Parole Violators	Other/ Missing	TOTAL
2004	3,711	274		58	4,043	653	229	882		4,925
2005	3,943	272		52	4,267	596	214	810		5,077
2006	4,389	285		70	4,744	520	213	733		5,477
2007**		247								5,489
2008^	4,318	245		59	4,622	493	44	537	77	5,236
2009	4,118	286		71	4,475	577	6	583	17	5,075
2010	4,089	258		58	4,405	663	1	664	11	5,080
2011 ⁺⁺	3,897	262	38	70	4,269 [≈]	723	128	858 ⁺	61 ^{^^}	5,188
2012 ⁺⁺	3,732	265	8	70	4,081 ^{≈≈}	743	120	863	0	4,944
2013	3,769	220	44	53	4,088 ^{≈≈≈}	639	110	749	5	4,842
2014	3,804	291	73	79	4,247	658	128	786	7	5,040
Numeric Change 2004–2014	93	17		21	204	5	-101	-96		115
Percent Change 2004–2014	2.5%	6.2%		36.2%	5.0%	0.8%	-44.1%	-10.9%		2.3%
Average Annual Percent Change 2004–2014[#]	0.4%	1.5%		5.5%	0.6%	0.6%	##	-0.2%		0.3%
Percent Change 2013–2014	0.9%	32.3%	65.9%	49.1%	3.9%	3.0%	16.4%	4.9%		4.1%

NOTE: The admissions data shown for 2008 to present are from the NDOC admissions data file. Prior to 2007, this table was populated by counts from NDOC reports.

** NDOC monthly reports were unavailable for 2007, so the admissions data shown for 2007 is from the NDOC admissions data file. The admissions data file for 2007 provided unreliable data for admissions by type. As a result, only the safekeeper and total admissions populations are presented for 2007.

^ The 2008 admissions datafile did not contain admissions by type for July and August. JFA utilized the proportion of admissions in each subcategory for the 10 months of 2008 for which the data were available and applied those proportions to the total admissions for July and August to obtain estimated subcategory counts for July and August.

⁺⁺ The admissions data shown for 2011 and 2012 have been updated to reflect data from an NDOC report provided to JFA in March 2013. Changes to the counts are mostly minor, but due to differences in how small populations of admitted offenders are categorized, past data is not fully comparable with data from 2011 and beyond. Prior years' data has not been re-categorized.

* Prior to the March 2013 data update, the Intermediate Sanction Probation admissions had been included in the New Commitment & Probation Violator column.

[≈] Includes 2 Intermediate Sanction Parole admissions not shown in a separate column.

⁺ Includes 7 SafeKeeper Misdemeanor admissions not shown in a separate column.

^{^^} The 61 admissions shown in the Other/Missing column for 2011 were for the PRIDE program.

^{≈≈} Includes 5 Interstate Compact admissions not shown in a separate column. Also includes 1 PRC admission not shown in a separate column.

^{≈≈≈} Includes 2 PRC admissions not shown in a separate column.

[#] In order to calculate average annual percent change for the 10-year time frame, JFA estimated the admissions subcategories for 2007. To do so, JFA utilized the proportion of admissions in each subcategory for 2006 and 2008 (combined), and then applied those proportions to the total admissions in 2007.

^{##} The drop in mandatory parole violators down to 1 in 2010, followed by an increase to 128 in 2011 (which is an increase of 12700%) generates a misleading result for the average annual change in mandatory parole violators over the past 10 years (1242%).

TABLE 5: HISTORICAL ADMISSIONS TO PRISON BY ADMISSION TYPE: FEMALES: 2004 –2014

Year	New Court Commitments & Probation Violators	Safekeepers	NPR/CC	Total New Commitments	Discretionary Parole Violators	Mandatory Parole Violators	Total Parole Violators	Other/Missing	TOTAL
2004	564	2	4	570	60	19	79		649
2005	601	0	3	604	55	20	75		679
2006	734	1	11	746	46	23	69	0	815
2007**		0							792
2008^	615	3	3	621	72	3	75	21	708
2009	603	2	6	611	104	2	106	2	719
2010	646	5	9	660	117	1	118	7	785
2011 ⁺⁺	605	0	5	611 [≈]	108	9	118 ⁺	6 ^{^^}	735
2012 ⁺⁺	623	2	3	629 ^{≈≈}	138	6	144	0	773
2013	644	2	5	651	114	9	123	1	775
2014	685	4	8	697	123	15	138	1	836
Numeric Change 2004–2014	121	2	4	127	63	-4	59		187
Percent Change 2004–2014	21.5%	100.0%	100.0%	22.3%	105.0%	-21.1%	74.7%		28.8%
Average Annual Percent Change 2004–2014[#]	2.3%	--	34.1%	2.5%	9.4%	70.1%	6.8%		2.9%
Percent Change 2013–2014	6.4%	100.0%	60.0%	7.1%	7.9%	66.7%	12.2%		7.9%

NOTE: The admissions data shown for 2008 to present are from the NDOC admissions data file. Prior to 2007, this table was populated by counts from NDOC reports.

** NDOC monthly reports were unavailable for 2007, so the admissions data shown for 2007 is from the NDOC admissions datafile. The admissions datafile for 2007 provided unreliable data for admissions by type. As a result, only the safekeeper and total admissions populations are presented.

^ The 2008 admissions datafile did not contain admissions by type for July and August. JFA utilized the proportion of admissions in each subcategory for the 10 months of 2008 for which the data were available and applied those proportions to the total admissions for July and August to obtain estimated subcategory counts for July and August.

⁺⁺ The admissions data shown for 2011 and 2012 have been updated to reflect data from NDOC reports provided to JFA in March 2013. Changes to the counts are minor, but due to differences in how small populations of admitted offenders are categorized, past data is not fully comparable with 2011/2012 data. Prior years' data has not been re-categorized.

[≈] Includes one Intermediate Sanction Probationer admission not shown in a separate column.

^{^^} The 6 admissions shown in the Other/Missing column for 2011 were for the PRIDE program.

^{≈≈} Includes one Interstate Compact admission not shown in a separate column.

⁺ Includes one SafeKeeper Misdemeanor admission not shown in a separate column.

[#] In order to calculate average annual percent change for the 10-year time frame, JFA estimated the admissions subcategories for 2007. To do so, JFA utilized the proportion of admissions in each subcategory for 2006 and 2008 (combined), and then applied those proportions to the total admissions in 2007.

B. Trends in Parole Release Rates

Significant Finding: In 2014, overall discretionary and mandatory release rates for male offenders declined as compared to 2013; for female offenders, overall discretionary and mandatory release rates rose. The overall release rate in 2014 was 56.2 – the lowest rate since 2008.

Significant Finding: Overall discretionary release rates for 2014 increased very slightly to 55.9 compared to 2013. Male discretionary release rates (which make up the majority of discretionary release rates) dropped by 0.3 percentage points compared to 2013, while female discretionary release rates rose by 2.0 percentage points. The discretionary release rates for males and females are still below the higher rates observed from 2010 to 2012.

Significant Finding: Overall mandatory release rates for 2014 fell to 57.0 driven by a decline of -2.6 percentage points in the male mandatory release rate (the female rate increased by 6.1 percentage points).

TABLE 6 compares parole release rates from 2004 through 2014 by type of parole hearing.

TABLE 7 and TABLE 8 present the parole release rate characteristics for male and female inmates 2014. Figures 7 and 8 present recent parole release rate data: Figure 7 shows the overall release rates from 2009 to 2014 by type of hearing while Figure 8 presents the data from 2011 to 2014 disaggregated by gender. Since 1999, JFA has generated release rate statistics disaggregated by gender. The simulation model utilizes these gender-based release rates. For discretionary release hearings, the release rates for female offenders are higher than for male offenders. The rates for mandatory release hearings used to be fairly similar for males and females, but have become consistently higher for females as well.

Release rates issued in the report are actually release rates rather than grant rates. If an offender is temporarily granted parole and then it is rescinded before an offender is released, it is counted in JFA's statistics as one denial. Parole board statistics would label this as a grant and then a denial. To avoid confusion, all rates presented in this report are labeled release rates rather than grant rates.

- For male inmates in 2014, the total discretionary release rate ranged from 41.0 for A felons to 50.5 for B felons to 87.5 percent for E felons. The 2014 discretionary release rates for males are lower than those observed in 2013 for all felony categories, except B felons (which rose by 0.8 percentage points).
- From 2004 to 2007, the overall male discretionary release rate hovered around 47 to 48 percent. In 2008, the male discretionary release rate fell to 43.5, before jumping to 51.3 in 2009, and to 60.4 in 2010. Since then, they have declined each year, hitting 52.3 in 2014.
- For female inmates in 2014, the total discretionary release rates ranged from 58.8 for A felons to 73.1 percent for B felons to 94.6 percent for D felons. Female inmates experienced higher discretionary release rates in 2014 in the A, B and C felony levels and lower rates for D and E felons as compared to 2013.
- In 2005, the total discretionary release rate for female offenders was 57.2 percent (the lowest it had been in the prior five years). The female discretionary release rate jumped to 68.9 in 2006. After dipping in 2007, female discretionary release rate rose markedly each year to reach 84.8 in 2010. They declined for the next three years to 77.4 in 2013. In 2014, the female discretionary release rate rose to 79.4.
- The mandatory parole release rate for male offenders in 2014 was 54.6 percent – having declined each year since 2009. The mandatory parole release rate for female offenders in 2013 hit its lowest level (73.6) since 2005, but rebounded in 2014 to 79.7.

- As presented in TABLE 6, the total discretionary release rate for males and females together was in the high-40/low-50 range from 2004 to 2007. The total discretionary release rate fell to 46.3 in 2008, and then shot up to 54.4 in 2009. It rose to 63.1 in 2010 – the highest level observed in the past decade – before declining for three years to hit 55.7 in 2013. In 2014, the total discretionary release rate ticked upward slightly to 55.9.
- The mandatory release rate for males and females combined was around 60 for 2003 to 2005, before jumping to around 70 for 2006 and 2007. In 2008, the mandatory release rate dropped significantly to 55.6, and then it too rebounded to 69.2 in 2009. For the past five years the mandatory release rate has declined each year, hitting 57.0 in 2014. (See Figures 7 and 8.)

TABLE 6: PAROLE RELEASE RATES 2004 –2014

	Discretionary Release Rate	Mandatory Release Rate	Total Release Rate
Males			
2004	48.3	58.7	51.2
2005	47.1	59.3	50.4
2006	48.5	69.4	54.7
2007	47.9	70.0	52.2
2008	43.5	53.0	46.8
2009	51.3	66.9	55.3
2010	60.4	64.4	61.4
2011	59.7	62.7	60.5
2012	55.6	59.8	56.8
2013	52.6	57.2	54.0
2014	52.3	54.6	53.0
Females			
2004	58.5	60.0	58.9
2005	57.2	57.1	57.1
2006	68.9	84.1	73.4
2007	63.1	76.4	65.0
2008	67.2	78.4	70.7
2009	75.9	88.0	78.7
2010	84.8	81.6	84.0
2011	84.3	82.8	84.0
2012	79.9	82.4	80.4
2013	77.4	73.6	76.5
2014	79.4	79.7	79.5
Total			
2004	49.5	58.9	52.0
2005	48.4	59.0	51.2
2006	50.9	71.1	56.9
2007	50.0	70.6	53.9
2008	46.3	55.6	49.5
2009	54.4	69.2	58.2
2010	63.1	65.9	63.9
2011	62.7	64.2	63.1
2012	58.7	61.7	59.5
2013	55.7	58.7	56.6
2014	55.9	57.0	56.2

TABLE 7: INMATE PAROLE RELEASE HEARINGS HELD: MALES 2014

Offender Felony Category	Discretionary Parole Release Rates					Total Discretionary Parole Release Rate	*Average Wait Time (months) to Discretionary Release Hearing	Total Mandatory Parole Release Rate	Total Parole Release Rate
	Hearing #1	Hearing #2	Hearing #3	Hearing #4	Hearing #5				
A Felons	29.9	49.4	45.3	45.5	44.5	41.0	26.2	41.1	41.0
B Felons	46.6	59.0	55.9	77.6	72.6	50.5	13.6	54.7	52.0
C Felons	58.2	48.8	(5/7) = 71.4	N/A	(1/1) = 100.0	57.7	12.0	55.7	56.9
D Felons	71.8	60.0	(3/4) = 75.0	(1/1) = 100.0	N/A	71.3	12.0	54.9	67.5
E Felons	86.5	(5/5) = 100.0	(1/1) = 100.0	N/A	N/A	87.5	(n=10) 12.0	93.8	88.5
TOTAL	50.6	57.2	54.4	66.3	53.1	52.3	15.2	54.6	53.0

TABLE 8: INMATE PAROLE RELEASE HEARINGS HELD: FEMALES 2014

Offender Felony Category	Discretionary Parole Release Rates					Total Discretionary Parole Release Rate	*Average Wait Time (months) to Discretionary Release Hearing	Total Mandatory Parole Release Rate	Total Parole Release Rate
	Hearing #1	Hearing #2	Hearing #3	Hearing #4	Hearing #5				
A Felons	(3/6) = 50.0	(2/5) = 40.0	(0/1) = 0.0	(3/3) = 100.0	(2/2) = 100.0	58.8	(n=7) 29.4	(0/1) = 0.0	55.6
B Felons	72.2	76.9	70.0	(5/5) = 100.0	(1/2) = 50.0	73.1	12.4	82.5	76.2
C Felons	86.6	90.5	(1/1) = 100.0	N/A	N/A	87.2	12.2	77.3	85.9
D Felons	94.3	(4/4) = 100.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	94.6	(n=4) 12.0	50.0	89.3
E Felons	88.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	88.9	(n=3) 12.0	(2/3) = 66.7	86.7
TOTAL	79.4	79.3	66.7	(8/8) = 100.0	(3/4) = 75.0	79.4	13.3	79.7	79.5

* Many of the cases in the parole hearing data file were missing a next hearing entry, and so the calculation of the "Average Wait Time (months) to Discretionary Release Hearing" is based on an unusually small number of cases.

C. Trends in the Prison Inmate Population

Significant Finding: From year-end 2013 to 2014, the Nevada State prison population rose by 37 offenders, or 0.3 percent, to 13,091. Since its year-end high of 13,341 in 2007, the population declined through 2010, and has posted modest increases in the years since.

Significant Finding: Looking at the population since 2000, the Nevada prison population exhibited modest growth from 2000 to 2003, followed by strong growth from 2004 to 2006 (posting average annual increases of 7.7 percent). From 2007 to 2012, the population increased or decreased by about 1 percent or less each year with the exception of a -2.8 percent decline from 2008 to 2009. Again, from year-end 2013 to 2014, the population increased by a slight 0.3 percent.

Significant Finding: From year-end 2013 to 2014, the male prison population remained virtually unchanged, while the female prison population increased by 3.6 percent. However, as noted earlier, the female population exhibited a distinct up-tick in December 2014.

TABLE 9 and Figure 9 present the year-end inmate populations for male and female inmates from 2004 to 2014.

- The male prison population increased by 1,471 offenders from end of year 2004 to 2014 – a total increase of 14.0 percent with an average increase of 1.4 percent per year. From year-end 2013 to 2014, the male inmate population decreased by -2 offenders, or essentially 0.0 percent, for a total of 11,961 male inmates.
- The female prison population increased by 181 offenders from end of year 2004 to 2014 – a total increase of 19.1 percent with an average increase of 2.0 percent per year. From year-end 2013 to 2014, the female confined population increased by 39 offenders, or 3.6 percent, for a total of 1,130 female inmates.
- Females made up 8.6 percent of the state prison population at the end of 2014. In the past decade, the percentage of the prison population that is female has ranged from 7.6 to 9.0 percent.
- When looking at the changes in the population over the past decade, the population grew rapidly from 2004 to 2006 before showing a mix of much slower growth and declines since then. The male population grew at an average annual rate of 7.0 percent from 2004 to 2006. After growing by 2.0 percent from 2006 to 2007, the male population declined or remained almost unchanged from 2007 to 2012 – declining at an average annual rate of -0.7 percent. From 2012 to 2013, the male population grew by 1.0 percent; while from year-end 2013 to 2014, the male population was essentially unchanged.
- The female population has shown greater fluctuation: the average annual rate of change was +11.8 percent from 2004 to 2006, and -6.1 percent from 2006 to 2009. In 2010 and 2011, the female population continued to decline, but at a slower pace. The 7.3 percent increase in the female population in 2012 and the subsequent increase of 5.1 percent in 2013 stand in stark contrast to the yearly declines from 2007 to 2011. From year-end 2013 to 2014, the female population grew by 3.6 percent.

TABLE 9: HISTORICAL INMATE POPULATION: 2004 – 2014

Year	Male Population	Female Population	Total Population
2004*	10,490	949	11,439
2005	11,075	1,008	12,083
2006	12,003	1,183	13,186
2007	12,245	1,096	13,341
2008	12,223	1,042	13,265
2009	11,911	980	12,891
2010	11,790	979	12,769
2011	11,811	967	12,778
2012	11,845	1,038	12,883
2013	11,963	1,091	13,054
2014	11,961	1,130	13,091
Numeric Change 2004–2014	1,471	181	1,652
Percent Change 2004–2014	14.0%	19.1%	14.4%
Average Annual Percent Change 2004–2014	1.4%	2.0%	1.4%
Percent Change 2013–2014	0.0%	3.6%	0.3%

* Male year-end 2004 figures do not include 363 prisoners held on contract from Wyoming and Washington State. Numbers represent end of calendar year figures.

D. Trends in Releases from Prison

Important Note: *The average length of stay calculations have been modified from past reports. Within this release analysis, offenders sentenced to Life With Parole are now included in their appropriate felony categories. In addition, parole violators with no new conviction have been excluded from the length of stay analysis. Results presented in the tables for prior years have been re-analyzed and updated using the new criteria, and will not be comparable to results presented in prior reports.*

Significant Finding: *The average lengths of stay for male inmates paroled in 2014 were lower compared to the past three years. The average lengths of stay for female inmates paroled in 2014 were higher than in 2013, but similar to levels observed in 2011 and 2012.*

Significant Finding: *For males discharged from prison, average lengths of stay have alternately decreased and increased from 2011 to 2014, including a small decrease from 2013 to 2014. The average length of stay for females discharged from prison remained fairly steady from 2011 through 2013, but rose significantly in 2014.*

TABLE 10 and TABLE 11 present the average length of stay for male and female inmates by release type (parole or discharge) for 2011 to 2014.

- The average length of stay for males released to parole (again, excluding parole violators with no new convictions, but now including offenders sentenced to Life With Parole) was 28.3 months in 2011, increasing to 29.0 months in 2012 and to 30.2 months in 2013. In 2014, the average length of stay for males released to parole declined to 27.8 months. Note that if the A Felons are not considered, then the average length of stay for the remaining males released to parole in 2014 is actually slightly higher than what was observed in 2012 and 2013.
- The average length of stay for females released to parole was 15.2 months in 2011, increasing slightly to 15.4 months in 2012. In 2013, the average length of stay for females released to parole fell to 14.4 months, before rebounding to 15.4 months in 2014. When the small number of A felons is excluded, the average length of stay of females released to parole shows similar trends over the past two years.
- The average length of stay for males discharged from prison was 30.7 months in 2011 before falling to 28.2 months in 2012. That decrease was largely erased the following year when the average length of stay for males discharged from prison rose to 30.3 months in 2013. In 2014, the average length of stay for males discharged from prison declined to 29.5 months. The analysis that excludes the A felons in the total shows similar movement in the average lengths of stay for males discharged from prison.
- The average length of stay for female inmates discharged from prison remained fairly steady over the past three years from 21.5 months in 2011 to 21.9 months in 2012 to 21.6 months in 2013. In 2014, the average length of stay for female inmates discharged from prison increased substantially to 25.5 months. If the small number of A felons is excluded, the average length of stay for female inmates discharged from prison tells the same story – with consistent levels from 2011 through 2013, followed by a notable increase in 2014.

**TABLE 10: AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR MALE INMATES BY
RELEASE TYPE: 2011-2014**

Offender Felony Category	LENGTH OF STAY (months)							
	2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Parole	Discharge	Parole	Discharge	Parole	Discharge	Parole	Discharge
A Felons	113.2	49.7	117.4	42.7	150.6	49.8	117.4	42.3
B Felons	27.8	34.3	29.1	31.1	29.6	32.7	29.9	32.4
C Felons	10.1	17.0	9.8	18.5	9.8	18.9	9.5	18.6
D Felons	7.3	14.8	6.9	14.8	7.7	15.7	7.7	16.9
E Felons	6.0	13.3	5.6	9.3	5.6	11.5	6.7	12.5
TOTAL	28.3	30.7	29.0	28.2	30.2	30.3	27.8	29.5
TOTAL (No A Felons)	22.6	29.9	23.4	27.5	23.8	29.3	24.0	28.8

**TABLE 11: AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR FEMALE INMATES
BY RELEASE TYPE: 2011-2014**

Offender Felony Category	LENGTH OF STAY (months)							
	2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Parole	Discharge	Parole	Discharge	Parole	Discharge	Parole	Discharge
A Felons	124.2 (n=10)	47.3 (n=1)	82.5 (n=7)	55.4 (n=1)	175.0 (n=4)	14.6 (n=1)	88.5 (n=7)	210.6 (n=1)
B Felons	19.5	25.2	20.4	26.2	18.8	25.3	20.6	27.8
C Felons	6.7	16.6	8.6	14.5	7.4	14.6	8.5	14.1
D Felons	6.0	12.3	6.4	12.4 (n=9)	6.5	13.0	6.1	14.0
E Felons	5.1	10.9 (n=5)	5.2	9.5 (n=5)	5.4	11.1 (n=7)	5.2	8.9 (n=4)
TOTAL	15.2	21.5	15.4	21.9	14.4	21.6	15.4	25.5
TOTAL (No A Felons)	13.2	21.2	14.4	21.6	13.0	21.6	14.5	23.9

IMPORTANT NOTE ABOUT THESE TABLES: If comparing this table to previous iterations of this report, please note that offenders sentenced to Life With Parole are now included in the analysis in their appropriate Felony Category. The very small number of offenses with a Life or Death sentenced who are released continue to be excluded from this table. Safekeepers discharged from prison also continued to be excluded from this table.

Prior year data has been re-analyzed using the same criteria listed above so that the results are comparable across the years shown. These tables, however, are not comparable to the ones in prior reports.

VI. KEY POPULATION PROJECTION ASSUMPTIONS

The inmate population projections contained in this report were completed using the Wizard 2000 simulation model. The model simulates the movements of inmates through the prison system based on known and assumed policies affecting both the volume of admissions into the system and the lengths of stay for inmates who are housed in prison. It simulates the movements of individual cases, by felony class subgroup, and projects each separately. Males and females, as well as inmates sentenced under different sentencing policies, move through the system differently. JFA has made the following key assumptions that have a significant impact on the projection results.

A. Future Release Rates

Future discretionary release rates will reflect what was observed in 2014 (52.3 percent for males and 79.4 percent for females). Future mandatory parole release rates will be consistent with release rates associated with hearings held at that time. During this time frame, the mandatory release rate for males was 54.6 percent and the female rate was 79.7 percent.

For the baseline projections presented in this document, probabilities of parole release are assumed to be the same as those observed in 2014. The release rates associated with each gender and felony class subgroup, for each of five hearings, are assumed to remain unchanged over the forecast horizon. As noted earlier in the report, these assumed release rates are lower than what was observed from 2010 to 2012, but the discretionary rates in particular are still higher when compared with most of those in the decade prior to 2010.

In 2014, release rates for male inmates decreased from 2013 levels, with declines observed for males in all but the B felony level for discretionary releases, and declines for the male A and B felon mandatory releases. Overall female discretionary and mandatory rates rose from 2013 to 2014. After dipping in 2013, both the discretionary and mandatory release rates for females rebounded in 2014.

It is assumed that parole grant rates will maintain the levels observed in 2014 throughout the forecast horizon.

B. Future Admissions Composition

The composition of future new commitment admissions is assumed to be the same as the composition of new commitment admissions during 2014.

Projections in this report are based on admission and release data provided to JFA Associates by the NDOC for 2014. Future admissions are assumed to “look like” these admissions in terms of the proportion of admitting charges, sentences received, jail credit days earned, good time credit awards, and serving times to parole eligibility. (See TABLE 15 and TABLE 18.)

Both the male and female newly admitted populations from 2013 and 2014 appear to look quite similar in composition and sentence length. For both the males and females, we see a slightly lower percentage of new commitment admissions in 2014 who are A and B felons and a correspondingly higher percentage of C and D felons, as compared to 2013. For male new commitments, the average maximum sentences in 2014 were higher for all but the B felons (the felony group that accounted for 62.1 percent of all male new commitments in 2014), and the average minimum sentence was higher for A and B felons, as compared to 2013. For female new commitments, the average maximum and minimum sentences were higher for all but C felons, as compared to 2013.

C. Future Parole Revocation Rates

We assume that both male and female parole violators will remain at levels observed in 2014 over the forecast horizon.

From 2004 to 2006, the number of parole violators declined by approximately -8 percent each year. (See TABLE 12.) Then from 2006 to 2008, parole violator admissions declined by -23.7 percent. The decrease in parole violations was a result of AB 510 which shortened the time on parole for most offenders. With less time on parole, there is less opportunity for revocation. In 2009, we observed the first increase in parole violators returned to prison since 2003 – an increase of 12.6 percent from 2008 to 2009, followed by an increase of 13.5 percent from 2009 to 2010, but the actual number of parole violators returned in 2010 was still far lower than the levels observed a decade earlier. In 2011, parole violator admissions jumped dramatically by 24.8 percent to 976. In 2012, parole violator admissions grew by a much smaller 3.2 percent, before declining by -13.4 percent in 2013. In 2014, parole violator returns increased by 6.0 percent. (See TABLE 12.)

TABLE 12: PAROLE VIOLATORS ADMITTED BY YEAR: 2000-2014

Year	Total Parole Violators	Percent Change
2000	1,006	
2001	972	-3.4
2002	1,021	+5.0
2003	1,048	+2.6
2004	961	-8.3
2005	885	-7.9
2006	802	-9.4
2007*		
2008 **	612	-23.7 (change from 2006)
2009	689	+12.6
2010	782	+13.5
2011^	976	+24.8
2012^	1,007	+3.2
2013	872	-13.4
2014	924	+6.0

Prior to 2007, this table utilized counts from the NDOC monthly reports. After 2008, this table was populated using counts from the NDOC admissions datafiles.

* The admissions data file for 2007 from NDOC provided unreliable data for admissions by type, so the parole violator admissions could not be established.

** The admissions data file for 2008 did not contain admissions by type for July and August 2008. JFA utilized the proportion of admissions in each subcategory for the 10 months of 2008 for which the data were available and applied those proportions to the total admissions for July and August to obtain estimated subcategory counts for July and August.

^ 2011 and 2012 counts were populated from NDOC monthly reports provided in March 2013.

D. Future Admissions Counts

Male new commitment admissions are projected to increase by an average of 0.6 percent per year and female new court commitments an average of 0.7 percent through the year 2025.

Male new commitment admissions increased each year from 2002 to 2006, at an average annual rate of 8.9 percent. JFA does not know the count of male new commitments in 2007, but male new commitment admissions declined approximately¹² -2.6 percent from 2006 to 2008. Male new commitment admissions continued a fairly steady decline from 2008 to 2012, falling at an average annual rate of -3.1 percent. In 2013, male new admissions increased a very slight 0.2 percent from 2012. In 2014, male new commitment admissions increased by 3.9 percent.

Over the past two decades, female new commitment admissions have fluctuated widely with several years of increases and decreases of varying magnitudes. From 2004 to 2006, female new commitments grew at an average annual rate of 14.7 percent. Again, JFA does not know the count of female new commitments in 2007, but female new commitment admissions declined approximately -16.8 percent from 2006 to 2008, and dropped by another -1.6 percent from 2008 to 2009. Altering course, the female new commitment admissions grew by 8.0 percent from 2009 to 2010, before declining by -7.4 percent from 2010 to 2011. From 2011 to 2013, female new court commitments increased at an average annual rate of 3.2 percent before rising by 7.1 percent in 2014. To smooth out annual fluctuation, a weighted average of female new court commitments from 2012-2014 was utilized for the female new court commitment assumption.

The male inmate population forecast assumes that the number of annual male new commitment admissions will increase by 0.6 percent per year through 2025. (See TABLE 19.)

The female inmate population forecast assumes that the number of annual female new commitment admissions will increase by an average of 0.7 percent per year through 2025. (See TABLE 19.)

¹² Again, since the admissions datafile for 2008 did not contain admissions by type for July and August 2008. JFA utilized the proportion of admissions in each subcategory for the 10 months of 2008 for which the data were available and applied those proportions to the total admissions for July and August to obtain estimated subcategory counts for July and August. Thus, the full count of new commitments for 2008 is an estimate.

**TABLE 13: NEW COURT COMMITMENT ADMISSION
CHARACTERISTICS BY CATEGORY: MALES: 2012[^]**

Offender Felony Category	Number Admitted	Percent Admitted	Average Good Time Days Per Month	Average Jail Time (Days)	Average Maximum Sentence (Months)	Average Minimum Sentence (Months)
A Felons	260	6.9%	28.4	740.3	476.0	112.0
B Felons	2,563	67.6%	28.9	238.1	86.5	31.0
C Felons	568	15.0%	27.7	138.4	44.1	12.2
D Felons	283	7.5%	27.9	123.0	39.4	10.2
E Felons	118	3.1%	29.1	122.7	36.2	7.7
Subtotal	3,792	100.0%				
Missing	0					
Total	3,792					

**TABLE 14: NEW COURT COMMITMENT ADMISSION
CHARACTERISTICS BY CATEGORY: MALES: 2013[^]**

Offender Felony Category	Number Admitted	Percent Admitted	Average Good Time Days Per Month	Average Jail Time (Days)	Average Maximum Sentence (Months)	Average Minimum Sentence (Months)
A Felons	206	5.4%	27.9	987.1	467.0	110.6
B Felons	2,586	67.6%	29.0	237.9	84.8	30.9
C Felons	609	15.9%	27.8	161.6	44.0	12.4
D Felons	287	7.5%	28.1	135.3	38.9	10.0
E Felons	136	3.6%	28.7	141.9	37.0	8.3
Subtotal	3,824	100.0%				
Missing	0					
Total	3,824					

**TABLE 15: NEW COURT COMMITMENT ADMISSION CHARACTERISTICS
BY CATEGORY: MALES: 2014[^]**

Offender Felony Category	Number Admitted	Percent Admitted	Average Good Time Days Per Month	Average Jail Time (Days)	Average Maximum Sentence (Months)	Average Minimum Sentence (Months)
A Felons*	192	5.0%	28.0	1,118.9	478.9	148.6
B Felons	2,405	62.1%	29.3	235.7	86.1	32.4
C Felons	765	19.7%	28.8	152.7	44.8	11.8
D Felons	374	9.7%	29.0	119.7	38.2	8.9
E Felons	139	3.6%	29.8	159.1	37.4	8.3
Subtotal	3,875	100.0%				
Missing	8					
Total	3,883					

[^] These tables include New Commitments admissions as well as a small population of offenders who were 'Not Physically Received (NPR).' They do not include Safe Keepers or Intermediate Sanction Probationers. The A Felon category includes all offenders sentenced to Life. All but 2 or 3 offenders sentenced to Life With Parole each year from 2012 to 2014 were A Felons, the other 2 or 3 were B felons and are represented in the B felon category. (The tables for 2012 and 2013 have been updated to reflect the movement of those 2 or 3 B felons.)

**TABLE 16: NEW COURT COMMITMENT ADMISSION
CHARACTERISTICS BY CATEGORY: FEMALES: 2012[^]**

Offender Felony Category	Number Admitted	Percent Admitted	Average Good Time Days Per Month	Average Jail Time (Days)	Average Maximum Sentence (Months)	Average Minimum Sentence (Months)
A Felons	13	2.1%	30.9	896.0	547.7	117.8
B Felons	338	54.1%	30.0	162.6	75.5	27.7
C Felons	135	21.6%	28.9	115.4	41.5	9.9
D Felons	89	14.2%	29.4	105.9	38.9	10.3
E Felons	50	8.0%	27.8	113.7	36.0	7.4
Subtotal	625	100.0%				
Missing	1					
Total	626					

**TABLE 17: NEW COURT COMMITMENT ADMISSION
CHARACTERISTICS BY CATEGORY: FEMALES: 2013[^]**

Offender Felony Category	Number Admitted	Percent Admitted	Average Good Time Days Per Month	Average Jail Time (Days)	Average Maximum Sentence (Months)	Average Minimum Sentence (Months)
A Felons	14	2.2%	30.1	469.9	524.3	116.8
B Felons	349	53.8%	29.4	184.0	69.4	24.9
C Felons	140	21.6%	29.0	130.7	42.7	10.4
D Felons	90	13.9%	28.6	121.5	36.8	8.3
E Felons	56	8.6%	28.4	109.9	34.6	7.0
Subtotal	649	100.0%				
Missing	0					
Total	649					

**TABLE 18: NEW COURT COMMITMENT ADMISSION CHARACTERISTICS BY
CATEGORY: FEMALES: 2014[^]**

Offender Felony Category	Number Admitted	Percent Admitted	Average Good Time Days Per Month	Average Jail Time (Days)	Average Maximum Sentence (Months)	Average Minimum Sentence (Months)
A Felons	11	1.6%	29.1	598.9	583.6	121.4
B Felons	363	52.9%	30.0	192.6	74.5	27.5
C Felons	155	22.6%	28.6	133.6	40.6	9.9
D Felons	106	15.5%	28.9	122.0	37.7	8.7
E Felons	51	7.4%	29.2	170.5	39.4	8.9
Subtotal	686	100.0%				
Missing	7					
Total	693					

[^] These tables include New Commitments admissions as well as a small population of offenders who were 'Not Physically Received (NPR).' They do not include Safe Keepers or Intermediate Sanction Probationers. Offenders sentenced to Life and Life With Parole were put in their appropriate felony categories – for females, the small number of those offenders were all A Felons.

TABLE 19: HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED NEW COMMITMENTS: 2004-2025

Year	Males	Females	Total
2004	4,043	570	4,613
2005	4,267	604	4,871
2006	4,744	746	5,490
2007**			
2008^	4,622	621	5,243
2009	4,475	611	5,086
2010	4,405	660	5,065
2011#	4,269	611	4,880
2012#	4,081	629	4,710
2013	4,088	651	4,739
2014	4,247	697	4,944
2015	4,311	706	5,017
2016	4,354	715	5,069
2017	4,393	725	5,118
2018	4,415	730	5,145
2019	4,437	735	5,172
2020	4,459	738	5,198
2021	4,482	742	5,224
2022	4,504	746	5,250
2023	4,526	750	5,276
2024	4,549	753	5,302
2025	4,572	757	5,329
Numeric Change 2004–2014	204	127	331
Percent Change 2004–2014	5.0%	22.3%	7.2%
Average Annual Percent Change 2004–2014	0.6%	2.5%	0.8%
Percent Change 2013–2014	3.9%	7.1%	4.3%
Numeric Change 2015 – 2025	261	51	312
Percent Change 2015 – 2025	6.1%	7.2%	6.2%
Average Annual Percent Change 2015 – 2025	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%

** NDOC monthly reports were unavailable for 2007, and the admissions data file for 2007 provided unreliable data for admissions by type, so JFA could not report the count of new commitment admissions for 2007.

^ The 2008 admissions datafile did not contain admissions by type for July and August. JFA utilized the proportion of admissions in each subcategory for the 10 months of 2008 for which the data were available and applied those proportions to the total admissions for July and August to obtain estimated subcategory counts for July and August.

2011 and 2012 counts were populated from NDOC monthly reports provided in March 2013

In order to calculate average annual percent change for the 10-year time frame, JFA estimated the admissions subcategories for 2007. To do so, we utilized the proportion of admissions in each subcategory for 2006 and 2008 (combined), and then applied those proportions to the total admissions in 2007.

VII. PRISON POPULATION PROJECTIONS

This section contains the inmate population projections based on the assumptions set forth above. Projections are presented for male and female inmates, and the total inmate population.

TABLE 22 presents the summary table of male, female and total population projections from 2015 to 2025.

A. Projected Male Inmate Population

TABLE 20 displays a summary of the historical and projected male inmate population for the period 2004 to 2025. Neither the actual population count for 2004 nor the forecasted population through 2025 includes inmates transferred into Nevada and held on contract from Wyoming and Washington State.

Figure 12 presents the February 2015 forecasts of male new commitment admissions and stock population.

Baseline Forecast

- In 2025, 12,436 male offenders are projected to be housed in the Nevada Department of Corrections system.
- The male inmate prison population was 11,961 at the end of 2014. The population is projected to increase to 12,237 in 2020 and to 12,436 inmates by the end of 2025. The projected growth represents average increases of 41 inmates, or 0.3 percent per year through the year 2020. Through the year 2025, this projected growth also represents average increases of 41 inmates, or 0.3 percent, per year.
- The male forecast is very close to the April 2014 forecast although there has been an increase in total new commitments in 2014. Looking at the individual admitting groups that make up new commitments, the majority of the 2014 increase is within shorter serving groups, safekeepers and intermediate probations sanctions, having a negotiable effort of the overall confined population.

**TABLE 20: HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED INMATE POPULATION:
MALES: 2004 – 2025**

Year	Historical	
2004*	10,490	
2005	11,075	
2006	12,003	
2007	12,245	
2008	12,223	
2009	11,911	
2010	11,790	
2011	11,811	
2012	11,845	
2013	11,963	
2014	11,961	
		Projected
2015		12,031
2016		12,083
2017		12,129
2018		12,162
2019		12,198
2020		12,237
2021		12,267
2022		12,301
2023		12,343
2024		12,394
2025		12,436
Numeric Change 2004–2014	1,471	
Percent Change 2004–2014	14.0%	
Average Annual Percent Change 2004–2014	1.4%	
Percent Change 2013–2014	0.0%	
Numeric Change 2015 – 2025		405
Percent Change 2015 – 2025		3.4%
Average Annual Percent Change 2015 – 2025		0.3%

*Numbers represent end of calendar year figures.

Male year-end 2004 figures do not include 363 prisoners held on contract from Wyoming and Washington State.

B. Projected Female Inmate Population

TABLE 21 displays a summary of the historical and projected female inmate population for the period 2004 to 2025.

Figure 13 presents the February 2015 forecasts of female new commitment admissions and stock population.

Baseline Forecast

- In 2025, 1,256 female offenders are projected to be housed in the Nevada Department of Corrections system.
- The female inmate prison population was 1,130 inmates at the end of 2014. The population is projected to increase to 1,199 in 2020 and 1,256 inmates by the end of 2025. This projected growth represents average increases of 12 inmates, or 1.0 percent, per year through the year 2025.
- The female forecast is slightly higher than the April 2014 forecast, forecast due to an increase in new commitments. Differing from the male population, the majority of the increase in female new commitments is in straight commitments from court. These type of commitment carries a standard sentence serving time which will directly increase the female prison population projection. The increase in new commitment has been mitigated to some extent by an increase in both female mandatory and discretionary grant rates making the resulting forecast only slightly higher.

**TABLE 21: HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED INMATE POPULATION:
FEMALES: 2004 – 2025**

Year	Historical	
2004	949	
2005	1,008	
2006	1,183	
2007	1,096	
2008	1,042	
2009	980	
2010	979	
2011	967	
2012	1,038	
2013	1,091	
2014	1,130	
		Projected
2015		1,140
2016		1,149
2017		1,156
2018		1,165
2019		1,178
2020		1,199
2021		1,210
2022		1,218
2023		1,234
2024		1,245
2025		1,256
Numeric Change 2004–2014	181	
Percent Change 2004–2014	19.1%	
Average Annual Percent Change 2004–2014	2.0%	
Percent Change 2013–2014	3.6%	
Numeric Change 2015 – 2025		116
Percent Change 2015 – 2025		10.2%
Average Annual Percent Change 2015 – 2025		1.0%

Numbers represent end of calendar year figures.

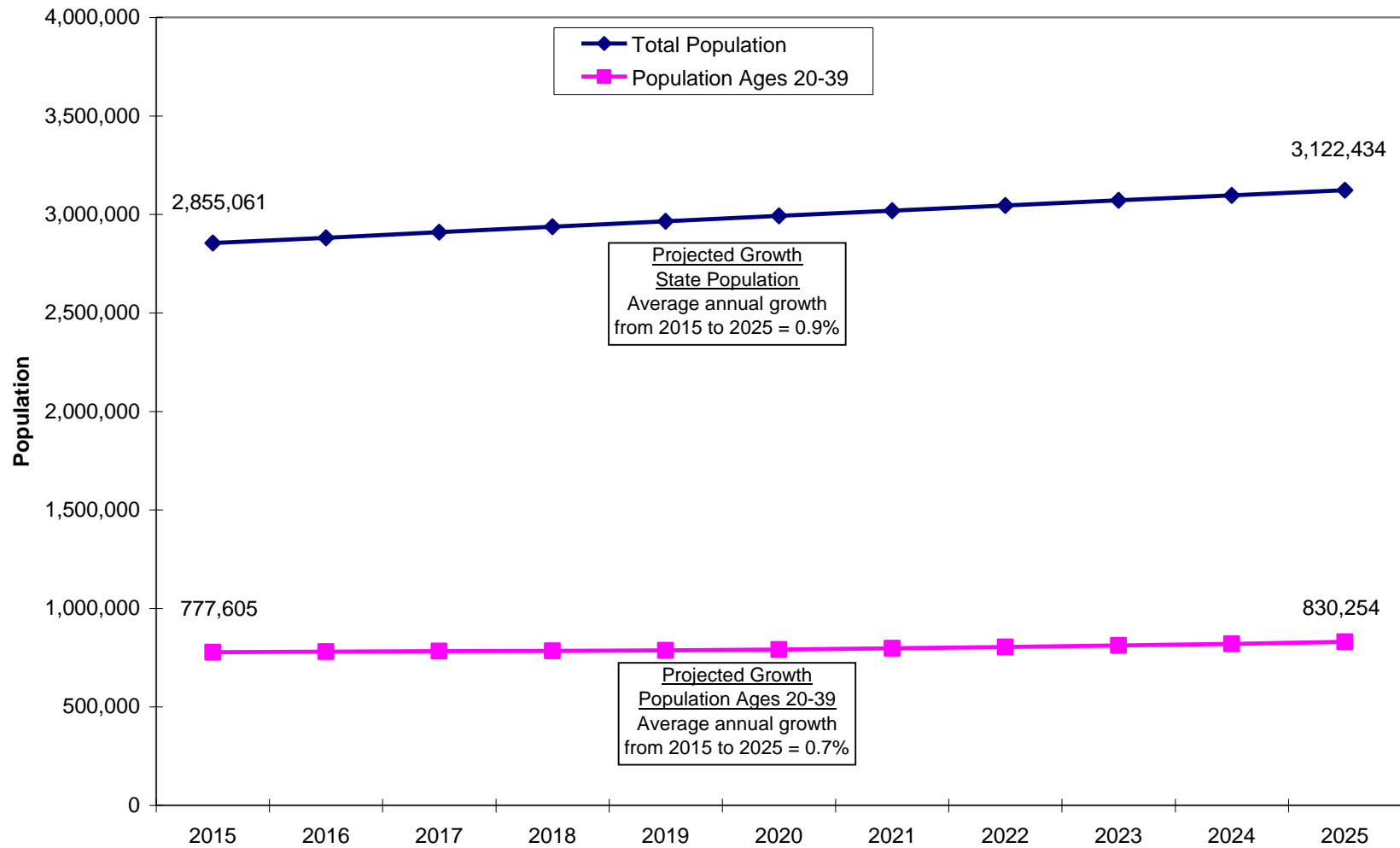
TABLE 22: ACTUAL AND PROJECTED INMATE POPULATION: 2014 – 2025

Year	Male Population	Female Population	Total Population
2014	11,961	1,130	13,091
2015	12,031	1,140	13,171
2016	12,083	1,149	13,232
2017	12,129	1,156	13,285
2018	12,162	1,165	13,327
2019	12,198	1,178	13,376
2020	12,237	1,199	13,436
2021	12,267	1,210	13,477
2022	12,301	1,218	13,519
2023	12,343	1,234	13,577
2024	12,394	1,245	13,639
2025	12,436	1,256	13,692
Numeric Change 2015 – 2025	405	116	521
Percent Change 2015 – 2025	3.4%	10.2%	4.0%
Average Annual Percent Change 2015 – 2025	0.3%	1.0%	0.4%

Numbers represent projections of end of calendar year figures.

APPENDIX A: FIGURES

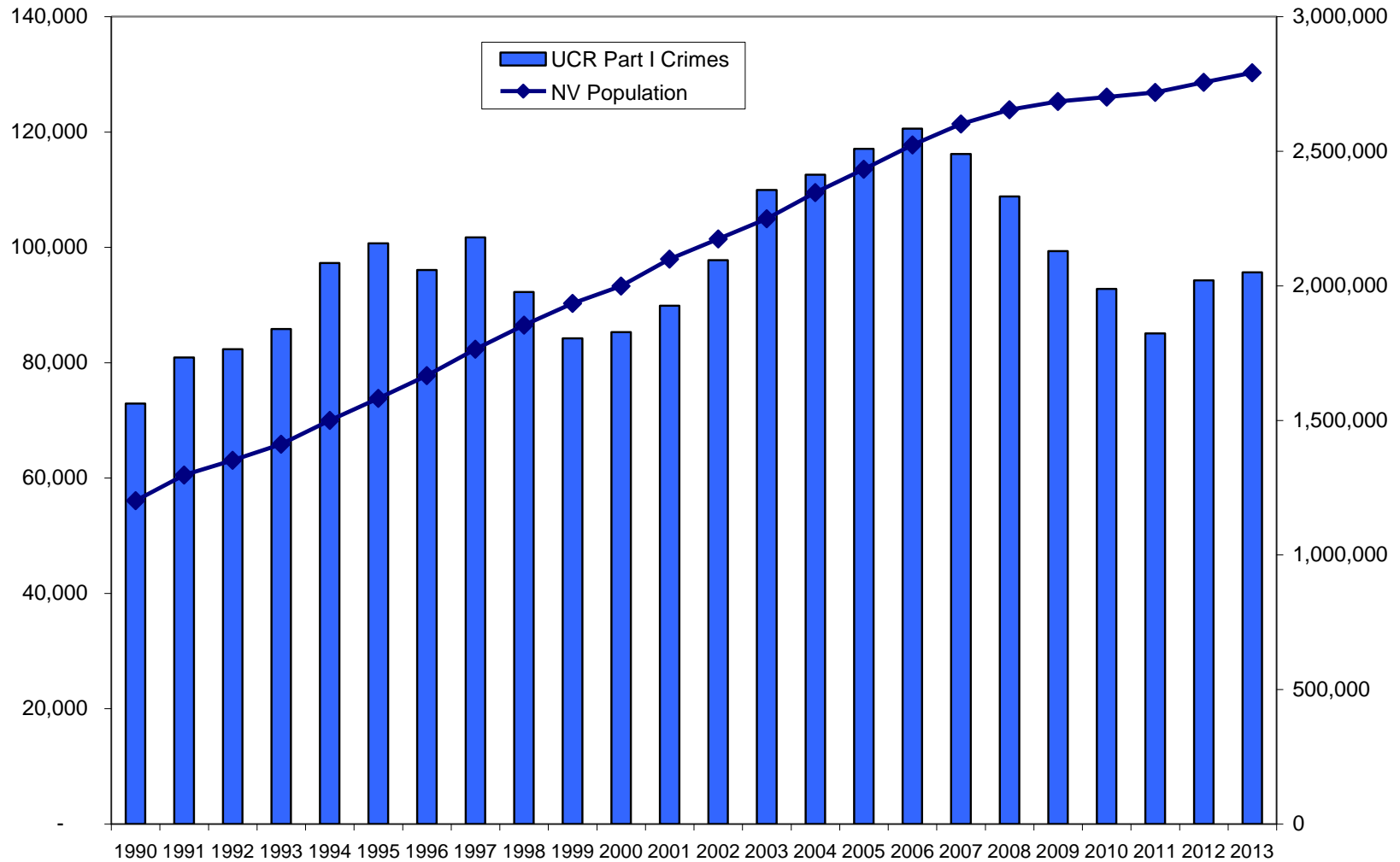
**FIGURE 1: Nevada State Demographer's Population Projections
for Nevada: 2015-2025 (issued in October 2014)**



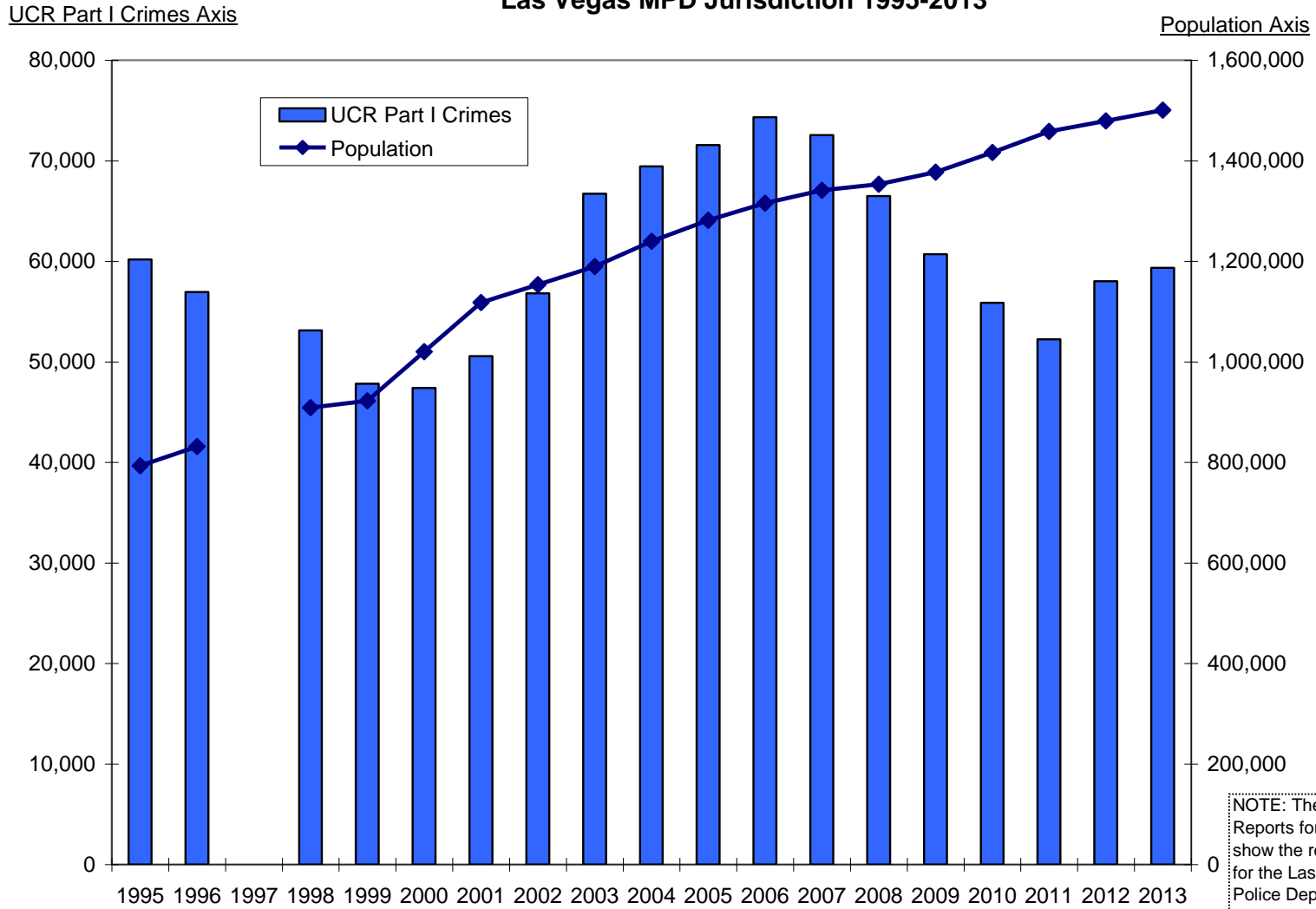
**FIGURE 2: Reported Crime and Population:
Nevada 1990-2013**

UCR Part I Crimes Axis

Population Axis



**FIGURE 2A: Reported Crime and Population:
Las Vegas MPD Jurisdiction 1995-2013**



**FIGURE 3: Accuracy of JFA's April 2014 Forecast
Total Male Inmate Population: January through December 2014**

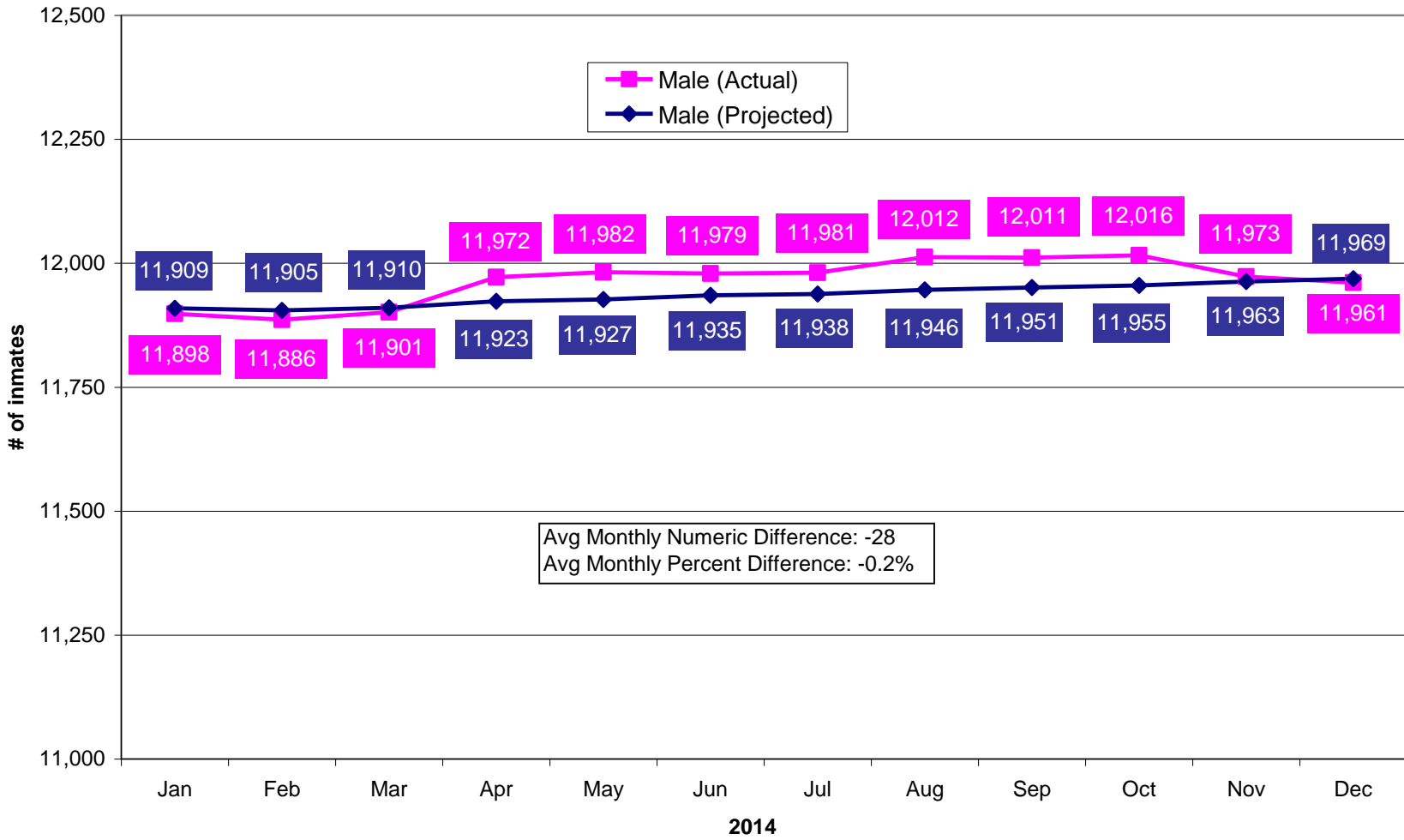
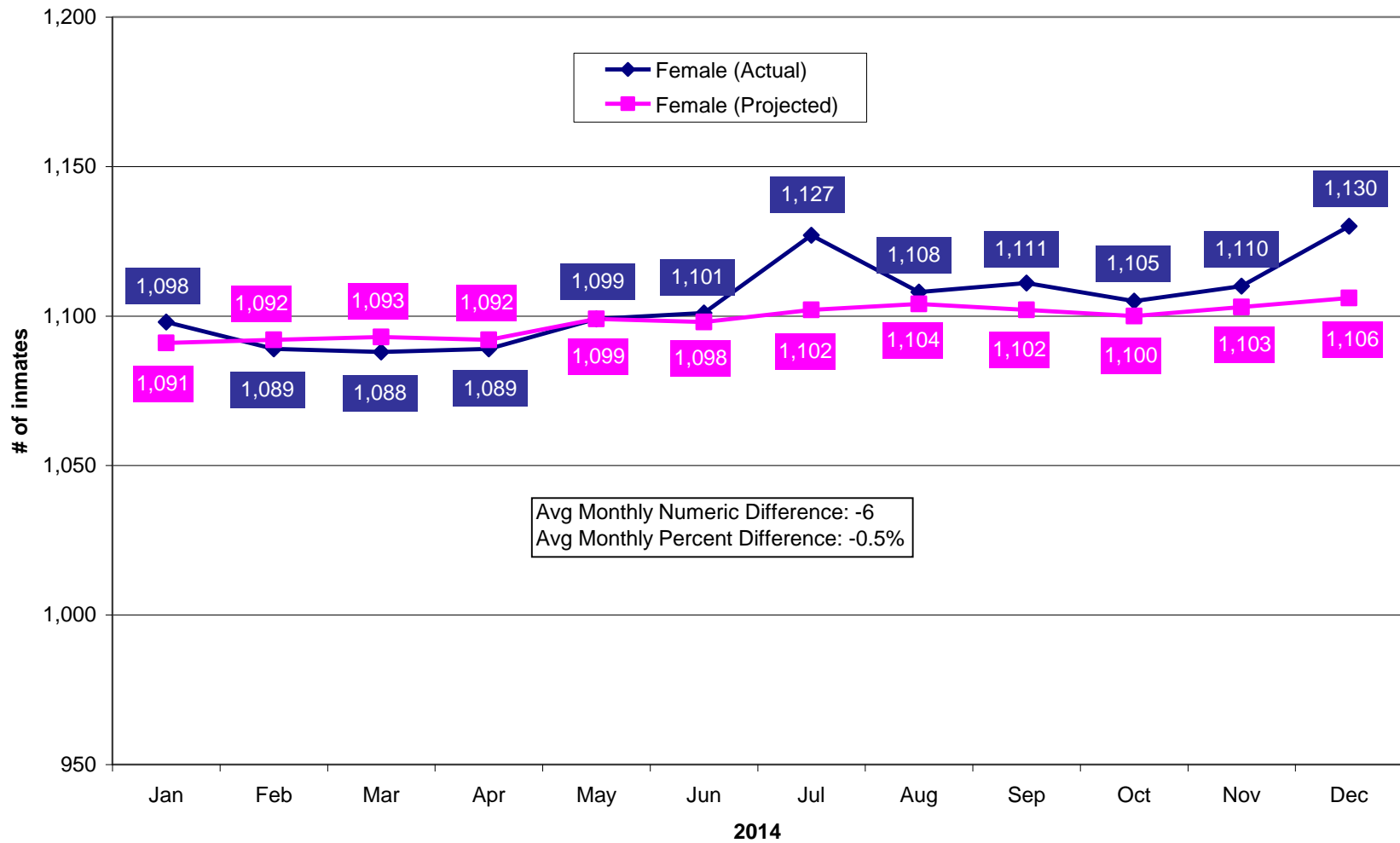
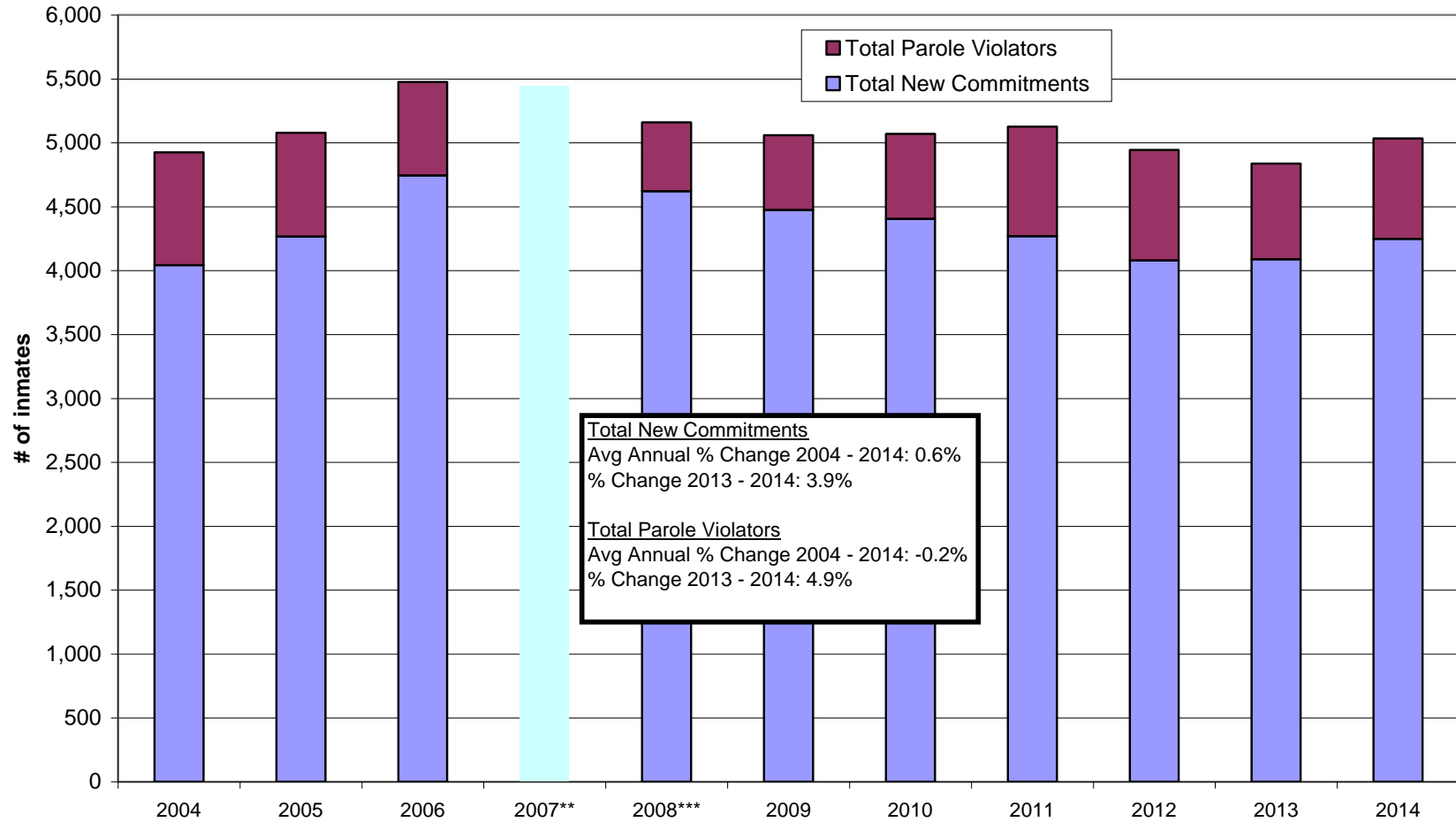


FIGURE 4: Accuracy of JFA's April 2014 Forecast
Total Female Inmate Population: January through December 2014



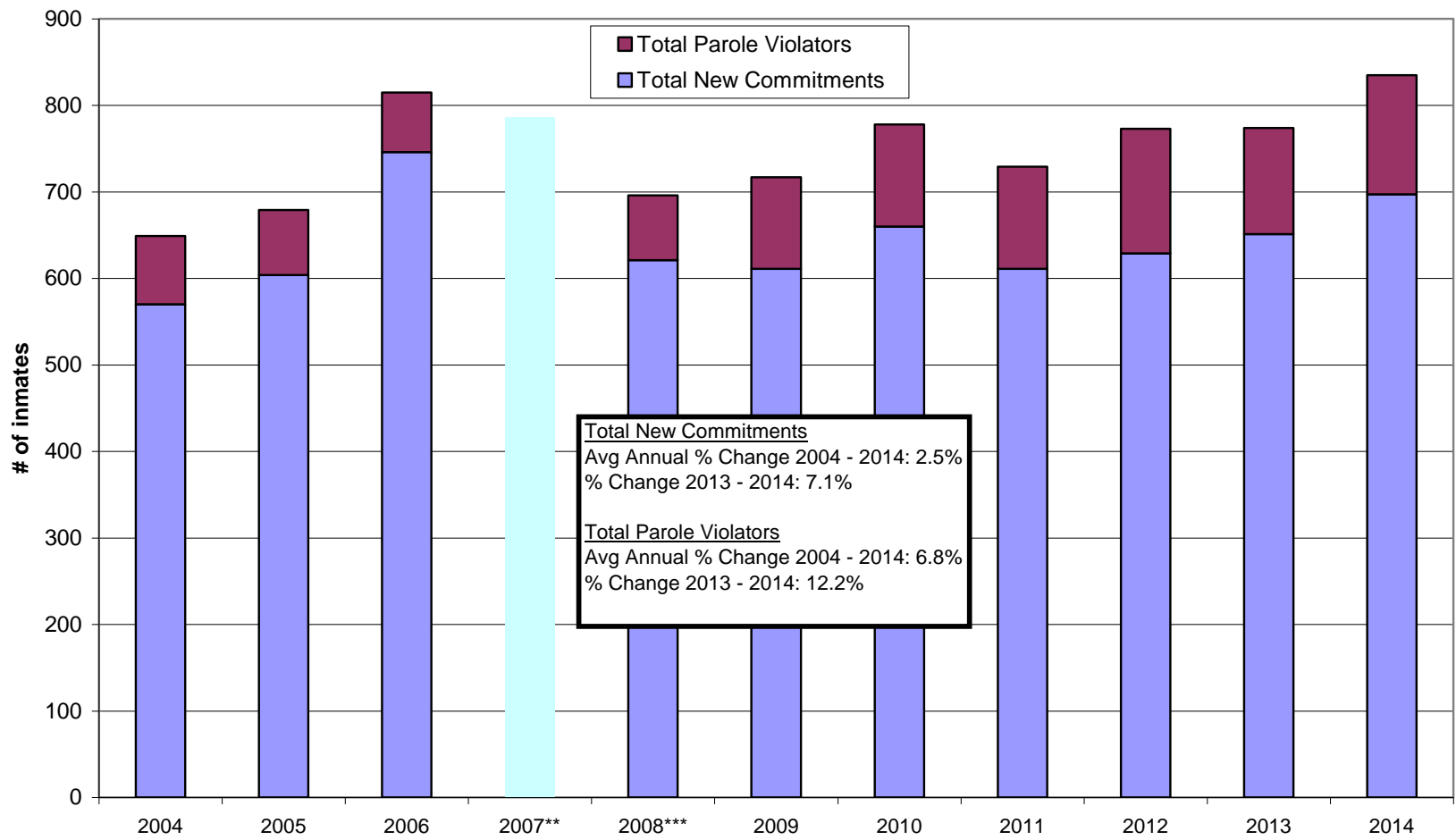
**FIGURE 5: Historical Male Admissions to Prison
2004 - 2014**



** 2007 data represents total male admissions.

***The 2008 admissions datafile did not contain admissions by type for July and August. We utilized the proportion of admissions in each subcategory for the 10 months of 2008 for which the data were available and applied those proportions to the total admissions for July and August to obtain estimated subcategory counts for July and August

**FIGURE 6: Historical Female Admissions to Prison
2004 - 2014**



** 2007 data represents total female admissions.

*** The 2008 admissions datafile did not contain admissions by type for July and August. We utilized the proportion of admissions in each subcategory for the 10 months of 2008 for which the data were available and applied those proportions to the total admissions for July and August to obtain estimated subcategory counts for July and August.

FIGURE 7: Parole Release Rates: 2009 to 2014

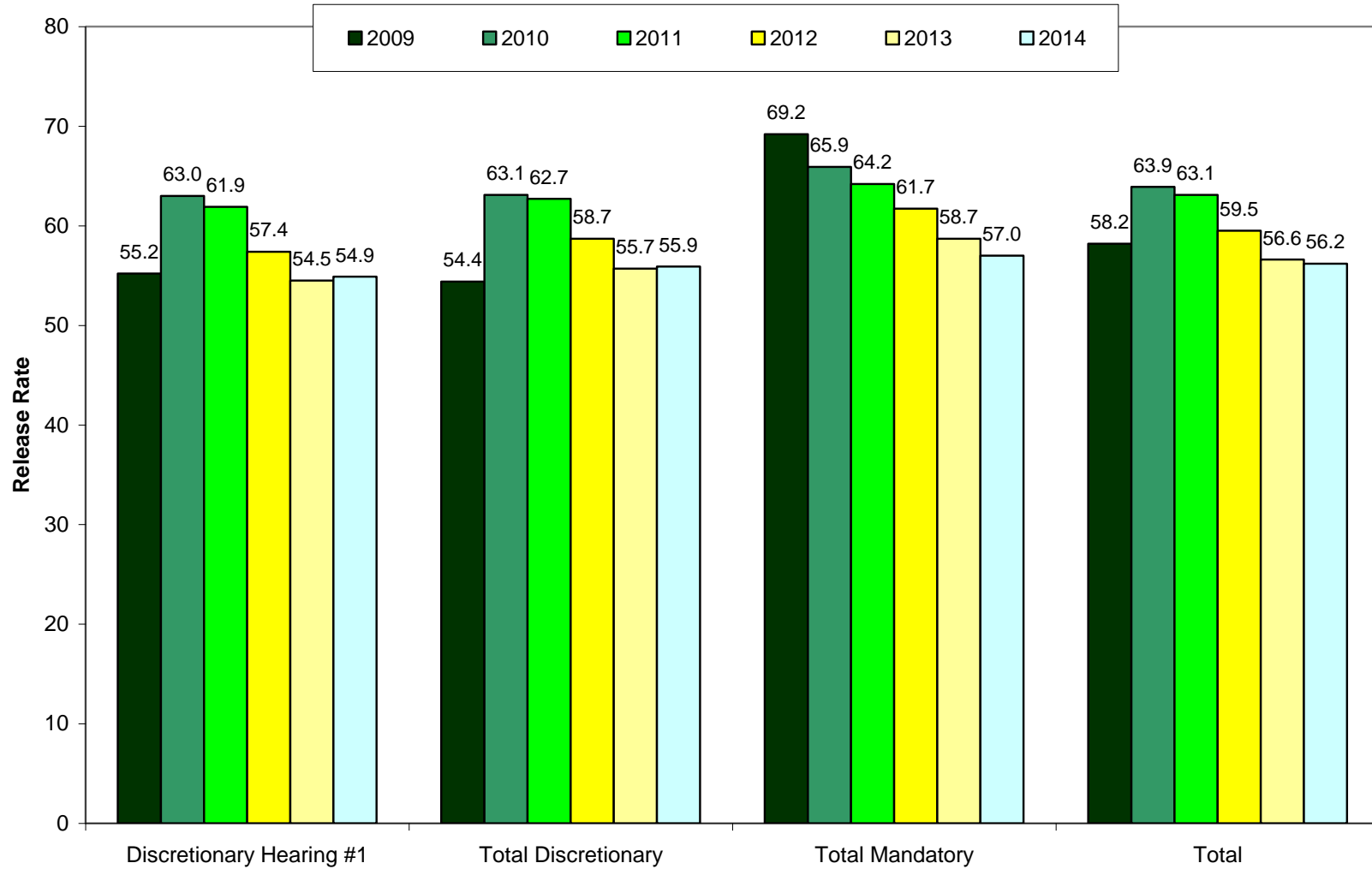
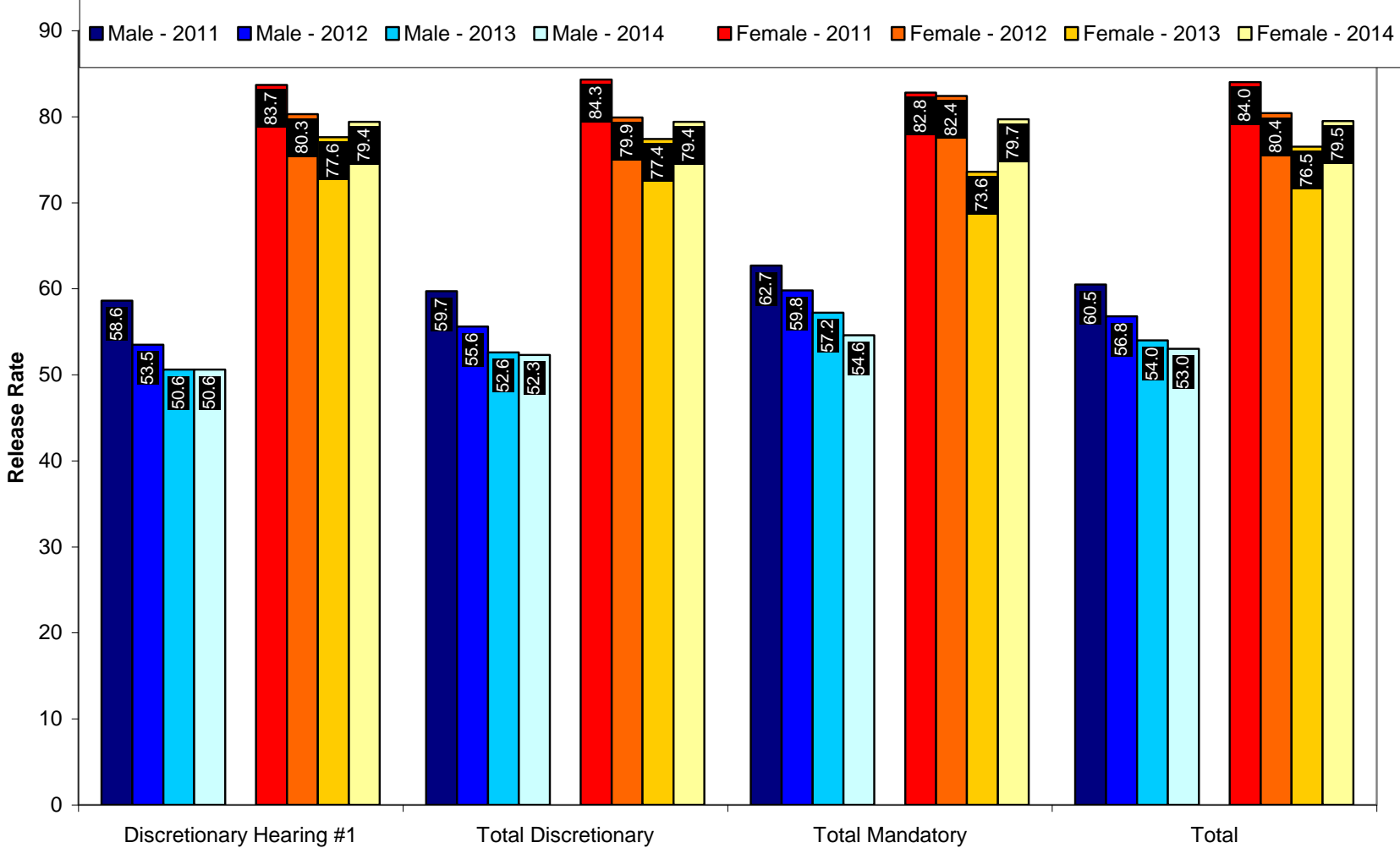
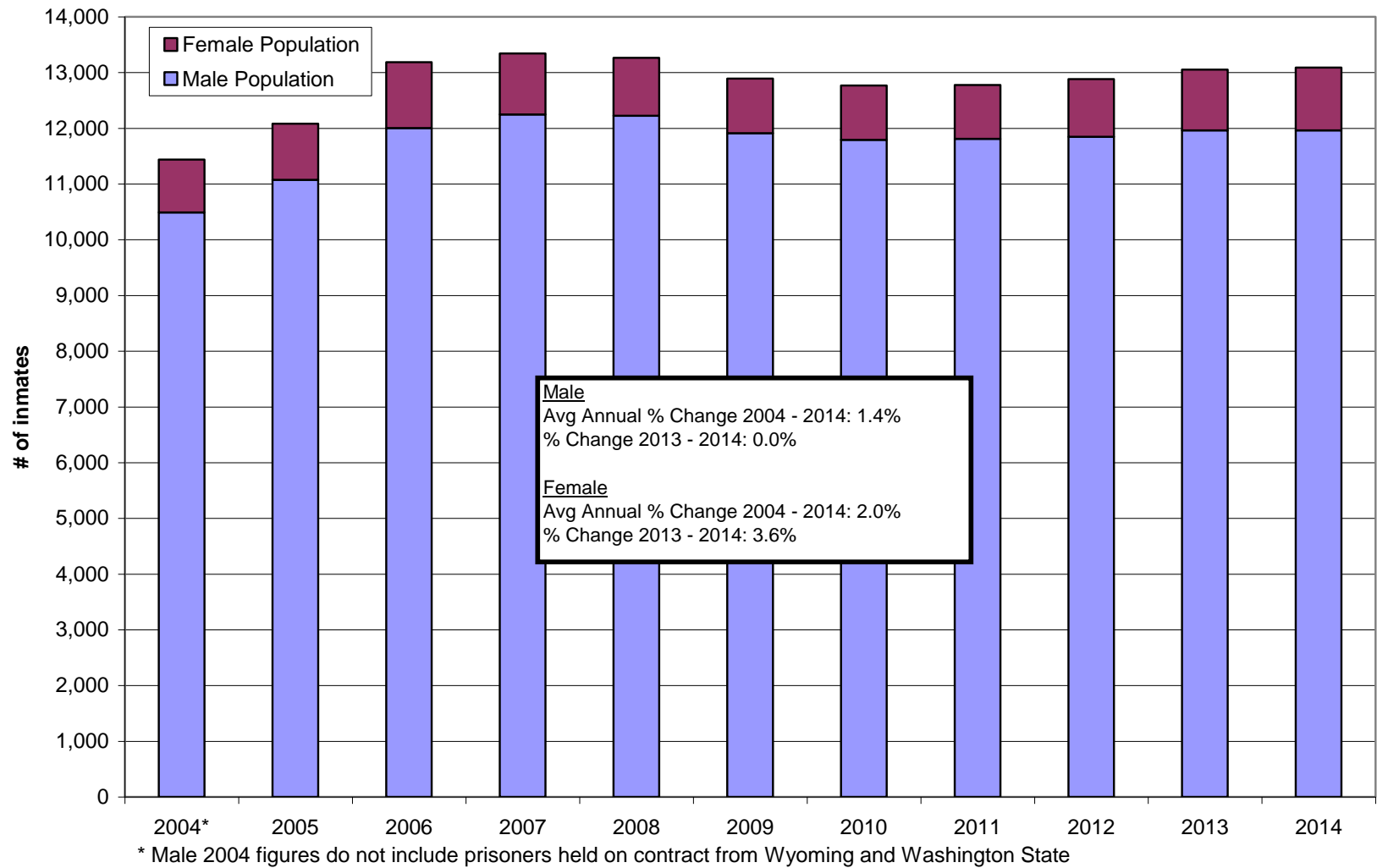


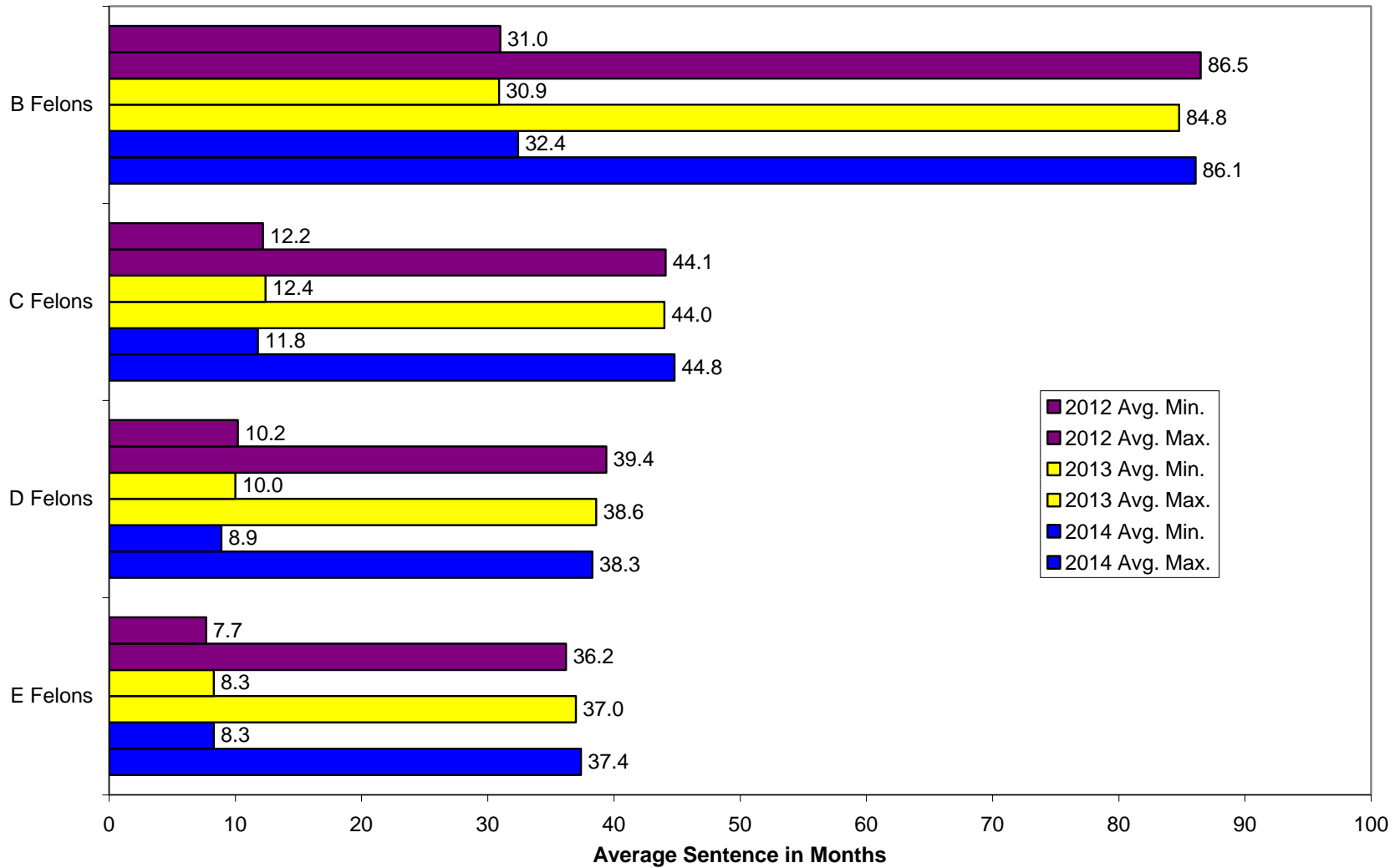
FIGURE 8: Parole Release Rates by Gender: 2011 to 2014



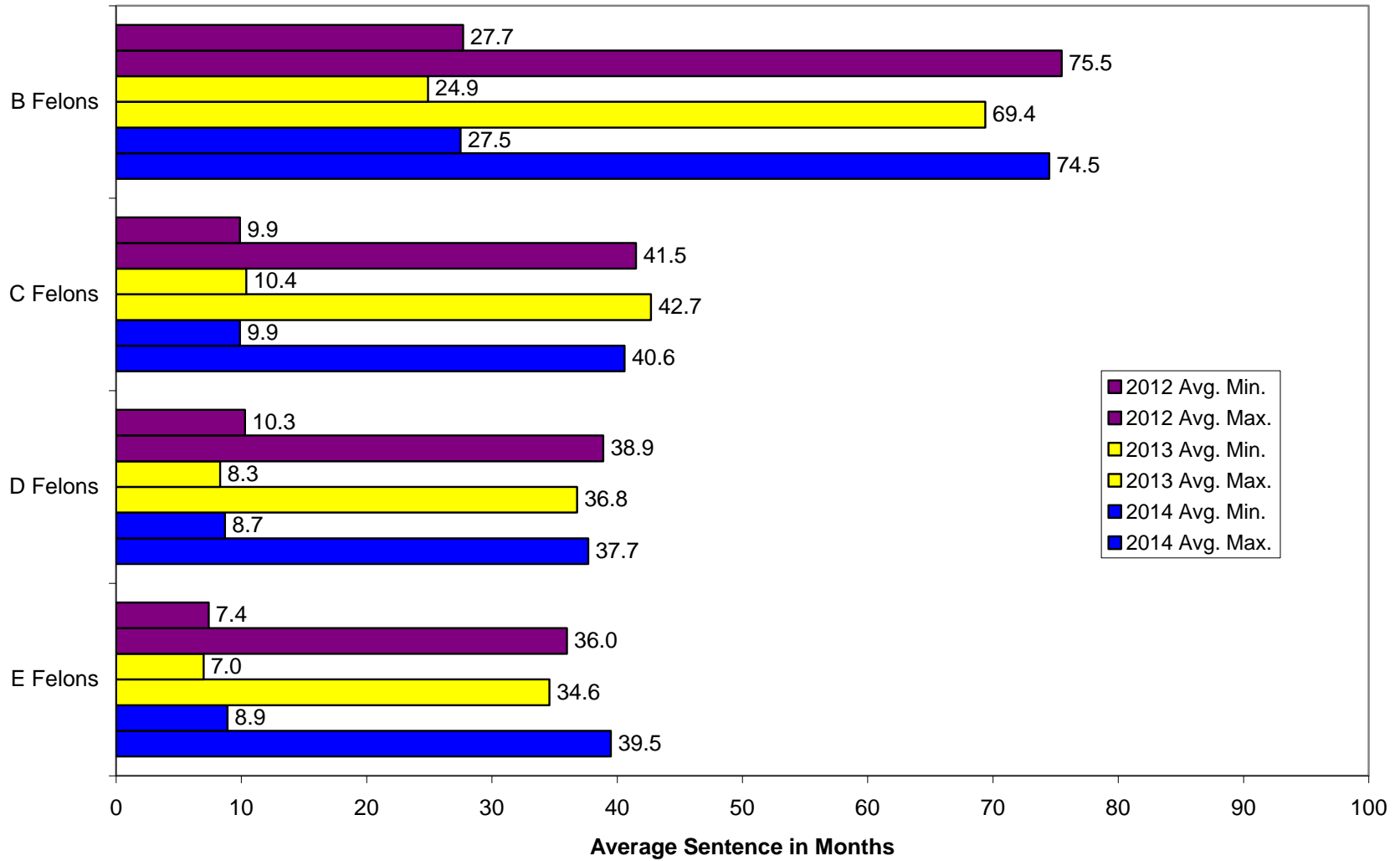
**FIGURE 9: Historical End-of-Year Inmate Population by Gender
2004 - 2014**



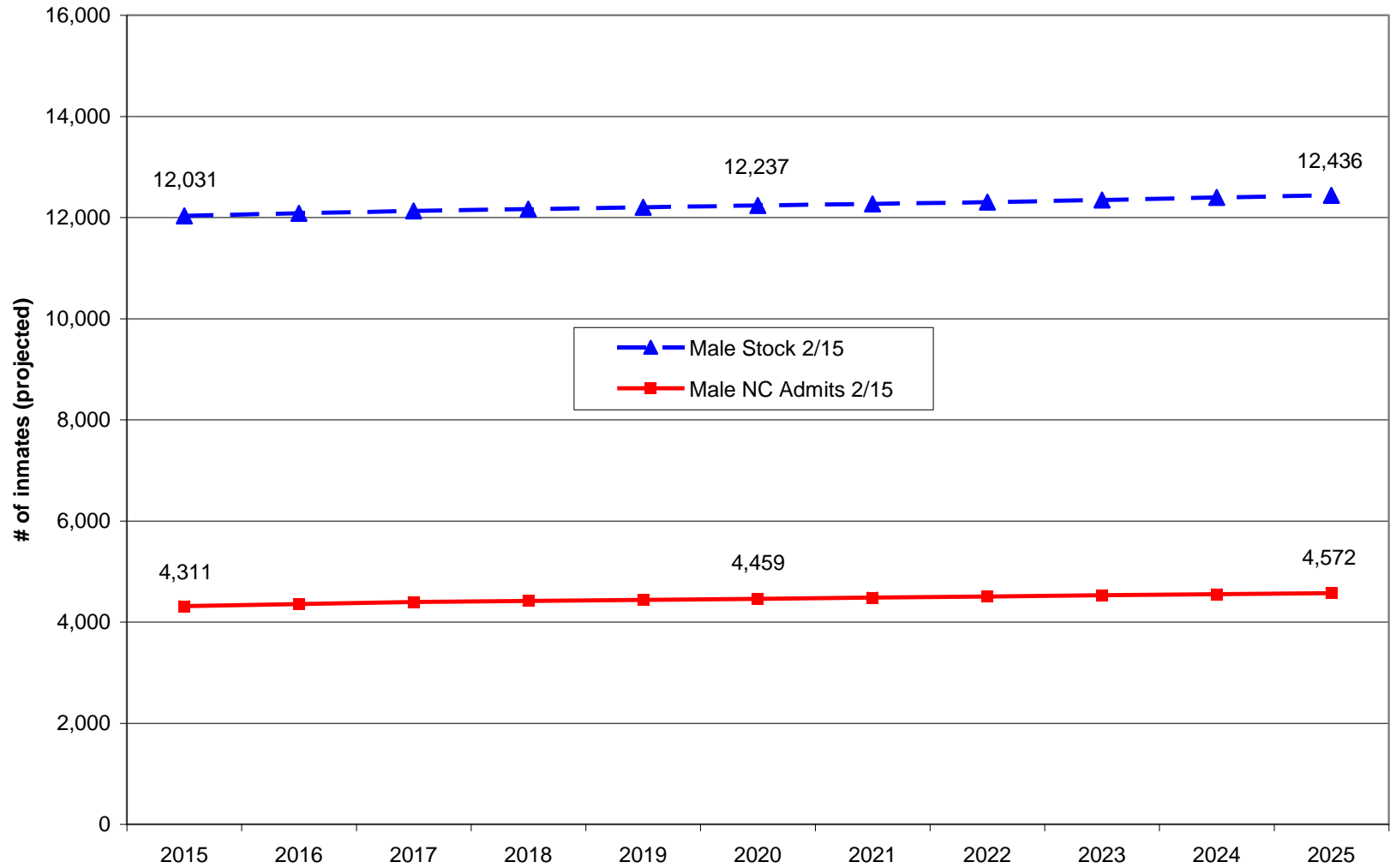
**FIGURE 10: Average Minimum and Maximum Sentences by Felony Category
Male New Commitment Admissions to Prison: 2012 - 2014**



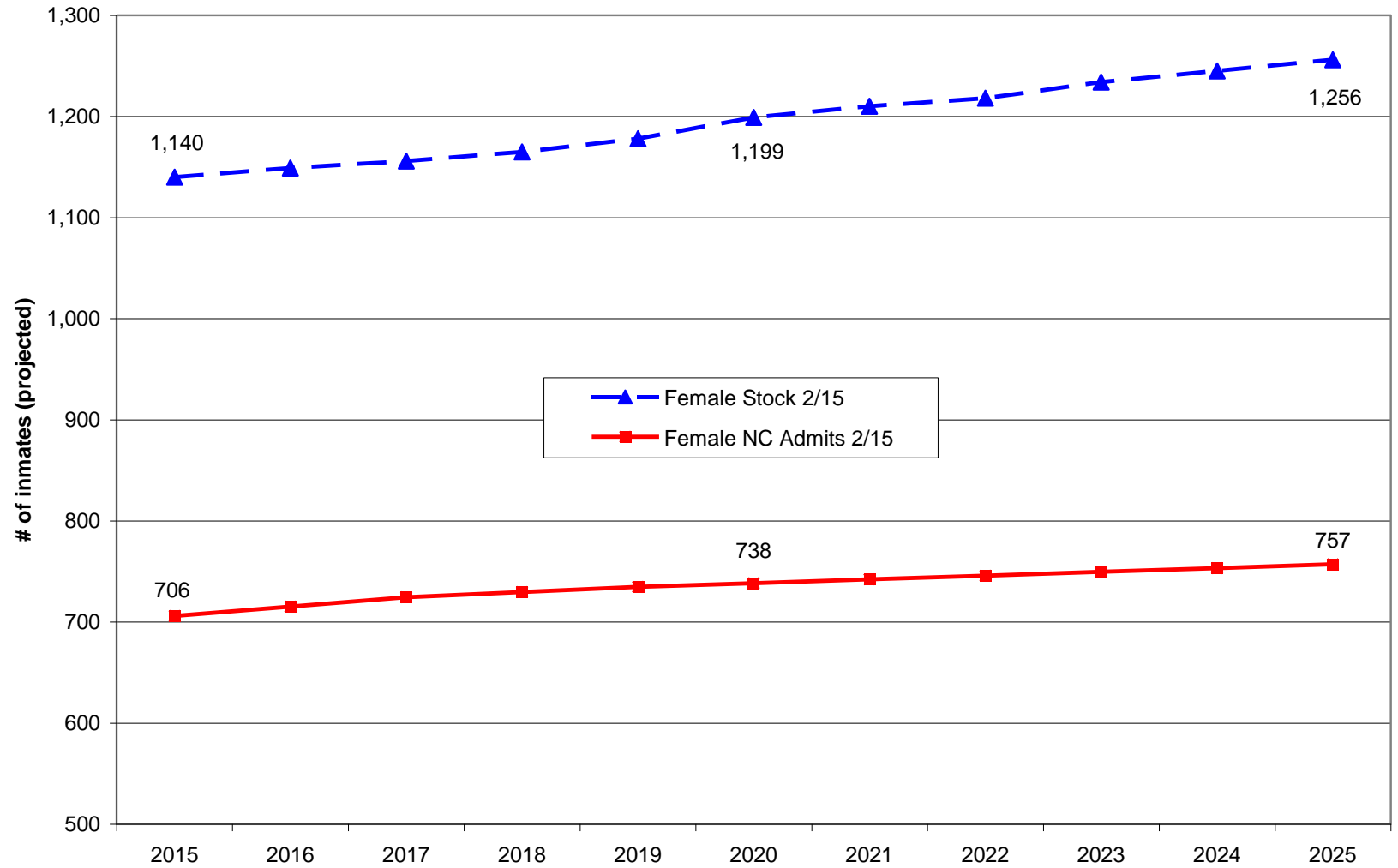
**FIGURE 11: Average Minimum and Maximum Sentences by Felony Category
Female New Commitment Admissions to Prison: 2012 - 2014**



**FIGURE 12: Projected Male New Comittment Admissions and Stock Population
February 2015 Forecasts**



**FIGURE 13: Projected Female New Commitment Admissions and Stock Population
February 2015 Forecasts**



APPENDIX B: PROJECTIONS

FEBRUARY 2015 FORECAST

Table A: Total Male and Female Population												
Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
2015	13,090	13,113	13,117	13,134	13,137	13,119	13,143	13,139	13,152	13,153	13,162	13,171
2016	13,172	13,183	13,184	13,192	13,202	13,207	13,202	13,216	13,220	13,221	13,227	13,232
2017	13,232	13,236	13,241	13,248	13,247	13,243	13,255	13,269	13,273	13,275	13,285	13,285
2018	13,296	13,301	13,296	13,298	13,297	13,305	13,315	13,315	13,316	13,318	13,321	13,327
2019	13,332	13,327	13,326	13,334	13,331	13,338	13,350	13,353	13,358	13,373	13,367	13,376
2020	13,375	13,389	13,402	13,397	13,405	13,404	13,412	13,414	13,426	13,437	13,441	13,436
2021	13,450	13,443	13,438	13,439	13,449	13,451	13,458	13,464	13,463	13,466	13,470	13,477
2022	13,474	13,476	13,479	13,482	13,489	13,490	13,497	13,504	13,514	13,514	13,521	13,519
2023	13,526	13,528	13,525	13,533	13,543	13,549	13,548	13,561	13,566	13,578	13,571	13,577
2024	13,579	13,581	13,590	13,589	13,598	13,606	13,612	13,619	13,621	13,624	13,633	13,639
2025	13,638	13,649	13,657	13,661	13,657	13,670	13,670	13,685	13,687	13,678	13,699	13,692

Table B: Total Male Population												
Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
2015	11,967	11,975	11,981	11,993	12,009	12,002	12,019	12,014	12,021	12,022	12,026	12,031
2016	12,031	12,038	12,041	12,045	12,050	12,054	12,054	12,062	12,068	12,070	12,077	12,083
2017	12,085	12,086	12,091	12,096	12,093	12,095	12,107	12,118	12,121	12,119	12,125	12,129
2018	12,136	12,137	12,136	12,142	12,143	12,152	12,158	12,162	12,157	12,158	12,159	12,162
2019	12,168	12,166	12,162	12,167	12,167	12,173	12,177	12,182	12,185	12,195	12,196	12,198
2020	12,194	12,200	12,207	12,206	12,213	12,216	12,223	12,224	12,228	12,233	12,237	12,237
2021	12,245	12,241	12,246	12,248	12,250	12,251	12,254	12,260	12,264	12,265	12,263	12,267
2022	12,263	12,267	12,274	12,275	12,279	12,282	12,289	12,293	12,296	12,295	12,306	12,301
2023	12,308	12,308	12,304	12,310	12,317	12,319	12,325	12,333	12,342	12,343	12,340	12,343
2024	12,344	12,345	12,354	12,350	12,357	12,365	12,372	12,382	12,385	12,386	12,394	12,394
2025	12,395	12,402	12,416	12,412	12,415	12,426	12,425	12,437	12,437	12,427	12,440	12,436

Table C: Total Female Population

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
2015	1,123	1,138	1,136	1,141	1,128	1,117	1,124	1,125	1,131	1,131	1,136	1,140
2016	1,141	1,145	1,143	1,147	1,152	1,153	1,148	1,154	1,152	1,151	1,150	1,149
2017	1,147	1,150	1,150	1,152	1,154	1,148	1,148	1,151	1,152	1,156	1,160	1,156
2018	1,160	1,164	1,160	1,156	1,154	1,153	1,157	1,153	1,159	1,160	1,162	1,165
2019	1,164	1,161	1,164	1,167	1,164	1,165	1,173	1,171	1,173	1,178	1,171	1,178
2020	1,181	1,189	1,195	1,191	1,192	1,188	1,189	1,190	1,198	1,204	1,204	1,199
2021	1,205	1,202	1,192	1,191	1,199	1,200	1,204	1,204	1,199	1,201	1,207	1,210
2022	1,211	1,209	1,205	1,207	1,210	1,208	1,208	1,211	1,218	1,219	1,215	1,218
2023	1,218	1,220	1,221	1,223	1,226	1,230	1,223	1,228	1,224	1,235	1,231	1,234
2024	1,235	1,236	1,236	1,239	1,241	1,241	1,240	1,237	1,236	1,238	1,239	1,245
2025	1,243	1,247	1,241	1,249	1,242	1,244	1,245	1,248	1,250	1,251	1,259	1,256