

**STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**



STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

**FISCAL YEAR 2010
ISSUE**



**GREGORY COX
DIRECTOR**

Data Limitations

Data published in this abstract were extracted from a live database; thus, it is possible that figures reported in tables and charts do not balance to totals reported in other reports published by the Department. Select distributions consist of estimates and are susceptible to rounding error and missing data which could have caused these distributions not to add up to exactly 100%. Current fiscal year data for the NDOC or for other agencies were not always available at time of edition; consequently, the NDOC performed its best effort to align data accordingly.

Nevada Department of Corrections Statistical Abstract
Fiscal Year 2010
Division of Offender Management
Research, Statistics, and Planning Section
By Alejandra Livingston

In our data driven world, year after year, efforts are made by various organizations responsible for the production of official statistical information to collect, summarize, and report key indicators valuable to the research community. Current “just-in-time” technology and products have increased our expectations, and access to “virtual” data has become the norm. Reporting requirements are becoming ever increasing and public organizations strive to align their descriptors and compare themselves to one another. Thus, data uniformity and standardization are “key” to understanding how we all fit in our current world. Economic contractions require us to further justify the need for public services and demonstrate that key requirements are being met despite all given constraints.

Programmatic, statistical, and fiscal data are fundamental when it comes to understanding the direction of an organization. Census population data allow administrators to be prepared and to comprehend current and future demands imposed on the organization, all which have to be crafted around fiscal disparities in our public system. Correctional facilities could not operate without relational offender data, correctional population forecasts, or long-range planning. In fact, the demand for correctional services is dependent upon too many factors beyond control; and predicting the long-term future with any degree of precision is fairly complex. Thus, the beauty of maintaining and exchanging trend data is that it enables the correctional system and policy makers to conduct operational decisions in a systematic and methodic manner – all which have to be accomplished with very limited resources and availability of data.

The Nevada Department of Corrections is proud to publish its Fiscal Year 2010 Annual Statistical Abstract in paper as well on Internet downloadable from our department’s website ([www.doc.nv.gov/statistics/statistical abstracts](http://www.doc.nv.gov/statistics/statistical%20abstracts)). Data are presented on a fiscal year as well as calendar year dependent upon the availability of comparative series. My appreciation is extended to all of those who contributed towards the completion of this abstract and wish it will be a resourceful tool of information for all who are in need of baseline correctional data for Nevada.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Chapter I - Locations and Capacity1

- A. Locations and History2
- B. Locations and Capacity4
- C. Locations and Population.....5
- D. Population Density6

II. Chapter II – Correctional Population Trends17

- A. Correctional Population Over Time18
- B. Population Projections20
- C. Forecasts Comparisons22
- D. Nevada versus the U.S.29
- E. Incarceration Rates32

III. Chapter III – Offender Demographics34

- A. Gender Composition35
- B. Ethnic Composition36
- C. Age Categories37

VI. Chapter IV – Offense Characteristics39

- A. Offense Groups by Gender40
- B. Felony Categories41
- C. Prior Felonies42
- D. Sentence Analysis42
- E. Length of Stay42

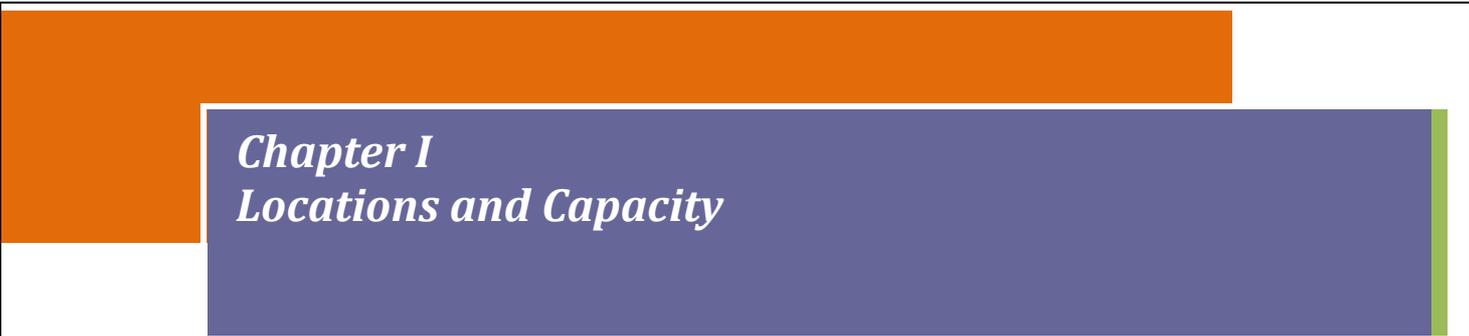
V. Chapter V – Custody Levels and Offender Population.....44

- A. Assigned and Computed Custody45
- B. Historical Computed and Actual Custody Levels48
- C. Protective Custody51
- D. Offenders on Parole51
- E. Interstate Compact52

VI. Chapter VI – Admissions and Releases53

- A. Admissions During Fiscal Year 201054
- B. Yearly Admissions Series58
- C. Yearly Releases Series60
- D. Nevada and U.S. State Prison64

E. Releases During Fiscal Year 2010.....	65
F. Inmate Deaths	70
VII. Chapter VII – Correctional Programs	71
A. Inmate Access to Education.....	72
B. Educational Attainment of Male and Female Admissions	74
C. Program Completions	74
D. Educational Program Impacts	75
E. Aging Population	76
F. Re-Entry Program	80
G. Psycho-educational Programs	84
H. Prison Industries.....	87
I. Prison Industries and the US Economy	88
J. Victim Services.....	89
VIII. Chapter VIII – Correctional Administration.....	92
A. Fiscal Activity.....	93
B. Historical Operating Costs.....	94
C. Medical Services for Offenders	96
D. Human Resources	98
E. Full Time Equivalent Levels.....	99
F. Workforce Analysis	101



Chapter I
Locations and Capacity

**Exhibit #1
Locations and History**

Full Name	Abbrev	County	Originally Opened As			Close Date	Currently Operated As			Notes
			Open Date	Gender	Security		Re-Open	Gender	Current Security	
Carlin Conservation Camp	CCC	Elko	1988	Male	Minimum			Male	Minimum	
Casa Grande Transitional Housing	CGTH	Clark	2005	Male and Female	Minimum			Co-ed	Community Trustee	
Ely Conservation Camp	ECC	White Pine	1984	Male	Minimum			Male	Minimum	
Ely State Prison	ESP	White Pine	1988	Male	Maximum			Male	Maximum	Phase II opened in 1989.
Humboldt Conservation Camp	HCC	Humboldt	1986	Male	Minimum			Male	Minimum	
High Desert State Prison	HDSP	Clark	2000	Male	Medium			Male	Max, Close, & Medium	
Three Lakes Valley Conservation Center	TLVCC	Clark	1982	Male	Minimum			Male	Minimum	Formerly named Indian Springs Conservation Center.
Jean Conservation Camp	JCC	Clark	1987	Male	Minimum			Female	Minimum	
Lovelock Correctional Center	LCC	Pershing	1995	Male	Medium			Male	Multi Custody	
Northern Nevada Correctional Center	NNCC	Carson	1961	Male	Minimum				Medium	Converted to medium custody in late 1960's.
Northern Nevada Restitution Center	NNRC	Washoe	1979	Male	Minimum	1993	1993	Male	Minimum	Originally opened in 10/1979 as RCF; in 1988 housed male inmates; in 1/1989, housed male and female inmates; in 7/1989, housed all female inmates; in 7/1993, RCF closed and re-opened as NNRC in 4/1993 housing only male inmates.
Nevada Women's Correctional Center	NWCC	Carson	1964	Female		1997				Name changed to WSCC (Warm Springs Correctional Center) in 1997.
Nevada State Prison	NSP	Carson	1862	Both	M			Male	Close & Medium	Housed male and female inmates until 1965 when NWCC (currently WSCC) opened; in 1989 when ESP opened, this institution was converted to medium security.

Full Name	Abbrev	County	Originally Opened As			Close Date	Currently Operated As			Notes	
			Open Date	Gender	Security		Re-Open	Gender	Current Security		
Stewart Conservation Camp	SCC	Carson	1995	Male	Minimum			Male	Minimum	Was originally called Carson Conservation Camp.	
Southern Desert Correctional Center	SDCC	Clark	1982	Male	Medium			Male	Close & Medium		
Southern Nevada Correctional Center	SNCC	Clark	1978	Male	Medium	2000 & 2008	7/06 & closed again 07/08.	Male & Female	Medium	Originally designed to housed 1st timers under age 25 but never used as such. Re-opened 07/06 as youth facility for ages 22 and under and closed again in 07/08 due to budget cuts.	
Southern Nevada Pre-Release Center	SNPC		1976			1978					
Southern Nevada Restitution Center	SNRC	Clark	1980			2001					
Florence McClure Women's Correctional Center	FMWCC	Clark	1997	Female	Multi				Close & Medium	Before 10/2004, institution was contracted through CCA, in 2007 the name was changed from Southern Nevada Women's Correctional Center to Florence McClure.	
Silver Springs Conservation Camp	SSCC	Lyon	1991	Female	Minimum	2008				This site and the population was redirected to other geographical locations due to budget cuts.	
Tonopah Conservation Camp	TCC	Nye	1991	Male	Minimum			Male	Minimum		
Wells Conservation Camp	WCC	Elko	1984	Male	Minimum			Male	Minimum		
Warm Springs Correctional Center	WSCC	Carson	1961	Female	Medium			1997	Male	Medium	Originally called NWCC (Nevada Women's Correctional Center) and housed female inmates until 1997.

Exhibit #2
Nevada Department of Corrections Facilities and Capacity^a

INSTITUTION	TOTAL CELLS	OPERATING CAPACITY	%	EMERGENCY THRESHOLD	%	ACTUAL POP	%
ELY STATE PRISON	814	1014	125%	1062	130%	1007	124%
LOVELOCK CORR. CENTER	880	1223	139%	1408	160%	1667	189%
NEVADA STATE PRISON	605	554	92%	622	103%	698	115%
WARM SPRINGS CORR. CENTER	294	400	136%	507	172%	523	178%
NORTHERN NV CORR. CENTER ₍₆₎	1212	1453	120%	1533	126%	1427	118%
SOUTHERN DESERT CORR. CENTER	1388	1727	124%	2018	145%	1822	131%
SOUTHERN NEVADA CORR. CENTER	356	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
FLORENCE MCCLURE W'S CORR. CENTER	727	688	95%	800	110%	765	105%
HIGH DESERT STATE PRISON	2016	2274	113%	2680	133%	2983	148%
SUBTOTAL FACILITIES	8292	9333	113%	10630	128%	10892	131%
FACILITIES	TOTAL CELLS	OPERATING CAPACITY	%	EMERGENCY THRESHOLD	%	ACTUAL POP	%
CASA GRANDE	400	374	94%	374	94%	194	49%
CARLIN CONSERVATION CAMP	150	150	100%	150	100%	102	68%
ELY CONSERVATION CAMP	150	150	100%	150	100%	96	64%
HUMBOLDT CONSERVATION CAMP	150	150	100%	150	100%	134	89%
THREE LAKES VALLEY CAMP	252	257	102%	257	102%	211	84%
JEAN CONSERVATION CAMP	240	240	100%	240	100%	136	57%
SILVER SPRINGS CONSERVATION CAMP	112	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
PIOCHE CONSERVATION CAMP	196	196	100%	196	100%	152	78%
STEWART CONSERVATION CAMP	240	240	100%	240	100%	341	142%
TONOPAH CONSERVATION CAMP	150	150	100%	150	100%	109	73%
WELLS CONSERVATION CAMP	150	150	100%	150	100%	103	69%
NO. NEVADA RESTITUTION CENTER	96	96	100%	103	107%	80	83%
SUBTOTAL FACILITIES	2286	2153	94%	2160	94%	1658	73%
DEPARTMENT TOTALS	10578	11486	109%	12790	121%	12550	119%

Source: Nevada Department of Corrections, Statistics, Research, and Planning (Nevada, 2010), Statistical Report 5.2.

^aThese figures are as of June 17, 2010 and they were derived to analyze correctional capacity in preparation of the Agency Recommends Budget Phase capital improvements project long-range plans.

Exhibit # 3
Nevada Department of Corrections Active Population

Location	Male	Female	Total	Budgeted FY10, ^(c)	Actual Less Budgeted	Emergency Capacity	Difference
CCC	101	0	101	131	-30	150	49
CGTH	147	37	184	340	-156	374	190
ECC	93	0	93	130	-37	150	57
ESP	1014	0	1014	1171	-157	1062	48
FMWCC	0	751	751	748	3	800	49
HCC	127	0	127	130	-3	150	23
HDSP	2969	0	2969	2517	452	2680	-289
TLVCC	208	0	208	238	-30	257	49
JCC	0	127	127	173	-46	240	113
LCC	1664	0	1664	1752	-88	1408	-256
NNCC	1413	9	1422	1464	-42	1533	111
NNRC	81	0	81	76	5	103	22
NSP	695	0	695	806	-111	622	-73
PCC	153	0	153	176	-23	196	43
SCC	334	0	334	350	-16	240	-94
SDCC	1858	0	1858	1901	-43	2018	160
SNCC ^(e)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SSCC ^(e)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TCC ^{(f)(g)}	117	0	117	130	-13	150	33
WCC	101	0	101	130	-29	150	49
WSCC	515	0	515	526	-11	507	-8
Sub-Tot	11590	924	12514	12889	-375	12790	276
HOSP	3	1	4				
JAIL	67	6	73				
In-House	11660	931	12591				
ESCAPE	21	2	23				
OSC	158	11	169				
RC184	22	7	29				
RC298	0	0	0				
RC305	32	2	34				
RC317	9	10	19				
DHHS	0	0	0				
Total	11902	963	12865				

Source: Nevada Department of Correction Statistical Report 1.1 as of June 20, 2010. These counts include all felony offenders actively serving a sentence, participating in a bootocamp program, serving a sentence in our state or in another state, on escape, or on residential confinement. Capacity is in accordance with Capacity 201006-CA-24 effective 07/17/2010.

Population Density at Nevada Department of Corrections

As of June 2010, the Nevada Department of Corrections had 19 facilities open. Two locations which were closed in 2007, the Southern Nevada Correctional Center and the Silver Springs Conservation Camp were closed due to funding and a reduction in the inmate population.

Density is measured as the ratio of offenders housed in a correctional location and base structure. As of the end of Fiscal Year 2010 NOC's eight largest institutions were occupied at an average of 139% of their base structures.

Exhibit #4

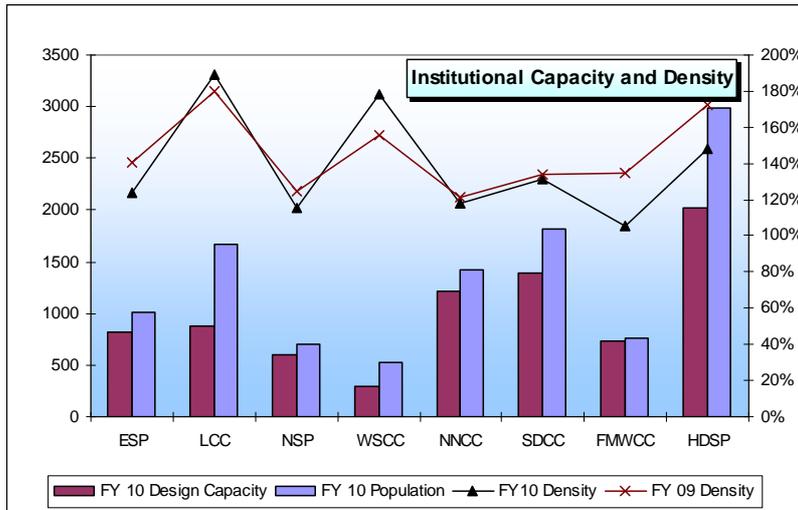


Exhibit #5

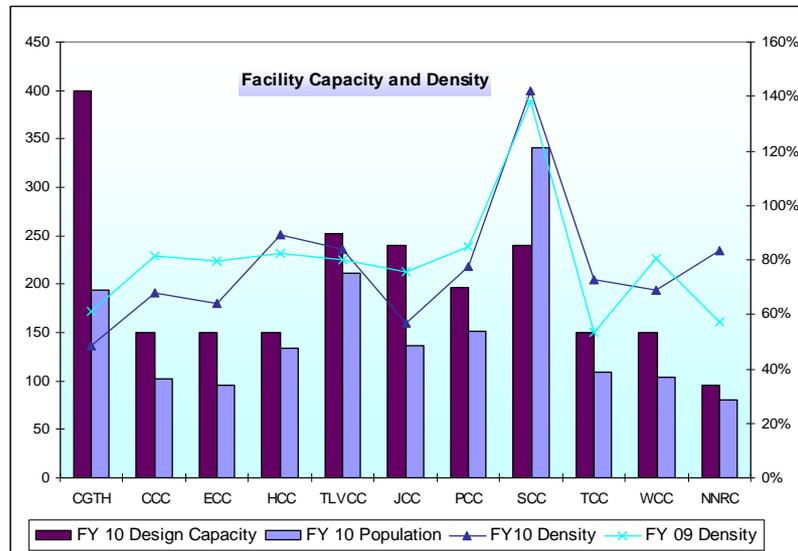


Exhibit #6
Institutional Density

Institution	FY 09 Base Structure	FY 09 Population	Cap-Pop	FY 09 Density	FY 10 Base Structure	FY 10 Population	Diff	FY10 Density
ESP	784	1104	-320	141%	814	1007	-193	124%
LCC	880	1580	-700	180%	880	1667	-787	189%
NSP	605	756	-151	125%	605	698	-93	115%
WSCC	294	458	-164	156%	294	523	-229	178%
NNCC	1212	1473	-261	122%	1212	1427	-215	118%
SDCC	1392	1863	-471	134%	1388	1822	-434	131%
FMWCC	567	765	-198	135%	727	765	-38	105%
HDSP	1680	2895	-1215	172%	2016	2983	-967	148%

From SFY-end 2009 to SFY-end 2010, as shown in the Exhibit above, there were some increases as well as decreases in bed capacity and the size of the population. The disparity is the difference between beds and population. For example, at Warm Springs Correctional Center (WSCC) base structure stayed constant; however, the disparity between bed capacity and population increased from -164 to -229 and density increased from 156% to 178%. At NDOC's female institution Florence McClure's Women's Correctional Center (FMWCC) the disparity declined from being 198 beds short at the end of Fiscal Year 2009 to being 38 short in Fiscal year 2010, density was reduced from 135% to 105%.

Exhibit #7
Capacity and Population at the Camps and Transitional Locations

Facilities	FY 09 Base Structure	FY 09 Population	Cap Pop	FY 09 Density	FY 10 Base Structure	FY 10 Population	Cap-Pop	FY10 Density
CGTH	400	245	155	61%	400	194	206	49%
CCC	150	122	28	81%	150	102	48	68%
ECC	150	119	31	79%	150	96	54	64%
HCC	150	124	26	83%	150	134	16	89%
TLVCC	290	232	58	80%	252	211	41	84%
JCC	240	182	58	76%	240	136	104	57%
PCC	196	166	30	85%	196	152	44	78%
SCC	240	332	-92	138%	240	341	-101	142%
TCC	150	80	70	53%	150	109	41	73%
WCC	150	121	29	81%	150	103	47	69%
NNRC	96	55	41	57%	96	80	16	83%

Overall, camps are designed to staff inmates on a ratio of one offender to one bed; thus, their densities tend to be lower than at the institutions. The only camp with a disparity in beds relative to capacity is Stewart Correctional Center (SCC) for which density increased from 138% to 142%. The Three Lakes Valley (TLVCC) Correctional Center, which houses the bootcamp program, underwent a building expansion; however, capacity was adjusted downward according to funding

and the size of the eligible population, resulting in a loss of 52 beds in base structure. Density increased from 57% to 83% at Northern Nevada Restitution Center (NNRC) where bed capacity stayed constant but population increased from 55 to 80 transitional housing inmates at SFY 10-year end.

Bed Balances by Custody Level Relative To Population

Analyzing the availability of beds by custody relative to the size of the population by custody is helpful for purposes of identifying gaps in prison capacity in detail. The exhibits depicted below provide a visual representation of bed availability by custody over time, for both, the female as well as the male prison population. For example, Exhibits #8.a and 8.b show offenders relative to bed capacity by custody from October 2004 to June 2010. When looking at the size of the population by custody relative to the number of open beds throughout the period, it can be observed that bed capacity for the male population has not been able to catch up with growth in medium and close custodies. The difference between male beds and population averaged 188.02 minimum beds, -258.60 medium beds, and -315.47 close beds; thus, during this period the department had an excess of minimum and a shortage of medium and close bed capacity. The difference between female beds and population averaged 31.34 minimum, 4.36 medium, and 18.71 close beds. Although the average was positive during these years, a shortage of minimum and medium beds was experienced from 2004 to 2008 and then in 2010.

Exhibit # 8.a
Population versus Beds ^a
October 2004 – March 2009

Year	Type	MALE CUSTODY DISTRIBUTION				FEMALE CUSTODY DISTRIBUTION			
		Min	Med	Close	Total	Min	Med	Close	Total
10/04	Population	2201	5869	2411	10481	347	399	122	868
	Beds	2088	5557	2310	9955	352	409	97	858
03/05	Population	2196	5962	2301	10459	387	422	52	861
	Beds	2088	5809	2308	10205	352	409	97	858
04/06	Population	2447	6118	2559	11124	477	395	142	1014
	Beds	2474	6091	2462	11027	352	462	94	908
11/06	Population	2545	6593	2429	11566	511	579	45	1136
	Beds	2474	5698	2303	10475	352	409	97	858
03/07	Population	2741	6554	2622	11917	499	611	30	1140
	Beds	2474	6182	2303	10959	352	486	97	935
06/07	Population	2661	6527	2773	11961	501	589	66	1156
	Beds	2474	6182	2303	10959	352	486	97	935
06/08	Population	2412	6392	3256	12060	250	619	106	975
	Beds	1930	6444	2556	10930	292	639	165	1096
11/08	Population	1899	6765	3205	11869	237	632	118	987
	Beds	1938	6082	2906	10926	288	631	165	1084
03/09	Population	1835	7057	2923	11814	219	603	155	977
	Beds	2009	6698	2924	11631	288	631	165	1084

Exhibit # 8.b
Population versus Beds ^a
July 2009 – June 2010

Year	Type	MALE CUSTODY DISTRIBUTION				FEMALE CUSTODY DISTRIBUTION			
		Min	Med	Close	Total	Min	Med	Close	Total
07/09	Population	1618	6986	3121	11725	211	593	172	976
	Beds	1980	6626	2948	11554	300	571	225	1096
08/09	Population	1541	6877	3257	11675	241	521	208	970
	Beds	1980	6626	2948	11554	300	571	225	1096
09/09	Population	1510	6852	3252	11614	212	549	202	963
	Beds	1980	6626	2948	11554	300	571	225	1096
10/09	Population	1508	6890	3211	11609	207	560	189	955
	Bed	1980	6626	2948	11554	300	571	225	1096
11/09	Population	1502	6932	3119	11553	197	544	197	938
	Bed	1980	6626	2948	11554	300	571	225	1096
12/09	Population	1476	6959	3190	11625	199	539	207	945
	Bed	1980	6622	2866	11468	300	571	231	1102
02/10	Population	1523	6780	3351	11654	169	525	207	901
	Bed	1816	6678	2864	11358	300	571	231	1102
03/10	Population	1284	6769	3618	11671	178	526	228	932
	Bed	1966	6678	2864	11508	300	571	231	1102
05/10	Population	1545	6764	3371	11680	160	573	207	940
	Bed	1966	6678	2864	11508	300	571	231	1102
06/10	Population	1504	6771	3378	11653	175	542	214	931
	Bed	1944	6974	2778	11696	292	703	99	1094

Source: Nevada Department of Corrections, Statistical Report 1.4. b, 1.4.c, and 5.2.

^a Select observations were obtained from statistical reports as available or derived given that not all are produced on a monthly basis; thus, they do not follow a consistent pattern of periodicity.

Exhibit #9
Actual Bed Balances by Custody Level – Male
October 2004 – June 2010

Date	Population	Min	Med	Close/Max
10/04	10481	-113	-312	-101
03/05	10459	-108	-153	7
04/06	11124	27	-27	-97
11/06	11566	-71	-895	-126
03/07	11917	-267	-372	-319
06/07	11961	-187	-345	-470
06/08	12060	-482	52	-700
11/08	11869	39	-683	-299
03/09	11814	174	-359	1
07/09	11725	362	-360	-173
08/09	11675	439	-251	-309
09/09	11614	470	-226	-304
10/09	11609	472	-264	-263
11/09	11553	478	-306	-171
12/09	11625	504	-337	-324
02/10	11654	293	-102	-487
03/10	11671	682	-91	-754
05/10	11680	421	-86	-507
06/10	11696	440	203	-600

Source: from Exhibits 8.a & b. above

Exhibit # 10
Actual Female Bed Balance by Custody
October 2004 – June 2010

Date	Population	Min	Med	Close/Max
10/04	868	5	10	-25
03/05	861	-35	-13	45
04/06	1014	-125	67	-48
11/06	1136	-159	-170	52
03/07	1140	-147	-125	67
06/07	1156	-149	-103	31
06/08	975	42	20	59
11/08	987	51	-1	47
03/09	977	69	28	10
07/09	976	89	-22	53
08/09	970	59	50	17
09/09	963	88	22	23
10/09	955	93	11	36
11/09	938	103	27	28
12/09	945	101	32	24
02/10	901	131	46	24
03/10	932	122	45	3
05/10	940	140	-2	24
06/10	931	117	161	-115

Source: from 8.a & b. above

Exhibit #11.a
 Relative Size of Male Population and Capacity by Custody
 October 2004 – March 2009

Date	Relative Sizes	Male Population			
		Min	Med	Close	Total
10/04	Beds/Pop	105%	106%	104%	105%
	Pop/Beds	94.9%	94.7%	95.8%	95.0%
03/05	Beds/Pop	105.2%	107.3%	99.6%	105.1%
	Pop/Beds	95.1%	97.4%	100.3%	97.6%
04/06	Beds/Pop	117.2%	105.3%	110.9%	109.0%
	Pop/Beds	101.1%	99.6%	96.2%	99.1%
11/06	Beds/Pop	102.9%	108.2%	98.7%	104.9%
	Pop/Beds	97.2%	86.4%	94.8%	90.6%
03/07	Beds/Pop	110.8%	115.0%	113.8%	113.8%
	Pop/Beds	90.3%	94.3%	87.8%	92.0%
06/07	Beds/Pop	107.6%	105.6%	120.4%	109.1%
	Pop/Beds	93.0%	94.7%	83.1%	91.6%
06/08	Beds/Pop	97.5%	103.4%	141.4%	110.0%
	Pop/Beds	80.0%	100.8%	78.5%	90.6%
11/08	Beds/Pop	98.4%	105.0%	125.4%	108.6%
	Pop/Beds	102.1%	89.9%	90.7%	92.1%
03/09	Beds/Pop	94.7%	116.0%	100.6%	108.1%
	Pop/Beds	109.5%	94.9%	100.0%	98.5%

Exhibit #11.b
 Relative Size of Male Population and Capacity by Custody
 July 2009 – June 2010

Date	Relative Sizes	Female Population			
		Min	Med	Close	Total
07/09	Beds/Pop	81.7%	105.4%	105.9%	101.5%
	Pop/Beds	122.4%	94.9%	94.5%	98.5%
08/09	Beds/Pop	77.8%	103.8%	110.5%	101.0%
	Pop/Beds	128.5%	96.4%	90.5%	99.0%
09/09	Beds/Pop	76.3%	103.4%	110.3%	100.5%
	Pop/Beds	131.1%	96.7%	90.7%	99.5%
10/09	Beds/Pop	76.2%	104.0%	108.9%	100.5%
	Pop/Beds	131.3%	96.2%	91.8%	99.5%
11/09	Beds/Pop	75.9%	104.6%	105.8%	100.0%
	Pop/Beds	131.8%	95.6%	94.5%	100.0%
12/09	Beds/Pop	74.5%	105.1%	111.3%	101.4%
	Pop/Beds	134.1%	95.2%	89.8%	98.6%
02/10	Beds/Pop	83.9%	101.5%	117.0%	102.6%
	Pop/Beds	119.2%	98.5%	85.5%	97.5%
03/10	Beds/Pop	65.3%	101.4%	126.3%	101.4%
	Pop/Beds	153.1%	98.7%	79.2%	98.6%
05/10	Beds/Pop	78.60%	101.29%	117.70%	101.49%
	Pop/Beds	127.23%	98.73%	84.96%	98.53%
06/10	Beds/Pop	77.4%	97.1%	121.6%	99.6%
	Pop/Beds	129.2%	103.0%	82.2%	100.4%

Exhibit #12.a
 Relative Size of Female Population and Capacity by Custody
 October 2004 – March 2009

Date	Relative Sizes	Female Population			
		Min	Med	Close	Total
10/04	Beds/Pop	99%	98%	125%	101%
	Pop/Beds	101.4%	102.4%	79.8%	98.8%
03/05	Beds/Pop	110.1%	103.2%	53.3%	100.3%
	Pop/Beds	90.9%	96.9%	187.8%	99.7%
04/06	Beds/Pop	135.4%	96.7%	146.4%	118.2%
	Pop/Beds	73.9%	116.8%	66.2%	89.5%
11/06	Beds/Pop	145.2%	125.4%	48.3%	125.1%
	Pop/Beds	68.9%	70.6%	213.5%	75.5%
03/07	Beds/Pop	141.9%	149.4%	30.6%	132.9%
	Pop/Beds	70.5%	79.5%	327.3%	82.0%
06/07	Beds/Pop	142.5%	121.1%	68.0%	123.6%
	Pop/Beds	70.2%	82.6%	147.0%	80.9%
06/08	Beds/Pop	70.9%	127.4%	109.6%	104.3%
	Pop/Beds	117.0%	103.2%	155.3%	112.4%
11/08	Beds/Pop	81.1%	98.9%	71.8%	90.1%
	Pop/Beds	121.6%	99.9%	139.3%	109.8%
03/09	Beds/Pop	76.0%	95.5%	94.2%	90.1%
	Pop/Beds	131.5%	104.7%	106.1%	111.0%

Exhibit #12.b
 Relative Size of Female Population and Capacity by Custody
 July 2009 – June 2010

Date	Relative Sizes	Female Population			
		Min	Med	Close	Total
07/09	Beds/Pop	70.5%	103.8%	76.3%	89.1%
	Pop/Beds	141.9%	96.3%	131.1%	112.3%
08/09	Beds/Pop	80.3%	91.3%	92.5%	88.5%
	Pop/Beds	124.6%	109.6%	108.1%	113.0%
09/09	Beds/Pop	70.6%	96.1%	89.9%	87.9%
	Pop/Beds	141.6%	104.0%	111.3%	113.8%
10/09	Beds/Pop	68.9%	98.0%	83.8%	87.1%
	Pop/Beds	145.1%	102.0%	119.3%	114.8%
07/00	Beds/Pop	65.7%	95.3%	87.5%	85.6%
	Pop/Beds	152.3%	105.0%	114.2%	116.8%
07/00	Beds/Pop	66.3%	94.4%	89.6%	85.8%
	Pop/Beds	150.8%	105.9%	111.6%	116.6%
06/00	Beds/Pop	56.3%	91.9%	89.6%	81.8%
	Pop/Beds	177.5%	108.8%	111.6%	122.3%
06/00	Beds/Pop	59.2%	92.2%	98.7%	84.6%
	Pop/Beds	169.0%	108.5%	101.3%	118.2%
05/10	Beds/Pop	53.3%	100.4%	89.5%	85.3%
	Pop/Beds	187.7%	99.6%	111.7%	117.2%
06/10	Beds/Pop	59.8%	77.1%	216.0%	85.1%
	Pop/Beds	167.2%	129.7%	46.3%	117.6%



Chapter II *Correctional Population Trends*



Nevada's Correctional Population over Time

Population counts at NDOC are maintained on a daily basis and reconciled against electronic documents. The Research Unit is responsible for analyzing the movement of offenders entering and exiting the correctional system and comparing against budgeted and projected caseloads.

At the end of each biennial session, once a forecast is approved and a budget is recorded, the biennial reporting process begins and month-end counts, as well as fiscal and calendar year counts, are tracked as a measure of performance and direction.

In this effort to track caseloads, reports and charts are developed to visually inspect the direction of the correctional population and plan staffing levels and other operating and capital budgeting needs. Forecasts are produced three times each budget phase and adjusted according to current trends in demographic and crime indicators, policies, and current court practices.

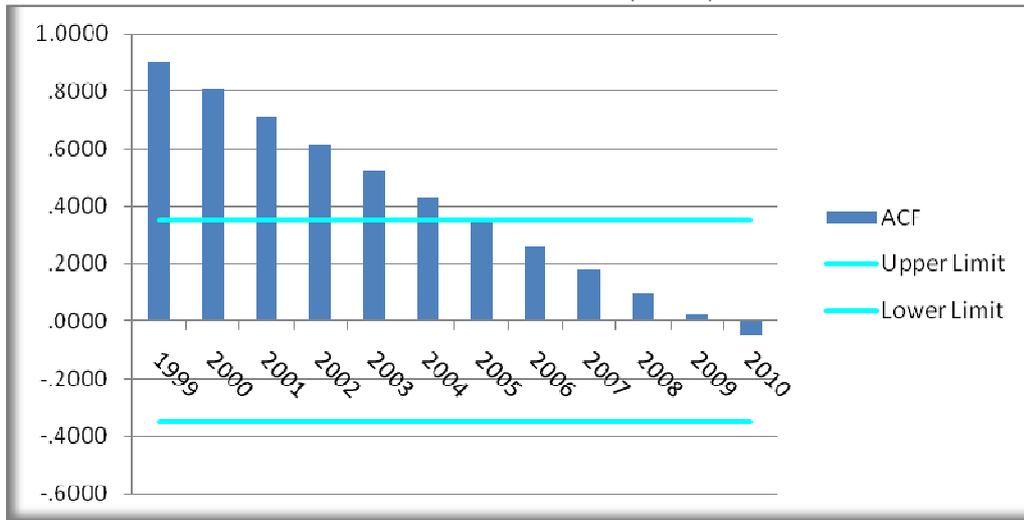
The correctional system is subject to extreme high and low fluctuations. On a scarce resource system where the tendency is to subsist on the least possible, the correctional system struggles to keep pace. During periods of peaks, insufficient physical space is available to house inmates and funding and construction can't occur fast enough to catch up with growth. During down periods, the correctional system is at risk of losing further resources as the lower population triggers legislative cuts.

Between 1999 and 2009, the total prison population in Nevada experienced some fluctuation in growth ranging from -.48% in 1999 to 9.13% in 2006. Calendar Years 2004 and 2006 were the highest growth years during the decade. The yearly average percentage change between December 1999 and December 2009 was 3.49% overall.

Exhibit #13

Historical Actual Population Count											
Calendar Year End Basis											
Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Male	8868	9316	9520	9612	10099	10853	11075	12003	12245	12223	11911
Female	737	856	834	848	816	949	1008	1183	1096	1046	980
Total	9605	10172	10354	10460	10915	11802	12083	13186	13341	13269	12891
% Change	-0.48%	5.90%	1.79%	1.02%	4.35%	8.13%	2.38%	9.13%	1.18%	-0.54%	-2.85%

Exhibit # 14
Autocorrelation Factors (ACFs)



Autocorrelation factors are insightful for determining the presence of trend. Exhibit# 14 depicts the year end populations for NDOC for the period 1999 to 2010. When tested within 95% intervals, the analysis suggest that the data are non-stationary for the period 1999 to 2004 as observed by the bars (lags) portraying above the upper interval. The chart below provides further insight by reflecting the presence of a downward trend beginning with the end of Calendar Year 2000. The 1999 lag suggests that Calendar Year 1999 was the highest upper growth year.

Exhibit #15
PACFs

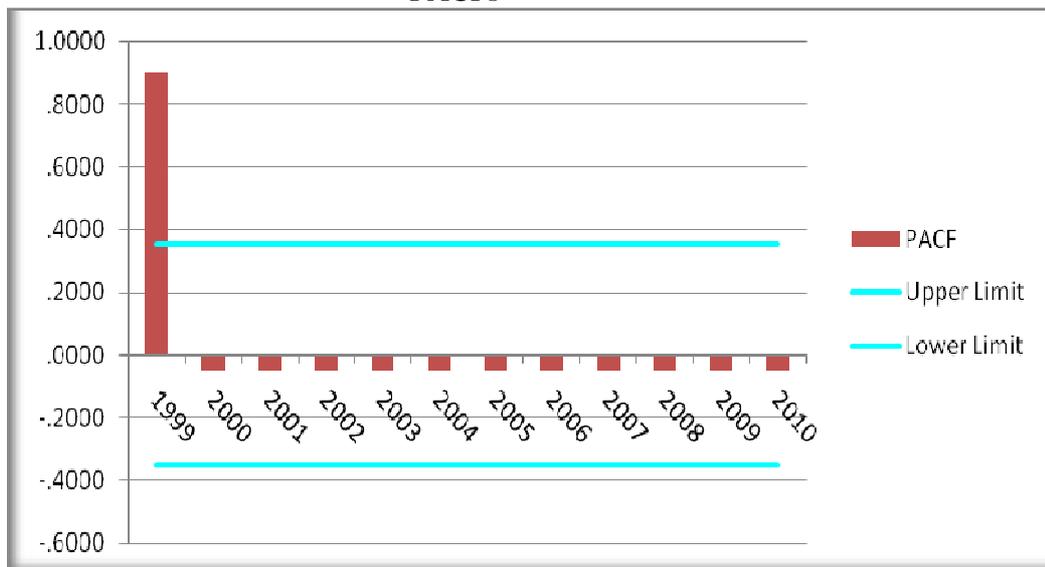


Exhibit #16
Population Projections

PROJECTED TOTAL INMATE POPULATION Ten-Year Forecast 2010 - 2019 (JFA, Associates March 2009)											Average % Change
Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Male	12401	12542	12651	12766	12998	13241	13477	13688	14006	14344	
Female	1046	1049	1052	1056	1059	1060	1070	1079	1089	1093	
Total	13447	13591	13703	13822	14057	14301	14547	14767	15095	15437	
% Change	4.31%	1.07%	0.82%	0.87%	1.70%	1.74%	1.72%	1.51%	2.22%	2.27%	1.82%

Actual December 2009: 12,891

According to the prison population forecast approved by the 2009 Nevada Legislature, the correctional population is expected to grow by a yearly average of 1.82 % from December 2009 to December 2019. The forecast assumes that yearly growth will range from .82% during Calendar Year 2012 to a high of 2.27% during Calendar Year 2019 (Nevada Department of Corrections Ten- Year Prison Population Projections, 2009-2019, JFA Associates). From Calendar Year end 2009 to Calendar Year end 2019, the prison population is expected to increase by 2,546 inmates.

Exhibit #17

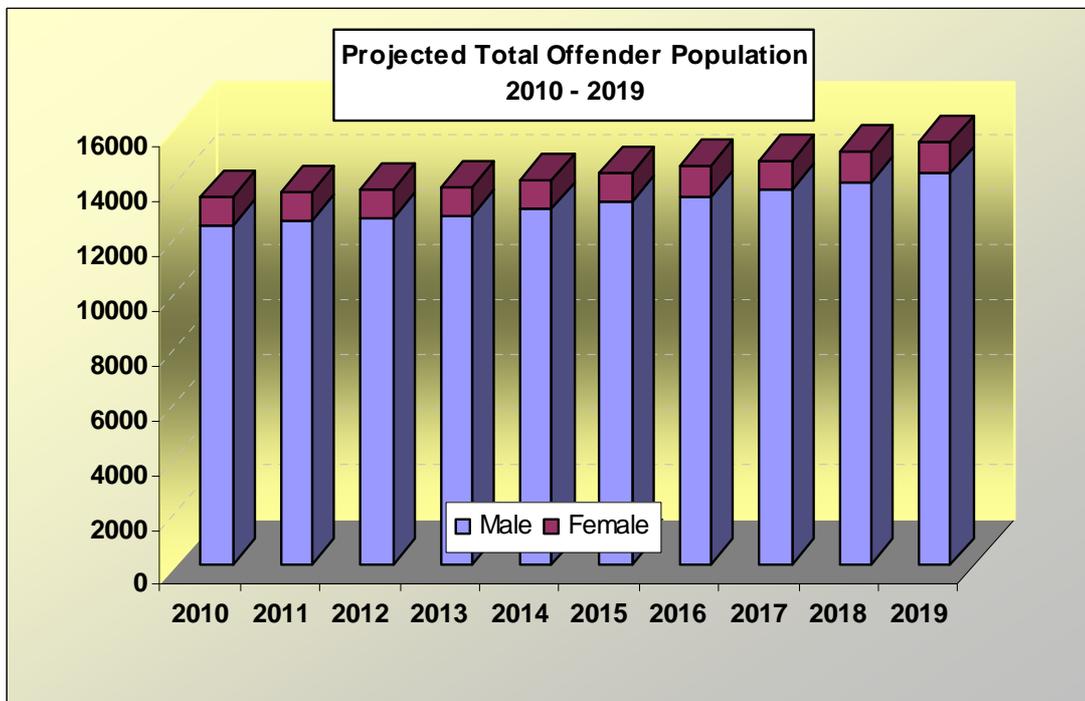


Exhibit #18
Ten-Year Monthly Male Population Forecast-Legislatively Approved

Year	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	October	Nov	Dec
2010	12,222	12,196	12,241	12,240	12,240	12,341	12,351	12,360	12,368	12,375	12,388	12,401
2011	12,414	12,427	12,424	12,426	12,431	12,441	12,494	12,517	12,520	12,533	12,545	12,542
2012	12,520	12,497	12,560	12,570	12,543	12,564	12,588	12,589	12,612	12,645	12,613	12,651
2013	12,654	12,659	12,668	12,670	12,671	12,686	12,749	12,748	12,748	12,776	12,795	12,766
2014	12,765	12,767	12,808	12,793	12,768	12,841	12,907	12,937	12,946	13,002	13,023	12,998
2015	12,998	13,015	13,053	13,049	13,054	13,125	13,148	13,222	13,229	13,265	13,231	13,241
2016	13,218	13,223	13,255	13,270	13,258	13,305	13,363	13,408	13,410	13,487	13,513	13,477
2017	13,443	13,471	13,537	13,548	13,554	13,571	13,636	13,669	13,699	13,751	13,675	13,688
2018	13,678	13,672	13,711	13,731	13,704	13,772	13,828	13,899	13,905	13,964	14,010	14,006
2019	14,008	13,991	14,093	14,121	14,110	14,108	14,219	14,256	14,292	14,340	14,349	14,344

Exhibit #19
Ten-Year Monthly Female Population Forecast-Legislatively Approved

Year	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	Nov	Dec
2010	1,049	1,050	1,047	1,042	1,038	1,037	1,039	1,040	1,041	1,037	1,041	1,046
2011	1,051	1,063	1,050	1,048	1,045	1,040	1,039	1,030	1,032	1,038	1,042	1,049
2012	1,039	1,041	1,042	1,042	1,054	1,048	1,059	1,046	1,055	1,052	1,056	1,052
2013	1,062	1,066	1,062	1,048	1,052	1,054	1,059	1,055	1,054	1,050	1,057	1,056
2014	1,061	1,060	1,054	1,058	1,058	1,055	1,061	1,063	1,057	1,061	1,058	1,059
2015	1,059	1,056	1,058	1,056	1,061	1,063	1,052	1,057	1,058	1,061	1,060	1,060
2016	1,058	1,055	1,061	1,064	1,064	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,070	1,067	1,059	1,070
2017	1,074	1,070	1,067	1,064	1,070	1,074	1,071	1,076	1,076	1,074	1,078	1,079
2018	1,083	1,086	1,080	1,088	1,089	1,085	1,071	1,081	1,082	1,087	1,100	1,089
2019	1,094	1,090	1,097	1,088	1,084	1,087	1,083	1,085	1,085	1,087	1,090	1,093

Exhibit #20

Male Inmates-Historical Governor's Request and Legislatively Approved Forecasts

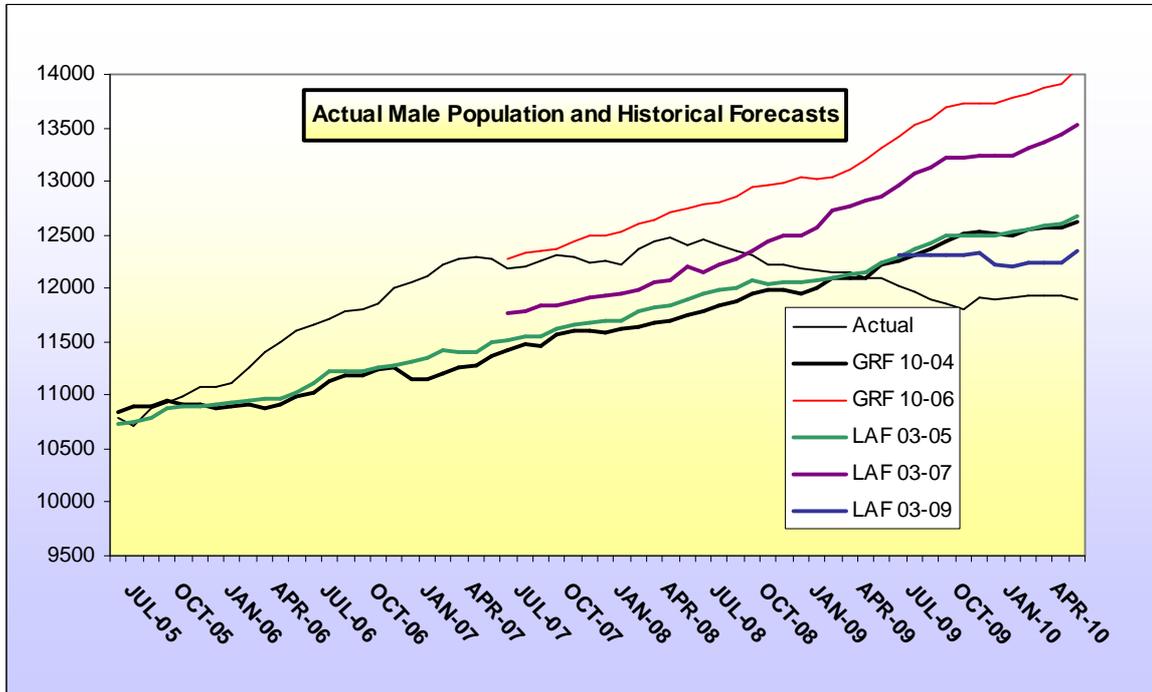


Exhibit #21

Female Inmates-Historical Governor's Request and Legislatively Approved Forecasts

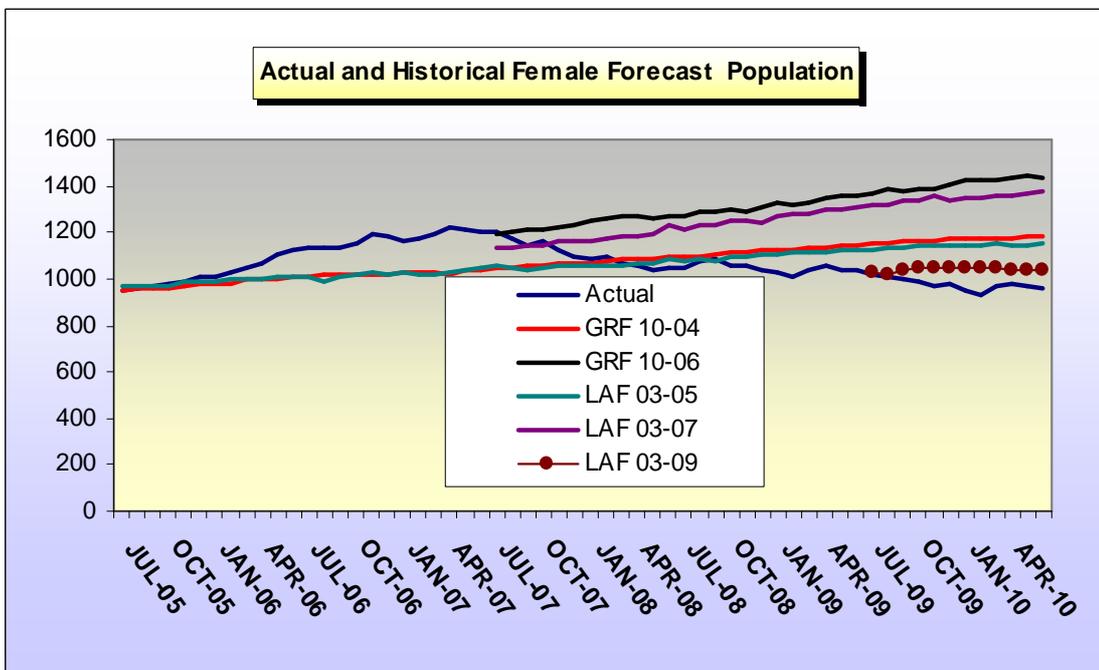


Exhibit #22.a
Forecast Comparison – Male Population
July 2005 to June 2007 Biennium

MALES -ACTUAL ^a		MARCH 2005		
Month	Actual	LAF 03-05	Errors	Squared Errors
JUL-05	10785	10729	56	3136
AUG	10715	10747	-32	1024
SEP	10888	10793	95	9025
OCT	10937	10879	58	3364
NOV	10988	10896	92	8464
DEC	11075	10901	174	30276
JAN	11072	10915	157	24649
FEB	11122	10942	180	32400
MAR	11263	10956	307	94249
APR	11412	10972	440	193600
MAY	11505	10963	542	293764
JUN	11597	11030	567	321489
JUL-06	11662	11116	546	298116
AUG	11705	11217	488	238144
SEP	11779	11225	554	306916
OCT	11796	11232	564	318096
NOV	11864	11252	612	374544
DEC	12003	11277	726	527076
JAN	12051	11310	741	549081
FEB	12111	11343	768	589824
MAR	12220	11416	804	646416
APR	12285	11398	887	786769
MAY	12288	11414	874	763876
JUN	12274	11493	781	609961
2-Year Avg	11343	11101	458	292677
RMSE ^b				541.00
% RMSE/ Actual Mean ^c				4.77%

Sources: NDOC Report 1.1, JFA, Associates 2005 Legislatively Approved Forecast

^a Offenders from Washington and Wyoming were subtracted from the actual population as these were not factored into the forecast and were temporarily contracted inmates.

^b The RMSE is the square root of the mean squared errors and is an indicator of overall forecast performance throughout the forecast horizon.

^c The RMSE= as percentage of the actual mean is a measure of the forecast's relative deviation from the actual mean and provides insight in regards to it's past and future performance.

The March 2005 forecast predicted the male population with an average error of 541 offenders for the period July 2005 to June 2007 or within 4.77% of the actual mean.

Exhibit #22.b
Forecasts Comparison – Male Population
June 2007 to June 2009 Biennium

MALES ACTUAL ^a		MARCH 05			MARCH 07		
Month	Actual	LAF 03-05	Errors	Squared Errors	LAF 03-07	Errors	Squared Errors
JUL-07	12188	11519	669	447561	11764	424	179776
AUG	12207	11547	660	435600	11795	412	169744
SEP	12258	11551	707	499849	11832	426	181476
OCT	12314	11619	695	483025	11845	469	219961
NOV	12302	11656	646	417316	11879	423	178929
DEC	12245	11673	572	327184	11922	323	104329
JAN	12251	11697	554	306916	11938	313	97969
FEB	12225	11698	527	277729	11951	274	75076
MAR	12373	11781	592	350464	11988	385	148225
APR	12442	11829	613	375769	12054	388	150544
MAY	12468	11833	635	403225	12076	392	153664
JUN	12409	11895	514	264196	12195	214	45796
JUL-08	12464	11943	521	271441	12155	309	95481
AUG	12407	11983	424	179776	12216	191	36481
SEP	12350	12012	338	114244	12285	65	4225
OCT	12312	12072	240	57600	12341	-29	841
NOV	12224	12045	179	32041	12446	-222	49284
DEC	12223	12061	162	26244	12496	-273	74529
JAN	12184	12067	117	13689	12498	-314	98596
FEB	12167	12081	86	7396	12574	-407	165649
MAR	12157	12093	64	4096	12735	-578	334084
APR	12149	12133	16	256	12762	-613	375769
MAY	12097	12149	-52	2704	12825	-728	529984
JUN	12088	12238	-150	22500	12864	-776	602176
2-Year Avg	12271	11882	389	221701	12227	45	169691
RMSE ^b				470.85			411.94
RMSE % ^c				3.84%			3.36%

Sources: NDOC Report 1.1, JFA, Associates 2005 and 2007 Legislatively Approved Forecasts

^a Offenders from Washington and Wyoming were subtracted from the actual population as these were not factored into the forecast and were temporarily contracted inmates.

^b The RMSE is the square root of the mean squared errors and is an indicator of overall forecast performance throughout the forecast horizon.

^c The RMSE as percentage of the actual mean is a measure of the forecast's relative deviation from the actual mean and provides insight in regards to it's past and future performance.

The 2005 male population forecast had an average error of 470.85 offenders, a prediction of within 3.84% of the actual mean for the period July 2007 to June 2009. The 2007 forecast had an average error of 411.94 offenders, a prediction that was within 3.36% of the actual mean.

Exhibit #22.c
Forecasts Comparison -Male Population
July 2009 to June 2010

MALES ACTUAL ^a		MARCH 05			MARCH 07			MARCH 09		
Month	Actual	LAF 03-05	Errors	Squared Errors	LAF 03-07	Errors	Squared Errors	LAF 03-09	Errors	Squared Errors
JUL-09	12019	12292	-273	74529	12963	-944	891136	12312	-293	85849
AUG	11970	12372	-402	161604	13071	-1101	1212201	12305	-335	112225
SEP	11899	12426	-527	277729	13138	-1239	1535121	12314	-415	172225
OCT	11867	12503	-636	404496	13219	-1352	1827904	12318	-451	203401
NOV	11813	12497	-684	467856	13227	-1414	1999396	12318	-505	255025
DEC	11911	12491	-580	336400	13235	-1324	1752976	12325	-414	171396
JAN	11893	12493	-600	360000	13244	-1351	1825201	12222	-329	108241
FEB	11914	12527	-613	375769	13229	-1315	1729225	12196	-282	79524
MAR	11926	12544	-618	381924	13308	-1382	1909924	12241	-315	99225
APR	11938	12590	-652	425104	13361	-1423	2024929	12240	-302	91204
MAY	11929	12602	-673	452929	13431	-1502	2256004	12240	-311	96721
JUN	11902	12683	-781	609961	13527	-1625	2640625	12341	-439	192721
1-Year Avg	11915	12502	-587	360692	13246	-1331	1800387	12281	-366	138980
RMSE ^b				600.58			1341.78			373
RMSE % MEAN ^c				5.04%			11.26%			3.13%

Sources: NDOC Report 1.1, JFA, Associates 2005, 2007, and 2009 Legislatively Approved Forecasts

^a Offenders from Washington and Wyoming were subtracted from the actual population as these were not factored into the forecast and were temporarily contracted inmates.

^b The RMSE is the square root of the mean squared errors and is an indicator of overall forecast performance throughout the forecast horizon.

^c The RMSE as percentage of the actual mean is a measure of the forecast's relative deviation from the actual mean and provides insight in regards to it's past and future performance.

A more current forecast is likely to predict with more accuracy. This concept is clearly delineated in the forecast comparison table shown above. For Fiscal Year 2010, the 2009 forecast predicted the male population within 3.13% of the actual mean, a significant improvement relative to the 2005 and 2007 forecasts which projected the male populations within 5.04% and 11.26% of the actual mean, respectively.

Exhibit #23.a
Forecasts Comparison -Female Population
Jul 2005 to June 2007 Biennium

FEMALES ACTUAL		MARCH 2005		
Month	Actual	LAF 03-05	Errors	Squared Errors
JUL-05	955	967	-12	144
AUG	957	969	-12	144
SEP	969	972	-3	9
OCT	977	974	3	9
NOV	991	985	6	36
DEC	1008	988	20	400
JAN	1013	991	22	484
FEB	1031	997	34	1156
MAR	1043	1001	42	1764
APR	1070	1003	67	4489
MAY	1109	1009	100	10000
JUN	1125	1012	113	12769
JUL-06	1134	1004	130	16900
AUG	1133	992	141	19881
SEP	1138	1006	132	17424
OCT	1157	1015	142	20164
NOV	1188	1025	163	26569
DEC	1183	1020	163	26569
JAN	1168	1024	144	20736
FEB	1176	1022	154	23716
MAR	1194	1019	175	30625
APR	1219	1025	194	37636
MAY	1215	1037	178	31684
JUN	1207	1045	162	26244
2-Year Avg	1098	1004	94	13731
RMSE ^a				117.18
% RMSE/Actual Mean ^b				10.67%

Sources: NDOC Report 1.1, JFA, Associates 2005 Legislatively Approved Forecast

^a The RMSE is the square root of the mean squared errors and is an indicator of overall forecast performance throughout the forecast horizon.

^b The RMSE= as percentage of actual mean is a measure of forecast's relative deviation from the actual mean and provides insight in regards to it's past and future performance.

As shown in the table above, the 2005 forecast approved by the Legislature predicted the female correctional population within 10.67% of the actual mean, this translates into an accuracy rate of 89.33%.

Exhibit# 23.b
Forecasts Comparison - Female Population
July 2007 – June 2009 Biennium

FEMALES-ACTUAL		LEG APPROVED MAR - 05			LEG APPROVED MAR-07		
Month	Actual	LAF 03-05	Errors	Squared Errors	LAF 03-07	Errors	Squared Errors
JUL-07	1198	1053	145	21025	1134	64	4096
AUG	1170	1052	118	13924	1135	35	1225
SEP	1148	1041	107	11449	1143	5	25
OCT	1166	1052	114	12996	1148	18	324
NOV	1127	1054	73	5329	1159	-32	1024
DEC	1096	1060	36	1296	1163	-67	4489
JAN	1088	1060	28	784	1164	-76	5776
FEB	1094	1053	41	1681	1171	-77	5929
MAR	1064	1059	5	25	1179	-115	13225
APR	1054	1065	-11	121	1182	-128	16384
MAY	1041	1071	-30	900	1194	-153	23409
JUN	1046	1082	-36	1296	1229	-183	33489
JUL-08	1049	1078	-29	841	1216	-167	27889
AUG	1073	1084	-11	121	1230	-157	24649
SEP	1086	1080	6	36	1235	-149	22201
OCT	1061	1093	-32	1024	1252	-191	36481
NOV	1054	1100	-46	2116	1253	-199	39601
DEC	1042	1102	-60	3600	1246	-204	41616
JAN	1026	1103	-77	5929	1275	-249	62001
FEB	1013	1112	-99	9801	1278	-265	70225
MAR	1041	1116	-75	5625	1281	-240	57600
APR	1056	1118	-62	3844	1298	-242	58564
MAY	1037	1121	-84	7056	1302	-265	70225
JUN	1040	1125	-85	7225	1308	-268	71824
2-Year Avg	1078	1081	-3	4919	1216	-138	28845
RMSE ^a				85			169.84
RMSE % MEAN ^b				7.89%			15.76%

Sources: NDOC Report 1.1, JFA, Associates 2005 and 2007 Forecasts

^a The RMSE is the square root of the mean squared errors and is an indicator of overall forecast performance throughout the forecast horizon.

^b The RMSE as percentage of the actual mean is a measure of the forecast's relative deviation from the actual mean and provides insight in regards to it's past and future performance.

Different sets of assumptions are built into each forecast. When the 2005 forecast was issued, the female population was expected to increase more slowly than later on in 2007. The further term forecast predicted more closely, with an error of only 7.89% percent of the actual relative to the later forecast which predicted within 15.76% of the mean actual.

Exhibit #23.c
Forecasts Comparison - Female Population
July 2009 – June 2010

FEMALES ACTUAL		LEG APPROVED MAR - 05			LEG APPROVED MAR-07			LEG APPROVED MAR-09		
JUL-09	1015	1127	-112	12544	1316	-301	90601	1024	-9	81
AUG	1008	1133	-125	15625	1323	-315	99225	1023	-15	225
SEP	1002	1137	-135	18225	1334	-332	110224	1034	-32	1,024
OCT	986	1141	-155	24025	1338	-352	123904	1043	-57	3,249
NOV	972	1145	-173	29929	1355	-383	146689	1049	-77	5,929
DEC	980	1148	-168	28224	1341	-361	130321	1044	-64	4,096
JAN	954	1140	-186	34596	1344	-390	152100	1049	-95	9,025
FEB	935	1145	-210	44100	1347	-412	169744	1050	-115	13,225
MAR	972	1150	-178	31684	1357	-385	148225	1047	-75	5,625
APR	979	1145	-166	27556	1362	-383	146689	1042	-63	3,969
MAY	974	1148	-174	30276	1368	-394	155236	1038	-64	4,096
JUN	963	1155	-192	36864	1379	-416	173056	1037	-74	5,476
1-Year Avg	978	1143	-165	27804	1347	-368.67	137167.8	1040	-62	4,668
RMSE ^a				166.75			370.36			68.33
RMSE % MEAN ^b				17.04%			37.86%			6.98%

Sources: NDOC Report 1.1, JFA, Associates 2005, 2007, and 2009 Forecasts

^a The RMSE is the square root of the mean squared errors and is an indicator of overall forecast performance throughout the forecast horizon.

^b The RMSE= as percentage of actual mean is a measure of forecast's relative deviation from the actual mean and provides insight in regards to it's past and future performance.

The female correctional population did not increase at the rate predicted with the former forecasts issued in 2005 and 2007 during Fiscal Year 2010. These two forecasts were off by an average of 166.75 and 370.36 female inmates relative to the actual mean. The 2009 edition consisted of a lower forecast with an accuracy rate of 93.02%.

Correctional Population in the Nevada Relative to the U.S.

In order to comprehend the direction of the correctional system, Nevada may benefit from comparing its population trends relative to the U.S. Data are collected at the federal level on a calendar year basis. Thus, for comparison purposes, the series are compared as of calendar year end. When analyzing the yearly series for Nevada against the series from the U.S., it can be concluded that Nevada has experienced more abrupt changes. For example, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2003, 2004, and 2006 were high growth years for Nevada, with increases well over 4% from year to year. Correspondingly, during the same years, the entire nation experienced growth in state prison inmates but of relatively smaller magnitudes. In 1997, prison inmates increased by 8.40% in Nevada but only 4.77% in the U.S.; in 1998, prison inmates increased by 6.95% in Nevada, but only by 4.29% in the U.S.; in 2004, Nevada prison inmates grew by 8.13% and in the U.S. by 1.60%; and in 2006, Nevada growth amounted to 9.13% while the U.S. only 2.74%. Between 1997 and 2009, Nevada had three negative growth years: 1999 (-.48%), 2008 (-.54%), and 2009 (-2.85%). The U.S. had only one year of negative growth which was 2009 (-.26%) and two years of very low growth which were 2001 (.10%) and 2008 (.75%).

Exhibit #24

Year	NV	% Change	U.S.	% Change
1997	9,024	8.40%	1,127,686	4.77%
1998	9,651	6.95%	1,176,055	4.29%
1999	9,605	-0.48%	1,228,455	4.46%
2000	10,172	5.90%	1,245,845	1.42%
2001	10,354	1.79%	1,247,039	0.10%
2002	10,460	1.02%	1,276,616	2.37%
2003	10,915	4.35%	1,295,542	1.48%
2004	11,802	8.13%	1,316,301	1.60%
2005	12,083	2.38%	1,340,311	1.82%
2006	13,186	9.13%	1,377,069	2.74%
2007	13,341	1.18%	1,398,624	1.57%
2008	13,269	-0.54%	1,408,479	0.75%
2009	12,891	-2.85%	1,405,538	-0.26%

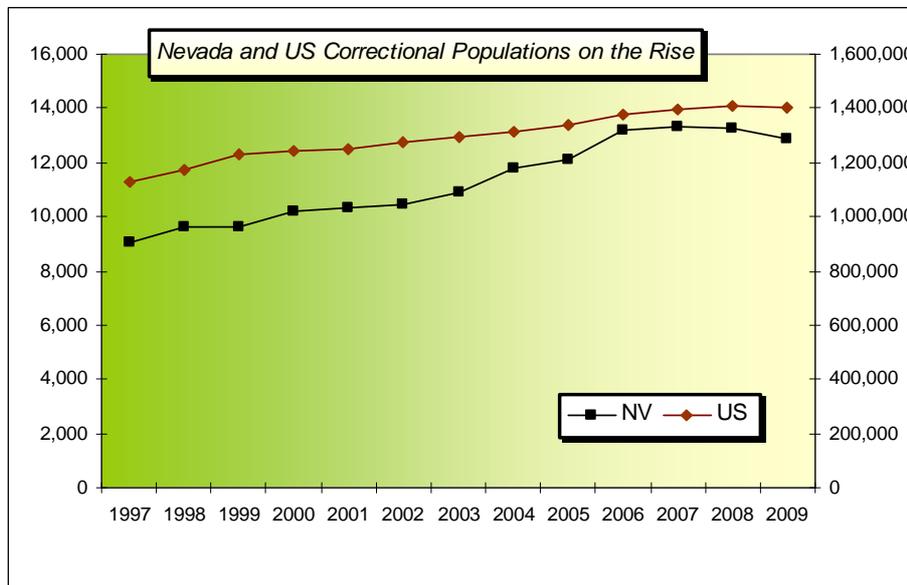
Sources: <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=2272>; Nevada Department of Corrections, NDOC Statistical Report 1.4.a.

Exhibit #25

Ten-Year Annual Change	
NV	U.S.
34.2%	14.4%

During the 1999-2009 decade, Nevada’s inmate population increased by more than twice the increase in the state prison population in the U.S. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics Prisoner’s at Year end 2009-Advance Counts, twenty-four states reported lower counts for calendar year 2009, the bulk of the decrease resulting from only six states.

Exhibit #26



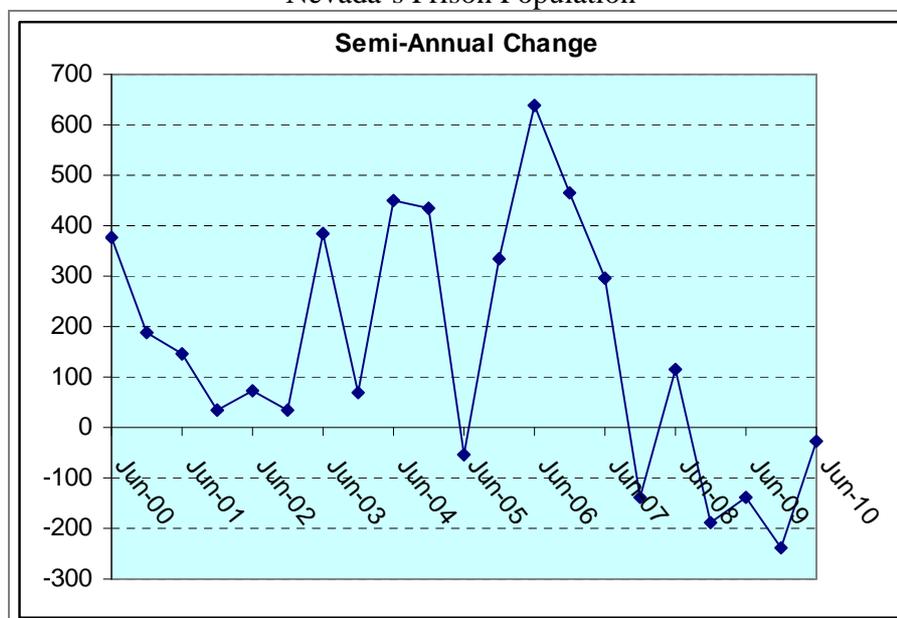
Data compiled from all states confirms that it is not uncommon for state prison systems to gain most of the increases in prison population during first six months of each calendar year. The Bureau notes that the correctional population in the U.S. exhibits a seasonal pattern with a large portion of the annual increase in the population occurring during the first six months of the year. In the U.S., during the first six months of 2006, the inmate population increased by 30,306 offenders relative to the end of 2005 -- this change represented 72.1% of the total change for year 2006. The first six month of 2007 were even more pronounced with 87.20% of the increase in the total population, followed by much higher six-month increases during 2008 (106.80%) and 2009 (198.08%). In Nevada, the first six months of 2006 represented 57.93% of the total increase for the year, in 2007, 190.32%, and in 2008, 150% — a trend that was reversed in 2009, with the first half reflecting a change of 43% of the total change for the year in the negative direction.

Exhibit #27

Year	Nevada			U.S.		
	Yearly Change	Six month Change	% of Annual Change	Yearly Change	Six Month Change	% of Annual Change
2006	1103	639	57.93%	42,016	30,306	72.10%
2007	155	295	190.32%	28,300	24,666	87.20%
2008	-76	114	150.00%	11,514	12,297	106.80%
2009	-374	-137	43.27%	3,897	7,719	198.08%

Sources: <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbse&sid=38>, Table 2; <http://www.dcc.nv.gov/stats>.

Figure #28
Nevada's Prison Population



Incarceration Rates per 100,000 Inhabitants

One measure often utilized to determine the extent to which a correctional system incarcerates offenders is the incarceration per 100,000 persons in the resident population of the jurisdiction under study. For comparison purposes, the foregoing exhibits illustrate incarceration rates for the U.S. and Nevada.

Exhibit #29

Incarceration Rates		
Year	NV ^a	U.S. ^b
2004	472	422
2005	467	433
2006	488	440
2007	496	463
2008	458	464
2009	470	460
2010	477	N/A

Source: Nevada State Demographer – Estimate for 07/01/2009: http://www.nsbdc.org/what/data-statistics/demographer/pubs/pop_increase_projection_for_06/01/2010_Draft_2010_Nevada_Population_Projections_for_Comment.pdf; Bureau of Justice Statistics: Prison Inmates at Midyear 2009: <http://dsusa02.degreesearchusa.com/t.pl/000000A/http/bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm=3fty=3dpbdetail=26iid=3d2292>; Prisoners at Yearend 2009-Advance Counts: <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/py09ac.pdf>

^a Nevada's rates were derived by NDOC's research staff from the in-house population and State Demographer's estimates and projections as of July 1st of each year.

^b Rates include inmates held at state prisons only, exclusive of federal and jail inmates, as of June or July 1st of each year.

Chapter III
Offender Demographic Characteristics

Gender Composition

The correctional population is predominately composed of males encompassing 92.53% of the total. The gender composition of Nevada’s prison system is fairly consistent with the U.S. (92.89% males and 7.11% females). With a ratio of 12.39 males to a male, Nevada’s correctional system has decide to allocate 17 out of 19 correctional sites to housing male residents and only 2 sites to housing female residents. Co-ed housing is only available for temporary residents and in very small proportions.

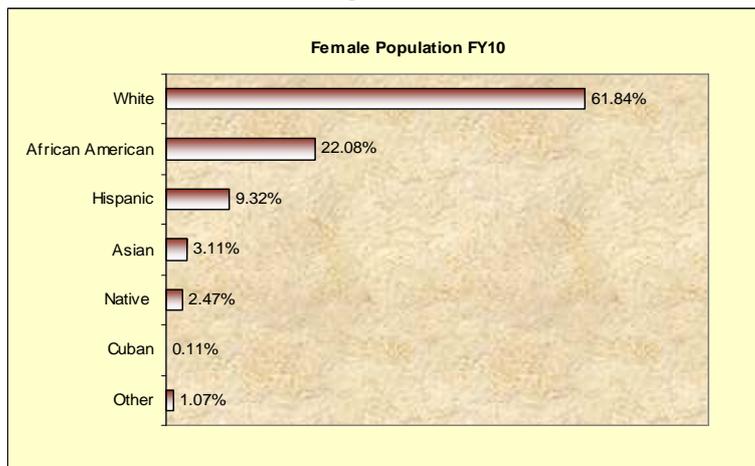
Exhibit #30

Current In-House Average	
Female	942
Male	11,669

Ethnic Composition

Racial differences among inmates can lead to recurring incidents; thus, tracking the racial composition of the correctional population is essential in the planning of housing. Furthermore, cultural differences in the correctional environment are of interest for purposes of equal treatment, housing, nutrition, controlling disruption, and addressing barriers. When correctional administrators understand the cultural composition of their offenders they can better plan their staffing needs as well as prevent disruptive events which may arise as result of these differences. Monthly reporting is generated by research staff and distributed to the facilities for analysis and appropriate housing arrangements are made when possible. The Nevada Department of Corrections categorizes its ethnic component into seven categories: White (non-Hispanic), African American (non-Hispanic), Hispanic, Asian, Native American, Cuban, and Other. The “other” category captures offenders whose racial or cultural origin is unknown or is composed of more than one ethnicity. The NDOC has traditionally isolated Cubans from Hispanic or African Americans for statistical purposes because the state prison system received aid from the federal government for housing these offenders. The categories have been maintained in this manner ever since.

Figure #31



Whites are more largely represented among female inmates than male inmates. Approximately 62% of female inmates are Caucasian, 22.08% are African American, and 9.32% are of Hispanic origin.

Exhibit #32

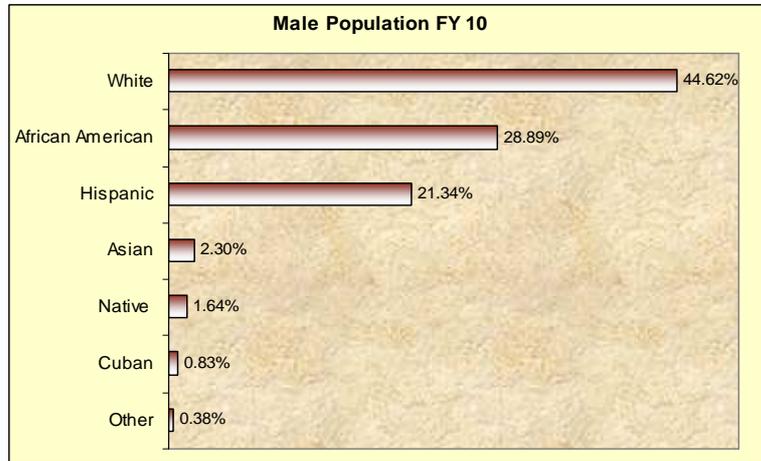
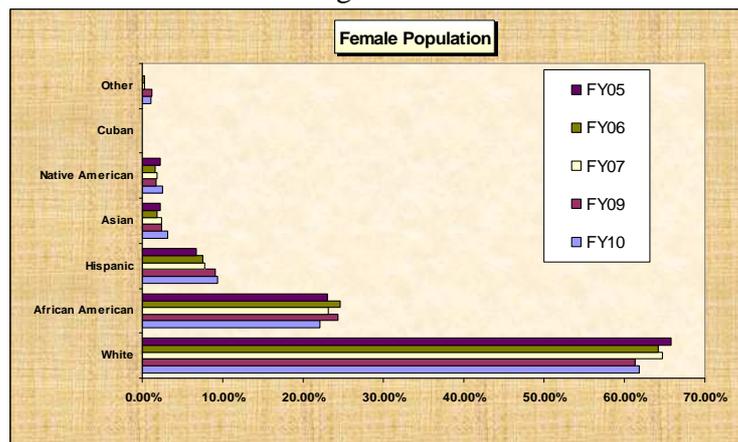
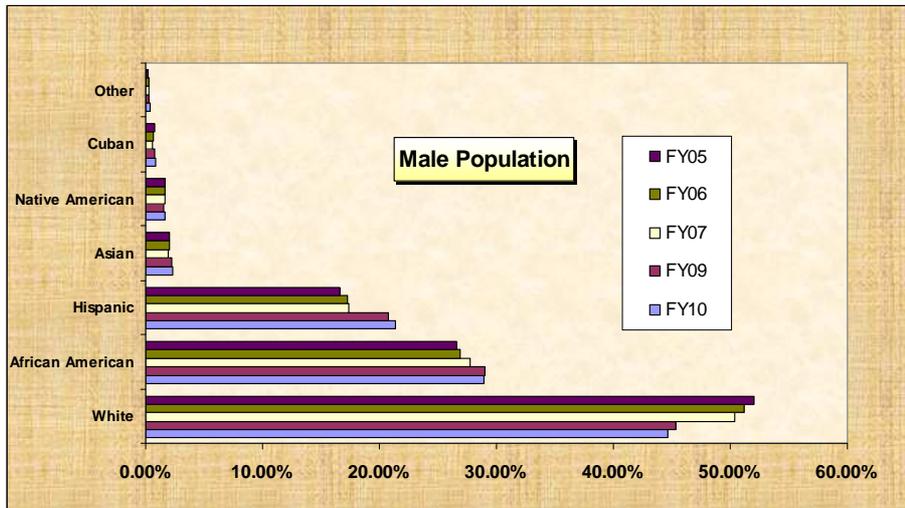


Figure #33



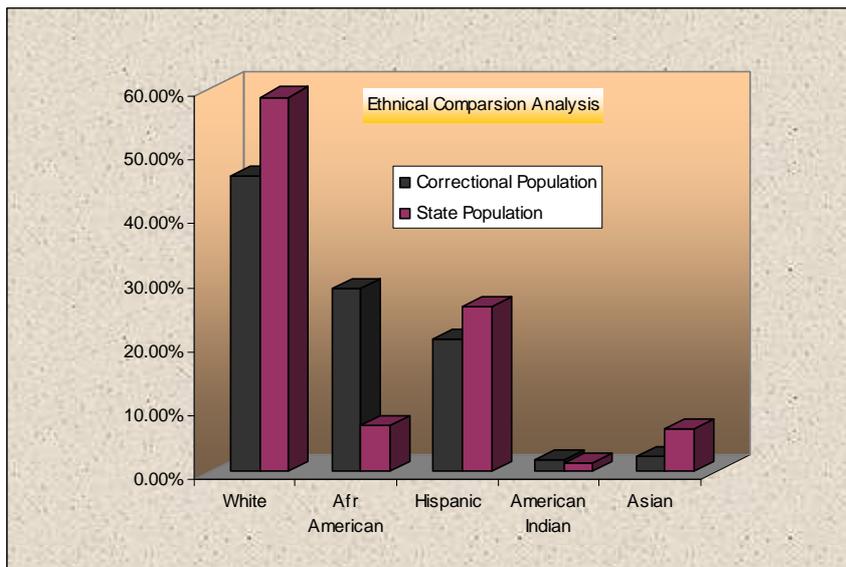
A visual inspection of the data reflects that the proportion of White males has been decreasing since Fiscal Year 2005. At fiscal year-end 2005, White males comprised 52.01% of the males. This proportion decreased gradually to 44.62% at fiscal year-end 2010. All categories other than White are increasing among male offenders. White females comprised 65.8% of the population at year-end FY2005 and 61.84% at year-end FY10. In relative terms, female Native Americans, Hispanics, and Asians are increasing.

Exhibit #34



When compared against the state population, the African American population is proportionally larger in the correctional system (28.73%) than in the state as a whole (7.20%).

Figure #35



Source: Nevada's population, Nevada State Demographer's Office, ASRHO Estimates and Projections 2000-2028 (Nevada: NSBDC, 081908). Nevada 2008-2028 Summary Sheets.

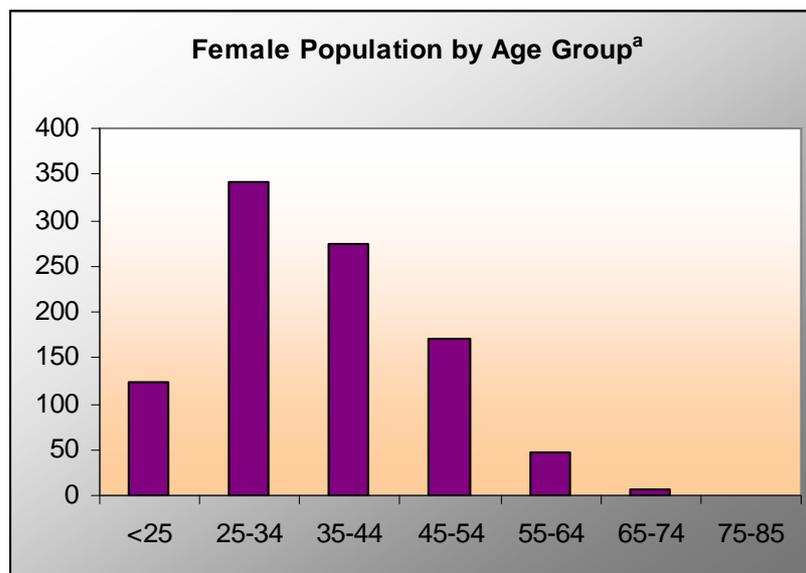
Age Categories

In an effort to analyze trends in age categories in the Nevada Correctional system, data were grouped in a similar fashion to the state and the U.S. populations. Eight categories are utilized beginning with an open category of less than 25 years of age and a close category of up to 85 years of age.

Exhibit #37

Exhibit #36
Females by Age Category^a

<25	12.85%
25-34	35.34%
35-44	28.39%
45-54	17.62%
55-64	4.97%
65-74	0.73%
75-85	0.10%
Grand Total	100.00%

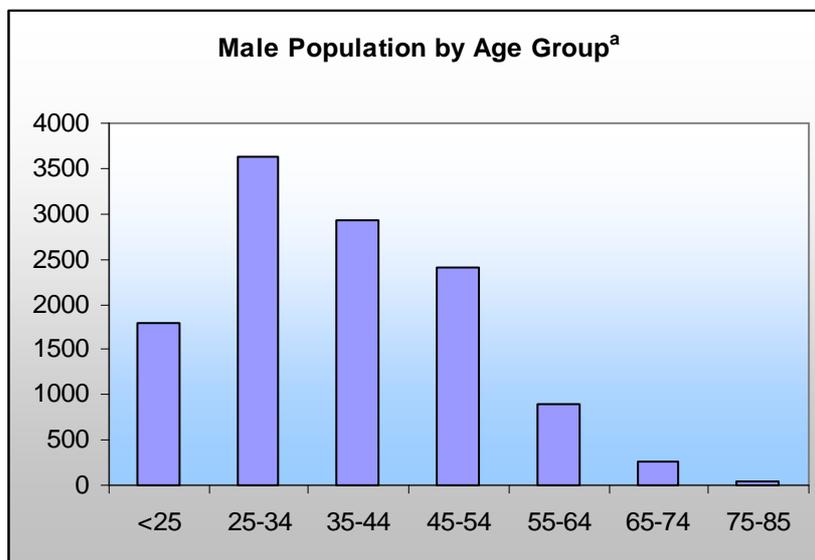


^a No offenders over the age of 85 were incarcerated as of June 2010.

Exhibit #39

Exhibit #38
Males by Age Category^a

<25	15.02%
25-34	30.48%
35-44	24.47%
45-54	20.08%
55-64	7.52%
65-74	2.14%
75-85	0.29%
Grand Total	100.00%



^a No offenders over the age of 85 were incarcerated as of June 2010.

Exhibit #40

Female Population Age Characteristics	
Mean	36.56
Median	35.00
Standard deviation	10.52
Minimum	18.00
Maximum	78.00
Range	60.00

Exhibit #41



Exhibit #42

Male Population Age Characteristics	
Mean	37.82
Median	36.00
Standard deviation	12.24
Minimum	16.00
Maximum	85.00
Range	69.00

Exhibit #43

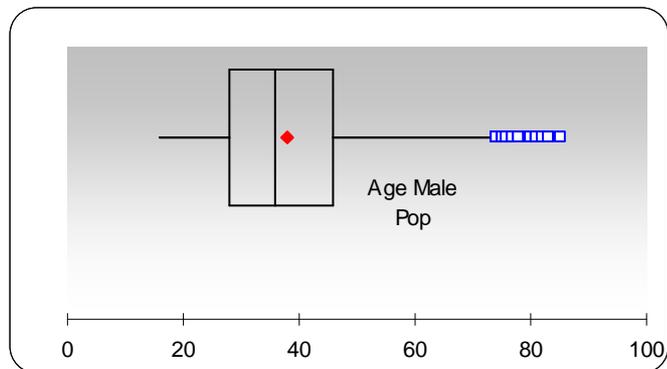
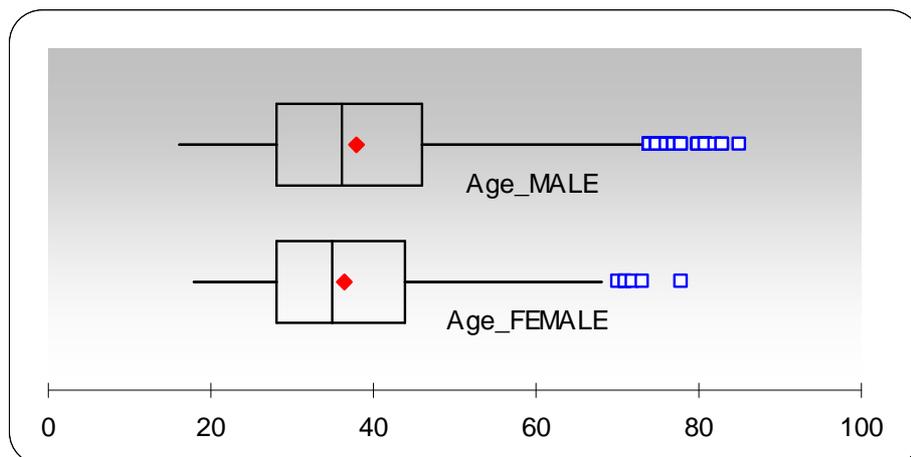


Exhibit #44
Mean and Median Ages by Gender





Chapter IV
Offender Characteristics



Offenses

The Nevada Department of Corrections has traditionally grouped crimes for offenders in six main categories: violence, sex, drug, property, DUI, and other. The largest offense group is violence for both, male and female offenders. Sex offenders comprise the second largest offense group among males, while property offenders are the second largest for the female population.

Exhibit #45

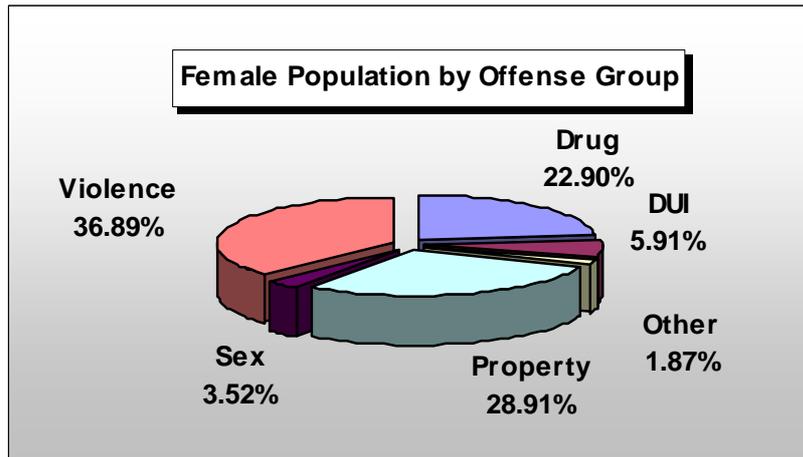


Exhibit #46

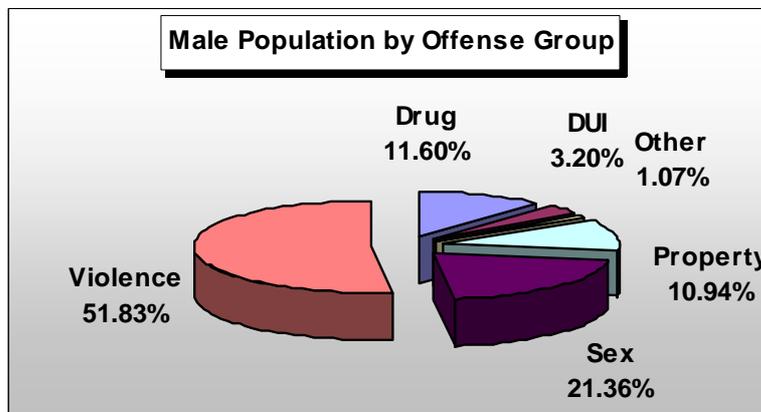


Exhibit #47

Offense Group	Female	Male	Total
Drug	22.90%	11.60%	12.45%
DUI	5.91%	3.20%	3.40%
Other	1.87%	1.07%	1.13%
Property	28.91%	10.94%	12.28%
Sex	3.52%	21.36%	20.02%
Violence	36.89%	51.83%	50.71%
Grand Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Felony Categories

Figure #48

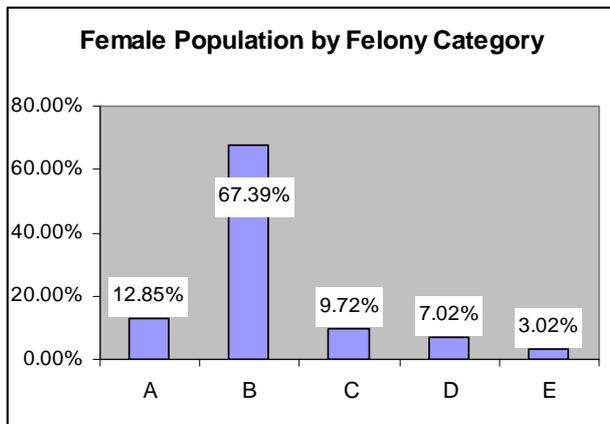
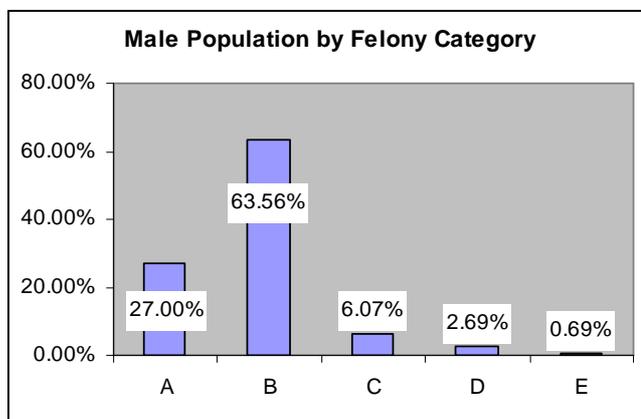


Exhibit #49



B Category felons represent more than half of the correctional population. A Category felons represent the second largest group. The proportion of C felons has decreased in the female correctional population changing from 12.2% at year-end FY09 to 9.7% at year-end FY10.

Prior Felonies

Exhibit # 50

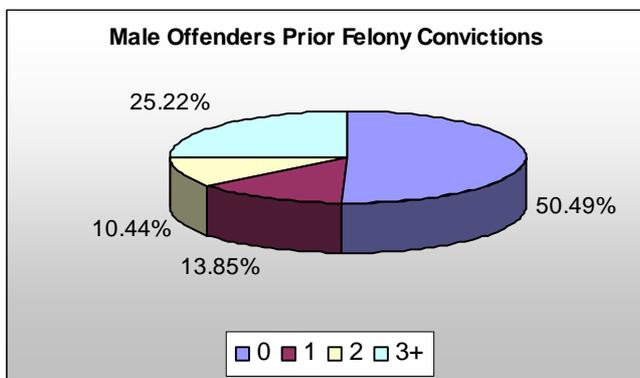
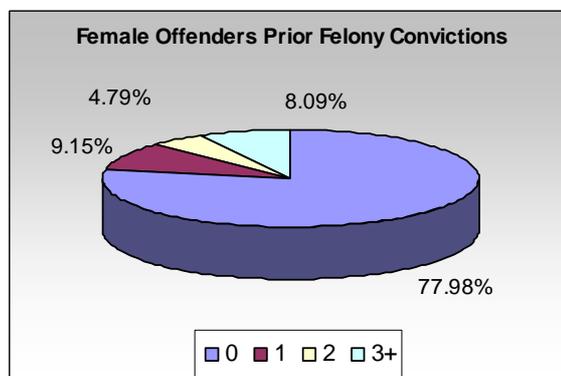


Exhibit #51



Approximately half of the male offender population has no prior felony convictions and over three-fourths of the female population has no prior convictions.

Sentence Analysis

Long-term Sentences

The three principal categories used by Nevada for indeterminate sentences are: death, life without parole, and life with parole. Offenders penalized under these comprise 20% of the total offender population of which 80% are given a sentence of life with the possibility of parole, and less than 1% are placed on death row.

Exhibit #52

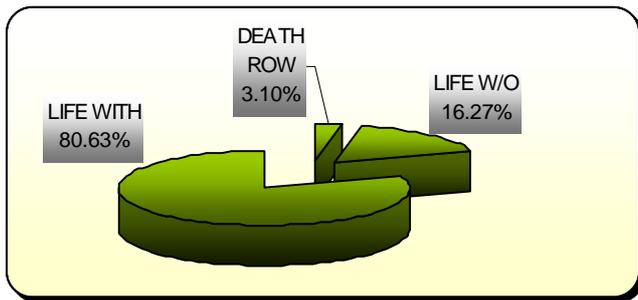


Exhibit #53

Sentence	Total	%
Death Row	80	0.62%
Life Without	420	3.26%
Life	2081	16.18%
Total	2581	20.06%
Other	12865	100.00%

Length of Stay

Exhibit #54

Offender Felony Category Male Population	LENGTH OF STAY ^{a b c} (months)							
	2007		2008 ^d		2009		2010 (Jan-Jul) ^e	
A Felons^f	172.4	180.3	122.2	191.4	60.8	39.0	44.9	39.6
B Felons	28.2	40.3	30.2	37.5	25.6	27.8	25.6	25.9
C Felons	14.8	23.4	12.6	19.3	11.4	15.4	10.9	15.5
D Felons	12.0	20.8	10.6	17.1	8.1	12.1	7.2	12.6
E Felons	11.7	18.2	9.6	15.9	6.4	9.0	5.9	9.0
Safekeepers	--	8.1	--	5.9	4.6	5.6	--	4.6
TOTAL	23.2	29.9	21.3	29.2	21.6	23.6	21.2	22.7

^a Lengths of Stay derived by JFA Associates, LCC, March 2009 Forecast Report.

^b Offenders with a life sentence (including life w/parole) were excluded from this table.

^c Cells filled with "N/A" are those for which JFA Associates, LCC could not derive the length of stay due to a lack of cases.

^d Only 10 months of 2008 are included.

^e JFA Associates, LCC, Fall 2010 Forecast Report.

^f Prior to 2009, there were very few A Felon releases.

Male A felons continue to serve the longest sentences; however, during the first seven months of 2010 males released on parole served 44.9 months, a decrease of 16 months relative to year end 2009.

Male B felons released as of July 2010 served the same number of months as those released at the end of Fiscal Year 2009. Male B felons discharged through July 2010 stayed in prison 3 months less than

those discharged at the end of 2009. The table below reflects length of sentences served going back to 2007.

Exhibit #55

Offender Felony Category Female Population	LENGTH OF STAY ^{a b c} (months)							
	2007		2008 ^d		2009		2010 (Jan-Jul) ^e	
	Parole	Discharge	Parole	Discharge	Parole	Discharge	Parole	Discharge
A Felons^f	62.9	--	--	--	57.0	26.3	83.0	15.8
B Felons	20.1	32.0	21.2	30.5	21.3	20.3	20.2	19.6
C Felons	13.1	18.4	12.0	16.6	9.9	11.3	9.6	6.5
D Felons	11.1	17.5	8.8	16.6	7.7	9.5	6.7	8.6
E Felons	10.7	15.9	8.9	14.6	7.0	8.4	5.5	8.4
TOTAL	15.0	23.0	14.1	22.6	15.5	14.8	14.7	14.3

^a Lengths of Stay derived by JFA Associates, LCC, March 2009 Forecast Report

^b Offenders with a life sentence (including life w/parole) were excluded from this table.

^c Cells filled with "N/A" are those for which JFA Associates, LCC could not derive the length of stay due to a lack of cases.

^d Only 10 months of 2008 are included.

^e JFA Associates, LCC, Fall 2010 Forecast Report.

^f There are very few A Felon female releases

Female A felons released on parole during the first seven months of CY-2010 served sentences 26 months longer than those released on parole during calendar year 2009. Female A felons discharged during the first seven months of 2010 served sentences 11 months shorter. Female B felons released during the first seven months of 2007 served sentences of approximately the same lengths as B felons released during 2009.

Chapter V
Custody Levels and Offender Population

Assigned and Computed Custody

NDOC has historically tracked its in-house inmate population's custody in three main categories: close, medium, and minimum. Five classifications of custody are currently utilized internally: unassigned, minimum, medium, closed, and maximum. Close is combined with maximum and unassigned. Community trustees were traditionally combined with minimum; however, the trustee category is no longer utilized by the department; instead, inmates who are placed to work outside the correctional environment are coded within their specific work assignment.

The department utilizes custody level information to understand its operational, capacity, and staffing ratio needs. Research staff carefully maintains these distributions for purposes of trend analysis and to keep the correctional system staffed with the appropriate cells and programming required by offenders. Of interest to correctional management is the comparison of inmates as they are classified according to custody and then, placed in various types of housing. Computed custodies are derived at by score; however, offenders are placed at various custody levels of housing dependent upon factors such as criminal history, behavior while incarcerated, and the availability of beds. Scores are updated as offenders are reclassified, and, when they qualify for a change in custody level, they are placed on transfer and/or waiting lists.

For purposes of population statistical analysis, safekeepers are excluded in the analytical tables but they are included from distributions applied to capital improvements. Safekeepers are under the custody of NDOC for other jurisdictions for which the internal custody classification system won't be applicable. The department must plan its physical capacity around these inmates as they must be housed and beds must be available for them. As of June 30, 2010, exclusive of safekeepers, NDOC found that 97.50% of female offenders and 97.37% of male offenders were assigned to a custody, and 2.50% of females and 2.63% of males were not assigned to a custody as they were awaiting classification. Overall, 1.83% of the population was unassigned.

Exhibit #56

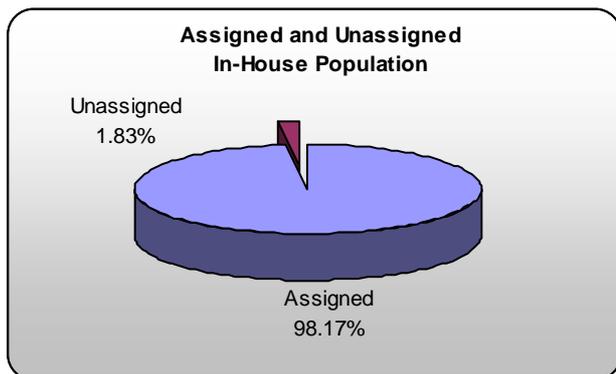


Exhibit #57

GENDER	ASSIGNED	UNSSG	TOTAL
FEMALE	897	23	920
	97.50%	2.50%	100.00%
MALE	11201	302	11503
	97.37%	2.63%	100.00%
TOTAL	12098	226	12423
	97.38%	1.82%	100.00%

Exhibit #58

**Fiscal Year 2010
Actual Custody Inclusive of Safekeepers**

Male	Minimum	Medium	Close	Female	Minimum	Medium	Close
Mean	12.9%	58.8%	28.3%	Mean	20.38%	59.21%	20.40%
Median	13.0%	58.9%	27.9%	Median	21.06%	58.27%	21.45%
Standard deviation	0.8%	0.8%	1.3%	Standard deviation	2.5%	4.8%	3.7%
Range	2.8%	1.90%	4.40%	Range	7.60%	16.90%	12.40%

Computed versus Assigned Custody ^a

Exhibit # 59

FEMALES				
COMPUTED				
ASSIGNED	MIN	MED	CLOS	TOTAL
MIN	152	8	0	160
MED	213	376	58	647
CLOS	34	35	44	113
TOTAL	399	419	102	920
MALES				
COMPUTED				
ASSIGNED	MIN	MED	CLOS	TOTAL
MIN	1348	91	8	1447
MED	1476	4324	952	6752
CLOS	490	1168	1646	3304
TOTAL	3314	5583	2606	11503

Exhibit # 60

FEMALES				
COMPUTED				
ASSIGNED	MIN	MED	CLOS	TOTAL
MIN	16.52%	0.87%	0.00%	17.39%
MED	23.15%	40.87%	6.30%	70.33%
CLOS	3.70%	3.80%	4.78%	12.28%
TOTAL	43.37%	45.54%	11.09%	100.00%
MALES				
COMPUTED				
ASSIGNED	MIN	MED	CLOS	TOTAL
MIN	11.72%	0.79%	0.07%	12.58%
MED	12.83%	37.59%	8.28%	58.70%
CLOS	4.26%	10.15%	14.31%	28.72%
TOTAL	28.81%	48.54%	22.65%	100.00%

^a The in-house populations reported in these exhibits were extracted from a live database and do not include safekeepers; thus, categorical break downs don't balance to official count documents for June 30, 2010.

Historical Computed and Actual Custody Levels

Computed custody, which is the custody derived by an assessment score, has changed over time. In SFY- 2006, for the male population, minimum computed custody was 27% and at SFY-2010 increased to 28.8%. Medium computed custody for males decreased gradually from 55% to 48.5%. Conversely, close custody increased from 18% to 22.7%. Actual (assigned) custody for males has fluctuated the most in the minimum category decreasing from 24% at the end of SFY-2006 to 12.58% at the end of FY2010.

Exhibit #61

Male Actual Custody	FY06	FY 07	FY 08	FY09	FY 10
Min	24.0%	22.97%	20.00%	13.80%	12.58%
Med	56.0%	56.08%	53.00%	59.58%	58.70%
Close	20.0%	20.95%	27.00%	26.62%	28.72%

Exhibit #62

Male Computed Custody	FY06	FY 07	FY 08	FY09	FY 10
Min	24.0%	22.97%	20.00%	13.80%	12.58%
Med	56.0%	56.08%	53.00%	59.58%	58.70%
Close	20.0%	20.95%	27.00%	26.62%	28.72%

Minimum computed custody for females declined from 51% to 43.37% (-2.37%), medium custody increased from 41% to 45.54% (4.54%), and close increased from 8% to 11.09% (3.09%). Actual minimum custody decreased largely, by much more than computed, from 44% to 17.39% (-26.61%), and close went upwards from 3% to 12.28% (9.28%).

Exhibit #63

Female Actual Custody	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10
Min	44%	47.00%	25.60%	21.67%	17.39%
Med	52%	50.00%	63.50%	60.73%	70.33%
Close	3%	3.00%	10.90%	17.60%	12.28%

Exhibit #64

Female Computed Custody	FY06	FY07	FY09	FY10
Min	51.00%	45.63%	40.80%	43.37%
Med	41.00%	44.33%	47.20%	45.54%
Close	8.00%	7.19%	12.00%	11.09%

Data for FY2008 is not available

Exhibit #65
Assigned/Actual Custody Distributions^a
Historical Series^b

Year ⁽¹⁾	MALE CUSTODY DISTRIBUTION				FEMALE CUSTODY DISTRIBUTION			
	Min	Med	Close	Total	Min	Med	Close	Total
09/00	20.00%	54.00%	26.00%	100.00%	38.00%	51.00%	11.00%	100.00%
12/00	20.00%	54.00%	26.00%	100.00%	36.00%	53.00%	11.00%	100.00%
03/01	20.00%	54.00%	26.00%	100.00%	36.00%	53.00%	11.00%	100.00%
04/01	24.00%	54.00%	22.00%	100.00%	38.00%	53.00%	9.00%	100.00%
08/02	22.00%	53.00%	25.00%	100.00%	45.00%	48.00%	7.00%	100.00%
03/03	25.00%	54.00%	21.00%	100.00%	45.00%	48.00%	7.00%	100.00%
10/04	21.00%	56.00%	23.00%	100.00%	40.00%	46.00%	14.00%	100.00%
03/05	21.00%	57.00%	22.00%	100.00%	45.00%	49.00%	6.00%	100.00%
11/06	22.00%	57.00%	21.00%	100.00%	45.00%	51.00%	4.00%	100.00%
03/07	23.00%	55.00%	22.00%	100.00%	43.80%	53.60%	2.60%	100.00%
06/07	22.25%	54.57%	23.18%	100.00%	43.38%	50.91%	5.71%	100.00%
06/08	20.00%	53.00%	27.00%	100.00%	25.60%	63.50%	10.90%	100.00%
11/08	16.00%	57.00%	27.00%	100.00%	24.00%	64.00%	12.00%	100.00%
03/09	15.53%	59.73%	24.74%	100.00%	22.41%	61.67%	15.92%	100.00%
07/09	13.79%	59.58%	26.63%	100.00%	21.67%	60.73%	17.60%	100.00%
08/09	13.20%	58.90%	27.90%	100.00%	24.82%	53.73%	21.45%	100.00%
09/09	12.70%	59.42%	27.88%	100.00%	21.86%	56.90%	21.23%	100.00%
10/09	12.99%	59.35%	27.66%	100.00%	21.65%	58.60%	19.75%	100.00%
12/09	12.70%	59.86%	27.44%	100.00%	21.06%	57.04%	21.90%	100.00%
02/10	13.07%	58.18%	28.75%	100.00%	18.76%	58.27%	22.97%	100.00%
03/10	11.03%	57.96%	31.01%	100.00%	19.05%	56.49%	24.46%	100.00%
05/10	13.23%	57.91%	28.86%	100.00%	17.18%	60.59%	22.23%	100.00%
06/10	12.95%	58.07%	28.98%	100.00%	17.38%	70.57%	12.05%	100.00%

^aThe NDOC utilized the term "assigned" custody to denote the level of security where the offender was housed through 2007; thereafter, the term "actual" custody was utilized instead.

^bSelect observations were obtained from select statistical reports and planning documents as available or were derived from data on these reports. The series were not produced on a monthly basis; thus, they do not follow a consistent pattern of periodicity.

Exhibit # 66

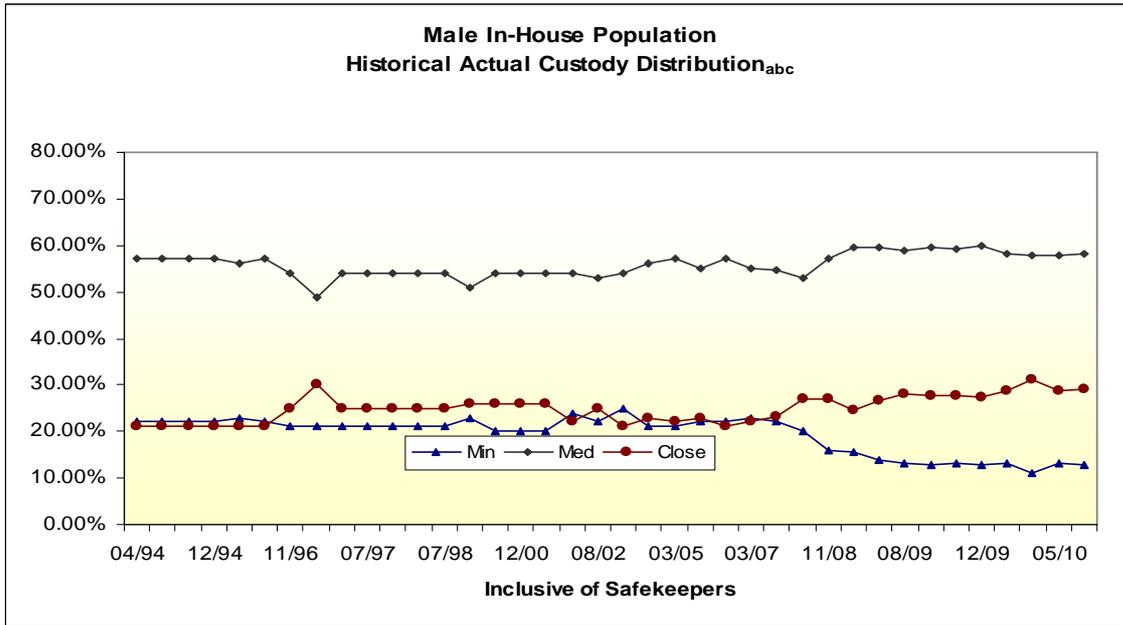
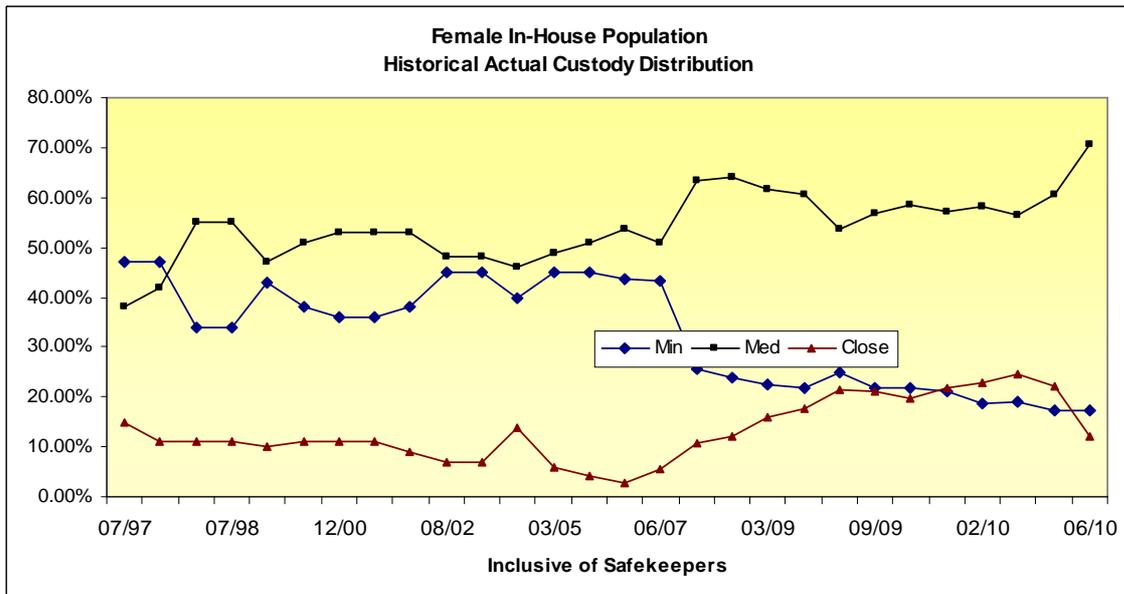


Exhibit #67



^a These series were obtained from capital improvement projects (CIPs) and monthly, quarterly, and ad hoc reports created and maintained by the department; thus, the observations do not follow a consistent periodicity.

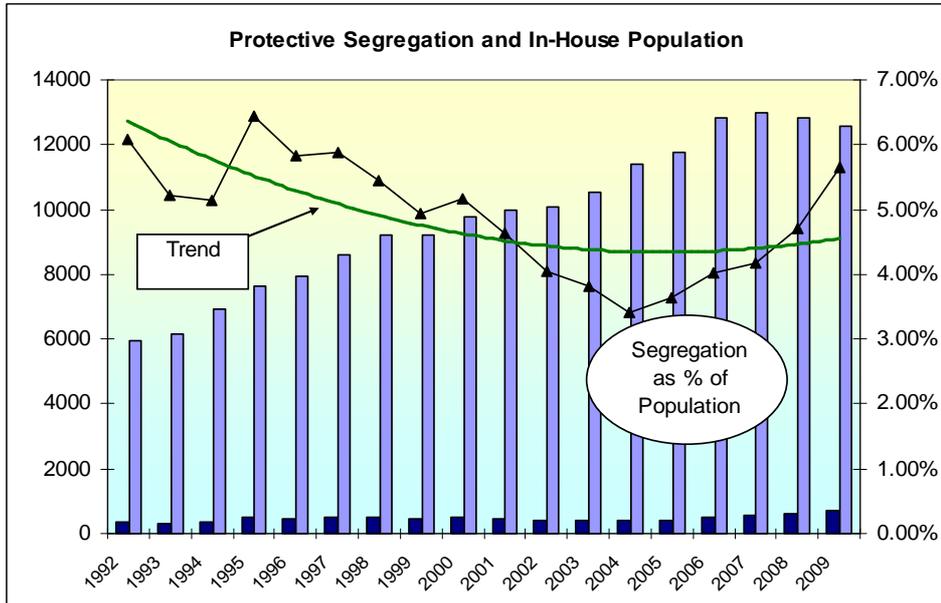
^b For the period ending 06/07 the observations were assigned custodies, and for subsequent observations the terminology changed to actual.

^c The population drawn to generate these series are inclusive of offenders under the custody of NDOC on a safekeeping basis.

Exhibit #68
Protective Custody

Protective Custody					% Change	
Year	Protective Segregation	In-House Population	As % of Population	Rate per 1000 I/M	In-House Population	Protective Custody Population
1992	363	5,978	6.07%	60.72	N/A	N/A
1993	321	6,153	5.22%	52.17	2.93%	-14.09%
1994	355	6,911	5.14%	51.37	12.32%	-1.54%
1995	491	7,621	6.44%	64.43	10.27%	25.42%
1996	463	7,930	5.84%	58.39	4.05%	-9.38%
1997	506	8,623	5.87%	58.68	8.74%	0.50%
1998	503	9,239	5.44%	54.44	7.14%	-7.22%
1999	456	9,227	4.94%	49.42	-0.13%	-9.23%
2000	505	9,785	5.16%	51.61	6.05%	4.43%
2001	462	9,959	4.64%	46.39	1.78%	-10.11%
2002	407	10,081	4.04%	40.37	1.23%	-12.97%
2003	402	10,550	3.81%	38.10	4.65%	-5.62%
2004	391	11,427	3.42%	34.22	8.31%	-10.20%
2005	427	11,740	3.64%	36.37	2.74%	6.30%
2006	514	12,816	4.01%	40.11	9.17%	10.27%
2007	540	12,967	4.16%	41.64	1.18%	3.83%
2008	606	12,853	4.71%	47.15	-0.88%	13.22%
2009	711	12,596	5.64%	56.45	-2.00%	19.72%
Yearly Avg					5.00%	.20%

Exhibit #69



Offenders on Parole

Paroled offenders stay in the department’s database records and are treated as releases; however, once released on parole they are no longer accounted for in the daily population censuses. When parolees violate their parole requirements penalties are assessed, potentially leading to losing community privileges and going back to prison. An effort to track violations is imperative, given that a good number of laws are proposed during legislative sessions proposing to make penalties stricter for parole offenders. The increased possibility of re-incarceration changes the number of offenders that are re-admitted as parole violators, thus, leading to increases in the correctional population.

Exhibit #70

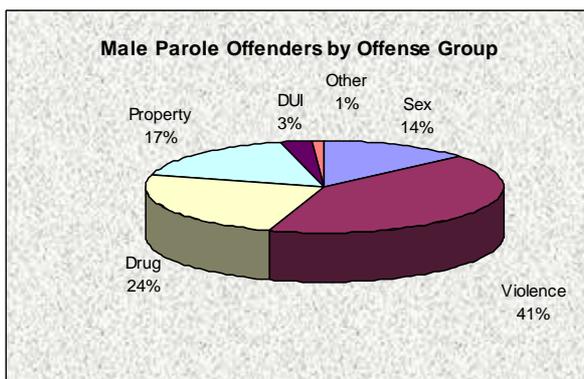
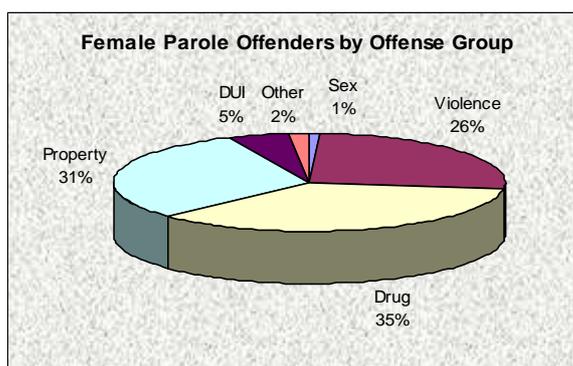


Exhibit #71



Among male parolees, the predominant offense category is violence, followed by drug, and then by property. Drug offenders comprise the largest category of female parole offenders, followed by property, and then by violence.

Interstate Compact

The Nevada Department of Corrections enters into exchanges with other states. Agreements are designed to address numerous needs; for example, to protect offenders or staff who are at risk of other inmates, or to offset for special needs not available at correctional sites in Nevada. The interstate compact is administered by the Offender Management Division. As of June 21st, 2010, Nevada engaged in exchanges with 24 other states. A list of states in the agreement is reflected in the table below with their corresponding trade balances. A positive trade balance means that Nevada owes other states man days. A negative balance means that other states owe Nevada man days.

Exhibit #72

Trading State	Incarcerated Offenders		Balance of Man Hours
	OSC	NV	
Arizona	2	3	1,385
California	6	7	3,633
Colorado	1	2	(1,323)
Connecticut	0	3	(6,322)
Florida	3	3	(4,962)
Hawaii	0	1	(4,196)
Idaho	2	3	(7,321)
Illinois	1	2	359
Iowa	2	2	(1,798)
Kentucky	1	1	(1,291)
Minnesota	1	3	(4,421)
Missouri	2	2	2,716
Montana	1	1	(1,090)
Nebraska	0	0	342
New Hampshire	1	1	1
New Mexico	3	3	(424)
North Dakota	0	1	(2,700)
Ohio	1	1	(547)
Orego	6	6	839
Texas	0	0	(28)
Utah	1	1	(553)
Virginia	3	3	(2,375)
Washington	3	4	2,004
Wyoming	4	5	1,664
Total	44	58	(26,408)



Chapter VI
Admissions and Releases

Admission During Fiscal Year 2010

The eight main admission categories are utilized for statistical purposes are: (1) MPN-mandatory parole with no new offense, (2) NC-new commit, (3) NPR-never physically received, (4) PBN-probation violator with no new offense, (5) PBW-probation violator with new offense, (6) PVN-parole violator with no new offense, (7) PVW-parole violator with new offense, and (8) SK-safekeeper.

According to estimates produced by the research unit, NDOC admitted 732 females and 5,074 males during 2010. New commits ranked first in size with probation violators without a new conviction ranking second largest and p violators without a new conviction third largest. Estimates are derived from computerized records and are established upon verification of move dates and imprisonment status.

Exhibit #73
Male Admissions by Type

Male Admissions		
NC	2893	57.02%
NPR	54	1.06%
PBN	1024	20.18%
PBW	266	5.24%
PVN	499	9.83%
PVW	93	1.83%
SK	245	4.83%
Total	5074	100.00%

Exhibit #74
Female Admissions by Type

Female Admissions		
MPN	3	0.41%
NC	325	44.28%
NPR	5	0.68%
PBN	235	32.02%
PBW	37	5.04%
PVN	114	15.53%
PVW	10	1.36%
SK	5	.68%
Total	732	100.00%

^aDuring Fiscal Year 2010, offenders admitted as Mandatory Parole Violators were combined with Parole Violators. This practice was changed upon the realignment of data codes in the computer system.

Admissions by Age

Various reasons require the tracking of offenders' ages. Age is a qualifying factor for select types of funding and programming and when analyzed along with the socioeconomic circumstances that surround inmates' lives gainful information can be obtained. Housing of inmates is also dependent on age. For example, offenders in extreme opposite ends of the age spectrum cannot commingle cells. Moreover, assumptions can also be drawn in regards to recidivism.

Over one third of females admitted to NDOC during FY2010 was between the ages of 25 and 34 and over one fourth were ages 35-44. The ranking of age categories was the same for the actual female population under custody at year end. The male population of FY 2010 admissions followed a similar distribution except that the largest age category of offenders entering the system (approximately 1/3) were between the ages of 25 and 34, the second largest category was comprised of offenders under the age of 25, with the category 35-44 years of age ranking third. The age distribution of all offenders under the custody of the NDOC at SFY-10-end reflects that that the largest groups were the 25-34, the 35-44, and the 45-54 years of age.

Exhibit #75

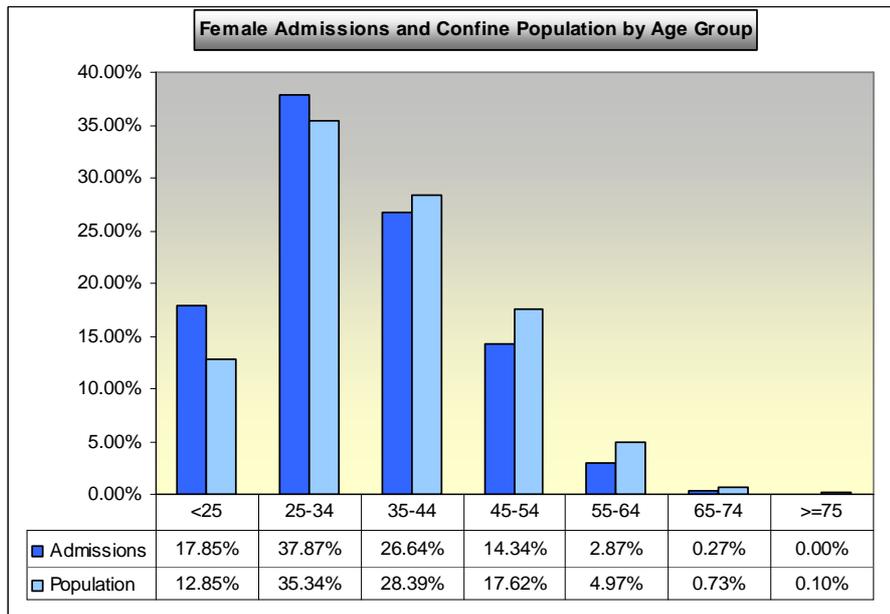
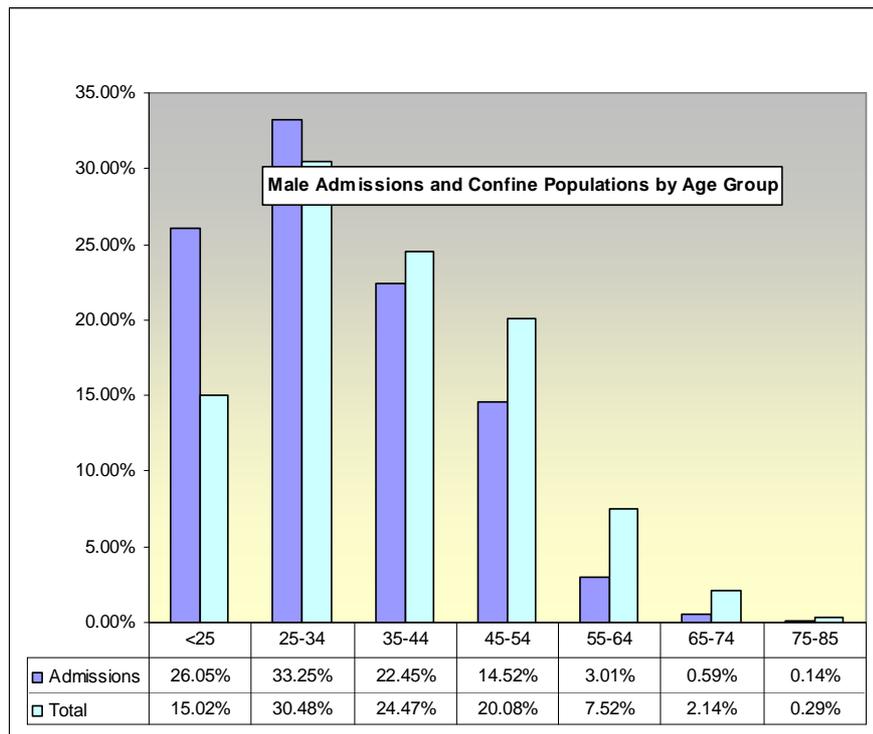


Exhibit #76



Admissions by Offense Group and Age

Exhibit #77
Female Admissions by Age and Offense

Female Admissions	Drug	DUI	Other	Property	Sex	Violence	Grand Total
<25	32	4	1	59	1	33	131
25-34	96	8	3	114	4	53	278
35-44	81	7	1	72	2	32	195
45-54	35	7	2	33	3	25	105
55-64	5	3		8	1	4	21
65-74		1		1			2
Grand Total	249	30	7	287	11	148	732

Exhibit #78
Female Admissions Age and Offense %-

Age and Offense	Drug	DUI	Other	Property	Sex	Violence	Grand Total
<25	4.37%	0.55%	0.14%	8.06%	0.14%	4.64%	17.90%
25-34	13.11%	1.09%	0.41%	15.57%	0.55%	7.24%	37.98%
35-44	11.07%	0.96%	0.14%	9.84%	0.27%	4.37%	26.64%
45-54	4.78%	0.96%	0.27%	4.51%	0.41%	3.42%	14.34%
55-64	0.68%	0.41%	0.00%	1.09%	0.14%	0.55%	2.87%
65-74	0.00%	0.14%	0.00%	0.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.27%
Grand Total	34.02%	4.10%	0.96%	39.21%	1.50%	20.22%	100.00%

Exhibit #79
Male Admissions by Age and Offense

Male Admissions by Age	Drug	DUI	Other	Property	Sex	Violence	Grand Total
<25	168	7	20	407	53	472	1127
25-34	420	70	23	423	110	717	1763
35-44	333	53	9	177	115	476	1163
45-54	200	35	5	115	109	326	790
55-64	34	22	2	24	40	69	191
65-74	2	5	2	4	13	6	32
75-85	1	1			4	2	8
Grand Total	1158	193	61	1150	444	2068	5074

Exhibit #80
Male Admissions Age and Offense %

Male Admissions by Age	Drug	DUI	Other	Property	Sex	Violence	Grand Total
<25	3.31%	0.14%	0.39%	8.02%	1.04%	9.30%	22.21%
25-34	8.28%	1.38%	0.45%	8.34%	2.17%	14.13%	34.75%
35-44	6.56%	1.04%	0.18%	3.49%	2.27%	0.94%	22.92%
45-54	3.94%	0.69%	0.10%	2.27%	2.15%	0.64%	15.57%
55-64	67.00 %	0.43%	0.04%	0.47%	0.79%	1.36%	3.76%
65-74	4.00%	0.10%	0.04%	0.08%	0.26%	0.12%	63.00%
75-85	2.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%	0.04%	16.00%
Grand Total	22.82 %	3.80%	1.20%	22.66%	8.74%	40.76%	100.00%

Yearly Admissions Series Calendar Year Basis

Yearly series are maintained on a calendar year basis and divided into the two main categories which are new commits and parole violators. The exhibits below portray these yearly series. The yearly change in admission of males and females into the correctional system can be just as fitful as the change in the total population itself.

Male admissions have fluctuated in an upward and downward direction over the years. During 1999 admissions declined as much 6.46% while releases peaked by 12.40%; between 2002 and 2007 admissions followed a positive upward pattern which was reversed in 2008 and 2009 declining by 5.40% and 3.19% respectively.

Admissions levels among female offenders peaked in the twenties range 1995 (21.9%), in 2004 (20.7%), and in 2006 (20%). The largest decline occurred in 2008 representing a 9.2% change relative to 2007 admissions. Most of the decline since 2007 has been in the new commits category. Parole violators increased in 2007, decreased in 2008, and went back up in 2009.

Exhibit #81

Yearly Male Admissions				
CY	New Commits	Parole Violators	Total	%
1990	2513	527	3040	
1991	2497	659	3156	3.82%
1992	2756	619	3375	6.94%
1993	2865	566	3431	1.66%
1994	3295	569	3864	12.62%
1995	3402	603	4005	3.65%
1996	3311	591	3902	-2.57%
1997	3402	683	4085	4.69%
1998	3520	724	4244	3.89%
1999	3244	726	3970	-6.46%
2000	3424	888	4312	8.61%
2001	3265	865	4130	-4.22%
2002	3377	896	4273	3.46%
2003	3847	956	4803	12.40%
2004	4052	885	4937	2.79%
2005	4267	811	5078	2.86%
2006	4744	733	5477	7.86%
2007	4590	945	5535	1.06%
2008	4699	537	5236	-5.40%
2009	4481	588	5069	-3.19%

Exhibit #82

Yearly Female Admissions				
CY	New Commits	Parole Violators	Total	%
1990	280	45	325	
1991	331	43	374	15.1%
1992	302	58	360	-3.7%
1993	316	76	392	8.9%
1994	323	43	366	-6.6%
1995	407	39	446	21.9%
1996	387	45	432	-3.1%
1997	416	45	461	6.7%
1998	446	70	516	11.9%
1999	443	66	509	-1.4%
2000	490	118	608	19.4%
2001	430	107	537	11.7%
2002	463	107	570	6.1%
2003	443	94	537	-5.8%
2004	570	78	648	20.7%
2005	604	75	679	4.8%
2006	746	69	815	20.0%
2007	684	106	790	-3.1%
2008	642	75	717	-9.2%
2009	612	104	716	0.14%

Exhibit #83

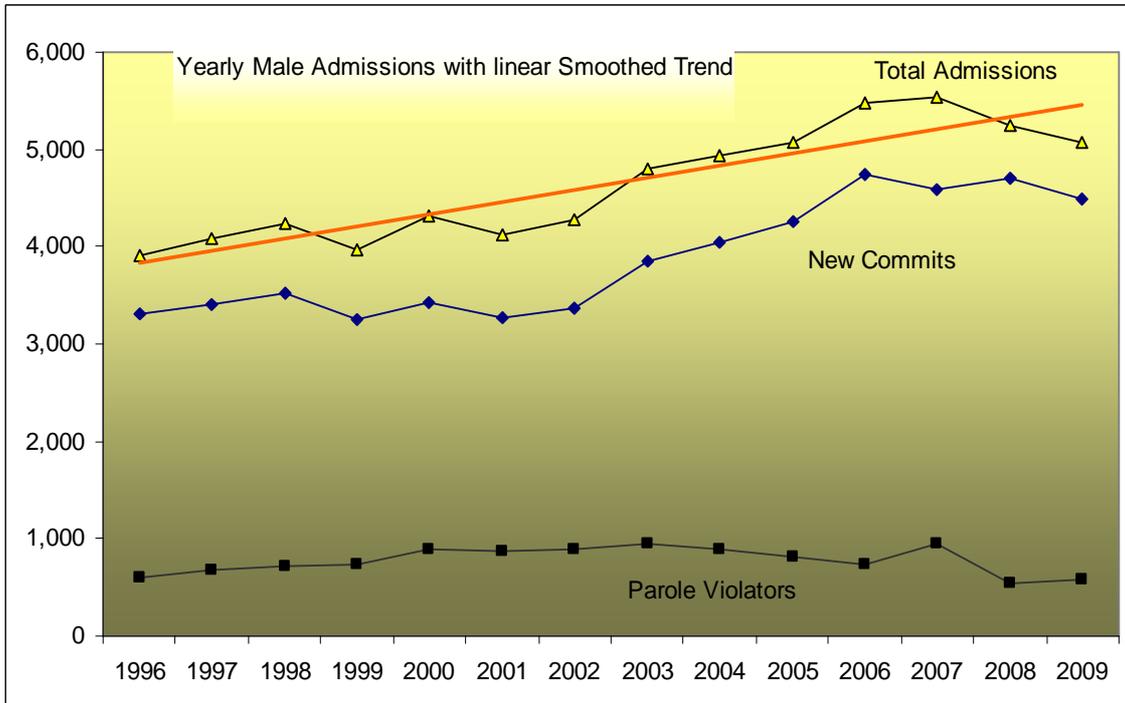
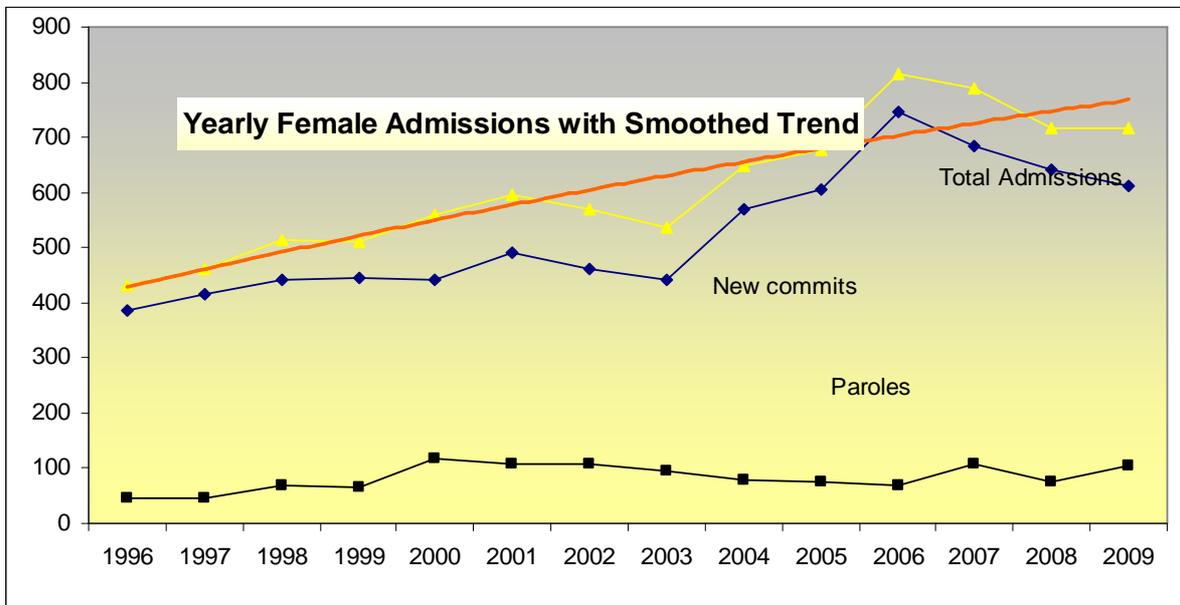


Figure #84



Admissions patterns for Nevada are not always parallel to the rest of the country. Nevada has demonstrated more abrupt variation as shown in the series. During 1991, admissions in Nevada went upwards by 4.90%, by 10.65% in 1994, by 10.26% in 2003, and by 9.29% in 2006. In general, the U.S. population of admissions has not increased above 5% in a single year since 1991.

Exhibit #85

Yearly Admissions CY	Nevada		U.S.	
	Total	%	Total	%
1990	3,365		460,739	
1991	3,530	4.90%	466,285	1.2%
1992	3,735	5.81%	480,676	3.1%
1993	3,823	2.36%	475,100	-1.2%
1994	4,230	10.65%	498,919	5.0%
1995	4,451	5.22%	521,970	4.6%
1996	4,334	-2.63%	512,618	-1.8%
1997	4,546	4.89%	538,375	5.0%
1998	4,760	4.71%	565,291	5.0%
1999 ^a	4,479	-5.90%	577,143	2.1%
2000	4,920	9.85%	581,487	0.8%
2001	4,667	-5.14%	593,838	2.1%
2002	4,843	3.77%	613,568	3.3%
2003	5,340	10.26%	634,149	3.4%
2004	5,585	4.59%	646,830	2.0%
2005	5,757	3.08%	676,952	4.7%
2006	6,292	9.29%	692,303	2.3%
2007	6,325	0.52%	689,257	-0.4%
2008	5,953	-5.88%	685,470	-0.5%
2009 ^a	5,785	-2.82%	689,367	0.6%
% Change 1990-2000	46.21%		26.21%	
% Change 1999-2009	29.16%		19.44%	
Avg Annual % Change 99-09		2.0%		1.8%

Sources: <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbetail&liid=1763>, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbetail&liid=227>, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbetail&liid=928>, NDOC Statistical Report 2.2.

^a1999 and 2009 national admissions were derived by NDOC with linear time series regression.

Yearly Releases Series Calendar Year Basis

Male releases have, overall, increased over time. Between the end of Calendar Year 2000 and 2009, the level of male offenders released from the Nevada Department of Corrections increased by 41.31% at an average yearly percent change of 3.30%. The male population of releases exhibits upward and downward shifts with a bottom low of -6.16% in 1994 and a high of 14.89%

in 2005. During the 2007 legislative session, passage of AB510 increased the rate at which offenders can earn credits from a variety of sources, which in turn increased the rate at which offenders are released from prison. The impact of this measure on releases can be identified by observing the movement of the data: in 2008 male releases increased by 10.96% and female releases increased by 19.7% relative to 2007; 2009 releases were higher than in 2008, but prisoners were let go at a lower rate (2.8% and 1.2%). Overall, releases have increased and have gone on an upwards direction.

For the period reflected in the male population series, an average of 51% offenders were paroled, 48.12% discharged, and less than 1% passed away.

Exhibit # 86

Year	Males					
	Paroles	Discharged	Deaths	Total	Change	% Change
1991	1407	1563	10	2980		
1992	1409	1695	13	3117	137	4.60%
1993	1512	1742	10	3264	147	4.72%
1994	1388	1661	14	3063	-201	-6.16%
1995	1367	1948	21	3336	273	8.91%
1996	1430	2099	34	3563	227	6.80%
1997	1634	1769	23	3426	-137	-3.85%
1998	1966	1683	26	3675	249	7.27%
1999	2307	1676	36	4019	344	9.36%
2000	2242	1604	24	3870	-149	-3.71%
2001	2183	1726	28	3937	67	1.73%
2002	2233	1908	24	4165	228	5.79%
2003	2429	1850	23	4302	137	3.29%
2004	2158	2003	31	4192	-110	-2.56%
2005	2534	2272	10	4816	624	14.89%
2006	2587	1903	34	4524	-292	-6.06%
2007	2684	2000	32	4716	192	4.24%
2008	2391	2804	38	5233	517	10.96%
2009	2883	2459	38	5380	147	2.81%

For the period reflected in the male population series, an average of 51% offenders were paroled, 48.12% discharged, and less than 1% passed away.

Females released from NDOC exhibit large fluctuations peaking from a high of 23.6% in 1998 relative to 1997 to a low of -22.1% in 1994 relative to 1993. An average of 60.8% of female offenders leaving the department between 1991 and 2009 were paroled while 38.94% were discharged and average of .26% women passed away while incarcerated.

Exhibit #87

Year	Females					
	Paroles	Discharged	Deaths	Total	Change	% Change
1991	162	156	0	318		
1992	195	176	1	372	54	17.0%
1993	201	198	0	399	27	7.3%
1994	147	162	2	311	-88	-22.1%
1995	148	206	4	358	47	15.1%
1996	165	224	1	390	32	8.9%
1997	209	170	2	381	-9	-2.3%
1998	289	181	1	471	90	23.6%
1999	363	152	2	517	46	9.8%
2000	349	140	1	490	-27	-5.2%
2001	371	172	0	543	53	10.8%
2002	326	242	1	569	26	4.8%
2003	351	219	1	571	2	0.4%
2004	296	219	2	517	-54	-9.5%
2005	413	203	2	618	101	19.5%
2006	415	221	2	638	20	3.2%
2007	429	214	2	645	7	1.1%
2008	497	275	0	772	127	19.7%
2009	548	232	1	781	9	1.2%

Exhibit # 88

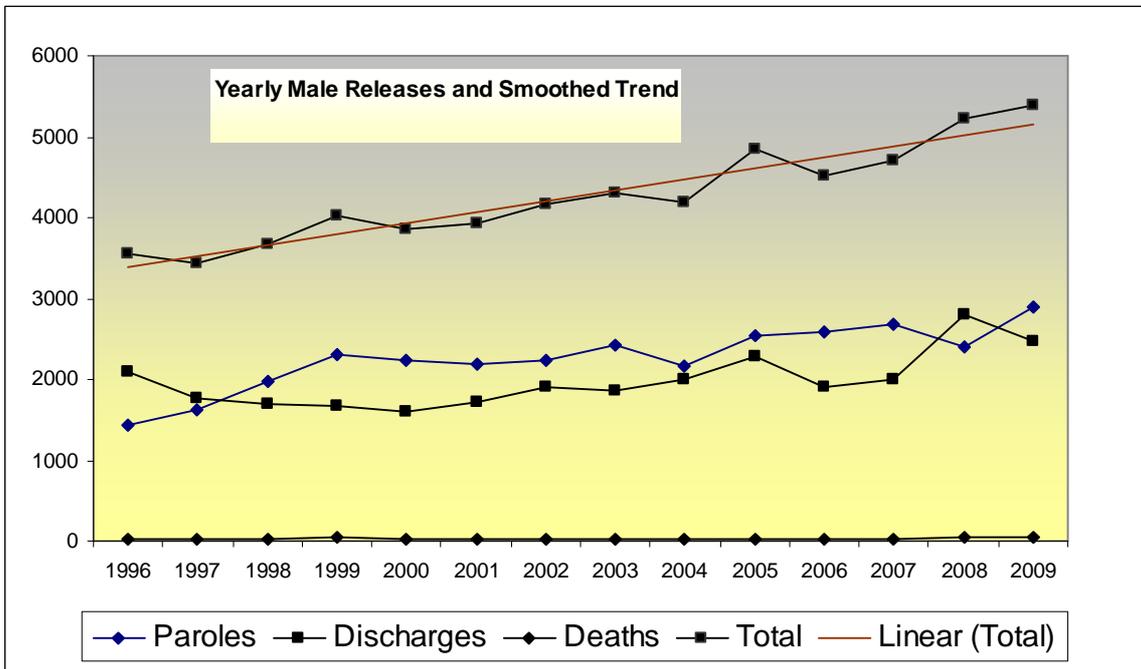
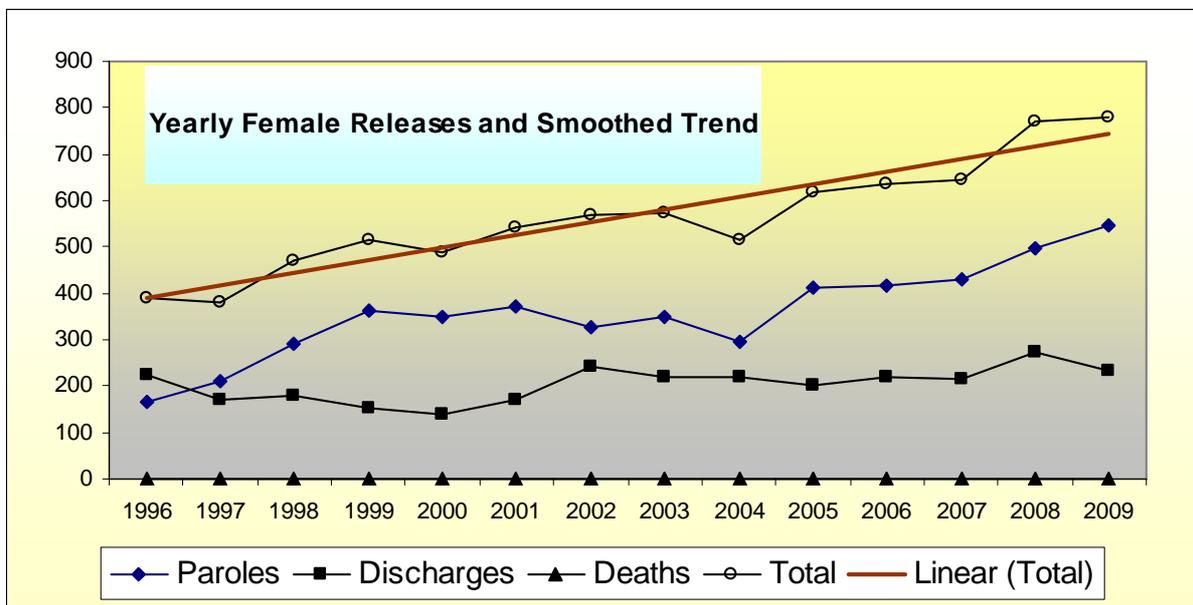


Exhibit # 89



Nevada and U.S. State Prison Releases

Analyzing the direction of inmate inflows and outflows at the national level allows us to comprehend where we stand in the larger picture. Nevada does not always trend with the U.S. in the rate at which inmates are released from year to year. For example, in 1991, Nevada's releases increased by 4.6% while U.S. releases increased by 4% relative to 1990. During 1993, the US released 2.9% fewer inmates than in 1992 and Nevada released an additional 5%. Preliminary data suggest that during 2009 Nevada leveled off with the rest of the nation by releasing 2.6% additional offenders relative to 2007, and all states combined released 2.3% additional state prisoners. Overall, Nevada released offenders at a faster rate (3.9% vs 2.7%).

Exhibit #90

Year	Nevada		U.S.	
	Total	% Change	U.S. State Prisons	% Change
1990	3,152		405,374	
1991	3,298	4.6%	421,687	4.0%
1992	3,489	5.8%	430,198	2.0%
1993	3,663	5.0%	417,838	-2.9%
1994	3,374	-7.9%	418,372	0.1%
1995	3,694	9.5%	455,140	8.8%
1996	3,953	7.0%	467,193	2.6%
1997	3,807	-3.7%	489,914	4.9%
1998	4,146	8.9%	520,172	6.2%
1999a	4,536	9.4%	554,118	6.5%
2000	4,360	-3.9%	569,599	3.6%
2001	4,480	2.8%	590,256	-0.4%
2002	4,734	5.7%	587,837	4.1%
2003	4,873	2.9%	612,185	2.2%
2004	4,709	-3.4%	625,578	4.4%
2005	5,434	15.4%	653,309	1.9%
2006	5,162	-5.0%	665,553	1.0%
2007	5,361	3.9%	672,397	1.6%
2008	6,005	12.0%	683,106	2.3%
2009a	6,161	2.6%	703,619	2.3%
% Change 1990-2000	38.32%		40.51%	
% Change 1999-2009	35.82%		26.98%	
Annual % Change 99-09		3.9%		2.7%

Sources: <http://www.doc.nv.gov/stats/index.php?idnum=0>, http://www.doc.nv.gov/stats/2009/12/200912_2_3.pdf;

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?typ=pbdetail&iid=1763>;

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=928>.

^aU.S. totals for 1999 and 2009 were estimated by NDOC.

Releases During Fiscal Year 2010

The main categories of releases utilized by the Nevada Department of Corrections are: (1) paroles, (2) discharges, (3) and deaths. Lengths of stay are often analyzed against these categories for purpose of planning and policy analysis purposes.

► *Releases Characteristics*

Male and female offenders released throughout Fiscal Year 2010 shared similar characteristics to the active offender population. The largest age bracket for both was composed of 25 to 34 years olds. The second largest group was the 35 to 44 years of age category, and the third largest group was composed of 45 to 54 years of age.

Exhibit #91

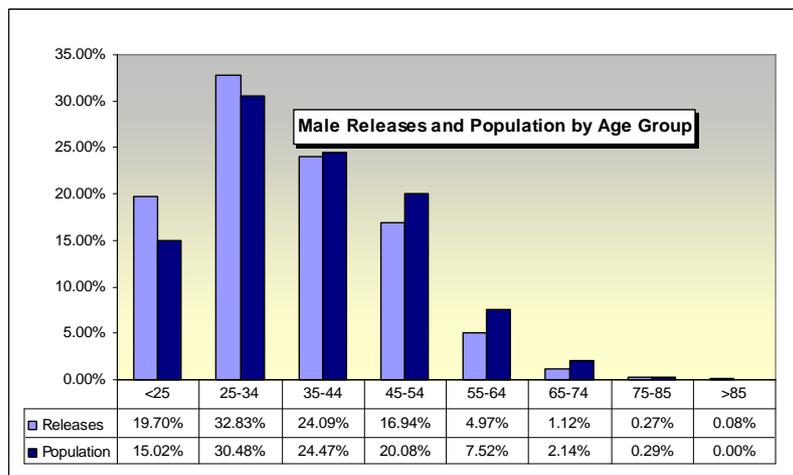


Exhibit #92

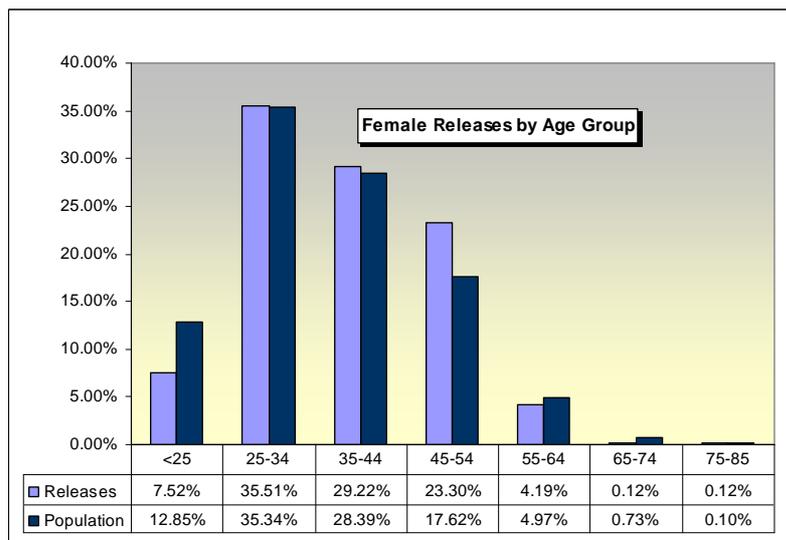


Exhibit # 93

Female Release Type	Total	%
Death	2	0.3%
Discharge	211	26.5%
RTCA ^a	4	0.5%
Mand Par	93	11.7%
Parole	486	61.1%
Grand Total	796	100.0%

Exhibit #94

Male Release Type	Total	%
Death	44	0.9%
Discharge	1923	37.2%
RTCA ^a	261	5.0%
Mand Par	966	18.7%
Parole	1978	38.2%
Grand Total	5172	100.0%

Exhibit #95

Age Category	Female Releases by Ethnicity and Age (%)							Grand Total
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Caucasian	Cuban	Hispanic	Unknown	
<25	0.28%	0.25%	4.61%	7.89%	0.04%	3.19%	0.04%	16.30%
25-34	0.42%	0.76%	10.93%	15.92%	0.30%	7.44%	0.08%	35.84%
35-44	0.34%	0.74%	7.57%	10.89%	0.08%	4.67%	0.04%	24.33%
45-54	0.36%	0.27%	5.20%	7.89%	0.11%	3.34%	0.02%	17.19%
55-64	0.08%	0.06%	1.44%	2.09%	0.02%	1.14%	0.06%	4.88%
65-74	0.02%	0.02%	0.21%	0.61%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	1.12%
75-85	0.00%	0.02%	0.02%	0.15%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.27%
>85	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%
Total	1.50%	2.11%	30.02%	45.48%	0.57%	20.09%	0.23%	100.00%

Exhibit #96

Calculated Age	Female Releases by Ethnicity and Age					Grand Total
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Caucasian	Hispanic	
<25	0.4%	0.5%	1.7%	3.9%	1.0%	7.5%
25-34	0.4%	0.6%	9.6%	21.8%	3.1%	35.5%
35-44	0.4%	0.4%	7.4%	19.6%	1.5%	29.2%
45-54	0.2%	0.2%	6.5%	15.3%	1.0%	23.3%
55-64	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	2.7%	0.2%	4.2%
65-74	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
75-85	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Grand Total	1.4%	1.7%	26.6%	63.5%	6.8%	100.0%

Exhibit #97

Age Category	Male Releases by Ethnicity							Grand Total
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Caucasian	Cuban	Hispanic	Unknown	
<25	17	16	310	466	4	203	3	1019
25-34	19	35	508	767	14	352	3	1698
35-44	18	37	386	561	4	238	2	1246
45-54	19	13	262	401	6	174	1	876
55-64	4	3	76	110	1	60	3	257
65-74	1	1	11	31	1	13	0	58
75-85	0	1	1	8	0	4	0	14
>85	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	4
Grand Total	78	106	1556	2346	30	1044	12	5172

Exhibit #98

Age Category	Male Releases by Ethnicity							Grand Total
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Caucasian	Cuban	Hispanic	Unknown	
<25	0.33%	0.31%	5.99%	9.01%	0.08%	3.92%	0.06%	19.70%
25-34	0.37%	0.68%	9.82%	14.83%	0.27%	6.81%	0.06%	32.83%
35-44	0.35%	0.72%	7.46%	10.85%	0.08%	4.60%	0.04%	24.09%
45-54	0.37%	0.25%	5.07%	7.75%	0.12%	3.36%	0.02%	16.94%
55-64	0.08%	0.06%	1.47%	2.13%	0.02%	1.16%	0.06%	4.97%
65-74	0.02%	0.02%	0.21%	0.60%	0.02%	0.25%	0.00%	1.12%
75-85	0.00%	0.02%	0.02%	0.15%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.27%
>85	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%
Grand Total	1.51%	2.05%	30.09%	45.36%	0.58%	20.19%	0.23%	100.00%

Releases by Type and by County

Exhibit #99

Female Releases														
Type	Carson	Churchill	Clark	Douglas	Elko	Humboldt	Lander	Lyon	Mineral	Nye	Unknown	Washoe	White Pine	Grand Total
Death			1		1									2
Discharge	5	2	139	1	1			5		5	1	52		211
RTCA			2								2			4
MPR	1	2	58		1		1	3				27		93
Parole	11	12	317	7	8	5		14	1	10		97	4	486
Total	17	16	517	8	11	5	1	22	1	15	3	176	4	796
%	2.14	2.01	64.95	1.01%	1.38	0.63	0.13	2.76	0.13	1.88	0.38	22.11	0.50	100.00

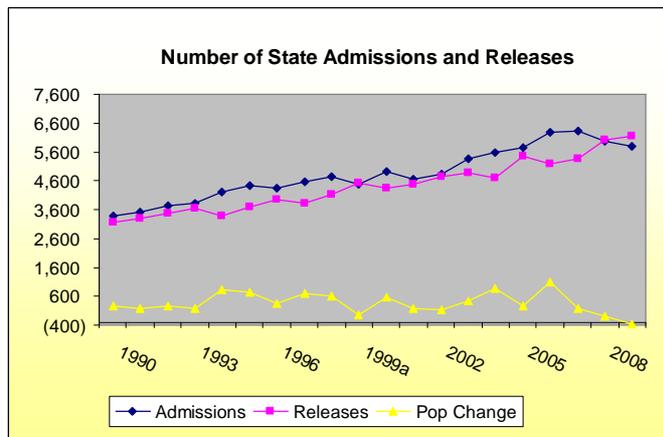
Exhibit #100

Male Releases																			
Type	Carson	Churchill	Clark	Douglas	Elko	Esmeralda	Eureka	Humboldt	Lander	Lincoln	Lyon	Mineral	Nye	Pershing	Story	Unk	Wash	White Pine	Grand Total
Death			30	1				1			1			1			10		44
Discharge	38	23	1351	22	28	1	1	10	2	2	22	5	14	5	1	8	417	4	1954
RTCA	4	5	128	3	3			1		1	2	1	33			10	58		249
MPR	21	12	601	12	11		1	4			15	2	9	2	2		192	6	890
Parole	63	29	1318	32	41		2	25		3	37	3	23	3	3		442	7	2031
Total	126	69	3428	70	83	1	4	41	2	6	77	11	79	11	6	18	1119	17	5168
%	2.44	1.34	66.33	1.35	1.61	0.02	0.08	0.79	0.04	0.12	1.49	0.21	1.53	0.21	0.12	0.35	21.65	0.33	100.0

Exhibit #101
Yearly Admissions, Releases, and Change in Population Counts

CY	Admissions	Releases	Population Change
1990	3,365	3152	264
1991	3,530	3298	187
1992	3,735	3489	246
1993	3,823	3663	156
1994	4,230	3374	828
1995	4,451	3694	741
1996	4,334	3953	344
1997	4,546	3807	699
1998	4,760	4146	627
1999	4,479	4536	-46
2000	4,920	4360	567
2001	4,667	4480	182
2002	4,843	4734	106
2003	5,340	4873	455
2004	5,585	4709	887
2005	5,757	5434	281
2006	6,292	5162	1103
2007	6,325	5361	155
2008	5,953	6005	-76
2009	5,785	6161	-374

Exhibit #102

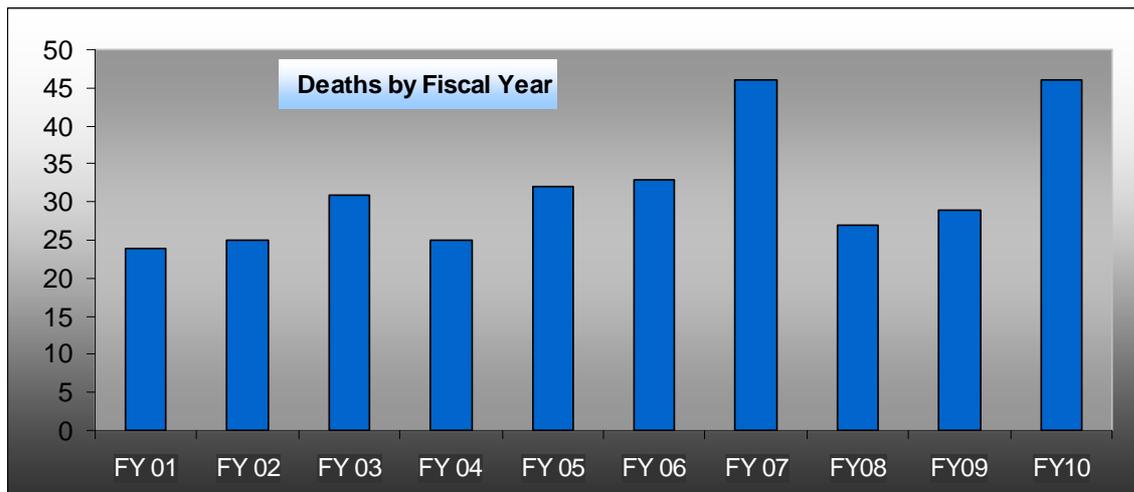


When the inflow of inmates exceeds the outflow, population raises; when the reverse occurs, population drops. The peaks and valleys in the yearly population change demonstrate this relationship. The line chart depicting the behavior of prison inputs clearly reflects that when releases are above admissions, the change in the population is negative.

Inmate Deaths

A small portion of offenders are lost every year due to death. From SFY- 2001 to SFY-2010, between 24 and 46 offenders passed away while incarcerated at the NDOC. Until Fiscal Year 2007, research staff tracked and published offender deaths along with their demographic information inclusive of their causes of death; however, confidentiality laws no longer permit such information to be accessible to the general public. The median dying age for the period SFY01 to SFY10 ranged from 50 to 58 years.

Exhibit #103



FY 07 and FY10 had the largest number of offender losses due to death.

Exhibit #104

FY	Deaths	% Change	Median Dying Age
FY 01	24		50
FY 02	25	4.17%	57
FY 03	31	24.00%	55
FY 04	25	-19.35%	55
FY 05	32	28.00%	56
FY 06	33	3.13%	52
FY 07	46	39.39%	52
FY 08	27	-41.30%	56
FY09	29	7.41%	58
FY10	46	68.97%	56
Avg	32	5.68%	54.7



Chapter VII
Correctional Programs

INMATE ACCESS TO EDUCATION

Inmates need certain skills to make a successful transition back into society once they are released from prison. Educational programs are vital to Nevada Department of Corrections rehabilitative success. The NDOC promotes the provision of opportunities for offenders to successfully re-enter the community through education, training, treatment, work and spiritual development. It is in the best interest of the offender population and of public safety to encourage academic and vocational programs at all levels, and it is the goal of NDOC that all offenders complete secondary education (high school or GED) before returning to the community. When combined with other rehabilitative programs, education is a powerful factor in reducing recidivism. Studies have found that inmates who improve their educational level during confinement are less likely to re-offend than inmates who do not. Educational programs have been formalized for more than 30 years, and they have been the longest running and most successful types of programs in NDOC's prison history.

Nevada law provides incentives for offenders to earn an education while incarcerated. Among these incentives is the application of educational credits toward the reduction of sentences. An offender who earns an educational or vocational certificate while behind bars may qualify to expedite his/her release date.

NDOC statistics underscore the need for educational and vocational training. In January 2010, 68% of the inmates enrolled in educational programs were taking courses at the secondary level, while 32% were enrolled in basic skills courses below the ninth grade level. The educational programs offered at Nevada correctional locations provide a start at learning basic skills that most people take for granted, such as, being responsible for one's own actions, showing up for work on time and completing a specific set of tasks. For many inmates, this is the first time they have been encouraged to pursue and complete a series of goals.

To date, limited funding has resulted in the prioritization of students based on sentence length, literacy levels, and age. Statistical information from the Offender Management Division (OMD) is a crucial part of the process to ensure appropriate enrollments. NDOC has received federal Youth Offender College Grant funds since 1998. Eligible candidates are those offenders 35 years of age or younger, with a high school diploma or GED, and less than 7 years to probable release. About 64% of the 250 plus college enrollments are paid with grant funds. Without this assistance, college programs would be considerably smaller or not survive at all.

Skills earned while in prison are multi purpose given that they provide offenders with activities that are purpose driven, they control behaviors, and they motivate offenders to pursue gainful employment post-release. Participating in work and educational programs is a privilege. The more significant educational programs include high school education for offenders under the age of 19, college credit, and programs that assist inmates to earn time towards their sentences.

Educational attainment data is obtained from offenders at the time of admission. This information is used as a gauge when assessing offenders' abilities and opportunities for re-habilitation. As reflected in the foregoing exhibits, it is noted that over 60% of male and over 82% female offenders admitted have completed 12th grade or a GED.

Exhibit #105
Educational Attainment of Male Admissions

Female Total	=<8	9-11	12/GED	AA	BA/BS	Some College	Advanced Degree	N/A
1205	72	365	477	44	22	192	3	30
100.00%	5.98%	30.29%	39.59%	3.65%	1.83%	15.93%	0.25%	2.49%

Exhibit #106
Educational Attainment of Female Admissions

Male Total	=<8	9-11	12/GED	AA	BA/BS	Some College	Advanced Degree	N/A
12198	851	3851	5345	235	170	1282	37	427
100.00%	6.98%	31.57%	43.82%	1.93%	1.39%	10.51%	0.30%	3.50%

Exhibit #107
Educational Attainment by Type by Gender

Offenders by Educational Level Based on Available Records	Male	Female	Total ^a	%
LITTLE OR NO EDUCATION (LESS THAN 4 YEARS)	89	2	91	0.7%
FUNCTIONALLY ILLITERATE DESPITE GRADE ACHIEVEMENT	110	1	111	0.8%
BASIC EDUCATION INCOMPLETE (LESS THAN 8 YEARS)	343	30	373	2.8%
HIGH SCHOOL INCOMPLETE AND WILLING TO PROGRAM	3835	427	4262	31.8%
HIGH SCHOOL INCOMPLETE AND UNWILLING TO PROGRAM	821	15	836	6.2%
GED COMPLETE	2547	266	2813	21.0%
HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETION CONFIRMED	3454	336	3790	28.3%
CLAIMS SOME COLLEGE	1320	202	1522	11.4%
CLAIMS COLLEGE COMPLETION	173	45	218	1.6%
CLAIMS GRAD SCHOOL EXPERIENCE COMPLETION	15	1	16	0.1%
SOME COLLEGE CONFIRMED	189	19	208	1.6%
COLLEGE COMPLETION CONFIRMED	164	13	177	1.3%
GRAD SCHOOL EXPERIENCE/COMPLETION CONFIRMED	27	1	28	0.2%
CLAIMS SOME VOCATIONAL TRAINING	255	2	257	1.9%
CLAIMS COMPLETED VOCATIONAL TRAINING	120	4	124	0.9%
SOME VOCATIONAL TRAINING CONFIRMED	67	6	73	0.5%
VOCATIONAL TRAINING COMPLETION CONFIRMED	92	5	97	0.7%
UNDETERMINED	347	30	377	2.8%

^a The population may fall under more than one category; thus, offenders by educational level adds up to more than the total correctional population. Education attainment at time of admissions is self reported.

Exhibit #108
Program Activities

Educational programs	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Tot
a. GED	24	44	31	27	49	112	8	16	29	57	39	43	479
b. High School Diploma	36	31	68	61	66	49	4	7	8	8	8	8	354
c. College Certificate	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
d. AA	6	5	5	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
e. BA/BS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. MA/MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. Subtotal Educational Programs	66	80	104	92	118	164	12	23	37	65	47	51	859
Vocational programs													
a. Air Conditioning and Heating	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
b. Auto CAD	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
c. Auto Mechanics/Auto Shop	5	0	0	4	5	9	1	2	1	4	3	2	36
d. Automotive Technology		7	0	0	6	0	5	6	6	4	6	6	46
e. Braille I, II, & III	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
f. Business	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
g. Computers	0	7	1	3	1	3	1	1	3	0	4	0	24
h. Computer Business Applications	4	5	1	11	14	0	0	0	0	2	2	6	45
i. Computer Repair	0	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	10
j. Construction	1	0	0	1	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
k. Culinary	42	0	8	17	8	10	0	0	16	4	4	0	109
l. Drafting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
m. Dry Cleaning	0	0	1	0	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	29
n. Entrepreneurship	2	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	11
o. Landscaping and Gardening	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
p. 3-D Studio Max (HDSP)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
o. Welding	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	9
q. Subtotal Vocational Programs	57	26	29	48	44	30	12	14	31	21	24	19	355
Substance Abuse Treatment programs													
a. Addiction Prevention Education	58	9	128	87	78	45	77	75	58	28	56	28	727
b. Aftercare from Therapeutic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. ARCH Therp Comm I, II, & III	8	20	7	36	22	25	47	8	37	4	2	5	221
d. ANCHOR Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e. DUI -Male population	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
f. DUI-Female population	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
g. Moral Recognition Therapy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h. OASIS Therapeutic Comm I, II, &	28	37	18	19	28	30	43	24	24	22	10	6	289
i. Subtotal SA Treatment Programs	94	66	155	144	130	103	167	107	119	54	68	39	1246
Total Monthly Program Completions	217	172	288	284	292	297	191	144	187	140	139	109	2,460

Exhibit #109
Educational Prison Impacts

Program	Total	Funding	Cost per Pupil	HS Earned	HS Pupils	%	GED Earned	Total Pupils	%
Carson City	1,142	\$1,652,300	\$1,446.85	87	172	50.58%	86	916	9.39%
Clark	2,162	\$4,065,397	\$1,880.39	140	293	47.78%	262	2,074	12.63%
Pershing	752	\$687,296	\$913.96	40	203	19.70%	56	752	7.45%
White Pine	698	\$1,004,668	\$1,439.35	52	205	25.37%	41	657	6.24%
Total	4,754	\$7,409,661	\$1,558.62	319	873	36.54%	445	4,399	10.12%

Aging Population

As of Fiscal Year End 2010, the age of the correctional population ranged from 16 to over 85 years old. There is no universal age utilized to define who is a senior. A variety of programs intended to address concerns arising from the aging process are available, typically, for those 50 and over. The specific age threshold for each program will be dependent upon the objectives, the funding, and other intricacies. It is often believed that prison inmates tend to age more quickly than the rest of the population, as much as 10 years, and this is attributed to lifestyles prior to incarceration as well as to the lack of access to quality of life stimulus not usually comparable to life in the community.

Dealing with the aging population has become a more serious concern over the years due to the bulge of baby boomers, longer sentences, societal changes, and longevity issues. The proportion of male inmates 60 or over in Nevada is relatively small; however, rehabilitative programs for these offenders must be crafted around issues such as their medical and dental care, physical care, loneliness, depression, nutrition, community re-entry concerns, and the possibility of death while in prison. At the same time, life spans are increasing and more patients suffer from Alzheimer's disease and other dementias, while some are impacted by impairments caused by the misuse or abuse of prescription medications.

Correctional staff predicts that if the rate of offending by people over age 50 remains stable the number of incarcerated older criminals will increase because there will be more aging persons in the United States (Marry Harrison, MS, 2010). Furthermore, current practices in sentence structure could potentially affect length of stays in prison, such as mandatory sentencing, truth-in-sentencing, three strikes, two strikes, abolition of parole for certain violent offenses, and a reduction in compassionate early release programs.

The Structured Living Program (SSLP)

To ease the transition into the aging process, the Nevada Department of Corrections has created a structured living program (SSLP) meant to provide structure to offenders on a regular basis. Approximately 25% of the geriatric population is actively participating in this program which is not mandatory but qualifying criteria must be met for entrance. Over time, the program has expanded by offering offenders various therapeutic activities such as pet therapy, puzzles, latch hooking, beading, music therapy, movement therapy, crafts, physical therapy, and other cognitive therapies. Recently, the department began to offer translations for offenders affected by language barriers. Recognition of cultural differences by staff has become an area believed in need of improvement as many of these offenders are not fully literate or fluent and require assistance comprehending their sentence structure and discharge planning arrangements. The program was designed to more effectively and humanely meet the unique physical, medical, psychological and spiritual needs of men growing old in prison. The program has been a work in progress given that there is no precedent to work from and it's been adapted as needs arisen.

Perhaps the most recent significant accomplishments of this program have been the assistance that the program has provided in enabling the return of some of its members to life outside prison. Although quantitative data are not readily available, the program's cognitive behavioral groups which target criminogenic behavior; activities which cultivate and enhance the individual's sense of responsibility as a citizen and towards society; and the civilizing effect of being part of a group working towards a

common purpose have enabled a significant number of program members to achieve successful psychological review panel results and be approved for parole.

New Program Activities

- With the assistance of members of Vietnam Veterans of America chapters from Carson City and Reno, a weekly veterans' peer-support group modeled after the Veterans' Administration Vet-to-Vet program was implemented. Veteran volunteers facilitate the group, which is open to all veterans incarcerated at NNCC. A volunteer art teacher, who is also a Vietnam veteran, is assisting SSLP veterans to memorialize their combat experiences through art and memoirs.
- A ***True Grit*** poetry collection ("Unchained Verse") was compiled and published during the year. A volunteer retired college professor who teaches poetry began mentoring SSLP poets in the summer of 2010 in order to enhance their work.
- A ***True Grit*** Microwave Cookbook was also compiled, and ***True Grit Notes*** continued to be published quarterly, as well as the Annual Progress Report. ***True Grit Notes*** has expanded to include an original art cover drawn by an SSLP member, relating the publication's quarterly theme.
- Craft items made by SSLP members as part of Diversion Therapy, including a five-by-eight foot large afghan, were entered at the Nevada State Fair in August, 2009. All entries won prizes, including Best of Show for the afghan "The Eagle Weeps." The afghan was also displayed at the Nevada State Legislature during the legislative session and was subsequently donated to the Reno Veteran's Medical Center, Hospice Unit.
- Development of a compassionate care program for infirm inmates facing end-of-life, comfort care, utilizes various community volunteers, and the program administrator provides mental health, psychotherapy, pet therapy, and spiritual guidance. Patrick Keilty, MFT, and his therapy dog, Baloo, provide weekly therapeutic visits in Unit 3 and the Regional Medical Facility (RMF). In addition, Patrick Keilty and Baloo facilitate a weekly psychotherapy group in Unit 3 called *Choosing Life*. The Rev. Dan Lediard of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Virginia City also provides monthly spiritual guidance visits to offenders in the unit. The program administrator and the Intermountain Therapy Volunteers and dogs provide end-of-life and pet therapy to infirm inmates in the RMF.
- Volunteer activity from both outside and within the Program has been expanded. Outside volunteers provide for diversion therapy, end-of-life care, veterans' issues, discharge planning and community re-entry, spiritual support, AA/NA support groups, etc. Volunteerism within the program takes many forms including participants who serve as fulltime program aids. Canteen donations by participants to ***True Grit*** provide hygiene items for the Incentive Award Program and winter caps and gloves for indigent participants. Participants currently facilitate various paraprofessional self-help groups including Emotions Anonymous, Alcoholic Anonymous, Narcotic Anonymous, C C-Base, SCA, spiritual study, and Yoga/meditation.

Program Statistics

- The program increased in membership from 80 to 125 men between December 2008 and June 2010. Active waiting lists are maintained at northern and southern NDOC Institutions. These men are placed in the SSLP and Unit 3 as space becomes available.
- Since the beginning of 2006, 100 inmates over age 60 have been released from NDOC. Of that number, 60 were members of SSLP (see chart). Qualitatively, it appears as if the cognitive behavioral therapy, group interactions, and peer-to-peer influence within SSLP has enabled a significant number of elderly men to earn release, which may not have happened had they not been in *True Grit*.

Exhibit #110

PERSONS RELEASED FROM NDOC AND SSLP 2006 – 2010 INCLUDES PAROLE OR EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE			
YEAR	ALL NDOC	SSLP	% SSLP
2006	28	12	42.8%
2007	11	7	63.6%
2008	17	8	47.1%
2009	31	20	64.5%
2010	13	13	100%
TOTAL	100	60	60%

Program Development and Future Needs

The SSLP needs additional staff, additional space, additional resources and additional funding. None of these needs can be met through the Department of Corrections, given the state's current budget shortfall and the burgeoning prison population. Thus, various public and private organizations which provide grants relating to aging will be evaluated and grant proposals considered for submission.

SSLP has been recognized nationally and internationally by educational, gerontological and correctional organizations as a program which strives to meet the physical, psychological, emotional and spiritual needs of incarcerated elderly men. The program has been successful thanks to the contribution of many volunteers, community organizations, and university faculty as well as due to the support of many of NDOC's custody, administrative, program, mental health, and medical staff. Their contributions have taken the form of time, technical expertise, supplies, and materials.

Intermountain Therapy Dogs



Oldest member (90 years of age, admitted at age 81)



The Re-Entry Program

Nevada Department of Corrections (NDOC) recognizes that Re-Entry preparation should be provided to incarcerated inmates. Nevada offers release services to inmates incarcerated in the State of Nevada. Nevada has been offering services to inmates preparing for transitioning back into the community. The aim of Re-Entry is to standardize the way that inmates are receiving services throughout the state and to provide statewide services at all facilities. In order to best utilize staff, given their current workload, different forms of technology are used to provide the information out to the inmates. It is also the aim to utilize resources based upon facilities where the majority of inmates are being released, so as to provide services where they are most needed. This program's mission is accomplished by implementing four core principles:

- *Begin Re-entry services upon an inmate's intake into a facility.*
- *Develop a Re-entry Plan/Transitional Plan.*
- *Distribute a community resources informational packet.*
- *Create community support in offender reentry and reintegration.*

Program Planning

It is the Department's philosophy that re-entry counseling should start from the beginning of incarceration. NDOC understands that re-entry is ever changing and history has shown that partnering with faith based/community organizations (FB/CO) increases the chances of a successful integration into the community. NDOC has set the following goals among many: (1) make sure that Evidence Best Practices (EBP) are implemented as part of the innovations process, (2) increase the volunteer pool inclusive of a "Meet and Greet" approach upon an inmate's released, (3) involve religious organizations to serve as mentors to inmates at pre-and post release stages, and (4) to provide a multitude of programming opportunities for inmates to better prepare themselves for Re-Entry.

History

Several re-entry models have been created and implemented to fit the prison population and its budget. The serious and Violent Offenders Re-entry Initiative grant from the federal government was awarded to the NDOC in 2003 with the funding ending in June 2006. Many of the re-entry programs that were supported with these funds were discontinued once the funding was lost. One of these programs, the Going Home Prepared (GHP) was approved for funding by the Legislature for the 2007 – 2009 Biennium.

In July of 2007, the Nevada Department of Corrections was awarded the Prisoner Re-entry Initiative 2007 (PRI) grant from the Department of Justice supplemented by a grant by the Department of Labor. The funding is used throughout the entire state to provide pre- and post-release services. Programming on this grant began in March of 2008 and ended on July 2011.

Current Programs and Activities

- O.P.E.N. (Opportunity for Probation with Enforcement in Nevada), is an Intermediate Sanctions Unit, operated jointly by NDOC and Parole and Probation, which will provide an effective short-term immediate placement program to divert probation violators from the NDOC prison system and county jail systems.
- “New Beginning” Re-entry course is intended to provide offenders with tips on family reunification with a modified curriculum more applicable to Nevada’s inmates. The curriculum will be updated to include a section on employment and community resources. This program is available statewide.
- The Fork-Lift Certification program: Teamsters’ Union has collaborated to provide fork lift operation and OSHA safety certifications training on a pre-release basis.
- Veterans’ assessments/referrals: The established Veterans Administration Re-Entry Division (VA) and NDOC have established procedures to determine eligibility for incarcerated veterans. Necessary paperwork for receipt of VA benefits begins for these individuals during incarceration. This process enables a more speedy payment of benefits after release.
- Re-entry “Information Handbook/Community Resource Guide” is given to inmates who are being released from Nevada prisons.
- Re-entry Pocket Guides: “Employment and Life Skills” and “Personal Finance” is given to inmates who are being released from Nevada Prisons.
- Re-entry material in Spanish for non-English speaking inmates is also given to inmates who fall under this category.
- Faith-Based Mentoring for pre and post inmates at High Desert State Prison where faith based organizations will come in and providing mentoring to pre-released inmates. These organizations will also be available post-release.
- Pre-Release Units are available at Florence McClure Women’s Correctional Center, Southern Desert Correction Center and High Desert State Prison so inmates close to release are moved into one area. Social workers, mental health, and substance abuse counselors assist them with issues which could affect their chances of successfully re-entering the community.
- Alpine Steel provides inmates the basic skills necessary to enter or re-enter the construction work force through Stick Welding Basics and Torch use. A ten-hour OSHA course with completion is offered and an official card is issued to inmates upon completion. Basic Construction Math and Intro to Blue Prints is incorporated into the program.
- Warehouse Career Program through ABA Training in Reno, NV. Graduates will receive a gold-framed Warehouse Career Program Certificate plus the following safety training certificates: Material Handling, Lifting, Conveyors, Pallets, and Pallet Jacks. This training is specific to our Northern Facilities.

- Silver State Prison Industry training for pre-released inmates: Offenders currently work with various trades including (but not limited to) embroidery, building office furniture and supplies, mattresses, maintenance, welding, horse training, and dairy ranch.
- Nevada Department of Corrections (NDOC) & the Department of Employment Training and Rehabilitation (DETR) have collaborated to form the P.R.I.D.E. (Purpose, Respect, Integrity, Determination, and Excellence) Program. Pre and post-release assistance will be provided through a holistic program that incorporates intensive case management, transitional housing, employment training and placement, life skills training, mental health services, substance and drug abuse counseling, mentoring, and other comprehensive transitional services. This program started October 2010.
- NDOC and the Division of Parole and Probation (P & P) have unified efforts and created a program to deal with technical parole violators. The program consists of an evaluation process to assess these violators and determine if they qualify for short-term transitional housing at Casa Grande Transitional Housing (CGTH). For offenders who meet the criteria, programming will be available by NDOC as appropriate.

Funding

- In 2010, the Nevada Department of Corrections was awarded \$750,000 for a cohesive, comprehensive statewide Prisoner Re-Entry Demonstration Project. This project will target 200 high-risk offenders, including sex offenders, violent offenders and offenders who have been diagnosed with mental illness and substance addictions.
- Workforce Connections in collaboration with Nevada Department of Corrections requested and obtained \$749,325.00 to conduct the “Green Energy Technology for Offenders Undergoing Training” or “GET OUT” high tech career training program in Clark County Nevada. The primary goal of the GET OUT project is to reduce the recidivism rate of a group of approximately 320 inmates within four Southern Nevada Corrections facilities who are within 12 to 18 months of release.
- The Nevada Department of Public Safety, Office of Criminal Justice Assistance (OCJA), administers the Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program (JAG). This grant allows states and local governments to support activities to prevent and control crime and to improve the criminal justice system. NDOC received funds under this grant to provide Youthful Offenders life skills, counseling and mentoring services..

Community Involvement

One of the first objectives of the NDOC staff was involvement of the community in the re-entry efforts. Many of the community agencies are committed to assisting ex-offenders. Staff scheduled individual meetings with community service providers in Nevada to discuss re-entry procedures.

Nevada Department of Corrections works with a host of community agencies who are actively involved with filling the needs of ex-offenders in Nevada. Re-entry continues to identify new resources in the community and are involving new agencies on a continuing basis.

Psycho-educational Programs

Psycho-educational programs are offered for offenders to address various aspects of their lives, behavioral issues, substance abuse, anger, parenting, and many other long-term problems that they need assistance with. Course and step programs are meant to help offenders cope with habits that interfere with their functioning inside and outside the correctional system. The more popular and established programs are listed in the foregoing paragraphs.

Emotions management

- Anger Management- The purpose of these classes are to help inmates learn about their angry feelings, harmful actions, and to change how they deal with confrontations without becoming angry and overly aggressive. Programs commonly offered are: (1) Anger Management for Substance Abuse and Mental Health, (2) Cage your Rage, and (3) SOS Help for Emotions: Managing Anxiety, Anger, and Depression.

Thinking Errors

- Positive Restructuring – These types of programs are meant to re-organize negative thoughts in positive ideas and concepts. Two typical programs are: (1) Commitment to Change Phases I, II, III which are about restructuring, rethinking and skill building to reduce thinking errors that block positive change in behaviors with videos and in-vivo instructional formats, (2) Thinking of Change instructs offenders to take charge of their lives by learning more effective thought processes.

Relationships

- Marital and Family Relationship Building – Programs to strengthen partnerships and families are offered so inmates can continue build these relationships while incarcerated and after re-entry. Feelings and behaviors which surface within family dynamics are also addressed as personal disagreements, role-playing, conflicts, assertiveness, improved communication, and parenting skills. These programs include: (1) Domestic Violence, (2) Conflict Resolution, (3) Inside and Outside Dads, (4) Relationships, and (5) The Parenting Project.
- Gang Awareness – This program focuses on violence and its roots within the family context. Both victim & offender thinking/behavior are explored. The relationship between thoughts, feelings, and behaviors are used to address the cycle of violence that surfaces within the family dynamic.

General

- **New Beginnings.** A re-entry course created with input from offenders who have previously failed while on parole. The class covers time management, goal setting, communication, decision making, employment, money management, healthy living and more.
- **Victim Awareness.** This psycho-educational program allows inmates to increase victim empathy and awareness. Each week, a different crime is discussed. Participants hear from victims of various crimes (via video tape from the office of victim services). Participants are taught to identify who is affected by each crime, how the victim is affected (emotionally, financially, physically, vocationally, etc.) the short-term and long-term effects on individuals and society as a whole. Participants learn about restorative justice and in order to graduate, participants are required to write an essay and discuss the details of their crime and identify the impact on the victims.
- **Stress and Anxiety.** A class that focuses on reducing and managing stress. Inmates learn how to identify causes of stress and each week a different technique is learned and practiced. Techniques include breathing, mediation, yoga, exercise, guided imagery, cognitive re-thinking and more. Participants learn to practice techniques in order to be able to use them as soon as they feel stress levels are rising.
- **Dealing with Unbearable Stress.** A program meant to assist offenders understand the body's flight or flight response and increased awareness about stressors in the home, school, and work environment. Emphasis is placed in diets, health, spirituality, and stress reduction rather than on the use of the use of counterproductive stress management tools such as resorting to drugs and alcohol.
- **Sexual Treatment for Offenders in Prison, STOP.** This is a two to four year educational module with a group therapy component. The four modules consist off: (1) relapse prevention, (2) emotions management, (3) criminal errors of thinking, and (4) relationship skills.
- **Survivors of Abuse and Rape, SOAR.** This is a group experience that is facilitated by volunteers from the Rape Crisis Center. Content covers instruction in self-empowerment and self-care for female victims of rape and sexual abuse.

Substance Abuse Treatment

- **Residential Therapeutic Communities.** These are treatment Community based programs that offer the seriously addicted inmate an opportunity to change long-standing self-destructive dependency behaviors. A three-phase program places the inmate in a treatment environment for nine to twelve months ensuring re-socialization. These include: (1) Offenders Acting in Solidarity to Insure Sobriety-OASIS, (2) A New Change Helping Offenders Change (ANCHOR), and (3) Addiction Recovery Commitment to Healing (ARCH).
- **Addiction Prevention Education (APE).** This course focuses on chemical dependency, its impact on family, society and criminal behavior. Utilizing a cognitive-behavioral approach

to examine the relationship between thought, mood and behavior, participants gain insight into addiction. Learning activities include individual homework assignments, lecture/discussion & small/large group exercises.

- Relapse Prevention. A non-meritorious credit group that focuses on teaching skills to prevent relapse, such as identifying high risk situations and triggers, developing a personal relapse prevention plan and learning the importance of a social support network. Inmates will gain insight into the parallels between their using cycles and their criminal cycles.

Location and Program Specific Groups

The programs below are offered at our female prison, Florence McClure Women's Correctional Center.

- Seeking Safety I & II. This is a group for women with a history of trauma and substance abuse. The goal of the group is to teach coping skills that can be used to deal with trauma issues so the temptation to self-medicate with substances is alleviated.
- Maternal Health. A twelve-week group offered to all pregnant inmates. It is facilitated by nursing staff. This group discusses the stages of pregnancy, the post-partum period and infant development.
- Understanding Your Mood. This class focuses on mood and its impact on behavior. Participants gain insight into the differences between normal variations in mood and problematic mood disorders. Practice with key tools presented helps to promote the development of pro-social behavior.
- Adults and Children Together (ACT) Against Violence. A program that offers parenting skills that not only addresses age appropriate behaviors, but also the impact of violence (domestic, video, game, television, etc.) on parenting relationships with children. It is a program developed by the American Psychological Association's antiviolence initiative.
- Boundaries Group. It provides inmates with a basic understanding of boundaries and their importance. Using the biopsychosocial model, the development and learning of ineffective boundaries is explored based on four types of boundaries – physical, emotional, intellectual, and spiritual.

PRISON INDUSTRIES (P.I.)

Silver State Industries

Silver Industries is a self funded industrial program under the Nevada Department of Corrections that manufactures products within the correctional setting with the use of offender labor. Industrial programs serve various purposes, such as training offenders who, in turn, gain useful skills, implement good work ethics, reduce isolation, reduce incarceration costs, and produce quality products at competitive prices. Offenders who gain employable skills and engage in purpose driven programs have a higher chance of successfully re-entering society than those who exit the system without marketable gainful skills. Work programs also enhance an offender's sense of self esteem by providing them with an opportunity for goal setting. Prison Industry work is a privilege and an excellent incentive for inmates. Services and products generated from Silver State Industries activities help reduce operational costs for many governmental units and private sector entities. Offenders working through Silver State Industries earned top wages relative to other correctional systems in the nation, and much of the earnings are allocated towards programs and operations. Thus, a significant portion of the gains are retained within the system and apportioned for the future development of Prison Industries Programs and a victim's fund.

More specifically, earnings generated by inmate workers from these activities are applied towards room and board payments, as well as inmate restitutions, inmate savings, and the Silver State Industries' Capital Improvement Fund. Services and products vary over time and are dependent upon its customer base, with the main activities being described below. During Fiscal Year 2010 the program saved the State of Nevada considerable funds by returning \$510,340 towards inmate room and board payments with a total of \$4.1 million being returned since its inception. An additional \$104,151 was applied from Silver State Industries gains towards a state administered victim's fund.

In 1998, the Cooperative Extension Center for Economic Development at the University of Nevada, Reno performed an economic impact study of Silver State Industries. At that time, the total positive impact on Nevada was estimated at \$14,327,100 in total economic activity, inclusive of \$4,560,732 in total personal income and 406.39 total jobs created. Although other studies of this magnitude were not conducted for SSI during subsequent years, current data suggest that the impact has increased over the years (http://www.cabnr.unr.edu/uced/Reports/Technical/fy1998_1999/9899_02rpt.pdf/.)

The Prison Industry Division at NDOC is divided into various operations. Prison Industry has been seriously impacted by a reduction in the demand for services. Their core categories are described in the foregoing paragraphs.

Garments. The Garment Factory, established in 2001, is a clothing designer/producer catering to the Nevada Department of Corrections, detention centers, hospitals, small businesses and large corporations. The Lovelock, Nevada, facility with 10,000 sq. ft. has unlimited available staffing which offers a vast array of industrial and cutting and sewing equipment

Furniture. The furniture shop at Northern Nevada Correctional Center has produced custom and office furniture for decades for customers from the Governor to state and local agencies and Nevada citizens. The shop designs unique pieces of furniture to fit the needs of a variety of customers by offering custom design services. A design team is available to work with clients and can take their creativity as far as needed. Furniture pieces can be designed for those having a specific item in mind as well as for

those just wanting a creative product with the purpose of filling in space. The shop does not charge for consultations or quotes.

Metal Fabrication. Silver State Industries Metal Shop's specialty is the manufacturing of institutional furniture, such as beds, TV trays, shelving, lockers, benches, and culinary tables. In addition, custom structural steel products such as wide flange beams, tube steel posts, and moment frames are available. Welders working in the metal shop are certified under various code requirements.

Mattress Factory. Silver State Industries mattress manufacturing goes back to 1978, beginning its services as a low-cost institutional bedding producer. Later on, the manufacturing plant progressed into the production of high quality bedding for residential, hotel, motel, and hospital entities. Silver State Industries mattress products are well known for their high-coil count "Champion" mattresses and box springs, which allow increased insulation in a luxurious cover. Though low cost, these bedding products are still highly dependable, and their foundations are specifically designed for the hotel/motel, dormitory, hospital, and residential user, and are manufactured with materials comparable to the higher priced bedding products at much lower costs. Silver State Industries Mattress Factory also accepts custom orders.



Printing. The print shop at the Nevada State Prison in Carson City provides services to the Nevada Department of Corrections as well as other customers. It provides book binding services, letterhead, business cards, brochures, screen printing, and embroidering on just about any product, whether the need is for a design logo, art work, or a simple graphic design. Screen printing is available on all kinds of apparel and promotional products. The print shop also offers a unique stone carving program. The stones are

carved and painted re-creating the sandstone quarry tradition which is an original part of Nevada's heritage.

Horse Program. This is a collaborative program engaging the Northern Nevada Correctional Center and Stewart Conservation Camp Saddle Horse Training Program in partnership with the Bureau of Land Management and the Nevada Department of Agriculture. Inmates devote their time to working with wild horses which are adopted three times per year. One adoption is typically held in conjunction with the Western States Wild Horse and Burro Expo at the Reno Livestock Events Center each August.

Automotive Restoration and Upholstery. This sector provides good quality automotive restoration and painting services. Complete restoration services are housed at the Indian Springs facility, including minor repairs to complete body off frame jobs. Automobile reupholstering services are also available at facilities in Carson City. Other reupholstering services are provided for hotel furnishings and boat restorations. Customers can choose from a variety of fabrics available or provide their own.



BigHouse Choppers. This is another self supporting industrial program within the State of Nevada's Correctional System to manufacture choppers at its Southern Desert Correctional Center. All BigHouse choppers have integrated prison bars authenticated by the Department's deputy director. Models available include "Lock Down", "Hard Time", "The Shank," and "Easy Time."

Other Industry Services

License Plates. Located at the Nevada State Prison, this tag plant manufactures license plates and is owned and operated by the Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles under an agreement predating Silver State Industries establishment. Security and related control are responsibilities of the institution.

Steel Trusses. M-truss manufactures steel trusses by working offenders from Three Lakes Valley Conservation Camp located in Indian Springs.

Metal Fabrication. A private company operating a metal fabrication operation trains inmates with welding torch, reading prints, fork-lift operations skills and certification.

Prison Industries in the US Economy

The U.S. economic recession is not just affecting Nevada's labor force but it's also reaching prison bars. Across the United States, thousands of inmates have been losing their jobs since 2008 as prison operations are being scaled back. According to an article published by USA today on 07/19/2010, (Johnson, Kevin, "Job Squeeze is Felt Behind Bars, USA TODAY, 19 Jul. 2010, natl. ed.) "7,000 federal prisoners have been cut from the work rolls in the past two years, and 800 more were expected to be dropped [later in the year]." At the federal level, the reductions represent a 75-year high in the prison workforce's history. This is believed to have led to increases in assaults against other inmates as well as against staff as federal inmates are not as occupied and are lacking the training necessary to earn gainful skills and credits towards reduction of their sentences. The impact of the contraction is also negatively affecting wages needed to pay down child support and court fees. Federal inmates' factory jobs declined by 43.67% in two years -- from 23,152 in 2008 to 16,115 in 2010 while the federal prison population declined by 4.9%. Federal prison industry jobs declined from 11,502.38 jobs per 100,000 inmates to 7,632.16 jobs per 100,000 inmates.

Nevada's Prison Industries Division, traditionally, has serviced a variety of sectors by successfully contracting with private sector and public sector organizations for the provision of goods and services involving correctional offenders. However, during Fiscal Year 2010, P.I. experienced a contraction in the demand for prison inmate labor due to the economic recession. The decreased demand for construction projects and products such as furniture negatively impacted goods and services from P.I. Added to these negative market conditions, P.I. was further impacted by a \$948,000 sweep from the Prison Industries Fund by the Nevada Legislature and by the accumulation of a large amount of uncollectible debt. The sweep was partially a measure instituted by the legislature across governmental agencies to offset the state's budget shortfall. These funds were earmarked for the further development of prison industry programs, investment, expansion of operations, and other specific purposes. As a result of these reductions, the division has shifted its vision of expansion to one of cost savings.

Prison industry jobs and activities are regarded as valuable among prison staff because they reduce downtime and are a positive form of time management for inmates. With the high unemployment rate, the labor market is unlikely to look favorable for ex-felons due to competition and lower job growth.

Thus, prison industry and work training should be promoted and every effort should be made to re-establish the demand for inmate labor and inmate produced products and services.

VICTIM SERVICES

Notification of victims was administered by the department's warrants coordinator until 2002, when it was discovered that Nevada was one of five states that did not have a dedicated victim services unit within their corrections department. Based on that information, the institution of a Victims Services Unit (VSU) was proposed for consideration through the department's budget process for approval by the Nevada Legislature in 2003. The VSU was approved and became a General Fund line item within the director's office and a program officer was hired to take over and expand services provided to victims of crime.

The office provides notifications to victims regarding:

1. Sentence structure and location.
2. Discharge of inmate.
3. Escape and recapture of inmate.
4. Psychological panel review hearing information.
5. Death of inmate.
6. Parole of inmate.
7. Residential confinement application of inmate.
8. International transfer of inmate.
9. Interstate compact transfer of inmate.

In addition to written notifications to victims, the VSU also provides support to the victim by attending parole board hearings, psychological review panel hearings, pardons board hearings, and executions with the victims and their families.

The VSU also provides training to staff as to the necessity of involving the victim in the criminal justice process. It also works with other law enforcement agencies, the general public, and community and non-profit organizations, and educates them as to the efforts of the VSU within the correctional system to ensure that victims continue to have a voice even after the offender is incarcerated.

In 2007 a second program officer position was approved by the Nevada Legislature and given the task of managing and implementing the Federal Prison Rape Elimination Act, PREA, within the department. The program officer began work in October of 2007 and trains staff in compliance, application, and implementation of the law. In addition to training, the program officer monitors all incidents of inmate-on-inmate sexual assault and staff-on-inmate sexual misconduct, coordinates the investigation with the criminal investigators and institutional staff, and provides staff with the resources needed to administer these types of activity.

In 2009 the VSU partnered with the Attorney General's Office on a grant to start a statewide victim notification system that would include their agencies, all city and county jails, the Division of Parole & Probation, and the Parole Board. That grant was approved in July of 2009 for \$819,000, and NDOC will become one of 23 agencies on the statewide system before December 31, 2012. Being a part of this grant will mean that VSU staff will be able to expand the services currently being provided to victims.

Future items of interest for VSU are:

1. The U.S. Attorney General will release standards regarding the Prison Rape Elimination Act that all departments of correction will be required on some level to adopt. The program officer within the unit will be in charge of reviewing those standards and developing a plan for implementation throughout the department.
2. The VSU staff is in the developmental stage of two needed programs:
 - a. Crisis Intervention Stress Management Teams – at this time, NDOC does not have a means to assist staff that are involved in a critical or traumatic event while on or off duty. The VSU is currently drafting protocols, procedures, and a regulation in order to implement this type of program within the agency.
 - b. Victim Offender Dialogue – this is a nationally recognized program in which victims request a face-to-face meeting with their offender while he/she is incarcerated. At this time, NDOC does not have such a program, but with the assistance of nationally known experts and other correctional agencies, the VSU is researching how and when we can make this a possibility within our system.

Exhibit # 111

Telephone, E-mail & Letter Contacts	
Victims, Threatened Parties & Interested Parties	27,000
Law Enforcement Agencies	2,000
Total	29,000

Exhibit #112

Trainings Conducted	
Staff	25
Other Law Enforcement Agencies	4
Community Org & Advocates	6
Total	35

During the course of FY 2010, the VSU staff assisted approximately 30,000 victims through phone calls, e-mails, letters, and attendance at hearings. Approximately 200 new staff members were trained with regard to victims’ issues and the PREA law. The program officer and criminal investigators reviewed and investigated approximately 150 incidents of misconduct. A total of 77 hearings were handled by the Victims Services Unit during Fiscal Year 2010.

Exhibit #113

Hearings	
Psychological Panel	50
Parole Board	25
Pardons Board	2
Total	77

VSU staff are always looking to the future and collaborating with local, state, and federal agencies and organizations to make the services provided better, as well as increase those services offered to victims, their families, and its own staff.



Chapter VIII
Correctional Administration

Fiscal Activity at Nevada Department of Corrections

Government agencies must prepare biennial budgets for the Legislature's approval every odd number year. Fiscal activity is conducted in coordination with planning as these two are closely related. Inmate population and cost data must be closely tracked in order to adequately plan and support upcoming service levels. Between Fiscal Year 2002 and Fiscal Year 2010, the offender population grew by 29.62% with a concurrent increase in operating cost of 15.19% per inmate. Inmate costs are subject to increases due to inflationary pressure, added construction, personnel, programs, and administration, among other factors. Overhead costs are composed of four categories: medical, one shot, correctional programs, and administration.

Between FY02 and FY10 medical costs per inmate decreased by .23% while the cost of administration increased by 25.23%. One-shot funding was provided only during Fiscal Years 2002 and 2003, and the correctional programs division, which was instituted in Fiscal Year 2004, reflects legislatively approved costs increasing by 22.29% per inmate. Overall, overhead costs increased by 16.69% since Fiscal Year 2002. Approved total operating costs per inmate increased from \$17,917 in Fiscal Year 2002 peaking to \$22,553 in Fiscal Year 2009, and back down to \$20,639 in Fiscal Year 2010. The lower costs approved by the legislature for Fiscal Year 2010 were attributed to lower revenues resulting from the state's economy. These costs reductions were accomplished by eliminating unnecessary expenditures and programs, freezing vacancies and salaries, instituting work furloughs, reducing sentence lengths and bed capacity, and a variety of other measures.

Managing a correctional system is very controversial given that many laws mandate that inmates be provided a certain level of medical care, nutrition, and rehabilitating programming -- all which must be provided by maintaining adequate inmate to staff ratios and funding. Expenditures on correctional systems tend to raise concerns among citizens who claim that these costs should be efficiently allocated towards other purposes. Correctional facilities are not inexpensive and administrators are confronted with a myriad of safety issues and with the fact that offenders possess multiple characteristics requiring special needs. Although controversial and costly, prison systems are required and cannot turn down felons that are sentenced by the justice system. In turn, injecting funds into the correctional system has an impact somewhat tantamount to that of injecting them into any other social program as it creates jobs and demand for services in area of the states where there is a paucity of economic activity.

The NDOC 's largest source of funding is the General Fund which presents a limiting factor relative to other state agencies. Supplemental funding from federal agencies is available but is relative small; thus, the NDOC is highly dependent on the performance of its local economy and on its tax base to house inmates.

Exhibit #114
Historical Operating Costs per Inmate

INST/ FAC OH/OPERT	Actual FY02	Actual FY03	Actual FY04	Actual FY05	Actual FY06	Actual FY07	Leg Apr FY08	Leg Apr FY09	Leg Apr FY10
MEDICAL (1)	3,348	3,394	2,702	2,884	3,071	3,145	3,418	3,546	3,340
ONE SHOT	60	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CORR PGM	0	0	440	490	512	472	570	576	538
ADMIN	1,144	1,125	1,204	1,210	1,489	1,391	1,513	1,507	1,433
SNCC	0	0	0	0	0	28,214	20,477	21,860	0
WSCC	13,976	14,040	12,810	11,879	12,695	12,567	12,289	14,204	16,215
NNCC	13,074	13,268	14,815	15,474	17,062	17,487	18,160	17,109	16,476
NSP	19,204	21,927	19,443	20,147	19,758	18,568	20,475	21,335	21,751
SCC	5,578	5,819	6,268	6,425	7,096	6,586	6,316	7,374	4,838
PCC	6,410	6,776	7,149	7,420	8,078	7,583	7,442	8,750	9,196
NNRC	8,704	8,587	9,234	9,283	11,750	11,240	12,191	12,923	14,255
ISCC	7,446	7,646	8,110	7,401	9,134	8,730	7,996	9,638	9,423
SNRC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SDCC	13,531	12,340	11,817	10,434	11,449	11,590	12,093	11,719	11,342
WCC	6,307	6,602	7,254	8,087	8,704	8,254	8,323	8,886	9,653
HCC	6,510	6,762	7,302	7,485	8,967	8,886	12,865	9,469	10,304
ECC	6,887	7,122	7,455	7,948	8,911	8,569	8,741	9,042	10,297
JCC	8,626	6,744	6,102	5,937	5,302	5,525	5,915	6,657	9,120
SSCC	9,981	8,781	8,587	9,144	10,539	8,240	8,705	10,504	-
ESP	20,030	20,941	21,335	21,921	23,645	22,584	23,190	24,909	23,458
CCC	6,923	7,083	7,556	7,800	8,947	8,004	9,367	9,053	9424
TCC	6,169	6,741	7,919	7,840	7,723	7,629	8,428	8,233	9,417
LCC	11,971	12,239	12,383	12,730	14,044	14,668	13,850	15,586	13,528
CG	0	0	0	0	16,730	16,173	11,549	11,930	14,240
FMWCC (2)	20,852	20,441	17,618	20,177	14,672	15,605	20,099	19,420	18,805
HDSP *	13,018	13,656	12,892	11,983	12,388	12,813	19,477	23,287	16,176
Yearly Cost	17,917	18,059	17,676	18,013	19,226	19,709	21,228	22,553	20,639
Daily Cost	\$49.09	\$49.48	\$48.43	\$49.35	\$52.67	\$54.00	\$58.16	\$61.79	\$56.55
Type	Actual FY02	Actual FY03	Actual FY04	Actual FY05	Actual FY06	Actual FY07	Leg Apr FY08	Leg Apr FY09	Leg Apr FY10
Inmate Cost	17,917	18,059	17,676	18,013	19,226	19,709	21,228	22,553	20,639
Change		141.68	(382.37)	336.80	1,212.76	482.86	1,519.43	1,324.36	(1,913.62)
% Change		0.79%	-2.12%	1.91%	6.73%	2.51%	7.71%	6.24%	-8.49%
Inmate Pop	9,944	10,106	10,574	11,258	11,701	11,896	12,753	13,383	12,889
Change		162	468	684	443	195	857	630	(494)
% Change		1.63%	4.63%	6.47%	3.93%	1.67%	7.20%	4.94%	-3.69%

Exhibit #115

Cost Per Inmate by Institution /Facility Type - w/o Medical & Administration ^{a b c}									
Type	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10
Institutions	14,836	15,082	14,645	14,493	15,148	15,916	17,367	18,520	16,363
Remote Camps	6,872	7,067	7,561	7,908	8,773	8,140	9,022	9,095	9,693
Non-Remote Camps	6,957	6,727	6,823	6,593	7,013	6,867	6,733	7,912	7,246
Casa Grande	0	0	0	0	16,730	16,173	11,549	11,930	14,240
Restitution Centers	8,704	8,587	9,234	9,283	11,750	11,240	12,191	12,923	14,255

^aMedical includes all expenditures of Medical budget account 3706 including FMWCC starting October 1st, 2004 (FY05). Jean Conservation Camp (JCC) changed to a women's facility in October 2000.

^bFMWCC includes a debt service of \$2,308,933.80 in FY1999. It does not include any debt service payment from FY2000 through FY2006. It includes a debt service payment of \$345,832 in FY07. In FY08, it includes Debt Service of \$2,324,250 and FY09 of \$2,364,250.

^cFigure, for HDSP and FMWCC are inclusive of an AB510 adjustment (budget appropriation to IFC rather than NDOC for 50% of the projected reduction in population)

Exhibit #Exhibit 116

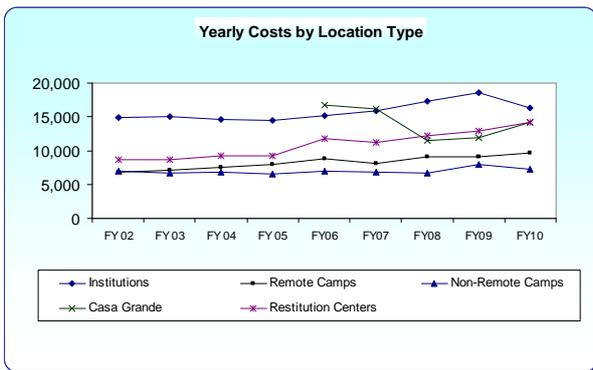


Exhibit #117

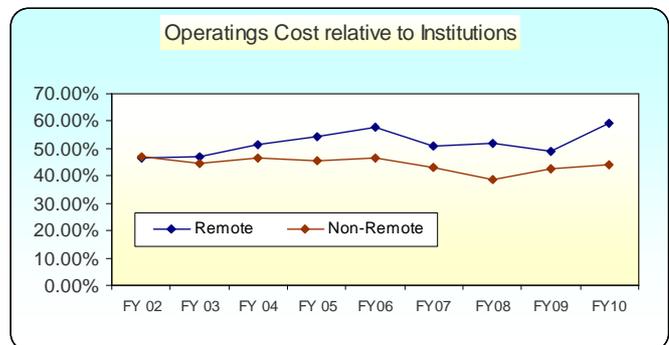
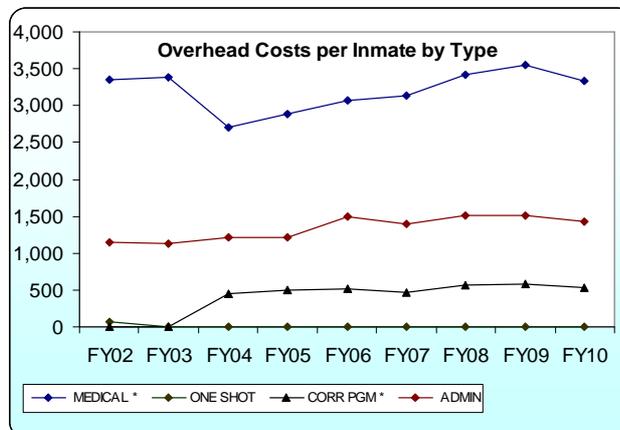


Exhibit #118



Medical Services for Offenders

Inmates have access to care to meet their serious medical, dental and mental health needs. Inmate medical care costs amounted to approximately \$47,600,000 during Fiscal Year 2010. Of this dollar amount, \$45,600,000 was paid for by the General Fund and the balance was collected from inmates as medical co-pays for requested health services or as reimbursement for medical care provided for treatment of altercations, self-inflicted injuries and sports related injuries as authorized by NRS 209.246. Inmates are charged a co-pay of \$8 (with some exceptions) for a health care visit requested by the inmate. Inmates without financial resources are not denied care because of a lack of funds. Co-pays for indigent inmates are reimbursed by the Inmate Welfare Fund. The Inmate Welfare Fund is financed by profits from the Department's canteen sales to the inmates.

Exhibit #119

FY10 Inmate Medical Care Expense	
Description	Total ^a
Average In-House Inmates	12,529
Total Medical Cost	\$47,566,019.00
Medical Cost per inmate per year	\$3,796.47
Total Drug Expense	\$6,265,723.00
Drug Expense per inmate per year	\$500.10
Total Outside Medical Expense	\$11,961,037.00
Outside Medical Expense per inmate per year	\$954.67

^aMedical expenditures are derived from medical claims incurred during a given Fiscal Year and the number cleared during the fiscal year. Claims can go on "stale" status beyond the fiscal year; thus, the average number of inmates in the table above does not balance to the numbers reported in statistical reports maintained by the Research and Statistics Section.

Included in the \$47.6 million is \$6.2 million for prescription drugs and \$12 million for outside medical care. In the instances where an inmate's serious medical needs cannot be met inside the institution and the inmate must be hospitalized or see an outside specialist, NDOC has contracted with Preferred Provider Organizations to access their networks of local providers. The average cost of medical care per inmate in Fiscal Year 2010 was \$3,796.47.

Exhibit #120

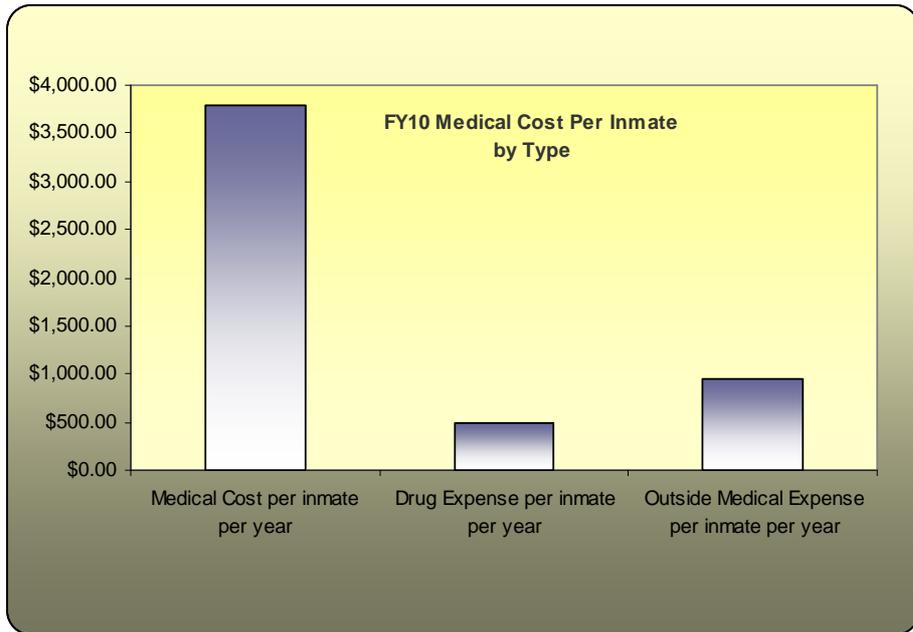
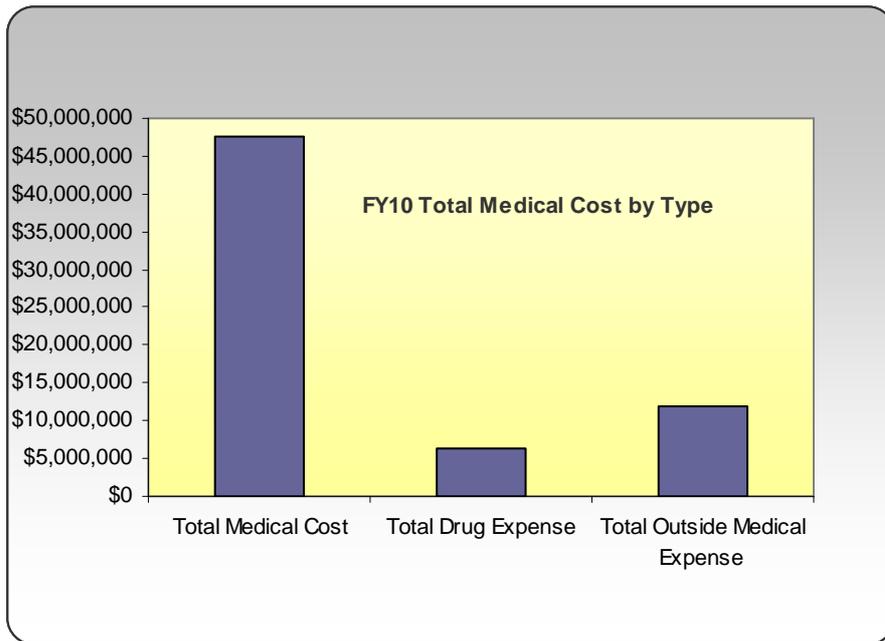


Figure #121



Human Resources

The Nevada Department of Corrections employs a variety of human labor ranging from administrative support positions, to custody, business management, case management, and senior level management. For State Fiscal Year 2010, the Nevada Legislature approved 2,753 positions to be supported with general funds and an additional 108 positions to be supported with alternative sources. Of these positions, 1,763 (65.89%) were involved in custody activities. Due to hiring freezes instituted to address low level revenues, many of these positions were left vacant. Despite the reductions, the NDOC contributed to significant job creation in a largely rural state such as Nevada where industries are lacking. For example, in Pershing County, 10.51% of the total labor force is employed by the NDOC, and in White Pine County, 6.91% of jobs are held by NDOC staff.

Large numbers of individuals apply for officer positions at the NDOC. These applicants, if recruited, are mandated to become POST certified (peace officer training). The NDOC provides training at time of hiring and refresher training sessions post employment.

Exhibit #122

Training	Staff
POST Training Completed	137
Custody Refresher Training	1660
Non-Custody Training	954



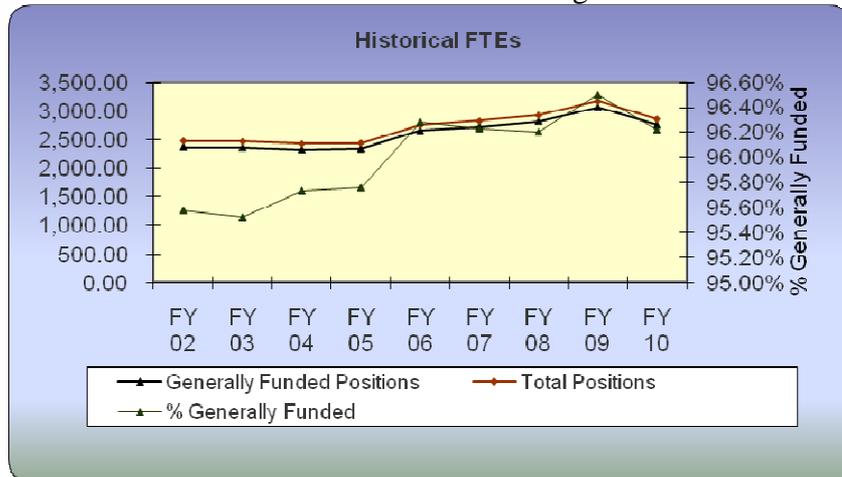
Full Time Equivalent Levels Overtime

Between Fiscal Year 2002 and Fiscal Year 2010 the level of generally funded positions ranged from 2,321 in 2004 to 3,062 in Fiscal Year 2010 with an average percentage change of 2.13%. As depicted in the exhibits below, approved positions were lower relative to the previous year

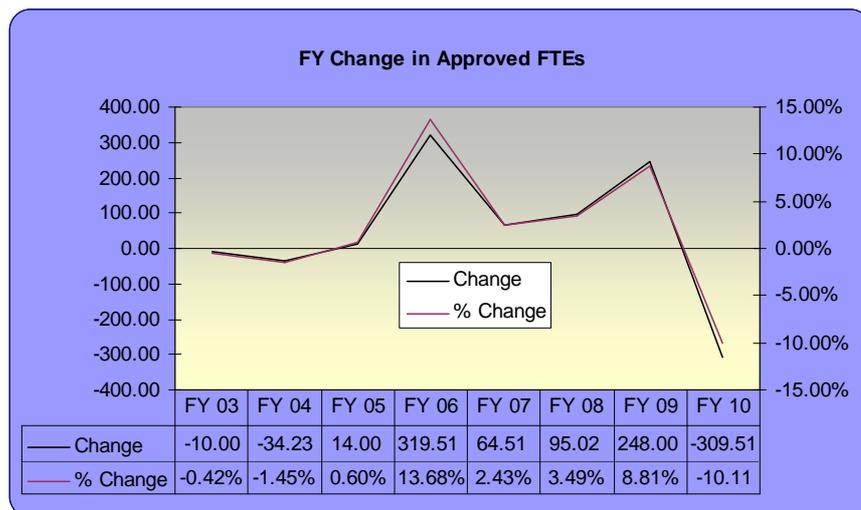
Exhibit #123
Historical Full Time Equivalent Positions

General Fund Budget Accounts	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09	FY 10
MEDICAL CARE	326	326	251	251	274	297	310	316	296
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE	151	151	154	154	164	170	178	180	178
CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS	0	0	53	54	71	84	90	90	90
SOUTHERN NEVADA CORR CENTER	2	2	2	2	144	167	167	167	1
WARM SPRINGS CORRECTIONAL CENTER	109	109	84	84	79	79	79	79	106
NORTHERN NEVADA	221	221	251	251	251	251	262	263	263
NEVADA STATE PRISON	212	216	187	187	206	206	206	206	193
STEWART CONSERVATION CAMP	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
PIOCHE CONSERVATION CAMP	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
NORTHERN NEVADA RESTITUTION CENTER	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
THREE LAKES VALLEY	15	15	23	23	23	23	23	38	23
SOUTHERN DESERT CORRECT. CENTER	241	227	213	213	216	216	238	241	241
WELLS CONSERVATION CAMP	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
HUMBOLDT CONSERVATION CAMP	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
ELY CONSERVATION CAMP	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
JEAN CONSERVATION CAMP	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
SILVER SPRINGS CONSERVATION CAMP	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	0
ELY STATE PRISON	341	341	340	340	340	340	341	341	336
CARLIN CONSERVATION CAMP	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
TONOPAH CONSERVATION CAMP	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
LOVELOCK CORRECTIONAL CENTER	266	266	264	264	264	264	275	275	265
CASA GRANDE TRANSITION HOUSING	0	0	0	13	22	22	22	22	27
FLORENCE McCLURE WOMEN'S CORR.CTR	1	1	1	1	109	109	125	162	144
HIGH DESERT STATE PRISON	351	351	369	369	362	362	369	553	473
TOTAL	2,366	2,356	2,321	2,335	2,655	2,719	2,814	3,062	2,753
IM/STORE	61	62	54	54	54	56	60	60	58
INMATE WELFARE	23	23	19	19	18	20	20	20	20
PRISON INDUSTRIES	20	20	26	26	26	26	26	26	25
PRISON DAIRY	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
TOTAL	110	111	104	104	103	107	111	111	108
GRAND TOTAL	2,475	2,466	2,425	2,439	2,757	2,826	2,926	3,174	2,861

**Exhibit #124
Historical FTEs and Funding Source**



**Exhibit #125
FTE Levels Overtime**



Workforce Analysis

The Department of Corrections is an Equal Opportunity Employer (EEO) and is required to maintain statistics on its workforce by gender, ethnicity, and category. The public service nature of the correctional environment necessitates a diverse labor force as well as a variety of languages. There are seven main categories (1) professionals/officials, (2) technicians, (3) protective service workers, (4) paraprofessionals, (5) administrative support and sales, (6) skilled craft workers, and (7) service maintenance. Given the nature of its services, the department promotes its opportunities among diverse and multilingual individuals.

Exhibit #126
Male Labor Force by Category and Ethnicity

EEO Category Name	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian-Pacific Islander	Native American	Other	Total Category
Officials and Administrators	38	2	4	1	0	0	45
	84.44%	4.44%	8.89%	2.22%	0.00%	0.00%	2.29%
Professionals	152	13	16	15	2	4	202
	75.25%	6.44%	7.92%	7.43%	0.99%	1.98%	10.27%
Technicians	13	0	0	1	1	0	15
	86.67%	0.00%	0.00%	6.67%	6.67%	0.00%	0.76%
Protective Service Workers	1,122	177	148	43	11	21	1,522
	73.72%	11.63%	9.72%	2.83%	0.72%	1.38%	77.42%
Paraprofessionals	5	0	1	0	0	0	6
	83.33%	0.00%	16.67%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%
Administrative Support	34	2	4	1	0	2	43
	79.07%	4.65%	9.30%	2.33%	0.00%	4.65%	2.19%
Skilled Craft Workers	53	2	4	2	0	3	64
	82.81%	3.13%	6.25%	3.13%	0.00%	4.69%	3.26%
Service Maintenance	52	4	6	6	0	1	69
	75.36%	5.80%	8.70%	8.70%	0.00%	1.45%	3.51%
Total EEO/Ethnicity	1,469	200	183	69	14	31	1,966
	74.72%	10.17%	9.31%	3.51%	0.71%	1.58%	100.00%

As of the end of Fiscal Year 2010, over three- fourths of the male work force at NDOC was composed of custody staff, with the second largest category being professionals and officials; and one-third of the female population was composed of custody staff, with the second largest being the professional category.

Exhibit #127
Female Labor Force by Category and Ethnicity

EEO Category Name	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian-Pacific Islander	Native American	Other	Total Category
Officials and Administrators	27	3	2	0	0	0	32
	84.38%	9.38%	6.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.48%
Professionals	153	23	9	13	0	3	201
	76.12%	11.44%	4.48%	6.47%	0.00%	1.49%	28.15%
Technicians	34	5	4	5	0	1	49
	69.39%	10.20%	8.16%	10.20%	0.00%	2.04%	6.86%
Protective Service Workers	152	58	23	2	2	4	241
	63.07%	24.07%	9.54%	0.83%	0.83%	1.66%	33.75%
Paraprofessionals	24	4	4	1	0	0	33
	72.73%	12.12%	12.12%	3.03%	0.00%	0.00%	4.62%
Administrative Support	123	5	11	4	1	1	145
	84.83%	3.45%	7.59%	2.76%	0.69%	0.69%	20.31%
Service Maintenance	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.56%
Total EEO/Ethnicity	9	0	0	0	0	0	9
	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.26%
Service Maintenance	526	98	53	25	3	9	714
	73.67%	13.73%	7.42%	3.50%	0.42%	1.26%	100.00%

