

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Correctional Population Management key indicators by the Research and Planning Section of the Division of Offender Management.



***Fiscal
Year 2013
Annual
Statistical
Report***

Data Limitations

Data published in this report 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 statistical distributions consist of estimates and are susceptible to rounding error and missing data which could have caused these distributions not to add up exactly to 100%. Current fiscal year data for the NDOC or the other agencies were not always available at time of edition; consequently, the NDOC performed its best effort to align data accordingly.



Editor's Letter

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Table of Contents

Locations and Facilities	1
I. Correctional Centers	2
II. Correctional Density	8
III. Custody Level	13
IV. Density	15
Correctional Population Trends	17
I. Population Tracking.....	18
II. Legislatively Approved Forecast	19
III. Non Institutional Population	21
IV. Ten-Year Forecasts by Month.....	25
V. Nevada and the Nation	28
VI. Semi-Annual Change	30
VII. Incarceration Rates per 100,000 Inhabitants	31
Demographics	33
I. Correctional Population and Gender.....	34
II. Race and Ethnicity	35
III. Composition by Age.....	36
Admissions and Releases	38
I. The Population Model.....	39
II. Admissions	39
III. Releases	45
IV. Yearly Trends in Prison Movements.....	49
V. Yearly Releases	51
VI. Comparisons to National Trends – Admissions.....	54
VII. Comparisons to National Trends – Releases.....	56
VIII. Objective Classification.....	58
IX. Reception.....	59
X. Residential Confinement Programs and Re-entry Court.....	60
XI. Transition Centers	61

XII. The Interstate Compacts Program	61
Correctional Programs	63
I. Educational Opportunities	64
II. Program Opportunities in Prison.....	67
III. Re-entry Services	69
IV. Victims Services.....	71
V. Services for Inmate Families.....	73
VI. Prison Industries	74
VII. Senior Structured Living Program (SSLP).....	76
Correctional Administration	79
I. Workforce Analysis	80
II. Full Time Equivalentents	83
III. Fiscal Administration	85
IV. Medical Care for Inmates.....	89

Locations and Facilities



I. Correctional Centers

During Fiscal Year 2013, the Nevada Department of Corrections housed prisoners in eighteen correctional facilities, comprised of seven institutions and nine camps, one transitional housing facility, and one restitution center. Three of these correctional sites are located in urban counties and the other fifteen are located in rural counties throughout the state. Three institutions are designated as intake centers and serve as reception points: (1) the High Desert State Prison (HDSP) admits male prison commits in southern Nevada, (2) Florence McClure Women’s Correctional Center (FMWCC) admits women prisoners in southern Nevada, and (3) the Northern Nevada Correctional Center (NNCC) receives men and women commitments in northern Nevada. NNCC stages women on a temporary basis until they are transferred to a female site. Table 1 lists counties of conviction and their applicable reception center at the NDOC.

Table 1

Male and Female	Male	Female
Northern Nevada Correctional Center	High Desert Correctional Center	Florence McClure Women’s Correctional Center
Carson City	Clark	Clark
Churchill	Esmeralda	Esmeralda
Douglas	Nye	Nye
Lyon	Lincoln	Lincoln
Mineral	White Pine	White Pine
Pershing		
Storey		
Washoe		

The history of each correctional site is unique, as each evolved in its own way over time. The needs of the department change as the composition of the offender population changes over time, and facilities are transformed to accommodate the future course of the department and adapt to the new. Resource availability is also a key factor in facility planning, and so are security level needs.

Table 2

Location Detail			Opening Information				Current Information		
Correctional Site	Abbreviation	County	Opening Date	Gender	Custody Level	Closing Date	Re-opening	Gender	Custody Level
Carlin Conservation Camp	CCC	Elko	1988	Male	Minimum	--	--	Male	Minimum
Casa Grande Transitional Housing	CGTH	Clark	2005	Male and Female	Minimum	--	--	Co-ed	Minimum
Ely Conservation Camp	ECC	White Pine	1984	Male	Minimum	--	--	Male	Minimum
Ely State Prison	ESP	White Pine	1988	Male	Maximum	--	--	Male	Maximum
Florence McClure Women's Correctional Center	FMWCCC	Clark	1997	Female	Multi custody	--	--	Female	Medium and Close
High Desert State Prison	HDSP	Clark	2000	Male	Medium	--	--	Male	Medium and Close
Humboldt Conservation Camp	HCC	Humboldt	1986	Male	Minimum	--	--	Male	Minimum
Jean Conservation Camp	JCC	Clark	1987	Male	Minimum	--	--	Female	Minimum
Lovelock Correctional Center	LCC	Pershing	1995	Male	Medium	--	--	Male	Multi Custody

Location Detail			Opening Information			Closure	Current Information		
Correctional Site	Abbreviation	County	Opening Date	Gender	Custody Level	Closing Date	Re-opening	Gender	Custody Level
Nevada State Prison	NSP	Carson City	1862	Co-ed	Maximum	2012	--	--	--
Nevada Women's Correctional Center	NNCC	Carson City	1964	Female	Medium	1997	--	--	--
Northern Nevada Correctional Center	NNCC	Carson City	1961	Male	Minimum	--	--	Co-ed	Medium and Close
Northern Nevada Restitution Center	NNRC	Washoe	1979	Male	Minimum	1993	1993	Male	Community Trustee
Pioche Conservation Camp	PCC	Lincoln	1980	Male	Minimum	--	--	Male	Minimum
Silver Springs Conservation Camp	SSCC	Lyon	1991	Female	Minimum	2008	--	--	--
Southern Desert Correctional Center	SDCC	Clark	1982	Male	Medium	--	--	Male	Close

Location Detail			Opening Information				Current Information		
Correctional Site	Abbreviation	County	Opening Date	Gender	Custody Level	Closing Date	Re-opening	Gender	Custody Level
Southern Nevada Correctional Center	SNCC	Clark	1978	Male	Medium	2000 & 2008	2006	--	--
Southern Nevada pre-release Center	SNPC	--	1976	--	--	1978	--	--	--
Southern Nevada Restitution Center	SNRC	Clark	1980	--	--	2001	--	--	--
Stewart Conservation Camp	SCC	Carson City	1995	Male	Minimum	--	--	Male	Minimum
Three Lakes Valley Conservation Center	TLVCC	Clark	1982	Male	Minimum	--	--	Male	Minimum
Tonopah Conservation Camp	TCC	Nye	1991	Male	Minimum	--	--	Male	Minimum
Warm Springs Correctional Center	WSCC	Carson	1961	Female	Medium	--	--	Male	Medium and Close
Wells Conservation Camp	WCC	Elko	1984	Male	Minimum	--	--	Male	Minimum

Table 3

Location	Notes
CGTH	Community assignment programs
ESP	This is a maximum security prison and houses death row offenders.
HDSP	This facility is a reception point for southern Nevada county male commits.
FMWCC	This facility is a reception point for southern Nevada female commits and houses medium custody offenders. The site was managed by a private firm for a period of time, and it was reverted back to the state in 2004.
NNCC	Converted to medium custody in the late 1960s. The center is a reception point for male and female northern Nevada county commits.
NNRC	Originally opened in 1979. Through 1986, it housed male inmates. In 1989, it began to house male and female inmates. It later closed in 1993, and re-opened as NNRC housing only male inmates.
NWCC	The name of this facility was changed to Warm Springs Correctional Center. See WSCC below for details.
NSP	Housed male and female inmates until 1965 when WNCC (currently WSCC) opened. In 1989, when the Ely State Prison opened, this institution was converted to medium security. Due to the aging of the building, this facility was slated for closure in phases through January 2012. This facility discontinued housing inmates, but it continued to house the license plate plant owned by the Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles. It also has an execution chamber to be utilized as needed.

Location	Notes
SCC	Was originally called Carson Conservation Camp.
SNCC	Originally designed to house first timers under age 25. It closed and re-opened in 2006 as youth facility for ages 22 and under and closed again in 2008.
SSCC	The land for this camp is privately owned and was facilitated by its donor specifically for housing by women only. The facility closed in 2008.
TLVCC	This facility houses minimum custody inmates and offers a bootcamp program.
WSCC	Originally called Northern Women's Correctional Center (NWCC) and housed female inmates until 1997. This is a fenced facility and now houses medium custody males only.

II. Correctional Density

As of June 30, 2013, the emergency threshold capacity totaled 12,836 beds, and an additional 810 beds above emergency capacity were allocated for a grand total of 13,646 beds. Beds above emergency threshold are allocated to support unexpected increases in the prisoner population or to support expansions for select custody levels. These types of expansions enable the department to accommodate the size of its prison population within budgetary limits, without the need to open additional sites or the need to embark into new fixed capital projects. Capacity decisions at the Nevada Department of Corrections must adhere to various laws and regulations; thus, it must optimize its physical capacity while complying with inmate management standards. Bed capacity is amended when beds or units are closed, opened, or when the program designation of a unit at a correctional site is modified.

Table 4

Institution		Capacity ¹				Population			
Abbreviation	County	Males	Females	Total	Intake	Males	Females	Total	Density
ESP	White Pine	1,062	--	1,062		1,048	--	1,048	98.68%
FMWCC	Clark	894	--	894	✓	--	783	783	87.58%

¹2012111-CA-38, inclusive of beds above emergency threshold.

Institution		Capacity ¹				Population			
Abbreviation	County	Males	Females	Total	Intake	Males	Females	Total	Density
HDSP	Clark	3,415	--	3,415	✓	3,330	--	3,330	97.51%
LCC	Pershing	1,762	--	1,410	--	1,636		1,636	116.03%
NNCC	Carson City	1,510		1,510	✓	1,474			97.61%
SDCC	Clark County	2,039	--	2,039	--	2,042	--	2,042	100.15%
SNCC	Clark County	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.00%
WSCC	Carson City	585	--	585	--	499	--	499	85.30%

Table 5

Facilities		Capacity ²				Population			
Abbreviation	County	Males	Females	Total	Intake	Males	Females	Total	Density
CCC	Carlin	150	0	150	--	124	0	124	82.67%
CGTH	Clark	352	47	399	--	179	44	223	55.89%
ECC	White	150	0	150	--	127	0	127	84.67%
HCC	Humboldt	150	0	150	--	121	0	121	80.67%
JCC	Clark	240	0	240	--	0	168	168	70.00%
NNRC	Washoe	103	0	103	--	95	0	95	92.23%
PCC	Lincoln	196	0	196	--	140	0	140	71.43%

²Inclusive of beds above emergency threshold.



Institution		Capacity ²				Population			
Abbreviation	County	Male	Female	Total	Intake	Male	Female	Total	Density
SCC	Carson City	240	0	240	--	335	0	335	139.58%
TCC	Nye	150	0	150	--	143	0	143	95.33%
TLVCC	Clark	257	0	257	--	223	0	223	86.77%
WCC	Elko	150	0	150	--	125	0	125	83.33%

Figure 1

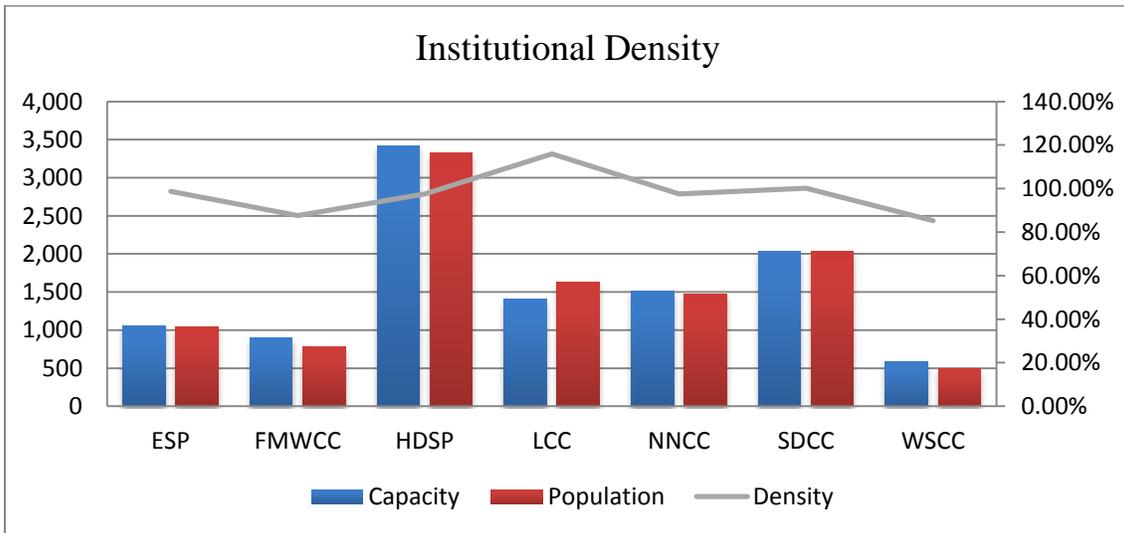
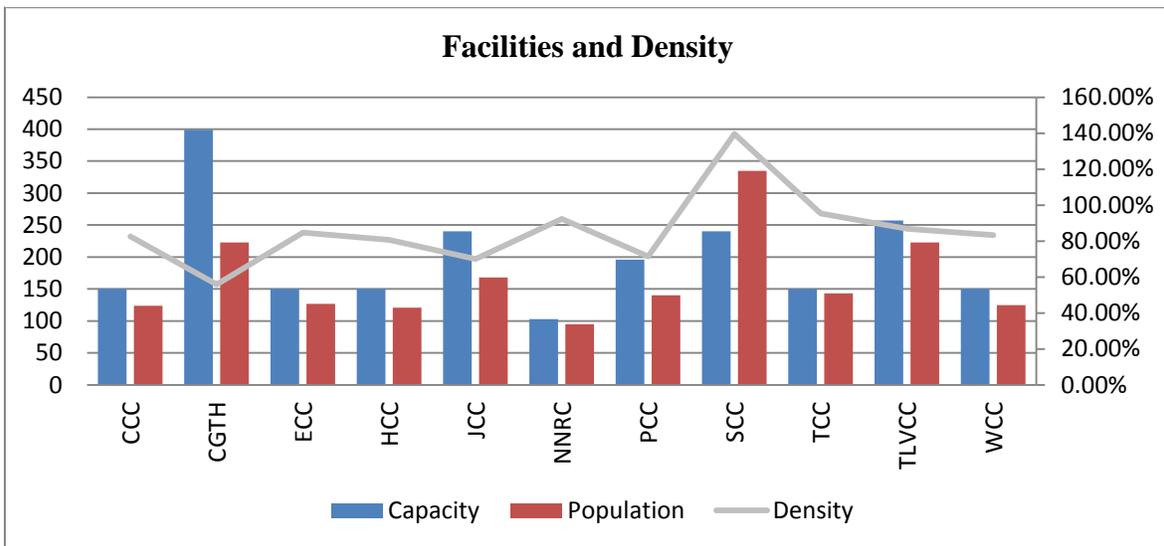


Figure 2



In addition to capacity and custody, housing decisions are made based on the special needs of the offender. Youth offenders who meet select criteria are assigned to the Youthful Offender Program (YOP), and acute mental health patients are housed in mental health centers. Work and study programs are available at camps, and the bootcamp program is located at the Three Lakes Valley Conservation Camp.

Table 6

Treatment Centers	Male	Female	Co-ed	Total
Diagnostic/Reception Centers ³	2	1	1	3
Pre-release Centers ⁴	1	0	0	1
Work/Study Release Centers ⁵	8	2	0	10
Medical Center ⁶	1	0	1	2
Mental Health Centers ⁷	3	1	0	4
Substance Abuse Treatment Centers ⁸	1	0	0	1
Geriatric Centers ⁹	1	0	0	1
Bootcamps ¹⁰	1	0	0	1
Youth Program ¹¹	1	0	1	1

III. Custody Level

Custody distributions utilized by the NDOC consist of community trustee, minimum, medium, close, and maximum. New offenders are treated as unassigned until they are assessed by a classification specialist. The distribution of the custody level is closely tracked on a periodic basis so beds are planned accordingly. Overall, camps house minimum custody offenders, and

³ NNCC, FMWCC, and HDSP.

⁴ SDCC: Going Home Prepared.

⁵ Select camps throughout the system.

⁶ NNCC: Regional Medical Center; HDSP: overnight infirmary; select sites have clinics.

⁷ NNCC: Mental Health Unit and Structured Care Unit; HDSP: Emergency Care Unit; FMWCC: Structured Care Unit.

⁸ WSCC.

⁹ NNCC: Medical Intermediary Care Unit.

¹⁰ TLVCC.

¹¹ HDSP: Youthful Offender Program.

restitution centers house community trustees. Each institution accommodates a variety of custody levels, mostly medium and close custody with a minor proportion set aside for minimum custody offenders.

Table 7

Bed Capacity by Custody Level					
Site	Minimum	Medium	Close	Maximum	Total
CCC	150				150
CGTH	399				399
ECC	150				150
ESP	30		600	432	1,062
FMWCC	40	721	207		968
HCC	150				150
HDSP		2,291	1,124		3,415
JCC	240				240
LCC	22	1,422	318		1,762
NNCC		1,118	392		1,510
NNRC	103				103
PCC	196				196
SCC	360				360
SDCC		1,844	195		2,039
TCC	150				150
TLVCC	257				257
WCC	150				150
WSCC	3	582			585

IV. Density

A unit's capacity is functionally dependent on the size of the building and the number of beds than can be accommodated in each cell or dormitory. Furthermore, capacity is regulated by laws and correctional standards that aim at operational efficiency or optimal wellbeing for prisoners. Prison population forecasts are intended for strategic planning and this requires the distribution of the projected population across correctional systems. Custody distributions as well as gender must also be factored in the forecasts. For purposes of capacity planning, four measurements of density are utilized as overall guiding principles. Not every unit is populated in this manner; instead, the standards, serve as guidelines.

- ◆ (1) Base Structure: 100% of design (one bed per cell).
- ◆ (2) Operational: 150% of design (every other cell is double bunked).
- ◆ (3) Emergency: 168% of design (more than every other cell is double bunked).
- ◆ (4) Above Emergency Threshold: more than 168% of design¹².

When the actual population exceeds the planned capacity of prion buildings, shortages are offset by opening beds above emergency threshold. These beds are temporary and not intended for permanent use as they impose additional demands on the staff and the building. Density is the relative size of bed capacity to population by custody level with considerable variation in custody from quarter to quarter.

Table 8

Male Population and Density				
Month/Year	Minimum	Medium	Close	Total
09/11	83.82%	92.19%	118.62%	96.71%
12/11	90.86%	101.40%	113.14%	102.43%
03/12	85.26%	91.74%	113.54%	95.53%
06/12	83.56%	91.75%	104.88%	93.26%
09/12	84.96%	91.80%	106.39	94.26%
12/12	77.42%	93.07%	106.06%	93.66%
03/13	80.85%	94.45%	103.74%	94.47%
06/13	80.56%	92.43%	107.60%	94.19%

¹² The definition of above emergency capacity was revised as of June 2014.

Table 9

Female Population				
Month/Year	Minimum	Medium	Close	Total
09/11	76.29%	65.30%	153.99%	74.23%
12/11	71.13%	73.15%	113.31%	75.54%
03/12	66.41%	60.43%	268.13%	76.52%
06/12	43.67%	71.21%	223.46%	78.40%
09/12	46.08%	73.02%	237.82%	81.57%
12/12	79.82%	70.64%	98.88%	78.98%
03/13	65.96%	80.77%	101.50%	81.26%
06/13	66.27%	75.31%	113.36%	79.45%

Table 10

Institutions	FY 12 Base Capacity	FY 12 Population	Diff	FY 12 Density	FY 13 Base Capacity	FY 13 Population	Diff
CCC	150	127	23	84.67%	150	124	26
CGTH	400	257	143	64.25%	400	223	177
ECC	150	123	27	82.00%	150	127	23
HCC	150	113	37	75.33%	76	121	-45
JCC	240	160	80	66.67%	240	168	72
NNRC	96	96	0	100.00%	96	95	1
PCC	196	169	27	86.22%	196	148	56
SCC	240	353	-113	147.08%	240	35	-95
TCC	150	134	16	89.33%	150	143	7
TLVCC	353	240	113	67.99%	353	223	130
WCC	150	137	13	91.33%	150	125	25

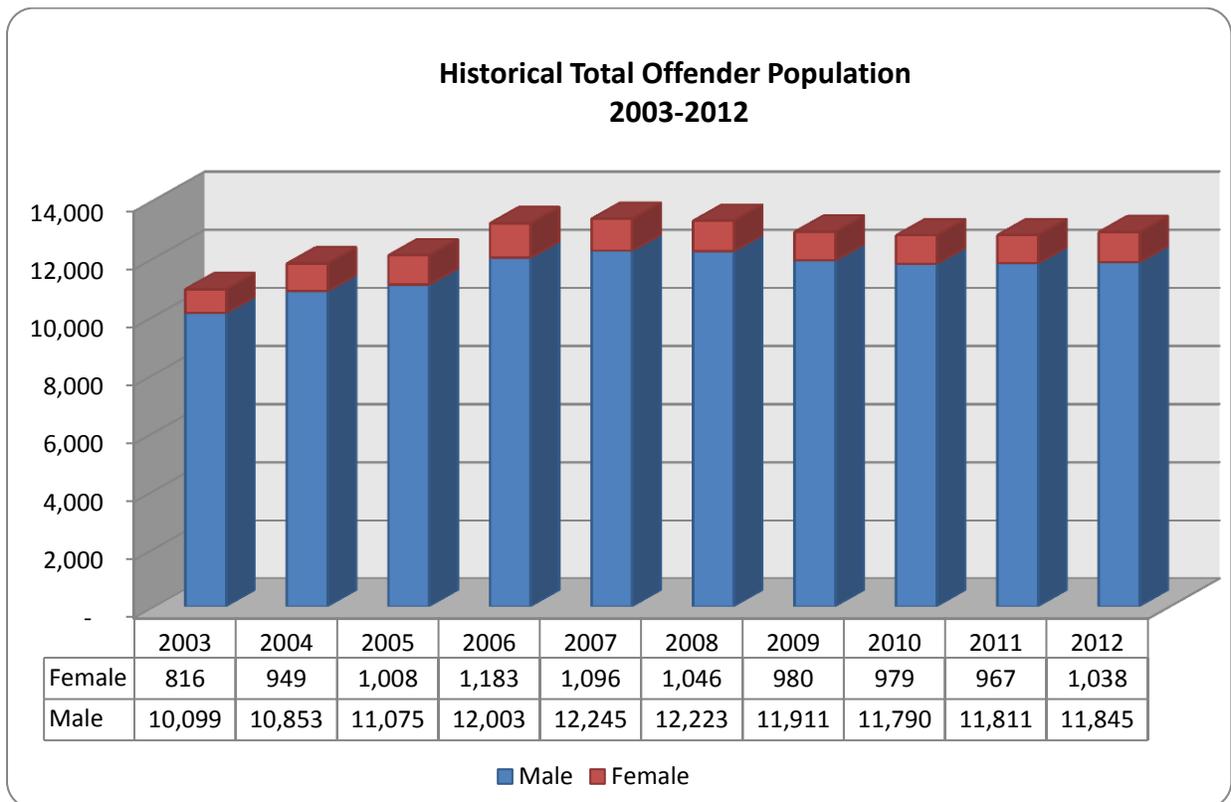
Correctional Population Trends



I. Population Tracking

Trend analysis is conducted on a regular basis by the Nevada Department of Corrections analysts. Understanding a past trend is a proactive way of understanding cycles in the population and preparing for the future. Time series forecasting is also performed from historical data. Three -one hundred and twenty monthly forecasts are prepared every biennium during planning phases. Every forecast is refined by incorporating current inputs data. The planning phases are paralleled to the State of Nevada’s budget phases which are the Agency Request (AR), the Governor Recommends (GR), and Legislatively Approved (LA). The inputs include admissions and releases trends, court practices, policy, and demographic and chriminogenic and domestic trends, to name a few. Projections are required by law and are essential to physical capacity planning as well as to budget preparation.

Figure 3



From 2003 to 2012, the prison population increased by 2.17% annually. It is expected that from 2013 to 2023 the rate of growth will be much slower, at just .49% per year. The female population; however, has been increasing more rapidly, with an annual average increase of 2.39% from 2003 to 2012. From 2013 to 2023, the population of women prisoners is expected to increase by 1.19% per year.

Figure 4

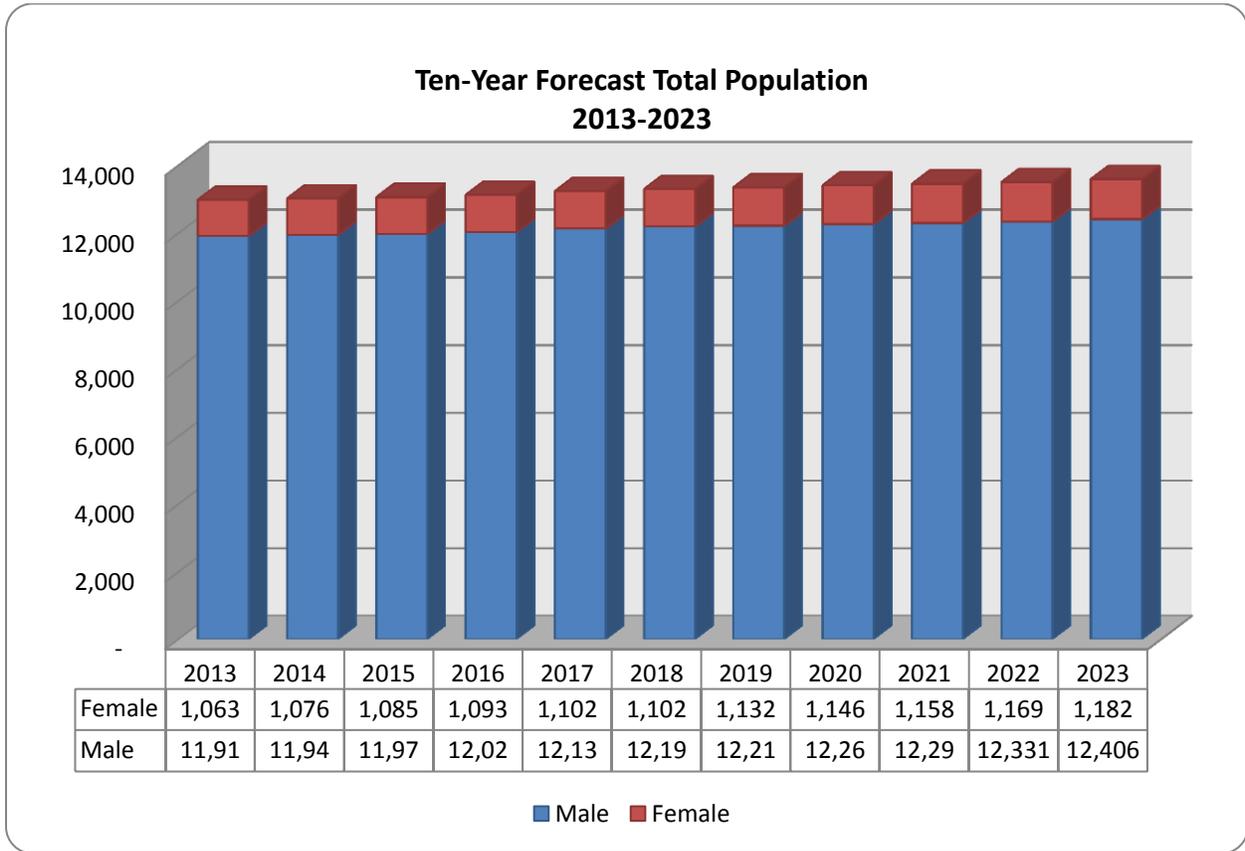


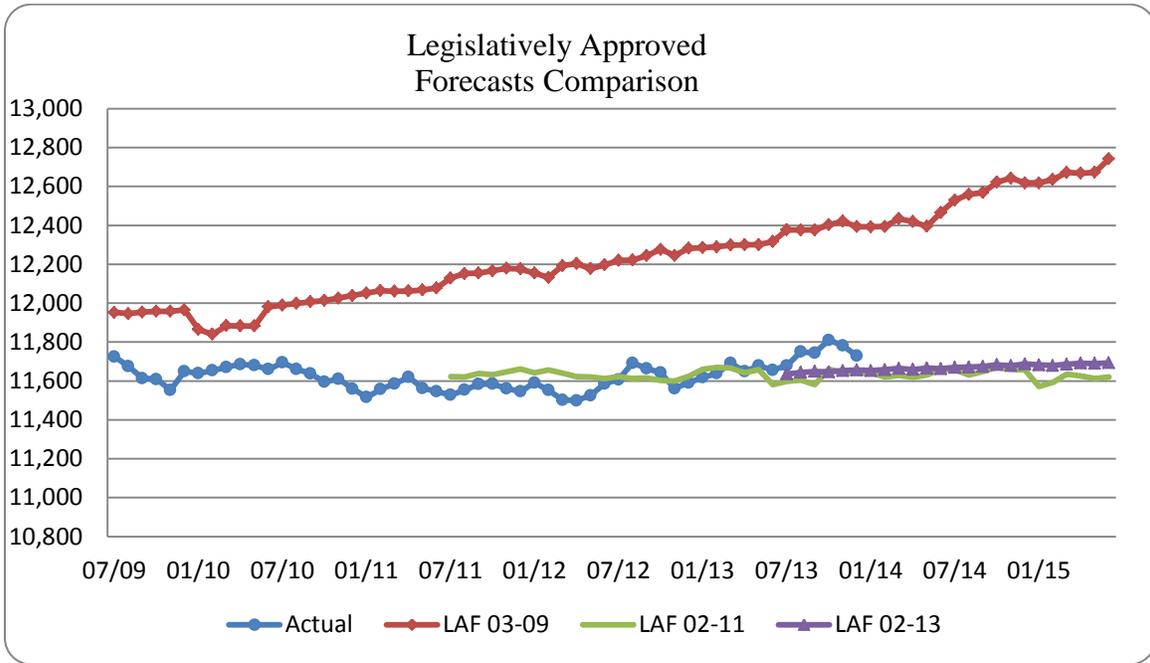
Table 11

Actual Percentage Change 2003 – 2012		Projected % Change 2013 - 2023	
Male	2.17%	Male	.42%
Female	2.39%	Female	1.19%
Total	2.17%	Total	.49%

II. Legislatively Approved Forecast

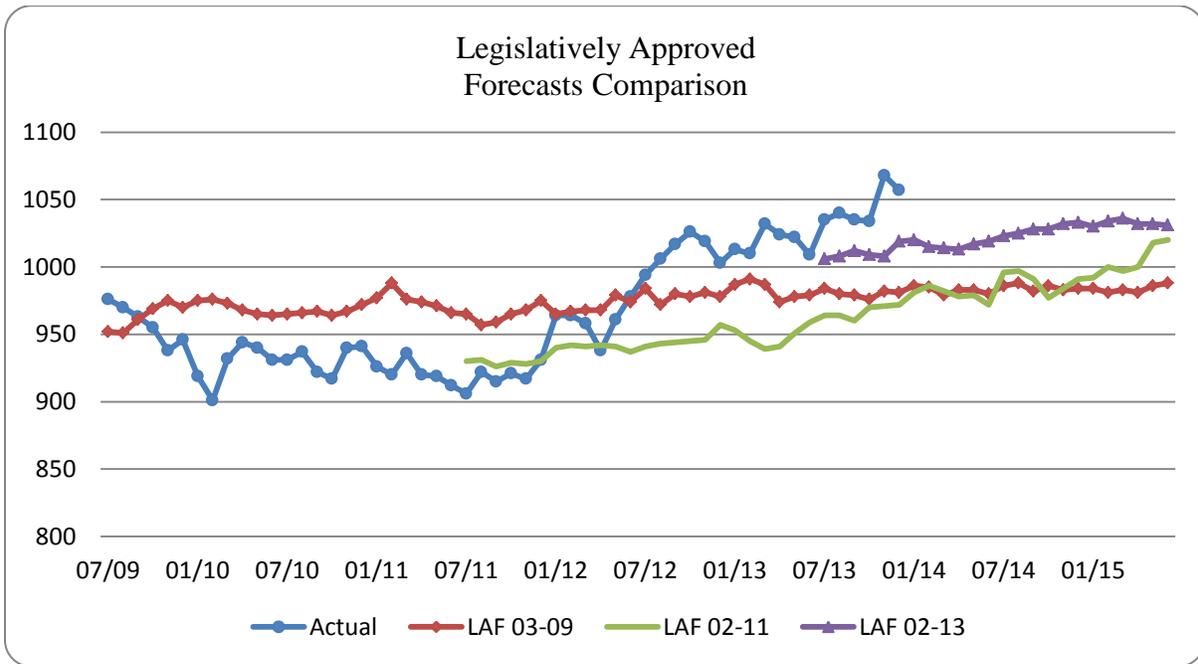
Tracking the population projection performance involves analyzing the residuals in the forecast; that is, the difference between the actual and projected population. Current population projections, naturally, are closer to the actual average. The long-term projections are adjusted three times per biennium to incorporate prevalent assumptions in the correctional system.

Figure 5



LAF 03-09, Legislatively Approved Projection, March 2009
LAF 02-11, Legislatively Approved Projection, February 2011
LAF 02-13, Legislatively Approved Projection, February 2013

Figure 6



LAF 03-09, Legislatively Approved Projection, March 2009
LAF 02-11, Legislatively Approved Projection, February 2011
LAF 02-13, Legislatively Approved Projection, February 2013

Figure 7

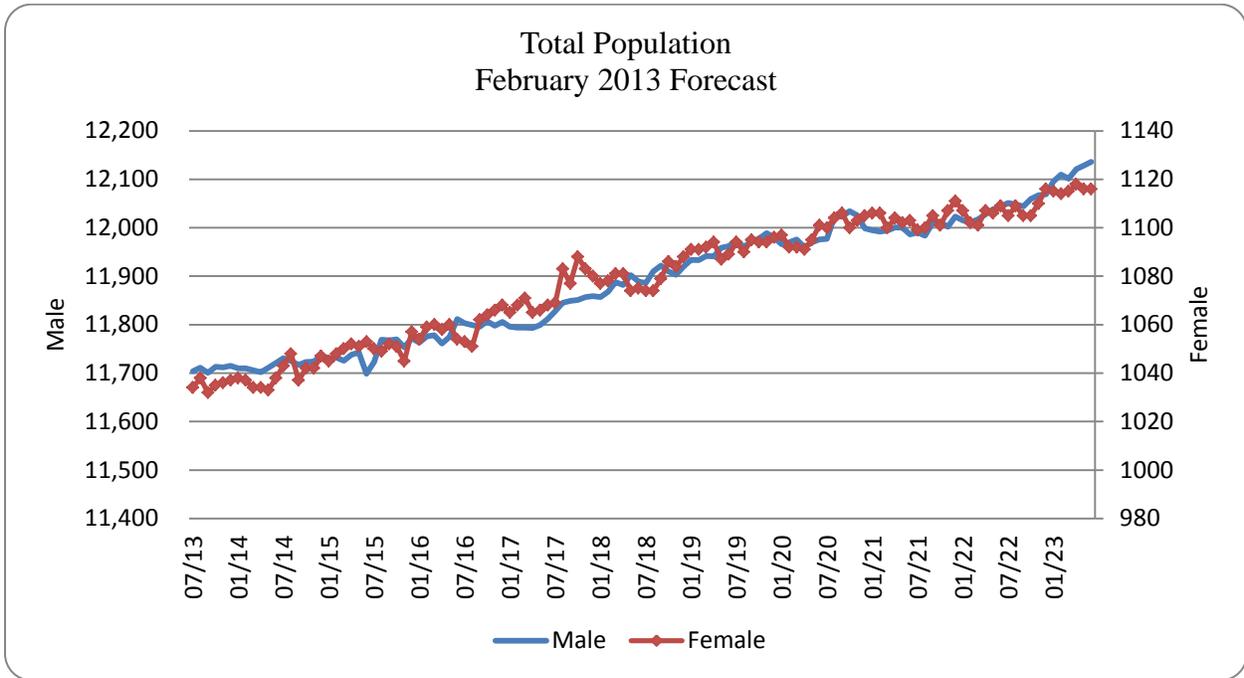
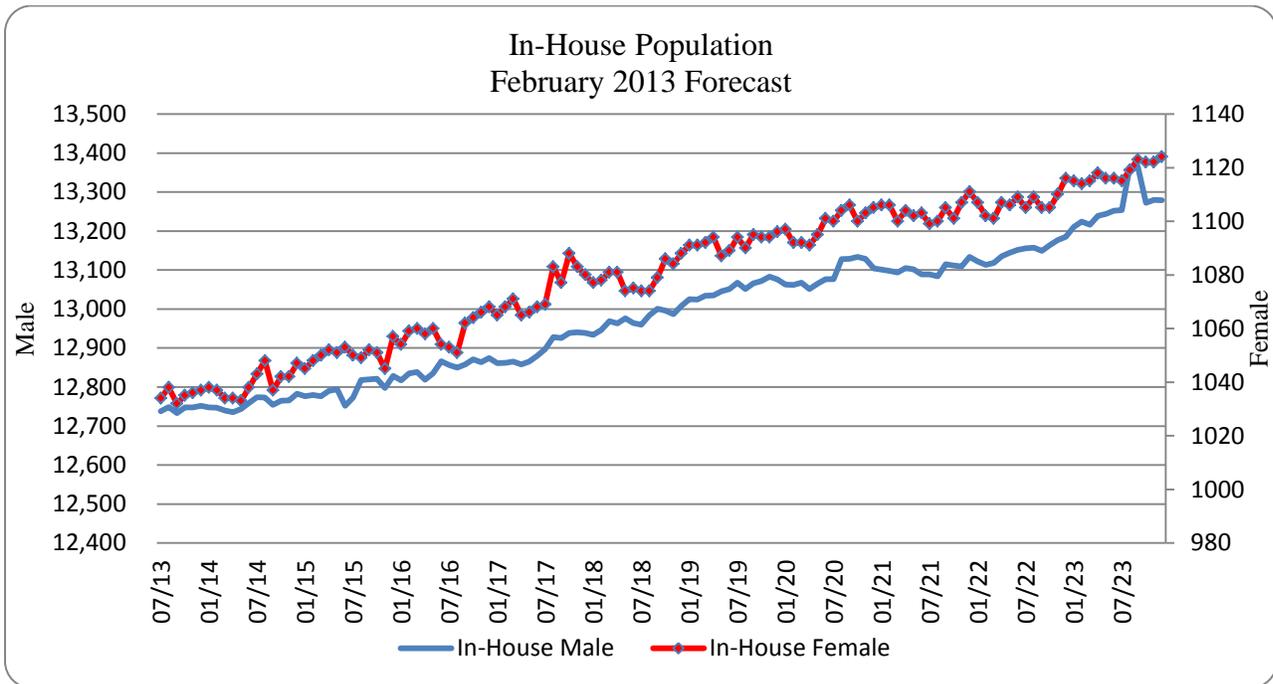


Figure 8



III. Non Institutional Population

A small proportion of offenders in custody are not housed at institutions or camps; instead, they can participate in a residential confinement program, serve a sentence in another

state, or may be out on escape status. The total population minus the outcount yields the institutional population. This non institutional population is a core input of the in-house population forecast model, given that housing capacity must be planned for the population that will reside in a facility. During Fiscal Year 2013, the mean proportion of non-institutional females represented 3.71%, and the mean proportion of males represented 2.12%.

The female population is much more subject to random fluctuation and this is reflected by inspecting the behavior of the non-institutional prisoners. The standard error of the estimate of the female non-institutional population was .2144% and for the male population is much lower, .0359%.

Table 12

FY 2013	Female Outcount Population (%)	
	Actual	Forecast
07/12	4.97	4.91
08/12	4.64	5.12
09/12	4.86	4.78
10/12	4.29	4.82
11/12	3.23	4.23
12/12	3.37	2.88
01/13	3.43	2.66
02/13	3.07	2.98
03/13	3.01	2.93
04/13	3.40	2.91
05/13	3.13	3.37
06/13	3.17	3.27
Average	3.71	3.74

Table 13

FY 2013	Male Outcount Population (%)	
	Actual	Forecast
07/12	2.29	2.32
08/12	2.26	2.33
09/12	2.30	2.32
10/12	2.18	2.32
11/12	2.18	2.29
12/12	2.14	2.26
01/13	2.11	2.15
02/13	1.99	2.10
03/13	1.99	2.00
04/13	2.12	2.18
05/13	2.00	2.18
06/13	1.94	2.18
Average	2.11	2.16

Table 14

FY 2014	Female Outcount Population (%)	
	Actual	Forecast
07/13	3.00	3.21
08/13	2.29	2.98
09/13	2.82	2.61
10/13	2.82	2.53
11/13	2.64	2.50
12/13	3.12	2.43
01/14		2.59
02/14		2.75
03/14		2.82
04/14		2.85
05/14		2.78
06/14		2.76
Average	2.78	2.74

Table 15

FY 2014	Male Outcount Population (%)	
	Actual	Forecast
07/13	1.92	1.93
08/13	1.96	1.89
09/13	1.97	1.88
10/13	1.88	1.88
11/13	1.87	1.91
12/13	1.96	1.85
01/14		1.90
02/14		1.88
03/14		1.87
04/14		
05/14		
06/14		
Average	1.92	1.89

Figure 9

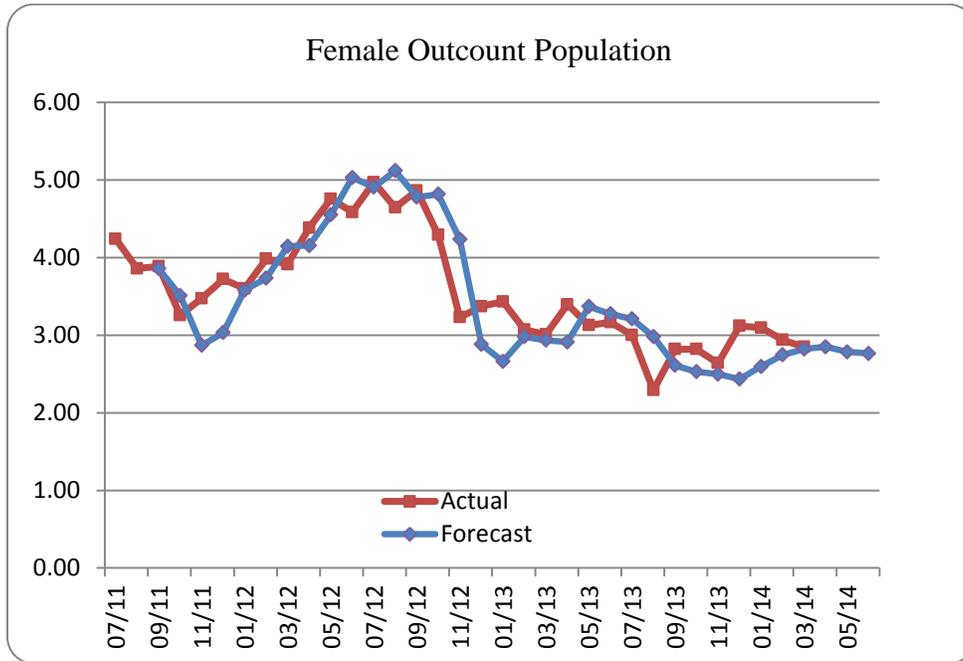
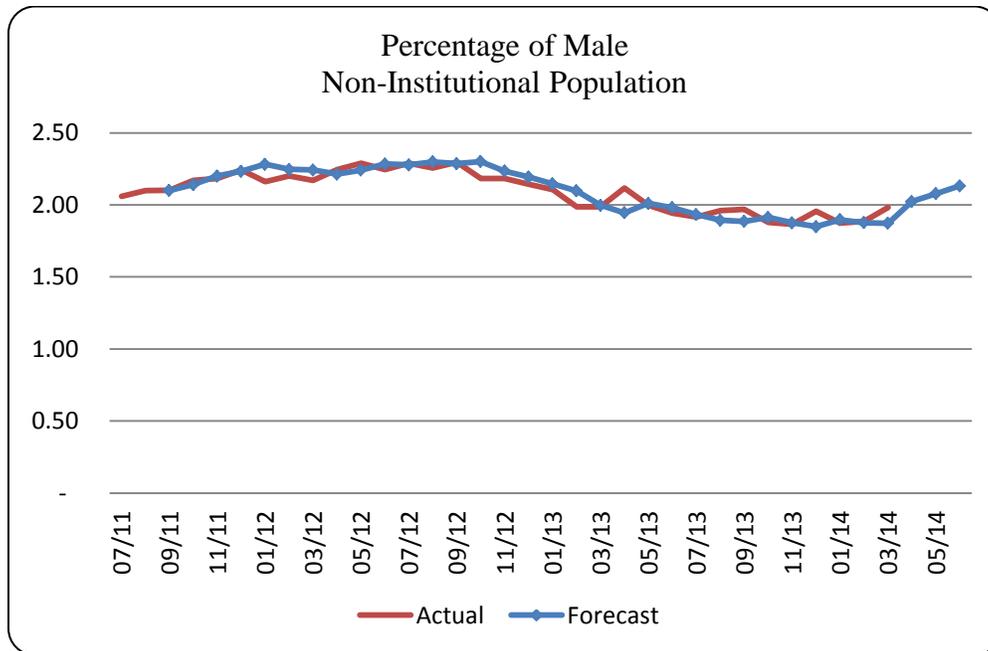


Figure 10



IV. Ten-Year Forecasts by Month

In the spring of 2013 the Nevada Department of Corrections submitted a ten-year forecast for approval of the Nevada Legislature. The unadjusted forecast, inclusive of all active offenders, is prepared in conjunction with the JFA Justice Institute. The adjusted projection is prepared by research staff of the department and, as indicated in previous sections, it encompasses the institutional population. The 120-array is utilized to prepare short-range and long-range prison capacity plans.

Table 16

Total Male Population												
Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
2013	11,862	11,872	11,881	11,889	11,890	11,884	11,893	11,901	11,906	11,903	11,911	11,914
2014	11,911	11,916	11,922	11,917	11,924	11,921	11,925	11,927	11,930	11,939	11,934	11,943
2015	11,938	11,935	11,942	11,947	11,946	11,950	11,952	11,961	11,970	11,975	11,970	11,972
2016	11,972	11,980	11,985	11,983	12,002	12,015	12,018	12,025	12,021	12,027	12,028	12,028
2017	12,038	12,077	12,104	12,107	12,120	12,115	12,126	12,130	12,133	12,120	12,125	12,132
2018	12,147	12,142	12,153	12,160	12,166	12,163	12,177	12,180	12,188	12,183	12,206	12,193
2019	12,196	12,199	12,200	12,207	12,206	12,195	12,198	12,201	12,217	12,212	12,212	12,213
2020	12,215	12,224	12,228	12,232	12,246	12,241	12,245	12,250	12,249	12,252	12,265	12,260
2021	12,265	12,267	12,275	12,283	12,284	12,282	12,277	12,276	12,266	12,280	12,286	12,292
2022	12,300	12,292	12,297	12,291	12,305	12,310	12,322	12,326	12,330	12,334	12,332	12,331
2023	12,362	12,382	12,385	12,376	12,379	12,385	12,381	12,389	12,390	12,398	12,410	12,406

Table 17

Total Female Population												
Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
2013	1,051	1,048	1,051	1,048	1,047	1,051	1,049	1,052	1,056	1,053	1,052	1,063
2014	1,064	1,059	1,058	1,057	1,061	1,063	1,066	1,068	1,071	1,071	1,075	1,076
2015	1,073	1,077	1,079	1,075	1,075	1,074	1,083	1,082	1,079	1,082	1,088	1,085
2016	1,087	1,082	1,085	1,086	1,088	1,090	1,088	1,090	1,092	1,091	1,093	1,093
2017	1,082	1,093	1,089	1,095	1,098	1,102	1,092	1,095	1,100	1,095	1,093	1,102
2018	1,101	1,100	1,097	1,101	1,103	1,113	1,112	1,117	1,123	1,126	1,118	1,120
2019	1,125	1,125	1,126	1,131	1,129	1,134	1,134	1,131	1,132	1,128	1,136	1,132
2020	1,137	1,136	1,141	1,139	1,141	1,139	1,142	1,147	1,142	1,147	1,142	1,146
2021	1,144	1,145	1,143	1,143	1,144	1,153	1,156	1,160	1,159	1,162	1,155	1,158
2022	1,155	1,159	1,164	1,166	1,164	1,160	1,159	1,160	1,158	1,173	1,171	1,169
2023	1,174	1,172	1,168	1,174	1,175	1,169	1,174	1,179	1,180	1,182	1,179	1,182

Table 18

In-House Male Population												
Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
2013	11,609	11,619	11,628	11,635	11,636	11,631	11,636	11,644	11,649	11,646	11,653	11,656
2014	11,653	11,658	11,664	11,659	11,666	11,663	11,669	11,671	11,674	11,683	11,678	11,687
2015	11,682	11,679	11,686	11,691	11,690	11,693	11,694	11,703	11,712	11,717	11,712	11,714
2016	11,714	11,722	11,727	11,725	11,743	11,756	11,760	11,766	11,762	11,768	11,769	11,769
2017	11,779	11,817	11,844	11,847	11,859	11,854	11,865	11,869	11,872	11,859	11,864	11,871
2018	11,886	11,881	11,891	11,898	11,904	11,901	11,915	11,918	11,926	11,921	11,943	11,931
2019	11,934	11,937	11,937	11,944	11,943	11,933	11,936	11,938	11,954	11,949	11,949	11,950
2020	11,952	11,961	11,965	11,969	11,983	11,978	11,982	11,986	11,985	11,988	12,001	11,996
2021	12,001	12,003	12,011	12,019	12,020	12,018	12,013	12,012	12,002	12,016	12,022	12,028
2022	12,035	12,028	12,032	12,027	12,040	12,045	12,057	12,061	12,065	12,069	12,067	12,066
2023	12,096	12,116	12,119	12,110	12,113	12,119	12,115	12,122	12,123	12,131	12,143	12,139

Table 19

In-House Male Population												
Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
2013	11,609	11,619	11,628	11,635	11,636	11,631	11,636	11,644	11,649	11,646	11,653	11,656
2014	11,653	11,658	11,664	11,659	11,666	11,663	11,669	11,671	11,674	11,683	11,678	11,687
2015	11,682	11,679	11,686	11,691	11,690	11,693	11,694	11,703	11,712	11,717	11,712	11,714
2016	11,714	11,722	11,727	11,725	11,743	11,756	11,760	11,766	11,762	11,768	11,769	11,769
2017	11,779	11,817	11,844	11,847	11,859	11,854	11,865	11,869	11,872	11,859	11,864	11,871
2018	11,886	11,881	11,891	11,898	11,904	11,901	11,915	11,918	11,926	11,921	11,943	11,931
2019	11,934	11,937	11,937	11,944	11,943	11,933	11,936	11,938	11,954	11,949	11,949	11,950
2020	11,952	11,961	11,965	11,969	11,983	11,978	11,982	11,986	11,985	11,988	12,001	11,996
2021	12,001	12,003	12,011	12,019	12,020	12,018	12,013	12,012	12,002	12,016	12,022	12,028
2022	12,035	12,028	12,032	12,027	12,040	12,045	12,057	12,061	12,065	12,069	12,067	12,066
2023	12,096	12,116	12,119	12,110	12,113	12,119	12,115	12,122	12,123	12,131	12,143	12,139

Table 20

In-House Female Population												
Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
2013	1,010	1,007	1,010	1,007	1,006	1,010	1,006	1,008	1,012	1,009	1,008	1,019
2014	1,020	1,015	1,014	1,013	1,017	1,019	1,023	1,025	1,028	1,028	1,032	1,033
2015	1,030	1,034	1,036	1,032	1,032	1,031	1,039	1,038	1,035	1,038	1,044	1,041
2016	1,043	1,038	1,041	1,042	1,044	1,046	1,044	1,046	1,048	1,047	1,049	1,049
2017	1,038	1,049	1,045	1,051	1,054	1,057	1,048	1,050	1,055	1,050	1,049	1,057
2018	1,056	1,055	1,052	1,056	1,058	1,068	1,067	1,072	1,077	1,080	1,073	1,075
2019	1,079	1,079	1,080	1,085	1,083	1,088	1,088	1,085	1,086	1,082	1,090	1,086
2020	1,091	1,090	1,095	1,093	1,095	1,093	1,096	1,100	1,096	1,100	1,096	1,099
2021	1,098	1,099	1,097	1,097	1,098	1,106	1,109	1,113	1,112	1,115	1,108	1,111
2022	1,108	1,112	1,117	1,119	1,117	1,113	1,112	1,113	1,111	1,125	1,123	1,122
2023	1,126	1,124	1,121	1,126	1,127	1,122	1,126	1,131	1,132	1,134	1,131	1,134

Table 21

In-House Male and Female Population												
Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
2013	11,609	11,619	11,628	11,635	11,636	11,631	11,636	11,644	11,649	11,646	11,653	11,656
2014	11,653	11,658	11,664	11,659	11,666	11,663	11,669	11,671	11,674	11,683	11,678	11,687
2015	11,682	11,679	11,686	11,691	11,690	11,693	11,694	11,703	11,712	11,717	11,712	11,714
2016	11,714	11,722	11,727	11,725	11,743	11,756	11,760	11,766	11,762	11,768	11,769	11,769
2017	11,779	11,817	11,844	11,847	11,859	11,854	11,865	11,869	11,872	11,859	11,864	11,871
2018	11,886	11,881	11,891	11,898	11,904	11,901	11,915	11,918	11,926	11,921	11,943	11,931
2019	11,934	11,937	11,937	11,944	11,943	11,933	11,936	11,938	11,954	11,949	11,949	11,950
2020	11,952	11,961	11,965	11,969	11,983	11,978	11,982	11,986	11,985	11,988	12,001	11,996
2021	12,001	12,003	12,011	12,019	12,020	12,018	12,013	12,012	12,002	12,016	12,022	12,028
2022	12,035	12,028	12,032	12,027	12,040	12,045	12,057	12,061	12,065	12,069	12,067	12,066
2023	12,096	12,116	12,119	12,110	12,113	12,119	12,115	12,122	12,123	12,131	12,143	12,139

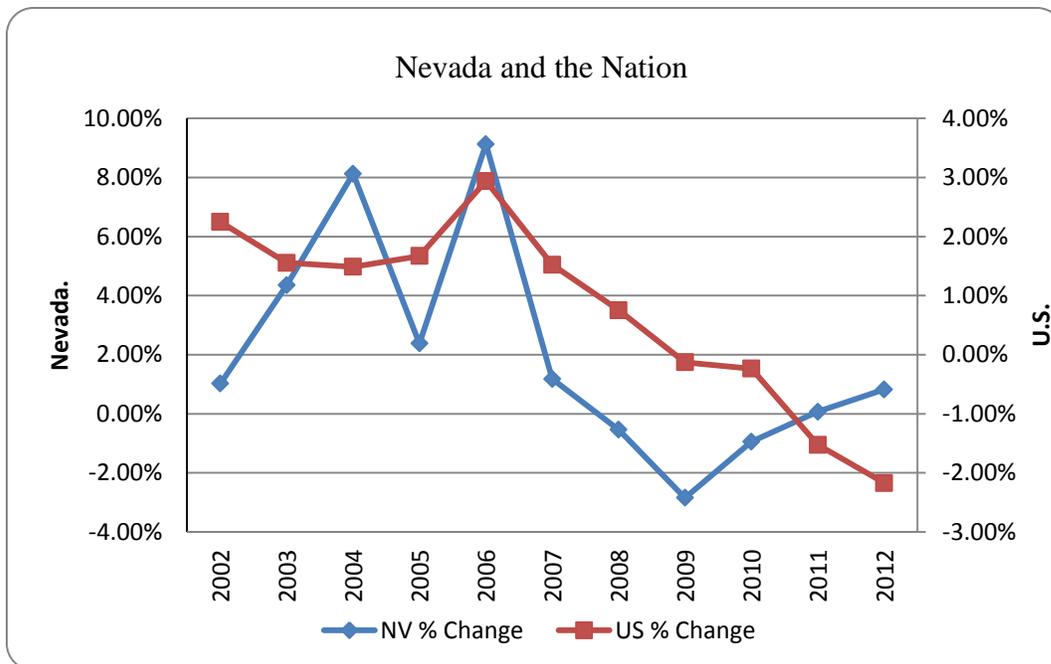
V. Nevada and the Nation

National correctional population counts are reported on a calendar year basis and compared for trend analysis purposes. Nevada’s trends don’t necessarily mirror the nation’s trends. For example, throughout the nation, the correctional population increased by 2.25% during 2002 and by 2.94% in 2006. Then, it began a cycle of decline beginning in 2009. In Nevada, the prisoner population increased by 4.35% during 2003, by 8.13% in 2004, and peaked to 9.13% growth in 2006. A downward movement occurred between 2008 and 2010; beginning in 2011, growth became flat to less than 1%.

Table 22

Nevada and the Nation				
Year	NV	%Change	US	% Change
2002	10,460	1.02%	1,277,127	2.25%
2003	10,915	4.35%	1,296,986	1.55%
2004	11,802	8.13%	1,316,301	1.49%
2005	12,083	2.38%	1,338,306	1.67%
2006	13,186	9.13%	1,377,645	2.94%
2007	13,341	1.18%	1,398,627	1.52%
2008	13,269	-.54%	1,409,166	.75%
2009	12,891	-2.85%	1,407,369	-.13%
2010	12,769	-.95%	1,404,032	-.24%
2011	12,778	.07%	1,382,606	-1.53%
2012	12,883	.82%	1,352,582	-2.17%

Figure 11



VI. Semi-Annual Change

Increases or decreases in prison counts are affected by the overall level of admissions and releases throughout the year. The rate of growth was higher for the first half of the year during 2006, 2007, and 2008. However, this pattern didn't repeat between 2009 and 2013. In 2012, the % change was nearly the same from year-end 2011 to mid-year 2012, while in 2013, the percent change was 3.7 times larger from year-end 2012 to year-end 2013 than from year-end 2012 to mid-year 2013. In the first half of 2011, Nevada lost 128 prisoners relative to year-end 2010; however, the net year-end change from 2010 was an increase of nine prisoners.

Figure 12

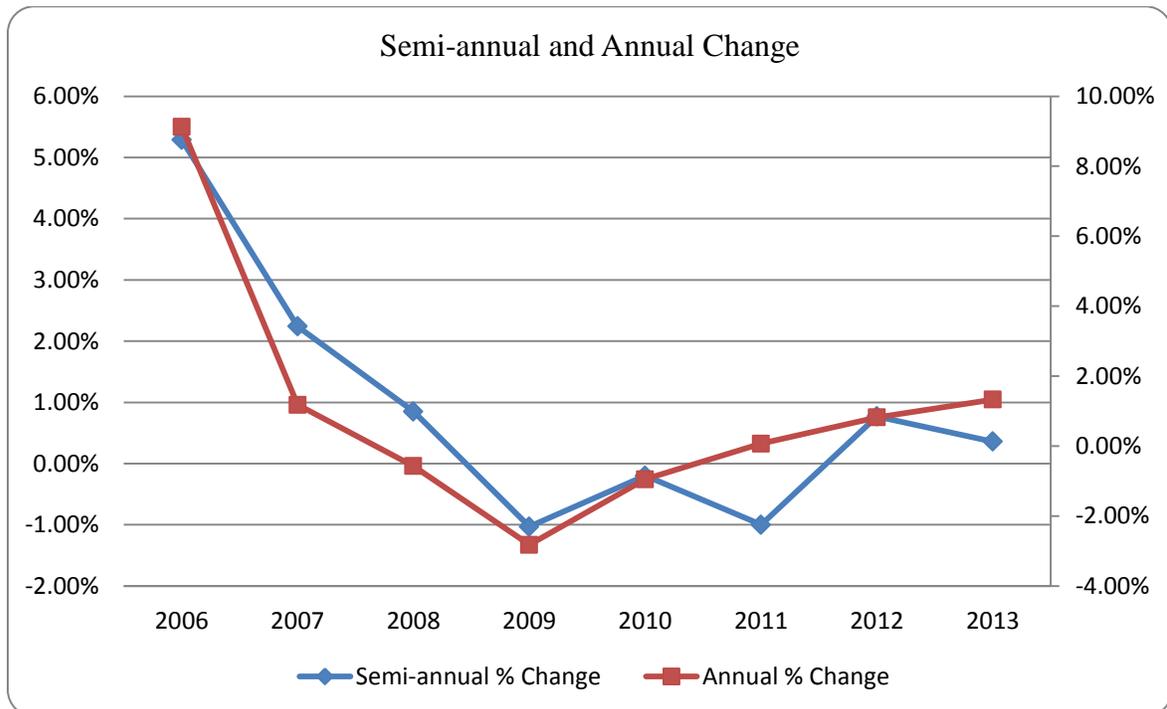


Table 23

Date	Six Month Change	Semi-annual % Change	Annual Change	Annual % Change
2006	639	5.29%	1,103	9.13%
2007	295	2.24%	155	1.18%
2008	114	.85%	-76	-.57%
2009	-137	-1.03%	-374	-2.82%
2010	-26	-.20%	-122	-.95%
2011	-128	-1.00%	9	.07%
2012	99	.77%	105	.82%
2013	46	.36%	171	1.33%

VII. Incarceration Rates per 100,000 Inhabitants

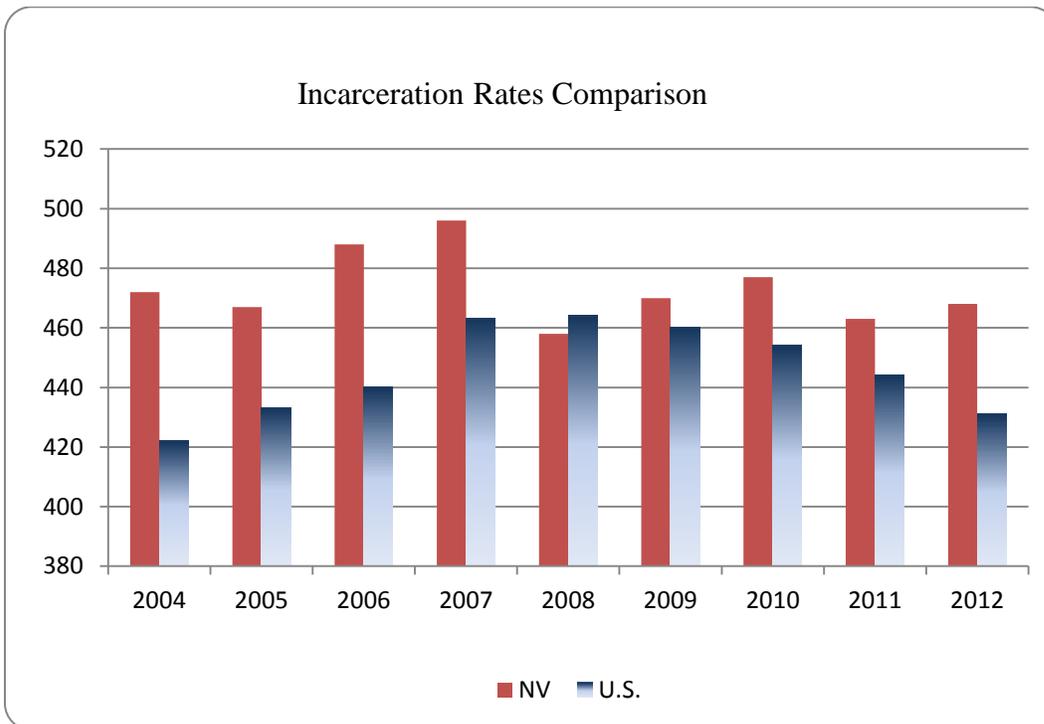
Incarceration rates provide a sense of the extent to which jurisdictional authorities imprison persons relative to the size of the population in that jurisdiction. Nevada incarceration rates include all inmates under the custody of the NDOC regardless of location or imprisonment statuses. Fluctuation from one year to the next is not uncommon. For Nevada, as well as for the entire nation, rates peaked in 2007, decreased to a one time low of 458 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants in 2008, and then, fluctuated until reaching 468 inmates per 100,000 persons as of the 1st of July of 2012. Incarceration rates in the nation increased gradually from 2004 to 2008 to 464 inmates per 100,000 persons. Then, began to decline beginning in 2009 through 2012. Rates were much higher between 2004 and 2007 in Nevada than in the nation, became closer in 2008, and began increasing above the national rate again beginning in 2009.

State laws impacting the length of time served by prison inmates have been subject to changes that either increase or decrease the actual time served. It is believed that Truth in Sentencing resulted in population booms in many state prison systems. Prison crowding and its associated costs motivated states to enact laws that would reduce the need to expand capacity, as the economy tried to repair from the recession. Nevada passed several laws that have provided opportunities for prisoners to earn more time when engaging in productive activities, such as earning college credits or working. These laws have allowed states to manage safe communities while working with funding constraints.

Table 24

Incarceration Rates		
Year	NV	U.S.
2004	472	422
2005	467	433
2006	488	440
2007	496	463
2008	458	464
2009	470	460
2010	477	454
2011	463	444
2012	468	431

Figure 13



Demographics



I. Correctional Population and Gender

The prison population is largely comprised of males, representing 92.46% of the total as of Fiscal Year-end 2013. With a ratio of 11.41 males for every female in the system (less than 10% of the population being represented by females), the NDOC must allocate beds and plan services accordingly. Since Fiscal Year 2003, the department has had an average 11.56 men for every woman. Appropriate medical care, nutrition, and programs must be designed to meet specific needs of the prison population. The size of female population is more random, and planning capacity involves a higher degree of uncertainty. This is the reason the NDOC keeps a close track of its population series. In Fiscal 2003, there were 12.26 men for every female prisoner, in Fiscal Year 2007, the ratio was lower, 10.17 to 1, the ratio went upwards to 12.41 at the end of Fiscal Year 2011, and back down to 11.41 to 1 at the end of Fiscal Year 2013.

Table 25

FY	Male		Female		Total	Ratio
FY 2003	10,028	92.46%	818	7.54%	10,846	12.26
FY 2004	10,488	92.28%	978	7.72%	11,366	11.95
FY 2005	10,791	91.85%	958	8.15%	11,749	11.26
FY 2006	11,597	91.16%	1,125	8.84%	12,722	10.31
FY 2007	12,278	91.05%	1,207	8.95%	13,481	10.17
FY 2008	12,409	92.23%	1,046	7.77%	13,455	11.86
FY 2009	12,088	92.08%	1,040	7.92%	13,128	11.62
FY 2010	11,902	92.51%	963	7.49%	12,865	12.36
FY 2011	11,787	92.54%	950	7.46%	12,737	12.41
FY 2012	11,852	92.04%	1,025	7.96%	12,877	11.56
FY 2013	11,887	91.94%	1,042	8.06%	12,929	11.41

II. Race and Ethnicity

There are seven ethnic and racial categories utilized by the NDOC. Naturally, various backgrounds are associated with a variety of customs, beliefs, rituals, and diets. At the NDOC, an effort is made to recognize these differences and tries, whenever feasible and safe, to accommodate and respect cultural beliefs held by the prisoner population. Racial/ethnic categories are ranked as follows: (1) Caucasian, (2) African American, (3) Hispanic, (4) Asian, (5) American Indian, and (6) Cuban. Cuban nationals have been accounted for separately for many years, ever since correctional systems received aid from the federal government for housing these offenders. Demographic information is collected during the intake and classification processes, and data are gathered from inmates progressively, this why, at any given time, the racial category for less than 1% of the population is unknown.

Table 26

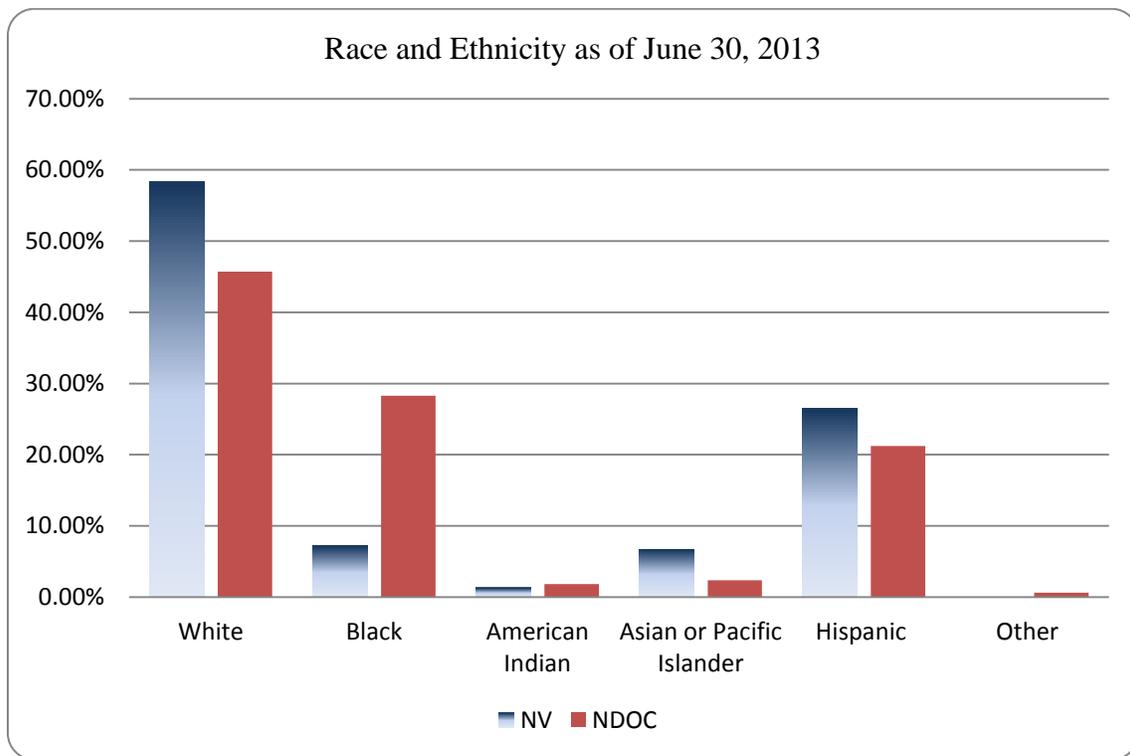
Ethnicity/Race	Female	%	Male	%
American Indian	19	1.82%	214	1.80%
Asian	33	3.17%	274	2.31%
African American	222	21.31%	3,433	28.89%
Caucasian	658	63.15%	5,252	44.20%
Cuban	0	0%	102	.86%
Hispanic	107	10.27%	2,533	21.32%
Unknown	3	.29%	75	.63%
Total	1,042	100.00%	11,883	100.00%

The composition of the NDOC as well as the state of Nevada’s population is largely represented by Caucasians. For the NDOC, African Americans are second and Hispanics are third. The second largest ethnic or racial group for the Nevada population is Hispanic and the third largest African American.

Table 27

Ethnic	NV	NV %	NDOC	NDOC %
White	1,617,582	58.29%	5,910	45.735%
African American	199,36	7.18%	3,655	28.23%
American Indian	36,498	1.32%	233	1.80%
Asian or Pacific Islander	186,784	6.73%	307	2.28%
Hispanic	734,987	26.48%	2,742	21.21%
Other	0	0	78	.60%
Total	2,775,216	100.00%	12,925	100.00%

Figure 14



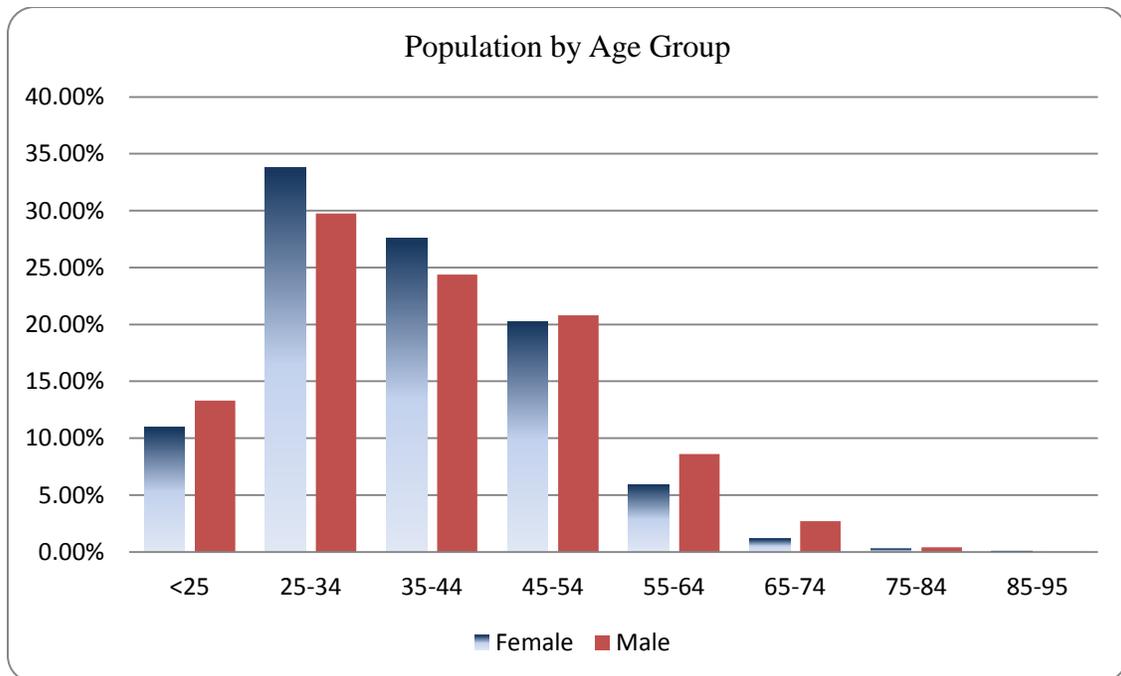
III. Composition by Age

Adult correctional facilities in Nevada can accept felony offenders from the age of 13. At fiscal year-end, the NDOC imprisoned inmates ages 15 to 87. For purposes of this analytical report, eight classes were derived. Inmates ages 25 to 34 predominate, with the age category 35 to 44 years of age being second, and 45-54 third. These ranks apply to women and men prisoners. The mean age for women was 37.71 and for men 38.77.

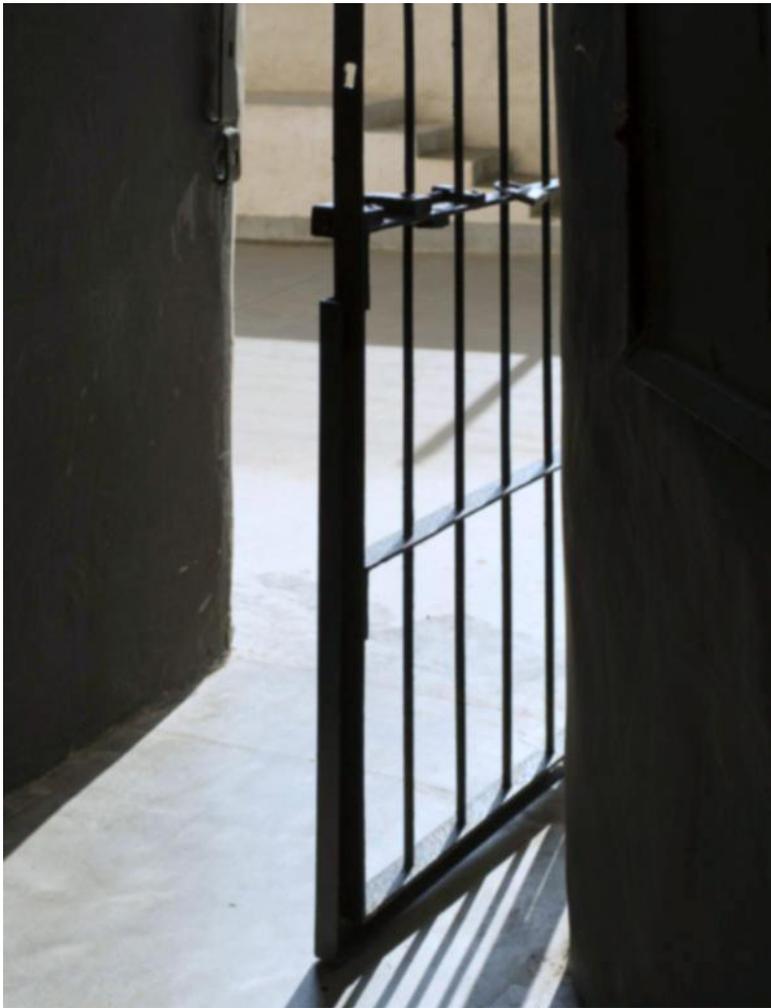
Table 28

Current Age	Female	Male	Total
<25	10.94%	13.31%	13.12%
25-34	33.78%	29.76%	30.08%
35-44	27.54%	24.38%	24.63%
45-54	20.25%	20.81%	20.77%
55-64	5.95%	8.62%	8.40%
65-74	1.15%	2.71%	2.58%
75-84	.29%	.40%	.39%
85-95	.10%	.02%	.02%
Grand Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Figure 15



Admissions and Releases



I. The Population Model

Daily prison population counts are reconciled every day after midnight to verify inmates' locations and status. Inmates are admitted and released on a daily basis and also transferred among correctional facilities. The population at year end, plus admissions, minus releases yields the population at year end the following year. In addition to maintaining counts, staff maintains information about the characteristics of inmates, the jurisdiction of conviction, the type of imprisonment status, offense characteristics, and gender. The data stacks are essential to prison planning and to prison forecasting. During Fiscal Year 2013, the Nevada prison system admitted 5,663 offenders; during the same year, 5,606 were released, a net increase of 56 inmates. On the average, 63.1 women and 408.8 men went through intake each month. July and March were the highest months for women admissions, and August and March were the highest months for male admissions. On the average, 60.67 female and 411.67 male inmates were released each month. The months with the highest releases were May for women offenders and November for male offenders.

II. Admissions

Table 29

Fiscal Month	Female	Male	Total
July	74	403	477
August	66	462	528
September	70	390	460
October	62	428	490
November	54	385	439
December	52	400	452
January	65	409	474
February	54	405	459
March	73	438	511
April	60	403	463
May	74	426	500
June	53	356	409
Average	63	409	472

Nevada accepts offenders from all 17 Nevada counties who are housed in a safekeeping basis (boarders from other jurisdictions) or who are concurrently serving sentences out of state. Washoe County (19.23%) and Clark County (67.56%) encompass a large majority of admissions.

Table 30

County	Female	Male	Total	%
Boarder	2	8	10	.18%
Carson City	18	109	127	2.24%
Churchill	13	59	72	1.27%
Clark	485	3,341	3,826	67.56%
Douglas	6	59	65	1.15%
Elko	17	75	92	1.62%
Esmeralda	0	5	5	.09%
Eureka	0	3	3	.05%
Humboldt	0	49	49	.87%
Lander	1	5	6	.11%
Lincoln		10	10	.18%
Lyon	16	71	87	1.54%
Mineral	6	14	20	.35%
Nye	25	123	148	2.61%
Pershing	4	8	12	.21%
Storey	2	9	11	.19%
Washoe	151	938	1,089	19.23%
White Pine	11	20	31	.55%
Grand Total	757	4,906	5,663	100.00%

Ten main types of imprisonment statuses are presented in this report. These statuses can be broken into finer categories and tracked over time for trend analysis purposes. Prison systems must know the types of offenders that are received along with various other criminogenic and demographic characteristics. More than half of all offenders received were new commitments (54.14%) and approximately half as many were probation violators (23.79%). The proportion of new commitments decreased by .77%, while the proportion of probation violators increased by 2.46% relative to Fiscal Year 2012. The largest category was comprised of parole violators (14.69%) which exhibited a decline of -.16% relative to the previous year.

Table 31

Female Admissions		
Conviction Type	Count	%
Mandatory Parole New Conviction	2	.26%
Mandatory Parole Technical	4	.53%
Never Physically Received	5	.66%
New Commit	338	44.65%
Parole Violator New Offense	4	.53%
Parole Violator Technical	128	16.91%
Probation Violator New Offense	15	1.98%
Probation Violator Technical	258	34.08%
Safekeeper	2	.26%
Intermediate Sanction	1	.13%
Grand Total	757	100.00%

Table 32

Male Admissions		
Conviction Type	Count	%
Mandatory Parole New Conviction	16	.33%
Mandatory Parole Technical	76	1.55%
Never Physically Received	67	1.37%
New Commitment	2,728	55.61%
Parole Violator New Offense	24	.49%
Parole Violator Technical	676	13.78%
Physically Received Concurrent	2	.04%
Probation Violator New Offense	68	1.39%
Probation Violator Technical	1,006	20.51%
Safekeeper	229	4.67%
Intermediate Sanction	14	.29%
Grand Total	4,906	100.00%

Table 33

Largest Conviction Category	FY 2013	FY 2012	Change
New Commitments	54.14%	54.91%	-.77%
Probation Violators	23.79%	21.33%	2.46%
Parole Violators	14.69%	14.85%	-.16%

Approximately 35% of all offenders admitted during Fiscal Year 2013 were 25 to 34 years of age. The predominant offense group for women intakes is property and for men is violence. Property offenses include arson, theft, burglary, invasion of property, forgery, counterfeiting, larceny, and embezzlement among others. Violent acts include homicide, bodily injury, kidnapping, battery, and murder, and battery among others. The penalties associated with these types of crimes are dictated by stipulations of Chapter 200 of the Nevada Revised Statutes.

Table 34

Female Admissions							
Age Group	Drug	DUI	Others	Property	Sex	Violence	Total
<25	30	3	3	52	1	40	129
	3.96%	.40%	.40%	6.87%	.13%	5.28%	17.04%
25-34	107	9	9	118	5	54	302
	14.13%	1.19%	1.19%	15.59%	.66%	7.13%	39.89%
35-44	70	6	4	76	3	34	193
	9.25%	.79%	.53%	10.04%	.40%	4.49%	25.50%
45-54	40	11	2	34	4	18	109
	5.28%	1.45%	.26%	4.49%	.53%	2.38%	14.40%
55-64	5	2	0	7	1	6	21
	.66%	.26%	.00%	.92%	.13%	.79%	2.77%
65-74	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
	0%	0%	0%	.26%	0%	0%	.26%
75-84	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	0%	0%	0%	0%	.06%	0%	.06%
Total	252	31	18	290	14	152	757
	33.29%	4.10%	2.38%	38.31%	1.85%	20.08%	100.00%

Table 35

Male Admissions							
Age Groups	Drug	DUI	Other	Property	Sex	Violence	Total
<25	208	11	34	419	39	480	1,191
	4.24%	.22%	.69%	8.54%	.79	9.8%	24.28%
25-34	450	49	51	410	111	599	1,70
	9.17%	1.00%	1.04%	8.36%	2.26%	12.21%	34.04%
35-44	297	36	35	202	93	366	1,029
	6.05%	.73%	.71%	4.12%	1.90%	7.46%	20.97%
45-54	221	38	23	129	84	273	768
	4.50%	.77%	.47%	2.63%	1.71%	5.56%	15.65%
55-64	41	12	9	27	40	81	210
	.84%	.24%	.18%	.55%	.82%	1.65%	4.28%
65-74	3	5	1	2	18	6	35
	.06%	.10%	.02%	.04%	.37%	.12%	.71%
75-84	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
	0%	0%	0%	0%	.06%	0%	.06%
Total	1220	151	153	1,189	388	1,805	4,906
	24.87%	3.08%	3.12%	24.24%	7.91%	36.79%	100.00%

III. Releases

Released offenders amounted to 5,606 during Fiscal Year 2013. Of this total, 739 were women and 4,867 were men. For simplicity, six major release categories are utilized for this report: deceased, discharged, mandatory parole, parole, return to committing authority, and sentence overturned. Paroled offenders represented the majority of releases (41.40%), discharged offenders were second (38.00%), and mandatory paroles were the third largest (15.13%) of all releases. In Fiscal Year 2013, an additional 4.50% were discharged relative to Fiscal Year 2012, but a relatively lower proportion of mandatory paroles (-1.03%) and paroles (-2.22%) exited the correctional system. An average of 60.67 women and 411.67 men were freed each month. The largest number of releases occurred in May for the female population and in November for the male population.

Table 36

Fiscal Month	Female	Male	Total
July	53	376	429
August	57	379	436
September	56	414	470
October	58	452	510
November	73	476	549
December	67	373	440
January	54	389	443
February	61	395	456
March	51	385	436
April	64	432	496
May	79	412	491
June	66	384	450
Average	61	412	468

Table 37

Female Releases		
Release Category	Count	%
Discharged	222	30.04%
Mandatory Parole Release	87	11.77%
Parole	426	57.65%
Sentence Overturned	2	.27%
Deceased	2	.27%
Total	739	100.00%

Table 38

Male Releases		
Release Category	Count	%
Discharged	1,908	39.20%
Mandatory Parole Release	761	15.64%
Parole	1,895	38.94%
Return to Committing Authority	259	5.32%
Sentence Overturned	11	.23%
Deceased	33	.68%
Total	4,867	100.00

Table 39

Largest Release Category	FY 2013	FY 2012	Change
Discharged	38.00%	33.50%	4.50%
Mandatory Parole	15.13%	16.16%	-1.03%
Paroled	41.40%	43.62%	-2.22%

For inmates that are freed, the age characteristics are similar to the offenders that move through intake. More than one third of the offenders (35.34%) that leave the correctional system are in the 25 to 34 years of age category, less than one fourth (23.03%) are 35 to 44, and 16.86% are 45 to 54 years of age.

Table 40

Female Admissions		
Age Group	Count	%
<25	103	13.94%
25-34	307	41.54%
35-44	189	25.58%
45-54	108	14.61%
55-64	28	3.79%
65-74	4	.54%
Grand Total	739	100.00%

Table 41

Male Admissions		
Age Group	Count	%
<25	929	19.09%
25-34	1,674	34.39%
35-44	1,102	22.64%
45-54	837	17.20%
55-64	265	5.44%
65-74	49	1.01%
75-85	11	.23%
Grand Total	4,867	100.00%

It has been the policy of the NDOC to release offenders to their county of conviction unless other arrangements are made; thus, the distribution of releases by county resembles the distribution by county for admitted offenders.

Table 42

Male and Female Releases						
County	Female	%	Male	%	Total	%
Boarder	0	0%	2	.04%	2	.04%
Carson	14	1.89%	124	2.55%	138	2.46%
Churchill	12	1.62%	65	1.34%	77	1.37%
Clark	463	62.65%	3,358	69.00%	3,821	68.16%
Douglas	7	.95%	53	1.09%	60	1.07%
Elko	13	1.76%	94	1.93%	107	1.91%
Esmeralda	0	0%	3	.06%	3	.05%
Eureka	1	.14%	7	.14%	8	.14%
Humboldt	2	.27%	27	.55%	29	.52%
Lander	1	.14%	2	.04%	3	.05%
Lincoln	1	.14%	8	.16%	9	.16%
Lyon	27	3.65%	73	1.50%	100	1.78%
Mineral	9	1.22%	16	.33%	25	.45%
Nye	19	2.57%	89	1.83%	108	1.93%
Not Applicable	0	.00%	1	.02%	1	.02%
OSC	0	.00%	2	.04%	2	.04%
Pershing	1	.14%	12	.25%	13	.23%
Storey	1	.14%	4	.08%	5	.09%
Washoe	160	21.65%	900	18.49%	1,060	18.91%
White Pine	8	1.08%	27	.55%	35	.62%
Total	739	100.00%	4,867	100.00%	5,606	100.00%

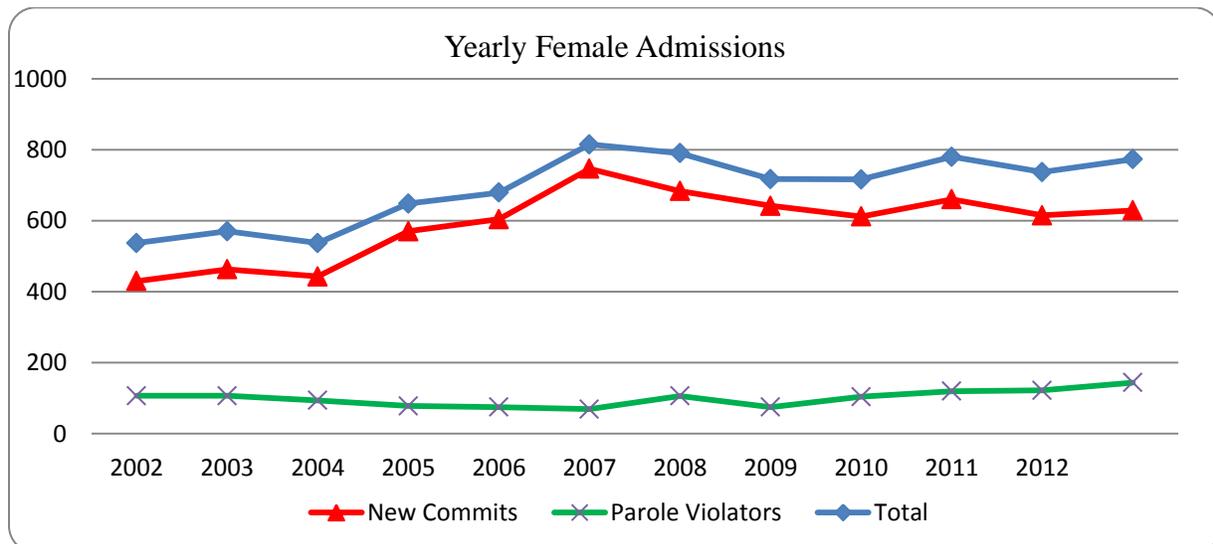
IV. Yearly Trends in Prison Movements

Admissions series are divided into two main categories. New commitments are offenders received to the correctional system on new crimes and who will serve time in Nevada or another state. Parole violators consist of offenders that served time in prison, were released to community supervision, and then return to prison for violation of parole conditions or for commission of new crimes.

Table 43

Female Population Admissions				
CY	New Commitments	Parole Violators	Total	%
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	20.00%
2007	684	106	790	-3.1%
2008	642	75	717	-9.12
2009	612	104	716	-.1%
2010	660	120	780	8.9%
2011	615	122	737	-5.51%
2012	629	144	773	4.88%

Figure 16



Women prisoners are admitted at a higher rate than male ones. Average annual increases amounted to 706 women or 3.79% and 4,982 men or 1.27% from year-end 2002 to year-end 2012. During the same ten-year period, intake increased by 35.60% for females and 15.70% for males.

Table 44

Trends in Male Offender Admissions				
CY	New Commitments	Parole Violators	Total	%
2002	3,377	896	4,273	3.46%
2003	3,847	956	4,803	12.40%
2004	4,052	885	4,937	2.79%
2005	4,267	811	5,078	2.86%
2006	4,744	733	5,477	7.86%
2007	4,590	945	5,535	1.06%
2008	4,699	537	5,236	-5.40%
2009	4,481	588	5,069	-3.19%
2010	4,453	657	5,110	.81%
2011	4,315	87	5,188	1.53%
2012	4,081	863	4,944	-4.70%

Figure 17

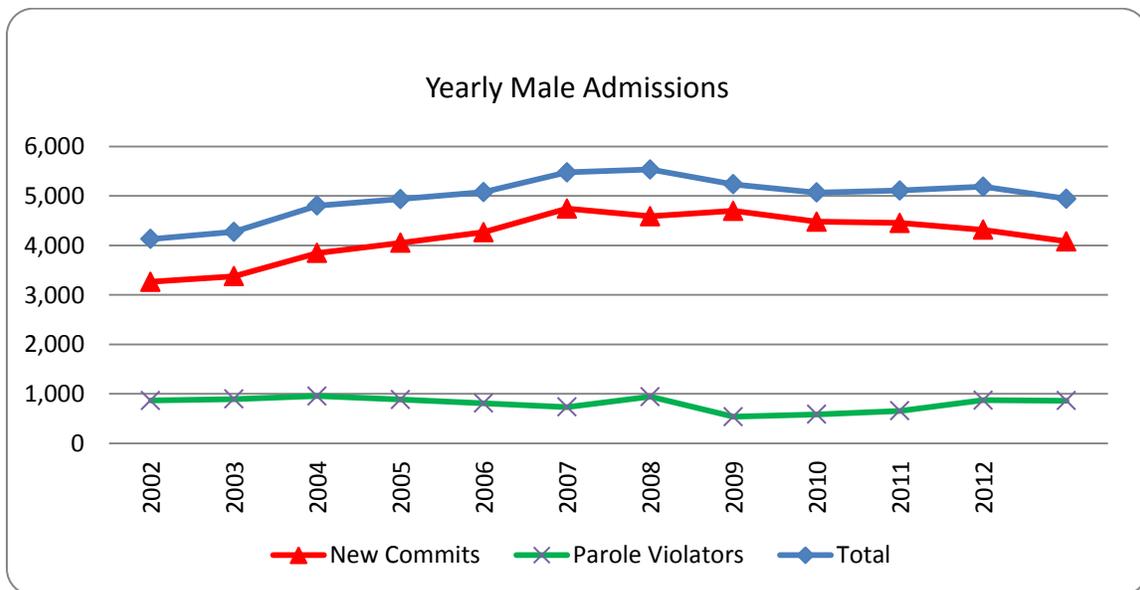


Table 45

Gender	Yearly Average	Yearly % Change	Ten-year % Change
Females	705.64	4.88%	35.60%
Males	5,059.00	1.27%	15.70%

Table 46

Gender and Type	Ten-Year Change	Ten-Year % Change
Female		
New Commits	166	35.85%
Parole Violators	37	34.58%
Males		
New Commits	704	20.85%
Parole Violators	-33	-3.68%

V. Yearly Releases

From year-to-year, the Nevada prison system releases approximately 5,528.2 offenders. On the average, 4,850 males and 678 females were released each year from year-end 2003 to year-end 2012. Offenders are released for a variety of reasons, including a sentence overturn, death, a return to the commitment authority, parole, or discharge. For simplicity, three main categories are presented in this report: discharge, parole, and death. Discharged offenders have completed their sentences, while paroled offenders will continue to serve under community supervision. From year-end 2003 to year-end 2012, discharges represented 56.57% of all releases, paroles 42.83%, and deaths .60%. During the same time period, the number of males released went up by 634 and females released by 131.

Table 47

Year	Trends in Women Offender Releases				
	Paroles	Discharges	Deaths	Total	%
2002	326	242	1	569	4.8%
2003	351	219	1	571	.4%
2004	296	219	2	517	-9.5%
2005	413	203	2	618	19.5%
2006	415	221	2	638	3.2%
2007	429	214	2	645	1.1%
2008	497	275	0	772	19.7%
2009	548	232	1	781	1.2%
2010	587	200	1	788	.9%
2011	588	159	1	748	-5.1%
2012	505	196	1	702	-6.1%

Figure 18

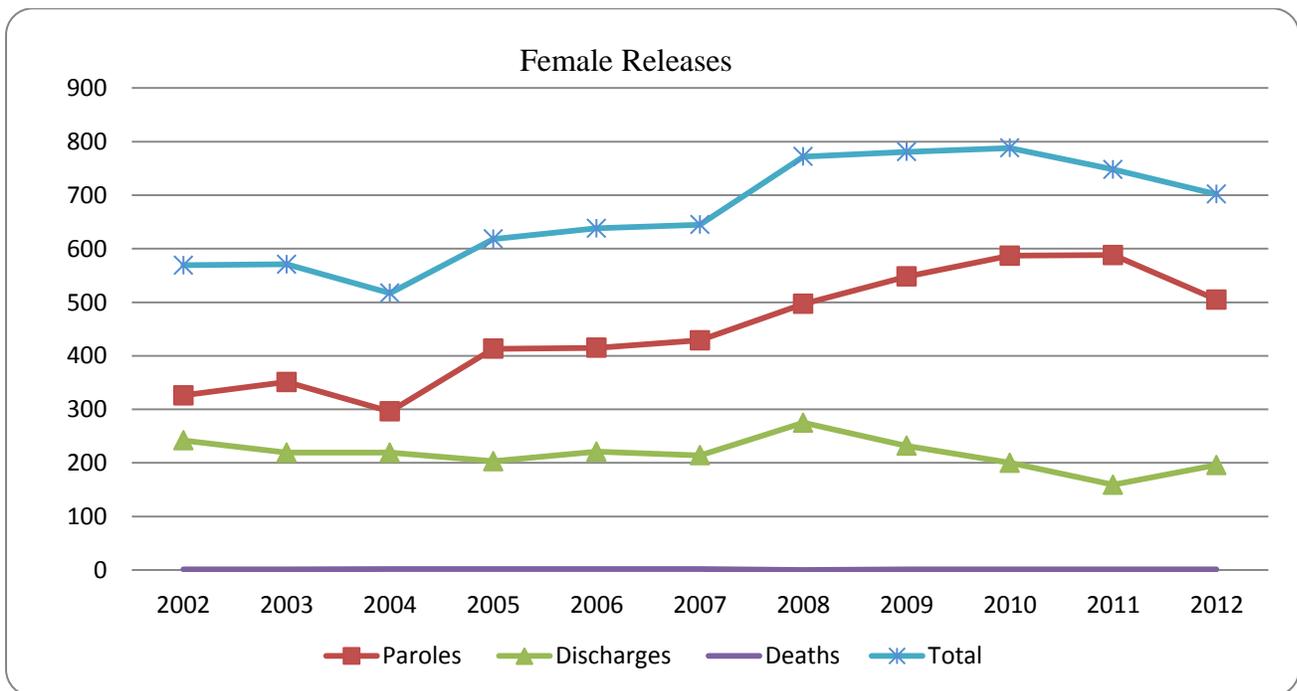
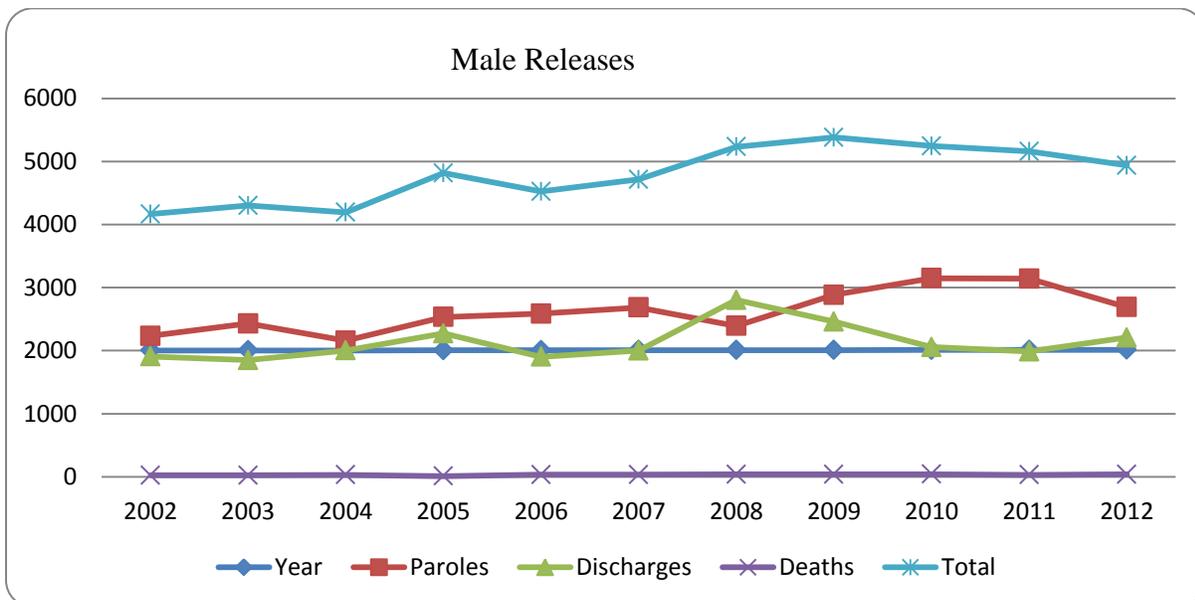


Table 48

Year	Trends in Men Offender Releases				
	Paroles	Discharges	Deaths	Total	%
2002	2,233	1,908	24	4,165	5.79%
2003	2,429	1,850	23	4,302	3.29%
2004	2,158	2,003	31	4,192	-2.56%
2005	2,534	2,272	10	4,816	14.89%
2006	2,587	1,903	34	4,524	-6.06%
2007	2,684	2,000	32	4,716	4.24%
2008	2,391	2,804	38	5,233	10.96%
2009	2,883	2,459	38	5,380	2.81%
2010	3,149	2,055	41	5,245	-2.51%
2011 ¹³	3,142	1,986	30	5,158	-1.66%
2012	2,689	2,208	39	4,936	-4.30%

Figure 19



¹³ As of December 2013.

Table 49

Gender	Yearly Average	Yearly % Change
Females	668	2.73%
Males	4,788	2.26%

Table 50

Gender and Type	Ten-Year Change	Ten-Year % Change
Female		
Paroles	179	54.91%
Discharges	-46	-19.01%
Death	0	.00%
Total	133	23.37%
Males		
Paroles	260	10.70%
Discharges	358	19.35%
Death	16	69.57%
Total	771	18.51%

VI. Comparisons to National Trends – Admissions

Prison releases and exits, along with laws and practices; contribute considerably to the size of the population at year end. Large increases can be offset by large decreases throughout the year. To better understand the direction of the correctional population, regional and national trends are tracked. It's been noted that Nevada prison indicators don't always trend with national ones. In fact, during select years, year-to-year fluctuations have gone in opposite directions. From year-end 2002 to year-end 2012, the number of inmates admitted to state prison systems throughout the nation declined by 9.30%, while in Nevada, the number increased by 18.05%. On an annual basis, Nevada gained 1.47% intakes per year, while the entire U.S. state prisons system lost .5% of its intake case load. Even more pronounced was the difference in relative growth in intake caseloads between the two systems during Calendar Year 2012, with Nevada experiencing a decline of 3.5% and the U.S. a decline of 9.34%. Many factors may be attributed to the declining rate during 2012, such as a decline in population growth, changes in crime rates and in court practices, and an economy that is recovering at a rate not fast enough to support prison activities. Admissions to state prisons declined for six consecutive years (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2013). Nevada's admissions went down in 2008 and 2009, then upwards in 2010 and 2011, and back down in 2012. Nevada's sharpest decline occurred in 2008 following the passage of Assembly Bill 510, which coincided with the great recession where measures were taken to

control prison growth and adjust to budget cuts (-5.88%). All state prisons combined experienced their most pronounced decline in 2012 (-9.34%).

Table 51

Trends in Offender Releases				
Year	Nevada	% NV	U.S.	% U.S.
2002	4,843	3.77%	612,432	3.13%
2003	5,340	10.26%	634,183	3.55%
2004	5,585	4.59%	644,084	1.56%
2005	5,757	3.08%	674,084	4.66%
2006	6,292	9.29%	689,536	2.29%
2007	6,325	.52%	689,257	-.04%
2008	5,953	-5.88%	684,969	-.62%
2009	5,785	-2.82	672,533	-1.82%
2010	5,890	1.82%	649,677	-3.40%
2011	5,925	.59%	610,917	-5.97%
2012	5,717	-3.51%	553,843	-9.34%

Source: Nevada Department of Corrections Report 2.1, 2002 – 2012, and Bureau of Justice Statistics Correctional Statistical Analysis Tool, 1978-2012 (2013).

Figure 20

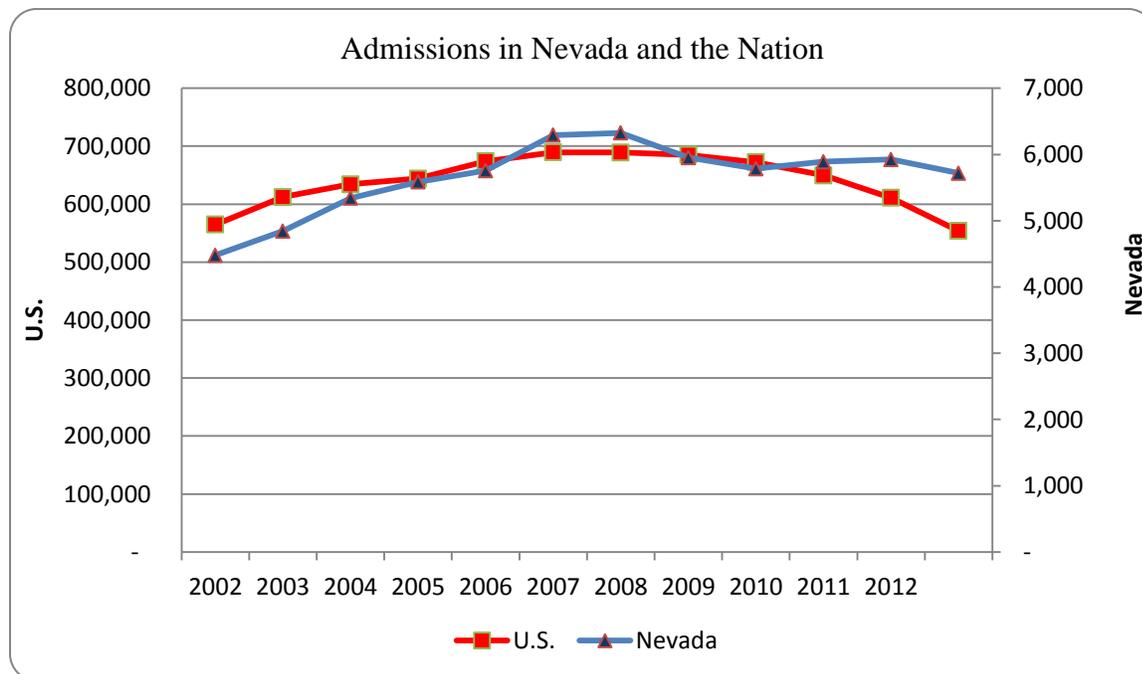
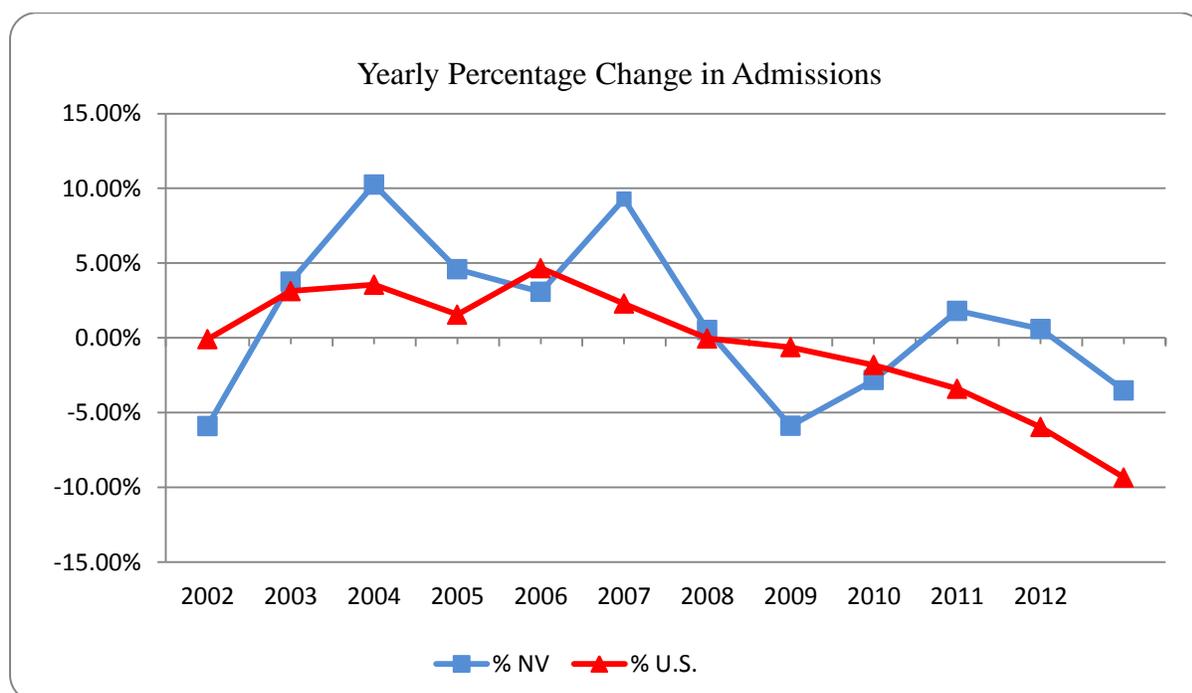


Table 52

Admissions Trends					
State Prison System	Change 2011-2012	% Change 2011 – 2012	Ten-year Change	Ten-year % Change	Annual % Change
Nevada	-208	-3.51%	874	18.05%	1.47%
U.S.	-57,074	-9.34%	-56,959	-9.30%	-.5%

Figure 21



VII. Comparisons to National Trends – Releases

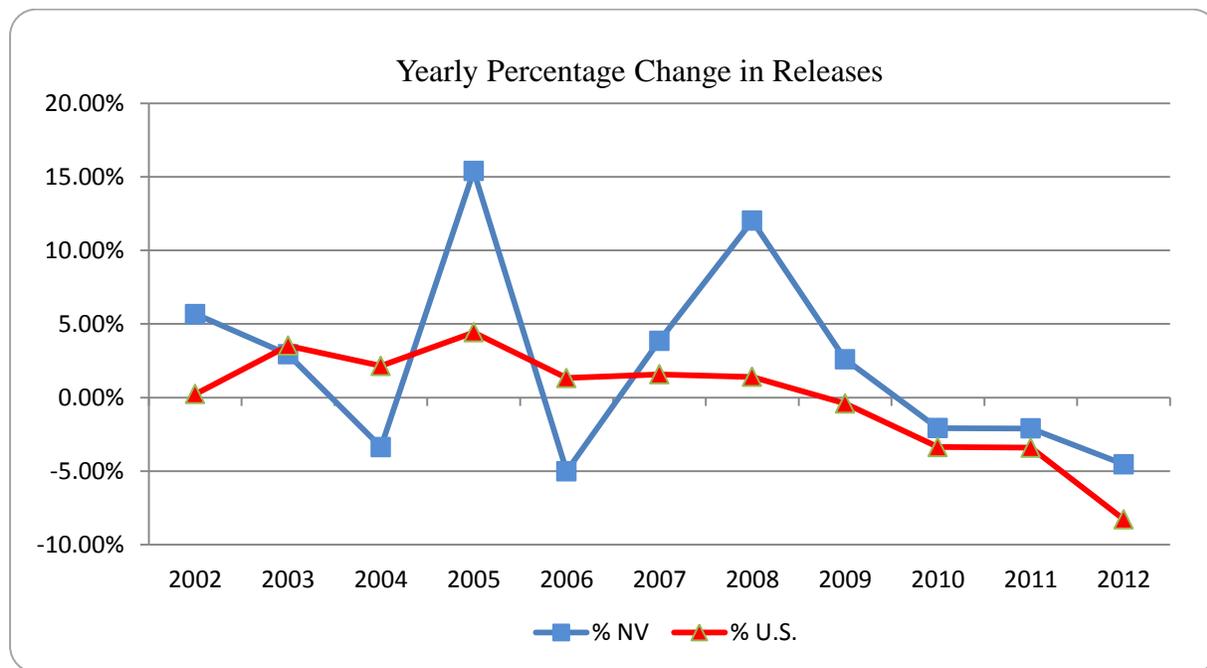
Between 2002 and 2012, Nevada’s release caseloads increase at an average of 1.87 % per year; nevertheless, declines occurred during 2004, 2006, and 2010 to 2012. Trends in release caseloads in Nevada don’t always mirror trends in the rest of the nation, and rates can be very dissimilar. For all state prison systems in the nation, release caseloads have been increasingly declining since 2009. The first decline during the same ten years occurred during 2009 and was minimal (-.41%), and then increased progressively to -8.28% in 2012. Despite the decline, releases exceeded admissions since 2009. In 2011, California passed a prison realignment law that impacted release loads and which impacted the nation’s overall growth rate; however, the impact of the law is now tapering off. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2013).

Table 53

Releases Series				
Year	Nevada	% NV	U.S.	% U.S.
2002	4,734	5.67%	591,608	.23%
2003	4,873	2.94%	612,439	3.52%
2004	4,709	-3.37%	625,578	2.15%
2005	5,434	15.40%	653,309	4.43%
2006	5,162	-5.01%	661,954	1.32%
2007	5,361	3.86%	672,397	1.58%
2008	6,005	12.01%	681,796	1.40%
2009	6,161	2.60%	679,029	-.41%
2010	6,033	-2.08%	656,190	-3.36%
2011	5,906	-2.11%	633,833 ¹⁴	-3.41%
2012	5,638	-4.54%	581,374	-8.28%

Source: Nevada Department of Corrections Report 2.1, 2002 – 2012, and Bureau of Justice Statistics Correctional Statistical Analysis Tool, 1978-2012 (2013).

Figure 22



¹⁴ As of December 2013.

Table 54

Trends in Releases					
State Prison System	Change 2011-2012	% Change 2011 – 2012	Ten-year Change	Ten-year % Change	Annual % Change
Nevada	-268	-4.54%	904	19.10%	1.87%
U.S.	-52,459	-8.28%	-10,234	-1.73%	.10%

VIII. Objective Classification

The Nevada Department of Corrections uses an objective classification assessment system to assign risks scores to inmates and determine where an inmate belongs within the prison system. To derive the risk score, the NDOC uses an assessment instrument. The instrument assigns a score to each section that is dedicated to account for the offenders' history of institutional violence, assaults, prior offenses, severity of the offenses, escapes, disciplinary reports, holds or detainers, and statutory exclusions.

The risk score from the assessment instrument is also used to compute a person's level of custody. Score ranges are utilized to determine any specific limitations or exclusions. Risk factors provide a foundation for an inmate's likelihood to escape or cause risks to others. The NDOC's classification system is an objective mechanism of determination for predicting a person's tendencies and is intended to categorize the individual's level of risk. These factors were created to consistently and objectively categorize inmates. A low score suggests that the person is a low risk offender, while a high score is indication of high risk.

The classification and risk factor systems were instituted to protect the staff, other inmates in the NDOC, and the community. A computed custody level system ensures that department resources are maximized, and it provides a system of positive and negative consequences for behavior. The risk score supplements institutional files, information from the NDOC's client tracking system, and other information presented by the individual or other interested parties.

There are five DOC administrative regulations that prescribe the rules for classifying offenders. Select regulations are founded on Nevada Revised Statutes; thus, the types of offenses, as well as other predictors, are utilized to categorize inmates. Computed custodies include: (1) community trustee, (2) minimum, (3) medium, (4) close, and (5) maximum. Offenders that compute community trustee and minimum custody can be housed in single fence perimeters without towers, including minimum custody facilities, transitional housing, or residential confinement. Low risk offenders can also be assigned to perform community work. Medium custody offenders are general population individuals that have to be housed in double fenced perimeters with guard towers with less restrictive movement outside the cell. Close custody offenders must be segregated in staff intensive, double fenced buildings with towers. Maximum custody is intended for offenders with high risk potential, such as death row offenders, in staff intensive, double fenced perimeters with towers.

Two assessment tools are available to place inmates. The initial classification takes place during the intake process when the first assessment is conducted. Further assessments are conducted periodically, on a schedule established by regulation. These follow up classifications take place to assess the most current risk potential for inmates or to respond to requests for changes by the inmate or any other time a determination needs to be made regarding inmate case factors which may warrant a change in custody or housing, such as post disciplinary hearing or post Parole Board hearing. Risk scores for initial classification tend to be higher due to assessment scoring for alcohol or drug abuse, as well as stability factors such as current age, level of education, and employment or school attendance. The risk score may stabilize once the offender's predictors change, such as earned education, new employment, or age. Subsequent classifications focus more heavily on institutional adjusted criteria. Scores are used as guidelines for new or returning inmates. Based upon the scores in the assessments, the system generates a computed custody. If appropriate, staff can enter a recommended custody different than the computed custody, including a reason for the requested override of the computed custody. Typically, case work specialists recommend the most appropriate custody level for inmates, and this is reported as the approved custody.

Changes in classification are overseen and decided by a classification committee. After the initial classification hearing, the committee reclassifies the offender in a formal in-person hearing at least once every six months. If the offender is recommended for a custody other than computed, an explanation is drafted. Decisions are reached through discussion and vote. The lowest custody should be recommended whenever behavior can be controlled. Classification activities are audited on a yearly basis at each facility. A report is produced to present the results of each audit to the director and deputy directors of the department. Correctional sites are required to prepare a corrective action plan to address any deficiencies noted in the audit documents.

The Objective Classification protocol has been used by the NDOC for over 20 years. Although it has been modified with regard to risk factor score and discretionary criteria, the instrument has provided the department staff with a vital guideline for proper inmate placement.

IX. Reception

All incoming inmates at the NDOC complete a screening assessment at admission and are placed through an orientation session. Intake centers are located at three prisons throughout the state where inmates' identification and commitment documents are reviewed and evaluated. Inmates are assigned to staff, evaluated for medical or mental health treatment, and signed up for programs. Persons admitted to the prison system are staged at an intake center for 21 days, and eventually, they are transferred to the site that is most appropriate for their classification. The NDOC houses a small proportion of safekeepers from county jails and from other states. These commits are pre-arranged in advanced unless an emergency situation arises. Safekeepers are approved for housing at the NDOC for temporary placement. Statistical information for intakes is provided in Section II of the Admissions and Releases Chapter of this report.

X. Residential Confinement Programs and Re-entry Court

Pursuant to NRS 484C.110, 484C.120, 484C.130, and 484C.430 offenders may be apply to serve time in residential confinement and be supervised by the Division of Parole and Probation. The programs available are intended for offenders with drug or DUI issues. Candidates for residential confinement must meet strict criteria, have no history of violence in the previous three years, cannot be A or B felons, cannot have a history of prior felony convictions or sex offenses, must have no more than two years to probable release, and their computed custody must be community trustee. Law enforcement agencies and victims must be notified of an offender’s intent to apply for a residential confinement program. The programs must have resources to accept these inmates as they require supervision by parole officers and electronic monitoring is required. Programs are administered by various entities in the public safety system in Nevada and inmates must contribute toward the daily cost of supervision. Select residential confinement programs require that inmates engage in employment or attend vocational rehabilitation training programs, and they must also be current in their restitution payments. The NDOC also offers a compassionate release program for offenders that are terminally ill. The criterion for this program is also very selective and is available only to inmates who are referred by a physician and who have other resources or family to care for them and support them through their illness.

During Fiscal Year 2013, 404 applications for residential confinement programs were received by the NDOC. A total of 78 applications were accepted during the same year. As of June 30, 2014, there were 61 offenders in residential confinement, 48 were females and 13 were males. The distribution of applications received, accepted, and the number of offenders by program type are exhibited below.

Table 55

Residential Confinement Applications								
Gender	AB 184 Drug Court		AB 305 DUI		AB 317 Residential Confinement		Total	
	Applications Received	Accepted	Applications Received	Accepted	Applications Received	Accepted	Received	Accepted
Female	2	0	35	10	68	8	105	18
Male	16	7	140	34	143	19	299	60
Total	18	17	175	44	209	27	404	78

Table 56

Population in Residential Confinement Programs				
Gender	AB 184 Drug Court	AB 305 DUI	AB317 Residential Confinement	Total
Female	7	28	13	48
Male	1	5	7	13
Total	8	33	20	61

XI. Transition Centers

The department may house inmates in either of two transitional centers: Casa Grande Transitional Housing in Las Vegas or the Northern Nevada Restitution Center in Reno. The qualification criteria are strict and only offenders that are within 18 to 24 months from release, eligible for community trustee custody, and free of recent serious infractions. Transition centers allow individuals to settle back into the community in a less restrictive environment and to work in the community to help establish a job and resources which will assist in their eventual full return to the community. Offenders can participate in select programs and must report to the facility at set times. NDOC transition centers accept referrals from other agencies for persons who are in need of pre and post release services, such as persons on probation and parole.

Table 57

Population in Transition Centers			
Gender	Casa Grande Transitional House	Northern Nevada Transitional Center	Total
Female	44	0	44
Male	179	95	274
Total	223	95	318

XII. The Interstate Compacts Program

Pursuant to NRS 215A.020, the Nevada Department of Corrections enters into exchanges with other states. The Interstate Corrections Compact signed into law in 1975, was enacted with the purpose to assist different jurisdictions to meet common goals. Mainly, the act was promulgated to help agencies maximize their institutional resources and provide proper programs

of confinement for a diverse offender population. Agreements are designated 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 or other states in the agreement. The Act allows each state in the party to initiate contracts with one or more parties, and to enable sending states to have their inmates confined on their behalf by the receiving state. Each receiving state is mandated to produce reports for each sending state with statistical information about the inmates for the sending state and a conduct record. The reports produced by each state reflect their corresponding trade balances. In 2013, there were 38 Nevada felony offenders serving sentences in another state and 45 from other states serving in Nevada.

Table 58

Out of State	Nevada
38	45

**Correctional
Programs**



I. Educational Opportunities

The NDOC provides the offender population with opportunities to obtain a GED and/or High School Diploma while in prison. Educational opportunities are essential to improving outcomes and increasing public safety. For the last two decades many studies have been conducted that almost unanimously concluded that earning an education in prison and participating in programs reduces future crime activity. This outcome reduces the cost of prisons to taxpayers and improves the outlook of communities from which formerly incarcerated persons return. It is believed that offenders who complete education programs are more successful after release, some who would have had higher rates of readmission without the opportunity for schooling. A well-educated society has long-term benefits that extend to future generations.

The Nevada Correctional Education Consortium (NCEC) is composed of the State of Nevada Department of Education, Carson City Adult Education, Clark County School District, Pershing County School District, NDOC, and White Pine County. The NCEC has intensively worked toward enhancing inmates' education experience, has rewritten course objectives, standardized curricula, and eliminated course content redundancy. Future objectives include the implementation of a universal database system to store all educational records and to institute pre-release procedures and protocols to assist with the transition from education in the correctional system to community based educational programs. The NCEC is a member of the statewide Re-entry Task Force that was created to establish a continuum of care for inmates that would result into a smooth transition to the community. The NDOC believes in and supports educational benefits for inmates and intends to continue to work in conjunction with the various school districts in an endeavor to award more GEDs and High School Diplomas. In 2013, 56% of NDOC inmates lacked a GED or a High School Diploma (HSD). Sixty-six percent of eligible inmates were enrolled in education services, 8% (344) of all inmates enrolled earned a GED, and 9% (399) earned a HSD. Inmates needing the shortest amount of time to complete a GED or HSD receive priority consideration. The Education Division coordinates and tracks the progress of educational activities. Not only are these goals established for existing inmates but also for ex-offenders.

Many goals are underway and these have to be met with less financial resources than in the past. Funding per student inmate since 2010 has declined from \$1,476 to \$1,356 per academic year, a decrease of 8.8%. Total education funding for Fiscal Year 2013 amounted to \$5,949,795.42, a significant decline of 30.62% since 2010 due to the staggering economy. The NCEC, the NDOC, and the State of Nevada Department of Education are morally and financially committed and will try to continue to realize educational accomplishments for inmates despite any shortcomings.

Figure 23

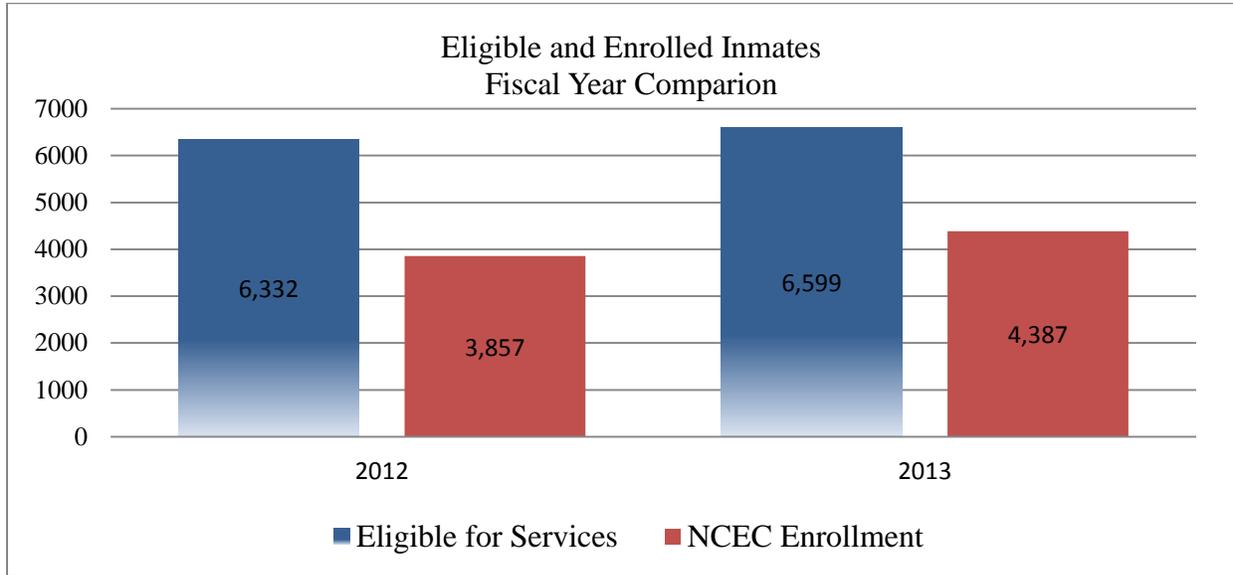


Figure 24

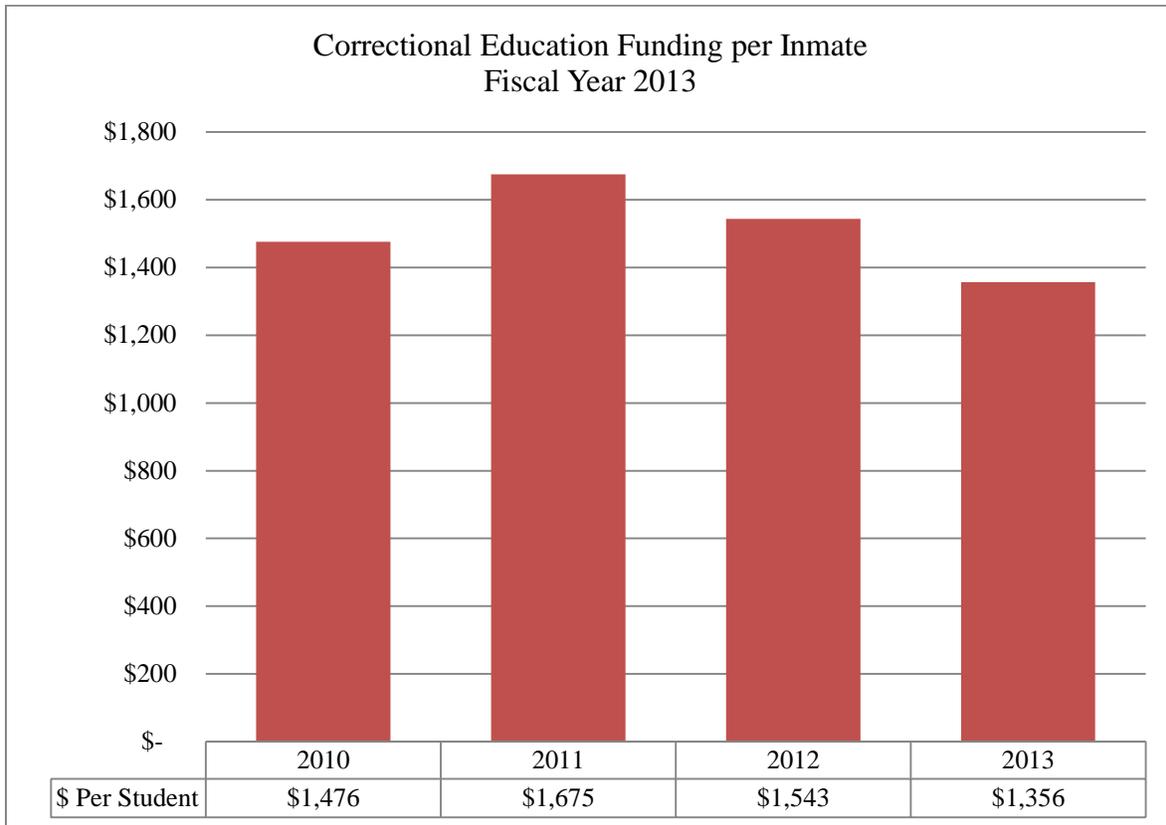


Figure 25

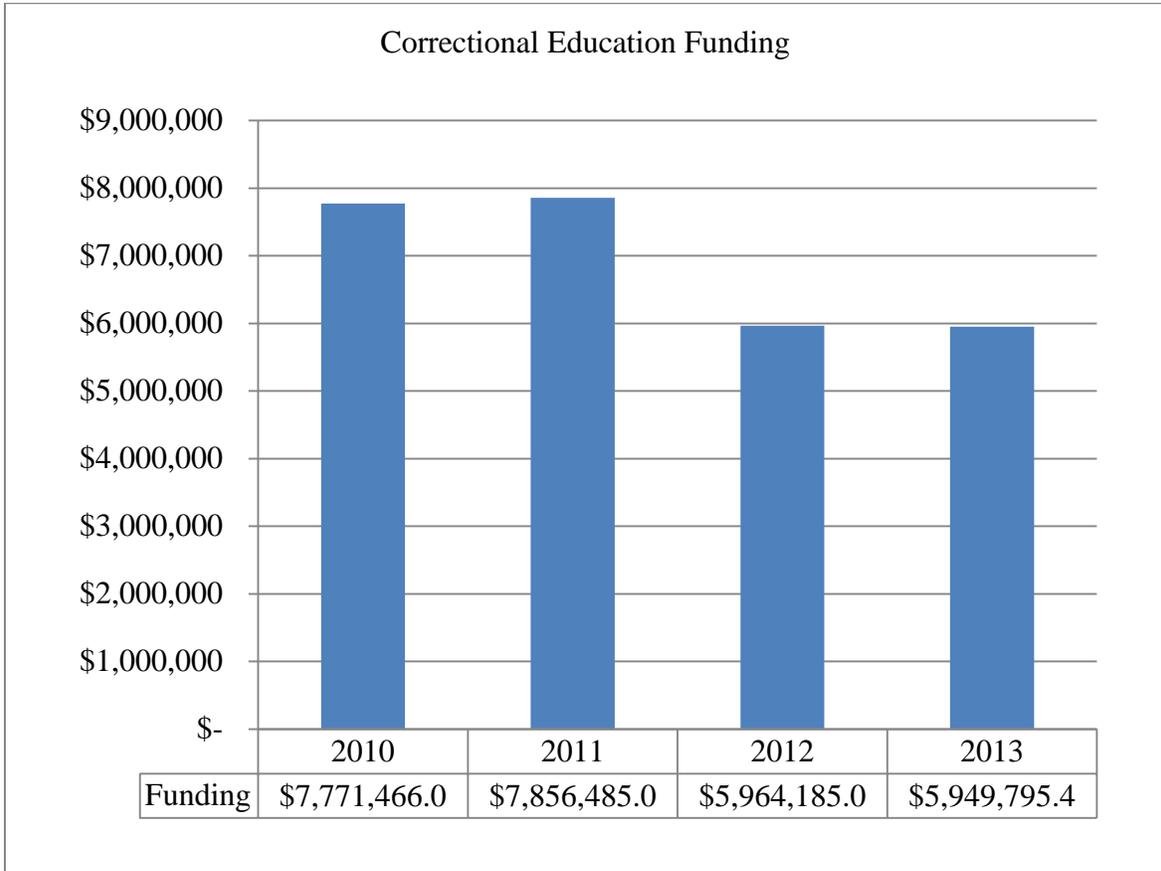


Figure 26

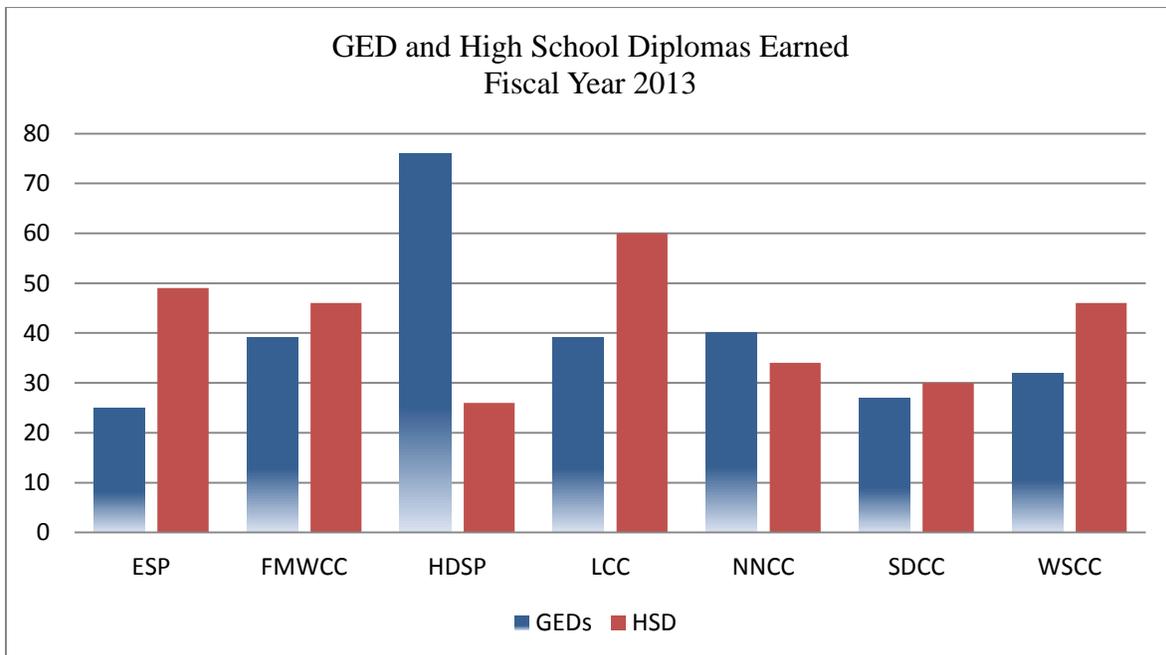
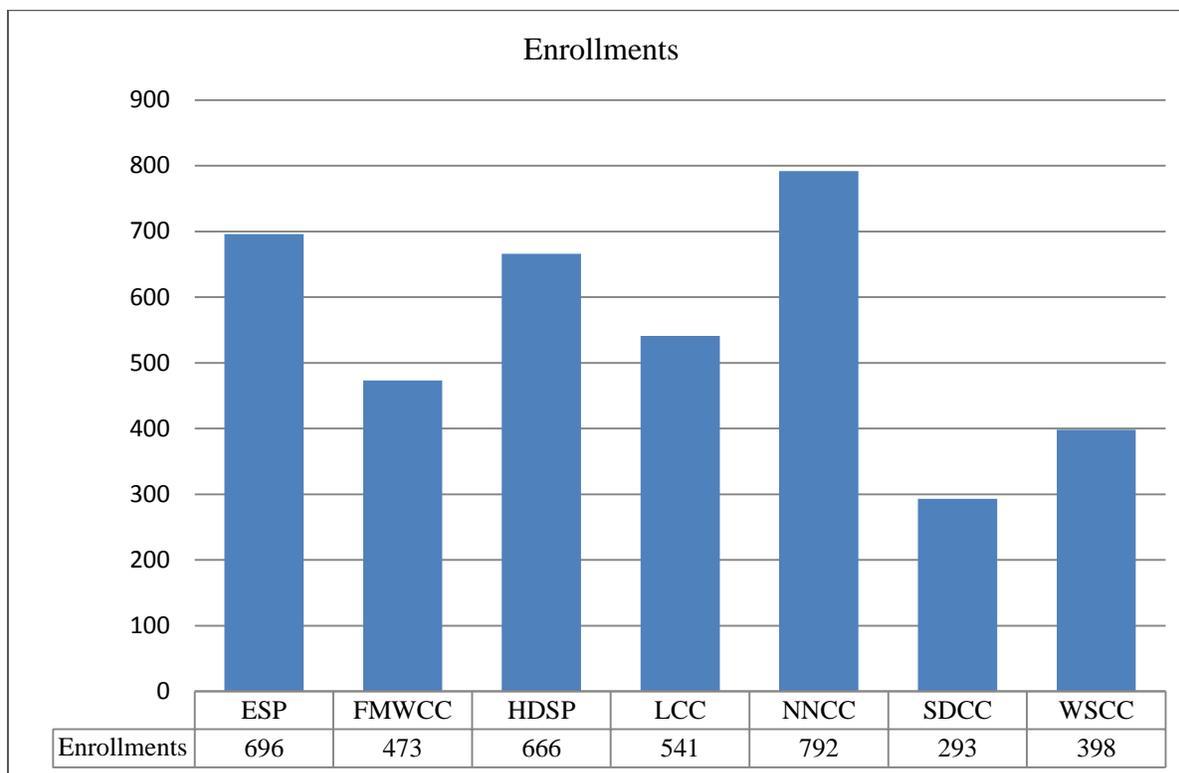


Figure 27



II. Program Opportunities in Prison

Various types of programs are offered by the NDOC, including correctional, educational, job skills, forestry, substance abuse, and vocational. Within each program category many class types are offered which range from basic life skills to technical courses such as helitack helicopter firefighting. Monthly average enrollment was 3,208 during FY 2013. Programs provide offenders with opportunities to rehabilitate and earn time toward their sentences; and to earn credits, programs must be completed in full. Fiscal Year 2013 realized 12,872 completions, and monthly average completions totaled 1,073. The coping mechanisms, as well as the job and educational skills earned while incarcerated result in better familial relationships, habits, and economic self-sufficiency. Busy schedules that actively engage offenders in purpose driven functions improve self-worth. In prison, inmates who have completed high school or the GED can take college classes and earn an education and prison time. There are six main program categories. Correctional programs have the highest participation (66.79%), forestry represented 9.8%, and job skills represented 9.56% of all program participation. Correctional programs returned more than half of all completions, education programs over one-fourth, and job skills less than one tenth. Educational programs are offered during the academic year, and correctional programs are offered year round as vacant slots become available. However, certain programs, such as firefighting are offered during a given season.

Table 59

Program Completions							
Type	Correctional	Educational	Job Skills	NDF	Substance Abuse	Vocational	Grand Total
July	573	29	198	76	9	2	887
August	841	12	232	105	51	6	1,247
September	712	45	82	108	178	17	1,142
October	1,040	27	86	49	77	4	1,283
November	979	71	112	85	18	11	1,276
December	643	45	94	26	161	14	983
January	444	77	53	115	49	33	771
February	501	55	82	273	15	18	944
March	555	112	103	121	31	29	951
April	757	84	80	122	38	48	1,129
May	649	191	55	96	31	104	1,126
June	903	27	53	85	29	36	1,133
Total	8,597	775	1,230	1,261	687	322	12,872

Table 60

Type	Participation	%	Completion	%
Correctional	18,101	47.02%	8,597	66.79%
Educational	12,821	33.30%	775	6.02%
Job Skills	2,246	5.83%	1,230	9.56%
NDF	1,690	4.39%	1,261	9.80%
Substance Abuse	1,215	3.16%	687	5.34%
Vocational	2,427	6.30%	322	2.50%
Total	38,500	100.00%	12,872	100.00%

Table 61

Program Participation							
Type	Correctional	Educational	Job Skills	NDF	Substance Abuse	Vocational	Grand Total
July	1,976	815	156	186	321	163	3,617
August	1,751	1,047	205	123	137	52	3,315
September	1,905	1,690	126	110	204	270	4,305
October	1,768	1,182	375	39	44	370	3,778
November	1,701	1,565	181	113	89	291	3,940
December	1,787	878	138	36	212	201	3,252
January	1,465	1381	201	154	29	181	3,411
February	1,341	936	183	319	20	165	2,964
March	968	854	225	169	40	124	2,380
April	1,443	954	162	145	39	175	2,918
May	928	983	184	146	27	261	2,529
June	1,068	536	110	150	53	174	2,091
Total	18,101	12,821	2,246	1,690	1,215	2,427	385,00

III. Re-entry Services

The Re-entry Division is responsible for coordinating programs for readmission into society. When offenders smoothly transition from the correctional system to society, they are more likely to be successful. By partnering with community service providers, offenders have access to more services before and after release from custody at no cost. By implementing a seamless plan of services and supervision for each offender that is delivered through public and non-public organizations, re-entry programs aim at reducing recidivism. The partnerships provide a continuum of support from the time of incarceration for transition to the community through reintegration and aftercare services. Various programs are offered by the Re-entry Division to sustain inmates through the transition process.

The Turning Point is a program made possible with funding from the Nevada Department of Employment Training and Rehabilitation and designed to assist offenders with occupational skills and financial management as follow:

- ◆ Development of a self-assessment of existing job skills, training, interview techniques, résumé, and cover letter writing.
- ◆ Banking, grocery shopping, and budgets.
- ◆ Partnerships formed between job developers and the NDOC to identify employers that are amicable to hiring offenders who are in a transitional house or who have exited the prison system.

The Respect Program is an enhanced version of the Turning Point module and is offered through the Education Division. Offenders learn various skills, such as:

- ◆ Computer skills and simulated Internet job search and online job applications.
- ◆ Inmate mentoring system.

Boot Camp Step Down is offered at the Casa Grande Transitional Housing Center and hosts trainees from the Boot Camp program for three weeks at the completion of the training. The program has various goals.

- ◆ Trainees transition from a rigid environmental setting and are introduced to a semi regimental environment.
- ◆ Trainees receive counseling, learning programs, access to community groups and one-on-one interviews with staff.
- ◆ Trainees return to the bootcamp program to graduate and return to the community.

Urban League is a grant funded program that targets female offenders with the following:

- ◆ Counseling, mentoring, job assistance and transportation.
- ◆ Substance abuse and mental health counseling.
- ◆ Services are extended for up to one year after release.

Parole and Probation of the Department of Public Safety has partnered with the Department of Corrections to better serve offenders who are nearing their parole dates and release from our facilities. The Division of Parole and Probation has been offering various services in the correctional sites:

- ◆ The Division of Parole and Probation of the Department of Public Safety provides informational classes for inmates prior to release.
- ◆ Visits are scheduled at the NDOC's main facilities and conservation camps.
- ◆ In the future, video classes will also be offered through the inmate television network.

Welfare assistance is provided by SNAP (food stamps) advocates by reaching out to inmates:

- ◆ Advocates visit NDOC facilities and work with inmates prior to parole.
- ◆ Advocates provide welfare and food assistance for them and their families upon release.

Efforts by the re-entry Division were recognized by the Three Square Food Bank which invited the NDOC as a special guest to a community recognition luncheon. This honor was bestowed upon us for being exceptional community partners with the Three Square Food Bank and the SNAP food assistance program. It is hoped that more programs will be offered in the future as

the division is actively seeking to expand programs as grant funding opportunities become available.

IV. Victims Services

The Victims Services Unit (VSU) of the Nevada Department of Corrections specializes in administering notifications to victims, threatened persons, and interested persons. Since 2003, the unit has been expanding its services by providing notifications to victims, threatened parties and interested parties as well as accompanying individuals to parole hearings, pardons board hearings, and executions. The VSU also assists with protection orders and psychological review panel hearings.

Core victim services include:

- ◆ Sentence structure and location,
- ◆ Discharge of inmate,
- ◆ Escape and recapture of inmate,
- ◆ Death of inmate,
- ◆ Parole of inmate,
- ◆ Residential confinement application of inmate,
- ◆ International transfer of inmate, and
- ◆ Interstate compact transfer of inmate.

The VSU receives funding from select government agencies and also partners with the Nevada Secretary of State's Office to register victims and protect their confidentiality. Specifically, in 2009, the Department of Corrections partnered with the Attorney General's Office on a grant to implement the statewide Victim Information Notification Everyday notification system (VINE). This is a system that was instated in February of 2012 and is a team effort among various agencies, city and county jails, the Division of Parole and Probation, and the Parole Board.

In addition to assisting victims of crime, the VSU provides training to new department staff as to the necessity of involving the victim in the criminal justice process. Outreach to other law enforcement agencies, the general public, and community and non-profit organizations continues in an effort to ensure that victims continue to have a voice even after the offender is incarcerated.

During FY 2013, the VSU assisted approximately 24,500 victims, threatened parties, interested parties, and paraprofessionals through phone calls, e-mails, letters, and attendance at hearings. Approximately 200 new staff members were trained with regard to victims' issues.

During FY 2013, 2,092 individuals registered to receive notifications regarding inmates incarcerated within the NDOC through the Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE) service. There have been a total of 174,028 searches conducted on inmates, including county jail inmates, of which 36,618 were done by phone, 124,128 via VINELink, and 12,897 via VINEWatch, and 385 through VINEMobile. VINEMobile is a mobile application offered by the

vendor. There have been 1,276 phone notifications, 2,019 e-mail notifications, and 6 TTY notifications made by the service.

The VSU continues to work internally and externally to sustain the VINE project and works with the NV VINE Governance Committee to ensure all agencies involved in the project are being informed of the effectiveness of the programs and of possible new resources available.

VSU staff are always looking to the future and collaborating with local, state, and federal agencies and organizations to provide services more effectively, as well as increase those services offered to victims, their families, and its own staff. Their accomplishments are highlighted in the summary statistical tables.

Table 62

Telephone, E-mail, and Letter Contacts	
Inquiries from Victims	24,500
Law Enforcement Agencies	1,200
Total	25,700

Table 63

Trainings Conducted	
Staff	3
Other Law Enforcement Agencies	10
Community Organizations and Advocate	8
Total	21

Table 64

Hearings	
Psychological Review Panel	25
Pardons Board	2
Total	27

V. Services for Inmate Families

In an effort to give support to family members of incarcerated persons, the Nevada Department of Corrections has an office dedicated to administering inmate-related correspondence and phone inquiries from families. This office works cooperatively with all the divisions at the NDOC, wardens, and employees to insure that all persons seeking information about inmates receive a reply or are referred to the appropriate agency or community organization. NDOC regulations set restrictions on the type of information released, to whom, and the circumstances, and it adheres to confidentiality guidelines intended to protect offenders and their families. Acquaintances and family members who wish to learn about the inmate's wellbeing, location, financial needs, or sentencing information can contact this office from the department's website. Instructions to learn to interpret offenders' sentences and earned time are also available on the department's website in English and Spanish. Family services office extends its services to non-English speaking persons. The caseload of inquiries and referrals is maintained on a monthly basis and also categorized by method of communication.

Table 65

Month	Phone	Email	Letter	Total	Credit History Instructions
July	1,078	24	156	1,468	105
August	1,007	205	207	1,419	106
September	1,065	191	177	1,433	82
October	1,061	243	170	1,474	50
November	807	202	154	1,163	99
December	809	172	86	1,067	74
January	907	276	115	1,298	68
February	925	218	170	1,313	101
March	1011	252	189	1,452	105
April	949	210	180	1,339	84
May	1,075	169	147	1,391	75
June	923	229	126	1,278	76
Total	11,617	2,601	1,877	16,095	1,025

VI. Prison Industries

The Prison Industry Division of Nevada Corrections is called Silver State Industries. Silver State Industries extends a variety of opportunities for offenders to engage in purpose driven activities, develop work skills, earn money, and reduce their sentences. The work opportunities range from agricultural work to manufacturing of goods and providing services for public as well as private entities. The benefits are significant because inmates increase their chances of parole and to improve their employment prospects as their efforts may result in greater chances of success when reentering society. Work programs also enhance an offender's sense of self-worth by providing them with an opportunity for goal setting. Prison Industry work is a privilege and an excellent incentive for offenders. Silver State Industries administrative offices are located at the central offices at the Casa Grande Transitional Center in Las Vegas and the Stewart Facility in Carson City.

Various operations are located throughout the state at various prison facilities, and they differ in their line of work. The Division also operates a dairy and livestock ranch. Select sites at the Nevada Department of Corrections (NDOC) house production shops where inmates can work throughout the week.

Silver State Industries is a self-supporting industrial program that produces high quality goods in ten areas, and its website is www.ssi.nv.gov.

- ◆ The Garment Factory is an organization located in Lovelock Nevada that caters to institutions, hospitals, and small and medium sized corporations. The 10,000 square feet cut and sew operation possesses a wide array of industrial type sewing equipment. Goods manufactured at this plant include industrial uniforms, protective gear, linens, laundry bags, and other miscellaneous gear
- ◆ A furniture shop is located at the Northern Nevada Correctional Center (NNCC) in Carson City. The shop produces custom standard line custom casegood furniture for government offices and private entities and provides individualized custom product and space design services upon request. Woodwork products manufactured at the plant include bedroom furniture, office casegood furniture, storage, tables, modular furniture, and plaques. In addition, other products such as ergonomic desks, chairs, and sofas are also made at the industry.
- ◆ The metal shop, located at NNCC, manufactures institutional items such as furniture, television stands, shelves, culinary tables, lockers, and benches. The shop accepts orders for wide flange metal, beams, tube steel posts, and movement frames according to custom specifications. Shop welders are certified under ANSI/AWS D1.1 and FEMA 350 code requirements.
- ◆ Silver Industries oversees a mattress factory which began its operations in 1978, when it first began to manufacture institutional bedding products. This industry later expanded into supplying goods for residential customers, the hospitality

industry, and medical facilities. For the residential market, Silver State Industries offers high-end bedding products consisting of high coil count mattress sets, high quality box springs, memory foam, and luxurious damask covers. A low cost line is also offered for large volume customers, and the products are made of dependable materials with similar equipment and methods of assembly utilized by major manufacturers. Custom orders or upgrades are also available. This factory is located at NNCC.

- ◆ A print shop located at the NNCC in Carson City offers services for the Nevada Department of Corrections as well as for external private customers. Screen printing, embroidery, plaques, banners, patches, pad holders, book binding, uniforms, copy and printing services, business cards, and accessories are among the goods and services offered.
- ◆ A horse boarding program operates outside of the Stewart Camp in Carson City specializing in gentling horses for adoption. This program is made possible through a partnership with the Bureau of Land Management. The program gentles and trains horses and holds four adoption clinics per year. Horses trained by the saddle horse training program that are available for adoption are featured at www.ssi.nv.gov.
- ◆ Silver States Industries provides quality automotive restoration, paint, and body services at the industry located at the Southern Desert Correctional Center (SDCC). Minor to complete full body off frame jobs are available at the industry for cars, motorcycles, boats, trailers, buses, vans, and small and large vehicles. Upholstery services are available at NNCC and SDCC for vehicles as well as furniture items.
- ◆ The NNCC is the home to the Drapery Factory that supplies custom, government, as well as commercial draperies. The industry serves domestic and international markets, and is also certified by the federal government. This operation specializes in custom draperies with pinch pleats, rod pockets, and valances. Select materials such as the face fabric, lining, stiffeners, and sew-in labels are provided by the clients.
- ◆ Big House Choppers is located at SDCC. The motorcycles are manufactured inside the correctional facility by inmates. The motorcycles have integrated prison bars authenticated by the deputy director of Prison Industries. Silver States Industries acts as a dealer for motorcycle and motorcycle trailers. Licenses to manufacture the choppers are obtained from the Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles.
- ◆ Silver State Industries operates and manages a dairy and cattle ranch at NNCC with a 345 herd valued at \$236,930. The dairy provides pasteurized milk for NDOC and some local jails.

Other business activities include card sorting for the gaming industry and the production of license plates for the Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles. Inmates that work in these operations or at the ranch earn wages comparable to other correctional systems in the nation, and a portion of

their wages are retained within the system and allocated to the Prison Industry fund to support future Prison Industries pursuits and the Prison Victim's Fund as dictated by statute. Additionally, earnings from wages are set aside for restitution, inmate savings accounts, and the Silver State Industries Capital Improvement Fund.

The operations available through the Prison Industries are made possible through the department's efforts to negotiate contracts with other organizations and business entities, and their success and continuation is dependent on the economic outlook of each industrial sector

Activities of the Silver State Industries Division are organized mainly for public purposes and are exempt from federal income taxes. Cash used and earned is managed by the State's Controller's Office, treated and classified as restricted and no restricted enterprise state funds. Revenue earned by Prison Industries capital projects is restricted and can be apportioned to build new facilities, equipment and supplies, or to start new prison industries programs. However, cash earned by prison industries operations or the prison ranch can be expended within budgetary limits to support the daily operating activities of the division. At Fiscal Year End 2013, the combined inventory of Silver State Industries was valued at \$715,736, and the accounts receivable net realizable value was \$1,199,131; the balances were from private customers, state agencies, and other governmental entities.

Inmates are the main source of labor for prison industry programs. Inmates can work directly for prison industries programs or can be employed by a private contractor. Inmates working for the NDOC are not subject to income tax or social security deductions; however, wages earned by inmates employed by private sector employers are taxed. Regardless of the employment relationship, all gross wages are assessed 24.5% to defray the cost of housing inmates, 5% is assessed for future prison industries programs, and 5% is assessed to support the State of Nevada Victims of Crime Fund. During Fiscal Year 2013, \$622,919 were collected from gross inmate wages and allocated as follows: (1) \$442,363 for room and board, (2) \$90,278 for Prison Industries Capital Improvement programs, and (3) \$90,278 for the Victims of Crime Fund. The total amount retained represents an increase of \$72,590 compared to Fiscal Year 2012.

VII. Senior Structured Living Program (SSLP)

The Senior Structured Living Program (SSLP) at the Northern Nevada Correctional Center (NNCC), also known as 'True Grit', began in 2003 as a pilot program to provide enhanced physical, mental, psychological, and spiritual care to older adults incarcerated within the Nevada correctional system. It rapidly evolved into a comprehensive program of therapeutic activities and a more secure living area for male prisoners ages 55 and older, gradually expanding from 15 men to currently 165 members.

As the program developed, it became apparent that, rather than just providing a safe and healthy environment within the prison for these older adults, True Grit could become a mechanism for bridging the chasm between prison and the community. It gradually became a program of rehabilitation and reentry into the outside world.

The goal of the program is rehabilitation and reintegration. Approximately half of the men in the program are serving their first prison sentence, having been incarcerated after age 50. Half are military veterans, with service ranging from WWII through Viet Nam. These men benefit from the varied and comprehensive aspects of the SSLP.

Rehabilitation and plans for re-entry begin as soon as an individual is accepted into True Grit. Admission is not automatic on attaining a certain age. Because True Grit is a full-time, seven-day-a-week structured correctional program, prison industry or yard jobs and full-time education are not permitted, which eliminates some men who might otherwise benefit from the program. Some individuals, because of correctional security or geographic reasons, may not be transferred to the prison where True Grit is located. Some individuals, for various reasons, prefer not to be associated with the program. As a result, only about 25% of the older adult male prison population in Nevada is affiliated with True Grit.

Once an individual has submitted a formal application to the program, an intake interview with the program administrator and case review by the case worker is completed. Acceptance is on a probationary status, usually for a six-to-twelve-week period. The individual's physical, psychological and mental health status is noted. His ability to perform activities of daily living (ADLs) is determined. Information concerning family issues, community support, mental health issues, substance abuse issues, and religious preferences are documented. The first formal activity in which he participates is the New Beginnings for Seniors Treatment Planning syllabus. This syllabus develops goals and checkpoints that need to be accomplished in order for the individual to be considered as a good candidate for rehabilitation.

SSLP has various program components. True Grit's programmatic activities are divided into eleven distinct components, each of which interact with the others, and are monitored by the program administrator and mental health counselor. Briefly, they include: discharge planning; diversion activities; cognitive enrichment therapy; substance abuse/addictions treatment; community involvement; health, wellness, and life skills; pet therapy; veterans peer support programs; spiritual activities; correctional mental health; and sex offender treatment. Members of the True Grit Program having convictions of sexual offenses are involved in an evidence-based cognitive-behavior program for sexual abusers (Harrison and DeFrancesco, 2010), as well as correctional programs and other therapeutic activities. Despite developing some moderate, age-related cognitive difficulties that interfere with ability to easily comprehend aspects of the therapeutic programming related to rehabilitation, many members are able to eventually re-connect with their family, obtain parole, and re-enter the community. More detailed descriptions of these components are discussed in the following references (Harrison and DeFrancesco, 2010; Harrison et al., 2012). Some individuals participate in all of these program elements; others in only a few, but all are involved with discharge planning from the beginning and throughout their association with True Grit.

In addition to instituting discharge planning at the beginning of an individual's involvements with True Grit, a significant aspect of the program is the case management team. This group is comprised of the program administrator/psychologist; the mental health counselor, the



unit caseworker; and the correctional officers directly involved with the prisoners. The treatment team meets on a regular basis to discuss individual member's progress and/or problems. Medical and administrative input is accessed on an as-needed basis.

Volunteer Support and Community Involvement are major aspects of SSLP. The program could not function as effectively as it does without significant outside input. Volunteers are the lifeblood of the program. The first outside group that associated with True Grit consisted of several women and their therapy dogs from the Intermountain Animal Therapy organization. Interaction with the dogs and their handlers provides a significant socialization activity that reinforces for the men that there is life and hope 'outside the fence' (Wannan, 2010). Gradually other individuals and groups have become interested in True Grit, providing focused groups on cultural awareness, creative writing, mindfulness meditation, artistic, spiritual, and mental health support including AA/NA programs to the men.

A significant part of the volunteer support for True Grit comes from military veteran volunteers. A peer support group, modeled after the Veteran's Administration Vet2Vet program, was implemented in 2009, with Navy and Marine Corps veteran volunteers facilitating the group. Local chapters of the Vietnam Veterans of America (VVA) assist the in-prison VVA chapter with various activities as well (Hubert et al., 2009). A licensed psychologist, who is also a combat veteran, on a volunteer basis facilitates individual psychotherapy, post-traumatic stress disorder and pain management support groups. A licensed social worker from the Veterans Administration meets regularly with the True Grit veteran members to provide information and referral in order to facilitate their reintegration through transition to VA mental health resources and other referrals for their successful reintegration into the community.

Community involvement has become an important part of the overall True Grit experience. A local organization, Care Chest of Nevada, has donated more than 500 used wheelchairs, walkers and other durable medical equipment to Nevada Department of Corrections through the SSLP program administrator. Many wheelchairs are renovated and distributed, not only to True Grit, but also statewide to other institutions and to the Regional Medical Facility, co-located at the same institution, for men with mobility needs. This has not only provided a useful diversion activity for the men, but has also saved the state thousands of dollars in durable medical goods expenses. In addition, Care Chest has become a useful resource to men who have paroled and who need to keep their wheel chairs and/or walkers for mobility upon discharge.

In summary, True Grit is a multi-faceted, multi-disciplinary programmatic approach to the biopsychosocial and spiritual needs of older adult prisoners, with the primary goal being rehabilitation of the individual and assistance with re-entry into society.

Correctional Administration



I. Workforce Analysis

The Nevada Department of Corrections is an Equal Opportunity Employer (EEO) and tracks labor force information by category and gender. Eight occupational categories are followed: (1) administrator, (2) professional, (3) technician, (4) protective service worker, (5) paraprofessional, (6) administrative support, (7) skilled craft worker, and (8) service maintenance. Eighty percent of the male work force at the end of Fiscal Year 2013 was employed in protective service positions and 8.91% percent in professional slots. The distribution of occupational categories for females is different with 30.00 % percent of females employed in professional services, another 29.89% employed in protective occupations, and 22.14% in administrative positions.

Table 66

Work Category	Males		Females	
	Count	%	Count	%
Officials and Administrators	45	1.93%	32	3.93%
Professionals	208	8.91%	243	29.89%
Technicians	20	.86%	60	7.38%
Protective Service Workers	1,871	80.16%	243	29.64%
Paraprofessionals	4	.17%	44	5.41%
Administrative Support	40	1.71%	180	22.14%
Skilled Craft Workers	65	2.78%	5	.62%
Service Maintenance	81	3.47%	8	.98%
Total	2,334	100.00%	813	100.00%

The Nevada Department of Corrections is an equal opportunity employer and makes an effort to recruit a diverse workforce, when possible. For this reason, the NDOC maintains statistical data for its staff. The ethnical categories required by Equal Opportunity Employment laws include: (1) Caucasian, (2) African American, (3) Hispanic, (4) Asian/Pacific Islander, (5)

Native American, and (6) Other/Unknown. The distribution of these categories is exhibited in the statistical table below.

Table 67

Male Workforce Analysis							
Race and Occupation	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian Pacific Islander	Native American	Other	Total Category
Officials and Administrators	39	1	4	0	1	0	45
	86.67%	2.22%	8.89%	0.00%	2.22%	0.00%	1.93%
Professionals	148	16	17	24	2	3	210
	70.48%	7.62%	8.10%	11.43%	.95%	1.43%	9.01%
Technicians	14	2	0	2	2	0	20
	70.00%	10.00%	0.00%	10.00%	10.00%	0.00%	.86%
Protective Service Workers	1,252	241	264	79	11	20	1,867
	67.06%	12.91%	14.14%	4.23%	.59%	1.07%	80.09%
Paraprofessionals	3	0	1	0	0	0	4
	75.00%	0.00%	25.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	.17%
Administrative Support	32	3	3	2	0	0	40
	80.00%	7.50%	7.50%	5.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.72%
Skilled Craft Workers	51	4	5	2	0	2	64
	79.69%	6.25%	7.81%	3.13%	0.00%	3.13%	2.75%
Service Maintenance	66	5	5	4	0	1	81
	81.48%	6.17%	6.17%	4.94%	0.00	1.23%	3.47%
Total	1,605	272	299	113	16	26	2,331
	68.85%	11.67%	12.83%	4.85%	.69%	1.12%	100.00%

Table 68

Female Workforce Analysis							
Race and Occupation	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian Pacific Islander	Native American	Other	Total Category
Officials and Administrators	26	4	2	0	0	0	32
	81.25%	12.50%	6.25%	0.00%	0.00%	.00%	3.93%
Professionals	172	28	14	22	3	4	243
	70.78%	11.52%	5.76%	9.05%	1.23%	1.65%	29.82%
Technicians	43	6	7	2	1	1	60
	71.67%	10.00%	11.67%	3.33%	1.67%	1.67%	7.36%
Protective Service Workers	137	56	36	9	3	2	243
	56.38%	23.05%	14.81%	3.70%	1.23%	.82%	29.82%
Para professionals	29	9	3	2	0	1	44
	65.91%	20.45%	6.82%	4.55%	0.00%	2.27%	5.40%
Administrative Support	148	9	15	5	1	2	180
	82.22%	5.00%	8.33%	2.78%	.56%	1.11%	22.09%
Skilled Craft Workers	4	1	0	0	0	0	5
	80.00%	20.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.005	.61%
Service Maintenance	7	0	1	0	0	0	8
	87.50%	0.00%	12.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	.98%
Total	566	113	78	40	8	10	815
	69.45%	13.87%	9.57%	4.91%	.98%	1.23%	100.00%

Table 69

Gender	White	African American	Hispanic	Asian Pacific Islander	Native American	Other	Total Category
Female	566	113	78	40	8	10	815
Male	1605	272	299	113	16	26	2,331
Total	2,171	385	377	153	24	36	3,146

II. Full Time Equivalents

The Division of Human Resources oversees all matters related to the NDOC's workforce, including recruiting and training, compensation, and payroll functions. The size of the workforce is dependent on many factors such as trends in the prison population growth, federal or state regulations, and funding. Personnel positions must be approved by the State's Executive Budget and be fully justified. When hiring freezes were instituted to reduce costs, open positions couldn't be filled without a specific justification. Thus, during times of downturn in the economy, the NDOC kept the size of its work force at constant or lower levels relative to previous years. For example, in 2008, the NDOC was approved for 2,814 full time equivalent positions (FTEs), and in 2009, for 3,062. However, FTEs supported by the General Fund declined to 2,642.40 in Fiscal Year 2013. The total decrease from Fiscal Year 2009 to 2013 represented a negative change of 13.72%. The great majority of full time equivalent positions are supported by the General Fund (96.32%), and a small proportion (3.68%) with other sources. In Fiscal Year 2013, 2,642.40 positions were supported with general funds and 101 FTEs were funded with sources generated from the inmate store, inmate welfare, prison industries, and the prison dairy farm combined.

Table 70

All Funding Sources						
Fiscal Year	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
FTEs	2,926.42	3,173.52	2,852.46	2,849.46	2,743.46	2,743.46

Table 71

Full Time Equivalent Personnel at Correctional Sites						
Population	12,988	12,818	12,530	12,458	12,494	12,616
FTE	2,237	2,477	2,090	2,093	2,086	2,083
Ratio	5.81	5.17	6.00	5.95	5.99	6.06

Table 72

Funding Source	Positions
General Fund	2,642.40
Inmate Store	56.06
Inmate Welfare	18.00
Prison Industries	22.00
Prison Dairy	101.00
Total	2,743.46

Figure 28

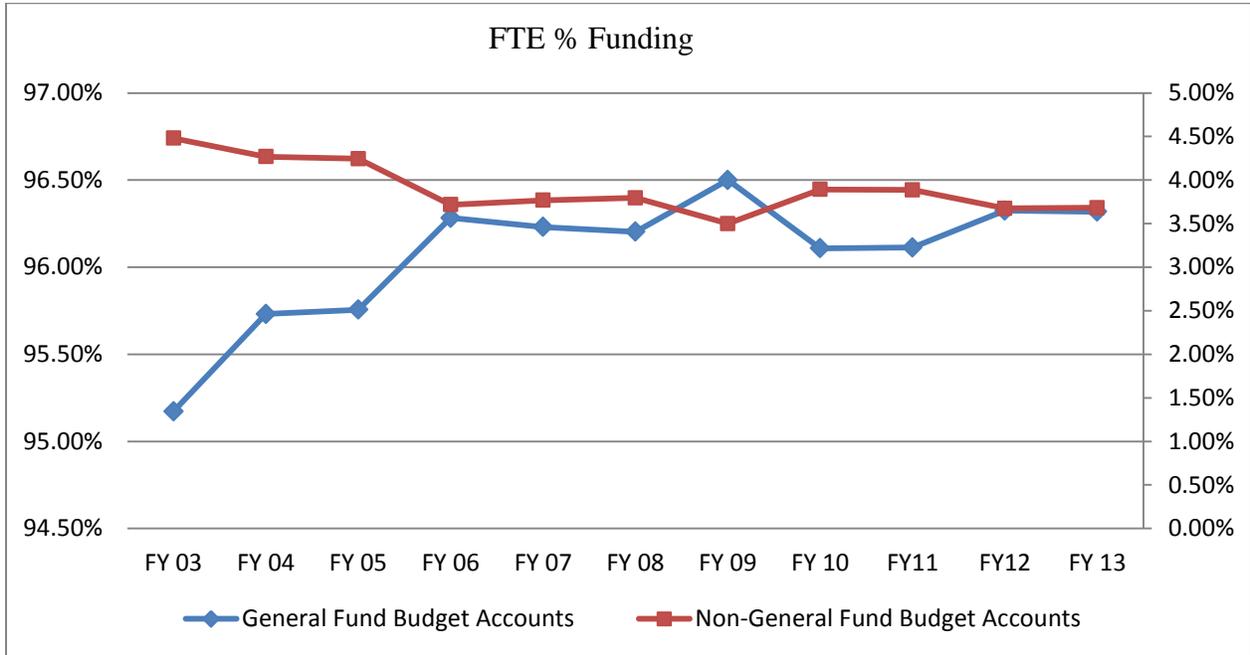
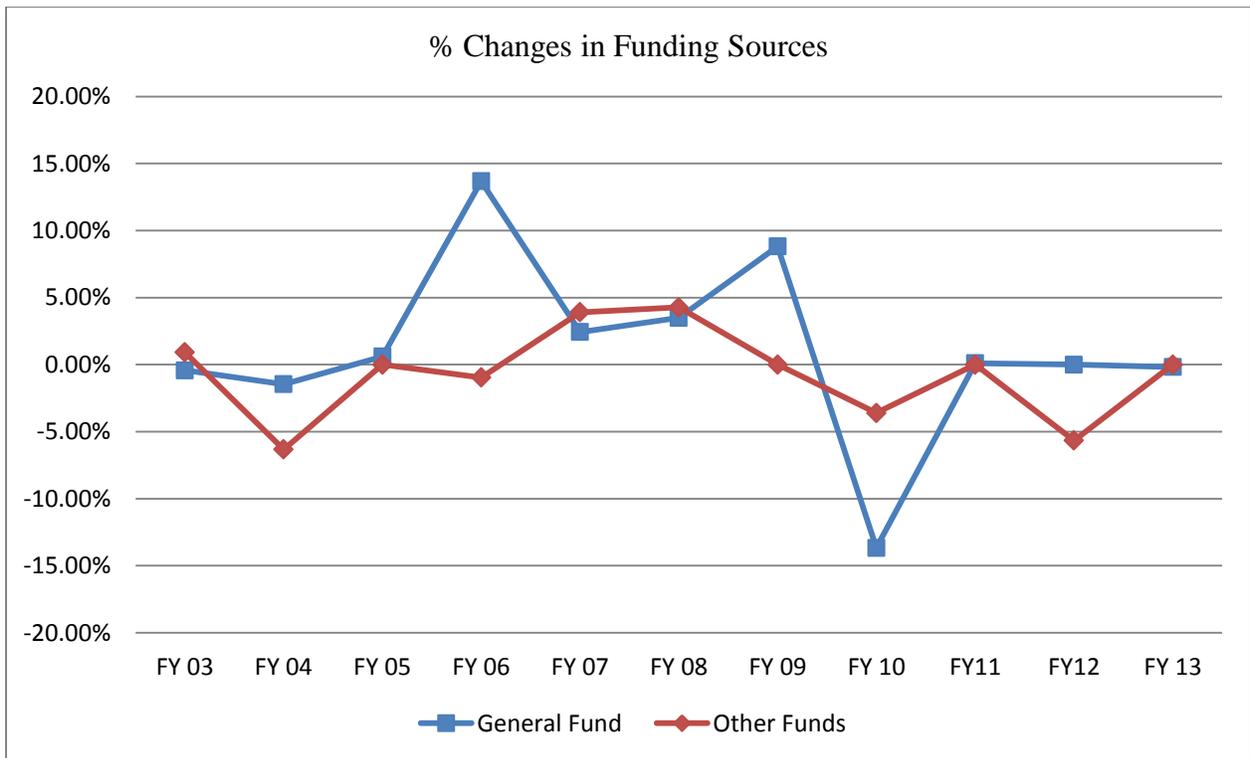


Figure 29



III. Fiscal Administration

Nevada law requires state agencies to produce biennial budgets for approval by the executive office and the legislature. The Fiscal Services Division of the NDOC is responsible for preparing and monitoring budgets for the correctional sites and the administrative offices. Prison costs are controlled in a fiscally responsible manner. Three budget phases are present in each two-year cycle, and all phases involve significant coordination and planning from all decision units. The size of the correctional population and the broad number of regulatory requirements are major drivers of prison costs. Budgeting and planning activities are conducted strategically, involving a wide view of the past and future needs of the department as a whole. Costs projections are derived from historical actuals as well as from the incorporation of foreseen or desired items, involving programmatic and development, physical capacity planning, and forecasting. Newly introduced laws also require enhancements or expansions of existing departments.

The General Fund is the major source of revenue for the Nevada Department of Corrections, with less than 10% of revenue supplied from alternative sources. The General Fund is heavily dependent on the health of the local economy and its tax structure; thus, trends in Nevada's economy heavily impact the ability of many public organizations to meet their budgetary requirements. During times of economic contraction, the Nevada Department of Corrections adhered to many cost cutting measures, such as salary and hiring freezes imposed on all state agencies, to adapt to reductions in revenue levels. Measures taken in Nevada have made it possible to reduce uncontrollable growth in the prison population and prevent further expansions of physical space to house inmates. Furthermore, by avoiding mass lay-offs, the department was able to maintain a productive work force.

Public correctional systems are mandated by law to admit felony offenders sentenced to prison. The main costs categories utilized by the NDOC are: (1) operating, (2) administrative, (3) medical, (4) programmatic, and (5) one-time. In Fiscal Year 2013, it cost \$54.20 per day to house an offender or \$19,782 per year, a reduction of 1.95% relative to Fiscal Year 2012. Of this \$19,782, \$3,315 was spent on medical care, \$571 on programs, and \$1,541 on administrative expenses per inmate. Operating costs vary across correctional sites, and these costs ranged from \$6,655 to \$20,407 per year. Summary costs for Fiscal Year 2013 are displayed in the descriptive tables.

Table 73

Fiscal Year 2013 Rates per Person		
Rates	Legislatively Approved	Actual
Daily	\$55.26	\$54.20
Annual	\$20,172	\$19,782

Table 74

Non-operating Costs Analysis					
Cost Category	Ten-Year FY Average	Ten-Year FY Average %	Ten-Year % Increases	FY 13 Actual	FY 13 Actual %
Administration	\$1,410	27.18%	36.94%	\$1,541	27.20%
Medical	\$3,315	63.89%	4.84%	\$3,558	62.80%
Programs	\$463	8.92%	29.79%	\$571	10.10%
Total	\$5,188	100.00%	25.40%	\$5,670	100.00%

Over the past ten years, the NDOC has experienced increases in costs. The largest increase has been noted in administrative costs, which increased by 36.94% from the end of Fiscal Year 2003 to Fiscal Year 2013. During the same time period, operating costs increased by 9.54% and medical costs by 4.84%. The prison population increased from 10,106 to 12,605 or 24.73% during the same time period.

Table 75

Category	Ten-Year Historical Average	Ten-Year % Change	FY 13 Actual
Operating Costs	\$19,736	9.54%	\$19,782
Inmate Population	12,034	24.73%	12,605

Table 76

Type	Ten-Year Historical Average Cost per Person	FY 13 Actual Cost per Person	Ten-Year % Change
Institutions	\$15,591	\$14,832	-1.66%
Non-Remote Camps	\$7,136	\$6,655	-1.08%
Remote Camps	\$9,200	\$9,663	36.73%
Restitution Center	\$11,097	\$13,410	14.13%
Transitional Housing	\$12,285	\$20,407	21.98%

Table 77

FY 2013 Inmate Annual Cost by Facility	
Location	Inmate Costs (\$)
CCC	\$9,694
CGTH	\$20,407
ECC	\$9,810
ESP	\$23,885
FMWCC	\$17,255
HCC	\$9,062
HDSP	\$13,159
JCC	\$7,661
LCC	\$13,070
NNCC	\$17,500
NNRC	\$13,410
PCC	\$9,892
SCC	\$4,752
SDCC	\$10,280
TCC	\$8,941
TLVCC	\$8,627
WCC	\$10,609
WSCC	\$18,671

Figure 30

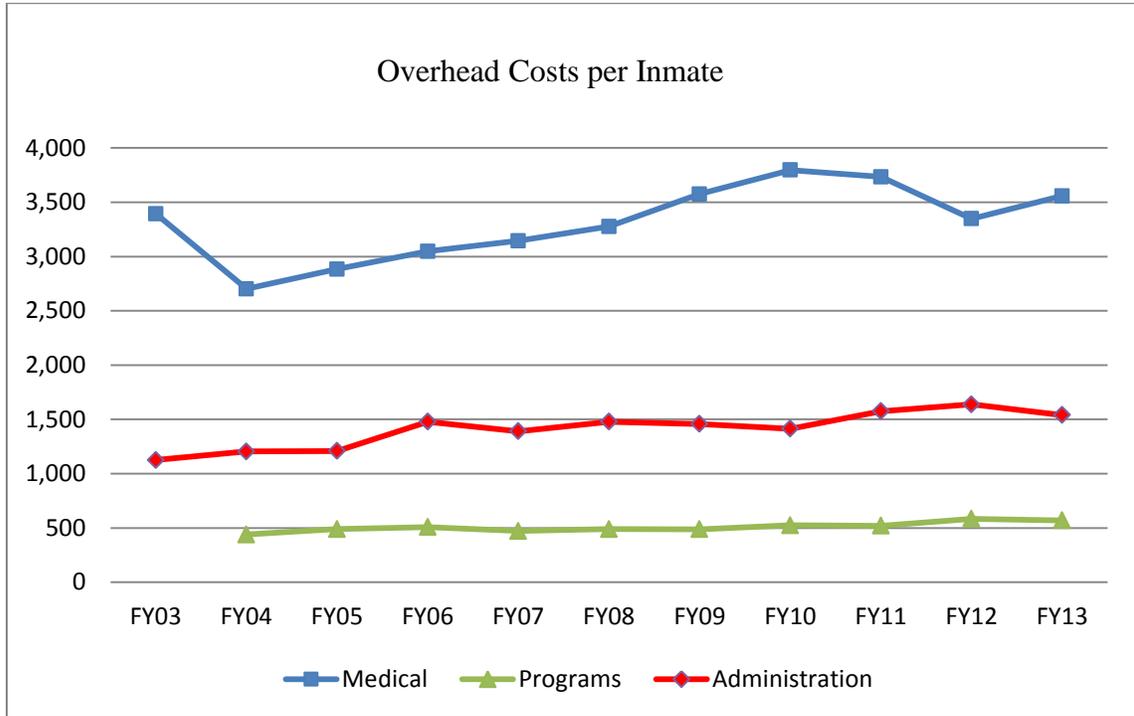
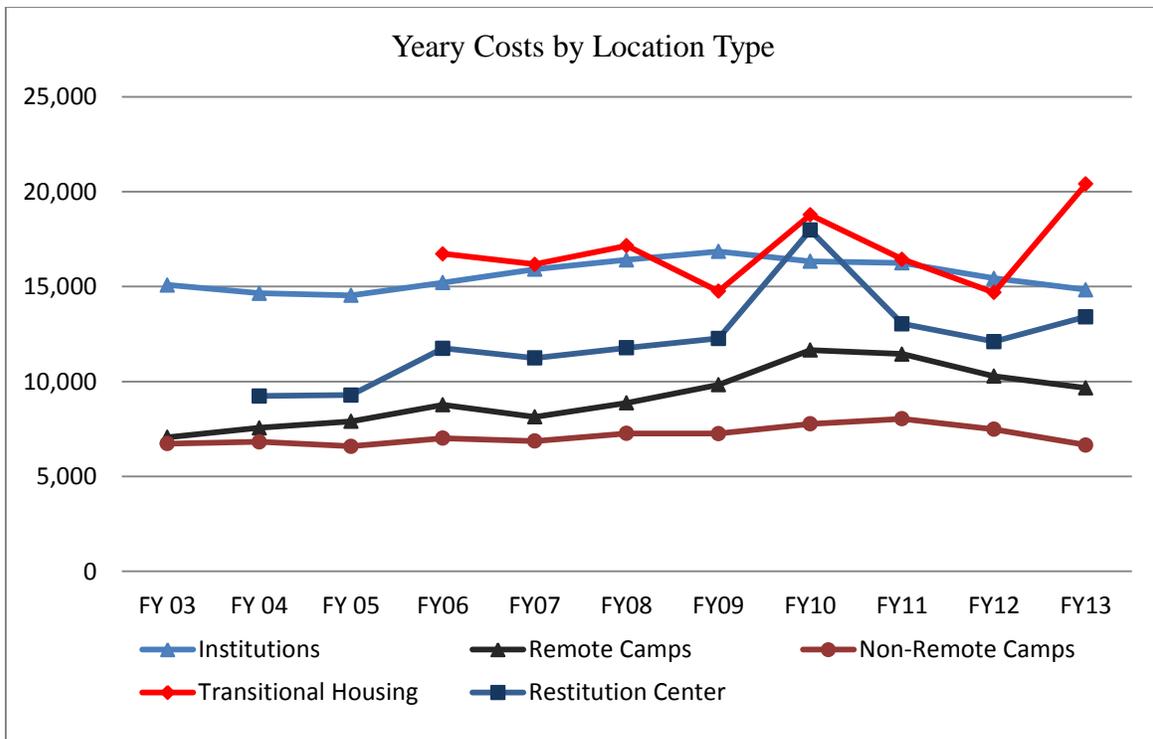


Figure 31



IV. Medical Care for Inmates

Pursuant to NRS 209.381, offenders in Nevada must be provided a healthful diet and favorable health conditions. Institutions must take measures to keep their quarters sanitary and take precautions against disease. The NDOC is statutorily required to establish standards of personal hygiene, medical, and dental care services. Offenders are evaluated during the classification process and periodically thereafter. Furthermore, in accordance with NRS 209.3515, the Director of the NDOC may request to have access to certain types of medical and mental health records that may allow him or a medical director to evaluate and coordinate care and treatment of offenders. Relevant medical information regarding inmates may also be accessed for purposes of discharge planning. Per NRS 209.3517, the NDOC may also initiate the process for the determination of eligibility for Medicaid on behalf of the offender while incarcerated or post incarceration.

Administrative Regulation 614 mandates that all offenders entering the department receive an evaluation for medical, mental health, cognitive and dental care needs within 7 to 14 days. Any possible limitations must be identified, and efforts must be made to assign offenders to facilities that can accommodate their impairments. Changes to their wellbeing are identified through the reclassification process. Detection, diagnosis, treatment, and referrals are provided when deemed necessary.

Four classification codes are utilized as of June 30, 2013, 81.77% were medically stable and required minimal or periodic health care, 2.0% of all inmates had no medical limitations but required periodic examinations, 16% were medically stable and required follow-up care, and less than 1% (male only) required intensive skilled medical or nursing care.

Table 78

Population by Medical Classification						
Category	Female		Male		Total	
Medically stable, minimal periodic health.	850	83.33%	9,578	81.63%	10,428	81.77%
Medically stable, limited mobility.	32	3.14%	223	1.90%	255	2.00%
Medically stable, follow-up required.	138	15.53%	1,923	16.39%	2,061	16.16%
Intensive skilled medical or nursing care required.	0	0.00%	9	.08%	9	.075
Total	1,020	100.00%	11,733	100.00%	12,753	100.00%

Table 79

Population by Mental Health Classification						
Category	Female		Male		Grand Total	
No impairment	668	65.55%	10,343	88.17%	11,010	86.36%
Mild impairment	337	33.071%	1,276	10.88%	1,613	12.65%
Moderate impairment	14	1.37%	85	.73%	99	.78%
Severe impairment	0	0%	27	.23%	27	.21%
Total	1,019	100.00%	11,730	100.00%	12,749	100.00%

No mental health impairments are found in 86.36% of the inmate population, 12.65% have mild impairments, and less than 1% has moderate or severe impairment. Offenders with mental health concerns receive treatment and medication, and if necessary, they are housed in units that are appropriate for the condition.

Table 80

Population by Dental Health Classification						
Category	Female		Male		Total	
Comprehensive dental care	813	5.7%	9,134	6.26%	9,947	6.22%
Needs care	137	13.59%	1772	15.23%	1,909	15.10%
Minimal or no care.	58	80.6%	728	78.51%	786	78.68%
Total	1,008	100.00%	11,634	100.00%	12,642	100.00%

More than three fourths of all inmates require minimal routine or comprehensive dental treatment, 15.10% need further dental care, and 6.22% require comprehensive care or treatment.

A variety of general medical services are accessible at correctional sites, and these are subject to fees. Administrative Regulation 245 establishes the policy for fees to be charged to offenders for the provision of health care. This regulation provides guidelines for Nevada offenders as well as offenders housed in a correctional site in Nevada under the Interstate Corrections

Compact. Inmates cannot be refused medical care due to a lack of resources to cover the costs of examinations, care, or treatment. The Division of Inmate Banking serves as the trustee of the Inmate Trust Account and is responsible for reimbursing the Medical Division for authorized medical expenses. A Welfare Fund is also available to cover the costs of medical expenses when there aren't sufficient funds in the offender's Trust Account. The Welfare Fund is reimbursed in return once there are sufficient funds available in the Trust Account.

During Fiscal Year 2013, the NDOC incurred \$44.9 million dollars in inmate medical care expenditures. Of this total, \$43.3 million was paid for by the General Fund and the balance was collected from inmates as medical co-pays for requested health care services or as reimbursement for medical care provided for treatment of altercations, self-inflicted injuries and sports related injuries as authorized 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 Department canteen sales to the inmates.

Included in the \$44.9 million are \$4.0 million for prescription drugs and \$12.4 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 visit a private specialist, the NDOC has contracted with Preferred Provider Organizations to access their networks of local providers. The total cost of medical care per inmate in Fiscal Year 2013 was \$3,566.36.

Figure 32

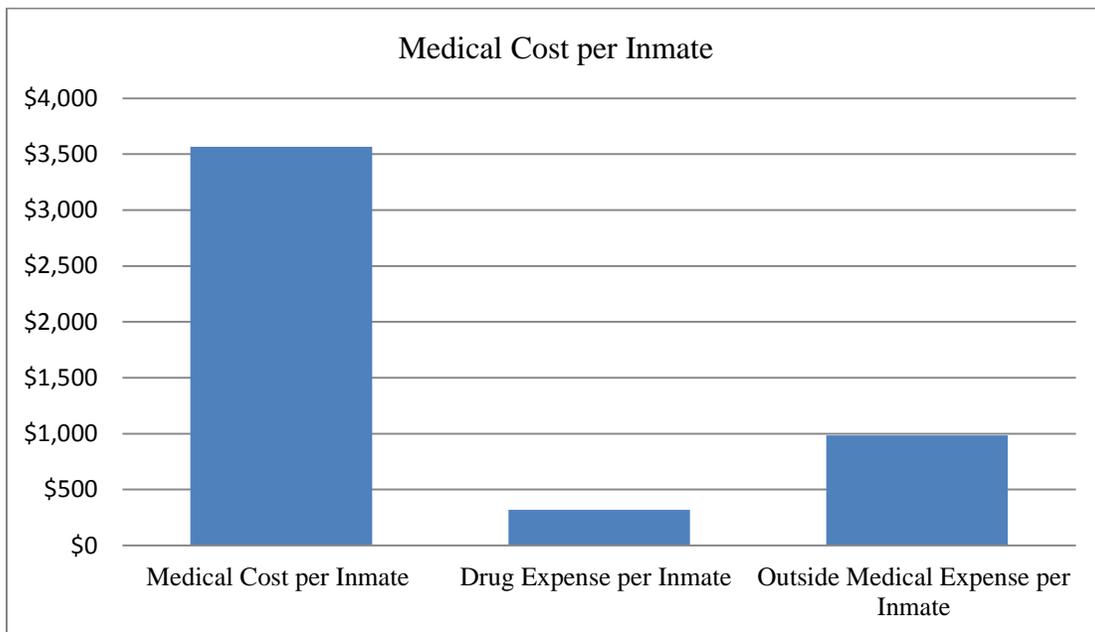
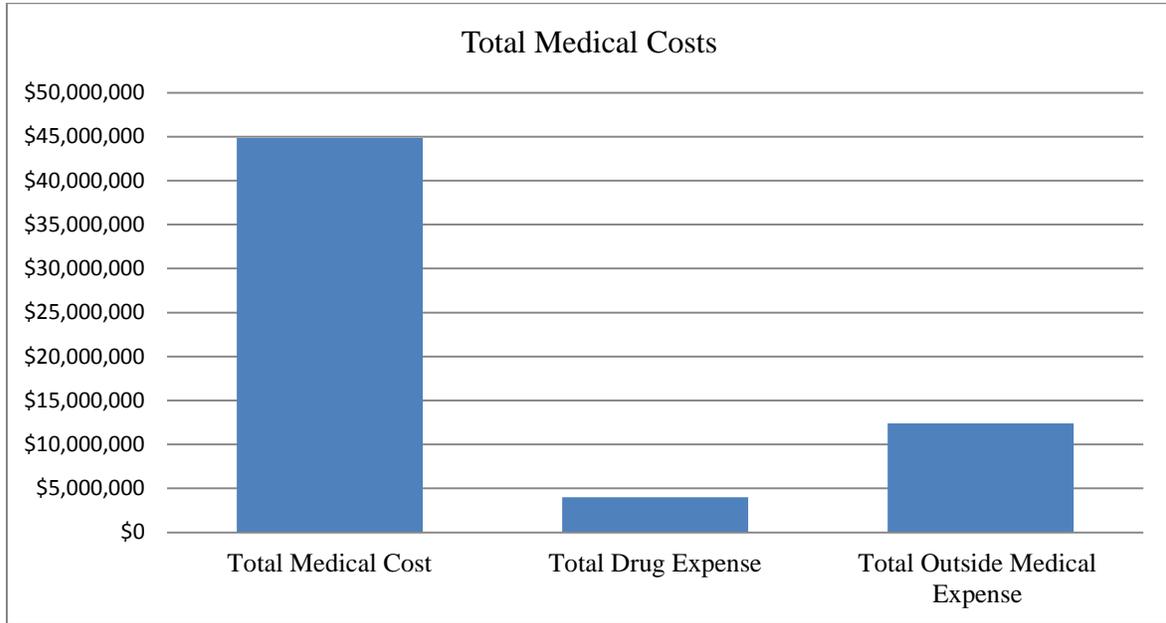


Figure 33



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