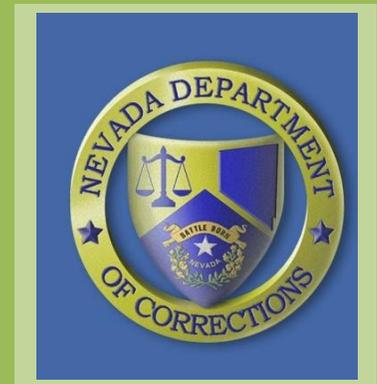


Nevada Department of Corrections

Correctional Population
Management

Fiscal Year
2011

Annual Statistical Report



Alejandra Livingston, MS,
Statistics, Research, and Planning
Offender Management Division

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

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Editor's Letter

The Research Section of the Division of Offender Management at the Nevada Department of Corrections collects a variety of statistical information. Quantitative and analytical projects are executed on an ongoing basis to enable the department to make sound planning and operational decisions. The research community is highly dependent on socio demographic data collected by correctional systems and these data contribute toward the understanding of policy, program gaps, and the crime and the human behavior that surround it.

Data collection, capacity analysis, and forecasting are key activities of the Research Section, all which are at the core of budget preparation and facility planning. Fiscal impacts are prepared each legislative session and sentence structures, lengths of stay, and offense characteristics are formulated in the calculations. Thus, continued collection and maintenance of statistical information make it possible to respond to legislative inquiries and allow policy makers to adequately assess the condition of the correctional system relative to its goals and objectives.

The 2011 Legislative Session saw the enacting into law several measures, including the closure of the state's oldest prison building, the Nevada State Prison, early in 2012. Although unfortunate, retiring the building was a decision undertaken to balance the department's budget and eliminate operating deficiencies. This closure dictated the need to create additional capacity throughout the state; a phase out process that involved advanced planning and gradual inmate moves.

This report is intended to capture baseline statistical information, and it's being published as part of the department's continued effort to provide accurate estimates for researchers, decision makers, and for all who may benefit from an understanding of corrections research operations. This annual report covers activity through the period ending on June 30, 2011, with series presented on a calendar and fiscal year basis as dictated by the nature of the data.

The Offender Management Division wishes that readers enjoy this product. Any inquiries regarding this report may be submitted through our webmaster at <http://www.doc.nv.gov>. A copy of the document may also be found on this website.

Sincerely,

Alejandra Livingston

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Statistics, Research, and Planning
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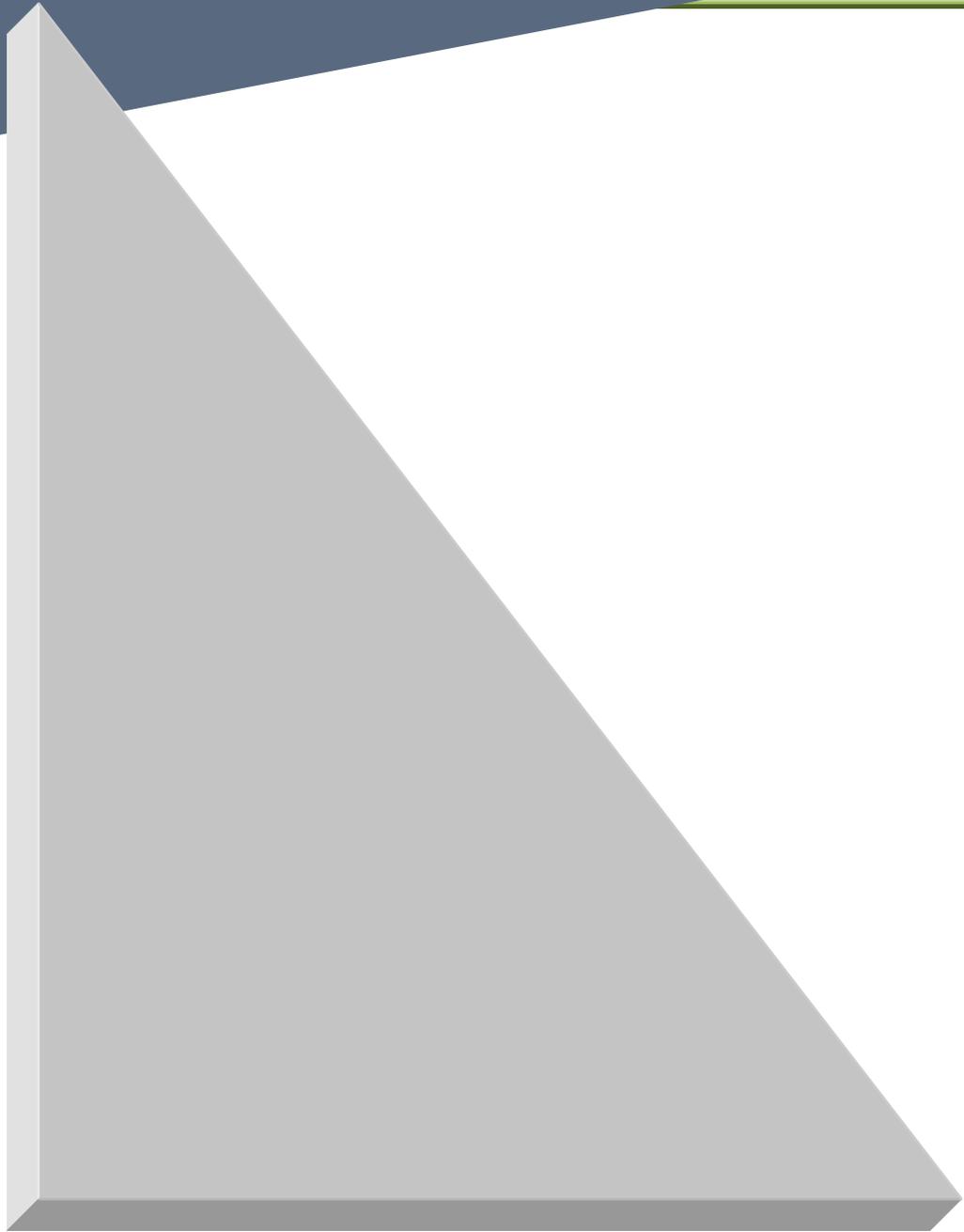
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Chapter I
Locations and Facilities



I. Correctional Centers throughout Nevada.

Nevada has seventeen counties, nine of which have correctional locations to house offenders. As of June 30, 2011, the Nevada Department of Corrections, NDOC operated 19 correctional sites to house male and female offenders in various levels of custody. Larger complexes are referred to as "institutions" and have higher level of security, while the smaller complexes are referred to as "facilities" or "camps."

Offenders sentenced to prison must go through an "intake center" where they are admitted through a formal process, evaluated, and then, assigned to a location within the NDOC. The NDOC has three reception points: High Desert State Prison (HDSP) for males and Florence McClure Women's (FMWCC) Correctional Center for females in Clark County, and Northern Nevada Correctional Center (NNCC) in Carson City for males and females.

Exhibit # 1

Reception Points by County		
NNCC (North)	HDSP (South)	FMWCC (South)
Male and Female	Male	Female
Carson City	Clark	Clark
Mineral	Esmeralda	Esmeralda
Lyon	Humboldt	Humboldt
Douglas	Nye	Nye
Washoe	Lincoln	Lincoln
Storey	White Pine	White Pine
Churchill		
Pershing		
Humboldt		
Lander		
Elko		
Eureka		

Women admitted in Northern Nevada are temporarily staged at NNCC and later transported to a female facility. Florence McClure Women's Correctional Center can accept women from all counties. Correctional sites have extensive histories and have undergone several changes. Changes in the composition of the correctional population dictate the need to change as the needs of the department evolve. Thus, throughout time, the custody level of their units and its programs undergo modifications. Exhibits #2 and #3 reflect the history of these institutions, and their operational status.

Exhibit #2

Full Name	Abbrev	County	Originally Opened As			Close Date	Currently Operated As		
			Open Date	Gender	Security		Re-Open	Gender	Current Security
Carlin Conservation Camp	CCC	Elko	1988	Male	Minimum			Male	Minimum
Casa Grande Transitional Housing	CGTH	Clark	2005	Male and Female	Minimum			Co-ed	Minimum
Ely Conservation Camp	ECC	White Pine	1984	Male	Minimum			Male	Minimum
Ely State Prison	ESP	White Pine	1988	Male	Maximum			Male	Minimum, close, and maximum
Humboldt Conservation Camp	HCC	Humboldt	1986	Male	Minimum			Male	Minimum
High Desert State Prison	HDSP	Clark	2000	Male	Medium			Male	Medium and close
Three Lakes Valley Conservation Center	TLVCC	Clark	1982	Male	Minimum			Male	Minimum
Jean Conservation Camp	JCC	Clark	1987	Male	Minimum			Female	Minimum
Lovelock Correctional Center	LCC	Pershing	1995	Male	Medium			Male	Minimum, medium, and close
Northern Nevada Correctional Center	NNCC	Carson	1961	Male	Minimum			Male and Female	Medium and close

Exhibit #2, Continued

Location	Abbrev	County	Originally Opened As			Close Date	Currently Operated As		
			Open Date	Gender	Security		Re-Open	Gender	Current Security
Northern Nevada Restitution Center	NNRC	Washoe	1979	Male	Minimum	1993	1993	Male	Minimum
Nevada Women's Correctional Center	NWCC	Carson	1964	Female		1997			
Nevada State Prison	NSP	Carson	1862	Both	Maximum			Male	Minimum and medium
Pioche Conservation Camp	PCC	Lincoln	1980	Male	Minimum			Male	Minimum
Stewart Conservation Camp	SCC	Carson	1995	Male	Minimum			Male	Minimum
Southern Desert Correctional Center	SDCC	Clark	1982	Male	Medium			Male	close and medium
Southern Nevada Correctional Center	SNCC	Clark	1978	Male	Medium	2000 and 2008	07/2006	Male and female	Medium
Southern Nevada Pre-Release Center	SNPC		1976			1978			
Southern Nevada Restitution Center	SNRC	Clark	1980			2001			
Florence McClure Women's Correctional Center	FMWCC	Clark	1997	Female	Multi Custody				Close, medium, and minimum
Silver Springs Conservation Camp	SSCC	Lyon	1991	Female	Minimum	2008			
Tonopah Conservation Camp	TCC	Nye	1991	Male	Minimum			Male	Minimum
Wells Conservation Camp	WCC	Elko	1984	Male	Minimum			Male	Minimum
Warm Springs Correctional Center	WSCC	Carson	1961	Female	Medium		1997	Male	Medium and close

Exhibit #3

Locations	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.
TLVCC	This facility houses the boot camp program.
NNCC	Converted to medium custody in late 1960's. This center is a reception point for male and female northern Nevada county commits.
NNRC	Originally opened in 1979 as RCF. Through 1988, it housed male inmates; in 1989, it began to house male and female inmates. In 1989, it housed all female inmates,; in 1993, it closed and re-opened as NNRC housing only male inmates. It currently houses persons participating in community assignment programs.
NWCC	Name changed to WSCC (Warm Springs Correctional Center) in 1997.
NSP	Housed male and female inmates until 1965 when NWCC (currently WSCC) opened; in 1989 when ESP opened, this institution was converted to medium security. Due to the aging of the building, this facility was slated for closure between December of 2011 and January of 2012.
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 a youth facility for ages 22 and under and closed again in 2008.
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.
SSCC	The land for this camp is privately owned and its use was facilitated by its donor specifically for housing by women only. The facility closed in 2008.
WSCC	Originally called NWCC (Nevada Women's Correctional Center) and housed female inmates until 1997. This is a fenced facility and now houses medium males only.

II. Correctional Density.

At fiscal year end, the bed capacity of all correctional locations combined was 13,425 beds of which 93.29% were occupied. The NDOC must adhere to various laws and regulations and optimize inmate managing in the most efficient manner. Male beds constituted 12,193 beds and female beds 1,232. Emergency and above emergency beds were 19.33% above the NDOC's base structure. Exhibit #4 shows the emergency capacity of each location and the population by gender on June 30, 2011.

Exhibit #4

Institutional Locations										
Abbreviation	County	Institution	Capacity	Male Beds	Female Beds	Population	Males	Females	%	Intake
ESP	White Pine	Ely State Prison	1,062	1,062		1,086	1,086	0	102.3%	
NSP	Carson City	Nevada State Prison	384	384		405	405	0	105.5%	
LCC	Pershing	Lovelock CC	1760	1,760		1,611	1,611	0	91.5%	
WSCC	Carson City	Warm Springs CC	553	553		541	541	0	97.8%	
NNCC	Carson City	Northern NV CC	1,533	1,523	10	1,489	1,483	6	97.1%	1
SDCC	Clark	Southern Dessert CC	2,042	2,042		1,885	1,885	0	92.3%	
FMWCC	Clark	Florence McClure Women's CC	950		950	704	0	704	74.1%	1
HDSP	Clark	High Desert State Prison	2,903	2,903		2,863	2,863	0	98.6%	1
Institutional Total			11,187	10,227	960	10,584	9,874	710	94.6%	3

Exhibit #5

Treatment Centers	Total	Male	Female	Co-gender
Correctional Facilities	19	16	3	0
Detention Centers	0	0	0	0
Diagnostic/Reception Intake Centers (NNCC receives females and males in northern Nevada, FMWCC accepts intake females in southern Nevada, and HDSP accepts males in Southern Nevada.)	3	2	1	0
Prerelease centers (Going Home SDCC)	1	1	0	0
Work/Study Release Centers (Camps)	10	8	2	0
Medical Centers (NNCC has the Regional Medical Facility, HDSP has an overnight infirmary and the other prisons have clinics)	2	1	0	1
Mental Health Centers ^a (NNCC has the MHU and SCU , Structured Care Unit. HDSP has ECU FMWCC has SCU)	1	1	0	0
Substance Abuse Treatment Centers (Warm Springs)	3	0	0	0
Geriatric Centers (NNCC has the Medical Intermediary Care Unit (MIC))	1	1	0	0
Boot camps. (ISCC)	1	1	0	0
Youthful Offender Program (Growing Straight-YOP- at HDSP)	1	1	0	0

^aOther prison inmates with mental health issues are outpatients.

III. Custody Level.

The custody level of a correctional site is the central component. More than half of the population is medium custody, and to accommodate this characteristic housing units are designated across the system accordingly. Ely State Prison has been housing the population in maximum custody with few beds set aside for minimum custody on an occasional basis. The distribution of the custody level is closely analyzed on an on-going basis and compared against designated beds at the facilities so they are adequately planned. Camps and restitution centers are intended for the minimum custody or community assignment populations; however, multi-custody institutions have a mixed variety of beds, but are predominantly medium custody.

Exhibit #6

Custody					
Institution	Minimum	Medium	Close	Maximum	Total
ESP	30	-	600	432	1,062
LCC	22	1,402	336	-	1,760
NSP	16	368	-	-	384
WSCC	-	511	42	-	553
NNCC	-	1,281	252	-	1,533
SDCC	-	1,844	198	-	2,042
FMWCC	19	803	128	-	950
HDSP	-	2,063	840	-	2,903
CGTH	332	-	-	-	332
CCC	150	-	-	-	150
ECC	150	-	-	-	150
HCC	150	-	-	-	150
JCC	240	-	-	-	240
PCC	196	-	-	-	196
WCC	150	-	-	-	150
TCC	150	-	-	-	150
TLVCC	257	-	-	-	257
SCC	360	-	-	-	360
NNRC	103	-	-	-	103
Total	2,325	8,272	2,396	432	13,425
%	17.32%	61.62%	17.85%	3.22%	100.00%

IV. Density

Trends in the correctional system affect density in prison buildings, and present a challenge when it comes to prison planning. Beds must be planned so that the buildings aren't too dense relative to their design or otherwise underutilized. Factors such as maintenance or severe damage force the closure of units as rapid growth demands bed additions. During Fiscal Year 2011, the NDOC utilized five custody levels for purposes of facility planning: community assignment, minimum, medium, close, and maximum. Four measurements of capacity have been traditionally utilized in terms of design: base structure (100% of design), operational (150%), emergency (168%), and above emergency (169% - 200%). These measurements are figurative and vary across sites. Beds are budgeted at the above emergency capacity level.

Exhibit # 7

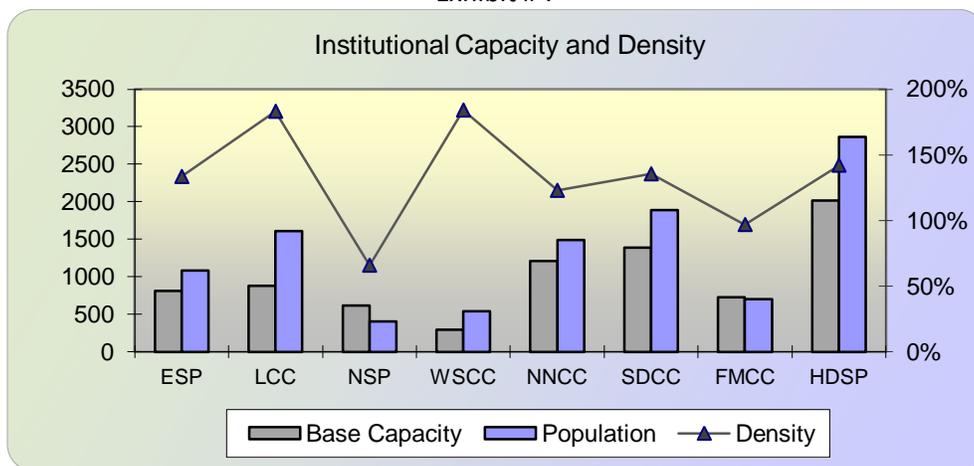
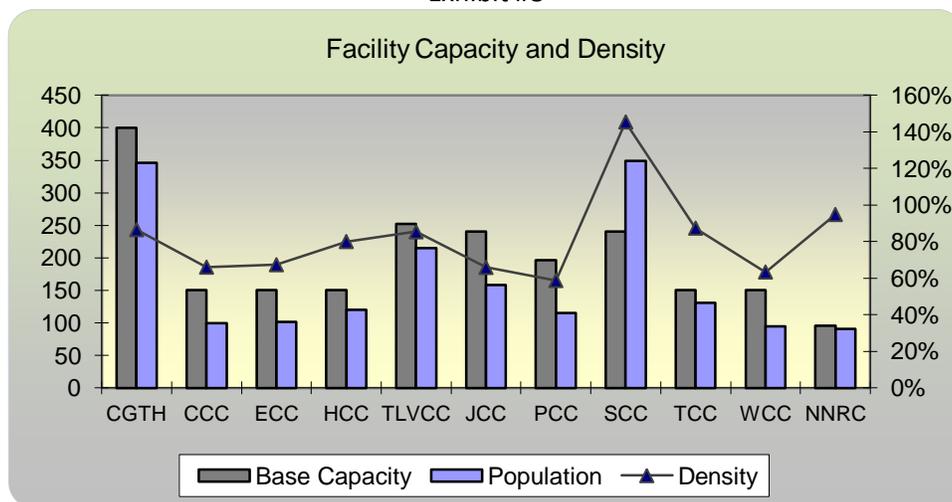


Exhibit #8



When bed capacity does not meet the actual or the forecast populations, beds above emergency capacity are opened to offset the shortage of beds, and housing areas must go through a special approval process which must be addressed over the long-run by re-opening close facilities or by building new ones. The notion of density can be lost when beds above emergency capacity are

compared to the actual daily demographic count, and the disparity between design and emergency levels can be forgotten.

Density can be measured as the relative size of bed capacity to population by custody level and can be a resourceful piece of information when assessing planning adequacy because not only the correctional population must be forecasted, but also its custody. Predicting variation in population custody can be challenging. For example, at the end of the first quarter of Fiscal Year 2011, minimum and medium custody beds for males were planned in excess of the actual population, but the opposite happened with close custody, a pattern that repeated itself at the end of Fiscal Year 2011. Various types of techniques can be utilized to more closely predict custody and plan beds accordingly.

Exhibit #9

Males					
Month/Year	Relative Sizes	Minimum	Medium	Close	Total (Bed/Pop), (Pop/Beds)
06/10	Beds/Pop	137%	111%	87%	108%
	Pop/Beds	73%	90%	115%	93%
09/10	Beds/Pop	135%	111%	89%	335%
	Pop/Beds	74%	90%	113%	93%
12/10	Beds/Pop	120%	104%	108%	107%
	Pop/Beds	83%	96%	93%	93%
03/11	Beds/Pop	118%	106%	104%	107%
	Pop/Beds	85%	95%	96%	93%
06/11	Beds/Pop	122%	113%	82%	106%
	Pop/Beds	82%	89%	122%	95%

Exhibit #10

Females					
Month/Year	Relative Sizes	Minimum	Medium	Close	Total (Bed/Pop), (Pop/Beds)
06/10	Beds/Pop	179%	115%	88%	123%
	Pop/Beds	56%	87%	114%	81%
09/10	Beds/Pop	184%	117%	83%	124%
	Pop/Beds	54%	85%	121%	81%
12/10	Beds/Pop	193%	112%	80%	121%
	Pop/Beds	52%	89%	124%	82%
03/11	Beds/Pop	155%	127%	62%	122%
	Pop/Beds	64%	79%	162%	82%
06/11	Beds/Pop	145%	142%	74%	135%
	Pop/Beds	69%	71%	135%	74%

Exhibit #11

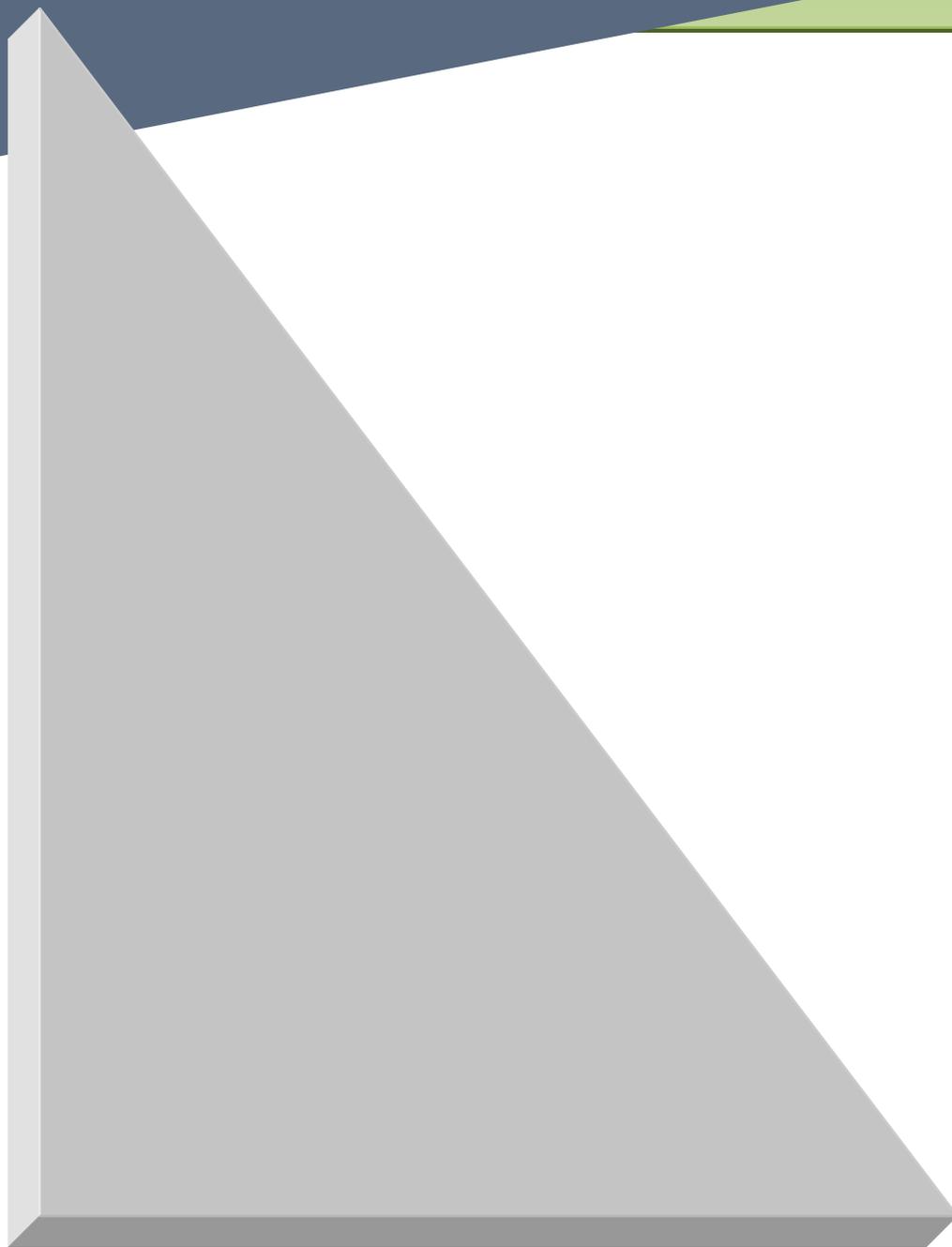
Institution	FY 09 Base Capacity	FY 09 Population	Diff	FY 09 Density	FY 10 Base Capacity	FY 10 Population	Diff	FY10 Density	FY 11 Base Capacity	FY 11 Population	Diff	FY 11 Density
ESP	784	1,104	-320	141%	814	1,007	-193	124%	814	1,086	-272	133.42%
LCC	880	1,580	-700	180%	880	1,667	-787	189%	880	1,611	-731	183.07%
NSP	605	756	-151	125%	605	698	-93	115%	615	405	210	65.85%
WSCC	294	458	-164	156%	294	523	-229	178%	294	541	-247	184.01%
NNCC	1,212	1,473	-261	122%	1,212	1,427	-215	118%	1,212	1,489	-277	122.85%
SDCC	1,392	1,863	-471	134%	1,388	1,822	-434	131%	1,392	1,885	-493	135.42%
FMWCC	567	765	-198	135%	727	765	-38	105%	727	704	23	96.84%
HDSP	1,680	2,895	-1215	172%	2,016	2,983	-967	148%	2,016	2,863	-847	142.01%

Exhibit #12

Facilities	FY 09 Base Capacity	FY 09 Population	Diff	FY 09 Density	FY 10 Base Capacity	FY 10 Population	Diff	FY10 Density	FY 11 Base Capacity	FY 11 Population	Diff	FY 11 Density
CGTH	400	245	155	61%	400	194	206	49%	400	346	54	86.5%
CCC	150	122	28	81%	150	102	48	68%	150	99	51	66.0%
ECC	150	119	31	79%	150	96	54	64%	150	101	49	67.3%
HCC	150	124	26	83%	150	134	16	89%	150	120	30	80.0%
TLVCC	290	232	58	80%	252	211	41	84%	252	215	37	85.3%
JCC	240	182	58	76%	240	136	104	57%	240	158	82	65.8%
PCC	196	166	30	85%	196	152	44	78%	196	115	81	58.7%
SCC	240	332	-92	138%	240	341	-101	142%	240	349	-109	145.4%
TCC	150	80	70	53%	150	109	41	73%	150	131	19	87.3%
WCC	150	121	29	81%	150	103	47	69%	150	95	55	63.3%
NNRC	96	55	41	57%	96	80	16	83%	96	91	5	94.8%

Chapter II

Correctional Population Trends



I Actual and Projected Population

The NDOC closely tracks its prison population and is statutorily required to produce projections ten years in advance, two of which are utilized to build biennial budgets. During the past decade, NDOC's population grew at an average yearly change of 2.45% with 2003, 2004, and 2006 being peak years. Positive growth was experienced between 2000 and 2007, and thereafter negative growth was in the range of -2.85 to -.54%.

Exhibit # 13

Actual Count												
Calendar Year End Basis												
Gender	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Average % Change
Male	9316	9,520	9,612	10,099	10,853	11,075	12,003	12,245	12,223	11,911	11,790	
Female	856	834	848	816	949	1,008	1,183	1,096	1,046	980	979	
Total	10,172	10,354	10,460	10,915	11,802	12,083	13,186	13,341	13,269	12,891	12,769	
% Change	3.30%	1.79%	1.02%	4.35%	8.13%	2.38%	9.13%	1.18%	-0.54%	-2.85%	-0.95%	

Exhibit #14

Projected Count											
Calendar Year Basis											
Gender	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Average % Change
Male	12,542	11,854	11,872	11,887	11,910	11,909	11,884	11,864	11,926	11,967	
Female	1,049	996	1,012	1,031	1,068	1,062	1,065	1,066	1,069	1,074	
Total	13,591	12,850	12,884	12,918	12,978	12,971	12,949	12,930	12,995	13,041	
% Change		5.77%	0.26%	0.26%	0.46%	-0.05%	-0.17%	-0.15%	0.50%	0.35%	0.81%

An annual average increase of .81% was expected according to the legislatively approved ten-year forecast with a sudden slow down in increase from 2012 through 2020 relative to 2011. This forecast assumes that years 2016 through 2018 will experience declines.

Exhibit #15

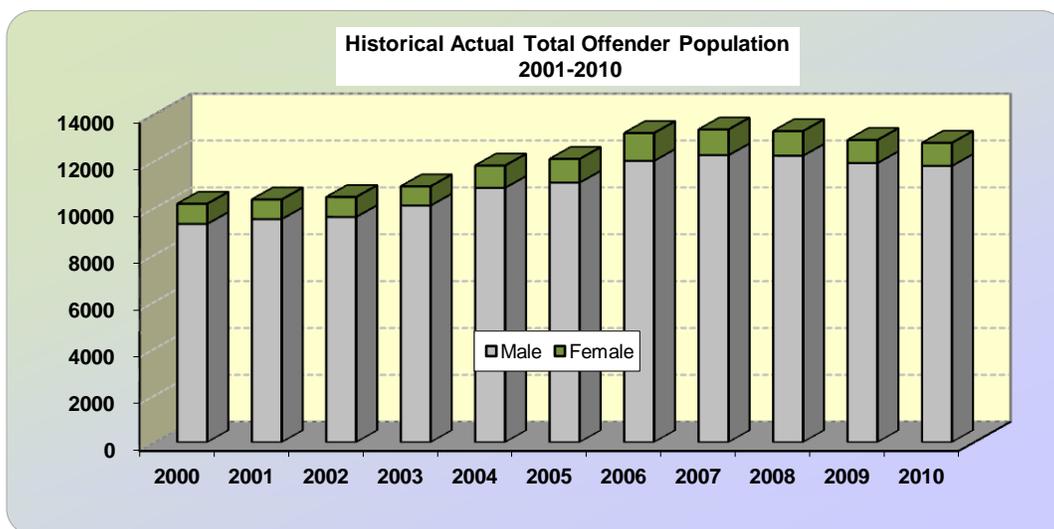
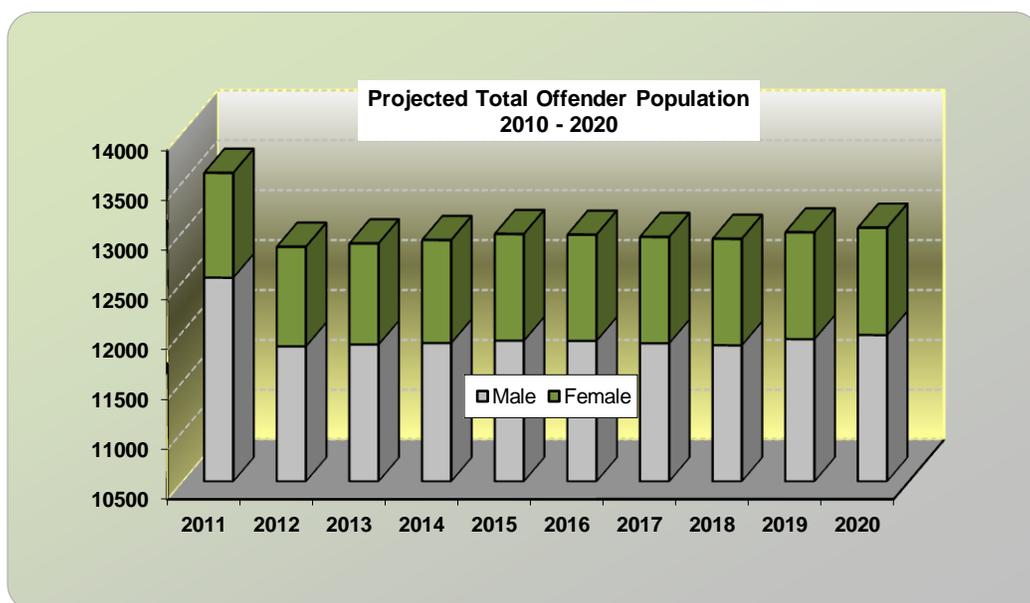


Exhibit # 16



Population forecasts are produced three times per biennial cycle and derived from actual data maintained by the department. These projects are timed parallel to the State of Nevada’s budget phases: Agency Request, Governor Recommends, and Legislatively Approved. The forecast derived for the latter phase is utilized to derive biennial operating budgets for the department and used as the basis for operational planning. Internal as well as external factors affect patterns in the correctional population: national and state laws that alter sentencing decisions, demographic and social trends, and crime rates. Forecasts allow the NDOC to make physical capacity decisions and determine what types of buildings will be needed to support the projected population.

Exhibit #18

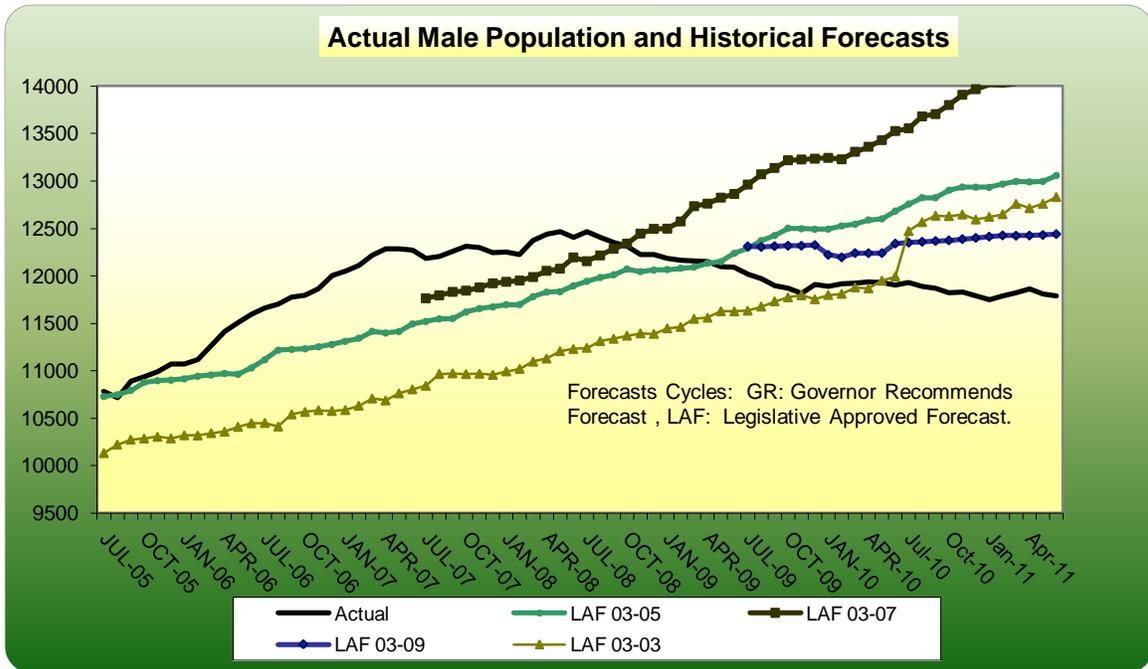
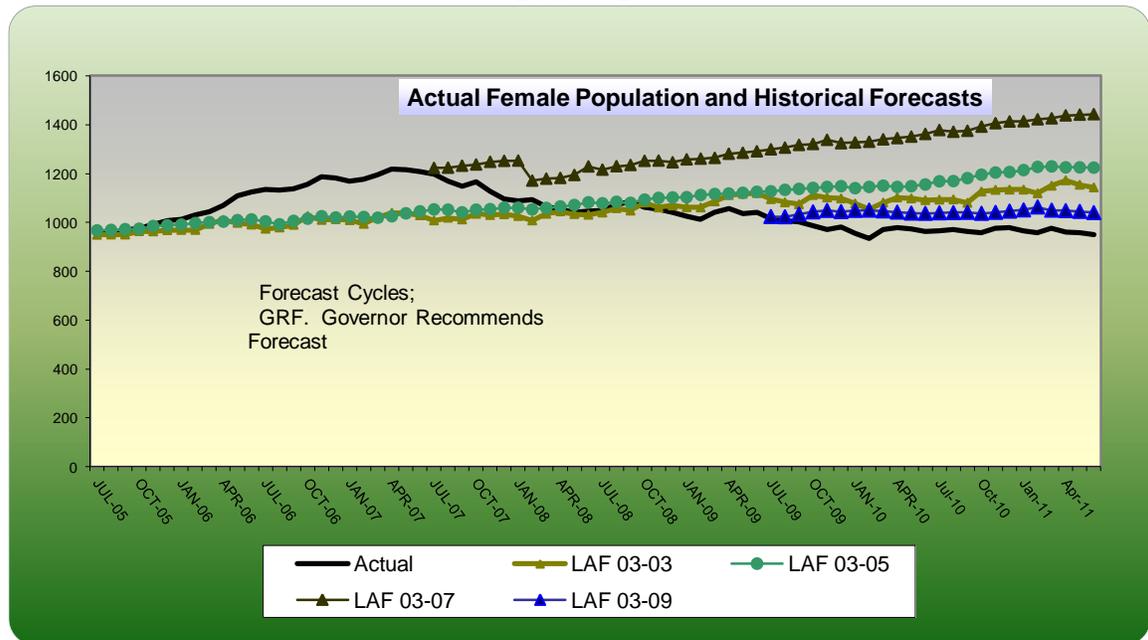


Exhibit #19



Legislatively Approved Forecasts
2011-2021

Exhibit #20

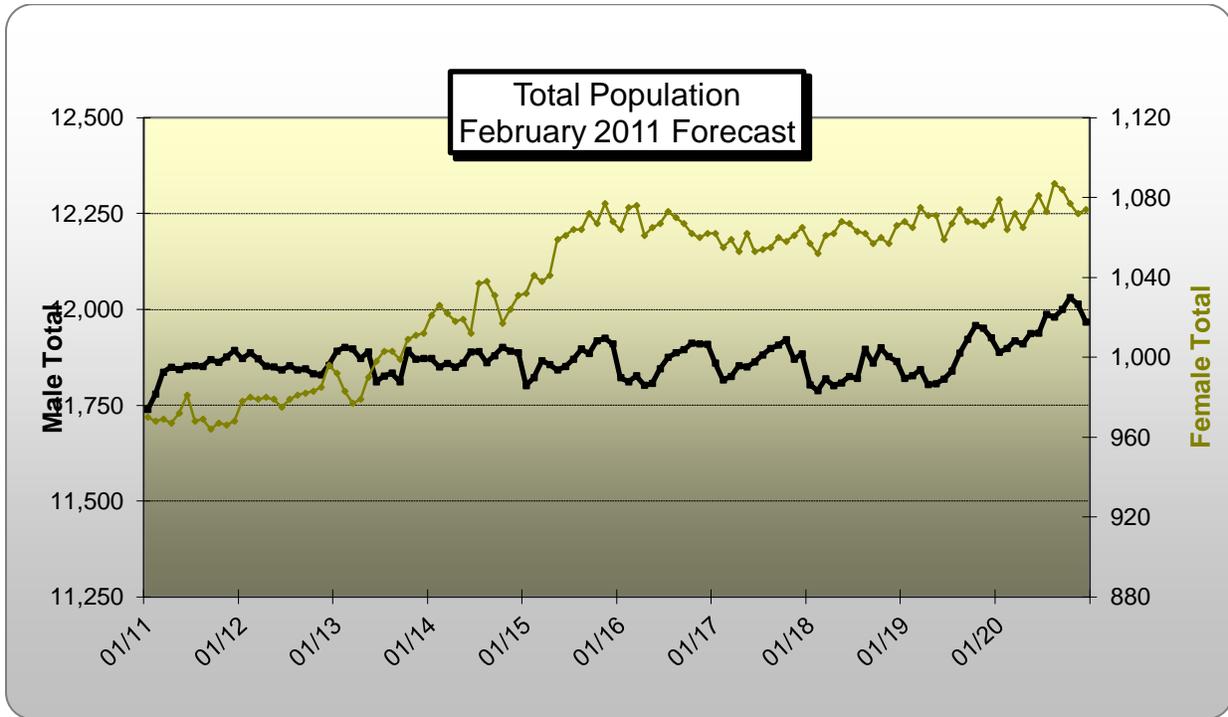


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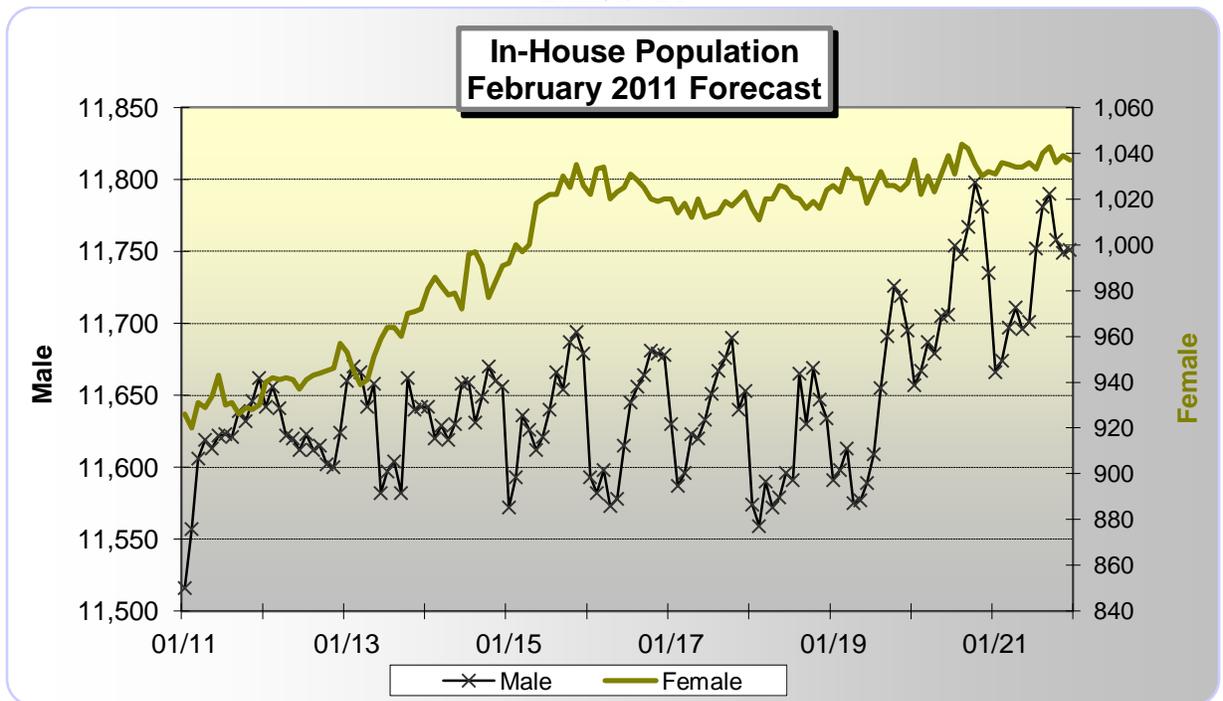
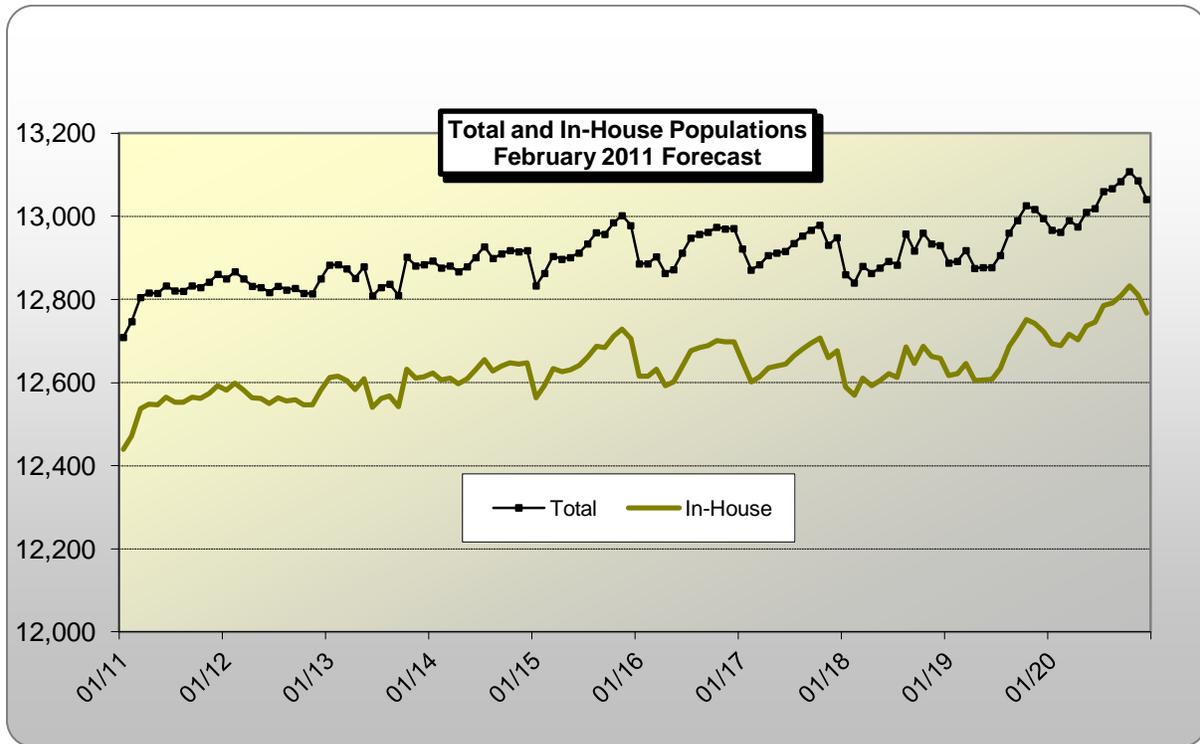


Exhibit #22



Population Not Residing at a Correctional Site

Exhibit #23

Male		
Period	Forecast	Actual
Jul-2010	2.01	1.95
Aug-2010	1.97	1.95
Sep-2010	1.95	1.95
Oct-2010	1.91	1.91
Nov-2010	1.88	1.88
Dec-2010	1.85	1.95
Jan-2011	1.82	1.98
Feb-2011	1.79	1.97
Mar-2011	1.75	2.01
Apr-2011	1.72	2.05
May-2011	1.69	2.10
Jun-2011	1.66	2.04
Average	1.83	1.98
RMSE	0.05	
RMSE/AVG	2.33%	

Exhibit #24

Female		
Period	Forecast	Actual
Jul-2010	3.32	3.62
Aug-2010	3.32	3.50
Sep-2010	3.32	4.16
Oct-2010	3.32	4.26
Nov-2010	3.32	3.59
Dec-2010	3.32	3.88
Jan-2011	3.32	4.14
Feb-2011	3.32	4.07
Mar-2011	3.32	4.00
Apr-2011	3.32	4.17
May-2011	3.32	3.97
Jun-2011	3.32	4.00
Average	3.32	3.95
RMSE	0.67	
RMSE/AVG	11.39%	

Exhibit #25

Ten-Year Population Forecast Series-Unadjusted

Male Population

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Yearly Change	% Change
2011	11,739	11,779	11,836	11,849	11,843	11,852	11,853	11,851	11,869	11,862	11,876	11,893	n/a	n/a
2012	11,872	11,887	11,871	11,852	11,850	11,842	11,853	11,842	11,845	11,832	11,829	11,854	-39	-0.33%
2013	11,891	11,901	11,897	11,872	11,889	11,811	11,826	11,834	11,811	11,893	11,870	11,872	18	0.15%
2014	11,872	11,850	11,859	11,849	11,860	11,889	11,890	11,861	11,879	11,901	11,891	11,887	15	0.13%
2015	11,801	11,822	11,866	11,856	11,842	11,851	11,870	11,897	11,885	11,918	11,925	11,910	23	0.19%
2016	11,822	11,811	11,827	11,802	11,807	11,845	11,875	11,887	11,895	11,912	11,910	11,909	-1	-0.01%
2017	11,860	11,816	11,825	11,853	11,850	11,863	11,881	11,898	11,907	11,921	11,870	11,884	-25	-0.21%
2018	11,803	11,788	11,819	11,801	11,808	11,825	11,820	11,896	11,860	11,900	11,877	11,864	-20	-0.17%
2019	11,820	11,827	11,843	11,804	11,806	11,818	11,839	11,886	11,922	11,958	11,951	11,926	62	0.52%
2020	11,888	11,898	11,918	11,910	11,937	11,938	11,987	11,980	12,000	12,031	12,014	11,967	41	0.34%
2021	11,897	11,905	11,928	11,943	11,927	11,933	11,985	12,014	12,023	11,991	11,981	11,983	16	0.13%

Exhibit #26

Ten-Year Population Forecast Series-Unadjusted

Female Population

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Yearly Change	% Change
2011	970	968	969	967	972	981	968	969	964	967	966	968	n/a	n/a
2012	978	980	979	980	979	975	979	981	982	983	985	996	28	2.89%
2013	992	983	977	979	990	998	1003	1003	999	1009	1011	1,012	16	1.61%
2014	1021	1026	1022	1,018	1,019	1,012	1,037	1,038	1,031	1,017	1,024	1,031	19	1.88%
2015	1,032	1,041	1,038	1,041	1,059	1,061	1,064	1,064	1,072	1,067	1,077	1,068	37	3.59%
2016	1,064	1,075	1,076	1,061	1,065	1,067	1,073	1,070	1,067	1,062	1,060	1,062	-6	-0.56%
2017	1,062	1,055	1,059	1,053	1,062	1,053	1,054	1,055	1,060	1,058	1,061	1,065	3	0.28%
2018	1,057	1,052	1,061	1,062	1,068	1,067	1,063	1,062	1,057	1,060	1,057	1,066	1	0.09%
2019	1,068	1,065	1,075	1,071	1,071	1,059	1,067	1,074	1,068	1,068	1,066	1,069	3	0.28%
2020	1,079	1,064	1,072	1,065	1,073	1,081	1,073	1,087	1,084	1,077	1,072	1,074	5	0.47%
2021	1,073	1,078	1,077	1,076	1,076	1,078	1,075	1,082	1,085	1,078	1,081	1,079	5	0.47%

Exhibit #27

Ten-Year Forecast –Adjusted (In-House)

Male Population

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Yearly Change	% Change
2011	11,521	11,560	11,606	11,619	11,613	11,622	11,623	11,621	11,639	11,632	11,646	11,662	n/a	n/a
2012	11,642	11,656	11,641	11,622	11,620	11,612	11,623	11,612	11,615	11,602	11,600	11,624	-38	-0.33%
2013	11,660	11,670	11,666	11,642	11,658	11,582	11,597	11,604	11,582	11,662	11,640	11,642	18	0.15%
2014	11,642	11,620	11,629	11,619	11,630	11,658	11,659	11,631	11,649	11,670	11,660	11,656	14	0.12%
2015	11,572	11,593	11,636	11,626	11,612	11,621	11,640	11,666	11,654	11,687	11,694	11,679	23	0.20%
2016	11,593	11,582	11,598	11,573	11,578	11,615	11,645	11,656	11,664	11,681	11,679	11,678	-1	-0.01%
2017	11,630	11,587	11,596	11,623	11,620	11,633	11,651	11,667	11,676	11,690	11,640	11,653	-25	-0.21%
2018	11,574	11,559	11,590	11,572	11,579	11,596	11,591	11,665	11,630	11,669	11,647	11,634	-19	-0.16%
2019	11,591	11,598	11,613	11,575	11,577	11,589	11,609	11,655	11,691	11,726	11,719	11,695	61	0.52%
2020	11,657	11,667	11,687	11,679	11,705	11,706	11,754	11,748	11,767	11,798	11,781	11,735	40	0.34%
2021	11,666	11,674	11,697	11,711	11,696	11,701	11,752	11,781	11,790	11,758	11,749	11,751	16	0.14%

Exhibit #28

Ten-Year Population Forecast-Adjusted (In-House)

Population Female

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Yearly Change	% Change
2011	928	922	931	929	934	943	930	931	926	929	928	930	n/a	n/a
2012	940	942	941	942	941	937	941	943	944	945	946	957	27	2.90%
2013	953	945	939	941	951	959	964	964	960	970	971	972	15	1.57%
2014	981	986	982	978	979	972	996	997	991	977	984	991	19	1.95%
2015	992	1,000	997	1,000	1,018	1,020	1,022	1,022	1,030	1,025	1,035	1,026	35	3.53%
2016	1,022	1,033	1,034	1,020	1,023	1,025	1,031	1,028	1,025	1,020	1,019	1,020	-6	-0.58%
2017	1,020	1,014	1,018	1,012	1,020	1,012	1,013	1,014	1,019	1,017	1,020	1,023	3	0.29%
2018	1,016	1,011	1,020	1,020	1,026	1,025	1,021	1,020	1,016	1,019	1,016	1,024	1	0.10%
2019	1,026	1,023	1,033	1,029	1,029	1,018	1,025	1,032	1,026	1,026	1,024	1,027	3	0.29%
2020	1,037	1,022	1,030	1,023	1,031	1,039	1,031	1,044	1,042	1,035	1,030	1,032	5	0.49%
2011	1,031	1,036	1,035	1,034	1,034	1,036	1,033	1,040	1,043	1,036	1,039	1,037	5	0.48%

II. Nevada and the U.S.

Nevada's correctional population has gone through various growth cycles. In order to comprehend shifts in direction, one may ask if Nevada is keeping up with national trends. For example, a slowdown in population growth or crime may be due to an overall decline in crime or part of a national move to amend sentencing laws. National correctional population counts are reported on a calendar year basis and, when comparing Nevada to the U.S., one concludes that patterns at the national level have not always been paralleled by Nevada. For example, when analyzing the period between 1997 and 2010, it can be noted that Nevada has experienced some abrupt increases; specifically, 1997, 1998, 2004, and 2006 were marked by yearly growth of more than 5%. National aggregate growth has been much smaller ranging from as little as .10% in 2001 to as high 4.77% in 1997. During the same period, Nevada's population had four years of negative growth while the U.S. had only three. From year-end 2000 to year end-2010, Nevada's correctional population increased by 25.5% while the U.S. population grew by 12%. The last two years of decline were more notorious in Nevada than in the U.S. Nevada experienced a decline of 2.8% in 2009 and .95% in 2010, while the U.S. experienced declines of .16% and .77%.

Exhibit #29

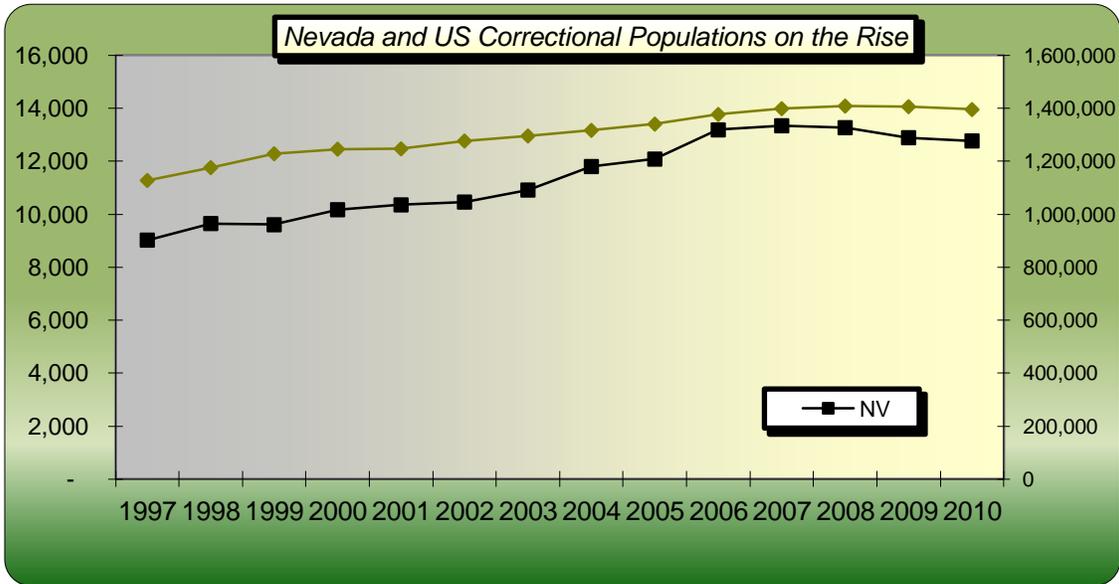
Year	Correctional Population			
	Nevada and U.S.			
	NV	Year	US	% Change
1997	9,024		1,127,686	
1998	9,651	6.95%	1,176,055	4.29%
1999	9,605	-0.48%	1,228,455	4.46%
2000	10,172	5.90%	1,245,845	1.42%
2001	10,354	1.79%	1,247,039	0.10%
2002	10,460	1.02%	1,276,616	2.37%
2003	10,915	4.35%	1,295,542	1.48%
2004	11,802	8.13%	1,316,772	1.64%
2005	12,083	2.38%	1,340,311	1.79%
2006	13,186	9.13%	1,376,899	2.73%
2007	13,341	1.18%	1,398,627	1.58%
2008	13,269	-0.54%	1,408,479	0.70%
2009	12,891	-2.85%	1,406,237	-0.16%
2010	12,769	-0.95%	1,395,356	-0.77%

Source: <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=2230> and NDOC's Report #1.1.

Exhibit #30

Ten-Year Change	
NV	US
25.5%	12.0%

Exhibit #31



Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Nevada Department of Corrections.

III. Semi-Annual Change

It is not unusual for correctional systems to gain a large portion of their yearly increases during the first half of the year. When mid-year and year-end counts are analyzed, it is found that the net effect is impacted by the overall level or releases during the year. These counts reveal that the rate of growth for the first half of the year is often higher than for the second half. Throughout the United States, during the first half of 2006, the inmate population increased by 30,306 offenders relative to the end of 2005 – an increase that represented 72.1% of the total for year 2006. The first six months of 2007 were even more pronounced with 87.16% of the increase in the total population, followed by much higher six-month increases during 2008 (106.80%) and 2009 (198.08%). In Nevada, the first six months of 2006 represented 57.93% of the total increase for the year, in 2007, 190.32% and in 2008, 150% - a trend that was reversed in 2009, with the first half reflecting a change of 36.63% of the total change for the year in the negative direction. Year 2010 was different for Nevada as a state and for the U.S. as a whole. Both of these entities experienced losses in the size of their populations representing approximately a fourth of the total loses.

Exhibit #32

Year	Nevada			U.S.		
	Yearly	Six-Month	Six-Month	Yearly	Six-Month	Six-Month
	Change	Change	Absolute % Change	Change	Change	Absolute % Change
2006	1,103	639	57.93%	42,016	30,306	72.13%
2007	155	295	190.32%	28,300	24,666	87.16%
2008	-76	114	150.00%	11,514	12,297	106.80%
2009	(374)	(137)	36.63%	3,897	7,719	198.08%
2010	(122)	(26)	21.31%	(7,228)	(1,761)	24.36%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Nevada Department of Corrections.

Exhibit # 33

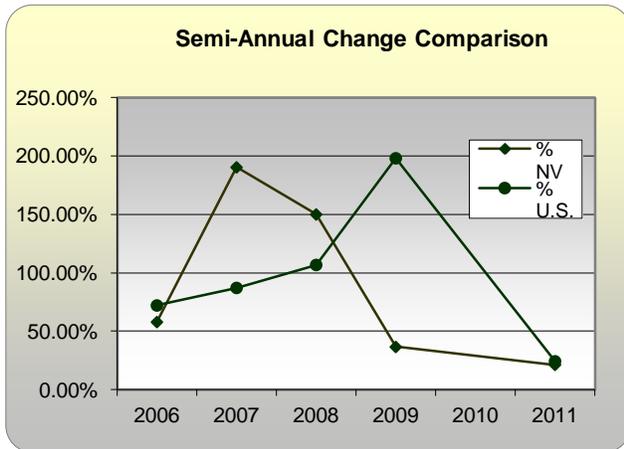


Exhibit #34

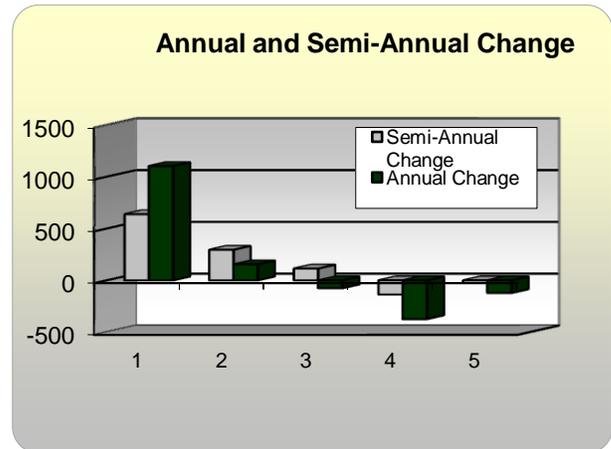


Exhibit #35

Year	Annual	Semi-Annual
2006	9.1%	57.93%
2007	1.2%	190.32%
2008	-0.6%	150.00%
2009	-2.8%	36.63%
2010	-0.9%	21.31%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Nevada Department of Corrections, and Nevada State Demographer's Office.

IV. Incarceration Rates per 100,000 Inhabitants

Are Nevada sentencing laws more stringent than those in other states? Does Nevada incarcerate more offenders relative to the size of its population than other states? The incarceration rate is the measure that has been traditionally used to evaluate how severely states penalize their offenders relative to the norm and gauge the number of incarcerated persons per 100,000 inhabitants in the jurisdiction under study. The NDOC derived incarceration rates for the period 2004 through 2010 and compared them against the aggregate incarceration rates for all the states' correctional populations and was found to be higher. Various measures could be attributed to these higher rates, such as longer sentences, compliance with truth in sentencing, incarceration of minors, and life-time sentences among other reasons. The next exhibit reflects the difference between Nevada and the United States rates.

Exhibit #36

Incarceration Rates per 100,000 Inhabitants			
Year	NV	U.S.	Difference
2004	472	422	50
2005	467	433	34
2006	488	440	48
2007	496	463	33
2008	458	464	-6
2009	470	460	10
2010	477	454	23

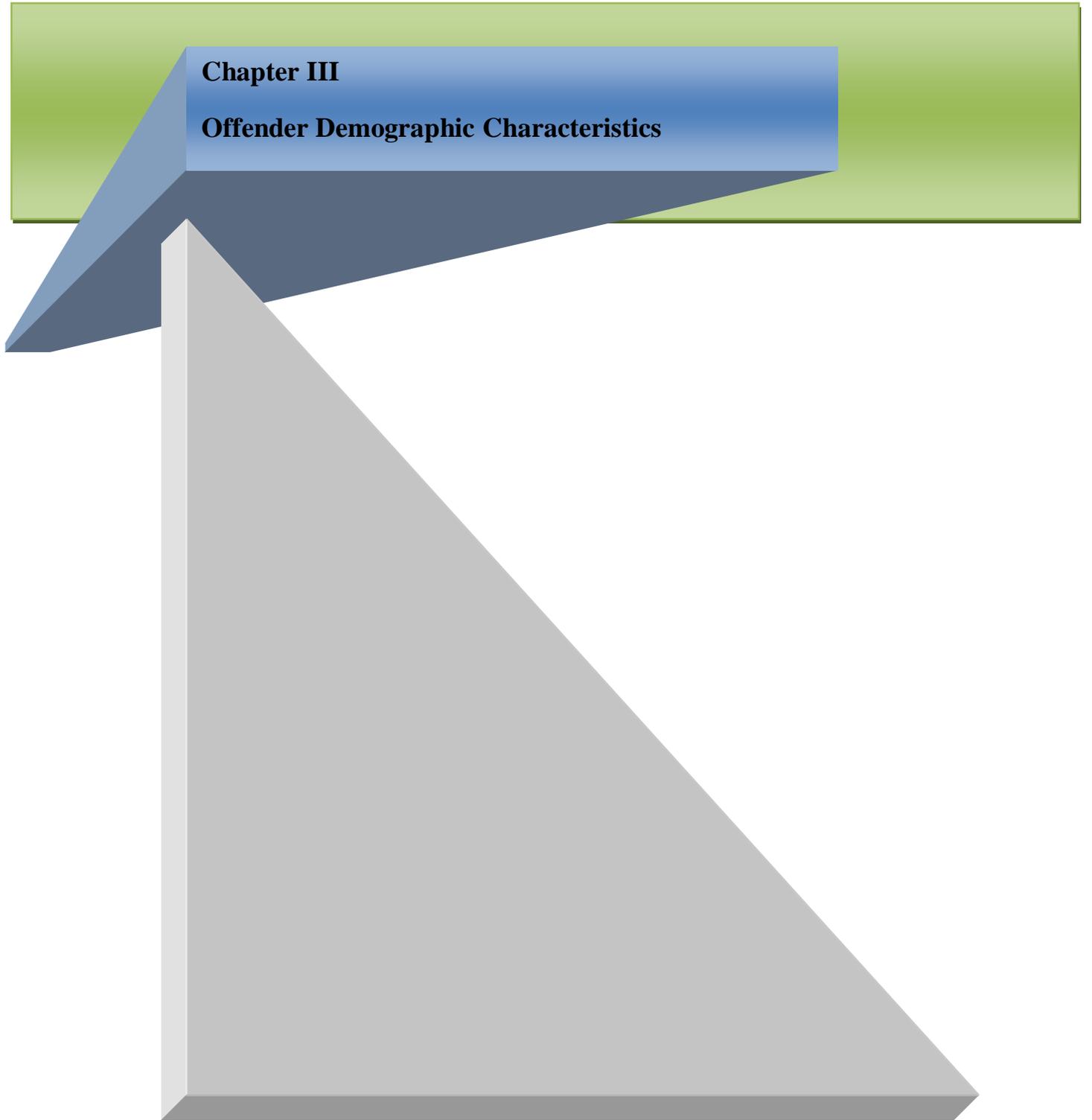
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Nevada State Demographer, and Nevada Department of Corrections.

Between 2004 and 2010, Nevada incarcerated an additional 27.43 people, on average, than the U.S. as a whole. However, in 2008, Nevada's rate was six persons lower than all of the U.S. Incarceration rates in Nevada declined from 496 offenders to 458 per 100,000 residents, and the rate has gradually gone back up to 477. Conversely, the U.S. incarceration rate increased in 2008 and then decreased progressively through 2010.

During the past few years, the State of Nevada enacted laws intended to accelerate the rate at which offenders serve time and eliminated life sentences for youth offenders who meet a certain criteria. Specifically, the 2007 Nevada Legislature, through Assembly Bill 510, enacted a policy that was partially intended to reduce prison crowding. The data above suggest that the long-term efficacy of Assembly Bill 510 and other laws should be carefully examined. Numbers in isolation can lead to misleading conclusions when not analyzed relative to all other indicators. A slow down in absolute growth in the prison population has allowed the State of Nevada to keep pace with its budget crises.

Chapter III

Offender Demographic Characteristics



I. Gender Composition

Understanding offender characteristics is essential to proper correctional planning. The composition of the correctional population must be analyzed on a regular basis to promote proper planning of prison facilities, designing programs, providing appropriate medical and nutritional care, and allowing adequate levels of goods and services needed to manage the population.

Historically, the correctional population has been largely comprised by males. The female population has represented less than ten percent of the total population. As of June 30, 2011, sixteen correctional sites housed male offenders and two housed females. One correctional site, Northern Nevada Correctional Center, a medium custody male institution, housed women on a temporary basis as they move through the admission process in Carson City, and a transitional center in Clark County housed women in one building and men in the other one.

Exhibit #37

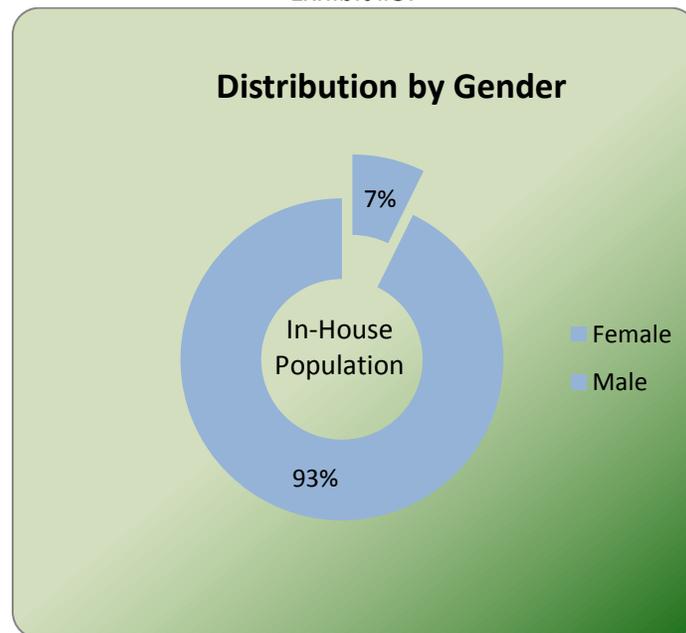


Exhibit # 38

Location	Female Beds
FMWCC	950
JCC	240
CGTH	32
NNCC	10

Exhibit #39

Location	Male Beds
ESP	1,062
LCC	1,408
NSP	384
WSCC	507
NNCC	1,533
SDCC	2,042
HDSP	2,685
CGTH	332
CCC	150
ECC	150
HCC	150
TLVCC	257
PCC	240
TCC	150
WCC	150
NNRC	103

II. Race and Ethnicity

Prison residents belong to various racial and ethnic segments, have different customs and habits, speak different languages, require differentiated diets, and follow specific rituals. Human rights laws and current societal and ethical expectations demand that these needs be accommodated whenever feasible. Cultural differences among inmates can break havoc in a correctional environment if not planned for in advance. When correctional administrators are aware of the cultural characteristics of their offenders they are able to more adequately plan their housing, staff ratios, and prevent disruptive events. The Nevada Department of Corrections categorizes its population into seven categories: White (non-Hispanic), African American (non-Hispanic), Hispanic, Asian, Native American, Cuban, and Other. The “Other” category is composed of persons whose racial or cultural origin is unknown or is composed of more than one ethnicity. Cuban nationals have been tracked separately ever since correctional systems received aid from the federal government for housing these offenders.

Whites comprise the largest group of offenders for both genders, African Americans represent the second largest group, and Hispanics represent the third largest.

Exhibit #40

Population	White	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian	Cuban	Other	Total
Female	578	235	84	25	27	0	0	949
Male	5,136	3,468	2,573	283	197	96	34	11,787
Total	5,714	3,703	2,657	308	224	96	34	12,736

Exhibit #41

Population	White	African American	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian	Cuban	Other	Total
Female	60.91%	24.76%	8.85%	2.63%	2.85%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Male	43.57%	29.42%	21.83%	2.40%	1.67%	0.81%	0.29%	100.00%
Total	44.86%	29.08%	20.86%	2.42%	1.76%	0.75%	0.27%	100.00%

Exhibit #42

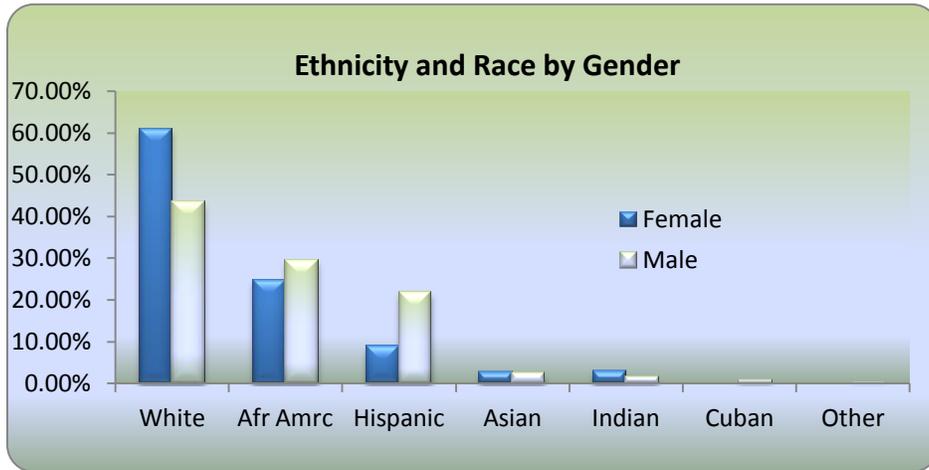
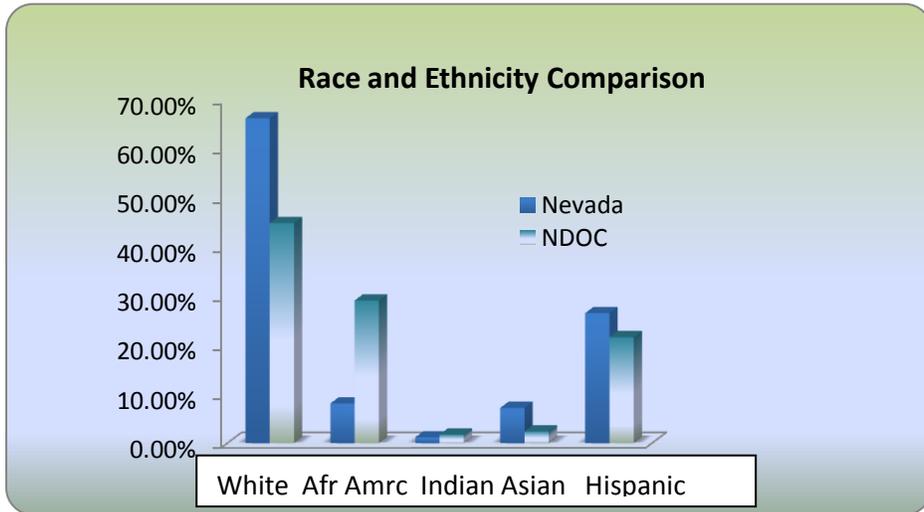


Exhibit #43



Source: <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/32000.html>

III. Years of Age Analysis

Nevada law dictates that the minimum age for prison sentencing is 13. Age brackets must be carefully analyzed by correctional administrators when making operating decisions. Select age groups require different housing, medical care, and programming, and special consideration must be placed on those who will spend a life time behind bars, those who may still have a chance, and to the fact that quality of life impacts life expectancy. Age is a key demographic characteristic being tracked by law enforcement agencies, public safety systems, and policy makers.

For analytical or research purposes, the Nevada Department of Corrections groups age categories in a similar fashion to the state demographer’s and the U.S. Census Bureau. Eight categories are utilized with an open category of less than 25 years of age and a close category of up to 85 years of age. As demonstrated in the exhibits below, very few offenders are in the upper age category while the bulk of offenders are in the 25 to 54 years of age with a mean age of 37.54 for the male population and 36.49 for the female population, both being a reflection of mean ages for the U.S. population.

Exhibit # 44

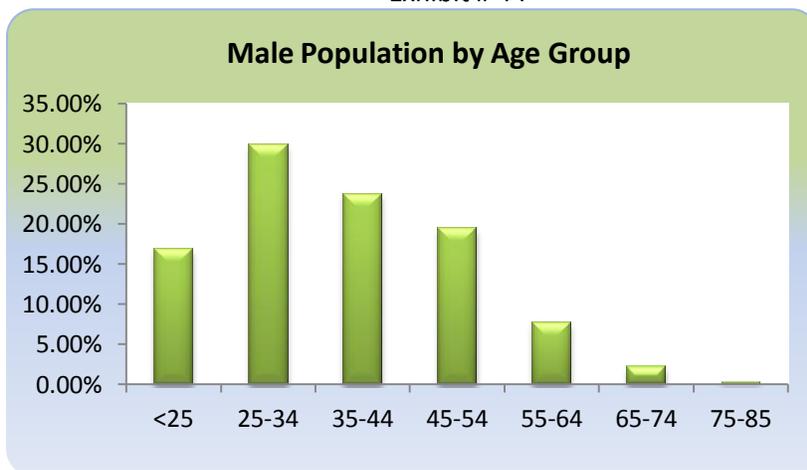


Exhibit #45

Age Group	%
<25	16.83%
25-34	29.86%
35-44	23.73%
45-54	19.46%
55-64	7.65%
65-74	2.14%
75-85	.33%
Total	100.00%

Exhibit # 46

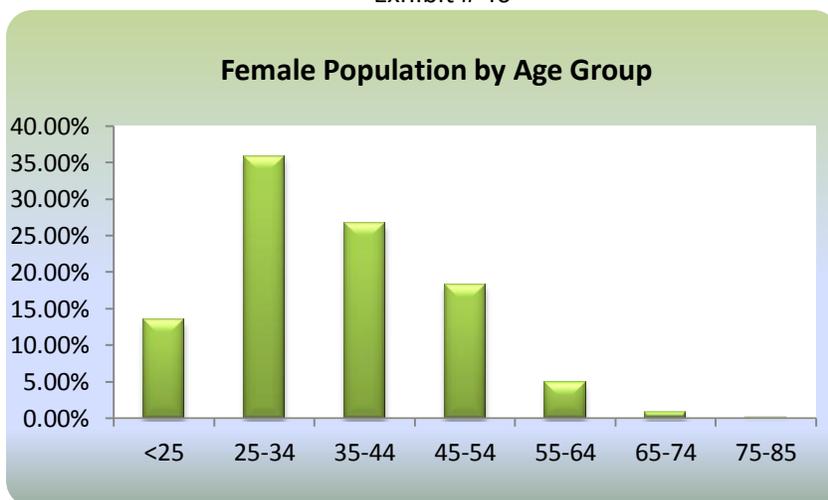


Exhibit #47

Age Group	%
<25	13.42%
25-34	35.85%
35-44	26.62%
45-54	18.24%
55-64	4.93%
65-74	.84%
75-85	0.10%
Total	100.00%

Exhibit #48

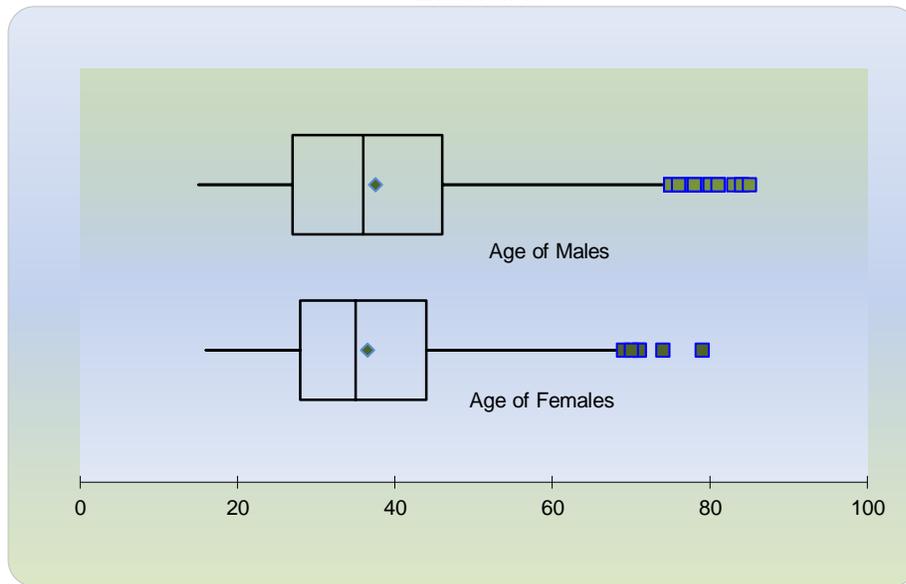
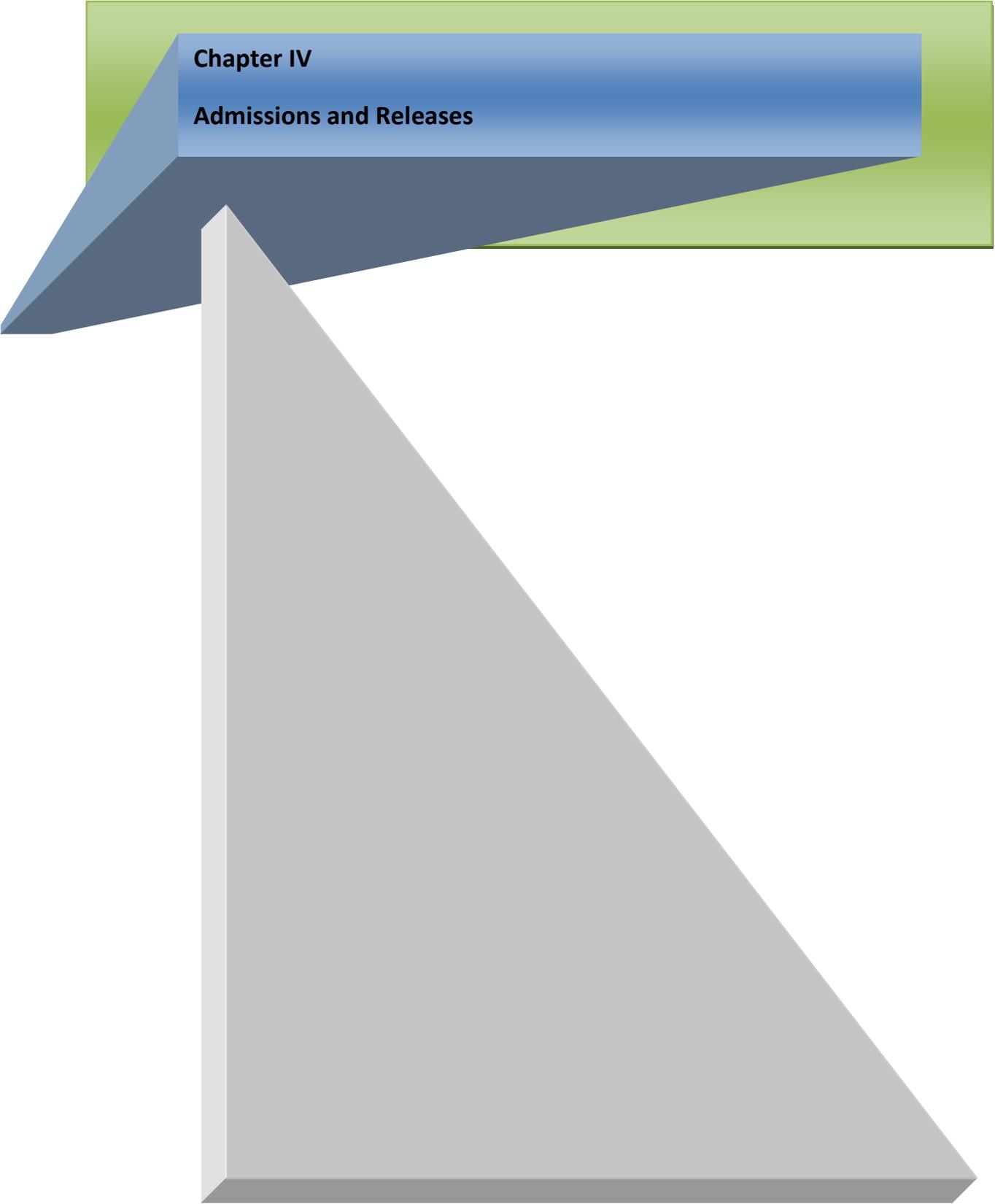


Exhibit #49

Male Population	Age
Mean	37.50
Median	36.00
Standard Deviation	12.46
Minimum	15.00
Maximum	85.00
Span	70.00

Exhibit #50

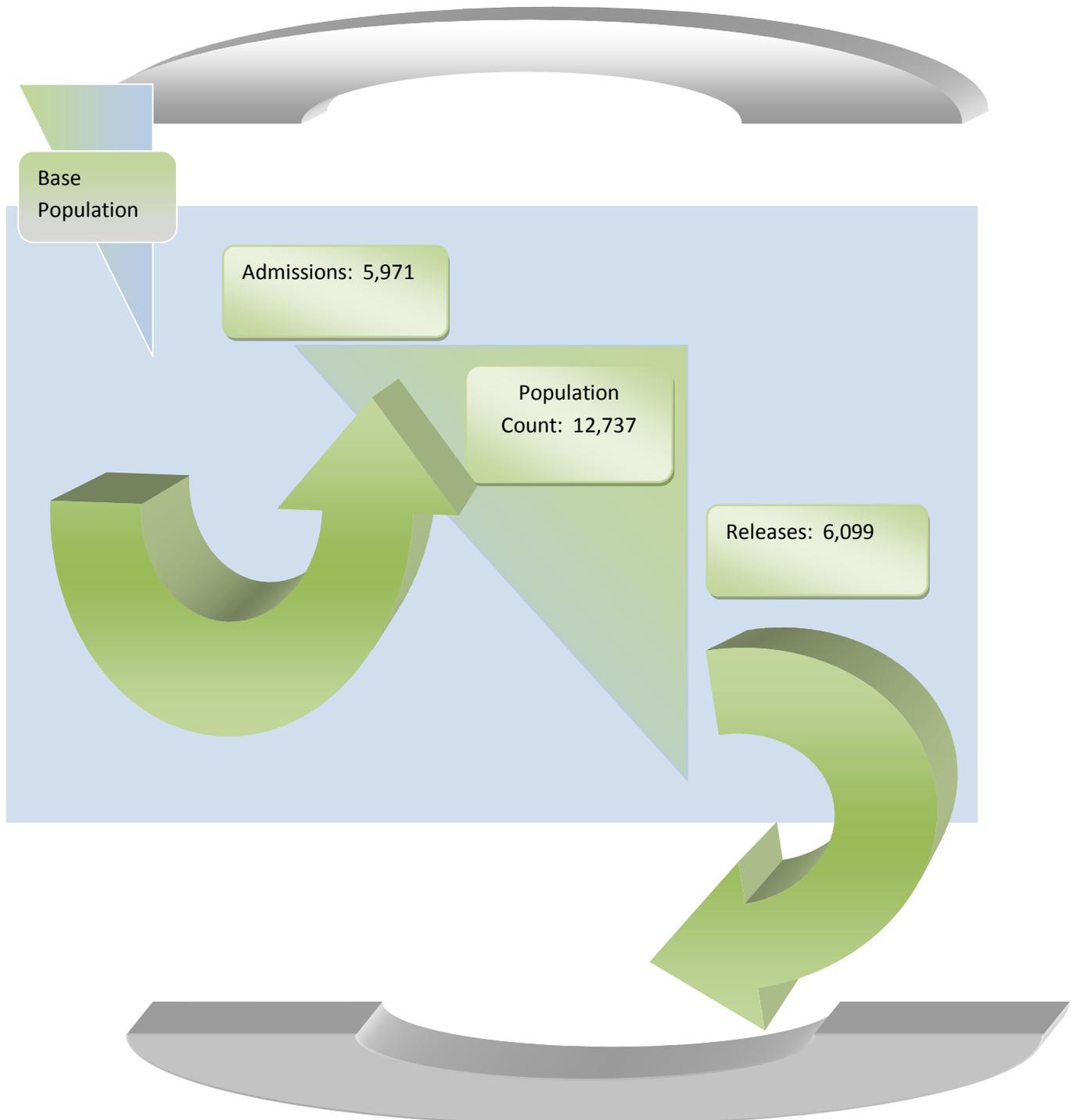
Male Population	Age
Mean	37.50
Median	36.00
Standard deviation	12.46
Minimum	15.00
Maximum	85.00
Span	70.00



Chapter IV
Admissions and Releases

I. The Population Model

Population at the end of a period is the result of the addition and subtraction from the base at the end of the previous year. Thus, the entry and exit of prisoners within the system is the key to being prepared to deal with trends. These moves must be reconciled on a regular basis along with all their attributes, such as gender, admission or release type, offense group, prior felony convictions, and the sentencing law under which they were imprisoned. Defining the characteristics of the population entering and exiting the system is also crucial for correctional population management purposes.



II. Admissions During Fiscal Year 2011

During Fiscal Year 2011 the NDOC admitted 5,112 male offenders and 763 female offenders. Eight main categories have been traditionally used by the NDOC for its admissions. Admissions categories can be broken down into finer subcategories, all which allow understanding the characteristics of the population in more detail. Over one half of these offenders were new commitments which are those who were admitted on a new offense and were also the largest category with probation violators following second in ranking, and parole violators with new crimes third.

Exhibit #51

Commit Status	Female	Male
Intermediate Sanction	1	53
Mandatory Parole Violator	5	47
Never or Physically Received	4	66
New Commit	386	2,950
Parole Violator	119	772
Parolee in Program	3	39
Probation Violator	250	1008
Safekeeper	3	265
Total	771	5,200

Of further interest in an offender's age at time of admission is age and type of crime because age is a qualifying factor for programming, housing, and nutrition and crime type will dictate the severity of the offense and the custody level. The relationship between age at time of admission and offense group is also of special interest. For example, from the data collection process, we learn that there is 11.13% chance that a male offender who is in the 25-34 years of age group will be a violent offender and 14.01% chance that a female offender who is in the 25-34 group will be a property offender. These two groups represented the largest admission components.

The only two urban counties in the state admitted 85.73% of all commits during the fiscal year. Clark County's intake accounted for 67.20% and Clark and Washoe County's intake for 18.53% of all commits. Carson City and Lyon Counties ranked next to the two urban areas.

Exhibit #52

County	Female	Male	Grand Total
Boarder	0	5	5
Carson	16	131	147
Churchill	17	65	82
Clark	506	3,507	4,013
Douglas	10	48	58
Elko	23	88	111
Esmeralda	0	1	1
Eureka	1	4	5
Humboldt	5	24	29
Lander	1		1
Lincoln	1	17	18
Lyon	16	102	118
Mineral	3	20	23
Not Available	0	87	87
Nye	23	103	126
Pershing	1	8	9
Storey	0	3	3
Washoe	143	964	1107
White Pine	5	23	28
Grand Total	771	5,200	5,971

Exhibit #53

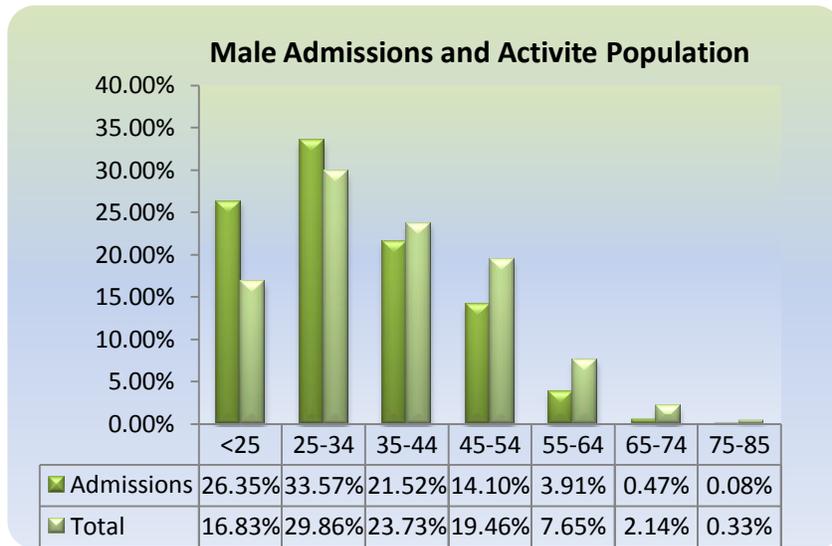


Exhibit #54

Male Admissions							
Age	Drug	DUI	Other	Property	Sex	Violence	Grand Total
<25	4.52%	0.33%	2.00%	8.96%	1.08%	9.31%	26.19%
25-34	9.31%	1.40%	1.87%	7.75%	1.96%	11.13%	33.42%
35-44	7.37%	0.85%	1.00%	3.52%	1.83%	7.08%	21.63%
45-54	3.85%	0.79%	0.60%	2.69%	1.42%	4.94%	14.29%
55-64	0.79%	0.35%	0.15%	0.58%	0.73%	1.31%	3.90%
65-75	0.04%	0.04%	0.00%	0.04%	0.17%	0.19%	0.48%
>75	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.06%	0.00%	0.08%
Total	25.87%	3.75%	5.62%	23.56%	7.25%	33.96%	100.00%

Exhibit #55

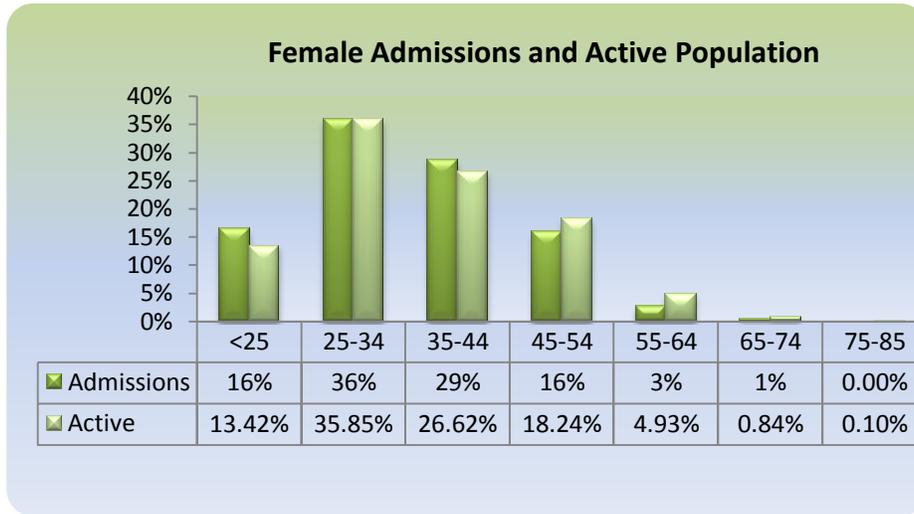


Exhibit #56

Female Admissions							
Age	Drug	DUI	Other	Property	Sex	Violence	Grand Total
<25	3.50%	0.52%	0.91%	7.78%	0.00%	3.63%	16.34%
25-34	11.80%	1.82%	0.52%	14.01%	0.65%	7.13%	35.93%
35-44	10.51%	1.30%	0.65%	11.15%	0.39%	4.67%	28.66%
45-54	5.97%	0.78%	0.26%	4.80%	0.39%	3.63%	15.82%
55-64	1.04%	0.13%	0.00%	0.78%	0.26%	0.52%	2.72%
65-75	0.00%	0.13%	0.00%	0.13%	0.00%	0.26%	0.52%
Total	32.81%	4.67%	2.33%	38.65%	1.69%	19.84%	100.00%

III. Releases Throughout the Year

During the fiscal year, 6,099 persons were released from the NDOC of which 87.13% were men and 12.87% women. While the two most common categories are parole and discharge, eight release categories are utilized for statistical purposes as depicted in the chart. Sixty-three percent of released women went on parole and twenty-two percent discharged their sentences. Forty-five percent of released men were paroled and 31.33 % were discharged.

Exhibit #57

Release Status	Female	Male	Grand Total
Court Order	4	24	28
Discharged	171	1,665	1,836
Deceased	1	33	34
Mandatory Parole Release	108	894	1,002
Parole	498	2,391	2,889
Return to Committing Authority	3	306	309
New Commit		1	1
Grand Total	785	5,314	6,099

Exhibit #58

Women Released and Offense Group and Age							
Age	Drug	DUI	Other	Property	Sex	Violence	Grand Total
<25	3.69%	0.51%	0.38%	6.24%	0.13%	2.93%	13.89%
25-34	13.50%	1.15%	0.38%	13.89%	0.25%	8.15%	37.32%
35-44	10.70%	1.02%	0.13%	10.96%	0.25%	5.99%	29.04%
45-54	5.35%	1.02%	0.38%	4.46%	0.13%	4.08%	15.41%
55-64	1.15%	0.13%	0.00%	1.27%	0.38%	1.15%	4.08%
65-74	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.13%	0.00%	0.13%	0.25%
Grand Total	34.39%	3.82%	1.27%	36.94%	1.15%	22.42%	100.00%

Exhibit #59

Men Released and Offense Group and Age							
Age	Drug	DUI	Other	Property	Sex	Violence	Grand Total
<25	3.14%	0.19%	1.05%	8.39%	0.49%	6.34%	19.61%
25-34	9.50%	1.51%	1.02%	8.28%	2.01%	12.36%	34.68%
35-44	7.68%	1.19%	0.47%	3.58%	1.99%	8.83%	23.73%
45-54	4.55%	1.00%	0.19%	2.63%	2.28%	6.23%	16.88%
55-64	0.70%	0.21%	0.06%	0.43%	0.98%	1.90%	4.27%
65-74	0.04%	0.08%	0.00%	0.04%	0.28%	0.36%	0.79%
75-85	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.04%
Grand Total	25.63%	4.16%	2.79%	23.35%	8.05%	36.02%	100.00%

The release process requires advance planning and coordination must be made amongst staff, family, and other agencies. Of interest to the communities and its organizations is the type of ex-felon that is released; this is why the NDOC closely tracks the core characteristics. These characteristics are needed to create sufficient physical and programmatic capacity for released offenders. Tailoring programs according to their ages and offenses can reduce the chance of recidivism. The largest group of females released during the fiscal year consisted of property and drug offenders ages 25 to 44 and violent and drug offenders ages 25-34.

County authorities must also be informed when offenders are returned to their communities, and unless other arrangements are made, the offender population is returned to the county of commit. The three counties with the largest proportion of admissions had the largest releases. Clark County received 66% of all released offenders, Washoe County 21%, and Carson City 2.5 %.

Exhibit #60

County	Female	Male	Grand Total
Boarder		4	4
Carson	19	136	155
Churchill	17	57	74
Clark	492	3516	4,008
Douglas	6	59	65
Elko	19	82	101
Esmeralda		1	1
Eureka		2	2
Humboldt	7	32	39
Lander	2	3	5
Lincoln	1	11	12
Lyon	26	115	141
Mineral	3	29	32
Not Available	2	33	35
Nye	13	78	91
Pershing	1	17	18
Storey		3	3
Washoe	173	1,109	1,282
White Pine	4	27	31
Grand Total	785	5,314	6,099

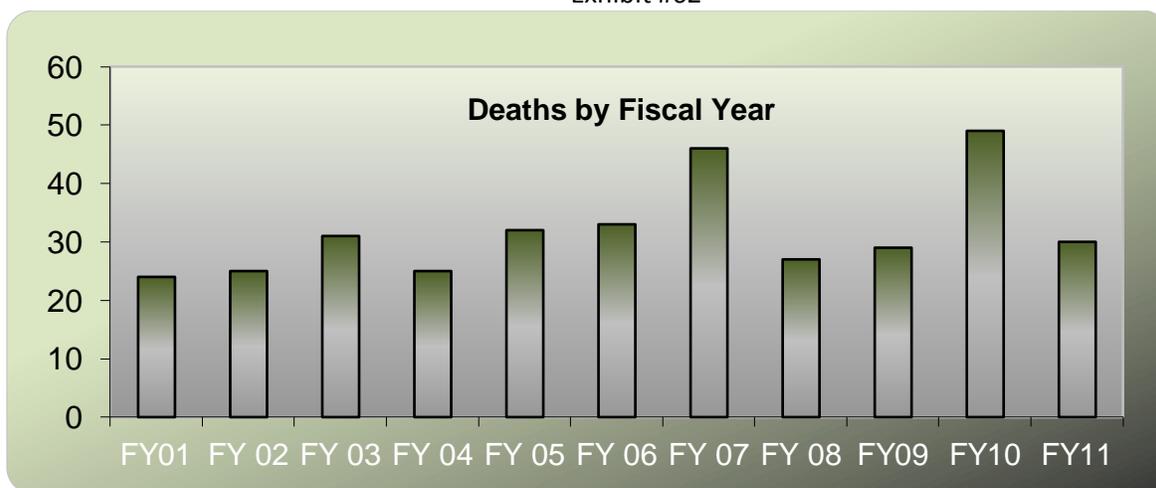
IV. Inmate Deaths

The correctional administration system has to deal with all aspects of incarcerated offenders one of which is death. Deceased offenders are treated as prison exits and accounted for with the bulk of releases. Between SFY-2010 and SFY-2011 an average of 32 offenders per year passed away. Deaths in prison are reported to the appropriate public agencies that must issue certificates and that maintain information regarding the cause of death. The median age at time of death for these offenders was 56.

Exhibit #61

FY	Deaths	% Change	Median Dying Age
FY01	24	n/a	50
FY 02	25	4.17%	57
FY 03	31	24.00%	55
FY 04	25	-19.35%	55
FY 05	32	28.00%	56
FY 06	33	3.13%	52
FY 07	46	39.39%	52
FY 08	27	-41.30%	56
FY09	29	7.41%	58
FY10	49	68.97%	56
FY11	30	-38.78%	57
Average	32	6.36%	55

Exhibit #62



V. Admissions Yearly Series

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

Exhibit #63

Yearly Female Admissions ⁽¹⁾				
CY	New Commits	Parole Violators	Total	%
2000	490	118	608	19.4%
2001	430	107	537	-11.7%
2002	463	107	570	6.1%
2003	443	94	537	-5.8%
2004	570	78	648	20.7%
2005	604	75	679	4.8%
2006	746	69	815	20.0%
2007	684	106	790	-3.1%
2008	642	75	717	-9.2%
2009	612	104	716	-0.1%
2010	660	120	780	8.9%

Admission levels for women entering the prison system have experienced large fluctuations during the past decade with declines of as much as 9.2% to increases as large as 20.7%. There is, however, a relationship between the size of the population and the level of releases. Overall, large increases with relatively lower decreases are associated with large positive growth in the size of the population.

Exhibit #64

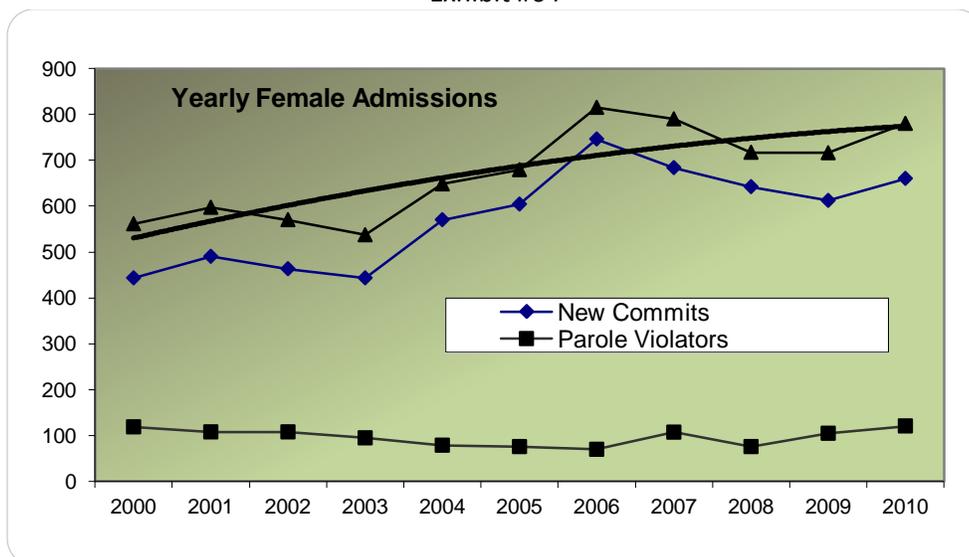
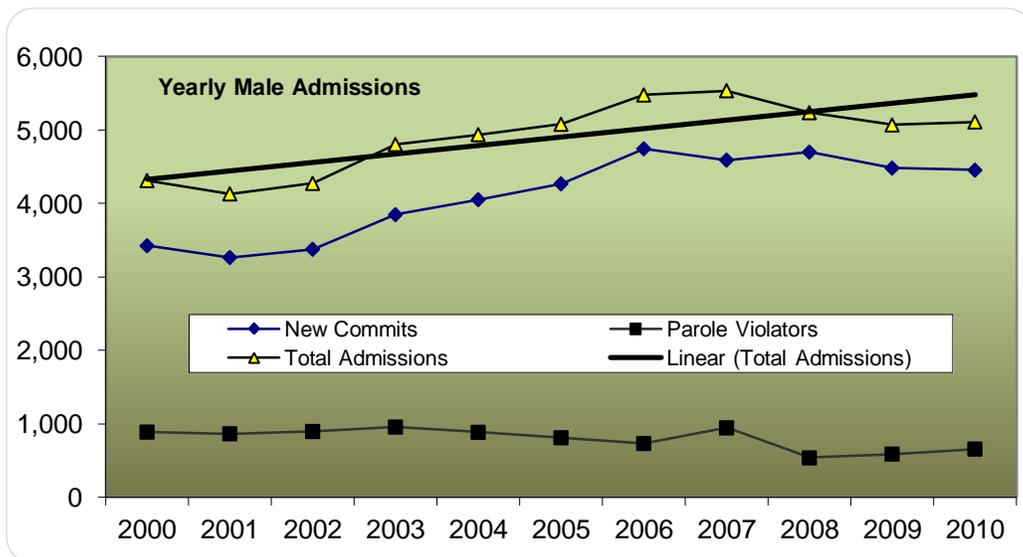


Exhibit #65

Yearly Male Admissions				
CY	New Commits	Parole Violators	Total	%
2000	3,424	888	4,312	8.61%
2001	3,265	865	4,130	-4.22%
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	0.81%

Between 2003 and 2008 the rate of yearly change for male intakes ranged from a decrease of 5.4% to an increase of 12.40%.

Exhibit #66



VI. Admissions National Comparison

Nevada's correctional population trends don't always track with national trends. In fact, during select years, year to year fluctuations have gone in opposite directions. For example, during 2011, Nevada admitted 5.14% additional inmates than in 2000 while the U.S. gained 2.1%, and during 2010, Nevada gained 1.82% less than in 2000 while the U.S. gained 3.8% less persons than during 2009. Yearly increases in Nevada tend to be more pronounced in our state than that they tend to be in the country, overall. During 2003, Nevada's intakes grew 10.26% relative to 2002 while the nation went up by 3.4%. From year-end 2000 to year-end 2010, Nevada's yearly admissions increased by 19.72% and national prison admissions increased by 11.73%.

Exhibit #67

Admissions	Nevada		US	
	Year	Total	%	Total
2000	4,920	9.85%	581,487	0.8%
2001	4,667	-5.14%	593,838	2.1%
2002	4,843	3.77%	613,568	3.3%
2003	5,340	10.26%	634,149	3.4%
2004	5,585	4.59%	646,830	2.0%
2005	5,757	3.08%	676,952	4.7%
2006	6,292	9.29%	692,303	2.3%
2007	6,325	0.52%	689,257	-0.4%
2008	5,953	-5.88%	685,470	-0.5%
2009 ^a	5,785	-2.82%	675,423	-1.5%
2010	5,890	1.82%	649,677	-3.8%
Annual % Change 2001-2010	19.72%		11.73%	
Average Annual % Change 2001-2010	n/a	2.7%	n/a	1.1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov>; NDOC Statistical Report #2.2.

VII. Releases National Comparison

Prison exists contribute considerably to the size of population at year end. Significant increase throughout the year can be offset by large decreases. The series below reflect releases during the 2000 decade. Nevada's prison exists often follow their own pattern and don't mirror patterns in the nation. Releases declined by as much as 5.0% during 2006 and increased as much as 15.4% during 2005 for the period 2000 to 2010. During the same time frame, U.S. releases declined by as much as 7.2% during 2010 and grew as much as 4.4% during 2004.

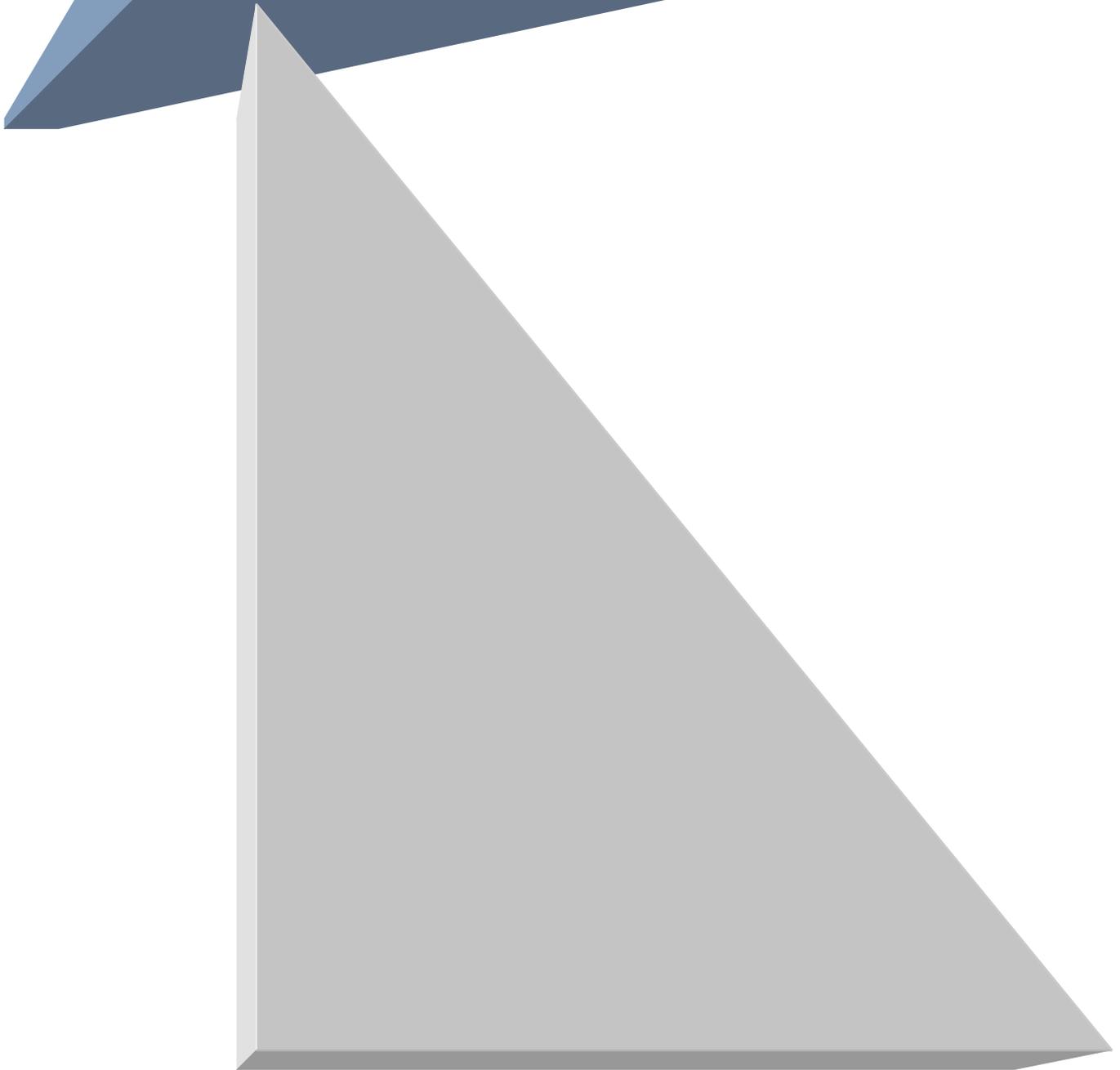
Exhibit #68

Releases	Nevada		U.S.	
	Year	Total	%	Total
2000	4,360	-3.9%	569,599	3.6%
2001	4,480	2.8%	590,256	-0.4%
2002	4,734	5.7%	587,837	4.1%
2003	4,873	2.9%	612,185	2.2%
2004	4,709	-3.4%	625,578	4.4%
2005	5,434	15.4%	653,309	1.9%
2006	5,162	-5.0%	665,553	1.0%
2007	5,361	3.9%	672,397	1.6%
2008	6,005	12.0%	683,106	2.3%
2009	6,161	2.6%	703,619	2.3%
2010	6036	-2.03%	656,190	-7.2%
Annual % Change 2000-2010	38.44%		15.20%	
Average Annual % Change 2000-2010		2.8%		1.4%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov>; NDOC Statistical Report #2.2.

Chapter V

Correctional Programs



I. Access to Education

Inmates need certain skills to make a successful transition back into society once they are released from prison. Educational programs are vital to Nevada Department of Corrections rehabilitative success. The mission of the Education Programs area is to provide opportunities for offenders to successfully re-enter the community through education, training, treatment, work and spiritual development. It is in the best interest and that of the offender population and of public safety to encourage academic and vocational programs at all levels, and it is the goal of NDOC that all offenders complete secondary education (high school or GED) before returning to the community. When combined with other rehabilitative programs, education is a powerful factor in reducing recidivism. Studies have found that inmates who improve their educational level during confinement are less likely to re-offend than are inmates who do not. Educational programs have been formalized for more than 30 years, and they have been the longest running and most successful types of programs in NDOC's prison history. Nevada law provides incentives for offenders to earn an education while incarcerated; among these incentives is the application of educational credits toward the reduction of sentences. An offender who earns an educational or vocational certificate while behind bars may qualify to expedite his/her release date.

NDOC statistics underscore the need for educational and vocational training. In January 2011, 54% of the inmates enrolled in educational programs were taking courses at the secondary level, while 31% were enrolled in basic skills courses below the ninth grade level. The educational programs offered at Nevada correctional locations provide a start at learning basic skills that most people take for granted such as being responsible for one's own actions, showing up for work on time and completing a specific set of tasks. For many inmates, this is the first time they have been encouraged to pursue and complete a series of goals.

Vocational programs provide inmates with the set of skills and training that employers are looking for, and all programs are industry recognized. In addition, NDOC offers employment opportunities for its correctional population while incarcerated and assists with employment when returning to the community. To date, limited funding has resulted in the prioritization of students based on sentence length, literacy levels, and age. Statistical information from the Offender Management Division (OMD) is a crucial part of the process to ensure appropriate enrollments.

II. Prison Education Funding and Impacts

Much of the funding allocated for educational programs for inmates is appropriated by the state of Nevada. During SFY-2011, the state of Nevada received \$7,409,661 for academic programs, a decrease of \$446,824 relative to the prior year despite the higher enrollment levels which increased from 4,689 to 4,754 or 65 more enrollments. The decrease in statewide funding for academic and high school programs is partially attributed to a decline in the average cost per student.

Exhibit #69

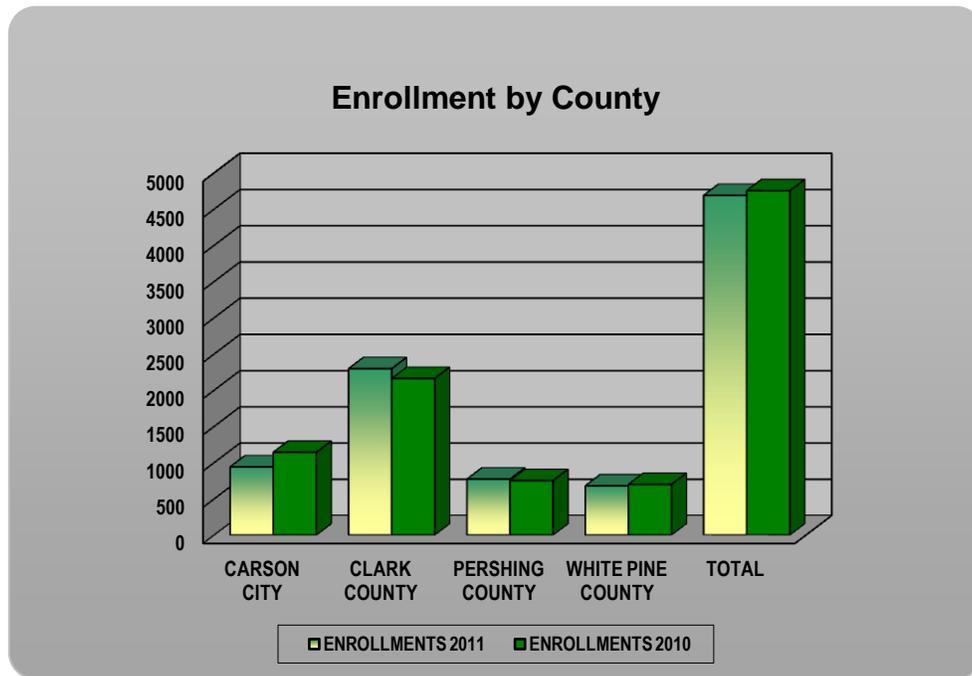


Exhibit #70

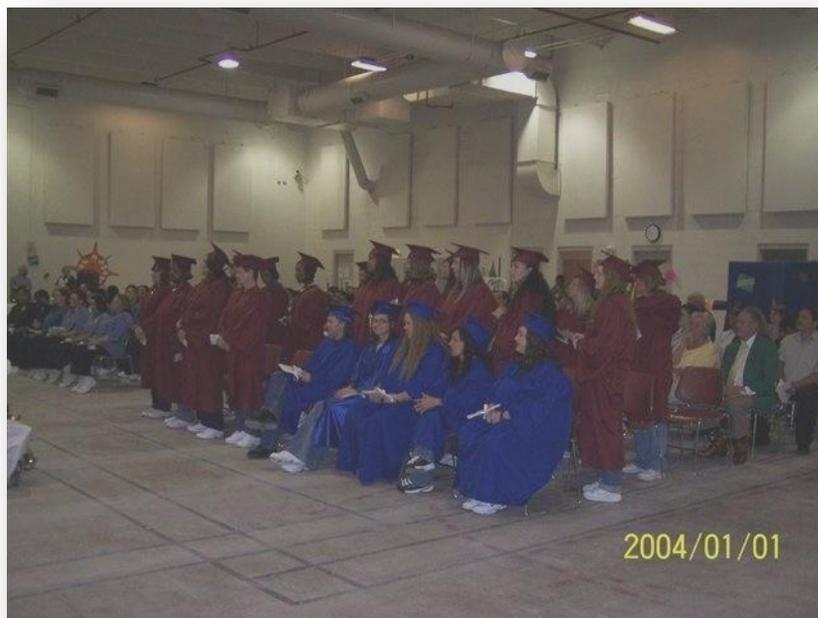


Exhibit #71

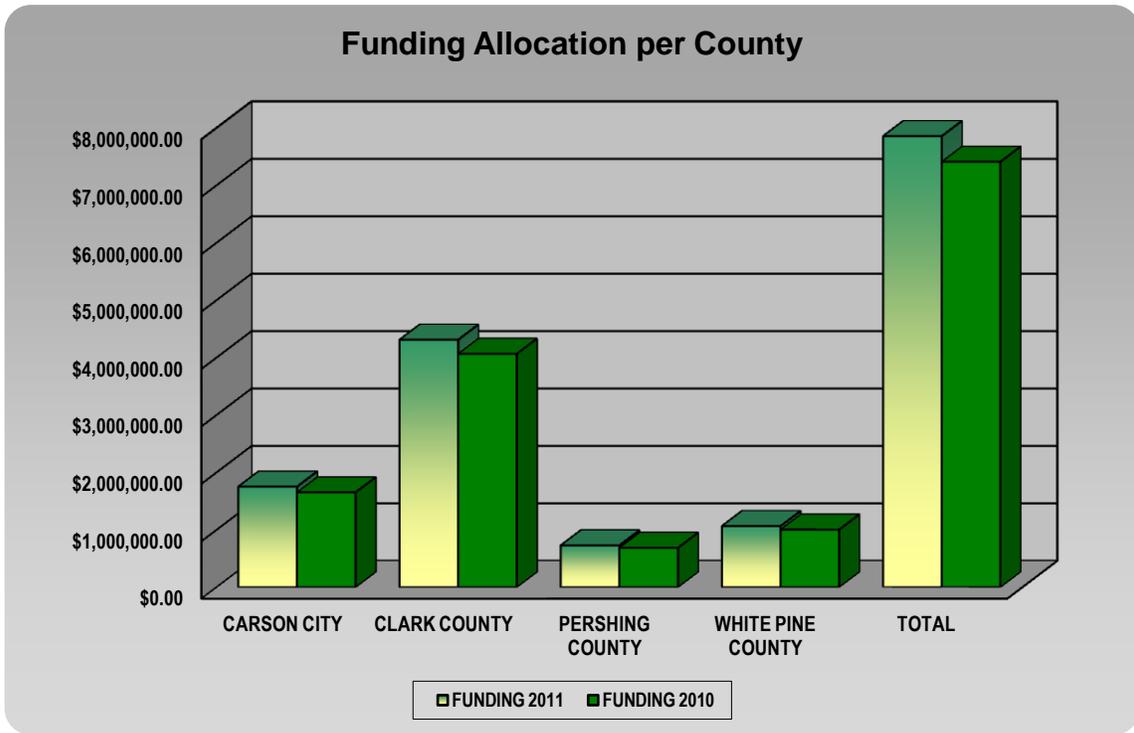
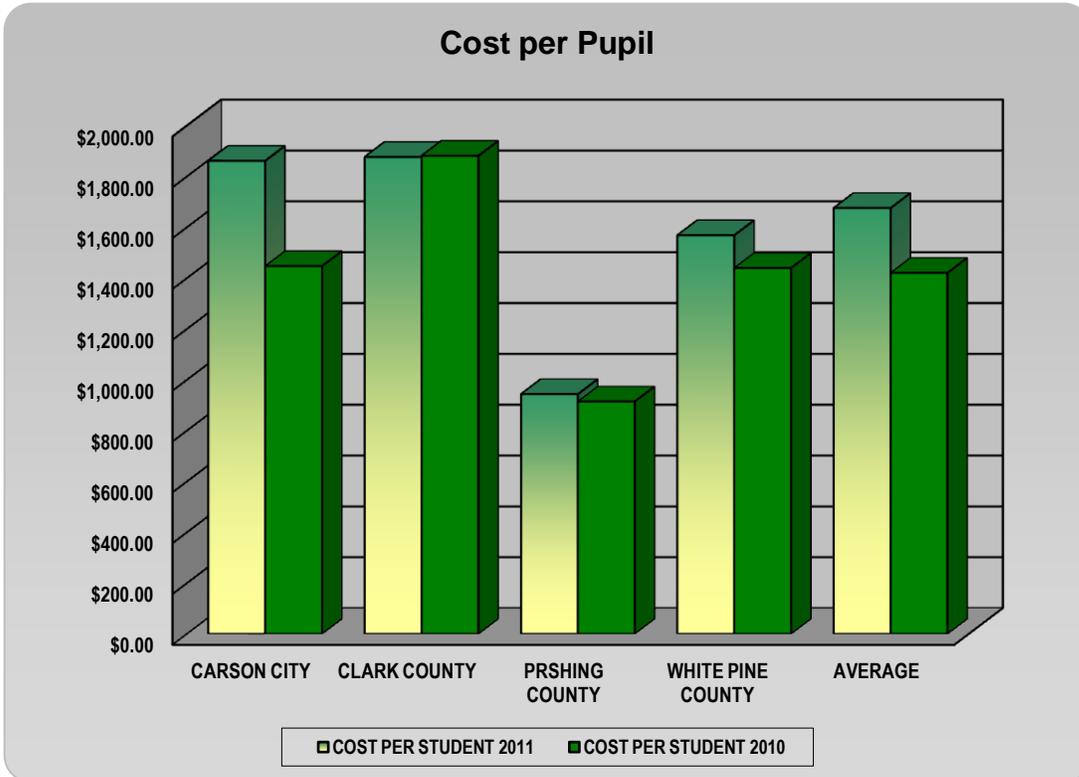


Exhibit #72



Exhibit#73

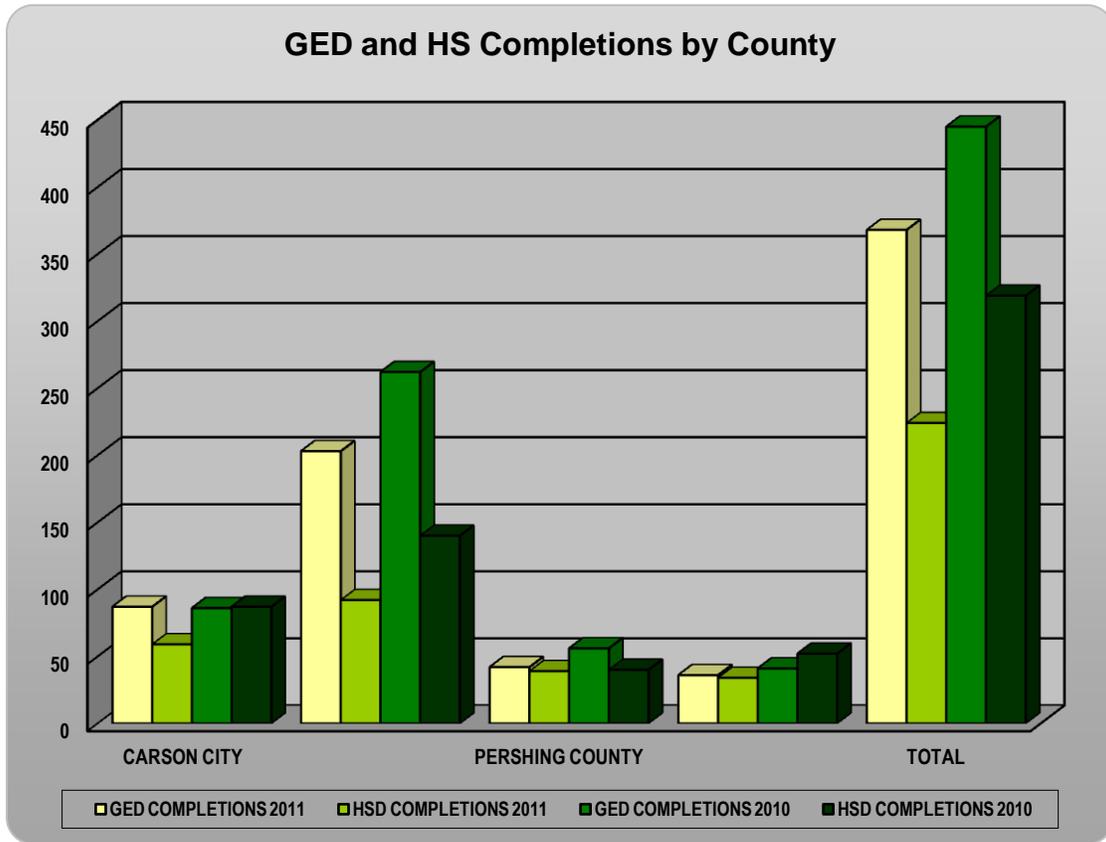


Exhibit #74



III. Academic Educational Attainment.

As the correctional population moves through the intake process, department staff collects information on its educational attainment. This information is needed, as noted earlier, to identify gaps in meeting state mandated standards for select age groups, to determine literacy levels, language barriers, or to create, promote, or assign offender programs. The correctional population has the opportunity to earn a GED while incarcerated, and this may be a requirement into other education programs or for admittance into a college degree or certificate program. The charts demonstrate the inmates' education attainment at the time of admission.

Exhibit #75

School Education at Admission (Population)												
Gender	01 Year	02 Years	03 Years	04 Years	05 Years	06 Years	07 Years	08 Years	09 Years	10 Years	11 Years	12 Years
Female	1	1		2	1	9	10	36	70	94	193	345
Male	21	27	44	34	48	211	91	289	745	1,027	2,134	3,504
Total	22	28	44	36	49	220	101	325	815	1,121	2,327	3,849

Exhibit #76

College Education at Admission (Population)									
Gender	AA	BA	GED	Illiterate	Masters	Some College	Terminal	Unknown	Grand Total
Female	9	8	102		1	36	1	35	954
Male	ale	102	2,261	19	28	672	9	382	11,800
Total	161	110	2,363	19	29	708	10	417	12,754

Exhibit #77

School Education at Admission (%)												
Gender	01 Year	02 Years	03 Years	04 Years	05 Years	06 Years	07 Years	08 Years	09 Years	10 Years	11 Years	12 Years
Female	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.9%	1.0%	3.8%	7.3%	9.9%	20.2%	36.2%
Male	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	1.8%	0.8%	2.4%	6.3%	8.7%	18.1%	29.7%
Total	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	1.7%	0.8%	2.5%	6.4%	8.8%	18.2%	30.2%

Exhibit #78

College Education at Admission (%)									
Gender	AA	BA	GED	Illiterate	Masters	Some College	Terminal	Unknown	Grand Total
Female	0.9%	0.8%	10.7%	0.0%	0.1%	3.8%	0.1%	3.7%	100.0%
Male	1.3%	0.9%	19.2%	0.2%	0.2%	5.7%	0.1%	3.2%	100.0%
Total	1.3%	0.9%	18.5%	0.1%	0.2%	5.6%	0.1%	3.3%	100.0%

About 1/3 of the population admitted to prison had completed 12th and 18.00.% had earned a GED. Twelfth grade completion is higher among females than males while GED achievement is higher among males than females entering the prison system.

IV. Other Programming Opportunities

The NDOC engages in socially responsible activities by offering a variety of programs. Participation in correctional programs by inmates has a multi-intentional purpose for all engaged in the incarceration process. While learning new social, rehabilitating, and educational skills, inmates can earn time towards their sentences; and thus, serve less time in the end. Skills earned behind bars enhance their survival skills within and without, leading to better relationships, habits, and economic self sufficiency. Residents find purpose in spending their time in prison, and engagement in structured activities reduces the number of disruptive events in housing units. During SFY-2011, 1,626 programs were completed by the correctional

population out of the 31 credit earning programs offered. Other types of self programs were also offered by the NDOC which inmates had the opportunity to earn credit as of CY-2012. Some of these programs are meant to allow inmates to build industrial skills while others are designed to enable inmates to cope with the incarceration process or with issues specific to their ages.

Exhibit # 79

Credit Earning Programs	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	Jun	Total
Academic													
GED	18	3	13	29	46	13	68	37	46	14	34	25	346
High School Diploma	1	3	5	4	4	18	40	17	10	43	58	18	221
College Certificate	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	4	10
AA	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	12	21
BA/BS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MA/MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sub-Totals</i>	22	6	18	34	50	31	111	54	61	57	95	59	598
Vocational													
Air Conditioning and Heating	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Auto CAD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Mechanics/Auto Shop	0	2	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Automotive Technology	5	0	0	8	0	0	6	1	2	8	2	2	34
Advance Computers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
Braille I, II, & III	0	0	2	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collision Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Computers	1	2	3	3	3	0	4	4	9	8	7	1	45
Computers Business Applications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	11
Culinary	0	0	0	4	6	0	6	6	0	0	10	4	36
Drafting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dry Cleaning	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Entrepreneurship	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	5	4	0	0	17
English as a Second Language	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Green Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landscaping and Gardening	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Plant Science Horticulture	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	2	1	11
3-D Studio Max (HDSP)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sub-Totals</i>	6	4	9	15	15	6	25	13	24	24	33	15	188

Exhibit #80

Credit Earning Programs	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	Jun	Total
Job Skills													
Braille I, II, & III	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Job Readiness Skills	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial Drivers License	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Financial Literacy	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Floral Design (UNR Coop. Ext.)	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Forklift Operating Training	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Horticulture (UNR Coop. Ext.)	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	9
Master Gardener (UNR Coop. Ext.)	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Job Survival Skills	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
OSHA 10- Construction Safety	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
ServeSafe	0	0	9	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	19
Photovoltaic	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Welding (Re-entry)	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
<i>Sub-Totals</i>	0	0	66	0	3	0	5	0	5	4	0	0	83
Nevada Department of Forestry													
Certified Arborist	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Firefighting, Basic	0	0	0	0	29	20	0	2	4	1	2	4	62
Helitack Helicopter Firefighting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sub-Totals</i>	0	0	0	0	29	20	0	2	4	1	2	4	62
Substance Abuse													
Addiction Prevention Education	0	0	51	28	0	0	120	0	53	26	0	14	292
Aftercare Therapeutic Community	30	26	42	35	38	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	172
ARCH Therapeutic Community I, II, & III	2	7	3	0	0	7	96	0	1	0	0	0	116
ANCHOR Program	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
DUI-Male Population	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DUI-Female Population	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moral Recognition Therapy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OASIS Therapeutic Community I, II, & III	21	18	4	0	0	0	7	7	0	13	0	40	110
<i>Sub-Totals</i>	53	51	100	63	42	7	223	7	54	40	0	54	694
Total	81	61	193	112	139	64	364	76	148	126	130	132	1625

V. Programs for the Aging Population.

The age of Nevada's correctional population ranged from 15 to 85 years old at the end of Fiscal Year 2011. This wide age dictates the need to craft program models specifically targeted toward age groups that have specific needs. Longer sentences and longer life expectancy rates have led the NDOC to expand its programs for the aging population so that concerns associated with the aging process during incarceration could be addressed for this group of offenders. Sentencing practices such as truth in sentencing, three and two strikes, abolition of parole for certain violent offenders, and reductions in compassionate early release programs, have resulted in larger groups of aging persons living in state prisons and ease the transition into this later phase of life. Typically, these programs admit persons ages fifty and over depending on the criteria and program objectives, including: 1) rehabilitation, 2) cognitive behavior, 3) physical agility, 4) emotional condition, 5) nutrition, 6) community re-entry, 7) prescription management, 8) social interaction, 9) grooming, and 10) diseases of the elderly.

VI. True Grit Senior Structured Living Program

Upon identifying a growing upward trend in the elderly population, Psychologist Marry Harrison, MS, along with other staff members at the Northern Nevada Correctional Center (NNCC) in Carson City created the Senior Structured Living Program (SSLP) intended to provide structure for aging offenders on an on-going basis. During Fiscal Year 2011, the program was offered at NNCC and space was limited; however, efforts were made to expand the program's capacity within the correctional site and to extend it to other facilities in the southern portion of the state. The expansion will allow the NDOC to process those on waiting lists and placed them in the program. Seniors have the opportunity to participate in pet therapy, band, puzzles, latch hooking, beading, music and movement therapy, drama, crafts, physical therapy, and other cognitive type pastimes. Of course, one of the salient objectives of this program is to aim at reducing criminogenic behavior in individuals and to enhance their sense of responsibility as members of society for many in the group who have not been present in the community for many years.

Program admission is open to those who are at least sixty years of age and who are free from one year minimum of disciplinary offenses. SSLP is a credit earning program; thus, members receive work time and meritorious credit for active participation subject to a contract with a probationary period. While in the program, members do not qualify to hold jobs outside SSLP or to attend full time educational programs. Inmates who are in transit or temporarily assigned to the institution for a variety of reasons are not eligible for the SSLP. Members must also participate in daily and weekly diversion therapy activities as well in group therapy programs that target their offense history, and they are expected to complete daily life skill assignments.

Through the use of games like Bingo, Chess, and Monopoly, SSLP participants are able to improve cognitive skills and self-esteem. Sometimes winning can be everything, with or without the lure of Incentive Points. It is wonderful to see the expression of delight on the face of an 80-year-old man who has achieved the “bragging rights” of winning a simple game of Chess against a 65-year-old.

Participants enjoy a selection of more than 200 jigsaw puzzles to assemble singly or in groups. Assembling jigsaw puzzles is a highly effective way of maintaining program participation, provides intellectual stimulation and enhances cognitive function. Many of the completed puzzles are glued, creating interesting works of art that are either displayed in the activity rooms or donated to outside organizations.



The SSLP has a lending library available for Program members and MIC (Medical Intermediary Care Unit) patients with over 1,600 titles. All participants are encouraged to read. To that end, the program offers fiction and non-fiction in over 15 genres including adventure, military history and fiction, fantasy and horror, science-fiction, mystery and suspense, autobiography and biography, self-help, and Westerns.

In an era of diminishing state and federal resources, *True Grit* was created and has been maintained at no additional cost to taxpayers. This program functions entirely through volunteers and community donations, and the administrator’s salary is budgeted for her position in an additional role with the NDOC Correctional Programs Division. Due to its value to the geriatric population the program earned national recognition and its administrator, Mary Harrison, won the first Dr. *Mary Ann Quaranta Elder Justice Award* at Fordham University in New York City. The award was conferred on *True Grit* because of the program’s unique approach to the problems of aging in place behind bars. Given the effectiveness of these fiscally responsible project activities, there is no doubt that support and expansion will exist for some time.



VII. Prison Industries Enterprises (PIEs)

The NDOC provides offenders with opportunities to engage in agricultural work as well as in the manufacturing of prison made goods for public and private entities, as allowed by the U.S. Department of Justice. These PIE activities allow offenders to develop skills that may result in gainful employment while contributing towards the cost of food and board. In addition, work programs allow inmates to earn time towards their sentences and increase their chances for parole because participation is perceived as a way of making an effort to acquire or enhance their work experience which would lead to a more successful experience when returning to society.

The Prison Industry Division at Nevada Corrections is divided into Silver State Industries and three other operations. These production shops are located throughout the state at various prison facilities, and they differ in their line of work.

VIII. Silver State Industries

Silver Industries is a self-funded industrial program under the Nevada Department of Corrections that manufactures products and provides services within correctional settings with the use of offender labor. Industrial programs serve various purposes, such as training and working offenders who, in turn, gain useful skills, implement good work ethics, reduce isolation, reduce incarceration costs, and produce quality products and services at competitive prices. Offenders who gain employable skills and engage in purpose-driven programs have a higher chance of successfully re-entering society than those who exit the system without marketable skills. 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 inmates. Products and services generated from Silver State Industries activities help reduce operational costs for many governmental units and private sector entities. Offenders working through Silver State Industries earn wages comparative to other correctional systems in the nation, and much of the earnings are allocated towards programs and operating costs. Thus, a significant portion of the gains are retained within the system and apportioned for the future development of Prison Industries' programs and a victim's fund.

More specifically, earnings generated by inmate workers from these activities are applied towards room and board payments, as well as inmate restitutions, inmate savings, and the Silver State Industries' Capital Improvement Fund. Services and products vary over time and are dependent upon its customer base, with the main activities being described below. During Fiscal Year 2011, the program saved the State of Nevada considerable funds by returning \$407,107 towards inmate room and board payments with a total of \$4,507,107 being returned since its inception. An additional \$83,083 was applied from Silver State Industries' gains towards a state-administered victim's fund. Prison industries programs are not only beneficial to the prison system but also beneficial to the overall economy by inducing additional economic activity through multiplier effects. Although the overall state of the economy has negatively impacted the demand for prison-made products and resulted in a reduction in inmate labor, the NDOC makes a continued effort to secure contracts with private producers and to market its prison-made products for sale to the general public.

The core industrial categories managed by Silver State Industries are summarized in the foregoing paragraphs.

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

Furniture. The furniture shop at Northern Nevada Correctional Center in Carson City has produced custom and full line office furniture for decades for customers from the Governor to state and local agencies and Nevada citizens. Modular furniture, chairs, casework (desks, credenzas, bookcases, and file cabinets) are just a few items Silver State Industries manufactures. The shop designs unique pieces of furniture to fit the needs of a variety of customers by offering custom design services. A design team is available to work with clients and can take their creativity as far as needed. Furniture pieces can be designed for those having a specific item in mind as well as for those just wanting a creative product with the purpose of filling in space. The shop does not charge for consultations or quotes.



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

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

Printing. The print shop at the Northern Nevada Correctional Center in Carson City provides services to the Nevada Department of Corrections as well as other customers. It provides book binding services, letterhead, business cards, brochures, screen printing, and embroidering on just about any product, whether the need is for a design logo, art work, or a simple graphic design. Screen printing is available on all kinds of apparel and promotional products. The print shop also offers a unique stone carving program. The stones are carved and painted re-creating the sandstone quarry tradition which is an original part of Nevada's heritage.



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

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

Draperies. The Silver State Industries Drapery Factory at Ely State Prison is a federally certified shop which manufactures custom, government, and commercial draperies. Custom drapes are made and shipped to local, as well as, international markets. Clients furnish the fabric for the drapery factory.

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

IX. Other Industry Services

License Plates. Located at the Nevada State Prison, this tag plant manufactures the state's license plates and is owned and operated by the Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles in partnership with Silver State Industries. Security and related control are responsibilities of the institution.

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

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

X. Victims Services

The Victims Services Unit (VSU) receives public funding to provide a variety of support services for victims and their families. Whenever victims are involved in a crime, they are notified of the perpetrator's incarceration and of any relevant information via a letter.

Such notifications include the following:

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

In addition to providing the above notifications via letter, the VSU also attends Pardons Board hearings, psychological review panel hearings, Parole Board hearings, and executions with victims and their family members. The Unit is also in charge of providing training to staff to prepare it to assist the victim with the criminal justice process. Coordinating and outreach efforts with law enforcement agencies, the general public, the community, and non-profit organizations are activities also undertaken by the VSU with the purpose of increasing awareness about its services and providing victims a medium to voice their beliefs and feelings about the crime and their safety.

During the course of Fiscal Year 2011, VSU staff assisted approximately 30,000 victims through phone calls, e-mails, letters, and attendance at hearings. Notifications to victims, threatened parties and interested parties have continued to increase since the last report. Approximately 200 new staff members were trained with regard to victims' issues and the PREA law. The program administrator and the criminal investigators reviewed and investigated approximately 200 incidents of misconduct, and a total of 63 hearings were attended by the Victims Services Unit. Notifications to victims, threatened parties and interested parties have continued to increase since the last report. Activity is highlighted in the tables below.

Exhibit #81

Contacts	
Victims and related parties	28,000
Law enforcement agencies	2,000
Total	30,000

Exhibit #82

Hearings	
Psychological review panel	50
Pardons board	3
Parole board hearings	10
Total	63

Exhibit #83

Training Recipients	Sessions
NDOC staff	36
Other Law Enforcement Agencies	6
Community Organizations and Advocates	5
Total	47

It is anticipated that in 2012, the United States Attorney General will release national standards for the Prison Rape Elimination Act for all states departments of corrections. The standards will be reviewed and a plan for its implementation and for training will be prepared.

The VSU, in collaboration with the Attorney General's Office, continue to work on the statewide Victim Notification and Information Everyday System (VINE), a grant funded database program. In an effort to protect victims, the database will allow victims to register by phone or on the Internet and report offenders incarcerated within city, county, and state prisons. In addition to the detention facilities being a part of this service, the Division of Parole & Probation and the Parole Board are anticipated partners in this endeavor. Being a part of this grant will mean that VSU staff will be able to expand the services currently being provided to victims. The VSU is closely working with the Nevada Vine Governance Committee and with the system's vendor to launch the program within the NDOC by the end of December of 2012.

VSU staff is always looking to the future and are always willing to collaborate with local, state, and federal agencies and with other entities to improve and expand its services for victims and their families.

XI. Services for Families

The Family Services Division within the Director's Office is responsible for responding to concerns of inmates and their families. The office works cooperatively with all the other divisions and wardens at the correctional sites at the NDOC. Staff make referrals arising from inquiries by loved ones who have questions about inmate well being, incarceration status, financial situation, or justice issues, among various other issues. The program administrator has significant expertise in prison administration and programming and is very qualified to provide inmate acquaintances and family with a sense of comfort and support about the incarceration process in a manner that is fair.

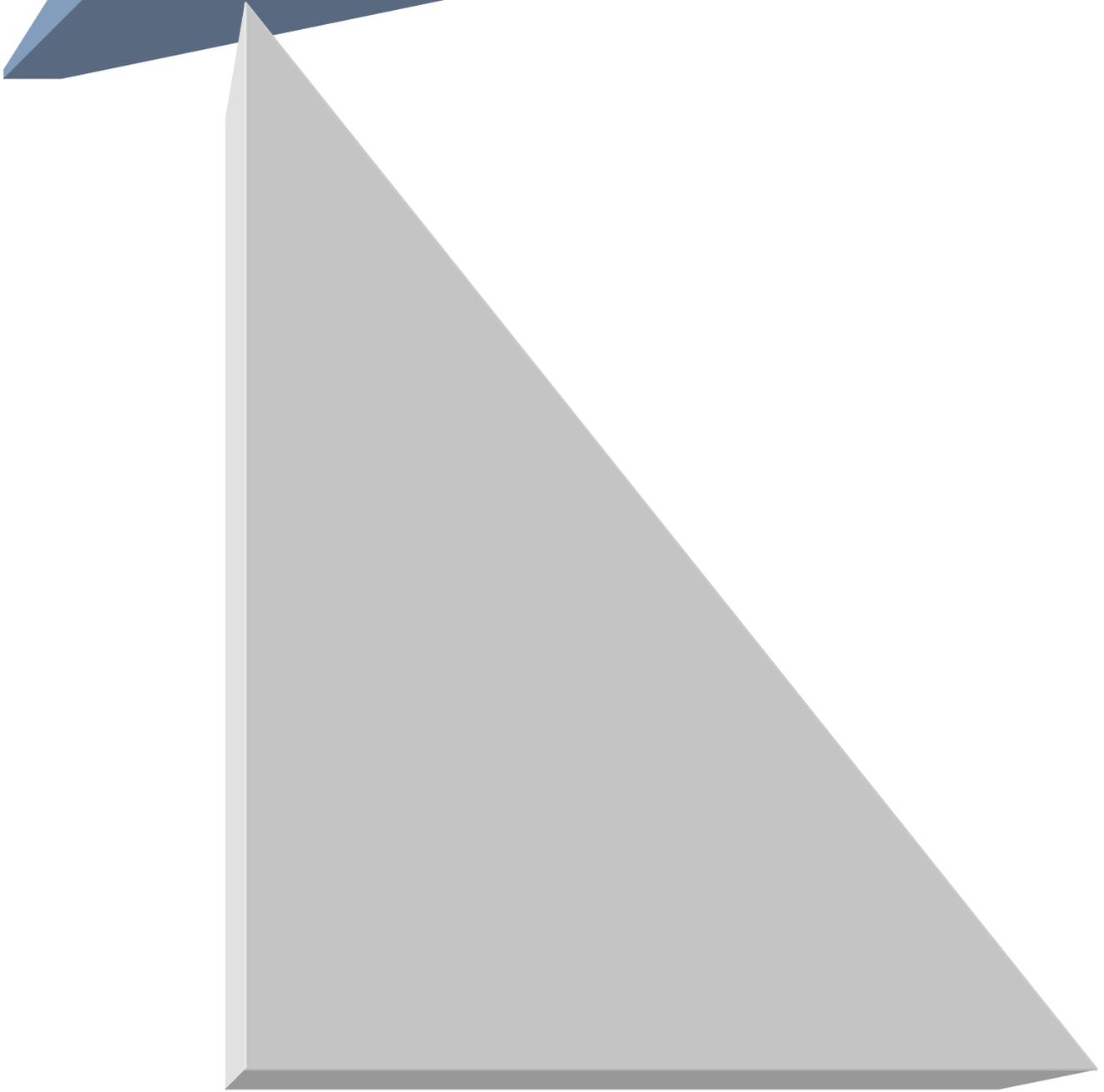
During SFY 2011, the Family Services Division administered 6,786 inquiries received by e-mail, phone, or in writing. Many of these submissions were meant to be feedback from the public intended to improve the incarceration experience and its living conditions.

Exhibit #84

Monthly Family Services Inquiries			
Month	E-mail	Phone	Letter
July	675	166	83
August	715	130	92
September	738	121	92
October	642	138	74
November	616	269	75
December	721	178	101
January	378	711	98
February	234	872	130
March	72	889	213
April	241	960	178
May	221	802	42
June	60	542	143
Total	1,206	4,776	804

Chapter VI

Administrative Services



I. Fiscal Administration

Nevada law mandates government agencies to prepare biennial budgets for approval by the Legislature every odd number year. The Fiscal Services Division at the Nevada Department of Corrections is responsible for preparing and monitoring budgets for all correctional locations and for all centralized administrative services functions. The preparation of budgets entails significant coordination with all divisions in the department, beginning with the preparation of a monthly ten-year prison population forecast which is revised three times with each budget phase during a biennium. The expected size of the population, inmate costs, the number of open facilities, and legal mandates are key to the budget preparation process – all which have to be considered in light of the budget cuts that have been imposed across the state system.

Costs must be approved by the Legislature. During Fiscal Year 2011 the population housed at prison facilities declined by 1.1% and total operating costs per inmate also declined by 4.6%. In correctional management, overhead costs consist of: medical care, programs, administration, and one-shot. Medical costs decreased by 13.5%, programs increased by 14.6%, and the cost of administration increased by 11%. No one-time costs were allocated during the fiscal year. From a fiscal perspective, costs reductions continue to be instituted and achieved by eliminating unnecessary expenses and programs, freezing vacancies and wages, and imposing four-hour a month furlough for employees. However, other operational measures have been taken in light of laws promulgated by the Federal Government and by the State of Nevada which provide for shorter length of stays in prison and for the elimination of life sentences or death sentences for youth offenders whose offenses meet a certain criteria.

State law requires the Department of Corrections to admit any person who is sentenced for a felony conviction and given a prison system. Inmates cannot be turned down and all associated costs must be met. Although controversial, expenditures in the correctional system generate significant long-term economic activity and employment opportunities in rural and urban counties. Resources are funneled through the public safety system generating increased demand for goods and services to support state mandated prison services.

The State General Fund is the NDOC's largest source of revenue with a relatively small proportion of funds being available from supplemental sources. Thus, the NDOC's budget is highly dependent on the performance of the local economy and its tax base.

Exhibit #85

Historical Operating Costs (\$)										
Correctional Site	Actual FY02	Actual FY03	Actual FY04	Actual FY05	Actual FY06	Actual FY07	Leg Apr FY08	Leg Apr FY09	Leg Apr FY10	Leg Apr FY11
Medical	3,348	3,394	2,702	2,884	3,071	3,145	3,418	3,546	3,340	3,285
One-Shot Programs	60	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administration	1,144	1,125	1,204	1,210	1,489	1,391	1,513	1,507	1,433	1,570
Total	4,551	4,522	4,347	4,584	5,073	5,008	5,501	5,629	5,311	5,456
SNCC	0	0	0	0	0	28,214	20,477	21,860	0	0
WSCC	13,976	14,040	12,810	11,879	12,695	12,567	12,289	14,204	16,215	15,965
NNCC	13,074	13,268	14,815	15,474	17,062	17,487	18,160	17,109	16,476	16,507
NSP	19,204	21,927	19,443	20,147	19,758	18,568	20,475	21,335	21,751	21,373
SCC	5,578	5,819	6,268	6,425	7,096	6,586	6,316	7,374	4,838	5,113
PCC	6,410	6,776	7,149	7,420	8,078	7,583	7,442	8,750	9,196	9,365
NNRC	8,704	8,587	9,234	9,283	11,750	11,240	12,191	12,923	14,255	12,270
ISCC	7,446	7,646	8,110	7,401	9,134	8,730	7,996	9,638	9,423	9,156
SDCC	13,531	12,340	11,817	10,434	11,449	11,590	12,093	11,719	11,342	11,322
WCC	6,307	6,602	7,254	8,087	8,704	8,254	8,323	8,886	9,653	9,561
HCC	6,510	6,762	7,302	7,485	8,967	8,886	12,865	9,469	10,304	10,204
ECC	6,887	7,122	7,455	7,948	8,911	8,569	8,741	9,042	10,297	10,197
JCC	8,626	6,744	6,102	5,937	5,302	5,525	5,915	6,657	9,120	9,341
SSCC	9,981	8,781	8,587	9,144	10,539	8,240	8,705	10,504	-	0
ESP	20,030	20,941	21,335	21,921	23,645	22,584	23,190	24,909	23,458	22,055
CCC	6,923	7,083	7,556	7,800	8,947	8,004	9,367	9,053	9,424	9,354
TCC	6,169	6,741	7,919	7,840	7,723	7,629	8,428	8,233	9,417	9,051
LCC	11,971	12,239	12,383	12,730	14,044	14,668	13,850	15,586	13,528	13,135
CGTH	0	0	0	0	16,730	16,173	11,549	11,930	14,240	13,492
FMWCC *	20,852	20,441	17,618	20,177	14,672	15,605	20,099	19,420	18,805	18,696
HDSP *	13,018	13,656	12,892	11,983	12,388	12,813	19,477	23,287	16,176	15,782
Yearly Cost	17,917	18,059	17,676	18,013	19,226	19,709	21,228	22,553	20,639	20,470
Daily Cost	49.09	49.48	48.43	49.35	52.67	54.00	58.16	61.79	56.55	56.08
Daily Medical Cost	9.17	9.30	7.40	7.90	8.41	8.62	9.36	9.72	9.15	9.00

Exhibit #86

Cost per Inmate and Year-to-Year Change										
Type	Actual (\$)								Projected	
	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11
Inmate Cost	17,917	18,059	17,676	18,013	19,226	19,709	21,228	22,553	20,639	20,470
Change	n/a	141.68	(382.37)	336.80	1,212.76	482.86	1,519.43	1,324.36	(1,913.62)	(168.96)
% Change	n/a	0.79%	-2.12%	1.91%	6.73%	2.51%	7.71%	6.24%	-8.49%	-0.82%
Inmate Pop	9,944	10,106	10,574	11,258	11,701	11,896	12,753	13,383	12,889	13,009
Change	n/a	162	468	684	443	195	857	630	(494)	120
% Change	n/a	1.63%	4.63%	6.47%	3.93%	1.67%	7.20%	4.94%	-3.69%	0.93%

Exhibit #87

Cost Per Inmate by Correctional Location Type (Exclusive of Medical & Administration)										
Type	Actual (\$)								Projected	
	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11
Institutions	14,836	15,082	14,645	14,493	15,148	15,916	17,367	18,520	16,363	16,019
Remote Camps	6,872	7,067	7,561	7,908	8,773	8,140	9,022	9,095	9,693	9,658
Non-Remote Camps	6,957	6,727	6,823	6,593	7,013	6,867	6,733	7,912	7,246	7,342
Casa Grande					16,730	16,173	11,549	11,930	14,240	13,492
Restitution Centers	8,704	8,587	9,234	9,283	11,750	11,240	12,191	12,923	14,255	12,270

Exhibit #88

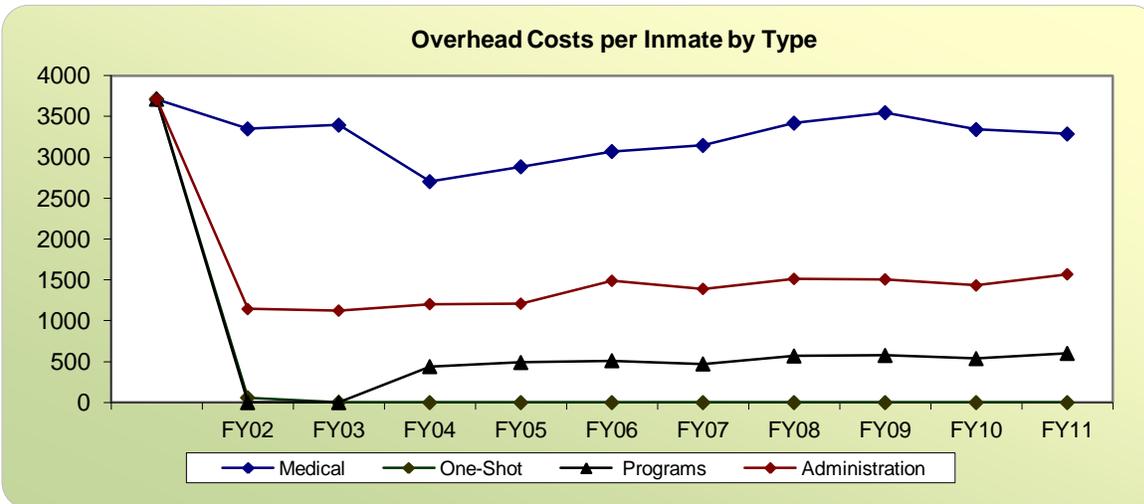
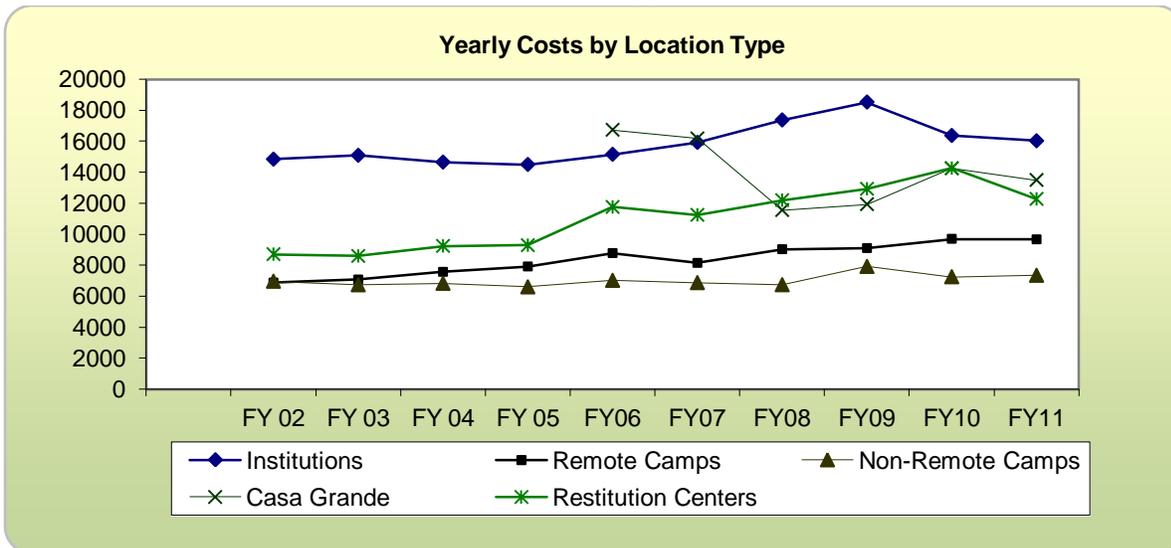


Exhibit #89



II. Medical Services for Offenders

The correctional system must budget funds for offender medical care inclusive of coverage for serious medical conditions, dental, and mental health needs. During Fiscal Year 2011, the NDOC incurred \$46,545,276.92 in medical expenditures for the inmate population. Of this dollar amount, \$44.6 million was paid for by the General Fund and the balance was collected from inmates as medical co-pays for requested health services or as reimbursement for medical care provided for treatment of altercations, self-inflicted injuries, and sports related injuries as authorized by NRS 209.246. Inmates must contribute to the cost of health care visits; thus, they are charged a “co-pay” of \$8 for a doctor’s visit at a correctional site. Offenders without the financial means to cover the cost of health care are provided assistance with monies from the Inmate Welfare Fund for which funds are raised from sales from the canteens in the correctional sites.

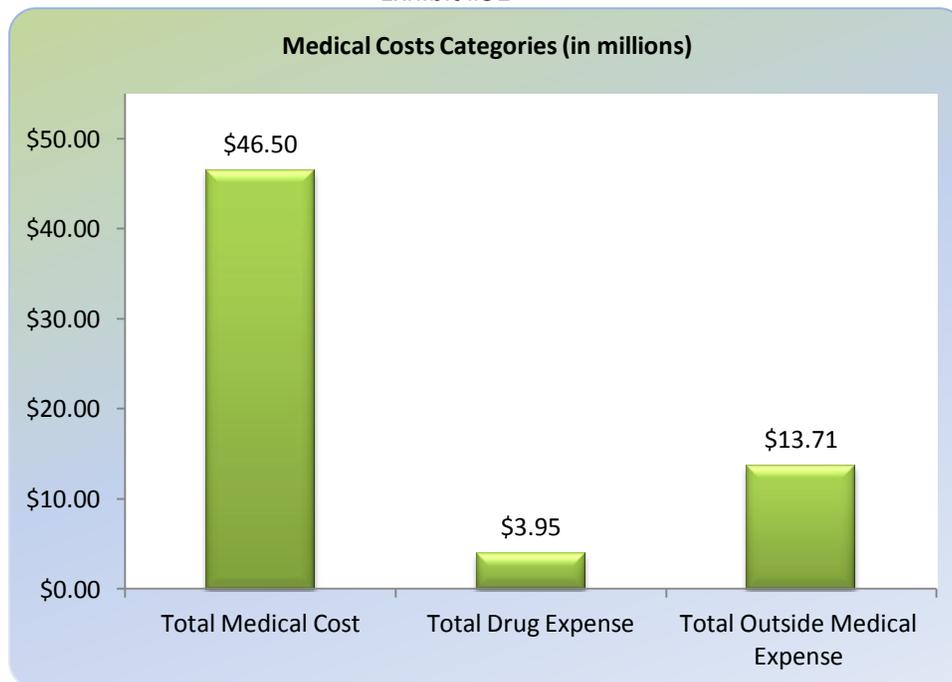
Provision of medical services and housing are subject to requirements imposed by laws and regulations crafted to target populations with special needs and intended to make available an even level of care to the general population.

Of the \$46.5 million incurred in medical costs, approximately \$4 million was spent on prescription drugs and \$13.7 million on medical care provided by outside providers. Preferred Providers from a network are contracted by the NDOC to treat inmates with serious medical needs and for whom services cannot be provided in the institution. The total cost of medical care per offender during Fiscal Year 2011 was \$3,717.08.

Exhibit #90

FY11 Inmate Medical Care Expense	
Description	Total
Average In-House Inmates	12,522
Total Medical Cost	\$46,545,276.92
Medical Cost per inmate per year	\$3,717.08
Total Drug Expense	\$3,950,114.07
Drug Expense per inmate per year	\$315.45
Total Outside Medical Expense	\$13,712,169.91
Outside Medical Expense per inmate per year	\$1,095.05

Exhibit #91



To address specific medical and mental health care needs, the NDOC collects information about the offenders through the classification process. Medical classification follows a recurring schedule for age specific groups. Offenders are divided into four major categories ranging from those who are medically stable and don't require more than two prescriptions daily to those who require frequent intensive skilled medical care.

From the health classification data maintained, it is known that 83.59% of the NDOC's offenders are medically stable and require minimal or no periodic health care. For them, physical exams are required on an annual or biennial basis. The second highest group is the one that requires routine follow-up health care, periodic examinations, and daily nursing care. Another 2.41% consists of those who are not fully ambulatory and need periodic examinations. Less than 1% has to be confined to a regional medical facility.

Exhibit #92

Medical Category	%
Medically Stable	83.59%
Limited Mobility	2.41%
Routine Care	13.94%
Medical Care Facility	0.06%
Grand Total	100.00%

In addition to health classification, the population has to be assessed for habitation. Any physical impairment must be identified to determine possible restrictions. More than half of the population wasn't subject to housing restrictions while 11.3% was limited and could not participate in programs, could not be housed in a facility with physical barriers, needed to live in a site with a medical center, or had to be assigned to a lower bunk bed.

Exhibit #93

Medical Restriction	%
All restrictions apply	11.3%
Bed restrictions and medical care facility	1.0%
Bed assignment restrictions	1.3%
Housing in facility with medical care unit	6.5%
No restrictions	61.4%
Pending classification	1.6%
Work program and housing restrictions	6.1%
Work program restrictions	7.5%
Work programs and bed assignment restrictions	3.3%
Total	100.0%

The health classification process also includes an assessment of the offender's main mental health status intended to identify the possibility of impairment. At year end, 86.04% was exempt of mental health impairments and 12.97% was mildly impaired.

Exhibit #94

Mental Health Classification	%
No Impairment	86.04%
Mild Impairment	12.97%
Moderate Impairment	0.96%
Severe Impairment	0.03%
Grand Total	100.00%

The main four mental health categories are further sub- grouped for housing restrictions. As of fiscal year end, 85.58% of the correctional population wasn't subject to housing or bed assignment restrictions due to a mental health condition. A 10.94% of the offenders required monitoring by a psychiatrist, prescription management, and single bunking. Finally, 2.52% wasn't limited at all psychological or psychiatric condition.

Exhibit #95

Mental Health Restrictions	%
Pending classification	0.47%
No restrictions	85.58%
Restricted to an institution	0.49%
Housing in facility with mental health care	10.94%
All	2.52%
Total	100.00%

III. Human Resources

The Human Resources Division is responsible for administering all matters related to the NDOC's workforce, including recruitment, training, workman's compensation administration, and Payroll functions. Staff positions must be fully justified and approved by the legislature and vacancies are subject to hiring freezes instituted by the State's Executive Budget Office to reduce costs.

The number of approved FTEs remained unchanged (2,860) during Fiscal Year 2011 relative to Fiscal Year 2010, but 10.1% lower than during Fiscal Year 2009 (3,174) regardless of funding source. Generally funded positions represented 96.25% of all positions that were legislatively approved. The number of approved positions that are supported with supplemental sources of funds stayed constant during Fiscal Year 2011; however, relative to Fiscal Year 2009, they were 3.6% lower.

Exhibit #96

Historical FTEs	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09	FY 10
Generally Funded Positions	2,366	2,356	2,321	2,335	2,655	2,719	2,814	3,062	2,753
Total Positions	2,475	2,466	2,425	2,439	2,757	2,826	2,926	3,174	2,861
% Generally Funded	95.58%	95.52%	95.73%	95.76%	96.28%	96.23%	96.20%	96.50%	96.22%

Exhibit #97

Effect	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09	FY 10
Change	-9	-41	14	319	69	100	248	-313
% Change	-0.36%	-1.67%	0.58%	13.06%	2.48%	3.52%	8.48%	-9.85%

Exhibit #98

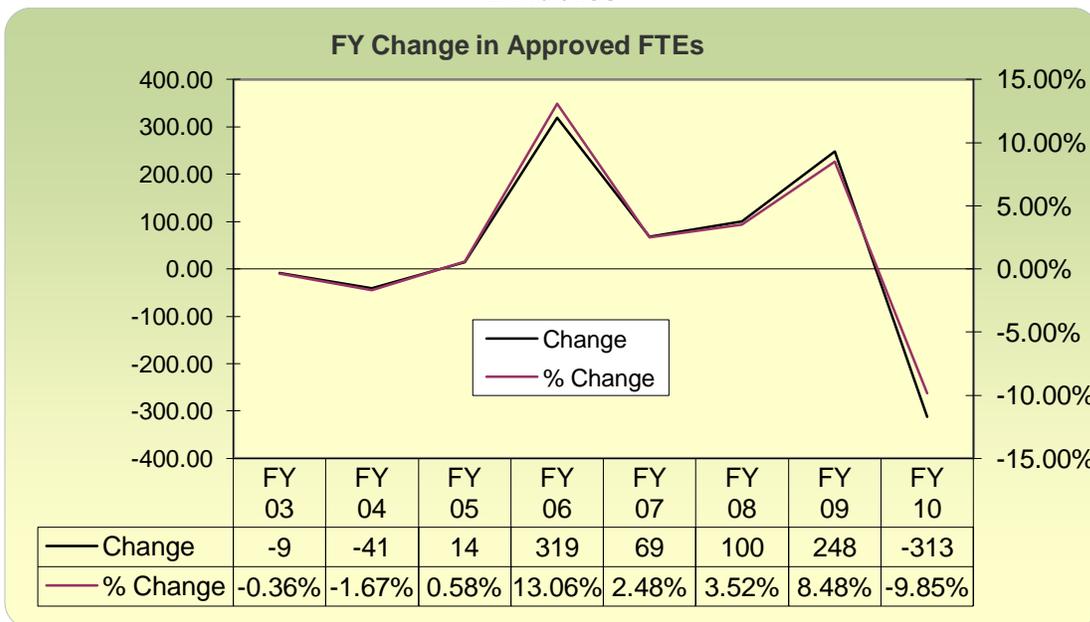


Exhibit #99

Cost Category County	General Fund Budget Accounts	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09	FY 10	FY11
	Medical Care	326	326	251	251	274	297	310	316	296	296
Director's Office	151	151	154	154	164	170	178	180	178	178	
Correctional Programs	0	0	53	54	71	84	90	90	90	90	
Carson City	Southern Nevada Correctional Center	2	2	2	2	144	167	167	167	1	1
Carson City	Warm Springs Correctional Center	109	109	84	84	79	79	79	79	106	106
Carson City	Northern Nevada Correctional Center	221	221	251	251	251	251	262	263	263	263
Carson City	Nevada State Prison	212	216	187	187	206	206	206	206	193	193
Carson City	Stewart Conservation Camp	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Lincoln	Pioche Conservation Camp	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Washoe	Northern Nevada Restitution Center	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Clark County	Three Lakes Conservation Camp	15	15	23	23	23	23	23	38	23	23
Clark County	Southern Nevada Correctional Center	241	227	213	213	216	216	238	241	241	241
Elko County	Wells Conservation Camp	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Humboldt County	Humboldt Conservation Camp	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
White Pine	Ely Conservation Camp	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Clark County	Jean Conservation Camp	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Nye County	Silver Springs Conservation Camp	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	0	0
White Pine	Ely State Conservation Camp	341	341	340	340	340	340	341	341	336	336
Elko County	Carlin Conservation Camp	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Nye County	Tonopah Conservation Camp	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Pershing	Lovelock Correctional Center	266	266	264	264	264	264	275	275	265	265
Clark County	Casa Grande Transition Housing	0	0	0	13	22	22	22	22	27	27
Clark County	Florence McClure Women's Correctional Center	1	1	1	1	109	109	125	162	144	144
Clark County	High Desert State Prison	351	351	369	369	362	362	369	553	473	473
Total		2,366	2,356	2,321	2,335	2,655	2,719	2,814	3,062	2,753	2,753
Non-General Fund Budget Accounts											
Inmate Store		61	62	54	54	54	56	60	60	58	58
Inmate Welfare		23	23	19	19	18	20	20	20	20	19
Prison Industries		20	20	26	26	26	26	26	26	25	25
Prison Dairy		6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Total		110	111	104	104	103	107	111	111	108	107

IV. Workforce Analysis

The NDOC is an Equal Opportunity Employer (EEO) and is required to maintain statistics on its workforce by gender, ethnicity, and category. Workforce is maintained by gender: (1) male and (2) female; and for six ethnic categories: (1) White, (2) African American, (3) Hispanic, (4) Asian-Pacific Islander, (5) Native American, and (6) Other. Eight EEO categories are utilized: (1) officials and administrators, (2) professionals, (3) technicians, (4), protective services, (5) paraprofessionals, (6) administrative support, (7) skill craft workers, and (8) service maintenance. The tables below illustrate the composition of NDOC's workforce.

Exhibit #100

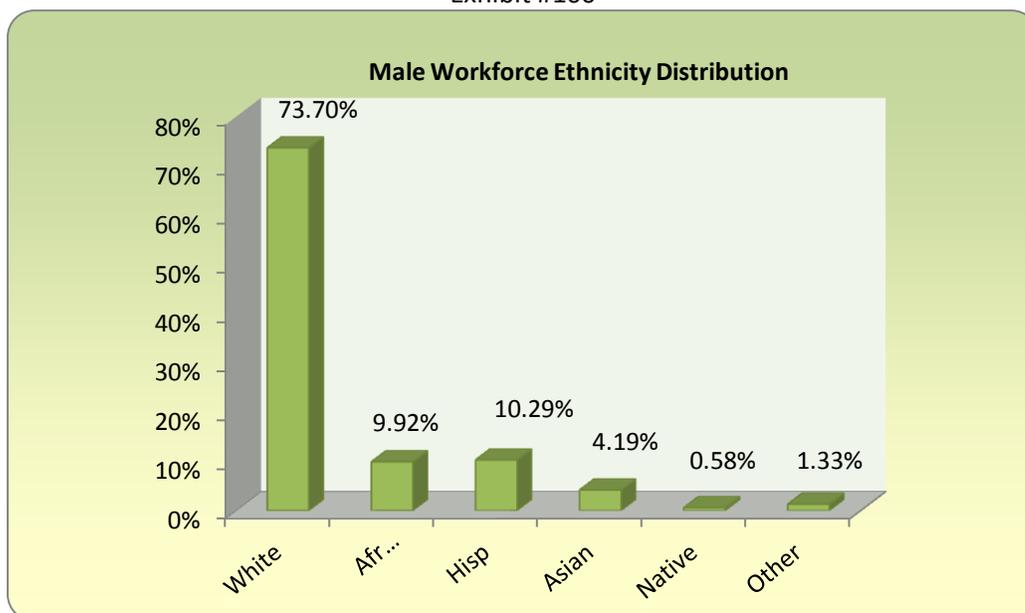


Exhibit #101

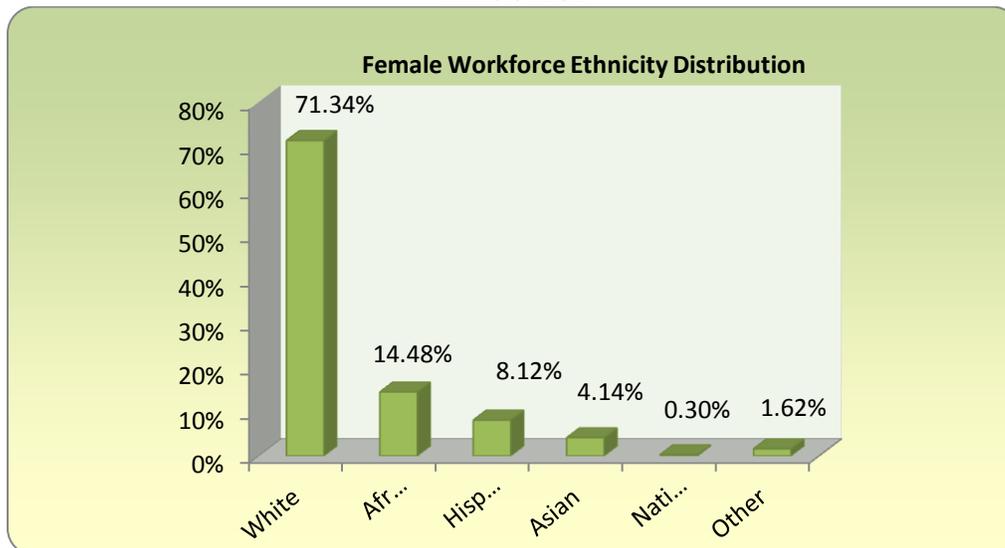


Exhibit #102

Male Population							
EEO Category Name	White	Afr Amr	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American	Other	Total Category
Officials and Administrators	36	1	2	0	1	0	40
	90.00%	2.50%	5.00%	0.00%	2.50%	0.00%	2.12%
Professionals	133	12	11	17	2	2	177
	75.14%	6.78%	6.21%	9.60%	1.13%	1.13%	9.38%
Technicians	9	1	1	1	1	0	13
	69.23%	7.69%	7.69%	7.69%	7.69%	0.00%	0.69%
Protective Service Workers	1,082	166	167	54	7	19	1,495
	72.37%	11.10%	11.17%	3.61%	0.47%	1.27%	79.27%
Paraprofessionals	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.11%
Administrative Support	29	2	3	1	0	1	36
	80.56%	5.56%	8.33%	2.78%	0.00%	2.78%	1.91%
Skilled Craft Workers	43	2	4	2	0	2	53
	81.13%	3.77%	7.55%	3.77%	0.00%	3.77%	2.81%
Service Maintenance	56	3	6	4	0	1	70
	80.00%	4.29%	8.57%	5.71%	0.00%	1.43%	3.71%
Total EEO/Ethnicity	1,390	187	194	79	11	25	1,886
	73.70%	9.92%	10.29%	4.19%	0.58%	1.33%	100.00%

Exhibit #103

Female Population							
EEO Category Name	White	Afr Amr	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American	Other	Total Category
Officials and Administrators	20	3	2	0	0	0	25
	80.00%	12.00%	8.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.69%
Professionals	148	25	10	14	0	6	203
	72.91%	12.32%	4.93%	6.90%	0.00%	2.96%	29.99%
Technicians	35	5	4	3	0	1	48
	72.92%	10.42%	8.33%	6.25%	0.00%	2.08%	7.09%
Protective Service Workers	126	50	24	4	2	2	208
	60.58%	24.04%	11.54%	1.92%	0.96%	0.96%	30.72%
Paraprofessionals	25	6	3	2	0	0	36
	69.44%	16.67%	8.33%	5.56%	0.00%	0.00%	5.32%
Administrative Support	120	8	11	5	0	2	146
	82.19%	5.48%	7.53%	3.42%	0.00%	1.37%	21.57%
Skilled Craft Workers	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
	75.00%	25.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.59%
Service Maintenance	6	0	1	0	0	0	7
	85.71%	0.00%	14.29%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.03%
Total EEO/Ethnicity	483	98	55	28	2	11	677
	71.34%	14.48%	8.12%	4.14%	0.30%	1.62%	100.00%