



JFA Associates
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Conducting Justice and Corrections Research for Effective Policy Making

**Nevada Department of Correction
Ten Year Prison Population Projections
2011-2021**

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

II. INTRODUCTION

The Nevada State Budget Office has asked JFA Associates, LLC (JFA) to produce three separate forecasts for the state prison population to be completed in April 2010, September 2010 and February 2011. JFA under the direction of Ms. Wendy Ware utilized the Wizard 2000 simulation model to produce prison population projections for male and female offenders. This briefing document represents the results of the analysis and simulation for the third forecast cycle, February 2011.

For the current forecast, JFA reviewed current inmate population trends and analyzed computer extract files provided by the Nevada Department of Corrections (NDOC). This briefing document contains a summary of projections of male and female inmates through the year 2021, a summary of recent offender trends, and an explanation of the primary assumptions on which the projections are based. The contents that follow are based on the analysis of computer extract files provided by the Department of Corrections in January 2011 as well as general population and crime trend data. All figures are contained in Appendix A of this document.

Accuracy of Past Forecast

Overall, the April 2010 forecast of the total Nevada state prison population generated by JFA accurately estimated the actual population from January to December 2010, with an average monthly difference of 0.6 percent between the projected population and the actual population (an average accuracy of ± 2.0 percent is considered accurate). The April 2010 forecast of male inmates differed from the actual male population by an average of 54 offenders per month, or 0.4 percent, from January to December 2010. The forecast tracked the male population very closely through July 2010, but then increasingly overprojected the actual male population. For female inmates, the April 2010 forecast over-estimated the actual female population by an average of 21 offenders per month, or 2.2 percent, from January to December 2010.

III. BACKGROUND

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

Prior to 1995, sentenced inmates in Nevada received a maximum sentence and were required by law to serve at least one-third of the maximum sentence before a discretionary parole release hearing was held. Those offenders not granted discretionary parole release were released on mandatory parole three months prior to their maximum sentence expiration date. Under SB 416, offenders in Nevada are assigned both a maximum and a minimum sentence as recommended by

Nevada State Parole and Probation officers. A complex grid was developed to recommend these sentences. The grid was revised several times between July 1995 and March 1996 before a final formula was agreed upon. The resulting statute-mandated offenders are not eligible for discretionary parole release until they have served their entire minimum sentence (less jail credits). Monthly good-time earned credits are no longer applied to the reduction of the time until discretionary parole eligibility. The system of mandatory parole release remained unchanged under the new statute. In addition to these sentence recommendation changes, SB 416 also put in place the diversion of all E felony offenders from prison.

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

From December 2002 to August 2005, the Nevada state prison system housed a number of male inmates from Wyoming and Washington State (for JFA reports, 363 at year-end 2003 and 2004 was assumed). Although our simulation model does accurately account for interstate compact cases housed in Nevada, the nature of the arrangement for housing the Wyoming and Washington offenders could not be anticipated. Furthermore, these offenders should not be included in prison population estimates. Traditional prison population estimates are designed to provide an accurate estimation of future demands on a prison system as dictated by crime rates, parole violations, sentencing laws, parole board behavior, etc. As a result, these offenders have been excluded from actual counts and future estimates provided in the reports. At present, NDOC is not housing any out of state contract inmates.

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

AB 510 was passed and went into effect on all offenders to be admitted to the NDOC in July 2007. Also, offenders housed within the NDOC at that time were made retroactively eligible for all credits listed in the bill. This caused an immediate and dramatic increase in the number of offenders who were parole eligible and a corresponding backlog in the parole board caseload. During the first half of 2008, the parole board made diligent efforts to hear and release lower level offenders in order to get the prison population down as quickly as possible. During the latter half of 2008, most hearings were held in absentia which are typically made up of more serious offenders. As a result, parole grant rates were higher in January-June and lower July-

December 2008. The overall yearly average of all months combined should prove representative of parole board practices under AB 510.

IV. SPECIAL ANALYSIS FOR SPRING 2011

Comparing Default and Assigned Felony Levels

Included in the most recent datafiles from NDOC were two data fields related to offenders' felony levels: the **default felony level** indicates the felony level that is associated with a particular offense, and the **assigned felony level** indicates the felony level that was assigned by the court at sentencing. We analyzed the felony levels for offenders admitted to NDOC in 2010. In the vast majority of cases (88.8 percent), the default and assigned felony levels were the same.

Among the males, the impact of assigning new felony levels caused the number of A and B felons to decline (each by -5.2 percent), while the remaining felony levels grew. Among the females, if we disregard the instances in which just one offender moved from one felony level to another, we see that the number of A and B felons declined, while the number of C and D felons grew. (See Table A).

In 2010, 550 (10.8 percent) of the males admitted were assigned a felony level different than the default felony level associated with their offense. Of those males assigned to a different felony level, 77.4 percent were assigned to a lower felony level, while the rest were assigned to a higher felony level.

In 2010, 106 (13.5 percent) of the females admitted were assigned a felony level different than the default felony level associated with their offense. Of those females assigned to a different felony level, 77.1 percent were assigned to a lower felony level, while the rest were assigned to a higher felony level.

**TABLE A: COMPARISON OF DEFAULT AND ASSIGNED FELONY LEVELS BY GENDER
IN ADMISSONS FILE: 2010**

	MALE						FEMALE					
	Default		Assigned		# Diff	% Diff	Default		Assigned		# Diff	% Diff
	#	%	#	%			#	%	#	%		
A Felons	343	6.8	325	6.4	-18	-5.2%	18	2.3	14	1.8	-4	-22.2%
B Felons	3493	68.8	3313	65.2	-180	-5.2%	449	57.2	414	52.7	-35	-7.8%
C Felons	701	13.8	803	15.8	+102	14.6%	150	19.1	168	21.4	+18	12.0%
D Felons	380	7.5	461	9.1	+81	21.3%	115	14.6	136	17.3	+21	18.3%
E Felons	137	2.7	151	3.0	+14	10.2%	52	6.6	51	6.5	-1	-1.9%
Missing	26	0.5	27	0.5	+1	3.8%	1	0.1	2	0.3	1	100.0%
	5,080	100	5,080	100			785	100	785	100		

V. TRENDS IN POPULATION AND CRIME IN NEVADA

Significant Finding: *The Nevada population grew at an astonishing rate for over two decades through 2007. The average annual rate of growth from 2000 to 2007 was estimated at 3.6 percent by the U.S. Census and 4.5 percent by the Nevada State Demographer. The state's population is projected to grow at a slower pace over the period from 2011 to 2021 – an average of 0.0 percent per year based on a low job growth model and 1.9 percent based on a high job growth model. Since 2007, the state's population has grown at a slower rate according to the U.S. Census, or has posted declines according to the Nevada State Demographer – either way, a dramatic departure from the large annual growth rates through 2007.*

Significant Finding: *Levels of serious crime in Nevada rose in the first part of the 1990s (average annual increases of 6.8 percent for UCR Part I crimes from 1990 to 1995), fell in the latter part of the decade (average annual decreases of -4.2 percent from 1995 to 1999), and then increased every year from 2000 to 2006 (average annual increases of 6.0 percent). In 2007, however, UCR Part I crimes declined by -3.6 percent, and in 2008, they declined by -6.4 percent. In 2009, UCR Part I crimes declined by an even larger -8.7 percent.*

Significant Finding: *Rates of UCR Part I crimes in Nevada rose slightly for the early part of the 1990s and then fell distinctly the latter part of the decade. Since 2000, the UCR Part I crime rate rose substantially from 2001 to 2003 (at an average annual rate of 7.2 percent), and remained fairly level from 2003 to 2006. In 2007, however, the state's serious crime rate decreased by -6.3 percent, followed by a decrease of -8.2 percent in 2008, and another decrease of -9.6 percent in 2009.*

A. Population

The U.S. Census Bureau conducts a decennial census and the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program publishes population numbers between censuses. After each decennial census, the Census Bureau examines its estimates and revises them, where necessary. The decennial census results for Nevada for 2000 and 2010 are shown in bold in TABLE 1, while the remainder of the column shows the US Census estimates for July 1 of each year. We also present population estimates issued by Nevada's State Demographer.

For over two decades through 2007, Nevada experienced a phenomenal growth in population, but that growth has slowed. In December 2008, the U.S. Census Bureau reported that Nevada had been “among the four fastest-growing states each of the last 24 years,” but that it “ranked eighth over the most recent period.”¹ Then in December 2009, the U.S. Census bureau noted: “Several states have negative net domestic migration, which means more people are moving out than moving in. Florida and Nevada, which earlier in the decade had net inflows, are now experiencing new outflows.”²

¹ U.S. Census Bureau. Press Release 12/22/2008 (visited 3/9/2009) [<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/releases/archives/population/013049.html>]

² U.S. Census Bureau. Press Release 12/23/2009 (visited 3/16/2010) [<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/releases/archives/population/014509.html>]

TABLE 1: ESTIMATES OF NEVADA’S POPULATION: 2000 – 2010

Year	Population Estimates (US Census)	% change	Population Estimates (Nevada State Demographer)	% change
2000	1,998,257*		1,998,257*	
2001	2,094,509	4.8%	2,132,498	6.7%
2002	2,166,214	3.4%	2,206,022	3.4%
2003	2,236,949	3.3%	2,296,566	4.1%
2004	2,328,703	4.1%	2,410,768	5.0%
2005	2,408,804	3.4%	2,518,869	4.5%
2006	2,493,405	3.5%	2,623,050	4.1%
2007	2,567,752	3.0%	2,718,337	3.6%
2008	2,615,772	1.9%	2,738,733	0.8%
2009	2,643,085	1.0%	2,711,205	-1.0%
2010	2,700,551*	2.2%	2,700,551*	-0.4%
Numeric Change 2000-2010	702,294		702,294	
Percent Change 2000-2010	35.1%		35.1%	
Average Annual Change 2000-2010		3.1%		3.1%

* Actual April 1, 2000 and 2010 US Census figures. All other figures are July 1 estimates from the US Census Bureau and the Nevada State Demographer. Note that the US Census occasionally updates annual estimates since the most recent decennial census.

Both sets of numbers in TABLE 1 demonstrate a staggering rate of growth in Nevada’s population between 2000 and 2007, with average annual growth estimates of 3.6 and 4.5 percent from the U.S. Census and the Nevada State Demographer, respectively. Since 2000, Nevada’s population has increased by over 700,000 people to exceed 2.7 million people in 2010. However, since 2007, the much smaller growth estimates from the U.S. Census, and the estimate of a decline³ in the state population from the Nevada State Demographer indicate that the pace of growth has slowed substantially.

In October 2010, the Nevada State Demographer issued population projections. In contrast to prior years, the Nevada State Demographer opted to issue two sets of projections: one which included high job growth for the two largest counties in the state, and the other with low job growth for those two counties. From 2011 to 2021, average annual growth is expected to be 0.0 percent using the low job growth model, while the high job growth model predicts average annual growth of 1.9 percent. Notably, these two models produce the same results until 2014 – after which they start to diverge. (See Figure 1.) When the Nevada State Demographer issued population projections in 2008, the average annual growth for 2011 to 2021 was projected to be 1.9 percent – matching the result from high job growth model from the State Demographer’s 2010 state population projections.

³ Note that although the U.S. Census estimates show increases in 2009 and 2010 and the Nevada State Demographer shows decreases, the U.S. Census estimate for 2009 is actually lower than that of the Nevada State Demographer.

B. Crime

Although no statistical significance can be found between crime rates and prison admissions, observing these rates can provide some anecdotal evidence that allows some insight into state prison admission trends. Observing historical levels of crime can provide some guidance in projecting future admissions to prison. During the 1990s, the level of the most serious violent and property crimes (defined by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports Part I Crime category) in Nevada increased steadily during the first part of the decade and displayed a generally decreasing trend during the latter. From 1990 to 1995, the number of UCR Part I crimes in Nevada increased each year, rising at an average annual rate of 6.8 percent. From 1995 to 1999, the number of UCR Part I crimes fell at an average annual rate of -4.2 percent. Serious crime increased each year from 2000 to 2006 at an average of 6.0 percent per year. From 2006 to 2007, however, UCR Part I crimes in Nevada fell -3.6 percent, and then dropped again from 2007 to 2008 by -6.4 percent with declines in serious property crimes driving a large portion of the overall decline. From 2008 to 2009, UCR Part I crimes in Nevada declined by an even larger -8.7 percent, comprised of a decline of -1.9 percent in serious violent crimes and a -10.1 percent drop in serious property crimes. (See Figure 2).

The area served by the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (LVMPD) has generally exhibited similar changes in crime levels as the state as a whole. This area represents approximately half of the state's population and over half of the state's Part I crime. The area served by the LVMPD experienced a decline in UCR Part I crimes from 1995 to 2000, but posted increases each year from 2000 to 2006. The average annual increase from 2000 to 2006 was 7.9 percent. Like the statewide trend, serious crime in the LVMPD's jurisdiction fell by -2.4 percent from 2006 to 2007, and fell again by -8.3 percent from 2007 to 2008. From 2008 to 2009, serious crime declined by -8.7 percent in the LVMPD's jurisdiction, with serious violent and property crimes falling by -2.1 and 10.3 percent, respectively. (See Figure 2A).

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

C. Putting Population and Crime Together: Crime Rates

The decline in serious crime in the later part of the 1990's occurred as the state population continued its dramatic increase -- resulting in a distinct shift in crime *rates*. From 1990 to 1994, the UCR Part I crime rate in Nevada rose at an average annual rate of 2.5 percent, while from 1994 to 2000, the rate fell significantly at an average annual rate of -7.0 percent. After remaining essentially unchanged from 2000 to 2001, Nevada's crime rate increased at an average annual rate of 7.2 percent from 2001 to 2003. From 2003 to 2006, there was little movement in the

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

overall Part I crime rate.⁵ However, from 2006 to 2007, Nevada experienced a decline of -6.3 percent in its UCR Part I crime rate, followed by a decline of -8.2 percent from 2007 to 2008, and another decline of -9.6 percent from 2008 to 2009.

In the area served by the LVMPD, the crime rate dropped by an average annual rate of -9.3 percent from 1995 to 2000.⁶ Like the statewide trends, the large percentage declines in the crime rates for the LVMPD jurisdiction in the late 1990s did not continue. From 2000 to 2001, the crime rate fell by a much smaller -2.7 percent, while from 2001 to 2003, the urban crime rate grew at an average annual rate of 11.4 percent. From 2003 to 2006, the LVMPD crime rate remained essentially unchanged. Again, similar to the statewide situation, the UCR Part I crime rate fell by -4.3 percent in the LVMPD's jurisdiction from 2006 to 2007, and from 2007 to 2008, it further declined by -9.2 percent. From 2008 to 2009, the serious crime rate in the LVMPD's jurisdiction continued to decline, dropping by -10.3 percent.

D. Comparison of Nevada and the United States

In the discussion above, the population and crime data are observed in terms of changes over time within Nevada. In TABLE 2, we present Nevada's population and crime data compared to the national levels and trends. TABLE 2 makes clear the striking increases in Nevada's population relative to the national trends. From 2000 to 2010, Nevada's population growth (35.1 percent) far outpaced the national population growth (9.7 percent).

In terms of crime rates in 2009, Nevada had notably higher serious violent crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants as compared to the nation. However, the long term *trends* in the crime rates for Nevada and the nation over the past 10 years were similar. The ten-year decline in Nevada's serious crime rate (-19.3 percent) was just slightly larger than the nationwide decline (-18.8 percent). In the shorter term, Nevada has experienced a sharper decline in crime rates than the nation as a whole: Nevada's serious crime rate decreased by -9.6 percent from 2008 to 2009, while the nationwide crime rate fell by -5.5 percent over the same time frame.

In terms of state prison populations, Nevada has seen larger growth than the nation as a whole since 2000, but more recently is showing signs of slower growth and reductions in state prison population. From 2000 to 2008, Nevada's prison population grew at an average annual rate of 3.4 percent, while the nationwide state prison population grew at an average annual rate of 1.5 percent. From 2008 to 2009, however, Nevada's state prison population declined by -2.6 percent, while the nationwide state prison population dropped by -0.2 percent.

The 2009 state prisoner incarceration rate in Nevada (487.7 per 100,000 residents) exceeded that of the nation (457.8 per 100,000).

⁵ It is worth noting that the statewide Part I violent crime rate increased by 22.1 percent from 2005 to 2006. Since the Part I property crime rate went down and there are so many more property crimes than violent crimes, the impact of the surge in the violent crime rate in the overall crime rate is obscured.

⁶ The FBI did not show the reported crime for the LV MPD for 1997. For the 1995-2000 average, it was assumed that the 1997 figure was the average of the 1996 and 1998 figures.

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

	United States	Nevada
POPULATION ⁷		
Total Population (4/1/10)	308,745,538	2,700,551
Change in Population		
1-year change (7/1/09 – 4/1/10)	0.6%	2.2% (-0.4%)
10-year change (4/1/00 – 4/1/10)	9.7%	35.1%
CRIME RATE ⁸ (Rate per 100,000 inhabitants)		
UCR Part I Reported Crime Rates (2009)		
Total	3,465.5	3,757.8
Violent	429.4	702.2
Property	3,036.1	3,055.6
Change in Total Reported Crime Rate		
1-year change (2008-2009)	-5.5%	-9.6%
10-year change (1999-2009)	-18.8%	-19.3%
PRISON POPULATION ⁹ (State Prisoners Only)		
Total Inmates 2009	1,405,622	12,891
1-year change (2008-2009)	-0.2%	-2.6%
9-year change (2000-2009)	12.8%	26.7%
Average annual change (2000-2008)	1.5%	3.4%
Incarceration Rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) ¹⁰	457.8	487.7

⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Census 2010 and population estimates for July 1, 2009.

⁸ Uniform Crime Reports, Crime in the United States – 2009, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

⁹ Prisoners in 2009, Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin (December 2010). Nevada data provided by the Nevada Department of Corrections is from CY2009.

¹⁰ Rates were generated by using U.S. Census population estimates for July 1, 2009.

VI. INMATE POPULATION LEVELS AND ACCURACY OF THE APRIL 2010 PROJECTION

Important Note: In July 2007, the State of Nevada passed AB 510 which awarded most offenders more statutory monthly goodtime and allowed these credits to be applied to the minimum sentence term for most C, D and E felons. AB 510 also increased alcohol, drug, vocational and educational program completion credits.

Significant Finding: Overall, the April 2010 forecast estimated the Nevada state prison population quite accurately from January through December 2010 (with an average monthly difference in the projected and actual populations of 0.6 percent).

Significant Finding: The forecast of the male inmate population accurately estimated the actual population with less than a 0.5 percent difference from January through July. In the latter half of 2010, the forecast increasingly overestimated the actual population. For the males, the average monthly difference from January through December 2010 was 54 offenders, or 0.4 percent.

Significant Finding: The forecast of the female population over-projected the actual population to varying degrees. For the females, the average monthly difference from January through December 2010 was 21 offenders, or 2.2 percent.

TABLE 3 and Figures 3 and 4 illustrate the accuracy of the April 2010 projections of the male and female inmate populations. The monthly inmate projections are compared with the actual population counts reported by the Nevada Department of Corrections.

The forecast of the male inmate population for January through December 2010 tracked the actual population well within the acceptable accuracy differential of ± 2.0 percent throughout the year. For the period of January through July 2010, the forecasted population was within 0.5 percent of the actual population. For the last five months of 2010, the April 2010 forecast increasingly overprojected the actual male population, though still within the acceptable accuracy differential of ± 2.0 percent. The average monthly numeric error for the male forecast for January through December 2010 was 54 offenders and the average monthly percent difference was 0.4 percent. (See TABLE 3.)

Female prison populations are historically more volatile than male populations because of their small sizes and facility constraints, and projections are generally less accurate. The forecast of the female inmate population for January through December 2010 overprojected the actual population to varying degrees. (See Figure 4.) The average monthly numeric error for January through December 2010 was 21 offenders and the average monthly percent difference was 2.2 percent – just over the acceptable accuracy differential of ± 2.0 percent. (See TABLE 3.)

**TABLE 3: ACCURACY OF THE APRIL 2010 FORECAST:
TOTAL INMATE POPULATION JANUARY – DECEMBER 2010**

	Male				Female				Total			
	Actual	Projected	# Diff	% Diff	Actual	Projected	# Diff	% Diff	Actual	Projected	# Diff	% Diff
2010												
January	11,893	11,880	-13	-0.1%	954	958	4	0.4%	12,847	12,838	-9	-0.1%
February	11,914	11,900	-14	-0.1%	935	964	29	3.1%	12,849	12,864	15	0.1%
March	11,926	11,915	-11	-0.1%	972	973	1	0.1%	12,898	12,888	-10	-0.1%
April	11,938	11,921	-17	-0.1%	979	981	2	0.2%	12,917	12,902	-15	-0.1%
May	11,929	11,928	-1	0.0%	974	998	24	2.5%	12,903	12,926	23	0.2%
June	11,902	11,935	33	0.3%	963	992	29	3.0%	12,865	12,927	62	0.5%
July	11,928	11,949	21	0.2%	966	990	24	2.5%	12,894	12,939	45	0.3%
August	11,893	11,956	63	0.5%	971	997	26	2.7%	12,864	12,953	89	0.7%
September	11,872	11,962	90	0.8%	962	999	37	3.8%	12,834	12,961	127	1.0%
October	11,821	11,971	150	1.3%	958	995	37	3.9%	12,779	12,966	187	1.5%
November	11,832	11,980	148	1.2%	975	1,001	26	2.7%	12,807	12,981	174	1.4%
December	11,790	11,987	197	1.6%	979	994	15	1.5%	12,769	12,981	212	1.7%
Numeric Change Jan – Dec 2010	-103	107			25	36			-78	143		
Average Monthly Difference Jan – Dec 2010			54	0.4%			21	2.2%			75	0.6%

VII. INMATE POPULATION TRENDS

A. Trends in Admissions

***Significant Finding:** From 2002 to 2006, male admissions grew by more than 3.0 percent each year (notably growing by 11.0 percent in 2004), and then were virtually unchanged from 2006 to 2007, growing a slight 0.2 percent. From 2007 to 2008, male admissions fell by -4.6 percent, and from 2008 to 2009, they declined again by -3.1 percent. From 2009 to 2010, male admissions were virtually unchanged, growing a slight 0.1 percent.*

***Significant Finding:** For the past decade, female admissions have been quite erratic. In recent years, female admissions grew by 20.0 percent from 2005 to 2006, and then declined by -2.8 percent from 2006 to 2007. From 2007 to 2008, female admissions fell by -10.6 percent (the largest decline since 2001) and then increased by 1.6 percent from 2008 to 2009. From 2009 to 2010, female admissions grew by 9.2 percent.*

TABLE 4 and TABLE 5 present the male and female admissions to prison from 2000 to 2010.¹¹ Figures 5 and 6 show the male and female admissions to prison over the past decade, distinguishing the new court commitments from the parole violators (except for 2007 when only total admissions are shown).

After reaching a high of nearly 6,300 in 2006 and 2007, total admissions to NDOC declined by -5.4 percent in 2008 and by -2.5 percent in 2009. In 2010, total admissions rose by 1.2 percent for a total of 5,865 admissions.

1. Males Admitted to Prison

From 2000 to 2010, the average annual change in the number of males admitted to prison for any reason was 1.8 percent.¹² From 2001 to 2006, male admissions to NDOC grew each year with an average annual rate of 5.9 percent. From 2006 to 2007, male admissions were virtually unchanged, followed by two years of decreases: from 2007 to 2008, male admissions dropped by -4.6 percent, and then fell again from 2008 to 2009 by -3.1 percent. In 2010, male admissions to NDOC increased very slightly by 0.1 percent.

¹¹ The admissions data file for 2008 did not contain admissions by type for July and August 2008. JFA utilized the proportion of admissions in each subcategory for the ten months of 2008 for which the data were available and applied those proportions to the total admissions for July and August to obtain estimated subcategory counts for July and August. Note that most of the 2007 admissions data is missing. These tables are usually populated with data from NDOC monthly reports, but those were unavailable for 2007, and the NDOC admissions data file provided unreliable data for admissions by type. As a result, only the safekeeper and total admissions populations are presented for 2007.

¹² In order to calculate average annual percent change for the 10-year time frame, JFA estimated the admissions subcategories for 2007. To do so, JFA utilized the proportion of admissions in each subcategory for 2006 and 2008 (combined), and then applied those proportions to the total admissions in 2007.

From 2009 to 2010, male new commitments declined by -1.6 percent, while male parole violators admitted to prison rose by 13.9 percent. The rise in male parole violator admissions is entirely a rise in the admissions of discretionary violators (which rose 14.9 percent from 2009 to 2010). The number of male mandatory parole violators admitted to prison has declined dramatically over the past few years from the low 200's in 2005 and 2006 to 44 in 2008 and 1 in 2010.

2. Females Admitted to Prison

From 2000 to 2010, the average annual change in the number of females admitted to prison was 3.2 percent. Female admissions fluctuated with alternating increases and decreases every year from 1996 to 2004. Those fluctuations have continued since 2004, but have alternated in two-year cycles. After growing by 20.0 percent from 2005 to 2006, female admissions declined by -2.8 percent from 2006 to 2007, and by -10.6 percent from 2007 to 2008. From 2008 to 2009, female admissions showed a slight increase of 1.6 percent, and grew again by 9.2 percent in 2010.

From 2009 to 2010, female new commitments rose by 8.0 percent, while female parole violators admitted to prison rose by 11.3 percent. The rise in female parole violator admissions is entirely a rise in the admissions of discretionary violators (which rose 12.5 percent). The number of female mandatory parole violators admitted to prison has declined dramatically over the past few years from the low 20's in 2005 and 2006 to 3 in 2008 and 1 in 2010.

TABLE 4: HISTORICAL ADMISSIONS TO PRISON BY ADMISSION TYPE: MALES: 2000 –2010

Year	New Court Commitments & Probation Violators	Safekeepers	NPR/CC	Total New Commitments	Discretionary Parole Violators	Mandatory Parole Violators	Total Parole Violators	Other/ Missing	TOTAL
2000	3,121	247	56	3,424	696	192	888		4,312
2001	3,019	203	43	3,265	727	138	865		4,130
2002	3,120	224	40	3,384	758	162	920		4,304
2003*	3,214*	217	50	3,481	774	180	954		4,435
2004	3,711	274	58	4,043	653	229	882		4,925
2005	3,943	272	52	4,267	596	214	810		5,077
2006	4,389	285	70	4,744	520	213	733		5,477
2007**		247							5,489
2008 [^]	4,318	245	59	4,622	493	44	537	77	5,236
2009 ^{^^}	4,118	286	71	4,475	577	6	583	17	5,075
2010 ^{^^}	4,089	258	58	4,405	663	1	664	11	5,080
Numeric Change 2000 – 2010	968	11	2	981	-33	-191	-224		768
Percent Change 2000 – 2010	31.0%	4.5%	3.6%	28.7%	-4.7%	-99.5%	-25.2%		17.8%
Average Annual Percent Change 2000 – 2010^{###}	2.9%	1.3%	2.1%	2.7%	0.0%	-25.4%	-2.4%		1.8%
Percent Change 2009 - 2010	-0.7%	-9.8%	-18.3%	-1.6%	14.9%	-83.3%	13.9%		0.1%

*Male new court commitment numbers for 2003 do not include 367 offenders admitted under contract from Wyoming and Washington State.

** Prior to 2007, Table 4 was usually populated with data from NDOC monthly reports, but as those were unavailable for 2007, the admissions data shown in Table 4 for 2007 was from the NDOC admissions data file. The admissions data file for 2007 from NDOC provided unreliable data for admissions by type. As a result, only the safekeeper and total admissions populations are presented for 2007.

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

^{^^} The admissions data shown in Table 4 for 2009 and 2010 are from the NDOC admissions data file.

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

TABLE 5: HISTORICAL ADMISSIONS TO PRISON BY ADMISSION TYPE: FEMALES: 2000 –2010

Year	New Court Commitments & Probation Violators	Safekeepers	NPR/CC	Total New Commitments	Discretionary Parole Violators	Mandatory Parole Violators	Total Parole Violators	Other/Missing	TOTAL
2000	487	1	2	490	94	24	118		608
2001	420	1	9	430	94	13	107		537
2002	464	0	5	469	75	26	101		570
2003	437	3	1	441	74	20	94		535
2004	564	2	4	570	60	19	79		649
2005	601	0	3	604	55	20	75		679
2006	734	1	11	746	46	23	69		815
2007**		0							792
2008 [^]	615	3	3	621	72	3	75	21	708
2009 ^{^^}	603	2	6	611	104	2	106	2	719
2010 ^{^^}	646	5	9	660	117	1	118	7	785
Numeric Change 2000 – 2010	159	4	7	170	23	-23	0		177
Percent Change 2000 – 2010	32.6%	400.0%	350.0%	34.7%	24.5%	-95.8%	0.0%		29.1%
Average Annual Percent Change 2000 – 2010^{###}	3.7%	2.1%	82.5%	3.9%	4.3%	-15.6%	1.0%		3.2%
Percent Change 2009 - 2010	7.1%	150.0%	50.0%	8.0%	12.5%	-50.0%	11.3%		9.2%

** TABLE 5 is usually populated with data from NDOC monthly reports, but as those were unavailable for 2007, the admissions data shown in TABLE 5 for 2007 is from the NDOC admissions data file. The admissions data file for 2007 from NDOC provided unreliable data for admissions by type. As a result, only the safekeeper and total admissions populations are presented for 2007.

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

^{^^} The admissions data shown in TABLE 5 for 2009 and 2010 are from the NDOC admissions data file.

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

B. Trends in Parole Release Rates

Significant Finding: In 2010, male and female discretionary release rates rose while male and female mandatory release rates fell as compared to 2009. The overall release rate in 2010 was 63.9 – the highest rate over the past 10 years and 5.7 percentage points higher than 2009.

Significant Finding: Overall discretionary release rates for 2010 rose to 63.1 percent. Male discretionary release rates (which make up the majority of discretionary release rates) increased by 9.1 percentage points compared to 2009, while female discretionary release rates rose by 8.9 percentage points. The discretionary release rates for males and females are the highest they have been in the past decade.

Significant Finding: Overall mandatory release rates for 2010 fell to 65.9 percent. Male mandatory release rates (which make up the majority of all mandatory release rates) decreased by -2.5 percentage points compared to 2009, while female mandatory release rates decreased by -6.4 percentage points.

TABLE 6 compares parole release rates from 2000 through 2010 (with 2002 figures representing data from November 1, 2001 to October 31, 2002) by type of parole hearing.

TABLE 7 and TABLE 8 present the parole release rate characteristics for male and female inmates in 2010. Figures 7 and 8 present recent parole release rate data: Figure 7 shows the overall release rates from 2005 to 2010 by type of hearing while Figure 8 presents the data from 2007 to 2010 disaggregated by gender. Since 1999, Ms. Ware and JFA have generated release rate statistics disaggregated by gender. The simulation model utilizes these gender-based release rates. For discretionary release hearings, the release rates for female offenders are higher than for male offenders. The rates for mandatory release hearings used to be fairly similar for males and females, but are becoming consistently higher for females as well.

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

- For male inmates in 2010, the total discretionary release rate for A felons was 50.1 percent, while for B, C, D, and E felons, those rates ranged from 57.9 (B felons) to 93.3 percent (E felons). These rates are notably higher than the 2009 male discretionary release rates (which were themselves far higher than the 2008 male discretionary release rates). The overall discretionary release rate for male offenders fell each year from 2001 (54.3 percent) to 2005 (47.1 percent). From 2004 to 2007, the male discretionary release rate hovered around 47 to 48 percent. In 2008, the male discretionary release rate fell to 43.5, before jumping to 51.3 in 2009 and to 60.4 in 2010.

- For female inmates in 2010, the total discretionary release rates for A, B, C, D, and E felons ranged from 75.0 percent (A felons) to 100 percent (E felons). Like the males, the females experienced notably higher discretionary release rates in 2010, after seeing far higher discretionary release rates in 2009 as compared to 2008. In 2005, the total discretionary release rate for female offenders was 57.2 percent – the lowest it had been in the prior five years. The female discretionary release rate jumped to 68.9 percent in 2006. After dipping in 2007, female discretionary release rate rose to 67.2 percent for 2008, 75.9 in 2009 and 84.8 percent in 2010.
- The mandatory parole release rate for male offenders in 2010 was 64.4 percent – down from the 66.9 percent rate in 2009. The mandatory parole release rate for female offenders in 2010 decreased to 81.6 percent from 88.0 percent in 2009.
- As presented in TABLE 6, the total discretionary release rate for males and females together was in the mid-50 percent range from 2000 to 2002, before falling slightly to the high-40 and low-50 percent range from 2003 to 2007. The total discretionary release rate fell to 46.3 in 2008, and then rebounded to 54.4 percent in 2009. It rose to 63.1 percent in 2010 – the highest level observed in the past decade. The mandatory release rate for males and females combined was in the upper-40 percent range from 2000 to 2002 before jumping to around 60 percent for 2003 to 2005 and to around 70 percent for 2006 and 2007. For 2008, the mandatory release rate dropped significantly to 55.6 percent, and then they too rebounded to 69.2 percent in 2009. For 2010, the mandatory release rate declined to 65.9 percent. (See Figures 7 and 8.)

TABLE 6: PAROLE RELEASE RATES 2000 –2010

	Discretionary Release Rate	Mandatory Release Rate	Total Release Rate
Males			
2000	52.5	45.3	50.9
2001	54.3	46.2	52.4
2002*	52.7	47.7	51.5
2003	50.7	59.7	52.9
2004	48.3	58.7	51.2
2005	47.1	59.3	50.4
2006	48.5	69.4	54.7
2007	47.9	70.0	52.2
2008	43.5	53.0	46.8
2009	51.3	66.9	55.3
2010	60.4	64.4	61.4
Females			
2000	72.6	47.0	69.2
2001	72.6	46.5	66.5
2002*	66.9	47.4	62.4
2003	57.4	63.4	58.7
2004	58.5	60.0	58.9
2005	57.2	57.1	57.1
2006	68.9	84.1	73.4
2007	63.1	76.4	65.0
2008	67.2	78.4	70.7
2009	75.9	88.0	78.7
2010	84.8	81.6	84.0
Total			
2000	54.9	46.9	53.2
2001	56.4	46.3	54.0
2002*	54.2	47.6	52.6
2003	51.5	60.1	53.6
2004	49.5	58.9	52.0
2005	48.4	59.0	51.2
2006	50.9	71.1	56.9
2007	50.0	70.6	53.9
2008	46.3	55.6	49.5
2009	54.4	69.2	58.2
2010	63.1	65.9	63.9

* 2002 figures represent data for November 1, 2001 to October 31, 2002

TABLE 7: INMATE PAROLE RELEASE HEARINGS HELD: MALES 2010

Offender Felony Category	Discretionary Parole Release Rates					Total Discretionary Parole Release Rate	*Average Wait Time (months) to Discretionary Release Hearing	Total Mandatory Parole Release Rate	Total Parole Release Rate
	Hearing #1	Hearing #2	Hearing #3	Hearing #4	Hearing #5				
A Felons	33.3	50.0	71.2	51.0	57.8	50.1	26.7	62.3	51.2
B Felons	56.2	58.9	64.1	77.6	70.8	57.9	13.6	64.6	60.0
C Felons	66.9	70.4	60.0	(0/1) = 0.0	(2/2) = 100.0	67.3	12.1	65.4	66.8
D Felons	77.4	86.7	(1/2) = 50.0	N/A	N/A	77.6	12.0	58.3	74.7
E Felons	92.9	(7/7) = 100.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	93.3	(n=7) 12.0	(4/7) = 57.1	91.1
TOTAL	59.7	60.0	65.7	64.8	62.4	60.4	15.4	64.4	61.4

TABLE 8: INMATE PAROLE RELEASE HEARINGS HELD: FEMALES 2010

Offender Felony Category	Discretionary Parole Release Rates					Total Discretionary Parole Release Rate	*Average Wait Time (months) to Discretionary Release Hearing	Total Mandatory Parole Release Rate	Total Parole Release Rate
	Hearing #1	Hearing #2	Hearing #3	Hearing #4	Hearing #5				
A Felons	(4/5) = 80.0	(0/1) = 0.0	(6/8) = 75.0	(1/2) = 50.0	(4/4) = 100.0	75.0	(n=5) 21.0	(1/2) = 50.0	72.7
B Felons	76.7	76.5	100.0	(3/3) = 100.0	(1/2) = 50.0	77.5	12.9	83.2	79.3
C Felons	93.8	(8/9) = 88.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	93.4	(n=8) 12.0	75.0	89.9
D Felons	92.7	(3/3) = 100.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	92.9	(n=7) 12.0	(3/4) = 75.0	92.2
E Felons	100.0	(3/3) = 100.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.0	N/A	(2/2) = 100.0	100.0
TOTAL	85.4	79.1	89.5	(4/5) = 80.0	(5/6) = 83.3	84.8	13.2	81.6	84.0

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

C. Trends in the Prison Inmate Population

Significant Finding: From the end of 2009 through the end of 2010, the Nevada State prison population declined by -122 offenders to end at 12,769. The population has declined since its year-end high of 13,341 in 2007.

Significant Finding: Looking at the population since 2000, the Nevada prison population exhibited modest growth from 2000 to 2003, followed by strong growth from 2004 to 2006 (posting average annual increases of 7.7 percent). From 2006 to 2007, the population grew a slight 1.2 percent, fell -0.6 percent in 2008, and decreased more significantly by -2.8 percent in 2009. The population declined by -0.9 percent in 2010.

Significant Finding: The male prison population declined in 2010, while the female prison population remained almost unchanged. The male population declined -1.0 percent, while the female population decreased by -0.1 percent.

TABLE 9 and Figure 9 present the year-end inmate populations for male and female inmates from 2000 to 2010.

- The male prison population has increased by 2,474 offenders from end of year 2000 to 2010 – a total increase of 26.6 percent with an average increase of 2.4 percent per year. From 2009 to 2010, the male inmate population decreased by -121 offenders, or -1.0 percent, for a total of 11,790 male inmates.
- The female prison population increased by 123 offenders from 2000 to 2010 – a total increase of 14.4 percent with an average increase of 1.7 percent per year. From year-end 2009 to 2010, the female confined population decreased by -1 offender, or -0.1 percent, for a total of 979 female inmates.
- Females made up 7.7 percent of the state prison population at the end of 2010. In the past decade, the percentage of the prison population that is female has ranged from 7.6 to 9.0 percent.
- When looking at the changes in the population since 2000, the population grew rapidly in 2004, 2005 and 2006 before showing slower growth and then a decline over the past three years. The male population grew at an average annual rate of 1.5 percent from 2000 to 2003 and 7.2 percent from 2003 to 2006. The male population grew 2.0 percent in 2007, fell -0.2 percent in 2008, and dropped -2.6 percent in 2009. In 2010, the male population declined another -1.0 percent. The female population has shown greater fluctuation: the average annual rate of change was -1.6 percent from 2000 to 2003, +13.3 percent from 2003 to 2006, and -6.1 percent from 2006 to 2009. In 2010 the female population was virtually unchanged, declining a slight -0.1 percent.

TABLE 9: HISTORICAL INMATE POPULATION: 2000 – 2010

Year	Male Population	Female Population	Total Population
2000	9,316	856	10,172
2001	9,520	834	10,354
2002	9,612	848	10,460
2003*	9,736	816	10,552
2004*	10,490	949	11,439
2005	11,075	1,008	12,083
2006	12,003	1,183	13,186
2007	12,245	1,096	13,341
2008	12,223	1,042	13,265
2009	11,911	980	12,891
2010	11,790	979	12,769
Numeric Change 2000 – 2010	2,474	123	2,597
Percent Change 2000 – 2010	26.6%	14.4%	25.5%
Average Annual Percent Change 2000 – 2010	2.4%	1.7%	2.4%
Percent Change 2009 – 2010	-1.0%	-0.1%	-0.9%

* Male year-end 2003 and 2004 figures do not include 363 prisoners held on contract from Wyoming and Washington State.

Numbers represent end of calendar year figures.

D. Trends in Releases from Prison

Significant Finding: *The average lengths of stay for male and female inmates released to parole have remained fairly stable for the past few years. The average lengths of stay for inmates paroled in 2010 were down slightly for males compared to 2009, and were also lower for females.*

Significant Finding: *For inmates discharged from prison, the average lengths of stay dropped substantially in 2009, and have remained around that level in 2010, returning to levels last observed in 2006. (Average lengths of stay for those discharged from prison rose notably in 2007 and remained at similar levels in 2008. It is suspected that part of the decrease in length of stay for those discharged resulted from a combination of shorter sentences and the increase in offenders receiving more earned time credits.)*

TABLE 10 and TABLE 11 present the average length of stay for male and female inmates by release type (parole or discharge) for 2007 to 2010. Note that any released offenders who had a sentence of life or life with parole were excluded from these tables. The results shown for 2008 represent the length of stay for offenders released in all months of 2008, excluding July and August. The NDOC data files did not include release reasons for the offenders released in those two months.

1. Length of Stay

- The average length of stay for males released to parole had been declining since 2004 – from 26.8 months in 2004 to 21.3 months in 2008. In 2009, the average length of stay rose a mere 10 days to 21.6 months for males released to parole. For 2010, the average length of stay for males released to parole is slightly lower: 21.0 months.
- The same trend occurred for females released to parole. In 2004, the average length of stay for females released to parole was 24.9 months, falling distinctly each year to 14.1 months in 2008. In 2009, however, the average length of stay for females release to parole increased to 15.5 months, and then fell back to 14.8 months in 2010.
- The average length of stay for males discharged from prison jumped from 22.0 months in 2006 to 29.9 months in 2007. After dipping slightly in 2008 to 29.2 months, the average length of stay for males discharged from prison in 2009 dropped nearly 6 months to 23.6 months. For 2010, the average length of stay for males discharged from prison rose slightly to 23.9 months.
- The average length of stay for female inmates discharged from prison jumped from 14.6 months in 2006 to 23.0 months in 2007. Like the males, the average length of stay for females discharged from prison dropped slightly in 2008 to 22.6 months, then dropped dramatically to 14.8 months in 2009. In 2010, the average length of stay for female discharged from prison declined slightly to 14.5 months.

**TABLE 10: AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR MALE
INMATES BY RELEASE TYPE: 2007-2010**

Offender Felon Category	LENGTH OF STAY (months)							
	2007		2008**		2009		2010	
	Parole	Discharge	Parole	Discharge	Parole	Discharge	Parole	Discharge
A Felons*	172.4	180.3	122.2	191.4	60.8	39.0	49.0	48.4
B Felons	28.2	40.3	30.2	37.5	25.6	27.8	25.0	26.7
C Felons	14.8	23.4	12.6	19.3	11.4	15.4	10.3	15.5
D Felons	12.0	20.8	10.6	17.1	8.1	12.1	7.1	12.7
E Felons	11.7	18.2	9.6	15.9	6.4	9.0	5.7	8.9
Safekeepers	--	8.1	--	5.9	4.6	5.6	--	3.7
TOTAL	23.2	29.9	21.3	29.2	21.6	23.6	21.0	23.9

* Prior to 2009, there were very few A Felon male releases (fewer than 40 in 2007 and 2008). In 2009, A Felon male releases rose to 141, and to 164 in 2010.

Note: Any offenders with a life or death sentence (including life w/ parole) were excluded from this table.

Due to the changes to the data file for 2007, the way prisoners were identified as released to parole or discharge in 2007 and beyond is different than in prior years. Results appear comparable.

**TABLE 11: AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR FEMALE
INMATES BY RELEASE TYPE: 2007-2010**

Offender Felon Category	LENGTH OF STAY (months)							
	2007		2008**		2009		2010	
	Parole	Discharge	Parole	Discharge	Parole	Discharge	Parole	Discharge
A Felons*	62.9	--	--	--	57.0	26.3	86.8	69.3
B Felons	20.1	32.0	21.2	30.5	21.3	20.3	20.4	19.5
C Felons	13.1	18.4	12.0	16.6	9.9	11.3	8.6	8.0
D Felons	11.1	17.5	8.8	16.6	7.7	9.5	6.3	7.8
E Felons	10.7	15.9	8.9	14.6	7.0	8.4	5.2	7.0
TOTAL	15.0	23.0	14.1	22.6	15.5	14.8	14.8	14.5

* There are very few A Felon female releases

Note: Any offenders with a life or death sentence (including life w/ parole) were excluded from this table.

Due to the changes to the data file for 2007, the way prisoners were identified as released to parole or discharge in 2007 and beyond is different than in prior years. Results appear comparable.

** Both tables represent the length of stay for offenders released in all months of 2008, excluding July and August. The NDOC data files did not include release reasons for the offenders released in those two months.

VIII. KEY POPULATION PROJECTION ASSUMPTIONS

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

A. Future Release Rates

BASELINE FORECAST: Future discretionary release rates will reflect what was observed in 2010 (60.4 percent for males and 84.8 percent for females). Future mandatory parole release rates will be consistent with release rates associated with hearings held at that time. During this time frame, the mandatory release rate for males was 64.4 percent and the female rate was 81.6 percent.

For the baseline projections presented in this document, probabilities of parole release are assumed to be the same as those observed in 2010. The release rates associated with each gender and felony class subgroup, for each of five hearings, are assumed to remain unchanged over the forecast horizon. The overall release rate (release probability) is 61.4 percent for males and 84.0 percent for females. As noted earlier in the report, these assumed release rates represent the highest rates observed within the last ten years. It is important to continue to track these rates closely to observe whether this trend continues.

ALTERNATIVE FORECAST: Future discretionary release rates are assumed to be -8.0 percent points lower than 2010 levels which are approximately the levels observed in 2009. Future mandatory parole release rates will continue to reflect what was observed in 2010.

Discretionary releases rates observed in 2010 were the highest observed over the past ten years and are one of the highest grant rates in the country. Through conversations and interviews with the Chair of the Nevada Parole Board, they are confident that the parole release guideline instrument they will be able to sustain this high level grant rate. Combined with AB 510 shortened supervision times, they are also confident they will also be able to keep violations low. In response to this, we are using the 2010 discretionary grant rates for the baseline projection but wanted to present an alternative forecast to illustrate the impact discretionary parole release rates can have on the prison population. The alternative forecast assumes grant rates will return to 2009 levels and remain throughout the forecast period.

B. Future New Court Commitments: Composition

BASELINE AND ALTERNATIVE FORECASTS: The composition of future new commitment admissions is assumed to be the same as the composition of new commitment admissions during 2010.

Projections in this report are based on admission and release data provided to JFA Associates by the NDOC for 2010. Future admissions are assumed to “look like” these admissions in terms of the proportion of admitting charges, sentences received, jail credit days earned, good time credit awards, and serving times to parole eligibility. In this time frame, 100 percent of all new commitments were sentenced under SB 416.

TABLE 13 and TABLE 16 present the sentencing profiles for newly committed male and female inmates in 2008 and TABLE 14 and TABLE 17 provide those results for 2009. We include these tables as a means of comparison with the results for 2010. These tables include all newly awarded good time established under AB 510, and as a result, the average good time days are much higher than they were prior to 2007.

TABLE 15 and TABLE 18 present the sentencing profiles for newly committed male and female inmates in 2010. The newly admitted populations from 2009 and 2010 appear to look quite similar in composition and sentence length.

Looking at the composition of male new admissions in TABLE 14 and TABLE 15, one sees very few changes from 2009 to 2010. The proportions of admissions in each felony level remained quite stable with B felons continuing to comprise approximately two-thirds of the newly committed males. The average number of good time days per month increased slightly for each felony level.

The average sentences for male admissions showed little change from 2009 to 2010. Average maximum sentences in 2009 and 2010 were the same for B and E felons, lower for C felons and slightly higher for D felons. Due to some slight variations in the way offenders have been categorized by felony level on the new NDOC data extract files¹³, results of maximum and minimum sentence comparisons for years prior to 2007 with years since could potentially have an error of 5 to 7 percent. Average minimum sentences for male admissions were the same for B felons in 2009 and 2010, but were lower for C, D, and E felons. Comparisons of the average minimum and maximum sentences for male new commitment admissions from 2008 to 2010 are illustrated in Figure 10.

Looking at the composition of female new commitments in TABLE 17 and TABLE 18, the proportion of admissions in the more serious felony levels is slightly higher in 2010 as compared to 2009. (Note that the relatively small numbers of female admissions, especially in the A felon category, can make some changes look significant when such a conclusion is not warranted.)

The average sentences for female admissions also showed only modest changes from 2009 to 2010. Average maximum sentences were slightly higher for B and C felons, but were slightly lower for D and E felons. Average minimum sentences declined slightly for all felony levels from 2009 to 2010. Due to some slight variations in the way offenders have been categorized by felony level on the new NDOC data extract files, results of maximum and minimum sentence comparisons for years prior to 2007 with years since could potentially have an error of 3 to 5 percent. Comparisons of the average minimum

¹³ In the past, data files provided to JFA did not include a felony level variable; instead, we generated the felony level from the offense. The current data files include default and assigned felony level variables. In this analysis, JFA utilized the assigned felony level that appeared in the NDOC data file.

and maximum sentences for female new commitment admissions from 2008 to 2010 are illustrated in Figure 11.

C. Future Parole Revocation Rates

BASELINE AND ALTERNATIVE FORECASTS: We assume that future projected parole revocation rates will remain similar to rates observed in 2010 for females, but male parole violators are projected to increase at an average annual rate of 1.0 percent through 2021.

From 2000 to 2003, the number of parole violators admitted to NDOC increased or decreased by 5.0 percent or less each year from 2000 to 2003. From 2003 to 2006, the number of parole violators declined by approximately 8 percent each year. We have no count of parole violators for 2007 since the NDOC monthly reports were unavailable for 2007 and the admissions data file from NDOC for 2007 could not provide reliable data for admissions by type. (See TABLE 12.)

In 2008, parole violator admissions declined by -23.7 percent from 2006. The decrease in parole violations are a result of AB 510 which shortened the time on parole for most offenders. With less time on parole, there is less opportunity for revocation. In 2009, we observe the first increase in parole violators returned to prison since 2003 – an increase of 12.6 percent from 2008 to 2009. From 2009 to 2010, parole violators admitted to NDOC increased by 13.5 percent – but the actual number of parole violators returned in 2010 is still far lower than the levels observed in the first half of the decade. Due to the continued increase in the number of parolee releases, JFA assumes male parole violation levels will increase modestly from 2010 levels at 1.0% per year. Female parole violation levels are projected to remain stable at 2010 levels.

TABLE 12: PAROLE VIOLATORS ADMITTED BY YEAR: 2000-2010

Year	Total Parole Violators	Percent Change
2000	1,006	
2001	972	-3.4
2002	1,021	+5.0
2003	1,048	+2.6
2004	961	-8.3
2005	885	-7.9
2006	802	-9.4
2007*		
2008 **	612	-23.7 (change from 2006)
2009	689	+12.6
2010	782	+13.5

* This table is usually populated with counts from the NDOC monthly reports, but those were unavailable for 2007 (and in the years since). Furthermore, the admissions data file for 2007 from NDOC provided unreliable data for admissions by type, so the parole violator admissions could not be established from that source either.

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

D. Future Admissions Counts

BASELINE AND ALTERNATIVE FORECASTS: Male and female new commitment admissions are projected to remain at 2010 levels through the year 2021.

Male new commitment admissions increased each year from 2002 to 2006. These several years of increases, however, were not steady. After increases of around 3 percent per year in 2002 and 2003, male new commitment admissions rose dramatically, by 16.1 percent in 2004. In 2005, male new commitments increased by a far smaller 5.5 percent, and then by a much larger 11.2 percent in 2006. JFA does not know the count of male new commitments in 2007, but male new commitment admissions declined approximately¹⁴ -2.6 percent from 2006 to 2008. Male new commitment admissions dropped by -3.2 percent from 2008 to 2009, and by -1.6 percent from 2009 to 2010.

Over the past decade, female new commitment admissions have fluctuated widely with several years of increases and decreases of varying magnitudes. From 2002 to 2003, new commitment admissions to prison for females decreased by -6.0 percent, followed by a staggering increase of 29.3 percent in 2004. In 2005, female new commitments grew by a much smaller 6.0 percent, and then by a far larger 23.5 percent in 2006. Again, JFA does not know the count of female new commitments in 2007, but female new commitment admissions declined approximately -16.8 percent from 2006 to 2008, and dropped by another -1.6 percent from 2008 to 2009. No longer in decline, the female new commitment admissions grew by 8.0 percent from 2009 to 2010.

The male inmate population forecast assumes that the number of annual male new commitment admissions will remain the same as observed in 2010 through 2021. (See TABLE 19.)

The female inmate population forecast also assumes that the number of annual female new commitment admissions will remain the same as observed in 2010 through 2021. (See TABLE 19.)

¹⁴ Again, since the admissions datafile for 2008 did not contain admissions by type for July and August 2008. JFA utilized the proportion of admissions in each subcategory for the 10 months of 2008 for which the data were available and applied those proportions to the total admissions for July and August to obtain estimated subcategory counts for July and August. Thus, the full count of new commitments for 2008 is an estimate.

**TABLE 13: NEW COURT COMMITMENT ADMISSION
CHARACTERISTICS BY CATEGORY: MALES: 2008****

Offender Felony Category	Number Admitted	Percent Admitted	Average Good Time Days Per Month	Average Jail Time (Days)	Average Maximum Sentence (Months)	Average Minimum Sentence (Months)
A Felons*	210	4.9%	28.1	842.7	698.2	153.2
B Felons	2,156	50.2%	29.1	229.4	98.2	36.8
C Felons	837	19.5%	28.2	131.4	44.3	12.1
D Felons	794	18.5%	28.1	120.2	38.4	9.6
E Felons	296	6.9%	29.1	117.1	37.0	8.3
Subtotal	4,293	100.0%				
Missing	25					
Total	4,318					

* A Felon category includes all offenders sentenced to life

** The admissions data file for 2008 did not contain admissions by type for July and August 2008. JFA utilized the proportion of admissions in each felony category for the 10 months of 2008 for which the data were available and applied those proportions to the total new commitments we estimated for July and August. These estimations apply only to the number and percent admitted columns. The rest of the columns exclude any new commitment admissions in July and August, since they could not be identified.

**TABLE 14: NEW COURT COMMITMENT ADMISSION
CHARACTERISTICS BY CATEGORY: MALES: 2009**

Offender Felony Category	Number Admitted	Percent Admitted	Average Good Time Days Per Month	Average Jail Time (Days)	Average Maximum Sentence (Months)	Average Minimum Sentence (Months)
A Felons*	281	6.7%	28.0	840.3	502.3	110.1
B Felons	2,782	66.4%	28.7	202.2	84.3	31.3
C Felons	605	14.4%	27.6	138.1	43.3	12.7
D Felons	394	9.4%	27.9	116.5	37.6	9.5
E Felons	126	3.0%	27.5	147.2	36.2	8.9
Subtotal	4,188	100.0%				
Missing	1					
Total	4,189					

* A Felon category includes all offenders sentenced to life

**TABLE 15: NEW COURT COMMITMENT ADMISSION
CHARACTERISTICS BY CATEGORY: MALES: 2010**

Offender Felony Category	Number Admitted	Percent Admitted	Average Good Time Days Per Month	Average Jail Time (Days)	Average Maximum Sentence (Months)	Average Minimum Sentence (Months)
A Felons*	269	6.5%	28.4	718.1	524.1	112.5
B Felons	2,798	67.6%	29.5	208.3	84.3	31.3
C Felons	623	15.1%	28.3	131.3	42.1	11.3
D Felons	338	8.2%	28.7	130.8	37.9	9.1
E Felons	109	2.6%	30.3	110.1	36.2	7.3
Subtotal	4,137	100.0%				
Missing	10					
Total	4,147					

* A Felon category includes all offenders sentenced to life

**TABLE 16: NEW COURT COMMITMENT ADMISSION
CHARACTERISTICS BY CATEGORY: FEMALES: 2008****

Offender Felony Category	Number Admitted	Percent Admitted	Average Good Time Days Per Month	Average Jail Time (Days)	Average Maximum Sentence (Months)	Average Minimum Sentence (Months)
A Felons*	9	1.5%	28.9	723.6	675.0	150.0
B Felons	255	41.5%	30.9	150.4	88.1	32.9
C Felons	117	19.0%	28.9	115.1	41.7	11.1
D Felons	157	25.5%	29.6	93.5	37.6	8.7
E Felons	77	12.5%	30.0	115.4	36.4	7.8
Subtotal	615	100.0%				
Missing	0					
Total	615					

* A Felon category includes all offenders sentenced to life

** The admissions data file for 2008 did not contain admissions by type for July and August 2008. JFA utilized the proportion of admissions in each felony category for the 10 months of 2008 for which the data were available and applied those proportions to the total new commitments we estimated for July and August. These estimations apply only to the number and percent admitted columns. The rest of the columns exclude any new commitment admissions in July and August, since they could not be identified.

**TABLE 17: NEW COURT COMMITMENT ADMISSION
CHARACTERISTICS BY CATEGORY: FEMALES: 2009**

Offender Felony Category	Number Admitted	Percent Admitted	Average Good Time Days Per Month	Average Jail Time (Days)	Average Maximum Sentence (Months)	Average Minimum Sentence (Months)
A Felons*	7	1.1%	30.4	807.4	690.9	121.2
B Felons	312	51.2%	30.3	157.4	72.0	26.5
C Felons	129	21.2%	27.9	133.8	40.4	10.1
D Felons	115	18.9%	29.8	135.3	36.6	8.8
E Felons	46	7.6%	27.7	92.8	35.3	7.8
Subtotal	609	100.0%				
Missing	0					
Total	609					

* A Felon category includes all offenders sentenced to life

**TABLE 18: NEW COURT COMMITMENT ADMISSION
CHARACTERISTICS BY CATEGORY: FEMALES: 2010**

Offender Felony Category	Number Admitted	Percent Admitted	Average Good Time Days Per Month	Average Jail Time (Days)	Average Maximum Sentence (Months)	Average Minimum Sentence (Months)
A Felons*	12	1.8%	27.7	697.8	512.3	111.8
B Felons	365	55.7%	30.0	168.0	74.3	26.1
C Felons	136	20.8%	28.6	106.4	40.5	9.8
D Felons	103	15.7%	29.1	125.3	36.3	8.2
E Felons	39	6.0%	30.1	137.7	33.9	7.1
Subtotal	655	100.0%				
Missing	0					
Total	655					

* A Felon category includes all offenders sentenced to life

TABLE 19: HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED NEW COMMITMENTS: 2000-2021

Year	Males	Females	Total
2000	3,424	490	3,914
2001	3,265	430	3,695
2002	3,384	469	3,853
2003*	3,481	441	3,922
2004	4,043	570	4,613
2005	4,267	604	4,871
2006	4,744	746	5,490
2007**			
2008[^]	4,622	621	5,243
2009	4,475	611	5,086
2010	4,405	660	5,065
2011	4,405	660	5,065
2012	4,405	660	5,065
2013	4,405	660	5,065
2014	4,405	660	5,065
2015	4,405	660	5,065
2016	4,405	660	5,065
2017	4,405	660	5,065
2018	4,405	660	5,065
2019	4,405	660	5,065
2020	4,405	660	5,065
2021	4,405	660	5,065
Numeric Change 2000 – 2010	981	170	1,151
Percent Change 2000 – 2010	28.7%	34.7%	29.4%
Average Annual Percent Change 2000 – 2010^{##}	2.7%	3.9%	2.9%
Percent Change 2009 – 2010	-1.6%	8.0%	-0.4%
Numeric Change 2011 – 2021	0	0	0
Percent Change 2011 – 2021	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Average Annual Percent Change 2011 – 2021	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

*Male new court commitment numbers for 2003 do not include 367 offenders admitted under contract from Wyoming and Washington State.

** This table is usually populated with data from NDOC monthly reports, but as those were unavailable for 2007, and the admissions datafile for 2007 from NDOC provided unreliable data for admissions by type, JFA could not report the count of new commitment admissions for 2007.

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

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

IX. PRISON POPULATION PROJECTIONS

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

TABLE 22 presents the summary table of male, female and total population projections from 2011 to 2021 for the forecast with the assumption that male and female new commitment admissions will remain at 2010 levels each year from 2011 to 2021.

A. Projected Male Inmate Population

TABLE 20 displays a summary of the historical and projected male inmate population for the period 2000 to 2021. Neither the actual population counts for 2003 and 2004 nor the forecasted population through 2021 includes inmates transferred into Nevada and held on contract from Wyoming and Washington State.

Figure 12 presents the February 2011 forecasts of male new commitment admissions and stock population.

Baseline Forecast

- In 2021, 11,983 male offenders are projected to be housed in the Nevada Department of Corrections system.
- The male inmate prison population was 11,790 at the end of 2010. The population is projected to increase from 11,790 inmates at the end of 2010 to 11,909 in 2016 and to 11,983 inmates by the end of 2021. The projected growth represents average increases of 3 inmates, or less than 0.1 percent per year through the year 2016. Through the year 2021, this projected growth represents average increases of 9 inmates per year, or 0.1 percent, per year.
- The male forecast is slightly lower than the April 2010 forecast (464 fewer in 2020). The decreased forecast is due to a lower admissions assumption and marked increase parole release rates.

Alternative Forecast

- Under the alternative forecast in which discretionary release rates are assumed to be -8.0 percent lower than what was observed in 2010 (and more closely approximating the levels observed in 2009), 12,568 male offenders are projected to be housed in the Nevada Department of Corrections system in 2021.
- The male inmate prison population was 11,790 at the end of 2010. In the alternative forecast, the population is projected to increase from 11,790 inmates at the end of 2010 to 12,400 in 2016 and to 12,568 inmates by the end of 2021. Through the year 2021, this projected growth represents average increases of 53 inmates per year, or 0.4 percent, per year.

**TABLE 20: HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED INMATE
POPULATION: MALES: 2000 – 2021**

Year	Historical		
2000	9,316		
2001	9,520		
2002	9,612		
2003*	9,736		
2004*	10,490		
2005	11,075		
2006	12,003		
2007	12,245		
2008	12,223		
2009	11,911		
2010	11,790		
		Projected	
		Baseline	Alternative
2011		11,893	12,043
2012		11,854	12,179
2013		11,872	12,232
2014		11,887	12,335
2015		11,910	12,349
2016		11,909	12,400
2017		11,884	12,452
2018		11,864	12,508
2019		11,926	12,522
2020		11,967	12,551
2021		11,983	12,568
Numeric Change 2000 – 2010	2,474		
Percent Change 2000 – 2010	26.6%		
Average Annual Percent Change 2000 – 2010	2.4%		
Percent Change 2009 – 2010	-1.0%		
		Baseline	Alternative
Numeric Change 2011 – 2021		90	525
Percent Change 2011 – 2021		0.8%	4.4%
Average Annual Percent Change 2011 – 2021		0.1%	0.4%

*Numbers represent end of calendar year figures.

Male year-end 2003 and 2004 figures do not include 363 prisoners held on contract from Wyoming and Washington State.

B. Projected Female Inmate Population

TABLE 21 displays a summary of the historical and projected female inmate population for the period 2000 to 2021.

Figure 13 presents the February 2011 forecasts of female new commitment admissions and stock population.

Baseline Forecast

- In 2021, 1,079 female offenders are projected to be housed in the Nevada Department of Corrections system.
- The female inmate prison population was 979 inmates at the end of 2010. The population is projected to increase from 979 inmates at the end of 2010 to 1,062 in 2016 and 1,079 inmates by the end of 2021. This projected growth represents average increases of 11 inmates, or 1.1 percent, per year through the year 2021.
- The female forecast is fairly similar to the April 2010 forecast with just 3 more offenders in 2020. The decreased forecast is due to a lower admissions assumption, decreased parole violations and a marked increased parole release rate.

Alternative Forecast

- Under the alternative forecast in which discretionary release rates are assumed to be -8.0 percent lower than what was observed in 2010 (and more closely approximating the levels observed in 2009), 1,151 female offenders are projected to be housed in the Nevada Department of Corrections system in 2021.
- The female inmate prison population was 979 inmates at the end of 2010. In the alternative forecast, the population is projected to increase from 979 inmates at the end of 2010 to 1,120 in 2016 and 1,151 inmates by the end of 2021. This projected growth represents average increases of 16 inmates, or 1.5 percent, per year through the year 2021.

**TABLE 21: HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED INMATE
POPULATION: FEMALES: 2000 – 2021**

Year	Historical		
2000	856		
2001	834		
2002	848		
2003	816		
2004	949		
2005	1,008		
2006	1,183		
2007	1,096		
2008	1,042		
2009	980		
2010	979		
		Projected	
		Baseline	Alternative
2011		968	992
2012		996	1,035
2013		1,012	1,076
2014		1,031	1,096
2015		1,068	1,112
2016		1,062	1,120
2017		1,065	1,132
2018		1,066	1,139
2019		1,069	1,141
2020		1,074	1,149
2021		1,079	1,151
Numeric Change 2000 –2010 (Aug)	123		
Percent Change 2000 –2010 (Aug)	14.4%		
Average Annual Percent Change 2000 –2010 (Aug)	1.7%		
Percent Change 2009 –2010 (Aug)	-0.1%		
		Baseline	Alternative
Numeric Change 2011 – 2021		111	159
Percent Change 2011 – 2021		11.5%	16.0%
Average Annual Percent Change 2011 – 2021		1.1%	1.5%

Numbers represent end of calendar year figures.

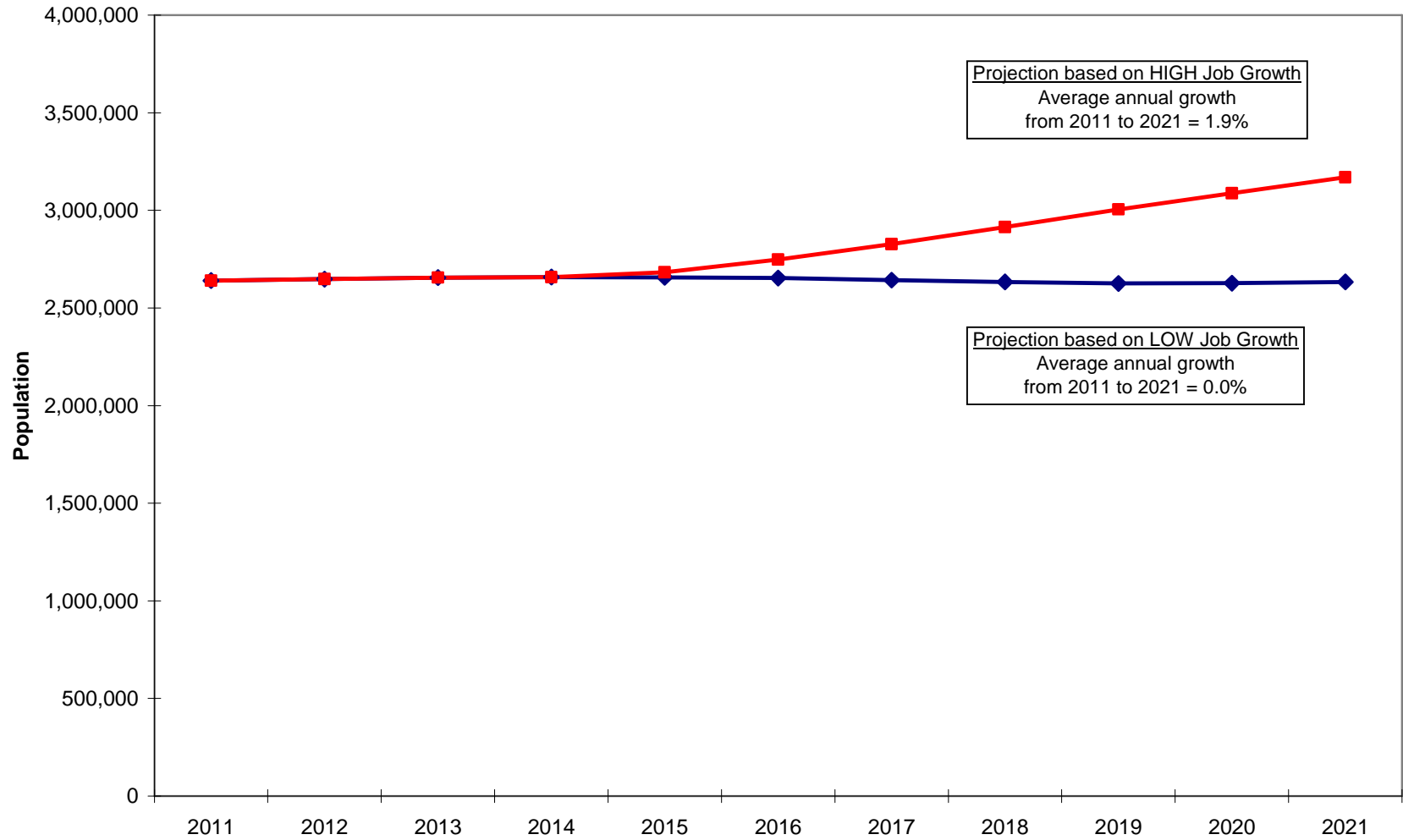
TABLE 22: ACTUAL AND PROJECTED INMATE POPULATION: 2010 – 2021

Year	Male Population		Female Population		Total Population	
2010	11,790		979		12,769	
	Baseline	Alternative	Baseline	Alternative	Baseline	Alternative
2011	11,893	12,043	968	992	12,861	13,035
2012	11,854	12,179	996	1,035	12,850	13,214
2013	11,872	12,232	1,012	1,076	12,884	13,308
2014	11,887	12,335	1,031	1,096	12,918	13,431
2015	11,910	12,349	1,068	1,112	12,978	13,461
2016	11,909	12,400	1,062	1,120	12,971	13,520
2017	11,884	12,452	1,065	1,132	12,949	13,584
2018	11,864	12,508	1,066	1,139	12,930	13,647
2019	11,926	12,522	1,069	1,141	12,995	13,663
2020	11,967	12,551	1,074	1,149	13,041	13,700
2021	11,983	12,568	1,079	1,151	13,062	13,719
Numeric Change 2011 – 2021	90	525	111	159	201	684
Percent Change 2011 – 2021	0.8%	4.4%	11.5%	16.0%	1.6%	5.2%
Average Annual Percent Change 2011 – 2021	0.1%	0.4%	1.1%	1.5%	0.2%	0.5%

Numbers represent projections of end of calendar year figures.

APPENDIX A: FIGURES

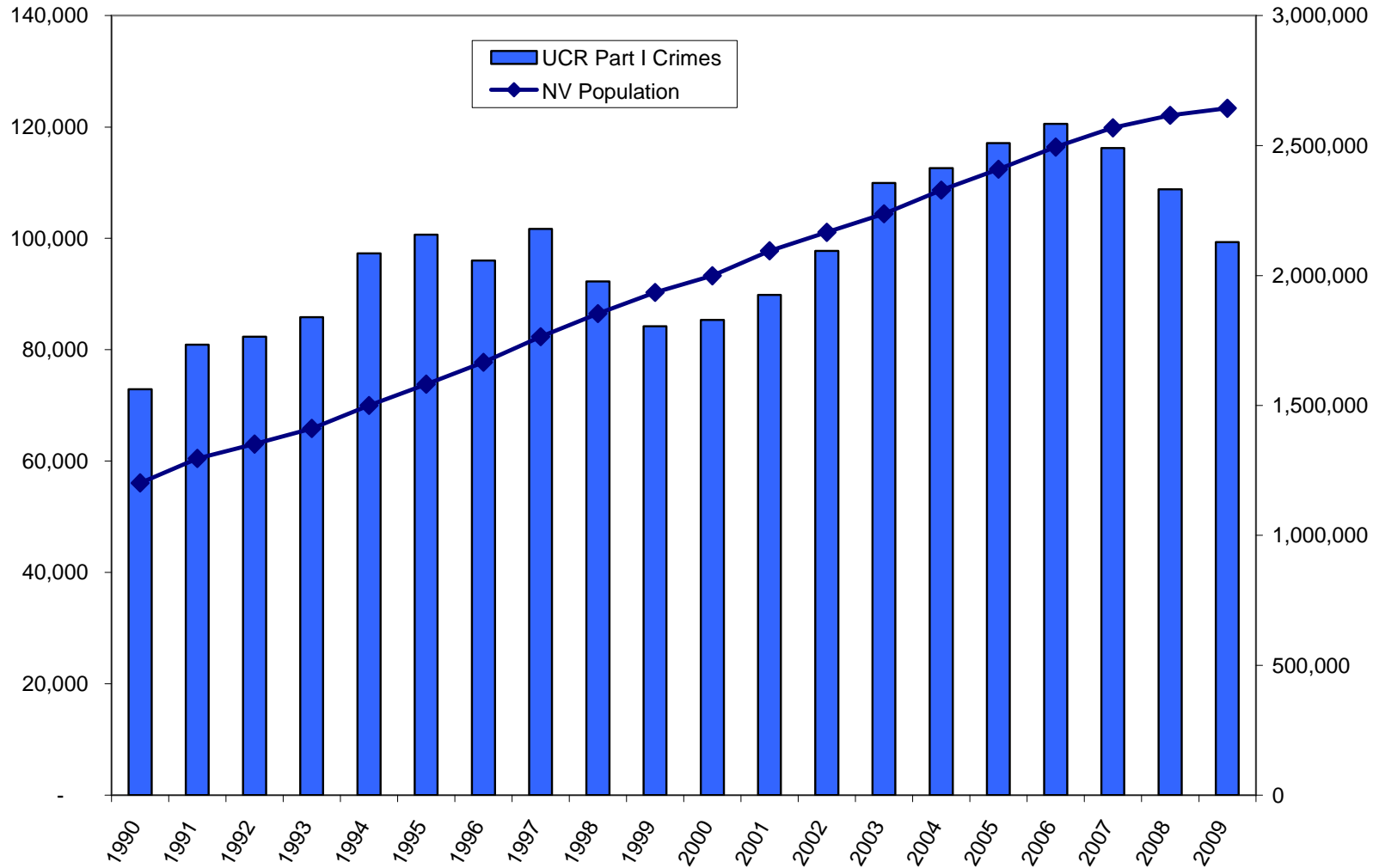
**FIGURE 1: Nevada State Demographer's Population Projections
for Nevada: 2011-2021 (issued in October 2010)**



**FIGURE 2: Reported Crime and Population:
Nevada 1990-2009**

UCR Part I Crimes Axis

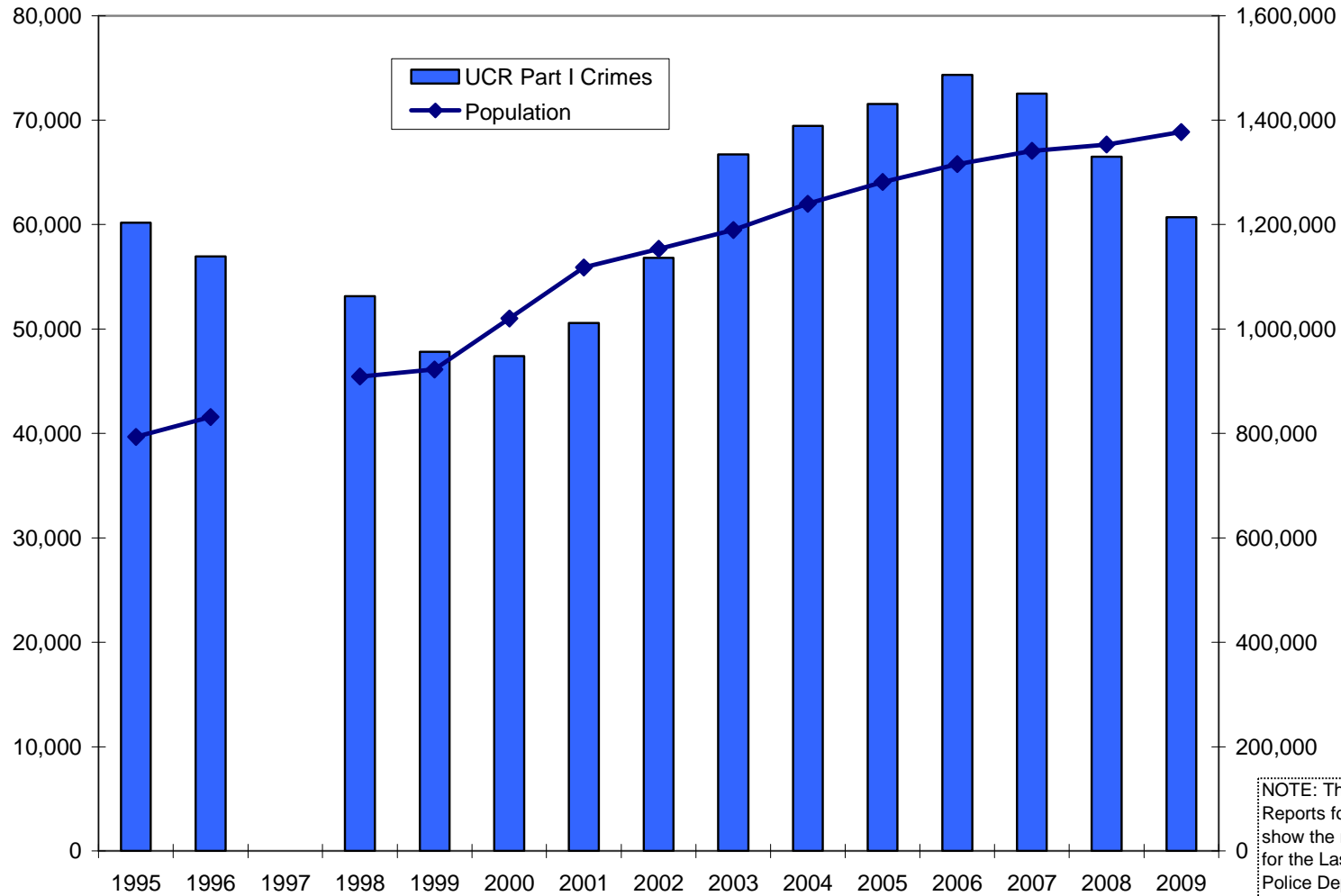
Population Axis



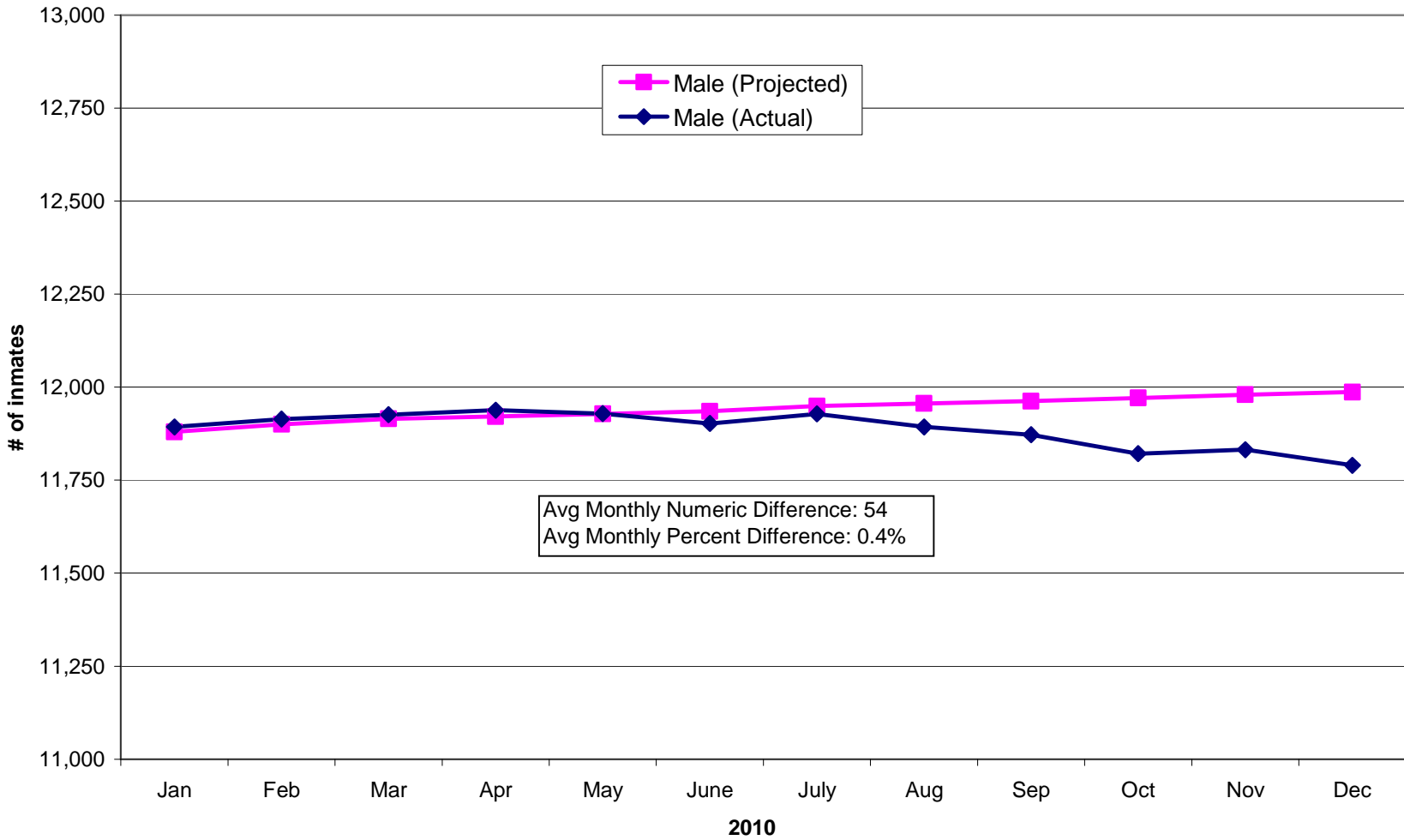
**FIGURE 2A: Reported Crime and Population:
Las Vegas MPD Jurisdiction 1995-2009**

UCR Part I Crimes Axis

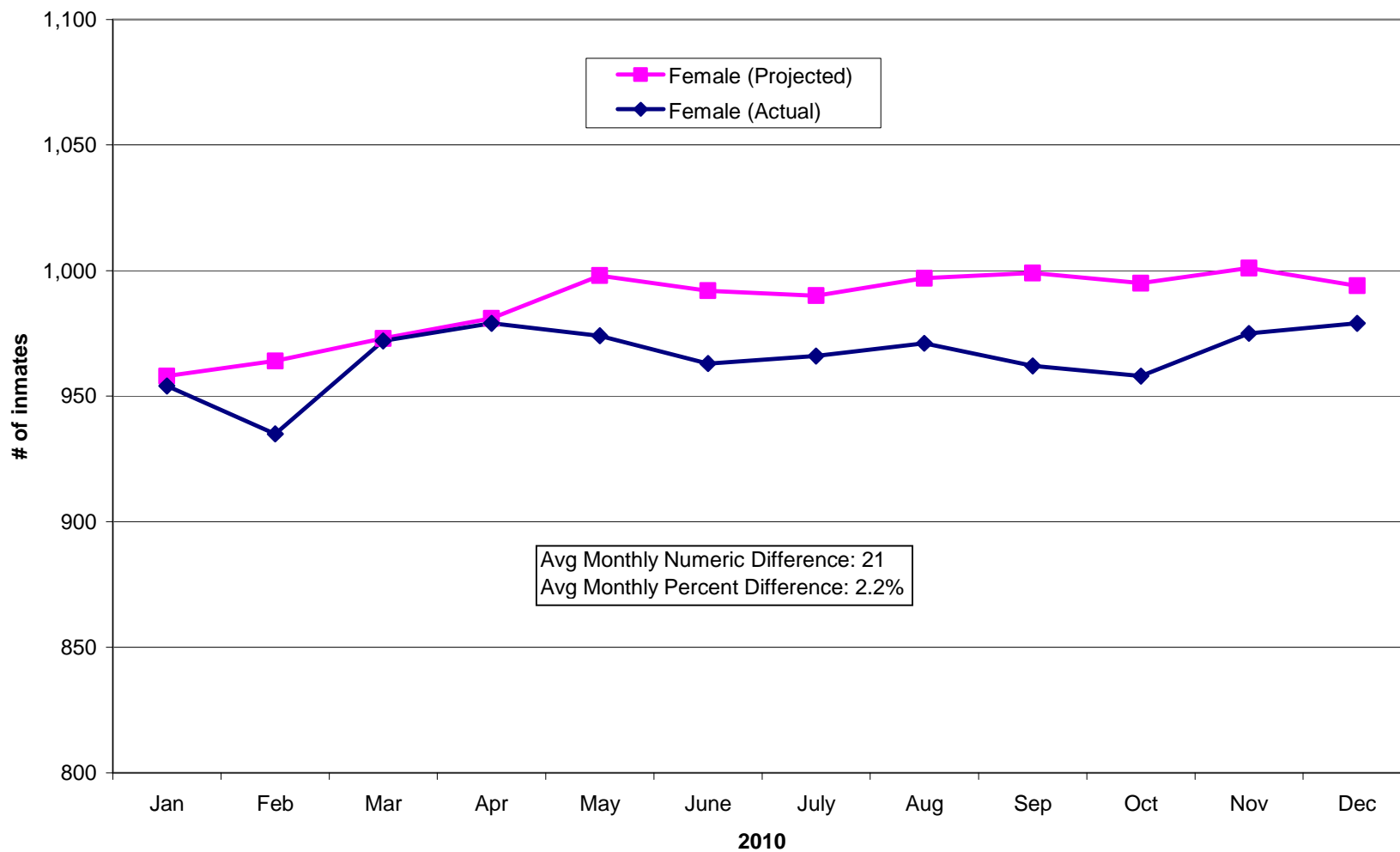
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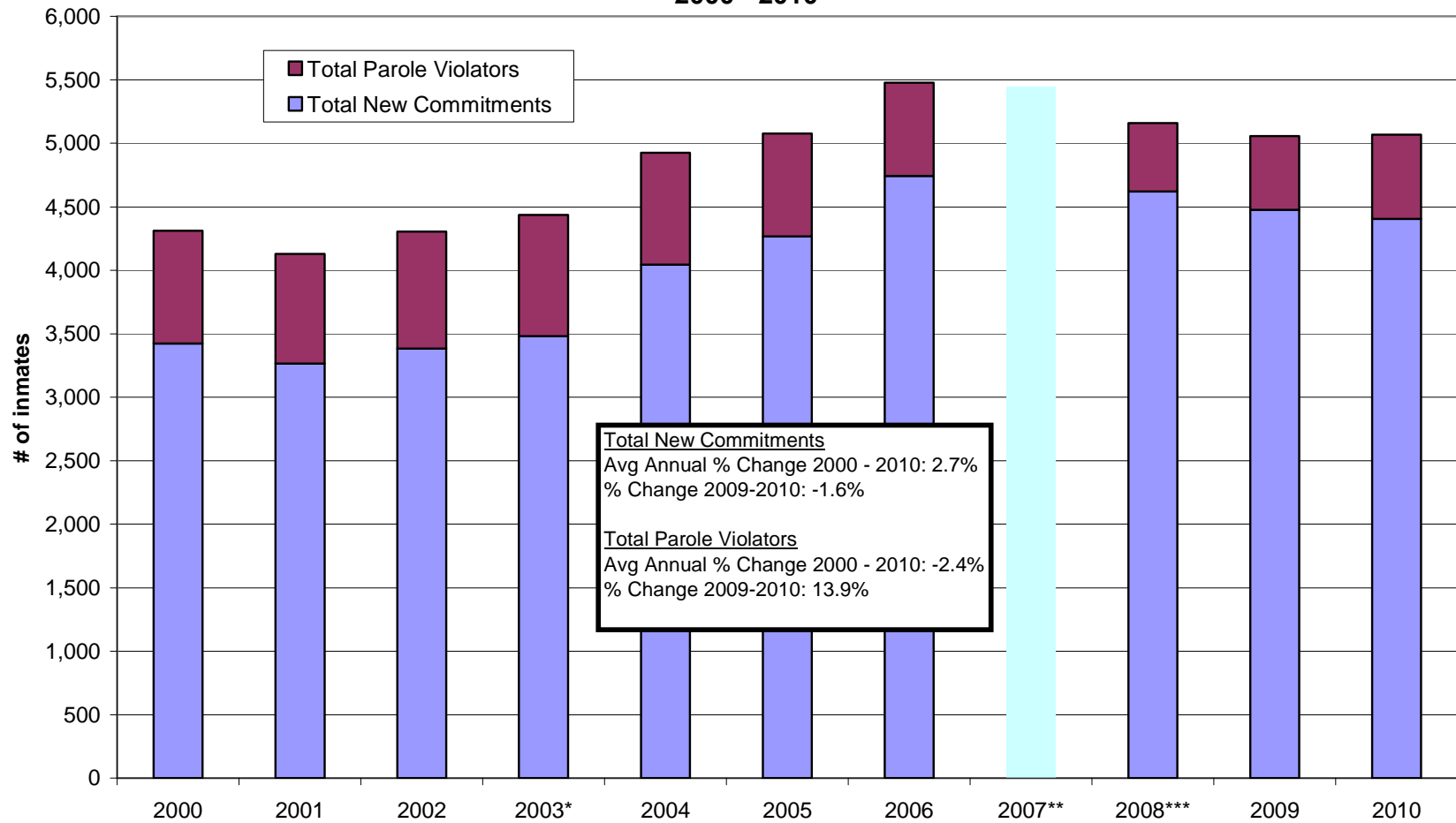
**FIGURE 3: Accuracy of JFA's April 2010 Forecast
Total Male Inmate Population: January to December 2010**



**FIGURE 4: Accuracy of JFA's April 2010 Forecast
Total Female Inmate Population: January to December 2010**



**FIGURE 5: Historical Male Admissions to Prison
2000 - 2010**

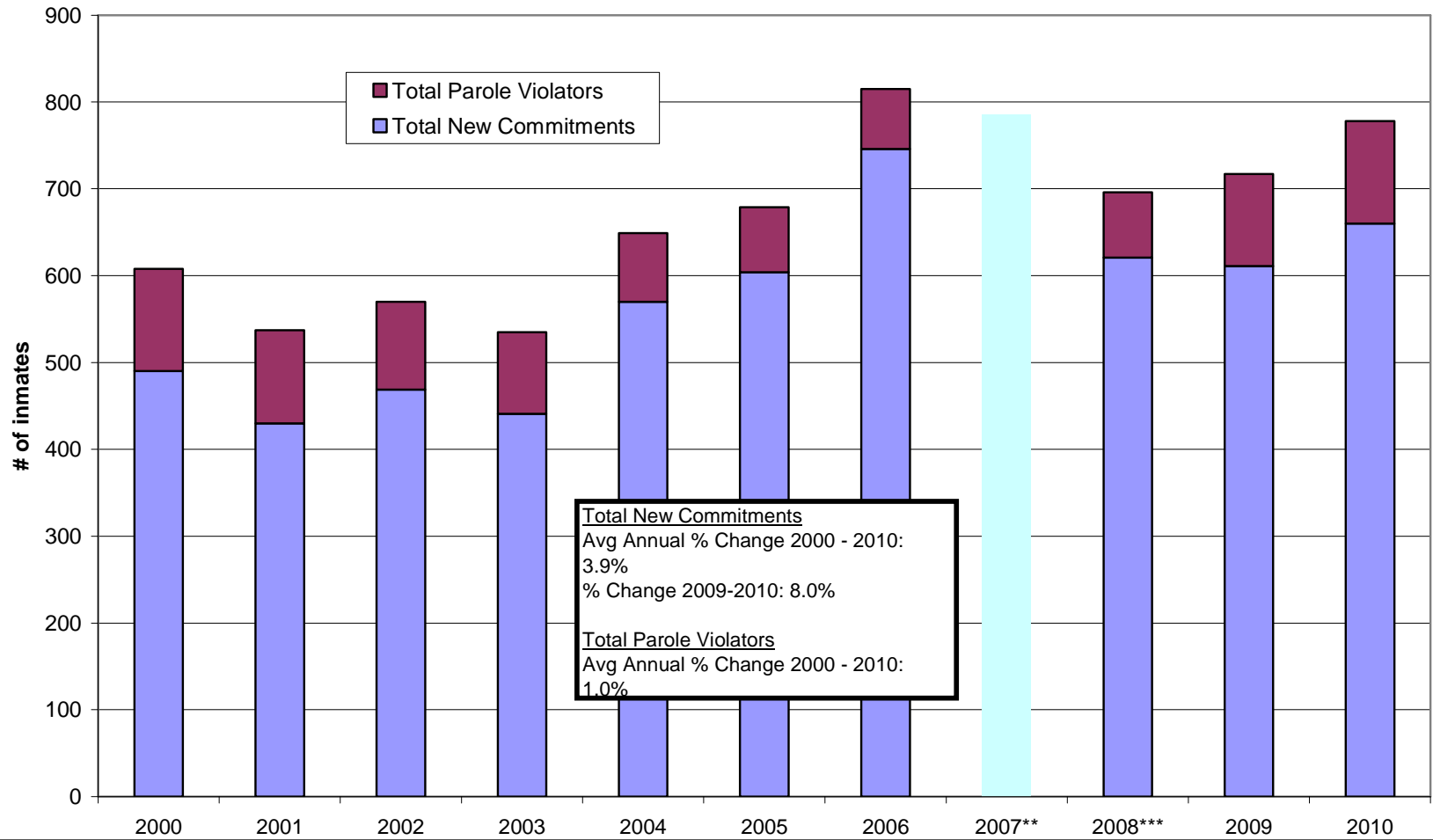


Total New Commitments
 Avg Annual % Change 2000 - 2010: 2.7%
 % Change 2009-2010: -1.6%

Total Parole Violators
 Avg Annual % Change 2000 - 2010: -2.4%
 % Change 2009-2010: 13.9%

* Male new court commitment numbers for 2003 do not include 367 offenders admitted under contract from Wyoming and Washington State.
 ** 2007 data represents total male admissions.
 *** The 2008 admissions datafile did not contain admissions by type for July and August. We utilized the proportion of admissions in each subcategory for the 10 months of 2008 for which the data were available and applied those proportions to the total admissions for July and August to obtain estimated subcategory counts for July and August.

**FIGURE 6: Historical Female Admissions to Prison
2000 - 2010**



** 2007 data represents total female admissions.

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

FIGURE 7: Parole Release Rates: 2005 to 2010

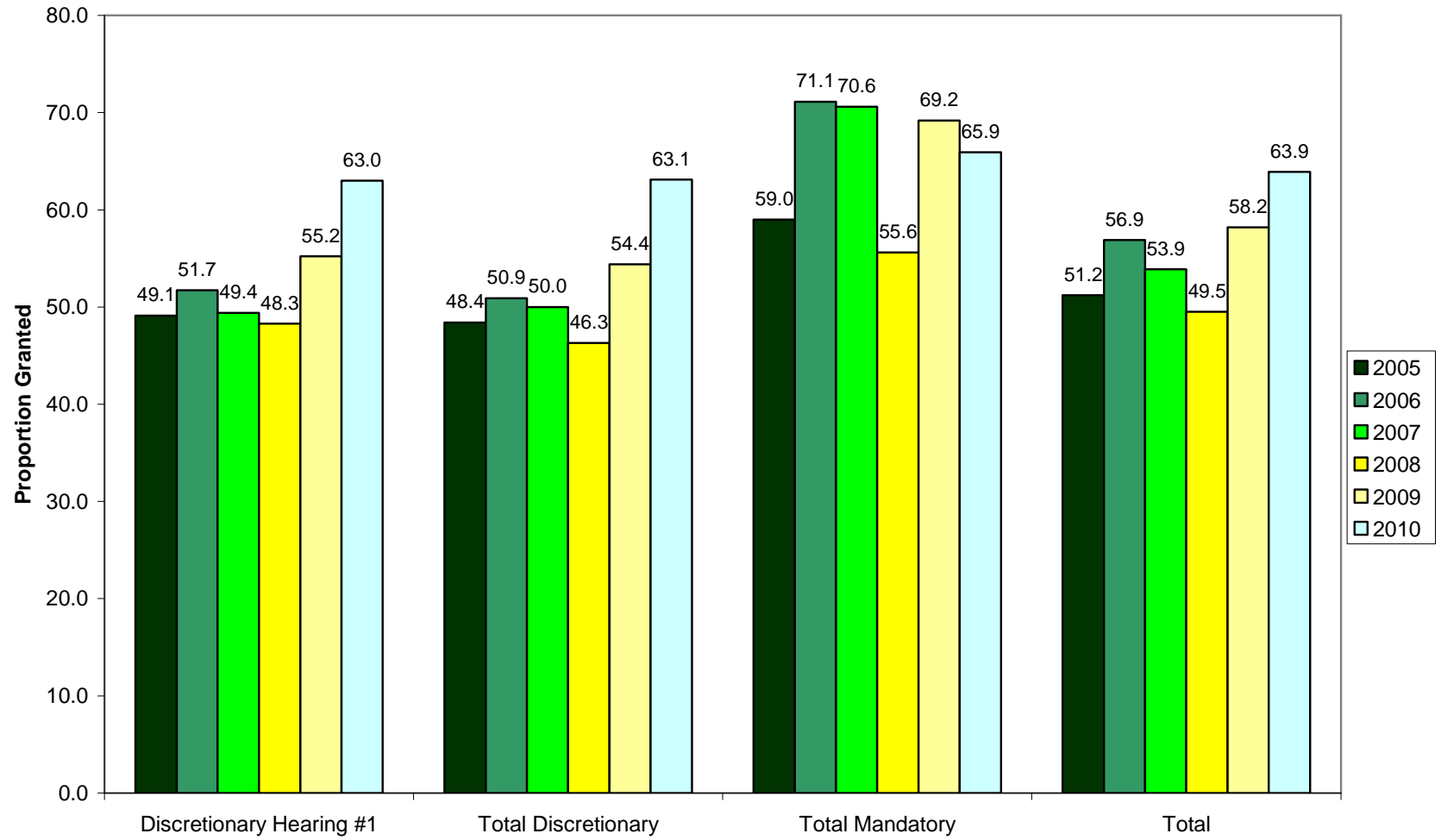
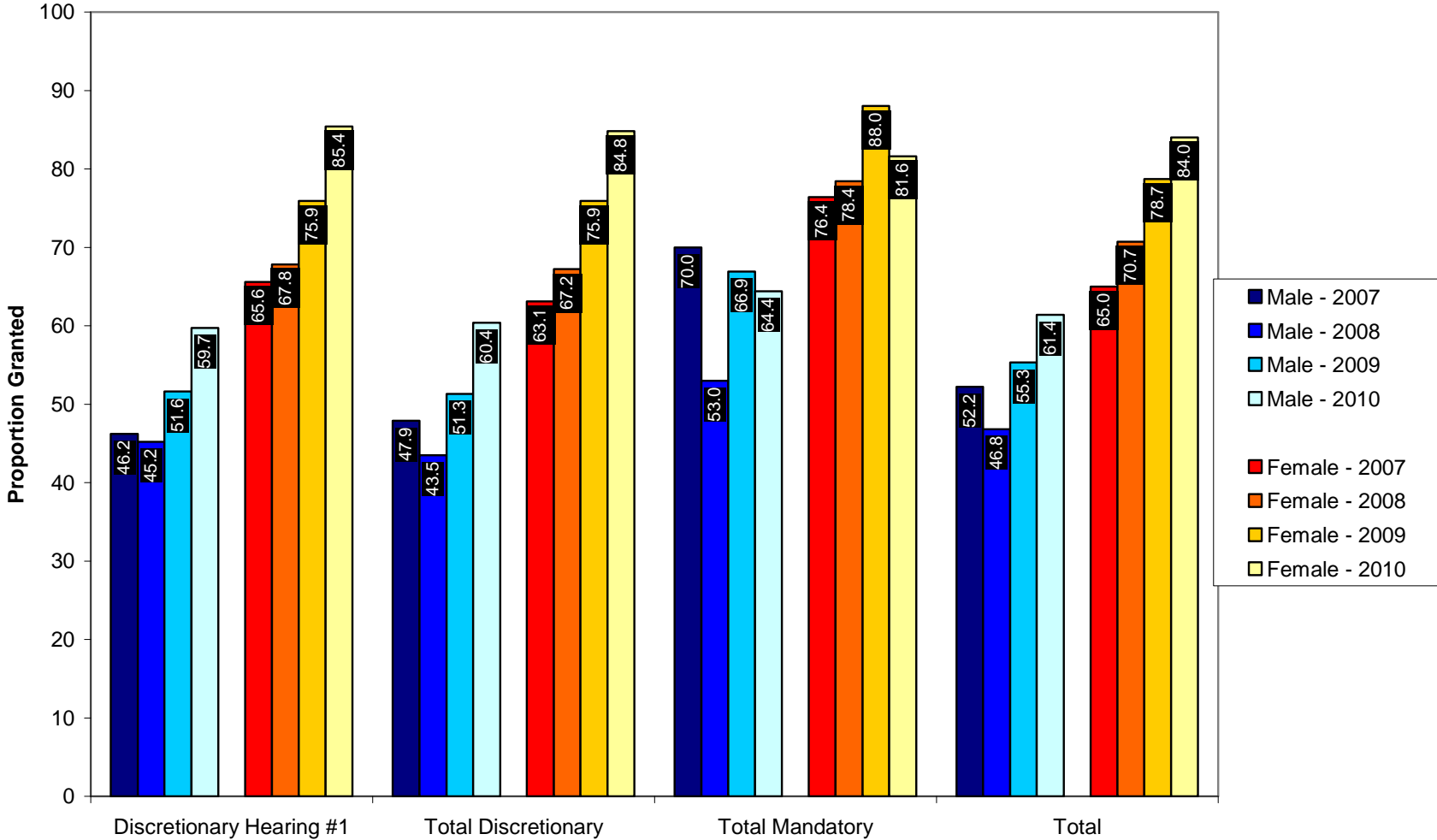
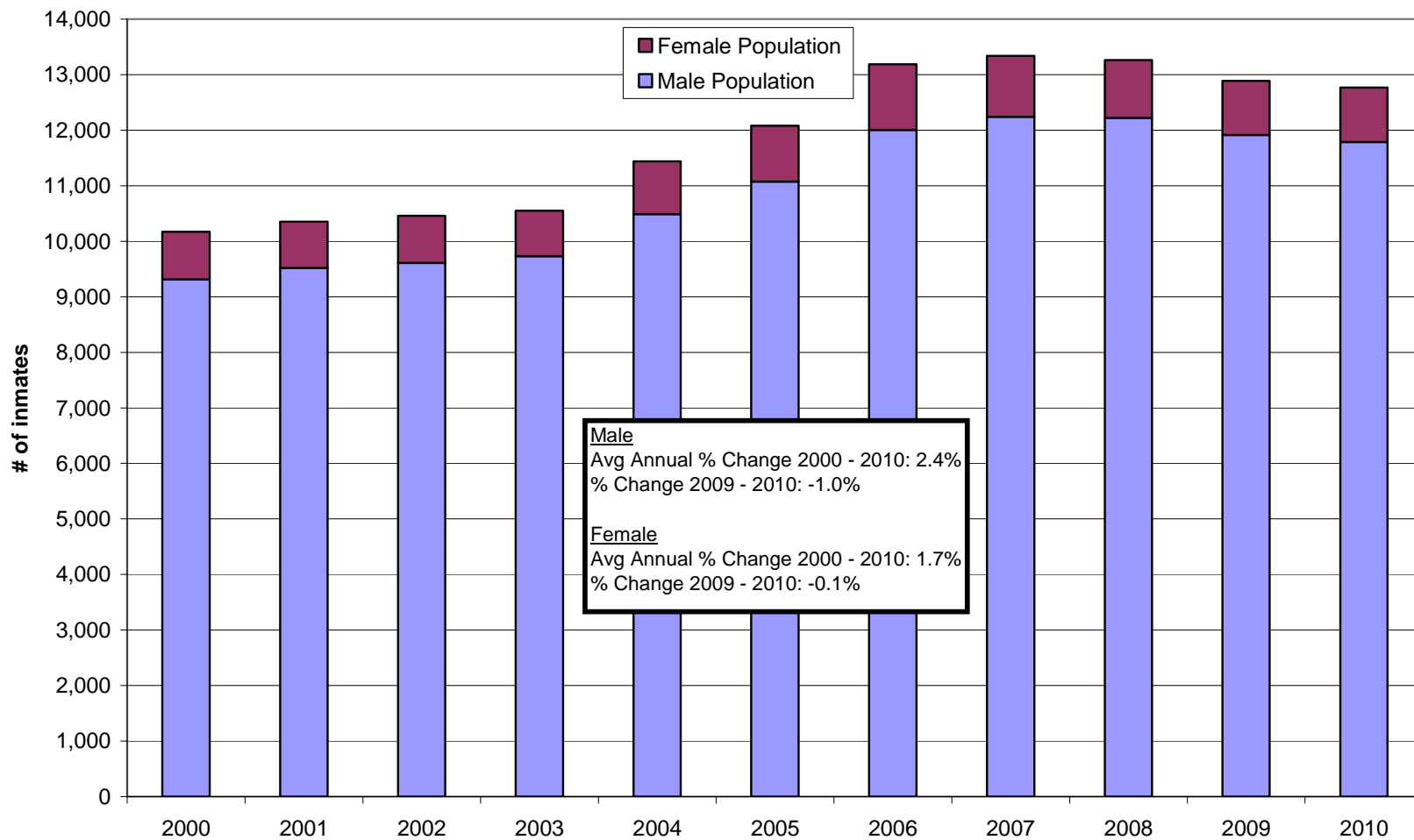


FIGURE 8: Parole Release Rates by Gender: 2007 to 2010

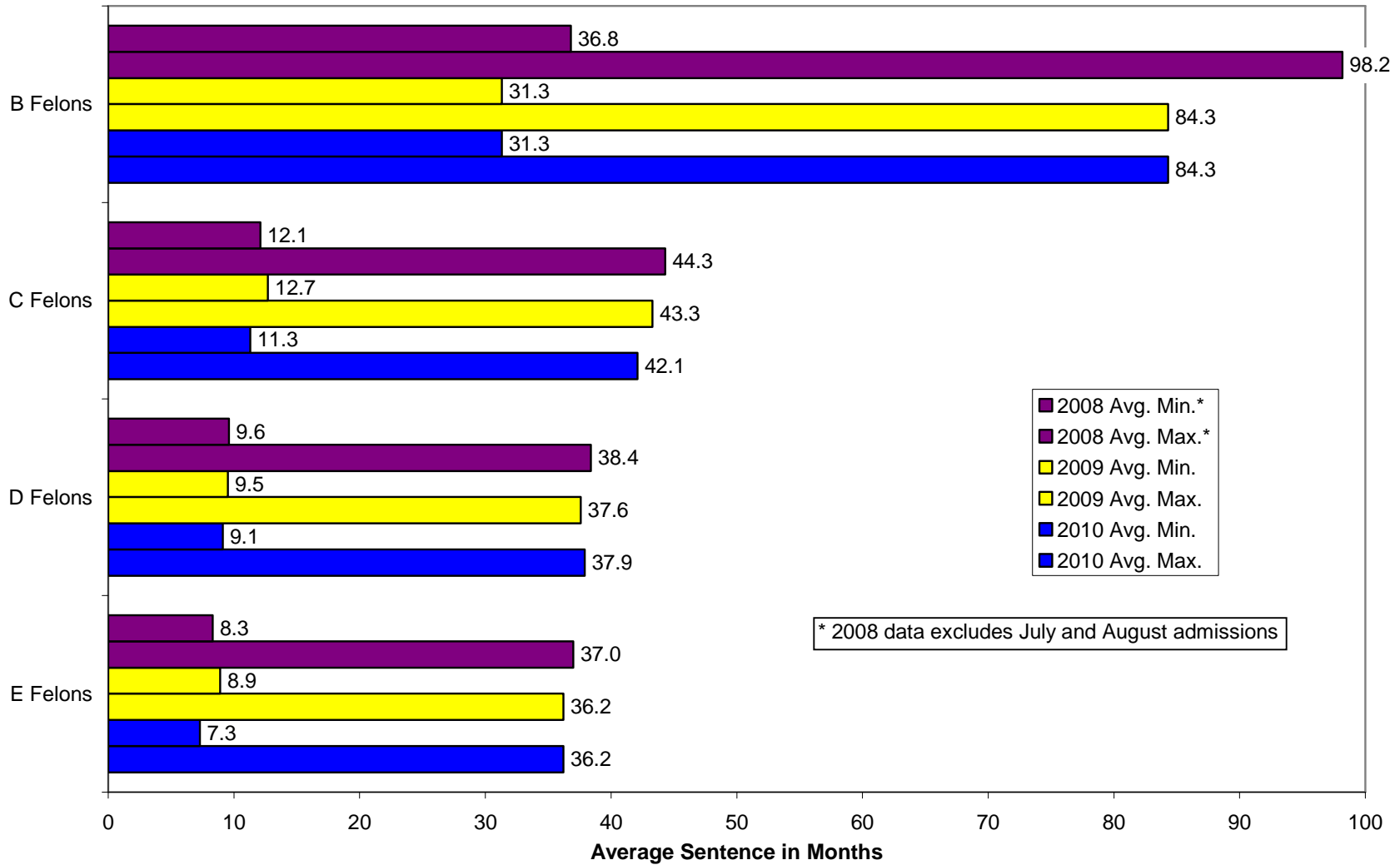


**FIGURE 9: Historical End-of-Year Inmate Population by Gender
2000 - 2010**

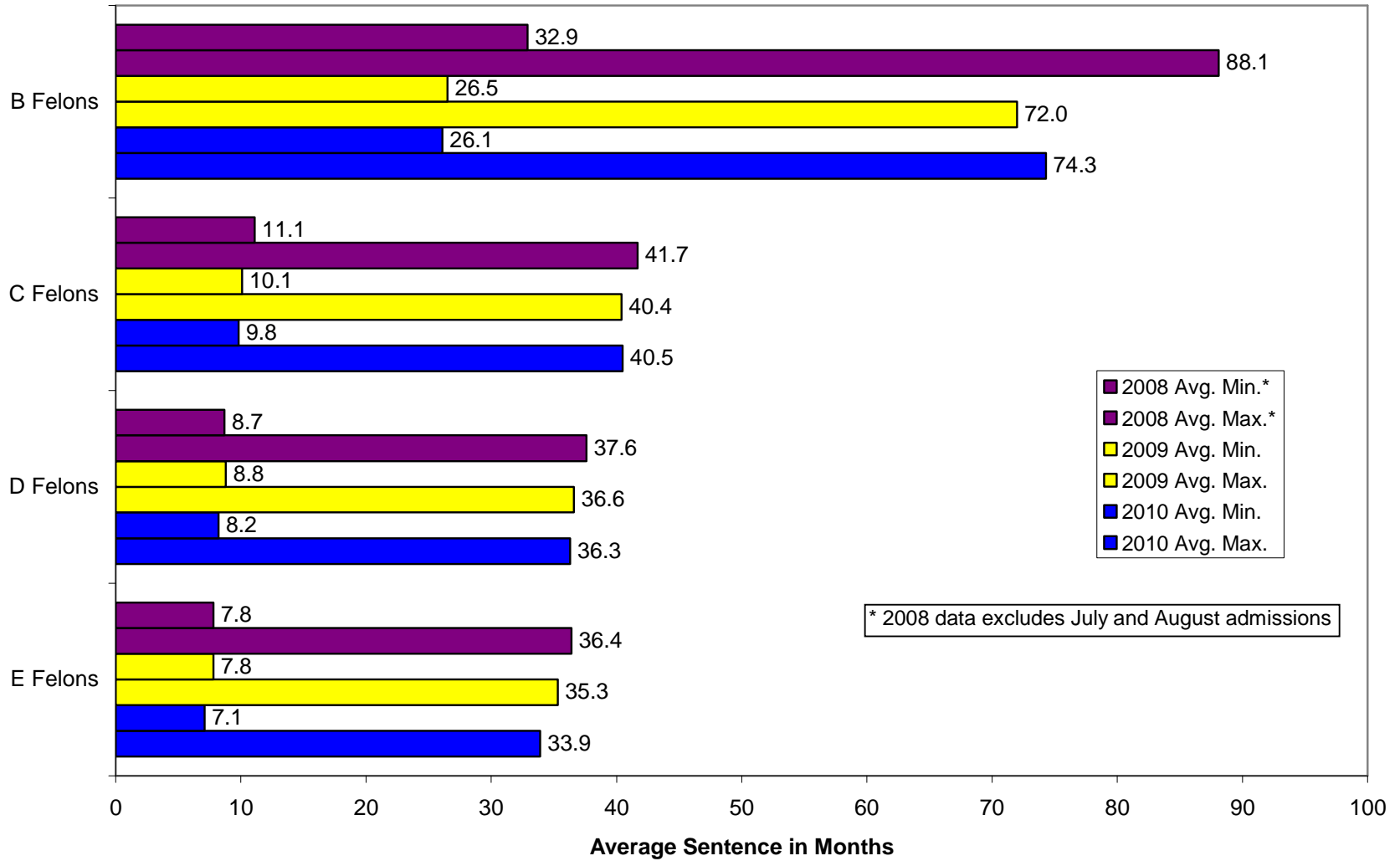


* Male 2003 and 2004 figures do not include prisoners held on contract from Wyoming and Washington State

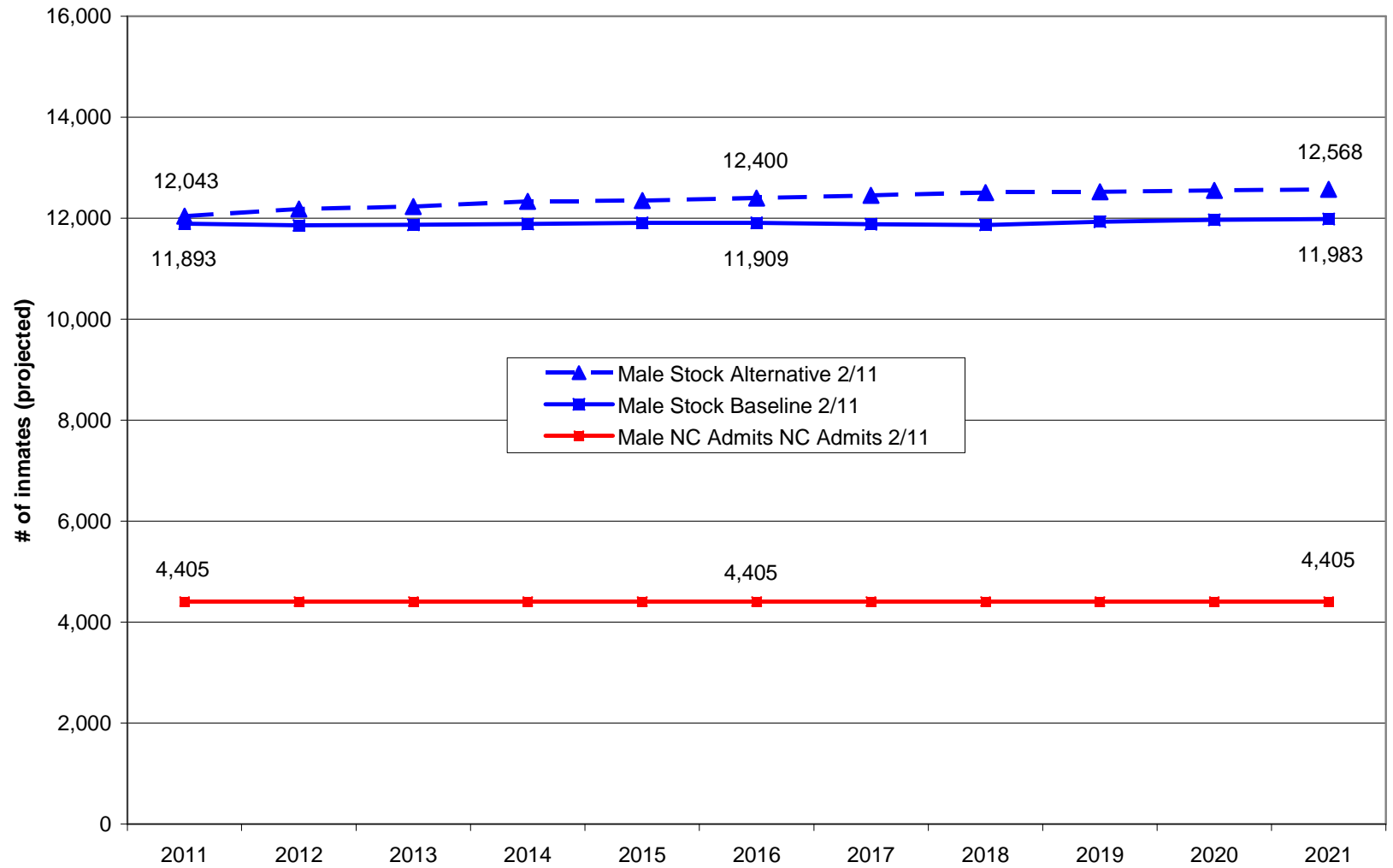
**FIGURE 10: Average Minimum and Maximum Sentences by Felony Category
Male New Commitment Admissions to Prison: 2008, 2009 and 2010**



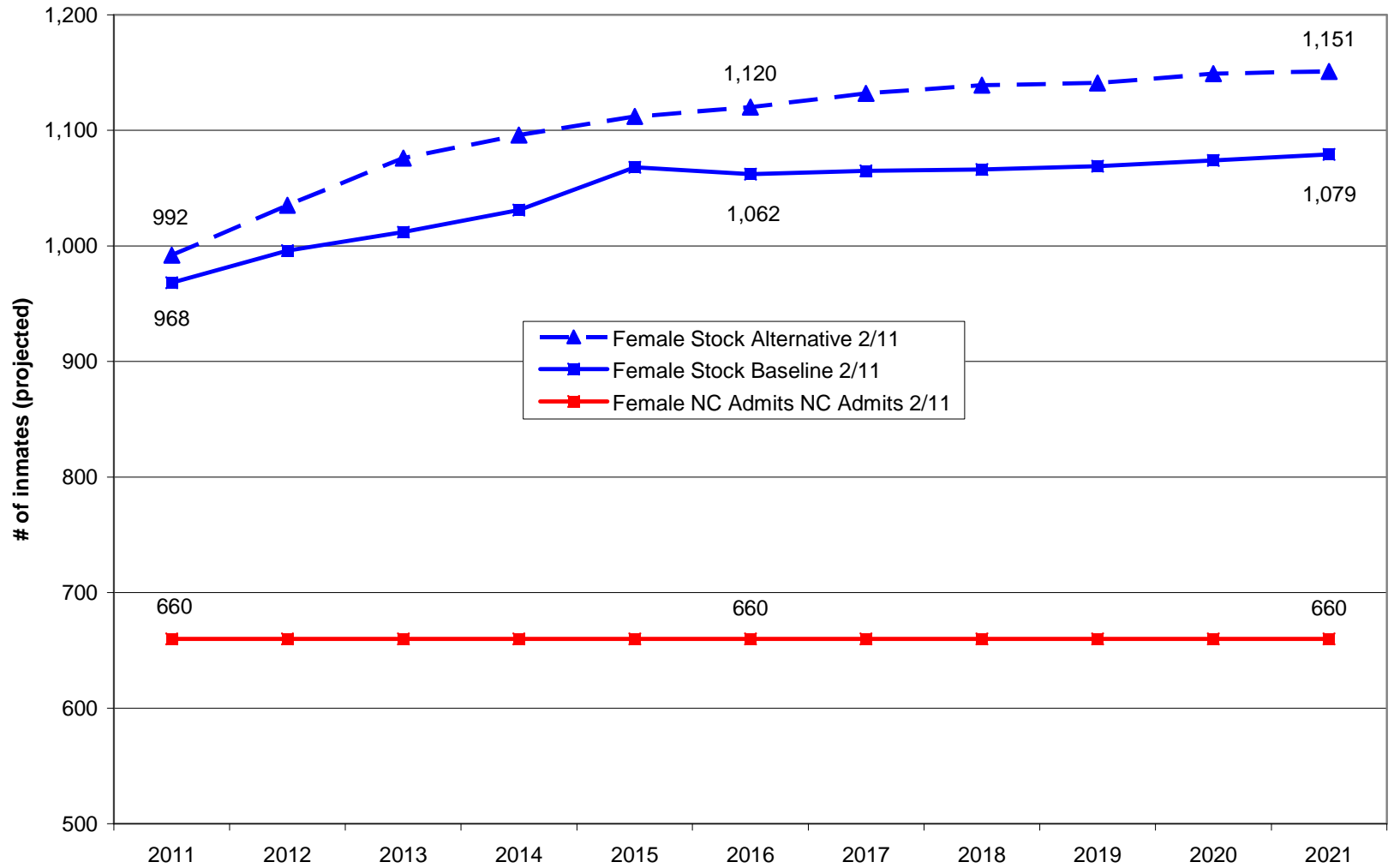
**FIGURE 11: Average Minimum and Maximum Sentences by Felony Category
Female New Commitment Admissions to Prison: 2008, 2009 and 2010**



**FIGURE 12: Projected Male New Comittment Admissions and Stock Population
February 2011 Forecasts**



**FIGURE 13: Projected Female New Commitment Admissions and Stock Population
February 2011 Forecasts**



APPENDIX B: PROJECTIONS

FEBRUARY 2011 FORECAST

Table A: Total Male and Female Population												
Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
2011	12,709	12,747	12,805	12,816	12,815	12,833	12,821	12,820	12,833	12,829	12,842	12,861
2012	12,850	12,867	12,850	12,832	12,829	12,817	12,832	12,823	12,827	12,815	12,814	12,850
2013	12,883	12,884	12,874	12,851	12,879	12,809	12,829	12,837	12,810	12,902	12,881	12,884
2014	12,893	12,876	12,881	12,867	12,879	12,901	12,927	12,899	12,910	12,918	12,915	12,918
2015	12,833	12,863	12,904	12,897	12,901	12,912	12,934	12,961	12,957	12,985	13,002	12,978
2016	12,886	12,886	12,903	12,863	12,872	12,912	12,948	12,957	12,962	12,974	12,970	12,971
2017	12,922	12,871	12,884	12,906	12,912	12,916	12,935	12,953	12,967	12,979	12,931	12,949
2018	12,860	12,840	12,880	12,863	12,876	12,892	12,883	12,958	12,917	12,960	12,934	12,930
2019	12,888	12,892	12,918	12,875	12,877	12,877	12,906	12,960	12,990	13,026	13,017	12,995
2020	12,967	12,962	12,990	12,975	13,010	13,019	13,060	13,067	13,084	13,108	13,086	13,041
2021	12,970	12,983	13,005	13,019	13,003	13,011	13,060	13,096	13,108	13,069	13,062	13,062

Table B: Total Male Population												
Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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

Table C: Total Female Population

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
2011	970	968	969	967	972	981	968	969	964	967	966	968
2012	978	980	979	980	979	975	979	981	982	983	985	996
2013	992	983	977	979	990	998	1003	1003	999	1009	1011	1,012
2014	1021	1026	1022	1,018	1,019	1,012	1,037	1,038	1,031	1,017	1,024	1,031
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
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
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
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
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
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
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