JFA Associates
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Conducting Justice and Corrections Research for Effective Policy Making

Nevada Department of Correction
Ten Year Prison Population Projections
2010-2020

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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 second forecast cycle, September 2010.

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 2020, 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 February and August 2010 as well as general population and crime trend data. All figures are contained in Appendix A of this document.

Important Note about the Impact of Data System Changes
The NDOC began utilizing a new data system in July 2007. Even though NDOC's data was migrated from the old to the new system, initially JFA observed many differences, limitations and problems with the data which impacted the forecast and results of the May 2008 report. JFA discussed these limitations and issues with NDOC during a meeting in June 2008. Since then, MIS and NDOC staff have made great strides in bettering the data provided to JFA. Both the aggregate data and data extract files needed for the forecast have been greatly improved and NDOC should be commended for their effort. Steps are also being taken to conduct a complete audit of the data system to ensure concurrent and consecutive sentences are added appropriately. NDOC staff will have this audit and correction completed by the end of CY 2010 data.

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 August 2010, with an average monthly difference of 0.2 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 8 offenders per month, or 0.1 percent, from January to August 2010. For female inmates, the April 2010 forecast slightly over-estimated the actual female population by an average of 17 offenders per month, or 1.8 percent, from January to August 2010.

Since the April 2010 forecast is tracking the actual population so well, and as our analyses of the NDOC datafiles from August 2010 do not show any major or unexpected changes, we will not provide a revised prison population projection at this time. Instead, we will continue to track the accuracy of the April 2010 forecast. A final forecast will be issued in February 2011 for the legislative session.

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 ANALYSES FOR FALL 2010

Sentence Credits

TABLE A shows the average sentence credits for offenders released from NDOC between August 2009 and July 2010, broken down by type of credit. In cases where an offender had multiple sentences as part of one incarceration event, we did not aggregate credits across the sentences since the datafile did not allow us to determine whether an offender's sentences were to be served concurrently or consecutively. We simply calculated the average credits using each sentence in the file of those released from August 2009 through July 2010. Although this doesn't not provide us with a complete picture of how offenders receive goodtime, it does give us some insight as to how much goodtime is being handed out. As can be seen in the table, Statutory, flat and work credits good time have a large impact on an offender's potential serving time.

TABLE A: AVERAGE SENTENCE CREDITS FOR OFFENDERS RELEASED BETWEEN AUGUST 2009 AND JULY 2010

	Average Sentence Credit	
Credit Type	**In Days**	**In Months**
Flat	903.3	29.7
Stat	475.7	15.6
Work	233.2	7.7
Merit	38.5	1.3
Jail	103.7	3.4
Fiscal	79.9	2.6
AB510	0.2	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0

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 from January through July 2010. In the vast majority of cases (89.2 percent), the default and assigned felony levels were the same.

Among the males, the impact of assigning new felony levels caused the number of B felons to decline, 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 D felons grew, while the number of B and C felons declined. (See Table B).

From January through July 2010, 303 (10.2 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, 75 percent were assigned to a lower felony level, while the rest were assigned to a higher felony level.

From January through July 2010, 69 (15.0 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, 73 percent were assigned to a lower felony level, while the rest were assigned to a higher felony level.

TABLE B: COMPARISON OF DEFAULT AND ASSIGNED FELONY LEVELS BY GENDER IN ADMISSONS FILE: JANUARY – JULY 2010

	MALE						FEMALE					
	Default		Assigned		# Diff	% Diff	Default		Assigned		# Diff	% Diff
	#	%	#	%			#	%	#	%		
A Felons	178	6.0	187	6.3	+9	5.1%	8	1.7	9	2.0	+1	12.5%
B Felons	2,059	69.1	1,935	65.0	-124	-6.0%	258	56.0	242	52.5	-16	-6.2%
C Felons	383	12.9	445	14.9	+62	16.2%	95	20.6	90	19.5	-5	-5.3%
D Felons	221	7.4	268	9.0	+47	21.3%	60	13.0	80	17.4	+20	33.3%
E Felons	96	3.2	100	3.4	+4	4.2%	35	7.6	34	7.4	-1	-2.9%
Missing	42	1.4	44	1.5	+2	4.8%	5	1.1	6	1.3	+1	20.0%
	2,979	100	2,979	100			461	100	461	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 2010 to 2020 – an average of 2.0 percent per year. From 2008 to 2009, the state's population grew by 1.0 percent according to the U.S. Census, but according to the Nevada State Demographer, it declined by -1.0 percent – 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 1999 to 2006 (average annual increases of 5.3 percent). In 2007, however, UCR Part I crimes declined by -3.6 percent, driven by a decline in serious property crimes. In 2008, UCR Part I crimes declined by an even larger -6.6 percent with both serious violent and property crimes falling.*

***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 (an average annual decrease of -0.5 percent). In 2007, however, the state crime rate decreased by -6.3 percent, followed by another decrease of -7.9 percent in 2008.*

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 result for Nevada for 2000 is 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 is showing signs of slower growth. As the U.S. Census Bureau reported in December 2008: "Nevada, which had been among the four fastest-growing states each of the last 24 years, grew 1.8 percent and 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 – 2009

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%
Numeric Change 2000-2009	644,828		712,948	
Percent Change 2000-2009	32.3%		35.7%	
Average Annual Change 2000-2009		3.2%		3.5%

* Actual April 1, 2000 US Census figure. 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 more than half a million people to exceed 2.5 million people. However, the much smaller growth estimates in 2008 and 2009 from the U.S. Census, and the estimate of a -1.0 percent decline[3] in the state population in 2009 from the Nevada State Demographer indicate that the pace of growth has slowed substantially.

In mid-2008, the Nevada State Demographer issued population projections. From 2010 to 2020, average annual growth is expected to be 2.0 percent, down from the 2.6 percent average annual growth projected in 2006 by the Nevada State Demographer for the same timeframe. In terms of the age group representing the majority of all new commitments to Nevada prisons (ages 20-39), the Nevada State Demographer's 2006 ASRHO[4] projections show that the population is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.3 percent from 2010 to 2020. (See Figure 1.) Note that the Nevada State Demographer will soon issue the 2010 population projections. Preliminary reports

[3] Note that although the U.S. Census estimate shows an increase of 1.0% and the Nevada State Demographer shows a decline of -1.0%, the U.S. Census estimate for 2009 is actually lower that that of the Nevada State Demographer.
[4] Age, Sex, Race, Hispanic Origin. The Nevada State Demographer's website contains **total** population projections issued in August 2008, but ASRHO population projections issued in 2006. We would surmise that 2008 ASRHO projections for the 20-39 year age group would be lower in 2008 than in 2006, since the total population projections were lower in 2008 than 2006.

suggest that the projections will be significantly lower than those issued in 2008. As soon as those reports are finalized and released, they will be built into future forecasts estimates.

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 1999 to 2006 at an average of 5.3 percent per year. From 2006 to 2007, however, UCR Part I crimes in Nevada fell -3.6 percent, driven by a decline in serious property crime. And from 2007 to 2008, Nevada's UCR Part I crimes fell again by -6.6 percent with serious violent crimes falling -2.2 percent and serious property crimes dropping -7.5 percent. (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, driven by a decline in serious property crimes. And from 2007 to 2008, the area served by the LVMPD saw an -8.3 percent decline in UCR Part I crimes with serious violent and property crimes dropping by -2.3 and -9.7 percent, respectively (See Figure 2A). Preliminary reports from the FBI for serious crime in major metropolitan areas in 2009 show that serious crime declined by -8.7 percent in the LVMPD's jurisdiction from 2008 to 2009, with serious violent and property crimes falling by -2.1 and 10.3 percent, respectively.

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.[5]

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

[5] 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.[6] From 2006 to 2007, however, Nevada experienced a decline of -6.3 percent in its UCR Part I crime rate, followed by another decline of -7.9 percent from 2007 to 2008.

In the area served by the LVMPD, the crime rate dropped by an average annual rate of -9.3 percent from 1995 to 2000.[7] 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. Preliminary reports from the FBI for serious crime in major metropolitan areas in 2009 show that the serious crime rate in the LVMPD's jurisdiction has continued to decline, dropping by -10.3 percent from 2008 to 2009.

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. Since 2000, Nevada's population growth (32.3 percent) far outpaced the national population growth (9.1 percent).

In terms of crime rates in 2008, Nevada had notably higher serious property and 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 more similar. The ten-year decline in Nevada's serious crime rate (-21.0 percent) was just slightly larger than the nationwide decline (-20.6 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 -7.9 percent from 2007 to 2008, while the nationwide crime rate fell by -1.7 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 2007, Nevada's prison population grew at an average annual rate of 4.0 percent, while the nationwide state prison population grew at an average annual rate of 1.7 percent. From 2007 to 2008, however, the growth rates were much more similar with Nevada's state prison population declining by -0.6 percent, and the nationwide state prison population remaining the same (0.0 percent).

The 2008 state prisoner incarceration rate in Nevada (501.9 per 100,000 residents) exceeded that of the nation (433.7 per 100,000).

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[6] 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.

[7] 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[8]		
Total Population (7/1/09)	307,006,550	2,643,085
Change in Population		
1-year change (7/1/08 – 7/1/09)	0.9%	1.0%
9-year change (4/1/00 – 7/1/09)	9.1%	32.3%
CRIME RATE[9] (Rate per 100,000 inhabitants)		
UCR Part I Reported Crime Rates (2008)		
Total	3,667.0	4,171.9
Violent	454.5	724.5
Property	3,212.5	3,447.5
Change in Total Reported Crime Rate		
1-year change (2007-2008)	-1.7%	-7.9%
10-year change (1998-2008)	-20.6%	-21.0%
PRISON POPULATION[10]		
Total Inmates (State Prisoners Only) 2008	1,320,145	13,265
1-year change (2007-2008)	0.0%	-0.6%
8-year change (2000-2008)	12.2%	30.4%
Average annual change (2000-2007)	1.7%	4.0%
Incarceration Rate (per 100,000 inhabitants)[11]	433.7	501.9

[8] U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Population estimates for July 1, 2009.
[9] Uniform Crime Reports, Crime in the United States – 2008, Federal Bureau of Investigation.
[10] Prisoners in 2008, Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin (December 2009). Nevada data provided by the Nevada Department of Corrections is from CY2008.
[11] Rates were generated by using U.S. Census population estimates for July 1, 2008.

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 August 2010 (with an average monthly difference in the projected and actual populations of 0.2 percent).*

Significant Finding: *The forecast of the male inmate population accurately estimated the actual population from January through August 2010. For the males, the average monthly difference from January through August 2010 was 8 offenders, or 0.1 percent.*

Significant Finding: *The forecast of the female population slightly over-projected the actual population. For the females, the average monthly difference from January through August 2010 was 17 offenders, or 1.8 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 August 2010 tracked the actual population very precisely and well within the acceptable accuracy differential of ±2.0 percent. The average monthly numeric error for the male forecast for January through August 2010 was 8 offenders and the average monthly percent difference was 0.1 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 August 2010 slightly overprojected the actual population. (See Figure 4.) The average monthly numeric error for January through August 2010 was 17 offenders and the average monthly percent difference was 1.8 percent which is within the acceptable accuracy differential of ±2.0 percent. (See TABLE 3.)

TABLE 3: ACCURACY OF THE APRIL 2010 FORECAST:
TOTAL INMATE POPULATION JAN – AUGUST 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%
Numeric Change Jan – Aug 2010	**0**	**76**			**17**	**39**			**17**	**115**		
Average Monthly Difference Jan – Aug 2010			**8**	**0.1%**			**17**	**1.8%**			**25**	**0.2%**

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.*

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.*

TABLE 4 and TABLE 5 present the male and female admissions to prison from 2000 to 2010.[12] For 2010, TABLE 4 and TABLE 5 display the actual admissions counts for the first seven months of 2010, followed by a row of data showing what the total 2010 admissions counts would be if the remainder of the year looked like the first seven months. We annualized the data from the first seven months by simply multiplying by 12/7 (or 1.71). It should be noted that admissions to prison can vary throughout the year and the assumption that the last five months of the year will look the same as the first seven is quite unlikely to hold. The annualization calculations, however, allow us to examine the trends developing in 2010 and compare them to other annual counts. 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). The bars representing 2010 in Figures 5 and 6 display the annualized counts for 2010.

After reaching a high of nearly 6,300 in 2006 and 2007, total admissions to NDOC have fallen by -5.4 percent in 2008 and by -2.5 percent in 2009. In 2009, total admissions to NDOC were 5,794. If admissions for the remainder of 2010 behave as they did for January through July 2010, then total admissions will rise by a slight 0.6 percent in 2010.

[12] 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.

1. Males Admitted to Prison

From 2000 to 2010 (annualized), the average annual change in the number of males admitted to prison for any reason was 1.8 percent.[13] 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. If the trend in male admissions from the first seven months of 2010 remains the same, then the number of males admitted to NDOC is poised to increase slightly, by 0.6 percent.

From 2008 to 2009, male new commitments declined by -3.2 percent, while male parole violators admitted to prison rose by 8.6 percent. The rise in male parole violator admissions is entirely a rise in the admissions of discretionary violators (which rose 17.0 percent) while the mandatory parole violators declined by -86.4 percent. The number of male mandatory parole violators admitted to prison has declined dramatically over the past three years from the low 200's in 2005 and 2006 to 44 in 2008 and 6 in 2009.

Looking at the annualized 2010 admissions numbers, it appears that male new commitments will continue to decline (by -1.1 percent if the trend of the first seven months remains the same), and parole violators will continue to increase (by 7.9 percent if the trends hold).

2. Females Admitted to Prison

From 2000 to 2010 (annualized), the average annual change in the number of females admitted to prison was 3.2 percent. Female admissions have fluctuated with alternating increases and decreases in every year from 1996 to 2004. After growing by 20.0 percent from 2005 to 2006, female admissions declined by -2.8 percent from 2006 to 2007. From 2007 to 2008, female admissions dropped by -10.6 percent, and then showed a slight increase of 1.6 percent from 2008 to 2009. If the trend in female admissions from the first seven months of the year remains true for the remainder of the year, then female admissions are set to grow by 9.9 percent in 2010.

Similar to the male admissions trends from 2008 to 2009, female new commitments declined by -1.6 percent, while female parole violators admitted to prison rose by 41.3 percent. The rise in female parole violator admissions again is entirely a rise in the admissions of discretionary violators (which rose 44.4 percent) while the mandatory parole violators declined. The number of female mandatory parole violators admitted to prison has declined dramatically over the past three years from the low 20's in 2005 and 2006 to 3 in 2008 and 2 in 2009.

[13] 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.

Looking at the annualized 2010 admissions numbers, it appears that female new commitments will increase by 6.6 percent if the trend of the first seven months remains the same, and parole violators will also increase (by 24.5 percent if the trends hold).

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

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
Jan - July 2010	2,414	138	31	2,583	367	0	367	29	2,979
2010 Ann'd[#]	*4,138*	*237*	*53*	*4,428*	*629*	*0*	*629*	*50*	*5,107*
Numeric Change 2000 – 2010 Ann'd	1,017	-10	-3	1,004	-67	-192	-259	50	795
Percent Change 2000 – 2010 Ann'd	32.6%	-4.2%	-5.1%	29.3%	-9.6%	-100.0%	-29.2%		18.4%
Average Annual Percent Change 2000 – 2010 Ann'd[##]	3.0%	0.5%	1.4%	2.8%	-0.5%	-27.1%	-3.0%		1.8%
Percent Change 2009 - 2010 Ann'd	0.5%	-17.3%	-25.2%	-1.1%	9.0%	-100.0%	7.9%		0.6%

*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 is from the NDOC admissions data file.

For the purpose of examining trends and performing the calculations at the bottom of the table, we have annualized the admissions data from the first seven months of 2010 by multiplying by 12/7 (or 1.71). These data will be updated in the next forecast report when the full year of 2010 admissions data is available.

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(ANNUALIZED)

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
Jan - July 2010	373	3	4	380	76	1	77	4	461
2010 Ann'd[#]	*639*	*5*	*7*	*651*	*130*	*2*	*132*	*7*	*790*
Numeric Change 2000 – 2010 Ann'd	152	4	5	161	36	-22	14		182
Percent Change 2000 – 2010 Ann'd	31.3%	414.3%	242.9%	32.9%	38.6%	-92.9%	11.9%		30.0%
Average Annual Percent Change 2000 – 2010 Ann'd[##]	3.6%	3.0%	78.9%	3.7%	5.5%	-12.0%	2.4%		3.2%
Percent Change 2009 - 2010 Ann'd	6.0%	157.1%	14.3%	6.6%	25.3%	-14.3%	24.5%		9.9%

** 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 is from the NDOC admissions data file.

For the purpose of examining trends and performing the calculations at the bottom of the table, we have annualized the admissions data from the first seven months of 2010 by multiplying by 12/7 (or 1.71). These data will be updated in the next forecast report when the full year of 2010 admissions data is available.

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 2009, release rates across all categories (discretionary and mandatory, male and female) rose distinctly as compared to 2008 rates. The overall grant rate in 2009 was 58.2 – the highest rate over the past 10 years. In the first seven months of 2010, discretionary release rates continued to rise for males and females, while mandatory release rates declined.*

Significant Finding: *Overall discretionary release rates for January through July 2010 were 60.8 percent. Male discretionary release rates (which make up the majority of discretionary release rates) increased by 7.4 percentage points compared to 2009, while female discretionary release rates rose by 3.8 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 January through July 2010 were 64.9 percent. Male mandatory release rates (which make up the majority of all mandatory release rates) decreased by 3.9 percentage points compared to 2009, while female mandatory release rates decreased by 5.8 percentage points.*

TABLE 6 compares parole release rates from 2000 through 2010 (January through July) (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 the first seven months of 2010. Figures 7 and 8 present recent parole release rate data: Figure 7 shows the overall release rates from 2005 to 2010 (January through July) by type of hearing while Figure 8 presents the data from 2007 to 2010 (January through July) 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 the first seven months of 2010, the total discretionary release rate for A felons was 48.4 percent, while for B, C, D, and E felons, those rates ranged from 55.3 (B felons) to 93.0 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 58.7 in the first seven months of 2010.

- For female inmates in the first seven months of 2010, the total discretionary release rates for A, B, C, D, and E felons ranged from 70.6 percent (B felons) to 100 percent (E felons). Like the males, the females experienced notably higher discretionary release rates in the first seven months of 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 79.7 percent in January through July 2010.

- The mandatory parole release rate for male offenders in the first seven months of 2010 was 63.0 percent – down from the 66.9 percent rate in 2009. The mandatory parole release rate for female offenders in the first seven months of 2010 decreased to 82.2 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 60.8 percent for the first seven months of 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 the first seven months of 2010, the mandatory release rate declined to 64.9 percent. (See Figures 7 and 8.)

TABLE 6: PAROLE RELEASE RATES 2000 –2010 (JAN – JUL)

	Discretionary Grant Rate	Mandatory Grant Rate	Total Grant 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 (Jan-Jul)	58.7	63.0	59.8
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 (Jan-Jul)	79.7	82.2	80.3
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 (Jan-Jul)	60.8	64.9	61.9

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

TABLE 7: INMATE PAROLE RELEASE HEARINGS HELD: MALES JAN – JUL 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	36.3	48.1	65.0	41.4	55.3	48.4	25.9	57.9	49.3
B Felons	53.6	55.6	65.1	75.0	63.2	55.3	13.7	63.5	57.9
C Felons	69.2	64.5	(5/5) = 100.0	(0/1) = 0.0	(1/1) = 100.0	69.1	12.0	60.2	66.7
D Felons	78.8	77.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	78.7	12.0	66.7	77.2
E Felons	92.6	(3/3) = 100.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	93.0	12.0	(2/3) = 66.7	91.7
TOTAL	58.6	56.2	66.2	58.1	58.1	58.7	15.4	63.0	59.8

TABLE 8: INMATE PAROLE RELEASE HEARINGS HELD: FEMALES JAN – JUL 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	(2/2) = 100.0	(0/1) = 0.0	(4/5) = 80.0	(1/2) = 50.0	(2/2) = 100.0	75.0	21.3	(0/1) = 0.0	69.2
B Felons	71.6	57.9	(4/4) = 100.0	(2/2) = 100.0	(0/1) = 0.0	70.6	13.1	82.8	74.9
C Felons	91.1	(3/4) = 75.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	90.0	12.0	83.3	88.5
D Felons	88.1	(2/2) = 100.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	88.6	12.0	N/A	88.6
E Felons	100.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.0	N/A	(1/1) = 100.0	100.0
TOTAL	81.4	61.5	(8/9) = 88.9	(3/4) = 75.0	(2/3) = 66.7	79.7	13.3	82.2	80.3

* 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 August 2010, the Nevada State prison population declined by -27 offenders to end August at 12,864. 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 remained quite steady, declining by -0.2 percent, over the first eight months of 2010.*

Significant Finding: *The male prison population declined in 2009, while the female prison population declined even more substantially. The male population declined -2.6 percent, while the female population decreased by -6.0 percent. In the first eight months of 2010, the male population declined -0.2 percent, while the female population decreased by -0.9 percent.*

TABLE 9 and Figure 9 present the year-end inmate populations for male and female inmates from 2000 to 2010 (the 2010 figure is for August 31).

- The male prison population has increased by 2,577 offenders from end of year 2000 to August 31, 2010 – a total increase of 27.7 percent with an average increase of 2.5 percent per year. From year-end 2009 to August 31, 2010, the male inmate population decreased by 18 offenders, or -0.2 percent, for a total of 11,893 male inmates.

- The female prison population increased by 115 offenders from 2000 to August 31, 2010 – a total increase of 13.4 percent with an average increase of 1.6 percent per year. From year-end 2009 to August 31, 2010, the female confined population decreased by -9 offenders, or -0.9 percent, for a total of 971 female inmates.

- Females made up 7.5 percent of the state prison population at the end of August 2010. In the past decade, the percentage of the prison population that is female has ranged from 7.5 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 two 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 the first eight months of 2010, the male population declined a slight -0.2 percent. The female population has shown greater fluctuation: the average annual rate of change was -1.6 percent from 2000 to 2003 and 13.3 percent from 2003 to 2006. The female population dropped -7.4 percent in 2007, -4.9 percent in 2008, -6.0 percent in 2009, and -0.9 percent through August 2010.

TABLE 9: HISTORICAL INMATE POPULATION: 2000 – 2010 (AUG 31)

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
August 31, 2010	11,893	971	12,864
Numeric Change 2000 – 2010 (Aug)	**2,577**	**115**	**2,692**
Percent Change 2000 – 2010 (Aug)	**27.7%**	**13.4%**	**26.5%**
Average Annual Percent Change 2000 – 2010 (Aug)	**2.5%**	**1.6%**	**2.4%**
Percent Change 2009 –2010 (Aug)	**-0.2%**	**-0.9%**	**-0.2%**

* 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, except for 2010 which is the population on August 31.

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 the first seven months of 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 continued to drop over the first seven months of 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, though slightly lower, 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 (January through July). 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 the first seven months of 2010, the average length of stay for males released to parole is slightly lower: 21.2 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 14.7 months for January through July 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 dropped an additional 6 months to 23.6 months. For the first seven months of 2010, the average length of stay for males discharged from prison further declined to 22.7 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, and declined further to 14.3 months for the first seven months of 2010.

TABLE 10: AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR MALE INMATES BY RELEASE TYPE: 2007-2010 (JAN- JUL)

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

* 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 are on track to reach a similar level 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 (JAN- JUL)

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

* 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.

As noted earlier, since the April 2010 forecast is tracking the actual population remarkably well, and as our analyses of the NDOC datafiles from August 2010 do not show any major or unexpected changes, we will not provide a revised prison population projection at this time. Instead, we will continue to track the accuracy of the April 2010 forecast, most notably the increase in discretionary grant rates. Once CY 2010 figures and data have been closed, we will analyze the full CY 2010 and produce a final forecast for the legislative session.

Below are the assumptions for the current forecast and some observations about the CY 2011 data so far..

A. Future Release Rates

Future discretionary release rates will reflect what was observed in 2009 (51.3 percent for males and 75.9 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 66.9 percent and the female rate was 88.0 percent.

For the projections presented in this document, probabilities of parole release are assumed to be the same as those observed in 2009. 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 55.3 percent for males and 78.7 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 assure this trend continues.

B. Future New Court Commitments: Composition

The composition of future new commitment admissions is assumed to be the same as the composition of new commitment admissions during 2009.

Projections in this report are based on admission and release data provided to JFA Associates by the NDOC for 2009. 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 present the sentencing profiles

for newly committed male and female inmates in 2009. 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. While the forecast presented in this report is not based on the sentencing profiles from those admitted from January through July 2010, we are including tables for newly committed males (TABLE 15) and females (TABLE 18) for the purposes of comparing the results from 2009 and the first seven months of 2010. When we produce the report in spring 2011 that contains the analysis of data for all of 2010, we will provide a complete narrative comparing the 2009 and 2010 data results. At this time, we point out that both the male and female (but especially the male) newly admitted populations from 2009 and the first seven months of 2010 appear to look quite similar in composition and sentence length.

Looking at the composition of male new admissions in TABLE 13 and TABLE 15, one sees some notable changes from 2008 to 2009. In 2009, a larger proportion of the new court commitments were in the more serious felony categories – in 2008, A and B felons comprised 55.1 percent of the male new admissions, while in 2009, they made up 73.1 percent. In addition, average goodtime days were slightly lower for each male felony category.

The average sentences for male admissions showed some changes from 2008 to 2009. Average maximum sentences were lower in 2009 for every felony level of males with the largest decline for the B felons (who comprise two thirds of the male new commitments). The average maximum sentence for the male B felons fell from 98.2 months in 2008 to 84.3 months in 2009 – a dramatic decline and the first one since 2006. Due to some slight variations in the way offenders have been categorized by felony level on the new NDOC data extract files[14], 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 notably lower for A and B felons in 2009 as well – the average minimum sentences for male B felons dropped from 36.8 months in 2008 to 31.3 months in 2009. Comparisons of the average minimum and maximum sentences for male new commitment admissions from 2007 to 2009 are illustrated in Figure 10.

Looking at the composition of female new commitments in TABLE 16 and TABLE 18, the proportion of admissions in the more serious felony levels is also higher in 2009 as compared to 2008. In 2008, B and C felons comprised 60.5 percent of the female new commitments, while in 2009, they made up 72.4 percent. (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 some changes from 2008 to 2009. Average maximum sentences were lower in 2009 for every felony level of females with the largest decline for the B felons (who comprise over half of the female new commitments). The average maximum sentence for the female B felons fell from 88.1

[14] 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 file included a felony level variable and in a small number of cases, it different from the felony level we generated from the offense. JFA were told that judges occasionally assign a felony level that differs from that which is associated with the offense. In this analysis, JFA utilized the felony level that appeared in the NDOC data file.

months in 2008 to 72.0 months in 2009 – a dramatic decline that erased the large increase from 2007 to 2008. The newly admitted B felon females also have much lower average minimum sentences as compared to 2008 – dropping from an average of 32.9 months for 2008 to 26.5 months in 2009. 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 and maximum sentences for female new commitment admissions from 2007 to 2009 are illustrated in Figure 11.

As stated earlier, it will be critical over the next few months to continue working with NDOC to audit the data system as it applies to both the felony level determination of offenders and total sentenced calculated. Further investigation and conclusion of this issue will assure that trends observed in offenders committed to prison and associated sentence lengths are legitimate. We have been assured by NDOC that their comprehensive audit will be complete in time for the full CY 2010 data download.

C. Future Parole Revocation Rates

In the current forecast model, we assume that future projected parole revocation rates will remain similar to rates observed in 2009.

After a dramatic 27.0 percent increase in the number of parole violators returned from 1999 to 2000[15], the number of parole violators admitted 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 – but the actual number of parole violators returned in 2009 is still far lower than the levels observed over the past decade. In the forecast presented, JFA assumes parole violation levels will stabilize at 2009 levels. Annualized 2010 parole violator returns show the potential for a marked increase in the number of violators returned. JFA will continue to monitor these counts and make appropriate assumption for the spring 2011 forecast. (See TABLE 12.)

[15] In the report JFA issued in March 2001, JFA attempted to explain the dramatic increase in the number of parole violators returned as the delay of parole releases as a result of SB 416. Under SB 416, many offenders spent more time in prison before being eligible for discretionary parole release. This created a "bottle neck" within the system and a dip in the number of parole violators released from 1997 to 1999. In early 1999, the number of parole releases grew, creating a larger pool of offenders to violate.

TABLE 12: PAROLE VIOLATORS ADMITTED BY YEAR: 1999-2010 (ANN'D)

Year	Total Parole Violators	Percent Change
1999	792	
2000	1,006	+27.0
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 (Ann'd)[#]	761	+10.4

* This table is usually populated with counts from the NDOC monthly reports, but those were unavailable for 2007. 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.
[#] We annualized the 2010 admissions using the actual admissions from the first 7 months of 2010 and multiplying by 12/7 (or 1.71).

D. Future Admissions Counts

JFA has developed projections for new commitment admissions utilizing a combination of CY 2009 trends and average annual percent increase for males and females, respectively, over the past 10 years.

Over the forecast period, male new commitment admissions are projected to increase at a modest average annual rate of 0.3 percent. Female new commitment admissions are projected to increase at an average annual rate of 0.2 percent from 2010 through the year 2020.

Male new commitment admissions increased each year from 2002 to 2006. These several years of increases, however, have not been steady. In 2002 and 2003, new commitment admissions for males increased by 3.6 and 2.9 percent, respectively. Then, in 2004, they rose dramatically by 16.1 percent (with most of this increase occurring during the early part of 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 approximately[16] -2.6 percent from 2006 to 2008. From 2008 to 2009, male new commitment admissions dropped by -3.2 percent. If the trends of the first seven months of 2010 hold for the remainder of the year, then male new commitment admissions would decline by -1.1 percent from 2009 to 2010. JFA will continue to monitor these counts and make appropriate assumption for the spring 2011 forecast

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 (again, with most of the increase taking place in early 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. From 2008 to 2009, female new commitment admissions dropped by -1.6 percent. If the trends of the first seven months of 2010 hold for the remainder of the year, then female new commitment admissions would rise by 6.6 percent from 2009 to 2010. JFA will continue to monitor these counts and make appropriate assumption for the spring 2011 forecast

The male inmate population forecast assumes that the number of annual male new commitment admissions will increase from 4,475 in 2009 to 4,600 in 2020. (See TABLE 19.) For the period from 2010 until 2020, the male admissions are projected to increase by an average of 11 inmates per year with an average increase of 0.3 percent per year.

The female inmate population forecast assumes that the number of annual female new commitment admissions will increase from 611 in 2009 to 628 in 2020. (See TABLE 19.)

[16] 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.

For the period from 2010 until 2020, the female admissions are projected to increase by an average of 2 inmates per year with an average increase of 0.2 percent per year.

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	Life	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	Life	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 (JAN – JUL)

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*	154	6.4%	28.3	699.8	Life	110.8
B Felons	1,647	68.1%	29.1	204.7	84.2	29.7
C Felons	346	14.3%	28.1	120.5	41.6	11.0
D Felons	198	8.2%	28.4	130.5	37.2	9.3
E Felons	73	3.0%	29.4	104.4	37.5	8.0
Subtotal	2,418	100.0%				
Missing	27					
Total	2,445					

* 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	Life	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	Life	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 (JAN – JUL)

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	1.9%	27.7	582.9	Life	114.7
B Felons	210	56.5%	29.9	166.2	76.4	25.2
C Felons	71	19.1%	28.8	103.1	40.0	9.2
D Felons	59	15.9%	28.4	100.5	36.7	8.9
E Felons	25	6.7%	29.2	148.5	33.4	8.2
Subtotal	372	100.0%				
Missing	5					
Total	377					

* A Felon category includes all offenders sentenced to life

.

TABLE 19: HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED NEW COMMITMENTS: 2000-2020

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 Jan-Jul Ann'd[#]	4,428	651	5,079
2010	4,486	613	5,099
2011	4,497	614	5,111
2012	4,509	616	5,125
2013	4,520	617	5,137
2014	4,531	619	5,150
2015	4,543	620	5,163
2016	4,554	622	5,176
2017	4,565	623	5,188
2018	4,577	625	5,202
2019	4,588	626	5,214
2020	4,600	628	5,228
Numeric Change 2000 – 2010 (Ann'd)	1,004	161	1,165
Percent Change 2000 – 2010 (Ann'd)	29.3%	32.9%	29.8%
Average Annual Percent Change 2000 – 2010 (Ann'd)[##]	2.8%	3.7%	2.9%
Percent Change 2009 - 2010 Ann'd	-1.1%	6.6%	-0.1%
Numeric Change 2010 – 2020	114	15	129
Percent Change 2010 – 2020	2.5%	2.4%	2.5%
Average Annual Percent Change 2010 – 2020	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%

*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 2008admissions 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.

[#] For the purpose of examining trends and performing the calculations at the bottom of the table, we have annualized the admissions data from the first seven months of 2010 by multiplying by 12/7 (or 1.71). These data will be updated in the next forecast report when the full year of 2010 admissions data is available

[##] 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 2010 to 2020 for the forecast with the assumption that new commitment admissions will grow by 0.3 percent for male admissions (on an average annual basis) and 0.2 percent for female admissions each year from 2010 to 2020.

A. Projected Male Inmate Population

TABLE 20 displays a summary of the historical and projected male inmate population for the period 1999 to 2020. Neither the actual population counts for 2003 and 2004 nor the forecasted population through 2020 includes inmates transferred into Nevada and held on contract from Wyoming and Washington State.

Figure 12 presents the April 2010 forecasts of male new commitment admissions and stock population.

- In 2020, 12,431 male offenders are projected to be housed in the Nevada Department of Corrections system.

- The male inmate prison population was 11,911 at the end of 2009. The population is projected to increase from 11,911 inmates at the end of 2009 to 12,182 in 2015 and to 12,431 inmates by the end of 2020. The projected growth represents average increases of 39 inmates, or 0.3 percent per year through the year 2015. Through the year 2020, this projected growth represents average increases of 44 inmates per year, or 0.4 percent, per year.

- The male forecast (based on 0.3 percent annual growth in male new commitments) is dramatically lower than the March 2009 forecast (almost 2,000 fewer in 2019). The decreased forecast is due to a lower admissions assumption, lower average sentences for B felons, decreased parole violations and increased parole release rate.

TABLE 20: HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED INMATE POPULATION: MALES: 2000 – 2020

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	
August 31, 2010	11,893	
		Projected
2010		11,987
2011		12,046
2012		12,082
2013		12,116
2014		12,138
2015		12,182
2016		12,203
2017		12,252
2018		12,303
2019		12,359
2020		12,431
Numeric Change 2000 –2010 (Aug)	2,577	
Percent Change 2000 –2010 (Aug)	27.7%	
Average Annual Percent Change 2000 –2010 (Aug)	2.5%	
Percent Change 2009 –2010 (Aug)	-0.2%	
Numeric Change 2010 – 2020		444
Percent Change 2010 – 2020		3.7%
Average Annual Percent Change 2010 – 2020		0.4%

*Numbers represent end of calendar year figures, except for 2010 which is the population on August 31. 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 1999 to 2020.

Figure 13 presents the April 2010 forecasts of female new commitment admissions and stock population.

- In 2020, 1,071 female offenders are projected to be housed in the Nevada Department of Corrections system.

- The female inmate prison population was 980 inmates at the end of 2009. The population is projected to increase from 980 inmates at the end of 2009 to 1,028 in 2015 and 1,071 inmates by the end of 2020. This projected growth represents average increases of 8 inmates, or 0.8 percent, per year through the year 2020.

- The female forecast (based on 0.2 percent annual growth in female new commitments) is slightly lower than the March 2009 forecast with 30 fewer offenders in 2019. The decreased forecast is due to a lower admissions assumption, lower average sentences for B felons, decreased parole violations and increased parole release rate.

TABLE 21: HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED INMATE POPULATION: FEMALES: 2000 – 2020

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	
August 31, 2010	971	
		Projected
2010		994
2011		1,001
2012		1,002
2013		1,007
2014		1,013
2015		1,028
2016		1,037
2017		1,041
2018		1,051
2019		1,063
2020		1,071
Numeric Change 2000 –2010 (Aug)	115	
Percent Change 2000 –2010 (Aug)	13.4%	
Average Annual Percent Change 2000 –2010 (Aug)	1.6%	
Percent Change 2009 –2010 (Aug)	-0.9%	
Numeric Change 2010 – 2020		77
Percent Change 2010 – 2020		7.7%
Average Annual Percent Change 2010 – 2020		0.8%

Numbers represent end of calendar year figures, except for 2010 which is the population on August 31.

TABLE 22: ACTUAL AND PROJECTED INMATE POPULATION: 2010 – 2020

Year	Male Population	Female Population	Total Population
August 31, 2010	11,893	971	12,864
2010	11,987	994	12,981
2011	12,046	1,001	13,047
2012	12,082	1,002	13,084
2013	12,116	1,007	13,123
2014	12,138	1,013	13,151
2015	12,182	1,028	13,210
2016	12,203	1,037	13,240
2017	12,252	1,041	13,293
2018	12,303	1,051	13,354
2019	12,359	1,063	13,422
2020	12,431	1,071	13,502
Numeric Change 2010 – 2020	444	77	521
Percent Change 2010 – 2020	3.7%	7.7%	4.0%
Average Annual Percent Change 2010 – 2020	0.4%	0.8%	0.4%

Numbers represent projections of end of calendar year figures, except for 2010 which is the population on August 31.

APPENDIX A: FIGURES

FIGURE 1: Nevada State Demographer's Population Projections for Nevada: 2010-2020

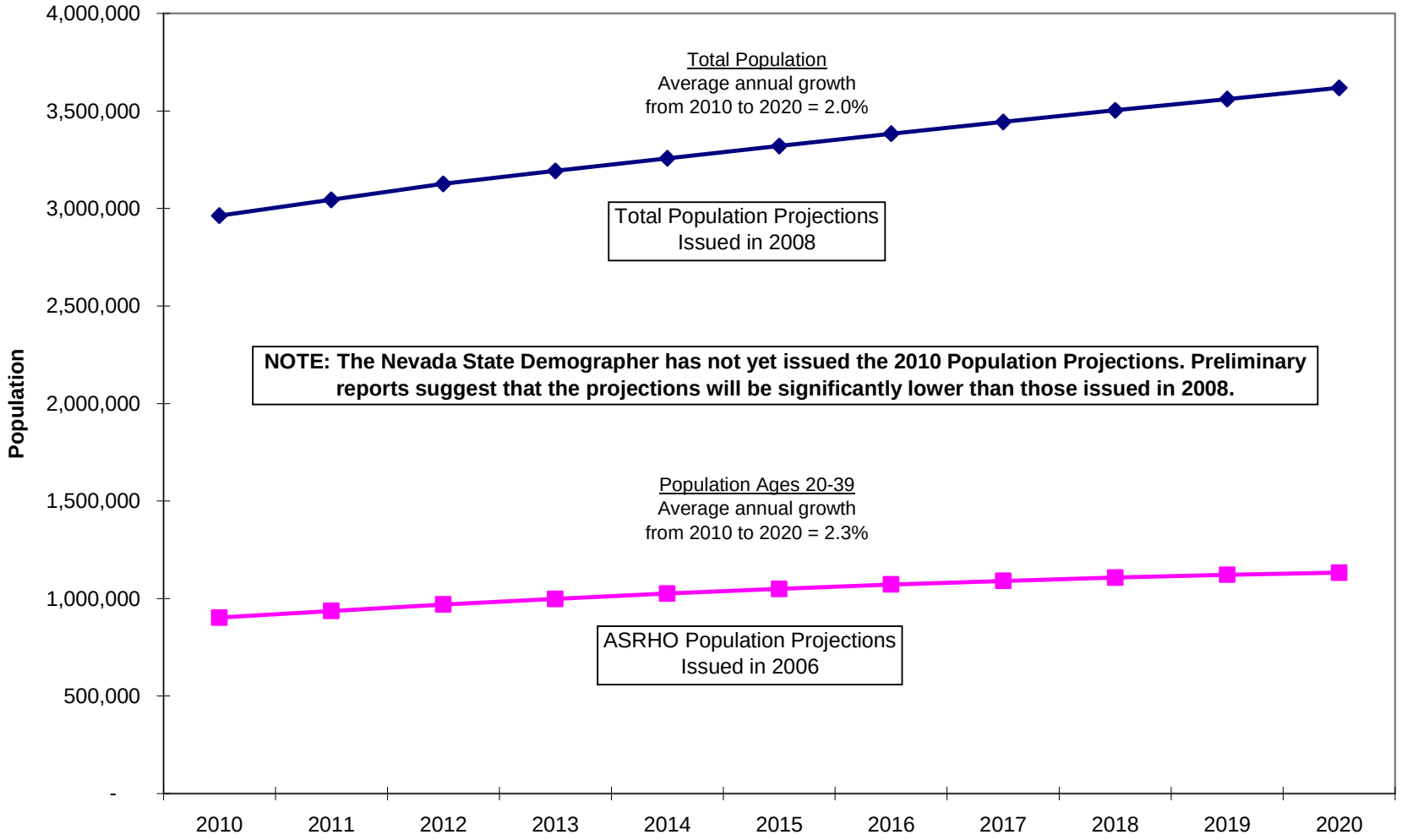


FIGURE 2: Reported Crime and Population: Nevada 1990-2008

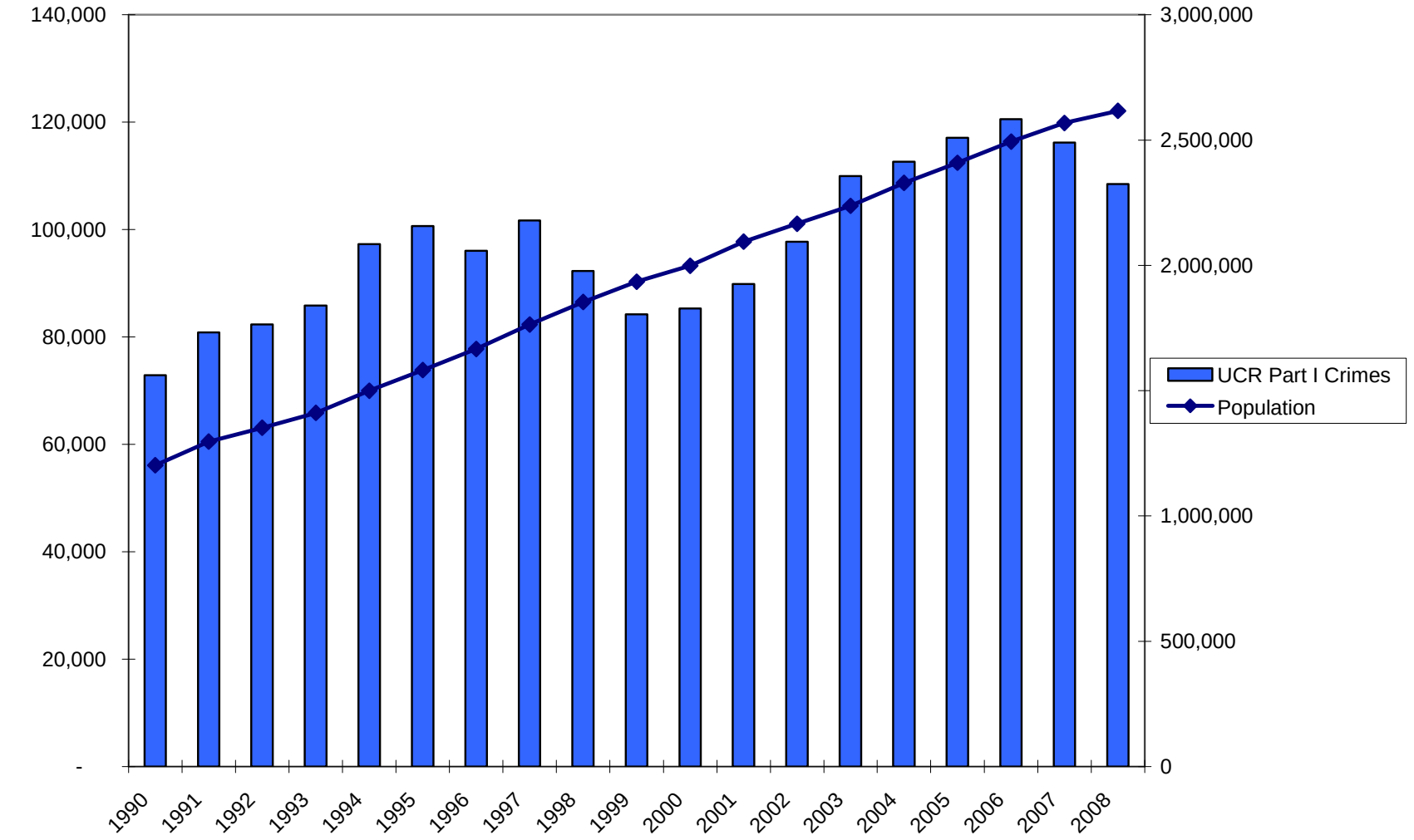


FIGURE 2A: Reported Crime and Population:
Las Vegas MPD Jurisdiction 1995-2009

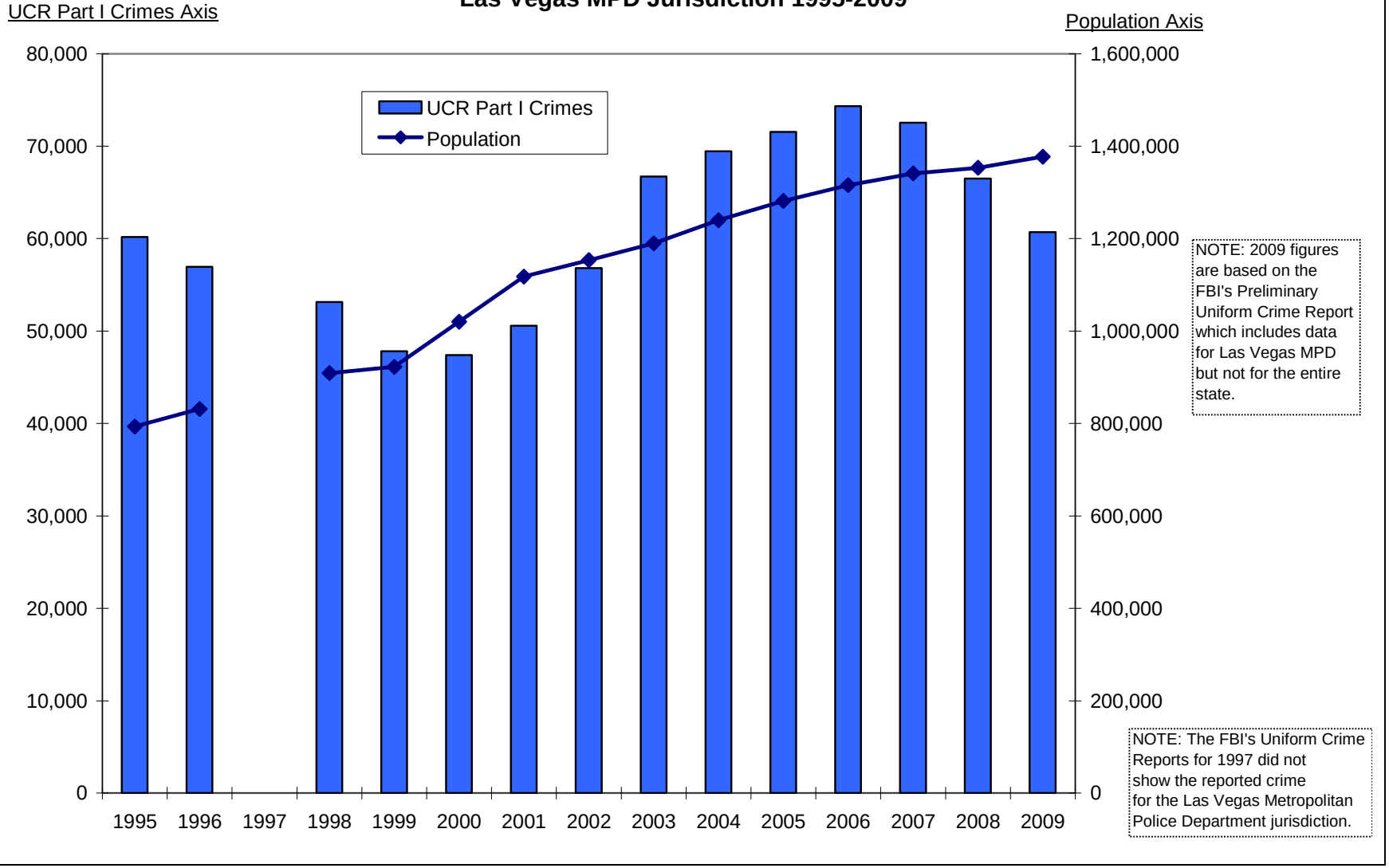


FIGURE 3: Accuracy of JFA's April 2010 Forecast
Total Male Inmate Population: January to August 2010

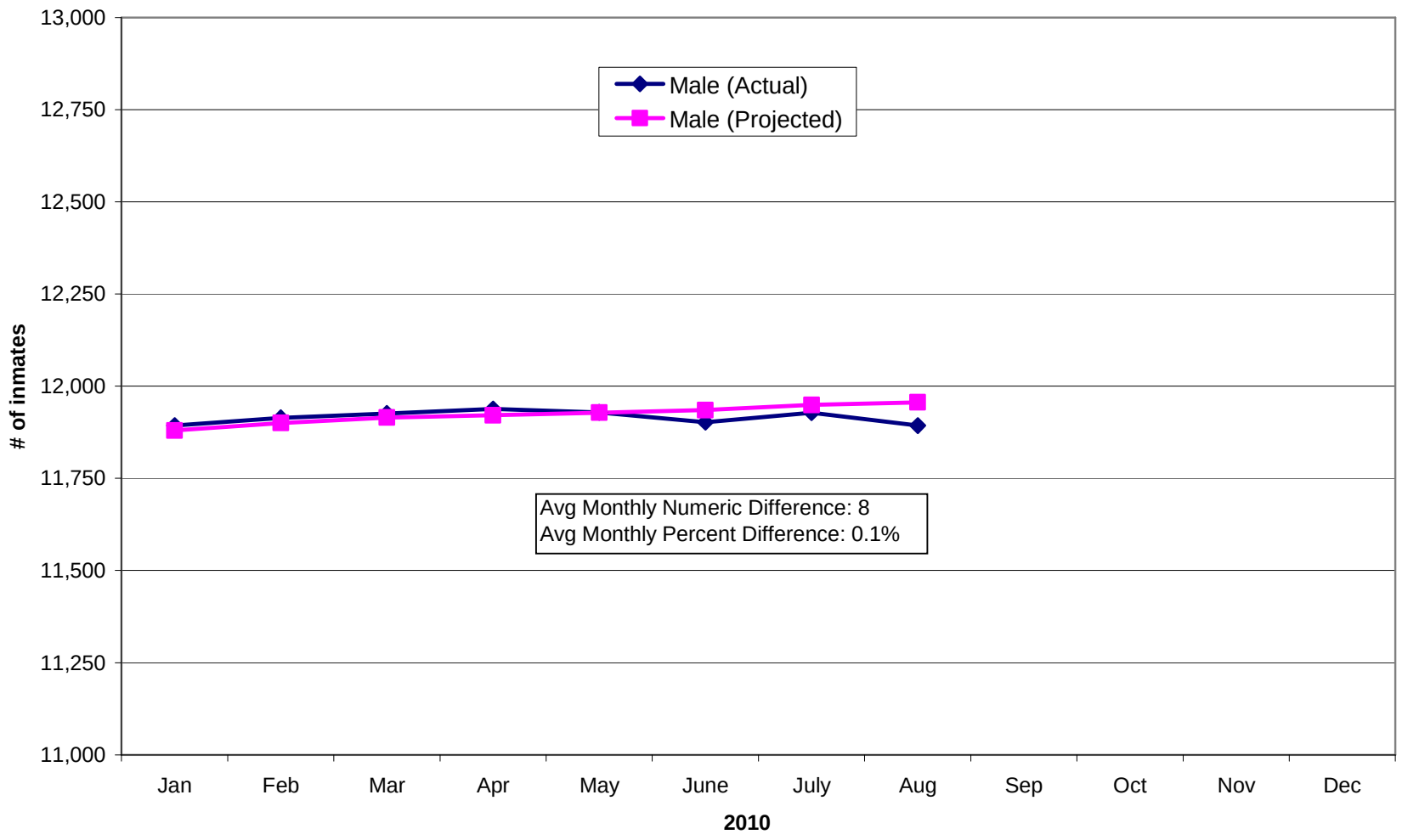


FIGURE 4: Accuracy of JFA's April 2010 Forecast
Total Female Inmate Population: January to August 2010

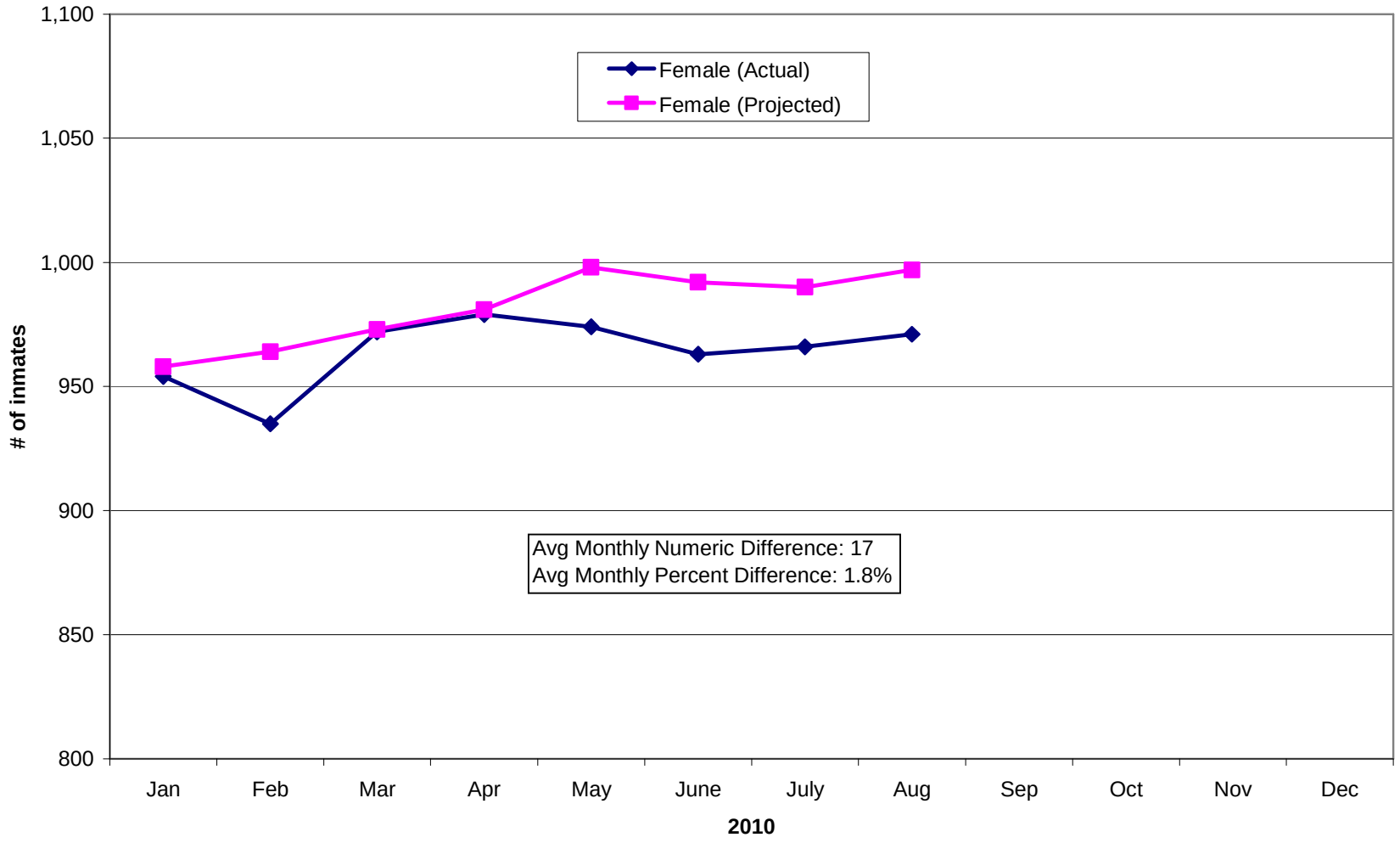
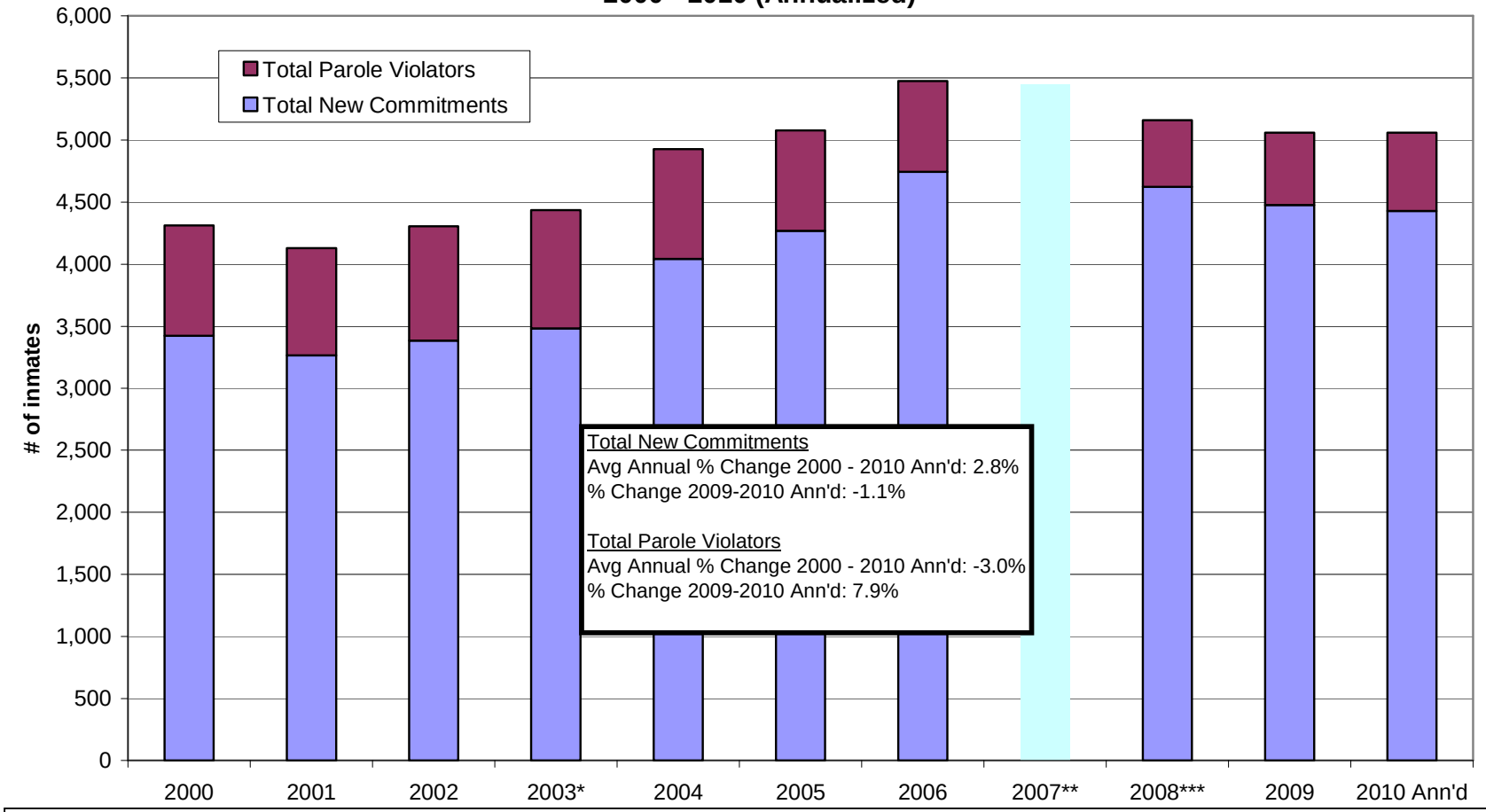
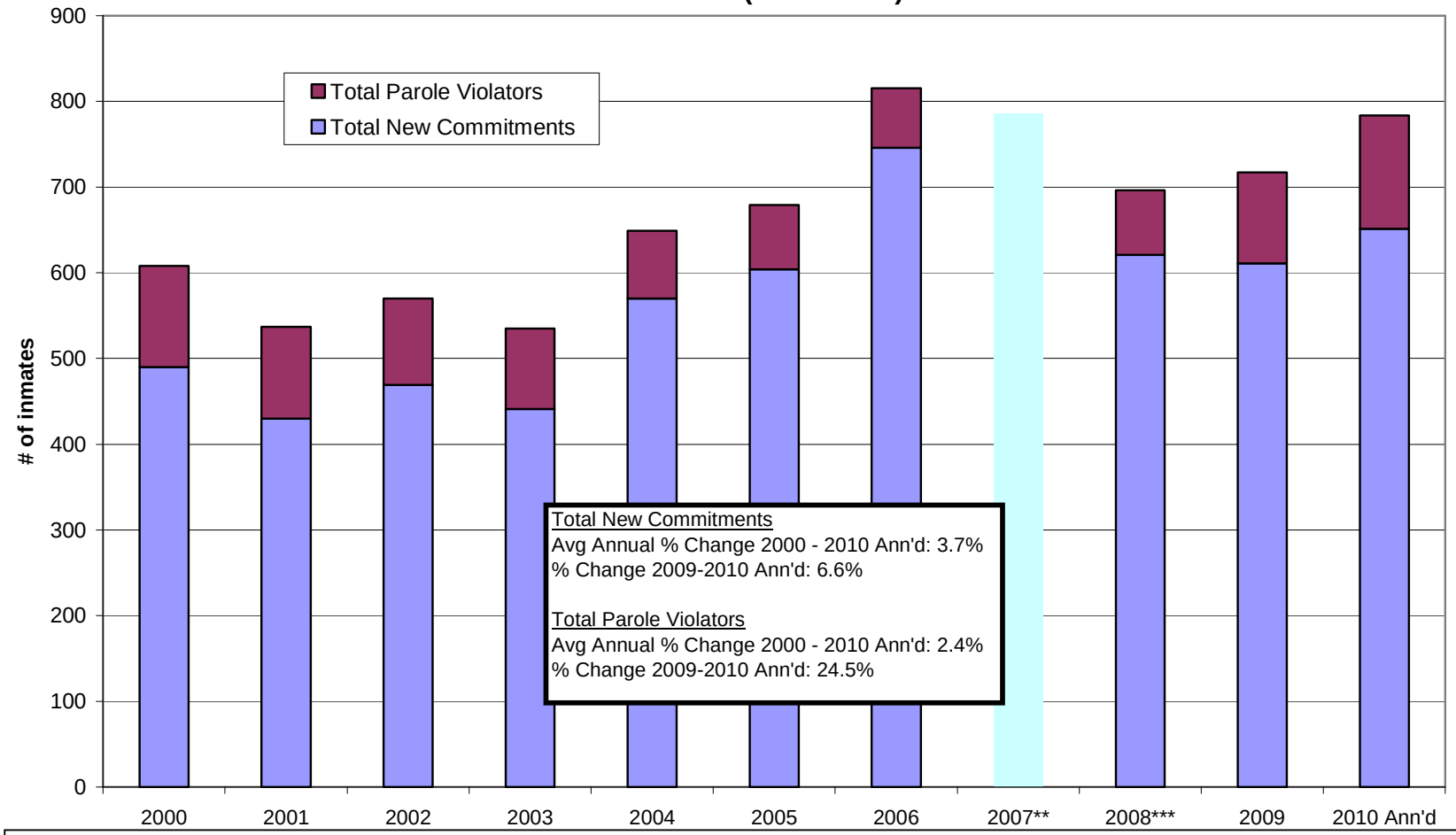


FIGURE 5: Historical Male Admissions to Prison
2000 - 2010 (Annualized)



* 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.
# We annualized the 2010 admissions using the actual admissions from the first 7 months of 2010 and multiplying by 12/7 (or 1.71).

FIGURE 6: Historical Female Admissions to Prison
2000 - 2010 (Annualized)



** 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.
# We annualized the 2010 admissions using the actual admissions from the first 7 months of 2010 and multiplying by 12/7 (or 1.71).

FIGURE 7: Parole Release Rates: 2005 to 2010 (Jan - July)

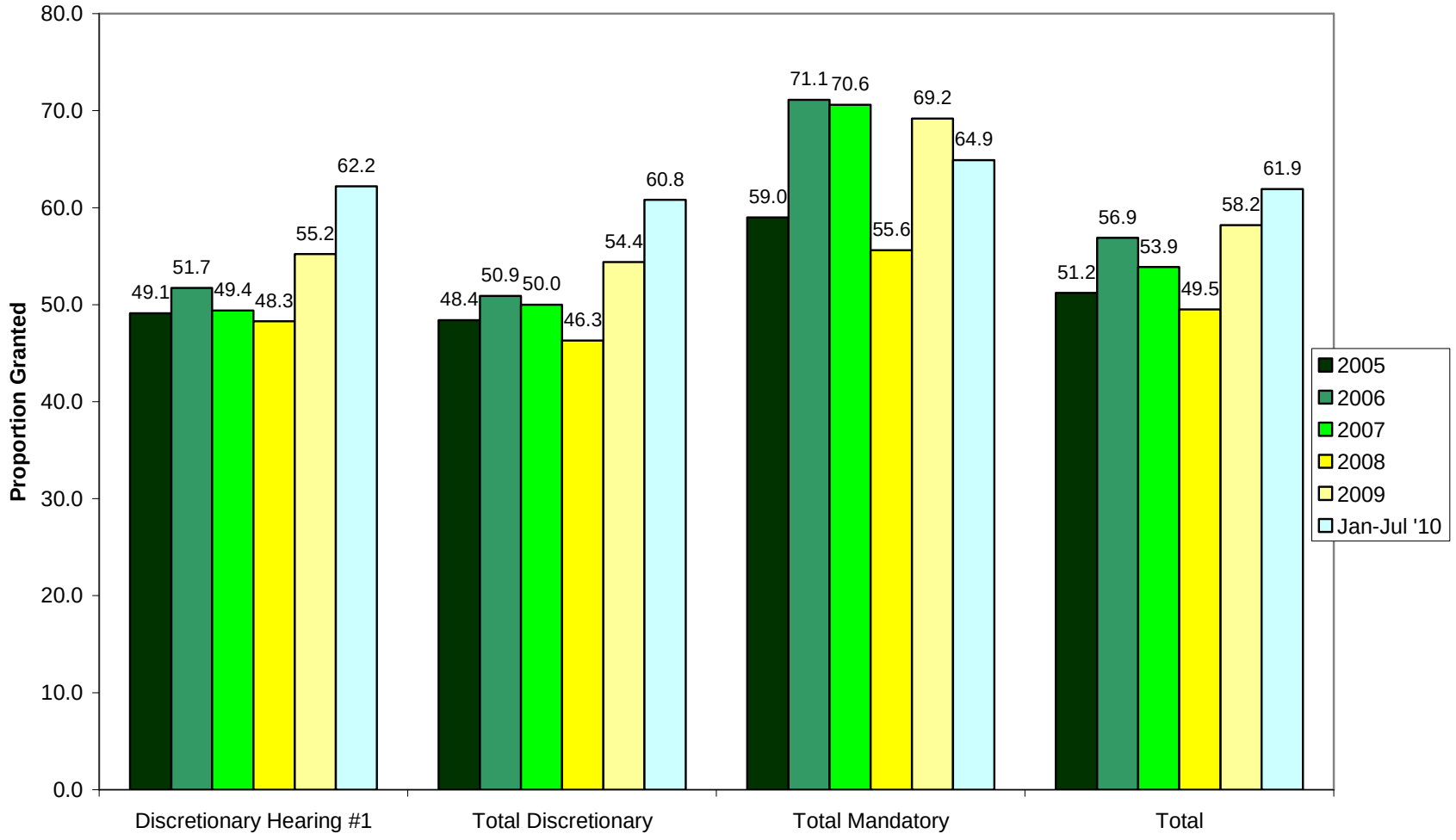


FIGURE 8: Parole Release Rates by Gender: 2007 to 2010 (Jan - July)

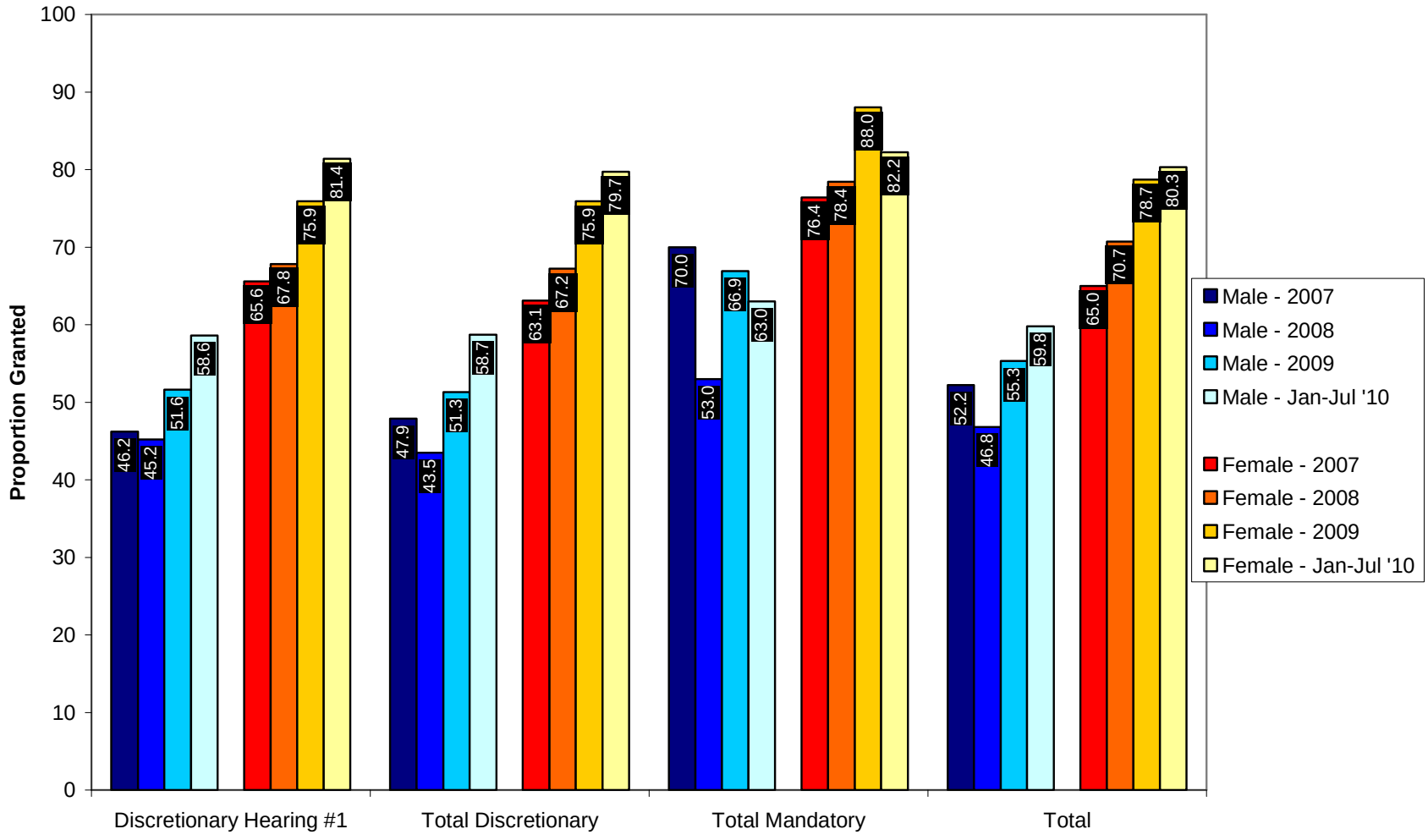
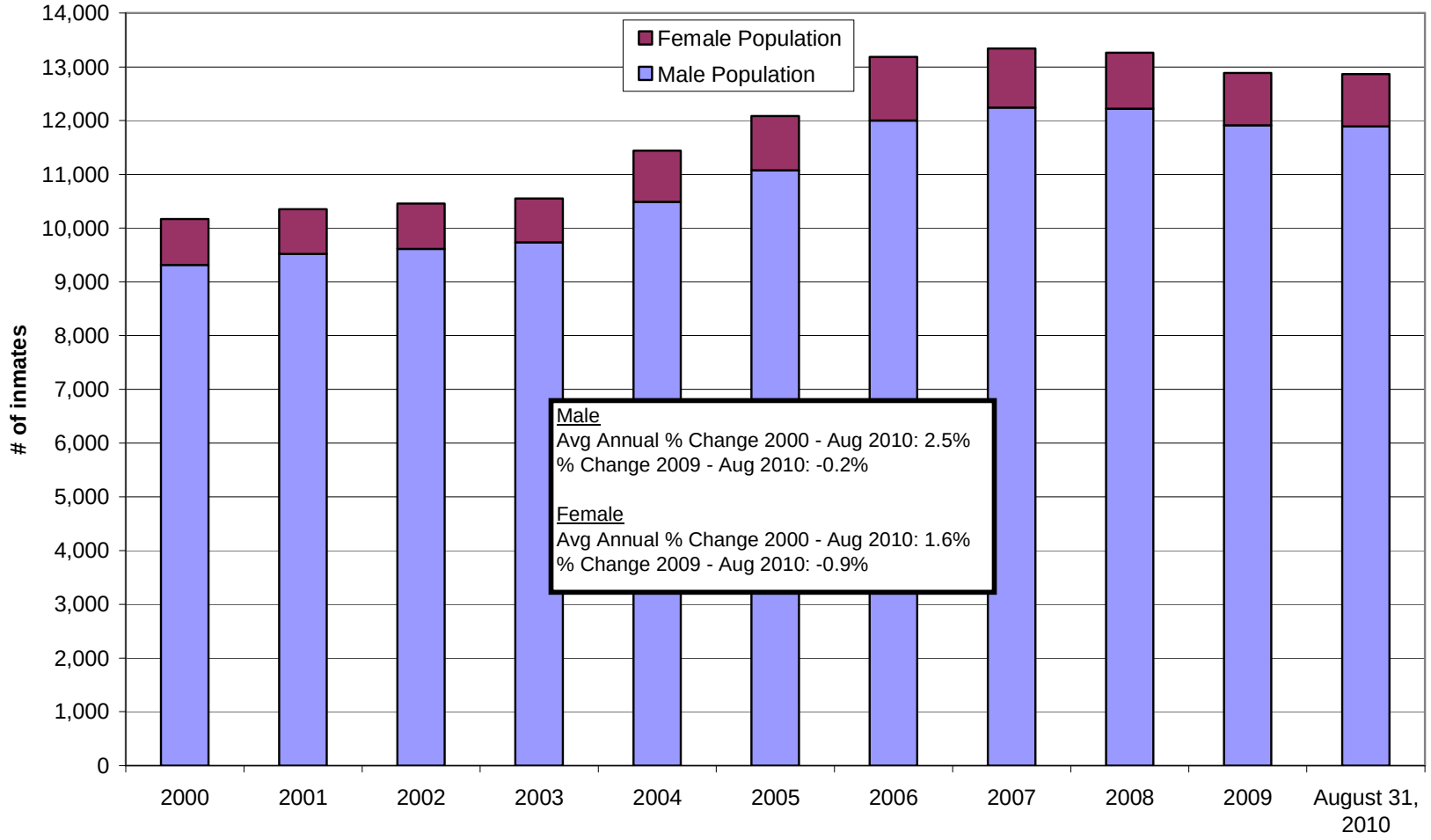


FIGURE 9: Historical End-of-Year Inmate Population by Gender
2000 - 2010 (August)



* 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 (Jan - July)

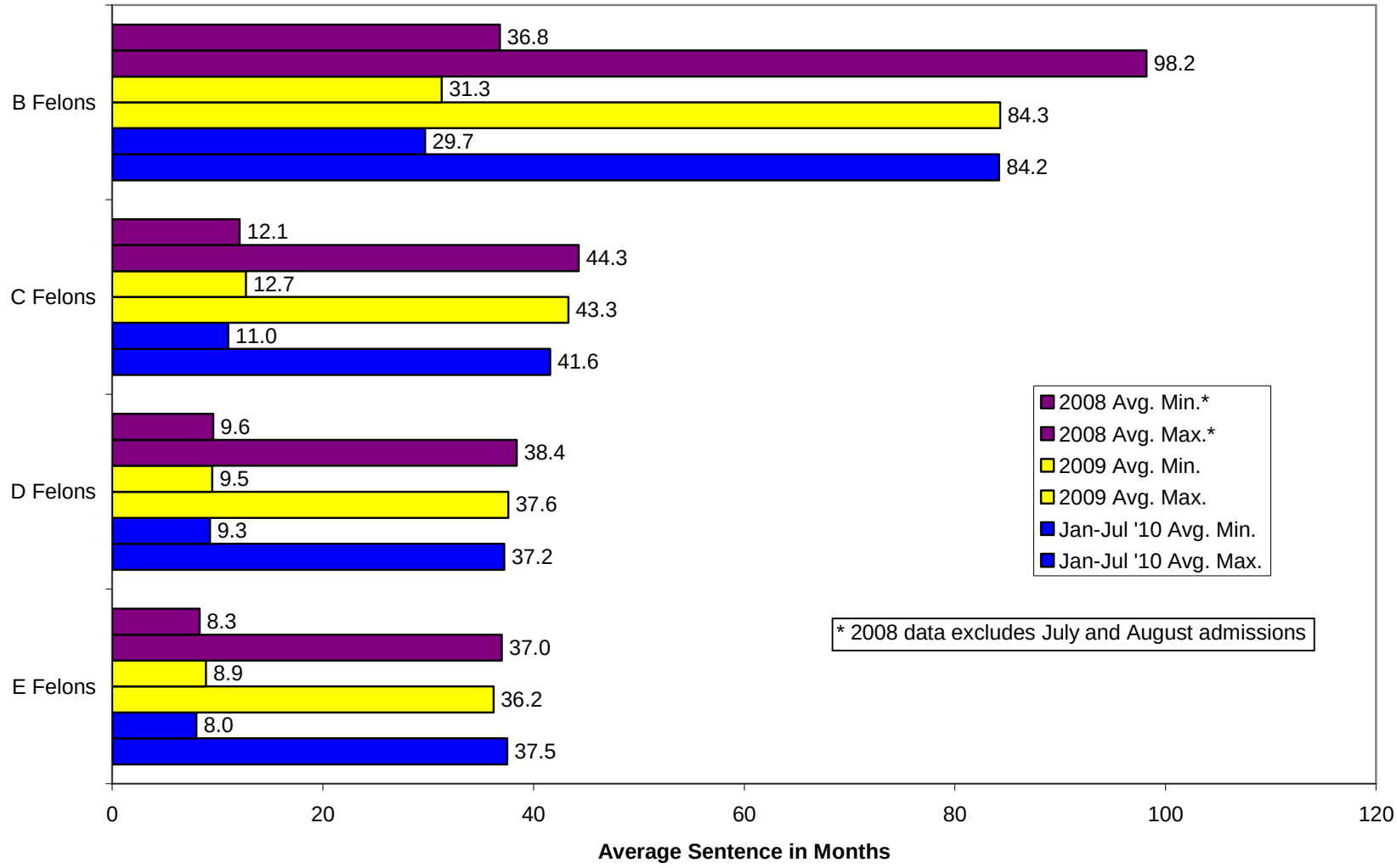


FIGURE 11: Average Minimum and Maximum Sentences by Felony Category
Female New Commitment Admissions to Prison: 2008, 2009 and 2010 (Jan - July)

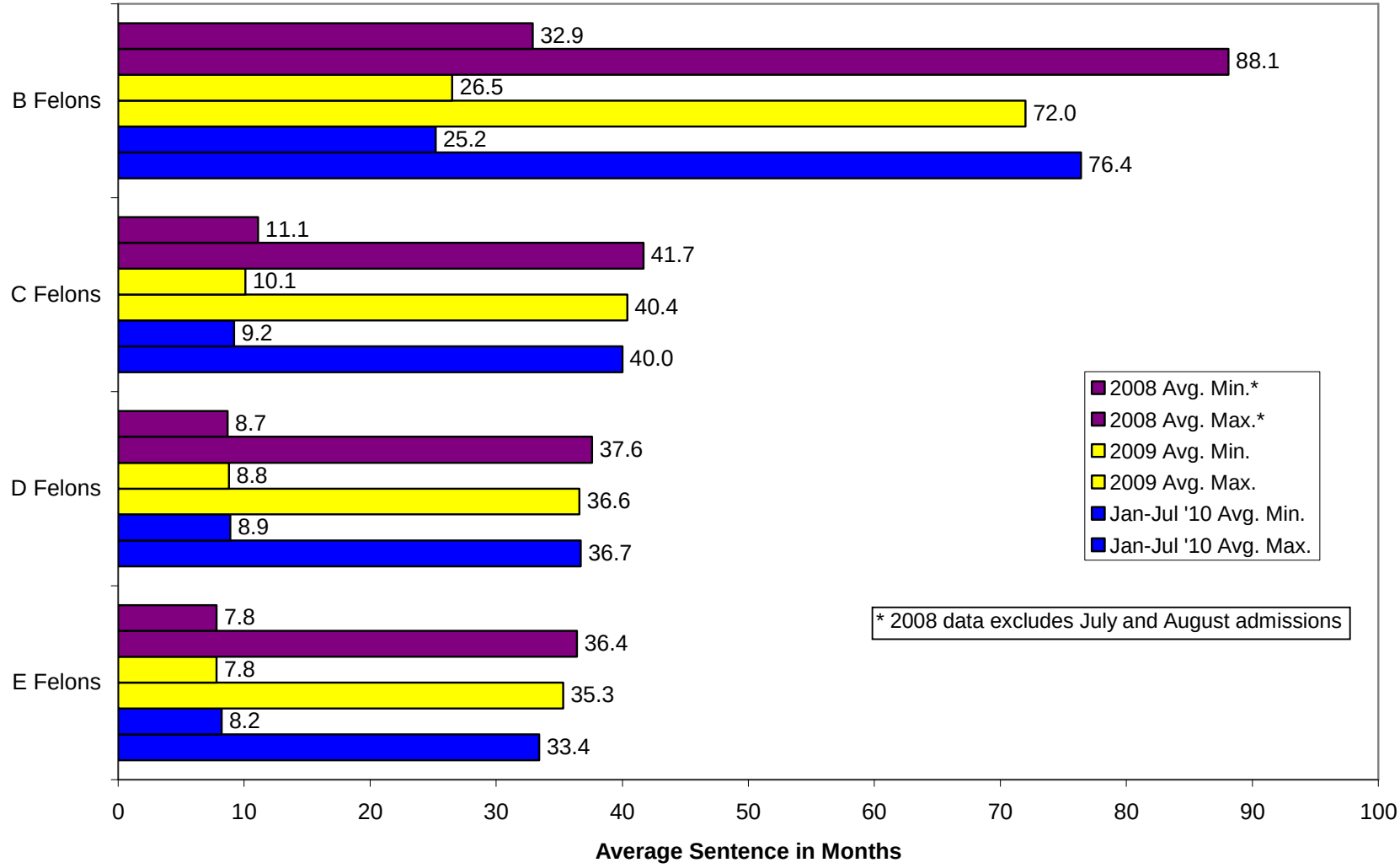


FIGURE 12: Projected Male Admissions and Stock Population
April 2010 Forecasts

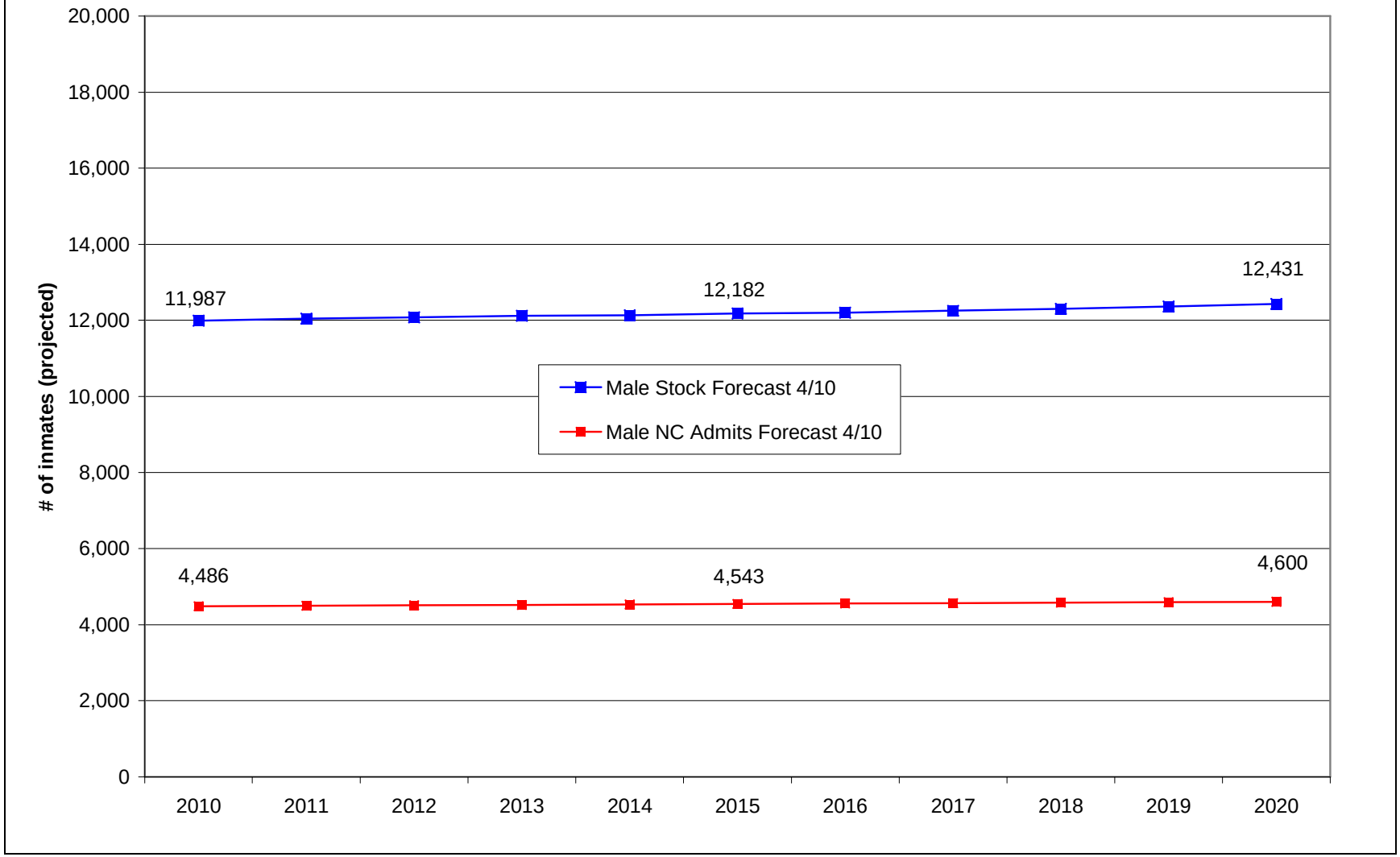
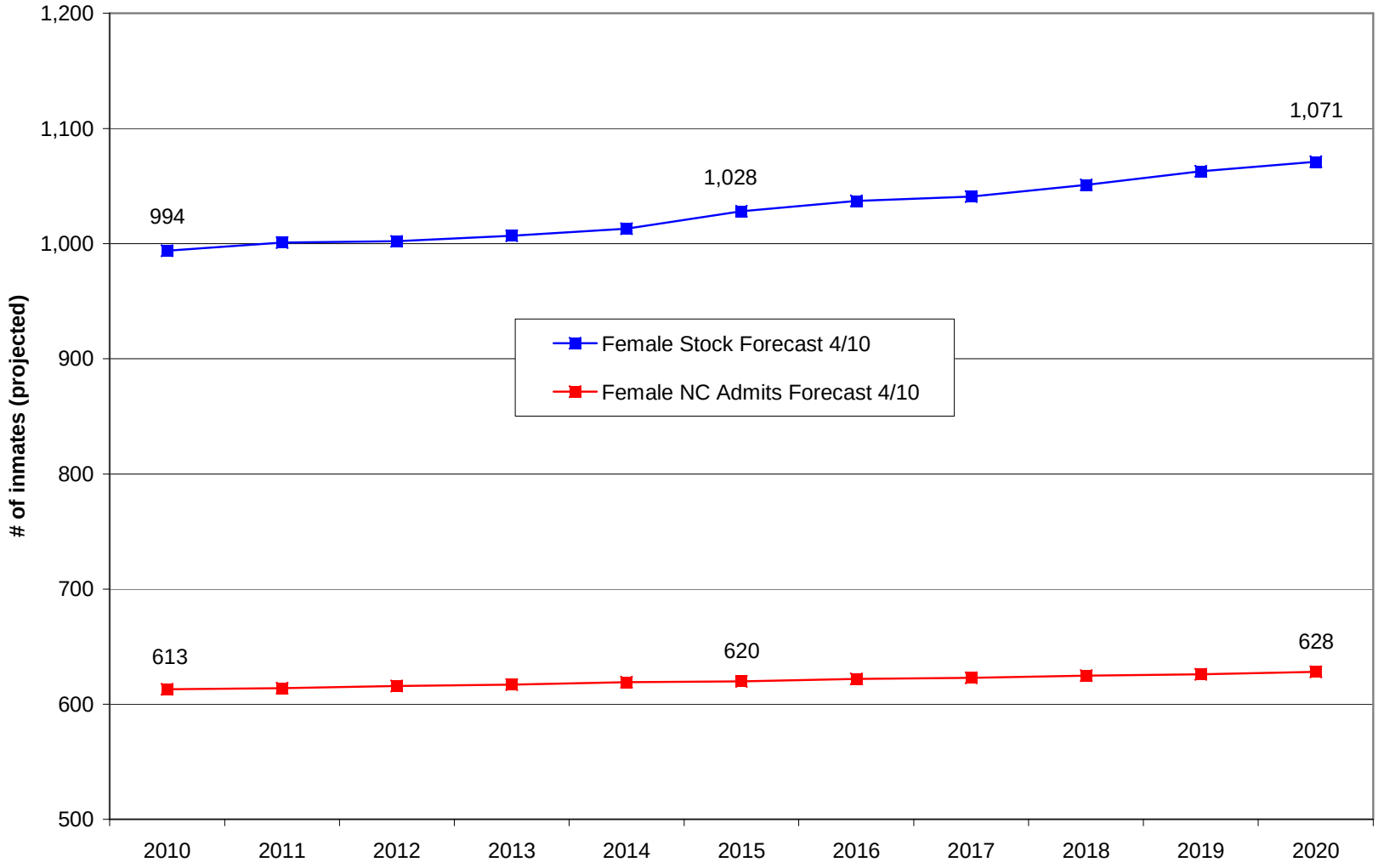


FIGURE 13: Projected Female Admissions and Stock Population
April 2010 Forecasts



APPENDIX B: PROJECTIONS

APRIL 2010 FORECAST

Table A: Total Male and Female Population												
Year	**January**	**February**	**March**	**April**	**May**	**June**	**July**	**August**	**September**	**October**	**November**	**December**
2010	12,838	12,864	12,888	12,902	12,926	12,927	12,939	12,953	12,961	12,966	12,981	12,981
2011	12,991	13,002	13,001	12,995	13,012	13,013	13,015	13,030	13,048	13,051	13,0	13,047
2012	13,039	13,047	13,056	13,056	13,073	13,071	13,080	13,102	13,095	13,104	13,097	13,084
2013	13,082	13,085	13,096	13,083	13,084	13,114	13,113	13,105	13,106	13,109	13,109	13,123
2014	13,111	13,122	13,114	13,116	13,114	13,122	13,135	13,147	13,148	13,140	13,117	13,151
2015	13,151	13,142	13,167	13,168	13,182	13,187	13,182	13,178	13,192	13,203	13,200	13,210
2016	13,221	13,229	13,216	13,230	13,236	13,223	13,215	13,219	13,227	13,228	13,227	13,240
2017	13,245	13,240	13,236	13,234	13,250	13,263	13,268	13,266	13,297	13,290	13,281	13,293
2018	13,303	13,303	13,295	13,289	13,296	13,309	13,305	13,316	13,318	13,337	13,340	13,354
2019	13,352	13,356	13,353	13,367	13,379	13,385	13,390	13,393	13,385	13,406	13,416	13,422
2020	13,419	13,418	13,425	13,445	13,467	13,472	13,484	13,489	13,491	13,488	13,494	13,502

Table B: Total Male Population												
Year	**January**	**February**	**March**	**April**	**May**	**June**	**July**	**August**	**September**	**October**	**November**	**December**
2010	11,880	11,900	11,915	11,921	11,928	11,935	11,949	11,956	11,962	11,971	11,980	11,987
2011	11,993	11,990	12,000	11,996	12,005	12,013	12,024	12,035	12,049	12,060	12,059	12,046
2012	12,046	12,052	12,057	12,058	12,064	12,069	12,074	12,082	12,087	12,082	12,085	12,082
2013	12,083	12,085	12,093	12,097	12,094	12,112	12,119	12,115	12,113	12,113	12,112	12,116
2014	12,121	12,127	12,124	12,122	12,120	12,125	12,133	12,132	12,143	12,139	12,123	12,138
2015	12,137	12,134	12,143	12,146	12,152	12,159	12,160	12,155	12,166	12,174	12,178	12,182
2016	12,181	12,188	12,180	12,186	12,190	12,191	12,183	12,186	12,193	12,196	12,194	12,203
2017	12,204	12,207	12,201	12,200	12,209	12,223	12,226	12,221	12,239	12,244	12,248	12,252
2018	12,263	12,261	12,248	12,244	12,248	12,257	12,255	12,259	12,266	12,278	12,284	12,303
2019	12,305	12,312	12,305	12,320	12,327	12,330	12,334	12,335	12,334	12,346	12,352	12,359
2020	12,351	12,357	12,367	12,382	12,401	12,407	12,413	12,421	12,420	12,422	12,426	12,431

Table C: Total Female Population												
Year	**January**	**February**	**March**	**April**	**May**	**June**	**July**	**August**	**September**	**October**	**November**	**December**
2010	958	964	973	981	998	992	990	997	999	995	1,001	994
2011	998	1,012	1,001	999	1,007	1,000	991	995	999	991	992	1,001
2012	993	995	999	998	1,009	1,002	1,006	1,020	1,008	1,022	1,012	1,002
2013	999	1,000	1,003	986	990	1,002	994	990	993	996	997	1,007
2014	997	995	999	1,004	1,005	1,007	1,008	1,010	1,009	1,011	1,009	1,013
2015	1,014	1,008	1,024	1,022	1,030	1,028	1,022	1,023	1,026	1,029	1,022	1,028
2016	1,040	1,041	1,036	1,044	1,046	1,032	1,032	1,033	1,034	1,032	1,033	1,037
2017	1,041	1,033	1,035	1,034	1,041	1,040	1,042	1,045	1,048	1,046	1,033	1,041
2018	1,040	1,042	1,047	1,045	1,048	1,052	1,050	1,057	1,052	1,059	1,056	1,051
2019	1,047	1,044	1,048	1,047	1,052	1,055	1,056	1,058	1,051	1,060	1,064	1,063
2020	1,068	1,061	1,058	1,063	1,066	1,065	1,071	1,068	1,071	1,066	1,068	1,071