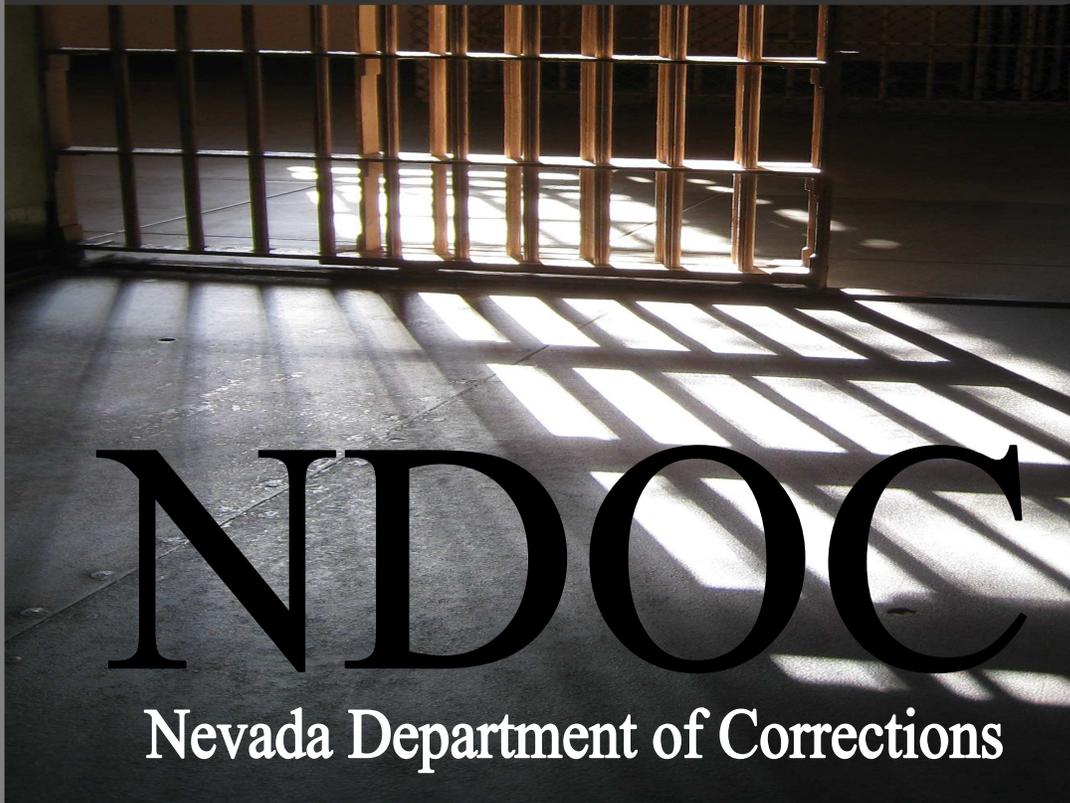
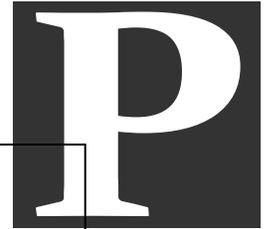


2013 Annual report card



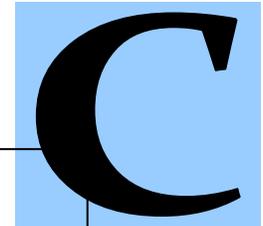
submitted by NDOC EDUCATION SERVICES
September 6, 2013 "from cells to classrooms"

Preface



In 2012, the Nevada Department of Corrections (NDOC) Director, asked the Nevada Department of Education (NDE) to convene a meeting between the four local correctional education school districts serving NDOC's inmates. Districts included: Carson City Adult Education, Clark County School District, Pershing County School District and White Pine County School District. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss common goals, objectives and strategies to improve the delivery of correctional education throughout the state of Nevada. This meeting was the onset of Nevada's Correctional Education Consortium (NCEC) whose members consist of NDE, NDOC, Carson City Adult Education, Clark County School District, Pershing County School District and White Pine County School District.

The NCEC 2013 annual report card is vitally important in providing statistical data and information on the consortium's delivery of correctional education. The report card is based on empirical research, not on anecdotal stories and innuendo. The NCEC annual report will allow NDOC to actually document the efficacy of the consortium and based on the data collected, it will be a test of Nevada's larger re-entry program. Changes resulting from this annual report are aimed at improving public safety, reducing recidivism rates and lowering the state of Nevada's correctional cost.



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Executive Summary

The letters "ES" are displayed in a large, bold, black font, centered within a bright yellow rectangular box.

Providing educational opportunities to inmates is not the primary function of NDOC. The primary function of any correctional facility is to provide secure and safe incarceration. With that said, policies and procedures can be developed that take into account, the long term benefits of education. For instance, if not for safety reasons, why transfer an inmate to a work camp that does not provide education services, if the individual only needs 3-6 months to complete a GED or HSD? And, why not implement standardized assessment tools, curriculum and textbooks between the correctional school districts to improve the delivery of education services to inmates?

NCEC was formed in 2012 to address these questions and to establish procedural changes to provide inmates a seamless transition to educational services while incarcerated and when released. The Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) estimated that an inmate who participates in General Educational Development (GED) programming while in prison is 16% less likely to recidivate than an inmate who does not participate in any educational programming and that for every \$1.00 spent on basic adult correctional education yields a benefit of \$5.65.¹ In 2013, the NCEC estimated that for every \$1.00 spent on adult correctional education in Nevada, it yields a benefit of \$6.71. And according to a University of Utah study, conducted in October 2012, the benefit cost ratio jumps to \$13.66 for every dollar spent when an educated ex-offender finds work.²

¹ Federal Federal Bureau of Prisons, State of the Bureau 2005, at 2, PDFs/sob05.pdf.

² University of Utah study- Utah's Department of Corrections, October, 2012.

Jake Cronin, a policy analyst with the Institute of Public Policy in the Truman School of Public Affairs at the University of Missouri, studied Missouri Department of Corrections data and found that inmates who earned their GED in Missouri prisons were significantly more likely to find a job after prison and less likely to recidivate than inmates who did not. Cronin found the biggest jump in reduced recidivism rates, more than 33 percent, when he looked at inmates who earned a GED and acquired a full-time job after their release. Cronin believes these reduced recidivism rates can save the state a substantial amount of money in reduced incarceration costs.³

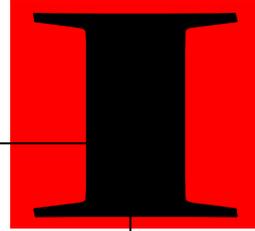
“In this political environment, states across the country are looking for ways to save money. This is one program that, in the long run, saves the state money. It is a good investment; an investment that has a high rate of return.” - Jake Cronin

Like most states, Nevada has undergone massive budget reductions, resulting in cuts to programs and services statewide. Over the past three years, eight correctional education instructor positions were cut, and as a result, correctional school districts choose to drastically reduce and in some districts eliminate all ESL programs. Due to limited resources, it is paramount to form statewide collaborations to address the most effective delivery of services. NCEC monthly meetings provide a venue for the discussion of successful evidenced best practice programs throughout the nation and how programs may or may not work in Nevada. The NCEC decision making process relies on measuring progress based on actual data from the School Districts and NDOC's Nevada Offender Tracking Information System (NOTIS). This research, together with national best practice models, directs NDOC's correctional education policy and practice.

Significant strides were made during 2013, the consortium established goals and objectives, agencies' policies and procedures were reviewed, some existing policies and procedures were rewritten, and evaluation and reevaluation plans were set in place. While 2013 accomplishments were substantial, there is much work ahead for the consortium in 2014.

³ News Bureau, University of Missouri [News Releases / 2011 / 1003-Prison Education Programs Reduce Inmate Prison Return Rate Mu Study](#) October 3rd, 2011.

Introduction



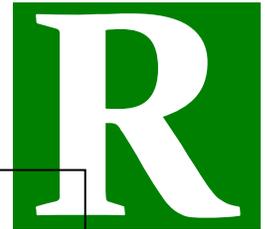
Nevada Department of Corrections (NDOC) is responsible for the management of all state operated adult prisons. The Department has responsibility for the supervision of over 12,500 offenders. The Department operates seven major multi-custody institutions that house close, maximum, medium, and minimum custody offenders. In addition, the Department manages twelve minimum-security institutions that include work camps, a restitution center, and a transitional housing center. Four local (depending on location of correctional facility) school districts (Carson City Adult Education, Clark County School District, Pershing County School District and White Pine County School District) provide secondary educational services to NDOC's population at its major facilities: Ely State Prison (ESP), Florence McClure Women's Correctional Center (FMWCC), High Desert State Prison (HDSP), Lovelock Correctional Center (LCC), Northern Nevada Correctional Center (NNCC) and Warm Springs Correctional Center (WSCC). Nevada Correctional Education Consortium (NCEC) was formed in 2012; members include Nevada Department of Education (NDE), NDOC, Carson City Adult Education, Clark County School District, Pershing County School District and White Pine County School District.

NCEC has worked diligently this year to improve students' education experience and outcomes. From 2012 to 2013, GED earners increased by 33% from 229 to 341, High School Graduates increased by 43% from 173 to 303 and cost per student decreased by 12% from \$1,543.00 to \$1,356.00.

In the Fall of 2012, NCEC faculty members rewrote course objectives, standardizing the curriculum, eliminating the need for inmates to repeat chapters and course content. In the Fall of 2013, NCEC will decide on standardized testing tools, eliminating the need for inmates to take multiple tests.

In the future the consortium hopes to implement a universal electronic database system where all records are stored. Pre-release procedures and protocols to support the transition of students, from correctional institution educational programs to community based educational programs will be established. In 2009 a statewide Re-entry Task Force, was created to help transition offenders without duplication of services and to coordinate with communities around Nevada to ensure a continuum of care providing inmates with as smooth a transition as possible to their communities. NCEC as a member of the taskforce is leading the effort to ensure a continuum of community education opportunities for every released offender in the state of Nevada.

This report presents timely, accurate and reliable data to guide policy and practice in the delivery of secondary correctional education throughout the State of Nevada. It is the first step towards measuring NCEC's progress in reaching its goals. The consortium's 2013 educational outcomes, comparisons to 2010, 2011, 2012 data, 2014 goals and objectives and estimates of potential cost savings to the state of Nevada are examined in the following report.



Recidivism

Recidivism is the act of reengaging in criminal offending despite having been punished. The prison recidivism rate is the proportion of persons released from prison that are rearrested, reconvicted or returned to custody within a specific time period. Typically, recidivism studies follow released offenders for three years following their release from prison or placement on probation. Offenders are returned to prison for one of two reasons:

- for committing a new crime that results in a new conviction or
- for a technical violation of supervision, such as not reporting to their parole or probation officer or failing a drug test.

“By releasing a prisoner back into the general population, you are putting trust in a criminal and at the same time, putting civilians at risk.”- The Commission on Safety and Abuse in America’s Prisons

Several studies have been done by different government departments on recidivism. Recidivism is considered one of the biggest dangers of society to date. Because 96% of all NDOC inmates are released back into the community, recidivism rates are an important measure of NDOC’s programming effectiveness. The Pew Research Center recidivism report: State of Recidivism: The Revolving Door of America’s Prisons Public Safety Performance Project, April 11, 2011 cited the following conclusions:

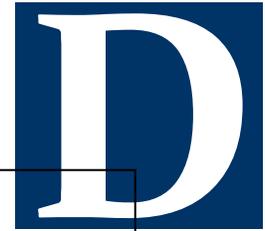
- More than four in 10 offenders returned to state prison within three years of their release.
- Inmates released in 1999 returned to prison at a rate of 45.4% and 43.3% respectively, for those released in 2004.
- The most recent national studies reveals recidivism rates have been largely stable for well over a decade.

Studies conducted over the last two decades almost unanimously indicate that education in prison programs reduces recidivism and translates into reductions in crime, savings to taxpayers, and long-term contributions to the safety and well-being of the communities to which formerly incarcerated people return. Annually, approximately, 5,500 NDOC offenders are released and 5,500 are confined. A recent NDOC recidivism report which examined the success of released offenders from 2009-2012 concluded:

- NDOC inmates who complete education programs are more successful after release than those who do not complete programs.
- The average recidivism rate of NDOC Education completers is 20.8% compared to the national average of 43%.
- Seventy-nine percent of NDOC's GED earners are successful after release.
- Eighty percent of NDOC's High School Graduates are successful after release.
- Education completion increases success even among offender groups that normally have higher recidivism rates.

This is the first report from NDOC that actually quantifies education reduces recidivism in the state of Nevada. It is the goal of the consortium to continue to increase the number of GEDs and HSDs awarded, as it is in the best interest of the state, both morally and financially.

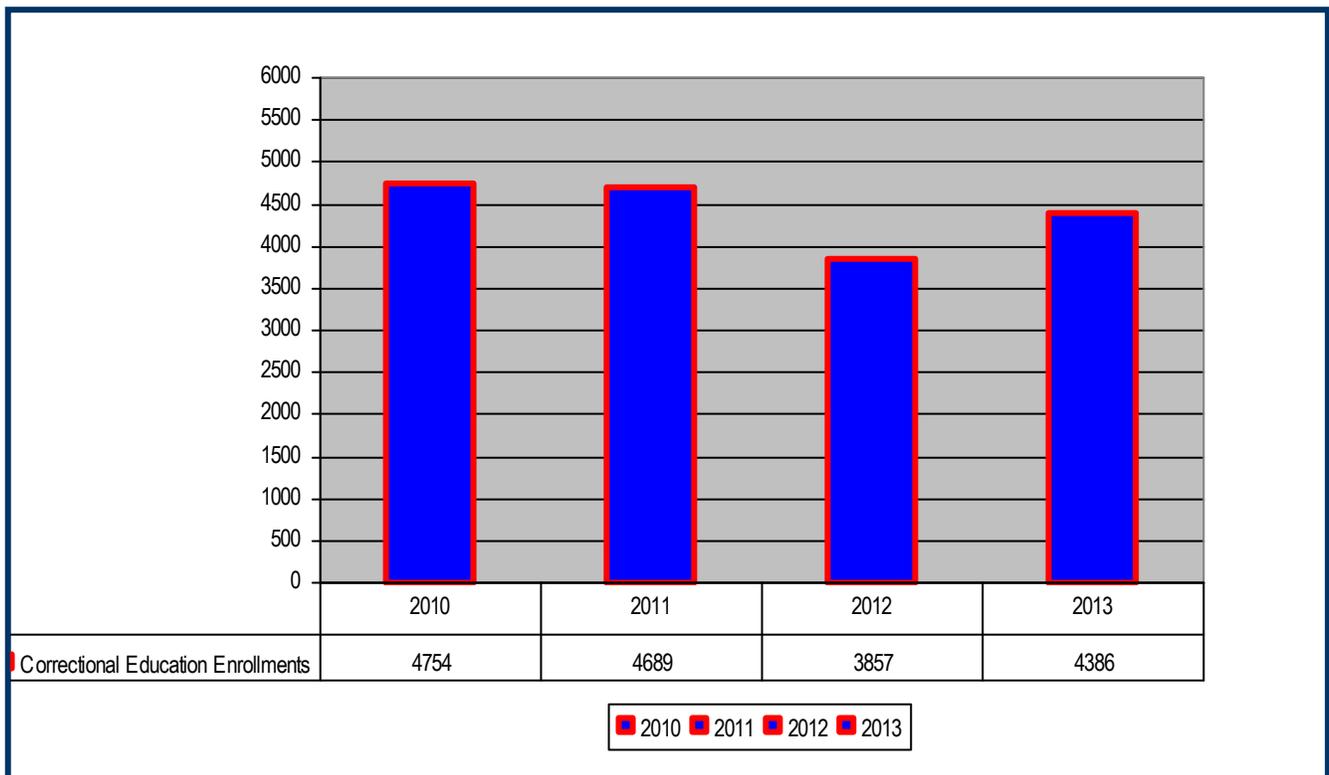
"If there is one common thread that runs through convicted offenders it is their lack of education, and although it can't be necessarily associated with the cause of the offending, we know that without an education their re-offending is virtually imminent."-University of Georgia, Dr. John Stuart Batchelder



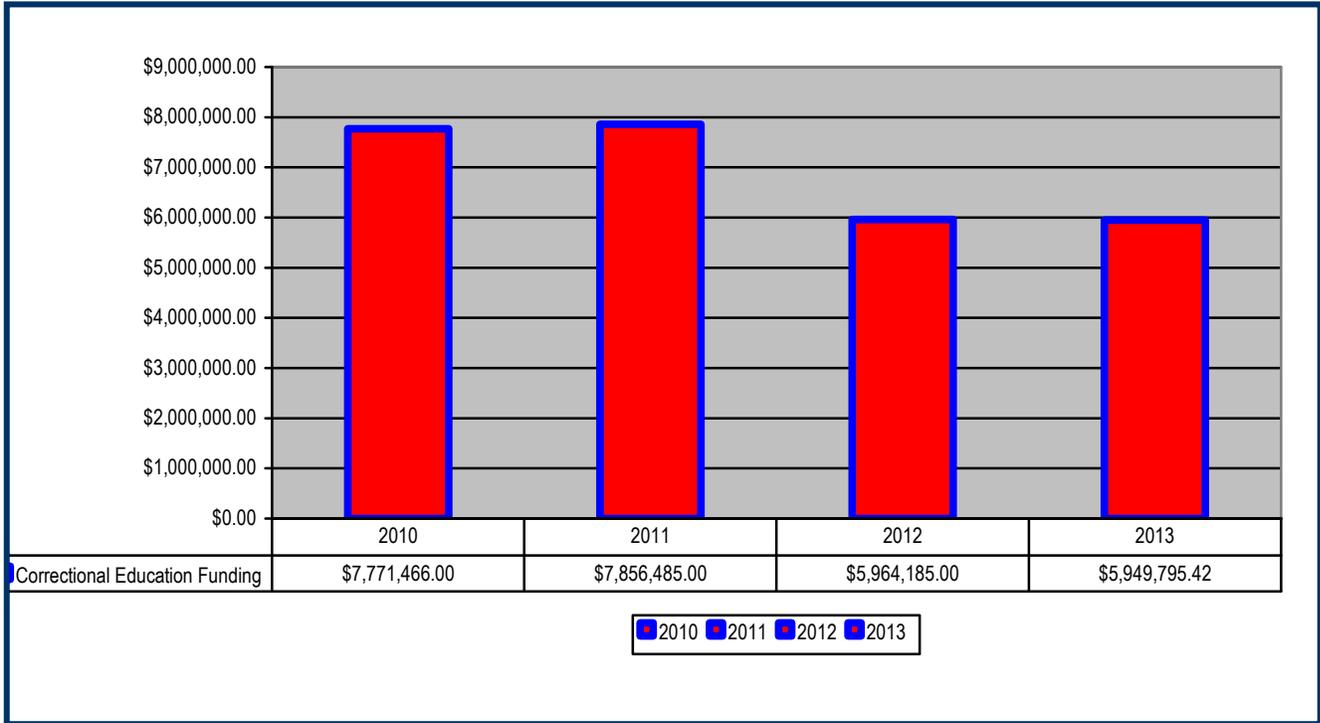
Data Compilation

As noted in the last section, providing inmates with the opportunity to obtain a GED and/or HSD is essential to improving outcomes and increasing public safety. The following charts provide an overview of NCEC's 2013 outcomes and compares data from 2010, 2011 and 2012. For purposes of this report, NDOC's 2013 inmate population was estimated at 12,696.

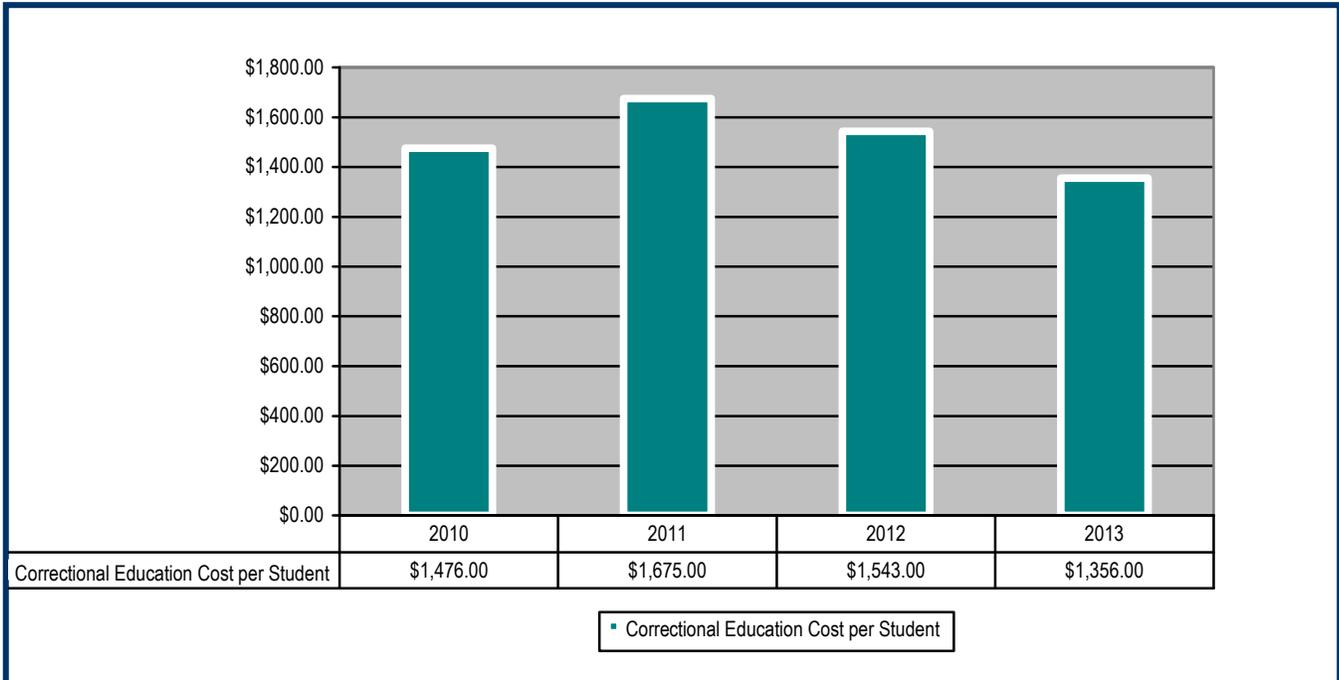
Education Enrollments/Academic Years 2010-2013 Comparison



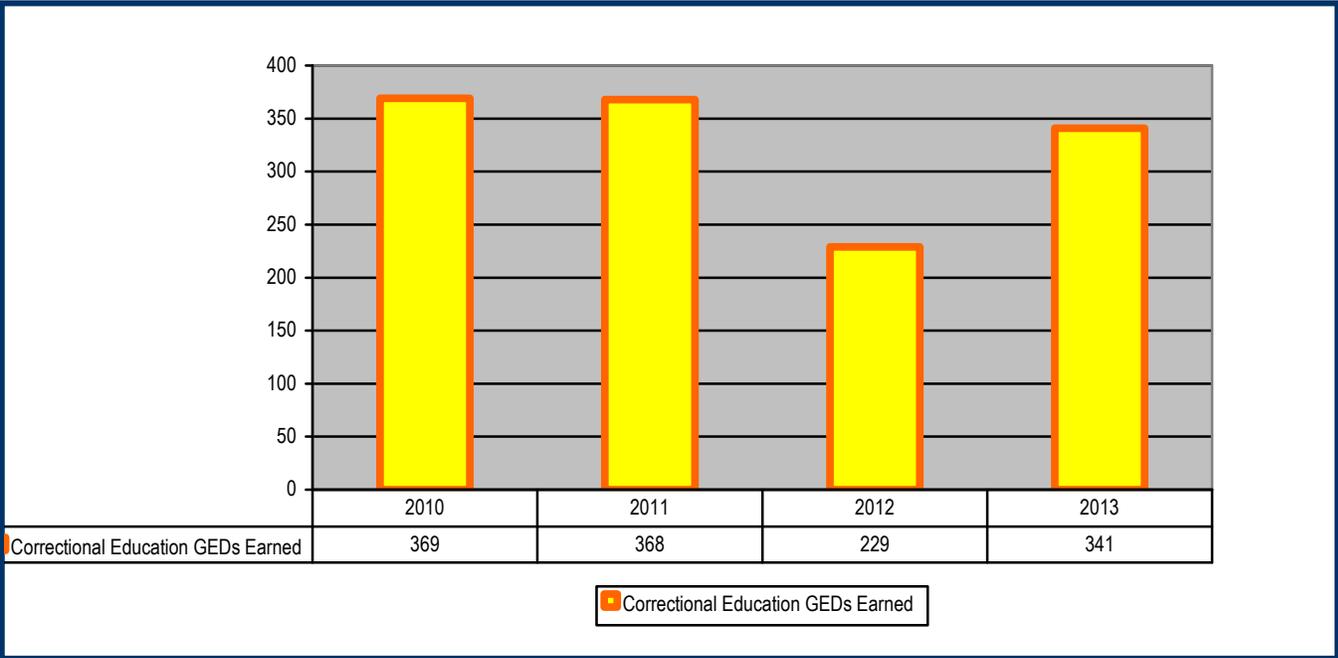
Education Funding/Academic Years 2010-2013 Comparison



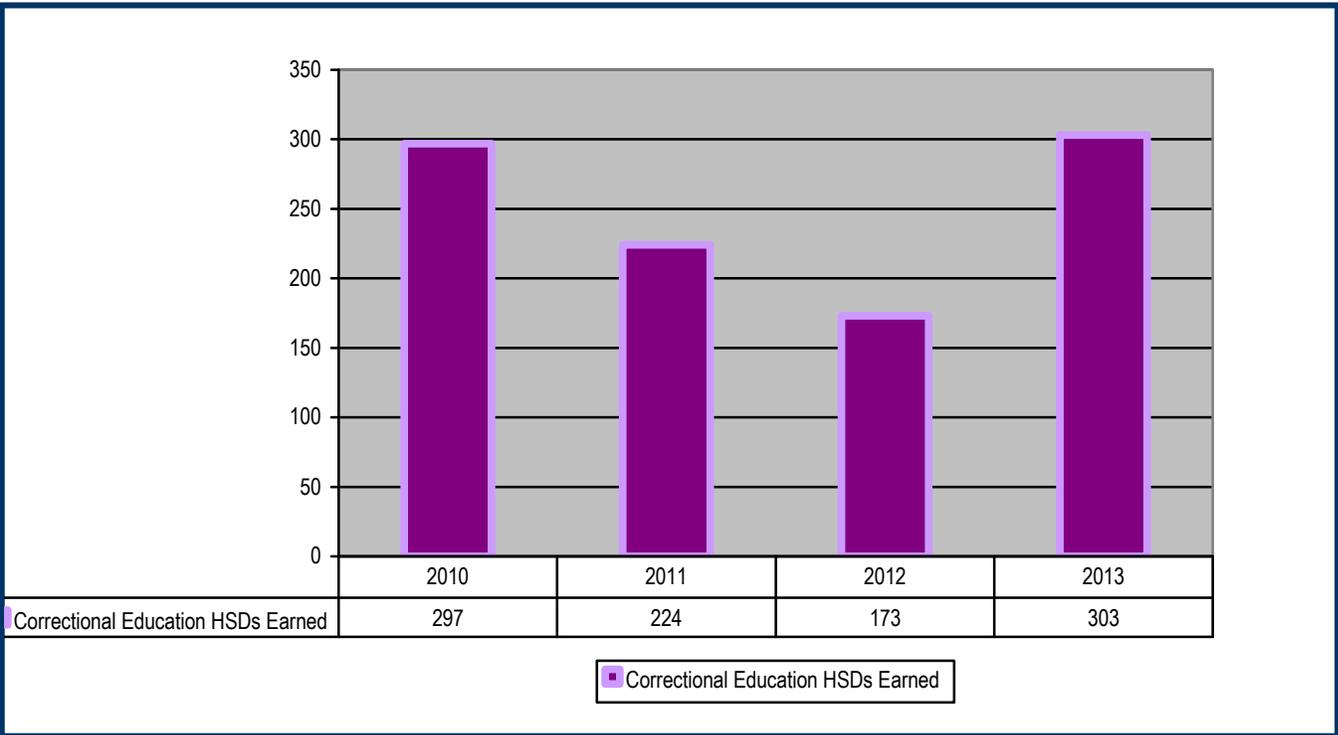
Cost per Student/Academic Years 2010-2013 Comparison



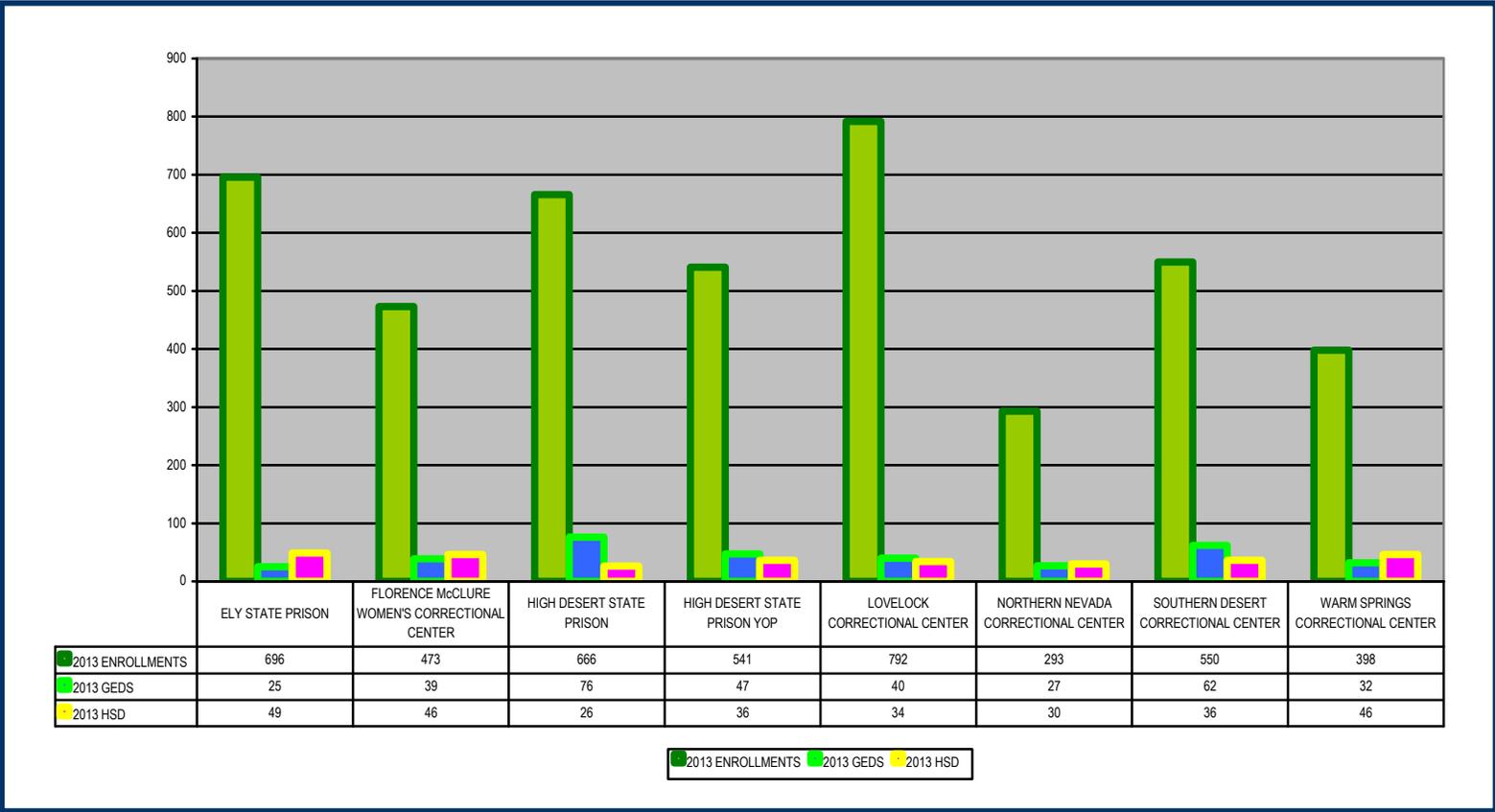
GEDs Earned/Academic Years 2010-2013 Comparison



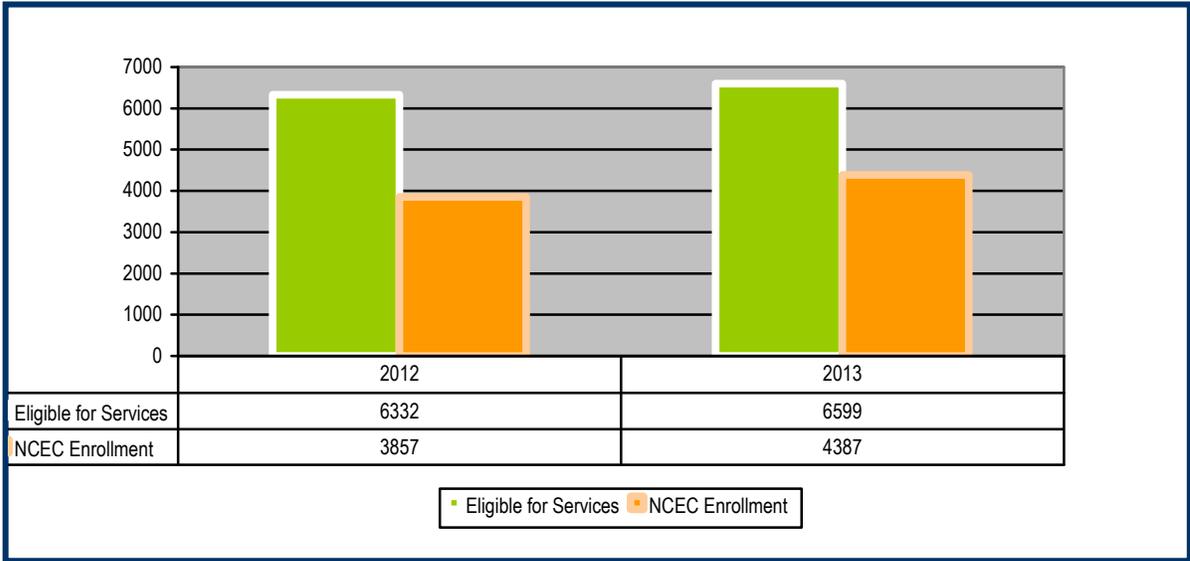
HSDs Earned/Academic Years 2010-2013 Comparison

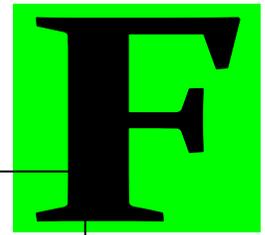


2013 Enrollments/GEDs/HSDs per Institution



Eligible and Enrolled Inmates 2012-2013 Comparison





Findings

2013

- NDOC Total population: 12,696
- 52% (6599) of NDOC inmates lack a GED/HSD. (breakdown by institution-Attachment 1)
- 66% (4368) of eligible inmates were enrolled in education services.
- 8% (344) of the total enrolled population earned GEDs,
- 9% (399) of the total enrolled population earned HSDs.

- NDOC inmates who complete education programs are more successful after release than those who do not complete programs.
- The average recidivism rate of NDOC Education completers is 20.8% compared to the national average of 43%.
- Seventy-nine percent of NDOC's GED earners are successful after release.
- Eighty percent of NDOC's High School Graduates are successful after release.
- Education completion increases success even among offender groups that normally have higher recidivism rates.
- For every \$1.00 spent on adult correctional education, it yields a benefit of \$6.71 to the State of Nevada.

Comparisons

- In the State of Nevada Correctional Education funding has decreased by 24% from \$7,856,485.00. in 2010 to \$5,949,795.00 in 2013.
- Enrollments have increased by 14%, from 3857 in 2012 to 4,386 in 2013.
- GEDs earned have increased by 33% from 229 in 2012 to 341 in 2013.
- HSDs awarded have increased by 43% from 173 in 2012 to 303 in 2013.
- Cost per student has decreased by 12% from \$1,543 in 2012 to \$1,356 in 2013.



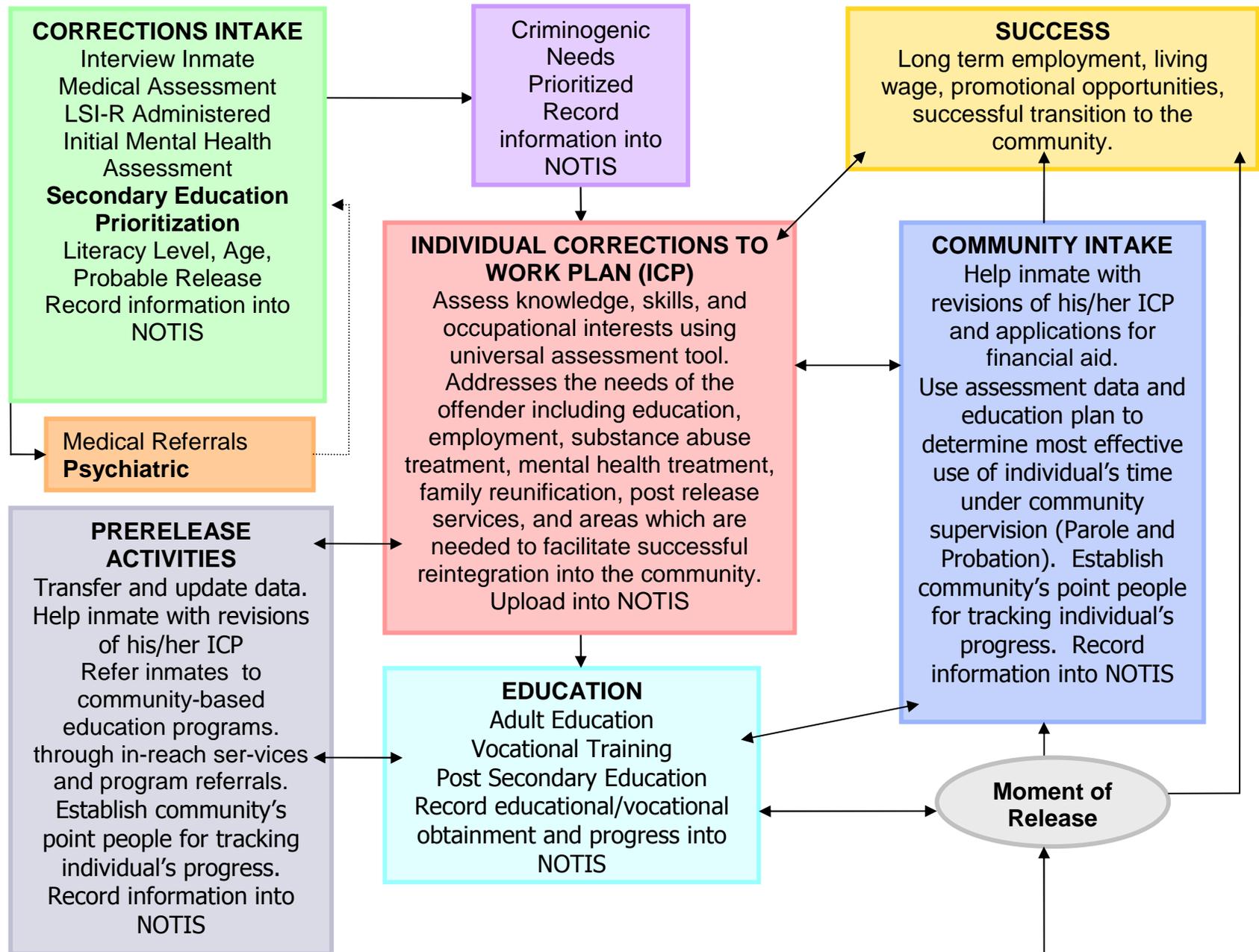
ACTION PLAN-AY 2014

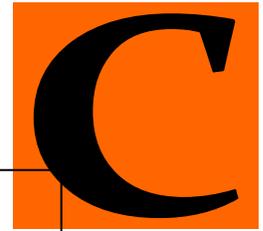
#	GOAL	ACTIVITY	RESULTS	MEASUREMENT	TIMELINE	AGENCY
# 1.	Provide training to NDOC Intake Workers on the Secondary Eligibility Services Report (NVRESE) located in NOTIS and how grade levels correlate to immediate referrals.	NDOC Education Services Department will provide training via video conferencing to intake institutions.	Inmates needing the shortest amount of time to earn a GED or HSD will be referred to Education immediately.	On a monthly basis confer with School Districts and Wardens to determine if the process is in place and its effectiveness.	October, 2013-On-going	NDOC
2.	<p>At intake, NDOC staff will begin planning for the inmate's successful transition back to the community. All inmates entering NDOC will have an electronic, comprehensible and interactive Individual Case Plan (ICP) developed employing evidenced based practices and principles.</p> <p>The ICP will identify specific activities to be performed and skills to be learned by the inmate. The inmate will be held accountable for carrying out the activities identified during the intake process.</p> <p>The ICP will be loaded into NDOC's current electronic data system, so it may "travel" with the inmate during his/her entire incarceration and out into the community while on supervision.</p>	<p>Case managers will follow three evidence-based principles and practices for effective programming. (1) Provide rehabilitation programming to the highest risk to reoffend prisoners first. (2) Assess the criminogenic needs of offenders using research-based instruments. (3) Account for individual offender characteristics that interfere with or facilitate an offender's ability and motivation to learn.</p> <p>NDOC will utilize seven risk factors to assess individuals' need for programming. These include: (1) Associates (2) Substance Abuse (3) Community Functioning (4) Education and Employment (5) Emotional and Mental Health (6) Marital and Family Life and (7) Attitudes.</p> <p>Train key personnel on how to enter data into the NOTIS case management module.</p>	80% of incoming inmates will have an individual case plan developed and loaded into the NOTIS's case management module by March 2014.	NDOC staff will be given quantitative (multiple choice) pre and post tests to evaluate their knowledge of the NOTIS case management module. If necessary, modifications to course content will be made.	Present-March 2014	NDOC

#	GOAL	ACTIVITY	RESULTS	MEASUREMENT	TIMELINE	AGENCY
3.	Administer Universal Assessments Statewide.	NCEC administrators and faculty will conduct a workshop, September 2013 to determine assessment tools.	Tools will be administered January, 2014.	Confer with School Districts on a monthly basis to evaluate progress and effectiveness.	January, 2014	NDE/ School Districts
4.	Finalize Proficiency Exams to be required.	NDE will meet with the School Board in the Fall to recommend more than one vendor. All sites will be certified by Pearson-Vue as a GED testing Center by January 2014. Extensions to deadlines will be filed by September, 2014 if applicable.	Proficiencies will be administered January, 2014.	Confer with School Districts on a monthly basis to evaluate progress and effectiveness.	June, 2014.	NDE/ School Districts
5.	Education Records will travel with the inmate upon transfers and releases.	Modify existing AR 560 to include educational records/Academic Management File (AMF).	School Districts will be requested to provide hard copy educational records to NDOC upon request and will receive hard copy educational records transfers by January, 2014.	Official AR signed by NDOC's Director.	January, 2014.	NDOC/ School Districts
6.	Offer secondary education services to Stewart and Three Lakes Valley camps.	Determine if cost effective. Determine eligible camp inmates, research individual release dates. During Intake refer camp eligible inmates to Stewart/Three Lakes Valley if needing a GED/HSD. Work with NDF on scheduling.	If cost effective, CCSD and CCAE will be asked to provide educational services at Stewart/Three Lakes Valley.	NDE may allocate funding specifically for the two camps.	January, 2014.	ALL

#	GOAL	ACTIVITY	RESULTS	MEASUREMENT	TIMELINE	AGENCY
7.	Increase inmate participation rates in education and industry certified vocational programs, specifically inmates requiring minimal credits for HSD and/or GED and those nearing release, by 5% academic year 2014.	Offer two industry recognized vocational training programs to conservation camp inmates: (1) Red Cross Certified First Responder Training (2) Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) training programs to include the OSHA 10 Hour Construction Training Course OSHA 10 Hour General Industry Training Course , OSHA 30 Hour Construction Course and the OSHA 30 Hour General Industry Training Course. Prepare services contract agreements with local Red Cross and OSHA.	Three Lakes Valley will pilot vocational training. Vocational training will begin April, 2014.	Number of attendees and completers. General Secondary School Attendance.	April, 2014 On-going	NDOC/CCSD ALL
8.	Increase the number of vocational certificates, GEDs and HSDs awarded to NDOC inmates by 5 % academic year 2014.	Refer 10-12 grade level inmates to education services at time of intake. Consolidate education services to two camps, refer at intake camp eligible inmates needing education.	Number of certificates and GEDs and HSDs will increase by 5% compared to 2013.	Number of certificates and GEDs and HSDs awarded.	On-going	ALL
9.	Monthly, maintain statistical analysis on NCEC performance, including state cost saving measurements.	Research Washington Institute for Public Policy to prepare report templates.	Quarterly reports send to Legislature.	Feedback from stakeholders.	On-going	ALL
10.	On a monthly basis review productivity of education services offered.	Make changes in delivery when deemed necessary, record strategies and progress.	Provide monthly reports to members and stakeholders.	Increase completions.	On-going	ALL

PROPOSED 2014 NDOC FLOWCHART





Conclusion

The consortium members came together in 2012 around a core set of shared values and the vision that as a collaborative NCEC would improve correctional education outcomes throughout the State of Nevada. NCEC requires interchange among three State Departments and four school districts, each with its own mission and expertise. With the commitment and hard work of each member, many issues that had long gone unresolved were tackled in 2013 and strategies emerged. Outcomes improved beyond expectations, GED earners increased by 23% and High School graduates increased by 53%.

NCEC will begin the 2013-2014 academic school year, with an extensive strategy session in Las Vegas among all administrators and faculty members. Annual report cards, strategy session reports and monthly meeting minutes will be posted on NDOC's website to improve communication with stakeholders. While improving outcomes is the ultimate goal of NCEC, the continuum of education for ex-offenders is a high priority for the consortium this year. NCEC will work diligently with the state of Nevada Reentry taskforce to create a seamless transition for inmates nearing release in community education programs.

Correctional Education is fundamental to all other correctional goals. It serves as a prerequisite to the success of many of the other kinds of programming. The more literate the inmate, the more he or she may benefit from all other forms of training. Funding for correctional education makes good economic sense. Incarceration costs more money in the long-term than the relatively minimal short-term investment in adult education for inmates and released offenders. A well educated population has benefits that our society will continue to realize for generations to come; failure to provide quality education to is too high a cost for Nevada in human and fiscal terms.

Attachments

ELY STATE PRISON JULY/2013

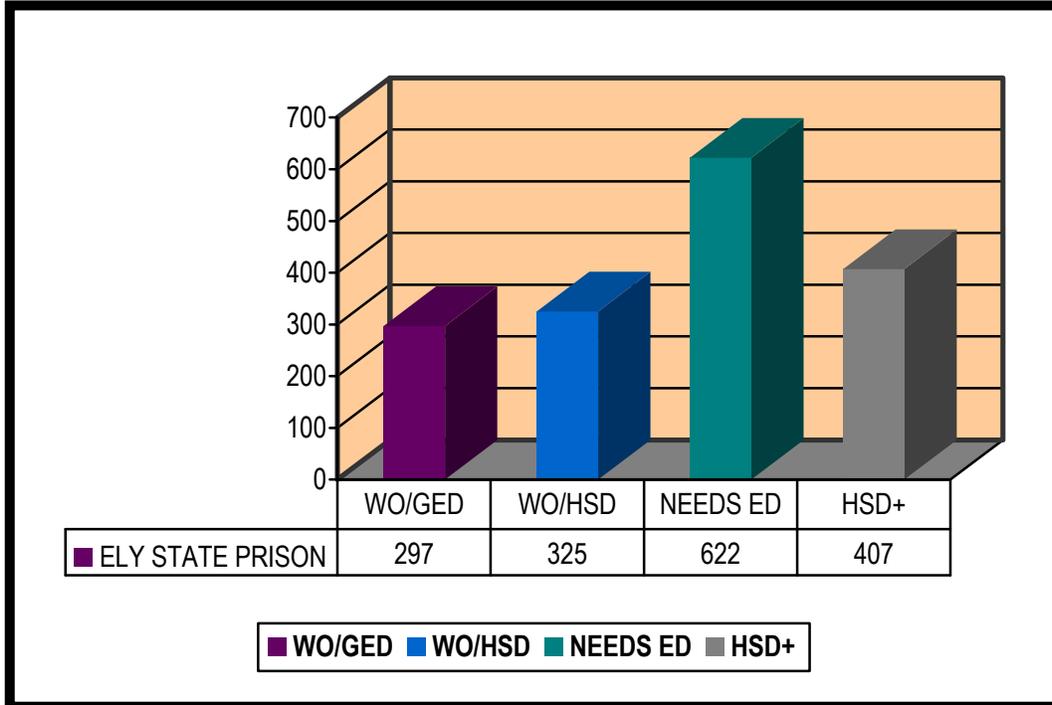


CUSTODY LEVEL-MAXIMUM

MALE

POPULATION-1029

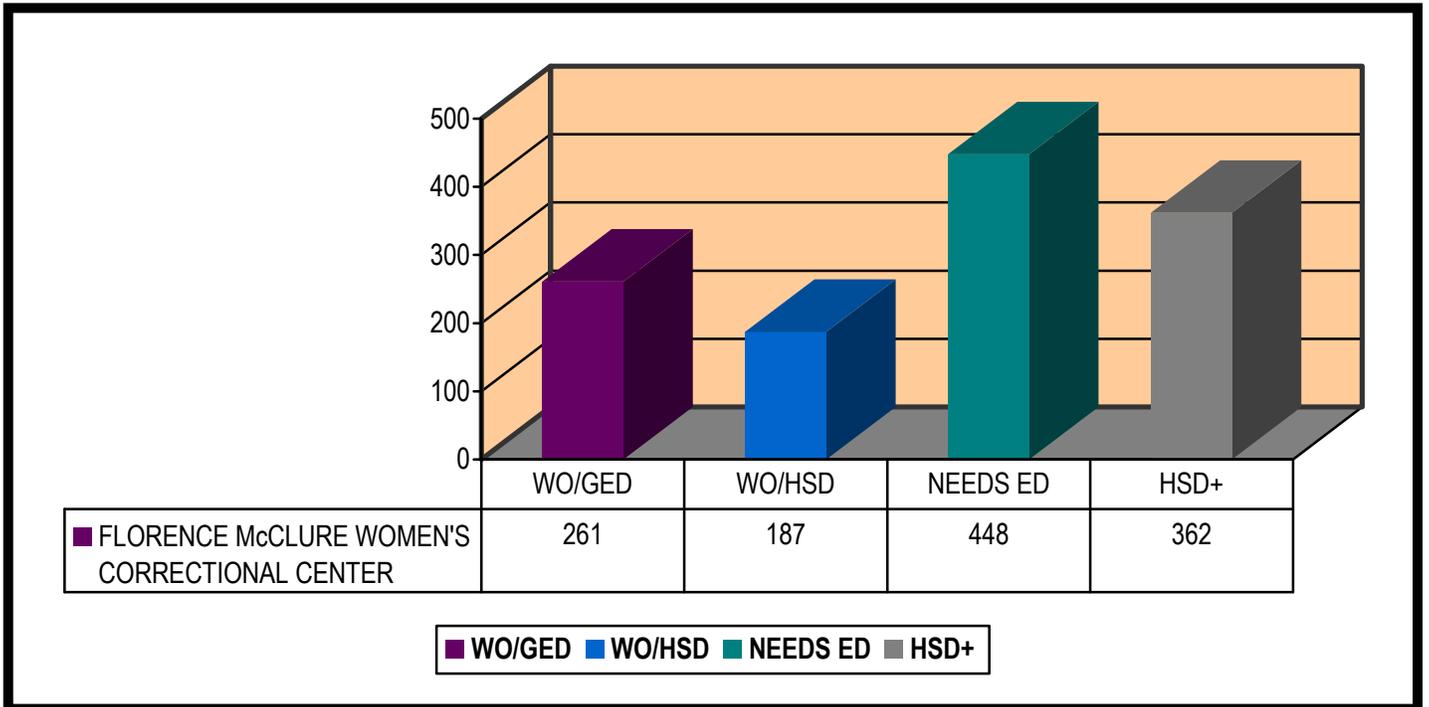
60% OF POPULATION NEEDS SECONDARY EDUCATION



FLORENCE McCLURE WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL CENTER JULY/2013



**CUSTODY LEVEL-MEDIUM/MAXIMUM
FEMALE
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION-810
55% OF POPULATION NEEDS
SECONDARY EDUCATION**



HIGH DESERT STATE PRISON JULY/2013

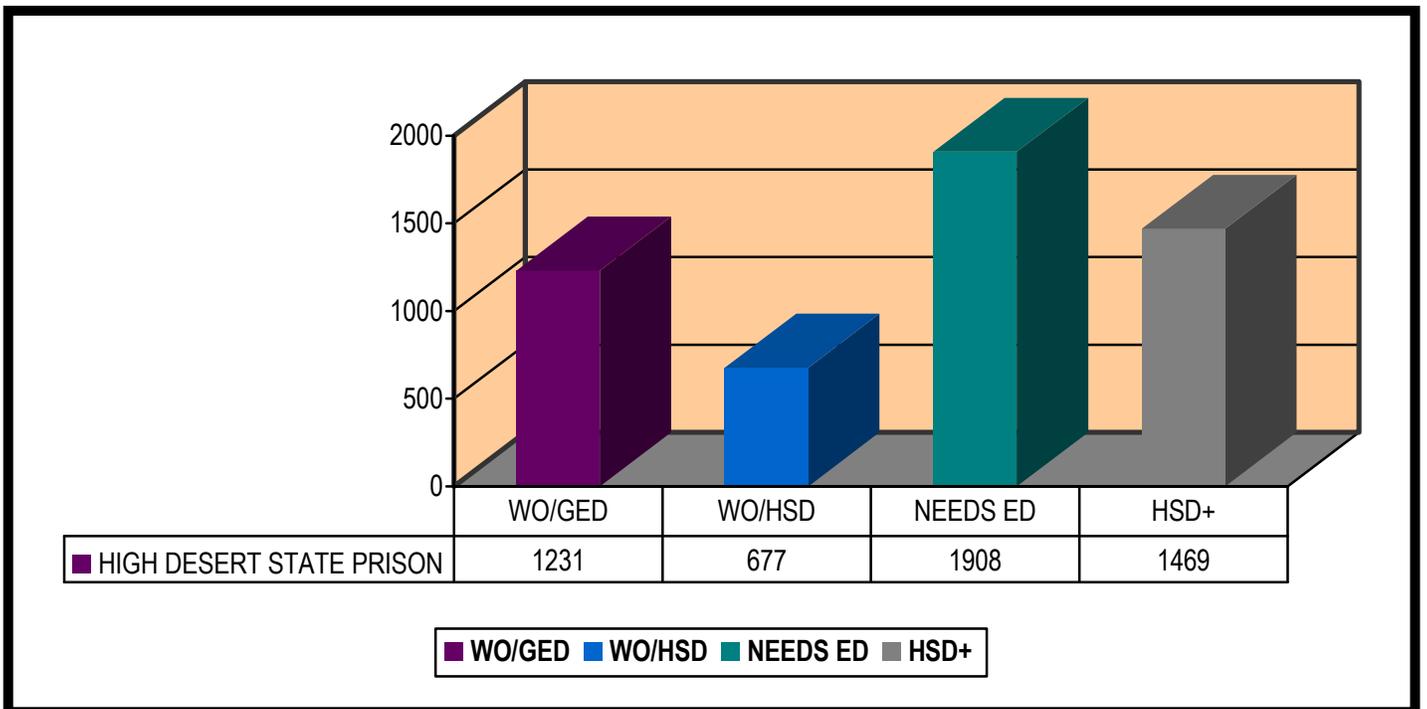


CUSTODY LEVEL-MEDIUM

MALE

POPULATION-3377

56% OF POPULATION NEEDS SECONDARY EDUCATION



LOVELOCK CORRECTIONAL CENTER JULY/2013

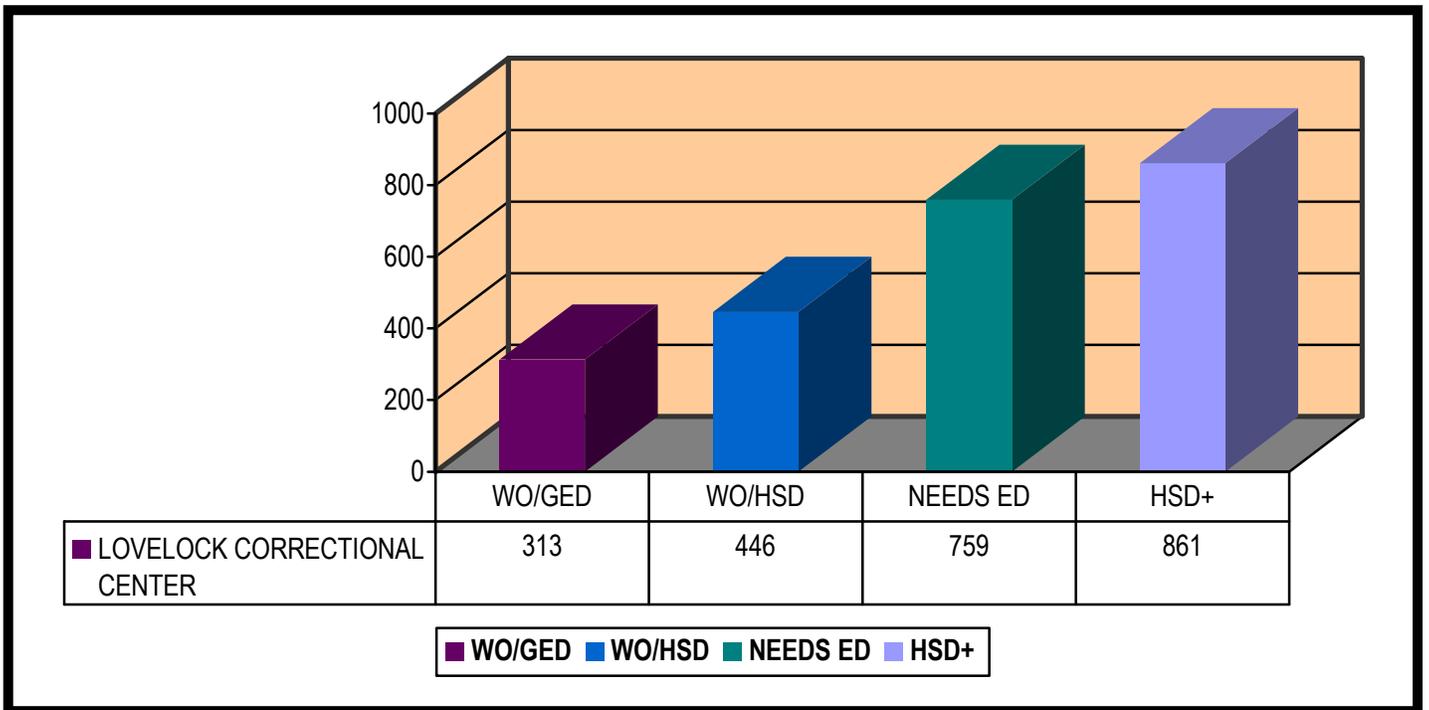


CUSTODY LEVEL-MEDIUM

MALE

POPULATION-1620

47% OF POPULATION NEEDS SECONDARY EDUCATION



NORTHERN NEVADA CORRECTIONAL CENTER JULY/2013

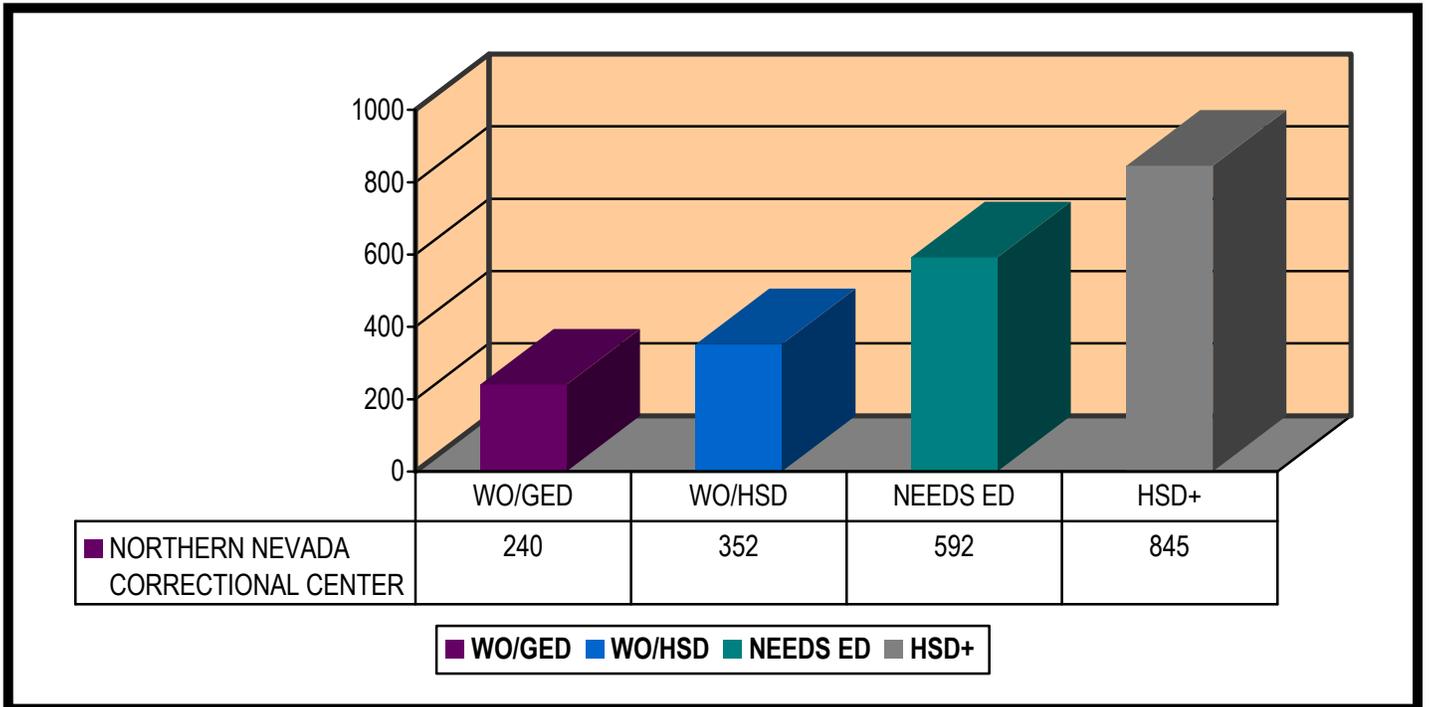


CUSTODY LEVEL-MEDIUM

MALE

POPULATION-1437

41% OF POPULATION NEEDS SECONDARY EDUCATION



SOUTHERN DESERT CORRECTIONAL CENTER JULY/2013

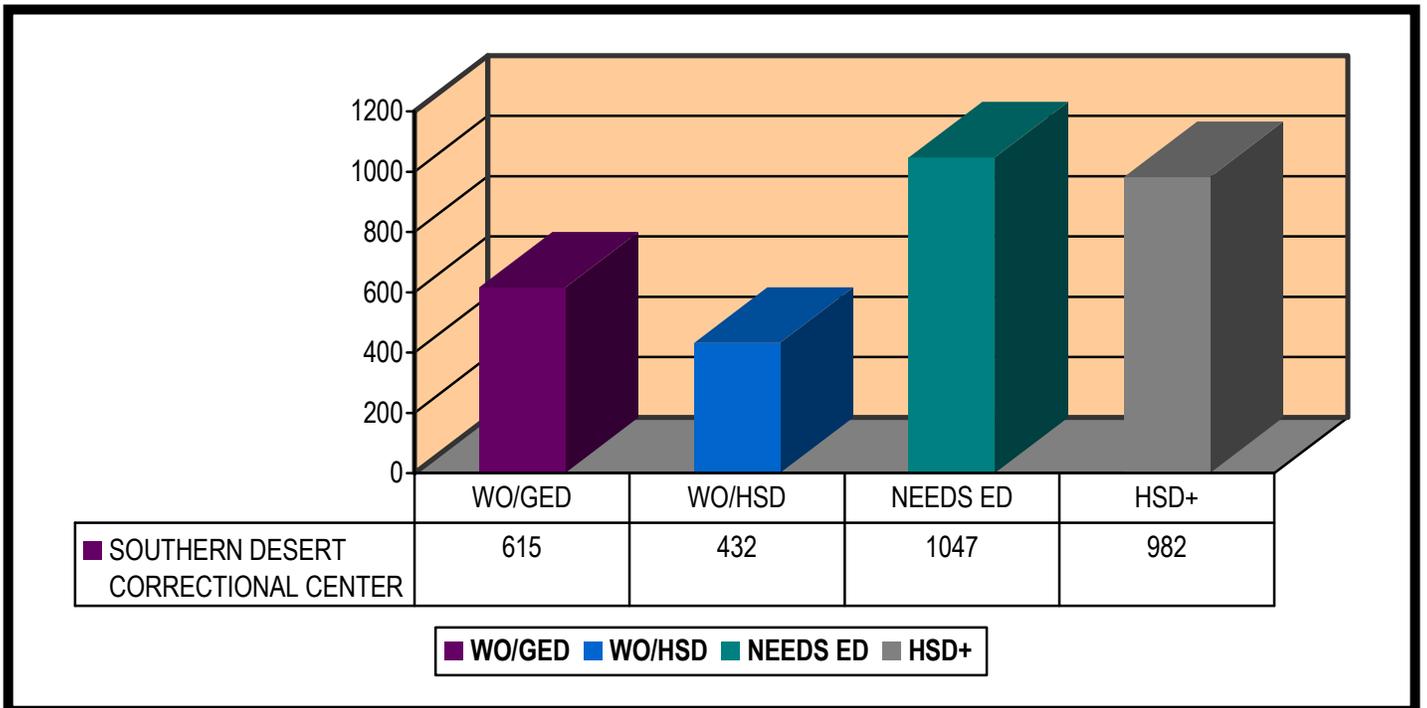


CUSTODY LEVEL-MEDIUM

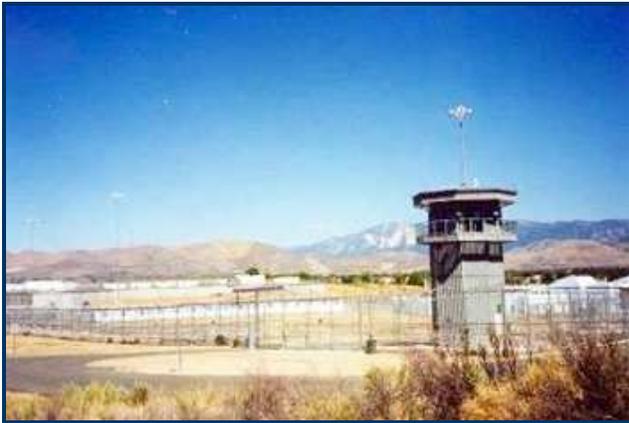
MALE

POPULATION-2029

52% OF POPULATION NEEDS SECONDARY EDUCATION



WARM SPRINGS CORRECTIONAL CENTER JULY/2013

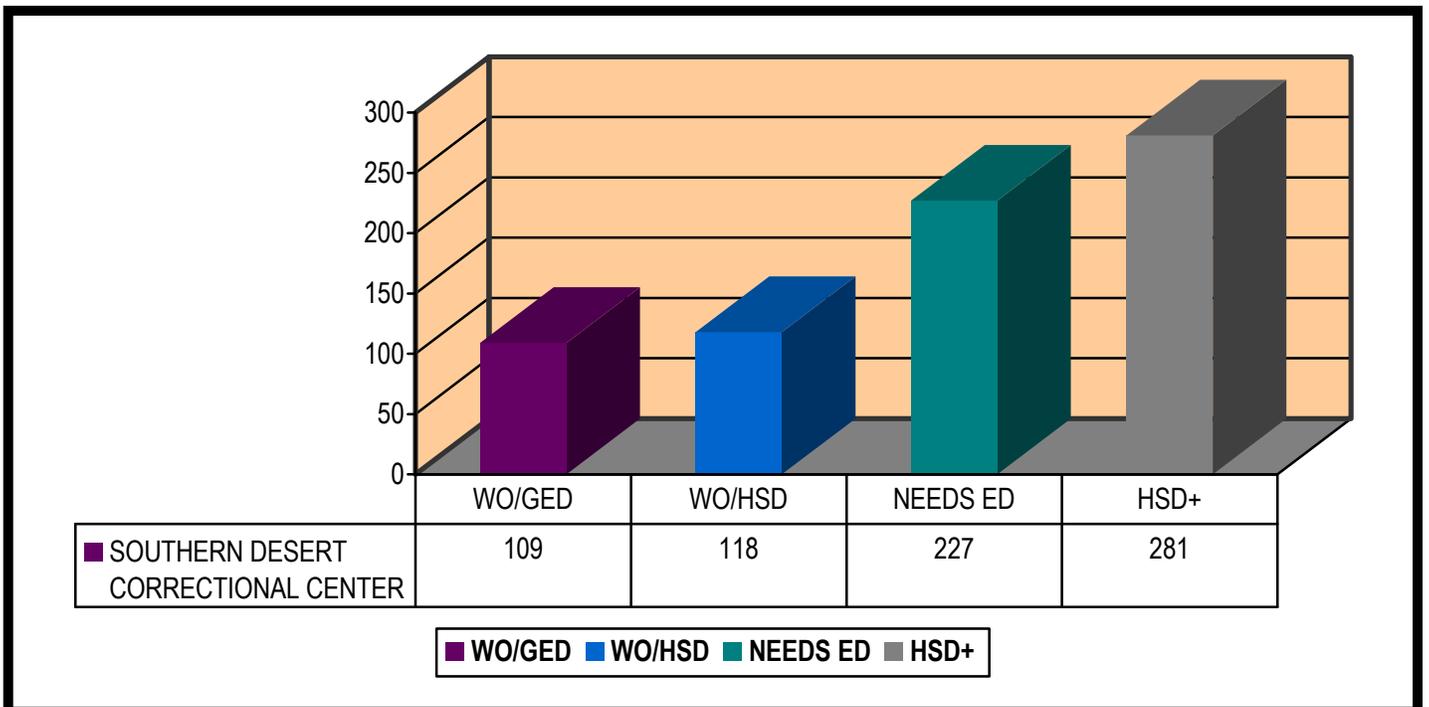


CUSTODY LEVEL-MEDIUM

MALE

POPULATION-508

45% OF POPULATION NEEDS SECONDARY EDUCATION



NORTHERN NEVADA RESTITUTION CENTER JULY/2013

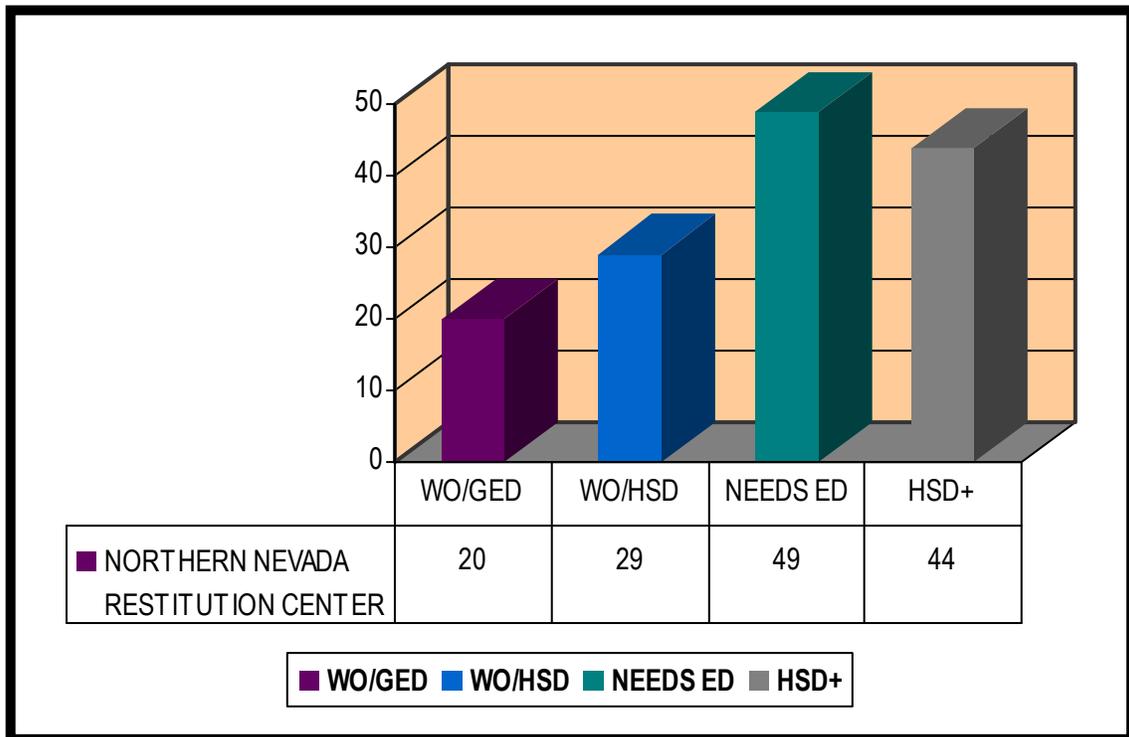


CUSTODY LEVEL-MINIMUM

MALE

POPULATION-93

53% OF POPULATION NEEDS SECONDARY EDUCATION



JEAN CONSERVATION CAMP JULY/2013

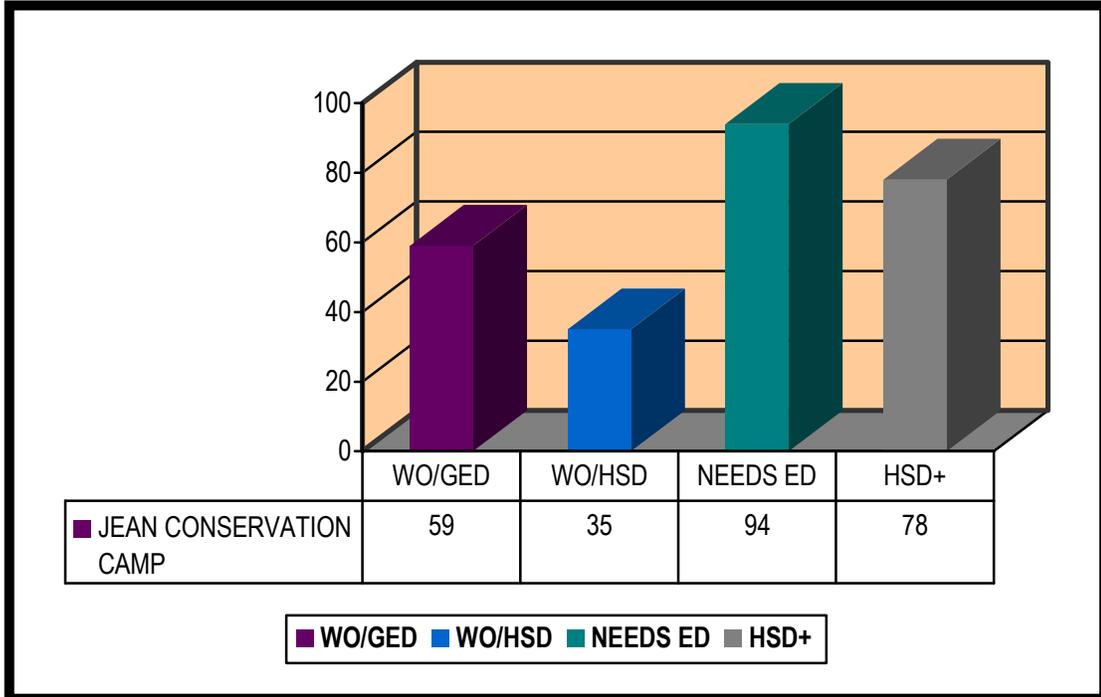


CUSTODY LEVEL-MINIMUM

FEMALE

POPULATION-172

55% OF POPULATION NEEDS SECONDARY EDUCATION



CASA GRANDE TRANSITIONAL CENTER JULY/2013

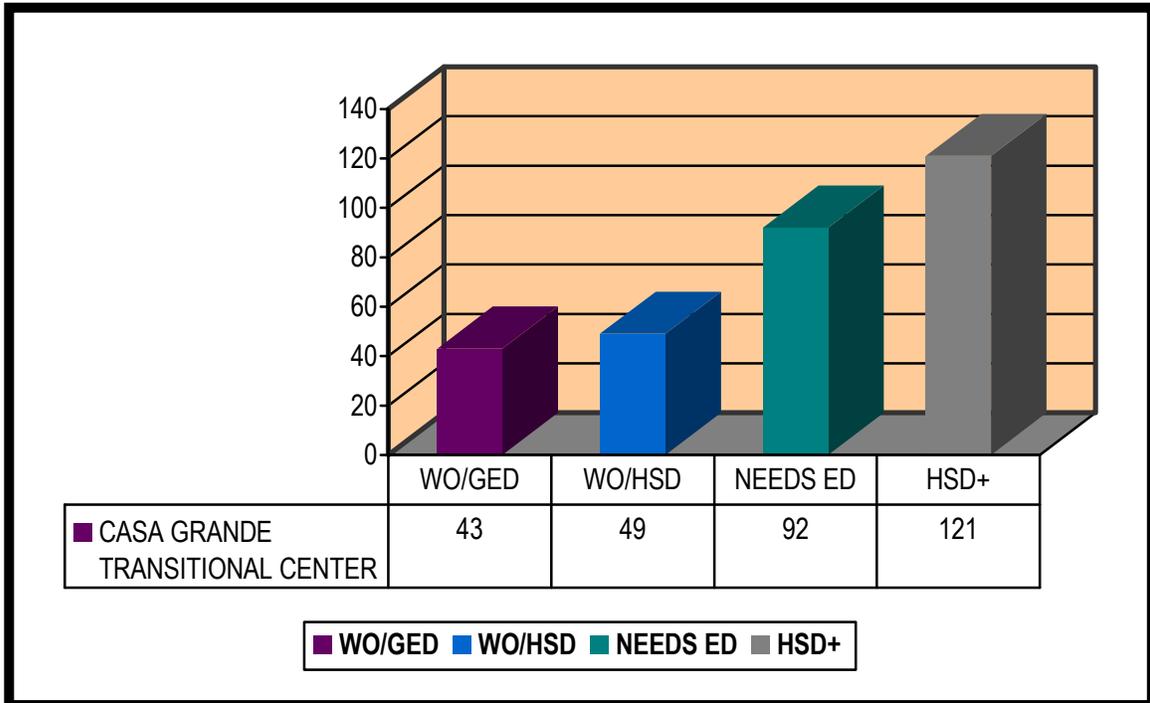


CUSTODY LEVEL-MINIMUM

MALE

POPULATION-213

43% OF POPULATION NEEDS SECONDARY EDUCATION



TONOPA H CONSERVATION CAMP JULY/2013

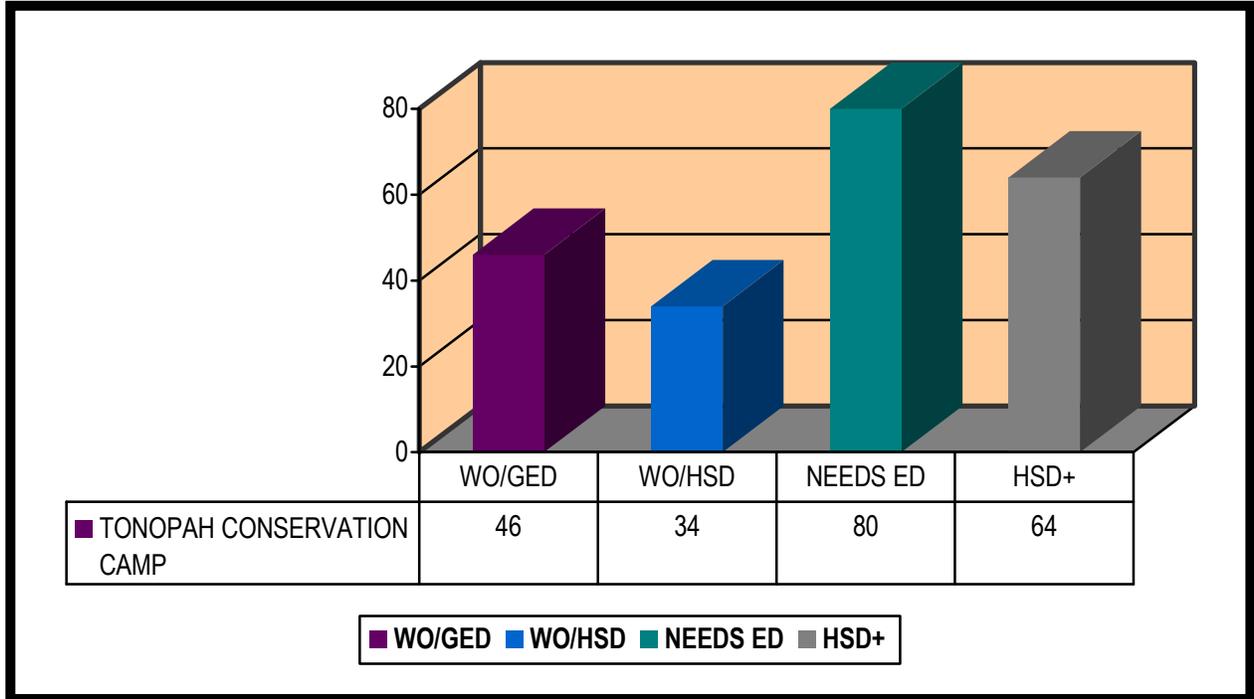


CUSTODY LEVEL-MINIMUM

MALE

POPULATION-144

55% OF POPULATION NEEDS SECONDARY EDUCATION



WELLS CONSERVATION CAMP JULY/2013

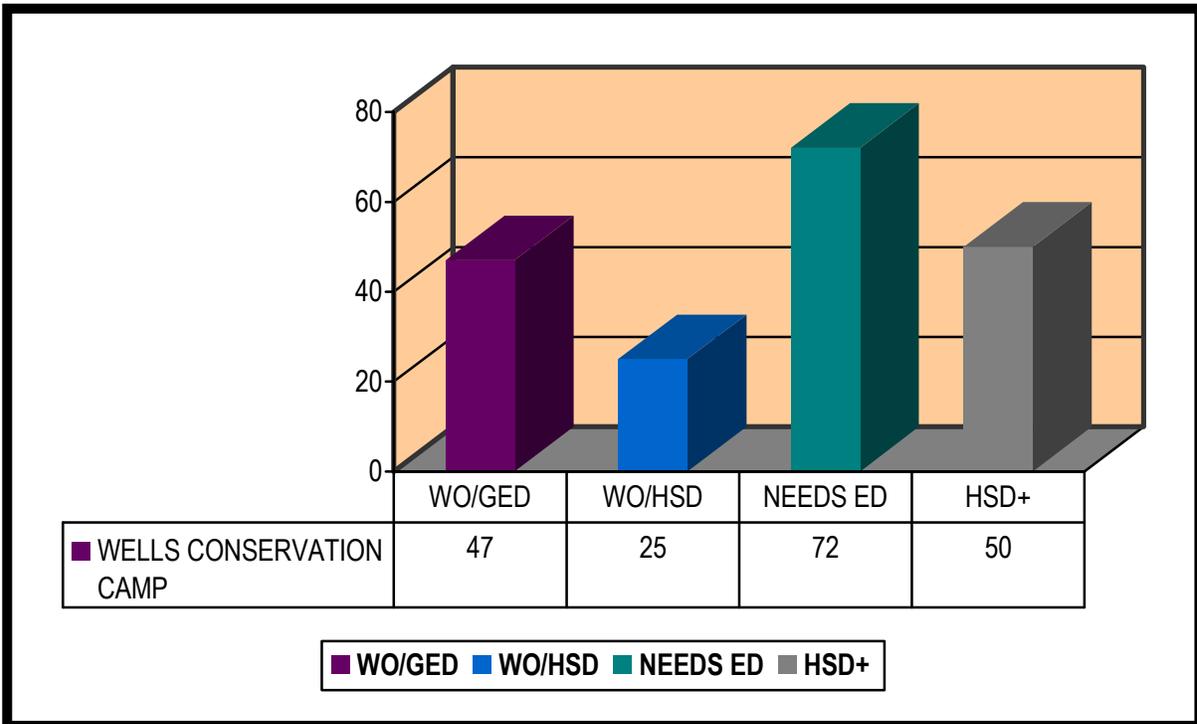


CUSTODY LEVEL-MINIMUM

MALE

POPULATION-122

**59% OF POPULATION NEEDS SECONDARY
EDUCATION**



HUMBOLDT CONSERVATION CAMP JULY/2013

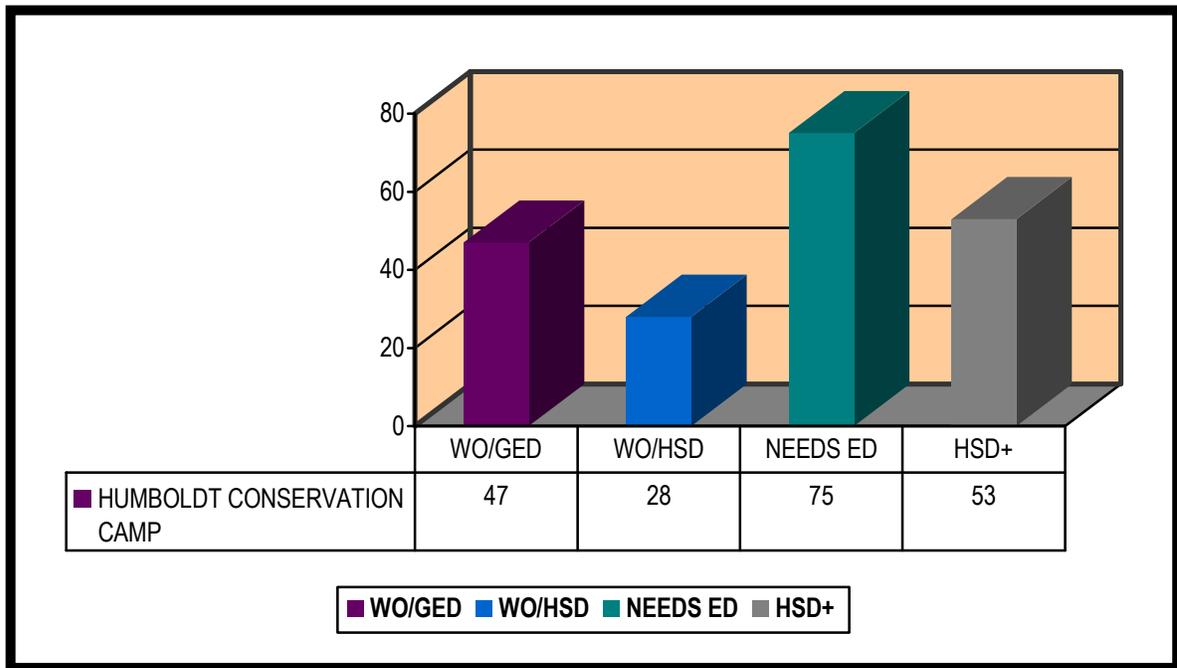


CUSTODY LEVEL-MINIMUM

MALE

POPULATION-128

**59% OF POPULATION NEEDS SECONDARY
EDUCATION**



PIOCHE CONSERVATION CAMP JULY/2013

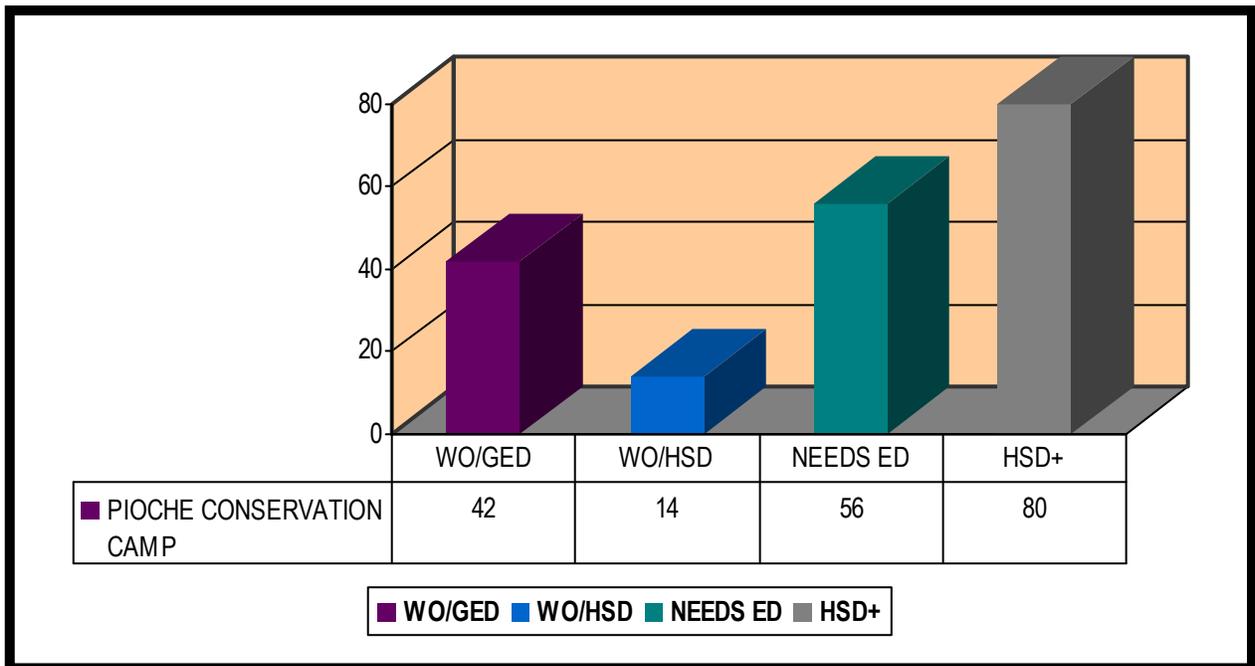


CUSTODY LEVEL-MINIMUM

MALE

POPULATION-136

**41% OF POPULATION NEEDS SECONDARY
EDUCATION**



STEWART CONSERVATION CAMP JULY/2013

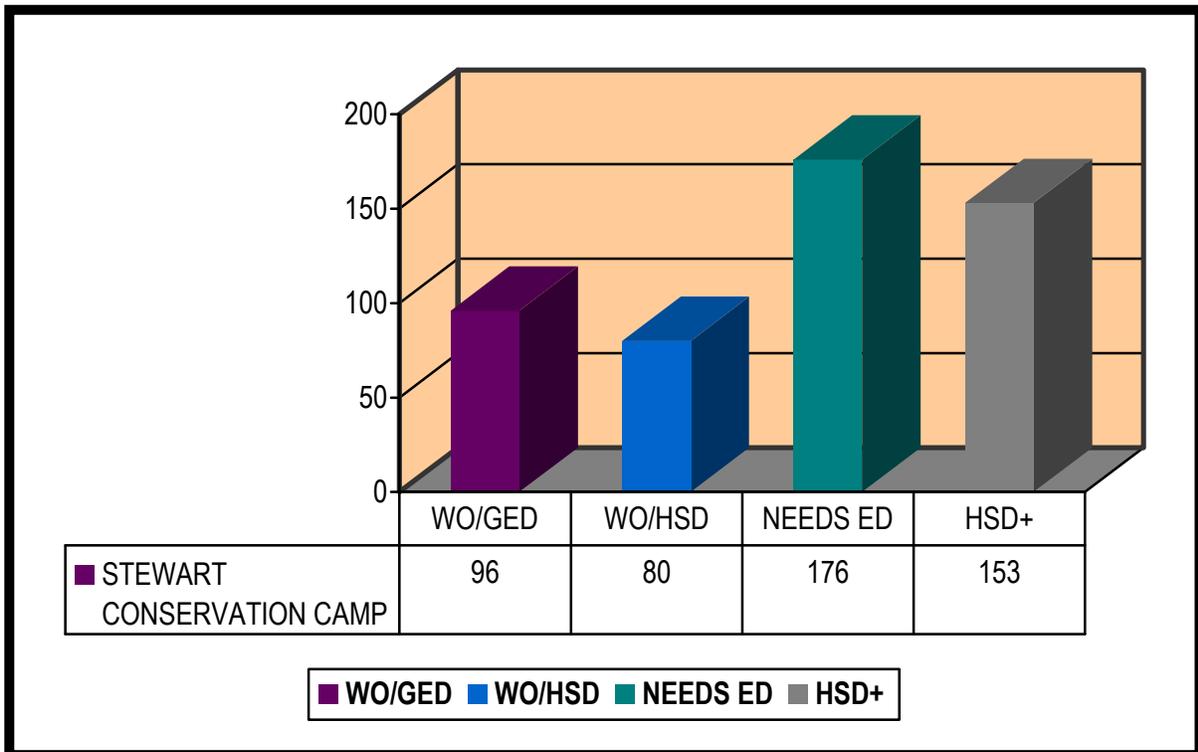


CUSTODY LEVEL-MINIMUM

MALE

POPULATION-329

53% OF POPULATION NEEDS SECONDARY EDUCATION



THREE LAKES VALLEY CONSERVATION CAMP JULY/2013



CUSTODY LEVEL-MINIMUM

MALE

POPULATION-207

**55% OF POPULATION NEEDS SECONDARY
EDUCATION**

