

The JFA Institute

Conducting Justice and Corrections Research for Effective Policy Making

**Nevada Department of Correction
Ten Year Prison Population Projections
2020-2030**

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I. SPECIAL ANALYSIS: PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON NDOC POPULATIONS

The following section provides a brief and preliminary look at the initial impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the NDOC populations. This analysis will serve as a baseline for future study of the impact of the pandemic. As we move further into the post-COVID-19 era, more robust data will be available for analysis and clearer lessons learned will be gleaned.

The analysis below is separated into pre-COVID-19 and post-COVID-19. The pre-COVID-19 cohort for admissions is from July 1, 2019 to February 29, 2020 while the post-COVID-19 cohort is from April 1, 2020 to June 20, 2020. March 2020 is excluded because it is considered a hybrid month where policies and procedures were too fluid to be considered consistent. To compensate for the impact of seasonality, additional analysis will be presented of admissions by month for the first six months of 2019 versus the first six months of 2020. These data are shown in Table A and Figure A.

Further, a comparison of the NDOC population on December 2, 2019 versus August 24, 2020 to examine the initial impact the mitigation efforts have had on the NDOC population. These data are shown in Table B.

Admissions to NDOC

1. No significant changes occurred (pre-COVID-19 versus post-COVID-19) in the proportion of NDOC admissions in relation to gender or race.
2. Comparing the first six months of admissions in 2019 to 2020, the number of new commitment admissions (new court and probation violators combined) was significantly lower in April and May of 2020 compared to the previous year but rebounded somewhat when comparing June 2019 and June 2020.
3. While the volume of cases brought to the NDOC from court decreased, the proportion of total admission made up of new court commitments and probation violators increased post-COVID-19.
4. Comparing the first six months of admissions in 2019 to 2020, the number of parole violator admissions (mandatory and discretionary parole violators combined) was lower in April and May of 2020 compared to the previous year but rebounded somewhat when comparing June 2019 and June 2020.
5. The proportion of persons admitted with a most serious drug offense decreased post-COVID-19.
6. The proportion of persons admitted with a most serious offense category B increased while categories A, C, D and E saw only slight variations in the proportion of admissions.

Dec. 2, 2019 versus Aug. 24, 2020 snapshots

7. When comparing the two NDOC snapshots, the population decreased by 6.5 percent from pre-COVID-19 to post-COVID-19.
8. While the decline in the females was small in total number, it was more than double the percentage decline of males.

9. Every Offense Category saw declines in the post-COVID-19 snapshot. The highest proportion decreases were in categories C, D and E while the largest number decreases came for categories B and C.

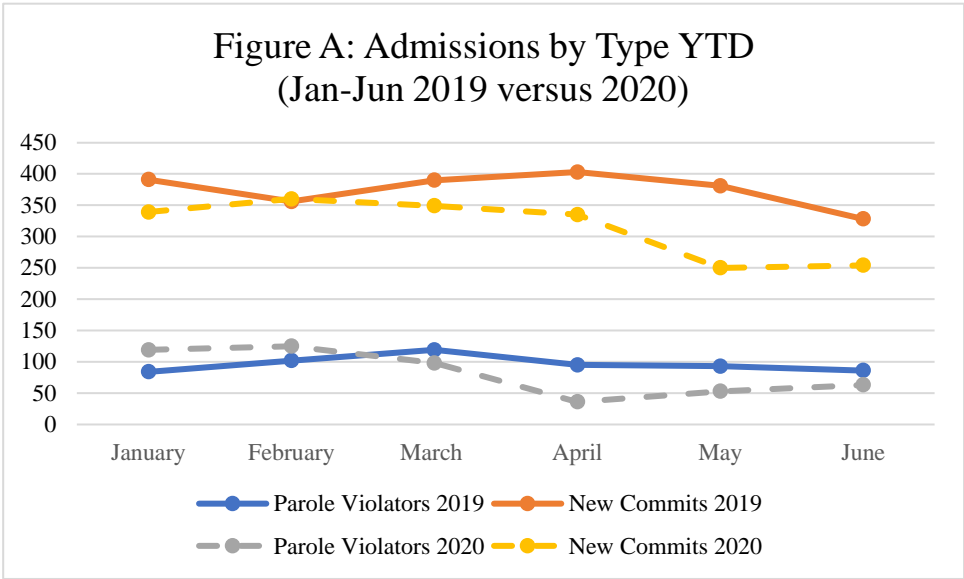
Parole Release Rates

10. Discretionary and mandatory parole release rates reached 100 percent in April and May of 2020. It is important to note that all State agencies were closed to the public during the entirety of these two months. The total of all parole hearings during this time were held in absentia and parole was granted only if an inmate met certain requirements. The Parole Board, by law, cannot deny parole without an in person meeting, thus all hearings held in absentia resulted in parole being granted. Between July 2019 and February 2020 there was an average monthly number of hearings was 545. The volume of hearings in April and May of 2020 averaged only 282, 48 percent lower than the pre-COVID-19 hearing volume.
11. June 2020 saw a return to similar pre-COVID-19 parole release rates as well as the number of hearings held.

TABLE 1: PRE VERSUS POST-COVID-19 NDOC ADMISSIONS ATTRIBUTES

| Attribute | Percent of Admissions | | Diff. | Attribute | Percent of Admissions | | Diff. |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Pre-COVID-19 | Post-COVID-19 | | | Pre-COVID-19 | Post-COVID-19 | |
| Gender | | | | Offense | | | |
| Female | 15.5% | 14.6% | -1.0% | Burglary | 6.5% | 6.0% | -0.5% |
| Male | 84.5% | 85.4% | 1.0% | Drug | 17.0% | 12.9% | -4.1% |
| Race | | | | DUI | 4.0% | 3.6% | -0.4% |
| Asian | 3.2% | 2.7% | -0.5% | Habitual | 0.5% | 0.4% | -0.1% |
| Black | 29.5% | 29.5% | 0.0% | Murder | 1.8% | 1.0% | -0.8% |
| Caucasian | 46.1% | 46.1% | 0.0% | Other non-violent | 6.1% | 9.5% | 3.4% |
| Hispanic | 18.7% | 19.1% | 0.5% | Property | 26.8% | 28.0% | 1.2% |
| Other | 2.6% | 2.6% | 0.0% | Rape | 1.3% | 0.8% | -0.5% |
| Admission Type | | | | Sex | 3.6% | 3.3% | -0.3% |
| New commitment | 47.6% | 53.6% | 6.0% | Other violent | 24.3% | 27.8% | 3.5% |
| NPR | 1.4% | 1.3% | -0.1% | Weapons | 6.3% | 6.2% | -0.1% |
| PARHU | 3.5% | 0.1% | -3.4% | Missing | 1.9% | 0.6% | -1.3% |
| Probation violator | 24.1% | 28.7% | 4.7% | Offense Category | | | |
| Parole violator - new charge | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.1% | A | 4.3% | 3.4% | -0.9% |
| Parole violator - technical | 20.7% | 14.8% | -6.0% | B | 44.0% | 49.2% | 5.1% |
| Safekeeper | 1.3% | 1.0% | -0.3% | C | 25.2% | 26.8% | 1.6% |
| Other | 1.1% | 0.1% | -1.0% | D | 14.3% | 15.4% | 1.1% |
| | | | | E | 5.7% | 4.2% | -1.5% |
| | | | | PARHU | 3.5% | 0.1% | -3.4% |
| | | | | Safekeeper | 1.3% | 1.0% | -0.3% |
| | | | | Missing | 1.7% | 0.0% | -1.7% |

Source: NDOC data extract files



Source: NDOC data extract files

Note: Parole violators include mandatory and discretionary and New commits include new court commitments and probation violators

TABLE 2: PRE VERSUS POST-COVID-19 NDOC SNAPSHOTS

| Attribute | Dec. 2, 2019 | | Aug. 24, 2020 | | Diff. | Percent Diff. |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | | |
| Total | 13,044 | 100.0% | 12,196 | 100.0% | -848 | -6.5% |
| Gender | | | | | | |
| Female | 1,271 | 9.7% | 1,049 | 8.6% | -222 | -17.5% |
| Male | 11,773 | 90.3% | 10,971 | 90.0% | -802 | -6.8% |
| Missing | 0 | 0.0% | 176 | 1.4% | 176 | - |
| Race | | | | | | |
| Asian | 372 | 2.9% | 333 | 2.7% | -39 | -10.5% |
| Black | 4,016 | 30.8% | 3,685 | 30.2% | -331 | -8.2% |
| Caucasian | 5,611 | 43.0% | 5,142 | 42.2% | -469 | -8.4% |
| Hispanic | 2,699 | 20.7% | 2,528 | 20.7% | -171 | -6.3% |
| Other | 346 | 2.7% | 508 | 4.2% | 162 | 46.8% |
| Offense Category | | | | | | |
| A | 3,472 | 26.6% | 3,405 | 27.9% | -67 | -1.9% |
| B | 7,116 | 54.6% | 6,739 | 55.3% | -377 | -5.3% |
| C | 1,464 | 11.2% | 1,201 | 9.8% | -263 | -18.0% |
| D | 593 | 4.5% | 495 | 4.1% | -98 | -16.5% |
| E | 174 | 1.3% | 118 | 1.0% | -56 | -32.2% |
| PARHU | 57 | 0.4% | 0 | 0.0% | -57 | -100.0% |
| Safekeeper | 54 | 0.4% | 39 | 0.3% | -15 | -27.8% |
| Missing | 225 | 1.7% | 199 | 1.6% | -26 | -11.6% |

Source: NDOC data extract files

TABLE 3: PRE- VERSUS POST-COVID-19 PAROLE RELEASE RATES

| Hearing Month | Discretionary | Mandatory | Total |
|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------|
| Jul-19 | 63.2 | 65.7 | 63.9 |
| Aug-19 | 66.1 | 72.4 | 68.1 |
| Sep-19 | 57.8 | 66.5 | 60.6 |
| Oct-19 | 63.9 | 69.3 | 65.5 |
| Nov-19 | 65.9 | 68.3 | 66.6 |
| Dec-19 | 64.6 | 77.6 | 67.9 |
| Jan-20 | 67.3 | 75.1 | 69.7 |
| Feb-20 | 61.9 | 67.3 | 63.7 |
| Mar-20 | 72.0 | 80.0 | 74.4 |
| Apr-20 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| May-20 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Jun-20 | 66.5 | 67.0 | 66.7 |

Source: NDOC data extract files

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

II. INTRODUCTION

The Nevada State Budget Office has asked The JFA Institute (JFA) to produce three separate forecasts for the state prison population to be completed in April 2020, October 2020, and February 2021. JFA, under the direction of Ms. Wendy Ware, utilized the Wizard 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, October 2020.

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 2030, 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 August 2020 as well as general population and crime trend data. All figures are contained in Appendix A of this document.

Accuracy of Past Forecast

The most recent, previous forecast was issued February 2020. The February 2020 forecast estimated the Nevada state prison population very closely for January through March 2020 (an average monthly difference in the projected and actual populations of 0.1 percent). However, from April 2020 through August 2020, the forecast was less accurate, tracking NDOC actual counts with an average monthly difference of 4.5 percent. The divergence from the NDOC actual counts beginning in April occurred in the projections of both male and female inmates, most likely caused by a large decrease in prison admissions among parole violators, probation violators and new court commits brought on by mitigation measures enacted in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The February 2020 forecast of the male inmate population estimated the actual population at an average of 2.4 percent per month for January 2020 through August 2020 (an average accuracy of ± 2.0 percent is considered accurate). The forecast overestimated the actual male population every month after February 2020.

The February 2020 forecast of the female population overestimated the actual population inside the accuracy range for only the months of January and February 2020. Between April 2020 and August 2020, the forecast overestimated the actual population by an average of 11.2 percent.

III. BACKGROUND

The forecast of correctional populations in Nevada was completed using Wizard 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 represents a new version of the previously used Prophet Simulation model and introduces many enhancements over the Prophet Simulation model. The State of Nevada utilized the Prophet Simulation software to produce its prison population forecast for more than ten years. JFA upgraded the existing Nevada model into the latest Wizard 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.

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) 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 (to July 1, 2000). This caused an immediate and dramatic increase in the number of offenders who were parole eligible reflected in the 2007-2008 data.

In June of 2019, AB 236 was passed by the State of Nevada. The legislation is aimed at cutting the cost of corrections in the State by reducing recidivism and lowering the state’s prison population through sentencing reforms. JFA will assess the impact of this legislation in this iteration of the forecast brief only in respect to reforms that will directly affect the Wizard simulation model and projections. These reforms include: expansion of E Felon offenders eligible for a presumptive sentence of probation; reducing the penalty for certain crimes from a category B to a category C felony; revising provisions relating to burglary; increasing the felony theft threshold and revising penalties for various theft offenses; making it unlawful to install or affix a scanning device within or upon a machine used for financial transactions under certain circumstances; making it unlawful to access a scanning device under certain circumstances; and revising provisions relating to habitual criminals. A brief synopsis of each reform where the impact on bed space will be examined by JFA is provided below.

Revision of burglary sentences (for new commitments only): this reform links burglary sentences to the severity of conduct in commission of the crime by distinguishing and defining different structures involved, requiring unlawful entry, and aligning penalties as follows:

Unlawful Entry Type Penalty

Motor Vehicle Category E Felon (1-4 years)
Other Building Category D Felon (1-4 years)
Commercial Building Category C Felon (1-5 years)
Residence & Home Invasion Category B Felon (1-10 years)

Adjustment of penalties for possession of a controlled substance (new commitments only):

this reform establishes a tiered penalty structure for possession of a controlled substance based on increasing weight amounts and substances as follows:

| Schedule I and II substances | Schedule III and IV substances |
|---|---|
| Under 14 grams, category E with mandatory diversion for 1st and 2nd category D for 3rd and subsequent | Under 28 grams, Category E with mandatory diversion for 1st and 2nd Category D for 3rd and subsequent |
| 14 grams-28 grams, category C | 28 grams-200 grams, category C |
| 28 grams-42 grams, category B (1-10 years) | 200 grams and more, category B (1-10 years) |
| 42 grams and more, category B (2-15 years) | |

Increase the drug trafficking weight thresholds (new commitments only):

this reform changes drug trafficking penalties as follows: Schedule I with weight of 100 grams or greater is a category B felony (2-20 years) and Schedule II with a weight of 400 grams or greater is a category B felony (2-20 years).

Raise the threshold for felony theft offenses (new commitments only):

this reform raises the felony theft threshold from \$650 to \$1,200 and creates a tiered penalty structure based on increasing values, as follows:

| Property value | Penalty |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| \$1,200 and less | Misdemeanor, up to 6 months jail |
| \$1,200 - \$4,999 | Category D felony, 1-4 years prison |
| \$5,000 - \$24,999 | Category C felony, 1-5 years prison |
| \$25,000 - \$99,999 | Category B felony, 1-10 years prison |
| \$100,000 or greater | Category B felony, 1-20 years prison |

Reclassification of certain non-violent category B offenses to category C offenses (new commitments only):

this reform changes the felony level of the following offenses: knowingly selling a motor vehicle with odometer that has been fraudulently altered, unlawful use of scanning device, gaming crimes, and maintaining a drug house.

In addition to items 1 through 5 already discussed above, several reforms in AB 236 act to reduce the prison population by altering sentencing policies for parolees and probationers and put caps on revocations. Further, for probationers only, terms of probation are reduced for some offense categories. These reforms are listed below (items 6 through 7):

Establish revocation caps for Technical Violators: this reform establishes limits on the amount of time an individual on probation or parole can be incarcerated for a revocation due a technical violation of the conditions of supervision. A technical violation is defined as any noncompliance that does not constitute absconding, a felony offense, battery constituting domestic violence, DUI, or a gross misdemeanor.

Frontload resources by reducing the time on probation: this reform require the Division of Parole and Probation to submit a recommendation for early termination to the court when certain conditions are present Further, maximum periods of probation are established corresponding to the following offense categories:

12 months for a gross misdemeanor

18 months for a Category E felony

24 months for a Category C or D felony

36 months for a Category B felony

IV. TRENDS IN POPULATION AND CRIME IN NEVADA

Significant Finding: The Nevada resident population grew by 14.7 percent between 2009 and 2019 at an average annual rate of 1.4 percent. From 2018 to 2019, Nevada's population grew by 1.7 percent.

Significant Finding: Crimes per 100,000 residents in Nevada declined by an annual average of 4.4 percent from 2016 to 2019. From 2016 to 2019, UCR Part I crimes in Nevada fell from 3,260.9 per 100,000 residents to 2,815.9, a drop of 13.6 percent. This is the lowest reported crime rate in Nevada for the past 30 years.

Significant Finding: Rates of UCR Part I violent crimes in Nevada have declined by an annual average of 3.3 percent between 2009 and 2019.

A. Population

The U.S. Census Bureau conducts a decennial census and the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program publishes population estimates between censuses. After each decennial census, the Census Bureau examines its estimates and revises them, where necessary. In September 2011, the U.S. Census undertook such a revision, and the new estimates for 2001 to 2009 appear in TABLE 4. The decennial census results for Nevada for 2000 and 2010 are shown in bold in TABLE 4, while the remainder of the column shows the US Census estimates for July 1 of each year.

For over two decades through 2007, Nevada experienced a phenomenal growth in population and was the nation's fastest-growing state between 2000 and 2010.¹ The state population growth slowed for a couple years, but since 2012, Nevada has been among the top 10 fastest growing states in the country each year.² Just as it was in 2016, Nevada was the 2nd fastest growing state in the nation in 2017.^{3,4} In 2018, Nevada shared the top spot with Idaho as the fastest growing state in the nation.⁵ In 2019, Nevada tied for third with Utah and Arizona as the 2nd fastest growing state in the US.⁶

¹ U.S. Census Bureau. Press Release 12/21/2011

[<http://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/population/cb11-215.html>]

² Population change and rankings: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2016 (NST-EST2016-popchg2010-2016)

[<http://www.census.gov/data/datasets/2016/demo/popest/state-total.html>]

³ U.S. Census Bureau Press Release 12/20/2016

[<http://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2016/cb16-214.html>]

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau Press Release 12/20/2017

[<https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2017/estimates-idaho.html>]

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau Press Release 12/19/2018

[<https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2018/estimates-national-state.html>]

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau Press Release 12/30/2019

[<https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2019/popest-nation.html>]

TABLE 4: ESTIMATES OF NEVADA’S POPULATION: 2000 – 2019

| Year | Population Estimates (US Census) | % change |
|--|---|-----------------|
| 2000* | 1,998,250 | |
| 2001 | 2,098,399 | 5.0% |
| 2002 | 2,173,791 | 3.6% |
| 2003 | 2,248,850 | 3.5% |
| 2004 | 2,346,222 | 4.3% |
| 2005 | 2,432,143 | 3.7% |
| 2006 | 2,522,658 | 3.7% |
| 2007 | 2,601,072 | 3.1% |
| 2008 | 2,653,630 | 2.0% |
| 2009 | 2,684,665 | 1.2% |
| 2010* | 2,700,551 | 0.6% |
| 2011 | 2,712,799 | 0.5% |
| 2012 | 2,744,566 | 1.2% |
| 2013 | 2,776,972 | 1.2% |
| 2014 | 2,819,012 | 1.5% |
| 2015 | 2,868,666 | 1.8% |
| 2016 | 2,919,772 | 1.8% |
| 2017 | 2,972,405 | 1.8% |
| 2018 | 3,027,341 | 1.8% |
| 2019 | 3,080,156 | 1.7% |
| Numeric Change 2009-2019 | 395,491 | |
| Percent Change 2009-2019 | 14.7% | |
| Average Annual Change 2009-2019 | | 1.4% |

* Actual April 1, 2000 and 2010 US Census figures. All other figures are July 1 estimates from the US Census Bureau. Note that the US Census Bureau occasionally updates prior year estimates. As such, the estimates shown will sometimes differ from prior year’s reports.

The population numbers in Table 4 demonstrate a staggering rate of growth in Nevada’s population between 2000 and 2007, with average annual growth estimates of 3.8 percent. From 2000 to 2010, Nevada’s population increased by over 700,000 people to exceed 2.7 million people in 2010. However, since 2007, the pace of growth has slowed substantially. According to the U.S. Census estimates, from 2009 to 2019, the average annual rate of growth was 1.4 percent, with the increase in Nevada’s population from July 2018 to July 2019 estimated at 1.7 percent.⁷ Between 2018 and 2019, Nevada ranked 10th in numeric growth (increasing 52,815 residents) and 2nd in percent growth (1.7 percent).⁸

⁷ In prior reports, we reported population projections issued by the Nevada State Demographer [www.nvdemography.org]. That organization no longer appears to be producing population estimates and projections with the most recent reports being from 2014. In our most recent report, we included population projections from a report from the Nevada State Demographer that was issued in March 2017 (and was based on 2016 population estimates), but that document is no longer available on the Nevada State Demographer’s website.

⁸ U.S. Census Bureau Press Release 12/30/2019 [https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2019/popest-nation.html]

B. Crime

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 then displayed a generally decreasing trend during the latter. Serious crime increased each year from 2000 to 2006 at an average of 6.0 percent per year. From 2006 to 2011, UCR Part I crimes in Nevada fell at an average of 6.7 percent per year. Bucking the downward trend, the number of UCR Part I crimes in Nevada rose 14.4 percent overall between 2011 and 2015. Since 2015, the number of reported crimes has decreased an average of 2.8 percent per year to 86,735 in 2019, the lowest since 2011. (See Figure 1).

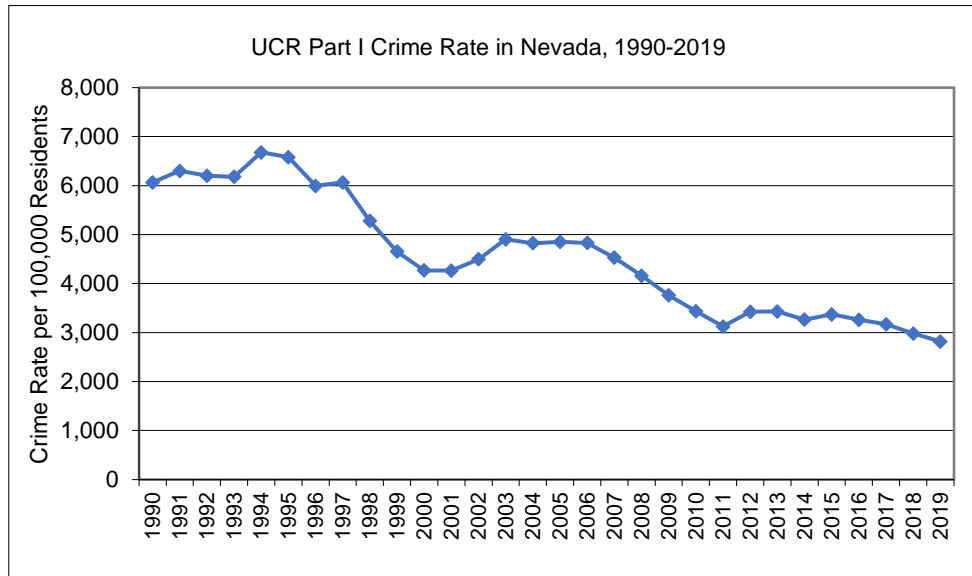
It is worth noting that the number of reported violent crimes has declined each year from the high numbers seen in 2015 (the highest levels observed in at least the past 25 years). Since the number of UCR Part I property crimes (71,525 reported in Nevada by the FBI in 2019) far outnumber the violent crimes, the general upward trend in serious violent crimes is not readily observed in the overall trends of serious crime in Nevada. The number of serious property crimes in Nevada has declined by an annual average of 1.8 percent since 2015.

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. Since 2016, the number of Part I crimes in the LVMPD's jurisdiction have fallen an annual average of 2.6 percent (See Figure 2). Like the state picture, the raw number of serious violent crimes reported in the LVMPD's jurisdiction in 2015 was at its highest level in the past 20 years. It has since declined steeply at 10.9 percent per year between 2016 and 2019. The reported number of property crime has remained flat since 2016, decreasing an average of only 0.3 percent through 2019.

C. Putting Population and Crime Together: Crime Rates (Crimes per 100,000 residents)

The decline in serious crime in the latter 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 1997, the UCR Part I crime rate in Nevada remained steady, while from 1997 to 2001, the rate fell significantly at an average annual rate of 8.3 percent. After increases from 2001 to 2003, there was little movement in the overall Part I crime rate from 2003 to 2006. Then, each year from 2006 to 2011, Nevada experienced a sharp decline in its UCR Part I crime rate. The average annual decrease in UCR Part I crime rate from 2006 to 2011 was 8.3 percent. From 2011 to 2012, the UCR Part I crime rate in Nevada rose 9.6 percent and has been moving generally downward ever since. From 2016 to 2019, the UCR Part I crime rate in Nevada fell an average of 4.4 percent.

Notably, the Nevada UCR Part I crime rate is at its lowest point since 1990, as displayed in the following chart.



In the area served by the LVMPD, the crimes per 100,000 residents dropped by an average annual rate of 2.7 percent from 2010 to 2019. The violent crime rate fell by an average of 4.9 percent per year during that time frame while the property rate declined an average of 2.0 percent. Between 2018 and 2019, the crime rate in the LVMPD fell 4.1 percent.

D. Comparison of Nevada and the United States

In the discussion above, the population and crime data are observed in terms of changes over time within Nevada. In TABLE 5, we present Nevada’s population and crime data compared to the national levels and trends. TABLE 5 makes clear the striking increases in Nevada’s population relative to the national trends over the past decade. From 2009 to 2019, Nevada’s population growth (14.7 percent) far outpaced the national population growth (6.9 percent). From 2018 to 2019, the increase in population for Nevada (1.7 percent) still exceeded the rise in the nation’s population (0.5 percent).

In terms of crime rates in 2019, Nevada had a notably higher serious *violent* crime rate per 100,000 inhabitants as compared to the nation, while it had a higher but more similar serious *property* crime rate to the nation. The long-term trends in the crime rates for Nevada and the nation over the past 10 years were similar, although the US posted a slightly larger ten-year decline than the entire country, with Nevada’s serious crime rate dropping 25.1 percent compared to the nationwide decline of 28.6 percent from 2009 to 2019. For the most recent year, from 2018 to 2019, Nevada’s serious crime rate exhibited a greater decline than the national serious crime rate with Nevada’s decreasing by 5.5 percent while the nation saw a decline of 3.6 percent.

Nevada’s state prison population has grown only by 0.3 percent when comparing 2009 and 2019 counts while the state prison population for the nation has declined 6.6 percent. Aside from an uptick in 2013, the US state prison population has declined each year since 2009. In Nevada, the state prison population decreased each year from 2007 to 2010, and then increased each year from 2011 to 2016 to end at its highest level. The NDOC population has declined each year since 2017. For the most recent one year change available, the Nevada prison population dropped by 6.0 percent (2018 to 2019) and the US state prison population declined by 1.0 percent (2016 to 2017).⁹

⁹ Prisoners in 2017, Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin (April 2019). Nevada data provided by the Nevada Department of Corrections is from CY2019.

According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the 2017 state adult prisoner incarceration rate in Nevada (584 per 100,000 adult residents) exceeded that of the nation (503 per 100,000).

TABLE 5: COMPARISON BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND NEVADA ON POPULATION, CRIME AND CORRECTIONS MEASURES

| | United States | Nevada |
|--|---------------|-----------|
| POPULATION¹⁰ | | |
| Total Population (7/1/19) | 328,239,523 | 3,080,156 |
| Change in Population | | |
| 1-year change (7/1/18 – 7/1/19) | 0.5% | 1.7% |
| 10-year change (7/1/09 – 7/1/19) | 6.9% | 14.7% |
| CRIME RATE¹¹ (Rate per 100,000 inhabitants) | | |
| UCR Part I Reported Crime Rates (2019) | | |
| Total | 2,476.6 | 2,815.9 |
| Violent | 366.7 | 493.8 |
| Property | 2,109.9 | 2,322.1 |
| Change in Total Reported Crime Rate | | |
| 1-year change (2018-2019) | -3.6% | -5.5% |
| 10-year change (2009-2019) | -28.6% | -25.1% |
| PRISON POPULATION¹² (State Prisoners Only) | | |
| Total Inmates 2019 | 1,255,689 | 12,929 |
| 1-year change (2018-2019) | -2.2% | -6.0% |
| 10-year change (2009-2019) | -10.8% | 0.3% |
| Average annual change (2009-2019) | -1.1% | 0.1% |
| Adult Incarceration Rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) ¹³ | 477 | 532 |

¹⁰ U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Population estimates for July 1, 2019.

¹¹ Uniform Crime Reports, Crime in the United States – 2018, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Tables 1 and 4.

¹² Prisoners in 2019, Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin (October 2020). Nevada data provided by the Nevada Department of Corrections is from CY2019.

¹³ Prisoners in 2019, Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin (October 2020).

V. INMATE POPULATION LEVELS AND ACCURACY OF THE FEBRUARY 2020 PROJECTION

Significant Finding: Overall, the February 2020 forecast overestimated the Nevada state prison population for January 2020 through August 2020 with an average monthly difference in the projected and actual populations of 2.9 percent.

Significant Finding: The forecast of the male inmate population estimated the actual population very closely and well within acceptable standards from January through March 2020 (at an average of -0.1 percent per month). From April 2020 through August 2020, the male forecast overestimated the actual male population by a monthly average of 3.9 percent. The period that accuracy declined in the projections is directly related to an unexpected decrease in the number of admissions to the NDOC, likely related to mitigation efforts associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.

Significant Finding: The forecast of the female population overestimated the actual NDOC female population with an average monthly difference of 7.7 percent from January 2020 through August 2020.

TABLE 6 and Figures 3 and 4 illustrate the accuracy of the February 2020 projections of the male and female inmate populations. The monthly inmate projections are compared with the actual population counts reported by the NDOC.

The February 2020 forecast of the male inmate population underestimated the actual male inmate population in January and February 2020 and overestimated the male population each month after. The largest difference from the actual population occurred in August 2020 (5 months post COVID-19) when it differed by 6.1 percent (672 inmates). As Figure 3 illustrates, the actual male population began to decrease each month beginning in March of 2020 while the projections forecasted the population to remain static throughout the year.

The average monthly numeric error for the male forecast for January 2020 through August 2020 was 266 offenders and the average monthly percent difference was 2.4 percent. (See Figure 3 and TABLE 6.)

Female prison populations are historically more volatile than male populations because of their smaller sizes and facility constraints, and projections are generally less accurate. The February 2020 forecast of the female inmate population began overestimating the actual population more than 2.0 percent in March 2020. From April 2020 on, the forecast had an average monthly accuracy of 11.2 percent.

The average monthly numeric error for the female forecast for January 2020 to August 2020 was 85 offenders and the average monthly percent difference was 7.7 percent. (See Figure 4 and TABLE 6.)

**TABLE 6: ACCURACY OF THE FEBRUARY 2020 FORECAST:
TOTAL INMATE POPULATION JANUARY 2020 – AUGUST 2020**

| 2020 | Male | | | | Female | | | | Total | | | |
|---|-------------|-----------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| | Actual | Projected | # Diff | % Diff | Actual | Projected | # Diff | % Diff | Actual | Projected | # Diff | % Diff |
| January | 11,630 | 11,604 | -26 | -0.2% | 1,234 | 1,240 | 6 | 0.5% | 12,864 | 12,844 | -20 | -0.2% |
| February | 11,654 | 11,596 | -58 | -0.5% | 1,225 | 1,237 | 12 | 1.0% | 12,879 | 12,833 | -46 | -0.4% |
| March | 11,556 | 11,612 | 56 | 0.5% | 1,186 | 1,235 | 49 | 4.1% | 12,742 | 12,847 | 105 | 0.8% |
| April | 11,464 | 11,613 | 149 | 1.3% | 1,185 | 1,237 | 52 | 4.4% | 12,649 | 12,850 | 201 | 1.6% |
| May | 11,272 | 11,613 | 341 | 3.0% | 1,134 | 1,234 | 100 | 8.8% | 12,406 | 12,847 | 441 | 3.6% |
| June | 11,185 | 11,627 | 442 | 4.0% | 1,115 | 1,228 | 113 | 10.1% | 12,300 | 12,855 | 555 | 4.5% |
| July | 11,054 | 11,602 | 548 | 5.0% | 1,061 | 1,224 | 163 | 15.4% | 12,115 | 12,826 | 711 | 5.9% |
| August | 10,950 | 11,622 | 672 | 6.1% | 1,043 | 1,225 | 182 | 17.4% | 11,993 | 12,847 | 854 | 7.1% |
| September | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| October | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| November | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| December | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Numeric Change Jan '20 - Aug '20 | -680 | 18 | | | -191 | -15 | | | -871 | 3 | | |
| Average Monthly Difference Jan '20 - Aug '20 | | | 266 | 2.4% | | | 85 | 7.7% | | | 350 | 2.9% |

VI. INMATE POPULATION TRENDS

A. Trends in Admissions

Significant Finding: From 2009 to 2015, total male admissions remained at consistent levels, averaging just over 5,000 per year. Starting with a 5.2 percent increase in 2015, male admissions have increased modestly each year (by 0.9 percent in 2016, 1.6 percent in 2017 and 2.1 percent in 2018). In 2019, total male admissions decreased by 8.8 percent, returning the number of admissions to pre-2015 levels. Annualized admissions of male inmates for 2020 estimate an unprecedented drop in admissions of 19.4 percent, likely due to mitigation measures enacted in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

IMPORTANT NOTE: The increases in male admissions trends starting in 2015 were related to the increasing admissions to the Parole Housing Unit (PARHU). It is important to note these offenders are granted parole, recorded as a release and then recorded as an immediate admission into the PARHU. This alters the resulting trends in both admission and release movement types. In 2019 and 2020, the number of PARHU admissions declined for both males and females. This was due to an elimination of some duplicate cases in the data and a policy change where the window of non-reporting that resulted in a recidivism was expanded from two weeks to 30 days.

Significant Finding: Male new commitment admissions have declined by an average annual rate of 2.0 percent since 2010. In 2020, the annualized estimate of the large drop in male admissions is across all categories but fueled primarily by a large drop in new commitments. This is likely due to a slowing in the rate of court processing caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Significant Finding: In 2018, male parole violator admissions increased by 37.7 percent. The numbers of male parole violator admissions in 2019 remained at the new levels seen in 2018. Male parole violators are set to decrease (according to annualized estimates) by 11.4 percent in 2020.

TABLE 7 and TABLE 8 present the male and female admissions to prison from 2010 to 2020. 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. In the admissions tables and figures, the Parole Housing Unit admissions are captured in the “Other/Missing” column.

After two years of modest increases followed by two years of slightly larger decreases, total admissions hit 5,617 in 2013 – the lowest level since 2004. From 2014 to 2018, total admissions grew at an average annual rate of 3.1 percent to reach 6,527. Fueled by a large decrease in male new commitments, admissions to the NDOC declined by 8.4 percent between 2018 and 2019. Annualized 2020 total admissions are estimated to fall 21.3 percent compared to 2019 admissions numbers.

1. Males Admitted to Prison

From 2010 to 2020 (Ann’d), the average annual change in the number of males admitted to prison for any reason was -2.0 percent. In both 2012 and 2013, male admissions declined and were below 5,000 for the first time since 2004. From 2014 through 2018, total male admissions to NDOC increased each year. The 2016 count of male admissions increased by 0.9 percent (or declined -2.5 percent if the PARHU admissions are excluded). In 2017, total male admissions rose by 1.6 percent (or by 1.0 percent if PARHU admissions are excluded). In 2018 male admissions increased by 1.3 percent to a high of 5,506 (or by 2.2 percent if PARHU admissions are excluded). The 2019 decrease in male admissions of 8.8 percent (compared to 2018) was a

result of the number of male admissions dropping to 5,019 (or by 8.2 percent if PARHU admissions are excluded). Using counts through August 2020, annualized counts (excluding PARHU) have male admissions falling 17.1 percent from 2019.

Male new commitment admissions declined at an average annual rate of -3.0 percent from 2009 to 2012. After being almost unchanged in 2013, male new commitment admissions rose by 3.9 percent in 2014 and again by 5.5 percent in 2015. In 2016, male new commitment admissions declined by -2.9 percent, before rebounding by 2.8 percent in 2017. In 2018 and 2019, male new commitments fell by 3.6 percent and a whopping 10.9 percent, respectively. Annualized 2020 male new commitments are 17.9 percent below 2019 counts.

Note that male new commitment admissions have accounted for over 80 percent of total male admissions to NDOC each year throughout the past decade except for the past two years where male new commitment admissions were 78 percent of total in 2018 and 77 percent in 2019. Annualized 2020 male new commitments accounted for 78 percent of total male admissions.

Male parole violator admissions have been quite erratic over the past decade. Overall, this admissions cohort increased at an average annual rate of 3.7 percent from 2010 through 2020 (Ann'd). For three years numbers of this cohort declined (2015 through 2017) which included steep decreases of 5.1 percent in 2015 and 9.3 percent in 2017. Most recently, male parole violator admissions increased by 37.7 percent in 2018 and 3.3 percent in 2019. The increases in those two years have primarily been fueled by increases in discretionary parole violators. Compared to 2019, annualized 2020 male discretionary parole violator admissions fell by 11.8 percent while mandatory parole violator admissions decreased 9.2 percent.

2. Females Admitted to Prison

From 2010 to 2020 (Ann'd), the average annual change in the number of females admitted to prison was -0.9 percent. In 2016, total female admissions increased by 3.3 percent and then by a whopping 15.9 percent in 2017 to reach the highest number of female admissions to date (1,052). However, if the PARHU admissions are excluded, total female admissions in 2016 declined by -1.9 percent (rather than increased by 3.3 percent) and rose by 8.7 percent in 2017 (rather than by 15.9 percent). In 2018 and 2019 female admissions decreased by 4.7 percent both years excluding PARHU admissions. The number of female admissions when PARHU admits are not counted was 851 in 2019. Between 2019 and 2020 (Ann'd), excluding PARHU, female admissions are estimated to decrease by 26.1 percent.

From 2012 through 2017, female new commitment admissions were on the rise, averaging an annual increase of 4.9 percent. This group has seen two consecutive years of declines in 2018 and 2019. Female new commitments fell by 9.4 percent between 2017 and 2018 and a further 8.4 percent between 2018 and 2019. Using 2020 annualized numbers, female new commitments are on track to decrease by 23.3 percent compared to 2019 counts.

Over the past ten years female parole violator admissions have increased by an annual average of 1.3 percent driven primarily by increases in the number of discretionary parole violators. Increases in the number of female parole violator admissions has peaked in 2019 at 178. Annualized 2020 counts estimate female parole violators will end the year at 113, a 36.8 percent drop from 2019.

Note that female new commitment admissions averaged 83 percent of total female admissions to NDOC each year throughout most of the early part of the past decade (2009-2015). Even with the exclusion of PARHU admissions, this trend has changed in recent years as female new

commitments have comprised less and less of total female admissions, falling to 70 percent in 2019. Conversely, the number of female parole violator admissions comprising total admissions in on the rise in recent years. In 2020, annualized estimates have the proportion of new commitments increasing to 79 percent. This is likely due to mitigation measures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic that are lowering the parole revocation rates.

TABLE 7: HISTORICAL ADMISSIONS TO PRISON BY ADMISSION TYPE: MALES: 2010 –2020 (JAN-AUG)

| Year | New Court Commitments & Probation Violators | Safekeepers | Int. Sanction Probation | NPR/CC | Total New Commitments [~] | Discretionary Parole Violators | Mandatory Parole Violators | Total Parole Violators | Other/ Missing/ PARHU | TOTAL |
|--|---|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 2010 | 4,089 | 258 | | 58 | 4,405 | 663 | 1 | 664 | 11 | 5,080 |
| 2011⁺ | 3,897 | 262 | 38 | 70 | 4,269 | 723 | 128 | 858 | 61 | 5,188 |
| 2012⁺ | 3,732 | 265 | 8 | 70 | 4,081 | 743 | 120 | 863 | 0 | 4,943 |
| 2013 | 3,769 | 220 | 44 | 53 | 4,088 | 639 | 110 | 749 | 5 | 4,842 |
| 2014 | 3,804 | 291 | 73 | 79 | 4,247 | 658 | 128 | 786 | 7 | 5,040 |
| 2015 | 4,123 | 268 | 28 | 60 | 4,481 | 628 | 118 | 746 | 76 ^{##} | 5,303 |
| 2016 | 4,042 | 221 | 9 | 76 | 4,350 | 642 | 103 | 745 | 254 ^{##} | 5,349 |
| 2017 | 4,182 | 215 | 0 | 74 | 4,471 | 566 | 110 | 676 | 286 ^{##} | 5,433 |
| 2018⁺ | 4,100 | 167 | 0 | 44 | 4,311 | 811 | 120 | 931 | 264 | 5,506 |
| 2019 | 3,690 | 80 | 0 | 71 | 3,841 | 820 | 142 | 962 | 216 | 5,019 |
| 2020 (Jan-Aug) | 2,022 | 38 | 0 | 42 | 2,102 | 482 | 86 | 568 | 28 | 2,698 |
| 2020 (Ann'd) | 3,033 | 57 | 0 | 63 | 3,153 | 723 | 129 | 852 | 42 | 4,047 |
| Numeric Change 2010–2020 (Ann'd) | -1,056 | -201 | 0 | 5 | -1,252 | 60 | 128 | 188 | 31 | -1,033 |
| Percent Change 2010–2020 (Ann'd) | -25.8% | -77.9% | -- | 8.6% | -28.4% | 9.0% | -- | 28.3% | -- | -20.3% |
| Average Annual Percent Change 2010–2020 (Ann'd) | -2.7% | -11.3% | -- | 5.5% | -3.0% | 1.9% | 1270.6% | 3.7% | -- | -2.0% |
| Percent Change 2019–2020 (Ann'd) | -17.8% | -28.8% | -- | -11.3% | -17.9% | -11.8% | -9.2% | -11.4% | -- | -19.4% |

NOTE: The admissions data prior to 2017 are provided by NDOC data extracts, for 2017 and beyond admissions counts are from NDOC reports.

* The 2018 data from January through November was annualized by multiplying by 12/11.

+ The admissions data shown for 2011, 2012 and 2018 have been updated to reflect data from an NDOC report provided to JFA.

[~] The following admissions are included in the Total New Commitments column for the year indicated; these small numbers of admissions are not shown in a separate column:

2011: 2 Intermediate Sanction Parole admissions; 2012: 5 Interstate Compact admissions and 1 PRC admission; 2013: 2 PRC admissions; 2015: 2 PRC admissions; 2016: 2 PRC admissions; 2018: 1 Interstate Compact

[#] The drop in mandatory parole violators down to 1 in 2010, followed by an increase to 128 in 2011 (which is an increase of 12700%) generates a misleading result for the average annual change in mandatory parole violators over the past 10 years (1253%).

^{##} Prisoners admitted to the Parole Housing Unit (PARHU) after release to parole are shown in the Other/Missing column. The 68 offenders admitted to PARHU in 2015 were moved to the Other/Missing column (they had been counted with Discretionary Parole Violators). In 2016, 243 male offenders were admitted to PARHU. In 2017, 277 male offenders were admitted to PARHU. In 2018, 239 male offenders were admitted to PARHU and 184 were admitted in 2019

TABLE 8: HISTORICAL ADMISSIONS TO PRISON BY ADMISSION TYPE: FEMALES: 2010 –2020 (JAN-AUG)

| Year | New Court Commitments & Probation Violators | Safekeepers | NPR/CC | Total New Commitments[~] | Discretionary Parole Violators | Mandatory Parole Violators | Total Parole Violators | Other/ Missing/ PARHU | TOTAL |
|--|--|--------------------|---------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| 2010 | 646 | 5 | 9 | 660 | 117 | 1 | 118 | 7 | 785 |
| 2011⁺ | 605 | 0 | 5 | 611 | 108 | 9 | 118 | 6 | 735 |
| 2012⁺ | 623 | 2 | 3 | 629 | 138 | 6 | 144 | 0 | 773 |
| 2013 | 644 | 2 | 5 | 651 | 114 | 9 | 123 | 1 | 775 |
| 2014 | 685 | 4 | 8 | 697 | 123 | 15 | 138 | 1 | 836 |
| 2015 | 723 | 1 | 9 | 733 | 139 | 6 | 145 | 1 | 879 |
| 2016 | 707 | 1 | 8 | 716 | 143 | 2 | 145 | 47 ^{##} | 908 |
| 2017 | 800 | 2 | 9 | 811 | 116 | 10 | 126 | 115 ^{##} | 1,052 |
| 2018⁺ | 723 | 5 | 7 | 735 | 148 | 10 | 158 | 128 | 1,021 |
| 2019 | 666 | 0 | 7 | 673 | 168 | 10 | 178 | 106 | 957 |
| 2020 (Jan-Aug) | 341 | 0 | 3 | 344 | 72 | 3 | 75 | 18 | 437 |
| 2020 (Ann'd) | 512 | 0 | 5 | 516 | 108 | 5 | 113 | 27 | 656 |
| Numeric Change 2010–2020 (Ann'd) | -135 | -5 | -5 | -144 | -9 | 4 | -6 | 20 | -130 |
| Percent Change 2010–2020 (Ann'd) | -20.8% | -- | -50.0% | -21.8% | -7.7% | -- | -4.7% | -- | -16.5% |
| Average Annual Percent Change 2010–2020 (Ann'd) | -1.8% | -- | -0.2% | -1.9% | 1.3% | -- | 1.3% | -- | -0.9% |
| Percent Change 2019–2020 (Ann'd) | -23.2% | -- | -35.7% | -23.3% | -35.7% | -- | -36.8% | -- | -31.5% |

NOTE: The admissions data prior to 2017 are provided by NDOC data extracts, for 2017 and beyond admissions counts are from NDOC reports.

* The 2018 data from January through November was annualized by multiplying by 12/11.

⁺ The admissions data shown for 2011, 2012 and 2018 have been updated to reflect data from an NDOC report provided to JFA.

[~] The following admissions are included in the Total New Commitments column for the year indicated; these small numbers of admissions are not shown in a separate column:

2011: 1 Intermediate Sanction Probation admission; 2012: 1 Interstate Compact admission; 2018: 1 PRC admission

^{##} Prisoners admitted to the Parole Housing Unit (PARHU) after release to parole are shown in the Other/Missing/PARHU column. In 2016, 46 female offenders were admitted to PARHU. In 2017, 115 female offenders were admitted to PARHU. In 2018, 119 (of the 128 Other/Missing/PARHU) female offenders were admitted to PARHU. This number was 93 in 2019.

B. Trends in Parole Release Rates

Significant Finding: *In the first 11 months of 2018, overall release rates increased compared to 2017, after having increased substantially from 2016 to 2017. The overall release rate in 2016 was 51.2 – the lowest rate since 2008. Then in 2017, the overall release rate rose to 62.5 before rising to 64.7 in the first 11 months of 2018 (the highest rate since 2000). This trend continued in 2019 as the overall release rate increased to 65.2. The first six months of 2020 saw the overall rate increase significantly to 71.0.*

Significant Finding: *Overall both mandatory and discretionary release rates in the first six months of 2020 have increased further from the elevated levels first seen in 2017. Total mandatory release rates reached 75.7 and discretionary reached 69.1. Both rates are the highest in the past ten years.*

TABLE 9 compares parole release rates from 2010 through 2020 (January - June) by type of parole hearing.

TABLE 10 and TABLE 11 present the parole release rate characteristics for male and female inmates in the first six months of 2020. Figures 7 and 8 present recent parole release rate data: Figure 7 shows the overall release rates from 2010 to 2020 (January - June) by type of hearing, while Figure 8 presents the data from 2017 to 2020 (January - June) disaggregated by gender. Since 1999, JFA has 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 similar for males and females but have become consistently higher for females as well.

Release rates issued in the report are release rates rather than grant rates. If an offender is temporarily granted parole and then it is rescinded before an offender is released or if an offender is not heard within 30 days of their minimum eligibility date, it is counted in JFA's statistics as a denial. Parole board statistics would label this as a grant and then a denial in the former case or a grant in the latter case. To avoid confusion, all rates presented in this report are labeled release rates rather than grant rates.

- For male inmates in 2020 (January - June), the total discretionary release rate ranged from 61.6 for A felons to 90.2 for E felons. The total discretionary release rate was 60.4.
- The male discretionary release rate declined steadily in the past ten years, reaching a ten-year low of 44.9 in 2016. In the most recent three years (2017-2019), this rate has rebounded to reach levels near or above 60. In 2020 (January - June), the male discretionary rate reached 66.4.
- For female inmates in 2020 (January - June), the total discretionary release rates ranged from 69.2 for A felons to 97.7 for E felons. The total discretionary release rate was 84.7.
- Female discretionary parole release rates have remained high over the past ten years. The female discretionary parole release rate between 2010 and 2020 (January - June) reached a nadir in 2016 at 72.1. However, the rate quickly rebounded and has remained above 80 each year since.

- The mandatory parole release rate for male offenders had declined each year from 2010 to 2015. Since 2015, this rate has steadily increased since, reaching a ten year high in 2020 (January - June) of 73.8.
- Like the discretionary rate, the mandatory parole release rate for females has remained high between 2010 through 2020 (January - June). This rate dipped mid-decade to a low of 74.1 in 2015. The rate has since rebounded to above 80 the past four years, reaching a ten year high of 93.8 in 2020 (January - June).
- The total discretionary release rate for males and females together remained between 54 and 64 between 2010 and 2019. In 2016, the rate reached a decade long low of 48.6 but has reached ten year high of 69.1 in 2020 (January - June).
- The mandatory release rate for males and females combined has remained more stable than the discretionary rate between 2010 and 2020. While the mandatory release rate reached a mid-decade low in 2015, it has since rebounded, remaining above 60 each of the past four years and reaching a near ten year high in 2020 (January - June) at 75.7.

TABLE 9: PAROLE RELEASE RATES 2010 –2020 (JAN '20 – JUN '20)

| | Discretionary Release Rate | Mandatory Release Rate | Total Release Rate |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Males | | | |
| 2010 | 60.4 | 64.4 | 61.4 |
| 2011 | 59.7 | 62.7 | 60.5 |
| 2012 | 55.6 | 59.8 | 56.8 |
| 2013 | 52.6 | 57.2 | 54.0 |
| 2014 | 52.3 | 54.6 | 53.0 |
| 2015 | 49.7 | 54.0 | 51.1 |
| 2016 | 44.9 | 54.7 | 48.2 |
| 2017 | 58.6 | 60.8 | 59.3 |
| 2018 (Jan-Nov) | 61.3 | 64.0 | 62.1 |
| 2019 (Dec '18- Nov '19) | 60.5 | 67.2 | 62.7 |
| 2020 (Jan-Jun) | 66.4 | 73.8 | 68.6 |
| Females | | | |
| 2010 | 84.8 | 81.6 | 84.0 |
| 2011 | 84.3 | 82.8 | 84.0 |
| 2012 | 79.9 | 82.4 | 80.4 |
| 2013 | 77.4 | 73.6 | 76.5 |
| 2014 | 79.4 | 79.7 | 79.5 |
| 2015 | 76.8 | 74.1 | 76.2 |
| 2016 | 72.1 | 76.3 | 73.1 |
| 2017 | 82.9 | 82.8 | 82.9 |
| 2018 (Jan-Nov) | 83.2 | 82.4 | 83.0 |
| 2019 (Dec '18- Nov '19) | 80.4 | 86.2 | 81.7 |
| 2020 (Jan-Jun) | 84.7 | 93.8 | 86.6 |
| Total | | | |
| 2010 | 63.1 | 65.9 | 63.9 |
| 2011 | 62.7 | 64.2 | 63.1 |
| 2012 | 58.7 | 61.7 | 59.5 |
| 2013 | 55.7 | 58.7 | 56.6 |
| 2014 | 55.9 | 57.0 | 56.2 |
| 2015 | 53.5 | 56.0 | 54.3 |
| 2016 | 48.6 | 56.6 | 51.2 |
| 2017 | 62.1 | 63.4 | 62.5 |
| 2018 (Jan-Nov) | 64.2 | 65.9 | 64.7 |
| 2019 (Dec '18- Nov '19) | 63.4 | 69.1 | 65.2 |
| 2020 (Jan-Jun) | 69.1 | 75.7 | 71.0 |

TABLE 10: INMATE PAROLE RELEASE HEARINGS HELD: MALES 2020 (JAN-JUN)

| 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 | 47.7 | 64.4 | 77.1 | 67.9 | 61.6 | 61.5 | 28.4 | 58.3 | 61.4 |
| B Felons | 64.3 | 66.1 | 69.6 | 79.2 | 69 | 65.2 | 13.0 | 76.7 | 69.4 |
| C Felons | 61.4 | 60.5 | 71.4 | (1/1) = 100.0 | N/A | 61.6 | 12.0 | 68.1 | 63.7 |
| D Felons | 77.1 | 69.2 | (2/3) = 66.7 | N/A | N/A | 76.6 | 12.0 | 68.4 | 74.9 |
| E Felons | 90.7 | 80.0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 90.2 | (n=1) 12 | 72.7 | 88.5 |
| TOTAL | 66.2 | 65.3 | 72.5 | 73.6 | 63.7 | 66.4 | 14.5 | 73.8 | 68.6 |

TABLE 11: INMATE PAROLE RELEASE HEARINGS HELD: FEMALES 2020 (JAN-JUN)

| 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 | (3/4) = 75.0 | (2/3) = 66.7 | (0/1) = 0.0 | (1/1) = 100.0 | (3/4) = 75.0 | 69.2 | (n=4) 32.0 | N/A | 69.2 |
| B Felons | 79.2 | 79.2 | (2/2) = 100.0 | (2/2) = 100.0 | N/A | 79.7 | 12.4 | 96.0 | 84.5 |
| C Felons | 82.8 | 93.8 | (4/5) = 80.0 | (0/1) = 0.0 | N/A | 83.5 | 12.0 | 91.3 | 84.8 |
| D Felons | 94.7 | 90.9 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 94.1 | 12.0 | 84.6 | 92.6 |
| E Felons | 97.7 | (1/1) = 100.0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 97.7 | (n=1) 12.0 | (n=1) 100.0 | 97.8 |
| TOTAL | 85 | 85.5 | 75.0 | (3/4) = 75.0 | (3/4) = 75.0 | 84.7 | 13.5 | 93.8 | 86.6 |

C. Trends in the Prison Inmate Population

Significant Finding: After reaching a ten-year high in May 2017 (14,179), the Nevada State prison population has steadily declined to 12,929 in December 2019. At the end of August 2020, the NDOC population had decreased to 11,993.

Significant Finding: Looking at the Nevada State prison population since 2000, the Nevada prison population exhibited modest growth in 2001 and 2002, followed by stronger growth from year-end 2002 to 2006 (posting average annual increases of 6.0 percent). From 2007 through 2014, the population declined or posted relatively small increases. The 4.6 percent increase in the Nevada State prison population from 2014 to 2015 was the largest observed since 2006, and it was followed by an increase of 3.4 percent in 2016. The prison population declined by 2.1 percent in 2017, by 0.8 percent in 2018 and by 6.0 percent in 2019. Comparing the December 31, 2019 NDOC population to the August 31, 2020 population, the number of inmates has decreased by 7.2 percent. This large decrease is, at least partially, due to the impact of mitigation measures put in place in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Significant Finding: From year-end 2019 to the end of August 2020, the male prison population declined by 6.3 percent, while the female prison population decreased by 16.4 percent.

TABLE 9 and Figure 9 present the year-end inmate populations for male and female inmates from 2010 to August 31, 2020.

- The male prison population decreased by 840 offenders from end of year 2010 to the end of August 2020 – a total increase of 7.1 percent with an average decrease of 0.7 percent per year. From year-end 2019 to the end of August 2020, the male inmate population decreased by 732 offenders, or 6.3 percent, for a total of 10,950 male inmates. If the population continues to decline through December 2020 it is on track to be the largest decrease in the past decade.
- The female prison population increased by 64 offenders from end of year 2010 to the end of August 2020 – a total increase of 6.5 percent with an average increase of 0.9 percent per year. From year-end 2019 to the end of August 2020, the female confined population decreased by 204 offenders, or 16.4 percent, for a total of 1,043 female inmates. This is the largest decrease in the female NDOC population in the past decade.
- Females made up 8.7 percent of the state prison population at the end of August 2020, down significantly from 9.6 percent at the end of 2019. In the past decade, the percentage of the prison population that is female has ranged from 7.6 to 9.6 percent, averaging 8.7 percent.
- When looking at the changes in the population over the past decade or so, the population grew steadily from year-end 2010 to 2016 before showing four straight years of declines. The decrease in the NDOC population between 2019 and the end of August 2020 is the largest decrease in the past decade.
- The male population grew at an average annual rate of 1.4 percent from year-end 2011 to 2016. Beginning in 2017, the male prison population began to decrease. In 2017 with the male population decreased 2.1 percent, followed by a decrease of 1.0 percent in 2018, 6.2 percent in 2019, and 7.2 percent through August of 2020. The average annual decrease between 2017 and the end of August 2020 is 3.9 percent.

- The female population has shown greater fluctuation: the average annual rate of change was +5.1 percent from year-end 2011 to 2016. Further, in the past four years (through August 2020), the female prison population has shown mostly large declines: 2.1 percent in 2017, 4.2 percent in 2019, and 16.4 percent in the first eight months of 2020.

TABLE 12: HISTORICAL INMATE POPULATION: 2009 – AUGUST 31, 2020

| Year | Male Population | Female Population | Total Population |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2010 | 11,790 | 979 | 12,769 |
| 2011 | 11,811 | 967 | 12,778 |
| 2012 | 11,845 | 1,038 | 12,883 |
| 2013 | 11,963 | 1,091 | 13,054 |
| 2014 | 11,961 | 1,130 | 13,091 |
| 2015 | 12,466 | 1,226 | 13,692 |
| 2016 | 12,836 | 1,317 | 14,153 |
| 2017 | 12,572 | 1,290 | 13,862 |
| 2018 | 12,451 | 1,301 | 13,752 |
| 2019 | 11,682 | 1,247 | 12,929 |
| August 31, 2020 | 10,950 | 1,043 | 11,993 |
| Numeric Change 2010–2020 | -840 | 64 | -776 |
| Percent Change 2010– 2020 | -7.1% | 6.5% | -6.1% |
| Average Annual Percent Change 2010– 2020 | -0.7% | 0.9% | -0.6% |
| Percent Change 2019– 2020 | -6.3% | -16.4% | -7.2% |

Numbers represent end of calendar year figures.

D. Trends in Length of Stay

Significant Finding: When A felons are excluded, the overall average length of stay for male inmates paroled in 2020 (January - June) was 23.0 months, down from 26.6 months in 2019, while for females paroled in 2020 (January - June) the average length of stay was 14.2 months, also down from 2019 (17.1 months).

Significant Finding: Similarly, for males discharged from prison (excluding A felons), their average length of stay in 2020 (January - June) was 28.2 months, down slightly from 28.5 months in 2019. For females discharged (non A felons) in 2020 (January - June), the average length of stay was 18.0 months, down from 23.4 months in 2019.

Important Note: The average length of stay calculations have been modified from past reports. Starting in the April 2016 report, offenders sentenced to Life with Parole are included in the analysis in their appropriate felony categories. In addition, parole violators with no new convictions have been excluded from the length of stay analysis. Results presented in the tables for prior years have been re-analyzed and updated using the new criteria and will not be comparable to results presented in reports prior to April 2016. Finally, offenders released from the Parole Housing Unit are excluded from the analysis.

Important Note: While TABLES 10 and 11 display the average length of stay for inmates in the various felony categories by release type, it is important to note that the proportion of inmates who are released in the various felony categories changes from year to year, and thus the overall average lengths of stay are influenced by those changing proportions.

TABLE 10 and TABLE 11 present the average length of stay for male and female inmates by felony category and release type (parole or discharge) for 2017 to 2020 (January - June)

- The average length of stay for males released to parole (excluding the relatively small population of A felons) increased gradually between 2017 and 2019 from 24.1 months to 26.6 months in 2019. 2020 (January - June) has seen the first decline in the past four years.
- The average length of stay for females released to parole (excluding the very small number of A felons) has fluctuated in recent years, averaging 15.3 months between 2017 and 2020 (January - June).
- The average length of stay for males discharged from prison (excluding the relatively small population of A felons) rose notably in 2017 to 28.5 months after spending two years at just under 27 months. This statistic rose to 29.1 months in 2018 before falling back to 28.5 months in 2019. The average length of stay for males discharged from prison has remained on par with 2019 through the first six months of 2020 at 28.3 months.
- Like the males discharged from NDOC in 2017, the average length of stay for female inmates discharged from prison (excluding the very small number of A felons) rose distinctly to 22.1 months after spending two years just under 20 months. In 2018, the average length of stay for discharged females declined to 20.4 months only to increase to a four year high of 23.4 months in 2019. For 2020 (January - June), the average length of stay was 18.0 months.

**TABLE 13: AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR MALE
INMATES BY RELEASE TYPE: 2017-2020 (JAN-JUN)**

| Offender Felony Category | LENGTH OF STAY (months) | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | 2017 | | 2018 (Jan-Nov) | | 2019 (Dec '18-Nov '19) | | 2020 (Jan-Jun) | |
| | Parole | Discharge | Parole | Discharge | Parole | Discharge | Parole | Discharge |
| A Felons | 178.4 | 96.7 | 181.2 | 178.4 | 96.7 | 102.2 | 184.6 | 123.8 |
| B Felons | 37.4 | 39.5 | 39.2 | 37.4 | 39.5 | 39.1 | 35.4 | 39.4 |
| C Felons | 11.2 | 18.0 | 10.3 | 11.2 | 18.0 | 19.3 | 8.9 | 18.3 |
| D Felons | 8.4 | 16.2 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 16.2 | 16.4 | 6.9 | 16.9 |
| E Felons | 7.3 | 15.8 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 15.8 | 17.0 | 5.9 | 10.7 |
| TOTAL | 31.2 | 29.7 | 32.9 | 31.2 | 29.7 | 30.2 | 34.8 | 28.6 |
| TOTAL (No A Felons) | 24.1 | 28.5 | 25.3 | 24.1 | 28.5 | 29.1 | 23.0 | 28.2 |

**TABLE 14: AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR FEMALE
INMATES BY RELEASE TYPE: 2017-2020 (JAN-JUN)**

| Offender Felony Category | LENGTH OF STAY (months) | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | 2017 | | 2018 (Jan-Nov) | | 2019 (Dec '18-Nov '19) | | 2020 (Jan-Jun) | |
| | Parole | Discharge | Parole | Discharge | Parole | Discharge | Parole | Discharge |
| A Felons | 129.7 (n=7) | --- (n=0) | 125.1 (n=6) | 129.7 (n=7) | --- (n=0) | 125.1 (n=6) | 174.7 (n=1) | --- (n=0) |
| B Felons | 26.8 | 30.4 | 24.5 | 26.8 | 30.4 | 24.5 | 23.2 | 22.9 |
| C Felons | 8.9 | 17.4 | 8.1 | 8.9 | 17.4 | 8.1 | 7.6 | 15.9 |
| D Felons | 7.1 | 15.0 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 15.0 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 16.1 |
| E Felons | 6.8 | 11.1 | 5.9 | 6.8 | 11.1 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 12.6 |
| TOTAL | 16.4 | 22.1 | 15.8 | 16.4 | 22.1 | 15.8 | 19.1 | 18.0 |
| TOTAL (No A Felons) | 15.2 | 22.1 | 14.6 | 15.2 | 22.1 | 14.6 | 14.2 | 18.0 |

IMPORTANT NOTE ABOUT TABLES 10 & 11: If comparing these tables to previous versions of this report, please note that offenders sentenced to Life with Parole are now included in the analysis in their appropriate Felony Category. The very small number of offenders with a Life or Death sentence who are released continue to be excluded from these tables. Safekeepers discharged from prison also continue to be excluded from these tables. Prior year data has been re-analyzed using the same criteria listed above so that the results are comparable across the years shown. These tables, however, are not comparable to the ones in reports issued prior to April 2016. Offenders released from the Parole Housing Unit are excluded from these tables.

The table below presents the results of a separate analysis of the average length of stay of parole violators released over the past several years.

For parole violators with no new offense, their average length of stay displayed a steady upward trend from 9.6 months in 2015 to 11.6 months in 2017. In the first 11.6 months of 2018, the average length of stay for that population declined slightly to 11.1 months. In 2019, this statistic decreased to 9.6 months and to 7.5 months in 2020 (January - June). For the small number of parole violators with a new offense, their average length of stay has bounced around, but has displayed an upward trend in the past few years reaching 44.0 months in 2020 (January - June).

**TABLE 15: AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY
FOR PAROLE VIOLATORS: 2015-2020 (JAN-JUN)**

| Parole Violators | LENGTH OF STAY (months) | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|------|------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 (Jan- Nov) | 2019 (Dec '18-Nov '19) | 2020 (Jan-Jun) |
| PVs: No new offense | 9.6 | 10.7 | 11.6 | 11.1 | 9.6 | 7.5 |
| PVs: With new offense | 23.0 | 24.6 | 26.1 | 29.8 | 35.7 | 44.0 |

For the January 2019 report, we excluded prisoners with a Life or Death sentence – this resulted in no changes to any of the figures previously reported except that the average length of stay for Parole Violators with a new offense released in 2017 shifted slightly upward.

**TABLE 16: FEMALE AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (MONTHS)
BY CERTAIN ATTRIBUTES (DEC '18- NOV '19)**

| Attribute | Discharge LOS (months) | Parole LOS (months) |
|------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Age Group | | |
| 18 and younger | n/a | n/a |
| 19-29 | 20.6 | 19.8 |
| 30-39 | 24.1 | 21.9 |
| 40-49 | 27.7 | 32.5 |
| 50-59 | 46.4 | 27.6 |
| 60 and older | 10.6 | 60.0 |
| Offense Group | | |
| Drug | 25.6 | 20.9 |
| DUI | 12.8 | 34.3 |
| Other | 27.9 | 22.8 |
| Property | 23.7 | 15.5 |
| Sex | 82.7 | 72.3 |
| Violence | 26.5 | 44.2 |
| Race | | |
| American Indian | 46.8 | 20.8 |
| Asian | 16.8 | 22.9 |
| African American | 22.5 | 25.1 |
| Caucasian | 30.4 | 26.5 |
| Hispanic | 18.3 | 24.0 |
| Other | n/a | n/a |

**TABLE 17: FEMALE AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (MONTHS)
BY CERTAIN ATTRIBUTES (JAN-JUN 2020)**

| Attribute | Discharge LOS (months) | Parole LOS (Months) |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Age Group | | |
| 18 and younger | 18.3 | n/a |
| 19-29 | 18.9 | 13.6 |
| 30-39 | 19.8 | 12.0 |
| 40-49 | 13.3 | 26.4 |
| 50-59 | 16.9 | 28.9 |
| 60 and older | n/a | 101.0 |
| Offense Group | | |
| Drug | 13.3 | 9.6 |
| DUI | n/a | 22.3 |
| Other | n/a | 12.1 |
| Property | 15.5 | 12.6 |
| Sex | n/a | 66.2 |
| Violence | 21.4 | 50.0 |
| Race | | |
| American Indian | 20.4 | 10.2 |
| Asian | n/a | 14.3 |
| African American | 18.9 | 21.5 |
| Caucasian | 17.3 | 19.8 |
| Hispanic | 14.5 | 12.9 |
| Other | 18.1 | n/a |

**TABLE 18: MALE AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (MONTHS)
BY CERTAIN ATTRIBUTES (DEC '18- NOV '19)**

| Attribute | Discharge LOS (months) | Parole LOS (Months) |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Age Group | | |
| 18 and younger | 16.8 | n/a |
| 19-29 | 27.4 | 25.5 |
| 30-39 | 28.9 | 34.7 |
| 40-49 | 32.0 | 51.5 |
| 50-59 | 42.6 | 59.8 |
| 60 and older | 61.1 | 103.0 |
| Offense Group | | |
| Drug | 23.9 | 23.5 |
| DUI | 32.3 | 29.3 |
| Other | 19.1 | 18.2 |
| Property | 20.3 | 21.7 |
| Sex | 78.7 | 132.2 |
| Violence | 34.0 | 63.0 |
| Race | | |
| American Indian | 29.7 | 58.5 |
| Asian | 25.9 | 42.6 |
| African American | 31.2 | 43.8 |
| Caucasian | 35.1 | 44.0 |
| Hispanic | 32.4 | 42.9 |
| Other | 26.0 | 65.8 |

**TABLE 19: MALE AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (MONTHS)
BY CERTAIN ATTRIBUTES (JAN-JUN 2020)**

| Attribute | Discharge LOS (months) | Parole LOS (Months) |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Age Group | | |
| 18 and younger | n/a | n/a |
| 19-29 | 25.3 | 16.7 |
| 30-39 | 27.2 | 28.9 |
| 40-49 | 30.9 | 45.4 |
| 50-59 | 33.2 | 61.7 |
| 60 and older | 42.5 | 91.2 |
| Offense Group | | |
| Drug | 20.5 | 16.4 |
| DUI | 35.8 | 28.0 |
| Other | 20.0 | 18.5 |
| Property | 23.0 | 16.1 |
| Sex | 50.7 | 138.2 |
| Violence | 29.9 | 55.8 |
| Race | | |
| American Indian | 28.6 | 20.2 |
| Asian | 33.8 | 20.0 |
| African American | 28.9 | 33.2 |
| Caucasian | 27.3 | 35.3 |
| Hispanic | 29.4 | 41.6 |
| Other | 39.4 | 4.7 |

VII. KEY POPULATION PROJECTION ASSUMPTIONS

The inmate population projections contained in this report were completed using the Wizard 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. The forecast presented in this document was produced using the NDOC data from January to June of 2020, but will rely heavily on data provided for 2019 as well. Post-COVID-19 data (here considered April 1, 2020 and beyond) has shown trends that direct result of the global pandemic. These data, as of this report, are outliers from normal trends. The list below summarizes the key additional assumptions not inherently reflected in the data.

In addition to the data observed, the assumptions generated from the February 2020 assessment of the impact of AB 236 are included in this iteration of the baseline forecast. A brief summary of the impact of AB 236 is included in this section.

A. Future Release Rates:

Future discretionary release rates will reflect what was observed in the data analyzed for 2019. The volatility of rates seen for January through June 2020 are not expected to continue in the future. Future mandatory parole release rates will be held at an overall discretionary rate observed in 2019, 60.5 percent for males and 80.4 percent for females.

Data for January to June of 2020 show increases in parole release rates, likely due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. These levels are not anticipated to continue through 2020. June 2020 has already seen a rebound to pre-COVID-19 levels for both the number of hearings and the parole grant rate. By December 2020, it is estimated that parole release rates will have reached levels seen in 2019.

B. Future Admissions Composition:

The composition of future new commitment admissions is assumed to be the same as the composition of new commitment admissions during 2019 as the low admissions of the first eight months of 2020 slowly rebound.

The base model used for this report is based on admission and release extract data provided to JFA by the NDOC for 2019 with data for January to June of 2020 considered and augmented by admissions counts through August 2020. 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. It is very unlikely these statistics have been greatly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

It should be noted this is the base model assumption which includes additional model manipulation made to accommodate assumptions for AB 236.

C. Future Admissions Counts:

The dramatic drop in admissions in the first eight months of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic is assumed to rebound over the next two years. After this rebound period, the number of both new commitments and parole violators is assumed to look like those in 2019 and then to increase at a modest pace of 1.8 percent per year over the remainder of the forecast horizon.

Males

The admissions numbers for 2020 are currently being excluded from the three-year and five-year average because of the unprecedented impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Male new court admissions are assumed to be a hybrid of the three-year average rate of change in male new court admissions for 2017 to 2019 (-3.9 percent per year) and the five-year rate of change for 2014 to 2019 (-1.8 percent). Further, the actual impact of AB 236 on admissions is unclear as of now due to the noise generated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Closer study of admissions over the long run will be required to ascertain more clearly the impact of AB 236.

Females

Like males, admission counts for the first eight months of 2020 are assumed to be outliers. Female new court admissions are assumed to be a hybrid of the three-year average rate of change in female new court admissions for 2017 to 2019 (-1.5 percent per year) and the five-year rate of change for 2014 to 2019 (-0.2 percent).

Other Admission Groups

JFA feels dividing admissions to prison into categories is essential in looking at drivers of the overall prison population. New court admissions will spend significantly longer on average than technical parole violators and PARHU offenders. PARHU admissions declined slightly in 2019 due to a data correction as well as a policy change. NDOC has indicated this is the continued level and JFA has built that assumption into the forecast model. Decreasing counts for PARHU admissions through the first half of 2020 reflect the phase out of the PAHRU program in July of 2020. However, changes in trends of technical parole violators, because AB236 requires a graduated sanctions system that will revoke parole for 30, 60, and 90 days.

D. Future Parole Revocation and Parole Violators Returned to Prison Rates:

Parole revocation rates in the first eight months of 2020 have been clearly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Prior to 2020, the five-year average growth of parole violator admissions was 5.3 percent for males and 6.0 percent for females. Parole revocation admissions are assumed to rebound over the next two years to the assumed level under SB 236.

TABLE 20: PAROLE VIOLATORS ADMITTED BY YEAR: 2010-2020

| Year | Total Parole Violators | Percent Change |
|--------------|------------------------|----------------|
| 2010 | 782 | 13.5% |
| 2011^ | 976 | 24.8% |
| 2012^ | 1,007 | 3.2% |
| 2013 | 872 | -13.4% |
| 2014 | 924 | 6.0% |
| 2015 | 891 | -3.6% |
| 2016 | 890 | -0.1% |
| 2017 | 802 | -9.9% |
| 2018 | 1,089 | 35.8% |
| 2019 | 1,140 | 4.7% |
| 2020 (Ann'd) | 994 | -12.8% |

This table is populated using counts from the NDOC admissions datafiles.

^ 2011 and 2012 counts were updated using NDOC monthly reports provided in March 2013.

AB 236 Impact Assumptions

As stated earlier in the report, in June of 2019, AB 236 was passed by the State of Nevada. This new legislation is aimed at cutting the cost of corrections in the State by reducing recidivism and lowering the state’s prison population through sentencing reforms. Assumptions regarding AB 236 in the current simulation model mirror those used for the February 2020 forecast. As noted previously, the data for 2020 is considered an outlier due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Further, gleaning the impact of AB 236 on admissions is muddled by changes caused by COVID-19. As with any newly enacted piece of legislation, it is often difficult to predict how prison and judicial practices will respond over time. The time frame for solidifying assumptions associated with AB 236 will likely carry over through next 24 months as the changes brought about by the global pandemic lessen. The simulation model modifications carried over from the February 2020 model concerning AB 236 include:

1. Revision of burglary sentences (for new commitments only).
2. Adjustment of penalties for possession of a controlled substance (new commitments only)
3. Increase the drug trafficking weight thresholds (new commitments only).
4. Raise the threshold for felony theft offenses (new commitments only).
5. Reclassification of certain non-violent category B offenses to category C offenses (new commitments only).
6. Establish revocation caps for Technical Violators.
7. Frontload resources by reducing the time on probation.

NOTE: Housing of Arizona Contract Inmates

As of August 2020, there were 76 Arizona offenders (labeled NBV in aggregate reports) housed under contract in the Nevada State Prison system. The contract with Saguaro Correctional Center ends in December of 2020 and these inmates will not be forecasted in future iterations of the simulation model.

**TABLE 21: NEW COURT COMMITMENT ADMISSION CHARACTERISTICS BY
CATEGORY: MALES: 2018 (JAN-NOV)^**

| Offender Felony Category | Number Admitted (JAN-NOV) | Percent Admitted (JAN-NOV) | Average Good Time Days Per Month | Average Jail Time (Days) | Average Maximum Sentence (Months) | Average Minimum Sentence (Months) |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A Felons | 158 | 4.1% | 28.8 | 626.4 | 663.8 | 356.4 |
| B Felons | 1,977 | 51.4% | 29.2 | 214.1 | 106.7 | 37.0 |
| C Felons | 956 | 24.8% | 28.4 | 146.0 | 46.5 | 12.3 |
| D Felons | 552 | 14.3% | 28.5 | 127.1 | 39.4 | 9.4 |
| E Felons | 205 | 5.3% | 29.4 | 117.6 | 38.4 | 7.8 |
| Subtotal | 3,848 | 100.0% | | | | |
| Missing | 2 | | | | | |
| Total | 3,850 | | | | | |

**TABLE 22: NEW COURT COMMITMENT ADMISSION
CHARACTERISTICS BY CATEGORY: MALES: 2019
(DEC '18-NOV '19)^**

| Offender Felony Category | Number Admitted (DEC '18-NOV '19) | Percent Admitted (DEC '18-NOV '19) | Average Good Time Days Per Month | Average Jail Time (Days) | Average Maximum Sentence (Months) | Average Minimum Sentence (Months) |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A Felons | 171 | 4.6% | 28.8 | 681.2 | 682.4 | 459.2 |
| B Felons | 1,891 | 50.8% | 29.5 | 211.5 | 109.2 | 37.1 |
| C Felons | 1007 | 27.1% | 28.5 | 145.9 | 47.0 | 12.6 |
| D Felons | 485 | 13.0% | 29.0 | 127.4 | 39.8 | 9.8 |
| E Felons | 166 | 4.5% | 30.0 | 119.2 | 37.8 | 7.9 |
| Subtotal | 3,720 | 100.0% | | | | |
| Missing | 42 | | | | | |
| Total | 3,762 | | | | | |

**TABLE 23: NEW COURT COMMITMENT ADMISSION
CHARACTERISTICS BY CATEGORY: MALES: 2020
(JAN-JUN)^**

| Offender Felony Category | Number Admitted (JAN-JUN) | Percent Admitted (JAN-JUN) | Average Good Time Days Per Month | Average Jail Time (Days) | Average Maximum Sentence (Months) | Average Minimum Sentence (Months) |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A Felons | 51 | 3.2% | 29.0 | 608.1 | 714.3 | 364.8 |
| B Felons | 845 | 52.6% | 29.0 | 207.9 | 105.1 | 36.1 |
| C Felons | 391 | 24.3% | 28.3 | 137.7 | 47.0 | 12.0 |
| D Felons | 247 | 15.4% | 28.3 | 126.6 | 40.5 | 10.1 |
| E Felons | 73 | 4.5% | 28.8 | 123.9 | 39.0 | 8.2 |
| Subtotal | 1,607 | 100.0% | | | | |
| Missing | 0 | | | | | |
| Total | 1,607 | | | | | |

^ These tables include New Commitments admissions as well as a small population of offenders who were 'Not Physically Received (NPR).'
They do not include Safe Keepers or Intermediate Sanction Probationers. Offenders sentenced to Life and Life with Parole were put in their assigned felony categories; most of the time, they are A felons.

**TABLE 24: NEW COURT COMMITMENT ADMISSION
CHARACTERISTICS BY CATEGORY: FEMALES: 2018
(JAN-NOV)^**

| Offender Felony Category | Number Admitted (JAN-NOV) | Percent Admitted (JAN-NOV) | Average Good Time Days Per Month | Average Jail Time (Days) | Average Maximum Sentence (Months) | Average Minimum Sentence (Months) |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A Felons | 13 | 1.9% | 28.9 | 564.5 | 441.2 | 185.5 |
| B Felons | 305 | 45.2% | 28.5 | 177.3 | 90.8 | 30.4 |
| C Felons | 171 | 25.3% | 28.1 | 130.4 | 44.1 | 11.1 |
| D Felons | 116 | 17.2% | 28.5 | 127.7 | 38.1 | 8.2 |
| E Felons | 70 | 10.4% | 28.3 | 114.8 | 37.9 | 8.0 |
| Subtotal | 675 | 100.0% | | | | |
| Missing | 5 | | | | | |
| Total | 680 | | | | | |

**TABLE 25: NEW COURT COMMITMENT ADMISSION
CHARACTERISTICS BY CATEGORY: FEMALES: 2019
(DEC '18-NOV '19)^**

| Offender Felony Category | Number Admitted (DEC '18-NOV '19) | Percent Admitted (DEC '18-NOV '19) | Average Good Time Days Per Month | Average Jail Time (Days) | Average Maximum Sentence (Months) | Average Minimum Sentence (Months) |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A Felons | 15 | 2.3% | 28.5 | 866.9 | 597.2 | 291.6 |
| B Felons | 294 | 44.4% | 30.6 | 159.9 | 81.8 | 27.2 |
| C Felons | 162 | 24.5% | 29.3 | 118.8 | 44.0 | 10.5 |
| D Felons | 131 | 19.8% | 28.5 | 123.9 | 37.3 | 8.7 |
| E Felons | 60 | 9.1% | 29.1 | 109.6 | 37.1 | 7.6 |
| Subtotal | 662 | 100.0% | | | | |
| Missing | 19 | | | | | |
| Total | 681 | | | | | |

**TABLE 26: NEW COURT COMMITMENT ADMISSION
CHARACTERISTICS BY CATEGORY: FEMALES: 2020
(JAN-JUN)^**

| Offender Felony Category | Number Admitted (JAN-JUN) | Percent Admitted (JAN-JUN) | Average Good Time Days Per Month | Average Jail Time (Days) | Average Maximum Sentence (Months) | Average Minimum Sentence (Months) |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A Felons | 5 | 1.8% | 28.7 | 794.8 | 448.0 | 324.0 |
| B Felons | 118 | 42.1% | 29.2 | 173.7 | 86.4 | 28.0 |
| C Felons | 74 | 26.4% | 29.3 | 114.4 | 46.5 | 10.8 |
| D Felons | 57 | 20.4% | 29.8 | 115.0 | 40.3 | 9.2 |
| E Felons | 26 | 9.3% | 29.2 | 137.1 | 35.5 | 7.2 |
| Subtotal | 280 | 100.0% | | | | |
| Missing | 0 | | | | | |
| Total | 280 | | | | | |

^ These tables include New Commitments admissions as well as a small population of offenders who were ‘Not Physically Received (NPR).’ They do not include Safe Keepers or Intermediate Sanction Probationers. Offenders sentenced to Life and Life with Parole were put in their assigned felony categories; most of the time, they are A felons.

TABLE 27: HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED TOTAL ADMISSIONS: 2009-2030

| Year | Actual Males | Actual Females | Actual Total |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 2009 | 5,075 | 719 | 5,794 |
| 2010 | 5,080 | 785 | 5,865 |
| 2011[#] | 5,188 | 735 | 5,923 |
| 2012[#] | 4,943 | 773 | 5,716 |
| 2013 | 4,842 | 775 | 5,617 |
| 2014 | 5,040 | 836 | 5,876 |
| 2015 | 5,303 | 879 | 6,182 |
| 2016 | 5,349 | 908 | 6,257 |
| 2017 | 5,433 | 1,052 | 6,485 |
| 2018 | 5,506 | 1,021 | 6,527 |
| 2019 | 5,019 | 957 | 5,976 |
| Projected | Base with AB 236 Male | Base with AB 236 Female | Base Total |
| 2020 | 4,192 | 732 | 4,924 |
| 2021 | 4,606 | 852 | 5,458 |
| 2022 | 5,050 | 970 | 6,020 |
| 2023 | 5,257 | 983 | 6,240 |
| 2024 | 5,490 | 996 | 6,486 |
| 2025 | 5,552 | 1,009 | 6,561 |
| 2026 | 5,615 | 1,022 | 6,637 |
| 2027 | 5,679 | 1,035 | 6,714 |
| 2028 | 5,743 | 1,049 | 6,792 |
| 2029 | 5,808 | 1,063 | 6,871 |
| 2030 | 5,874 | 1,076 | 6,950 |
| Numeric Change 2009–2019 | -56 | 238 | 182 |
| Percent Change 2009–2019 | -1.1% | 33.1% | 3.1% |
| Average Annual Percent Change 2009–2019 | 0.0% | 3.1% | 0.4% |
| Percent Change 2018–2019 | -8.8% | -6.3% | -8.4% |
| Numeric Change 2020–2030 | 1,682 | 344 | 2,026 |
| Percent Change 2020–2030 | 40.1% | 47.1% | 41.2% |
| Average Annual Percent Change 2020–2030 | 3.5% | 4.1% | 3.6% |

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 2019 to 2030.

A. Projected Male Inmate Population

TABLE 21 displays a summary of the historical and projected male inmate population for the period 2009 to 2030.

Figure 12 presents the October 2020 forecasts of male new commitment admissions and stock population.

Baseline Forecast

- At the end of calendar year 2020, 11,025 male offenders are projected to be under the Nevada Department of Corrections system.
- The male inmate prison population was 11,682 at the end of 2019. The population is projected to increase to 11,653 in 2025 and to 12,444 inmates by the end of 2030. The projected growth represents average increases of 1.2 percent per year through the year 2029.
- The male forecast for this cycle represents a somewhat lower forecast than the most recent February 2020 forecast. The lower forecast is a factor of the lag time the population will take to rebound from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

TABLE 28: HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED INMATE POPULATION: MALES: 2009-2030

| Year | Historical | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2009 | 11,911 | |
| 2010 | 11,790 | |
| 2011 | 11,811 | |
| 2012 | 11,845 | |
| 2013 | 11,963 | |
| 2014 | 11,961 | |
| 2015 | 12,466 | |
| 2016 | 12,836 | |
| 2017 | 12,572 | |
| 2018 | 12,451 | |
| 2019 | 11,682 | |
| | | Base Projections with AB 236 |
| 2020 | | 11,025 |
| 2021 | | 11,197 |
| 2022 | | 11,352 |
| 2023 | | 11,506 |
| 2024 | | 11,653 |
| 2025 | | 11,787 |
| 2026 | | 11,905 |
| 2027 | | 12,056 |
| 2028 | | 12,183 |
| 2029 | | 12,302 |
| 2030 | | 12,444 |
| Numeric Change 2009–2019 | -229 | |
| Percent Change 2009–2019 | -1.9% | |
| Average Annual Percent Change 2009–2019 | -0.2% | |
| Percent Change 2018–2019 | -6.2% | |
| Numeric Change 2020–2030 | | 1,419 |
| Percent Change 2020–2030 | | 12.9% |
| Average Annual Percent Change 2020–2030 | | 1.2% |

Numbers represent end of calendar year figures.

B. Projected Female Inmate Population

TABLE 21 displays a summary of the historical and projected female inmate population for the period 2009 to 2030.

Figure 13 presents the October 2020 forecasts of female new commitment admissions and stock population.

Baseline Forecast

- In 2020, 1,085 female offenders are projected to be under in the Nevada Department of Corrections system.
- The female inmate prison population was 1,247 at the end of 2019. The population is projected to increase to 1,187 in 2025 and to 1,263 inmates by the end of 2030. The projected growth represents average increases of 1.5 percent per year through the year 2029.

Forecasting the male and female Nevada prison population has been complicated severely by the COVID-19 pandemic. This is on top of the two major events from 2019 that increased the uncertainty in the direction of the correctional population: 1) recent dramatic decreases in new court admissions and 2) the implementation of AB 236.

The question of how long it will take for the COVID-19 impact to correct itself is the most difficult “what-if” to answer at this time. JFA will continue to monitor all internal and external data available and presented its best estimate for long term correctional bed pace planning in Nevada. There will be one more iteration of this report for the 2021 budget cycle and it will be crucial, as ever, to examine new data and emerging trends as it becomes available.

TABLE 29: HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED INMATE POPULATION: FEMALES: 2009-2030

| Year | Historical | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2009 | 980 | |
| 2010 | 979 | |
| 2011 | 967 | |
| 2012 | 1,038 | |
| 2013 | 1,091 | |
| 2014 | 1,130 | |
| 2015 | 1,226 | |
| 2016 | 1,317 | |
| 2017 | 1,290 | |
| 2018 | 1,301 | |
| 2019 | 1,247 | |
| | | Base Projections with AB 236 |
| 2020 | | 1,085 |
| 2021 | | 1,132 |
| 2022 | | 1,145 |
| 2023 | | 1,158 |
| 2024 | | 1,172 |
| 2025 | | 1,187 |
| 2026 | | 1,200 |
| 2027 | | 1,218 |
| 2028 | | 1,232 |
| 2029 | | 1,245 |
| 2030 | | 1,263 |
| Numeric Change 2009–2019 | 267 | |
| Percent Change 2009–2019 | 27.2% | |
| Average Annual Percent Change 2009–2019 | 2.5% | |
| Percent Change 2018–2019 | -4.2% | |
| Numeric Change 2020–2030 | | 178 |
| Percent Change 2020–2030 | | 16.4% |
| Average Annual Percent Change 2020–2030 | | 1.5% |

Numbers represent end of calendar year figures.

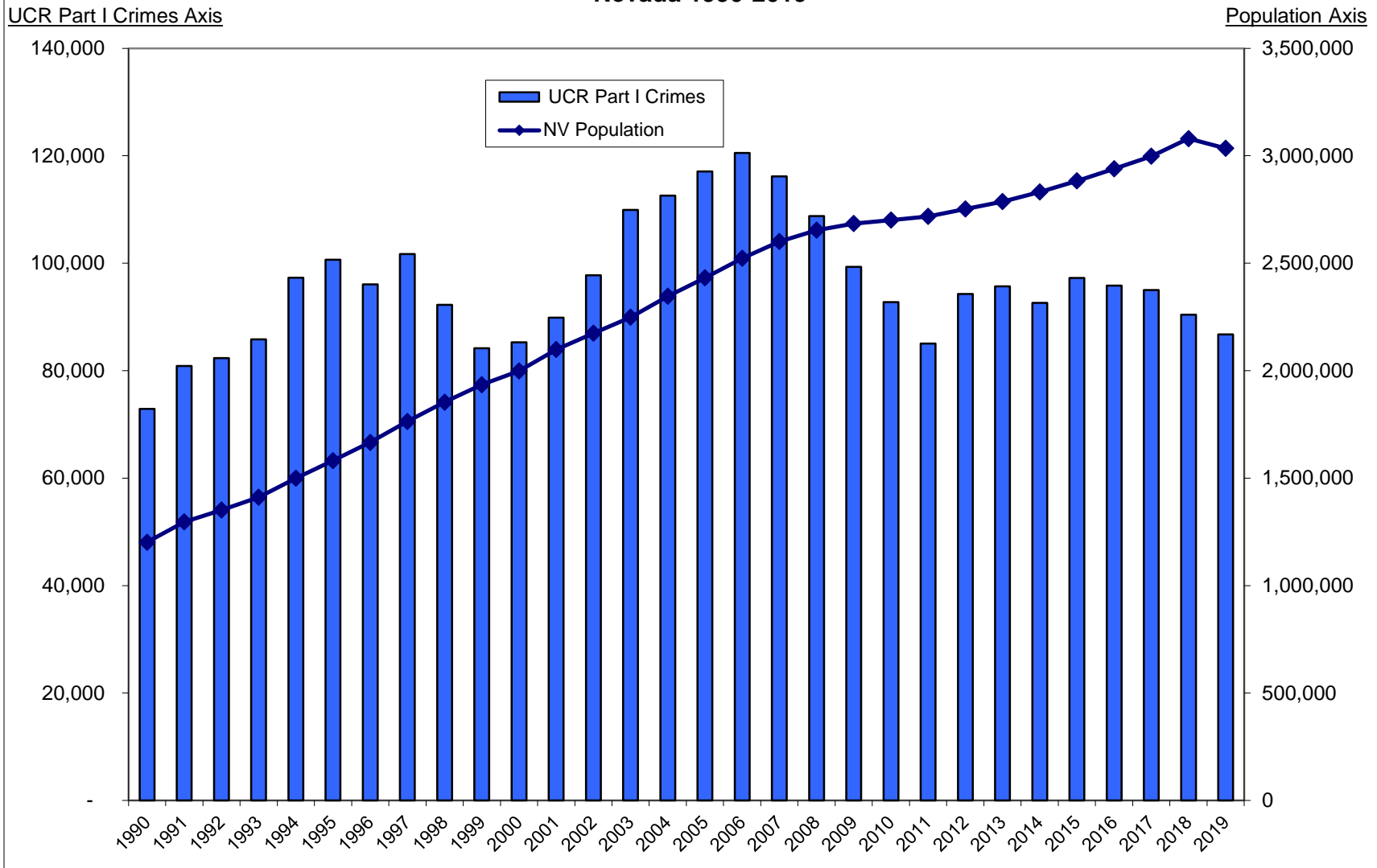
TABLE 30: ACTUAL AND PROJECTED INMATE POPULATION: 2019-2030

| Year | Male Population | Female Population | Total Population |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2019 | 11,682 | 1,247 | 12,929 |
| 2020 | 11,025 | 1,085 | 12,110 |
| 2021 | 11,197 | 1,132 | 12,329 |
| 2022 | 11,352 | 1,145 | 12,497 |
| 2023 | 11,506 | 1,158 | 12,664 |
| 2024 | 11,653 | 1,172 | 12,825 |
| 2025 | 11,787 | 1,187 | 12,974 |
| 2026 | 11,905 | 1,200 | 13,105 |
| 2027 | 12,056 | 1,218 | 13,274 |
| 2028 | 12,183 | 1,232 | 13,415 |
| 2029 | 12,302 | 1,245 | 13,547 |
| 2030 | 12,444 | 1,263 | 13,707 |
| Numeric Change 2020–2030 | 1,419 | 178 | 1,597 |
| Percent Change 2020–2030 | 12.9% | 16.4% | 13.2% |
| Average Annual Percent Change 2020–2030 | 1.2% | 1.5% | 1.2% |

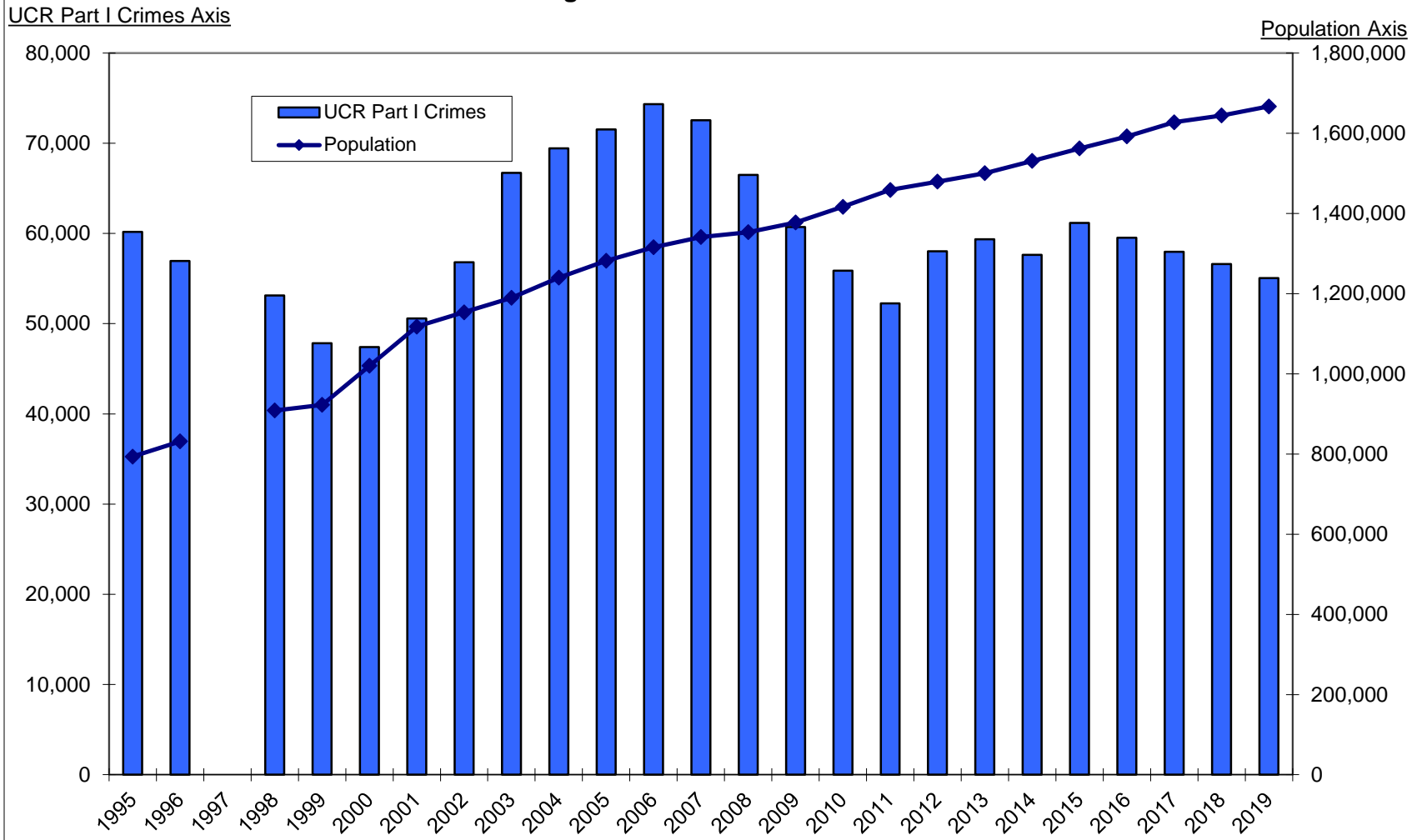
Projections numbers represent end of calendar year figures.

APPENDIX A: FORECAST TABLES BY MONTH & FIGURES

**FIGURE 1: Reported Crime and Population:
Nevada 1990-2019**



**FIGURE 2: Reported Crime and Population:
Las Vegas MPD Jurisdiction 1995-2019**



NOTE: The FBI's Uniform Crime Reports for 1997 did not show the reported crime for the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Dept jurisdiction.

**FIGURE 3: Accuracy of JFA's February 2020 Forecast
Total Male Inmate Population: January 2020 through August 2020**

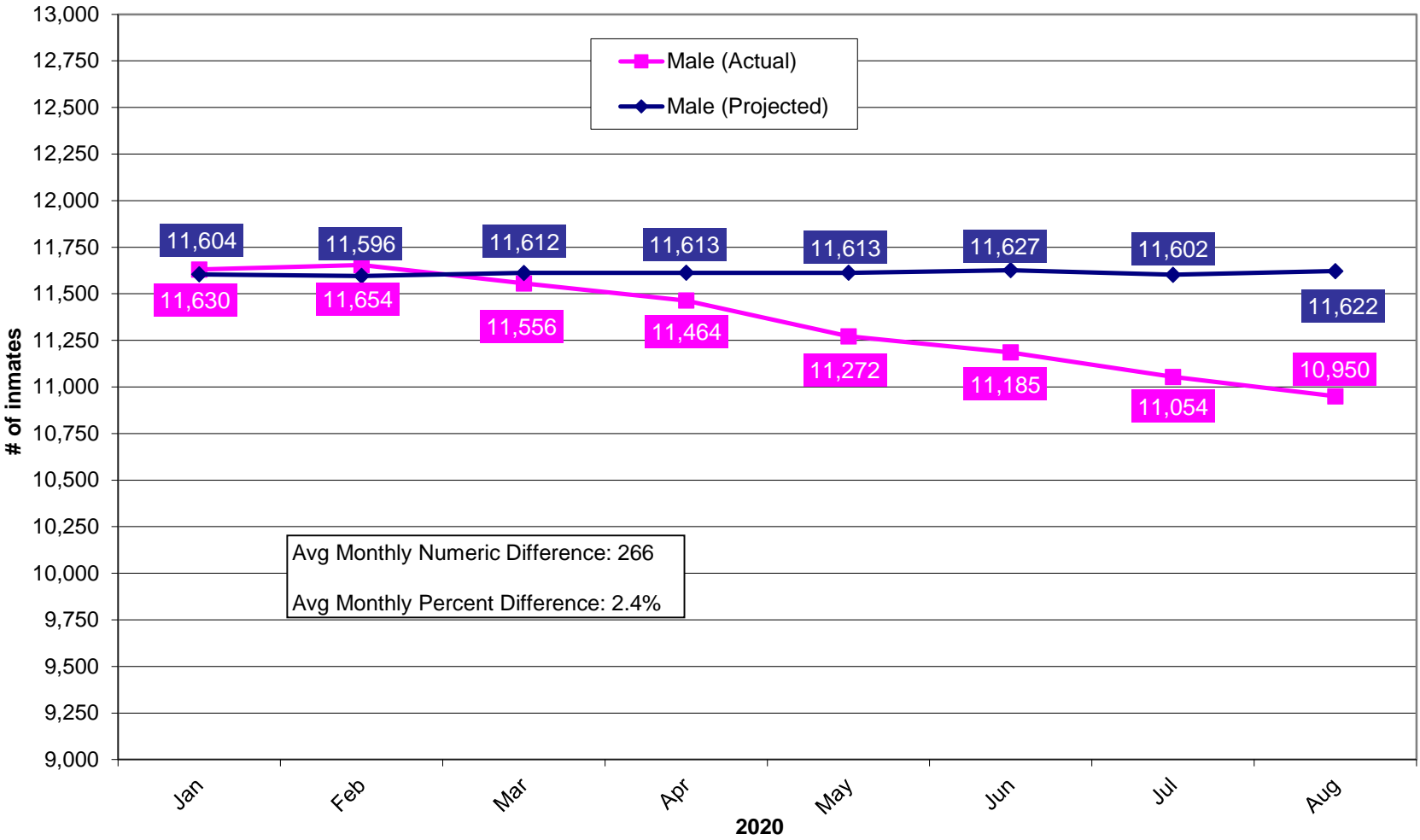
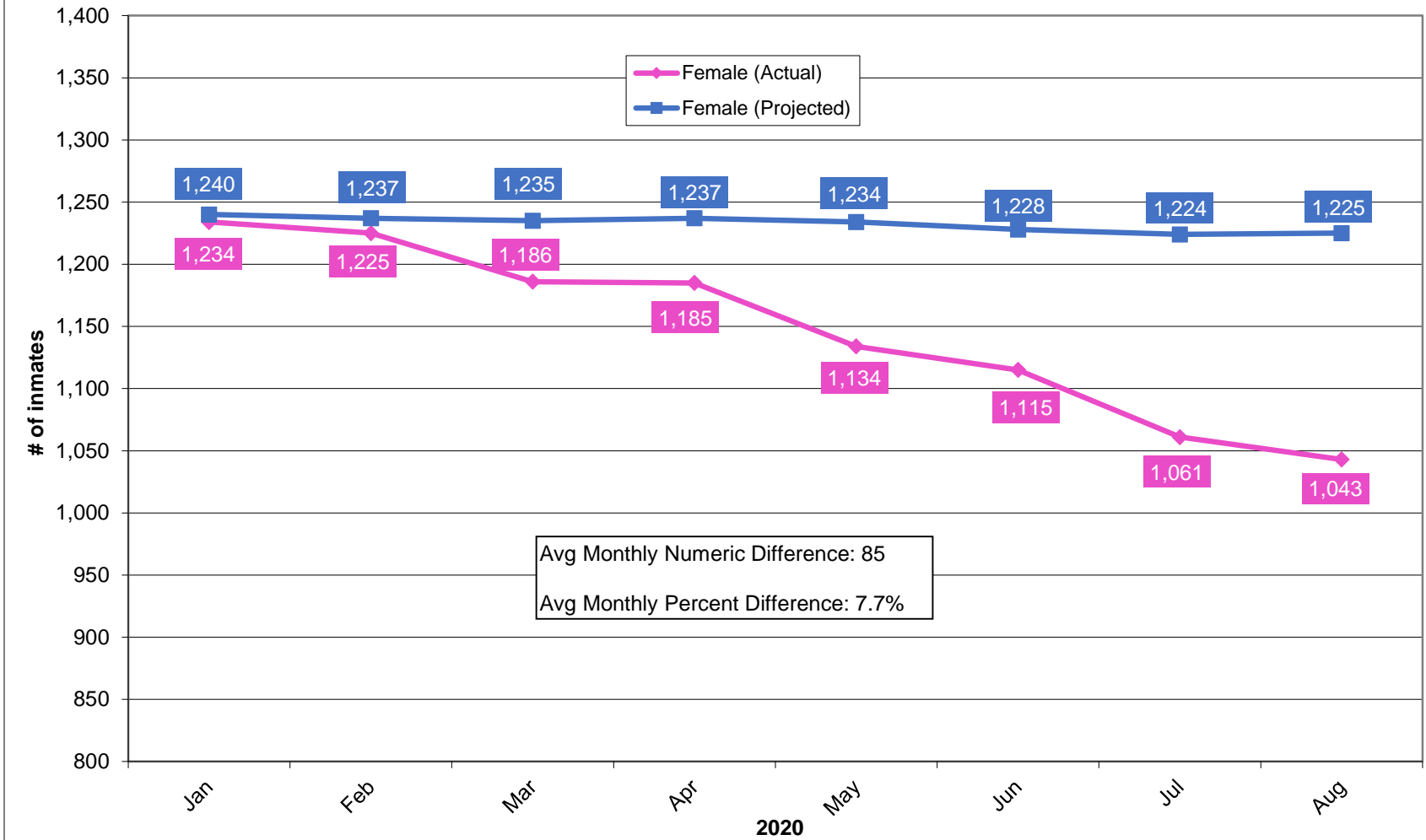
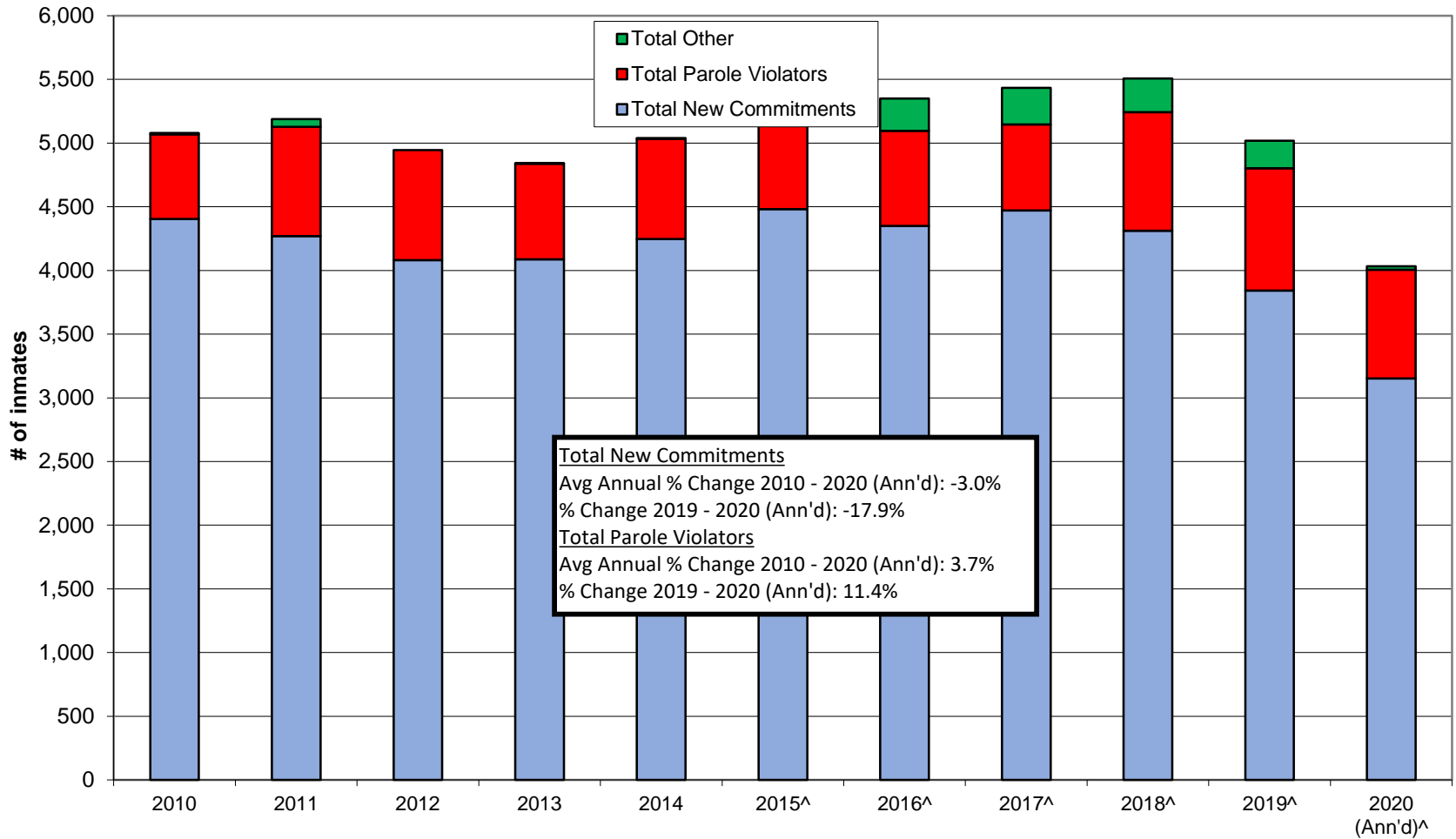


FIGURE 4: Accuracy of JFA's February 2020 Forecast
Total Female Inmate Population: January 2020 through August 2020

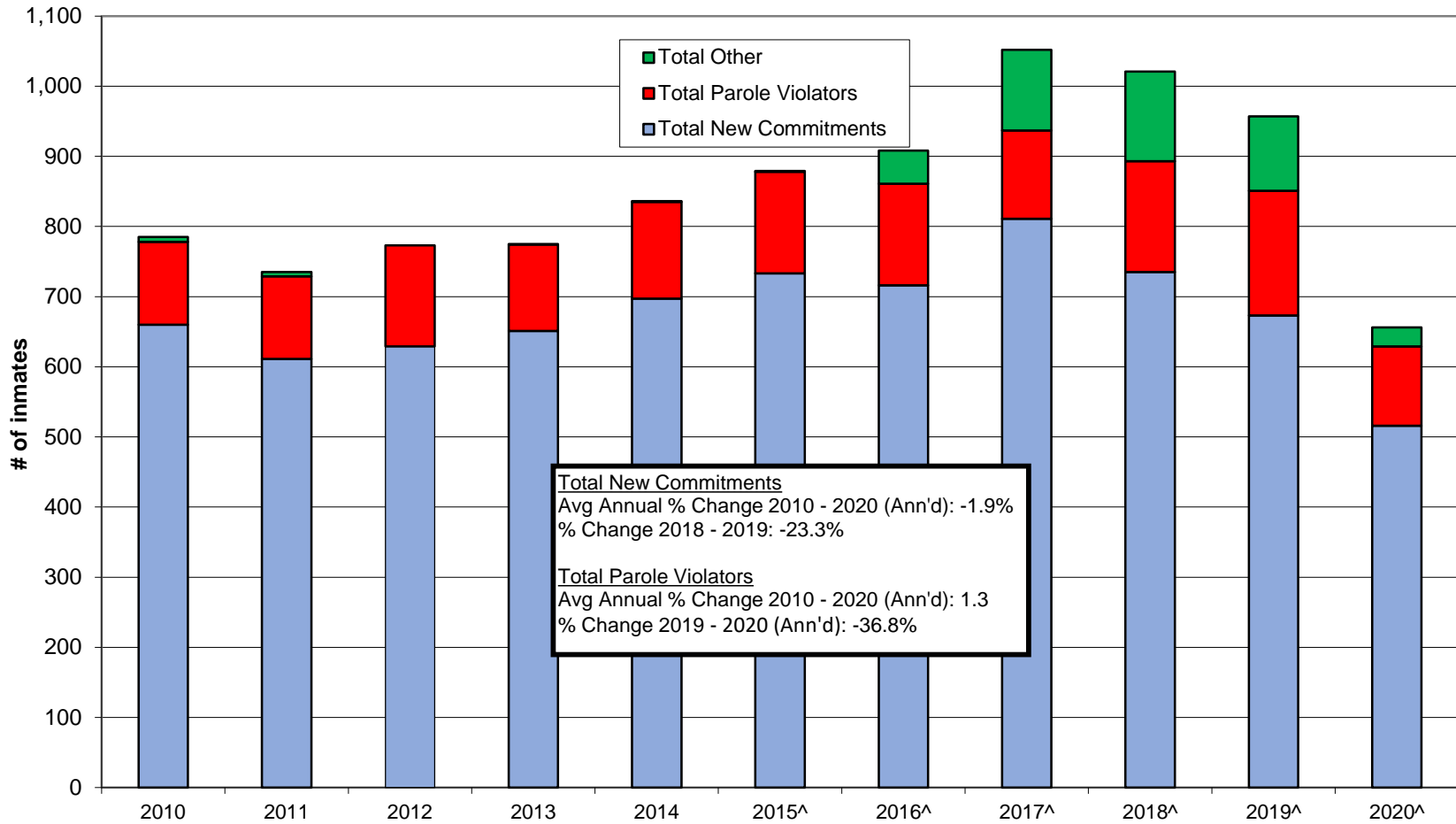


**FIGURE 5: Historical Male Admissions to Prison
2010 - 2020 (Ann'd)**



* 2020 counts annualized using Jan-Aug admissions.
 ^ Almost all of the "Others" in 2015 - 2020 are Parole Housing Unit admissions.

**FIGURE 6: Historical Female Admissions to Prison
2010 - 2020 (Ann'd)**



^ Almost all of the "Others" in 2015 - 2020 are Parole Housing Unit admissions.

FIGURE 7: Parole Release Rates: 2012 to 2020 (Ann'd)

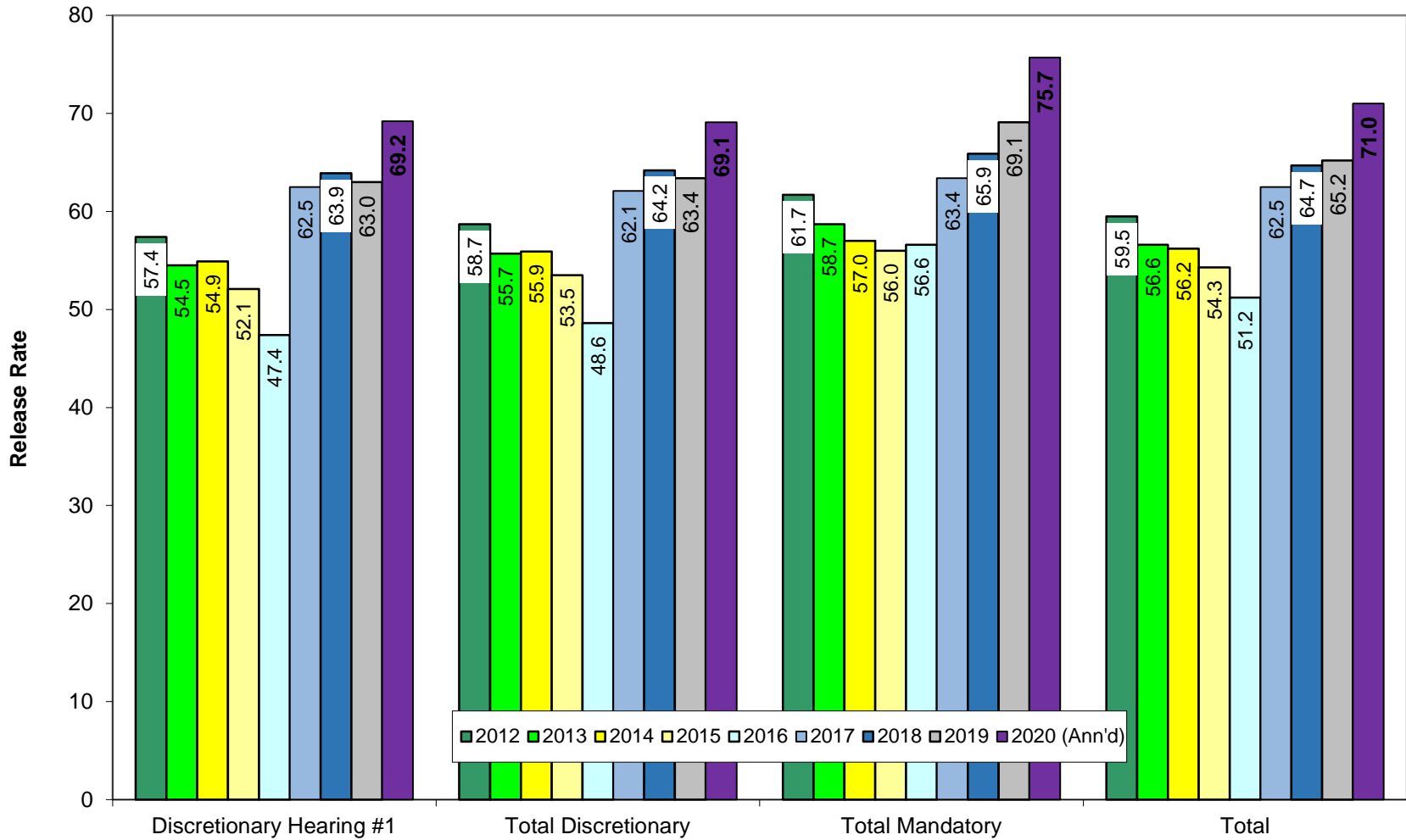
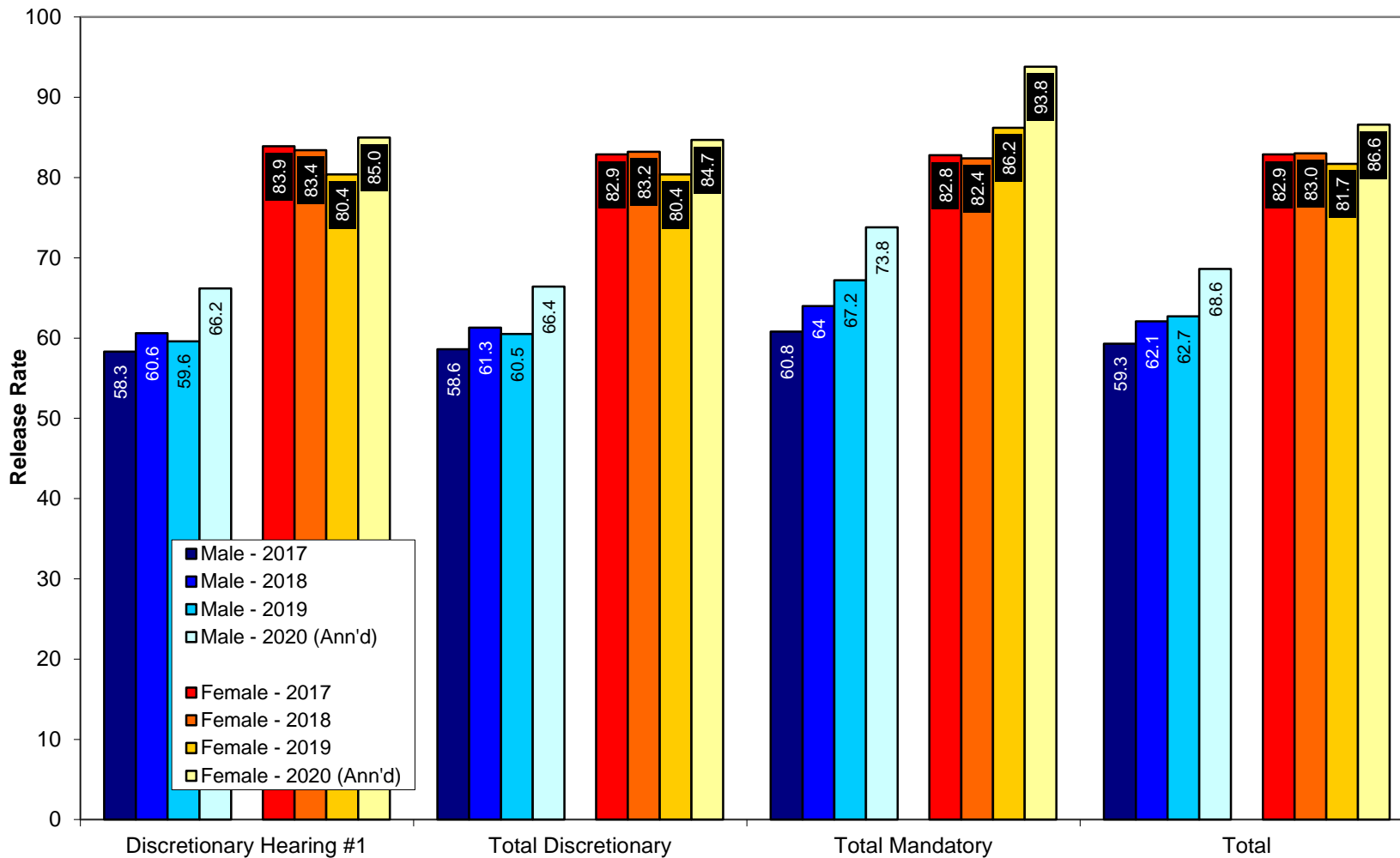
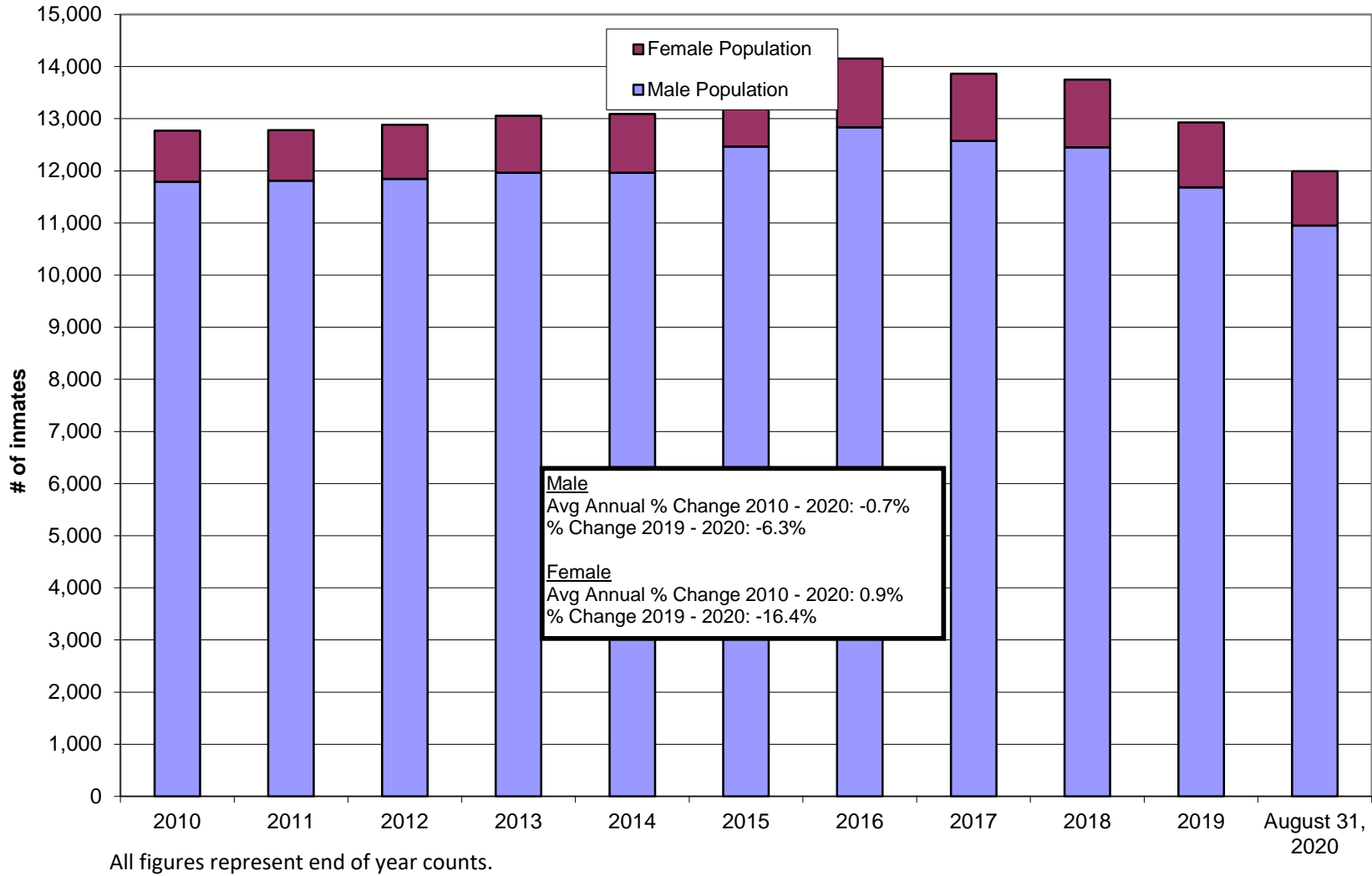


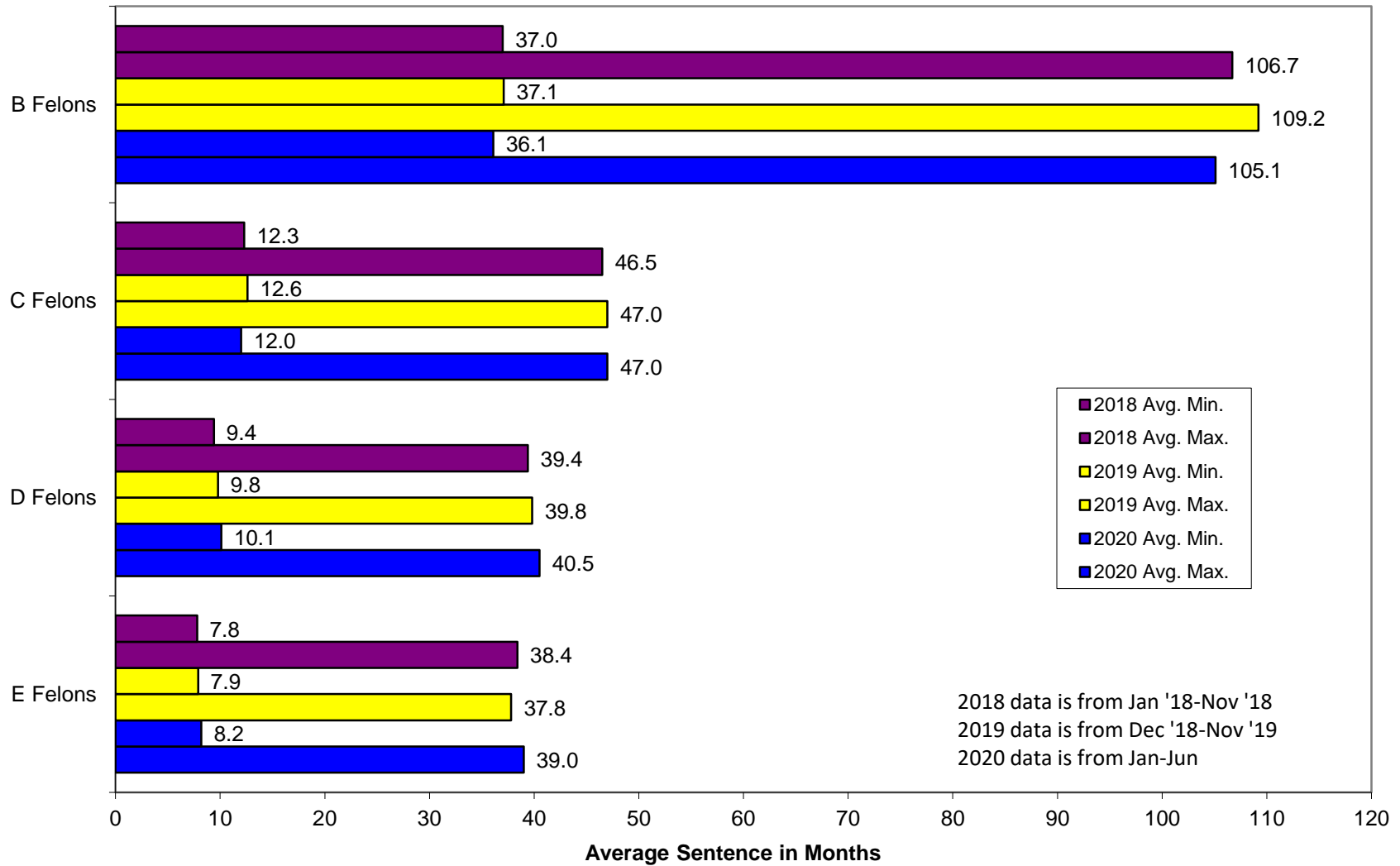
FIGURE 8: Parole Release Rates by Gender: 2017 to 2020 (Ann'd)



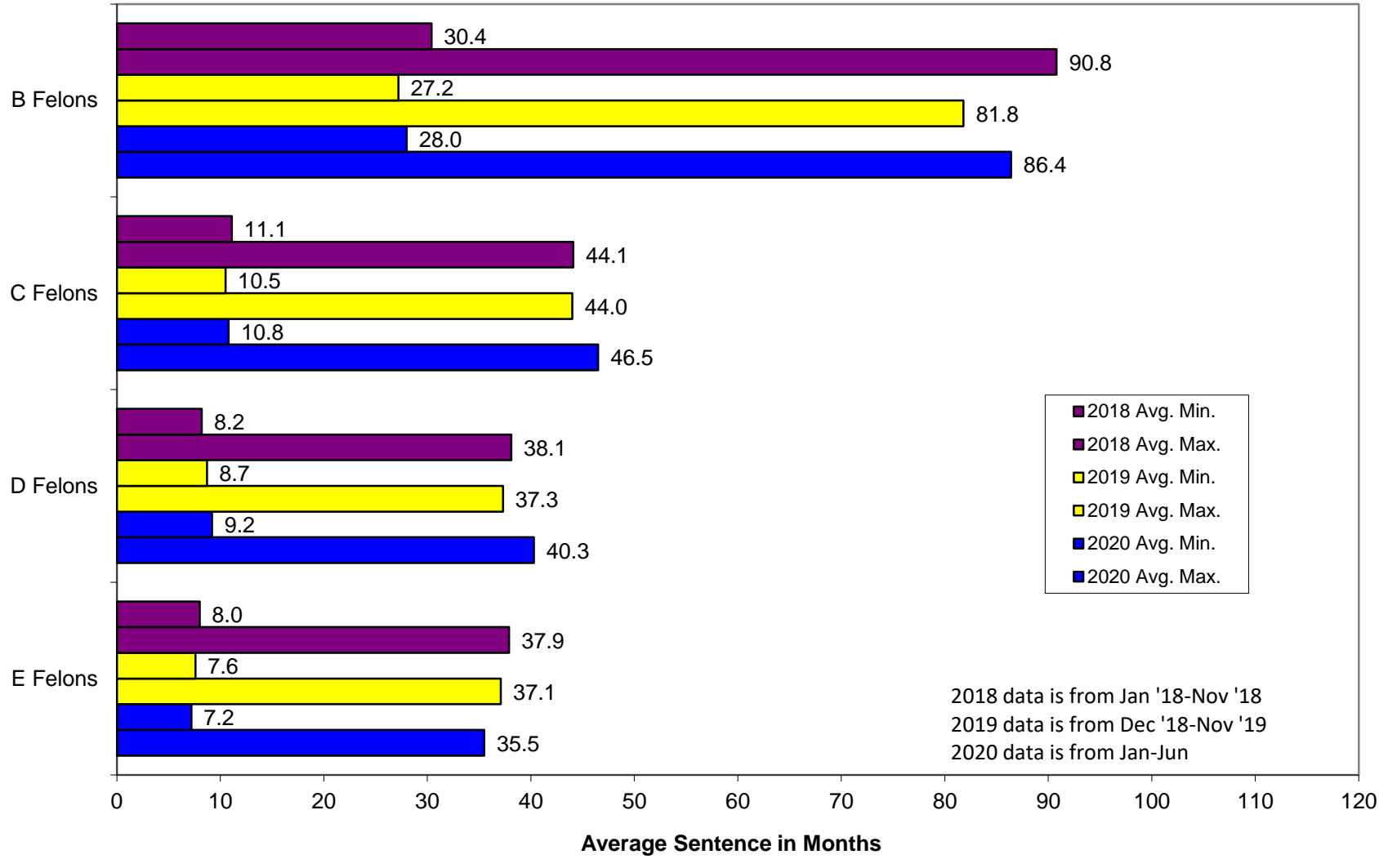
**FIGURE 9: Historical End-of-Year Inmate Population by Gender
2010 - 2020**



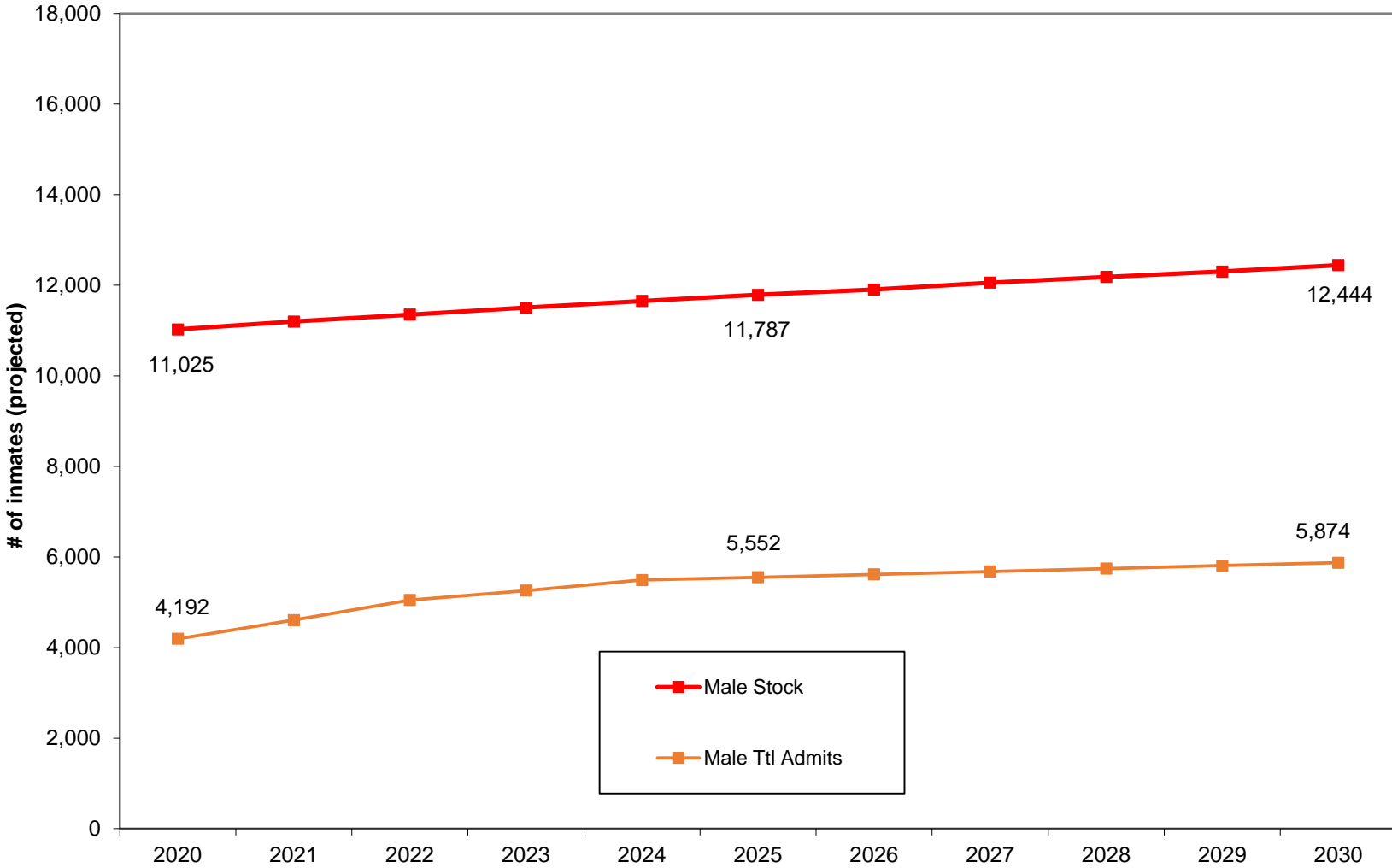
**FIGURE 10: Average Minimum and Maximum Sentences by Felony Category
Male New Commitment Admissions to Prison: 2018 - 2020 (Jan-Jun)**



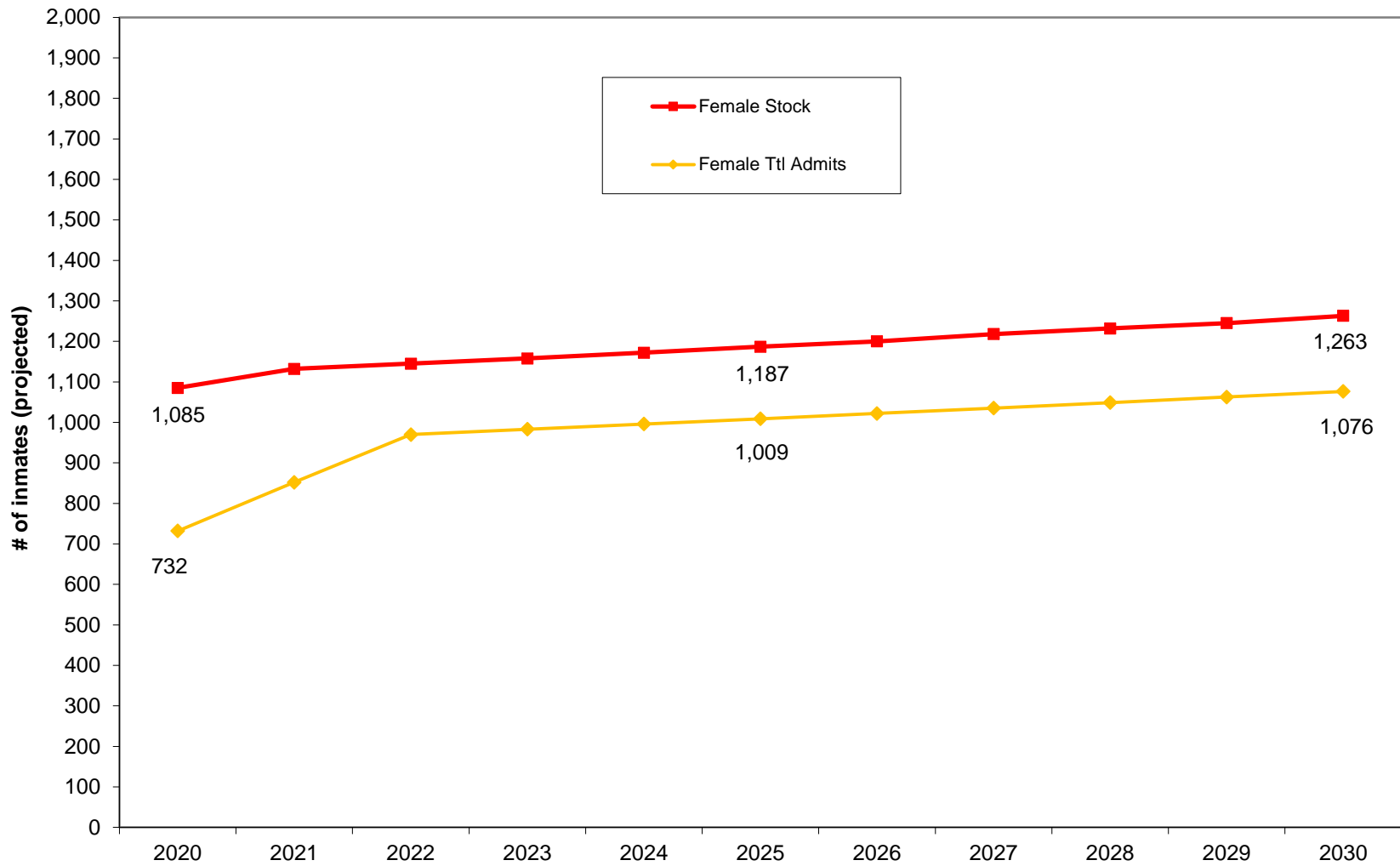
**FIGURE 11: Average Minimum and Maximum Sentences by Felony Category
Female New Commitment Admissions to Prison: 2018 - 2020 (Jan-Jun)**



**FIGURE 12: Projected Male Total Admissions and Stock Population
October 2020 Forecasts**



**FIGURE 13: Projected Female Total Admissions and Stock Population
October 2020 Forecasts**



BASELINE MALE FORECAST BY MONTH

| Year | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <i>Actual 2020</i> | <i>11,630</i> | <i>11,654</i> | <i>11,556</i> | <i>11,464</i> | <i>11,272</i> | <i>11,185</i> | <i>11,054</i> | <i>10,950</i> | | | | |
| 2020 | 11,658 | 11,615 | 11,562 | 11,544 | 11,246 | 11,197 | 11,040 | 11,002 | 10,925 | 10,999 | 11,023 | 11,025 |
| 2021 | 11,038 | 11,063 | 11,094 | 11,099 | 11,098 | 11,134 | 11,224 | 11,240 | 11,220 | 11,220 | 11,207 | 11,197 |
| 2022 | 11,141 | 11,150 | 11,162 | 11,146 | 11,191 | 11,216 | 11,260 | 11,327 | 11,329 | 11,363 | 11,358 | 11,352 |
| 2023 | 11,308 | 11,363 | 11,394 | 11,393 | 11,377 | 11,423 | 11,500 | 11,539 | 11,560 | 11,599 | 11,510 | 11,506 |
| 2024 | 11,510 | 11,558 | 11,572 | 11,595 | 11,666 | 11,689 | 11,742 | 11,763 | 11,783 | 11,825 | 11,772 | 11,653 |
| 2025 | 11,663 | 11,679 | 11,681 | 11,698 | 11,702 | 11,706 | 11,713 | 11,733 | 11,750 | 11,778 | 11,772 | 11,787 |
| 2026 | 11,800 | 11,809 | 11,828 | 11,845 | 11,862 | 11,865 | 11,867 | 11,881 | 11,907 | 11,912 | 11,914 | 11,905 |
| 2027 | 11,930 | 11,935 | 11,945 | 11,955 | 11,971 | 11,977 | 11,984 | 12,001 | 12,017 | 12,012 | 12,043 | 12,056 |
| 2028 | 12,055 | 12,063 | 12,077 | 12,078 | 12,085 | 12,092 | 12,107 | 12,140 | 12,159 | 12,162 | 12,169 | 12,183 |
| 2029 | 12,180 | 12,197 | 12,203 | 12,211 | 12,231 | 12,250 | 12,255 | 12,251 | 12,280 | 12,279 | 12,290 | 12,302 |
| 2030 | 12,311 | 12,345 | 12,362 | 12,387 | 12,405 | 12,417 | 12,400 | 12,412 | 12,427 | 12,433 | 12,440 | 12,444 |

BASELINE FEMALE FORECAST BY MONTH

| Year | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <i>Actual 2020</i> | <i>1,234</i> | <i>1,225</i> | <i>1,186</i> | <i>1,185</i> | <i>1,134</i> | <i>1,115</i> | <i>1,061</i> | <i>1,043</i> | | | | |
| 2020 | 1,203 | 1,184 | 1,187 | 1,181 | 1,153 | 1,132 | 1,081 | 1,064 | 1,066 | 1,069 | 1,077 | 1,085 |
| 2021 | 1,083 | 1,087 | 1,090 | 1,095 | 1,104 | 1,112 | 1,111 | 1,121 | 1,130 | 1,125 | 1,126 | 1,132 |
| 2022 | 1,133 | 1,138 | 1,135 | 1,138 | 1,139 | 1,142 | 1,141 | 1,145 | 1,148 | 1,144 | 1,148 | 1,145 |
| 2023 | 1,146 | 1,141 | 1,146 | 1,145 | 1,143 | 1,151 | 1,158 | 1,175 | 1,174 | 1,160 | 1,165 | 1,158 |
| 2024 | 1,160 | 1,153 | 1,155 | 1,153 | 1,156 | 1,161 | 1,163 | 1,166 | 1,161 | 1,168 | 1,169 | 1,172 |
| 2025 | 1,175 | 1,173 | 1,174 | 1,180 | 1,175 | 1,183 | 1,178 | 1,178 | 1,182 | 1,184 | 1,188 | 1,187 |
| 2026 | 1,190 | 1,187 | 1,186 | 1,189 | 1,183 | 1,191 | 1,189 | 1,191 | 1,201 | 1,200 | 1,199 | 1,200 |
| 2027 | 1,205 | 1,203 | 1,211 | 1,210 | 1,217 | 1,221 | 1,215 | 1,217 | 1,212 | 1,213 | 1,219 | 1,218 |
| 2028 | 1,220 | 1,222 | 1,219 | 1,212 | 1,217 | 1,222 | 1,230 | 1,231 | 1,226 | 1,227 | 1,231 | 1,232 |
| 2029 | 1,237 | 1,239 | 1,234 | 1,232 | 1,238 | 1,241 | 1,241 | 1,238 | 1,239 | 1,239 | 1,245 | 1,245 |
| 2030 | 1,245 | 1,247 | 1,248 | 1,251 | 1,251 | 1,257 | 1,253 | 1,257 | 1,255 | 1,261 | 1,260 | 1,263 |

BASELINE TOTAL FORECAST BY MONTH

| Year | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <i>Actual 2020</i> | <i>12,864</i> | <i>12,879</i> | <i>12,742</i> | <i>12,649</i> | <i>12,406</i> | <i>12,300</i> | <i>12,115</i> | <i>11,993</i> | | | | |
| 2020 | 12,861 | 12,799 | 12,749 | 12,725 | 12,399 | 12,329 | 12,121 | 12,066 | 11,991 | 12,068 | 12,100 | 12,110 |
| 2021 | 12,121 | 12,150 | 12,184 | 12,194 | 12,202 | 12,246 | 12,335 | 12,361 | 12,350 | 12,345 | 12,333 | 12,329 |
| 2022 | 12,274 | 12,288 | 12,297 | 12,284 | 12,330 | 12,358 | 12,401 | 12,472 | 12,477 | 12,507 | 12,506 | 12,497 |
| 2023 | 12,454 | 12,504 | 12,540 | 12,538 | 12,520 | 12,574 | 12,658 | 12,714 | 12,734 | 12,759 | 12,675 | 12,664 |
| 2024 | 12,670 | 12,711 | 12,727 | 12,748 | 12,822 | 12,850 | 12,905 | 12,929 | 12,944 | 12,993 | 12,941 | 12,825 |
| 2025 | 12,838 | 12,852 | 12,855 | 12,878 | 12,877 | 12,889 | 12,891 | 12,911 | 12,932 | 12,962 | 12,960 | 12,974 |
| 2026 | 12,990 | 12,996 | 13,014 | 13,034 | 13,045 | 13,056 | 13,056 | 13,072 | 13,108 | 13,112 | 13,113 | 13,105 |
| 2027 | 13,135 | 13,138 | 13,156 | 13,165 | 13,188 | 13,198 | 13,199 | 13,218 | 13,229 | 13,225 | 13,262 | 13,274 |
| 2028 | 13,275 | 13,285 | 13,296 | 13,290 | 13,302 | 13,314 | 13,337 | 13,371 | 13,385 | 13,389 | 13,400 | 13,415 |
| 2029 | 13,417 | 13,436 | 13,437 | 13,443 | 13,469 | 13,491 | 13,496 | 13,489 | 13,519 | 13,518 | 13,535 | 13,547 |
| 2030 | 13,556 | 13,592 | 13,610 | 13,638 | 13,656 | 13,674 | 13,653 | 13,669 | 13,682 | 13,694 | 13,700 | 13,707 |