



University of Nevada, Reno
Statewide • Worldwide

Nevada Truth in Sentencing and Criminal Justice Trends Report

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University of Nevada, Reno
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Advisory Commission on Admin. of Justice
Exhibit D pg 1 of 21 Date: 8-18-08
Submitted by: De. S. Austin



Special thanks:

Special thanks to Emmanuel P. Barthe Ph.D. of the University of Nevada, Reno, as well as Sawyer Center staff listed on previous page,

and

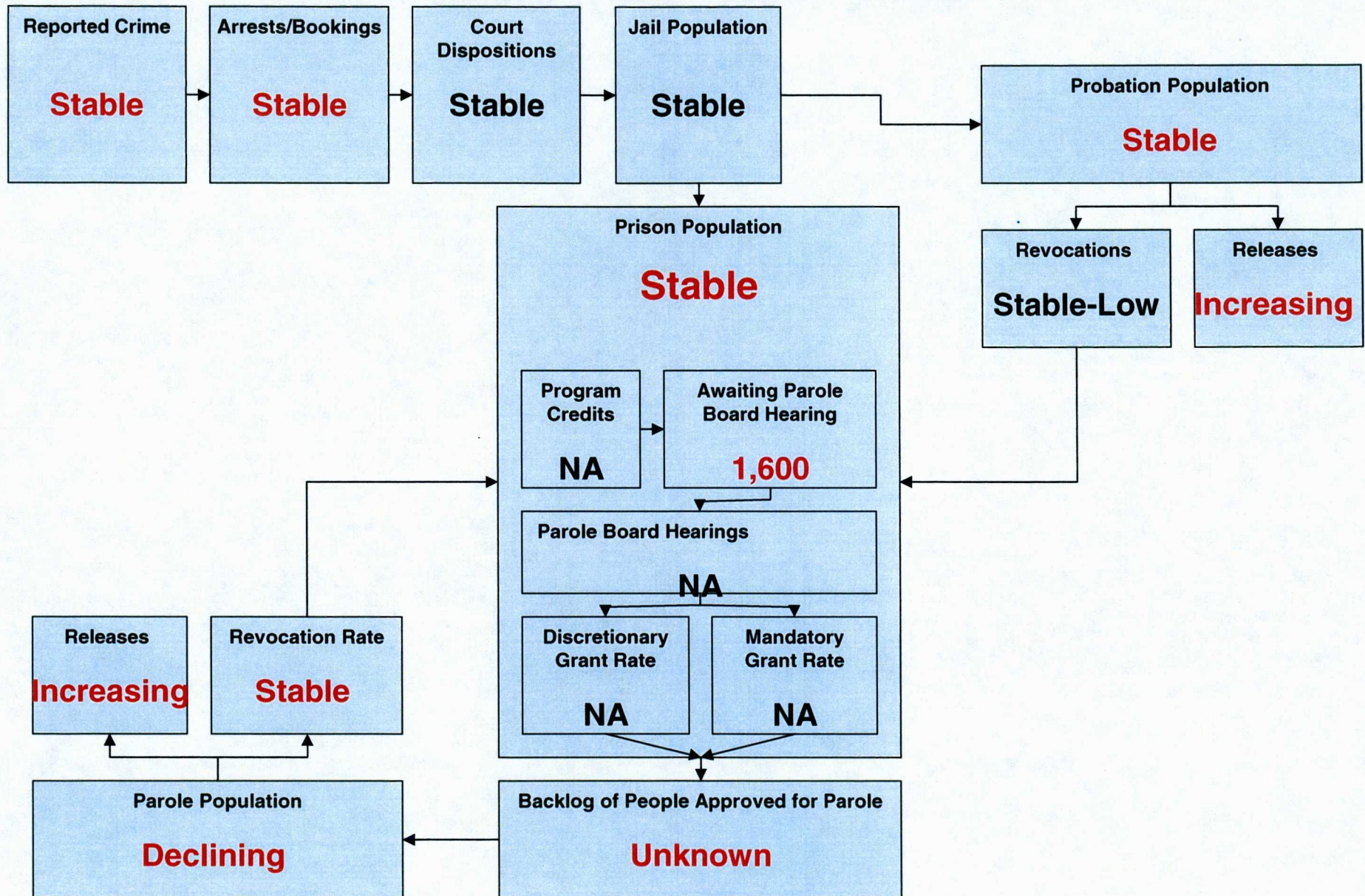
William Sousa Ph.D. and Lisa Dooley
of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas

for their assistance in collecting data which will be used in the second
(county-level) phase of this research.



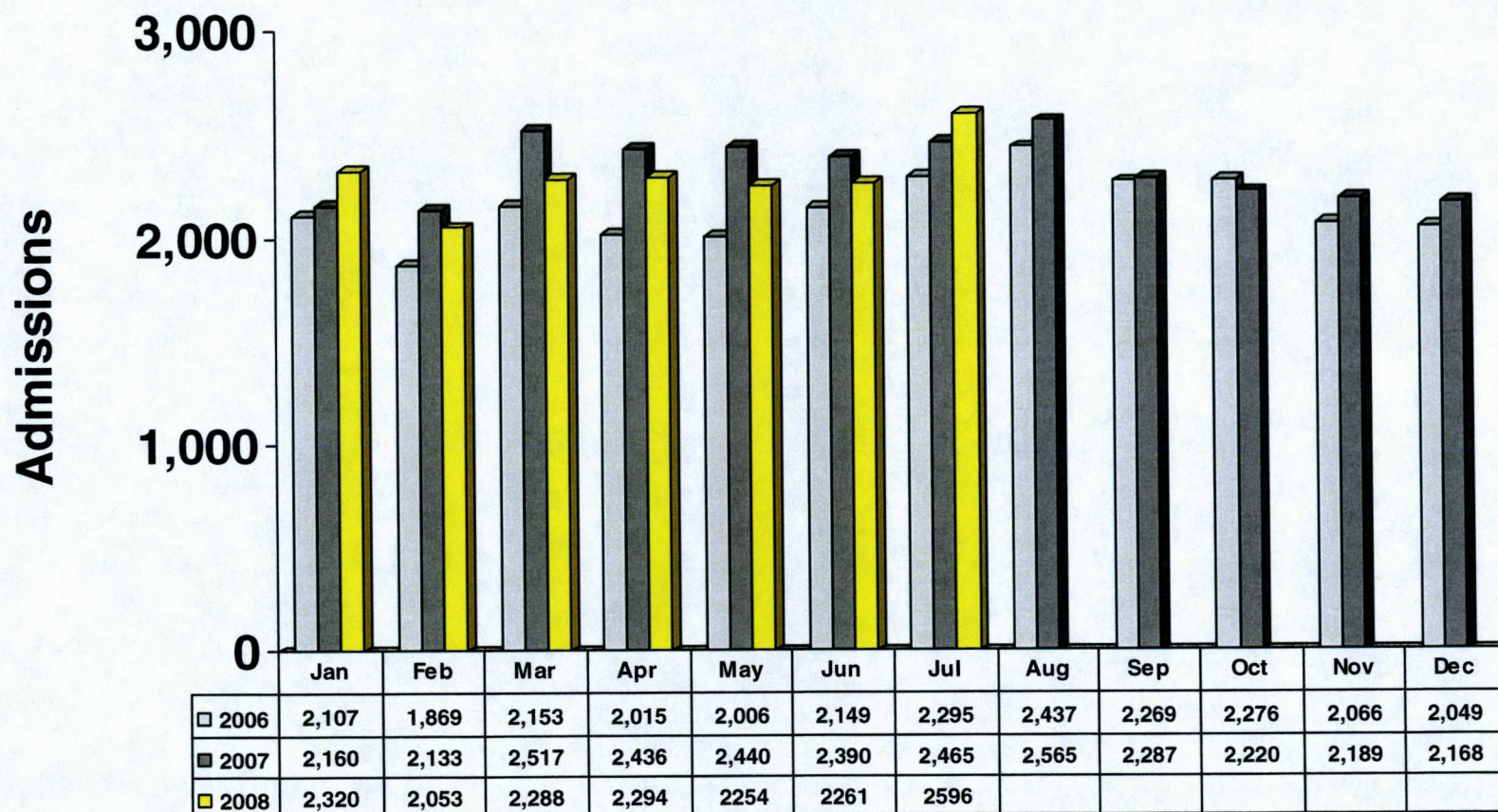
Overview of Nevada Criminal Justice Trends

Nevada Key CJS Trends 2008



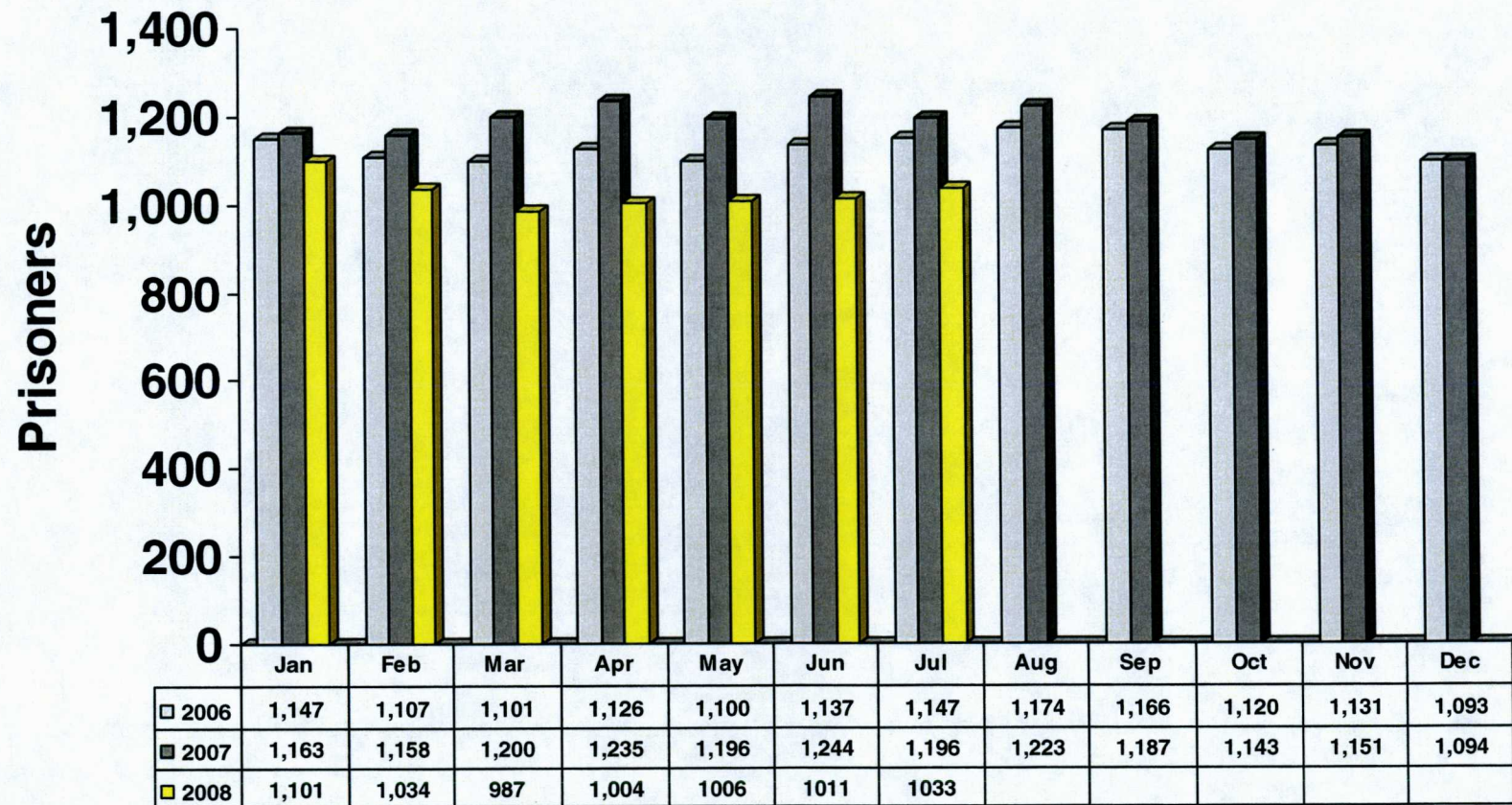
Jail Population Management

Criminal Admissions



Jail Population Management

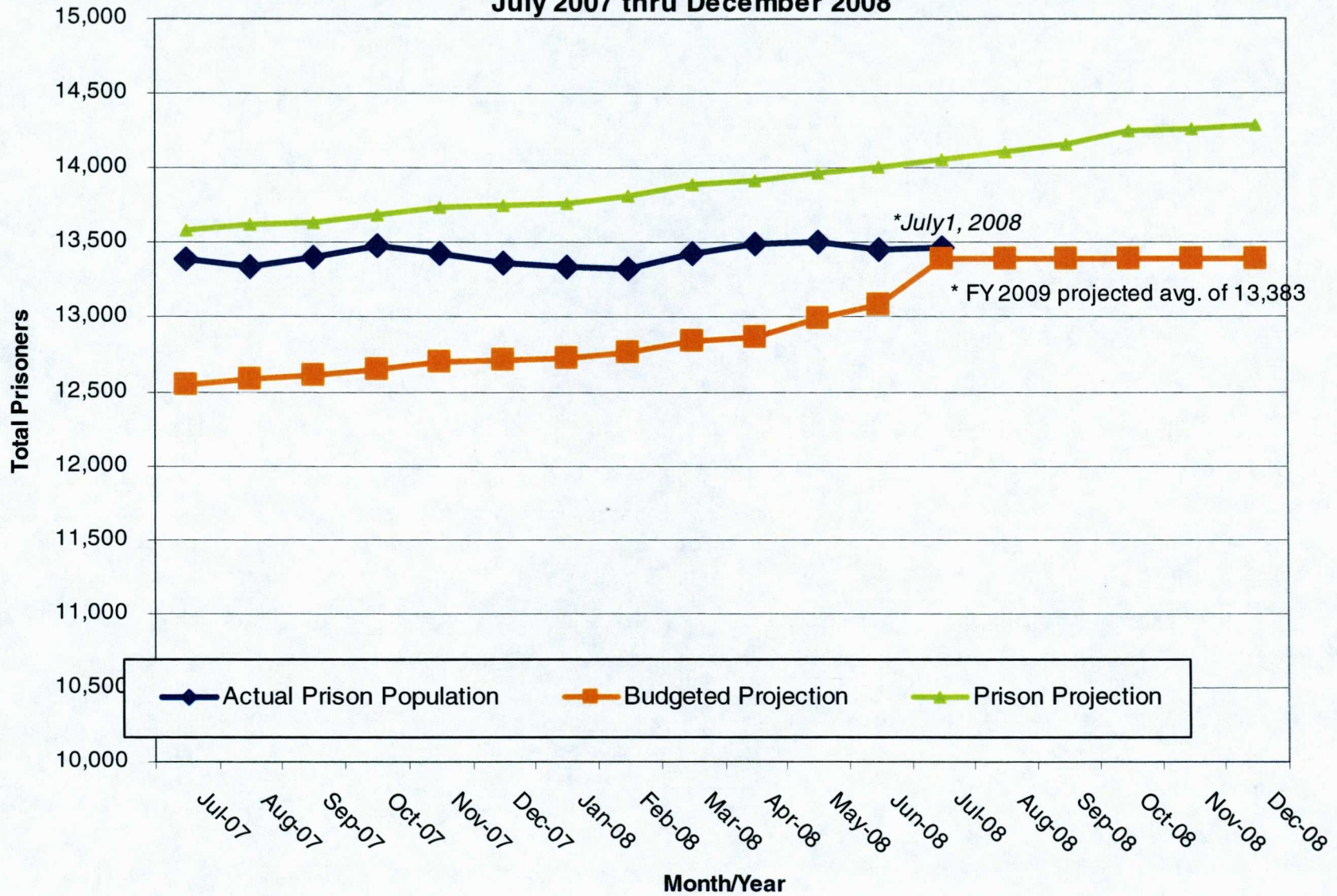
Average Daily Population



Clark County Jail Population

MONTH	2008	2007
JANUARY	3,346	3,484
FEBRUARY	3,291	3,514
MARCH	3,327	3,479
APRIL	3,320	3,565
MAY	3,393	3,564
JUNE	3,512	3,636
JULY	3,440	3,565
AUGUST		3,467
SEPTEMBER		3,473
OCTOBER		3,445
NOVEMBER		3,516
DECEMBER		3,340
YTD AVERAGES	3,375.5	3,504.0

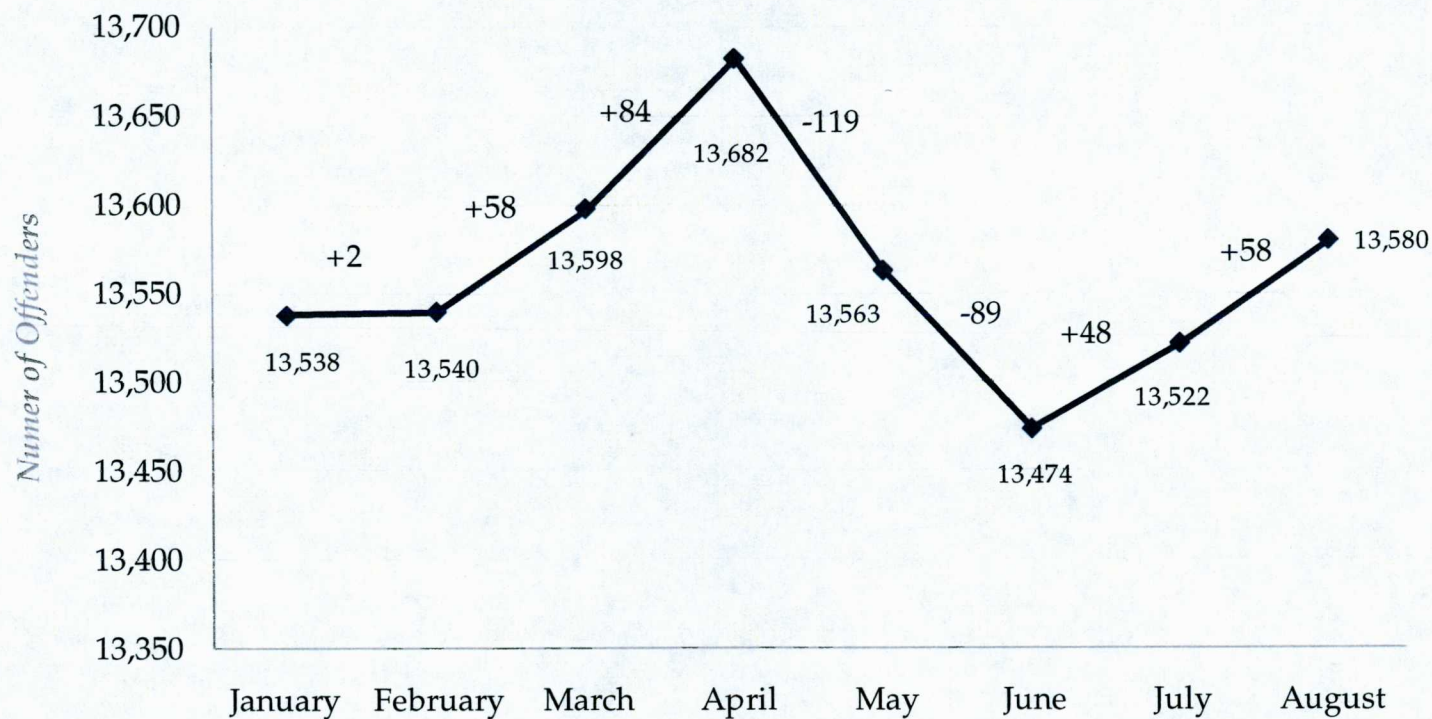
Nevada End of Month Prison Population vs. Budgeted Projections: July 2007 thru December 2008





Probation Population Nevada 2008

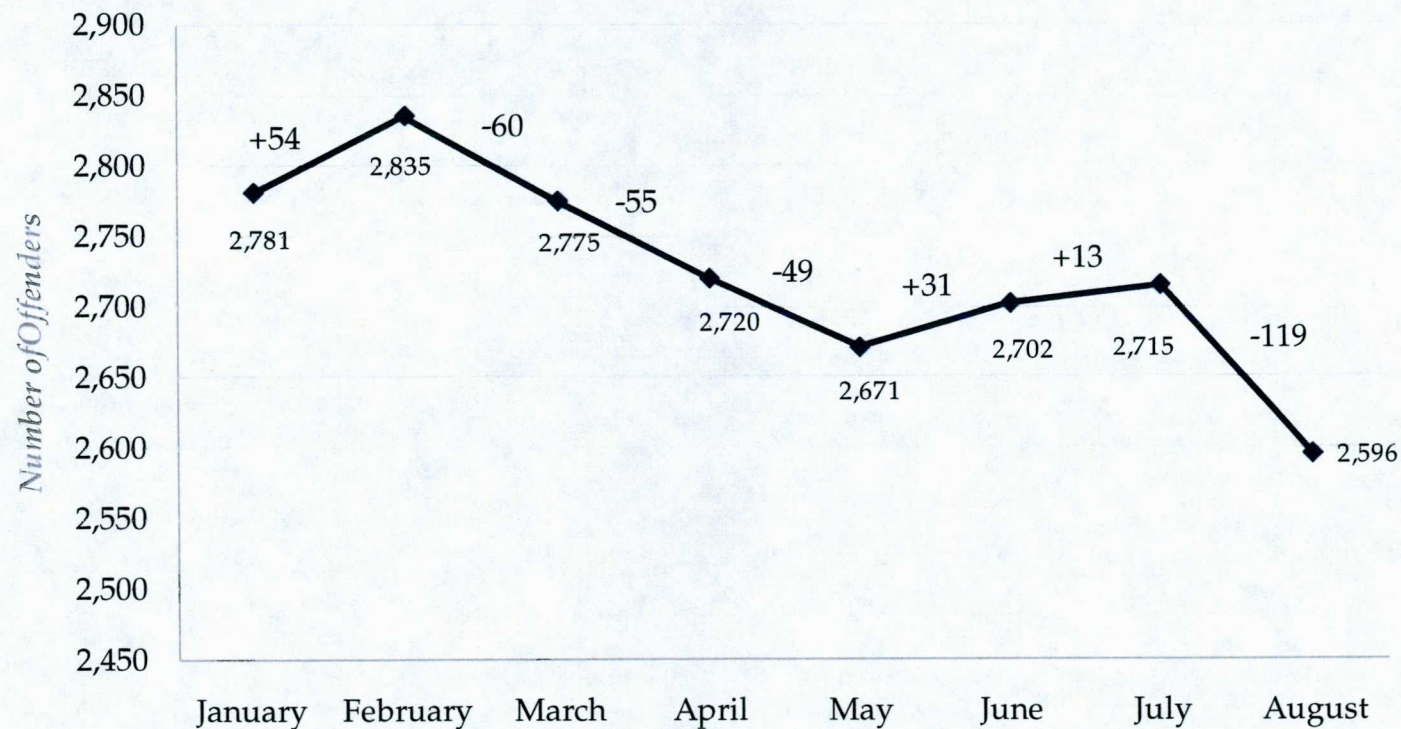
Probation Population in Nevada
January - August 2008





Parole Population Nevada 2008

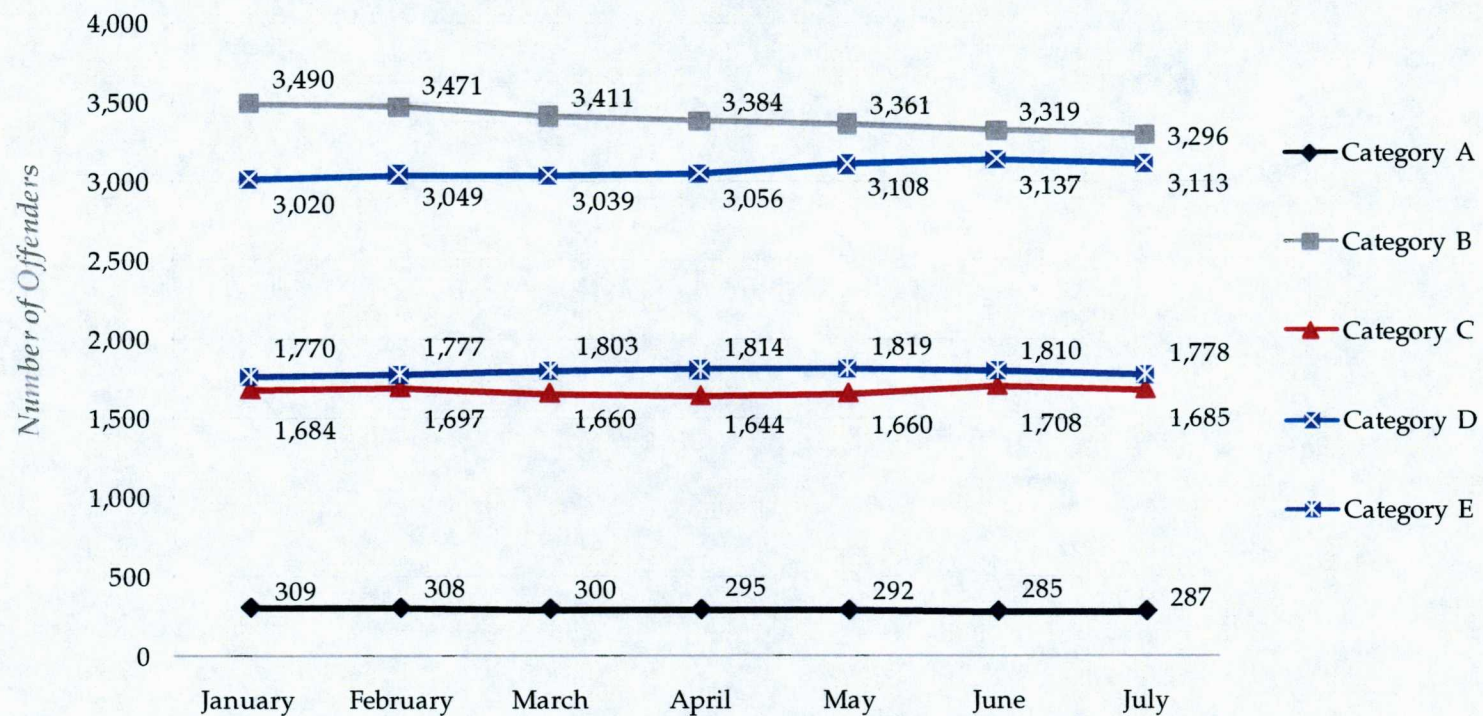
**Parole Population in Nevada
January - August 2008**





Total Parole and Probation Nevada 2008

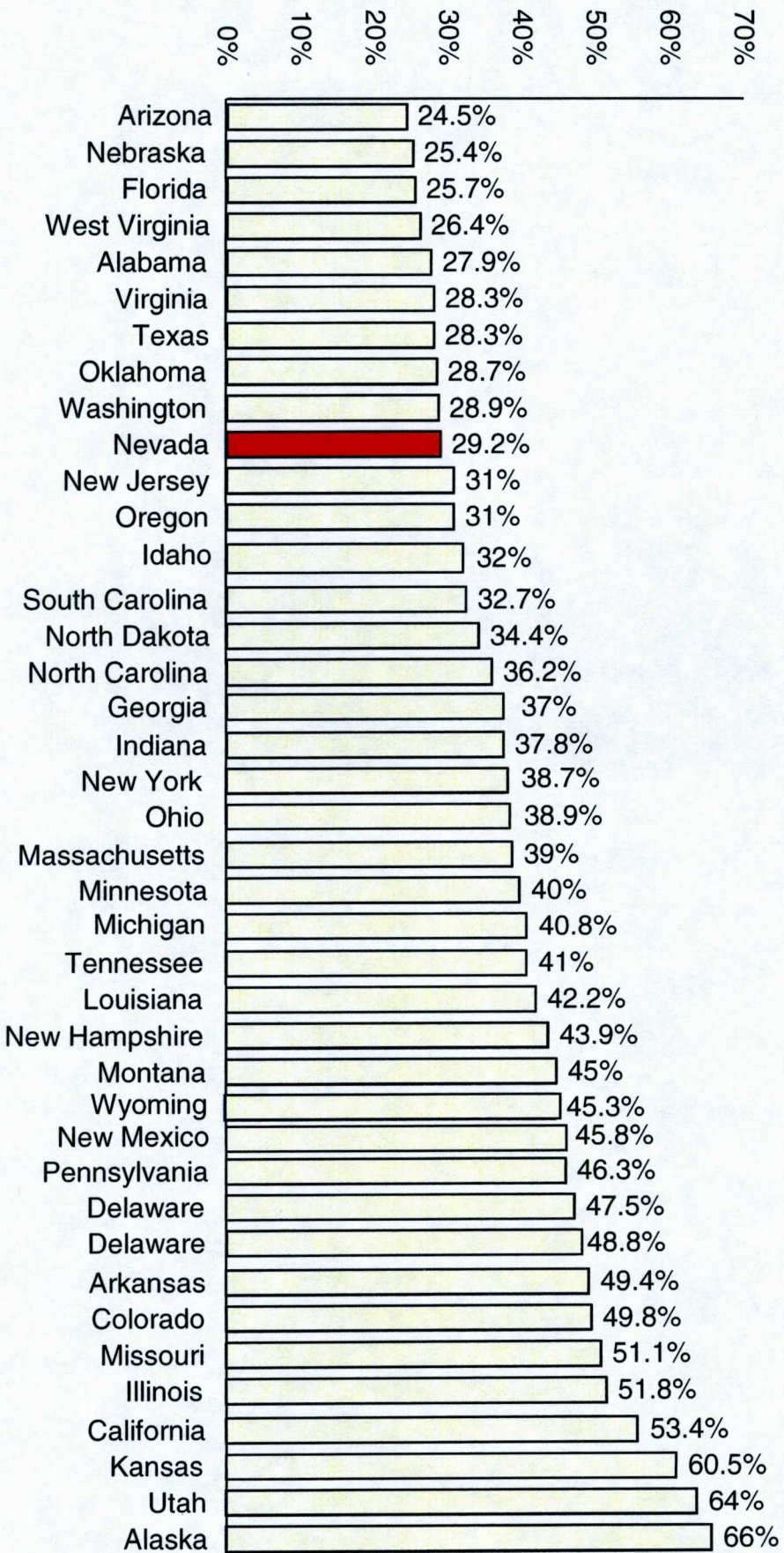
Number of Offenders by Felony Category in Nevada
January - July 2008



Requested Analysis

Three Year Re-Imprisonment Rates

Among the 40 states that report felon recidivism as re-imprisonment within three years of release, Virginia ranks in a tie for the 10th lowest recidivism rate.



Nevada Recidivism By LOS

Attribute	# released in 1999	% released	% returned	% returned new charge
Total	5,375	100.0%	27.1%	13.9%
Length of Stay				
Up to 12 months	1,123	20.9%	35.7%	15.8%
12 to 18 months	1,054	19.6%	25.6%	12.0%
18 to 24 months	946	17.6%	25.1%	14.9%
24 to 36 months	863	16.1%	22.8%	15.9%
36 to 60 months	696	12.9%	24.0%	14.1%
60 months or more	691	12.9%	27.2%	9.6%

Three Year Follow-Up Rate of Re-arrest of State Prisoners Released in 1994,By Time Served in Prison

Time Served	3 Year Re-Arrest Rates
6 Months or Less	66.0%
7-12 months	64.8%
13-18 months	64.2%
19-24 months	65.4%
25-30 months	68.3%
31-36 months	62.6%
37-60 months	63.2%
61 months or more	54.0%

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prison Statistics*. Online.
Available: Accessed: August 1, 2006.



Truth In Sentencing Study

Major Objectives

1. Evaluate the impact of the 1995 legislation on correctional populations, the courts, public safety and costs
2. Evaluate current sentencing practices and the probable effects of suggested recommendations
3. Make recommendations by August for the legislature to consider in the next legislative session

Objectives of 1995 SB416 Truth in Sentencing

1. Set minimum terms that would not be reduced by good time credits
2. Minimum must not exceed 40% of maximum sentence – back in the 1970s it set at 25% and then later to 33% of maximum
3. Eliminates prison as a sanction for the Class E offenses
4. Moves offenses around in the various classes

Specific 1995 Language

(a) A category A felony is a felony for which a sentence of death or imprisonment in the state prison for life with or without the possibility of parole may be imposed, as provided by specific statute.

(b) A category B felony is a felony for which the minimum term of imprisonment in the state prison that may be imposed is not less than 1 year and the maximum term of imprisonment that may be imposed is not more than 20 years, as provided by specific statute.

(c) A category C felony is a felony for which a court shall sentence a convicted person to imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more than 5 years. In addition to any other penalty, the court may impose a fine of not more than \$10,000, unless a greater fine is authorized or required by statute.

(d) A category D felony is a felony for which a court shall sentence a convicted person to imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more than 4 years. In addition to any other penalty, the court may impose a fine of not more than \$5,000, unless a greater fine is authorized or required by statute.

(e) A category E felony is a felony for which a court shall sentence a convicted person to imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more than 4 years. Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) of subsection 1 of NRS 176A.100, upon sentencing a person who is found guilty of a category E felony, the court shall suspend the execution of the sentence and grant probation to the person upon such conditions as the court deems appropriate. Such conditions of probation may include, but are not limited to, requiring the person to serve a term of confinement of not more than 1 year in the county jail. In addition to any other penalty, the court may impose a fine of not more than \$5,000, unless a greater penalty is authorized or required by statute.

Summary of TIS Sentencing Impact

1. Prison population has grown while probation and parole populations have not
2. Crime rates have declined (like everywhere else) but remain significantly higher than the US.
3. Parole grant rates have increased while revocations have declined
4. The prisoner population have become older and more likely to have prior felony convictions.
5. Length of stay has increase as have number of persons sentenced to prison
6. Probation revocations have in increased although there has been a noted improvement in 2008.

Types of Disparity

- Disposition – prison versus probation, jail, or other non-prison terms
- Duration - sentence length imposed by the court