

Gendered Justice: Drivers of Nevada's Female Prison Population Growth

March 9th, 2019

Outline

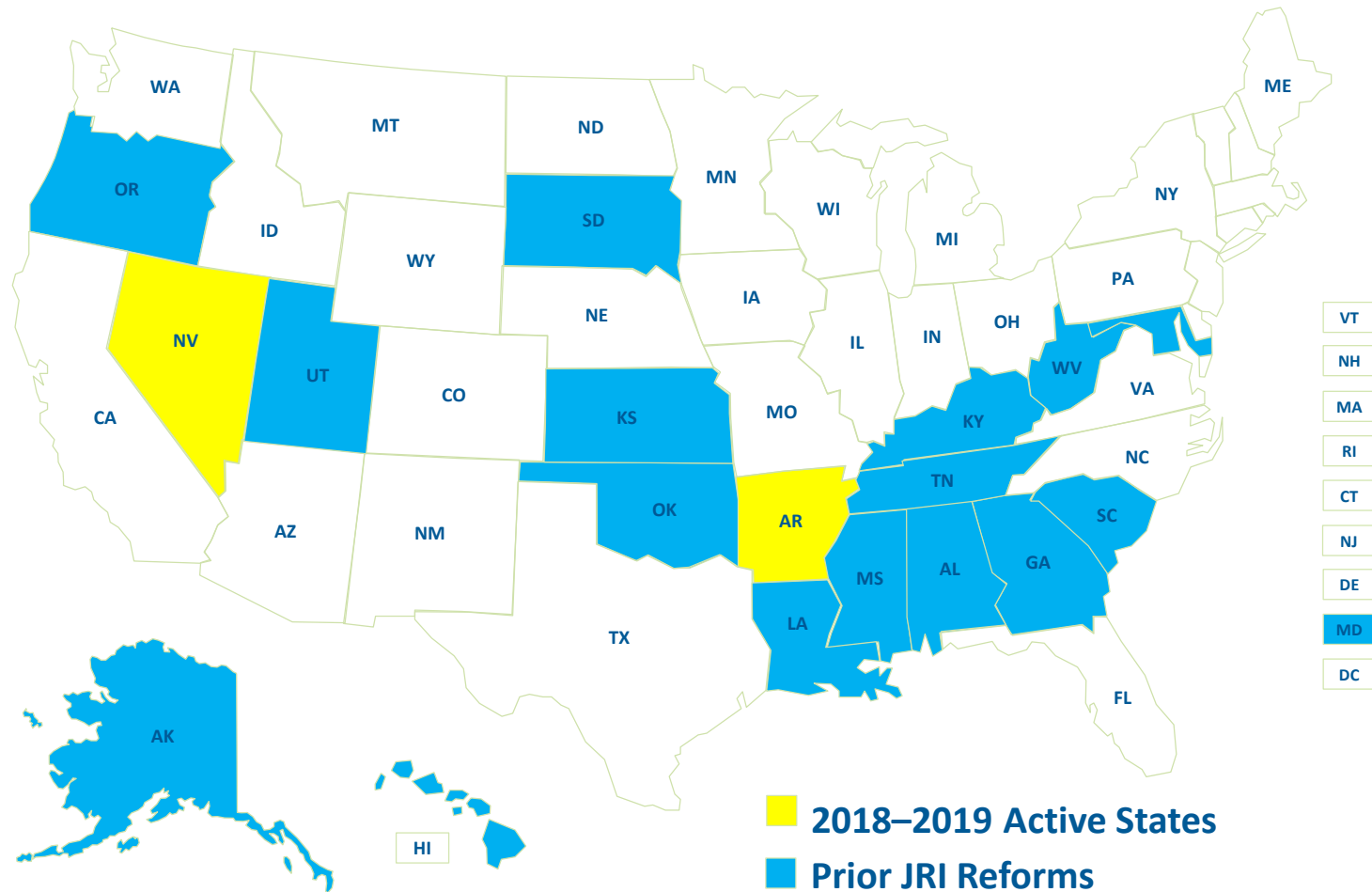
- Introduction
- Nevada in the National Context
- Trends in Nevada's Data
- Projected Growth and Impacts



Introductions

- The Crime and Justice Institute (CJI) at CRJ works with local, state and national criminal justice organizations to develop approaches that work to reduce recidivism, cut costs, and promote public safety throughout the country.
- CJI provides nonpartisan policy analysis and technical assistance, research and program evaluation, and educational activities to states, agencies, and departments throughout the country.

CJI-Pew Justice Reinvestment Collaboration





JRI Phase I

- Process:
 - Data and system analysis
 - Policy development
 - Legislative process



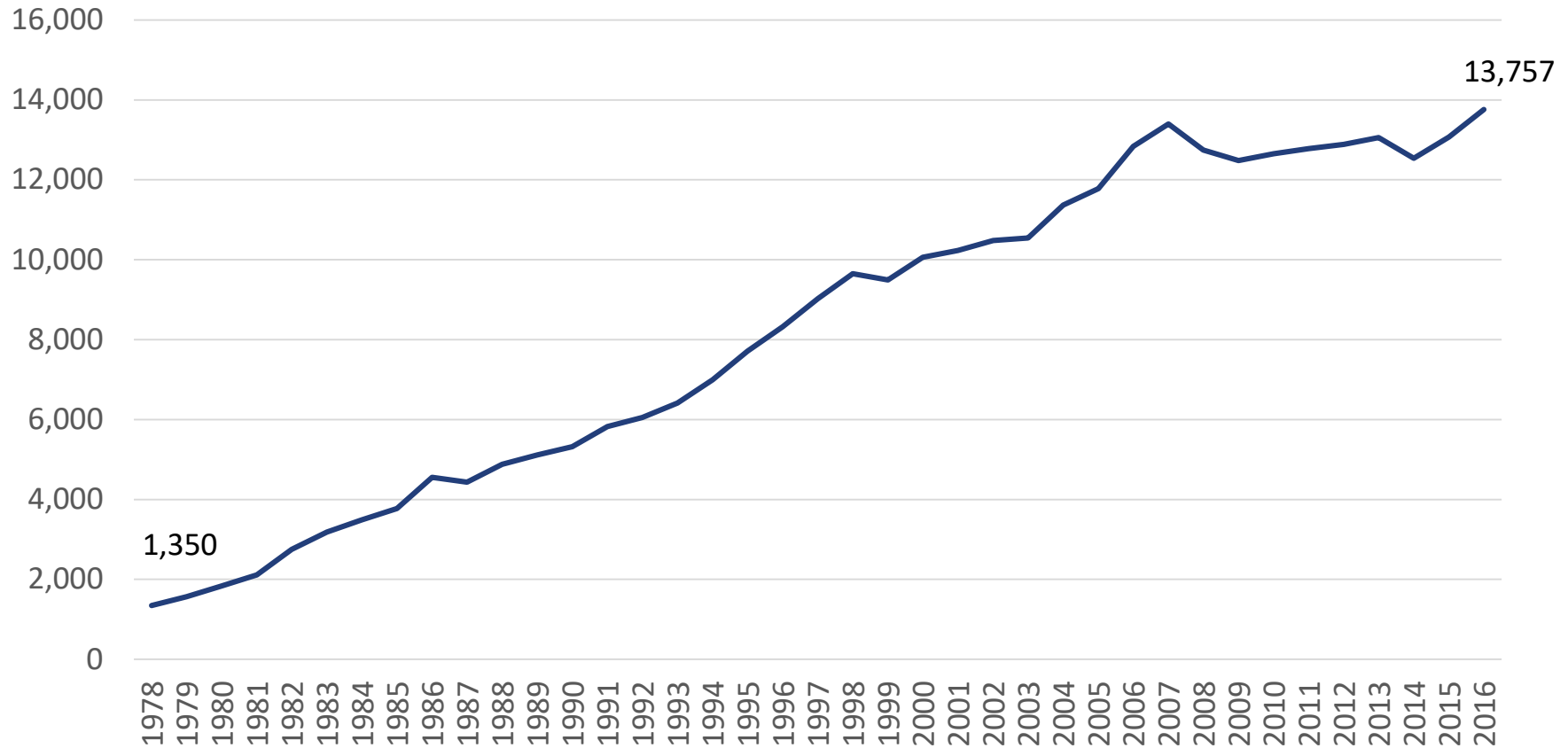
JRI Phase II

- Process:
 - Implement policies
 - Measure outcomes
 - Reinvest savings

Data Findings

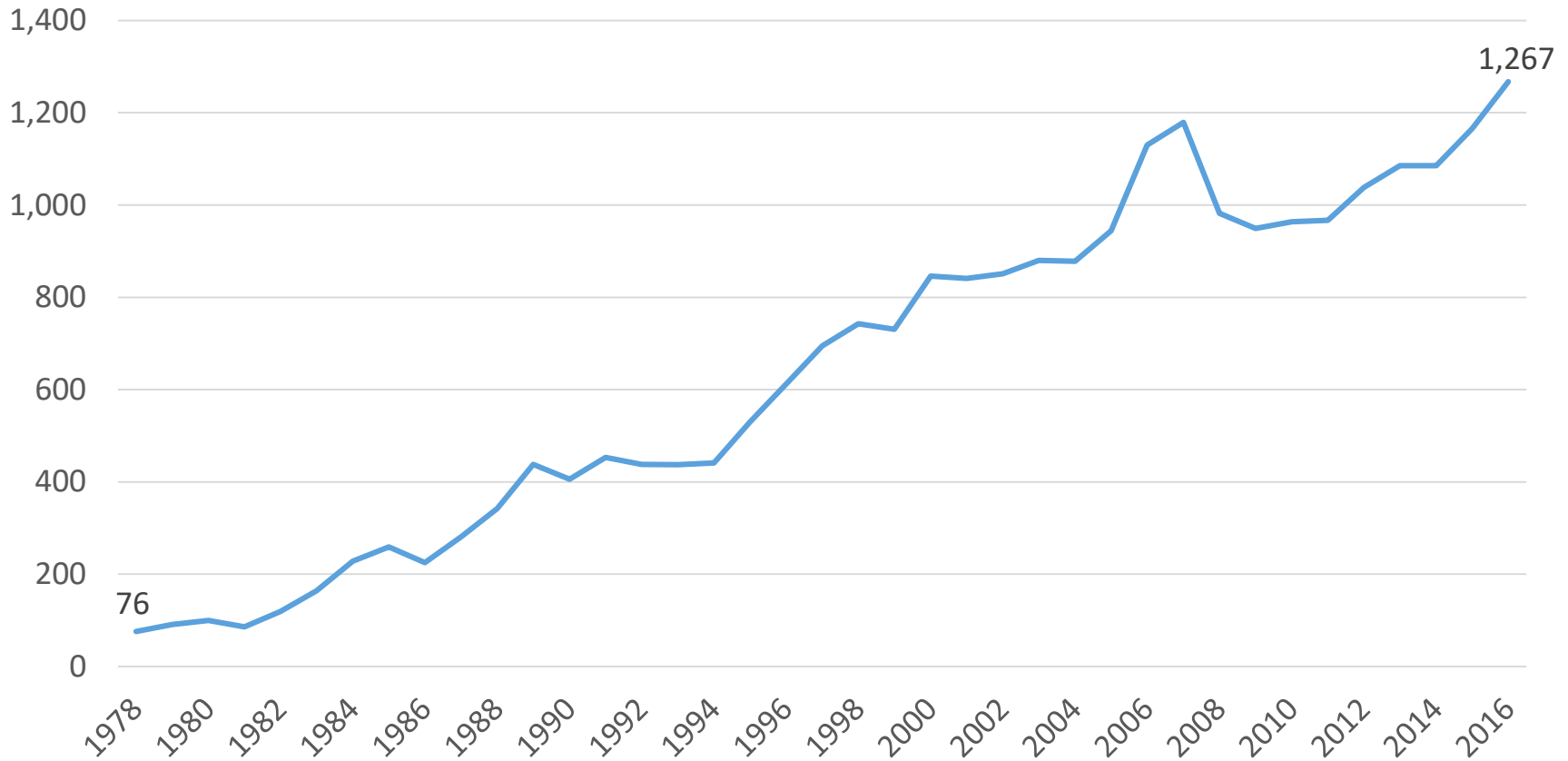
After Decades of Growth, Nevada Prison Population Continues to Climb

Nevada Prison Population, 1978-2016

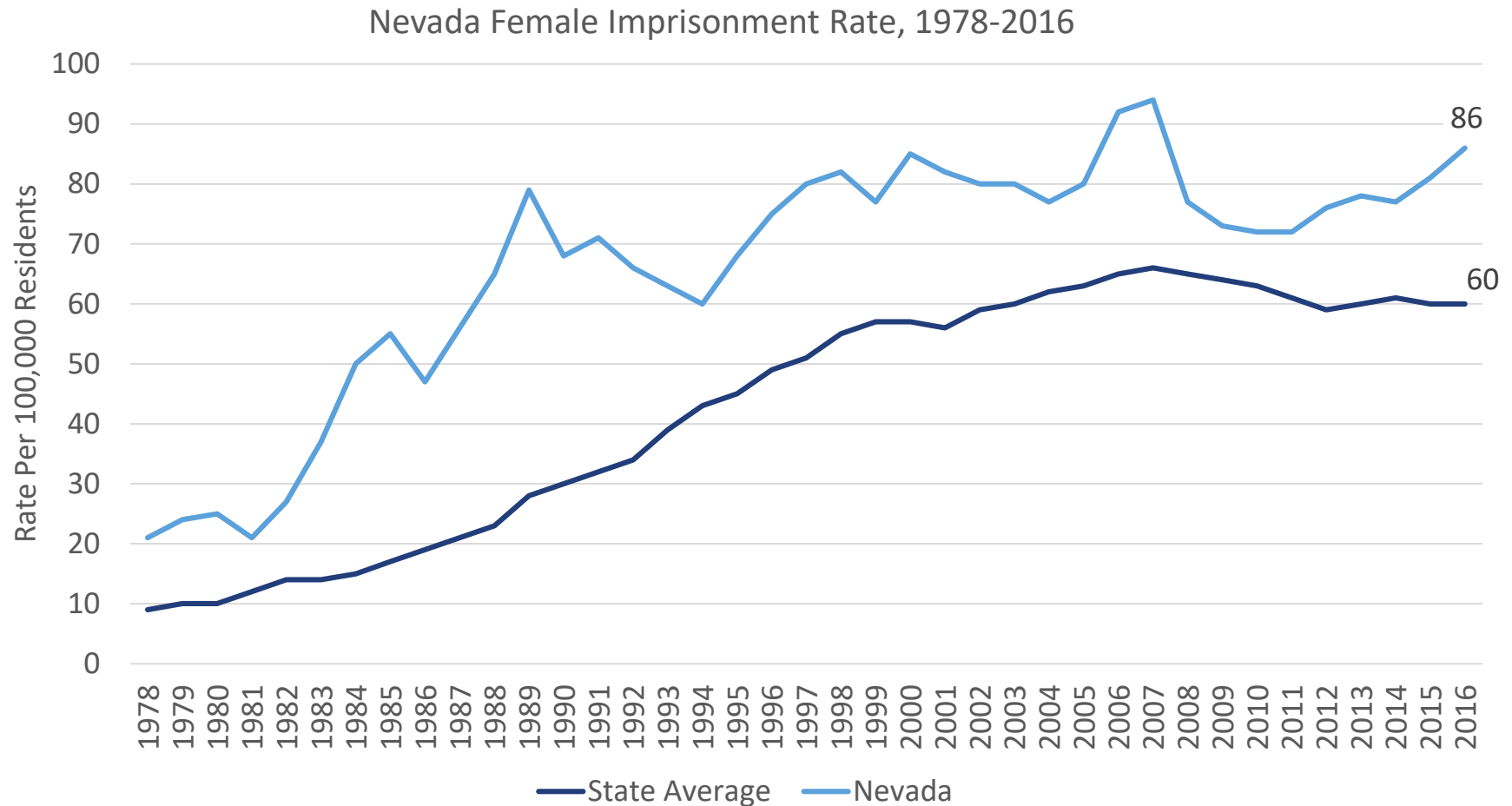


Nevada's Female Prison Population Increased By Over 1500%

Nevada Female Prison Population, 1978-2016

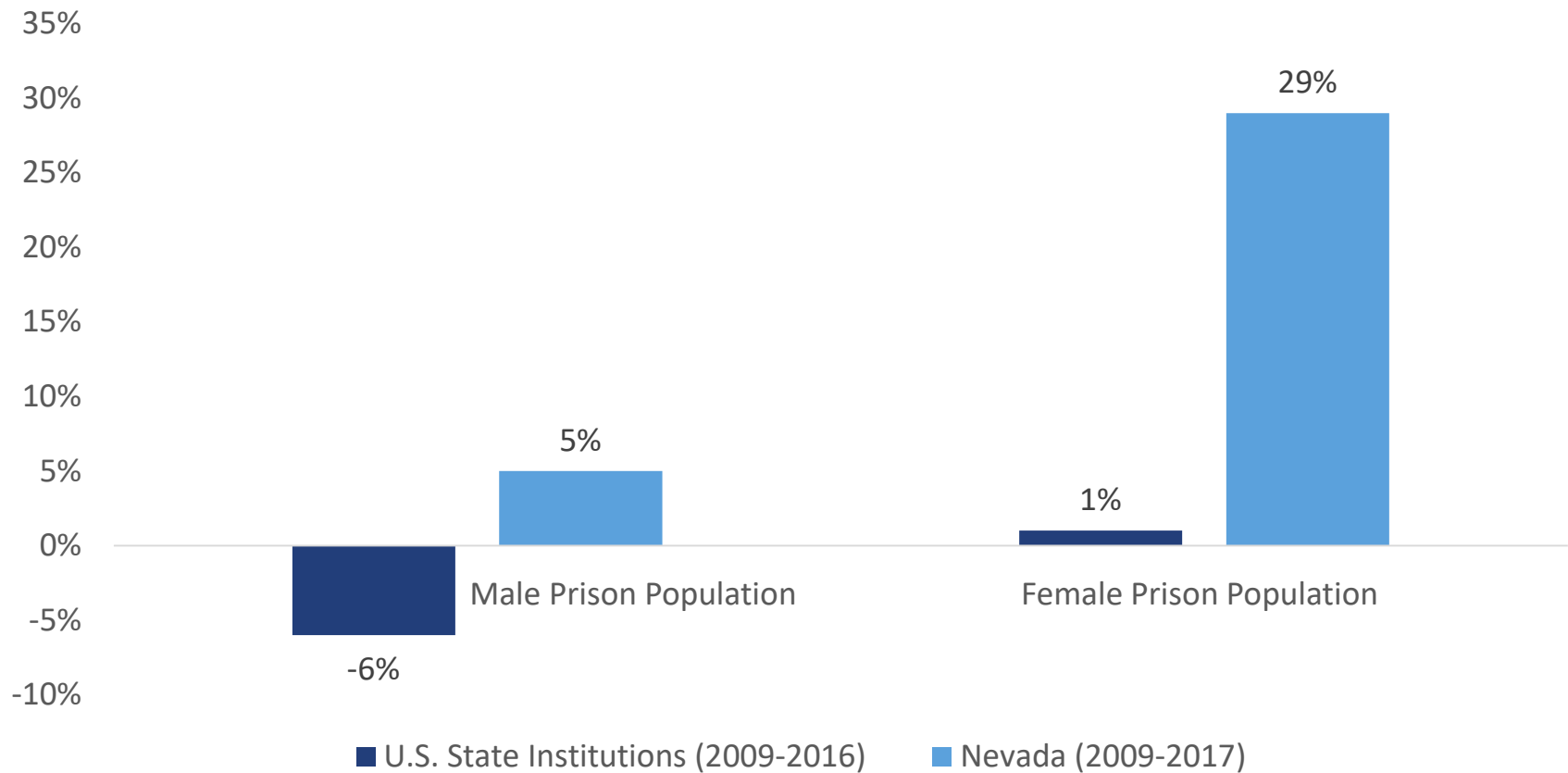


Nevada's Female Imprisonment Rate is 43% Higher Than the National Average and Growing



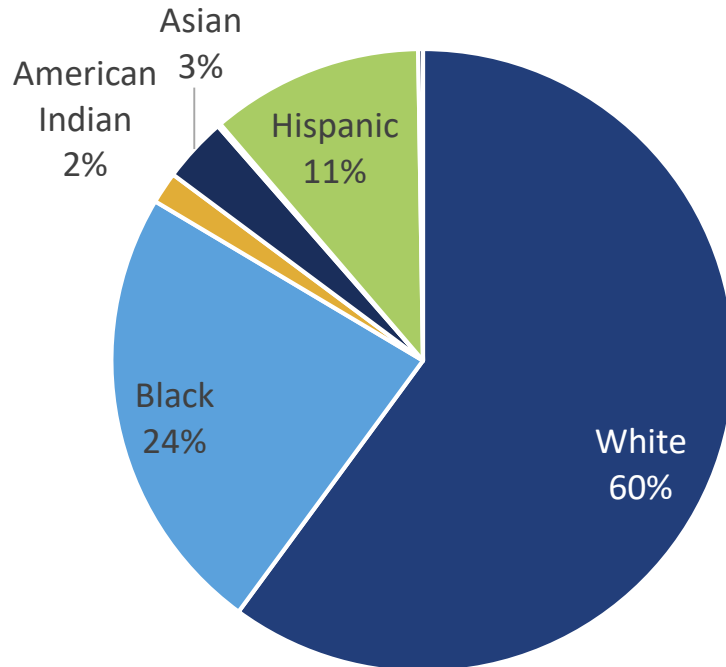
Growth in Nevada's Female Prison Population Far Outpaces National Trends

Prison Population Growth in Nevada and U.S. State Institutions by Gender

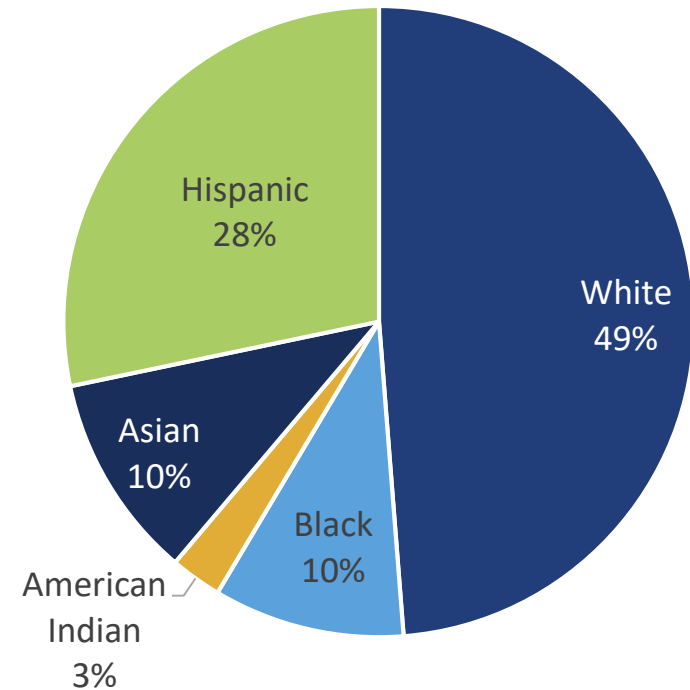


African Americans Overrepresented in Female Prison Population

Snapshot of Nevada Female Prison Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2017

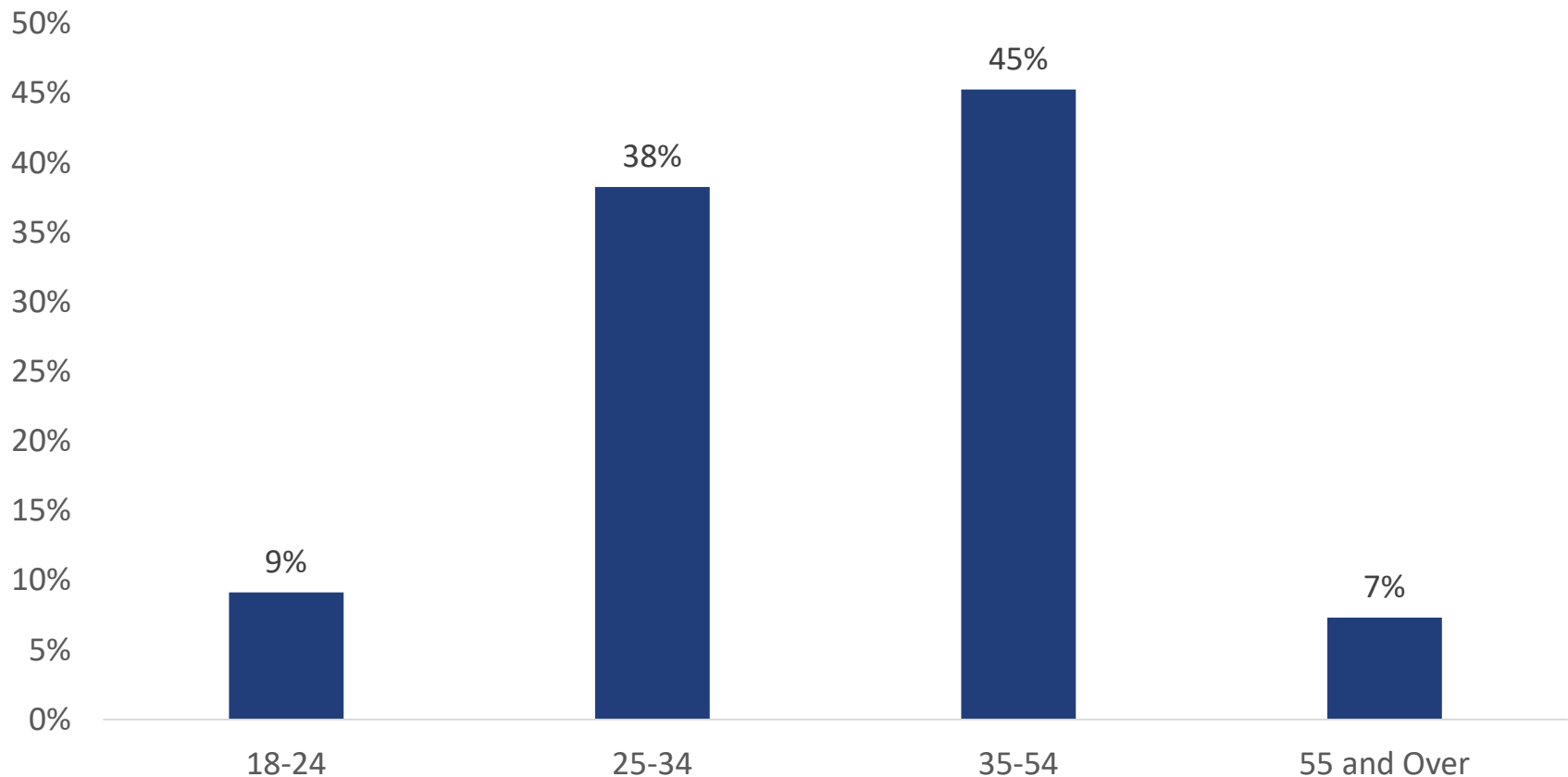


U.S. Census Bureau Estimate of Nevada Female Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2017



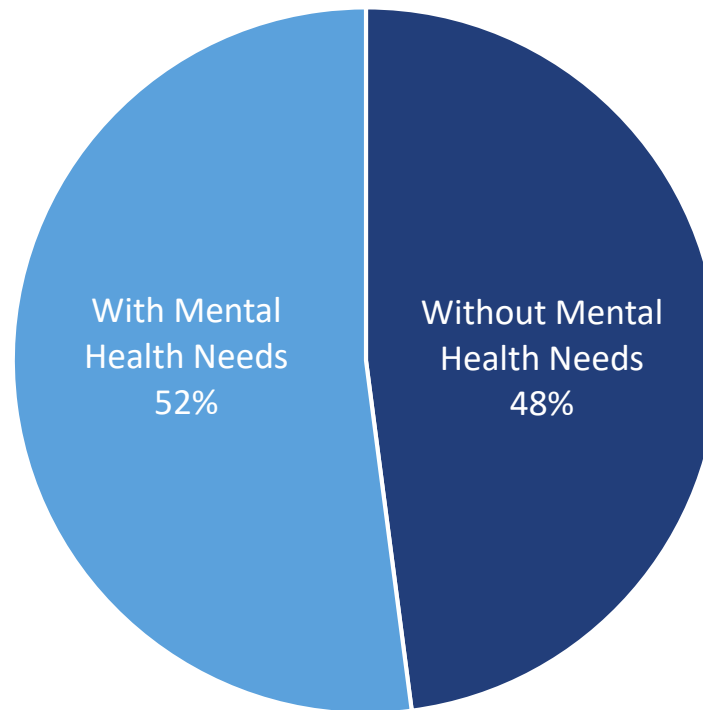
Average Age of Women in Prison is 37

Snapshot of Female Prison Population by Age Cohort, 2017



More than Half of Female Admissions Present Mental Health Needs

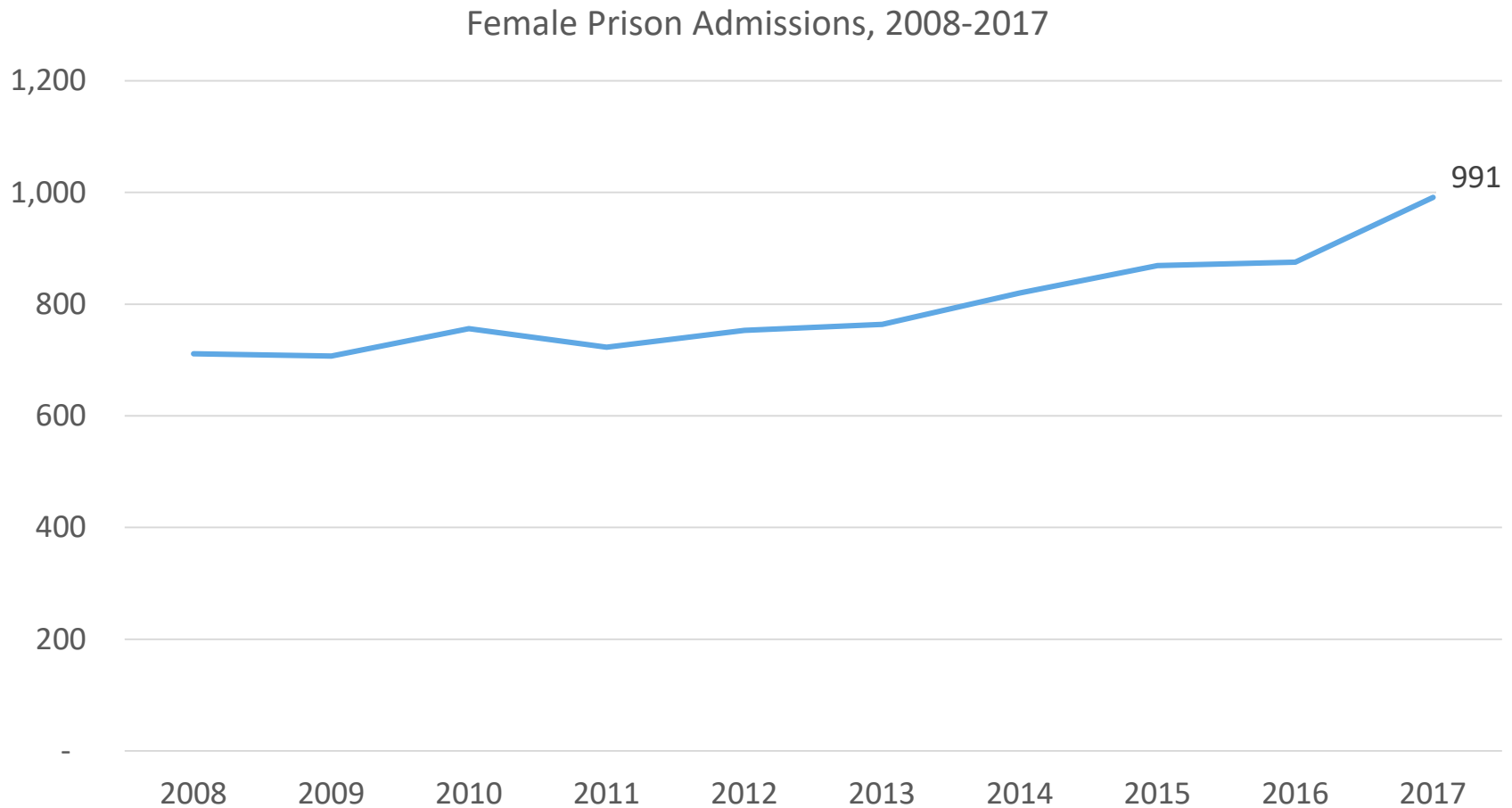
Female Prison Admissions by Mental Health Needs, 2017



Iron Law of Prison Population Growth

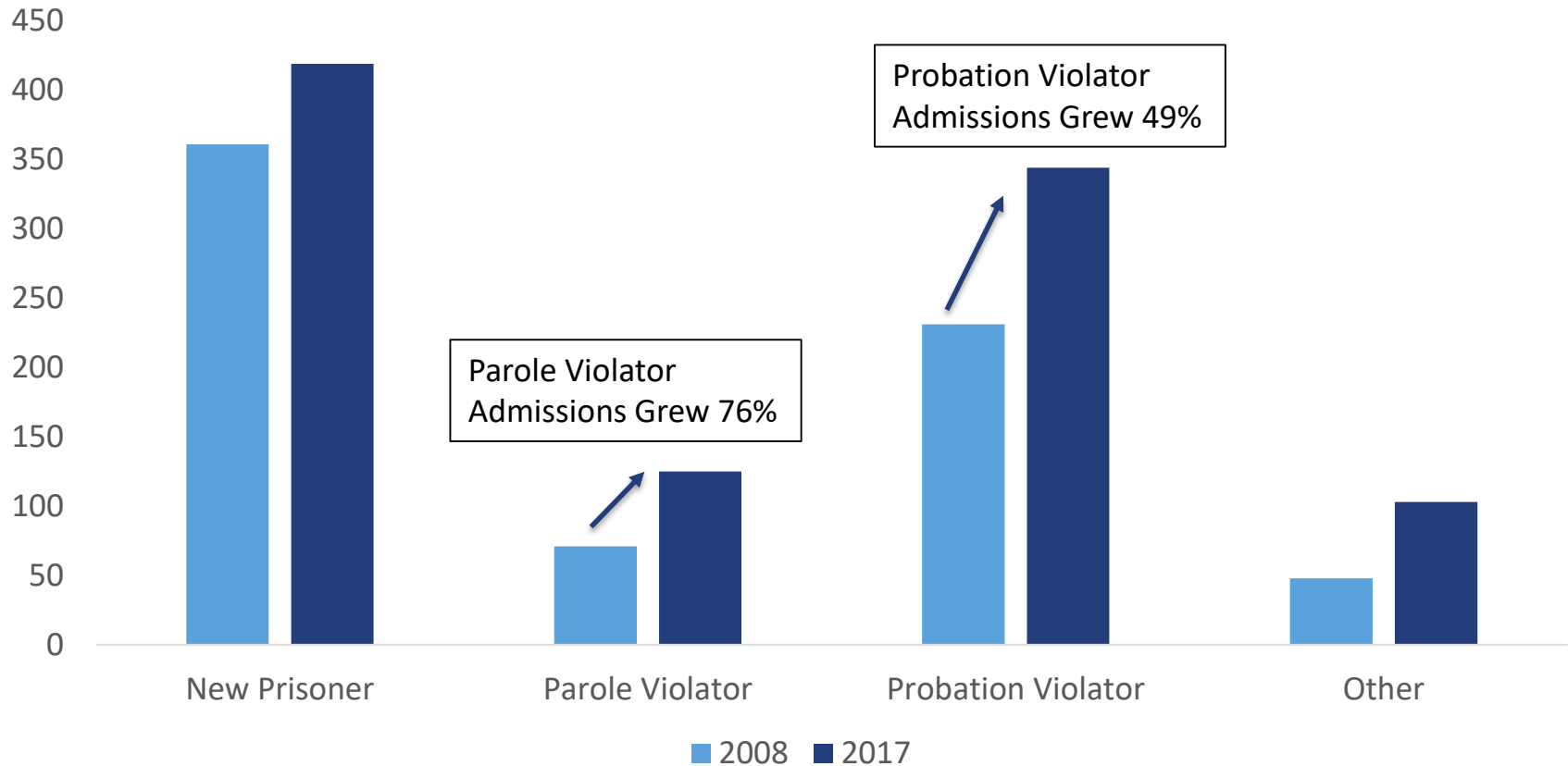
Admissions + Time Served
= NDOC Population

Female Prison Admissions Up 39% Over Last Decade



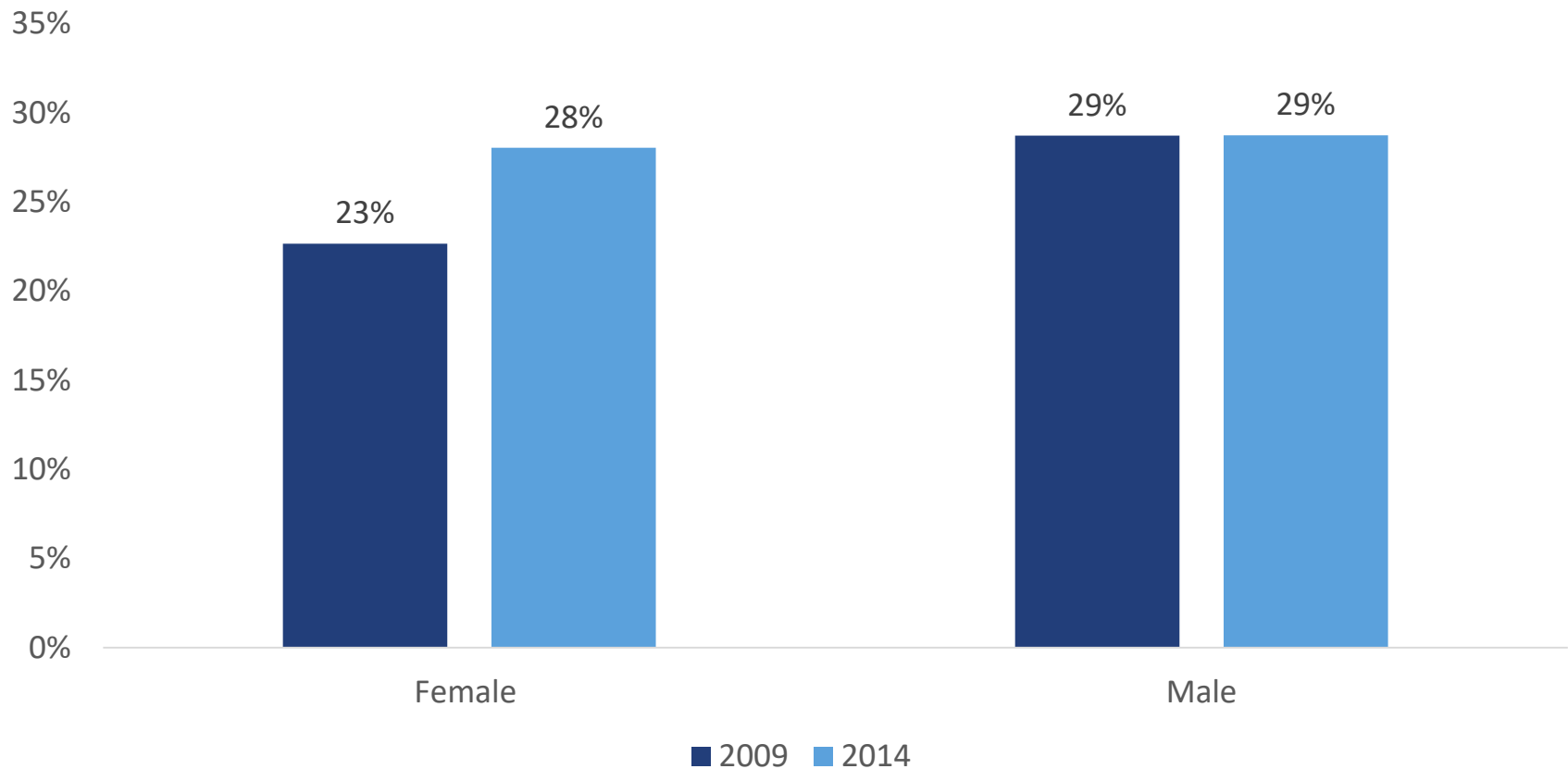
Female Admissions Growth Driven by Community Supervision Violations

Female Prison Admissions by Admission Type, 2008 vs 2017



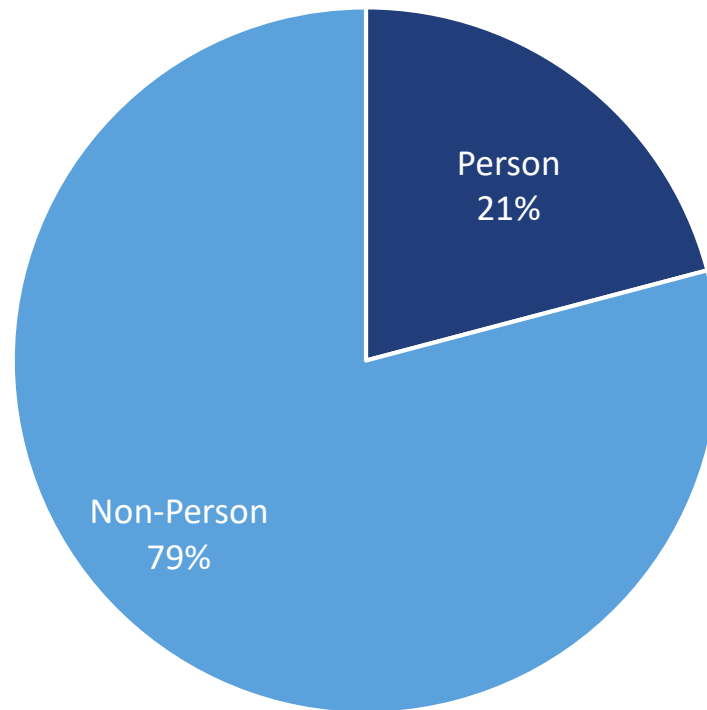
Recidivism Rates Have Grown for Female Offenders

36-Month Recidivism Rate by Gender for Cohorts Released, 2009 vs 2014



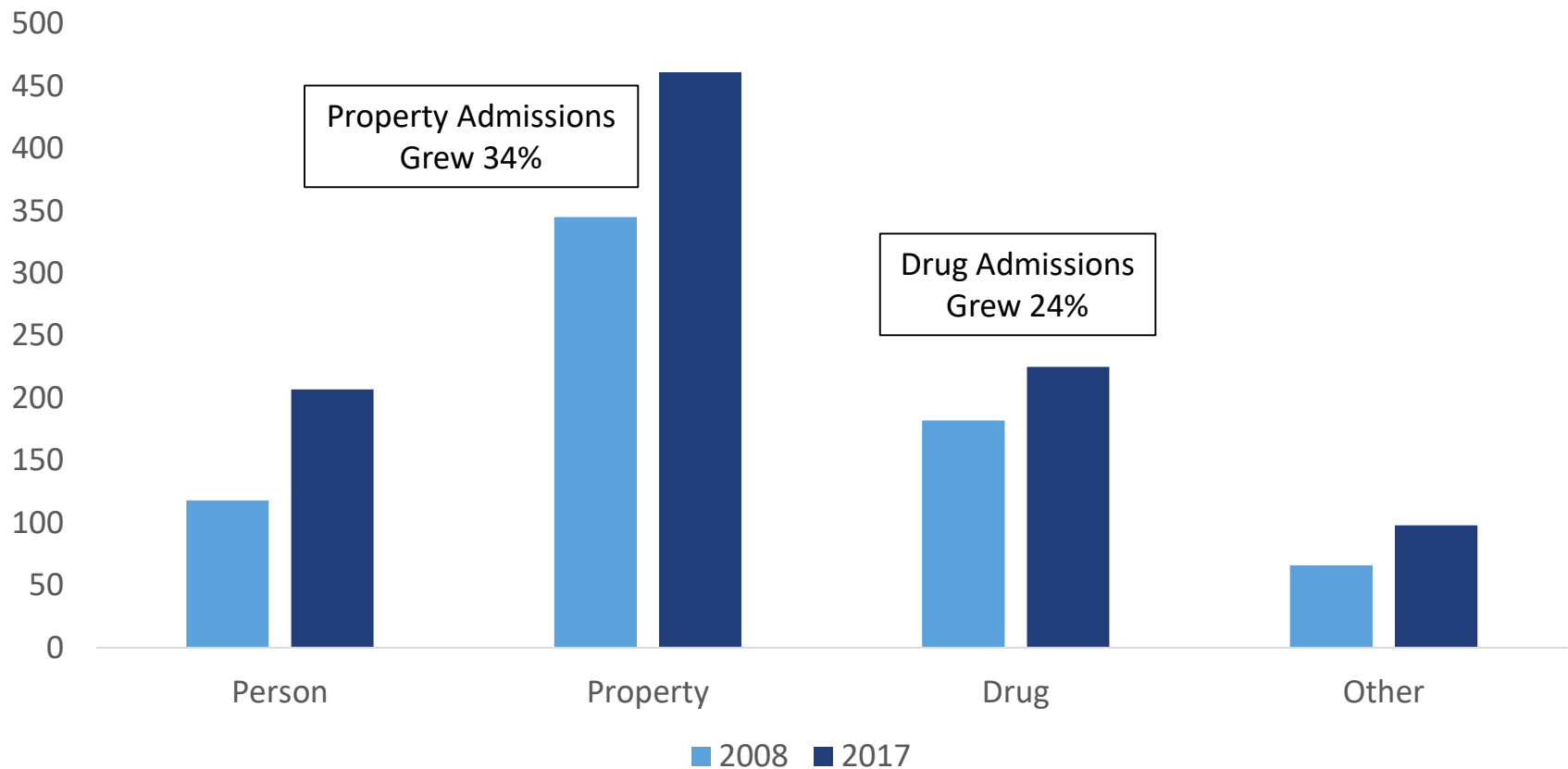
Nearly 4 in 5 Female Admissions for Non-Person Crimes

Female Prison Admissions by Person Offense, 2017



Significant Growth in Property and Drug Admissions

Female Admissions by Offense Type, 2008 vs 2017

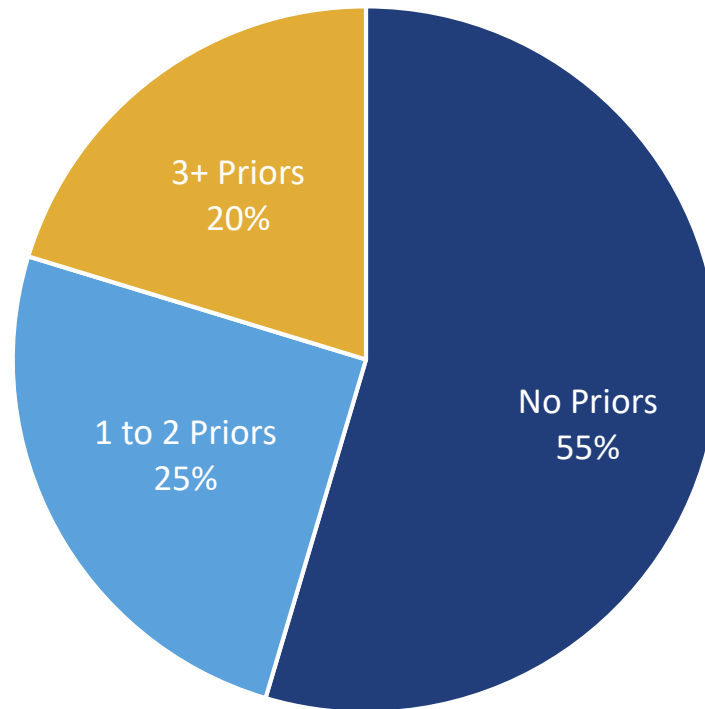


Top 10 Offenses for Female Admissions Are Non-Person

Offense	2017	Percent Growth From 2008
Burglary	67	1%
Possession of a Controlled Substance, Schedule 1-4 1st Offense	64	14%
Attempted Burglary	63	52%
Trafficking of a Controlled Substance, Category B	40	29%
Possession of a Controlled Substance For Sale, Schedule 1&2, 1st Offense	36	0%
Attempted Possession Stolen Vehicle	30	43%
Grand Larceny	30	40%
Attempted Grand Larceny	27	15%
DUI	27	-11%
Possession Stolen Vehicle	27	11%

Over Half of Female Admissions Have No Prior Felony Conviction

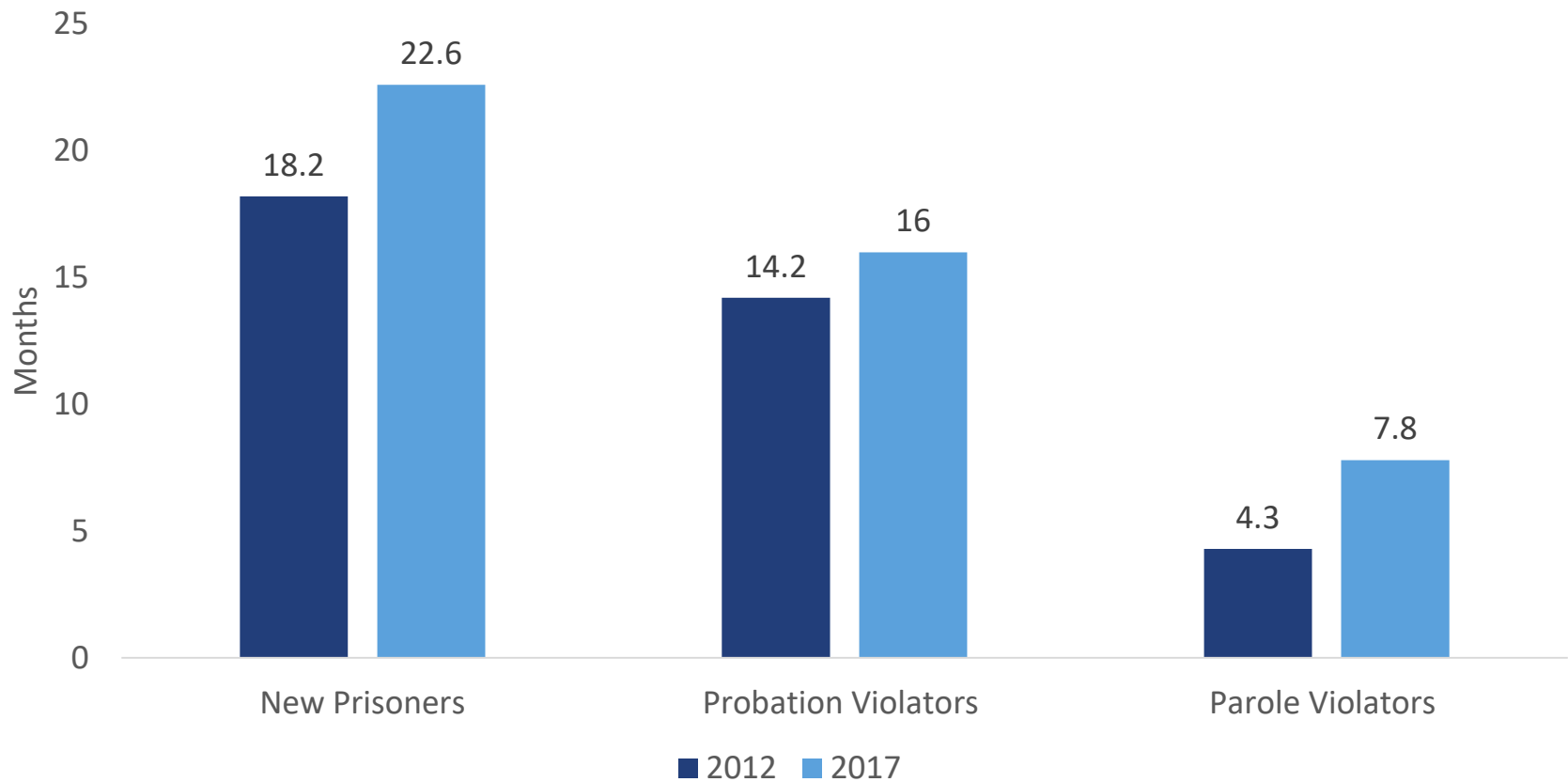
Female Prison Admissions by Prior Criminal History, 2017





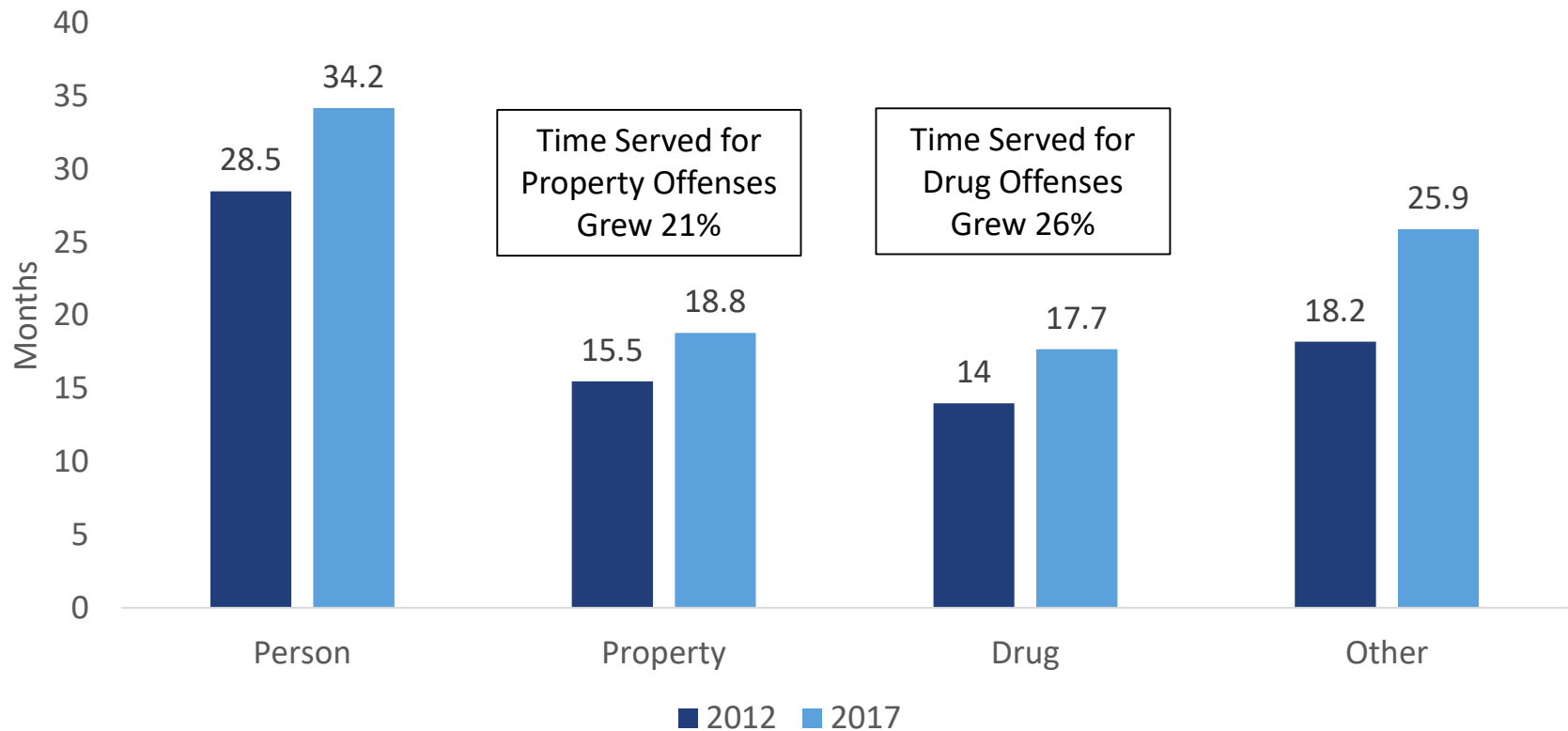
Time Served Increased 24% for Female New Prisoners

Mean Time Served in Prison and Jail by Female Offenders, 2012 vs 2017



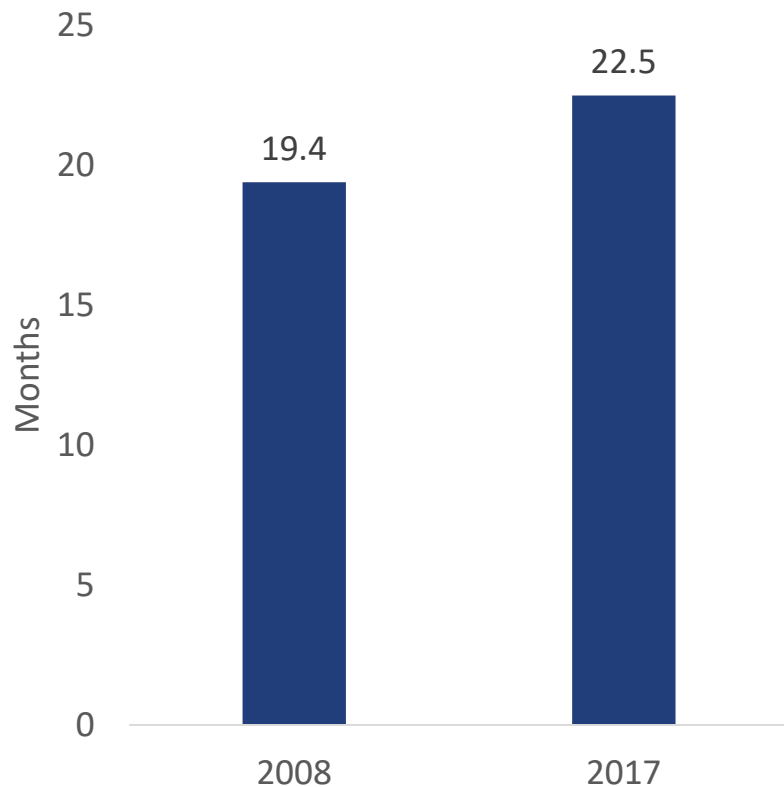
Time Served Increased Across All Offense Types

Mean Time Served in Prison and Jail by Female New Prisoners by Offense Type, 2012 vs 2017

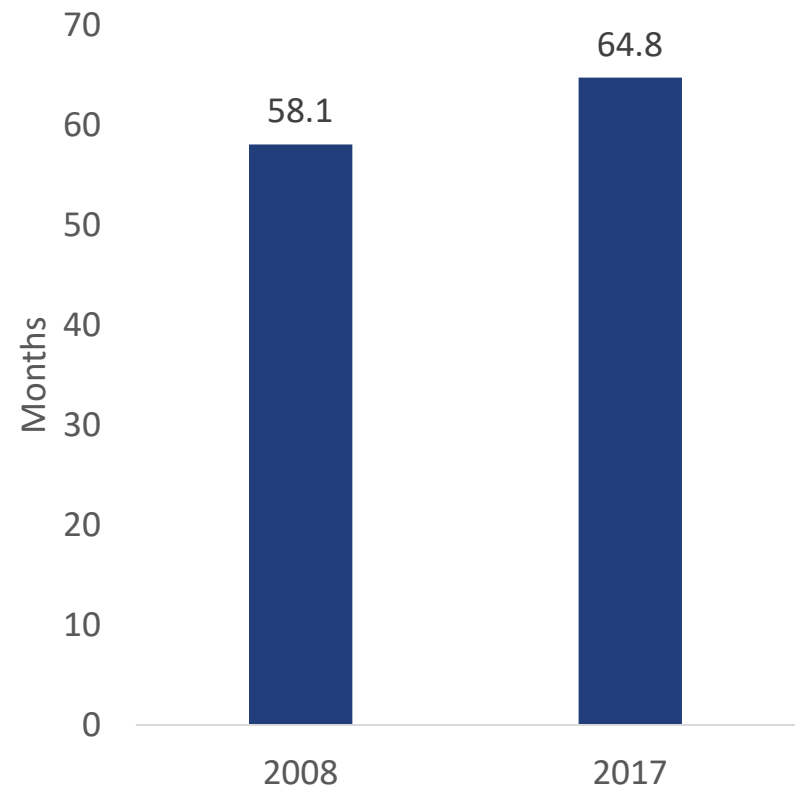


Min Sentences Are Up 16% and Max Sentences Are Up 12%

Average Minimum Sentence for
Female New Prisoners, 2008 vs 2017



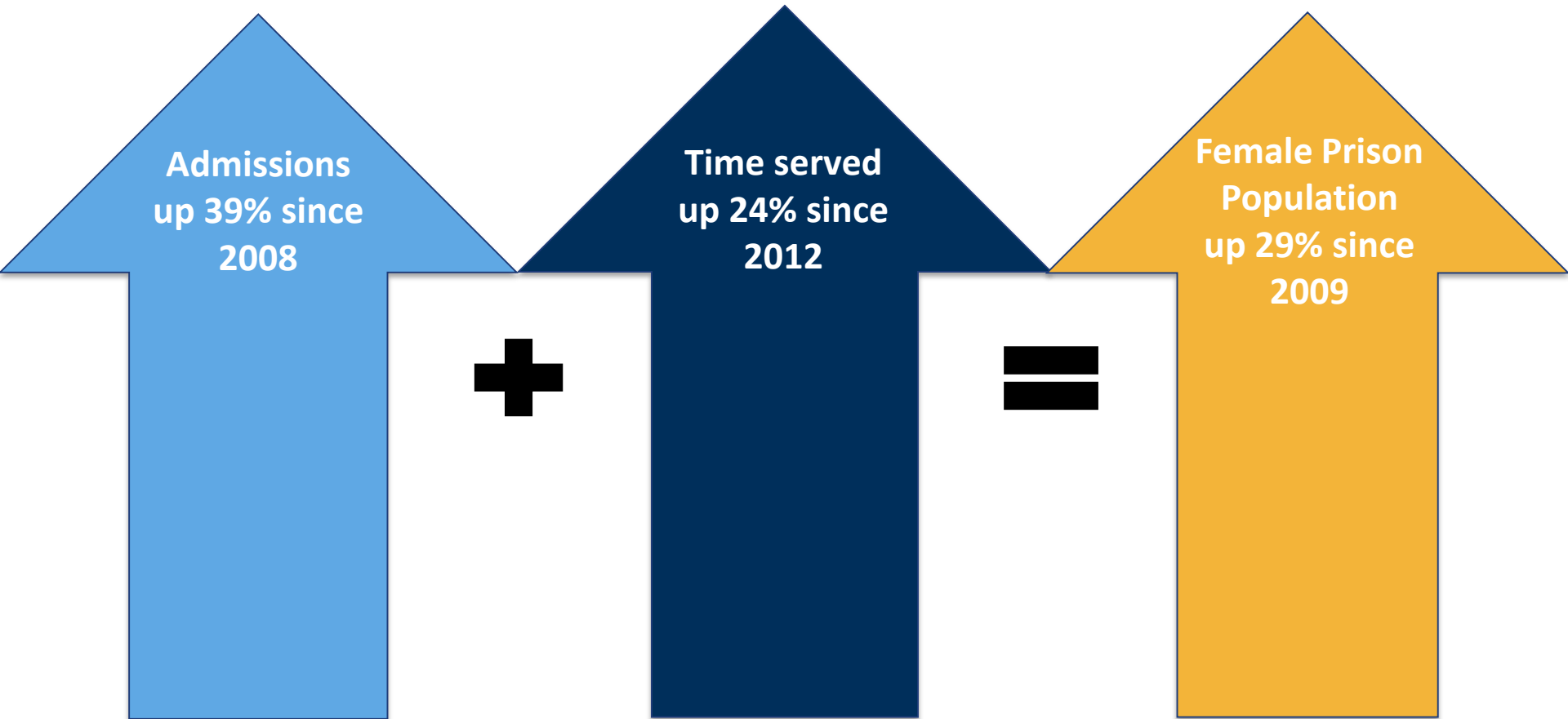
Average Maximum Sentence for
Female New Prisoners, 2008 vs 2017



Iron Law of Prison Population Growth

**Admissions + Time Served
= NDOC Population**

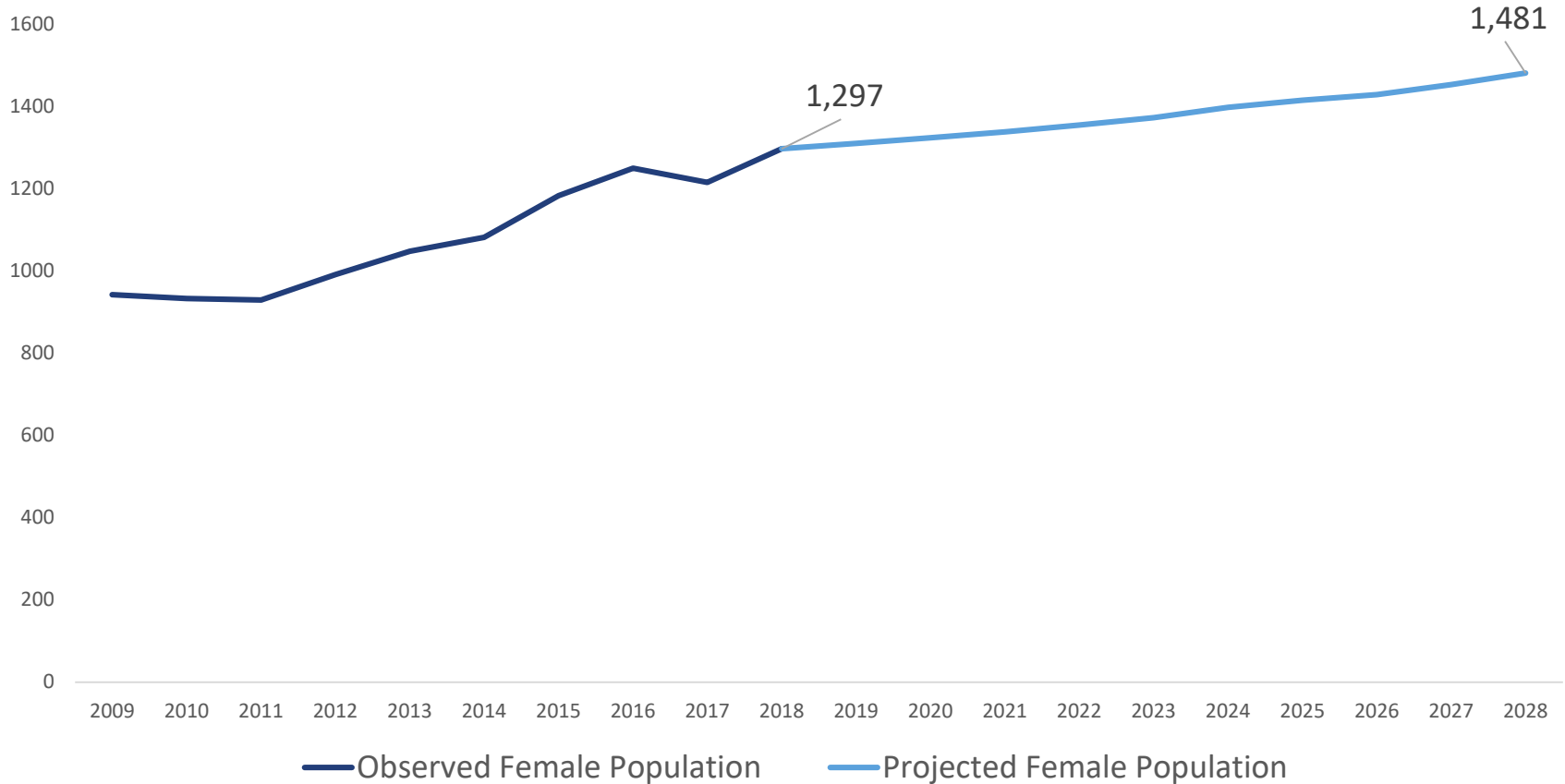
Overview of Data Trends





Female Prison Population Projected to Grow 14% by 2028

Nevada's Actual and Projected Female Prison Population, 2009-2028



Impact of Female Prison Population Growth

- Every dollar spent on incarceration is money that could be used to fund drug treatment or behavioral health programs
- The state's only female institution is currently over capacity. The Department of Corrections will be forced to construct an additional wing of the prison, at a significant cost
- The reliance on incarceration of women, especially where adequate treatment and counseling are not available, can compound these problems, create new trauma, and increase recidivism

Contact

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Disclaimer

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