

# ESSEX COUNTY JDAI: MONTHLY DETENTION TRENDS ANALYSIS

Figure 1. DAILY DETENTION AND ALTERNATIVES (EM & HD) COUNTS

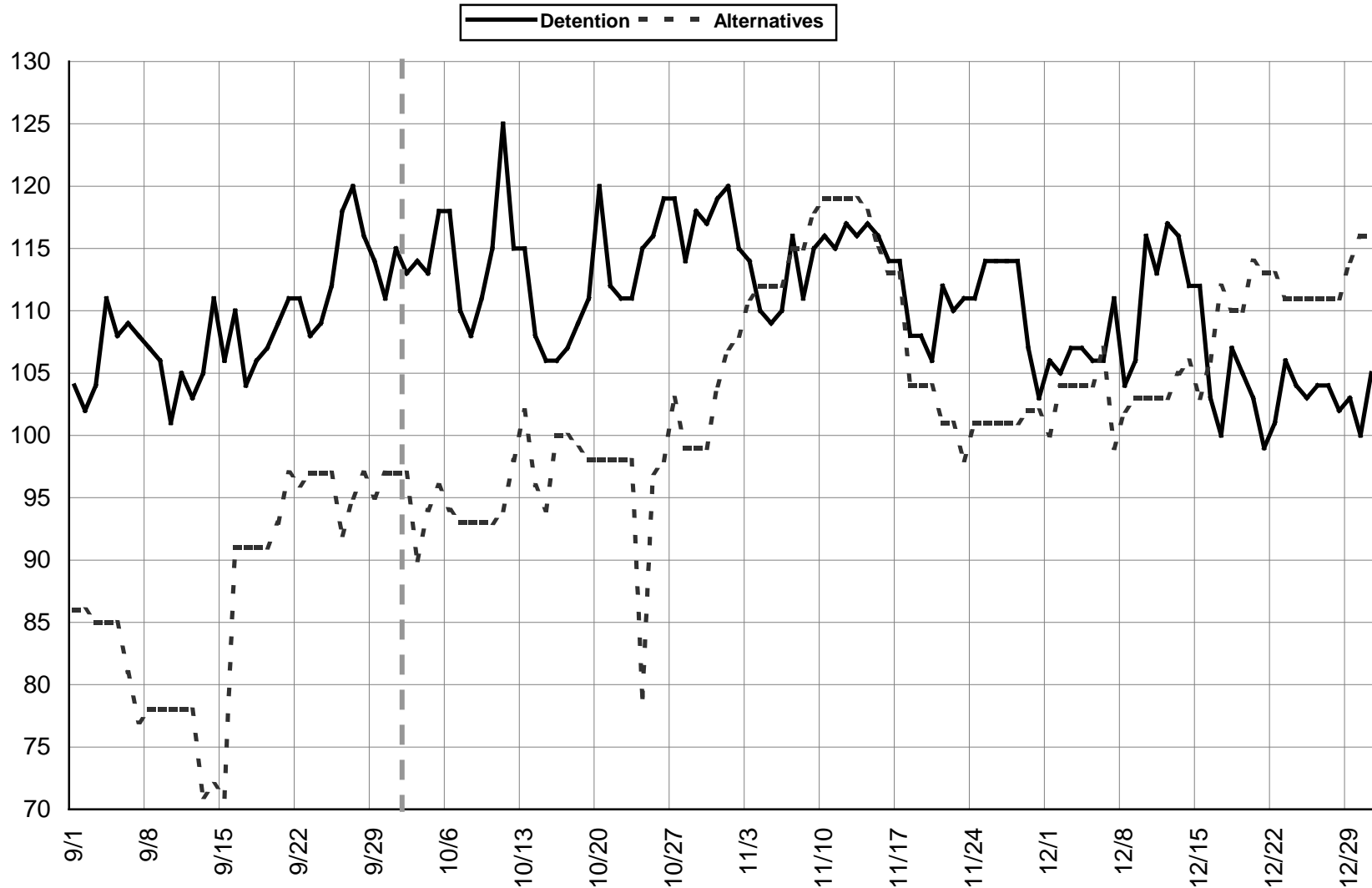


Figure 1 illustrates the trend in detention population, and also plots the population in detention alternatives. The area to the right of the vertical gray dashed line (- - -) describes trends since the last analysis. The detention population fluctuated but remained between 99 and 125 from September 1 through December 21. The population peaked at 125 on October 11, but hit its low of 99 on December 21. At the end of this 17-week period, the population was nearly equal (105) to its population at the beginning (104). The alternatives population dropped at the beginning of this period (through September 15), but gradually increased over the 17-week period. On November 3, the alternatives population exceeded the detention population, and then did so again from December 16 through the end of the reporting period.

**Table 1. WEEKLY INDICATORS OF SECURE DETENTION USE**

WEEK	Admissions vs. Releases			ADP			Impact of Primary Release Types		
	Admits	Releases	Net	ADP	Change From Prior Week		To Det Altern	To Parent/ROR	To Dispo
					#	%			
14 (8/31)	27	21	+6	104.9	+3.3	+3.2%	4	12	5
15 (9/7)	33	28	+5	105.0	+0.1	+0.1%	6	10	10
16 (9/14)	28	30	-2	107.6	+2.6	+2.5%	15	8	6
17 (9/21)	47	47	0	112.7	+5.1	+4.7%	14	22	10
18 (9/28)	31	30	+1	113.7	-1	-0.9%	8	14	7
19 (10/5)	35	39	-4	115.0	+1.3	+1.1%	10	17	12
20 (10/12)	24	29	-5	109.4	-5.6	-4.9%	8	8	12
21 (10/19)	52	47	+5	113.7	+4.3	+3.9%	12	24	11
22 (10/26)	52	53	-1	118.0	+4.3	+3.8%	22	17	12
23 (11/2)	34	35	-1	112.1	-5.9	-5.0%	13	16	6
24 (11/9)	34	33	+1	116.0	+3.9	+3.5%	8	13	12
25 (11/16)	39	46	-7	110.3	-5.7	-4.9%	8	21	16
26 (11/23)	23	26	-3	112.1	+1.8	+1.6%	9	7	10
27 (11/30)	41	35	+6	105.3	-6.8	-6.1%	13	13	9
28 (12/7)	41	36	+5	111.8	+6.5	+6.2%	10	18	8
29 (12/14)	33	45	-12	106.0	-5.8	-5.2%	19	10	11
30 (12/21)	20	17	+3	103.0	-3.0	-2.8%	6	8	3

**SHADING KEY**

Shaded cells are “impact cells” that represent a) the most substantial changes in detention ADP or b) the factors influencing those ADP changes. The most substantial increase in ADP occurred between Week 14 and Week 17. During this period the gray shaded cells represent the increase and the factors related to that increase (net increase in admissions v. releases). The most substantial decrease in ADP occurred between weeks 28 and 30, and during this period the gray shaded cells represent that decrease (net decrease in admissions v. releases).

**WEEKS WITH GREATEST IMPACT ON ADP**

- 1<sup>st</sup> - Week 26 to Week 27, from 112.1 to 105.3 (-6.8 kids or -6.1%)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> - Week 27 to Week 28, from 105.3 to 111.8 (+6.5 kids or +6.2%)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> - Week 22 to Week 23, from 118.0 to 112.0 (-5.9 kids or -5.0%)
- 4<sup>th</sup> - Week 28 to Week 29, from 111.8 to 106.0 (-5.8 kids or -5.2%)

Overall - Week 14 (8/31) to Week 17 (9/21) represents greatest increase, from 104.9 to 112.7 (+7.8 kids or +7.4%).  
 Week 28 (12/7) to Week 30 (12/21) represents the largest drop, from 111.8 to 103.0 (-8.8 kids or -7.9%).

**ADMISSIONS VS. RELEASES**

The “net” column is the number of admissions minus the number of releases in a given week. If there are more releases than admissions, there will be a net decrease (-) in population (see Figure 2). The gray shading in the net column illustrates how larger net changes in a prior week generally correspond to the greatest weekly trends in ADP.

**IMPACT OF PRIMARY RELEASE TYPES**

The final columns present three primary release types, i.e., the release types that typically account for the largest proportions of all releases. As indicated by the shaded boxes, each type of release – to detention alternatives, to parent/adult or ROR pre-disposition, and to dispositional placement – affected ADP trends.

Figure 2. VISUAL OF RECENT DETENTION POPULATION TRENDS IN ESSEX AND IMPACT OF ADMISSIONS VS. DEPARTURES<sup>1</sup>

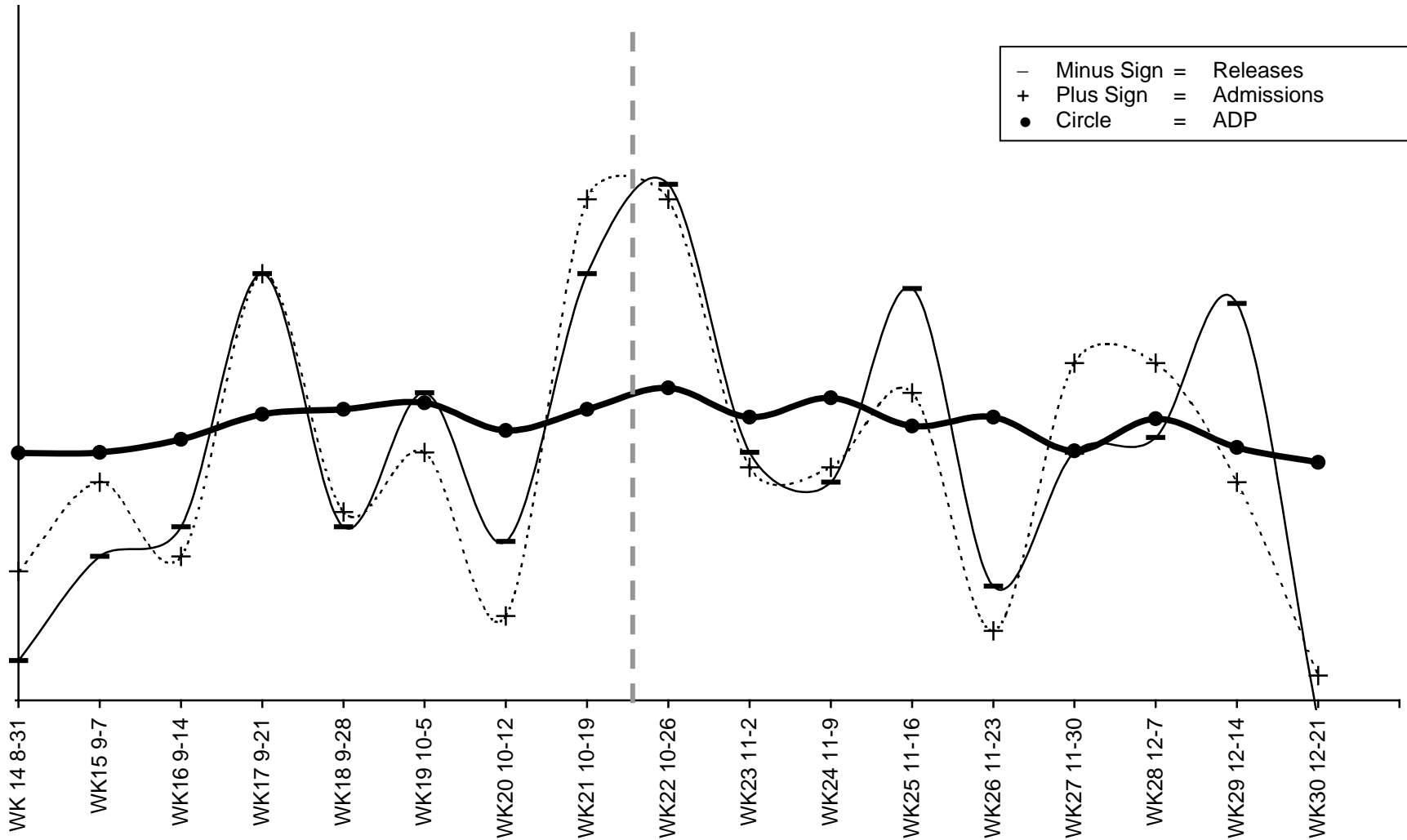


Figure 2 illustrates the changes described in Table 1, showing how ADP (●) fluctuated but remained relatively stable throughout the 17-week period<sup>2</sup>. ADP trends are often due to increases or decreases in admissions and releases. The graph shows that in this time period, both admissions (+) and releases (-) fluctuated (hence the fluctuations in the detention population trend). When all three trends are viewed together, it is revealed that most substantial decreases in ADP (Weeks 28-30) corresponded to weeks where *releases were much higher than admissions* – in other words, during those weeks where the combined impact of admissions minus releases was a net decrease in population. From Week 14 through Week 17, admissions (+) remained either higher or about equal to departures (-), which corresponds to the slight net increase in ADP during that time period. Both admissions and releases were lowest at Week 30 (60 and 51, respectively), presumably due to the holidays.

<sup>1</sup> Admissions and departures are each multiplied by a factor of 3 in order to allow for more effective visualization of the relationship.

<sup>2</sup> The data illustrated to the right of the vertical gray dashed line describe trends since the last analysis.

Figure 3. VISUAL REPRESENTATION OF ADP TRENDS IN ESSEX AND IMPACT OF CASE PROCESSING STATUS<sup>3</sup>

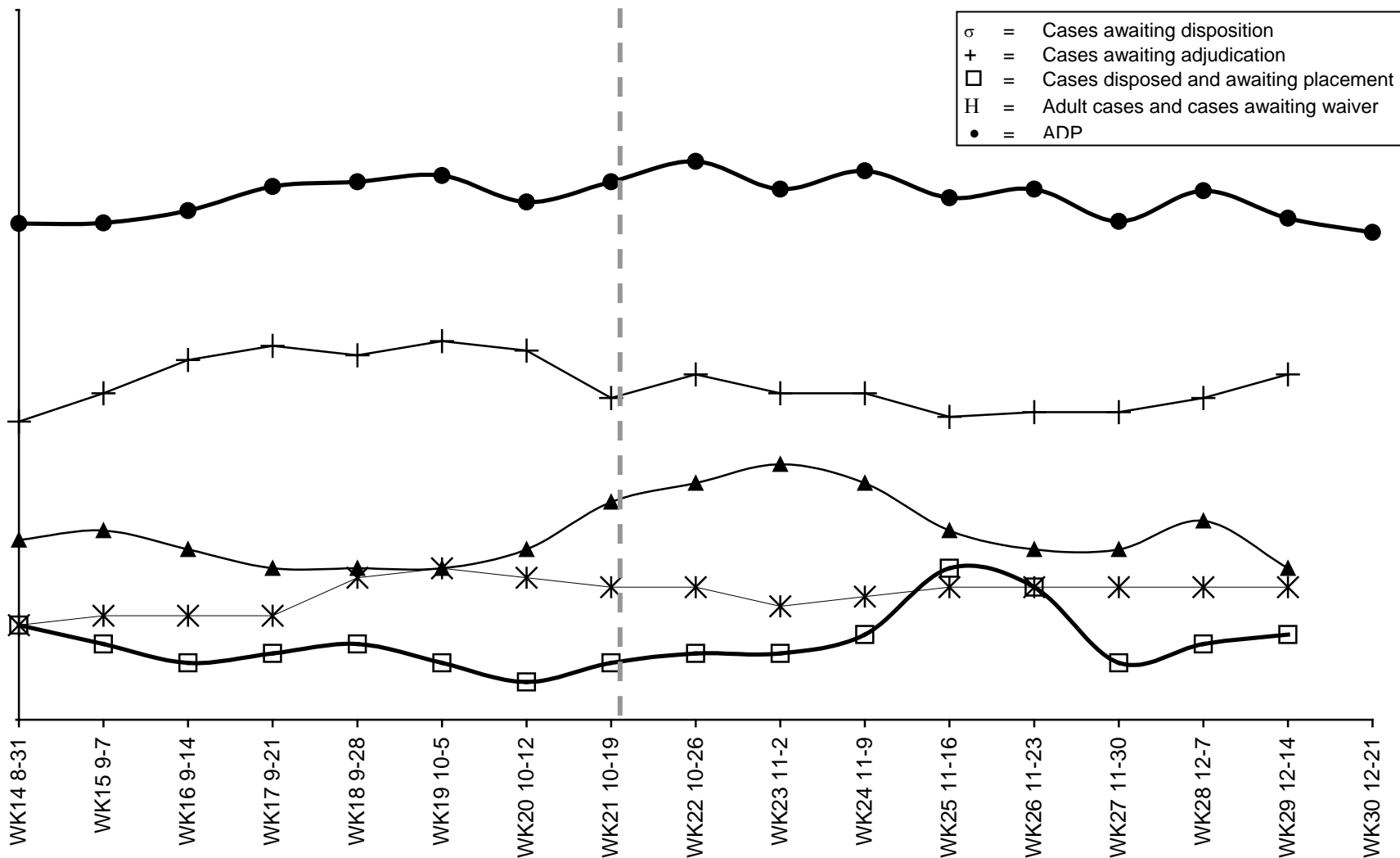


Figure 3 also illustrates the changes described in Table 1, again showing ADP trends over the 17-weeks<sup>4</sup>, relative to the case processing status of youth in detention during this time period<sup>5</sup>. The large drop in ADP (●) from Weeks 28 through 30 was affected by the decrease in cases awaiting disposition (σ). The largest increase in ADP from Weeks 14 through 17 was attributed to a substantial increase in the number of cases awaiting adjudication (+). While cases disposed and awaiting placement (□) increased from Week 22 to Week 25, the number of cases awaiting disposition decreased, therefore enabling detention trends to remain relatively stable.

<sup>3</sup> Cases awaiting disposition, cases awaiting placement, and adult cases/cases awaiting waiver are each multiplied by a factor of 2 in order to allow for more effective visualization of the relationship. Note that case processing status is measured by taking a one-day on a weekly basis.

<sup>4</sup> The data illustrated to the right of the vertical gray dashed line describe trends since the last analysis.

<sup>5</sup> Case processing data were not available for Week 30.