May 31, 2013

Maryland Department of Juvenile Services Detention Population:

Trend Analysis and Population Projections

Submitted to:
Maryland Department of Juvenile Services

by
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Per the specifications of
D.P.O. #: V00P3400850
Appropriation/PCA: V00D0201/11262

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Executive Summary

The Maryland Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) manages and supervises all youth detained in the State's juvenile justice system. DJS serves two (2) distinct populations of youth in its secure detention facilities: pre-disposition youth and post-disposition youth. Pre-disposition youth have been ordered by a court to be detained while awaiting trial. A youth may be detained through the trial and the adjudicatory hearing. Post-disposition youth are detained after the adjudicatory hearing while awaiting placement in a court-ordered treatment program. Youth in post-disposition status are also referred to as "pending placement." Maryland's DJS operates all seven (7) secure detention facilities across the State.

This report presents a detailed examination of the youth held in DJS detention facilities and describes relevant trends that have contributed to changes in the State's detention population in recent years. Projections of the detention population, disaggregated by key operational factors, are provided through FY2027. Designed to be a tool for policymakers and practitioners, the information contained in this report can be useful for discussions pertaining to budgeting, operations, capacity planning, and development of services, including alternatives to detention for Maryland's youth.

Between FY2006 and FY2012, the detention population fluctuated considerably without a consistent upward or downward trend over the period. Most recently, however, the detention population has been declining. The average daily population (ADP) decreased from 454 in FY2011 to 430 in FY2012. Early data for FY2013 suggest that the average population for the current fiscal year will be significantly lower than in FY2012.

Many factors can have an impact on the number of youth admitted to the State's detention facilities and, thus, on the size of the detention population. Demographic shifts, trends in crime rates, the volume and patterns of arrests, and the number and types of incidents referred to the juvenile justice system each contribute to changes in the number of youth who are detained.

Key Trends

- Following decades of decline, the population of 10 to 17 year olds living in Maryland has been growing since 1990 and is now larger than at any time since 1970.
- Overall, Maryland's violent and property crimes rates are significantly lower today than in the mid-1990s. Led by the steep drop in Baltimore City, the State's crime rates have declined by roughly 50% since 1995.
- Statewide, arrests for drug offenses were lower in 2010 and 2011 than in prior years, attributable in part to significant decreases in Baltimore City.

- Juvenile arrests have fallen sharply, decreasing by nearly 34% between 2004 and 2011.
- Intake referrals, the point of entry into the juvenile justice system, have decreased each year since 2006. The decline has been steeper in Baltimore City than elsewhere.
- Pre-disposition admissions were lower in FY2011 and FY2012 compared to FY2008-FY2010. Data for July 2012 through February 2013 suggest that the number of pre-disposition admissions for FY2013 will be comparable to, or slightly lower than, FY2011 and FY2012 figures.
- Despite the downward trend in intakes and reduced admissions in FY2011 and FY2012, the rate of pre-disposition use of detention (calculated as the number of pre-disposition admissions to detention divided by the number of intakes formally petitioned) was rising through FY2012.
- The number of post-disposition (pending placement) admissions peaked in FY2010. These admissions declined in FY2011 and, unlike pre-disposition admissions, continued to decline FY2012. Data for July 2012 through February 2013 suggest that admissions to detention pending placement during FY2013 will be significantly lower still. In particular, post-disposition admissions from Baltimore City have dropped significantly.
- Average length-of-stay in detention increased from 14.4 days in FY2009 to 15.9 days in FY2012. Early FY2013 data indicate that average length-of-stay has fallen to 14.9 days.

Lower admissions, most notably those in post-disposition (pending placement) status, combined with a shorter length-of-stay have worked together to significantly reduce the detention population during the first eight (8) months of FY2013. The decrease in post-disposition admissions may be attributable in part to efforts by DJS during 2012 to reinvigorate the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) in Baltimore City.[1] In addition, Senate Bill 245 (adopted in 2012) allows DJS to re-place a youth in a committed program if the initial placement fails, often without a stay in secure detention.[2] The objective of both initiatives is to reduce the number of youth held in detention facilities.

In conjunction with the recent declines in Maryland's detention population, the composition of the population and the characteristics of detained youth have been shifting.

Notable Findings

- Since FY2006, the population in post-disposition (pending placement) status has fluctuated considerably more than the population in pre-disposition status. With the substantial de-crease in the post-disposition population since FY2011, the proportion of the overall detention population in post-disposition status is now the lowest it has been over the last eight (8) years. In particular, Senate Bill 245 was expected to reduce the post-disposition detention population.
- Females comprised a slightly larger share of Maryland's detention population in FY2012-FY2013 than in previous years; however, the female population has remained relatively stable in numbers.
- Older males, admitted when they were 18 to 20 years of age, now make up a larger share of the detention population. These individuals have violated probation or other conditions.

[1] Department of Juvenile Services, *Overview of the Youth Charged as Adults Population* (December 2012) 8.
[2] Department of Juvenile Services, *Overview of the Youth Charged as Adults Population* (December 2012) 10.

- The percentage of the post-disposition population that is African-American grew from FY2006 through FY2012, increasing from 75% to more than 84%. During the first eight (8) months of FY2013, however, the percentage of African-Americans in both statuses has decreased.

- Youth from Baltimore City have typically accounted for the largest share of the detention population. Since FY2010, youth from Baltimore City have decreased both in number and as a percentage of the overall detention population. Conversely, the share of the detention population from the Metro Region has generally been increasing.

Population Projections

Projection models were developed separately for the male and female detention populations. By generating independent models, the projections better capture trends unique to each population. For each gender, two (2) projections were generated, providing both a low and high scenario. The low projection model is heavily influenced by the downturn in the population that occurred after FY2011, particularly the historic lows reached in the first half of FY2013. The high projection model is affected by the downturn in the population, but the drops in FY2013 have less influence on the projection. The male and female projections were then combined and the projections for the total population are shown in the table below. In Section 4 of this report, the projections are disaggregated by gender and status. In Appendix A, projections are disaggregated by gender, status, region of residence, race, and age at admission and are presented by month through December 2014 and by year through FY2027.

Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Average Daily Population (ADP) in Detention
Historical (FY2006-FY2012) and Projected (FY2013-FY2027)

Year	Actual	Low Projection	High Projection
FY2006	460.5		
FY2007	452.3		
FY2008	415.7		
FY2009	414.2		
FY2010	450.4		
FY2011	454.3		
FY2012	429.8		
FY2013		367.9	374.2
FY2014		363.5	384.9
FY2015		363.3	399.5
FY2016		363.3	396.7
FY2017		363.3	392.7
FY2018		363.3	393.4
FY2019		363.3	394.6
FY2020		363.3	394.3
FY2021		363.3	394.0
FY2022		363.3	394.1
FY2023		363.3	394.2
FY2024		363.3	394.2
FY2025		363.3	394.1
FY2026		363.3	394.1
FY2027		363.3	394.2

FY2013 figures are based on actual ADP for July through December 2012 and projected ADP for January through June 2013.

Projections include males and females in pre-disposition and post-disposition (pending placement) status.

The projections shown here do not include a peaking factor.

As with most criminal justice populations, there are periods in which Maryland's detention facilities house more youth, both male and female, than are reflected by the average daily population (ADP) for the entire fiscal year. Elevated population levels may occur due to short-term peaks in the daily population (associated with weekend highs, for example) or months in which seasonal swings yield higher populations. Population figures from FY2010 through FY2012 were analyzed and the average population for each month was compared to the average population for the year. The highest monthly peak was identified for each fiscal year and a three-year peaking average was calculated. Computed in this fashion, the peaking factor is 8.5% for males and 14.9% for females. The projections, which reflect the ADP for each fiscal year, are shown below with male and female peaking factors applied.

Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Average Daily Population (ADP) in Detention
Historical (FY2006-FY2012) and Projected (FY2013-FY2027)

With Peaking Factors Applied

Year	Low Projection	High Projection
FY2013	402.3	409.1
FY2014	397.5	420.8
FY2015	397.4	436.7
FY2016	397.4	433.7
FY2017	397.4	429.3
FY2018	397.4	430.1
FY2019	397.4	431.4
FY2020	397.4	431.1
FY2021	397.4	430.8
FY2022	397.4	430.9
FY2023	397.4	430.9
FY2024	397.4	430.9
FY2025	397.4	430.9
FY2026	397.4	430.9
FY2027	397.4	430.9

Projections include males and females in pre-disposition and post-disposition (pending placement) status.

The projections shown here include a peaking factor of 8.5% for males and 14.9% for females.

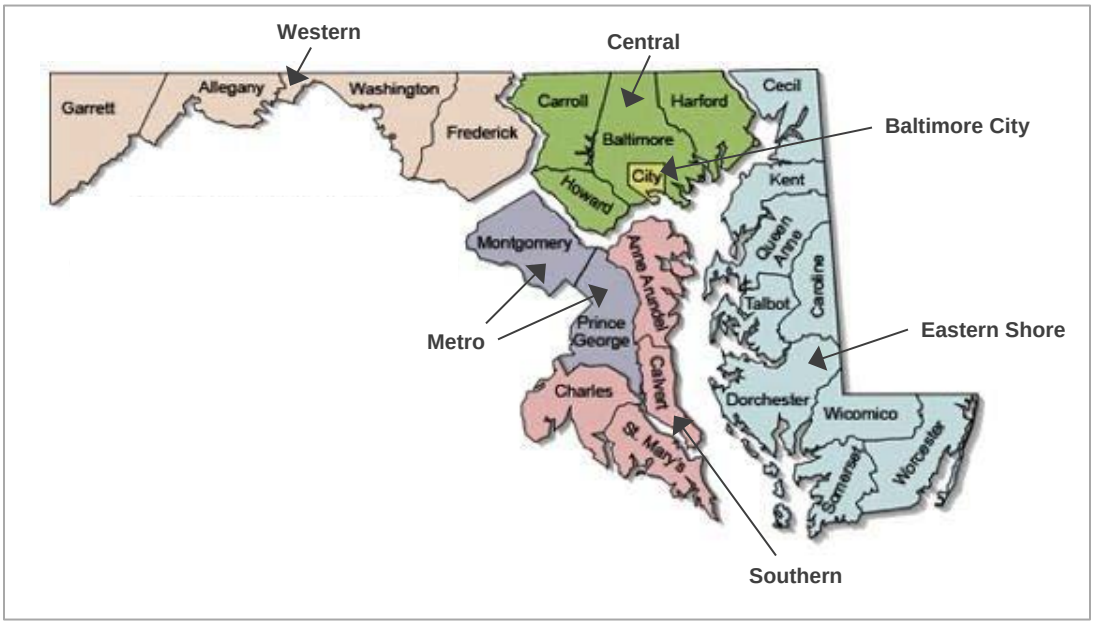
On June 12, 2013, the State Board of Public Works voted to permit Silver Oak Academy, a privately-run treatment facility for juveniles, to expand from 48 to 96 beds.[3] Expansion of Silver Oak is expected to further reduce the number of youth in the post-disposition detention population who are awaiting placement in a staff-secure treatment program.[4] Because the Silver Oak expansion was only recently approved, the impact of the expansion is not yet captured in the historical data; therefore, the population projections presented in this report do not reflect the potential impact of the expansion project. The full magnitude of the impact on the post-disposition population and the pace at which the impact will be achieved over time are not yet known.

[3] Cox, Erin. "State Allows Juvenile Facility to Double in Size." *Baltimore Sun*, 12 June 2013. Online.
[4] Maryland Department of Juvenile Services. *2012 JCR Response – Report on Expanding Capacity at Silver Oak Academy,* n.d.

Introduction

This report focuses on several aspects of Maryland's detention population. In Section 1, relevant trends that have contributed to changes in the State's detention population are described. In Section 2, key determinants of population size, admissions and length-of-stay, are examined. Section 3 provides a detailed analysis of the population of youth held in Maryland's detention facilities. In particular, differences in the pre-disposition and post-disposition (pending placement) populations are discussed. Finally, in Section 4, projections of the future detention population are presented. In order to increase their utility, the projections are disaggregated by key operational factors likely to be of interest to DJS.

Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Regional Map



Region I - Baltimore City
Baltimore City

Region II - Central Maryland
Baltimore County
Carroll County
Harford County
Howard County

Region III - Western Maryland
Allegany County
Frederick County
Garrett County
Washington County

Region IV - Eastern Shore
Caroline County
Cecil County
Dorchester County
Kent County
Queen Anne's County
Somerset County
Talbot County
Wicomico County
Worcester County

Region V - Southern Maryland
Anne Arundel County
Calvert County
Charles County
St. Mary's County

Region VI - Metro
Montgomery County
Prince George's County

Section 1 Trends Contributing to Change in Maryland's Detention Population

Overview

An array of factors can affect the number of youth admitted to the detention facilities. In turn, admissions, along with length-of-stay, will determine the size of the detention population. Factors influencing admissions include, but may not be limited to, demographic shifts, trends in crime rates, the volume and patterns of arrests, and the number and types of incidents referred to the juvenile justice system.

This section of the report describes several trends contributing to changes in the detention population. The results are detailed on the following pages. The major findings of the trend analysis are summarized below.

- Although the population of 10 to 17 year olds living in Maryland shrank between 1970 and 1990, this subset of the population has since rebounded and, statewide, is now larger than at any time in the last 40 years. In Baltimore City, however, the number of 10 to 17 year olds declined significantly between 2000 and 2010.

- According to the Maryland Department of Planning, the State's population of 10 to 19 year olds will decrease slightly through 2015, when it is expected to enter a period of steady growth through 2030.

- Overall, Maryland's violent and property crimes rates are significantly lower today than in the mid-1990s. Crime rates in the State, led by the steep drop in Baltimore City, have declined by roughly 50% since 1995.

- Statewide, arrests for drug offenses were lower in 2010 and 2011 than in prior years. Drug arrests in Baltimore City, which accounted for more than half of the State's total during the early 2000s, now make up less than 42% of Maryland's drug arrests.

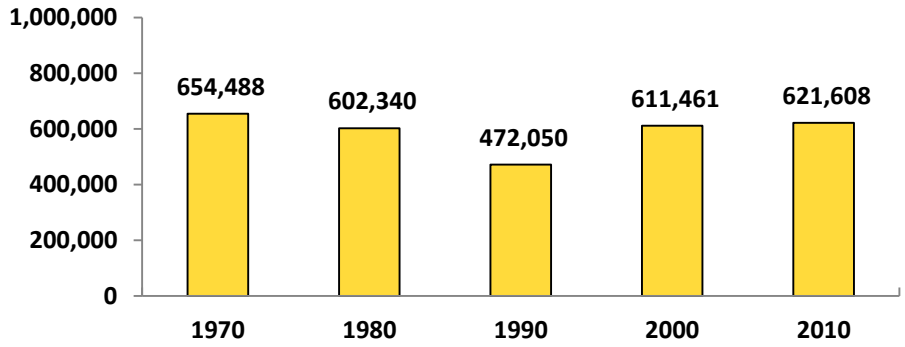
- Arrests of juveniles have fallen sharply, decreasing by nearly 34% between 2004 and 2011.

- Intake referrals, the point of entry into the juvenile justice system, have decreased each year since 2006. The decline has been steeper in Baltimore City than in other regions of the State. Examining percentage change, the decline has been greater for males than for females.

Shifting Demographics

Between 1970 and 1990, the population of 10 to 17 year olds living in Maryland shrank nearly 28%, with most of the decline taking place during the decade between 1980 and 1990 (Figure 1.1). From 1990 to 2000, however, the trend reversed. By the 2000 census, the population in this age range exceeded 1980 levels. According to the most recent census, this subset of Maryland's population continued to grow, although marginally, between 2000 and 2010 (up 1.7%). The 10 to 17 year old population in Maryland today is larger than at any time since 1970.

Figure 1.1
Population of Maryland 10 to 17 Years of Age (1970-2010)

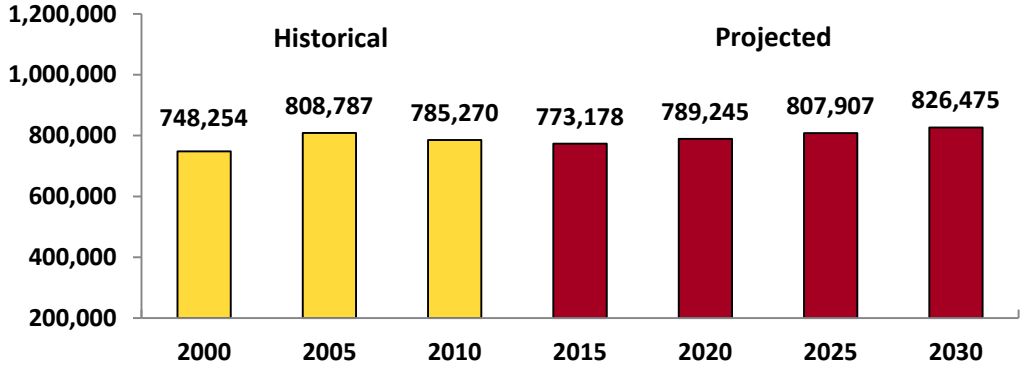


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Because Baltimore City produces the largest share of admissions to detention in a typical year, demographic shifts in the City were examined separately. In contrast to the State as a whole, the number of 10 to 17 year olds living in Baltimore City declined significantly between 2000 and 2010 (down 22% over the decade).

The Maryland Department of Planning generates population projections for the State and its localities. Projections are developed based on five-year age ranges (for example, ages 5 to 9, 10 to 15, 15 to 19, etc.). To most closely approximate the ages of interest, projections for the 10 to 14 and 15 to 19 year old age groups were examined. According to Department of Planning projections, the number of Maryland residents ranging in age from 10 to 19 is expected to decline between 2010 and 2015 (Figure 1.2). After 2015, however, this subset of the population is projected to grow steadily through 2030.

Figure 1.2
Population of Maryland 10 to 19 Years of Age
Historical (2000-2010) and Projected (2015-2030)

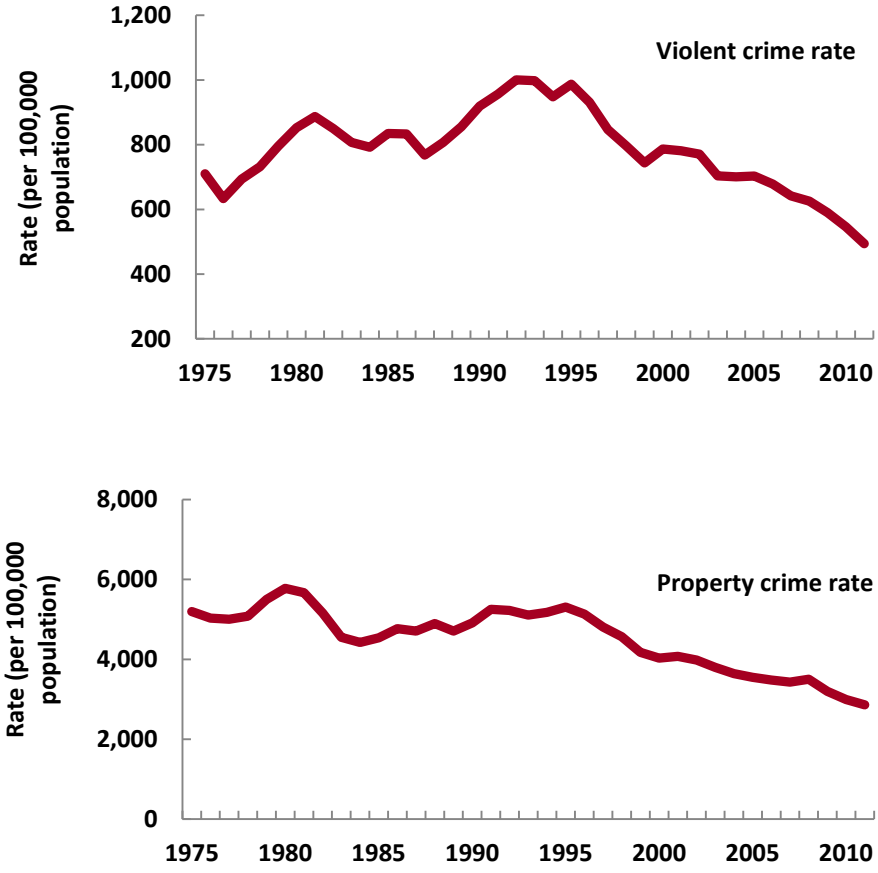


Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau;
Maryland Department of Planning

Declining Crime Rates

Crime rates in Maryland, as in much of the nation, have declined over the past 15 to 20 years. Maryland's violent index crime rate has decreased by nearly 51% between its peak in 1992 and 2011, and it is now the lowest recorded in more than 40 years (Figure 1.3 upper panel). Maryland's property index crime rate has also decreased significantly. The property crime rate peaked in 1980 and decreased for several years before increasing again. After 1995, the property crime rate began a gradual decline, falling by 46% by 2011 (Figure 1.3 lower panel). Crime rates in Baltimore City, which are substantially higher than the statewide average, dropped steeply during this time period.

Figure 1.3
Index Crime Rates in Maryland, 1975-2011



Violent index crimes are murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault

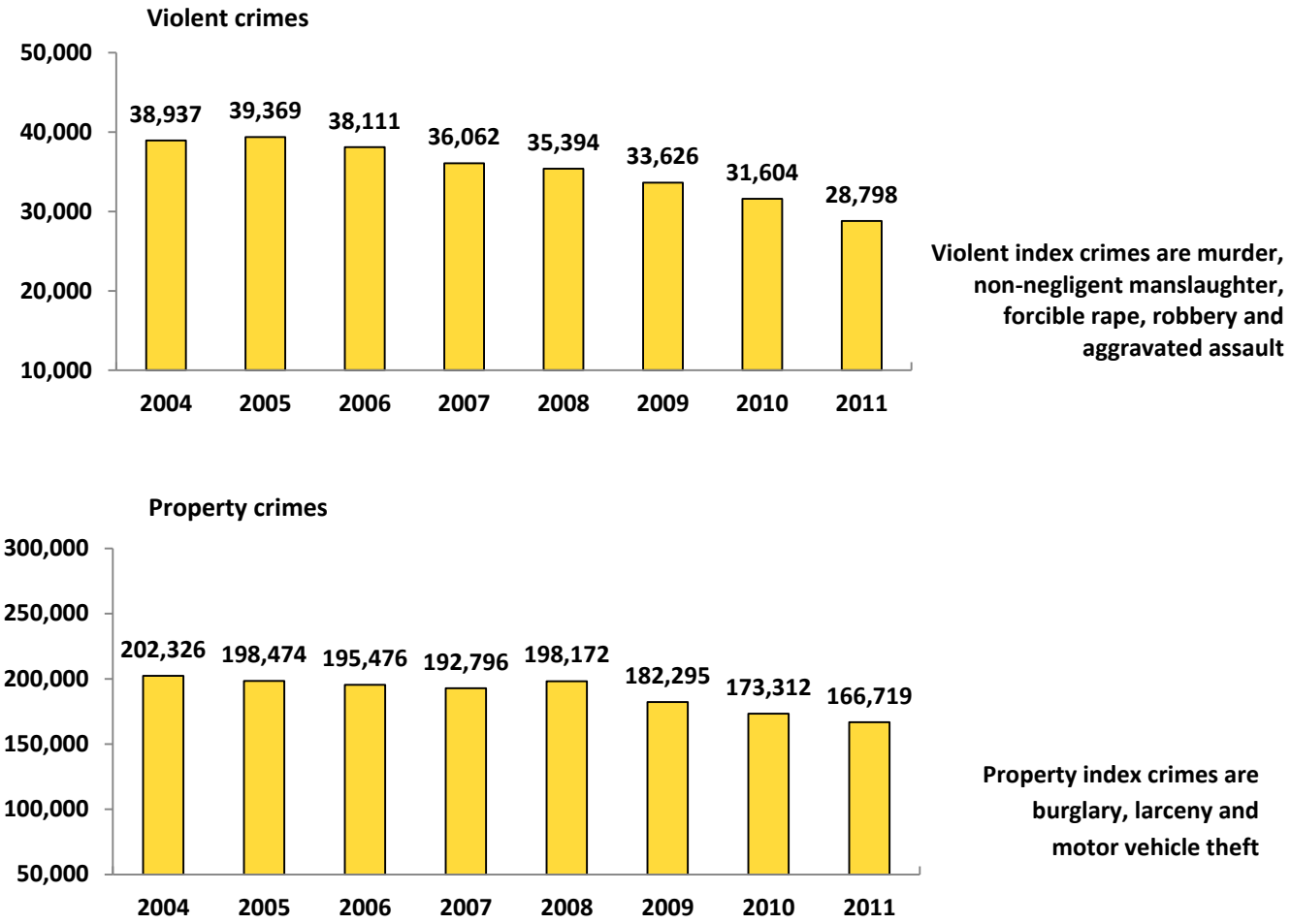
Property index crimes are burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft

Source: Maryland State Police – Crime in Maryland UCR Reports

Fewer Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

Mirroring the decrease in the violent crime rate, the number of violent index crimes reported to law enforcement in Maryland has shown a marked decline. Since 2005, the number of violent index crimes reported to police has decreased each year (Figure 1.4 upper panel). While the number of property index crimes reported in Maryland has generally decreased since 2004, an increase was recorded from 2007 to 2008 (Figure 1.4 lower panel). After 2008, the number of reported property crimes resumed its downward trend.

Figure 1.4
Number of Index Crimes Reported in Maryland

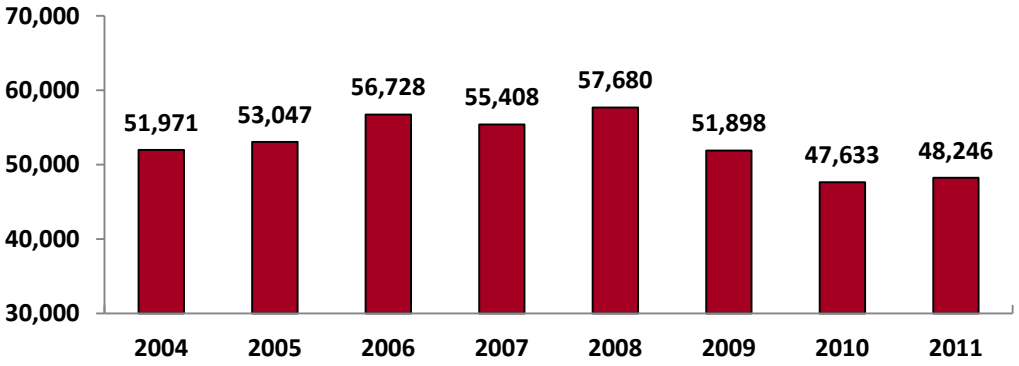


Source: Maryland State Police – Crime in Maryland UCR Reports

Decreases in Most Drug Arrest Categories

Index crime measures do not include drug offenses, as these crimes are not reliably reported to police. Drug crime, therefore, is often measured by examining drug arrests. In Maryland, the number of drug arrests increased overall between 2004 and 2008 (Figure 1.5). After peaking in 2008, drug arrests dropped significantly in 2009 and again in 2010. Despite a relatively small increase from 2010 to 2011, drug arrests remain relatively low. For example, there were 16% fewer drug arrests statewide in 2011 than in 2008. In Baltimore City, drug arrests dropped at an even steeper pace (down 28% from 2008 to 2011). Whereas drug arrests in Baltimore City accounted for more than half of the State's total in the early 2000s, the City contributed less than 42% of Maryland's 2011 drug arrests.

Figure 1.5
Number of Drug Arrests in Maryland



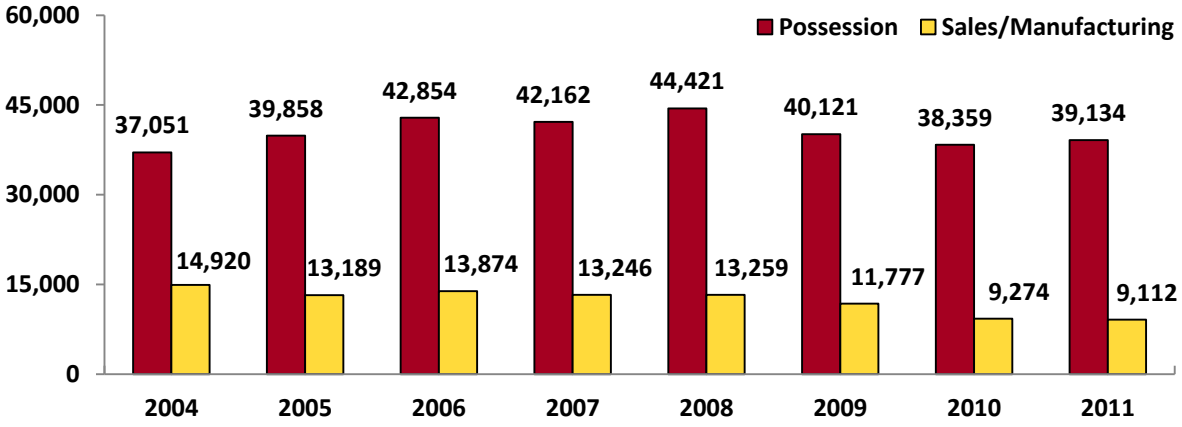
Source:
Maryland State Police - Crime in Maryland UCR Reports

Percentage of State's Drug Arrests Accounted for by Baltimore City

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
54.6%	52.7%	50.9%	49.2%	48.3%	46.1%	42.2%	41.6%

The majority of Maryland's drug arrests are categorized as possession offenses. Arrests for drug possession increased overall between 2004 and 2008 (Figure 1.6). Possession arrests have been running lower since 2008 and, in 2011, they were roughly at the same level recorded in 2005. In contrast, arrests for drug sales/manufacturing have generally declined over the last eight (8) years, resulting in 39% fewer sales/manufacturing arrests in 2011 than in 2004.

Figure 1.6
Drug Arrests in Maryland by Type of Offense

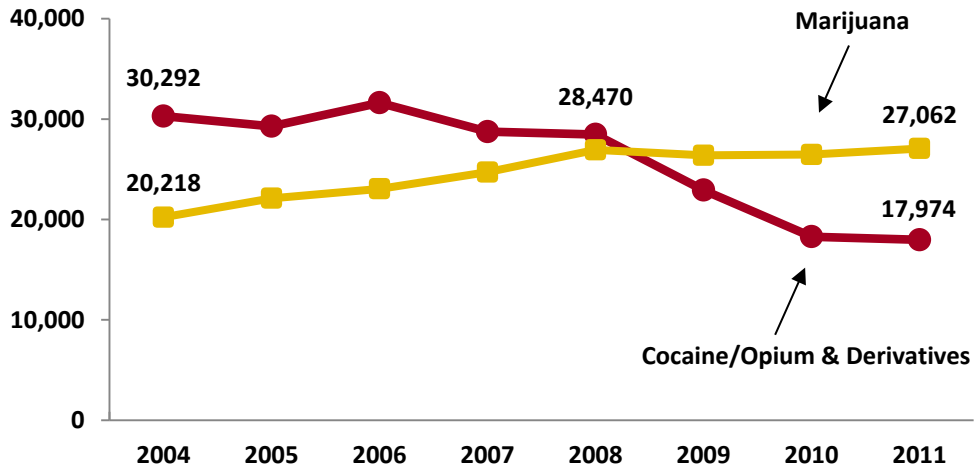


Source: Maryland State Police - Crime in Maryland UCR Reports

In the last eight (8) years, there has also been a dramatic shift in the types of drugs cited at arrest. The decline in cocaine/opium-related arrests has been significant (Figure 1.7). Statewide arrests for cocaine (possession and sales/manufacturing) decreased from 30,292 in 2004 to 17,974 in 2011, a decrease of nearly 41%. In contrast, marijuana offenses have increased by 34% over the same time period and, since 2009, have outnumbered cocaine arrest/opium-related arrests. This trend is similar to what has been occurring in Virginia, Maryland's neighbor to the south. In Virginia, cocaine arrests have declined by 51% since 2006 (through 2011), while arrests for marijuana have increased by 36% during the same period.[5]

Although much smaller in numbers (and not shown in the graph below), arrests related to synthetic narcotics, such as "bath salts," have increased during this time, growing from 924 in 2004 to 1,738 in 2011.

Figure 1.7
Drug Arrests in Maryland by Type of Drug



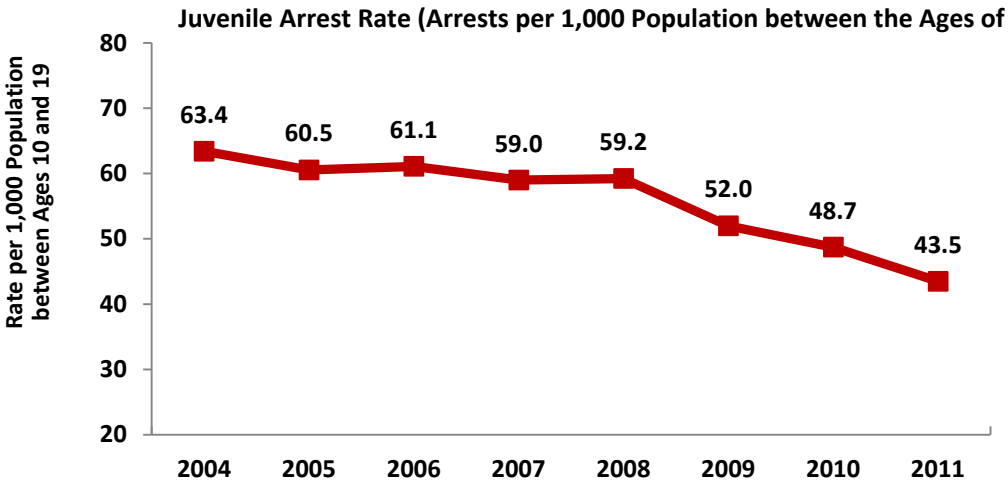
Source: Maryland State Police - Crime in Maryland UCR Reports

[5] Office of the Secretary of Public Safety of Virginia, "Offender Population Forecasting: Criminal Justice Trends in Virginia," presentation to Virginia's Offender Population Forecasting Policy Advisory Committee, 1 August 2012.

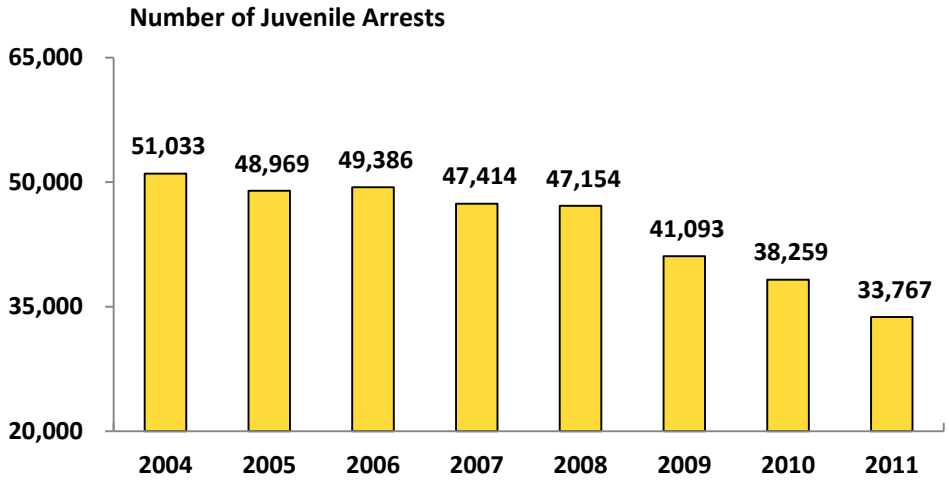
Fewer Juvenile Arrests

Arrests of juveniles by law enforcement are the primary source for intakes by DJS. According to available data, both the juvenile arrest rate and the number of juvenile arrests in Maryland were significantly lower in 2011 than in 2004. The juvenile arrest rate (excluding arrests recorded as curfew violations, loitering or runaways) fell 31% during this time period, with most of the decline occurring after 2008 (Figure 1.8 upper panel). The number of juvenile arrests has shown a similar downward trend (Figure 1.8 lower panel). In 2011, the number of juvenile arrests was just two-thirds the level recorded in 2004.

Figure 1.8
Juvenile Arrests in Maryland



The juvenile arrest rate is calculated as the number of juvenile arrests per 1,000 population between the ages of 10 and 19. Intercensal population figures are based on five-year age ranges (ages 10 to 15, 15 to 19, etc.). While these population figures are not perfectly aligned to the youth population (10 to 17), they are closest to the population of interest.



Juvenile arrests reported in the upper and lower panel exclude arrests recorded as curfew violations, loitering and runaways.

Sources: Maryland State Police - Crime in Maryland UCR Reports;
U.S. Census

Examining percentage change, the largest decreases in arrests have been in the younger age categories. Although smaller in raw numbers, arrests of juveniles under the age 10 dropped by 50% between 2004 and 2011 (Figure 1.9). During the same time period, arrests of 10 to 12 year olds and 13 to 14 years olds fell by 46% and 44%, respectively. Arrests of older juveniles did not drop as sharply. Arrests of 16 year olds fell by 30% between 2004 and 2011, while arrests of 17 year olds fell by 21%.

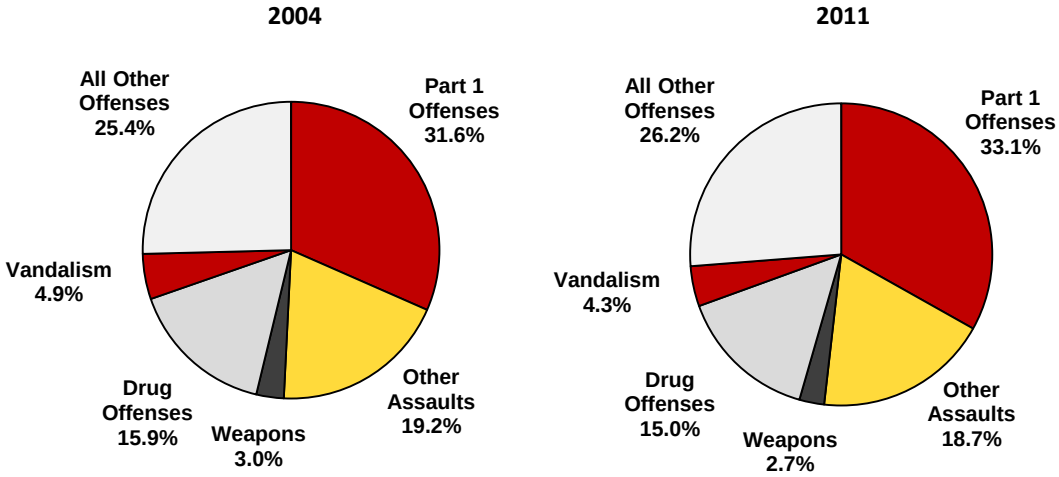
Figure 1.9
Juvenile Arrests by Age

Year	Under Age 10	Age 10-12	Age 13-14	Age 15	Age 16	Age 17	TOTAL
2004	571	4,294	12,363	9,841	11,537	12,427	51,033
2011	286	2,326	6,866	6,319	8,117	9,853	33,767
Change 2004-2011	-50%	-46%	-44%	-36%	-30%	-21%	-34%

Note: Juvenile arrests shown here exclude arrests recorded as curfew violations, loitering and runaways.
Source: Maryland State Police - Crime in Maryland UCR Reports

The distribution of juvenile arrests by type of offense was roughly comparable in 2004 and 2011. For example, Part 1 offenses, which encompass murder, non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson, accounted for 31.6% of juvenile arrests in 2004 and 33.1% of juvenile arrests in 2011 (Figure 1.10). Assaults, other than those included in Part 1, comprised 18%-19% of juvenile arrests in both years. Drug offenses remained approximately 15%-16% of juvenile arrests. These are broad categories of offenses, however, and this may mask changes in the distribution of arrests within those categories.

Figure 1.10
Juvenile Arrests by Offense Type - 2004 v. 2011

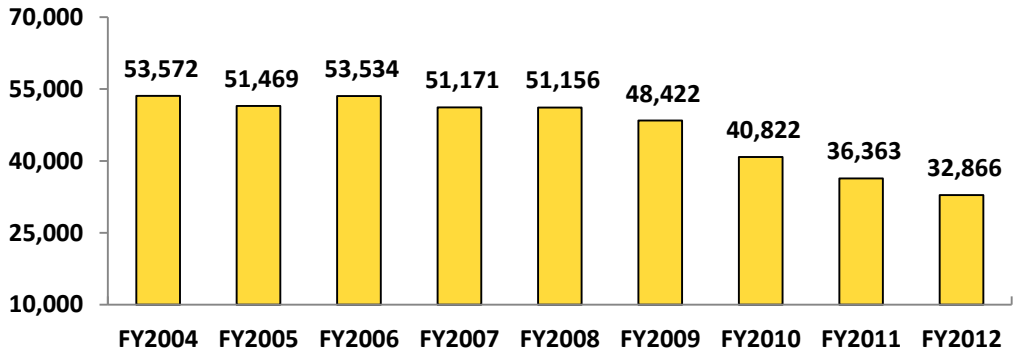


Note: Juvenile arrests shown here exclude arrests recorded as curfew violations, loitering and runaways. Part 1 offenses include murder, non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson.
Source: Maryland State Police - Crime in Maryland UCR Reports

Downward Trend in Intake Referrals

Overall, DJS intake cases (the vast majority of which are based on arrests by law enforcement) have declined over the last few years. Intake cases ranged from 51,400 to 53,600 between FY2004 and FY2006. After FY2006, however, intake numbers began to fall (Figure 1.11). The downward trend became steeper after FY2008. By FY2012, intake cases were approximately 61% of the number reported in FY2006. Based on FY2013 intakes through February and the seasonality in intakes over the last three (3) years (FY2010-FY2012), it is estimated that intakes will total 26,040 for FY2013. This would represent another significant decline in the number of intakes cases for DJS. *(Update as of June 13, 2013: Additional data provided by DJS through April 2013 suggest a slightly higher estimate of 26,323 intakes for FY2013; nonetheless, this would be a significant decline from FY2012).*

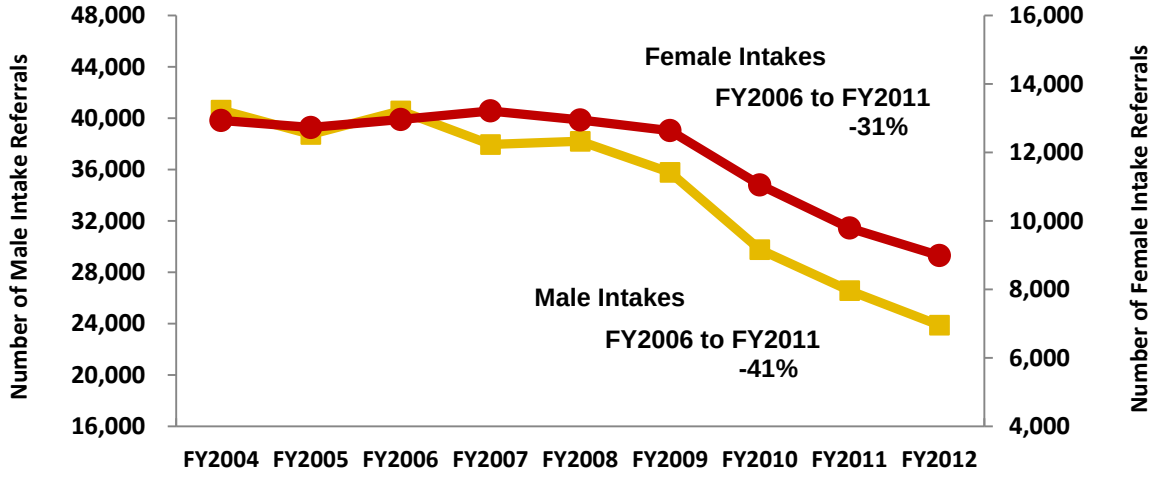
Figure 1.11
Number of Intake Referrals in Maryland



Note: Data represents complaint count not youth.
Source: Maryland Department of Juvenile Services Intake Data

Male and female intakes both declined between FY2006 and FY2012, although not at the same rate. Between FY2006 to FY2012, male intakes fell by 41%. Female intakes decreased by 31% during the same period (Figure 1.12).

Figure 1.12
Intake Referrals by Gender



Source: Maryland Department of Juvenile Services Intake Data

Examining the intakes by the six (6) DJS Regions (see page 6 for a map of DJS Regions), the steepest drop in intake cases since FY2006 has been in Baltimore City (Figure 1.13). There were 6,634 fewer intakes in FY2012 compared to FY2006, a 60% drop. Intakes in other Regions have also declined significantly, however. Between FY2006 and FY2012, intakes in the Central and Eastern Regions fell by 36% and 38%, respectively. In the Metro, Southern and Western Regions, the decrease in intakes ranged from 29% to 31%.

Figure 1.13
Juvenile Intake Cases in FY2006 and FY2012
By Region

Year	Baltimore City	Central Region	Eastern Region	Metro Region	Southern Region	Western Region
FY2006	**11,021**	**12,468**	**6,914**	**10,142**	**8,408**	**4,581**
FY2012	**4,387**	**7,922**	**4,315**	**7,230**	**5,840**	**3,172**
Change FY2006-FY2012	**-6,634**	**-4,546**	**-2,599**	**-2,912**	**-2,568**	**-1,409**
	-60%	**-36%**	**-38%**	**-29%**	**-31%**	**-31%**

Source: Maryland Department of Juvenile Services Intake Data

Each intake complaint is assessed by an intake officer, who has statutory authority to determine how the case should be handled. The options are:

- Close at intake - It is determined that furthering the case would be disadvantageous to the interests of the youth and to public safety.
- Informal adjustment - The family signs a 90-day agreement to certain conditions without court involvement.
- Formally petition - A formal written request is filed with the juvenile court alleging that a child is delinquent, in need of supervision (CINS) or in need of assistance (CINA).

In Maryland, a large percentage of referrals are closed at intake, without proceeding into the juvenile justice system. The proportion of intakes concluded in this manner gradually increased from 32% in FY2004 to 40% in FY2010 (Figure 1.14). By FY2012, however, the percentage "closed at intake" had decreased to 35% of total intakes. Since FY2004, the percentage of intakes handled by informal adjustment declined from 26% in FY2004 to 18% in FY2009, where it has remained. Historically, the largest share of intakes have resulted in formal petitions filed with the court. Between FY2004 and FY2011, the proportion of intakes formally petitioned, and therefore proceeding into the criminal justice system, fluctuated between 42% and 44%. In FY2012, formal petitions jumped to 47% of all intake decisions.

Figure 1.14
Intake Decisions Made

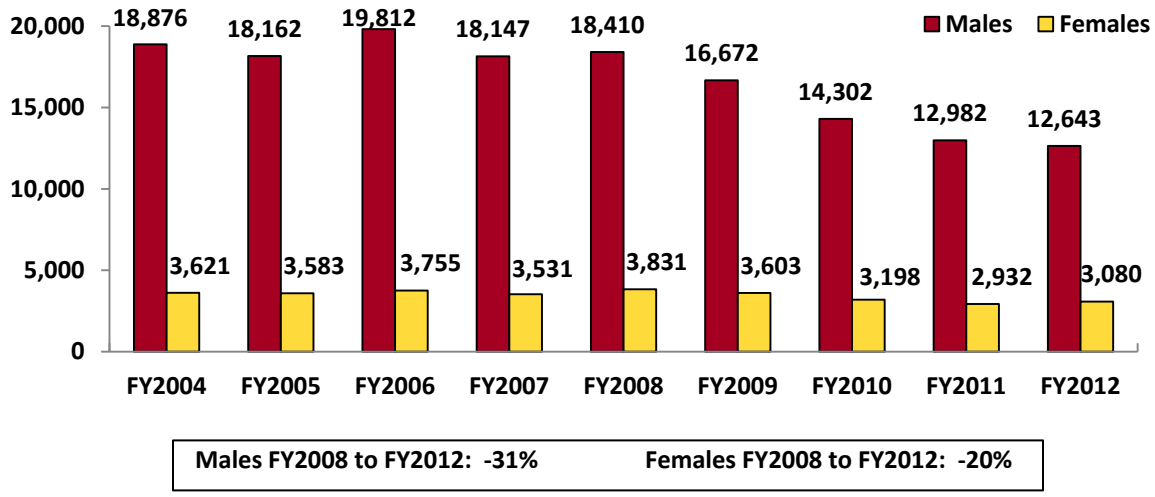
	Closed at Intake		Informal Adjustment		Formal Petition		Total Decisions Made	
Year	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent
FY2004	16,806	32%	13,803	26%	22,497	42%	53,106	100%
FY2005	17,410	34%	11,923	23%	21,745	43%	51,078	100%
FY2006	18,166	34%	11,857	22%	23,567	44%	53,590	100%
FY2007	18,650	37%	10,515	21%	21,678	43%	50,843	100%
FY2008	19,877	38%	9,575	19%	22,241	43%	51,693	100%
FY2009	19,457	40%	8,689	18%	20,275	42%	48,421	100%
FY2010	16,168	40%	7,154	18%	17,500	43%	40,822	100%
FY2011	13,826	38%	6,386	18%	15,914	44%	36,126	100%
FY2012	11,699	35%	6,061	18%	15,723	47%	33,489	100%

Source: Maryland Department of Juvenile Services Intake Data

Despite the increased percentage of intakes formally petitioned, the actual number of such outcomes declined from FY2008 through FY2012. Examining data for July 2012 through February 2013 suggests that formal petitions will drop to an estimated 13,668 for FY2013 in total. *(Update as of June 13, 2013: Based on more recent data provided by DJS through April 2013, the number of formal petitions for FY2013 is estimated to be 13,807; however, this would still be a significant decline from FY2012).*

As with the trend in intakes overall, the decrease in formal petitions has been greater for males than females. From FY2008 to FY2012, formal petitions decreased by 31% for males, but only 20% for females (Figure 1.15). Unlike males, formal petitions for females increased in FY2012.

Figure 1.15
Intake Decisions Resulting in Formal Petitions
By Gender



Source: Maryland Department of Juvenile Services Intake Data

The decline in formal petitions since FY2008 has been led by Baltimore City. In Baltimore City, the number of formal petition decisions made each year dropped by nearly 45% between FY2008 and FY2012. The other DJS Regions also produced fewer formal petitions, but the decrease has been smaller in terms of percentage and raw numbers. Outside of Baltimore City, the Central Region had the second largest decrease in formal petitions (down 34% from FY2008 to FY2012). The smallest decline in formal petitions (a decrease of less than 1%) occurred in the Western Region.

Figure 1.16
Intake Decisions Resulting in Formal Petitions
By Region

Year	Baltimore City	Central Region	Eastern Region	Metro Region	Southern Region	Western Region
FY2004	6,821	5,477	1,779	3,743	2,927	1,736
FY2005	7,166	5,306	1,926	3,344	2,566	1,437
FY2006	7,024	6,150	1,960	3,993	2,762	1,678
FY2007	6,416	5,557	1,902	3,410	2,736	1,657
FY2008	6,433	5,785	1,729	3,803	2,940	1,551
FY2009	5,635	5,070	1,688	3,860	2,427	1,595
FY2010	4,782	4,241	1,403	3,520	2,165	1,389
FY2011	3,511	4,172	1,596	2,941	2,190	1,504
FY2012	3,549	3,815	1,631	2,957	2,228	1,543
Change FY2008-FY2012	-2884	-1970	-98	-846	-712	-8
	-44.8%	-34.1%	-5.7%	-22.2%	-24.2%	-0.5%

Source: Maryland Department of Juvenile Services Intake Data

Section 2 Admissions to Maryland's Detention Facilities and Length-of-Stay

Overview

As with any criminal justice population, admissions and length-of-stay are the two (2) key determinants of population size. In Maryland, admissions are categorized based upon their status: pre-disposition or post-disposition. Pre-disposition youth have been ordered by a court to be detained while awaiting trial. Post-disposition youth are held in detention after the adjudicatory hearing while awaiting placement in a court-ordered treatment program. These youth enter a detention facility until such time that an appropriate placement becomes available. Youth in post-disposition status are also referred to as "pending placement."

Because the population in detention facilities is driven by admissions and length-of-stay, both were examined in detail. The major findings are described below.

- The vast majority of admissions to detention enter in pre-disposition status. Pre-disposition admissions were lower in FY2011 and FY2012 compared to the previous three (3) years. Data for July 2012 through February 2013 suggest that the number of pre-disposition admissions for the FY2013 will be comparable to, or slightly lower than, FY2011 and FY2012 figures.
- Despite the downward trend in intakes and reduced admissions in FY2011 and FY2012, the rate of pre-disposition use of detention (calculated as the number of pre-disposition admissions to detention divided by the number of intakes formally petitioned) rose statewide through FY2012. The rate of pre-disposition use of detention has increased more for males than for females.
- The number of post-disposition (pending placement) admissions peaked in FY2010. These admissions declined in FY2011 and, unlike pre-disposition admissions, continued to decline FY2012. Data for July 2012 through February 2013 suggest that admissions to detention pending placement during FY2013 will be significantly lower than in FY2012. In particular, post-disposition admissions from Baltimore City have dropped significantly.
- While the majority of admissions are males between the ages of 15 and 17, the proportion of admissions who are 18 to 20 years of age has increased since FY2006.
- Roughly one (1) out of every 10 youth admitted to detention is under the age of 15.

- Baltimore City and the Metro Region yield the highest numbers of admissions to detention. Admissions from these two (2) Regions did not began to fall until FY2011, a year after admissions in other Regions started to decline.

- In particular, post-disposition admissions from Baltimore City have dropped significantly. This may be attributable in part to efforts by DJS during 2012 to renew the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) in the City.[6] In addition, Senate Bill 245 (2012) allows DJS to re-place a youth in a committed program if the initial placement fails, often without a stay in secure detention.[7]

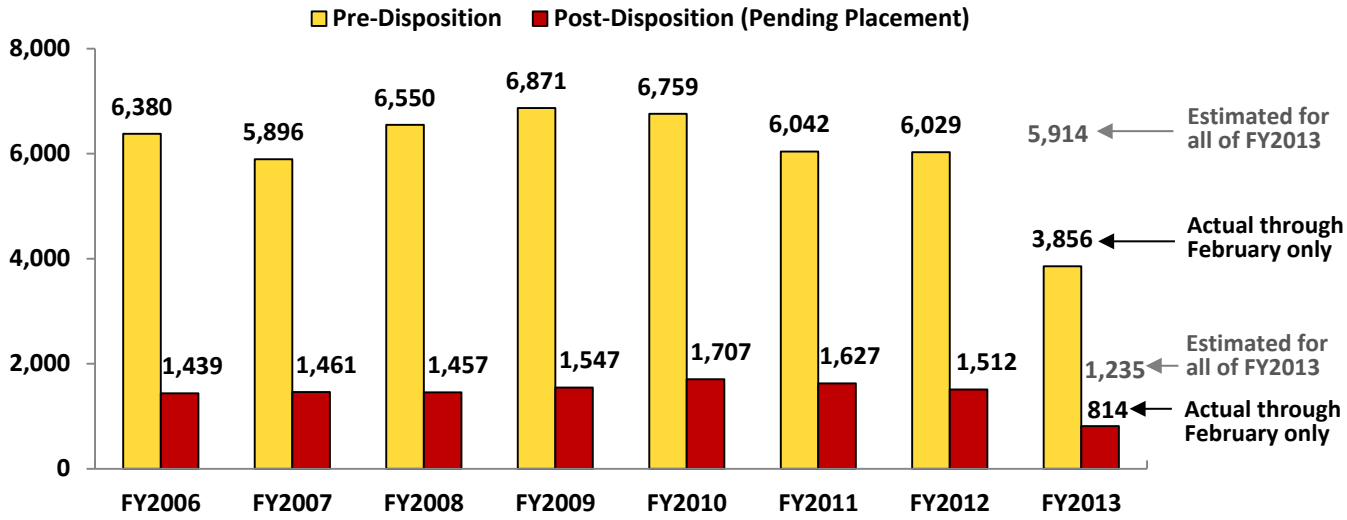
- Average length-of-stay in detention increased from 14.4 days in FY2009 to 15.9 days in FY2012. For FY2013 (through February), length-of-stay has decreased to 14.9 days. Lower admissions, most notably those pending placement, combined with shorter lengths-of-stay have worked together to significantly reduce the detention population during the first eight (8) months of FY2013.

[6] Department of Juvenile Services, *Overview of the Youth Charged as Adults Population* (December 2012) 8.
[7] Department of Juvenile Services, *Overview of the Youth Charged as Adults Population* (December 2012) 10.

Declining Admissions

The vast majority of admissions to detention are admitted in pre-disposition status. Pre-disposition admissions comprise 79% to 83% of the total. As shown in Figure 2.1 below, pre-disposition admissions to detention were lower in FY2011 and FY2012 compared to the previous three (3) years (FY2008-FY2010). Pre-disposition admissions remained flat from FY2011 to FY2012. The number of post-disposition (pending placement) admissions peaked in FY2010. These admissions declined in FY2011 and, unlike pre-disposition admissions, continued to decline FY2012.

Figure 2.1
Admissions to Maryland's Detention Facilities



Source: Maryland Department of Juvenile Services Detention Data

Based on FY2013 admissions through February and the seasonality in admissions over the last three (3) years, it is estimated that pre-disposition admissions will reach 5,914 for FY2013 overall, while post-disposition (pending placement) admissions are estimated to reach a total of 1,235 for the current fiscal year. If these totals are achieved, the number of pre-disposition admissions for FY2013 will approximate FY2011 and FY2012 figures. In contrast, the number of post-disposition admissions estimated for FY2013 is significantly lower than post-disposition admissions in FY2012. *(Update as of June 13, 2013: DJS data through April 2013 suggest a slightly lower estimate of 5,793 for pre-disposition admissions and a slightly higher estimate of 1,267 post-disposition admissions for FY2013).*

The decline in post-dispositional admissions may be attributable to efforts by DJS during 2012 to reinvigorate JDAI in Baltimore City.[8] JDAI is a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation. JDAI's objectives include: decreasing youth unnecessarily or inappropriately detained, reducing the number of youth who fail to appear in court or who re-offend pending adjudication, and reducing the disproportionate representation and disparate treatment of youth of color.

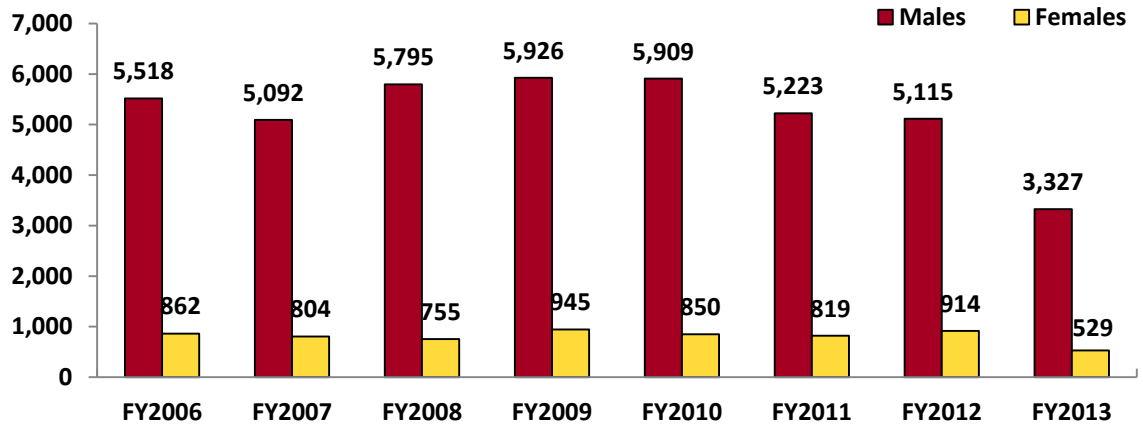
[8] Department of Juvenile Services, *Overview of the Youth Charged as Adults Population* (December 2012) 8.

According to DJS, the renewed JDAI effort in Baltimore City included a focus on reducing post-disposition (pending placement) population and strategic use of community-based alternatives to detention. [9] Moreover, DJS has implemented other strategies to reduce the pending placement population. With the passage of Senate Bill 245 in 2012, DJS can efficiently re-place youth in a committed program if the initial placement fails, with such measures often achieved without a stay in secure detention. [10]

Shifts in Admissions by Gender

Males represent the vast majority of pre-disposition admissions to Maryland's detention facilities. Between FY2006 and FY2011, females accounted for only 11.5% to 13.8% of all pre-disposition admissions (Figure 2.2). Unlike male admissions, the number of female admissions grew from FY2011 to FY2012, increasing by nearly 100 individuals and from 13.6% to 15.2% of all pre-disposition admissions. During the first eight (8) months of FY2013, however, the percentage of admissions who were female returned to its pre-FY2012 level.

Figure 2.2
Pre-Disposition Admissions to Detention by Gender



FY2013 reflects data through February only

Pre-Disposition Admissions by Gender

	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013
Female	13.5%	13.6%	11.5%	13.8%	12.6%	13.6%	15.2%	13.7%
Male	86.5%	86.4%	88.5%	86.2%	87.4%	86.4%	84.8%	86.3%
Total	6,380	5,896	6,550	6,871	6,759	6,042	6,029	3,856

FY2013 reflects data through February only

Source: Maryland Department of Juvenile Services Detention Data

[9] Department of Juvenile Services, *Overview of the Youth Charged as Adults Population* (December 2012) 8.
[10] Department of Juvenile Services, *Overview of the Youth Charged as Adults Population* (December 2012) 10.

Increasing Rate of Pre-Disposition Detention

Between FY2008 and FY2012, the number of intake referrals resulting in formal petitions declined by 29%. While pre-disposition admissions were lower in FY2011 and FY2012 than during FY2008-FY2010, admissions in pre-disposition status have not decreased at the same pace that formal petitions have. This has resulted in an increase in the rate of pre-disposition use of detention (calculated as the number of pre-disposition admissions divided by the number of intake cases formally petitioned). This shift has occurred for both males and females, although the increase has been more significant for males (Figure 2.3). The rate of pre-disposition detention for males was slightly lower in FY2011 and FY2012 compared to FY2010; however, the rate remains higher than years prior to FY2010.

Figure 2.3
Rate of Pre-Disposition Use of Detention
(Number of Pre-Disposition Admissions / Number of Intake Cases Formally Petitioned)

Year	For Females	For Males	Overall
FY2006	23.0%	27.9%	27.1%
FY2007	22.8%	28.1%	27.2%
FY2008	19.7%	31.5%	29.5%
FY2009	26.2%	35.5%	33.9%
FY2010	26.6%	41.3%	38.6%
FY2011	27.9%	40.2%	38.0%
FY2012	29.7%	40.5%	38.3%

Source: Maryland Department of Juvenile Services Detention Data

Changes in Admissions by Gender and Age

The largest share of admissions to detention is comprised of males between the ages of 15 and 17. From FY2006 to FY2008, this group accounted for at least 64% of pre-disposition admissions and 70% of post-disposition (pending placement) admissions (Figure 2.4). Since FY2008, the proportion of pre-disposition admissions who are 15 to 17 year old males has been shrinking, falling below 60% in FY2012. Conversely, the proportion of pre-disposition admissions who are males between the ages of 18 to 20 has been increasing (from 5.6% in FY2006 to 12.6% in FY2012). Pre-disposition admissions of 18-20 year olds are associated with violations of probation or other conditions set out for an offense committed as a juvenile.

At least one (1) out of every 10 youth admitted to Maryland detention facilities is under the age of 15. The vast majority of these were male.

Figure 2.4
Admissions to Detention
by Gender and Age

Pre-Disposition Admissions

FY	Male 8-13	Male 14	Male 15-17	Male 18-20	Female 8-13	Female 14	Female 14-17	Female 18-20	Unknown	Total
FY2006	6.0%	10.7%	64.2%	5.6%	1.3%	2.3%	9.2%	0.7%	0.1%	100.0%
FY2007	4.3%	9.7%	66.3%	6.1%	1.3%	2.0%	9.3%	1.0%	0.0%	100.0%
FY2008	4.4%	9.1%	67.0%	8.0%	1.1%	1.8%	7.6%	1.1%	0.1%	100.0%
FY2009	3.9%	8.6%	64.4%	9.3%	0.9%	1.9%	9.9%	1.0%	0.0%	100.0%
FY2010	3.6%	8.6%	63.8%	11.3%	0.5%	1.5%	9.0%	1.5%	0.1%	100.0%
FY2011	4.3%	7.1%	63.4%	11.6%	1.1%	1.4%	9.6%	1.4%	0.0%	100.0%
FY2012	4.5%	7.8%	59.9%	12.6%	1.4%	2.3%	9.9%	1.6%	0.0%	100.0%
FY2013	4.6%	8.4%	58.7%	14.6%	1.3%	1.6%	9.1%	1.7%	0.1%	100.0%

FY2013 includes data through February only

Post-Disposition (Pending Placement) Admissions

FY	Male 8-13	Male 14	Male 15-17	Male 18-20	Female 8-13	Female 14	Female 14-17	Female 18-20	Unknown	Total
FY2006	2.9%	10.3%	70.3%	5.6%	0.7%	1.5%	7.6%	1.0%	0.1%	100.0%
FY2007	3.1%	8.6%	73.4%	5.7%	0.5%	0.9%	7.3%	0.4%	0.1%	100.0%
FY2008	3.2%	8.1%	71.9%	7.8%	0.5%	1.4%	6.2%	0.8%	0.1%	100.0%
FY2009	2.6%	7.4%	67.5%	11.9%	0.3%	1.1%	8.5%	0.7%	0.1%	100.0%
FY2010	1.6%	6.8%	68.8%	12.2%	0.4%	1.3%	7.7%	1.2%	0.0%	100.0%
FY2011	1.8%	6.6%	67.4%	12.9%	0.2%	0.9%	8.5%	1.5%	0.1%	100.0%
FY2012	2.3%	6.6%	68.1%	12.0%	0.5%	1.7%	7.7%	1.1%	0.1%	100.0%
FY2013	2.9%	6.5%	65.1%	12.8%	1.1%	1.0%	9.0%	1.5%	0.1%	100.0%

FY2013 includes data through February only

Source: Maryland Department of Juvenile Services Detention Data

Shifting Admissions by Region

From a regional perspective, Baltimore City and the Metro Region have historically produced the highest numbers of admissions to DJS detention facilities (region, here, is based on the youth's residence; see page 6 for map of DJS Regions). When the State's pre-disposition admissions peaked in FY2009, Baltimore City accounted for more than 40% of those admissions, while the Metro Region (the area surrounding Washington, D.C.) comprised nearly 24% (Figure 2.5). In FY2010, when all other Regions' pre-disposition admissions began to fall, pre-disposition admissions from Baltimore City and the Metro Region continued to increase. Pre-disposition admissions declined in these Regions only after FY2010.

By FY2012, Baltimore City's share of pre-disposition admissions had decreased to approximately 38%, while Metro had increased to nearly 27%. Other Regions made up approximately the same percentages in FY2009 and FY2012. Data for the first eight (8) months of FY2013 suggests that Baltimore's pre-disposition admissions will fall slightly during the current fiscal year.

Figure 2.5
Pre-Disposition Admissions to Detention by Department of Juvenile Services Region

	Pre-Disposition Admissions								
FY	Baltimore City	Central	Western	Eastern	Southern	Metro	Out of State	Unknown	Total
FY2006	2,242	959	308	591	913	1,293	74	0	6,380
FY2007	1,973	870	346	580	850	1,251	25	1	5,896
FY2008	2,501	789	340	538	815	1,521	46	0	6,550
FY2009	2,775	822	318	514	764	1,631	47	0	6,871
FY2010	2,842	740	295	408	607	1,826	41	0	6,759
FY2011	2,243	731	295	385	612	1,699	77	0	6,042
FY2012	2,295	686	341	438	612	1,611	46	0	6,029
FY2013	1,451	484	196	294	358	1,035	38	0	3,856
FY2013 includes data through February only									
Percent of Total in FY2006	35.1%	15.0%	4.8%	9.3%	14.3%	20.3%	1.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Percent of Total in FY2009	40.4%	12.0%	4.6%	7.5%	11.1%	23.7%	0.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Percent of Total in FY2012	38.1%	11.4%	5.7%	7.3%	10.2%	26.7%	0.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Percent of Total in FY2013	37.6%	12.6%	5.1%	7.6%	9.3%	26.8%	1.0%	0.0%	100.0%

Note: Region is based the youth's residence
Source: Maryland Department of Juvenile Services Detention Data

Baltimore City and the Metro Region also account for more post-disposition (pending placement) admissions than other Regions. Comparing FY2012 to the first eight (8) months of FY2013, however, Baltimore City has significantly reduced its number of post-disposition admissions such that the percentage of the State's post-disposition admissions coming from the City dropped from 30% to less than 23% (Figure 2.6). As discussed earlier this chapter, the shift may be due to renewed JDAI efforts, as well as recent legislation giving DJS increased flexibility to place post-disposition youth.

Figure 2.6
Post-Disposition (Pending Placement) Admissions to Detention by DJS Region

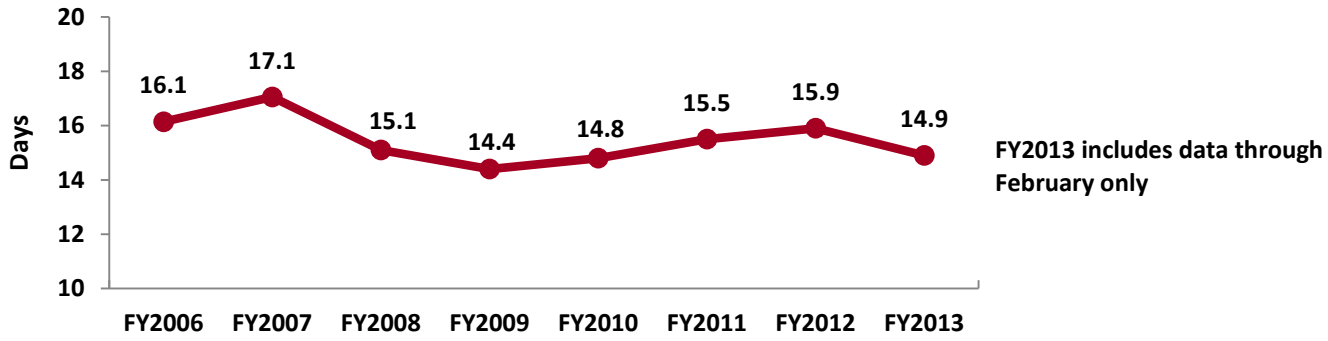
	Post-Dispositional (Pending Placement) Admissions								
FY	Baltimore City	Central	Western	Eastern	Southern	Metro	Out of State	Unknown	Total
FY2006	380	301	81	141	208	320	8	0	1,439
FY2007	383	246	69	189	242	331	1	0	1,461
FY2008	403	229	51	173	213	387	1	0	1,457
FY2009	421	264	59	189	230	383	1	0	1,547
FY2010	576	226	67	156	219	459	4	0	1,707
FY2011	618	189	68	132	200	417	3	0	1,627
FY2012	459	224	53	146	183	443	4	0	1,512
FY2013	183	117	41	75	122	268	8	0	814
FY2013 includes data through February only									
Percent of Total in FY2006	26.4%	20.9%	5.6%	9.8%	14.5%	22.2%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Percent of Total in FY2009	27.2%	17.1%	3.8%	12.2%	14.9%	24.8%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Percent of Total in FY2012	30.4%	14.8%	3.5%	9.7%	12.1%	29.3%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Percent of Total in FY2013	22.5%	14.4%	5.0%	9.2%	15.0%	32.9%	1.0%	0.0%	100.0%

Note: Region is based the youth's residence
Source: Maryland Department of Juvenile Services Detention Data

Fluctuating Length-of-Stay

While the number of admissions is a critical factor with a direct impact on the detention population, length-of-stay is also an important factor affecting the size of the population. In FY2007, average length-of-stay had reached 17.1 days, the longest length-of-stay during the eight-year period examined. By FY2009, average length-of-stay had decreased to 14.4 days. Average length-of-stay began increasing again after FY2009, reaching 15.9 days during FY2012. Early FY2013 data (July 2012 through February 2013) indicates that length-of-stay has dropped recently to an average of 14.9 days. Fewer admissions, particularly those pending placement, combined with shorter lengths-of-stay have resulted in a significantly lower detention population during the first eight (8) months of FY2013.

Figure 2.7
Average Length-of-Stay for Youth Released from Detention Facilities



Source: Maryland Department of Juvenile Services Detention Data

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Section 3 Analysis of Maryland's Detention Population

Overview

Maryland's DJS manages and supervises all youth detained in the State's juvenile justice system. As described in previous sections of this report, DJS serves two (2) populations of youth in its secure detention facilities: pre-disposition youth and post-disposition youth. While status is important, other factors are also critical in the management of the detention population. For example, DJS must provide separated housing for the male and female youth held in detention. Moreover, programming needs are often age-specific. This section of the report presents a detailed analysis of the detention population itself. The analysis disaggregates the population and assesses trends based on key characteristics likely to be important to DJS.

The major findings of the analysis are summarized below.

- The detention population fluctuated considerably between FY2006 and FY2012 without a consistent upward or downward trend. Most recently, however, the detention population has been declining. The average detention population fell from 454 in FY2011 to 430 in FY2012. Early data for FY2013 suggest that the average population for the current fiscal year will be significantly lower still.

- Since FY2006, the population in post-disposition (pending placement) status has fluctuated considerably more than the population in pre-disposition status. With the substantial decrease in the post-disposition population since FY2011, the proportion of the overall detention population in post-disposition status is now the lowest it has been over the last eight (8) years.

- The female detention population has been relatively stable in numbers, although females comprised a slightly larger share of the detention population in FY2012-FY2013 than in previous years.

- Older males, admitted when they were 18 to 20 years of age, now make up a larger share of Maryland's detention population. This reflects the admissions tends noted in the previous section.

- Youth from Baltimore City account for the largest share of Maryland's detention population (typically one-third or more). However, the detention population from Baltimore City has shrunk since FY2010, both in numbers and as a percentage of the overall detention population. Conversely, the percentage of the detention population from the Metro Region, second in size after Baltimore City, has generally been increasing since FY2009.

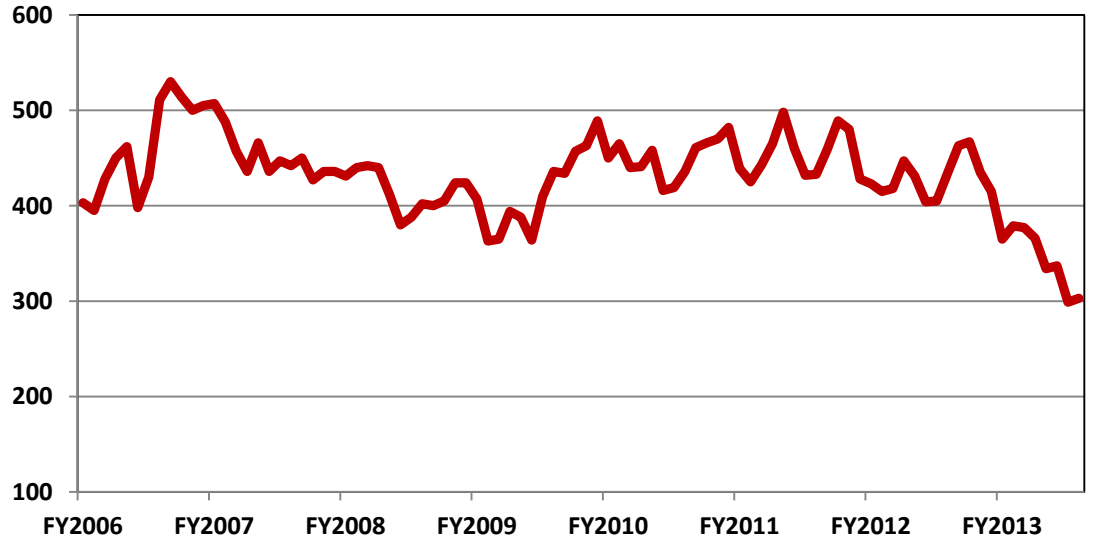
- Recent DJS initiatives in Baltimore City appear to have had an impact. Declines in the detention population from the City, most notably those in post-detention status, may be attributable to efforts by DJS during 2012 to renew JDAI in Baltimore City.[11] In addition, Senate Bill 245, adopted in 2012, allows DJS to re-place a youth in a committed program if the original placement fails and this can be done without a stay in secure detention.[12]

[11] Department of Juvenile Services, *Overview of the Youth Charged as Adults Population* (December 2012) 8.
[12] Department of Juvenile Services, *Overview of the Youth Charged as Adults Population* (December 2012) 10.

Overall Detention Population

Between FY2006 and FY2012, the detention population fluctuated considerably. During this period, there was not a consistent upward or downward trend. Between FY2006 and FY2007, the average number of detained youth ranged from 452 to 461 (Figure 3.1). The following two (2) years, the average detention population fell to 414-416. In FY2010 and FY2011, the average population increased and returned to FY2007 levels. Most recently, Maryland's detention population has been declining. The average daily population (ADP) decreased from 454 in FY2011 to 430 in FY2012. The population has continued to decline in the first eight (8) months of FY2013 (July 2012 through February 2013), during which it has averaged 345. The average for the first eight (8) months of FY2013 does not include the months of March, April and June, when the detention population typically runs higher than the overall average for the year. Thus, the average population for FY2013 may increase somewhat from the preliminary figure of 345. However, each month of FY2013 through February has been lower than the population during the same month of the previous year (an average of 18% lower), indicating the downward trend has continued into the current fiscal year.

Figure 3.1
Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Average Daily Population (ADP) in Detention
July 2005 – February 2013



Average Daily Population (ADP) by Fiscal Year

FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013
461	452	416	414	450	454	430	345

FY2013 average is through February only

Source: Maryland Department of Juvenile Services Detention Data

Rate of Detention

The rate of detention was calculated based on the average daily population in detention per 100,000 population in Maryland between the ages of 10 and 19. This age range was selected because the Maryland Department of Planning (MDP) generates population estimates by five-year age ranges (for example, ages 10 to 14, 15 to 19, etc.). To most closely approximate the ages of interest, the detention rate is based on the groupings from 10 to 19 years of age.

Maryland's detention rate has fluctuated along with the overall ADP. In FY2006 and FY2007, the detention rate was 56 to 57 (Figure 3.2). The rate dipped briefly to approximately 52 in FY2008 and FY2009 but, in FY2010-FY2011, returned to its previous levels. In FY2012, however, the detention rate fell to 55.1. Data for FY2013 through February suggests the detention rate has moved lower still, possibly as low as 44.4 for FY2013.

Figure 3.2
Rate of Detention in Maryland (ADP per 100,000 population)

Year	Detention ADP	Population Ages 10-19	Detention Rate per 100,000
FY2006	460.6	808,352	57.0
FY2007	452.3	803,749	56.3
FY2008	415.7	796,149	52.2
FY2009	414.2	790,570	52.4
FY2010	450.3	783,555	57.3
FY2011	454.3	782,852	58.0
FY2012	429.8	780,433	55.1
FY2013	345.1	778,015	44.4

FY2013 average is through February only

Note: Population figures for FY2006 through FY2009 are based on intercensal population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau, while the 2010 population is based on the 2010 census. Population figures for FY2011 through FY2013 are based on population projections produced by the Maryland Department of Planning (MDP). The MDP has generated population projections from 2010 through 2030 at five-year intervals. The projections were reported by five-year age ranges (for example, ages 5 to 9, 10 to 15, 15 to 19, etc.). To most closely approximate the ages of interest, projections for the 10 to 14 and 15 to 19 year old age groupings were examined. The MDP is projecting a decline in the population between the ages of 10 and 19 from 2010 to 2015. Population estimates for 2011 through 2013 were calculated assuming that the population will decrease by the same amount each year through the 2015 MDP projection.

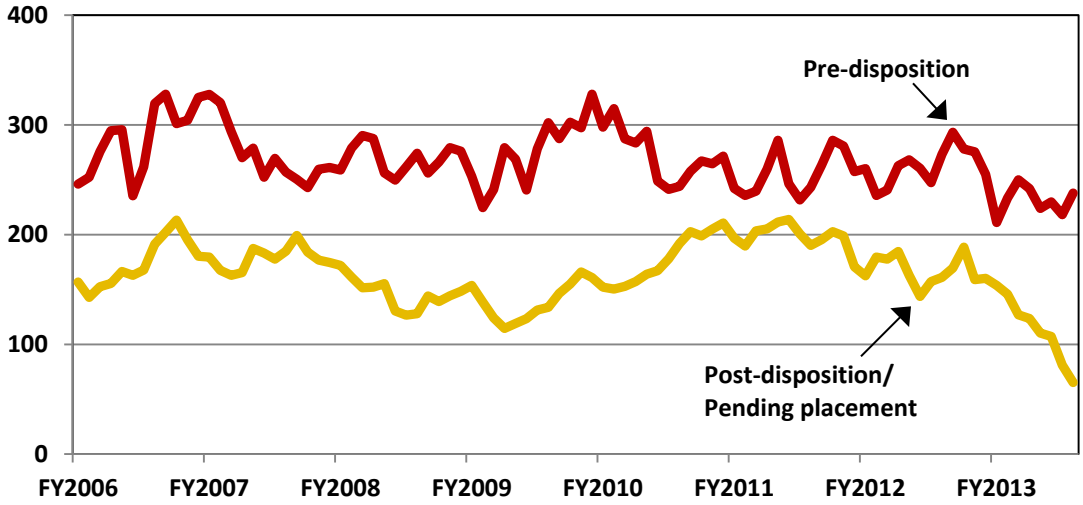
Sources: Maryland Department of Juvenile Services Detention Data
U.S. Census Bureau – 2000 and 2010 Census; Intercensal population estimates 2001-2009
Maryland Department of Planning - 2012 Total Population Projections by Age, Sex and Race (3/27/12)

Detention Population by Status

Maryland's detention facilities house youth in both pre-disposition and post-disposition (pending placement) statuses. Overall, the average population in pre-disposition status has been more stable than the post-disposition population. Between FY2006 and FY2010, the average pre-disposition population remained between 270 and 287 (Figure 3.3). The average pre-disposition population fell in FY2011 to 256, but rebounded to 263 in FY2012. Although FY2013 is not complete, the pre-disposition population for the fiscal year through February has averaged 231. If this average remains roughly the same throughout the remainder of the fiscal year, this would represent a 12% drop in the pre-disposition population from the previous year.

The post-disposition (pending placement) population has fluctuated considerably more than the pre-disposition population. The population in post-disposition status declined by 22% from FY2007 to FY2009. From FY2009 to FY2011, this subset of the population increased by more than 42%, reaching a peak of 198. Since FY2011, the average post-disposition population has been shrinking. In FY2012, the number of youth in post-disposition status fell to 167. While this drop is dramatic, this population has dropped at an even faster rate in FY2013. During the first eight (8) months of FY2013, the post-disposition population has averaged 114. This is only 58% of the size of the post-disposition population just two (2) years ago (FY2011).

Figure 3.3
Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Average Daily Population (ADP) in Detention
By Status



Average Daily Population (ADP) by Fiscal Year

	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013
Pre-disposition	287	274	270	275	273	256	263	231
Post-disposition	174	179	146	139	178	198	167	114
Total	461	452	416	414	450	454	430	345

FY2013 average is through February only

Note: Population by status may not sum to total ADP due to rounding.
Source: Maryland Department of Juvenile Services Detention Data

Recent DJS and legislative initiatives appear to be having an impact. As discussed previously, renewed JDAI efforts in Baltimore City and 2012 legislation giving DJS increased flexibility to place post-disposition youth may be contributing to declines in the detention population.

Detention Population by Gender

Maryland's detention population is overwhelmingly male. Females make up a small percentage of both the pre-disposition and the post-disposition population in detention facilities (Figure 3.4). Nonetheless, the portion of the pre-disposition population that is female has been incrementally increasing from 12.6% is FY2006 to 14.4% in FY2012. The portion of the post-disposition population that is female has fluctuated from 7.2% to 9.5%, without a consistent trend. For the first eight (8) months of FY2013, females have represented a slightly higher percentage of the post-disposition (pending placement) population (11.3%). If implementation of Senate Bill 245 (2012) has largely focused on males, if males have historically returned to detention for program re-assignment at higher rates than females, or if more program options exist for males who need to be re-assigned, then these initiatives likely have a larger impact on the male population and have less effect on females in post-disposition status.

Figure 3.4
Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Average Daily Population (ADP) in Detention

Percentage of the Population That is Female

Year	Pre-Disposition Population % Female	Post-Disposition (Pending Placement) Population % Female
FY2006	12.6%	8.8%
FY2007	12.2%	7.2%
FY2008	11.5%	7.2%
FY2009	13.8%	9.5%
FY2010	12.3%	9.0%
FY2011	13.8%	7.5%
FY2012	14.4%	8.0%
FY2013	14.6%	11.3%

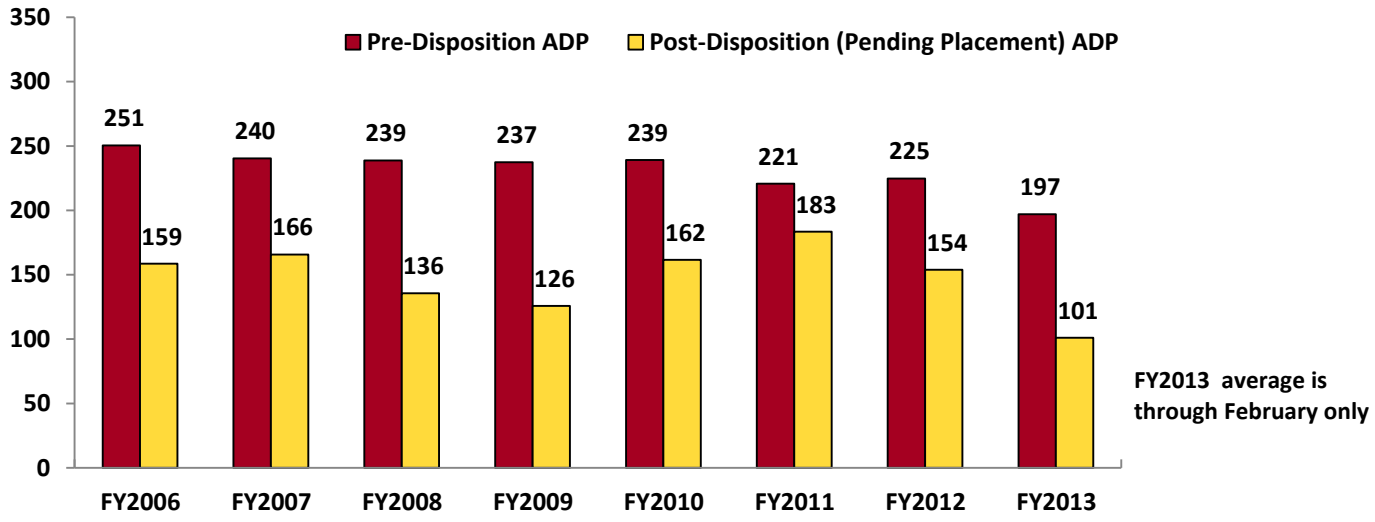
FY2013 includes data through February only

Source: Maryland Department of Juvenile Services Detention Data

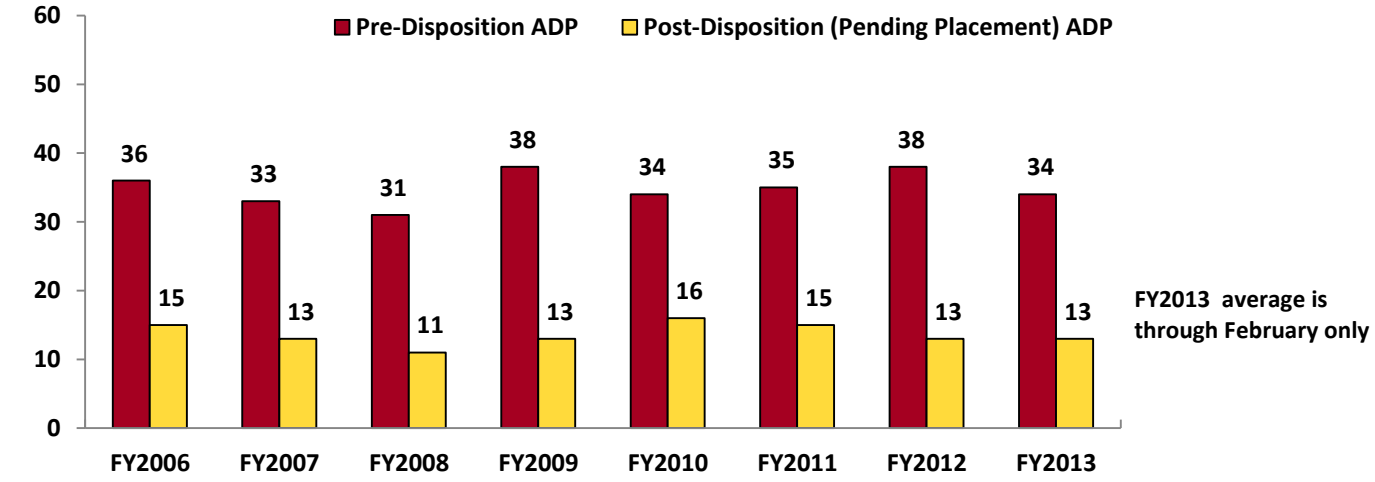
Figure 3.5 below shows the male and female detention populations broken down by status. Because males make up the majority of Maryland's detention population, the trends in the male pre-disposition and post-disposition populations reflect the general trends discussed above. The female detention population has been more stable than the male detention population. Since FY2009, the number of females in pre-disposition status has ranged from 34 to 38, while the number of females in post-disposition status has ranged from 13 to 16.

Figure 3.5
Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Average Daily Population (ADP) in Detention

MALES ONLY



FEMALES ONLY



Source: Maryland Department of Juvenile Services Detention Data

Detention Population by Gender and Age

As with admissions, the largest share of Maryland's detention population is comprised of males admitted when they were between the ages of 15 and 17 (Figure 3.6). Since FY2007, however, the portion of the detention population represented by 15 to 17 year old males has decreased somewhat. In FY2012, 67.6% of the detention population fit this profile, down from 72% in FY2007. Data for FY2013 through February indicates that the percentage of males in this age range will drop further. In contrast, the percentage of the population who are males admitted when they were between the ages of 18 to 20 has risen from 3.8% in FY2007 to 9.4% in FY2012. This parallels the trend in admissions described in the previous section of this report. Individuals admitted to detention when they 18 or older and held in pre-disposition status are alleged to have committed a violation of probation or other condition associated with an offense committed as a juvenile.

Figure 3.6
Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Average Daily Population (ADP) in Detention

By Gender and Age at Admission

	Detention Population									
FY	**Male 8-13**	**Male 14**	**Male 15-17**	**Male 18-20**	**Female 8-13**	**Female 14**	**Female 14-17**	**Female 18-20**	**Unknown**	**Total**
FY2006	**5.0%**	**11.3%**	**67.8%**	**4.6%**	**1.2%**	**1.8%**	**7.8%**	**0.4%**	**0.0%**	**100.0%**
FY2007	**3.9%**	**9.9%**	**72.0%**	**3.8%**	**1.0%**	**1.5%**	**7.4%**	**0.3%**	**0.1%**	**100.0%**
FY2008	**4.2%**	**9.7%**	**71.2%**	**5.0%**	**1.0%**	**1.8%**	**6.4%**	**0.7%**	**0.0%**	**100.0%**
FY2009	**3.4%**	**8.8%**	**68.2%**	**7.3%**	**0.6%**	**1.7%**	**9.2%**	**0.8%**	**0.0%**	**100.0%**
FY2010	**2.5%**	**7.9%**	**69.6%**	**8.9%**	**0.5%**	**1.6%**	**7.8%**	**1.2%**	**0.1%**	**100.0%**
FY2011	**3.0%**	**7.3%**	**69.6%**	**9.0%**	**0.6%**	**1.3%**	**8.0%**	**1.1%**	**0.1%**	**100.0%**
FY2012	**3.1%**	**7.9%**	**67.6%**	**9.4%**	**1.0%**	**1.8%**	**8.2%**	**0.9%**	**0.1%**	**100.0%**
FY2013	**3.7%**	**7.8%**	**63.7%**	**11.3%**	**1.3%**	**1.5%**	**9.3%**	**1.4%**	**0.1%**	**100.0%**

FY2013 includes data through February only

Source: Maryland Department of Juvenile Services Detention Data

Detention Population by Race

The majority of youth held in detention in Maryland, at least three (3) of every four (4), are African-American. In the pre-disposition population, the percentage of African-Americans has reached as high as 81% (Figure 3.7). White youth typically make up 10%-15% of the pre-disposition population, while other groups (including those who are Hispanic, Indian, or Asian) account for 7% or less. An even larger percentage of the post-disposition (pending placement) population is African-American. At its highest (in FY2011), nearly 85% of youth held after disposition were African-American. Moreover, the percentage of the post-disposition population that is African-American has been rising since FY2006, increasing from 75% to more than 84% in FY2011 and FY2012.

During the first eight (8) months of FY2013, the percentage of African-Americans in both statuses has decreased somewhat. This may be due to the recently stepped-up JDAI efforts in Baltimore City, where the vast majority of detained youth are African-American, and the implementation of Senate Bill 245.

Figure 3.7
Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Average Daily Population (ADP) in Detention

By Race

Year	Pre-Disposition Population % African-American	Post-Disposition (Pending Placement) Population % African-American
FY2006	73.5%	75.0%
FY2007	76.2%	80.8%
FY2008	76.2%	80.2%
FY2009	78.9%	80.7%
FY2010	81.0%	83.4%
FY2011	77.5%	84.8%
FY2012	79.1%	84.1%
FY2013	76.5%	80.0%

FY2013 includes data through February only

Source: Maryland Department of Juvenile Services Detention Data

Detention Population by Region

The largest share of Maryland's detention population historically has been from Baltimore City, with the next largest share coming from the Metro Region (region is based on the youth's residence; see page 6 for map of DJS Regions). It is notable that, since FY2009, the percentage of the pre-disposition population from Baltimore City has decreased significantly (from 36.6% in FY2009 to 27.4% for FY2013 (through February). During this same period, there has been an increase in the percentage of the pre-disposition population coming from the Metro Region (the area around Washington, D.C.). Youth from the Metro Region accounted for 23% of the pre-disposition population in FY2009, but 35% for FY2013 (through February). The other four (4) DJS Regions have changed little in their percentage of the pre-disposition population.

Figure 3.8
Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Average Daily Population (ADP) in Detention

Pre-Disposition Population by Region (based on the Youth's Residence)

	Pre-Disposition Population								
Year	Baltimore City	Central	Western	Eastern	Southern	Metro	Out of State	Unknown	Total
FY2006	96.7	49.5	16.9	32.7	24.5	62.9	3.4	.0	286.7
FY2007	97.8	41.0	16.7	30.1	25.8	60.6	1.5	.0	273.7
FY2008	104.3	38.9	19.3	25.9	24.7	55.1	1.4	.0	269.6
FY2009	100.8	41.0	18.0	26.3	23.1	63.4	2.7	.0	275.3
FY2010	105.7	36.9	15.0	19.4	18.2	75.1	2.5	.0	272.8
FY2011	76.2	40.3	18.8	22.1	17.9	77.1	3.6	.0	256.0
FY2012	83.5	35.3	19.1	25.9	20.5	75.8	2.5	.0	262.5
FY2013	63.2	32.4	16.8	20.8	14.4	80.7	2.5	.0	230.8

FY2013 average is through February only

Percent of Total in FY2006	33.7%	17.3%	5.9%	11.4%	8.6%	22.0%	1.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Percent of Total in FY2009	36.6%	14.9%	6.5%	9.6%	8.4%	23.0%	1.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Percent of Total in FY2012	31.8%	13.4%	7.3%	9.9%	7.8%	28.9%	0.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Percent of Total in FY2013	27.4%	14.0%	7.3%	9.0%	6.2%	35.0%	1.1%	0.0%	100.0%

Source: Maryland Department of Juvenile Services Detention Data

In the post-disposition (pending placement) population, there are some similar trends but also trends distinct to this subset of the population. The percentage of the post-disposition population from Baltimore City increased until FY2012 before declining in FY2013. The percentage of the post-disposition population coming from the Metro Region has increased dramatically, from 19.8% in FY2006 to 35.6% in FY2013 (through February). In addition to these trends, the Central has reduced its share of the post-disposition population from 18.2% in FY2006 to just over 11% in FY2012 and FY2013 (through February).

As described above, the significant changes in the detention population coming from Baltimore City may be attributable to DJS' newest JDAI efforts in the City and the passage of Senate Bill 245 in 2012.

Figure 3.9
Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Average Daily Population (ADP) in Detention

Post-Disposition Population by Region (based on the Youth's Residence)

	Post-Disposition Population								
Year	Baltimore City	Central	Western	Eastern	Southern	Metro	Out of State	Unknown	Total
FY2006	60.4	31.7	5.8	16.0	24.6	34.4	1.0	.0	173.9
FY2007	64.6	27.7	4.6	20.6	22.6	38.5	0.1	.0	178.6
FY2008	60.6	20.2	3.3	14.8	19.3	27.8	0.1	.0	146.1
FY2009	50.9	24.5	4.9	11.2	19.0	28.4	0.0	.0	138.9
FY2010	72.9	22.5	5.8	12.5	20.3	43.3	0.3	.0	177.6
FY2011	88.2	22.0	6.5	9.8	22.7	48.7	0.3	.0	198.3
FY2012	62.5	19.2	4.1	10.0	15.3	55.2	0.9	.0	167.2
FY2013	31.6	13.0	3.1	8.8	15.4	40.7	1.6	.0	114.3

FY2013 average is through February only

Percent of Total in FY2006	34.8%	18.2%	3.3%	9.2%	14.1%	19.8%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Percent of Total in FY2009	36.6%	17.6%	3.5%	8.1%	13.7%	20.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Percent of Total in FY2012	37.4%	11.5%	2.5%	6.0%	9.2%	33.0%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Percent of Total in FY2013	27.7%	11.3%	2.7%	7.7%	13.5%	35.6%	1.4%	0.0%	100.0%

Source: Maryland Department of Juvenile Services Detention Data

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Section 4 Projections of Maryland's Detention Population

Methodology and Assumptions

Projections of Maryland's detention population were developed using a set of statistical techniques known as time-series forecasting. Time-series forecasting assumes that there is a pattern in the historical values that can be identified. The goal is to define the pattern, understand the short-term and long-term trends, and pinpoint any seasonal fluctuations. Time-series forecasting then utilizes the pattern, trend, and seasonal variation identified in the historical data to project future values. Unless a future change is explicitly accounted for, such models implicitly assume that current policies and practices will continue into the future. Future changes in policies, practices, or other critical factors can impact the future population and often cannot be anticipated.

The projections were generated from data provided by Maryland's DJS for the period of July 2005 through February 2013 and were based on all of the statistical and trend information known at the time that they were produced. Due to concerns that January and February 2013 may reflect data not yet finalized, only data through December 2012 was included in the projection models. Projection models were developed separately for males and females, reflecting the necessity to provide discrete bed space for males and females who are detained. By generating independent models, the projections better capture trends unique to the male and female detention populations. Projection models were selected based on rigorous statistical testing and the best fit to the historical data. DJS requested that the female projection be completed during the month of March 2013, due to emerging questions related to capacity for the female detention population; the female forecast was submitted to DJS on March 27, 2013 (the projection and other information provided on that date is included as Appendix B). The male projection was developed during the month of April 2013. Both are presented in this section of the report.

For each gender, two (2) projections were developed, providing a low and high scenario. In the low scenario, the projection is heavily influenced by the downturn in the population that occurred after FY2011, particularly the historic lows reached in the first half of FY2013. In the high scenario, the projection model is affected by the downturn in the population, but the precipitous drops in FY2013 have less influence on the projection. Peaking factors, which reflect the extent to which the population hits short-term peaks due to weekend highs and seasonal swings, were calculated separately for the male and female detention populations.

Projections disaggregated by gender and status (pre/post-disposition) can be found in this section of the report. In Appendix A, projections are disaggregated by gender, status, region of residence, race, and age at admission and are presented by month through December 2014 and by year through FY2027.

Projections of the Male Detention Population

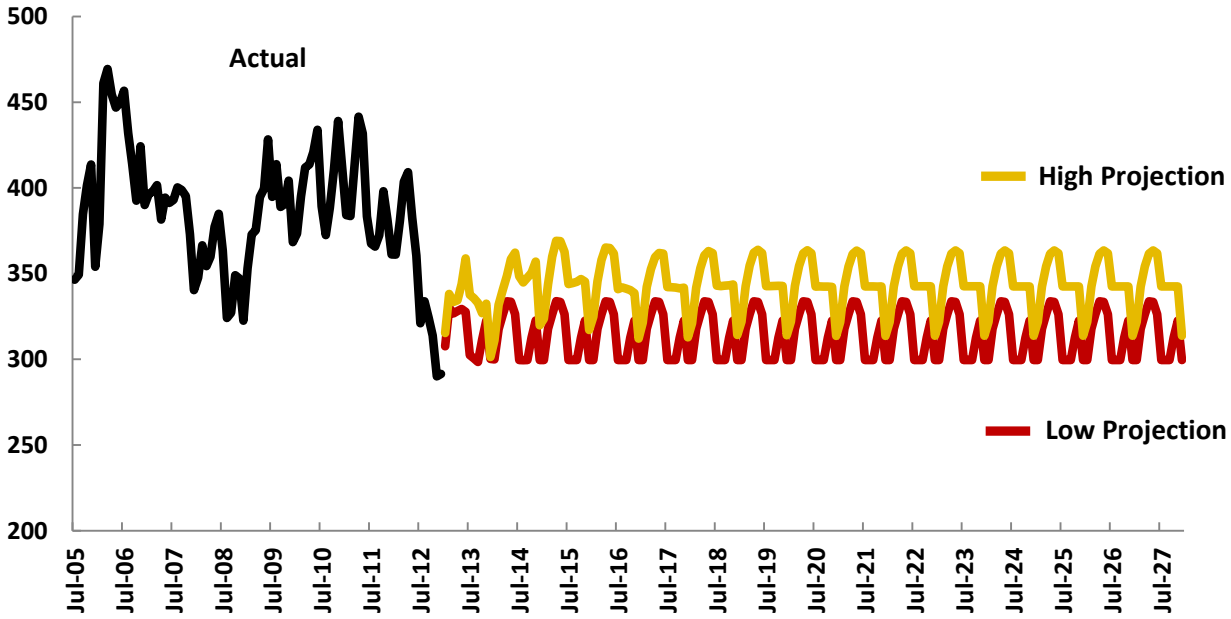
The low and high projections for the male detention population are shown in Figure 4.1. The projections presented in the table reflect the expected average population for each fiscal year. The male detention population exhibits some seasonal fluctuations, with the population typically running lower in December and January and higher during April, May, and June. The monthly projection reflects this seasonal pattern.

As described in previous sections of this report, the dramatic decrease in the male detention population may be attributable in part to stepped-up JDAI efforts in Baltimore City and the passage of Senate Bill 245 in 2012.[13] The objective of both initiatives is to reduce the number of youth held in detention facilities. Assuming the strategies to reduce the detention population are sustained, the male detention population is expected to remain below FY2006 through FY2012 levels, even under the high scenario shown in Figure 4.1.

[13] Department of Juvenile Services, *Overview of the Youth Charged as Adults Population* (December 2012) 8, 10.

Figure 4.1
Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Average Daily Population (ADP) in Detention
Historical (FY2006-FY2012) and Projected (FY2013-FY2027)

MALES ONLY



Year	Actual	Low Projection	High Projection	
FY2006	409.1			
FY2007	406.1			
FY2008	374.3			
FY2009	363.1			
FY2010	400.8			
FY2011	404.2			
FY2012	378.7			
FY2013		318.7	324.9	FY2013 figures are based on actual ADP for July through December 2012 and projected ADP for January through June 2013.
FY2014		314.4	335.0	
FY2015		314.2	349.7	
FY2016		314.2	346.9	
FY2017		314.2	342.9	
FY2018		314.2	343.6	
FY2019		314.2	344.8	
FY2020		314.2	344.5	
FY2021		314.2	344.2	Projections include youth in pre-disposition and post-disposition (pending placement) status.
FY2022		314.2	344.3	
FY2023		314.2	344.4	
FY2024		314.2	344.4	
FY2025		314.2	344.3	
FY2026		314.2	344.3	The projections shown here do not include a peaking factor.
FY2027		314.2	344.4	

The proportion of the male detention population in pre-disposition and post-disposition status fluctuated between FY2006 and FY2012; however, there were significant decreases in the percentage in post-disposition status starting in FY2012 (Figure 4.2). If efforts begun in 2012 to address the post-detention population are sustained, the percentage of males in post-disposition status is likely to remain below FY2011 levels. To estimate the proportion of the future male detention population in each status, the percentage of males in pre- and post-disposition status during FY2012 and the first eight (8) months of FY2013 were averaged. Using this approach, it is assumed that, during the forecast horizon, 62.7% of the male detention population will be in pre-disposition status and 37.3% will be in post-disposition (pending placement) status.

Figure 4.2
Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Average Daily Population (ADP) in Detention
By Status

MALES ONLY

Year	Pre-Disposition Population	Post-Disposition (Pending Placement) Population	
FY2006	**61.2%**	**38.8%**	
FY2007	**59.2%**	**40.8%**	
FY2008	**63.8%**	**36.2%**	
FY2009	**65.4%**	**34.6%**	
FY2010	**59.7%**	**40.3%**	
FY2011	**54.6%**	**45.4%**	
FY2012	**59.4%**	**40.6%**	
FY2013	**66.0%**	**34.0%**	**FY2013 average is through February only**
FY2012 – FY2013 average	**62.7%**	**37.3%**	

The percentages (62.7% pre-disposition status; 37.3% post-disposition) were applied to the low and high projections. The male detention population projections are presented by status in Figure 4.3.

Figure 4.3
Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Average Daily Population (ADP) in Detention
Historical (FY2006-FY2012) and Projected (FY2013-FY2027)

MALES ONLY

	Actual		Low Projection		High Projection	
Fiscal Year	Pre-Disposition	Post-Disposition	Pre-Disposition	Post-Disposition	Pre-Disposition	Post-Disposition
FY2006	250.5	158.6				
FY2007	240.4	165.7				
FY2008	238.7	135.5				
FY2009	237.3	125.8				
FY2010	239.2	161.5				
FY2011	220.7	183.5				
FY2012	224.8	153.9				
FY2013			199.8	118.9	203.7	121.2
FY2014			197.1	117.3	210.0	125.0
FY2015			197.0	117.2	219.3	130.4
FY2016			197.0	117.2	217.5	129.4
FY2017			197.0	117.2	215.0	127.9
FY2018			197.0	117.2	215.4	128.2
FY2019			197.0	117.2	216.2	128.6
FY2020			197.0	117.2	216.0	128.5
FY2021			197.0	117.2	215.8	128.4
FY2022			197.0	117.2	215.9	128.4
FY2023			197.0	117.2	215.9	128.4
FY2024			197.0	117.2	215.9	128.4
FY2025			197.0	117.2	215.9	128.4
FY2026			197.0	117.2	215.9	128.4
FY2027			197.0	117.2	215.9	128.4

FY2013 figures are based on actual ADP for July through December 2012 and projected ADP for January through June 2013.

Projections are disaggregated by status based on the average percentage in pre-disposition and post-disposition status for FY2012 and FY2013 (through February).

Projections broken by status may not sum to total projection due to rounding.

The projections shown here do not include a peaking factor.

As with most criminal justice populations, there are months in which Maryland's detention facilities house more youth than are reflected by the average daily population (ADP) for the entire fiscal year. These elevated population levels may occur due to short-term peaks in the daily population (associated with weekend highs, for example) or months in which seasonal swings yield higher populations. Population figures from FY2010 through FY2012 were analyzed and each monthly figure was compared to the average daily population for the year. During this period, the highest monthly peak for the male detention population was 8.1% to 9.3% above the ADP for the fiscal year. The average peaking factor for the three-year period was 8.5% (Figure 4.4).

Figure 4.4
Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Peaking Factor for Male Detention Population

Year	Total Male ADP	Highest Monthly ADP	Peaking Factor
FY2010	**400.8**	**433.9 (June 2010)**	**8.3%**
FY2011	**404.2**	**441.6 (April 2011)**	**9.3%**
FY2012	**378.7**	**409.2 (April 2012)**	**8.1%**
		FY2010-FY2012 average	**8.5%**

The peaking factor can be incorporated into future projection projections. Figure 4.5 presents the low and high projections for the male detention population with the average peaking factor of 8.5% applied.

Figure 4.5
Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Average Daily Population (ADP) in Detention

MALES ONLY
Low and High Projections with Peaking Factor Applied

Year	Low Projection	High Projection
FY2013	345.8	352.5
FY2014	341.1	363.5
FY2015	341.0	379.4
FY2016	341.0	376.4
FY2017	341.0	372.0
FY2018	341.0	372.8
FY2019	341.0	374.1
FY2020	341.0	373.8
FY2021	341.0	373.5
FY2022	341.0	373.6
FY2023	341.0	373.6
FY2024	341.0	373.6
FY2025	341.0	373.6
FY2026	341.0	373.6
FY2027	341.0	373.6

Projections include youth in pre-disposition and post-disposition (pending placement) status

The projections shown here INCLUDE a peaking factor of 8.5%

Other inflation factors (for example, a classification inflation factor to account for movement between general population beds and other beds designed for special purposes like disciplinary sanctions or health services) are not included in this report, but can be applied at a later date.

Projections of the Female Detention Population

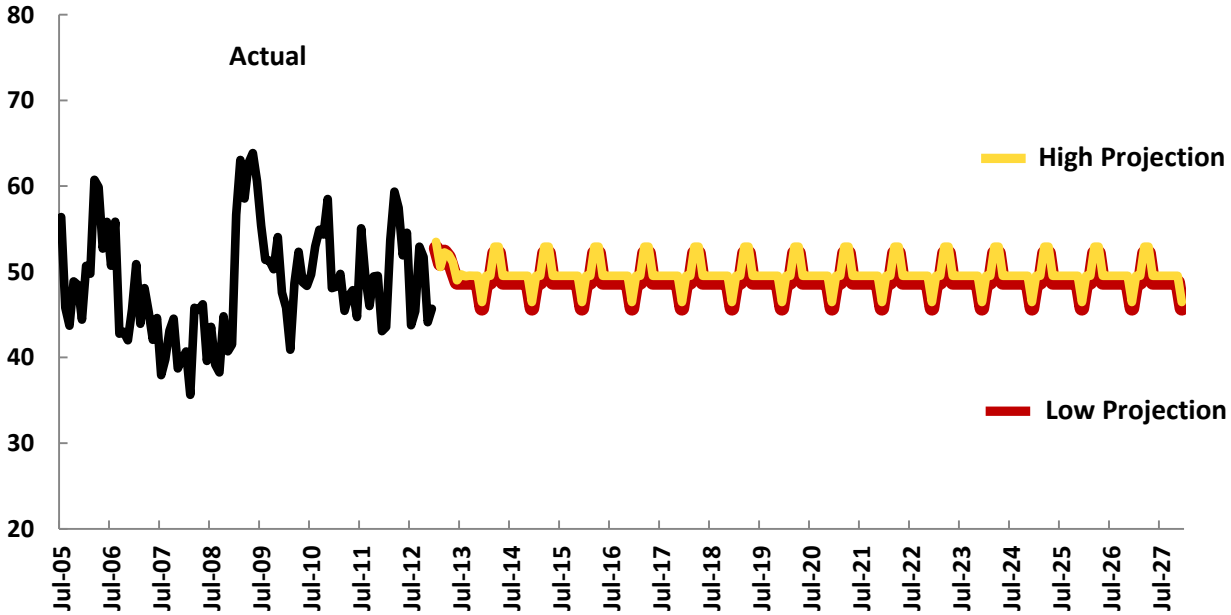
The low and high projections for the female detention population are shown in Figure 4.6. Like the male detention population, the female detention population displays seasonal fluctuations, with lows typically in December and highs in March and April. The monthly projection captures the seasonal pattern in the female population.

Efforts to reduce the number of detained youth through JDAI and the enactment of Senate Bill 245 (2012) appear to have had an impact on the male post-detention (pending placement) population. The female detention population appears to have been largely unaffected by these initiatives.

As shown in the previous section, the female detention population has been more stable than the male detention population, with fluctuations staying within a fairly narrow range since FY2010. Given this pattern, projection models do not suggest a significant change in the female population. Low and high projections are provided in Figure 4.6; however, the range of projections for this population is very narrow.

Figure 4.6
Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Average Daily Population (ADP) in Detention
Historical (FY2006-FY2012) and Projected (FY2013-FY2027)

FEMALES ONLY



Year	Actual	Low Projection	High Projection
FY2006	51.4		
FY2007	46.2		
FY2008	41.4		
FY2009	51.1		
FY2010	49.6		
FY2011	50.1		
FY2012	51.1		
FY2013		49.2	49.3
FY2014		49.1	49.9
FY2015		49.1	49.8
FY2016		49.1	49.8
FY2017		49.1	49.8
FY2018		49.1	49.8
FY2019		49.1	49.8
FY2020		49.1	49.8
FY2021		49.1	49.8
FY2022		49.1	49.8
FY2023		49.1	49.8
FY2024		49.1	49.8
FY2025		49.1	49.8
FY2026		49.1	49.8
FY2027		49.1	49.8

FY2013 figures are based on actual ADP for July through December 2012 and projected ADP for January through June 2013.

Projections include youth in pre-disposition and post-disposition (pending placement) status.

The projections shown here do not include a peaking factor.

As shown in Figure 4.7, the proportion of the female detention population in pre-disposition and post-disposition status has fluctuated. The percentage in post-disposition status has ranged from a low of 25.5% to a high of 32.4%. The percentage fluctuations in pre- versus post-disposition status equate to very small changes in the actual number of females in each status. To estimate to portion of the future female detention population by status, the percentage in pre- and post-disposition status during FY2012 and the first eight (8) months of FY2013 (through February) were averaged (Figure 4.7). It is assumed that 73.1% of the female detention population will be pre-disposition status and 26.9% will be post-disposition status throughout the forecast horizon.

Figure 4.7
Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Average Daily Population (ADP) in Detention
By Status

FEMALES ONLY

Year	Pre-Disposition Population	Post-Disposition (Pending Placement) Population	
FY2006	70.2%	29.8%	
FY2007	72.0%	28.0%	
FY2008	74.5%	25.5%	
FY2009	74.3%	25.7%	
FY2010	67.6%	32.4%	
FY2011	70.4%	29.6%	
FY2012	73.9%	26.1%	
FY2013	72.4%	27.6%	FY2013 average is through February only
FY2012 – FY2013 average	73.1%	26.9%	

The percentages (73.1% pre-disposition status; 26.9% post-disposition) were applied to the low and high projections. The female detention population projections are presented by status in Figure 4.8.

Figure 4.8
Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Average Daily Population (ADP) in Detention
Historical (FY2006-FY2012) and Projected (FY2013-FY2027)

FEMALES ONLY

	Actual		Low Projection		High Projection	
Fiscal Year	Pre-Disposition	Post-Disposition	Pre-Disposition	Post-Disposition	Pre-Disposition	Post-Disposition
FY2006	36.1	15.3				
FY2007	33.3	12.9				
FY2008	30.9	10.6				
FY2009	38.0	13.1				
FY2010	33.5	16.1				
FY2011	35.3	14.8				
FY2012	37.7	13.4				
FY2013			36.0	13.2	36.1	13.2
FY2014			35.9	13.2	36.5	13.4
FY2015			35.9	13.2	36.5	13.4
FY2016			35.9	13.2	36.5	13.4
FY2017			35.9	13.2	36.5	13.4
FY2018			35.9	13.2	36.5	13.4
FY2019			35.9	13.2	36.5	13.4
FY2020			35.9	13.2	36.5	13.4
FY2021			35.9	13.2	36.5	13.4
FY2022			35.9	13.2	36.5	13.4
FY2023			35.9	13.2	36.5	13.4
FY2024			35.9	13.2	36.5	13.4
FY2025			35.9	13.2	36.5	13.4
FY2026			35.9	13.2	36.5	13.4
FY2027			35.9	13.2	36.5	13.4

FY2013 figures are based on actual ADP for July through December 2012 and projected ADP for January through June 2013.

Projections are disaggregated by status based on the average in percentage of pre-disposition and post-disposition status for FY2012 and FY2013 (through February).

Projections broken by status may not sum to total projection due to rounding.

The projections shown here do not include a peaking factor.

A peaking factor was calculated separately for the female detention population. As with the male population, population figures from FY2010 through FY2012 were analyzed and each monthly figure was compared to the average daily population for the year. For females, the peaking factor was higher, ranging from 13.5% to 16.6%, with an average of 14.9% (Figure 4.9).

Figure 4.9
Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Peaking Factor for Female Detention Population

Year	Total Female ADP	Highest Monthly ADP	Peaking Factor
FY2010	**49.6**	**55.4 (July 2009)**	**16.6%**
FY2011	**50.1**	**58.5 (November 2010)**	**16.2%**
FY2012	**51.1**	**59.4 (March 2012)**	**13.5%**
		FY2010-FY2012 average	**14.9%**

Figure 4.10 presents the low and high projections for the female detention population with the average peaking factor of 14.9% applied.

Figure 4.10
Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Average Daily Population (ADP) in Detention

FEMALES ONLY
Low and High Projections with Peaking Factor Applied

Year	Low Projection	High Projection
FY2013	56.5	56.6
FY2014	56.4	57.3
FY2015	56.4	57.3
FY2016	56.4	57.3
FY2017	56.4	57.3
FY2018	56.4	57.3
FY2019	56.4	57.3
FY2020	56.4	57.3
FY2021	56.4	57.3
FY2022	56.4	57.3
FY2023	56.4	57.3
FY2024	56.4	57.3
FY2025	56.4	57.3
FY2026	56.4	57.3
FY2027	56.4	57.3

Projections include youth in pre-disposition and post-disposition (pending placement) status.

The projections shown here INCLUDE a peaking factor of 14.9%.

Other inflation factors, such as a classification inflation factor, are not included here, but can be added at a later date.

Projections for Maryland's Total Detention Population

The male and female projections were combined and the projections for the total population are shown in the tables below. Figure 4.11 presents the low and high projections for the total detention population without a peaking factor. Figure 4.12 presents the low and high projections with the male and female peaking factors applied.

Figure 4.11
Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Average Daily Population (ADP) in Detention

TOTAL POPULATION
Historical (FY2006-FY2012) and Projected (FY2013-FY2027)

Year	Actual	Low Projection	High Projection
FY2006	460.5		
FY2007	452.3		
FY2008	415.7		
FY2009	414.2		
FY2010	450.4		
FY2011	454.3		
FY2012	429.8		
FY2013		367.9	374.2
FY2014		363.5	384.9
FY2015		363.3	399.5
FY2016		363.3	396.7
FY2017		363.3	392.7
FY2018		363.3	393.4
FY2019		363.3	394.6
FY2020		363.3	394.3
FY2021		363.3	394.0
FY2022		363.3	394.1
FY2023		363.3	394.2
FY2024		363.3	394.2
FY2025		363.3	394.1
FY2026		363.3	394.1
FY2027		363.3	394.2

FY2013 figures are based on actual ADP for July through December 2012 and projected ADP for January through June 2013.

Projections include male and female youth in pre-disposition and post-disposition (pending placement) status.

The projections shown here do not include a peaking factor.

Figure 4.12
Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Average Daily Population (ADP) in Detention

TOTAL POPULATION
Historical (FY2006-FY2012) and Projected (FY2013-FY2027)

With Peaking Factors Applied

Year	Low Projection	High Projection
FY2013	402.3	409.1
FY2014	397.5	420.8
FY2015	397.4	436.7
FY2016	397.4	433.7
FY2017	397.4	429.3
FY2018	397.4	430.1
FY2019	397.4	431.4
FY2020	397.4	431.1
FY2021	397.4	430.8
FY2022	397.4	430.9
FY2023	397.4	430.9
FY2024	397.4	430.9
FY2025	397.4	430.9
FY2026	397.4	430.9
FY2027	397.4	430.9

Projections include male and female youth in pre-disposition and post-disposition (pending placement) status.

The projections shown here include a peaking factor of 8.5% for males and 14.9% for females .

In Appendix A, projections are disaggregated by gender, status, region of residence, race, and age at admission. The projections in Appendix A are presented by month through December 2014 and by year through FY2027. To disaggregate the projections, the characteristics of the population in FY2012 and FY2013 (through February) were averaged and the resulting percentages were applied to the projections.

Note on the Expansion of Silver Oak Academy (Update as of June 13, 2013)

On June 12, 2013, the State Board of Public Works voted to permit Silver Oak Academy, a privately-run treatment facility for juveniles, to expand from 48 to 96 beds.[14] Expansion of Silver Oak is expected to further reduce the number of youth in the post-disposition detention population who are awaiting placement in a staff-secure treatment program.[15] Because the Silver Oak expansion was only recently approved, the impact of the expansion is not yet captured in the historical data; therefore, the population projections presented in this report do not reflect the potential impact of the expansion project. The full magnitude of the impact on the post-disposition population and the pace at which the impact will be achieved over time are not yet known.

[14] Cox, Erin. "State Allows Juvenile Facility to Double in Size." *Baltimore Sun*, 12 June 2013. Online.
[15] Maryland Department of Juvenile Services. *2012 JCR Response – Report on Expanding Capacity at Silver Oak Academy,* n.d.

Appendix A:

Detention Population Projections by Gender, Status, Region of Residence, Race and Age at Admission

Presented by Month through December 2014 and by Year through FY2027

Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Detention Population Projections

The projections shown here do not include a peaking factor

MALES ONLY
LOW PROJECTION

		By Disposition		By Region of Residence							By Race			By Age at Admission		
	Low Projection	Pre-D	Post-D	Baltimore City	Central	Western	Eastern	Southern	Metro	Other	African-American	White	Other	Age 8-13	Age 14-17	Age 18-21
		62.7%	37.3%	31.7%	12.8%	5.1%	7.5%	8.1%	33.9%	0.9%	80.9%	12.6%	6.4%	3.9%	84.2%	11.9%
Jan-13	307.6	192.9	114.8	97.6	39.4	15.8	22.9	24.8	104.3	2.7	249.0	38.8	19.8	12.0	259.1	36.5
Feb-13	330.2	207.0	123.2	104.7	42.2	17.0	24.6	26.7	112.0	2.9	267.3	41.7	21.3	12.9	278.1	39.2
Mar-13	326.8	204.9	121.9	103.7	41.8	16.8	24.4	26.4	110.8	2.9	264.5	41.2	21.1	12.8	275.2	38.8
Apr-13	328.1	205.7	122.4	104.1	42.0	16.9	24.5	26.5	111.3	2.9	265.6	41.4	21.1	12.8	276.3	38.9
May-13	329.4	206.5	122.9	104.5	42.1	16.9	24.6	26.6	111.7	2.9	266.6	41.5	21.2	12.9	277.4	39.1
Jun-13	327.6	205.4	122.2	103.9	41.9	16.9	24.4	26.4	111.1	2.9	265.2	41.3	21.1	12.8	276.0	38.9
Jul-13	302.5	189.7	112.8	96.0	38.7	15.6	22.6	24.4	102.6	2.7	244.8	38.2	19.5	11.8	254.8	35.9
Aug-13	300.5	188.4	112.1	95.3	38.5	15.5	22.4	24.3	101.9	2.7	243.3	37.9	19.4	11.7	253.1	35.7
Sep-13	298.4	187.1	111.3	94.7	38.2	15.3	22.3	24.1	101.2	2.7	241.5	37.6	19.2	11.7	251.3	35.4
Oct-13	311.5	195.3	116.2	98.8	39.9	16.0	23.2	25.1	105.6	2.8	252.1	39.3	20.1	12.2	262.3	37.0
Nov-13	322.6	202.3	120.3	102.3	41.3	16.6	24.1	26.0	109.4	2.9	261.1	40.7	20.8	12.6	271.7	38.3
Dec-13	300.3	188.3	112.0	95.3	38.4	15.4	22.4	24.2	101.9	2.7	243.0	37.9	19.4	11.7	252.9	35.6
Jan-14	300.0	188.1	111.9	95.2	38.4	15.4	22.4	24.2	101.7	2.7	242.8	37.8	19.3	11.7	252.6	35.6
Feb-14	317.6	199.1	118.5	100.8	40.6	16.3	23.7	25.6	107.7	2.8	257.1	40.1	20.5	12.4	267.5	37.7
Mar-14	326.0	204.4	121.6	103.4	41.7	16.8	24.3	26.3	110.6	2.9	263.9	41.1	21.0	12.7	274.6	38.7
Apr-14	333.8	209.3	124.5	105.9	42.7	17.2	24.9	26.9	113.2	3.0	270.2	42.1	21.5	13.0	281.1	39.6
May-14	333.6	209.2	124.4	105.8	42.7	17.2	24.9	26.9	113.1	3.0	270.0	42.1	21.5	13.0	281.0	39.6
Jun-14	326.4	204.7	121.8	103.5	41.8	16.8	24.3	26.4	110.7	2.9	264.2	41.2	21.0	12.8	274.9	38.7
Jul-14	299.6	187.8	111.7	95.0	38.3	15.4	22.3	24.2	101.6	2.7	242.5	37.8	19.3	11.7	252.3	35.6
Aug-14	299.5	187.8	111.7	95.0	38.3	15.4	22.3	24.2	101.6	2.7	242.4	37.8	19.3	11.7	252.3	35.5
Sep-14	299.6	187.8	111.7	95.0	38.3	15.4	22.3	24.2	101.6	2.7	242.5	37.8	19.3	11.7	252.3	35.6
Oct-14	312.7	196.0	116.6	99.2	40.0	16.1	23.3	25.2	106.0	2.8	253.1	39.4	20.1	12.2	263.3	37.1
Nov-14	322.6	202.3	120.3	102.3	41.3	16.6	24.1	26.0	109.4	2.9	261.1	40.7	20.8	12.6	271.7	38.3
Dec-14	299.6	187.9	111.8	95.0	38.3	15.4	22.3	24.2	101.6	2.7	242.5	37.8	19.3	11.7	252.3	35.6

Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Detention Population Projections

The projections shown here do not include a peaking factor

MALES ONLY
LOW PROJECTION

		By Disposition		By Region of Residence							By Race			By Age at Admission		
	Low Projection	Pre-D	Post-D	Baltimore City	Central	Western	Eastern	Southern	Metro	Other	African-American	White	Other	Age 8-13	Age 14-17	Age 18-21
		62.7%	37.3%	31.7%	12.8%	5.1%	7.5%	8.1%	33.9%	0.9%	80.9%	12.6%	6.4%	3.9%	84.2%	11.9%
FY2013	318.7	199.8	118.9	101.1	40.8	16.4	23.8	25.7	108.1	2.8	258.0	40.2	20.5	12.5	268.4	37.8
FY2014	314.4	197.1	117.3	99.7	40.2	16.2	23.4	25.4	106.6	2.8	254.5	39.7	20.3	12.3	264.8	37.3
FY2015	314.2	197.0	117.2	99.7	40.2	16.2	23.4	25.4	106.6	2.8	254.4	39.6	20.3	12.3	264.7	37.3
FY2016	314.2	197.0	117.2	99.7	40.2	16.2	23.4	25.4	106.6	2.8	254.4	39.6	20.3	12.3	264.7	37.3
FY2017	314.2	197.0	117.2	99.7	40.2	16.2	23.4	25.4	106.6	2.8	254.4	39.6	20.3	12.3	264.7	37.3
FY2018	314.2	197.0	117.2	99.7	40.2	16.2	23.4	25.4	106.6	2.8	254.4	39.6	20.3	12.3	264.7	37.3
FY2019	314.2	197.0	117.2	99.7	40.2	16.2	23.4	25.4	106.6	2.8	254.4	39.6	20.3	12.3	264.7	37.3
FY2020	314.2	197.0	117.2	99.7	40.2	16.2	23.4	25.4	106.6	2.8	254.4	39.6	20.3	12.3	264.7	37.3
FY2021	314.2	197.0	117.2	99.7	40.2	16.2	23.4	25.4	106.6	2.8	254.4	39.6	20.3	12.3	264.7	37.3
FY2022	314.2	197.0	117.2	99.7	40.2	16.2	23.4	25.4	106.6	2.8	254.4	39.6	20.3	12.3	264.7	37.3
FY2023	314.2	197.0	117.2	99.7	40.2	16.2	23.4	25.4	106.6	2.8	254.4	39.6	20.3	12.3	264.7	37.3
FY2024	314.2	197.0	117.2	99.7	40.2	16.2	23.4	25.4	106.6	2.8	254.4	39.6	20.3	12.3	264.7	37.3
FY2025	314.2	197.0	117.2	99.7	40.2	16.2	23.4	25.4	106.6	2.8	254.4	39.6	20.3	12.3	264.7	37.3
FY2026	314.2	197.0	117.2	99.7	40.2	16.2	23.4	25.4	106.6	2.8	254.4	39.6	20.3	12.3	264.7	37.3
FY2027	314.2	197.0	117.2	99.7	40.2	16.2	23.4	25.4	106.6	2.8	254.4	39.6	20.3	12.3	264.7	37.3

To disaggregate the projections, the characteristics of the population in FY2012 and FY2013 (through February) were averaged and the resulting percentages were applied to the projections.

Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Detention Population Projections

The projections shown here do not include a peaking factor

MALES ONLY
HIGH PROJECTION

		By Disposition		By Region of Residence							By Race			By Age at Admission		
	High Projection	Pre-D	Post-D	Baltimore City	Central	Western	Eastern	Southern	Metro	Other	African-American	White	Other	Age 8-13	Age 14-17	Age 18-21
		62.7%	37.3%	31.7%	12.8%	5.1%	7.5%	8.1%	33.9%	0.9%	80.9%	12.6%	6.4%	3.9%	84.2%	11.9%
Jan-13	315.4	197.7	117.6	100.0	40.4	16.2	23.5	25.5	107.0	2.8	255.3	39.8	20.3	12.3	265.6	37.4
Feb-13	338.2	212.0	126.1	107.3	43.3	17.4	25.2	27.3	114.7	3.0	273.7	42.7	21.8	13.2	284.8	40.1
Mar-13	333.4	209.1	124.4	105.8	42.7	17.1	24.9	26.9	113.1	3.0	269.9	42.1	21.5	13.0	280.8	39.6
Apr-13	334.4	209.7	124.7	106.1	42.8	17.2	24.9	27.0	113.4	3.0	270.6	42.2	21.5	13.1	281.6	39.7
May-13	343.9	215.6	128.3	109.1	44.0	17.7	25.7	27.8	116.7	3.1	278.4	43.4	22.2	13.4	289.7	40.8
Jun-13	358.9	225.0	133.9	113.8	45.9	18.5	26.8	29.0	121.7	3.2	290.5	45.3	23.1	14.0	302.3	42.6
Jul-13	337.6	211.7	125.9	107.1	43.2	17.4	25.2	27.3	114.5	3.0	273.3	42.6	21.8	13.2	284.4	40.1
Aug-13	335.6	210.4	125.2	106.5	42.9	17.3	25.0	27.1	113.8	3.0	271.7	42.3	21.6	13.1	282.7	39.8
Sep-13	332.9	208.7	124.2	105.6	42.6	17.1	24.8	26.9	112.9	3.0	269.5	42.0	21.5	13.0	280.4	39.5
Oct-13	326.9	205.0	121.9	103.7	41.8	16.8	24.4	26.4	110.9	2.9	264.6	41.2	21.1	12.8	275.3	38.8
Nov-13	332.4	208.4	124.0	105.5	42.5	17.1	24.8	26.8	112.8	3.0	269.1	41.9	21.4	13.0	280.0	39.5
Dec-13	301.3	188.9	112.4	95.6	38.6	15.5	22.5	24.3	102.2	2.7	243.9	38.0	19.4	11.8	253.8	35.8
Jan-14	311.1	195.1	116.0	98.7	39.8	16.0	23.2	25.1	105.5	2.8	251.8	39.2	20.0	12.2	262.0	36.9
Feb-14	331.8	208.0	123.7	105.2	42.4	17.1	24.7	26.8	112.5	3.0	268.5	41.8	21.4	13.0	279.4	39.4
Mar-14	340.5	213.5	127.0	108.0	43.6	17.5	25.4	27.5	115.5	3.0	275.6	42.9	21.9	13.3	286.8	40.4
Apr-14	348.7	218.6	130.1	110.6	44.6	17.9	26.0	28.1	118.3	3.1	282.2	44.0	22.5	13.6	293.7	41.4
May-14	358.5	224.8	133.7	113.7	45.9	18.4	26.7	28.9	121.6	3.2	290.1	45.2	23.1	14.0	301.9	42.5
Jun-14	362.3	227.1	135.1	114.9	46.3	18.6	27.0	29.2	122.9	3.2	293.2	45.7	23.3	14.2	305.1	43.0
Jul-14	348.4	218.4	129.9	110.5	44.6	17.9	26.0	28.1	118.2	3.1	282.0	43.9	22.5	13.6	293.4	41.3
Aug-14	344.9	216.3	128.6	109.4	44.1	17.7	25.7	27.8	117.0	3.1	279.2	43.5	22.2	13.5	290.5	40.9
Sep-14	347.6	218.0	129.7	110.3	44.5	17.9	25.9	28.1	117.9	3.1	281.4	43.9	22.4	13.6	292.8	41.3
Oct-14	350.5	219.7	130.7	111.2	44.8	18.0	26.1	28.3	118.9	3.1	283.7	44.2	22.6	13.7	295.2	41.6
Nov-14	357.0	223.8	133.1	113.2	45.7	18.4	26.6	28.8	121.1	3.2	288.9	45.0	23.0	14.0	300.6	42.4
Dec-14	319.9	200.5	119.3	101.5	40.9	16.4	23.9	25.8	108.5	2.9	258.9	40.3	20.6	12.5	269.4	38.0

Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Detention Population Projections

The projections shown here do not include a peaking factor

MALES ONLY
HIGH PROJECTION

		By Disposition		By Region of Residence							By Race			By Age at Admission		
	High Projection	Pre-D	Post-D	Baltimore City	Central	Western	Eastern	Southern	Metro	Other	African-American	White	Other	Age 8-13	Age 14-17	Age 18-21
		62.7%	37.3%	31.7%	12.8%	5.1%	7.5%	8.1%	33.9%	0.9%	80.9%	12.6%	6.4%	3.9%	84.2%	11.9%
FY2013	324.9	203.7	121.2	103.1	41.6	16.7	24.2	26.2	110.2	2.9	263.0	41.0	20.9	12.7	273.6	38.6
FY2014	335.0	210.0	125.0	106.3	42.9	17.2	25.0	27.0	113.6	3.0	271.2	42.3	21.6	13.1	282.1	39.8
FY2015	349.7	219.3	130.4	110.9	44.7	18.0	26.1	28.2	118.6	3.1	283.1	44.1	22.5	13.7	294.5	41.5
FY2016	346.9	217.5	129.4	110.0	44.4	17.8	25.9	28.0	117.7	3.1	280.8	43.8	22.4	13.6	292.2	41.2
FY2017	342.9	215.0	127.9	108.8	43.9	17.6	25.6	27.7	116.3	3.1	277.5	43.3	22.1	13.4	288.8	40.7
FY2018	343.6	215.4	128.2	109.0	44.0	17.7	25.6	27.7	116.5	3.1	278.1	43.3	22.1	13.4	289.4	40.8
FY2019	344.8	216.2	128.6	109.4	44.1	17.7	25.7	27.8	117.0	3.1	279.1	43.5	22.2	13.5	290.4	40.9
FY2020	344.5	216.0	128.5	109.3	44.1	17.7	25.7	27.8	116.9	3.1	278.8	43.5	22.2	13.5	290.1	40.9
FY2021	344.2	215.8	128.4	109.2	44.0	17.7	25.7	27.8	116.7	3.1	278.6	43.4	22.2	13.5	289.9	40.8
FY2022	344.3	215.9	128.4	109.2	44.1	17.7	25.7	27.8	116.8	3.1	278.7	43.4	22.2	13.5	290.0	40.9
FY2023	344.4	215.9	128.4	109.2	44.1	17.7	25.7	27.8	116.8	3.1	278.7	43.4	22.2	13.5	290.0	40.9
FY2024	344.4	215.9	128.4	109.2	44.1	17.7	25.7	27.8	116.8	3.1	278.7	43.4	22.2	13.5	290.0	40.9
FY2025	344.3	215.9	128.4	109.2	44.1	17.7	25.7	27.8	116.8	3.1	278.7	43.4	22.2	13.5	290.0	40.9
FY2026	344.3	215.9	128.4	109.2	44.1	17.7	25.7	27.8	116.8	3.1	278.7	43.4	22.2	13.5	290.0	40.9
FY2027	344.4	215.9	128.4	109.2	44.1	17.7	25.7	27.8	116.8	3.1	278.7	43.4	22.2	13.5	290.0	40.9

To disaggregate the projections, the characteristics of the population in FY2012 and FY2013 (through February) were averaged and the resulting percentages were applied to the projections.

Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Detention Population Projections

The projections shown here do not include a peaking factor

FEMALES ONLY
LOW PROJECTION

		By Disposition		By Region of Residence							By Race			By Age at Admission		
	Low Projection	Pre-D	Post-D	Baltimore City	Central	Western	Eastern	Southern	Metro	Other	African-American	White	Other	Age 8-13	Age 14-17	Age 18-21
		73.1%	26.9%	24.1%	13.6%	8.8%	15.3%	11.3%	25.3%	1.6%	68.6%	26.3%	5.1%	8.8%	82.0%	9.2%
Jan-13	52.8	38.6	14.2	12.7	7.2	4.6	8.1	6.0	13.4	0.8	36.2	13.9	2.7	4.6	43.3	4.9
Feb-13	50.9	37.3	13.7	12.3	6.9	4.5	7.8	5.8	12.9	0.8	34.9	13.4	2.6	4.5	41.8	4.7
Mar-13	52.3	38.3	14.1	12.6	7.1	4.6	8.0	5.9	13.2	0.8	35.9	13.8	2.7	4.6	42.9	4.8
Apr-13	51.7	37.8	13.9	12.5	7.1	4.5	7.9	5.9	13.1	0.8	35.5	13.6	2.6	4.5	42.4	4.8
May-13	50.2	36.7	13.5	12.1	6.8	4.4	7.7	5.7	12.7	0.8	34.4	13.2	2.6	4.4	41.2	4.6
Jun-13	48.7	35.7	13.1	11.7	6.6	4.3	7.4	5.5	12.3	0.8	33.4	12.8	2.5	4.3	40.0	4.5
Jul-13	48.7	35.7	13.1	11.7	6.6	4.3	7.4	5.5	12.3	0.8	33.4	12.8	2.5	4.3	40.0	4.5
Aug-13	48.7	35.7	13.1	11.7	6.6	4.3	7.4	5.5	12.3	0.8	33.4	12.8	2.5	4.3	40.0	4.5
Sep-13	48.7	35.7	13.1	11.7	6.6	4.3	7.4	5.5	12.3	0.8	33.4	12.8	2.5	4.3	40.0	4.5
Oct-13	48.7	35.7	13.1	11.7	6.6	4.3	7.4	5.5	12.3	0.8	33.4	12.8	2.5	4.3	40.0	4.5
Nov-13	48.7	35.7	13.1	11.7	6.6	4.3	7.4	5.5	12.3	0.8	33.4	12.8	2.5	4.3	40.0	4.5
Dec-13	45.7	33.5	12.3	11.0	6.2	4.0	7.0	5.2	11.6	0.7	31.4	12.0	2.3	4.0	37.5	4.2
Jan-14	48.7	35.7	13.1	11.7	6.6	4.3	7.4	5.5	12.3	0.8	33.4	12.8	2.5	4.3	40.0	4.5
Feb-14	48.7	35.7	13.1	11.7	6.6	4.3	7.4	5.5	12.3	0.8	33.4	12.8	2.5	4.3	40.0	4.5
Mar-14	52.2	38.2	14.0	12.6	7.1	4.6	8.0	5.9	13.2	0.8	35.8	13.7	2.7	4.6	42.8	4.8
Apr-14	52.2	38.2	14.0	12.6	7.1	4.6	8.0	5.9	13.2	0.8	35.8	13.7	2.7	4.6	42.8	4.8
May-14	48.7	35.7	13.1	11.7	6.6	4.3	7.4	5.5	12.3	0.8	33.4	12.8	2.5	4.3	40.0	4.5
Jun-14	48.7	35.7	13.1	11.7	6.6	4.3	7.4	5.5	12.3	0.8	33.4	12.8	2.5	4.3	40.0	4.5
Jul-14	48.7	35.7	13.1	11.7	6.6	4.3	7.4	5.5	12.3	0.8	33.4	12.8	2.5	4.3	40.0	4.5
Aug-14	48.7	35.7	13.1	11.7	6.6	4.3	7.4	5.5	12.3	0.8	33.4	12.8	2.5	4.3	40.0	4.5
Sep-14	48.7	35.7	13.1	11.7	6.6	4.3	7.4	5.5	12.3	0.8	33.4	12.8	2.5	4.3	40.0	4.5
Oct-14	48.7	35.7	13.1	11.7	6.6	4.3	7.4	5.5	12.3	0.8	33.4	12.8	2.5	4.3	40.0	4.5
Nov-14	48.7	35.7	13.1	11.7	6.6	4.3	7.4	5.5	12.3	0.8	33.4	12.8	2.5	4.3	40.0	4.5
Dec-14	45.7	33.5	12.3	11.0	6.2	4.0	7.0	5.2	11.6	0.7	31.4	12.0	2.3	4.0	37.5	4.2

Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Detention Population Projections

The projections shown here do not include a peaking factor

FEMALES ONLY
LOW PROJECTION

		By Disposition		By Region of Residence							By Race			By Age at Admission		
	Low Projection	Pre-D	Post-D	Baltimore City	Central	Western	Eastern	Southern	Metro	Other	African-American	White	Other	Age 8-13	Age 14-17	Age 18-21
		73.1%	26.9%	24.1%	13.6%	8.8%	15.3%	11.3%	25.3%	1.6%	68.6%	26.3%	5.1%	8.8%	82.0%	9.2%
FY2013	49.2	36.0	13.2	11.8	6.7	4.3	7.5	5.6	12.5	0.8	33.7	12.9	2.5	4.3	40.4	4.5
FY2014	49.1	35.9	13.2	11.8	6.7	4.3	7.5	5.6	12.4	0.8	33.7	12.9	2.5	4.3	40.3	4.5
FY2015	49.1	35.9	13.2	11.8	6.7	4.3	7.5	5.6	12.4	0.8	33.7	12.9	2.5	4.3	40.3	4.5
FY2016	49.1	35.9	13.2	11.8	6.7	4.3	7.5	5.6	12.4	0.8	33.7	12.9	2.5	4.3	40.3	4.5
FY2017	49.1	35.9	13.2	11.8	6.7	4.3	7.5	5.6	12.4	0.8	33.7	12.9	2.5	4.3	40.3	4.5
FY2018	49.1	35.9	13.2	11.8	6.7	4.3	7.5	5.6	12.4	0.8	33.7	12.9	2.5	4.3	40.3	4.5
FY2019	49.1	35.9	13.2	11.8	6.7	4.3	7.5	5.6	12.4	0.8	33.7	12.9	2.5	4.3	40.3	4.5
FY2020	49.1	35.9	13.2	11.8	6.7	4.3	7.5	5.6	12.4	0.8	33.7	12.9	2.5	4.3	40.3	4.5
FY2021	49.1	35.9	13.2	11.8	6.7	4.3	7.5	5.6	12.4	0.8	33.7	12.9	2.5	4.3	40.3	4.5
FY2022	49.1	35.9	13.2	11.8	6.7	4.3	7.5	5.6	12.4	0.8	33.7	12.9	2.5	4.3	40.3	4.5
FY2023	49.1	35.9	13.2	11.8	6.7	4.3	7.5	5.6	12.4	0.8	33.7	12.9	2.5	4.3	40.3	4.5
FY2024	49.1	35.9	13.2	11.8	6.7	4.3	7.5	5.6	12.4	0.8	33.7	12.9	2.5	4.3	40.3	4.5
FY2025	49.1	35.9	13.2	11.8	6.7	4.3	7.5	5.6	12.4	0.8	33.7	12.9	2.5	4.3	40.3	4.5
FY2026	49.1	35.9	13.2	11.8	6.7	4.3	7.5	5.6	12.4	0.8	33.7	12.9	2.5	4.3	40.3	4.5
FY2027	49.1	35.9	13.2	11.8	6.7	4.3	7.5	5.6	12.4	0.8	33.7	12.9	2.5	4.3	40.3	4.5

To disaggregate the projections, the characteristics of the population in FY2012 and FY2013 (through February) were averaged and the resulting percentages were applied to the projections.

Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Detention Population Projections

The projections shown here do not include a peaking factor

FEMALES ONLY
HIGH PROJECTION

		By Disposition		By Region of Residence							By Race			By Age at Admission		
	High Projection	Pre-D	Post-D	Baltimore City	Central	Western	Eastern	Southern	Metro	Other	African-American	White	Other	Age 8-13	Age 14-17	Age 18-21
		73.1%	26.9%	24.1%	13.6%	8.8%	15.3%	11.3%	25.3%	1.6%	68.6%	26.3%	5.1%	8.8%	82.0%	9.2%
Jan-13	53.5	39.1	14.4	12.9	7.3	4.7	8.2	6.1	13.5	0.8	36.7	14.1	2.7	4.7	43.9	4.9
Feb-13	50.6	37.0	13.6	12.2	6.9	4.4	7.7	5.7	12.8	0.8	34.7	13.3	2.6	4.4	41.5	4.7
Mar-13	52.3	38.2	14.0	12.6	7.1	4.6	8.0	5.9	13.2	0.8	35.8	13.7	2.7	4.6	42.9	4.8
Apr-13	52.0	38.0	14.0	12.5	7.1	4.6	7.9	5.9	13.2	0.8	35.7	13.7	2.7	4.6	42.7	4.8
May-13	51.1	37.4	13.7	12.3	7.0	4.5	7.8	5.8	12.9	0.8	35.1	13.4	2.6	4.5	41.9	4.7
Jun-13	49.0	35.8	13.2	11.8	6.7	4.3	7.5	5.6	12.4	0.8	33.6	12.9	2.5	4.3	40.2	4.5
Jul-13	49.7	36.4	13.4	12.0	6.8	4.4	7.6	5.6	12.6	0.8	34.1	13.1	2.5	4.4	40.8	4.6
Aug-13	49.5	36.2	13.3	11.9	6.7	4.4	7.6	5.6	12.5	0.8	33.9	13.0	2.5	4.3	40.6	4.6
Sep-13	49.6	36.2	13.3	11.9	6.8	4.4	7.6	5.6	12.5	0.8	34.0	13.0	2.5	4.3	40.7	4.6
Oct-13	49.5	36.2	13.3	11.9	6.8	4.4	7.6	5.6	12.5	0.8	34.0	13.0	2.5	4.3	40.6	4.6
Nov-13	49.5	36.2	13.3	11.9	6.8	4.4	7.6	5.6	12.5	0.8	34.0	13.0	2.5	4.3	40.6	4.6
Dec-13	46.5	34.0	12.5	11.2	6.3	4.1	7.1	5.3	11.8	0.7	31.9	12.2	2.4	4.1	38.1	4.3
Jan-14	49.5	36.2	13.3	11.9	6.8	4.4	7.6	5.6	12.5	0.8	34.0	13.0	2.5	4.3	40.6	4.6
Feb-14	49.5	36.2	13.3	11.9	6.8	4.4	7.6	5.6	12.5	0.8	34.0	13.0	2.5	4.3	40.6	4.6
Mar-14	52.9	38.7	14.2	12.7	7.2	4.7	8.1	6.0	13.4	0.8	36.3	13.9	2.7	4.6	43.4	4.9
Apr-14	52.9	38.7	14.2	12.7	7.2	4.7	8.1	6.0	13.4	0.8	36.3	13.9	2.7	4.6	43.4	4.9
May-14	49.5	36.2	13.3	11.9	6.8	4.4	7.6	5.6	12.5	0.8	34.0	13.0	2.5	4.3	40.6	4.6
Jun-14	49.5	36.2	13.3	11.9	6.8	4.4	7.6	5.6	12.5	0.8	34.0	13.0	2.5	4.3	40.6	4.6
Jul-14	49.5	36.2	13.3	11.9	6.8	4.4	7.6	5.6	12.5	0.8	34.0	13.0	2.5	4.3	40.6	4.6
Aug-14	49.5	36.2	13.3	11.9	6.8	4.4	7.6	5.6	12.5	0.8	34.0	13.0	2.5	4.3	40.6	4.6
Sep-14	49.5	36.2	13.3	11.9	6.8	4.4	7.6	5.6	12.5	0.8	34.0	13.0	2.5	4.3	40.6	4.6
Oct-14	49.5	36.2	13.3	11.9	6.8	4.4	7.6	5.6	12.5	0.8	34.0	13.0	2.5	4.3	40.6	4.6
Nov-14	49.5	36.2	13.3	11.9	6.8	4.4	7.6	5.6	12.5	0.8	34.0	13.0	2.5	4.3	40.6	4.6
Dec-14	46.5	34.0	12.5	11.2	6.3	4.1	7.1	5.3	11.8	0.7	31.9	12.2	2.4	4.1	38.1	4.3

Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Detention Population Projections

The projections shown here do not include a peaking factor

FEMALES ONLY
HIGH PROJECTION

		By Disposition		By Region of Residence							By Race			By Age at Admission		
	High Projection	Pre-D	Post-D	Baltimore City	Central	Western	Eastern	Southern	Metro	Other	African-American	White	Other	Age 8-13	Age 14-17	Age 18-21
		73.1%	26.9%	24.1%	13.6%	8.8%	15.3%	11.3%	25.3%	1.6%	68.6%	26.3%	5.1%	8.8%	82.0%	9.2%
FY2013	49.3	36.1	13.2	11.9	6.7	4.3	7.5	5.6	12.5	0.8	33.8	13.0	2.5	4.3	40.4	4.5
FY2014	49.9	36.5	13.4	12.0	6.8	4.4	7.6	5.7	12.6	0.8	34.2	13.1	2.5	4.4	40.9	4.6
FY2015	49.8	36.5	13.4	12.0	6.8	4.4	7.6	5.7	12.6	0.8	34.2	13.1	2.5	4.4	40.9	4.6
FY2016	49.8	36.5	13.4	12.0	6.8	4.4	7.6	5.7	12.6	0.8	34.2	13.1	2.5	4.4	40.9	4.6
FY2017	49.8	36.5	13.4	12.0	6.8	4.4	7.6	5.7	12.6	0.8	34.2	13.1	2.5	4.4	40.9	4.6
FY2018	49.8	36.5	13.4	12.0	6.8	4.4	7.6	5.7	12.6	0.8	34.2	13.1	2.5	4.4	40.9	4.6
FY2019	49.8	36.5	13.4	12.0	6.8	4.4	7.6	5.7	12.6	0.8	34.2	13.1	2.5	4.4	40.9	4.6
FY2020	49.8	36.5	13.4	12.0	6.8	4.4	7.6	5.7	12.6	0.8	34.2	13.1	2.5	4.4	40.9	4.6
FY2021	49.8	36.5	13.4	12.0	6.8	4.4	7.6	5.7	12.6	0.8	34.2	13.1	2.5	4.4	40.9	4.6
FY2022	49.8	36.5	13.4	12.0	6.8	4.4	7.6	5.7	12.6	0.8	34.2	13.1	2.5	4.4	40.9	4.6
FY2023	49.8	36.5	13.4	12.0	6.8	4.4	7.6	5.7	12.6	0.8	34.2	13.1	2.5	4.4	40.9	4.6
FY2024	49.8	36.5	13.4	12.0	6.8	4.4	7.6	5.7	12.6	0.8	34.2	13.1	2.5	4.4	40.9	4.6
FY2025	49.8	36.5	13.4	12.0	6.8	4.4	7.6	5.7	12.6	0.8	34.2	13.1	2.5	4.4	40.9	4.6
FY2026	49.8	36.5	13.4	12.0	6.8	4.4	7.6	5.7	12.6	0.8	34.2	13.1	2.5	4.4	40.9	4.6
FY2027	49.8	36.5	13.4	12.0	6.8	4.4	7.6	5.7	12.6	0.8	34.2	13.1	2.5	4.4	40.9	4.6

To disaggregate the projections, the characteristics of the population in FY2012 and FY2013 (through February) were averaged and the resulting percentages were applied to the projections.

Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Detention Population Projections

The projections shown here do not include a peaking factor

TOTAL DETENTION POPULATION
LOW PROJECTION

		By Disposition		By Region of Residence							By Race			By Age at Admission		
	Low Projection	Pre-D	Post-D	Baltimore City	Central	Western	Eastern	Southern	Metro	Other	African-American	White	Other	Age 8-13	Age 14-17	Age 18-21
		64.0%	36.0%	30.7%	12.9%	5.6%	8.5%	8.5%	32.8%	1.0%	79.4%	14.4%	6.3%	4.5%	83.9%	11.5%
Jan-13	360.4	230.6	129.8	110.7	46.5	20.2	30.5	30.6	118.4	3.5	286.0	51.8	22.6	16.3	302.5	41.6
Feb-13	381.2	243.9	137.3	117.1	49.2	21.3	32.2	32.3	125.2	3.7	302.5	54.8	23.9	17.2	320.0	44.0
Mar-13	379.1	242.6	136.5	116.5	48.9	21.2	32.1	32.2	124.5	3.7	300.8	54.5	23.8	17.2	318.2	43.7
Apr-13	379.8	243.0	136.8	116.7	49.0	21.3	32.1	32.2	124.7	3.7	301.4	54.6	23.8	17.2	318.8	43.8
May-13	379.5	242.9	136.7	116.6	49.0	21.3	32.1	32.2	124.6	3.7	301.2	54.5	23.8	17.2	318.6	43.8
Jun-13	376.4	240.8	135.6	115.7	48.6	21.1	31.8	31.9	123.6	3.7	298.7	54.1	23.6	17.0	316.0	43.4
Jul-13	351.2	224.7	126.5	107.9	45.3	19.7	29.7	29.8	115.4	3.4	278.7	50.5	22.0	15.9	294.8	40.5
Aug-13	349.3	223.5	125.8	107.3	45.1	19.6	29.6	29.6	114.7	3.4	277.2	50.2	21.9	15.8	293.2	40.3
Sep-13	347.2	222.1	125.0	106.7	44.8	19.4	29.4	29.5	114.0	3.4	275.5	49.9	21.8	15.7	291.4	40.0
Oct-13	360.2	230.5	129.7	110.7	46.5	20.2	30.5	30.6	118.3	3.5	285.8	51.8	22.6	16.3	302.4	41.5
Nov-13	371.3	237.6	133.7	114.1	47.9	20.8	31.4	31.5	121.9	3.6	294.7	53.4	23.3	16.8	311.7	42.8
Dec-13	346.0	221.4	124.6	106.3	44.7	19.4	29.3	29.4	113.6	3.4	274.6	49.7	21.7	15.7	290.5	39.9
Jan-14	348.7	223.1	125.6	107.2	45.0	19.5	29.5	29.6	114.5	3.4	276.7	50.1	21.9	15.8	292.7	40.2
Feb-14	366.4	234.4	131.9	112.6	47.3	20.5	31.0	31.1	120.3	3.6	290.7	52.6	23.0	16.6	307.5	42.3
Mar-14	378.2	242.0	136.2	116.2	48.8	21.2	32.0	32.1	124.2	3.7	300.1	54.3	23.7	17.1	317.4	43.6
Apr-14	386.0	247.0	139.0	118.6	49.8	21.6	32.7	32.7	126.8	3.8	306.3	55.5	24.2	17.5	324.0	44.5
May-14	382.3	244.6	137.7	117.5	49.3	21.4	32.3	32.4	125.6	3.7	303.4	54.9	24.0	17.3	320.9	44.1
Jun-14	375.2	240.1	135.1	115.3	48.4	21.0	31.7	31.8	123.2	3.7	297.7	53.9	23.5	17.0	314.9	43.3
Jul-14	348.3	222.9	125.4	107.0	45.0	19.5	29.5	29.6	114.4	3.4	276.4	50.1	21.9	15.8	292.4	40.2
Aug-14	348.3	222.9	125.4	107.0	45.0	19.5	29.5	29.5	114.4	3.4	276.4	50.0	21.9	15.8	292.4	40.2
Sep-14	348.3	222.9	125.4	107.0	45.0	19.5	29.5	29.5	114.4	3.4	276.4	50.1	21.9	15.8	292.4	40.2
Oct-14	361.4	231.2	130.2	111.0	46.6	20.2	30.6	30.7	118.7	3.5	286.8	51.9	22.7	16.4	303.4	41.7
Nov-14	371.3	237.6	133.7	114.1	47.9	20.8	31.4	31.5	122.0	3.6	294.7	53.4	23.3	16.8	311.7	42.8
Dec-14	345.3	221.0	124.4	106.1	44.6	19.3	29.2	29.3	113.4	3.4	274.0	49.6	21.7	15.6	289.9	39.8

Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Detention Population Projections

The projections shown here do not include a peaking factor

TOTAL DETENTION POPULATION
LOW PROJECTION

		By Disposition		By Region of Residence							By Race			By Age at Admission		
	Low Projection	Pre-D	Post-D	Baltimore City	Central	Western	Eastern	Southern	Metro	Other	African-American	White	Other	Age 8-13	Age 14-17	Age 18-21
		64.0%	36.0%	30.7%	12.9%	5.6%	8.5%	8.5%	32.8%	1.0%	79.4%	14.4%	6.3%	4.5%	83.9%	11.5%
FY2013	367.9	235.4	132.5	113.0	47.5	20.6	31.1	31.2	120.8	3.6	291.9	52.9	23.1	16.6	308.8	42.4
FY2014	363.5	232.6	130.9	111.7	46.9	20.4	30.8	30.8	119.4	3.6	288.4	52.2	22.8	16.4	305.1	41.9
FY2015	363.3	232.5	130.8	111.6	46.9	20.3	30.7	30.8	119.3	3.6	288.3	52.2	22.8	16.4	305.0	41.9
FY2016	363.3	232.5	130.8	111.6	46.9	20.3	30.7	30.8	119.3	3.6	288.3	52.2	22.8	16.4	305.0	41.9
FY2017	363.3	232.5	130.8	111.6	46.9	20.3	30.7	30.8	119.3	3.6	288.3	52.2	22.8	16.4	305.0	41.9
FY2018	363.3	232.5	130.8	111.6	46.9	20.3	30.7	30.8	119.3	3.6	288.3	52.2	22.8	16.4	305.0	41.9
FY2019	363.3	232.5	130.8	111.6	46.9	20.3	30.7	30.8	119.3	3.6	288.3	52.2	22.8	16.4	305.0	41.9
FY2020	363.3	232.5	130.8	111.6	46.9	20.3	30.7	30.8	119.3	3.6	288.3	52.2	22.8	16.4	305.0	41.9
FY2021	363.3	232.5	130.8	111.6	46.9	20.3	30.7	30.8	119.3	3.6	288.3	52.2	22.8	16.4	305.0	41.9
FY2022	363.3	232.5	130.8	111.6	46.9	20.3	30.7	30.8	119.3	3.6	288.3	52.2	22.8	16.4	305.0	41.9
FY2023	363.3	232.5	130.8	111.6	46.9	20.3	30.7	30.8	119.3	3.6	288.3	52.2	22.8	16.4	305.0	41.9
FY2024	363.3	232.5	130.8	111.6	46.9	20.3	30.7	30.8	119.3	3.6	288.3	52.2	22.8	16.4	305.0	41.9
FY2025	363.3	232.5	130.8	111.6	46.9	20.3	30.7	30.8	119.3	3.6	288.3	52.2	22.8	16.4	305.0	41.9
FY2026	363.3	232.5	130.8	111.6	46.9	20.3	30.7	30.8	119.3	3.6	288.3	52.2	22.8	16.4	305.0	41.9
FY2027	363.3	232.5	130.8	111.6	46.9	20.3	30.7	30.8	119.3	3.6	288.3	52.2	22.8	16.4	305.0	41.9

To disaggregate the projections, the characteristics of the population in FY2012 and FY2013 (through February) were averaged and the resulting percentages were applied to the projections.

Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Detention Population Projections

The projections shown here do not include a peaking factor

TOTAL DETENTION POPULATION
HIGH PROJECTION

		By Disposition		By Region of Residence							By Race			By Age at Admission		
	High Projection	Pre-D	Post-D	Baltimore City	Central	Western	Eastern	Southern	Metro	Other	African-American	White	Other	Age 8-13	Age 14-17	Age 18-21
		64.0%	36.0%	30.7%	12.9%	5.6%	8.5%	8.5%	32.8%	1.0%	79.4%	14.4%	6.3%	4.5%	83.9%	11.5%
Jan-13	368.9	236.0	132.8	113.3	47.6	20.7	31.2	31.3	121.1	3.6	292.7	53.0	23.1	16.7	309.6	42.5
Feb-13	388.7	248.7	140.0	119.4	50.2	21.8	32.9	33.0	127.7	3.8	308.5	55.9	24.4	17.6	326.3	44.8
Mar-13	385.7	246.8	138.9	118.5	49.8	21.6	32.6	32.7	126.7	3.8	306.1	55.4	24.2	17.5	323.8	44.5
Apr-13	386.4	247.2	139.1	118.7	49.9	21.6	32.7	32.8	126.9	3.8	306.6	55.5	24.2	17.5	324.3	44.6
May-13	395.1	252.8	142.3	121.4	51.0	22.1	33.4	33.5	129.7	3.9	313.5	56.8	24.8	17.9	331.6	45.6
Jun-13	407.9	261.0	146.9	125.3	52.7	22.8	34.5	34.6	134.0	4.0	323.7	58.6	25.6	18.5	342.4	47.0
Jul-13	387.3	247.8	139.5	119.0	50.0	21.7	32.8	32.9	127.2	3.8	307.4	55.7	24.3	17.5	325.1	44.7
Aug-13	385.1	246.4	138.7	118.3	49.7	21.6	32.6	32.7	126.5	3.8	305.6	55.3	24.2	17.4	323.3	44.4
Sep-13	382.5	244.7	137.7	117.5	49.4	21.4	32.4	32.4	125.6	3.7	303.5	55.0	24.0	17.3	321.0	44.1
Oct-13	376.4	240.9	135.6	115.7	48.6	21.1	31.8	31.9	123.6	3.7	298.7	54.1	23.6	17.0	316.0	43.4
Nov-13	382.0	244.4	137.6	117.4	49.3	21.4	32.3	32.4	125.4	3.7	303.1	54.9	24.0	17.3	320.6	44.1
Dec-13	347.8	222.5	125.3	106.9	44.9	19.5	29.4	29.5	114.2	3.4	276.0	50.0	21.8	15.7	292.0	40.1
Jan-14	360.6	230.8	129.9	110.8	46.5	20.2	30.5	30.6	118.4	3.5	286.2	51.8	22.6	16.3	302.7	41.6
Feb-14	381.3	244.0	137.3	117.2	49.2	21.4	32.3	32.3	125.2	3.7	302.6	54.8	23.9	17.3	320.1	44.0
Mar-14	393.4	251.7	141.7	120.9	50.8	22.0	33.3	33.4	129.2	3.9	312.2	56.5	24.7	17.8	330.2	45.4
Apr-14	401.6	257.0	144.6	123.4	51.8	22.5	34.0	34.1	131.9	3.9	318.7	57.7	25.2	18.2	337.1	46.3
May-14	408.0	261.1	146.9	125.4	52.7	22.8	34.5	34.6	134.0	4.0	323.8	58.6	25.6	18.5	342.5	47.1
Jun-14	411.8	263.5	148.3	126.5	53.2	23.1	34.8	34.9	135.2	4.0	326.8	59.2	25.8	18.6	345.7	47.5
Jul-14	397.9	254.6	143.3	122.3	51.4	22.3	33.7	33.8	130.7	3.9	315.8	57.2	25.0	18.0	334.0	45.9
Aug-14	394.4	252.4	142.0	121.2	50.9	22.1	33.4	33.5	129.5	3.9	313.0	56.7	24.8	17.8	331.1	45.5
Sep-14	397.2	254.1	143.0	122.0	51.3	22.2	33.6	33.7	130.4	3.9	315.2	57.1	24.9	18.0	333.4	45.8
Oct-14	400.0	256.0	144.1	122.9	51.6	22.4	33.8	33.9	131.4	3.9	317.4	57.5	25.1	18.1	335.8	46.1
Nov-14	406.5	260.1	146.4	124.9	52.5	22.8	34.4	34.5	133.5	4.0	322.6	58.4	25.5	18.4	341.2	46.9
Dec-14	366.3	234.4	131.9	112.6	47.3	20.5	31.0	31.1	120.3	3.6	290.7	52.6	23.0	16.6	307.5	42.2

Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Detention Population Projections

The projections shown here do not include a peaking factor

TOTAL DETENTION POPULATION
HIGH PROJECTION

		By Disposition		By Region of Residence							By Race			By Age at Admission		
	High Projection	Pre-D	Post-D	Baltimore City	Central	Western	Eastern	Southern	Metro	Other	African-American	White	Other	Age 8-13	Age 14-17	Age 18-21
		64.0%	36.0%	30.7%	12.9%	5.6%	8.5%	8.5%	32.8%	1.0%	79.4%	14.4%	6.3%	4.5%	83.9%	11.5%
FY2013	374.2	239.4	134.8	115.0	48.3	21.0	31.7	31.7	122.9	3.7	296.9	53.8	23.5	16.9	314.1	43.2
FY2014	384.9	246.3	138.6	118.3	49.7	21.6	32.6	32.7	126.4	3.8	305.4	55.3	24.2	17.4	323.1	44.4
FY2015	399.5	255.7	143.9	122.8	51.6	22.4	33.8	33.9	131.2	3.9	317.1	57.4	25.1	18.1	335.4	46.1
FY2016	396.7	253.9	142.9	121.9	51.2	22.2	33.6	33.7	130.3	3.9	314.8	57.0	24.9	18.0	333.0	45.8
FY2017	392.7	251.3	141.4	120.7	50.7	22.0	33.2	33.3	129.0	3.8	311.7	56.4	24.6	17.8	329.7	45.3
FY2018	393.4	251.8	141.7	120.9	50.8	22.0	33.3	33.4	129.2	3.9	312.2	56.5	24.7	17.8	330.3	45.4
FY2019	394.6	252.5	142.1	121.3	50.9	22.1	33.4	33.5	129.6	3.9	313.2	56.7	24.8	17.9	331.3	45.5
FY2020	394.3	252.3	142.0	121.2	50.9	22.1	33.4	33.5	129.5	3.9	312.9	56.7	24.7	17.8	331.0	45.5
FY2021	394.0	252.1	141.9	121.1	50.9	22.1	33.3	33.4	129.4	3.9	312.7	56.6	24.7	17.8	330.8	45.4
FY2022	394.2	252.2	142.0	121.1	50.9	22.1	33.4	33.4	129.5	3.9	312.8	56.6	24.7	17.8	330.9	45.5
FY2023	394.2	252.2	142.0	121.1	50.9	22.1	33.4	33.4	129.5	3.9	312.8	56.6	24.7	17.8	330.9	45.5
FY2024	394.2	252.2	142.0	121.1	50.9	22.1	33.4	33.4	129.5	3.9	312.8	56.6	24.7	17.8	330.9	45.5
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FY2026	394.1	252.2	141.9	121.1	50.9	22.1	33.3	33.4	129.4	3.9	312.8	56.6	24.7	17.8	330.9	45.5
FY2027	394.2	252.2	142.0	121.1	50.9	22.1	33.4	33.4	129.5	3.9	312.8	56.6	24.7	17.8	330.9	45.5

To disaggregate the projections, the characteristics of the population in FY2012 and FY2013 (through February) were averaged and the resulting percentages were applied to the projections.

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Appendix B:
Memo to Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Presenting Female Detention Population Projections
March 18, 2013

Meredith Farrar-Owens
11705 Nettleham Court
Henrico, Virginia 23233
804.564.7827 (cellular)
owens.tmcd@comcast.net

March 27, 2013

Ms. Lynette Holmes
Deputy Secretary for Support Services
Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
One Center Plaza
120 W. Fayette Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Dear Ms. Holmes:

In response to the request I received from your agency last week, I have developed projections of Maryland's female detention population. I was further asked to provide a projection that excludes the Lower Eastern Shore facility. Finally, I was asked to identify a peaking factor based on historical population highs.

My findings are presented on the attached pages. On pages 1 and 2, you will find explanations and definitions. On page 3, you will find the projections themselves, as well as the peaking factor.

I will continue to work on the remaining aspects of the project. However, if you have any questions regarding the attached material or you need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Meredith Farrar-Owens

Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Female Detention Population Projections
Explanations and Definitions

Numbers below refer to sections of the findings shown on page 3.

❶ The average daily population (ADP) for females in all detention facilities for FY2006 through FY2012

Historical ADP is based on data provided by the Maryland Department of Juvenile Services on March 22 and 25, 2013.

❷ The ADP of females in the Lower Eastern Shore facility for FY2006 through FY2012

❸ The ADP of females in the Lower Eastern Shore facility as a percentage of the total female ADP

On average, between FY2010 and FY2012, females in the Lower Eastern Shore facility comprised 8.8% of the total female detention population.

❹ The ADP of females in detention facilities excluding those held in Lower Eastern Shore for FY2006 through FY2012

❺ Projections of the total female population in all detention facilities through FY2018

Low and high projections are provided; however, the range of projections for this population was very narrow.

Projections were developed using a set of statistical techniques known as time-series forecasting. Time-series forecasting assumes that there is a pattern in the historical values that can be identified. The goal is to define the pattern, understand the short-term and long-term trends, and pinpoint any seasonal fluctuations. Time-series forecasting utilizes the pattern, trend, and seasonal variation identified in the historical data to project future values. Projections were carefully scrutinized according to the highest statistical standards. A key assumption of statistical projections is that the social, legal, and political forces that drove the historical population will continue to impact the population similarly in the future.

❻ Projections of the female detention population excluding the Lower Eastern Shore facility

To calculate the projections for the female detention population excluding those held in Lower Eastern Shore, the low and high projections of the total female population were reduced by 8.8% (the average comprised by females in the Lower Eastern Shore facility from FY2010 through FY2012).

❼ The historical peaking factor

There are months in which detention facilities housed more females than is reflected by the average daily population (ADP) for the year. These peaks, or "surges," in the population can be factored into future projection projections. Population figures from FY2010 through FY2012 were analyzed and each monthly figure was compared to the average daily population for the year. During this period, the highest monthly peak averaged 14.9% above the average daily population for the year.

❽ Projections of the female detention population excluding those held in Lower Eastern Shore with peaking factor applied

Projections of the female detention population, excluding those held in Lower Eastern Shore, were adjusted to account for peaking. Projections were increased by 14.9% to accommodate months when the population peaks.

Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
Female Detention Population Projections

	❶ Total Female ADP (all facilities)	❷ Lower Eastern Shore facility	❸ Lower Eastern Shore ADP as % of Total ADP	❹ Female ADP Excluding Lower Eastern Shore
FY2006	51.4	5.6	11.0%	45.8
FY2007	46.2	5.2	11.4%	41.0
FY2008	41.4	5.1	12.4%	36.3
FY2009	51.1	4.6	9.0%	46.5
FY2010	49.6	4.8	9.7%	44.8
FY2011	50.1	3.8	7.7%	46.3
FY2012	51.1	4.6	9.1%	46.5
			8.8%	
			FY2010-FY2012 average	

	❺ Projections	
	Low	High
FY2013	49.4	49.6
FY2014	49.1	49.9
FY2015	49.1	49.8
FY2016	49.1	49.8
FY2018	49.1	49.8

	❻ Projections Excluding Lower Eastern Shore*	
	Low	High
FY2013	45.0	45.2
FY2014	44.8	45.5
FY2015	44.8	45.4
FY2016	44.8	45.4
FY2018	44.8	45.4

* Projections were reduced by 8.8% (average of Lower Eastern Shore ADP as percent of Total ADP)

❼

	Total Female ADP	Maximum Monthly ADP	Peaking Factor
FY2010	49.6	55.4	11.7%
FY2011	50.1	58.5	16.8%
FY2012	51.1	59.4	16.2%
			14.9%
			FY2010-FY2012 average

❽

	Projections Excluding Lower Eastern Shore with Peaking Factor Applied**	
	Low	High
FY2013	51.7	52.0
FY2014	51.4	52.3
FY2015	51.4	52.2
FY2016	51.4	52.2
FY2018	51.4	52.2

** Projections excluding Lower Eastern Shore were increased by 14.9% peaking average

	Total Female ADP	Maximum Monthly ADP	Peaking Factor
CY2010	50.3	58.5	16.3%
CY2011	48.0	55.1	14.8%
CY2012	50.3	59.4	18.1%
			16.4%
			CY2010-CY2012 average

Prepared by: Meredith Farrar-Owens
Per the specifications of
D.P.O. #: V00P3400850
Appropriation/PCA: V00D0201/11262
March 27, 2013

Based on data provided by the
Maryland Department of Juvenile Services
on March 22 and 25, 2013

Appendix C:
Goodness-of-Fit Measures for
Male and Female Detention Population
Projection Models

Goodness-of-Fit Measures for Male and Female Detention Population Projection Models

Goodness-of-fit measures for a statistical model describe how well the model fits a set of observations. Measures of goodness-of-fit summarize the difference between observed values (e.g., actual historical values) and the predicted values generated by the model. Such measures can be used to compare results across projection models. Definitions for commonly-used measures are below.

Error: the numerical difference between the actual value and the predicted value.

Mean error: the average of the errors (note: because actual rather than absolute values of the projection errors are used, positive and negative forecast errors can offset each other).

Mean absolute error: the average of the absolute values of the errors.

Mean percent error: the average of errors as a percentage of the actual values.

Mean absolute percent error: the average of absolute errors as a percentage of the actual values.

Root mean squared error: the difference between actual values and the predicted values, which are then squared before the average is computed; finally, the square root of the average is taken (note: since the errors are squared before they are averaged, the root mean squared error gives a relatively high weight to large errors).

Projection models for the male and female detention populations were selected based on rigorous statistical testing and each model's fit to the historical data. Goodness-of-fit measures for the male and female detention population projection models are shown on the following page.

Goodness-of-Fit Measures for
Male Detention Population Projection Models

	Number of monthly observations	Degrees of freedom	Mean Error	Mean Absolute Error	Mean Percent Error	Mean Absolute Percent Error	Root Mean Squared Error
Low Projection Model	89	80	-.87	13.80	-0.40%	3.63%	18.48
High Projection Model	89	80	-.22	13.45	-0.19%	3.52%	17.87
Average of Low and High Projection Models	89	80	-.54	13.32	-0.29%	3.49%	17.71

Goodness-of-Fit Measures for
Female Detention Population Projection Models

	Number of monthly observations	Degrees of freedom	Mean Error	Mean Absolute Error	Mean Percent Error	Mean Absolute Percent Error	Root Mean Squared Error
Low Projection Model	89	84	-.14	3.51	-1.05%	7.40%	4.62
High Projection Model	89	84	-.17	3.53	-1.07%	7.42%	4.60
Average of Low and High Projection Models	89	84	-.16	3.50	-1.06%	7.37%	1769.04