

Comparison Summary and Data Trends of Illinois Juvenile Detention Data Report

A comparison analysis of 2018 through 2019 and data trend analysis of 2015 through 2019.

The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission (IJJC) is an advisory group responsible for administering federal juvenile justice grants, ensuring compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, and advising the Governor and General Assembly on matters of juvenile justice. More information about IJJC is available at <http://ijjc.illinois.gov>.

The IJJC commissioned the Center for Prevention Research and Development (CPRD) within the School of Social Work at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, to create this report. CPRD seeks to support public policy in three ways: improving state and community capacity for prevention; improving prevention and educational practices through research and evaluation; and improving policies and decision making. More information about CPRD is available at <http://www.cprd.illinois.edu>

March 2020



*This project was supported by grants **2017-JF-FX-0023** and **2018-JX-FX-0035** from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice awarded to the Center for Prevention Research and Development in the School of Social Work at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign by the Illinois Department of Human Services for the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission through an Interagency Agreement. Any opinions stated within this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Illinois Department of Human Services or the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

2018 – 2019 Comparison Summary.....	4
Introduction.....	4
Data Tables	4
Juvenile Detention Admissions Data 2018 through 2019.....	4
Juvenile Detention Admission Rates	6
Juvenile Detention Length of Stay and Average Length of Stay in Days.....	7
Juvenile Detention Average Length of Stay Summary.....	7
Juvenile Detention Length of Stay Summary	8
Juvenile Detention Average Daily Population.....	9
Percentage Change.....	10
Data Trends from 2014 through 2018.....	13
Illinois Youth Population and Admissions 10-17 Years of Age	13
Gender Trends	14
Age Trends	15
Race/Ethnicity Trends	16
UCR Offense Category Trends	17
Average Length of Stay and Average Daily Population Trends	18

2018 – 2019 Comparison Summary

Introduction

The *Comparison Summary and Data Trends of Illinois Juvenile Detention Data Report* acts as a compliment to the *Illinois Juvenile Detention Data Report* for calendar year 2019, which provides an in-depth analysis of juvenile detention in the state of Illinois. This report intends to provide a comprehensive analysis of the detention data for calendar year 2018 and 2019. It also provides a recap of the trend analysis available in the Illinois Juvenile Detention Data Report.

Data Tables

This section contains data tables and descriptions of Illinois juvenile detention data collected from the Juvenile Monitoring Information System (JMIS) for Detention Admissions, Detention Admission Rates, Detention Average Length of Stay, and Detention Daily Population that compares calendar year 2018 data with calendar year 2019 data. There are instances where the data are calculated (i.e., admission rates, ADP and ALOS), and in doing so the data may be rounded up. There are also small numbers displayed in the various tables, and these small numbers can display large percentage changes. Therefore, it is important for the reader to be cautious when making inferences with small numbers (n).

Data found in the tables for the 2018 and 2019 refer to activities that occurred in those calendar years. The next column **Difference Between Years** is broken down into 2 columns; % is the percent change from 2018 to 2019, and **n** is the number change from 2018 to 2019.

To assist in understanding how to read the **Difference Between Years** section (beginning on page 9) it is important to note that it is a **distribution of the demographic and detention center 2018 youth detention population data compared to the distribution of the demographic and detention center 2019 youth detention population data.**

Juvenile Detention Admissions Data 2018 through 2019

A *Juvenile Detention Admission* is defined as an entry of a youth into any of the Illinois juvenile detention centers during the reporting period. One youth could have more than one entry during the reporting period, which would be recorded as separate admissions.

The bullet points below provide an overview of the 2018 and 2019 calendar year Illinois juvenile detention admissions data in Table 1.

- Statewide detention decreased by 8% from 2018 to 2019. This decrease represents a total decrease of 727 admissions.
- Detention admissions for male youth decreased 7%, whereas female youth admissions decreased by 12%.
- Detention admissions for all age groups decreased except for age group 10/11. This age group increased by 47%. It should be noted that this age group represents a small number. For detailed age breakdown please refer to the Annual Detention Report.
- Detention admissions for Black African American Non-Hispanics decreased by 5% and White Non-Hispanic admissions decreased by 16%.
- Notable decreases in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Offenses include a 10% decrease in Warrant admissions, 32% decrease in Violations admissions and a 10% decrease in Property admissions. There was a 39% decrease to the UCR category related to problematic sexual behaviors.

- All but two detention centers had a decrease in admissions. Winnebago Detention Center did not increase or decrease in the number of admissions and Peoria Detention Center increased by 10%. The largest decreases in admissions was at Knox County Detention Center (30%).

Table 1 Juvenile Detention Admissions	2018	2019	Difference between years	
			%	n
Statewide	9,014	8,287	-8%	-727
Female	1,617	1,417	-12%	-200
Male	7,397	6,870	-7%	-527
Age Group 10/11	19	28	47%	9
Age Group 12/13	562	512	-9%	-50
Age Group 14/15	2,624	2,473	-6%	-151
Age Group 16/17	5,281	4,798	-9%	-483
Age Group 18+	528	476	-10%	-52
Black/African American/Non-Hispanic	5,255	4,994	-5%	-261
Multi-Racial/Non-Hispanic	226	186	-18%	-40
White/Hispanic	852	828	-3%	-24
White/Non-Hispanic	2,341	1,966	-16%	-375
Contempt	113	120	6%	7
Drug	325	307	-6%	-18
Other	1,526 ¹	1,549	2%	23
Person	1	0	-100%	-1
Property	1,546	1,386	-10%	-160
Sex	147	89	-39%	-58
Status Offense	31	16	-48%	-15
Violations	497	339	-32%	-158
Violent	2,455	2,339	-5%	-116
Warrant	2,373	2,142	-10%	-231
Adams County Detention Center	236	186	-21%	-50
Champaign County Detention Center	304	285	-6%	-19
Cook County Detention Center	2,624	2,423	-8%	-201
Franklin County Detention Center	396	360	-9%	-36
Kane County Detention Center	896	811	-9%	-85
Knox County Detention Center	534	373	-30%	-161
Lake County Detention Center	409	344	-16%	-65
LaSalle County Detention Center	135	108	-20%	-27
Madison Detention Center	415	398	-4%	-17
McLean County Detention Center	212	205	-3%	-7
Peoria County Detention Center	682	751	10%	69
Sangamon County Detention Center	385	347	-10%	-38
St. Clair County Detention Center	409	401	-2%	-8
Vermilion County Detention Center	230	184	-20%	-46

¹ Data was pulled from JMIS on December 18, 2019.

Will County Detention Center	601	565	-6%	-36
Winnebago County Detention Center	546	546	0%	0

UCR Category Other

The UCR Category Other makes up a total of 18% of all admissions into an Illinois Juvenile Detention Center. Weapons related offenses are categorized as other and make up 70% of admissions within the other category. Due to the level of offenses with a low number of admissions only offenses with admissions greater than 10 were summarized in the following table. **Important Note – There are several offenses with a low n of admissions. These small n numbers may make percentages less meaningful.**

Table 1.1 UCR Other Category Analysis	2018	2019	Difference	
			%	n
Statewide	1527 ²	1549	1%	22
Offenses with Admissions Greater than 10 for at least one year				
Unlawful Use of a Weapon	775	818	6%	43
Disorderly Conduct	158	132	-16%	-26
Aggravated Discharge of a Firearm	130	134	3%	4
Unlawful Use or Possession of a Weapon by a Felon	78	76	-3%	-2
Mob Action	64	70	9%	6
Resist, Obstruct, or Disarm a Peace Officer	60	66	10%	6
All Other Criminal Offenses	35	39	11%	4
Flee or Attempt to Elude Peace Officer	34	32	-6%	-2
Unlawful Possession of Firearms and Firearm Ammunition	27	38	41%	11
Obstructing Justice	24	25	4%	1
Bomb Threat	18	18	0%	0
Violation of Orders of Protection	17	7	-59%	-10
Reckless Conduct	13	18	38%	5
Reckless Discharge of Firearm	11	14	27%	3
No FOID Card	11	5	-55%	-6

Juvenile Detention Admission Rates

The **Rate of Detention Admissions by Authorizing County** was calculated by dividing the total number of detention admissions by the IL youth population age 10-17 in each IL County; this fractional result was then multiplied by 1,000.

The bullet points below provide an overview of the 2018 and 2019 calendar year Illinois juvenile detention admission rates data in Table 2.

² Data for 2018 Other Offenses was pulled from JMIS on March 24, 2020. JMIS is a dynamic database constantly updated by Illinois Juvenile Detention Centers. All other data for 2018 was pulled from JMIS on December 18, 2019.

- The statewide detention admission rate decrease by 6% from 2018 through 2019.
- There was a 5% decrease in the male admission rate and a 12% decrease in the female detention rate.
- All age groups retained the same rate or experienced a decrease in the detention rate. The age group 16/17 had the largest decrease of 8% decrease.

Table 2 Juvenile Detention Admission Rates	2018	2019	Difference between years
Statewide	6.8	6.4	-6%
Female	2.5	2.2	-12%
Male	11.0	10.4	-5%
Age Group 10/11	0.1	0.1	0%
Age Group 12/13	1.7	1.6	-6%
Age Group 14/15	7.9	7.5	-5%
Age Group 16/17	15.8	14.6	-8%
Age Group 18+	--	--	No Population Data
Asian	0.2	0.2	0%
Black/African American	23.5	22.4	-5%
White	3.2	2.8	-13%
Hispanic	3.4	3.2	-6%
Non-Hispanic	8.0	7.4	-8%

Difference Between Years is the distribution of the above demographic and detention center 2018 population compared to the distribution of the demographic and detention center 2019 population.

Juvenile Detention Length of Stay and Average Length of Stay in Days

Length of Stay (LOS) and Average Length of Stay (ALOS) are calculated on the basis of admission and release dates and times for each detention admission, rounded up to the nearest day (using 24 hours as one day.) There is no time-of-day cutoff. If a youth comes into the detention center at 4pm on Monday (date and time of Admission) and leaves at 3pm on Tuesday (date and time of Release), it counts as one day. If the youth comes in at 6pm on Monday and leaves at 7pm on Tuesday, it counts as two days. If a youth was admitted and released in the same day, that is counted as one day. It is possible that the Admission date occurred in the year prior to the reporting year and the Release date occurred in the reporting year. Thus the **Length of Stay (LOS)** is the complete time the youth is housed in a detention facility per admission using the above criteria. The **Average Length of Stay (ALOS)** calculation sums the LOS for all youth released within the reporting period and calculates an average in days per admission for that period.

Juvenile Detention Average Length of Stay Summary

The bullet points below provide an overview of the 2018 and 2019 calendar year Illinois juvenile detention Average Length of Stay data in Table 3. **Important Note – There are small differences in the rounded ALOS numbers displayed in the table below. These small calculated numbers may make percentages less meaningful.**

- The statewide average length of stay remained decrease by 7%.
- The ALOS for female youth decreased by 13%, whereas the ALOS for male youth decreased by 4%.

- The ALOS for all age groups decreased except the ages 15 and 18. The largest decreases occur with the ages of 10,11 and 12.
- All racial/ethnic groups had a decrease to their ALOS.

Table 3 Average Length of Stay in Days	2018	2019	Difference between Years	
			%	n
Statewide	23	21	-7%	-2
Female	16	14	-13%	-2
Male	24	23	-4%	-1
Age 10	25	2	-94%	-24
Age 11	23	10	-59%	-13
Age 12	22	13	-41%	-9
Age 13	21	20	-5%	-1
Age 14	23	17	-26%	-6
Age 15	20	23	13%	3
Age 16	25	24	-3%	-1
Age 17	24	23	-5%	-1
Age Group 18+	14	15	4%	1
Black/African American/Non-Hispanic	24	23	-4%	-1
Multi-Racial/Hispanic	36	23	-36%	-13
Multi-Racial/Non-Hispanic	21	20	-5%	-1
White/Hispanic	24	21	-13%	-3
White/Non-Hispanic	17	17	0%	0

Difference Between Years is the distribution of the above demographic and detention center 2017 population compared to the distribution of the demographic and detention center 2018 population.

Juvenile Detention Length of Stay Summary

The bullet points below provide an overview of the 2018 and 2019 calendar year Illinois juvenile detention Length of Stay data in Table 3.1. Admissions are summarized by the length of stay by UCR Category. Categories include 1-3 days, 4-8 days, 9-30 days and greater than 30 days. **Important Note – There are several categories with a low n of admissions. These small calculated numbers may make percentages less meaningful.**

- All LOS categories had a decrease.
- LOS category greater than 30 days had the largest decrease of 13%.

Table 3.1 Length of Stay by Category				
LOS Category	2018	2019	Difference in Years	
			%	n
# <1-3 Days	3387	3182	-6%	-205
# 4-8 Days	1354	1270	-6%	-84
# 9-30 Days	2608	2383	-9%	-225
> # 30 Days	1665	1449	-13%	-216

Juvenile Detention Average Daily Population

Average Daily Population (ADP) is a calculation of youth using Admission date/time and Release date/time. Midnight is the division between days. If a youth is admitted to detention any time on Monday and exits detention any time on Tuesday, then they are counted as being in detention for two days (even if they get admitted at 11:58 pm and released at 12:04 am). The ADP calculation takes the sum of daily (12:00 a.m. – 11:59 p.m.) population headcounts for the days in the specified timeframe and then divides this total by the number of days in that timeframe.

The bullet points below provide an overview of the 2018 and 2019 calendar year Illinois juvenile detention Average Daily Population data in Table 4.

- The statewide ADP decreased by 12% from 2018 through 2019.
- Male youth ADP decreased by 11%, whereas female youth ADP decreased by 19%.
- All age groups had a decrease in ADP.
- All racial/ethnic groups experienced a decrease in ADP.
- All UCR Offense Categories had a decrease in ADP.
- Detention Centers that had an increase to ADP include Sangamon County Detention Center (9%) and Will County Detention Center (3%). The detention centers with the largest decreases to their ADP was Knox County Juvenile Detention Center (23%) and Franklin County Juvenile Detention Center (23%).

Table 4 Average Daily Population	2018	2019	Difference between years	
			%	n
Statewide	574	503	-12%	-71
Female	76	62	-19%	-14
Male	498	441	-11%	-57
Age Group 10/11	1	1	-42%	0
Age Group 12/13	34	24	-29%	-10
Age Group 14/15	164	142	-14%	-22
Age Group 16/17	352	317	-10%	-36
Age Group 18+	22	19	-11%	-2
Black/African American/Non-Hispanic	355	319	-10%	-36
Multi-Racial/Hispanic	1	1	-5%	0
Multi-Racial/Non-Hispanic	12	11	-6%	-1
White/Hispanic	54	50	-6%	-3.4
White/Non-Hispanic	126	103	-18%	-22.9
Contempt	8	8	-2%	-0.2
Drug	16	12	-22%	-3.5
Other	99	93	-6%	-6.3
Person	0	0	N/A	0.0
Property	88	81	-8%	-6.8
Sex	12	11	-11%	-1.4
Status Offense	1	1	-51%	-0.6

Violations	28	20	-29%	-8.2
Violent	190	170	-10%	-19.8
Warrant	132	107	-19%	-25
Adams County Detention Center	14	12	-19%	-2
Champaign County Detention Center	15	14	-7%	-1
Cook County Detention Center	222	193	-13%	-29
Franklin County Detention Center	21	16	-23%	-5
Kane County Detention Center	32	31	-3%	-1
Knox County Detention Center	29	22	-23%	-7
Lake County Detention Center	25	23	-7%	-2
LaSalle County Detention Center	11	9	-16%	-2
Madison Detention Center	26	25	-3%	-1
McLean County Detention Center	9	9	0%	0
Peoria County Detention Center	34	33	-3%	-1
Sangamon County Detention Center	11	12	9%	1
St. Clair County Detention Center	17	15	-11%	-2
Vermilion County Detention Center	18	16	-9%	-2
Will County Detention Center	30	31	3%	.1
Winnebago County Detention Center	49	40	-19%	-9

Percentage Change

This next group of tables display the percentage changes (displayed in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4) from 2018 to 2019 for detention admissions, detention admission rates, average length of stay (ALOS) and average daily population (ADP) by demographic, offense and detention center groupings where appropriate.

Important considerations when reviewing the following data:

- There are data on previous tables that have very small numbers, and small numbers can display large percentage changes. Therefore it is recommended for the reader to be cautious when making inferences in these situations.
- There is no table in this section for Race/Ethnicity. Race and Ethnicity were combined when calculating admission, ALOS and ADP; however they were separated when calculating admission rates.
- Average Length of Stay (ALOS) is measuring averages of days and Average Daily Population (ADP) is measuring averages of youth. Definitions of how these numbers are calculated can be found on pages 6 and 7.
- *Each column should be read independently of the columns of either side. Different calculations were used for each column when calculating the number displayed.*

Table 5 -2018 – 2019 Percentage (%) Changes Statewide

Detention Admissions		Detention Admission Rates		Detention ALOS (days)		Detention ADP (youth)
-8%		-6%		-7%		-12%

Table 6 -2018 – 2019 Percentage (%) Change by Gender

	Detention Admissions	Detention Admission Rates	Detention ALOS (days)	Detention ADP (youth)
Female	-12%	-12%	-13%	-19%
Male	-7%	-5%	-4%	-11%

Table 7 - 2018 – 2019 Percentage (%) Change by Age Group

	Detention Admissions	Detention Admission Rates	Detention ALOS (days)	Detention ADP (youth)
Age Group 10/11	47%	0%	-77%	-42%
Age Group 12/13	-9%	-6%	-24%	-29%
Age Group 14/15	-6%	-5%	-8%	-14%
Age Group 16/17	-9%	-8%	-4%	-10%
Age Group 18+	-10%	No pop data	4%	-11%

*Small n

Table 8 - 2018 – 2019 Percentage (%) Change by Offense

	Detention Admissions	Detention ADP (youth)
Contempt	6%	-2%
Drug	-6%	-22%
Other	2%	-6%
Person*	-	-
Property	-10%	N/A
Sex	-39%	-11%
Status Offense*	-48%	-51%
Violations	2%	-29%
Violent	-5%	-10%
Warrant	-10%	-19%

*Small n

Table 9 - 2017 – 2018 Percentage (%) Change by Detention Centers

	Detention Admissions	Detention ADP (youth)
Adams County Detention Center	-21%	-19%
Champaign County Detention Center	-6%	-7%
Cook County Detention Center	-8%	-13%
Franklin County Detention Center	-9%	-42%
Kane County Detention Center	-9%	-16%
Knox County Detention Center	-30%	-23%

Lake County Detention Center	-16%		-7%
LaSalle County Detention Center	-20%		-16%
Madison Detention Center	-4%		-67%
McLean County Detention Center	-3%		180%
Peoria County Detention Center	10%		-3%
Sangamon County Detention Center	-10%		45%
St. Clair County Detention Center	-2%		-25%
Vermilion County Detention Center	-20%		-9%
Will County Detention Center	-6%		3%
Winnebago Detention Center	0%		-19%

Data Trends from 2014 through 2018

This section mirrors Section 6 Illinois Detention Admissions Trends Data found in the Illinois Juvenile Detention Data Report. The sections provides trend analysis from 2014 through 2018 for admissions, youth population, age, gender, combined race and ethnicity, UCR offense categories, ALOS and ADP.

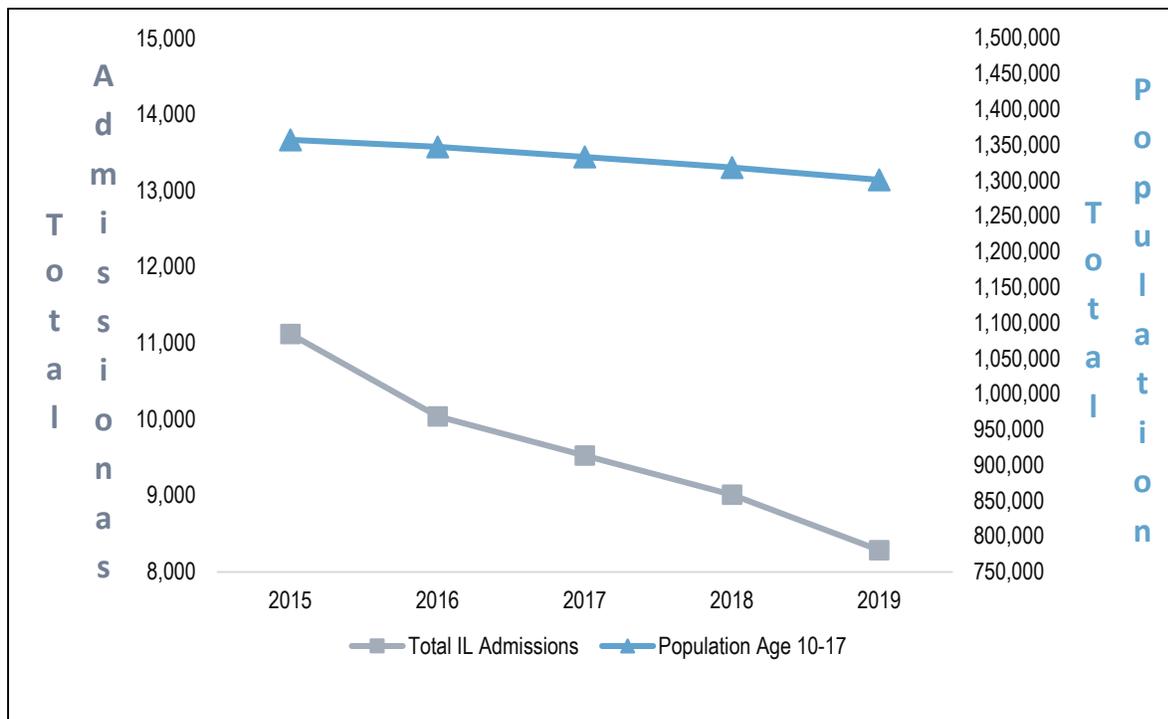
Illinois Youth Population and Admissions 10-17 Years of Age

The state continued to show a decrease in admissions. From 2015 through 2019, the state has experienced a 25% decrease admissions into juvenile detention centers. The decrease in admissions is a higher rate than a concurrent 4% decline of youth population 10 through 17 for the state (see Table 38, Figure 48).

Table 10 2015-2019 Illinois Youth Population and Detention Admissions

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% Change 2015-2019
Total IL Admissions	11,122	10,042	9,527	9,014	8,287	-25%
Population Age 10-17	1,357,467	1,347,593	1,333,440	1,318,545	1,301,214	-4%

Figure 1 2015-2019 Detention Admissions and Illinois Youth Population 10-17



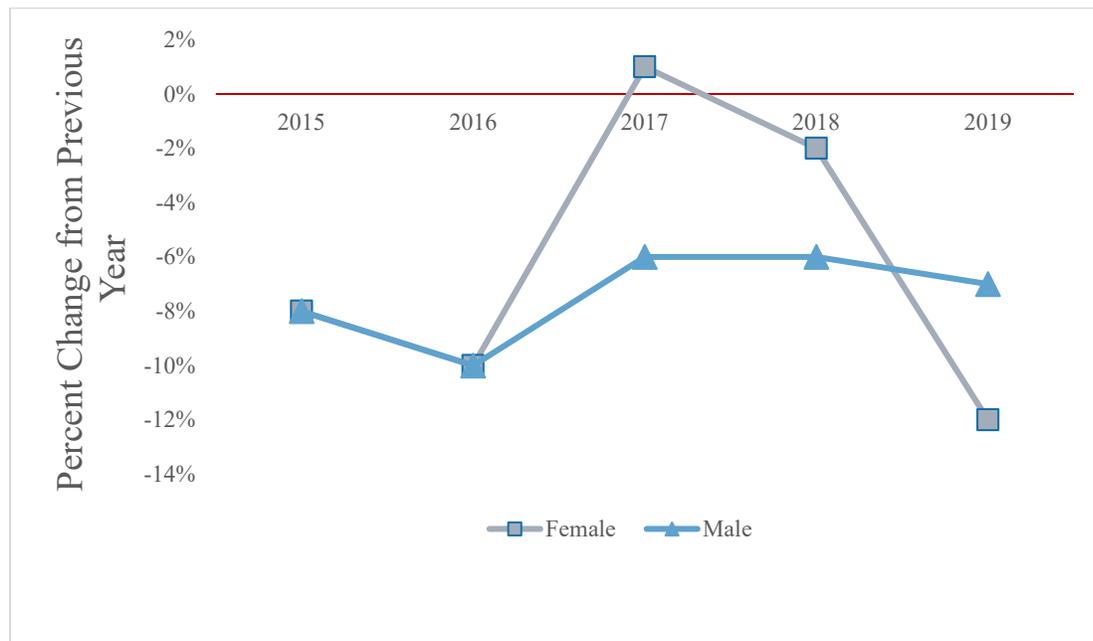
Gender Trends

For the 2019 calendar year, both male and female youth experienced a decline in admissions. From 2015 through 2019, male youth admissions decline 26% and female youth decline 22%. For female youth, the decline from 2017 to 2018, females experience a 2% decline whereas male youth experienced a 6% decline. Males are continued to decrease in admissions at a higher rate than female youth (see Table 39, Figure 49).

Table 11 2015-2019 Detention Admissions by Gender

Year	Male Admissions	Male % Change	Female Admissions	Female % Change
2015	9,298	-8%	1,824	-8%
2016	8,403	-10%	1,639	-10%
2017	7,875	-6%	1,652	1%
2018	7,397	-6%	1,617	-2%
2019	6,870	-7%	1,417	-12%
% Change 2015-2019		-26%	-22%	

Figure 2 2015-2019 Admissions by Percent Decrease/Increase by Year



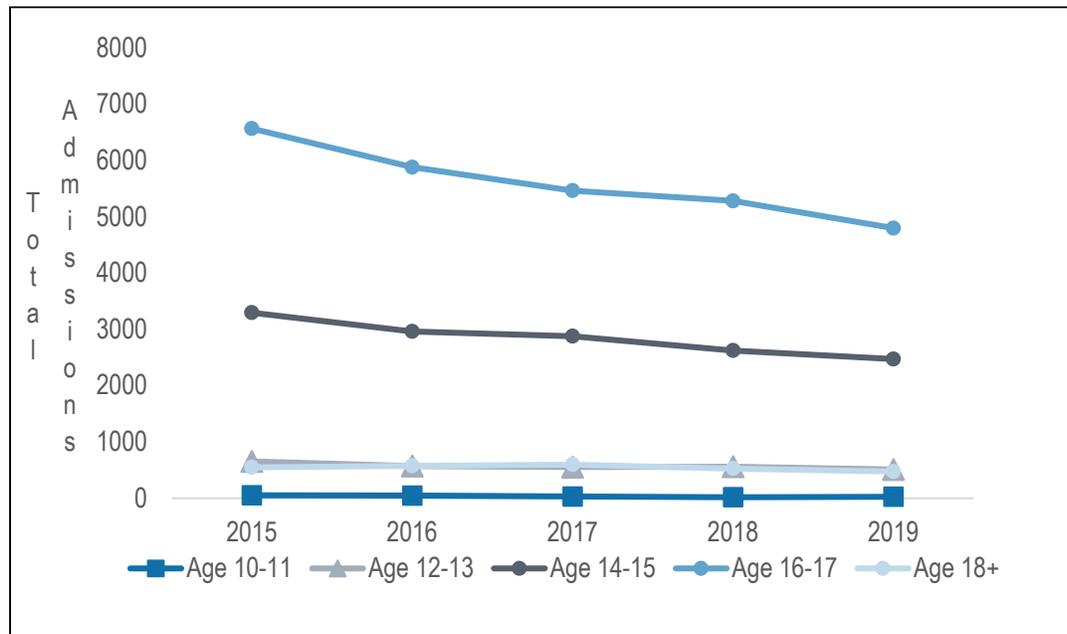
Age Trends

All age groups experience at least a 20% decline in admissions except for age 18 and older. The age group 10-11 had the largest decline at 48% (see Table 40, Figure 50).

Table 12 2015-2019 Detention Admissions by Age Grouping

Age Group	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% Change 2015-2019
Age 10-11	54	49	32	19	28	-48%
Age 12-13	656	573	555	562	512	-22%
Age 14-15	3,296	2,964	2,879	2,624	2473	-25%
Age 16-17	6,566	5,880	5,463	5,281	4798	-27%
Age 18+	550	576	598	528	476	-13%
Total	11122	10042	9527	9014	8287	-25%

Figure 3 2015-2019 Detention Admissions by Age



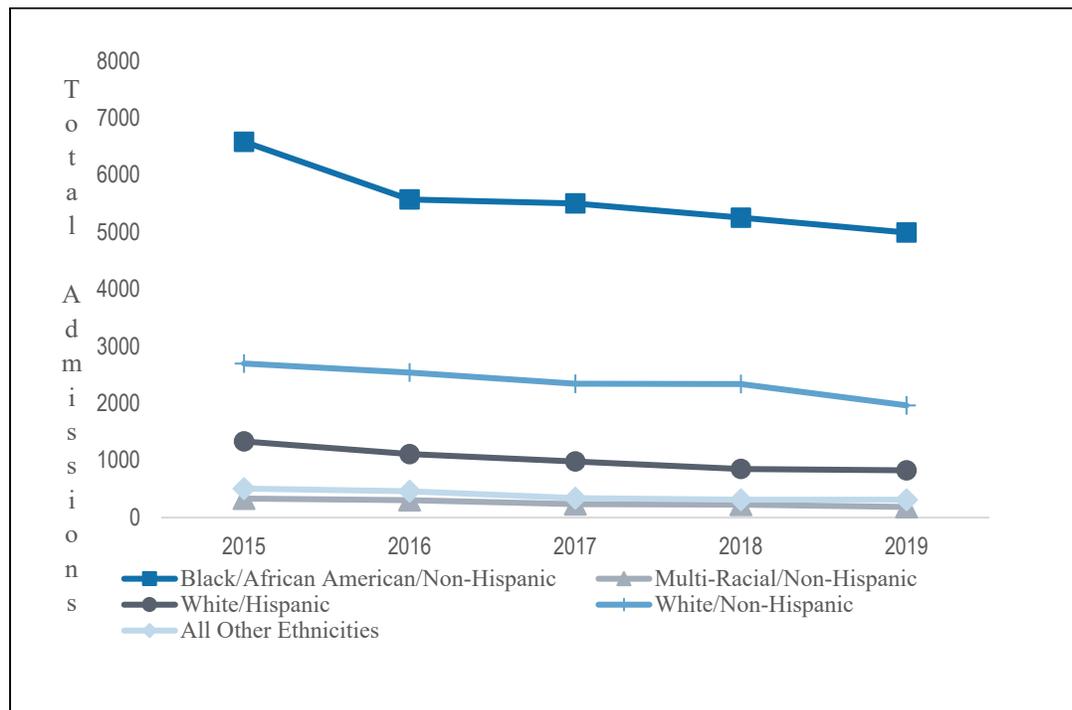
Race/Ethnicity Trends

For the reporting period Black African American Non-Hispanic youth admissions decreased by 24%. White Hispanic youth admissions decreased by 38% and White Non-Hispanic youth admissions decreased by 27%. The large increases in Black African American Hispanic and Other Hispanic are due to changes in how JMIS required Detention Centers to code Hispanic youth.

Table 13 2015-2019 Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% Change 2015-2019
American Indian/Native American/Hispanic	0	1	3	2	0	NA
American Indian/Native American/Non-Hispanic	8	15	8	5	7	NA
Asian/Hispanic	0	3	1	0	0	NA
Asian/Non-Hispanic	20	13	13	17	16	-20%
Black/African American/Hispanic	16	238	191	91	38	138%
Black/African American/Non-Hispanic	6,585	5,574	5504	5,255	4994	-24%
Multi-Racial/Hispanic	24	14	14	9	15	-38%
Multi-Racial/Non-Hispanic	333	306	234	226	186	-44%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander/Hispanic	1	0	0	0	0	NA
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander/Non-Hispanic	2	8	10	2	6	NA
Other/Hispanic	55	178	165	173	180	227%
Other/Non-Hispanic	45	38	57	41	51	13%
White/Hispanic	1,334	1,113	983	852	828	-38%
White/Non-Hispanic	2,699	2,541	2344	2,341	1966	-27%
Total	11122	10042	9527	9014	8287	-25%

Figure 4 2015-2019 Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity



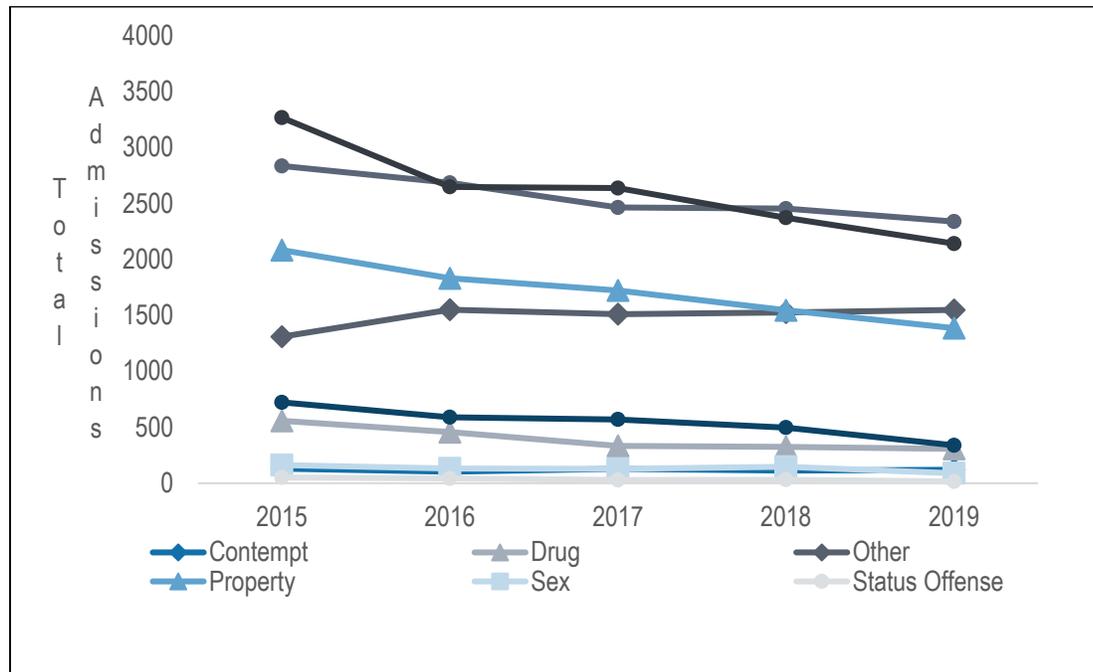
UCR Offense Category Trends

All UCR Offense Categories showed a decrease in admissions into a juvenile detention facility. The largest decrease of 69% was in the Status Offense category followed by a decrease of 53% in Violations category (see Table 42, Figure 52).

Table 14 2015-2019 Detention Admissions by Offense Category

UCR Offense Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% Change 2015-2019
Contempt	130	103	128	113	120	-8%
Drug	558	457	334	325	307	-45%
Other	1310	1551	1511	1526	1549	18%
Person			1	1	0	NA
Property	2084	1832	1723	1546	1386	-33%
Sex	162	132	128	147	89	-45%
Status Offense	51	43	29	31	16	-69%
Violations	723	590	570	497	339	-53%
Violent	2836	2685	2465	2455	2339	-18%
Warrant	3268	2649	2638	2373	2142	-34%
Total	11122	10042	9527	9014	8287	-25%

Figure 5 2015-2019 Detention Admissions by Offense Category



Average Length of Stay and Average Daily Population Trends

From 2015 through 2019, the average daily population has decreased by a total of 31%. In that same time period, the average length of stay has increased a total of 5% (see Table 43, Figure 53). As the ADP decreases the ALOS has been increasing.

Table 15 2015-2019 Detention Admissions by Average Length of Stay (ALOS) and Average Daily Population (ADP)

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% Change 2015-2019
ALOS (days)	21	23	23	23	22	5%
ADP	724	651	597	574	503	-31%

Figure 5 2015-2019 Average Daily Population and Average Length of Stay (days)

