

INTRODUCTION

A jail population analysis was completed for Herkimer County in February of 2001. Since that time some increase in jail population levels has been apparent and Herkimer County has boarded out a significant number of inmates to meet the demand for jail housing. This updated report is intended to include recent population data to more accurately forecast future jail housing needs. In the 2001 report, an Average Daily Population (ADP) of 60 was reported for the calendar year 2000. This number included those boarded out. The highest population level attained in the same period was reported as 82. The sum of the highest population levels attained in 2000 within each of the four major subpopulations (adult male, adult female, minor male and minor female) was reported to be 110. In 2004 these same measures had increased to 75, 109 and 139, respectively. The significance of these parameters was described in 2001 and is reviewed again below on pages 2-4 below.

ESTIMATING FUTURE JAIL POPULATION LEVELS AND HOUSING NEEDS

Jail populations vary daily. The two most fundamental parameters determining the number of inmates to be housed within a jail are the number of admissions and the lengths of stay.

Jail Population Parameters	
<u>TERM</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>
Admissions	Cumulative number of admissions of inmates to the jail facility in any given year.
Average Length of Stay	Annual average number of days of stay within the jail facility from admission to release. Includes pre-sentenced and sentenced stays. May also be considered as the total number of jail bed days consumed by all inmates divided by the number of admitted.
Average Length of Sentence	Average number of days of sentence recorded for all individuals either at time of admission as sentenced individuals or, for those already remanded, at time of status change following conviction.
Average Daily Population (ADP)	Annual average number of individuals within the jail facility on any given day - (Number of Admissions X Average Length of Stay)/365 or Number of individuals within the jail on a daily basis, summed for each day of the year and then divided by 365.
Incarceration Rate	Average Daily Population per 100,000 population.
Table 1	

The Average Daily Population (ADP) is a statistical measure based upon the number of admissions and lengths of stay which. It is commonly used to quantify jail populations and is defined as: $ADP = (Number\ of\ Admissions\ X\ Average\ Length\ of\ Stay) / 365$. As shown in the last entry of the preceding Table 1, the ADP is also sometimes converted to an incarceration rate, another statistical measure which allows for comparisons among communities of different sizes and for year-to-year comparisons in growing communities. The incarceration rate represents the number of individuals incarcerated on average per 100,000 residents. The rate is derived by dividing the ADP by the community population and multiplying the quotient by 100,000.

Other factors besides admissions, average lengths of stay, average lengths of sentence and the ADP must be taken into account to determine the number and configuration of beds required to house a jail population. Average lengths of stay and the ADP do not account for daily variations and peaks in jail populations or year-to-year variations in peak population levels. Nor do they account for the need to segregate subpopulations.

As the ADP is only an average, jails with bed space equal only to the ADP will be short beds a significant proportion of the time: whenever daily and seasonal variations cause the actual daily population to exceed the average daily population. One measure of this variation and the need for additional beds is the highest actual daily population, or peak daily population, found within the jail throughout the year and its comparison to the ADP. To develop a more accurate estimate of the number of beds actually required to operate a jail facility, the ADP must be increased to account for these daily and seasonal fluctuations. This may be accomplished by multiplication of the ADP by an appropriate “peaking” factor or by addition of a fixed number of beds sufficient to provide adequate additional housing on those days when the jail population exceeds the ADP.

Variation and peaks within individual subpopulation levels must also be taken into account. Housing for certain jail subpopulations must be isolated from the general adult male population for safety and other reasons. Examples include females, minors, unhealthy inmates with communicable illnesses, mentally ill inmates in need of more frequent observation and violent inmates who are a threat to themselves or others. The necessary segregation is accomplished by development of a sufficient number of beds in separate areas designated exclusively for the housing of a particular segregated subpopulation. From a housing perspective, segregation requires a jail to actually be operated as “four or more jails in one”.

The same seasonal and daily variations which cause the actual jail population to exceed the ADP also operate independently within each segregated subpopulation. In other words, the days on which population levels within different subpopulations are higher than average or at a peak rarely coincide. The peak daily population measured for the jail as a whole reflects this lack of coincidence. The peak daily population for the jail as a whole will underestimate the actual bed requirement because one or more of the relevant subpopulations may actually be well below its peak level at the time the population as a whole is measured as having attained a peak. Operation of a jail with the number of beds equal only to the peak daily population would require ongoing relocation of beds from within areas housing a particular segregated subpopulation to other such areas as the levels of each of the component subpopulations vary and peak independently.

Jail Population Parameters	
<u>TERM</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>
Peak Daily Population	Total number of individuals housed within the jail on the day of the year on which that number was highest.
Average Daily Subpopulation	Annual average number of individuals within a particular subpopulation within the facility on any given day – The ADP for a specific subpopulation
Peak Daily Subpopulation	Total number of individuals belonging to a particular subpopulation housed within the jail on the day of the year on which that number was highest.
Peak Daily Subpopulations Combined	The sum of the Peak Daily Subpopulations for each of several identified subpopulations – The respective Peak Daily Subpopulations would not necessarily occur on the same day. This measure is typically greater than the Peak Daily Population of the aggregate jail population which would occur on a single day.
Table 2	

Unfortunately, it is impractical to relocate beds on a day to day basis to accommodate peak levels as they occur within each subpopulation. Instead, it is necessary to provide a number of beds within each housing area that is sufficient to house that subpopulation as it reaches a peak without regard to what may level might be found in another subpopulation at the same time. On the following page, Table 3 illustrates how the ADP, Peak Daily Population, Peak Daily Subpopulations and Peak Daily Subpopulations Combined compared in 2004. The “peak daily subpopulations combined” is actually the sum of the respective peak levels within each of the

relevant subpopulations. For the reasons described above, this parameter is a better indicator of the number of beds actually required than is the peak daily population of the jail as a whole. The ADP must therefore be increased by a second “classification” factor to account for the independent variation in each of the segregated subpopulations and accurately predict that actual bed requirement. In 2004 the “peak daily subpopulations combined” was equivalent to 1.85 times the ADP, whereas the peak daily population was only 1.45 times the ADP. In 2000 the “peak daily subpopulations combined” was equivalent to 1.83 times the ADP.

Herkimer County Jail Populations In 2004						
ADP	Peak Daily Population	Peak Daily Subpopulation Adult Males	Peak Daily Subpopulation Adult Females	Peak Daily Subpopulation Minor Males	Peak Daily Subpopulation Minor Females	Peak Daily Subpopulations Combined
75	109	90	20	24	5	139
Table 3						

Another important step in estimating future jail population (and subpopulation) levels and associated housing needs is looking at how average and high population levels have changed in past years and forecasting what change should be anticipated in the future. This is particularly critical in growing communities. But it is also an important consideration in communities, like Herkimer County and other upstate NY counties, where jail populations have been seen to increase in the past even in the absence of any underlying population growth in the community.

ADMISSIONS

The number of beds required to operate a jail can be estimated by determining the jail ADP, applying peaking and classification factors, projecting these values into the future and making allowances for year-to-year variations in peak levels. The ADP is a product of both the average length of stay and the number of admissions. An analysis of admissions can help, therefore, to understand the causes underlying a growth in jail populations and the need for additional beds.

County admissions include those remanded to the facility by a securing order as well as those sentenced to the facility at the time of entry. Although the status of some inmates may change from unsentenced to sentenced during their stay within the facility, only their initial entry is counted as a county admission.

Inmates are also admitted and housed for other jurisdictions. Admissions for other jurisdictions

and county admissions are tracked separately. For a given year, the total number of admissions will include county admissions as well as those admitted and housed for other jurisdictions.

The ADP may be estimated as the product of the number of admissions and the average length of stay. The length of stay of each inmate is recorded at release, regardless of whether they are completing a sentence or completing a stay as an unsentenced inmate. The length of stay includes all time within the facility following admission whether sentenced or unsentenced.

As shown in the adjacent Table 4, county admissions to the Herkimer County jail have varied in the last fifteen years from an annual low of 505 in 1992 to a high of 695 in 2003. Total admissions to the jail also attained a fifteen-year low of 570 in 1992 and a fifteen-year high of 708 in 2003. The variability and relative contribution of county and other admissions to the total number of annual admissions is more easily seen in Figure 1 (attached).

Herkimer County Jail Admissions		
<u>YEAR</u>	<u>COUNTY ADMISSIONS</u>	<u>TOTAL ADMISSIONS</u>
1990	633	663
1991	608	631
1992	505	570
1993	598	615
1994	586	599
1995	556	579
1996	657	668
1997	669	680
1998	645	664
1999	626	643
2000	619	640
2001	621	626
2002	626	642
2003	695	708
2004	682	702

Table 4

The variability in the number of admissions from year to year makes recognition of any consistent increase or other trend difficult. County admissions decreased in some years. In others, county admissions increased by as much as eighteen percent. Also, it is possible that the lack of any increase in county admissions from 1998 to 2001 may have reflected local efforts to identify and utilize alternatives to incarceration. Implementation of such programs can result in a transient drop in admissions as programs progressively divert more of the eligible subpopulations from the admissions process. The initial decrease in admissions during such an implementation phase can temporarily mask any ongoing increase in the number

of admissions of those ineligible for such programs. Once diversion programs are fully implemented, any ongoing increases in the numbers of individuals admitted who are ineligible for diversion will become obvious once again.

In Figure 2 (attached) county admissions from 1990 through 2004 have been plotted and a linear trendline has been fitted to the plot. Although the trendline is only a mathematical approximation, it indicates that a consistent increase from 1990 to 2004 may underlie the actual data, which varies significantly from year to year. This underlying trend would have accounted for an increase of an additional 98 admissions from 1990 to 2004 or about 7 additional county admissions each year. It would also represent an average annual increase of approximately 1.2%. In the absence of other changes it would be reasonable to anticipate comparable increases in county admissions in the future.

As described above, county jails rely upon a hierarchy of classifications to segregate, house and manage inmates following admission. Two of the broadest classification criteria are sex and age. Females and minors are both segregated from the general population of adult males. Because they must be housed separately, the level of each of the jail subpopulations defined by sex and age are of interest, as are the number of admissions within each classification.

Historically, far more males than females have been admitted to county jails. Herkimer County jail admissions have conformed to this trend. Figure 3 (attached) illustrates the annual number of male and female admissions from 1990 through 2004. It appears from the figure that the variability in annual admissions has affected both males and females equally.

When reviewing female admissions in terms of the percentage they represent of the total, a relative increase in the number of female admissions becomes evident. Figure 4 (attached) illustrates the number of annual female admissions as a percent of the total number admissions. There has been significant variability and the percentage since 1990 has ranged from a low of approximately 8 percent to a high of approximately 14 percent. However, the trendline fitted to the Figure 4 plot would indicate that an underlying increase in the proportion of females admitted from approximately 8.2 percent to 13.2 percent. This trend would represent an increase in the proportion of females admitted to the jail of about 0.36 percentage units each year. Similar increases in the proportion of females admitted to local jails have been seen elsewhere in New York and throughout the state.

Admissions of minors is not analyzed separately in this report. However, it was noted in the 2001 report that admissions of minors had increased from 1990 through 1999. Those under the age of 19 represented 11 percent of all admissions during the three years ending in 1992. In the three years ending in 1999 the proportion had increased to almost 17 percent. Similar increases in admissions of minors have been noted in other NY jurisdictions and throughout the nation.

Regarding housing of minors, it is also worth noting that there is frequently some flexibility in housing minors within isolated areas of pods housing primarily adults of the same sex. Appropriate temporary barriers may be used to subdivide a pod under the supervision of a single officer so that it can accommodate both adult and minor males or both adult and minor females, as the case may be. Data depicting population levels for minors separate from their adult counterparts is included later in this report in Figures 11 and 14 and the associated discussions.

Admissions Recap

As shown in the adjacent Table 4, county admissions to the Herkimer County jail have varied in the last fifteen years from an annual low of 505 in 1992 to a high of 695 in 2003. Total admissions to the jail also attained a fifteen-year low of 570 in 1992 and a fifteen-year high of 708 in 2003. The variability in the number of admissions from year to year makes recognition of any consistent increase or other trend difficult. The trendline included on Figure 2 (attached) indicates a consistent increase from 1990 to 2004 underlying the actual data. This trend would account for an increase of an additional 98 admissions from 1990 to 2004 or about 7 additional county admissions each year. It would also represent an average annual increase of approximately 1.2%.

An increase in the relative number of female admissions is evident in Figure 4 (attached). The trendline fitted to this plot indicates an underlying increase in the proportion of females admitted from approximately 8.2 percent to 13.2 percent during the period from 1990 to 2004. This trend would represent an increase in the proportion of females admitted to the jail of about 0.36% each year.

Admissions of minors is not analyzed separately in this report. The 2001 report noted those under the age of 19 represented 11 percent of all admissions during the three years ending in 1992 and 17 percent in the three years ending in 1999. Population levels for minors separate from their adult counterparts is characterized below in Figures 11 and 14 and the associated discussions.

LENGTHS OF STAY and LENGTHS OF SENTENCE

Increases in jail Average Daily Populations can reflect increases in admissions, increases in the average length of stay, or a combination of the two.

Figure 5 (attached) illustrates that although variable, the average length of stay has increased over the past ten years. The trendline added to Figure 5 verifies an increasing trend in the average length of stay. The trendline would account for an increase in average length of stay from 23.5 in 1990 to 36.25 days in 2004, an increase of just over 0.9 days per year.

Lengths of stay are impacted by the sentence lengths as well as by the length of pre-sentenced stays. Although also variable, the average length of sentence appears to have increased as well in the last fourteen years, as indicated by the trendline added to Figure 6 (attached). The trendline would account for an increase in average length of sentence from 107 days in 1990 to 134 days in 2004, an increase of just over 1.9 days per year.

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

With only a few annual exceptions, the Herkimer County Jail ADP has increased consistently for almost thirty years. The jail ADP has increased from 20 in 1978 to 75 in the year 2004, an average ADP increase of about 2.1 population units per year. Figure 7 (attached) illustrates the increases in the ADP since 1971.

As described earlier in this report, the ADP is the product of both the number of admissions and the average length of stay. As also described earlier, both the average length of stay and number of admissions have been somewhat variable in the period from 1990 to 2004. In each case, however, fitting of a linear trendline to the data indicates the likely presence of an underlying increase. In the case of admissions, the trendline indicated an underlying increase of about 95 county admissions. The trendline fitted to the average length of stay plot indicated an underlying increase in the average length of stay from 23.5 to 36.25 days.

Trendlines are only approximations used to represent consistent changes believed to underly the variable data actually seen from year to year. A predicted increase in ADP may be computed from the trendline values nonetheless to illustrate how the indicated underlying trends would be expected to increase population levels. Table 5 on the following page present such a calculation. In the calculation, the trendlines fitted to admissions and average lengths of stay in Figures 2 and

5 are assumed to be valid approximations of the underlying increases. In the absence of any variability, the indicated increases would account for an increase in ADP from 37 in 1990 to 67 in 2004. This increase represents an increase in the ADP of about 2.1 population units per year, which agrees well with the actual increase seen over the longer period from 1978 to 2004.

Trendline Prediction of ADP Increase		
Parameter	1990	2004
No. of County Admissions predicted by trendline	580	675
Avg. Length of Stay predicted by trendline	23.50	36.25
Predicted Jail Bed Days – County Only	13,630	24,469
Predicted ADP – County Only	37	67
Table 5		

There is no data to suggest why the hypothetical increase in ADP of 2.1 units per year seen since 1978 should not continue into the immediate future. This increase can be translated into an equivalent increased bed requirement by using the factors described in the discussion which concluded above on page 4. That discussion described how the level of the “peak daily subpopulations combined” was a better indicator of the number of beds actually required than are either the ADP or the peak daily population of the jail as a whole. It was also indicated on page 4 that the level of the “peak daily subpopulations combined” was found to be approximately 1.83 times the ADP in 2000 and 1.85 times the ADP in 2004. Relying on these factors, a hypothetical increase in ADP of 2.1 units per year could be expected to actually generate the need for at least 4 additional beds each year. More detailed examination of past bed requirements and projections of those requirements into future years follow.

Figure 8 (attached) illustrates the actual ADP for the years 1990 through 2004 and fits a trendline approximating the increase underlying the year-to-year variability in population levels. The increase is consistent with that predicted in the Table 5 calculation, particularly were the Table 5 values to be modified to include admissions for other jurisdictions.

Figure 9 (attached) plots the same information as that shown on Figure 8 on an expanded scale and fits two “trendlines” which project the increase in ADP into future years. Two lines are shown, one linear and the other exponential. The linear trendline appears to be the more

conservative and predict the least increase. Linear projections are relied upon in the balance of this report to project population increases into future years.

In Figure 10 (attached) the average daily population levels shown in the two preceding figures is shown again. In this instance the highest daily population experienced within the jail as a whole is also plotted for each year (also termed the “peak daily population”). This figure illustrates the extent by which day to day or seasonal variations can lead to levels far in excess of the average. Although a good indicator of variability, the peak daily population cannot be used alone to predict bed requirements as it does not take into account the need for segregation of sub-populations and the independent variability of levels within each sub-population.

JAIL BED REQUIREMENT

Figure 11 (attached) illustrates the highest level experienced within each of the four major subpopulations during the same period illustrated in the preceding Figure 10. In Figure 12 (attached) the individual high subpopulation levels illustrated in Figure 11 are summed and included on the plot as the subpopulation highs combined (also termed the “peak daily subpopulations combined”) along with the plots of the average and high levels for the population as a whole which were featured in Figure 10. Figure 12 illustrates very clearly how significantly the combined high levels within each subpopulation can exceed the high for the population as a whole in any given year. As already described in this report, the red line shown in Figure 12, representing the combined high levels within each subpopulation (“peak daily subpopulations combined”), is the best indicator of the actual jail bed requirement.

Forecasting future jail bed requirements requires projecting the relevant parameters into the future. In Figure 13 (attached) each of the three critical parameters illustrated in the preceding Figure 12 are projected to the year 2015. A linear projection, shown at the conclusion of the preceding section to be the most conservative, is relied upon to forecast anticipated levels for the average daily population, peak daily population and peak daily subpopulations combined. Note that these projections extend only the underlying increase found within each parameter and do not account for year-to-year variability. The need to account for this variability is accounted for graphically in a subsequent figure described below.

Figure 13 indicates that, ignoring year-to-year variability, the ADP may be expected to experience an underlying increase to a level of 92 by 2015. Similarly, the high daily population

may be expected to experience an underlying increase to a level of 140 in the same period. Most importantly, and still ignoring the impact of year-to-year variability, the best indicator of jail bed requirements, referred to here as the subpopulation highs combined, may be expected to increase to a level of 180 by 2015.

The make-up of this peak daily subpopulation combined level shown in Figure 13 is illustrated in Figure 14 (attached). In Figure 14 the levels of each of the component subpopulations has been plotted (as it was in Figure 11) and then projected into the year 2015. Whereas Figure 13 predicted only an increase to 180 in the level of the peak daily subpopulations combined, Figure 14 uses the same methodology to predict the relative increases anticipated for each of the individual component subpopulation levels. As can be seen in the figure, an underlying increase in the high adult male population to a level of 110 is predicted by 2015. The corresponding predicted levels in 2015 for the minor male, adult female and minor female subpopulations are 36, 27 and 7, respectively. These four values represent the individual component levels combined in the preceding Figure 13 prediction of 180. Although these values a close approximations to future jail bed requirements, comparisons of the trendlines used for prediction to the actual values in both Figure 13 and 14 will reveal that year-to-year variations are not accounted for and that such variations should be expected to cause the actual levels to exceed the level of the underlying increase in many years.

Figure 15 (attached) illustrates an attempt to graphically predict the additional number of beds that may be required to account for year-to-year variations in the highest subpopulation levels. A similar projection could be developed individually for each of the individual component subpopulations, but none has been included here. Figure 15 suggests that increasing the predicted requirement of 180 beds by an additional 20 beds may be sufficient to account for year-to-year variability which will cause actual levels to deviate from those predicted by the underlying anticipated increase.

Although more variability should be anticipated in the smaller subpopulations and less in the larger, an examination of Figure 14 does not reveal any meaningful difference in past variability in the component subpopulation levels. Figure 14 suggests that at least 10 of the additional 20 beds be allocated to house adult males. In practice, however, the actual assignment of these additional beds should take into account other factors such as opportunities to temporarily

reconfigure adult pods to house a smaller or larger number of minors and opportunities to occasionally board out some inmates to accommodate peaks in the subpopulation levels.

The jail bed requirement forecast for the year 2015 using the preceding method is shown in the following Table 6.

Herkimer County Jail Bed Requirement - 2015						
Predicted ADP	Predicted Peak Daily Population	Predicted Peak Daily Subpopulation Adult Males	Predicted Peak Daily Subpopulation Adult Females	Predicted Peak Daily Subpopulation Minor Males	Predicted Peak Daily Subpopulation Minor Females	Predicted Peak Daily Subpopulations Combined
92	140	110	27	36	7	180
Allowance for year-to-year variance		10	3	4	3	20
Total Estimated Bed Requirement		120	30	40	10	200
Notes:	1. Levels forecast above developed by conservative linear projection which may underestimate actual level of increase. 2. Levels forecast above assume continuation of past increase trend and do not attempt to account for changes in laws, social programs or behavior. 3. Final allocation of indicated allowance should be determined after taking into account opportunities for dynamic or flexible segregation within the facility and opportunities for limited boarding out during peaks.					
Table 6						

The bed requirements tabulated above may seem large when considering the capacity of the current Herkimer County jail. The following Table 7 may be a useful reference in considering the reasonableness of the above bed requirement forecasts.

Herkimer County Highest Jail Populations and 2015 Forecast Requirement					
Parameter	Peak Daily Subpopulation Adult Males	Peak Daily Subpopulation Adult Females	Peak Daily Subpopulation Minor Males	Peak Daily Subpopulation Minor Females	Combined
Highest Past Level	90	20	24	7	141
Predicted 2015 Bed Requirement	120	30	40	10	200
Table 7					

Table 7, above, lists the highest level already attained within each of the subpopulations and compares it to the bed requirement projected for 2015. Another way of describing the values shown in the first row for the highest past level is that they represent the number of beds Herkimer County would have had to have in the past to avoid boarding out. When comparing the forecast 2015 bed requirement for each subpopulation to the highest level already attained by that subpopulation in the past, the margins appears less aggressive than they might initially appear.

SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Higher bed requirement factor one: Recent increases in ADP since 2001 study lead to higher projected ADP.

Comparison of 2001 Forecast to 2005 Forecast		
Year	ADP Forecast	
	2001	2005
2010	69	81
2015	77	93
2020	84	105
Table 8		

2. Higher bed requirement factor 2: Peaking factor of approximately 1.85 seen in 2005 versus only 1.7 in 2001.

Comparison of 2001 Peaking Factor to 2005 Factor			
Year	2005 ADP Forecast	Peak at 1.7	Peak at 1.85
2010	81	138	150
2015	93	158	172
2020	105	179	194
Table 9			

3. Higher bed requirement factor 3: No allowance for year to year variation in 2001 was included, whereas an addition of approximately 10 to 20 beds recommended in 2005 (see Fig. 15).
4. The recommended bed requirement is the minimum required to avoid *any* board out in the forecast year. Capacity will exceed requirements in the interim and board in should be possible.
5. The forecast bed requirement ignores opportunities to “share” some housing between minors and adults of same sex and treats these subpopulations instead as completely segregated and independent.
6. The forecast bed requirement only addresses four major sub-populations and ignores requirements for segregated housing for administrative segregation, initial classification period, medical, mental, etc.
7. There is significant uncertainty inherent in forecasts of such highly variable population levels. Although the linear projection is a rational method, it is only an estimate.
8. Recommendation – Be conservative, do not overbuild, optimize sharing of housing between minor and adult populations, anticipate housing some peaks by boarding out, plan for expansion and build in flexibility.
9. A possible mitigation approach:

First, consider sizing the facility by taking into account the forecast peak adult male population but only take into account the forecast *average* minor male population. In this instance, housing of the entire minor male population during peaks would require a combination of rely on a flexible configuration would could permit use of some excess adult male beds that would be segregated to house minors and, should the adult male and minor male subpopulations peak simultaneously, limited boarding out. As shown in Figure 16 (attached), the forecast average minor male population level is only 15, compared with a forecast peak level of 36. This could reduce the bed requirement by approximately 21 beds.

Second, consider sizing the facility by taking into account only the forecast *average* adult female and *average* female populations rather than the forecast peak levels. This would

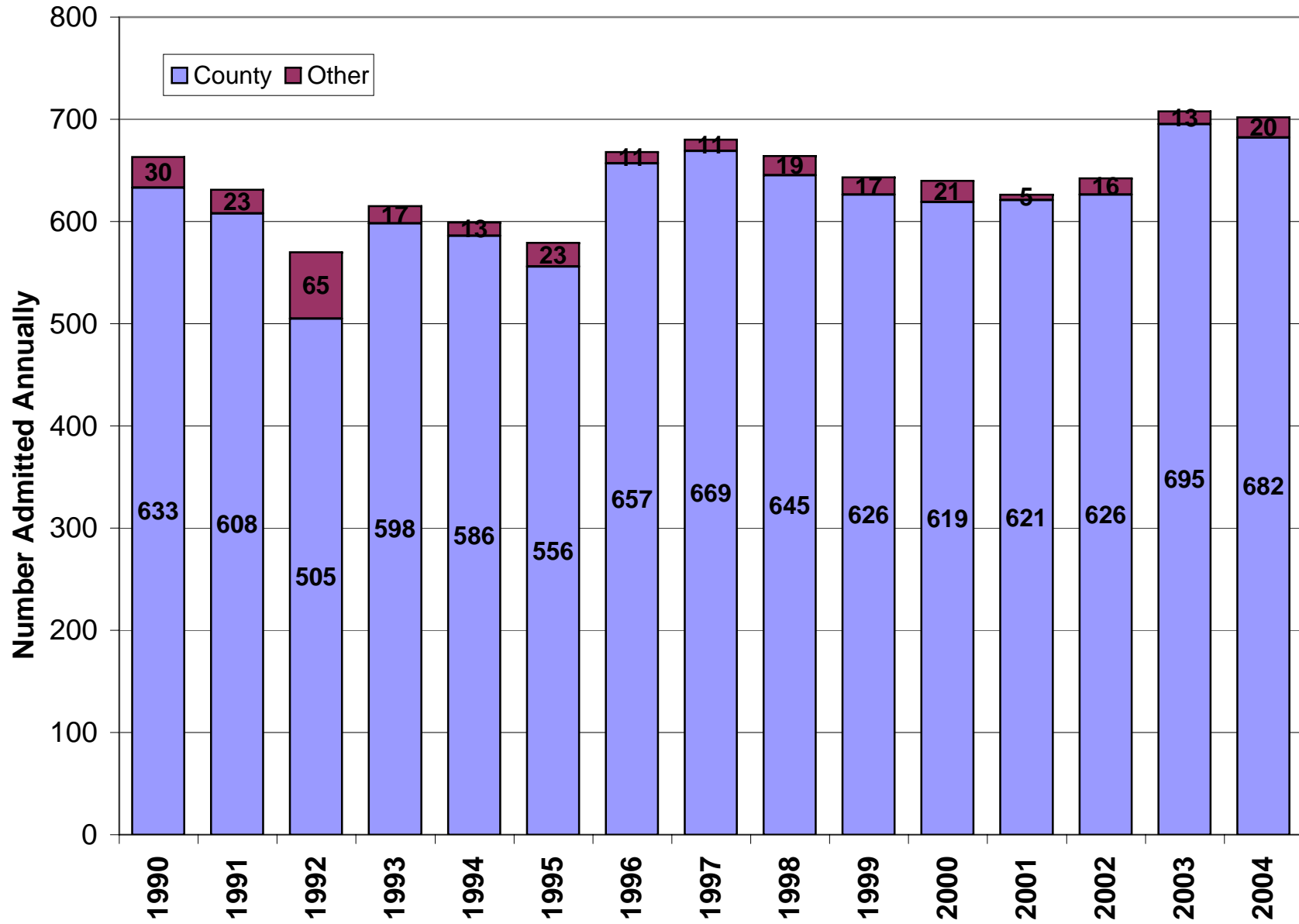
require more extensive use of boarding out to accommodate peaks in either the adult or minor female populations. However, this approach could reduce the bed requirement by approximately 24 beds. As shown in Figure 16, whereas the forecast adult female peak population level is approximately 27, the forecast average is only 9 and whereas the forecast minor female peak population level is 7, the forecast average is less than one.

The following table compares the indicated bed requirement with and without such an approach.

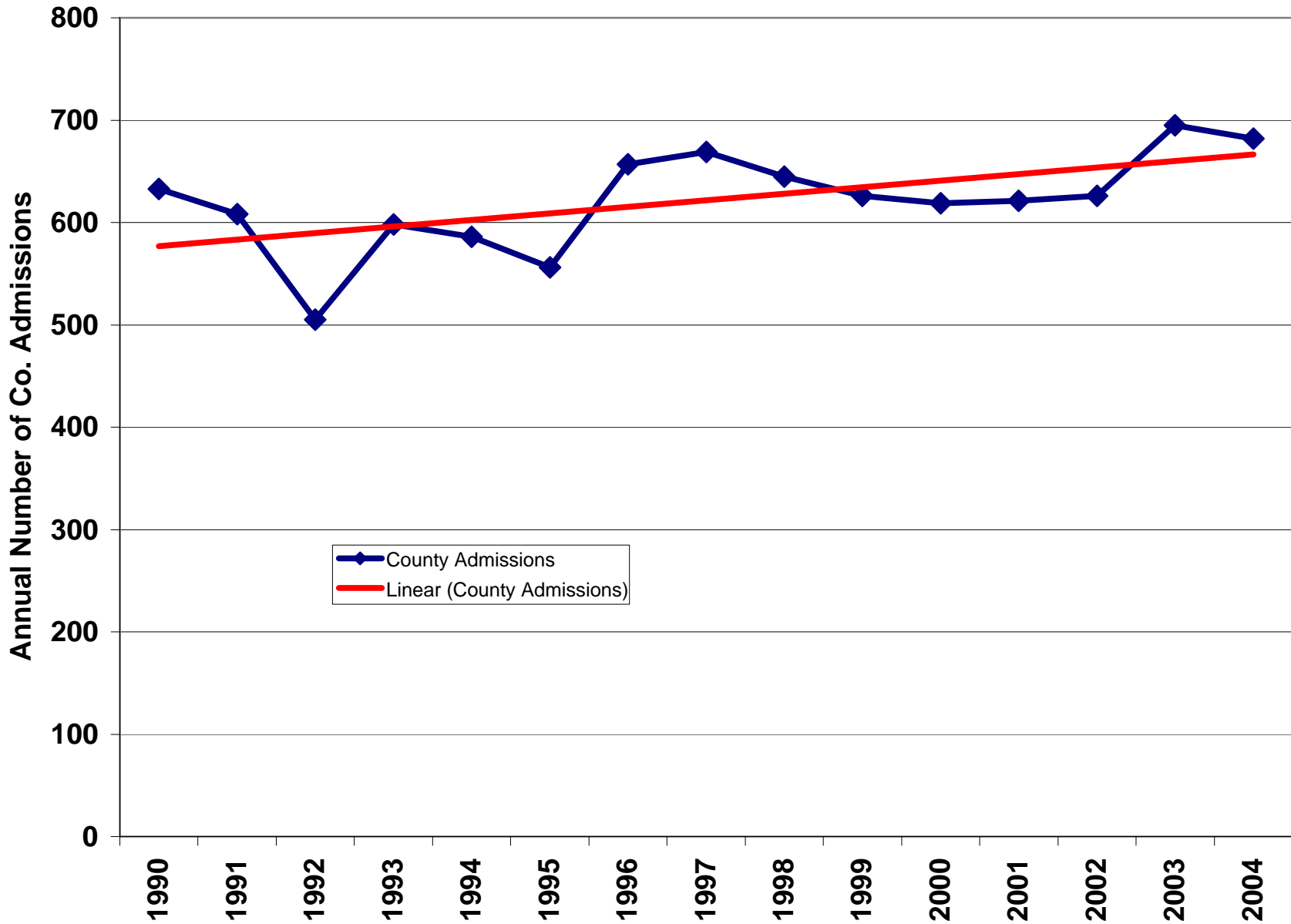
Mitigating the 2015 Forecast Requirement					
Parameter	Peak Daily Subpopulation Adult Males	Peak Daily Subpopulation Adult Females	Peak Daily Subpopulation Minor Males	Peak Daily Subpopulation Minor Females	Combined
Highest Past Level	90	20	24	7	141
Indicated Bed Requirement before Adjustment	120	30	40	10	200
Forecast - Peak	110	27	36	7	180
Forecast - Average		9	15	1	
Reduction	-none-	(18)	(21)	(6)	(45)
Reduced Bed Requirement	110	9	15	1	135
Allowance for Year-to-Year Variability	10	3	4	3	20
Adjusted 2015 Bed Requirement	120	12	19	4	155

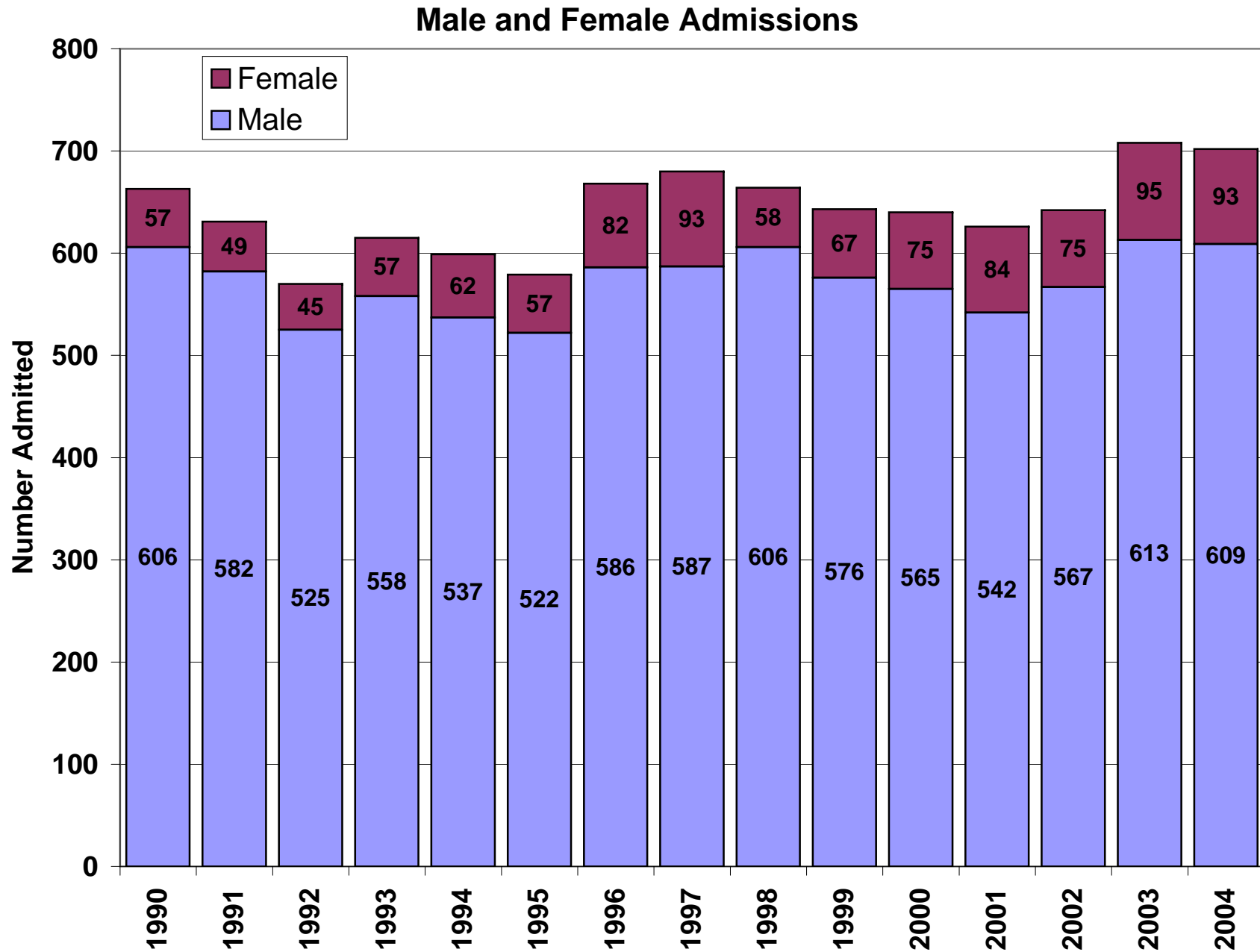
Table 10

Admissions to Herkimer County Jail

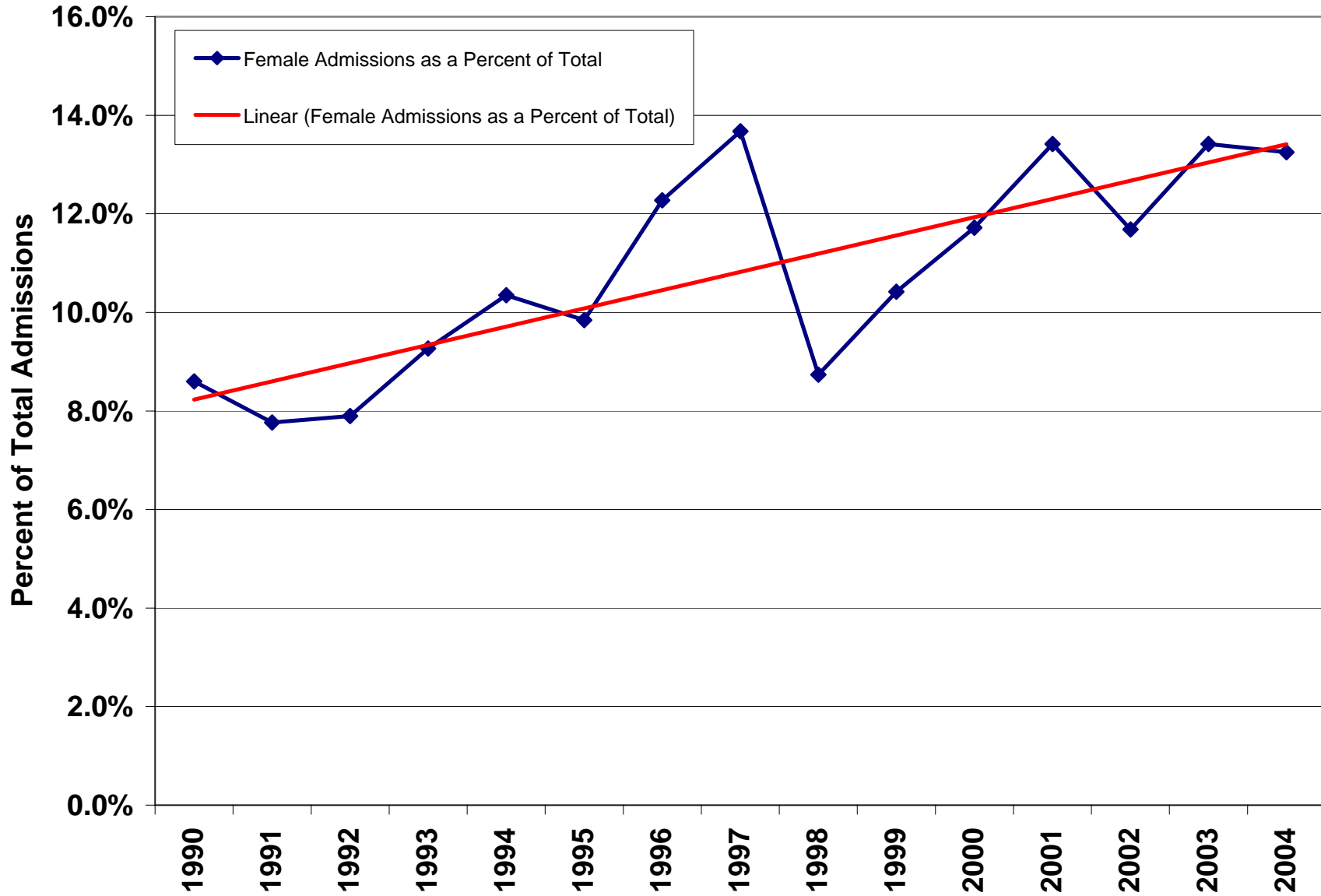


County Admissions to Herkimer County Jail

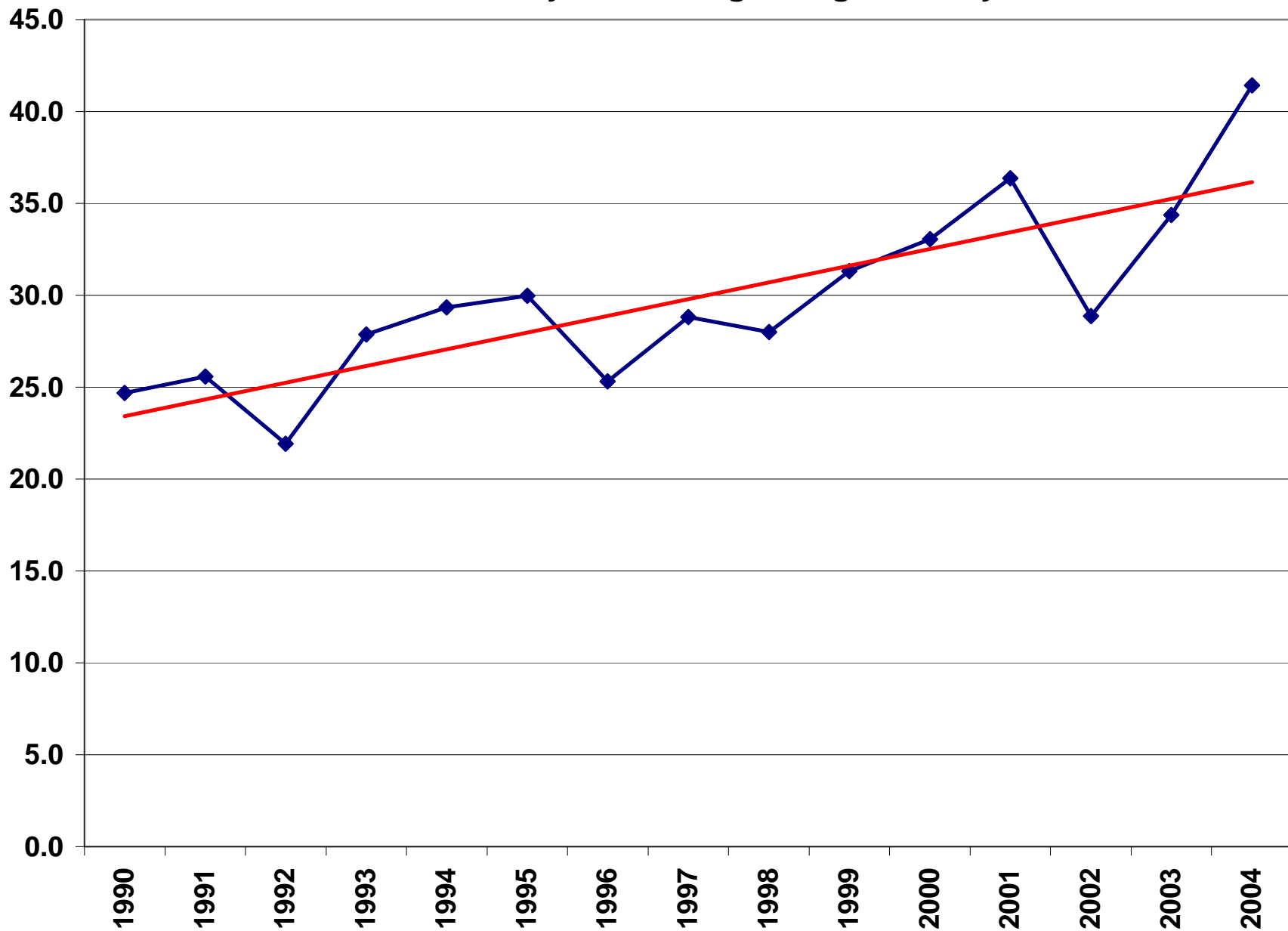




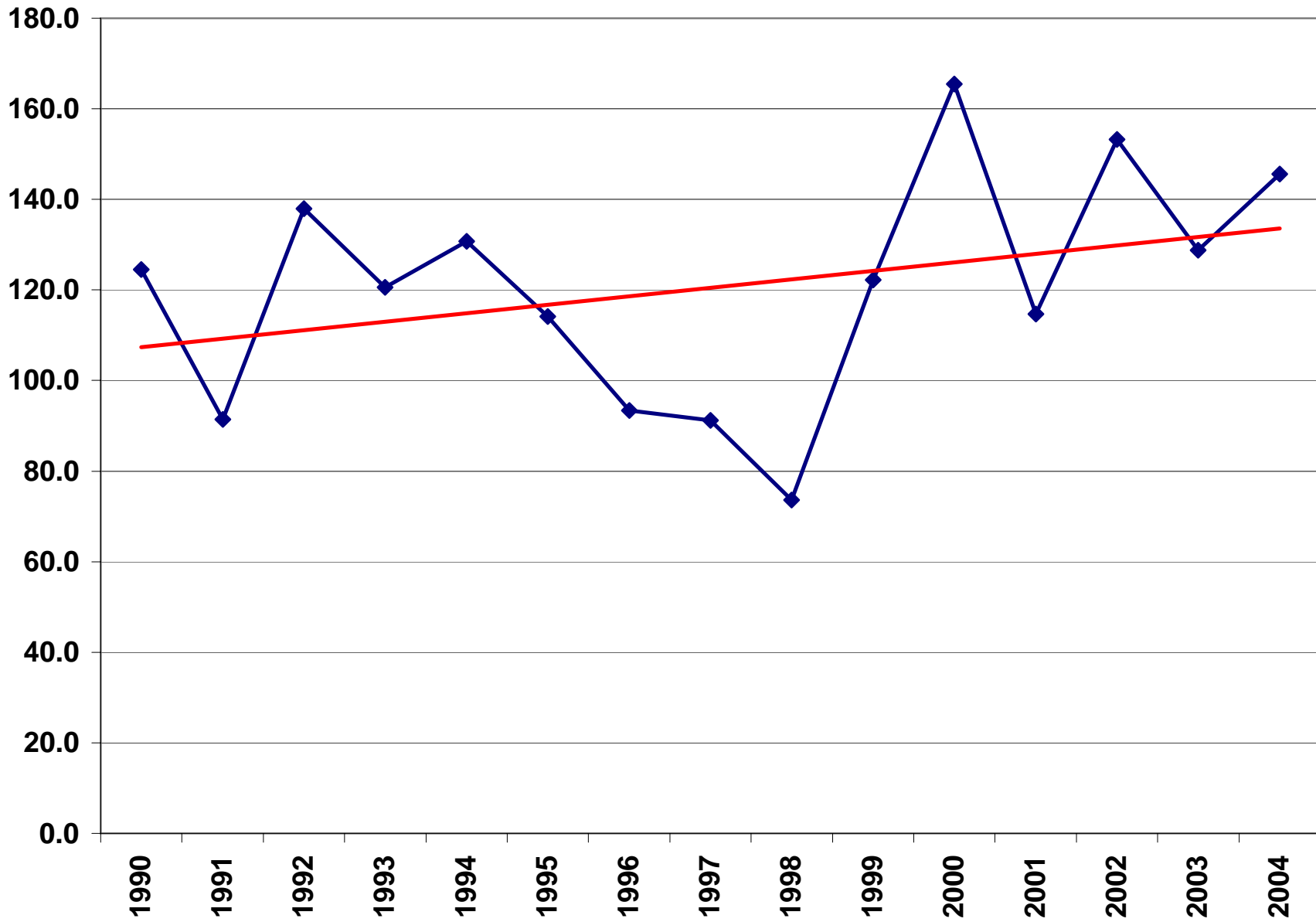
Female Admissions as a Percent of Total



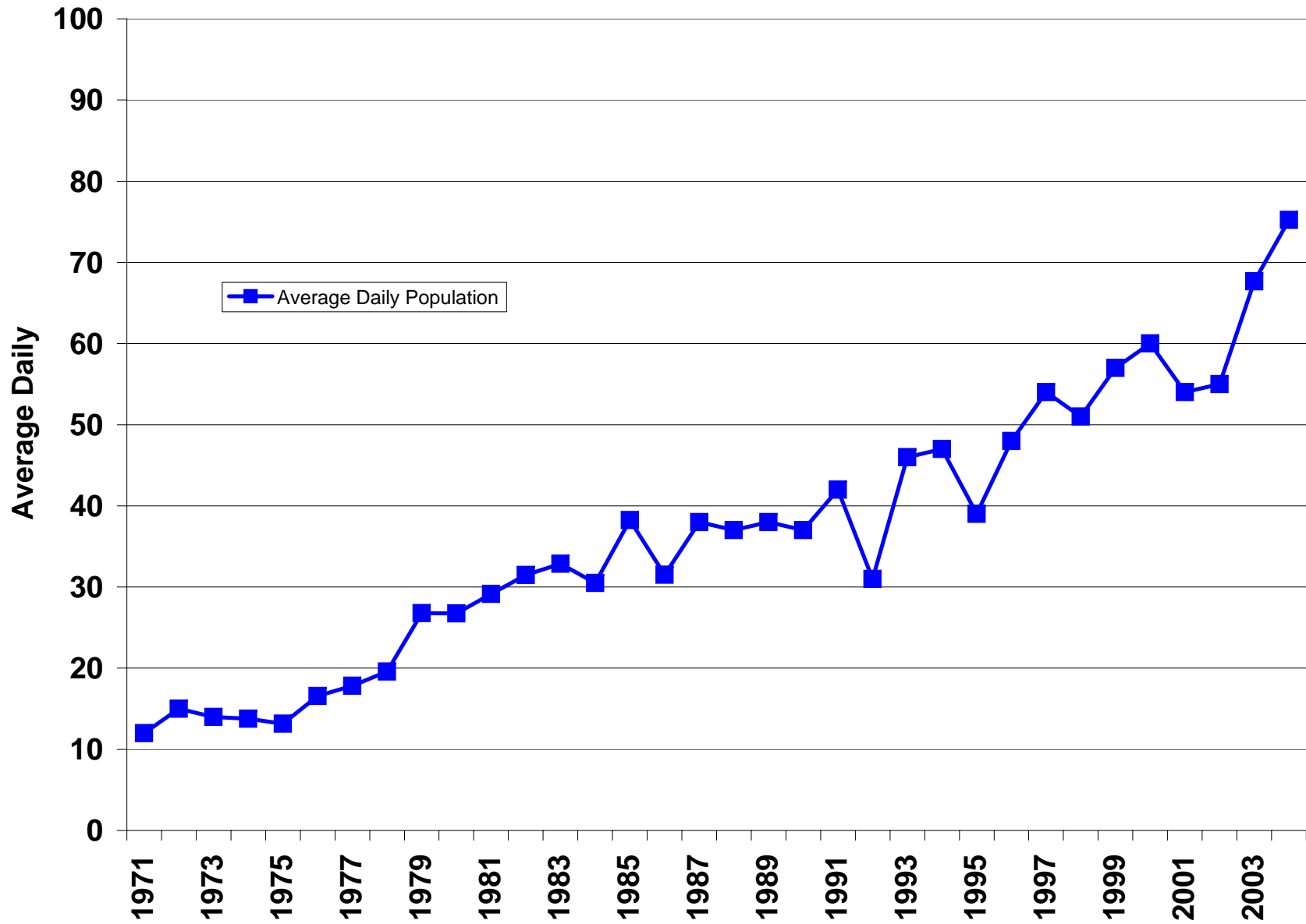
Herkimer County Jail Average Length of Stay



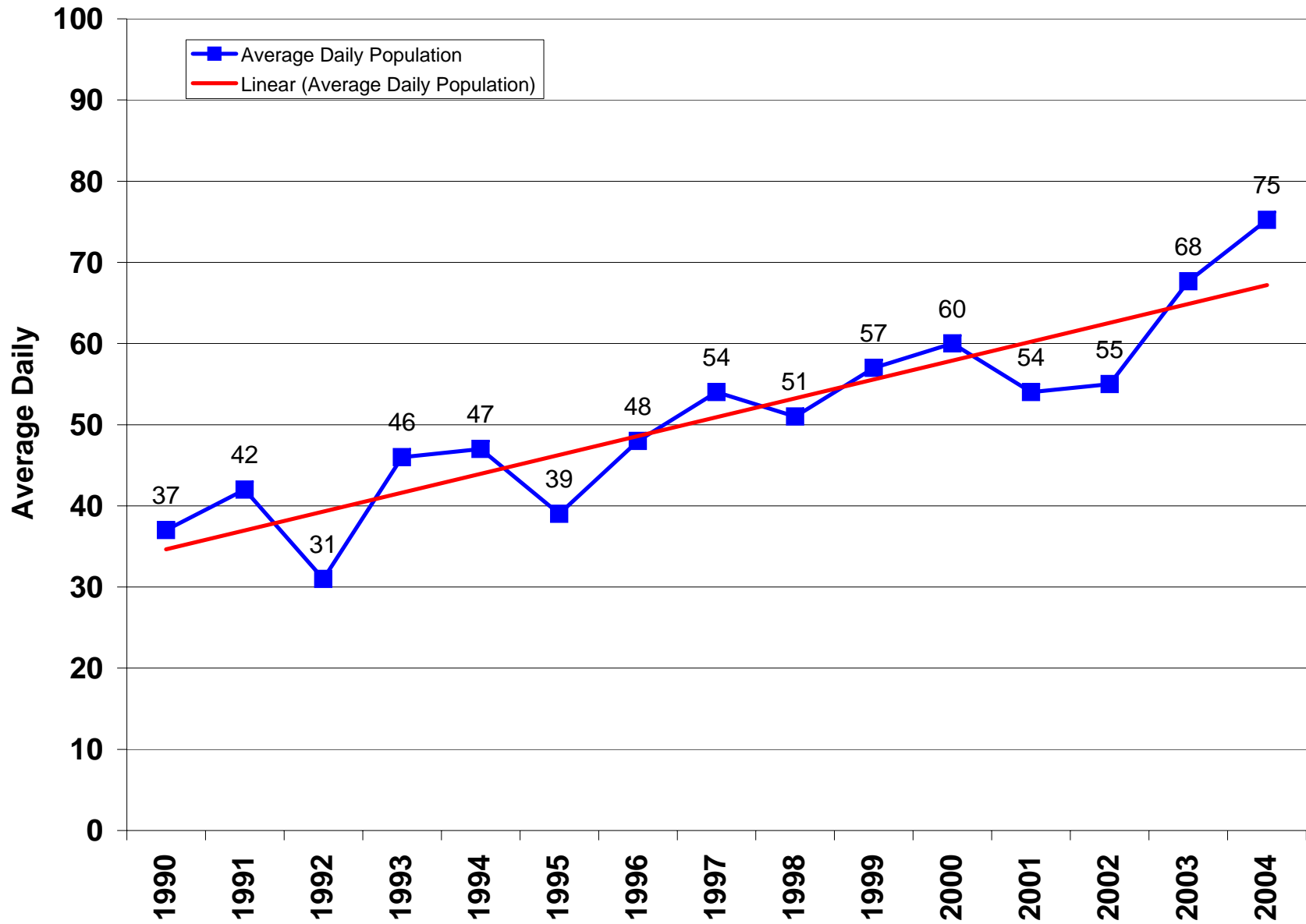
Herkimer County Jail Average Length of Sentence



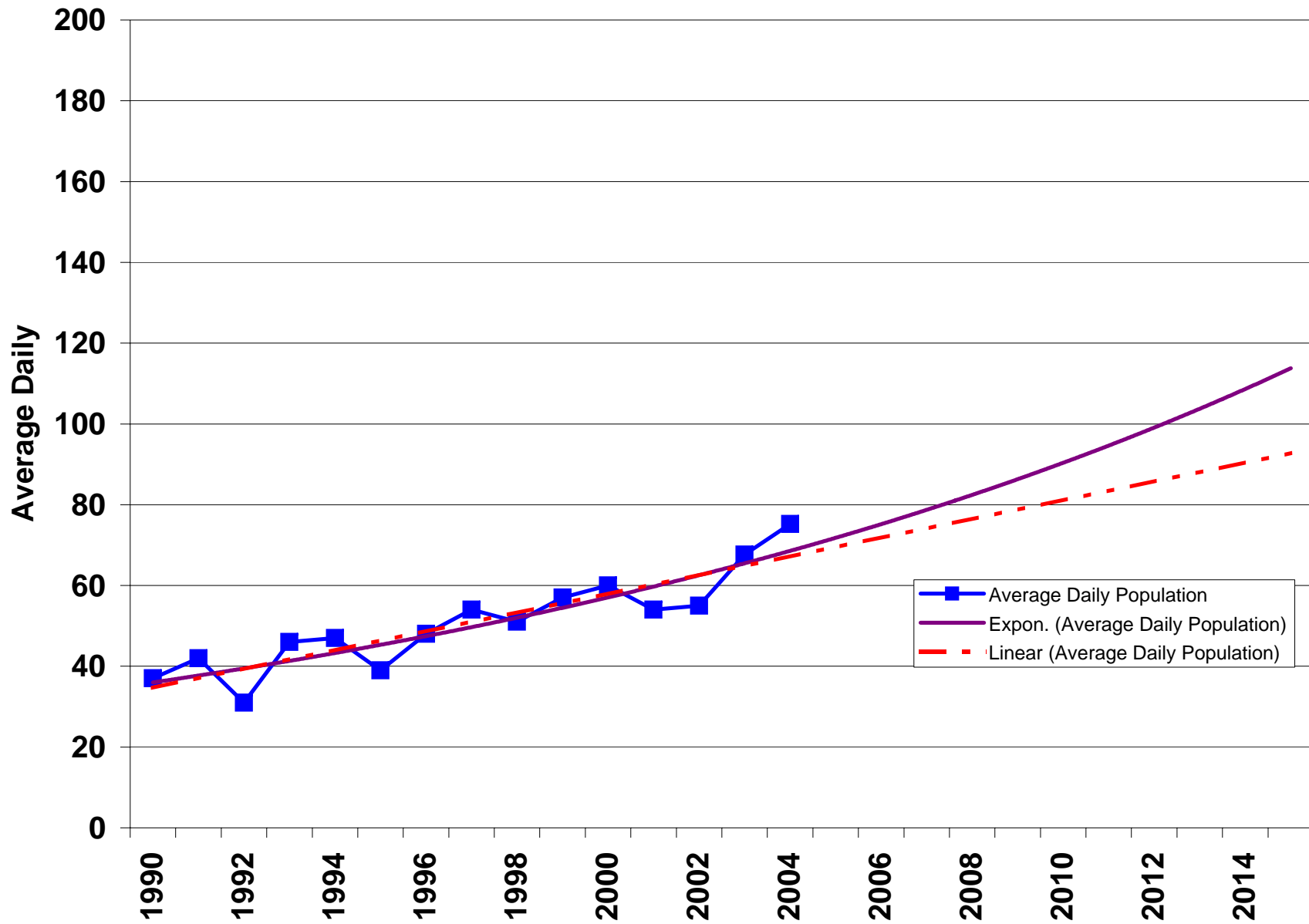
Herkimer County Jail Average Daily Population



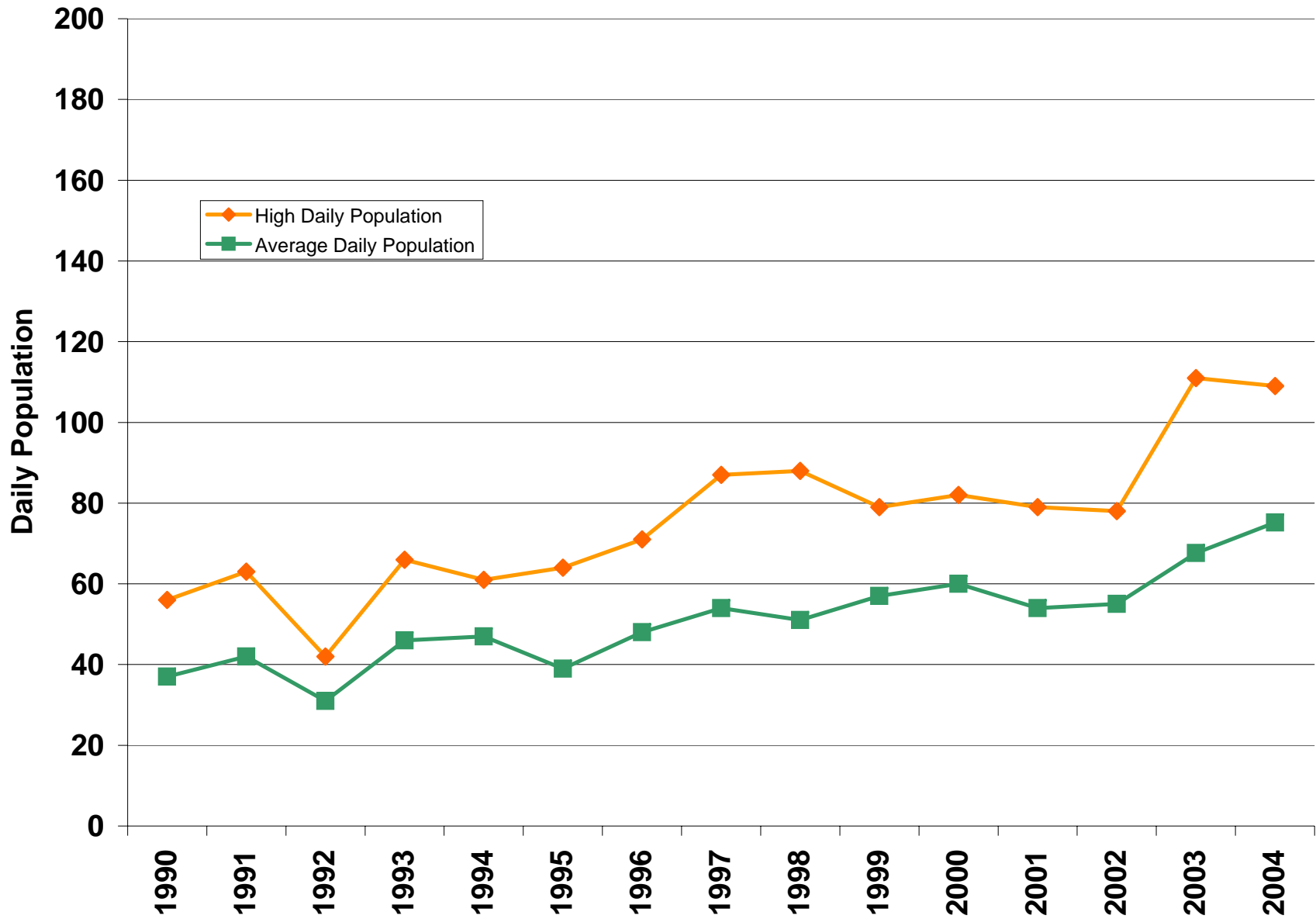
Herkimer County Jail Average Daily Population



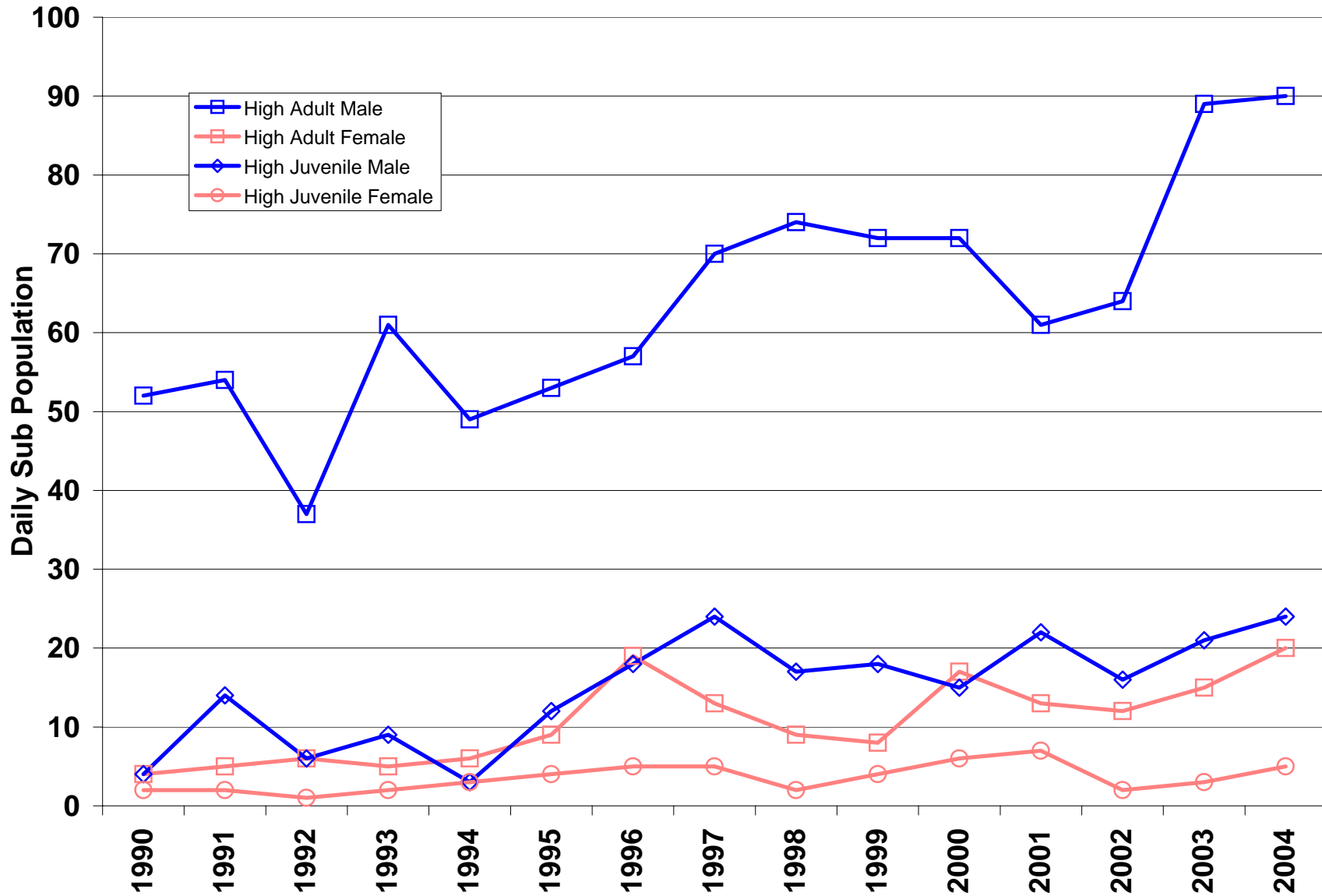
Herkimer County Jail Average Daily Population Projection



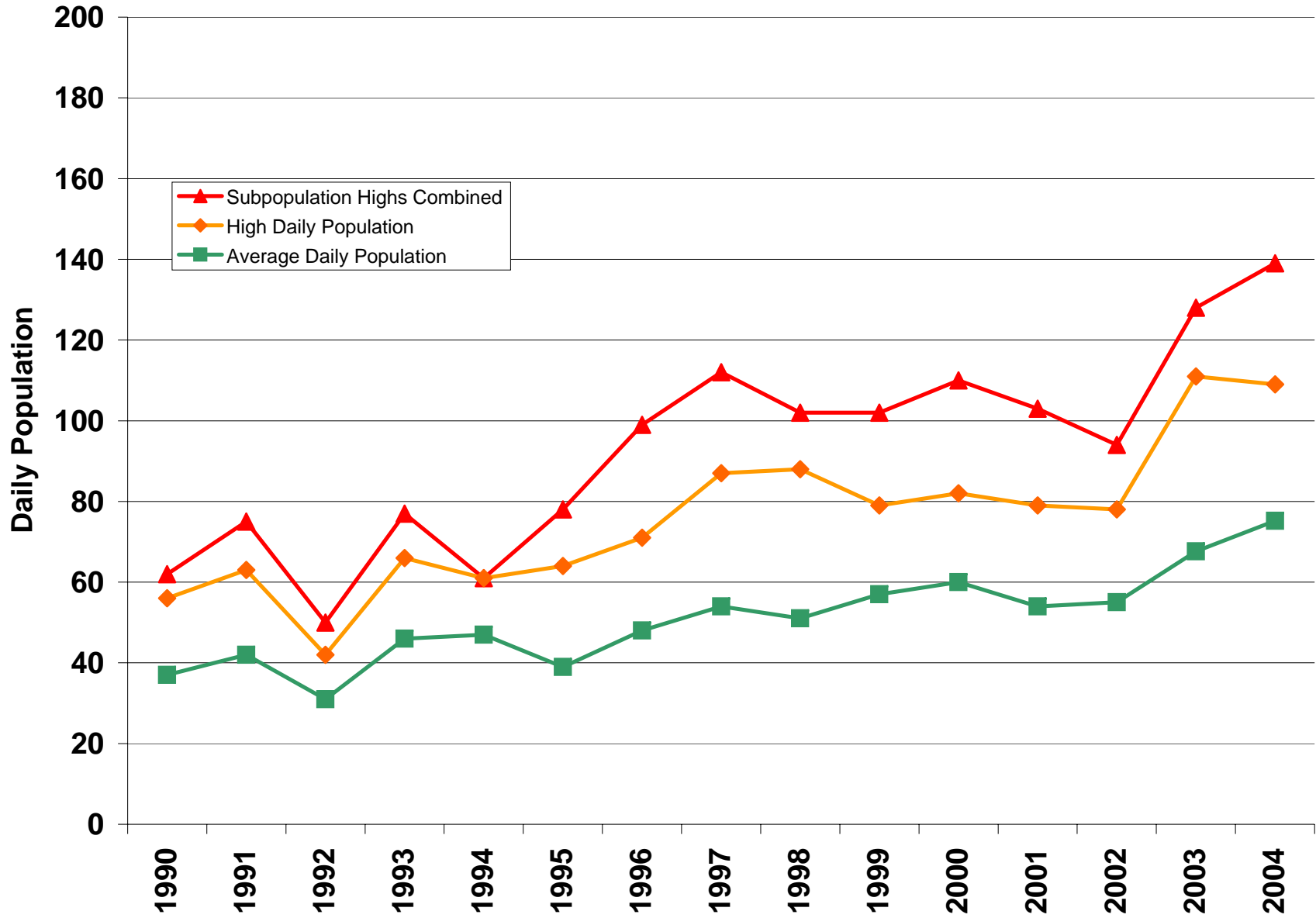
Herkimer County Jail Daily Population Levels



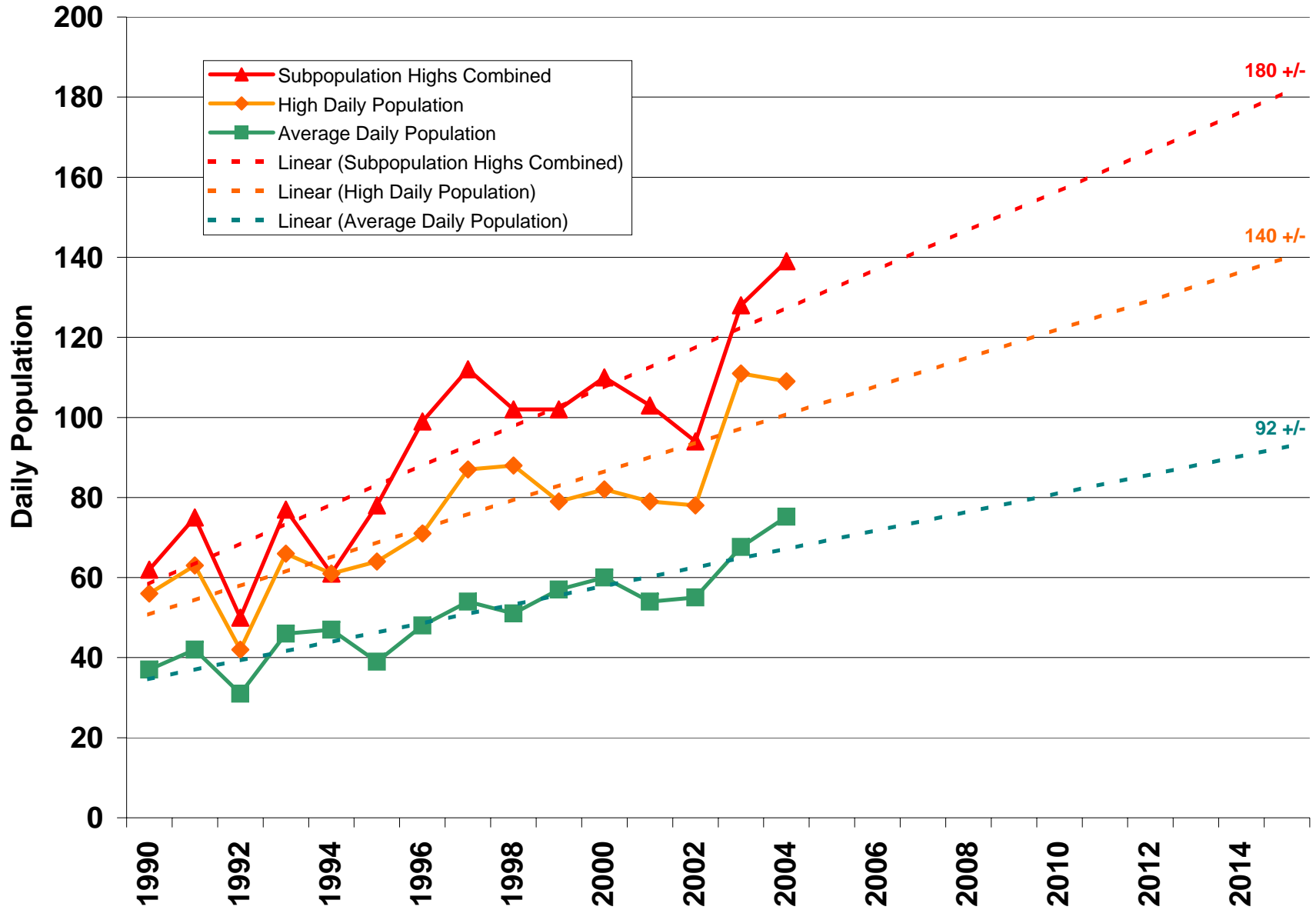
Herkimer County Jail High Sub Population Levels



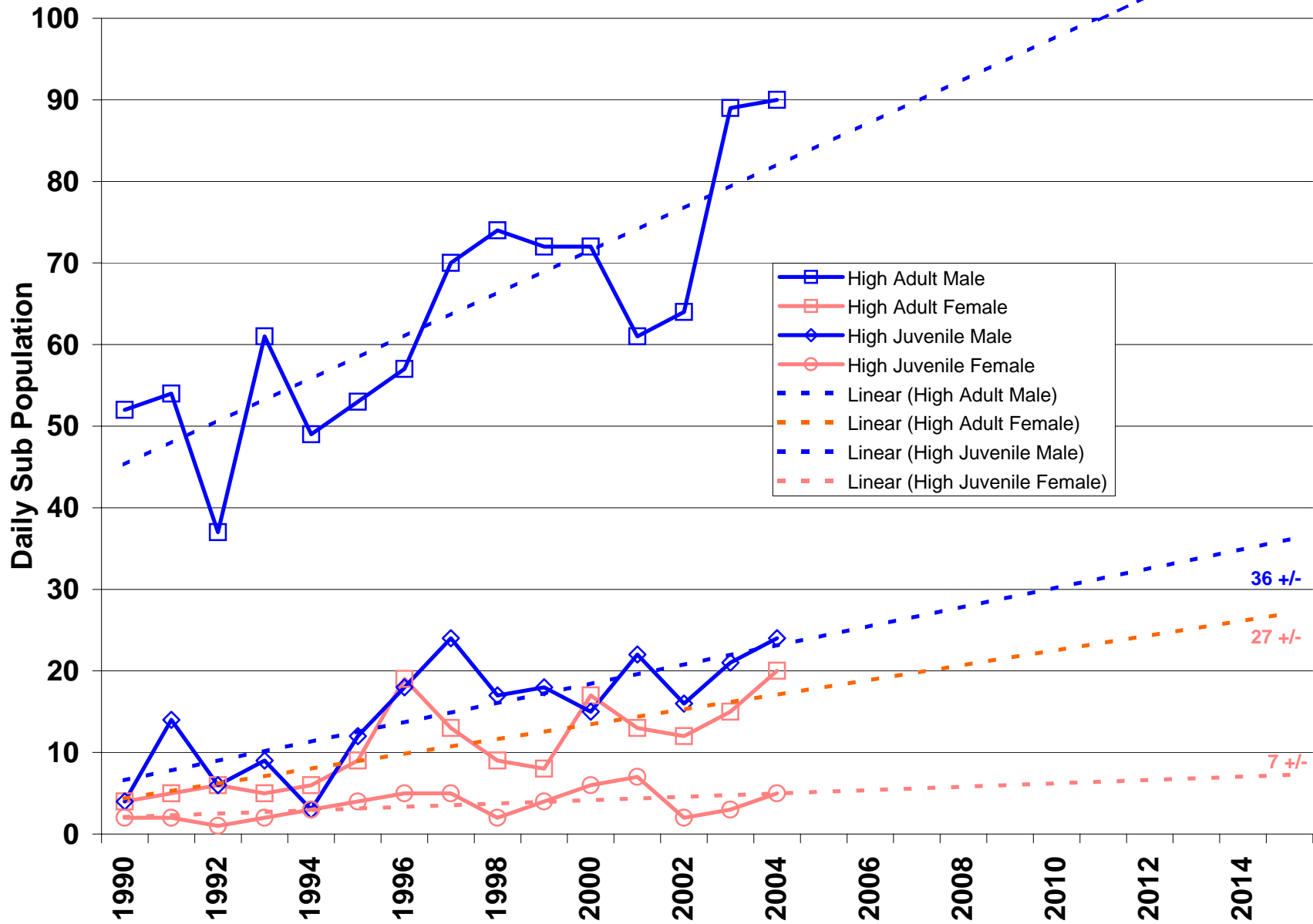
Herkimer County Jail Daily Population Levels



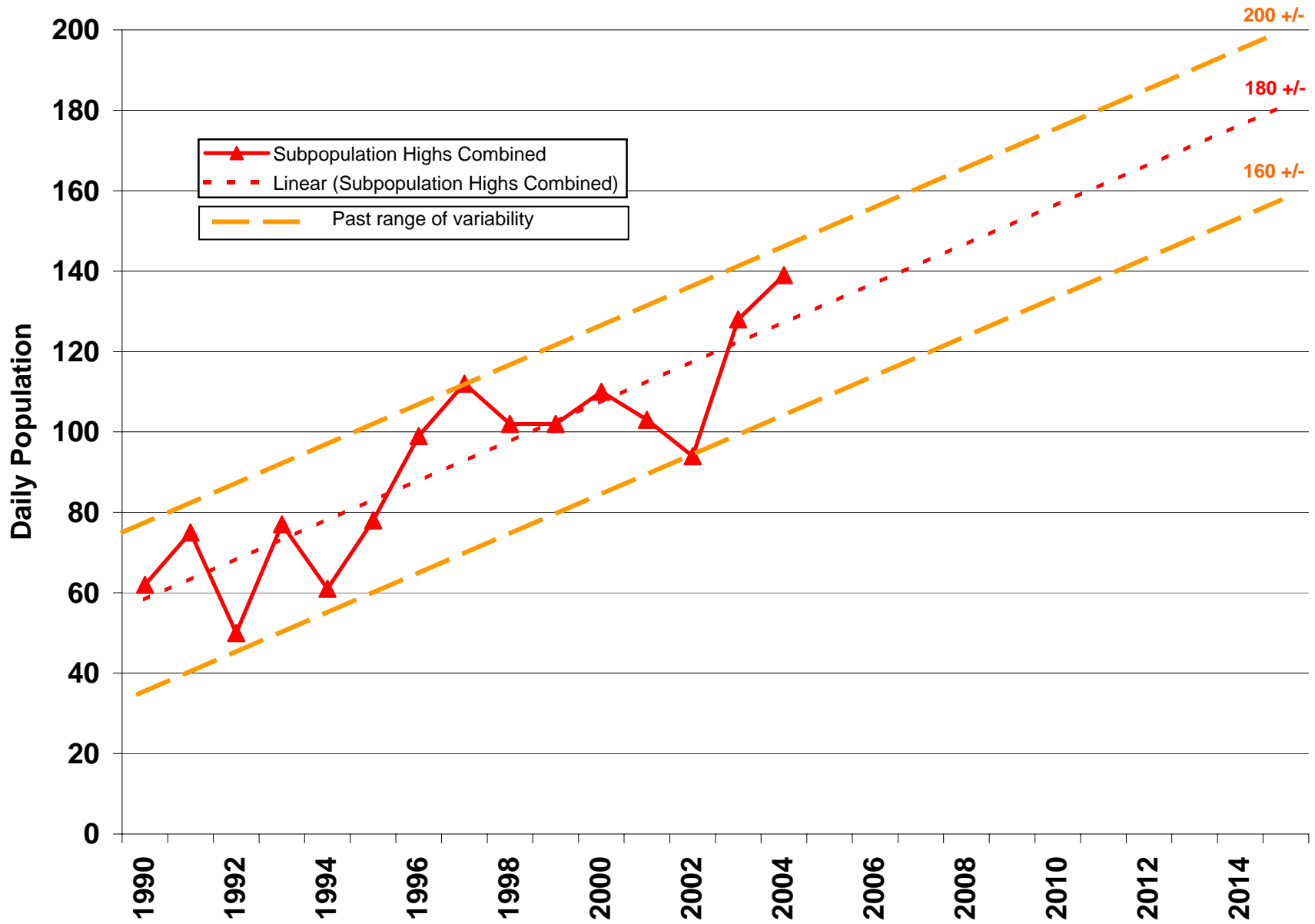
Herkimer County Jail Daily Population Levels



Herkimer County Jail High Sub Population Levels Projected



Herkimer County Jail Daily Population Levels



Herkimer County Average Sub Population Levels Projected

