

Evaluation of Enhanced Supervision Housing for Young Adults

June 2017

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Introduction

Over the last several years, the NYC Department of Correction has embarked on an unprecedented plan to develop and implement an innovative approach to the management of young adults (18 to 21 years old) in a correctional setting. The initial plan was founded upon a tiered response protocol that utilized three (3) progressively more therapeutic and more structured housing options geared towards incentivizing positive behavior with heightened programming, engagement, and staffing. Throughout the evolution of the Young Adult Strategy plan the focus has been to optimize safety and promote rehabilitation. The Young Adult Strategy plan and the related housing construct that exists today is the result of continual refinement and is inclusive of Enhanced Supervision Housing (ESH). ESH has become a housing option for the management of violent young adults (18 to 21 years old) in the Department's custody based on specific criteria that account for the severity and persistence of violent behavior.

Young Adult ESH Time Line

July 2016

- At the July 12, 2016 NYC Board of Correction (BOC) public meeting, the Board granted the Department a three (3) month limited variance allowing for the use of ESH for young adults (19 to 21 years old). Additionally, the Department sought and was granted a six (6) month limited variance renewal allowing for the co-mingling of young adults (19 to 21 years old) with adults (22 years and older).

September 2016

- In September 2016, the first young adults (19 to 21 years old) were placed in ESH and co-mingled with adults in blended units.

October 2016

- In October 2016, the Department announced a historic correctional milestone, ending the practice of punitive segregation for young adults (19 to 21 years old), resulting in the complete elimination of punitive segregation for inmates ages 16 to 21 years old in the NYC Department of Correction's custody.
- At the October 11, 2016, BOC public meeting, the Department was granted a three (3) month limited variance renewal to allow for the continued use of ESH for the young adults (19 to 21 years old). The Department also sought and was granted a six (6) month limited variance for the use of ESH for young adults (18 years old).
- On October 12, 2016 the Young Adult ESH unit was established.

January 2017

- At the January 10, 2017 BOC public meeting, the Department sought a six (6) month limited variance renewal to continue the use of ESH for young adults (19 to 21 years old).

February 2017

- At the February 14, 2017 BOC public meeting, the Department sought and was granted six (6) month limited variance renewals for the continued use of ESH for young adults (19 to 21 years old) and young adults (18 years old).

March 2017

- On March 1, 2017, the ESH Entry unit was established for the housing of young adults (18 to 21 years old) who have recently committed and/or participated in an actual or attempted slashing or stabbing, or engagement in activity that caused serious injury to an officer, another inmate, or any other individual.

May 2017

- At the May 9, 2017 BOC public meeting, in compliance with the Board's February 14, 2017 variance conditions, the Department submitted to the Board and presented at the meeting a monitoring and evaluation plan for young adults in ESH.

Contained herein, in compliance with February 14, 2017 variance conditions is the Department's plan for evaluating and monitoring ESH for young adults. The evaluation contains two main sections: the current operational state of ESH for young adults, and an assessment of outcomes.

With current data limitations, there are extensive hindrances to completing a full scale evaluation at this time. In order to perform a full and comprehensive analysis, there must be consistent inmate level data available for proper monitoring. Particularly, inmate-specific data about mandatory services and program participation for the entire duration of time studied would be necessary. Additionally, there are relatively few young adults who have been in ESH, and even fewer who have completed all of the system levels. As a result, conclusive evidence of program efficacy is inherently bounded.

Due to these limitations, this assessment will track the progress of young adults in ESH based on the current information available in lieu of a full scale evaluation.

Objectives

This assessment, as asserted in the previous section, is limited in scope and data in executing a complete evaluation. However, with currently available data on ESH young adults who were placed in ESH between September 2016 and April 2017, this review will serve to reach the following objectives:

Evaluate the Implementation of ESH for Young Adults

- Provide descriptive statistics regarding the young adult ESH population relative to the adult ESH population. This includes, but is not limited to:
 - Length-of-stay and time-in-custody measures
 - Reasons for discharge from ESH
 - Housing movements
 - Demographics
 - Classification and custody level
 - Drug use
 - Security Risk Group membership
 - State of inmate mental health
- Assess placements and adherence to regulations:
 - Review of the time between ESH notification and the inciting event prompting the inmate to be reviewed
 - Prevalence of reviews for qualifying inmates
 - Assessment of inmates' meeting appropriate placement criteria

Evaluate the effectiveness of ESH for Young Adults

- Review current violence metrics before and during stay in ESH
 - Involvement in incidents before and during ESH
 - Commission of infractions before and during ESH
- Examine the effect of ESH with respect to the General Population
- Analyze the effect of ESH levels
- Compare ESH effects to those of Punitive Segregation
 - Involvement in incidents before and during ESH and Punitive Segregation
 - Commission of infractions before and during ESH and Punitive Segregation

The Current Operational State of ESH for Young Adults

Characteristics of Young Adult vs. Adult Inmates

Overall population

Sixty-five (65)¹ young adults have entered an ESH designated housing unit as of April 30th, 2017; this assessment reviews the current conditions of the unit in relation to the adult population during comparable periods of time or at comparable moments.

Three of the sixty-five (65) young adults initially placed in ESH were released from the unit based on the adjudication determination. In addition, three young adults were released/discharged from the unit prior to their adjudication hearing.

While these young adults were not recommended for continued placement based on their adjudication determinations or were released/discharged prior to having their adjudication hearings, these young adults were included in this study in order to account for their presence in ESH during the period of review. This prevents skewed results from any incidents either directly or indirectly resulting from their entry to the unit, even if these young adults were only in the unit briefly.

Two inmates were omitted from this evaluation. These young adults had entered ESH in two separate incarcerations. These omissions are to prevent bias; the inmates may have changed their behavior as a result of ESH and would not have the same results from before and during their stay in ESH. Additionally, their adjudication process and characteristics (i.e. restrictions, SRG affiliation, mental health status, classification scores, etc.) may have differed in the second stay, which would further confound results.

When ESH was first established in February 2015 only adults (22 years old and older) were considered for placement in the housing unit(s). In early September 2016, the first young adults (19 to 21 years old) were placed in ESH in “blended” units, where they were co-mingled with adults. In October 2016, with the complete elimination of punitive segregation for all young adults (18 to 21 years old) the Department expanded the use of ESH to include 18 year olds and instituted young adult ESH². Young Adult ESH was a unit that exclusively housed young adults’ ages 18 to 21 years old. On March 1, 2017, Young Adult ESH become the ESH Entry unit. The ESH Entry unit is for the housing of young adults who have recently committed and/or participated in an actual or attempted slashing or stabbing, or engagement in activity that caused serious injury to an officer, another inmate, or any other individual. During their stay within this unit, a series of individual assessments are conducted to assist with the identification of individual and programming needs as well as future placement options. All activities that

¹ 66 Young adults had been recommended for placement in ESH as of April 30th, however one inmate did not enter the unit until May 1st; this May 1st placement was excluded from review.

² Young adults who are eighteen (18) years old are not co-mingled with adults (22 years old and older).

involve feedback/input from a youth are optional. The elements of this process include the following:

- 1) Intake – A survey that collects information on the factors related to youth violence, e.g. perceptions of self, responsibility, emotional or psychological distress, moral reasoning, and self-esteem. The intake is completed by DOC program staff.
- 2) Skills/Educational Assessment – A tool to measure educational knowledge. This is currently being conducted via the Test Assessing Basic Education (TABE), which is administered by the Department of Education staff.
- 3) Assessment on attitudes/beliefs related to substance abuse – This assessment is currently being conducted via the National Institute on Drug Abuse Screening tool (NIDA). The screening is completed by DOC program staff.
- 4) Programming participation is also reviewed and captured during the time frame in which a young adult is in the Entry unit. Programming is conducted by DOC program staff.
- 5) Environmental Assessments – A survey of jail-based and community-based influences related to youth violence. These assessments are conducted by the Department’s Operations Security Intelligence Unit and the Central Intelligence Bureau.

This report and evaluation accounts for all young adults housed in ESH during the assessment period regardless of whether they were housed exclusively with young adults or co-mingled with adults. Within this evaluation, the young adult population is juxtaposed with the adult ESH population that entered from September 2016 to April 30th, 2017. The NYC Board of Correction has previously evaluated the adult population, providing a helpful benchmark for examination. Additionally, the adult population has had a more substantial timeframe to develop, so creating this parallel will help better understand the impact of ESH on young adults despite fewer data points. This comparison will also facilitate the analyses later in the evaluation in which adult population data will be incorporated.

Time in Custody

Time in custody has the ability to influence behavior, both in and out of ESH. While it is to be expected that the total time in custody would be longer for adults as young offenders only enter the NYC jail system at sixteen (16), the median and minimum amount of time is somewhat demonstrative for this population. Both groups had an average and median time in custody as of April 30, 2017, of over a year, with no inmate incarcerated less than a month.

Time in Custody for All Inmates as of April 30 th , 2017		
Length of Incarceration	Adult ESH Population	Young Adult ESH Population
Average	548.79 days	495.16 days
Median	499.00 days	479.00 days
Minimum	32.00 days	46.00 days
Maximum	2,029.16 days	1,103.00 days

Table 1. The time in custody for all inmates as of April 30th, 2017.

The discharged inmate time in custody medians were relatively close, though more disparate in averages. Given the factor of age, an increased average length of stay for adults would be expected. The maximum length of stay for both groups, as with the population, well exceeded a year of incarceration.

Time in Custody for Inmates Discharged as of April 30 th , 2017		
	Adult ESH Population	Young Adult ESH Population
Average	777.10 days	490.44 days
Median	573.00 days	527.14 days
Minimum	82.65 days	46.05 days
Maximum	2,029.16 days	1,058.00 days

Table 2. The time in custody for discharged inmates as of April 30th, 2017.

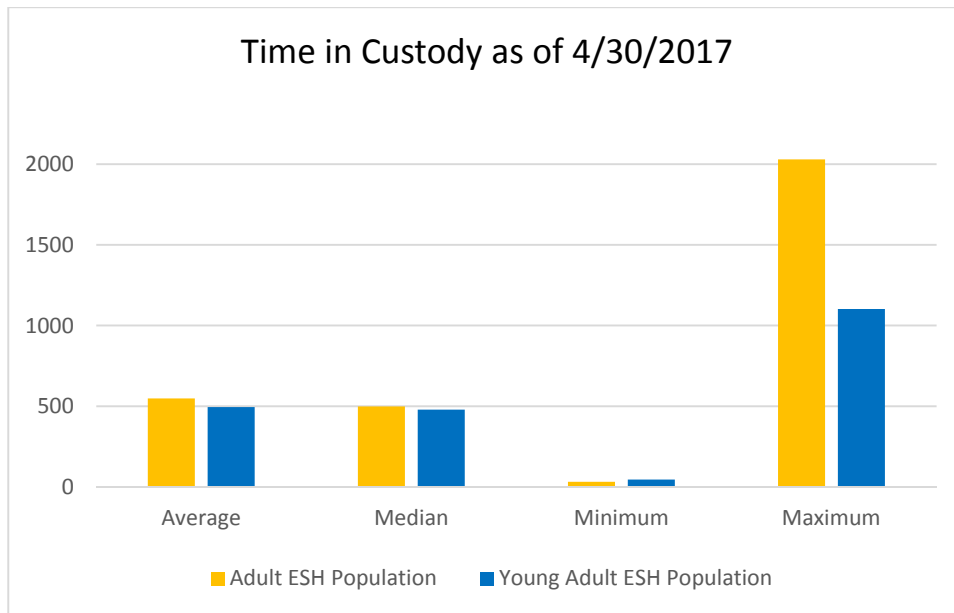


Figure 1. The time in custody for all inmates as of April 30th, 2017.

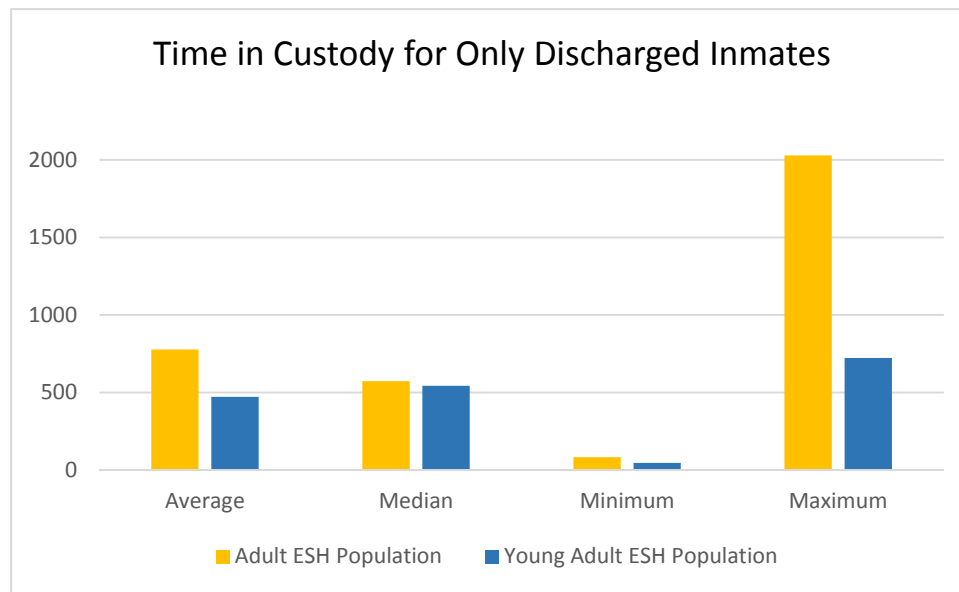


Figure 2. The time in custody for discharged inmates as of April 30th, 2017.

The current average time in custody for all Rikers inmates is 63.4 days, with 18.5% of the population detained for three or more months, and 33.7% in custody for four or fewer days.³

³ Source: "NYC Department of Correction at a Glance" (https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/doc/downloads/pdf/DOC_At-Glance-4-27-17.pdf)

Length of Stay in Enhanced Supervision Housing

Lengths of stay in ESH are determined by the sum of all individual stays within ESH until they have moved out of ESH. Typically, the average length of stay for inmates was slightly less than three months. The maximum stay for adults, 230.03 days, was comparable to the young adults at 234.57 days. The median and average stays were also relatively similar, with adults spending approximately eight (8) days less in ESH than young adults.

Length of Stay in Enhanced Supervision Housing		
	Adult ESH Population	Young Adult ESH Population
Average	83.27 days	85.78 days
Median	64.00 days	71.91 days
Minimum	2.41 days	1.15 days
Maximum	230.03 days	234.57 days

Table 3. The length of stay in ESH for all inmates as of April 30th 2017.

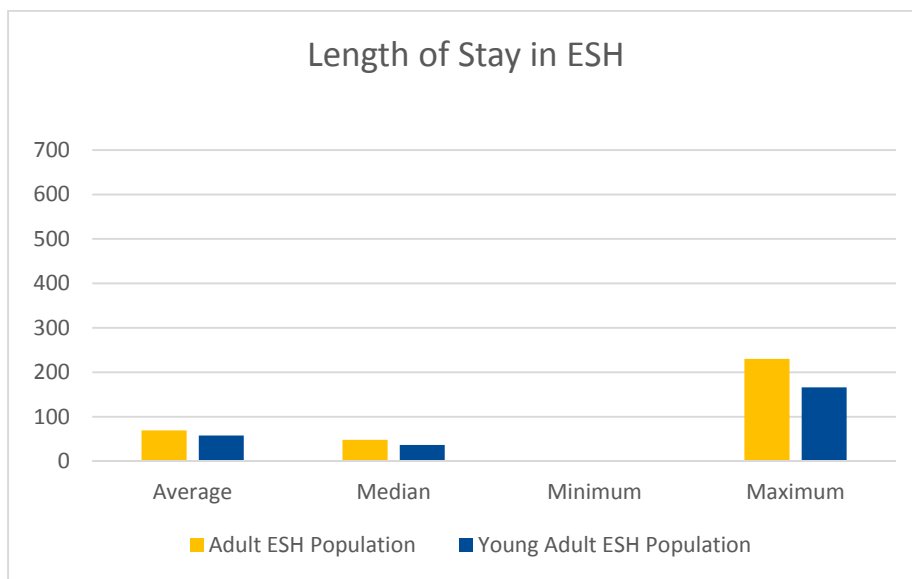


Figure 3. The length of stay in ESH for all inmates as of April 30th 2017.

Reasons for Release from ESH

Thirty-two (32) young adults have been released from ESH. The majority (21) of these young adults were discharged from DOC custody, followed by eight (8) inmates who were released to maximum custody level general population, one (1) inmate to the Secure Unit, one (1) young adult to an Accelerated Programming Unit (APU), and one (1) who transferred to punitive segregation⁴. Of those that were transferred to the general population, three (3) were released following their ESH adjudication in which it was determined that they were not appropriate for placement in the unit at that time.

Destinations after Release from ESH	
Discharged from DOC Custody	21 Inmates ⁵
General Population	8 Inmates
Secure Unit	1 Inmate
Punitive Segregation	1 Inmate ⁶
Accelerate Programming Unit (APU)	1 Inmate

Table 4. Frequency of destinations upon release from ESH

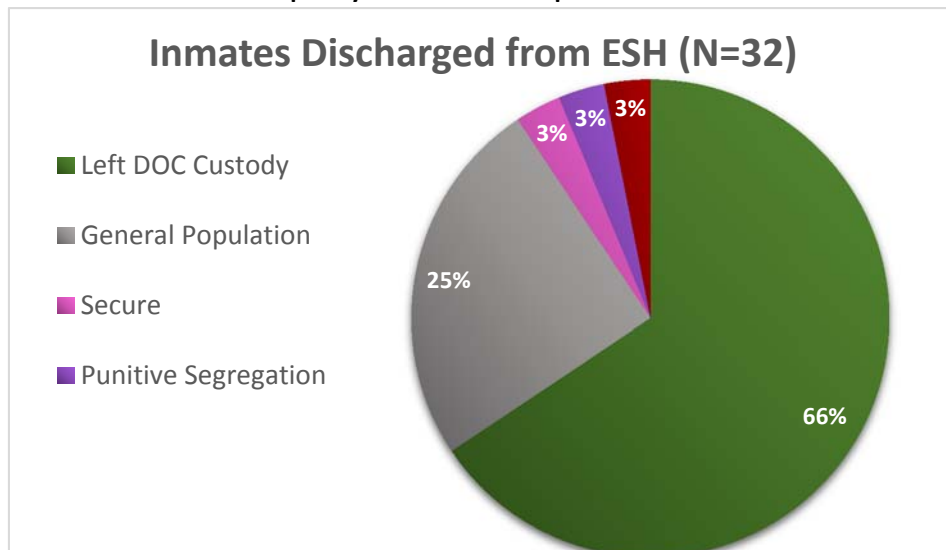


Figure 4. Frequency of destinations upon release from ESH

⁴ As of October 11, 2017, the Department eliminated the use of punitive segregation for all young adults 18 to 21 years old. This inmate turned twenty-two (22) years old while in ESH and was transferred to punitive segregation.

⁵ One young adult was discharged from DOC custody prior to his adjudication hearing. This young adult was previously reported in the young adult ESH monthly report as being recommended for ESH, but not as a placement or a release based on the reporting parameters.

⁶ As of October 11, 2017, the Department eliminated the use of punitive segregation for all young adults 18 to 21 years old. This inmate turned twenty-two (22) years old while in ESH and was transferred to punitive segregation.

Housing Types Preceding ESH

For adults, inmates primarily were transferred from either punitive segregation or restraint units. In the young adult population, the majority of inmates came from the General Population.

Housing Types Preceding ESH		
	Adult ESH Population N=99	Young Adult ESH Population N = 63
Administrative Segregation	7 Inmates (7.07%)	4 Inmates (6.35%)
Accelerated Programming Unit (APU)	8 Inmates (8.08%)	6 Inmates (9.52%)
CAPS	0 Inmates (0.00%)	1 Inmate (1.59%)
General Population	15 Inmates (15.15%)	30 Inmates (47.62%)
Punitive Segregation ⁷	42 Inmates (42.42%)	2 Inmates (3.17%)
Punitive Segregation Light	1 Inmate (1.01%)	0 Inmates (0.00%)
GP with Enhanced Restraints	21 Inmates (21.21%)	8 Inmates (12.70%)
Restricted Housing Unit	5 Inmates (5.05%)	0 Inmates (0.00%)
Second Chance Housing Unit	N/A	1 Inmate (1.59%)
Secure	N/A	1 Inmate (1.59%)
TRU	N/A	10 Inmates (15.87%)

Table 5. Housing types preceding ESH

⁷ Young adults were transferred from Punitive Segregation prior to or in conjunction with the Department's elimination of punitive segregation for this population.

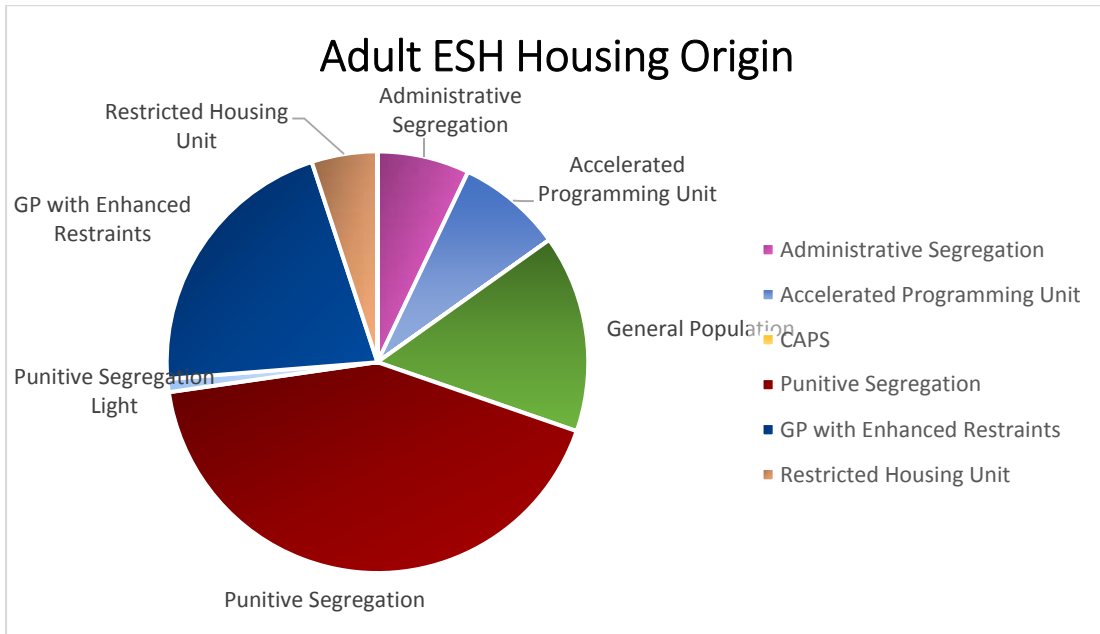


Figure 5. Housing types preceding ESH (Adults)

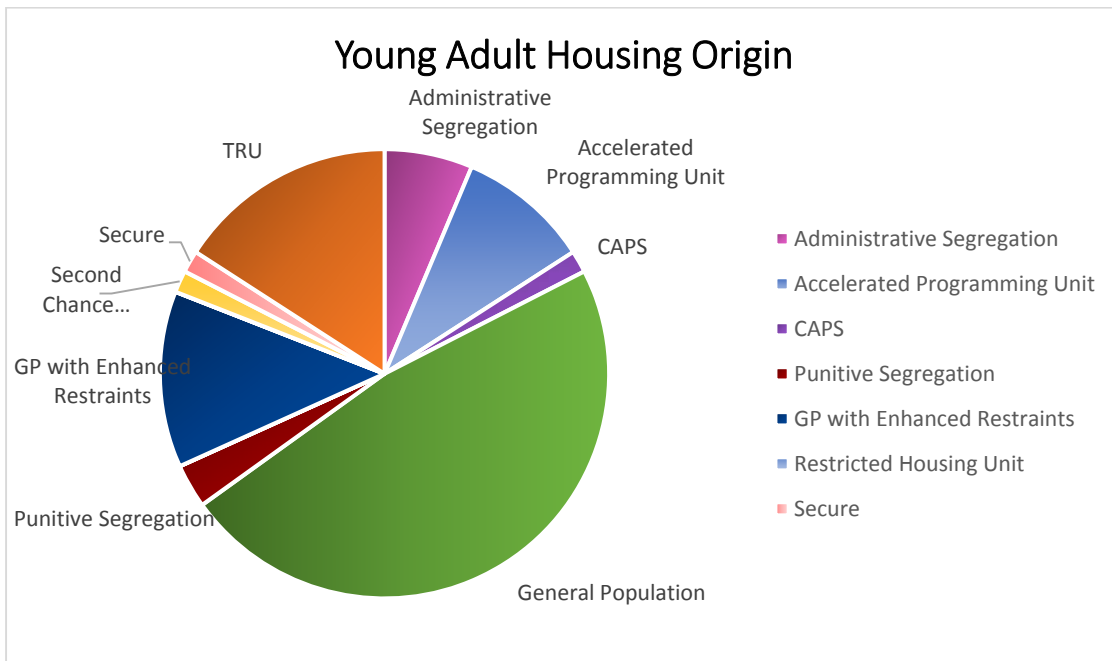


Figure 6. Housing types preceding ESH (Young Adults)

Demographics

The young adult ESH population was relatively comparable to the adult ESH population for Non-Hispanic Black inmates and Other Non-Hispanic inmates. However, the young adult population had a greater proportion of Hispanic inmates and no White Non-Hispanic inmates. The adult ESH population, similarly, has disproportionately less White Non-Hispanic inmates than the DOC population at large. Additionally, the Black Non-Hispanic population is much higher than within DOC as a whole.

Race/Ethnicity	Adult ESH Population	Young Adult ESH Population	DOC Overall Avg. Daily Population ⁸
Black (Non-Hispanic)	251 Inmates (63.87%)	33 Inmates (52.38%)	5,338 (53.52%)
White (Non-Hispanic)	5 Inmates (1.27%)	0 Inmates (0.00%)	685 (6.87%)
Other (Non-Hispanic)	6 Inmates (1.53%)	2 Inmates (3.17%)	446 (4.47%)
Hispanic	131 Inmates (33.33%)	28 Inmates (44.44%)	3,325 (33.34%)
Total:	393 Inmates	63 Inmates	9,974 Inmates

Table 6. Inmate racial backgrounds

Mental Health and Substance Use

Data regarding use of illegal substances is self-reported upon entry to the Department, and results of any drug tests cannot be confirmed for confidentiality reasons. This data currently reflects that a small portion of young adults self report their involvement with illegal substances.

Substance Use		
	Adult ESH Population	Young Adult ESH Population
Drug Use	19 Inmates (19.19%)	4 Inmates (6.35%)
No Drug Use	79 Inmates (79.80%)	58 Inmates (92.06%)
Unknown	1 Inmate (1.01%)	1 Inmate (1.59%)
Total:	99 Inmates	63 Inmates

Table 7. Self-reported substance use

⁸ Source: http://www1.nyc.gov/assets/doc/downloads/pdf/FY17_1st_QUARTER_2016_demog.pdf

Mental health data is not available for review or release beyond a medical capacity to protect inmate privacy. As a result, Brad H status upon entry to ESH is a proxy for determining mental state. It is also necessary to note that all inmates had been medically cleared prior to entry into any ESH unit.

Brad H		
	Adult ESH Population	Young Adult ESH Population
Brad H Upon Admission to ESH	67 Inmates (67.68%)	41 Inmates (65.08%)
Not Brad H Upon Admission to ESH	32 Inmates (32.32%)	22 Inmates (34.92%)
Total:	99 Inmates	63 Inmates

Table 8. Brad H status

Classification Levels and Security Designations

In determining classification, inmates are evaluated based on a series of risk factors. All inmates receive a classification score upon admission to the Department, as well as a security designation. Additionally, inmates are routinely reevaluated in order to reflect circumstances during their time in custody. Some of these qualities include: institutional conduct, current charge severity, prior arrests, Security Risk Group affiliation, mental health status (Brad H), and age. These characteristics influence the score and custody level, which places inmates in minimum, medium, or maximum custody levels and the level of supervision associated with their incarceration.

Young adults had a higher average, median, and minimum classification score than the adult group. This result is in no doubt at least partially due to age serving as a classification risk criterion, for which younger inmates are scored higher than older ones.

Classification Score		
	Adult ESH Population	Young Adult ESH Population
Average	19.81	21.55
Median	19.00	23.00
Minimum	4.00	6.00
Maximum	35.00	33.00

Table 9. Classification scores

Overwhelmingly, both groups have a significant number of SRG members, with nearly all of the young adult population being gang-affiliated upon entry.

Security Risk Groups		
	Adult ESH Population	Young Adult ESH Population
Security Risk Group	75 Inmates (75.76%)	62 Inmates (98.41%)
Suspected	7 Inmates (7.07%)	0 Inmates (0.00%)
Non-SRG	13 Inmates (13.13%)	1 Inmate (1.59%)
Unavailable	4 Inmates (4.04%)	0 Inmates (0.00%)
Total:	99 Inmates	63 Inmates

Table 10. SRG membership

Custody levels were relatively similar between the two groups, with a large majority of the inmates being maximum security levels. Only ten (10) of the adult population and five (5) young adults were not maximum level custody upon entry. The one (1) adult at the minimum custody level had two brief previous incarcerations, totaling approximately two weeks. The one (1) young adult also had two previous incarcerations, totaling approximately a week. As they have since been reclassified as medium and maximum respectively, the short timeframe may have contributed to the low level classification.

Custody Levels		
	Adult ESH Population	Young Adult ESH Population
Minimum	1 Inmate (1.01%)	1 Inmate (1.59%)
Medium	9 Inmates (9.09%)	4 Inmates (6.35%)
Maximum	89 Inmates (89.90%)	58 Inmates (92.06%)
Total:	99 Inmates	63 Inmates

Table 11. Custody levels

Top charges for both adults and young adults reflected primarily violent charges, with approximately a third of both adults and young adults having murder charges (or attempted murder), with robbery the second most common for both groups.

	Top Charge	
	Adult ESH Population	Young Adult ESH Population
Murder [Actual and Attempted]	35 Inmates (35.35%)	20 Inmates (31.75%)
Robbery [Actual and Attempted]	14 Inmates (14.14%)	14 Inmates (22.22%)
Conspiracy, Gang Assault, or Kidnapping	8 Inmates (8.08%)	9 Inmates (14.29%)
Assault, Manslaughter, Arson, Riot, or Strangulation [Actual and Attempted]	20 Inmates (20.20%)	6 Inmates (9.52%)
Burglary, Crim. Use of a Firearm/Weapon, or Crim. Possession of a Weapon/Forged Instrument, Grand Larceny	10 Inmates (10.10%)	9 Inmates (14.29%)
Crim. Possession of a Controlled Substance, Enterprise Corruption, Prison Contraband, Sale of Controlled Substance	8 Inmates (8.08%)	5 Inmates (7.94%)
N/A	4 Inmates (4.04%)	0 Inmates
Total:	99 Inmates	63 Inmates

Table 12. Top charge

Placements

As set forth in BOC Minimum Standard 1-16 “Enhanced Supervision Housing” an inmate may be confined in ESH if the inmate meets one or more placement criteria as set forth below. Inmate placement may be (and often is) based on multiple criteria:

1. Inmate has been identified as a leader of a security risk group, and has demonstrated active involvement in the organization or perpetration of violent or dangerous gang activity. **(6 Inmates)**
2. The inmate has demonstrated active involvement as an organizer or perpetrator of a gang-related assault. **(24 Inmates)**
3. Inmate has committed a slashing or stabbing, has committed repeated assaults, has seriously injured another inmate, visitor, or employee, or has rioted or actively participated in inmate disturbances while in Department custody or otherwise incarcerated. **(59 Inmates)**
4. The inmate has been found in possession of a scalpel or a weapon that poses a level of danger similar to or greater than a scalpel while in Department custody or otherwise incarcerated. **(14 Inmates)**
5. The inmate has engaged in serious or persistent violence. **(57 Inmates)**
6. The inmate, while in Department custody or otherwise incarcerated, has engaged in repeated activity or behavior of a gravity and degree of danger similar to the acts described above, and such activity or behavior has a direct, identifiable, and adverse impact on the safety and security of the facility (e.g., acts of arson). **(0 Inmates)**

In assessing an inmate’s placement in ESH, the Department may review activities that occurred within the preceding five (5) years while the inmate was incarcerated and within the preceding two (2) years for activities that occurred when the inmate was not incarcerated.

Placement of young adults in ESH has evolved since the first placements in September 2016⁹. Initially, young adults (19 to 21 years old) placed in ESH, who met one or more of the above criteria could be initially placed in ESH based on the approval of the Chief of the Department. In October 2016, when the Department was granted a variance permitting the placement of eighteen (18) year olds into ESH, the criteria for placement for an eighteen year old young adult

⁹ Notwithstanding, changes in placement criteria for young adults all initial placements are subject to the Chief of the Department/designee’s approval.

was limited to those young adults who committed a slashing or stabbing or engaged in activity that caused serious injury to officer or another inmate.

With the establishment of the ESH Entry Unit, on March 1, 2017, young adults placed in the Entry unit are subject to a more narrowly defined placement criteria. Such criteria is limited to those young adults who have recently committed and/or participated in an actual or attempted slashing or stabbing, or engagement in activity that caused serious injury to an officer, another inmate, or any other individual. For initial placement in the ESH Entry Unit, the Chief of the Department/designee approve both placement in ESH and specifically the Entry unit. Currently, young adults (19 to 21 years old) can also be considered for placement in level 2, provided however, that it is not based solely on gang related criteria.¹⁰

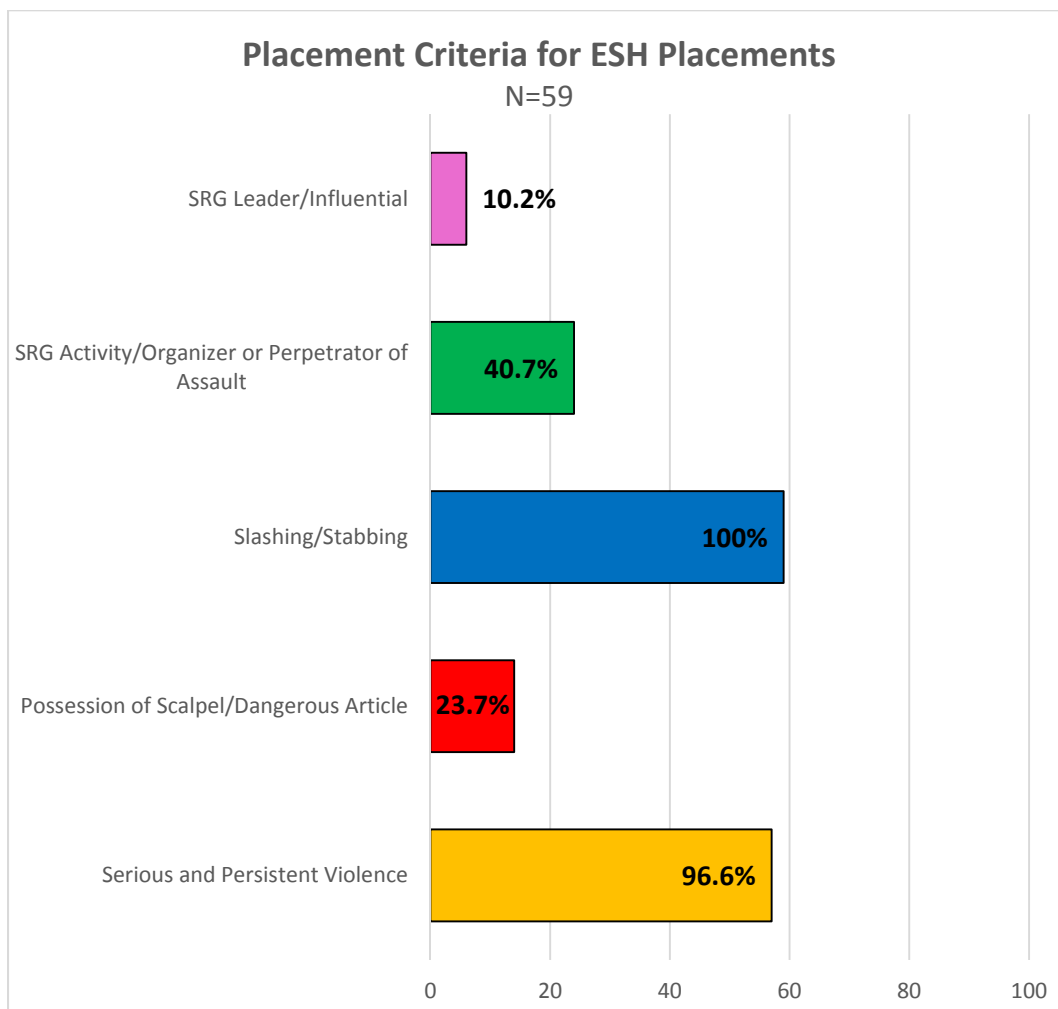


Figure 7. Reasons for ESH placement¹¹

¹⁰ See BOC Minimum Standards 1-16(b)(1)&(2).

¹¹ Based on adjudication to be housed in ESH.

Periodic Reviews

Twenty-eight (28)/Thirty (30) Day Reviews

All inmates placed in YA ESH or in the Entry unit are subject to a twenty-eight (28) or thirty (30) day review. This review evaluates progress and identifies the appropriate placement for the young adult. Specified details on the assessment process is outlined under the section titled “**The Current Operational State of ESH for Young Adults.**” Prior to the formal designation of the entry unit, young adults received twenty-eight (28) day reviews; subsequently the time frame for all reviews in this unit was changed to thirty (30) days. During this time frame, twenty- five (25) of the young adults were eligible for reviews. Nineteen (19) were subject to twenty-eight (28) day reviews and the remaining six (6) young adults received thirty (30) day reviews.

Twenty-two (22) intakes were completed, two (2) young adults opted not to complete the intake and one (1) intake could not be completed during the twenty-eight (28) day time frame due to multiple lockdowns. Twenty-two (22) NIDA screenings were conducted, two (2) young adults opted not to complete the NIDA and one (1) NIDA could not be completed during the 28 day time frame due to multiple lockdowns. Fifteen (15) young adults completed the TABE, and three (3) young adults, began, however, did not opt to complete the TABE, two (2) young adults refused and one (1) was considered over age¹² and thus ineligible to take the assessment. The remaining four (4) young adults obtained their high school equivalency diploma prior to placement in ESH and therefore did not need to complete the TABE.

During this process it is important to note the following:

- Twenty (20) of the twenty-five (25) young adults reported that they had not obtained a high school diploma or its equivalency.
- Twenty-two (22) of the twenty-five (25) young adults reported involvement with the criminal justice system prior to their current incarceration.
- Five (5) of the twenty-two (22) young adults also reported serving time in a juvenile correctional facility prior to entry into DOC custody.
- Seventeen (17) of the twenty-two (22) young adults reported that they lived in a single parent household.
- Six (6) of the twenty-two (22) young adults reported that they experienced trauma prior to their incarceration. Events include but are not limited to death of a parent, homelessness, foster care placement, and domestic abuse. We estimate that the number of young adults that have experienced trauma is higher, however, due to the personal and sensitive nature of the information, some young adults may have chosen not to disclose.
- Seventeen (17) of the twenty-two (22) young adults reported a history of substance use; primarily marijuana, alcohol, and prescription drugs were noted.

¹² DOE deems an individual ineligible when the individual seeking services will turn twenty-two (22) years old prior to July 1, within the year he or she is applying.

Please note information retrieved to complete intakes and NIDAs are self-reported.

Forty-five (45) Day Reviews

All inmates placement in ESH are subject to periodic review every forty-five (45) days from entry into ESH in order to determine whether the inmate continues to present a significant threat to facility safety and security if housed outside of ESH such that continued placement is appropriate. By April 30th, all young adults housed in ESH for 45 days had received 45 day reviews. Generally, reviews were all provided in a timely manner, and within less than a week of the 45 day mark. Two inmates had a significant gap between the 45 day mark and their first review; they both received more timely reviews after that first instance.

Inmate Special Restrictions

1. Non-contact visits **(9 Inmates Identified)**
2. Limitations in Permissible Packages **(0 Inmates Identified)**
3. Reading of non-private correspondences **(3 Inmates Identified)**
4. Restraint Desks **(All inmates placed in ESH 1 after November 16, 2016)**

*Time between Event and Placement*¹³

In the adult ESH Evaluation, the Board expressed concern regarding the time elapsed between an inciting event and placement into ESH. In assessing this issue as it relates to young adults, we look to see if there were significant lag times between an event and their placement. As set forth in the Minimum Standards 1-16 “Enhanced Supervision Housing,” placement can be based on activities that occurred within the preceding two to five years. However, as discussed in the BOC’s Adult ESH Assessment, inmates are more likely to comply with law enforcement officials when they feel they have been treated fairly. The majority of young adults have been placed in ESH within thirty (30) days of the triggering event, with no event greater than a year prior to placement.

¹³ The timeliness of young adult placements relates specifically to placements that occurred prior to March 1, 2017 and the establishment of the ESH Entry unit.

Mandated Services¹⁴

As with any unit, mandated services must be provided for all inmates in ESH. For inmates housed in ESH, the minimum standards allows for the provisions of some services, such as law library, to be provided through alternative means within the unit. These include the following services:

- **Recreation:** 856 recreation services provided
- **Law Library:** 842 law library services provided
- **Barber:** 241 barber services provided
- **Grievance:** 1 grievance service provided¹⁵
- **Social Services:** 326 social service provided
- **Personal Phone Calls:** 2,456 personal phone calls
- **School:** 27 inmates were involved with schooling
- **Visits:** 335 visits (260 Non-Contact)
- **Religious Services:** 44 provided

Programming

Based on areas of interest expressed by the youth as well as the Division of Youthful Offender Programming's prioritization of evidence-based programming, the programs that had been offered in the Young Adult unit (formerly known as YA ESH and currently the ESH Entry unit) since October 2016 to the end of April 2017 include the following:

- **Anger Management (Other):** 28 offerings
- **Community Meeting:** 6 offerings
- **Creative Arts Expression:** 94 offerings
- **Dialectical Behavior Therapy:** 49 offerings
- **Individual Counseling:** 25 offerings
- **Interactive Journaling:** 89 offerings
- **Parenting:** 6 offerings
- **Youth Communication:** 96 offerings

Program data for young adults in blended units (a blended unit is defined as housing units where young adults (19 to 21 years old) are co-mingled with adults (22 years old and older) is somewhat more limited. The span of this data goes from February 2017 to present on an inmate level. Additionally, only two programs have consistently collected data on this level. There are also a series of instances in which programs were cancelled as a result of incidents within units, court, or medical issues. As a result of this limitation, there are two programs are offered of which data is available:

¹⁴ This evaluation is not inclusive of the provision of health and mental health services which are managed and tracked by NYC Health and Hospitals (H+H).

¹⁵ Grievance data is collected separately from other ESH related service data, and was not available for this analysis.

- ***“IDOLS”¹⁶***: 117 participated of 245 offerings
- ***Counseling/“Cage your Rage”***: 106 participated of 266 offerings

These programs are targeted to facilitate development, as well as minimize idle time to reduce violence. There instances in which lockdown had affected the ability to hold programming, particularly in April 2017. These can be viewed in the programming portion of the metrics section by month.

¹⁶ Individuals determined to overcome life’s struggles (IDOLS)

Evaluation of Outcomes for Young Adults in ESH

Violence Metrics

The driving force behind ESH is the management of inmate behavior to reduce violent outcomes. This is a difficult goal to achieve, as placing highly violent inmates, SRG members or leaders, or those who are prone to consistent fights in a single area may result in an increased probability of events occurring. In this section we review preliminary outcomes of inmate incident involvement; metrics include the following:

- Use of Force Before and During Entry to ESH by injury class¹⁷
- Slashing/Stabbings Before and During Entry to ESH
- Infractions Before and During Entry to ESH by grade and type

All metrics are calculated per one hundred (100) inmate days. This unit of measurement is calculated by summing the total amount of each inmate’s incidents during a period, dividing by the total number of each inmate’s days in the respective era, then multiplying by one hundred. This standardizes the measures to account for disproportionality in period duration. It also examines the unit collectively, which accounts for potential outliers in the data.

Given the low number of young adults who have left ESH either for discharge from DOC custody or to another housing unit, it is not feasible to examine how incident involvement changes post ESH “treatment.” Instead, we rely on descriptive analyses of rates of incident involvements and infraction before and during inmates’ stays in ESH. As evidenced in Table 13, there are no universal patterns for rates of incidents/infractions across ESH YA inmates. This is not entirely surprising; this descriptive view cannot allow for nuanced experiences of individual inmates as they are placed at different ESH levels for different reasons.

Incidents and Infractions Per 100 Inmate Days		
	Before Entry	During Time in ESH
Use of Force (Serious Injury)	0.0283	0.0185
Use of Force (Minor Injury)	0.5658	0.9067
Use of Force (No Injury)	0.9214	0.7597
Slashing/Stabbing	0.2101	0.1665
Grade 1 Guilty Infractions	1.8549	1.9801
Grade 2 Guilty Infractions	2.6510	2.5537
Grade 3 Guilty Infractions	0.6264	1.0918
Violent Infractions	1.4669	1.8875

Table 13. Incident and infraction outcomes

¹⁷ Department directives define use of force injury classes as those resulting in serious injury to either inmate or staff, minor injury to either inmate or staff, or no injury to either inmate or staff.

Effect on the Safety of the General Population

Introduction

This part of the evaluation assessed the effectiveness of ESH on reducing Uses of Force and slashing/stabbings incidents in General Population (GP) units. The hypothesis is that GP units with ESH inmates will be more likely to have Uses of Force and Slashing/Stabbing incidents compared to units with no ESH inmates.

Methodology

We used periodic population composition data linked to incident reporting data. A retrospective cohort of General Population units from 2014 through April 2017 that housed ESH inmates was analyzed. “ESH inmates” were operationally defined as inmates who were ever housed in ESH units at some point during their incarceration and who were officially adjudicated for ESH. The data analyzed were in a longitudinal form, also identified as distinct General Population units over time (in this case, unit-weeks). The primary outcome variables were whether a unit-week experienced a Use of Force and whether the unit-week experienced a Slashing/Stabbing incident. Likewise, the main predictor variable was whether a unit housed an ESH inmate.

Fixed effects logistic regressions were conducted to assess the effect of ESH inmates on the likelihood of having a Use of Force or Slashing/Stabbing incident within a unit.¹⁸

This analysis included all ESH inmates, as opposed to only young adults. Due to the small number of young adult ESH inmates that have ever been housed, an analysis focusing on only young adults would be prone to error from sample size. There are no theoretical reasons to expect null or contrary effects across the various age groups, and therefore these results should reflect similar outcomes as if it were conducted solely from a young adult population.

Results and Limitations

256 General Population units from 10 facilities were analyzed from January 2014 to April 2017. However, not all units had constant data for all time periods – data were strongly unbalanced. On average, we examined units for a period of ninety-nine (99) weeks. In the sample, there was a maximum of one hundred seventy-three (173) weeks and a minimum of four (4) weeks for any unit analyzed. In total, 25,359 unit-weeks were analyzed.

Approximately one third of all unit-weeks housed at least one (1) ESH inmate. About 9.8% of the unit-weeks had at least one Use of Force incident, and 0.75% had a Slashing/Stabbing incident. On average each unit housed twenty-nine (29) inmates overall. Fixed effect logistic regression results indicate that unit-weeks where ESH inmates were housed have approximately 1.6 times and 3 times the odds of having a Use of Force and Slashing/Stabbing, respectively.

¹⁸ Using fixed effects regression ensures that covariates, or variables that may confound a result, are also controlled for (i.e. population size).

Discussion

Statistical evidence asserts that Uses of Force and Slashing/Stabbing are more likely to occur when there are ESH inmates in units than when there are none. For example, if a particular unit has a 10% chance of having a Slashing/Stabbing incident when it does not house ESH inmates, the same unit is predicted to have a 30% chance of having a Slashing/Stabbing when it houses ESH inmates. It is worth noting that the overall probability of Use of Force and, especially Slashing/Stabbing incidents, is considerably small. Results showed that, on average, only approximately 1% and 10% of the unit-weeks analyzed experienced Slashing/Stabbing and UOF incidents respectively. To clarify, if we examined an average General Population unit for one hundred (100) weeks, we will expect to see Use of Force and Slashing/Stabbing incidents in only one (1) and ten (10) weeks, respectively.

Preliminary findings suggest that housing an ESH inmate increases the probability of Use of Force and Slashing/Stabbings, however population also is an influencing factor. Counterintuitively, it was observed that as the number of inmates increases in a unit, the probability of Use of Force and Slashing/Stabbing decreases. A potential reason for this is that more populated units may house less violent inmates, whereas less populated units may house more violent inmates for closer supervision. However, this effect did make the fixed effect covariate of population appropriate for this study.

UOF of Force			
	OR	95% CI	p-value
ESH inmates			
Yes	1.55	1.39-1.74	<0.001
No	Reference group		
Inmate population	0.97	0.96 - 0.97	<0.001

Table 14. Fixed effects logistic regression predicting Use of Force January 2014 to April 2017

Slashing/Stabbing			
	OR	95% CI	p-value
ESH inmates			
Yes	3.29	2.23 - 4.86	<0.001
No	Reference group		
Inmate population	0.96	0.94 - 0.99	0.002

Table 15. Fixed effects logistic regression predicting Slashing/Stabbing January 2014 to April 2017

The Levels of ESH

Introduction

There are four official ESH levels that vary in terms of restrictions and incentives. The all-young adult ESH Entry unit is separate from the ESH levels. As inmates progress from lower to higher ESH levels, restrictions are eased and privileges are added. Before levels were implemented, ESH¹⁹ was a general housing unit created to achieve the objectives discussed previously in this evaluation. When the levels were implemented, this became a housing unit strictly for young adults. As this analysis is only concerning young adults, the ESH “level” being transitioned to strictly young adults does not necessarily have a confounding effect on the data.

Once the initial ESH placement has been adjudicated, adult inmates can be housed in any of the four ESH levels, however, all young adult inmates start in ESH 1 or ESH 2. Currently, based on a young adult’s (19 to 21 years old) behavior while housed in ESH, the young adult (19 to 21 years old) can progress or regress within the levels. For example, the young adult can be initially housed in ESH 2, then regress to ESH 1 and progress to ESH 2 again. At anytime while housed in ESH, young adults can be placed in an alternate housing unit or be discharged from custody.

Methods

Inmate housing history, fight tracking, and incident reporting data were utilized. Fight data was available only from October 2015 forward²⁰.

Use of Force incidents, Slashing/Stabbings, and fights per 100 Inmates days were compared across ESH levels²¹. As explained earlier, not all ESH inmates have the same history of ESH levels. Therefore, not all ESH levels had the same number and/or the inmates. Rates per 100 inmate days were generated using available inmates in each level (unpaired sample).

Results

In total, there were fifty-two (52) inmates in ESH, forty-one (41) inmates in ESH 1, twenty-two (22) inmates in ESH 2, and one (1) in ESH 3. On average, inmates spent twenty-one (21) days in ESH, seventeen (17) days in ESH 1, twenty-two (22) days in ESH 2, and eleven (11) in ESH 3.

¹⁹ Throughout the analysis the “level” ESH is inclusive of both the period both before official levels began; when this transitioned to the level system, ESH refers to the young adult specific housing unit.

²⁰ In order to generate inmates’ rate of fights before ESH, data from the date of their admission to the day prior ESH is required. Fight data had not been fully collected until October 2015. Therefore pre-fight per 100 rates only included inmates who were admitted starting October 2015.

²¹ A definition of how we generate this rate is explained in violence metrics section of report.

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
ESH only ²²	17	26.15	26.15
ESH Level 1 only	11	16.92	43.08
ESH Level 2 only	2	3.08	46.15
ESH & Level 1 only	15	23.08	69.23
ESH & Level 2 only	4	6.15	75.38
ESH, Level 1, & Level 2 only	7	10.77	86.15
ESH, Level 1, & Level 2 only	8	12.31	98.46
ESH, Level 2, & Level 3 only	1	1.54	100.0
Total	65	100	

Table 16. ESH Population, and Days Characteristics by ESH Level

Controlling for days in custody, there were 1.4, 2.1, 1.0 and 0.0 Use of Force incidents per 100 inmate-days in ESH, ESH 1, ESH 2, and ESH 3, respectively. By the same token, there were 0.6, 0.4, 0.3 and 0.0 fights per 100 inmate-days in ESH, ESH 1, ESH 2, and ESH 3, respectively. Finally, there were 0.1, 0.2, 0.1 and 0.0 slashing/stabbings per 100 inmate-days in ESH, ESH 1, ESH 2, and ESH 3, respectively.

	ESH Pre	ESH	ESH 1	ESH 2	ESH 3
Population	65	45	41	22	1
Total days	24,096	1,884	2,308	1,487	95
Average days	370.71	41.87	56.29	67.59	95

Table 17. ESH Population, and Days Characteristics by ESH Level

²² ESH includes both the period prior to the initiation of levels as well as the young adult only housing unit.

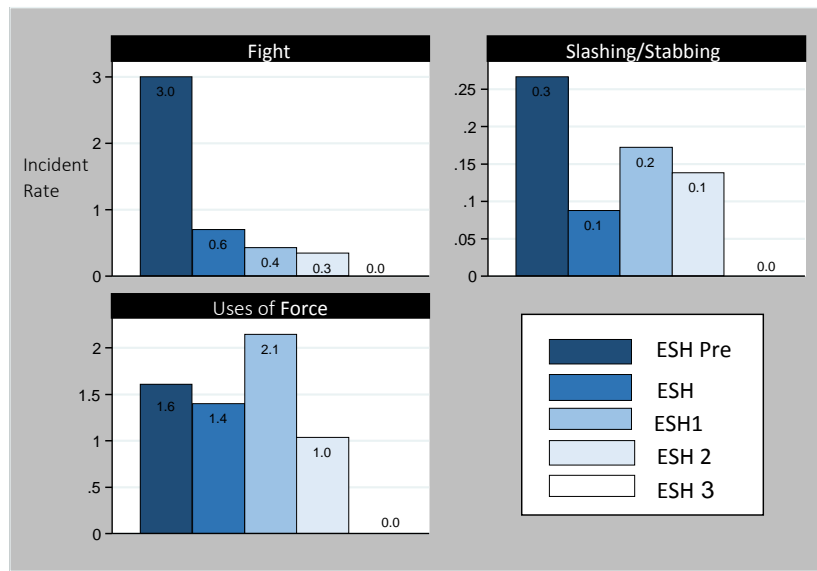


Figure 8. Use of Force, Sashing/Stabbings, and Fights per 100 Inmate Days by ESH Level

Discussion

Overall, there was a rough decrease of violence from ESH 1 to ESH 3. The greatest reduction of violence was observed in Use of Force incidents from ESH 1 to ESH 2 with a decrease of 1 Use of Force per 100 inmate days (50%). In general, we observed fewer fights and Slashing/Stabbing than Use of Force incidents across all levels. For instance, in ESH 1, there were 5 times more Use of Force incidents than fights, and ten (10) times more Use of Force incidents than Slashing/Stabbings. Interestingly, Use of Force incidents and Slashing/Stabbings Increased from ESH to ESH 1 but fights decreased. Further research is needed to understand these patterns, and if they stay consistent.

Limitations

Results are based on aggregate computations and tests of statistical significant were not calculated. Therefore results are merely descriptive and can not be generalized to other populations. ESH levels rates were calculated using different numbers of inmates, and thus different inmates, who inherently differ in behavior and interactions. ESH levels should not be considered as a progressive process, as discussed prior. Finally, the sample size of some levels were significantly low, which may skew results.

ESH and Punitive Segregation

Introduction

The phasing out of and ultimate complete elimination of Punitive Segregation (PS) for all young adults (18 to 21 years old) is one of the reasons the Young Adult Strategy plan housing construct was expanded to include Enhanced Supervision Housing as a housing option. It is important to reiterate that ESH is not punitive. This section of the evaluation addresses the effects of both unit types among this population.

Methods

This evaluation compared a subset of young adult ESH inmates to a random sample of sixty (60) young adults who spent time in punitive segregation from April 2016 to September 2016, prior to the elimination of punitive segregation for this age group. The subset of young adult ESH inmates was defined by those who had not spent any time in punitive segregation. This split is in contrast to the analysis in the section of this report titled Violence Metrics, which, by design, looked at outcomes for ESH young adults at large. As a matter of deeper evaluation, and in compliance with variance conditions that ask the Department to evaluate ESH in the context of the continuum of restrictive housing options, this current analysis seeks to tease out some preliminary differences in the outcomes and principles between ESH and punitive segregation. Measures for these descriptive statistics are taken per 100 inmate days to standardize the data in this limited time frame.

For both housing types, the “after” period constitutes the period after all stays, as there were fourteen (14) with multiple times in punitive segregation within this period. The “during” period includes the sum of all stays in any punitive segregation unit. Only inmates in PS were considered for an “after” calculation, as there were too few instances of young adult inmates leaving ESH for calculations to be representative of the population.

Results/Discussion

The punitive segregation group showed decreases in all measures during their stay. However, in the after period for the punitive segregation, incidents per 100 inmate days rise. This is likely due to a few reasons. During time in punitive segregation, inmates are less likely to get involved in any incidents. After this period ends, the inmate is no longer confined, allowing for possible incidents to occur.

The ESH group presented some different results. The levels of Use of Force A and B increased, but the Use of Force C and Slashing/Stabbing decreased. This result is not entirely unexpected; as with punitive segregation, many of the Department’s most dangerous and volatile inmates are placed in ESH. Unlike punitive segregation, with strict and long-duration segregation, ESH is more permissive in terms of lock-out hours and inter-inmate contact. While these results are merely descriptive, they reflect the importance of rigorous security measures for ESH entry, and for sustained program and rehabilitation to reduce violent outcomes in the long term.

Limitations

As opposed to punitive segregation, ESH is not a punitive unit and inmates have much longer stays. Frequently, the young adults stay in ESH until their discharge from Department custody and do not have any days after within their incarceration. This prevents the ability to see the difference in outcome between the units fully. As the program continues, this data will become more available and allow for greater insight.

	ESH Only	PS Only
UOF A Before	0.0282	0.0208
UOF A During	0.0353	0.0000
UOF A After	-	0.0078
UOF B Before	0.6277	0.1608
UOF B During	0.7069	0.0747
UOF B After	-	0.0862
UOF C Before	0.9027	0.1660
UOF C During	0.6715	0.0747
UOF C After	-	0.0862
Slash/Stab Before	0.2327	0.1764
Slash/Stab During	0.1767	0.0000
Slash/Stab After	-	0.1333

Table 18. Outcomes between housing groups

Discussion

This evaluation of the implementation of ESH for young adult inmates has provided the Department with the opportunity to better understand the impetus for and consequences of opening ESH to young adults as a population management strategy. As previous sections of this report have presented, in many ways ESH is a comparable experience for adult and young adult inmates; in other areas, by circumstance of their age or policy design, the experiences are quite different. The totality of the report indicates that while necessary improvements in operational protocols are evident, generally expanding the use of ESH to young adults has been successful. The core objectives of ESH have been maintained, specifically “to protect the safety and security of inmates and facilities, while promoting rehabilitation, good behavior, and the psychological and physical well-being of inmates.”

This report has highlighted a number of areas in which the implementation of ESH for young adults has shown preliminary success. Young adults in ESH show characteristics and profiles that are comparable to those of Adult ESH inmates—they tend to have higher custody levels, greater SRG representation, and longer lengths of stay in DOC custody than their non-ESH peers. This fact is not surprising, as many of these characteristics are indeed correlated. This fact also serves to demonstrate that young adults placed in ESH are representative of a riskier, more problematic subpopulation of inmates. The adjudicated reasons for placement also support this notion; the overwhelming frequency of involvement in violent institutional incidents demonstrates that this subpopulation requires a specific type of supervision and intervention to address involvement in violence. Additionally, the due process safeguards indicate that young adults’ have been receiving 45 day reviews in a timely manner, though some reviews do continue to experience minor delays.

Critically, this report has shown that the introduction of ESH has had perceivable effects on the safety of the population at large. The removal of problematic inmates from GP into ESH, both adult and young adult, has been shown to be associated with decreased levels of violence or security incidents in GP. In addition to the positive impact on GP, this result also indicates that ESH is being targeted toward an appropriate set of inmates—those associated with violence and security concerns.

While this report has been able to provide demonstrable evidence of improving conditions for GP, outcomes for ESH inmates themselves are less well defined; data limitations and small sample sizes currently preclude advanced analysis on individual treatments and outcomes. Nevertheless, descriptive analyses within this report have shown positive aggregate trends for ESH young adults. In particular, while rates of specific outcome indicators show mixed results for ESH overall, rates of outcome indicators across ESH levels show remarkable results, with violence decreasing across inmates housed in progressive levels of ESH. Of course these results cannot be interpreted as definitive evidence of individualized improvements, but they serve as an encouraging sign that the incentive-based level structure of ESH may eventually show promising

outcomes. Additional analyses will need to be conducted in the future, once large enough samples and sufficient data can be collected and analyzed.

This evaluation has identified a number of areas or protocols that still require changes or improvements to ensure positive outcomes for ESH inmates. These areas are itemized below; where applicable, possible corrective actions are listed.

Timing of Placement

The analysis found that, as with adult ESH, a small number of young adults experienced a lag between the triggering event or incident and the resulting placement into ESH. Although such a lag is permissible by the minimum standards, which allow the Department to rely on historical occurrences to determine eligibility for placement, going forward more timely initial placements are likely to cut down on possible lags. The timeliness of placements relates specifically to placements that occurred prior to March 1, 2017 and the establishment of the ESH Entry unit.

Possible corrective action: Continue to monitor and measure the elapsed time between triggering event and placement for young adult admissions to ESH. If measures continue to be high, bring facility personnel and adjudication personnel together for process improvement.

Minimum Standards: Recreation, Law Library, Religious Services, Personal Calls

Both adult and young adult ESH inmates have requests for mandated services tracked through the Department's ESH Services tracking application. This system does provide the Department with detailed, individualized records for inmate requests that are not achievable for the population at large. Nevertheless, the system has limitations. In particular, the individualized nature of the system does not necessarily reflect the manner in which certain services are universally offered. Also, data entry for service provision can be lagged. The system's interactions with other Department databases and applications have also, in rare occasions, been seen to result in data quality issues with generated records. While the use of this system is preferable to a lack of individualized data, certain steps could ensure higher quality data for monitoring and evaluation.

Possible corrective action: Make application business rules tighter to prevent basic data entry errors, such as improper service provision dates; work with facility movement personnel to ensure that housing assignments for ESH inmates are updated in a timely manner.

Minimum Standards: Lock-In and Lock-Out

Currently, the Department does not have the means to collect and centralize electronic data on lock-in/lock-out hours anywhere across the Department. This makes reporting on compliance with the minimum standards challenging outside of occasional, smaller scale reports and requests; even the current analysis on ESH young adults is prohibitively wide. Additionally, data

on lock-downs, while documented at a high level in the Department's incident reporting database, are limited and unwieldy for analysis.

Possible corrective action: Develop a lock-in/lock-out data "audit" protocol that prescribes periodic review of hard-copy housing unit documentation for compliance with the minimum standards; carry out audit procedure in limited areas, such as YA ESH to test for feasibility and reliability of ongoing practice.

Appendix: Reporting Metrics

Placement

Placements					
Criteria	Number of Inmates	Number of Criteria Met	Number of Inmates ²³ of Inmates ²⁴	Days between Last Event and Entry	Number of Inmates
Identified as a leader of a SRG/has demonstrated involvement in violent or dangerous gang activity	6 Inmates	1	2 Inmates	0 - 5	20 Inmates
Demonstrated active involvement in a gang-related assault	24 Inmates	2	22 Inmates	6 - 10	19 Inmates
Committed a slashing or stabbing, repeated assaults, seriously injured another inmate/visitor/employee, rioted, or participated in disturbances	59 Inmates	3	27 Inmates	11 - 20	8 Inmates
Possession of a scalpel or a weapon that poses a level of danger similar to or greater than a scalpel	14 Inmates	4	7 Inmates	21 - 50	19 Inmates
Engaged in serious or persistent violence	57 Inmates	5	1 Inmate	51 - 90	7 Inmates
Repeated activity or behavior that has a direct, identifiable, and adverse impact on the safety/ security of the facility	0 Inmates	6	0 Inmates	100 +	6 Inmates

²³ Placement criteria is based on the ESH adjudication determination.

²⁴ Two young adults were released/discharged prior to their adjudication hearing.

Placements and 45-Day Reviews				
	September 2016	October 2016	November 2016	December 2016
Initial Placements to ESH	4	7	14	7
Number of 45 Day Reviews Conducted	0	2	3	15
	January 2017	February 2017	March 2017	April 2017
Initial Placements to ESH	8	10	9	5
Number of 45 Day Reviews Conducted	12	13	23	18

Average Length of Stay by Level	
	Length of Stay
ESH²⁵	39.25 days
ESH1	42.88 days
ESH2	57.27 days
ESH 3	94.22 days

²⁵ References both the pre-level period of ESH and the young adult only unit.

Programs

	October 2016	November 2016	December 2016	January 2017	February 2017	March 2017	April 2017
Anger Management (Other)	0 (0%)	1 (57%)	5 (69%)	7 (73%)	0 (0%)	8 (60%)	7 (41%)
Community Meeting	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (75%)
Creative Arts Expression	10 (95%)	8 (82%)	15 (83%)	18 (55%)	13 (60%)	14 (63%)	16 (54%)
Dialectical Behavior Therapy	7 (95%)	7 (85%)	9 (92%)	5 (73%)	6 (60%)	7 (67%)	8 (62%)
Individual Counseling	4 (94%)	5 (80%)	8 (86%)	6 (65%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
Interactive Journaling	12 (95%)	3 (86%)	9 (83%)	17 (78%)	16 (73%)	16 (63%)	16 (56%)
Parenting	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (70%)	2 (80%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Youth Communication	11 (95%)	8 (82%)	13 (82%)	17 (76%)	16 (62%)	15 (63%)	16 (73%)

Number of Lockdowns per Month²⁶				
	January 2017	February 2017	March 2017	April 2017
1W	0	3	7	5
1N	0	2	5	5
3S (YA Only Unit)	2	12	10	5
3W	3	7	10	5
4S	3	12	4	6
4SW	1	7	3	5
5SW	0	2	3	5
5S	0	2	3	5

²⁶ Lockdown data was extracted manually from the incident reporting system, and is limited to the short time period due to the labor intensity.

Minimum Standards and Services

Service Requests						
	Barber	Commissary	Grievance ²⁷	Law Library	OSHA	Visits Received
September	4	3	0	6	0	0
October	2	6	0	17	0	2
November	13	16	0	52	0	2
December	38	16	0	188	0	14
January	65	7	1	196	24	11
February	72	0	0	201	23	12
March	45	0	0	167	26	19
April	2	0	0	18	0	16
	Personal Phone Calls	Recreation	Religious	School	Social Services	
September	32	32	1	0	16	
October	77	51	0	0	11	
November	243	116	2	37	22	
December	428	193	13	59	61	
January	533	147	11	79	97	
February	535	198	10	10	65	
March	536	99	7	30	50	
April	76	20	0	1	0	

Violence

Violence								
	September 2016	October 2016	November 2016	December 2016	January 2017	February 2017	March 2017	April 2017
Fights	1	1	6	7	2	9	5	0
UOF A	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
UOF B	0	0	5	8	16	5	7	5
UOF C	1	0	7	8	10	6	7	4
Slashing/Stabbing	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	0

²⁷ As referenced previously, grievance data is better represented through the official mechanism of grievance tracking; data were unavailable for this analysis.