



State of New Jersey
Office of the Attorney General
Department of Law and Public Safety
Juvenile Justice Commission
PO Box 107
Trenton, NJ 08625-0107
(609) 292-1400

Jon S. Corzine
Governor

Anne Milgram
Attorney General

Veleria N. Lawson
Executive Director

JUVENILE DETENTION ALTERNATIVES INITIATIVES (JDAI)
ANNUAL DATA REPORT-2007

The JDAI Annual Data Report for 2007 follows, and presents information for the five original JDAI sites (Atlantic, Camden, Essex, Monmouth, and Hudson), as well as the five newer “phase 2” sites (Mercer, Union, Bergen, Burlington, and Ocean). For these ten sites, the report documents annual trends in key indicators of detention utilization, including admissions, length of stay (LOS), and average daily population (ADP). Where available, data are reported for the year prior to JDAI involvement (2003 for original sites, 2005 for phase 2 sites), with comparisons drawn to years post-JDAI. The report concludes with the monthly ADP, admissions, and LOS trends and graphs provided in the regular bi-monthly reports.

Note that data availability continues to vary by site. Of course, among the newer sites this variation is expected, since building local data capacity is a first step in JDAI. Data variation notwithstanding, most sites have made great progress expanding local capacity to use data to advise detention system policy and practice. As such, in addition to the key indicators of secure detention utilization described above, the annual report also describes trends along several other JDAI core strategies. These measures include the overrepresentation of minority youth in detention; detention alternative utilization, success, and minority youth served; the reasons/acts for which youth are admitted to detention; and length of stay by the specific circumstances of release from detention.

Taking into account all of these various measures, the Annual Data Report documents impressive changes in local detention systems – changes that are consistent with the application of JDAI core strategies and with the JDAI goal of safely reducing the unnecessary detention of New Jersey’s kids. For the original sites, while the substantial year-to-year downward trend in detention utilization has leveled-off somewhat, the longer-term impact of JDAI has been maintained. Across the original sites, on any given day in 2007 there were 211 fewer kids in detention centers than in 2003, a reduction of -42.2%. Youth of color account for 90% of this reduction. Well over fifteen-hundred fewer youth walked through the front door of detention, reflecting a -26.8% drop in admissions, and length of stay for kids in secure detention has decreased by about nine days (-27.5%).



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The ambitious expansion of JDAI to five additional sites has yielded additional positive outcomes for New Jersey's detention system. While results vary by site, collectively the phase 2 JDAI sites have seen the number of youth held in detention centers on any given day drop by -13.0%, with youth of color accounting for 76% of this decrease. Admissions to detention have decreased by -12.4%, and length of stay has decreased by -22.6%.

Factors contributing to the change in detention center populations include the more efficient and equitable use of effective detention alternatives, as well as a decrease in youth admitted to detention for rule violations. The report describes these findings, as well as the challenges that remain, in further detail.

Note that when the nature of specific measures or the time period covered varies by site, explanations are provided in table footnotes (when such variation exists, combined "all-site" totals may not be reported). Additional explanations of terms and measures can be found in the report's endnotes.

New Jersey Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) Annual Report – 2007

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP) IN DETENTION

Original Sites. As noted in Table 1, on any given day in 2007, across the original JDAI sites there were 211 fewer kids in detention centers than in 2003 (the year prior to NJ's participation in JDAI), a decrease of -42.2%. Detention populations have dropped by about half in Camden (-52.7%), Essex (-47.2%), and Monmouth (-45.5%). With these drastic drops in detention populations, the leveling-off over the most recent year (2006 to 2007) is not surprising; during the 4th year of JDAI, collective ADP across the five original sites remained almost unchanged (+1.6%).

Phase 2 Sites. Collectively, across the five phase 2 sites there were 21 fewer kids in detention on any given day in 2007 compared to 2005 (the year prior to these sites joining JDAI), a decrease of -13.0%. "Non-JDAI" factors played a large role in some of the changes, most notably caps put in place on daily population in a couple of sites (Bergen, Union). Site variation in the extent of the population change mirrors where those factors came into play, with Bergen seeing the largest decrease in ADP (-56.2%), followed by Union (-27.8%). Conversely, Burlington and Ocean have seen increases in ADP, most markedly over the past year (+94.6% and +19.2% respectively).

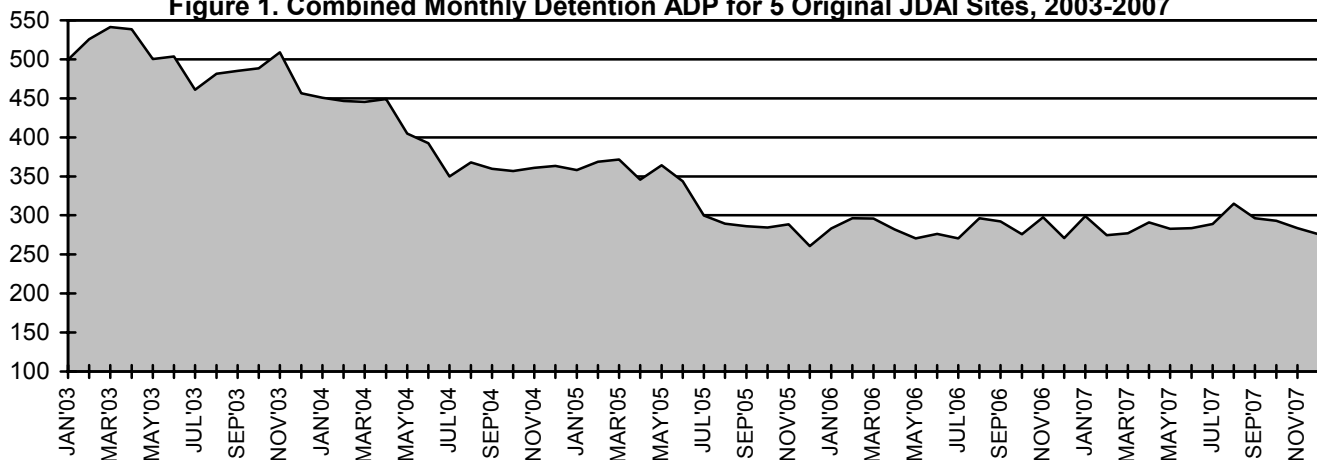
**TABLE 1. ADP IN DETENTION
Original Sites**

Capacity*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	1-Yr Change '06-'07		4-Yr Change '03-'07	
						Kids	%	Kids	%
Atlantic (27)	34.1	30.5	30.4	24.8	30.3	+6	+22.2%	-4	-11.1%
Camden (37)	94.6	78.9	61.5	47.6	44.7	-3	-6.1%	-50	-52.7%
Essex (242)	243.6	171.0	138.5	115.1	128.6	+14	+11.7%	-115	-47.2%
Monmouth (40)	40.0	39.5	24.9	22.2	21.8	< -1	-1.8%	-18	-45.5%
Hudson (79)	86.7	79.2	66.2	74.3	63.1	-11	-15.1%	-24	-27.2%
TOTAL (425)	499.0	399.1	321.5	284.0	288.5	+5	+1.6%	-211	-42.2%

Phase 2 Sites

Capacity*	2005	2006	2007	1-Yr Change '06-'07		2-Yr Change '05-'07	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Mercer (64)	60.0	61.2	55.8	-5	-8.8%	-4	-7.0%
Union (34)	39.2	26.3	28.3	+2	+7.6%	-11	-27.8%
Bergen (41/14)	20.3	12.2	8.9	-3	-27.0%	-11	-56.2%
Burlington (24)	20.4	12.9	25.1	+12	+94.6%	+5	+23.0%
Ocean ¹ (30)	23.7	20.3	24.2	+4	+19.2%	+1	+2.1%
TOTAL (193/166)	163.6	132.9	142.3	+9	+7.1%	-21	-13.0%

Figure 1. Combined Monthly Detention ADP for 5 Original JDAI Sites, 2003-2007



ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION

Original Sites. Across the original JDAI sites, in 2007 well over *fifteen-hundred* (1,674) fewer youth were admitted to detention facilities than in 2003 (Table 2). While admissions decreased in all five JDAI sites, Camden experienced the largest decrease, with admissions dropping by more than half (-51.9%). The decrease in Camden of -862 admissions also accounts for more than half (-51.5%) of the total drop across sites. The downward trend continued in the most recent year, with admissions across the five sites dropping -8.7% between 2006 and 2007.

Phase 2 Sites. Phase 2 JDAI sites also experienced a collective decrease in the number of youth admitted to secure detention. In 2007 there were -269 fewer admissions to detention compared to 2005, a decrease of -12.4%. Regarding the most recent year, individually three of five sites experienced a decrease from 2006 to 2007 (Bergen, Union, Mercer), though as a collective, phase 2 sites saw admissions increase +5.0% over the past year.

TABLE 2. ANNUAL ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION
Original Sites

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	1-Yr Change '06-'07		4-Yr Change '03-'07	
						Kids	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	468	447	433	413	441	+28	+6.8%	-27	-5.8%
Camden	1661	1614	1289	1049	799	-250	-23.8%	-862	-51.9%
Essex	2460	2013	1871	2144	1994	-150	-7.0%	-466	-18.9%
Monmouth	508	569	407	406	340	-66	-16.3%	-168	-33.1%
Hudson	1222	1269	1036	1001	1001	0	0.0%	-221	-18.1%
TOTAL	6249	5865	5036	5013	4575	-438	-8.7%	-1674	-26.8%

Phase 2 Sites

	2005	2006	2007	1-Yr Change '06-'07		2-Yr Change '05-'07	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Mercer	863	784	766	-18	-2.3%	-97	-11.2%
Union	540	482	465	-17	-3.5%	-75	-13.9%
Bergen	246	127	118	-9	-7.1%	-128	-52.0%
Burlington	284	231	324	+93	+40.3%	+40	+14.1%
Ocean	242	192	233	+41	+21.4%	-9	-3.7%
TOTAL	2175	1816	1906	+90	+5.0%	-269	-12.4%

Nature of Admissions. Importantly, while overall admissions have decreased, the *proportion* of youth admitted for new delinquency charges has generally increased (Table 3). In other words, consistent with JDAI core strategies, much of the drop in admissions can be attributed to *fewer youth* admitted for *violations/non-delinquency matters*. For example, in all five original JDAI sites the proportion of youth in detention for delinquency charges (as opposed to violations/similar) increased between 2003 and 2007, as well as over the most recent year (2006 to 2007). Historically, Essex has had the fewest youth admitted for non-delinquency charges; this continued to be the case in 2007 (just 12.8%). Monmouth's increase in the proportion of youth in detention for delinquency charges is by far the largest, up +20.5 percentage points from 2003 to 2007 (or +38.7%).

Moreover, a core strategy of JDAI is developing effective strategies for intervening with youth who are non-compliant with the rules of probation, prior to requesting a warrant to detain. A reduction in admissions to detention for a technical violation of probation (i.e., a rule violation that is not a new offense), is a key indicator of success in this area. Such a reduction has indeed occurred across *all* of the original sites. Monmouth has seen the largest reduction in the proportion of youth admitted for VOPs, from 32.1% in 2003 to 14.7% in 2007 (-17.4 points or -54.2%). However, there is wide variation across sites in terms of youth admitted for VOPs. Considering the seven sites where data are available for 2007, the proportion of youth admitted for a VOP ranged from a low of just 2.6% in Essex to a high of 29.4% in Bergen.

Finally, Table 4 provides basic data regarding the process by which youth are admitted to detention. By far the most common process for admitting youth to detention is via a call placed to Family Court Intake Services. There is some variation across sites, however. For example, in 2007 youth admitted to detention via court remand ranged from 2.8% in Union to 21.8% in Camden.

TABLE 3. NATURE OF CURRENT OFFENSE/REASON FOR DETENTION

		Atl	Cam	Esx ^a	Mon	Hud ^b	Mer	Uni	Ber
Delinquency Charges Among Current Offenses	^c 2003	60.8%	61.3%	83.9%	53.0%	75.2%			
	2005	65.1%	65.5%	86.6%	66.3%	82.4%	78.1%		73.5%
	2006	70.5%	61.4%	86.6%	67.5%	82.7%	69.8%	81.7%	66.9%
	2007	70.1%	67.0%	87.2%	73.5%	85.5%		80.7%	69.7%
VOP No New Charges	2003	15.7%	26.8%	4.3%	32.1%	10.3%			
	2005	16.6%	24.7%	4.5%	16.7%	7.8%	11.4%		26.5%
	2006	10.4%	29.0%	3.1%	19.2%	4.2%	20.3%	11.5%	33.1%
	2007	10.0%	22.7%	2.6%	14.7%	4.7%		12.7%	29.4%
FTA No New Charges	2003	7.8%	11.0%	10.0%	7.1%	2.7%			
	2005	6.0%	8.5%	7.2%	11.3%	2.6%	5.6%		0.0%
	2006	3.9%	7.4%	7.9%	5.7%	4.5%	6.9%	5.7%	0.0%
	2007	7.9%	7.3%	7.6%	4.4%	3.3%		3.4%	0.0%
Violation of Detention Alternative/Release No New Charges	2003	12.7%	0.2%	0.2%	7.1%	6.8%			
	2005	9.9%	0.5%	1.1%	4.2%	1.7%	2.0%		0.0%
	2006	13.3%	1.2%	1.3%	5.4%	3.7%	2.4%	0.2%	0.0%
	2007	9.8%	2.1%	2.5%	6.5%	2.6%		1.9%	0.8%
Other Violation or Non-Delinquent Event²	2003	0.6%	0.6%	1.3%	0.6%	5.0%			
	2005	1.2%	0.7%	0.6%	0.2%	4.9%	2.4%		0.0%
	2006	1.5%	0.9%	1.0%	1.7%	3.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%
	2007	1.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.6%	3.5%		1.1%	0.0%
Other Reason³	2003	2.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%			
	2005	1.2%	0.1%	0.0%	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%		0.0%
	2006	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.9%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
	2007	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%		0.2%	0.0%

^aEssex's 2005 data covers Jun-Dec. ^bHudson's 2005 data covers Sep-Dec.

^c2003 figures are based on four months of admissions (Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct) from each site.

TABLE 4. ADMISSION PROCESS

ADMITTED VIA:		Atlantic	Camden	Essex ^a	Monmouth	Hudson ^b	Union
Processed Through Intake Services	2005	86.4%	78.7%	90.5%	82.9%		
	2006	90.6%	80.8%	86.7%	85.7%	93.5%	97.2%
	2007	93.7%	77.9%	85.9%	88.5%	93.0%	95.7%
Remanded at Court	2005	8.3%	21.3%	8.6%	6.7%		
	2006	6.8%	19.2%	10.9%	6.7%	4.9%	1.1%
	2007	4.1%	21.8%	11.5%	4.1%	6.3%	2.8%
Transfer from Other YDC, Jail, Secure Facility	2005	3.0%	0.0%	0.8%	3.7%		
	2006	1.0%	0.0%	2.3%	3.0%	0.9%	1.1%
	2007	2.0%	0.1%	2.3%	3.5%	0.7%	1.5%
Other Process²	2005	2.3%	0.0%	0.1%	6.7%		
	2006	1.7%	0.0%	0.1%	4.7%	0.7%	0.6%
	2007	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%

^aEssex's 2005 data covers Jun-Dec. ^bHudson's 2006 data covers May-Dec.

LENGTH OF STAY (LOS) IN DETENTION

Original Sites. As with one-year changes in collective ADP for the original JDAI sites, the substantial downward trends in LOS leveled-off over the most recent year. However, the longer-term impact on LOS remains. For example, from 2003 to 2007 mean LOS in detention decreased by -27.5% (Table 5); on average, in 2007 youth remained in detention nine days less than they did in 2003. Median LOS has been cut by more than half (-54.5%), so that in 2007 half of all youth remained in detention for five days or less.⁴ Additionally, as described in Table 6, the proportion of youth remaining in detention more than two months has dropped -22.0% over the past four years.

As for specific sites, between 2003 and 2007 Essex and Monmouth have experienced the greatest decreases in LOS on all three measures (mean, median, proportion staying 60+ days). Mean LOS dropped -42.5% in Essex and -27.0% in Monmouth, median LOS dropped -69.2% in Essex and -61.1% in Monmouth, and the proportion of youth remaining 60+ days decreased -37.9% in Monmouth and -34.7% in Essex. Finally, in 2007 youth in Camden's detention center continued to experience the shortest LOS (20.1 days) of the original sites. Camden also has the smallest spread between the mean and median LOS, and correspondingly, the smallest proportion of youth who remain in detention for the lengthiest periods of time (7.2%).

Phase 2 Sites. Collectively across the three phase 2 sites where LOS trend data are available, mean LOS in secure detention has dropped -22.6% over the past two years. Median LOS is down -20.0%, and the proportion of youth who remain in detention more than 60 days has dropped -30.7%. Union has seen the most dramatic change in length of stay, with mean LOS down by almost half (-43.8%), median LOS down by one-third (-33.3%), and the proportion of youth remaining in secure detention for more than 60 days down by about two-thirds (-65.8%). As a result, in 2007 Union had the shortest LOS of not only the phase 2 sites, but of all eight JDAI sites where data are available (16.2 days). Conversely, in 2007 Bergen had the longest mean LOS of these eight JDAI sites (26.5 days).

LOS By Departure Type. Table 7 provides more specific information regarding average LOS in secure detention, describing LOS based on the circumstances of release from detention. For example, Table 7 indicates that for youth released from secure detention to a detention alternative/shelter in 2007, LOS in secure detention ranged from lows of 5.5 days in Hudson and 6.5 days in Essex, to highs of 20.6 in Bergen and 14.5 days in Mercer. Average LOS for youth released from detention to serve a disposition/to a dispositional placement ranged from a low of 28.6 days in Camden to a high of 65.4 days in Hudson. Finally, LOS in detention for youth transferred to jail or who made bail – generally as a result of a waiver – also varied widely across sites, ranging from lows of 49.3 days in Bergen and 67.3 in Atlantic to highs of 171.6 days in Mercer, 167.0 in Monmouth, and 156.6 in Hudson.

TABLE 5. AVERAGE LOS IN DETENTION⁵
Original Sites

	MEAN LOS IN DETENTION, IN DAYS						MEDIAN LOS IN DETENTION, IN DAYS					
	^a 2003	2005	2006	2007	Change '03-'07		2003	2005	2006	2007	Change '03-'07	
					Days	%					Days	%
Atlantic	29.1	27.9	21.8	24.0	-5.1	-17.5%	12	12	8	8	-4	-33.3%
Camden	20.1	18.7	17.3	20.1	0.0	0.0%	8	8	9	9	+1	+12.5%
Essex	39.8	30.0	20.6	22.9	-16.9	-42.5%	13	5	4	4	-9	-69.2%
Monmouth	32.2	23.9	19.6	23.5	-8.7	-27.0%	18	11	9	7	-11	-61.1%
Hudson ^b	28.9	22.7	28.0	23.3	-5.6	-19.4%	7	3	4	3	-4	-57.1%
TOTAL ⁶	31.3	25.3	21.4	22.7	-8.6	-27.5%	11	7	6	5	-6	-54.5%

^a 2003 figures are based on a 4-month sample (Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct) for each site. ^b Hudson's 2005 figures are based on Sept through Dec.

Phase 2 Sites

	MEAN LOS IN DETENTION, IN DAYS					MEDIAN LOS IN DETENTION, IN DAYS				
	2005	2006	2007	Change '05-'07		2005	2006	2007	Change '05-'07	
				Days	%				Days	%
Mercer	27.4	30.9	24.1	-3.3	-12.1%	11	12	12	+1	+9.1%
Union	28.8	21.5	16.2	-12.6	-43.8%	9	6	6	-3	-33.3%
Bergen	27.4	38.1	26.5	-0.9	-3.3%	15	16	10	-5	-33.3%
Burlington										
Ocean										
TOTAL	27.9	28.2	21.6	-6.3	-22.6%	10	9	8	-2	-20.0%

TABLE 6. YOUTH REMAINING IN DETENTION <30 AND >60 DAYS

	Original Sites						Original Sites							
	% RELEASED WITHIN 30 DAYS					Change '03-'07		% DETAINED 60 DAYS OR LONGER					Change '03-'07	
	^a 2003	2005	2006	2007	Points	%	2003	2005	2006	2007	Points	%		
Atlantic	64.6%	72.0%	76.6%	74.0%	+9.4	+14.5%	17.1%	16.3%	11.7%	13.1%	-4.0	-23.4%		
Camden	79.6%	80.7%	82.5%	77.9%	-1.7	-2.1%	6.1%	5.8%	5.3%	7.2%	+1.1	+18.0%		
Essex	68.1%	73.3%	81.4%	77.5%	+9.4	+13.8%	21.9%	17.9%	11.8%	14.3%	-7.6	-34.7%		
Monmouth	68.8%	73.3%	80.9%	77.6%	+8.8	+12.8%	18.2%	10.7%	7.1%	11.3%	-6.9	-37.9%		
Hudson ^b	71.7%	77.4%	73.8%	78.2%	+6.5	+9.1%	17.7%	13.7%	15.9%	14.2%	-3.5	-19.8%		
TOTAL	71.6%	75.7%	79.7%	77.4%	+5.8	+8.1%	16.4%	13.2%	10.9%	12.8%	-3.6	-22.0%		

^a 2003 figures are based on a 4-month sample (Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct) for each site.

^b Hudson's 2005 figures are based on Sept through Dec.

Phase 2 Sites

	% RELEASED WITHIN 30 DAYS					% DETAINED 60 DAYS OR LONGER				
	2005	2006	2007	Change '05-'07		2005	2006	2007	Change '05-'07	
				Points	%				Points	%
Mercer	73.7%	68.9%	74.8%	+1.1	+1.5%	13.0%	15.1%	11.1%	-1.9	-14.6%
Union	71.8%	76.7%	83.4%	+11.6	+16.2%	15.5%	11.5%	5.3%	-10.2	-65.8%
Bergen	69.1%	58.5%	67.3%	-1.8	-2.6%	14.2%	23.0%	17.7%	+3.5	+24.6%
Burlington										
Ocean										
TOTAL	72.4%	70.7%	77.1%	+4.7	+6.5%	14.0%	14.6%	9.7%	-4.3	-30.7%

TABLE 7. AVERAGE LOS BY DEPARTURE TYPE, 2007

RELEASE TO:		Atlantic	Camden	Essex	Monmouth	Hudson	Mercer	Union ^a	Bergen
Detention Alternative, Shelter⁶	LOS	10.4	10.1	6.5	8.7	5.5	14.5	10.6	20.6
	N	241	317	970	152	420	149	89	39
Parent, Other Adult, ROR Pre-Dispo	LOS	2.9	4.4	3.2	6.9	3.3	2.5	5.6	2.8
	N	26	31	361	53	220	153	69	13
Other Service Agency/Plcmnt Pre-Dispo	LOS	19.3	18.0	22.7	13.3	6.8	21.0	9.8	64.0
	N	6	2	6	15	18	1	5	1
Dispositional Placement	LOS	55.1	28.6	61.7	55.3	65.4	37.5	34.0	44.1
	N	124	379	523	82	242	297	72	39
Jail, Bail, Upon/After Waiver	LOS	67.3	80.1	111.1	167.0	156.6	171.6	85.6	49.3
	N	8	14	17	5	23	7	5	4
Other YDC/ Other Authorities	LOS	9.7	4.4	14.6	16.3	3.0	21.1	11.9	6.5
	N	19	21	35	14	26	16	16	15
Dismissed, Diverted, Similar	LOS	6.0	6.9	21.5	42.7	13.4	15.7	17.0	-
	N	3	7	72	3	67	29	6	0
Time Served	LOS	-	-	76.0	7.0	106.0	28.0	-	35.5
	N	0	0	33	1	1	1	0	2
Other	LOS	-	29.7	10.0	27.0	2.0	28.0	1.3	-
	N	0	3	1	1	1	2	3	0

^a Union's departure type data begins with May.

DEPARTURES FROM DETENTION

Tables 8 and 9 expand on the information provided in Table 7, describing annual trends in the overall number of youth released from secure detention, as well as the circumstances of release from detention, for 2005 through 2007. Focusing on Table 9, the first three rows/categories taken together (i.e., Detention Alternative/Shelter + Parent/Other Adult/ROR + Other Service Agency/Plcmt) represent an approximate gauge of the percentage of youth released from detention prior to final dispositional placement. This gauge indicates sites vary in the proportion of youth released pre-dispositionally from detention. For example, in 2007 the percentage of youth released prior to final dispositional placement ranged from lows of approximately 45% to 47% in Camden, Mercer, and Bergen, to highs of about 66% to 68% in Essex and Monmouth.

Regarding youth released specifically to a detention alternative/shelter, over the past year (2006 to 2007) several sites saw sizable increases in this category of departure, including Hudson, Essex, and Bergen. At the same time, each of these three sites saw a drop in the proportion of youth released pre-dispositionally to a parent/other adult/self. The interconnectedness between these two departure types is important to monitor, as it is one basic measure of possible net-widening in the use of detention alternatives.

TABLE 8. TOTAL ANNUAL DEPARTURES FROM DETENTION

	Atlantic	Camden	Essex	Monmouth	Hudson	Mercer	Union	Bergen
2005	393	1303	1917	419		837	535	246
2006	402	1035	2113	408	977	746	494	135
2007	427	774	2018	326	1018	655	415	113

TABLE 9. NATURE OF DEPARTURES FROM DETENTION

RELEASE TO:		Atlantic	Camden ^a	Essex ^b	Monmouth	Hudson ^c	Mercer	Union ^d	Bergen
Detention Alternative, Shelter⁷	2005	52.6%		32.6%	40.6%	19.4%	28.6%		
	2006	62.2%	40.7%	37.9%	42.9%	29.5%	31.6%		25.2%
	2007	56.4%	41.0%	48.1%	46.6%	41.3%	22.7%	33.6%	34.5%
Parent, Other Adult, ROR Pre-Dispo	2005	6.6%		36.1%	17.9%	47.3%	21.4%		
	2006	3.2%	4.2%	33.2%	19.4%	26.2%	21.4%		15.6%
	2007	6.1%	4.0%	17.9%	16.3%	21.6%	23.4%	26.0%	11.5%
Other Service Agency/Plcmt Pre-Dispo	2005	1.5%		0.3%	5.0%	0.4%	0.4%		
	2006	2.2%	0.2%	0.3%	1.7%	1.4%	0.4%		0.0%
	2007	1.4%	0.3%	0.3%	4.6%	1.8%	0.2%	1.9%	0.9%
Dispositional Placement	2005	32.7%		27.8%	31.0%	22.7%	43.1%		
	2006	23.1%	49.0%	22.2%	30.9%	33.0%	40.6%		45.2%
	2007	29.0%	49.0%	25.9%	25.2%	23.8%	45.3%	27.2%	34.5%
Jail, Bail, Upon/After Waiver	2005	1.0%		1.4%	2.4%	3.7%	0.7%		
	2006	3.0%	1.5%	1.1%	0.7%	1.9%	0.7%		7.4%
	2007	1.9%	1.8%	0.8%	1.5%	2.3%	1.1%	1.9%	3.5%
Other YDC/ Other Authorities	2005	5.1%		0.5%	3.1%	0.7%	2.9%		
	2006	4.7%	3.1%	1.5%	3.7%	1.4%	2.3%		3.7%
	2007	4.4%	2.7%	1.7%	4.3%	2.6%	2.4%	6.0%	13.3%
Dismissed, Diverted, Similar	2005	0.5%		1.2%	0.0%	5.5%	3.0%		
	2006	1.5%	1.1%	2.2%	0.7%	4.7%	2.7%		0.0%
	2007	0.7%	0.6%	3.6%	0.9%	6.6%	4.4%	2.3%	0.0%
Time Served	2005	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
	2006	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%		2.2%
	2007	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	1.8%
Other	2005	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%		
	2006	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%		0.7%
	2007	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	1.1%	0.0%

^aCamden's 2006 data is Jul-Dec. ^bEssex's 2005 data is Jun-Dec. ^cHudson's 2005 data is Oct-Dec. ^dUnion's 2007 data begins with May.

DETENTION ALTERNATIVE POPULATIONS

Detention alternatives are short-term placements for youth who would otherwise remain in detention while their cases are pending in court. The primary purpose of detention alternatives is to provide supervision in order to minimize the likelihood that youth will be charged for a new delinquency offense while awaiting disposition of their current case. Alternatives also help to ensure youth appear at each required court hearing.

Table 10 expands on detention alternatives data noted in Table 9 regarding the rates of departure from detention to alternatives by providing the actual ADP of youth supervised by detention alternatives. For those sites regularly producing data along this important measure, Table 10 indicates ADP in detention alternatives has increased markedly over the past year in Monmouth (almost doubling, +91.2%) and Essex (+28.4%). In Atlantic, ADP in detention alternatives decreased -10.6% over the past year, though remains higher than it was in 2003 (+11.9%).

TABLE 10. ADP IN DETENTION ALTERNATIVES

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	1-Yr Change '06-'07		4-Yr Change '03-'07	
						Kids	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	21.0	19.6	24.7	26.3	23.5	-3	-10.6%	+3	+11.9%
Camden									
Essex ^a			96.5	97.6	125.3	+28	+28.4%		
Monmouth	11.4	11.6	7.7	13.6	26.0	+12	+91.2%	+15	+128.1%
Hudson									

^aEssex's 2005 data is ADP for Jun-Dec.

Detention Alternative Outcomes. Table 11 describes outcomes for youth supervised in detention alternatives by reporting the nature of departures from alternative placement. In 2007 three sites reported detention alternatives outcome data. Across these three sites, the vast majority of youth were released from detention alternatives following successful completion. Importantly, the proportion of youth discharged as the result of a new delinquency charge is very small: less than 7% across sites in 2007.

TABLE 11. DETENTION ALTERNATIVE OUTCOMES

		Atlantic	Camden ^a	Essex ^b	Monmouth	Hudson
Successful Completion	2005		76.0%	75.6%	79.4%	
	2006	70.6%	81.4%	78.1%	78.0%	
	2007	73.6%		77.5%	84.7%	
New Charge(s)	2005		1.0%	13.3%	2.9%	
	2006	9.5%	4.3%	6.7%	6.6%	
	2007	3.5%		6.6%	3.9%	
Violation/Non-Compliance (No New Charges)	2005		22.9%	10.7%	17.6%	
	2006	19.9%	14.3%	15.2%	15.4%	
	2007	22.8%		15.9%	11.3%	

^aCamden's 2005 & 2006 figures cover Sep-Dec of each year. ^bEssex's 2005 figures cover Jun-Dec.

MINORITY YOUTH IN DETENTION

Original Sites. On any given day in 2007, across the original JDAI sites there were 189 fewer youth of color in detention than in 2003 (Table 12), a decrease of -40.7%. The number of minority youth in detention has been cut in half in Camden (-50.1%) and in Essex (-47.5%).

The 4-year trend in Table 13 indicates that LOS in detention for minority youth has also decreased substantially, by -30.4% across the original JDAI sites, with Essex (-42.7%) and Monmouth (-31.7%) leading the way. Of the five original sites, Hudson saw the only one-year decrease in LOS for minority youth, though the -14.3% drop was only about one-fifth the size of the drop in average LOS for white youth over the same period (-67.4%). As such, Hudson is the only site where disparity between LOS for youth of color vs. white youth has actually increased over the past four years. As a collective, though, these five sites have made progress in terms of narrowing racial disparity in LOS. In 2003, minority youth remained in detention an average of 16.6 days longer than white youth; in 2007, the disparity had been reduced to 7.4 days.

Despite the substantial drop in the *number* of minority youth in detention, proportionality in ADP has not improved (Table 15). In fact, the percentage of ADP comprised of youth of color has increased somewhat, from 93.3% in 2003 to 95.7% in 2007. The increase is largely due to two contributing factors: a) while greater parity in LOS for minority youth relative to white youth has been achieved, a gap remains, with minority youth remaining in detention an average of one week longer than white youth (+7.4 days); and b) Table 14 indicates that collectively across original JDAI sites, disproportionality in detention *admissions* was higher in 2007 (93.7%) as compared to 2003 (89.0%).

Finally, in terms of the representation of youth of color in *detention alternatives* vs. representation in secure detention, while Essex has the largest proportion of minority youth admitted to detention (Table 14, 97.4% in 2007), Table 16 illustrates that minority youth in Essex are equally represented among youth admitted to detention alternatives (98.2% in 2007). In two sites, Atlantic and Monmouth, pre-JDAI figures from 2003 are available for comparison. While some disparity between minority youth in secure detention vs. detention alternatives remains in 2007, i.e., youth of color are underrepresented in alternatives relative to their representation in secure detention, it has been substantially reduced. In 2003, youth of color comprised 89.7% of the daily population of detained youth in Atlantic (Table 15), but just 81.2% of the ADP of youth in alternatives (Table 16), a gap of 8.5 percentage points. By 2007, this gap was reduced to 5.0 percentage points. Similarly, in Monmouth, minority youth comprised 74.5% of the ADP of youth in secure detention in 2003 (Table 15), but only 57.0% of the population in detention alternatives (Table 16), a gap of 17.5 percentage points. By 2007, the disparity was reduced to 11.2 percentage points.

Importantly, however, even in the areas where positive changes have been achieved (e.g., reduction in # of minority youth in detention, greater parity in LOS, greater parity in representation in detention vs. detention alternatives), similar to many of the other trends, there has been a notable leveling-off over the past year. The changes from 2003 through 2006, in many instances, were more pronounced than the changes from 2003 to 2007.

Phase 2 Sites. As a collective, the *number* of minority youth in detention in phase 2 sites dropped by -11.8% between 2005 and 2007 (Table 12). However, there is wide variation across the five sites, ranging from a -55.3% decrease in Bergen to a +43.3% increase in Burlington. For the three sites where comparative data are available, there is equally wide variation in LOS figures for youth of color vs. white youth. Table 13 indicates that between 2005 and 2007 the gap between LOS for minority youth relative to white youth increased by +3.7 days in Mercer and +2.0 days in Bergen. However, in Union the gap decreased by -5.8 days over the same period. Finally, regarding proportionality, Table 15 again indicates variation across the five phase 2 sites. Between 2005 and 2007, percent change in the proportion of detention ADP comprised of minority youth ranged from remaining essentially flat in Union (-0.3%), to increasing by +16.5% in Burlington.

TABLE 12. ADP OF MINORITY YOUTH IN DETENTION
Original Sites

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	1-Yr Change '06-'07		4-Yr Change '03-'07	
						Kids	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	30.6	27.6	27.8	22.1	28.4	+6	+28.5%	-2	-7.2%
Camden	79.9	67.3	52.1	40.8	39.9	-1	-2.2%	-40	-50.1%
Essex	242.6	170.2	137.9	114.1	127.3	+13	+11.6%	-115	-47.5%
Monmouth	29.8	27.5	20.0	17.9	18.4	+1	+2.8%	-11	-38.3%
Hudson	82.5	74.9	63.3	71.9	62.1	-10	-13.6%	-20	-24.7%
TOTAL	465.4	367.5	301.1	266.8	276.1	+9	+3.5%	-189	-40.7%

Phase 2 Sites

	2005	2006	2007	1-Yr Change '06-'07		2-Yr Change '05-'07	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Mercer	57.6	57.7	54.7	-3	-5.2%	-3	-5.0%
Union	38.4	25.3	27.7	+2	+9.5%	-11	-27.9%
Bergen	16.1	10.8	7.2	-4	-33.3%	-9	-55.3%
Burlington	13.4	8.9	19.2	+10	+115.7%	+6	+43.3%
Ocean	10.6	7.8	11.2	+3	+43.6%	+1	+5.7%
TOTAL	136.1	110.5	120.0	+10	+8.6%	-16	-11.8%

**TABLE 13. AVERAGE LOS IN DETENTION, MINORITY VS. WHITE YOUTH
Original Sites**

	Minority Youth				White Youth			
	^a 2003	2005	2006	2007	2003	2005	2006	2007
Atlantic	31.2	28.3	22.6	24.9	18.7	25.3	17.0	15.5
Camden	21.9	19.2	17.2	20.0	13.2	16.5	18.0	21.0
Essex	40.3	30.3	20.8	23.1	20.9	12.9	13.1	14.1
Monmouth	37.9	26.3	22.1	25.9	21.7	18.2	13.3	15.8
Hudson ^b	30.2	22.5	28.0	24.0	15.8	27.3	27.3	8.9
TOTAL	33.2	26.1	21.8	23.1	16.6	18.1	16.6	15.7

^a 2003 figures are based on a 4-month sample (Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct) for each site. ^b Hudson's 2005 figures are based on Sept through Dec.

	1-Yr Change '06-'07				4-Yr Change '03-'07				Minority LOS is > or < White LOS by:			
	Minority		White		Minority		White		2003	2005	2006	2007
	Days	%	Days	%	Days	%	Days	%	Days	Days	Days	Days
Atlantic	+2.3	+10.2%	-1.5	-8.8%	-6.3	-20.2%	-3.2	-17.1%	+12.5	+3.0	+5.6	+9.4
Camden	+2.8	+16.3%	+3.0	+16.7%	-1.9	-8.7%	+7.8	+59.1%	+8.7	+2.7	-0.8	-1.0
Essex	+2.3	+11.1%	+1.0	+7.6%	-17.2	-42.7%	-6.8	-32.5%	+19.4	+17.4	+7.7	+9.0
Monmouth	+3.8	+17.2%	+2.5	+18.8%	-12.0	-31.7%	-5.9	-27.2%	+16.2	+8.1	+8.8	+10.1
Hudson	-4.0	-14.3%	-18.4	-67.4%	-6.2	-20.5%	-6.9	-43.7%	+14.4	-4.8	+0.7	+15.1
TOTAL	+1.3	+6.0%	-0.9	-5.4%	-10.1	-30.4%	-0.9	-5.4%	+16.6	+8.0	+5.2	+7.4

Phase 2 Sites

	Minority Youth			White Youth		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
Mercer	27.9	31.9	24.9	18.3	17.5	11.6
Union	29.6	21.2	16.5	16.6	29.9	9.3
Bergen	28.0	38.9	27.6	25.4	34.7	23.0
Burlington						
Ocean						
TOTAL	28.4	28.5	22.1	21.0	24.1	14.7

	1-Yr Change '06-'07				2-Yr Change '05-'07				Minority LOS is > or < White LOS by:		
	Minority		White		Minority		White		2005	2006	2007
	Days	%	Days	%	Days	%	Days	%	Days	Days	Days
Mercer	-7.0	-21.9%	-5.9	-33.7%	-3.0	-10.8%	-6.7	-36.6%	+9.6	+14.4	+13.3
Union	-4.7	-22.2%	-20.6	-68.9%	-13.1	-44.3%	-7.3	-44.0%	+13.0	-8.7	+7.2
Bergen	-11.3	-29.0%	-11.7	-33.7%	-0.4	-1.4%	-2.4	-9.4%	+2.6	+4.2	+4.6
Burlington											
Ocean											
TOTAL	-6.4	-22.5%	-9.4	-39.0%	-6.3	-22.2%	-6.3	-30.0%	+7.4	+4.4	+7.4

TABLE 14. % OF DETENTION ADMISSIONS COMPRISED OF MINORITY YOUTH
Original Sites

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	1-Yr Change '06-'07		4-Yr Change '03-'07	
						Pts	%	Pts	%
Atlantic	85.0%	84.1%	87.8%	85.5%	90.2%	+4.7	+5.5%	+5.2	+6.1%
Camden	80.4%	80.4%	83.7%	85.5%	90.4%	+4.9	+5.7%	+10.0	+12.4%
Essex	98.5%	97.8%	98.1%	97.7%	97.4%	-0.3	-0.3%	-1.1	-1.1%
Monmouth	62.8%	64.0%	69.8%	72.7%	76.8%	+4.1	+5.6%	+14.0	+22.3%
Hudson	93.9%	94.1%	95.0%	96.9%	96.4%	-0.5	-0.5%	+2.5	+2.7%
TOTAL	89.0%	88.5%	91.4%	91.9%	93.7%	+1.8	+2.0%	+4.7	+5.3%

Phase 2 Sites

	2005	2006	2007	1-Yr Change '06-'07		2-Yr Change '05-'07	
				Pts	%	Pts	%
Mercer	94.6%	93.2%	93.6%	+0.4	+0.4%	-1.0	-1.1%
Union	94.8%	96.3%	95.9%	-0.4	-0.4%	+1.1	+1.2%
Bergen	75.6%	82.7%	78.0%	-4.7	-5.7%	+2.4	+3.2%
Burlington	66.9%	73.6%	74.1%	+0.5	+0.7%	+7.2	+10.8%
Ocean	43.0%	39.6%	40.8%	+1.2	+3.0%	-2.2	-5.1%
TOTAL	83.1%	85.2%	83.4%	-1.8	-2.1%	+0.3	+0.4%

TABLE 15. % OF DETENTION ADP COMPRISED OF MINORITY YOUTH
Original Sites

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	1-Yr Change '06-'07		4-Yr Change '03-'07	
						Pts	%	Pts	%
Atlantic	89.7%	90.5%	91.5%	89.1%	93.9%	+4.8	+5.4%	+4.2	+4.7%
Camden	84.5%	85.5%	84.7%	85.7%	89.2%	+3.5	+4.1%	+4.7	+5.6%
Essex	99.6%	99.5%	99.6%	99.1%	98.9%	-0.2	-0.2%	-0.7	-0.7%
Monmouth	74.5%	69.6%	80.4%	80.6%	84.3%	+3.7	+4.6%	+9.8	+13.2%
Hudson	95.1%	94.6%	95.7%	96.8%	98.4%	+1.6	+1.7%	+3.3	+3.5%
TOTAL	93.3%	92.1%	93.7%	93.9%	95.7%	+1.8	+1.9%	+2.4	+2.6%

Phase 2 Sites

	2005	2006	2007	1-Yr Change '06-'07		2-Yr Change '05-'07	
				Pts	%	Pts	%
Mercer	96.0%	94.2%	98.0%	+3.8	+4.0%	+2.0	+2.1%
Union	98.1%	96.1%	97.8%	+1.7	+1.8%	-0.3	-0.3%
Bergen	79.4%	88.2%	80.3%	-7.9	-8.9%	+0.9	+1.1%
Burlington	65.6%	69.4%	76.4%	+7.0	+10.1%	+10.8	+16.5%
Ocean	44.4%	38.7%	46.2%	+7.5	+19.4%	+1.8	+4.1%
TOTAL	83.2%	83.2%	84.2%	+1.0	+1.2%	+1.0	+1.2%

TABLE 16. MINORITY YOUTH IN DETENTION VS. MINORITY YOUTH IN ALTERNATIVES

	% Of Alternative Population Comprised Of Minority Youth					Gap Between % Minority In Detention vs. % Minority In Alternatives				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Atlantic ^a	81.2%	83.2%	86.8%	86.3%	88.9%	+8.5	+7.3	+4.7	+2.8	+5.0
Camden ^{b, c}			75.9%	83.4%				+7.8	+2.1	
Essex ^{b, d}			97.8%	98.1%	98.2%			+0.3	-0.4	-0.8
Monmouth ^a	57.0%	63.8%	68.8%	75.0%	73.1%	+17.5	+5.8	+11.6	+5.6	+11.2
Hudson										

^aFigures are a percentage of ADP for detention and alternatives. ^bFigures are a percentage of admissions for detention and alternatives.

^cCamden's figures represent Aug-Oct for each year. ^dEssex's 2005 figures cover Jun-Dec.

GIRLS IN DETENTION

Original Sites. The average daily population of girls in detention dropped dramatically across the original JDAI sites between 2003 and 2007, decreasing by two-thirds (-67.4%), with 34 fewer girls in detention on any given day. Camden and Essex had the most substantial drops (-81.2% and -74.0% respectively), followed closely by Hudson (-65.7%). This is one measure where downward trends continued over the most recent year, too, with ADP of girls in secure detention down -15.0% between 2006 and 2007.

Phase 2 Sites. Collectively, the ADP of girls in detention for the phase 2 sites has also decreased. Between 2005 and 2007 the ADP of girls in detention dropped -14.8%.

TABLE 17. ADP OF GIRLS IN DETENTION

Original Sites

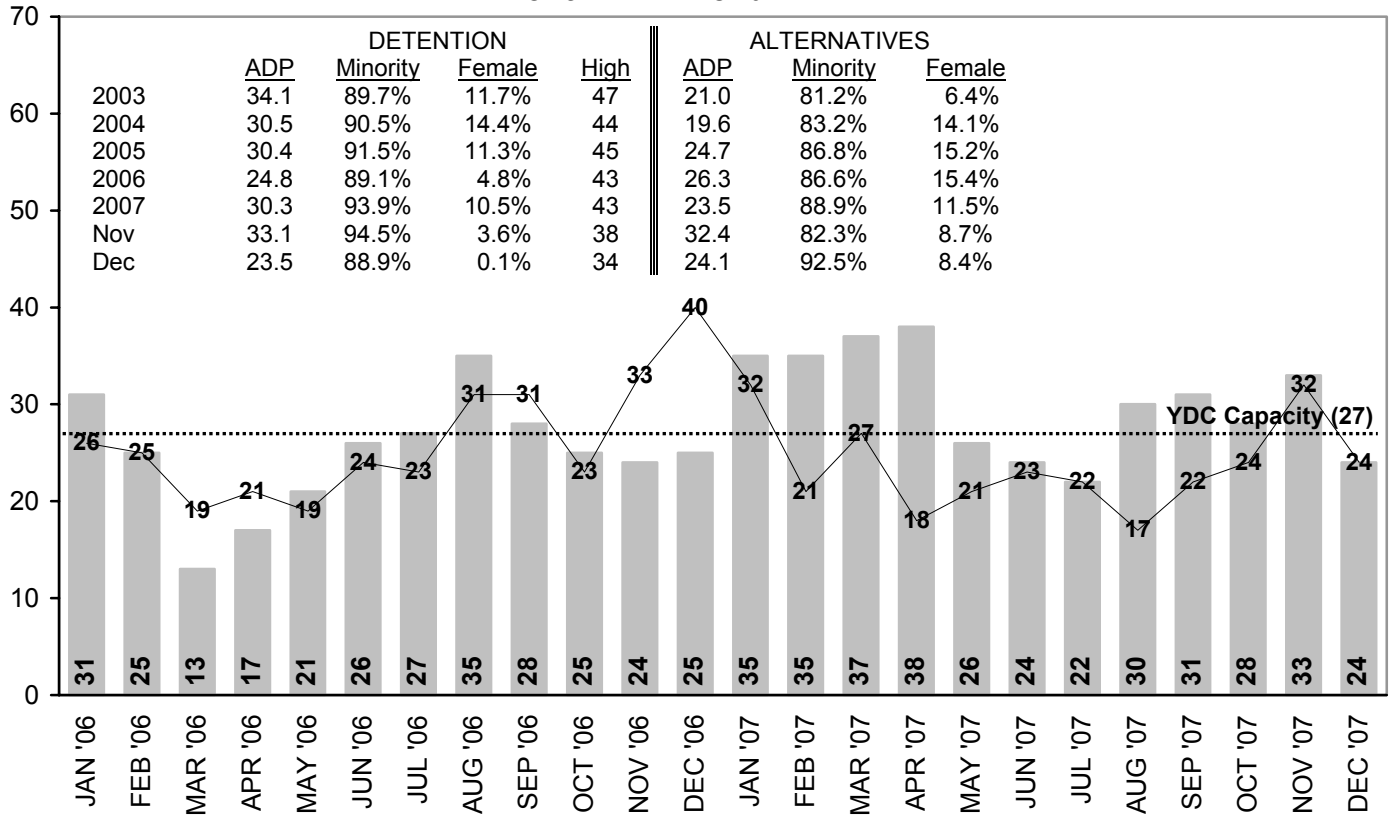
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	1-Yr Change '06-'07		4-Yr Change '03-'07	
						Kids	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	4.0	4.4	3.4	1.2	3.2	+2	+1.7%	-1	-20.0%
Camden	15.4	10.3	5.5	4.3	2.9	-1	-32.6%	-13	-81.2%
Essex	20.0	11.1	7.7	7.3	5.2	-2	-28.8%	-15	-74.0%
Monmouth	4.2	4.7	3.8	3.1	2.8	<1	-9.7%	-1	-33.3%
Hudson	6.7	6.7	3.9	3.4	2.3	-1	-32.4%	-4	-65.7%
TOTAL	50.3	37.2	24.3	19.3	16.4	-3	-15.0%	-34	-67.4%

Phase 2 Sites

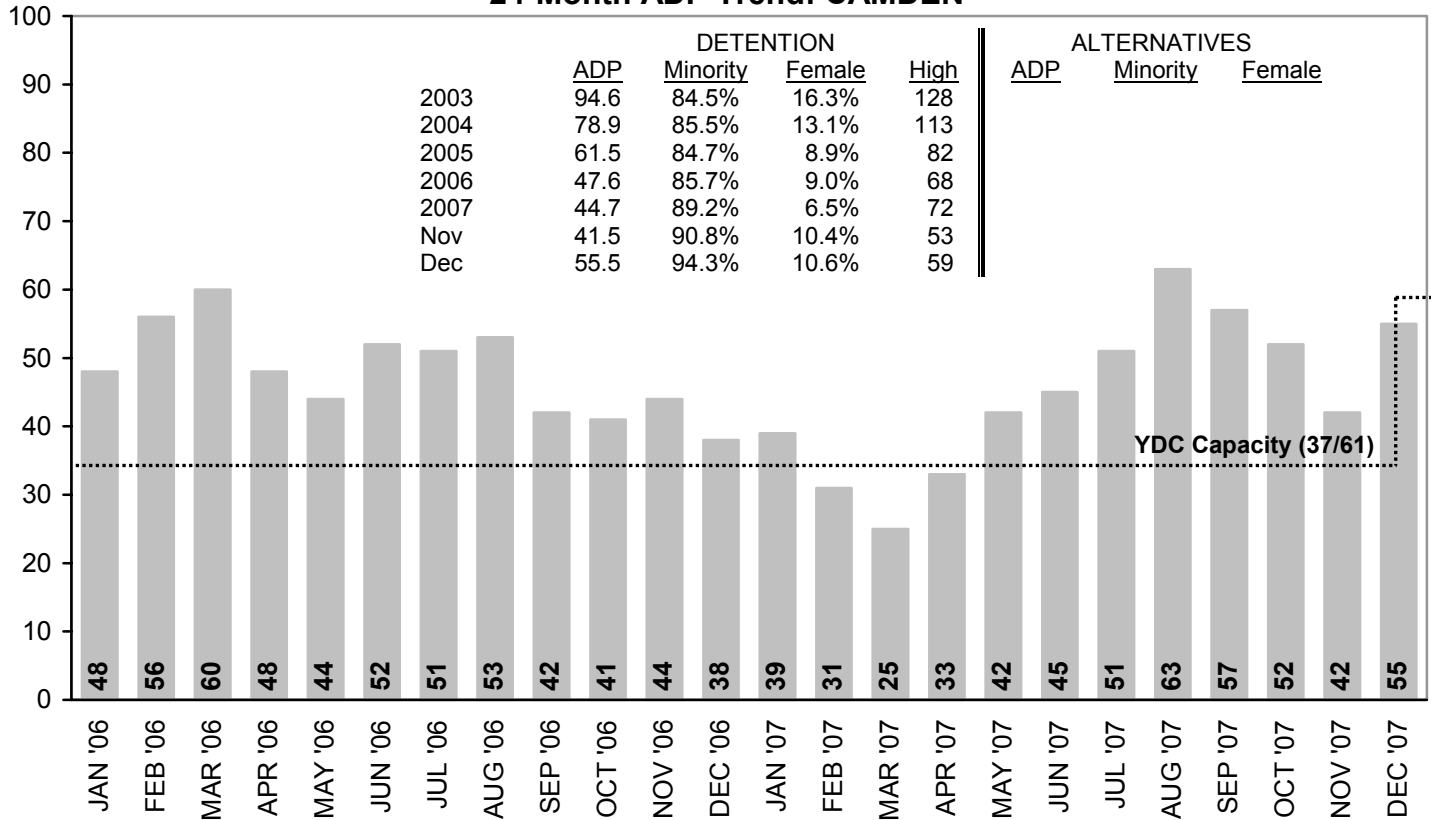
	2005	2006	2007	1-Yr Change '06-'07		2-Yr Change '05-'07	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Mercer	4.5	6.4	5.1	-1	-2.0%	+1	+13.3%
Union	0.9	0.8	0.4	<-1	-50.0%	-1	-55.6%
Bergen	3.0	1.6	1.0	-1	-37.5%	-2	-66.7%
Burlington	4.0	2.7	4.1	+1	+51.9%	<+1	+2.5%
Ocean	3.1	2.0	2.6	+1	+30.0%	-1	-16.1%
TOTAL	15.5	13.5	13.2	<-1	-2.2%	-2	-14.8%

■ Detention — 35 — Alternatives

24-Month ADP Trend: ATLANTIC

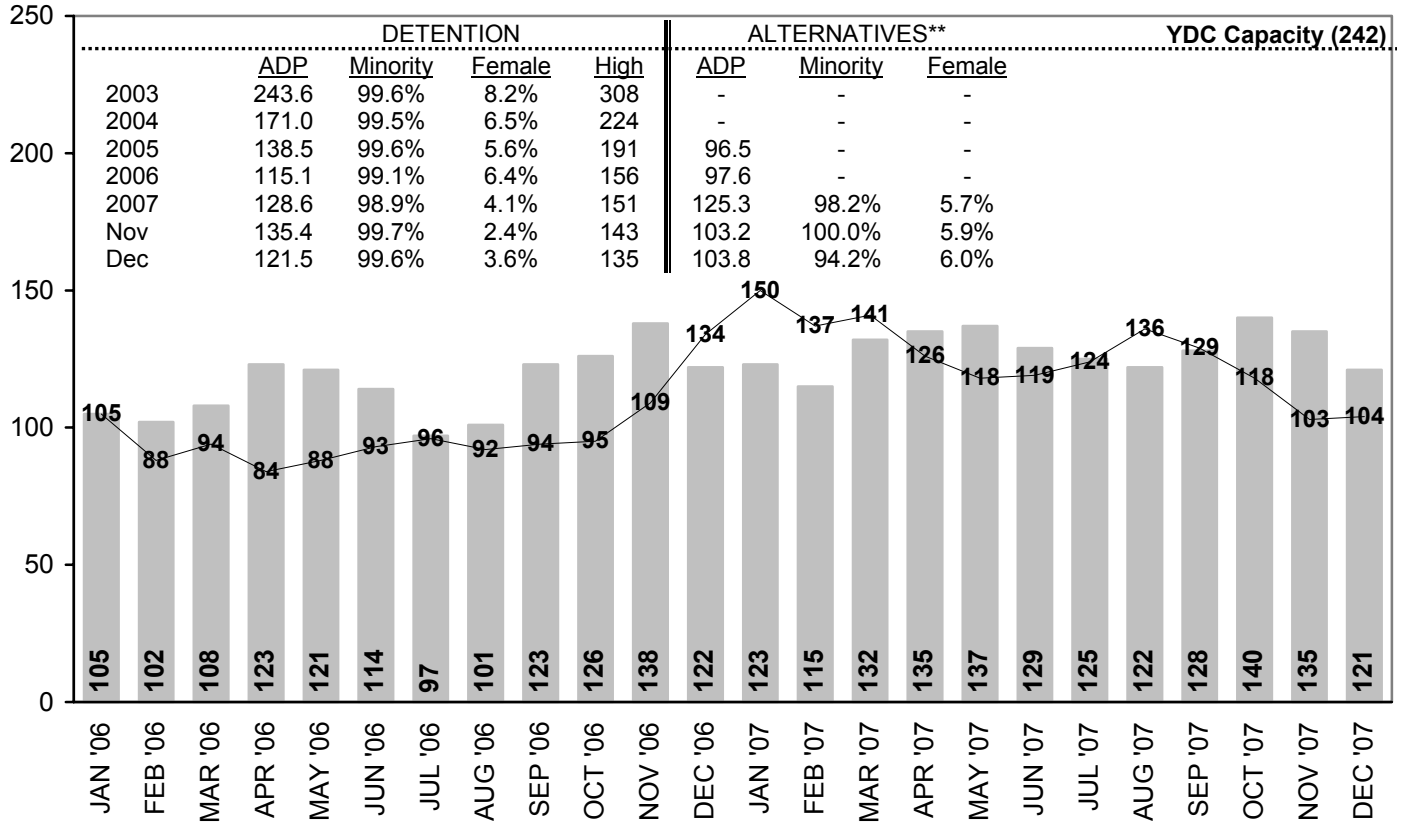


24-Month ADP Trend: CAMDEN*

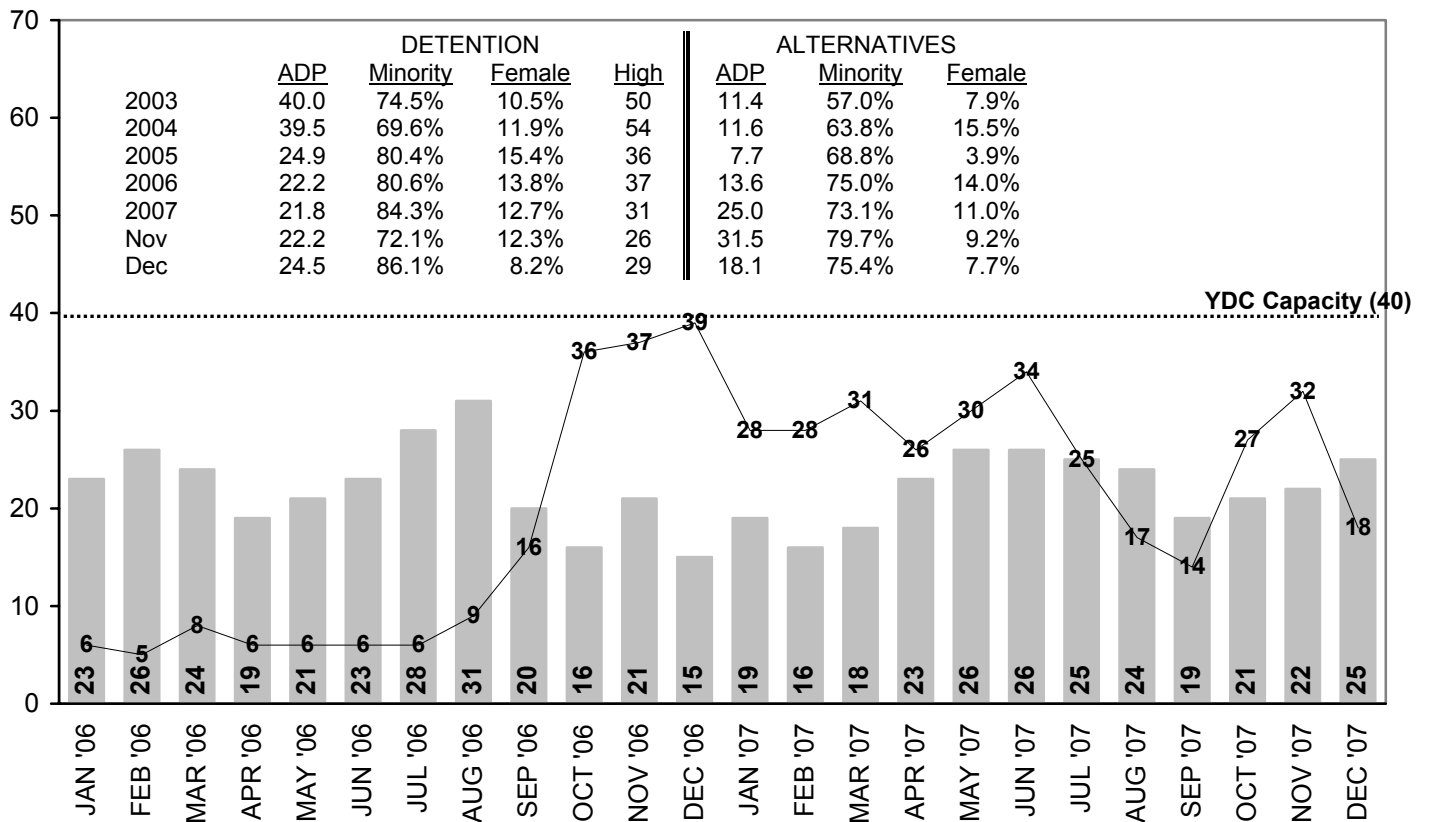


■ Detention — 35 — Alternatives

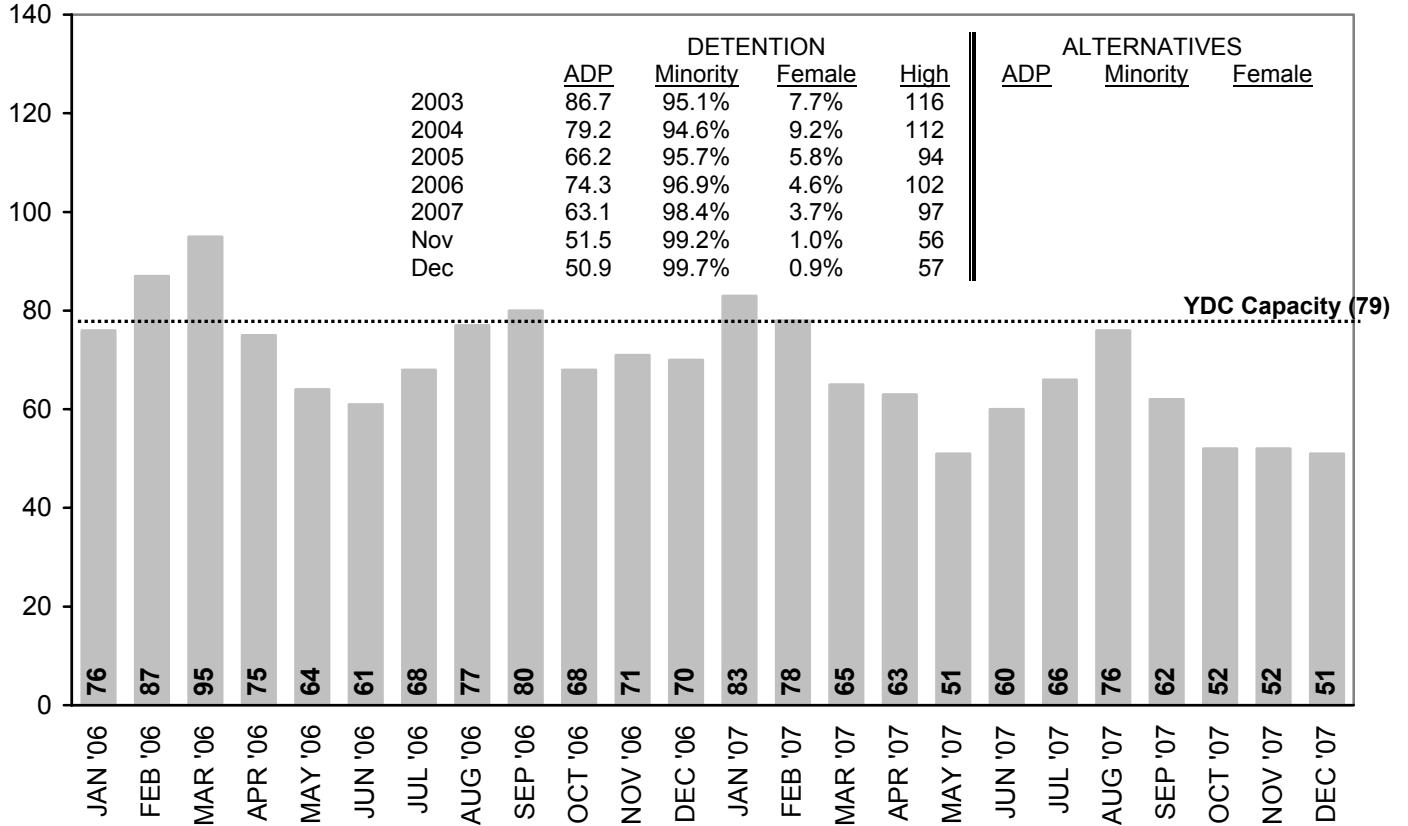
24-Month ADP Trend: ESSEX



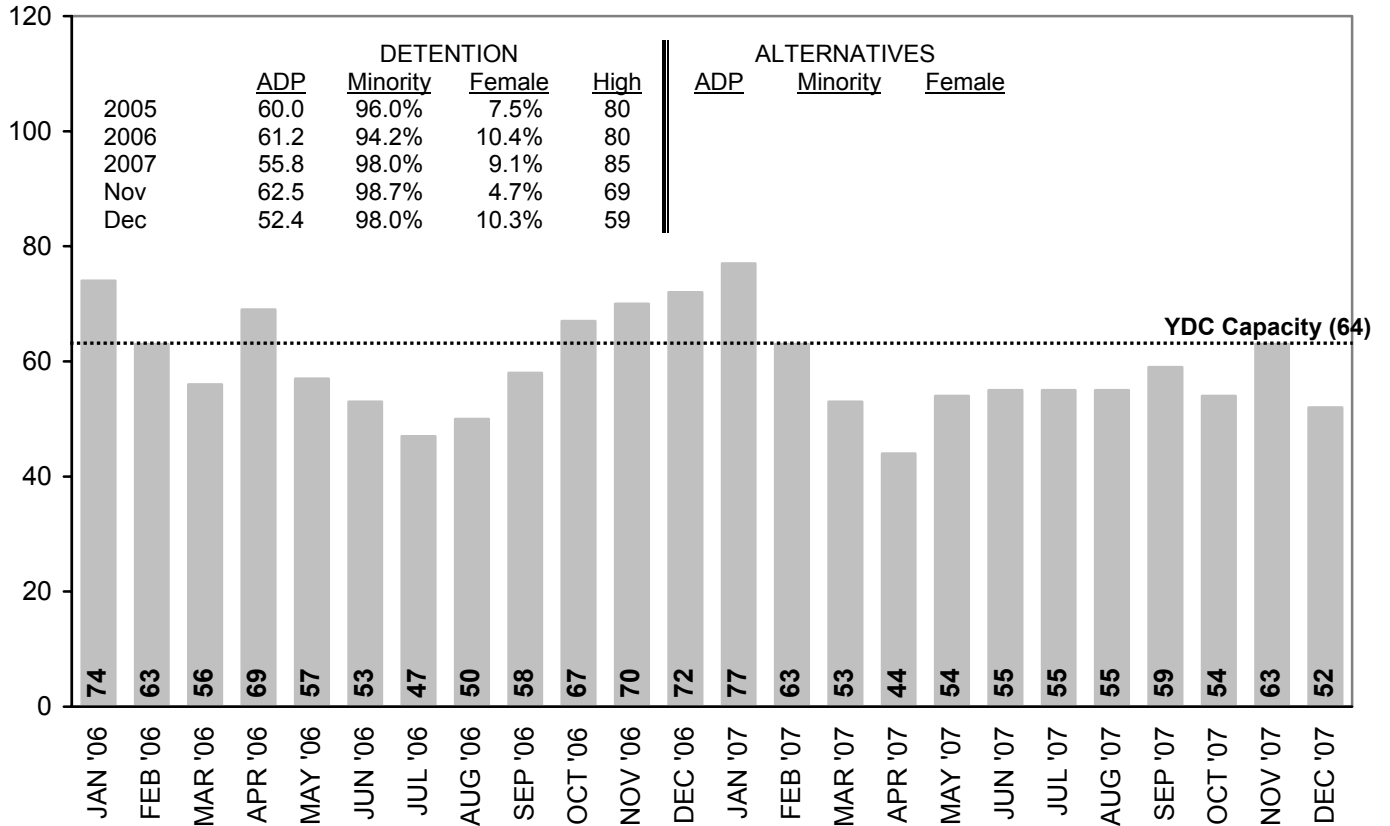
24-Month ADP Trend: MONMOUTH



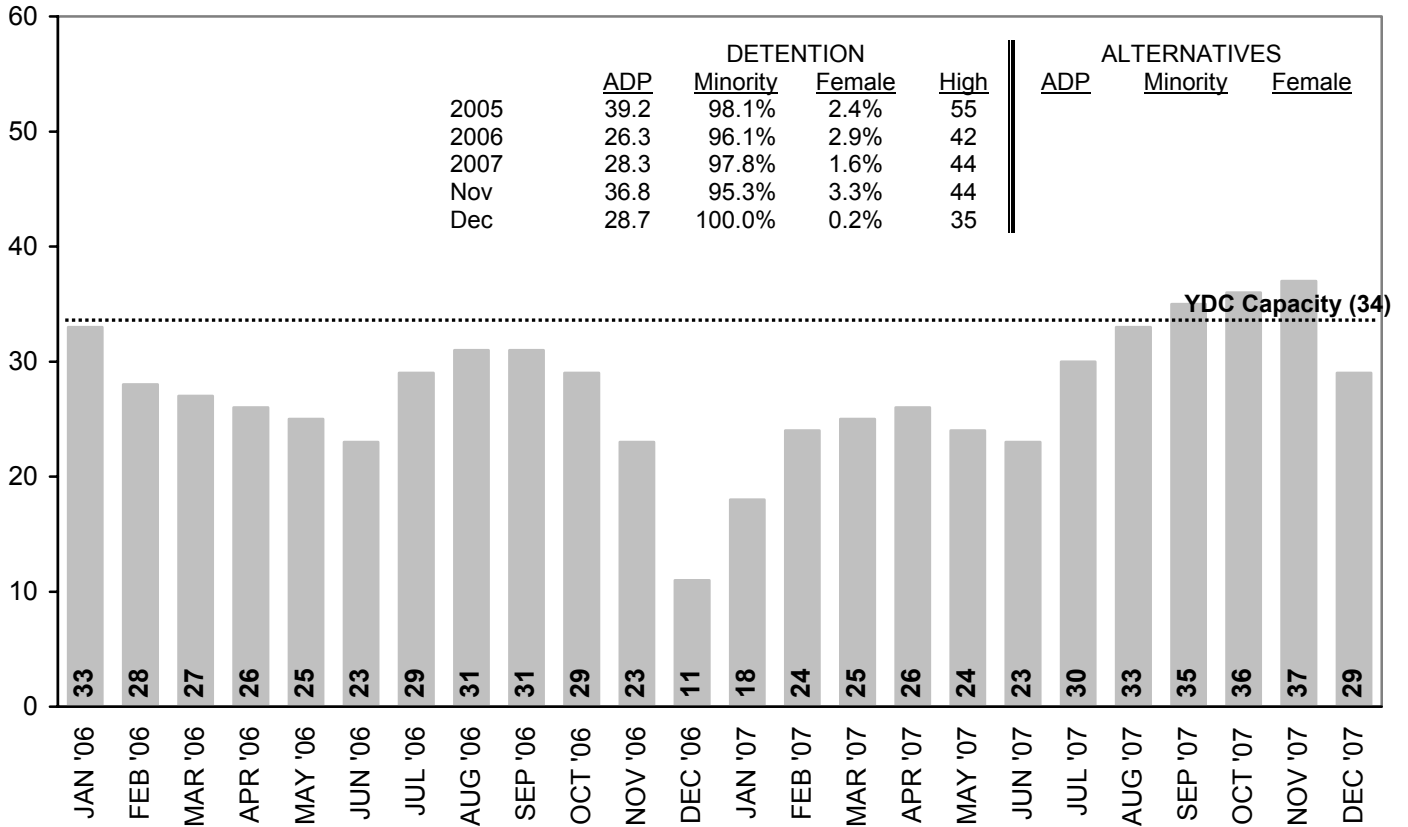
24-Month ADP Trend: HUDSON



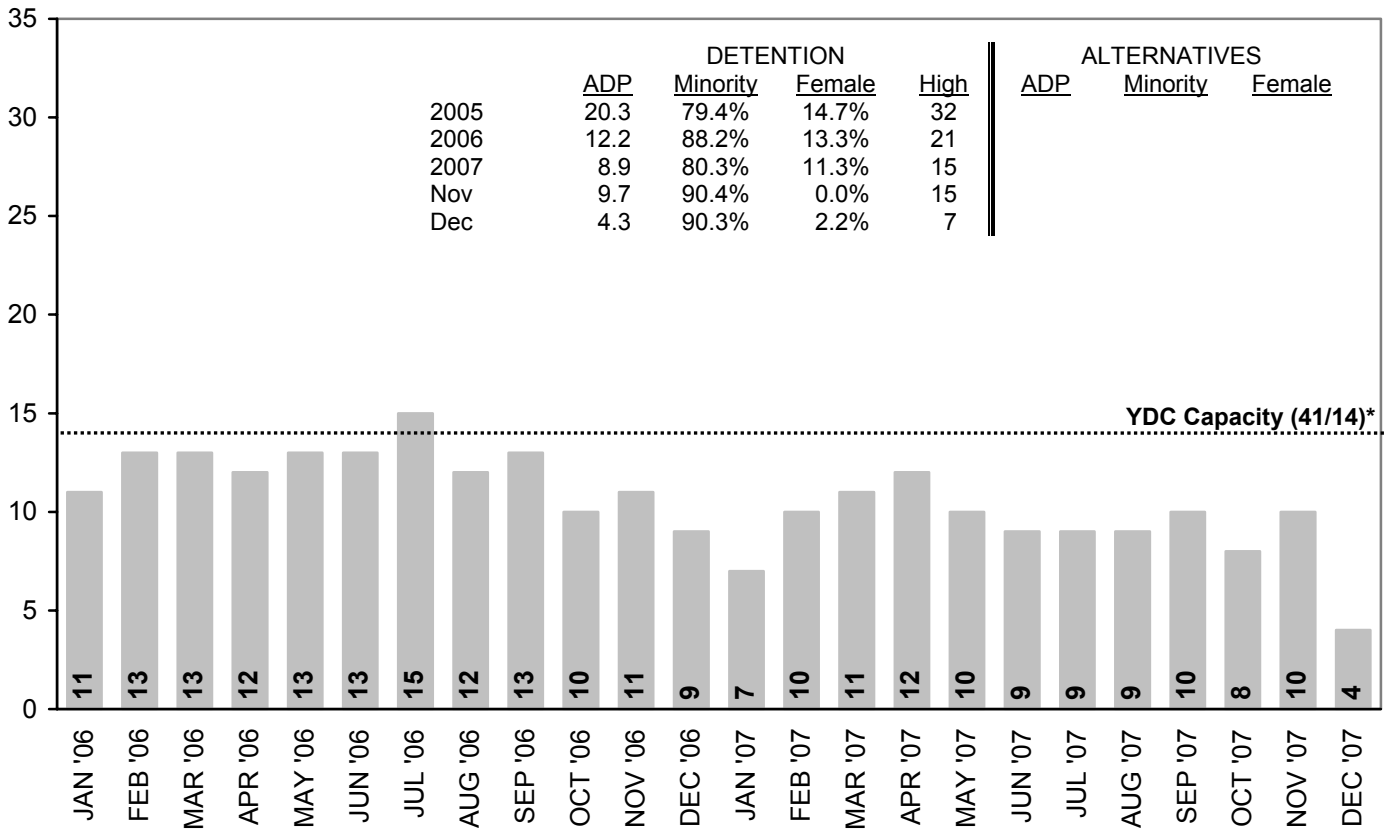
24-Month ADP Trend: MERCER



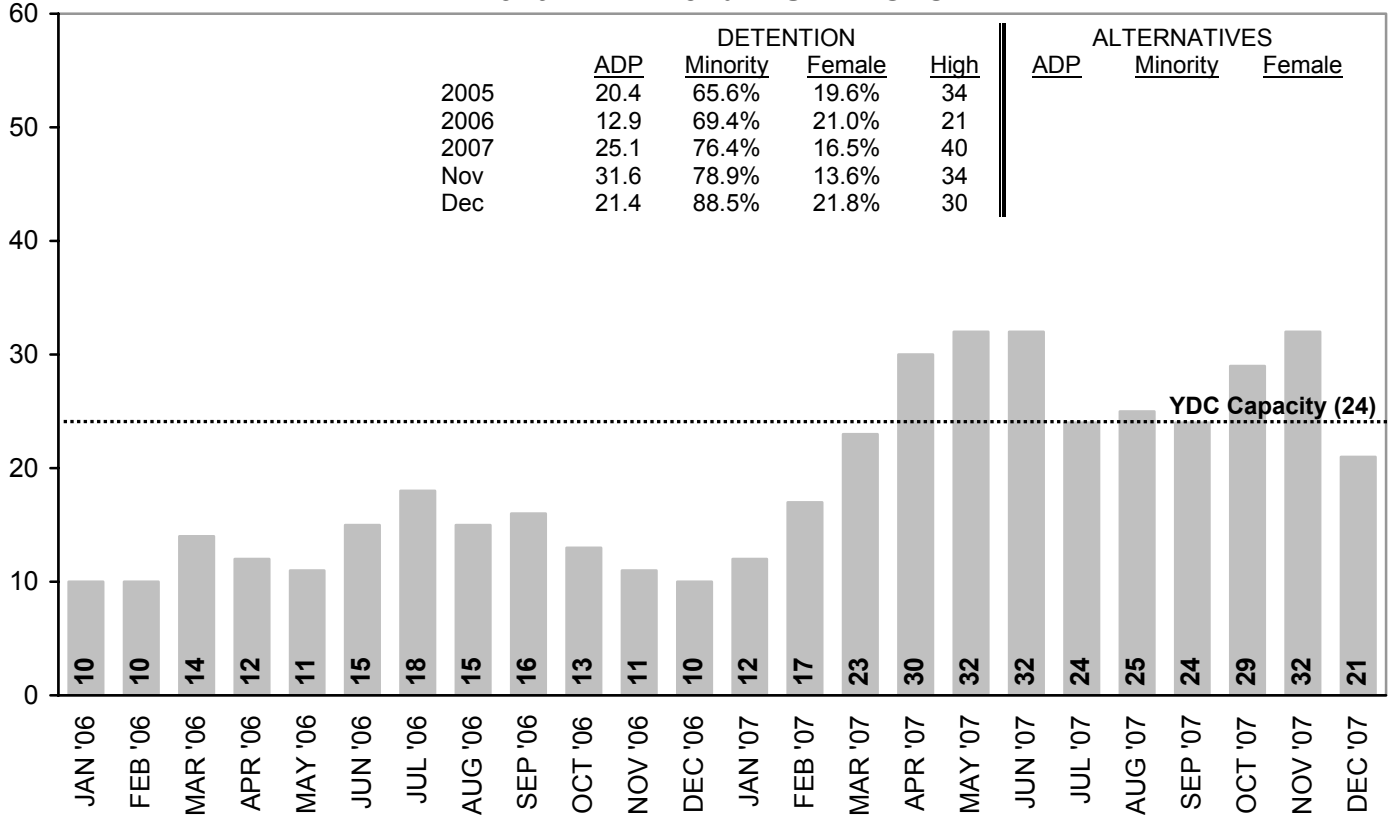
24-Month ADP Trend: UNION*



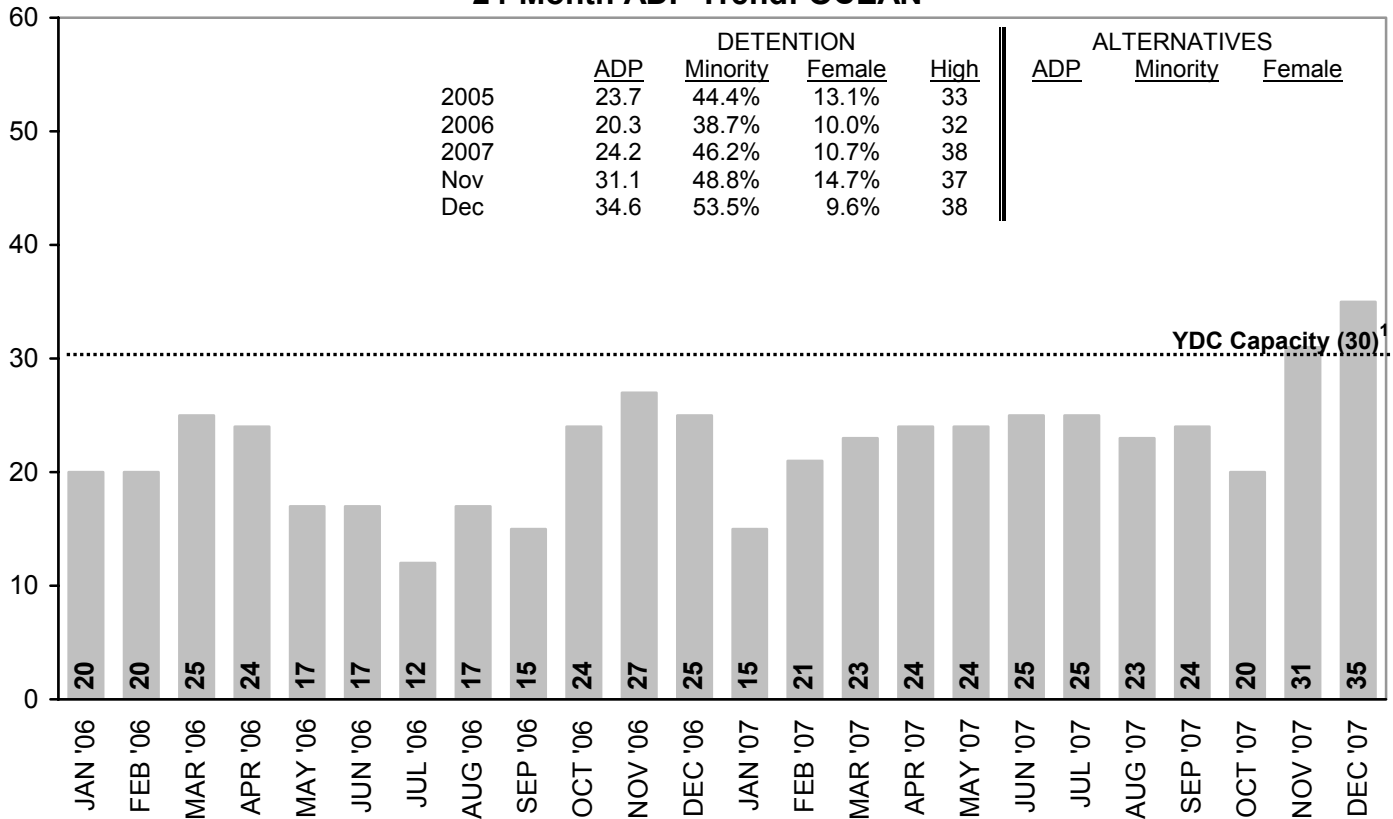
24-Month ADP Trend: BERGEN*



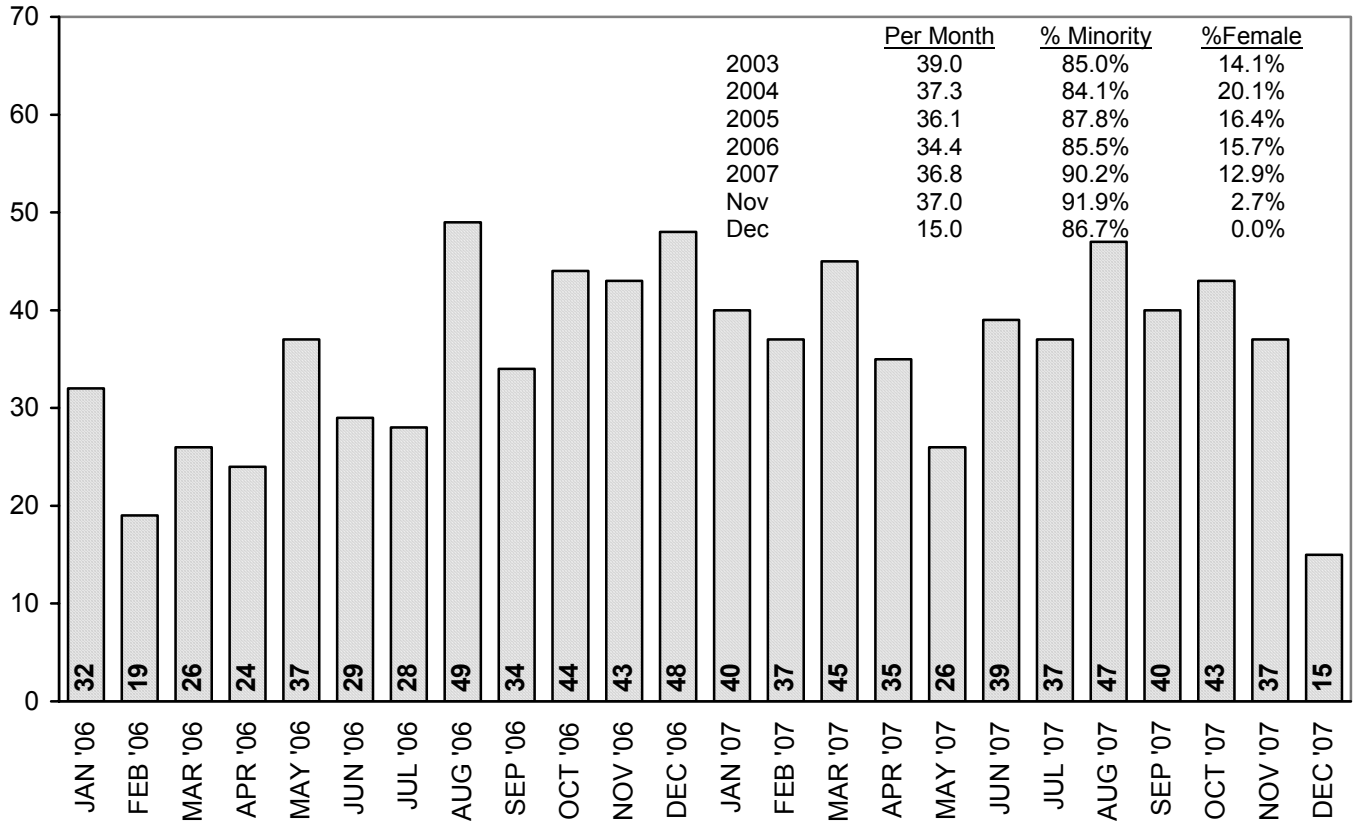
24-Month ADP Trend: BURLINGTON



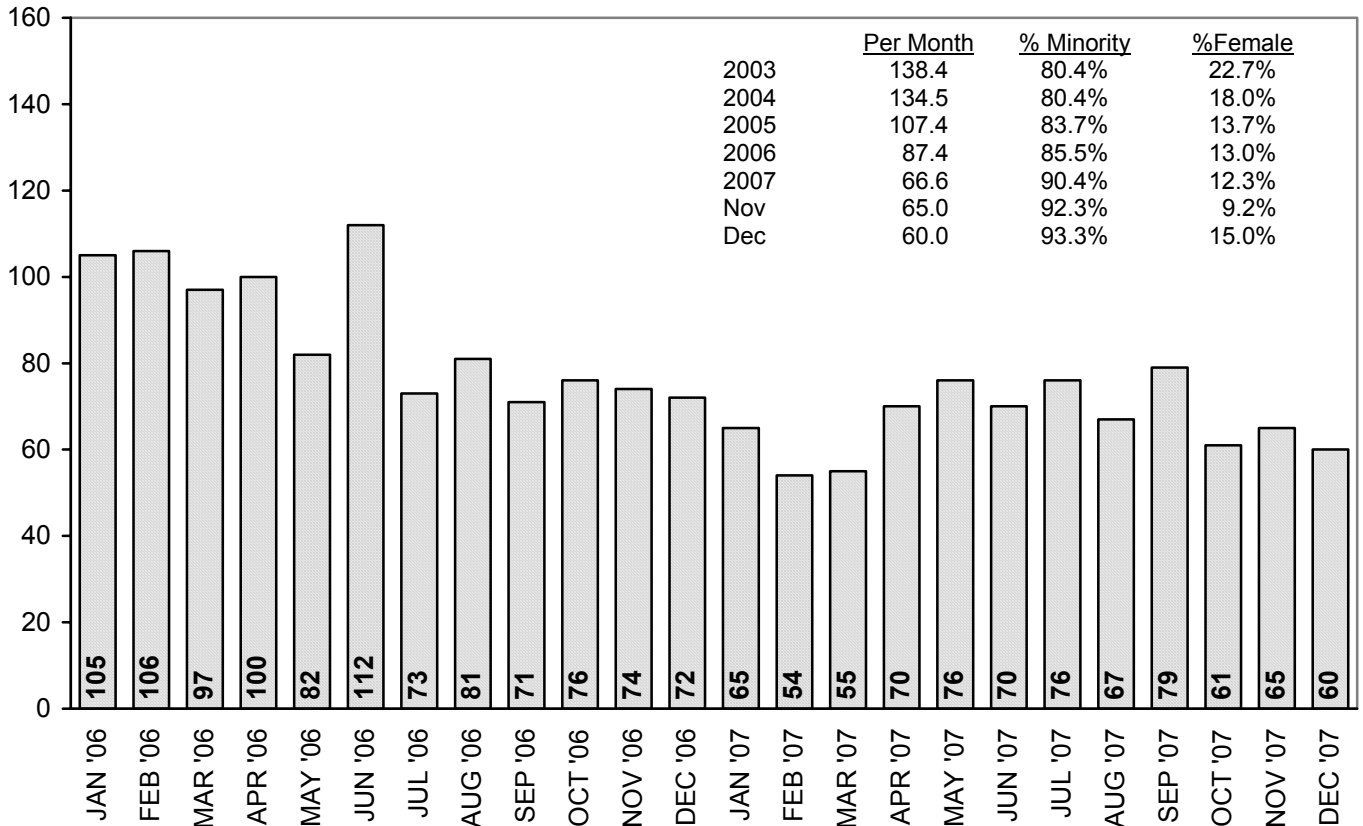
24-Month ADP Trend: OCEAN



24-Month Admissions Trend: ATLANTIC

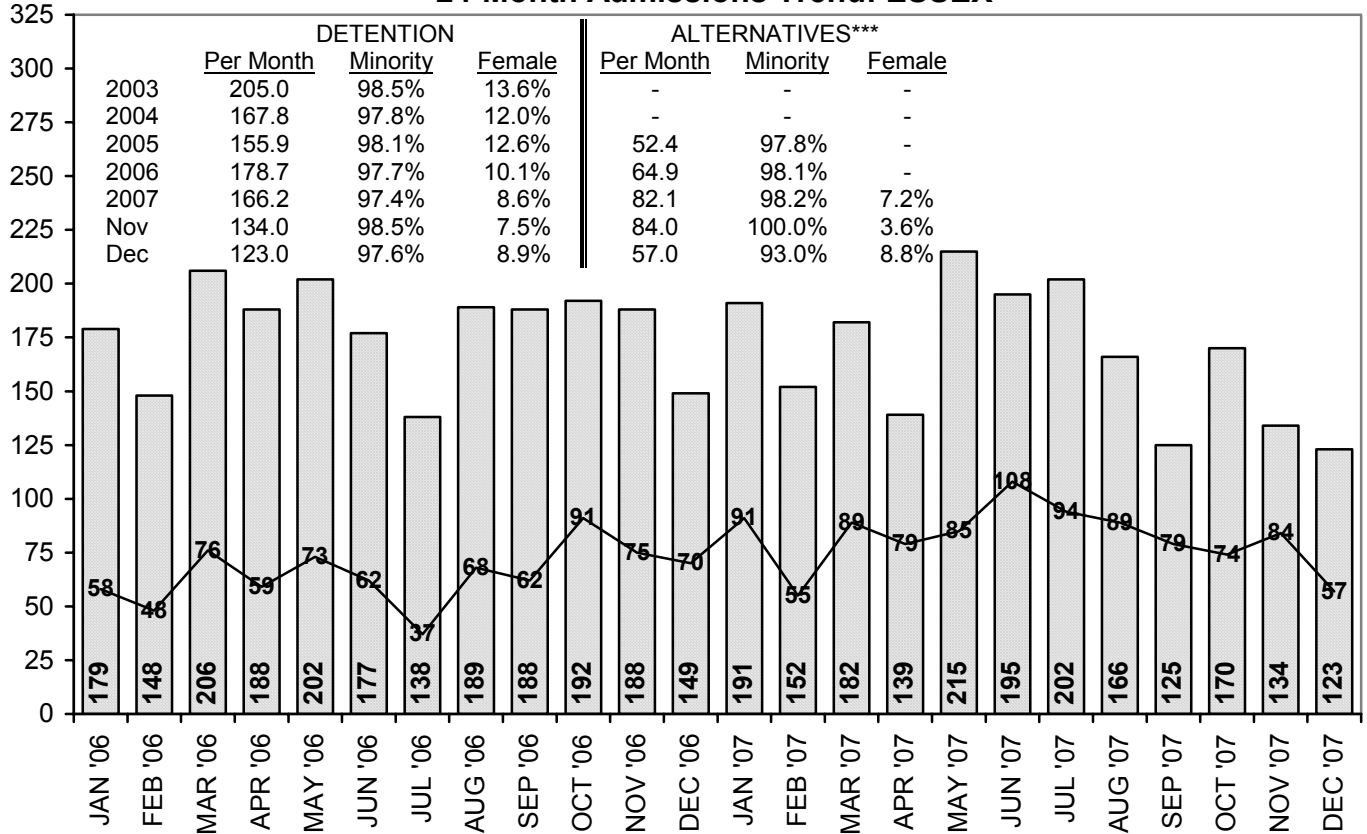


24-Month Admissions Trend: CAMDEN

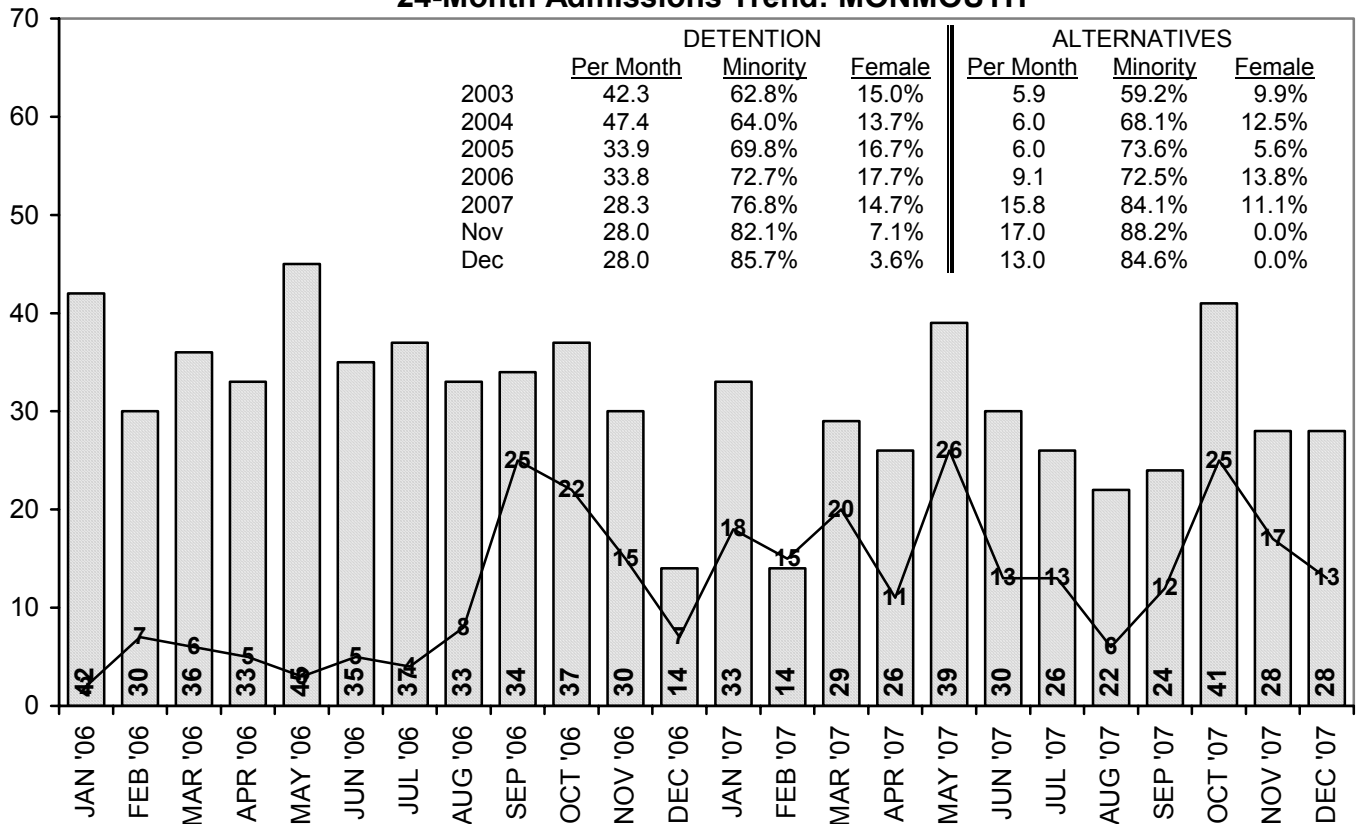


■ Detention — 35 — Alternatives

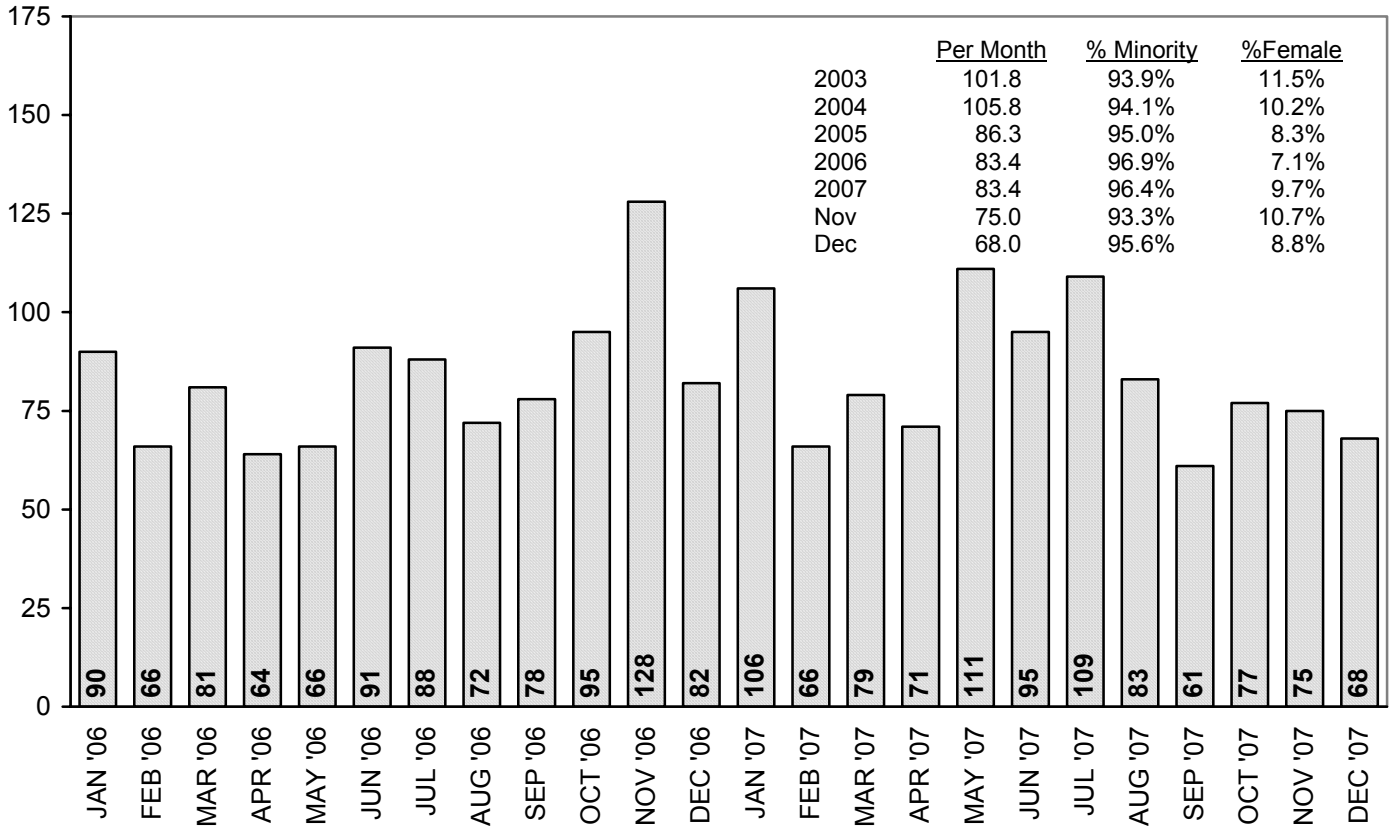
24-Month Admissions Trend: ESSEX



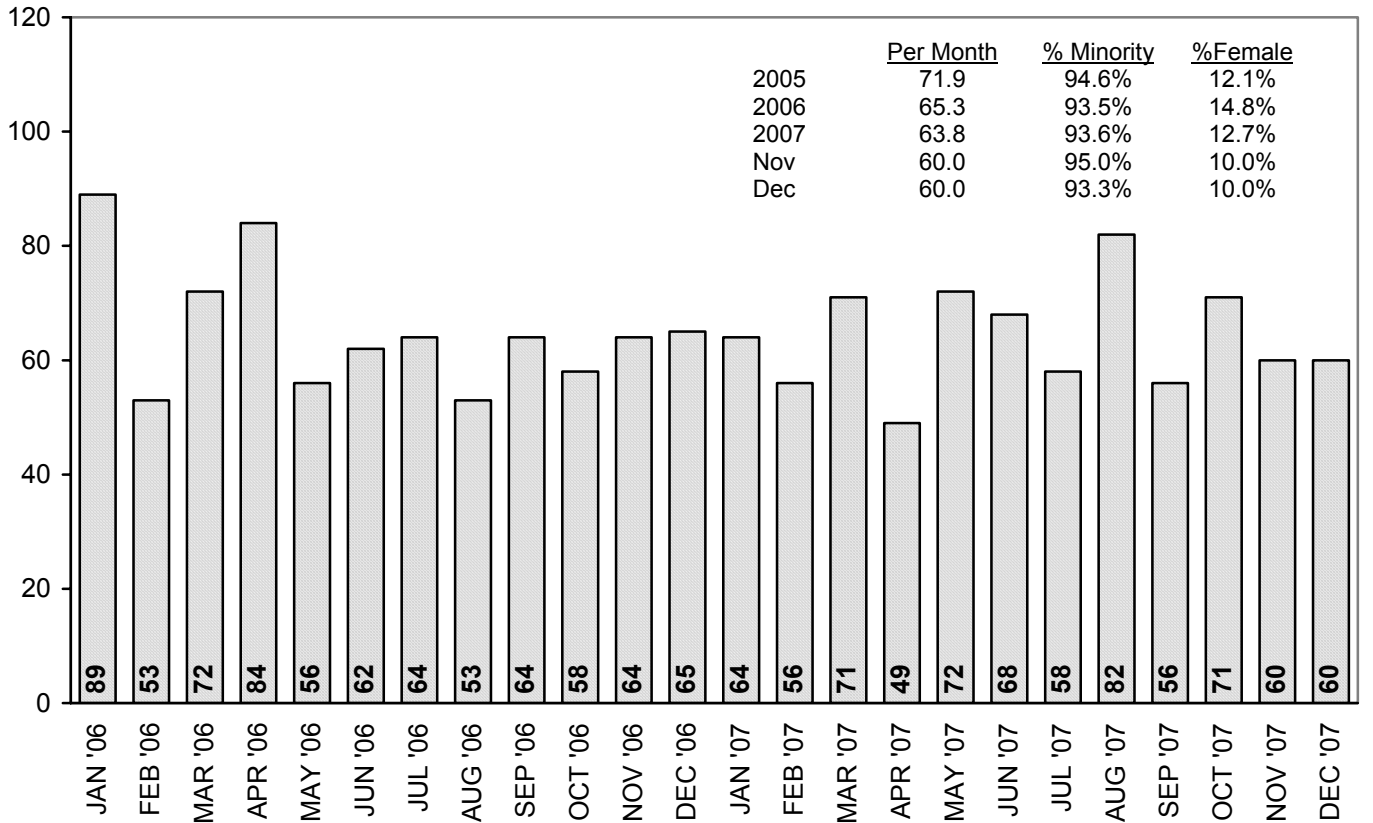
24-Month Admissions Trend: MONMOUTH



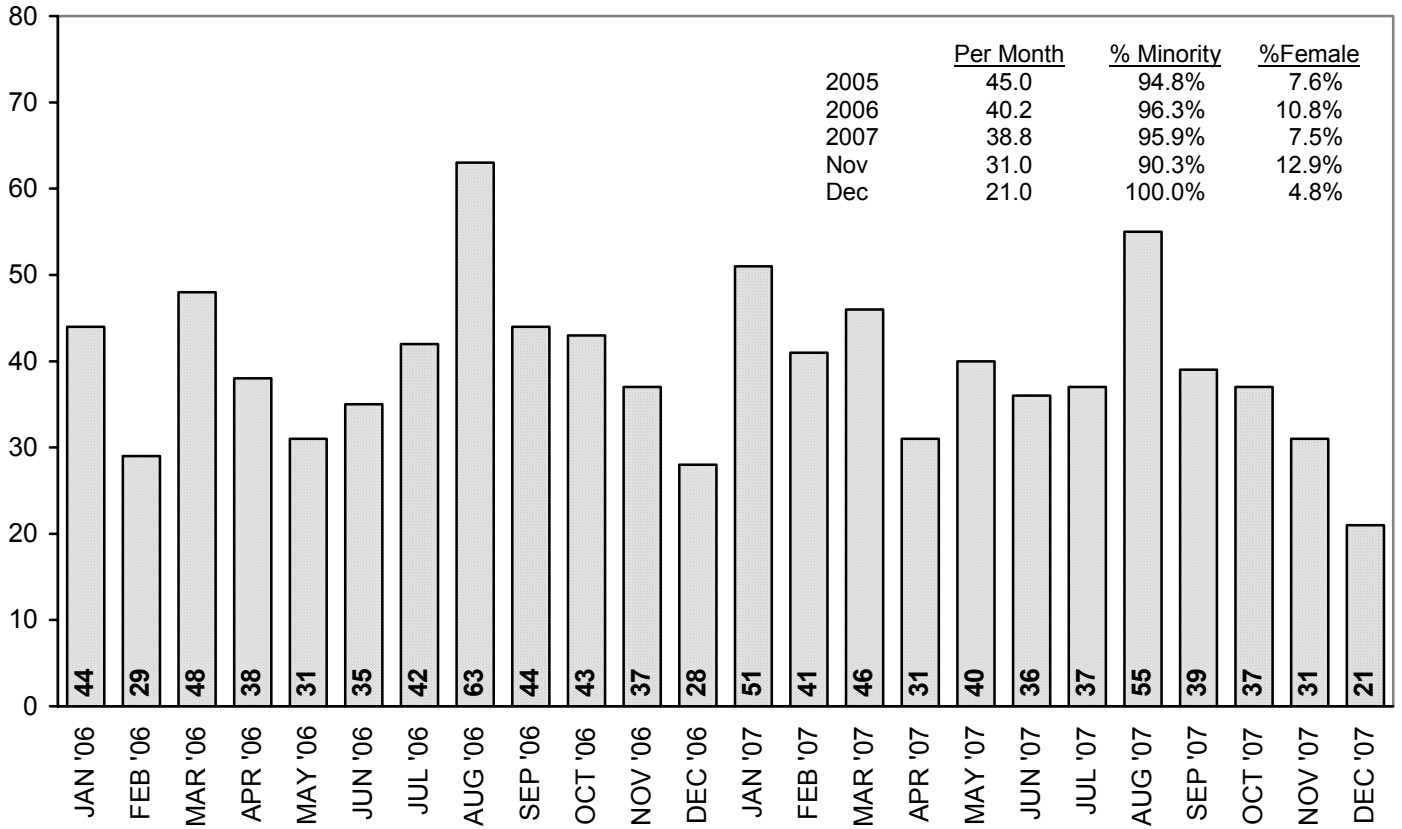
24-Month Admissions Trend: HUDSON



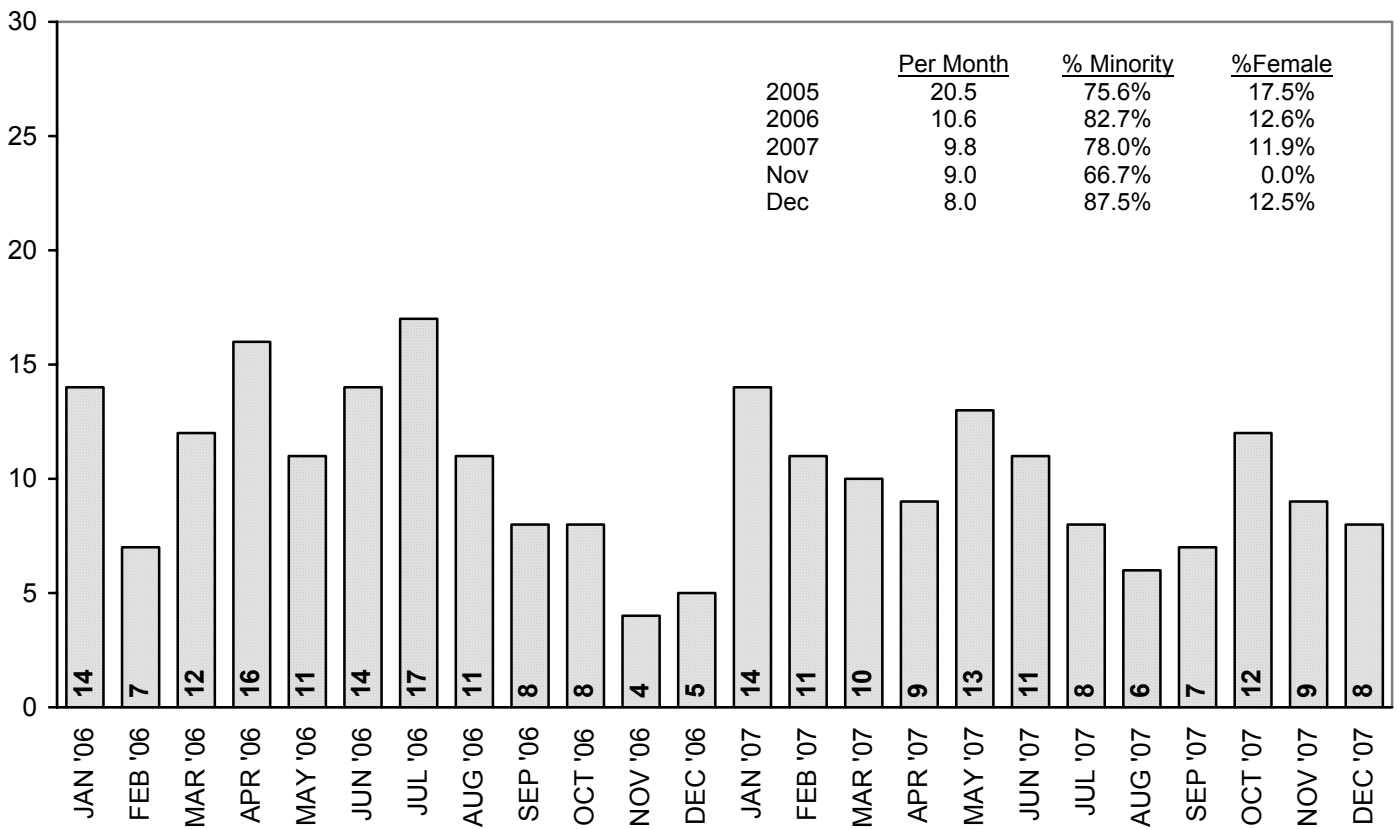
24-Month Admissions Trend: MERCER



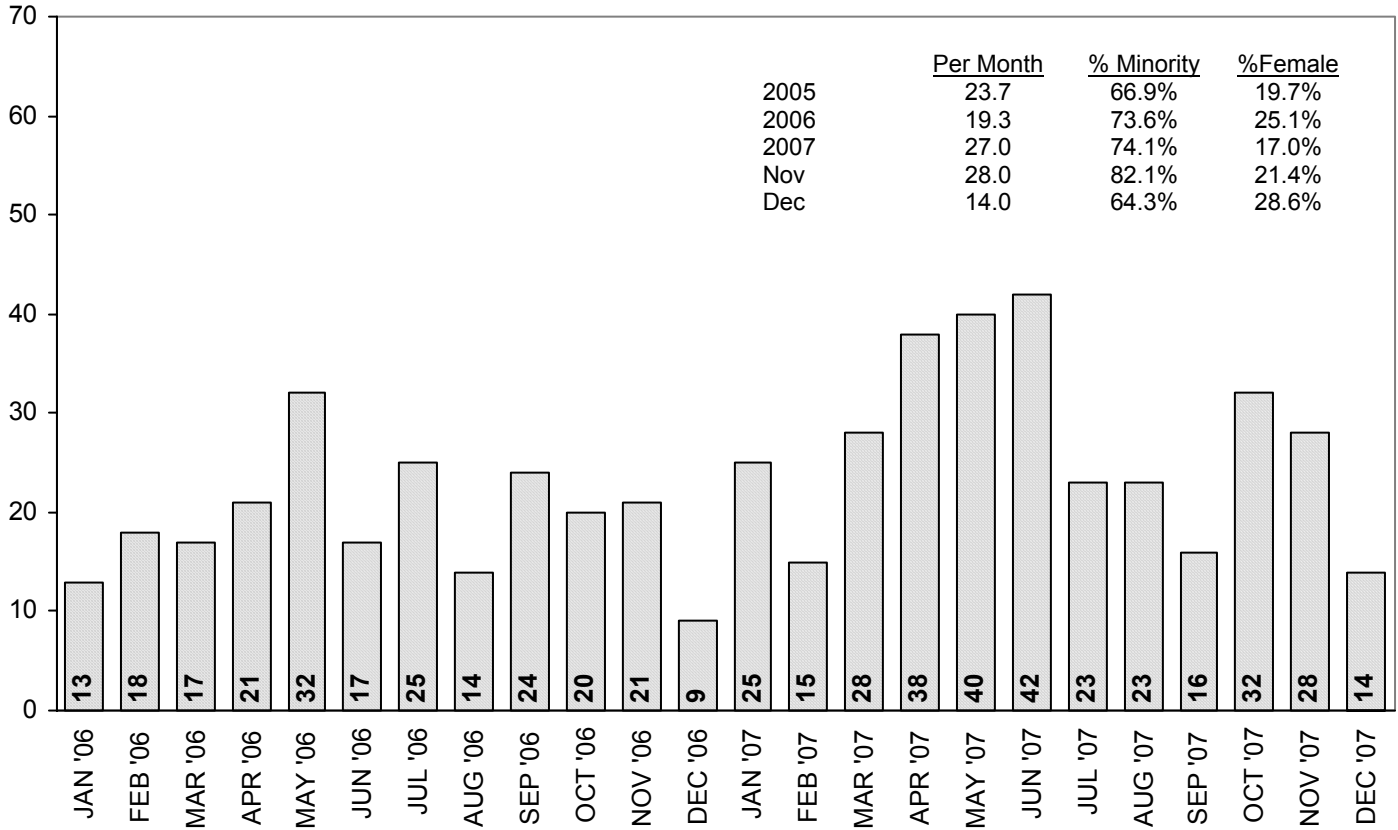
24-Month Admissions Trend: UNION



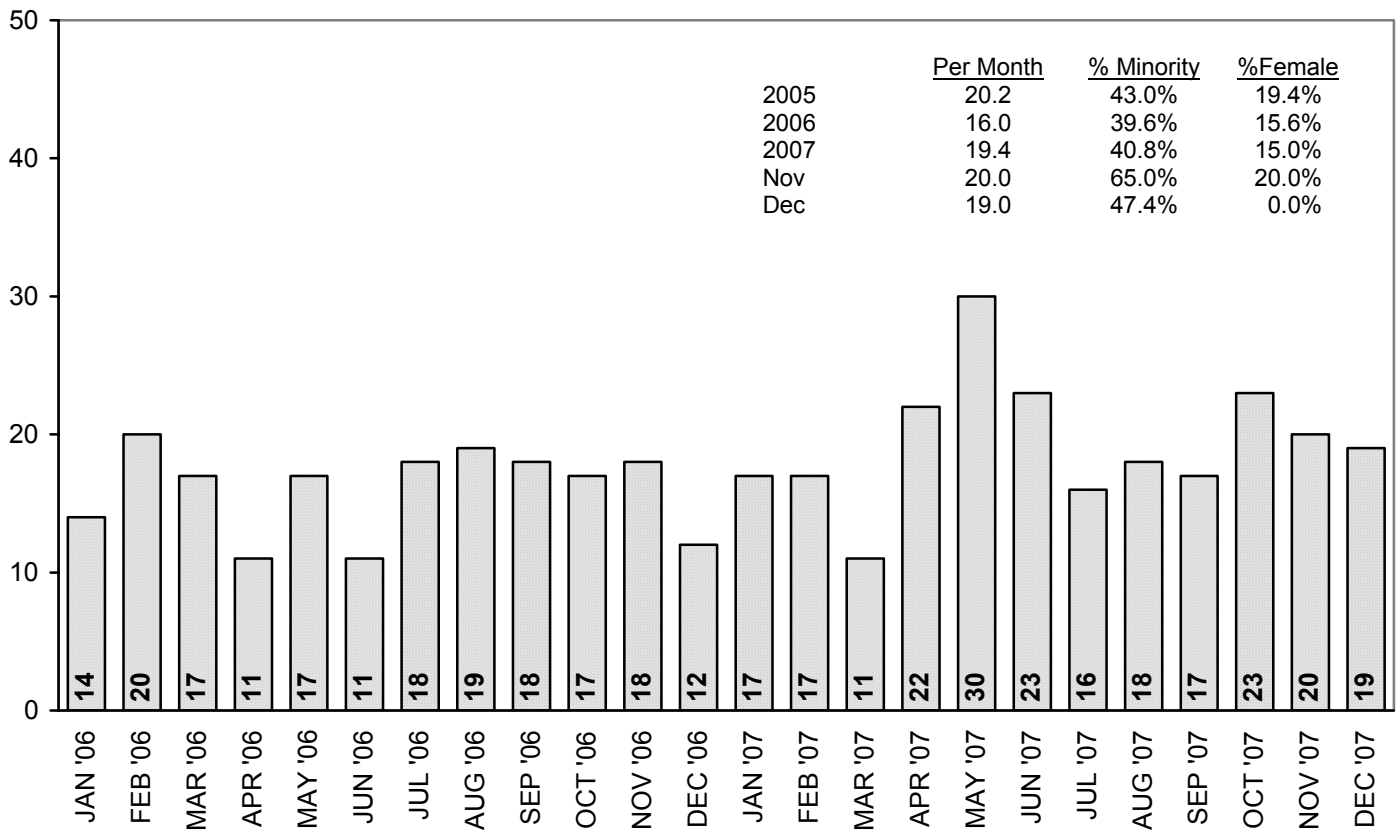
24-Month Admissions Trend: BERGEN



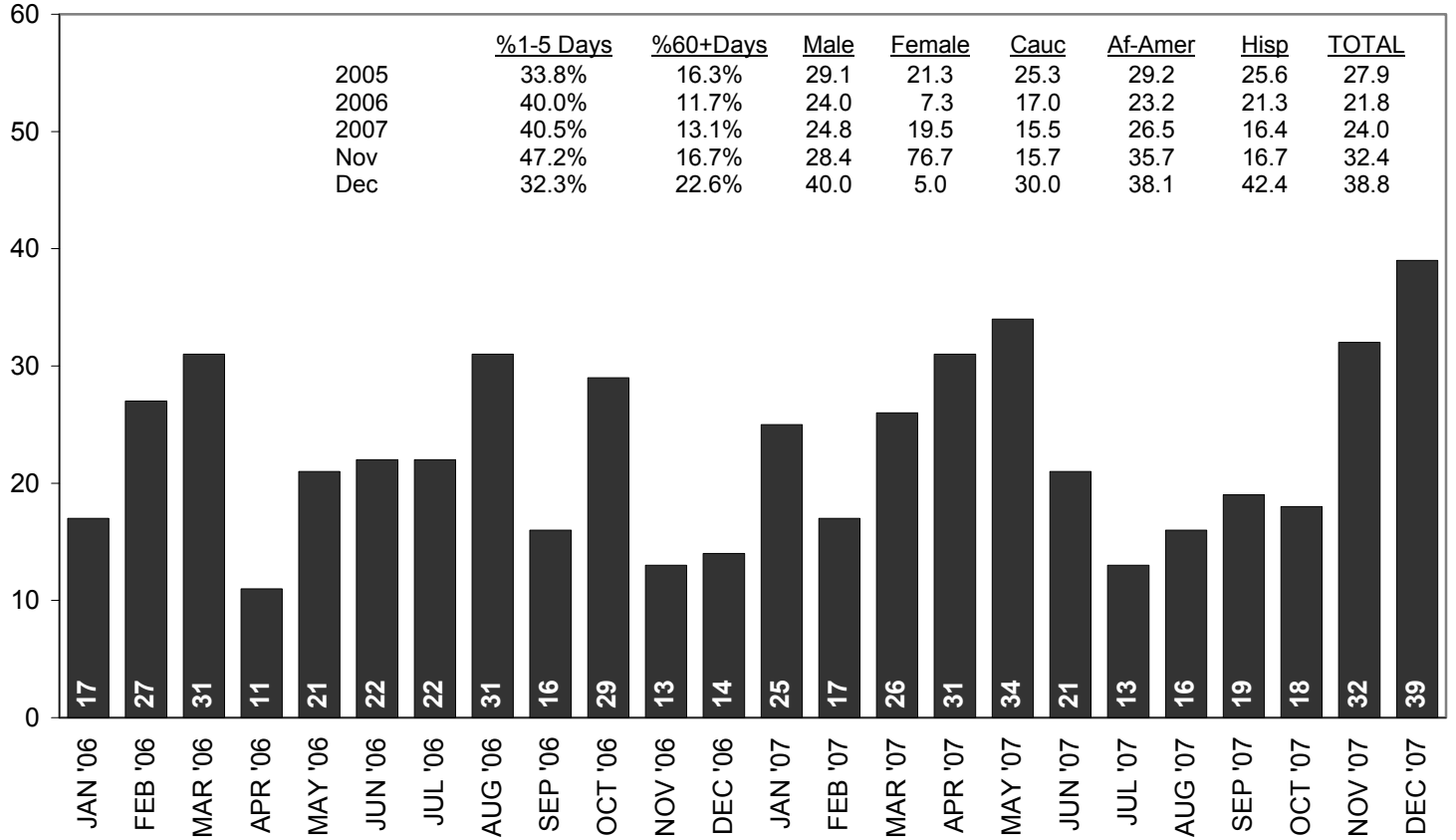
24-Month Admissions Trend: BURLINGTON



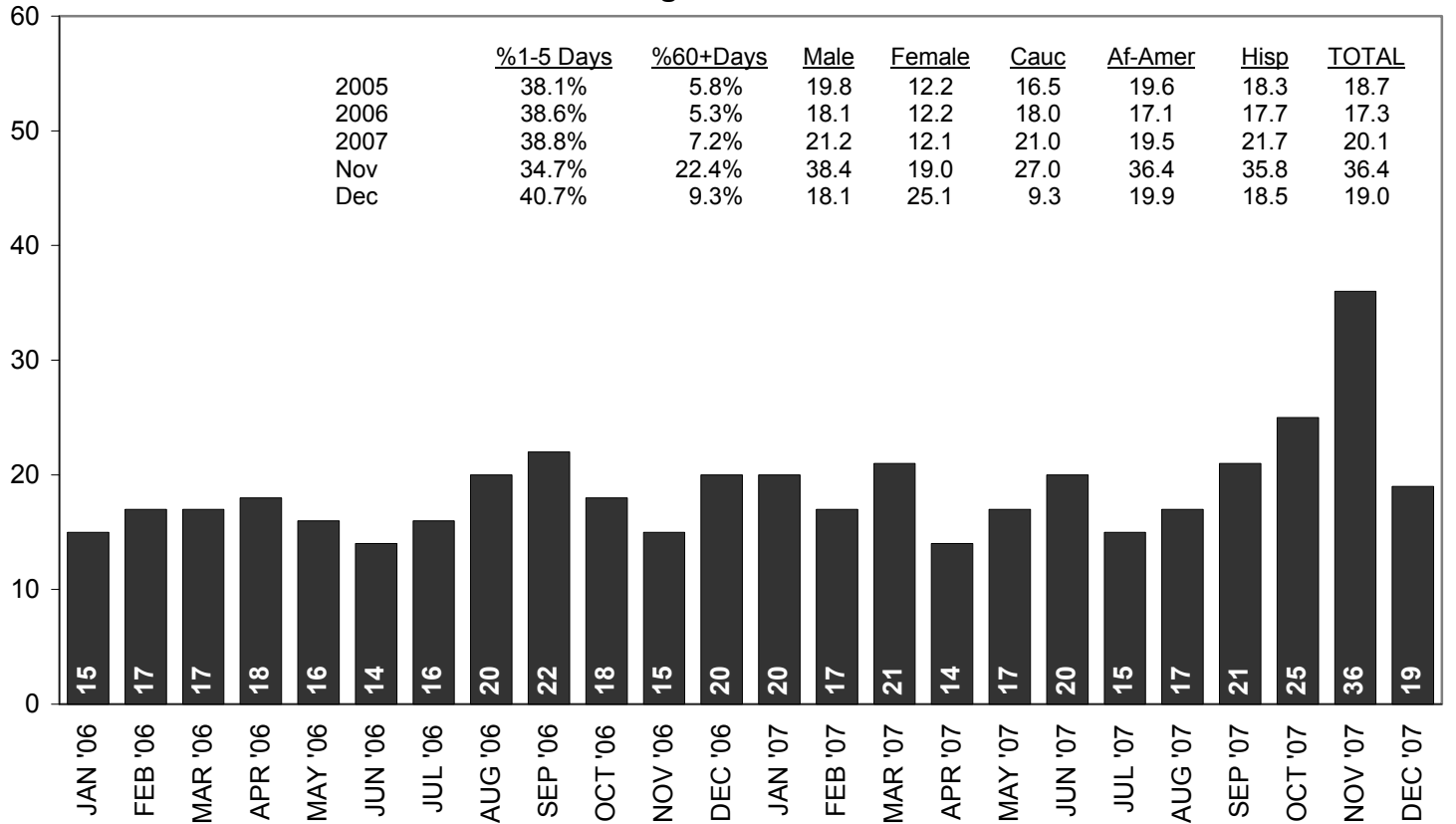
24-Month Admissions Trend: OCEAN



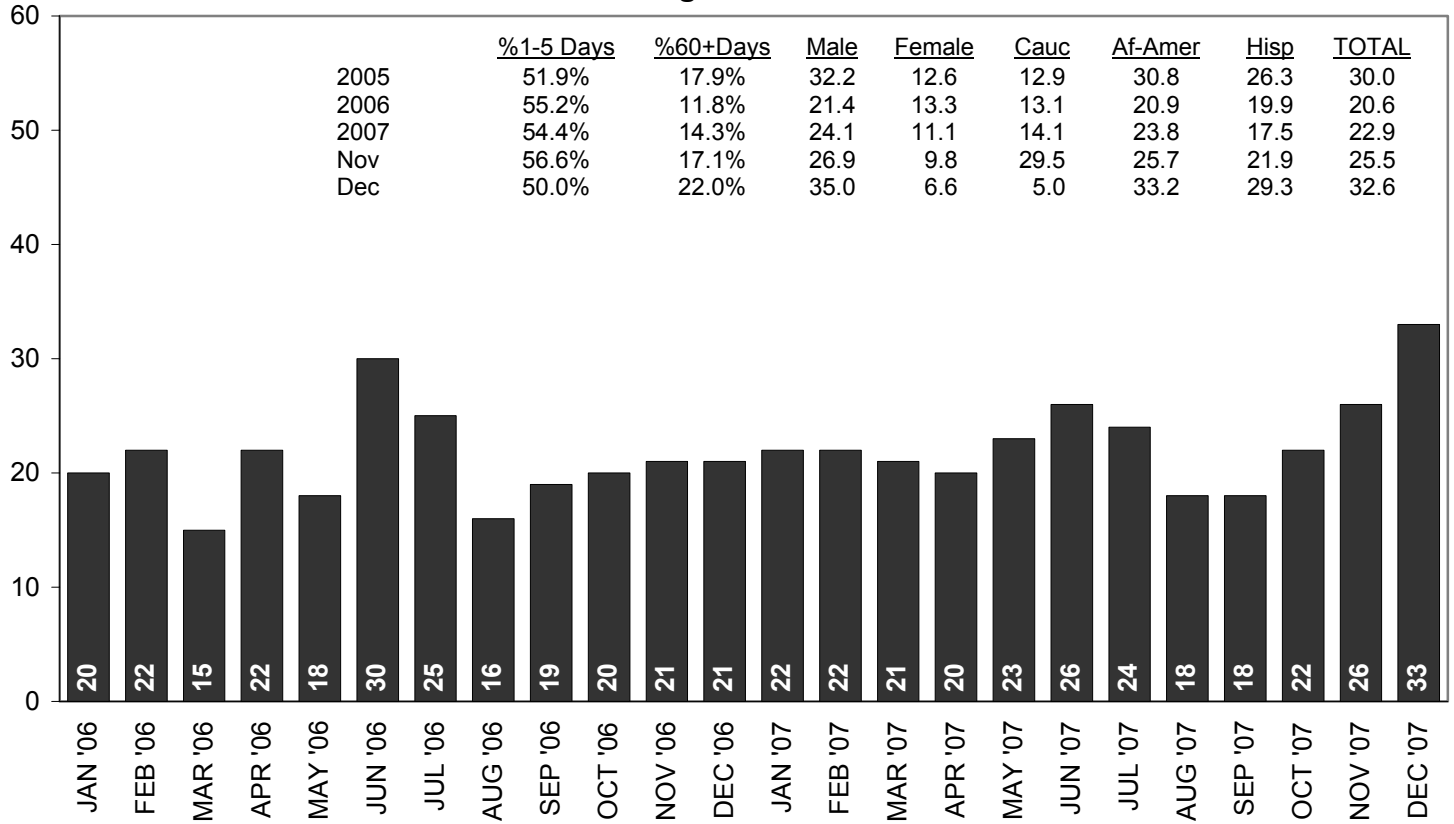
24-Month Average LOS Trend: ATLANTIC



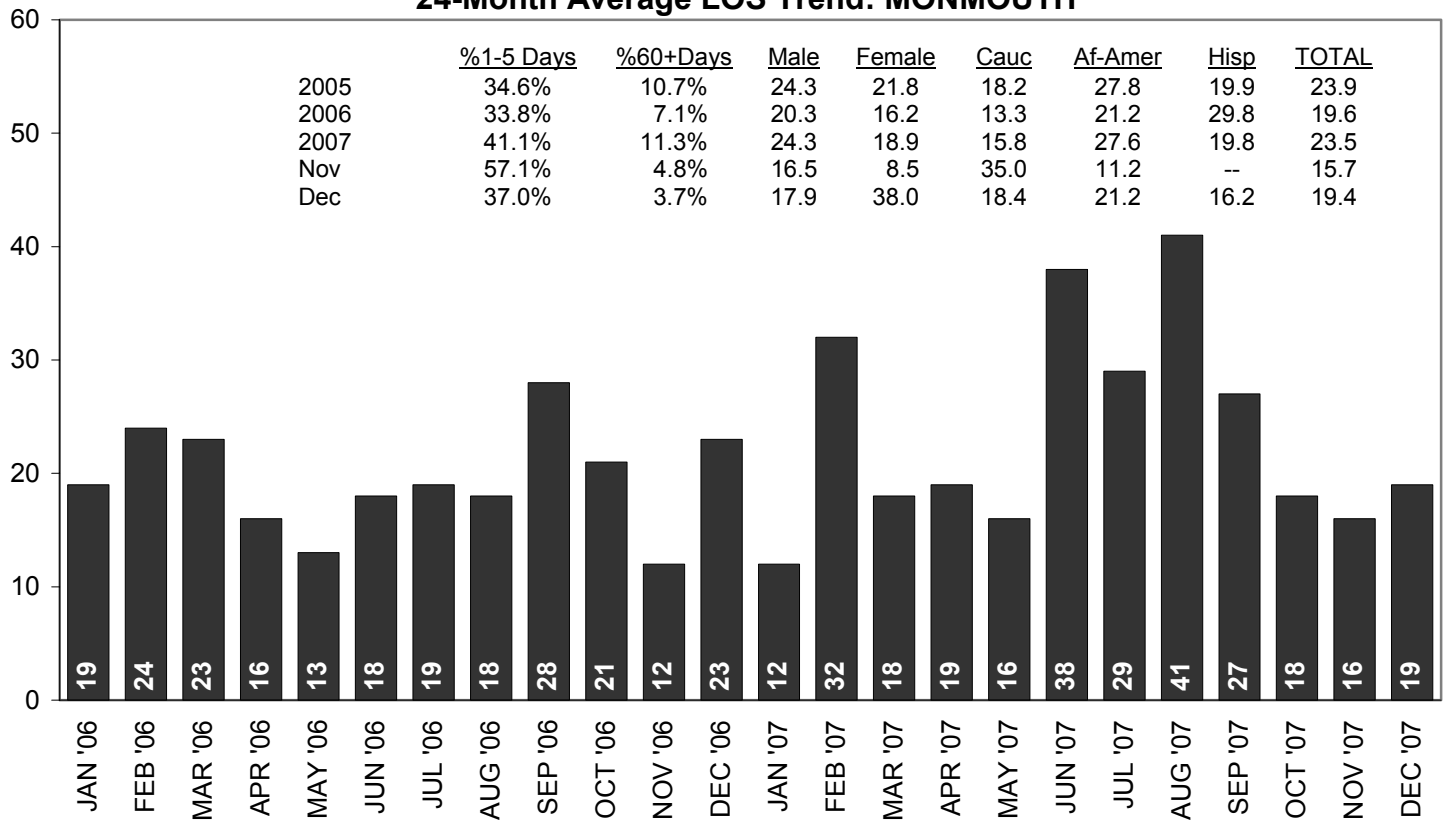
24-Month Average LOS Trend: CAMDEN



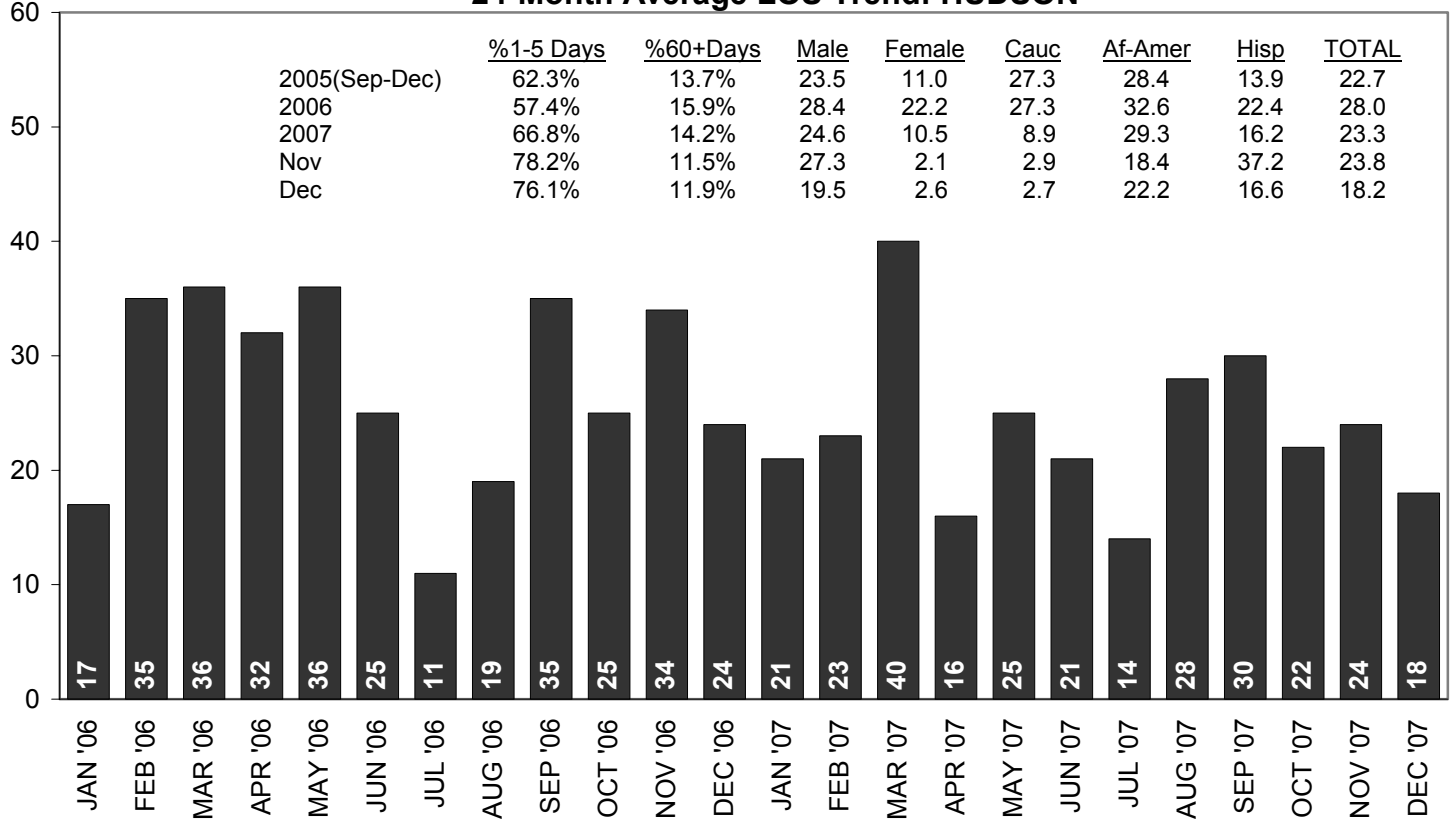
24-Month Average LOS Trend: ESSEX



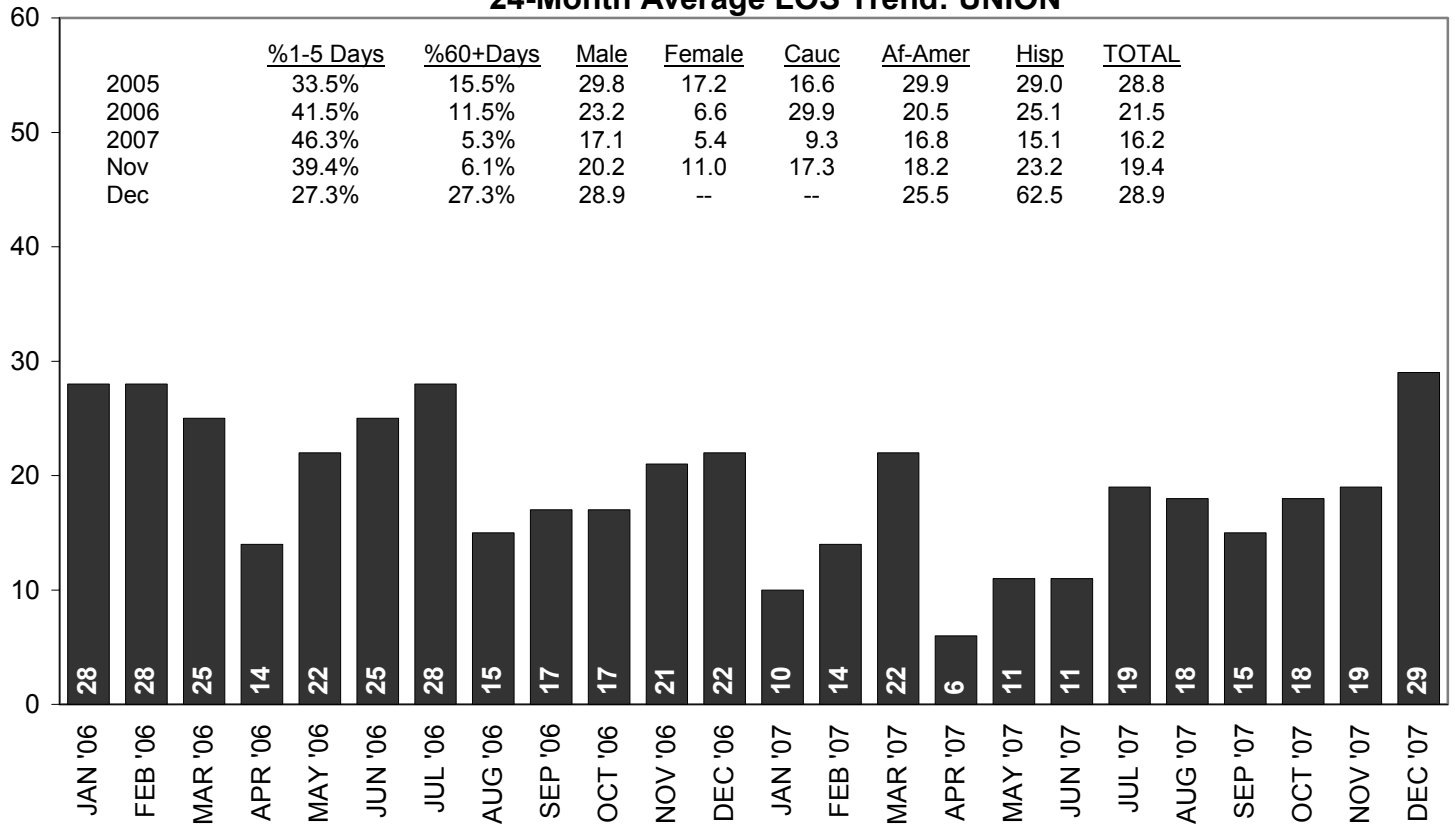
24-Month Average LOS Trend: MONMOUTH



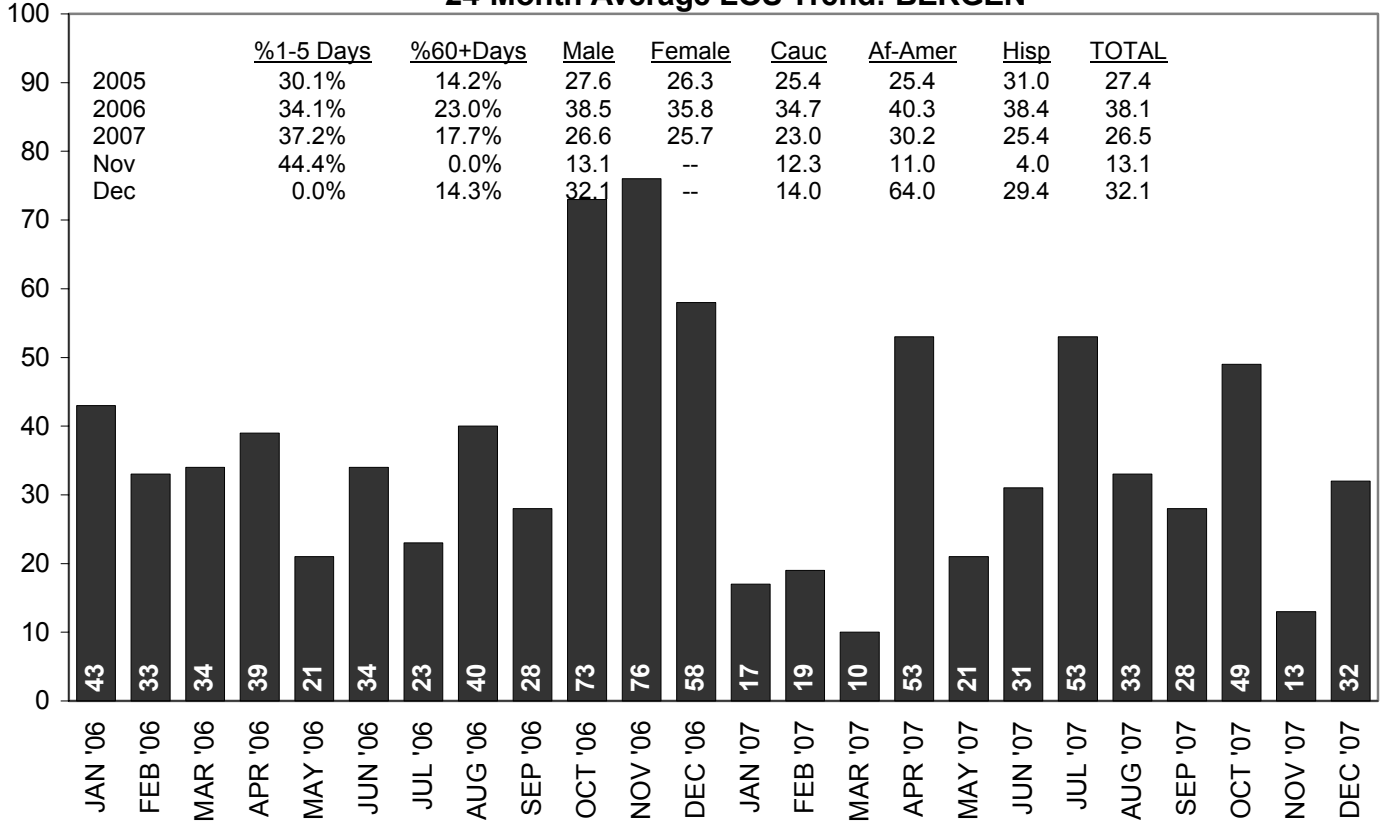
24-Month Average LOS Trend: HUDSON



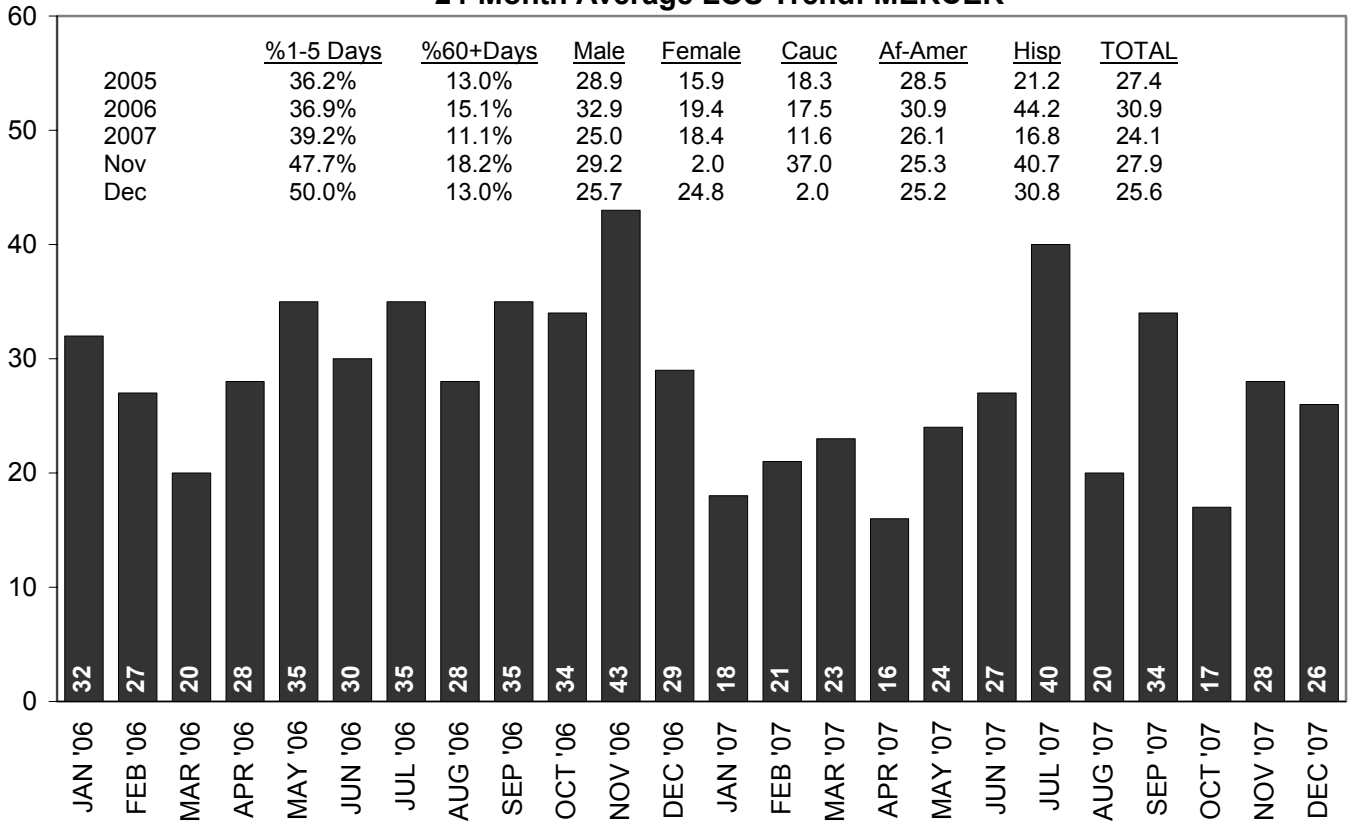
24-Month Average LOS Trend: UNION



24-Month Average LOS Trend: BERGEN



24-Month Average LOS Trend: MERCER



Notes

General Note: If and when data modifications or updates occur, previously distributed reports are not adjusted and redistributed. Instead, subsequent reports are adjusted to reflect the most recently verified data for any reporting period.

* NOTE REGARDING CAPACITY/ADP. Union and Bergen both have a cap/restriction on facility population; ADP figures post-cap/restriction for both sites include youth held out-of-county, i.e., reflect total youth from that county in secure detention. Bergen's full, rated capacity is 41; restricted capacity is 14. Prior to moving into a new detention facility in December, 2007, Camden developed a self-imposed soft-cap of 63, at which point Camden housed girls out-of-county. Like Union and Bergen, ADP includes these girls. Finally, note that LOS figures for these counties reflects the length of stay in secure detention, including time spent in-county and out-of-county.

** Essex expanded alternative ADP data capacity to include race and gender in September 2007, so 2007 figures for % minority and % female cover September-December.

*** Essex 2005 alternatives admissions data include June-December (7 months).

¹ Ocean's capacity of 30 includes youth on committed status; ADP figures reflect only youth on detention status. Total ADP (detention + committed) for 2005=26.5, 2006=23.8, and 2007=30.3.

² "Other Violation or Non-Delinquent Event" includes situations such as municipal warrants; violation of a deferred disposition; violation of drug court; return to detention from an alternative for family issues, equipment problems, similar; violation of diversion; contempt of court on non-delinquency matter; and violations where the exact nature is unknown. "Other Reason" includes out-of-state warrants, parole warrants, detainers, and temporary detention for the purpose of testifying at a trial; in Hudson, the "other" category also includes cases where the exact nature of the offense/admission was unknown.

³ "Other" admission process includes situations such as youth admitted directly on a warrant to detain or from a detention alternative (without a call to/processing via intake services); extradition from out-of-state; return on detainer from a hospital/mental health facility pre-disposition; via the prosecutor's office; and a few cases where the exact nature of the admission process is unknown.

⁴ Large differences between the mean and the median are one indicator that some portion of youth remain in detention much longer than most.

⁵ Length of stay is calculated based on youth departing detention during the time period of interest, and for each youth, LOS is the number of days between and including the departure date and the admission date.

⁶ The "Total" LOS figures here represent the combined LOS for *all youth* departing detention in these 5 sites. A different approach might be to report the *site average* as the "Total." These two different "Totals" have different interpretations: one total focuses on youth, one total focuses on sites. These two methods often produce similar results. For instance, Total mean LOS for *all youth* in 2006 is reported in the table as 21.4; adding up each site's average LOS and dividing by the number of sites results in a *site average* of 21.5 for mean LOS. However, if one of the high-volume sites is substantially different on a measure than the other sites, these two approaches can yield somewhat different results. In short, from a youth perspective, the high-volume site is represented in a total based on *all youth* more frequently than the other sites, but in a *site average*, the high-volume site is only represented once. Also, if there is substantial cross-site variation in the months for which data were available in a given year, then slightly more noticeable differences in the results produced by the two different methods may appear (in this report, that generally affects 2005). There are benefits to each approach, and in this case the former, "all youth" method is chosen for three reasons: a) cross-site variation in available data tend to impact 2005, and the most important comparisons are for longer-term comparisons (i.e., pre- vs. post-JDAI); b) using a total for all youth allows for more direct statements about JDAI's impact on youth, as opposed to sites; c) the report provides the information necessary for the reader to compute *site-averages*, but the reverse is not true (i.e., the reader would need each thousands of youth records to calculate *all-youth totals*), so by presenting results using the all-youth method, the reader can have results using both approaches, if desired. Note that this affects only tables where the multi-site "Total" is presented, and where that Total is an average or percent.

⁷ "Detention Alternative/Shelter" includes youth released to detention alternatives/alternative supervision/shelter a) prior to the final case disposition or b) at/post-disposition, but prior to final dispositional placement (i.e., released to

alternative supervision to await placement availability). Situation b) occurs infrequently, and as such is not reported as its own category in this report.

“Other Service Agency/Placement (pre-dispo)” includes youth released to a hospital; mental health/diagnostic facility; DYFS custody; treatment or dispositional program, pre-dispositionally; or youth released to their dispositional placement prior to the date of final disposition.

“Other Authorities” include youth released to the custody of out-of-state authorities (typically youth admitted on out-of-state warrants); JJC parole or secure facility (typically following admission for a parole warrant); or the police (typically when it is determined youth was in fact an adult).

“Similar” in the “dismissed/diverted” category includes cases where no charges were formally filed in court, the case was closed, or cases where a youth, having been admitted as a sanction for drug-court noncompliance, was returned home to continue with drug court. “Other” cases are those where the circumstances of release could not be clearly determined, or rare occurrences that do not fall into any of the above categories..