



**New Jersey
Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)
2012 Annual Data Report**

State of New Jersey
Office of the Attorney General
Juvenile Justice Commission

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

In 2004 the Annie E. Casey Foundation selected New Jersey to be among the first states to replicate the nationally recognized Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI). JDAI was developed in response to national trends reflecting a drastic increase in the use of secure detention for juveniles despite decreases in juvenile arrests, and the resulting overcrowding of youth detention centers nationwide. The goal of this systems-change initiative is to create more effective and efficient processes surrounding the use of detention. To that end, JDAI works to reduce the number of youth unnecessarily or inappropriately held in secure detention, while maintaining public safety and ensuring youth appear for scheduled court dates. JDAI also works to redirect resources toward successful reform strategies and to improve conditions of confinement in detention facilities for those youth who require this most secure level of supervision.

Genesis of JDAI in New Jersey: The Need for Innovation

In the 1990s New Jersey experienced the same drastic increase in the use of secure, institutional detention for youth, despite decreases in juvenile delinquency, faced by much of the nation. For example, in the 10-year period of 1993-2002 juvenile arrests for “index” offenses (i.e., the most serious offenses) in New Jersey decreased by 44.8%, and overall juvenile arrests decreased by 24.7%. However, during the same 10-year period average daily population in detention increased by 37.7%. These changes led to serious overcrowding in New Jersey’s county-operated detention facilities. For example, in 1996 New Jersey’s detention facilities were operating at 166% of approved capacity. As is often the case, government’s response to the problem at that time was to increase the number of beds. After millions of dollars spent, and a resulting 56% increase in detention capacity over just a few-year period, the old adage rang true: “If you build it, they will come.” By 2002, even after the detention building-boom in New Jersey, more than half of the detention centers in the state remained overcrowded, with the five most overcrowded facilities operating at anywhere from 122% to 223% of capacity.

JDAI Vision & Philosophy: Why Does This Matter?

JDAI is premised on the Annie E. Casey Foundation’s philosophy that all youth involved in the juvenile justice system should have opportunities to develop into healthy, productive adults as a result of policies, practices, and programs that maximize their chances for personal transformation, protect their legal rights, reduce their likelihood of unnecessary or inappropriate incarceration, and minimize the risks they pose to their communities. Detention is a focus for several reasons.

- Negative Impact of Secure Detention. Research has shown that juvenile detention has critical, long-lasting consequences for court-involved youth. Youth who are detained are more likely than their non-detained counterparts to be formally charged, adjudicated, and committed to an institution. Detention disrupts connections in school, services, and families. Over the long-haul, the detention experience negatively impacts educational and employment levels. As such, detention should be reserved for the most serious, most chronic youthful offenders.
- Historical Lack of Public Safety Results. Detention is a stronger predictor of recidivism among juveniles than many other factors. Detention system reform helps the entire juvenile justice system more accurately identify which youth really need to be confined in order to minimize risks to the community, and holds the system accountable for public safety results.
- Opportunity to Improve the Juvenile Justice System as a Whole. Recognizing that detention reform is an entryway to overall system reform, JDAI was designed to make the entire juvenile justice system smarter, fairer, more efficient, and more effective. The kinds of changes a jurisdiction makes to safely reduce reliance on detention should influence how other parts of the system operate.

The Purpose of Detention and JDAI Core Strategies

The statutory purpose of detention is to temporarily hold youth who pose a serious risk of reoffending or a risk of flight, while their cases are pending final court disposition. To help ensure detention is used according to this purpose, and to otherwise assist jurisdictions in accomplishing their reform goals, JDAI provides a framework for conducting a thorough, data-driven examination of the detention system, and for using that information to develop strategies for system improvement. This proven approach to systems-change has demonstrated across numerous jurisdictions in the nation that reliance on secure detention can be reduced safely, and outcomes for youth improved, through implementation of JDAI's eight core strategies. These eight core strategies are:

- (1) Building the collaboration and leadership required for the challenging work of system reform,
- (2) Relying on data to inform juvenile justice policy and program development,
- (3) Implementing effective, objective detention admissions policies and practices,
- (4) Enhancing available alternatives to secure detention,
- (5) Reducing unnecessary delays in case processing and corresponding length of stay (LOS) in detention,
- (6) Focusing on challenges presented by "special populations," including youth detained for violations of probation and warrants, and youth awaiting dispositional placement,
- (7) Identifying strategies to reduce racial disparities in the detention system, and
- (8) Ensuring detention facilities present conditions of confinement that meet basic constitutional, statutory, and professional standards, and striving to meet best-practice standards.

Impressive Results Lead to New Jersey's Designation as a "Model State"

The Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) is the lead agency for JDAI in New Jersey, providing the management and staffing infrastructure integral to New Jersey's success as a JDAI site. The New Jersey Judiciary is a critical partner in this work, and with the JJC, has provided the leadership needed to achieve the success that has brought New Jersey national recognition. As of 2012, 15 counties were participating in JDAI in New Jersey including: Atlantic, Camden, Essex, Hudson, Monmouth, Bergen, Burlington, Mercer, Ocean, Union, Passaic, Somerset, Middlesex, Cumberland, and Warren. While nationally JDAI is operational in more than 180 local jurisdictions spanning 39 states, New Jersey is the only state to be designated a national model for detention reform by the Casey Foundation. This designation was bestowed upon NJ in late 2008 as a result of the impressive outcomes New Jersey has achieved since JDAI inception. New Jersey receives funding from the Casey Foundation to support JDAI, and to specifically conduct two-day working sessions with delegations from other states interested in replicating New Jersey's JDAI success. To date, delegations from eight states, including Arizona, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, and Ohio, have participated in New Jersey's JDAI "Model Site" Program.

Substantial Cost-Savings Realized

Consistent with the national JDAI experience, significant cost-savings have been realized as the result of JDAI in New Jersey. The excess space created by significant population reductions has allowed several counties to close their detention centers and house their youth in other counties' facilities. At the start of JDAI, there were 17 detention centers operating in New Jersey; today there are eleven. The six counties closing their detention centers entered into agreements with other counties to house their detained youth. These agreements resulted in millions of dollars of cost savings for the sending counties and substantial revenue increases for the receiving counties. For example, the consolidation agreement between Essex County and Passaic County estimated Essex would receive \$3.8 million in revenue annually from Passaic, while Passaic would achieve a net savings of \$9.1 million per year. Similarly, the consolidation agreement between Camden County and Gloucester County estimated Camden would receive \$730,000 in revenue, while Gloucester would save \$1.7 million per year.

Nationally, in established JDAI sites detention reform has proven to be a springboard for broader juvenile justice system change and related cost-savings. Research indicates that detained youth are more likely to be committed to state custody at the point of disposition than non-detained youth with similar charges and delinquency history. It is reasonable to assume, then, that a reduction in the number of youth held in detention would lead to a reduction in the number of youth committed to state custody, typically the costliest of all dispositional placements. In New Jersey this has proven to be the case. Across the 15 JDAI sites active in 2012, commitments to the JJC had been cut by more than two-thirds, dropping by 67.5%, with 698 fewer youth committed to state custody in 2012 alone, as compared to each site's pre-JDAI year. Decreasing commitments to state custody through JDAI has allowed the JJC to absorb almost \$5 million in budget reductions over the past several years.

Improved Conditions of Confinement for Detained Youth

Overcrowding in detention centers leads to serious problems, including an increased risk of violent incidents and injury to youth and staff, and an increase in liability. In 2002, just prior to New Jersey's designation as a JDAI site, detention centers in nine of NJ's current JDAI sites were overcrowded, with the most overcrowded detention center operating at 223% of capacity. Today, not a single site is operating an overcrowded detention center. In recent years, annual conditions of confinement evaluations conducted for each detention center by the JJC reveal positive results, finding that these facilities are on the whole in compliance with state regulations and standards. Related, following JDAI implementation, a federal consent decree in place in Essex for more than a decade due to poor detention center conditions was finally ended.

JDAI: A Model of Governmental Cooperation

JDAI has earned the support of government at both the state and local level, and exemplifies the best of interagency and intergovernmental collaboration. The Attorney General's Office and the Administrative Office of the Courts have been instrumental in developing and supporting JDAI. At the state level, the New Jersey Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement, whose members are jointly appointed by the JJC Executive Director and the Administrative Director of the New Jersey Courts, oversees JDAI and considers statewide policy and practice reforms, such as the detention Risk Screening Tool. At the local level, County Councils on Juvenile Justice System Improvement are directly responsible for implementing local reform strategies, exhibiting remarkable collaboration and innovation. The JJC provides the staffing for both the state and local councils.

Purpose of the JDAI Annual Data Report & Summary of Key Findings

As indicated above, reliance on data to inform policy and program development is key among JDAI's core strategies. Through the JDAI process, jurisdictions use data to examine the detention process to determine where opportunities for improvement exist, and to measure the impact of any reforms implemented. The JDAI Annual Data Report documents annual trends along key indicators of detention utilization, including admissions, length of stay (LOS), and average daily population (ADP). Note that the purpose of the JDAI Annual Data Report is to illustrate the overall impact of JDAI as a statewide initiative. County-specific needs continue to drive the various, additional analyses used for system-diagnosis at the local level.

The Annual Data Report provides information regarding the 15 New Jersey JDAI sites active throughout 2012, and documents impressive changes in local detention systems – changes that are consistent with the application of JDAI core strategies and with the goal of safely reducing the unnecessary detention of New Jersey's kids. For example:

- Comparing the year prior to JDAI in each site to the current year, across all 15 sites average daily population has decreased by -58.0%. On any given day, there were 472 fewer youth in secure detention, with youth of color accounting for 90.2% of this drop.

- Comparing the year prior to JDAI in each site to 2012, collectively across sites more than six-thousand (6,557) fewer youth were admitted to detention, a decrease of -64.3%. This annual figure translates into tens of thousands fewer youth removed from their homes and placed in secure detention since JDAI implementation.
- Since JDAI implementation, the number of youth admitted to detention for noncompliance with the rules of probation dropped -67.9%. Additionally, youth admitted to detention for failing to appear in court decreased by -62.8%, and the number of youth admitted for other violations, rule noncompliance, or non-delinquency matters dropped by -30.3%.
- The number of girls in detention on any given day has decreased by -74.6% across the 15 sites.
- Accounting for changing demographics in the general youth population, across sites minority overrepresentation in detention has decreased by -3.5 percentage points since JDAI implementation.
- In 2012, an average of just 3.0% of youth were discharged from a detention alternative program as the result of a new delinquency charge, an indicator that JDAI public safety goals are being met.
- Similarly, Uniform Crime Report figures indicate that in 2011 (the most recent year for which the Uniform Crime Report is available), juvenile arrests were down in all 15 sites as compared to each site's pre-JDAI year, for a total reduction of -44.5%. Arrests for the more serious "index" offenses are down -33.3%. These changes provide additional evidence that JDAI public safety goals are being met.
- Finally, as noted above, across sites commitments to state custody with the JJC as a disposition are down -67.5%.

Of note is that a core principle of JDAI is recognizing that no matter how well the current system is operating, there is always room for improvement in how the system addresses delinquent youth with low-level offenses. The purpose of this report is not only to highlight the accomplishments of New Jersey's JDAI sites, but to look for areas where we can continue to grow. While the accomplishments of New Jersey's JDAI sites to-date are indeed substantial, the report's findings do in fact indicate there are opportunities to improve the juvenile justice system in a research informed and cost effective way.

For example, nine of the 15 sites have experienced an increase in average (mean) length of stay since JDAI implementation. Averaging across sites, the mean length of stay in detention has increased by +5.4 days and the median by +2.9 days, while the percentage of youth remaining in detention for 60 days or more has increased by an average of +3.9 percentage points. Importantly, though, the gap in length of stay between youth of color and white youth, while still apparent, has decreased since JDAI implementation. In the year prior to JDAI, averaging across sites the mean length of stay in detention for youth of color was 11.2 days longer than that for white youth; in 2012 this difference had been reduced to 9.9 days. In 2012, the median length of stay for youth of color was 2.4 days longer than that for white youth. In light of the significant achievements made by JDAI sites in terms of reducing unnecessary admissions to detention, an intentional focus on length of stay and related case processing issues, with an emphasis on further diagnosing and addressing potential disparities in this area, continues to be an area warranting further examination.

How Were These Results Achieved?

In September of each year the Juvenile Justice Commission prepares a report on "Influence and Leverage Measures" that identifies the actual reforms implemented – reforms that have yielded the substantial changes in detention utilization illustrated in the present report. This report indicates that during the most recent annual reporting period alone, more than 125 policy, practice, and programming changes, and other substantive activities, were implemented in furtherance of JDAI goals, spanning all eight JDAI core strategies and all New Jersey JDAI counties.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN KEY DETENTION UTILIZATION INDICATORS

Tables 1 and 2 summarize changes in the key indicators of detention utilization, before and after JDAI (Table 1), and then over the most recent year (2011 to 2012, Table 2). These three indicators include admissions, average length of stay (ALOS), and average daily population (ADP). Of course, ADP is a function of how many youth are admitted to detention and how long each youth stays, so a primary purpose of Tables 1 and 2 is to illustrate the interaction between the detention utilization indicators. Each of the three indicators will be discussed further in subsequent sections of the report.

As Table 1 reveals, five sites experienced a decrease in all three detention utilization indicators since JDAI implementation (Essex, Bergen, Ocean, Middlesex, and Cumberland). All fifteen sites experienced a decrease in admissions, and five sites experienced a decrease in ALOS. In most sites, any increase in ALOS was more than offset by the dramatic decrease in admissions, resulting in a net decrease in ADP. However, in two sites, an increase in ALOS outweighed the decrease in admissions, yielding overall increases in ADP since JDAI implementation (Union and Warren).

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN KEY DETENTION UTILIZATION INDICATORS, PRE-JDAI VS. 2012

	Admissions		ALOS		ADP	
	Kids	%	Days	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	-311	-66.3%	+5.9	+20.4%	-20.3	-59.5%
Camden	-1285	-76.5%	+16.6	+77.9%	-54.8	-57.9%
Essex	-1586	-64.5%	-9.9	-25.7%	-173.0	-71.0%
Monmouth	-411	-81.1%	+6.7	+22.1%	-31.5	-78.8%
Hudson	-735	-60.1%	+9.3	+32.2%	-43.6	-50.3%
Mercer	-641	-74.3%	+6.8	+24.8%	-36.3	-60.5%
Union	-342	-63.6%	+29.5	+102.4%	+3.7	+9.4%
Bergen	-156	-62.7%	-0.9	-3.3%	-13.9	-68.5%
Burlington	-136	-47.9%	0.0	0.0%	-9.6	-47.1%
Ocean	-83	-34.6%	-2.1	-6.0%	-10.7	-45.1%
Somerset	-84	-66.7%	+6.2	+26.1%	-5.0	-55.6%
Passaic	-519	-62.9%	+10.1	+33.8%	-44.7	-63.7%
Middlesex	-144	-32.1%	-2.9	-8.1%	-16.9	-40.1%
Cumberland	-123	-49.4%	-3.6	-10.7%	-16.2	-59.3%
Warren	-1	-3.2%	+9.6	+40.7%	+0.9	+39.1%
TOTAL	-6557	-64.3%	+5.4	+18.4%	-471.9	-58.0%

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN KEY DETENTION UTILIZATION INDICATORS, 2011-2012

	Admissions		ALOS		ADP	
	Kids	%	Days	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	+1	+0.6%	-5.0	-12.6%	-4.5	-24.6%
Camden	+6	+1.5%	-0.3	-0.8%	-0.6	-1.5%
Essex	-45	-4.9%	-6.9	-19.4%	-8.4	-10.6%
Monmouth	-39	-28.9%	+7.8	+26.7%	-3.7	-30.3%
Hudson	-36	-6.9%	+9.7	+34.0%	+4.7	+12.2%
Mercer	-51	-18.7%	+1.8	+5.6%	-2.0	-7.8%
Union	-81	-29.2%	+24.7	+73.5%	+16.7	+63.7%
Bergen	-22	-19.1%	-4.6	-14.8%	-3.0	-31.9%
Burlington	+11	+8.0%	+4.1	+17.5%	+1.4	+14.9%
Ocean	+29	+22.7%	-5.8	-15.1%	-0.3	-2.3%
Somerset	-23	-35.4%	+3.7	+14.1%	-1.6	-28.6%
Passaic	-158	-34.1%	+6.1	+18.0%	-20.9	-44.7%
Middlesex	+6	+2.0%	+0.4	+1.2%	+1.8	+7.7%
Cumberland	-61	-32.6%	-0.8	-2.6%	-7.0	-38.7%
Warren	+2	+7.1%	+1.3	+4.1%	+0.9	+39.1%
TOTAL	-461	-11.3%	+2.4	+7.4%	-26.5	-7.2%

As Table 2 indicates, three sites experienced a decrease in all three detention utilization indicators over the past year (Essex, Bergen, and Cumberland). Nine sites experienced a decrease in admissions, and six sites experienced a decrease in ALOS. Ten sites experienced a drop in ADP over the past year. For the five sites where ADP increased, in three it was the result of moderate increases in both admissions and ALOS, and in two the increase was driven entirely by sizable increases in ALOS. For example, the site with the largest one-year increase in ADP is Union. While admissions in Union dropped -29.2%, ALOS increased +73.5%, yielding an increase in ADP of +63.7%.

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP) IN DETENTION

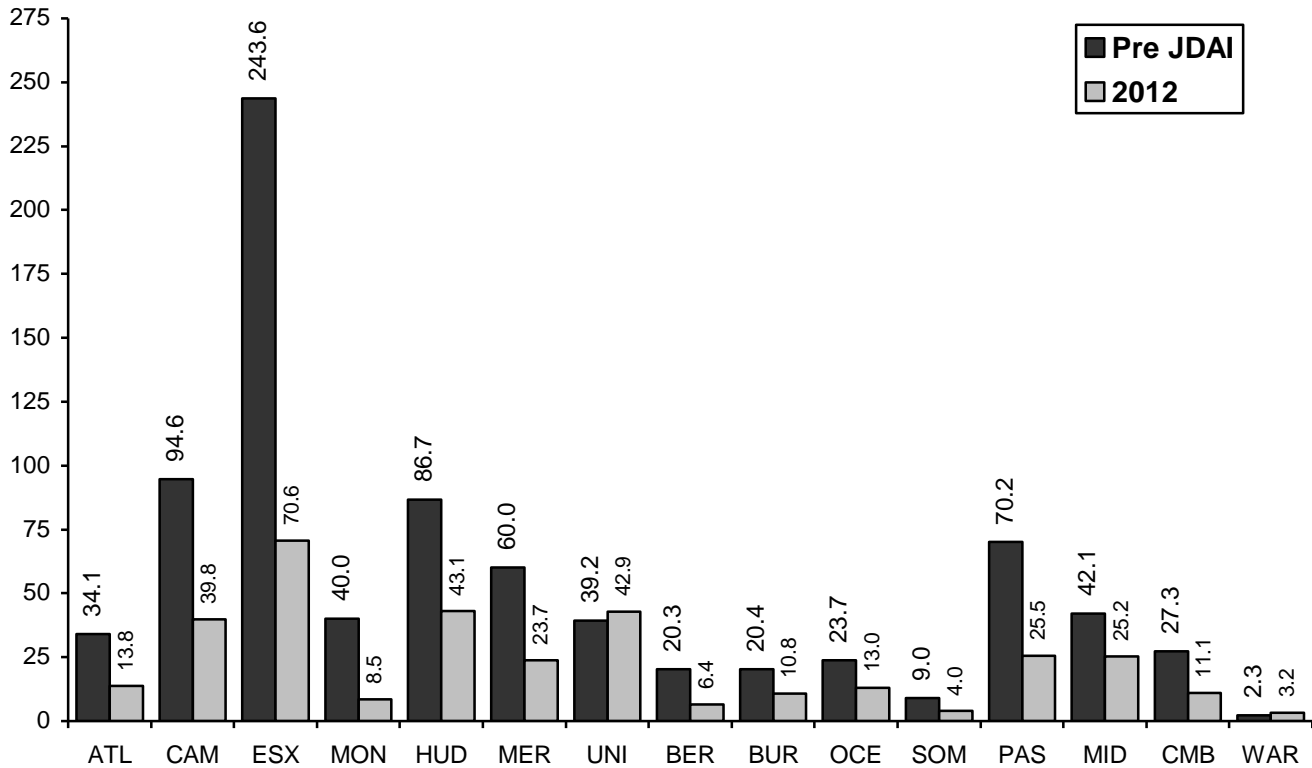
On any given day in 2012, across the fifteen JDAI sites there were 472 fewer kids in secure detention centers than there were prior to JDAI implementation, a decrease of -58.0%. As indicated in Table 3, the number of youth held in detention has dropped by about three-quarters in Monmouth (-78.8%) and Essex (-71.0%), and by about two-thirds in Bergen (-68.5%) and Passaic (-63.7%). Another six sites have seen ADP decrease by more than half (Mercer, -60.5%; Atlantic, -59.5%; Cumberland, -59.3%; Camden, -57.9%; Somerset, -55.6%; and Hudson, -50.3%). Changes continued over the past year, with collective ADP down -7.2%, and with Passaic (-45.0%) and Cumberland (-38.7%) leading the way.

TABLE 3. ADP IN DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI ^a	2011	2012	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	34.1	18.3	13.8	-4.5	-24.6%	-20.3	-59.5%
Camden	94.6	40.4	39.8	-0.6	-1.5%	-54.8	-57.9%
Essex	243.6	79.0	70.6	-8.4	-10.6%	-173.0	-71.0%
Monmouth	40.0	12.2	8.5	-3.7	-30.3%	-31.5	-78.8%
Hudson	86.7	38.4	43.1	+4.7	+12.2%	-43.6	-50.3%
Mercer	60.0	25.7	23.7	-2.0	-7.8%	-36.3	-60.5%
Union	39.2	26.2	42.9	+16.7	+63.7%	+3.7	+9.4%
Bergen	20.3	9.4	6.4	-3.0	-31.9%	-13.9	-68.5%
Burlington	20.4	9.4	10.8	+1.4	+14.9%	-9.6	-47.1%
Ocean	23.7	13.3	13.0	-0.3	-2.3%	-10.7	-45.1%
Somerset	9.0	5.6	4.0	-1.6	-28.6%	-5.0	-55.6%
Passaic	70.2	46.4	25.5	-20.9	-45.0%	-44.7	-63.7%
Middlesex	42.1	23.4	25.2	+1.8	+7.7%	-16.9	-40.1%
Cumberland	27.3	18.1	11.1	-7.0	-38.7%	-16.2	-59.3%
Warren	2.3	2.3	3.2	+0.9	+39.1%	+0.9	+39.1%
TOTAL¹	813.5	368.1	341.6	-26.5	-7.2%	-471.9	-58.0%

^a Pre-JDAI years are as follows: 2003 (Atlantic, Camden, Essex, Monmouth, Hudson); 2005 (Mercer, Union, Bergen, Burlington, Ocean); 2008 (Somerset, Passaic); 2009 (Middlesex, Cumberland, Warren).

FIGURE 1. ADP IN DETENTION, PRE-JDAI VS. 2012



ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION

Comparing the year prior to JDAI in each site to 2012, across all sites more than six-thousand (6,557) fewer youth were admitted to detention this year, a decrease of -64.3%. Admissions decreased in all fifteen sites, with Monmouth (-81.1%), Camden (-76.5%), and Mercer (-74.3%) seeing admissions drop by three-quarters or more. Another seven sites saw decreases of more than 60%. Downward trends continued over the past year, with admissions collectively down -11.3%, and with Somerset (-35.4%), Passaic (-34.1%), and Cumberland (-32.6%) experiencing the largest one-year decreases.

TABLE 4. ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2011	2012	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	469	157	158	+1	+0.6%	-311	-66.3%
Camden	1679	388	394	+6	+1.5%	-1285	-76.5%
Essex	2460	919	874	-45	-4.9%	-1586	-64.5%
Monmouth	507	135	96	-39	-28.9%	-411	-81.1%
Hudson	1222	523	487	-36	-6.9%	-735	-60.1%
Mercer	863	273	222	-51	-18.7%	-641	-74.3%
Union	538	277	196	-81	-29.2%	-342	-63.6%
Bergen	249	115	93	-22	-19.1%	-156	-62.7%
Burlington	284	137	148	+11	+8.0%	-136	-47.9%
Ocean	240	128	157	+29	+22.7%	-83	-34.6%
Somerset	126	65	42	-23	-35.4%	-84	-66.7%
Passaic	825	464	306	-158	-34.1%	-519	-62.9%
Middlesex	449	299	305	+6	+2.0%	-144	-32.1%
Cumberland	249	187	126	-61	-32.6%	-123	-49.4%
Warren	31	28	30	+2	+7.1%	-1	-3.2%
TOTAL	10,191	4095	3634	-461	-11.3%	-6557	-64.3%

Nature of Admissions. The purpose of juvenile detention is to temporarily hold youth who pose a serious risk to public safety or risk of flight while their cases are pending final court disposition. JDAI sites continue to work to a) ensure detention is used according to this purpose, b) minimize reliance on detention for lesser offenses and rule violations, c) increase compliance with court-ordered conditions, and d) decrease rates of failure to appear in court. Examining the reasons why youth are admitted to detention, including the most serious charge faced by detained youth, is one primary indicator of progress toward these goals.

New Delinquency Charges. As illustrated in Figure 2, in 2012 the percentage of youth admitted to detention as a result of new delinquency charges varied widely across sites, ranging from 41.4% in Ocean to 84.4% in Essex. Table 5 indicates that multi-year trends also vary, with about half of the sites experiencing increases in the percentage of youth detained for new delinquency charges, and the other half experiencing decreases. Finally, Table 6 indicates that in 2012 the percentage of youth detained for the most serious offenses – those of the 1st or 2nd degree – also varied widely across counties, from 15.9% in Ocean to 63.3% in Essex.

VOPs. As described in Table 7 and Figure 3, since JDAI implementation there has been a remarkable reduction in reliance on detention for youth who are non-compliant with the conditions of probation. Comparing 2012 to each site's pre-JDAI year, admissions to detention for violations of probation (VOPs) have decreased by more than two-thirds (-67.9%), with all fifteen sites experiencing pre vs. post JDAI decreases. Monmouth (-93.3%), Passaic (-87.2%), and Atlantic (-86.7%) have seen the most dramatic reduction since JDAI implementation. Passaic experienced the largest one-year drop (-57.7%), while Ocean experienced the largest one-year increase (+59.5%). Finally, there is variation across sites in terms of the percentage of all admissions comprised of VOPs, ranging from just 4.2% in Essex to 37.6% in Ocean in 2012 (Table 5).

FTAs. Table 8 indicates that JDAI sites have also experienced a substantial decrease in admissions to detention for warrants issued for failure to appear at a scheduled court proceeding (FTA). Since JDAI implementation FTA admissions have decreased -62.8% across sites, with FTA admissions down by three-quarters or more in Atlantic (-81.1%), Union (-80.6%), Essex (-79.5%), and Camden (-78.2%). Twelve sites experienced a decrease, while three sites experienced an increase, with the largest increase occurring in Middlesex (+106.3%). Once again, Table 5 reveals that the percentage of all admissions comprised of youth admitted for FTAs varies across sites, ranging from a low of 3.1% in Union to a high of 23.8% in Cumberland.

Other Violations and Non-Delinquent Events. A review of Table 9 reveals that admissions to detention for all other violations or for something other than a new delinquency charge have also decreased since JDAI implementation. Such admissions are down by -30.3% across sites, with Somerset experiencing the largest decrease (-77.8%). Note that pre vs. post JDAI increases in this category for some individual sites can be largely explained by the increased availability and utilization of alternative to detention (ATD) programs since JDAI implementation, since this category includes ATD violations. An important trend to monitor, then, is the one-year change, where Monmouth experienced the largest increase (+100.0%) and Bergen experienced the largest decrease (-55.6%).

Admission Process. Finally, Table 10 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, with an average of 73.9% of all admissions occurring via this route in 2012. There is variation across sites, however. For example, in 2012 court remands accounted for an average of 16.7% of all admissions to detention across sites, but this figure ranged from a low of 2.4% in Somerset to a high of 41.4% in Camden.

TABLE 5. NATURE OF CURRENT OFFENSE/LEAD REASON FOR DETENTION

	Delinquency Charges			VOP			FTA			ATD Violation			Other Violation or Non-Delinquency Event ²			Other Reason ³		
	Pre	2011	2012	Pre	2011	2012	Pre	2011	2012	Pre	2011	2012	Pre	2011	2012	Pre	2011	2012
ATL	59.5%	72.6%	69.0%	19.2%	8.3%	7.6%	7.9%	6.4%	4.4%	10.4%	7.0%	12.0%	1.5%	4.5%	3.8%	1.5%	1.3%	3.2%
CAM	62.8%	58.8%	55.3%	25.6%	21.1%	25.1%	8.8%	10.8%	8.1%	0.7%	5.9%	4.8%	1.9%	2.8%	5.8%	0.2%	0.5%	0.8%
ESX	83.9%	79.4%	84.4%	4.4%	6.3%	4.2%	9.7%	7.9%	5.6%	0.7%	6.0%	5.4%	1.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
MON	56.0%	60.7%	63.5%	29.6%	17.0%	10.4%	8.7%	17.8%	13.5%	5.3%	4.4%	12.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
HUD	75.2%	75.0%	64.5%	10.3%	12.0%	14.4%	2.7%	3.6%	6.2%	6.8%	4.6%	8.8%	5.0%	4.2%	5.3%	0.0%	0.6%	0.8%
MER	78.1%	54.6%	63.1%	11.4%	13.9%	12.2%	5.6%	12.5%	9.5%	2.0%	14.3%	10.4%	2.4%	3.7%	3.6%	0.6%	1.1%	1.4%
UNI	68.6%	79.1%	73.0%	24.0%	11.9%	18.9%	5.8%	3.6%	3.1%	0.4%	4.7%	3.6%	1.3%	0.7%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
BERG	72.3%	61.7%	54.8%	18.9%	20.0%	29.0%	8.0%	10.4%	11.8%	0.8%	7.8%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
BURL	52.5%	62.0%	56.8%	24.6%	12.4%	15.5%	12.0%	9.5%	9.5%	0.7%	11.7%	12.2%	8.1%	2.9%	5.4%	2.1%	1.5%	0.7%
OCE	47.5%	49.2%	41.4%	28.8%	28.9%	37.6%	10.8%	12.5%	10.2%	3.3%	7.0%	7.6%	7.1%	1.6%	1.9%	2.5%	0.8%	1.3%
SOM	46.0%	55.4%	54.8%	36.5%	32.3%	26.2%	10.3%	7.7%	11.9%	1.6%	3.1%	2.4%	5.6%	1.5%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
PASC	61.2%	70.3%	72.5%	20.8%	11.2%	7.2%	11.4%	10.3%	9.8%	4.0%	6.9%	9.5%	2.5%	0.9%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.7%
MIDSX	61.7%	51.2%	51.8%	33.9%	36.5%	30.2%	3.6%	7.7%	10.8%	0.7%	3.7%	4.3%	0.2%	1.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
CUMB	63.1%	48.1%	44.4%	14.1%	15.0%	19.8%	10.8%	24.6%	23.8%	6.0%	9.1%	8.7%	5.2%	1.6%	3.2%	0.8%	1.6%	0.0%
WAR	45.2%	53.6%	56.7%	25.8%	28.6%	13.3%	16.1%	7.1%	20.0%	0.0%	10.7%	3.3%	3.2%	0.0%	6.7%	9.7%	0.0%	0.0%
SITE AVG	62.2%	62.1%	60.4%	21.9%	18.4%	18.1%	8.8%	10.2%	10.5%	2.9%	7.1%	7.3%	3.0%	1.7%	2.9%	1.2%	0.5%	0.8%

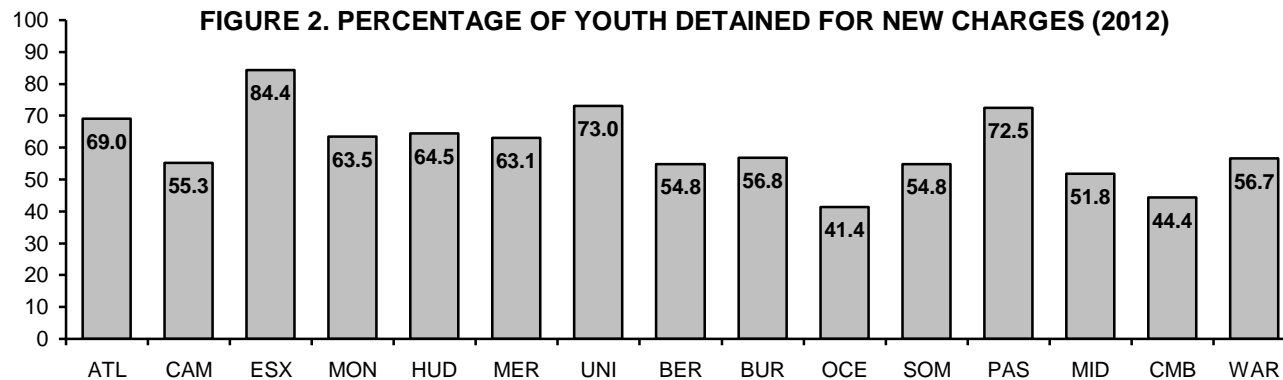


TABLE 6. DEGREE OF CURRENT OFFENSE/LEAD REASON FOR DETENTION (2012)

	1 ST / 2 ND	3 RD	4 TH /DP	Other
Atlantic	53.8%	12.7%	2.5%	31.0%
Camden	30.2%	18.5%	6.6%	44.7%
Essex	63.3%	18.1%	3.1%	15.6%
Monmouth	38.5%	20.8%	4.2%	36.5%
Hudson	44.6%	16.8%	3.1%	35.5%
Mercer	48.2%	11.7%	3.2%	36.9%
Union	53.6%	17.9%	1.5%	27.0%
Bergen	44.1%	10.8%	0.0%	45.2%
Burlington	29.1%	19.6%	8.1%	43.2%
Ocean	15.9%	12.7%	12.7%	58.6%
Somerset	26.2%	23.8%	4.8%	45.2%
Passaic	46.7%	23.9%	2.3%	27.1%
Middlesex	28.2%	17.4%	6.2%	48.2%
Cumberland	20.6%	20.6%	3.2%	55.6%
Warren	40.0%	10.0%	6.7%	43.3%
SITE AVG	38.9%	17.0%	4.5%	39.6%

TABLE 7. NUMBER OF YOUTH ADMITTED TO DETENTION FOR VOPs

	Pre-JDAI ⁴	2011	2012	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	90	13	12	-1	-7.7%	-78	-86.7%
Camden	430	82	99	+17	+20.7%	-331	-77.0%
Essex	107	58	37	-21	-36.2%	-70	-65.4%
Monmouth	150	23	10	-13	-56.5%	-140	-93.3%
Hudson	126	63	70	+7	+11.1%	-56	-44.4%
Mercer	98	38	27	-11	-28.9%	-71	-72.4%
Union	129	33	37	+4	+12.1%	-92	-71.3%
Bergen	47	23	27	+4	+17.4%	-20	-42.6%
Burlington	70	17	23	+6	+35.3%	-47	-67.1%
Ocean	69	37	59	+22	+59.5%	-10	-14.5%
Somerset	46	21	11	-10	-47.6%	-35	-76.1%
Passaic	172	52	22	-30	-57.7%	-150	-87.2%
Middlesex	152	109	92	-17	-15.6%	-60	-39.5%
Cumberland	35	28	25	-3	-10.7%	-10	-28.6%
Warren	8	8	4	-4	-50.0%	-4	-50.0%
TOTAL	1729	605	555	-50	-8.3%	-1174	-67.9%

FIGURE 3. YOUTH ADMITTED TO DETENTION FOR VOPs, PRE-JDAI VS. 2012

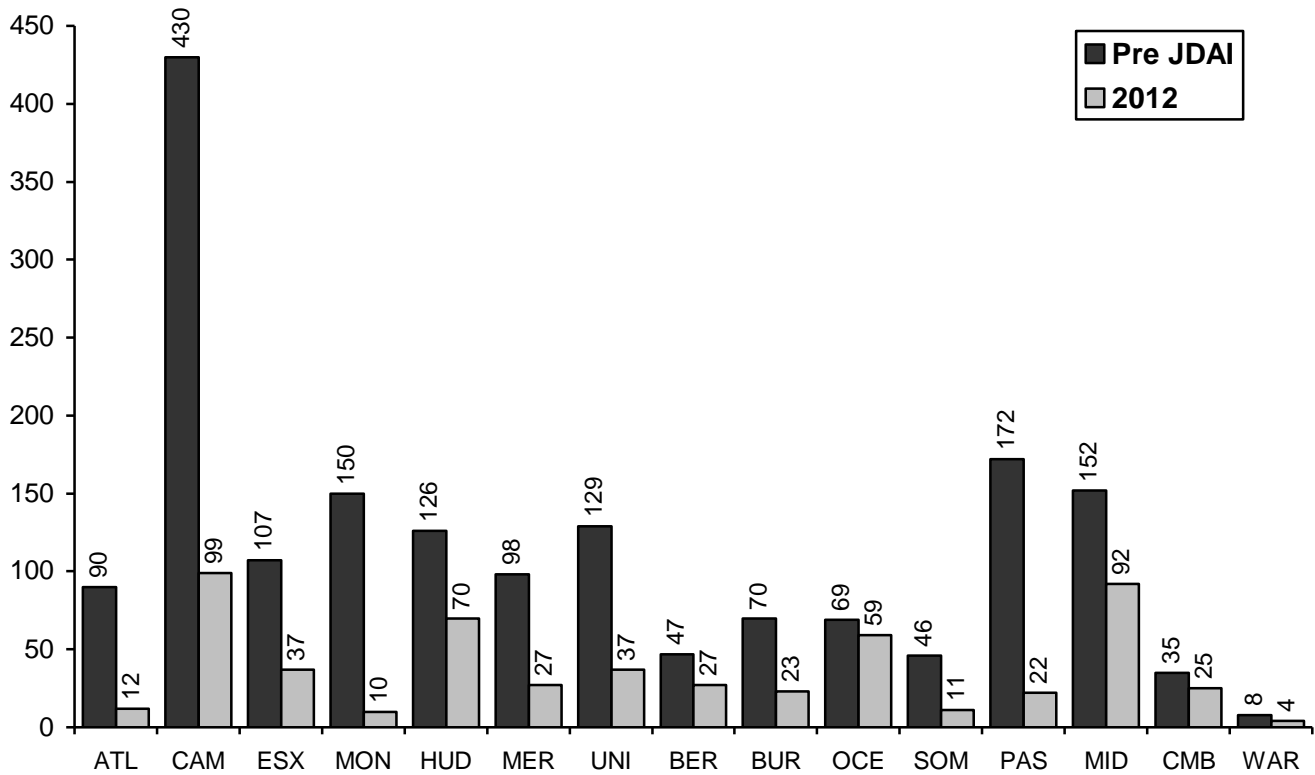


TABLE 8. NUMBER OF YOUTH ADMITTED TO DETENTION FOR FTAs

	Pre-JDAI	2011	2012	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	37	10	7	-3	-30.0%	-30	-81.1%
Camden	147	42	32	-10	-23.8%	-115	-78.2%
Essex	239	73	49	-24	-32.9%	-190	-79.5%
Monmouth	44	24	13	-11	-45.8%	-31	-70.5%
Hudson	33	19	30	+11	+57.9%	-3	-9.1%
Mercer	48	34	21	-13	-38.2%	-27	-56.3%
Union	31	10	6	-4	-40.0%	-25	-80.6%
Bergen	20	12	11	-1	-8.3%	-9	-45.0%
Burlington	34	13	14	+1	+7.7%	-20	-58.8%
Ocean	26	16	16	0	0.0%	-10	-38.5%
Somerset	13	5	5	0	0.0%	-8	-61.5%
Passaic	94	48	30	-18	-37.5%	-64	-68.1%
Middlesex	16	23	33	+10	+43.5%	+17	+106.3%
Cumberland	27	46	30	-16	-34.8%	+3	+11.1%
Warren	5	2	6	+4	+200.0%	+1	+20.0%
TOTAL	814	377	303	-74	-19.6%	-511	-62.8%

**TABLE 9. NUMBER OF YOUTH ADMITTED TO DETENTION FOR ALL OTHER VIOLATIONS
(INCLUDING ATD VIOLATIONS) OR FOR NON-DELINQUENCY EVENTS⁵**

	Pre-JDAI	2011	2012	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				<i>Kids</i>	%	<i>Kids</i>	%
Atlantic	56	18	25	+7	+38.9%	-31	-55.4%
Camden	43	34	42	+8	+23.5%	-1	-2.3%
Essex	43	57	49	-8	-14.0%	+6	+14.0%
Monmouth	28	6	12	+6	+100.0%	-16	-57.1%
Hudson	144	46	69	+23	+50.0%	-75	-52.1%
Mercer	38	49	31	-18	-36.7%	-7	-18.4%
Union	9	15	10	-5	-33.3%	+1	+11.1%
Bergen	2	9	4	-5	-55.6%	+2	+100.0%
Burlington	25	20	26	+6	+30.0%	+1	+4.0%
Ocean	25	11	15	+4	+36.4%	-10	-40.0%
Somerset	9	3	2	-1	-33.3%	-7	-77.8%
Passaic	54	36	30	-6	-16.7%	-24	-44.4%
Middlesex	4	14	22	+8	+57.1%	+18	+450.0%
Cumberland	28	20	15	-5	-25.0%	-13	-46.4%
Warren	1	3	3	0	0.0%	+2	+200.0%
TOTAL	509	340	355	+15	+4.4%	-154	-30.3%

TABLE 10. DETENTION ADMISSION PROCESS

	Processed Through Intake			Court Remand ⁶			Transfer from Other Secure Facility/Jurisdiction			Other Process ⁷		
	Earliest ^b	2011	2012	Earliest	2011	2012	Earliest	2011	2012	Earliest	2011	2012
ATL	86.4%	87.3%	89.2%	8.3%	7.0%	7.0%	3.0%	2.5%	1.3%	2.3%	3.2%	2.5%
CAM	78.7%	53.9%	57.9%	21.3%	43.6%	41.4%	0.0%	2.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%
ESX	86.7%	72.0%	75.5%	10.9%	10.9%	10.0%	2.3%	6.3%	4.9%	0.1%	10.8%	9.6%
MON	82.9%	85.2%	81.2%	6.7%	12.6%	9.4%	3.7%	2.2%	4.2%	6.7%	0.0%	5.2%
HUD	93.0%	90.6%	85.4%	6.3%	9.0%	14.4%	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
MER	94.1%	88.3%	86.0%	4.5%	7.3%	9.0%	1.2%	3.3%	1.4%	0.2%	1.1%	3.6%
UNI	97.2%	92.1%	86.7%	1.1%	2.5%	11.7%	1.1%	5.4%	1.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%
BERG	50.7%	53.9%	59.1%	27.5%	14.8%	10.8%	2.2%	0.9%	2.2%	19.6%	30.4%	28.0%
BURL	65.2%	65.7%	66.9%	28.0%	31.4%	30.4%	5.7%	2.9%	2.7%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
OCE	33.5%	29.7%	21.0%	21.1%	36.7%	37.6%	0.5%	1.6%	0.6%	44.9%	32.0%	40.8%
SOM	90.5%	78.5%	90.5%	0.0%	12.3%	2.4%	9.5%	6.2%	7.1%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%
PASC	72.6%	86.2%	89.2%	27.0%	13.4%	10.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
MIDSX	66.4%	45.5%	63.0%	32.3%	39.8%	30.5%	0.0%	1.0%	0.3%	1.3%	13.7%	6.2%
CUMB	^c -	-	77.0%	-	-	11.9%	-	-	1.6%	-	-	9.5%
WAR	90.3%	82.1%	80.0%	0.0%	14.3%	13.3%	9.7%	3.6%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SITE AVG	77.7%	72.2%	73.9%	13.9%	18.3%	16.7%	2.9%	2.8%	2.3%	5.5%	6.8%	7.1%

^b Admission process was not a variable measured in most sites' pre-JDAI data, and therefore the data is reported for the "earliest full-year of data available." Those years are: 2005 (Atlantic, Camden, Monmouth); 2006 (Essex, Union); 2007 (Hudson); 2008 (Mercer, Bergen, Ocean, Somerset, Passaic); 2009 (Burlington, Middlesex, Warren); Cumberland data only available for 2012

^c Throughout the report, the (-) symbol indicates data are not available for the measure, while the (*) symbol indicates data are not applicable for the measure (i.e., there were no cases in the category reported).

DETENTION DEPARTURES & LENGTH OF STAY (LOS)

Overall Length of Stay. Table 11 indicates that in 2012, across sites average length of stay (ALOS) ranged from a low of 26.5 days in Bergen to a high of 58.3 days in Union. Averaging across the 15 sites there has been a collective increase of +5.4 days (+18.4%) in length of stay since JDAI implementation. Union has seen the largest increase, of about one month (+29.5 days, or +102.4%), while Essex has seen the largest decrease (-9.9 days, or -25.7%). The one-year trends are similar, with ALOS up across sites by +2.4 days (+7.4%), with Union experiencing the largest increase (+24.7 days, or +73.5%) and Essex having the largest decrease (-6.9 days, or -19.4%).

TABLE 11. AVERAGE (MEAN) LOS IN DETENTION⁸

	Pre-JDAI	2011	2012	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	%	Days	%
Atlantic	28.9	39.8	34.8	-5.0	-12.6%	+5.9	+20.4%
Camden	21.3	38.2	37.9	-0.3	-0.8%	+16.6	+77.9%
Essex	38.5	35.5	28.6	-6.9	-19.4%	-9.9	-25.7%
Monmouth	30.3	29.2	37.0	+7.8	+26.7%	+6.7	+22.1%
Hudson	28.9	28.5	38.2	+9.7	+34.0%	+9.3	+32.2%
Mercer	27.4	32.4	34.2	+1.8	+5.6%	+6.8	+24.8%
Union	28.8	33.6	58.3	+24.7	+73.5%	+29.5	+102.4%
Bergen	27.4	31.1	26.5	-4.6	-14.8%	-0.9	-3.3%
Burlington	27.5	23.4	27.5	+4.1	+17.5%	0.0	0.0%
Ocean	34.8	38.5	32.7	-5.8	-15.1%	-2.1	-6.0%
Somerset	23.8	26.3	30.0	+3.7	+14.1%	+6.2	+26.1%
Passaic	29.9	33.9	40.0	+6.1	+18.0%	+10.1	+33.8%
Middlesex	35.6	32.3	32.7	+0.4	+1.2%	-2.9	-8.1%
Cumberland	33.6	30.8	30.0	-0.8	-2.6%	-3.6	-10.7%
Warren	23.6	31.9	33.2	+1.3	+4.1%	+9.6	+40.7%
SITE AVG⁹	29.4	32.4	34.8	+2.4	+7.4%	+5.4	+18.4%

TABLE 12. MEDIAN LOS IN DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2011	2012	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	%	Days	%
Atlantic	11	13	9	-4	-30.8%	-2	-18.2%
Camden	11	23	23	0	0.0%	+12	+109.1%
Essex	10	5	3	-2	-40.0%	-7	-70.0%
Monmouth	14	14	15	+1	+7.1%	+1	+7.1%
Hudson	7	4	8	+4	+100.0%	+1	+14.3%
Mercer	11	14	11	-3	-21.4%	0	0.0%
Union	9	9	49	+40	+444.4%	+40	+444.4%
Bergen	15	22	13	-9	-40.9%	-2	-13.3%
Burlington	11	8	8	0	0.0%	-3	-27.3%
Ocean	23	23	20	-3	-13.0%	-3	-13.0%
Somerset	9	8	8	0	0.0%	-1	-11.1%
Passaic	14	14	14	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Middlesex	15	16	18	+2	+12.5%	+3	+20.0%
Cumberland	7	6	7	+1	+16.7%	0	0.0%
Warren	10	20	15	-5	-25.0%	+5	+50.0%
SITE AVG	11.8	13.3	14.7	+1.4	+10.5%	+2.9	+24.6%

Table 12 describes median length of stay in detention, i.e., the number of days within which 50% of all youth are released from detention. In 2012, median LOS ranged from a low of three days in Essex, to a high of 49 days in Union. In terms of trends, prior to JDAI, across sites the median LOS averaged 11.8 days, and by 2012 that had increased to 14.7 days (+24.6%). However, individual sites varied, with six sites experiencing a decrease, three sites unchanged, and six sites seeing an increase. The largest pre vs. post JDAI increase in median LOS was experienced by Union (+40 days, or +444.4%), while the largest decrease occurred in Essex (-7 days, or -70.0%). Union also saw the largest one-year increase (+40 days, or +444.4%), while Bergen saw the largest decrease (-9 days, or -40.9%).

Finally, with regard to the percentage of youth who remain in detention for 60 days or more, Table 13 reveals that this LOS indicator has also increased over the years. Pre-JDAI the site average for youth with these lengthier stays was 14.8%, which increased to 18.7% by 2012. The largest increase occurred in Union (+28.0 percentage points), while the largest decrease occurred in Ocean (-6.4 percentage points).

TABLE 13. YOUTH REMAINING IN DETENTION 60 DAYS OR MORE

	Pre-JDAI	2011	2012	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				<i>Percentage Points</i>	<i>Percentage Points</i>
Atlantic	15.5%	29.1%	21.2%	-7.9	+5.7
Camden	6.5%	23.7%	23.8%	+0.1	+17.3
Essex	21.2%	16.9%	16.6%	-0.3	-4.6
Monmouth	15.8%	17.6%	21.4%	+3.8	+5.6
Hudson	17.7%	12.9%	16.1%	+3.2	-1.6
Mercer	13.0%	14.0%	15.0%	+1.0	+2.0
Union	15.5%	17.4%	43.5%	+26.1	+28.0
Bergen	14.2%	15.8%	16.8%	+1.0	+2.6
Burlington	16.1%	11.2%	14.1%	+2.9	-2.0
Ocean	22.6%	19.7%	16.2%	-3.5	-6.4
Somerset	7.1%	8.1%	14.0%	+5.9	+6.9
Passaic	16.3%	18.5%	12.6%	-5.9	-3.7
Middlesex	17.3%	15.3%	18.9%	+3.6	+1.6
Cumberland	16.7%	14.6%	13.8%	-0.8	-2.9
Warren	6.2%	16.1%	17.2%	+1.1	+11.0
SITE AVG	14.8%	16.7%	18.7%	+2.0	+3.9

ALOS By Departure Type. Table 14 provides more specific information regarding average length of stay (ALOS), describing ALOS based on the circumstances of release from detention, and points to wide variation across sites. For example, for youth released from secure detention to a detention alternative/shelter in 2012, ALOS in secure detention ranged from a low of about one week in Essex (6.8 days), to a high of more than three weeks in Ocean (22.9 days) and Union (22.7 days). Average LOS for youth released to a parent/home pre-dispositionally ranged from a low of 4.8 days in Passaic to a high of 18.1 days in Union. Finally, ALOS for youth released to serve a disposition/to a dispositional placement ranged from a low of 22.8 days in Somerset to 93.3 days in Warren.

In order to shed light on the nature of the increase in overall LOS reported earlier, Table 14 also reports changes in ALOS over time. In terms of one-year changes by county, between 2011 and 2012 ten sites experienced increases in ALOS for youth released to a detention alternative/shelter, though changes ranged from an increase of two weeks (+13.2 days) in Union to a decrease of -3.1 days in Mercer. Ten sites experienced increases in ALOS for youth released to a parent/home; changes ranged from an increase of +9.2 days in Union to a decrease of -12.4 days in Ocean. Finally, sites were split in terms of changes in ALOS for youth released from detention to disposition; seven sites experienced an increase, and eight saw a decrease. These changes ranged from an increase of +41.2 days in Warren to a decrease of -19.9 days in Passaic.

Nature of Departures. Table 15 indicates that sites vary in terms of the percentage of youth released from detention to a detention alternative/shelter. Averaging across sites in 2012, 39.9% of all youth were released to a detention alternative, though this ranges from a low of 11.0% in Union, to a high of 58.7% in Passaic.

Taken together, the first three columns/categories of Table 15 (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 that in 2012, across sites an average of about 55.5% of all youth were released from detention pre-dispositionally. Sites vary in the proportion of youth released pre-dispositionally from detention, ranging from a low of approximately 27.7% in Ocean to a high of 74.6% in Cumberland in 2012.

In 2012 the proportion of youth released via a transfer to jail or upon bail – often as a result of a waiver – ranged from 0.9% in Essex to 8.6% in Atlantic. Finally, the proportion of youth released from secure detention upon dismissal, court diversion, upon closing/inactivating the case, or because no charges were filed, ranged from zero in Atlantic, Monmouth, Somerset, Middlesex, and Cumberland, to a high of about 6% in Essex and Hudson.

TABLE 14. AVERAGE LOS BY DEPARTURE TYPE^{10, 11}

	Detention Alternative, Shelter (Pre-Dispo Placement)			Parent, Other Adult, ROR (Pre-Dispo)			Other Service Agency/Placement (Pre-Dispo)			Dispositional Placement		
	Earliest ^d	2011	2012	Earliest	2011	2012	Earliest	2011	2012	Earliest	2011	2012
ATL	11.8	10.8	16.4	6.0	2.7	5.4	14.2	32.0	30.1	59.2	81.7	65.3
CAM	11.7	13.6	13.1	11.6	10.8	10.6	20.0	32.7	7.3	23.1	59.3	56.8
ESX	7.5	9.2	6.8	4.5	6.6	9.6	28.9	115.3	30.7	58.0	65.6	65.2
MON	12.7	15.4	15.2	8.4	6.5	10.7	16.1	16.4	23.9	44.2	48.9	65.6
HUD	5.4	7.5	13.0	4.4	3.4	5.9	5.4	12.2	30.2	60.7	57.9	61.3
MER	13.3	12.9	9.8	4.5	10.2	6.7	5.3	31.3	13.6	45.1	41.1	41.5
UNI	13.1	9.5	22.7	6.8	8.9	18.1	6.0	22.6	46.7	42.5	74.1	76.1
BERG	13.5	15.4	15.4	4.8	12.3	11.7	*	8.0	38.0	43.5	47.9	34.4
BURL	23.8	7.7	8.4	9.6	4.7	8.0	24.7	22.6	21.0	61.7	45.8	59.5
OCE	18.7	19.9	22.9	21.1	17.9	5.5	22.1	12.7	*	47.3	46.4	38.0
SOM	18.1	9.6	11.8	6.6	5.7	8.3	1.5	41.8	54.3	44.1	42.1	22.8
PASC	8.9	9.4	14.8	6.7	2.5	4.8	19.3	15.0	53.5	49.6	64.2	44.3
MIDSX	15.7	10.6	16.2	29.9	9.6	9.4	37.5	11.5	18.6	42.0	40.0	46.1
CUMB	23.6	15.0	19.7	5.2	2.9	5.4	23.5	15.7	35.7	77.0	66.5	61.0
WAR	13.7	11.9	20.1	9.7	7.8	9.0	29.8	*	10.7	43.0	52.1	93.3
SITE AVG	14.1	11.9	15.1	9.3	7.5	8.6	18.2	27.8	29.6	49.4	55.6	55.4

^d Departure type was not a variable measured in most sites' pre-JDAI data, and therefore the data is reported for the "earliest full-year of data available." Those years are: 2005 (Atlantic, Camden, Monmouth, Mercer, Bergen, Ocean, Burlington); 2006 (Essex, Hudson); 2008 (Union, Somerset, Passaic); 2009 (Middlesex, Cumberland, Warren).

TABLE 14. AVERAGE LOS BY DEPARTURE TYPE (Continued from Prior Page)

	Jail, Bail, and/or Upon/After Waiver			Other YDC or Other Authorities			Dismissed, Diverted, Similar			Time Served		
	Earliest	2011	2012	Earliest	2011	2012	Earliest	2011	2012	Earliest	2011	2012
ATL	42.5	76.1	114.3	23.7	3.8	7.0	7.0	64.0	*	*	*	*
CAM	75.5	87.1	88.5	6.5	18.7	13.3	*	16.8	6.3	*	30.0	*
ESX	128.3	501.4	402.5	8.7	6.1	22.2	16.1	36.6	35.8	81.9	122.3	102.8
MON	93.0	115.6	177.6	16.2	5.0	5.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
HUD	200.9	456.6	407.8	11.0	3.5	4.7	16.2	7.3	6.1	*	31.0	30.6
MER	333.3	276.8	225.5	8.8	66.0	6.6	16.6	16.4	40.0	*	32.7	48.7
UNI	209.8	312.8	203.0	7.7	12.9	8.2	13.1	21.3	84.0	*	*	*
BERG	137.4	29.0	50.2	27.5	13.5	2.3	3.0	2.0	46.5	58.5	*	*
BURL	13.1	144.0	357.5	7.4	9.4	7.3	15.0	5.0	20.0	*	*	*
OCE	43.7	72.3	117.7	18.9	2.0	13.5	16.9	*	5.0	41.8	66.0	*
SOM	276.7	225.0	305.0	3.4	4.8	7.5	*	*	*	22.0	*	*
PASC	126.0	184.3	428.4	6.1	10.0	25.8	7.9	13.8	15.7	73.0	98.0	*
MIDSX	115.9	191.1	152.4	15.5	7.3	12.3	16.7	3.0	*	*	*	40.0
CUMB	259.8	348.8	286.3	8.9	6.7	2.0	36.6	2.0	*	28.0	*	52.3
WAR	*	*	50.0	7.5	6.0	6.0	50.0	*	3.0	*	41.0	11.0
SITE AVG	146.9	215.8	224.4	11.9	11.7	9.6	17.9	17.1	26.2	50.9	60.1	47.6

TABLE 15. NATURE OF DEPARTURES FROM DETENTION (Continued on Next Page)

	Detention Alternative, Shelter (Pre-Dispo Placement)			Parent, Other Adult, ROR (Pre-Dispo)			Other Service Agency/Placement (Pre-Dispo)			Dispositional Placement		
	Earliest	2011	2012	Earliest	2011	2012	Earliest	2011	2012	Earliest	2011	2012
ATL	52.6%	43.0%	56.3%	6.6%	4.2%	7.3%	1.5%	1.2%	4.6%	32.7%	32.1%	21.2%
CAM	38.7%	38.8%	36.6%	6.5%	4.1%	2.1%	4.3%	0.8%	1.8%	47.1%	50.0%	51.8%
ESX	37.9%	50.3%	56.8%	33.2%	11.2%	7.6%	0.3%	0.4%	1.6%	22.2%	28.3%	23.7%
MON	40.6%	34.6%	30.6%	17.9%	18.4%	22.4%	5.0%	6.6%	11.2%	31.0%	35.3%	27.6%
HUD	29.5%	60.2%	48.8%	26.2%	5.0%	3.7%	1.4%	2.3%	1.9%	33.0%	23.3%	30.0%
MER	28.6%	41.6%	38.2%	21.4%	8.2%	5.9%	0.4%	3.5%	9.5%	43.1%	35.4%	33.6%
UNI	27.2%	41.1%	11.0%	21.9%	12.0%	18.0%	0.7%	2.1%	1.5%	37.1%	26.1%	60.0%
BERG	32.1%	39.5%	38.9%	14.6%	7.0%	3.2%	0.0%	0.9%	3.2%	33.3%	49.1%	44.2%
BURL	18.5%	35.1%	57.7%	40.3%	14.2%	4.9%	5.7%	6.0%	4.2%	27.5%	31.3%	26.8%
OCE	21.8%	21.3%	20.9%	8.6%	7.1%	6.8%	3.7%	2.4%	0.0%	40.7%	64.6%	64.2%
SOM	33.9%	32.3%	30.2%	37.0%	24.2%	27.9%	1.6%	8.1%	7.0%	18.9%	25.8%	25.6%
PASC	42.5%	50.2%	58.7%	2.7%	3.0%	4.5%	1.2%	0.9%	0.6%	47.8%	39.3%	26.5%
MIDSX	15.5%	26.7%	25.2%	17.7%	11.7%	17.9%	0.9%	0.7%	3.3%	54.5%	56.0%	45.5%
CUMB	23.4%	34.4%	40.0%	34.9%	27.1%	32.3%	5.2%	5.7%	2.3%	23.0%	20.3%	19.2%
WAR	21.9%	32.3%	48.3%	28.1%	12.9%	6.9%	12.5%	0.0%	10.3%	28.1%	51.6%	20.7%
SITE AVG	31.0%	38.8%	39.9%	21.2%	11.4%	11.4%	3.0%	2.8%	4.2%	34.7%	37.9%	34.7%

TABLE 15. NATURE OF DEPARTURES FROM DETENTION (Continued from Prior Page)

	Jail, Bail, and/or Upon/After Waiver			Other YDC or Other Authorities			Dismissed, Diverted, Similar			Time Served		
	Earliest	2011	2012	Earliest	2011	2012	Earliest	2011	2012	Earliest	2011	2012
ATL	1.0%	9.7%	8.6%	5.1%	5.5%	2.0%	0.5%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
CAM	1.9%	2.0%	3.1%	1.5%	2.8%	2.9%	0.0%	1.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%
ESX	1.1%	1.7%	0.9%	1.5%	2.5%	1.4%	2.2%	5.1%	6.2%	1.7%	0.4%	1.8%
MON	2.4%	3.7%	5.1%	3.1%	1.5%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
HUD	1.9%	2.1%	2.9%	1.4%	2.6%	5.8%	4.7%	4.2%	6.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.0%
MER	0.7%	2.3%	5.9%	2.9%	4.3%	4.1%	3.0%	1.9%	1.4%	0.0%	2.7%	1.4%
UNI	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	8.5%	15.4%	5.5%	2.5%	1.2%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
BERG	2.0%	0.9%	5.3%	16.7%	1.8%	3.2%	0.4%	0.9%	2.1%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
BURL	2.3%	2.2%	1.4%	4.4%	9.0%	4.2%	1.3%	1.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
OCE	4.5%	2.4%	2.0%	5.3%	0.8%	5.4%	3.7%	0.0%	0.7%	11.5%	1.6%	0.0%
SOM	2.4%	3.2%	4.7%	5.5%	6.5%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
PASC	1.2%	1.6%	4.2%	1.2%	2.5%	2.9%	3.2%	2.3%	2.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
MIDSX	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	7.0%	1.3%	4.3%	1.6%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
CUMB	2.0%	2.6%	2.3%	6.7%	6.8%	1.5%	4.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.4%	2.1%	2.3%
WAR	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	6.2%	3.2%	3.4%	3.1%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%
SITE AVG	1.9%	2.6%	3.7%	5.1%	4.4%	3.6%	2.0%	1.4%	1.8%	1.0%	0.5%	0.7%

PUBLIC SAFETY OUTCOMES

Detention Alternative Outcomes. 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 and basic supports to youth, in order to minimize the likelihood that youth will be charged with a new delinquency offense while awaiting the disposition of their current case. Alternatives also help to ensure youth appear at each required court hearing.

Table 16 describes outcomes for youth supervised via detention alternatives by reporting the nature of departures from alternative placement. In 2012, across the fifteen sites, the vast majority of youth were released from detention alternatives following successful completion. Averaging across sites, 83.0% of youth were released successfully, though success rates ranged from 72.4% in Cumberland to 93.6% in Bergen. Importantly, the percentage of youth removed from a detention alternative as the result of a new delinquency charge is small, averaging just 3.0% across sites, and ranging from 0.0% in Ocean and Somerset to 8.1% in Middlesex. Finally, in 2012 youth removed from alternative programs for rule violations (no new charges) ranged from a low of 5.5% in Bergen to a high of about one-quarter in Cumberland (25.9%) and Ocean (25.0%).

TABLE 16. DETENTION ALTERNATIVE OUTCOMES

	Successful Completion			New Charges			Violation/Non-Compliance		
	Earliest ^e	2011	2012	Earliest	2011	2012	Earliest	2011	2012
ATL	70.6%	84.3%	79.8%	9.5%	3.5%	0.9%	19.9%	12.2%	19.3%
CAM	81.4%	82.8%	80.1%	4.3%	1.6%	1.7%	14.3%	15.6%	18.3%
ESX	78.1%	84.0%	83.5%	6.7%	3.6%	6.5%	15.2%	12.4%	9.9%
MON	78.0%	88.8%	87.9%	6.6%	2.2%	1.5%	15.4%	9.0%	10.6%
HUD	81.3%	86.9%	85.8%	9.4%	4.8%	2.6%	9.4%	8.3%	11.6%
MER	77.6%	66.9%	78.3%	2.4%	2.0%	1.1%	20.0%	31.1%	20.7%
UNI	83.3%	87.2%	83.1%	3.3%	4.1%	4.5%	13.3%	8.8%	12.4%
BERG	90.1%	87.4%	93.6%	1.0%	2.2%	0.9%	8.9%	10.4%	5.5%
BURL	83.0%	76.3%	79.0%	4.3%	4.1%	6.5%	12.8%	19.6%	14.5%
OCE	72.3%	76.0%	75.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	27.7%	21.3%	25.0%
SOM	52.6%	90.9%	92.3%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	36.8%	9.1%	7.7%
PASC	-	-	82.3%	-	-	2.0%	-	-	15.7%
MIDSX	-	78.7%	85.5%	-	4.3%	8.1%	-	17.0%	6.5%
CUMB	-	68.8%	72.4%	-	1.3%	1.7%	-	29.9%	25.9%
WAR	-	83.3%	86.7%	-	0.0%	6.7%	-	16.7%	6.7%
SITE AVG	77.1%	81.6%	83.0%	5.3%	2.6%	3.0%	17.6%	15.8%	14.0%

^e Detention alternative outcomes were not measured prior to JDAI implementation, and therefore the data is reported for the "earliest full-year of data available." Those years are: 2006 (Atlantic, Camden, Essex, Monmouth); 2008 (Hudson, Burlington, Ocean); 2009 (Mercer); 2010 (Union, Bergen, Somerset); 2011 (Middlesex, Warren, Cumberland - reported in the 2011 column); and 2012 (Passaic - reported in the 2012 column).

Juvenile Arrests. JDAI seeks to eliminate the unnecessary use of secure detention for youth who do not pose a serious public safety risk. In addition to the detention alternative outcomes reported above, another indicator of whether JDAI is meeting public safety goals is the change in the number of youth arrested for juvenile delinquency offenses. Juvenile arrests – both overall, and for the more serious “index” offenses, as defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s Uniform Crime Report – represent the most consistently reported and readily available measure of juvenile crime.¹² Table 17 indicates that total juvenile arrests have decreased substantially since JDAI implementation in all fifteen sites. Across sites, total juvenile arrests have decreased by -44.5%. Additionally, Table 18 reveals that arrests for the more serious “index” offenses are down in all fifteen sites, for a total reduction of -33.3%.

TABLE 17. TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS

	Pre-JDAI	2010	2011 ^f	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				#	%	#	%
Atlantic	2809	1749	1569	-180	-10.3%	-1240	-44.1%
Camden	8511	5025	3692	-1333	-26.5%	-4819	-56.6%
Essex	6208	3377	2679	-698	-20.7%	-3529	-56.8%
Monmouth	3931	3092	2668	-424	-13.7%	-1263	-32.1%
Hudson	3612	2042	1644	-398	-19.5%	-1968	-54.5%
Mercer	3888	2870	2404	-466	-16.2%	-1484	-38.2%
Union	3145	1951	1672	-279	-14.3%	-1473	-46.8%
Bergen	4729	3139	2865	-274	-8.7%	-1864	-39.4%
Burlington	2607	2008	1752	-256	-12.7%	-855	-32.8%
Ocean	3321	1758	1653	-105	-6.0%	-1668	-50.2%
Somerset	1762	1268	1116	-152	-12.0%	-646	-36.7%
Passaic	3894	3133	2582	-551	-17.6%	-1312	-33.7%
Middlesex	2781	2287	1873	-414	-18.1%	-908	-32.7%
Cumberland	1457	1293	924	-369	-28.5%	-533	-36.6%
Warren	368	355	310	-45	-12.7%	-58	-15.8%
TOTAL	53,023	35,347	29,403	-5944	-16.8%	-23,620	-44.5%

TABLE 18. JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR INDEX OFFENSES

	Pre-JDAI	2010	2011	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				#	%	#	%
Atlantic	845	521	437	-84	-16.1%	-408	-48.3%
Camden	1001	602	677	+75	+12.5%	-324	-32.4%
Essex	1088	949	785	-164	-17.3%	-303	-27.8%
Monmouth	834	839	638	-201	-24.0%	-196	-23.5%
Hudson	1096	518	439	-79	-15.3%	-657	-59.9%
Mercer	641	532	457	-75	-14.1%	-184	-28.7%
Union	450	519	435	-84	-16.2%	-15	-3.3%
Bergen	796	639	507	-132	-20.7%	-289	-36.3%
Burlington	448	429	384	-45	-10.5%	-64	-14.3%
Ocean	569	389	309	-80	-20.6%	-260	-45.7%
Somerset	353	331	246	-85	-25.7%	-107	-30.3%
Passaic	737	634	562	-72	-11.4%	-175	-23.7%
Middlesex	913	727	655	-72	-9.9%	-258	-28.3%
Cumberland	475	371	289	-82	-22.1%	-186	-39.2%
Warren	81	90	70	-20	-22.2%	-11	-13.6%
TOTAL	10,327	8090	6890	-1200	-14.8%	-3437	-33.3%

^f 2011 is the most recent year for which arrest figures are available.

MINORITY YOUTH IN DETENTION

Average Daily Population (ADP). On any given day in 2012, across JDAI sites there were 425 fewer youth of color in detention than prior to JDAI implementation, a decrease of -57.7% (Table 19). Youth of color account for 90.2% of the total drop in ADP. The number of minority youth in secure detention has dropped by about three-quarters in Monmouth (-76.8%) and Essex (-70.9%), and by more than half in another eight sites. Two sites – Union and Warren – have seen ADP of minority youth increase; these are the same two sites that have experienced an overall increase in ADP.

TABLE 19. ADP OF MINORITY YOUTH IN DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2011	2012	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				<i>Kids</i>	%	<i>Kids</i>	%
Atlantic	30.6	17.9	13.2	-4.7	-26.3%	-17.4	-56.9%
Camden	79.9	36.1	33.8	-2.3	-6.4%	-46.1	-57.7%
Essex	242.6	78.4	70.5	-7.9	-10.1%	-172.1	-70.9%
Monmouth	29.8	10.3	6.9	-3.4	-33.0%	-22.9	-76.8%
Hudson	82.5	36.9	41.6	+4.7	+12.7%	-40.9	-49.6%
Mercer	57.6	24.2	23.4	-0.8	-3.3%	-34.2	-59.4%
Union	38.4	25.6	42.0	+16.4	+64.1%	+3.6	+9.4%
Bergen	16.1	7.0	5.6	-1.4	-20.0%	-10.5	-65.2%
Burlington	13.4	8.1	9.2	+1.1	+13.6%	-4.2	-31.3%
Ocean	10.6	6.4	3.9	-2.5	-39.1%	-6.7	-63.2%
Somerset	7.4	4.0	2.7	-1.3	-32.5%	-4.7	-63.5%
Passaic	67.2	44.5	23.8	-20.7	-46.5%	-43.4	-64.6%
Middlesex	34.3	20.4	22.4	+2.0	+9.8%	-11.9	-34.7%
Cumberland	25.7	16.9	10.5	-6.4	-37.9%	-15.2	-59.1%
Warren	1.1	1.0	2.3	+1.3	+130.0%	+1.2	+109.1%
TOTAL	737.2	337.7	311.8	-25.9	-7.7%	-425.4	-57.7%

Length of Stay (LOS). Tables 20, 21, and 22 report average (mean) length of stay trends for minority youth and white youth across the fifteen JDAI sites. Averaging across sites, mean LOS for minority youth in 2012 was 35.7 days, 9.9 days longer than that for white youth (25.8 days). A positive finding is that this gap has narrowed from 11.2 days pre-JDAI. However, the narrowing of the gap is the result of an increase in mean LOS for white youth, and not a decrease in mean LOS for minority youth; in fact, mean LOS for minority youth also continues to rise. For example, averaging across sites, mean LOS for minority youth in 2012 had increased by +4.5 days (+14.4%) since JDAI implementation, and mean LOS for white youth had increased by +5.8 days (+29.0%). In 2012, average LOS for minority youth was longer than that for white youth in 12 sites, though this is a decrease from pre-JDAI, where average LOS for minority youth was longer in all 15 sites. In 2012, the largest gap between minority youth and white youth was seen in Union, with minority youth remaining in detention an average of 35 days longer than white youth. Conversely, in Passaic, white youth remained in detention an average of 43.7 days longer than minority youth.

Tables 23, 24, and 25 describe the number of days within which half of all youth are released from detention. Averaging across sites, median LOS for minority youth in 2012 was 14.9 days, 2.4 days longer than that for white youth (12.5 days). Though again, this gap has decreased since JDAI implementation, from a difference of 3.7 days to a difference of 2.4 days. In 2012, median LOS for minority youth was longer than that for white youth in seven sites, down from 12 sites pre-JDAI.

Finally, Tables 26, 27, and 28 describe the percentage of youth who remain in detention for 60 days or more. In 2012, the site average for the percentage of minority youth with these lengthier stays was 19.7%, 9.3 percentage points higher than for white youth (10.4%). For this measure of length of stay, the gap between minority youth and white youth has increased for sites as a collective, but the number of sites with a higher percentage of minority youth remaining in detention for 60 days or more has decreased, from 14 sites pre-JDAI to 12 sites in 2012.

TABLE 20. AVERAGE (MEAN) LOS IN DETENTION FOR MINORITY YOUTH

	Pre-JDAI	2011	2012	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	%	Days	%
Atlantic	30.8	40.5	36.6	-3.9	-9.6%	+5.8	+18.8%
Camden	22.8	40.1	39.7	-0.4	-1.0%	+16.9	+74.1%
Essex	39.0	35.6	28.9	-6.7	-18.8%	-10.1	-25.9%
Monmouth	35.1	32.5	42.4	+9.9	+30.5%	+7.3	+20.8%
Hudson	30.2	28.1	39.0	+10.9	+38.8%	+8.8	+29.1%
Mercer	27.9	33.3	35.8	+2.5	+7.5%	+7.9	+28.3%
Union	29.6	34.4	60.2	+25.8	+75.0%	+30.6	+103.4%
Bergen	28.0	28.8	25.0	-3.8	-13.2%	-3.0	-10.7%
Burlington	27.7	24.4	30.0	+5.6	+23.0%	+2.3	+8.3%
Ocean	35.5	58.1	25.9	-32.2	-55.4%	-9.6	-27.0%
Somerset	26.5	28.7	33.7	+5.0	+17.4%	+7.2	+27.2%
Passaic	30.9	35.1	36.9	+1.8	+5.1%	+6.0	+19.4%
Middlesex	39.0	34.4	34.2	-0.2	-0.6%	-4.8	-12.3%
Cumberland	35.7	31.4	30.9	-0.5	-1.6%	-4.8	-13.4%
Warren	29.5	31.5	36.9	+5.4	+17.1%	+7.4	+25.1%
SITE AVG	31.2	34.5	35.7	+1.2	+3.5%	+4.5	+14.4%

TABLE 21. AVERAGE (MEAN) LOS IN DETENTION FOR WHITE YOUTH

	Pre-JDAI	2011	2012	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	%	Days	%
Atlantic	19.0	35.1	9.9	-25.2	-71.8%	-9.1	-47.9%
Camden	15.3	26.8	29.4	+2.6	+9.7%	+14.1	+92.2%
Essex	12.9	26.9	4.4	-22.5	-83.6%	-8.5	-65.9%
Monmouth	22.1	19.9	20.5	+0.6	+3.0%	-1.6	-7.2%
Hudson	15.8	36.0	20.9	-15.1	-41.9%	+5.1	+32.3%
Mercer	18.3	23.7	12.1	-11.6	-48.9%	-6.2	-33.9%
Union	16.6	17.0	25.2	+8.2	+48.2%	+8.6	+51.8%
Bergen	25.4	40.5	36.3	-4.2	-10.4%	+10.9	+42.9%
Burlington	27.1	19.5	18.8	-0.7	-3.6%	-8.3	-30.6%
Ocean	34.3	27.0	36.8	+9.8	+36.3%	+2.5	+7.3%
Somerset	16.7	20.8	16.3	-4.5	-21.6%	-0.4	-2.4%
Passaic	17.7	17.3	80.6	+63.3	+365.9%	+62.9	+355.4%
Middlesex	25.4	23.3	25.8	+2.5	+10.7%	+0.4	+1.6%
Cumberland	14.0	25.5	20.7	-4.8	-18.8%	+6.7	+47.9%
Warren	18.9	32.2	29.1	-3.1	-9.6%	+10.2	+54.0%
SITE AVG	20.0	26.1	25.8	-0.3	-1.1%	+5.8	+29.0%

TABLE 22. DIFFERENCE IN AVERAGE (MEAN) LOS BETWEEN MINORITY YOUTH & WHITE YOUTH

	Minority Average LOS is Greater Than (+) or Less Than (-) White LOS by (in Days):		
	Pre-JDAI	2011	2012
Atlantic	+11.8	+5.4	+26.7
Camden	+7.5	+13.3	+10.3
Essex	+26.1	+8.7	+24.5
Monmouth	+13.0	+12.6	+21.9
Hudson	+14.4	-7.9	+18.1
Mercer	+9.6	+9.6	+23.7
Union	+13.0	+17.4	+35.0
Bergen	+2.6	-11.7	-11.3
Burlington	+0.6	+4.9	+11.2
Ocean	+1.2	+31.1	-10.9
Somerset	+9.8	+7.9	+17.4
Passaic	+13.2	+17.8	-43.7
Middlesex	+13.6	+11.1	+8.4
Cumberland	+21.7	+5.9	+10.2
Warren	+10.6	-0.7	+7.8
SITE AVG	+11.2	+8.4	+9.9

TABLE 23. MEDIAN LOS IN DETENTION FOR MINORITY YOUTH

	Pre-JDAI	2011	2012	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	%	Days	%
Atlantic	13	16	10	-6	-37.5%	-3	-23.1%
Camden	14	28	23	-5	-17.9%	+9	+64.3%
Essex	10	5	3	-2	-40.0%	-7	-70.0%
Monmouth	17	17	15	-2	-11.8%	-2	-11.8%
Hudson	7	4	8	+4	+100.0%	+1	+14.3%
Mercer	11	14	12	-2	-14.3%	+1	+9.1%
Union	9	9	53	+44	+488.9%	+44	+488.9%
Bergen	15	20	12	-8	-40.0%	-3	-20.0%
Burlington	10	8	8	0	0.0%	-2	-20.0%
Ocean	23	37	17	-20	-54.1%	-6	-26.1%
Somerset	9	8	8	0	0.0%	-1	-11.1%
Passaic	15	15	13	-2	-13.3%	-2	-13.3%
Middlesex	16	17	19	+2	+11.8%	+3	+18.8%
Cumberland	7	5	8	+3	+60.0%	+1	+14.3%
Warren	7	24	15	-9	-37.5%	+8	+114.3%
SITE AVG	12.2	15.1	14.9	-0.2	-1.3%	+2.7	+22.1%

TABLE 24. MEDIAN LOS IN DETENTION FOR WHITE YOUTH

	Pre-JDAI	2011	2012	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	%	Days	%
Atlantic	6	4	3	-1	-25.0%	-3	-50.0%
Camden	7	19	23	+4	+21.1%	+16	+228.6%
Essex	2	2	2	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Monmouth	8	9	15	+6	+66.7%	+7	+87.5%
Hudson	4	6	10	+4	+66.7%	+6	+150.0%
Mercer	6	18	6	-12	-66.7%	0	0.0%
Union	6	5	7	+2	+40.0%	+1	+16.7%
Bergen	9	30	30	0	0.0%	+21	+233.3%
Burlington	14	8	5	-3	-37.5%	-9	-64.3%
Ocean	22	20	22	+2	+10.0%	0	0.0%
Somerset	8	6	11	+5	+83.3%	+3	+37.5%
Passaic	5	10	26	+16	+160.0%	+21	+420.0%
Middlesex	14	11	7	-4	-36.4%	-7	-50.0%
Cumberland	7	8	4	-4	-50.0%	-3	-42.9%
Warren	10	13	17	+4	+30.8%	+7	+70.0%
SITE AVG	8.5	11.3	12.5	+1.2	+10.6%	+4	+47.1%

TABLE 25. DIFFERENCE IN MEDIAN LOS BETWEEN MINORITY YOUTH & WHITE YOUTH

	Minority Median LOS is Greater Than (+) or Less Than (-) White Median LOS by (in Days):		
	Pre-JDAI	2011	2012
Atlantic	+7	+12	+7
Camden	+7	+9	0
Essex	+8	+3	+1
Monmouth	+9	+8	0
Hudson	+3	-2	-2
Mercer	+5	-4	+6
Union	+3	+4	+46
Bergen	+6	-10	-18
Burlington	-4	0	+3
Ocean	+1	+17	-5
Somerset	+1	+2	-3
Passaic	+10	+5	-13
Middlesex	+2	+6	+12
Cumberland	0	-3	+4
Warren	-3	+11	-2
SITE AVG	+3.7	+3.8	+2.4

TABLE 26. PERCENTAGE OF MINORITY YOUTH REMAINING IN DETENTION 60 DAYS OR MORE

	Pre-JDAI	2011	2012	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				<i>Percentage Points</i>	<i>Percentage Points</i>
Atlantic	17.1%	30.8%	22.7%	-8.1	+5.6
Camden	7.3%	25.5%	26.4%	+0.9	+19.1
Essex	21.5%	16.9%	16.8%	-0.1	-4.7
Monmouth	19.7%	19.0%	25.7%	+6.7	+6.0
Hudson	18.5%	13.2%	16.6%	+3.4	-1.9
Mercer	13.2%	15.1%	16.1%	+1.0	+2.9
Union	16.0%	17.8%	45.0%	+27.2	+29.0
Bergen	14.1%	14.1%	15.7%	+1.6	+1.6
Burlington	17.2%	11.3%	16.4%	+5.1	-0.8
Ocean	24.3%	38.3%	10.7%	-27.6	-13.6
Somerset	8.7%	9.3%	17.6%	+8.3	+8.9
Passaic	17.0%	19.4%	11.8%	-7.6	-5.2
Middlesex	20.0%	16.0%	19.7%	+3.7	-0.3
Cumberland	17.5%	13.9%	14.3%	+0.4	-3.2
Warren	14.3%	7.7%	20.0%	+12.3	+5.7
SITE AVG	16.4%	17.9%	19.7%	+1.8	+3.3

TABLE 27. PERCENTAGE OF WHITE YOUTH REMAINING IN DETENTION 60 DAYS OR MORE

	Pre-JDAI	2011	2012	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				<i>Percentage Points</i>	<i>Percentage Points</i>
Atlantic	6.8%	15.8%	0.0%	-15.8	-6.8
Camden	3.0%	12.7%	11.8%	-0.9	+8.8
Essex	8.0%	11.1%	0.0%	-11.1	-8.0
Monmouth	9.1%	13.9%	8.3%	-5.6	-0.8
Hudson	9.8%	7.1%	5.0%	-2.1	-4.8
Mercer	9.3%	4.0%	0.0%	-4.0	-9.3
Union	6.9%	9.1%	18.2%	+9.1	+11.3
Bergen	14.5%	22.7%	25.0%	+2.3	+10.5
Burlington	14.0%	10.7%	6.2%	-4.5	-7.8
Ocean	21.2%	8.8%	19.6%	+10.8	-1.6
Somerset	2.9%	5.3%	0.0%	-5.3	-2.9
Passaic	7.8%	6.7%	22.7%	+16.0	+14.9
Middlesex	9.0%	12.5%	15.4%	+2.9	+6.4
Cumberland	8.3%	21.1%	9.1%	-12.0	+0.8
Warren	0.0%	22.2%	14.3%	-7.9	+14.3
SITE AVG	8.7%	12.2%	10.4%	-1.8	+1.7

TABLE 28. DIFFERENCE IN LOS OF 60+ DAYS BETWEEN MINORITY YOUTH & WHITE YOUTH

	% Minority Youth With ALOS of 60+ Days is Greater Than (+) or Less Than (-) White Youth by (in Percentage Points):		
	Pre-JDAI	2011	2012
Atlantic	+10.3	+15.0	+22.7
Camden	+4.3	+12.8	+14.6
Essex	+13.5	+5.8	+16.8
Monmouth	+10.6	+5.1	+17.4
Hudson	+8.7	+6.1	+11.6
Mercer	+3.9	+11.1	+16.1
Union	+9.1	+8.7	+26.8
Bergen	-0.4	-8.6	-9.3
Burlington	+3.2	+0.6	+10.2
Ocean	+3.1	+29.5	-8.9
Somerset	+5.8	+4.0	+17.6
Passaic	+9.2	+12.7	-10.9
Middlesex	+11.0	+3.5	+4.3
Cumberland	+9.2	-7.2	+5.2
Warren	+14.3	-14.5	+5.7
SITE AVG	+7.7	+5.7	+9.3

Disproportionality. The above findings indicate remarkable decreases in the number of minority youth in detention since JDAI implementation. Additionally, while minority youth remain in detention longer than white youth, there is some evidence that the gap has narrowed since JDAI implementation. The next question is whether these changes have had any impact on disproportionality. Table 29 indicates that since JDAI implementation, across sites the percentage of ADP comprised of minority youth has remained essentially flat, up +0.7 percentage points. Similarly, across sites the percentage of all admissions to detention comprised of minority youth is up +1.7 percentage points.

At the same time, however, Table 31 points to shifting demographics in the general youth population over time. Pre-JDAI, minority youth comprised 44.7% of the total youth population. In the most recent year for which data are available (2011), across sites minority youth comprised 48.9% of the total youth population. While overrepresentation remains evident in all 15 sites, for the sites as a collective the gap has decreased by -3.6 percentage points. Again, though, changes over time and current figures vary across sites. For example, overrepresentation of minority youth, i.e., the difference between the percentage of minority youth in the general population vs. detention, currently ranges from 11.9 percentage points in Ocean to 55.8 points in Monmouth.

TABLE 29. % OF DETENTION ADP COMPRISED OF MINORITY YOUTH

	Pre-JDAI	2011	2012	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				<i>Percentage Points</i>	<i>Percentage Points</i>
Atlantic	89.7%	97.9%	95.6%	-2.3	+5.9
Camden	84.5%	89.3%	85.0%	-4.3	+0.5
Essex	99.6%	99.2%	99.8%	+0.6	+0.2
Monmouth	74.5%	84.1%	81.4%	-2.7	+6.9
Hudson	95.1%	95.9%	96.7%	+0.8	+1.6
Mercer	96.0%	94.2%	98.5%	+4.3	+2.5
Union	98.1%	97.8%	98.0%	+0.2	-0.1
Bergen	79.4%	75.1%	86.9%	+11.8	+7.5
Burlington	65.6%	85.7%	84.6%	-1.1	+19.0
Ocean	44.4%	48.4%	30.3%	-18.1	-14.1
Somerset	81.9%	71.2%	65.7%	-5.5	-16.2
Passaic	95.6%	95.9%	93.5%	-2.4	-2.1
Middlesex	81.6%	87.3%	88.7%	+1.4	+7.1
Cumberland	94.4%	93.6%	94.6%	+1.0	+0.2
Warren	49.5%	42.0%	72.2%	+30.2	+22.7
TOTAL	90.6%	91.8%	91.3%	-0.5	+0.7

TABLE 30. % OF DETENTION ADMISSIONS COMPRISED OF MINORITY YOUTH

	Pre-JDAI	2011	2012	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				<i>Percentage Points</i>	<i>Percentage Points</i>
Atlantic	84.6%	91.1%	92.4%	+1.3	+7.8
Camden	79.5%	85.8%	81.5%	-4.3	+2.0
Essex	98.5%	98.9%	98.5%	-0.4	0.0
Monmouth	62.7%	73.3%	76.0%	+2.7	+13.3
Hudson	93.9%	95.8%	95.5%	-0.3	+1.6
Mercer	94.6%	90.8%	93.7%	+2.9	-0.9
Union	94.6%	95.7%	93.9%	-1.8	-0.7
Bergen	78.3%	80.0%	88.2%	+8.2	+9.9
Burlington	66.2%	78.8%	77.7%	-1.1	+11.5
Ocean	44.6%	34.4%	35.0%	+0.6	-9.6
Somerset	69.8%	70.8%	78.6%	+7.8	+8.8
Passaic	91.9%	93.8%	93.5%	-0.3	+1.6
Middlesex	75.1%	82.6%	83.6%	+1.0	+8.5
Cumberland	89.6%	90.9%	92.1%	+1.2	+2.5
Warren	45.2%	39.3%	60.0%	+20.7	+14.8
TOTAL	86.9%	89.2%	88.6%	-0.6	+1.7

TABLE 31. MINORITY OVERREPRESENTATION IN DETENTION

Minority Representation in Total Youth Population vs. Minority Representation in Detention

	Pre-JDAI			Post-JDAI			Change in Gap: Pre vs. Post JDAI
	Minority Representation in Youth Pop. ^a	Minority Representation in Detention ^b	Percentage Point Difference/Gap	Minority Representation in Youth Pop.	Minority Representation in Detention	Percentage Point Difference/Gap	
Atlantic	44.4%	89.7%	+45.3	49.7%	95.6%	+45.9	+0.6
Camden	40.4%	84.5%	+44.1	47.7%	85.0%	+37.3	-6.8
Essex	69.2%	99.6%	+30.4	71.0%	99.8%	+28.8	-1.6
Monmouth	22.1%	74.5%	+52.4	25.6%	81.4%	+55.8	+3.4
Hudson	75.6%	95.1%	+19.5	79.6%	96.7%	+17.1	-2.4
Mercer	45.6%	96.0%	+50.4	51.8%	98.5%	+46.7	-3.7
Union	54.2%	98.1%	+43.9	58.5%	98.0%	+39.5	-4.4
Bergen	35.1%	79.4%	+44.3	40.8%	86.9%	+46.1	+1.8
Burlington	28.6%	65.6%	+37.0	33.0%	84.6%	+51.6	+14.6
Ocean	15.5%	44.4%	+28.9	18.4%	30.3%	+11.9	-17.0
Somerset	34.3%	81.9%	+47.6	39.7%	65.7%	+26.0	-21.6
Passaic	58.2%	95.6%	+37.4	62.0%	93.5%	+31.5	-5.9
Middlesex	52.1%	81.6%	+29.5	57.7%	88.7%	+31.0	+1.5
Cumberland	54.0%	94.4%	+40.4	58.7%	94.6%	+35.9	-4.5
Warren	17.3%	49.5%	+32.2	18.1%	72.2%	+54.1	+21.9
TOTAL	44.7%	90.6%	+45.9	48.9%	91.3%	+42.4	-3.5

^a Percent of population ages 10-17 years, source: OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book. Post-JDAI population figures are based on 2011, the most recent year for which data are available. ^b Figures are based on detention ADP for the pre-JDAI years noted earlier and the post-JDAI year of 2012.

GIRLS IN DETENTION

As described in Table 32, the average daily population of girls in detention has dropped substantially across the fifteen JDAI sites. Comparing each site's pre-JDAI year to 2012, on any given day there were 59 fewer girls in detention, a decrease of -74.6%.

TABLE 32. ADP OF GIRLS IN DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2011	2012	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				<i>Kids</i>	%	<i>Kids</i>	%
Atlantic	4.0	1.2	0.2	-1.0	-83.3%	-3.8	-95.0%
Camden	15.4	3.8	3.0	-0.8	-21.1%	-12.4	-80.5%
Essex	20.0	3.6	2.3	-1.3	-36.1%	-17.7	-88.5%
Monmouth	4.2	1.1	0.8	-0.3	-27.3%	-3.4	-81.0%
Hudson	6.7	2.1	3.1	+1.0	+47.6%	-3.6	-53.7%
Mercer	4.5	2.2	1.0	-1.2	-54.5%	-3.5	-77.8%
Union	0.9	1.1	2.4	+1.3	+118.2%	+1.5	+166.7%
Bergen	3.0	2.2	0.9	-1.3	-59.1%	-2.1	-70.0%
Burlington	4.0	1.4	1.6	+0.2	+14.3%	-2.4	-60.0%
Ocean	3.1	1.8	0.9	-0.9	-50.0%	-2.2	-71.0%
Somerset	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0%	-1.0	-83.3%
Passaic	4.3	1.0	0.4	-0.6	-60.0%	-3.9	-90.7%
Middlesex	3.1	2.1	2.3	+0.2	+9.5%	-0.8	-25.8%
Cumberland	4.6	1.1	1.0	-0.1	-9.1%	-3.6	-78.3%
Warren	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-100.0%
TOTAL	79.2	24.9	20.1	-4.8	-19.3%	-59.1	-74.6%

Tables 33 and 34 reveal that for girls, the decrease in average daily population across sites is the result of both a significant drop in admissions, and a smaller drop in average length of stay. In 2012, more than one-thousand (1084) fewer girls were admitted to detention, as compared to each site's pre-JDAI year, a decrease of -71.1%. Similarly, averaging across sites, length of stay in detention for girls decreased by 2.3 days (-11.0%).

TABLE 33. GIRLS ADMITTED TO DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2011	2012	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	67	18	11	-7	-38.9%	-56	-83.6%
Camden	376	46	43	-3	-6.5%	-333	-88.6%
Essex	335	77	88	+11	+14.3%	-247	-73.7%
Monmouth	76	17	20	+3	+17.6%	-56	-73.7%
Hudson	140	64	49	-15	-23.4%	-91	-65.0%
Mercer	104	29	31	+2	+6.9%	-73	-70.2%
Union	41	25	18	-7	-28.0%	-23	-56.1%
Bergen	43	15	11	-4	-26.7%	-32	-74.4%
Burlington	56	21	25	+4	+19.0%	-31	-55.4%
Ocean	47	24	22	-2	-8.3%	-25	-53.2%
Somerset	23	5	6	+1	+20.0%	-17	-73.9%
Passaic	72	32	24	-8	-25.0%	-48	-66.7%
Middlesex	67	43	54	+11	+25.6%	-13	-19.4%
Cumberland	72	31	37	+6	+19.4%	-35	-48.6%
Warren	5	0	1	+1	*	-4	-80.0%
TOTAL	1524	447	440	-7	-1.6%	-1084	-71.1%

TABLE 34. AVERAGE (MEAN) LOS FOR GIRLS IN DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2011	2012	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	%	Days	%
Atlantic	24.3	8.7	28.3	+19.6	+225.3%	+4.0	+16.5%
Camden	15.3	35.1	24.4	-10.7	-30.5%	+9.1	+59.5%
Essex	26.4	18.1	7.0	-11.1	-61.3%	-19.4	-73.5%
Monmouth	22.3	22.6	15.7	-6.9	-30.5%	-6.6	-29.6%
Hudson	15.6	10.1	22.0	+11.9	+117.8%	+6.4	+41.0%
Mercer	15.9	27.2	12.2	-15.0	-55.1%	-3.7	-23.3%
Union	17.2	26.0	48.6	+22.6	+86.9%	+31.4	+182.6%
Bergen	26.3	53.9	29.9	-24.0	-44.5%	+3.6	+13.7%
Burlington	26.2	24.5	22.1	-2.4	-9.8%	-4.1	-15.6%
Ocean	24.6	26.6	19.8	-6.8	-25.6%	-4.8	-19.5%
Somerset	21.0	17.4	24.0	+6.6	+37.9%	+3.0	+14.3%
Passaic	20.0	10.7	16.6	+5.9	+55.1%	-3.4	-17.0%
Middlesex	19.1	20.8	16.3	-4.5	-21.6%	-2.8	-14.7%
Cumberland	25.9	12.6	8.1	-4.5	-35.7%	-17.8	-68.7%
Warren	13.8	*	3.0	*	*	-10.8	-78.3%
SITE AVG	20.9	22.5	18.6	-3.9	-17.3%	-2.3	-11.0%

DETENTION 60-DAY COMMITMENT PROGRAMS¹³

Of the JDAI sites described in this report, seven¹⁴ house youth in centers that currently operate 60-day commitment programs approved by the Juvenile Justice Commission. Tables 35-38 provide basic information regarding the use of the detention commitment program by these sites. The use of short-term incarceration in the detention center as a disposition is most common in Ocean County, with 125 youth admitted in 2012. Across sites, the most serious offense for which youth were admitted to the detention commitment program was most commonly a violation of probation (58.1%), followed by disorderly persons (DP) offenses (12.9%). Relatively few youth were admitted for an offense of the first or second degree (4.6%).

TABLE 35. DEGREE OF MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE FOR WHICH ADMITTED TO COMMITMENT STATUS¹⁵

	1 st /2 nd		3 rd		4 th		DP		VOP		Other Violation		TOTAL	
CUMB	0.0%	0	5.9%	1	11.8%	2	17.6%	3	64.7%	11	0.0%	0	100.0%	17
HUD	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	4	0.0%	0	100.0%	4
MIDSX	5.9%	3	3.9%	2	11.8%	6	5.9%	3	72.5%	37	0.0%	0	100.0%	51
MON	50.0%	2	25.0%	1	25.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	4
OCE	4.0%	5	14.4%	18	8.8%	11	16.8%	21	50.4%	63	5.6%	7	100.0%	125
SOM	0.0%	0	16.7%	1	16.7%	1	16.7%	1	50.0%	3	0.0%	0	100.0%	6
WAR	0.0%	0	20.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	80.0%	8	0.0%	0	100.0%	10
TOTAL	4.6%	10	11.5%	25	9.7%	21	12.9%	28	58.1%	126	3.2%	7	100.0%	217

TABLE 36. LOCATION PRIOR TO ADMISSION TO COMMITMENT STATUS

	Detention		Home (Pre-Dispo)		ATD/Shelter (Pre-Dispo)		Other ¹⁶		TOTAL	
CUMB	5.9%	1	88.2%	15	5.9%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	17
HUD	75.0%	3	0.0%	0	25.0%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	4
MIDSX	23.5%	12	72.5%	37	0.0%	0	3.9%	2	100.0%	51
MON	0.0%	0	75.0%	3	25.0%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	4
OCE	37.6%	47	54.4%	68	1.6%	2	6.4%	8	100.0%	125
SOM	33.3%	2	66.7%	4	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	6
WAR	10.0%	1	90.0%	9	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	10
TOTAL	30.4%	66	62.7%	136	2.3%	5	4.6%	10	100.0%	217

TABLE 37. LENGTH OF COMMITMENT TERM ORDERED

	1-15 Days		16-30 Days		31-60 Days		61+ Days		TOTAL	
CUMB	29.4%	5	52.9%	9	17.6%	3	0.0%	0	100.0%	17
HUD	0.0%	0	25.0%	1	75.0%	3	0.0%	0	100.0%	4
MIDSX	13.7%	7	37.3%	19	49.0%	25	0.0%	0	100.0%	51
MON	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	4	0.0%	0	100.0%	4
OCE	14.4%	18	28.8%	36	56.0%	70	0.8%	1	100.0%	125
SOM	33.3%	2	50.0%	3	16.7%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	6
WAR	50.0%	5	40.0%	4	10.0%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	10
TOTAL	17.1%	37	33.2%	72	49.3%	107	0.5%	1	100.0%	217

TABLE 38. ADDITIONAL DISPOSITIONS ORDERED IN CONJUNCTION WITH COMMITMENT

	Residential Program		Day Program, EM, JISP, Similar		Standard Probation		None of the Above		TOTAL	
CUMB	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	29.4%	5	70.6%	12	100.0%	17
HUD	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	4	100.0%	4
MIDSX	9.8%	5	7.8%	4	41.2%	21	41.2%	21	100.0%	51
MON	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	75.0%	3	25.0%	1	100.0%	4
OCE	20.0%	25	4.0%	5	45.6%	57	30.4%	38	100.0%	125
SOM	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	83.3%	5	16.7%	1	100.0%	6
WAR	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	60.0%	6	40.0%	4	100.0%	10
TOTAL	13.8%	30	4.1%	9	44.7%	97	37.3%	81	100.0%	217

BEYOND DETENTION: COMMITMENTS TO STATE CUSTODY WITH THE JJC

While JDAI focuses on the detention system first and foremost, it does so with the understanding that improvements to the detention system can serve as a starting point for broader changes in the overall juvenile justice system. Research indicates that detained youth are more likely to be committed to state custody at the point of disposition than non-detained youth with similar charges and delinquency history. One measure of JDAI's broader influence is the impact on the use of commitment to state custody as a disposition. Table 39 describes this impact, reporting changes in commitments of youth to the Juvenile Justice Commission, since JDAI implementation.

Table 39 reveals that reliance on detention pre-dispositionally has in fact led to reduced reliance on commitments to state custody as a disposition. Across sites, commitments to the JJC have decreased by -67.5%, a change that is in direct proportion to the reduction in admissions to detention reported earlier (-64.3%). Reductions in commitments to the JJC of three-quarters or more are evident in Essex (-83.5%) and Camden (-75.7%); reductions of more than two-thirds occurred in Cumberland (-70.8%) and Hudson (-69.5%).

TABLE 39. COMMITMENTS TO STATE CUSTODY WITH THE JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION UPON DISPOSITION

	Pre-JDAI	2011	2012	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	45	30	22	-8	-26.7%	-23	-51.1%
Camden	378	109	92	-17	-15.6%	-286	-75.7%
Essex	121	27	20	-7	-25.9%	-101	-83.5%
Monmouth	34	12	16	+4	+33.3%	-18	-52.9%
Hudson	118	47	36	-11	-23.4%	-82	-69.5%
Mercer	67	25	23	-2	-8.0%	-44	-65.7%
Union	89	14	32	+18	+128.6%	-57	-64.0%
Bergen	14	18	10	-8	-44.4%	-4	-28.6%
Burlington	10	6	5	-1	-16.7%	-5	-50.0%
Ocean	23	16	10	-6	-37.5%	-13	-56.5%
Somerset	5	5	2	-3	-60.0%	-3	-60.0%
Passaic	53	46	23	-23	-50.0%	-30	-56.6%
Middlesex	51	32	35	+3	+9.4%	-16	-31.4%
Cumberland	24	16	7	-9	-56.3%	-17	-70.8%
Warren	2	4	3	-1	-25.0%	+1	+50.0%
TOTAL	1034	407	336	-71	-17.4%	-698	-67.5%

TABLE 40. 2012 MONTHLY DETENTION ADP, BY SITE

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Essex	59.5	62.1	70.2	75.5	72.2	68.3	71.9	78.7	77.4	78.0	76.6	56.9	70.6
Hudson	47.6	43.6	45.9	47.7	50.5	44.4	38.4	38.4	43.5	39.0	41.7	36.2	43.1
Union	50.6	43.9	43.3	42.8	42.5	40.7	44.5	47.0	44.6	37.7	34.4	42.4	42.9
Camden	37.7	34.1	30.3	38.0	40.5	44.1	38.1	35.5	41.3	45.2	45.6	46.7	39.8
Passaic	35.3	36.4	39.5	34.0	24.0	19.1	17.7	18.6	22.4	20.2	20.9	18.3	25.7
Middlesex	33.8	39.5	36.4	30.0	28.9	25.9	20.7	22.5	13.3	10.6	15.1	26.5	25.2
Mercer	30.5	26.2	19.8	18.7	21.7	22.2	27.2	26.3	21.4	24.0	21.9	24.8	23.7
Atlantic	12.9	12.5	12.2	15.7	14.5	11.2	16.2	16.1	11.9	13.7	13.4	15.6	13.8
Ocean	9.5	11.8	13.8	12.6	12.9	11.7	12.6	14.2	12.7	15.0	15.4	13.3	13.0
Cumberland	13.7	13.3	13.6	11.2	10.0	8.4	10.6	11.1	7.6	9.7	13.6	10.4	11.1
Burlington	9.6	14.4	12.5	10.9	9.6	9.3	10.7	10.7	9.9	10.9	9.0	12.6	10.8
Monmouth	7.6	9.8	6.1	7.0	10.1	8.8	8.6	12.8	12.6	8.2	6.1	4.5	8.5
Bergen	5.2	4.7	6.6	7.8	8.6	8.4	8.6	8.4	5.3	2.6	3.8	7.7	6.4
Somerset	5.4	5.8	4.7	2.3	4.8	4.5	2.6	3.5	4.4	3.5	3.0	4.1	4.0
Warren	1.1	4.1	3.3	4.0	5.8	7.1	3.0	1.9	2.0	2.5	1.5	1.5	3.2
TOTAL	360.0	362.2	358.2	358.2	356.6	334.1	331.4	345.7	330.3	320.8	322.0	321.5	341.8

TABLE 41. 2012 MONTHLY DETENTION ATLERNATIVE ADP, BY SITE

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Essex	97.6	100.9	98.4	98.2	95.8	90.7	82.0	74.7	90.1	76.4	90.3	84.1	89.8
Hudson	74.5	69.8	74.0	76.1	86.0	70.8	53.1	52.0	63.9	60.3	53.4	52.0	61.5
Camden	32.6	35.2	29.8	30.1	30.2	32.4	42.7	39.5	36.0	37.5	48.5	48.6	36.9
Mercer	25.4	27.3	29.3	14.0	15.3	23.6	21.8	23.8	30.3	19.0	19.9	17.8	22.3
Atlantic	10.7	14.5	15.6	16.9	19.1	29.7	26.2	17.8	20.6	18.1	20.5	16.7	18.8
Burlington	18.0	19.5	21.7	23.3	17.1	16.4	8.8	13.2	19.0	21.5	20.2	18.7	18.1
Bergen	17.9	18.2	17.4	23.9	23.2	16.4	14.1	12.9	18.3	19.7	13.8	24.2	18.0
Union	11.7	8.3	6.9	5.7	7.8	9.5	13.9	13.1	12.4	15.1	13.5	12.1	10.9
Middlesex	9.4	10.6	10.4	10.5	8.9	10.8	11.2	8.2	8.3	10.8	14.1	16.9	10.8
Ocean	3.8	5.5	9.0	9.2	11.5	11.1	12.7	6.5	8.9	11.8	7.2	5.5	8.9
Monmouth	10.7	7.4	6.2	3.8	2.9	7.8	8.5	8.4	7.3	12.8	9.8	5.6	7.6
Cumberland	6.3	6.3	9.9	9.4	10.6	8.7	6.0	5.7	7.2	3.9	3.6	4.9	6.9
Warren	4.0	3.0	4.1	3.0	1.5	0.4	2.9	4.0	5.0	4.5	4.9	4.1	3.4
Somerset	0.5	1.8	1.4	2.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.8	2.7	0.2	1.2	1.3
Passaic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 42. 2012 MONTHLY DETENTION ADMISSIONS, BY SITE

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Essex	75	85	59	81	89	83	67	69	55	90	65	56	874
Hudson	58	29	44	67	57	33	35	46	36	36	28	18	487
Camden	35	24	28	26	34	35	29	35	39	42	37	30	394
Middlesex	34	42	18	23	28	27	22	23	16	17	30	25	305
Mercer	18	17	21	16	20	23	26	15	19	24	12	11	222
Passaic	34	40	28	24	18	21	35	24	19	24	22	17	306
Ocean	15	19	8	7	16	11	14	10	9	22	11	15	157
Burlington	13	10	9	4	15	12	19	7	14	13	13	19	148
Union	30	10	21	17	13	22	18	15	15	8	6	21	196
Cumberland	12	16	7	8	11	11	16	7	8	13	12	5	126
Atlantic	11	13	5	20	9	22	11	23	5	15	13	11	158
Monmouth	11	9	4	7	8	10	9	13	10	5	4	6	96
Somerset	3	6	4	3	6	2	0	10	1	1	3	3	42
Bergen	6	8	9	8	5	13	12	6	6	2	8	10	93
Warren	3	5	2	1	4	5	0	1	2	2	2	3	30
TOTAL	358	333	267	312	333	330	313	304	254	314	266	250	3634

TABLE 43. 2012 MONTHLY DETENTION ALTERNATIVE ADMISSIONS, BY SITE

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Essex	81	58	52	64	73	58	32	52	58	62	58	49	697
Hudson	51	36	52	62	54	42	27	43	51	38	28	19	503
Camden	34	29	29	33	42	34	30	30	27	38	27	20	373
Passaic	25	23	18	25	20	31	36	26	31	47	27	30	339
Mercer	21	18	19	16	14	19	16	16	15	14	10	5	183
Burlington	9	10	13	6	14	12	9	11	20	14	13	14	145
Bergen	5	6	10	10	11	6	10	9	15	10	11	18	121
Atlantic	10	4	7	8	17	18	6	10	9	11	13	6	119
Union	6	9	4	5	10	8	12	4	8	11	6	4	87
Middlesex	8	9	5	4	5	12	3	2	6	5	4	4	67
Monmouth	5	3	4	2	5	9	6	7	9	7	1	5	63
Ocean	7	8	2	4	7	5	6	2	10	3	5	2	61
Cumberland	4	10	5	4	6	6	6	3	3	3	3	5	58
Warren	3	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	3	2	1	1	18
Somerset	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	3	1	1	1	1	15
TOTAL	271	227	223	244	279	262	206	231	262	266	208	183	2862

TABLE 44. 2012 QUARTERLY DETENTION ALOS, BY SITE (IN DAYS)

	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	TOTAL
Union	56.1	65.9	54.1	60.5	58.3
Passaic	37.3	50.3	41.3	28.6	40.0
Hudson	27.1	40.9	45.4	40.2	38.2
Camden	39.0	45.3	34.4	33.6	37.9
Monmouth	42.5	36.8	25.0	46.6	37.0
Atlantic	41.9	43.6	27.1	25.1	34.8
Mercer	38.9	31.7	20.1	49.7	34.2
Warren	19.9	38.9	68.4	16.4	33.2
Middlesex	37.4	39.0	29.2	19.7	32.7
Ocean	34.0	33.7	34.8	29.8	32.7
Cumberland	34.4	23.2	42.3	19.0	30.0
Somerset	56.9	11.1	14.9	22.4	30.0
Essex	22.4	31.1	27.9	32.1	28.6
Burlington	45.0	30.2	21.5	18.2	27.5
Bergen	28.4	27.0	30.1	16.2	26.5
Site Avg	37.4	36.7	34.4	30.5	34.8

TABLE 45. 2012 QUARTERLY DETENTION ALTERNATIVE ALOS, BY SITE (IN DAYS)
(Sorted from longest to shortest total ALOS)

	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	TOTAL
Warren	56.2	111.0	50.0	63.8	72.7
Atlantic	61.1	64.4	63.4	60.0	62.3
Bergen	67.1	56.2	72.8	55.7	61.9
Hudson	48.9	47.7	50.1	50.4	49.0
Passaic	51.8	41.3	50.6	48.7	48.5
Union	48.5	33.5	46.9	54.7	47.8
Ocean	24.4	58.1	39.9	51.2	44.5
Cumberland	34.8	49.7	39.4	47.6	44.1
Essex	42.0	44.3	42.5	42.9	42.9
Burlington	48.5	48.6	29.3	38.2	42.8
Monmouth	43.9	43.4	34.7	49.9	42.2
Middlesex	38.6	40.4	50.8	38.1	41.7
Mercer	39.7	40.5	38.6	44.0	40.3
Camden	34.0	31.5	36.2	40.0	35.1
Somerset	23.3	30.6	23.0	36.6	30.8
Site Avg	44.6	49.5	44.4	48.1	47.1

TABLE 46. 2012 STATEWIDE DETENTION CAPACITY & UTILIZATION

Detention Center^a	Total 2012 (YTD) ADP^b In Detention Center	Approved Capacity^c	ADP as % of Capacity	Has Been Approved for a Commitment Program?	Multi-Jurisdiction Facility?
Atlantic	13.8	27	51.1%		
Burlington	12.7	24	52.9%		X
Camden	43.6	61	71.5%		X
Cumberland	20.4	46	44.3%	X	X
Essex	96.0	242	39.7%		X
Hudson	43.5	79	55.1%	X	
Middlesex	63.5	100	63.5%	X	X
Morris	16.1	43	37.4%	X	X
Ocean	20.0	30	66.7%	X	
Union	54.1	76	71.2%	X	X
TOTAL	383.7	728	52.7%	6 Programs	7 Multi-Jurisdiction

^a The focus of this table is the “detention center” and not the “county,” so population figures reflect all youth in the facility listed, regardless of sending county/county of residence. This table includes all detention centers operational in 2012, regardless of whether the facility is located in a JDAI site. NOTE: A new Bergen facility opened in February 2013.

^b Average daily population in this table includes all youth in the building, including those in post-disposition detention commitment programs (where applicable).

^c “Capacity” refers to JJC approved capacity in an operational facility as of January 1, 2012.

TABLE 47. ATLANTIC ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 03	34.1	89.7%	11.7%	47	39.1	84.6%	14.3%	28.9	34.2%	15.5%	29.6	24.3	19.0	31.0	33.4
04	30.5	90.5%	14.4%	44	37.3	84.1%	20.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05	30.4	91.5%	11.3%	45	36.1	87.8%	16.4%	27.9	33.8%	16.3%	29.1	21.3	25.3	29.2	25.6
06	24.8	89.1%	4.8%	43	34.4	85.5%	15.7%	21.8	40.0%	11.7%	24.0	7.3	17.0	23.2	21.3
07	30.3	93.9%	10.5%	43	36.8	90.2%	12.9%	24.0	40.5%	13.1%	24.8	19.5	15.5	26.5	16.4
08	24.4	88.2%	11.0%	39	27.9	83.9%	11.3%	28.4	29.6%	17.2%	29.0	23.3	20.7	30.4	24.7
09	16.3	88.3%	14.0%	26	22.0	86.7%	17.4%	23.4	42.5%	13.0%	24.5	17.9	21.4	23.3	28.1
10	19.4	91.0%	11.6%	32	18.8	89.4%	11.5%	28.5	40.4%	18.3%	28.4	29.0	14.1	29.7	31.5
11	18.3	97.9%	6.7%	30	13.1	91.1%	11.5%	39.8	39.4%	29.1%	41.4	28.3	35.1	40.1	45.2
12	13.8	95.6%	1.7%	21	13.2	92.4%	7.0%	34.8	34.4%	21.2%	36.9	8.7	9.9	40.5	19.8
ATD 03	21.0	81.2%	6.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
04	19.6	83.2%	14.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05	24.7	86.8%	15.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06	26.3	86.6%	15.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07	23.5	88.9%	11.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08	22.3	83.4%	10.1%	-	16.8	82.7%	9.9%	39.9	5.9%	17.6%	40.0	38.8	41.8	39.8	39.4
09	22.4	79.5%	14.7%	-	17.7	86.3%	16.0%	38.7	9.2%	18.4%	40.2	32.0	48.1	37.4	36.0
10	20.3	88.8%	8.3%	-	12.3	85.7%	8.2%	45.3	5.5%	24.8%	46.7	28.9	39.7	45.0	47.0
11	16.6	87.5%	7.7%	-	9.5	82.5%	9.6%	52.5	9.6%	38.3%	52.4	54.1	38.1	57.1	50.3
12	18.8	89.7%	5.5%	-	9.9	89.9%	5.0%	62.3	3.7%	42.2%	62.1	67.2	70.4	60.7	66.6

TABLE 48. CAMDEN ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 03	94.6	84.5%	16.3%	131	139.9	79.5%	22.4%	21.3	34.5%	6.5%	23.0	15.3	15.3	22.4	23.6
04	78.9	85.5%	13.1%	113	134.5	80.4%	18.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05	61.5	84.7%	8.9%	82	107.4	83.7%	13.7%	18.5	37.8%	5.7%	19.5	12.3	16.6	19.3	18.2
06	47.6	85.7%	9.0%	68	87.4	85.5%	13.0%	17.4	38.7%	5.3%	18.1	12.2	18.2	17.1	17.7
07	44.7	89.2%	6.5%	72	66.6	90.4%	12.3%	20.1	38.8%	7.2%	21.2	12.1	21.0	19.5	21.7
08	49.9	89.5%	8.0%	65	54.6	89.5%	12.4%	28.7	37.0%	13.8%	30.2	18.8	30.1	29.7	24.7
09	46.7	91.9%	9.2%	61	44.6	86.5%	15.0%	32.9	31.8%	19.9%	35.0	20.5	22.9	35.6	31.2
10	41.2	88.2%	16.1%	55	41.8	82.9%	13.9%	31.6	31.7%	17.1%	31.2	33.6	22.2	34.9	30.6
11	40.4	89.3%	9.3%	50	32.3	85.8%	11.9%	38.2	24.2%	23.7%	38.7	35.1	26.8	40.2	41.8
12	39.8	85.0%	7.5%	53	32.8	81.5%	10.9%	37.9	24.3%	23.8%	39.5	24.4	29.4	37.6	46.0
ATD 09	53.3	83.3%	19.5%	-	41.4	82.9%	20.1%	37.5	11.3%	20.6%	38.6	32.6	36.6	37.1	39.3
10	39.8	80.7%	14.0%	-	37.7	80.3%	16.8%	32.4	14.1%	14.1%	32.1	33.7	28.2	34.8	29.7
11	41.1	81.3%	19.0%	-	34.7	79.3%	19.7%	36.0	9.8%	20.2%	37.2	31.2	33.1	32.6	49.3
12	36.9	78.9%	17.9%	-	31.1	81.2%	18.0%	35.1	9.1%	17.7%	34.9	36.2	38.9	33.7	36.2

TABLE 49. ESSEX ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 03	243.6	99.6%	8.2%	308	205.0	98.5%	13.6%	38.5	43.4%	21.2%	40.3	26.4	12.9	40.8	26.8
04	171.0	99.5%	6.5%	224	167.8	97.8%	12.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05	138.5	99.6%	5.6%	191	155.9	98.1%	12.6%	30.0	51.9%	17.9%	32.2	12.6	12.9	30.8	26.3
06	115.1	99.1%	6.4%	156	178.7	97.7%	10.1%	20.6	55.2%	11.8%	21.4	13.3	13.1	20.9	19.9
07	128.6	98.9%	4.1%	151	166.2	97.4%	8.6%	22.9	54.4%	14.3%	24.1	11.1	14.1	23.8	17.5
08	114.7	98.7%	6.6%	132	123.3	97.7%	9.9%	27.6	49.3%	16.7%	28.5	18.9	11.5	28.1	26.3
09	113.2	99.7%	5.7%	142	107.8	98.6%	9.5%	33.0	49.9%	20.0%	34.6	17.1	7.9	32.7	40.2
10	100.0	99.5%	7.3%	117	99.3	98.6%	11.0%	30.9	50.8%	18.0%	31.3	27.7	12.3	30.7	38.8
11	79.0	99.2%	4.5%	102	76.6	98.9%	8.4%	35.5	53.1%	16.9%	37.1	18.1	26.9	36.0	30.9
12	70.6	99.8%	3.2%	91	72.8	98.5%	10.1%	28.6	58.5%	16.6%	30.9	7.0	4.4	30.0	18.3
ATD 05	96.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06	97.6	-	-	-	64.9	98.1%	-	39.7	3.5%	20.0%	40.2	33.0	20.0	40.1	39.5
07	125.3	-	-	-	82.1	98.2%	7.2%	37.7	7.9%	18.9%	37.8	35.5	23.2	37.4	42.4
08	105.7	95.6%	10.8%	-	82.3	98.2%	9.4%	40.9	2.7%	20.7%	41.0	41.0	31.6	39.6	50.3
09	125.3	93.0%	10.2%	-	87.8	98.5%	8.6%	42.9	2.4%	24.0%	42.6	45.7	37.3	42.8	44.1
10	115.2	93.8%	6.8%	-	84.8	97.4%	10.0%	40.2	3.2%	20.3%	40.4	38.5	37.0	40.3	39.6
11	96.1	99.0%	9.3%	-	59.9	98.5%	9.9%	41.9	2.0%	22.3%	42.7	35.1	56.3	41.6	43.2
12	89.8	95.8%	10.1%	-	58.1	98.3%	9.9%	42.9	2.8%	20.5%	43.8	33.3	56.0	42.2	46.8

TABLE 50. MONMOUTH ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 03	40.0	74.5%	10.5%	50	42.3	62.7%	15.0%	30.3	27.5%	15.8%	31.7	22.3	22.1	34.7	37.4
04	39.5	69.6%	11.9%	54	47.4	64.0%	13.7%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05	24.9	80.4%	15.4%	36	33.9	69.8%	16.7%	23.9	34.6%	10.7%	24.3	21.8	18.2	27.8	19.9
06	22.2	80.6%	13.8%	37	33.8	72.7%	17.7%	19.6	33.8%	7.1%	20.3	16.2	13.3	21.2	29.8
07	21.8	84.3%	12.7%	31	28.3	76.8%	14.7%	23.5	41.1%	11.3%	24.3	18.9	15.8	27.6	19.8
08	27.9	90.9%	4.5%	44	23.8	80.1%	14.0%	30.6	35.6%	16.4%	33.7	12.8	17.1	34.5	45.1
09	25.7	90.4%	6.9%	40	22.6	79.3%	13.8%	37.5	30.1%	20.1%	40.3	17.4	17.2	43.5	37.5
10	18.6	83.8%	7.9%	28	15.1	71.8%	14.4%	37.2	31.4%	22.9%	40.2	20.5	17.8	42.3	66.4
11	12.2	84.1%	9.0%	22	11.3	73.3%	12.6%	29.2	27.9%	17.6%	30.1	22.6	19.9	31.8	41.3
12	8.5	81.4%	9.6%	16	8.0	76.0%	20.8%	37.0	28.6%	21.4%	42.5	15.7	20.5	41.3	75.4
ATD 03	11.4	57.0%	7.9%	-	5.9	59.2%	9.9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
04	11.6	63.8%	15.5%	-	6.0	68.1%	12.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05	7.7	68.8%	3.9%	-	6.0	73.6%	5.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06	13.6	75.0%	14.0%	-	9.1	72.5%	13.8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07	25.0	73.1%	11.0%	-	15.8	84.1%	11.1%	50.7	1.5%	24.6%	50.5	51.5	44.8	53.5	56.5
08	15.5	72.4%	8.1%	-	11.9	72.7%	11.2%	38.9	4.0%	22.5%	39.7	30.9	43.8	36.7	35.8
09	19.8	73.1%	5.8%	-	12.7	70.4%	7.2%	39.8	1.4%	17.4%	41.0	26.0	29.8	45.0	37.7
10	11.1	57.2%	7.9%	-	7.4	55.1%	10.1%	49.6	6.7%	22.5%	52.5	20.8	50.4	42.4	108.2
11	9.9	65.4%	12.7%	-	7.8	66.0%	11.7%	41.1	4.5%	22.5%	40.0	50.9	44.6	38.6	53.7
12	7.6	65.1%	24.2%	-	5.3	65.1%	30.2%	42.2	3.0%	24.2%	44.5	37.0	43.1	38.9	66.3

TABLE 51. HUDSON ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 03	86.7	95.1%	7.7%	116	101.8	93.9%	11.5%	28.9	43.9%	17.7%	30.6	15.6	15.8	34.9	22.5
04	79.2	94.6%	9.2%	112	105.8	94.1%	10.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05	66.2	95.7%	5.8%	94	86.3	95.0%	8.3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06	74.3	96.9%	4.6%	102	83.4	96.9%	7.1%	28.0	57.4%	15.9%	28.4	22.2	27.3	32.6	22.4
07	63.1	98.4%	3.7%	97	83.4	96.4%	9.7%	23.3	66.8%	14.2%	24.6	10.5	8.9	29.3	16.2
08	60.8	97.8%	5.6%	86	78.9	95.6%	10.7%	24.4	61.5%	11.2%	25.6	14.1	10.8	34.2	12.2
09	62.3	98.9%	7.2%	84	51.3	95.1%	14.9%	32.6	50.1%	18.2%	35.6	15.6	9.1	40.0	23.5
10	39.3	96.2%	6.1%	55	39.8	94.8%	11.9%	29.6	55.4%	14.3%	30.5	23.0	8.3	38.4	19.8
11	38.4	95.9%	5.4%	62	43.6	95.8%	12.2%	28.5	58.4%	12.9%	31.3	10.1	36.0	32.4	19.5
12	43.1	96.7%	7.2%	56	40.6	95.5%	10.1%	38.2	41.7%	16.1%	40.0	22.0	20.9	40.5	37.1
ATD 08	72.9	-	15.4%	-	47.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09	58.6	93.0%	14.0%	-	37.0	94.2%	15.7%	44.0	4.4%	23.1%	43.7	45.2	43.4	46.2	41.2
10	65.9	91.8%	13.1%	-	39.1	91.9%	14.6%	48.5	3.1%	29.1%	49.8	40.8	46.7	46.5	50.7
11	57.7	96.4%	16.6%	-	41.5	95.8%	17.8%	39.4	3.3%	17.4%	40.8	33.1	39.4	40.7	38.6
12	61.5	84.1%	9.7	-	41.9	93.8%	15.3%	49.0	2.0%	28.0%	49.3	46.9	43.5	51.3	48.1

TABLE 52. MERCER ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 05	60.0	96.0%	7.5%	80	71.9	94.6%	12.1%	27.4	36.2%	13.0%	28.9	15.9	18.3	28.5	21.2
06	61.2	94.2%	10.4%	80	65.3	93.5%	14.8%	30.9	36.9%	15.1%	32.9	19.4	17.5	30.9	44.2
07	55.8	98.0%	9.1%	85	63.8	93.5%	12.5%	24.1	39.2%	11.1%	25.0	18.4	11.6	26.1	16.8
08	42.5	97.3%	6.7%	57	48.2	93.6%	12.3%	26.5	41.8%	10.2%	27.6	17.7	12.9	28.5	19.1
09	29.8	95.5%	3.7%	42	34.3	90.3%	11.5%	27.0	43.3%	9.7%	29.2	10.2	7.7	28.4	33.8
10	25.0	97.4%	9.1%	36	25.3	92.4%	18.4%	28.7	39.2%	13.7%	31.9	13.8	6.4	31.8	20.4
11	25.7	94.2%	8.4%	35	22.8	90.8%	10.6%	32.4	35.4%	14.0%	33.1	27.2	23.7	35.9	15.9
12	23.7	98.5%	4.0%	34	18.5	93.7%	14.0%	34.2	39.5%	15.0%	37.5	12.2	12.1	38.1	27.3
ATD 08	-	-	-	-	12.8	91.6%	9.1%	27.5	8.7%	8.7%	26.8	33.7	24.8	27.1	31.7
09	-	-	-	-	11.3	90.4%	11.0%	24.9	5.6%	6.4%	25.3	21.7	19.2	24.8	30.8
10	12.6	-	-	-	10.2	88.5%	14.8%	24.3	10.6%	3.8%	23.8	28.0	16.6	24.5	29.4
11	19.8	-	-	-	14.1	90.5%	10.7%	32.7	13.5%	12.8%	32.9	31.7	23.9	31.2	48.2
12	22.3	-	-	-	15.3	90.2%	15.3%	40.3	10.9%	16.8%	42.6	25.7	33.5	42.6	35.4

TABLE 53. UNION ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 05	39.2	98.1%	2.4%	55	45.0	94.6%	7.6%	28.8	33.5%	15.5%	29.8	17.2	16.6	29.9	29.0
06	26.3	96.1%	2.9%	42	40.2	96.3%	10.8%	21.5	41.5%	11.5%	23.2	6.6	29.9	20.5	25.1
07	28.3	97.8%	1.6%	44	38.8	95.9%	7.5%	19.2	44.2%	7.6%	20.3	5.4	9.3	20.1	17.8
08	32.0	97.4%	5.4%	47	36.5	94.5%	11.0%	26.2	36.4%	13.8%	27.8	13.0	11.5	27.0	26.9
09	34.5	91.9%	4.9%	54	35.1	95.5%	10.9%	29.9	42.5%	15.7%	31.8	15.6	41.3	28.5	32.6
10	30.0	96.3%	3.9%	43	29.7	96.1%	8.7%	32.5	36.5%	18.4%	34.8	3.9	23.8	33.9	28.7
11	26.2	97.8%	4.3%	56	23.1	95.7%	9.0%	33.6	32.8%	17.4%	34.4	26.0	17.0	34.2	34.8
12	42.9	98.0%	5.7%	54	16.3	93.9%	9.2%	58.3	18.0%	43.5%	29.1	48.6	25.2	61.8	56.6
ATD 08	25.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09	23.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	25.1	96.5%	8.1%	-	12.5	96.0%	9.9%	52.1	1.3%	28.0%	50.5	67.4	37.0	53.2	52.0
11	17.0	91.7%	9.1%	-	12.8	91.4%	8.6%	47.3	12.2%	29.7%	47.3	47.0	38.8	49.2	43.3
12	10.9	87.3%	7.2%	-	7.3	90.5%	14.3%	47.8	9.0%	32.6%	50.8	26.4	58.4	45.4	54.0

TABLE 54. BERGEN ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 05	20.3	79.4%	14.7%	32	20.8	78.3%	17.3%	27.4	30.1%	14.2%	27.6	26.3	25.4	25.4	31.0
06	12.2	88.2%	13.3%	21	10.6	82.7%	12.6%	38.1	34.1%	23.0%	38.5	35.8	34.7	40.3	38.4
07	8.9	80.3%	11.3%	15	9.8	78.0%	11.9%	26.5	37.2%	17.7%	26.6	25.7	23.0	30.2	25.4
08	12.6	87.4%	12.3%	22	11.5	81.2%	10.9%	25.1	37.8%	14.3%	24.2	32.9	13.5	29.6	24.8
09	10.0	78.4%	8.6%	18	12.0	77.8%	14.6%	27.0	41.0%	14.4%	28.5	18.7	28.5	28.9	17.3
10	10.7	80.6%	6.5%	19	9.3	78.4%	9.0%	34.5	32.1%	22.6%	35.7	21.0	37.0	36.9	32.4
11	9.4	75.1%	23.4%	18	9.6	80.0%	13.0%	31.1	27.2%	15.8%	27.9	53.9	40.5	30.5	20.8
12	6.4	86.7%	14.6%	13	7.8	88.2%	11.8%	26.5	31.6%	16.8%	25.9	29.9	36.3	21.5	29.9
ATD 09	29.3	-	-	-	16.7	52.6%	7.9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	28.9	-	-	-	16.7	78.7%	7.9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	14.8	-	-	-	9.7	72.4%	11.2%	59.9	5.9%	17.6%	60.7	52.1	58.4	45.8	73.9
12	18.0	79.9%	9.2%	-	10.1	71.1%	11.6%	61.9	2.8%	38.5%	63.1	50.1	60.1	60.7	66.3

TABLE 55. BURLINGTON ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 05	20.4	65.6%	19.6%	34	23.7	66.2%	19.7%	27.5	36.6%	16.1%	27.8	26.2	27.1	29.1	13.3
06	12.9	69.4%	21.0%	21	19.3	73.6%	25.1%	20.8	43.8%	11.2%	22.2	16.6	23.8	19.8	22.1
07	25.1	76.4%	16.5%	40	27.1	74.2%	16.9%	25.6	30.9%	14.0%	25.3	27.0	25.9	26.0	17.7
08	18.0	79.1%	8.2%	29	23.7	73.9%	10.9%	25.0	31.0%	10.6%	25.6	20.9	18.2	27.5	27.1
09	18.9	72.0%	11.8%	32	23.3	68.8%	17.9%	23.8	27.2%	10.8%	25.4	16.3	22.1	25.9	9.1
10	16.0	81.2%	14.0%	34	18.3	77.2%	17.8%	26.3	31.7%	14.5%	26.7	23.8	22.5	29.1	17.1
11	9.4	85.7%	14.9%	14	11.4	78.8%	15.3%	23.4	38.8%	11.2%	23.1	24.5	19.5	23.1	31.2
12	10.8	84.6%	14.8%	18	12.3	77.7%	16.9%	27.5	41.5%	14.1%	28.6	22.1	18.8	31.2	23.0
ATD 08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.8	0.0%	4.3%	32.2	22.4	26.2	32.3	n/a
09	-	-	-	-	4.3	57.7%	9.6%	33.9	0.0%	9.1%	35.6	21.2	32.9	34.2	n/a
10	5.6	-	-	-	3.3	75.0%	12.5%	40.6	6.9%	13.8%	42.9	26.0	42.1	42.4	37.0
11	10.9	-	-	-	8.7	75.0%	6.7%	37.4	9.3%	18.6%	37.2	39.9	37.9	37.4	39.7
12	18.1	-	-	-	12.1	75.9%	13.8%	42.8	7.2%	22.5%	44.9	27.7	36.6	47.4	30.9

TABLE 56. OCEAN ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 05	23.7	44.4%	13.1%	33	20.0	44.6%	19.6%	34.8	23.5%	22.6%	37.3	24.6	34.2	35.7	36.1
06	20.3	38.7%	10.0%	32	16.0	39.6%	15.6%	44.9	16.7%	28.8%	45.6	42.1	38.0	52.5	60.0
07	24.2	46.2%	10.7%	38	19.4	40.8%	15.0%	38.6	21.0%	22.2%	41.5	17.5	33.3	41.7	48.0
08	21.7	44.9%	13.9%	40	15.4	37.8%	19.5%	31.7	23.1%	14.3%	33.6	21.9	27.5	32.1	51.0
09	18.2	59.2%	6.2%	32	14.9	52.5%	12.8%	34.8	23.5%	22.6%	37.3	24.6	34.2	35.7	36.1
10	12.5	51.2%	11.7%	23	11.9	36.4%	16.8%	44.9	16.7%	28.8%	45.6	42.1	38.0	52.5	60.0
11	13.3	48.4%	13.7%	22	10.7	34.4%	18.8%	38.5	15.7%	19.7%	41.3	26.6	27.0	82.0	35.8
12	13.0	30.3%	6.8%	21	13.1	35.0%	14.0%	32.7	20.9%	16.2%	34.9	19.8	36.8	17.9	31.1
ATD 08	-	-	-	-	8.0	42.7%	25.0%	48.1	12.9%	22.8%	51.6	36.4	55.5	37.4	49.3
09	-	-	-	-	7.4	40.4%	22.5%	33.5	14.3%	13.1%	34.2	31.2	32.1	38.4	31.0
10	-	-	-	-	6.3	28.9%	22.4%	37.3	13.7%	20.5%	38.9	30.9	34.3	34.0	56.5
11	6.9	37.6%	13.4%	-	5.4	36.9%	12.3%	41.6	8.0%	29.3%	42.2	38.1	37.2	56.6	41.8
12	8.9	34.9%	7.2%	-	5.1	41.0%	14.8%	44.5	15.6%	29.7%	47.6	25.4	49.9	25.1	44.3

TABLE 57. SOMERSET ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 08	9.0	81.9%	12.9%	14	10.5	69.8%	18.3%	23.8	39.4%	7.1%	24.5	21.0	16.7	32.2	14.8
09	7.6	75.8%	7.1%	15	9.5	80.7%	13.2%	20.9	47.0%	7.0%	21.7	15.4	35.1	19.8	12.0
10	6.3	77.1%	4.4%	13	6.9	72.3%	13.3%	28.3	32.2%	8.0%	30.9	10.8	19.5	41.0	15.1
11	5.6	71.2%	4.0%	12	5.4	70.8%	7.7%	26.3	35.5%	8.1%	27.1	17.4	20.8	12.4	82.4
12	4.0	65.7%	4.0%	8	3.5	78.6%	14.3%	30.0	37.2%	14.0%	30.8	24.0	16.3	32.0	54.4
ATD 10	2.6	88.5%	5.1%	-	1.9	82.6%	4.3%	36.7	5.3%	10.6%	36.7	*	23.4	44.8	35.4
11	2.1	80.0%	2.9%	-	1.7	81.0%	4.8%	39.4	13.6%	18.2%	38.7	55.0	29.0	44.7	25.0
12	1.4	95.1%	1.4%	-	1.3	100.0%	6.7%	30.8	0.0%	14.3%	32.9	6.0	26.0	31.3	*

TABLE 58. PASSAIC ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 08	70.2	95.6%	6.1%	97	68.8	91.9%	8.7%	29.9	36.9%	16.3%	30.8	20.0	17.7	32.7	28.7
09	48.1	94.0%	7.0%	70	42.7	92.0%	9.2%	36.0	29.5%	19.6%	36.5	31.4	30.8	35.0	38.4
10	41.2	94.9%	3.5%	59	46.5	93.7%	9.1%	28.1	35.7%	12.5%	29.6	12.3	26.3	31.8	23.4
11	46.4	95.9%	2.2%	59	38.7	93.8%	6.9%	33.9	37.0%	18.5%	35.7	10.7	17.3	34.5	36.3
12	25.5	93.5%	1.6%	40	25.5	93.5%	7.8%	40.0	36.5%	12.6%	42.0	16.6	80.6	41.0	31.9
ATD 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-	28.3	94.1%	8.0%	48.5	1.6%	31.1%	48.9	43.1	41.2	48.4	49.2

TABLE 59. MIDDLESEX ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 09	42.1	81.6%	7.3%	-	37.4	75.1%	14.9%	35.6	30.9%	17.3%	38.7	19.1	25.4	34.6	46.2
10	39.9	85.2%	8.0%	-	33.3	76.5%	13.8%	35.9	30.0%	18.4%	38.9	17.5	23.9	41.8	37.1
11	23.4	87.3%	8.9%	-	24.9	82.6%	14.4%	32.3	29.0%	15.3%	34.2	20.8	23.3	42.3	27.4
12	25.2	88.7%	9.0%	40	25.4	83.6%	17.7%	32.7	39.2%	18.9%	36.1	16.3	25.8	39.3	31.7
ATD 11	-	-	-	-	7.4	79.8%	14.6%	47.8	12.8%	13.8%	52.0	21.6	-	-	-
12	10.8	-	-	-	5.6	83.6%	23.9%	41.7	6.5%	25.8%	46.3	33.8	39.1	49.7	35.3

TABLE 60. CUMBERLAND ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 09	27.3	94.4%	17.0%	40	20.8	89.6%	28.9%	33.6	44.4%	16.7%	36.8	25.9	14.0	37.3	31.6
10	22.3	92.3%	10.8%	38	17.8	87.8%	22.5%	36.0	46.2%	18.3%	41.2	18.7	23.2	37.0	40.7
11	18.1	93.6%	5.9%	28	15.6	90.9%	16.6%	30.8	50.0%	14.6%	34.4	12.6	25.5	33.1	27.0
12	11.1	94.6%	9.0%	17	10.5	92.1%	29.4%	30.0	45.4%	13.8%	37.8	8.1	20.7	27.2	41.9
ATD 12	6.9	91.9%	20.5%	-	4.8	91.4%	29.3%	44.1	5.2%	24.1%	49.5	28.4	23.3	47.2	37.0

TABLE 61. WARREN ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 09	2.3	49.5%	8.2%	7	2.6	45.2%	16.1%	23.6	28.1%	6.2%	25.4	13.8	18.9	35.7	6.7
10	3.0	37.9%	16.0%	7	3.4	39.0%	12.2%	26.5	21.1%	13.2%	25.2	35.0	25.1	31.3	13.0
11	2.3	42.0%	0.0%	5	2.3	39.3%	0.0%	31.9	22.6%	16.1%	31.9	*	32.2	28.6	7.7
12	3.2	72.2%	0.2%	9	2.5	60.0%	3.3%	33.2	31.0%	17.2%	34.3	3.0	29.1	48.8	13.2
ATD 11	2.8	18.7%	0.0%	-	0.9	16.7%	0.0%	88.3	8.3%	50.0%	88.3	*	96.8	14.0	160.0
12	3.4	23.3%	22.6%	-	1.5	22.2%	22.2%	72.7	0.0%	42.9%	77.7	60.3	78.8	14.0	68.5

Notes

General Notes.

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. The research & reform specialist working with each site can provide clarification regarding any data changes in a given site.

ADP figures for any county with a cap or restriction on daily population during any given time period include youth held out-of-county, i.e., reflect total youth from that county in secure detention. Note that LOS figures for counties under such a cap/restriction reflect the length of stay in secure detention, including time spent in-county and out-of-county

¹ Because each cohort of JDAI sites has a different pre-JDAI year, pre-JDAI all-sites figures do not reflect numbers from one specific year. All-sites pre-JDAI figures are therefore derived by tallying figures from each individual site's pre-JDAI year (currently 2003, 2005, 2008, or 2009 depending on the site).

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, or other issues not directly related to the youth's non-compliant behavior; violation of diversion; contempt of court on a non-delinquency matter; violations of other court-ordered conditions that are not clearly a VOP or detention alternative violation; and violations where the exact nature is unknown.

³ "Other Reason" includes out-of-state warrants, parole warrants, detainers, and temporary detention (transfer from other secure facility) for the purpose of testifying at a trial or appearing in court.

⁴ Prior to the annual report of 2011, in the original cohort of sites, pre-JDAI (2003) figures that relied on case-level data for analysis were based on a 4-month sample of cases. And, in some of the subsequent sites the pre-JDAI case-level data was incomplete (e.g., did not include the "reason for admission" variable). In 2011 staff worked to build complete case-level data sets for these sites for their pre-JDAI year, in order to allow for better analysis of pre vs. post JDAI changes. In Hudson, however, in accordance with detention record-retention rules, admission/departure logbooks had been destroyed by 2011, and since in 2003 Hudson did not have an electronic means of otherwise maintaining case-level data, a full-year case-level data file could not be built. As such, Hudson's pre-JDAI figures in Tables 6-8 are extrapolated based on the original 4-month sample. For example, in the 4-month sample for 2003, 10.3% of admissions were for VOPs, and 10.3% of 1222 total annual admissions is 126, the extrapolated estimate for total VOP admissions in Hudson in 2003. Similarly, for 47 of Essex's 2460 admissions in 2003, a review of records in 2011 could not determine the type of act/lead reason for admission, and so the same method is used, but only for these 47 cases.

⁵ Includes violations of detention alternatives and conditional release from detention; municipal warrants; violation of a deferred disposition; violation of drug court; return to detention from an alternative for family issues, equipment problems, or other issues not directly related to the youth's non-compliant behavior; violation of diversion; contempt of court on a non-delinquency matter; violations of other court-ordered conditions that are not clearly a VOP or detention alternative violation; program violations where no VOP was filed; and violations where the exact nature is unknown.

⁶ Court remand includes youth remanded to detention at any point in the case process. Note that this includes youth previously in the community or on a detention alternative who have not been charged with a new offense or violation, but who are remanded upon adjudication to await disposition, or upon disposition to await placement. In other words, the primary reason for the remand is tied to the case process, and not to *new* behavior of the youth. However, when this occurs, the "Nature of Offense/Lead Reason for Detention" for which the youth is detained is recorded as the charge for which the youth was newly adjudicated or disposed

⁷ "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); youth brought directly to the detention center by an alternative program on a violation (without a warrant); 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.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Length of Stay: All-Site Average - Beginning with the 2010 Annual Report, all-site figures are now derived by adding up each site's LOS figure, and dividing by the number of sites. Previously, within a cohort of sites, each youth's length of stay was summed and divided by the total number of youth. The "youth-based" ALOS and "site-based" ALOS yield similar, though not exactly the same, results. This change occurred as the result of the ongoing addition of new JDAI sites, which resulted in totals for each cohort of sites being replaced with a single, all-sites total or average, and factors related to how data are maintained for each cohort of sites.

¹⁰ Departure Type Clarification

“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.

“Jail, Bail, Upon/After Waiver” includes youth who were transferred to the jail for any reason (waiver, adult charges filed in criminal, adult charges pending at time of admission, age, etc.), youth who made bail or who were ROR after adult charges were filed in criminal court, and youth who were otherwise released upon or after waiver.

“Other Authorities” include youth released to the custody of out-of-state authorities (typically youth admitted on out-of-state warrants); BICE (immigration); 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 inactivated with no further action, cases where a youth, having been admitted as a sanction for drug-court noncompliance, was returned home to continue with drug court, and cases where no indictment was returned for a youth waived to adult court (and the charges were not reopened in juvenile court).

“Other” cases are those where the circumstances of release could not be clearly determined, or rare cases that do not fall into any of the above categories. NOTE: In light of the very small number of cases that fall into this category, cases categorized as “other” are not included in the Departure Type tables.

¹¹ For counties with a 60-day commitment program, data regarding departures and LOS pertain to youth leaving/LOS in the detention center on “detention status.” In other words, if a youth in the detention center pre-dispositionally is ultimately disposed to the detention commitment program, the “departure date” used in the youth’s LOS calculation is the date the youth’s status changed from “detention” to “disposed/commitment,” and the departure type will be recorded as “dispositional placement.”

¹² Other crime indicators, based on reports of crime (as opposed to arrests for crime), show decreases over the past decade, too. For example, the total crime index for the state of New Jersey, which is the count of index offenses *reported* to the police (murder, rape, robbery, burglary, aggravated assault, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft), reflects decreases in crime since 2003. The National Crime Victimization Survey also shows decreasing crime trends in recent years.

¹³ Refers only to those JDAI sites that house youth in detention centers which have been approved by the Juvenile Justice Commission to operate 60-day commitment programs as a dispositional option.

¹⁴ While Union’s center has been approved to operate a commitment program, the site does not use the program, and Union is therefore not represented in this section of the report.

¹⁵ In Ocean, this does not include duplicate admissions of youth disposed to a term of weekends in detention. (Example: a youth ordered to serve 4 weekends is counted as one admission, not 4.)

¹⁶ Includes youth whose disposition included a term of commitment in detention followed by conditional release to electronic monitoring, who then violated the terms of the electronic monitoring program, and were subsequently returned to serve out the remainder of their commitment term in detention.