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JDAI ANNUAL DATA REPORT – 2009

The JDAI Annual Data Report follows, and presents information for the eleven New Jersey JDAI sites active throughout 2009. The report documents annual trends in key indicators of detention utilization, including admissions, length of stay (LOS), and average daily population (ADP). The report also describes trends regarding minority youth in detention, detention alternative utilization and outcomes, the reasons/acts for which youth are admitted to detention, and length of stay by the specific circumstances of release from detention.

Taking into account all of these various measures, the 2009 Annual Data Report 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.

- Comparing the year prior to JDAI in each site to the current year, across all eleven sites average daily population has decreased by -42.9%. On any given day, there were 288 fewer youth in secure detention, with youth of color accounting for 88.7% of this drop.
- Across all eleven sites, more than *four-thousand* (4,091) fewer youth were admitted to detention in 2009, as compared to each site's last year prior to JDAI, a decrease of -47.5%.
- Over the past year alone, all JDAI sites reduced the total number of kids admitted to detention for a technical violation of probation, for a combined reduction of -21.0%.
- In 2009, across the eight sites reporting detention alternative outcome data, the success rate averaged 79.0%. Across these sites an average of just 3.7% of youth were discharged from a detention alternative program as the result of a new delinquency charge.
- The number of girls in detention on any given day has decreased by -60.0% across the eleven sites.



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A core principle of JDAI is recognizing that no matter how well the current system is operating, there is always room for improvement. While the accomplishments of New Jersey's JDAI sites to-date are indeed substantial, the report's findings indicate there remains work to be done. For example, seven of the eleven JDAI sites have experienced an increase in average length of stay since JDAI implementation. And, in 2009 youth of color remained in detention longer than white youth in eight sites. In light of the significant achievements made by JDAI sites in terms of reducing unnecessary *admissions* to detention, it seems renewed focus on these length of stay trends might be a worthwhile priority for the coming year.

As a reminder, the purpose of this report is to illustrate the *overall impact* of JDAI as a statewide initiative. Site-specific needs should continue to drive the various, additional analyses used for system-diagnosis at the local level.

New Jersey Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (NJ~JDAI) ANNUAL REPORT – 2009

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NJ Juvenile Justice Commission

SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN KEY DETENTION UTILIZATION INDICATORS

Table 1 summarizes changes in the key indicators of detention utilization over the most recent year (2008 to 2009), and from the year prior to JDAI to the present year. These three indicators include average daily population (ADP), admissions, and average length of stay (ALOS). Each of these trends will be discussed further in subsequent sections of the report.

As Table 1 indicates, Atlantic is the only site to have experienced a drop in *all* detention utilization indicators over both the past year, and pre- vs. post-JDAI. Table 1 also illustrates that while most sites have experienced substantial decreases in admissions to detention pre- vs. post-JDAI, only two sites (Atlantic and Essex) have seen double-digit decreases in ALOS. Of course, ADP is a function of how many kids are admitted to detention and how long each youth stays. The size of the drop in admissions is so great that it generally outweighs the increases in ALOS, so the net effect is a decrease in ADP for all eleven JDAI sites. **Comparing the year prior to JDAI in each site to the current year, detention ADP has decreased by -42.9% across the eleven JDAI sites.**

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN KEY DETENTION UTILIZATION INDICATORS

	1-Year Change 2008-2009						Pre-JDAI ^a to Current Year Change					
	ADP		Admissions		ALOS		ADP		Admissions		ALOS	
	Kids	%	Kids	%	Days	%	Kids	%	Kids	%	Days	%
Atlantic	-8.1	-33.2%	-71	-21.2%	-5.0	-17.6%	-17.8	-52.2%	-204	-43.6%	-5.7	-19.6%
Bergen	-2.6	-20.6%	+6	+4.3%	+1.9	+7.6%	-10.3	-50.7%	-102	-41.5%	-0.4	-1.5%
Burlington	+0.9	+5.0%	-5	-1.8%	-1.2	-4.8%	-1.5	-7.4%	-5	-1.8%	+1.9	+8.7%
Camden	-3.2	-6.4%	-120	-18.3%	+4.2	+14.6%	-47.9	-50.6%	-1126	-67.8%	+12.8	+63.7%
Essex	-1.5	-1.3%	-186	-12.6%	+5.4	+19.6%	-130.4	-53.5%	-1166	-47.4%	-6.8	-17.1%
Hudson	+1.5	+2.5%	-331	-35.0%	+8.2	+33.6%	-24.4	-28.1%	-606	-49.6%	+3.7	+12.8%
Mercer	-12.7	-29.9%	-166	-28.7%	+0.5	+1.9%	-30.2	-50.3%	-451	-52.3%	-0.4	-1.5%
Monmouth	-2.2	-7.9%	-15	-5.2%	+6.9	+22.5%	-14.3	-35.8%	-237	-46.7%	+5.3	+16.5%
Ocean	-3.5	-16.1%	-6	-3.2%	-6.3	-14.0%	-5.5	-23.2%	-63	-26.0%	+3.8	+10.9%
Somerset	-1.4	-15.6%	-12	-9.5%	+5.7	+37.5%	-1.4	-15.6%	-12	-9.5%	+5.7	+37.5%
Union	+2.5	+7.8%	-17	-3.9%	+3.7	+14.1%	-4.7	-12.0%	-119	-22.0%	+1.1	+3.8%

^a The pre-JDAI year for original sites was 2003, for phase 2 sites it was 2005, and for Somerset it was 2008. For this reason, Somerset's one-year change and pre-to-post JDAI change are the same.

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP) IN DETENTION

As noted in Table 2, on any given day in 2009, across the original JDAI sites there were 235 fewer kids in secure detention centers than in 2003, a decrease of -47.1%. Detention populations have dropped by more than half in Essex (-53.5%), Atlantic (-52.2%), and Camden (-50.6%). With these drastic drops in detention populations, the leveling-off over the most recent year (2008 to 2009) is not surprising. While collective ADP across the five original sites continued to decrease during 2009, the size of the one-year decrease was much smaller (-4.9%). And, four of the five original sites in fact experienced a one-year decrease, with Atlantic's ADP dropping by one-third (-33.2%).

The pace of change in the five phase 2 sites picked-up over the most recent year. Across the phase 2 sites there were 52 fewer kids in detention on any given day in 2009 compared to 2005 (the year prior to these sites joining JDAI), a substantial decrease of almost one-third (-31.9%). ADP has been cut in half Bergen (-50.7%) and Mercer (-50.3%). Finally, Somerset, the newest JDAI site, has also experienced a population decrease since launching JDAI (-15.6%).

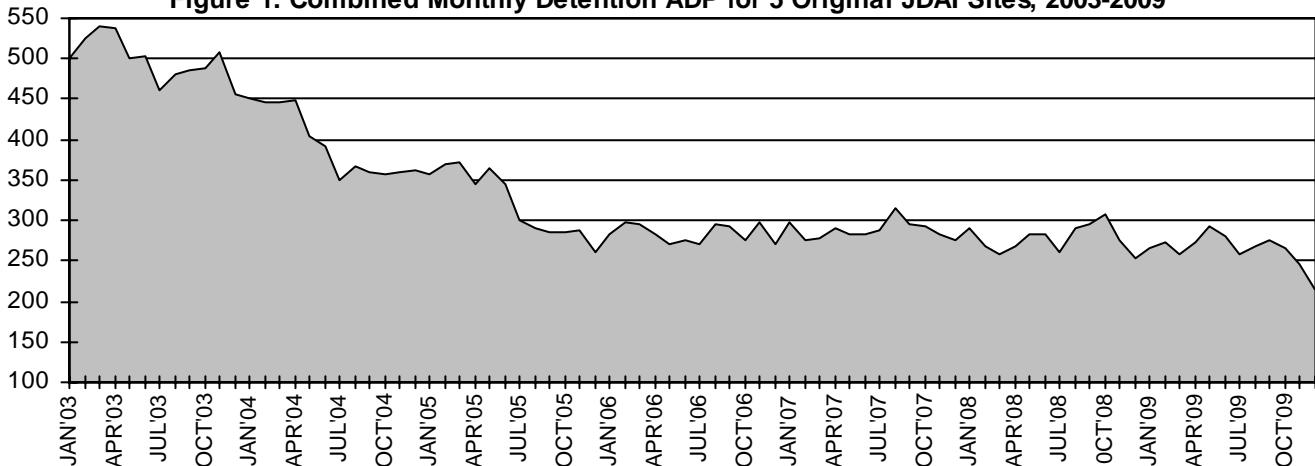
TABLE 2. ADP IN DETENTION

Original Sites	2003	2008	2009	1-Yr Change '08-'09		6-Yr Change '03-'09	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	34.1	24.4	16.3	-8.1	-33.2%	-17.8	-52.2%
Camden	94.6	49.9	46.7	-3.2	-6.4%	-47.9	-50.6%
Essex	243.6	114.7	113.2	-1.5	-1.3%	-130.4	-53.5%
Monmouth	40.0	27.9	25.7	-2.2	-7.9%	-14.3	-35.8%
Hudson	86.7	60.8	62.3	+1.5	+2.5%	-24.4	-28.1%
TOTAL	499.0	277.7	264.2	-13.5	-4.9%	-234.8	-47.1%

Phase 2 Sites	2005	2008	2009	1-Yr Change '08-'09		4-Yr Change '05-'09	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Mercer	60.0	42.5	29.8	-12.7	-29.9%	-30.2	-50.3%
Union	39.2	32.0	34.5	+2.5	+7.8%	-4.7	-12.0%
Bergen	20.3	12.6	10.0	-2.6	-20.6%	-10.3	-50.7%
Burlington	20.4	18.0	18.9	+0.9	+5.0%	-1.5	-7.4%
Ocean	23.7	21.7	18.2	-3.5	-16.1%	-5.5	-23.2%
TOTAL	163.6	126.8	111.4	-15.4	-12.1%	-52.2	-31.9%

New Sites	2008	2009	1-Yr Change '08-'09	
			Kids	%
Somerset	9.0	7.6	-1.4	-15.6%

Figure 1. Combined Monthly Detention ADP for 5 Original JDAI Sites, 2003-2009



ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION

Across the original JDAI sites, in 2009 more than *three-thousand* (3,339) fewer youth were admitted to detention facilities than in 2003 (Table 3), a decrease of more than half (-52.8%). While admissions decreased substantially in all five JDAI sites, Camden experienced the largest decrease, with admissions dropping by -67.8%. Downward trends continued over the past year, with admissions dropping -19.5% across the five sites. Hudson experienced the largest one-year drop (-35.0%), which was likely influenced by the launch of the Risk Screening Tool in Hudson in 2009. All five original sites are now using this objective decision-making tool to guide detention decisions made by court intake services, with the phase 2 sites to follow this year.

Phase 2 JDAI sites also experienced a collective decrease in the number of youth admitted to secure detention. In 2009 more than *seven hundred* (740) fewer youth were admitted to detention than in 2005, a decrease of -34.0%. The pace of the decline leveled-off over the most recent year, except in Mercer where the one-year drop of -28.7% contributed to a pre- vs. post-JDAI drop in admissions of -52.3%. **Comparing the year prior to JDAI in each site to the current year, across all eleven JDAI sites, more than *four-thousand* (4,091) fewer youth were admitted to detention, a decrease of -47.5%.**

TABLE 3. ANNUAL ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION

Original Sites	2003	2008	2009	1-Yr Change '08-'09		6-Yr Change '03-'09	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	468	335	264	-71	-21.2%	-204	-43.6%
Camden	1661	655	535	-120	-18.3%	-1126	-67.8%
Essex	2460	1480	1294	-186	-12.6%	-1166	-47.4%
Monmouth	508	286	271	-15	-5.2%	-237	-46.7%
Hudson	1222	947	616	-331	-35.0%	-606	-49.6%
TOTAL	6319	3703	2980	-723	-19.5%	-3339	-52.8%

Phase 2 Sites	2005	2008	2009	1-Yr Change '08-'09		4-Yr Change '05-'09	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Mercer	863	578	412	-166	-28.7%	-451	-52.3%
Union	540	438	421	-17	-3.9%	-119	-22.0%
Bergen	246	138	144	+6	+4.3%	-102	-41.5%
Burlington	284	284	279	-5	-1.8%	-5	-1.8%
Ocean	242	185	179	-6	-3.2%	-63	-26.0%
TOTAL	2175	1623	1435	-188	-11.6%	-740	-34.0%

New Sites	2008	2009	1-Yr Change '08-'09	
			Kids	%
Somerset	126	114	-12	-9.5%

Nature of Admissions. While overall admissions have decreased since JDAI implementation, the *proportion* of youth admitted for new delinquency charges has generally increased in most JDAI sites (Table 4). In other words, consistent with JDAI core strategies, much of the drop in admissions can be attributed to *fewer youth* admitted for *violations/non-delinquency matters*. Monmouth's increase in the proportion of youth admitted to detention for delinquency charges is the largest, up +20.8 percentage points from 2003 to 2009 (or 39.2%). However, as Figure 2 indicates, across sites the proportion of youth detained on new delinquency charges in 2009 varied widely, ranging from lows of 46.4% in Ocean and 53.8% in Burlington, to highs of 84.6% in Essex and 84.3% in Union. Table 5 indicates that the proportion of youth detained for the most serious offenses – those of the 1st or 2nd degree – also varied widely across counties, from a low of 16.8% of all youth detained in Burlington to a high of 59.0% in Essex.

Related, a core strategy of JDAI is developing effective strategies for intervening with youth who are non-compliant with the rules of probation. Minimizing admissions to detention for a technical violation of probation is a key indicator of success in this area. Indeed, most sites have seen downward trends in the proportion of youth admitted for VOPs; Monmouth, Camden, and Somerset have seen the largest reductions. Comparing each site's pre-JDAI year to 2009, Monmouth's proportion of VOP admissions decreased -17.7 percentage points (or -55.1%), Somerset dropped -18.1 points (or -49.6%), and Camden dropped -10.7 points (or -39.9%). However, there is wide variation across sites. In 2009, the proportion of youth admitted for a VOP ranged from a low of 3.2% in Essex to a high of 34.1% in Ocean. Across sites the actual *number* of kids admitted to detention for a VOP has dropped. **Table 6 illustrates that over the past year alone, all JDAI sites reduced the total number of youth admitted to detention for a VOP, for a combined reduction of -21.0%.** It is important to acknowledge that the size of the one-year change in Camden is not representative of the longer-term trend experienced there since JDAI inception. For example, admissions to detention for a VOP dropped from 318 kids in 2005 to 86 kids in 2009, a remarkable reduction of -73.0%.

Regarding other admission categories, youth detained for failure to appear in court ranged from a low of 3.1% in Union to a high of 12.5% in Camden. Admissions to detention for noncompliance with a detention alternative ranged from a low of 1.9% in Union to highs of 13.3% in Atlantic and 11.7% in Ocean.

Finally, Table 7 provides basic data regarding the process by which youth are admitted to detention. By far the most common process for admitting youth to detention is via a call placed to Family Court Intake Services. There is variation across sites, however. For example, in 2009 youth admitted to detention via court remand ranged from lows of about 2.0% in Union and Somerset to a high of 42.1% in Camden.

TABLE 4. NATURE OF CURRENT OFFENSE/LEAD REASON FOR DETENTION

	Atl	Cam	Esx ^a	Mon	Hud ^b	Mer	Uni	Ber	Ocn	Bur	Som	
Delinquency Charges	^c 2003	60.8%	61.3%	83.9%	53.0%	75.2%						
	2005	65.1%	65.5%	86.6%	66.3%	82.4%	78.1%	73.5%		52.5%		
	2006	70.5%	61.4%	86.6%	67.5%	82.7%	69.8%	81.7%	66.9%		61.0%	
	2007	70.1%	67.0%	87.2%	73.5%	85.5%	68.5%	80.7%	69.7%		58.2%	
	2008	66.3%	68.7%	82.9%	76.9%	79.2%	71.3%	79.9%	63.8%	42.7%	53.9%	46.0%
	2009	67.0%	62.8%	84.6%	73.8%	79.5%	60.7%	84.3%	67.4%	46.4%	53.8%	61.4%
VOP	2003	15.7%	26.8%	4.3%	32.1%	10.3%						
	2005	16.6%	24.7%	4.5%	16.7%	7.8%	11.4%	26.5%		24.6%		
	2006	10.4%	29.0%	3.1%	19.2%	4.2%	20.3%	11.5%	33.1%		12.1%	
	2007	10.0%	22.7%	2.6%	14.7%	4.7%	18.3%	12.7%	29.4%		24.3%	
	2008	16.7%	13.7%	4.3%	14.0%	6.4%	16.8%	14.2%	24.6%	38.4%	29.9%	36.5%
	2009	11.4%	16.1%	3.2%	14.4%	8.9%	21.4%	9.7%	18.8%	34.1%	24.0%	18.4%
FTA	2003	7.8%	11.0%	10.0%	7.1%	2.7%						
	2005	6.0%	8.5%	7.2%	11.3%	2.6%	5.6%	0.0%		12.0%		
	2006	3.9%	7.4%	7.9%	5.7%	4.5%	6.9%	5.7%	0.0%		15.6%	
	2007	7.9%	7.3%	7.6%	4.4%	3.3%	7.4%	3.4%	0.0%		3.4%	
	2008	7.5%	10.7%	7.9%	4.5%	3.6%	8.8%	3.0%	1.4%	8.1%	3.9%	10.3%
	2009	6.1%	12.5%	8.0%	4.4%	3.4%	10.9%	3.1%	8.3%	5.6%	5.0%	8.8%
Violation of Detention Alternative	2003	12.7%	0.2%	0.2%	7.1%	6.8%						
	2005	9.9%	0.5%	1.1%	4.2%	1.7%	2.0%	0.0%		0.7%		
	2006	13.3%	1.2%	1.3%	5.4%	3.7%	2.4%	0.2%	0.0%		2.2%	
	2007	9.8%	2.1%	2.5%	6.5%	2.6%	3.0%	1.9%	0.8%		2.2%	
	2008	8.4%	5.6%	4.5%	3.5%	4.1%	2.1%	2.5%	10.1%	8.6%	3.2%	1.6%
	2009	13.3%	8.0%	3.8%	4.8%	3.6%	3.6%	1.9%	5.6%	11.7%	3.6%	6.1%
Other Violation or Non-Delinquent Event¹	2003	0.6%	0.6%	1.3%	0.6%	5.0%						
	2005	1.2%	0.7%	0.6%	0.2%	4.9%	2.4%	0.0%		8.1%		
	2006	1.5%	0.9%	1.0%	1.7%	3.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%		7.8%	
	2007	1.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.6%	3.5%	2.1%	1.1%	0.0%		11.7%	
	2008	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.7%	6.7%	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	1.6%	8.5%	5.6%
	2009	0.8%	0.2%	0.2%	1.8%	3.9%	1.7%	0.5%	0.0%	1.7%	12.9%	5.3%

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TABLE 4. NATURE OF CURRENT OFFENSE/LEAD REASON FOR DETENTION (Continued from Prior Page)

	Atl	Cam	Esx ^a	Mon	Hud ^b	Mer	Uni	Ber	Ocn	Bur	Som	
Other Reason¹	2003	2.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%						
	2005	1.2%	0.1%	0.0%	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%		2.1%		
	2006	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.9%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%		1.3%	
	2007	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%		0.3%	
	2008	0.6%	1.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.7%	0.0%
	2009	1.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%	0.6%	1.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.6%	0.7%	0.0%

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

^c2003 figures are based on four months of admissions (Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct) from each of the original 5 sites.

FIGURE 2. PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH DETAINED FOR NEW CHARGES (2009)

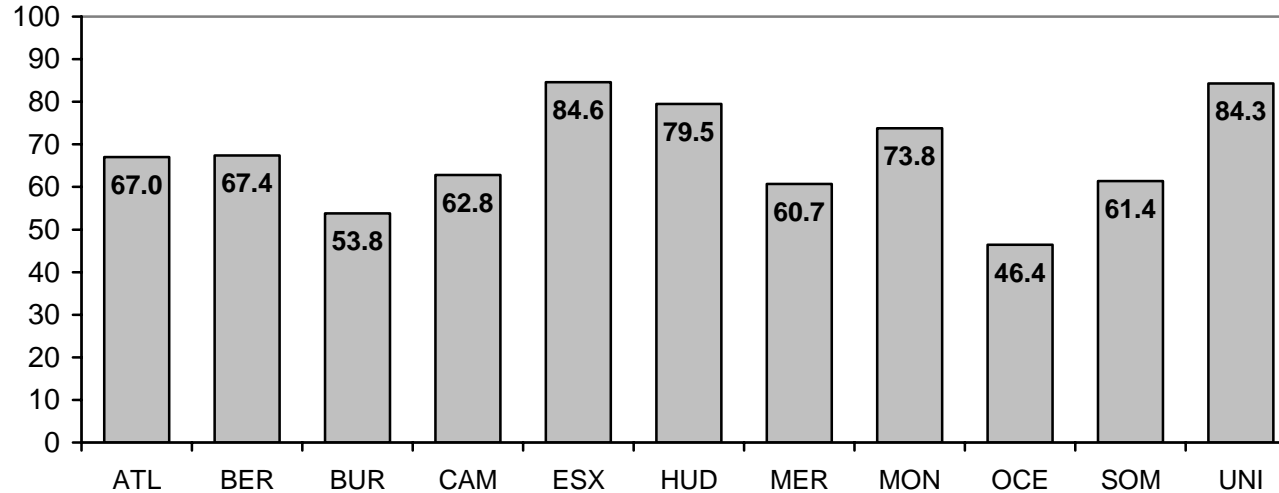


TABLE 5. DEGREE OF CURRENT OFFENSE/LEAD REASON FOR DETENTION (2009)

	Atl	Cam	Esx	Mon	Hud	Mer	Uni	Ber	Ocn	Bur	Som
1ST/2ND	42.4%	33.1%	59.0%	47.2%		27.4%		39.6%	17.3%	16.8%	19.3%
3RD	21.6%	24.9%	22.6%	21.8%		28.4%		25.0%	22.9%	20.1%	40.4%
4TH/DP	3.0%	4.9%	3.1%	4.8%		4.9%		2.8%	6.1%	16.8%	1.8%
Other	33.0%	37.2%	15.4%	26.2%		39.3%		32.6%	53.6%	46.2%	38.6%

TABLE 6. ONE-YEAR CHANGE IN ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION FOR VOPs (2008-2009)

	Atl	Cam	Esx	Mon	Hud	Mer	Uni	Ber	Ocn	Bur	Som	TOTAL
2008	56	90	63	40	61	97	62	34	71	85	46	705
2009	30	86	42	39	55	88	41	27	61	67	21	557
1-Year Change	-46.4%	-4.4%	-33.3%	-2.5%	-9.8%	-9.3%	-33.9%	-20.6%	-14.1%	-21.2%	-54.3%	-21.0%

TABLE 7. ADMISSION PROCESS

<i>ADMITTED VIA:</i>		Atl	Cam	Esx ^a	Mon	Hud ^b	Mer	Uni	Ber	Ocn	Bur ^c	Som
Processed Through Intake Services	2005	86.4%	78.7%	90.5%	82.9%							
	2006	90.6%	80.8%	86.7%	85.7%	93.5%		97.2%				
	2007	93.7%	77.9%	85.9%	88.5%	93.0%		95.7%				
	2008	87.5%	67.3%	84.9%	94.1%	89.3%	94.1%	95.2%	50.7%	33.5%	53.2%	90.5%
	2009	88.6%	56.4%	84.4%	89.3%	88.8%	92.7%	95.0%	49.3%	40.2%	65.2%	85.1%
Remanded at Court²	2005	8.3%	21.3%	8.6%	6.7%							
	2006	6.8%	19.2%	10.9%	6.7%	4.9%		1.1%				
	2007	4.1%	21.8%	11.5%	4.1%	6.3%		2.8%				
	2008	9.6%	31.0%	11.1%	1.7%	10.0%	4.5%	2.1%	27.5%	21.1%	41.9%	0.0%
	2009	9.1%	42.1%	9.7%	4.8%	9.7%	5.6%	2.1%	27.1%	25.1%	28.0%	1.8%
Transfer from Other YDC, Jail, Secure Facility	2005	3.0%	0.0%	0.8%	3.7%							
	2006	1.0%	0.0%	2.3%	3.0%	0.9%		1.1%				
	2007	2.0%	0.1%	2.3%	3.5%	0.7%		1.5%				
	2008	0.3%	1.5%	3.5%	4.2%	0.2%	1.2%	2.1%	2.2%	0.5%	2.4%	9.5%
	2009	1.9%	1.5%	5.1%	5.5%	0.5%	1.7%	2.4%	0.0%	2.8%	5.7%	8.8%
Other Process³	2005	2.3%	0.0%	0.1%	6.7%							
	2006	1.7%	0.0%	0.1%	4.7%	0.7%		0.6%				
	2007	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	3.8%	0.0%		0.0%				
	2008	2.7%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%	19.6%	44.9%	2.4%	0.0%
	2009	0.4%	0.0%	0.8%	0.4%	1.0%	0.0%	0.5%	23.6%	31.8%	1.1%	4.4%

^aEssex's 2005 data covers Jun-Dec. ^bHudson's 2006 data covers May-Dec. ^cBurlington's 2008 data covers Aug-Dec.

LENGTH OF STAY (LOS) IN DETENTION

Table 8 indicates that in 2009, across all eleven sites average length of stay (ALOS) ranged from a low of 20.9 days in Somerset to a high of 38.6 days in Ocean. In the original sites, the substantial downward trends in ALOS seen in earlier JDAI years continued to reverse over the past year, with ALOS increasing by +5.2 days (+19.0%). Atlantic is the only original site to have experienced a one-year drop in LOS. Due to these recent upward trends, in three of the original sites (Camden, Monmouth, Hudson) ALOS in 2009 was longer than it was prior to JDAI (2003).

Some of this increase might be explained by the fact that fewer less serious offenders are now admitted to detention in JDAI sites, and that arguably it is the more serious youth who tend to have longer case processing times and resulting lengths of stay. However, while all sites are working to reduce the number of lower-level offenders admitted to detention, not all of these sites have experienced increases in length of stay. Also, even if it is now only the most serious and chronic offenders who are admitted to detention, disparity in length of stay by race/ethnicity remains. For example, later in this report Table 16 illustrates that across the original sites, in 2009 youth of color remain in detention 15.3 days longer than white youth. **In light of the significant achievements made by JDAI sites in reducing unnecessary admissions to detention, it seems renewed focus on these length of stay trends might be a worthwhile priority for the coming year.**

TABLE 8. AVERAGE LOS IN DETENTION⁴

Original Sites	AVERAGE LOS IN DETENTION, IN DAYS								MEDIAN LOS IN DETENTION, IN DAYS			
	^a 2003	2008	2009	Change '08-'09		Change '03-'09		2003	2008	2009	Change '03-'09	
				Days	%	Days	%				Days	%
Atlantic	29.1	28.4	23.4	-5.0	-17.6%	-5.7	-19.6%	12	14	8	-4	-33.3%
Camden	20.1	28.7	32.9	+4.2	+14.6%	+12.8	+63.7%	8	14	19	+11	+137.5%
Essex	39.8	27.6	33.0	+5.4	+19.6%	-6.8	-17.1%	13	6	6	-7	-53.8%
Monmouth	32.2	30.6	37.5	+6.9	+22.5%	+5.3	+16.5%	18	9	13	-5	-27.8%
Hudson	28.9	24.4	32.6	+8.2	+33.6%	+3.7	+12.8%	7	4	5	-2	-28.6%
TOTAL⁵	31.3	27.3	32.5	+5.2	+19.0%	+1.2	+3.8%	11	6	8	-3	-27.3%

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

Phase 2 Sites	AVERAGE LOS IN DETENTION, IN DAYS								MEDIAN LOS IN DETENTION, IN DAYS			
	2005	2008	2009	Change '08-'09		Change '05-'09		2005	2008	2009	Change '05-'09	
				Days	%	Days	%				Days	%
Mercer	27.4	26.5	27.0	+0.5	+1.9%	-0.4	-1.5%	11	9	9	-2	-18.2%
Union	28.8	26.2	29.9	+3.7	+14.1%	+1.1	+3.8%	9	7	7	-2	-22.2%
Bergen	27.4	25.1	27.0	+1.9	+7.6%	-0.4	-1.5%	15	11	10	-5	-33.3%
Burlington	21.9	25.0	23.8	-1.2	-4.8%	+1.9	+8.7%	9	11	13	+4	+44.4%
Ocean	34.8	44.9	38.6	-6.3	-14.0%	+3.8	+10.9%	23	32	20	-3	-13.0%
TOTAL	27.9	28.5	28.6	+0.1	+0.4%	+0.7	+2.5%	12	11	10	-2	-16.7%

New Sites	AVERAGE LOS IN DETENTION, IN DAYS				MEDIAN LOS IN DETENTION, IN DAYS			
	2008	2009	Change '08-'09		2008	2009	Change '08-'09	
			Days	%			Days	%
Somerset	15.2	20.9	+5.7	+37.5%	8	8	0	0.0%

TABLE 9. YOUTH REMAINING IN DETENTION <30 AND >60 DAYS

Original Sites	% RELEASED WITHIN 30 DAYS					% DETAINED 60 DAYS OR LONGER				
	^a 2003	2008	2009	Change '03-'09		2003	2008	2009	Change '03-'09	
				Points	%				Points	%
Atlantic	64.6%	67.5%	73.6%	+9.0	+13.9%	17.1%	17.2%	13.0%	-4.1	-24.0%
Camden	79.6%	68.0%	61.9%	-17.7	-22.2%	6.1%	13.8%	19.9%	+13.8	+226.2%
Essex	68.1%	72.7%	70.4%	+2.3	+3.4%	21.9%	16.7%	20.0%	-1.9	-8.7%
Monmouth	68.8%	71.5%	67.3%	-1.5	-2.2%	18.2%	16.4%	20.1%	+1.9	+10.4%
Hudson	71.7%	79.6%	70.4%	-1.3	-1.8%	17.7%	11.2%	18.2%	+0.5	+2.8%
TOTAL	71.6%	73.0%	68.9%	-2.7	-3.8%	16.4%	14.8%	19.0%	+2.6	+15.9%

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

TABLE 9. YOUTH REMAINING IN DETENTION <30 AND >60 DAYS (Continued from Prior Page)

Phase 2 Sites	% RELEASED WITHIN 30 DAYS					% DETAINED 60 DAYS OR LONGER				
	2005	2008	2009	Change '05-'09		2005	2008	2009	Change '05-'09	
				Points	%				Points	%
Mercer	73.7%	75.6%	74.9%	+1.2	+1.6%	13.0%	10.2%	9.7%	-3.3	-25.4%
Union	71.8%	73.7%	74.7%	+2.9	+4.0%	15.5%	13.8%	15.7%	+0.2	+1.3%
Bergen	69.1%	72.3%	72.7%	+3.6	+5.2%	14.2%	14.3%	14.4%	+0.2	+1.4%
Burlington	75.5%	76.4%	72.8%	-2.7	-3.6%	11.7%	10.6%	10.8%	-0.9	-7.7%
Ocean	60.9%	48.8%	63.6%	+2.7	+4.4%	22.6%	28.8%	22.2%	-0.4	-1.8%
TOTAL	71.5%	71.4%	72.8%	+1.3	+1.8%	14.7%	14.0%	13.6%	-1.1	-7.5%

New Sites	% RELEASED WITHIN 30 DAYS				% DETAINED 60 DAYS OR LONGER			
	2008	2009	Change '08-'09		2008	2009	Change '08-'09	
			Points	%			Points	%
Somerset	82.2%	84.3%	+2.1	+2.6%	1.7%	7.0%	+5.3	+311.8%

LOS By Departure Type. Table 10 provides more specific information regarding average length of stay, describing ALOS based on the circumstances of release from detention, and points to wide variation across sites. For example, Table 10 indicates that for youth released from secure detention to a detention alternative/shelter in 2009, ALOS in secure detention ranged from a low of one week in Essex (7.0), Hudson (7.5), and Bergen (7.6), to almost three weeks in Somerset (20.2) and Burlington (19.7). Average LOS for youth released to a parent/home pre-dispositionally ranged from a low of 4.1 days in Mercer to a high of 17.2 days in Bergen. Average LOS for youth released to serve a disposition/to a dispositional placement ranged from a low of 36.6 days in Mercer, to almost twice that in Monmouth (70.8) and Essex (69.9). Finally, ALOS in detention for youth transferred to jail or who made bail – often as a result of a waiver – ranged from a low of 40.3 days in Atlantic to highs of 387.0 days in Essex and 347.7 days in Mercer.

In order to shed light on the nature of the increase in overall LOS reported earlier, Table 11 reports one-year changes in ALOS for three primary departure types. Between 2008 and 2009, four sites experienced increases in ALOS for youth released to a detention alternative/shelter, though changes ranged from an increase of almost +4 days in Camden (+3.9) and Burlington (+3.5) to a decrease of -10.7 days in Ocean. Nine sites experienced increases in ALOS for youth released to a parent/home; changes ranged from an increase of about +10 days in Essex (+10.0) and Bergen (+9.6), to a decrease of -5.5 days in Monmouth. Finally, nine sites also experienced increases in ALOS for youth released from detention to disposition, though again changes ranged from increases of about +17 days in Union (+17.1) and Somerset (+16.3), to a decrease of -5.0 days in Burlington.

DEPARTURES FROM DETENTION

Tables 12 and 13 expand on the information provided in Tables 10 and 11, describing annual trends in the overall number of youth released from secure detention as well as the circumstances of release from detention for 2005 through 2009. Focusing on Table 13, the first three rows/categories taken together (i.e., Detention Alternative/Shelter + Parent/Other Adult/ROR + Other Service Agency/Plcmt) represent an approximate gauge of the percentage of youth released from detention prior to final dispositional placement. This gauge indicates sites vary in the proportion of youth released pre-dispositionally from detention. For example, in 2009 the percentage of youth released prior to final dispositional placement ranged from a low of approximately 38% in Ocean, to double that in Somerset, where 76% of youth were released from detention pre-dispositionally.

The proportion of youth released via a transfer to jail or upon bail – often as a result of a waiver – ranged from less than one percent in Burlington (n=1), Bergen (n=1), and Essex (n=11), to highs of 5.2% in Somerset (n=6) and 4.2% in Hudson (n=26). Finally, the proportion of youth released from secure detention upon dismissal, court diversion, or upon closing/inactivating the case, ranged from zero in Atlantic, Monmouth, and Somerset to highs of 4.6% in Essex (n=60) and 4.3% in Bergen (n=6).

TABLE 10. AVERAGE LOS BY DEPARTURE TYPE⁶

RELEASE TO:			Atl	Cam	Esx	Mon	Hud	Mer	Uni ^a	Ber	Ocn ⁷	Bur	Som ⁷
Detention Alternative, Shelter	2007	LOS N	10.4 241	10.1 317	6.5 970	8.7 152	5.5 420	14.5 149	10.6 89	20.6 39		20.4 39	
	2008	LOS N	12.1 171	11.1 297	7.9 738	10.3 130	5.8 498	13.2 173	13.1 118	13.6 56	23.3 59	16.2 43	17.8 41
	2009	LOS N	10.5 147	15.0 217	7.0 674	10.9 124	7.5 285	10.4 145	11.6 121	7.6 57	12.6 47	19.7 49	20.2 20
Parent, Other Adult, ROR Pre-Dispo	2007	LOS N	2.9 26	4.4 31	3.2 361	6.9 53	3.3 220	2.5 153	7.5 71	2.8 13		12.3 137	
	2008	LOS N	4.9 9	7.7 17	4.1 181	17.3 56	4.4 74	3.3 115	6.8 95	7.6 10	4.2 11	10.6 97	6.6 47
	2009	LOS N	9.2 13	11.0 24	14.1 118	11.8 40	7.4 48	4.1 66	7.3 74	17.2 12	11.7 7	10.2 93	8.0 61
Other Service Agency/ P/cmnt Pre-Dispo	2007	LOS N	19.3 6	18.0 2	22.7 6	13.3 15	6.8 18	21.0 1	9.8 5	64.0 1		20.7 24	
	2008	LOS N	46.7 3	21.0 5	5.0 2	12.8 6	14.5 10	18.0 5	6.0 3	24.5 2	23.8 6	16.8 15	1.5 2
	2009	LOS N	33.2 10	24.5 8	63.7 3	12.7 13	8.4 7	14.2 9	3.5 2	10.3 3	26.6 12	12.9 18	18.2 6
Dispo- sitional Placement	2007	LOS N	55.1 124	28.6 379	61.7 523	55.3 82	65.4 242	37.5 297	43.6 87	44.1 39		55.3 71	
	2008	LOS N	51.3 136	42.0 298	60.2 441	70.6 73	56.1 247	39.2 210	42.5 161	48.0 39	59.2 129	46.1 75	35.3 20
	2009	LOS N	51.4 76	45.5 253	69.9 400	70.8 73	59.9 202	36.6 148	59.6 134	50.1 57	59.5 86	41.1 79	51.6 15
Jail, Bail, Upon/After Waiver	2007	LOS N	67.3 8	80.1 14	111.1 17	167.0 5	156.6 23	171.6 7	85.6 5	49.3 4		74.8 5	
	2008	LOS N	41.6 7	126.3 22	207.5 19	252.5 2	222.8 23	293.0 7	209.8 9	79.0 2	99.3 3	473.0 1	- 0
	2009	LOS N	40.3 4	120.8 19	387.0 11	281.7 9	203.5 26	347.7 9	305.8 5	58.0 1	71.5 4	275.0 1	95.2 6
Other YDC/ Other Authorities	2007	LOS N	9.7 19	4.4 21	14.6 35	16.3 14	3.0 26	21.1 16	11.9 16	6.5 15		13.8 30	
	2008	LOS N	6.6 12	8.8 24	12.2 20	37.1 13	6.3 30	7.1 21	7.7 37	5.9 8	7.3 3	11.0 33	3.4 7
	2009	LOS N	4.6 11	3.6 12	10.7 26	39.2 10	5.6 36	18.9 17	5.4 55	3.0 3	17.4 12	24.6 29	4.2 6

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TABLE 10. AVERAGE LOS BY DEPARTURE TYPE (Continued from Prior Page)

RELEASE TO:			Atl	Cam	Esx	Mon	Hud	Mer	Uni ^a	Ber	Ocn ⁷	Bur	Som ⁷
Dismissed, Diverted, Similar	2007	LOS N	6.0 3	6.9 7	21.5 72	42.7 3	13.4 67	15.7 29	17.0 6	- 0		44.4 8	
	2008	LOS N	- 0	21.4 5	31.9 54	72.0 1	6.4 57	26.1 17	13.1 11	12.0 2	- 0	42.4 19	- 0
	2009	LOS N	- 0	28.6 5	46.7 60	- 0	6.2 17	11.9 14	16.0 4	27.8 6	22.7 3	25.9 10	- 0
Time Served	2007	LOS N	- 0	- 0	76.0 33	7.0 1	106.0 1	28.0 1	- 0	35.5 2		- 0	
	2008	LOS N	- 0	- 0	75.2 23	- 0	- 0	117.5 10	- 0	- 0	35.0 4	15.0 1	22.0 1
	2009	LOS N	- 0	- 0	76.5 19	- 0	- 0	52.3 3	- 0	- 0	28.5 4	- 0	28.0 1

^aUnion's 2007 departure type data begins with May.

TABLE 11. 1-YEAR CHANGE IN ALOS FOR PRIMARY DEPARTURE TYPE CATEGORIES

	Detention Alternative, Shelter				Parent, Other Adult, ROR (Pre-Dispo)				Dispositional Placement			
	2008	2009	Change		2008	2009	Change		2008	2009	Change	
			Days	%			Days	%			Days	%
Atlantic	12.1	10.5	-1.6	-13.2%	4.9	9.2	+4.3	+87.8%	51.3	51.4	+0.1	+0.2%
Bergen	13.6	7.6	-6.0	-44.1%	7.6	17.2	+9.6	+126.3%	48.0	50.1	+2.1	+4.4%
Burlington	16.2	19.7	+3.5	+21.6%	10.6	10.2	-0.4	-3.8%	46.1	41.1	-5.0	-10.8%
Camden	11.1	15.0	+3.9	+35.1%	7.7	11.0	+3.3	+42.9%	42.0	45.5	+3.5	+8.3%
Essex	7.9	7.0	-0.9	-11.4%	4.1	14.1	+10.0	+243.9%	60.2	69.9	+9.7	+16.1%
Hudson	5.8	7.5	+1.7	+29.3%	4.4	7.4	+3.0	+68.2%	56.1	59.9	+3.8	+6.8%
Mercer	13.2	10.4	-2.8	-21.2%	3.3	4.1	+0.8	+24.2%	39.2	36.6	-2.6	-6.6%
Monmouth	10.3	10.9	+0.6	+5.8%	17.3	11.8	-5.5	-31.8%	70.6	70.8	+0.2	+0.3%
Ocean	23.3	12.6	-10.7	-45.9%	4.2	11.7	+7.5	+178.6%	59.2	59.5	+0.3	+0.5%
Somerset	17.8	20.2	+2.4	+13.5%	6.6	8.0	+1.4	+21.2%	35.3	51.6	+16.3	+46.2%
Union	13.1	11.6	-1.5	-11.5%	6.8	7.3	+0.5	+7.4%	42.5	59.6	+17.1	+40.2%

TABLE 12. TOTAL ANNUAL DEPARTURES FROM DETENTION

	Atl	Cam	Esx	Mon	Hud	Mer	Uni	Ber	Ocn	Bur	Som
2005	393	1293	1917	419		837	535	246	243	274	
2006	402	1037	2113	408	977	746	494	135		223	
2007	427	774	2018	326	1018	655	437	113		314	
2008	338	668	1478	281	940	558	434	119	215	284	118
2009	261	538	1313	269	621	411	395	139	176	279	115

TABLE 13. NATURE OF DEPARTURES FROM DETENTION⁸

<i>RELEASE TO:</i>		Atl	Cam	Esx ^a	Mon	Hud ^b	Mer	Uni ^c	Ber	Ocn ⁹	Bur	Som ⁹
Detention Alternative, Shelter	2005	52.6%	38.7%	32.6%	40.6%	19.4%	28.6%		32.1%	21.8%	18.6%	
	2006	62.2%	38.2%	37.9%	42.9%	29.5%	31.6%		25.2%		11.7%	
	2007	56.4%	41.0%	48.1%	46.6%	41.3%	22.7%	31.6%	34.5%		12.4%	
	2008	50.6%	44.5%	49.9%	46.3%	53.0%	31.0%	27.2%	47.1%	27.4%	15.1%	34.7%
	2009	56.3%	40.3%	51.3%	46.1%	45.9%	35.3%	30.6%	41.0%	26.7%	17.6%	17.4%
Parent, Other Adult, ROR Pre-Dispo	2005	6.6%	6.5%	36.1%	17.9%	47.3%	21.4%		14.6%	8.6%	43.4%	
	2006	3.2%	4.8%	33.2%	19.4%	26.2%	21.4%		15.6%		47.5%	
	2007	6.1%	4.0%	17.9%	16.3%	21.6%	23.4%	25.2%	11.5%		43.6%	
	2008	2.7%	2.5%	12.2%	19.9%	7.9%	20.6%	21.9%	8.4%	5.1%	34.2%	39.8%
	2009	5.0%	4.5%	9.0%	14.9%	7.7%	16.1%	18.7%	8.6%	4.0%	33.3%	53.0%
Other Service Agency/ Picmnt Pre-Dispo	2005	1.5%	4.3%	0.3%	5.0%	0.4%	0.4%		0.0%	3.7%	4.7%	
	2006	2.2%	2.1%	0.3%	1.7%	1.4%	0.4%		0.0%		6.3%	
	2007	1.4%	0.3%	0.3%	4.6%	1.8%	0.2%	1.8%	0.9%		7.6%	
	2008	0.9%	0.7%	0.1%	2.1%	1.1%	0.9%	0.7%	1.7%	2.8%	5.3%	1.7%
	2009	3.8%	1.5%	0.2%	4.8%	1.1%	2.2%	0.5%	2.2%	6.8%	6.5%	5.2%
Dispositional Placement	2005	32.7%	47.1%	27.8%	31.0%	22.7%	43.1%		33.3%	40.7%	25.2%	
	2006	23.1%	50.2%	22.2%	30.9%	33.0%	40.6%		45.2%		22.0%	
	2007	29.0%	49.0%	25.9%	25.2%	23.8%	45.3%	30.9%	34.5%		22.6%	
	2008	40.2%	44.6%	29.8%	26.0%	26.2%	37.6%	37.1%	32.8%	60.0%	26.4%	16.9%
	2009	29.1%	47.0%	30.5%	27.1%	32.5%	36.0%	33.9%	41.0%	48.9%	28.3%	13.0%

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TABLE 13. NATURE OF DEPARTURES FROM DETENTION (Continued from Prior Page)⁸

<i>RELEASE TO:</i>	Atl	Cam	Esx^a	Mon	Hud^b	Mer	Uni^c	Ber	Ocn⁹	Bur	Som⁹	
Jail, Bail, Upon/After Waiver	2005	1.0%	1.9%	1.4%	2.4%	3.7%	0.7%		2.0%	4.5%	2.2%	
	2006	3.0%	1.8%	1.1%	0.7%	1.9%	0.7%		7.4%		2.2%	
	2007	1.9%	1.8%	0.8%	1.5%	2.3%	1.1%	1.8%	3.5%		1.6%	
	2008	2.1%	3.3%	1.3%	0.7%	2.4%	1.3%	2.1%	1.7%	1.4%	0.4%	0.0%
	2009	1.5%	3.5%	0.8%	3.3%	4.2%	2.2%	1.3%	0.7%	2.3%	0.4%	5.2%
Other YDC/ Other Authorities	2005	5.1%	1.5%	0.5%	3.1%	0.7%	2.9%		16.7%	5.3%	4.4%	
	2006	4.7%	1.9%	1.5%	3.7%	1.4%	2.3%		3.7%		7.2%	
	2007	4.4%	2.7%	1.7%	4.3%	2.6%	2.4%	5.7%	13.3%		9.6%	
	2008	3.6%	3.6%	1.4%	4.6%	3.2%	3.8%	8.5%	6.7%	1.4%	11.6%	5.9%
	2009	4.2%	2.2%	2.0%	3.7%	5.8%	4.1%	13.9%	2.2%	6.8%	10.4%	5.2%
Dismissed, Diverted, Similar	2005	0.5%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	5.5%	3.0%		0.4%	3.7%	1.5%	
	2006	1.5%	0.8%	2.2%	0.7%	4.7%	2.7%		0.0%		3.1%	
	2007	0.7%	0.6%	3.6%	0.9%	6.6%	4.4%	2.1%	0.0%		2.5%	
	2008	0.0%	0.7%	3.7%	0.4%	6.1%	3.0%	2.5%	1.7%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%
	2009	0.0%	0.9%	4.6%	0.0%	2.7%	3.4%	1.0%	4.3%	1.7%	3.6%	0.0%
Time Served	2005	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.8%	11.5%	0.0%	
	2006	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%		2.2%		0.0%	
	2007	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	1.8%		0.0%	
	2008	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.4%	0.8%
	2009	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.9%
Other	2005	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
	2006	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%		0.7%		0.0%	
	2007	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	1.1%	0.0%		0.0%	
	2008	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	2009	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%

^aEssex's 2005 data is Jun-Dec. ^bHudson's 2005 data is Oct-Dec. ^cUnion's 2007 data begins with May.

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 in order to minimize the likelihood that youth will be charged for a new delinquency offense while awaiting disposition of their current case. Alternatives also help to ensure youth appear at each required court hearing.

Table 14 describes outcomes for youth supervised in detention alternatives by reporting the nature of departures from alternative placement. In 2009, eight sites reported detention alternatives outcome data. Across these eight sites, the vast majority of youth were released from detention alternatives following successful completion, ranging from 66.7% in Ocean to about 87% in Hudson and Monmouth. Importantly, the proportion of youth removed from a detention alternative as the result of a new delinquency charge is small – 6% or less across sites in 2009, and ranging from 1.8% in Camden to 6.2% in Essex. Finally, in 2009 youth removed from alternative programs for non-compliance (no new charges) ranged from a low of 8.4% in Hudson to a high of 29.8% in Ocean.

TABLE 14. DETENTION ALTERNATIVE OUTCOMES

		Atlantic	Camden	Essex	Monmouth	Hudson^^	Mercer	Burlington	Ocean
Successful Completion	2006	70.6%	81.4%	78.1%	78.0%				
	2007	73.6%		77.5%	84.7%				
	2008	78.4%		78.5%	84.8%	81.3%		83.0%	72.3%
	2009	83.8%	75.1%	82.2%	86.8%	87.0%	77.6%	72.7%	66.7%
New Charges	2006	9.5%	4.3%	6.7%	6.6%				
	2007	3.5%		6.6%	3.9%				
	2008	2.9%		6.1%	3.3%	9.4%		4.3%	0.0%
	2009	3.8%	1.8%	6.2%	2.8%	4.7%	2.4%	4.5%	3.6%
Violation/ Non-Compliance (No New Charges)	2006	19.9%	14.3%	15.2%	15.4%				
	2007	22.8%		15.9%	11.3%				
	2008	18.6%		15.3%	11.9%	9.4%		12.8%	27.7%
	2009	12.4%	23.1%	11.6%	10.4%	8.4%	20.0%	22.7%	29.8%

MINORITY YOUTH IN DETENTION

Average Daily Population. On any given day in 2009, across the original JDAI sites there were 210 fewer youth of color in detention than in 2003, a decrease of -45.2% (Table 15). The number of minority youth in detention has dropped by about half in Essex (-53.5%), Atlantic (-52.9%), and Camden (-46.2%). In the past year alone, ADP of minority youth in detention dropped by one-third in Atlantic (-33.0%). In the five phase 2 sites, between 2005 and 2009, ADP of minority youth in detention dropped by one-third (-32.1%), with decreases of more than half in Bergen (-51.6%) and Mercer (-50.5%). The newest JDAI site, Somerset, has also experienced a decrease (-23.0%). **Taking all eleven sites collectively and comparing each site's last year pre-JDAI to 2009 indicates that on any given day, there are now 256 fewer youth of color in detention, a decrease of -42.0%; youth of color account for 88.7% of the total drop in ADP.**

Length of Stay. Unfortunately, like the overall length of stay trends described earlier, early gains made in terms of reducing the gap between youth of color and white youth have been essentially lost (Table 16). In 2003, in the original JDAI sites minority youth remained in detention 16.6 days longer than white youth. While in 2008 this gap had been reduced to 8.3 days, in 2009 minority youth once again remained in detention more than two weeks longer than white youth (15.3 days). In the phase 2 sites, the ALOS gap between minority youth and white youth increased from 1.5 days in 2005 to 3.5 days in 2009. However, in 2009, there were three sites where the ALOS gap between youth of color and white youth was close to zero: Atlantic (+2.4 days), Bergen (-1.9 days), and Burlington (+2.4). On the other hand, in four sites youth of color remained in detention more than three weeks longer than white youth: Essex (+25.4), Monmouth (25.2), Hudson (+24.7), and Mercer (+21.2).

Disproportionality. Despite the substantial drop in the *number* of minority youth in detention, *disproportionality* in ADP has not been reduced (Table 18). While the percentage of ADP comprised of youth of color has remained essentially flat or decreased in six sites, the upward trend in the five remaining sites was more sizable. Union and Somerset saw the largest pre- vs. post-JDAI decreases, with the proportion of ADP comprised of minority youth dropping by about -6 percentage points. Conversely, increases of about +15 percentage points have occurred in Monmouth and Ocean. Finally, Table 19 provides additional context for the data presented in Tables 15 through 18. For each JDAI site, Table 19 reports the proportion of detention average daily population comprised of minority youth, as compared to minority representation in the general youth population. Disproportionality is evident in all eleven sites, ranging from 25.1 percentage points in Hudson to 67.3 points in Monmouth.

TABLE 15. ADP OF MINORITY YOUTH IN DETENTION

Original Sites	2003	2008	2009	1-Yr Change '08-'09		6-Yr Change '03-'09	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	30.6	21.5	14.4	-7.1	-33.0%	-16.2	-52.9%
Camden	79.9	44.7	43.0	-1.7	-3.8%	-36.9	-46.2%
Essex	242.6	113.2	112.9	-0.3	-0.3%	-129.7	-53.5%
Monmouth	29.8	25.4	23.2	-2.2	-8.7%	-6.6	-22.1%
Hudson	82.5	59.5	61.6	+2.1	+3.5%	-20.9	-25.3%
TOTAL	465.4	264.3	255.1	-9.2	-3.5%	-210.3	-45.2%

Phase 2 Sites	2005	2008	2009	1-Yr Change '08-'09		4-Yr Change '05-'09	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Mercer	57.6	41.3	28.5	-12.8	-31.0%	-29.1	-50.5%
Union	38.4	31.1	31.7	+0.6	+1.9%	-6.7	-17.4%
Bergen	16.1	11.0	7.8	-3.2	-29.1%	-8.3	-51.6%
Burlington	13.4	14.2	13.6	-0.6	-4.2%	+0.2	+1.5%
Ocean	10.6	9.8	10.8	+1.0	+10.2%	+0.2	+1.9%
TOTAL	136.1	107.4	92.4	-15.0	-14.0%	-43.7	-32.1%

New Sites	2008	2009	1-Yr Change '08-'09	
			Kids	%
Somerset	7.4	5.7	-1.7	-23.0%

TABLE 16. AVERAGE LOS IN DETENTION, MINORITY VS. WHITE YOUTH

Original Sites	Minority Youth			White Youth		
	^a 2003	2008	2009	2003	2008	2009
Atlantic	31.2	29.8	23.8	18.7	20.7	21.4
Camden	21.9	28.5	34.5	13.2	30.1	22.9
Essex	40.3	28.0	33.3	20.9	11.5	7.9
Monmouth	37.9	34.1	42.4	21.7	17.1	17.2
Hudson	30.2	25.0	33.8	15.8	10.8	9.1
TOTAL	33.2	27.9	33.5	16.6	19.6	18.2

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

Original Sites	1-Yr Change '08-'09				6-Yr Change '03-'09				Minority LOS is > or < White LOS by:		
	Minority		White		Minority		White		2003	2008	2009
	Days	%	Days	%	Days	%	Days	%	Days	Days	Days
Atlantic	-6.0	-20.1%	+0.7	+3.4%	-7.4	-23.7%	+2.7	+14.4%	+12.5	+9.1	+2.4
Camden	+6.0	+21.1%	-7.2	-23.9%	+12.6	+57.5%	+9.7	+73.5%	+8.7	-1.6	+11.6
Essex	+5.3	+18.9%	-3.6	-31.3%	-7.0	-17.4%	-13.0	-62.2%	+19.4	+16.5	+25.4
Monmouth	+8.3	+24.3%	+0.1	+0.6%	+4.5	+11.9%	-4.5	-20.7%	+16.2	+17.0	+25.2
Hudson	+8.8	+35.2%	-1.7	-15.7%	+3.6	+11.9%	-6.7	-42.4%	+14.4	+14.2	+24.7
TOTAL	+5.6	+20.1%	-1.4	-7.1%	+0.3	+0.9%	+1.6	+9.6%	+16.6	+8.3	+15.3

Phase 2 Sites	Minority Youth			White Youth		
	2005	2008	2009	2005	2008	2009
Mercer	27.9	27.6	28.9	18.3	12.9	7.7
Union	29.6	27.0	29.4	16.6	11.5	41.3
Bergen	28.0	27.6	26.6	25.4	13.5	28.5
Burlington	21.1	27.4	24.5	23.4	18.2	22.1
Ocean	35.5	55.0	43.5	34.3	38.0	33.3
TOTAL	28.1	29.1	29.3	26.6	25.6	25.8

Phase 2 Sites	1-Yr Change '08-'09				4-Yr Change '05-'09				Minority LOS is > or < White LOS by:		
	Minority		White		Minority		White		2005	2008	2009
	Days	%	Days	%	Days	%	Days	%	Days	Days	Days
Mercer	+1.3	+4.7%	-5.2	-40.3%	+1.0	+3.6%	-10.6	-57.9%	+9.6	+14.7	+21.2
Union	+2.4	+8.9%	+29.8	+259.1%	-0.2	-0.7%	+24.7	+148.8%	+13.0	+15.5	-11.9
Bergen	-1.0	-3.6%	+15.0	+111.1%	-1.4	-5.0%	+3.1	+12.2%	+2.6	+14.1	-1.9
Burlington	-2.9	-10.6%	+3.9	+21.4%	+3.4	+16.1%	-1.3	-5.6%	-2.3	+9.2	+2.4
Ocean	-11.5	-20.9%	-4.7	-12.4%	+8.0	+22.5%	-1.0	-2.9%	+1.2	+17.0	+10.2
TOTAL	+0.2	+0.7%	+0.2	+0.8%	+1.2	+4.3%	-0.8	-3.0%	+1.5	+3.5	+3.5

New Sites	Minority Youth		White Youth	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
Somerset	16.3	17.1	12.7	35.1

New Sites	1-Yr Change '08-'09				Minority LOS is > or < White LOS by:	
	Minority		White		2008	2009
	Days	%	Days	%	Days	Days
Somerset	+0.8	+4.9%	+22.4	+176.4%	+3.6	-18.0

TABLE 17. % OF DETENTION ADMISSIONS COMPRISED OF MINORITY YOUTH

Original Sites	2003	2008	2009	1-Yr Change '08-'09		6-Yr Change '03-'09	
				Pts	%	Pts	%
Atlantic	85.0%	83.9%	86.7%	+2.8	+3.3%	+1.7	+2.0%
Camden	80.4%	89.5%	86.5%	-3.0	-3.4%	+6.1	+7.6%
Essex	98.5%	97.7%	98.6%	+0.9	+0.9%	+0.1	+0.1%
Monmouth	62.8%	80.1%	79.3%	-0.8	-1.0%	+16.5	+26.3%
Hudson	93.9%	95.6%	95.1%	-0.5	-0.5%	+1.2	+1.3%
TOTAL	89.0%	93.1%	92.9%	-0.2	-0.2%	+3.9	+4.4%

Phase 2 Sites	2005	2008	2009	1-Yr Change '08-'09		4-Yr Change '05-'09	
				Pts	%	Pts	%
Mercer	94.6%	93.6%	90.3%	-3.3	-3.5%	-4.3	-4.5%
Union	94.8%	94.5%	95.5%	+1.0	+1.1%	+0.7	+0.7%
Bergen	75.6%	81.2%	77.8%	-3.4	-4.2%	+2.2	+2.9%
Burlington	66.9%	73.9%	68.8%	-5.1	-6.9%	+1.9	+2.8%
Ocean	43.0%	37.8%	52.5%	+14.7	+38.9%	+9.5	+22.1%
TOTAL	83.1%	83.0%	81.7%	-1.3	-1.6%	-1.4	-1.7%

New Sites	2008	2009	1-Yr Change '08-'09	
			Pts	%
Somerset	69.8%	80.7%	+10.9	+15.6%

TABLE 18. % OF DETENTION ADP COMPRISED OF MINORITY YOUTH

Original Sites	2003	2008	2009	1-Yr Change '08-'09		6-Yr Change '03-'09	
				Pts	%	Pts	%
Atlantic	89.7%	88.2%	88.3%	+0.1	+0.1%	-1.4	-1.6%
Camden	84.5%	89.5%	91.9%	+2.4	+2.7%	+7.4	+8.8%
Essex	99.6%	98.7%	99.7%	+1.0	+1.0%	+0.1	+0.1%
Monmouth	74.5%	90.9%	90.4%	-0.5	-0.6%	+15.9	+21.3%
Hudson	95.1%	97.8%	98.9%	+1.1	+1.1%	+3.8	+4.0%
TOTAL	93.3%	95.2%	96.6%	+1.4	+1.5%	+3.3	+3.5%

Phase 2 Sites	2005	2008	2009	1-Yr Change '08-'09		4-Yr Change '05-'09	
				Pts	%	Pts	%
Mercer	96.0%	97.3%	95.5%	-1.8	-1.8%	-0.5	-0.5%
Union	98.1%	97.4%	91.9%	-5.5	-5.6%	-6.2	-6.3%
Bergen	79.4%	87.4%	78.4%	-9.0	-10.3%	-1.0	-1.3%
Burlington	65.6%	79.1%	72.0%	-7.1	-9.0%	+6.4	+9.8%
Ocean	44.4%	44.9%	59.2%	+14.3	+31.8%	+14.8	+33.3%
TOTAL	83.2%	84.7%	82.9%	-1.8	-2.1%	-0.3	-0.4%

New Sites	2008	2009	1-Yr Change '08-'09	
			Pts	%
Somerset	81.9%	75.8%	-6.1	-7.4%

TABLE 19. YOUTH POPULATION AND ESTIMATE OF MINORITY OVERREPRESENTATION IN DETENTION

	Total Youth Population	Minority Representation in Youth Population ^a	Minority Representation in Detention ^b	Difference: % Minority in Youth Population vs. Detention
Atlantic	29,600	45.5%	88.3%	+42.8 pts
Bergen	93,906	37.3%	78.4%	+41.1 pts
Burlington	47,833	29.4%	72.0%	+42.6 pts
Camden	58,559	43.5%	91.9%	+48.4 pts
Essex	86,190	68.7%	99.7%	+31.0 pts
Hudson	54,900	73.8%	98.9%	+25.1 pts
Mercer	37,979	47.6%	95.5%	+47.9 pts
Monmouth	74,023	23.1%	90.4%	+67.3 pts
Ocean	56,945	15.8%	59.2%	+43.4 pts
Somerset	36,942	34.0%	75.8%	+41.8 pts
Union	57,901	55.1%	91.9%	+36.8 pts

^a Percent of population ages 10-17 years, 2008. Source: OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book. ^b Based on detention ADP 2009.

GIRLS IN DETENTION

The average daily population of girls in detention has dropped substantially across the eleven JDAI sites. Comparing each site's last year pre-JDAI to 2009, on any given day there are 40 fewer girls in detention, a decrease of -60.0%.

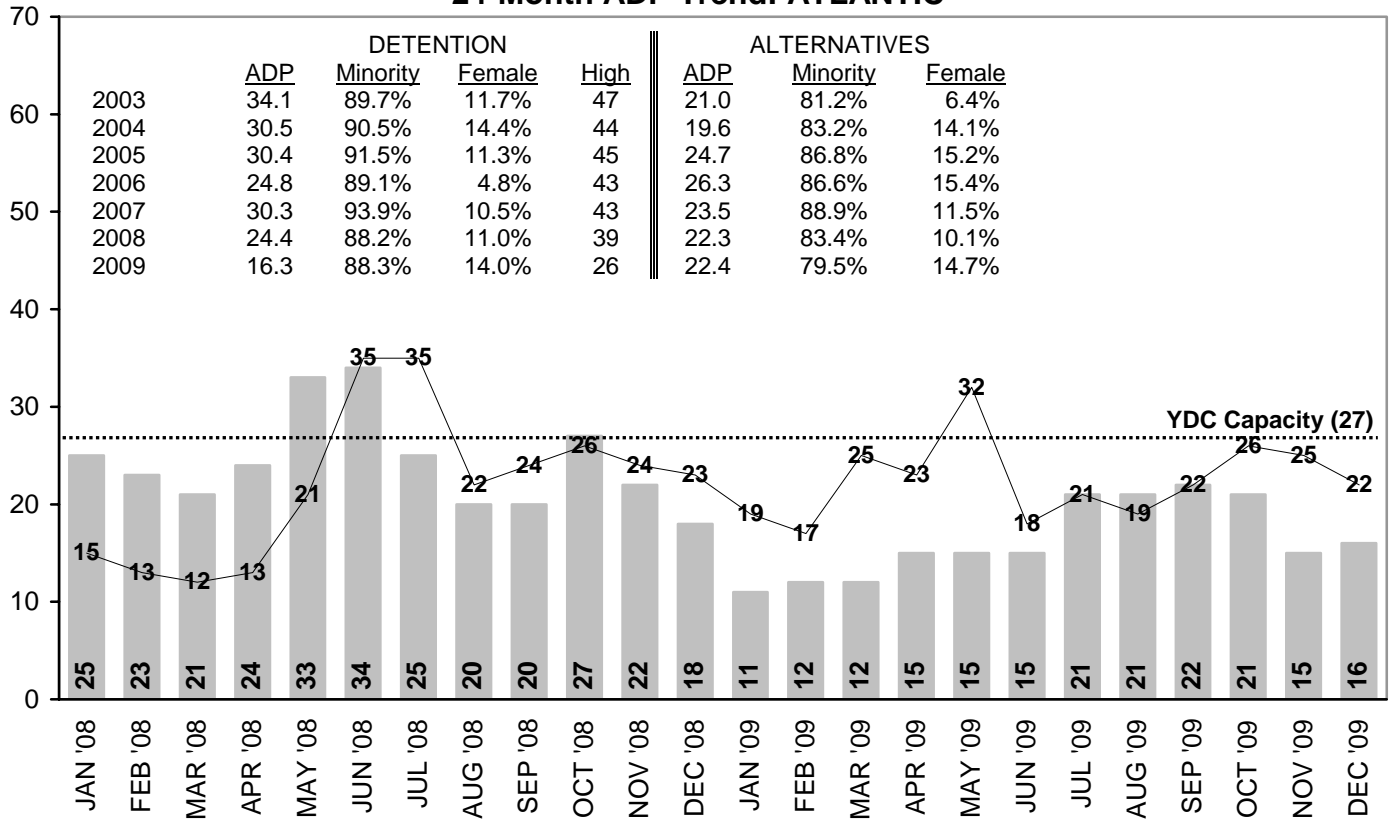
TABLE 20. ADP OF GIRLS IN DETENTION

Original Sites	2003	2008	2009	1-Yr Change '08-'09		6-Yr Change '03-'09	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	4.0	2.4	2.3	-0.1	-4.2%	-1.7	-42.5%
Camden	15.4	4.0	4.3	+0.3	+7.5%	-11.1	-72.1%
Essex	20.0	7.5	6.4	-1.1	-14.7%	-13.6	-68.0%
Monmouth	4.2	1.3	1.8	+0.5	+38.5%	-2.4	-57.1%
Hudson	6.7	3.4	4.5	+1.1	+32.4%	-2.2	-32.8%
TOTAL	50.3	18.6	19.3	+0.7	+3.8%	-31.0	-61.6%

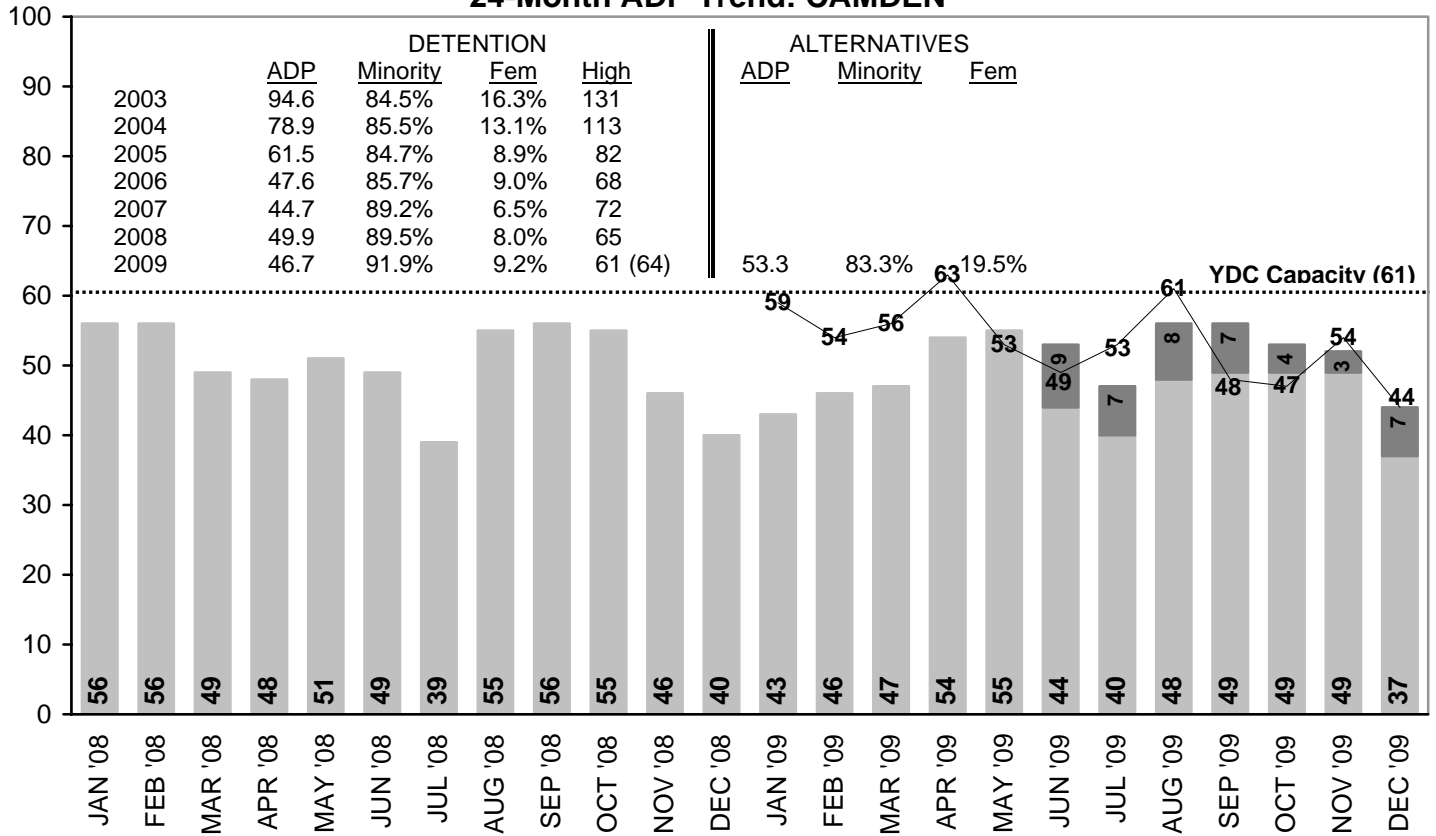
Phase 2 Sites	2005	2008	2009	1-Yr Change '08-'09		4-Yr Change '05-'09	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Mercer	4.5	2.8	1.1	-1.7	-60.7%	-3.4	-75.6%
Union	0.9	1.7	1.7	0	0.0%	+0.8	+88.9%
Bergen	3.0	1.6	0.9	-0.7	-43.8%	-2.1	-70.0%
Burlington	4.0	1.5	2.2	+0.7	+46.7%	-1.8	-45.0%
Ocean	3.1	3.0	1.1	-1.9	-63.3%	-2.0	-64.5%
TOTAL	15.5	10.6	7.0	-3.6	-34.0%	-8.5	-54.8%

New Sites	2008	2009	1-Yr Change '08-'09	
			Kids	%
Somerset	1.2	0.5	-0.7	-58.3%

24-Month ADP Trend: ATLANTIC

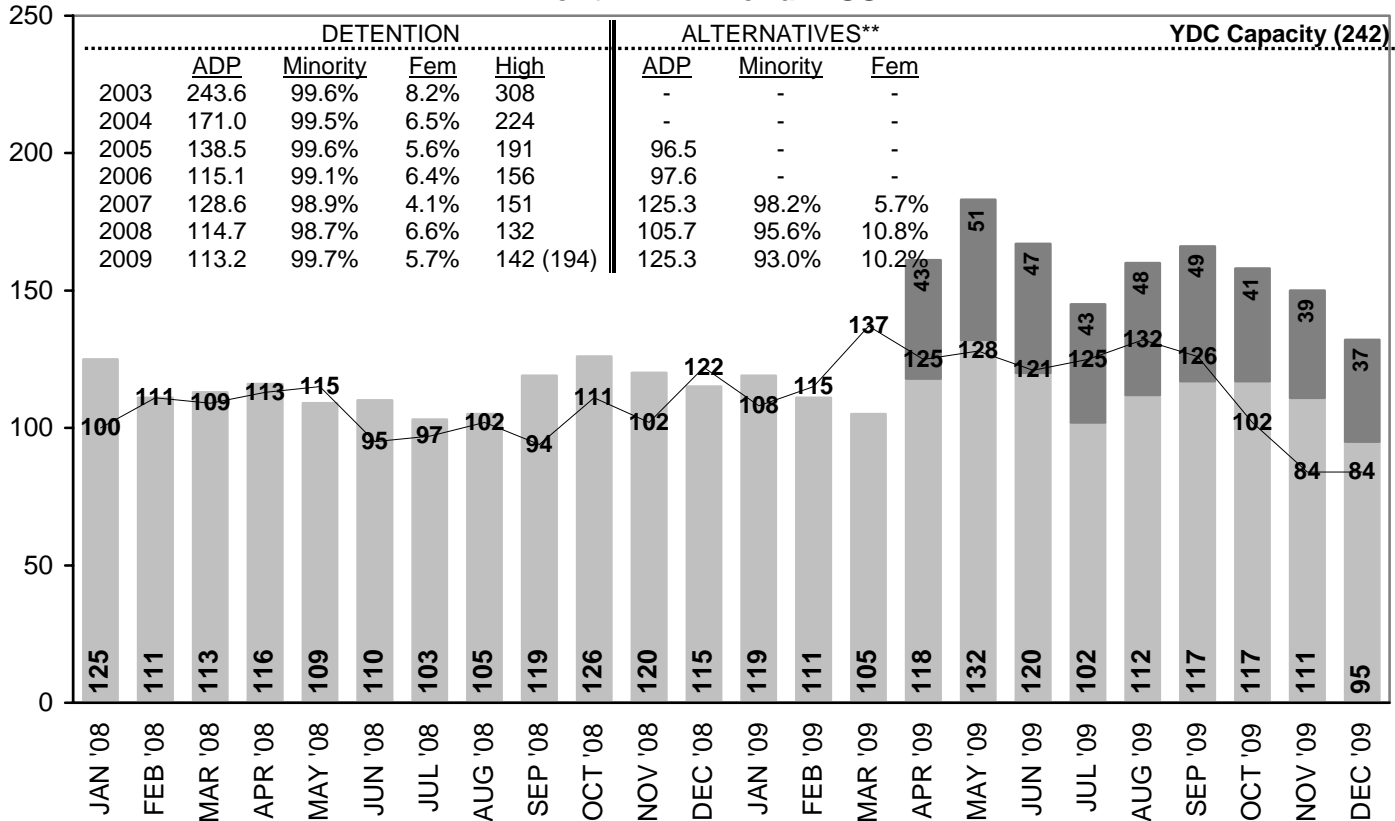


24-Month ADP Trend: CAMDEN * ^

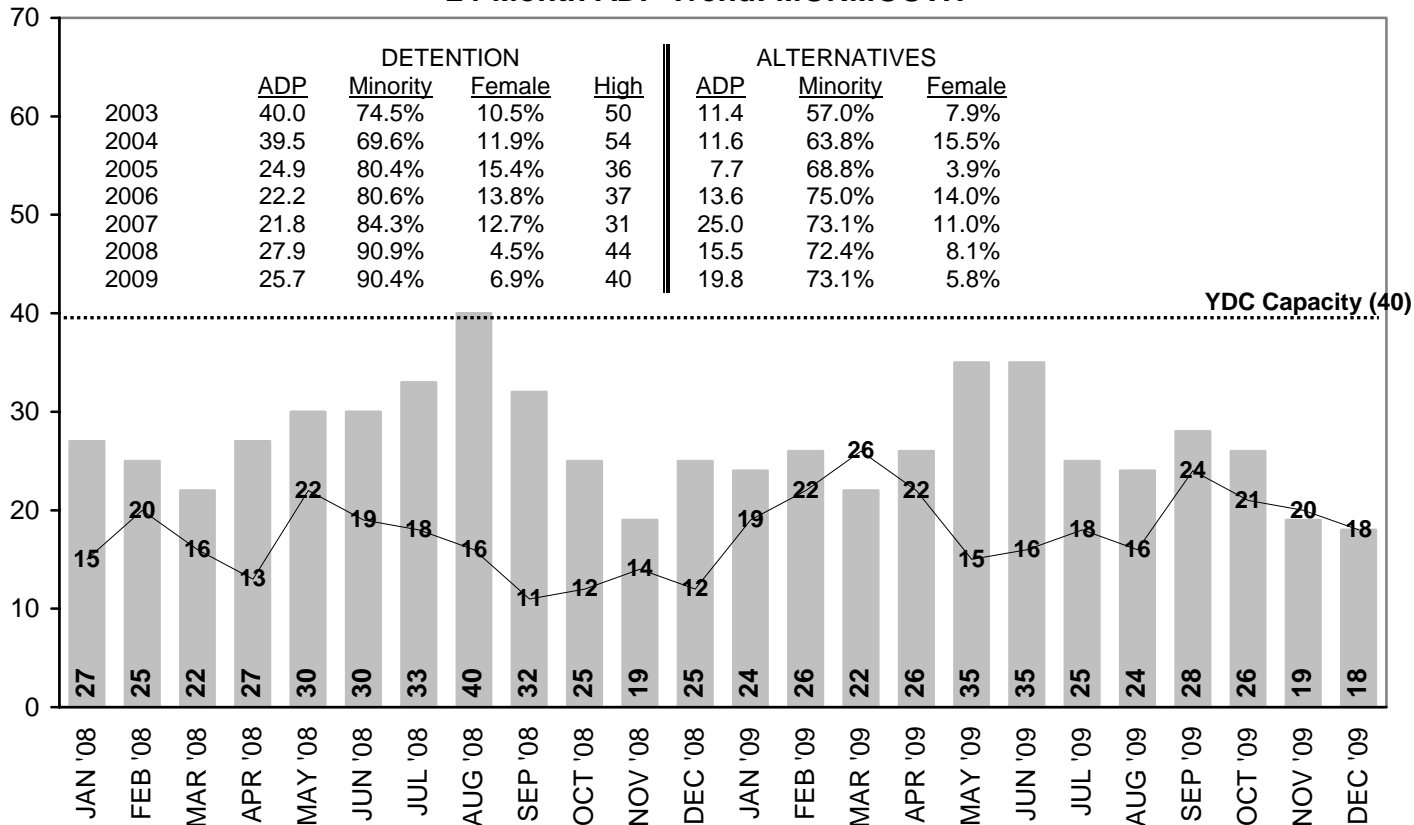


■ Detention — 35 — Alternatives

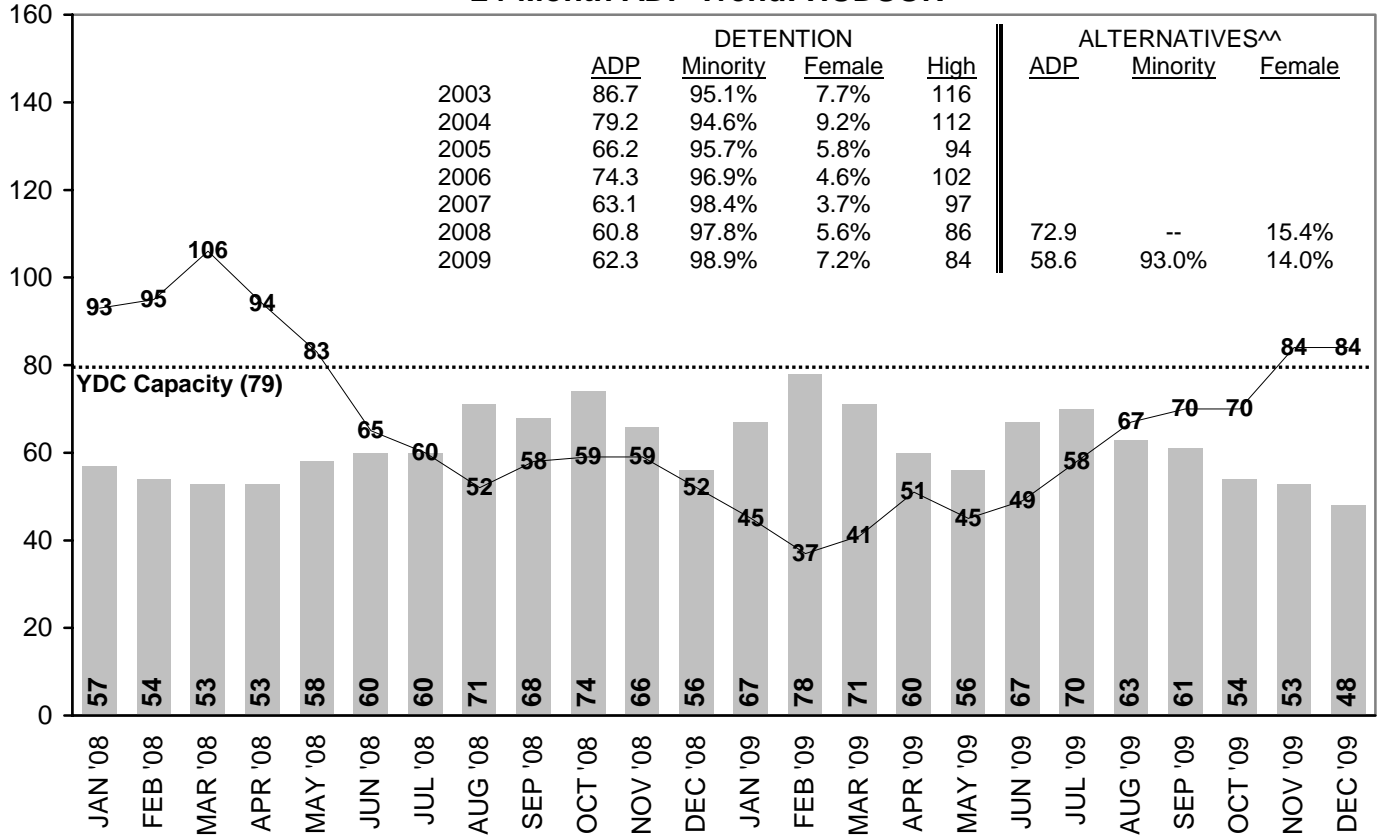
24-Month ADP Trend: ESSEX[^]



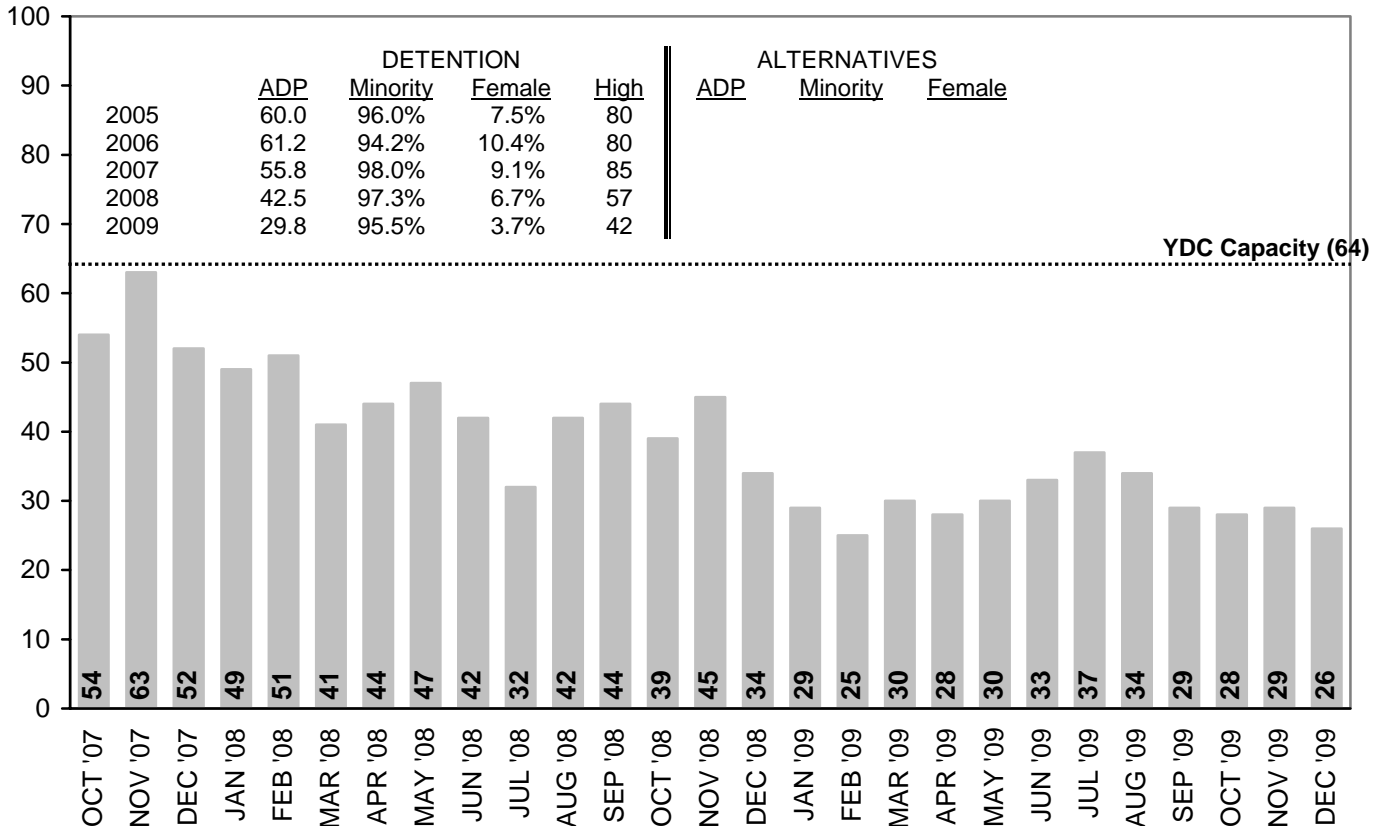
24-Month ADP Trend: MONMOUTH



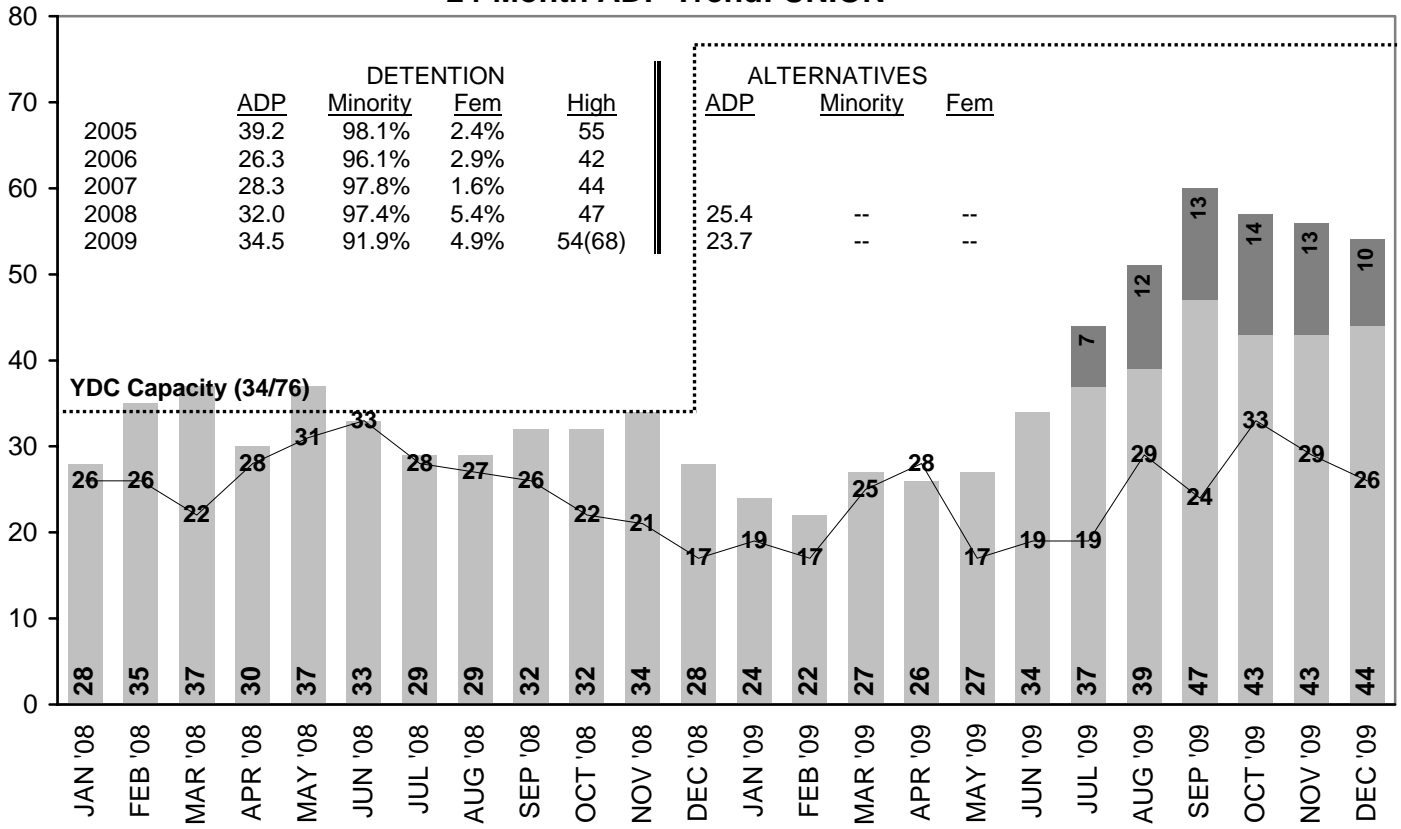
24-Month ADP Trend: HUDSON



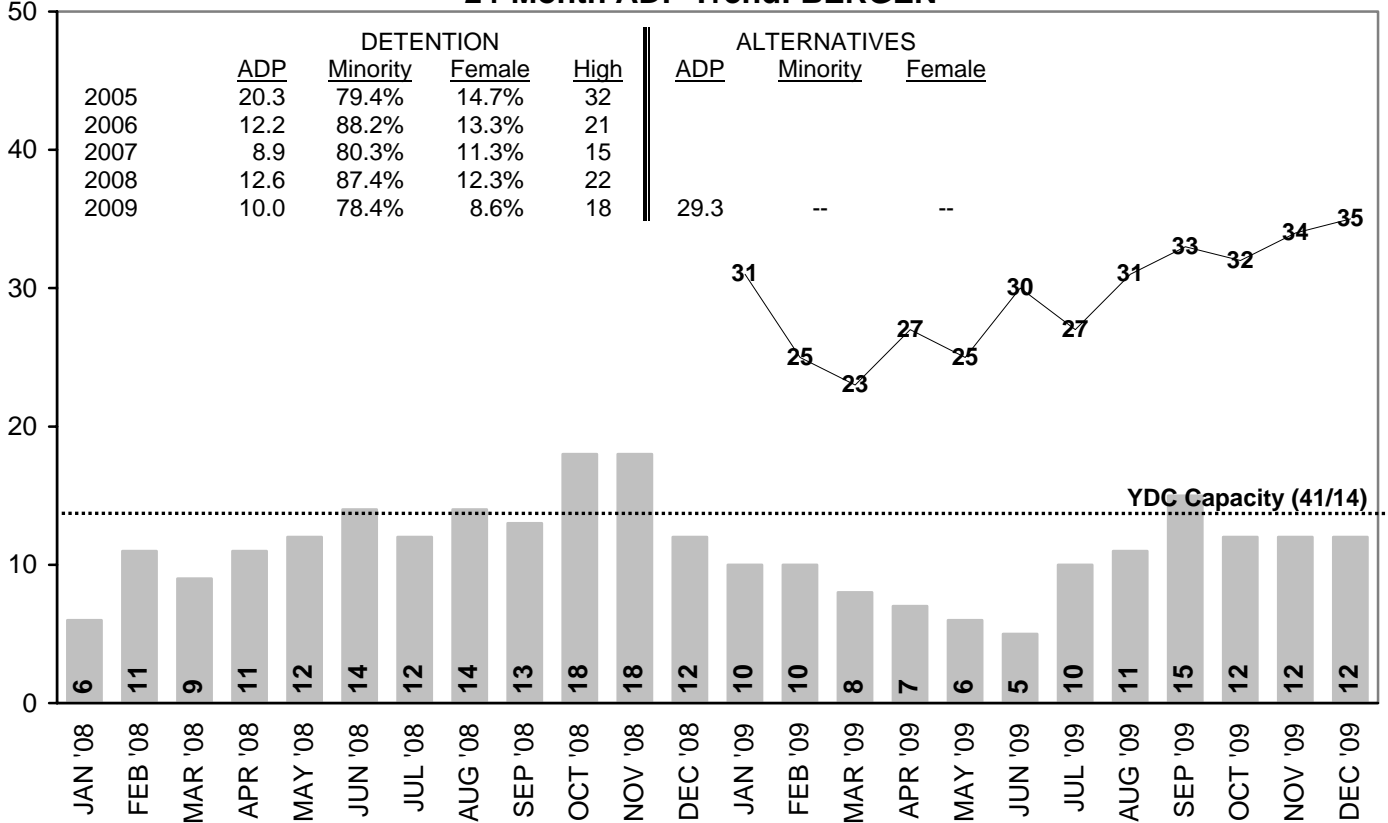
24-Month ADP Trend: MERCER



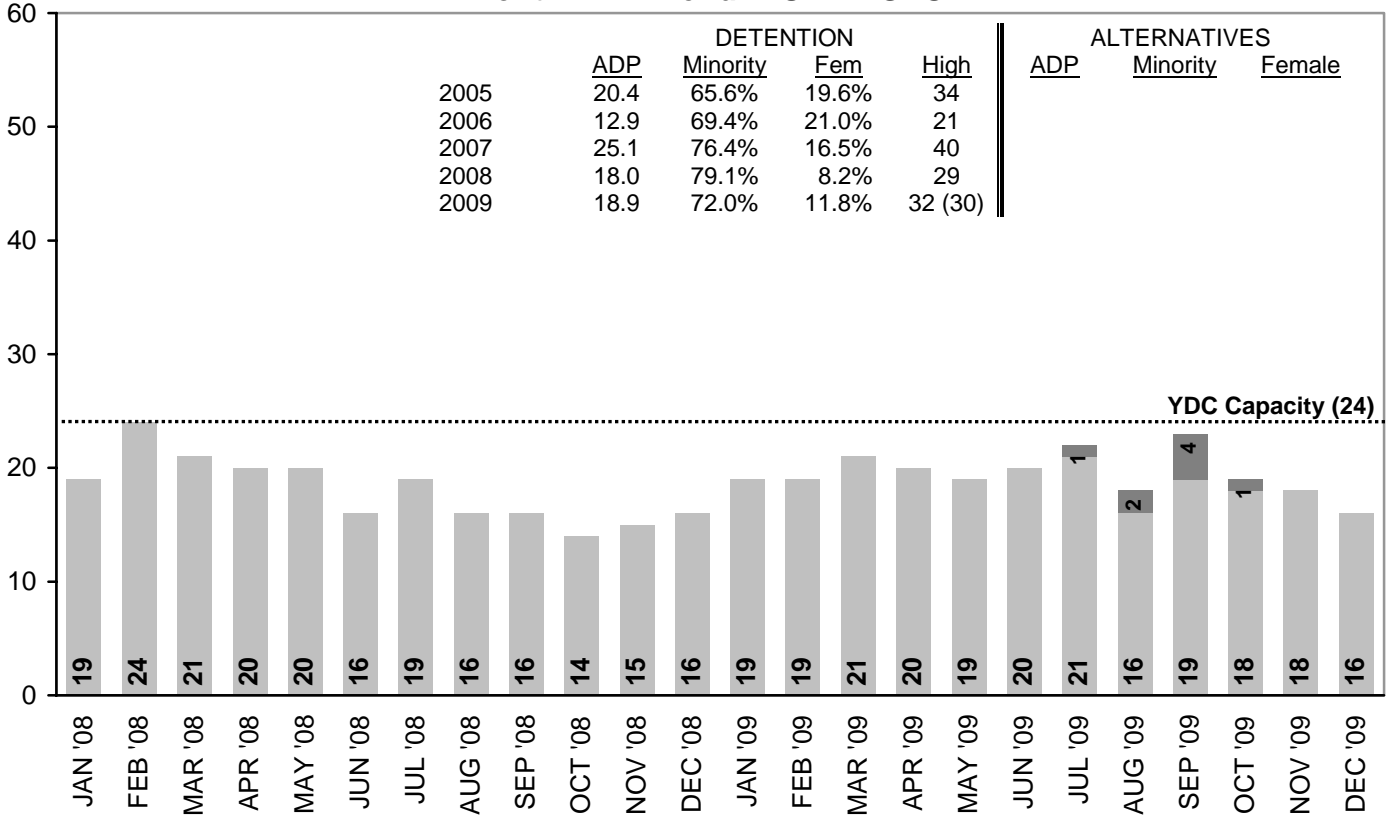
24-Month ADP Trend: UNION * ^



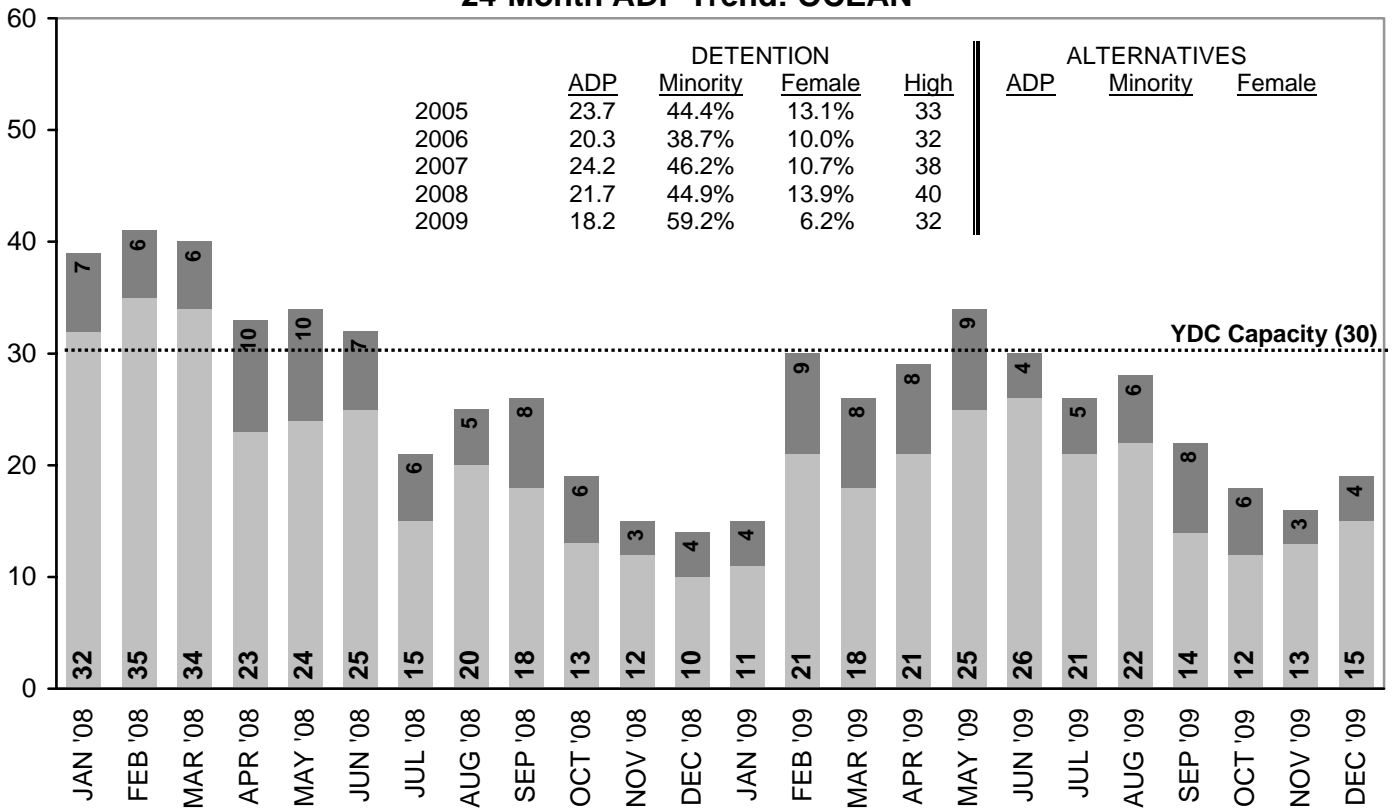
24-Month ADP Trend: BERGEN *



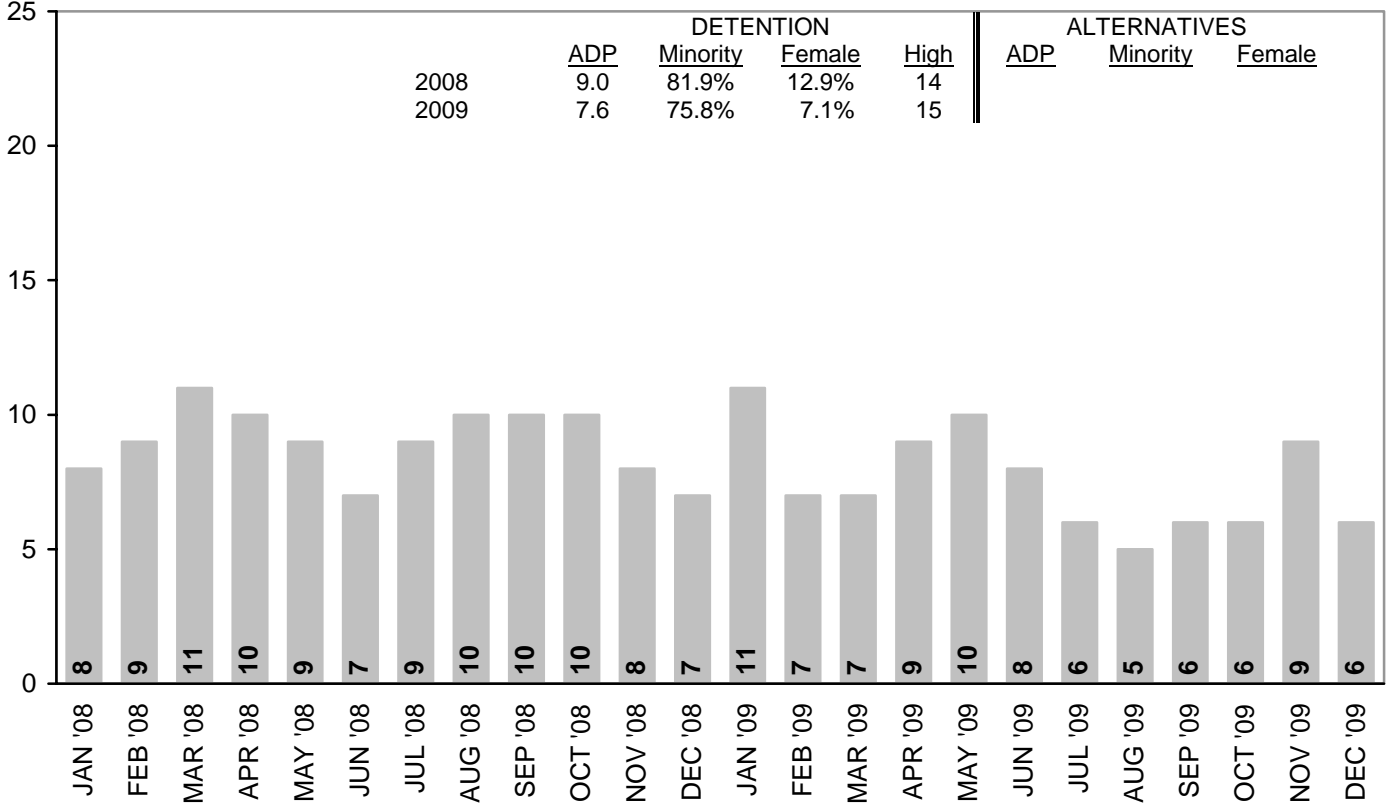
24-Month ADP Trend: BURLINGTON



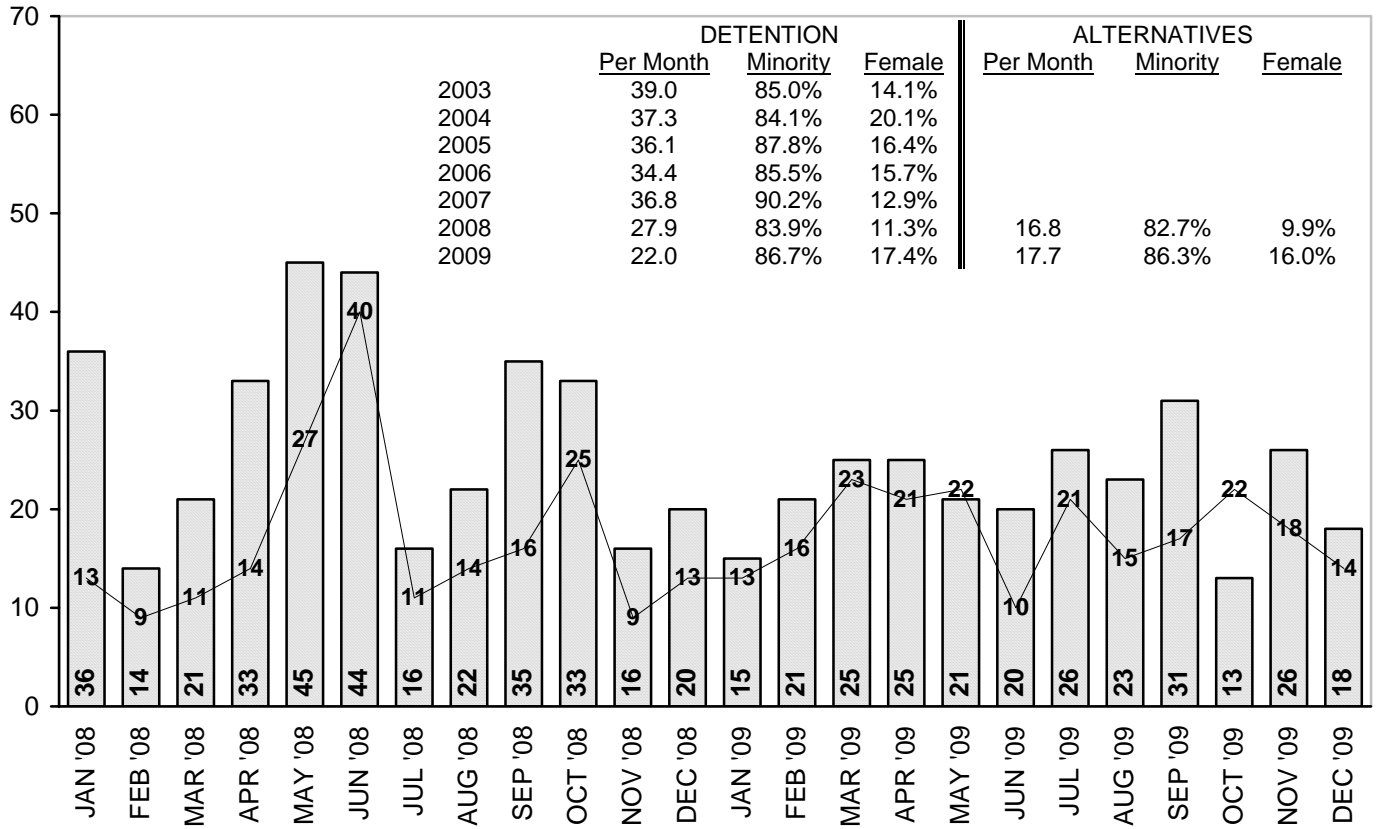
24-Month ADP Trend: OCEAN[^]



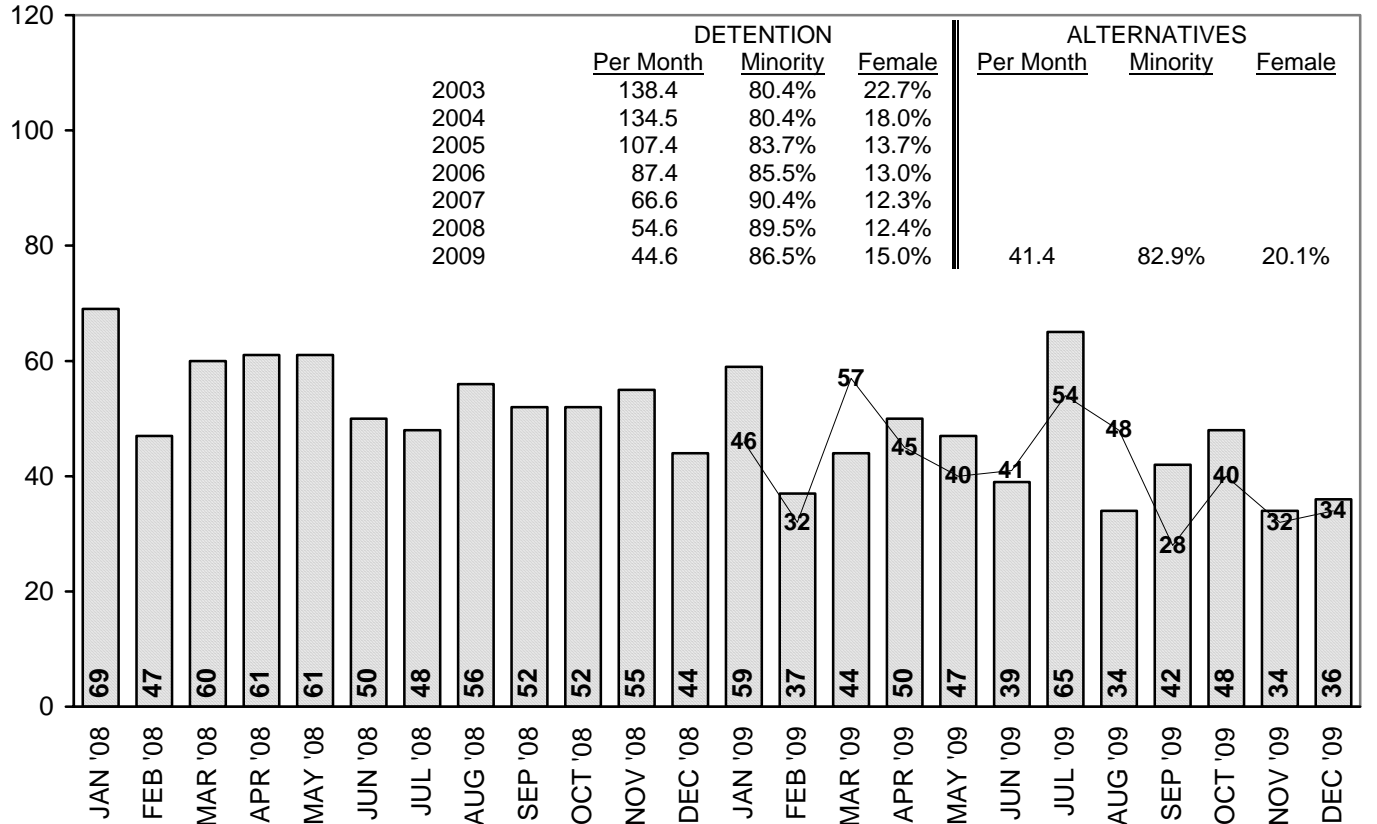
24-Month ADP Trend: SOMERSET^{^^}



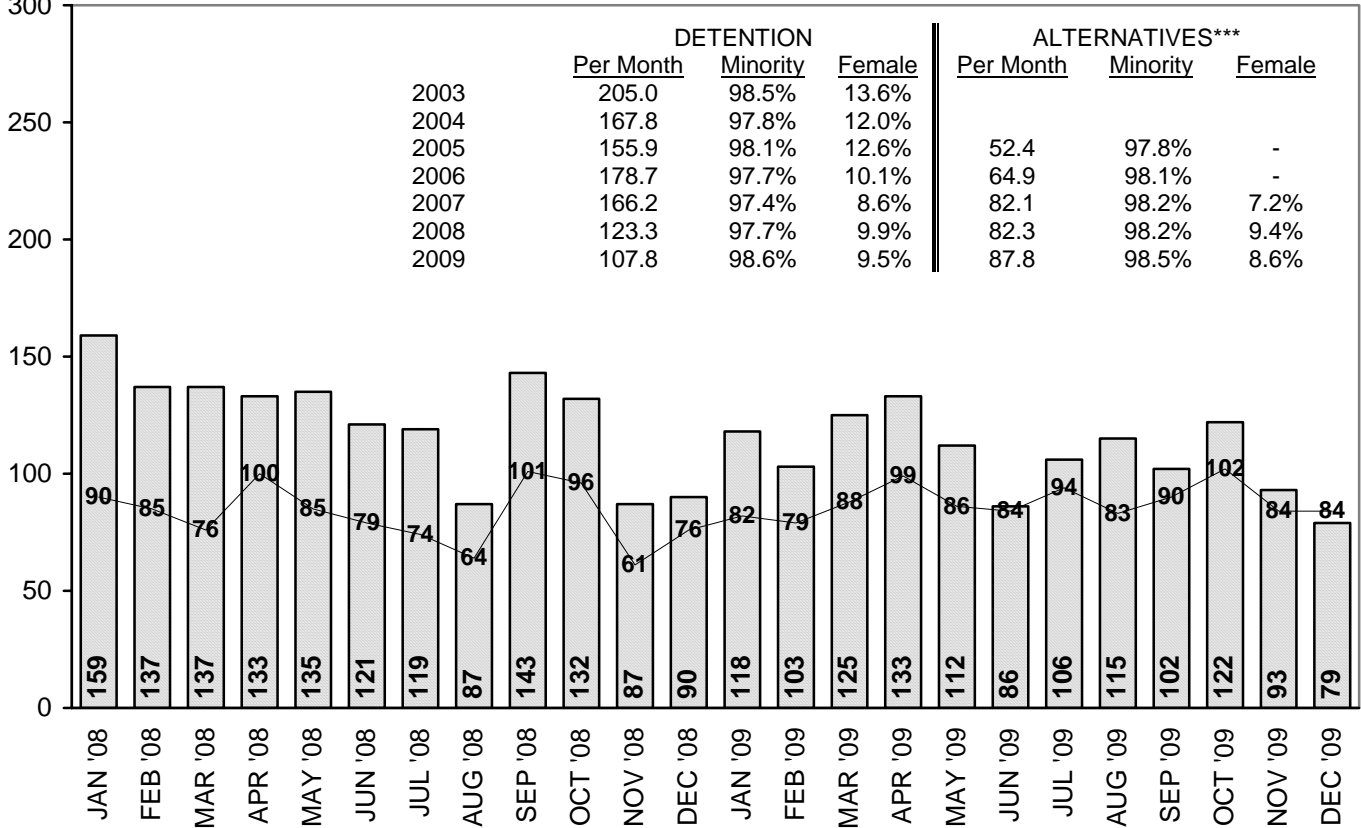
24 Month Admissions Trend: ATLANTIC



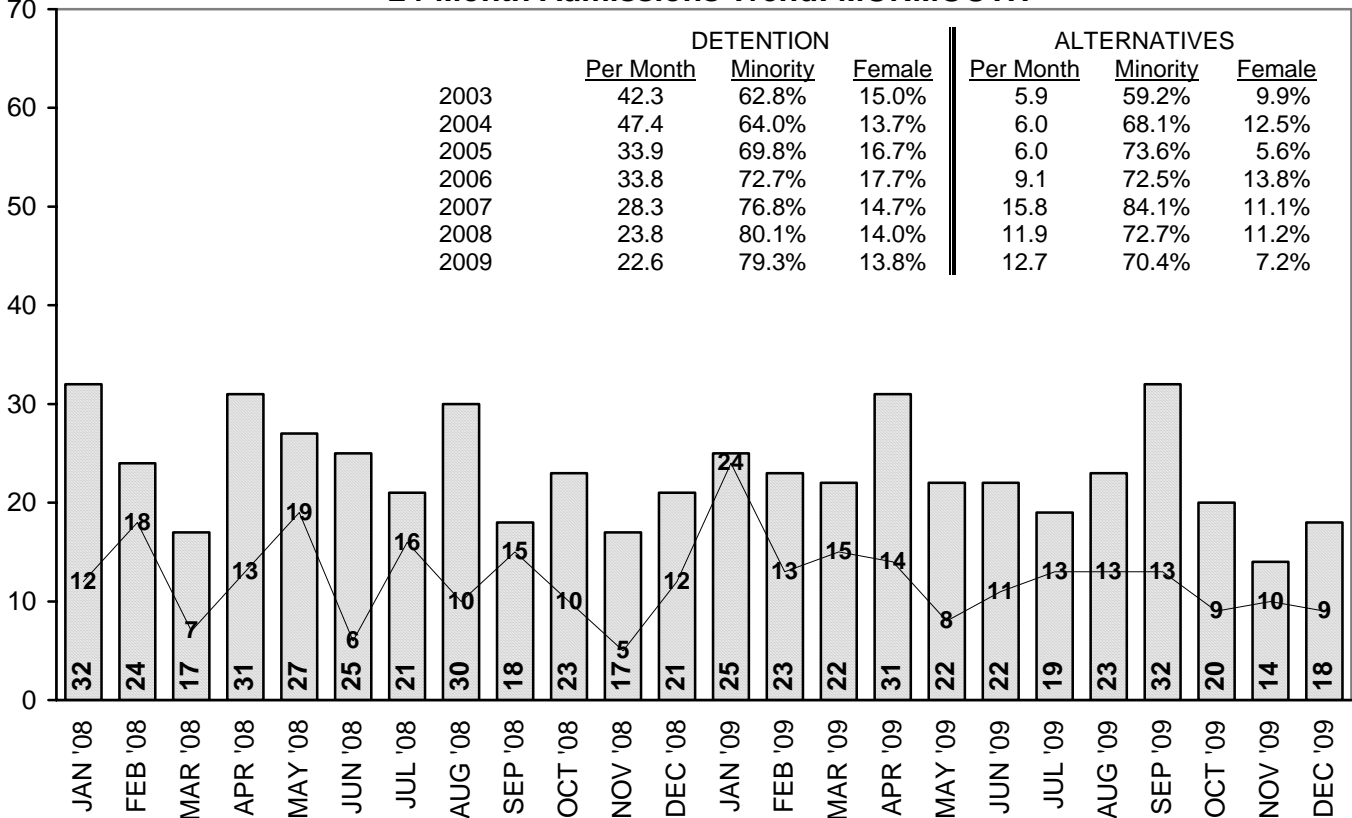
24-Month Admissions Trend: CAMDEN



24-Month Admissions Trend: ESSEX

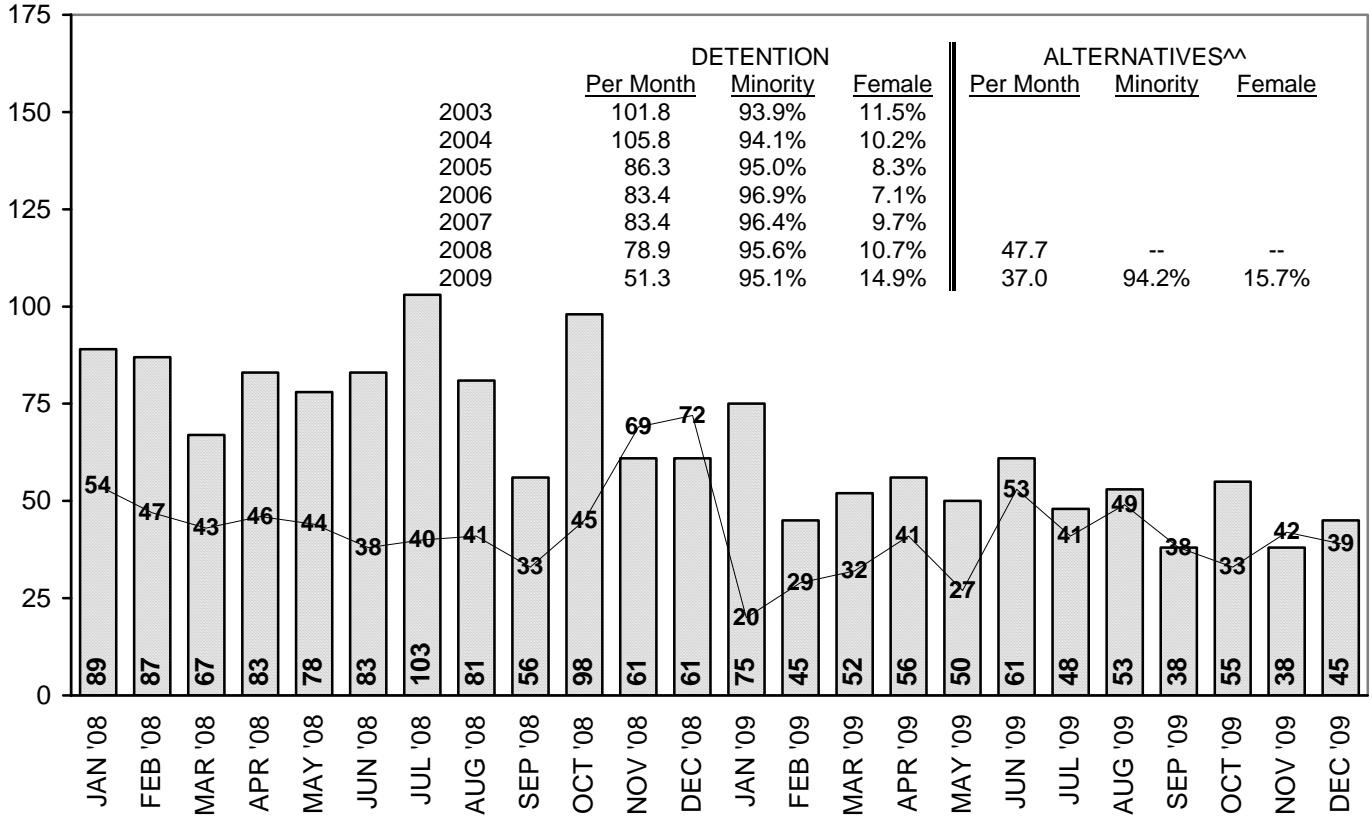


24-Month Admissions Trend: MONMOUTH

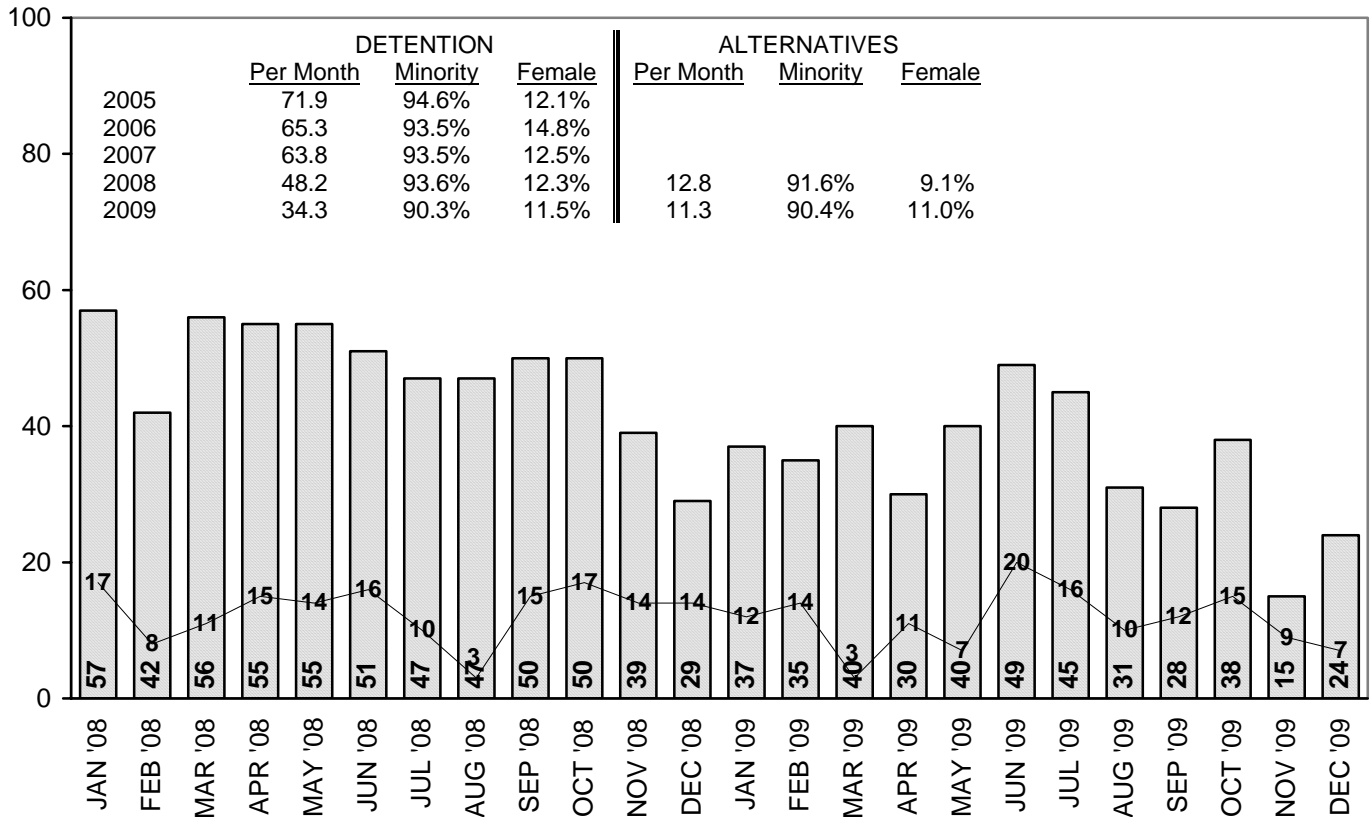


■ Detention — 35 — Alternatives

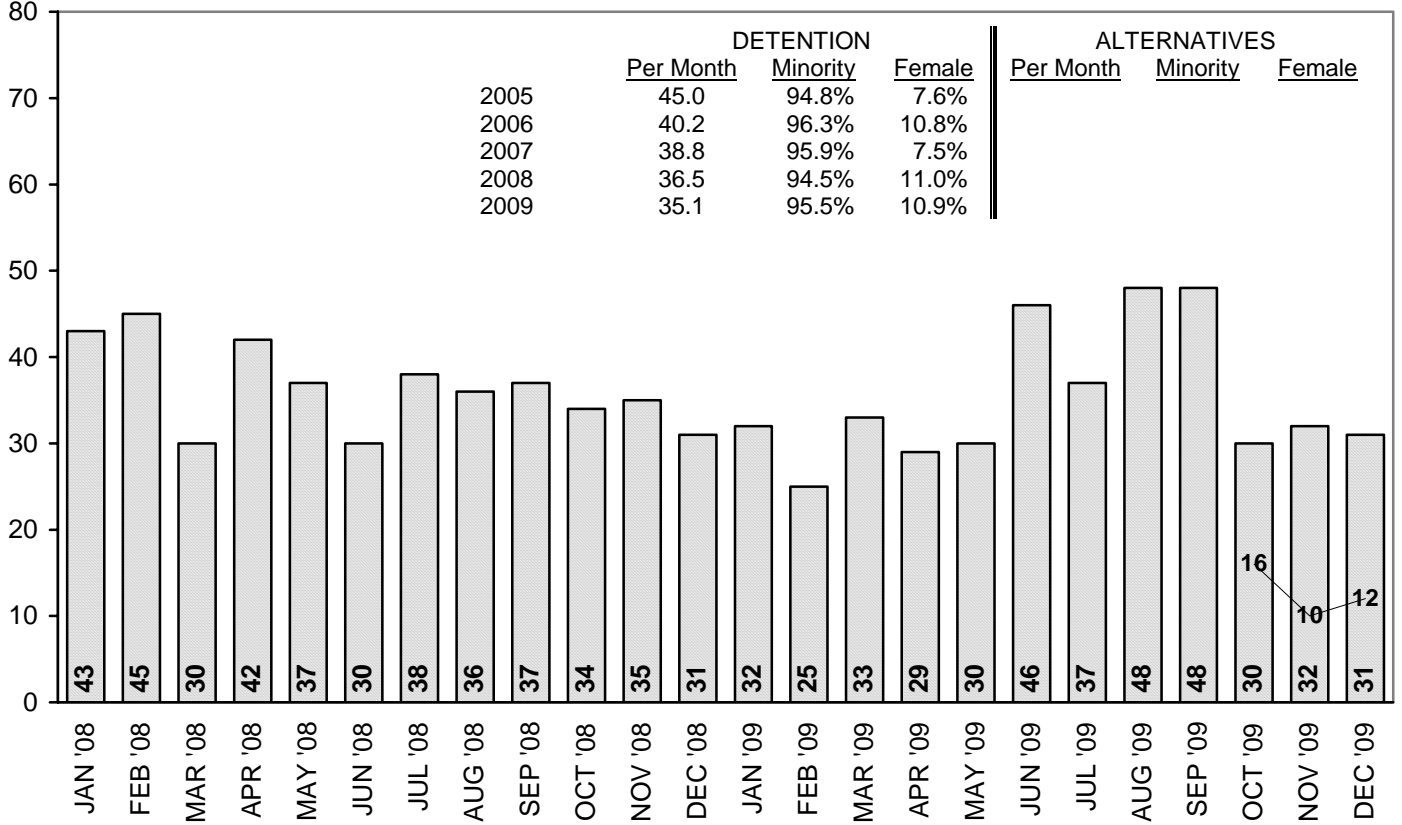
24-Month Admissions Trend: HUDSON



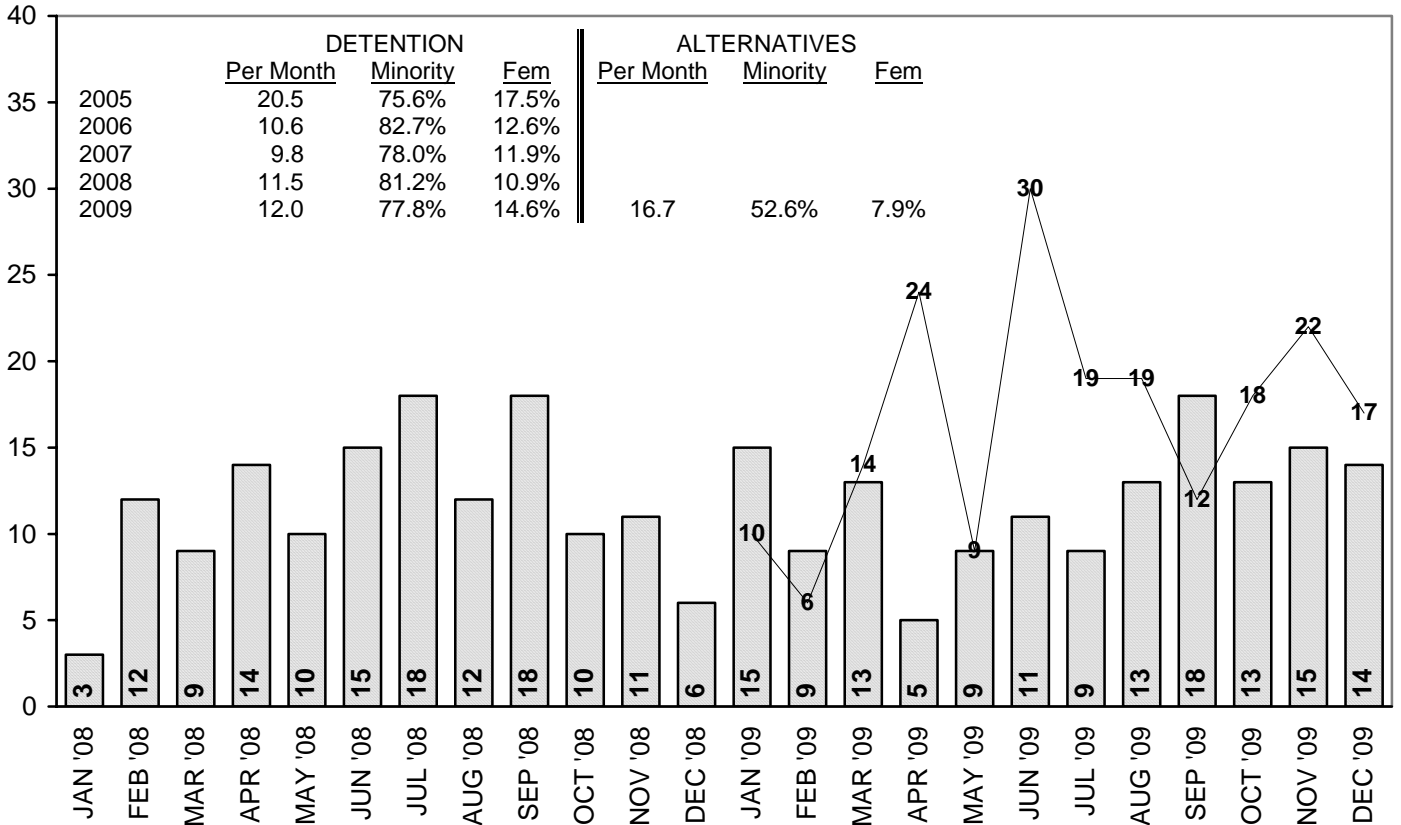
24-Month Admissions Trend: MERCER



24-Month Admissions Trend: UNION



24-Month Admissions Trend: BERGEN



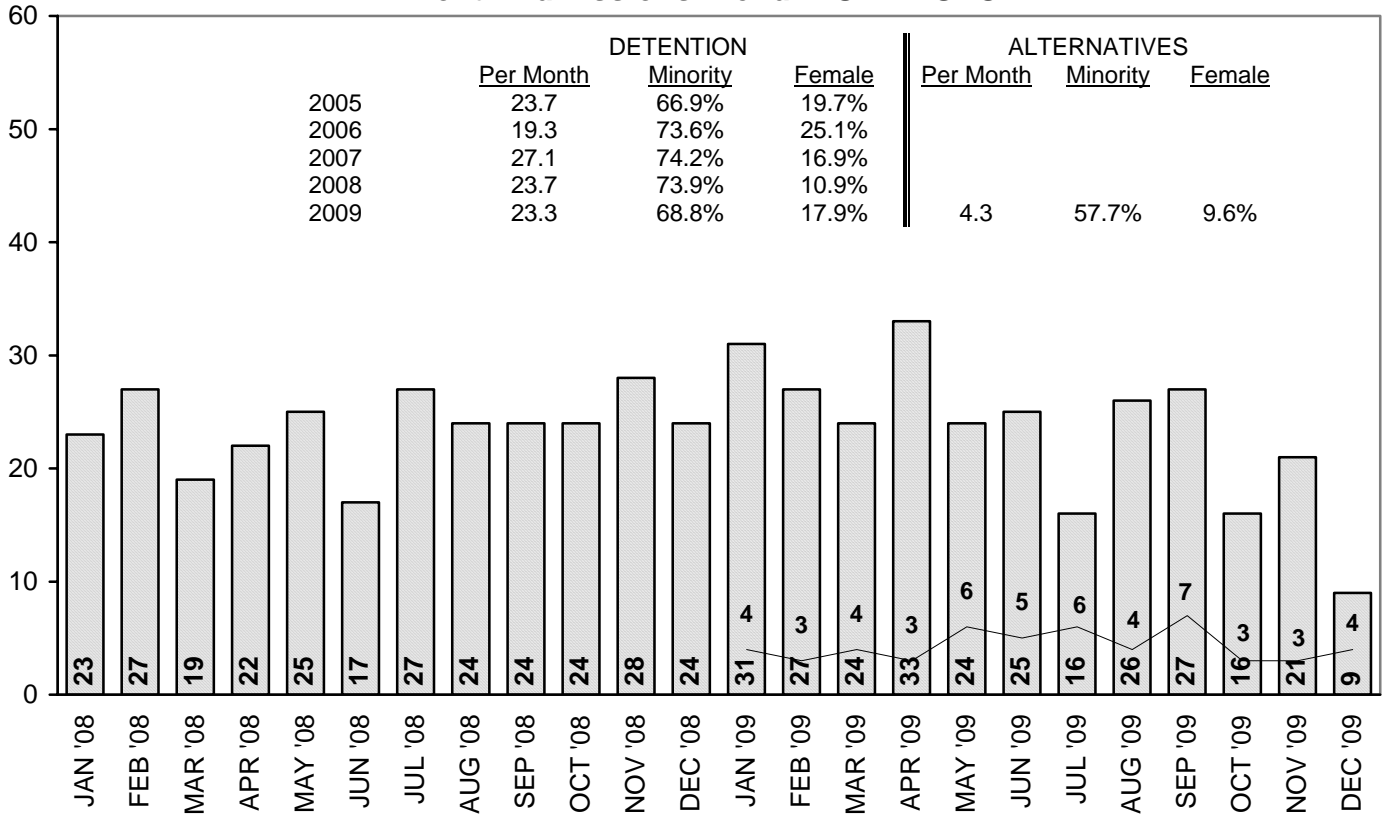


Detention

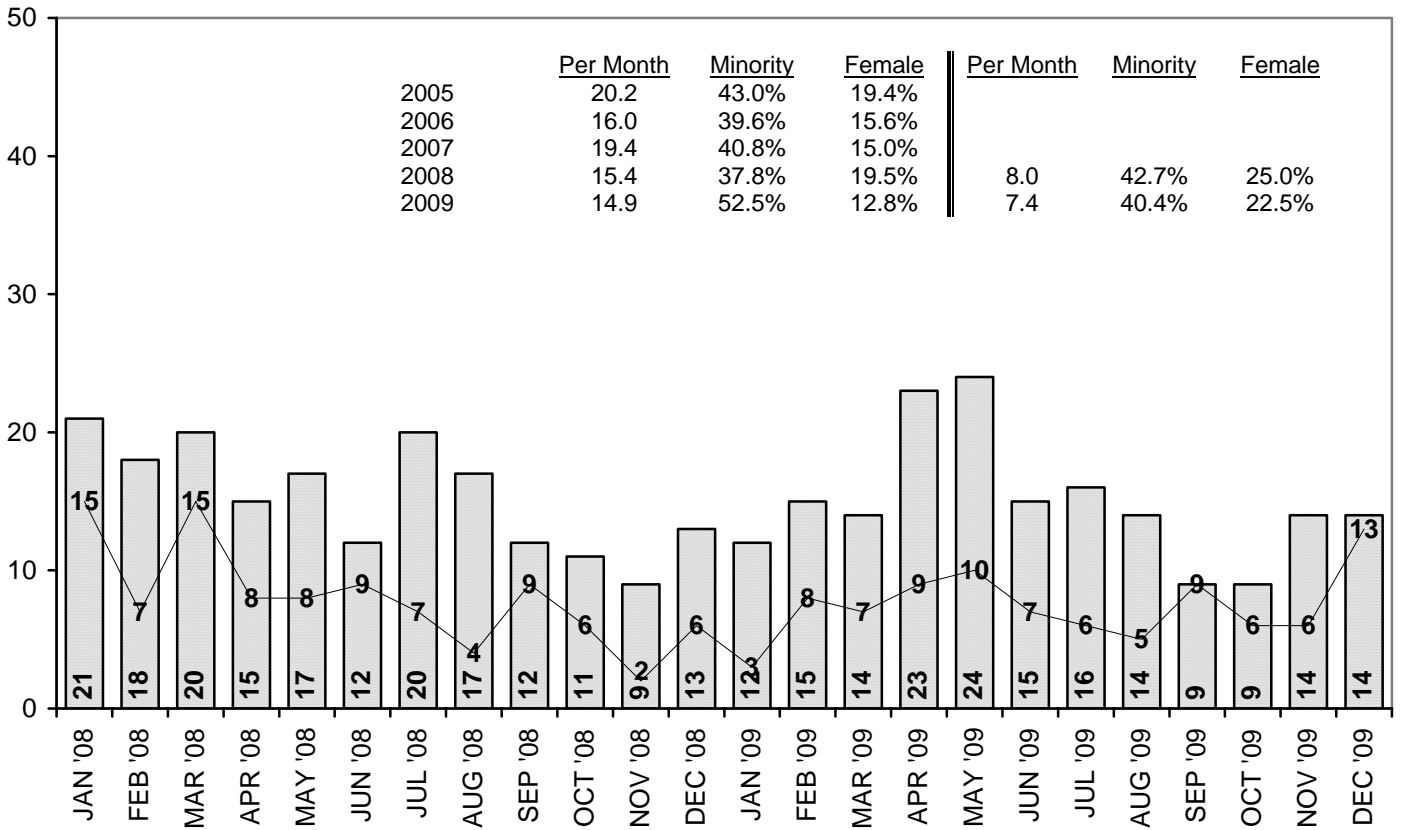
—35—

Alternatives

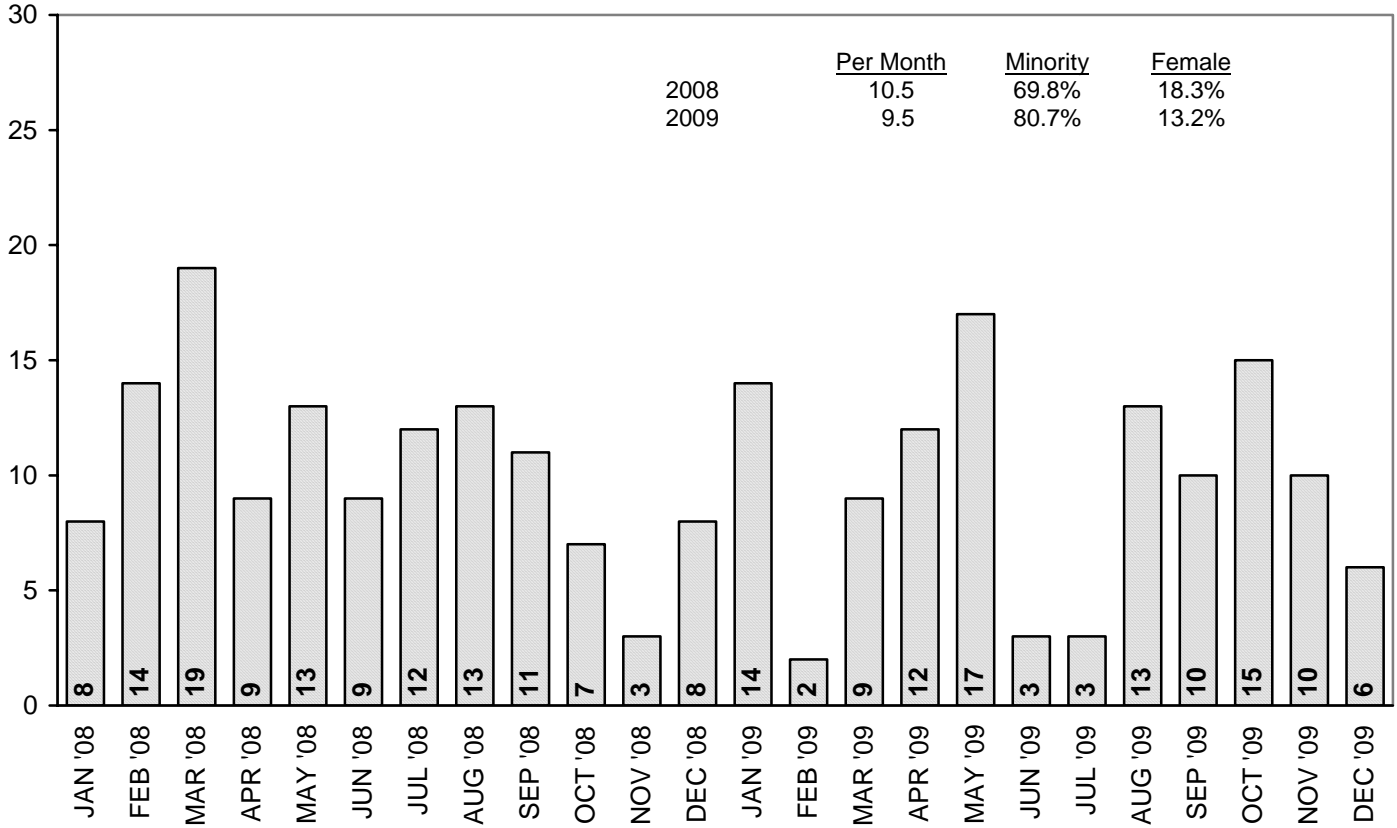
24-Month Admissions Trend: BURLINGTON



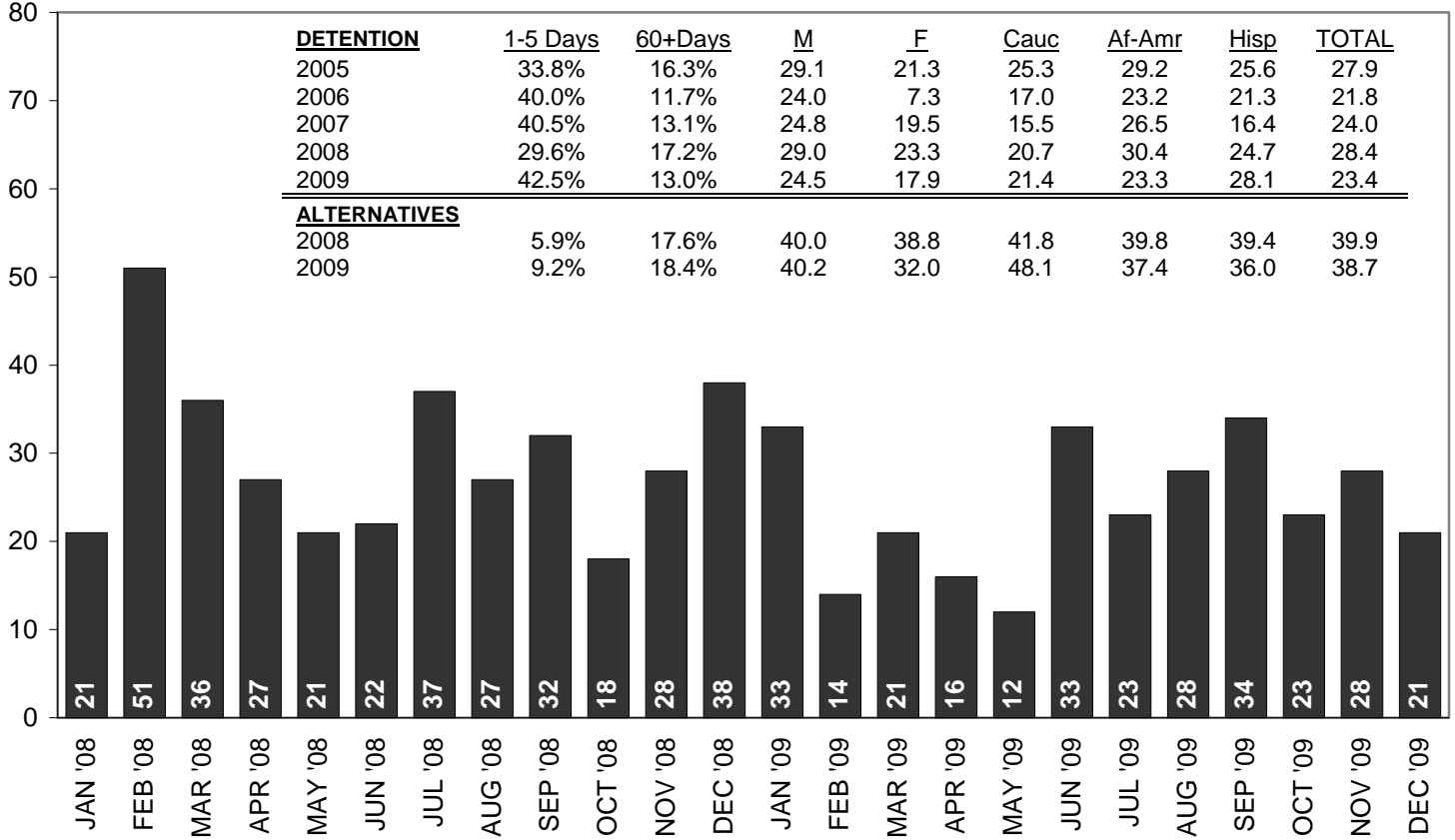
24-Month Admissions Trend: OCEAN



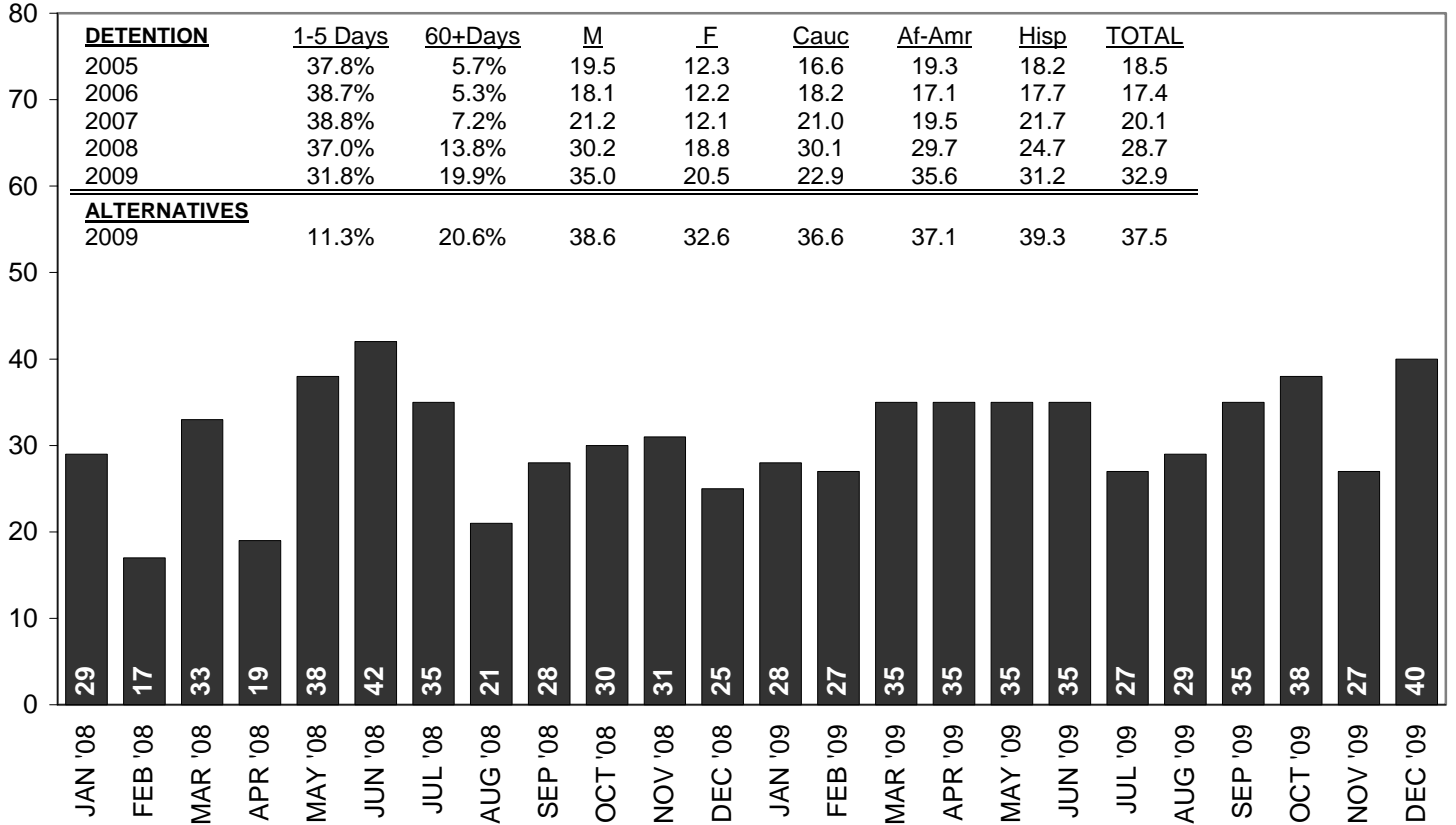
24-Month Admissions Trend: SOMERSET



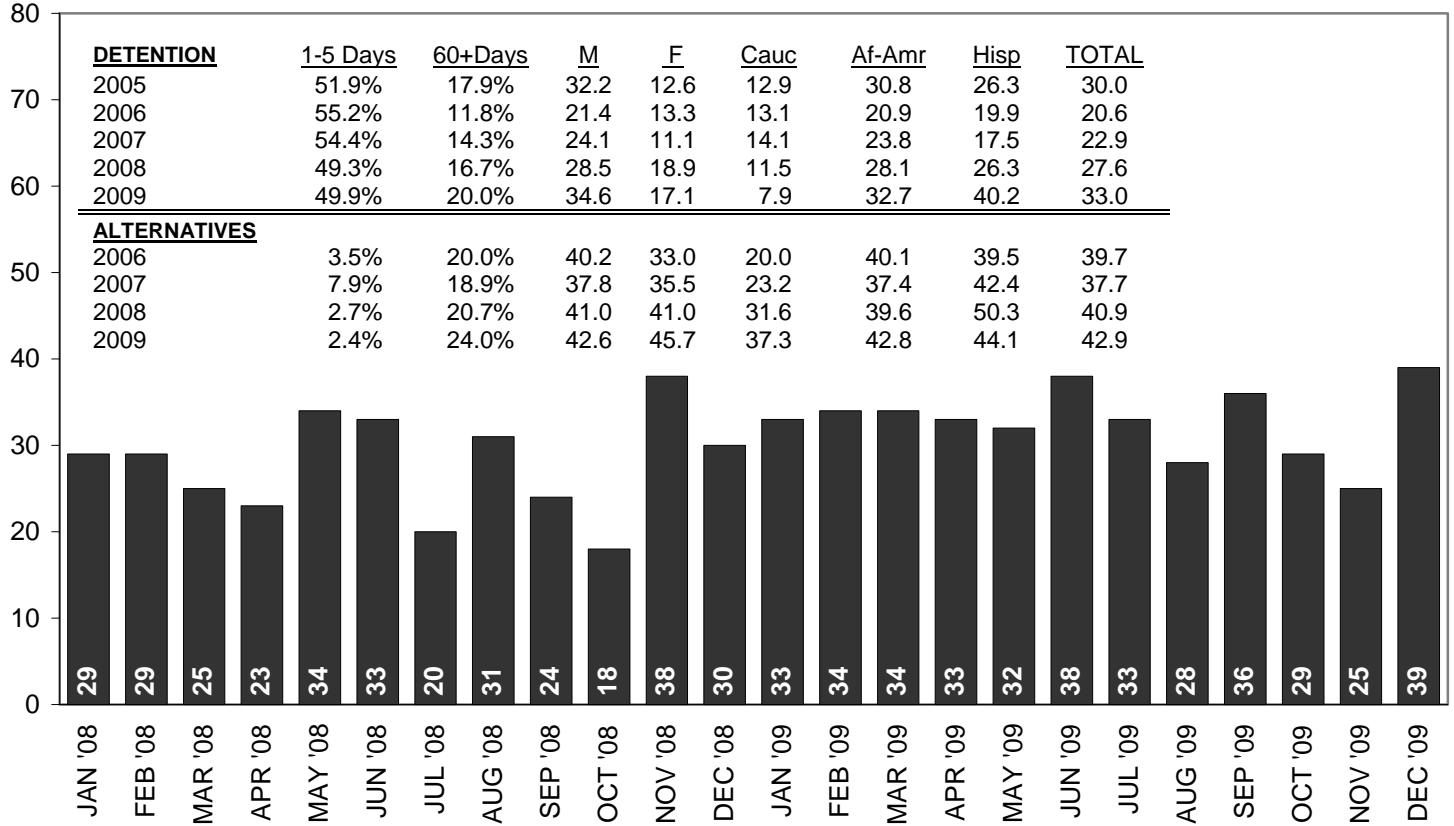
24-Month Average LOS Trend: ATLANTIC



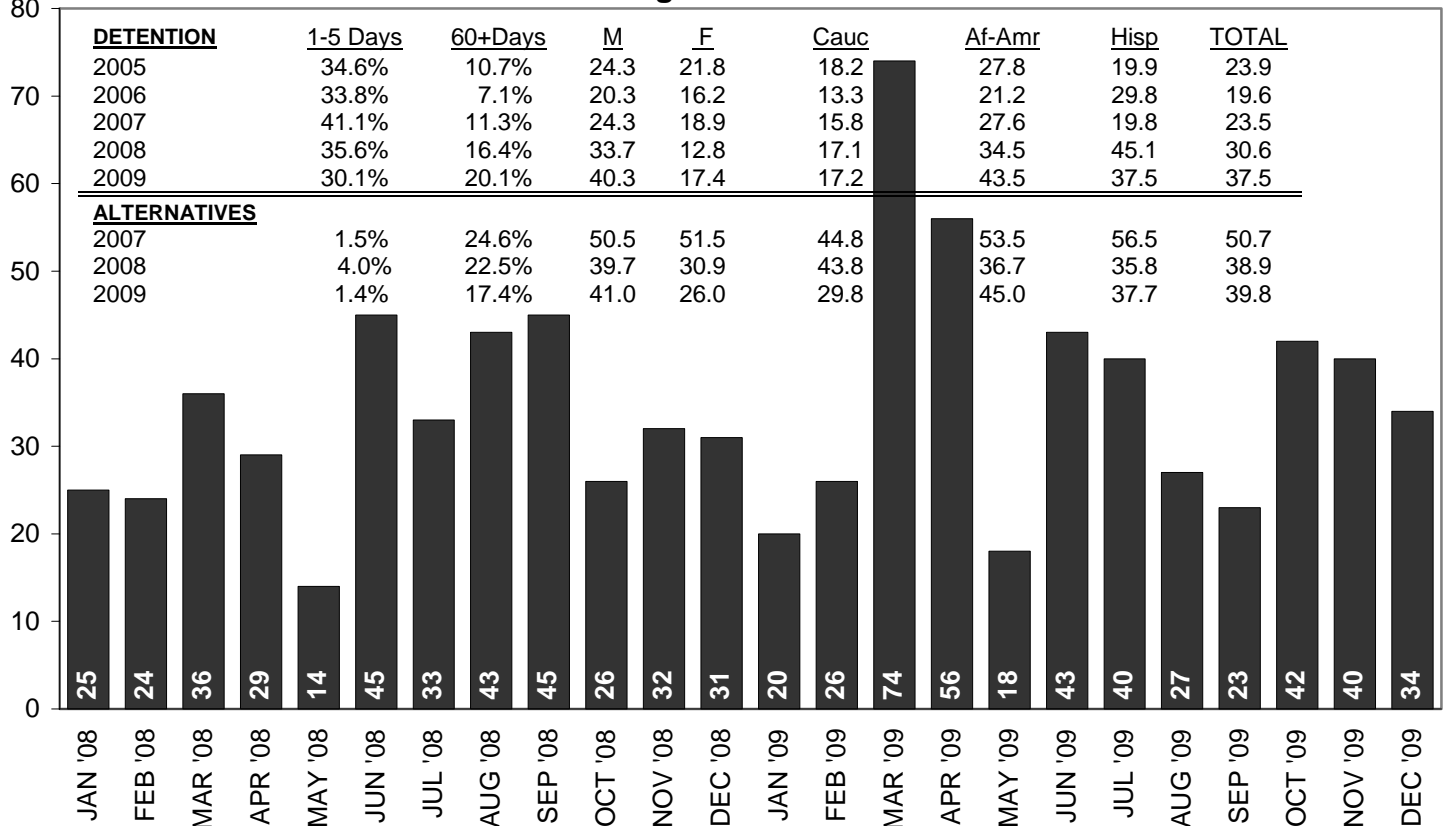
24-Month Average LOS Trend: CAMDEN



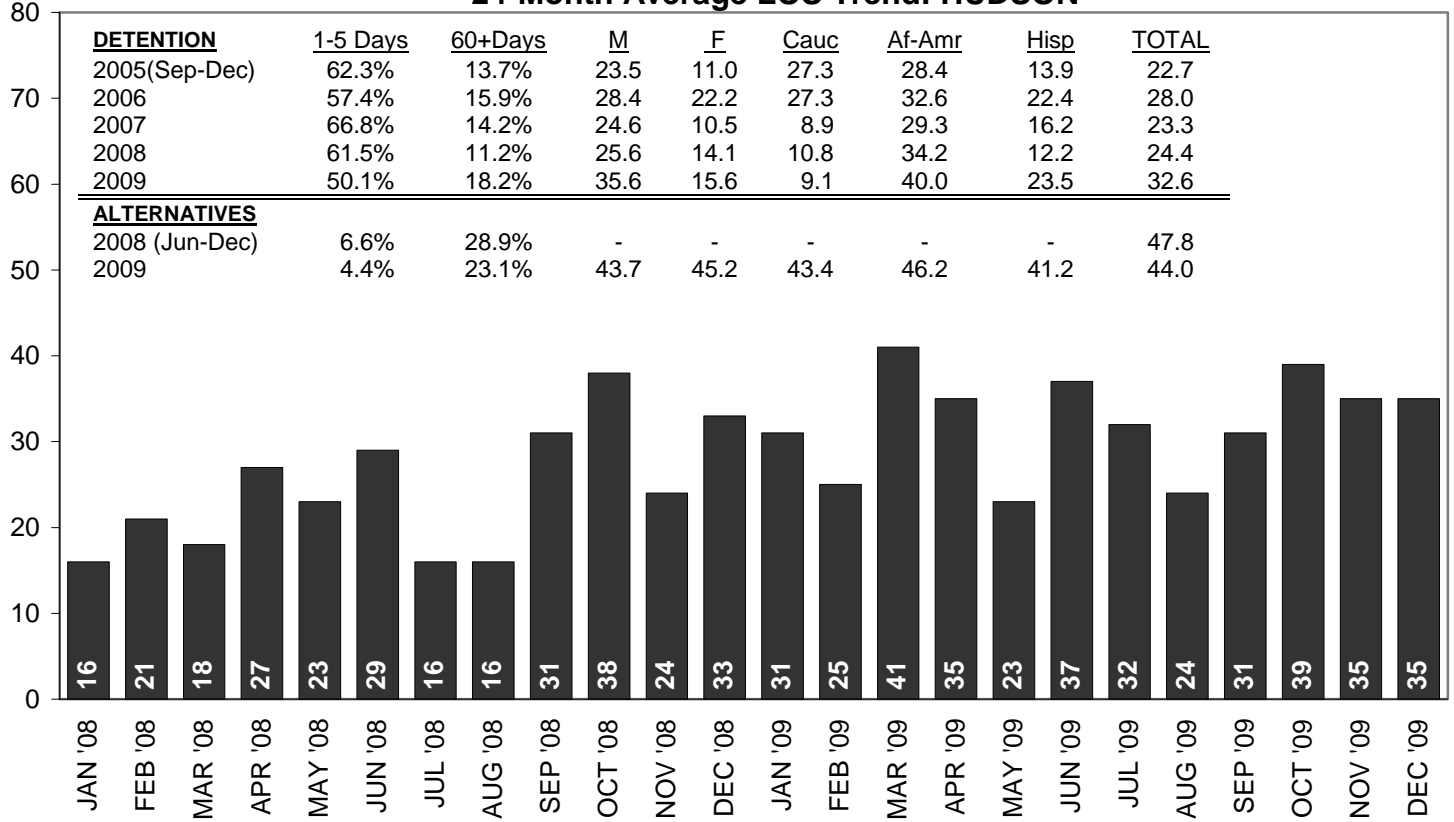
24-Month Average LOS Trend: ESSEX



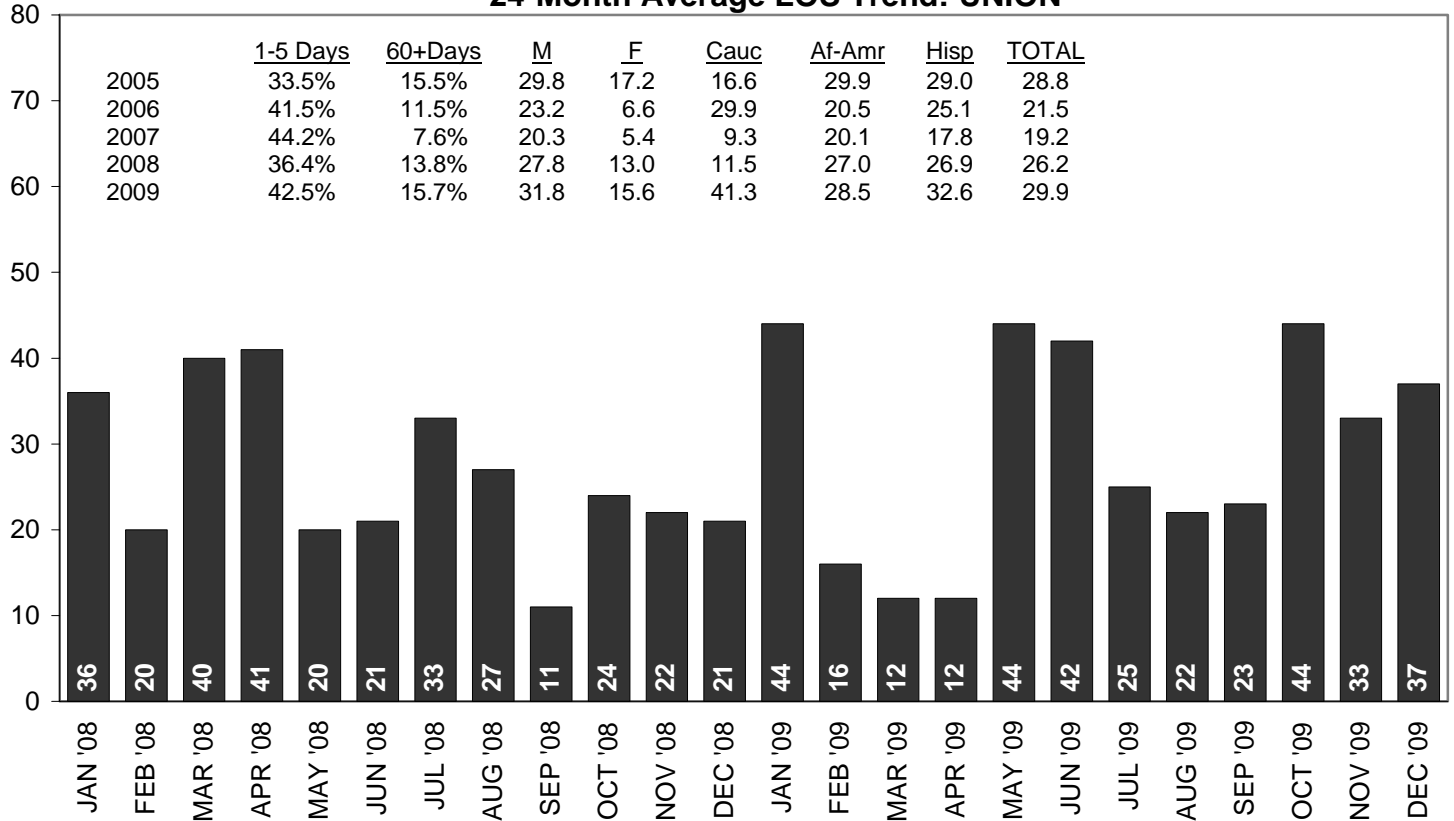
24-Month Average LOS Trend: MONMOUTH



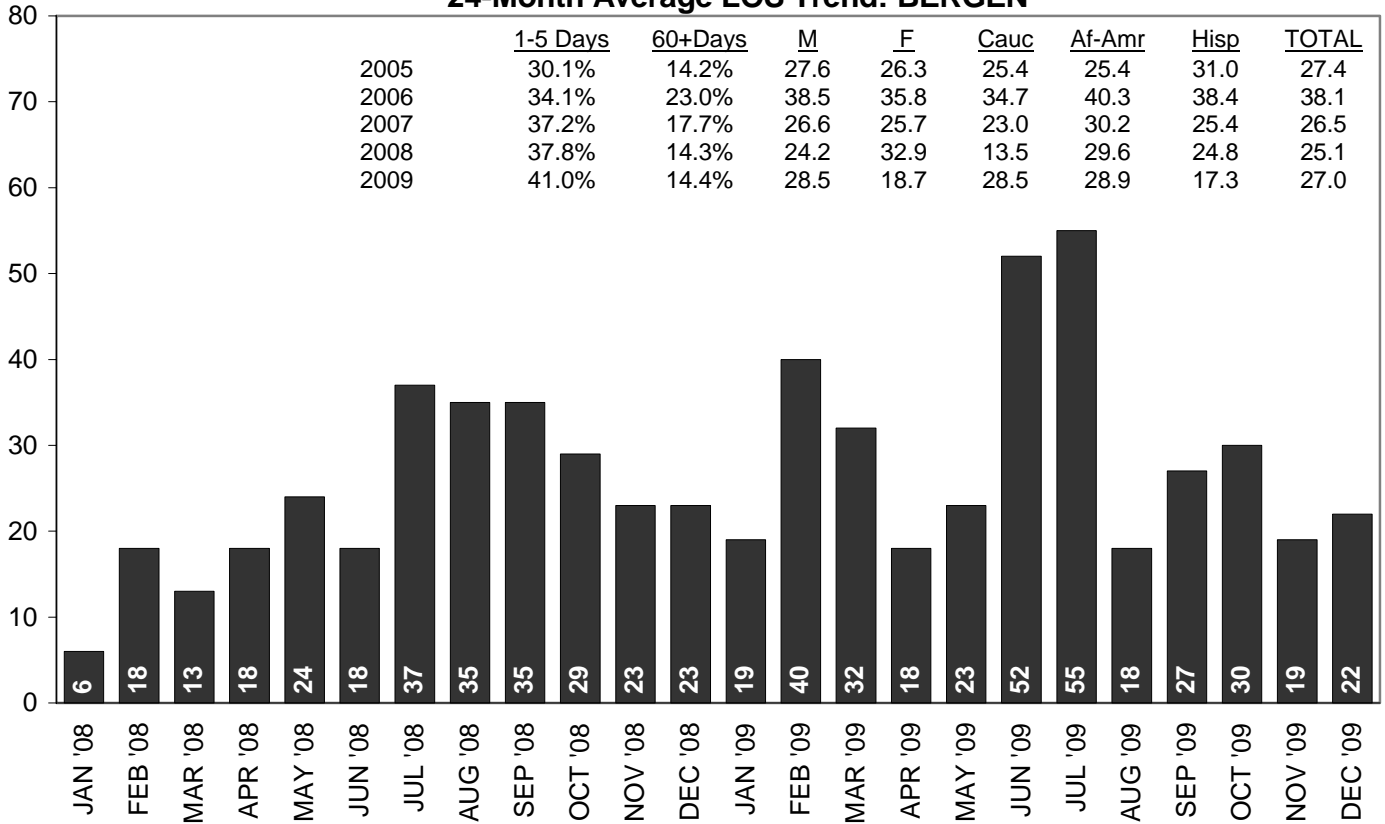
24-Month Average LOS Trend: HUDSON



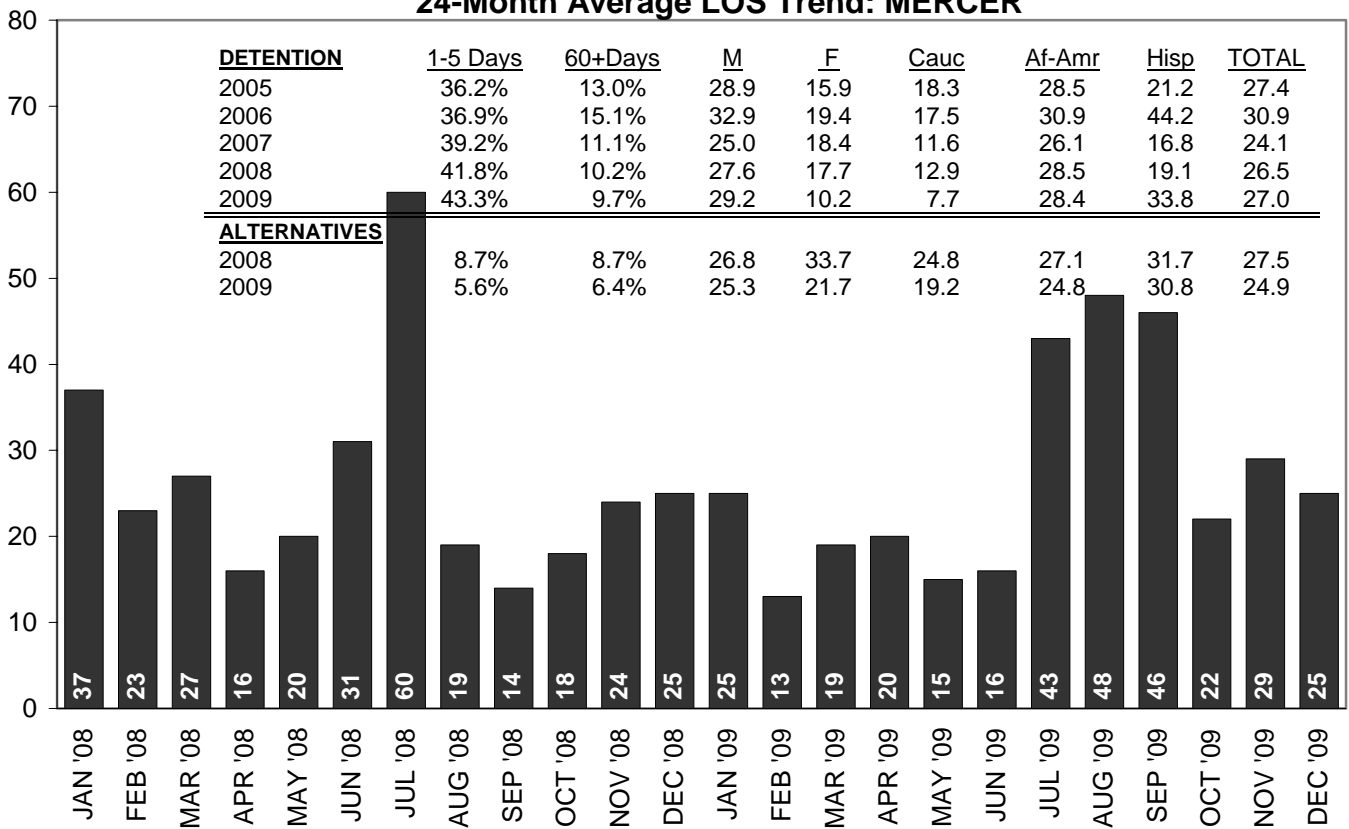
24-Month Average LOS Trend: UNION



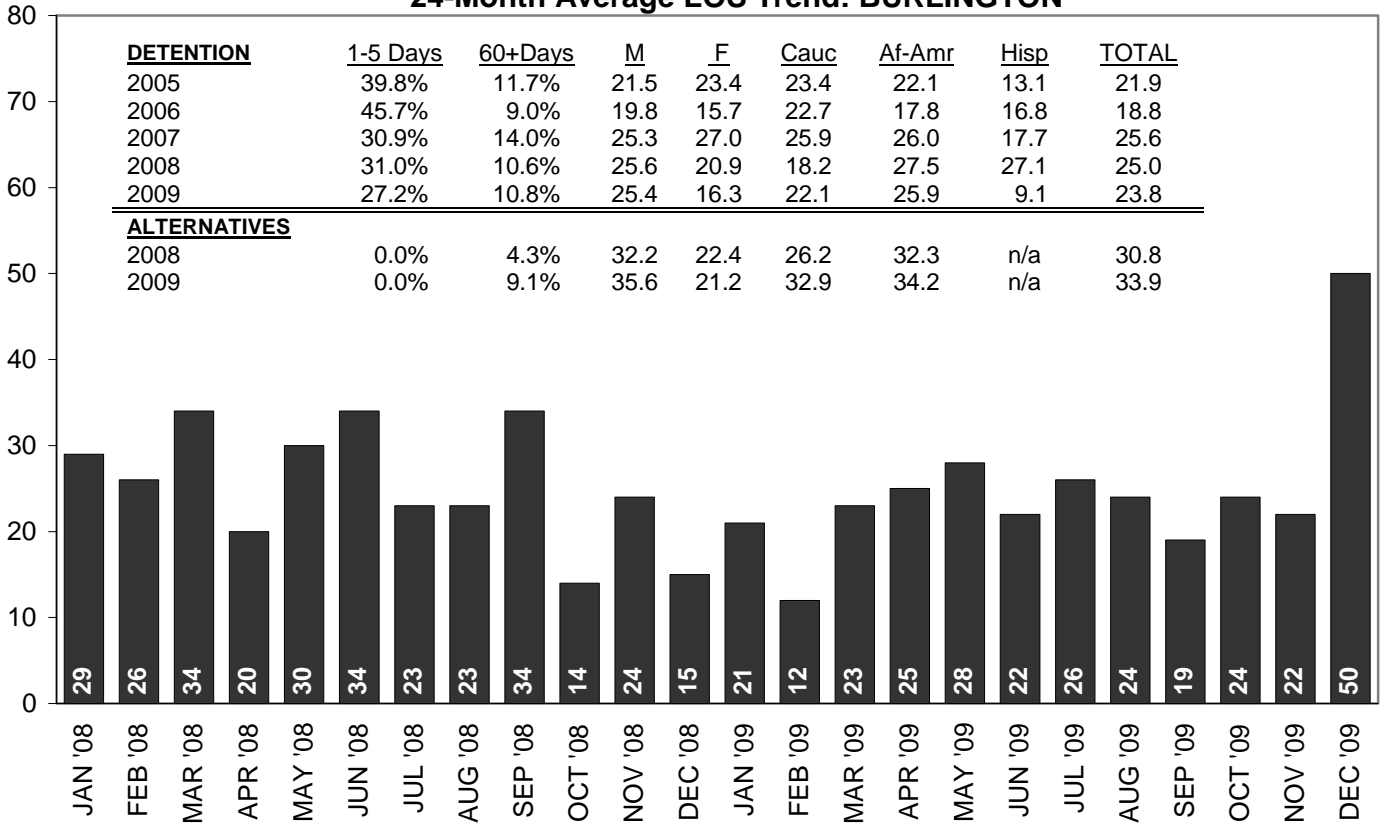
24-Month Average LOS Trend: BERGEN



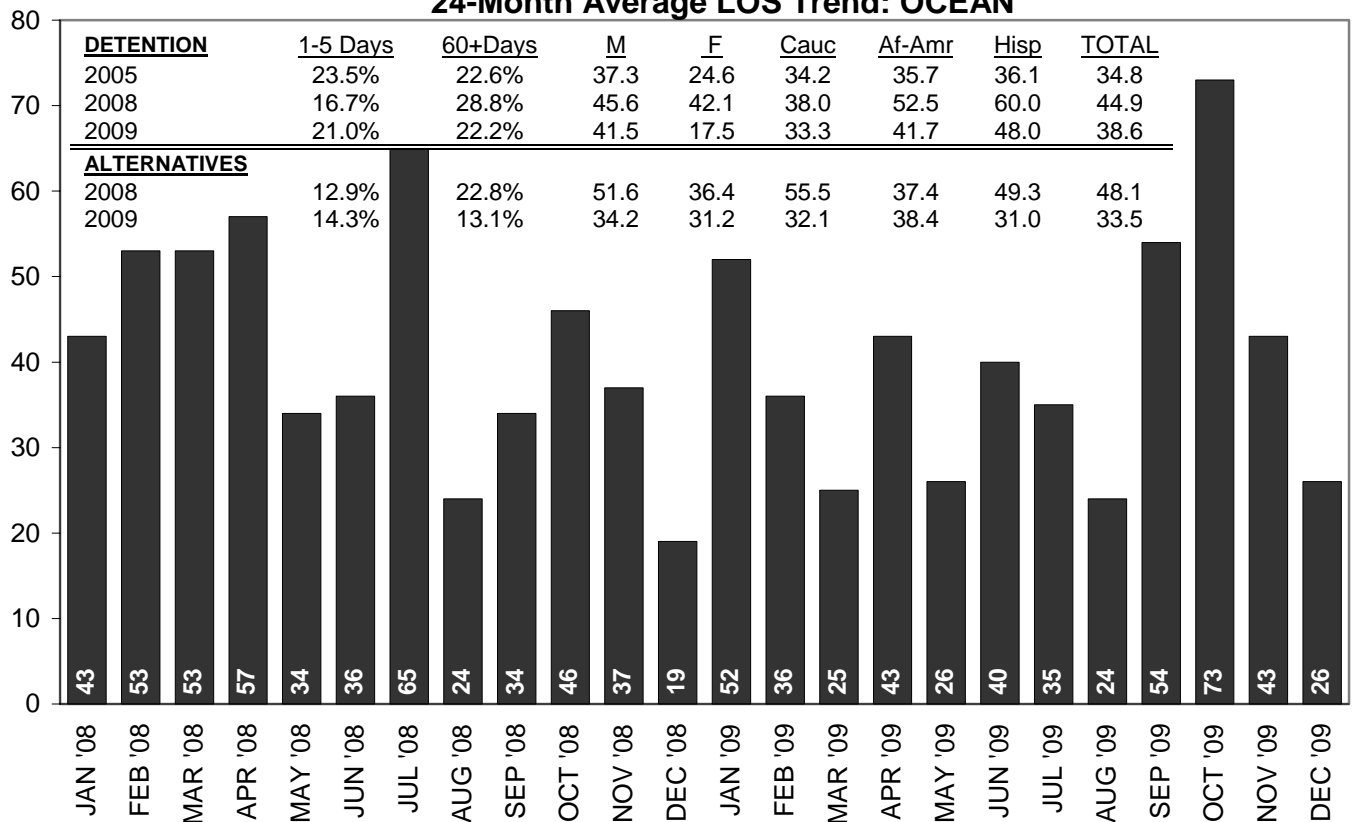
24-Month Average LOS Trend: MERCER



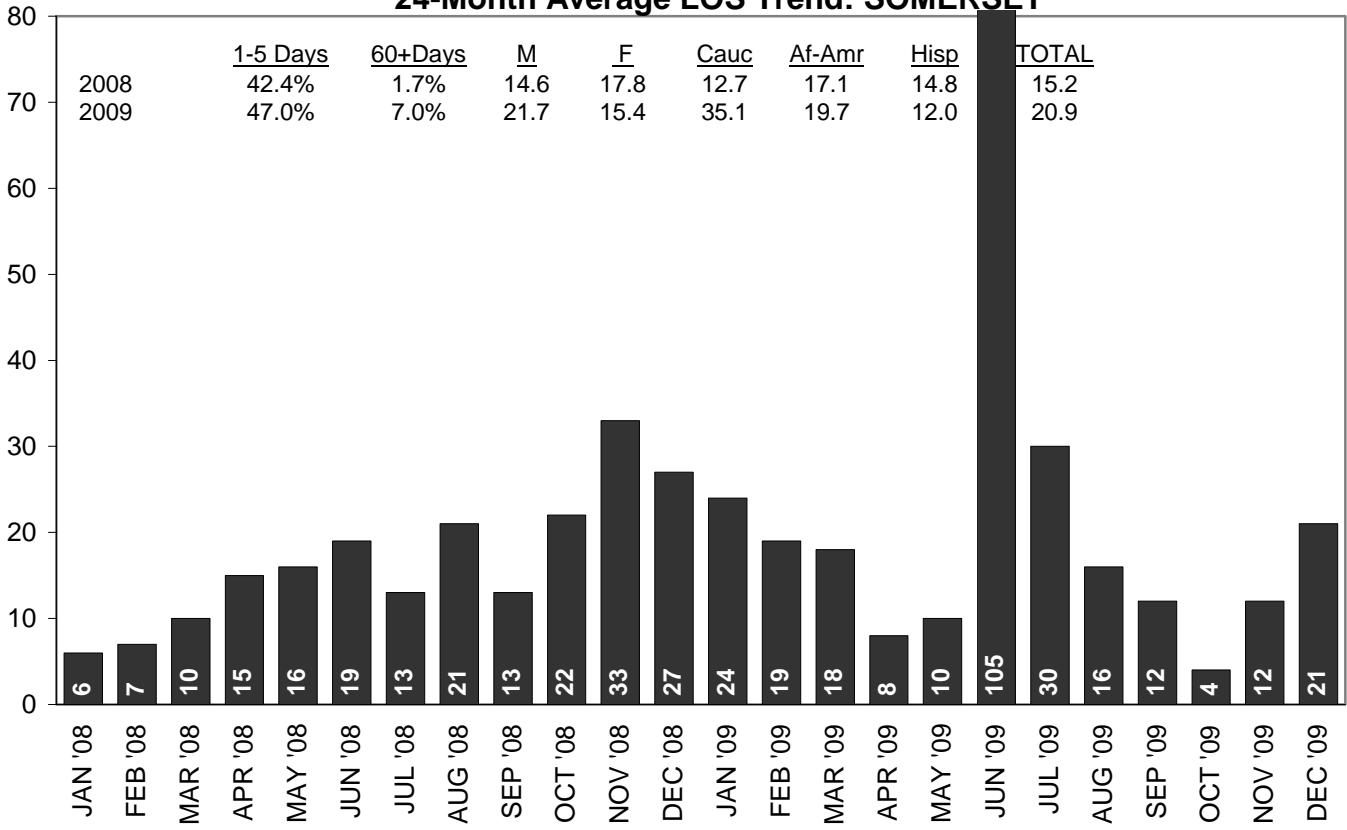
24-Month Average LOS Trend: BURLINGTON



24-Month Average LOS Trend: OCEAN



24-Month Average LOS Trend: SOMERSET



Notes

General Note: If and when data modifications or updates occur, previously distributed reports are not adjusted and redistributed. Instead, subsequent reports are adjusted to reflect the most recently verified data for any reporting period. The detention specialist assigned to each site can provide clarification regarding any data changes in a given site.

* Note regarding capacity/ADP/LOS. ADP figures for any county with a cap or restriction on daily population include youth held out-of-county, i.e., reflect total youth from that county in secure detention. Bergen's full, rated capacity is 41; restricted capacity is 14. Prior to moving into a new detention facility in December, 2007, Camden developed a self-imposed soft-cap of 63, at which point Camden housed girls out-of-county, and those girls are included in the ADP; Camden's capacity increased in December, 2007, to 61 with the move to the new facility. Likewise, Union's capacity increased in September, 2008, to 76, upon opening a new detention center. Note that LOS figures for counties under such a cap/restriction reflects the length of stay in secure detention, including time spent in-county and out-of-county.

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

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

^ ADP Graphs. Camden and Essex: Both counties entered into formal, contractual agreements with counties that closed detention centers. Gloucester youth are now held at Camden, and Passaic youth at Essex. Because one purpose of the ADP graph is to reflect detention population relative to capacity, Gloucester and Passaic youth are depicted in the bars on the Camden and Essex graphs, respectively, though separated out using a darker color. Then, in the table inserted in the graph, the "high count" first reflects only youth from Camden or Essex, and then the combined high count follows in parentheses. The remaining year-to-date information in the table reflects only Camden/Essex youth (ADP, % minority, % female, and alternatives figures), as does all other data included in this report.

Union: Union recently entered into a formal, contractual agreement to house "unaccompanied alien children" in the custody of the U.S. Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR), Division of Unaccompanied Children's Services (DUCS). (This is organizationally located within the Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children & Families). As with the Camden and Essex ADP graphs, the DUCS youth are depicted in the bars on the Union ADP graph, but separated out using a darker color. Then, in the table inserted in the graph, the "high count" first reflects only youth from Union, and then the combined high count follows in parentheses. The remaining year-to-date information in the table reflects only Union youth (ADP, % minority, % female, and alternatives figures), as does all other data included in this report.

Ocean: Ocean operates an approved 60-day, post-dispositional commitment program. The committed youth are depicted in the bars on the Ocean ADP graph, but separated out using a darker color. However, in the table inserted in the graph the "high count" only reflects the pre-disposition youth, as counts for committed youth in detention are only reported to the JJC in the aggregate for the entire month (i.e., daily counts are not submitted). The remaining year-to-date information in the table reflects only Union youth (ADP, % minority, % female, and alternatives figures), as does all other data included in this report. Total annual ADP for Ocean (detention + committed youth) for 2005=26.5, 2006=23.8, 2007=30.3, 2008=28.3, and 2009=24.2.

^^ Hudson's alternatives data at this point does not yet include/reflect youth placed in the shelter in lieu of detention.

^^^Somerset's ADP graph does not include a figure for capacity because Somerset houses youth in the Middlesex detention center, and so there is no distinct capacity for Somerset. Also, Middlesex operates an approved, 60-day post-dispositional commitment program that Somerset can utilize, however at this point Somerset's graph only reflects pre-disposition youth (note that the number of Somerset youth housed on committed status is very often zero, and usually not more than one).

¹“Other Violation or Non-Delinquent Event” includes situations such as municipal warrants; violation of a deferred disposition; violation of drug court; return to detention from an alternative for family issues, equipment problems, similar; violation of diversion; contempt of court on non-delinquency matter; violations of other court-ordered conditions that are not clearly a VOP or detention alternative violation; and violations where the exact nature is unknown. “Other Reason” includes out-of-state warrants, parole warrants, detainers, and temporary detention for the purpose of testifying at a trial; in Hudson, the “other” category also includes cases where the exact nature of the offense/admission was unknown (pre-2008 only).

² 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.

³ “Other” admission process includes situations such as youth admitted directly on a warrant to detain or from a detention alternative (without a call to/processing via intake services); 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.

⁴ 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. See note * above regarding calculation of LOS for facilities under a cap or population restriction.

⁵ The “Total” LOS figures here represent the combined LOS for *all youth* departing detention in these 5 sites. A different approach might be to report the *site average* as the “Total.” These two different “Totals” have different interpretations: one total focuses on youth, one total focuses on sites. These two methods often produce similar results. For instance, Total average LOS *for all youth* in 2008 is reported in the table as 27.4; adding up each site’s average LOS and dividing by the number of sites results in a *site average* of 28.0 for LOS. However, if one of the high-volume sites is substantially different on a measure than the other sites, these two approaches can yield somewhat different results. In short, from a youth perspective, the high-volume site is represented in a total based on *all youth* more frequently than the other sites, but in a *site average*, the high-volume site is only represented once. Also, if there is substantial cross-site variation in the months for which data were available in a given year, then slightly more noticeable differences in the results produced by the two different methods may appear. There are benefits to each approach, and in this case the former, “all youth” method is chosen for two reasons: a) using a total for all youth allows for more direct statements about JDAI’s impact on youth, as opposed to sites; and b) the report provides the information necessary for the reader to compute *site-averages*, but the reverse is not true (i.e., the reader would need thousands of youth records to calculate *all-youth totals*), so by presenting results using the all-youth method, the reader can have results using both approaches, if desired. Note that this affects only tables where the multi-site “Total” is presented, and where that Total is an average or percent.

⁶ 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, 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, 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 occurrences 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, LOS for cases categorized as “other” is not included in LOS by Departure Type table.

⁷ For Ocean and Somerset, 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.”

⁸ See note 6 above regarding departure types.

⁹ See note 7 above regarding Ocean and Somerset.