



**New Jersey
Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)
2011 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 already tenuous 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 well-known 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 include:

- (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 2011, 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 125 local jurisdictions spanning 30 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 seven states, including Arizona, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, and New Mexico, 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; in 2011, there were 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 2011, commitments to the JJC had been cut by more than half, dropping by 60.6%, with 627 fewer youth committed to state custody since JDAI implementation. The reduction in commitments to the JJC has the potential for cost-savings, and has already allowed the JJC to absorb some of the recent budget cuts that occurred in 2011.

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. Also, 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. 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 2011, 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 -54.8%. On any given day, there were 446 fewer youth in secure detention, with youth of color accounting for 89.7% of this drop.
- Comparing the year prior to JDAI in each site to 2011, collectively across sites more than six-thousand (6,098) fewer youth were admitted to detention, a decrease of -59.8%.
- Since JDAI implementation, the number of youth admitted to detention for noncompliance with the rules of probation dropped -65.0%. Additionally, youth admitted to detention for failing to appear in court decreased by -53.7%, and the number of youth admitted for other violations, rule noncompliance, or non-delinquency matters dropped by -33.2%.
- The number of girls in detention on any given day has decreased by -68.6% across the 15 sites.
- In 2011, across the twelve sites reporting detention alternative outcome data, an average of just 2.9% 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.

Additionally, a review of Uniform Crime Report data indicates that in 2010 (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 33.3%. This is another indication that JDAI public safety goals are being met.

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 one or more measures of length of stay since JDAI implementation. Since JDAI implementation, averaging across sites, the mean length of stay in detention has increased by +3.0 days and the median by +1.5 days, while the percentage of youth remaining in detention for 60 days or more has increased by an average of +1.9 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 2011 this difference had been reduced to 8.4 days. In 2011, the median length of stay for youth of color was 3.8 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, seems to be an area warranting further examination for the coming year.

How Were These Results Achieved?

In September of each year the Juvenile Justice Commission prepares a "site results" document that identifies the actual reforms implemented – reforms that have yielded the substantial changes in detention utilization illustrated in the present report. This "site results" document indicates that during the most recent annual reporting period alone, more than 100 policy, practice, and programming changes and similar 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

Table 1 summarizes changes in the key indicators of detention utilization over the most recent year (2010 to 2011). 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 Table 1 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 over the past year (Monmouth, Burlington, Somerset, Middlesex, Cumberland). Thirteen sites experienced a decrease in admissions, and seven sites experienced a decrease in ALOS. In Middlesex, Burlington, and Monmouth, a sizable drop in admissions is paired with a marked drop in ALOS, yielding the largest decreases in ADP among all sites over the past year. In just three sites ADP increased over the past year (Passaic, Ocean, Mercer), and as Table 1 reveals, in all three sites this upward trend is entirely driven by an increase in ALOS, since admissions in fact decreased in each of those sites.

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN KEY DETENTION UTILIZATION INDICATORS, 2010-2011

	Admissions		ALOS		ADP	
	Kids	%	Days	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	-69	-30.5%	+11.3	+39.6%	-1.1	-5.7%
Camden	-114	-22.7%	+6.6	+20.9%	-0.8	-1.9%
Essex	-272	-22.8%	+4.6	+14.9%	-21.5	-21.4%
Monmouth	-46	-25.4%	-8.0	-21.5%	-6.4	-34.4%
Hudson	+45	+9.4%	-1.1	-3.7%	-0.9	-2.3%
Mercer	-31	-10.2%	+3.7	+12.9%	+0.7	+2.8%
Union	-79	-22.2%	+1.1	+3.4%	-3.8	-12.7%
Bergen	+4	+3.6%	-3.4	-9.9%	-1.3	-12.1%
Burlington	-82	-37.4%	-2.9	-11.0%	-6.6	-41.3%
Ocean	-15	-10.5%	+6.8	+21.5%	+0.8	+6.4%
Somerset	-18	-21.7%	-2.0	-7.1%	-0.7	-11.1%
Passaic	-94	-16.8%	+5.8	+20.6%	+5.2	+12.6%
Middlesex	-101	-25.3%	-3.6	-10.0%	-16.5	-41.4%
Cumberland	-28	-13.1%	-5.2	-14.4%	-4.3	-19.3%
Warren	-13	-31.7%	+5.4	+20.4%	-0.7	-23.3%
TOTAL	-913	-18.2%	+1.3	+4.2%	-57.9	-13.6%

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP) IN DETENTION

On any given day in 2011, across the fifteen JDAI sites there were 446 fewer kids in secure detention centers than there were prior to JDAI implementation, a decrease of -54.8%. As indicated in Table 2, the number of youth held in detention has dropped by more than two-thirds in Monmouth (-69.5%) and Essex (-67.6%), and by more than half in Camden (-57.3%), Mercer (-57.2%), Hudson (-55.7%), Burlington (-53.9%), and Bergen (-53.7%). Changes continued over the past year, with collective ADP dropping by -13.6%, and with Middlesex (-41.4%) and Burlington (-41.3%) leading the way.

TABLE 2. ADP IN DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI ^a	2010	2011	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	34.1	19.4	18.3	-1.1	-5.7%	-15.8	-46.3%
Camden	94.6	41.2	40.4	-0.8	-1.9%	-54.2	-57.3%
Essex	243.6	100.5	79.0	-21.5	-21.4%	-164.6	-67.6%
Monmouth	40.0	18.6	12.2	-6.4	-34.4%	-27.8	-69.5%
Hudson	86.7	39.3	38.4	-0.9	-2.3%	-48.3	-55.7%
Mercer	60.0	25.0	25.7	+0.7	+2.8%	-34.3	-57.2%
Union	39.2	30.0	26.2	-3.8	-12.7%	-13.0	-33.2%
Bergen	20.3	10.7	9.4	-1.3	-12.1%	-10.9	-53.7%
Burlington	20.4	16.0	9.4	-6.6	-41.3%	-11.0	-53.9%
Ocean	23.7	12.5	13.3	+0.8	+6.4%	-10.4	-43.9%
Somerset	9.0	6.3	5.6	-0.7	-11.1%	-3.4	-37.8%
Passaic	70.2	41.2	46.4	+5.2	+12.6%	-23.8	-33.9%
Middlesex	42.1	39.9	23.4	-16.5	-41.4%	-18.7	-44.4%
Cumberland	27.3	22.3	18.0	-4.3	-19.3%	-9.3	-34.1%
Warren	2.3	3.0	2.3	-0.7	-23.3%	0.0	0.0%
TOTAL¹	813.5	425.9	368.0	-57.9	-13.6%	-445.5	-54.8%

ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION

Comparing the year prior to JDAI in each site to 2011, across all sites more than *six-thousand* (6,098) fewer youth were admitted to detention, a decrease of -59.8%. Admissions decreased substantially in all fifteen sites, with Camden (-76.9%) and Monmouth (-73.4%) seeing admissions drop by three-quarters, followed by Mercer (-68.4%), Atlantic (-66.5%), and Essex (-62.6%). Downward trends continued over the past year, with admissions collectively down -18.2%, and with Burlington (-37.4%), Warren (-31.7%), and Atlantic (-30.5%) experiencing the largest one-year decreases.

TABLE 3. ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2010	2011	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	469	226	157	-69	-30.5%	-312	-66.5%
Camden	1679	502	388	-114	-22.7%	-1291	-76.9%
Essex	2460	1191	919	-272	-22.8%	-1541	-62.6%
Monmouth	507	181	135	-46	-25.4%	-372	-73.4%
Hudson	1222	478	523	+45	+9.4%	-699	-57.2%
Mercer	863	304	273	-31	-10.2%	-590	-68.4%
Union	538	356	277	-79	-22.2%	-261	-48.5%
Bergen	249	111	115	+4	+3.6%	-134	-53.8%
Burlington	284	219	137	-82	-37.4%	-147	-51.8%
Ocean	240	143	128	-15	-10.5%	-112	-46.7%
Somerset	126	83	65	-18	-21.7%	-61	-48.4%
Passaic	825	558	464	-94	-16.8%	-361	-43.8%
Middlesex	449	400	299	-101	-25.3%	-150	-33.4%
Cumberland	249	213	185	-28	-13.1%	-64	-25.7%
Warren	31	41	28	-13	-31.7%	-3	-9.7%
TOTAL	10,191	5006	4093	-913	-18.2%	-6098	-59.8%

^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).

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 1, in 2011 the percentage of youth admitted to detention as a result of new delinquency charges varied widely across sites, ranging from less than half of all admissions in Cumberland (48.1%) and Ocean (49.2%) to three-quarters or more in Essex (79.4%), Union (79.1%), and Hudson (75.0%). Table 4 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 5 indicates that in 2011 the percentage of youth detained for the most serious offenses – those of the 1st or 2nd degree – also varied widely across counties, from about 20% or less in the newest JDAI sites (Warren, 14.3%; Cumberland, 17.8%; Middlesex, 20.7%), to more than half in some of the more established sites (Atlantic, 59.9%; Union, 57.4%; Essex, 55.2%; Hudson, 53.0%).

VOPs. As described in Table 6, since JDAI implementation there has been a drastic reduction in reliance on detention for youth who violate the conditions of probation. Comparing 2011 to each site's pre-JDAI year, admissions to detention for violations of probation (VOPs) have dropped -65.0%, with Atlantic, Monmouth, and Camden experiencing reductions of -80% or more. Burlington experienced the largest one-year decrease (-56.4%), while Hudson experienced the largest one-year increase (+110.0%). Finally, there remains variation across sites in terms of the percentage of all admissions comprised of VOPs, ranging from just 6.3% in Essex to 36.5% in Middlesex in 2011 (Table 4).

FTAs. Table 7 indicates that JDAI sites have also experienced a substantial decrease in admission to detention for warrants issued for failure to appear at a scheduled court proceeding (FTA). Since JDAI implementation FTA admissions have decreased -53.7% across sites, with FTA admissions down by almost three-quarters in Atlantic (-73.0%) and Camden (-71.4%) and by more than two-thirds in Essex (-69.5%) and Union (-67.7%). Somerset experienced the largest one-year decrease (-76.2%) while Burlington experienced the largest one-year increase (+116.7%). Once again, Table 4 reveals that the percentage of all admissions comprised of youth admitted for FTAs ranged from a low of 3.6% in both Hudson and Union to a high of 24.9% in Cumberland.

Other Violations and Non-Delinquent Events. A review of Table 8 reveals that admissions to detention for all other violations or for non-delinquent events have also decreased since JDAI implementation. Such admissions are down by -33.2% across sites, with Monmouth experiencing the largest decrease (-78.6%). 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. The trend to monitor, then, is the one-year change, where Mercer experienced the largest increase (+53.1%).

Admission Process. Finally, Table 9 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 72.2% of all admissions occurring via this route in 2011. There is variation across sites, however. For example, in 2011 court remands accounted for an average of 18.3% of all admissions to detention across sites, but this figure ranged from lows of 2.5% in Union to highs of 43.6% in Camden, 39.8% in Middlesex, 36.7% in Ocean, and 31.4% in Burlington.

TABLE 4. 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	2010	2011	Pre	2010	2011	Pre	2010	2011	Pre	2010	2011	Pre	2010	2011	Pre	2010	2011
ATL	59.5%	71.7%	72.6%	19.2%	11.1%	8.3%	7.9%	5.8%	6.4%	10.4%	9.3%	7.0%	1.5%	0.0%	4.5%	1.5%	2.2%	1.3%
CAM	62.8%	61.0%	58.8%	25.6%	18.1%	21.1%	8.8%	12.2%	10.8%	0.7%	7.0%	5.9%	1.9%	1.8%	2.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
ESX	83.9%	77.3%	79.4%	4.4%	6.8%	6.3%	9.7%	7.6%	7.9%	0.7%	8.1%	6.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
MON	56.0%	70.7%	60.7%	29.6%	14.9%	17.0%	8.7%	6.6%	17.8%	5.3%	6.6%	4.4%	0.2%	1.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
HUD	75.2%	79.3%	75.0%	10.3%	6.3%	12.0%	2.7%	5.6%	3.6%	6.8%	4.4%	4.6%	5.0%	4.0%	4.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%
MER	78.1%	51.3%	54.6%	11.4%	22.4%	13.9%	5.6%	13.8%	12.5%	2.0%	8.2%	14.3%	2.4%	2.3%	3.7%	0.6%	2.0%	1.1%
UNI	68.6%	83.7%	79.1%	24.0%	10.4%	11.9%	5.8%	2.8%	3.6%	0.4%	2.5%	4.7%	1.3%	0.6%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
BERG	72.3%	60.4%	61.7%	18.9%	21.6%	20.0%	8.0%	7.2%	10.4%	0.8%	9.9%	7.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%
BURL	52.5%	51.7%	62.0%	24.6%	17.8%	12.4%	12.0%	2.7%	9.5%	0.7%	5.0%	11.7%	8.1%	5.5%	2.9%	2.1%	0.9%	1.5%
OCE	47.5%	68.0%	49.2%	28.8%	31.5%	28.9%	10.8%	7.0%	12.5%	3.3%	4.9%	7.0%	7.1%	4.2%	1.6%	2.5%	0.7%	0.8%
SOM	46.0%	39.8%	55.4%	36.5%	26.5%	32.3%	10.3%	25.3%	7.7%	1.6%	7.2%	3.1%	5.6%	1.2%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
PASC	61.2%	64.7%	70.3%	20.8%	14.7%	11.2%	11.4%	10.9%	10.3%	4.0%	7.5%	6.9%	2.5%	2.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%
MIDSX	61.7%	55.2%	51.2%	33.9%	34.2%	36.5%	3.6%	4.2%	7.7%	0.7%	5.8%	3.7%	0.2%	0.2%	1.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
CUMB	63.1%	57.7%	48.1%	14.1%	8.9%	15.1%	10.8%	20.2%	24.9%	6.0%	7.5%	8.6%	5.2%	5.6%	1.6%	0.8%	0.0%	1.6%
WAR	45.2%	51.2%	53.6%	25.8%	29.3%	28.6%	16.1%	7.3%	7.1%	0.0%	7.3%	10.7%	3.2%	4.9%	0.0%	9.7%	0.0%	0.0%
SITE AVG	62.2%	62.9%	62.1%	21.9%	18.3%	18.4%	8.8%	9.3%	10.2%	2.9%	6.7%	7.1%	3.0%	2.2%	1.7%	1.2%	0.5%	0.5%

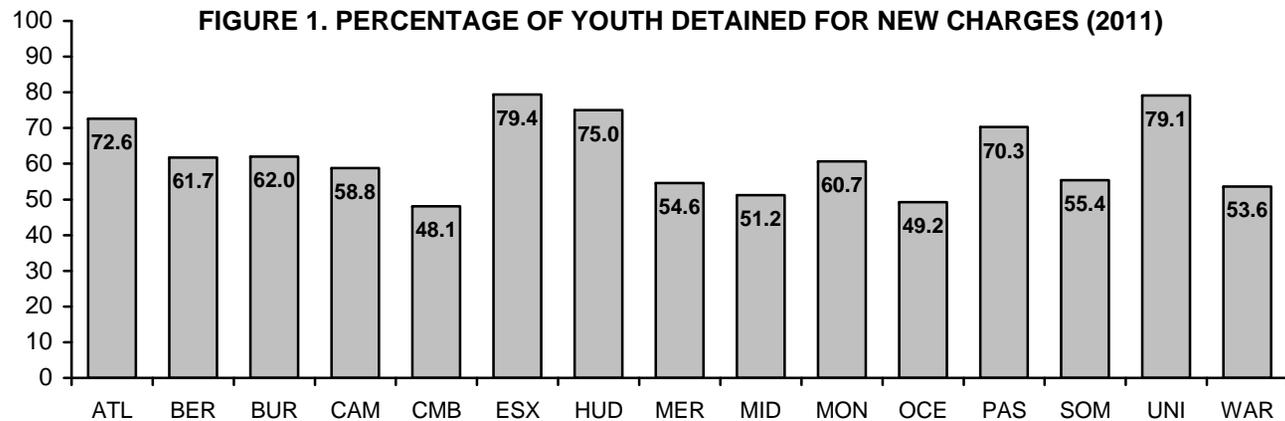


TABLE 5. DEGREE OF CURRENT OFFENSE/LEAD REASON FOR DETENTION (2011)

	1 ST / 2 ND	3 RD	4 TH /DP	Other
Atlantic	59.9%	9.6%	3.2%	27.4%
Camden	32.7%	18.8%	7.2%	41.2%
Essex	55.2%	20.9%	3.4%	20.6%
Monmouth	38.5%	18.5%	3.7%	39.3%
Hudson	53.0%	18.2%	3.8%	25.0%
Mercer	38.1%	11.7%	4.8%	45.4%
Union	57.4%	19.5%	2.2%	20.9%
Bergen	38.3%	20.9%	2.6%	38.3%
Burlington	23.4%	23.4%	15.3%	38.0%
Ocean	24.2%	14.8%	10.2%	50.8%
Somerset	30.8%	20.0%	4.6%	44.6%
Passaic	39.9%	29.1%	1.3%	29.7%
Middlesex	20.7%	22.1%	8.4%	48.8%
Cumberland	17.8%	25.4%	4.9%	51.9%
Warren	14.3%	35.7%	3.6%	46.4%
SITE AVG	36.3%	20.6%	5.3%	37.9%

TABLE 6. NUMBER OF YOUTH ADMITTED TO DETENTION FOR VOPs

	Pre-JDAI ⁴	2010	2011	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				<i>Kids</i>	%	<i>Kids</i>	%
Atlantic	90	25	13	-12	-48.0%	-77	-85.6%
Camden	430	91	82	-9	-9.9%	-348	-80.9%
Essex	107	81	58	-23	-28.4%	-49	-45.8%
Monmouth	150	27	23	-4	-14.8%	-127	-84.7%
Hudson	126	30	63	+33	+110.0%	-63	-50.0%
Mercer	98	68	38	-30	-44.1%	-60	-61.2%
Union	129	37	33	-4	-10.8%	-96	-74.4%
Bergen	47	24	23	-1	-4.2%	-24	-51.1%
Burlington	70	39	17	-22	-56.4%	-53	-75.7%
Ocean	69	45	37	-8	-17.8%	-32	-46.4%
Somerset	46	22	21	-1	-4.5%	-25	-54.3%
Passaic	172	82	52	-30	-36.6%	-120	-69.8%
Middlesex	152	137	109	-28	-20.4%	-43	-28.3%
Cumberland	35	19	28	+9	+47.4%	-7	-20.0%
Warren	8	12	8	-4	-33.3%	0	0.0%
TOTAL	1729	739	605	-134	-18.1%	-1124	-65.0%

TABLE 7. NUMBER OF YOUTH ADMITTED TO DETENTION FOR FTAs

	Pre-JDAI	2010	2011	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				<i>Kids</i>	%	<i>Kids</i>	%
Atlantic	37	13	10	-3	-23.1%	-27	-73.0%
Camden	147	61	42	-19	-31.1%	-105	-71.4%
Essex	239	91	73	-18	-19.8%	-166	-69.5%
Monmouth	44	12	24	+12	+100.0%	-20	-45.5%
Hudson	33	27	19	-8	-29.6%	-14	-42.4%
Mercer	48	42	34	-8	-19.0%	-14	-29.2%
Union	31	10	10	0	0.0%	-21	-67.7%
Bergen	20	8	12	+4	+50.0%	-8	-40.0%
Burlington	34	6	13	+7	+116.7%	-21	-61.8%
Ocean	26	10	16	+6	+60.0%	-10	-38.5%
Somerset	13	21	5	-16	-76.2%	-8	-61.5%
Passaic	94	61	48	-13	-21.3%	-46	-48.9%
Middlesex	16	17	23	+6	+35.3%	+7	+43.8%
Cumberland	27	43	46	+3	+7.0%	+19	+70.4%
Warren	5	3	2	-1	-33.3%	-3	-60.0%
TOTAL	814	425	377	-48	-11.3%	-437	-53.7%

TABLE 8. NUMBER OF YOUTH ADMITTED TO DETENTION FOR ALL OTHER VIOLATIONS (INCLUDING ATD VIOLATIONS) OR FOR NON-DELINQUENCY EVENTS⁵

	Pre-JDAI	2010	2011	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				<i>Kids</i>	%	<i>Kids</i>	%
Atlantic	56	21	18	-3	-14.3%	-38	-67.9%
Camden	43	44	34	-10	-22.7%	-9	-20.9%
Essex	43	97	57	-40	-41.2%	+14	+32.6%
Monmouth	28	14	6	-8	-57.1%	-22	-78.6%
Hudson	144	40	46	+6	+15.0%	-98	-68.1%
Mercer	38	32	49	+17	+53.1%	+11	+28.9%
Union	9	11	15	+4	+36.4%	+6	+66.7%
Bergen	2	11	9	-2	-18.2%	+7	+350.0%
Burlington	25	23	20	-3	-13.1%	-5	-20.0%
Ocean	25	13	11	-2	-15.4%	-14	-56.0%
Somerset	9	7	3	-4	-57.1%	-6	-66.7%
Passaic	54	53	36	-17	-32.1%	-18	-33.3%
Middlesex	4	24	14	-10	-41.7%	+10	+250.0%
Cumberland	28	28	19	-9	-32.1%	-9	-32.1%
Warren	1	5	3	-2	-40.0%	+2	+200.0%
TOTAL	509	423	340	-83	-19.6%	-169	-33.2%

TABLE 9. DETENTION ADMISSION PROCESS

	Processed Through Intake			Court Remand ⁶			Transfer from Other Secure Facility/Jurisdiction			Other Process ⁷		
	Earliest ^b	2010	2011	Earliest	2010	2011	Earliest	2010	2011	Earliest	2010	2011
ATL	86.4%	92.5%	87.3%	8.3%	5.3%	7.0%	3.0%	1.8%	2.5%	2.3%	0.4%	3.2%
CAM	78.7%	53.6%	53.9%	21.3%	43.0%	43.6%	0.0%	3.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%
ESX	86.7%	78.8%	72.0%	10.9%	11.6%	10.9%	2.3%	4.8%	6.3%	0.1%	4.9%	10.8%
MON	82.9%	88.4%	85.2%	6.7%	6.1%	12.6%	3.7%	5.5%	2.2%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%
HUD	93.0%	94.1%	90.6%	6.3%	5.2%	9.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
MER	94.1%	94.7%	88.3%	4.5%	2.6%	7.3%	1.2%	2.6%	3.3%	0.2%	0.0%	1.1%
UNI	97.2%	95.2%	92.1%	1.1%	1.4%	2.5%	1.1%	3.4%	5.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
BERG	50.7%	52.3%	53.9%	27.5%	16.2%	14.8%	2.2%	3.6%	0.9%	19.6%	27.9%	30.4%
BURL	65.2%	75.8%	65.7%	28.0%	19.2%	31.4%	5.7%	3.7%	2.9%	1.1%	1.4%	0.0%
OCE	33.5%	32.9%	29.7%	21.1%	34.3%	36.7%	0.5%	2.8%	1.6%	44.9%	30.1%	32.0%
SOM	90.5%	81.9%	78.5%	0.0%	7.2%	12.3%	9.5%	7.2%	6.2%	0.0%	3.6%	3.1%
PASC	72.6%	83.2%	86.2%	27.0%	16.1%	13.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%
MIDSX	66.4%	64.2%	45.5%	32.3%	28.5%	39.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.3%	7.2%	13.7%
CUMB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAR	90.3%	82.9%	82.1%	0.0%	9.8%	14.3%	9.7%	7.3%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SITE AVG	77.7%	76.5%	72.2%	13.9%	14.8%	18.3%	2.9%	3.3%	2.8%	5.5%	5.5%	6.8%

^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 is not yet available.

DETENTION DEPARTURES & LENGTH OF STAY (LOS)

Overall Length of Stay. Table 10 indicates that in 2011, across sites average length of stay ranged from a low of 23.4 days in Burlington to a high of 39.8 days in Atlantic. Averaging across the 15 sites there has been a collective increase of +3.0 days in length of stay since JDAI implementation. The sites experiencing the largest pre vs. post JDAI increases are Camden (+16.9 days) and Atlantic (+10.9 days), while Burlington experienced the largest decrease (-4.1 days). In terms of one-year trends, Atlantic experienced the largest increase (+11.3 days), while Monmouth experienced the largest one-year drop (-8.0 days).

In terms of median length of stay, again, increases are evident in Table 11. The median reflects the number of days within which 50% of all youth are released from detention. Prior to JDAI, across sites the median LOS averaged 11.8 days, and by 2011 that had increased to 13.3 days. The largest pre vs. post JDAI increases in median LOS were experienced by Camden (+12 days) and Warren (+10 days), while the largest decrease occurred in Essex (-5 days).

Finally, with regard to the percentage of youth who remain in detention for 60 days or more, Table 12 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 16.7% by 2011.

ALOS By Departure Type. Table 13 provides more specific information regarding average (mean) 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 2011, ALOS in secure detention ranged from a low of about one week in Hudson (7.5 days) and Burlington (7.7 days), to a high of 19.9 days in Ocean. Average LOS for youth released to a parent/home pre-dispositionally ranged from a low of 2.5 days in Passaic to a high of 17.9 days in Ocean. Finally, ALOS for youth released to serve a disposition/to a dispositional placement ranged from a low of 40.0 days in Middlesex to 81.7 days in Atlantic.

In order to shed light on the nature of the increase in overall LOS reported earlier, Table 13 also reports changes in ALOS over time, and Table 14 describes the percentage of youth released from detention to each setting/circumstance. Averaging across sites, the proportion of youth who remain in detention until disposition has increased somewhat over the years, as has the proportion of youth released from detention to jail, bail, and/or as the result of a waiver. Not only do these two categories of cases typically have the longest lengths of stay in detention of all departure types, but ALOS in detention for these two groups of youth has increased over the years. These proportional and ALOS increases have essentially outweighed recent decreases in length of stay for youth released to alternatives and to parents/home pre-dispositionally.

In terms of one-year changes by county, between 2010 and 2011 seven sites experienced increases in ALOS for youth released to a detention alternative/shelter, though changes ranged from an increase of +4.6 days in Monmouth to a decrease of more than two weeks in Warren (-16.8 days). Six sites experienced increases in ALOS for youth released to a parent/home; changes ranged from an increase of +11.3 days in Ocean to a decrease of more than two weeks in Middlesex (-16.8 days). Finally, seven sites experienced increases in ALOS for youth released from detention to disposition, though again, changes ranged from an increase of +23.8 days in Warren to a decrease of -18.2 days in Monmouth. In light of the significant achievements made by JDAI sites in reducing unnecessary *admissions* to detention, renewed focus on these length of stay trends seems a worthwhile priority for the coming year.

Nature of Departures. In Table 14, the first three columns/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 that in 2011, across sites an average of about 53% 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 31% in Ocean to a high of about 67% in Hudson and Cumberland in 2011.

In 2011 the proportion of youth released via a transfer to jail or upon bail – often as a result of a waiver – ranged from no youth in Warren to 9.7% in Atlantic (n=16). Finally, the proportion of youth released from secure detention upon dismissal, court diversion, or upon closing/inactivating the case, ranged from zero in Monmouth, Ocean, Somerset, and Warren to a high of 5.1% in Essex (n=48) and 4.2% in Hudson (n=24).

TABLE 10. AVERAGE (MEAN) LOS IN DETENTION⁸

	Pre-JDAI	2010	2011	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	%	Days	%
Atlantic	28.9	28.5	39.8	+11.3	+39.6%	+10.9	+37.7%
Camden	21.3	31.6	38.2	+6.6	+20.9%	+16.9	+79.3%
Essex	38.5	30.9	35.5	+4.6	+14.9%	-3.0	-7.8%
Monmouth	30.3	37.2	29.2	-8.0	-21.5%	-1.1	-3.6%
Hudson	28.9	29.6	28.5	-1.1	-3.7%	-0.4	-1.4%
Mercer	27.4	28.7	32.4	+3.7	+12.9%	+5.0	+18.2%
Union	28.8	32.5	33.6	+1.1	+3.4%	+4.8	+16.7%
Bergen	27.4	34.5	31.1	-3.4	-9.9%	+3.7	+13.5%
Burlington	27.5	26.3	23.4	-2.9	-11.0%	-4.1	-14.9%
Ocean	34.8	31.7	38.5	+6.8	+21.5%	+3.7	+10.6%
Somerset	23.8	28.3	26.3	-2.0	-7.1%	+2.5	+10.5%
Passaic	29.9	28.1	33.9	+5.8	+20.6%	+4.0	+13.4%
Middlesex	35.6	35.9	32.3	-3.6	-10.0%	-3.3	-9.3%
Cumberland	33.6	36.0	30.8	-5.2	-14.4%	-2.8	-8.3%
Warren	23.6	26.5	31.9	+5.4	+20.4%	+8.3	+35.2%
SITE AVG⁹	29.4	31.1	32.4	+1.3	+4.2%	+3.0	+10.2%

TABLE 11. MEDIAN LOS IN DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2010	2011	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	%	Days	%
Atlantic	11	8	13	+5	+62.5%	+2	+18.2%
Camden	11	16	23	+7	+43.8%	+12	+109.1%
Essex	10	5	5	0	0.0%	-5	-50.0%
Monmouth	14	16	14	-2	-12.5%	0	0.0%
Hudson	7	5	4	-1	-20.0%	-3	-42.9%
Mercer	11	10	14	+4	+40.0%	+3	+27.3%
Union	9	8	9	+1	+12.5%	0	0.0%
Bergen	15	17	22	+5	+29.4%	+7	+46.7%
Burlington	11	9	8	-1	-11.1%	-3	-27.3%
Ocean	23	21	23	+2	+9.5%	0	0.0%
Somerset	9	10	8	-2	-20.0%	-1	-11.1%
Passaic	14	11	14	+3	+27.3%	0	0.0%
Middlesex	15	19	16	-3	-15.8%	+1	+6.7%
Cumberland	7	8	6	-2	-25.0%	-1	-14.3%
Warren	10	16	20	+4	+25.0%	+10	+100.0%
SITE AVG	11.8	11.9	13.3	+1.4	+11.8%	+1.5	+12.7%

TABLE 12. YOUTH REMAINING IN DETENTION 60 DAYS OR MORE

	Pre-JDAI	2010	2011	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				<i>Percentage Points</i>	<i>Percentage Points</i>
Atlantic	15.5%	18.3%	29.1%	+10.8	+13.6
Camden	6.5%	17.1%	23.7%	+6.6	+17.2
Essex	21.2%	18.0%	16.9%	-1.1	-4.3
Monmouth	15.8%	22.9%	17.6%	-5.3	+1.8
Hudson	17.7%	14.3%	12.9%	-1.4	-4.8
Mercer	13.0%	13.7%	14.0%	+0.3	+1.0
Union	15.5%	18.4%	17.4%	-1.0	+1.9
Bergen	14.2%	22.6%	15.8%	-6.8	+1.6
Burlington	16.1%	14.5%	11.2%	-3.3	-4.9
Ocean	22.6%	14.3%	19.7%	+5.4	-2.9
Somerset	7.1%	8.0%	8.1%	+0.1	+1.0
Passaic	16.3%	12.5%	18.5%	+6.0	+2.2
Middlesex	17.3%	18.4%	15.3%	-3.1	-2.0
Cumberland	16.7%	18.3%	14.6%	-3.7	-2.1
Warren	6.2%	13.2%	16.1%	+2.9	+9.9
SITE AVG	14.8%	16.3%	16.7%	+0.4	+1.9

TABLE 13. 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 ^c	2010	2011	Earliest	2010	2011	Earliest	2010	2011	Earliest	2010	2011
ATL	11.8	11.4	10.8	6.0	4.6	2.7	14.2	26.5	32.0	59.2	63.3	81.7
CAM	11.7	16.0	13.6	11.6	5.0	10.8	20.0	12.8	32.7	23.1	46.8	59.3
ESX	7.5	6.2	9.2	4.5	6.5	6.6	28.9	32.3	115.3	58.0	67.5	65.6
MON	12.7	10.8	15.4	8.4	8.2	6.5	16.1	18.6	16.4	44.2	67.1	48.9
HUD	5.4	8.3	7.5	4.4	6.9	3.4	5.4	18.7	12.2	60.7	73.9	57.9
MER	13.3	10.9	12.9	4.5	4.7	10.2	5.3	34.2	31.3	45.1	41.2	41.1
UNI	13.1	12.0	9.5	6.8	10.4	8.9	6.0	20.0	22.6	42.5	68.2	74.1
BERG	13.5	14.9	15.4	4.8	1.8	12.3	-	-	8.0	43.5	54.8	47.9
BURL	23.8	14.7	7.7	9.6	9.8	4.7	24.7	21.7	22.6	61.7	59.0	45.8
OCE	18.7	19.2	19.9	21.1	6.6	17.9	22.1	12.5	12.7	47.3	44.4	46.4
SOM	18.1	14.3	9.6	6.6	6.6	5.7	1.5	33.3	41.8	44.1	45.7	42.1
PASC	8.9	8.1	9.4	6.7	7.8	2.5	19.3	20.3	15.0	49.6	45.1	64.2
MIDSX	15.7	20.3	10.6	29.9	26.4	9.6	37.5	3.9	11.5	42.0	39.4	40.0
CUMB	23.6	14.9	15.0	5.2	4.8	2.9	23.5	25.0	15.7	77.0	73.6	66.5
WAR	13.7	28.7	11.9	9.7	3.7	7.8	29.8	78.0	-	43.0	28.3	52.1
SITE AVG	14.1	14.0	11.9	9.3	7.6	7.5	18.2	25.6	27.8	49.4	54.6	55.6

^c 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 13. 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	2010	2011	Earliest	2010	2011	Earliest	2010	2011	Earliest	2010	2011
ATL	42.5	64.1	76.1	23.7	4.8	3.8	7.0	-	64.0	-	-	-
CAM	75.5	92.3	87.1	6.5	8.5	18.7	-	39.0	16.8	-	-	30.0
ESX	128.3	424.4	501.4	8.7	10.6	6.1	16.1	58.0	36.6	81.9	91.3	122.3
MON	93.0	133.2	115.6	16.2	11.1	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
HUD	200.9	209.6	456.6	11.0	4.8	3.5	16.2	10.9	7.3	-	-	31.0
MER	333.3	237.2	276.8	8.8	50.9	66.0	16.6	14.1	16.4	-	101.0	32.7
UNI	209.8	278.0	312.8	7.7	4.6	12.9	13.1	32.0	21.3	-	-	-
BERG	137.4	79.3	29.0	27.5	10.2	13.5	3.0	5.0	2.0	58.5	-	-
BURL	13.1	93.1	144.0	7.4	15.8	9.4	15.0	21.0	5.0	-	-	-
OCE	43.7	2.0	72.3	18.9	6.0	2.0	16.9	-	-	41.8	-	66.0
SOM	276.7	119.5	225.0	3.4	9.8	4.8	-	-	-	22.0	-	-
PASC	126.0	260.2	184.3	6.1	13.7	10.0	7.9	10.5	13.8	73.0	-	98.0
MIDSX	115.9	108.9	191.1	15.5	2.3	7.3	16.7	-	3.0	-	107.0	-
CUMB	259.8	237.6	348.8	8.9	11.2	6.7	36.6	39.0	2.0	28.0	-	-
WAR	-	50.0	-	7.5	3.0	6.0	50.0	-	-	-	-	41.0
SITE AVG	146.9	159.3	215.8	11.9	11.2	11.7	17.9	25.5	17.1	50.9	99.8	60.1

TABLE 14. 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	2010	2011	Earliest	2010	2011	Earliest	2010	2011	Earliest	2010	2011
ATL	52.6%	50.0%	43.0%	6.6%	7.7%	4.2%	1.5%	1.9%	1.2%	32.7%	30.3%	32.1%
CAM	38.7%	39.8%	38.8%	6.5%	5.0%	4.1%	4.3%	2.8%	0.8%	47.1%	44.2%	50.0%
ESX	37.9%	52.8%	50.3%	33.2%	9.4%	11.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	22.2%	28.9%	28.3%
MON	40.6%	31.9%	34.6%	17.9%	14.4%	18.4%	5.0%	10.1%	6.6%	31.0%	34.6%	35.3%
HUD	29.5%	54.1%	60.2%	26.2%	10.7%	5.0%	1.4%	2.7%	2.3%	33.0%	22.7%	23.3%
MER	28.6%	40.2%	41.6%	21.4%	9.8%	8.2%	0.4%	5.2%	3.5%	43.1%	34.0%	35.4%
UNI	27.2%	39.9%	41.1%	21.9%	17.6%	12.0%	0.7%	1.4%	2.1%	37.1%	26.9%	26.1%
BERG	32.1%	35.8%	39.5%	14.6%	4.7%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	33.3%	46.2%	49.1%
BURL	18.5%	11.5%	35.1%	40.3%	29.5%	14.2%	5.7%	11.5%	6.0%	27.5%	21.6%	31.3%
OCE	21.8%	30.6%	21.3%	8.6%	5.4%	7.1%	3.7%	4.8%	2.4%	40.7%	54.4%	64.6%
SOM	33.9%	26.4%	32.3%	37.0%	28.7%	24.2%	1.6%	6.9%	8.1%	18.9%	25.3%	25.8%
PASC	42.5%	44.4%	50.2%	2.7%	5.4%	3.0%	1.2%	1.8%	0.9%	47.8%	41.8%	39.3%
MIDSX	15.5%	18.6%	26.7%	17.7%	15.1%	11.7%	0.9%	2.2%	0.7%	54.5%	52.1%	56.0%
CUMB	23.4%	28.4%	34.4%	34.9%	24.5%	27.1%	5.2%	3.4%	5.7%	23.0%	30.8%	20.3%
WAR	21.9%	36.8%	32.3%	28.1%	18.4%	12.9%	12.5%	5.3%	0.0%	28.1%	34.2%	51.6%
SITE AVG	31.0%	36.1%	38.8%	21.2%	13.8%	11.4%	3.0%	4.0%	2.8%	34.7%	35.2%	37.9%

TABLE 14. 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	2010	2011	Earliest	2010	2011	Earliest	2010	2011	Earliest	2010	2011
ATL	1.0%	3.8%	9.7%	5.1%	6.2%	5.5%	0.5%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
CAM	1.9%	3.8%	2.0%	1.5%	3.8%	2.8%	0.0%	0.2%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
ESX	1.1%	0.9%	1.7%	1.5%	1.9%	2.5%	2.2%	5.1%	5.1%	1.7%	0.7%	0.4%
MON	2.4%	5.3%	3.7%	3.1%	3.7%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
HUD	1.9%	3.1%	2.1%	1.4%	2.9%	2.6%	4.7%	3.5%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
MER	0.7%	1.6%	2.3%	2.9%	4.9%	4.3%	3.0%	2.9%	1.9%	0.0%	1.3%	2.7%
UNI	2.1%	2.3%	2.1%	8.5%	10.5%	15.4%	2.5%	1.4%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
BERG	2.0%	3.8%	0.9%	16.7%	5.7%	1.8%	0.4%	3.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
BURL	2.3%	4.4%	2.2%	4.4%	20.7%	9.0%	1.3%	0.9%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
OCE	4.5%	1.4%	2.4%	5.3%	3.4%	0.8%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	11.5%	0.0%	1.6%
SOM	2.4%	6.9%	3.2%	5.5%	5.7%	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
PASC	1.2%	1.6%	1.6%	1.2%	1.8%	2.5%	3.2%	3.1%	2.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
MIDSX	2.9%	6.5%	3.0%	7.0%	5.0%	1.3%	1.6%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
CUMB	2.0%	2.4%	2.6%	6.7%	9.6%	6.8%	4.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.4%	0.0%	2.1%
WAR	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	6.2%	2.6%	3.2%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SITE AVG	1.9%	3.4%	2.6%	5.1%	5.9%	4.4%	2.0%	1.5%	1.4%	1.0%	0.1%	0.5%

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 15 describes outcomes for youth supervised in detention alternatives by reporting the nature of departures from alternative placement. In 2011, twelve sites reported detention alternatives outcome data. Across these twelve sites, the vast majority of youth were released from detention alternatives following successful completion, though success rates ranged from 66.9% in Mercer to 90.9% in Somerset. Importantly, the percentage of youth removed from a detention alternative as the result of a new delinquency charge is small, averaging just 2.9% across sites, and ranging from 0.0% in Somerset to 4.8% in Hudson. Finally, in 2011 youth removed from alternative programs for non-compliance (no new charges) ranged from a low of 8.3% in Hudson to a high of 31.1% in Mercer.

TABLE 15. DETENTION ALTERNATIVE¹² OUTCOMES

		Atl	Cam	Esx	Mon	Hud	Mer	Uni	Ber	Oce	Bur	Som	Midsx
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%				72.3%	83.0%		
	2009	83.8%	75.1%	82.2%	86.8%	87.0%	77.6%			66.7%	72.7%		
	2010	80.0%	78.9%	79.1%	83.1%	89.7%	79.8%	83.3%	90.1%	75.3%	79.3%	52.6%	
	2011	84.2%	82.8%	84.0%	88.8%	86.9%	66.9%	87.2%	87.4%	76.0%	76.3%	90.9%	78.7%
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%				0.0%	4.3%		
	2009	3.8%	1.8%	6.2%	2.8%	4.7%	2.4%			3.6%	4.5%		
	2010	4.8%	0.9%	4.2%	5.6%	3.8%	1.9%	3.3%	1.0%	5.5%	0.0%	10.5%	
	2011	3.5%	1.6%	3.6%	2.2%	4.8%	2.0%	4.1%	2.2%	2.7%	4.1%	0.0%	4.3%
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%				27.7%	12.8%		
	2009	12.4%	23.1%	11.6%	10.4%	8.4%	20.0%			29.8%	22.7%		
	2010	15.2%	20.3%	16.7%	11.2%	6.5%	18.3%	13.3%	8.9%	19.2%	20.7%	36.8%	
	2011	12.3%	15.6%	12.4%	9.0%	8.3%	31.1%	8.8%	10.4%	21.3%	19.6%	9.1%	17.0%

MINORITY YOUTH IN DETENTION

Average Daily Population. On any given day in 2011, across the fifteen JDAI sites there were 400 fewer youth of color in detention than prior to JDAI implementation, a decrease of -54.2% (Table 16). Youth of color account for 89.7% of the total drop in ADP. The number of minority youth in secure detention has dropped by about two-thirds in Essex (-67.7%) and Monmouth (-65.4%), and by more than half in Mercer (-58.0%), Bergen (-56.5%), Hudson (-55.3%), and Camden (-54.8%).

TABLE 16. ADP OF MINORITY YOUTH IN DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2010	2011	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				<i>Kids</i>	%	<i>Kids</i>	%
Atlantic	30.6	17.7	17.9	+0.2	+1.1%	-12.7	-41.5%
Camden	79.9	36.3	36.1	-0.2	-0.6%	-43.8	-54.8%
Essex	242.6	100.0	78.4	-21.6	-21.6%	-164.2	-67.7%
Monmouth	29.8	15.6	10.3	-5.3	-34.0%	-19.5	-65.4%
Hudson	82.5	37.8	36.9	-0.9	-2.4%	-45.6	-55.3%
Mercer	57.6	24.4	24.2	-0.2	-0.8%	-33.4	-58.0%
Union	38.4	28.9	25.6	-3.3	-11.4%	-12.8	-33.3%
Bergen	16.1	8.7	7.0	-1.7	-19.5%	-9.1	-56.5%
Burlington	13.4	13.0	8.1	-4.9	-37.7%	-5.3	-39.6%
Ocean	10.6	6.4	6.4	0.0	0.0%	-4.2	-39.6%
Somerset	7.4	4.8	4.0	-0.8	-16.7%	-3.4	-45.9%
Passaic	67.2	39.1	44.5	+5.4	+13.8%	-22.7	-33.8%
Middlesex	34.3	34.0	20.4	-13.6	-40.0%	-13.9	-40.5%
Cumberland	25.7	20.6	16.9	-3.7	-18.0%	-8.8	-34.2%
Warren	1.1	1.1	1.0	-0.1	-9.1%	-0.1	-9.1%
TOTAL	737.2	388.4	337.7	-50.7	-13.1%	-399.5	-54.2%

Length of Stay (LOS). Tables 17, 18, and 19 report average (mean) length of stay trends for youth of color and white youth across the fifteen JDAI sites. Averaging across sites, mean LOS for minority youth in 2011 was 34.5 days, 8.4 days longer than that for white youth (26.1 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 a substantial 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 2011 had increased by +3.3 days since JDAI implementation, and mean LOS for white youth had increased by +6.1 days (+30.5%). In 2011, average LOS for youth of color was longer than that for white youth in 12 sites, as compared to 15 sites pre-JDAI.

Tables 20, 21, and 22 describe the number of days within which half of all youth are released from detention. Averaging across sites, median LOS for minority youth in 2011 was 15.1 days, 3.8 days longer than that for white youth (11.3 days). This gap has remained relatively unchanged since JDAI implementation. Averaging across sites, median LOS for minority youth and for white youth has increased by about the same number of days (+2.9 and +2.8 respectively). In 2011, median LOS for minority youth was longer than that for white youth in 10 sites, as compared to 12 sites pre-JDAI.

Finally, Tables 23, 24, and 25 describe the percentage of youth who remain in detention for 60 days or more, and point to a pattern similar to that for average LOS. In 2011, the site average for the percentage of minority youth with these lengthier stays was 17.9%, 5.7 percentage points higher than for white youth (12.2%). Again, a positive finding is that this gap has narrowed from 7.7 percentage points pre-JDAI. However, the narrowing of the gap is the result of a sizable increase in the percentage for white youth, and not a decrease in the percentage for minority youth. For example, averaging across sites, the percentage of minority youth with an LOS of 60 days or more is up +1.5 percentage points since JDAI implementation, and for white youth it had increased by +3.5 percentage points. In

2011, the percentage of minority who remain in detention for 60 days or more was greater than the percentage of white youth in 12 sites, as compared to 14 sites pre-JDAI.

TABLE 17. AVERAGE (MEAN) LOS IN DETENTION FOR MINORITY YOUTH

	Pre-JDAI	2010	2011	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				<i>Kids</i>	%	<i>Kids</i>	%
Atlantic	30.8	30.0	40.5	+10.5	+35.0%	+9.7	+31.5%
Camden	22.8	33.5	40.1	+6.6	+19.7%	+17.3	+75.9%
Essex	39.0	31.2	35.6	+4.4	+14.1%	-3.4	-8.7%
Monmouth	35.1	45.0	32.5	-12.5	-27.8%	-2.6	-7.4%
Hudson	30.2	30.7	28.1	-2.6	-8.5%	-2.1	-7.0%
Mercer	27.9	30.4	33.3	+2.9	+9.5%	+5.4	+19.4%
Union	29.6	32.8	34.4	+1.6	+4.9%	+4.8	+16.2%
Bergen	28.0	33.9	28.8	-5.1	-15.0%	+0.8	+2.9%
Burlington	27.7	27.5	24.4	-3.1	-11.3%	-3.3	-11.9%
Ocean	35.5	38.8	58.1	+19.3	+49.7%	+22.6	+63.7%
Somerset	26.5	31.7	28.7	-3.0	-9.5%	+2.2	+8.3%
Passaic	30.9	28.2	35.1	+6.9	+24.5%	+4.2	+13.6%
Middlesex	39.0	39.5	34.4	-5.1	-12.9%	-4.6	-11.8%
Cumberland	35.7	37.9	31.4	-6.5	-17.2%	-4.3	-12.0%
Warren	29.5	28.7	31.5	+2.8	+9.8%	+2.0	+6.8%
SITE AVG	31.2	33.3	34.5	+1.2	+3.6%	+3.3	+10.6%

TABLE 18. AVERAGE (MEAN) LOS IN DETENTION FOR WHITE YOUTH

	Pre-JDAI	2010	2011	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				<i>Kids</i>	%	<i>Kids</i>	%
Atlantic	19.0	14.1	35.1	+21.0	+148.9%	+16.1	+84.7%
Camden	15.3	22.2	26.8	+4.6	+20.7%	+11.5	+75.2%
Essex	12.9	12.3	26.9	+14.6	+118.7%	+14.0	+108.5%
Monmouth	22.1	17.8	19.9	+2.1	+11.8%	-2.2	-10.0%
Hudson	15.8	8.9	36.0	+27.1	+304.5%	+20.2	+127.8%
Mercer	18.3	6.4	23.7	+17.3	+270.3%	+5.4	+29.5%
Union	16.6	23.8	17.0	-6.8	-28.6%	+0.4	+2.4%
Bergen	25.4	37.0	40.5	+3.5	+9.5%	+15.1	+59.4%
Burlington	27.1	22.5	19.5	-3.0	-13.3%	-7.6	-28.0%
Ocean	34.3	27.5	27.0	-0.5	-1.8%	-7.3	-21.3%
Somerset	16.7	19.5	20.8	+1.3	+6.7%	+4.1	+24.6%
Passaic	17.7	26.3	17.3	-9.0	-34.2%	-0.4	-2.3%
Middlesex	25.4	23.9	23.3	-0.6	-2.5%	-2.1	-8.3%
Cumberland	14.0	23.2	25.5	+2.3	+9.9%	+11.5	+82.1%
Warren	18.9	25.1	32.2	+7.1	+28.3%	+13.3	+70.4%
SITE AVG	20.0	20.7	26.1	+5.4	+26.1%	+6.1	+30.5%

TABLE 19. 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	2010	2011
Atlantic	+11.8	+15.9	+5.4
Camden	+7.5	+11.3	+13.3
Essex	+26.1	+18.9	+8.7
Monmouth	+13.0	+27.2	+12.6
Hudson	+14.4	+21.8	-7.9
Mercer	+9.6	+24.0	+9.6
Union	+13.0	+9.0	+17.4
Bergen	+2.6	-3.1	-11.7
Burlington	+0.6	+5.0	+4.9
Ocean	+1.2	+11.3	+31.1
Somerset	+9.8	+12.2	+7.9
Passaic	+13.2	+1.9	+17.8
Middlesex	+13.6	+15.6	+11.1
Cumberland	+21.7	+14.7	+5.9
Warren	+10.6	+3.6	-0.7
SITE AVG	+11.2	+12.6	+8.4

TABLE 20. MEDIAN LOS IN DETENTION FOR MINORITY YOUTH

	Pre-JDAI	2010	2011	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				<i>Kids</i>	%	<i>Kids</i>	%
Atlantic	13	9	16	+7	+77.8%	+3	+23.1%
Camden	14	20	28	+8	+40.0%	+14	+100.0%
Essex	10	5	5	0	0.0%	-5	-50.0%
Monmouth	17	23	17	-6	-26.1%	0	0.0%
Hudson	7	5	4	-1	-20.0%	-3	-42.9%
Mercer	11	11	14	+3	+27.3%	+3	+27.3%
Union	9	8	9	+1	+12.5%	0	0.0%
Bergen	15	17	20	+3	+17.6%	+5	+33.3%
Burlington	10	9	8	-1	-11.1%	-2	-20.0%
Ocean	23	21	37	+16	+76.2%	+14	+60.9%
Somerset	9	8	8	0	0.0%	-1	-11.1%
Passaic	15	11	15	+4	+36.4%	0	0.0%
Middlesex	16	22	17	-5	-22.7%	+1	+6.3%
Cumberland	7	9	5	-4	-44.4%	-2	-28.6%
Warren	7	15	24	+9	+60.0%	+17	+242.9%
SITE AVG	12.2	12.9	15.1	+2.2	+17.1%	+2.9	+23.8%

TABLE 21. MEDIAN LOS IN DETENTION FOR WHITE YOUTH

	Pre-JDAI	2010	2011	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	6	5	4	-1	-20.0%	-2	-33.3%
Camden	7	8	19	+11	+137.5%	+12	+171.4%
Essex	2	2	2	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Monmouth	8	6	9	+3	+50.0%	+1	+12.5%
Hudson	4	5	6	+1	+20.0%	+2	+50.0%
Mercer	6	3	18	+15	+500.0%	+12	+200.0%
Union	6	5	5	0	0.0%	-1	-16.7%
Bergen	9	18	30	+12	+66.7%	+21	+233.3%
Burlington	14	10	8	-2	-20.0%	-6	-42.9%
Ocean	22	21	20	-1	-4.8%	-2	-9.1%
Somerset	8	15	6	-9	-60.0%	-2	-25.0%
Passaic	5	13	10	-3	-23.1%	+5	+100.0%
Middlesex	14	16	11	-5	-31.3%	-3	-21.4%
Cumberland	7	5	8	+3	+60.0%	+1	+14.3%
Warren	10	16	13	-3	-18.8%	+3	+30.0%
SITE AVG	8.5	9.9	11.3	+1.4	+14.1%	+2.8	+32.9%

TABLE 22. 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	2010	2011
Atlantic	+7	+4	+12
Camden	+7	+12	+9
Essex	+8	+3	+3
Monmouth	+9	+17	+8
Hudson	+3	0	-2
Mercer	+5	+8	-4
Union	+3	+3	+4
Bergen	+6	-1	-10
Burlington	-4	-1	0
Ocean	+1	0	+17
Somerset	+1	-7	+2
Passaic	+10	-2	+5
Middlesex	+2	+6	+6
Cumberland	0	+4	-3
Warren	-3	-1	+11
SITE AVG	+3.7	+3.0	+3.8

TABLE 23. PERCENTAGE OF MINORITY YOUTH REMAINING IN DETENTION 60 DAYS OR MORE

	Pre-JDAI	2010	2011	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				<i>Percentage Points</i>	<i>Percentage Points</i>
Atlantic	17.1%	19.0%	30.8%	+11.8	+13.7
Camden	7.3%	17.7%	25.5%	+7.8	+18.2
Essex	21.5%	18.2%	16.9%	-1.3	-4.6
Monmouth	19.7%	27.6%	19.0%	-8.6	-0.7
Hudson	18.5%	14.8%	13.2%	-1.6	-5.3
Mercer	13.2%	14.7%	15.1%	+0.4	+1.9
Union	16.0%	18.8%	17.8%	-1.0	+1.8
Bergen	14.1%	21.4%	14.1%	-7.3	0.0
Burlington	17.2%	15.5%	11.3%	-4.2	-5.9
Ocean	24.3%	18.5%	38.3%	+19.8	+14.0
Somerset	8.7%	9.5%	9.3%	-0.2	+0.6
Passaic	17.0%	12.2%	19.4%	+7.2	+2.4
Middlesex	20.0%	21.0%	16.0%	-5.0	-4.0
Cumberland	17.5%	19.8%	13.9%	-5.9	-3.6
Warren	14.3%	14.3%	7.7%	-6.6	-6.6
SITE AVG	16.4%	17.5%	17.9%	+0.4	+1.5

TABLE 24. PERCENTAGE OF WHITE YOUTH REMAINING IN DETENTION 60 DAYS OR MORE

	Pre-JDAI	2010	2011	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				<i>Percentage Points</i>	<i>Percentage Points</i>
Atlantic	6.8%	10.5%	15.8%	+5.3	+9.0
Camden	3.0%	14.0%	12.7%	-1.3	+9.7
Essex	8.0%	6.7%	11.1%	+4.4	+3.1
Monmouth	9.1%	11.1%	13.9%	+2.8	+4.8
Hudson	9.8%	4.0%	7.1%	+3.1	-2.7
Mercer	9.3%	0.0%	4.0%	+4.0	-5.3
Union	6.9%	7.7%	9.1%	+1.4	+2.2
Bergen	14.5%	27.3%	22.7%	-4.6	+8.2
Burlington	14.0%	11.3%	10.7%	-0.6	-3.3
Ocean	21.2%	11.8%	8.8%	-3.0	-12.4
Somerset	2.9%	4.2%	5.3%	+1.1	+2.4
Passaic	7.8%	16.2%	6.7%	-9.5	-1.1
Middlesex	9.0%	9.6%	12.5%	+2.9	+3.5
Cumberland	8.3%	7.7%	21.1%	+13.4	+12.8
Warren	0.0%	12.5%	22.2%	+9.7	+22.2
SITE AVG	8.7%	10.3%	12.2%	+1.9	+3.5

TABLE 25. 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	2010	2011
Atlantic	+10.3	+8.5	+15.0
Camden	+4.3	+3.7	+12.8
Essex	+13.5	+11.5	+5.8
Monmouth	+10.6	+16.5	+5.1
Hudson	+8.7	+10.8	+6.1
Mercer	+3.9	+14.7	+11.1
Union	+9.1	+11.1	+8.7
Bergen	-0.4	-5.9	-8.6
Burlington	+3.2	+4.2	+0.6
Ocean	+3.1	+6.7	+29.5
Somerset	+5.8	+5.3	+4.0
Passaic	+9.2	-4.0	+12.7
Middlesex	+11.0	+11.4	+3.5
Cumberland	+9.2	+12.1	-7.2
Warren	+14.3	+1.8	-14.5
SITE AVG	+7.7	+7.2	+5.7

Disproportionality. Despite the substantial drop in the *number* of minority youth in detention, *disproportionality* in ADP and admissions has not been reduced (Tables 26, 27). For example, for the sites collectively, since JDAI implementation the percentage of ADP comprised of youth of color has remained essentially flat, up +1.2 percentage points. Regarding individual sites, eight have seen minority representation in detention increase, with the most sizable increase occurring in Burlington (+20.1 percentage points). On the other hand, seven sites have experienced decreases, with the largest decrease occurring in Somerset (-10.7 percentage points). Finally, Table 28 provides additional context for the data presented in Tables 16 through 27. For each JDAI site, Table 28 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 fifteen sites, ranging from 16.1 percentage points in Hudson to 59.0 points in Monmouth.

TABLE 26. % OF DETENTION ADP COMPRISED OF MINORITY YOUTH

	Pre-JDAI	2010	2011	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				Percentage Points	Percentage Points
Atlantic	89.7%	91.0%	97.9%	+6.9	+8.2
Camden	84.5%	88.2%	89.3%	+1.1	+4.8
Essex	99.6%	99.5%	99.2%	-0.3	-0.4
Monmouth	74.5%	83.8%	84.1%	+0.3	+9.6
Hudson	95.1%	96.2%	95.9%	-0.3	+0.8
Mercer	96.0%	97.4%	94.2%	-3.2	-1.8
Union	98.1%	96.3%	97.8%	+1.5	-0.3
Bergen	79.4%	80.6%	75.1%	-5.5	-4.3
Burlington	65.6%	81.2%	85.7%	+4.5	+20.1
Ocean	44.4%	51.2%	48.4%	-2.8	+4.0
Somerset	81.9%	77.1%	71.2%	-5.9	-10.7
Passaic	95.6%	94.9%	95.9%	+1.0	+0.3
Middlesex	81.6%	85.2%	87.3%	+2.1	+5.7
Cumberland	94.4%	92.3%	93.6%	+1.3	-0.8
Warren	49.5%	37.9%	42.0%	+4.1	-7.5
TOTAL	90.6%	91.2%	91.8%	+0.6	+1.2

TABLE 27. % OF DETENTION ADMISSIONS COMPRISED OF MINORITY YOUTH

	Pre-JDAI	2010	2011	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				<i>Percentage Points</i>	<i>Percentage Points</i>
Atlantic	84.6%	89.4%	91.1%	+1.7	+6.5
Camden	79.5%	82.9%	85.8%	+2.9	+6.3
Essex	98.5%	98.6%	98.9%	+0.3	+0.4
Monmouth	62.7%	71.8%	73.3%	+1.5	+10.6
Hudson	93.9%	94.8%	95.8%	+1.0	+1.9
Mercer	94.6%	92.4%	90.8%	-1.6	-3.8
Union	94.6%	96.1%	95.7%	-0.4	+1.1
Bergen	78.3%	78.4%	80.0%	+1.6	+1.7
Burlington	66.2%	77.2%	78.8%	+1.6	+12.6
Ocean	44.6%	36.4%	34.4%	-2.0	-10.2
Somerset	69.8%	72.3%	70.8%	-1.5	+1.0
Passaic	91.9%	93.7%	93.8%	+0.1	+1.9
Middlesex	75.1%	76.5%	82.6%	+6.1	+7.5
Cumberland	89.6%	87.8%	90.8%	+3.0	+1.2
Warren	45.2%	39.0%	39.3%	+0.3	-5.9
TOTAL	86.9%	87.9%	89.2%	+1.3	+2.3

TABLE 28. 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	30,330	49.1%	97.9%	+48.8
Bergen	97,815	40.0%	75.1%	+35.1
Burlington	49,845	32.4%	85.7%	+53.3
Camden	57,880	47.3%	89.3%	+42.0
Cumberland	16,510	58.2%	93.6%	+35.4
Essex	87,343	71.1%	99.2%	+28.1
Hudson	54,970	79.8%	95.9%	+16.1
Mercer	38,635	51.3%	94.2%	+42.9
Middlesex	84,399	56.4%	87.3%	+30.9
Monmouth	74,416	25.1%	84.1%	+59.0
Ocean	58,514	18.0%	48.4%	+30.4
Passaic	56,358	61.8%	95.9%	+34.1
Somerset	39,110	38.6%	71.2%	+32.6
Union	59,418	58.5%	97.8%	+39.3
Warren	12,391	16.9%	42.0%	+25.1

^a Percent of population ages 10-17 years, 2010. Source: OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book. ^b Based on detention ADP 2011.

GIRLS IN DETENTION

The average daily population of girls in detention has dropped substantially across the fifteen JDAI sites. Comparing each site's pre-JDAI year to 2011, on any given day there were 54 fewer girls in detention, a decrease of -68.6%.

TABLE 29. ADP OF GIRLS IN DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2010	2011	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				<i>Kids</i>	%	<i>Kids</i>	%
Atlantic	4.0	2.3	1.2	-1.1	-47.8%	-2.8	-70.0%
Camden	15.4	6.6	3.8	-2.8	-42.4%	-11.6	-75.3%
Essex	20.0	7.4	3.6	-3.8	-51.4%	-16.4	-82.0%
Monmouth	4.2	1.5	1.1	-0.4	-26.7%	-3.1	-73.8%
Hudson	6.7	2.4	2.1	-0.3	-12.5%	-4.6	-68.7%
Mercer	4.5	2.3	2.2	-0.1	-4.3%	-2.3	-51.1%
Union	0.9	1.2	1.1	-0.1	-8.3%	+0.2	+22.2%
Bergen	3.0	0.7	2.2	+1.5	+214.3%	-0.8	-26.7%
Burlington	4.0	2.2	1.4	-0.8	-36.4%	-2.6	-65.0%
Ocean	3.1	1.5	1.8	+0.3	+20.0%	-1.3	-41.9%
Somerset	1.2	0.3	0.2	-0.1	-33.3%	-1.0	-83.3%
Passaic	4.3	1.4	1.0	-0.4	-28.6%	-3.3	-76.7%
Middlesex	3.1	3.2	2.1	-1.1	-34.4%	-1.0	-32.3%
Cumberland	4.6	2.4	1.1	-1.3	-54.2%	-3.5	-76.1%
Warren	0.2	0.5	0.0	-0.5	-100.0%	-0.2	-100.0%
TOTAL	79.2	35.9	24.9	-11.0	-30.6%	-54.3	-68.6%

DETENTION 60-DAY COMMITMENT PROGRAMS¹³

Of the JDAI sites described in this report, eight house youth in centers that currently operate 60-day commitment programs approved by the Juvenile Justice Commission. Tables 30-33 provide basic information regarding the use of the detention commitment program by the five sites for which data are currently available. The use of short-term incarceration in the detention center as a disposition is most common in Ocean County, with 114 youth admitted in 2011. Across sites, the most serious offense for which youth were admitted to the detention commitment program was most commonly a violation of probation (43.5%), followed by offenses of the third degree (22.4%), and disorderly persons offenses (15.5%). Relatively few youth were admitted for an offense of the first (1.2%) or second (8.7%) degree.

TABLE 30. DEGREE OF MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE FOR WHICH ADMITTED TO COMMITMENT STATUS¹⁴

	HUD		MID		MON		OCE		SOM		TOTAL	
1 ST	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	33.3%	2	1.2%	2
2 ND	0.0%	0	22.9%	8	25.0%	1	4.4%	5	0.0%	0	8.7%	14
3 RD	50.0%	1	11.4%	4	50.0%	2	24.6%	28	16.7%	1	22.4%	36
4 TH	50.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	5.3%	6	33.3%	2	5.6%	9
DP	0.0%	0	8.6%	3	0.0%	0	19.3%	22	0.0%	0	15.5%	25
VOP	0.0%	0	57.1%	20	25.0%	1	42.1%	48	16.7%	1	43.5%	70
Other Violation	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	4.4%	5	0.0%	0	3.1%	5
TOTAL	100.0%	2	100.0%	35	100.0%	4	100.0%	114	100.0%	6	100.0%	161

TABLE 31. LOCATION PRIOR TO ADMISSION TO COMMITMENT STATUS

	HUD		MID		MON		OCE		SOM		TOTAL	
Detention	50.0%	1	51.4%	18	0.0%	0	37.7%	43	16.7%	1	39.1%	63
Home (Pre-Dispo)	0.0%	0	42.9%	15	75.0%	3	56.1%	64	83.3%	5	54.0%	87
ATD/Shelter (Pre-Dispo)	50.0%	1	2.9%	1	25.0%	1	1.8%	2	0.0%	0	3.1%	5
Other ¹⁵	0.0%	0	2.9%	1	0.0%	0	4.4%	5	0.0%	0	3.7%	5
TOTAL	100.0%	2	100.0%	35	100.0%	4	100.0%	114	100.0%	6	100.0%	1

TABLE 32. LENGTH OF COMMITMENT TERM ORDERED

	HUD		MID		MON		OCE		SOM		TOTAL	
1-15 Days	0.0%	0	28.6%	10	25.0%	1	9.6%	11	16.7%	1	14.3%	23
16-30 Days	50.0%	1	31.4%	11	0.0%	0	36.0%	41	33.3%	2	34.2%	55
31-60 Days	50.0%	1	40.0%	14	75.0%	3	47.4%	54	33.3%	2	46.0%	74
61+ Days	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	7.0%	8	16.7%	1	5.6%	9
TOTAL	100.0%	2	100.0%	35	100.0%	4	100.0%	114	100.0%	6	100.0%	161

TABLE 33. ADDITIONAL DISPOSITIONS ORDERED IN CONJUNCTION WITH COMMITMENT

	HUD		MID		MON		OCE		SOM		TOTAL	
Residential Program	0.0%	0	8.6%	3	0.0%	0	13.2%	15	33.3%	2	12.4%	20
Day Program, EM, JISP, Similar	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	14.0%	16	16.7%	1	10.6%	17
Standard Probation	0.0%	0	68.6%	24	75.0%	3	31.6%	36	50.0%	3	41.0%	66
None of the Above	100.0%	2	22.9%	8	25.0%	1	41.2%	47	0.0%	0	36.0%	58
TOTAL	100.0%	2	100.0%	35	100.0%	4	100.0%	114	100.0%	6	100.0%	161

2011 MONTHLY DETENTION ADP, BY SITE

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Atlantic	24.3	21.0	15.0	12.3	8.3	13.5	18.5	26.4	21.4	22.8	21.5	14.8	18.3
Bergen	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.2	12.1	12.0	11.9	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.1	4.8	9.4
Burlington	8.3	7.5	11.1	10.5	10.2	8.4	8.8	9.6	11.8	9.6	9.9	7.0	9.4
Camden	42.3	47.2	46.9	41.8	43.2	45.7	43.1	38.2	33.5	33.0	34.9	35.3	40.4
Cumberland	19.0	21.7	24.4	15.0	16.1	16.7	18.1	19.4	16.9	15.2	16.2	17.7	18.0
Essex	92.9	82.2	77.4	73.6	87.0	92.1	86.1	78.6	75.6	65.0	71.9	65.8	79.0
Hudson	49.3	46.6	36.9	36.1	37.7	37.9	30.2	30.6	37.6	42.4	37.2	39.4	38.4
Mercer	17.7	16.8	23.6	26.9	28.9	24.9	22.2	30.0	30.0	29.8	26.3	30.3	25.7
Middlesex	33.0	20.3	17.9	19.8	20.3	16.0	21.9	27.4	29.4	25.8	23.0	25.5	23.4
Monmouth	11.7	16.4	14.3	10.9	8.6	9.5	15.7	15.9	11.9	12.4	11.3	8.6	12.2
Ocean	15.8	16.8	15.6	15.3	15.5	11.0	12.0	16.7	10.6	11.7	10.2	6.7	13.3
Passaic	43.4	48.6	45.1	49.0	51.6	51.7	53.6	48.3	45.3	46.2	39.0	34.6	46.4
Somerset	5.0	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.6	6.0	9.6	7.2	6.4	5.3	4.6	4.6	5.6
Union	24.0	24.1	20.4	22.0	19.9	19.6	20.2	19.4	23.2	27.3	43.0	51.1	26.2
Warren	3.8	2.6	2.1	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.8	4.1	1.9	0.9	0.1	0.9	2.3
TOTAL	399.3	384.8	363.7	349.2	366.5	367.6	374.7	381.1	365.0	356.9	358.2	347.1	368.0

2011 MONTHLY DETENTION ALTERNATIVE ADP, BY SITE

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Atlantic	23.4	15.3	9.6	8.3	8.9	14.6	15.5	22.5	28.0	23.1	17.1	13.1	16.6
Bergen	27.7	17.4	13.7	8.9	10.6	15.6	11.5	12.5	14.2	16.0	14.9	14.5	14.8
Burlington	9.8	6.4	9.7	13.5	9.3	8.4	7.6	8.3	10.2	13.6	14.7	18.9	10.9
Camden	45.0	48.1	47.2	48.7	48.9	47.9	39.0	37.5	27.0	29.6	38.7	35.8	41.1
Cumberland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Essex	107.5	98.3	99.5	103.4	105.5	105.8	90.1	98.6	85.5	86.4	79.9	92.3	96.1
Hudson	45.3	46.8	70.6	53.2	52.6	44.2	51.0	54.7	62.6	68.8	69.8	66.3	57.7
Mercer	10.2	9.3	15.6	20.6	25.2	15.1	18.6	21.5	27.0	24.6	23.6	26.0	19.8
Middlesex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monmouth	6.1	7.8	13.1	13.9	12.5	10.7	7.2	9.1	13.2	8.1	9.0	7.8	9.9
Ocean	10.1	10.8	9.4	4.8	6.4	5.3	8.4	5.1	4.2	8.0	6.3	4.3	6.9
Passaic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somerset	2.2	2.8	2.8	4.3	2.5	1.5	3.8	1.9	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	2.1
Union	9.2	9.5	9.1	15.2	22.7	27.7	32.6	22.2	17.9	7.9	13.6	16.1	17.0
Warren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2011 MONTHLY DETENTION ADMISSIONS, BY SITE

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Atlantic	5	4	14	5	11	8	28	23	17	17	14	11	157
Bergen	5	11	7	11	18	13	9	8	9	9	8	7	115
Burlington	10	11	11	9	14	9	12	10	16	11	12	12	137
Camden	40	35	45	41	33	39	22	32	23	29	27	22	388
Cumberland	20	17	19	6	14	13	19	7	15	18	24	13	185
Essex	75	76	66	89	106	83	72	80	69	71	71	61	919
Hudson	50	39	41	51	43	52	44	36	56	33	34	44	523
Mercer	13	17	31	16	30	34	16	26	29	22	18	21	273
Middlesex	25	23	20	33	26	17	22	35	31	20	23	24	299
Monmouth	15	14	15	9	7	15	16	16	8	11	5	4	135
Ocean	14	10	14	13	12	15	6	19	3	9	6	7	128
Passaic	43	26	36	37	51	47	48	31	30	48	29	38	464
Somerset	7	4	5	8	9	10	8	4	2	2	4	2	65
Union	19	15	15	26	29	25	20	22	21	27	38	20	277
Warren	4	1	3	2	6	2	2	4	1	0	1	2	28
TOTAL	345	303	342	356	409	382	344	353	330	327	314	288	4093

2011 MONTHLY DETENTION ALTERNATIVE ADMISSIONS, BY SITE

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Atlantic	9	2	8	8	11	5	20	15	11	11	9	5	114
Bergen	6	7	5	11	15	9	12	9	9	14	12	7	116
Burlington	5	3	12	8	9	4	10	5	15	6	14	13	104
Camden	33	48	44	35	41	39	26	22	22	33	42	31	416
Cumberland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Essex	54	60	69	80	94	81	48	50	47	44	35	57	719
Hudson	38	37	62	48	34	43	45	34	44	42	37	34	498
Mercer	8	9	17	14	17	16	19	17	11	15	9	17	169
Middlesex	10	10	6	9	8	3	4	8	9	10	4	8	89
Monmouth	6	8	12	6	10	11	8	10	9	4	3	7	94
Ocean	2	8	10	4	6	10	3	3	5	7	3	4	65
Passaic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somerset	4	2	2	3	1	0	7	0	0	1	1	0	21
Union	5	9	9	14	24	24	19	15	4	6	16	9	154
Warren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2011 QUARTERLY DETENTION ALOS, BY SITE (IN DAYS)

	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	TOTAL
Atlantic	61.8	48.9	26.8	35.5	39.8
Bergen	34.8	25.9	37.0	27.6	31.1
Burlington	20.6	33.4	20.4	19.0	23.4
Camden	35.3	35.5	47.0	36.2	38.2
Cumberland	33.3	24.0	49.2	18.3	30.8
Essex	41.7	25.4	46.0	28.7	35.5
Hudson	39.1	24.0	24.2	22.9	28.5
Mercer	22.8	28.0	49.9	29.4	32.4
Middlesex	46.8	19.0	33.5	30.1	32.3
Monmouth	24.2	32.8	27.9	36.0	29.2
Ocean	37.2	44.0	35.6	33.0	38.5
Passaic	30.0	40.1	37.4	27.1	33.9
Somerset	60.1	15.1	19.7	12.5	26.3
Union	41.9	25.7	32.5	39.3	33.6
Warren	36.8	22.4	37.6	41.7	31.9
Site Avg	37.8	29.7	35.2	29.4	32.4

2011 STATEWIDE DETENTION CAPACITY & UTILIZATION

Detention Center ^a	Total 2011 ADP ^b in Detention Center	Approved Capacity ^c	ADP as % of Capacity	Has Been Approved for a Commitment Program?	Multi-Jurisdiction Facility?
Atlantic	18.3	27	67.8%		
Burlington	10.1	24	42.1%		X
Camden	44.6	61	73.1%		X
Cumberland	30.8	46	67.0%	X	X
Essex	125.4	242	51.8%		X
Hudson	38.8	79	49.1%	X	
Middlesex	58.4	100	58.4%	X	X
Morris	18.4	43	42.8%	X	X
Ocean	21.2	30	70.7%	X	
Union	37.6	76	49.5%	X	X
(Bergen) ^d	3.1	0	-		
TOTAL	406.7	728	55.9%	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 2011, regardless of whether the facility is located in a JDAI site.

^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 December 31, 2011.

^d The Bergen facility was only open until June 15, 2011, at which time all youth were transferred to Union. There were 1144 child care days provided in the Bergen facility in 2011, for an annualized ADP in that facility of 3.1. A new Bergen facility is expected to open in 2012.

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
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%	52.9	9.6%	38.6%	52.8	54.1	38.1	57.6	50.3

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
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

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
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

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
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

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
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

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
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

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
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

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
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

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
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

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
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

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
ATD 10	2.6	88.5%	5.1%	-	1.9	82.6%	4.3%	36.7	5.3%	10.6%	36.7	n/a	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

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
ATD 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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
ATD 11	-	-	-	-	7.4	79.8%	14.6%	47.8	12.8%	13.8%	52.0	21.6	-	-	-

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	18.0	93.6%	6.0%	28	15.4	90.8%	16.8%	30.8	50.0%	14.6%	34.4	12.6	25.5	33.1	27.0

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	n/a	32.2	28.6	7.7

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

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, conditional release from detention, drug court, deferred dispositions, program violations where no VOP was filed, and municipal warrants, return to detention from an alternative due to technological or family issues, and similar situations.

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

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. The change is due to reasons cited in note 1 above (i.e., move to a single total for all sites, and varying pre-JDAI baseline year for each site).

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 Hudson’s alternatives data does not yet include/reflect youth placed in the shelter in lieu of detention. For Union, prior to 2011, and with the exception of ADP figures, the alternatives data does not include shelter youth (though as of 2011 all alternatives data for Union includes shelter youth).

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 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.)

¹⁵ 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.