



**New Jersey
Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)
2013 Annual Data Report**

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

Chris Christie, Governor
Kim Guadagno, Lt. Governor
John J. Hoffman, Acting Attorney General
Kevin M. Brown, Executive Director

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

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

Genesis of JDAI in New Jersey: The Need for Innovation

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

JDAI Vision & Philosophy: Why Does This Matter?

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

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

The Purpose of Detention and JDAI Core Strategies

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

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

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

The Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) is the lead agency for JDAI in New Jersey, providing the management and staffing infrastructure integral to New Jersey's success as a JDAI site. The New Jersey Judiciary is a critical partner in this work, and with the JJC, has provided the leadership needed to achieve the success that has brought New Jersey national recognition. As of 2013, 16 counties were actively participating in JDAI in New Jersey including: Atlantic, Camden, Essex, Hudson, Monmouth, Bergen, Burlington, Mercer, Ocean, Union, Passaic, Somerset, Middlesex, Cumberland, Warren, and Gloucester. While nationally JDAI is operational in more than 200 local jurisdictions spanning 39 states, New Jersey is the only state to be designated a national model for detention reform by the Casey Foundation. This designation was bestowed upon NJ in late 2008 as a result of the impressive outcomes New Jersey has achieved since JDAI inception. New Jersey receives funding from the Casey Foundation to support JDAI, and to specifically conduct two-day working sessions with delegations from other states interested in replicating New Jersey's JDAI success. To date, delegations from ten states have participated in New Jersey's JDAI "Model Site" Program.

Substantial Cost-Savings Realized

Consistent with the national JDAI experience, significant cost-savings have been realized as the result of JDAI in New Jersey. The excess space created by significant population reductions has allowed several counties to close their detention centers and house their youth in other counties' facilities. At the start of JDAI, there were 17 detention centers operating in New Jersey; today there are eleven. The six counties closing their detention centers entered into agreements with other counties to house their detained youth. These shared-services agreements have resulted in approximately \$16 million in annual cost savings for the sending counties and substantial revenue increases for the receiving counties.

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 16 JDAI sites active in 2013, commitments to the JJC had been cut by more than two-thirds, dropping by 71.0%, with 736 fewer youth committed to state custody in 2013 alone, as compared to each site's pre-JDAI year. Decreasing commitments to state custody through JDAI has allowed the JJC to absorb almost \$5 million in budget reductions over the past several years.

Improved Conditions of Confinement for Detained Youth

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

JDAI: A Model of Governmental Cooperation

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

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

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

The Annual Data Report provides information regarding the 16 New Jersey JDAI sites active throughout 2013, 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 16 sites average daily population has decreased by -60.0%. On any given day, there were 491 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 2013, collectively across sites almost seven-thousand (6,838) fewer youth were admitted to detention, a decrease of -66.5%. This annual figure translates into tens of thousands fewer youth removed from their homes and placed in secure detention since JDAI implementation.

- Since JDAI implementation, the number of youth admitted to detention for noncompliance with the rules of probation dropped -69.0%. Additionally, youth admitted to detention for failing to appear in court decreased by -70.1%, and the number of youth admitted for other violations, rule noncompliance, or non-delinquency matters dropped by -38.6%.
- The number of girls in detention on any given day has decreased by -68.2% across the 16 sites.
- Accounting for changing demographics in the general youth population, across sites minority overrepresentation in detention has decreased by -4.7 percentage points since JDAI implementation.
- In 2013, an average of just 4.1% of youth were discharged from a detention alternative program as the result of a new delinquency charge, an indicator that JDAI public safety goals are being met.
- Similarly, Uniform Crime Report figures indicate that in 2012 (the most recent year for which the Uniform Crime Report is available), juvenile arrests were down in all 16 sites as compared to each site's pre-JDAI year, for a total reduction of -50.5%. Arrests for the more serious "index" offenses are down -43.4%. These changes provide additional evidence that JDAI public safety goals are being met.
- Finally, as noted above, across sites commitments to state custody with the JJC as a disposition are down -71.0%.

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 continue to improve the juvenile justice system.

For example, 12 of the 16 sites have experienced an increase in average (mean) length of stay since JDAI implementation. Averaging across sites, the mean length of stay in detention has increased by +9.7 days and the median by +2.8 days, while the percentage of youth remaining in detention for 60 days or more has increased by an average of +4.8 percentage points. Additionally, the gap in length of stay between youth of color and white youth has increased. In the year prior to JDAI, averaging across sites the mean length of stay in detention for youth of color was 10.7 days longer than that for white youth; in 2013 this difference increased to 12.1 days. In light of the significant achievements made by JDAI sites in terms of reducing unnecessary admissions to detention, an intentional focus on length of stay and related case processing issues, with an emphasis on further diagnosing and addressing potential disparities in this area, continues to be an area warranting further examination. Indeed, reducing length of stay in detention for youth of color presents an opportunity for reducing disproportionate minority confinement.

How Were These Results Achieved?

In September of each year the Juvenile Justice Commission prepares a report on "Influence and Leverage Measures" that identifies the actual reforms implemented – reforms that have yielded the substantial changes in detention utilization illustrated in the present report. This report indicates that during the most recent annual reporting period alone, more than 100 policy, practice, and programming changes, and other substantive activities, were implemented in furtherance of JDAI goals, spanning all eight JDAI core strategies and all New Jersey JDAI counties.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN KEY DETENTION UTILIZATION INDICATORS

Tables 1 and 2 summarize changes in the key indicators of detention utilization, before and after JDAI (Table 1), and then over the most recent year (2012 to 2013, Table 2). These three indicators include admissions, average length of stay (ALOS), and average daily population (ADP). Of course, ADP is a function of how many youth are admitted to detention and how long each youth stays, so a primary purpose of Tables 1 and 2 is to illustrate the interaction between the detention utilization indicators. Each of the three indicators will be discussed further in subsequent sections of the report.

As Table 1 reveals, four sites experienced a decrease in all three detention utilization indicators since JDAI implementation (Essex, Burlington, Middlesex, and Cumberland). All 16 sites experienced a decrease in admissions, and four sites experienced a decrease in ALOS. In 15 sites, the increase in ALOS was offset by the dramatic decrease in admissions, resulting in a net decrease in ADP.

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN KEY DETENTION UTILIZATION INDICATORS, PRE-JDAI VS. 2013

	Admissions		ALOS		ADP	
	Kids	%	Days	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	-332	-70.8%	+10.4	+36.0%	-18.9	-55.4%
Camden	-1262	-75.2%	+16.7	+78.4%	-51.1	-54.0%
Essex	-1578	-64.1%	-10.4	-27.0%	-170.0	-69.8%
Monmouth	-407	-80.3%	+9.9	+32.7%	-28.8	-72.0%
Hudson	-778	-63.7%	+0.9	+3.1%	-56.3	-64.9%
Mercer	-667	-77.3%	+19.9	+72.6%	-30.4	-50.7%
Union	-362	-67.3%	+33.7	+117.0%	-7.1	-18.1%
Bergen	-146	-58.6%	+3.6	+13.1%	-12.2	-60.1%
Burlington	-131	-46.1%	-0.2	-0.7%	-7.6	-37.3%
Ocean	-104	-43.3%	+0.3	+0.9%	-10.7	-45.1%
Somerset	-93	-73.8%	+51.8	+217.6%	-6.2	-68.9%
Passaic	-526	-63.8%	+6.6	+22.1%	-44.9	-64.0%
Middlesex	-301	-67.0%	-6.9	-19.4%	-30.4	-72.2%
Cumberland	-120	-48.2%	-10.0	-29.8%	-17.4	-63.7%
Warren	-16	-51.6%	+16.5	+69.9%	-1.1	-47.8%
Gloucester	-15	-15.2%	+12.1	+70.8%	+2.4	+54.5%
TOTAL	-6838	-66.5%	+9.7	+33.9%	-490.7	-60.0%

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN KEY DETENTION UTILIZATION INDICATORS, 2012-2013

	Admissions		ALOS		ADP	
	Kids	%	Days	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	-21	-13.3%	+4.5	+12.9%	+1.4	+10.1%
Camden	+23	+5.8%	+0.1	+0.3%	+3.7	+9.3%
Essex	+8	+0.9%	-0.5	-1.7%	+3.0	+4.2%
Monmouth	+4	+4.2%	+3.2	+8.6%	+2.7	+31.8%
Hudson	-43	-8.8%	-8.4	-22.0%	-12.7	-29.5%
Mercer	-26	-11.7%	+13.1	+38.3%	+5.9	+24.9%
Union	-20	-10.2%	+4.2	+7.2%	-10.8	-25.2%
Bergen	+10	+10.8%	+4.5	+17.0%	+1.7	+26.6%
Burlington	+5	+3.4%	-0.2	-0.7%	+2.0	+18.5%
Ocean	-21	-13.4%	+2.4	+7.4%	0.0	0.0%
Somerset	-9	-21.4%	+45.6	+152.0%	-1.2	-30.0%
Passaic	-7	-2.3%	-3.5	-8.8%	-0.2	-0.8%
Middlesex	-157	-51.5%	-4.0	-12.2%	-13.5	-53.6%
Cumberland	+3	+2.4%	-6.4	-21.3%	-1.2	-10.8%
Warren	-15	-50.0%	+6.9	+20.8%	-2.0	-62.5%
Gloucester	+2	+2.4%	+12.8	+78.0%	+3.0	+78.9%
TOTAL	-264	-7.1%	+4.7	+14.0%	-18.2	-5.3%

As Table 2 indicates, three sites experienced a decrease in all three detention utilization indicators over the past year (Hudson, Passaic, and Middlesex). Nine sites experienced a decrease in admissions, and six sites experienced a decrease in ALOS. Seven sites experienced a drop in ADP over the past year; in one site ADP remained unchanged. For the eight sites where ADP increased, in four it was the result of increases in both admissions and ALOS, in two the increase in ADP was driven by an increase in admissions, and in two it was driven by an increase in ALOS.

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP) IN DETENTION

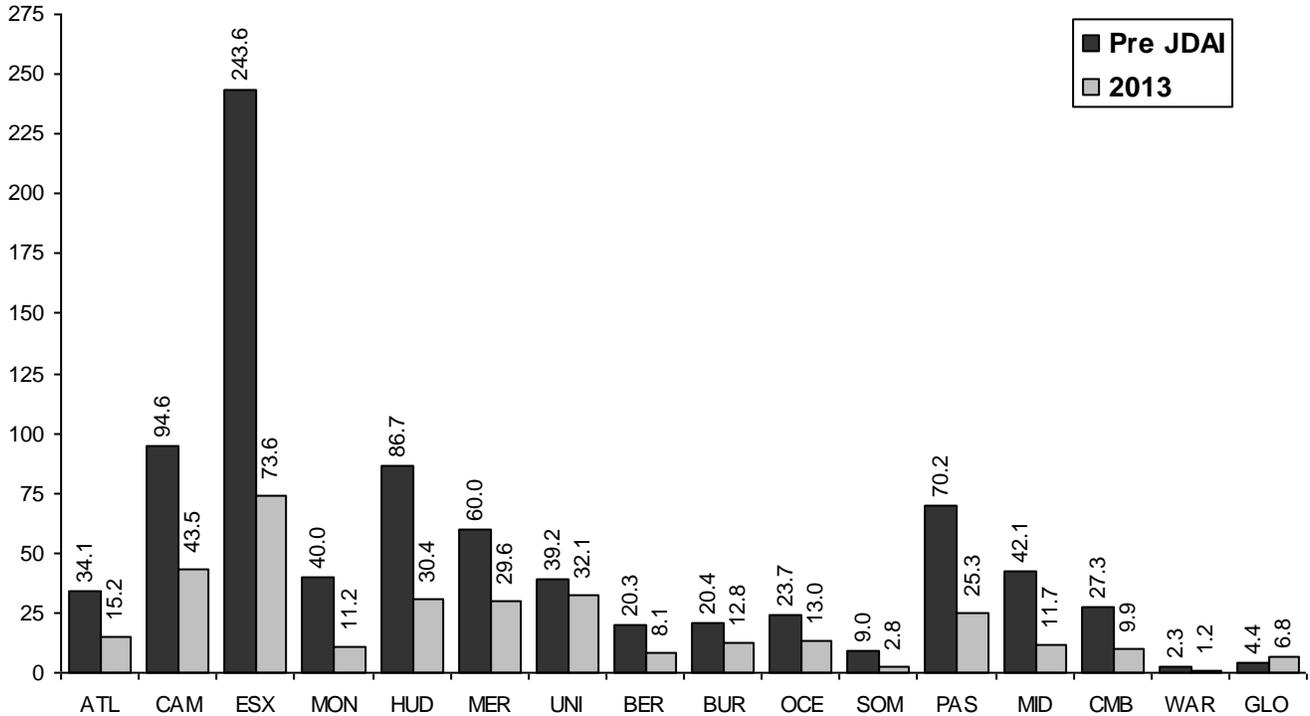
On any given day in 2013, across the 16 JDAI sites there were 491 fewer kids in secure detention centers than there were prior to JDAI implementation, a decrease of -60.0%. As indicated in Table 3, the number of youth held in detention has dropped by about three-quarters in Middlesex (-72.2%) and Monmouth (-72.0%), and by about two-thirds in Essex (-69.8%), Somerset (-68.9%), Hudson (-64.9%), Passaic (-64.0%), and Cumberland (-63.7%). Collectively, reductions continued over the past year, with combined ADP down -5.3%, and with Warren (-62.5%) and Middlesex (-53.6%) leading the way.

TABLE 3. ADP IN DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI ^a	2012	2013	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	34.1	13.8	15.2	+1.4	+10.1%	-18.9	-55.4%
Camden	94.6	39.8	43.5	+3.7	+9.3%	-51.1	-54.0%
Essex	243.6	70.6	73.6	+3.0	+4.2%	-170.0	-69.8%
Monmouth	40.0	8.5	11.2	+2.7	+31.8%	-28.8	-72.0%
Hudson	86.7	43.1	30.4	-12.7	-29.5%	-56.3	-64.9%
Mercer	60.0	23.7	29.6	+5.9	+24.9%	-30.4	-50.7%
Union	39.2	42.9	32.1	-10.8	-25.2%	-7.1	-18.1%
Bergen	20.3	6.4	8.1	+1.7	+26.6%	-12.2	-60.1%
Burlington	20.4	10.8	12.8	+2.0	+18.5%	-7.6	-37.3%
Ocean	23.7	13.0	13.0	0.0	0.0%	-10.7	-45.1%
Somerset	9.0	4.0	2.8	-1.2	-30.0%	-6.2	-68.9%
Passaic	70.2	25.5	25.3	-0.2	-0.8%	-44.9	-64.0%
Middlesex	42.1	25.2	11.7	-13.5	-53.6%	-30.4	-72.2%
Cumberland	27.3	11.1	9.9	-1.2	-10.8%	-17.4	-63.7%
Warren	2.3	3.2	1.2	-2.0	-62.5%	-1.1	-47.8%
Gloucester	4.4	3.8	6.8	+3.0	+78.9%	+2.4	+54.5%
TOTAL¹	817.9	345.4	327.2	-18.2	-5.3%	-490.7	-60.0%

^a Pre-JDAI years are as follows: 2003 (Atlantic, Camden, Essex, Monmouth, Hudson); 2005 (Mercer, Union, Bergen, Burlington, Ocean); 2008 (Somerset, Passaic); 2009 (Middlesex, Cumberland, Warren); Gloucester (2011).

FIGURE 1. ADP IN DETENTION, PRE-JDAI VS. 2013



ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION

Comparing the year prior to JDAI in each site to 2013, across all sites almost seven thousand (6,838) fewer youth were admitted to detention this year, a decrease of -66.5%. Admissions decreased in all 16 sites, with Monmouth (-80.3%), Mercer (-77.3%), Camden (-75.2%), and Somerset (-73.8%) seeing admissions drop by about three-quarters. Another six sites saw decreases of about two-thirds. Downward trends continued over the past year, with admissions collectively down -7.1%, and with Middlesex (-51.5%) and Warren (-50.0%) experiencing the largest one-year decreases.

TABLE 4. ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2012	2013	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	469	158	137	-21	-13.3%	-332	-70.8%
Camden	1679	394	417	+23	+5.8%	-1262	-75.2%
Essex	2460	874	882	+8	+0.9%	-1578	-64.1%
Monmouth	507	96	100	+4	+4.2%	-407	-80.3%
Hudson	1222	487	444	-43	-8.8%	-778	-63.7%
Mercer	863	222	196	-26	-11.7%	-667	-77.3%
Union	538	196	176	-20	-10.2%	-362	-67.3%
Bergen	249	93	103	+10	+10.8%	-146	-58.6%
Burlington	284	148	153	+5	+3.4%	-131	-46.1%
Ocean	240	157	136	-21	-13.4%	-104	-43.3%
Somerset	126	42	33	-9	-21.4%	-93	-73.8%
Passaic	825	306	299	-7	-2.3%	-526	-63.8%
Middlesex	449	305	148	-157	-51.5%	-301	-67.0%
Cumberland	249	126	129	+3	+2.4%	-120	-48.2%
Warren	31	30	15	-15	-50.0%	-16	-51.6%
Gloucester	99	82	84	+2	+2.4%	-15	-15.2%
TOTAL	10290	3716	3452	-264	-7.1%	-6838	-66.5%

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

New Delinquency Charges. As illustrated in Figure 2, in 2013 the percentage of youth admitted to detention as a result of new delinquency charges varied widely across sites, ranging from 40.4% in Ocean to 84.8% in Essex. Table 5 indicates that multi-year trends also vary, with nine sites experiencing increases in the percentage of youth detained for new delinquency charges since JDAI implementation, and seven sites experiencing decreases. Finally, Table 6 indicates that in 2013 the percentage of youth detained for the most serious offenses – those of the 1st or 2nd degree – also varied widely across counties, from 20.6% in Ocean to 64.3% in Essex.

VOPs. As described in Table 7 and Figure 3, since JDAI implementation there has been a remarkable reduction in reliance on detention for youth who are non-compliant with the conditions of probation. Comparing 2013 to each site's pre-JDAI year, admissions to detention for violations of probation (VOPs) have decreased by more than two-thirds (-69.0%), with 15 sites experiencing pre vs. post JDAI decreases. Warren (-100.0%), Monmouth (-85.3%), and Atlantic (-81.1%) have seen the most dramatic reduction since JDAI implementation. On the other hand, Gloucester has experienced a substantial increase (+240.0%) in VOP admissions. Warren experienced the largest one-year drop (-100.0%), with no youth admitted to detention for a VOP in 2013, while Monmouth experienced the largest one-year increase (+120.0%). Finally, there is variation across sites in terms of the percentage of all admissions comprised of VOPs, ranging from 0.0% in Warren to 41.9% in Ocean in 2013 (Table 5).

FTAs. Table 8 and Figure 4 indicate that JDAI sites have also experienced a substantial decrease in admissions to detention for warrants issued for failure to appear at a scheduled court proceeding (FTA). Since JDAI implementation FTA admissions have decreased -70.1% across sites, with FTA admissions down by 80% or more in Bergen (-90.0%), Somerset (-84.6%), Atlantic (-81.1%), Passaic (-80.9%), and Union (-80.6%). Only one site experienced an increase in FTA admissions (Cumberland, +48.1%). Once again, Table 5 reveals that the percentage of all admissions comprised of youth admitted for FTAs varies across sites, ranging from a low of 1.9% in Bergen to a high of 31.0% in Cumberland.

Other Violations and Non-Delinquent Events. A review of Table 9 reveals that admissions to detention for all other violations or for something other than a new delinquency charge have also decreased since JDAI implementation. Such admissions are down by -38.6% across sites, with Somerset (-88.9%) and Monmouth (-85.7%) experiencing the largest decreases. Note that pre vs. post JDAI increases in this category for some individual sites can be largely explained by the increased availability and utilization of alternative to detention (ATD) programs since JDAI implementation, since this category includes ATD violations. An important trend to monitor, then, is the one-year change, with such admissions decreasing by -12.1% collectively. Passaic experienced the largest increase (+20.0%), while decreases of two-thirds or more occurred in Middlesex (-68.2%), Monmouth (-66.7%), and Gloucester (-66.7%).

Admission Process. Finally, Table 10 provides basic data regarding the process by which youth are admitted to detention. By far the most common process for admitting youth to detention is via a call placed to Family Court Intake Services, with an average of 75.0% of all admissions occurring via this route in 2013. There is variation across sites, however. For example, in 2013 court remands accounted for an average of 15.4% of all admissions to detention across sites, but this figure ranged from a low of 1.5% in Atlantic to a high of 34.0% in Camden.

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

	Delinquency Charges			VOP			FTA			ATD Violation			Other Violation or Non-Delinquency Event ²			Other Reason ³		
	*Pre	2012	2013	Pre	2012	2013	Pre	2012	2013	Pre	2012	2013	Pre	2012	2013	Pre	2012	2013
ATL	59.5%	69.0%	61.3%	19.2%	7.6%	12.4%	7.9%	4.4%	5.1%	10.4%	12.0%	19.7%	1.5%	3.8%	0.0%	1.5%	3.2%	1.5%
CAM	62.8%	55.3%	57.3%	25.6%	25.1%	24.0%	8.8%	8.1%	7.9%	0.7%	4.8%	7.2%	1.9%	5.8%	3.1%	0.2%	0.8%	0.5%
ESX	83.9%	84.4%	84.8%	4.4%	4.2%	3.1%	9.7%	5.6%	5.6%	0.7%	5.4%	5.7%	1.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.6%
MON	56.0%	63.5%	64.0%	29.6%	10.4%	22.0%	8.7%	13.5%	10.0%	5.3%	12.5%	4.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
HUD	75.2%	64.5%	69.6%	10.3%	14.4%	12.4%	2.7%	6.2%	3.4%	6.8%	8.8%	5.6%	5.0%	5.3%	8.6%	0.0%	0.8%	0.5%
MER	78.1%	63.1%	62.2%	11.4%	12.2%	14.3%	5.6%	9.5%	6.6%	2.0%	10.4%	12.2%	2.4%	3.6%	3.1%	0.6%	1.4%	1.5%
UNI	68.6%	73.0%	65.3%	24.0%	18.9%	25.0%	5.8%	3.1%	3.4%	0.4%	3.6%	4.0%	1.3%	1.5%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
BERG	72.3%	54.8%	60.2%	18.9%	29.0%	33.0%	8.0%	11.8%	1.9%	0.8%	4.3%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
BURL	52.5%	56.8%	64.1%	24.6%	15.5%	14.4%	12.0%	9.5%	5.9%	0.7%	12.2%	12.4%	8.1%	5.4%	3.3%	2.1%	0.7%	0.0%
OCE	47.5%	41.4%	40.4%	28.8%	37.6%	41.9%	10.8%	10.2%	12.5%	3.3%	7.6%	3.7%	7.1%	1.9%	1.5%	2.5%	1.3%	0.0%
SOM	46.0%	54.8%	57.6%	36.5%	26.2%	33.3%	10.3%	11.9%	6.1%	1.6%	2.4%	3.0%	5.6%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%
PASC	61.2%	72.5%	70.2%	20.8%	7.2%	11.7%	11.4%	9.8%	6.0%	4.0%	9.5%	11.7%	2.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%
MIDSX	61.7%	51.8%	50.7%	33.9%	30.2%	33.1%	3.6%	10.8%	10.1%	0.7%	4.3%	3.4%	0.2%	3.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
CUMB	63.1%	44.4%	49.6%	14.1%	19.8%	14.7%	10.8%	23.8%	31.0%	6.0%	8.7%	3.9%	5.2%	3.2%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
WAR	45.2%	56.7%	60.0%	25.8%	13.3%	0.0%	16.1%	20.0%	26.7%	0.0%	3.3%	13.3%	3.2%	6.7%	0.0%	9.7%	0.0%	0.0%
GLO	75.8%	73.2%	70.2%	5.1%	12.2%	20.2%	6.1%	3.7%	6.0%	9.1%	8.5%	3.6%	3.0%	2.4%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SITE AVG	63.1%	61.2%	61.7%	20.8%	17.7%	19.7%	8.6%	10.1%	9.3%	3.3%	7.4%	7.3%	3.0%	2.8%	1.5%	1.2%	0.7%	0.5%

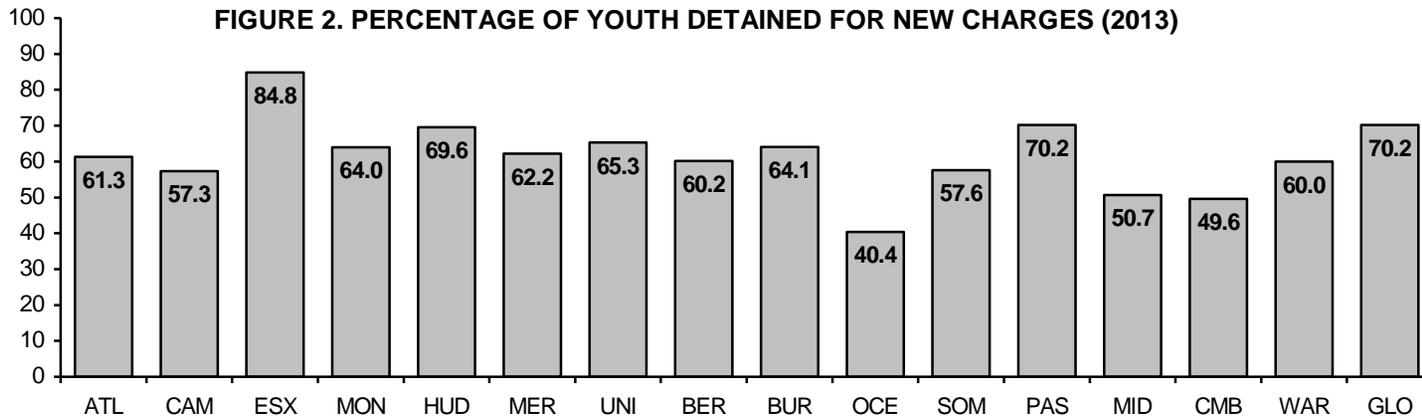


TABLE 6. DEGREE OF CURRENT OFFENSE/LEAD REASON FOR DETENTION (2013)

	1 ST / 2 ND	3 RD	4 TH /DP	Other
Atlantic	43.1%	18.2%	0.0%	38.7%
Camden	33.3%	17.0%	7.0%	42.7%
Essex	64.3%	17.7%	2.8%	15.2%
Monmouth	46.0%	13.0%	5.0%	36.0%
Hudson	46.2%	17.1%	6.1%	30.6%
Mercer	48.5%	10.7%	3.1%	37.8%
Union	56.2%	6.2%	2.8%	34.7%
Bergen	43.7%	12.6%	3.9%	39.8%
Burlington	32.7%	19.6%	11.8%	35.9%
Ocean	20.6%	14.7%	5.1%	59.6%
Somerset	48.5%	9.1%	0.0%	42.4%
Passaic	52.2%	16.7%	1.3%	29.8%
Middlesex	24.3%	19.6%	7.4%	48.6%
Cumberland	27.9%	17.1%	4.7%	50.4%
Warren	33.3%	20.0%	6.7%	40.0%
Gloucester	27.4%	39.3%	3.6%	29.8%
SITE AVG	40.5%	16.8%	4.5%	38.3%

TABLE 7. NUMBER OF YOUTH ADMITTED TO DETENTION FOR VOPs

	Pre-JDAI ⁴	2012	2013	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	90	12	17	+5	+41.7%	-73	-81.1%
Camden	430	99	100	+1	+1.0%	-330	-76.7%
Essex	107	37	27	-10	-27.0%	-80	-74.8%
Monmouth	150	10	22	+12	+120.0%	-128	-85.3%
Hudson	126	70	55	-15	-21.4%	-71	-56.3%
Mercer	98	27	28	+1	+3.7%	-70	-71.4%
Union	129	37	44	+7	+18.9%	-85	-65.9%
Bergen	47	27	34	+7	+25.9%	-13	-27.7%
Burlington	70	23	22	-1	-4.3%	-48	-68.6%
Ocean	69	59	57	-2	-3.4%	-12	-17.4%
Somerset	46	11	11	0	0.0%	-35	-76.1%
Passaic	172	22	35	+13	+59.1%	-137	-79.7%
Middlesex	152	92	49	-43	-46.7%	-103	-67.8%
Cumberland	35	25	19	-6	-24.0%	-16	-45.7%
Warren	8	4	0	-4	-100.0%	-8	-100.0%
Gloucester	5	10	17	+7	+70.0%	+12	+240.0%
TOTAL	1734	565	537	-28	-5.0%	-1197	-69.0%

FIGURE 3. YOUTH ADMITTED TO DETENTION FOR VOPs, PRE-JDAI VS. 2013

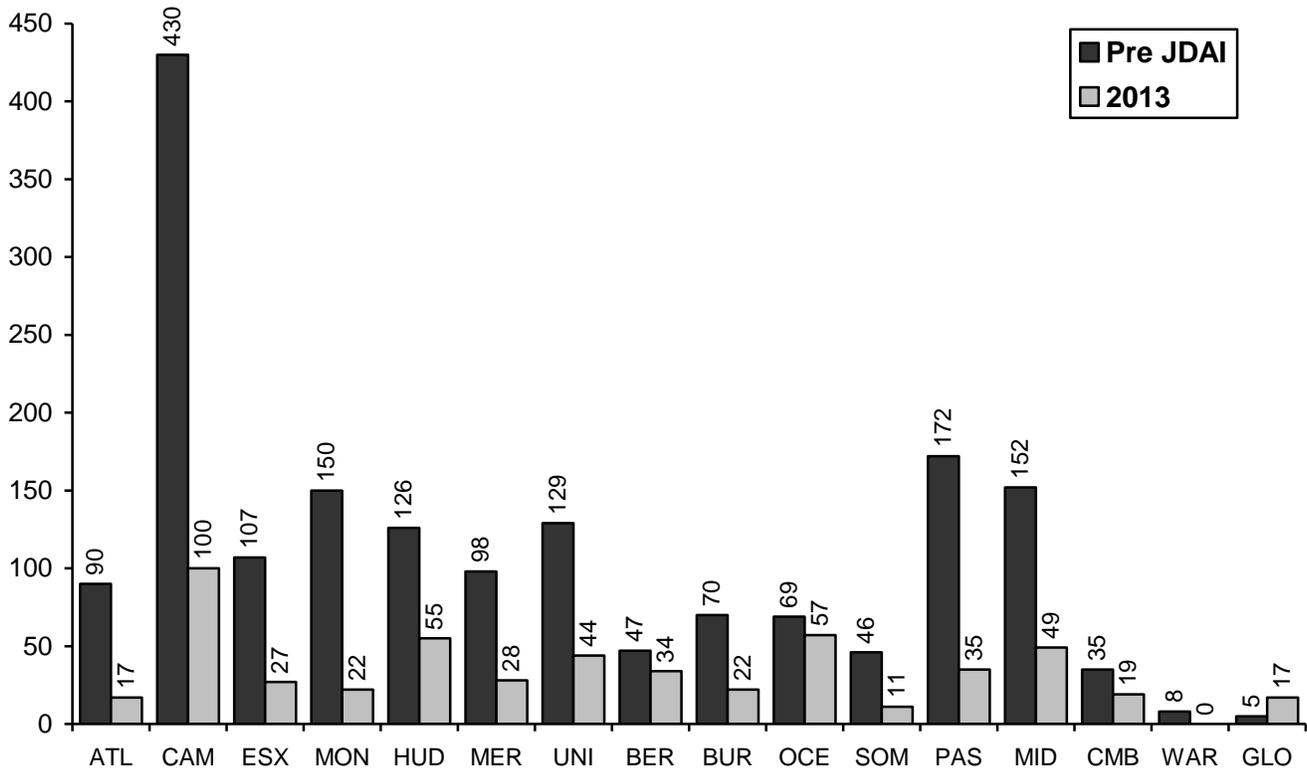


TABLE 8. NUMBER OF YOUTH ADMITTED TO DETENTION FOR FTAs

	Pre-JDAI	2012	2013	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	37	7	7	0	0.0%	-30	-81.1%
Camden	147	32	33	+1	+3.1%	-114	-77.6%
Essex	239	49	49	0	0.0%	-190	-79.5%
Monmouth	44	13	10	-3	-23.1%	-34	-77.3%
Hudson	33	30	15	-15	-50.0%	-18	-54.5%
Mercer	48	21	13	-8	-38.1%	-35	-72.9%
Union	31	6	6	0	0.0%	-25	-80.6%
Bergen	20	11	2	-9	-81.8%	-18	-90.0%
Burlington	34	14	9	-5	-35.7%	-25	-73.5%
Ocean	26	16	17	+1	+6.3%	-9	-34.6%
Somerset	13	5	2	-3	-60.0%	-11	-84.6%
Passaic	94	30	18	-12	-40.0%	-76	-80.9%
Middlesex	16	33	15	-18	-54.5%	-1	-6.3%
Cumberland	27	30	40	+10	+33.3%	+13	+48.1%
Warren	5	6	4	-2	-33.3%	-1	-20.0%
Gloucester	6	3	5	+2	+66.7%	-1	-16.7%
TOTAL	820	306	245	-61	-19.9%	-575	-70.1%

FIGURE 4. YOUTH ADMITTED TO DETENTION FOR FTAs, PRE-JDAI VS. 2013

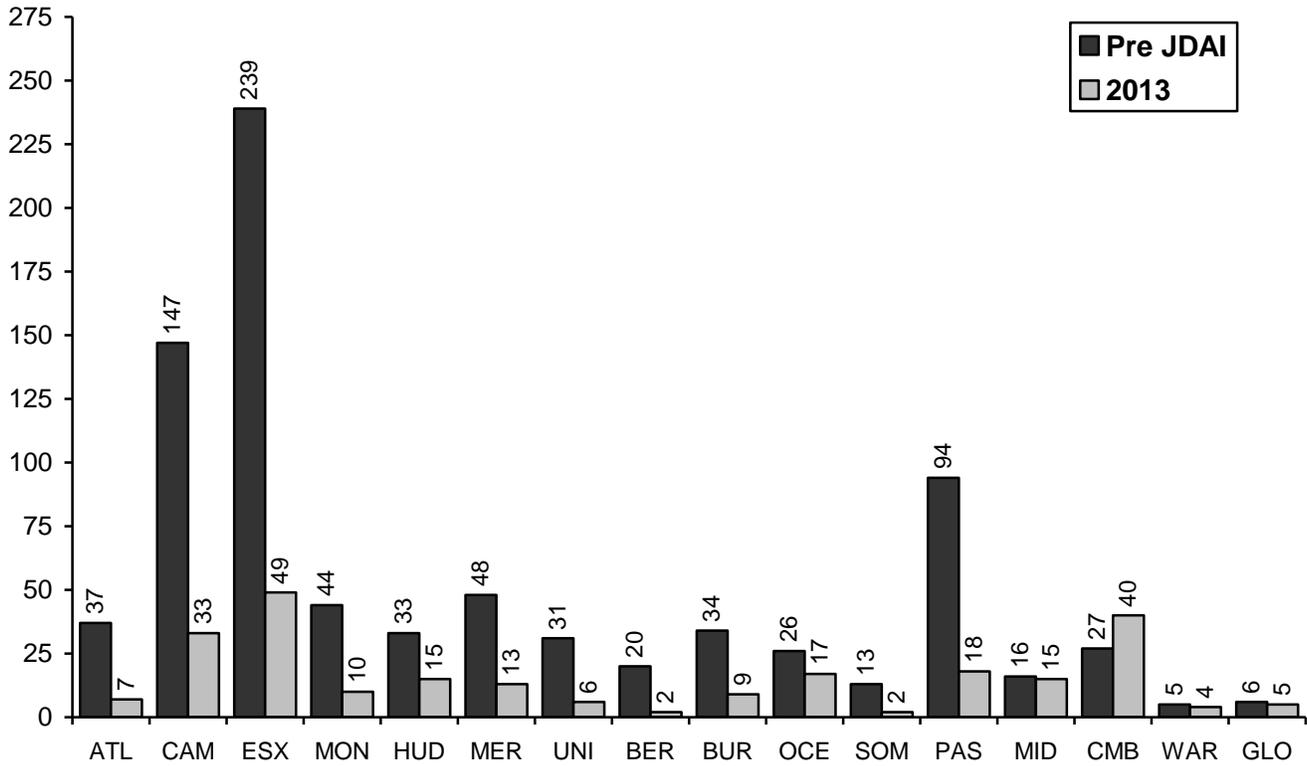


TABLE 9. NUMBER OF YOUTH ADMITTED TO DETENTION FOR ALL OTHER VIOLATIONS (INCLUDING ATD VIOLATIONS) OR FOR NON-DELINQUENCY EVENTS⁵

	Pre-JDAI	2012	2013	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	56	25	27	+2	+8.0%	-29	-51.8%
Camden	43	42	43	+1	+2.4%	0	0.0%
Essex	43	49	53	+4	+8.2%	+10	+23.3%
Monmouth	28	12	4	-8	-66.7%	-24	-85.7%
Hudson	144	69	63	-6	-8.7%	-81	-56.3%
Mercer	38	31	30	-1	-3.2%	-8	-21.1%
Union	9	10	10	0	0.0%	+1	+11.1%
Bergen	2	4	4	0	0.0%	+2	+100.0%
Burlington	25	26	24	-2	-7.7%	-1	-4.0%
Ocean	25	15	7	-8	-53.3%	-18	-72.0%
Somerset	9	2	1	-1	-50.0%	-8	-88.9%
Passaic	54	30	36	+6	+20.0%	-18	-33.3%
Middlesex	4	22	7	-15	-68.2%	+3	+75.0%
Cumberland	28	15	6	-9	-60.0%	-22	-78.6%
Warren	1	3	2	-1	-33.3%	+1	+100.0%
Gloucester	12	9	3	-6	-66.7%	-9	-75.0%
TOTAL	521	364	320	-44	-12.1%	-201	-38.6%

TABLE 10. DETENTION ADMISSION PROCESS

	Processed Through Intake			Court Remand ⁶			Transfer from Other Secure Facility/Jurisdiction			Other Process ⁷		
	Earliest ^b	2012	2013	Earliest	2012	2013	Earliest	2012	2013	Earliest	2012	2013
ATL	86.4%	89.2%	96.4%	8.3%	7.0%	1.5%	3.0%	1.3%	0.7%	2.3%	2.5%	1.5%
CAM	78.7%	57.9%	63.8%	21.3%	41.4%	33.1%	0.0%	0.5%	3.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
ESX	86.7%	75.5%	79.4%	10.9%	10.0%	7.5%	2.3%	4.9%	4.0%	0.1%	9.6%	9.2%
MON	82.9%	81.2%	90.0%	6.7%	9.4%	8.0%	3.7%	4.2%	2.0%	6.7%	5.2%	0.0%
HUD	93.0%	85.4%	73.4%	6.3%	14.4%	25.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
MER	94.1%	86.0%	87.8%	4.5%	9.0%	8.2%	1.2%	1.4%	2.0%	0.2%	3.6%	2.0%
UNI	97.2%	86.7%	84.1%	1.1%	11.7%	11.4%	1.1%	1.0%	4.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%
BERG	50.7%	59.1%	45.6%	27.5%	10.8%	34.0%	2.2%	2.2%	0.0%	19.6%	28.0%	20.4%
BURL	65.2%	66.9%	71.2%	28.0%	30.4%	25.5%	5.7%	2.7%	3.3%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
OCE	33.5%	21.0%	66.2%	21.1%	37.6%	19.1%	0.5%	0.6%	1.5%	44.9%	40.8%	13.2%
SOM	90.5%	90.5%	69.7%	0.0%	2.4%	6.1%	9.5%	7.1%	15.2%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%
PASC	72.6%	89.2%	83.6%	27.0%	10.5%	16.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MIDSX	66.4%	63.0%	63.5%	32.3%	30.5%	19.6%	0.0%	0.3%	2.0%	1.3%	6.2%	14.9%
CUMB	^c -	77.0%	86.8%	-	11.9%	10.9%	-	1.6%	2.3%	-	9.5%	0.0%
WAR	90.3%	80.0%	53.3%	0.0%	13.3%	6.7%	9.7%	6.7%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%
GLO	91.9%	-	85.7%	1.0%	-	11.9%	2.0%	-	2.4%	5.1%	-	0.0%
SITE AVG	78.7%	73.9%	75.0%	13.1%	16.7%	15.4%	2.8%	2.3%	3.1%	5.5%	7.1%	6.5%

^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); 2012 (Cumberland); and 2011 (Gloucester).

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

DETENTION DEPARTURES & LENGTH OF STAY (LOS)

Overall Length of Stay. Table 11 indicates that in 2013, across sites average length of stay (ALOS) ranged from a low of 23.6 days in Cumberland to a high of 75.6 days in Somerset. Averaging across the 16 sites there has been a collective increase of +9.7 days (+33.9%) in length of stay since JDAI implementation. Two sites have seen increases of more than one month: Somerset (+51.8 days, +217.6%) and Union (+33.7 days, +117.0%). Three sites have seen decreases of a week or more: Essex (-10.4 days, -27.0%), Cumberland (-10.0 days, -29.8%), and Middlesex (-6.9 days, -19.4%). The one-year trends are similar, with ALOS up across sites by +4.7 days (+14.0%), with Somerset experiencing the largest increase (+45.6 days, +152.0%) and Hudson having the largest decrease (-8.4 days, -22.0%).

TABLE 11. AVERAGE (MEAN) LOS IN DETENTION⁸

	Pre-JDAI	2012	2013	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	%	Days	%
Atlantic	28.9	34.8	39.3	+4.5	+12.9%	+10.4	+36.0%
Camden	21.3	37.9	38.0	+0.1	+0.3%	+16.7	+78.4%
Essex	38.5	28.6	28.1	-0.5	-1.7%	-10.4	-27.0%
Monmouth	30.3	37.0	40.2	+3.2	+8.6%	+9.9	+32.7%
Hudson	28.9	38.2	29.8	-8.4	-22.0%	+0.9	+3.1%
Mercer	27.4	34.2	47.3	+13.1	+38.3%	+19.9	+72.6%
Union	28.8	58.3	62.5	+4.2	+7.2%	+33.7	+117.0%
Bergen	27.4	26.5	31.0	+4.5	+17.0%	+3.6	+13.1%
Burlington	27.5	27.5	27.3	-0.2	-0.7%	-0.2	-0.7%
Ocean	34.8	32.7	35.1	+2.4	+7.3%	+0.3	+0.9%
Somerset	23.8	30.0	75.6	+45.6	+152.0%	+51.8	+217.6%
Passaic	29.9	40.0	36.5	-3.5	-8.8%	+6.6	+22.1%
Middlesex	35.6	32.7	28.7	-4.0	-12.2%	-6.9	-19.4%
Cumberland	33.6	30.0	23.6	-6.4	-21.3%	-10.0	-29.8%
Warren	23.6	33.2	40.1	+6.9	+20.8%	+16.5	+69.9%
Gloucester	17.1	16.4	29.2	+12.8	+78.0%	+12.1	+70.8%
SITE AVG⁹	28.6	33.6	38.3	+4.7	+14.0%	+9.7	+33.9%

Table 12 describes median length of stay in detention, i.e., the number of days within which 50% of all youth are released from detention. In 2013, median LOS ranged from a low of three days in Essex, to a high of 29 days in Union. In terms of trends, prior to JDAI, across sites the median LOS averaged 11.4 days, and by 2013 that had increased to 14.2 days (+24.6%). However, individual sites varied, with nine sites experiencing an increase and seven sites seeing a decrease. The largest pre vs. post JDAI increase in median LOS was experienced by Union (+20 days, +222.2%), while the largest decrease occurred in Essex (-7 days, -70.0%). Atlantic saw the largest one-year increase (+10 days, +111.1%), and Union saw the largest one-year decrease (-20 days, or -40.8%).

Finally, with regard to the percentage of youth who remain in detention for 60 days or more, Table 13 reveals that this LOS indicator has also increased over the years. Pre-JDAI the site average for youth with these lengthier stays was 14.5%, which increased to 19.3% by 2013. The largest increase occurred in Camden (+18.2 percentage points), while the largest decrease occurred in Essex (-7.3 percentage points).

TABLE 12. MEDIAN LOS IN DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2012	2013	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	%	Days	%
Atlantic	11	9	19	+10	+111.1%	+8	+72.7%
Camden	11	23	22	-1	-4.3%	+11	+100.0%
Essex	10	3	3	0	0.0%	-7	-70.0%
Monmouth	14	15	13	-2	-13.3%	-1	-7.1%
Hudson	7	8	5	-3	-37.5%	-2	-28.6%
Mercer	11	11	20	+9	-81.8%	+9	+81.8%
Union	9	49	29	-20	-40.8%	+20	+222.2%
Bergen	15	13	19	+6	+46.2%	+4	+26.7%
Burlington	11	8	7	-1	-12.5%	-4	-36.4%
Ocean	23	20	20	0	0.0%	-3	-13.0%
Somerset	9	8	10	+2	+25.0%	+1	+11.1%
Passaic	14	14	12	-2	-14.3%	-2	-14.3%
Middlesex	15	18	16	-2	-11.1%	+1	+6.7%
Cumberland	7	7	6	-1	-14.3%	-1	-14.3%
Warren	10	15	19	+4	+26.7%	+9	+90.0%
Gloucester	6	7	7	0	0.0%	+1	+16.7%
SITE AVG	11.4	14.3	14.2	-0.1	-0.7%	+2.8	+24.6%

TABLE 13. YOUTH REMAINING IN DETENTION 60 DAYS OR MORE

	Pre-JDAI	2012	2013	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Percentage Points	Percentage Points	Percentage Points	Percentage Points
Atlantic	15.5%	21.2%	27.0%		+5.8		+11.5
Camden	6.5%	23.8%	24.7%		+0.9		+18.2
Essex	21.2%	16.6%	13.9%		-2.7		-7.3
Monmouth	15.8%	21.4%	26.8%		+5.4		+11.0
Hudson	17.7%	16.1%	13.7%		-2.4		-4.0
Mercer	13.0%	15.0%	22.1%		+7.1		+9.1
Union	15.5%	43.5%	26.4%		-17.1		+10.9
Bergen	14.2%	16.8%	20.4%		+3.6		+6.2
Burlington	16.1%	14.1%	15.2%		+1.1		-0.9
Ocean	22.6%	16.2%	19.6%		+3.4		-3.0
Somerset	7.1%	14.0%	21.2%		+7.2		+14.1
Passaic	16.3%	12.6%	19.4%		+6.8		+3.1
Middlesex	17.3%	18.9%	13.5%		-5.4		-3.8
Cumberland	16.7%	13.8%	14.2%		+0.4		-2.5
Warren	6.2%	17.2%	17.6%		+0.4		+11.4
Gloucester	9.9%	6.3%	13.6%		+7.3		+3.7
SITE AVG	14.5%	18.0%	19.3%		+1.3		+4.8

ALOS By Departure Type. Table 14 provides more specific information regarding average length of stay (ALOS), describing ALOS based on the circumstances of release from detention, and points to wide variation across sites. For example, for youth released from secure detention to a detention alternative/shelter in 2013, ALOS in secure detention ranged from a low of less than one week in Essex (5.8 days), to a high of more than three weeks in Monmouth (25.2 days). Average LOS for youth released to a parent/home pre-dispositionally ranged from a low of 2.0 days in Atlantic to a high of 36.3

days in Camden. Finally, ALOS for youth released to serve a disposition/to a dispositional placement ranged from a low of 36.4 days in Middlesex to 79.0 days in Monmouth.

In order to shed light on the nature of the increase in overall LOS reported earlier, Table 14 also reports changes in ALOS over time. In terms of changes pre vs. post JDAI by county, ten sites experienced increases in ALOS for youth released to a detention alternative/shelter and six sites experienced a decrease; changes ranged from an increase of +12.5 days in Monmouth, to a decrease of -10.9 days in Burlington. Seven sites experienced increases in ALOS for youth released to a parent/home and nine sites experienced a decrease; changes ranged from an increase of +24.7 days in Camden to a decrease of -24.5 days in Middlesex. Finally, ten sites experienced an increase in ALOS for youth released from detention to disposition and six sites experienced a decrease; changes ranged from an increase of +34.8 days in Monmouth to a decrease of -17.1 days in Cumberland.

Nature of Departures. Table 15 indicates that sites vary in terms of the percentage of youth released from detention to a detention alternative/shelter. Averaging across sites in 2013, 39.3% of all youth were released to a detention alternative, though this ranges from lows of just over 20% in Ocean (21.7%) and Union (23.3%), to highs of more than 50% in Essex (58.0%), Hudson (53.4%), and Passaic (50.2%).

Taken together, the first three columns/categories of Table 15 (i.e., Detention Alternative/Shelter + Parent/Other Adult/ROR + Other Service Agency/Plcmt) represent an approximate gauge of the percentage of youth released from detention prior to final dispositional placement. This gauge indicates that in 2013, across sites an average of about 51.4% of all youth were released from detention pre-dispositionally. Sites vary substantially in terms of the proportion of youth released pre-dispositionally from detention, ranging from a low of approximately one-quarter in Ocean (25.2%) and Union (26.9%) to three-quarters in Cumberland (75.6%).

In 2013 the proportion of youth released via a transfer to jail or upon bail – often as a result of a waiver – ranged from zero in Cumberland to 11.8% in Warren. Finally, the proportion of youth released from secure detention upon dismissal, court diversion, upon closing/inactivating the case, or because no charges were filed, ranged from zero in Atlantic, Cumberland, and Warren to a high of 7.8% in Hudson.

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

	Detention Alternative, Shelter (Pre-Dispo Placement)			Parent, Other Adult, ROR (Pre-Dispo)			Other Service Agency/Placement (Pre-Dispo)			Dispositional Placement		
	Earliest ^d	2012	2013	Earliest	2012	2013	Earliest	2012	2013	Earliest	2012	2013
ATL	11.8	16.4	17.3	6.0	5.4	2.0	14.2	30.1	17.0	59.2	65.3	77.9
CAM	11.7	13.1	15.5	11.6	10.6	36.3	20.0	7.3	28.7	23.1	56.8	55.0
ESX	7.5	6.8	5.8	4.5	9.6	2.8	28.9	30.7	32.0	58.0	65.2	66.8
MON	12.7	15.2	25.2	8.4	10.7	4.6	16.1	23.9	21.6	44.2	65.6	79.0
HUD	5.4	13.0	8.2	4.4	5.9	9.0	5.4	30.2	24.9	60.7	61.3	57.5
MER	13.3	9.8	14.2	4.5	6.7	5.8	5.3	13.6	27.9	45.1	41.5	52.0
UNI	13.1	22.7	19.6	6.8	18.1	9.0	6.0	46.7	*	42.5	76.1	57.4
BERG	13.5	15.4	20.7	4.8	11.7	9.0	*	38.0	34.5	43.5	34.4	38.4
BURL	23.8	8.4	12.9	9.6	8.0	8.7	24.7	21.0	10.9	61.7	59.5	47.6
OCE	18.7	22.9	20.5	21.1	5.5	2.5	22.1	*	24.0	47.3	37.7	42.5
SOM	18.1	11.8	7.8	6.6	8.3	3.0	1.5	54.3	20.0	44.1	22.8	74.8
PASC	8.9	14.8	13.4	6.7	4.8	8.9	19.3	53.5	35.0	49.6	44.3	50.6
MIDSX	15.7	16.2	15.1	29.9	9.4	5.4	37.5	18.6	98.0	42.0	46.1	36.4
CUMB	23.6	19.7	17.1	5.2	5.4	22.0	23.5	35.7	21.3	77.0	61.0	59.9
WAR	13.7	20.1	10.3	9.7	9.0	5.0	29.8	10.7	6.0	43.0	93.3	54.7
GLO	12.9	14.9	13.7	4.1	4.5	3.9	26.0	38.2	24.4	49.4	52.8	54.1
SITE AVG	14.0	15.1	14.8	9.0	8.4	8.6	18.7	30.2	28.4	49.4	55.2	56.5

^d Departure type was not a variable measured in most sites' pre-JDAI data, and therefore the data is reported for the "earliest full-year of data available." Those years are: 2005 (Atlantic, Camden, Monmouth, Mercer, Bergen, Ocean, Burlington); 2006 (Essex, Hudson); 2008 (Union, Somerset, Passaic); 2009 (Middlesex, Cumberland, Warren); and 2011 (Gloucester).

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

	Jail, Bail, and/or Upon/After Waiver			Other YDC or Other Authorities			Dismissed, Diverted, Similar			Time Served		
	Earliest	2012	2013	Earliest	2012	2013	Earliest	2012	2013	Earliest	2012	2013
ATL	42.5	114.3	43.2	23.7	7.0	5.1	7.0	*	*	*	*	*
CAM	75.5	88.5	148.5	6.5	13.3	14.3	*	6.3	3.2	*	*	33.0
ESX	128.3	402.5	436.1	8.7	22.2	30.9	16.1	35.8	31.3	81.9	102.8	91.7
MON	93.0	177.6	155.5	16.2	5.3	2.0	*	*	60.0	*	*	75.3
HUD	200.9	407.8	408.9	11.0	4.7	3.3	16.2	6.1	13.6	*	30.6	54.0
MER	333.3	225.5	280.0	8.8	6.6	14.2	16.6	40.0	26.4	*	48.7	70.8
UNI	209.8	203.0	464.3	7.7	8.2	17.4	13.1	84.0	11.7	*	*	*
BERG	137.4	50.2	99.0	27.5	2.3	4.2	3.0	46.5	15.3	58.5	*	60.0
BURL	13.1	357.5	259.5	7.4	7.3	6.9	15.0	20.0	31.0	*	*	*
OCE	43.7	117.7	176.0	18.9	13.5	9.8	16.9	5.0	21.0	41.8	*	25.5
SOM	276.7	305.0	847.0	3.4	7.5	13.0	*	*	2.0	22.0	*	*
PASC	126.0	428.4	307.2	6.1	25.8	9.7	7.9	15.7	16.0	73.0	*	*
MIDSX	115.9	152.4	103.4	15.5	12.3	8.6	16.7	*	7.4	*	40.0	28.0
CUMB	259.8	286.3	*	8.9	2.0	2.0	36.6	*	*	28.0	52.3	*
WAR	*	50.0	120.5	7.5	6.0	2.0	50.0	3.0	*	*	11.0	42.0
GLO	2.0	*	331.0	2.0	2.8	3.8	60.3	28.0	47.5	*	42.0	337.0
SITE AVG	137.2	224.4	278.7	11.2	9.2	9.2	21.2	26.4	22.0	50.9	46.8	81.7

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

	Detention Alternative, Shelter (Pre-Dispo Placement)			Parent, Other Adult, ROR (Pre-Dispo)			Other Service Agency/Placement (Pre-Dispo)			Dispositional Placement		
	Earliest	2012	2013	Earliest	2012	2013	Earliest	2012	2013	Earliest	2012	2013
ATL	52.6%	56.3%	48.9%	6.6%	7.3%	2.2%	1.5%	4.6%	2.2%	32.7%	21.2%	35.0%
CAM	38.7%	36.6%	36.8%	6.5%	2.1%	1.7%	4.3%	1.8%	2.6%	47.1%	51.8%	51.3%
ESX	37.9%	56.8%	58.0%	33.2%	7.6%	9.0%	0.3%	1.6%	0.6%	22.2%	23.7%	24.9%
MON	40.6%	30.6%	34.0%	17.9%	22.4%	26.8%	5.0%	11.2%	7.2%	31.0%	27.6%	20.6%
HUD	29.5%	48.8%	53.4%	26.2%	3.7%	6.5%	1.4%	1.9%	1.7%	33.0%	30.0%	23.0%
MER	28.6%	38.2%	37.4%	21.4%	5.9%	3.2%	0.4%	9.5%	7.4%	43.1%	33.6%	32.6%
UNI	27.2%	11.0%	23.3%	21.9%	18.0%	3.6%	0.7%	1.5%	0.0%	37.1%	60.0%	54.9%
BERG	32.1%	38.9%	30.6%	14.6%	3.2%	3.1%	0.0%	3.2%	2.0%	33.3%	44.2%	50.0%
BURL	18.5%	57.7%	43.7%	40.3%	4.9%	1.3%	5.7%	4.2%	9.9%	27.5%	26.8%	33.8%
OCE	21.8%	20.8%	21.7%	8.6%	6.7%	2.1%	3.7%	0.0%	1.4%	40.7%	64.4%	65.7%
SOM	33.9%	30.2%	36.4%	37.0%	27.9%	21.2%	1.6%	7.0%	3.0%	18.9%	25.6%	24.2%
PASC	42.5%	58.7%	50.2%	2.7%	4.5%	4.9%	1.2%	0.6%	0.4%	47.8%	26.5%	38.2%
MIDSX	15.5%	25.2%	37.4%	17.7%	17.9%	2.5%	0.9%	3.3%	0.6%	54.5%	45.5%	42.9%
CUMB	23.4%	40.0%	44.1%	34.9%	32.3%	26.8%	5.2%	2.3%	4.7%	23.0%	19.2%	22.8%
WAR	21.9%	48.3%	35.3%	28.1%	6.9%	0.0%	12.5%	10.3%	5.9%	28.1%	20.7%	35.3%
GLO	33.7%	36.7%	37.0%	34.7%	38.0%	22.2%	5.9%	7.6%	6.2%	15.8%	10.1%	22.0%
SITE AVG	31.2%	39.7%	39.3%	22.0%	13.1%	8.6%	3.1%	4.4%	3.5%	33.5%	33.2%	36.1%

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

	Jail, Bail, and/or Upon/After Waiver			Other YDC or Other Authorities			Dismissed, Diverted, Similar			Time Served		
	Earliest	2012	2013	Earliest	2012	2013	Earliest	2012	2013	Earliest	2012	2013
ATL	1.0%	8.6%	6.6%	5.1%	2.0%	5.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
CAM	1.9%	3.1%	1.4%	1.5%	2.9%	3.3%	0.0%	1.6%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
ESX	1.1%	0.9%	1.2%	1.5%	1.4%	2.7%	2.2%	6.2%	2.6%	1.7%	1.8%	1.0%
MON	2.4%	5.1%	6.2%	3.1%	3.1%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%
HUD	1.9%	2.9%	2.4%	1.4%	5.8%	4.8%	4.7%	6.0%	7.8%	0.0%	1.0%	0.4%
MER	0.7%	5.9%	6.8%	2.9%	4.1%	5.3%	3.0%	1.4%	5.3%	0.0%	1.4%	2.1%
UNI	2.1%	2.0%	5.2%	8.5%	5.5%	9.3%	2.5%	2.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
BERG	2.0%	5.3%	3.1%	16.7%	3.2%	6.1%	0.4%	2.1%	4.1%	0.8%	0.0%	1.0%
BURL	2.3%	1.4%	1.3%	4.4%	4.2%	8.6%	1.3%	0.7%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
OCE	4.5%	2.0%	0.7%	5.3%	5.4%	5.6%	3.7%	0.7%	0.7%	11.5%	0.0%	1.4%
SOM	2.4%	4.7%	6.1%	5.5%	4.7%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
PASC	1.2%	4.2%	3.2%	1.2%	2.9%	2.5%	3.2%	2.3%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
MIDSX	2.9%	3.0%	4.9%	7.0%	4.3%	7.4%	1.6%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.7%	1.2%
CUMB	2.0%	2.3%	0.0%	6.7%	1.5%	1.6%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	2.3%	0.0%
WAR	0.0%	3.4%	11.8%	6.2%	3.4%	5.9%	3.1%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	5.9%
GLO	1.0%	0.0%	1.2%	5.9%	5.1%	7.4%	3.0%	1.3%	2.5%	0.0%	1.3%	1.2%
SITE AVG	1.8%	3.4%	3.9%	5.2%	3.7%	5.2%	2.1%	1.7%	2.4%	1.0%	0.7%	1.1%

PUBLIC SAFETY OUTCOMES

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

Table 16 describes outcomes for youth supervised via detention alternatives by reporting the nature of departures from alternative placement. In 2013, across the 16 sites, the vast majority of youth were released from detention alternatives following successful completion. Averaging across sites, 83.2% of youth were released successfully, though success rates ranged from 66.7% in Mercer to 94.7% in Bergen. Importantly, the percentage of youth removed from a detention alternative as the result of a new delinquency charge is small, averaging just 4.1% across sites, and ranging from zero in three sites (Bergen, Ocean, Warren) to 11.4% in Passaic. Finally, in 2013 youth removed from alternative programs for rule violations (no new charges) ranged from a low of 4.9% in Union to a high of about one-quarter in Mercer (29.4%), Camden (27.8%), and Atlantic (23.8%).

TABLE 16. DETENTION ALTERNATIVE OUTCOMES

	Successful Completion			New Charges			Violation/Non-Compliance		
	Earliest ^e	2012	2013	Earliest	2012	2013	Earliest	2012	2013
ATL	70.6%	78.0%	70.5%	9.5%	3.7%	5.7%	19.9%	18.3%	23.8%
CAM	81.4%	80.1%	69.7%	4.3%	1.7%	2.5%	14.3%	18.3%	27.8%
ESX	78.1%	83.5%	77.4%	6.7%	6.5%	8.2%	15.2%	9.9%	14.4%
MON	78.0%	87.9%	84.2%	6.6%	1.5%	6.6%	15.4%	10.6%	9.2%
HUD	81.3%	85.8%	88.3%	9.4%	2.6%	3.1%	9.4%	11.6%	8.5%
MER	77.6%	78.3%	66.7%	2.4%	1.1%	3.9%	20.0%	20.7%	29.4%
UNI	83.3%	83.1%	93.8%	3.3%	4.5%	1.2%	13.3%	12.4%	4.9%
BERG	90.1%	93.6%	94.7%	1.0%	0.9%	0.0%	8.9%	5.5%	5.3%
BURL	83.0%	78.4%	80.3%	4.3%	6.7%	5.5%	12.8%	14.9%	14.2%
OCE	72.3%	75.0%	86.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27.7%	25.0%	13.8%
SOM	52.6%	92.3%	90.0%	10.5%	0.0%	5.0%	36.8%	7.7%	5.0%
PASC	-	82.3%	82.0%	-	2.0%	11.4%	-	15.7%	6.6%
MIDSX	78.7%	85.5%	84.0%	4.3%	8.1%	6.4%	17.0%	6.5%	9.6%
CUMB	68.8%	72.4%	80.4%	1.3%	1.7%	2.0%	29.9%	25.9%	17.6%
WAR	83.3%	86.7%	91.7%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	16.7%	6.7%	8.3%
GLO	-	-	90.6%	-	-	3.8%	-	-	5.7%
SITE AVG	77.1%	82.9%	83.2%	4.5%	3.2%	4.1%	18.4%	14.0%	12.8%

Juvenile Arrests. JDAI seeks to eliminate the unnecessary use of secure detention for youth who do not pose a serious public safety risk. In addition to the detention alternative outcomes reported above, another indicator of whether JDAI is meeting public safety goals is the change in the number of youth arrested for juvenile delinquency offenses. Juvenile arrests – both overall, and for the more serious “index” offenses, as defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s Uniform Crime Report – represent the most consistently reported and readily available measure of juvenile crime.¹² Table 17 indicates that total juvenile arrests have decreased substantially since JDAI implementation in all 16 sites. Across

^e Detention alternative outcomes were not measured prior to JDAI implementation, and therefore the data is reported for the “earliest full-year of data available.” Those years are: 2006 (Atlantic, Camden, Essex, Monmouth); 2008 (Hudson, Burlington, Ocean); 2009 (Mercer); 2010 (Union, Bergen, Somerset); 2011 (Middlesex, Warren, Cumberland); 2012 (Passaic – reported in the 2012 column); and 2013 (Gloucester – reported in the 2013 column).

sites, total juvenile arrests have decreased by -50.5%. Additionally, Table 18 reveals that arrests for the more serious “index” offenses are down in all 16 sites, for a total reduction of -43.4%.

TABLE 17. TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS

	Pre-JDAI	2011	2012 ^f	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				#	%	#	%
Atlantic	2809	1569	1234	-335	-21.4%	-1575	-56.1%
Camden	8511	3692	3838	+146	+4.0%	-4673	-54.9%
Essex	6208	2679	2721	+42	+1.6%	-3487	-56.2%
Monmouth	3931	2668	2177	-491	-18.4%	-1754	-44.6%
Hudson	3612	1644	1579	-65	-4.0%	-2033	-56.3%
Mercer	3888	2404	1771	-633	-26.3%	-2117	-54.4%
Union	3145	1672	1272	-400	-23.9%	-1873	-59.6%
Bergen	4729	2865	2354	-511	-17.8%	-2375	-50.2%
Burlington	2607	1752	1620	-132	-7.5%	-987	-37.9%
Ocean	3321	1653	1303	-350	-21.2%	-2018	-60.8%
Somerset	1762	1116	885	-231	-20.7%	-877	-49.8%
Passaic	3894	2582	2363	-219	-8.5%	-1531	-39.3%
Middlesex	2781	1873	1605	-268	-14.3%	-1176	-42.3%
Cumberland	1457	924	938	+14	+1.5%	-519	-35.6%
Warren	368	310	221	-89	-28.7%	-147	-39.9%
Gloucester	1334	1334	1010	-324	-24.3%	-324	-24.3%
TOTAL	54357	30737	26891	-3846	-12.5%	-27466	-50.5%

TABLE 18. JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR INDEX OFFENSES

	Pre-JDAI	2011	2012	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				#	%	#	%
Atlantic	845	437	332	-105	-24.0%	-513	-60.7%
Camden	1001	677	567	-110	-16.2%	-434	-43.4%
Essex	1088	785	776	-9	-1.1%	-312	-28.7%
Monmouth	834	638	521	-117	-18.3%	-313	-37.5%
Hudson	1096	439	447	+8	+1.8%	-649	-59.2%
Mercer	641	457	418	-39	-8.5%	-223	-34.8%
Union	450	435	351	-84	-19.3%	-99	-22.0%
Bergen	796	507	354	-153	-30.2%	-442	-55.5%
Burlington	448	384	287	-97	-25.3%	-161	-35.9%
Ocean	569	309	259	-50	-16.2%	-310	-54.5%
Somerset	353	246	218	-28	-11.4%	-135	-38.2%
Passaic	737	562	428	-134	-23.8%	-309	-41.9%
Middlesex	913	655	509	-146	-22.3%	-404	-44.2%
Cumberland	475	289	294	+5	+1.7%	-181	-38.1%
Warren	81	70	55	-15	-21.4%	-26	-32.1%
Gloucester	335	335	220	-115	-34.3%	-115	-34.3%
TOTAL	10662	7225	6036	-1189	-16.5%	-4626	-43.4%

^f 2012 is the most recent year for which arrest figures are available.

MINORITY YOUTH IN DETENTION

Average Daily Population (ADP). On any given day in 2013, across JDAI sites there were 440 fewer youth of color in detention than prior to JDAI implementation, a decrease of -59.5% (Table 19). Youth of color account for 89.7% of the total drop in ADP. The number of minority youth in secure detention has dropped by more than two-thirds in Essex (-69.7%), Monmouth (-68.1%), Somerset (-67.6%), and Middlesex (-67.6%). Only one site – Gloucester – has seen ADP for minority youth increase (+74.1%); this is the same site that experienced an overall increase in ADP.

TABLE 19. ADP OF MINORITY YOUTH IN DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2012	2013	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				<i>Kids</i>	%	<i>Kids</i>	%
Atlantic	30.6	13.2	13.9	+0.7	+5.3%	-16.7	-54.6%
Camden	79.9	33.8	37.6	+3.8	+11.2%	-42.3	-52.9%
Essex	242.6	70.5	73.5	+3.0	+4.3%	-169.1	-69.7%
Monmouth	29.8	6.9	9.5	+2.6	+37.7%	-20.3	-68.1%
Hudson	82.5	41.6	29.8	-11.8	-28.4%	-52.7	-63.9%
Mercer	57.6	23.4	28.6	+5.2	+22.2%	-29.0	-50.3%
Union	38.4	42.0	31.2	-10.8	-25.7%	-7.2	-18.8%
Bergen	16.1	5.6	6.1	+0.5	+8.9%	-10.0	-62.1%
Burlington	13.4	9.2	10.6	+1.4	+15.2%	-2.8	-20.9%
Ocean	10.6	3.9	5.7	+1.8	+46.2%	-4.9	-46.2%
Somerset	7.4	2.7	2.4	-0.3	-11.1%	-5.0	-67.6%
Passaic	67.2	23.8	24.6	+0.8	+3.4%	-42.6	-63.4%
Middlesex	34.3	22.4	11.1	-11.3	-50.4%	-23.2	-67.6%
Cumberland	25.7	10.5	9.5	-1.0	-9.5%	-16.2	-63.0%
Warren	1.1	2.3	0.8	-1.5	-65.2%	-0.3	-27.3%
Gloucester	2.7	2.1	4.7	+2.6	+123.8%	+2.0	+74.1%
TOTAL	739.9	313.9	299.6	-14.3	-4.6%	-440.3	-59.5%

Length of Stay (LOS). Tables 20, 21, and 22 report average (mean) length of stay trends for minority youth and white youth across the 16 JDAI sites. Averaging across sites, mean LOS for minority youth in 2013 was 44.4 days, 12.1 days longer than that for white youth (32.3 days). This gap has increased from 10.7 days pre-JDAI. In 2013, average LOS for minority youth was longer than that for white youth in 14 sites. In 2013, the largest gap between minority youth and white youth was seen in Warren, with minority youth remaining in detention an average of 110 days longer than white youth. Conversely, in Somerset, white youth remained in detention an average of 138 days longer than minority youth.

Tables 23, 24, and 25 describe the number of days within which half of all youth are released from detention. Averaging across sites, median LOS for minority youth in 2013 was 21.7 days, 10.4 days longer than that for white youth (11.3 days). Again, this gap has increased since JDAI implementation, from a difference of 3.4 days to a difference of 10.4 days. In 2013, median LOS for minority youth was longer than that for white youth in twelve sites.

Finally, Tables 26, 27, and 28 describe the percentage of youth who remain in detention for 60 days or more. In 2013, the site average for the percentage of minority youth with these lengthier stays was 24.3%, 11.5 percentage points higher than for white youth (12.8%). Again, for this measure of length of stay, the gap between minority youth and white youth has increased across sites as a collective, from 7.4 percentage points pre-JDAI to 11.5 percentage points in 2013. Finally, in 2013, in twelve sites a higher percentage of minority youth remained in detention for more than 60 days, as compared to white youth.

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

	Pre-JDAI	2012	2013	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	%	Days	%
Atlantic	30.8	36.6	42.8	+6.2	+16.9%	+12.0	+39.0%
Camden	22.8	39.7	39.3	-0.4	-1.0%	+16.5	+72.4%
Essex	39.0	28.9	28.3	-0.6	-2.1%	-10.7	-27.4%
Monmouth	35.1	42.4	48.4	+6.0	+14.2%	+13.3	+37.9%
Hudson	30.2	39.0	29.8	-9.2	-23.6%	-0.4	-1.3%
Mercer	27.9	35.8	50.6	+14.8	+41.3%	+22.7	+81.4%
Union	29.6	60.2	63.8	+3.6	+6.0%	+34.2	+115.5%
Bergen	28.0	25.0	31.3	+6.3	+25.2%	+3.3	+11.8%
Burlington	27.7	30.0	27.9	-2.1	-7.0%	+0.2	+0.7%
Ocean	35.5	25.9	35.6	+9.7	+37.5%	+0.1	+0.3%
Somerset	26.5	33.7	54.8	+21.1	+62.6%	+28.3	+106.8%
Passaic	30.9	36.9	37.1	+0.2	+0.5%	+6.2	+20.1%
Middlesex	39.0	34.2	31.2	-3.0	-8.8%	-7.8	-20.0%
Cumberland	35.7	30.9	25.2	-5.7	-18.4%	-10.5	-29.4%
Warren	29.5	36.9	124.5	+87.6	+237.4%	+95.0	+322.0%
Gloucester	18.7	17.3	40.1	+22.8	+131.8%	+21.4	+114.4%
SITE AVG	30.4	34.6	44.4	+9.8	+28.3%	+14.0	+46.1%

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

	Pre-JDAI	2012	2013	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	%	Days	%
Atlantic	19.0	9.9	20.1	+10.2	+103.0%	+1.1	+5.8%
Camden	15.3	29.4	31.9	+2.5	+8.5%	+16.6	+108.5%
Essex	12.9	4.4	4.9	+0.5	+11.4%	-8.0	-62.0%
Monmouth	22.1	20.5	20.1	-0.4	-2.0%	-2.0	-9.0%
Hudson	15.8	20.9	31.7	+10.8	+51.7%	+15.9	+100.6%
Mercer	18.3	12.1	19.2	+7.1	+58.7%	+0.9	+4.9%
Union	16.6	25.2	32.1	+6.9	+27.4%	+15.5	+93.4%
Bergen	25.4	36.3	30.3	-6.0	-16.5%	+4.9	+19.3%
Burlington	27.1	18.8	24.4	+5.6	+29.8%	-2.7	-10.0%
Ocean	34.3	36.8	34.7	-2.1	-5.7%	+0.4	+1.2%
Somerset	16.7	16.3	192.6	+176.3	+1081.6%	+175.9	+1053.3%
Passaic	17.7	80.6	28.2	-52.4	-65.0%	+10.5	+59.3%
Middlesex	25.4	25.8	11.8	-14.0	-54.3%	-13.6	-53.5%
Cumberland	14.0	20.7	4.5	-16.2	-78.3%	-9.5	-67.9%
Warren	18.9	29.1	14.1	-15.0	-51.5%	-4.8	-25.4%
Gloucester	15.0	15.5	16.2	+0.7	+4.5%	+1.2	+8.0%
SITE AVG	19.7	25.1	32.3	+7.2	+28.7%	+12.6	+64.0%

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

	Minority Average LOS is Greater Than (+) or Less Than (-) White LOS by (in Days):		
	Pre-JDAI	2012	2013
Atlantic	+11.8	+26.7	+22.7
Camden	+7.5	+10.3	+7.4
Essex	+26.1	+24.5	+23.4
Monmouth	+13.0	+21.9	+28.3
Hudson	+14.4	+18.1	-1.9
Mercer	+9.6	+23.7	+31.4
Union	+13.0	+35.0	+31.7
Bergen	+2.6	-11.3	+1.0
Burlington	+0.6	+11.2	+3.5
Ocean	+1.2	-10.9	+0.9
Somerset	+9.8	+17.4	-137.8
Passaic	+13.2	-43.7	+8.9
Middlesex	+13.6	+8.4	+19.4
Cumberland	+21.7	+10.2	+20.7
Warren	+10.6	+7.8	+110.4
Gloucester	+3.7	+1.8	+23.9
SITE AVG	+10.7	+9.5	+12.1

TABLE 23. MEDIAN LOS IN DETENTION FOR MINORITY YOUTH

	Pre-JDAI	2012	2013	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	%	Days	%
Atlantic	13	10	23	+13	+130.0%	+10	+76.9%
Camden	14	23	23	0	0.0%	+9	+64.3%
Essex	10	3	3	0	0.0%	-7	-70.0%
Monmouth	17	15	21	+6	+40.0%	+4	+23.5%
Hudson	7	8	5	-3	-37.5%	-2	-28.6%
Mercer	11	12	23	+11	+91.7%	+12	+109.1%
Union	9	53	29	-24	-45.3%	+20	+222.2%
Bergen	15	12	20	+8	+66.7%	+5	+33.3%
Burlington	10	8	8	0	0.0%	-2	-20.0%
Ocean	23	17	23	+6	+35.3%	0	0.0%
Somerset	9	8	7	-1	-12.5%	-2	-22.2%
Passaic	15	13	11	-2	-15.4%	-4	-26.7%
Middlesex	16	19	17	-2	-10.5%	+1	+6.3%
Cumberland	7	8	6	-2	-25.0%	-1	-14.3%
Warren	7	15	121	+106	+706.7%	+114	+1628.6%
Gloucester	6	8	7	-1	-12.5%	+1	+16.7%
SITE AVG	11.8	14.5	21.7	+7.2	+49.7%	+9.9	+83.9%

TABLE 24. MEDIAN LOS IN DETENTION FOR WHITE YOUTH

	Pre-JDAI	2012	2013	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	%	Days	%
Atlantic	6	3	14	+11	+366.7%	+8	+133.3%
Camden	7	23	15	-8	-34.8%	+8	+114.3%
Essex	2	2	2	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Monmouth	8	15	6	-9	-60.0%	-2	-25.0%
Hudson	4	10	6	-4	-40.0%	+2	+50.0%
Mercer	6	6	4	-2	-33.3%	-2	-33.3%
Union	6	7	16	+9	+128.6%	+10	+166.7%
Bergen	9	30	19	-11	-36.7%	+10	+111.1%
Burlington	14	5	6	+1	+20.0%	-8	-57.1%
Ocean	22	22	20	-2	-9.1%	-2	-9.1%
Somerset	8	11	22	+11	+100.0%	+14	+175.0%
Passaic	5	26	24	-2	-7.7%	+19	+380.0%
Middlesex	14	7	7	0	0.0%	-7	-50.0%
Cumberland	7	4	4	0	0.0%	-3	-42.9%
Warren	10	17	7	-10	-58.8%	-3	-30.0%
Gloucester	6	6	9	+3	+50.0%	+3	+50.0%
SITE AVG	8.4	12.1	11.3	-0.8	-6.6%	+2.9	+34.5%

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

	Minority Median LOS is Greater Than (+) or Less Than (-) White Median LOS by (in Days):		
	Pre-JDAI	2012	2013
Atlantic	+7	+7	+9
Camden	+7	0	+8
Essex	+8	+1	+1
Monmouth	+9	0	+15
Hudson	+3	-2	-1
Mercer	+5	+6	+19
Union	+3	+46	+13
Bergen	+6	-18	+1
Burlington	-4	+3	+2
Ocean	+1	-5	+3
Somerset	+1	-3	-15
Passaic	+10	-13	-13
Middlesex	+2	+12	+10
Cumberland	0	+4	+2
Warren	-3	-2	+114
Gloucester	0	+2	-2
SITE AVG	+3.4	+2.4	+10.4

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

	Pre-JDAI	2012	2013	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				Percentage Points	Percentage Points
Atlantic	17.1%	22.7%	31.0%	+8.3	+13.9
Camden	7.3%	26.4%	26.4%	0.0	+19.1
Essex	21.5%	16.8%	14.1%	-2.7	-7.4
Monmouth	19.7%	25.7%	31.9%	+6.2	+12.2
Hudson	18.5%	16.6%	13.3%	-3.3	-5.2
Mercer	13.2%	16.1%	22.9%	+6.8	+9.7
Union	16.0%	45.0%	26.5%	-18.5	+10.5
Bergen	14.1%	15.7%	21.3%	+5.6	+7.2
Burlington	17.2%	16.4%	15.1%	-1.3	-2.1
Ocean	24.3%	10.7%	18.5%	+7.8	-5.8
Somerset	8.7%	17.6%	21.4%	+3.8	+12.7
Passaic	17.0%	11.8%	19.3%	+7.5	+2.3
Middlesex	20.0%	19.7%	15.5%	-4.2	-4.5
Cumberland	17.5%	14.3%	15.4%	+1.1	-2.1
Warren	14.3%	20.0%	75.0%	+55.0	+60.7
Gloucester	10.9%	4.9%	20.5%	+15.6	+9.6
SITE AVG	16.1%	18.8%	24.3%	+5.5	+8.2

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

	Pre-JDAI	2012	2013	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				Percentage Points	Percentage Points
Atlantic	6.8%	0.0%	4.8%	+4.8	-2.0
Camden	3.0%	11.8%	16.7%	+4.9	+13.7
Essex	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	-8.0
Monmouth	9.1%	8.3%	14.3%	+6.0	+5.2
Hudson	9.8%	5.0%	27.3%	+22.3	+17.5
Mercer	9.3%	0.0%	15.0%	+15.0	+5.7
Union	6.9%	18.2%	25.0%	+6.8	+18.1
Bergen	14.5%	25.0%	17.4%	-7.6	+2.9
Burlington	14.0%	6.2%	16.0%	+9.8	+2.0
Ocean	21.2%	19.6%	20.2%	+0.6	-1.0
Somerset	2.9%	0.0%	20.0%	+20.0	+17.1
Passaic	7.8%	22.7%	23.1%	+0.4	+15.3
Middlesex	9.0%	15.4%	0.0%	-15.4	-9.0
Cumberland	8.3%	9.1%	0.0%	-9.1	-8.3
Warren	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	-14.3	0.0
Gloucester	8.7%	7.9%	5.4%	-2.5	-3.3
SITE AVG	8.7%	10.2%	12.8%	+2.6	+4.1

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

	% Minority Youth With ALOS of 60+ Days is Greater Than (+) or Less Than (-) White Youth by (in Percentage Points):		
	Pre-JDAI	2012	2013
Atlantic	+10.3	+22.7	+26.2
Camden	+4.3	+14.6	+9.7
Essex	+13.5	+16.8	+14.1
Monmouth	+10.6	+17.4	+17.6
Hudson	+8.7	+11.6	-14.0
Mercer	+3.9	+16.1	+7.9
Union	+9.1	+26.8	+1.5
Bergen	-0.4	-9.3	+3.9
Burlington	+3.2	+10.2	-0.9
Ocean	+3.1	-8.9	-1.7
Somerset	+5.8	+17.6	+1.4
Passaic	+9.2	-10.9	-3.8
Middlesex	+11.0	+4.3	+15.5
Cumberland	+9.2	+5.2	+15.4
Warren	+14.3	+5.7	+75.0
Gloucester	+2.2	-3.0	+15.1
SITE AVG	+7.4	+8.6	+11.5

Disproportionality. The above findings indicate remarkable decreases in the number of minority youth in detention since JDAI implementation, though a gap between minority youth and white youth in terms of length of stay remains. The next question is whether these changes have had any impact on disproportionality. Table 29 indicates that since JDAI implementation, across sites the percentage of ADP comprised of minority youth has remained essentially flat, up +1.1 percentage points. Similarly, across sites the percentage of all admissions to detention comprised of minority youth is up +1.7 percentage points.

At the same time, however, Table 31 points to shifting demographics in the general youth population over time. Pre-JDAI, minority youth comprised 42.6% of the total youth population. In the most recent year for which data are available (2012), across sites minority youth comprised 48.4% of the total youth population. While overrepresentation remains evident in all 16 sites, for the sites as a collective the gap has decreased by -4.7 percentage points. Again, though, changes over time and current figures vary across sites. For example, overrepresentation of minority youth, i.e., the difference between the percentage of minority youth in the general population vs. detention, currently ranges from 18.1 percentage points in Hudson to 59.4 points in Monmouth.

TABLE 29. % OF DETENTION ADP COMPRISED OF MINORITY YOUTH

	Pre-JDAI	2012	2013	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				<i>Percentage Points</i>	<i>Percentage Points</i>
Atlantic	89.7%	95.6%	91.4%	-4.2	+1.7
Camden	84.5%	85.0%	86.4%	+1.4	+1.9
Essex	99.6%	99.8%	99.9%	+0.1	+0.3
Monmouth	74.5%	81.4%	85.3%	+3.9	+10.8
Hudson	95.1%	96.7%	98.0%	+1.3	+2.9
Mercer	96.0%	98.5%	96.6%	-1.9	+0.6
Union	98.1%	98.0%	97.3%	-0.7	-0.8
Bergen	79.4%	86.9%	76.0%	-10.9	-3.4
Burlington	65.6%	84.6%	82.2%	-2.4	+16.6
Ocean	44.4%	30.3%	44.2%	+13.9	-0.2
Somerset	81.9%	65.7%	85.4%	+19.7	+3.5
Passaic	95.6%	93.5%	97.1%	+3.6	+1.5
Middlesex	81.6%	88.7%	95.3%	+6.6	+13.7
Cumberland	94.4%	94.6%	95.9%	+1.3	+1.5
Warren	49.5%	72.2%	64.5%	-7.7	+15.0
Gloucester	62.3%	53.6%	69.4%	+15.8	+7.1
TOTAL	90.5%	90.9%	91.6%	+0.7	+1.1

TABLE 30. % OF DETENTION ADMISSIONS COMPRISED OF MINORITY YOUTH

	Pre-JDAI	2012	2013	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				<i>Percentage Points</i>	<i>Percentage Points</i>
Atlantic	84.6%	92.4%	84.7%	-7.7	+0.1
Camden	79.5%	81.5%	83.5%	+2.0	+4.0
Essex	98.5%	98.5%	98.9%	+0.4	+0.4
Monmouth	62.7%	76.0%	71.0%	-5.0	+8.3
Hudson	93.9%	95.5%	98.4%	+2.9	+4.5
Mercer	94.6%	93.7%	90.3%	-3.4	-4.3
Union	94.6%	93.9%	94.9%	+1.0	+0.3
Bergen	78.3%	88.2%	76.7%	-11.5	-1.6
Burlington	66.2%	77.7%	83.0%	+5.3	+16.8
Ocean	44.6%	35.0%	39.0%	+4.0	-5.6
Somerset	69.8%	78.6%	84.8%	+6.2	+15.0
Passaic	91.9%	93.5%	94.6%	+1.1	+2.7
Middlesex	75.1%	83.6%	85.8%	+2.2	+10.7
Cumberland	89.6%	92.1%	87.6%	-4.5	-2.0
Warren	45.2%	60.0%	20.0%	-40.0	-25.2
Gloucester	54.5%	48.8%	54.8%	+6.0	+0.3
TOTAL	86.6%	87.7%	88.3%	+0.6	+1.7

TABLE 31. MINORITY OVERREPRESENTATION IN DETENTION

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

	Pre-JDAI			Post-JDAI			Change in Gap: Pre vs. Post JDAI
	Minority Representation in Youth Pop. ^a	Minority Representation in Detention ^b	Percentage Point Difference/Gap	Minority Representation in Youth Pop.	Minority Representation in Detention	Percentage Point Difference/Gap	
Atlantic	44.4%	89.7%	+45.3	50.6%	91.4%	+40.8	-4.5
Camden	40.4%	84.5%	+44.1	48.3%	86.4%	+38.1	-6.0
Essex	69.2%	99.6%	+30.4	71.0%	99.9%	+28.9	-1.5
Monmouth	22.1%	74.5%	+52.4	25.9%	85.3%	+59.4	+7.0
Hudson	75.6%	95.1%	+19.5	79.9%	98.0%	+18.1	-1.4
Mercer	45.6%	96.0%	+50.4	53.0%	96.6%	+43.6	-6.8
Union	54.2%	98.1%	+43.9	58.9%	97.3%	+38.4	-5.5
Bergen	35.1%	79.4%	+44.3	41.4%	76.0%	+34.6	-9.7
Burlington	28.6%	65.6%	+37.0	33.0%	82.2%	+49.2	+12.2
Ocean	15.5%	44.4%	+28.9	18.6%	44.2%	+25.6	-3.3
Somerset	34.3%	81.9%	+47.6	41.0%	85.4%	+44.4	-3.2
Passaic	58.2%	95.6%	+37.4	62.2%	97.1%	+34.9	-2.5
Middlesex	52.1%	81.6%	+29.5	58.9%	95.3%	+36.4	+6.9
Cumberland	54.0%	94.4%	+40.4	59.6%	95.9%	+36.3	-4.1
Warren	17.3%	49.5%	+32.2	18.5%	64.5%	+46.0	+13.8
Gloucester	22.9%	62.3%	+39.4	22.9%	69.4%	+46.5	+7.1
TOTAL	42.6%	90.5%	+47.9	48.4%	91.6%	+43.2	-4.7

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

GIRLS IN DETENTION

As described in Table 32, the average daily population of girls in detention has dropped substantially across the 16 JDAI sites. Comparing each site's pre-JDAI year to 2013, on any given day there were 54 fewer girls in detention, a decrease of -68.2%. Monmouth has experienced the largest decrease since JDAI implementation (-95.2%), while Union has seen the largest increase (+300.0%). While sites collectively experienced a substantial decrease since JDAI implementation, over the past year there was a slight uptick, with ADP for girls in detention increasing by +4.9 girls (+24.0%).

Tables 33 and 34 reveal that for girls, the decrease in average daily population across sites is the result of both a significant drop in admissions, and a smaller drop in average length of stay. In 2013, more than one-thousand (1088) fewer girls were admitted to detention, as compared to each site's pre-JDAI year, a decrease of -70.8%. Camden saw the largest decrease (-88.3%), while Gloucester was the only site to experience an increase (+15.4%). Averaging across sites, length of stay in detention for girls decreased by -1.1 days (-5.5%). Length of stay for girls in detention ranges from just 5.3 days in Monmouth to more than a month in Camden (36.0 days) and Union (33.6 days).

TABLE 32. ADP OF GIRLS IN DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2012	2013	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				<i>Kids</i>	%	<i>Kids</i>	%
Atlantic	4.0	0.2	1.0	+0.8	+400.0%	-3.0	-75.0%
Camden	15.4	3.0	4.2	+1.2	+40.0%	-11.2	-72.7%
Essex	20.0	2.3	4.0	+1.7	+73.9%	-16.0	-80.0%
Monmouth	4.2	0.8	0.2	-0.6	-75.0%	-4.0	-95.2%
Hudson	6.7	3.1	2.6	-0.5	-16.1%	-4.1	-61.2%
Mercer	4.5	1.0	1.4	+0.4	+40.0%	-3.1	-68.9%
Union	0.9	2.4	3.6	+1.2	+50.0%	+2.7	+300.0%
Bergen	3.0	0.9	1.1	+0.2	+22.2%	-1.9	-63.3%
Burlington	4.0	1.6	2.0	+0.4	+25.0%	-2.0	-50.0%
Ocean	3.1	0.9	1.2	+0.3	+33.3%	-1.9	-61.3%
Somerset	1.2	0.2	0.3	+0.1	+50.0%	-0.9	-75.0%
Passaic	4.3	0.4	1.1	+0.7	+175.0%	-3.2	-74.4%
Middlesex	3.1	2.3	0.9	-1.4	-60.9%	-2.2	-71.0%
Cumberland	4.6	1.0	1.2	+0.2	+20.0%	-3.4	-73.9%
Warren	0.2	0.0	0.1	+0.1	^a +100.0%	-0.1	-50.0%
Gloucester	0.3	0.3	0.4	+0.1	+33.3%	+0.1	+33.3%
TOTAL	79.5	20.4	25.3	+4.9	+24.0%	-54.2	-68.2%

^a Percent change from a value of 0 cannot be calculated, however any increase from 0 is an increase of at least 100%.

TABLE 33. GIRLS ADMITTED TO DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2012	2013	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				<i>Kids</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Kids</i>	<i>%</i>
Atlantic	67	11	17	+6	+54.5%	-50	-74.6%
Camden	376	43	44	+1	+2.3%	-332	-88.3%
Essex	335	88	111	+23	+26.1%	-224	-66.9%
Monmouth	76	20	14	-6	-30.0%	-62	-81.6%
Hudson	140	49	58	+9	+18.4%	-82	-58.6%
Mercer	104	31	29	-2	-6.5%	-75	-72.1%
Union	41	18	18	0	0.0%	-23	-56.1%
Bergen	43	11	19	+8	+72.7%	-24	-55.8%
Burlington	56	25	27	+2	+8.0%	-29	-51.8%
Ocean	47	22	23	+1	+4.5%	-24	-51.1%
Somerset	23	6	3	-3	-50.0%	-20	-87.0%
Passaic	72	24	20	-4	-16.7%	-52	-72.2%
Middlesex	67	54	28	-26	-48.1%	-39	-58.2%
Cumberland	72	37	21	-16	-43.2%	-51	-70.8%
Warren	5	1	2	+1	+100.0%	-3	-60.0%
Gloucester	13	8	15	+7	+87.5%	+2	+15.4%
TOTAL	1537	448	449	+1	+0.2%	-1088	-70.8%

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

	Pre-JDAI	2012	2013	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				<i>Days</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>%</i>
Atlantic	24.3	28.3	17.9	-10.4	-36.7%	-6.4	-26.3%
Camden	15.3	24.4	36.0	+11.6	+47.5%	+20.7	+135.3%
Essex	26.4	7.0	15.2	+8.2	+117.1%	-11.2	-42.4%
Monmouth	22.3	15.7	5.3	-10.4	-66.2%	-17.0	-76.2%
Hudson	15.6	22.0	15.5	-6.5	-29.5%	-0.1	-0.6%
Mercer	15.9	12.2	12.4	+0.2	+1.6%	-3.5	-22.0%
Union	17.2	48.6	33.6	-15.0	-30.9%	+16.4	+95.3%
Bergen	26.3	29.9	24.1	-5.8	-19.4%	-2.2	-8.4%
Burlington	26.2	22.1	25.8	+3.7	+16.7%	-0.4	-1.5%
Ocean	24.6	19.8	20.1	+0.3	+1.5%	-4.5	-18.3%
Somerset	21.0	24.0	27.5	+3.5	+14.6%	+6.5	+31.0%
Passaic	20.0	16.6	20.8	+4.2	+25.3%	+0.8	+4.0%
Middlesex	19.1	16.3	12.4	-3.9	-23.9%	-6.7	-35.1%
Cumberland	25.9	8.1	18.0	+9.9	+122.2%	-7.9	-30.5%
Warren	13.8	3.0	12.5	+9.5	+316.7%	-1.3	-9.4%
Gloucester	7.4	17.0	7.6	-9.4	-55.3%	+0.2	+2.7%
SITE AVG	20.1	19.7	19.0	-0.7	-3.6%	-1.1	-5.5%

BEYOND DETENTION: INCARCERATION AS A DISPOSITION

While JDAI focuses on the pre-disposition detention system first and foremost, it does so with the understanding that improvements to the detention system can serve as a starting point for broader changes in the overall juvenile justice system. Research indicates that detained youth are more likely to be committed to state custody or otherwise incarcerated at the point of disposition than non-detained youth with similar charges and delinquency history. One measure of JDAI's broader influence, then, is the impact on the use of detention commitment programs and commitment to state custody as dispositions.

Detention 60-Day Commitment Programs.¹³ Of the JDAI sites described in this report, nine house youth in centers that currently operate 60-day commitment programs approved by the Juvenile Justice Commission. Tables 35-40 provide information regarding the use of the detention commitment program by these sites, and indicate that in 2013, the use of short-term incarceration in the detention center as a disposition was most common in Ocean (93 admissions) followed by Middlesex (41 admissions). Over the past year, admissions to a detention commitment program decreased by -20.3% collectively, with six individual sites experiencing a decrease. Across sites, the most serious offense for which youth were admitted to the detention commitment program was most commonly a violation of probation (60.2%), followed by 3rd degree offenses (14.9%) and disorderly persons (DP) offenses (11.6%). Relatively few youth were admitted for an offense of the first or second degree (4.4%).

TABLE 35. ONE-YEAR TRENDS IN ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION COMMITMENT PROGRAM

	2012	2013	1-Year Change	
			<i>Kids</i>	%
BER	0	7	+7	^a >+100.0%
CUMB	17	11	-6	-35.3%
HUD	14	7	-7	-50.0%
MIDSX	51	41	-10	-19.6%
MON	4	2	-2	-50.0%
OCE	125	93	-32	-25.6%
SOM	6	6	0	0.0%
UNI	0	7	+7	^a >+100.0%
WAR	10	7	-3	-30.0%
TOTAL	227	181	-46	-20.3%

^a Bergen and Union began committing kids to detention as a disposition in 2013. While percent change from a value of 0 cannot be calculated, any increase from 0 is an increase of at least 100%.

TABLE 36. DEGREE OF MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE FOR WHICH ADMITTED TO COMMITMENT STATUS¹⁴

	1 st /2 nd		3 rd		4 th		DP		VOP		Other Violation		TOTAL	
BER	14.3%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	85.7%	6	0.0%	0	100.0%	7
CUMB	0.0%	0	9.1%	1	9.1%	1	0.0%	0	81.8%	9	0.0%	0	100.0%	11
HUD	0.0%	0	28.6%	2	14.3%	1	14.3%	1	42.9%	3	0.0%	0	100.0%	7
MIDSX	4.9%	2	12.2%	5	2.4%	1	7.3%	3	73.2%	30	0.0%	0	100.0%	41
MON	50.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	50.0%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	2
OCE	1.1%	1	17.2%	16	3.2%	3	15.1%	14	54.8%	51	8.6%	8	100.0%	93
SOM	16.7%	1	16.7%	1	0.0%	0	16.7%	1	50.0%	3	0.0%	0	100.0%	6
UNI	28.6%	2	0.0%	0	14.3%	1	14.3%	1	42.9%	3	0.0%	0	100.0%	7
WAR	0.0%	0	28.6%	2	0.0%	0	14.3%	1	42.9%	3	14.3%	1	100.0%	7
TOTAL	4.4%	8	14.9%	27	3.9%	7	11.6%	21	60.2%	109	5.0%	9	100.0%	181

TABLE 37. FOR YOUTH ADMITTED ON A VOP/OTHER VIOLATION, DEGREE OF MOST SERIOUS PRIOR ADJUDICATION

	1 st /2 nd		3 rd		4 th		DP		TOTAL	
BER	16.7%	1	83.3%	5	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	6
CUMB	11.1%	1	44.4%	4	22.2%	2	22.2%	2	100.0%	9
HUD	66.7%	2	0.0%	0	33.3%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	3
MIDSX	16.7%	5	56.7%	17	20.0%	6	6.7%	2	100.0%	30
MON	0.0%	0	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
OCE	0.0%	0	49.2%	29	18.6%	11	32.2%	19	100.0%	59
SOM	66.7%	2	0.0%	0	33.3%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	3
UNI	33.3%	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	3
WAR	25.0%	1	75.0%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	4
TOTAL	10.2%	13	50.8%	60	18.6%	22	19.5%	23	100.0%	118

TABLE 38. LOCATION PRIOR TO ADMISSION TO COMMITMENT STATUS

	Detention		Home (Pre-Dispo)		ATD/Shelter (Pre-Dispo)		Other ¹⁵		TOTAL	
BER	71.4%	5	14.3%	1	14.3%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	7
CUMB	0.0%	0	90.9%	10	9.1%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	11
HUD	57.1%	4	42.9%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	7
MIDSX	7.3%	3	87.8%	36	4.9%	2	0.0%	0	100.0%	41
MON	0.0%	0	100.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	2
OCE	38.7%	36	46.2%	43	2.2%	2	12.9%	12	100.0%	93
SOM	16.7%	1	83.3%	5	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	6
UNI	14.3%	1	85.7%	6	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	7
WAR	14.3%	1	71.4%	5	14.3%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	7
TOTAL	28.2%	51	61.3%	111	3.9%	7	6.6%	12	100.0%	181

TABLE 39. LENGTH OF COMMITMENT TERM ORDERED

	1-15 Days		16-30 Days		31-60 Days		61+ Days		TOTAL	
BER	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	7	0.0%	0	100.0%	7
CUMB	18.2%	2	27.3%	3	54.5%	6	0.0%	0	100.0%	11
HUD	0.0%	0	42.9%	3	57.1%	4	0.0%	0	100.0%	7
MIDSX	2.4%	1	39.0%	16	58.5%	24	0.0%	0	100.0%	41
MON	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	2	0.0%	0	100.0%	2
OCE	16.1%	15	23.7%	22	60.2%	56	0.0%	0	100.0%	93
SOM	0.0%	0	66.7%	4	33.3%	2	0.0%	0	100.0%	6
UNI	0.0%	0	28.6%	2	71.4%	5	0.0%	0	100.0%	7
WAR	28.6%	2	42.9%	3	28.6%	2	0.0%	0	100.0%	7
TOTAL	11.0%	20	29.3%	53	59.7%	108	0.0%	0	100.0%	181

TABLE 40. ADDITIONAL DISPOSITIONS ORDERED IN CONJUNCTION WITH COMMITMENT

	Residential Program		Day Program, EM, JISP, Similar		Standard Probation		None of the Above		TOTAL	
BER	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	14.3%	1	85.7%	6	100.0%	7
CUMB	0.0%	0	9.1%	1	27.3%	3	63.6%	7	100.0%	11
HUD	0.0%	0	14.3%	1	0.0%	0	85.7%	6	100.0%	7
MIDSX	12.2%	5	4.9%	2	36.6%	15	46.3%	19	100.0%	41
MON	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	50.0%	1	50.0%	1	100.0%	2
OCE	20.4%	19	1.1%	1	28.0%	26	50.5%	47	100.0%	93
SOM	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	50.0%	3	50.0%	3	100.0%	6
UNI	14.3%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	85.7%	6	100.0%	7
WAR	14.3%	1	0.0%	0	57.1%	4	28.6%	2	100.0%	7
TOTAL	14.4%	26	2.8%	5	29.3%	53	53.6%	97	100.0%	181

Commitments to State Custody with the JJC. Table 41 reports changes in commitments of youth to the Juvenile Justice Commission since JDAI implementation. Reliance on detention pre-dispositionally has in fact led to reduced reliance on commitments to state custody as a disposition. Across sites, commitments to the JJC have decreased by -71.0%, a change that is in direct proportion to the reduction in admissions to detention reported earlier (-66.5%). Reductions in JJC commitments of 80% or more are evident in Warren (-100.0%), Hudson (-86.4%), Monmouth (-85.3%), Essex (-81.8%), Camden (-81.2%).

TABLE 41. COMMITMENTS TO STATE CUSTODY WITH THE JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION UPON DISPOSITION

	Pre-JDAI	2012	2013	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				<i>Kids</i>	%	<i>Kids</i>	%
Atlantic	45	22	14	-8	-36.4%	-31	-68.9%
Camden	378	93	71	-22	-23.7%	-307	-81.2%
Essex	121	21	22	+1	+4.8%	-99	-81.8%
Monmouth	34	16	5	-11	-68.8%	-29	-85.3%
Hudson	118	36	16	-20	-55.6%	-102	-86.4%
Mercer	67	23	18	-5	-21.7%	-49	-73.1%
Union	89	31	51	+20	+64.5%	-38	-42.7%
Bergen	14	10	14	+4	+40.0%	0	0.0%
Burlington	10	5	11	+6	+120.0%	+1	+10.0%
Ocean	23	10	17	+7	+70.0%	-6	-26.1%
Somerset	5	2	5	+3	+150.0%	0	0.0%
Passaic	53	23	19	-4	-17.4%	-34	-64.2%
Middlesex	51	35	22	-13	-37.1%	-29	-56.9%
Cumberland	24	7	12	+5	+71.4%	-12	-50.0%
Warren	2	3	0	-3	-100.0%	-2	-100.0%
Gloucester	3	3	4	+1	+33.3%	+1	+33.3%
TOTAL	1037	340	301	-39	-11.5%	-736	-71.0%

TABLE 42. 2013 MONTHLY DETENTION ADP, BY SITE

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Essex	61.5	68.8	73.0	69.3	67.8	64.2	67.1	66.2	78.6	92.5	91.5	82.3	73.6
Camden	49.3	53.8	45.2	39.8	36.3	42.0	39.7	39.8	34.0	47.0	50.2	46.1	43.5
Union	49.4	50.2	45.8	33.8	29.7	32.3	29.4	24.6	21.9	24.4	25.6	19.6	32.1
Hudson	29.7	27.7	31.3	31.5	28.9	33.1	29.5	29.9	31.0	34.1	29.6	28.7	30.4
Mercer	25.5	26.6	31.0	29.7	33.1	36.8	29.8	32.9	25.4	25.7	27.2	30.7	29.6
Passaic	23.4	23.3	22.4	21.1	22.7	25.9	35.0	32.4	32.3	29.8	19.5	15.5	25.3
Atlantic	13.7	13.2	12.4	15.5	14.7	12.8	17.4	16.6	15.7	18.9	15.9	15.6	15.2
Ocean	17.9	18.0	17.2	18.0	18.1	8.9	9.3	8.2	7.7	9.5	11.9	11.6	13.0
Burlington	17.2	12.4	7.4	9.3	13.0	15.4	13.9	14.4	13.3	13.4	11.7	12.6	12.8
Middlesex	20.9	16.4	11.3	10.0	15.6	16.1	11.5	12.6	7.0	5.6	5.8	7.6	11.7
Monmouth	8.5	10.4	10.9	5.6	8.6	11.7	12.4	19.5	16.8	13.2	10.2	6.3	11.2
Cumberland	9.6	10.2	13.9	10.6	7.5	5.3	9.1	7.3	8.0	12.1	13.0	11.6	9.9
Bergen	6.5	5.6	7.4	6.6	6.2	6.9	8.6	8.6	12.0	12.8	8.5	7.0	8.1
Gloucester	7.1	8.9	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.8	7.4	8.8	8.6	7.7	4.3	6.0	6.8
Somerset	4.0	4.7	3.0	2.8	2.3	3.2	3.2	3.9	2.9	1.6	0.0	2.1	2.8
Warren	1.2	0.0	1.0	2.0	2.3	2.3	1.7	1.7	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.3	1.2
TOTAL	345.4	350.2	339	311.5	312.4	322.7	325.0	327.4	316.1	348.5	325.9	303.6	327.2

TABLE 43. 2013 MONTHLY DETENTION ALTERNATIVE ADP, BY SITE

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Essex	87.2	122.0	116.6	87.2	94.6	76.0	74.4	72.4	74.0	75.4	100.7	97.6	89.8
Hudson	50.3	44.4	44.6	42.1	49.4	47.7	45.8	36.5	36.6	42.3	63.1	66.9	47.5
Camden	52.6	39.4	38.6	38.7	37.8	41.9	39.5	39.3	31.4	28.4	34.6	36.8	38.3
Passaic	46.1	37.9	37.5	36.5	33.2	41.2	33.2	25.7	23.0	35.9	34.7	36.7	35.1
Bergen	31.3	31.8	22.4	15.4	16.2	21.1	19.0	13.8	17.6	21.0	10.0	10.0	19.1
Mercer	18.3	20.3	20.0	25.5	20.7	15.8	14.7	20.3	15.8	13.7	14.1	13.8	17.7
Burlington	21.8	19.0	18.6	10.0	12.9	10.2	8.3	17.2	16.5	13.3	20.3	29.8	16.6
Atlantic	13.7	15.6	10.1	12.3	21.3	16.5	12.8	14.3	11.6	14.9	18.1	15.8	14.8
Middlesex	9.4	10.5	10.6	3.8	9.3	8.1	13.5	16.1	15.5	11.6	15.3	15.2	11.6
Monmouth	8.3	14.3	14.6	14.1	10.9	5.9	2.7	4.2	5.6	7.1	9.3	3.5	8.3
Cumberland	7.4	12.5	8.4	6.4	9.1	9.0	7.8	6.3	6.5	6.6	7.8	11.2	8.2
Union	9.9	9.0	8.5	7.6	5.0	4.2	8.9	7.1	12.0	13.1	7.9	8.7	8.0
Gloucester	6.0	7.7	6.7	7.8	5.6	7.9	8.7	8.4	10.8	9.8	10.2	8.8	7.1
Ocean	1.4	2.1	6.4	6.1	4.5	5.3	3.9	4.3	5.8	7.2	9.9	7.0	5.3
Somerset	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.5	4.9	1.4	1.2	3.8	3.6	2.9	2.4	2.7	2.6
Warren	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.2	2.2	3.1	1.7	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.3	2.0	2.1
TOTAL	368.7	391.3	368.2	318.2	337.6	315.3	296.1	290.7	287.8	304.2	359.7	366.5	332.1

TABLE 44. 2013 MONTHLY DETENTION ADMISSIONS, BY SITE

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Atlantic	9	7	7	15	11	12	14	11	9	21	11	10	137
Bergen	5	4	13	9	8	11	4	10	11	11	9	8	103
Burlington	23	7	11	12	13	12	12	9	7	16	8	23	153
Camden	39	34	25	24	33	37	52	37	20	50	28	38	417
Cumberland	10	18	16	13	6	10	10	12	9	11	6	8	129
Essex	90	84	70	68	82	78	77	78	66	80	64	45	882
Gloucester	8	4	5	7	4	7	12	5	9	14	3	6	84
Hudson	36	36	38	32	47	36	27	41	36	63	28	24	444
Mercer	13	18	16	18	29	9	14	16	12	19	14	18	196
Middlesex	15	13	11	15	19	13	16	15	7	8	5	11	148
Monmouth	17	11	8	9	6	4	11	12	6	9	3	4	100
Ocean	14	12	13	15	10	7	11	10	10	19	3	12	136
Passaic	23	32	30	25	23	31	35	15	21	26	10	28	299
Somerset	1	3	0	6	1	3	2	3	2	6	0	6	33
Union	23	22	12	13	10	14	10	18	19	16	12	7	176
Warren	2	0	2	0	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
TOTAL	328	305	277	281	304	287	308	293	245	370	205	249	3452

TABLE 45. 2013 MONTHLY DETENTION ALTERNATIVE ADMISSIONS, BY SITE

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Essex	60	81	56	47	64	47	54	51	40	53	50	35	638
Hudson	44	36	26	44	45	33	32	36	29	36	48	23	432
Camden	37	22	29	26	31	32	46	25	16	41	21	32	358
Passaic	38	29	25	33	21	38	22	18	26	30	18	31	329
Mercer	15	11	8	14	11	8	13	16	13	16	13	9	147
Burlington	12	18	9	6	14	11	10	8	3	11	13	17	132
Bergen	13	11	10	11	11	4	7	9	22	8	4	9	119
Atlantic	10	5	5	12	9	5	11	5	12	14	11	12	111
Middlesex	7	3	4	3	11	7	12	9	10	9	7	8	90
Union	9	7	4	5	0	4	7	6	20	8	3	8	81
Monmouth	15	9	8	8	3	2	5	6	5	6	6	1	74
Ocean	2	3	12	4	5	2	2	6	2	14	3	7	62
Cumberland	7	8	4	5	7	5	4	3	2	4	2	7	58
Gloucester	4	6	5	4	2	5	3	2	6	6	4	1	48
Somerset	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	5	1	1	1	2	16
Warren	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	1	9
TOTAL	274	250	206	226	235	204	229	205	209	257	206	203	2704

TABLE 46. 2013 QUARTERLY DETENTION ALOS, BY SITE (IN DAYS)

	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	TOTAL
Somerset	203.4	117.9	35.4	18.2	75.6
Union	53.4	83.1	69.9	42.0	62.5
Mercer	49.0	57.8	36.5	47.1	47.3
Monmouth	21.5	27.4	53.0	57.3	40.2
Warren	69.3	29.0	43.0	18.3	40.1
Atlantic	49.3	44.5	34.0	32.6	39.3
Camden	44.7	42.3	30.7	35.3	38.0
Passaic	35.7	31.8	41.8	37.3	36.5
Ocean	39.4	47.4	26.1	24.2	35.1
Bergen	34.6	22.4	29.0	37.4	31.0
Hudson	35.1	24.2	31.0	29.4	29.8
Gloucester	22.4	21.1	39.9	27.3	29.2
Middlesex	37.3	27.8	24.8	15.7	28.7
Essex	29.2	32.0	17.5	32.9	28.1
Burlington	28.4	35.1	32.5	17.8	27.3
Cumberland	21.5	25.1	18.1	30.3	23.6
Site Avg	48.4	41.8	35.2	31.4	38.3

TABLE 47. 2013 QUARTERLY DETENTION ALTERNATIVE ALOS, BY SITE (IN DAYS)

	1 st Quarter	2 ND Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	TOTAL
Warren	83.7	90.3	120.0	30.7	74.9
Gloucester	56.9	47.5	61.0	70.7	63.1
Bergen	55.2	42.2	71.0	40.9	53.1
Monmouth	38.5	70.4	35.7	44.8	49.0
Atlantic	57.7	51.5	50.8	38.5	48.8
Hudson	45.7	38.6	50.8	46.5	45.4
Essex	42.5	46.8	40.5	52.4	45.2
Middlesex	70.8	40.1	31.6	41.7	44.2
Burlington	49.6	37.4	39.4	41.4	42.8
Cumberland	33.4	42.9	50.1	56.6	42.8
Union	55.3	61.4	27.6	33.1	41.2
Passaic	42.3	38.5	37.6	44.8	40.6
Camden	49.6	39.4	37.3	33.0	40.3
Mercer	36.2	58.8	40.2	24.7	40.1
Somerset	54.0	45.3	18.0	47.6	39.9
Ocean	22.8	41.3	49.1	39.9	38.5
Site Avg	49.6	49.5	47.5	43.0	46.9

TABLE 48. 2013 STATEWIDE DETENTION CAPACITY & UTILIZATION

Detention Center ^a	Total 2013 (YTD) ADP ^b In Detention Center	Approved Capacity ^c	ADP as % of Capacity	Has Been Approved for a Commitment Program?	Multi-Jurisdiction Facility?
Atlantic	16.0	27	59.3%		X
Bergen	9.1	16	56.9%	X	
Burlington	14.6	24	60.8%		X
Camden	49.7	61	81.5%		X
Cumberland	18.5	46	40.2%	X	X
Essex	98.9	242	40.9%		X
Hudson	30.9	79	39.1%	X	
Middlesex	59.0	100	59.0%	X	X
Morris	12.6	43	29.3%	X	X
Ocean	18.8	30	62.7%	X	
Union	37.2	76	48.9%	X	X
TOTAL	365.3	744	49.1%	7 Programs	8 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 2013, regardless of whether the facility is located in a JDAI site. NOTE: A new Bergen facility opened in on February 8, 2013; ADP of the Bergen facility is based on Child Care Days beginning on this date.

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

^c “Capacity” refers to JJC approved capacity in an operational facility as of January 1, 2013. NOTE: not all facilities are presently staffed for full capacity, i.e., some facilities that have populations well-below approved capacity are staffed to accommodate the actual, lower population.

TABLE 49. ATLANTIC ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 03	34.1	89.7%	11.7%	47	39.1	84.6%	14.3%	28.9	34.2%	15.5%	29.6	24.3	19.0	31.0	33.4
04	30.5	90.5%	14.4%	44	37.3	84.1%	20.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05	30.4	91.5%	11.3%	45	36.1	87.8%	16.4%	27.9	33.8%	16.3%	29.1	21.3	25.3	29.2	25.6
06	24.8	89.1%	4.8%	43	34.4	85.5%	15.7%	21.8	40.0%	11.7%	24.0	7.3	17.0	23.2	21.3
07	30.3	93.9%	10.5%	43	36.8	90.2%	12.9%	24.0	40.5%	13.1%	24.8	19.5	15.5	26.5	16.4
08	24.4	88.2%	11.0%	39	27.9	83.9%	11.3%	28.4	29.6%	17.2%	29.0	23.3	20.7	30.4	24.7
09	16.3	88.3%	14.0%	26	22.0	86.7%	17.4%	23.4	42.5%	13.0%	24.5	17.9	21.4	23.3	28.1
10	19.4	91.0%	11.6%	32	18.8	89.4%	11.5%	28.5	40.4%	18.3%	28.4	29.0	14.1	29.7	31.5
11	18.3	97.9%	6.7%	30	13.1	91.1%	11.5%	39.8	39.4%	29.1%	41.4	28.3	35.1	40.1	45.2
12	13.8	95.6%	1.7%	21	13.2	92.4%	7.0%	34.8	34.4%	21.2%	36.9	8.7	9.9	40.5	19.8
13	15.2	91.4%	6.3%	21	11.4	84.7%	12.4%	39.3	38.7%	27.0%	42.1	17.9	20.1	51.6	15.6
ATD 03	21.0	81.2%	6.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
04	19.6	83.2%	14.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05	24.7	86.8%	15.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06	26.3	86.6%	15.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07	23.5	88.9%	11.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08	22.3	83.4%	10.1%	-	16.8	82.7%	9.9%	39.9	5.9%	17.6%	40.0	38.8	41.8	39.8	39.4
09	22.4	79.5%	14.7%	-	17.7	86.3%	16.0%	38.7	9.2%	18.4%	40.2	32.0	48.1	37.4	36.0
10	20.3	88.8%	8.3%	-	12.3	85.7%	8.2%	45.3	5.5%	24.8%	46.7	28.9	39.7	45.0	47.0
11	16.6	87.5%	7.7%	-	9.5	82.5%	9.6%	52.5	9.6%	38.3%	52.4	54.1	38.1	57.1	50.3
12	18.8	89.7%	5.5%	-	9.9	89.9%	5.0%	62.3	3.7%	42.2%	62.1	67.2	70.4	60.7	66.6
13	14.8	81.4%	17.3%	-	9.3	82.9%	14.4%	48.8	9.5%	31.4%	50.6	34.8	42.5	56.5	33.8

TABLE 50. CAMDEN ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 03	94.6	84.5%	16.3%	131	139.9	79.5%	22.4%	21.3	34.5%	6.5%	23.0	15.3	15.3	22.4	23.6
04	78.9	85.5%	13.1%	113	134.5	80.4%	18.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05	61.5	84.7%	8.9%	82	107.4	83.7%	13.7%	18.5	37.8%	5.7%	19.5	12.3	16.6	19.3	18.2
06	47.6	85.7%	9.0%	68	87.4	85.5%	13.0%	17.4	38.7%	5.3%	18.1	12.2	18.2	17.1	17.7
07	44.7	89.2%	6.5%	72	66.6	90.4%	12.3%	20.1	38.8%	7.2%	21.2	12.1	21.0	19.5	21.7
08	49.9	89.5%	8.0%	65	54.6	89.5%	12.4%	28.7	37.0%	13.8%	30.2	18.8	30.1	29.7	24.7
09	46.7	91.9%	9.2%	61	44.6	86.5%	15.0%	32.9	31.8%	19.9%	35.0	20.5	22.9	35.6	31.2
10	41.2	88.2%	16.1%	55	41.8	82.9%	13.9%	31.6	31.7%	17.1%	31.2	33.6	22.2	34.9	30.6
11	40.4	89.3%	9.3%	50	32.3	85.8%	11.9%	38.2	24.2%	23.7%	38.7	35.1	26.8	40.2	41.8
12	39.8	85.0%	7.5%	53	32.8	81.5%	10.9%	37.9	24.3%	23.8%	39.5	24.4	29.4	37.6	46.0
13	43.5	86.4%	9.7%	56	34.8	83.5%	10.6%	38.0	25.7%	24.7%	38.3	36.0	31.9	36.3	48.2
ATD 09	53.3	83.3%	19.5%	-	41.4	82.9%	20.1%	37.5	11.3%	20.6%	38.6	32.6	36.6	37.1	39.3
10	39.8	80.7%	14.0%	-	37.7	80.3%	16.8%	32.4	14.1%	14.1%	32.1	33.7	28.2	34.8	29.7
11	41.1	81.3%	19.0%	-	34.7	79.3%	19.7%	36.0	9.8%	20.2%	37.2	31.2	33.1	32.6	49.3
12	36.9	78.9%	17.9%	-	31.1	81.2%	18.0%	35.1	9.1%	17.7%	34.9	36.2	38.9	33.7	36.2
13	38.3	78.2%	10.9%	-	29.8	79.3%	12.3%	40.3	7.3%	20.5%	41.1	34.7	40.6	42.1	32.6

TABLE 51. ESSEX ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 03	243.6	99.6%	8.2%	308	205.0	98.5%	13.6%	38.5	43.4%	21.2%	40.3	26.4	12.9	40.8	26.8
04	171.0	99.5%	6.5%	224	167.8	97.8%	12.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05	138.5	99.6%	5.6%	191	155.9	98.1%	12.6%	30.0	51.9%	17.9%	32.2	12.6	12.9	30.8	26.3
06	115.1	99.1%	6.4%	156	178.7	97.7%	10.1%	20.6	55.2%	11.8%	21.4	13.3	13.1	20.9	19.9
07	128.6	98.9%	4.1%	151	166.2	97.4%	8.6%	22.9	54.4%	14.3%	24.1	11.1	14.1	23.8	17.5
08	114.7	98.7%	6.6%	132	123.3	97.7%	9.9%	27.6	49.3%	16.7%	28.5	18.9	11.5	28.1	26.3
09	113.2	99.7%	5.7%	142	107.8	98.6%	9.5%	33.0	49.9%	20.0%	34.6	17.1	7.9	32.7	40.2
10	100.0	99.5%	7.3%	117	99.3	98.6%	11.0%	30.9	50.8%	18.0%	31.3	27.7	12.3	30.7	38.8
11	79.0	99.2%	4.5%	102	76.6	98.9%	8.4%	35.5	53.1%	16.9%	37.1	18.1	26.9	36.0	30.9
12	70.6	99.8%	3.2%	91	72.8	98.5%	10.1%	28.6	58.5%	16.6%	30.9	7.0	4.4	30.0	18.3
13	73.6	99.9%	5.4%	105	73.5	98.9%	12.6%	28.1	60.1%	13.9%	30.0	15.2	4.9	28.7	25.0
ATD 05	96.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06	97.6	-	-	-	64.9	98.1%	-	39.7	3.5%	20.0%	40.2	33.0	20.0	40.1	39.5
07	125.3	-	-	-	82.1	98.2%	7.2%	37.7	7.9%	18.9%	37.8	35.5	23.2	37.4	42.4
08	105.7	95.6%	10.8%	-	82.3	98.2%	9.4%	40.9	2.7%	20.7%	41.0	41.0	31.6	39.6	50.3
09	125.3	93.0%	10.2%	-	87.8	98.5%	8.6%	42.9	2.4%	24.0%	42.6	45.7	37.3	42.8	44.1
10	115.2	93.8%	6.8%	-	84.8	97.4%	10.0%	40.2	3.2%	20.3%	40.4	38.5	37.0	40.3	39.6
11	96.1	99.0%	9.3%	-	59.9	98.5%	9.9%	41.9	2.0%	22.3%	42.7	35.1	56.3	41.6	43.2
12	89.8	95.8%	10.1%	-	58.1	98.3%	9.9%	42.9	2.8%	20.5%	43.8	33.3	56.0	42.2	46.8
13	89.8	97.4%	10.0%	-	53.2	99.1%	13.8%	45.2	5.7%	24.7%	45.5	44.0	44.1	44.5	52.0

TABLE 52. MONMOUTH ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 03	40.0	74.5%	10.5%	50	42.3	62.7%	15.0%	30.3	27.5%	15.8%	31.7	22.3	22.1	34.7	37.4
04	39.5	69.6%	11.9%	54	47.4	64.0%	13.7%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05	24.9	80.4%	15.4%	36	33.9	69.8%	16.7%	23.9	34.6%	10.7%	24.3	21.8	18.2	27.8	19.9
06	22.2	80.6%	13.8%	37	33.8	72.7%	17.7%	19.6	33.8%	7.1%	20.3	16.2	13.3	21.2	29.8
07	21.8	84.3%	12.7%	31	28.3	76.8%	14.7%	23.5	41.1%	11.3%	24.3	18.9	15.8	27.6	19.8
08	27.9	90.9%	4.5%	44	23.8	80.1%	14.0%	30.6	35.6%	16.4%	33.7	12.8	17.1	34.5	45.1
09	25.7	90.4%	6.9%	40	22.6	79.3%	13.8%	37.5	30.1%	20.1%	40.3	17.4	17.2	43.5	37.5
10	18.6	83.8%	7.9%	28	15.1	71.8%	14.4%	37.2	31.4%	22.9%	40.2	20.5	17.8	42.3	66.4
11	12.2	84.1%	9.0%	22	11.3	73.3%	12.6%	29.2	27.9%	17.6%	30.1	22.6	19.9	31.8	41.3
12	8.5	81.4%	9.6%	16	8.0	76.0%	20.8%	37.0	28.6%	21.4%	42.5	15.7	20.5	41.3	75.4
13	11.2	85.3%	2.0%	21	8.3	71.0%	14.0%	40.2	36.1%	26.8%	45.7	5.3	20.1	48.9	33.9
ATD 03	11.4	57.0%	7.9%	-	5.9	59.2%	9.9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
04	11.6	63.8%	15.5%	-	6.0	68.1%	12.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05	7.7	68.8%	3.9%	-	6.0	73.6%	5.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06	13.6	75.0%	14.0%	-	9.1	72.5%	13.8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07	25.0	73.1%	11.0%	-	15.8	84.1%	11.1%	50.7	1.5%	24.6%	50.5	51.5	44.8	53.5	56.5
08	15.5	72.4%	8.1%	-	11.9	72.7%	11.2%	38.9	4.0%	22.5%	39.7	30.9	43.8	36.7	35.8
09	19.8	73.1%	5.8%	-	12.7	70.4%	7.2%	39.8	1.4%	17.4%	41.0	26.0	29.8	45.0	37.7
10	11.1	57.2%	7.9%	-	7.4	55.1%	10.1%	49.6	6.7%	22.5%	52.5	20.8	50.4	42.4	108.2
11	9.9	65.4%	12.7%	-	7.8	66.0%	11.7%	41.1	4.5%	22.5%	40.0	50.9	44.6	38.6	53.7
12	7.6	65.1%	24.2%	-	5.3	65.1%	30.2%	42.2	3.0%	24.2%	44.5	37.0	43.1	38.9	66.3
13	8.3	69.7%	5.1%	-	6.2	71.6%	10.8%	49.0	9.2%	34.2%	51.2	32.0	51.8	47.8	51.8

TABLE 53. HUDSON ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 03	86.7	95.1%	7.7%	116	101.8	93.9%	11.5%	28.9	43.9%	17.7%	30.6	15.6	15.8	34.9	22.5
04	79.2	94.6%	9.2%	112	105.8	94.1%	10.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05	66.2	95.7%	5.8%	94	86.3	95.0%	8.3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06	74.3	96.9%	4.6%	102	83.4	96.9%	7.1%	28.0	57.4%	15.9%	28.4	22.2	27.3	32.6	22.4
07	63.1	98.4%	3.7%	97	83.4	96.4%	9.7%	23.3	66.8%	14.2%	24.6	10.5	8.9	29.3	16.2
08	60.8	97.8%	5.6%	86	78.9	95.6%	10.7%	24.4	61.5%	11.2%	25.6	14.1	10.8	34.2	12.2
09	62.3	98.9%	7.2%	84	51.3	95.1%	14.9%	32.6	50.1%	18.2%	35.6	15.6	9.1	40.0	23.5
10	39.3	96.2%	6.1%	55	39.8	94.8%	11.9%	29.6	55.4%	14.3%	30.5	23.0	8.3	38.4	19.8
11	38.4	95.9%	5.4%	62	43.6	95.8%	12.2%	28.5	58.4%	12.9%	31.3	10.1	36.0	32.4	19.5
12	43.1	96.7%	7.2%	56	40.6	95.5%	10.1%	38.2	41.7%	16.1%	40.0	22.0	20.9	40.5	37.1
13	30.4	98.0%	8.6%	43	37.0	98.4%	13.0%	29.8	52.5%	13.7%	31.8	15.5	31.7	36.2	22.8
ATD 08	72.9	-	15.4%	-	47.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09	58.6	93.0%	14.0%	-	37.0	94.2%	15.7%	44.0	4.4%	23.1%	43.7	45.2	43.4	46.2	41.2
10	65.9	91.8%	13.1%	-	39.1	91.9%	14.6%	48.5	3.1%	29.1%	49.8	40.8	46.7	46.5	50.7
11	57.7	96.4%	16.6%	-	41.5	95.8%	17.8%	39.4	3.3%	17.4%	40.8	33.1	39.4	40.7	38.6
12	61.5	84.1%	9.7%	-	41.9	93.8%	15.3%	49.0	2.0%	28.0%	49.3	46.9	43.5	51.3	48.1
13	47.5	93.9%	12.1%	-	36.0	95.4%	12.4%	45.4	2.1%	28.0%	45.7	42.5	34.1	48.2	44.2

TABLE 54. MERCER ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 05	60.0	96.0%	7.5%	80	71.9	94.6%	12.1%	27.4	36.2%	13.0%	28.9	15.9	18.3	28.5	21.2
06	61.2	94.2%	10.4%	80	65.3	93.5%	14.8%	30.9	36.9%	15.1%	32.9	19.4	17.5	30.9	44.2
07	55.8	98.0%	9.1%	85	63.8	93.5%	12.5%	24.1	39.2%	11.1%	25.0	18.4	11.6	26.1	16.8
08	42.5	97.3%	6.7%	57	48.2	93.6%	12.3%	26.5	41.8%	10.2%	27.6	17.7	12.9	28.5	19.1
09	29.8	95.5%	3.7%	42	34.3	90.3%	11.5%	27.0	43.3%	9.7%	29.2	10.2	7.7	28.4	33.8
10	25.0	97.4%	9.1%	36	25.3	92.4%	18.4%	28.7	39.2%	13.7%	31.9	13.8	6.4	31.8	20.4
11	25.7	94.2%	8.4%	35	22.8	90.8%	10.6%	32.4	35.4%	14.0%	33.1	27.2	23.7	35.9	15.9
12	23.7	98.5%	4.0%	34	18.5	93.7%	14.0%	34.2	39.5%	15.0%	37.5	12.2	12.1	38.1	27.3
13	29.6	96.6%	4.7%	42	16.3	90.3%	14.8%	47.3	34.2%	22.1%	52.8	12.4	19.2	53.4	42.0
ATD 08	-	-	-	-	12.8	91.6%	9.1%	27.5	8.7%	8.7%	26.8	33.7	24.8	27.1	31.7
09	-	-	-	-	11.3	90.4%	11.0%	24.9	5.6%	6.4%	25.3	21.7	19.2	24.8	30.8
10	12.6	-	-	-	10.2	88.5%	14.8%	24.3	10.6%	3.8%	23.8	28.0	16.6	24.5	29.4
11	19.8	-	-	-	14.1	90.5%	10.7%	32.7	13.5%	12.8%	32.9	31.7	23.9	31.2	48.2
12	22.3	-	-	-	15.3	90.2%	15.3%	40.3	10.9%	16.8%	42.6	25.7	33.5	42.6	35.4
13	17.7	-	-	-	12.3	90.5%	20.4%	40.1	15.0%	21.6%	42.7	28.8	51.2	39.9	35.1

TABLE 55. UNION ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 05	39.2	98.1%	2.4%	55	45.0	94.6%	7.6%	28.8	33.5%	15.5%	29.8	17.2	16.6	29.9	29.0
06	26.3	96.1%	2.9%	42	40.2	96.3%	10.8%	21.5	41.5%	11.5%	23.2	6.6	29.9	20.5	25.1
07	28.3	97.8%	1.6%	44	38.8	95.9%	7.5%	19.2	44.2%	7.6%	20.3	5.4	9.3	20.1	17.8
08	32.0	97.4%	5.4%	47	36.5	94.5%	11.0%	26.2	36.4%	13.8%	27.8	13.0	11.5	27.0	26.9
09	34.5	91.9%	4.9%	54	35.1	95.5%	10.9%	29.9	42.5%	15.7%	31.8	15.6	41.3	28.5	32.6
10	30.0	96.3%	3.9%	43	29.7	96.1%	8.7%	32.5	36.5%	18.4%	34.8	3.9	23.8	33.9	28.7
11	26.2	97.8%	4.3%	56	23.1	95.7%	9.0%	33.6	32.8%	17.4%	34.4	26.0	17.0	34.2	34.8
12	42.9	98.0%	5.7%	54	16.3	93.9%	9.2%	58.3	18.0%	43.5%	29.1	48.6	25.2	61.8	56.6
13	32.1	97.3%	11.3%	54	14.7	94.9%	10.2%	62.5	21.2%	26.4%	65.7	33.6	32.1	58.5	85.7
ATD 08	25.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09	23.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	25.1	96.5%	8.1%	-	12.5	96.0%	9.9%	52.1	1.3%	28.0%	50.5	67.4	37.0	53.2	52.0
11	17.0	91.7%	9.1%	-	12.8	91.4%	8.6%	47.3	12.2%	29.7%	47.3	47.0	38.8	49.2	43.3
12	10.9	87.3%	7.2%	-	7.3	90.5%	14.3%	47.8	9.0%	32.6%	50.8	26.4	58.4	45.4	54.0
13	8.0	95.2%	19.6%	-	6.8	96.3%	39.6%	41.2	0.0%	10.3%	43.9	30.9	46.6	34.0	72.6

TABLE 56. BERGEN ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 05	20.3	79.4%	14.7%	32	20.8	78.3%	17.3%	27.4	30.1%	14.2%	27.6	26.3	25.4	25.4	31.0
06	12.2	88.2%	13.3%	21	10.6	82.7%	12.6%	38.1	34.1%	23.0%	38.5	35.8	34.7	40.3	38.4
07	8.9	80.3%	11.3%	15	9.8	78.0%	11.9%	26.5	37.2%	17.7%	26.6	25.7	23.0	30.2	25.4
08	12.6	87.4%	12.3%	22	11.5	81.2%	10.9%	25.1	37.8%	14.3%	24.2	32.9	13.5	29.6	24.8
09	10.0	78.4%	8.6%	18	12.0	77.8%	14.6%	27.0	41.0%	14.4%	28.5	18.7	28.5	28.9	17.3
10	10.7	80.6%	6.5%	19	9.3	78.4%	9.0%	34.5	32.1%	22.6%	35.7	21.0	37.0	36.9	32.4
11	9.4	75.1%	23.4%	18	9.6	80.0%	13.0%	31.1	27.2%	15.8%	27.9	53.9	40.5	30.5	20.8
12	6.4	86.7%	14.6%	13	7.8	88.2%	11.8%	26.5	31.6%	16.8%	25.9	29.9	36.3	21.5	29.9
13	8.1	76.0%	13.4%	15	8.6	76.7%	18.4%	31.0	27.6%	20.4%	32.6	24.1	30.3	32.0	33.2
ATD 09	29.3	-	-	-	16.7	52.6%	7.9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	28.9	-	-	-	16.7	78.7%	7.9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	14.8	-	-	-	9.7	72.4%	11.2%	59.9	5.9%	17.6%	60.7	52.1	58.4	45.8	73.9
12	18.0	79.9%	9.2%	-	10.1	71.1%	11.6%	61.9	2.8%	38.5%	63.1	50.1	60.1	60.7	66.3
13	19.1	77.8%	11.4%	-	9.9	70.4%	17.3%	53.1	0.8%	31.1%	57.4	32.7	44.9	59.4	50.5

TABLE 57. BURLINGTON ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 05	20.4	65.6%	19.6%	34	23.7	66.2%	19.7%	27.5	36.6%	16.1%	27.8	26.2	27.1	29.1	13.3
06	12.9	69.4%	21.0%	21	19.3	73.6%	25.1%	20.8	43.8%	11.2%	22.2	16.6	23.8	19.8	22.1
07	25.1	76.4%	16.5%	40	27.1	74.2%	16.9%	25.6	30.9%	14.0%	25.3	27.0	25.9	26.0	17.7
08	18.0	79.1%	8.2%	29	23.7	73.9%	10.9%	25.0	31.0%	10.6%	25.6	20.9	18.2	27.5	27.1
09	18.9	72.0%	11.8%	32	23.3	68.8%	17.9%	23.8	27.2%	10.8%	25.4	16.3	22.1	25.9	9.1
10	16.0	81.2%	14.0%	34	18.3	77.2%	17.8%	26.3	31.7%	14.5%	26.7	23.8	22.5	29.1	17.1
11	9.4	85.7%	14.9%	14	11.4	78.8%	15.3%	23.4	38.8%	11.2%	23.1	24.5	19.5	23.1	31.2
12	10.8	84.6%	14.8%	18	12.3	77.7%	16.9%	27.5	41.5%	14.1%	28.6	22.1	18.8	31.2	23.0
13	12.8	82.2%	15.5%	23	12.8	83.0%	17.6%	27.3	43.0%	15.2%	27.6	25.8	24.4	23.0	63.1
ATD 08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.8	0.0%	4.3%	32.2	22.4	26.2	32.3	*
09	-	-	-	-	4.3	57.7%	9.6%	33.9	0.0%	9.1%	35.6	21.2	32.9	34.2	*
10	5.6	-	-	-	3.3	75.0%	12.5%	40.6	6.9%	13.8%	42.9	26.0	42.1	42.4	37.0
11	10.9	-	-	-	8.7	75.0%	6.7%	37.4	9.3%	18.6%	37.2	39.9	37.9	37.4	39.7
12	18.1	-	-	-	11.8	76.8%	14.1%	43.6	7.5%	22.4%	45.9	27.7	38.5	44.8	30.7
13	16.6	69.3%	7.5%	-	11.0	71.2%	6.1%	42.8	4.7%	24.4%	42.9	41.6	46.3	41.6	54.4

TABLE 58. OCEAN ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 05	23.7	44.4%	13.1%	33	20.0	44.6%	19.6%	34.8	23.5%	22.6%	37.3	24.6	34.2	35.7	36.1
06	20.3	38.7%	10.0%	32	16.0	39.6%	15.6%	44.9	16.7%	28.8%	45.6	42.1	38.0	52.5	60.0
07	24.2	46.2%	10.7%	38	19.4	40.8%	15.0%	38.6	21.0%	22.2%	41.5	17.5	33.3	41.7	48.0
08	21.7	44.9%	13.9%	40	15.4	37.8%	19.5%	31.7	23.1%	14.3%	33.6	21.9	27.5	32.1	51.0
09	18.2	59.2%	6.2%	32	14.9	52.5%	12.8%	34.8	23.5%	22.6%	37.3	24.6	34.2	35.7	36.1
10	12.5	51.2%	11.7%	23	11.9	36.4%	16.8%	44.9	16.7%	28.8%	45.6	42.1	38.0	52.5	60.0
11	13.3	48.4%	13.7%	22	10.7	34.4%	18.8%	38.5	15.7%	19.7%	41.3	26.6	27.0	82.0	35.8
12	13.0	30.3%	6.8%	21	13.1	35.0%	14.0%	32.5	20.8%	16.1%	34.6	19.8	36.5	17.9	31.1
13	13.0	44.2%	9.5%	21	11.3	39.0%	16.9%	35.1	20.3%	19.6%	38.1	20.1	34.7	39.2	29.6
ATD 08	-	-	-	-	8.0	42.7%	25.0%	48.1	12.9%	22.8%	51.6	36.4	55.5	37.4	49.3
09	-	-	-	-	7.4	40.4%	22.5%	33.5	14.3%	13.1%	34.2	31.2	32.1	38.4	31.0
10	-	-	-	-	6.3	28.9%	22.4%	37.3	13.7%	20.5%	38.9	30.9	34.3	34.0	56.5
11	6.9	37.6%	13.4%	-	5.4	36.9%	12.3%	41.6	8.0%	29.3%	42.2	38.1	37.2	56.6	41.8
12	8.9	34.9%	7.2%	-	5.1	41.0%	14.8%	44.5	15.6%	29.7%	47.6	25.4	49.9	25.1	44.3
13	5.3	32.7%	12.7%	-	5.2	32.3%	22.6%	38.5	6.9%	19.0%	40.1	32.9	40.0	34.6	45.7

TABLE 59. SOMERSET ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 08	9.0	81.9%	12.9%	14	10.5	69.8%	18.3%	23.8	39.4%	7.1%	24.5	21.0	16.7	32.2	14.8
09	7.6	75.8%	7.1%	15	9.5	80.7%	13.2%	20.9	47.0%	7.0%	21.7	15.4	35.1	19.8	12.0
10	6.3	77.1%	4.4%	13	6.9	72.3%	13.3%	28.3	32.2%	8.0%	30.9	10.8	19.5	41.0	15.1
11	5.6	71.2%	4.0%	12	5.4	70.8%	7.7%	26.3	35.5%	8.1%	27.1	17.4	20.8	12.4	82.4
12	4.0	65.7%	4.0%	8	3.5	78.6%	14.3%	30.0	37.2%	14.0%	30.8	24.0	16.3	32.0	54.4
13	2.8	85.4%	10.5%	6	2.8	84.8%	9.1%	75.6	42.4%	21.2%	82.3	27.5	192.6	72.8	8.0
ATD 10	2.6	88.5%	5.1%	-	1.9	82.6%	4.3%	36.7	5.3%	10.6%	36.7	*	23.4	44.8	35.4
11	2.1	80.0%	2.9%	-	1.7	81.0%	4.8%	39.4	13.6%	18.2%	38.7	55.0	29.0	44.7	25.0
12	1.4	95.1%	1.4%	-	1.3	100.0%	6.7%	30.8	0.0%	14.3%	32.9	6.0	26.0	31.3	*
13	2.6	92.0%	1.6%	-	1.3	81.3%	6.7%	39.9	0.0%	13.3%	41.6	16.0	26.0	46.9	36.5

TABLE 60. PASSAIC ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 08	70.2	95.6%	6.1%	97	68.8	91.9%	8.7%	29.9	36.9%	16.3%	30.8	20.0	17.7	32.7	28.7
09	48.1	94.0%	7.0%	70	42.7	92.0%	9.2%	36.0	29.5%	19.6%	36.5	31.4	30.8	35.0	38.4
10	41.2	94.9%	3.5%	59	46.5	93.7%	9.1%	28.1	35.7%	12.5%	29.6	12.3	26.3	31.8	23.4
11	46.4	95.9%	2.2%	59	38.7	93.8%	6.9%	33.9	37.0%	18.5%	35.7	10.7	17.3	34.5	36.3
12	25.5	93.5%	1.6%	40	25.5	93.5%	7.8%	40.0	36.5%	12.6%	42.0	16.6	80.6	41.0	31.9
13	25.3	97.1%	4.3%	39	24.9	94.6%	6.7%	36.5	38.9%	19.4%	37.5	20.8	28.2	43.4	29.2
ATD 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-	28.3	94.1%	8.0%	48.5	1.6%	31.1%	48.9	43.1	41.2	48.4	49.2
13	35.1	90.6%	13.7%	-	27.4	92.4%	10.6%	40.6	7.3%	24.1%	41.4	33.8	36.0	39.9	42.5

TABLE 61. MIDDLESEX ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 09	42.1	81.6%	7.3%	-	37.4	75.1%	14.9%	35.6	30.9%	17.3%	38.7	19.1	25.4	34.6	46.2
10	39.9	85.2%	8.0%	-	33.3	76.5%	13.8%	35.9	30.0%	18.4%	38.9	17.5	23.9	41.8	37.1
11	23.4	87.3%	8.9%	-	24.9	82.6%	14.4%	32.3	29.0%	15.3%	34.2	20.8	23.3	42.3	27.4
12	25.2	88.7%	9.0%	40	25.4	83.6%	17.7%	32.7	39.2%	18.9%	36.1	16.3	25.8	39.3	31.7
13	11.7	95.3%	7.7%	27	12.3	85.8%	18.9%	28.7	18.4%	13.5%	32.3	12.4	11.8	31.1	26.8
ATD 11	-	-	-	-	7.4	79.8%	14.6%	47.8	12.8%	13.8%	52.0	21.6	-	-	-
12	10.8	-	-	-	5.6	83.6%	23.9%	41.7	6.5%	25.8%	46.3	33.8	39.1	49.7	35.3
13	11.6	88.0%	7.9%	-	7.5	90.0%	11.1%	44.2	7.4%	24.5%	45.6	31.9	61.2	43.4	35.5

TABLE 62. CUMBERLAND ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 09	27.3	94.4%	17.0%	40	20.8	89.6%	28.9%	33.6	44.4%	16.7%	36.8	25.9	14.0	37.3	31.6
10	22.3	92.3%	10.8%	38	17.8	87.8%	22.5%	36.0	46.2%	18.3%	41.2	18.7	23.2	37.0	40.7
11	18.1	93.6%	5.9%	28	15.6	90.9%	16.6%	30.8	50.0%	14.6%	34.4	12.6	25.5	33.1	27.0
12	11.1	94.6%	9.0%	17	10.5	92.1%	29.4%	30.0	45.4%	13.8%	37.8	8.1	20.7	27.2	41.9
13	9.9	95.9%	12.4%	19	10.8	87.6%	16.3%	23.6	47.2%	14.2%	24.7	18.0	4.5	28.0	19.4
ATD 12	6.9	91.9%	20.5%	-	4.8	91.4%	29.3%	44.1	5.2%	24.1%	49.5	28.4	23.3	47.2	37.0
13	8.2	92.9%	17.6%	-	4.8	89.7%	19.0%	42.8	5.9%	21.6%	46.4	29.5	28.3	41.5	47.9

TABLE 63. WARREN ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 09	2.3	49.5%	8.2%	7	2.6	45.2%	16.1%	23.6	28.1%	6.2%	25.4	13.8	18.9	35.7	6.7
10	3.0	37.9%	16.0%	7	3.4	39.0%	12.2%	26.5	21.1%	13.2%	25.2	35.0	25.1	31.3	13.0
11	2.3	42.0%	0.0%	5	2.3	39.3%	0.0%	31.9	22.6%	16.1%	31.9	*	32.2	28.6	7.7
12	3.2	72.2%	0.2%	9	2.5	60.0%	3.3%	33.2	31.0%	17.2%	34.3	3.0	29.1	48.8	13.2
13	1.2	64.5%	5.7%	3	1.3	20.0%	13.3%	40.1	29.4%	17.6%	43.7	12.5	14.1	89.0	231.0
ATD 11	2.8	18.7%	0.0%	-	0.9	16.7%	0.0%	88.3	8.3%	50.0%	88.3	*	96.8	14.0	160.0
12	3.4	23.3%	22.6%	-	1.5	22.2%	22.2%	72.7	0.0%	42.9%	77.7	60.3	78.8	14.0	68.5
13	2.1	26.6%	27.0%	-	0.8	11.1%	11.1%	74.9	0.0%	54.5%	64.5	102.7	69.4	99.5	22.0

TABLE 64. GLOUCESTER ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 11	4.4	62.3%	7.2%	11	8.3	54.5%	13.1%	17.1	44.6%	9.9%	18.5	7.4	15.0	19.0	16.3
12	3.8	53.6%	8.8%	9	6.8	48.8%	9.8%	16.4	41.8%	6.3%	16.4	17.0	15.5	14.4	48.0
13	6.8	69.4%	5.2%	11	7.0	54.8%	17.9%	29.2	39.5%	13.6%	34.5	7.6	16.2	42.0	14.3
ATD 12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	7.1	56.5%	23.8%	-	4.0	50.0%	27.1%	63.1	0.0%	62.3%	65.9	47.4	57.7	69.8	95.0

Notes

General Notes.

If and when data modifications or updates occur, previously distributed reports are not adjusted and redistributed. Instead, subsequent reports are adjusted to reflect the most recently verified data. The research & reform specialist working with each site can provide clarification regarding any data changes in a given site.

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

¹ Because each cohort of JDAI sites has a different pre-JDAI year, pre-JDAI all-sites figures do not reflect numbers from one specific year. All-sites pre-JDAI figures are therefore derived by tallying figures from each individual site's pre-JDAI year (currently 2003, 2005, 2008, 2009, or 2011 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; violations of other court-ordered conditions that are not clearly a VOP or detention alternative violation; program violations where no VOP is filed; violations where the exact nature is unknown; contempt of court on a non-delinquency matter; and status offenses/family crisis matters.

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 detention alternative violations; 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; violations of other court-ordered conditions that are not clearly a VOP or detention alternative violation; program violations where no VOP was filed; violations where the exact nature is unknown; contempt of court on a non-delinquency matter; and status offenses/family crisis matters.

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

⁷ "Other" admission process includes situations such as youth admitted directly on a warrant to detain or from a detention alternative (without a call to/processing via intake services); youth brought directly to the detention center by an alternative program on a violation (without a warrant); extradition from out-of-state; return on detainer from a hospital/mental health facility pre-disposition; via the prosecutor's office; and a few cases where the exact nature of the admission process is unknown.

⁸ Length of stay is calculated based on youth departing detention during the time period of interest, and for each youth, LOS is the number of days between and including the departure date and the admission date.

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

resulted in totals for *each cohort* of sites being replaced with a single, *all-sites* total or average, and factors related to how data are maintained for each cohort of sites.

¹⁰ Departure Type Clarification

“Detention Alternative/Shelter” includes youth released to detention alternatives/alternative supervision/shelter a) prior to the final case disposition or b) at/post-disposition, but prior to final dispositional placement (i.e., released to alternative supervision to await placement availability). Situation b) occurs infrequently, and as such is not reported as its own category in this report.

“Other Service Agency/Placement (pre-dispo)” includes youth released to a hospital; mental health/diagnostic facility; DCP&P 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, including cases where probation was terminated; cases where a youth, having been admitted as a sanction for drug-court noncompliance, was returned home to continue with drug court; cases where no indictment was returned for a youth waived to adult court (and the charges were not reopened in juvenile court); and youth that had been admitted on a status offense or family crisis matter.

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

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

¹² Other crime indicators, based on reports of crime (as opposed to arrests for crime), show decreases over the past decade, too. For example, the total crime index for the state of New Jersey, which is the count of index offenses *reported* to the police (murder, rape, robbery, burglary, aggravated assault, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft), reflects decreases in crime since 2003. And, since 2003 the percent of reported crime cleared by arrest has remained the same. For example, in 2003 there were 252,149 reported index offenses, and 19.2% were cleared by arrest. In 2012, there were 207,355 reported index offenses (a large decrease), and 20.1% were cleared by arrest.

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, who then violated the terms of release, and were subsequently returned to serve out the remainder of their commitment term in detention.