



**New Jersey  
Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)  
2014 Annual Data Report**

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

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Executive Summary</b>	i
• Background	i
• Genesis of JDAI in New Jersey: The Need for Innovation	i
• JDAI Vision & Philosophy: Why Does This Matter?	i
• The Purpose of Detention and JDAI Core Strategies	ii
• Impressive Results Lead to New Jersey’s Designation as a “Model State”	ii
• Substantial Cost-Savings Realized	ii
• Improved Conditions of Confinement for Detained Youth	iii
• JDAI: A Model of Governmental Cooperation	iii
• Purpose of the JDAI Annual Data Report & Summary of Key Findings	iii
• How Were These Results Achieved?	v
<b>Summary of Changes in Key Detention Utilization Indicators</b>	1
• Table 1. Summary of Changes in Key Detention Utilization Indicators, Pre-JDAI vs. 2014	1
<b>Average Daily Population (ADP) in Detention</b>	1
• Table 2. ADP in Detention	2
• Figure 1. ADP in Detention, Pre-JDAI vs. 2014	2
<b>Admissions to Detention</b>	3
• Table 3. Admissions to Detention	3
• Figure 2. Percentage of Youth Detained for New Delinquency Charges (2014)	4
• Table 4. Nature of Current Offense/Lead Reason for Detention	5
• Table 5. Degree of Current Offense/Lead Reason for Detention (2014)	6
• Table 6. Number of Youth Admitted to Detention for VOPs	6
• Figure 3. Youth Admitted to Detention for VOPs, Pre-JDAI vs. 2014	7
• Table 7. Number of Youth Admitted to Detention for FTAs	7
• Figure 4. Youth Admitted to Detention for FTAs, Pre-JDAI vs. 2014	8
• Table 8. Number of Youth Admitted to Detention for All Other Violations (Including ATD Violations) or for Non-Delinquency Events	8
• Table 9. Detention Admission Process	9
<b>Detention Departures &amp; Length of Stay (LOS)</b>	10
• Table 10. Average (Mean) LOS in Detention	10
• Table 11. Median LOS in Detention	11
• Table 12. Youth Remaining in Detention for 60 Days or More	11
• Table 13. Average LOS by Departure Type	13-14
• Table 14. Changes in ALOS for Primary Departure Types	15
• Table 15. Nature of Departures from Detention	16-17

<b>Public Safety Outcomes</b>	18
• Table 16. Detention Alternative Outcomes	18
• Table 17. Total Juvenile Arrests	19
• Table 18. Juvenile Arrests for Index Offenses	19
<b>Minority Youth in Detention</b>	20
• Table 19. ADP of Minority Youth in Detention	20
• Table 20. Average (Mean) LOS in Detention for Minority Youth	21
• Table 21. Average (Mean) LOS in Detention for White Youth	21
• Table 22. Difference in Average (Mean) LOS Between Minority Youth & White Youth	22
• Table 23. Median LOS in Detention for Minority Youth	22
• Table 24. Median LOS in Detention for White Youth	23
• Table 25. Difference in Median LOS Between Minority Youth & White Youth	23
• Table 26. Percentage of Minority Youth Remaining in Detention 60 Days or More	24
• Table 27. Percentage of White Youth Remaining in Detention 60 Days or More	24
• Table 28. Difference in LOS of 60+ Days Between Minority Youth & White Youth	25
• Table 29. % of Detention ADP Comprised of Minority Youth	26
• Table 30. % of Detention Admissions Comprised of Minority Youth	26
• Table 31. Minority Overrepresentation in Detention	27
<b>Girls in Detention</b>	28
• Table 32. ADP of Girls in Detention	28
• Table 33. Girls Admitted to Detention	29
• Table 34. % of Detention Admissions Comprised of Girls	29
• Table 35. Average (Mean) LOS for Girls in Detention	30
<b>Beyond Detention: Incarceration as a Disposition</b>	31
• Table 36. One-Year Trends in Admissions to Detention Commitment Programs	31
• Table 37. Degree of Most Serious Offense for Which Admitted to Commitment Status	32
• Table 38. For Youth Admitted on a VOP/Other Violation, Degree of Most Serious Prior Adjudication	32
• Table 39. Location Prior to Admission to Commitment Status	32
• Table 40. Length of Commitment Term Ordered	33
• Table 41. Additional Dispositions Ordered in Conjunction with Commitment	33
• Table 42. Commitments to State Custody with the JJC Upon Disposition	34
<b>Supplemental Data Tables</b>	35
• Table 43. Monthly Detention ADP, by Site	35
• Table 44. Monthly Detention Alternative ADP, by Site	35
• Table 45. Monthly Detention Admissions, by Site	36
• Table 46. Monthly Detention Alternative Admissions, by Site	36
• Table 47. Quarterly Detention ALOS, by Site	37
• Table 48. Quarterly Detention Alternative ALOS, by Site	37
• Table 49. Statewide Detention Capacity & Utilization	38
• Table 50. Atlantic Annual Trends	39

- Table 51. Camden Annual Trends 40
- Table 52. Essex Annual Trends 41
- Table 53. Monmouth Annual Trends 42
- Table 54. Hudson Annual Trends 43
- Table 55. Mercer Annual Trends 44
- Table 56. Union Annual Trends 44
- Table 57. Bergen Annual Trends 45
- Table 58. Burlington Annual Trends 45
- Table 59. Ocean Annual Trends 46
- Table 60. Somerset Annual Trends 46
- Table 61. Passaic Annual Trends 47
- Table 62. Middlesex Annual Trends 47
- Table 63. Cumberland Annual Trends 47
- Table 64. Warren Annual Trends 48
- Table 65. Gloucester Annual Trends 48
- Table 66. Cape May Annual Trends 48

**Endnotes** 49

# 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 2014, 17 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, Gloucester, and Cape May. While nationally JDAI is operational in nearly 300 local jurisdictions spanning 40 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 fourteen 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 17 JDAI sites active in 2014, commitments to the JJC had been cut by three-quarters, dropping by 74.0%, with 770 fewer youth committed to state custody in 2014 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.

### **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 17 New Jersey JDAI sites active throughout 2014, 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 17 sites average daily population has decreased by -60.3%. On any given day, there were 495 fewer youth in secure detention, with youth of color accounting for 89.1% of this drop.
- Comparing the year prior to JDAI in each site to 2014, collectively across sites more than seven-thousand (7157) fewer youth were admitted to detention, a decrease of -69.4%. 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 -70.5%. Additionally, youth admitted to detention for failing to appear in court decreased by -73.0%, and the number of youth admitted for other violations, rule noncompliance, or non-delinquency matters dropped by -38.0%.



- The number of girls in detention on any given day has decreased by -68.7% across the 17 sites.
- Accounting for changing demographics in the general youth population, across sites minority overrepresentation in detention has decreased by -3.2 percentage points since JDAI implementation.
- In 2014, an average of just 5.4% 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 2013 (the most recent year for which the Uniform Crime Report is available), juvenile arrests were down in all 17 sites as compared to each site's pre-JDAI year, for a total reduction of -58.5%. Arrests for the more serious "index" offenses are down -52.1%. 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 -74.0%.

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 17 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 +7.1 days and the median by +2.2 days, while the percentage of youth remaining in detention for 60 days or more has increased by an average of +3.6 percentage points across sites. Additionally, the gap in length of stay between youth of color and white youth remains. In 2014, averaging across sites the mean length of stay in detention for youth of color was 10.1 days longer than that for white youth. Similarly, the percentage of youth of color remaining in detention longer than 60 days is +7.6 percentage points higher than that for white youth.

However, there are some small signs that reducing length of stay and addressing disparities in LOS is possible, and that trends are beginning to move in a positive direction. For example, over the past year all three indicators of LOS have decreased across sites as a collective, albeit slightly. Averaging across sites, mean LOS is down -1.6 days, median LOS is down -0.9 days, and the percentage of youth remaining in detention for 60 days or more is down -0.5 percentage points. Eight individual sites experienced a one-year decrease in mean LOS. Additionally, in 2014, averaging across sites, median LOS for youth of color was actually -1.7 days less than that for white youth, and the gap between youth of color and white youth for all three LOS indicators is smaller than it was in 2013.

These small, positive changes over the past year suggest that if we re-double our efforts around reducing overall length of stay and disparities in length of stay, we may be able to accomplish more significant improvements in the coming year. In light of the substantial 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. Reducing length of stay in detention for youth of color presents an opportunity for reducing disproportionate minority confinement, too.

## **How Were These Results Achieved?**

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

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

As Table 1 reveals, four sites experienced a decrease in all three detention utilization indicators since JDAI implementation (Monmouth, Bergen, Passaic, and Middlesex). Sixteen sites experienced a decrease in admissions, five sites experienced a decrease in ALOS, and all 17 sites saw a decrease in ADP.

**TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN KEY DETENTION UTILIZATION INDICATORS, PRE-JDAI VS. 2014**

	Admissions		ALOS		ADP	
	Kids	%	Days	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	-334	-71.2%	+14.0	+48.4%	-18.9	-55.4%
Camden	-1233	-73.4%	+19.8	+93.0%	-46.1	-48.7%
Essex	-1707	-69.4%	+1.2	+3.1%	-160.6	-65.9%
Monmouth	-406	-80.1%	-3.8	-12.5%	-33.2	-83.0%
Hudson	-881	-72.1%	+5.7	+19.7%	-56.5	-65.2%
Mercer	-685	-79.4%	+27.6	+100.7%	-33.0	-55.0%
Union	-367	-68.2%	+33.6	+116.7%	-13.2	-33.7%
Bergen	-146	-58.6%	-0.1	-0.4%	-12.2	-60.1%
Burlington	-126	-44.4%	+2.4	+8.7%	-8.7	-42.6%
Ocean	-140	-58.3%	+1.5	+4.3%	-13.8	-58.2%
Somerset	-89	-70.6%	+6.0	+25.2%	-5.9	-65.6%
Passaic	-545	-66.1%	-2.8	-9.4%	-48.7	-69.4%
Middlesex	-281	-62.6%	-3.4	-9.6%	-24.9	-59.1%
Cumberland	-157	-63.1%	+14.8	+44.0%	-17.0	-62.3%
Warren	-17	-54.8%	+9.6	+40.7%	-0.9	-39.1%
Gloucester	-44	-44.4%	+4.1	+24.0%	-1.2	-27.3%
Cape May	+1	+3.7%	-8.8	-21.0%	-0.5	-16.1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-7157</b>	<b>-69.4%</b>	<b>+7.1</b>	<b>+24.1%</b>	<b>-495.3</b>	<b>-60.3%</b>

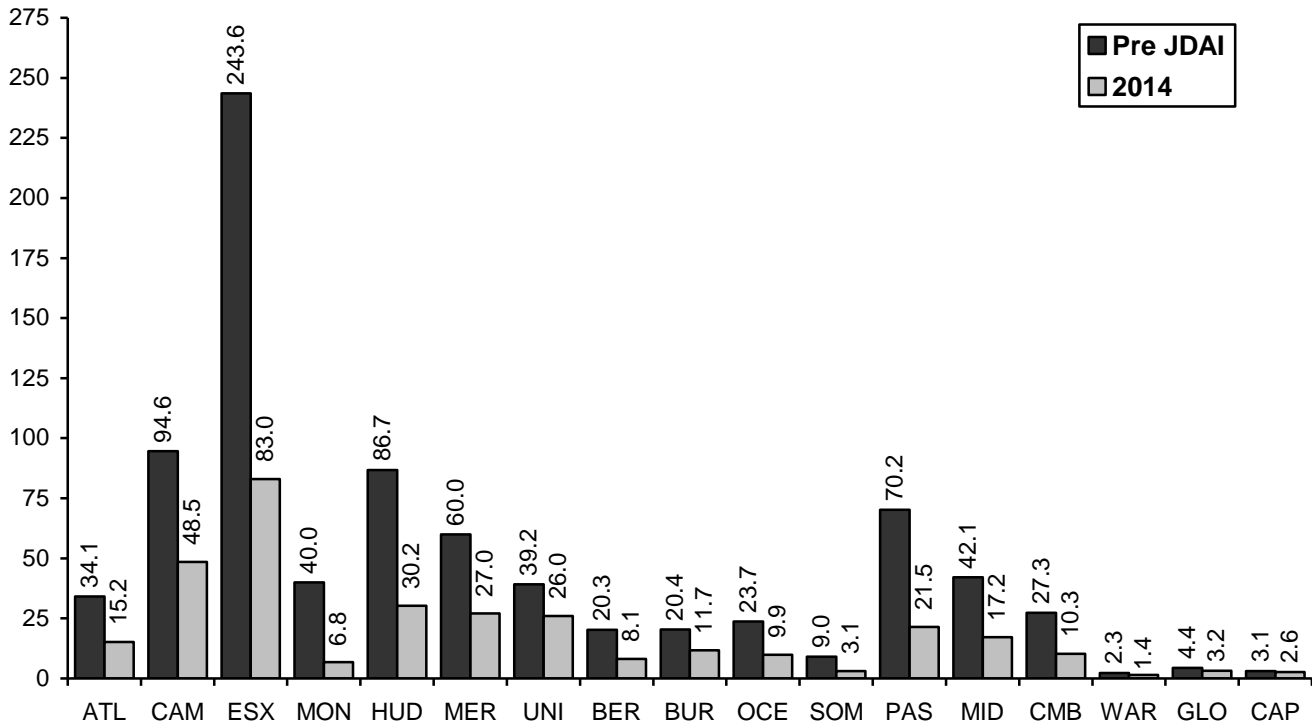
### AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP) IN DETENTION

On any given day in 2014, across the 17 JDAI sites there were 495 fewer kids in secure detention centers than there were prior to JDAI implementation, a decrease of -60.3%. As indicated in Table 2, the number of youth held in detention has dropped by -83.0% in Monmouth, and by about two-thirds in Passaic (-69.4%), Essex (-65.9%), Somerset (-65.6%), and Hudson (-65.2%). Collectively, a slight reduction continued over the past year, with combined ADP down -1.6%, and with Gloucester (-52.9%) and Monmouth (-39.3%) leading the way. However, six sites experienced a one-year increase in ADP, with the largest increase occurring in Middlesex (+47.0%).

**TABLE 2. ADP IN DETENTION**

	Pre-JDAI <sup>a</sup>	2013	2014	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	34.1	15.2	15.2	0.0	0.0%	-18.9	-55.4%
Camden	94.6	43.5	48.5	+5.0	+11.5%	-46.1	-48.7%
Essex	243.6	73.6	83.0	+9.4	+12.8%	-160.6	-65.9%
Monmouth	40.0	11.2	6.8	-4.4	-39.3%	-33.2	-83.0%
Hudson	86.7	30.4	30.2	-0.2	-0.7%	-56.5	-65.2%
Mercer	60.0	29.6	27.0	-2.6	-8.8%	-33.0	-55.0%
Union	39.2	32.1	26.0	-6.1	-19.0%	-13.2	-33.7%
Bergen	20.3	8.1	8.1	0.0	0.0%	-12.2	-60.1%
Burlington	20.4	12.8	11.7	-1.1	-8.6%	-8.7	-42.6%
Ocean	23.7	13.0	9.9	-3.1	-23.8%	-13.8	-58.2%
Somerset	9.0	2.8	3.1	+0.3	+10.7%	-5.9	-65.6%
Passaic	70.2	25.3	21.5	-3.8	-15.0%	-48.7	-69.4%
Middlesex	42.1	11.7	17.2	+5.5	+47.0%	-24.9	-59.1%
Cumberland	27.3	9.9	10.3	+0.4	+4.0%	-17.0	-62.3%
Warren	2.3	1.2	1.4	+0.2	+16.7%	-0.9	-39.1%
Gloucester	4.4	6.8	3.2	-3.6	-52.9%	-1.2	-27.3%
Cape May	3.1	3.7	2.6	-1.1	-29.7%	-0.5	-16.1%
<b>TOTAL<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>821.0</b>	<b>330.9</b>	<b>325.7</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>-1.6%</b>	<b>-495.3</b>	<b>-60.3%</b>

**FIGURE 1. ADP IN DETENTION, PRE-JDAI VS. 2014**



<sup>a</sup> 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); 2011 (Gloucester, Cape May).

## ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION

Comparing the year prior to JDAI in each site to 2014, across all sites more than seven thousand (7,157) fewer youth were admitted to detention this year, a decrease of -69.4%. Admissions decreased in 16 sites, with Monmouth (-80.1%) and Mercer (-79.4%) seeing admissions drop by about 80%. Another seven sites saw decreases of about two-thirds. Downward trends continued over the past year, with admissions collectively down -9.4%; Gloucester (-34.5%), Cumberland (-28.7%), Ocean (-26.5%), and Hudson (-23.2%) experienced the largest one-year decreases.

**TABLE 3. ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION**

	Pre-JDAI	2013	2014	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	469	137	135	-2	-1.5%	-334	-71.2%
Camden	1679	417	446	+29	+7.0%	-1233	-73.4%
Essex	2460	882	753	-129	-14.6%	-1707	-69.4%
Monmouth	507	100	101	+1	+1.0%	-406	-80.1%
Hudson	1222	444	341	-103	-23.2%	-881	-72.1%
Mercer	863	196	178	-18	-9.2%	-685	-79.4%
Union	538	176	171	-5	-2.8%	-367	-68.2%
Bergen	249	103	103	0	0.0%	-146	-58.6%
Burlington	284	153	158	+5	+3.3%	-126	-44.4%
Ocean	240	136	100	-36	-26.5%	-140	-58.3%
Somerset	126	33	37	+4	+12.1%	-89	-70.6%
Passaic	825	299	280	-19	-6.4%	-545	-66.1%
Middlesex	449	148	168	+20	+13.5%	-281	-62.6%
Cumberland	249	129	92	-37	-28.7%	-157	-63.1%
Warren	31	15	14	-1	-6.7%	-17	-54.8%
Gloucester	99	84	55	-29	-34.5%	-44	-44.4%
Cape May	27	34	28	-6	-17.6%	+1	+3.7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10317</b>	<b>3486</b>	<b>3160</b>	<b>-326</b>	<b>-9.4%</b>	<b>-7157</b>	<b>-69.4%</b>

**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 2014 the percentage of youth admitted to detention as a result of new delinquency charges varied widely across sites, ranging from 43.0% in Ocean to 78.9% in Essex. Table 4 indicates that multi-year trends also vary, with six sites experiencing increases in the percentage of youth detained for new delinquency charges since JDAI implementation, and eleven sites experiencing decreases. Finally, Table 5 indicates that in 2014 the percentage of youth detained for the most serious offenses – those of the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> degree – also varied widely across counties, from 23.0% in Ocean to 59.2% in Essex.

*VOPs.* As described in Table 6 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 2014 to each site’s pre-JDAI year, admissions to detention for violations of probation (VOPs) have decreased by more than two-thirds (-70.5%), with 16 sites experiencing pre vs. post JDAI decreases. Four sites have experienced decreases of 80% or more since JDAI implementation: Somerset (-89.1%), Monmouth (-86.7%), Passaic (-81.4%), and Camden (-80.2%). Reductions over the past year continued, with VOP admissions down -5.7% across sites collectively. Cape May (-71.4%),

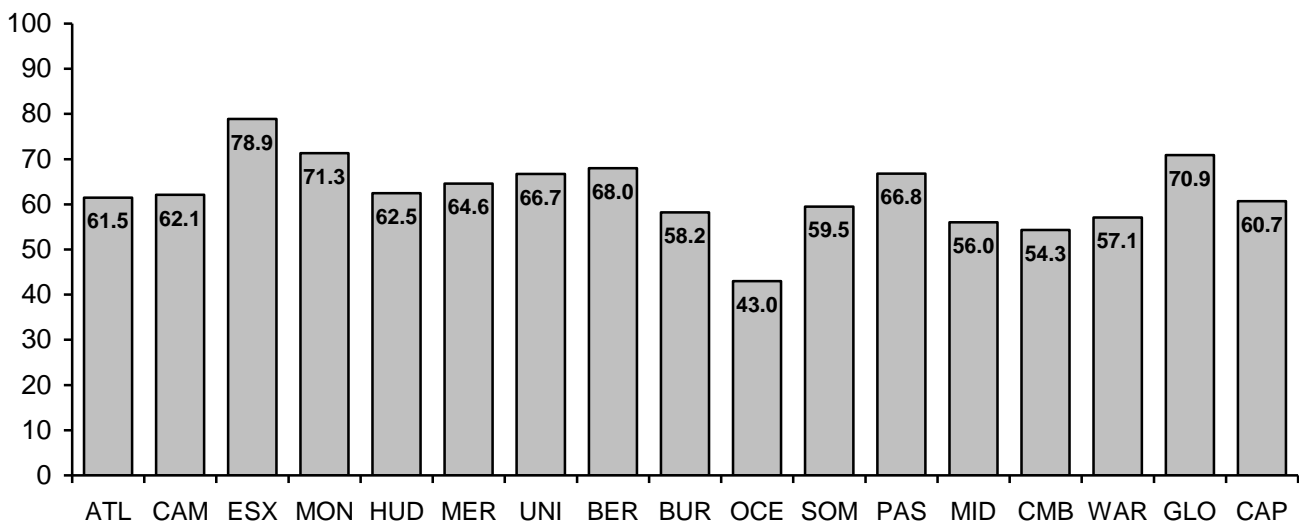
Somerset (-54.5%), and Gloucester (-52.9%) saw the largest one-year decreases. However, seven sites saw VOP admissions increase over the past year, with Warren (>100.0%), Burlington (+54.5%), and Essex (+44.4%) seeing the largest increases. Finally, there is variation across sites in terms of the percentage of all admissions comprised of VOPs, ranging from 5.2% in Essex to 43.0% in Ocean in 2014 (Table 4).

**FTAs.** Table 7 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 -73.0% across sites, with FTA admissions down by 80% or more in Monmouth (-88.6%), Middlesex (-87.5%), Atlantic (-83.8%), Essex (-80.8%), and Warren (-80.0%). Only one site experienced an increase in FTA admissions (Cape May, +200.0%). Reductions continued over the past year, with FTA admissions down -10.5% across sites collectively. Once again, Table 4 reveals that the percentage of all admissions comprised of youth admitted for FTAs varies across sites, ranging from a low of 1.2% in Middlesex to a high of 27.2% in Cumberland.

**Other Violations and Non-Delinquent Events.** A review of Table 8 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 -38.0% across sites, with four sites experiencing decreases of 80% or more: Warren (-100.0%), Monmouth (-85.7%), Cumberland (-82.1%), and Ocean (-80.0%). 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 only 0.3% collectively. The largest one-year increases occurred in Somerset (+200.0%), Middlesex (+42.9%), and Essex (+35.8%), while Warren (-100.0%), Mercer (-43.3%), and Cape May (-40.0%) saw the largest one-year decreases.

**Admission Process.** Finally, Table 9 provides basic information 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 71.8% of all admissions occurring via this route in 2014. There is variation across sites, however. For example, in 2014 court remands accounted for 20.0% of all admissions to detention across sites, but this figure ranged from a low of 5.0% in Atlantic to a high of 42.9% in Camden. Additionally, the percentage of all admissions occurring via court remand in 2014 (20.0%) has increased over the years.

**FIGURE 2. PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH DETAINED FOR NEW CHARGES (2014)**



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

	Delinquency Charges			VOP			FTA			ATD Violation			Other Violation or Non-Delinquency Event <sup>2</sup>			Other Reason <sup>3</sup>		
	Pre	2013	2014	Pre	2013	2014	Pre	2013	2014	Pre	2013	2014	Pre	2013	2014	Pre	2013	2014
ATL	59.5%	61.3%	61.5%	19.2%	12.4%	15.6%	7.9%	5.1%	4.4%	10.4%	19.7%	18.5%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	1.5%	0.0%
CAM	62.8%	57.3%	62.1%	25.6%	24.0%	19.1%	8.8%	7.9%	8.7%	0.7%	7.2%	7.4%	1.9%	3.1%	2.7%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%
ESX	83.9%	84.8%	78.9%	4.4%	3.1%	5.2%	9.7%	5.6%	6.1%	0.7%	5.7%	8.5%	1.0%	0.3%	1.1%	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%
MON	56.0%	64.0%	71.3%	29.6%	22.0%	19.8%	8.7%	10.0%	5.0%	5.3%	4.0%	3.0%	0.2%	0.0%	1.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
HUD	75.2%	69.6%	62.5%	10.3%	12.4%	16.4%	2.7%	3.4%	2.9%	6.8%	5.6%	5.9%	5.0%	8.6%	11.7%	0.0%	0.5%	0.6%
MER	78.1%	62.2%	64.6%	11.4%	14.3%	16.3%	5.6%	6.6%	9.6%	2.0%	12.2%	6.7%	2.4%	3.1%	2.8%	0.6%	1.5%	0.0%
UNI	68.6%	65.3%	66.7%	24.0%	25.0%	23.4%	5.8%	3.4%	4.7%	0.4%	4.0%	3.5%	1.3%	1.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	1.2%
BERG	72.3%	60.2%	68.0%	18.9%	33.0%	20.4%	8.0%	1.9%	5.8%	0.8%	3.9%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%
BURL	52.5%	64.1%	58.2%	24.6%	14.4%	21.5%	12.0%	5.9%	8.2%	0.7%	12.4%	8.2%	8.1%	3.3%	2.5%	2.1%	0.0%	1.3%
OCE	47.5%	40.4%	43.0%	28.8%	41.9%	43.0%	10.8%	12.5%	9.0%	3.3%	3.7%	5.0%	7.1%	1.5%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%
SOM	46.0%	57.6%	59.5%	36.5%	33.3%	13.5%	10.3%	6.1%	16.2%	1.6%	3.0%	8.1%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%
PASC	61.2%	70.2%	66.8%	20.8%	11.7%	11.4%	11.4%	6.0%	6.8%	4.0%	11.7%	13.6%	2.5%	0.3%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MIDSX	61.7%	50.7%	56.0%	33.9%	33.1%	36.3%	3.6%	10.1%	1.2%	0.7%	3.4%	4.2%	0.2%	1.4%	1.8%	0.0%	1.4%	0.6%
CUMB	63.1%	49.6%	54.3%	14.1%	14.7%	13.0%	10.8%	31.0%	27.2%	6.0%	3.9%	3.3%	5.2%	0.8%	2.2%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
WAR	45.2%	60.0%	57.1%	25.8%	0.0%	35.7%	16.1%	26.7%	7.1%	0.0%	13.3%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	9.7%	0.0%	0.0%
GLO	75.8%	70.2%	70.9%	5.1%	20.2%	14.5%	6.1%	6.0%	7.3%	9.1%	3.6%	5.5%	3.0%	0.0%	1.8%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
CAPE	66.7%	55.9%	60.7%	18.5%	20.6%	7.1%	7.4%	8.8%	21.4%	7.4%	14.7%	10.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL	69.7%	67.4%	66.1%	16.9%	15.6%	16.2%	8.0%	7.1%	7.0%	2.7%	7.2%	7.7%	2.3%	2.1%	2.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%

**TABLE 5. DEGREE OF CURRENT OFFENSE/LEAD REASON FOR DETENTION (2014)**

	1 <sup>ST</sup> / 2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup> / DP	Other
Atlantic	51.1%	7.4%	3.0%	38.5%
Camden	35.7%	20.9%	5.6%	37.9%
Essex	59.2%	16.2%	3.6%	21.0%
Monmouth	55.4%	11.9%	4.0%	28.7%
Hudson	43.1%	14.4%	5.0%	37.5%
Mercer	48.9%	10.7%	5.1%	35.4%
Union	53.2%	11.1%	2.3%	33.3%
Bergen	53.4%	10.7%	3.9%	32.0%
Burlington	24.1%	23.4%	10.8%	41.8%
Ocean	23.0%	14.0%	6.0%	57.0%
Somerset	43.2%	13.5%	2.7%	40.5%
Passaic	53.2%	10.7%	2.9%	33.2%
Middlesex	36.3%	10.7%	8.9%	44.0%
Cumberland	28.3%	21.7%	4.3%	45.7%
Warren	28.6%	14.3%	14.3%	42.9%
Gloucester	30.9%	29.1%	10.9%	29.1%
Cape May	39.3%	21.4%	0.0%	39.3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46.0%</b>	<b>15.3%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>33.8%</b>

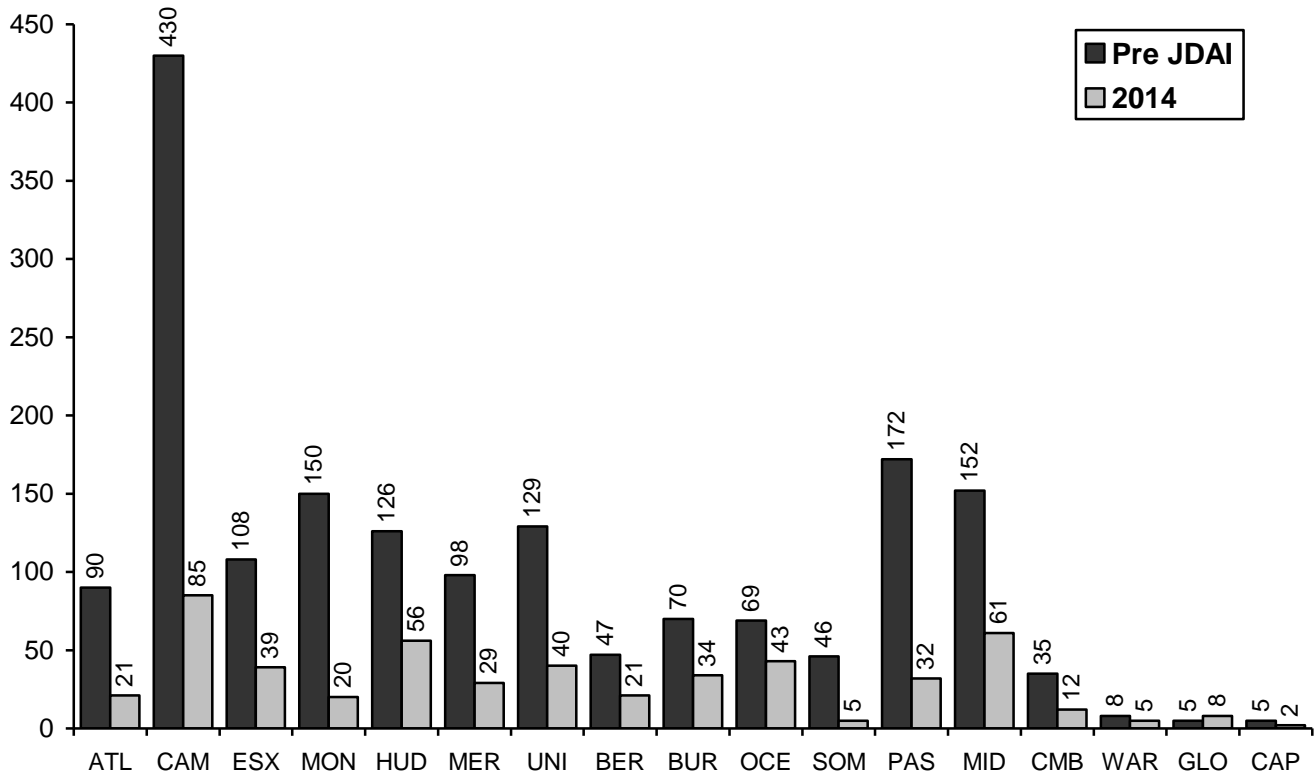
**TABLE 6. NUMBER OF YOUTH ADMITTED TO DETENTION FOR VOPs**

	Pre-JDAI <sup>4</sup>	2013	2014	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	90	17	21	+4	+23.5%	-69	-76.7%
Camden	430	100	85	-15	-15.0%	-345	-80.2%
Essex	108	27	39	+12	+44.4%	-69	-63.9%
Monmouth	150	22	20	-2	-9.1%	-130	-86.7%
Hudson	126	55	56	+1	+1.8%	-70	-55.6%
Mercer	98	28	29	+1	+3.6%	-69	-70.4%
Union	129	44	40	-4	-9.1%	-89	-69.0%
Bergen	47	34	21	-13	-38.2%	-26	-55.3%
Burlington	70	22	34	+12	+54.5%	-36	-51.4%
Ocean	69	57	43	-14	-24.6%	-26	-37.7%
Somerset	46	11	5	-6	-54.5%	-41	-89.1%
Passaic	172	35	32	-3	-8.6%	-140	-81.4%
Middlesex	152	49	61	+12	+24.5%	-91	-60.0%
Cumberland	35	19	12	-7	-36.8%	-23	-65.7%
Warren	8	0	5	+5	<sup>a</sup> +100.0%	-3	-37.5%
Gloucester	5	17	8	-9	-52.9%	+3	+60.0%
Cape May	5	7	2	-5	-71.4%	-3	-60.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1740</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>-31</b>	<b>-5.7%</b>	<b>-1227</b>	<b>-70.5%</b>

<sup>a</sup> While percent change from a value of 0 cannot be calculated, any increase from 0 is an increase of at least 100%.



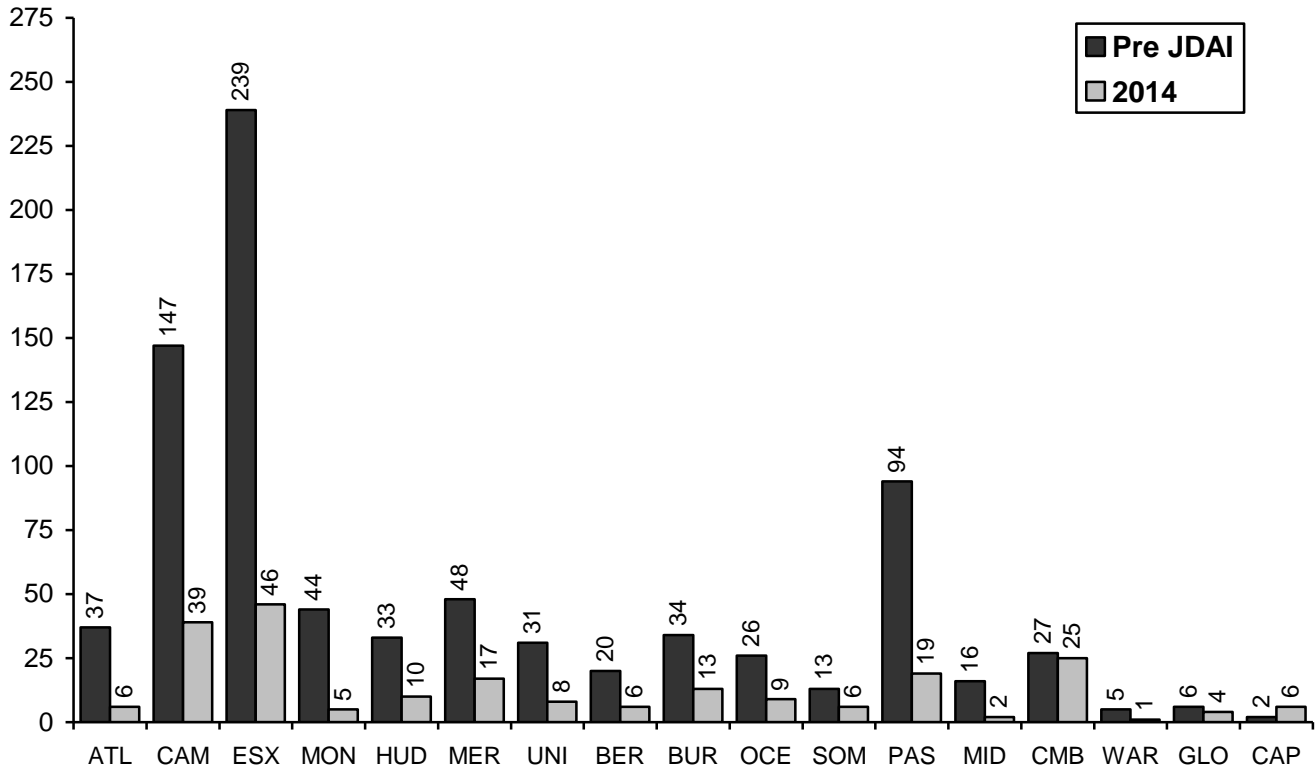
**FIGURE 3. YOUTH ADMITTED TO DETENTION FOR VOPs, PRE-JDAI VS. 2014**



**TABLE 7. NUMBER OF YOUTH ADMITTED TO DETENTION FOR FTAs**

	Pre-JDAI	2013	2014	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	37	7	6	-1	-14.3%	-31	-83.8%
Camden	147	33	39	+6	+18.2%	-108	-73.5%
Essex	239	49	46	-3	-6.1%	-193	-80.8%
Monmouth	44	10	5	-5	-50.0%	-39	-88.6%
Hudson	33	15	10	-5	-33.3%	-23	-69.7%
Mercer	48	13	17	+4	+30.8%	-31	-64.6%
Union	31	6	8	+2	+33.3%	-23	-74.2%
Bergen	20	2	6	+4	+200.0%	-14	-70.0%
Burlington	34	9	13	+4	+44.4%	-21	-61.8%
Ocean	26	17	9	-8	-47.1%	-17	-65.4%
Somerset	13	2	6	+4	+200.0%	-7	-53.8%
Passaic	94	18	19	+1	+5.6%	-75	-79.8%
Middlesex	16	15	2	-13	-86.7%	-14	-87.5%
Cumberland	27	40	25	-15	-37.5%	-2	-7.4%
Warren	5	4	1	-3	-75.0%	-4	-80.0%
Gloucester	6	5	4	-1	-20.0%	-2	-33.3%
Cape May	2	3	6	+3	+100.0%	+4	+200.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>-10.5%</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-73.0%</b>

**FIGURE 4. YOUTH ADMITTED TO DETENTION FOR FTAs, PRE-JDAI VS. 2014**



**TABLE 8. NUMBER OF YOUTH ADMITTED TO DETENTION FOR ALL OTHER VIOLATIONS (INCLUDING ATD VIOLATIONS) OR FOR NON-DELINQUENCY EVENTS<sup>5</sup>**

	Pre-JDAI	2013	2014	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	56	27	25	-2	-7.4%	-31	-55.4%
Camden	43	43	45	+2	+4.7%	+2	+4.7%
Essex	43	53	72	+19	+35.8%	+29	+67.4%
Monmouth	28	4	4	0	0.0%	-24	-85.7%
Hudson	144	63	60	-3	-4.8%	-84	-58.3%
Mercer	38	30	17	-13	-43.3%	-21	-55.3%
Union	9	10	7	-3	-30.0%	-2	-22.2%
Bergen	2	4	5	+1	+25.0%	+3	+150.0%
Burlington	25	24	17	-7	-29.2%	-8	-32.0%
Ocean	25	7	5	-2	-28.6%	-20	-80.0%
Somerset	9	1	3	+2	+200.0%	-6	-66.7%
Passaic	54	36	42	+6	+16.7%	-12	-22.2%
Middlesex	4	7	10	+3	+42.9%	+6	+150.0%
Cumberland	28	6	5	-1	-16.7%	-23	-82.1%
Warren	1	2	0	-2	-100.0%	-1	-100.0%
Gloucester	12	3	4	+1	+33.3%	-8	-66.7%
Cape May	2	5	3	-2	-40.0%	+1	+50.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>	<b>-199</b>	<b>-38.0%</b>

**TABLE 9. DETENTION ADMISSION PROCESS**

	Processed Through Intake			Court Remand <sup>6</sup>			Transfer from Other Secure Facility/Jurisdiction			Other Process <sup>7</sup>		
	Earliest <sup>b</sup>	2013	2014	Earliest	2013	2014	Earliest	2013	2014	Earliest	2013	2014
ATL	86.4%	96.4%	93.3%	8.3%	1.5%	5.9%	3.0%	0.7%	0.7%	2.3%	1.5%	0.0%
CAM	78.7%	63.8%	63.0%	21.3%	33.1%	34.1%	0.0%	3.1%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
ESX	86.7%	79.4%	76.5%	10.9%	7.5%	11.2%	2.3%	4.0%	3.2%	0.1%	9.2%	9.2%
MON	82.9%	90.0%	81.2%	6.7%	8.0%	5.0%	3.7%	2.0%	4.0%	6.7%	0.0%	9.9%
HUD	93.0%	73.4%	66.6%	6.3%	25.7%	31.7%	0.7%	0.9%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MER	94.1%	87.8%	91.6%	4.5%	8.2%	5.1%	1.2%	2.0%	2.8%	0.2%	2.0%	0.6%
UNI	97.2%	84.1%	87.1%	1.1%	11.4%	11.1%	1.1%	4.0%	1.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%
BERG	50.7%	45.6%	52.4%	27.5%	34.0%	21.4%	2.2%	0.0%	4.9%	19.6%	20.4%	21.4%
BURL	65.2%	71.2%	61.4%	28.0%	25.5%	32.3%	5.7%	3.3%	6.3%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
OCE	33.5%	66.2%	54.0%	21.1%	19.1%	25.0%	0.5%	1.5%	5.0%	44.9%	13.2%	16.0%
SOM	90.5%	69.7%	64.9%	0.0%	6.1%	16.2%	9.5%	15.2%	13.5%	0.0%	9.1%	5.4%
PASC	72.6%	83.6%	81.8%	27.0%	16.4%	13.9%	0.4%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
MIDSX	66.4%	63.5%	55.4%	32.3%	19.6%	36.3%	0.0%	2.0%	2.4%	1.3%	14.9%	6.0%
CUMB	77.0%	86.8%	60.9%	11.9%	10.9%	22.8%	1.6%	2.3%	3.3%	9.5%	0.0%	13.0%
WAR	90.3%	53.3%	28.6%	0.0%	6.7%	42.9%	9.7%	6.7%	7.1%	0.0%	33.3%	21.4%
GLO	91.9%	85.7%	67.3%	1.0%	11.9%	18.2%	2.0%	2.4%	9.1%	5.1%	0.0%	5.5%
CAPE	53.8%	67.6%	64.3%	42.3%	29.4%	25.0%	3.8%	0.0%	10.7%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%
TOTAL	82.2%	76.4%	71.8%	14.3%	16.6%	20.0%	1.6%	2.5%	3.3%	2.0%	4.5%	4.8%

<sup>b</sup> 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); 2011 (Gloucester); and 2012 (Cumberland, Cape May).

## DETENTION DEPARTURES & LENGTH OF STAY (LOS)

**Overall Length of Stay.** Table 10 indicates that in 2014, across sites average length of stay (ALOS) ranged from a low of 21.2 days in Gloucester to a high of 62.4 days in Union. Averaging across the 17 sites there has been a collective increase of +7.1 days (+24.1%) in length of stay since JDAI implementation. Two sites have seen increases of about one month: Union (+33.6 days, +116.7%) and Mercer (+27.6 days, +100.7%). Five sites have seen decreases in ALOS since JDAI implementation, with Cape May experiencing the largest decrease (-8.8 days, -21.0%). Over the past year, fortunately ALOS is down, albeit slightly, across sites (-1.6 days, -4.2%); eight sites saw a one-year decrease, with the largest decreases occurring in Somerset (-45.8 days, -60.6%) and Monmouth (-13.7 days, -34.1%). Nine sites saw one-year increases in ALOS, with the largest increases occurring in Cumberland (+24.8 days, +105.1%) and Essex (+12.0 days, +43.3%).

**TABLE 10. AVERAGE (MEAN) LOS IN DETENTION<sup>8</sup>**

	Pre-JDAI	2013	2014	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	%	Days	%
Atlantic	28.9	39.3	42.9	+3.6	+9.2%	+14.0	+48.4%
Camden	21.3	38.0	41.1	+3.1	+8.2%	+19.8	+93.0%
Essex	38.5	27.7	39.7	+12.0	+43.3%	+1.2	+3.1%
Monmouth	30.3	40.2	26.5	-13.7	-34.1%	-3.8	-12.5%
Hudson	28.9	29.8	34.6	+4.8	+16.1%	+5.7	+19.7%
Mercer	27.4	47.3	55.0	+7.7	+16.3%	+27.6	+100.7%
Union	28.8	62.5	62.4	-0.1	-0.2%	+33.6	+116.7%
Bergen	27.4	31.0	27.3	-3.7	-11.9%	-0.1	-0.4%
Burlington	27.5	27.3	29.9	+2.6	+9.5%	+2.4	+8.7%
Ocean	34.8	34.7	36.3	+1.6	+4.6%	+1.5	+4.3%
Somerset	23.8	75.6	29.8	-45.8	-60.6%	+6.0	+25.2%
Passaic	29.9	36.6	27.1	-9.5	-26.0%	-2.8	-9.4%
Middlesex	35.6	28.7	32.2	+3.5	+12.2%	-3.4	-9.6%
Cumberland	33.6	23.6	48.4	+24.8	+105.1%	+14.8	+44.0%
Warren	23.6	40.1	33.2	-6.9	-17.2%	+9.6	+40.7%
Gloucester	17.1	29.2	21.2	-8.0	-27.4%	+4.1	+24.0%
Cape May	41.9	36.9	33.1	-3.8	-10.3%	-8.8	-21.0%
<b>SITE AVG<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-4.2%</b>	<b>+7.1</b>	<b>+24.1%</b>

Table 11 describes median length of stay in detention, i.e., the number of days within which 50% of all youth are released from detention. In 2014, median LOS ranged from a low of five days in Essex, to a high of 35 days in Union. In terms of trends, prior to JDAI, across sites the median LOS averaged 12.5 days, and by 2014 that had increased to 14.7 days (+17.6%). However, individual sites varied, with eight sites experiencing an increase, eight sites seeing a decrease, and one site remaining unchanged. The largest pre vs. post JDAI increase in median LOS was experienced by Union (+26 days, +288.9%), while the largest decrease occurred in Monmouth (-8 days, -57.1%). The largest one-year decreases occurred in Bergen (-11 days, -57.9%) and Cape May (-14 days, -37.8%), while three sites saw increases over the past year of about one week (Gloucester, Union, and Cumberland).

Finally, with regard to the percentage of youth who remain in detention for 60 days or more, Table 12 reveals that this LOS indicator has also increased over the years. Pre-JDAI the site average for youth with these lengthier stays was 14.9%, which increased to 18.5% by 2014. The largest increase occurred in Camden (+18.6 percentage points), and the largest decrease occurred in Cape May (-11.1 percentage points).

**TABLE 11. MEDIAN LOS IN DETENTION**

	Pre-JDAI	2013	2014	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	%	Days	%
Atlantic	11	19	16	-3	-15.8%	+5	+45.5%
Camden	11	22	22	0	0.0%	+11	+100.0%
Essex	10	3	5	+2	+66.7%	-5	-50.0%
Monmouth	14	13	6	-7	-53.8%	-8	-57.1%
Hudson	7	5	7	+2	+40.0%	0	0.0%
Mercer	11	20	18	-2	-10.0%	+7	+63.6%
Union	9	29	35	+6	+20.7%	+26	+288.9%
Bergen	15	19	8	-11	-57.9%	-7	-46.7%
Burlington	11	7	9	+2	+28.6%	-2	-18.2%
Ocean	23	20	20	0	0.0%	-3	-13.0%
Somerset	9	10	7	-3	-30.0%	-2	-22.2%
Passaic	14	13	9	-4	-30.8%	-5	-35.7%
Middlesex	15	16	16	0	0.0%	+1	+6.7%
Cumberland	7	6	12	+6	+100.0%	+5	+71.4%
Warren	10	19	23	+4	+21.1%	+13	+130.0%
Gloucester	6	7	14	+7	+100.0%	+8	+133.3%
Cape May	30	37	23	-14	-37.8%	-7	-23.3%
<b>SITE AVG</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-5.8%</b>	<b>+2.2</b>	<b>+17.6%</b>

**TABLE 12. YOUTH REMAINING IN DETENTION 60 DAYS OR MORE**

	Pre-JDAI	2013	2014	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Percentage Points	Percentage Points	Percentage Points	Percentage Points
Atlantic	15.5%	27.0%	27.4%	+0.4		+11.9	
Camden	6.5%	24.7%	25.1%	+0.4		+18.6	
Essex	21.2%	13.6%	20.4%	+6.8		-0.8	
Monmouth	15.8%	26.8%	13.0%	-13.8		-2.8	
Hudson	17.7%	13.7%	16.8%	+3.1		-0.9	
Mercer	13.0%	22.1%	26.9%	+4.8		+13.9	
Union	15.5%	26.4%	28.2%	+1.8		+12.7	
Bergen	14.2%	20.4%	16.0%	-4.4		+1.8	
Burlington	16.1%	15.2%	12.9%	-2.3		-3.2	
Ocean	22.6%	19.3%	20.2%	+0.9		-2.4	
Somerset	7.1%	21.2%	17.5%	-3.7		+10.4	
Passaic	16.3%	19.7%	15.3%	-4.4		-1.0	
Middlesex	17.3%	13.5%	15.9%	+2.4		-1.4	
Cumberland	16.7%	14.2%	24.1%	+9.9		+7.4	
Warren	6.2%	17.6%	18.2%	+0.6		+12.0	
Gloucester	9.9%	13.6%	5.0%	-8.6		-4.9	
Cape May	22.2%	13.9%	11.1%	-2.8		-11.1	
<b>SITE AVG</b>	<b>14.9%</b>	<b>19.0%</b>	<b>18.5%</b>	<b>-0.5</b>		<b>+3.6</b>	

**ALOS By Departure Type.** Table 13 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 2014, ALOS in secure detention ranged from a low of less than one week in Hudson (5.9 days), Essex (6.9 days), and Bergen (6.9 days), to a high of more than three weeks in Somerset (22.5 days). Average LOS for youth released to a parent/home pre-dispositionally ranged from a low of 1.7 days in Somerset to a high of 18.6 days in Camden and Ocean. Finally, ALOS for youth released to serve a disposition/to a dispositional placement ranged from lows of 38.9 days in Bergen and 39.1 days in Warren, to about 80 days in Atlantic and Essex.

In order to shed light on the nature of the increase in overall LOS reported earlier, Table 14 reports changes in ALOS over time for the two primary departure types. In terms of changes pre vs. post JDAI by county, ten sites experienced decreases in ALOS for youth released to a detention alternative/shelter and seven sites experienced an increase, for a collective decrease of -2.1 days (-14.6%). Changes ranged from an increase of +6.0 days in Gloucester (+46.5%), to decreases of about -12 days in Burlington (-53.8%) and Cape May (-55.2%). Regarding youth released from detention to a disposition, eleven sites experienced an increase in ALOS and six sites experienced a decrease, for a collective increase on +8.3 days (+16.8%). Changes ranged from an increase of +37.9 days in Camden (+164.1%) to a decrease of -16.0 days in Burlington.

**Nature of Departures.** Table 15 indicates that sites vary in terms of the percentage of youth released from detention to a detention alternative/shelter, ranging from lows of just 16.0% in Ocean and 18.2% in Warren, to highs of more than 50% in Passaic (56.6%), Essex (54.2%), Gloucester (51.7%), and Atlantic (51.1%). Across all 17 sites in 2014, 44.0% of youth were released to a detention alternative/shelter, up from 33.9% in the earliest recorded year for each site.

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 2014, across sites 53.5% 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 28.8% in Ocean, to two-thirds or more in Monmouth (73.0%), Gloucester (68.4%), and Somerset (67.5%).

In 2014 the proportion of youth released via a transfer to jail or upon bail – typically as a result of a waiver – ranged from zero in Warren and Gloucester, to 7.4% in Cape May. 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 five sites to a high of 13.3% in Hudson.

**TABLE 13. AVERAGE LOS BY DEPARTURE TYPE<sup>10, 11</sup>**

	Detention Alternative, Shelter (Pre-Dispo Placement)			Parent, Other Adult, ROR (Pre-Dispo)			Other Service Agency/Placement (Pre-Dispo)			Dispositional Placement		
	Earliest <sup>c</sup>	2013	2014	Earliest	2013	2014	Earliest	2013	2014	Earliest	2013	2014
ATL	11.8	17.3	15.8	6.0	2.0	2.0	14.2	17.0	15.4	59.2	77.9	80.9
CAM	11.7	15.5	15.9	11.6	36.3	18.6	20.0	28.7	60.1	23.1	55.0	61.0
ESX	7.5	5.8	6.9	4.5	2.7	4.0	28.9	32.0	58.7	58.0	66.0	80.1
MON	12.7	25.2	8.7	8.4	4.6	4.9	16.1	21.6	42.0	44.2	79.0	61.4
HUD	5.4	8.2	5.9	4.4	9.0	2.7	5.4	24.9	25.0	60.7	57.5	60.4
MER	13.3	14.2	10.2	4.5	5.8	5.9	5.3	27.9	14.4	45.1	52.0	74.4
UNI	13.1	19.6	12.3	6.8	9.0	7.6	6.0	*	28.5	42.5	57.4	64.4
BERG	13.5	20.7	6.9	4.8	9.0	8.8	*	34.5	25.3	43.5	38.4	38.9
BURL	23.8	12.9	11.0	9.6	8.7	15.2	24.7	10.9	20.3	61.7	47.6	45.7
OCE	18.7	20.5	11.2	21.1	3.0	18.6	22.1	24.0	21.0	47.3	41.8	47.5
SOM	18.1	7.8	22.5	6.6	3.0	1.7	1.5	20.0	27.1	44.1	74.8	63.0
PASC	8.9	13.5	11.9	6.7	8.9	11.1	19.3	35.0	4.0	49.6	51.4	54.6
MIDSX	15.7	15.1	14.1	29.9	5.4	15.6	37.5	98.0	39.8	42.0	36.4	43.7
CUMB	23.6	17.1	13.6	5.2	22.0	5.2	23.5	21.3	35.3	77.0	59.9	65.3
WAR	13.7	10.3	14.0	9.7	5.0	<sup>d</sup> *	29.8	6.0	31.5	43.0	54.7	39.1
GLO	12.9	13.7	18.9	4.1	3.9	9.9	26.0	24.4	13.7	49.4	54.1	42.3
CAPE	21.0	21.3	9.4	9.0	37.5	*	16.5	*	26.5	51.8	60.2	60.2
SITE AVG	14.4	15.2	12.3	9.0	10.3	8.8	18.6	28.4	28.7	49.5	56.7	57.8

<sup>c</sup> 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, Cape May).

<sup>d</sup> 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).

**TABLE 13. AVERAGE LOS BY DEPARTURE TYPE (Continued from Prior Page)**

	Jail, Bail, and/or Upon/After Waiver			Other YDC or Other Authorities			Dismissed, Diverted, Similar			Time Served		
	Earliest	2013	2014	Earliest	2013	2014	Earliest	2013	2014	Earliest	2013	2014
ATL	42.5	43.2	171.9	23.7	5.1	2.0	7.0	*	17.7	*	*	*
CAM	75.5	148.5	145.7	6.5	14.3	8.5	*	3.2	3.5	*	33.0	52.0
ESX	128.3	436.1	503.6	8.7	29.7	26.1	16.1	28.8	38.0	81.9	88.3	129.7
MON	93.0	155.5	62.5	16.2	2.0	5.3	*	60.0	*	*	75.3	*
HUD	200.9	408.9	503.2	11.0	3.3	3.7	16.2	13.6	15.8	*	54.0	87.0
MER	333.3	280.0	461.6	8.8	14.2	8.4	16.6	26.4	17.0	*	70.8	55.8
UNI	209.8	464.3	422.4	7.7	17.4	8.5	13.1	11.7	10.7	*	*	*
BERG	137.4	99.0	193.7	27.5	4.2	29.1	3.0	15.3	79.7	58.5	60.0	26.7
BURL	13.1	259.5	251.2	7.4	6.9	7.9	15.0	31.0	10.6	*	*	*
OCE	43.7	176.0	39.5	18.9	9.8	15.0	16.9	21.0	*	41.8	25.5	24.0
SOM	276.7	847.0	146.0	3.4	13.0	3.0	*	2.0	*	22.0	*	7.0
PASC	126.0	307.2	52.0	6.1	8.0	43.3	7.9	16.0	11.0	73.0	*	15.0
MIDSX	115.9	103.4	250.5	15.5	8.6	23.1	16.7	7.4	28.0	*	28.0	2.0
CUMB	259.8	*	465.0	8.9	2.0	7.0	36.6	*	18.0	28.0	*	*
WAR	*	120.5	*	7.5	2.0	*	50.0	*	*	*	42.0	*
GLO	2.0	331.0	*	2.0	3.8	3.0	60.3	47.5	13.0	*	337.0	*
CAPE	72.5	40.0	7.5	1.0	*	*	*	20.0	*	*	42.8	*
SITE AVG	133.2	263.8	245.1	10.6	9.0	12.9	21.2	21.7	21.9	50.9	77.9	44.4



**TABLE 14. CHANGES IN ALOS FOR PRIMARY DEPARTURE TYPES**

	Release to Detention Alternative, Shelter				Release to Dispositional Placement			
	1-Year Change		Earliest to Post Change		1-Year Change		Earliest to Post Change	
	Days	%	Days	%	Days	%	Days	%
Atlantic	-1.5	-8.7%	+4.0	+33.9%	+3.0	+3.9%	+21.7	+36.7%
Camden	+0.4	+2.6%	+4.2	+35.9%	+6.0	+10.9%	+37.9	+164.1%
Essex	+1.1	+19.0%	-0.6	-8.0%	+14.1	+21.4%	+22.1	+38.1%
Monmouth	-16.5	-65.5%	-4.0	-31.5%	-17.6	-22.3%	+17.2	+38.9%
Hudson	-2.3	-28.0%	+0.5	+9.3%	+2.9	+5.0%	-0.3	-0.5%
Mercer	-4.0	-28.2%	-3.1	-23.3%	+22.4	+43.1%	+29.3	+65.0%
Union	-7.3	-37.2%	-0.8	-6.1%	+7.0	+12.2%	+21.9	+51.5%
Bergen	-13.8	-66.7%	-6.6	-48.9%	+0.5	+1.3%	-4.6	-10.6%
Burlington	-1.9	-14.7%	-12.8	-53.8%	-1.9	-4.0%	-16.0	-25.9%
Ocean	-9.3	-45.4%	-7.5	-40.1%	+5.7	+13.6%	+0.2	+0.4%
Somerset	+14.7	+188.5%	+4.4	+24.3%	-11.8	-15.8%	+18.9	+42.9%
Passaic	-1.6	-11.9%	+3.0	+33.7%	+3.2	+6.2%	+5.0	+10.1%
Middlesex	-1.0	-6.6%	-1.6	-10.2%	+7.3	+20.1%	+1.7	+4.0%
Cumberland	-3.5	-20.5%	-10.0	-42.4%	+5.4	+9.0%	-11.7	-15.2%
Warren	+3.7	+35.9%	+0.3	+2.2%	-15.6	-28.5%	-3.9	-9.1%
Gloucester	+5.2	+38.0%	+6.0	+46.5%	-11.8	-21.8%	-7.1	-14.4%
Cape May	-11.9	-55.9%	-11.6	-55.2%	0.0	0.0%	+8.4	+16.2%
<b>SITE AVG</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-19.1%</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>-14.6%</b>	<b>+1.1</b>	<b>+1.9%</b>	<b>+8.3</b>	<b>+16.8%</b>

**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	2013	2014	Earliest	2013	2014	Earliest	2013	2014	Earliest	2013	2014
ATL	52.6%	48.9%	51.1%	6.6%	2.2%	2.2%	1.5%	2.2%	5.2%	32.7%	35.0%	30.4%
CAM	38.7%	36.8%	43.8%	6.5%	1.7%	1.1%	4.3%	2.6%	2.7%	47.1%	51.3%	45.0%
ESX	37.9%	57.6%	54.2%	33.2%	9.2%	7.1%	0.3%	0.6%	1.7%	22.2%	24.9%	29.7%
MON	40.6%	34.0%	39.0%	17.9%	26.8%	15.0%	5.0%	7.2%	19.0%	31.0%	20.6%	17.0%
HUD	29.5%	53.4%	33.9%	26.2%	6.5%	6.8%	1.4%	1.7%	2.1%	33.0%	23.0%	36.3%
MER	28.6%	37.4%	39.8%	21.4%	3.2%	3.8%	0.4%	7.4%	6.5%	43.1%	32.6%	35.5%
UNI	27.2%	23.3%	31.3%	21.9%	3.6%	4.3%	0.7%	0.0%	1.2%	37.1%	54.9%	48.5%
BERG	32.1%	30.6%	45.0%	14.6%	3.1%	5.0%	0.0%	2.0%	3.0%	33.3%	50.0%	30.0%
BURL	18.5%	43.7%	42.6%	40.3%	1.3%	3.2%	5.7%	9.9%	8.4%	27.5%	33.8%	25.8%
OCE	21.8%	21.4%	16.0%	8.6%	2.1%	9.6%	3.7%	1.4%	3.2%	40.7%	66.2%	63.8%
SOM	33.9%	36.4%	37.5%	37.0%	21.2%	7.5%	1.6%	3.0%	22.5%	18.9%	24.2%	17.5%
PASC	42.5%	49.3%	56.6%	2.7%	4.6%	3.6%	1.2%	0.3%	0.7%	47.8%	39.1%	32.8%
MIDSX	15.5%	37.4%	38.4%	17.7%	2.5%	4.3%	0.9%	0.6%	3.7%	54.5%	42.9%	46.3%
CUMB	23.4%	44.1%	27.6%	34.9%	26.8%	23.0%	5.2%	4.7%	4.6%	23.0%	22.8%	39.1%
WAR	21.9%	35.3%	18.2%	28.1%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	5.9%	18.2%	28.1%	35.3%	63.6%
GLO	33.7%	37.0%	51.7%	34.7%	22.2%	11.7%	5.9%	6.2%	5.0%	15.8%	22.0%	21.7%
CAPE	22.2%	47.2%	40.7%	3.7%	5.6%	0.0%	7.4%	0.0%	7.4%	48.1%	30.6%	44.4%
TOTAL	33.9%	44.8%	44.0%	20.7%	7.0%	5.7%	2.0%	2.3%	3.8%	35.5%	34.9%	35.7%

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

	Jail, Bail, and/or Upon/After Waiver			Other YDC or Other Authorities			Dismissed, Diverted, Similar			Time Served		
	Earliest	2013	2014	Earliest	2013	2014	Earliest	2013	2014	Earliest	2013	2014
ATL	1.0%	6.6%	5.2%	5.1%	5.1%	3.7%	0.5%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
CAM	1.9%	1.4%	3.1%	1.5%	3.3%	2.2%	0.0%	2.6%	1.8%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
ESX	1.1%	1.1%	1.6%	1.5%	2.7%	2.4%	2.2%	2.7%	2.1%	1.7%	1.1%	1.2%
MON	2.4%	6.2%	6.0%	3.1%	1.0%	3.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%
HUD	1.9%	2.4%	1.5%	1.4%	4.8%	5.9%	4.7%	7.8%	13.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%
MER	0.7%	6.8%	4.3%	2.9%	5.3%	3.8%	3.0%	5.3%	1.1%	0.0%	2.1%	5.4%
UNI	2.1%	5.2%	6.1%	8.5%	9.3%	6.7%	2.5%	3.6%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
BERG	2.0%	3.1%	3.0%	16.7%	6.1%	8.0%	0.4%	4.1%	3.0%	0.8%	1.0%	3.0%
BURL	2.3%	1.3%	3.9%	4.4%	8.6%	11.0%	1.3%	1.3%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
OCE	4.5%	0.7%	2.1%	5.3%	5.5%	4.3%	3.7%	0.7%	0.0%	11.5%	1.4%	1.1%
SOM	2.4%	6.1%	2.5%	5.5%	6.1%	10.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	2.5%
PASC	1.2%	3.0%	0.4%	1.2%	3.0%	3.6%	3.2%	0.7%	1.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
MIDSX	2.9%	4.9%	1.2%	7.0%	7.4%	4.9%	1.6%	3.1%	0.6%	0.0%	1.2%	0.6%
CUMB	2.0%	0.0%	3.4%	6.7%	1.6%	1.1%	4.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
WAR	0.0%	11.8%	0.0%	6.2%	5.9%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%
GLO	1.0%	1.2%	0.0%	5.9%	7.4%	8.3%	3.0%	2.5%	1.7%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%
CAPE	14.8%	2.8%	7.4%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%
TOTAL	1.7%	2.7%	2.6%	3.3%	4.4%	4.2%	2.1%	3.0%	3.0%	0.6%	0.9%	0.9%

## 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 2014, across the 17 sites, the vast majority of youth were released from detention alternatives following successful completion. Averaging across sites, 82.2% of youth were released successfully, though success rates ranged from 66.7% in Warren to 93.6% in Bergen. Importantly, the percentage of youth removed from a detention alternative as the result of a new delinquency charge is small, averaging just 5.4% across sites, and ranging from zero in three sites (Ocean, Somerset, Cumberland) to 33.3% in Warren (N=2). Finally, in 2014 youth removed from alternative programs for rule violations (no new charges) ranged from a low of zero in Warren to a high of about one-quarter in Camden (25.9%), Atlantic (25.0%), and Ocean (24.3%).

**TABLE 16. DETENTION ALTERNATIVE OUTCOMES**

	Successful Completion			New Charges			Violation/Non-Compliance		
	Earliest <sup>e</sup>	2013	2014	Earliest	2013	2014	Earliest	2013	2014
ATL	70.6%	70.5%	74.1%	9.5%	5.7%	0.9%	19.9%	23.8%	25.0%
CAM	81.4%	69.7%	71.6%	4.3%	2.5%	2.6%	14.3%	27.8%	25.9%
ESX	78.1%	77.4%	73.8%	6.7%	8.2%	10.4%	15.2%	14.4%	15.8%
MON	78.0%	84.2%	92.5%	6.6%	6.6%	3.8%	15.4%	9.2%	3.8%
HUD	81.3%	88.3%	89.3%	9.4%	3.1%	2.4%	9.4%	8.5%	8.3%
MER	77.6%	66.7%	85.0%	2.4%	3.9%	3.6%	20.0%	29.4%	11.4%
UNI	83.3%	93.8%	86.9%	3.3%	1.2%	6.6%	13.3%	4.9%	6.6%
BERG	90.1%	94.7%	93.6%	1.0%	0.0%	1.8%	8.9%	5.3%	4.5%
BURL	83.0%	80.3%	84.2%	4.3%	5.5%	3.8%	12.8%	14.2%	12.0%
OCE	72.3%	86.2%	75.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27.7%	13.8%	24.3%
SOM	52.6%	90.0%	84.6%	10.5%	5.0%	0.0%	36.8%	5.0%	15.4%
PASC	82.3%	82.0%	82.8%	2.0%	11.4%	2.0%	15.7%	6.6%	15.2%
MIDSX	78.7%	84.0%	85.0%	4.3%	6.4%	1.7%	17.0%	9.6%	13.3%
CUMB	68.8%	80.4%	86.8%	1.3%	2.0%	0.0%	29.9%	17.6%	13.2%
WAR	83.3%	91.7%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	16.7%	8.3%	0.0%
GLO	-	90.6%	90.4%	-	3.8%	1.9%	-	5.7%	7.7%
CAPE	-	-	75.0%	-	-	16.7%	-	-	8.3%
SITE AVG	77.4%	83.2%	82.2%	4.4%	4.1%	5.4%	18.2%	12.8%	12.4%

**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.<sup>12</sup> Table 17 indicates

<sup>e</sup> 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); 2013 (Gloucester – reported in the 2013 column only); and 2014 (Cape May – reported in the 2014 column only).

that total juvenile arrests have decreased substantially since JDAI implementation in all 17 sites. Across sites, total juvenile arrests have decreased by -58.5%. Additionally, Table 18 reveals that arrests for the more serious “index” offenses are down in all 17 sites, for a total reduction of -52.1%.

**TABLE 17. TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS**

	Pre-JDAI	2012	2013 <sup>f</sup>	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				#	%	#	%
Atlantic	2809	1234	1036	-198	-16.0%	-1773	-63.1%
Camden	8511	3838	2612	-1226	-31.9%	-5899	-69.3%
Essex	6208	2721	2622	-99	-3.6%	-3586	-57.8%
Monmouth	3931	2177	1519	-658	-30.2%	-2412	-61.4%
Hudson	3612	1579	1318	-261	-16.5%	-2294	-63.5%
Mercer	3888	1771	1621	-150	-8.5%	-2267	-58.3%
Union	3145	1272	1232	-40	-3.1%	-1913	-60.8%
Bergen	4729	2354	1982	-372	-15.8%	-2747	-58.1%
Burlington	2607	1620	1449	-171	-10.6%	-1158	-44.4%
Ocean	3321	1303	1027	-276	-21.2%	-2294	-69.1%
Somerset	1762	885	735	-150	-16.9%	-1027	-58.3%
Passaic	3894	2363	2184	-179	-7.6%	-1710	-43.9%
Middlesex	2781	1605	1163	-442	-27.5%	-1618	-58.2%
Cumberland	1457	938	865	-73	-7.8%	-592	-40.6%
Warren	368	221	221	0	0.0%	-147	-39.9%
Gloucester	1334	1010	755	-255	-25.2%	-579	-43.4%
Cape May	716	636	517	-119	-18.7%	-199	-27.8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>55,073</b>	<b>27,527</b>	<b>22,858</b>	<b>-4669</b>	<b>-17.0%</b>	<b>-32,215</b>	<b>-58.5%</b>

**TABLE 18. JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR INDEX OFFENSES**

	Pre-JDAI	2012	2013	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				#	%	#	%
Atlantic	845	332	292	-40	-12.1%	-553	-65.4%
Camden	1001	567	489	-78	-13.8%	-512	-51.1%
Essex	1088	776	818	+42	+5.4%	-270	-24.8%
Monmouth	834	521	378	-143	-27.4%	-456	-54.7%
Hudson	1096	447	392	-55	-12.3%	-704	-64.2%
Mercer	641	418	376	-42	-10.0%	-265	-41.3%
Union	450	351	267	-84	-23.9%	-183	-40.7%
Bergen	796	354	303	-51	-14.4%	-493	-61.9%
Burlington	448	287	333	+46	+16.0%	-115	-25.7%
Ocean	569	259	204	-55	-21.2%	-365	-64.1%
Somerset	353	218	100	-118	-54.1%	-253	-71.7%
Passaic	737	428	387	-41	-9.6%	-350	-47.5%
Middlesex	913	509	338	-171	-33.6%	-575	-63.0%
Cumberland	475	294	202	-92	-31.3%	-273	-57.5%
Warren	81	55	62	+7	+12.7%	-19	-23.5%
Gloucester	335	220	170	-50	-22.7%	-165	-49.3%
Cape May	207	129	92	-37	-28.7%	-115	-55.6%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,869</b>	<b>6165</b>	<b>5203</b>	<b>-962</b>	<b>-15.6%</b>	<b>-5666</b>	<b>-52.1%</b>

<sup>f</sup> 2013 is the most recent year for which arrest figures are available.

## MINORITY YOUTH IN DETENTION

**Average Daily Population (ADP).** On any given day in 2014, across JDAI sites there were 441 fewer youth of color in detention than prior to JDAI implementation, a decrease of -59.5% (Table 19). Youth of color account for 89.1% of the total drop in ADP. The number of minority youth in secure detention has dropped by about two-thirds or more in three sites: Monmouth (-80.9%), Passaic (-69.9%), and Essex (-66.0%).

**TABLE 19. ADP OF MINORITY YOUTH IN DETENTION**

	Pre-JDAI	2013	2014	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				<i>Kids</i>	%	<i>Kids</i>	%
Atlantic	30.6	13.9	14.2	+0.3	+2.2%	-16.4	-53.6%
Camden	79.9	37.6	43.7	+6.1	+16.2%	-36.2	-45.3%
Essex	242.6	73.5	82.6	+9.1	+12.4%	-160.0	-66.0%
Monmouth	29.8	9.5	5.7	-3.8	-40.0%	-24.1	-80.9%
Hudson	82.5	29.8	29.5	-0.3	-1.0%	-5.3	-64.2%
Mercer	57.6	28.6	27.0	-1.6	-5.6%	-30.6	-53.1%
Union	38.4	31.2	25.3	-5.9	-18.9%	-13.1	-34.1%
Bergen	16.1	6.1	6.6	+0.5	+8.2%	-9.5	-59.0%
Burlington	13.4	10.6	10.1	-0.5	-4.7%	-3.3	-24.6%
Ocean	10.6	5.7	4.3	-1.4	-24.6%	-6.3	-59.4%
Somerset	7.4	2.4	2.6	+0.2	+8.3%	-4.8	-64.9%
Passaic	67.2	24.6	20.2	-4.4	-17.9%	-47.0	-69.9%
Middlesex	34.3	11.1	16.4	+5.3	+47.7%	-17.9	-52.2%
Cumberland	25.7	9.5	9.2	-0.3	-3.2%	-16.5	-64.2%
Warren	1.1	0.8	0.7	-0.1	-12.5%	-0.4	-36.4%
Gloucester	2.7	4.7	1.5	-3.2	-68.1%	-1.2	-44.4%
Cape May	2.0	1.6	1.2	-0.4	-25.0%	-0.8	-40.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>741.9</b>	<b>301.2</b>	<b>300.8</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>-441.1</b>	<b>-59.5%</b>

**Length of Stay (LOS).** Tables 20, 21, and 22 report average (mean) length of stay trends for minority youth and white youth across the 17 JDAI sites. Averaging across sites, mean LOS for minority youth in 2014 was 36.8 days, 10.1 days longer than that for white youth (26.7 days). This gap has decreased slightly, from 10.6 days pre-JDAI. In 2014, average LOS for minority youth was longer than that for white youth in 13 sites. In 2014, the largest gap between minority youth and white youth was seen in Mercer, with minority youth remaining in detention an average of 54.1 days longer than white youth. Conversely, in Cape May, white youth remained in detention an average of 34.3 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 2014 was 13.9 days, which is actually 1.7 days less than median LOS for white youth (15.6 days). This gap has decreased since JDAI implementation, when median LOS for minority youth was +3.7 days longer than that for white youth. Finally, in 2014, median LOS for minority youth was longer than that for white youth in eight sites, while median LOS was longer for white youth in seven sites, and there was no difference between white youth and minority youth in two sites.

Finally, Tables 26, 27, and 28 describe the percentage of youth who remain in detention for 60 days or more. In 2014, the site average for the percentage of minority youth with these lengthier stays was 19.1%, 7.6 percentage points higher than for white youth (11.5%). For this measure of length of stay, the gap between minority youth and white youth has remained essentially flat for sites as a collective since JDAI implementation. Finally, in 2014, 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	2013	2014	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	%	Days	%
Atlantic	30.8	42.8	45.4	+2.6	+6.1%	+14.6	+47.4%
Camden	22.8	39.3	43.1	+3.8	+9.7%	+20.3	+89.0%
Essex	39.0	28.0	40.1	+12.1	+43.2%	+1.1	+2.8%
Monmouth	35.1	48.4	27.6	-20.8	-43.0%	-7.5	-21.4%
Hudson	30.2	29.8	34.9	+5.1	+17.1%	+4.7	+15.6%
Mercer	27.9	50.6	55.8	+5.2	+10.3%	+27.9	+100.0%
Union	29.6	63.8	62.4	-1.4	-2.2%	+32.8	+110.8%
Bergen	28.0	31.3	26.6	-4.7	-15.0%	-1.4	-5.0%
Burlington	27.7	27.9	30.0	+2.1	+7.5%	+2.3	+8.3%
Ocean	35.5	35.6	43.3	+7.7	+21.6%	+7.8	+22.0%
Somerset	26.5	54.8	33.2	-21.6	-39.4%	+6.7	+25.3%
Passaic	30.9	37.0	28.1	-8.9	-24.1%	-2.8	-9.1%
Middlesex	39.0	31.2	35.4	+4.2	+13.5%	-3.6	-9.2%
Cumberland	35.7	25.2	50.4	+25.2	+100.0%	+14.7	+41.2%
Warren	29.5	124.5	29.5	-95.0	-76.3%	0	0.0%
Gloucester	18.7	40.1	21.4	-18.7	-46.6%	+2.7	+14.4%
Cape May	45.3	39.8	19.1	-20.7	-52.0%	-26.2	-57.8%
<b>SITE AVG</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>-7.3</b>	<b>-16.6%</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+17.6%</b>

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

	Pre-JDAI	2013	2014	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	%	Days	%
Atlantic	19.0	20.1	25.7	+5.6	+27.9%	+6.7	+35.3%
Camden	15.3	31.9	30.0	-1.9	-6.0%	+14.7	+96.1%
Essex	12.9	4.9	13.4	+8.5	+173.5%	+0.5	+3.9%
Monmouth	22.1	20.1	22.6	+2.5	+12.4%	+0.5	+2.3%
Hudson	15.8	31.7	25.2	-6.5	-20.5%	+9.4	+59.5%
Mercer	18.3	19.2	1.7	-17.5	-91.1%	-16.6	-90.7%
Union	16.6	32.1	65.3	+33.2	+103.4%	+48.7	+293.4%
Bergen	25.4	30.3	31.6	+1.3	+4.3%	+6.2	+24.4%
Burlington	27.1	24.4	29.6	+5.2	+21.3%	+2.5	+9.2%
Ocean	34.3	34.2	31.9	-2.3	-6.7%	-2.4	-7.0%
Somerset	16.7	192.6	19.7	-172.9	-89.8%	+3.0	+18.0%
Passaic	17.7	27.6	13.4	-14.2	-51.4%	-4.3	-24.3%
Middlesex	25.4	11.8	12.1	+0.3	+2.5%	-13.3	-52.4%
Cumberland	14.0	4.5	21.7	+17.2	+382.2%	+7.7	+55.0%
Warren	18.9	14.1	35.3	+21.2	+150.4%	+16.4	+86.8%
Gloucester	15.0	16.2	21.1	+4.9	+30.2%	+6.1	+40.7%
Cape May	37.7	34.7	53.4	+18.7	+53.9%	+15.7	+41.6%
<b>SITE AVG</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>-5.7</b>	<b>-17.6%</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+29.0%</b>

**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	2013	2014
Atlantic	+11.8	+22.7	+19.7
Camden	+7.5	+7.4	+13.1
Essex	+26.1	+23.1	+26.7
Monmouth	+13.0	+28.3	+5.0
Hudson	+14.4	-1.9	+9.7
Mercer	+9.6	+31.4	+54.1
Union	+13.0	+31.7	-2.9
Bergen	+2.6	+1.0	-5.0
Burlington	+0.6	+3.5	+0.4
Ocean	+1.2	+1.4	+11.4
Somerset	+9.8	-137.8	+13.5
Passaic	+13.2	+9.4	+14.7
Middlesex	+13.6	+19.4	+23.3
Cumberland	+21.7	+20.7	+28.7
Warren	+10.6	+110.4	-5.8
Gloucester	+3.7	+23.9	+0.3
Cape May	+7.6	+5.1	-34.3
<b>SITE AVG</b>	<b>+10.6</b>	<b>+11.7</b>	<b>+10.1</b>

**TABLE 23. MEDIAN LOS IN DETENTION FOR MINORITY YOUTH**

	Pre-JDAI	2013	2014	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	%	Days	%
Atlantic	13	23	17	-6	-26.1%	+4	+30.8%
Camden	14	23	23	0	0.0%	+9	+64.3%
Essex	10	3	5	+2	+66.7%	-5	-50.0%
Monmouth	17	21	7	-14	-66.7%	-10	-58.8%
Hudson	7	5	8	+3	+60.0%	+1	+14.3%
Mercer	11	23	18	-5	-21.7%	+7	+63.6%
Union	9	29	31	+2	+6.9%	+22	+244.4%
Bergen	15	20	8	-12	-60.0%	-7	-46.7%
Burlington	10	8	8	0	0.0%	-2	-20.0%
Ocean	23	23	16	-7	-30.4%	-7	-30.4%
Somerset	9	7	7	0	0.0%	-2	-22.2%
Passaic	15	12	8	-4	-33.3%	-7	-46.7%
Middlesex	16	17	20	+3	+17.6%	+4	+25.0%
Cumberland	7	6	9	+3	+50.0%	+2	+28.6%
Warren	7	121	24	-97	-80.2%	+17	+242.9%
Gloucester	6	7	14	+7	+100.0%	+8	+133.3%
Cape May	35	44	13	-31	-70.5%	-22	-62.9%
<b>SITE AVG</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>-9.2</b>	<b>-39.8%</b>	<b>+0.7</b>	<b>+5.3%</b>



**TABLE 24. MEDIAN LOS IN DETENTION FOR WHITE YOUTH**

	Pre-JDAI	2013	2014	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	%	Days	%
Atlantic	6	14	4	-10	-71.4%	-2	-33.3%
Camden	7	15	17	+2	+13.3%	+10	+142.9%
Essex	2	2	5	+3	+150.0%	+3	+150.0%
Monmouth	8	6	5	-1	-16.7%	-3	-37.5%
Hudson	4	6	3	-3	-50.0%	-1	-25.0%
Mercer	6	4	2	-2	-50.0%	-4	-66.7%
Union	6	16	57	+41	+256.3%	+51	+850.0%
Bergen	9	19	8	-11	-57.9%	-1	-11.1%
Burlington	14	6	25	+19	+316.7%	+11	+78.6%
Ocean	22	20	21	+1	+5.0%	-1	-4.5%
Somerset	8	22	8	-14	-63.7%	0	0.0%
Passaic	5	22	10	-12	-54.5%	+5	+100.0%
Middlesex	14	7	8	+1	+14.3%	-6	-42.9%
Cumberland	7	4	20	+16	+400.0%	+13	+185.7%
Warren	10	7	23	+16	+228.6%	+13	+130.0%
Gloucester	6	9	12	+3	+33.3%	+6	+100.0%
Cape May	27	18	38	+20	+11.1%	+11	+40.7%
<b>SITE AVG</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+34.5%</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>+64.2%</b>

**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	2013	2014
Atlantic	+7	+9	+13
Camden	+7	+8	+6
Essex	+8	+1	0
Monmouth	+9	+15	+2
Hudson	+3	-1	+5
Mercer	+5	+19	+16
Union	+3	+13	-26
Bergen	+6	+1	0
Burlington	-4	+2	-17
Ocean	+1	+3	-5
Somerset	+1	-15	-1
Passaic	+10	-10	-2
Middlesex	+2	+10	+12
Cumberland	0	+2	-11
Warren	-3	+114	+1
Gloucester	0	-2	+2
Cape May	+8	+26	-25
<b>SITE AVG</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>+11.5</b>	<b>-1.7</b>

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

	Pre-JDAI	2013	2014	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				Percentage Points	Percentage Points
Atlantic	17.1%	31.0%	28.8%	-2.2	+11.7
Camden	7.3%	26.4%	26.8%	+0.4	+19.5
Essex	21.5%	13.8%	20.7%	+6.9	-0.8
Monmouth	19.7%	31.9%	14.1%	-17.8	-5.6
Hudson	18.5%	13.3%	17.0%	+3.7	-1.5
Mercer	13.2%	22.9%	27.3%	+4.4	+14.1
Union	16.0%	26.5%	28.1%	+1.6	+12.1
Bergen	14.1%	21.3%	15.1%	-6.2	+1.0
Burlington	17.2%	15.1%	12.9%	-2.2	-4.3
Ocean	24.3%	18.5%	25.0%	+6.5	+0.7
Somerset	8.7%	21.4%	20.0%	-1.4	+11.3
Passaic	17.0%	19.7%	16.4%	-3.3	-0.6
Middlesex	20.0%	15.5%	18.4%	+2.9	-1.6
Cumberland	17.5%	15.4%	25.9%	+10.5	+8.4
Warren	14.3%	75.0%	25.0%	-50.0	+10.7
Gloucester	10.9%	20.5%	3.6%	-16.9	-7.3
Cape May	26.7%	12.5%	0.0%	-12.5	-26.7
<b>SITE AVG</b>	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>23.6%</b>	<b>19.1%</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>+2.4</b>

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

	Pre-JDAI	2013	2014	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				Percentage Points	Percentage Points
Atlantic	6.8%	4.8%	17.6%	+12.8	+10.8
Camden	3.0%	16.7%	15.2%	-1.5	+12.2
Essex	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	-8.0
Monmouth	9.1%	14.3%	9.1%	-5.2	0.0
Hudson	9.8%	27.3%	11.1%	-16.2	+1.3
Mercer	9.3%	15.0%	0.0%	-15.0	-9.3
Union	6.9%	25.0%	33.3%	+8.3	+26.4
Bergen	14.5%	17.4%	21.4%	+4.0	+6.9
Burlington	14.0%	16.0%	13.0%	-3.0	-1.0
Ocean	21.2%	19.8%	17.2%	-2.6	-4.0
Somerset	2.9%	20.0%	10.0%	-10.0	+7.1
Passaic	7.8%	21.4%	0.0%	-21.4	-7.8
Middlesex	9.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	-9.0
Cumberland	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	-8.3
Warren	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	+14.3	+14.3
Gloucester	8.7%	5.4%	6.2%	+0.8	-2.5
Cape May	16.7%	15.0%	27.3%	+12.3	+10.6
<b>SITE AVG</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>12.8%</b>	<b>11.5%</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>+2.3</b>

**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	2013	2014
Atlantic	+10.3	+26.2	+11.2
Camden	+4.3	+9.7	+11.6
Essex	+13.5	+13.8	+20.7
Monmouth	+10.6	+17.6	+5.0
Hudson	+8.7	-14.0	+5.9
Mercer	+3.9	+7.9	+27.3
Union	+9.1	+1.5	-5.2
Bergen	-0.4	+3.9	-6.3
Burlington	+3.2	-0.9	-0.1
Ocean	+3.1	-1.3	+7.8
Somerset	+5.8	+1.4	+10.0
Passaic	+9.2	-1.7	+16.4
Middlesex	+11.0	+15.5	+18.4
Cumberland	+9.2	+15.4	+25.9
Warren	+14.3	+75.0	+10.7
Gloucester	+2.2	+15.1	-2.6
Cape May	+10.0	-2.5	-27.3
<b>SITE AVG</b>	<b>+7.5</b>	<b>+10.8</b>	<b>+7.6</b>

**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 for two of the three LOS indicators 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 +2.0 percentage points. Similarly, across sites the percentage of all admissions to detention comprised of minority youth is up +2.8 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 43.5% of the total youth population. In the most recent year for which data are available (2013), across sites minority youth comprised 48.7% of the total youth population. While overrepresentation remains evident in all 17 sites, for the sites as a collective the gap has decreased by -3.2 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 17.7 percentage points in Hudson to 57.3 points in Monmouth.

**TABLE 29. % OF DETENTION ADP COMPRISED OF MINORITY YOUTH**

	Pre-JDAI	2013	2014	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				<i>Percentage Points</i>	<i>Percentage Points</i>
Atlantic	89.7%	91.4%	93.8%	+2.4	+4.1
Camden	84.5%	86.4%	90.0%	+3.6	+5.5
Essex	99.6%	99.9%	99.5%	-0.4	-0.1
Monmouth	74.5%	85.3%	83.6%	-1.7	+9.1
Hudson	95.1%	98.0%	97.4%	-0.6	+2.3
Mercer	96.0%	96.6%	100.0%	+3.4	+4.0
Union	98.1%	97.3%	97.1%	-0.2	-1.0
Bergen	79.4%	76.0%	80.8%	+4.8	+1.4
Burlington	65.6%	82.2%	85.8%	+3.6	+20.2
Ocean	44.4%	44.2%	42.9%	-1.3	-1.5
Somerset	81.9%	85.4%	84.5%	-0.9	+2.6
Passaic	95.6%	97.1%	94.0%	-3.1	-1.6
Middlesex	81.6%	95.3%	95.4%	+0.1	+13.8
Cumberland	94.4%	95.9%	89.8%	-6.1	-4.6
Warren	49.5%	64.5%	49.4%	-15.1	-0.1
Gloucester	62.3%	69.4%	48.0%	-21.4	-14.3
Cape May	64.7%	42.8%	46.8%	+4.0	-17.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90.4%</b>	<b>91.0%</b>	<b>92.4%</b>	<b>+1.4</b>	<b>+2.0</b>

**TABLE 30. % OF DETENTION ADMISSIONS COMPRISED OF MINORITY YOUTH**

	Pre-JDAI	2013	2014	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				<i>Percentage Points</i>	<i>Percentage Points</i>
Atlantic	84.6%	84.7%	88.1%	+3.4	+3.5
Camden	79.5%	83.5%	85.4%	+1.9	+5.9
Essex	98.5%	98.9%	99.2%	+0.3	+0.7
Monmouth	62.7%	71.0%	79.2%	+8.2	+16.5
Hudson	93.9%	98.4%	97.1%	-1.3	+3.2
Mercer	94.6%	90.3%	98.3%	+8.0	+3.7
Union	94.6%	94.9%	96.5%	+1.6	+1.9
Bergen	78.3%	76.7%	81.6%	+4.9	+3.3
Burlington	66.2%	83.0%	86.1%	+3.1	+19.9
Ocean	44.6%	39.0%	38.0%	-1.0	-6.6
Somerset	69.8%	84.8%	75.7%	-9.1	+5.9
Passaic	91.9%	94.6%	93.6%	-1.0	+1.7
Middlesex	75.1%	85.8%	85.7%	-0.1	+10.6
Cumberland	89.6%	87.6%	90.2%	+2.6	+0.6
Warren	45.2%	20.0%	42.9%	+22.9	-2.3
Gloucester	54.5%	54.8%	47.3%	-7.5	-7.2
Cape May	55.6%	44.1%	60.7%	+16.6	+5.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>86.5%</b>	<b>87.8%</b>	<b>89.3%</b>	<b>+1.5</b>	<b>+2.8</b>

**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. <sup>a</sup>	Minority Representation in Detention <sup>b</sup>	Percentage Point Difference/Gap	Minority Representation in Youth Pop.	Minority Representation in Detention	Percentage Point Difference/Gap	
Atlantic	44.4%	89.7%	<b>+45.3</b>	51.4%	93.8%	<b>+42.4</b>	<b>-2.9</b>
Camden	40.4%	84.5%	<b>+44.1</b>	48.9%	90.0%	<b>+41.1</b>	<b>-3.0</b>
Essex	69.2%	99.6%	<b>+30.4</b>	70.8%	99.5%	<b>+28.7</b>	<b>-1.7</b>
Monmouth	22.1%	74.5%	<b>+52.4</b>	26.3%	83.6%	<b>+57.3</b>	<b>+4.9</b>
Hudson	75.6%	95.1%	<b>+19.5</b>	79.7%	97.4%	<b>+17.7</b>	<b>-1.8</b>
Mercer	45.6%	96.0%	<b>+50.4</b>	54.1%	100.0%	<b>+45.9</b>	<b>-4.5</b>
Union	54.2%	98.1%	<b>+43.9</b>	59.1%	97.1%	<b>+38.0</b>	<b>-5.9</b>
Bergen	35.1%	79.4%	<b>+44.3</b>	42.1%	80.8%	<b>+38.7</b>	<b>-5.6</b>
Burlington	28.6%	65.6%	<b>+37.0</b>	33.9%	85.8%	<b>+51.9</b>	<b>+14.9</b>
Ocean	15.5%	44.4%	<b>+28.9</b>	18.8%	42.9%	<b>+24.1</b>	<b>-4.8</b>
Somerset	34.3%	81.9%	<b>+47.6</b>	42.6%	84.5%	<b>+41.9</b>	<b>-5.7</b>
Passaic	58.2%	95.6%	<b>+37.4</b>	62.6%	94.0%	<b>+31.4</b>	<b>-6.0</b>
Middlesex	52.1%	81.6%	<b>+29.5</b>	60.5%	95.4%	<b>+34.9</b>	<b>+5.4</b>
Cumberland	54.0%	94.4%	<b>+40.4</b>	60.8%	89.8%	<b>+29.0</b>	<b>-11.4</b>
Warren	17.3%	49.5%	<b>+32.2</b>	19.3%	49.4%	<b>+30.1</b>	<b>-2.1</b>
Gloucester	22.9%	62.3%	<b>+39.4</b>	23.5%	48.0%	<b>+24.5</b>	<b>-14.9</b>
Cape May	17.7%	64.7%	<b>+47.0</b>	18.9%	46.8%	<b>+27.9</b>	<b>-19.1</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43.5%</b>	<b>90.4%</b>	<b>+46.9</b>	<b>48.7%</b>	<b>92.4%</b>	<b>+43.7</b>	<b>-3.2</b>

<sup>a</sup> Percent of population ages 10-17 years, source: OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book. Post-JDAI population figures are based on 2013, the most recent year for which data are available. <sup>b</sup> Figures are based on detention ADP for the pre-JDAI years noted earlier and the post-JDAI year of 2014.

## GIRLS IN DETENTION

As described in Table 32, the average daily population of girls in detention has dropped substantially across the 17 JDAI sites. Comparing each site's pre-JDAI year to 2014, on any given day there were 55 fewer girls in detention, a decrease of -68.7%. Three sites have experienced a decrease of 90% or more: Warren (-100.0%), Monmouth (-97.6%), and Somerset (-91.7%). Union has seen the largest increase (+177.8%). Reductions in the number of girls in detention continued over the past year, with ADP down -5.6% across sites collectively.

Table 33 reveals that in 2014, more than one-thousand (1112) fewer girls were admitted to detention as compared to each site's pre-JDAI year, a decrease of -72.0%. The largest decreases occurred in Warren (-100.0%) and Monmouth (-92.1%). Again, reductions continued over the past year, with the number of girls admitted to detention down -5.7% across sites. However, both Passaic (+55.0%) and Camden (+50.0%) saw notable increases. Table 34 indicates that the percentage of all admissions comprised of girls has remained essentially flat since JDAI implementation, down -1.2 percentage points. However, the percentage of all admissions comprised of girls in 2014 varied across sites, from zero in Warren to about one-quarter in Cape May (25.0%) and Ocean (24.0%).

Finally, Table 35 indicates that averaging across sites, length of stay in detention for girls has increased slightly, by +0.9 days, since JDAI implementation (+4.3%). Length of stay for girls in detention ranges from just 6.2 days in Monmouth to more than two months in Union (76.6 days).

**TABLE 32. ADP OF GIRLS IN DETENTION**

	Pre-JDAI	2013	2014	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				<i>Kids</i>	%	<i>Kids</i>	%
Atlantic	4.0	1.0	0.8	-0.2	-20.0%	-3.2	-80.0%
Camden	15.4	4.2	5.5	+1.3	+31.0%	-9.9	-64.3%
Essex	20.0	4.0	4.2	+0.2	+5.0%	-15.8	-79.0%
Monmouth	4.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-50.0%	-4.1	-97.6%
Hudson	6.7	2.6	2.2	-0.4	-15.4%	-4.5	-67.2%
Mercer	4.5	1.4	2.2	+0.8	+57.1%	-2.3	-51.1%
Union	0.9	3.6	2.5	-1.1	-30.6%	+1.6	+177.8%
Bergen	3.0	1.1	1.2	+0.1	+9.1%	-1.8	-60.0%
Burlington	4.0	2.0	0.7	-1.3	-65.0%	-3.3	-82.5%
Ocean	3.1	1.2	1.3	+0.1	+8.3%	-1.8	-58.1%
Somerset	1.2	0.3	0.1	-0.2	-66.7%	-1.1	-91.7%
Passaic	4.3	1.1	1.7	+0.6	+54.5%	-2.6	-60.5%
Middlesex	3.1	0.9	0.8	-0.1	-11.1%	-2.3	-74.2%
Cumberland	4.6	1.2	1.0	-0.2	-16.7%	-3.6	-78.3%
Warren	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-100.0%	-0.2	-100.0%
Gloucester	0.3	0.4	0.1	-0.3	-75.0%	-0.2	-66.7%
Cape May	0.6	1.3	0.7	-0.6	-46.2%	+0.1	+16.7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-5.6%</b>	<b>-55.0</b>	<b>-68.7%</b>

**TABLE 33. GIRLS ADMITTED TO DETENTION**

	Pre-JDAI	2013	2014	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				<i>Kids</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Kids</i>	<i>%</i>
Atlantic	67	17	18	+1	+5.9%	-49	-73.1%
Camden	376	44	66	+22	+50.0%	-310	-82.4%
Essex	335	111	97	-14	+12.6%	-238	-71.0%
Monmouth	76	14	6	-8	-57.1%	-70	-92.1%
Hudson	140	58	39	-19	-32.8%	-101	-72.1%
Mercer	104	29	36	+7	+24.1%	-68	-65.4%
Union	41	18	21	+3	+16.7%	-20	-48.8%
Bergen	43	19	18	-1	-5.3%	-25	-58.1%
Burlington	56	27	26	-1	-3.7%	-30	-53.6%
Ocean	47	23	24	+1	+4.3%	-23	-48.9%
Somerset	23	3	3	0	0.0%	-20	-87.0%
Passaic	72	20	31	+11	+55.0%	-41	-56.9%
Middlesex	67	28	19	-9	-32.1%	-48	-71.6%
Cumberland	72	21	16	-5	-23.8%	-56	-77.8%
Warren	5	2	0	-2	-100.0%	-5	-100.0%
Gloucester	13	15	5	-10	-66.7%	-8	-61.5%
Cape May	7	9	7	-2	-22.2%	0	0.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1544</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>-5.7%</b>	<b>-1112</b>	<b>-72.0%</b>

**TABLE 34. % OF DETENTION ADMISSIONS COMPRISED OF GIRLS**

	Pre-JDAI	2013	2014	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				<i>Percentage Points</i>	<i>Percentage Points</i>	<i>Percentage Points</i>	<i>Percentage Points</i>
Atlantic	14.3%	12.4%	13.3%	-0.9	-1.0		
Camden	22.4%	10.6%	14.8%	+4.2	-7.6		
Essex	13.6%	12.6%	12.9%	+0.3	-0.7		
Monmouth	15.0%	14.0%	5.9%	-8.1	-9.1		
Hudson	11.5%	13.0%	11.4%	-1.6	-0.1		
Mercer	12.1%	14.8%	20.2%	+5.4	+8.1		
Union	7.6%	10.2%	12.3%	+2.1	+4.7		
Bergen	17.3%	18.4%	17.5%	-0.9	+0.2		
Burlington	19.7%	17.6%	16.5%	-1.1	-3.2		
Ocean	19.6%	16.9%	24.0%	+7.1	+4.4		
Somerset	18.3%	9.1%	8.1%	-1.0	-10.2		
Passaic	8.7%	6.7%	11.1%	+4.4	+2.4		
Middlesex	14.9%	18.9%	11.3%	-7.6	-3.6		
Cumberland	28.9%	16.3%	17.4%	+1.1	-11.5		
Warren	16.1%	13.3%	0.0%	-13.3	-16.1		
Gloucester	13.1%	17.9%	9.1%	-8.8	-4.0		
Cape May	25.9%	26.5%	25.0%	-1.5	-0.9		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>13.1%</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>-1.3</b>		

**TABLE 35. AVERAGE (MEAN) LOS FOR GIRLS IN DETENTION**

	Pre-JDAI	2013	2014	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	%	Days	%
Atlantic	24.3	17.9	20.2	+2.3	+12.8%	-4.1	-16.9%
Camden	15.3	36.0	28.5	-7.5	-20.8%	+13.2	+86.3%
Essex	26.4	15.1	17.3	+2.2	+14.6%	-9.1	-34.5%
Monmouth	22.3	5.3	6.2	+0.9	+17.0%	-16.1	-72.2%
Hudson	15.6	15.5	21.3	+5.8	+37.4%	+5.7	+36.5%
Mercer	15.9	12.4	22.8	+10.4	+83.9%	+6.9	+43.4%
Union	17.2	33.6	76.6	+43.0	+128.0%	+59.4	+345.3%
Bergen	26.3	24.1	23.5	-0.6	-2.5%	-2.8	-10.6%
Burlington	26.2	25.8	9.7	-16.1	-62.4%	-16.5	-63.0%
Ocean	24.6	20.1	18.6	-1.5	-7.5%	-6.0	-24.4%
Somerset	21.0	27.5	10.3	-17.2	-62.5%	-10.7	-51.0%
Passaic	20.0	20.7	19.1	-1.6	-7.7%	-0.9	-4.5%
Middlesex	19.1	12.4	17.4	+5.0	+40.3%	-1.7	-8.9%
Cumberland	25.9	18.0	21.4	+3.4	+18.9%	-4.5	-17.4%
Warren	13.8	12.5	*	*	*	*	*
Gloucester	7.4	7.6	9.6	+2.0	+26.3%	+2.2	+29.7%
Cape May	31.0	39.6	44.9	+5.3	+13.4%	+13.9	+44.8%
<b>SITE AVG</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>+1.4</b>	<b>+6.9%</b>	<b>+0.9</b>	<b>+4.3%</b>



## 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.**<sup>13</sup> 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 36-41 provide information regarding the use of the detention commitment program by these sites. Over the past year, the use of detention as a disposition dropped -14.9% across the nine sites. However, this decrease is almost entirely driven by the notable drop in the use of detention as a disposition in Ocean (-45.2%), as seven of the nine sites experienced increases. In 2014, the use of short-term incarceration in the detention center as a disposition was most common in Ocean (51 admissions) followed by Middlesex (45 admissions).

Across sites, the most serious offense for which youth were admitted to the detention commitment program was most commonly a violation of probation (55.2%), followed by 3<sup>rd</sup> degree offenses (15.6%). Relatively few youth were admitted for an offense of the first or second degree (13.0%). Disorderly persons offenses accounted for 9.1% of the youth incarcerated in detention as a disposition. Similarly, Table 38 indicates that of all youth disposed to incarceration in detention as a disposition for a violation only, 30.2% had a disorderly persons offense as the most serious prior adjudication.

Table 39 reveals that the vast majority of youth were home/in the community prior to admission to incarceration in the detention center as a disposition (70.1%). Table 40 indicates that the majority of youth were sentenced to terms of 31-60 days (53.2%). Finally, for most youth (53.2%), commitment to the detention center was more or less the sole disposition, while 39.6% of the dispositions included a term of community-based probation, and 7.1% included a subsequent residential placement.

**TABLE 36. ONE-YEAR TRENDS IN ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION COMMITMENT PROGRAM**

	2013	2014	1-Year Change	
			<i>Kids</i>	%
<b>BER</b>	7	11	+4	+57.1%
<b>CUMB</b>	11	12	+1	+9.1%
<b>HUD</b>	7	5	-2	-28.6%
<b>MIDSX</b>	41	45	+4	+9.8%
<b>MON</b>	2	4	+2	+100.0%
<b>OCE</b>	93	51	-42	-45.2%
<b>SOM</b>	6	7	+1	+16.7%
<b>UNI</b>	7	9	+2	+28.6%
<b>WAR</b>	7	10	+3	+42.9%
<b>TOTAL</b>	181	154	-27	-14.9%

**TABLE 37. DEGREE OF MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE FOR WHICH ADMITTED TO COMMITMENT STATUS<sup>14</sup>**

	1 <sup>st</sup> /2 <sup>nd</sup>		3 <sup>rd</sup>		4 <sup>th</sup>		DP		VOP		Other Violation		TOTAL	
BER	9.1%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	90.9%	10	0.0%	0	100.0%	11
CUMB	0.0%	0	25.0%	3	25.0%	3	8.3%	1	41.7%	5	0.0%	0	100.0%	12
HUD	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	20.0%	1	60.0%	3	20.0%	1	100.0%	5
MIDSX	20.0%	9	22.2%	10	6.7%	3	11.1%	5	40.0%	18	0.0%	0	100.0%	45
MON	25.0%	1	50.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	25.0%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	4
OCE	7.8%	4	13.7%	7	3.9%	2	13.7%	7	60.8%	31	0.0%	0	100.0%	51
SOM	0.0%	0	14.3%	1	28.6%	2	0.0%	0	57.1%	4	0.0%	0	100.0%	7
UNI	22.2%	2	11.1%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	66.7%	6	0.0%	0	100.0%	9
WAR	30.0%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	70.0%	7	0.0%	0	100.0%	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13.0%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15.6%</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>55.2%</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>154</b>

**TABLE 38. FOR YOUTH ADMITTED ON A VOP/OTHER VIOLATION, DEGREE OF MOST SERIOUS PRIOR ADJUDICATION**

	1 <sup>st</sup> /2 <sup>nd</sup>		3 <sup>rd</sup>		4 <sup>th</sup>		DP		TOTAL	
BER	0.0%	0	80.0%	8	10.0%	1	10.0%	1	100.0%	10
CUMB	0.0%	0	60.0%	3	0.0%	0	40.0%	2	100.0%	5
HUD	25.0%	1	75.0%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	4
MIDSX	0.0%	0	66.7%	12	0.0%	0	33.3%	6	100.0%	18
MON	0.0%	0	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
OCE	3.2%	1	48.4%	15	9.7%	3	38.7%	12	100.0%	31
SOM	25.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	75.0%	3	100.0%	4
UNI	33.3%	2	50.0%	3	0.0%	0	16.7%	1	100.0%	6
WAR	0.0%	0	42.9%	3	42.9%	3	14.3%	1	100.0%	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>55.8%</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>30.2%</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>86</b>

**TABLE 39. LOCATION PRIOR TO ADMISSION TO COMMITMENT STATUS**

	Detention		Home (Pre-Dispo)		ATD/Shelter (Pre-Dispo)		Other <sup>15</sup>		TOTAL	
BER	63.6%	7	27.3%	3	9.1%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	11
CUMB	33.3%	4	58.3%	7	8.3%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	12
HUD	100.0%	5	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	5
MIDSX	8.9%	4	77.8%	35	13.3%	6	0.0%	0	100.0%	45
MON	25.0%	1	50.0%	2	25.0%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	4
OCE	31.4%	16	62.7%	32	2.0%	1	3.9%	2	100.0%	51
SOM	14.3%	1	85.7%	6	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	7
UNI	22.2%	2	66.7%	6	11.1%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	9
WAR	40.0%	4	50.0%	5	10.0%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28.6%</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>62.3%</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>154</b>

**TABLE 40. LENGTH OF COMMITMENT TERM ORDERED**

	1-15 Days		16-30 Days		31-60 Days		61+ Days		TOTAL	
<b>BER</b>	0.0%	0	18.2%	2	81.8%	9	0.0%	0	100.0%	11
<b>CUMB</b>	0.0%	0	41.7%	5	58.3%	7	0.0%	0	100.0%	12
<b>HUD</b>	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	5	0.0%	0	100.0%	5
<b>MIDSX</b>	11.1%	5	33.3%	15	55.6%	25	0.0%	0	100.0%	45
<b>MON</b>	0.0%	0	50.0%	2	50.0%	2	0.0%	0	100.0%	4
<b>OCE</b>	33.3%	17	25.5%	13	41.2%	21	0.0%	0	100.0%	51
<b>SOM</b>	14.3%	1	57.1%	4	28.6%	2	0.0%	0	100.0%	7
<b>UNI</b>	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	88.9%	8	11.1%	1	100.0%	9
<b>WAR</b>	30.0%	3	40.0%	4	30.0%	3	0.0%	0	100.0%	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	16.9%	26	29.2%	45	53.2%	82	0.6%	1	100.0%	154

**TABLE 41. ADDITIONAL DISPOSITIONS ORDERED IN CONJUNCTION WITH COMMITMENT**

	Residential Program		Day Program, EM, JISP, Similar		Standard Probation		None of the Above		TOTAL	
<b>BER</b>	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	9.1%	1	90.9%	10	100.0%	11
<b>CUMB</b>	8.3%	1	0.0%	0	16.7%	2	75.0%	9	100.0%	12
<b>HUD</b>	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	5	100.0%	5
<b>MIDSX</b>	4.4%	2	15.6%	7	51.1%	23	28.9%	13	100.0%	45
<b>MON</b>	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	50.0%	2	50.0%	2	100.0%	4
<b>OCE</b>	13.7%	7	5.9%	3	17.6%	9	62.7%	32	100.0%	51
<b>SOM</b>	0.0%	0	14.3%	1	28.6%	2	57.1%	4	100.0%	7
<b>UNI</b>	0.0%	0	33.3%	3	11.1%	1	55.6%	5	100.0%	9
<b>WAR</b>	10.0%	1	0.0%	0	70.0%	7	20.0%	2	100.0%	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	7.1%	11	9.1%	14	30.5%	47	53.2%	82	100.0%	154

**Commitments to State Custody with the JJC.** Table 42 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 -74.2%, a change that is in direct proportion to the reduction in admissions to detention reported earlier (-69.4%). Reductions in commitments to the JJC of 80% or more have occurred in Warren (-100.0%), Hudson (-90.7%), Monmouth (-88.2%), and Camden (-81.7%). Notable increases, however, are evident in Cape May (+600.0%) and Gloucester (+100.0%).

**TABLE 42. COMMITMENTS TO STATE CUSTODY WITH THE JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION UPON DISPOSITION**

	Pre-JDAI	2013	2014	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				<i>Kids</i>	%	<i>Kids</i>	%
Atlantic	45	14	20	+6	+42.9%	-25	-55.6%
Camden	378	71	69	-2	-2.8%	-309	-81.7%
Essex	121	22	32	+10	+45.5%	-89	-73.6%
Monmouth	34	5	4	-1	-20.0%	-30	-88.2%
Hudson	118	16	11	-5	-31.3%	-107	-90.7%
Mercer	67	18	27	+9	+50.0%	-40	-59.7%
Union	89	51	18	-33	-64.7%	-71	-79.8%
Bergen	14	14	7	-7	-50.0%	-7	-50.0%
Burlington	10	11	11	0	0.0%	+1	+10.0%
Ocean	23	17	10	-7	-41.2%	-13	-56.5%
Somerset	5	5	2	-3	-60.0%	-3	-60.0%
Passaic	53	19	14	-5	-26.3%	-39	-73.6%
Middlesex	51	22	21	-1	-4.5%	-30	-58.8%
Cumberland	24	12	9	-3	-25.0%	-15	-62.5%
Warren	2	0	0	0	0.0%	-2	-100.0%
Gloucester	3	4	6	+2	+50.0%	+3	+100.0%
Cape May	1	2	7	+5	+250.0%	+6	+600.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1038</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>-35</b>	<b>-11.6%</b>	<b>-770</b>	<b>-74.2%</b>

**TABLE 43. 2014 MONTHLY DETENTION ADP, BY SITE**

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Essex	79.7	80.5	81.6	80.7	86.5	78.1	79.5	83.2	95.7	87.1	81.9	81.5	<b>83.0</b>
Camden	48.2	53.5	55.4	47.9	53.8	51.0	47.0	42.2	44.7	44.5	45.1	49.4	<b>48.5</b>
Hudson	33.3	39.0	36.0	30.0	23.4	24.9	27.7	28.4	28.9	29.1	31.5	31.6	<b>30.2</b>
Mercer	35.9	37.0	31.5	26.2	23.8	24.5	25.0	23.5	21.9	19.9	27.4	28.0	<b>27.0</b>
Union	19.0	29.3	30.1	25.7	24.7	23.1	21.5	26.8	32.6	25.3	25.3	29.2	<b>26.0</b>
Passaic	19.8	23.0	26.1	32.5	20.4	16.3	17.1	14.9	18.9	19.9	22.6	26.4	<b>21.5</b>
Middlesex	12.6	16.5	17.0	16.3	18.4	19.8	19.8	19.4	16.4	21.9	17.0	11.5	<b>17.2</b>
Atlantic	15.5	14.0	12.8	16.3	19.6	15.1	14.0	15.7	14.6	12.2	17.3	15.0	<b>15.2</b>
Burlington	14.8	14.1	13.2	9.3	8.1	11.7	14.4	15.8	15.2	12.0	5.7	6.6	<b>11.7</b>
Cumberland	7.5	13.7	14.7	13.6	15.5	15.7	9.8	9.4	6.5	5.6	5.0	6.6	<b>10.3</b>
Ocean	9.0	11.9	11.8	14.6	7.8	7.6	7.9	7.1	8.9	11.0	11.2	10.4	<b>9.9</b>
Bergen	9.3	9.4	11.1	5.4	4.2	4.5	9.1	5.9	8.9	10.9	7.9	10.6	<b>8.1</b>
Monmouth	10.5	8.8	9.6	6.9	4.3	4.1	4.7	5.4	8.1	7.2	5.9	6.7	<b>6.8</b>
Gloucester	5.3	5.4	0.9	2.2	3.5	4.0	4.4	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.4	1.2	<b>3.2</b>
Somerset	4.6	5.3	4.8	2.9	1.1	2.2	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.7	3.1	0.8	<b>3.1</b>
Cape May	1.5	1.3	2.8	1.6	3.0	3.5	4.1	3.1	3.0	2.4	2.7	1.9	<b>2.6</b>
Warren	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.3	1.0	2.0	1.1	1.5	1.6	2.3	2.7	2.6	<b>1.4</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>326.9</b>	<b>363.4</b>	<b>360.2</b>	<b>332.4</b>	<b>319.1</b>	<b>308.1</b>	<b>309.9</b>	<b>308.0</b>	<b>332.1</b>	<b>317.6</b>	<b>314.7</b>	<b>320.0</b>	<b>325.8</b>

**TABLE 44. 2014 MONTHLY DETENTION ALTERNATIVE ADP, BY SITE**

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Essex	85.7	73.1	65.4	68.4	71.3	64.7	58.4	61.3	68.9	87.6	74.2	76.0	<b>71.3</b>
Camden	42.3	38.1	37.9	40.9	46.5	49.5	41.7	41.9	37.9	44.6	45.9	46.9	<b>42.9</b>
Passaic	45.0	53.2	47.2	36.4	31.1	35.3	46.2	46.9	55.6	67.4	68.2	58.6	<b>36.8</b>
Hudson	59.1	39.2	27.6	27.4	23.1	25.2	25.6	24.2	17.2	28.0	33.6	35.4	<b>30.5</b>
Middlesex	16.6	21.2	20.8	24.7	23.1	24.1	20.7	25.4	25.5	33.8	36.8	34.5	<b>25.6</b>
Mercer	12.0	17.8	18.3	12.4	12.6	13.3	16.3	21.4	23.0	25.7	23.0	23.2	<b>18.3</b>
Bergen	19.1	13.1	11.3	17.1	16.2	15.3	13.1	18.3	23.3	23.2	23.0	24.4	<b>18.1</b>
Burlington	22.6	15.8	10.8	15.1	16.4	18.9	13.0	17.5	14.0	16.2	13.2	13.2	<b>15.6</b>
Monmouth	3.4	10.8	9.1	9.8	10.2	10.4	12.3	17.2	16.2	17.9	16.0	13.9	<b>12.3</b>
Atlantic	16.3	11.2	9.5	10.8	15.3	14.7	10.3	11.2	12.7	10.0	11.8	11.8	<b>12.2</b>
Union	5.4	7.6	10.7	11.1	8.0	9.6	4.7	5.7	10.0	8.3	9.5	13.2	<b>8.7</b>
Cumberland	12.0	6.7	9.2	11.3	11.6	7.5	8.4	6.5	9.1	11.0	8.6	1.6	<b>8.6</b>
Somerset	4.0	6.7	9.4	6.9	5.6	5.1	4.1	5.0	5.2	5.7	5.4	5.0	<b>5.7</b>
Gloucester	8.6	7.7	6.5	6.7	4.6	7.3	5.4	8.0	2.2	5.5	3.0	0.2	<b>5.5</b>
Cape May	6.0	5.1	4.3	3.4	2.7	2.6	3.4	4.1	0.8	0.9	1.4	4.4	<b>3.2</b>
Ocean	4.4	3.0	5.4	4.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.3	2.1	2.4	4.1	2.1	<b>3.0</b>
Warren	2.0	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.9	<b>0.8</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>364.5</b>	<b>332.0</b>	<b>304.4</b>	<b>306.9</b>	<b>299.9</b>	<b>306.0</b>	<b>286.3</b>	<b>317.9</b>	<b>324.9</b>	<b>388.2</b>	<b>378.1</b>	<b>365.3</b>	<b>319.1</b>

**TABLE 45. 2014 MONTHLY DETENTION ADMISSIONS, BY SITE**

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Essex	68	44	63	65	71	65	77	84	57	59	43	57	753
Camden	33	22	42	45	51	38	38	32	31	37	45	32	446
Hudson	31	27	31	28	30	29	35	23	19	32	35	21	341
Passaic	33	16	22	27	17	26	29	27	23	21	21	18	280
Mercer	20	8	10	11	16	15	19	15	13	24	15	12	178
Union	15	18	21	10	12	6	16	22	15	12	14	10	171
Middlesex	15	15	10	14	12	21	19	9	11	23	10	9	168
Burlington	12	11	12	13	14	12	13	16	18	9	13	15	158
Atlantic	10	5	8	16	12	12	5	17	13	6	20	11	135
Bergen	9	7	13	5	6	10	6	6	11	10	4	16	103
Monmouth	17	5	10	8	6	5	11	5	8	8	8	10	101
Ocean	9	14	11	12	6	6	9	6	7	10	5	5	100
Cumberland	8	8	12	5	12	7	5	6	8	8	4	9	92
Gloucester	6	3	3	5	5	7	5	6	4	6	3	2	55
Somerset	7	8	2	1	1	6	2	5	0	2	2	1	37
Cape May	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	7	1	3	2	4	28
Warren	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	2	1	3	1	14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>3160</b>

**TABLE 46. 2014 MONTHLY DETENTION ALTERNATIVE ADMISSIONS, BY SITE**

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Essex	43	23	51	49	47	43	56	56	46	60	33	49	556
Camden	19	23	26	29	36	36	30	32	22	38	27	42	360
Passaic	34	20	26	13	18	27	34	24	32	28	22	26	304
Hudson	37	23	28	27	18	24	24	21	10	35	29	22	298
Bergen	17	11	12	10	9	11	10	17	21	15	8	11	152
Mercer	11	7	11	10	10	14	15	21	11	16	7	15	148
Burlington	8	4	6	17	10	12	16	13	10	14	6	21	137
Middlesex	14	13	9	10	9	13	9	10	13	14	10	6	130
Atlantic	6	4	2	7	11	10	7	14	9	5	16	10	101
Union	4	3	16	6	4	9	4	9	10	12	5	11	93
Monmouth	9	6	1	6	3	4	12	3	7	4	4	7	66
Gloucester	9	3	2	2	1	9	5	6	6	3	5	2	53
Cumberland	1	3	4	7	1	3	4	3	3	7	2	3	41
Ocean	1	3	5	4	3	3	3	4	2	3	2	0	33
Cape May	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	3	0	1	1	5	22
Somerset	4	5	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	15
Warren	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>2514</b>

**TABLE 47. 2014 QUARTERLY DETENTION ALOS, BY SITE (IN DAYS)**

	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	TOTAL
Union	35.6	114.5	60.3	49.5	62.4
Mercer	81.6	62.0	29.8	50.4	55.0
Cumberland	34.6	35.7	91.1	22.9	48.4
Atlantic	53.4	53.4	35.7	32.0	42.9
Camden	46.7	40.4	42.5	36.6	41.1
Essex	51.7	41.4	25.1	43.0	39.7
Ocean	29.7	41.1	37.5	36.7	36.3
Hudson	29.5	31.7	48.2	31.4	34.6
Warren	25.5	11.0	37.5	38.3	33.2
Cape May	66.0	38.5	21.6	32.6	33.1
Middlesex	23.0	33.8	28.6	40.5	32.2
Burlington	44.6	17.7	26.0	32.2	29.9
Somerset	16.7	49.1	20.6	50.0	29.8
Bergen	18.4	26.3	25.5	38.9	27.3
Passaic	21.6	35.0	23.2	27.0	27.1
Monmouth	17.9	31.5	26.5	29.7	26.5
Gloucester	29.4	12.8	20.3	20.2	21.2
Site Avg	36.8	39.8	35.3	36.0	36.5

**TABLE 48. 2014 QUARTERLY DETENTION ALTERNATIVE ALOS, BY SITE (IN DAYS)**

	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>ND</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	TOTAL
Cumberland	81.9	66.2	93.5	81.3	78.9
Cape May	110.3	95.0	24.4	33.5	65.6
Monmouth	38.5	53.1	51.0	81.1	59.6
Warren	99.0	120.0	48.5	19.0	59.0
Atlantic	48.9	65.2	37.1	25.5	49.1
Passaic	51.5	50.1	35.9	53.1	48.2
Burlington	73.1	39.2	23.8	46.8	47.0
Essex	53.7	46.5	35.6	47.4	46.0
Somerset	29.6	64.2	8.0	34.0	43.3
Camden	49.1	39.6	40.4	43.0	42.7
Middlesex	25.6	54.1	36.7	52.0	41.9
Mercer	36.1	47.9	38.9	45.3	41.6
Hudson	52.8	33.0	32.1	37.8	41.1
Gloucester	31.8	67.4	33.0	35.6	39.9
Bergen	37.7	42.2	34.0	40.6	38.3
Ocean	39.1	28.9	18.2	44.3	30.1
Union	28.3	34.7	25.8	32.5	29.8
Site Avg	52.2	55.7	36.3	44.3	47.2

**TABLE 49. 2014 STATEWIDE DETENTION CAPACITY & UTILIZATION**

<b>Detention Center<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Total 2014 (YTD) ADP<sup>b</sup> In Detention Center</b>	<b>Approved Capacity<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>ADP as % of Capacity</b>	<b>Has Been Approved for a Commitment Program?</b>	<b>Multi-Jurisdiction Facility?</b>
Atlantic	17.6	27	65.2%		X
Bergen	9.4	<sup>d</sup> 20	47.0%	X	
Burlington	15.3	24	63.8%		X
Camden	51.6	61	84.6%		X
Cumberland	12.6	46	27.4%	X	X
Essex	104.5	242	43.2%		X
Hudson	30.4	79	38.5%	X	
Middlesex	54.6	100	54.6%	X	X
Morris	13.2	43	30.7%	X	X
Ocean	12.1	30	40.3%	X	
Union	31.2	76	41.1%	X	X
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>352.5</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>47.1%</b>	<b>7 Programs</b>	<b>8 Multi-Jurisdiction</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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 2014, regardless of whether the facility is located in a JDAI site.

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

<sup>c</sup> “Capacity” refers to JJC approved capacity in an operational facility as of December 31, 2014. 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.

<sup>d</sup> Bergen’s approved capacity increased from 16 to 20 on August 2, 2014. ADP as a % of Capacity is based on the new capacity of 20.



**TABLE 50. 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
14	15.2	93.8%	5.1%	22	11.3	88.1%	13.3%	42.9	42.2%	27.4%	46.6	20.2	25.7	45.5	45.0
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
14	12.2	83.2%	12.1%	-	8.4	88.1%	18.8%	49.1	12.0%	24.1%	42.8	39.4	59.5	40.2	37.0

**TABLE 51. 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
14	48.5	90.0%	11.2%	61	37.2	85.4%	14.8%	41.1	26.8%	25.1%	43.1	28.5	30.0	42.6	46.3
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
14	42.9	83.1%	19.3%	-	30.0	83.1%	18.9%	42.7	12.4%	22.7%	42.3	44.4	43.9	44.5	35.0

**TABLE 52. 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
14	83.0	99.5%	5.0%	105	62.8	99.2%	12.9%	39.7	52.0%	20.4%	43.0	17.3	13.4	41.6	24.9
ATD 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
14	71.3	94.7%	13.8%	-	46.3	98.6%	12.6%	46.0	3.8%	24.5%	46.3	44.2	64.6	45.9	44.9

**TABLE 53. 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
14	6.8	83.6%	1.2%	16	8.4	79.2%	5.9%	26.5	46.0%	13.0%	27.8	6.2	22.6	22.7	51.3
ATD 03	11.4	57.0%	7.9%	-	5.9	59.2%	9.9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
04	11.6	63.8%	15.5%	-	6.0	68.1%	12.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05	7.7	68.8%	3.9%	-	6.0	73.6%	5.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06	13.6	75.0%	14.0%	-	9.1	72.5%	13.8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07	25.0	73.1%	11.0%	-	15.8	84.1%	11.1%	50.7	1.5%	24.6%	50.5	51.5	44.8	53.5	56.5
08	15.5	72.4%	8.1%	-	11.9	72.7%	11.2%	38.9	4.0%	22.5%	39.7	30.9	43.8	36.7	35.8
09	19.8	73.1%	5.8%	-	12.7	70.4%	7.2%	39.8	1.4%	17.4%	41.0	26.0	29.8	45.0	37.7
10	11.1	57.2%	7.9%	-	7.4	55.1%	10.1%	49.6	6.7%	22.5%	52.5	20.8	50.4	42.4	108.2
11	9.9	65.4%	12.7%	-	7.8	66.0%	11.7%	41.1	4.5%	22.5%	40.0	50.9	44.6	38.6	53.7
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
14	12.3	80.6%	6.4%	-	5.5	89.4%	10.6%	59.6	1.9%	39.6%	60.6	50.0	70.8	57.6	57.8

**TABLE 54. 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
14	30.2	97.4%	7.4%	44	28.4	97.1%	11.4%	34.6	44.0%	16.8%	36.3	21.3	25.2	42.8	22.6
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
14	30.5	97.5%	12.9%	-	24.8	96.6%	13.1%	41.1	2.4%	23.2%	41.5	40.9	29.2	41.3	41.1

**TABLE 55. 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
14	27.0	100.0%	8.0%	39	14.8	98.3%	20.2%	55.0	37.1%	26.9%	63.5	22.8	1.7	62.4	24.3
ATD 08	-	-	-	-	12.8	91.6%	9.1%	27.5	8.7%	8.7%	26.8	33.7	24.8	27.1	31.7
09	-	-	-	-	11.3	90.4%	11.0%	24.9	5.6%	6.4%	25.3	21.7	19.2	24.8	30.8
10	12.6	-	-	-	10.2	88.5%	14.8%	24.3	10.6%	3.8%	23.8	28.0	16.6	24.5	29.4
11	19.8	-	-	-	14.1	90.5%	10.7%	32.7	13.5%	12.8%	32.9	31.7	23.9	31.2	48.2
12	22.3	-	-	-	15.3	90.2%	15.3%	40.3	10.9%	16.8%	42.6	25.7	33.5	42.6	35.4
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
14	18.3	90.0%	21.1%	-	12.3	92.6%	23.6%	41.6	9.3%	28.6%	45.6	29.6	56.9	39.1	44.1

**TABLE 56. 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
14	26.0	97.1%	9.6%	39	14.3	96.5%	12.3%	62.4	23.3%	28.2%	60.4	76.6	65.3	64.0	60.8
ATD 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
14	8.7	88.7%	9.8%	-	7.8	89.2%	15.1%	29.8	9.5%	9.5%	31.6	19.0	35.9	31.3	18.7

**TABLE 57. 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
14	8.1	80.8%	14.4%	17	8.6	81.6%	17.5%	27.3	45.0%	16.0%	28.2	23.5	31.6	30.7	20.3
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
14	18.1	67.3	8.7%	-	12.7	70.4%	10.5%	38.3	0.0%	27.0%	38.6	36.3	37.2	34.6	39.7

**TABLE 58. 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
14	11.7	85.8%	5.8%	22	13.2	86.1%	16.5%	29.9	40.6%	12.9%	33.8	9.7	29.6	31.2	16.6
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
14	15.6	80.3%	6.7%	-	11.4	86.1%	12.4%	47.0	5.3%	24.1%	50.4	20.3	78.4	41.3	30.0

**TABLE 59. 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%	34.7	20.0%	19.3%	37.6	20.1	34.2	39.2	29.6
14	9.9	42.9%	13.2%	19	8.3	38.0%	24.0%	36.3	22.3%	20.2%	41.3	18.6	31.9	41.9	49.1
ATD 08	-	-	-	-	8.0	42.7%	25.0%	48.1	12.9%	22.8%	51.6	36.4	55.5	37.4	49.3
09	-	-	-	-	7.4	40.4%	22.5%	33.5	14.3%	13.1%	34.2	31.2	32.1	38.4	31.0
10	-	-	-	-	6.3	28.9%	22.4%	37.3	13.7%	20.5%	38.9	30.9	34.3	34.0	56.5
11	6.9	37.6%	13.4%	-	5.4	36.9%	12.3%	41.6	8.0%	29.3%	42.2	38.1	37.2	56.6	41.8
12	8.9	34.9%	7.2%	-	5.1	41.0%	14.8%	44.5	15.6%	29.7%	47.6	25.4	49.9	25.1	44.3
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
14	3.0	46.2%	24.7%	-	2.8	45.5%	18.2%	30.1	5.4%	13.5%	27.6	40.4	31.1	30.5	29.0

**TABLE 60. 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
14	3.1	84.5%	2.5%	7	3.1	75.7%	8.1%	29.8	42.5%	17.5%	31.4	10.3	19.7	35.7	29.8
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
14	5.7	89.2%	0.0%	-	1.3	80.0%	0.0%	43.3	7.7%	23.1%	43.3	*	39.0	35.4	55.5



**TABLE 61. 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%	36.6	38.5%	19.7%	37.6	20.7	27.6	41.9	30.9
14	21.5	94.0%	8.0%	37	23.3	93.6%	11.1%	27.1	41.6%	15.3%	28.2	19.1	13.4	30.2	26.0
ATD 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
14	36.8	93.3%	19.2%	-	25.3	94.7%	9.2%	48.2	3.7%	28.7%	48.7	36.6	30.4	46.0	53.1

**TABLE 62. 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
14	17.2	95.4%	4.7%	27	14.0	85.7%	11.3%	32.2	26.8%	15.9%	34.2	17.4	12.1	37.0	37.6
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
14	25.6	90.5%	4.9%	-	10.8	80.8%	9.2%	41.9	5.8%	20.0%	43.3	27.0	38.4	48.3	32.1

**TABLE 63. 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
14	10.3	89.8%	9.3%	20	7.7	90.2%	17.4%	48.4	28.7%	24.1%	54.0	21.4	21.7	61.5	30.4
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
14	8.6	89.5%	7.5%	-	3.4	92.7%	12.2%	78.9	12.8%	56.4%	84.1	43.2	98.5	97.8	44.9

**TABLE 64. 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
14	1.4	49.4%	0.0%	4	1.2	42.9%	0.0%	33.2	0.0%	18.2%	33.2	*	35.3	36.7	8.0
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
14	0.8	18.6%	0.0%	-	0.4	50.0%	0.0%	59.0	16.7%	50.0%	59.0	*	81.3	24.0	5.0

**TABLE 65. 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
14	3.2	48.0%	3.4%	8	4.6	47.3%	9.1%	21.2	28.3%	5.0%	22.3	9.6	21.1	22.4	12.3
ATD 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
14	5.5	50.9%	18.0%	-	4.4	52.8%	3.8%	39.9	7.7%	19.2%	40.1	35.5	34.3	48.2	25.3

**TABLE 66. CAPE MAY 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	3.1	64.7%	18.0%	6	2.3	55.6%	25.9%	41.9	7.4%	22.2%	35.9	39.6	37.7	36.2	70.5
12	1.9	48.5%	29.7%	5	2.2	42.3%	38.5%	31.2	3.7%	14.8%	35.7	20.6	15.3	46.6	19.3
13	3.7	42.8%	35.1%	7	2.8	44.1%	26.5%	36.9	13.9%	13.9%	34.7	43.6	34.7	39.5	40.3
14	2.6	46.8%	26.2%	6	2.3	60.7%	25.0%	33.1	33.3%	11.1%	28.1	44.9	53.4	15.0	31.5
ATD 13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	3.2	40.9%	28.9%	-	1.8	50.0%	27.3%	-	0.0%	37.5%	70.8	53.0	76.9	51.9	54.5

## Notes

### General Notes.

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

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

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<sup>1</sup> 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).

<sup>2</sup> "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.

<sup>3</sup> "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.

<sup>4</sup> 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. 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 for these 47 cases.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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

<sup>7</sup> "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.

<sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> 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

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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.

<sup>10</sup> 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.

<sup>11</sup> 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.”

<sup>12</sup> 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.

<sup>13</sup> 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.

<sup>14</sup> This does not include duplicate admissions of youth disposed to a term of weekends or to clusters of non-consecutive days in detention. (Example: a youth ordered to serve 4 weekends is counted as one admission, not 4.)

<sup>15</sup> 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.