



**New Jersey
Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)
2015 Annual Data Report**

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

Chris Christie, Governor
Kim Guadagno, Lt. Governor
Christopher S. Porrino, Attorney General
Kevin M. Brown, Executive Director

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

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

Genesis of JDAI in New Jersey: The Need for Innovation

In the 1990s New Jersey experienced the same drastic increase in the use of secure, institutional detention for youth, despite decreases in juvenile delinquency, faced by much of the nation. For example, in the 10-year period of 1993-2002 juvenile arrests for “index” offenses (i.e., the most serious offenses) in New Jersey decreased by 44.8%, and overall juvenile arrests decreased by 24.7%. However, during the same 10-year period average daily population in detention increased by 37.7%. These changes led to serious overcrowding in New Jersey’s county-operated detention facilities. For example, in 1996 New Jersey’s detention facilities were operating at 166% of approved capacity. Government’s response to the problem at that time was to increase the number of detention beds. After millions of dollars spent, and a resulting 56% increase in detention capacity over just a few-year period, the 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 2015, 18 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, Cape May, and Sussex. 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 nine. The eight counties closing their detention centers entered into agreements with other counties to house their detained youth. These shared-services agreements have resulted in approximately \$21 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 18 JDAI sites active in 2015, commitments to the JJC had been cut by three-quarters, dropping by 79.7%, with 828 fewer youth committed to state custody in 2015 alone, as compared to each site's pre-JDAI year. Decreasing commitments to state custody through JDAI has allowed the JJC to reduce expenditures by almost \$7 million over the past several fiscal 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 18 New Jersey JDAI sites active throughout 2015, 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 18 sites average daily population has decreased by -65.1%. On any given day, there were 536 fewer youth in secure detention, with youth of color accounting for 89.4% of this drop.
- Comparing the year prior to JDAI in each site to 2015, collectively across sites more than seven-thousand (7,562) fewer youth were admitted to detention, a decrease of -73.0%. 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 -77.6%. Additionally, youth admitted to detention for

failing to appear in court decreased by -77.9%, and the number of youth admitted for other violations, rule noncompliance, or non-delinquency matters dropped by -46.4%.

- The number of girls in detention on any given day has decreased by -77.2% across the 18 sites.
- Accounting for changing demographics in the general youth population, across sites minority overrepresentation in detention has decreased by -4.0 percentage points since JDAI implementation.
- In 2015, an average of just 4.2% 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 2014 (the most recent year for which the Uniform Crime Report is available), juvenile arrests were down in all 18 sites as compared to each site's pre-JDAI year, for a total reduction of -58.7%. Arrests for the more serious "index" offenses are down -54.4%. These changes provide additional evidence that JDAI public safety goals are being met.
- Finally, as noted above, across sites commitments to state custody with the JJC as a disposition are down -79.7%.

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. 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 indicate there are opportunities to continue to improve the juvenile justice system.

For example, 12 of the 18 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 +4.9 days and the median by +0.7 days, while the percentage of youth remaining in detention for 60 days or more has increased by an average of +4.3 percentage points across sites. Additionally, the gap in length of stay between youth of color and white youth remains. In 2015, averaging across sites the mean length of stay in detention for youth of color was 7.3 days longer than that for white youth. Similarly, the percentage of youth of color remaining in detention longer than 60 days is +6.5 percentage points higher than that for white youth.

However, there are some clear 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 two indicators of LOS have decreased across sites as a collective, albeit slightly, with the third indicator remaining flat. Averaging across sites, mean LOS is down -2.7 days and median LOS is down -1.5 days. Twelve individual sites experienced a one-year decrease in mean LOS and eleven experienced a decrease in median LOS.

Regarding disparity in LOS by race/ethnicity, in 2015, averaging across sites, median LOS for youth of color was actually -5.6 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 2014. However, it is important to note that the shrinking gap between LOS for youth of color and white youth – and with regard to median LOS in particular – is due to both a decrease in LOS for minority youth and an increase in LOS for white youth.

This last point notwithstanding, overall, these modest, 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.

Additionally, it is important for JDAI sites to consider the interconnection between departure types and length of stay. Jurisdictions that release a greater proportion of appropriate youth from detention to detention alternatives, and do so in a timely manner, have shorter overall lengths of stay. For example, in Passaic, 52.3% of detained youth are released to a detention alternative, and these youth remain in detention for only 11.3 days, resulting in Passaic having an overall LOS (34.8 days) that is on par with the all-sites average (33.4 days). Conversely, in Ocean, only 8.5% of detained youth are released to a detention alternative, and these youth remain in detention for 30.2 days, resulting in Ocean having an overall LOS (47.0 days) that is much longer than the all-sites average (33.4 days). This example illustrates how increasing the use of detention alternatives, and/or expediting detention alternative placement, are both strategies for reducing length of stay in detention.

Finally, while JDAI sites have achieved remarkable results in terms of reducing reliance on detention for youth charged with violations and low-level offenses, it seems there may be additional opportunities for improvement in this area. For example, in 2015, across sites, of youth detained on a violation only, 35.2% (301 youth) had an offense of the 4th degree or less as the most serious, immediate underlying offense. Of these youth, 65.8% (198 youth) had an offense of the 4th degree or less as the most serious prior adjudication in their entire court history; 32 of these youth had no prior adjudications. While small in number, alternate strategies for at least some portion of these youth seem warranted, in light of their very limited delinquency history.

How Were These Results Achieved?

As described above, it is through the implementation of JDAI's eight core strategies that sites accomplish the goal of reducing reliance on detention, while maintaining public safety. Examples of the types of policy, practice, and programming changes implemented among New Jersey's JDAI sites that align with these core strategies are: 1) the implementation of the detention Risk Screening Tool to guide admissions; 2) the creation of an array of probation interventions for addressing non-compliance short of filing a violation of probation and requesting a warrant to detention; 3) improved court notification procedures that increase court appearance rates and reduce warrants to detention for failure to appear (FTA); 4) practices that differentiate between reasons for non-appearance in court, and where appropriate, use alternatives to issuing FTA warrants, such as "day time" warrants and rescheduling hearings, in instances where youth have not in fact absconded; and 5) developing a more robust continuum of detention alternatives that provides the supports necessary to assist youth in meeting release conditions.

Additionally, each year the Juvenile Justice Commission prepares a report on "Influence and Leverage Measures" that identifies the specific reforms implemented that year – 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, six sites experienced a decrease in all three detention utilization indicators since JDAI implementation (Atlantic, Monmouth, Bergen, Burlington, Somerset, and Middlesex). All 18 sites experienced a decrease in admissions, six sites experienced a decrease in ALOS, and all 18 sites saw a decrease in ADP.

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN KEY DETENTION UTILIZATION INDICATORS, PRE-JDAI^a VS. 2015

	Admissions		ALOS		ADP	
	Kids	%	Days	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	-335	-71.4%	-5.1	-17.6%	-23.6	-69.2%
Camden	-1323	-78.8%	+12.2	+57.3%	-62.8	-66.4%
Essex	-1757	-71.4%	+1.3	+3.4%	-161.9	-66.5%
Monmouth	-435	-85.8%	-6.5	-21.5%	-31.5	-78.8%
Hudson	-947	-77.5%	+12.6	+43.6%	-58.7	-67.7%
Mercer	-725	-84.0%	+13.2	+48.2%	-44.0	-73.3%
Union	-392	-72.9%	+28.6	+99.3%	-15.4	-39.3%
Bergen	-132	-53.0%	-3.5	-12.8%	-11.9	-58.6%
Burlington	-160	-56.3%	-1.9	-6.9%	-11.4	-55.9%
Ocean	-170	-70.8%	+12.2	+35.1%	-12.7	-53.6%
Somerset	-91	-72.2%	-5.5	-23.1%	-6.6	-73.3%
Passaic	-583	-70.7%	+4.9	+16.4%	-47.9	-68.2%
Middlesex	-261	-58.1%	-1.9	-5.3%	-25.3	-60.1%
Cumberland	-180	-72.3%	+4.9	+14.6%	-18.6	-68.1%
Warren	-9	-29.0%	+3.0	+12.7%	-0.9	-39.1%
Gloucester	-37	-37.4%	+0.6	+3.5%	-0.8	-18.2%
Cape May	-13	-48.1%	+4.1	+9.8%	-1.7	-54.8%
Sussex	-12	-31.6%	+15.0	+116.3%	-0.2	-9.1%
TOTAL	-7562	-73.0%	+4.9	+17.2%	-535.9	-65.1%

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP) IN DETENTION

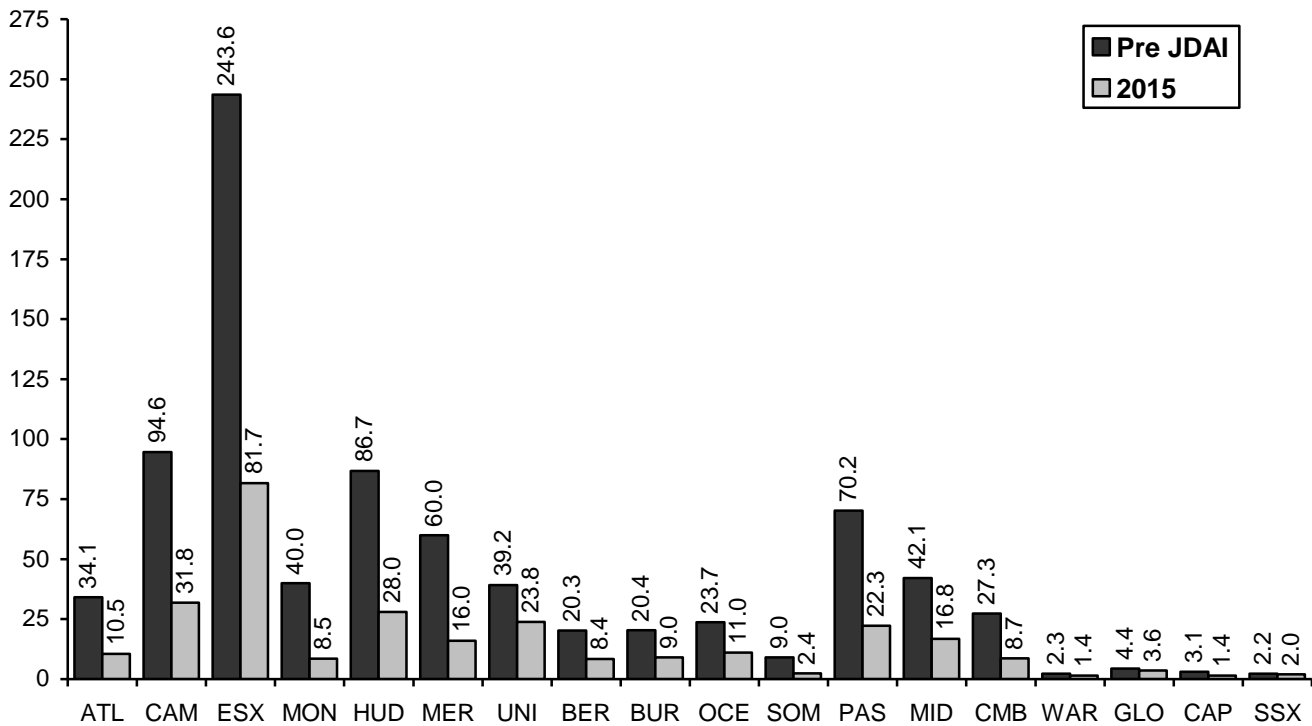
On any given day in 2015, across the 18 JDAI sites there were 536 fewer kids in secure detention centers than there were prior to JDAI implementation, a decrease of -65.1%, with all sites experiencing a decrease. As indicated in Table 2, the number of youth held in detention has dropped by more than 70% in Monmouth (-78.8%), Mercer (-73.3%), and Somerset (-73.3%). Collectively, reductions continued over the past year, with combined ADP down -12.1%, and with Cape May (-46.2%), Mercer (-40.7%), and Camden (-34.4%) experiencing the largest reductions. However, six sites experienced a one-year increase in ADP, with the largest increase occurring in Sussex (+81.8%).

^a Pre-JDAI years are as follows: 2003 (Atlantic, Camden, Essex, Monmouth, Hudson); 2005 (Mercer, Union, Bergen, Burlington, Ocean); 2008 (Somerset, Passaic); 2009 (Middlesex, Cumberland, Warren); 2011 (Gloucester, Cape May); 2012 (Sussex).

TABLE 2. ADP IN DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2014	2015	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	34.1	15.2	10.5	-4.7	-30.9%	-23.6	-69.2%
Camden	94.6	48.5	31.8	-16.7	-34.4%	-62.8	-66.4%
Essex	243.6	83.0	81.7	-1.3	-1.6%	-161.9	-66.5%
Monmouth	40.0	6.8	8.5	+1.7	+25.0%	-31.5	-78.8%
Hudson	86.7	30.2	28.0	-2.2	-7.3%	-58.7	-67.7%
Mercer	60.0	27.0	16.0	-11.0	-40.7%	-44.0	-73.3%
Union	39.2	26.0	23.8	-2.2	-8.5%	-15.4	-39.3%
Bergen	20.3	8.1	8.4	+0.3	+3.7%	-11.9	-58.6%
Burlington	20.4	11.7	9.0	-2.7	-23.1%	-11.4	-55.9%
Ocean	23.7	9.9	11.0	+1.1	+11.1%	-12.7	-53.6%
Somerset	9.0	3.1	2.4	-0.7	-22.6%	-6.6	-73.3%
Passaic	70.2	21.5	22.3	+0.8	+3.7%	-47.9	-68.2%
Middlesex	42.1	17.2	16.8	-0.4	-2.3%	-25.3	-60.1%
Cumberland	27.3	10.3	8.7	-1.6	-15.5%	-18.6	-68.1%
Warren	2.3	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0%	-0.9	-39.1%
Gloucester	4.4	3.2	3.6	+0.4	+12.5%	-0.8	-18.2%
Cape May	3.1	2.6	1.4	-1.2	-46.2%	-1.7	-54.8%
Sussex	2.2	1.1	2.0	+0.9	+81.8%	-0.2	-9.1%
TOTAL¹	823.2	326.8	287.3	-39.5	-12.1%	-535.9	-65.1%

FIGURE 1. ADP IN DETENTION, PRE-JDAI VS. 2015



ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION

Comparing the year prior to JDAI in each site to 2015, across all sites more than seven thousand (7,562) fewer youth were admitted to detention this year, a decrease of -73.0%. Admissions decreased in all 18 sites, with Monmouth (-85.8%) and Mercer (-84.0%) seeing admissions drop by more than 80%. Downward trends continued over the past year, with admissions collectively down -12.1%; Cape May (-50.0%), Ocean (-30.0%), Monmouth (-28.7%), and Cumberland (-25.0%) experienced the largest one-year decreases. Five sites saw one-year increases, with Warren (+57.1%) and Sussex (+36.8%) experiencing the largest increases.

TABLE 3. ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2014	2015	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	469	135	134	-1	-0.7%	-335	-71.4%
Camden	1679	446	356	-90	-20.2%	-1323	-78.8%
Essex	2460	753	703	-50	-6.6%	-1757	-71.4%
Monmouth	507	101	72	-29	-28.7%	-435	-85.8%
Hudson	1222	341	275	-66	-19.4%	-947	-77.5%
Mercer	863	178	138	-40	-22.5%	-725	-84.0%
Union	538	171	146	-25	-14.6%	-392	-72.9%
Bergen	249	103	117	+14	+13.6%	-132	-53.0%
Burlington	284	158	124	-34	-21.5%	-160	-56.3%
Ocean	240	100	70	-30	-30.0%	-170	-70.8%
Somerset	126	37	35	-2	-5.4%	-91	-72.2%
Passaic	825	280	242	-38	-13.6%	-583	-70.7%
Middlesex	449	168	188	+20	+11.9%	-261	-58.1%
Cumberland	249	92	69	-23	-25.0%	-180	-72.3%
Warren	31	14	22	+8	+57.1%	-9	-29.0%
Gloucester	99	55	62	+7	+12.7%	-37	-37.4%
Cape May	27	28	14	-14	-50.0%	-13	-48.1%
Sussex	38	19	26	+7	+36.8%	-12	-31.6%
TOTAL	10,355	3179	2793	-386	-12.1%	-7562	-73.0%

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 Figure 2, in 2015, 68.7% of youth were admitted to detention as a result of new delinquency charges. However, this figure varied widely across sites, ranging from just 34.3% in Ocean to 81.7% in Essex. Table 4 indicates that multi-year trends also vary, with eight sites experiencing increases in the percentage of youth detained for new delinquency charges since JDAI implementation, and ten sites seeing decreases. Finally, Table 5 indicates that the percentage of youth detained for the most serious offenses – those of the 1st or 2nd degree – was 50.9% across sites. However, this figure also varied widely, from just 15.7% in Ocean to 64.9% in Essex.

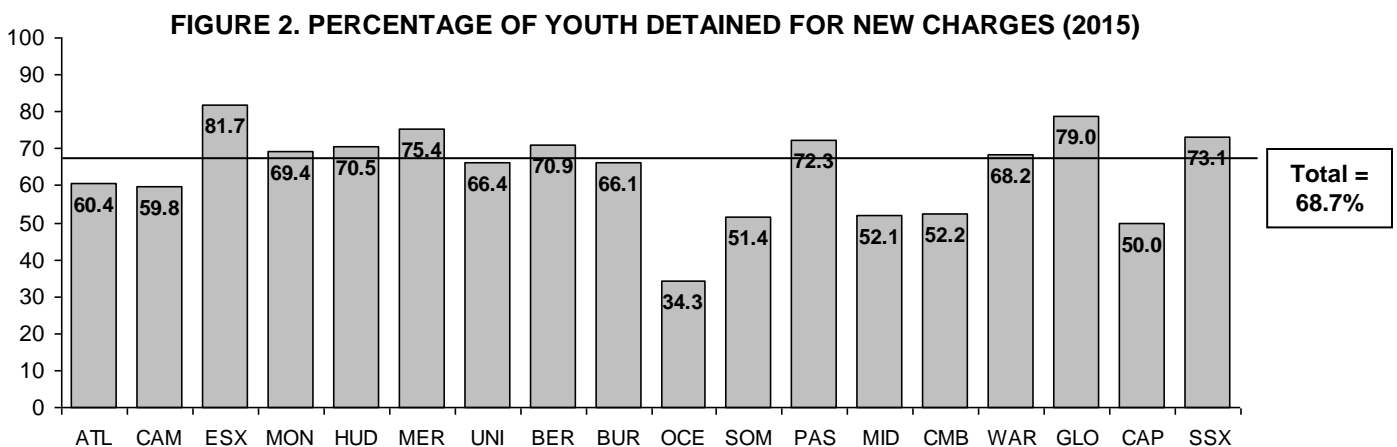
VOPs. As described in Table 6 and Figure 3, since JDAI implementation there has been a remarkable reduction in reliance on detention for youth who are non-compliant with the conditions of probation. Comparing 2015 to each site's pre-JDAI year, admissions to detention for violations of probation (VOPs) have decreased by more than three-quarters (-77.6%), with 17 sites experiencing pre vs. post JDAI decreases. Monmouth has experienced the largest decrease (-96.7%), and five additional sites

have experienced decreases of 80% or more: Passaic (-86.0%), Camden (-85.8%), Somerset (-84.8%), Atlantic (-83.3%), and Mercer (-81.6%). Reductions over the past year continued, with VOP admissions down -24.6% across sites collectively. The largest one-year decreases occurred in Monmouth (-75.0%), Warren (-60.0%), Hudson (-48.2%), and Bergen (-42.9%). Finally, while 14.0% of detention admissions were the result of a VOP across sites collectively in 2015, this figure varied widely, from a low of 4.1% in Essex to a high of 40.0% in Ocean (Table 4).

FTAs. Table 7 and Figure 4 indicate that JDAI sites have also experienced a remarkable 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 -77.9% across sites, with FTA admissions down by more than 80% in Atlantic (-86.5%), Essex (-86.2%), Mercer (-85.4%), Burlington (-82.4%), Monmouth (-81.8%), and Camden (-80.3%). Reductions continued over the past year, with FTA admissions down -18.0% across sites collectively. Once again, Table 4 reveals that the percentage of all admissions comprised of youth admitted for FTAs varies across sites. While across sites collectively, just 6.5% of detention admissions were for FTAs in 2015, this figure ranged from zero in Sussex to 24.6% in Cumberland and 21.4% in Ocean.

Other Violations and Non-Delinquent Events. A review of Table 8 reveals that admissions to detention for all other violations and non-delinquency events have also decreased since JDAI implementation. Such admissions are down by -46.4% across sites, with three sites experiencing decreases of 75% or more: Ocean (-88.0%), Cumberland (-82.1%), and Mercer (-78.9%). Note that pre vs. post JDAI increases in this category for some sites can be largely explained by the increased availability and utilization of alternative to detention (ATD) programs, since this category includes ATD violations. An important trend to monitor, then, is the one-year change, with such admissions decreasing by -13.0% collectively. The largest one-year decreases occurred in Passaic (-59.5%) and Mercer (-52.9%), while the largest one-year increases occurred in Bergen (+140.0%) and Monmouth (+125.0%).

Admissions for Violations with Lower-Level Underlying Offenses. Tables 9 and 10 describe the prior history of youth admitted to detention for violations (VOPs, FTAs, detention alternative violations, etc.). Table 9 indicates that in 2015, of youth detained on a violation only, 35.2% (301 youth) had an offense of the 4th degree or less as the most serious, immediate underlying offense. Of these youth, 65.8% (198 youth) had an offense of the 4th degree or less as the most serious prior adjudication in their entire court history; 32 of these youth had no prior adjudications.



Admission Process. Finally, Table 11 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 71.3% of all admissions occurring via this route in 2015. There is variation across sites, however. For example, court remands accounted for 19.3% of all admissions to detention across sites in 2015, but this figure ranged from a low of 5.2% in Atlantic to highs of 38.5% in Sussex and 37.2% in Middlesex. Additionally, the percentage of all admissions occurring via court remand has increased over the years.

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

	Delinquency Charges			VOP			FTA			ATD Violation			Other Violation or Non-Delinquency Event ²			Other Reason ³		
	^b Pre	2014	2015	Pre	2014	2015	Pre	2014	2015	Pre	2014	2015	Pre	2014	2015	Pre	2014	2015
ATL	59.5%	61.5%	60.4%	19.2%	15.6%	11.2%	7.9%	4.4%	3.7%	10.4%	18.5%	23.9%	1.5%	0.0%	0.7%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
CAM	62.8%	62.1%	59.8%	25.6%	19.1%	17.1%	8.8%	8.7%	8.1%	0.7%	7.4%	10.7%	1.9%	2.7%	3.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%
ESX	83.9%	78.9%	81.7%	4.4%	5.2%	4.1%	9.7%	6.1%	4.7%	0.7%	8.5%	8.5%	1.0%	1.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.9%
MON	56.0%	71.3%	69.4%	29.6%	19.8%	6.9%	8.7%	5.0%	11.1%	5.3%	3.0%	11.1%	0.2%	1.0%	1.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
HUD	75.2%	62.5%	70.5%	10.3%	16.4%	10.5%	2.7%	2.9%	2.5%	6.8%	5.9%	8.0%	5.0%	11.7%	8.4%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
MER	78.1%	64.6%	75.4%	11.4%	16.3%	13.0%	5.6%	9.6%	5.1%	2.0%	6.7%	4.3%	2.4%	2.8%	1.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.7%
UNI	68.6%	66.7%	66.4%	24.0%	23.4%	24.0%	5.8%	4.7%	4.8%	0.4%	3.5%	3.4%	1.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	1.4%
BERG	72.3%	68.0%	70.9%	18.9%	20.4%	10.3%	8.0%	5.8%	4.3%	0.8%	3.9%	9.4%	0.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.0%	1.0%	4.3%
BURL	52.5%	58.2%	66.1%	24.6%	21.5%	19.4%	12.0%	8.2%	4.8%	0.7%	8.2%	8.1%	8.1%	2.5%	1.6%	2.1%	1.3%	0.0%
OCE	47.5%	43.0%	34.3%	28.8%	43.0%	40.0%	10.8%	9.0%	21.4%	3.3%	5.0%	2.9%	7.1%	0.0%	1.4%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%
SOM	46.0%	59.5%	51.4%	36.5%	13.5%	20.0%	10.3%	16.2%	17.1%	1.6%	8.1%	8.6%	5.6%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%
PASC	61.2%	66.8%	72.3%	20.8%	11.4%	9.9%	11.4%	6.8%	9.9%	4.0%	13.6%	6.2%	2.5%	1.4%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
MIDSX	61.7%	56.0%	52.1%	33.9%	36.3%	39.9%	3.6%	1.2%	3.7%	0.7%	4.2%	3.7%	0.2%	1.8%	0.5%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
CUMB	63.1%	54.3%	52.2%	14.1%	13.0%	15.9%	10.8%	27.2%	24.6%	6.0%	3.3%	7.2%	5.2%	2.2%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
WAR	45.2%	57.1%	68.2%	25.8%	35.7%	9.1%	16.1%	7.1%	13.6%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	9.7%	0.0%	0.0%
GLO	75.8%	70.9%	79.0%	5.1%	14.5%	11.3%	6.1%	7.3%	3.2%	9.1%	5.5%	4.8%	3.0%	1.8%	1.6%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
CAPE	66.7%	60.7%	50.0%	18.5%	7.1%	21.4%	7.4%	21.4%	7.1%	7.4%	10.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%
SUSX	57.9%	63.2%	73.1%	34.2%	36.8%	26.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL	69.7%	66.1%	68.7%	16.9%	16.4%	14.0%	7.9%	7.0%	6.5%	2.7%	7.6%	8.2%	2.3%	2.6%	1.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%

^b 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); 2012 (Sussex).

TABLE 5. DEGREE OF CURRENT OFFENSE/LEAD REASON FOR DETENTION (2015)

	1 ST / 2 ND	3 RD	4 TH / DP	Other
ATL	47.0%	9.7%	3.7%	39.6%
CAM	36.0%	18.5%	5.3%	40.2%
ESX	64.9%	13.8%	3.0%	18.3%
MON	48.6%	12.5%	8.3%	30.6%
HUD	51.6%	14.9%	4.0%	29.5%
MER	55.8%	14.5%	5.1%	24.6%
UNI	58.2%	5.5%	2.7%	33.6%
BERG	59.0%	10.3%	1.7%	29.1%
BURL	41.9%	16.1%	8.1%	33.9%
OCE	15.7%	17.1%	1.4%	65.7%
SOM	48.6%	2.9%	0.0%	48.6%
PASC	59.5%	12.0%	0.8%	27.7%
MIDSX	35.6%	8.5%	8.0%	47.9%
CUMB	36.2%	8.7%	7.2%	47.8%
WAR	50.0%	13.6%	4.5%	31.8%
GLO	37.1%	30.6%	11.3%	21.0%
CAPE	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%
SUSX	34.6%	19.2%	19.2%	26.9%
TOTAL	50.9%	13.5%	4.3%	31.3%

TABLE 6. NUMBER OF YOUTH ADMITTED TO DETENTION FOR VOPs

	Pre-JDAI ⁴	2014	2015	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	90	21	15	-6	-28.6%	-75	-83.3%
Camden	430	85	61	-24	-28.2%	-369	-85.8%
Essex	108	39	29	-10	-25.6%	-79	-73.1%
Monmouth	150	20	5	-15	-75.0%	-145	-96.7%
Hudson	126	56	29	-27	-48.2%	-97	-77.0%
Mercer	98	29	18	-11	-37.9%	-80	-81.6%
Union	129	40	35	-5	-12.5%	-94	-72.9%
Bergen	47	21	12	-9	-42.9%	-35	-74.5%
Burlington	70	34	24	-10	-29.4%	-46	-65.7%
Ocean	69	43	28	-15	-34.9%	-41	-59.4%
Somerset	46	5	7	+2	+40.0%	-39	-84.8%
Passaic	172	32	24	-8	-25.0%	-148	-86.0%
Middlesex	152	61	75	+14	+23.0%	-77	-50.7%
Cumberland	35	12	11	-1	-8.3%	-24	-68.6%
Warren	8	5	2	-3	-60.0%	-6	-75.0%
Gloucester	5	8	7	-1	-12.5%	+2	+40.0%
Cape May	5	2	3	+1	+50.0%	-2	-40.0%
Sussex	13	7	7	0	0.0%	-6	-46.2%
TOTAL	1753	520	392	-128	-24.6%	-1361	-77.6%

FIGURE 3. YOUTH ADMITTED TO DETENTION FOR VOPs, PRE-JDAI VS. 2015

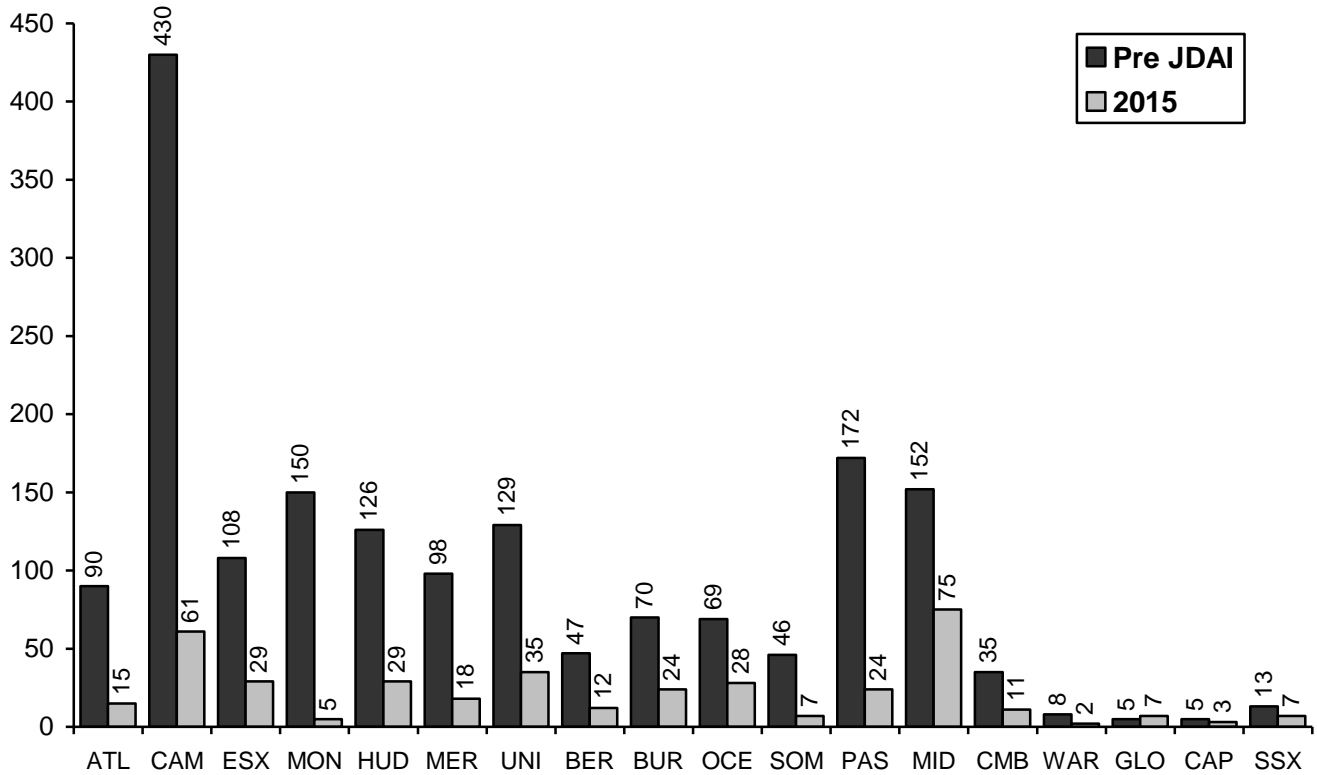


TABLE 7. NUMBER OF YOUTH ADMITTED TO DETENTION FOR FTAs

	Pre-JDAI	2014	2015	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	37	6	5	-1	-16.7%	-32	-86.5%
Camden	147	39	29	-10	-25.6%	-118	-80.3%
Essex	239	46	33	-13	-28.3%	-206	-86.2%
Monmouth	44	5	8	+3	+60.0%	-36	-81.8%
Hudson	33	10	7	-3	-30.0%	-26	-78.8%
Mercer	48	17	7	-10	-58.8%	-41	-85.4%
Union	31	8	7	-1	-12.5%	-24	-77.4%
Bergen	20	6	5	-1	-16.7%	-15	-75.0%
Burlington	34	13	6	-7	-53.8%	-28	-82.4%
Ocean	26	9	15	+6	+66.7%	-11	-42.3%
Somerset	13	6	6	0	0.0%	-7	-53.8%
Passaic	94	19	24	+5	+26.3%	-70	-74.5%
Middlesex	16	2	7	+5	+250.0%	-9	-56.3%
Cumberland	27	25	17	-8	-32.0%	-10	-37.0%
Warren	5	1	3	+2	+200.0%	-2	-40.0%
Gloucester	6	4	2	-2	-50.0%	-4	-66.7%
Cape May	2	6	1	-5	-83.3%	-1	-50.0%
Sussex	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOTAL	822	222	182	-40	-18.0%	-640	-77.9%

FIGURE 4. YOUTH ADMITTED TO DETENTION FOR FTAs, PRE-JDAI VS. 2015

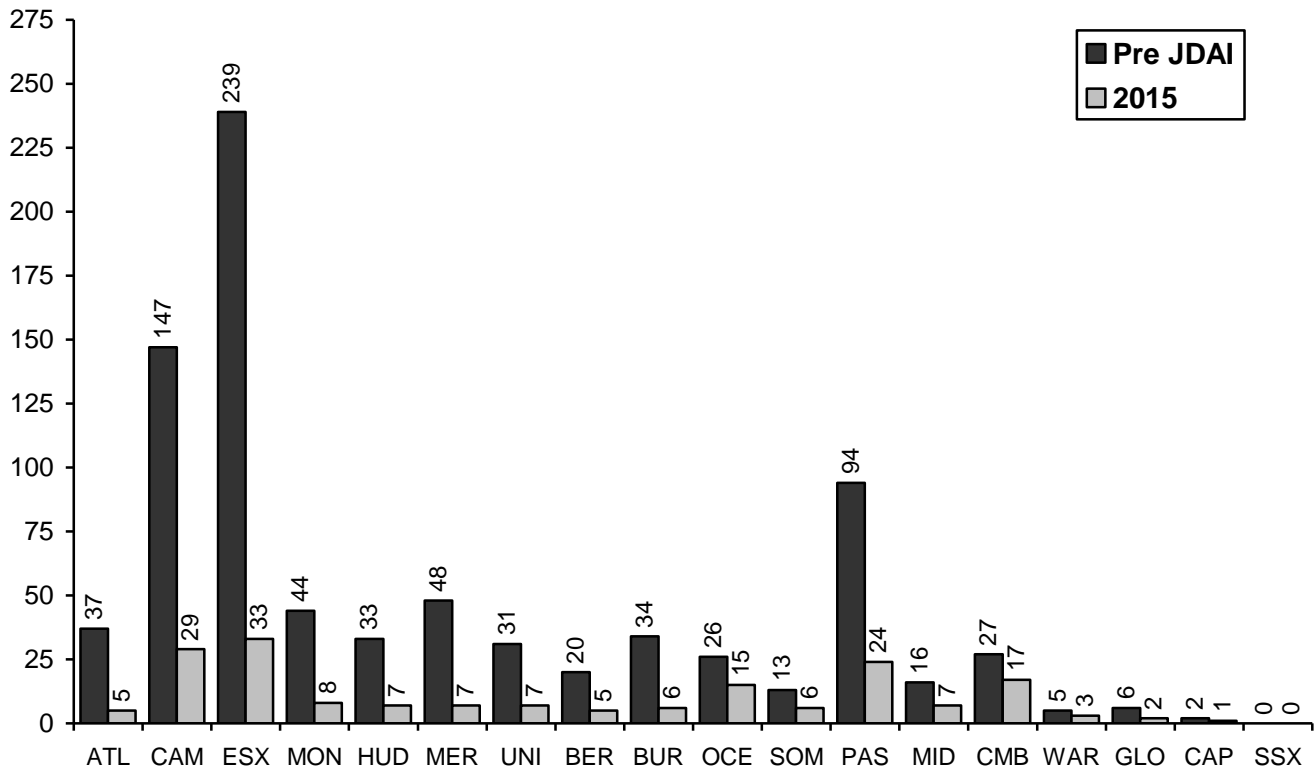


TABLE 8. NUMBER OF YOUTH ADMITTED TO DETENTION FOR ALL OTHER VIOLATIONS (INCLUDING ATD VIOLATIONS) OR FOR NON-DELINQUENCY EVENTS⁵

	Pre-JDAI	2014	2015	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	56	25	33	+8	+32.0%	-23	-41.1%
Camden	43	45	52	+7	+15.6%	+9	+20.9%
Essex	43	72	61	-11	-15.3%	+18	+42.0%
Monmouth	28	4	9	+5	+125.0%	-19	-67.9%
Hudson	144	60	45	-15	-25.0%	-99	-68.8%
Mercer	38	17	8	-9	-52.9%	-30	-78.9%
Union	9	7	5	-2	-28.6%	-4	-44.4%
Bergen	2	5	12	+7	+140.0%	+10	+500.0%
Burlington	25	17	12	-5	-29.4%	-13	-52.0%
Ocean	25	5	3	-2	-40.0%	-22	-88.0%
Somerset	9	3	4	+1	+33.3%	-5	-55.6%
Passaic	54	42	17	-25	-59.5%	-37	-68.5%
Middlesex	4	10	8	-2	-20.0%	+4	+100.0%
Cumberland	28	5	5	0	0.0%	-23	-82.1%
Warren	1	0	2	+2	^a +100.0%	+1	+100.0%
Gloucester	12	4	4	0	0.0%	-8	-66.7%
Cape May	2	3	2	-1	-33.3%	0	0.0%
Sussex	3	0	0	0	0.0%	-3	-100.0%
TOTAL	526	324	282	-42	-13.0%	-244	-46.4%

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

TABLE 9. FOR YOUTH ADMITTED ON A VIOLATION ONLY, DEGREE OF MOST SERIOUS IMMEDIATE UNDERLYING OFFENSE (MSUO)⁶ - 2015

	1 ST / 2 ND		3 RD		4 TH		DP / PDP		Violation, etc.	
ATL	45.3%	24	35.8%	19	3.8%	2	11.3%	6	3.8%	2
CAM	12.7%	18	53.5%	76	3.5%	5	14.1%	20	16.2%	23
ESX	52.0%	64	32.5%	40	3.3%	4	1.6%	2	10.6%	13
MON	27.3%	6	18.2%	4	9.1%	2	18.2%	4	27.3%	6
HUD	17.3%	14	35.8%	29	17.3%	14	18.5%	15	11.1%	9
MER	9.1%	3	39.4%	13	21.2%	7	27.3%	9	3.0%	1
UNI	27.7%	13	34.0%	16	12.8%	6	14.9%	7	10.6%	5
BERG	31.0%	9	48.3%	14	17.2%	5	0.0%	0	3.4%	1
BURL	9.5%	4	38.1%	16	28.6%	12	14.3%	6	9.5%	4
OCE	6.5%	3	47.8%	22	17.4%	8	17.4%	8	10.9%	5
SOM	11.8%	2	35.3%	6	17.6%	3	5.9%	1	29.4%	5
PASC	15.4%	10	49.2%	32	10.8%	7	12.3%	8	12.3%	8
MIDSX	7.8%	7	54.4%	49	16.7%	15	18.9%	17	2.2%	2
CUMB	24.2%	8	33.3%	11	12.1%	4	27.3%	9	3.0%	1
WAR	28.6%	2	14.3%	1	28.6%	2	28.6%	2	0.0%	0
GLO	15.4%	2	61.5%	8	15.4%	2	7.7%	1	0.0%	0
CAPE	33.3%	2	50.0%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	16.7%	1
SUSX	14.3%	1	57.1%	4	28.6%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
TOTAL	22.4%	192	42.4%	363	11.7%	100	13.4%	115	10.0%	86

TABLE 10. FOR YOUTH ADMITTED ON A VIOLATION ONLY, WHERE MSUO IS 4TH DEGREE OR LESS, DEGREE OF MOST SERIOUS PRIOR ADJUDICATION - 2015

	1 ST / 2 ND		3 RD		4 TH		DP / PDP		No Prior Adjds	
ATL	0.0%	0	40.0%	4	10.0%	1	30.0%	3	20.0%	2
CAM	8.3%	4	45.8%	22	14.6%	7	22.9%	11	8.3%	4
ESX	52.6%	10	15.8%	3	5.3%	1	5.3%	1	21.1%	4
MON	0.0%	0	8.3%	1	16.7%	2	75.0%	9	0.0%	0
HUD	15.8%	6	26.3%	10	31.6%	12	21.1%	8	5.3%	2
MER	0.0%	0	17.6%	3	23.5%	4	41.2%	7	17.6%	3
UNI	33.3%	6	22.2%	4	16.7%	3	22.2%	4	5.6%	1
BERG	16.7%	1	33.3%	2	16.7%	1	0.0%	0	33.3%	2
BURL	0.0%	0	13.6%	3	59.1%	13	18.2%	4	9.1%	2
OCE	0.0%	0	4.8%	1	42.9%	9	42.9%	9	9.5%	2
SOM	0.0%	0	33.3%	3	33.3%	3	22.2%	2	11.1%	1
PASC	17.4%	4	26.1%	6	21.7%	5	30.4%	7	4.3%	1
MIDSX	2.9%	1	8.8%	3	35.3%	12	47.1%	16	5.9%	2
CUMB	0.0%	0	21.4%	3	21.4%	3	21.4%	3	35.7%	5
WAR	0.0%	0	25.0%	1	25.0%	1	25.0%	1	25.0%	1
GLO	0.0%	0	66.7%	2	33.3%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
CAPE	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
SUSX	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
TOTAL	10.6%	32	23.6%	71	26.9%	81	28.2%	85	10.6%	32

TABLE 11. DETENTION ADMISSION PROCESS

	Processed Through Intake			Court Remand ⁷			Transfer from Other Secure Facility/Jurisdiction			Other Process ⁸		
	Earliest ^c	2014	2015	Earliest	2014	2015	Earliest	2014	2015	Earliest	2014	2015
ATL	86.4%	93.3%	88.8%	8.3%	5.9%	5.2%	3.0%	0.7%	3.0%	2.3%	0.0%	3.0%
CAM	78.7%	63.0%	57.3%	21.3%	34.1%	33.4%	0.0%	2.7%	3.4%	0.0%	0.2%	5.9%
ESX	86.7%	76.5%	79.5%	10.9%	11.2%	11.4%	2.3%	3.2%	6.8%	0.1%	9.2%	2.3%
MON	82.9%	81.2%	80.6%	6.7%	5.0%	13.9%	3.7%	4.0%	5.6%	6.7%	9.9%	0.0%
HUD	93.0%	66.6%	79.6%	6.3%	31.7%	19.3%	0.7%	1.8%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MER	94.1%	91.6%	65.9%	4.5%	5.1%	18.8%	1.2%	2.8%	5.8%	0.2%	0.6%	9.4%
UNI	97.2%	87.1%	86.3%	1.1%	11.1%	10.3%	1.1%	1.8%	3.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
BERG	50.7%	52.4%	58.1%	27.5%	21.4%	23.1%	2.2%	4.9%	8.5%	19.6%	21.4%	10.3%
BURL	65.2%	61.4%	58.9%	28.0%	32.3%	32.3%	5.7%	6.3%	3.2%	1.1%	0.0%	5.6%
OCE	33.5%	54.0%	57.1%	21.1%	25.0%	15.7%	0.5%	5.0%	14.3%	44.9%	16.0%	12.9%
SOM	90.5%	64.9%	51.4%	0.0%	16.2%	14.3%	9.5%	13.5%	34.3%	0.0%	5.4%	0.0%
PASC	72.6%	81.8%	76.4%	27.0%	13.9%	18.6%	0.4%	2.9%	2.9%	0.0%	1.4%	2.1%
MIDSX	66.4%	55.4%	52.7%	32.3%	36.3%	37.2%	0.0%	2.4%	3.2%	1.3%	6.0%	6.9%
CUMB	77.0%	73.9%	69.6%	11.9%	22.8%	13.0%	1.6%	3.3%	0.0%	9.5%	0.0%	17.4%
WAR	90.3%	28.6%	54.5%	0.0%	42.9%	9.1%	9.7%	7.1%	9.1%	0.0%	21.4%	27.3%
GLO	91.9%	67.3%	77.4%	1.0%	18.2%	12.9%	2.0%	9.1%	0.0%	5.1%	5.5%	9.7%
CAPE	53.8%	64.3%	78.6%	42.3%	25.0%	21.4%	3.8%	10.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SUSX	47.4%	47.4%	50.0%	47.4%	47.4%	38.5%	2.6%	5.3%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	11.5%
TOTAL	82.0%	72.1%	71.3%	14.5%	20.2%	19.3%	1.6%	3.3%	4.8%	2.0%	4.4%	4.5%

^c 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, Sussex).

DETENTION DEPARTURES & LENGTH OF STAY (LOS)

Overall Length of Stay. Table 12 indicates that in 2015, across sites average length of stay (ALOS) ranged from a low of 17.7 days in Gloucester to a high of 57.4 days in Union. Averaging across the 18 sites there has been a collective increase of +4.9 days (+17.2%) in length of stay since JDAI implementation, with the largest increase occurring in Union (+28.6 days, +99.3%). However, six sites have seen decreases in ALOS since JDAI implementation, with Somerset (-5.5 days, -23.1%) and Monmouth (-6.5 days, -21.5%) experiencing the largest decreases. Over the past year, fortunately ALOS is down across sites (-2.7 days, -7.5%); 12 sites saw a one-year decrease, with the largest decrease occurring in Atlantic (-19.1 days, -44.5%). Six sites saw one-year increases in ALOS, with the largest increases occurring in Cape May (+12.9 days, +39.0%) and Ocean (+10.7 days, +29.5%).

TABLE 12. AVERAGE (MEAN) LOS IN DETENTION⁹

	Pre-JDAI	2014	2015	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	%	Days	%
Atlantic	28.9	42.9	23.8	-19.1	-44.5%	-5.1	-17.6%
Camden	21.3	41.1	33.5	-7.6	-18.5%	+12.2	+57.3%
Essex	38.5	39.7	39.8	+0.1	+0.3%	+1.3	+3.4%
Monmouth	30.3	26.5	23.8	-2.7	-10.2%	-6.5	-21.5%
Hudson	28.9	34.6	41.5	+6.9	+19.9%	+12.6	+43.6%
Mercer	27.4	55.0	40.6	-14.4	-26.2%	+13.2	+48.2%
Union	28.8	62.4	57.4	-5.0	-8.0%	+28.6	+99.3%
Bergen	27.4	27.3	23.9	-3.4	-12.5%	-3.5	-12.8%
Burlington	27.5	29.9	25.6	-4.3	-14.4%	-1.9	-6.9%
Ocean	34.8	36.3	47.0	+10.7	+29.5%	+12.2	+35.1%
Somerset	23.8	29.8	18.3	-11.5	-38.6%	-5.5	-23.1%
Passaic	29.9	27.1	34.8	+7.7	+28.4%	+4.9	+16.4%
Middlesex	35.6	32.2	33.7	+1.5	+4.7%	-1.9	-5.3%
Cumberland	33.6	48.4	38.5	-9.9	-20.5%	+4.9	+14.6%
Warren	23.6	33.2	26.6	-6.6	-19.9%	+3.0	+12.7%
Gloucester	17.1	21.2	17.7	-3.5	-16.5%	+0.6	+3.5%
Cape May	41.9	33.1	46.0	+12.9	+39.0%	+4.1	+9.8%
Sussex	12.9	29.0	27.9	-1.1	-3.8%	+15.0	+116.3%
SITE AVG¹⁰	28.5	36.1	33.4	-2.7	-7.5%	+4.9	+17.2%

Table 13 describes median length of stay in detention, i.e., the number of days within which 50% of all youth are released from detention. In 2015, median LOS ranged from a low of five days in Atlantic and Essex, to a high of about a month in Ocean (30 days) and Union (28 days). In terms of trends, prior to JDAI, across sites the median LOS averaged 12.1 days, increasing to 12.8 days by 2015 (+5.8%). However, individual sites varied, with nine sites experiencing a decrease, seven sites seeing an increase, and two sites remaining unchanged. The largest pre vs. post JDAI increase in median LOS was experienced by Union (+19 days, +211.1%), while the largest decrease occurred in Monmouth (-8 days, -57.1%). The largest one-year decreases occurred in Atlantic (-11 days, -68.8%) and Mercer (-10 days, -55.6%), while three sites saw one-year increases of one week or more (Ocean, Hudson, Sussex).

Finally, with regard to the percentage of youth who remain in detention for 60 days or more, Table 14 reveals that this LOS indicator has also increased over the years. Pre-JDAI the site average for youth with these lengthier stays was 14.4%, which increased to 18.7% by 2015. The largest increase occurred in Cape May (+17.8 percentage points), and the largest decrease occurred in Middlesex (-5.1 percentage points).

TABLE 13. MEDIAN LOS IN DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2014	2015	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	%	Days	%
Atlantic	11	16	5	-11	-68.8%	-6	-54.5%
Camden	11	22	17	-5	-22.7%	+6	+54.5%
Essex	10	5	5	0	0.0%	-5	-50.0%
Monmouth	14	6	6	0	0.0%	-8	-57.1%
Hudson	7	7	16	+9	+128.6%	+9	+128.6%
Mercer	11	18	8	-10	-55.6%	-3	-27.3%
Union	9	35	28	-7	-20.0%	+19	+211.1%
Bergen	15	8	8	0	0.0%	-7	-46.7%
Burlington	11	9	9	0	0.0%	-2	-18.2%
Ocean	23	20	30	+10	+50.0%	+7	+30.4%
Somerset	9	7	8	+1	+14.3%	-1	-11.1%
Passaic	14	9	12	+3	+33.3%	-2	-14.3%
Middlesex	15	16	15	-1	-6.3%	0	0.0%
Cumberland	7	12	7	-5	-41.7%	0	0.0%
Warren	10	23	15	-8	-34.8%	+5	+50.0%
Gloucester	6	14	8	-6	-42.9%	+2	+33.3%
Cape May	30	23	19	-4	-17.4%	-11	-36.7%
Sussex	5	7	14	+7	+100.0%	+9	+180.0%
SITE AVG	12.1	14.3	12.8	-1.5	-10.5%	+0.7	+5.8%

TABLE 14. YOUTH REMAINING IN DETENTION 60 DAYS OR MORE

	Pre-JDAI	2014	2015	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				Percentage Points	Percentage Points
Atlantic	15.5%	27.4%	12.6%	-14.8	-2.9
Camden	6.5%	25.1%	18.7%	-6.4	+12.2
Essex	21.2%	20.4%	20.7%	+0.3	-0.5
Monmouth	15.8%	13.0%	13.7%	+0.7	-2.1
Hudson	17.7%	16.8%	25.5%	+8.7	+7.8
Mercer	13.0%	26.9%	19.6%	-7.3	+6.6
Union	15.5%	28.2%	28.4%	+0.2	+12.9
Bergen	14.2%	16.0%	12.2%	-3.8	-2.0
Burlington	16.1%	12.9%	13.3%	+0.4	-2.8
Ocean	22.6%	20.2%	32.4%	+12.2	+9.8
Somerset	7.1%	17.5%	9.4%	-8.1	+2.3
Passaic	16.3%	15.3%	20.2%	+4.9	+3.9
Middlesex	17.3%	15.9%	12.2%	-3.7	-5.1
Cumberland	16.7%	24.1%	21.5%	-2.6	+4.8
Warren	6.2%	18.2%	13.6%	-4.6	+7.4
Gloucester	9.9%	5.0%	10.7%	+5.7	+0.8
Cape May	22.2%	11.1%	40.0%	+28.9	+17.8
Sussex	5.4%	22.2%	12.0%	-10.2	+6.6
SITE AVG	14.4%	18.7%	18.7%	0.0	+4.3

ALOS By Departure Type. Table 15 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 2015, across sites ALOS averaged 13.5 days, however this ranged from a low of about one week in Sussex (7.3 days) and Essex (7.8 days), to a high of about one month in Ocean (30.2 days) and Cape May (26.5 days). Across sites, ALOS for youth released to a parent/home pre-dispositionally averaged 7.5 days, but ranged from a low of 1.7 days in Passaic to a high of 14.0 days in Middlesex and Sussex. Finally, ALOS for youth released to serve a disposition/to a dispositional placement averaged 58.7 days across sites, but ranged from lows of 38.1 days in Bergen and 38.6 days in Somerset, to 101.8 days in Cumberland.

In order to shed light on the nature of the increase in overall LOS reported earlier, Table 16 reports changes in ALOS over time for the two most frequently occurring departure types. In terms of changes pre vs. post JDAI by county, 11 sites experienced increases in ALOS for youth released to a detention alternative and seven sites experienced decreases, for a collective decrease of -0.4 days (-2.9%). Changes ranged from an increase of +11.5 days in Ocean (+61.5%), to a decrease of -13.5 days in Burlington (-56.7%). Regarding youth released from detention to a disposition, 14 sites experienced an increase in ALOS and four sites experienced a decrease, for a collective increase of +9.6 days (+19.6%). Changes ranged from an increase of +33.5 days in Camden (+145.0%) to a decrease in Burlington of -15.2 days (-24.6%).

Nature of Departures. Table 17 indicates that sites vary in terms of the percentage of youth released from detention to a detention alternative. Across all sites, in 2015, 45.3% of detained youth were released from detention to an alternative, up from 34.0% in the earliest recorded year for each site. However, the percentage of youth released to a detention alternative ranges from a low of just 8.5% in Ocean and 18.9% in Union, to highs of 71.4% in Gloucester and 69.6% in Atlantic.

Taken together, the first three columns/categories of Table 17 (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 2015, across sites 51.7% 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 only a quarter in Ocean (24.0%) and Union (25.0%), to three-quarters or more in Gloucester (80.4%), Cumberland (75.3%), Atlantic (74.8%), and Warren (72.7%).

In 2015 the proportion of youth released via a transfer to jail or upon bail – typically as a result of a waiver – ranged from zero in six sites to 6.2% in Cumberland. 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 six sites to a high of 6.8% in Union.

TABLE 15. AVERAGE LOS BY DEPARTURE TYPE^{11, 12}

	Detention Alternative, Shelter (Pre-Dispo Placement)			Parent, Other Adult, ROR (Pre-Dispo)			Other Service Agency/Placement (Pre-Dispo)			Dispositional Placement		
	Earliest ^d	2014	2015	Earliest	2014	2015	Earliest	2014	2015	Earliest	2014	2015
ATL	11.8	15.8	9.9	6.0	2.0	6.3	14.2	15.4	5.3	59.2	80.9	66.1
CAM	11.7	15.9	13.3	11.6	18.6	12.2	20.0	60.1	8.0	23.1	61.0	56.6
ESX	7.5	6.9	7.8	4.5	4.0	4.5	28.9	58.7	42.8	58.0	80.1	77.1
MON	12.7	8.7	10.0	8.4	4.9	2.3	16.1	42.0	28.6	44.2	61.4	46.2
HUD	5.4	5.9	9.6	4.4	2.7	10.6	5.4	25.0	48.4	60.7	60.4	70.5
MER	13.3	10.2	11.0	4.5	5.9	2.6	5.3	14.4	4.4	45.1	74.4	66.6
UNI	13.1	12.3	15.0	6.8	7.6	12.6	6.0	28.5	67.0	42.5	64.4	59.5
BERG	13.5	6.9	15.0	4.8	8.8	3.2	*	25.3	46.0	43.5	38.9	38.1
BURL	23.8	11.0	10.3	9.6	15.2	4.0	24.7	20.3	17.7	61.7	45.7	46.5
OCE	18.7	11.2	30.2	21.1	18.6	3.0	22.1	21.0	18.0	47.3	47.5	58.9
SOM	18.1	22.5	8.3	6.6	1.7	3.7	1.5	27.1	18.0	44.1	63.0	38.6
PASC	8.9	11.9	11.3	6.7	11.1	1.7	19.3	4.0	*	49.6	54.6	68.1
MIDSX	15.7	14.1	17.8	29.9	15.6	14.0	37.5	39.8	10.8	42.0	43.7	49.5
CUMB	23.6	13.6	14.1	5.2	5.2	12.4	23.5	35.3	43.0	77.0	65.3	101.8
WAR	13.7	14.0	11.9	9.7	e *	*	29.8	31.5	47.0	43.0	39.1	47.6
GLO	12.9	18.9	13.1	4.1	9.9	13.0	26.0	13.7	9.0	49.4	42.3	45.6
CAPE	21.0	9.4	26.5	9.0	*	*	16.5	26.5	4.5	51.8	60.2	69.5
SUSX	4.8	4.0	7.3	5.7	7.0	14.0	14.5	5.0	16.0	41.9	57.8	50.6
SITE AVG	13.9	11.8	13.5	8.8	8.7	7.5	18.3	27.4	25.6	49.1	57.8	58.7

^d Departure type was not a variable measured in most sites' pre-JDAI data, and therefore the data is reported for the "earliest full-year of data available." Those years are: 2005 (Atlantic, Camden, Monmouth, Mercer, Bergen, Ocean, Burlington); 2006 (Essex, Hudson); 2008 (Union, Somerset, Passaic); 2009 (Middlesex, Cumberland, Warren); 2011 (Gloucester, Cape May); 2012 (Sussex).

^e 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 15. 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	2014	2015	Earliest	2014	2015	Earliest	2014	2015	Earliest	2014	2015
ATL	42.5	171.9	178.0	23.7	2.0	7.0	7.0	17.7	*	*	*	*
CAM	75.5	145.7	172.5	6.5	8.5	15.8	*	3.5	17.9	*	52.0	*
ESX	128.3	503.6	676.7	8.7	26.1	20.9	16.1	38.0	18.1	81.9	129.7	84.1
MON	93.0	62.5	*	16.2	5.3	*	*	*	3.0	*	*	9.0
HUD	200.9	503.2	263.3	11.0	3.7	1.8	16.2	15.8	57.6	*	87.0	31.0
MER	333.3	461.6	847.0	8.8	8.4	12.8	16.6	17.0	9.0	*	55.8	36.0
UNI	209.8	422.4	538.6	7.7	8.5	4.4	13.1	10.7	44.1	*	*	*
BERG	137.4	193.7	112.3	27.5	29.1	3.6	3.0	79.7	*	58.5	26.7	*
BURL	13.1	251.2	105.9	7.4	7.9	12.7	15.0	10.6	2.0	*	*	18.0
OCE	43.7	39.5	127.0	18.9	15.0	13.7	16.9	*	2.0	41.8	24.0	70.0
SOM	276.7	146.0	*	3.4	3.0	5.8	*	*	2.0	22.0	7.0	*
PASC	126.0	52.0	235.7	6.1	43.3	4.0	7.9	11.0	42.2	73.0	15.0	*
MIDSX	115.9	250.5	309.0	15.5	23.1	5.6	16.7	28.0	31.3	*	2.0	*
CUMB	259.8	465.0	149.3	8.9	7.0	*	36.6	18.0	*	28.0	*	*
WAR	*	*	*	7.5	*	*	50.0	*	*	*	*	17.0
GLO	2.0	*	*	2.0	3.0	1.0	60.3	13.0	*	*	*	*
CAPE	72.5	7.5	*	1.0	*	19.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
SUSX	*	71.0	*	2.0	*	19.0	*	32.0	3.0	*	*	*
SITE AVG	133.2	234.2	309.7	10.2	12.9	9.8	21.2	22.7	19.4	50.9	44.4	37.9

TABLE 16. 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	
	<i>Days</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>%</i>
Atlantic	-5.9	-37.3%	-1.9	-16.1%	-14.8	-18.3%	+6.9	+11.7%
Camden	-2.6	-16.4%	+1.6	+13.7%	-4.4	-7.2%	+33.5	+145.0%
Essex	+0.9	-13.0%	+0.3	+4.0%	-3.0	-3.7%	+19.1	+32.9%
Monmouth	+1.3	+14.9%	-2.7	-36.0%	-15.2	-24.8%	+2.0	+4.5%
Hudson	+3.7	+62.7%	+4.2	+77.8%	+10.1	-16.7%	+9.8	+16.1%
Mercer	+0.8	+7.8%	-2.3	-17.3%	-7.8	-10.5%	+21.5	+47.7%
Union	+2.7	+22.0%	+1.9	+14.5%	-4.9	-7.6%	+17.0	+40.0%
Bergen	+8.1	+117.4%	+1.5	+11.1%	-0.8	-2.1%	-5.4	-12.4%
Burlington	-0.7	-6.4%	-13.5	-56.7%	+0.8	+1.8%	-15.2	-24.6%
Ocean	+19.0	+169.6%	+11.5	+61.5%	+11.4	+24.0%	+11.6	+24.5%
Somerset	-14.2	-63.1%	-9.8	-54.1%	-24.4	-38.7%	-5.5	-12.5%
Passaic	-0.6	-5.0%	+2.4	+27.0%	+13.5	+24.7%	+13.5	+27.2%
Middlesex	+3.7	+26.2%	+2.1	+13.4%	+5.8	+13.3%	+7.5	+17.9%
Cumberland	+0.5	+3.7%	-9.5	-40.3%	+36.5	+55.9%	+24.8	+32.2%
Warren	-2.1	-15.0%	-1.8	-13.1%	+8.5	+21.7%	+4.6	+10.7%
Gloucester	-5.8	-30.7%	+0.2	+1.6%	+3.3	+7.8%	-3.8	-7.7%
Cape May	+17.1	+181.9%	+5.5	+26.2%	+9.3	+15.4%	+17.7	+34.2%
Sussex	+3.3	+82.5%	+2.5	+52.1%	-7.2	-12.5%	+8.7	+20.8%
SITE AVG	+1.7	+14.4%	-0.4	-2.9%	+0.9	+1.6%	+9.6	+19.6%

TABLE 17. 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	2014	2015	Earliest	2014	2015	Earliest	2014	2015	Earliest	2014	2015
ATL	52.6%	51.1%	69.6%	6.6%	2.2%	2.2%	1.5%	5.2%	3.0%	32.7%	30.4%	23.0%
CAM	38.7%	43.8%	48.6%	6.5%	1.1%	3.6%	4.3%	2.7%	1.1%	47.1%	45.0%	40.7%
ESX	37.9%	54.2%	50.2%	33.2%	7.1%	8.7%	0.3%	1.7%	1.4%	22.2%	29.7%	30.0%
MON	40.6%	39.0%	50.7%	17.9%	15.0%	4.1%	5.0%	19.0%	6.8%	31.0%	17.0%	35.6%
HUD	29.5%	33.9%	38.0%	26.2%	6.8%	4.4%	1.4%	2.1%	8.0%	33.0%	36.3%	39.1%
MER	28.6%	39.8%	42.7%	21.4%	3.8%	13.3%	0.4%	6.5%	3.5%	43.1%	35.5%	33.6%
UNI	27.2%	31.3%	18.9%	21.9%	4.3%	4.7%	0.7%	1.2%	1.4%	37.1%	48.5%	52.7%
BERG	32.1%	45.0%	47.2%	14.6%	5.0%	4.1%	0.0%	3.0%	2.4%	33.3%	30.0%	30.1%
BURL	18.5%	42.6%	41.4%	40.3%	3.2%	1.6%	5.7%	8.4%	4.7%	27.5%	25.8%	26.6%
OCE	21.8%	16.0%	8.5%	8.6%	9.6%	5.6%	3.7%	3.2%	9.9%	40.7%	63.8%	59.2%
SOM	33.9%	37.5%	34.4%	37.0%	7.5%	9.4%	1.6%	22.5%	6.3%	18.9%	17.5%	34.4%
PASC	42.5%	56.6%	52.3%	2.7%	3.6%	2.9%	1.2%	0.7%	0.0%	47.8%	32.8%	36.2%
MIDSX	15.5%	38.4%	38.1%	17.7%	4.3%	5.0%	0.9%	3.7%	5.0%	54.5%	46.3%	39.2%
CUMB	23.4%	27.6%	44.6%	34.9%	23.0%	29.2%	5.2%	4.6%	1.5%	23.0%	39.1%	18.5%
WAR	21.9%	18.2%	54.5%	28.1%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	18.2%	18.2%	28.1%	63.6%	22.7%
GLO	33.7%	51.7%	71.4%	34.7%	11.7%	5.4%	5.9%	5.0%	3.6%	15.8%	21.7%	16.1%
CAPE	22.2%	40.7%	26.7%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%	7.4%	13.3%	48.1%	44.4%	53.3%
SUSX	51.4%	38.9%	24.0%	16.2%	5.6%	4.0%	10.8%	5.6%	4.0%	18.9%	33.3%	40.0%
TOTAL	34.0%	44.0%	45.3%	20.7%	5.7%	3.2%	2.0%	3.8%	3.2%	35.4%	35.7%	34.8%

TABLE 17. 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	2014	2015	Earliest	2014	2015	Earliest	2014	2015	Earliest	2014	2015
ATL	1.0%	5.2%	0.7%	5.1%	3.7%	0.7%	0.5%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
CAM	1.9%	3.1%	1.6%	1.5%	2.2%	2.2%	0.0%	1.8%	2.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
ESX	1.1%	1.6%	1.2%	1.5%	2.4%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	3.6%	1.7%	1.2%	2.6%
MON	2.4%	6.0%	0.0%	3.1%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
HUD	1.9%	1.5%	1.1%	1.4%	5.9%	4.0%	4.7%	13.3%	5.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%
MER	0.7%	4.3%	1.4%	2.9%	3.8%	2.8%	3.0%	1.1%	0.7%	0.0%	5.4%	2.1%
UNI	2.1%	6.1%	3.4%	8.5%	6.7%	12.2%	2.5%	1.8%	6.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
BERG	2.0%	3.0%	3.3%	16.7%	8.0%	13.0%	0.4%	3.0%	0.0%	0.8%	3.0%	0.0%
BURL	2.3%	3.9%	5.5%	4.4%	11.0%	16.4%	1.3%	4.5%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
OCE	4.5%	2.1%	2.8%	5.3%	4.3%	8.5%	3.7%	0.0%	1.4%	11.5%	1.1%	4.2%
SOM	2.4%	2.5%	0.0%	5.5%	10.0%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.8%	2.5%	0.0%
PASC	1.2%	0.4%	1.2%	1.2%	3.6%	4.9%	3.2%	1.8%	2.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%
MIDSX	2.9%	1.2%	1.7%	7.0%	4.9%	8.8%	1.6%	0.6%	2.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
CUMB	2.0%	3.4%	6.2%	6.7%	1.1%	0.0%	4.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
WAR	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
GLO	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	8.3%	3.6%	3.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
CAPE	14.8%	7.4%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SUSX	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	24.0%	0.0%	11.1%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL	1.7%	2.6%	1.7%	3.3%	4.1%	5.0%	2.1%	3.1%	2.7%	0.6%	0.9%	1.0%

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 18 describes outcomes for youth supervised via detention alternatives by reporting the nature of departures from alternative placement. In 2015, across the 18 sites, the vast majority of youth were released from detention alternatives following successful completion. Averaging across sites, 80.5% of youth were released successfully, though success rates ranged from 54.5% in Warren to 100.0% in Cape May. Importantly, the percentage of youth removed from a detention alternative as the result of a new delinquency charge is small, averaging just 4.2% across sites, and keeping below 10.0% in all sites (ranging from zero in Ocean, Somerset, Cape May, and Sussex, to 9.3% in Monmouth). Finally, in 2015, averaging across sites, 15.3% of youth were removed from alternative programs for rule violations (no new charges), ranging from a low of zero in Cape May to a high of 36.4% in Warren.

TABLE 18. DETENTION ALTERNATIVE OUTCOMES

	Successful Completion			New Charges			Violation/Non-Compliance		
	Earliest ^f	2014	2015	Earliest	2014	2015	Earliest	2014	2015
ATL	70.6%	74.1%	63.7%	9.5%	0.9%	8.8%	19.9%	25.0%	26.5%
CAM	81.4%	71.6%	73.1%	4.3%	2.6%	3.1%	14.3%	25.9%	23.8%
ESX	78.1%	73.8%	75.7%	6.7%	10.4%	8.6%	15.2%	15.8%	15.6%
MON	78.0%	92.5%	79.7%	6.6%	3.8%	9.3%	15.4%	3.8%	10.9%
HUD	81.3%	89.3%	87.3%	9.4%	2.4%	3.6%	9.4%	8.3%	9.1%
MER	77.6%	85.0%	92.9%	2.4%	3.6%	0.6%	20.0%	11.4%	6.5%
UNI	83.3%	86.9%	73.2%	3.3%	6.6%	5.6%	13.3%	6.6%	21.1%
BERG	90.1%	93.6%	91.4%	1.0%	1.8%	0.9%	8.9%	4.5%	7.8%
BURL	83.0%	84.2%	80.2%	4.3%	3.8%	7.9%	12.8%	12.0%	11.9%
OCE	72.3%	75.7%	84.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27.7%	24.3%	15.8%
SOM	52.6%	84.6%	84.6%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	36.8%	15.4%	15.4%
PASC	82.3%	82.8%	84.6%	2.0%	2.0%	1.5%	15.7%	15.2%	13.9%
MIDSX	78.7%	85.0%	84.8%	4.3%	1.7%	5.1%	17.0%	13.3%	10.1%
CUMB	68.8%	86.8%	73.0%	1.3%	0.0%	8.1%	29.9%	13.2%	18.9%
WAR	83.3%	66.7%	54.5%	0.0%	33.3%	9.1%	16.7%	0.0%	36.4%
GLO	90.6%	90.4%	81.3%	3.8%	1.9%	3.1%	5.7%	7.7%	15.6%
CAPE	-	75.0%	100.0%	-	16.7%	0.0%	-	8.3%	0.0%
SUSX	93.7%	90.6%	84.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	9.4%	15.6%
SITE AVG	79.2%	82.7%	80.5%	4.1%	5.1%	4.2%	16.8%	12.2%	15.3%

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.¹³ Table 19 indicates that total juvenile arrests have decreased substantially since JDAI implementation in all 18 sites. Across sites, total juvenile arrests have decreased by -58.7%. Additionally, Table 20 reveals that arrests for the more serious “index” offenses are down in all 18 sites, for a total reduction of -54.4%.

^f Outcomes were not measured prior to JDAI, so data is reported for the earliest full-year of data available: 2006 (Atlantic, Camden, Essex, Monmouth); 2008 (Hudson, Burlington, Ocean); 2009 (Mercer); 2010 (Union, Bergen, Somerset); 2011 (Middlesex, Warren, Cumberland); 2012 (Passaic, Sussex); 2013 (Gloucester); 2014 (Cape May – reported in the 2014 column only).

TABLE 19. TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS

	Pre-JDAI	2013	2014 ⁹	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				#	%	#	%
Atlantic	2809	1036	975	-61	-5.9%	-1834	-65.3%
Camden	8511	2612	3583	+971	+37.2%	-4928	-57.9%
Essex	6208	2622	2440	-182	-6.9%	-3768	-60.7%
Monmouth	3931	1519	1599	+80	+5.3%	-2332	-59.3%
Hudson	3612	1318	1360	+42	+3.2%	-2252	-62.3%
Mercer	3888	1621	1241	-380	-23.4%	-2647	-68.1%
Union	3145	1232	1021	-211	-17.1%	-2124	-67.5%
Bergen	4729	1982	1900	-82	-4.1%	-2829	-59.8%
Burlington	2607	1449	1464	+15	+1.0%	-1143	-43.8%
Ocean	3321	1027	989	-38	-3.7%	-2332	-70.2%
Somerset	1762	735	641	-94	-12.8%	-1121	-63.6%
Passaic	3894	2184	2250	+66	+3.0%	-1644	-42.2%
Middlesex	2781	1163	1210	+47	+4.0%	-1571	-56.5%
Cumberland	1457	865	694	-171	-19.8%	-763	-52.4%
Warren	368	221	182	-39	-17.6%	-186	-50.5%
Gloucester	1334	755	622	-133	-17.6%	-712	-53.4%
Cape May	716	517	537	+20	+3.9%	-179	-25.0%
Sussex	351	199	198	-1	-0.5%	-153	-43.6%
TOTAL	55,424	23,057	22,906	-151	-0.7%	-32,518	-58.7%

TABLE 20. JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR INDEX OFFENSES

	Pre-JDAI	2013	2014	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				#	%	#	%
Atlantic	845	292	236	-56	-19.2%	-609	-72.1%
Camden	1001	489	488	-1	-0.2%	-513	-51.2%
Essex	1088	818	797	-21	-2.6%	-291	-26.7%
Monmouth	834	378	375	-3	-0.8%	-459	-55.0%
Hudson	1096	392	267	-125	-31.9%	-829	-75.6%
Mercer	641	376	314	-62	-16.5%	-327	-51.0%
Union	450	267	288	+21	+7.9%	-162	-36.0%
Bergen	796	303	314	+11	+3.6%	-482	-60.6%
Burlington	448	333	269	-64	-19.2%	-179	-40.0%
Ocean	569	204	213	+9	+4.4%	-356	-62.6%
Somerset	353	100	106	+6	+6.0%	-247	-70.0%
Passaic	737	387	395	+8	+2.1%	-342	-46.4%
Middlesex	913	338	411	+73	+21.6%	-502	-55.0%
Cumberland	475	202	183	-19	-9.4%	-292	-61.5%
Warren	81	62	47	-15	-24.2%	-34	-42.0%
Gloucester	335	170	98	-72	-42.4%	-237	-70.7%
Cape May	207	92	135	+43	+46.7%	-72	-34.8%
Sussex	60	42	48	+6	+14.3%	-12	-20.0%
TOTAL	10,929	5245	4984	-261	-5.0%	-5945	-54.4%

⁹ 2014 is the most recent year for which arrest figures are available.

MINORITY YOUTH IN DETENTION

Average Daily Population (ADP). On any given day in 2015, across JDAI sites there were 479 fewer youth of color in detention than prior to JDAI implementation, a decrease of -64.4% (Table 21). Youth of color account for 89.4% of the total drop in ADP. The number of minority youth in secure detention has dropped by about three-quarters or more in five sites: Cape May (-85.0%), Somerset (-78.4%), Monmouth (-75.5%), Mercer (-72.7%), and Cumberland (-72.4%).

TABLE 21. ADP OF MINORITY YOUTH IN DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2014	2015	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				<i>Kids</i>	%	<i>Kids</i>	%
Atlantic	30.6	14.2	10.3	-3.9	-27.5%	-20.3	-66.3%
Camden	79.9	43.7	28.0	-15.7	-35.9%	-51.9	-65.0%
Essex	242.6	82.6	81.5	-1.1	-1.3%	-161.1	-66.4%
Monmouth	29.8	5.7	7.3	+1.6	+28.1%	-22.5	-75.5%
Hudson	82.5	29.5	26.5	-3.0	-10.2%	-56.0	-67.9%
Mercer	57.6	27.0	15.7	-11.3	-41.9%	-41.9	-72.7%
Union	38.4	25.3	23.5	-1.8	-7.1%	-14.9	-38.8%
Bergen	16.1	6.6	6.8	+0.2	+3.0%	-9.3	-57.8%
Burlington	13.4	10.1	8.2	-1.9	-18.8%	-5.2	-38.8%
Ocean	10.6	4.3	6.2	+1.9	+44.2%	-4.4	-41.5%
Somerset	7.4	2.6	1.6	-1.0	-38.5%	-5.8	-78.4%
Passaic	67.2	20.2	20.5	+0.3	+1.5%	-46.7	-69.5%
Middlesex	34.3	16.4	15.7	-0.7	-4.3%	-18.6	-54.2%
Cumberland	25.7	9.2	7.1	-2.1	-22.8%	-18.6	-72.4%
Warren	1.1	0.7	1.2	+0.5	+71.4%	+0.1	+9.1%
Gloucester	2.7	1.5	3.1	+1.6	+106.7%	+0.4	+14.8%
Cape May	2.0	1.2	0.3	-0.9	-75.0%	-1.7	-85.0%
Sussex	1.3	0.4	0.8	+0.4	+100.0%	-0.5	-38.5%
TOTAL	743.2	301.2	264.3	-36.9	-12.3%	-478.9	-64.4%

Length of Stay (LOS). Tables 22, 23, and 24 report average (mean) length of stay trends for minority youth and white youth across the 18 JDAI sites. Averaging across sites, mean LOS for minority youth in 2015 was 33.2 days, 7.3 days longer than that for white youth (25.9 days). This gap has decreased since JDAI implementation, when minority youth remained in detention 11.1 days longer than white youth. In 2015, average LOS for minority youth was longer than that for white youth in 14 sites, with the largest gap occurring in Essex, where minority youth remained in detention an average of 37.9 days longer than white youth. Conversely, in Cumberland, white youth remained in detention an average of 23.5 days longer than minority youth.

Tables 25, 26, and 27 describe the number of days within which half of all youth are released from detention. Averaging across sites, median LOS for minority youth in 2015 was 12.3 days, which is actually 5.6 days less than median LOS for white youth (17.9 days). The trend has reversed since JDAI implementation, when median LOS for minority youth was +3.6 days longer than that for white youth. Finally, in 2015, median LOS for minority youth was shorter than that for white youth in eleven sites, while median LOS was longer for white youth in seven sites.

Finally, Tables 28, 29, and 30 describe the percentage of youth who remain in detention for 60 days or more. In 2015, the site average for the percentage of minority youth with these lengthier stays was 18.6%, 6.5 percentage points higher than for white youth (12.1%). For this measure of length of stay, the gap between minority youth and white youth has decreased by -1.2 percentage points since JDAI implementation. Finally, in 2015, in 13 sites a larger percentage of minority youth remained in detention for more than 60 days, as compared to white youth.

TABLE 22. AVERAGE (MEAN) LOS IN DETENTION FOR MINORITY YOUTH

	Pre-JDAI	2014	2015	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	%	Days	%
Atlantic	30.8	45.4	25.0	-20.4	-44.9%	-5.8	-18.8%
Camden	22.8	43.1	35.0	-8.1	-18.8%	+12.2	+53.5%
Essex	39.0	40.1	40.1	0.0	0.0%	+1.1	+2.8%
Monmouth	35.1	27.6	24.2	-3.4	-12.3%	-10.9	-31.1%
Hudson	30.2	34.9	41.5	+6.6	+18.9%	+11.3	+37.4%
Mercer	27.9	55.8	41.4	-14.4	-25.8%	+13.5	+48.4%
Union	29.6	62.4	58.3	-4.1	-6.6%	+28.7	+97.0%
Bergen	28.0	26.6	24.2	-2.4	-9.0%	-3.8	-13.6%
Burlington	27.7	30.0	26.9	-3.1	-10.3%	-0.8	-2.9%
Ocean	35.5	43.3	39.2	-4.1	-9.5%	+3.7	+10.4%
Somerset	26.5	33.2	22.5	-10.7	-32.2%	-4.0	-15.1%
Passaic	30.9	28.1	35.5	+7.4	+26.3%	+4.6	+14.9%
Middlesex	39.0	35.4	35.7	+0.3	+0.8%	-3.3	-8.5%
Cumberland	35.7	50.4	33.8	-16.6	-32.9%	-1.9	-5.3%
Warren	29.5	29.5	26.9	-2.6	-8.8%	-2.6	-8.8%
Gloucester	18.7	21.4	19.9	-1.5	-7.0%	+1.2	+6.4%
Cape May	45.3	19.1	37.7	+18.6	+97.4%	-7.6	-16.8%
Sussex	29.3	49.2	28.9	-20.3	-41.3%	-0.4	-1.4%
SITE AVG	31.2	37.5	33.2	-4.3	-11.5%	+2.0	+6.4%

TABLE 23. AVERAGE (MEAN) LOS IN DETENTION FOR WHITE YOUTH

	Pre-JDAI	2014	2015	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	%	Days	%
Atlantic	19.0	25.7	4.6	-21.1	-82.1%	-14.4	-75.8%
Camden	15.3	30.0	26.0	-4.0	-13.3%	+10.7	+69.9%
Essex	12.9	13.4	2.2	-11.2	-83.6%	-10.7	-82.9%
Monmouth	22.1	22.6	22.2	-0.4	-1.8%	+0.1	+0.5%
Hudson	15.8	25.2	41.8	+16.6	+65.9%	+26.0	+164.6%
Mercer	18.3	1.7	18.2	+16.5	+970.6%	-0.1	-0.5%
Union	16.6	65.3	32.6	-32.7	-50.1%	+16.0	+96.4%
Bergen	25.4	31.6	22.3	-9.3	-29.4%	-3.1	-12.2%
Burlington	27.1	29.6	14.0	-15.6	-52.7%	-13.1	-48.3%
Ocean	34.3	31.9	53.8	+21.9	+68.7%	+19.5	+56.9%
Somerset	16.7	19.7	7.8	-11.9	-60.4%	-8.9	-53.3%
Passaic	17.7	13.4	24.8	+11.4	+85.1%	+7.1	+40.1%
Middlesex	25.4	12.1	20.4	+8.3	+68.6%	-5.0	-19.7%
Cumberland	14.0	21.7	57.3	+35.6	+164.1%	+43.3	+309.3%
Warren	18.9	35.3	25.0	-10.3	-29.2%	+6.1	+32.3%
Gloucester	15.0	21.1	11.9	-9.2	-43.6%	-3.1	-20.7%
Cape May	37.7	53.4	53.3	-0.1	-18.7%	+15.6	+41.4%
Sussex	9.1	18.9	27.2	+8.3	+43.9%	+18.1	+198.9%
SITE AVG	20.1	26.3	25.9	-0.4	-1.5%	+5.8	+28.9%

TABLE 24. 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	2014	2015
Atlantic	+11.8	+19.7	+20.4
Camden	+7.5	+13.1	+9.0
Essex	+26.1	+26.7	+37.9
Monmouth	+13.0	+5.0	+2.0
Hudson	+14.4	+9.7	-0.3
Mercer	+9.6	+54.1	+23.2
Union	+13.0	-2.9	+25.7
Bergen	+2.6	-5.0	+1.9
Burlington	+0.6	+0.4	+12.9
Ocean	+1.2	+11.4	-14.6
Somerset	+9.8	+13.5	+14.7
Passaic	+13.2	+14.7	+10.7
Middlesex	+13.6	+23.3	+15.3
Cumberland	+21.7	+28.7	-23.5
Warren	+10.6	-5.8	+1.9
Gloucester	+3.7	+0.3	+8.0
Cape May	+7.6	-34.3	-15.6
Sussex	+20.2	+30.3	+1.7
SITE AVG	+11.1	+11.2	+7.3

TABLE 25. MEDIAN LOS IN DETENTION FOR MINORITY YOUTH

	Pre-JDAI	2014	2015	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	%	Days	%
Atlantic	13	17	6	-11	-64.7%	-7	-53.8%
Camden	14	23	19	-4	-17.4%	+5	+35.7%
Essex	10	5	6	+1	+20.0%	-4	-40.0%
Monmouth	17	7	6	-1	-14.3%	-11	-64.7%
Hudson	7	8	16	+8	+100.0%	+9	+128.6%
Mercer	11	18	10	-8	-44.4%	-1	-9.1%
Union	9	31	27	-4	-12.9%	+18	+200.0%
Bergen	15	8	8	0	0.0%	-7	-46.7%
Burlington	10	8	10	+2	+25.0%	0	0.0%
Ocean	23	16	27	+11	+68.8%	+4	+17.4%
Somerset	9	7	13	+6	+85.7%	+4	+44.4%
Passaic	15	8	12	+4	+50.0%	-3	-20.0%
Middlesex	16	20	14	-6	-30.0%	-2	-12.5%
Cumberland	7	9	5	-4	-44.4%	-2	-28.6%
Warren	7	24	13	-11	-45.8%	+6	+85.7%
Gloucester	6	14	7	-7	-50.0%	+1	+16.7%
Cape May	35	13	8	-5	-38.5%	-27	-77.1%
Sussex	6	39	14	-25	-64.1%	+8	+133.3%
SITE AVG	12.8	15.3	12.3	-3.0	-19.6%	-0.5	-3.9%

TABLE 26. MEDIAN LOS IN DETENTION FOR WHITE YOUTH

	Pre-JDAI	2014	2015	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	%	Days	%
Atlantic	6	4	4	0	0.0%	-2	-33.3%
Camden	7	17	9	-8	-47.1%	+2	+28.6%
Essex	2	5	2	-3	-60.0%	0	0.0%
Monmouth	8	5	12	+7	+140.0%	+4	+50.0%
Hudson	4	3	5	+2	+66.7%	+1	+25.0%
Mercer	6	2	4	+2	+100.0%	-2	-33.3%
Union	6	57	37	-20	-35.1%	+31	+516.7%
Bergen	9	8	14	+6	+75.0%	+5	+55.6%
Burlington	14	25	5	-20	-80.0%	-9	-64.3%
Ocean	22	21	34	+13	+61.9%	+12	+54.5%
Somerset	8	8	8	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Passaic	5	10	13	+3	+30.0%	+8	+160.0%
Middlesex	14	8	16	+8	+100.0%	+2	+14.3%
Cumberland	7	20	23	+3	+15.0%	+16	+228.6%
Warren	10	23	17	-6	-26.1%	+7	+70.0%
Gloucester	6	12	9	-3	-25.0%	+3	+50.0%
Cape May	27	38	58	+20	+52.6%	+31	+114.8%
Sussex	5	6	16	+10	166.7%	+11	+220.0%
SITE AVG	9.2	15.1	17.9	+2.8	+18.5%	+8.7	+94.6%

TABLE 27. 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	2014	2015
Atlantic	+7	+13	+2
Camden	+7	+6	+10
Essex	+8	0	+4
Monmouth	+9	+2	-6
Hudson	+3	+5	+11
Mercer	+5	+16	+6
Union	+3	-26	-10
Bergen	+6	0	-6
Burlington	-4	-17	+5
Ocean	+1	-5	-7
Somerset	+1	-1	+5
Passaic	+10	-2	-1
Middlesex	+2	+12	-2
Cumberland	0	-11	-18
Warren	-3	+1	-4
Gloucester	0	+2	-2
Cape May	+8	-25	-50
Sussex	+1	+33	-2
SITE AVG	+3.6	+0.2	-5.6

TABLE 28. PERCENTAGE OF MINORITY YOUTH REMAINING IN DETENTION 60 DAYS OR MORE

	Pre-JDAI	2014	2015	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				Percentage Points	Percentage Points
Atlantic	17.1%	28.8%	13.4%	-15.4	-3.7
Camden	7.3%	26.8%	12.9%	-13.9	+5.6
Essex	21.5%	20.7%	13.9%	-6.8	-7.6
Monmouth	19.7%	14.1%	19.9%	+5.8	+0.2
Hudson	18.5%	17.0%	28.6%	+11.6	+10.1
Mercer	13.2%	27.3%	21.2%	-6.1	+8.0
Union	16.0%	28.1%	20.8%	-7.3	+4.8
Bergen	14.1%	15.1%	14.6%	-0.5	+0.5
Burlington	17.2%	12.9%	26.0%	+13.1	+8.8
Ocean	24.3%	25.0%	19.6%	-5.4	-4.7
Somerset	8.7%	20.0%	13.3%	-6.7	+4.6
Passaic	17.0%	16.4%	14.3%	-2.1	-2.7
Middlesex	20.0%	18.4%	27.3%	+8.9	+7.3
Cumberland	17.5%	25.9%	20.7%	-5.2	+3.2
Warren	14.3%	25.0%	13.0%	-12.0	-1.3
Gloucester	10.9%	3.6%	10.0%	+6.4	-0.9
Cape May	26.7%	0.0%	29.4%	+29.4	+2.7
Sussex	14.3%	50.0%	15.8%	-34.2	+1.5
SITE AVG	16.6%	20.8%	18.6%	-0.9	+2.0

TABLE 29. PERCENTAGE OF WHITE YOUTH REMAINING IN DETENTION 60 DAYS OR MORE

	Pre-JDAI	2014	2015	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				Percentage Points	Percentage Points
Atlantic	6.8%	17.6%	0.0%	-17.6	-6.8
Camden	3.0%	15.2%	9.1%	-6.1	+6.1
Essex	8.0%	0.0%	7.7%	+7.7	-0.3
Monmouth	9.1%	9.1%	12.1%	+3.0	+3.0
Hudson	9.8%	11.1%	50.0%	+38.9	+40.2
Mercer	9.3%	0.0%	23.1%	+23.1	+13.8
Union	6.9%	33.3%	0.0%	-33.3	-6.9
Bergen	14.5%	21.4%	0.0%	-21.4	-14.5
Burlington	14.0%	13.0%	16.7%	+3.7	+2.7
Ocean	21.2%	17.2%	20.0%	+2.8	-1.2
Somerset	2.9%	10.0%	4.3%	-5.7	+1.4
Passaic	7.8%	0.0%	11.8%	+11.8	+4.0
Middlesex	9.0%	0.0%	36.8%	+36.8	+27.8
Cumberland	8.3%	0.0%	12.5%	+12.5	+4.2
Warren	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	-14.3	0.0
Gloucester	8.7%	6.2%	13.3%	+7.1	+4.6
Cape May	16.7%	27.3%	0.0%	-27.3	-16.7
Sussex	3.3%	8.3%	0.0%	-8.3	-3.3
SITE AVG	8.9%	11.3%	12.1%	+0.8	+3.2

TABLE 30. 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	2014	2015
Atlantic	+10.3	+11.2	+13.4
Camden	+4.3	+11.6	+3.8
Essex	+13.5	+20.7	+6.2
Monmouth	+10.6	+5.0	+7.8
Hudson	+8.7	+5.9	-21.4
Mercer	+3.9	+27.3	-1.9
Union	+9.1	-5.2	+20.8
Bergen	-0.4	-6.3	+14.6
Burlington	+3.2	-0.1	+9.3
Ocean	+3.1	+7.8	-0.4
Somerset	+5.8	+10.0	+9.0
Passaic	+9.2	+16.4	+2.5
Middlesex	+11.0	+18.4	-9.5
Cumberland	+9.2	+25.9	+8.2
Warren	+14.3	+10.7	+13.0
Gloucester	+2.2	-2.6	-3.3
Cape May	+10.0	-27.3	+29.4
Sussex	+11.0	+41.7	+15.8
SITE AVG	+7.7	+9.5	+6.5

Disproportionality. The above findings indicate remarkable decreases in the number of minority youth in detention since JDAI implementation. Moreover, while a gap between minority youth and white youth remains for two of the three LOS indicators, the gap has narrowed since JDAI implementation. And, for median LOS, the trend is now reversed, with minority youth having a shorter median LOS than white youth. The next question is whether these changes have had any impact on disproportionality. Table 31 indicates that since JDAI implementation, across sites the percentage of ADP comprised of minority youth has remained essentially flat, up +1.7 percentage points. In terms of detention admissions, Table 32 indicates that across sites, the percentage of all admissions comprised of minority youth is up +4.0 percentage points.

At the same time, however, Table 33 points to shifting demographics in the general youth population over time. Pre-JDAI, minority youth comprised 42.9% of the total youth population in the 18 sites. In the most recent year for which data are available (2014), across sites minority youth comprised 47.4% of the total youth population. While overrepresentation remains evident in all 18 sites, for the sites as a collective the gap has decreased by -4.0 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 3.0 percentage points in Cape May to 68.0 points in Warren.

TABLE 31. % OF DETENTION ADP COMPRISED OF MINORITY YOUTH

	Pre-JDAI	2014	2015	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				<i>Percentage Points</i>	<i>Percentage Points</i>
Atlantic	89.7%	93.8%	98.6%	+4.8	+8.9
Camden	84.5%	90.0%	88.0%	-2.0	+3.5
Essex	99.6%	99.5%	99.4%	-0.1	-0.2
Monmouth	74.5%	83.6%	85.8%	+2.2	+11.3
Hudson	95.1%	97.4%	94.8%	-2.6	-0.3
Mercer	96.0%	100.0%	98.5%	-1.5	+2.5
Union	98.1%	97.1%	99.0%	+1.9	+0.9
Bergen	79.4%	80.8%	81.4%	+0.6	+2.0
Burlington	65.6%	85.8%	90.9%	+5.1	+25.3
Ocean	44.4%	42.9%	56.7%	+13.8	+12.3
Somerset	81.9%	84.5%	69.8%	-14.7	-12.1
Passaic	95.6%	94.0%	92.0%	-2.0	-3.6
Middlesex	81.6%	95.4%	93.3%	-2.1	+11.7
Cumberland	94.4%	89.8%	81.2%	-8.6	-13.2
Warren	49.5%	49.4%	88.1%	+38.7	+38.6
Gloucester	62.3%	48.0%	87.2%	+39.2	+24.9
Cape May	64.7%	46.8%	22.5%	-24.3	-42.2
Sussex	58.0%	34.6%	41.5%	+6.9	-16.5
TOTAL	90.3%	92.2%	92.0%	-0.2	+1.7

TABLE 32. % OF DETENTION ADMISSIONS COMPRISED OF MINORITY YOUTH

	Pre-JDAI	2014	2015	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				<i>Percentage Points</i>	<i>Percentage Points</i>
Atlantic	84.6%	88.1%	92.5%	+4.4	+7.9
Camden	79.5%	85.4%	84.3%	-1.1	+4.8
Essex	98.5%	99.2%	99.0%	-0.2	+0.5
Monmouth	62.7%	79.2%	73.6%	-5.6	+10.9
Hudson	93.9%	97.1%	96.4%	-0.7	+2.5
Mercer	94.6%	98.3%	96.4%	-1.9	+1.8
Union	94.6%	96.5%	97.3%	+0.8	+2.7
Bergen	78.3%	81.6%	82.1%	+0.5	+3.8
Burlington	66.2%	86.1%	87.9%	+1.8	+21.7
Ocean	44.6%	38.0%	50.0%	+12.0	+5.4
Somerset	69.8%	75.7%	71.4%	-4.3	+1.6
Passaic	91.9%	93.6%	94.6%	+1.0	+2.7
Middlesex	75.1%	85.7%	88.8%	+3.1	+13.7
Cumberland	89.6%	90.2%	85.5%	-4.7	-4.1
Warren	45.2%	42.9%	90.9%	+48.0	+45.7
Gloucester	54.5%	47.3%	77.4%	+30.1	+22.9
Cape May	55.6%	60.7%	42.9%	-17.8	-12.7
Sussex	18.4%	31.6%	42.3%	+10.7	+23.9
TOTAL	86.2%	89.0%	90.2%	+1.2	+4.0

TABLE 33. MINORITY OVERREPRESENTATION IN DETENTION
 Minority Representation in Total Youth Population vs. Minority Representation in Detention

	Pre-JDAI			Post-JDAI			Change in Gap: Pre vs. Post JDAI
	Minority Representation in Youth Pop. ^a	Minority Representation in Detention ^b	Percentage Point Difference/Gap	Minority Representation in Youth Pop.	Minority Representation in Detention	Percentage Point Difference/Gap	
Atlantic	44.4%	89.7%	+45.3	52.1%	98.6%	+46.5	+1.2
Camden	40.4%	84.5%	+44.1	49.5%	88.0%	+38.5	-5.6
Essex	69.2%	99.6%	+30.4	70.9%	99.4%	+28.5	-1.9
Monmouth	22.1%	74.5%	+52.4	26.9%	85.8%	+58.9	+6.5
Hudson	75.6%	95.1%	+19.5	79.4%	94.8%	+15.4	-4.1
Mercer	45.6%	96.0%	+50.4	55.2%	98.5%	+43.3	-7.1
Union	54.2%	98.1%	+43.9	59.5%	99.0%	+39.5	-4.4
Bergen	35.1%	79.4%	+44.3	42.7%	81.4%	+38.7	-5.6
Burlington	28.6%	65.6%	+37.0	34.4%	90.9%	+56.5	+19.5
Ocean	15.5%	44.4%	+28.9	19.1%	56.7%	+37.6	+8.7
Somerset	34.3%	81.9%	+47.6	44.0%	69.8%	+25.8	-21.8
Passaic	58.2%	95.6%	+37.4	62.9%	92.0%	+29.1	-8.3
Middlesex	52.1%	81.6%	+29.5	61.7%	93.3%	+31.6	+2.1
Cumberland	54.0%	94.4%	+40.4	61.8%	81.2%	+19.4	-21.0
Warren	17.3%	49.5%	+32.2	20.1%	88.1%	+68.0	+35.8
Gloucester	22.9%	62.3%	+39.4	24.1%	87.2%	+63.1	+23.7
Cape May	17.7%	64.7%	+47.0	19.5%	22.5%	+3.0	-44.0
Sussex	13.8%	58.0%	+44.2	14.5%	41.5%	+27.0	-17.2
TOTAL	42.9%	90.3%	+47.4	48.6%	92.0%	+43.4	-4.0

^a Percent of population ages 10-17 years, source: OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book. Post-JDAI population figures are based on 2014, the most recent year for which data are available. ^b Figures are based on detention ADP for the pre-JDAI years noted earlier and the post-JDAI year of 2015.

GIRLS IN DETENTION

As described in Table 34, the average daily population of girls in detention has dropped substantially across the 18 JDAI sites. Comparing each site's pre-JDAI year to 2015, on any given day there were 62 fewer girls in detention, a decrease of -77.2%. Five sites have experienced a decrease of 90% or more: Somerset (-100.0%), Warren (-100.0%), Monmouth (-92.9%), Atlantic (-92.5%), and Cumberland (-91.3%). Two sites, however, have experienced increases (Sussex, +150.0%; Union, +11.1%). Reductions in the number of girls in detention continued over the past year, with ADP down -27.1% across sites collectively.

Table 35 reveals that in 2015, more than one-thousand (1,241) fewer girls were admitted to detention as compared to each site's pre-JDAI year, a decrease of -78.2%. The largest decreases occurred in Warren (-100.0%) and Monmouth (-93.4%). Again, reductions continued over the past year, with the number of girls admitted to detention down -22.1% across sites. However, four sites experienced one-year increases: Sussex (+300.0%), Gloucester (+80.0%), Somerset (+33.3%), and Middlesex (+26.3%). Table 36 indicates that the percentage of all admissions comprised of girls has decreased slightly, by -2.9 percentage points, since JDAI implementation. However, the percentage of all admissions comprised of girls varies widely. Across sites, in 2015, 12.1% of all admissions were comprised of girls, but this ranged from zero in Warren to about one-third in Ocean (32.9%) and Sussex (30.8%).

Finally, Table 37 indicates that averaging across sites, length of stay in detention for girls has increased, by +3.2 days, since JDAI implementation (+16.0%). Length of stay for girls in detention ranges from just 2.5 days in Somerset to 36.8 days in Hudson and Union. Finally, over the past year length of stay increased by about two weeks or more in five sites: Cape May (+35.1 days, N=1), Hudson (+15.5 days), Monmouth (+15.2 days), Ocean (+12.1 days), and Sussex (+12.1 days).

TABLE 34. ADP OF GIRLS IN DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2014	2015	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				<i>Kids</i>	%	<i>Kids</i>	%
Atlantic	4.0	0.8	0.3	-0.5	-62.5%	-3.7	-92.5%
Camden	15.4	5.5	4.6	-0.9	-16.4%	-10.8	-70.1%
Essex	20.0	4.2	3.0	-1.2	-28.6%	-17.0	-85.0%
Monmouth	4.2	0.1	0.3	+0.2	+200.0%	-3.9	-92.9%
Hudson	6.7	2.2	1.9	-0.3	-13.6%	-4.8	-71.6%
Mercer	4.5	2.2	1.3	-0.9	-40.9%	-3.2	-71.1%
Union	0.9	2.5	1.0	-1.5	-60.0%	+0.1	+11.1%
Bergen	3.0	1.2	0.6	-0.6	-50.0%	-2.4	-80.0%
Burlington	4.0	0.7	1.1	+0.4	+57.1%	-2.9	-72.5%
Ocean	3.1	1.3	1.7	+0.4	+30.8%	-1.4	-45.2%
Somerset	1.2	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-100.0%	-1.2	-100.0%
Passaic	4.3	1.7	0.5	-1.2	-70.6%	-3.8	-88.4%
Middlesex	3.1	0.8	0.6	-0.2	-25.0%	-2.5	-80.6%
Cumberland	4.6	1.0	0.4	-0.6	-60.0%	-4.2	-91.3%
Warren	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-100.0%
Gloucester	0.3	0.1	0.2	+0.1	+100.0%	-0.1	-33.3%
Cape May	0.6	0.7	0.3	-0.4	-57.1%	-0.3	-50.0%
Sussex	0.2	0.0	0.5	+0.5	^a +100.0%	+0.3	+150.0%
TOTAL	80.3	25.1	18.3	-6.8	-27.1%	-62.0	-77.2%

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

TABLE 35. GIRLS ADMITTED TO DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2014	2015	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				<i>Kids</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Kids</i>	<i>%</i>
Atlantic	67	18	15	-3	-16.7%	-52	-77.6%
Camden	376	66	59	-7	-10.6%	-317	-84.3%
Essex	335	97	77	-20	-20.6%	-258	-77.0%
Monmouth	76	6	5	-1	-16.7%	-71	-93.4%
Hudson	140	39	20	-19	-48.7%	-120	-85.7%
Mercer	104	36	19	-17	-47.2%	-85	-81.7%
Union	41	21	12	-9	-42.9%	-29	-70.7%
Bergen	43	18	14	-4	-22.2%	-29	-67.4%
Burlington	56	26	20	-6	-23.1%	-36	-64.3%
Ocean	47	24	23	-1	-4.2%	-24	-51.1%
Somerset	23	3	4	+1	+33.3%	-19	-82.6%
Passaic	72	31	18	-13	-41.9%	-54	-75.0%
Middlesex	67	19	24	+5	+26.3%	-43	-64.2%
Cumberland	72	16	9	-7	-43.8%	-63	-87.5%
Warren	5	0	0	0	0.0%	-5	-100.0%
Gloucester	13	5	9	+4	+80.0%	-4	-30.8%
Cape May	7	7	2	-5	-71.4%	-5	-71.4%
Sussex	8	2	8	+6	+300.0%	0	0.0%
TOTAL	1552	434	338	-96	-22.1%	-1241	-78.2%

TABLE 36. % OF DETENTION ADMISSIONS COMPRISED OF GIRLS

	Pre-JDAI	2014	2015	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				<i>Percentage Points</i>	<i>Percentage Points</i>
Atlantic	14.3%	13.3%	11.2%	-2.1	-3.1
Camden	22.4%	14.8%	16.6%	+1.8	-5.8
Essex	13.6%	12.9%	11.0%	-1.9	-2.6
Monmouth	15.0%	5.9%	6.9%	+1.0	-8.1
Hudson	11.5%	11.4%	7.3%	-4.1	-4.2
Mercer	12.1%	20.2%	13.8%	-6.4	+1.7
Union	7.6%	12.3%	8.2%	-4.1	+0.6
Bergen	17.3%	17.5%	12.0%	-5.5	-5.3
Burlington	19.7%	16.5%	16.1%	-0.4	-3.6
Ocean	19.6%	24.0%	32.9%	+8.9	+13.3
Somerset	18.3%	8.1%	11.4%	+3.3	-6.9
Passaic	8.7%	11.1%	7.4%	-3.7	-1.3
Middlesex	14.9%	11.3%	12.8%	+1.5	-2.1
Cumberland	28.9%	17.4%	13.0%	-4.4	-15.9
Warren	16.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	-16.1
Gloucester	13.1%	9.1%	14.5%	+5.4	+1.4
Cape May	25.9%	25.0%	14.3%	-10.7	-11.6
Sussex	21.1%	10.5%	30.8%	+20.3	+9.7
TOTAL	15.0%	13.7%	12.1%	-1.6	-2.9

TABLE 37. AVERAGE (MEAN) LOS FOR GIRLS IN DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2014	2015	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	%	Days	%
Atlantic	24.3	20.2	10.2	-10.0	-49.5%	-14.1	-58.0%
Camden	15.3	28.5	30.2	+1.7	+6.0%	+14.9	+97.4%
Essex	26.4	17.3	16.2	-1.1	-6.4%	-10.2	-38.6%
Monmouth	22.3	6.2	21.4	+15.2	+245.2%	-0.9	-4.0%
Hudson	15.6	21.3	36.8	+15.5	+72.8%	+21.2	+135.9%
Mercer	15.9	22.8	26.8	+4.0	+17.5%	+10.9	+68.6%
Union	17.2	76.6	36.8	-39.8	-52.0%	+19.6	+114.0%
Bergen	26.3	23.5	17.3	-6.2	-26.4%	-9.0	-34.2%
Burlington	26.2	9.7	10.4	+0.7	+7.2%	-15.8	-60.3%
Ocean	24.6	18.6	30.7	+12.1	+65.1%	+6.1	+24.8%
Somerset	21.0	10.3	2.5	-7.8	-75.7%	-18.5	-88.1%
Passaic	20.0	19.1	21.3	+2.2	+11.5%	+1.3	+6.5%
Middlesex	19.1	17.4	12.6	-4.8	-27.6%	-6.5	-34.0%
Cumberland	25.9	21.4	16.1	-5.3	-24.8%	-9.8	-37.8%
Warren	13.8	*	*	*	*	*	*
Gloucester	7.4	9.6	9.3	-0.3	-3.1%	+1.9	+25.7%
Cape May	31.0	44.9	80.0	+35.1	+78.2%	+49.0	+158.1%
Sussex	8.0	4.5	16.6	+12.1	+268.9%	+8.6	107.5%
SITE AVG	20.0	21.9	23.2	+1.3	+5.9%	+3.2	+16.0%

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.¹⁴ Of the JDAI sites described in this report, ten house youth in centers that currently operate 60-day commitment programs approved by the Juvenile Justice Commission. Tables 38-43 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 -37.0% across the ten sites, with decreases seen in each site. In 2015, the use of short-term incarceration in the detention center as a disposition was most common in Middlesex (39 admissions) followed by Ocean (32 admissions).

Across sites, the most serious offense for which youth were admitted to the detention commitment program was most commonly a violation of probation (61.5%), followed by 3rd degree offenses (15.4%). Very few youth were admitted for an offense of the first or second degree (5.8%). Disorderly persons offenses accounted for 6.7% of the youth incarcerated in detention as a disposition. Similarly, Table 40 indicates that of all youth disposed to incarceration in detention as a disposition for a violation only, 21.2% had a disorderly persons offense as the most serious prior adjudication.

Table 41 reveals that the vast majority of youth were home/in the community prior to admission to incarceration in the detention center as a disposition (74.0%). Table 42 indicates that the majority of youth were sentenced to terms of 31-60 days (52.9%). Finally, as described in Table 43, for most youth (51.9%), commitment to the detention center was more or less the sole disposition, while 40.4% of the dispositions included a term of community-based probation, and 3.8% included a subsequent residential placement.

TABLE 38. ONE-YEAR TRENDS IN ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION COMMITMENT PROGRAM

	2014	2015	1-Year Change	
			<i>Kids</i>	%
BER	11	8	-3	-27.3%
CUMB	12	2	-10	-83.3%
HUD	5	1	-4	-80.0%
MIDSX	45	39	-6	-13.3%
MON	4	1	-3	-75.0%
OCE	51	32	-19	-37.3%
SOM	7	5	-2	-28.6%
SUSX	11	6	-5	-45.5%
UNI	9	4	-5	-55.6%
WAR	10	6	-4	-40.0%
TOTAL	165	104	-61	-37.0%

TABLE 39. DEGREE OF MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE FOR WHICH ADMITTED TO COMMITMENT STATUS¹⁵

	1 st /2 nd		3 rd		4 th		DP		VOP		Other Violation		TOTAL	
BER	12.5%	1	25.0%	2	0.0%	0	12.5%	1	50.0%	4	0.0%	0	100.0%	8
CUMB	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	50.0%	1	50.0%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	2
HUD	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
MIDSX	12.8%	5	15.4%	6	10.3%	4	0.0%	0	61.5%	24	0.0%	0	100.0%	39
MON	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
OCE	0.0%	0	3.1%	1	6.3%	2	6.3%	2	65.6%	21	18.8%	6	100.0%	32
SOM	0.0%	0	20.0%	1	40.0%	2	40.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	5
SUSX	0.0%	0	33.3%	2	0.0%	0	16.7%	1	50.0%	3	0.0%	0	100.0%	6
UNI	0.0%	0	25.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	75.0%	3	0.0%	0	100.0%	4
WAR	0.0%	0	33.3%	2	16.7%	1	0.0%	0	50.0%	3	0.0%	0	100.0%	6
TOTAL	5.8%	6	15.4%	16	9.6%	10	6.7%	7	61.5%	64	0.0%	0	100.0%	104

TABLE 40. FOR YOUTH ADMITTED ON A VOP/OTHER VIOLATION, DEGREE OF MOST SERIOUS PRIOR ADJUDICATION

	1 st /2 nd		3 rd		4 th		DP		TOTAL	
BER	25.0%	1	50.0%	2	25.0%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	4
CUMB	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
HUD	0.0%	0	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
MIDSX	20.8%	5	54.2%	13	8.3%	2	16.7%	4	100.0%	24
MON	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
OCE	3.7%	1	29.6%	8	33.3%	9	33.3%	9	100.0%	27
SOM	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
SUSX	66.7%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	33.3%	1	100.0%	3
UNI	33.3%	1	66.7%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	3
WAR	0.0%	0	66.7%	2	33.3%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	3
TOTAL	15.2%	10	42.4%	28	21.2%	14	21.2%	14	100.0%	66

TABLE 41. LOCATION PRIOR TO ADMISSION TO COMMITMENT STATUS

	Detention		Home (Pre-Dispo)		ATD/Shelter (Pre-Dispo)		Other ¹⁶		TOTAL	
BER	25.0%	2	75.0%	6	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	8
CUMB	0.0%	0	100.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	2
HUD	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
MIDSX	15.4%	6	84.6%	33	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	39
MON	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
OCE	9.4%	3	68.8%	22	3.1%	1	18.8%	6	100.0%	32
SOM	20.0%	1	80.0%	4	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	5
SUSX	33.3%	2	66.7%	4	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	6
UNI	100.0%	4	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	4
WAR	0.0%	0	100.0%	6	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	6
TOTAL	19.2%	20	74.0%	77	1.0%	1	18.8%	6	100.0%	104

TABLE 42. LENGTH OF COMMITMENT TERM ORDERED

	1-15 Days		16-30 Days		31-60 Days		61+ Days		TOTAL	
BER	0.0%	0	37.5%	3	62.5%	5	0.0%	0	100.0%	8
CUMB	0.0%	0	100.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	2
HUD	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
MIDSX	10.3%	4	33.3%	13	56.4%	22	0.0%	0	100.0%	39
MON	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
OCE	9.4%	3	27.1%	9	62.5%	20	0.0%	0	100.0%	32
SOM	20.0%	1	40.0%	2	40.0%	2	0.0%	0	100.0%	5
SUSX	66.7%	4	16.7%	1	16.7%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	6
UNI	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	4	0.0%	0	100.0%	4
WAR	100.0%	6	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	6
TOTAL	18.3%	19	28.8%	30	52.9%	55	0.0%	0	100.0%	104

TABLE 43. ADDITIONAL DISPOSITIONS ORDERED IN CONJUNCTION WITH COMMITMENT

	Residential Program		Day Program, EM, JISP, Similar		Standard Probation		None of the Above		TOTAL	
BER	0.0%	0	12.5%	1	12.5%	1	75.0%	6	100.0%	8
CUMB	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	50.0%	1	50.0%	1	100.0%	2
HUD	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1	100.0%	1
MIDSX	10.3%	4	7.7%	3	33.3%	13	48.7%	19	100.0%	39
MON	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
OCE	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	31.3%	10	68.8%	22	100.0%	32
SOM	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	60.0%	3	40.0%	2	100.0%	5
SUSX	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	6	0.0%	0	100.0%	6
UNI	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	4	0.0%	0	100.0%	4
WAR	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	50.0%	3	50.0%	3	100.0%	6
TOTAL	3.8%	4	3.8%	3	40.4%	42	51.9%	54	100.0%	104

Commitments to State Custody with the JJC. Table 44 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 -79.7%, a change that is in direct proportion to the reduction in admissions to detention reported earlier (-73.0%). Reductions in commitments to the JJC of 80% or more have occurred in eight sites, with Gloucester (-100.0%), Hudson (-89.0%), and Camden (-87.8%) experiencing the largest decreases. Two sites experienced increases, with the most notable increase occurring in Cape May (+400.0%).

TABLE 44. COMMITMENTS TO STATE CUSTODY WITH THE JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION UPON DISPOSITION

	Pre-JDAI	2014	2015	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				<i>Kids</i>	%	<i>Kids</i>	%
Atlantic	45	20	8	-12	-60.0%	-37	-82.2%
Camden	378	69	46	-23	-33.3%	-332	-87.8%
Essex	121	32	46	+14	+11.6%	-75	-62.0%
Monmouth	34	4	5	+1	+25.0%	-29	-85.3%
Hudson	118	11	13	+2	+18.2%	-105	-89.0%
Mercer	67	27	19	-8	-29.6%	-48	-71.6%
Union	89	18	16	-2	-11.1%	-73	-82.0%
Bergen	14	7	11	+4	+57.1%	-3	-21.4%
Burlington	10	11	3	-8	-72.7%	-7	-70.0%
Ocean	23	10	7	-3	-30.0%	-16	-69.6%
Somerset	5	2	1	-1	-50.0%	-4	-80.0%
Passaic	53	14	13	-1	-7.1%	-40	-75.5%
Middlesex	51	21	11	-10	-47.6%	-40	-78.4%
Cumberland	24	9	4	-5	-55.6%	-20	-83.3%
Warren	2	0	1	+1	^a +100.0%	-1	-50.0%
Gloucester	3	6	0	-6	-100.0%	-3	-100.0%
Cape May	1	7	5	-2	-28.6%	+4	+400.0%
Sussex	1	1	2	+1	+100.0%	+1	+100.0%
TOTAL	1039	269	211	-58	-21.6%	-828	-79.7%

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

TABLE 45. 2015 MONTHLY DETENTION ADP, BY SITE

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Essex	78.2	77.3	69.5	79.7	79.6	84.6	78.8	86.2	88.6	97.6	81.9	81.5	81.7
Camden	42.4	35.3	33.3	34.5	34.0	36.2	28.3	28.3	28.4	22.3	27.3	31.3	31.8
Hudson	26.3	29.4	31.2	30.2	26.7	28.2	27.0	29.7	30.3	26.2	27.7	23.2	28.0
Union	28.5	26.7	27.8	23.5	23.0	22.1	22.8	24.4	23.5	21.4	21.1	20.3	23.8
Passaic	28.2	24.1	23.2	22.4	20.7	20.0	19.0	20.7	21.2	19.6	22.6	26.4	22.3
Middlesex	12.7	11.9	11.3	12.8	15.5	18.0	19.6	19.6	22.8	18.8	18.9	19.2	16.8
Mercer	20.5	18.3	16.6	15.9	17.8	15.0	17.3	10.1	13.4	14.6	16.3	16.1	16.0
Ocean	13.3	12.2	12.7	11.5	10.4	12.9	13.0	9.4	8.8	10.3	8.0	9.2	11.0
Atlantic	14.0	14.8	12.0	8.6	6.7	5.6	6.9	12.1	11.2	11.4	11.7	11.2	10.5
Burlington	9.3	9.8	7.7	4.7	8.5	8.2	9.0	9.1	8.7	15.9	13.1	3.8	9.0
Cumberland	7.3	7.2	9.2	8.8	9.6	6.8	8.1	7.6	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.1	8.7
Monmouth	7.3	7.0	8.7	10.5	12.2	10.1	6.8	5.0	7.3	8.4	10.0	11.8	8.5
Bergen	11.1	11.4	8.9	8.4	11.3	8.3	6.4	8.2	6.7	6.2	6.6	7.1	8.4
Gloucester	1.4	4.9	4.0	4.0	2.2	1.3	2.2	5.1	4.7	4.0	4.1	5.3	3.6
Somerset	1.1	1.5	2.4	2.0	0.6	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.5	3.8	3.4	2.4
Sussex	1.8	2.7	1.4	2.0	2.2	1.1	0.4	3.3	1.8	1.2	2.0	4.2	2.0
Cape May	1.5	1.3	0.8	2.1	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	2.9	3.0	2.8	1.1	1.4
Warren	2.5	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.4	2.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	2.2	1.4
TOTAL	307.4	297.0	282.0	283.1	284.2	283.9	269.7	283.5	293.6	293.5	288.0	287.4	287.3

TABLE 46. 2015 MONTHLY DETENTION ALTERNATIVE ADP, BY SITE

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Essex	88.5	80.9	77.6	71.8	57.3	66.0	59.6	54.0	54.2	57.1	72.3	59.5	66.4
Passaic	50.9	50.8	52.5	51.2	51.9	50.4	47.0	46.2	43.7	53.4	50.4	55.1	51.5
Hudson	32.3	38.3	52.8	55.4	49.6	48.3	36.3	35.8	29.4	34.5	36.1	40.4	40.8
Camden	49.9	45.4	42.8	42.3	46.9	36.9	29.6	29.6	25.6	23.9	29.0	32.6	35.9
Middlesex	32.3	28.2	32.3	32.9	33.4	33.8	34.8	31.8	34.7	39.5	37.6	34.3	33.8
Mercer	24.7	27.6	26.6	26.4	25.9	22.5	17.5	22.2	26.3	31.7	36.1	35.8	26.9
Atlantic	13.5	15.4	18.6	17.4	13.1	8.6	10.7	14.3	12.6	14.1	18.4	23.2	15.0
Bergen	26.6	19.4	15.0	15.4	19.6	18.7	5.4	5.9	6.4	5.9	4.6	4.9	12.3
Burlington	18.8	17.9	15.8	15.6	10.5	8.3	10.9	6.7	4.4	6.3	10.5	10.9	11.4
Monmouth	11.8	11.8	14.0	9.4	8.8	5.9	5.3	8.7	11.3	12.2	12.4	13.9	10.5
Union	13.0	7.7	4.9	5.4	5.1	5.8	5.2	5.1	5.6	4.7	5.2	5.4	6.1
Cumberland	4.7	2.3	3.1	6.6	5.9	8.9	8.5	7.3	5.2	5.7	4.5	6.2	5.8
Gloucester	0.3	1.6	2.6	5.7	4.5	1.4	2.4	6.9	9.8	7.6	6.9	5.7	4.6
Sussex	4.5	2.2	1.8	4.0	6.3	3.2	2.1	3.7	2.5	2.8	6.4	5.9	3.8
Ocean	0.5	2.4	3.9	4.6	3.3	1.6	2.2	1.7	1.1	1.9	4.0	3.3	2.5
Cape May	3.6	3.3	1.7	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	2.3	3.9	2.2
Warren	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.4	4.1	5.2	3.8	3.2	4.5	2.0
Somerset	2.0	2.5	1.0	0.3	2.9	2.2	3.2	2.5	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.6
TOTAL	378.1	357.7	367.5	365.0	345.8	323.1	284.0	288.1	279.2	305.7	340.5	345.5	333.1

TABLE 47. 2015 MONTHLY DETENTION ADMISSIONS, BY SITE

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Essex	63	46	66	55	83	55	72	61	59	67	36	40	703
Camden	34	28	35	35	34	38	34	29	14	23	28	24	356
Hudson	16	30	32	27	22	29	21	15	20	20	17	26	275
Passaic	28	16	20	16	19	16	23	20	22	23	23	16	242
Middlesex	18	10	11	13	19	25	14	13	18	17	19	11	188
Union	13	6	13	12	23	12	16	9	13	9	10	10	146
Mercer	16	10	9	11	9	11	8	14	10	16	12	12	138
Atlantic	16	6	11	8	13	10	9	14	12	9	15	11	134
Burlington	13	8	6	13	12	10	15	10	8	15	12	2	124
Bergen	18	8	5	15	14	3	9	13	9	8	8	7	117
Monmouth	5	7	6	6	5	2	7	4	3	12	6	9	72
Ocean	10	5	5	4	10	8	7	4	4	6	3	4	70
Cumberland	6	6	3	5	4	6	8	8	6	6	8	3	69
Gloucester	5	5	1	8	6	2	9	9	4	6	1	6	62
Somerset	2	4	3	6	3	6	1	0	3	2	3	2	35
Sussex	2	3	0	2	1	2	3	5	0	3	0	5	26
Warren	0	0	3	1	2	1	4	3	2	2	0	4	22
Cape May	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	4	0	1	1	14
TOTAL	266	199	231	238	280	237	260	232	211	244	202	193	2793

TABLE 48. 2015 MONTHLY DETENTION ALTERNATIVE ADMISSIONS, BY SITE

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Essex	64	28	45	48	46	43	49	41	28	51	42	38	523
Camden	28	35	28	42	27	37	27	24	21	27	35	47	378
Hudson	23	34	39	27	30	30	26	16	22	12	24	19	302
Passaic	25	21	23	23	25	24	30	16	25	31	16	24	283
Mercer	12	16	14	12	9	8	17	12	18	22	16	22	178
Atlantic	11	9	14	7	6	12	2	11	10	12	14	12	120
Bergen	20	14	8	17	14	4	10	7	3	12	3	5	117
Burlington	9	9	15	9	9	8	10	5	5	10	9	7	105
Middlesex	13	2	4	7	12	8	8	6	11	7	11	5	94
Monmouth	4	4	4	4	6	4	7	8	5	8	4	10	68
Union	4	0	9	10	3	5	6	4	6	4	6	7	64
Gloucester	1	3	2	5	2	4	5	6	6	4	1	3	42
Cumberland	1	3	5	3	3	8	4	4	2	3	2	3	41
Sussex	2	1	2	2	4	1	3	3	2	3	3	6	32
Ocean	0	4	5	1	1	2	2	1	0	2	1	1	20
Warren	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	4	2	2	0	3	15
Somerset	0	1	0	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	12
Cape May	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4	1	10
TOTAL	218	184	218	221	200	202	210	169	167	211	191	213	2404

TABLE 49. 2015 QUARTERLY DETENTION ALOS, BY SITE (IN DAYS)

	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	TOTAL
Union	54.6	81.8	39.8	34.8	57.4
Ocean	46.8	50.1	44.6	45.8	47.0
Cape May	62.8	31.2	10.0	65.8	46.0
Hudson	35.2	45.6	41.2	44.3	41.5
Mercer	32.2	33.7	48.4	46.5	40.6
Essex	39.9	29.7	56.8	33.4	39.8
Cumberland	34.3	50.6	31.1	37.8	38.5
Passaic	42.5	37.6	28.5	29.5	34.8
Middlesex	26.3	32.2	34.3	40.0	33.7
Camden	38.4	31.7	31.6	31.9	33.5
Sussex	40.8	36.7	22.0	11.2	27.9
Warren	56.8	36.0	14.4	4.7	26.6
Burlington	25.5	19.1	19.7	35.9	25.6
Bergen	28.5	27.0	19.6	18.4	23.9
Atlantic	27.7	34.7	11.3	17.7	23.8
Monmouth	12.0	32.9	36.5	17.0	23.8
Somerset	16.3	13.1	32.4	21.3	18.3
Gloucester	27.1	16.8	9.8	26.1	17.7
Site Avg	36.0	35.6	29.6	31.2	33.4

TABLE 50. 2015 QUARTERLY DETENTION ALTERNATIVE ALOS, BY SITE (IN DAYS)

	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	TOTAL
Cape May	103.8	14.0	50.0	*	79.1
Monmouth	74.6	59.8	35.0	44.0	59.3
Middlesex	46.3	54.6	55.3	58.4	53.6
Cumberland	53.3	67.3	40.7	52.0	52.9
Union	52.0	49.8	49.7	51.3	51.2
Passaic	50.3	51.1	40.4	53.3	50.3
Somerset	114.5	22.8	47.8	37.0	49.5
Ocean	37.6	49.5	38.0	77.3	48.9
Gloucester	24.0	36.1	35.8	71.4	47.5
Essex	59.8	43.3	37.1	47.1	46.7
Mercer	51.4	54.4	43.3	36.4	45.7
Atlantic	45.6	49.4	41.0	39.4	44.6
Bergen	47.2	49.1	30.5	36.6	43.5
Hudson	42.9	44.8	38.9	41.7	43.0
Camden	42.5	45.0	35.9	31.2	39.1
Burlington	40.0	38.5	36.0	33.4	38.6
Warren	36.0	29.5	42.3	26.5	33.5
Sussex	47.2	38.7	19.0	29.8	32.4
Site Avg	53.8	44.3	39.8	45.1	47.7

TABLE 51. 2015 STATEWIDE DETENTION CAPACITY & UTILIZATION

Detention Center ^a	Total 2015 (YTD) ADP ^b In Detention Center	Approved Capacity ^c	ADP as % of Capacity	Has Been Approved for a Commitment Program?	Multi-Jurisdiction Facility?
Atlantic	13.4	27	49.6%		X
Bergen	11.8	20	59.0%	X	^d X
Burlington	13.4	24	55.8%		X
Camden	37.6	61	61.6%		X
Essex	104.3	242	43.1%		X
Middlesex	45.8	100	45.8%	X	X
Morris	10.2	43	23.7%	X	X
Ocean	13.1	30	43.7%	X	
Union	44.5	76	58.6%	X	X
TOTAL	294.1	669	44.0%	5 Programs	8 Multi-Jurisdiction

^a The focus of this table is the “detention center” and not the “county,” so population figures reflect all youth in the facility listed, regardless of sending county/county of residence. This table includes all detention centers operational as of July 1, 2015, regardless of whether the facility is located in a JDAI site. Hudson’s facility closed on March 27, 2015, with youth transferred to Union and Bergen; ADP in the Hudson facility prior to closure was 30.6. Cumberland’s facility closed on June 30, 2015, with youth transferred primarily to Burlington; ADP in the Cumberland facility prior to closure was 11.0.

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

^c “Capacity” refers to JJC approved capacity in an operational facility as of December, 2015. 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.

^d Bergen houses females from Union and Hudson counties.

TABLE 52. 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
15	10.5	98.6%	3.0%	21	11.2	92.5%	11.2%	23.8	51.9%	12.6%	25.0	10.2	4.6	24.1	33.9
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
15	15.0	91.7%	3.0%	-	10.0	89.2%	7.5%	44.6	14.7%	31.4%	45.2	36.6	32.8	40.7	57.1

TABLE 53. 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
15	31.8	88.0%	14.6%	46	29.7	84.3%	16.6%	33.5	33.2%	18.7%	34.2	30.2	26.0	33.7	39.2
ATD 09	53.3	83.3%	19.5%	-	41.4	82.9%	20.1%	37.5	11.3%	20.6%	38.6	32.6	36.6	37.1	39.3
10	39.8	80.7%	14.0%	-	37.7	80.3%	16.8%	32.4	14.1%	14.1%	32.1	33.7	28.2	34.8	29.7
11	41.1	81.3%	19.0%	-	34.7	79.3%	19.7%	36.0	9.8%	20.2%	37.2	31.2	33.1	32.6	49.3
12	36.9	78.9%	17.9%	-	31.1	81.2%	18.0%	35.1	9.1%	17.7%	34.9	36.2	38.9	33.7	36.2
13	38.3	78.2%	10.9%	-	29.8	79.3%	12.3%	40.3	7.3%	20.5%	41.1	34.7	40.6	42.1	32.6
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
15	35.9	75.8%	11.7%	-	31.5	81.7%	18.3%	39.1	11.6%	18.0%	33.3	23.5	47.9	24.9	30.5

TABLE 54. 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
15	81.7	99.4%	3.7%	104	58.6	99.0%	11.0%	39.8	50.2%	20.7%	42.7	16.2	2.2	41.8	19.8
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
15	66.4	94.4%	11.2%	-	43.6	98.9%	12.6%	46.7	18.6%	81.4%	47.7	41.1	23.3	47.1	46.0

TABLE 55. 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
15	8.5	85.8%	3.3%	14	6.0	73.6%	6.9%	23.8	47.9%	13.7%	23.9	21.4	22.2	27.7	19.3
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
15	10.5	73.2%	7.0%	-	5.6	79.4%	8.8%	59.3	6.3%	34.4%	62.0	28.0	74.8	58.2	42.2

TABLE 56. 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
15	28.0	94.8%	6.9%	37	22.9	96.4%	7.3%	41.5	35.8%	25.5%	42.0	36.8	41.8	40.9	40.7
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
15	40.8	93.4%	13.3%	-	25.2	94.7%	15.2%	43.0	3.3%	21.8%	43.1	42.3	60.9	36.3	46.1

TABLE 57. 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
15	16.0	98.5%	8.4%	23	11.5	96.4%	13.8%	40.6	46.9%	19.6%	42.6	26.8	18.2	42.2	35.7
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
15	26.9	97.5%	15.0%	-	14.8	98.9%	14.0%	45.7	7.6%	24.5%	46.0	39.1	29.5	45.8	40.5

TABLE 58. 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
15	23.8	99.0%	4.3%	30	12.2	97.3%	8.2%	57.4	22.3%	28.4%	59.7	36.8	32.6	66.5	37.0
ATD 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
15	6.1	99.4%	1.7%	-	5.3	93.8%	4.7%	51.2	15.5%	25.4%	52.3	22.6	22.4	47.3	40.3

TABLE 59. 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
15	8.4	81.4%	7.6%	14	9.8	82.1%	12.0%	23.9	42.3%	12.2%	24.7	17.3	22.3	26.5	22.3
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
15	12.3	79.5%	11.8%	-	9.8	63.2%	13.7%	43.5	3.4%	73.3%	44.7	28.7	37.3	49.6	42.5

TABLE 60. 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
15	9.0	90.9%	11.7%	22	10.3	87.9%	16.1%	25.6	39.1%	13.3%	28.4	10.4	22.3	26.5	22.3
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
15	11.4	77.9%	9.3%	-	8.8	78.1%	11.4%	38.6	9.9%	15.8%	39.6	22.5	33.3	40.4	22.5

TABLE 61. 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
15	11.0	56.7%	15.3%	16	5.8	50.0%	32.9%	47.0	28.2%	32.4%	54.4	30.7	53.8	35.2	57.5
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
15	2.5	74.0%	33.4%	-	1.7	60.0%	35.0%	48.9	0.0%	26.3%	48.7	49.5	29.8	50.8	73.6

TABLE 62. 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
15	2.4	69.8%	0.7%	6	2.9	71.4%	11.4%	18.3	37.5%	9.4%	20.6	2.5	7.8	22.6	24.4
ATD 10	2.6	88.5%	5.1%	-	1.9	82.6%	4.3%	36.7	5.3%	10.6%	36.7	*	23.4	44.8	35.4
11	2.1	80.0%	2.9%	-	1.7	81.0%	4.8%	39.4	13.6%	18.2%	38.7	55.0	29.0	44.7	25.0
12	1.4	95.1%	1.4%	-	1.3	100.0%	6.7%	30.8	0.0%	14.3%	32.9	6.0	26.0	31.3	*
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
15	1.6	71.0%	0.0%	-	1.0	58.3%	0.0%	49.5	7.7%	23.1%	49.5	*	53.8	67.0	30.0

TABLE 63. 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
15	22.3	92.0%	2.3%	33	20.2	94.6%	7.4%	34.8	39.1%	20.2%	35.7	21.3	24.8	38.8	32.1
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
15	51.5	91.5%	13.9%	-	23.6	92.2%	10.6%	50.3	5.2%	25.6%	48.7	62.5	35.0	53.5	45.2

TABLE 64. 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
15	16.8	93.3%	3.9%	26	15.7	88.8%	12.8%	33.7	30.9%	12.2%	37.0	12.6	20.4	22.3	50.8
ATD 11	-	-	-	-	7.4	79.8%	14.6%	47.8	12.8%	13.8%	52.0	21.6	-	-	-
12	10.8	-	-	-	5.6	83.6%	23.9%	41.7	6.5%	25.8%	46.3	33.8	39.1	49.7	35.3
13	11.6	88.0%	7.9%	-	7.5	90.0%	11.1%	44.2	7.4%	24.5%	45.6	31.9	61.2	43.4	35.5
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
15	33.8	96.7%	9.1%	-	7.8	87.2%	19.7%	53.6	4.8%	32.3%	56.8	21.8	33.8	50.0	58.5

TABLE 65. 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
15	8.7	81.2%	4.3%	13	5.8	85.5%	13.0%	38.5	44.6%	21.5%	41.7	16.1	57.3	35.7	30.9
ATD 12	6.9	91.9%	20.5%	-	4.8	91.4%	29.3%	44.1	5.2%	24.1%	49.5	28.4	23.3	47.2	37.0
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
15	5.8	82.0%	18.3%	-	3.4	75.6%	4.9%	52.9	5.6%	30.6%	49.9	77.8	42.9	65.5	36.2

TABLE 66. 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
15	1.4	88.1%	0.0%	5	1.8	90.9%	0.0%	26.6	22.7%	13.6%	26.6	*	25.0	21.0	43.4
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
15	2.0	83.8%	0.0%	-	1.3	80.0%	0.0%	33.5	0.0%	9.1%	33.5	*	50.0	31.9	14.0

TABLE 67. 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
15	3.6	87.2%	6.0%	7	5.2	77.4%	14.5%	17.7	35.7%	10.7%	19.2	9.3	11.9	22.8	2.8
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
15	4.6	85.9%	14.1%	-	3.5	76.2%	9.5%	47.5	0.0%	25.8%	49.0	39.8	33.3	53.3	51.5

TABLE 68. 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
15	1.4	22.5%	18.1%	4	1.2	42.9%	14.3%	43.6	26.7%	40.0%	43.6	80.0	53.3	36.2	41.5
ATD 14	3.2	40.9%	28.9%	-	1.8	50.0%	27.3%	65.6	0.0%	37.5%	70.8	53.0	76.9	51.9	54.5
15	1.6	35.4%	5.8%	-	0.8	20.0%	10.0%	79.1	0.0%	50.0%	85.3	36.0	51.5	163.5	*

TABLE 69. SUSSEX ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 12	2.2	58.0%	10.0%	7	3.2	18.4%	21.1%	12.9	56.8%	5.4%	14.1	8.0	9.1	*	29.3
13	1.5	24.9%	9.1%	4	2.5	6.7%	16.7%	27.1	41.9%	3.2%	30.5	13.0	13.2	157.3	*
14	1.1	34.6%	1.7%	4	1.6	31.6%	10.5%	29.0	44.4%	22.2%	32.1	4.5	28.1	*	31.4
15	2.0	41.5%	25.0%	7	2.3	42.3%	30.8%	27.9	20.0%	12.0%	32.3	16.6	27.2	28.9	*
ATD 12	2.9	16.8%	15.5%	-	2.8	11.8%	23.5%	29.3	12.5%	9.4%	31.3	21.0	26.9	*	53.0
13	2.6	25.9%	12.6%	-	2.6	16.1%	9.8%	24.3	6.3%	3.1%	23.1	31.0	23.7	38.0	16.7
14	3.8	7.4%	10.3%	-	2.8	9.1%	24.2%	27.0	12.5%	6.3%	31.0	15.0	26.3	49.0	4.0
15	3.8	11.1%	30.1%	-	2.7	12.5%	31.3%	32.4	12.1%	21.5%	36.0	22.6	32.8	28.0	28.0

Notes

General Notes.

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

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

¹ Because each cohort of JDAI sites has a different pre-JDAI year, pre-JDAI all-sites figures do not reflect numbers from one specific year. All-sites pre-JDAI figures are therefore derived by tallying figures from each individual site's pre-JDAI year (currently 2003, 2005, 2008, 2009, 2011, or 2012 depending on the site).

² "Other Violation or Non-Delinquent Event" includes situations such as municipal warrants; violation of a deferred disposition; violation of drug court; return to detention from an alternative for family issues, equipment problems, or other issues not directly related to the youth's non-compliant behavior; violation of diversion; violations of other court-ordered conditions that are not clearly a VOP or detention alternative violation; program violations where no VOP is filed; violations where the exact nature is unknown; contempt of court on a non-delinquency matter; and status offenses/family crisis matters.

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

⁴ Prior to the annual report of 2011, in the original cohort of sites, pre-JDAI (2003) figures that relied on case-level data for analysis were based on a 4-month sample of cases. 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.

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

⁶ If the current offense is a VOP or other violation of a disposition, this reflects the most serious adjudicated offense for which the youth is currently on probation. If the current offense is an FTA, ATD violation, or other violation of the terms of pre-dispositional release, this reflects the most serious offense of all open pending charges at the time of the admission to detention.

⁷ 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

⁸ "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.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ Length of Stay: All-Site Average - Beginning with the 2010 Annual Report, all-site figures are now derived by adding up each site's LOS figure, and dividing by the number of sites. Previously, within a cohort of sites, each youth's length of stay was summed and divided by the total number of youth. The "youth-based" ALOS and "site-based" ALOS yield similar, though not exactly the same, results. This change occurred as the result of the ongoing addition of new JDAI sites, which resulted in totals for *each cohort* of sites being replaced with a single, *all-sites* total or average, and factors related to how data are maintained for each cohort of sites.

¹¹ 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.

¹² 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."

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ 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.)

¹⁶ 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.