



Jon S. Corzine
Governor

State of New Jersey
Office of the Attorney General
Department of Law and Public Safety
Juvenile Justice Commission
PO Box 107
Trenton, NJ 08625-0107
(609) 292-1400

Anne Milgram
Attorney General

Veleria N. Lawson
Executive Director

JUVENILE DETENTION ALTERNATIVES INITIATIVES (JDAI) ANNUAL DATA REPORT-2008

The JDAI Annual Data Report for 2008 follows, and presents information for the five original JDAI sites (Atlantic, Camden, Essex, Monmouth, and Hudson), as well as the five phase 2 sites (Mercer, Union, Bergen, Burlington, and Ocean). For these ten sites, the report documents annual trends in key indicators of detention utilization, including admissions, length of stay (LOS), and average daily population (ADP). Where available, data are reported for the year prior to JDAI involvement (2003 for original sites, 2005 for phase 2 sites), with comparisons drawn to years post-JDAI. The report concludes with the monthly ADP, admissions, and LOS trends and graphs provided in the regular bi-monthly reports.

Note that data availability continues to vary by site. Data variation notwithstanding, most sites have made great progress expanding local capacity to use data to advise detention system policy and practice. As such, in addition to the key indicators of secure detention utilization described above, the annual report also describes trends along several other JDAI core strategies. These measures include the overrepresentation of minority youth in detention; detention alternative utilization and success; the reasons/acts for which youth are admitted to detention; and length of stay by the specific circumstances of release from detention.

Taking into account all of these various measures, the 2008 Annual Data Report documents impressive changes in local detention systems – changes that are consistent with the application of JDAI core strategies and with the JDAI goal of safely reducing the unnecessary detention of New Jersey's kids. For the original sites, on any given day in 2008 there were 221 fewer kids in detention centers than in 2003, a reduction of -44.3%. Youth of color account for 91% of this reduction. Over twenty-six hundred fewer youth walked through the front door of detention, reflecting a -41.4% drop in admissions, and length of stay for kids in secure detention has decreased by about four days (-12.5%).

The expansion of JDAI to five additional sites has yielded additional positive outcomes for New Jersey's detention system. Collectively the phase 2 JDAI sites have seen the number of youth held in detention centers on any given day drop by -22.5%, with all five sites experiencing a reduction. Youth of color account for 78% of this decrease. Admissions to detention have decreased by -25.4%, and average length of stay has decreased by -3.3%.



REALIZING POTENTIAL & CHANGING FUTURES
New Jersey is an Equal Opportunity Employer
Printed on Recycled Paper and Recyclable



Without a doubt, the pilot implementation of New Jersey's detention admission Risk Screening Tool in 2008 in four pilot sites is prominent among the factors contributing to a decrease in detention populations during the most recent year. Other factors contributing to the change in detention center populations over time include the more efficient and equitable use of effective detention alternatives, as well as a decrease in youth admitted to detention for rule violations. The report describes these findings, as well as the challenges that remain, in further detail.

Note that when the nature of specific measures or the time period covered varies by site, explanations are provided in table footnotes (when such variation exists, combined "all-site" totals may not be reported). Additional explanations of terms and measures can be found in the report's endnotes.

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

New Jersey Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (NJ~JDAI) ANNUAL REPORT – 2008

*Prepared by: Jennifer LeBaron, Ph.D.
NJ Juvenile Justice Commission*

SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN KEY DETENTION UTILIZATION INDICATORS

Table 1 summarizes changes in the key indicators of detention utilization over the most recent year (2007 to 2008), and from the year prior to JDAI to the present year (2003 to 2008 for original sites, 2005 to 2008 for phase 2 sites). These three indicators include average daily population (ADP), admissions, and average length of stay (ALOS). Note that ADP is a function of how many youth are admitted to detention and how long each youth stays. Table 1 also illustrates this interaction between the detention utilization indicators.

In short, while admissions to secure detention generally decreased over the past year, average length of stay in detention generally increased. In a given site, the impact of this trend on ADP is tied to the relative size of the decrease in admissions, as compared to the size of the increase in length of stay. For example, from 2007 to 2008, in Camden, Monmouth, and Union the increase in ALOS was more pronounced than the decrease in admissions, thus leading to increases in average daily population. On the other hand, while Atlantic, Essex, Hudson, and Mercer also experienced increases in ALOS, the drop in admissions was more substantial than the ALOS increase, thus the overall impact was a decrease in average daily population.

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN KEY DETENTION UTILIZATION INDICATORS

	1-Year Change 2007-2008						Pre-JDAI to Current Year Change (2003/2005 to 2008)					
	ADP		Admissions		ALOS		ADP		Admissions		ALOS	
	Kids	%	Kids	%	Days	%	Kids	%	Kids	%	Days	%
Atlantic	-6	-19.5%	-106	-24.0%	+4.4	+18.3%	-10	-28.4%	-133	-28.4%	-0.7	-2.4%
Bergen	+4	+41.6%	+20	+16.9%	-1.4	-5.3%	-8	-37.9%	-108	-43.9%	-2.3	-8.4%
Burlington	-7	-28.3%	-40	-12.3%	-0.5	-1.9%	-2	-11.8%	0	0.0%	+3.7	+16.9%
Camden	+5	+11.6%	-144	-18.0%	+8.6	+42.8%	-45	-47.3%	-1006	-60.6%	+8.6	+42.8%
Essex	-14	-10.8%	-514	-25.8%	+5.0	+21.8%	-129	-52.9%	-980	-39.8%	-11.9	-30.0%
Hudson	-2	-3.6%	-54	-5.4%	+1.1	+4.7%	-26	-29.9%	-275	-22.5%	-4.5	-15.6%
Mercer	-13	-23.8%	-188	-24.5%	+2.4	+10.0%	-18	-29.2%	-285	-33.0%	-0.9	-3.3%
Monmouth	+6	+28.0%	-54	-15.9%	+7.1	+30.2%	-12	-30.3%	-222	-43.7%	-1.6	-5.0%
Ocean^a	-3	-10.3%	-48	-20.6%	--	--	-2	-8.4%	-57	-23.6%	--	--
Union	+4	+13.1%	-27	-5.8%	+7.0	+36.5%	-7	-18.4%	-102	-18.9%	-2.6	-9.0%

^a Length of stay figures prior to 2008 are not yet available for Ocean, so multi-year trends are not included in the table.

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP) IN DETENTION

Original Sites. As noted in Table 2, on any given day in 2008, across the original JDAI sites there were 221 fewer kids in detention centers than in 2003 (the year prior to participation in JDAI), a decrease of -44.3%. Detention populations have dropped by about half in Essex (-52.9%) and Camden (-47.3%). With these drastic drops in detention populations, the leveling-off over the most recent year (2007 to 2008) is not surprising. While collective ADP across the five original sites continued to decrease during the fifth year of JDAI, the size of the one-year decrease was much smaller (-3.7%).

Phase 2 Sites. Collectively, across the five phase 2 sites there were 37 fewer kids in detention on any given day in 2008 compared to 2005 (the year prior to these sites joining JDAI), a substantial decrease of -22.5%. In Bergen, where a cap was placed on daily population in the early years of JDAI participation, ADP has dropped -37.9%. Mercer has experienced a notable decrease of -29.2%. Importantly, each of the five phase 2 sites has experienced a population reduction since entry into JDAI.

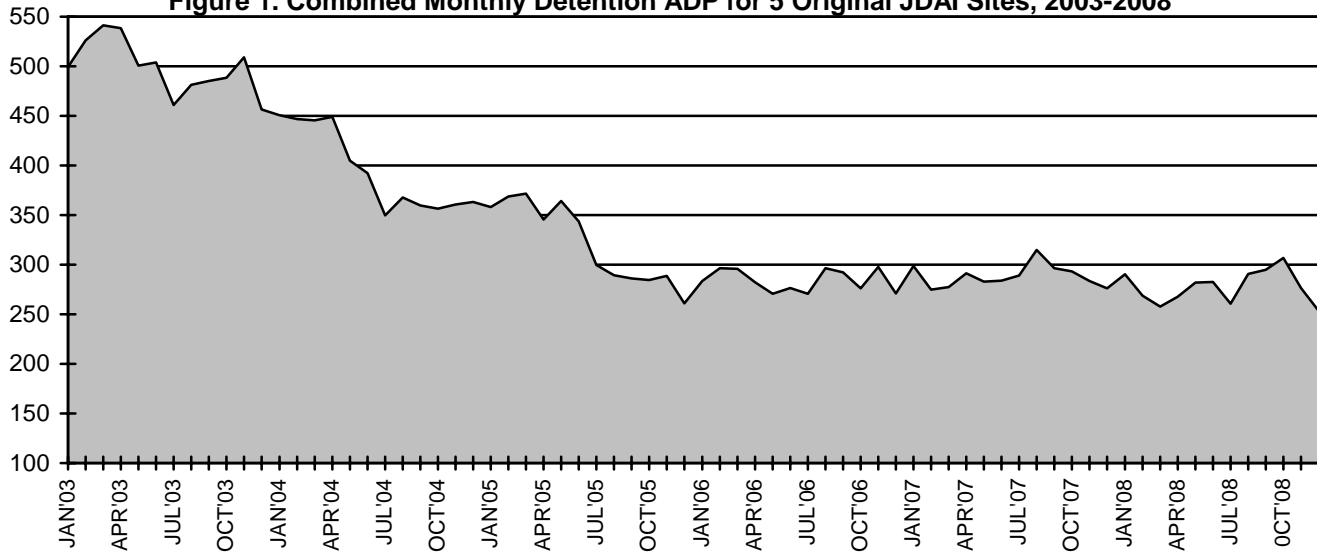
**TABLE 2. ADP IN DETENTION
Original Sites**

Capacity*	2003	2007	2008	1-Yr Change '07-'08		5-Yr Change '03-'08	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Atlantic (27)	34.1	30.3	24.4	-6	-19.5%	-10	-28.4%
Camden (37/61)	94.6	44.7	49.9	+5	+11.6%	-45	-47.3%
Essex (242)	243.6	128.6	114.7	-14	-10.8%	-129	-52.9%
Monmouth (40)	40.0	21.8	27.9	+6	+28.0%	-12	-30.3%
Hudson (79)	86.7	63.1	60.8	-2	-3.6%	-26	-29.9%
TOTAL (425/449)	499.0	288.5	277.7	-11	-3.7%	-221	-44.3%

Phase 2 Sites

Capacity*	2005	2007	2008	1-Yr Change '07-'08		3-Yr Change '05-'08	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Mercer (64)	60.0	55.8	42.5	-13	-23.8%	-18	-29.2%
Union (34/76)	39.2	28.3	32.0	+4	+13.1%	-7	-18.4%
Bergen (41/14)	20.3	8.9	12.6	+4	+41.6%	-8	-37.9%
Burlington (24)	20.4	25.1	18.0	-7	-28.3%	-2	-11.8%
Ocean^ (30)	23.7	24.2	21.7	-3	-10.3%	-2	-8.4%
TOTAL (193/208)	163.6	142.3	126.8	-16	-10.9%	-37	-22.5%

Figure 1. Combined Monthly Detention ADP for 5 Original JDAI Sites, 2003-2008



ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION

Original Sites. Across the original JDAI sites, in 2008 over *twenty-six hundred* (2,616) fewer youth were admitted to detention facilities than in 2003 (Table 3). While admissions decreased substantially in all five JDAI sites, Camden experienced the largest decrease, with admissions dropping by -60.6%. The downward trend, which had slowed in 2007, picked-up in 2008, with admissions dropping -19.1% across the five sites over the past year alone. All five original sites experienced a one-year decrease, with Essex (-25.8%) and Atlantic (-24.0%) dropping by one-quarter. An evaluation of the pilot implementation of the detention admission Risk Screening Tool in four of these sites (Atlantic, Camden, Essex, Monmouth) indicates the use of the RST no doubt contributed to the change in admissions over the past year.

Phase 2 Sites. Phase 2 JDAI sites also experienced a collective decrease in the number of youth admitted to secure detention. In 2008 more than *five hundred* (-552) fewer youth were admitted to detention facilities than in 2005, a decrease of -25.4%. Regarding the most recent year, across the five sites admissions collectively decreased by -14.8%, with Mercer experiencing the largest one-year drop (-24.5%), followed by Ocean (-20.6%).

TABLE 3. ANNUAL ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION
Original Sites

	2003	2007	2008	1-Yr Change '07-'08		5-Yr Change '03-'08	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	468	441	335	-106	-24.0%	-133	-28.4%
Camden	1661	799	655	-144	-18.0%	-1006	-60.6%
Essex	2460	1994	1480	-514	-25.8%	-980	-39.8%
Monmouth	508	340	286	-54	-15.9%	-222	-43.7%
Hudson	1222	1001	947	-54	-5.4%	-275	-22.5%
TOTAL	6319	4575	3703	-872	-19.1%	-2616	-41.4%

Phase 2 Sites

	2005	2007	2008	1-Yr Change '07-'08		3-Yr Change '05-'08	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Mercer	863	766	578	-188	-24.5%	-285	-33.0%
Union	540	465	438	-27	-5.8%	-102	-18.9%
Bergen	246	118	138	+20	+16.9%	-108	-43.9%
Burlington	284	324	284	-40	-12.3%	0	0.0%
Ocean	242	233	185	-48	-20.6%	-57	-23.6%
TOTAL	2175	1906	1623	-283	-14.8%	-552	-25.4%

Nature of Admissions. Importantly, while overall admissions have decreased since JDAI implementation, the *proportion* of youth admitted for new delinquency charges has generally increased across the five original JDAI sites (Table 4). In other words, consistent with JDAI core strategies, much of the drop in admissions can be attributed to *fewer youth* admitted for *violations/non-delinquency matters*. Historically, Essex has had the fewest youth admitted for non-delinquency charges; this continued to be the case in 2008 (17.1%). Monmouth's increase in the proportion of youth in detention for delinquency charges is by far the largest, up +23.9 percentage points from 2003 to 2008 (or +45.1%). However, across all ten sites the proportion of youth admitted to detention on new delinquency charges in 2008 varied widely, ranging from lows of 42.7% (Ocean) and 53.9% (Burlington), to highs of 82.9% (Essex) and 79.9% (Union).

Related, a core strategy of JDAI is developing effective strategies for intervening with youth who are non-compliant with the rules of probation, prior to requesting a warrant to detain. Minimizing admissions to detention for a technical violation of probation (i.e., a rule violation that is not a new offense) is a key indicator of success in this area. Monmouth and Camden have seen the largest reduction in the proportion of youth admitted for VOPs, with Monmouth decreasing -18.1 percentage points (or -56.4%) and Camden dropping -13.1 points (or -48.9%). However, there is wide variation across sites in terms of youth admitted for VOPs. Across all ten sites, in 2008 the proportion of youth admitted for a VOP ranged from lows of just 4.3% in Essex and 6.4% in Hudson, to highs of 38.4% in Ocean, 29.9% in Burlington, and 24.6% in Bergen.

Regarding other admission categories, admissions to detention for failure to appear in court ranged from lows of 1.4% in Bergen and 3.0% in Union, to highs of 10.7% in Camden and 8.8% in Mercer. Admissions to detention for noncompliance with a detention alternative ranged from lows of 2.1% in Mercer and 2.5% in Union, to highs of 10.1% in Bergen, 8.6% in Ocean, and 8.4% in Atlantic.

TABLE 4. NATURE OF CURRENT OFFENSE/REASON FOR DETENTION

		Atl	Cam	Esx ^a	Mon	Hud ^b	Mer	Uni	Ber	Ocn	Bur
Delinquency Charges Among Current Offenses	^c 2003	60.8%	61.3%	83.9%	53.0%	75.2%					
	2005	65.1%	65.5%	86.6%	66.3%	82.4%	78.1%		73.5%		52.5%
	2006	70.5%	61.4%	86.6%	67.5%	82.7%	69.8%	81.7%	66.9%		61.0%
	2007	70.1%	67.0%	87.2%	73.5%	85.5%	68.5%	80.7%	69.7%		58.3%
	2008	66.3%	68.7%	82.9%	76.9%	79.2%	71.3%	79.9%	63.8%	42.7%	53.9%
VOP No New Charges	2003	15.7%	26.8%	4.3%	32.1%	10.3%					
	2005	16.6%	24.7%	4.5%	16.7%	7.8%	11.4%		26.5%		24.6%
	2006	10.4%	29.0%	3.1%	19.2%	4.2%	20.3%	11.5%	33.1%		12.1%
	2007	10.0%	22.7%	2.6%	14.7%	4.7%	18.3%	12.7%	29.4%		24.1%
	2008	16.7%	13.7%	4.3%	14.0%	6.4%	16.8%	14.2%	24.6%	38.4%	29.9%
FTA No New Charges	2003	7.8%	11.0%	10.0%	7.1%	2.7%					
	2005	6.0%	8.5%	7.2%	11.3%	2.6%	5.6%		0.0%		12.0%
	2006	3.9%	7.4%	7.9%	5.7%	4.5%	6.9%	5.7%	0.0%		15.6%
	2007	7.9%	7.3%	7.6%	4.4%	3.3%	7.4%	3.4%	0.0%		3.4%
	2008	7.5%	10.7%	7.9%	4.5%	3.6%	8.8%	3.0%	1.4%	8.1%	3.9%
Violation of Detention Alternative No New Charges	2003	12.7%	0.2%	0.2%	7.1%	6.8%					
	2005	9.9%	0.5%	1.1%	4.2%	1.7%	2.0%		0.0%		0.7%
	2006	13.3%	1.2%	1.3%	5.4%	3.7%	2.4%	0.2%	0.0%		2.2%
	2007	9.8%	2.1%	2.5%	6.5%	2.6%	3.0%	1.9%	0.8%		2.2%
	2008	8.4%	5.6%	4.5%	3.5%	4.1%	2.1%	2.5%	10.1%	8.6%	3.2%
Other Violation or Non-Delinquent Event ¹	2003	0.6%	0.6%	1.3%	0.6%	5.0%					
	2005	1.2%	0.7%	0.6%	0.2%	4.9%	2.4%		0.0%		8.1%
	2006	1.5%	0.9%	1.0%	1.7%	3.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%		7.8%
	2007	1.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.6%	3.5%	2.1%	1.1%	0.0%		11.7%
	2008	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.7%	6.7%	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	1.6%	8.5%
Other Reason	2003	2.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%					
	2005	1.2%	0.1%	0.0%	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%		0.0%		2.1%
	2006	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.9%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%		1.3%
	2007	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%		0.3%
	2008	0.6%	1.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.7%

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

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

Finally, Table 5 provides basic data regarding the process by which youth are admitted to detention. By far the most common process for admitting youth to detention is via a call placed to Family Court Intake Services. There is variation across sites, however. For example, in 2008 youth admitted to detention via court remand ranged from lows of 1.7% in Monmouth and 2.1% in Union, to highs of 41.9% in Burlington, 31.0% in Camden, and 27.5% in Bergen.

TABLE 5. ADMISSION PROCESS

ADMITTED VIA:		Atl	Cam	Esx ^a	Mon	Hud ^b	Mer	Uni	Ber	Ocn	Bur ^c
Processed Through Intake Services	2005	86.4%	78.7%	90.5%	82.9%						
	2006	90.6%	80.8%	86.7%	85.7%	93.5%		97.2%			
	2007	93.7%	77.9%	85.9%	88.5%	93.0%		95.7%			
	2008	87.5%	67.3%	84.9%	94.1%	89.3%	94.1%	95.2%	50.7%	33.5%	53.2%
Remanded at Court²	2005	8.3%	21.3%	8.6%	6.7%						
	2006	6.8%	19.2%	10.9%	6.7%	4.9%		1.1%			
	2007	4.1%	21.8%	11.5%	4.1%	6.3%		2.8%			
	2008	9.6%	31.0%	11.1%	1.7%	10.0%	4.5%	2.1%	27.5%	21.1%	41.9%
Transfer from Other YDC, Jail, Secure Facility	2005	3.0%	0.0%	0.8%	3.7%						
	2006	1.0%	0.0%	2.3%	3.0%	0.9%		1.1%			
	2007	2.0%	0.1%	2.3%	3.5%	0.7%		1.5%			
	2008	0.3%	1.5%	3.5%	4.2%	0.2%	1.2%	2.1%	2.2%	0.5%	2.4%
Other Process³	2005	2.3%	0.0%	0.1%	6.7%						
	2006	1.7%	0.0%	0.1%	4.7%	0.7%		0.6%			
	2007	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	3.8%	0.0%		0.0%			
	2008	2.7%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%	19.6%	44.9%	2.4%

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

LENGTH OF STAY (LOS) IN DETENTION

Original Sites. Table 6 indicates that in 2008 average length of stay (ALOS) ranged from a low of 24.4 days in Hudson to a high of 30.6 days in Monmouth. Note, though, that the substantial downward trends in ALOS seen in earlier JDAI years reversed over the most recent year, with ALOS increasing by 4.7 days across the original JDAI sites (+20.7%), and with each site experiencing a one-year increase. Camden experienced the largest increase of +8.6 days (+42.8%), followed by Monmouth at +7.1 days (+30.2%). However, the longer-term downward trend still generally holds. Comparing 2008 to 2003 (pre-JDAI), the five sites as a collective have reduced ALOS in secure detention by -3.9 days (-12.5%). Median LOS has been cut by about half (-45.5%), so that in 2008 half of all youth remained in detention for six days or less.⁴ Additionally, as described in Table 7, the proportion of youth remaining in detention longer than two months has dropped -9.8% over the past five years.

Phase 2 Sites. Collectively across the four phase 2 sites where multi-year LOS trend data are available, over the past year ALOS in secure detention increased by +2.8 days (+12.0%). However, like the original sites, comparing 2005 (pre-JDAI) to 2008 reveals ALOS dropped by about one day across the four sites (-3.3%). Median LOS is down -10.0%, and the proportion of youth who remain in detention more than 60 days has decreased by -9.8%. Of all ten JDAI sites in 2008, Ocean by far had the longest ALOS in secure detention, at 44.9 days.

TABLE 6. AVERAGE LOS IN DETENTION⁵
Original Sites

	AVERAGE LOS IN DETENTION, IN DAYS								MEDIAN LOS IN DETENTION, IN DAYS			
	^a 2003	2007	2008	Change '07-'08		Change '03-'08		2003	2007	2008	Change '03-'08	
				Days	%	Days	%				Days	%
Atlantic	29.1	24.0	28.4	+4.4	+18.3%	-0.7	-2.4%	12	8	14	+2	+16.7%
Camden	20.1	20.1	28.7	+8.6	+42.8%	+8.6	+42.8%	8	9	14	+6	+75.0%
Essex	39.8	22.9	27.9	+5.0	+21.8%	-11.9	-30.0%	13	4	6	-7	-53.8%
Monmouth	32.2	23.5	30.6	+7.1	+30.2%	-1.6	-5.0%	18	7	9	-9	-50.0%
Hudson	28.9	23.3	24.4	+1.1	+4.7%	-4.5	-15.6%	7	3	4	-3	-42.9%
TOTAL⁶	31.3	22.7	27.4	+4.7	+20.7%	-3.9	-12.5%	11	5	6	-5	-45.5%

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

Phase 2 Sites

	AVERAGE LOS IN DETENTION, IN DAYS							MEDIAN LOS IN DETENTION, IN DAYS				
	2005	2007	2008	Change '07-'08		Change '05-'08		2005	2007	2008	Change '05-'08	
				Days	%	Days	%				Days	%
Mercer	27.4	24.1	26.5	+2.4	+10.0%	-0.9	-3.3%	11	12	9	-2	-18.2%
Union	28.8	19.2	26.2	+7.0	+36.5%	-2.6	-9.0%	9	6	7	-2	-22.2%
Bergen	27.4	26.5	25.1	-1.4	-5.3%	-2.3	-8.4%	15	10	11	-4	-26.7%
Burlington	21.9	26.1	25.6	-0.5	-1.9%	+3.7	+16.9%	9	15	11	+2	22.2%
Ocean			44.9							32		
TOTAL^a	27.0	23.3	26.1	+2.8	+12.0%	-0.9	-3.3%	10	10	9	-1	-10.0%

^a The combined totals for the phase 2 sites do not include Ocean, since data are not yet available for all three years.

**TABLE 7. YOUTH REMAINING IN DETENTION <30 AND >60 DAYS
Original Sites**

	% RELEASED WITHIN 30 DAYS					% DETAINED 60 DAYS OR LONGER				
	^a 2003	2007	2008	Change '03-'08		2003	2007	2008	Change '03-'08	
				Points	%				Points	%
Atlantic	64.6%	74.0%	67.5%	+2.9	+4.5%	17.1%	13.1%	17.2%	+0.1	+0.6%
Camden	79.6%	77.9%	68.0%	-11.6	-14.6%	6.1%	7.2%	13.8%	+7.7	+126.2%
Essex	68.1%	77.5%	72.6%	+4.5	+6.6%	21.9%	14.3%	16.8%	-5.1	-23.3%
Monmouth	68.8%	77.6%	71.5%	+2.7	+3.9%	18.2%	11.3%	16.4%	-1.8	-9.9%
Hudson	71.7%	78.2%	79.6%	+7.9	+11.0%	17.7%	14.2%	11.2%	-6.5	-36.7%
TOTAL	71.6%	77.4%	73.0%	+1.4	+2.0%	16.4%	12.8%	14.8%	-1.6	-9.8%

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

Phase 2 Sites

	% RELEASED WITHIN 30 DAYS					% DETAINED 60 DAYS OR LONGER				
	2005	2007	2008	Change '05-'08		2005	2007	2008	Change '05-'08	
				Points	%				Points	%
Mercer	73.7%	74.8%	75.6%	+1.9	+2.6%	13.0%	11.1%	10.2%	-2.8	-21.5%
Union	71.8%	79.6%	73.7%	+1.9	+2.6%	15.5%	7.6%	13.8%	-1.7	-11.0%
Bergen	69.1%	67.3%	72.3%	+3.2	+4.6%	14.2%	17.7%	14.3%	+0.1	+0.7%
Burlington	75.5%	73.5%	76.1%	+0.6	+0.8%	11.7%	14.4%	10.9%	-0.8	-6.8%
Ocean			48.8%					28.8%		
TOTAL^a	72.8%	75.4%	74.9%	+2.1	+2.9%	13.7%	11.3%	11.8%	-1.9	-13.9%

^a The combined totals for the phase 2 sites do not include Ocean, since data are not yet available for all three years.

LOS By Departure Type. Table 8 provides more specific information regarding average length of stay, describing ALOS based on the circumstances of release from detention, and pointing to wide variation across sites. For example, Table 8 indicates that for youth released from secure detention to a detention alternative/shelter in 2008, ALOS in secure detention ranged from lows of 5.8 days in Hudson and 7.9 days in Essex, to highs of 23.3 days in Ocean and 16.2 days in Burlington. Average LOS for youth released to a parent/home pre-dispositionally ranged from lows of 3.3 days in Mercer and 4.2 days in Ocean to highs of 17.3 days in Monmouth and 10.6 days in Burlington. Average LOS for youth released to serve a disposition/to a dispositional placement ranged from lows of 39.2 days in Mercer and 42.0 days in Camden, to highs of 70.6 days in Monmouth and 60.2 days in Essex. Finally, ALOS in detention for youth transferred to jail or who made bail – often as a result of a waiver – ranged from lows of 41.6 days in Atlantic and 79.0 days in Bergen, to highs of 473.0 days in Burlington (N=1) and 293.0 days in Mercer.

In order to shed light on the nature of the increase in overall LOS reported earlier, Table 9 reports one-year changes in ALOS for three primary departure types. Between 2007 and 2008, for youth released to a detention alternative/shelter, changes in ALOS ranged from an increase of +2.5 days in Union to a decrease of -7.0 days in

Bergen. For youth released to a parent/home, changes ranged from an increase of +10.4 days in Monmouth to a decrease of -1.7 days in Burlington. Finally, for youth released from detention to disposition, changes in ALOS ranged from increases of +15.3 days in Monmouth and +13.4 days in Camden, to decreases of -9.3 days in Hudson and -8.7 days in Burlington.

TABLE 8. AVERAGE LOS BY DEPARTURE TYPE⁷

RELEASE TO:			Atl	Cam	Esx	Mon	Hud	Mer	Uni ^a	Ber	Ocn ⁸	Bur
Detention Alternative, Shelter	2007	LOS N	10.4 241	10.1 317	6.5 970	8.7 152	5.5 420	14.5 149	10.6 89	20.6 39		20.4 39
	2008	LOS N	12.1 171	11.1 297	7.9 738	10.3 130	5.8 498	13.2 173	13.1 118	13.6 56	23.3 59	16.2 43
Parent, Other Adult, ROR Pre-Dispo	2007	LOS N	2.9 26	4.4 31	3.2 361	6.9 53	3.3 220	2.5 153	7.5 71	2.8 13		12.3 137
	2008	LOS N	4.9 9	7.7 17	6.1 181	17.3 56	4.4 74	3.3 115	6.8 95	7.6 10	4.2 11	10.6 97
Other Service Agency/ Pcmnt Pre-Dispo	2007	LOS N	19.3 6	18.0 2	22.7 6	13.3 15	6.8 18	21.0 1	9.8 5	64.0 1		20.7 24
	2008	LOS N	46.7 3	21.0 5	5.0 2	12.8 6	14.5 10	18.0 5	6.0 3	24.5 2	23.8 6	16.8 15
Dispositional Placement	2007	LOS N	55.1 124	28.6 379	61.7 523	55.3 82	65.4 242	37.5 297	43.6 87	44.1 39		56.4 71
	2008	LOS N	51.3 136	42.0 298	60.2 441	70.6 73	56.1 247	39.2 210	42.5 161	48.0 39	59.2 129	47.7 77
Jail, Bail, Upon/After Waiver	2007	LOS N	67.3 8	80.1 14	111.1 17	167.0 5	156.6 23	171.6 7	85.6 5	49.3 4		76.6 7
	2008	LOS N	41.6 7	126.3 22	207.5 19	252.5 2	222.8 23	293.0 7	209.8 9	79.0 2	99.3 3	473.0 1
Other YDC/ Other Authorities	2007	LOS N	9.7 19	4.4 21	14.6 35	16.3 14	3.0 26	21.1 16	11.9 16	6.5 15		11.4 27
	2008	LOS N	6.6 12	8.8 24	12.2 20	37.1 13	6.3 30	7.1 21	7.7 37	5.9 8	7.3 3	11.0 33
Dismissed, Diverted, Similar	2007	LOS N	6.0 3	6.9 7	21.5 72	42.7 3	13.4 67	15.7 29	17.0 6	- 0		44.4 8
	2008	LOS N	- 0	21.4 5	31.9 54	72.0 1	6.4 57	26.1 17	13.1 11	12.0 2	- 0	43.7 18
Time Served	2007	LOS N	- 0	- 0	76.0 33	7.0 1	106.0 1	28.0 1	- 0	35.5 2		- 0
	2008	LOS N	- 0	- 0	75.2 23	- 0	- 0	117.5 10	- 0	- 0	35.0 4	15.0 1
Other	2007	LOS N	- 0	29.7 3	10.0 1	27.0 1	2.0 1	28.0 2	1.3 3	- 0		- 0
	2008	LOS N	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	15.0 1	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0

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

TABLE 9. CHANGE IN ALOS FOR PRIMARY DEPARTURE TYPE CATEGORIES

	Detention Alternative, Shelter				Parent, Other Adult, ROR (Pre-Dispo)				Dispositional Placement			
	2007	2008	Change		2007	2008	Change		2007	2008	Change	
			Days	%			Days	%			Days	%
Atlantic	10.4	12.1	+1.7	+16.3%	2.9	4.9	+2.0	+69.0%	55.1	51.3	-3.8	-6.9%
Bergen	20.6	13.6	-7.0	-34.0%	2.8	7.6	+4.8	+171.4%	44.1	48.0	+3.9	+8.8%
Burlington	20.4	16.2	-4.2	-20.6%	12.3	10.6	-1.7	-13.8%	56.4	47.7	-8.7	-15.4%
Camden	10.1	11.1	+1.0	+9.9%	4.4	7.7	+3.3	+75.0%	28.6	42.0	+13.4	+46.9%
Essex	6.5	7.9	+1.4	+21.5%	3.2	6.1	+2.9	+90.6%	61.7	60.2	-1.5	-2.4%
Hudson	5.5	5.8	+0.3	+5.5%	3.3	4.4	+1.1	+33.3%	65.4	56.1	-9.3	-14.2%
Mercer	14.5	13.2	-1.3	-9.0%	2.5	3.3	+0.8	+32.0%	37.5	39.2	+1.7	+4.5%
Monmouth	8.7	10.3	+1.6	+18.4%	6.9	17.3	+10.4	+150.7%	55.3	70.6	+15.3	+27.7%
Ocean	--	23.3	--	--	--	4.2	--	--	--	59.2	--	--
Union	10.6	13.1	+2.5	+23.6%	7.5	6.8	-0.7	-9.3%	43.6	42.5	-1.1	-2.5%

DEPARTURES FROM DETENTION

Tables 10 and 11 expand on the information provided in Tables 8 and 9, describing annual trends in the overall number of youth released from secure detention, as well as the circumstances of release from detention, for 2005 through 2008. Focusing on Table 11, the first three rows/categories taken together (i.e., Detention Alternative/Shelter + Parent/Other Adult/ROR + Other Service Agency/Plcmt) represent an approximate gauge of the percentage of youth released from detention prior to final dispositional placement. This gauge indicates sites vary in the proportion of youth released pre-dispositionally from detention. For example, in 2008 the percentage of youth released prior to final dispositional placement ranged from a low of approximately 35% in Ocean, followed by 48% in Camden and 50% in Union, to highs of about 68% in Monmouth, followed by about 62% in Essex and Hudson.

Also note that detention alternatives are intended to serve as alternate placements for appropriate youth who might otherwise have remained in secure detention. Monitoring and evaluating the reasons for observed shifts in releases to detention alternatives as compared to releases to a parent/home is important. If there is a sizable increase in the volume of youth placed on alternatives and a sizable decrease in the volume of youth released to a parent/home, this could be an indicator of possible net-widening in the use of detention alternatives.

TABLE 10. TOTAL ANNUAL DEPARTURES FROM DETENTION

	Atl	Cam	Esx	Mon	Hud	Mer	Uni	Ber	Ocn	Bur
2005	393	1293	1917	419		837	535	246		274
2006	402	1037	2113	408	977	746	494	135		223
2007	427	774	2018	326	1018	655	437	113		313
2008	338	668	1478	281	940	558	434	119	215	285

TABLE 11. NATURE OF DEPARTURES FROM DETENTION⁹

RELEASE TO:		Atl	Cam	Esx ^a	Mon	Hud ^b	Mer	Uni ^c	Ber	Ocn ¹⁰	Bur
Detention Alternative, Shelter	2005	52.6%	38.7%	32.6%	40.6%	19.4%	28.6%		32.1%		18.6%
	2006	62.2%	38.2%	37.9%	42.9%	29.5%	31.6%		25.2%		11.7%
	2007	56.4%	41.0%	48.1%	46.6%	41.3%	22.7%	31.6%	34.5%		12.5%
	2008	50.6%	44.5%	49.9%	46.3%	53.0%	31.0%	27.2%	47.1%	27.4%	15.1%
Parent, Other Adult, ROR Pre-Dispo	2005	6.6%	6.5%	36.1%	17.9%	47.3%	21.4%		14.6%		43.4%
	2006	3.2%	4.8%	33.2%	19.4%	26.2%	21.4%		15.6%		47.5%
	2007	6.1%	4.0%	17.9%	16.3%	21.6%	23.4%	25.2%	11.5%		43.8%
	2008	2.7%	2.5%	12.2%	19.9%	7.9%	20.6%	21.9%	8.4%	5.1%	34.0%
Other Service Agency/ Plcmnt Pre-Dispo	2005	1.5%	4.3%	0.3%	5.0%	0.4%	0.4%		0.0%		4.7%
	2006	2.2%	2.1%	0.3%	1.7%	1.4%	0.4%		0.0%		6.3%
	2007	1.4%	0.3%	0.3%	4.6%	1.8%	0.2%	1.8%	0.9%		7.7%
	2008	0.9%	0.7%	0.1%	2.1%	1.1%	0.9%	0.7%	1.7%	2.8%	5.3%
Dispositional Placement	2005	32.7%	47.1%	27.8%	31.0%	22.7%	43.1%		33.3%		25.2%
	2006	23.1%	50.2%	22.2%	30.9%	33.0%	40.6%		45.2%		22.0%
	2007	29.0%	49.0%	25.9%	25.2%	23.8%	45.3%	30.9%	34.5%		22.7%
	2008	40.2%	44.6%	29.8%	26.0%	26.2%	37.6%	37.1%	32.8%	60.0%	27.0%
Jail, Bail, Upon/After Waiver	2005	1.0%	1.9%	1.4%	2.4%	3.7%	0.7%		2.0%		2.2%
	2006	3.0%	1.8%	1.1%	0.7%	1.9%	0.7%		7.4%		2.2%
	2007	1.9%	1.8%	0.8%	1.5%	2.3%	1.1%	1.8%	3.5%		2.2%
	2008	2.1%	3.3%	1.3%	0.7%	2.4%	1.3%	2.1%	1.7%	1.4%	0.4%
Other YDC/ Other Authorities	2005	5.1%	1.5%	0.5%	3.1%	0.7%	2.9%		16.7%		4.4%
	2006	4.7%	1.9%	1.5%	3.7%	1.4%	2.3%		3.7%		7.2%
	2007	4.4%	2.7%	1.7%	4.3%	2.6%	2.4%	5.7%	13.3%		8.6%
	2008	3.6%	3.6%	1.4%	4.6%	3.2%	3.8%	8.5%	6.7%	1.4%	11.6%
Dismissed, Diverted, Similar	2005	0.5%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	5.5%	3.0%		0.4%		1.5%
	2006	1.5%	0.8%	2.2%	0.7%	4.7%	2.7%		0.0%		3.1%
	2007	0.7%	0.6%	3.6%	0.9%	6.6%	4.4%	2.1%	0.0%		2.6%
	2008	0.0%	0.7%	3.7%	0.4%	6.1%	3.0%	2.5%	1.7%	0.0%	6.3%
Time Served	2005	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.8%		0.0%
	2006	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%		2.2%		0.0%
	2007	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	1.8%		0.0%
	2008	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.4%
Other	2005	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	2006	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%		0.7%		0.0%
	2007	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	1.1%	0.0%		0.0%
	2008	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

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

DETENTION ALTERNATIVE POPULATIONS

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

Table 12 expands on detention alternatives data noted in Table 11 regarding the rates of departure from detention to alternatives by providing the actual ADP of youth supervised by detention alternatives. For those sites regularly producing data along this important measure, Table 12 indicates ADP in detention alternatives has increased over the earliest year for which data are available, but decreased over the most recent year.

TABLE 12. ADP IN DETENTION ALTERNATIVES

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	1-Yr Change '07-'08		5-Yr Change '03-'08	
							Kids	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	21.0	19.6	24.7	26.3	23.5	22.3	-1	-5.1%	+1	+6.2%
Camden										
Essex ^a			96.5	97.6	125.3	105.7	-20	-15.6%		
Monmouth	11.4	11.6	7.7	13.6	26.0	15.5	-11	-40.4%	+4	+36.0%
Hudson						72.9				

^aEssex's 2005 data is ADP for Jun-Dec.

Detention Alternative Outcomes. Table 13 describes outcomes for youth supervised in detention alternatives by reporting the nature of departures from alternative placement. In 2008, five sites reported detention alternatives outcome data. Across these five sites, the vast majority of youth were released from detention alternatives following successful completion, ranging from 78.4% in Atlantic to 84.8% in Monmouth. Each of the three sites with multi-year data (Atlantic, Essex, Monmouth) have seen successful completions increase over earlier years. Importantly, the proportion of youth discharged as the result of a new delinquency charge is small: less than 10% across sites in 2008, and ranging from 2.9% in Atlantic to 9.4% in Hudson. Finally, in 2008 youth removed from alternative programs for non-compliance (no new charges) ranged from a low of 9.4% in Hudson to a high of 18.6% in Atlantic.

TABLE 13. DETENTION ALTERNATIVE OUTCOMES

		Atlantic	Camden ^a	Essex ^b	Monmouth	Hudson ^{^^}	Burlington
Successful Completion	2005		76.0%	75.6%	79.4%		
	2006	70.6%	81.4%	78.1%	78.0%		
	2007	73.6%		77.5%	84.7%		
	2008	78.4%		78.5%	84.8%	81.3%	83.0%
New Charge(s)	2005		1.0%	13.3%	2.9%		
	2006	9.5%	4.3%	6.7%	6.6%		
	2007	3.5%		6.6%	3.9%		
	2008	2.9%		6.1%	3.3%	9.4%	4.3%
Violation/Non-Compliance (No New Charges)	2005		22.9%	10.7%	17.6%		
	2006	19.9%	14.3%	15.2%	15.4%		
	2007	22.8%		15.9%	11.3%		
	2008	18.6%		15.3%	11.9%	9.4%	12.8%

^aCamden's 2005 & 2006 figures cover Sep-Dec of each year. ^bEssex's 2005 figures cover Jun-Dec.

MINORITY YOUTH IN DETENTION

Original Sites. On any given day in 2008, across the original JDAI sites there were 201 fewer youth of color in detention than in 2003 (Table 14), a decrease of -43.2%. Youth of color account for 91.0% of the total decrease in average daily population across the original five sites. The number of minority youth in detention has been cut in half in Essex (-53.3%) and has dropped by -44.1% in Camden.

The 5-year trend in Table 15 indicates that average length of stay (ALOS) in detention for minority youth has decreased by -16.0% across the original JDAI sites, with Essex (-30.0%) leading the way. Disparity in ALOS for youth of color vs. white youth has been essentially eliminated in Camden, reduced in Atlantic and Essex, essentially unchanged in Hudson, but has worsened in Monmouth. Still, as a collective, these five sites have made progress in terms of narrowing racial disparity in ALOS over the past five years. In 2003, minority youth remained in detention an average of 16.6 days longer than white youth; in 2008, the disparity had been cut in half to 8.3 days. Note, however, that the substantial downward trend in ALOS disparity in Essex and Monmouth seen through 2007 reversed direction over the past year, thus diminishing some of the positive change achieved in earlier years.

Despite the substantial drop in the *number* of minority youth in detention, proportionality in ADP has not improved (Table 17). In fact, the percentage of ADP comprised of youth of color has increased somewhat, from 93.3% in 2003 to 95.2% in 2008. The increase is largely due to two contributing factors: a) while greater parity in LOS for minority youth relative to white youth has been achieved, a gap remains, with minority youth remaining in detention for more than a week longer than white youth (+8.3 days); and b) Table 16 indicates that collectively across original JDAI sites, disproportionality in detention *admissions* was higher in 2008 (93.1%) as compared to 2003 (89.0%).

Phase 2 Sites. As a collective, the *number* of minority youth in detention in phase 2 sites dropped by -21.1% between 2005 and 2008 (Table 14). Youth of color account for 78.4% of the drop in collective average daily population. In terms of average length of stay (Table 15), in the four sites where comparative figures are available, unfortunately, between 2005 and 2008 the gap between LOS for minority youth relative to white youth doubled, increasing from 5.7 to 12.2, a difference of +6.5 days. All four of those sites (Mercer, Union, Bergen, Burlington) have seen an increase in ALOS disparity, and in the site where only 2008 figures are available (Ocean), ALOS disparity is the greatest, with youth of color remaining in detention +17.0 days longer than white youth.

Finally, regarding proportionality, Table 17 indicates variation across the five phase 2 sites. Between 2005 and 2008, percent change in the proportion of detention ADP comprised of minority youth ranged from remaining essentially flat in Union (-0.7%), to increasing by +20.6% in Burlington and +10.1% in Bergen. Across the five phase 2 sites, the proportion of ADP comprised of youth of color increased by +1.8% between 2005 and 2008.

TABLE 14. ADP OF MINORITY YOUTH IN DETENTION
Original Sites

	2003	2007	2008	1-Yr Change '07-'08		5-Yr Change '03-'08	
				<i>Kids</i>	%	<i>Kids</i>	%
Atlantic	30.6	28.4	21.5	-7	-24.3%	-9	-29.7%
Camden	79.9	39.9	44.7	+5	+12.0%	-35	-44.1%
Essex	242.6	127.3	113.2	-14	-11.1%	-129	-53.3%
Monmouth	29.8	18.4	25.4	+7	+38.0%	-4	-14.8%
Hudson	82.5	62.1	59.5	-3	-4.2%	-23	-27.9%
TOTAL	465.4	276.1	264.3	-12	-4.3%	-201	-43.2%

Phase 2 Sites

	2005	2007	2008	1-Yr Change '07-'08		3-Yr Change '05-'08	
				<i>Kids</i>	%	<i>Kids</i>	%
Mercer	57.6	54.7	41.3	-13	-24.5%	-16	-28.3%
Union	38.4	27.7	31.1	+3	+12.3%	-7	-19.0%
Bergen	16.1	7.2	11.0	+4	+52.8%	-5	-31.7%
Burlington	13.4	19.2	14.2	-5	-26.0%	+1	+6.0%
Ocean	10.6	11.2	9.8	-1	-12.5%	-1	-7.5%
TOTAL	136.1	120.0	107.4	-13	-10.5%	-29	-21.1%

**TABLE 15. AVERAGE LOS IN DETENTION, MINORITY VS. WHITE YOUTH
Original Sites**

	Minority Youth			White Youth		
	^a 2003	2007	2008	2003	2007	2008
Atlantic	31.2	24.9	29.8	18.7	15.5	20.7
Camden	21.9	20.0	28.5	13.2	21.0	30.1
Essex	40.3	23.1	28.2	20.9	14.1	11.5
Monmouth	37.9	25.9	34.1	21.7	15.8	17.1
Hudson	30.2	24.0	25.0	15.8	8.9	10.8
TOTAL	33.2	23.1	27.9	16.6	15.7	19.6

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

	1-Yr Change '07-'08				5-Yr Change '03-'08				Minority LOS is > or < White LOS by:		
	Minority		White		Minority		White		2003	2007	2008
	Days	%	Days	%	Days	%	Days	%	Days	Days	Days
Atlantic	+4.9	+19.7%	+5.2	+33.5%	-1.4	-4.5%	+2.0	+10.7%	+12.5	+9.4	+9.1
Camden	+8.5	+42.5%	+9.1	+43.3%	+6.6	+30.1%	+16.9	+128.0%	+8.7	-1.0	-1.6
Essex	+5.1	+22.1%	-2.6	-18.4%	-12.1	-30.0%	-9.4	-45.0%	+19.4	+9.0	+16.7
Monmouth	+8.2	+31.7%	+1.3	+8.2%	-3.8	-10.0%	-4.6	-21.2%	+16.2	+10.1	+17.0
Hudson	+1.0	+4.2%	+1.9	+21.3%	-5.2	-17.2%	-5.0	-31.6%	+14.4	+15.1	+14.2
TOTAL	+4.8	+20.8%	+3.9	+24.8%	-5.3	-16.0%	+3.0	+18.1%	+16.6	+7.4	+8.3

Phase 2 Sites

	Minority Youth			White Youth		
	2005	2007	2008	2005	2007	2008
Mercer	27.9	24.9	27.6	18.3	11.6	12.9
Union	29.6	19.7	27.0	16.6	9.3	11.5
Bergen	28.0	27.6	27.6	25.4	23.0	13.5
Burlington	21.1	26.2	28.2	23.4	25.9	18.2
Ocean			55.0			38.0
TOTAL	27.7	23.7	27.5	22.0	20.2	15.3

	1-Yr Change '07-'08				3-Yr Change '05-'08				Minority LOS is > or < White LOS by:		
	Minority		White		Minority		White		2005	2007	2008
	Days	%	Days	%	Days	%	Days	%	Days	Days	Days
Mercer	+2.7	+10.8%	+1.3	+11.2%	-0.3	-1.1%	-5.4	-29.5%	+9.6	+13.3	+14.7
Union	+7.3	+37.1%	+2.2	+23.7%	-2.6	-8.8%	-5.1	-30.7%	+13.0	+10.4	+15.5
Bergen	0	0.0%	-9.5	-41.3%	-0.4	-1.4%	-11.9	-46.9%	+2.6	+4.6	+14.1
Burlington	+2.0	+7.6%	-7.7	-29.7%	+7.1	+33.6%	-5.2	-22.2%	-2.3	+0.3	+10.0
Ocean											+17.0
TOTAL	+3.8	+16.3%	-4.9	-24.3%	-0.2	-0.7%	-6.7	-30.5%	+5.7	+3.5	+12.2

**TABLE 16. % OF DETENTION ADMISSIONS COMPRISED OF MINORITY YOUTH
Original Sites**

	2003	2007	2008	1-Yr Change '07-'08		5-Yr Change '03-'08	
				<i>Pts</i>	%	<i>Pts</i>	%
Atlantic	85.0%	90.2%	83.9%	-6.3	-7.0%	-1.1	-1.3%
Camden	80.4%	90.4%	89.5%	-0.9	-1.0%	+9.1	+11.3%
Essex	98.5%	97.4%	97.7%	+0.3	+0.3%	-0.8	-0.8%
Monmouth	62.8%	76.8%	80.1%	+3.3	+4.3%	+17.3	+27.5%
Hudson	93.9%	96.4%	95.6%	-0.8	-0.8%	+1.7	+1.8%
TOTAL	89.0%	93.7%	93.1%	-0.6	-0.6%	+4.1	+4.6%

Phase 2 Sites

	2005	2007	2008	1-Yr Change '07-'08		3-Yr Change '05-'08	
				<i>Pts</i>	%	<i>Pts</i>	%
Mercer	94.6%	93.5%	93.6%	+0.1	+0.1%	-1.0	-1.1%
Union	94.8%	95.9%	94.5%	-1.4	-1.5%	-0.3	-0.3%
Bergen	75.6%	78.0%	81.2%	+3.2	+4.1%	+5.6	+7.4%
Burlington	66.9%	74.1%	73.9%	-0.2	-0.3%	+7.0	+10.5%
Ocean	43.0%	40.8%	37.8%	-3.0	-7.4%	-5.2	-12.1%
TOTAL	83.1%	83.4%	83.0%	-0.4	-0.5%	-0.1	-0.1%

**TABLE 17. % OF DETENTION ADP COMPRISED OF MINORITY YOUTH
Original Sites**

	2003	2007	2008	1-Yr Change '07-'08		5-Yr Change '03-'08	
				<i>Pts</i>	%	<i>Pts</i>	%
Atlantic	89.7%	93.9%	88.2%	-5.7	-6.1%	-1.5	-1.7%
Camden	84.5%	89.2%	89.5%	+0.3	+0.3%	+5.0	+5.9%
Essex	99.6%	98.9%	98.7%	-0.2	-0.2%	-0.9	-0.9%
Monmouth	74.5%	84.3%	90.9%	+6.6	+7.8%	+16.4	+22.0%
Hudson	95.1%	98.4%	97.8%	-0.6	-0.6%	+2.7	+2.8%
TOTAL	93.3%	95.7%	95.2%	-0.5	-0.5%	+1.9	+2.0%

Phase 2 Sites

	2005	2007	2008	1-Yr Change '07-'08		3-Yr Change '05-'08	
				<i>Pts</i>	%	<i>Pts</i>	%
Mercer	96.0%	98.0%	97.3%	-0.7	-0.7%	+1.3	+1.4%
Union	98.1%	97.8%	97.4%	-0.4	-0.4%	-0.7	-0.7%
Bergen	79.4%	80.3%	87.4%	+7.1	+8.8%	+8.0	+10.1%
Burlington	65.6%	76.4%	79.1%	+2.7	+3.5%	+13.5	+20.6%
Ocean	44.4%	46.2%	44.9%	-1.3	-2.8%	+0.5	+1.1%
TOTAL	83.2%	84.2%	84.7%	+0.5	+0.6%	+1.5	+1.8%

Finally, Table 18 provides additional context for the data presented in Tables 14 through 17. For each JDAI site, Table 18 reports the proportion of detention average daily population comprised of minority youth, as compared to minority representation in the general youth population. Disproportionality is evident in all ten sites, ranging from 23.5 percentage points in Hudson and 29.4 points in Ocean, up to 68.0 points in Monmouth and just about 50 percentage points in Bergen, Mercer, and Burlington.

TABLE 18. YOUTH POPULATION AND ESTIMATE OF MINORITY OVERREPRESENTATION IN DETENTION

	Total Youth Population	Minority Representation in Youth Population ^a	Minority Representation in Detention ^b	Difference: % Minority in Youth Population vs. Detention
Atlantic	30,560	45.2%	88.2%	+43.0 pts
Bergen	95,275	36.9%	87.4%	+50.5 pts
Burlington	49,190	29.1%	79.1%	+50.0 pts
Camden	59,956	43.3%	89.5%	+46.2 pts
Essex	88,240	69.0%	98.7%	+29.7 pts
Hudson	56,721	74.3%	97.8%	+23.5 pts
Mercer	38,835	47.0%	97.3%	+50.3 pts
Monmouth	75,398	22.9%	90.9%	+68.0 pts
Ocean	57,605	15.5%	44.9%	+29.4 pts
Union	58,970	54.9%	97.4%	+42.5 pts

^a Percent of population ages 10-17 years, 2007. Source: OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book. ^b Based on detention ADP 2008.

GIRLS IN DETENTION

Original Sites. The average daily population of girls in detention dropped dramatically across the original JDAI sites between 2003 and 2008, decreasing by almost two-thirds (-63.0%), with 32 fewer girls in detention on any given day. Camden had the most substantial five-year drop, with the ADP of girls in detention decreasing by three-quarters (-74.0%). Over the most recent year, however, the trend reversed slightly, with collective average daily population for females increasing by +13.4% across the sites.

Phase 2 Sites. Collectively, the ADP of girls in detention for the phase 2 sites has also decreased. Between 2005 and 2008 the ADP of girls in detention dropped by about one-third (-31.6%), with Burlington experiencing the largest decrease (-62.5%).

TABLE 19. ADP OF GIRLS IN DETENTION

Original Sites

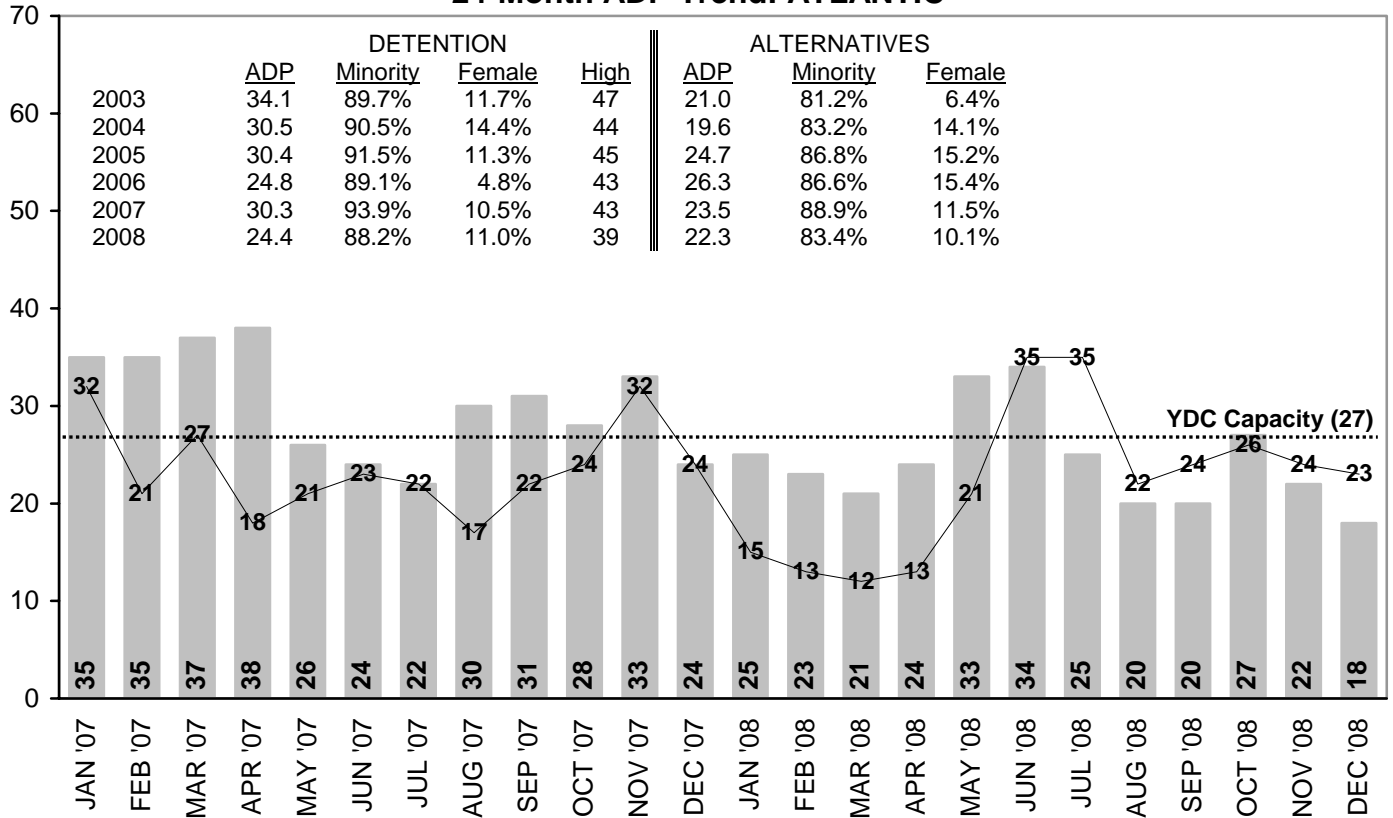
	2003	2007	2008	1-Yr Change '07-'08		5-Yr Change '03-'08	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	4.0	3.2	2.4	-1	-25.0%	-2	-40.0%
Camden	15.4	2.9	4.0	+1	+37.9%	-11	-74.0%
Essex	20.0	5.2	7.5	+2	+44.2%	-13	-62.5%
Monmouth	4.2	2.8	1.3	-2	-53.6%	-3	-69.0%
Hudson	6.7	2.3	3.4	+1	+47.8%	-3	-49.3%
TOTAL	50.3	16.4	18.6	+2	+13.4%	-32	-63.0%

Phase 2 Sites

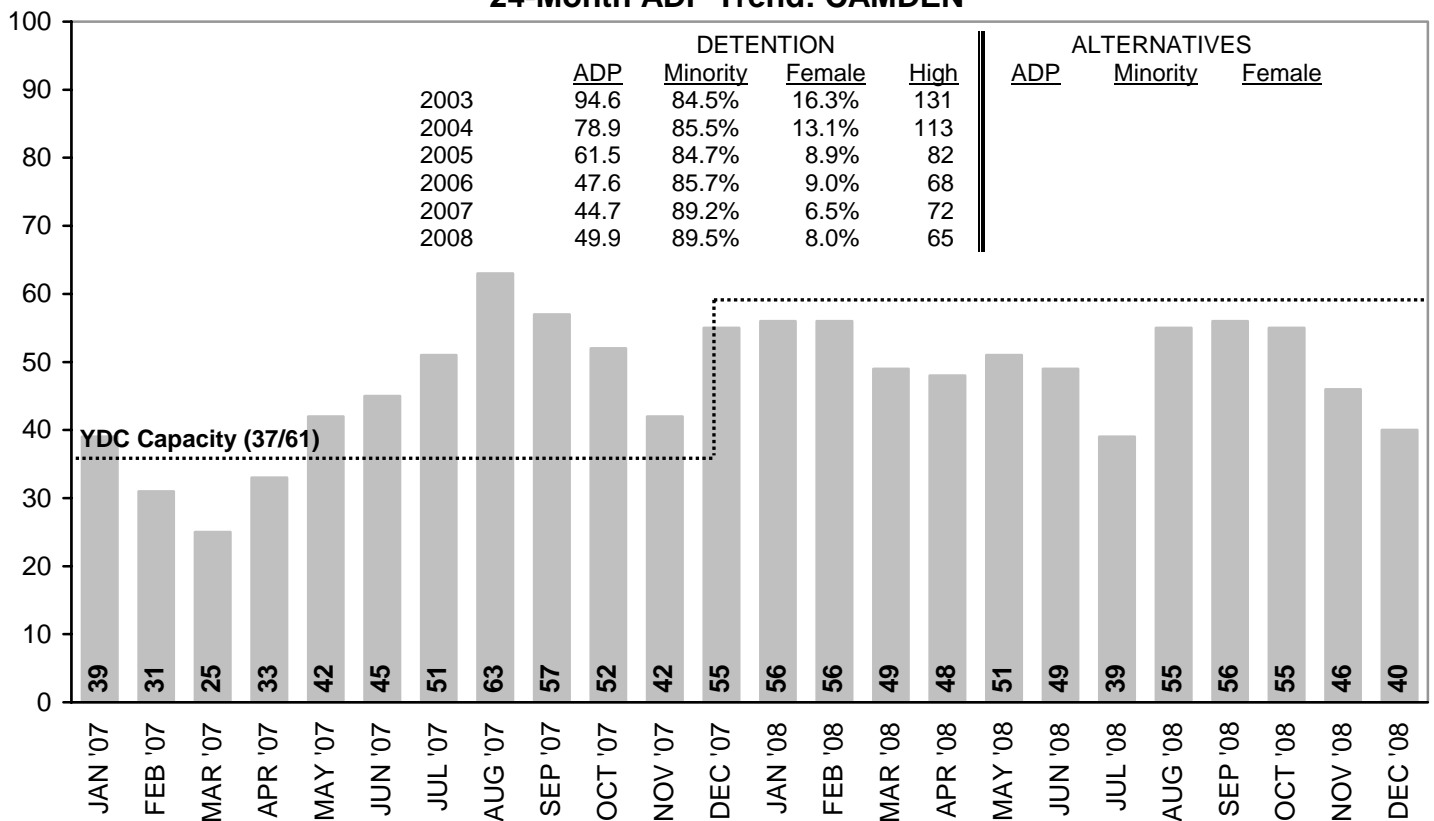
	2005	2007	2008	1-Yr Change '07-'08		3-Yr Change '05-'08	
				Kids	%	Kids	%
Mercer	4.5	5.1	2.8	-2	-45.1%	-2	-37.8%
Union	0.9	0.4	1.7	+1	+325.0%	+1	+88.9%
Bergen	3.0	1.0	1.6	+1	+60.0%	-1	-46.7%
Burlington	4.0	4.1	1.5	-3	-63.4%	-3	-62.5%
Ocean	3.1	2.6	3.0	< +1	+15.4%	< -1	-3.2%
TOTAL	15.5	13.2	10.6	-3	-19.7%	-5	-31.6%

■ Detention — 35 — Alternatives

24-Month ADP Trend: ATLANTIC

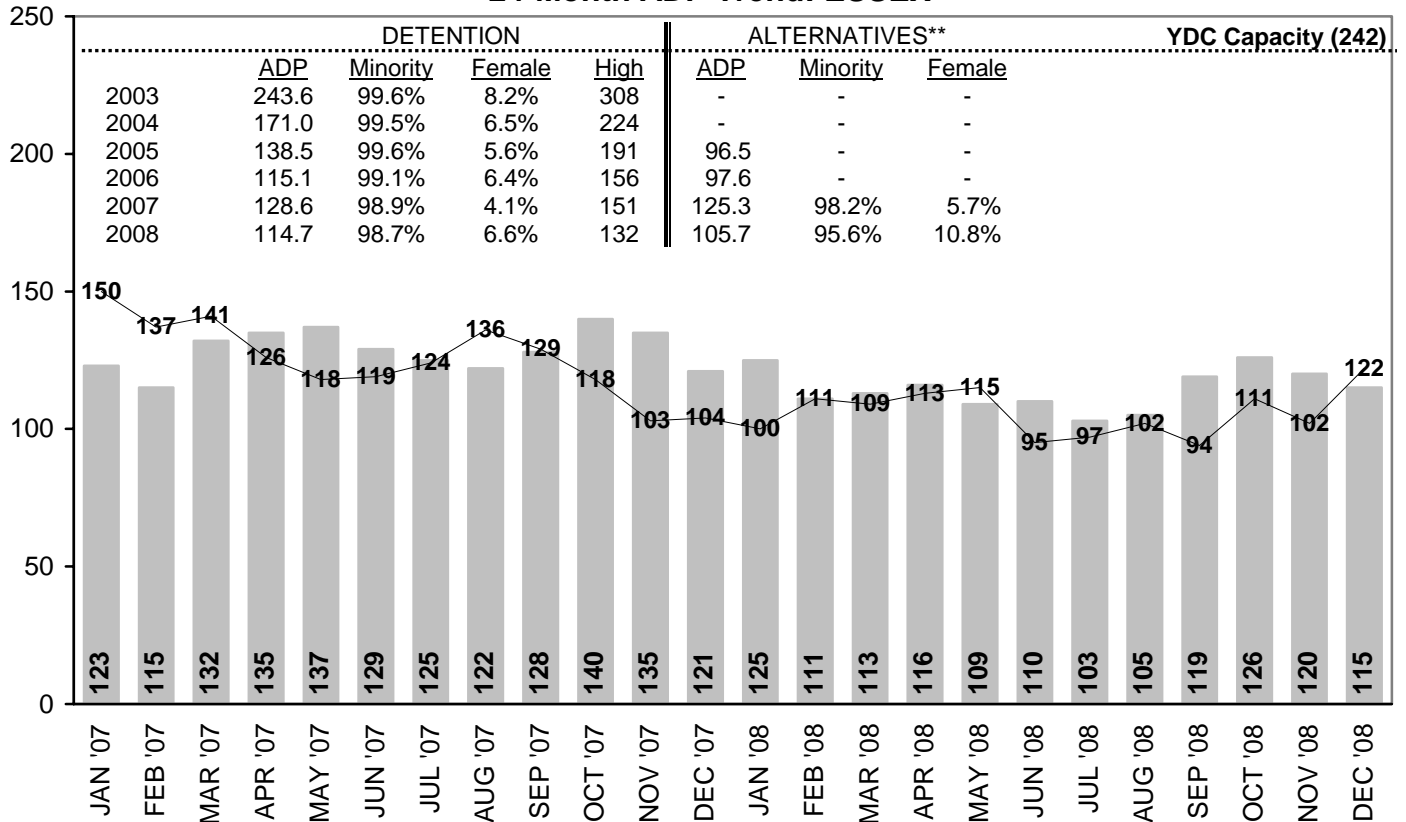


24-Month ADP Trend: CAMDEN*

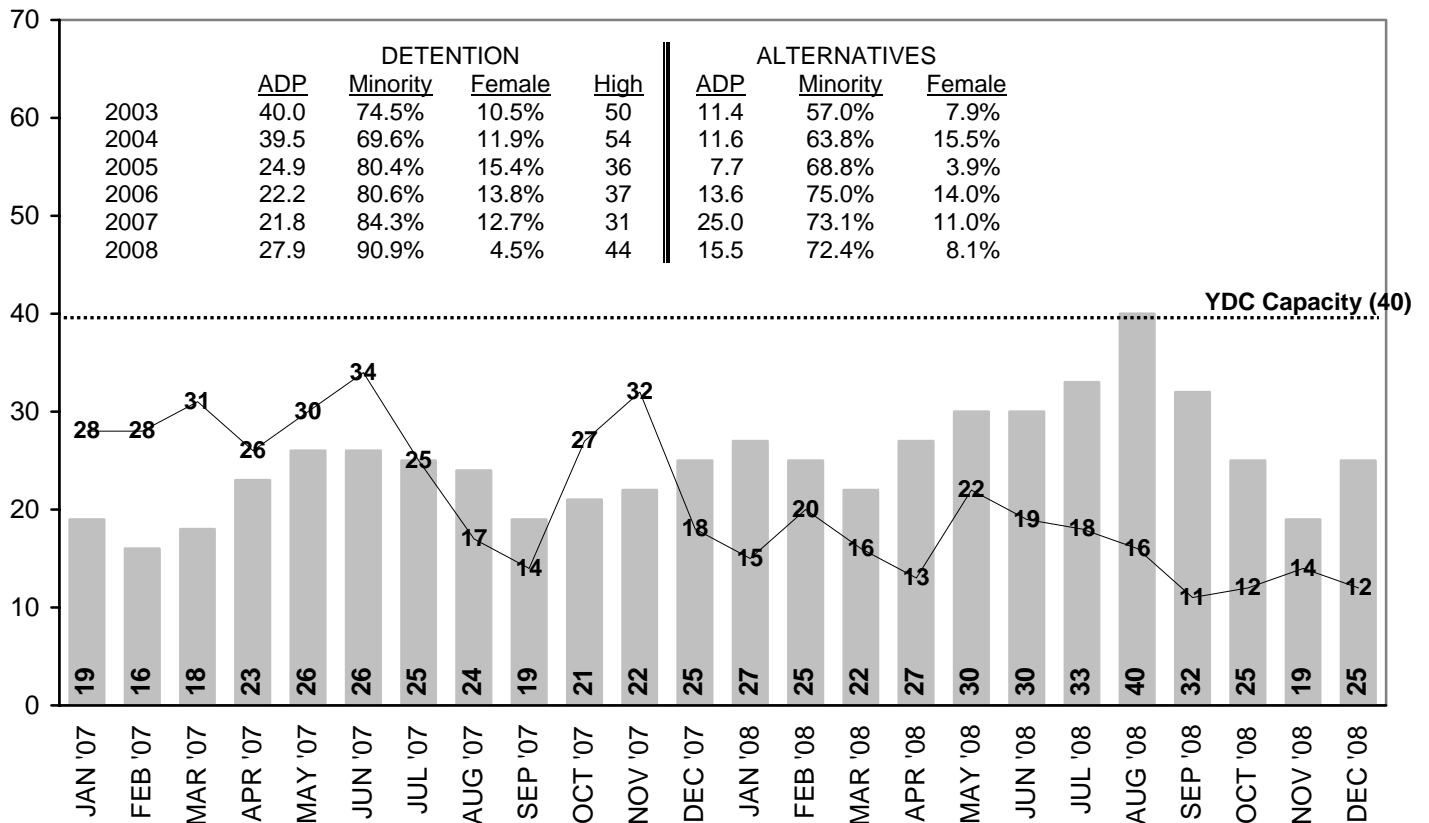


■ Detention — 35 — Alternatives

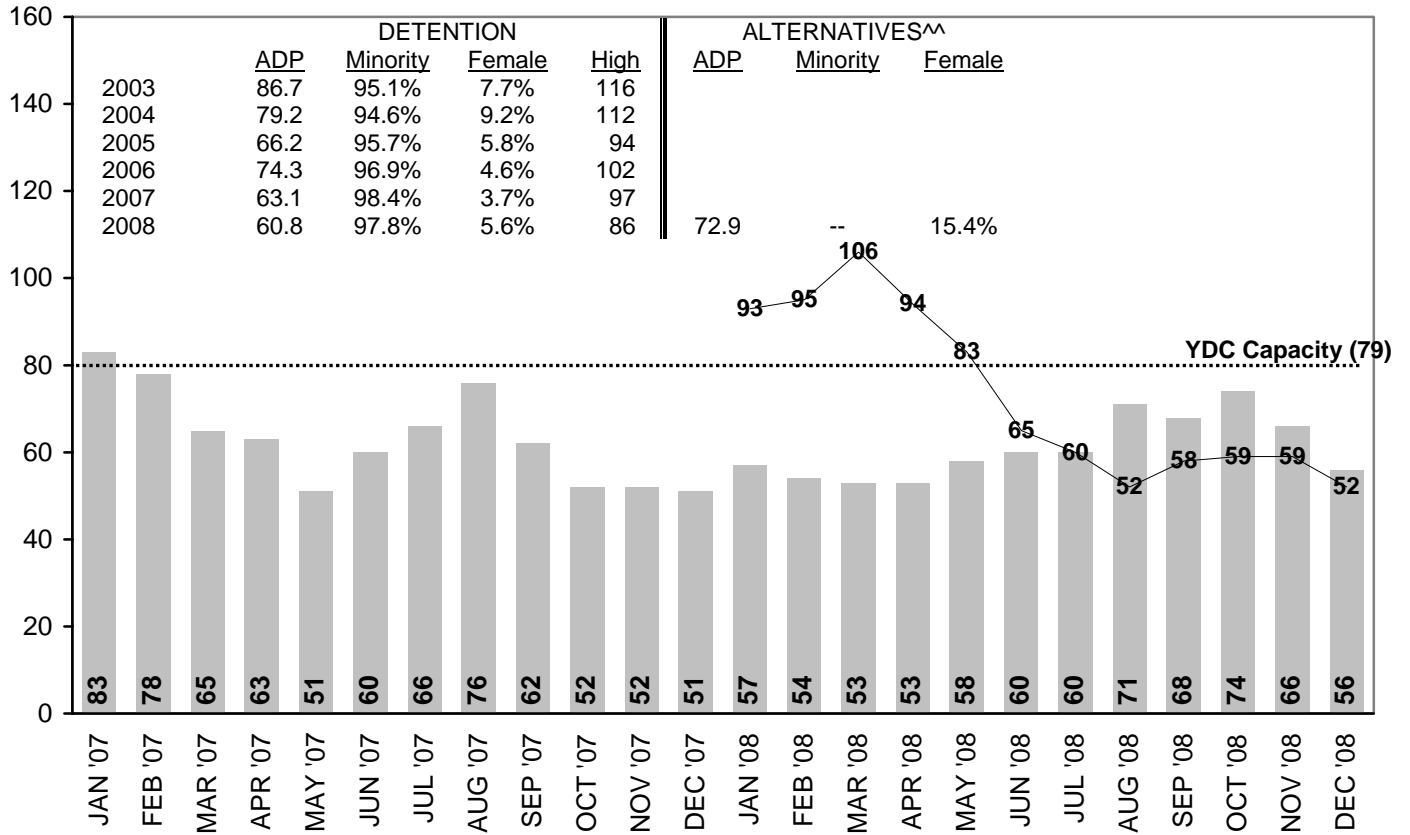
24-Month ADP Trend: ESSEX



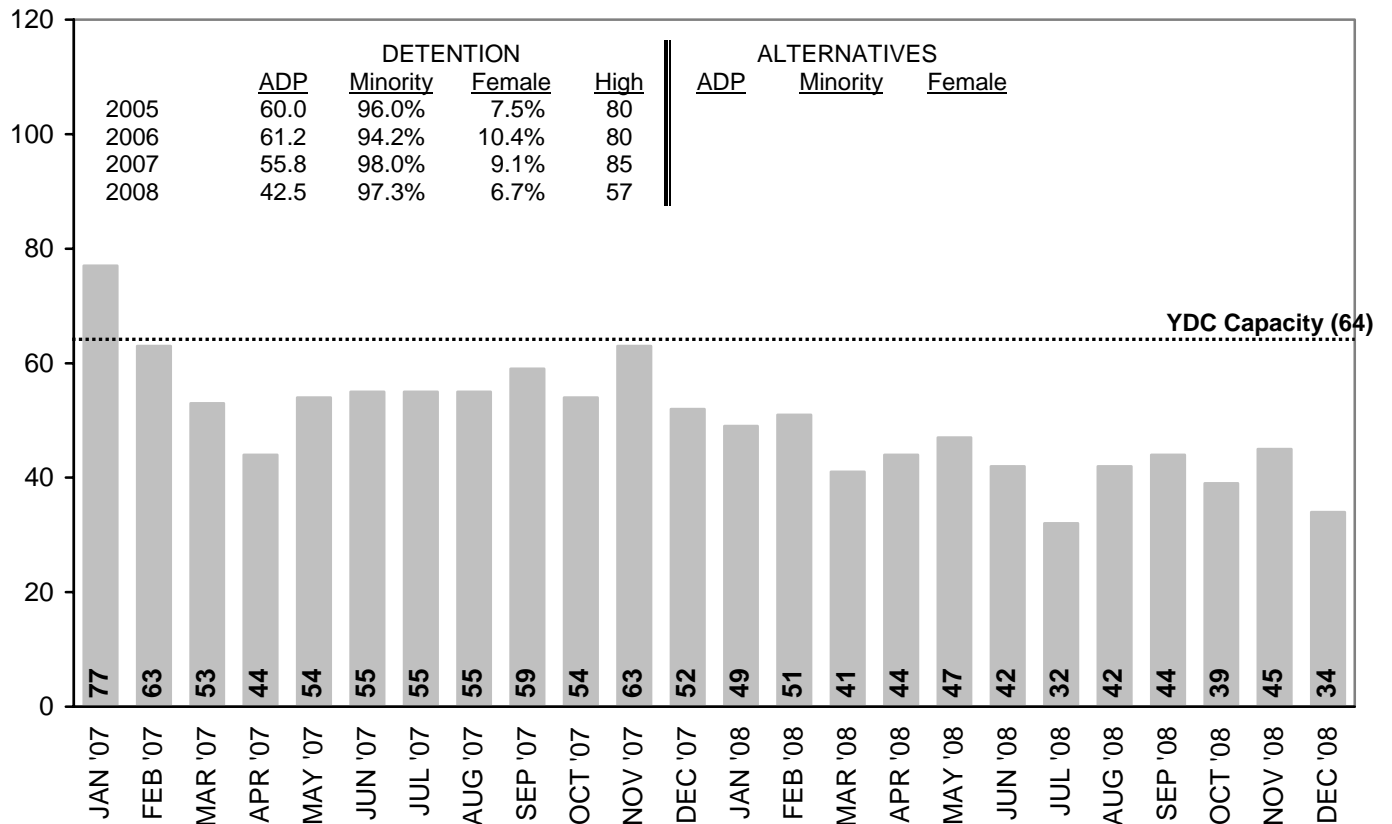
24-Month ADP Trend: MONMOUTH



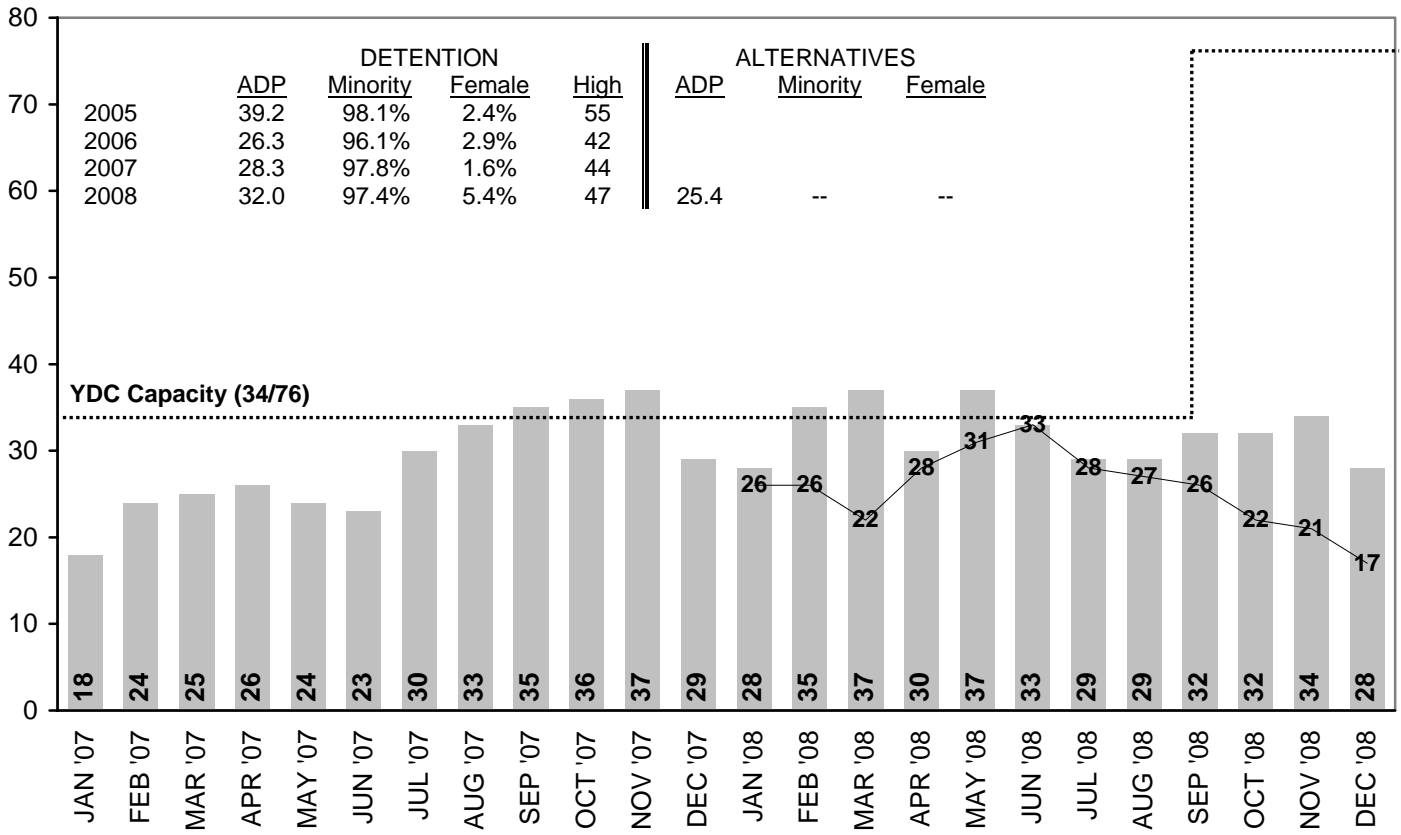
24-Month ADP Trend: HUDSON



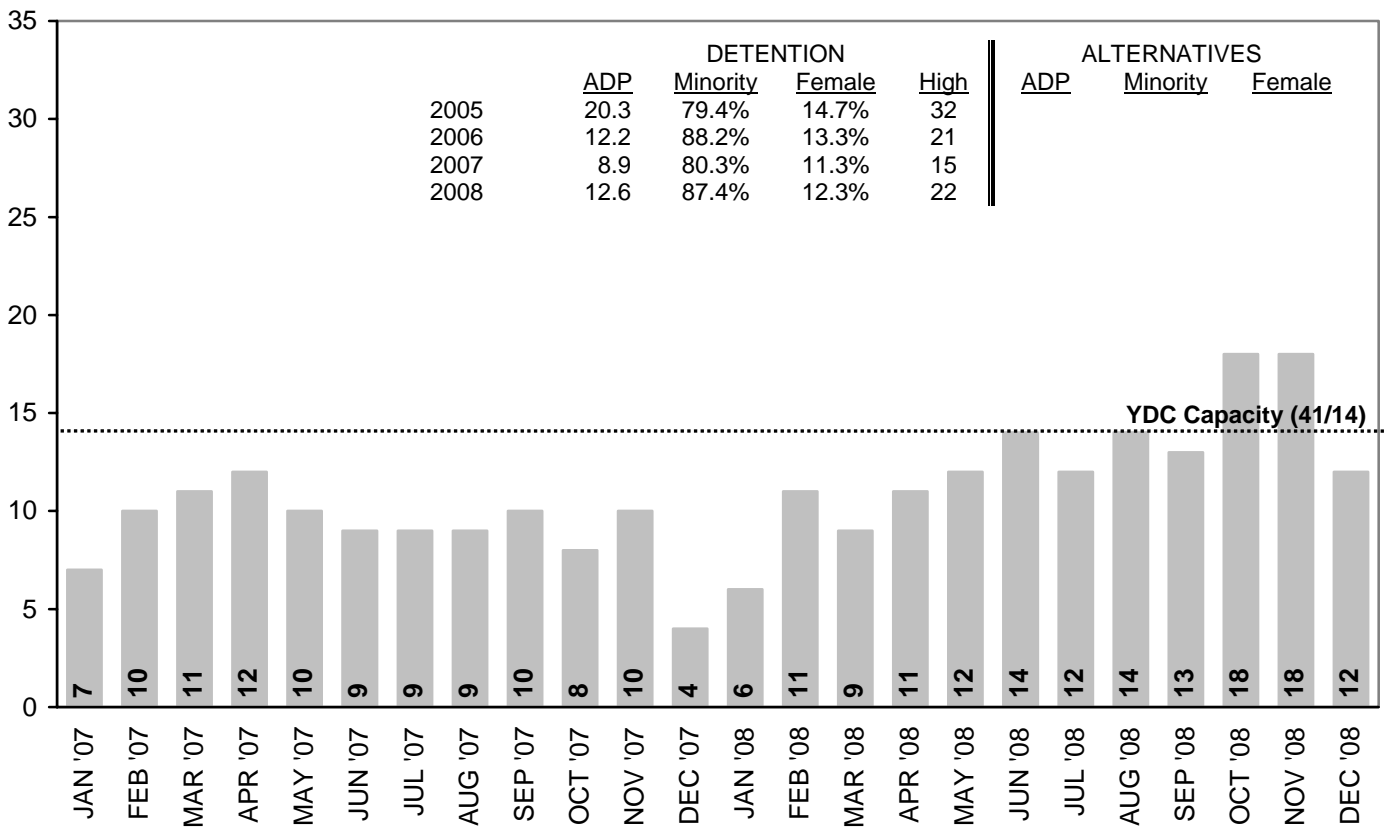
24-Month ADP Trend: MERCER



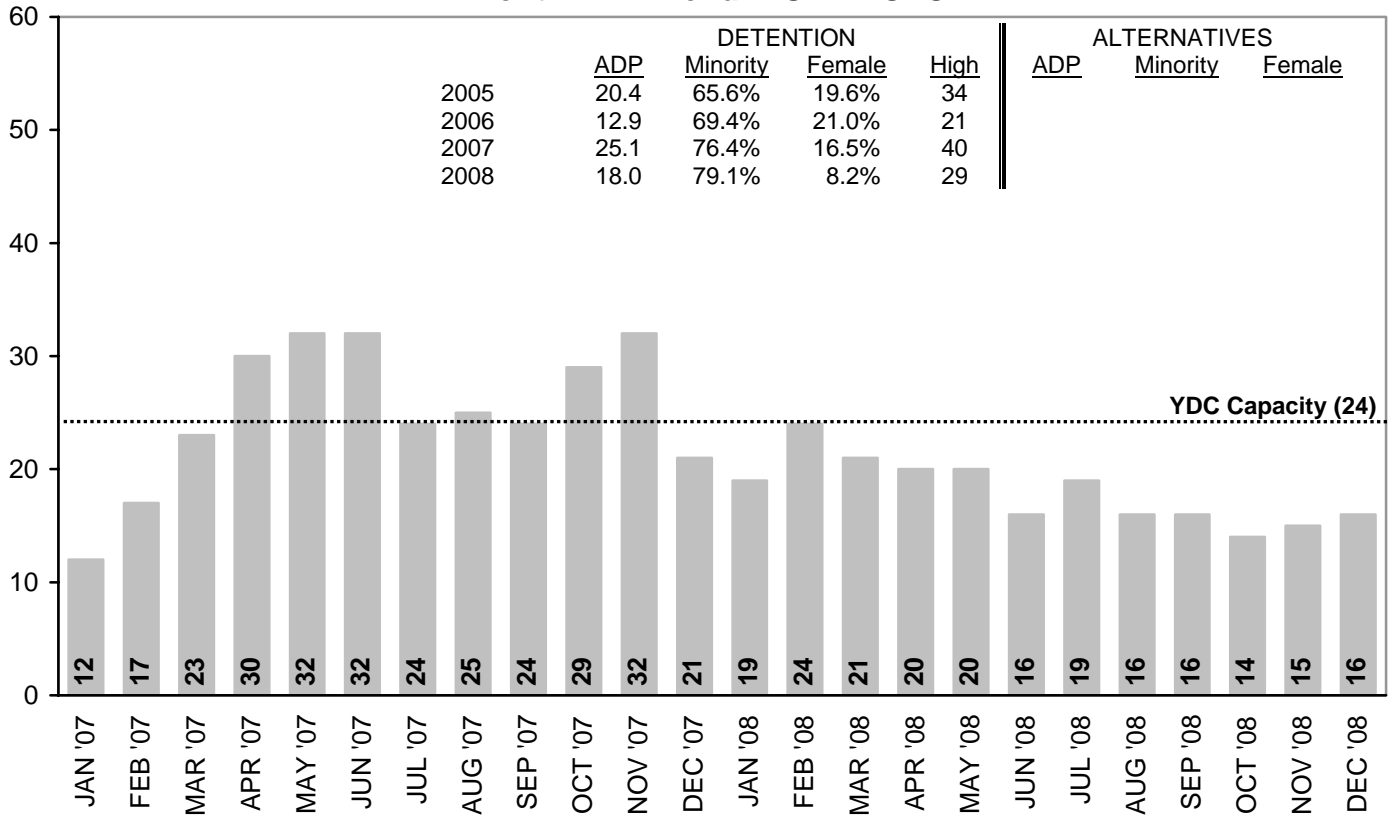
24-Month ADP Trend: UNION*



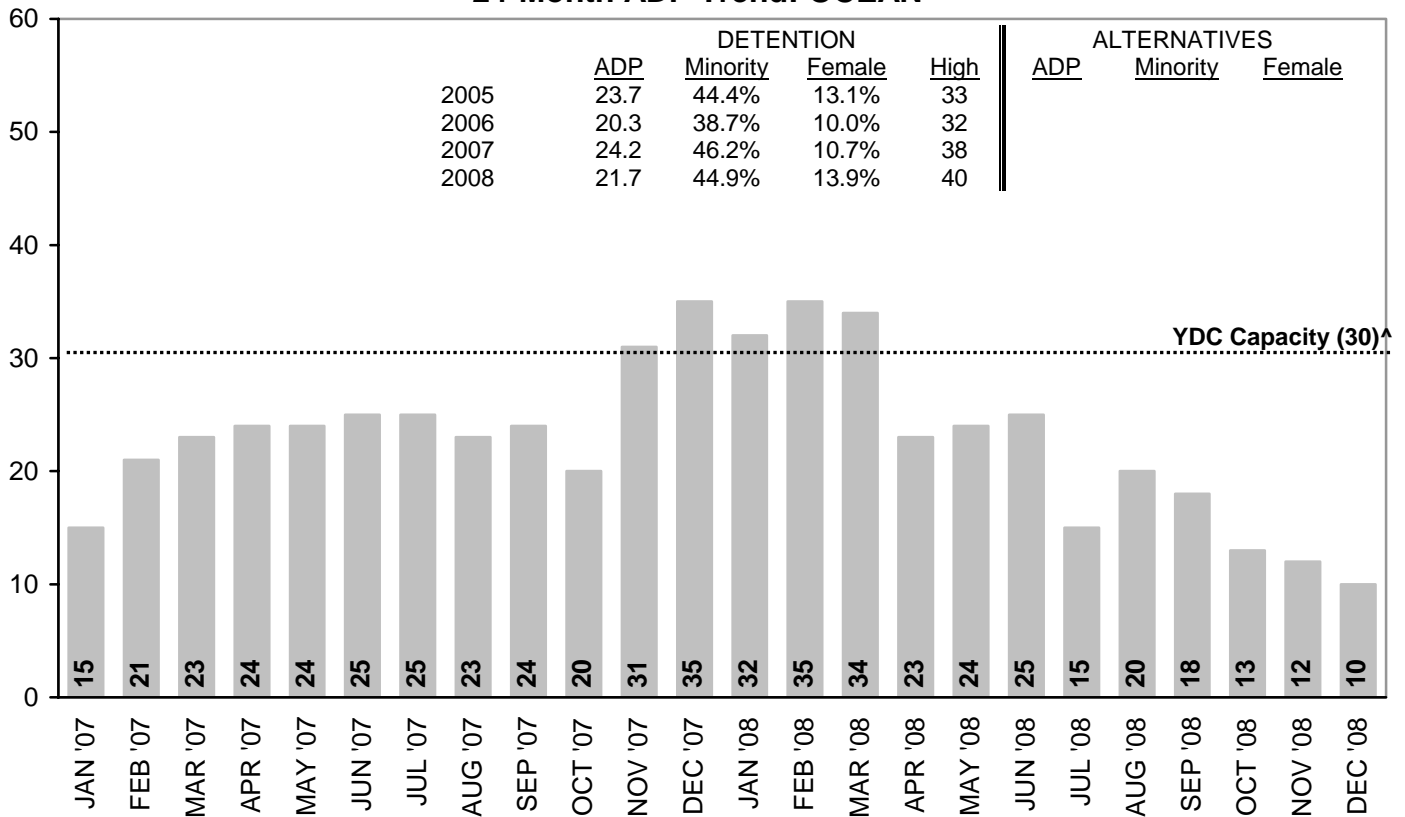
24-Month ADP Trend: BERGEN*



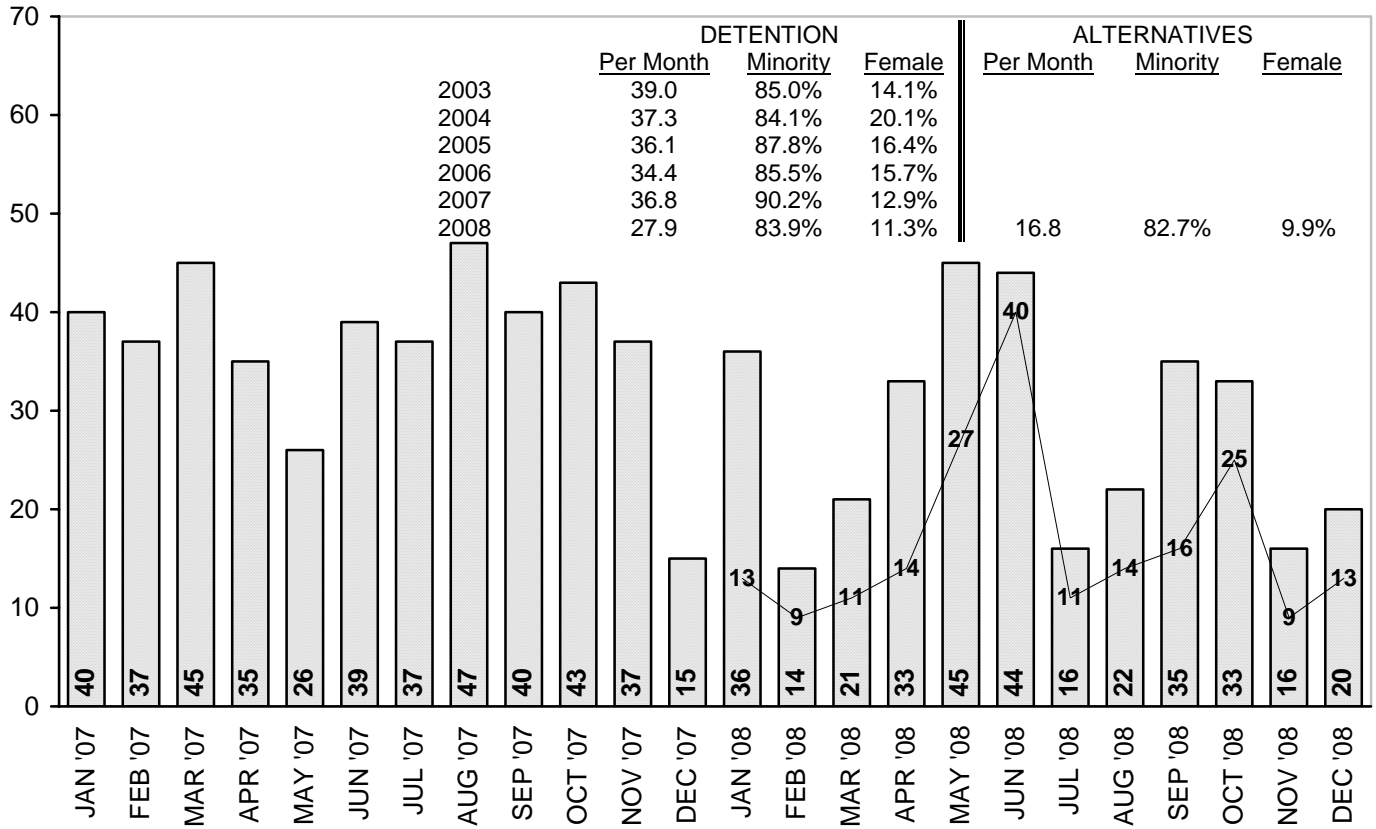
24-Month ADP Trend: BURLINGTON



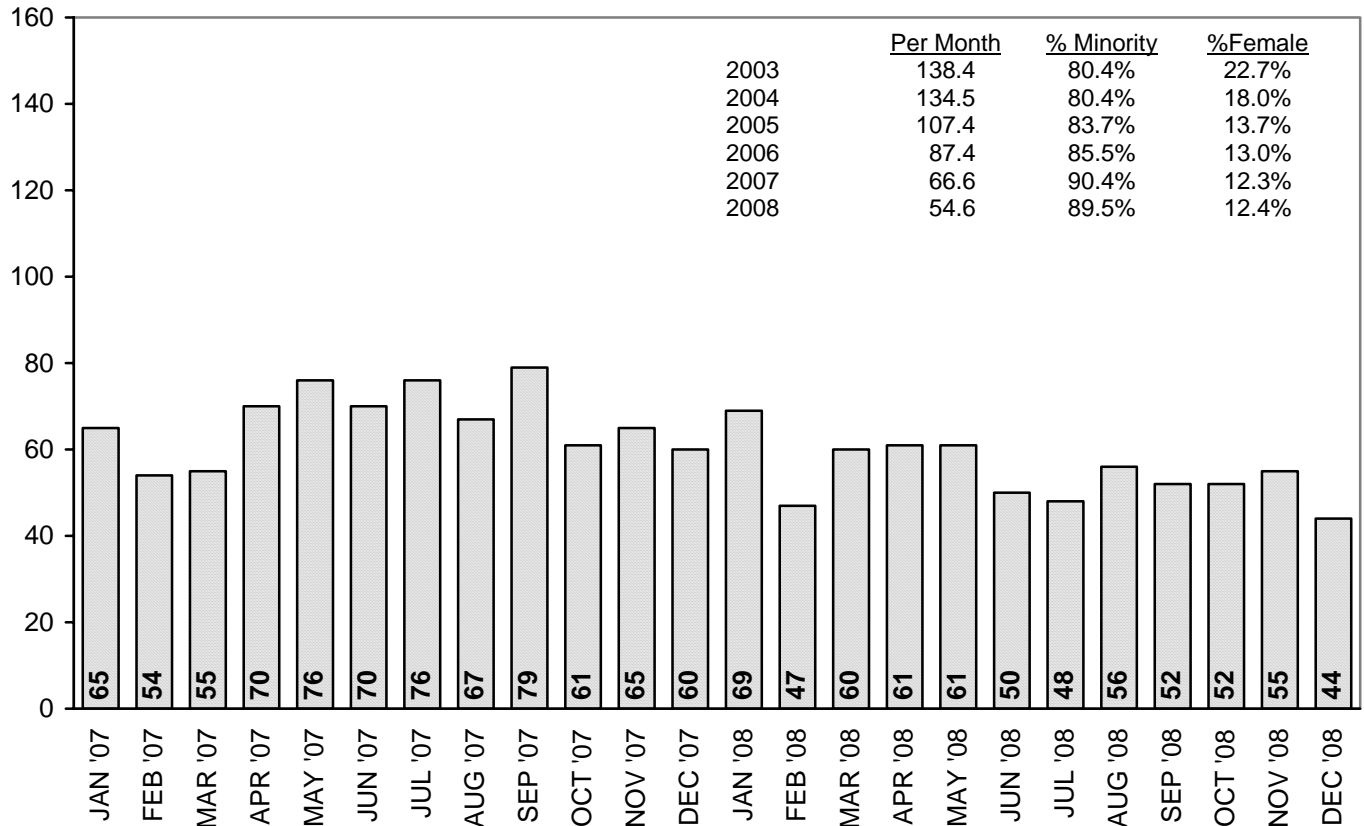
24-Month ADP Trend: OCEAN



24 Month Admissions Trend: ATLANTIC

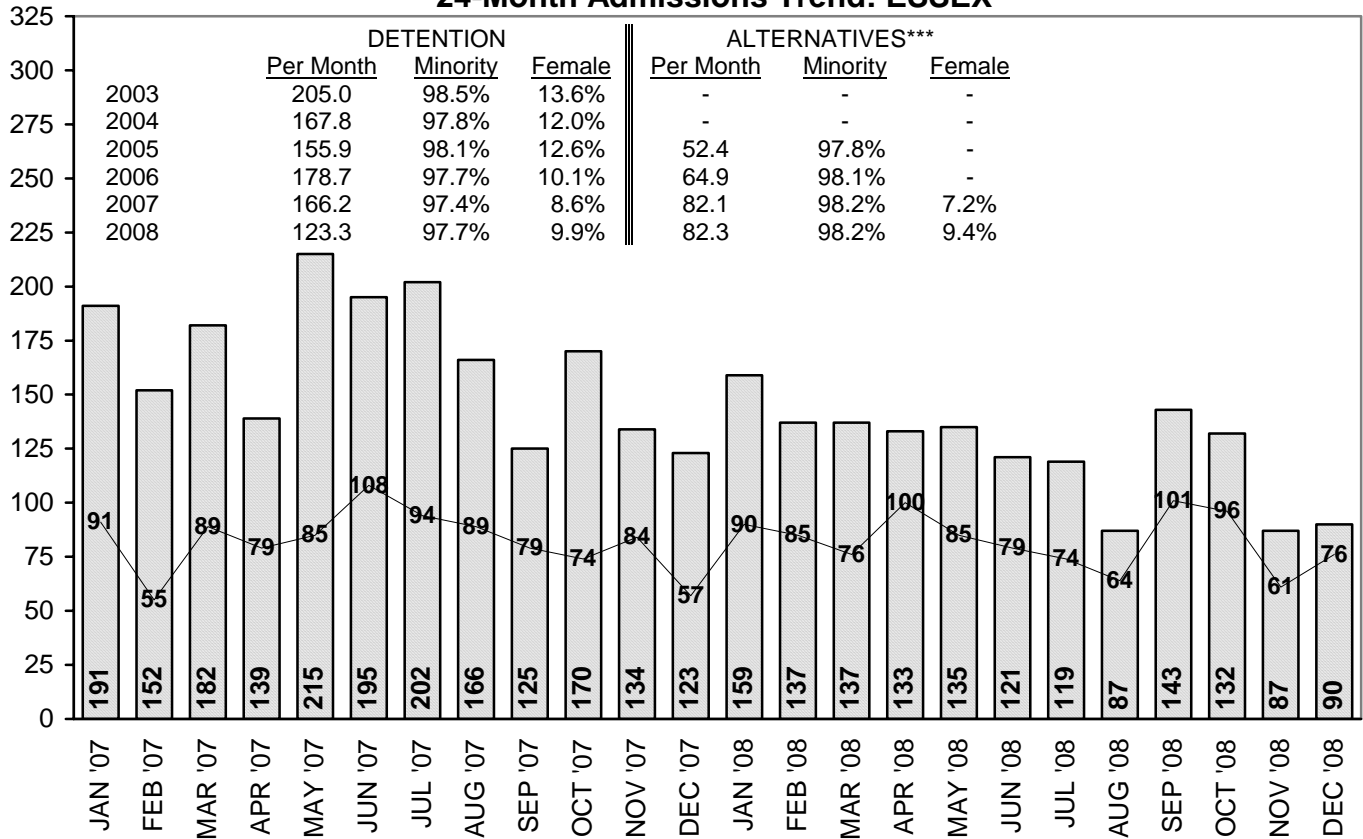


24-Month Admissions Trend: CAMDEN

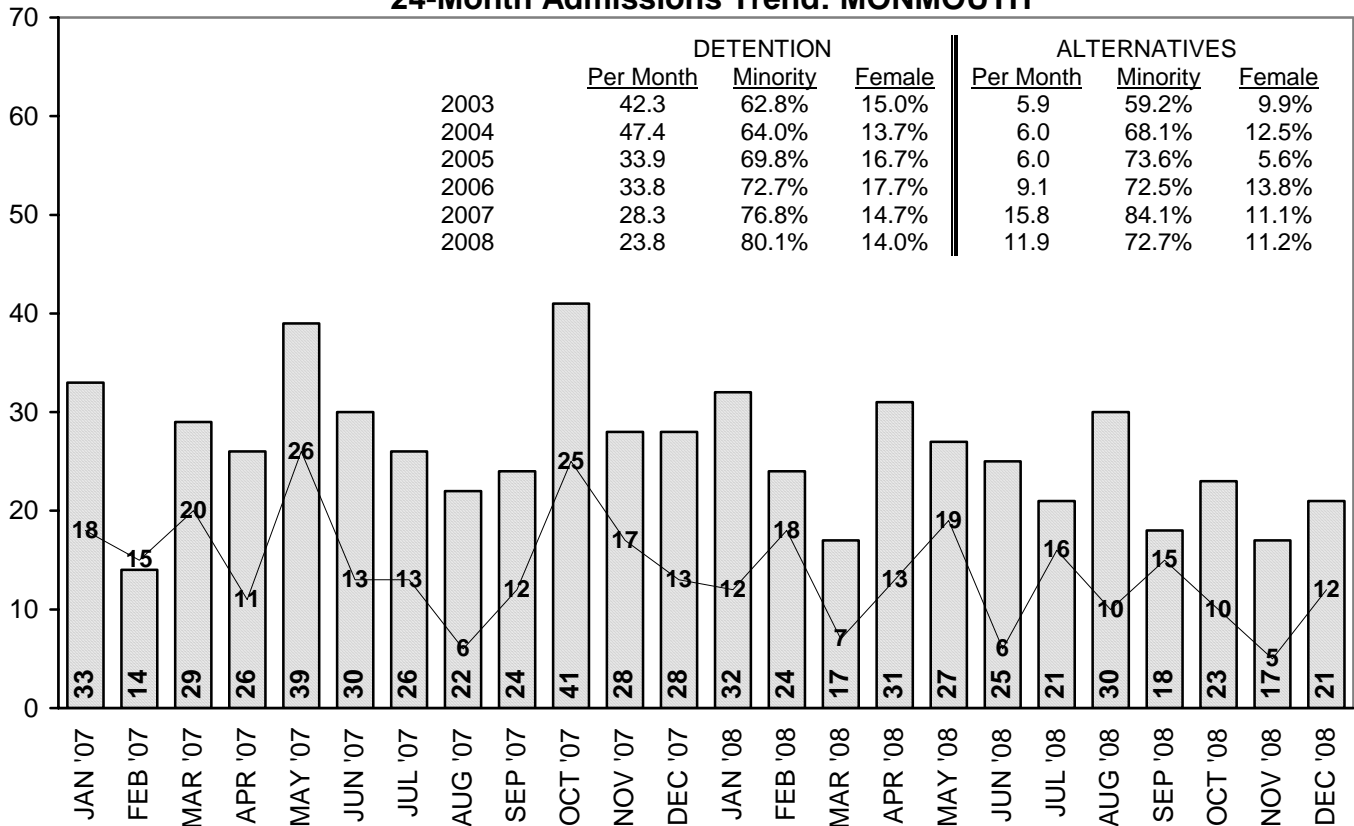


■ Detention — 35 — Alternatives

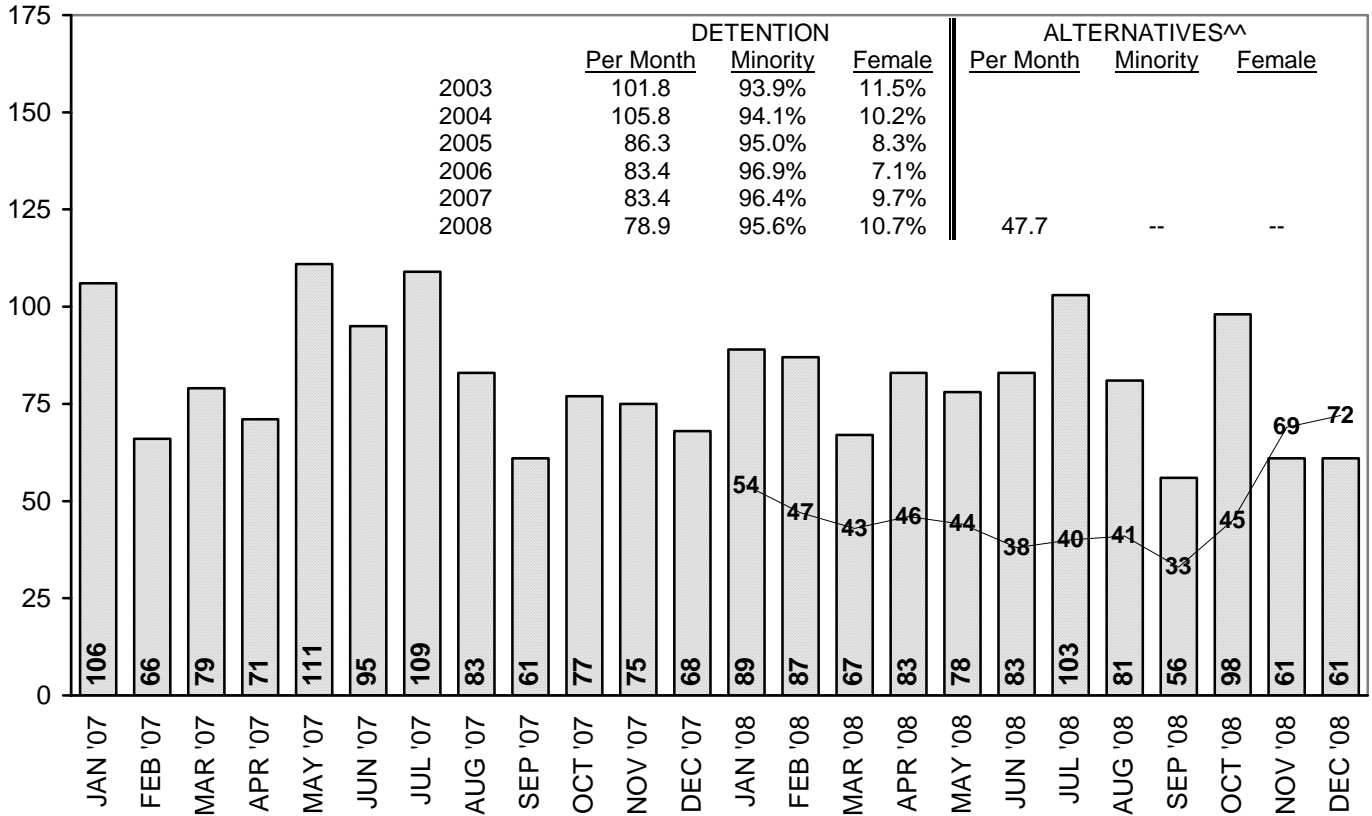
24-Month Admissions Trend: ESSEX



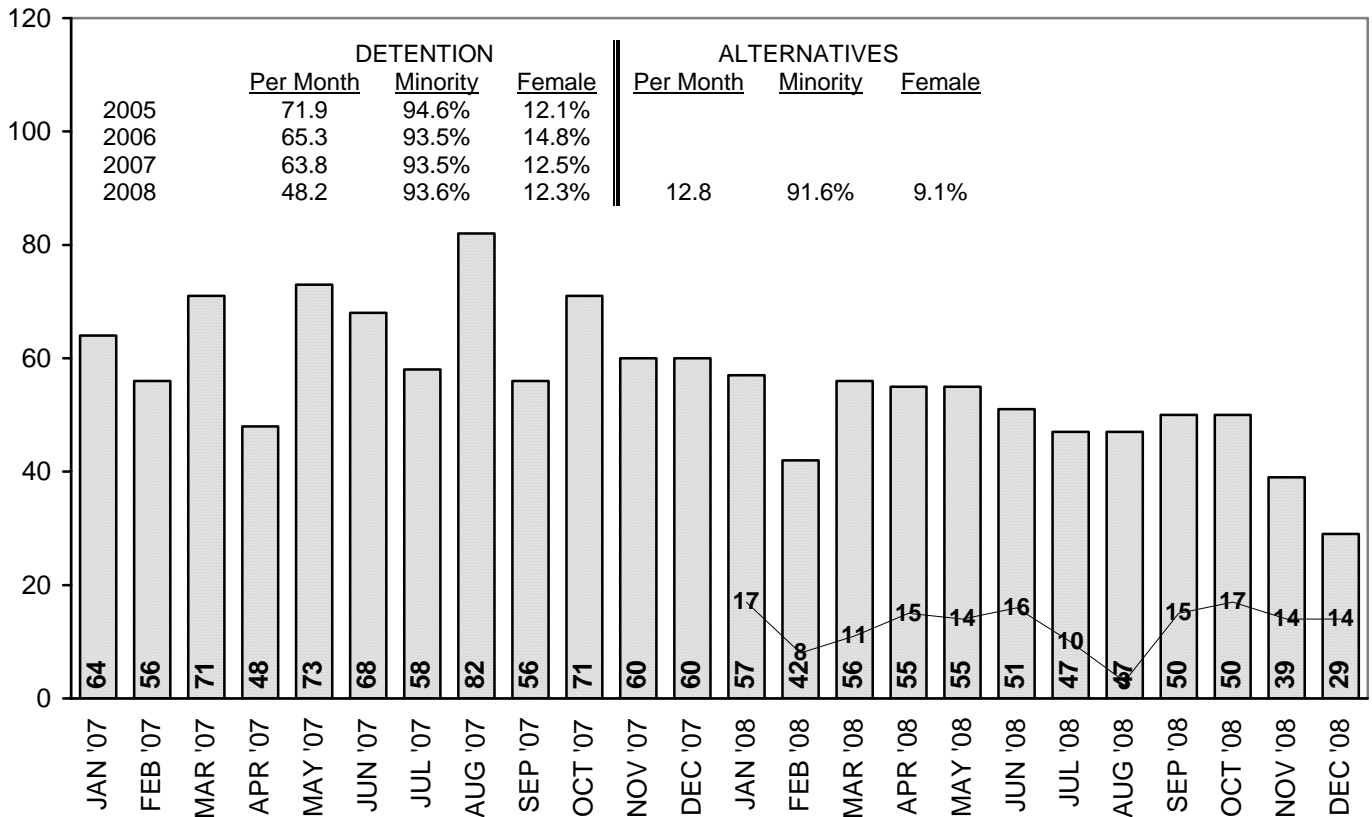
24-Month Admissions Trend: MONMOUTH



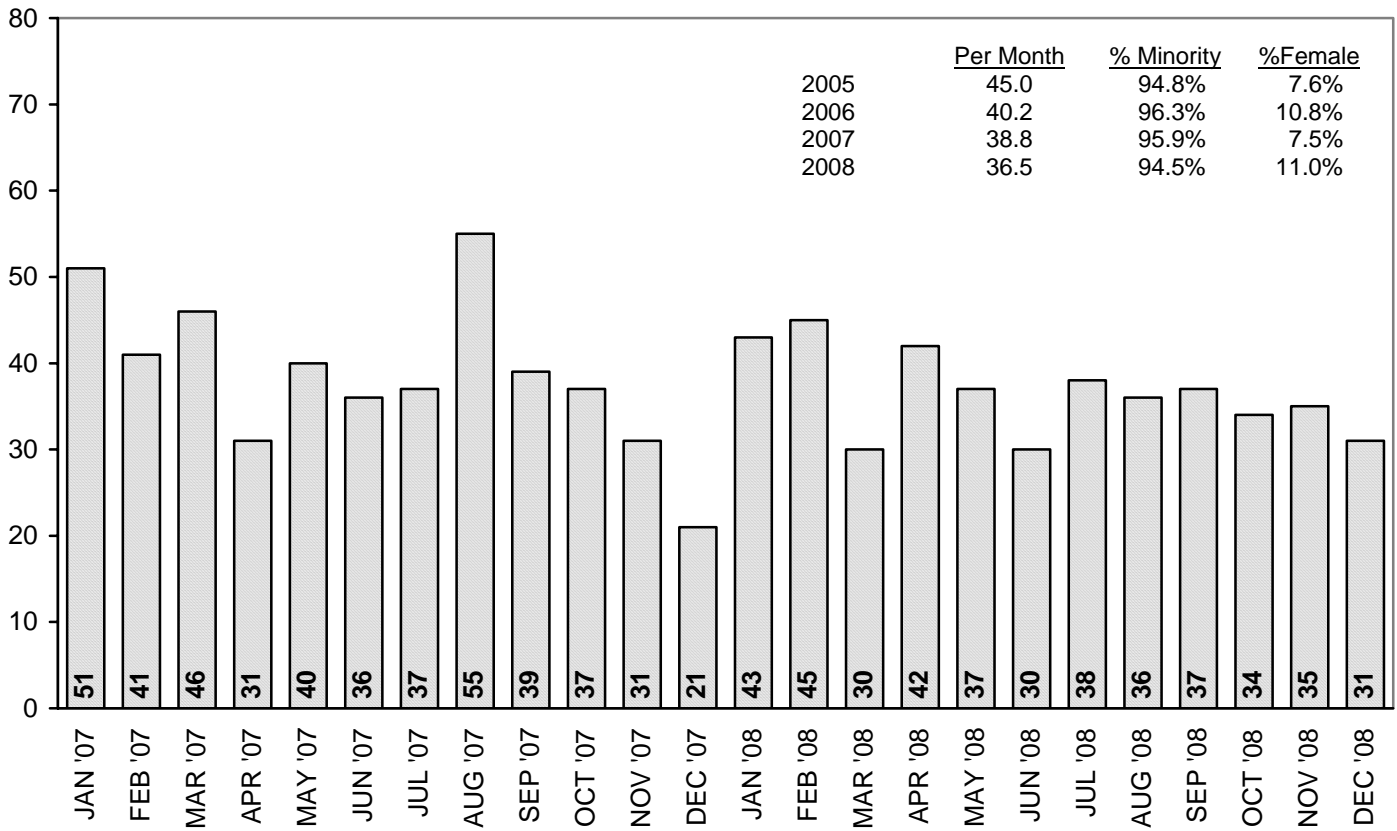
24-Month Admissions Trend: HUDSON



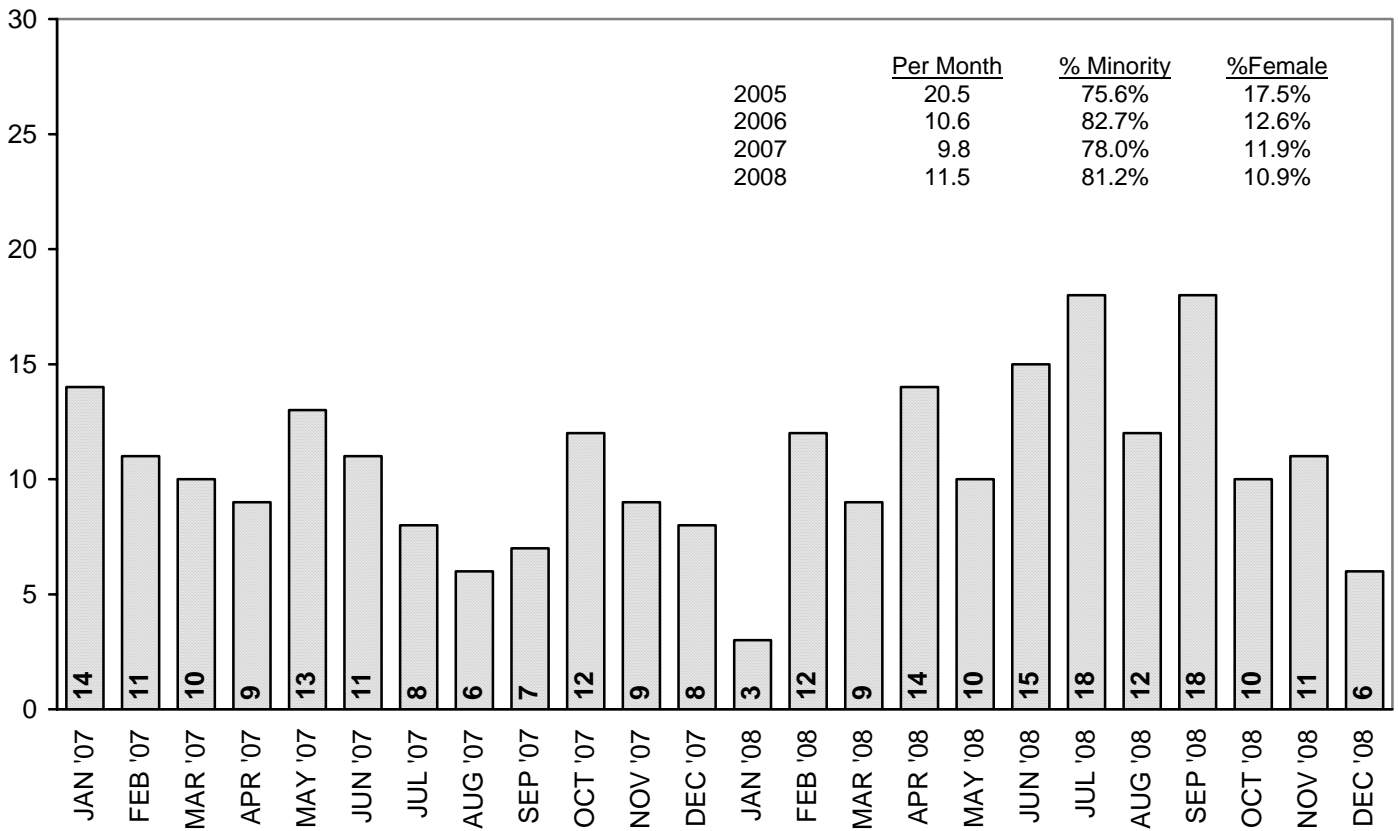
24-Month Admissions Trend: MERCER



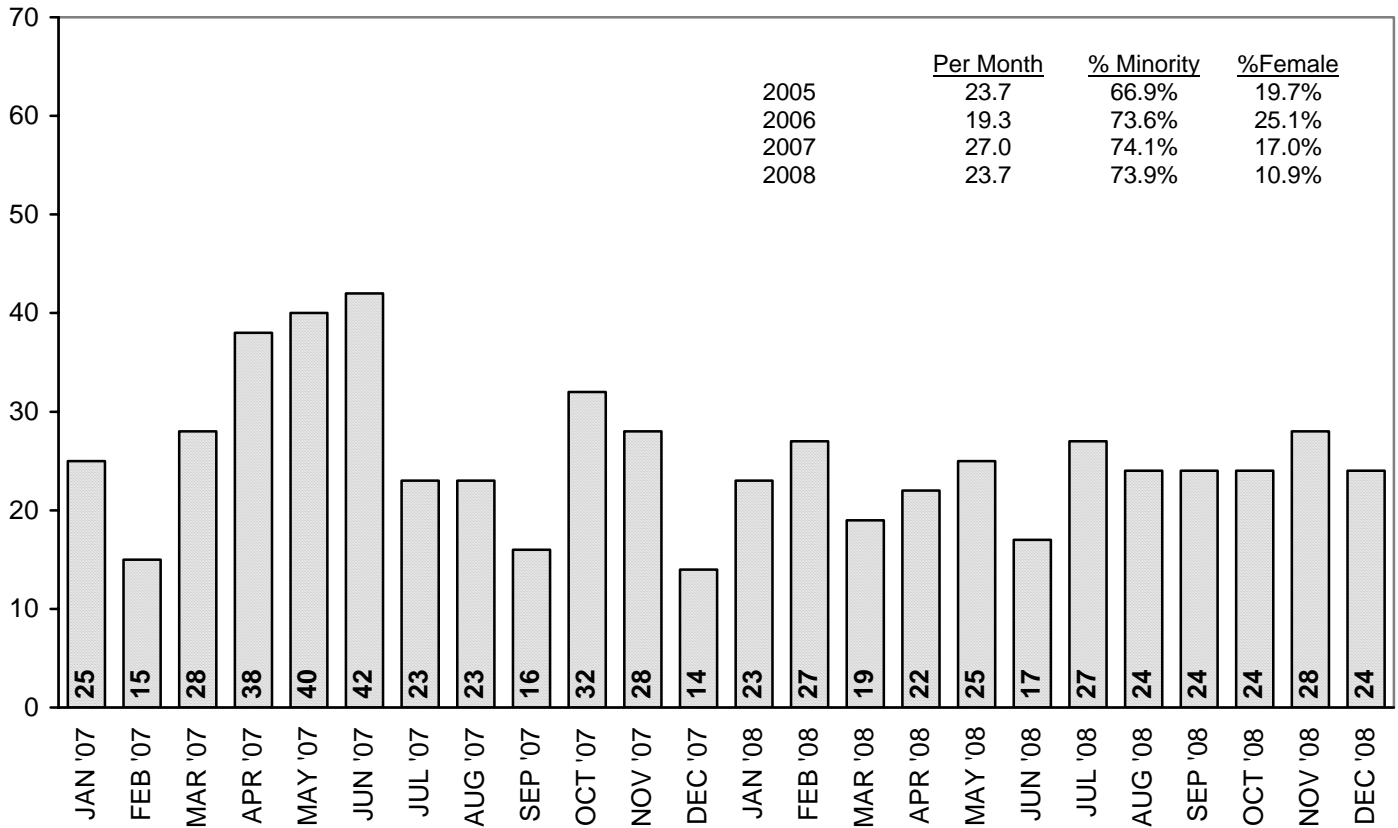
24-Month Admissions Trend: UNION



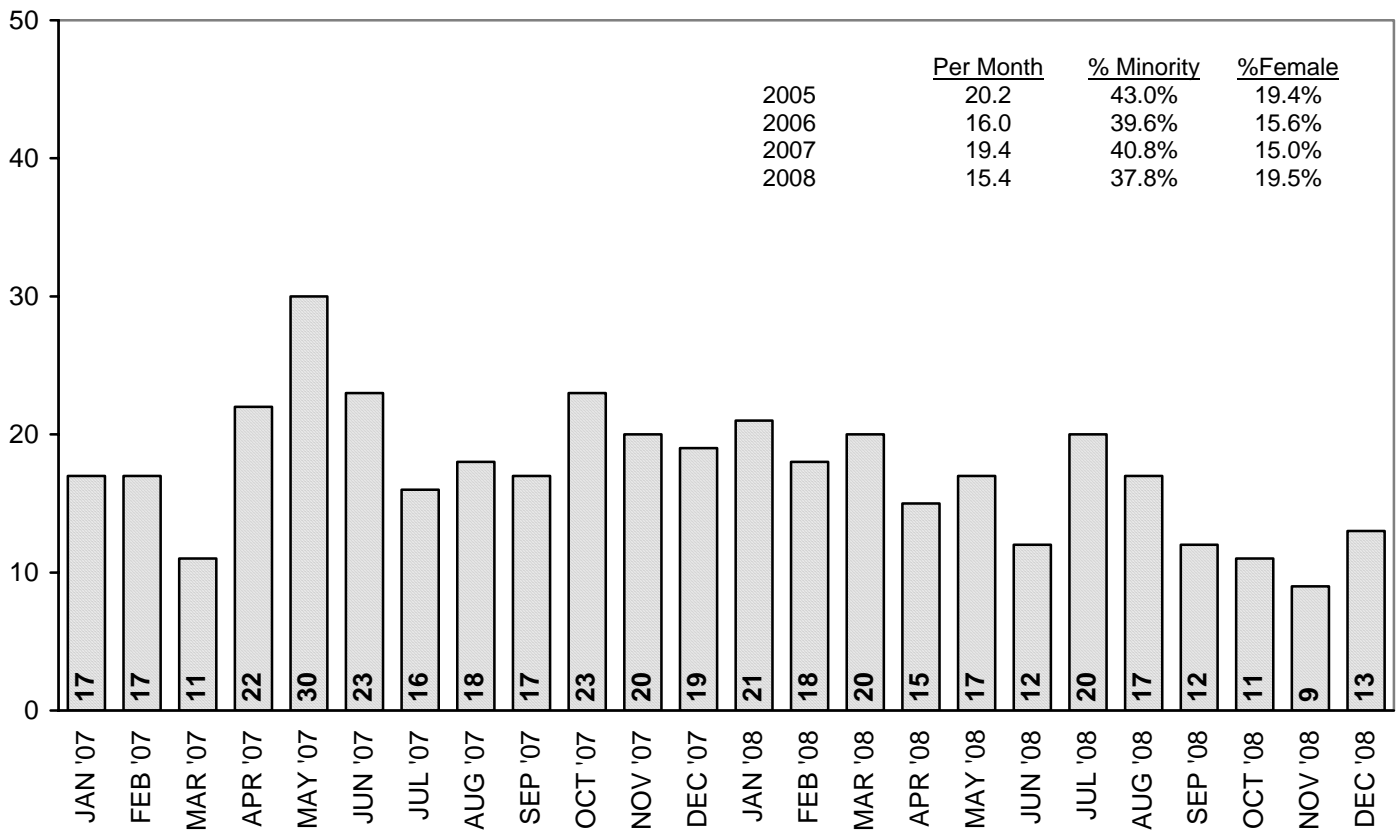
24-Month Admissions Trend: BERGEN



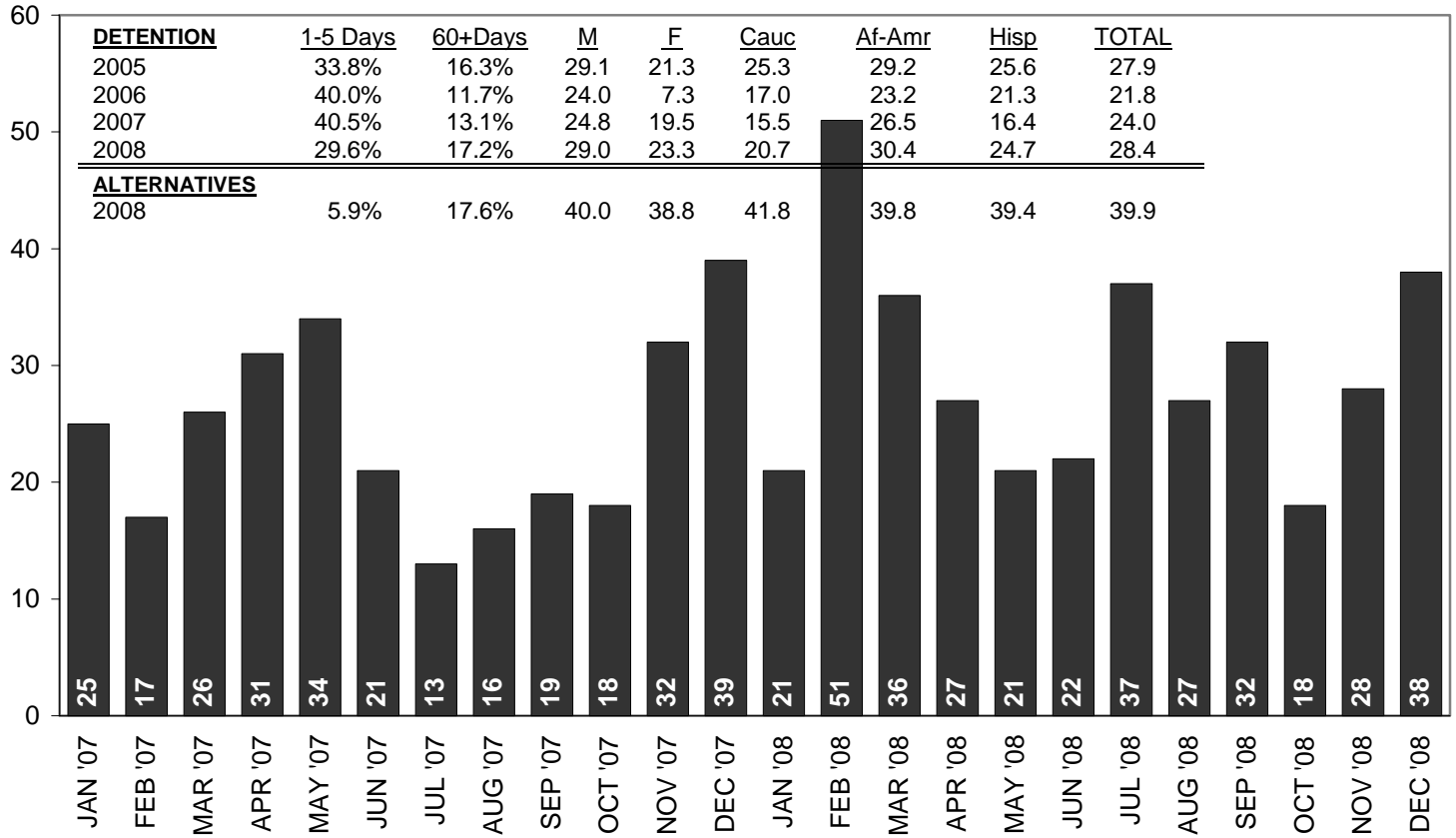
24-Month Admissions Trend: BURLINGTON



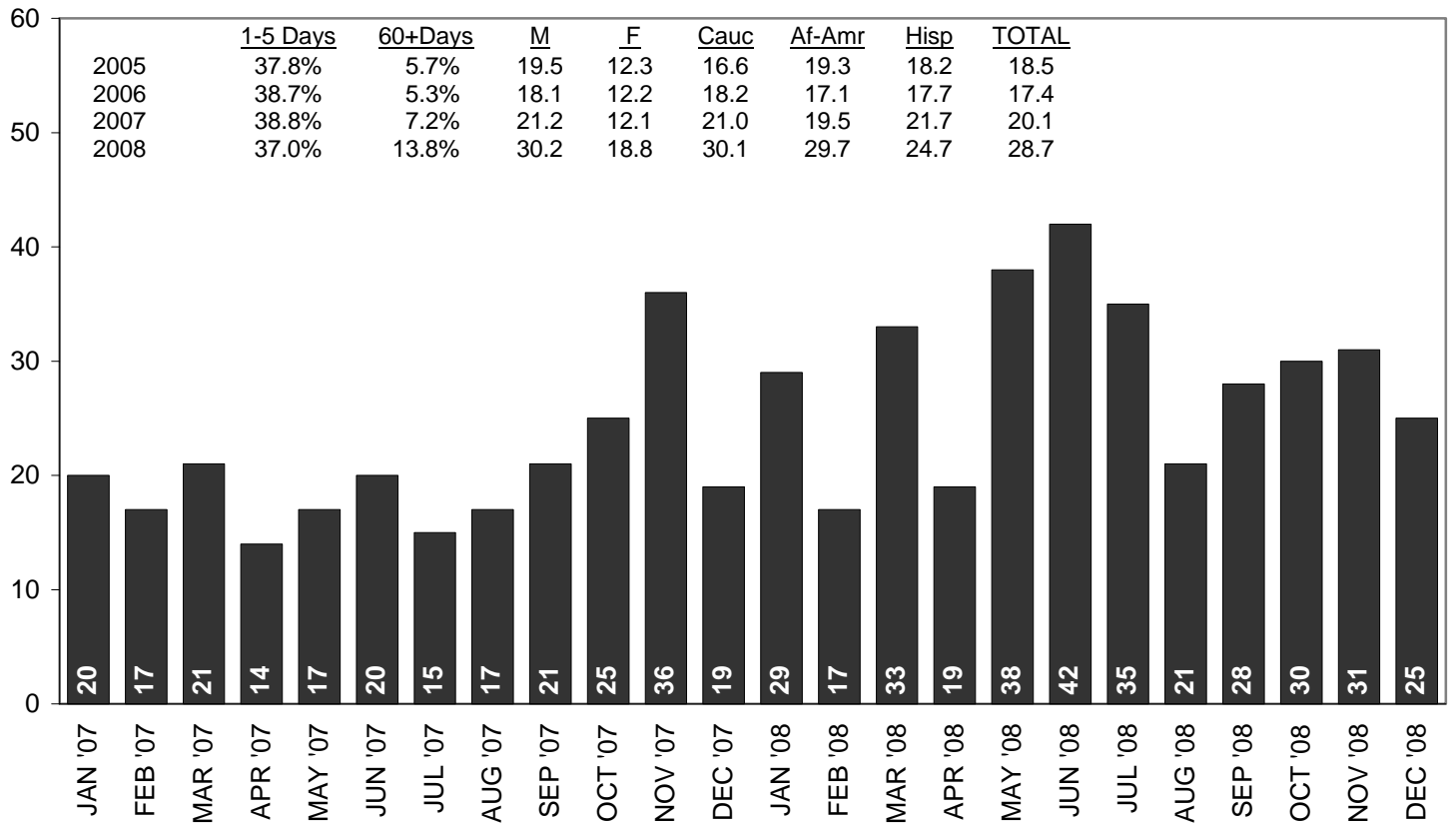
24-Month Admissions Trend: OCEAN



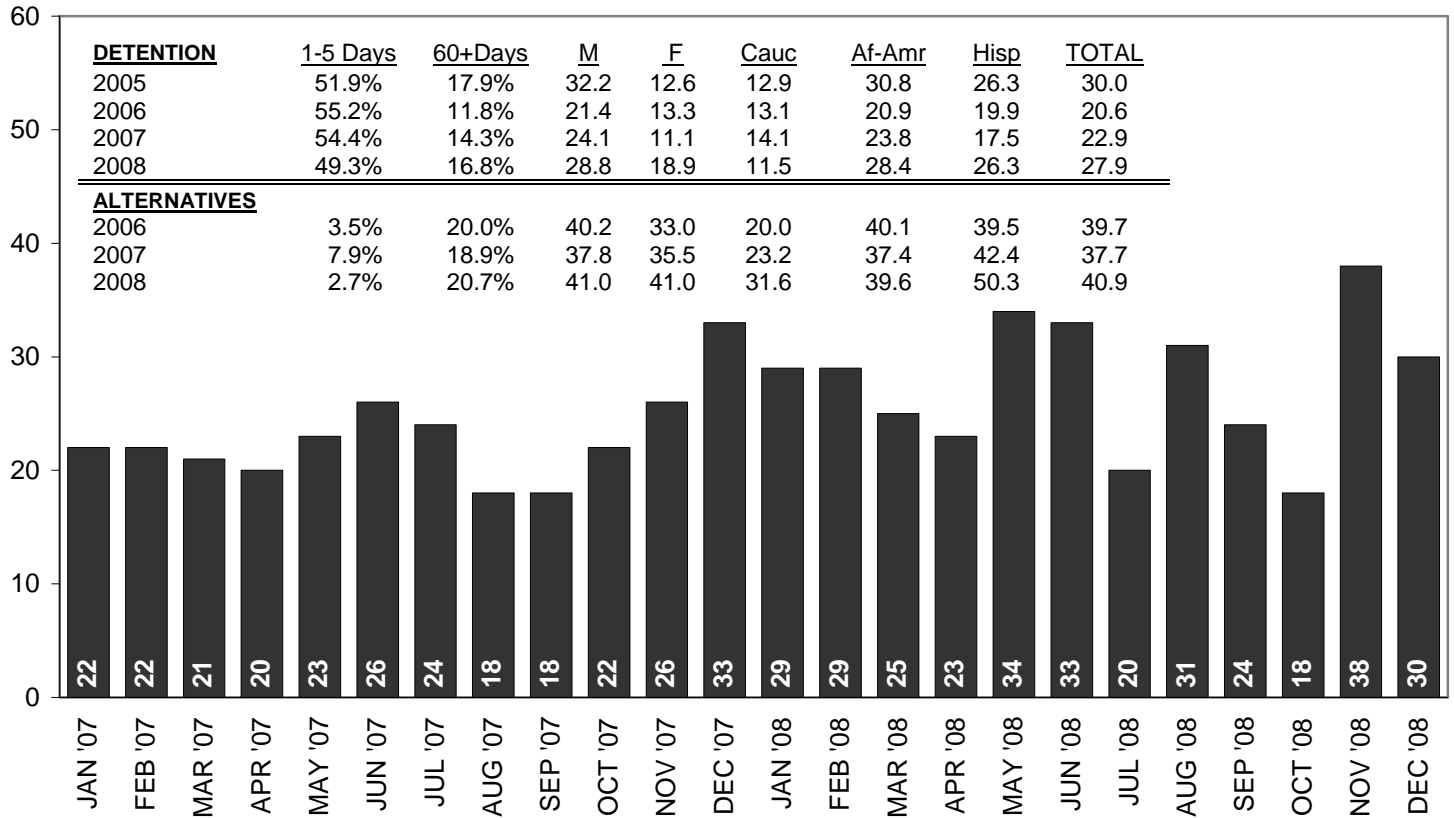
24-Month Average LOS Trend: ATLANTIC



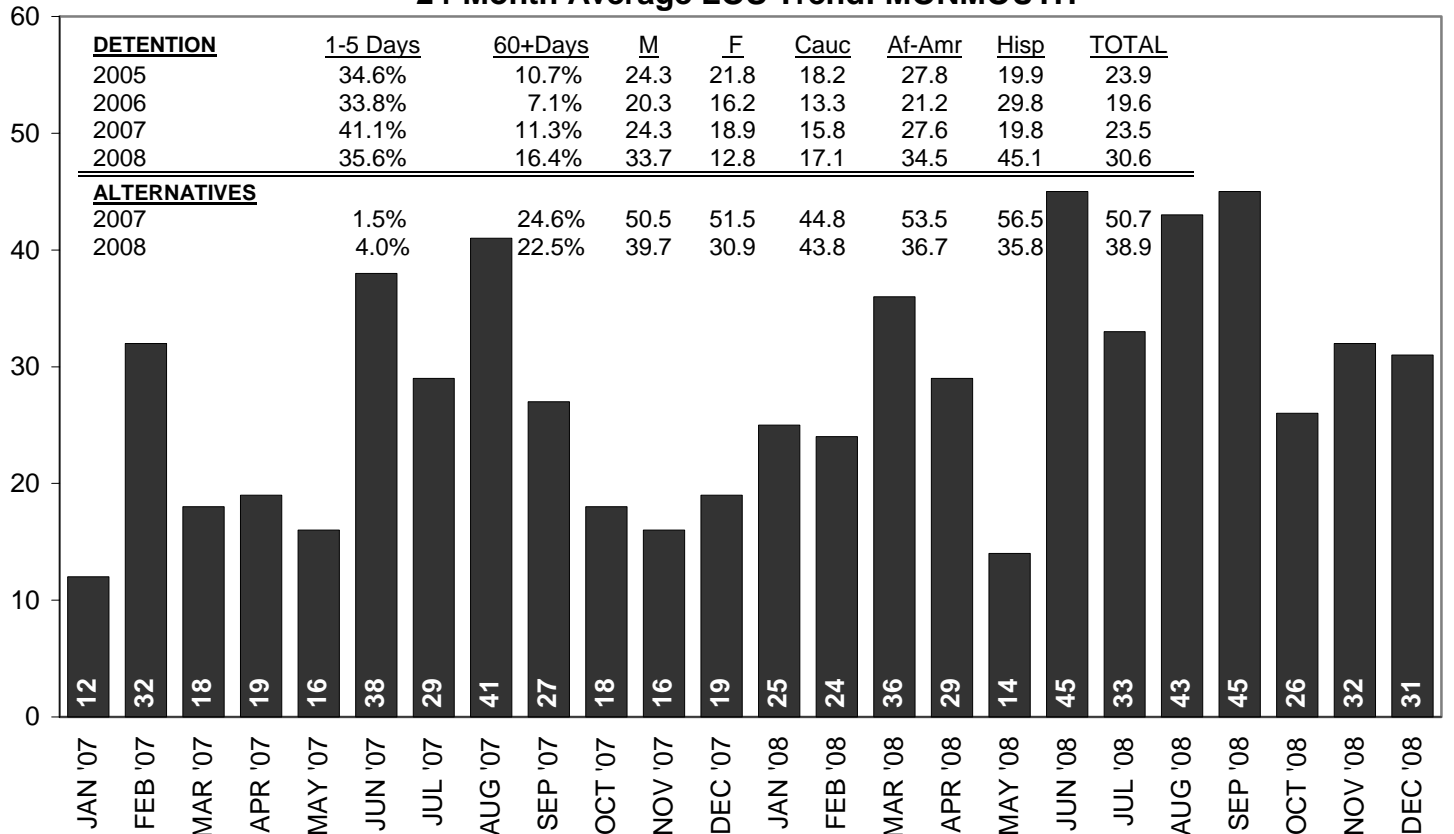
24-Month Average LOS Trend: CAMDEN



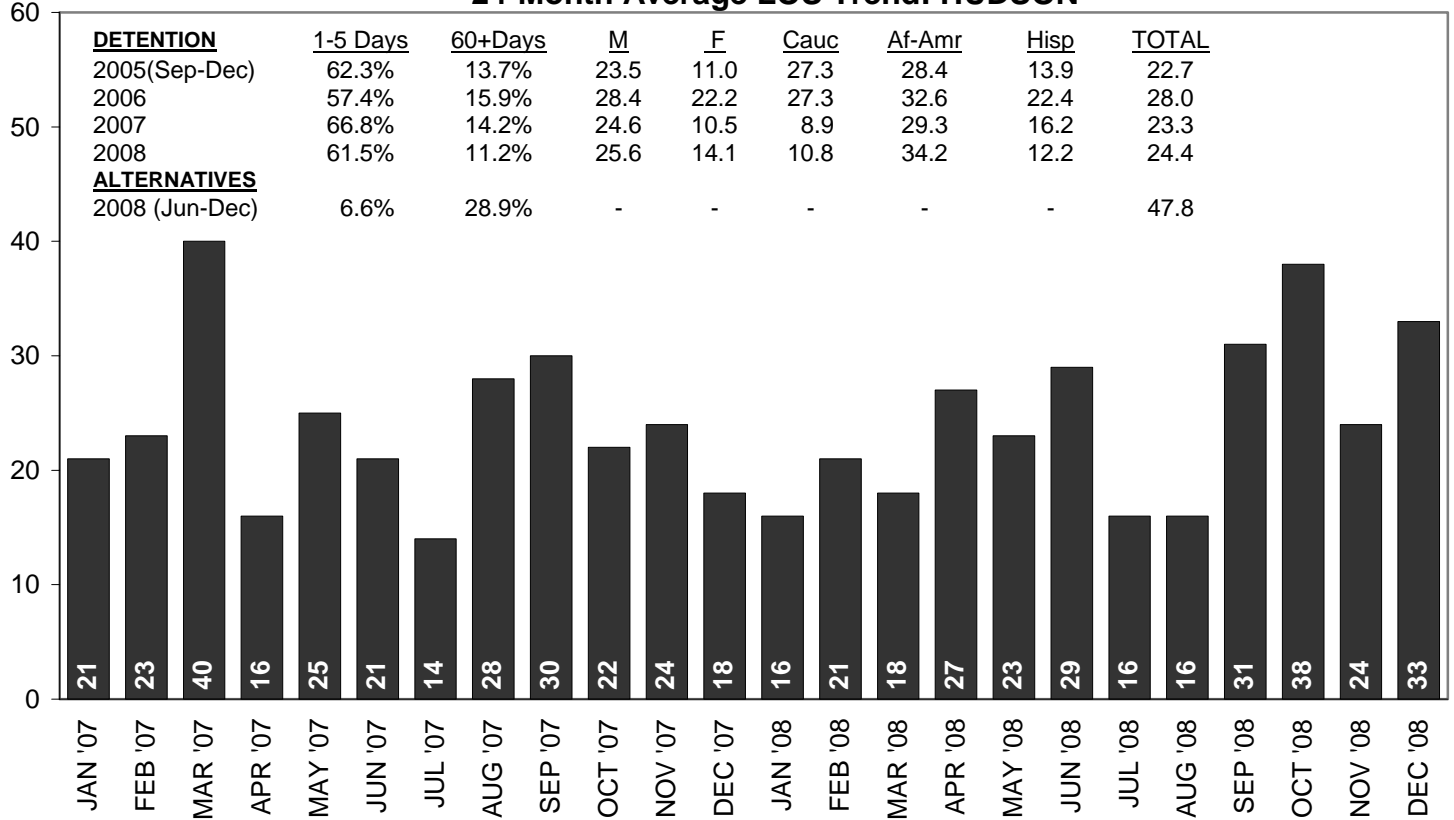
24-Month Average LOS Trend: ESSEX



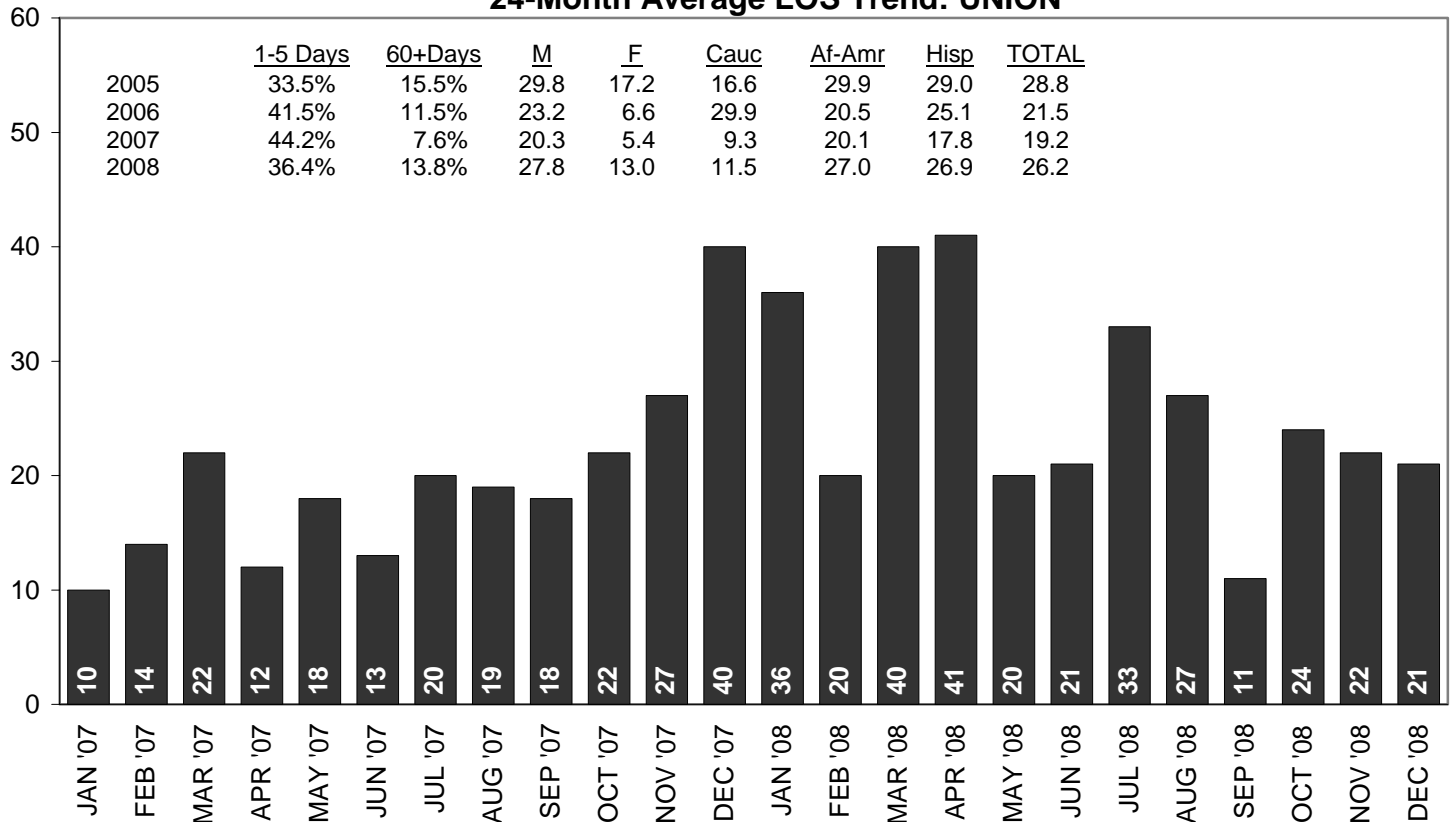
24-Month Average LOS Trend: MONMOUTH



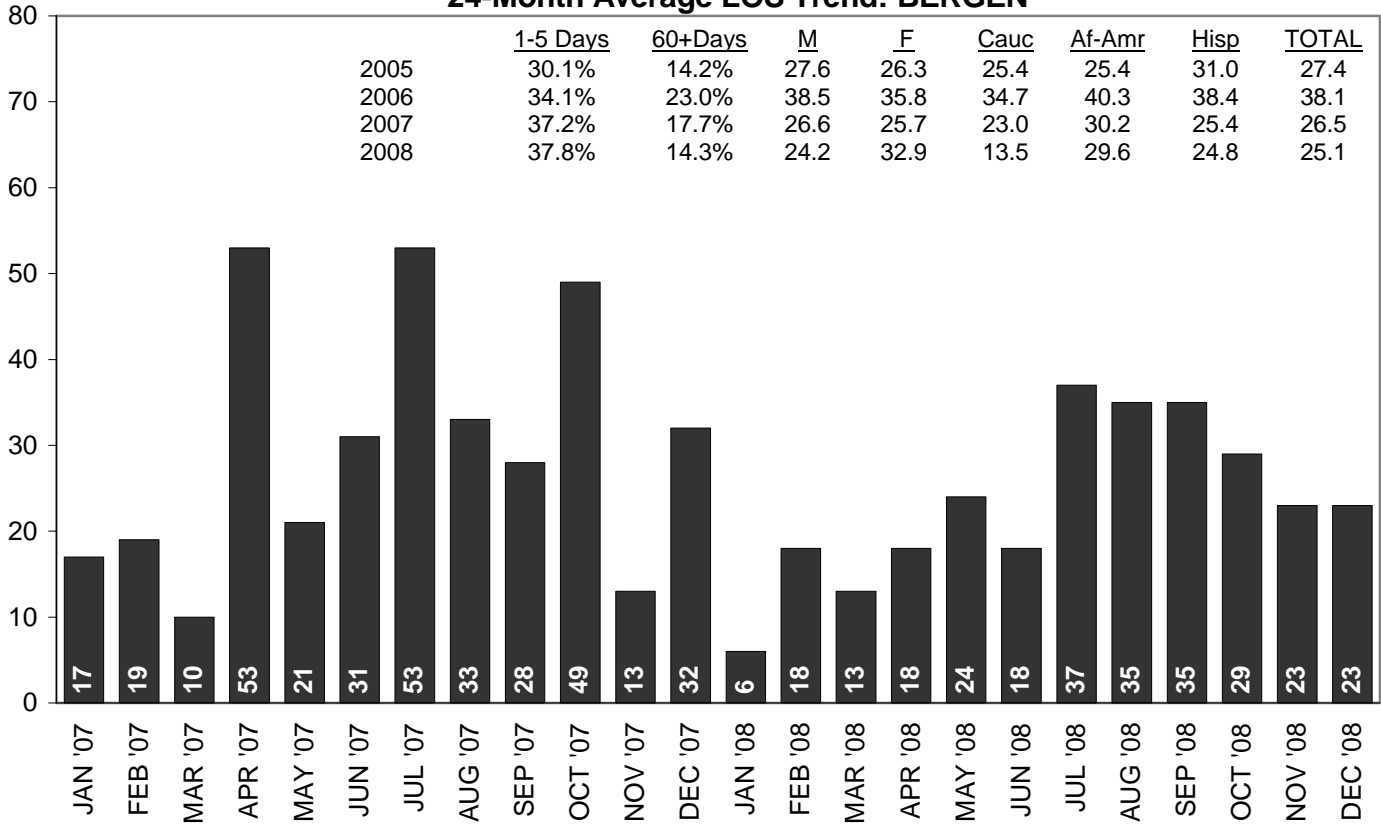
24-Month Average LOS Trend: HUDSON



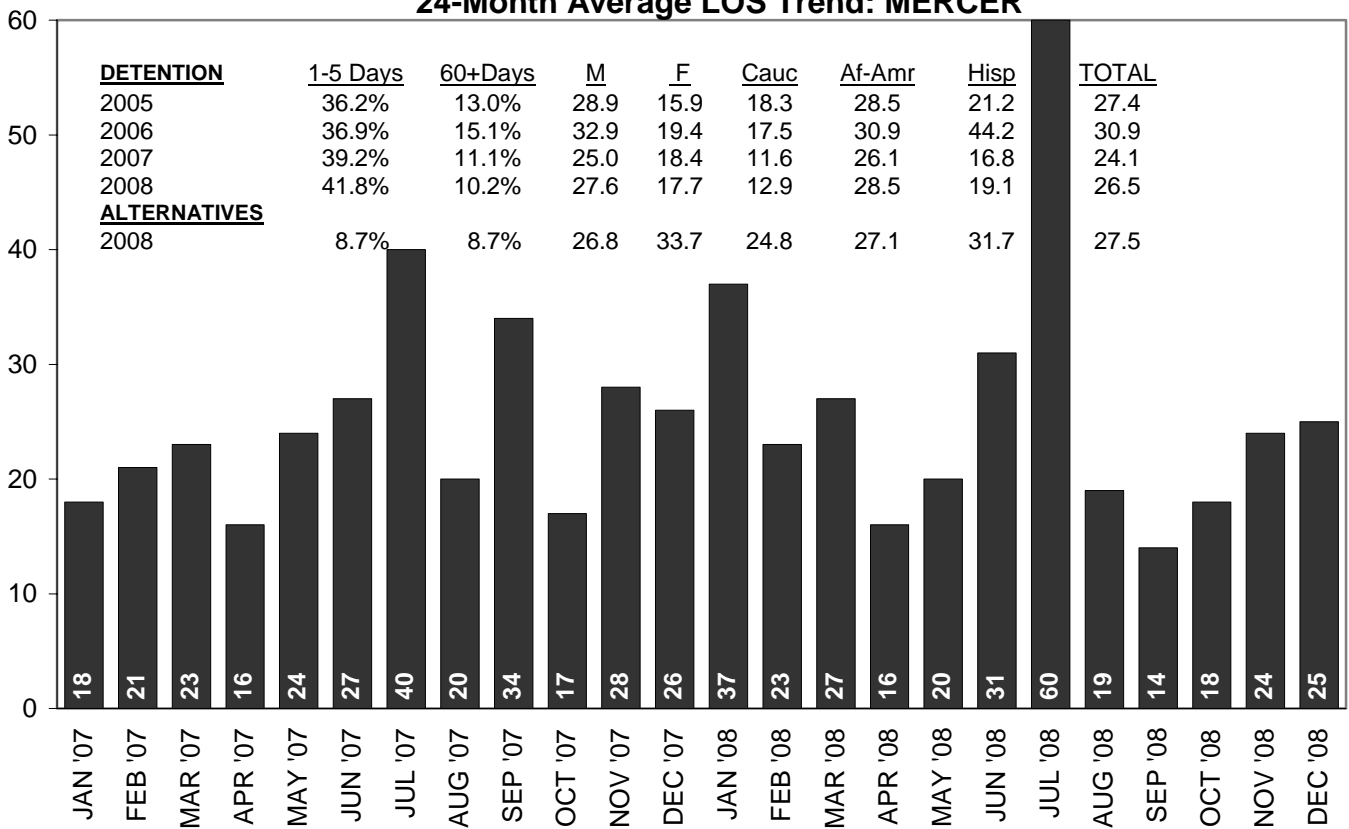
24-Month Average LOS Trend: UNION



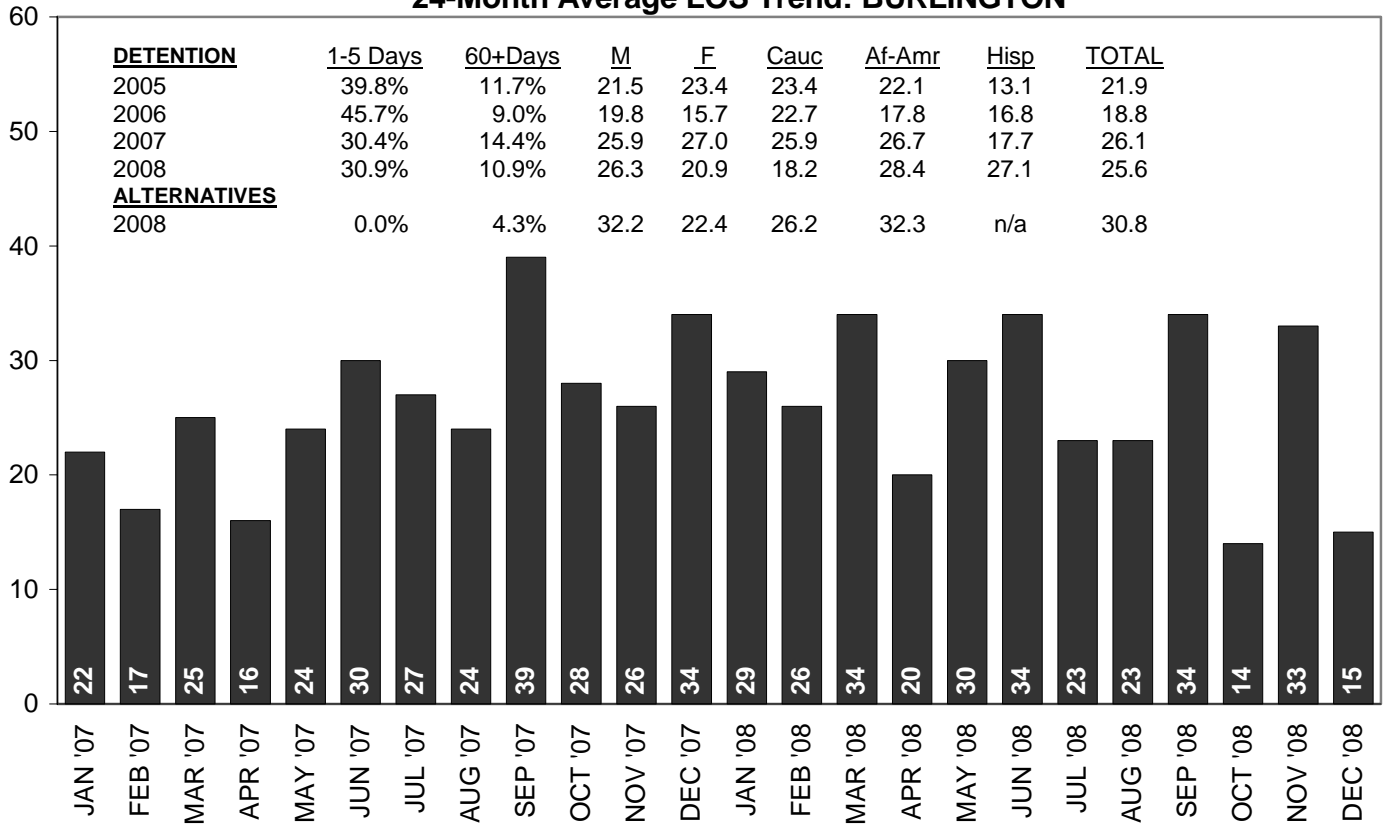
24-Month Average LOS Trend: BERGEN



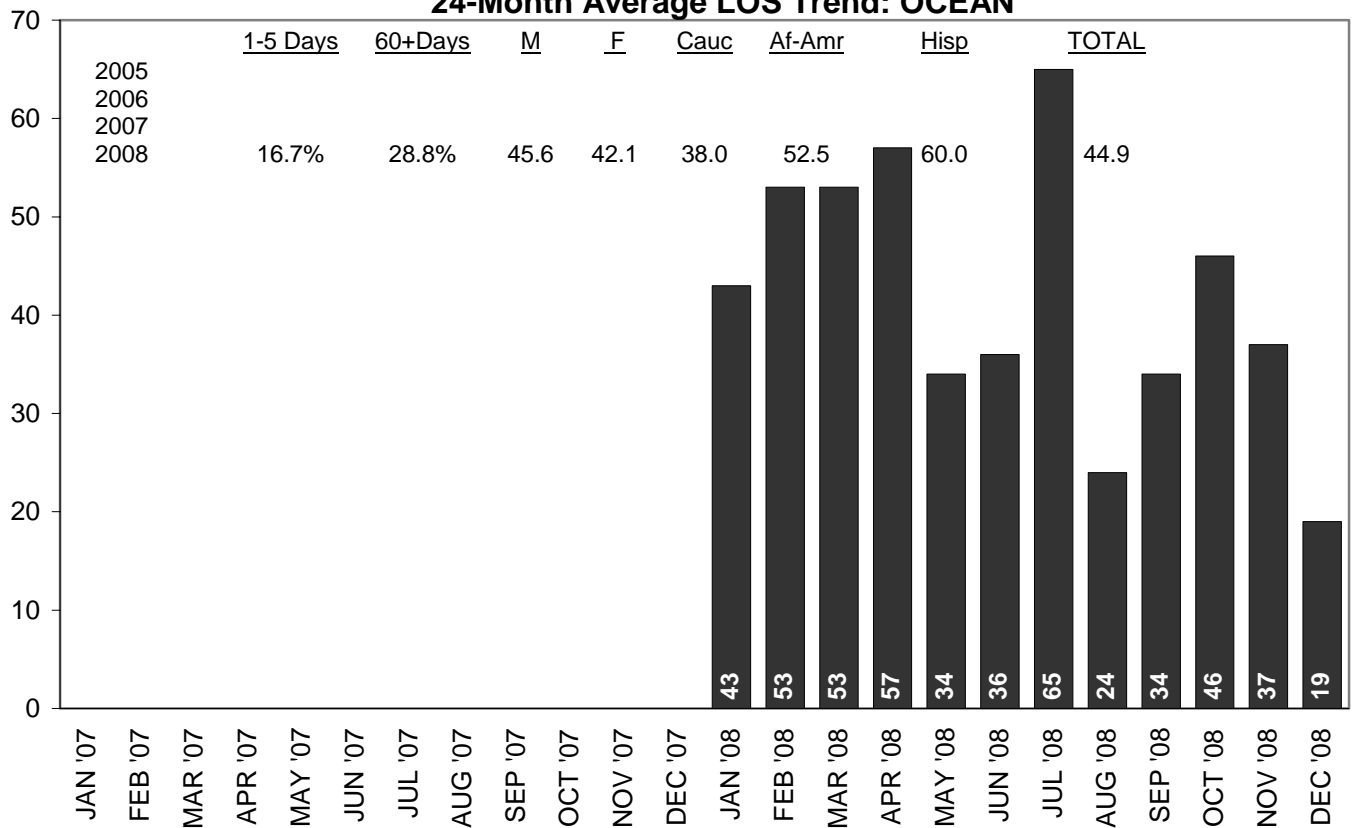
24-Month Average LOS Trend: MERCER



24-Month Average LOS Trend: BURLINGTON



24-Month Average LOS Trend: OCEAN



Notes

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

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

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

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

^ Ocean's capacity of 30 includes youth on committed status; ADP figures reflect only youth on detention status. Total ADP (detention + committed) for 2005=26.5, 2006=23.8, 2007=30.3, and 2008=28.3.

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

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

² Court remand includes youth remanded to detention at any point in the case process. Note that this includes youth previously in the community or on a detention alternative who have not been charged with a new offense or violation, but who are remanded upon adjudication to await disposition, or upon disposition to await placement. In other words, the primary reason for the remand is tied to the case process, and not to *new* behavior of the youth. However, when this occurs, the "Nature of Offense/Reason for Detention" for which the youth is detained is recorded as the charge for which the youth was newly adjudicated or disposed.

³ "Other" admission process includes situations such as youth admitted directly on a warrant to detain or from a detention alternative (without a call to/processing via intake services); youth brought directly to the detention center by an alternative program on a violation (without a warrant); extradition from out-of-state; return on detainer from a hospital/mental health facility pre-disposition; via the prosecutor's office; and a few cases where the exact nature of the admission process is unknown.

⁴ Large differences between the mean and the median are one indicator that some portion of youth remain in detention much longer than most.

⁵ Length of stay is calculated based on youth departing detention during the time period of interest, and for each youth, LOS is the number of days between and including the departure date and the admission date. See note * above regarding calculation of LOS for facilities under a cap or population restriction.

⁶ The "Total" LOS figures here represent the combined LOS for *all youth* departing detention in these 5 sites. A different approach might be to report the *site average* as the "Total." These two different "Totals" have different interpretations: one total focuses on youth, one total focuses on sites. These two methods often produce similar results. For instance, Total average LOS for *all youth* in 2008 is reported in the table as 27.4; adding up each site's average LOS and dividing by the number of sites results in a *site average* of 28.0 for LOS. However, if one of the high-volume sites is substantially different on a measure than the other sites, these two approaches can yield

somewhat different results. In short, from a youth perspective, the high-volume site is represented in a total based on *all youth* more frequently than the other sites, but in a *site average*, the high-volume site is only represented once. Also, if there is substantial cross-site variation in the months for which data were available in a given year, then slightly more noticeable differences in the results produced by the two different methods may appear. There are benefits to each approach, and in this case the former, “all youth” method is chosen for two reasons: a) using a total for all youth allows for more direct statements about JDAI’s impact on youth, as opposed to sites; and b) the report provides the information necessary for the reader to compute *site-averages*, but the reverse is not true (i.e., the reader would need thousands of youth records to calculate *all-youth totals*), so by presenting results using the all-youth method, the reader can have results using both approaches, if desired. Note that this affects only tables where the multi-site “Total” is presented, and where that Total is an average or percent.

⁷ Departure Type Clarification

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

“Other Service Agency/Placement (pre-dispo)” includes youth released to a hospital; mental health/diagnostic facility; DYFS custody; treatment or dispositional program, pre-dispositionally; or youth released to their dispositional placement prior to the date of final disposition.

“Jail, Bail, Upon/After Waiver” includes youth who were transferred to the jail for any reason (waiver, adult charges filed in criminal, age, etc.), youth who made bail or who were ROR after adult charges were filed in criminal court, and youth who were otherwise released upon or after waiver.

“Other Authorities” include youth released to the custody of out-of-state authorities (typically youth admitted on out-of-state warrants); BICE (immigration); JJC parole or secure facility (typically following admission for a parole warrant); or the police (typically when it is determined youth was in fact an adult).

“Similar” in the “dismissed/diverted” category includes cases where no charges were formally filed in court, the case was closed or inactivated, or cases where a youth, having been admitted as a sanction for drug-court noncompliance, was returned home to continue with drug court.

“Other” cases are those where the circumstances of release could not be clearly determined, or rare occurrences that do not fall into any of the above categories.

⁸ For Ocean, data regarding departures and LOS pertain to youth leaving/LOS in the detention center on “detention status.” In other words, if a youth in Ocean’s detention center pre-dispositionally is ultimately disposed to Ocean’s 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.”

⁹ See note 7 above regarding departure types.

¹⁰ See note 8 above regarding Ocean.