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MEMORANDUM

TO: JDAI County Steering Committee Chairpersons:

FROM: Jennifer LeBaron, Ph.D., Juvenile Justice Commission

DATE: February 15, 2007

RE: JDAI ANNUAL DATA REPORT-2006

The JDAI Annual Data Report for 2006 follows. The report documents annual trends in key indicators of detention utilization, including admissions, length of stay (LOS), and average daily population (ADP). Importantly, because many of NJ's JDAI sites have made great progress implementing the core strategy of relying on data to advise detention system policy and practice, expanding local capacity for collecting and regularly reviewing data, the annual report also contains key measures along several other JDAI core strategies. Such measures document trends with regard to the overrepresentation of minority youth in detention; detention alternative utilization, success, and minority youth served; and admissions to detention for violations of probation.

Note that 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. In terms of that overall impact, the findings herein once again indicate that as a statewide initiative, NJ-JDAI continues to make great strides in terms of achieving the goal of safely reducing the unnecessary detention of New Jersey's kids. Collectively across JDAI sites, on any given day in 2006 there were 215 fewer youth in secure detention centers than in 2003. Youth of color account for 93% of this reduction, with 199 fewer youth of color in secure detention on any given day. Disparity in length of stay has also been reduced so that across JDAI sites, minority youth *no longer* remain in detention an average of twice as long as white youth.

Among the factors contributing to the change in detention populations is the more efficient and equitable use of effective detention alternatives, as well as a decrease in youth admitted to detention for violations of probation. The report describes these findings, as well as the challenges that remain, in further detail.

Note that where available, data are reported for the year prior to JDAI implementation (2003), with comparisons drawn to years post-JDAI. Because the comprehensive utilization of data is largely a product of JDAI efforts, in some instances pre-JDAI measures are not available. However, this does not diminish the value of having data to review and monitor trends prospectively; the prospective availability of this information is indeed a success in itself.

Also 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. Finally, the report concludes with the monthly ADP, admissions, and LOS trends and graphs provided in the regular bi-monthly reports.

As always, I hope you find the report's contents informative and useful. Please share the report with the members of your Local Steering Committee. Should you have any questions, please direct them to your JDAI Detention Specialist, or to me, as appropriate.

C: Howard Beyer, JJC
Lisa Macaluso, JJC
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JDAI Detention Specialists
JJC JDAI Management Representatives

New Jersey Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)

Annual Report – 2006

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP) IN DETENTION

As indicated in Table 1, on any given day in 2006, across JDAI sites there were 215 fewer kids in detention centers than in 2003 (the year prior to NJ's participation in JDAI), a decrease of -43.1%. Detention populations have dropped by about half in Essex (-52.8%), Camden (-49.7%), and Monmouth (-44.5%). In four sites populations continued to decrease in the most recent year, by as much as -22.6% in Camden, though in Hudson detention ADP increased +12.2% over the past year. Considering each site's month with the highest ADP (Table 2), JDAI sites collectively experienced a -39.0% drop from 2003 to 2006, with Essex and Camden each decreasing by half.

Table 1. Annual ADP in Detention

	Capacity	2003	2004	2005	2006	1-Year Change 2005-2006		3-Year Change 2003-2006	
						Kids	*%*	*Kids*	*%*
Atlantic	*(27)*	34.1	30.5	30.4	24.8	**-6**	**-18.4%**	**-9**	**-27.3%**
Camden	*(37)*	94.6	78.9	61.5	47.6	**-14**	**-22.6%**	**-47**	**-49.7%**
Essex	*(242)*	243.6	171.0	138.5	115.1	**-23**	**-16.9%**	**-129**	**-52.8%**
Monmouth	*(40)*	40.0	39.5	24.9	22.2	**-3**	**-10.8%**	**-18**	**-44.5%**
Hudson	*(79)*	86.7	79.2	66.2	74.3	**+8**	**+12.2%**	**-12**	**-14.3%**
TOTAL	*(425)*	499.0	399.1	321.5	284.0	**-38**	**-11.7%**	**-215**	**-43.1%**

Figure 1. Combined Monthly Detention ADP for 5 JDAI Sites, 2003-2006

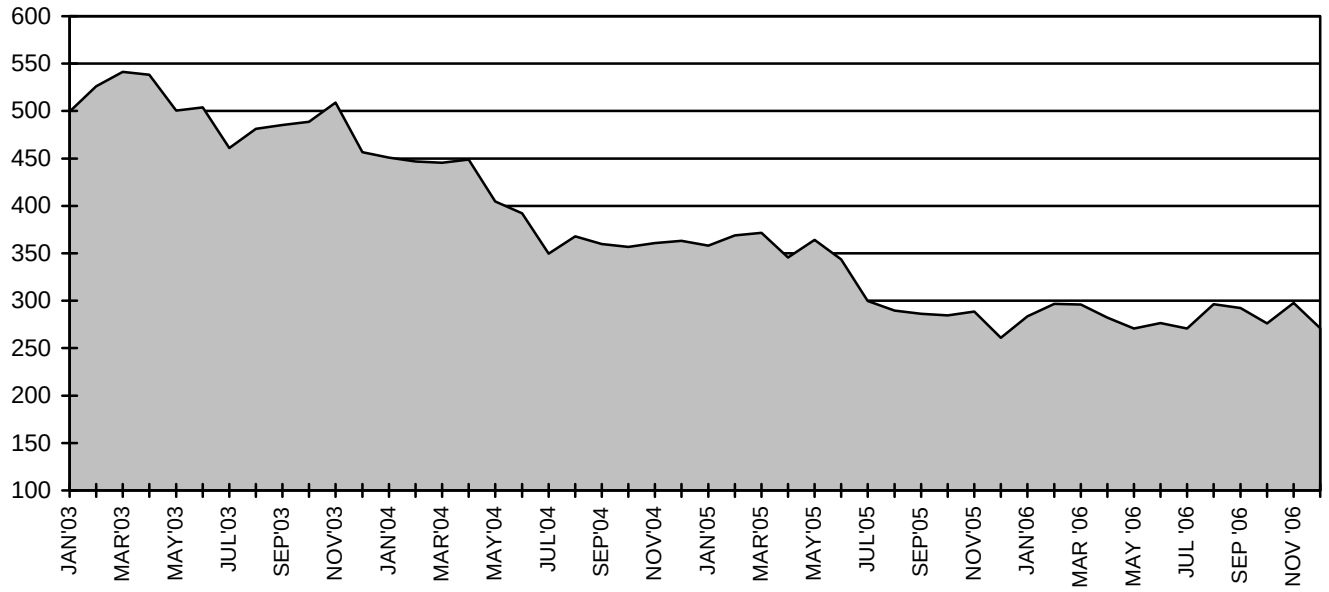


Table 2. Highest Monthly ADP in Detention

	Capacity	2003	2004	2005	2006	1-Year Change 2005-2006		3-Year Change 2003-2006	
						Kids	*%*	*Kids*	*%*
Atlantic	*(27)*	43.6	37.4	39.0	34.6	**-4**	**-11.3%**	**-9**	**-20.6%**
Camden	*(37)*	112.8	97.6	73.7	55.9	**-18**	**-24.2%**	**-57**	**-50.4%**
Essex	*(242)*	282.2	195.7	176.0	137.7	**-38**	**-21.8%**	**-145**	**-51.2%**
Monmouth	*(40)*	45.3	49.0	29.7	31.2	**+2**	**+5.1%**	**-14**	**-31.1%**
Hudson	*(79)*	96.7	97.9	87.7	94.9	**+7**	**+8.2%**	**-2**	**-1.9%**
TOTAL	*(425)*	580.6	477.6	406.1	354.3	**-52**	**-12.8%**	**-226**	**-39.0%**

DAILY DETENTION COUNTS

In 2006 the highest daily count in each JDAI site was lower than in 2003. As noted in Table 3, the highest one-day population count dropped by almost half in Essex (-49.4%) and Camden (-46.9%). Moreover, the last time a youth in Essex detention was housed in an overcrowded facility was back in 2003; in Monmouth, no youth has spent the night in an overcrowded building since 2004.

Table 3. Highest Daily Count in Detention

	Capacity	2003	2004	2005	2006	1-Year Change 2005-2006		3-Year Change 2003-2006	
						Kids	*%*	*Kids*	*%*
Atlantic	*(27)*	47	44	45	43	**-2**	**-4.4%**	**-4**	**-8.5%**
Camden	*(37)*	128	113	82	68	**-14**	**-17.1%**	**-60**	**-46.9%**
Essex	*(242)*	308	224	191	156	**-35**	**-18.3%**	**-152**	**-49.4%**
Monmouth	*(40)*	50	54	36	37	**+1**	**+2.7%**	**-13**	**-26.0%**
Hudson	*(79)*	116	112	94	102	**+8**	**+8.5%**	**-14**	**-12.1%**
TOTAL	*(425)*	649	547	448	406	**-42**	**-9.4%**	**-243**	**-37.4%**

Table 4. Lowest Daily Count in Detention

	Capacity	2003	2004	2005	2006	1-Year Change 2005-2006		3-Year Change 2003-2006	
						Kids	*%*	*Kids*	*%*
Atlantic	*(27)*	21	19	20	9	**-11**	**-55.0%**	**-12**	**-57.1%**
Camden	*(37)*	71	43	29	28	**-1**	**-3.4%**	**-43**	**-60.6%**
Essex	*(242)*	202	138	93	77	**-16**	**-17.2%**	**-125**	**-61.9%**
Monmouth	*(40)*	26	16	14	9	**-5**	**-35.7%**	**-17**	**-65.4%**
Hudson	*(79)*	66	47	49	55	**+6**	**+12.2%**	**-11**	**-16.7%**
TOTAL	*(425)*	386	263	205	178	**-27**	**-13.2%**	**-208**	**-53.9%**

ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION

Across JDAI sites, in 2006 well over *one-thousand* (1,236) fewer youth were admitted to detention facilities than in 2003 (Table 5). While admissions decreased in all five JDAI sites, Camden experienced the largest decrease, with admissions dropping by more than one-third (-36.8%).

Importantly, while overall admissions have decreased, in the four sites where annual comparative figures are available, the *proportion* of youth admitted for new delinquency charges has increased (Table 6). 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 throughout 2006. Monmouth's increase in the proportion of youth in detention for delinquency charges is the largest, up +14.5 percentage points (or +27.4%).

Moreover, a core strategy of JDAI is developing effective strategies for intervening with youth struggling with the rules of probation, prior to requesting a warrant to detain. A reduction in admissions to detention for a VOP is a key indicator of success in this area. Such a reduction has indeed occurred across sites, with Hudson and Monmouth experiencing the largest drop in youth detained for VOPs. In fact, during the final quarter of 2006, in Hudson only five youth were admitted to detention for a VOP, representing just 1.6% of all admissions.

Table 5. Annual Admissions to Detention

	2003	2004	2005	2006	1-Year Change 2005-2006		3-Year Change 2003-2006	
					Kids	*%*	*Kids*	*%*
Atlantic[1]	468	447	433	413	**-20**	**-4.8%**	**-55**	**-11.8%**
Camden	1661	1614	1289	1049	**-240**	**-18.6%**	**-612**	**-36.8%**
Essex	2460	2013	1871	2144	**+273**	**+14.6%**	**-316**	**-12.8%**
Monmouth	508	569	407	406	**-1**	**-0.2%**	**-102**	**-20.1%**
Hudson	1222	1269	1036	1001	**-35**	**-3.4%**	**-221**	**-18.1%**
TOTAL	6249	5865	5036	5013	**-23**	**-0.5%**	**-1236**	**-19.8%**

Table 6. Nature of Current Offense/Reason for Detention[2]

		Atlantic	Camden[a]	Essex[b]	Monmouth	Hudson[c]
Delinquency Charges Among Current Offenses	[d]2003	60.8%		83.9%	53.0%	75.2%
	2005	65.1%		86.6%	66.3%	82.4%
	2006	70.5%	72.0%	86.6%	67.5%	82.7%
	Change 2003-2006	**+9.7 +16.0%**	**-- --**	**+2.7 +3.2%**	**+14.5 +27.4%**	**+7.5 +10.0%**
VOP No New Charges	2003	15.7%		4.3%	32.1%	10.3%
	2005	16.6%		4.5%	16.7%	7.8%
	2006	10.4%	17.7%	3.1%	19.2%	4.2%
	Change 2003-2006	**-5.3 -33.8%**	**-- --**	**-1.2 -27.9%**	**-12.9 -40.2%**	**-6.1 -59.2%**
FTA No New Charges	2003	7.8%		10.0%	7.1%	2.7%
	2005	6.0%		7.2%	11.3%	2.6%
	2006	3.9%	8.3%	7.9%	5.7%	4.5%
	Change 2003-2006	**-3.9 -50.0%**	**-- --**	**-2.1 -21.0%**	**-1.4 -19.7%**	**+1.8 +66.7%**
Violation of Detention Alternative/Release No New Charges	2003	12.7%		0.2%	7.1%	6.8%
	2005	9.9%		1.1%	4.2%	1.7%
	2006	13.3%	1.8%	1.3%	5.4%	3.7%
Other Violation or Non-Delinquent Event[3]	2003	0.6%		1.3%	0.6%	5.0%
	2005	1.2%		0.6%	0.2%	4.9%
	2006	1.5%	0.2%	1.0%	1.7%	3.9%
Other Reason[3]	2003	2.4%		0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	2005	1.2%		0.0%	1.2%	0.6%
	2006	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.9%

[a]Camden's 2006 data covers Jul-Dec. [b]Essex's 2005 data covers Jun-Dec. [c]Hudson's 2005 data covers Sep-Dec.
[d]2003 figures are based on four months of admissions (Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct) from each site.

Finally, with regard to admissions, Table 7 describes the process by which youth are admitted to detention, and indicates sites are generally similar in terms of the admission process. The most distinct difference across sites is that a larger proportion of youth are admitted via court remand in Camden – 29.5% in 2006 – as compared to the other four sites.

Table 7. Admission Process[2]

ADMITTED VIA:		Atlantic	Camden[a]	Essex[b]	Monmouth[c]	Hudson
Processed Through Intake Services	2005	86.4%		90.5%	82.9%	
	2006	90.6%	70.5%	86.7%	85.7%	93.5%
Remanded at Court	2005	8.3%		8.6%	6.7%	
	2006	6.8%	29.5%	10.9%	6.7%	4.9%
Transfer from Other YDC, Jail, Secure Facility	2005	3.0%		0.8%	3.7%	
	2006	1.0%	0.0%	2.3%	3.0%	0.9%
Other Process[4]	2005	2.3%		0.1%	6.7%	
	2006	1.7%	0.0%	0.1%	4.7%	0.7%

[a]Camden's 2006 data covers Jul-Dec. [b]Essex's 2005 data covers Jun-Dec. [c]Hudson's 2006 data covers May-Dec.

LENGTH OF STAY (LOS) IN DETENTION

Across JDAI sites, mean LOS in detention decreased by -31.6%; on average, in 2006 youth remained in detention 10 days less than they did in 2003 (Table 8). Median LOS has been cut by almost half, so that in 2006 half of all youth remained in detention for less than one week (6 days).[5] Additionally, as described in Table 9, the proportion of youth remaining in detention more than two months dropped by one-third (-33.5%) across JDAI sites.

As for specific sites, Essex and Monmouth have experienced the greatest decreases in LOS on all three measures (mean, median, proportion staying 60+ days). Mean LOS dropped -48.2% in Essex and -39.1% in Monmouth, and the proportion of youth remaining 60+ days decreased -61.0% in Monmouth and -46.1% in Essex (-11.1 and -10.1 percentage points, respectively). While not as great in magnitude, Atlantic's change in LOS is also notable, given that most of the one-week reduction occurred in the past year (from 2005-2006). Finally, in 2006 youth in Camden's detention center continued to experience the shortest LOS (17.3 days). Camden also has the smallest spread between the mean and median LOS, and correspondingly, the smallest proportion of youth who remain in detention for the lengthiest periods of time (5.3%), and the largest proportion released within a 30-day window (82.5%).

Table 8. Average LOS in Detention[6]

	MEAN LOS IN DETENTION, IN DAYS					MEDIAN LOS IN DETENTION, IN DAYS				
	[a]2003	2005	2006	Change 2003-2006		2003	2005	2006	Change 2003-2006	
				Days	*%*				*Days*	*%*
Atlantic	29.1	27.9	21.8	**-7.3**	**-25.1%**	12	12	8	**-4**	**-33.3%**
Camden	20.1	18.7	17.3	**-2.8**	**-13.9%**	8	8	9	**+1**	**+12.5%**
Essex	39.8	30.0	20.6	**-19.2**	**-48.2%**	13	5	4	**-9**	**-69.2%**
Monmouth	32.2	23.9	19.6	**-12.6**	**-39.1%**	18	11	9	**-9**	**-50.0%**
Hudson [b]	28.9	22.7	28.0	**-0.9**	**-3.1%**	7	3	4	**-3**	**-42.9%**
TOTAL[7]	31.3	25.3	21.4	**-9.9**	**-31.6%**	11	7	6	**-5**	**-45.5%**

[a] 2003 figures are based on a 4-month sample (Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct) for each site. [b] Hudson's 2005 figures are based on Sept through Dec.

Table 9. Youth Remaining in Detention <30 and >60 Days

	% RELEASED WITHIN 30 DAYS					% DETAINED 60 DAYS OR LONGER				
	2003	2005	2006	Change 2003-2006		2003	2005	2006	Change 2003-2006	
				Points	*%*				*Points*	*%*
Atlantic	64.6%	72.0%	76.6%	**+12.0**	**+18.6%**	17.1%	16.3%	11.7%	**-5.4**	**-31.6%**
Camden	79.6%	80.7%	82.5%	**+2.9**	**+3.6%**	6.1%	5.8%	5.3%	**-0.8**	**-13.1%**
Essex	68.1%	73.3%	81.4%	**+13.3**	**+19.5%**	21.9%	17.9%	11.8%	**-10.1**	**-46.1%**
Monmouth	68.8%	73.3%	80.9%	**+12.1**	**+17.6%**	18.2%	10.7%	7.1%	**-11.1**	**-61.0%**
Hudson	71.7%	77.4%	73.8%	**+2.1**	**+2.9%**	17.7%	13.7%	15.9%	**-1.8**	**-10.2%**
TOTAL	71.6%	75.7%	79.7%	**+8.1**	**+11.3%**	16.4%	13.2%	10.9%	**-5.5**	**-33.5%**

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.

Currently, in order to be supervised by a detention alternative, youth typically enter secure detention first (i.e., admission to an alternative is typically, though not always, tied to a release from detention). As such, examining the nature of departures from detention provides some insight into detention alternative utilization (Table 10). Between 2005 and 2006 the percentage of youth released from detention to an alternative increased in the four sites where comparative data are available: Atlantic, Essex, Monmouth, and Hudson. In two sites, Atlantic and Essex, the increase in releases to alternatives seems to have had an impact on the proportion of youth who remain in detention through disposition, with releases to dispositional placement dropping to under one-quarter in both sites in 2006. In Hudson, however, the notable increase in releases to alternatives (+52.1%) is offset by a

reduction in releases to parents/adult/ROR (-44.6%). In turn, it is likely the net reduction in pre-dispositional releases contributes to the increase in youth remaining in detention until disposition (+45.4%) in Hudson.

As described in Table 11, for the sites where ADP data are available (Atlantic, Essex, Monmouth), average daily population in detention alternatives has increased, albeit slightly, over the past year. Two sites have multi-year data available: Atlantic and Monmouth. In Atlantic, ADP has increased more notably since 2003, with five more youth in detention alternatives on any given day (+25.2%). In Monmouth, alternative ADP has dropped somewhat, with two fewer youth in alternatives on any given day in 2006, as compared to 2003.

Table 10. Nature of Departures from Detention[2]

RELEASE TO:		Atlantic	Camden[a]	Essex[b]	Monmouth	Hudson[c]
Detention Alternative, Shelter *Pre-Dispo*	2005	52.6%		32.6%	40.6%	19.4%
	2006	62.2%	40.7%	37.9%	42.9%	29.5%
	Change 2005-2006	**+9.6 +18.0%**	**-- --**	**+5.3 +16.3 %**	**+2.3 +5.7%**	**+10.1 +52.1%**
Parent, Other Adult, ROR *Pre-Dispo*	2005	6.6%		36.1%	17.9%	47.3%
	2006	3.2%	4.2%	33.2%	19.4%	26.2%
	Change 2005-2006	**-3.4 -51.5%**	**-- --**	**-2.9 -8.0%**	**+1.5 +8.4%**	**-21.1 -44.6%**
Other Service Agency/Placement[8] *Pre-Dispo*	2005	1.5%		0.3%	5.0%	0.4%
	2006	2.2%	0.2%	0.3%	1.7%	1.4%
Dispositional Placement	2005	32.7%		27.8%	31.0%	22.7%
	2006	23.1%	49.0%	22.7%	30.9%	33.0%
	Change 2005-2006	**-9.6 -29.4%**	**-- --**	**-5.1 -18.4%**	**-0.1 -0.3%**	**+10.3 +45.4%**
Jail, Bail, Upon/After Waiver	2005	1.0%		1.4%	2.4%	3.7%
	2006	3.0%	1.5%	1.1%	0.7%	1.9%
Other YDC/ Other Authorities	2005	5.1%		0.5%	3.1%	0.7%
	2006	4.7%	3.1%	1.5%	3.7%	1.4%
Dismissed, Diverted, No Charges Filed, Case Closed	2005	0.5%		1.2%	0.0%	5.5%
	2006	1.5%	1.1%	1.7%	0.7%	4.7%
Time Served	2005	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	2006	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Other[7]	2005	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
	2006	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
TOTAL DEPARTURES	2005	393	1303	1917	419	
	2006	402	1035	2113	408	977

[a]Camden's 2006 departure type data is Jul-Dec. [b]Essex's 2005 departure type data is Jun-Dec. [c]Hudson's 2005 departure data is Oct-Dec.

Table 11. ADP in Detention Alternatives

	2003	2004	2005	2006	**1-Year Change 2005-2006**		**3-Year Change 2003-2006**	
					Kids	***%***	***Kids***	***%***
Atlantic	21.0	19.6	24.7	26.3	**+2**	**+6.5%**	**+5**	**+25.2%**
Camden								
Essex[a]			96.5	97.6	**+1**	**+1.1%**		
Monmouth	11.4	11.6	7.7	13.6	**+6**	**+76.6%**	**+2**	**+19.3%**
Hudson								

[a]Atlantic, Essex, and Monmouth figures are ADP; Camden's figures [b]Essex's 2005 data is ADP for Jun-Dec.

MINORITY YOUTH IN DETENTION

On any given day in 2006, across JDAI sites there were 199 fewer youth of color in detention than in 2003 (Table 12). The number of minority youth in detention has been cut in half in Essex (-53.0%) and in Camden (-48.9%). As noted in Table 13, length of stay in detention for minority youth has also decreased substantially, by -34.3% across all JDAI sites, with Essex (-48.4%) and Monmouth (-41.7%) leading the way. Importantly, the disparity between white youth and youth of color in terms of LOS has narrowed substantially across JDAI sites. In 2003, minority youth remained in detention an average of 16.6 days longer than white youth; by 2006, this disparity had been reduced to 5.2 days.

Despite the substantial drop in the number of minority youth in detention, proportionality has not improved (Table 15); the percentage of ADP comprised of youth of color has essentially remained flat for JDAI sites collectively (93.9%). The flat ADP trend 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 of 5.2 days remains; and b) collectively across JDAI sites, disproportionality in detention *admissions* increased slightly (+3.3%) in 2006, as compared to 2003 (Table 14).

Finally, in terms of the representation of youth of color in *detention alternatives* vs. representation in secure detention, while Essex has the largest proportion of minority youth admitted to detention (Table 14, 97.7% in 2006), Table 16 illustrates that minority youth in Essex are equally represented among youth served by detention alternatives (98.1% in 2006). In two sites, Atlantic and Monmouth, pre-JDAI figures from 2003 are available for comparison. While some disparity between minority youth in secure detention vs. detention alternatives remains in 2006, i.e., youth of color are underrepresented in alternatives relative to their representation in secure detention, it has been substantially reduced. In 2003, youth of color comprised 89.7% of the daily population of detained youth in Atlantic (Table 15), but just 81.2% of the ADP of youth in alternatives (Table 16), a gap of 8.5 percentage points. By 2006, this gap was reduced to 2.8 percentage points, a decrease of -32.9%. Similarly, in Monmouth, minority youth comprised 74.5% of the ADP of youth in secure detention in 2003 (Table 15), but only 57.0% of the population in detention alternatives, a gap of 17.5 percentage points (Table 16). By 2006, the disparity was reduced to 7.3 percentage points, a decrease of -41.7%. Finally, Camden's figures in Table 16 (based on 3-month samples from each year) suggest a reduction in disparity has occurred over the past year, with the gap between the proportion of detention admissions comprised of minority youth vs. the proportion of minority youth admitted to alternatives decreasing from 7.8 to 2.1 percentage points.

Table 12. ADP of Minority Youth in Detention

	2003	2004	2005	2006	1-Year Change 2005-2006		3-Year Change 2003-2006	
					Kids	*%*	*Kids*	*%*
Atlantic	30.6	27.6	27.8	22.1	**-6**	**-20.5%**	**-9**	**-27.8%**
Camden	79.9	67.3	52.1	40.8	**-11**	**-21.7%**	**-39**	**-48.9%**
Essex	242.6	170.2	137.9	114.1	**-24**	**-17.3%**	**-129**	**-53.0%**
Monmouth	29.8	27.5	20.0	17.9	**-2**	**-10.5%**	**-12**	**-39.9%**
Hudson	82.5	74.9	63.3	71.9	**+9**	**+13.6%**	**-11**	**-12.8%**
TOTAL	465.4	367.5	301.1	266.8	**-34**	**-11.4%**	**-199**	**-42.7%**

Table 13. Average LOS in Detention, Minority vs. White Youth

	Minority Youth					White Youth					Minority LOS is > or < White LOS By:	
	[a]2003	2005	2006	Change 03-06		2003	2005	2006	Change 03-06		2003	2006
				Days	*%*				*Days*	*%*	Days	Days
Atlantic	31.2	28.3	22.6	**-8.6**	**-27.6%**	18.7	25.3	17.0	**-1.7**	**-9.1%**	**+12.5**	**+5.6**
Camden	21.9	19.2	17.2	**-4.7**	**-21.5%**	13.2	16.5	18.0	**+4.8**	**+36.4%**	**+8.7**	**-0.8**
Essex	40.3	30.3	20.8	**-19.5**	**-48.4%**	20.9	12.9	13.1	**-7.8**	**-37.3%**	**+19.4**	**+7.7**
Monmouth	37.9	26.3	22.1	**-15.8**	**-41.7%**	21.7	18.2	13.3	**-8.4**	**-38.7%**	**+16.2**	**+8.8**
Hudson[b]	30.2	22.5	28.0	**-2.2**	**-7.3%**	15.8	27.3	27.3	**+11.5**	**+72.8%**	**+14.4**	**+0.7**
TOTAL	33.2	26.1	21.8	**-11.4**	**-34.3%**	16.6	18.1	16.6	**0.0**	**0.0%**	**+16.6**	**+5.2**

[a] 2003 figures are based on a 4-month sample (Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct) for each site. [b] Hudson's 2005 figures are based on Sept through Dec.

Table 14. % of Detention Admissions Comprised of Minority Youth

	2003	2004	2005	2006	1-Year Change 2005-2006		3-Year Change 2003-2006	
					Points	*%*	*Points*	*%*
Atlantic	85.0%	84.1%	87.8%	85.5%	**-2.3**	**-2.6%**	**+0.5**	**+0.6%**
Camden	80.4%	80.4%	83.7%	85.5%	**+1.8**	**+2.2%**	**+5.1**	**+6.3%**
Essex	98.5%	97.8%	98.1%	97.7%	**-0.4**	**-0.4%**	**-0.8**	**-0.8%**
Monmouth	62.8%	64.0%	69.8%	72.7%	**+2.9**	**+4.2%**	**+9.9**	**+15.8%**
Hudson	93.9%	94.1%	95.0%	96.9%	**+1.9**	**+2.0%**	**+3.0**	**+3.2%**
TOTAL	89.0%	88.5%	91.4%	91.9%	**+0.5**	**+0.5%**	**+2.9**	**+3.3%**

Table 15. % of Detention ADP Comprised of Minority Youth

	2003	2004	2005	2006	1-Year Change 2005-2006		3-Year Change 2003-2006	
					Points	*%*	*Points*	*%*
Atlantic	89.7%	90.5%	91.5%	89.1%	**-2.4**	**-2.6%**	**-0.6**	**-0.7%**
Camden	84.5%	85.5%	84.7%	85.7%	**+1.0**	**+1.2%**	**+1.2**	**+1.4%**
Essex	99.6%	99.5%	99.6%	99.1%	**-0.5**	**-0.5%**	**-0.5**	**-0.5%**
Monmouth	74.5%	69.6%	80.4%	80.6%	**+0.2**	**+0.2%**	**+6.1**	**+8.2%**
Hudson	95.1%	94.6%	95.7%	96.8%	**+1.1**	**+1.1%**	**+1.7**	**+1.8%**
TOTAL	93.3%	92.1%	93.7%	93.9%	**+0.2**	**+0.2%**	**+0.6**	**+0.6%**

Table 16. Minority Youth in Detention vs. Minority Youth in Alternatives

	% Of Alternative Population Comprised Of Minority Youth				Gap Between % Minority In Detention vs. % Minority In Alternatives			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**
Atlantic[a]	81.2%	83.2%	86.8%	86.3%	**+8.5**	**+7.3**	**+4.7**	**+2.8**
Camden[b, c]			75.9%	83.4%			**+7.8**	**+2.1**
Essex[b, d]			97.8%	98.1%			**+0.3**	**-0.4**
Monmouth[a]	57.0%	63.8%	68.8%	75.0%	**+17.5**	**+5.8**	**+11.6**	**+5.6**
Hudson								

[a]Figures are a percentage of ADP for detention and alternatives. [b]Figures are a percentage of admissions for detention and alternatives.
[c]Camden's figures represent Aug-Oct for each year. [d]Essex's 2005 figures cover Jun-Dec.

GIRLS IN DETENTION

The average daily population of girls in detention decreased dramatically across JDAI sites between 2003 and 2006, dropping by -61.6%, with 31 fewer girls in detention on any given day. Camden and Atlantic each approached a three-quarters reduction (-72.1% and -70.0% respectively) in the number of girls in detention on any given day, and Essex decreased by almost two-thirds (-63.5%).

Table 17. ADP of Girls in Detention

	2003	2004	2005	2006	1-Year Change 2005-2006		3-Year Change 2003-2006	
					Kids	*%*	*Kids*	*%*
Atlantic	4.0	4.4	3.4	1.2	**-2**	**-64.7%**	**-3**	**-70.0%**
Camden	15.4	10.3	5.5	4.3	**-1**	**-21.8%**	**-11**	**-72.1%**
Essex	20.0	11.1	7.7	7.3	**- <1**	**-5.2%**	**-13**	**-63.5%**
Monmouth	4.2	4.7	3.8	3.1	**-1**	**-18.4%**	**-1**	**-26.2%**
Hudson	6.7	6.7	3.9	3.4	**-1**	**-12.8%**	**-3**	**-49.3%**
TOTAL	50.3	37.2	24.3	19.3	**-5**	**-20.6%**	**-31**	**-61.6%**

DETENTION ALTERNATIVE OUTCOMES

Table 18 describes outcomes for youth supervised in detention alternatives by reporting the nature of departures from alternative placement for 2005 and 2006. Across JDAI sites, the vast majority of youth are released from detention alternatives following successful completion. Importantly, the proportion of youth discharged as the result of a new charge is very small: less than 10% across sites in 2006.

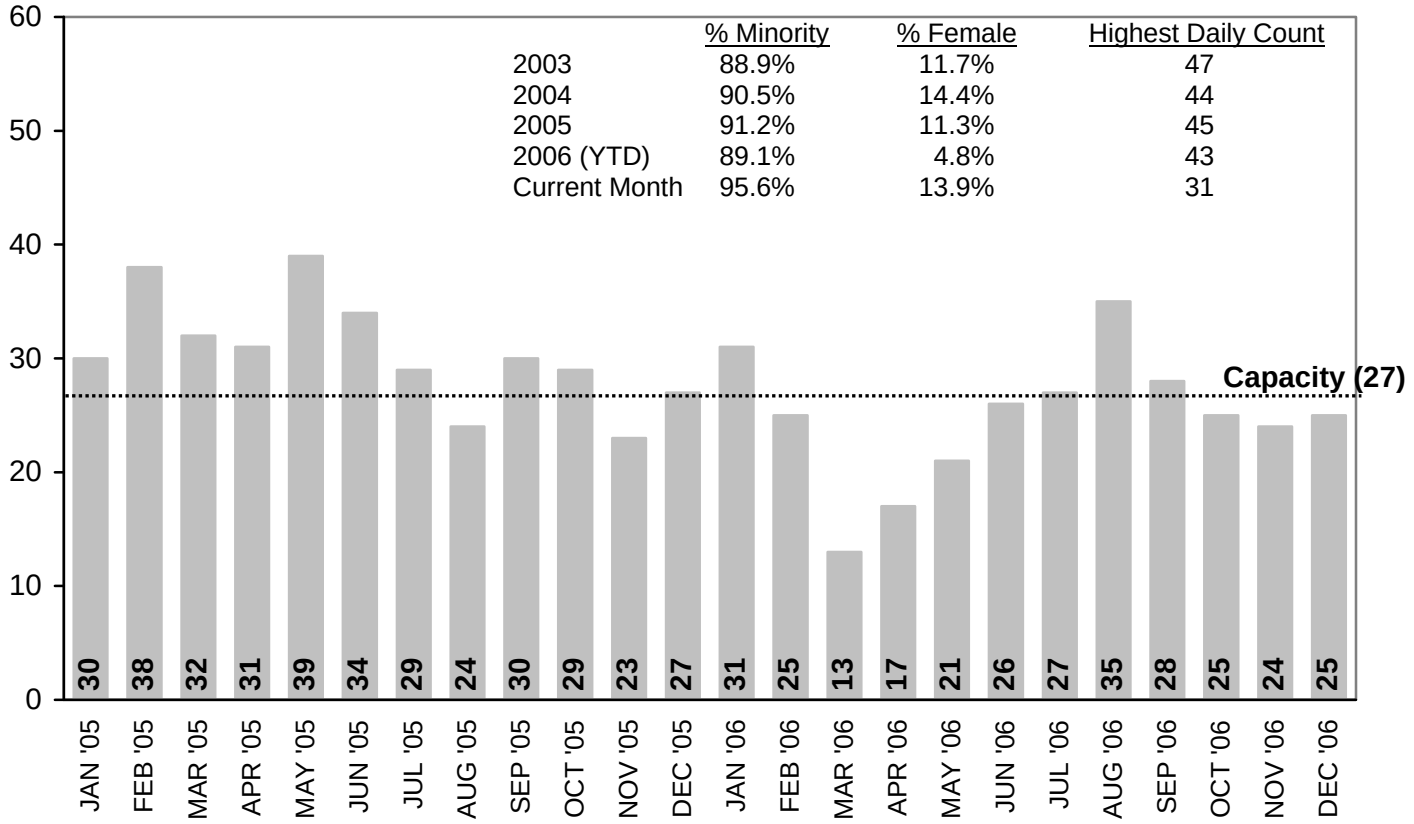
Creating the capacity for reporting outcome data and effectively *using* such data are both critical achievements for JDAI sites. As noted in the report's introduction, additional site-specific analysis occurs locally. While it varies by site, such analyses examine length of stay by outcome, the specific nature of new charges and violations, and outcomes by race/ethnicity and gender. As data capacity continues to grow and as consistency is achieved across sites, appropriate, additional information will be incorporated into the statewide JDAI report, consistent with the report's stated purpose.

Table 18. Detention Alternative Outcomes

		Atlantic	Camden[a]	Essex[b]	Monmouth	Hudson
Successful Completion	2005		76.0%	75.6%	79.4%	
	2006	70.6%	81.4%	78.1%	78.0%	
New Charge(s)	2005		1.0%	13.3%	2.9%	
	2006	9.5%	4.3%	6.7%	6.6%	
Violation/Non-Compliance (No New Charges)	2005		22.9%	10.7%	17.6%	
	2006	19.9%	14.3%	15.2%	15.4%	

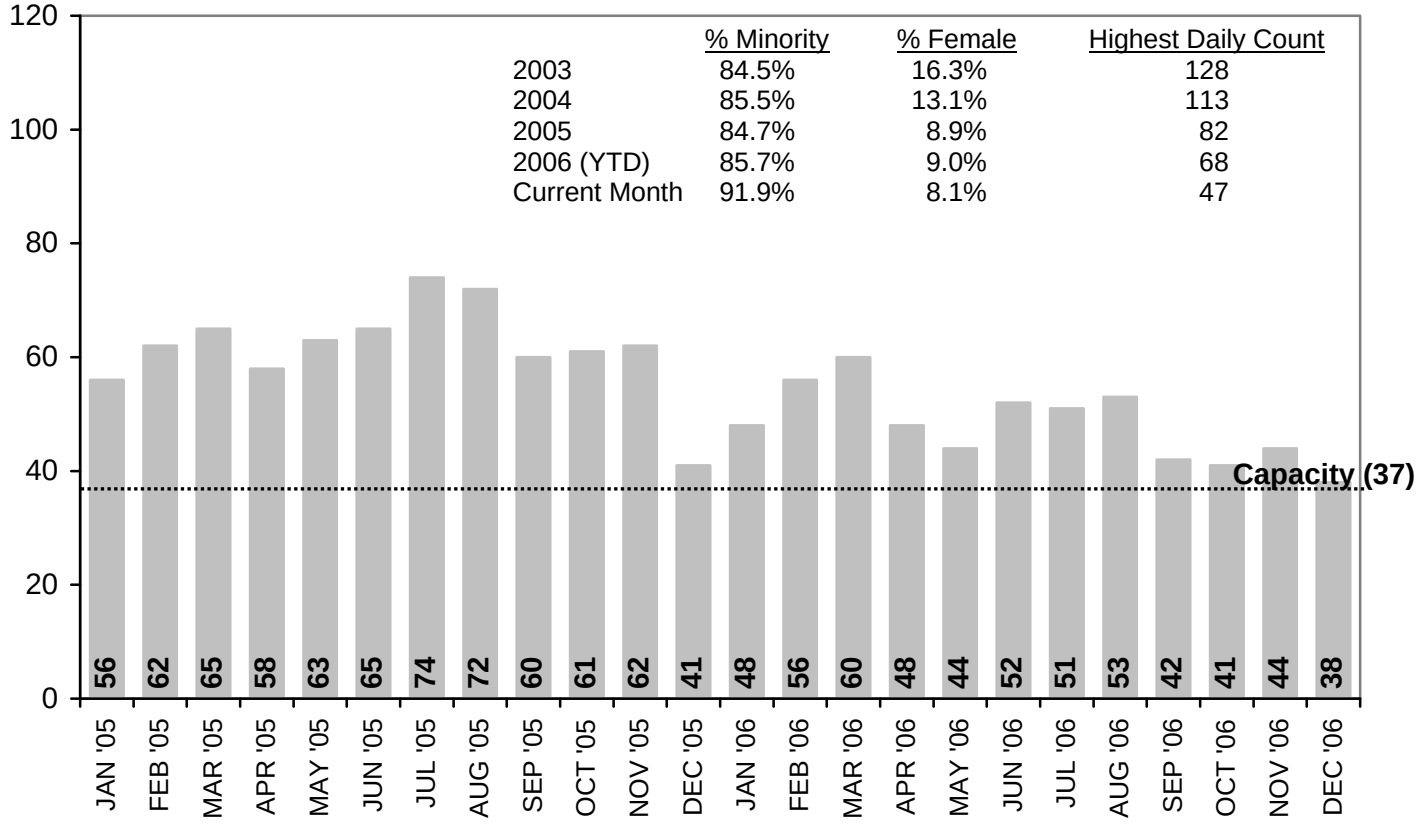
[a]Camden's 2005 & 2006 figures cover Sep-Dec of each year. [b]Essex's 2005 figures cover Jun-Dec.

24-Month ADP Trend in Atlantic County Detention



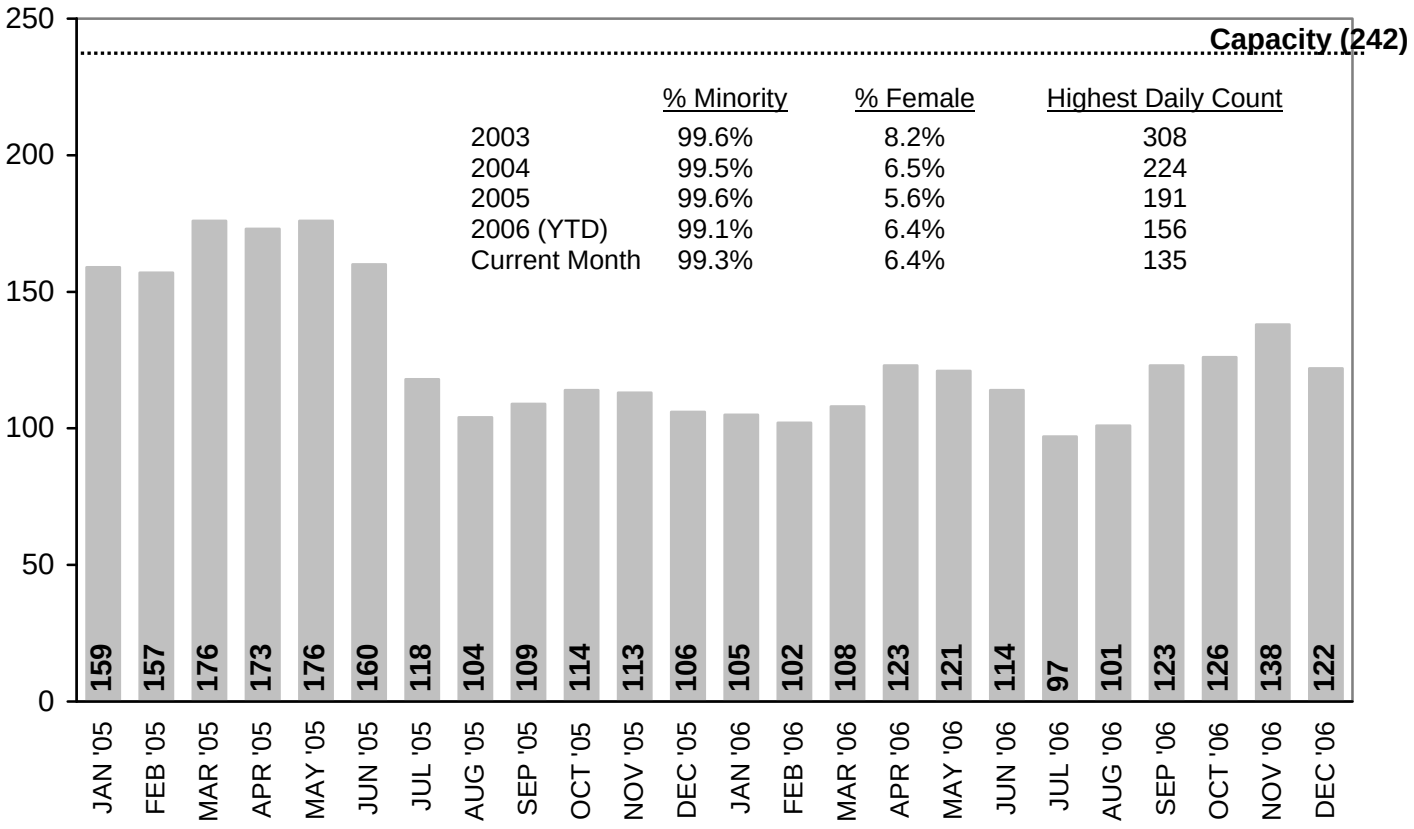
	% Minority	% Female	Highest Daily Count
2003	88.9%	11.7%	47
2004	90.5%	14.4%	44
2005	91.2%	11.3%	45
2006 (YTD)	89.1%	4.8%	43
Current Month	95.6%	13.9%	31

24-Month ADP Trend in Camden County Detention



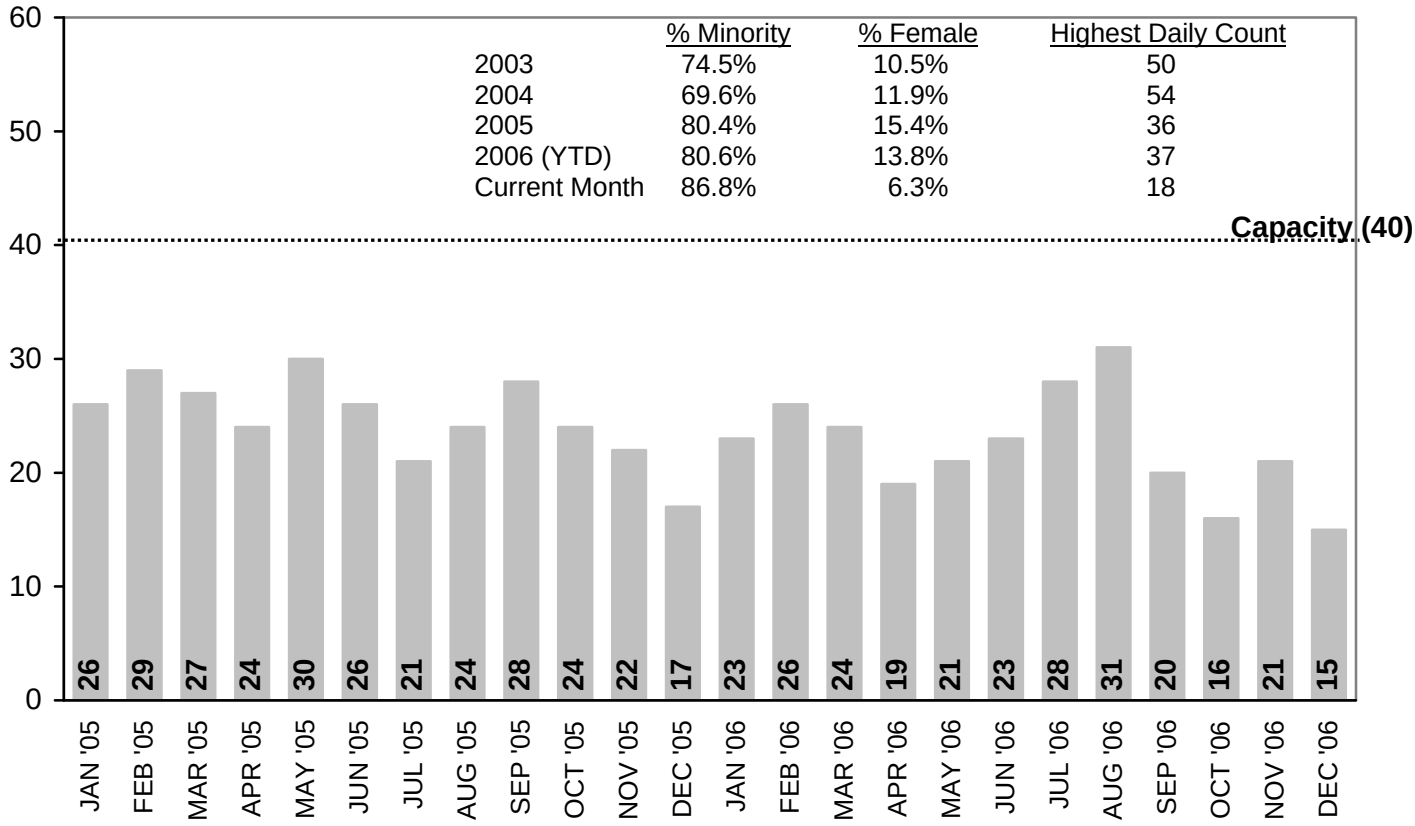
	% Minority	% Female	Highest Daily Count
2003	84.5%	16.3%	128
2004	85.5%	13.1%	113
2005	84.7%	8.9%	82
2006 (YTD)	85.7%	9.0%	68
Current Month	91.9%	8.1%	47

24-Month ADP Trend in Essex County Detention



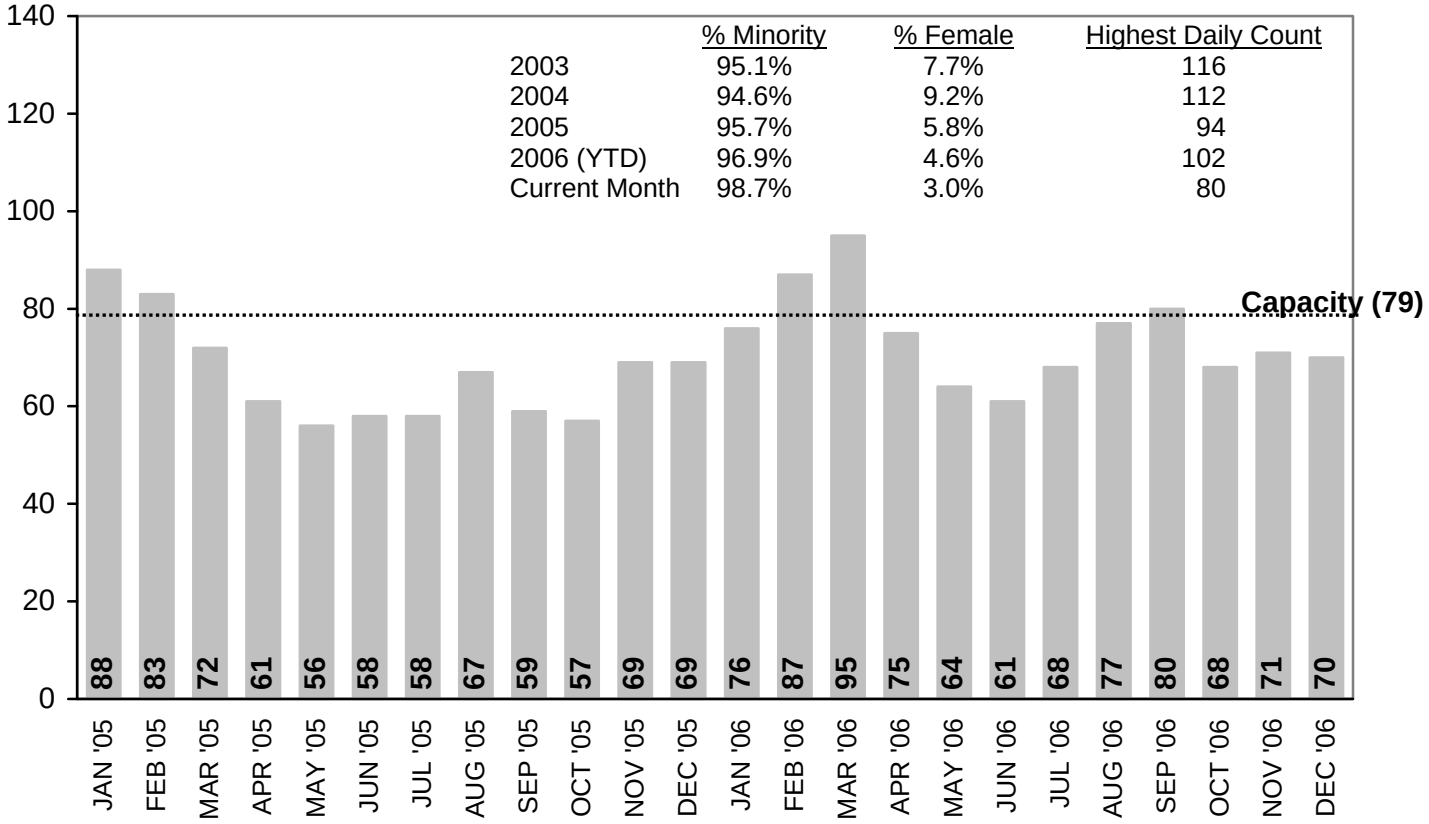
	% Minority	% Female	Highest Daily Count
2003	99.6%	8.2%	308
2004	99.5%	6.5%	224
2005	99.6%	5.6%	191
2006 (YTD)	99.1%	6.4%	156
Current Month	99.3%	6.4%	135

24-Month ADP Trend in Monmouth County Detention

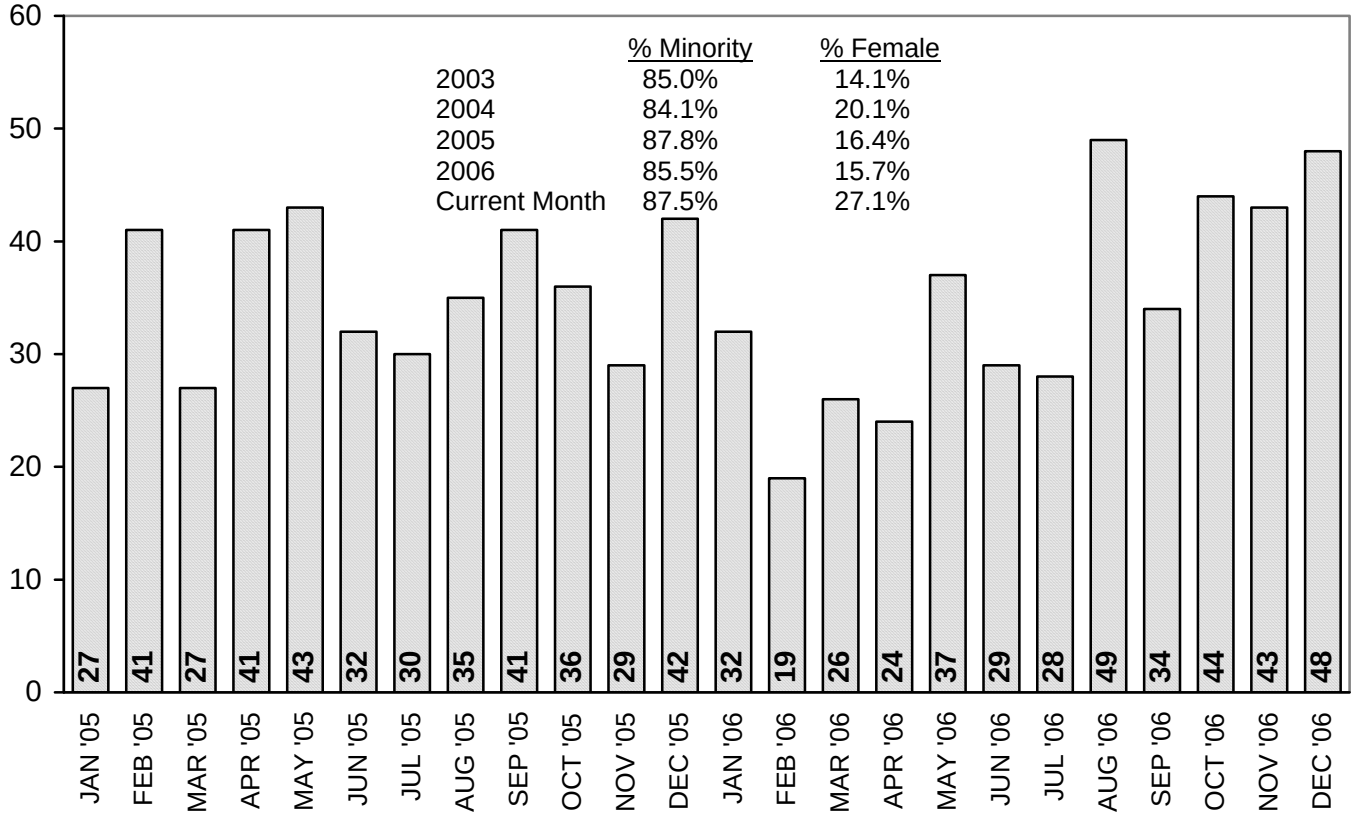


	% Minority	% Female	Highest Daily Count
2003	74.5%	10.5%	50
2004	69.6%	11.9%	54
2005	80.4%	15.4%	36
2006 (YTD)	80.6%	13.8%	37
Current Month	86.8%	6.3%	18

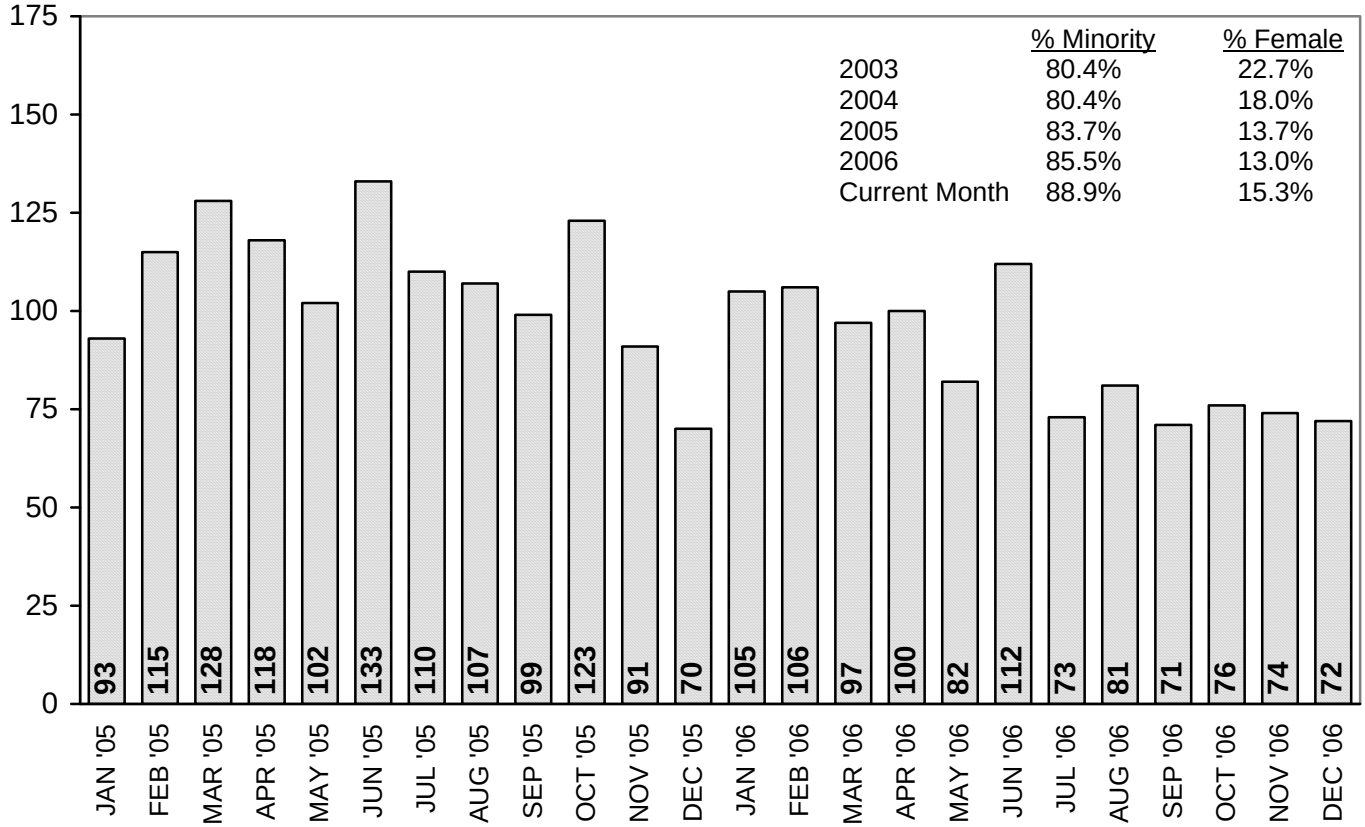
24-Month ADP Trend in Hudson County Detention



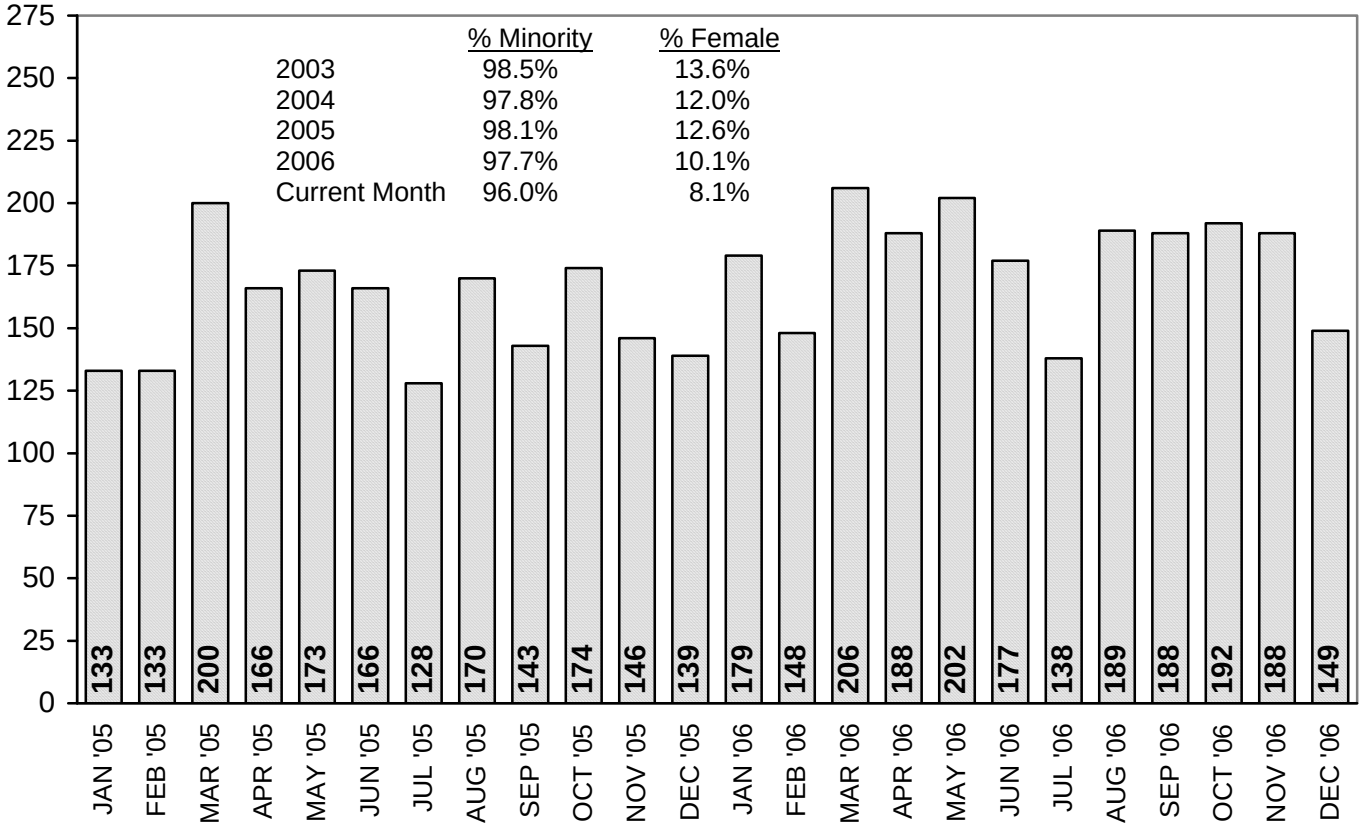
24-Month Admissions Trend for Atlantic County Detention



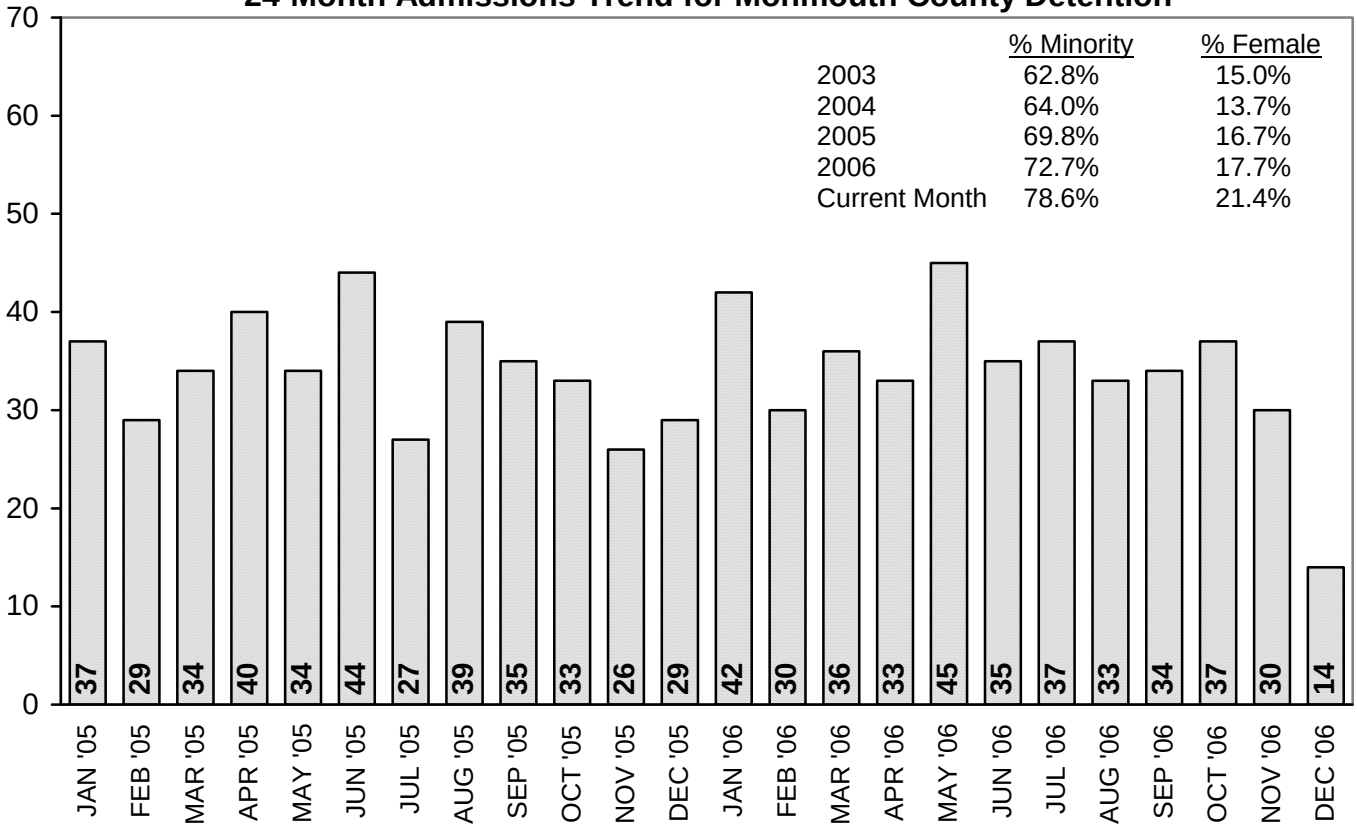
24-Month Admissions Trend for Camden County Detention



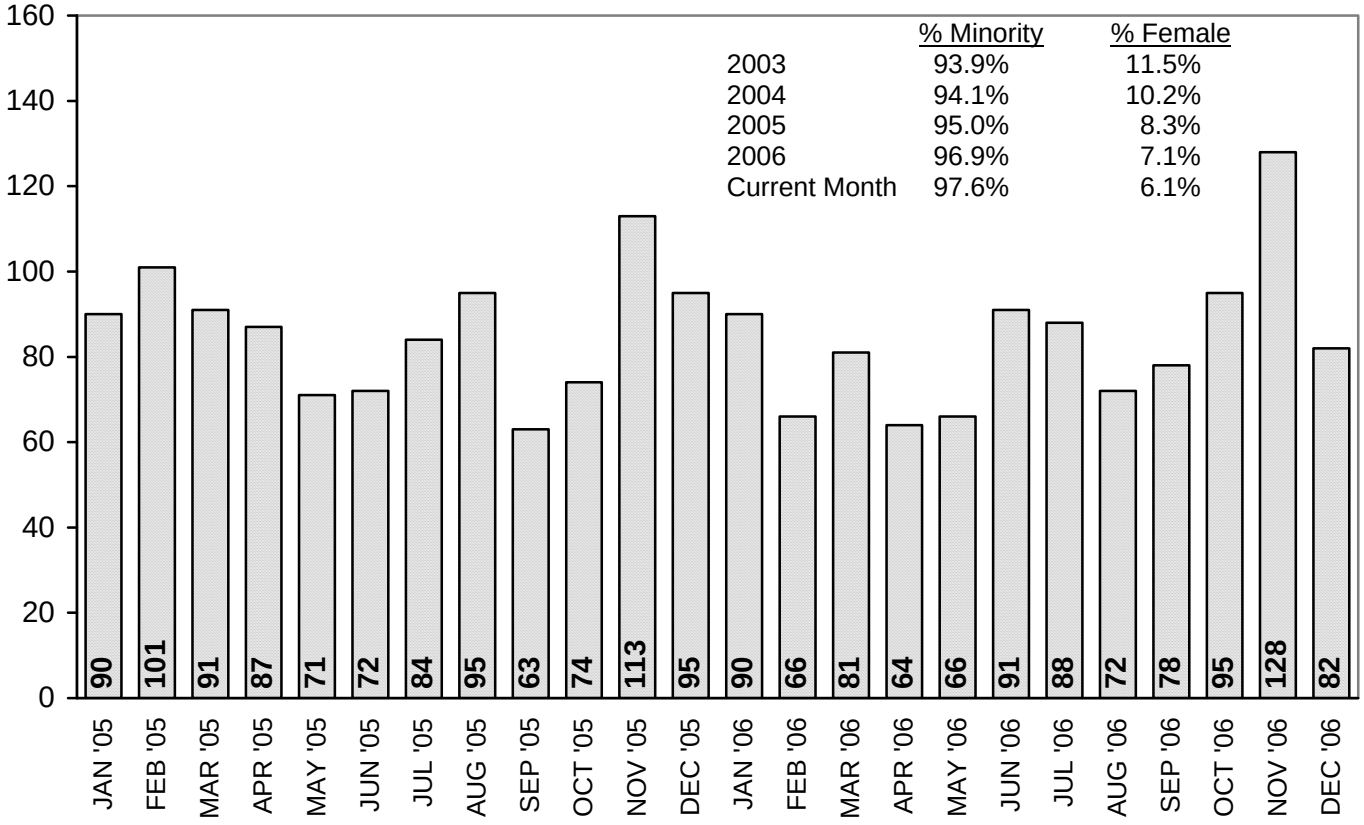
24-Month Admissions Trend for Essex County Detention



24-Month Admissions Trend for Monmouth County Detention

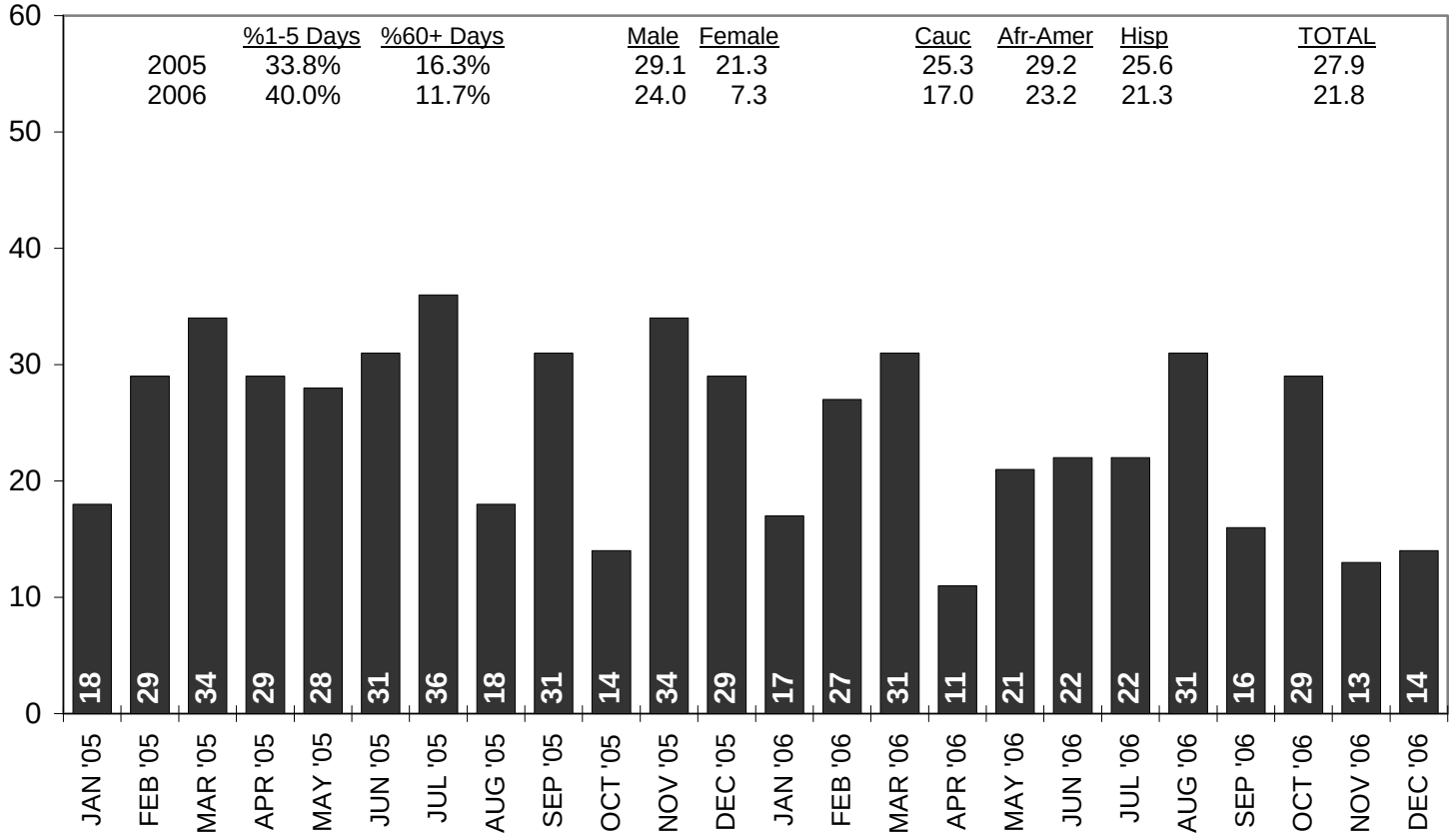


24-Month Admissions Trend for Hudson County Detention



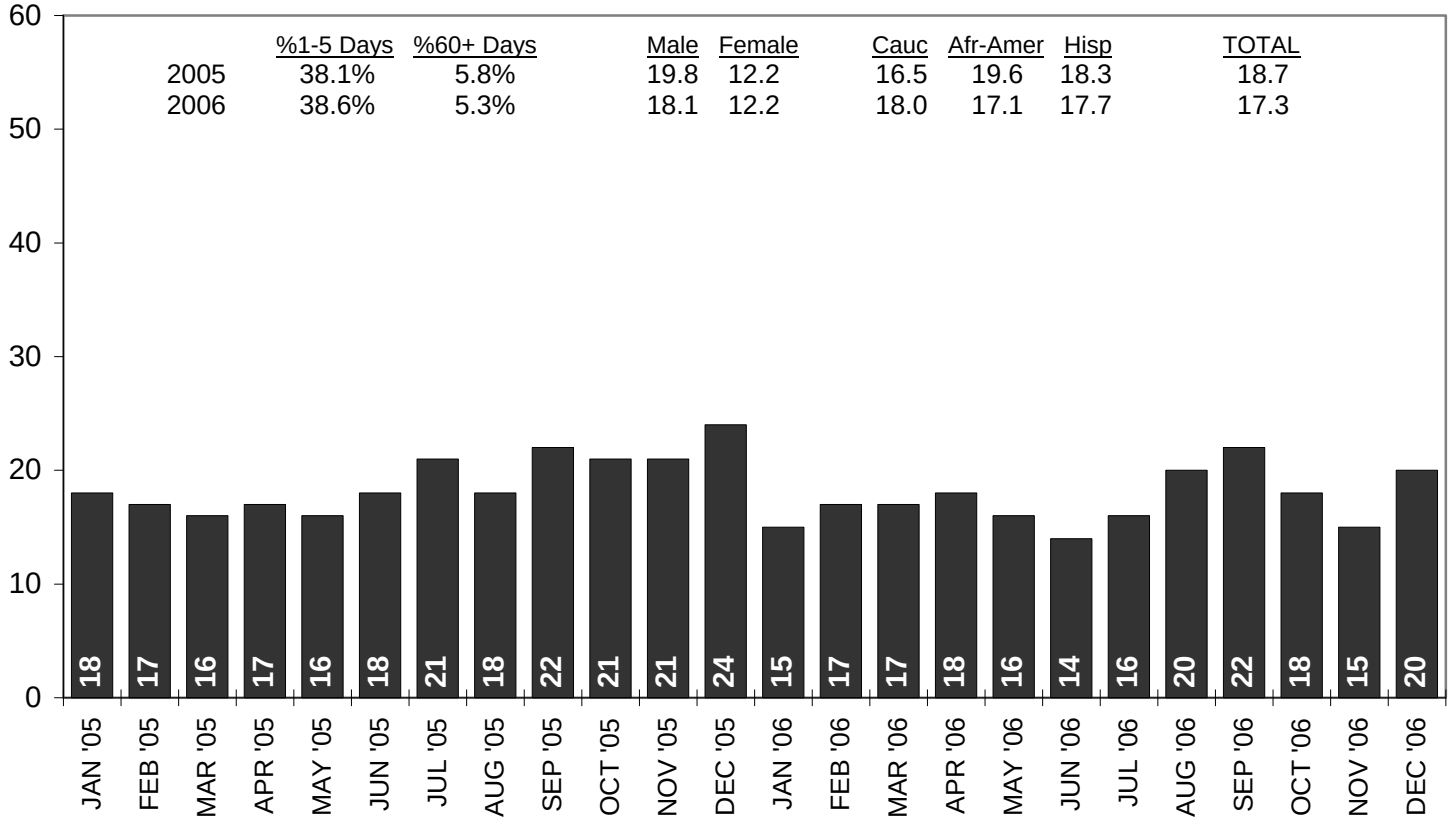
24-Month Average LOS Trend for Atlantic County Detention

	%1-5 Days	%60+ Days	Male	Female	Cauc	Afr-Amer	Hisp	TOTAL
2005	33.8%	16.3%	29.1	21.3	25.3	29.2	25.6	27.9
2006	40.0%	11.7%	24.0	7.3	17.0	23.2	21.3	21.8



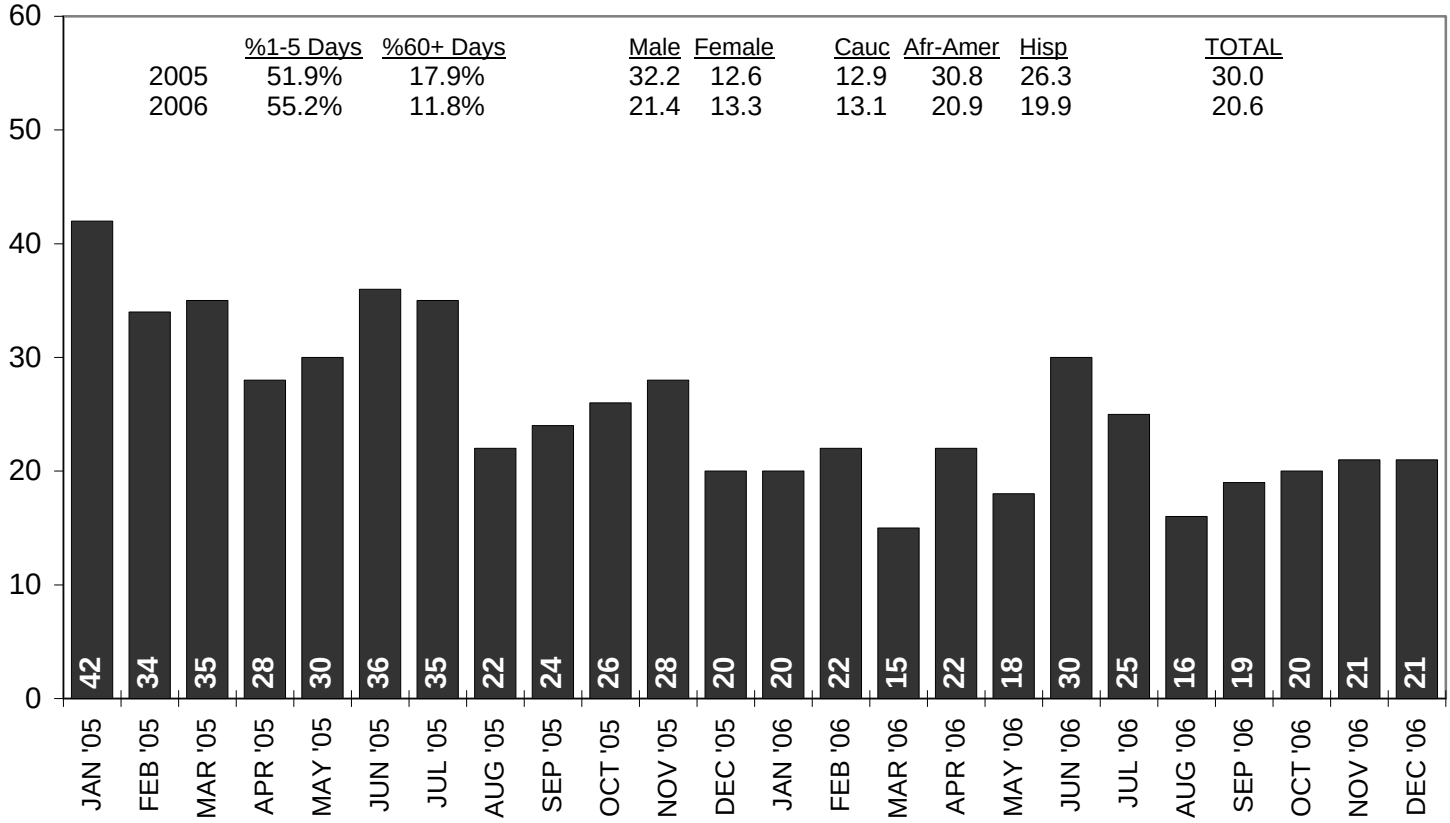
24-Month Average LOS Trend for Camden County Detention

	%1-5 Days	%60+ Days	Male	Female	Cauc	Afr-Amer	Hisp	TOTAL
2005	38.1%	5.8%	19.8	12.2	16.5	19.6	18.3	18.7
2006	38.6%	5.3%	18.1	12.2	18.0	17.1	17.7	17.3



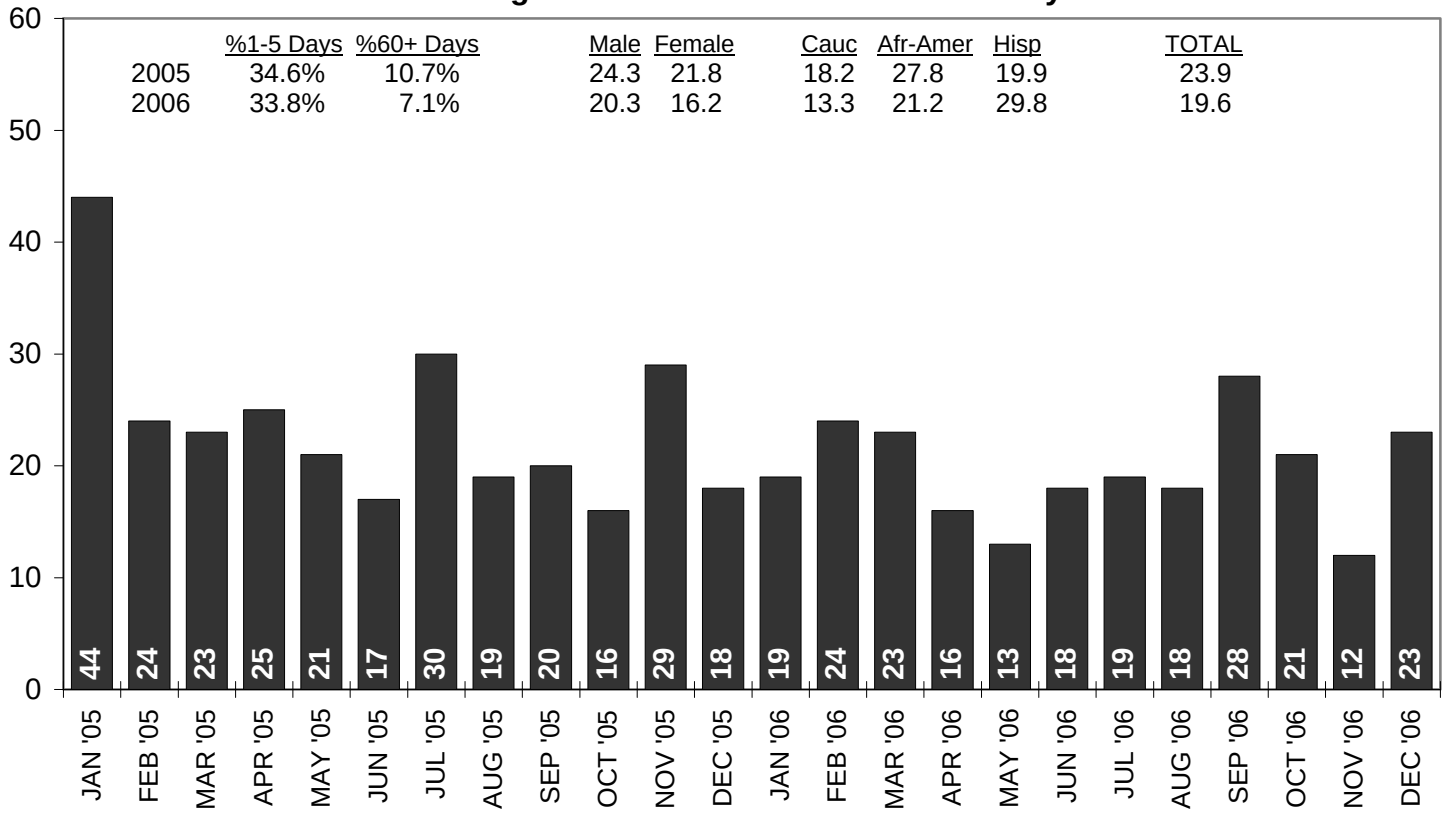
24-Month Average LOS Trend for Essex County Detention

	%1-5 Days	%60+ Days	Male	Female	Cauc	Afr-Amer	Hisp	TOTAL
2005	51.9%	17.9%	32.2	12.6	12.9	30.8	26.3	30.0
2006	55.2%	11.8%	21.4	13.3	13.1	20.9	19.9	20.6



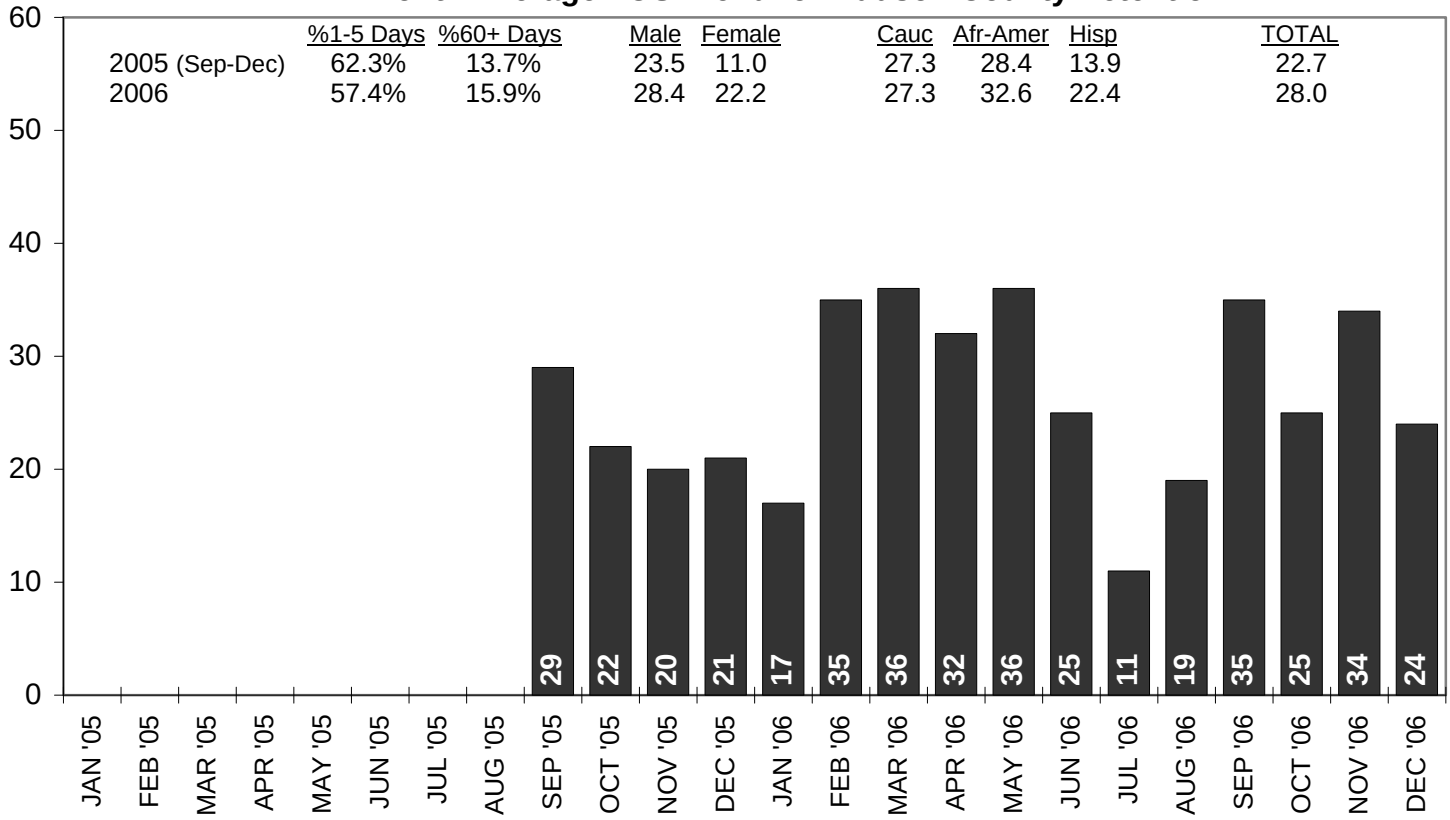
24-Month Average LOS Trend for Monmouth County Detention

	%1-5 Days	%60+ Days	Male	Female	Cauc	Afr-Amer	Hisp	TOTAL
2005	34.6%	10.7%	24.3	21.8	18.2	27.8	19.9	23.9
2006	33.8%	7.1%	20.3	16.2	13.3	21.2	29.8	19.6



24-Month Average LOS Trend for Hudson County Detention

	%1-5 Days	%60+ Days	Male	Female	Cauc	Afr-Amer	Hisp	TOTAL
2005 (Sep-Dec)	62.3%	13.7%	23.5	11.0	27.3	28.4	13.9	22.7
2006	57.4%	15.9%	28.4	22.2	27.3	32.6	22.4	28.0



Notes

[1] Historically, Atlantic's admissions figures did not include youth returned from a detention alternative or transferred temporarily from another detention center. For cross-site/statewide consistency, through a cooperative effort Atlantic's admissions figures have been adjusted to comport with this admissions definition. Data have been adjusted back to 2002, and will now be reported prospectively in this manner.

[2] 2005 Nature of Current Offense/Reason for Detention, Admissions Process, and Nature of Departures figures for Atlantic and Monmouth have been updated to reflect data for the entire year. As such, 2005 figures in the present report may vary from 2005 figures presented in previous reports, where calculations were based on partial-year data. ALSO NOTE: for all sites, if and when data corrections occur, old reports are not/will not be redistributed with corrections. Instead, subsequent reports will be adjusted to reflect the most recently verified data for any prior reporting period. Also note that minor data corrections will not be end-noted; end-notes will only appear when large changes occur, such as this one where multiple months of data have been added to the calculations. As such, for the most current/accurate numbers/figures, always refer to the most recently produced report.

[3] "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; 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 includes 8 cases where the exact nature of the offense/admission was unknown.

[4] "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); 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.

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

[6] 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.

[7] 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 mean LOS *for all youth* in 2006 is reported in Table 8 as 21.4; adding up each site's average LOS and dividing by the number of sites results in a *site average* of 21.5 for mean 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 (in this report, that generally affects 2005). There are benefits to each approach, and in this case the former, "all youth" method is chosen for three reasons: a) cross-site variation in available data tend to impact 2005, and the most important comparisons are for 2003-2006; b) using a total for all youth allows for more direct statements about JDAI's impact on youth, as opposed to sites; c) 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 each 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 (Tables 8,9,13,14,15).

[8] "Other Service Agency/Placement (pre-dispo)" includes youth released to a hospital; mental health/diagnostic facility; DYFS custody; treatment program or dispositional services, pre-dispositionally; or youth released to their dispositional placement prior to the date of final disposition. "Other Authorities" include youth released to the custody of out-of-state authorities (typically youth admitted on out-of-state warrants); 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). All but one of the "Other" cases are those where the circumstances of release could not be clearly determined.