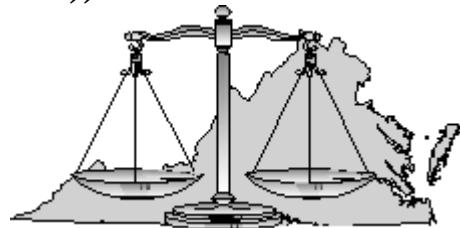


**Department of
Juvenile Justice**

**Juvenile Community Crime
Control Act Report**

*In response to:
Chapter 890 of the 2011 Virginia
Acts of Assembly (The
Appropriation Act, Item 399 (F.1)
(2011))*



October 1, 2011

Executive Summary

This report is submitted in fulfillment of Item 399 of the Appropriations Act of 2011, requesting the Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice to report on the types of programs supported by the Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act and the outcomes of juveniles who participate in these programs.

In 1995, the General Assembly enacted the Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act (VJCCCA) to insure that all localities were able to implement programs and services to meet the needs of juveniles involved in the juvenile justice system. VJCCCA supports a wide array of programs, with the majority of those services primarily aimed at the protection of public safety or building competencies to assist juveniles to desist from future offending and further involvement in the juvenile and criminal justice systems. Over the past three years, approximately 12,000 juveniles per year have received services funded through VJCCCA.

The outcome measures for VJCCCA programs include successful completion and recidivism. Significant outcomes include a successful program completion rate of 85% in FY 2010, reflecting a consistent pattern of improvement over the past three years. Slightly over one-third of the juveniles participating in VJCCCA are arrested for a new offense in the 12 months following program enrollment. While this rate has been trending downward over the past several years, DJJ continues to work with the localities that plan and operate the VJCCCA programs to achieve improved outcomes through careful self-examination, emphasis on adoption of evidence-based programs with known effectiveness, and administrative requirements to improve and/or replace programs with “high” recidivism rates.

Acknowledgements

The Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) thanks the following individuals for their contributions to this report:

- Tim Dotson, Superintendent, Highlands Juvenile Detention Center, representing the Virginia Council on Juvenile Detention
- Belinda Friday, representing the Virginia Department of Correctional Education
- Eileen Grey, representing Virginia CURE, an advocacy group
- Lelia Hopper, Office of the Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Virginia, representing the juvenile and domestic relations district court judges
- James Nankervis, Director of Court Services, Chesterfield County, representing the Virginia Court Service Unit Directors Association
- Malcolm Taylor, representing the Virginia Department of Corrections

Introduction

Authority for the Study

Chapter 890, 2011 Appropriations Act – Item 399 (F.1) of the Virginia General Assembly provides that:

d. The Department of Juvenile Justice, with the assistance of the Department of Correctional Education, the Department of Corrections, the Virginia Council on Juvenile Detention, juvenile court service unit directors, juvenile and domestic relations district court judges, and juvenile justice advocacy groups, shall provide a report on the types of programs supported by the Juvenile Community Crime Control Act and whether the youth participating in such programs are statistically less likely to be arrested, adjudicated or convicted, or incarcerated for either misdemeanors or crimes that would otherwise be considered felonies if committed by an adult.

For the purposes of meeting the requirements of this study, this report presents information about the Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act for the fiscal years (FYs) 2008 through 2010.

History of the Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act (VJCCCA)

During the 1990s statutes pertaining to the juvenile justice system were undergoing changes with an emphasis on increased accountability and addressing the transfer of juveniles to the adult criminal justice system. In 1993, the General Assembly received numerous requests to fund the construction and operation of secure detention facilities for the pre-dispositional placement of juveniles. Concurrently, a number of legislators saw the need to intervene early in the lives of juveniles involved in the juvenile justice system in order to prevent continued offending and deeper involvement in the system. Aside from traditional probation services and secure detention, the array of programs and services to accomplish these goals were not available in many localities, particularly those which had not initiated programs funded by the existing juvenile justice Block Grant. As a result, the Commission on Youth was requested to study issues of access to alternative, non-secure pre-dispositional placements for juveniles. The study concluded that there were few non-secure pre-dispositional options available throughout the Commonwealth.

In 1995, the General Assembly discontinued juvenile justice Block Grant funding to localities for all programs except secure detention and enacted the Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act (VJCCCA). Using the established Block Grant process as its base, the Act (VJCCCA) restructured funding for local juvenile justice programming. As previously stated, all localities did not have juvenile justice programs; therefore, they did not receive a block grant. With the establishment of the Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act, funds were appropriated by the General Assembly to insure that all localities were able to implement programs and services to meet the needs of juveniles involved in the juvenile justice system.

Intent

Section 16.1-309.2 of the Code of Virginia sets out the intent and six purposes of the Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act as follows:

The General Assembly, to ensure the imposition of appropriate and just sanctions and to make the most efficient use of correctional resources for those juveniles before intake on complaints or the court on petitions alleging that the juvenile is a child in need of services, child in need of supervision, or delinquent, has determined that it is in the best interest of the Commonwealth to establish a community-based system of progressive intensive sanctions and services that correspond to the severity of offense and treatment needs. The purpose of this system shall be to deter crime by providing immediate, effective punishment that emphasizes accountability of the juvenile offender for his actions as well as reduces the pattern of repeat offending. In furtherance of this purpose, counties, cities or combinations thereof are encouraged to develop, implement, operate and evaluate programs and services responsive to the specific juvenile offender needs and juvenile crime trends.

This article shall be interpreted and construed to accomplish the following purposes:

- 1. Promote an adequate level of services to be available to every juvenile and domestic relations district court.*
- 2. Ensure local autonomy and flexibility in addressing juvenile crime.*
- 3. Encourage a public and private partnership in the design and delivery of services for juveniles who come before intake on a complaint or the court on a petition alleging a child is in need of services, in need of supervision or delinquent.*
- 4. Emphasize parental responsibility and provide community-based services for juveniles and their families which hold them accountable for their behavior.*
- 5. Establish a locally driven statewide planning process for the allocation of state resources.*
- 6. Promote the development of an adequate service capacity for juveniles before intake on a complaint or the court on petitions alleging status or delinquent offenses.*

Target Population

Section 16.1-309.3 (A) of the Code of Virginia states that the Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act is to serve “juveniles who are before intake on complaints or the court on

petitions alleging that the juvenile is delinquent, in need of services or in need of supervision, but shall not include secure detention for the purposes of this article.” Consequently, all VJCCCA funding (state allocation and local Maintenance of Effort) spent by a locality must be spent serving only juveniles and their families before intake, adjudicated delinquent, Children In Need of Services (CHINS) or Children In Need of Supervision (CHINSup) through non-secure programs and services. Traffic offenders may only be served through VJCCCA funds if their offense rises to the level of a misdemeanor or felony.

VJCCCA funding may not be used for services for juveniles or their families while the juveniles are committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) or are placed in secure settings such as pre- or post-dispositional detention.

Types of Programs Supported by the VJCCCA

Section 16.1-309.3 (A) of the Code of Virginia provides the framework for the organization of the VJCCCA “system” and the types of services to be allowed, stating:

Any county, city or combination thereof may establish a community-based system pursuant to this article, which shall provide, or arrange to have accessible, a variety of predispositional and postdispositional services. These services may include, but are not limited to, diversion, community service, restitution, house arrest, intensive juvenile supervision, substance abuse assessment and testing, first-time offender programs, intensive individual and family treatment, structured day treatment and structured residential programs, aftercare/parole community supervision and residential and nonresidential services for juvenile offenders . . .

The 2002 Appropriations Act additionally specifies that:

Notwithstanding the provisions of §§16.1-309.2 through 16.1-309.10, Code of Virginia, the Board of Juvenile Justice shall establish guidelines for use in determining the types of programs for which VJCCCA funding may be expended.

Since the enactment of VJCCCA in 1995, DJJ, in conjunction with the Board of Juvenile Justice, has specified the types of programs that can be supported with VJCCCA funds. DJJ endorses a Balanced Approach philosophy in its Mission Statement. This framework includes three components: public safety, accountability and competency development. The Balanced Approach lends itself well to the intent of the VJCCCA, which is to provide a “community-based system of progressive intensive sanctions and services that correspond to the severity of offense and treatment needs” (§16.1-309.2).

In accordance with the Balanced Approach philosophy, all VJCCCA programs must:

- Promote public safety,

- Hold juveniles accountable for their behavior (sanctions), and/or
- Build skills or provide treatment to improve a juvenile's behavior (competency development).

See Appendix A for a description of the programs and services that may be funded through VJCCCA. See Appendix B for information of the number of juveniles placed in each program category over the period of FY 2008 – 2010. The table is organized according to program groupings utilized in DJJ's annual Data Resource Guide.

Outcomes of VJCCCA Programs

DJJ annually tracks defined outcome measures for juveniles placed in VJCCCA funded programs. Outcomes measured include the rate of successful program completion and the rearrest rate of juveniles within 12 months of program placement for either misdemeanor crimes or crimes considered to be felonies if committed by an adult. The rearrest rate is commonly known as juvenile recidivism.

Program Completion Status

Program completion status data is gathered through the Community Programs Reporting (CPR) System. Localities are required to record information about the juvenile in each program he or she is receiving VJCCCA services. Each placement is coded with regard to the status of the juvenile at the time of release. Outcome codes are as follows:

- Satisfactory completion – the juvenile has met the criteria for satisfactory completion as defined by the individual program.
- Unsatisfactory completion – the juvenile has either been terminated prior to completion as a result of noncompliant behavior or continued offending (dishonorable discharge) or has failed to complete program requirements but continued participation is not deemed to be likely to result in further progress.
- Did not complete due to unrelated reasons such as the juvenile's relocation or closure of the program.

Results for program completion are found in the table below. This data indicates that, at the time of release from the program/service, a significant majority of juvenile placements are categorized as having a successful completion and that the rate of successful completion has been slowly but steadily increasing over the past three years, with a corresponding decrease in the percentage of placements categorized as having an unsuccessful completion.

Program Completion Status for VJCCCA Placements, FY 2008 - FY 2010

Completion Type	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Satisfactory	83.0%	84.3%	85.0%
Unsatisfactory	11.7%	9.9%	9.6%
Unrelated Reasons	5.3%	5.8%	5.3%

Source: DJJ Community Programs Reporting System and the DJJ Data Resource Guides, 2008, 2009 and 2010

Recidivism Outcomes

An important goal of VJCCCA is to prevent reoffending and the subsequent involvement of the juvenile in the juvenile justice system. Recidivism is one key indicator relative to this goal. For purposes of evaluating VJCCCA programs, DJJ has defined recidivism as the juvenile being rearrested for a new criminal offense (misdemeanor or felony if committed by an adult) within 12 months of their enrollment in the program. This definition excludes violations of probation, petitions for Child in Need of Services or Supervision, and non-criminal traffic violations. Therefore, the outcome measure is consistent with the specific criteria in the study language. Rearrest information is obtained from the DJJ Juvenile Tracking System (JTS) and through cooperative agreement with other state agencies (e.g., Virginia State Police). The information is considered to be a comprehensive indicator of new offending committed within the Commonwealth of Virginia. Offending which takes place and may result in an arrest in another state is difficult to obtain and is generally not captured in DJJ recidivism analyses. The JTS contains information of all juvenile intakes (arrests) and for certain populations, conviction and incarceration in a juvenile correctional facility. Data from the Virginia State Police, the Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission, the Virginia Department of Corrections and the State Compensation Board provide additional data about arrests, convictions and incarceration of individuals who have become 18 years of age within the 12-month follow-up period.

Rearrest Data on Juveniles Participating in VJCCCA Programs

The table below presents data on the rearrest rates of juveniles who began participating in VJCCCA programs in FY 2007 – 2009. The “at risk” period for rearrest is calculated from the day the juvenile enrolls in the program and the subsequent 12 months. As a 12 month period of follow up is needed, the FY 2009 placements are the most up to date sample available for analysis.

Rearrest Rates for Juveniles in VJCCCA Programs, FY 2007 – FY 2009

	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Number of Unique Juveniles	12,108	12,731	12,672
12 Month Rearrest Rate	38.1%	35.6%	34.8%

Source: DJJ Data Resource Guide, 2010

This data indicates that the rearrest rate decreased from 38.1% in FY 2007 to 34.8% in FY 2009.

Conviction Data on Juveniles Participating in VJCCCA Programs

Due to the relative availability of rearrest data as an outcome measure and the large number of juveniles receiving services through VJCCCA, DJJ has not collected comprehensive conviction or incarceration data on VJCCCA participants. However, DJJ does collect follow-up conviction data on juveniles placed on probation, a smaller but comparable sample of juveniles which can serve as a basis on which to extrapolate to the VJCCCA sample. (Approximately one-third of the juveniles placed in a VJCCCA program are also on probation on or about the same time as their participation in VJCCCA.)

Based on the rearrest and reconviction rates for juveniles placed on probation in FY 2007, the 12-month rearrest rate was 36.6%, and 71.9% of those rearrested were reconvicted. For FY 2008, the 12-month rearrest rate for juveniles on probation was 37.1%, and 67.7% of those rearrested were reconvicted. Reconviction rates for juveniles placed on probation in FY 2009 is not yet available due to the time required for the legal process to be completed and the case to receive a final adjudicatory finding.

These rates for probation placements were applied to the rearrest rates of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs in order to calculate an estimated reconviction rate. The table below presents the actual rearrest rates and the estimated reconviction rates for juveniles who received VJCCCA services in FY 2007 and FY 2008.

Actual Rearrest and Estimated Reconviction Rates for Juveniles in VJCCCA Programs, FY 2007 – FY 2008¹

	FY 2007	FY 2008
Number of Unique Juveniles	12,108	12,731
12 Month Rearrest Rate	38.1%	35.6%
12 Month Reconviction Rate ²	27.4%	24.1%

Source: DJJ Data Resource Guide, 2010

For the two most recent years for which reconviction data can be extrapolated, the rate of reconviction declined from 27% in FY 2007 to 24% in FY 2008.

Incarceration Data on Juveniles Participating in VJCCCA Programs

For this study, DJJ examined incarceration data on juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs by searching the juvenile justice data system to determine if there was a subsequent commitment to DJJ or a post-dispositional admission to a secure juvenile detention facility after placement in the VJCCCA program. Admissions to juvenile detention include both those sentenced to 30 days or less as a judicial disposition under the provisions of §16.1-278.8 (dispositions for delinquent juveniles) or §16.1-291 (related to violations of probation supervision) and those of 31 days or more under the provisions of §16.1-284.1 (post-disposition detention).³

The table below presents incarceration rates for juveniles placed in VJCCCA services in FY 2007 through FY 2009.

¹ Reconviction rates for juveniles placed on probation in FY 2009 is not yet available due to the time required for the legal process to be completed and the case to receive a final adjudicatory finding.

² While the actual date of reconviction may exceed the 12 month follow-up period, the offense upon which the conviction is based must occur within the 12 month follow-up period.

³ Data about incarceration in a local jail or the Department of Corrections was not available at this time and therefore, the incarceration data reported here may be a slight underestimation.

Incarceration Rates for Juveniles Admitted to VJCCCA Programs, FY 2007 – FY 2009

	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Number of Unique Juveniles	12,108	12,731	12,672
12 Month Incarceration Rate ⁴	14.7%	14.1%	13.3%

Source: DJJ Data Resource Guide, 2010

This data indicates that, over the past three most recent years for which incarceration data can be obtained, the rate of incarceration for VJCCCA participants declined from 15% in FY 2007 to 13% in FY 2009. Of those who were incarcerated, the majority of those incarcerations were in secure local detention for a period of less than 30 days (9.8% for FY 2007, 9.3% for FY 2008, 9.2% for FY 2009), followed by incarceration in a state juvenile correctional center (5.6% for FY 2007, 5.2% for FY 2008, 4.0% for FY 2009), and incarceration in secure local detention for a period of 31 day to 180 days (3.0% for FY 2007, 2.9% for FY 2008, 2.6% for FY 2009).

This pattern suggests that for those who were incarcerated in the period following enrollment in a VJCCCA program, the “less severe” type of incarceration (less than 30 days in a secure local detention facility) was the predominant sanction, accounting for over 50% of the incarcerations. As a juvenile could have been incarcerated in more than one setting, the aggregate total of these rates exceeds the overall total reported in the table above, which reports on each juvenile only once.

Conclusion

The outcome measures for VJCCCA programs include successful completion and recidivism. Significant outcomes include:

- a successful program completion rate of 85% in FY 2010, reflecting a consistent pattern of improvement over the past three years.
- slightly over one-third of the juveniles participating in VJCCCA are arrested for a new offense in the 12 months following program enrollment. While this rate has been trending downward over the past several years, DJJ continues to work with the localities that plan and operate the VJCCCA programs to achieve improved outcomes through careful self-examination, emphasis on adoption of evidence-based programs with known effectiveness, and administrative requirements to improve and/or replace programs with “high” recidivism rates.

⁴ While the actual date of incarceration may fall outside the 12 month follow-up period, the offense upon which the conviction is based must occur within the 12 month follow-up period. Data for FY 2009 may be incomplete as a result of unresolved final case dispositions for offenses that occurred during the 12 month follow-up period.

Appendix A. Allowable VJCCCA Programs and Services

Academic Improvement Programs	Programs whose specific goals are improving academic achievement through tutoring, study skills, GED preparation, correspondence courses, adult education, and alternative school placement.
After School or Extended Day Programs	Programs providing structured activities during or after regular school hours (especially during high risk hours of 3:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.) or during curfew periods. Services may include: education and academic tutorial skills, vocational and occupational skills, GED preparation, activities, counseling, crisis intervention, behavior management, and pre-employment skills.
Case Management	Case management activities, including but not limited to referral, monitoring compliance with services, reports to referring agents, and monitoring service provision.
Community Service	Programs providing an option to courts as a sanction for delinquent behavior by assisting juveniles in meeting court-ordered community service requirements.
Coordinator/Administrative	Funding for administrative services required to manage VJCCCA programs and services and to meet reporting requirements including data entry, negotiating/monitoring service contracts, handling fiscal matters (e.g., processing invoices), and entering expenditures. (Funding for this activity is not to exceed 5% of the VJCCCA budget)
Crisis Intervention and Shelter Care	Programs providing short-term residential or non-residential crisis care which focuses on stabilizing the juvenile's behavior, making an initial assessment of treatment needs, and planning for short- and long-term) service needs with a goal of reunification with the family.
Employment/Vocational Programs	Programs preparing juveniles with basic employment skills and assist them in obtaining employment. Services may include vocational counseling, teaching job skills, on-site supervision/supported employment, pre-employment skills, coordination of transportation, and vocational assessment.
Family Oriented Group Homes	Programs providing a residential placement in a home-like foster care environment. Services may include residential care, group and individual counseling, assessment and case management, life skills, recreation, and educational support.
Group Homes	Programs providing a residential placement in a non-secure environment. Services may include residential care, group, family and individual counseling, assessment, life skills, recreation, and educational support.

Home-Based / In-Home Services	Programs seeking to prevent the removal of a juvenile from the home by providing counseling to the juvenile and family within the home setting. Services may focus on conflict resolution skills, improving communication skills between juveniles and parents/guardians, setting limits, consequences and rewards, and developing positive living skills.
Individual, Group, Family Counseling	Programs providing individual, family and group counseling. An array of clinical services may be provided under this category.
Law Related Education	Programs providing education concerning the legal system and law related issues with a focus on teaching about individual accountability and responsibility, an understanding the legal system, and an individual's rights and responsibilities.
Less Secure Detention	Programs providing a short-term, non-secure pre-dispositional residential placement as an alternative to secure detention.
Life Skills	Programs providing opportunities for personal growth and the development of skills designed to assist juveniles in appropriate community functioning. Services may focus on using public transportation, making and keeping appointments, grocery shopping and meal planning/preparation, laundry and home hygiene, preventing pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, tobacco use, healthy communication, and training for adolescent parenting.
Mental Health Assessments	Programs providing the juvenile court with evaluations about the juvenile's mental status necessary to make an appropriate disposition and referral to other agencies.
Mentoring	Programs providing a positive adult relationship and role model and which may focus on reinforcing and coaching positive behavior, interpersonal skills training, and coping mechanisms.
Office on Youth	This category is to be used for support of a local Office on Youth.
Outreach Detention/ Electronic Monitoring	Pre- and post dispositional alternatives to placement in secure detention that assure the juvenile's availability for court, allow the parents or guardians to have physical custody of their child, and allow the juvenile to continue in school while ensuring the public safety of the community. Services may include GPS and/or electronic monitoring and voice verification. For outreach detention, the minimum is four weekly face-to-face contacts, and no two consecutive days between contacts.
Parenting Skills	Programs designed to improve the parenting skills of parents and caretakers of delinquent juveniles.

Pro-Social Skills	Programs teaching alternative, adaptive means of communicating and problem solving focusing on areas including anger management, conflict resolution, pro-social thinking skills, and stress management techniques.
Restitution/ Restorative Justice	Programs providing a sanction for delinquent behavior, compensation to victims, and teaching juveniles appreciation for consequences of their actions and how their actions may impact their victims' lives. Services may include restitution, mediation, family or community conference committees.
Sex Offender Assessment	Programs providing assessment for juveniles charged with sexual offenses including clinical assessment and polygraph examinations.
Sex Offender Treatment	Programs providing treatment of sex offenders through outpatient individual, family and group counseling, and/or residential placement.
Shoplifting Programs	Programs educating participants on the consequences of shoplifting, alternatives to delinquent behavior, problem solving skills, and education on shoplifting laws and consequences.
Substance Abuse Assessment	Programs providing evaluation of a juvenile's use of alcohol or other drugs including clinical substance abuse assessments, urinalysis and breathalyzers.
Substance Abuse Education	Programs educating juveniles about the dangers of alcohol and drug use and assisting the youth in remaining drug- and alcohol free as well as avoiding related delinquent behavior that may lead to further court involvement.
Substance Abuse Treatment	Programs helping juveniles become and remain drug and alcohol free and avoid delinquent behavior and court involvement including outpatient substance abuse counseling and/or intensive treatment (residential or nonresidential).
Supervision Plan Services	Funding to purchase individualized services based on the needs of the juvenile that are beyond those otherwise specified in the locality's overall VJCCCA plan. Services in this category may include any of those allowed under VJCCCA.
Surveillance / Intensive Supervision	Programs providing additional surveillance and/or intensive supervision to juveniles in the community on probation or parole in order to prevent revocation of supervision and/or placement in a secure detention or correction facility. Services may include case management, intensive supervision, monitoring and surveillance, in-home assessment, referrals and drug testing. For this category, the minimum is four (4) face-to-face contacts per month.

Source: DJJ VJCCCA Manual, July 1, 2010

Appendix B. VJCCA Placements by Type of Service, FY 2008 – FY 2010^{5 6}

Service Type	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	Total	%
Public Safety					
Outreach Detention/Electronic Monitoring	4,276	4,997	4,738	14,011	22.2%
Less Secure Detention	469	76	0	545	0.8%
Intensive Supervision/Surveillance	2,134	1,665	1,390	5,189	8.2%
Crisis Intervention/ Shelter Care	1,341	1,236	1,152	3,729	5.9%
<i>Public Safety Subtotal</i>	8,220	7,974	7,280	23,474	37.1%
Competency Development					
Pro-Social Skills	935	806	885	2626	4.2%
Case Management	78	249	571	898	1.4%
Home-Based/In-Home Services	418	282	232	932	1.5%
Individual, Group, Family Counseling	221	197	181	599	0.9%
Shoplifting	529	913	837	2279	3.6%
Employment/Vocational	181	127	128	436	0.7%
Academic Improvement	6	1	35	42	0.1%
After School/Extended Day	711	782	315	1808	2.9%
Parenting Skills	106	157	188	451	0.7%
Life Skills	141	162	96	399	0.6%
Mentoring	116	115	134	365	0.6%
Law Related Education	565	705	488	1758	2.8%
Substance Abuse Education/Treatment	3,040	859	703	4,602	7.3%
Sex Offender Treatment	7	5	11	23	0.0%
Recreation/Wilderness	161	Discontinued		161	0.3%
Substance Abuse Assessment	692	2,642	2,649	5,983	9.5%
Mental Health Assessment	317	315	259	891	1.4%
Sex Offender Assessment	9	6	2	17	0.0%
<i>Competency Development Subtotal</i>	8,233	8,320	7,714	24,267	38.4%
Accountability					
Restitution/Restorative Justice	383	452	369	1204	1.9%
Community Service	4,372	4,100	3,743	12,215	19.3%
<i>Accountability Subtotal</i>	4,755	4,552	4,112	13,419	21.2%
Group Homes					
Family Oriented Group Homes	6	8	1	15	0.0%
Group Homes	376	376	357	1109	1.8%
<i>Group Homes Subtotal</i>	382	384	358	1124	1.8%
Supervision Plan Services	282	301	300	883	1.4%
Missing	38	0	0	38	0.1%
<i>Total</i>	21,910	21,531	19,764	63,205	100.0%

Source: DJJ Community Programs Reporting System and the DJJ Data Resource Guides, 2008, 2009, and 2010

⁵ A juvenile may have more than one placement in the same or distinct programs per year. The average number of placements per juveniles was 1.73 for FY 2008, 1.70 for FY 2009, and 1.8 for FY 2010.

⁶ State appropriations for VJCCA were: FY 2008 \$14,143,360, FY 2009 \$13,915,194, FY 2010 \$13,198,173.