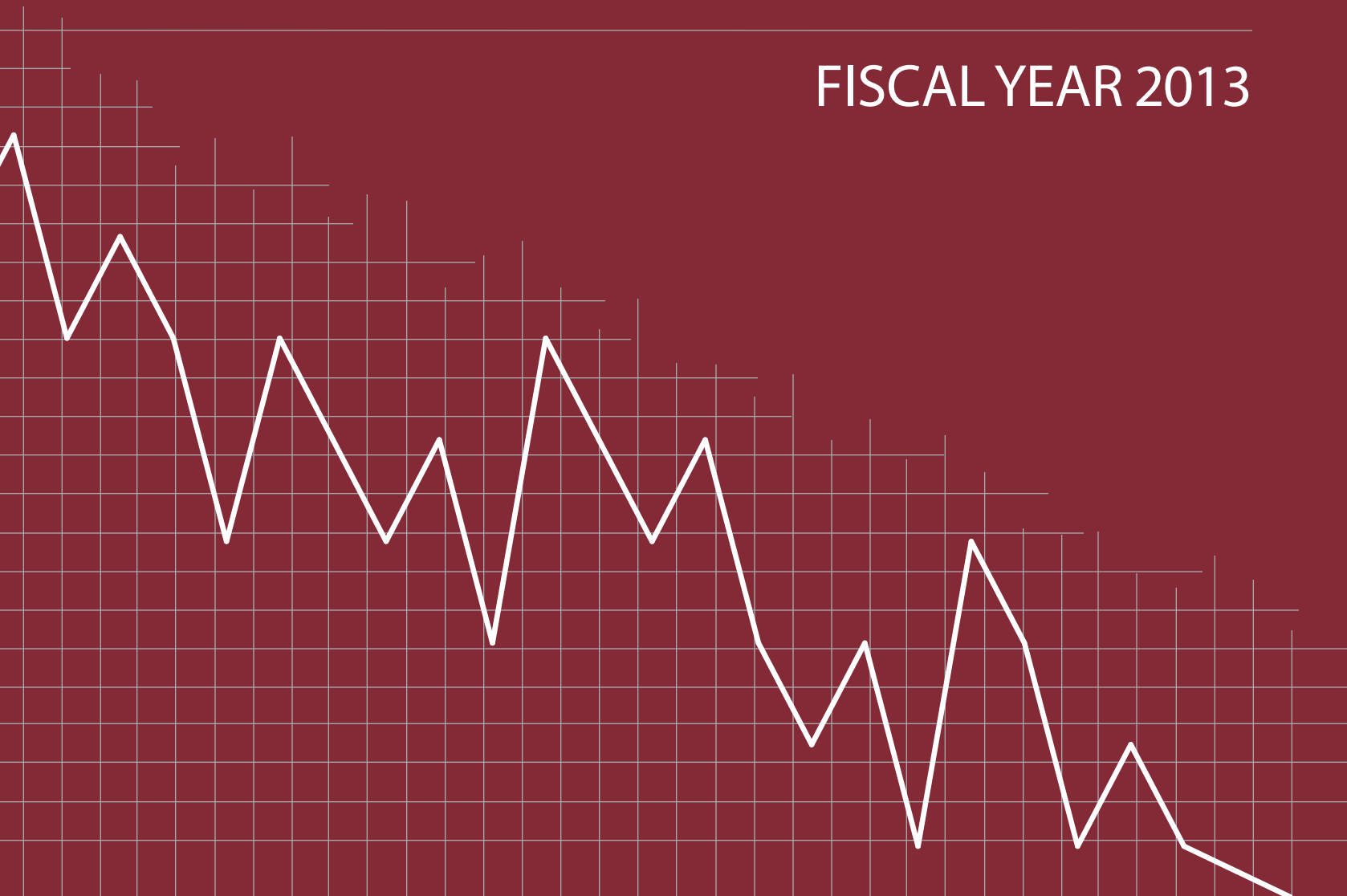


Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice

DATA RESOURCE GUIDE

FISCAL YEAR 2013



Data Resource Guide

Fiscal Year 2013

Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice
Mark A. Gooch, Director
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This guide fulfills the mandates set forth in §§ 2.2-222, 16.1-309.2 *et seq.*, and 66-13 of the *Code of Virginia*, which specify data collection and reporting requirements for the Department of Juvenile Justice. These mandates are combined in Item 408, Paragraph F of the Appropriation Act, Chapter 806, 2013 Acts of the General Assembly.



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1 Introduction and Overview

The Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) provides services to juveniles and families by operating 32 court service units (CSUs); four juvenile correctional centers (JCCs), including the Reception and Diagnostic Center (RDC); and two halfway houses. DJJ audits and certifies 35 CSUs (including three locally-operated CSUs), 18 group homes, 24 juvenile detention centers (JDCs), four JCCs, two halfway houses. The Board of Juvenile Justice regulates and provides oversight for these programs and facilities. (Prior to September 2013, the Board of Juvenile Justice was responsible for the certification process.)

Agency Description

DJJ's mission, vision, and values are the following:

Mission

DJJ protects the public by preparing court-involved youth to be successful citizens.

Vision

DJJ is committed to excellence in public safety by providing effective interventions that improve the lives of youth, strengthening both families and communities within the Commonwealth.

Values

The values of DJJ are referred to as Knowledge and PRIDE:

Knowledge: We stay on the cutting edge of effective juvenile justice by keeping abreast of facts, information, data, and best practices as they become available. To achieve the agency's mission, we apply this knowledge with competence according to laws, regulations, policies, and procedures. The youth, families, and communities we work with are our first priority.

Professionalism: As representatives and ambassadors of DJJ, we always adhere to our standards of conduct by behaving responsibly, appropriately, and with discipline.

Respect: We treat everyone equitably and impartially, recognizing the diversity of individuals and their viewpoints. We are aware of body language, tone, and words during our conversations. We acknowledge the issues of others and always strive for a clear solution. The "Golden Rule" is standard operating procedure: treat others the way you wish to be treated.

Integrity: We are honest, truthful, and non-judgmental in all our professional interactions. We follow policy and procedures and accept responsibility for our actions. Our decisions are ethical and always honor confidentiality.

Dedication: We are fully committed to fulfilling the agency's mission. We serve as ambassadors of the agency, representing it with loyalty, enthusiasm, and perseverance. We can see the "big picture" and routinely make personal sacrifices for the good of the agency. We play as a team.

Effective Communication: We are good listeners. When we communicate with our clients, courts, customers, and colleagues, we do so clearly and concisely in a timely manner. Our communications are respectful, accurate, constructive, candid, and relevant, offering well-considered solutions.

To accomplish its mission, DJJ provides an integrated approach to juvenile justice. It brings together current research and best practices to better understand and modify delinquent behavior; to meet the needs of offenders, victims, and communities; and to manage activities and resources in a responsible and proactive manner.

DJJ responds to court-involved juveniles using a balanced approach that provides (i) protection of public safety by control of juveniles' liberty through community supervision and secure confinement, (ii) a struc-



tured system of incentives and graduated sanctions in both community and direct care settings to ensure accountability for juveniles' actions, and (iii) a variety of services and programs that build skills and competencies (e.g., substance abuse and aggression management treatment, support for academic and vocational education) to enable juveniles to become law-abiding members of the community upon release from DJJ's supervision.

DJJ is committed to the principle that the greatest impact on juvenile offending may be realized by focusing resources on those juveniles with the highest risk of reoffending and by addressing the individual criminogenic risk factors that contribute to the initiation and continuation of delinquent behavior. Using a set of research- and consensus-based instruments at different decision points within the juvenile justice system, DJJ classifies juveniles into different risk levels. These points include the initial decision to detain, the assignment to various levels of community probation or parole supervision, and the classification of committed juveniles to guide appropriate placement within the direct care setting.

In addition to matching the most intensive resources to those juveniles with the highest risk, DJJ recognizes that successful outcomes require services that are individualized to the needs of juveniles, families, and communities. Case-specific risk factors are assessed and addressed to increase the likelihood of successful outcomes. Issues implicated in juvenile offending include gang involvement, substance abuse, aggression, and school-related problems. The application of appropriate social control and sanctioning strategies such as electronic monitoring, drug screening, and various levels of supervision are also matched to the juvenile's individualized circumstances. Incentives such as early release from supervision, extended curfew, and recreational outings with volunteers are used to reward success and improve the chances of long-term behavior change.

Over the past several years, DJJ has greatly enhanced its ability to effectively plan for and manage juveniles, programs, services, and other resources. DJJ designed an electronic data management system and uses the data generated and reported to better understand the juvenile population, activities in relation to those juveniles, and methods to become more effective and efficient. DJJ's electronic data management system is comprised of modules covering the full range of direct care and community-based activities. DJJ's philosophy is that sound management of public resources and adherence to its core mission are enhanced through data-based decision making.

While DJJ has the primary responsibility for many aspects of Virginia's juvenile justice system, collaborative

partnerships with state and local agencies and programs as well as private sector service providers are the cornerstone of DJJ's integrated approach. Local governments and commissions operate secure JDCs and an array of services addressing each aspect of the balanced approach. Within each community, DJJ works with law enforcement, behavioral health providers, schools, social services, and other agencies. Securing services from private providers assists DJJ in meeting the needs of juveniles, their families, and communities. At the state level, DJJ works with other executive, legislative, and judicial branch agencies in a similar manner.

One such collaboration between DJJ and other state agencies is the Virginia Public Safety Training Center (VPSTC), which officially opened September 19, 2013. The VPSTC, located at the site of the repurposed Hanoover JCC, is a full-service training facility that offers newly renovated classrooms, a gymnasium, conference space, and outdoor training areas. DJJ's Director of Training and Development serves as the chief administrator of the VPSTC; the DJJ Training Academy is located on the grounds, providing training to all DJJ employees. The VPSTC also provides training and work space to other state agencies with a public safety or emergency preparedness mission. Partner agencies include the Virginia State Police and the Departments of Corrections, Emergency Management, Fire Programs, Forensic Science, Health, and Military Affairs.

Through the application of the integrated approach to juvenile justice, DJJ continues to make a difference in the lives of citizens and communities across the Commonwealth. DJJ strives to improve and meet the changing demands of juvenile justice through responsible resource management, performance accountability, and sound intervention strategies.



Terminology

Acronyms and terms commonly used by DJJ are defined below. Terms are referred to by their acronyms throughout the report. (See Appendix A for a description of other and miscellaneous offenses and other detention dispositional statuses.)

Acronyms

ADHD: Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

ADP: Average Daily Population

AWOL: Absent Without Leave or Permission

BADGE: Balanced Approach Data
Gathering Environment

BSU: Behavioral Services Unit

CCD: Child Care Days

CCRC: Central Classification and Review Committee

CD: Conduct Disorder

CEST: Classification and Evaluation
Services Team (at RDC)

CHINS: Child in Need of Services

CHINSup: Child in Need of Supervision

CPMT: Community Policy and Management Team

CSA: Comprehensive Services Act for
At-Risk Youth and Families

CSU: Court Service Unit

CTE: Career and Technical Education

CTST: Classification and Treatment
Services Team (at JCCs)

DAI: Detention Assessment Instrument

DBT: Dialectical Behavior Therapy

DCE: Virginia Department of Correctional Education

DCJS: Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services

DJJ: Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice

DMC: Disproportionate Minority Contact

DOC: Virginia Department of Corrections

DOJ: United States Department of Justice

DOL: United States Department of Labor

DR/CW: Domestic Relations and Child Welfare

DRG: Data Resource Guide

DSM-IV: Diagnostic and Statistical Manual, 4th edition

ERD: Early Release Date

FAPT: Family Assessment and Planning Team

FY: Fiscal Year

GED: General Educational Development credential

IBR Unit: Intensive Behavioral Redirection Unit
(previously Administrative Segregation Unit)

ICJ: Interstate Commission for Juveniles

ICN: Intake Case Number

ICRC: Institutional Classification
and Review Committee

ISU: Intensive Services Unit

J&DR: Juvenile and Domestic Relations

JCC: Juvenile Correctional Center

JCO: Juvenile Correctional Officer

JDAI: Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

JDC: Juvenile Detention Center

JP: Juvenile Profile

LEA: Local Education Agency

LMS: Learning Management System

LOS: Length of Stay

LRD: Late Release Date

MAYSI: Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument

MHSTP: Mental Health Services Transition Plan

MOA: Memorandum of Agreement

MOE: Maintenance of Effort

ODD: Oppositional Defiant Disorder

OJJDP: United States Office of Juvenile
Justice and Delinquency Prevention

PO: Probation/Parole Officer

Post-D: Post-Dispositional



Pre-D: Pre-Dispositional

RDC: Reception and Diagnostic Center

REEP: Re-Entry to Education and Employment Project

SIR: Serious Incident Report

SOL: Standards of Learning

SOP: Standard Operating Procedure

TDO: Temporary Detention Order

VCC: Virginia Criminal Code

VCIN: Virginia Criminal Information Network

VCSC: Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission

VJCCCA: Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act

VPSTC: Virginia Public Safety Training Center

VSP: Virginia State Police

WERP: Work/Education Release Program

YASI: Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument

Definitions

Admission: the physical arrival of a juvenile at a facility when he or she is officially entered into the facility's population count.

Adjudication: the findings of a court on whether a juvenile is innocent or not innocent based on the evidence presented at the adjudicatory hearing. If the juvenile is found not innocent, he or she is adjudicated delinquent for the offense.

Adjudicatory Hearing: a court hearing on the merits of a petition filed (alleging a delinquent act, CHINS, or CHINSup) to determine whether a juvenile is innocent or not innocent.

Blended Sentence: the sentencing option for a juvenile convicted in circuit court, which combines a juvenile disposition with an adult sentence. Section 16.1-272 of the *Code of Virginia* allows the circuit court to impose an adult sentence with a portion of that sentence to be served with DJJ and provides that the judge may suspend the adult sentence pending successful completion of the juvenile disposition.

Certification: when, after a preliminary hearing, a judge determines there is probable cause for a juvenile 14

years of age or older charged with a violent juvenile felony, jurisdiction for the case is transferred to circuit court for a trial as an adult. If the juvenile is charged with capital murder, first or second degree murder, lynching, or aggravated malicious wounding, the case is automatically certified to circuit court for trial. If the juvenile is charged with any other violent juvenile felony, the case may be certified to circuit court based on the discretion of the attorney for the Commonwealth. Any juvenile convicted in circuit court after certification will be treated as an adult in all future criminal cases. See § 16.1-269.1 of the *Code of Virginia*.

CHINS: a child whose behavior, conduct, or condition presents or results in a serious threat to (i) the well-being and physical safety of that child or, (ii) if under the age of 14, the well-being and physical safety of another person. To meet the definition of CHINS, there must be a clear and substantial danger to the life or health of the child or another person, and the intervention of the court must be found to be essential to provide the treatment, rehabilitation, or services needed by the child or the child's family. See § 16.1-228 of the *Code of Virginia*.

CHINSup: a child who (i) is habitually and without justification absent from school despite opportunity and reasonable efforts to keep him or her in school, (ii) runs away from his or her family or lawful custodian on more than one occasion, or (iii) escapes from or leaves a court-ordered residential placement without permission. See § 16.1-228 of the *Code of Virginia*.

Commitment: a court order at a dispositional hearing placing a juvenile in the custody of DJJ for a determinate or indeterminate period of time. To be eligible for commitment, a juvenile must be 11 years of age or older and adjudicated delinquent or convicted of a felony offense, a Class 1 misdemeanor and a prior felony, or four Class 1 misdemeanors that were not part of a common act, transaction, or scheme. See § 16.1-278.8 of the *Code of Virginia*. A commitment to DJJ differs from an admission to RDC. An admission to RDC may occur days or weeks after the juvenile is committed to DJJ (during which time he or she is held in a JDC). A single admission to RDC could be the result of multiple commitments to DJJ (for example, a juvenile may be committed to DJJ by more than one court). For these reasons, the number of commitments to DJJ in a FY may be different from the number of admissions to RDC.



CSU: a locally- or state-operated entity that provides services to a juvenile court, including intake, investigations and reports, probation, parole, case management, and other related services in the community.

Delinquent Offense: an act committed by a juvenile that would be a felony or misdemeanor if committed by an adult as designated under state law, a local ordinance, or federal law. Delinquent offenses do not include status offenses.

Detainment: the first admission of a continuous detention stay. A new detainment is not counted if a juvenile is transferred to another JDC or has a change in dispositional status before being released.

DAI: a detention screening tool used during CSU intake to guide detention decisions using objective criteria. See Appendix B.

Detention Hearing: a judicial hearing held pursuant to § 16.1-250 of the *Code of Virginia* that determines whether a juvenile should be placed in a JDC, continue to be held in a JDC, or be released with or without conditions until an adjudicatory hearing.

Determinate Commitment: the commitment of a juvenile 14 years of age or older to DJJ as a serious juvenile offender. The court specifies the length of the commitment, has continuing jurisdiction over the juvenile, and must conduct periodic reviews if the juvenile remains in direct care for longer than 24 months. A juvenile may be committed to DJJ as a serious juvenile offender for up to seven years, not to exceed the juvenile's 21st birthday. See § 16.1-285.1 of the *Code of Virginia*.

Direct Care: the time during which a juvenile, who is committed to DJJ pursuant to §§ 16.1-272, 16.1-278.8 (A)(14), and 16.1-278.8 (A)(17) of the *Code of Virginia*, is under the supervision of staff in a juvenile residential facility operated by DJJ or an alternative residential placement.

Disposition: a court order determining the consequence for a juvenile adjudicated delinquent.

Dispositional Hearing: a hearing in juvenile court which occurs after the juvenile is adjudicated delinquent. During this hearing, the court may impose treatment services and sanctions. The dispositional hearing is similar to a sentencing hearing in a criminal court. See § 16.1-278.8 of the *Code of Virginia*.

Diversion: the handling of a juvenile intake complaint in an informal manner rather than through the official court process. The intake officer must develop a plan for the juvenile that may include counseling, informal supervision, restitution, community service, or other programs. The juvenile and his or her parents must agree to the diversion plan. Informal supervision is limited to 90 days for truancy and 120 days for all other offenses. The following complaints may not be diverted: an alleged violent juvenile felony, a complaint after a prior diversion or adjudication on a felony offense, and a second or subsequent truancy complaint. See §§ 16.1-227 and 16.1-260 of the *Code of Virginia*.

Domestic Relations: matters before the juvenile court having to do with the family and child welfare, including child custody, visitation, paternity, and other petitions delineated in § 16.1-241 of the *Code of Virginia*. Criminal and delinquent matters are not included.

FY: the time period measured from July 1st of one year to June 30th of the following year. For example, FY 2013 begins July 1, 2012, and ends June 30, 2013.

Group Home: a juvenile residential facility that is a community-based, home-like single dwelling or its acceptable equivalent. Placements can be pre-D or post-D.

Halfway House: a residential facility housing juveniles in direct care transitioning to the community. Prior to FY 2013, juveniles were placed on parole supervision during their stay in halfway houses.

Indeterminate Commitment: the commitment of a juvenile to DJJ in which the juvenile's LOS is calculated based on statutory requirements and the LOS Guidelines. The commitment may not exceed 36 continuous months except in cases of murder or manslaughter or extend past a juvenile's 21st birthday. See §§ 16.1-285 and 16.1-278.8 (A)(14) of the *Code of Virginia*.

Intake Case: a juvenile with one or more intake complaints involving a delinquent act, a CHINS, or a CHINSup.

Intake Complaint: a request for the processing of a petition to initiate court action in a juvenile court. An intake officer at the CSU decides whether to file a petition initiating formal court action.

JCC: a secure facility operated by DJJ where 24-hour care is provided to juveniles committed to DJJ. Ser-



VICES provided during this period include supervision, education, treatment services, recreational services, and a variety of special programs.

JDC: a local or regional secure residential facility that has construction fixtures designed to prevent escape and to restrict the movement and activities of juveniles held in lawful custody. JDCs may house juveniles both pre-dispositionally and post-dispositionally. See §§ 16.1-248.1, 16.1-278.8, and 16.1-284.1 of the *Code of Virginia*.

LOS Guidelines: a framework established by the Board of Juvenile Justice, as mandated by § 66-10 of the *Code of Virginia*, to determine the length of time a juvenile indeterminately committed to DJJ will remain in direct care. Factors that affect a juvenile's LOS include the seriousness of the offenses, the juvenile's offense history, the juvenile's behavior while in direct care, and the juvenile's progress toward completing treatment goals.

Major Offender: a juvenile who is indeterminately committed to DJJ for an offense of murder, attempted murder, voluntary manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter, rape, aggravated sexual battery, forcible sodomy, object sexual penetration, armed robbery, carjacking, malicious wounding of a law enforcement officer, aggravated malicious wounding, felonious injury by mob, abduction, felonious poisoning, adulteration of products, or arson of an occupied dwelling. A major offender case requires administrative review before the juvenile is released.

Parole: a period of supervision and monitoring of a juvenile in the community following his or her release from commitment.

Petition: a document filed with the juvenile court by the intake officer, initiating formal court action. Petitions may allege that a juvenile is delinquent, a CHINS, a CHINSup, or an abused or neglected child; may be for domestic relations purposes; or may be for other actions over which the juvenile court has jurisdiction (e.g., protective orders, work permits, a minor seeking judicial consent for medical procedures).

Post-D Detention with Programs: the ordering of a juvenile by a judge to a JDC for up to six months with structured programs of treatment and services intended to maintain and build community ties. To be eligible for post-D detention, a juvenile must be 14 years of age or older and found to have com-

mitted a non-violent juvenile felony or a Class 1 or Class 2 misdemeanor offense that is punishable by confinement in a state or local secure facility. See §§ 16.1-278.8 (A)(16) and 16.1-284.1 (B) of the *Code of Virginia*.

Post-D Detention without Programs: the ordering of a juvenile by a judge to a JDC for up to 30 days without special programs provided. To be eligible for post-D detention, a juvenile must be 14 years of age or older and found to have committed a non-violent juvenile felony or a Class 1 or Class 2 misdemeanor offense that is punishable by confinement in a state or local secure facility. Sections 16.1-284.1, 16.1-291, and 16.1-292 of the *Code of Virginia* provide additional statutory criteria that need to be satisfied prior to detainment.

Pre-D Detention: the confinement in a JDC of a juvenile awaiting a dispositional or adjudicatory hearing. To be eligible for pre-D detention, the judge, intake officer, or magistrate must find probable cause establishing that the juvenile committed a Class 1 misdemeanor or a felony offense. In addition, the juvenile must be a clear and substantial threat to another person, the property of others, or to himself. Section 16.1-248.1 of the *Code of Virginia* provides the criteria under which a juvenile may be detained prior to disposition.

Pre-D and Post-D Reports: documents prepared (i) within the timelines established by approved procedures when ordered by the court, (ii) for each juvenile placed on probation supervision, (iii) for each juvenile committed to DJJ or placed in post-D detention with programs, or (iv) upon written request from another CSU when accompanied by a court order. The report must include identifying and demographic information for the juvenile, including current offense and prior court involvement; social, medical, psychological, and educational information about the juvenile; information about the juvenile's family; and dispositional and treatment recommendations if permitted by the court.

Probable Cause: there is a reasonable amount of suspicion, supported by the circumstances, sufficiently strong to justify a prudent person's belief that the facts are likely true.

Probation: the court-ordered disposition placing a juvenile under the supervision of a CSU in the community for a specified length of time and requiring compliance with specified rules and conditions.



Psychotropic Medication: drugs that affect the mind, perception, behavior, or mood. Common types include antidepressants, anxiolytics or anti-anxiety agents, antipsychotics, and mood stabilizers.

Quarter: a three-month time period of a fiscal or calendar year. For example, the first quarter of FY 2013 begins July 1, 2012, and ends September 30, 2012.

REACH: a behavior modification program used in the JCCs that involves concepts of responsibility, empowerment, achievement, change, and hope. The program focuses on identifying desired behaviors, tracking inappropriate behaviors, providing feedback, and using a system of phases through which juveniles can advance.

Recidivism Rate: the percentage of individuals who commit a subsequent offense, measured in this document by (i) Rearrest: a petitioned juvenile intake complaint for a new delinquent act or an adult arrest for a new criminal offense, regardless of the court's determination of delinquency or guilt; (ii) Reconviction: a delinquent adjudication for a new delinquent act or a guilty conviction of a new criminal offense subsequent to a rearrest; and (iii) Reincarceration: a return to commitment or incarceration subsequent to a rearrest and reconviction for a new delinquent act or criminal offense.

Region: in order to manage the use of community resources statewide, DJJ divides Virginia into six regions.

Resident: a juvenile residing in a JDC, JCC, halfway house, or group home on a 24-hour basis.

Serious Juvenile Offender: a juvenile who is committed to DJJ and given a determinate commitment. See § 16.1-285.1 of the *Code of Virginia*.

Shelter Care: a facility or emergency shelter specifically approved to provide a range of as-needed services on an individual basis, not to exceed 90 days. See § 16.1-248.1 of the *Code of Virginia*.

Status Offense: an act prohibited by law that would not be an offense if committed by an adult, such as truancy, curfew violation, or running away.

TDO: issuance of an order by a judge, magistrate, or special justice for the involuntary inpatient mental health treatment of a juvenile, after an in-person evaluation by a mental health evaluator, when it is found that (i) because of mental illness, the minor (a) presents a serious danger to himself or others to

the extent that a severe or irreversible injury is likely to result, as evidenced by recent acts or threats, or (b) is experiencing a serious deterioration of his or her ability to care for himself in a developmentally age-appropriate manner, as evidenced by delusional thinking or by a significant impairment of functioning in hydration, nutrition, self-protection, or self-control; and (ii) the minor is in need of inpatient treatment for a mental illness and is reasonably likely to benefit from the proposed treatment. A TDO is for a brief period of time (up to 96 hours) for treatment and evaluation and pending a subsequent review of the admission (the minor may be released or involuntarily committed at the hearing). See Article 16 of Chapter 11 of Title 16.1 of the *Code of Virginia* (§ 16.1-335 *et seq.*).

Transfer: a juvenile court, after consideration of specific statutory factors, determines the juvenile court is not the proper court for the proceedings involving a juvenile 14 years of age or older at the time of the offense who is accused of a felony and transfers jurisdiction to the circuit court.

Transfer Hearing: a hearing in juvenile court wherein the juvenile court judge determines whether the juvenile court should retain jurisdiction or transfer the case for criminal proceedings in circuit court. A transfer hearing is initiated by the attorney for the Commonwealth filing a motion in the juvenile court for a hearing. The judge must determine that the act would be a felony if committed by an adult and examine issues of competency, the juvenile's history, and specific statutory factors. Any juvenile convicted in circuit court after transfer will be treated as an adult in all future criminal cases. See § 16.1-269.1 of the *Code of Virginia*.

Violent Juvenile Felony: any of the delinquent acts enumerated in §§ 16.1-269.1 (B) and 16.1-269.1 (C) of the *Code of Virginia* when committed by a juvenile 14 years of age or older. The offenses include murder, felonious injury by mob, abduction, malicious wounding, malicious wounding of a law enforcement officer, felonious poisoning, adulteration of products, robbery, carjacking, rape, forcible sodomy, and object sexual penetration. See § 16.1-228 of the *Code of Virginia*.

YASI: a validated tool which provides an objective classification of an individual's risk of reoffending by assessing both static and dynamic risk and protective factors in 10 distinct functional domains. See Appendix C.



DJJ Historical Timeline

The information below presents a history of the juvenile justice system in Virginia based on records and historical data currently available to DJJ.

1891: The Prison Association of Virginia opened the first privately-operated, state-subsidized juvenile facility as the Laurel Industrial School for White Boys in Laurel, Virginia (Henrico County).

1897: The Virginia Manual Labor School was established by John Henry Smyth in Hanover County.

1908: The General Assembly created the State Board of Charities and Corrections to administer a penitentiary and several adult penal farms and to oversee the industrial schools.

The State Board of Charities and Corrections in conjunction with the Richmond Associated Charities purchased a farm in Bon Air, Virginia (Chesterfield County) and created the Virginia Home and Industrial School for Girls.

1912: The City of Richmond established the first juvenile court in Virginia by dedicating a section of its police court to juveniles.

1914: The General Assembly enacted legislation allowing courts of record, police, and justice courts to hear cases concerning juveniles and judge them delinquent, neglected, or dependent.

1915: Janie Porter Barrett and the Virginia State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs opened the Industrial Home School for Wayward Colored Girls at Peake in Hanover County.

1920: Due to financial hardship, control, and direction issues, oversight of the three industrial schools were transferred to the Commonwealth of Virginia and facility names changed to the following: the Laurel Industrial School became the Virginia Industrial School for Boys, the Industrial Home School for Wayward Colored Girls at Peake became the Virginia Industrial School for Colored Girls, and the Virginia Manual Labor School became the Virginia Manual Labor School for Colored Boys.

1922: The General Assembly required every city and county in Virginia to establish a juvenile court.

The Virginia Industrial School for Boys moved to Beaumont, Virginia (Powhatan County).

The General Assembly merged the State Board of Charities and Corrections with the newly created State Board of Public Welfare. A Children's Bureau was formed to oversee juveniles committed to state care.

1927: The Department of Public Welfare was created to administer the adult prison system and the industrial schools.

1942: The General Assembly created DOC and the Parole Board as independent agencies, and oversight of the industrial schools was given to the State Board of Public Welfare.

1948: DOC and the Parole Board were merged into the Department of Welfare and Institutions.

1950: The Virginia Industrial School for Colored Girls was renamed the Janie Porter Barrett Industrial School.

1951: The Bureau of Juvenile Probation and Detention was created within the Department of Welfare and Institutions with its core functions dedicated to the juvenile probation system.

1952: The Division of Youth Services was formed within the Department of Welfare and Institutions.

Due to lack of control and protection, the state purchased the private Chesterfield Study Home for White Boys and operated it through the Department of Welfare and Institutions.



1954: The Mobile Psychiatric Clinic was created and originally directed by the Medical College of Virginia and then by the Department of Mental Hygiene and Hospitals. The clinic traveled to facilities holding juveniles committed to state care for the purpose of providing diagnosis, treatment, and staff instruction.

1964: Natural Bridge Youth Learning Center opened in Natural Bridge, Virginia (Rockbridge County).

1965: Natural Bridge Youth Learning Center became the first Virginia juvenile facility to be racially integrated.

The Janie Porter Barrett Industrial School was racially integrated.

1966: Administration of the Mobile Psychiatric Clinic transferred to the Division of Youth Services within the Department of Welfare and Institutions.

1969: RDC opened in Bon Air, Virginia (Chesterfield County), resulting in the closure of the Mobile Psychiatric Clinic.

1972: The General Assembly established 31 J&DR court districts with full-time judges who were appointed by the General Assembly to six-year terms.

The General Assembly enacted legislation creating state operated probation services to be administered by the Division of Youth Services under the Department of Welfare and Institutions. Localities were given the option to remain locally operated or allow the state to assume control.

1974: The Department of Welfare and Institutions was separated into the Department of Welfare (later to be the Department of Social Services) and DOC. Three major responsibilities were given to DOC: youth, adult services, and probation and parole services.

1982: Oak Ridge Youth Learning Center opened in Bon Air, Virginia (Chesterfield County), serving mentally disabled, developmentally delayed, and emotionally disturbed juveniles.

1990: The Department of Youth and Family Services began operations as a separate agency from DOC, along with a State Board of Youth and Family Services.

1991: The Rehabilitative School Authority and the Board of the Rehabilitative School Authority were renamed DCE and the Board of Correctional Education, respectively, providing a broad array of educational programs to Virginia's state-responsible adult and juvenile populations.

1996: The Department of Youth and Family Services and the Board of Youth and Family Services were renamed DJJ and the Board of Juvenile Justice, respectively. DJJ's learning centers were renamed JCCs.

1999: Culpeper JCC opened in Mitchells, Virginia (Culpeper County), designed for maximum security to house older, higher-risk males.

2005: Barrett JCC was closed and mothballed.

2010: Natural Bridge JCC was closed and mothballed.

2012: The former DCE merged with DJJ and became DJJ's Division of Education.

2013: Hanover JCC was closed and repurposed as the VPSTC.

The program at Oak Ridge JCC was relocated to an autonomous section of Beaumont JCC, RDC was moved to the former Oak Ridge JCC building, and the former RDC building was repurposed as an administrative building.



Data in the DRG

DJJ has published the DRG annually since 2001. After some initial modifications in the early editions, the DRG remained substantially unchanged until the FY 2012 report. While this stability has allowed users to easily navigate the report from year to year, it has also limited the data presented.

A plan to revamp the DRG began shortly after publication of the FY 2011 report. A user questionnaire was distributed and completed by various stakeholders in order to guide the development of the new report. The responses to these questionnaires indicated that staff use the DRG for many necessary job functions, including tracking data and trends within their locality or facility, comparing their system to statewide trends, evaluating staff performance according to their employee work profiles, and guiding decisions concerning services and operations.

The FY 2012 DRG and the current DRG have many similarities to previous editions and continue to fulfill the reporting mandates. Some revisions and data clarifications are described below:

- » A review of all queries was completed, resulting in potential data changes from previous reports. Methodology changes are noted where applicable.
- » Any changes to the data after the date of download are not reflected in this report.
- » Counts, percentages, and ADPs may not add to totals or 100% due to rounding.
- » Rounded percentages less than 0.1% are presented as 0.0%.
- » The race of “Other/Unknown” was previously labeled as “Other;” however, the data remain comparable.
- » Ethnicity is reported as “Hispanic,” “Non-Hispanic,” or “Unknown/Missing.” There are a substantial percentage of juveniles with unknown or missing ethnicity data.
- » Expunged cases are included unless otherwise specified. For demographic information, they are counted as “Other/Unknown” race, “Unknown/Missing” ethnicity, “Male” sex, and “Missing” age. (“Missing” is not currently an option for sex.)
- » Locality-specific CSU data are presented in summary form. More detailed locality-specific CSU data will be available online.
- » Some statewide JDC data provided in reports prior to FY 2012 are not included. See pages 28-29 for further explanation of changes to JDCdata.

- » Facility-specific JDC data are presented in summary form. More detailed facility-specific JDC data will be available online.
- » Direct care facility-specific data are no longer presented in printed form. Instead, the facility-specific data will be available online.
- » Juveniles in halfway houses during FY 2013 remained under direct care status rather than being placed on parole supervision; therefore, FY 2013 halfway house data are included with JCCs, and the combined information is reported in the direct care section.

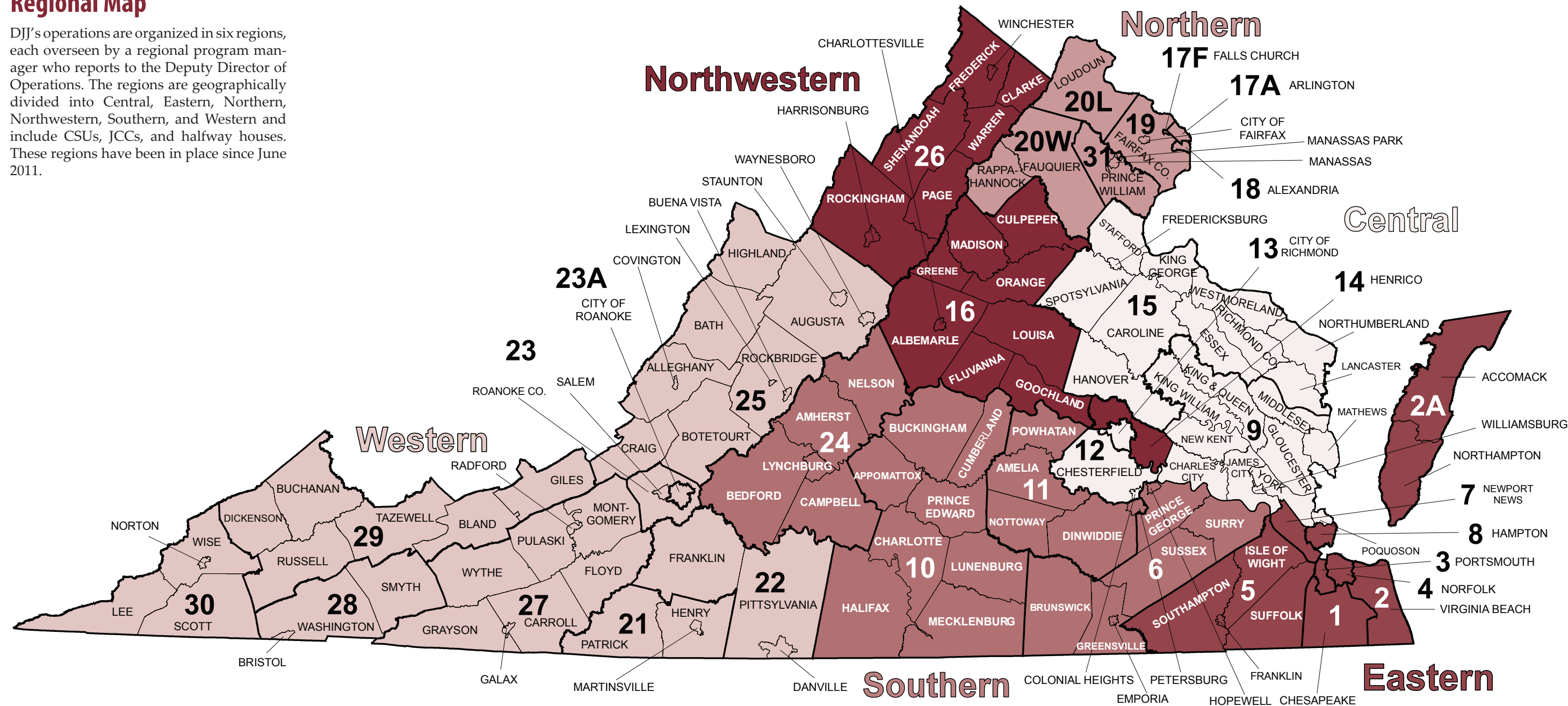
Reporting Requirements

The DRG fulfills the mandates set forth in §§ 2.2-222, 16.1-309.2 *et seq.*, and 66-13 of the *Code of Virginia*, which specify data collection and reporting requirements for DJJ. These mandates are combined in Item 408, Paragraph F of the Appropriation Act, Chapter 806, 2013 Acts of the General Assembly. The reporting requirements include juvenile offender demographics and characteristics, services provided, and recidivism rates.



Regional Map

DJJ's operations are organized in six regions, each overseen by a regional program manager who reports to the Deputy Director of Operations. The regions are geographically divided into Central, Eastern, Northern, Northwestern, Southern, and Western and include CSUs, JCCs, and halfway houses. These regions have been in place since June 2011.

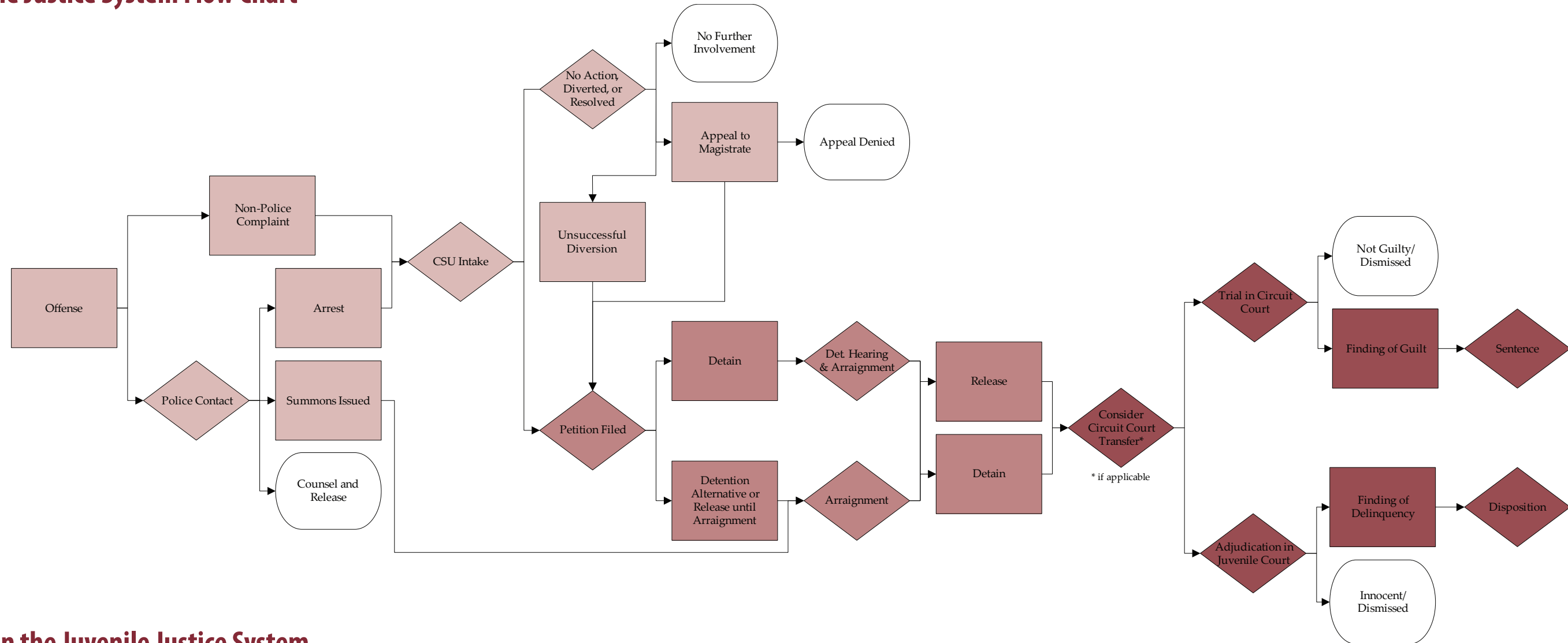


Central	Eastern	Northern
CSU 9, 12, 13, 15 JCC RDC	CSU 1, 2, 2A, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 HH* Hampton Place	CSU 17A, 17F, 18, 19, 20L, 20W, 31 JCC Culpeper
Northwestern	Southern	Western
CSU 14, 16, 26 JCC Beaumont	CSU 6, 10, 11, 24 JCC Bon Air	CSU 21, 22, 23, 23A, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30 HH* Abraxas House

* HH is an abbreviation for halfway house.



Juvenile Justice System Flow Chart



Steps in the Juvenile Justice System

Intake

- » When an offense is committed, a parent, a citizen, an agency representative, or law enforcement personnel may seek to have a complaint filed against a juvenile with an intake officer.
- » When the juvenile has contact with law enforcement, he or she may be taken into custody (arrested), summonsed and released until a hearing on the matter, or counseled and released with no further action taken.
- » The intake officer reviews the circumstances of the complaint to determine whether probable cause exists.
- » If there is insufficient probable cause, the complaint is resolved with no further action.
- » If probable cause exists, the intake officer has the discretion to informally process or divert the case, file a petition to initiate court action, or file a petition with an order placing the juvenile in a JDC. If the intake officer does not file a petition on a felony or Class 1 misdemeanor offense, the complaining party may appeal this decision to the magistrate.

Petition and Detention

- » The filing of a petition initiates official court action on the complaint.
- » If the intake officer releases the juvenile, the next court appearance is the juvenile's arraignment, where he or she is informed of the offenses charged in the petition, asked to enter a plea, and advised of his or her right to an attorney. The juvenile does not have the right to an attorney at the arraignment hearing.
- » If the juvenile is detained pending the hearing, a detention hearing must be held within 72 hours of the detainment. At the detention hearing, the juvenile has the right to an attorney and is arraigned on the offenses charged in the petition. The judge decides whether to hold him or her in a JDC or release him or her, with or without conditions, until the adjudication.

Adjudication or Trial

- » When a juvenile is adjudicated in juvenile court, he or she has all Constitutional protections afforded in criminal court (e.g., the rights to an attorney, to have witnesses, to cross-examination, against self-incrimination), with the exception of the right to a jury trial. All charges must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt.
- » If the judge finds the juvenile to be delinquent, the case is usually continued to another day for the judge to make a dispositional decision. The judge's adjudication and dispositional decision may be appealed by either party to the circuit court for a *de novo* (like new) review.
- » When a juvenile is tried in circuit court as an adult, the case is handled in the same manner as a trial of an adult. The conviction and sentencing in circuit court may be appealed by either party to the Court of Appeals.



Types of Juvenile Dispositions

- » Defer adjudication and/or disposition for a specified period of time, with or without probation supervision, to consider dismissing the case if the juvenile exhibits good behavior during the deferral period.
- » Impose a fine, order restitution, and/or order the juvenile to complete a public service project.
- » Suspend the juvenile's driver's license.
- » Impose a curfew on the juvenile.
- » Order the juvenile and/or the parent to participate in programs or services.
- » Transfer legal custody to an appropriate individual, agency, organization, or local board of social services.
- » Place the juvenile on probation with specified conditions and limitations that may include required participation in programs or services.
- » Place the juvenile in a JDC for 30 days or less.
- » Place the juvenile in a post-D program in a JDC for a period not to exceed six months.
- » Commit the juvenile to DJJ for an indeterminate or determinate period of time.

Juveniles in Circuit Court

Consideration for Trial in Circuit Court

A case involving a juvenile 14 years of age or older accused of a felony may be certified or transferred to circuit court where the juvenile would be tried as an adult under one of the five following circumstances:

Mandatory Certification: If a juvenile is charged with capital murder, first or second degree murder, murder by lynching, or aggravated malicious wounding, he or she receives a preliminary hearing in juvenile court. If probable cause is found, the juvenile will automatically be certified for trial as an adult, and the case is sent to the circuit court. The certification is not appealable.

Prosecutorial Discretionary Certification: When a juvenile is charged with a violent juvenile felony as defined in § 16.1-228 of the *Code of Virginia* that does not require mandatory certification, the prosecution may request certification. The juvenile will receive a preliminary hearing in juvenile court. If probable cause is found, the juvenile is certified for trial as an adult, and the case is sent to the circuit court. The certification is not appealable.

Transfer: When a juvenile is charged with a felony offense, the prosecutor may ask a juvenile court judge to transfer the case to circuit court for trial as an adult. The juvenile court judge receives a transfer report documenting each of the factors that the court must consider in the hearing (e.g., age, seriousness and number of alleged offenses, amenability to treatment and rehabilitation, availability of dispositional alternatives, prior juvenile record, mental capacity and emotional maturity, educational record, etc.). The judge decides whether the juvenile is a proper person to remain in the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. If not, the case goes to the circuit court. The decision to transfer the case may be appealed by either party.

Direct Indictment: In cases proceeding under mandatory or prosecutorial discretionary certification, if the juvenile court does not find probable cause, the attorney for the Commonwealth may seek a direct indictment in the circuit court on the instant offense and all ancillary charges. The direct indictment is not appealable.

Waiver: A juvenile 14 years of age or older charged with a felony may waive the jurisdiction of the juvenile court with the written consent of counsel and have the case heard in the circuit court.

Trial of Juveniles in Circuit Court

Juveniles whose cases are transferred to circuit court are tried in the same manner as adults, but juveniles may not be sentenced by a jury. A conviction of a juvenile as an adult precludes the juvenile court from taking jurisdiction of such juvenile for any subsequent offenses committed by that juvenile and any pending allegations of delinquency that had not been disposed of by the juvenile court at the time of the criminal conviction. If a juvenile is not convicted in circuit court, jurisdiction over that juvenile for any future alleged delinquent behavior is returned to the juvenile court.

Sentencing of Juveniles in Circuit Court

Circuit court judges may sentence juveniles transferred or certified to their courts to juvenile or adult sentences, including adult prison time, jail time, or both. When sentenced to both a juvenile and an adult sentence, it is called a "blended sentence" in which the court orders the juvenile to serve the beginning of his or her sentence with DJJ and a later portion in an adult correctional facility.





2 Programs and Services

CSUs

Community programs within DJJ's Division of Operations provide a continuum of community-based services to juveniles.

Juvenile Intake

Intake services are available 24 hours a day at each of the 35 CSUs across the state. The intake officer on duty has the authority to receive, review, and process complaints for delinquency cases and status offenses.

Based on the information gathered, a determination is made whether a petition should be filed to initiate proceedings in the J&DR district court. For appropriate juveniles, the intake officer may develop a diversion plan which may include informal supervision and referrals to community resources. If a petition is filed, the intake officer must decide whether the juvenile should be released to a parent/guardian or another responsible adult, placed in a detention alternative, or detained pending a court hearing. Decisions by intake officers concerning detention are guided by the completion of the DAI. Implemented in 2002, the DAI guides detention decisions using standard criteria. (See Appendix B.) An evaluation of the initial implementation of this instrument was completed in 2004, and a validation study was completed in 2006.

Investigations and Reports

Pre- and post-D reports, also called social histories, constitute the majority of the reports completed by CSU personnel. These reports describe the social adjustment and circumstances of juveniles and their families. Some are court-ordered prior to disposition while others are completed following placement on probation as required by Board of Juvenile Justice regulations and DJJ procedures. A risk assessment instrument is completed at the same time as the social history, classifying the juveniles according to their relative risk of reoffending. In 2008, DJJ began the process of implementing the YASI, an enhanced risk and needs assessment tool. (See Appendix C for an outline of YASI items.) The information

in the social history and risk assessment provides the basis for CSU personnel to develop appropriate service plans for the juvenile and the family, determine the level of supervision needed based on risk classification, and recommend the most appropriate disposition for the case to the court.

Other reports and records completed by CSU personnel may include substance abuse evaluations, case summaries to the FAPTs under the CSA, commitment packets for RDC, ICJ reports, transfer reports, and ongoing case documentation.

DR/CW Investigations

In addition to handling delinquency, CHINS, and CHINSup complaints, CSUs provide intake services for DR/CW complaints. These complaints include support, family abuse, determination of custody (permanent and temporary), abuse and neglect, termination of parental rights, visitation rights, paternity, and emancipation. In some CSUs, services such as treatment referral, supervision, and counseling are provided in adult cases of domestic violence. Although the majority of custody investigations for the court are performed by the local department of social services, some CSUs perform investigations to provide recommendations to the court on parental custody and visitation based on the best interests of the child and criteria defined in the *Code of Virginia*.

Probation

Juvenile probation in Virginia strives to achieve a balanced approach, focusing on the principles of community protection (public safety), accountability, and competency development. DJJ uses a risk-based system of probation, with those juveniles classified as the highest risk to reoffend receiving the most intensive supervision levels. Juveniles may receive family and individual counseling, other community-based services, vocational services, or specialized educational services.



Parole

Upon release from direct care, most juveniles are placed on parole supervision. Planning is initiated when a juvenile is committed to DJJ, and parole supervision is designed to assist in the successful transition back to the community. Parole builds on the programs and services the juvenile received during the period of secure confinement. Parole supervision is also organized around the balanced approach. Protection of public safety is emphasized through a level system of supervision based on the juvenile's assessed risk of reoffending and adjustment to rules and expectations. The period of parole varies according to the juvenile's needs, risk level, offense history, and adjustment. Supervision may last until the juvenile's 21st birthday.

POs are assigned to juveniles to provide case management services, facilitate appropriate transitional services, and monitor adjustment in the community. Juveniles may receive family and individual counseling, other community-based services, vocational services, or specialized educational services. These programs are provided statewide by a network of approved vendors from which the CSUs purchase services for paroled juveniles and their families.

ICJ

The ICJ provides for the cooperative supervision of probationers and parolees moving from state to state. It also serves delinquent and status offenders who have absconded, escaped, or run away, endangering their own safety or the safety of others. The ICJ ensures that member states are responsible for the proper supervision or return of juveniles, probationers, and parolees. It provides the procedures for (i) supervision of juveniles in states other than where they were adjudicated delinquent or found guilty and placed on probation or parole supervision and (ii) returning juveniles who have escaped, absconded, or run away from their home state. All states within the United States except Georgia are current members.

Additional information on ICJ, including ICJ history, forms, and manuals can be found at www.juvenile-compact.org.

Intake Complaints, FY 2011-2013

DR/CW Complaints	2011	2012	2013
Custody	67,152	68,797	66,546
Support/Desertion	21,547	21,891	20,452
Protective Order	14,014	15,276	15,145
Visitation	38,002	38,224	37,231
<i>Total DR/CW Complaints</i>	<i>140,715</i>	<i>144,188</i>	<i>139,374</i>
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	12,623	13,137	11,146
Class 1 Misdemeanor	31,424	29,567	24,599
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	5,372	5,410	4,842
CHINS/CHINSup	9,899	10,212	9,085
Other			
TDO	694	582	556
Technical Violation	8,494	8,519	8,689
Traffic	1,271	1,238	1,336
Other	1,463	1,426	1,123
<i>Total Juvenile Complaints</i>	<i>71,240</i>	<i>70,091</i>	<i>61,376</i>
<i>Total Complaints</i>	<i>211,955</i>	<i>214,279</i>	<i>200,750</i>

- » 69.4% of total intake complaints were DR/CW complaints in FY 2013, and 30.6% were juvenile complaints.
- » DR/CW complaints decreased from 144,188 in FY 2012 to 139,374 in FY 2013, a decrease of 3.3%.
- » Juvenile complaints decreased from 70,091 in FY 2012 to 61,376 in FY 2013, a decrease of 12.4%.
- » 18.2% of juvenile complaints in FY 2013 were felony complaints.

Juvenile Intake Dispositions, FY 2013*

Intake Disposition	2013
Petitions	
Petition Filed	52.0%
Unsuccessful Diversion with Petition	1.5%
Detention Order with Petition	17.8%
Detention Order Only	1.1%
Resolved	6.6%
Diverted	
Open Diversion	1.1%
Successful Diversion	10.3%
Unsuccessful Diversion with No Petition	0.8%
Other	8.8%
<i>Total Juvenile Complaints</i>	<i>61,376</i>

* Data are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2012 due to code changes.

- » A petition was filed for 52.0% of juvenile complaints.
- » 18.7% of juvenile complaints were resolved or diverted without a petition being filed.



Intake data are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2012 due to the inclusion of all TDOs as juvenile and not DR/CW complaints.

Each intake case is comprised of one or more intake complaints. One juvenile intake case may represent a juvenile with multiple offenses, indicating multiple complaints. In FY 2013, there was an average of 1.3 juvenile intake complaints per case.

Juvenile Intake Case Demographics, FY 2011-2013

Demographics	2011	2012	2013
Race			
Black	43.6%	42.6%	42.4%
White	50.0%	49.8%	48.1%
Asian	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
Other/Unknown	5.3%	6.5%	8.4%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	7.6%	7.8%	7.8%
Non-Hispanic	22.3%	23.3%	20.9%
Unknown/Missing	70.1%	68.9%	71.3%
Sex			
Male	67.2%	67.8%	67.6%
Female	32.8%	32.2%	32.4%
Age			
8-12	6.2%	6.7%	6.4%
13	7.1%	7.2%	7.4%
14	11.7%	12.1%	12.0%
15	17.7%	17.3%	17.7%
16	23.9%	23.5%	23.0%
17	28.2%	28.4%	28.5%
18-20	3.8%	3.7%	3.9%
Missing	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%
<i>Total Juvenile Intake Cases</i>	<i>53,199</i>	<i>51,860</i>	<i>46,388</i>

- » 48.1% of intake cases in FY 2013 were white juveniles, and 42.4% were black juveniles.
- » 7.8% of juvenile intake cases in FY 2013 were identified as Hispanic.
- » Over half of juvenile intake cases since FY 2011 were 16 or 17 years of age.

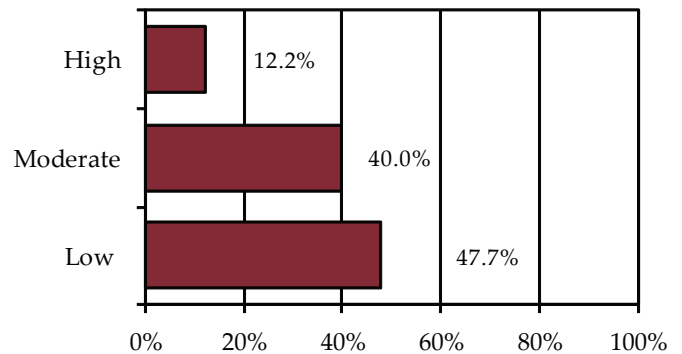
Workload Information, FY 2013*

Completed Reports	Count	Activity	ADP
Pre-D Reports	2,799	Probation	4,894
Post-D Reports	2,374	Intensive Prob.	405
Transfer Reports	139	Parole	294
Custody Investigations	37	Direct Care	732

* Direct care workload ADP is not equal to the direct care ADP reported in other sections of this report due to different data sources and methodologies.

- » Most completed reports were pre- or post-D social history reports. In FY 2013, 2,799 pre-D reports were completed, and 2,374 post-D reports were completed.
- » Probation, including intensive probation, had the highest ADP (5,299) in FY 2013.
- » Parole had an ADP of 294 in FY 2013.

Completed Initial YASI Risk Assessments, FY 2013*



* Risk assessment data are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2012 due to the exclusion of same-day duplicate cases. However, data may include multiple initial assessments for a juvenile if completed on different days.

- » 6,645 initial YASI risk assessments were completed.
- » The most common risk level for completed initial YASI risk assessments was "Low."

The YASI is a validated tool that assesses risk, needs, and protective factors to help develop case plans for juveniles. While the graph above shows only the initial assessment information, the YASI is used to reassess juveniles at regular intervals.



Juvenile Complaints and Offenses, FY 2013*

Offense Category	Felony Juvenile Intake Complaints	Misdemeanor Juvenile Intake Complaints	Total Juvenile Intake Complaints	New Probation Case Offenses	Commitment Offenses
Delinquent					
Abusive Language	N/A	0.9%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%
Alcohol	N/A	7.9%	3.7%	3.3%	1.2%
Arson	2.8%	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%
Assault	10.5%	25.3%	13.7%	17.6%	13.7%
Burglary	15.3%	N/A	2.8%	5.3%	11.9%
Disorderly Conduct	N/A	6.1%	2.8%	2.8%	1.4%
Escape	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Extortion	1.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%
Family	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Fraud	4.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.7%	1.5%
Gangs	0.8%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%
Kidnapping	1.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.8%
Larceny	35.2%	16.1%	13.9%	18.4%	22.5%
Murder	0.4%	N/A	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Narcotics	5.3%	12.0%	6.6%	6.9%	2.6%
Obscenity	1.2%	1.1%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%
Obstruction of Justice	0.3%	3.0%	1.4%	1.9%	1.2%
Robbery	6.7%	N/A	1.2%	1.2%	8.9%
Sexual Abuse	5.6%	0.6%	1.3%	2.7%	4.2%
Sexual Offense	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Trespassing	0.0%	4.8%	2.3%	3.2%	1.2%
Vandalism	5.8%	9.0%	5.3%	8.7%	7.4%
Weapons	1.4%	2.8%	1.6%	2.7%	2.0%
Misc./Other	0.8%	2.1%	2.9%	1.7%	1.0%
Technical					
Contempt of Court	N/A	N/A	6.5%	3.3%	1.3%
Failure to Appear	N/A	N/A	1.3%	0.4%	0.1%
Parole Violation	N/A	N/A	0.5%	0.1%	2.7%
Probation Violation	N/A	N/A	6.8%	4.3%	8.6%
Traffic					
Traffic	1.0%	5.6%	5.3%	2.1%	2.1%
Status/Other					
Civil Commitment	N/A	N/A	0.9%	0.0%	N/A
CHINS	N/A	N/A	3.2%	0.8%	N/A
CHINSup	N/A	N/A	8.5%	6.2%	N/A
Other	N/A	N/A	3.1%	1.1%	N/A
Total Offenses	11,063	28,767	61,376	14,800	1,785

* Total juvenile intake complaints include felonies, misdemeanors, and other offenses; therefore, the sum of felony and misdemeanor counts may not add to the total count. Traffic offenses may be delinquent (if felonies or misdemeanors) or non-delinquent, but all are captured under "Traffic."

* New probation case offense data are not comparable to previous reports due to the inclusion of amended offenses.

- » 63.9% of juvenile intake complaints were for delinquent offenses, 15.1% were for technical offenses, 5.3% were for traffic offenses, and 15.7% were for status offenses.
- » 81.7% of new probation offenses were for delinquent offenses, 8.1% were for technical offenses, 2.1% were for traffic offenses, and 8.1% were for status offenses.
- » 84.8% of offenses that resulted in commitment were for delinquent offenses, 12.7% were for technical offenses, and 2.1% were for traffic offenses.
- » Larceny was the most common offense among intake complaints.
 - › Larceny was the most common offense among felony intake complaints.
 - › Assault was the most common offense among misdemeanor intake complaints.
- » Larceny was the most common offense among new probation cases.
- » Larceny was the most common offense that resulted in commitment. (See page 38 for most serious offense data for direct care admissions.)
- » Offense categories for pre-D detention are not presented. (See pages 28-29 for an explanation.)

There are several methods for determining the most serious offense of a juvenile intake case, including the guidelines of DJJ's DAI and the VCSC. (See page 19 for data.)



Juvenile Cases by Most Serious Offense, FY 2013

Offense Severity	Juvenile Intake Cases	New Probation Cases	Commitments
DAI Ranking			
Felony			
Against Persons	4.5%	10.2%	39.8%
Weapons/Narcotics	0.8%	2.0%	3.2%
Other	8.7%	16.9%	32.7%
Class 1 Misdemeanor			
Against Persons	15.2%	23.1%	9.5%
Other	24.2%	27.5%	9.0%
Prob./Parole Violation	9.1%	0.5%	5.4%
Court Order Violation	7.6%	2.2%	0.0%
Status Offense	17.8%	11.0%	0.0%
Other	12.1%	6.6%	0.2%
Missing	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
VCSC Ranking			
Person	20.8%	32.9%	48.0%
Property	20.9%	32.7%	39.4%
Narcotics	7.1%	8.5%	2.1%
Other	51.2%	25.9%	10.3%
Missing	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
<i>Total Juvenile Cases</i>	<i>46,388</i>	<i>5,081</i>	<i>535</i>

* New probation case offense data are not comparable to previous reports due to the inclusion of amended offenses.

- » Most serious offenses by DAI ranking:
 - › Other Class 1 misdemeanors were the highest percentage (24.2%) of juvenile intake cases.
 - › Other Class 1 misdemeanors were the highest percentage (27.5%) of new probation cases.
 - › Felonies against persons were the highest percentage (39.8%) of commitments.
- » Most serious offenses by VCSC ranking:
 - › Other offenses were the highest percentage (51.2%) of total juvenile intake cases.
 - › Person offenses were the highest percentage (32.9%) of new probation cases.
 - › Person offenses were the highest percentage (48.0%) of commitments.
- » 68.8% (31,932) of juvenile intake cases were detention-eligible. There were 7,660 pre-D statuses for a rate of 4.2 eligible intakes per pre-D detention status. (Detention count is not comparable to reports prior to FY 2012. See pages 28-29 for an explanation.)

Time Frames

- » The average time from intake to adjudication in FY 2012 was 129 days. FY 2013 data are not available due to pending adjudications.
- » The average time from RDC's reception of commitment papers to RDC admission in FY 2013 was seven days (excluding subsequent commitments).

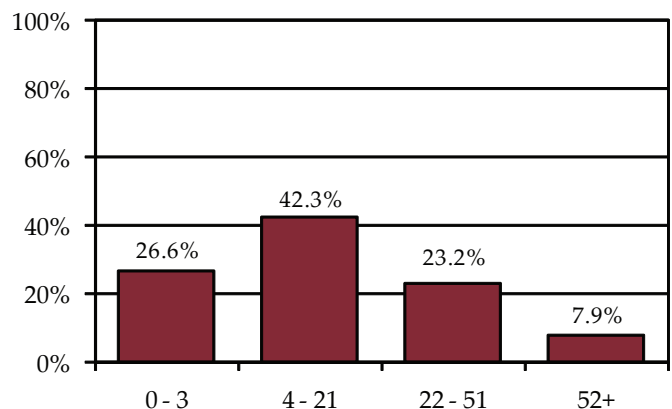
Placements, Releases, and Average LOS, FY 2013*

	Probation	Parole
Placements	5,081	359
Releases	5,438	400
Average LOS (Days)	369	287

* Average LOS and releases are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2012 due to changes in defining a continuous placement.

- » There were 357 fewer probation placements than releases in FY 2013.
- » There were 41 fewer parole placements than releases in FY 2013.
- » Average LOS on probation was 82 days longer than the average LOS on parole.

Pre-D Detention LOS Distribution (Days), FY 2013 Releases



- » The most common LOS in pre-D detention (42.3%) was between 4 and 21 days.
- » 26.6% of juveniles in pre-D detention had an LOS of 3 days or less.
- » 23.2% of juveniles in pre-D detention had an LOS of between 22 and 51 days (3 to 7 weeks).
- » Less than 10% of juveniles in pre-D detention had an LOS greater than 52 days (over 7 weeks).



Summary by Region

Intake Complaints, FY 2013*

	Central	Eastern	Northern	Northwestern	Southern	Western
Complaints	34,379	48,559	34,995	25,273	18,859	38,685
DR/CW Complaints	22,789	34,343	22,971	16,830	13,300	29,141
Juvenile Complaints	11,590	14,216	12,024	8,443	5,559	9,544
Juvenile Intake Complaint Offense Category						
Felony	2,052	3,519	2,128	1,236	948	1,263
Assault	11.7%	13.2%	6.3%	9.2%	9.9%	9.6%
Burglary	14.4%	19.8%	11.3%	13.3%	15.0%	12.9%
Larceny	34.2%	32.4%	39.0%	38.1%	34.6%	35.9%
Narcotics	7.0%	2.4%	7.3%	6.2%	7.2%	5.1%
Robbery	6.8%	9.9%	7.6%	4.2%	2.5%	2.1%
Sexual Abuse	4.5%	5.5%	4.9%	4.8%	6.9%	8.7%
Vandalism	7.2%	2.7%	4.9%	6.8%	9.9%	9.5%
Class 1 Misdemeanor	5,784	5,152	4,582	3,223	1,901	3,957
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	1,013	1,051	1,225	524	317	712
CHINS/CHINSup	1,017	2,295	1,288	1,347	1,070	2,068
Other	1,724	2,199	2,801	2,113	1,323	1,544
Juvenile Intake Complaint Disposition						
Petitioned	69.9%	65.5%	67.2%	79.4%	84.4%	72.2%
Detention Order Only	0.6%	2.7%	0.4%	1.2%	0.1%	0.7%
Resolved	9.8%	9.5%	6.5%	0.9%	4.2%	4.7%
Diverted	13.0%	8.9%	17.4%	11.8%	6.1%	13.3%
Other	6.7%	13.4%	8.5%	6.7%	5.2%	9.1%

* Only select felony offense categories are presented; therefore, percentages may not add to 100%.

Workload Information, FY 2013*

	Central	Eastern	Northern	Northwestern	Southern	Western
Completed Reports						
Pre-D Reports	422	1,185	280	205	248	459
Post-D Reports	296	214	702	474	219	469
Transfer Reports	27	63	9	3	26	11
Custody Investigations	0	1	12	0	24	0
Activity ADP						
Probation	679	635	1,451	834	368	927
Intensive Probation	22	300	65	10	0	10
Parole	53	121	26	36	28	33
Direct Care	153	315	71	82	46	65

* Direct care workload ADP is not equal to the direct care ADP reported in other sections of this report due to different data sources and methodologies.

Completed Initial YASI Risk Assessments, FY 2013*

	Central	Eastern	Northern	Northwestern	Southern	Western
High	13.6%	11.3%	11.9%	12.1%	14.5%	12.6%
Moderate	38.5%	35.2%	48.2%	38.1%	42.9%	44.7%
Low	47.9%	53.5%	39.8%	49.8%	42.6%	42.7%
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,107</i>	<i>2,344</i>	<i>1,180</i>	<i>842</i>	<i>387</i>	<i>785</i>

* Data exclude same-day duplicates. However, data may include multiple initial assessments for a juvenile if completed on different days.



Intake data are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2012 due to the inclusion of all TDOs as juvenile and not DR/CW complaints.

Cases, Placements, Detainments, and Commitments, FY 2013*

	Central	Eastern	Northern	Northwestern	Southern	Western
Juvenile Intake Cases	8,729	9,905	9,240	6,499	4,385	7,630
Probation Placements	619	984	1,336	819	448	877
Parole Placements	66	141	37	49	28	38
Detainments	2,256	2,280	1,789	1,734	909	1,484
Commitments	182	191	38	49	37	38

* See page 24 for an explanation of CSU and region determinations of probation placements, detainments, and commitments.

Juvenile Intake Cases by Most Serious Offense, FY 2013*

	Central	Eastern	Northern	Northwestern	Southern	Western
DAI Ranking						
Felony						
Against Persons	4.7%	6.6%	4.5%	3.5%	3.8%	3.0%
Weapons/Narcotics	0.9%	0.6%	1.1%	0.6%	1.1%	0.7%
Other	9.2%	10.0%	10.4%	7.6%	7.2%	6.4%
Class 1 Misdemeanor						
Against Persons	20.0%	16.2%	11.3%	11.8%	14.2%	16.6%
Other	29.9%	20.7%	24.4%	25.5%	17.9%	24.3%
Prob./Parole Violation	7.2%	7.0%	13.7%	13.0%	5.7%	6.9%
Court Order Violation	7.5%	4.4%	6.1%	12.4%	11.6%	7.4%
Status Offense	9.5%	21.0%	12.6%	18.6%	23.4%	25.6%
Other	11.2%	13.5%	16.0%	7.0%	15.2%	9.0%
VCSC Ranking						
Person	25.4%	23.5%	16.2%	16.2%	19.0%	22.5%
Property	24.7%	22.3%	21.7%	20.2%	16.2%	16.7%
Narcotics	8.9%	6.0%	10.2%	5.9%	4.8%	5.4%
Other	40.9%	48.2%	51.9%	57.7%	59.9%	55.5%

* Missing offense severities are not presented; therefore, percentages may not add to 100%.

New Probation Cases by Most Serious Offense, FY 2013*

	Central	Eastern	Northern	Northwestern	Southern	Western
DAI Ranking						
Felony						
Against Persons	12.9%	16.2%	7.2%	8.4%	10.5%	7.9%
Weapons/Narcotics	2.4%	2.8%	1.3%	1.2%	2.9%	2.3%
Other	20.7%	28.0%	12.1%	12.9%	18.1%	12.4%
Class 1 Misdemeanor						
Against Persons	27.0%	25.0%	20.3%	21.2%	19.6%	25.9%
Other	25.0%	19.6%	33.7%	27.8%	24.1%	30.0%
Prob./Parole Violation	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.6%
Court Order Violation	2.1%	0.7%	0.5%	4.2%	5.6%	2.9%
Status Offense	4.5%	2.0%	15.0%	18.7%	12.7%	11.6%
Other	4.8%	5.1%	9.4%	5.1%	6.5%	6.5%
VCSC Ranking						
Person	38.9%	40.2%	27.4%	29.5%	31.0%	32.8%
Property	38.4%	40.8%	31.4%	28.3%	31.7%	26.3%
Narcotics	7.1%	6.4%	11.5%	7.4%	8.3%	8.1%
Other	15.5%	12.6%	29.6%	34.7%	29.0%	32.7%

* Missing offense severities are not presented; therefore, percentages may not add to 100%.

* New probation case offense data are not comparable to previous reports due to the inclusion of amended offenses.



Summary by CSU

Intake Complaints, FY 2013*

CSU	Complaints		Juvenile Complaint Offense Category					Juvenile Complaint Disposition		
	DR/CW	Juvenile	Felony	Class 1 Misd.	Class 2-4 Misd.	CHINS/ CHINSup	Other	Petitioned	Resolved	Diverted
1	5,600	1,398	26.5%	43.3%	8.3%	10.7%	11.2%	69.0%	22.5%	1.2%
2	9,398	2,871	27.8%	41.4%	8.1%	13.1%	9.5%	63.3%	7.9%	15.5%
2A	1,130	412	13.6%	41.0%	9.5%	11.7%	24.3%	67.7%	7.0%	11.9%
3	3,503	1,418	24.3%	28.3%	5.4%	18.6%	23.4%	54.2%	4.2%	5.1%
4	6,136	2,395	26.8%	33.8%	6.3%	15.7%	17.4%	75.6%	8.9%	8.5%
5	1,361	991	30.3%	48.4%	7.9%	6.2%	7.3%	67.8%	1.1%	30.1%
6	2,057	896	27.7%	47.2%	6.9%	10.6%	7.6%	85.0%	4.1%	2.0%
7	3,731	3,072	22.0%	28.2%	7.3%	21.3%	21.2%	63.0%	12.0%	3.7%
8	3,484	1,659	19.9%	38.0%	8.1%	22.2%	11.8%	64.5%	7.7%	3.9%
9	3,192	1,581	17.3%	55.9%	10.2%	10.2%	6.5%	77.2%	16.5%	1.0%
10	3,268	1,369	16.0%	41.4%	4.6%	21.3%	16.7%	79.2%	1.8%	16.4%
11	2,414	1,238	19.9%	30.5%	5.5%	14.3%	29.9%	78.7%	5.5%	4.4%
12	4,864	4,002	16.7%	58.1%	9.8%	3.2%	12.1%	71.7%	12.1%	12.7%
13	3,566	2,028	21.4%	34.0%	6.2%	13.0%	25.4%	74.9%	4.2%	15.8%
14	4,760	3,387	13.3%	40.8%	4.4%	18.2%	23.3%	79.3%	0.1%	10.7%
15	11,167	3,979	17.0%	47.4%	8.3%	11.7%	15.6%	62.7%	7.8%	16.6%
16	6,283	2,145	11.6%	31.5%	7.4%	23.9%	25.6%	71.4%	3.2%	17.5%
17A	1,556	1,116	13.3%	27.9%	6.1%	11.9%	40.9%	67.4%	2.5%	7.0%
17F	28	38	2.6%	34.2%	26.3%	2.6%	34.2%	50.0%	0.0%	7.9%
18	1,058	771	12.7%	31.9%	9.5%	19.8%	26.1%	66.9%	4.2%	8.0%
19	10,635	4,808	15.9%	36.6%	11.9%	10.3%	25.2%	63.7%	8.1%	18.1%
20L	2,985	1,756	13.6%	45.0%	11.2%	10.8%	19.3%	65.9%	13.3%	19.5%
20W	843	264	17.8%	41.3%	13.6%	8.0%	19.3%	76.9%	0.0%	4.5%
21	3,305	495	14.5%	44.2%	8.3%	16.4%	16.6%	53.5%	11.5%	16.2%
22	3,502	1,413	9.1%	40.0%	6.2%	21.0%	23.7%	70.3%	1.8%	15.4%
23	1,753	908	10.8%	50.8%	9.1%	23.1%	6.2%	56.5%	6.4%	27.0%
23A	2,228	1,262	11.6%	50.2%	8.1%	14.0%	16.2%	69.8%	5.3%	12.7%
24	5,561	2,056	11.4%	26.0%	6.0%	24.6%	32.0%	91.0%	5.1%	2.0%
25	4,558	1,564	12.8%	43.5%	7.5%	25.6%	10.5%	71.5%	8.6%	7.1%
26	5,787	2,911	18.4%	40.0%	7.5%	7.5%	26.6%	85.4%	0.2%	8.8%
27	4,654	1,408	15.2%	43.3%	10.7%	19.0%	11.9%	63.0%	1.9%	26.0%
28	3,315	955	12.4%	33.6%	4.2%	15.5%	34.3%	88.6%	4.8%	4.7%
29	3,492	881	22.4%	31.9%	5.4%	27.9%	12.4%	87.9%	2.4%	4.3%
30	2,334	658	13.5%	28.4%	6.4%	36.6%	15.0%	93.0%	2.0%	0.6%
31	5,866	3,271	25.3%	41.3%	8.2%	9.0%	16.1%	72.5%	3.1%	22.0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>139,374</i>	<i>61,376</i>	<i>18.2%</i>	<i>40.1%</i>	<i>7.9%</i>	<i>14.8%</i>	<i>19.1%</i>	<i>71.3%</i>	<i>6.6%</i>	<i>12.2%</i>

* Not all categories of complaint dispositions are presented; therefore, percentages may not add to 100%.

* "Other" includes juvenile intake complaints for TDOs, technical violations, traffic offenses, and other offenses.



Intake data are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2012 due to the inclusion of all TDOs as juvenile and not DR/CW complaints.

Workload and Risk Assessments, FY 2013*

CSU	Completed Reports				ADP				Completed Initial YASIs			
	Pre-D	Post-D	Transfer	Custody Inv.	Prob.	Int. Prob.	Parole	Direct Care	High	Mod.	Low	Total
1	144	79	11	0	133	14	8	23	4.5%	28.8%	66.7%	264
2	186	17	11	0	132	38	24	49	12.2%	41.6%	46.2%	329
2A	70	13	0	0	41	1	1	6	7.2%	30.6%	62.1%	914
3	115	19	3	0	112	0	10	27	31.3%	39.8%	28.9%	83
4	273	24	18	0	15	153	31	79	17.4%	43.9%	38.7%	230
5	67	5	5	1	61	0	9	30	4.7%	21.4%	74.0%	215
6	79	7	11	0	50	0	6	12	21.5%	35.4%	43.1%	65
7	214	47	14	0	98	58	22	69	14.5%	51.8%	33.7%	193
8	116	10	1	0	44	37	16	33	37.1%	45.7%	17.2%	116
9	42	12	3	0	59	0	5	18	23.1%	44.6%	32.3%	65
10	19	34	3	0	64	0	5	7	10.7%	51.8%	37.5%	56
11	46	24	7	0	88	0	9	14	22.2%	34.6%	43.2%	81
12	159	30	7	0	180	0	9	31	12.0%	22.4%	65.6%	450
13	47	190	5	0	219	3	22	71	8.9%	50.4%	40.7%	369
14	66	258	0	0	409	0	16	49	6.8%	28.3%	64.9%	502
15	174	64	12	0	222	19	16	33	22.0%	49.3%	28.7%	223
16	113	97	3	0	272	0	12	20	18.5%	51.3%	30.2%	189
17A	24	26	0	1	206	0	2	11	8.2%	42.6%	49.2%	122
17F	4	7	0	0	11	0	0	0	0.0%	44.4%	55.6%	9
18	79	10	0	1	176	0	5	9	5.2%	36.5%	58.3%	115
19	86	393	1	10	553	0	7	22	12.9%	49.9%	37.2%	435
20L	18	95	5	0	130	8	1	4	18.8%	52.9%	28.3%	191
20W	17	10	0	0	66	0	2	2	1.9%	50.0%	48.1%	52
21	41	55	4	0	105	0	7	8	7.6%	45.5%	47.0%	66
22	132	27	1	0	117	3	11	21	19.0%	43.8%	37.1%	105
23	47	8	1	0	27	0	2	2	1.4%	40.0%	58.6%	70
23A	68	13	2	0	71	6	5	6	31.2%	49.4%	19.5%	77
24	104	154	5	24	166	0	7	13	9.7%	46.5%	43.8%	185
25	50	33	1	0	59	0	4	14	27.1%	52.5%	20.3%	59
26	26	119	0	0	153	10	7	14	21.9%	54.3%	23.8%	151
27	33	97	1	0	159	0	2	6	16.2%	42.9%	41.0%	105
28	13	117	1	0	135	0	1	2	7.5%	47.2%	45.3%	106
29	42	42	0	0	148	0	0	5	6.5%	38.9%	54.6%	108
30	33	77	0	0	105	0	1	1	1.1%	46.1%	52.8%	89
31	52	161	3	0	309	57	8	24	12.5%	49.6%	37.9%	256
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,799</i>	<i>2,374</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>4,894</i>	<i>405</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>732</i>	<i>12.2%</i>	<i>40.0%</i>	<i>47.7%</i>	<i>6,645</i>

* Direct care workload ADP is not equal to the direct care ADP reported in other sections of this report due to different data sources and methodologies.



CSU Trends, FY 2011-2013

Juvenile Intake Cases, New Probation Cases, Detainments, and Commitments*

CSU	Juvenile Intake Cases			New Probation Cases			Pre-D Detention			Commitments		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
1	1,354	1,265	1,031	223	214	189	280	301	265	16	13	15
2	2,178	1,998	1,798	181	177	163	426	493	445	29	33	34
2A	306	367	322	52	63	72	38	49	61	4	3	7
3	1,284	936	947	112	108	95	161	140	171	23	22	15
4	1,749	1,829	1,695	194	179	172	443	462	485	54	53	45
5	679	671	624	82	54	55	134	146	135	17	17	22
6	691	756	624	43	40	46	149	168	155	12	10	9
7	2,489	2,417	2,277	149	162	167	448	464	469	40	40	37
8	1,567	1,539	1,211	77	86	71	255	257	249	29	28	16
9	1,408	1,265	1,100	63	66	63	300	214	202	20	22	22
10	1,121	1,129	1,063	88	68	73	229	195	197	6	4	7
11	996	935	876	102	80	65	238	227	205	26	25	12
12	4,346	4,031	3,151	145	153	156	609	648	622	39	30	66
13	1,759	1,525	1,472	239	204	215	424	544	726	40	39	57
14	2,356	2,512	2,572	345	390	428	827	827	875	42	36	25
15	3,258	3,356	3,006	290	235	185	720	749	706	42	26	37
16	1,883	2,006	1,765	241	295	233	287	328	288	31	21	18
17A	1,420	1,284	971	190	145	142	404	332	271	11	16	7
17F	123	84	30	23	7	7	20	20	7	0	0	0
18	977	737	654	153	109	115	189	132	146	4	9	2
19	4,664	4,360	3,824	626	526	497	678	637	553	18	18	7
20L	1,232	1,250	1,127	170	161	171	206	172	164	3	4	5
20W	282	201	202	139	61	66	53	44	38	3	1	1
21	510	439	374	130	121	73	98	57	60	11	11	5
22	1,211	1,174	1,218	126	146	134	275	264	232	23	18	16
23	1,304	1,079	770	51	39	31	251	183	150	1	0	0
23A	774	1,018	967	65	59	68	225	279	322	7	7	4
24	1,793	1,918	1,822	223	258	264	286	292	352	17	12	9
25	1,319	1,447	1,285	72	66	61	188	199	187	11	10	5
26	2,117	2,047	2,162	128	129	158	453	554	571	14	7	6
27	1,400	1,376	1,103	148	163	139	289	267	198	4	3	6
28	686	745	712	117	123	131	88	88	110	2	0	0
29	902	906	639	128	158	124	104	124	99	4	3	2
30	635	608	562	139	118	116	148	115	126	0	1	0
31	2,426	2,650	2,432	380	399	338	510	608	610	14	21	16
<i>Total</i>	<i>53,199</i>	<i>51,860</i>	<i>46,388</i>	<i>5,629</i>	<i>5,359</i>	<i>5,081</i>	<i>10,492</i>	<i>10,631</i>	<i>10,504</i>	<i>617</i>	<i>563</i>	<i>535</i>

* Individual CSU probation placements may not add to the statewide total if cases were open in two CSUs at the time of data collection.

* Individual CSU detention data were collected by the CSU that made the decision to detain the juvenile (not the JDC location). Individual CSU detentions may not add to the statewide total because some detentions included in the statewide total were not assigned an intake case number which indicates the detaining CSU. Detention data are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2012 because all detentions are included instead of only pre-D detention placements.

* Individual CSU commitment data were collected by the CSU that ordered the juvenile's commitment. Two commitments resulted from offenses at a JCC for which dispositions were referred to the original district (CSU 2: 1; CSU 14: 1). Forty-five commitments resulted from offenses at a JCC for which dispositions remained in the JCC's district (CSU 11: 6; CSU 12: 39). Commitments are not equal to admissions as the time lag between a commitment by a court and admission to a JCC could cause the two events to occur in two separate FYs, and a juvenile may be counted in two or more CSUs if he or she was committed by multiple courts in different CSUs.

* Commitment data are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2012 because canceled, rescinded, and successfully appealed cases are now excluded.



Intake data are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2012 due to the inclusion of all TDOs as juvenile and not DR/CW complaints.

VJCCCA

In 1995, the Virginia General Assembly enacted VJCCCA “to establish a community-based system of progressive intensive sanctions and services that correspond to the severity of offense and treatment needs” (§ 16.1-309.2 of the *Code of Virginia*). The purpose of VJCCCA is “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.”

Since January 1996, funding has been allocated to each local governing body (an independent city or county) through a formula based on factors such as the number and types of arrests and average daily cost for serving a juvenile. In order to continue receiving VJCCCA funding, participating localities must maintain the same level of contribution to these programs as they made in 1995, referred to as the MOE.

Plan Development

To participate in VJCCCA, each jurisdiction must develop a plan for using the funding, and the plan must be approved by the Board of Juvenile Justice. Some localities have combined programs and funding across jurisdictions. Communities are given substantial autonomy and flexibility to address local juvenile offense patterns. Development of the plan requires consultation with judges, CSU directors, and CSA CPMTs (interagency bodies that manage the expenditures of CSA state funding to serve children and families). The local governing body designates who will be responsible for managing the plan. In many of the localities, this responsibility has been delegated to the CSU.

All funding must be used to serve “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” (§ 16.1-309.2 of the *Code of Virginia*). Local governing bodies may provide services directly or purchase them from other public or private agencies. No specific types of programs or services are required, although a list of permissible activities is in place. The intent is for programs and services to be developed to fit the needs of each locality and its court-involved juveniles.

The localities’ plans and programs are audited by DJJ, and each locality must submit an annual program evaluation. This evaluation provides information on each locality’s programs to ensure that all programs are in line with the locality’s overall plan.

Programs

Services generally fall into three broad categories: accountability, competency development, and public safety. Group homes and individually purchased services represent separate service categories. Under public safety, typical programs include electronic monitoring and intensive supervision of juveniles in the community. In the accountability category, coordination and monitoring of court-ordered community service and restitution are the primary services. Competency development encompasses the largest array of services, including in-home, substance abuse, and other forms of counseling; skill development programs; and academic support services. Locally- and privately-operated community juvenile group homes serve court-involved juveniles. Placements can either be through contracts with providers or directly funded through VJCCCA.

In FY 2013, the average cost for a VJCCCA residential placement was \$7,828 compared to \$885 for a non-residential placement. Non-residential services encompass a variety of programming from electronic monitoring, which is very inexpensive, to treatment services, which tend to be more expensive. It should also be noted that the average costs were calculated based on placements and not the number of unique juveniles receiving services.

Juveniles Served, FY 2013

	2013
Juveniles Placed	9,625
Total Program Placements	15,401
Average Placements per Juvenile	1.6
Juveniles Eligible for Detention	81.5%

- » During FY 2013, 9,625 juveniles were placed in VJCCCA programs for a total of 15,401 placements.
- » On average, there were 1.6 placements per juvenile.
- » 81.5% of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs were eligible for detention.

VJCCCA services can be delivered before or after disposition, and a delinquent adjudication is not required.



Placements by Service Category and Type, FY 2011-2013

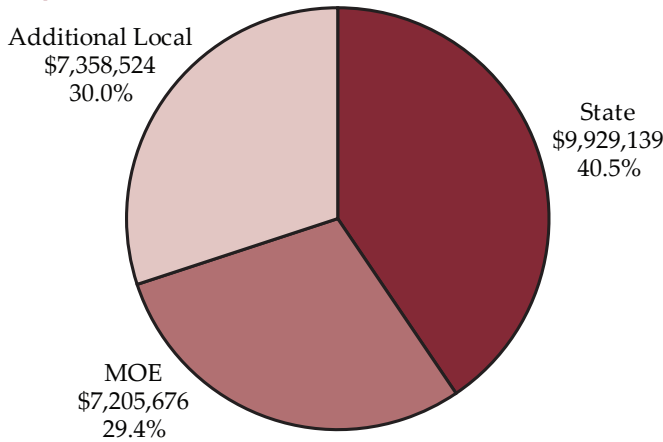
Service Category and Type	2011		2012		2013	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Accountability	3,694	19.2%	3,563	20.2%	3,347	21.7%
Community Service	3,387	17.6%	3,243	18.4%	3,000	19.5%
Restitution/Restorative Justice	307	1.6%	320	1.8%	347	2.3%
Competency Development	8,405	43.6%	6,590	37.4%	5,218	33.9%
Academic Improvement Programs	27	0.1%	23	0.1%	25	0.2%
After-School or Extended Day	495	2.6%	508	2.9%	298	1.9%
Anger Management Programs	901	4.7%	721	4.1%	785	5.1%
Case Management	1,572	8.2%	973	5.5%	708	4.6%
Employment/Vocational	101	0.5%	97	0.6%	84	0.5%
Home-Based/Family Preservation	189	1.0%	144	0.8%	113	0.7%
Individual, Group, Family Counseling	282	1.5%	195	1.1%	178	1.2%
Law-Related Education	432	2.2%	438	2.5%	339	2.2%
Life Skills	28	0.1%	64	0.4%	69	0.4%
Mental Health Assessment	209	1.1%	198	1.1%	115	0.7%
Mentoring	114	0.6%	75	0.4%	108	0.7%
Parenting Skills	112	0.6%	99	0.6%	70	0.5%
Sex Offender Assessment	1	0.0%	5	0.0%	2	0.0%
Sex Offender Education/Treatment	8	0.0%	4	0.0%	4	0.0%
Shoplifting Programs	838	4.3%	655	3.7%	642	4.2%
Substance Abuse Assessment	2,432	12.6%	1,596	9.1%	844	5.5%
Substance Abuse Education/Treatment	664	3.4%	795	4.5%	834	5.4%
Group Homes	395	2.0%	364	2.1%	378	2.5%
Individually Purchased Services	259	1.3%	346	2.0%	233	1.5%
Public Safety	6,527	33.9%	6,744	38.3%	6,225	40.4%
Crisis Intervention/Shelter Care	1,005	5.2%	1,029	5.8%	1,130	7.3%
Intensive Supervision/Surveillance	1,071	5.6%	1,023	5.8%	1,004	6.5%
Outreach Detention/Electronic Monitoring	4,451	23.1%	4,692	26.6%	4,091	26.6%
<i>Total Placements</i>	<i>19,280</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>17,607</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>15,401</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

- » There were 15,401 total placements in VJCCCA programs during FY 2013, a decrease of 20.1% from FY 2011.
- » Public safety had the highest percentage of placements out of all service categories in FY 2012-2013 and the second-highest percentage of placements in FY 2011.
 - › Outreach detention and electronic monitoring, a service type in the public safety category, had the highest percentage of total placements from FY 2011 to FY 2013.
- » Competency development had the highest percentage of placements out of all service categories in FY 2011 and the second-highest percentage of placements in FY 2012-2013.
- » Community service, a service type in the accountability category, had the second-highest percentage of total placements from FY 2011 to FY 2013.

Both the state and localities fund VJCCCA services. State allocations for each locality are determined by a formula with the requirement that localities maintain the same levels of contribution as they made in 1995, referred to as the MOE.



Expenditures, FY 2013*



* Data were downloaded on December 11, 2013. Two localities were in the process of revising their state expenditures; therefore, the figures above are subject to change.

- » Localities paid 59.5% of the total expenditures for VJCCCA programs. Of the total local expenditures, 49.5% were MOE, and 50.5% were additional funds.
- » VJCCCA funded the equivalent of 282.2 staff positions in FY 2013.

Juvenile Demographics, FY 2011-2013

Demographics	2011	2012	2013
Race			
Black	45.0%	44.5%	45.3%
White	50.1%	49.8%	47.1%
Asian	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%
Other/Unknown	4.4%	5.0%	6.7%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	5.3%	5.7%	5.8%
Non-Hispanic	21.8%	23.6%	22.0%
Unknown/Missing	72.9%	70.7%	72.2%
Sex			
Male	67.9%	68.6%	68.6%
Female	32.1%	31.4%	31.4%
Age			
8-12	5.4%	5.4%	4.3%
13	6.1%	6.6%	7.3%
14	12.1%	12.4%	12.6%
15	18.3%	18.6%	19.0%
16	24.8%	24.3%	23.5%
17	28.7%	27.8%	28.6%
18-20	4.4%	4.7%	4.5%
Missing	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Total Juveniles	11,091	10,524	9,625

- » 47.1% of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2013 were white juveniles, and 45.3% were black juveniles.
- » 5.8% of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2013 were identified as Hispanic.

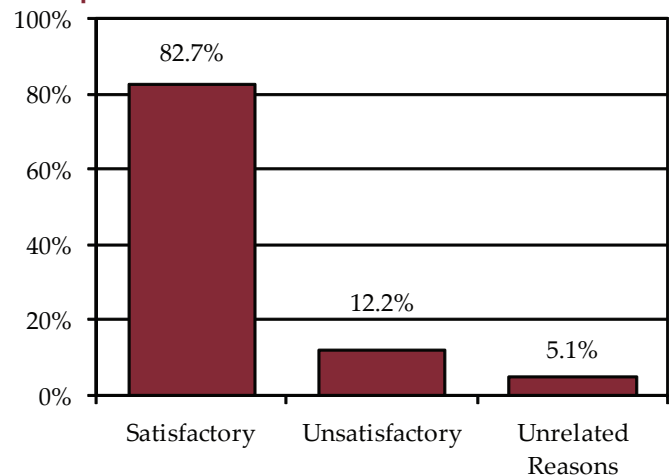
Placement Status, FY 2013

Dispositional Status	Residential	Non-Residential
Pre-D	1,228 (8.0%)	9,123 (59.2%)
Post-D	280 (1.8%)	4,770 (31.0%)

- » The majority of placements were pre-D and non-residential.
- » The second-highest percentage of placements were post-D and non-residential.
- » 9.8% of placements were residential: 8.0% were pre-D, and 1.8% were post-D.

Each locality and program develops its own satisfactory completion criteria. A juvenile may also leave the program for unrelated reasons such as status changes, program closures, or juvenile relocations. In FY 2013, 5.1% of VJCCCA releases left for unrelated reasons.

Completion Status of Releases, FY 2013



- » 15,183 program placements were released in FY 2013.
- » 82.7% of releases had a satisfactory completion status.
- » 12.2% of releases had an unsatisfactory completion status.



JDCs

JDCs provide temporary care for alleged juvenile delinquents who require secure custody pending a court appearance and for juveniles after disposition as ordered by a judge. Educational instruction (including remedial services) is mandatory within 24 hours of a juvenile's detention and is provided by the locality in which the JDC is located (funded by the Virginia Department of Education). Juveniles are provided medical and mental health screening, recreational and religious activities, and parent/guardian visitation. The 24 JDCs, including Richmond JDC, are operated by local governments or multi-jurisdictional commissions. DJJ provides partial funding for construction and operations and serves as the certifying agency for these facilities.

The localities served by each JDC are shown in the map below. The City of Richmond operated the Richmond JDC until April 2012 when it was closed. Juveniles from the City of Richmond requiring placement in a JDC were housed at other JDCs through MOAs. Richmond JDC remained closed throughout FY 2013 and reopened July 1, 2013.

In addition to post-D detention for up to 30 days without programs, many JDCs also provide post-D detention with programs for up to 180 days as an alternative to state commitment pursuant to § 16.1-284.1 of the *Code of Virginia*. Treatment services are coordinated by the JDC, the CSU, local mental health and social service agencies, and the juvenile's family. These services are individualized to meet the specific needs of each juvenile.

Examples of services for juveniles in post-D detention with programs include anger management treatment, substance abuse education and treatment, life skills,

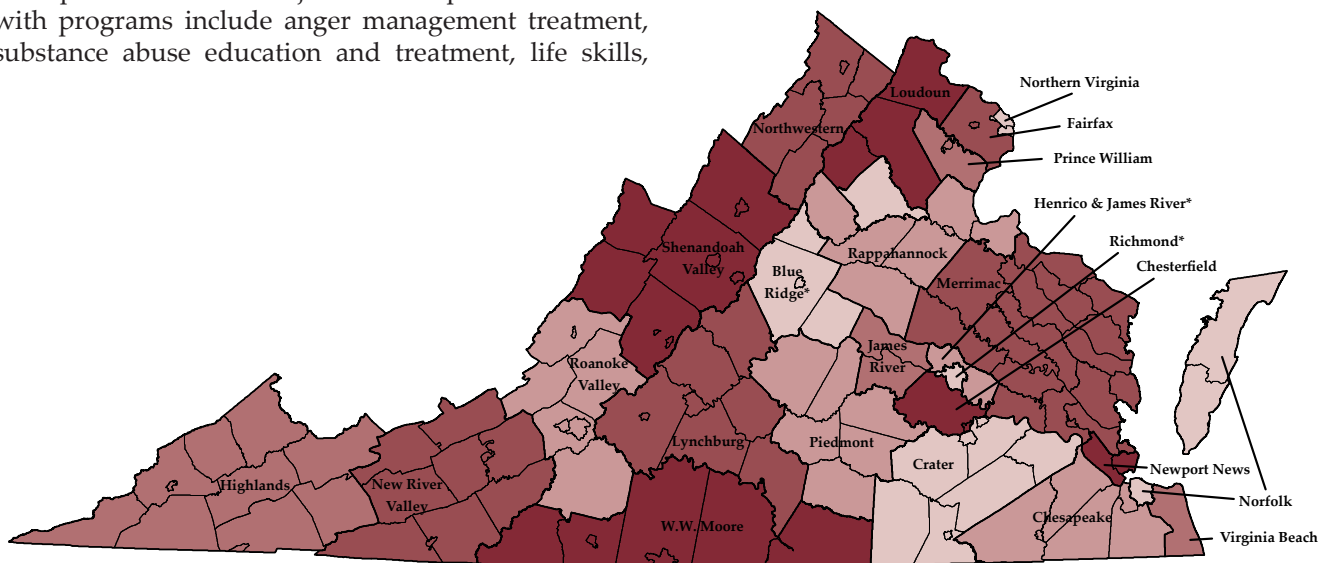
vocational education, community service, and victim empathy. During FY 2013, 18 JDCs operated post-D detention with programs: Blue Ridge, Chesapeake, Chesterfield, Fairfax, Highlands, James River, Loudoun, Lynchburg, Merrimac, New River Valley, Newport News, Norfolk, Northern Virginia, Northwestern, Rappahannock, Roanoke Valley, Virginia Beach, and W. W. Moore, Jr. Out of 1,365 certified JDC beds on the last day of FY 2013, 223 beds were dedicated to post-D detention with programs.

Additionally, some JDCs provide detention re-entry programs for juveniles in direct care to transition back to their communities before release. Although these juveniles are housed in the JDCs, they are counted in the direct care population and not the JDC population. The following JDCs operated detention re-entry programs in FY 2013: Merrimac, Norfolk, Shenandoah, and Virginia Beach. The detention re-entry ADP for FY 2013 was two juveniles.

JDC Data

A detention counts the first admission of a continuous detention stay. A new detention is not counted if a juvenile is transferred to another JDC (e.g., for a court hearing in another jurisdiction) or has a change in dispositional status (e.g., from pre-D detention to post-D detention with programs) without being released.

Detention dispositional statuses are categorized as pre-D, post-D without programs, post-D with programs, and other. Statuses are counted for each new status or



* Henrico County is served by both James River and Henrico JDCs.

* The City of Richmond was served by Blue Ridge, Chesterfield, Crater, James River, Merrimac, and Rappahannock JDCs in FY 2013. Richmond JDC reopened on July 1, 2013.

* Culpeper County is served by Blue Ridge JDC.



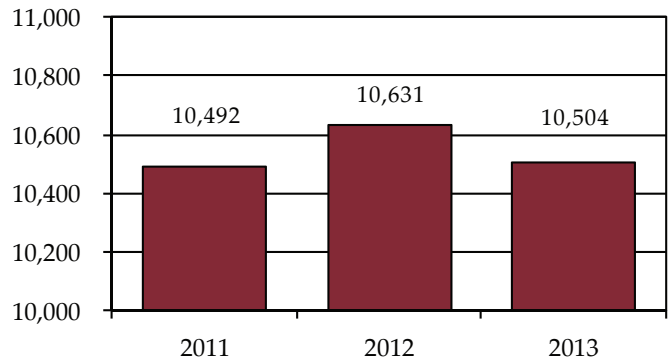
status change. The total number of dispositional statuses is higher than the total number of detainments since one detainment may have multiple dispositional statuses.

In reports prior to FY 2012, JDC admissions counted each time a juvenile entered a JDC, transferred between JDCs, or changed dispositional status. For example, a juvenile detained at one JDC, transferred to another JDC, then changed from a pre-D to post-D status would have three admissions. Instead, detainments and dispositional statuses are presented separately in this report, and transfers between JDCs are not reported. Weekend detainments are counted as single detainments.

Finally, most serious detaining offense data are not available as they were in reports prior to FY 2012. Each intake case is assigned an ICN; therefore, multiple complaints may be associated with one ICN. If a juvenile is detained, the ICN from the intake is also assigned to the JDC admission. In reports prior to FY 2012, the most serious offense was determined using all offenses associated with the ICN for each JDC admission; however, the ICN does not reflect any changes to the status of the individual offenses (e.g., *nolle prosequi*, dismissed, and amended) after the initial intake. This omission results in possible inaccuracies in the most serious detaining offense data. For example, if a detained juvenile had two complaints under one ICN but the more serious offense was dismissed, the dismissed offense would have been presented as the most serious detaining offense even though the other offense was the sole reason for the detainment. DJJ is working to improve data collection, but there is presently no mechanism available in the electronic data management system to correctly track these changes. Accordingly, most serious detaining offense data are not available.

A detainment counts the first admission of a continuous detention stay. A new detainment is not counted if a juvenile is transferred to another JDC or has a change in dispositional status without being released. Juveniles may be counted more than once if they have one or more additional detainments after being released from a JDC.

Detainments, FY 2011-2013



- » In FY 2013, 10,504 juveniles were detained in a JDC.
- » Detainments increased 1.3% between FY 2011 and FY 2012 and decreased 1.2% between FY 2012 and FY 2013.
- » There were 320 weekend detainments. (Weekend detainments are counted as single detainments.)

Detainment Demographics, FY 2011-2013

Demographics	2011	2012	2013
Race			
Black	52.0%	52.1%	53.5%
White	41.8%	41.6%	40.5%
Asian	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%
Other/Unknown	5.4%	5.5%	5.4%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	8.8%	8.8%	8.7%
Non-Hispanic	34.5%	34.3%	31.2%
Unknown/Missing	56.7%	56.9%	60.1%
Sex			
Male	75.8%	76.6%	75.6%
Female	24.2%	23.4%	24.4%
Age			
8-12	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%
13	3.9%	4.4%	4.9%
14	10.1%	10.9%	11.0%
15	19.2%	18.6%	20.0%
16	29.0%	28.2%	27.0%
17	35.6%	35.8%	35.2%
18-20	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Missing	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Total Detainments	10,492	10,631	10,504

- » 53.5% of detainments in FY 2013 were black juveniles, and 40.5% were white juveniles.
- » 8.7% of juveniles detained in FY 2013 were identified as Hispanic.
- » Over half of juveniles detained since FY 2011 were 16 or 17 years of age.



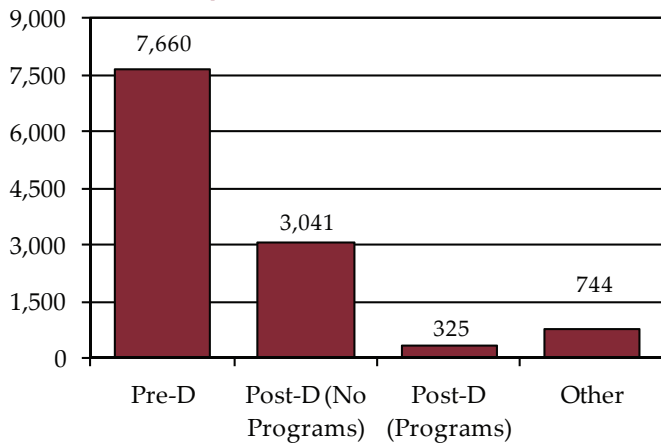
DAI Scores at Detainment, FY 2011-2013*

DAI Scores	2011	2012	2013
0-9 (Release)	16.9%	20.9%	23.6%
10-14 (Detention Alternative)	22.9%	25.0%	27.1%
15+ (Secure Detention)	53.9%	47.3%	41.0%
Missing	6.3%	6.8%	8.4%
Total	4,215	4,632	5,400

* Data include only pre-D detainments recorded as non-judge-ordered.

- » Of the juveniles who were detained in FY 2013, 41.0% had a DAI score indicating secure detention.
- » Of the juveniles who received a score of less than 15 in FY 2013, 37.6% had mandatory overrides.

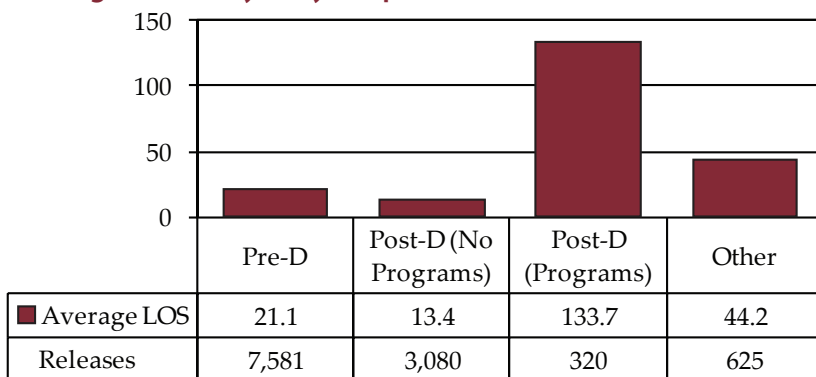
Detention Dispositional Statuses, FY 2013*



* Juveniles with dispositional status changes during their detainment are counted in each dispositional status.

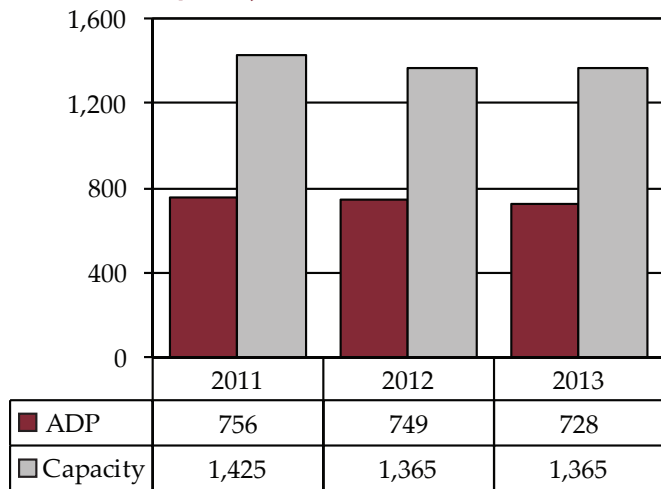
- » 65.1% of dispositional statuses were pre-D detention.
- » 25.8% of dispositional statuses were post-D detention without programs, and 2.8% were post-D detention with programs.
- » 6.3% of dispositional statuses were other.

Average LOS (Days) by Dispositional Status, FY 2013 Releases*



* A release is counted when a juvenile's dispositional status is closed, even if a new status is opened and the juvenile remains in a JDC.

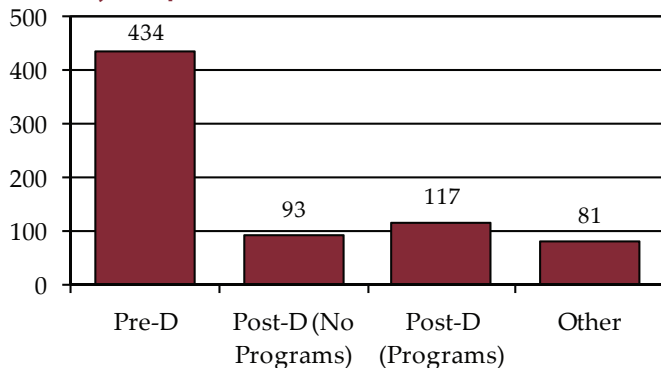
ADP and Capacity, FY 2011-2013*



* Capacities are determined on the last day of the FY and represent the number of certified beds; they may not represent the number of "operational" or "staffed" beds, which may be significantly lower.

- » JDCs have operated below capacity for the past three FYs.

ADP by Dispositional Status, FY 2013



- » Pre-D detention had the highest ADP in FY 2013.

- » Post-D detention with programs had the longest average LOS (133.7 days) and the fewest releases (320) in FY 2013.
- » Pre-D detention had an average LOS of 21.1 days and the most releases (7,581) in FY 2013.
- » Post-D detention without programs had the shortest average LOS (13.4 days) and 3,080 releases in FY 2013.
- » Other dispositional statuses had an average LOS of 44.2 days and 625 releases in FY 2013.



Summary by JDC

Detainments, FY 2013

JDC	Detainments	DAI Scores at Detainment (Pre-D Non-Judge-Ordered Only)			
		Release	Det. Alt.	Secure	Missing
Blue Ridge	289	24.3%	34.1%	35.3%	6.4%
Chesapeake	592	18.4%	21.7%	56.0%	3.9%
Chesterfield	1,073	22.6%	36.7%	40.1%	0.5%
Crater	349	16.4%	28.6%	52.9%	2.1%
Fairfax	558	24.3%	29.2%	38.0%	8.5%
Henrico	870	40.9%	28.7%	22.8%	7.6%
Highlands	320	23.3%	27.1%	34.1%	15.5%
James River	115	12.3%	35.6%	49.3%	2.7%
Loudoun	202	23.5%	29.6%	39.5%	7.4%
Lynchburg	387	27.6%	24.3%	42.1%	5.9%
Merrimac	466	27.3%	18.2%	39.7%	14.9%
New River Valley	212	24.7%	31.2%	40.9%	3.2%
Newport News	723	20.0%	24.2%	41.9%	14.0%
Norfolk	561	21.4%	23.5%	47.7%	7.4%
Northern Virginia	420	23.8%	20.3%	26.9%	29.1%
Northwestern	382	23.5%	38.0%	27.1%	11.4%
Piedmont	130	32.3%	20.0%	40.0%	7.7%
Prince William	608	20.1%	27.0%	51.7%	1.1%
Rappahannock	569	31.7%	21.5%	30.1%	16.7%
Richmond	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Roanoke Valley	568	25.9%	28.9%	29.9%	15.2%
Shenandoah	344	34.6%	25.2%	28.3%	11.9%
Virginia Beach	442	9.3%	24.3%	62.5%	3.9%
W. W. Moore, Jr.	324	40.5%	28.1%	31.4%	0.0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>10,504</i>	<i>23.6%</i>	<i>27.1%</i>	<i>41.0%</i>	<i>8.4%</i>



Capacity and ADP, FY 2013*

JDC	Certified Capacity	ADP by Dispositional Status				Total
		Pre-D	Post-D (No Programs)	Post-D (Programs)	Other	
Blue Ridge	40	14	2	3	2	21
Chesapeake	100	46	3	6	6	62
Chesterfield	90	28	5	5	6	44
Crater	22	16	3	N/A	0	19
Fairfax	121	24	3	7	0	35
Henrico	20	13	4	1	0	17
Highlands	35	12	6	4	0	22
James River	60	30	4	17	3	53
Loudoun	24	8	2	4	1	14
Lynchburg	48	12	2	6	1	21
Merrimac	48	21	5	7	5	37
New River Valley	24	7	4	2	0	13
Newport News	110	38	4	14	10	66
Norfolk	80	27	3	7	15	52
Northern Virginia	70	16	4	7	1	27
Northwestern	32	8	8	5	0	21
Piedmont	20	7	2	N/A	1	9
Prince William	72	27	6	N/A	2	35
Rappahannock	80	23	5	7	8	43
Richmond	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Roanoke Valley	81	18	5	2	1	27
Shenandoah	38	10	7	N/A	0	17
Virginia Beach	90	20	5	9	13	47
W. W. Moore, Jr.	60	12	3	6	4	24
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,365</i>	<i>434</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>728</i>

* Capacities are determined on the last day of the FY and represent the number of certified beds; they may not represent the number of "operational" or "staffed" beds, which may be significantly lower.

* Henrico JDC does not operate a post-D program, but an ADP is reported due to temporary transfers from James River JDC.



Direct Care

Direct care programs are responsible for juveniles committed to DJJ, ensuring that they receive treatment and educational services while in a safe and secure setting. As of June 30, 2013, DJJ operated four JCCs (Beaumont JCC, Bon Air JCC, Culpeper JCC, and RDC) and two halfway houses (Abraxas House and Hampton Place) with a combined operating capacity of 758 beds.

Due to budget constraints and a decreasing juvenile population, DJJ resolved in FY 2013 to repurpose Hanover and Oak Ridge JCCs. Juveniles at Hanover JCC were moved to other facilities by April 19, 2013, based on classification levels and treatment needs. The program at Oak Ridge JCC, which serves juveniles with low intellectual functioning, was relocated to an autonomous section of Beaumont JCC on March 20, 2013. Program participants continue to receive specialized services separate from Beaumont JCC's general population. Hanover JCC's buildings and grounds were repurposed into a statewide public safety training academy, and RDC moved into the former Oak Ridge JCC building on June 12, 2013. (See page 2 for a description of Hanover's repurposing and Appendix D for the operating capacities of all direct care facilities.)

JCCs

BSU, Health Services, Youth Industries, Food Services, and Maintenance provide support to the JCCs. DJJ's Division of Education provides educational and vocational services to meet the needs of committed juveniles. Programs within the JCCs offer community reintegration and specialized services in a secure residential setting.

Case management and treatment program staff provide oversight of treatment needs, security requirements, LOS, and facility placements while in direct care. Staff facilitate psycho-educational groups, assess progress achieved, and manage classifications and residential placements. They are responsible for ensuring that all needed services (including mental health, substance abuse, sex offender, aggression management, and independent living skills development) are available and operational at the facilities, and they serve as a liaison between the field and the administrative offices for procedures and resources. These staff also work with the community to provide a transition and parole plan for re-entry.

Detention re-entry is provided to some juveniles in direct care to transition back to the JDC in their communities before release. Although these juveniles are housed in the JDCs, they are counted in the direct care popula-

tion of RDC and not the JDC population. The detention re-entry ADP for FY 2013 was two juveniles.

In FY 2013, DJJ revised the programming of its administrative segregation units to better meet the behavior management needs of committed juveniles. The newly-created IBR Units replaced administrative segregation units in June 2013.

RDC

DJJ operates a centralized evaluation and classification process at RDC. This JCC serves as the central intake facility for juveniles committed to DJJ. With the primary function of orientation, evaluation, and classification of juveniles, evaluations provided at RDC include medical, psychological, behavioral, educational/vocational, and sociological. Juveniles are typically housed at RDC for three to four weeks. At the conclusion of the evaluation process, a team of evaluators meets to discuss each case to determine treatment needs, LOS, classification, re-entry services, mental health transitioning, and placement recommendations. From RDC, juveniles are transferred to their designated JCCs.

Division of Education

In 2012, House Bill 1291 and Senate Bill 678, the Governor's Omnibus Government Reform bills, abolished DCE and the Board of Correctional Education. Virginia's responsibility to provide committed juveniles with educational services was transferred to DJJ on July 1, 2012.

DJJ's Division of Education operates the Yvonne B. Miller High School as an LEA, providing educational and vocational instruction at each JCC. Previously operated as separate schools at each JCC, the single school system with facility campuses, established on August 20, 2012, provides an opportunity to consolidate and adapt programs for the declining population of committed juveniles. The school is staffed by administrators and teachers who are licensed by the Virginia Department of Education.

Juveniles' school records are forwarded to RDC upon notification of commitment to DJJ. All juveniles who have not earned a high school diploma or GED are evaluated at RDC and placed in an educational program based on their academic history.

Juveniles on the high school graduation track can earn credits in classes at the middle school or high school level. They are able to participate in an accelerated schedule that allows over-age, credit-deficient juveniles to catch up with their peers by earning credits more quickly than



they would in their community schools. In addition, juveniles who are 18 years of age or older may enroll in classes that will prepare them to participate in GED testing. DJJ's Division of Education also offers CTE courses in 16 trade areas. Each program is designed to provide juveniles with the required job tasks and employability skills that will allow them to obtain and maintain employment when released from the facilities.

BSU

BSU is the organizational unit responsible for providing clinical treatment services to juveniles at the JCCs. The primary services provided by BSU staff include mental health, aggression management, substance abuse, and sex offender treatment, as well as intake psychological evaluations and pre-release risk assessments.

Mental Health Services: At RDC, BSU conducts comprehensive psychological evaluations of all juveniles committed to DJJ. At each facility, BSU provides 24-hour crisis intervention; individual, group, and family therapy; mental status evaluations; case consultations and development of individualized behavior support protocols; program development and implementation; and staff training. Three JCCs have ISUs for juveniles whose mental health needs do not allow them to function effectively in the general population of the facilities. Risk assessments are completed for all serious and major offenders when they are considered for release.

Aggression Management Treatment: Evidence-based aggression management treatment services are provided in specialized units as well as in the general population from multi-disciplinary treatment teams consisting of mental health professionals, counselors, and security staff. Juveniles must complete core objectives that address anger control, moral reasoning, and social skills as well as demonstrate aggression management in their environment. Depending on individual needs, treatment completion generally requires approximately four months.

Substance Abuse Treatment: Evidence-based, cognitive-behavioral substance abuse treatment services are provided in specialized treatment units and in the general population. Treatment emphasizes motivation to change, drug and alcohol refusal skills, addiction and craving coping skills, relapse prevention, problem solving, effective communication, transition to the community, and other skills. Depending on individual needs, completion of substance abuse treatment services requires five weeks to six months.

Sex Offender Treatment: Evidence-based, cognitive-behavioral sex offender evaluation and treatment services are provided in specialized treatment units and in the

general population. Juveniles in sex offender treatment units receive intensive treatment from a multi-disciplinary treatment team that includes a unit manager, counselor, psychologist, and social worker. Specialized sex offender treatment units offer an array of services, including individual, group, and family therapy. Each juvenile receives an individualized treatment plan that addresses programmatic goals, competencies, and core treatment activities. Successful completion of sex offender treatment may require 6 to 36 months depending on treatment needs, behavioral stability, and motivation of the juvenile. The median treatment time is approximately 18 months.

Other Programs

DJJ developed a four-year strategic plan in 2010 for the re-entry initiative with the mission to promote public safety and accountability by implementing a seamless plan of services for each juvenile for a successful transition and reintegration into the community. Beginning at admission, programs in the JCCs focus on this initiative. A selection of these programs are described below:

Female Transition and WERP Unit: Bon Air JCC operates a transition and WERP unit for its female population. Female WERP and intake juveniles share a unit that has been modified to provide a specialized area for recreation and leisure. Each juvenile in the unit has an individual bedroom.

Mentoring Project: DJJ, with the Virginia Mentoring Partnership, developed a Mentoring Project in the Richmond-metro area to provide juveniles with a structured and trusting relationship. It pairs a juvenile with a mentor 120 days prior to release, and the mentor continues to meet with the juvenile for six months after release.

MHSTPs: For those juveniles with mental health needs, the counselor, BSU therapist, PO, juvenile, juvenile's family, and community services providers collaborate to develop an MHSTP for the juvenile to provide a seamless transition from the facility to the community with no lapse in mental health services.

REACH: DJJ's behavior management program used in the JCCs provides juveniles with the knowledge, skills, and abilities necessary for rehabilitation, positive growth, and behavioral change. The program focuses on reinforcing desired behaviors, tracking inappropriate behaviors, providing feedback, and using a system of phases through which juveniles can advance. REACH is used in all of the JCCs with the exception of the Oak Ridge Program, which operates a separate behavior modification program based on a token economy.



REEP: REEP is a cooperative initiative between DJJ and the Peninsula Area Worklink, a workforce investment board that serves the Hampton, Newport News, and Williamsburg areas. The One-Stop sites within Beaumont and Culpeper JCCs allow juveniles to participate in job training and to access job-search services both before and after release.

Second Chance Act Grant for Re-Entry: DJJ, with Tidewater Youth Services Commission, received a grant award from the Office of Justice Programs at DOJ for a Juvenile Offender Re-Entry Demonstration Project. The project serves high- and moderate-risk parolees up to the age of 21 from the Tidewater area. The grant supports a comprehensive range of services and provides for graduated re-entry options. The program is grounded in research-based principles and implements evidence-based modalities targeting criminogenic needs.

WERP: WERP accommodates 12 male juveniles and provides education and work experience outside the JCC. The purpose of WERP is to afford juveniles opportunities to successfully transition back to the community by providing employability skills, job placement in the community, life skills training, and transitional living. Wages earned by WERP participants are initially used to pay any restitution, fines, or court costs, with any remaining wages credited to the juveniles' accounts.

Youth Industries: Youth Industries participants engage in employment provided both on the JCC grounds and in local communities through agreements with state and local government agencies, private employers, foundations, and charitable organizations. Fields of study vary at each JCC and include horticulture, silk screening, offset printing, food services, immediate assembly, electrical, barbering, embroidery, vinyl sign-making, and advertising and design. Youth Industries works with the state's One-Stop centers to help secure employment and other needed services for these juveniles. If warranted, participating juveniles are modestly compensated based on work-training hours completed or receive an established piecework rate. Fields of study may also be integrated with an apprenticeship program.

Health Services

The Health Services Unit provides quality healthcare services to juveniles in the JCCs. DJJ maintains a staff of physicians, dentists, and nurses on-site who provide assessment, treatment, and care to meet the medical and dental needs of the population housed in the facilities. In addition, contracted psychiatrists and optometrists provide healthcare services to the juveniles. On-site staff are supplemented by a network of hospitals, physicians, and transport services to ensure all medically necessary

healthcare services delivered are consistent with the community standards.

Security and Operations

Security, which involves both public safety and the safety of the juveniles and staff, is facilitated by JCOs under SOPs that establish how facilities and services are to operate on a 24-hour basis. DJJ uses an objective classification system to enable staff to periodically assess juveniles' appropriate security and custody levels and assign them to appropriate housing placements within a facility based on classification level, age, sex, and other factors. (See Appendices E and F.)

As a safeguard for the juveniles, a grievance process is in place in the facilities through the Ombudsman Program. The purpose of the program is to provide a strong system of advocacy for committed juveniles. The program is staffed by an agency-wide ombudsman and grievance coordinators assigned to each JCC. By monitoring conditions of confinement and service delivery systems, the program helps identify and solve problems with the potential to cause harm or impede rehabilitative efforts. It helps protect the rights of juveniles; promotes system accountability; and helps ensure safe, humane, and lawful living conditions. The ombudsman and grievance coordinators operate independently from the facilities in order to provide juveniles with an outlet for addressing issues for which they have expressed concern.

Halfway Houses

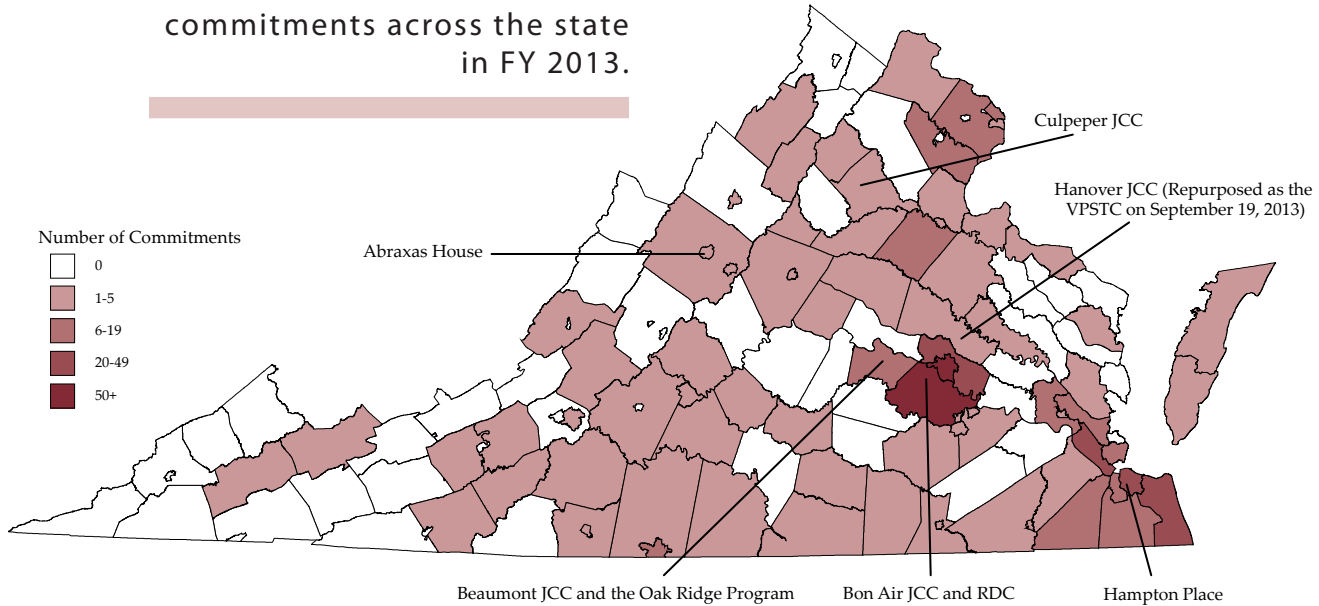
In FY 2013, DJJ operated two juvenile halfway houses, Abraxas House in Staunton and Hampton Place in Norfolk, to address transitional needs of juveniles who were released from JCCs. Prior to FY 2013, juveniles were placed on parole supervision during their stay at the halfway houses. Between May and July of 2012, the halfway houses were closed for renovations, security upgrades, and staff training. New residents in FY 2013 remained under direct care status during their stay at the halfway houses.

The purpose of a halfway house is to provide transitional living for juveniles who would benefit from services in this type of placement. Juveniles learn independent living skills and are required to enroll in school, work toward a GED, or maintain gainful employment. Supportive relapse prevention services are provided by public or private vendors for juveniles with identified substance abuse and sex offender treatment needs. Upon completion of a halfway house stay, most juveniles return to their families or live independently.



Commitments by Locality, FY 2013*

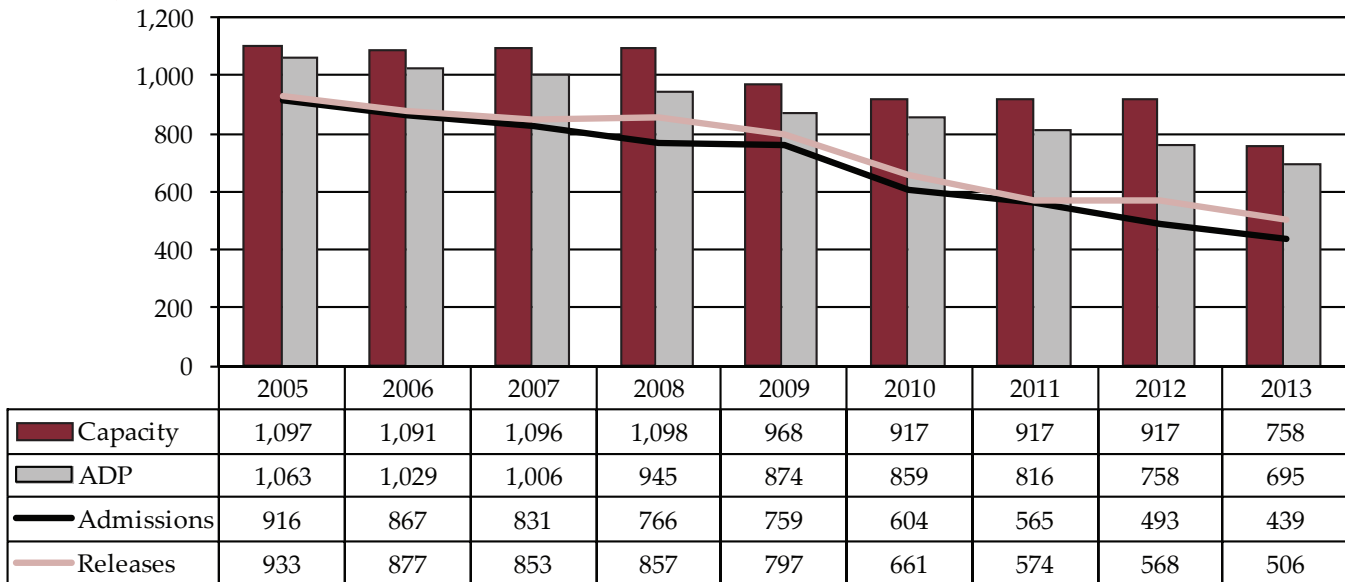
The map shows the locations of the direct care facilities and the distribution of commitments across the state in FY 2013.



* Two commitments resulted from offenses at a JCC for which dispositions were referred to the original district (CSU 2: 1; CSU 14: 1). Forty-five commitments resulted from offenses at a JCC for which dispositions remained in the JCC's district (CSU 11: 6; CSU 12: 39).

» CSUs 12 and 13 committed the highest number of juveniles (66 and 57, respectively) during FY 2013.

Capacity, ADP, Admissions, and Releases, FY 2005-2013*



* Data include alternative placements, which were available through FY 2009. Only FY 2013 data include halfway houses.

- » Due primarily to facility closures, capacity decreased 30.9% between FY 2005 and FY 2013.
- » ADP decreased 34.6% between FY 2005 and FY 2013.
- » Admissions decreased 52.1% between FY 2005 and FY 2013.
- » Releases decreased 45.8% between FY 2005 and FY 2013.



Canceled, rescinded, and successfully appealed commitments are not included except for in the ADP.

Capacity and ADP, FY 2013*

Facility	Capacity	ADP On-Site	ADP Off-Site	ADP Total
Beaumont	234	210	2	212
Bon Air	260	186	2	187
Culpeper	156	120	1	122
Hanover	0	54	0	54
Oak Ridge Program	48	39	0	39
RDC	40	71	3	74
<i>JCC Total</i>	<i>738</i>	<i>679</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>688</i>
Abraxas House	10	3	0	3
Hampton Place	10	4	0	4
<i>State Total</i>	<i>758</i>	<i>687</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>695</i>

* Hanover JCC closed April 19, 2013. The Oak Ridge Program was moved to the Beaumont JCC campus on March 20, 2013, and RDC was relocated to the former Oak Ridge building on June 12, 2013.

* Capacities are determined on the last day of the FY. Hanover JCC and RDC have ADPs that exceed their capacities due to facility closure and relocation.

» 91.7% of total capacity was utilized in FY 2013.

Admission Demographics, FY 2011-2013

Demographics	2011	2012	2013
Race			
Black	65.3%	69.8%	65.1%
White	29.9%	26.2%	29.2%
Asian	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%
Other/Unknown	4.1%	3.7%	5.2%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	5.0%	5.5%	5.2%
Non-Hispanic	23.5%	29.0%	34.6%
Unknown/Missing	71.5%	65.5%	60.1%
Sex			
Male	92.9%	91.7%	90.2%
Female	7.1%	8.3%	9.8%
Age			
Under 14	1.2%	1.8%	0.9%
14	4.4%	7.1%	6.4%
15	13.5%	17.0%	13.0%
16	30.4%	28.4%	23.0%
17	38.8%	36.5%	43.5%
18	10.3%	8.5%	11.4%
19-20	1.4%	0.6%	1.8%
<i>Total Admissions</i>	<i>565</i>	<i>493</i>	<i>439</i>

» 65.1% of admissions in FY 2013 were black juveniles, and 29.2% were white juveniles.

» 5.2% of admissions in FY 2013 were identified as Hispanic.

» Over half of admissions since FY 2011 were 16 or 17 years of age.

» The average age of juveniles admitted in FY 2013 was 16.9 years of age.

Admissions by Most Serious Committing Offense, FY 2013*

Most Serious Offense Severity	Determinate	Indeterminate	Total
DAI Ranking			
Felony			
Against Persons	86.1%	34.7%	44.0%
Weapons/Narcotics	0.0%	1.9%	1.6%
Other	13.9%	40.6%	35.8%
Class 1 Misdemeanor			
Against Persons	0.0%	6.7%	5.5%
Other	0.0%	8.9%	7.3%
Parole Violation	0.0%	7.2%	5.9%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
VCSC Ranking			
Person	86.1%	41.4%	49.4%
Property	13.9%	47.2%	41.2%
Narcotics	0.0%	2.5%	2.1%
Other	0.0%	8.9%	7.3%
<i>Total Admissions</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>360</i>	<i>439</i>

* Data include offenses that occurred during a commitment and resulted in a subsequent commitment.

» Most serious offenses by DAI ranking:

- » Felonies against persons were the highest percentage (86.1%) of admissions with a determinate commitment.
- » Other felonies were the highest percentage (40.6%) of admissions with an indeterminate commitment.
- » Felonies against persons were the highest percentage (44.0%) of admissions overall.

» Most serious offenses by VCSC ranking:

- » Person offenses were the highest percentage (86.1%) of admissions with a determinate commitment.
- » Property offenses were the highest percentage (47.2%) of admissions with an indeterminate commitment, followed by person offenses (41.4%).
- » Person offenses were the highest percentage of admissions overall (49.4%), followed by property offenses (41.2%).



Admissions by Most Serious Committing Offense Category, FY 2013*

Most Serious Offense Category	Determinate Felony	Indeterminate			Overall		
	Felony	Felony	Misd.	Total	Felony	Misd.	Total
Alcohol	N/A	N/A	3.6%	0.6%	N/A	3.6%	0.5%
Arson	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%	0.9%
Assault	5.1%	9.0%	39.3%	13.1%	8.1%	39.3%	11.6%
Burglary	10.1%	28.8%	N/A	22.2%	24.6%	N/A	20.0%
Disorderly Conduct	N/A	N/A	1.8%	0.3%	N/A	1.8%	0.2%
Extortion	0.0%	0.7%	1.8%	0.8%	0.6%	1.8%	0.7%
Fraud	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%	0.9%
Gangs	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%
Kidnapping	2.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.6%	1.1%	0.0%	0.9%
Larceny	3.8%	22.3%	32.1%	22.2%	18.2%	32.1%	18.9%
Murder	3.8%	0.7%	N/A	0.6%	1.4%	N/A	1.1%
Narcotics	0.0%	2.5%	1.8%	2.2%	2.0%	1.8%	1.8%
Obstruction of Justice	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.3%	0.0%	1.8%	0.2%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.2%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%
Robbery	65.8%	18.0%	N/A	13.9%	28.6%	N/A	23.2%
Sexual Abuse	8.9%	9.7%	0.0%	7.5%	9.5%	0.0%	7.7%
Traffic	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	1.4%	1.4%	0.0%	1.1%
Trespassing	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.3%	0.0%	1.8%	0.2%
Vandalism	0.0%	1.8%	14.3%	3.6%	1.4%	14.3%	3.0%
Weapons	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.3%	0.0%	1.8%	0.2%
Misc./Other	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%
Total Admissions	79	278	56	360	357	56	439

* Data include offenses that occurred during a commitment and resulted in a subsequent recommitment.

* Determinate commitments can only be for felony offenses. Nine blended sentences are included with determinate commitments.

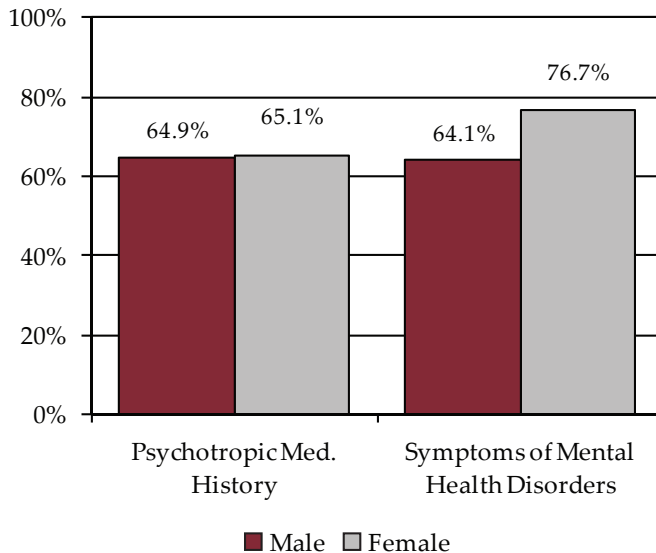
* Total indeterminate and overall admissions include felonies, misdemeanors, and other offenses; therefore, the sum of felony and misdemeanor counts may not add to total count. The only "other" offenses were 26 indeterminate admissions for parole violations.

- » 18.0% of all admissions were determinate commitments; 82.0% were indeterminate commitments.
- » Robbery was the most serious offense category with the highest percentage of offenses that resulted in a determinate commitment.
- » 77.2% of most serious offenses that resulted in indeterminate commitments were felonies; 15.6% were misdemeanors.
- » Burglary was the most serious offense category with the highest percentage of felonies that resulted in an indeterminate commitment.
- » Assault was the most serious offense category with the highest percentage of misdemeanors that resulted in an indeterminate commitment.
- » Robbery was the most serious offense category with the highest percentage of all felonies.
- » Assault was the most serious offense category with the highest percentage of all misdemeanors.

If a juvenile has a determinate commitment, his or her LOS is decided by the court. A juvenile with an indeterminate commitment has an LOS that is calculated by DJJ using the LOS Guidelines. (See Appendix G.)



Admissions by Psychotropic Medication History and Symptoms of Mental Health Disorders, FY 2013*



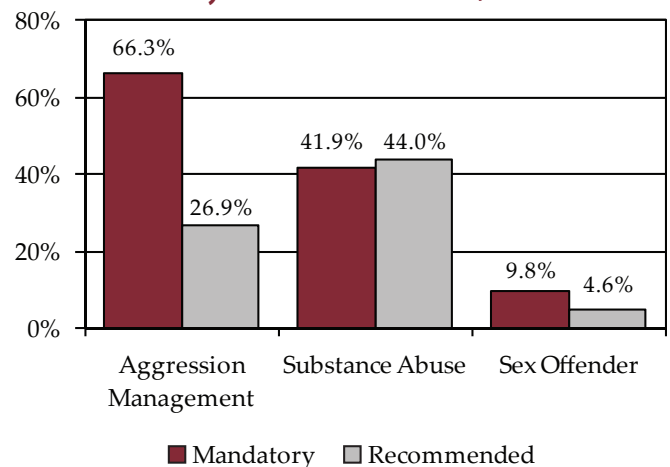
* Data include juveniles who appear to have significant symptoms of a mental health disorder, according to diagnostic criteria in the DSM-IV. ADHD, CD, ODD, Substance Abuse Disorder, and Substance Dependence Disorder are not included.

- » The majority of juveniles had a history of psychotropic medication use (64.9%) and appeared to have significant symptoms of a mental health disorder, excluding those disorders listed above (65.4%).
- » A higher percentage of females than males had a history of psychotropic medication use and appeared to have significant symptoms of a mental health disorder.
- » 93.6% of juveniles appeared to have significant symptoms of ADHD, CD, ODD, Substance Abuse Disorder, or Substance Dependence Disorder.
 - › More females (95.3%) than males (93.4%) appeared to have significant symptoms of ADHD, CD, ODD, Substance Abuse Disorder, or Substance Dependence Disorder.
- » 80.6% of juveniles had a mental health treatment need. Mental health is not a mandatory or recommended treatment need that can affect LOS.

The majority of juveniles appear to have significant symptoms of a mental health disorder.

Juveniles assigned mandatory treatment needs may be held until their statutory release date (36 continuous months or 21st birthday) if they do not complete the mandatory treatment. Juveniles assigned recommended treatment needs may be held until their LRD if they do not complete the recommended treatment. Sex offender treatment can have the greatest impact on the juvenile's LOS due to the length of the program.

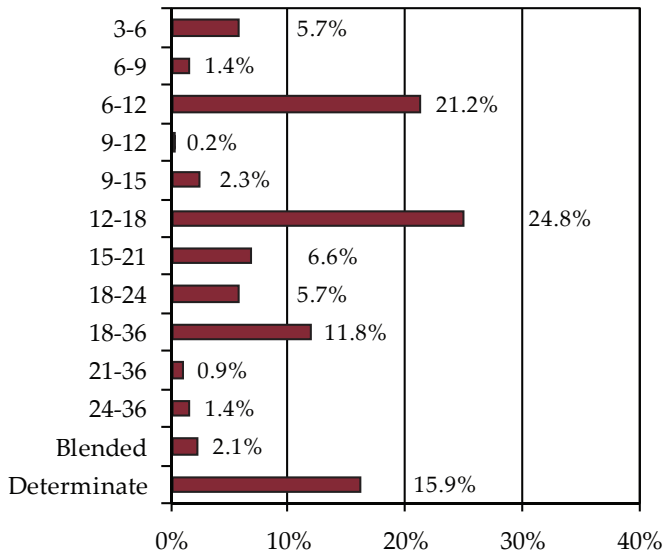
Admissions by Treatment Needs, FY 2013



- » 93.2% of admissions had an aggression management treatment need. 66.3% of admissions had a mandatory treatment need.
- » 85.9% of admissions had a substance abuse treatment need. 41.9% of admissions had a mandatory treatment need.
- » 14.4% of admissions had a sex offender treatment need. 9.8% of admissions had a mandatory treatment need.

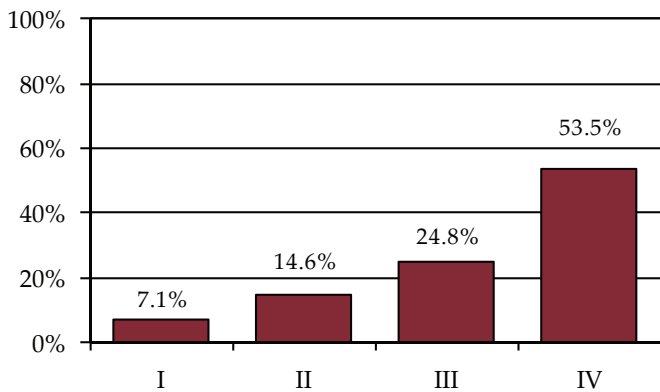


Admissions by Assigned LOS (Months), FY 2013*



- * Juveniles with multiple commitments for a single admission are counted once. The longest blended or determinate assigned LOS was selected, even if an indeterminate commitment assigned LOS was longer. If the juvenile had only indeterminate commitments, the longest LOS category was selected.
- » 82.0% of admissions were for indeterminate commitments.
 - » Approximately half (48.5%) of admissions had an indeterminate assigned LOS between 6-12 months and 12-18 months.
 - » 74.5% of admissions were committed by a J&DR court, 15.7% by a circuit court, and 9.8% by a J&DR court with the commitment upheld in circuit court on appeal.

Admissions by Initial Custody Classification Level, FY 2013



- * Data are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2012 due to changes in the custody classification scoring.
- » Over half (53.5%) of JCC admissions in FY 2013 had an initial custody classification level of IV.

Releases by Average Actual LOS (Months), FY 2013*

Assigned LOS Category	Average Actual LOS	Releases	% of All Releases
3-6 months	7.3	26	5.1%
6-9 months	9.9	4	0.8%
6-12 months	7.9	80	15.8%
9-12 months	11.5	1	0.2%
9-15 months	9.3	8	1.6%
12-18 months	14.4	130	25.7%
15-21 months	14.4	30	5.9%
18-24 months	17.9	36	7.1%
18-36 months	25.2	62	12.3%
21-36 months	23.2	7	1.4%
24-36 months	27.0	10	2.0%
<i>Total Indeterminate</i>	<i>15.1</i>	<i>396</i>	<i>78.3%</i>
<i>Blended</i>	<i>30.1</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>6.3%</i>
<i>Determinate</i>	<i>30.6</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>15.4%</i>

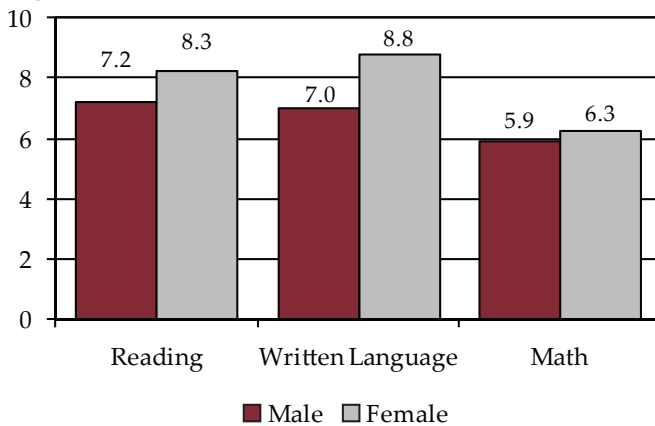
- * Juveniles with multiple commitments for a single admission are counted once. The longest blended or determinate assigned LOS was selected, even if an indeterminate commitment assigned LOS was longer. If the juvenile had only indeterminate commitments, the longest LOS category was selected.
- * Two juveniles had subsequent recommitments with an LOS category exceeding 36 months.
- » The average actual LOS for all juveniles, regardless of their commitment type, was 18.4 months.
 - » Indeterminately committed juveniles comprised 78.3% of FY 2013 releases, and their average actual LOS was 15.1 months.
 - » Juveniles determinately committed comprised 15.4% of FY 2013 releases, and their average actual LOS was 30.6 months.
 - » 25.7% of FY 2013 releases had an assigned LOS of 12-18 months, and their average actual LOS was 14.4 months.
 - » The average age of juveniles released in FY 2013 was 18.3 years of age.

The assigned LOS for an indeterminate commitment is a range of time (e.g., 6-12 months). The first number in the range represents the juvenile's ERD, and the second number represents the juvenile's LRD.



Division of Education

RDC Educational Evaluations by Grade-Equivalent Score, FY 2013*

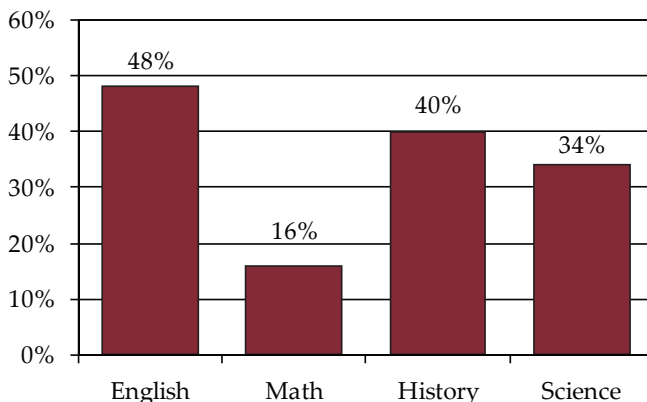


* Grade-equivalent scores were determined by the Woodcock-Johnson III. Juveniles with a high school diploma, GED, or recent testing scores are not tested at RDC admission. Grade-equivalent scores appear approximately one-half grade levels lower than reports prior to FY 2012 due to changes in data retrieval procedures. "Written Language" scores were previously reported as "Writing" scores.

* Canceled, rescinded, and successfully appealed commitments are not included.

- » Females tested at least one grade level higher than males in reading and written language.
- » Males and females tested approximately the same in math.

SOL Pass Rates, FY 2013*

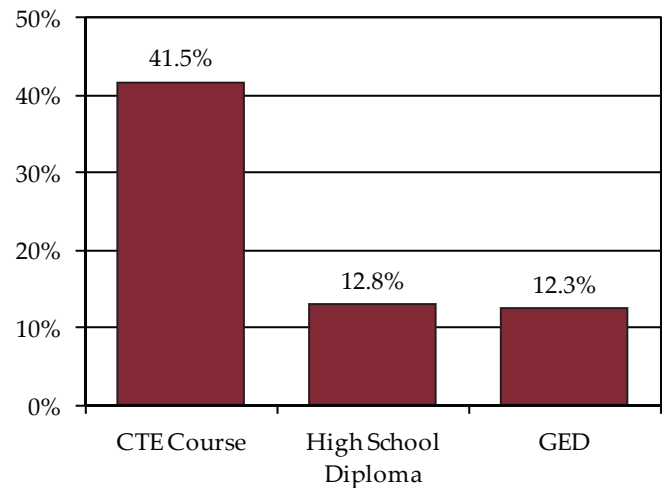


* SOL pass rates account for all juveniles who took an SOL test during the Summer 2012, Fall 2012, and Spring 2013 testing periods. Juveniles who re-tested were not double-counted in the rate. If a juvenile fails the initial test and passes a re-test, he or she is counted as one pass.

* English includes both the reading and writing tests.

- » Juveniles had the highest pass rate (48%) on the SOL English tests and the lowest pass rate (16%) on the SOL math tests.
- » Pass rates for the SOL history and science tests were between 30% and 40%.

JCC Releases by Educational Attainment during Commitment, FY 2013*



* In order to successfully complete a CTE course, a juvenile must complete 80% of the course, have a passing grade, and complete required seat time.

- » The GED test is administered by section, and in order to earn the credential, all five sections must be passed. In FY 2013, 83.1% of all administered sections were passed.
- » 41.5% of releases in FY 2013 completed a CTE course.
- » Roughly the same percentage of FY 2013 JCC releases earned high school diplomas or GEDs during their stay at the JCC.

High School Diplomas and GEDs Earned in FY 2013 by Facility*

Facility	GEDs Earned	Diplomas Earned
Beaumont JCC	16	46
Bon Air JCC	9	9
Culpeper JCC	18	7
<i>Total</i>	43	62

* Due to the ages of juveniles housed at the facilities, Culpeper JCC and Bon Air JCC have lower numbers of juveniles who earn diplomas and GEDs. Juveniles at Bon Air are typically younger than high school graduation age while juveniles at Culpeper are typically older than high school graduation age.

- » Beaumont JCC had the most juveniles (46) who earned high school diplomas during FY 2013.
- » Culpeper JCC had the most juveniles (18) who earned GEDs during FY 2013.
- » 72.6% of all high school diplomas earned in FY 2013 were earned by juveniles who graduated with their 9th grade cohort (within four years of beginning ninth grade). In addition, one juvenile who had already earned a modified diploma with his cohort before admission to RDC earned a standard diploma in a JCC in FY 2013 as a non-cohort graduate.





3 Forecasts

Population forecasts in state and local correctional facilities are essential for criminal justice budgeting and planning in Virginia. The forecasts are used to estimate operating expenses and future capital needs and to assess the impact of current and proposed criminal justice policies. In order to fulfill the requirements of Item 379 A of Chapter 806 of the 2013 Acts of Assembly, the Secretary of Public Safety completes offender population forecasts for the juvenile local-responsible (JDC) population, juvenile state-responsible (direct care) population, adult local-responsible jail population, and adult state-responsible inmate population.

To produce the forecasts, the Secretary of Public Safety utilizes an approach known as “consensus forecasting.” This process brings together policy makers, administrators, and technical experts from all branches of state government. The Technical Advisory Committee is composed of experts in statistical and quantitative methods from several agencies. While individual members of the committee generate the forecasts, the Technical Advisory Committee as a whole carefully scrutinizes each forecast according to the highest statistical standards.

Selected forecasts are presented to the Liaison Work Group, which evaluates the forecasts and provides guidance to the Technical Advisory Committee. The Liaison Work Group includes deputy directors and senior managers of criminal justice and budget agencies, as well as staff of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees.

Forecasts accepted by the Liaison Work Group are then presented to the Policy Committee. Led by the Secretary of Public Safety, the Policy Committee reviews the various forecasts, making any adjustments deemed necessary to account for emerging trends or recent policy changes, and selects the official forecast for each offender population. The Policy Committee is made up of lawmakers, agency directors, and other top officials and includes representatives of Virginia’s law enforcement, prosecutor, police, sheriff, and jail associations. Through the consensus process, a separate forecast is produced for each of the four major correctional populations.

The forecasts, approved in September 2013, were based on the statistical and trend information known at the time they were produced. There is considerable uncer-

tainty regarding the future growth or decline of Virginia’s correctional populations. For instance, the duration of the current economic downturn and the timing and pace of recovery are not known. The depth and length of the economic recession may influence the numbers and types of crimes committed in the Commonwealth. Additionally, with both state and local governments forced to reduce spending, there may be shifts in the prioritization and deployment of law enforcement resources. Furthermore, selected prison facilities have been closed and various community corrections programs have been eliminated or downsized as a result of budget reductions. The forecast committees will continue to monitor the offender populations monthly in order to identify and analyze any changes as quickly as possible.

Summaries of the two juvenile population forecasts are presented in this section. For the full forecast report by the Secretary of Public Safety, view “Reports to the General Assembly” on Virginia’s Legislative Information System (lis.virginia.gov).

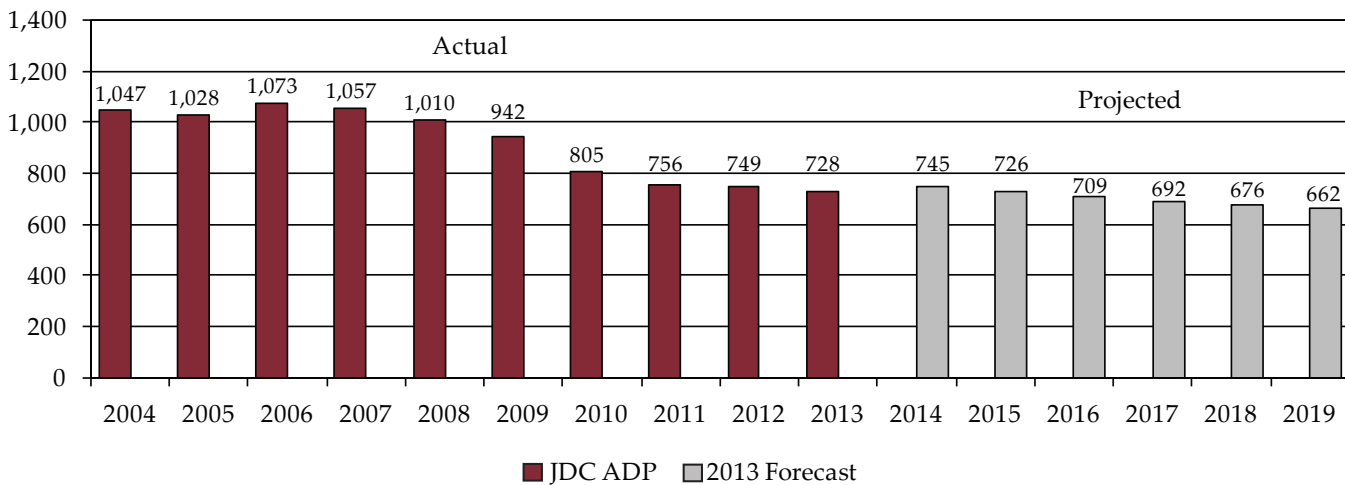
JDC Population

The juvenile local-responsible offender population encompasses all juveniles held in locally-operated JDCs within the Commonwealth. Local governments or multi-jurisdictional commissions operate JDCs throughout the Commonwealth to provide safe and secure housing for juveniles accused of felonies or Class 1 misdemeanors, and the Board of Juvenile Justice promulgates regulations for these facilities. DJJ, based on funding included in the Appropriation Act, provides up to half the cost of construction of JDCs and provides a portion of the cost of operations. Historically, the majority of JDC capacity has been utilized for the detainment of juveniles pending adjudication, disposition, or placement. Post-D detention may serve as an alternative to state commitment and is used by the courts primarily for juveniles with less serious offenses who require treatment in a secure setting. Post-D confinement cannot exceed 180 days.

Between FY 2004 and FY 2005, JDC ADP decreased from 1,047 to 1,028 juveniles, then increased to 1,073 in FY 2006. The ADP has decreased each FY since FY 2006. Between FY 2009 and FY 2010, the ADP decreased by 14.5% (the largest single-year decline) to 805 juveniles.



JDC ADP and Forecast, FY 2004-2019*



* Data do not match the official forecast report because data were updated since the official report was released.

In FY 2013, JDCs housed an average of 728 juveniles per day during the FY. While individual facilities may vary, JDC certified capacity statewide has not been fully utilized in recent FYs.

Juveniles with an intake for a felony, Class 1 misdemeanor, violation of a court order, or violation of probation/parole are eligible for placement in detention. The total number of juvenile intake cases has decreased in each of the last five FYs. In particular, the number of juvenile intakes eligible for detainment in a JDC decreased 29.8% between FY 2009 and FY 2013. Actual detention detainments decreased 22.0% during the same time period.

JDC Forecast

After careful evaluation of both the DJJ and the Department of Planning and Budget projections, the Policy Committee approved the DJJ projection as the official forecast of the juvenile JDC population in FY 2013. The Policy Committee did not identify indicators to suggest that the downward trend in the JDC population is ending or reversing. It is anticipated that this population will continue to decline overall throughout the forecast horizon. The ADP for FY 2019 is projected to be 662 juveniles.

Direct Care Population

The juvenile state-responsible offender population refers to the number of juveniles held in DJJ direct care. This population has been decreasing since FY 2000. ADP decreased from 859 in FY 2010 to 816 in FY 2011, a decrease of 5.0%. Between FY 2012 and FY 2013, ADP decreased by 8.3% to 695 juveniles. Since FY 2004, admis-

sions to direct care have decreased by 55.3%, from 993 to 444 in FY 2013. Some of the decline can be attributed to a July 1, 2000, change in the minimum criteria for a juvenile to be committed to DJJ (from a felony or two Class 1 misdemeanor adjudications to a felony or four Class 1 misdemeanors that were not part of a common act, transaction, or scheme). That policy change, however, cannot explain the persistent downward trend in commitments.

As mentioned in the previous section on the JDC population, the total number of juvenile intake cases has dropped for the past five FYs. In particular, felony intake cases decreased by 38.0% between FY 2009 and FY 2013.

Additionally, recent DJJ procedures may have affected intakes and admissions. DJJ has implemented procedures that emphasize the use of validated, structured

Both the direct care and JDC populations have been decreasing since FY 2004. Population forecasts to FY 2019 for both groups project that the decrease will continue overall.



Juvenile Intake Cases by Most Serious Offense, FY 2009-2013*

Most Serious Offense at Intake	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Felonies Against Persons	3,253	2,784	2,534	2,333	2,098
Other Felonies	7,273	5,915	5,250	5,328	4,424
Class 1 Misdemeanors	27,185	24,451	23,151	21,597	18,258
Other (excluding status offenses)	15,014	13,877	13,390	13,409	13,235

* Data do not match the official forecast report because data were updated since the official report was released.

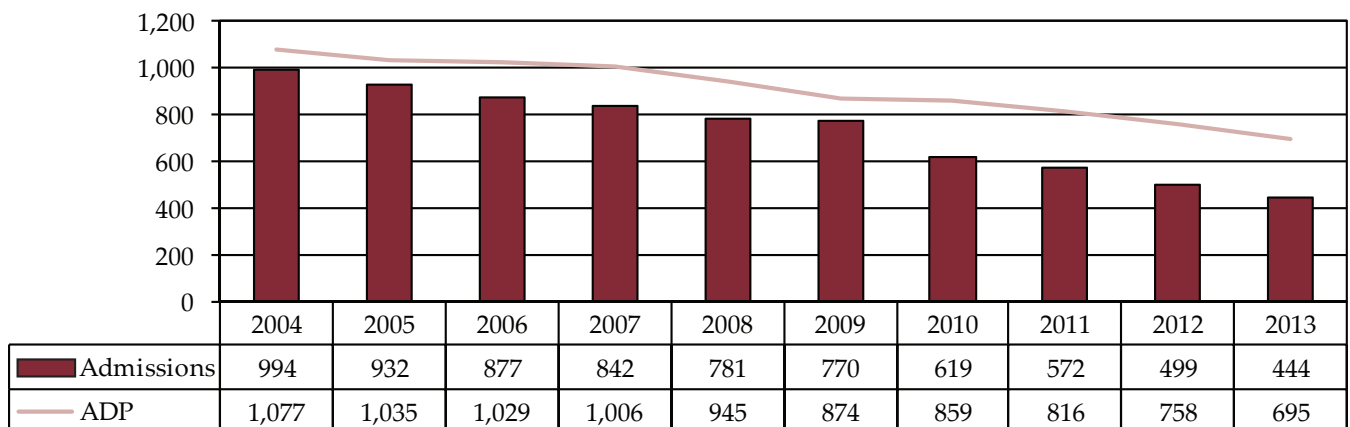
* Juveniles cannot be committed for status offenses.

decision-making tools in various aspects of community and direct care operations. Decision points include the initial decision to detain, the assignment to various levels of community probation or parole supervision, and the classification of committed juveniles within the facility setting. Tools include the DAI, YASI, and the custody classification forms. The DAI is designed to enhance consistency and equity in the decision to detain and to ensure that only those juveniles who represent a serious threat to public safety or failure to appear in court are held in secure pre-D detention. The YASI is an enhanced risk and needs assessment tool. The custody classification forms provide an objective classification system that enables staff to assess a juvenile's appropriate security and custody level, determine the most appropriate services and programs, assign juveniles to appropriate housing within the facility, and assess juveniles for placement in the community. Finally, DJJ has implemented procedures to address probation and parole violations with the goal of enhancing consistency and equity and ensuring that only those juveniles who represent a serious threat to public safety are confined.

While admissions are a critical factor driving the direct care population, LOS in DJJ facilities also affects the size of the population. The change in commitment criteria in 2000 meant that juveniles with a limited misdemeanor record could no longer be committed to DJJ; those juveniles historically had the shortest LOSs with DJJ. By removing juveniles with the shortest LOSs, the average LOS among the remaining juveniles is longer.

The composition of commitments has continued to change, and juveniles with longer assigned LOSs now make up a larger proportion of those received by DJJ. There are three categories of juvenile commitments: indeterminate commitments, determinate commitments, and blended sentences. For a juvenile with an indeterminate commitment, DJJ determines how long the juvenile will remain in a facility, up to a maximum of 36 months or until his or her 21st birthday. These juveniles are assigned an LOS range based on guidelines that consider the juvenile's current offenses, prior offenses, and length of prior record. Failure to complete a mandatory treatment program (e.g., substance abuse or sex offender treatment) or the commission of institutional offenses could prolong the actual LOS beyond the assigned

Direct Care Admissions and ADP, FY 2004-2013*

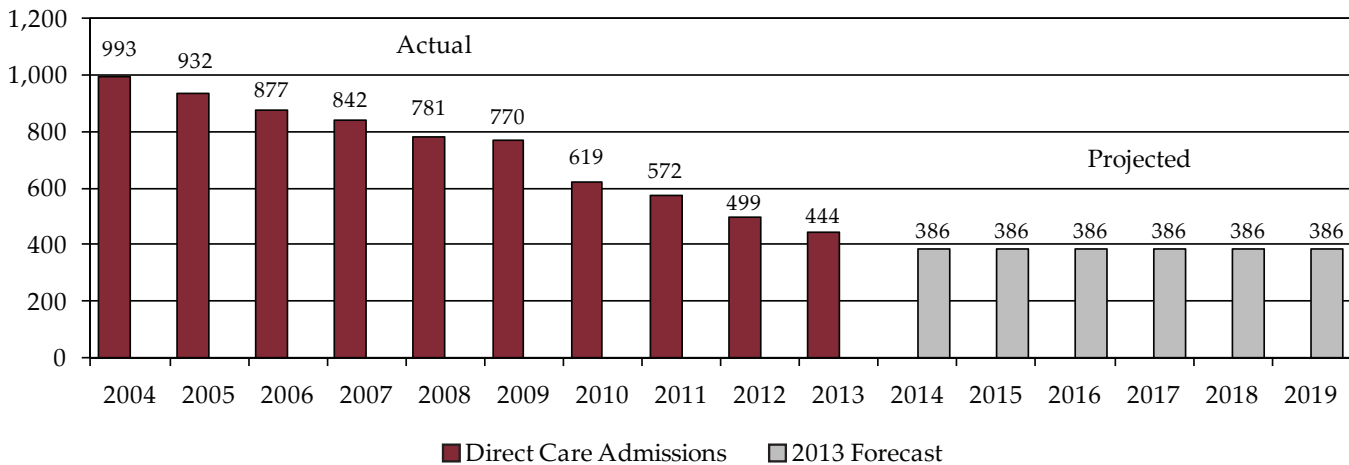


* The number of admissions reported in this section differs from the admissions reported in other sections of this report because data in this section include canceled, rescinded, and successfully appealed commitments.

* Data do not match the official forecast report because data were updated since the official report was released.



Direct Care Admissions Forecast, FY 2004-2019*



* The number of admissions reported in this section differs from the admissions reported in other sections of this report because data in this section include canceled, rescinded, and successfully appealed commitments.

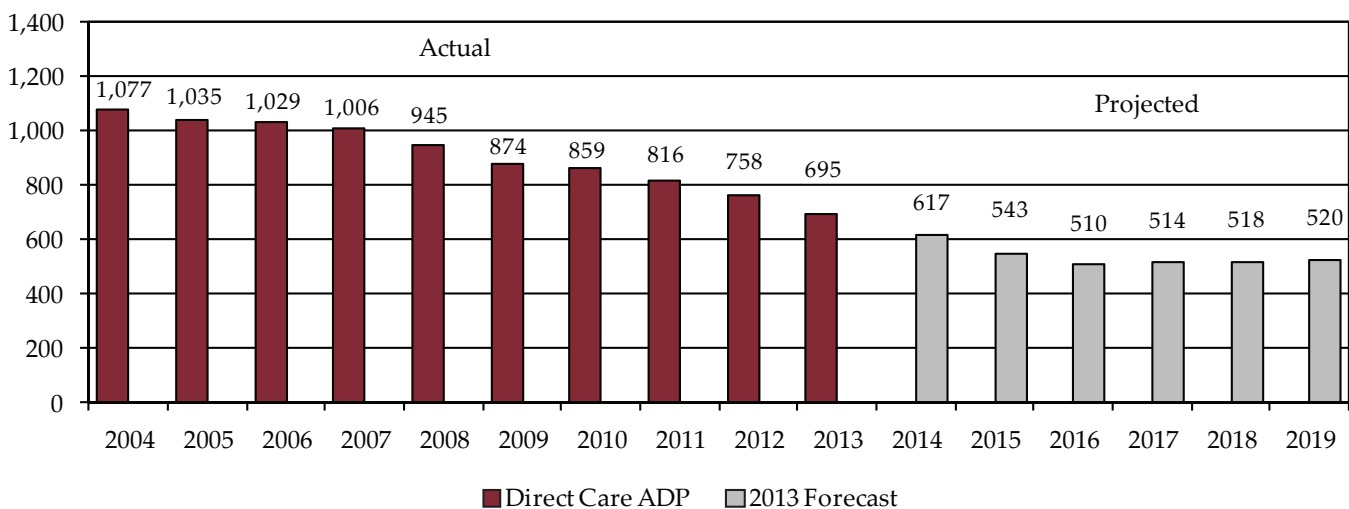
range. For a juvenile given a determinate commitment, the judge sets the commitment period to be served (up to age 21); however, the juvenile can be released at the judge's discretion prior to serving the entire term. Nonetheless, determinately committed juveniles remain in DJJ facilities longer, on average, than juveniles with indeterminate commitments. Finally, a juvenile given a blended sentence can remain at a DJJ facility up to age 21 before being transferred to DOC to serve the remainder of his or her term in an adult facility. Juveniles with determinate commitments and those with blended sentences now make up a larger share of admissions to DJJ. Commitment orders for determinate commitments and blended sentences increased from 11.5% of all admissions in FY 2004 to 17.8% of admissions in FY 2013.

As the percentage of admissions with longer LOSs has increased, the composition of the state's facilities has changed over time. Juveniles with longer LOSs (e.g., juveniles with an assigned LOS of 18 months or more on an indeterminate commitment, juveniles with a determinate commitment, and juveniles with a blended sentence) now make up a larger proportion of the direct care population compared to a decade ago.

Direct Care Forecast

Given the long-term downward trend in juvenile admissions, statistical models based on historical data are not useful tools in projecting future admissions. In four of the last eight annual reports, the Policy Committee

Direct Care ADP Forecast, FY 2004-2019*



* Data do not match the official forecast report because data were updated since the official report was released.



utilized the statistical projection for the early FY(s) of the forecast horizon and then assumed a flat admissions forecast for the remaining FYs of the forecast period.

For this year's forecast, the Policy Committee approved the use of the DJJ admissions forecast for FY 2014 and set a flat admissions forecast from FY 2015 through FY 2019. Under this forecast, it is assumed that admissions will continue to fall through FY 2014 and then will level off for the remainder of the forecast horizon.

The approved forecast suggests that the ADP in direct care will continue to decrease in the short term. The forecast projects a decline through FY 2016 when the population is expected to reach 510 juveniles. Beginning in FY 2017, however, the population of juveniles in direct care is expected to level off. This leveling can be attributed to the longer average LOSs of juveniles committed in the most recent FYs compared to those committed in prior FYs. By FY 2019, the direct care population is projected to be 520. Because admissions are an integral driver of the direct care population, the forecast committees will monitor admissions closely over the next FY.





4 Recidivism

Recidivism, or reoffending, is an important concept for juvenile and adult criminal justice systems because it provides a measure of outcome success. In terms of public awareness, this concept is usually the primary measure of interest when evaluating program effectiveness. Use of a standardized measure of recidivism allows evaluation across different types of programs. However, comparison of results is difficult because evaluation methodologies vary widely. Definitions of recidivism differ from study to study, and characteristics of the juveniles studied may not be similar or adequately identified.

Definitions and Samples

DJJ uses the following three definitions to measure recidivism:

Rearrest - a petitioned juvenile intake complaint for a new delinquent act or an adult arrest for a new criminal offense, regardless of the court's determination of delinquency or guilt.

Reconviction - a delinquent adjudication for a new delinquent act or a guilty conviction of a new criminal offense subsequent to a rearrest.

Reincarceration - a return to commitment or incarceration subsequent to a rearrest and reconviction for a new delinquent act or criminal offense.

Recidivism data for juveniles placed on probation, juveniles released from probation, all juveniles released from direct care, and a subgroup of juveniles released from direct care to parole during FY 2008 through FY 2012 were examined for this report. (The subgroup of direct care releases to parole was determined by the direct care release code and does not account for the parole LOS.) Additionally, recidivism data for juveniles in various groups (e.g., diverted intakes, VJCCCA, post-D detention) were analyzed. Follow-up periods ranged from three months to three years from the date the juvenile was placed or released. Demographic information of reoffenders was also included. (For additional recidivism studies, see pages 62-63.)

Methodology

DJJ's recidivism analysis is based on data from several collaborating organizations: DJJ, VSP, VCSC, DOC, and the Virginia Compensation Board. Data on juvenile offenders are maintained in DJJ's electronic data management system, which contains information on juvenile intakes, detainments, probation placements, and commitments for all localities in Virginia. DJJ obtains statewide adult arrest and conviction information from VSP and VCSC. In addition, DJJ acquires information on subsequent incarcerations from DOC and the Virginia Compensation Board. (Only post-conviction jail sentences imposed by a judge were included in this analysis.) Using multiple data sources is necessary to follow individuals through both the juvenile and adult criminal justice systems for adequate follow-up periods. However, out-of-state reoffenses and deaths are not accounted for in the analysis.

The length of time to rearrest or reconviction indicates the difference between the placement or release date (measurement date) and the date of the first new petitioned juvenile intake or adult arrest. The length of time to reincarceration indicates the difference between the measurement date and the date of the first return to commitment or incarceration.

Juveniles with missing birth dates or expunged names were excluded from the analysis because missing information prevented the matching of cases with different data systems. Juveniles sent directly to a DOC facility upon release from direct care to complete an adult sentence were also excluded. Therefore, there may be a slight discrepancy between the total number of juveniles in the recidivism analysis when compared with other sections of this report. As in other sections, juveniles released from direct care due to a canceled, rescinded, or successfully appealed commitment were not included.

Recidivism data did not include the following offenses: violation of probation or parole, contempt of court, non-criminal DR/CW complaints, or non-criminal traffic violations. More specifically, all violations of probation, parole, and conditions of release (all VCCs with a CBC, CDI, SSV, PRB, PRP, PAR, CON, BND, and PRE) were



excluded. Recidivism data did not include failure to appear offenses with the VCCs listed above, but felony and misdemeanor failure to appear offenses with the VCC of FTA were included.

Because of cases still pending at the time of analysis, reconviction and reincarceration rates for FY 2012 are unavailable. Rates may increase when reexamined next year because of updated final case dispositions. Recidivism rates may appear higher when compared to previous reports due to more comprehensive data collection methods from the collaborating organizations.

The 12-month rearrest and reconviction rates for all direct care releases were higher than those for probation placements and probation releases.

Recidivism Rate Overview

12-Month Recidivism Rates for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2008-2012, Tracked through FY 2013*

	Probation Placements					Probation Releases				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Rearrest	36.7%	36.6%	36.9%	35.3%	36.8%	27.4%	28.9%	30.2%	31.6%	32.6%
Reconviction	24.7%	24.2%	25.3%	24.0%	N/A	19.1%	20.9%	21.9%	23.4%	N/A

* Reincarceration rates for probation placements and probation releases are not applicable because, by definition, a juvenile must be committed before being reincarcerated.

- » The 12-month rearrest and reconviction rates for juveniles placed on probation remained relatively stable between FY 2008 and FY 2012.
- » The 12-month rearrest rate for juveniles released from probation increased from 27.4% in FY 2008 to 32.6% in FY 2012.
- » The 12-month reconviction rate for juveniles released from probation increased from 19.1% in FY 2008 to 23.4% in FY 2011.
- » Probation releases had lower rearrest and reconviction rates than probation placements each year.

12-Month Recidivism Rates for All Direct Care Releases and Direct Care Releases to Parole in FY 2008-2012, Tracked through FY 2013

	All Direct Care Releases					Direct Care Releases to Parole				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Rearrest	50.2%	52.6%	47.8%	47.0%	48.1%	52.8%	55.4%	51.2%	51.1%	50.2%
Reconviction	39.2%	38.5%	37.1%	37.4%	N/A	41.8%	41.6%	40.1%	41.4%	N/A
Reincarceration	17.7%	17.9%	19.0%	18.2%	N/A	18.8%	19.4%	20.7%	21.5%	N/A

- » The 12-month rearrest rate for all direct care releases and the subgroup of direct care releases to parole remained relatively stable between FY 2008 and FY 2012.
- » The 12-month reconviction and reincarceration rates for all direct care releases and the subgroup of direct care releases to parole remained relatively stable between FY 2008 and FY 2011.
- » The subgroup of juveniles released from direct care to parole had higher rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration rates each year when compared to all direct care releases.
- » Rearrest and reconviction rates for all direct care releases were higher than those for probation placements and releases.



Probation

Rearrest Rates for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2008-2012, Tracked through FY 2013

Time to Reoffense	Probation Placements					Probation Releases				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
3 months	14.6%	15.3%	15.0%	13.7%	14.8%	10.2%	10.2%	10.7%	11.1%	11.5%
6 months	24.0%	24.8%	24.5%	22.8%	24.4%	17.2%	17.9%	18.2%	19.2%	20.4%
12 months	36.7%	36.6%	36.9%	35.3%	36.8%	27.4%	28.9%	30.2%	31.6%	32.6%
24 months	50.6%	50.4%	52.7%	50.8%	N/A	40.2%	43.4%	45.4%	47.6%	N/A
36 months	59.4%	59.6%	61.8%	N/A	N/A	47.5%	52.1%	54.4%	N/A	N/A

- » Rearrest rates for probation releases were lower than rearrest rates for probation placements for each follow-up time period each year.
- » Rearrest rates for probation placements remained relatively stable between FY 2008 and FY 2012.
- » Rearrest rates for probation releases increased for each follow-up time period each year (with the exception of the 3-month follow-up period from FY 2008 to FY 2009).

12-Month Rearrest Rates by Demographics for FY 2012 Probation Placements and Probation Releases, Tracked through FY 2013*

Demographics	Probation Placements			Probation Releases		
	Total	Rearrest		Total	Rearrest	
Race						
Black	2,367	984	41.6%	2,391	891	37.3%
White	2,640	872	33.0%	2,762	807	29.2%
Asian	60	21	35.0%	59	10	16.9%
Other/Unknown	307	103	33.6%	304	92	30.3%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	533	203	38.1%	565	172	30.4%
Non-Hispanic	1,749	680	38.9%	1,791	605	33.8%
Unknown/Missing	3,092	1,097	35.5%	3,160	1,023	32.4%
Sex						
Male	4,011	1,599	39.9%	4,107	1,489	36.3%
Female	1,363	381	28.0%	1,409	311	22.1%
Age						
Under 12	46	9	19.6%	17	2	11.8%
12	122	44	36.1%	40	9	22.5%
13	390	122	31.3%	123	35	28.5%
14	663	247	37.3%	279	69	24.7%
15	1,051	408	38.8%	628	171	27.2%
16	1,399	522	37.3%	962	279	29.0%
17	1,486	544	36.6%	1,619	460	28.4%
18 or older	217	84	38.7%	1,848	775	41.9%
Total	5,374	1,980	36.8%	5,516	1,800	32.6%

* The total number of juveniles reported in this section differs from the total numbers reported in other sections. (See page 49 for an explanation of these variations.)

- » Some groups were comprised of a small number of juveniles. Therefore, caution should be used in making comparisons between groups as the rearrest of only a few juveniles can strongly influence the rate. For example, there were only 17 juveniles under the age of 12 released from probation in FY 2012.
- » Black juveniles had the highest rearrest rates of all races in the demographic analysis for both probation placements and probation releases.
- » Males had higher rearrest rates than females for both probation placements and probation releases.



Reconviction Rates for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2008-2011, Tracked through FY 2013

Time to Reoffense	Probation Placements				Probation Releases			
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011
3 months	8.5%	8.5%	9.0%	7.8%	6.3%	6.6%	6.5%	7.2%
6 months	15.1%	15.1%	15.6%	14.3%	11.4%	12.1%	11.9%	13.2%
12 months	24.7%	24.2%	25.3%	24.0%	19.1%	20.9%	21.9%	23.4%
24 months	37.9%	37.2%	39.4%	N/A	31.1%	34.1%	36.5%	N/A
36 months	47.3%	47.5%	N/A	N/A	38.7%	43.5%	N/A	N/A

- » Reconviction rates for probation releases were lower than reconviction rates for probation placements for each follow-up time period each year.
- » Reconviction rates for probation placements remained relatively stable between FY 2008 and FY 2011.
- » Reconviction rates for probation releases increased for each follow-up time period each year (with the exception of the 3- and 6-month follow-up time periods between FY 2009 and FY 2010).

12-Month Reconviction Rates by Demographics for FY 2011 Probation Placements and Probation Releases, Tracked through FY 2013*

Demographics	Probation Placements			Probation Releases		
	Total	Reconviction	Reconviction	Total	Reconviction	Reconviction
Race						
Black	2,422	697	28.8%	2,617	722	27.6%
White	2,819	564	20.0%	2,829	557	19.7%
Asian	63	13	20.6%	69	18	26.1%
Other/Unknown	333	81	24.3%	325	69	21.2%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	565	139	24.6%	531	95	17.9%
Non-Hispanic	1,705	394	23.1%	1,732	414	23.9%
Unknown/Missing	3,367	822	24.4%	3,577	857	24.0%
Sex						
Male	4,150	1,108	26.7%	4,334	1,138	26.3%
Female	1,487	247	16.6%	1,506	228	15.1%
Age						
Under 12	39	3	7.7%	6	0	0.0%
12	127	25	19.7%	35	4	11.4%
13	344	78	22.7%	121	21	17.4%
14	701	169	24.1%	325	56	17.2%
15	1,070	273	25.5%	620	114	18.4%
16	1,495	335	22.4%	1,094	189	17.3%
17	1,612	400	24.8%	1,634	344	21.1%
18 or older	249	72	28.9%	2,005	638	31.8%
Total	5,637	1,355	24.0%	5,840	1,366	23.4%

* The total number of juveniles reported in this section differs from the total numbers reported in other sections. (See page 49 for an explanation of these variations.)

- » Some groups were comprised of a small number of juveniles. Therefore, caution should be used in making comparisons between groups as the reconviction of only a few juveniles can strongly influence the rate. For example, there were only six juveniles under the age of 12 released from probation in FY 2011.
- » Black juveniles had the highest reconviction rates of all races in the demographic analysis for both probation placements and probation releases.
- » Males had higher reconviction rates than females for both probation placements and probation releases.



12-Month Rearrest and Reconviction Rates by CSU for Probation Placements and Probation Releases, Tracked through FY 2013*

CSU	Probation Placements				Probation Releases			
	FY 2012		FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2011	
	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction
1	214	36.0%	224	26.8%	222	33.3%	229	27.9%
2	176	40.9%	180	37.8%	157	37.6%	176	30.7%
2A	63	25.4%	52	21.2%	54	27.8%	48	18.8%
3	109	44.0%	112	36.6%	98	38.8%	98	27.6%
4	179	43.6%	195	27.7%	189	37.0%	227	35.2%
5	54	40.7%	83	21.7%	73	30.1%	71	15.5%
6	41	46.3%	42	33.3%	35	25.7%	76	28.9%
7	162	43.8%	149	24.2%	153	39.2%	173	26.6%
8	86	59.3%	78	43.6%	82	45.1%	81	29.6%
9	66	34.8%	63	27.0%	62	37.1%	76	23.7%
10	71	31.0%	88	18.2%	91	38.5%	116	19.0%
11	80	45.0%	102	32.4%	83	39.8%	76	27.6%
12	155	53.5%	145	37.2%	133	50.4%	150	31.3%
13	205	56.1%	241	29.0%	234	46.6%	220	30.9%
14	392	35.7%	346	24.6%	352	29.3%	419	22.9%
15	234	36.3%	290	23.8%	273	34.1%	302	28.1%
16	295	31.5%	240	18.3%	263	24.7%	236	20.8%
17A	145	26.9%	189	14.3%	214	20.1%	239	11.3%
17F	7	42.9%	24	8.3%	19	21.1%	11	18.2%
18	109	35.8%	154	23.4%	132	24.2%	159	20.8%
19	528	36.6%	626	23.3%	574	32.1%	632	20.1%
20L	161	35.4%	170	30.0%	153	37.3%	183	18.0%
20W	61	21.3%	139	15.1%	105	21.0%	107	14.0%
21	119	21.0%	131	16.8%	131	22.9%	126	20.6%
22	147	28.6%	127	23.6%	153	35.9%	134	36.6%
23	39	35.9%	51	17.6%	45	46.7%	29	24.1%
23A	61	42.6%	66	22.7%	65	40.0%	52	34.6%
24	258	29.5%	222	26.1%	214	31.8%	238	23.1%
25	66	45.5%	72	15.3%	81	38.3%	79	19.0%
26	129	39.5%	127	25.2%	131	33.6%	160	22.5%
27	163	30.1%	148	18.9%	168	29.8%	149	19.5%
28	123	32.5%	116	12.9%	118	25.4%	133	15.8%
29	159	22.6%	128	10.9%	135	25.2%	148	15.5%
30	118	32.2%	139	17.3%	126	20.6%	139	14.4%
31	399	39.6%	378	23.8%	398	32.9%	348	25.0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>5,374</i>	<i>36.8%</i>	<i>5,637</i>	<i>24.0%</i>	<i>5,516</i>	<i>32.6%</i>	<i>5,840</i>	<i>23.4%</i>

* The CSU is identified by the J&DR district court that originally placed the juvenile on probation.

* The total number of juveniles reported in this section differs from the total numbers reported in other sections. (See page 49 for an explanation of these variations.)

* Some CSUs had a small number of juveniles. Therefore, caution should be used when looking at the percentages for each CSU and making comparisons between CSUs as the reoffense of only a few juveniles can strongly influence the rates.



Direct Care

Rearrest Rates for All Direct Care Releases and Direct Care Releases to Parole in FY 2008-2012, Tracked through FY 2013

Time to Reoffense	All Direct Care Releases					Direct Care Releases to Parole				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
3 months	13.0%	12.6%	14.5%	12.9%	12.0%	12.6%	13.2%	15.0%	13.0%	12.3%
6 months	27.8%	26.8%	29.1%	29.4%	27.9%	27.8%	28.2%	31.1%	32.2%	29.5%
12 months	50.2%	52.6%	47.8%	47.0%	48.1%	52.8%	55.4%	51.2%	51.1%	50.2%
24 months	69.3%	70.9%	69.3%	67.5%	N/A	72.5%	74.2%	73.6%	73.5%	N/A
36 months	77.8%	78.9%	78.7%	N/A	N/A	80.6%	81.3%	83.2%	N/A	N/A

- » The subgroup of direct care releases to parole had higher rearrest rates than all direct care releases for each follow-up time period each year (with the exception of the 3- and 6-month follow-up time periods in FY 2008).
- » Rearrest rates for all direct care releases remained relatively stable between FY 2008 and FY 2012.
- » Rearrest rates for the subgroup of direct care releases to parole remained relatively stable between FY 2008 and FY 2012.

12-Month Rearrest Rates by Demographics for FY 2012 All Direct Care Releases and Direct Care Releases to Parole, Tracked through FY 2013*

Demographics	All Direct Care Releases			Releases to Parole		
	Total	Rearrest		Total	Rearrest	
Race						
Black	390	201	51.5%	297	159	53.5%
White	144	59	41.0%	115	51	44.3%
Asian	4	2	50.0%	4	2	50.0%
Other/Unknown	28	10	35.7%	22	8	36.4%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	25	7	28.0%	20	6	30.0%
Non-Hispanic	145	71	49.0%	123	61	49.6%
Unknown/Missing	396	194	49.0%	295	153	51.9%
Sex						
Male	536	258	48.1%	413	208	50.4%
Female	30	14	46.7%	25	12	48.0%
Age						
Under 12	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
12	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
13	2	1	50.0%	0	0	N/A
14	5	3	60.0%	3	2	66.7%
15	25	12	48.0%	20	10	50.0%
16	55	31	56.4%	48	28	58.3%
17	159	87	54.7%	137	75	54.7%
18 or older	320	138	43.1%	230	105	45.7%
Total	566	272	48.1%	438	220	50.2%

- » Some groups were comprised of a small number of juveniles. Therefore, caution should be used in making comparisons between groups as the rearrest of only a few juveniles can strongly influence the rate. For example, there were only four Asian juveniles released from direct care in FY 2012.
- » Black juveniles had the highest rearrest rates of all races in the demographic analysis for both all direct care releases and the subgroup of direct care releases to parole.
- » Males had higher rearrest rates than females for both all direct care releases and the subgroup of direct care releases to parole.

* The total number of juveniles reported in this section differs from the total numbers reported in other sections. (See page 49 for an explanation of these variations.)



Reconviction Rates for All Direct Care Releases and Direct Care Releases to Parole in FY 2008-2011, Tracked through FY 2013

Time to Reoffense	All Direct Care Releases				Direct Care Releases to Parole			
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011
3 months	9.7%	9.1%	10.0%	9.6%	9.7%	10.1%	10.4%	9.7%
6 months	19.3%	18.9%	20.9%	21.0%	19.4%	20.6%	22.2%	23.6%
12 months	39.2%	38.5%	37.1%	37.4%	41.8%	41.6%	40.1%	41.4%
24 months	57.9%	58.7%	60.4%	N/A	61.5%	62.2%	64.3%	N/A
36 months	69.5%	69.9%	N/A	N/A	73.1%	73.5%	N/A	N/A

- » The subgroup of direct care releases to parole had higher reconviction rates than all direct care releases for each follow-up time period each year (with the exception of the 3-month follow-up time period in FY 2008).
- » Reconviction rates for all direct care releases increased for the 24- and 36-month follow-up time periods and remained relatively stable in all other follow-up time periods each year.
- » Reconviction rates for the subgroup of direct care releases to parole remained relatively stable for the 12-month follow-up time period and increased for each of the other follow-up time periods each year (with the exception of the 3-month follow-up time period between FY 2010 and FY 2011).

12-Month Reconviction Rates by Demographics for FY 2011 All Direct Care Releases and Direct Care Releases to Parole, Tracked through FY 2013*

Demographics	All Direct Care Releases			Releases to Parole		
	Total	Reconviction		Total	Reconviction	
Race						
Black	376	143	38.0%	267	117	43.8%
White	166	62	37.3%	131	49	37.4%
Asian	3	1	33.3%	3	1	33.3%
Other/Unknown	27	8	29.6%	22	8	36.4%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	34	12	35.3%	26	9	34.6%
Non-Hispanic	94	37	39.4%	78	36	46.2%
Unknown/Missing	444	165	37.2%	319	130	40.8%
Sex						
Male	536	204	38.1%	393	168	42.7%
Female	36	10	27.8%	30	7	23.3%
Age						
Under 12	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
12	1	0	0.0%	0	0	N/A
13	2	1	50.0%	1	1	100.0%
14	5	2	40.0%	4	2	50.0%
15	17	8	47.1%	14	7	50.0%
16	53	23	43.4%	46	20	43.5%
17	165	65	39.4%	138	52	37.7%
18 or older	329	115	35.0%	220	93	42.3%
Total	572	214	37.4%	423	175	41.4%

* The total number of juveniles reported in this section differs from the total numbers reported in other sections. (See page 49 for an explanation of these variations.)

- » Some groups were comprised of a small number of juveniles. Therefore, caution should be used in making comparisons between groups as the reconviction of only a few juveniles can strongly influence the rate. For example, there were only three Asian juveniles released from direct care in FY 2011.
- » Black juveniles had the highest reconviction rates of all races in the demographic analysis for both all direct care releases and the subgroup of direct care releases to parole.
- » Males had higher reconviction rates than females for both all direct care releases and the subgroup of direct care releases to parole.



Reincarceration Rates for All Direct Care Releases and Direct Care Releases to Parole in FY 2008-2011, Tracked through FY 2013*

Time to Reoffense	All Direct Care Releases				Direct Care Releases to Parole			
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011
3 months	2.9%	1.4%	2.7%	2.4%	2.9%	1.4%	3.0%	2.4%
6 months	6.8%	6.5%	7.2%	6.6%	7.1%	7.6%	7.8%	7.3%
12 months	17.7%	17.9%	19.0%	18.2%	18.8%	19.4%	20.7%	21.5%
24 months	33.3%	36.7%	35.6%	N/A	35.4%	40.3%	38.6%	N/A
36 months	46.0%	47.4%	N/A	N/A	48.5%	51.0%	N/A	N/A

* Reincarceration rates presented in this report may differ from reports prior to FY 2012 because of updated information obtained from DOC and from the Virginia Compensation Board (local jail sentence information) for FY 2006 through FY 2010 direct care releases.

- » The subgroup of direct care releases to parole had higher reincarceration rates than all direct care releases for each follow-up time period each year (with the exception of the 3-month follow-up time period each year).
- » Reincarceration rates for all direct care releases remained relatively stable between FY 2008 and FY 2011.
- » Reincarceration rates for the subgroup of direct care releases to parole increased for the 12- and 36-month follow-up time periods and remained relatively stable in all other follow-up time periods each year.
- » Of the 104 FY 2011 direct care releases reincarcerated for a new offense within 12 months of release, 77.9% were reincarcerated in a local jail, 20.2% in direct care, and 1.9% in a DOC facility (not included in the table above).

12-Month Reincarceration Rates by Demographics for FY 2011 All Direct Care Releases and Direct Care Releases to Parole, Tracked through FY 2013*

Demographics	All Direct Care Releases			Releases to Parole		
	Total	Reincarceration		Total	Reincarceration	
Race						
Black	376	71	18.9%	267	62	23.2%
White	166	30	18.1%	131	26	19.8%
Asian	3	1	33.3%	3	1	33.3%
Other/Unknown	27	2	7.4%	22	2	9.1%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	34	0	0.0%	26	0	0.0%
Non-Hispanic	94	19	20.2%	78	18	23.1%
Unknown/Missing	444	85	19.1%	319	73	22.9%
Sex						
Male	536	100	18.7%	393	88	22.4%
Female	36	4	11.1%	30	3	10.0%
Age						
Under 12	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
12	1	0	0.0%	0	0	N/A
13	2	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%
14	5	1	20.0%	4	1	25.0%
15	17	4	23.5%	14	4	28.6%
16	53	12	22.6%	46	11	23.9%
17	165	32	19.4%	138	29	21.0%
18 or older	329	55	16.7%	220	46	20.9%
Total	572	104	18.2%	423	91	21.5%

* The total number of juveniles reported in this section differs from the total numbers reported in other sections. (See page 49 for an explanation of these variations.)

- » Some groups were comprised of a small number of juveniles. Therefore, caution should be used in making comparisons between groups as the reincarceration of only a few juveniles can strongly influence the rate. For example, there were only three Asian juveniles released from direct care in FY 2011.
- » Black juveniles had higher reincarceration rates than white juveniles and juveniles of other races for all direct care releases and the subgroup of direct care releases to parole.
- » Males had higher reincarceration rates than females for all direct care releases and the subgroup of direct care releases to parole.



12-Month Rearrest and Reconviction Rates by CSU for All Direct Care Releases and Direct Care Releases to Parole, Tracked through FY 2013*

CSU	All Direct Care Releases				Direct Care Releases to Parole			
	FY 2012		FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2011	
	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction
1	9	44.4%	7	28.6%	8	37.5%	7	28.6%
2	25	36.0%	32	40.6%	21	38.1%	20	45.0%
2A	4	25.0%	4	75.0%	3	33.3%	4	75.0%
3	24	58.3%	13	38.5%	22	54.5%	10	30.0%
4	40	65.0%	32	37.5%	38	63.2%	22	40.9%
5	11	45.5%	10	40.0%	8	62.5%	7	42.9%
6	15	46.7%	12	25.0%	6	66.7%	5	60.0%
7	29	48.3%	33	27.3%	26	53.8%	30	30.0%
8	28	50.0%	21	28.6%	21	47.6%	18	27.8%
9	22	54.5%	11	54.5%	10	60.0%	8	75.0%
10	3	0.0%	10	40.0%	3	0.0%	8	50.0%
11	15	66.7%	30	26.7%	13	69.2%	26	23.1%
12	35	54.3%	29	27.6%	26	61.5%	23	30.4%
13	43	55.8%	54	42.6%	33	54.5%	30	56.7%
14	35	65.7%	41	43.9%	30	66.7%	35	48.6%
15	44	34.1%	35	37.1%	38	31.6%	27	37.0%
16	22	40.9%	27	51.9%	18	50.0%	18	55.6%
17A	11	36.4%	11	27.3%	9	33.3%	8	37.5%
17F	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
18	6	16.7%	6	16.7%	4	25.0%	2	50.0%
19	24	41.7%	26	19.2%	14	50.0%	21	19.0%
20L	2	0.0%	6	33.3%	2	0.0%	5	20.0%
20W	4	75.0%	4	0.0%	3	66.7%	2	0.0%
21	16	43.8%	7	57.1%	14	50.0%	5	80.0%
22	25	40.0%	27	25.9%	15	53.3%	16	43.8%
23	3	33.3%	5	60.0%	1	100.0%	5	60.0%
23A	5	40.0%	13	46.2%	3	33.3%	12	50.0%
24	16	50.0%	16	62.5%	12	41.7%	9	55.6%
25	6	66.7%	4	25.0%	4	75.0%	3	33.3%
26	14	35.7%	16	37.5%	13	38.5%	14	42.9%
27	4	0.0%	5	40.0%	3	0.0%	5	40.0%
28	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
29	4	50.0%	1	0.0%	4	50.0%	1	0.0%
30	2	0.0%	2	50.0%	2	0.0%	2	50.0%
31	17	52.9%	19	63.2%	9	44.4%	13	61.5%
<i>Total</i>	566	48.1%	572	37.4%	438	50.2%	423	41.4%

* The CSU is identified by the J&DR district court that originally committed the juvenile to DJJ.

* The total number of direct care releases reported in this section differs from the total numbers reported in other sections. (See page 49 for an explanation of these variations.)

* Some CSUs had a small number of juveniles. Therefore, caution should be used when looking at the percentages for each specific CSU and making comparisons between CSUs as the reoffense of only a few juveniles can strongly influence the rates.



Risk Levels and Programs

The YASI is completed by CSU and direct care staff to determine a juvenile's relative risk of reoffending. (See Appendix C.) According to the risk assessment score, a juvenile's recidivism risk level is classified as low, moderate, or high. A juvenile's risk assessment score is one factor examined when probation and parole supervision levels are established. Juveniles with high risk assessment scores typically receive more intensive services.

12-Month Recidivism Rates by Risk Level for Probation Placements and Probation Releases, Tracked through FY 2013*

Risk Level	Probation Placements		Probation Releases	
	FY 2012 Rearrest	FY 2011 Reconviction	FY 2012 Rearrest	FY 2011 Reconviction
Low	20.0%	13.0%	20.2%	14.3%
Moderate	41.4%	24.9%	36.8%	26.0%
High	55.6%	45.0%	48.6%	38.4%

* Data are not comparable to previous reports because of changes in the risk assessment selection methodology. The risk assessment completed closest to the measurement date was used. If there were no risk assessments completed within six months before or after the measurement date, the risk level was missing.

12-Month Recidivism Rates by Risk Level for All Direct Care Releases and Direct Care Releases to Parole, Tracked through FY 2013*

Risk Level	All Direct Care Releases			Direct Care Releases to Parole		
	FY 2012 Rearrest	FY 2011		FY 2012 Rearrest	FY 2011	
		Reconviction	Reincarceration		Reconviction	Reincarceration
Low	33.3%	7.7%	3.8%	40.9%	10.0%	5.0%
Moderate	42.1%	28.7%	11.8%	44.7%	33.3%	14.8%
High	53.1%	45.4%	24.4%	53.9%	48.0%	27.6%

* The most recent risk assessment completed prior to the release date was selected. There was a small number of direct care releases with a low risk level.

- » For both probation and direct care, juveniles with low risk levels had the lowest recidivism rates, and juveniles with high risk levels had the highest recidivism rates.
- » Probation placements had higher recidivism rates than probation releases for juveniles with a high risk level; probation releases had higher recidivism rates than probation placements for juveniles with a low risk level.
- » The subgroup of direct care releases to parole had higher recidivism rates than all direct care releases for each risk level.
- » High-risk direct care releases and releases to parole had higher reconviction rates than high-risk probation placements and releases. High-risk probation placements had higher rearrest rates than high-risk direct care releases and releases to parole.
- » Moderate-risk direct care releases and releases to parole had higher rearrest and reconviction rates than moderate-risk probation placements and releases.
- » There were too few low-risk direct care releases to compare with probation placements and releases.

12-Month Recidivism Rates by REACH Level at Release for All Direct Care Releases and Direct Care Releases to Parole, Tracked through FY 2013*

REACH Level	All Direct Care Releases			Direct Care Releases to Parole		
	FY 2012 Rearrest	FY 2011		FY 2012 Rearrest	FY 2011	
		Reconviction	Reincarceration		Reconviction	Reincarceration
Diamond	32.6%	21.2%	8.0%	35.4%	25.3%	8.9%
Platinum	47.1%	32.0%	17.5%	50.0%	37.3%	22.7%
Gold	59.3%	40.4%	20.2%	58.5%	43.5%	21.2%
Silver	53.4%	42.9%	19.6%	55.6%	44.4%	22.6%
Bronze	44.8%	54.8%	32.3%	45.7%	65.0%	42.5%

* Data exclude juveniles in the Oak Ridge Program during their commitment because the Oak Ridge Program does not operate REACH.

- » With few exceptions, juveniles with higher REACH levels (e.g., Diamond) tended to have lower recidivism rates for both all direct care releases and the subgroup of direct care releases to parole.



12-Month Recidivism Rates for Treatment Needs, Halfway Houses, and Post-D Detention for FY 2010-2012 Releases, Tracked through FY 2013*

	Total Juveniles			Rearrest			Reconviction		Reincarceration	
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2010	2011
Aggression Mgmt. Treatment Need	600	544	542	48.5%	47.8%	48.7%	38.3%	38.2%	19.5%	18.0%
Sex Offender Treatment Need	72	71	85	33.3%	26.8%	21.2%	20.8%	23.9%	11.1%	7.0%
Substance Abuse Treatment Need	505	466	494	49.3%	50.9%	51.8%	39.2%	41.0%	20.0%	19.3%
Halfway Houses	52	37	33	46.2%	29.7%	33.3%	30.8%	29.7%	13.5%	10.8%
Post-D Detention (with programs)	340	323	339	48.2%	49.5%	55.5%	35.0%	39.3%	14.1%	17.0%

* Treatment need groups include juveniles with mandatory or recommended treatment needs. Treatment need groups are subgroups of direct care releases.

* Juveniles in halfway houses remained in direct care instead of parole supervision beginning in FY 2013. Prior to FY 2013, this group was determined by the date of release from a halfway house and is independent from direct care releases.

* The post-D detention with programs group is independent from direct care releases; however, a "reincarceration" rate is reported to illustrate the rate of their return to a secure facility.

- » The analysis of these recidivism rates cannot be used as a comparison among the programs; these programs often serve vastly different groups of juveniles with varying offense histories, needs, and skills. Additionally, some programs serve a small number of juveniles each year; in such instances, the reoffense of only a few juveniles may greatly impact the recidivism rate.

Rearrest Rates for Juveniles Placed in VJCCA Programs and Juveniles Released from VJCCA Programs in FY 2008-2012, Tracked through FY 2013*

Time to Rearrest	Juveniles Placed in VJCCA Programs					Juveniles Released from VJCCA Programs				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
3 months	16.5%	15.3%	15.0%	15.6%	15.1%	13.5%	13.3%	12.8%	13.2%	13.1%
6 months	24.3%	23.2%	23.1%	23.5%	22.6%	21.0%	20.6%	20.3%	20.9%	21.2%
12 months	34.6%	33.6%	34.0%	34.5%	33.7%	32.1%	31.1%	31.0%	32.3%	32.5%
Total	12,938	12,673	11,306	10,918	10,403	13,305	12,815	11,937	11,019	10,842

* The total number of juveniles reported in this section differs from the total numbers reported in other sections. (See page 49 for an explanation of these variations.)

* The VJCCA samples may overlap with probation samples and diverted intakes.

- » The 3-month, 6-month, and 12-month rearrest rates for juveniles placed in or released from VJCCA programs remained relatively stable.
- » Juveniles placed in VJCCA programs compared to probation placements:
 - › Juveniles placed in VJCCA programs had comparable 3-month rearrest rates to probation placements.
 - › Juveniles placed in VJCCA programs had comparable 6-month rearrest rates to probation placements.
 - › Juveniles placed in VJCCA programs had lower 12-month rearrest rates than probation placements.
- » Juveniles released from VJCCA programs compared to probation releases:
 - › Juveniles released from VJCCA programs had higher 3-month rearrest rates than probation releases.
 - › Juveniles released from VJCCA programs had higher 6-month rearrest rates than probation releases.
 - › Juveniles released from VJCCA programs had higher 12-month rearrest rates than probation releases (with the exception of FY 2012).
- » Of the 8,062 juveniles with a first-time diversion in FY 2012, 20.4% were rearrested within 12 months for a new offense (not included in the table above).





5 Studies and Program Evaluations

DJJ operates many programs for juveniles in direct care and under supervision in the community. In order to monitor these programs, DJJ conducts evaluations by collecting data on juveniles and analyzing recidivism rates and other behavioral indicators. Evaluations point out ways to improve programs and benefit the juveniles who participate. This chapter summarizes selected evaluation projects, including studies mandated by the General Assembly, projects involving more sophisticated data analysis methodologies, surveys, and studies in progress.

General Assembly Studies

Post-D Detention Utilization Report

JDCs in Virginia have consistently operated at or below 60% certified capacity for several FYs. The General Assembly commissioned a study in Chapter 806 of the 2013 Acts of Assembly, Item 408 G:

DJJ shall review current practices in the post-dispositional detention program and consider potential options for expansion of the program, including incentives for increased participation by local and regional juvenile detention facilities and increased use of detention beds for holding state-responsible juvenile offenders as an alternative to the use of state facilities.

DJJ convened a Legislative Study Group including DJJ Central Office personnel, CSU directors, JDC superintendents, and a JDC post-D coordinator. The study group analyzed data on committed juveniles eligible for post-D programs and conducted a survey of 64 stakeholders, collecting data on program use, program implementation, ideas and barriers for expansion, and operational financial data of the localities. Based on this information, DJJ made the following three recommendations:

1. Do not expand post-D programs or extend the LOS in post-D programs at this time.
2. Prior to considering changes in the LOS or expansion of post-D programs, fund an evaluation of currently operating post-D programs to identify best

practices, strengthen current programs, and provide a model program guide to assist in the development and implementation of new programs.

3. If expansion takes place, adequate additional funding is an absolute necessity for the programs to be successful.

Education Program Review and Staffing Analysis: Teacher Ratios

The General Assembly commissioned DJJ, with the assistance of the Virginia Department of Education, to complete the following study as mandated in Chapter 806 of the 2013 Acts of Assembly, Item 405.05:

DJJ, with the assistance of the Department of Education, shall complete a program review and staffing analysis to determine the appropriate teaching staffing ratios for the state-operated juvenile correctional centers and local and regional juvenile detention facilities.

The JCC analysis showed that the teacher-to-student ratios for DJJ's Yvonne B. Miller High School were between 1:7 and 1:8 during the FY 2013 semesters. These ratios comply with the *Virginia Administrative Code* (8VAC20-81-320) for special education requirements of students in residence or custody. The staffing review of Virginia's JDCs found that the Virginia Department of Education needs to maintain the current level of teaching staff in order to offer students core content, CTE, and elective classes. Both reviews concluded that further reductions in staffing could reduce the level of educational services and the number of diplomas and GEDs earned. Furthermore, compliance with state and federal laws, including the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act, may be compromised if educational staffing were reduced.



Select Non-Mandated Studies

Predictors of Recidivism

DJJ monitors recidivism rates annually, and the rates have remained relatively stable in the past several FYs. In order to lower recidivism rates, DJJ sought to analyze what factors are tied to an increased likelihood of reoffending. While DJJ has risk assessment tools in place, this study aimed to identify new predictor variables that may not be identified in the existing assessments.

A statistical model was created using data collected on all juveniles during intake at RDC intake. Using logistic regression models on a sample of 3,750 juveniles released in FY 2006-2010, DJJ found that demographic, risk level, offense history, mental health, and treatment need variables were statistically significant predictors of rearrest and reconviction within one year of release. Social history, institutional offenses, and length of stay were among the categories of variables that were not significantly related to reoffending.

The table below shows the results from the two logistic regression models in terms of statistically significant odds ratios (alpha level of 0.05). Odds ratios indicate how much more likely a juvenile with that characteristic is to be rearrested or reconvicted within one year than a juvenile without that characteristic. All of the variables in the table had a significant relationship with rearrest, reconviction, or both rearrest and reconviction within one year. Predictors that were only significantly related to one of the outcome variables do not have ratios listed for the non-significant relationships. The variables in the table are roughly organized in order of those with the

strongest to weakest relationship to the outcome variables. Eleven variables had a significant relationship with rearrest within one year, and these variables were able to correctly predict rearrest for 64.7% of the population in the study. Eleven variables also had a significant relationship with reconviction within one year, correctly predicting reconviction for 66.3% of the population.

This analysis showed that most of the variables linked to recidivism are static as opposed to dynamic. Static variables are unchangeable; examples include sex, race, offense history, and assigned treatment needs. While DJJ cannot change static traits in a juvenile, it can target juveniles with those static traits and provide them more services to mitigate the risk of reoffending.

The most prominent finding in this study was that juveniles with a mandatory sex offender treatment need were much less likely to reoffend than juveniles without a mandatory treatment need. Due to lack of treatment completion information and program-specific data, the analysis cannot imply that sex offender treatment prevents reoffending or that it is more effective than other treatment programs. However, this finding does indicate that juveniles with this treatment need are drastically less likely to reoffend, suggesting that they may warrant specialized attention and programming.

The analysis presented in this study is largely preliminary. DJJ plans to conduct further analyses of different measures of reoffending using more advanced statistical methods in order to create models with a higher predictive value. In future studies, DJJ will examine the significantly related variables from this study to make more concise conclusions regarding their relationship to recidivism.

Odds Ratios of Recidivism Predictors in Rearrest and Reconviction Models

	Rearrest	Reconviction
No Mandatory Sex Offender Treatment Need	2.9	3.1
Male Juveniles	2.6	2.9
Parole Level 4 at Release	1.6	1.6
Released to Parole	1.5	1.5
14 Years of Age or Younger at First Adjudication	1.4	1.4
Five or More Adjudicated Offenses in History	1.4	1.2
Classification Level 2-4 at Release	1.3	1.4
Chronicity Score > 3	1.3	1.3
Two or More Current Mental Status Problems	1.3	1.3
Black Juveniles	1.4	----
Juveniles with ODD or CD	1.3	----
17 Years of Age or Older at RDC Admission	----	1.3
Three or More School Problems	----	1.2
<i>Predictive Value of the Model</i>	64.7%	66.3%

Juveniles with a mandatory sex offender treatment need were much less likely to reoffend than juveniles without a mandatory sex offender treatment need.



Educational Programming

Juveniles in JCCs can earn academic credits toward and receive a high school diploma, prepare for and complete a GED, and participate in CTE training. Based on a request from the Commission on Youth, DJJ completed an analysis of educational credentials, CTE course completions, and recidivism. The analysis compared recidivism rates of juveniles who earned credentials or completed CTE courses while in the facilities to those who did not earn a credential or complete a CTE course. The analysis also included statistical testing to determine if completion of educational programs was significantly related to recidivism rates.

The analysis was limited because DJJ does not have access to juveniles' educational records post-release. For this reason, a subgroup of juveniles who were 18 years of age or older was examined in addition to the sample of total releases. It was assumed that juveniles 18 years of age or older are less likely to re-enroll in educational programs post-release because they are not subject to compulsory school requirements, thus providing a better picture of total educational achievement for the analysis.

Based on rearrest and conviction rates and statistical testing of 1,337 juveniles released from JCCs in FY 2009-2010, juveniles who earned diplomas while in JCCs were less likely to reoffend within one year. This relationship was especially true for juveniles who were 18 years of age or older at the time of release. Earning a GED while in a JCC did not have a statistically significant relationship with rearrest or conviction. Completing a CTE course in a JCC was related to a lower likelihood of reoffending, regardless of age at release.

Diplomas and CTE course completions were significantly related to lower recidivism.

12-Month Rearrest and Conviction Rates for GED and Diploma Earners, FY 2009-2010

Credential	All Releases		Releases Age 18+	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
Rearrest				
Diploma	28.6%	37.8%	22.2%	30.0%
GED	48.8%	39.4%	47.2%	37.4%
No Credential	52.3%	49.0%	49.1%	50.0%
Conviction				
Diploma	19.6%	26.7%	11.1%	20.0%
GED	35.9%	32.1%	32.7%	28.0%
No Credential	38.7%	35.5%	42.4%	39.0%
Total Juveniles				
Diploma	56	45	45	40
GED	209	165	159	107
No Credential	530	451	165	154

- » Earning a diploma while in a JCC was significantly related to a decreased likelihood of rearrest and conviction. This relationship was stronger for juveniles 18 years of age or older.
- » Juveniles who earned GEDs while in a JCC had lower recidivism rates in the raw number analysis, but statistical testing did not find a significant relationship between earning a GED and rearrest or conviction.

12-Month Rearrest and Conviction Rates for CTE Completers, FY 2009-2010

CTE Completion	All Releases		Releases Age 18+	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
Rearrest				
Completed CTE	42.7%	34.1%	37.2%	35.1%
Did NOT Complete	52.7%	50.3%	50.7%	48.1%
Conviction				
Completed CTE	32.6%	22.7%	27.6%	24.6%
Did NOT Complete	38.3%	38.5%	39.4%	38.3%
Total Juveniles				
Completed CTE	239	176	144	103
Did NOT Complete	556	481	225	194

- » Completing a CTE course was significantly related to a decreased likelihood of rearrest and conviction. This relationship was no stronger for older juveniles.



Community Service Survey

In February 2013, DJJ conducted a survey of CSUs and VJCCCA programs to review community service practices. The survey asked respondents to provide information related to the types of community service activities in which juveniles participate and the equipment or tools used in performing community service. Results of the survey were used to develop a DJJ procedure regarding community service (CSU Procedure Vol. III-3.4-30).

Use of Community Service Activities by CSUs and VJCCCA Plans

Community Service Activity	CSUs	VJCCCA Plans
Building/Construction	20.0%	4.3%
Caring for Animals	51.4%	20.3%
Caring for People	51.4%	13.0%
Cleaning	91.4%	46.4%
Collecting/Sorting/Packaging	74.3%	39.1%
Food Preparation/Meal Services	31.4%	17.4%
Fundraising	20.0%	4.3%
Gardening/Planting	54.3%	31.9%
Lawn Care/Landscaping	74.3%	30.4%
Painting	48.6%	31.9%
Sports/Recreation	54.3%	29.0%
Other	51.4%	71.0%

- » All 35 CSUs responded to the survey.
- » In 91.4% of CSUs, community service work is both ordered by the court and used as a diversion/sanction.
- » Out of the 75 VJCCCA plans statewide, 92.0% (69) responded to the survey.
- » The most common community service activities performed, as indicated by the CSUs, were Cleaning (91.4%), Collecting/Sorting/Packaging (74.3%), and Lawn Care/Landscaping (74.3%).
- » The most common community service activities performed, as indicated by the VJCCCA plans, were Other (71.0%), Cleaning (46.4%), and Collecting/Sorting/Packaging (39.1%). "Other" community service activities included office tasks, trash collection/pick-up, and washing vehicles.

Juvenile Justice Systems Survey

In order to collect primarily qualitative information on national trends in juvenile justice systems and correctional facilities, a survey was designed and sent to all states on the Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators mailing list and the District of Columbia. (A total of 49 surveys were sent.) Questions included topics such as security features, uniforms and nomenclature, staff roles, and service delivery. Analysis of the 27 responses (55.1% response rate) showed several trends and two general groupings of characteristics.

Of those responding to the specific items, most states reported having fences (92.0%) and locked cells (87.0%) in their secure facilities; fewer states reported having razor wire (62.5%), and of those states, 26.7% reported transitioning to other fence types through replacement or new construction. Additionally, there was a trend toward informal polo and khaki uniforms and away from paramilitary titles. There was also a trend toward more comprehensive staff involvement, with a majority of states reporting security staff involvement in at least the behavior modification program.

All states reported providing services for juveniles' entire LOS with individualized treatment plans. Waiting lists were rarely mentioned and only in relation to sex offender or substance abuse treatment. However, the definition of the individualized treatment plans, the details of the treatment services, and the number and characteristics of the juveniles with treatment needs were generally not provided. Therefore, caution should be used when comparing states' service delivery.

Generally, two groupings of characteristics were identified. It is important to note that groupings are generalizations based on limited information, and many if not all states did not fit perfectly into a single group.

General Groupings of Characteristics

Juvenile Justice System Characteristics
Group A
Mixture of security levels
Therapeutic culture
Integrated security and treatment staff
Higher qualifications for security staff
Housing unit continuity
Group B
Higher security levels
Formal culture
Separate security and treatment staff
Lower qualifications for security staff
Housing unit transfers



Studies in Progress

JCC Treatment Program Evaluation

During the intake evaluation at RDC, juveniles may be assigned a treatment need based on their social, psychological, and offense history. Juveniles can be assigned a treatment need in one of three categories: aggression management, substance abuse, or sex offender treatment. In order to assess program effectiveness, DJJ has begun the process of reviewing treatment program completion data and ensuring that treatment completion data entered into BADGE are correct and up-to-date. In the coming months, DJJ will compare the institutional behavior before, during, and after the treatment program as well as long-term recidivism rates of program participants and non-participants.

Custody Classification System Evaluation

In 2011, the custody classification system used in the JCCs was modified in two ways: (i) the point and level assignments on the classification form were changed and (ii) the designations of each JCC in respect to appropriate classification levels was clarified. Placements according to the revised classification system took place between April and August 2011.

An evaluation of these revisions was planned during the initial implementation. This evaluation requires an adequate follow-up period in order to accomplish the following goals:

- » To determine if the revision in placement guidelines has improved overall institutional behavior via a pre- and post-test design.
- » To determine if the revision to the initial classification scoring system better predicts institutional behavior once placements are completed.
- » To determine if other variables collected at RDC intake are predictors of institutional behavior.
- » To determine whether committing offense severity, institutional behavior, or other factors are the best predictor of future institutional behavior.

In order to accomplish these goals, a collaboration with Virginia Commonwealth University researchers has been established, and data analysis is currently underway.

DBT Evaluation

A DBT program adapted for corrections was implemented in one male and one female housing unit at Bon Air JCC to treat aggression management needs in the

fall of calendar year 2013. The 12-week program combines cognitive-behavioral techniques with reality-testing concepts such as mindfulness and distress tolerance.

Prior to implementation, a program evaluation plan was developed. The plan includes pre- and post-testing all juveniles participating in the program on an aggression scale, tracking aggressive behavior within the facilities, and analyzing recidivism rates of program participants after release. Pre- and post-tests will be compared to determine if the program had any effect on participant aggression levels. Likewise, institutional behavior will be monitored through a count of each juvenile's major and moderate offense charges in the facilities. Behavior trends will be examined during and after the program and compared to behavior patterns of juveniles who receive the existing type of aggression management treatment. DJJ's database was updated to collect program completion information, and once juveniles who have completed treatment are released, recidivism rates will be analyzed and compared to juveniles with the same needs who did not receive treatment.



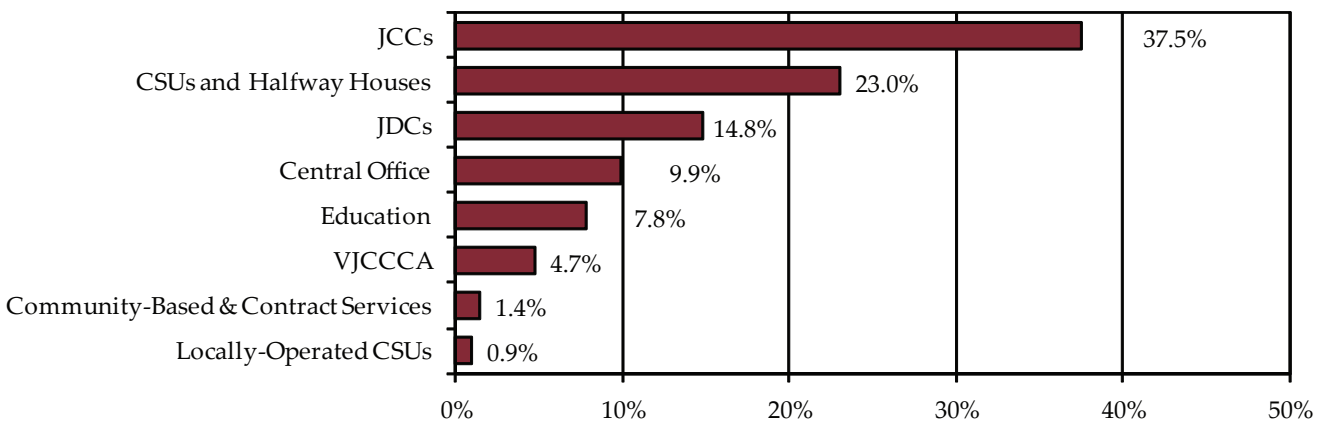


6 Expenditures and Staffing

Expenditures

DJJ Operating Expenditures, FY 2013

During FY 2013, DJJ expended a total of \$221,443,097. Of that amount, 97.6% (\$216,092,266) was General Fund Expenditures and 2.4% (\$5,350,830) was Non-General Fund Expenditures. Transfer payments to localities for VJCCCA, JDCs, and locally-operated CSUs accounted for 20.4% (\$45,128,485) of all expenditures.



JCC Expenditures (Dollars), FY 2013*

	Beaumont	Bon Air	Culpeper	Hanover	Oak Ridge	RDC	Total
Division of Operations							
Administration	3,127,032	1,968,206	1,445,480	882,261	432,516	754,380	8,609,875
Classification	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,066,637	1,066,637
Food Services	1,532,734	1,230,149	934,360	557,578	97,138	864,132	5,216,091
Juvenile Supervision	13,007,243	10,000,189	7,637,299	4,140,227	2,451,487	5,163,333	42,399,778
Maintenance	2,010,492	1,572,459	1,500,932	1,547,473	312,107	848,823	7,792,286
Medical Services	2,860,244	2,522,955	1,645,991	728,551	526,178	998,386	9,282,305
Treatment	2,474,461	2,007,928	1,516,310	803,720	380,374	504,888	7,687,681
Total for Division of Operations	25,012,206	19,301,886	14,680,372	8,659,810	4,199,800	10,200,579	82,054,653
Division of Education							
Career & Technical Education	1,180,116	902,635	376,287	613,409	N/A	345,096	3,417,543
Instructional Leadership & Support	1,125,458	1,129,745	478,384	352,075	N/A	532,090	3,617,752
Youth Instructional Services	2,962,382	2,565,783	945,703	1,015,150	N/A	2,458,537	9,947,555
Total for Division of Education	5,267,956	4,598,163	1,800,374	1,980,634	N/A	3,335,723	16,982,850
Total JCC Expenditures	30,280,162	23,900,049	16,480,746	10,640,444	4,199,800	13,536,302	99,037,503

* Data are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2011 due to changes in categories and methodology.

* Division of Education expenditures for Oak Ridge JCC are included in the educational expenditures for RDC.



Direct Care Per Capacity Cost, FY 2013*

\$ 89,482	Division of Operations JCC Per Capacity Cost
\$ 18,520	Division of Education JCC Per Capacity Cost
\$ 21,733	Halfway House Per Capacity Cost
\$ 129,735	Direct Care Per Capacity Cost

* Data are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2011 due to changes in categories and methodology.

* Per capacity costs for the JCCs were calculated based on a capacity of 917 to reflect the JCC operating capacity for most of FY 2013. In April 2013, the JCC operating capacity began to change due to declining populations, the closure of Hanover JCC, and the relocation of the Oak Ridge Program and RDC.

* Abraxas House expended \$222,611 in FY 2013, and Hampton Place expended \$212,039. Total halfway house capacity was 20 beds.

Staffing

Direct Care Staffing (Filled Positions) as of July 31, 2013*

Job Title	Beaumont	Bon Air	Culpeper	Oak Ridge Program	RDC	Abraxas House	Hampton Place	Total
Division of Operations								
Superintendent/Director	1	0	1	N/A	1	1	1	5
Assistant Superintendent	4	3	2	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	10
Major	1	1	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	2
Captain	4	4	1	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	9
Lieutenant	6	5	5	N/A	5	N/A	N/A	21
Sergeant	15	15	12	N/A	6	N/A	N/A	48
JCO/JCO Senior	206	173	109	N/A	50	N/A	N/A	538
Security Officer/Security Officer Senior	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	1	4
Treatment Staff	22	20	13	N/A	14	4	6	79
Medical Staff	15	14	4	N/A	7	N/A	N/A	40
Maintenance Staff	15	N/A	11	N/A	15	N/A	N/A	41
Food Service Staff	19	14	12	N/A	8	1	1	55
Administrative/Other Staff	10	7	8	N/A	2	1	1	29
BSU Staff	20	12	5	N/A	9	N/A	N/A	46
Total Filled Operations Positions	338	268	183	N/A	118	10	10	927
Division of Education								
Assistant Principal	2	3	1	1	1	N/A	N/A	8
Instructor	20	29	8	9	3	N/A	N/A	69
Instructional Assistant	4	8	4	2	1	N/A	N/A	19
Administrative/Other Staff	6	7	4	4	7	N/A	N/A	28
Total Filled Education Positions	32	47	17	16	12	N/A	N/A	124
Total Filled Direct Care Positions	370	315	200	16	130	10	10	1,051

* Previous reports showed staffing levels as of June 30th, the last day of the FY. During the 2013 General Assembly session, action was taken to reduce the number of DJJ's funded positions within the Division of Education. The reductions were completed by July 24, 2013. To account for the reductions, staffing levels in this report are presented as of July 31, 2013.

* Bon Air JCC and RDC share Maintenance and some Medical staff. Total filled positions for these shared staff are reflected under RDC.

* Division of Operations staff for the Oak Ridge Program are included under Beaumont JCC.

* Central Office staff are not included in the table above.

* The Yvonne B. Miller High School has one principal who oversees the three campuses. The position is not included in the table above.

» 51.2% of filled direct care positions were JCOs or JCO Seniors.

» There were 139 vacant direct care positions: 40 at Beaumont JCC, 56 at Bon Air JCC, 34 at Culpeper JCC, 4 at RDC, 2.5 at Abraxas House, and 2.5 at Hampton Place.



CSU Staffing (Filled Positions) as of July 31, 2013*

CSU	Administrative/ Other Staff	Psychologist	PO/PO Senior	Supervisor/ Manager	CSU Director	Total
1	5	0	18	4	1	28
2	6	0	18	5	1	30
2A	3	0	4	1	1	9
3	5	0	12	3	1	21
4	8	0	35	8	1	52
5	4	0	10	2	1	17
6	5	0	7	2	1	15
7	8	0	22	5	1	36
8	6	0	17	3	1	27
9	6.5	0	10	3	1	20.5
10	5.5	0	9	2	1	17.5
11	5	0	10	1	0	16
12	7	0	18	3	1	29
13	8	0	26	6	1	41
14	6	0	23	4	0	33
15	8	0	27	6	1	42
16	5	0	13.5	4	1	23.5
18	4	0	10	3	1	18
20L	2	0	7	2	0	11
20W	1	0	3	1	1	6
21	4	0	10	2	1	17
22	6	0	12	2	1	21
23	2	0	6	1	1	10
23A	4	0	8.5	2	1	15.5
24	5	0	13	3	1	22
25	6	0	11	2	1	20
26	5	0	12	2	1	20
27	5	0	11	3	1	20
28	3	0	9	1	1	14
29	6.5	1	11	2	1	21.5
30	4	0	10	2	1	17
31	6	1	25.75	6	1	39.75
<i>Total Filled Positions</i>	<i>164.5</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>438.75</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>730.25</i>

* Previous reports showed staffing levels as of June 30th, the last day of the FY. During the 2013 General Assembly session, action was taken to reduce the number of DJJ's funded positions within the Division of Education. The reductions were completed by July 24, 2013. To account for the reductions, staffing levels in this report are presented as of July 31, 2013.

* Districts 17A, 17F, and 19 are not included because they are locally-funded.

- » 60.1% of filled positions in the CSUs were POs (intake, probation, and parole).
- » There were 72 vacant positions statewide in the CSUs; 75.0% of the vacancies were for PO positions.





7 Appendices

Appendix A: Explanation of Miscellaneous/Other

Miscellaneous/Other Offenses

The following offense categories were grouped into the combined category of Miscellaneous/Other in the offense category distribution tables in this report. They were selected to be collapsed into this category due to their low incidence.

- » Abortion
- » Accomplice
- » Animals
- » Arrests (for use by Police & Magistrates)
- » Bail
- » Boating
- » Bribery
- » Computer Crime
- » Conservation
- » Dangerous Conduct
- » Drugs/Cosmetics Misbranded
- » Emblems
- » Fare, Fail to Pay, etc.
- » Fire Protection/Safety
- » Gambling
- » Game, Fish, Wildlife
- » Interstate Compact
- » Judicial Reviews
- » J&DR District Court - Other
- » Lottery
- » Mental Health
- » Miscellaneous Crime
- » Money Laundering
- » Ordinance, City or County
- » Paraphernalia, Controlled
- » Peace, Conservator of the
- » Perjury
- » Prisoners
- » Professions and Occupations
- » Riot and Unlawful Assembly
- » School - Student's Behavior
- » School Attendance
- » Solicitation
- » Telephone
- » Terrorism
- » Treason
- » Venue
- » Violent Activities
- » Waters, Ports, & Harbors

Other Detention Dispositional Statuses

The following detention dispositional statuses were grouped into the combined category of Other in the detention dispositional status graphs in this report. They were selected to be collapsed into this category due to their low incidence.

- » Restoration of Mental Competency
- » Transferred to Circuit Court
- » Committed to State
- » Committed to State - Pending Charges
- » Appealed
- » Awaiting Placement
- » Removed from Post-D Pending Court



Appendix B: DAI

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE
DETENTION ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT

Juvenile Name: _____ DOB: ____/____/____ Juvenile #: _____ ICN# _____
 Intake Date: ____/____/____ Time: ____:____ AM PM Worker Name: _____ CSU #: _____
 Completed as Part of Detention Decision: Completed as Follow-Up (On-Call Intake):

	Score
1. Most Serious Alleged Offense (see reverse for examples of offenses in each category)	
Category A: Felonies against persons.	15
Category B: Felony weapons or felony narcotics distribution.	12
Category C: Other felonies.	7
Category D: Class 1 misdemeanors against persons.	5
Category E: Other Class 1 misdemeanors.	3
Category F: Violations of probation/parole.	2
2. Additional Charges in this Referral	
Two or more additional current felony offenses.	3
One additional current felony offense.	2
One or more additional misdemeanor OR violation of probation/parole offenses.	1
One or more status offenses OR No additional current offenses.	0
3. Prior Adjudications of Guilt (includes continued adjudications with "evidence sufficient to finding of guilt")	
Two or more prior adjudications of guilt for felony offenses.	6
One prior adjudication of guilt for a felony offense.	4
Two or more prior adjudications of guilt for misdemeanor offenses.	3
Two or more prior adjudications of guilt for probation/parole violations.	2
One prior adjudication of guilt for any misdemeanor or status offense.	1
No prior adjudications of guilt.	0
4. Petitions Pending Adjudication or Disposition (exclude deferred adjudications)	
One or more pending petitions/dispositions for a felony offense.	8
Two or more pending petitions/dispositions for other offenses.	5
One pending petition/disposition for an other offense.	2
No pending petitions/dispositions.	0
5. Supervision Status	
Parole.	4
Probation based on a Felony or Class 1 misdemeanor.	3
Probation based on other offenses OR CHINSup OR Deferred disposition with conditions.	2
Informal Supervision OR Intake Diversion.	1
None.	0
6. History of Failure to Appear (within past 12 months)	
Two or more petitions/warrants/detention orders for FTA in past 12 months.	3
One petition/warrant/detention order for FTA in past 12 months.	1
No petition/warrant/detention order for FTA in past 12 months.	0
7. History of Escape/ Runaways (within past 12 months)	
One or more escapes from secure confinement or custody.	4
One or more instances of absconding from non-secure, court-ordered placements.	3
One or more runaways from home.	1
No escapes or runaways w/in past 12 months.	0
8. TOTAL SCORE	_____

Indicated Decision: 0 - 9 Release 10 - 14 Detention Alternative 15+ Secure Detention

Mandatory Overrides: 1. Use of firearm in current offense
 (must be detained) 2. Escapee/AWOL/Absconder per DJJ Procedure 9471
 3. Local court policy (indicate applicable policy) _____

Discretionary Override: 1. Aggravating factors (override to more restrictive placement than indicated by guidelines)
 2. Mitigating factors (override to less restrictive placement than indicated by guidelines)
 3. Approved local graduated sanction for probation/parole violation

Actual Decision / Recommendation: Release Alternative Secure Detention



Appendix B, continued: DAI

Offense Categories and Included Offenses

Category A: Felonies Against Persons

Abduction
 Aggravated assault
 Aggravated sexual battery
 Arson of an occupied dwelling
 Assault, law enforcement officer
 Carjacking
 Escape from secure juvenile detention
 by force/violence
 Extortion
 Forcible sodomy
 Larceny > \$5 from a person
 Malicious wounding
 Murder
 Manslaughter
 Inanimate object sexual penetration
 Rape
 Reckless driving/disregard police with
 bodily injury
 Robbery

Category B: Felony Weapons & Felony Narcotics Distribution

Distribute Schedule I or II
 Distribute Schedule I, II, III, IV or
 marijuana on school property
 Possess Schedule I or II with intent to sell
 Sell Schedule I or II or > 1 oz. Marijuana
 to a minor 3 years junior
 Brandish/point a firearm on school property or
 within 1000 ft.
 Discharge firearm from motor vehicle
 Discharge firearm in/at an occupied building
 Possess a sawed-off shotgun

Category C: Other Felonies

Arson of an unoccupied dwelling
 Auto theft
 Burglary/Breaking and entering/
 Possess burglary tools
 Escape from a correctional facility
 (not detention)
 Failure to appear in court for a felony
 Fraud/bad checks/credit card > \$200
 Grand larceny/Larceny > \$200
 Larceny of a firearm /Receive a stolen firearm
 Possess Schedule I or II drugs
 Receive stolen goods > \$200
 Shoplift > \$200
 Unauthorized use of an automobile
 Vandalism > \$1000 damage

Category D: Misdemeanors Against Persons

Assault, simple
 Sexual battery

Category E: Other Misdemeanors

Brandish/point a firearm
 Carry concealed weapon
 Disorderly conduct
 Escape from secure juvenile detention
 without force/violence
 Fraud/bad checks/credit card < \$200
 Failure to appear for a misdemeanor
 Larceny < \$200
 Receive stolen goods < \$200

Common Aggravating / Mitigating Factors (Known at the time of Intake)

Aggravating

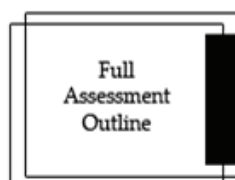
History of 2+ violent/assaultive offenses
 Parent unwilling to provide appropriate supervision
 Parent unable to provide appropriate supervision
 Juvenile has significant mental health problem/
 mental retardation
 Juvenile has significant substance abuse problem
 Juvenile does not regularly attend school/work
 Juvenile has violated conditions of a detention alternative
 Juvenile is charged with a new (detainable) offense
 while in a detention alternative
 Juvenile is an explicit threat to flee if released
 Juvenile is currently an absconder from a non-secure placement
 Other Aggravating factor
 Detention alternative not available

Mitigating

Juvenile marginally involved in the offense
 Parent able/willing to provide appropriate
 supervision
 Juvenile has significant mental health problem/
 mental retardation
 Juvenile has significant substance abuse problem
 Juvenile regularly attends school/work
 Offense less serious than indicated by charge
 Juvenile has no/minor prior record



Appendix C: YASI



Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument



1 Legal History

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Previous intake contacts for offenses | 8. Placements |
| 2. Age at first intake contact | 9. Juvenile detention |
| 3. Intake contacts for offenses | 10. DJJ Custody |
| 4. Felony-level offenses | 11. Escapes |
| 5. Weapon offenses | 12. Failure-to-appear in court |
| 6. Offenses against another person | 13. Violations of probation/parole/diversion |
| 7. Felony-level offenses against another person | |

2 Family

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Runaways/lock-outs | 11. Family support network |
| 2. History of child neglect | 12. Family member(s) the youth feels close to |
| 3. Compliance with parental rules | 13. Family provides opportunities for participation |
| 4. Circumstances of family members living at home | 14. Family provides opportunities for learning, success |
| 5. Historic problems of family members at home | 15. Parental love, caring and support |
| 6. Youth's current living arrangements | 16. Family conflict |
| 7. Parental supervision | |
| 8. Appropriate consequences | |
| 9. Appropriate rewards | |
| 10. Parental attitude | |

3 School

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Current enrollment status | 8. Youth believes in the value of education |
| 2. Attendance | 9. Encouraging school environment |
| 3. Conduct in past year | 10. Expulsions and suspensions |
| 4. Academic performance in past year | 11. Age at first expulsion |
| 5. Current conduct | 12. Involvement in school activities |
| 6. Current academic performance | 13. Teachers/staff/coaches youth likes |
| 7. Special education student | |

4 Community and Peers

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Associates the youth spends time with | 5. Free time spent with delinquent peers |
| 2. Attachment to positively influencing peer(s) | 6. Strength of delinquent peer influence |
| 3. Admiration/emulation of tougher delinquent peers | 7. Number of positive adult relationships in community |
| 4. Months associating with delinquent friends/gang | 8. Pro-social community ties |



Appendix C, continued: YASI

5 Alcohol and Drug

1. Alcohol and drug use
2. Receptive to substance use treatment
3. Previous substance use treatment

6 Mental Health

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mental health problems 2. Homicidal ideation 3. Suicidal ideation 4. Sexual aggression | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Physical/sexual abuse 6. Victimization |
|--|--|

7 Aggression

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Violence 2. Hostile interpretation - actions/intentions of others 3. Tolerance for frustration | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Belief in use of physical aggression to resolve a disagreement or conflict 5. Belief in use of verbal aggression to resolve a disagreement or conflict |
|---|--|

8 Attitudes

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Responsibility for delinquent/criminal behavior 2. Understanding impact of behavior on others 3. Willingness to make amends 4. Optimism | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Attitude during delinquent/criminal acts 6. Law-abiding attitudes 7. Respect for authority figures 8. Readiness to change |
|---|---|

9 Skills

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consequential thinking skills 2. Social perspective-taking skills 3. Problem-solving skills 4. Impulse-control skills to avoid getting in trouble | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Loss of control over delinquent/criminal behavior 6. Interpersonal skills 7. Goal-setting skills |
|---|---|

10 Employment and Free Time

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. History of employment 2. Number of times employed 3. Longest period of employment 4. Positive relationships with employers | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Structured recreational activities 6. Unstructured recreational activities 7. Challenging/exciting hobbies/activities 8. Decline in interest in positive leisure pursuits |
|--|---|



Appendix D: Facility Operating Capacities and Placement Guidelines

Facility	Capacity	Classification Levels	Age Range
Beaumont	234 Males	I - Low II - Medium III - High IV - Intensive	17-20
Bon Air	190 Males 70 Females	I - Low II - Medium III - High IV - Intensive	11-20
Culpeper	156 Males	III - High IV - Intensive	18.5-20
Oak Ridge Program at Beaumont	48 Males	I - Low II - Medium III - High IV - Intensive	11-20
RDC	40 Males	I - Low II - Medium III - High IV - Intensive	11-20
Abraxas House	10 Males	I - Low II - Medium III - High	18-20
Hampton Place	10 Males	I - Low II - Medium III - High	18-20



Appendix E: Initial Classification Custody Designation Form

INITIAL CUSTODY DESIGNATION FORM

SECTION A										DEMOGRAPHIC DATA																			
1. ASSESSMENT DATE: MM-DD-YYYY					2. COMMITMENT DATE: MM-DD-YYYY					3. LAST NAME					4. FIRST NAME					5. MIDDLE INITIAL					60 SUFFIX				
7. BIRTH DATE: MM-DD-YYYY										8. JUVENILE #																			
9. SEX: M=MALE F=FEMALE					10. COUNSELOR					11. COMMITTING COURT (FIPS)																			
SECTION B										CLASSIFICATION SCORING										Points									
1. SEVERITY OF CURRENT OFFENSE Most serious current offense (<i>according to the scale shown on the right, with "Person Felony" being the most serious</i>) for which the resident has been adjudicated guilty, including any detainers										500 = Person Felony or any Juvenile Sentenced with Active Adult Time 250 = Weapons Felony, or Circuit Court Commitment for Non-Person Felony 150 = Person Misdemeanor (with or without injury) 100 = Other Felony 50 = Non-Person Misdemeanor Offense 25 = Parole Violation																			
2. PRIOR OFFENSE HISTORY Most serious prior offense (<i>according to the scale shown on the right, with "Person Felony" being the most serious</i>) for which the resident has been adjudicated guilty										250 = Person Felony 150 = Weapons Felony, or Circuit Court Commitment for Non-Person Offense 100 = Person Misdemeanor (with or without injury) 75 = Other Felony 25 = Non-Person Misdemeanor Offense 0 = Traffic Offense, Status Offense, or None																			
3. PRIOR COMMITMENTS										25 = More than One Prior Commitment to DJJ 15 = One Prior Commitment to DJJ 0 = No Prior Commitments																			
4. ESCAPE OR RUNAWAY HISTORY										350 = Escape or Attempt to Escape, With Force Against a Person, from Any Facility or Police Custody 250 = More than One Escape or Attempt to Escape from a Secure Facility or Police Custody 175 = One Escape or Attempt to Escape from a Secure Facility or Police Custody 50 = One or More Escapes or Runaways from Non-secure Facility or Home 0 = None																			
5. ASSAULTIVE BEHAVIOR DURING PRIOR COMMITMENTS TO DJJ OR IN SECURE DETENTION Assaultive behavior refers to unprovoked assaults, not fights. Frequent fights may indicate a pattern of aggressive behavior. Does not include detention immediately preceding current commitment.										350 = More than One Instance of Assaultive Behavior with Injury 250 = One Instance of Assaultive Behavior with Injury 175 = More than One Instance of Assaultive Behavior without Injury 50 = One Instance of Assaultive Behavior without Injury, or a Pattern of Aggressive Behavior 0 = None or No Prior Commitments																			
6. INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT (RDC/DETENTION) RDC Staffing Team Assessment Includes time at RDC and time in detention immediately preceding current commitment										350 = Serious Threat to Institutional Security/Safety (pattern of predatory behavior; attempts to strong-arm/ harass/bully peers; assaultive with potential for injuries) 250 = Moderate Threat to Institutional Security/Safety (multiple fights or simple assaults without a clear pattern of predatory behavior; overly resistant to authority with a pattern of verbal abuse towards staff) 175 = Minor Threat to Institutional Security/Safety (pattern of oppositional/defiant behaviors but no pattern of predatory behavior; occasional mild reactive aggression whether verbal or physical) 50 = Frequent Compliance Problems, Not a Threat to Institutional Security/Safety 25 = Some Compliance Problems (slow to comply with authority) 0 = Good Adjustment																			
7. CUSTODY TOTAL										SUM OF ITEMS 1 thru 6																			
8. ASSIGNED CUSTODY LEVEL (Form-assigned)										I = Less than 150 Points II = 155-245 Points III = 250-495 Points IV = 500 or More Points																			
SECTION C										PLACEMENT CONSIDERATIONS																			
1. STATURE: <input type="checkbox"/> EXTRA SMALL <input type="checkbox"/> SMALL <input type="checkbox"/> MEDIUM <input type="checkbox"/> LARGE <input type="checkbox"/> EXTRA LARGE										3. RECOMMEND OVERRIDE OF FORM-ASSIGNED CUSTODY LEVEL <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES – CUSTODY LEVEL (AFTER OVERRIDE) _____ – REASON (REQUIRED) <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal Investigation Ongoing <input type="checkbox"/> Pending Court Charges <input type="checkbox"/> Active Gang Activities <input type="checkbox"/> Predatory/Manipulative Behavior Resulting in the Form of Mental or Physical Abuse of Others <input type="checkbox"/> Crime More Serious than Indicated by Charge <input type="checkbox"/> Crime Less Serious than Indicated by Charge <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ – COMMENT (REQUIRED) _____																			
2. SPECIAL MANAGEMENT CONCERNS – MARK "X" FOR ALL THAT APPLY: <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING CHARGES <input type="checkbox"/> INSTITUTIONAL PREDATORY OFFENSE <input type="checkbox"/> KNOWN MANAGEMENT PROBLEM <input type="checkbox"/> LOW FUNCTIONING <input type="checkbox"/> MENTAL HEALTH RISK/ DISABILITY <input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION _____ <input type="checkbox"/> ESCAPE RISK _____ <input type="checkbox"/> SIB RISK _____ <input type="checkbox"/> GANG MEMBER _____ <input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL IMPAIRMENT _____ <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL MEDICAL NEEDS _____ <input type="checkbox"/> ENEMIES – INSTITUTION _____ <input type="checkbox"/> KNOWN ASSOCIATES – INSTITUTION _____ <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER _____										4. CLASSIFICATION INDICATED INSTITUTION: TREATMENT TEAM RECOMMENDED INSTITUTION: COMMENT IF DIFFERENT:																			
5. COUNSELOR SUPERVISOR _____										SIGNATURE _____																			

DIS-042: Revised March 30, 2011



Appendix F: Custody Reclassification Form

CUSTODY RECLASSIFICATION FORM – PAGE ONE of TWO

SECTION A		DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	
1. ASSESSMENT DATE: MM-DD-YYYY	-	2. INSTITUTION	
NAME: 3. LAST	4. FIRST	5. MIDDLE INIT.	6. SUFFIX
7. BIRTH DATE: MM-DD-YYYY	-	8. JUVENILE #	
9. SEX: M=MALE F=FEMALE		10. COUNSELOR	
11. PREVIOUS CUSTODY: IV = MAXIMUM III = HIGH II = MEDIUM I = LOW	12. RECLASSIFICATION REASON: 1 = QUARTERLY REVIEW 2 = INCIDENT 3 = INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFER 4 = REVISION/CORRECTION/OTHER		
SECTION B		CUSTODY SCORING	
BEHAVIOR PRIOR TO CURRENT COMMITMENT		Points	
1. SEVERITY OF CURRENT OFFENSE Most serious current offense (<i>according to the scale shown on the right, with "Person Felony" being the most serious</i>) for which the resident has been adjudicated guilty, including any detainers	500 = Person Felony or any Juvenile Sentenced with Active Adult Time 250 = Weapons Felony, or Circuit Court Commitment for Non-Person Felony 150 = Person Misdemeanor (with or without injury) 100 = Other Felony 50 = Non-Person Misdemeanor Offense 25 = Parole Violation		_____
2. PRIOR OFFENSE HISTORY Most serious prior offense (<i>according to the scale shown on the right, with "Person Felony" being the most serious</i>) for which the resident has been adjudicated guilty.	250 = Person Felony 150 = Weapons Felony, or Circuit Court Commitment for Non-Person Offense 100 = Person Misdemeanor (with or without injury) 75 = Other Felony 25 = Non-Person Misdemeanor Offense 0 = Traffic Offense, Status Offense, or None		_____
3. PRIOR COMMITMENTS	25 = More than One Prior Commitment to DJJ 15 = One Prior Commitment to DJJ 0 = No Prior Commitments		_____
4. ESCAPE OR RUNAWAY HISTORY PRIOR TO CURRENT COMMITMENT	350 = Escape or Attempt to Escape, With Force Against a Person, from Any Facility or Police Custody 250 = More than One Escapes or Attempts to Escape from a Secure Facility or Police Custody 175 = One Escape or Attempt to Escape from a Secure Facility or Police Custody 50 = One or More Escapes or Runaways from Non-secure Facility or Home 0 = None		_____
INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT			
5. ASSAULTIVE/ESCAPE BEHAVIOR Only offenses for which the ward has been found guilty. Pattern of Aggressive Behavior - having at least four instances of the following over a six-month period: Fighting Simple Assault (Moderate Offense) Verbal Threats/Physical Gesturing Throwing Objects Abusive Language/Obscene Gesturing	400 = One or More Instances of Assault (Major Offense) with Injury, or Escapes/Attempts to Escape During Past 90 Days 300 = One or More Instances of Assault (Major Offense) with Injury During Past Year 200 = One or More Instances of Escapes/Attempts to Escape During Past Year 150 = One or More Instances of Assault (Major Offense) without Injury, During Past 90 Days 100 = One or More Instances of Assault (Major Offense) without Injury, During Past Year, OR Displayed a Pattern of Aggressive Behavior Over Past Six Months 0 = No Instances of Escape or Assault (Major Offense), or None Within the Past Year -50 = No Instances of Escape or Assault (Major Offense) During Past 18 Months (Not To Be Used Until Ward Has Remained With DJJ for at Least 18 Months)		_____
6. FREQUENCY OF INSTITUTIONAL OFFENSES Only offenses for which the ward has been found guilty.	300 = More Than Two Majors, During Past 90 Days 150 = Two or Fewer Majors, During Past 90 Days 50 = More Than Ten Moderates, During Past 90 Days 0 = Ten or Fewer Moderates, During Past 90 Days -25 = No Offenses, During Past 90 Days -50 = No Institutional Offenses for Six Months or More		_____
7. TREATMENT PROGRAM PARTICIPATION	200 = Expelled From Program for Disruptive Behavior, During Past 90 Days 100 = No Participation (Refuses to Participate, On Suspension), During Past 90 Days 0 = Awaiting Services, During Past 90 Days -25 = Fair Participation, During Past 90 Days -50 = Good Participation, During Past 90 Days -75 = Good Participation for Six Months or More -100 = Completed All Programs		_____
8. EDUCATION/ WORK PROGRAM/ VOCATIONAL TRAINING PARTICIPATION	200 = Behavior is Consistently Seriously Disruptive, During Past 90 Days 100 = No Participation, During Past 90 Days 0 = Is Not In an Educational/Vocational Program -25 = Fair Participation, During Past 90 Days -50 = Good Participation, During Past 90 Days -75 = Good Participation for Six Months or More, or Successfully Completed Program		_____
9. CUSTODY TOTAL		SUM OF ITEMS 1 thru 8	
10. FORM-RECOMMENDED RECLASSIFICATION	I = 150 or Fewer Points II = 155-245 Points III = 250-495 Points IV = 500 or More Points		_____

DIS-043: Revised March 30, 2011



Appendix F, continued: Custody Reclassification Form

CUSTODY RECLASSIFICATION FORM - PAGE TWO of TWO

SECTION C	PLACEMENT CONSIDERATIONS																					
1. STATURE <input type="checkbox"/> EXTRA SMALL <input type="checkbox"/> SMALL <input type="checkbox"/> MEDIUM <input type="checkbox"/> LARGE <input type="checkbox"/> EXTRA LARGE																						
2. SPECIAL MANAGEMENT CONCERNS – MARK “X” FOR ALL THAT APPLY: <table style="width:100%; border:none;"> <tr> <td style="width:50%; border:none; vertical-align: top;"> <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/> SERVED 75% OR MORE OF MINIMUM LOS <input type="checkbox"/> SERVED 75% OR MORE OF MAXIMUM LOS <input type="checkbox"/> PAST MAXIMUM LOS <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING CHARGES <input type="checkbox"/> INSTITUTIONAL PREDATORY OFFENSE <input type="checkbox"/> KNOWN MANAGEMENT PROBLEM <input type="checkbox"/> LOW FUNCTIONING <input type="checkbox"/> MENTAL HEALTH RISK/DISABILITY <input type="checkbox"/> DRUG TRAFFICKER </td> <td style="width:50%; border:none; vertical-align: top;"> <input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION NEEDS _____ <input type="checkbox"/> ESCAPE RISK _____ <input type="checkbox"/> SIB RISK _____ <input type="checkbox"/> GANG MEMBER _____ <input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL IMPAIRMENT _____ <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL MEDICAL NEEDS _____ <input type="checkbox"/> ENEMIES – INSTITUTION _____ <input type="checkbox"/> KNOWN ASSOCIATES – INSTITUTION _____ <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER _____ </td> </tr> </table>		<input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/> SERVED 75% OR MORE OF MINIMUM LOS <input type="checkbox"/> SERVED 75% OR MORE OF MAXIMUM LOS <input type="checkbox"/> PAST MAXIMUM LOS <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING CHARGES <input type="checkbox"/> INSTITUTIONAL PREDATORY OFFENSE <input type="checkbox"/> KNOWN MANAGEMENT PROBLEM <input type="checkbox"/> LOW FUNCTIONING <input type="checkbox"/> MENTAL HEALTH RISK/DISABILITY <input type="checkbox"/> DRUG TRAFFICKER	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION NEEDS _____ <input type="checkbox"/> ESCAPE RISK _____ <input type="checkbox"/> SIB RISK _____ <input type="checkbox"/> GANG MEMBER _____ <input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL IMPAIRMENT _____ <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL MEDICAL NEEDS _____ <input type="checkbox"/> ENEMIES – INSTITUTION _____ <input type="checkbox"/> KNOWN ASSOCIATES – INSTITUTION _____ <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER _____																			
<input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/> SERVED 75% OR MORE OF MINIMUM LOS <input type="checkbox"/> SERVED 75% OR MORE OF MAXIMUM LOS <input type="checkbox"/> PAST MAXIMUM LOS <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING CHARGES <input type="checkbox"/> INSTITUTIONAL PREDATORY OFFENSE <input type="checkbox"/> KNOWN MANAGEMENT PROBLEM <input type="checkbox"/> LOW FUNCTIONING <input type="checkbox"/> MENTAL HEALTH RISK/DISABILITY <input type="checkbox"/> DRUG TRAFFICKER	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION NEEDS _____ <input type="checkbox"/> ESCAPE RISK _____ <input type="checkbox"/> SIB RISK _____ <input type="checkbox"/> GANG MEMBER _____ <input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL IMPAIRMENT _____ <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL MEDICAL NEEDS _____ <input type="checkbox"/> ENEMIES – INSTITUTION _____ <input type="checkbox"/> KNOWN ASSOCIATES – INSTITUTION _____ <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER _____																					
3. TREATMENT NEEDS – MARK “X” FOR ALL THAT APPLY. M = MANDATORY R = RECOMMENDED <table style="width:100%; border:none;"> <tr> <td style="width:30px;">M</td> <td style="width:30px;">R</td> <td style="padding-left: 20px;"><i>(Check the appropriate Box)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>AGGRESSION MANAGEMENT TRACK 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>AGGRESSION MANAGEMENT TRACK 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>SUBSTANCE ABUSE TRACK 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>SUBSTANCE ABUSE TRACK 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>SEX OFFENDER – PRESCRIPTIVE</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>SEX OFFENDER – SELF-CONTAINED UNIT</td> </tr> </table>	M	R	<i>(Check the appropriate Box)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	AGGRESSION MANAGEMENT TRACK 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	AGGRESSION MANAGEMENT TRACK 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SUBSTANCE ABUSE TRACK 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SUBSTANCE ABUSE TRACK 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SEX OFFENDER – PRESCRIPTIVE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SEX OFFENDER – SELF-CONTAINED UNIT	4. RECOMMEND OVERRIDE OF FORM-ASSIGNED CUSTODY LEVEL <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES – CUSTODY LEVEL (AFTER OVERRIDE) _____ – REASON (REQUIRED): <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal investigation ongoing <input type="checkbox"/> Pending court charges <input type="checkbox"/> Active gang activities <input type="checkbox"/> Predatory/manipulative behavior resulting in the form of mental or physical abuse of others <input type="checkbox"/> Crime more serious than indicated by charge <input type="checkbox"/> Crime less serious than indicated by charge <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ – COMMENTS (REQUIRED): _____
M	R	<i>(Check the appropriate Box)</i>																				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	AGGRESSION MANAGEMENT TRACK 1																				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	AGGRESSION MANAGEMENT TRACK 2																				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SUBSTANCE ABUSE TRACK 1																				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SUBSTANCE ABUSE TRACK 2																				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SEX OFFENDER – PRESCRIPTIVE																				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SEX OFFENDER – SELF-CONTAINED UNIT																				
5. CLASSIFICATION INDICATED INSTITUTION: TREATMENT TEAM RECOMMENDED INSTITUTION: COMMENT IF DIFFERENT:	6. UNIT RECOMMENDED (if the resident is not changing institutions):																					
7. NEXT REVIEW DATE: MM-DD-YYYY <table style="width:100%; border:none; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="width:20px;"> </td><td style="width:20px;"> </td><td style="width:20px;"> </td><td style="width:20px;">-</td><td style="width:20px;"> </td><td style="width:20px;"> </td><td style="width:20px;">-</td><td style="width:20px;"> </td><td style="width:20px;"> </td><td style="width:20px;"> </td><td style="width:20px;"> </td> </tr> </table>					-			-														
			-			-																
8. COUNSELOR <table style="width:100%; border:none;"> <tr> <td style="width:50%; text-align: center;">_____</td> <td style="width:50%; text-align: center;">_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">PRINT</td> <td style="text-align: center;">SIGNATURE</td> </tr> </table>		_____	_____	PRINT	SIGNATURE																	
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9. COUNSELOR SUPERVISOR <table style="width:100%; border:none;"> <tr> <td style="width:50%; text-align: center;">_____</td> <td style="width:50%; text-align: center;">_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">PRINT</td> <td style="text-align: center;">SIGNATURE</td> </tr> </table>		_____	_____	PRINT	SIGNATURE																	
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Appendix G: LOS Guidelines for Indeterminately Committed Juveniles

Using guidelines issued by the Board of Juvenile Justice, DJJ establishes the LOS for indeterminately committed juveniles based on the severity of a juvenile's offense(s) and chronicity of criminal behavior. LOS categories are defined by an anticipated minimum and maximum number of months that the juvenile will remain with DJJ. The actual LOS may vary due to institutional offenses or failure to complete mandatory or recommended treatment.

Two tables are used in determining a juvenile's LOS:

1. Table I assigns the level of severity for (a) the most serious current committing offense and (b) the most serious prior offense. The resulting two numbers are combined in a pattern of (a)-(b) for further calculation.
2. Table II accounts for chronic offense behavior that may increase the juvenile's initial LOS calculation. The juvenile's entire delinquent and criminal histories, except the two offenses used in Table I, are examined; one point is assigned for each Class 1 misdemeanor, and two points are assigned for each felony. A chronicity score of less than 8 points does not affect LOS, a chronicity score of 8 to 11 points increases LOS by three months, and a chronicity score of 12 or more points increases LOS by six months.

Table I: Severity Level for Current and Prior Offenses*

Level	Type of Offense	Examples
Level 1	Class 1 Misdemeanors	Simple Assault; Petit Larceny
Level 2	Class 4, 5, and 6 Felonies; Unclassified felonies carrying a maximum sentence of 10 years	Unauthorized Use of an Auto; Possession of a Schedule I or II Substance; Voluntary and Involuntary Manslaughter
Level 3	Class 3 Felonies; Unclassified felonies carrying a maximum sentence of 20 years; Unclassified non-person felonies carrying a maximum sentence of more than 20 years	Burglary of Dwelling with Intent; Grand Larceny; Aggravated Involuntary Manslaughter
Level 4	Class 1 and 2 Felonies; Unclassified felony offenses against persons carrying a maximum sentence of more than 20 years	Armed Robbery; Rape; Murder

* Juveniles with no past convictions are assigned Level 1 for the most serious prior offense.

Table II: Initial LOS Steps and Adjustments to Determine LOS Range*

Offense Severity (Determines the initial LOS Step. The initial steps are followed by adjustments for chronic offense behavior.)	Release Dates Early - Late
1-1	3 months - 6 months
1-2, 1-3, 2-1, 2-2 1-1, increased 3 months for chronicity	6 months - 12 months
1-1, increased 6 months for chronicity 1-2, 1-3, 2-1, 2-2, increased 3 months for chronicity	9 months - 15 months
1-4, 2-3, 2-4, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3 1-2, 1-3, 2-1, 2-2, increased 6 months for chronicity	12 months - 18 months
1-4, 2-3, 2-4, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3, increased 3 months for chronicity	15 months - 21 months
1-4, 2-3, 2-4, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3, increased 6 months for chronicity	18 months - 24 months
3-4, 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-4	18 months - 36 months
3-4, 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-4, increased 3 months for chronicity	21 months - 36 months
3-4, 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-4, increased 6 months for chronicity	24 months - 36 months

* Juveniles with an LOS of three to six months may not stay more than 12 months without departmental review.



