

Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice

DATA RESOURCE GUIDE

FISCAL YEAR 2014



Data Resource Guide

Fiscal Year 2014

Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice
Andrew K. Block Jr., Director
December 2014



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 405, Paragraph F of the Appropriation Act, Chapter 2, 2014 Acts of the General Assembly, Special Session I.

Executive Summary

This report provides an overview of the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), highlighting fiscal year (FY) 2014 data and trends in all program and service areas, including court services units (CSUs), Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act (VJCCCA) programs, juvenile detention centers (JDCs), and direct care programs. A summary of DJJ's juvenile population forecast, a recidivism analysis, and a breakdown of DJJ's expenditures and staffing levels are also included. DJJ is hopeful that this report will be useful to both state and local policymakers and juvenile justice stakeholders. The following data highlights are presented in the report:

Trends from FY 2013 to FY 2014

- » Intake complaints decreased 1.3% from 201,394 to 198,687.
 - › Domestic Relations and Child Welfare intake complaints increased 0.2% from 139,906 to 140,232.
 - › Juvenile intake complaints decreased 4.9% from 61,488 to 58,455.
- » VJCCCA placements decreased 6.1% from 15,463 to 14,520.
- » JDC detainments decreased 4.4% from 10,500 to 10,038.
- » JDC average daily population (ADP) increased 1.1% from 727 to 735.
- » Direct care admissions decreased 16.4% from 439 to 367.
- » Direct care ADP decreased 13.8% from 695 to 599.

Juvenile Characteristics in FY 2014

- » The average ages of juveniles were as follows:
 - › Juvenile Intake Cases – 15.9
 - › Detainments – 16.1
 - › Direct Care Admissions – 16.9
 - › Direct Care Releases – 18.3
- » 76.6% of juvenile intake complaints were diversion-eligible; 17.2% of juvenile intake complaints were resolved or diverted without a petition being filed.
 - › Of the 7,562 juvenile intake complaints diverted, 76.3% were successful.
- » 15.4% of all juvenile intake cases were for felony offenses, 32.2% of all new probation cases were for felony offenses, and 76.8% of all commitments were for felony offenses.
 - › 48.8% of all juveniles admitted to direct care had a felony against person as their most serious offense.
- » The majority of direct care admissions had a mental health or treatment need:
 - › 85.6% appeared to have significant symptoms of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, Conduct Disorder, Oppositional Defiant Disorder, Substance Abuse Disorder, or Substance Dependence Disorder; 65.4% appeared to have significant symptoms of other mental health disorders.
 - › 76.8% had a mental health treatment need.
 - › 91.6% had an aggression management treatment need.
 - › 85.3% had a substance abuse treatment need.
 - › 13.9% had a sex offender treatment need.



Length of Stay (LOS) Averages in FY 2014

Average LOSs were as follows:

- » JDC Releases
 - › Pre-Dispositional –21.8 days
 - › Post-Dispositional without Programs – 14.1 days
 - › Post-Dispositional with Programs – 136.2 days (4.5 months)
- » Probation Releases – 12.3 months
- » Parole Releases– 9.0 months
- » Direct Care Releases – 18.7 months

Forecast through FY 2020

- » The JDC forecast projects that the ADP will increase slightly through FY 2016 to 739 and then gradually decrease through FY 2020 to 713.
- » The direct care forecast projects that the ADP will decrease through FY 2017 to 407 and then become somewhat level through FY 2020 at 405.

Reconviction Rates for FY 2009-2012, Tracked through FY 2014

The 12-month reconviction rates fluctuated within the following ranges:

- » Probation Placements: 25.5-27.1%.
- » Direct Care Releases: 40.5-42.8%.
- » Parole Placements: 45.6-48.8%.

Expenditures in FY 2014

- » DJJ expended a total of \$213,388,587.
- » DJJ's direct care per capita cost was \$150,974.





Table of Contents

1	<i>Introduction and Overview</i>	1
	Agency Description	1
	Terminology	3
	DJJ Historical Timeline	8
	Data in the DRG	10
	Regional Map	11
	Juvenile Justice System Flow Chart	12
	Types of Juvenile Dispositions	13
	Juveniles in Circuit Court	13
2	<i>Programs and Services</i>	15
	CSUs	15
	VJCCA	24
	JDCs	27
	Direct Care	32
3	<i>Forecasts</i>	43
	Factors Impacting the Populations.	43
	JDC Population	44
	Direct Care Population	45
4	<i>Recidivism</i>	49
	Methodology	49
	12-Month Recidivism Rate Overview	50
	Probation	51
	Direct Care	54
	Parole	56
	Risk Levels	60
	REACH Levels	61
	Direct Care Treatment Needs	62
	Post-D Detention with Programs	62
	VJCCA	63
	Diversions.	63
5	<i>Expenditures and Staffing</i>	65
	Expenditures	65
	Staffing.	66
6	<i>Appendices</i>	69
	Appendix A: “Other” Categories	69
	Appendix B: CSUs and FIPS	70
	Appendix C: DAI	72
	Appendix D: YASI	74
	Appendix E: Probation and Parole Statuses	76
	Appendix F: Initial Classification Custody Designation Form	77
	Appendix G: Custody Reclassification Form	78
	Appendix H: LOS Guidelines for Indeterminately Committed Juveniles.	80





1 Introduction and Overview

The Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) provides services to juveniles and families by operating 32 court service units (CSUs) and three juvenile correctional centers (JCCs), including the Reception and Diagnostic Center (RDC). DJJ audits and certifies 35 CSUs (including three locally-operated CSUs), 18 group homes, 24 juvenile detention centers (JDCs), and three JCCs. 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

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 uses 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 structured 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 educa-



tion) 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 strengths and needs of juveniles, families, and communities. Case-specific risk factors are identified 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 public safety 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 comprised of modules covering the full range of community-based and direct care services and uses the data reported to better understand the juvenile population, activities in relation to those juveniles, and methods to become more effective and efficient. 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 approach. Local governments and commissions operate secure JDCs and an array of services. Within each community, DJJ works with law enforcement, behavioral health providers, schools, social services, and other agencies. Securing services from pri-

mate 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). The VPSTC, located at the site of the repurposed Hanover 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 involved in public safety. Partner agencies include the Virginia Departments of State Police, Corrections, Emergency Management, Fire Programs, Forensic Science, Health, and Military Affairs.

Another example is DJJ's collaboration with Blue Ridge JDC, Chesapeake JDC, Rappahannock JDC, and Virginia Beach JDC to operate a Community Placement Program (CPP) at each facility. Beginning in FY 2014, each JDC opened a 10-bed program to serve committed male juveniles through a contractual partnership with DJJ. The programs allow for the placement of direct care juveniles in a smaller, community-based setting that is intended to enhance re-entry services and planning.

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 listing of “Other” categories.)

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

CHINS: Child in Need of Services

CHINSup: Child in Need of Supervision

CPMT: Community Policy and Management Team

CPP: Community Placement Program

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

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

DMAS: Virginia Department of Medical
Assistance Services

DMC: Disproportionate Minority Contact

DMV: Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles

DOC: Virginia Department of Corrections

DOJ: United States Department of Justice

DOL: United States Department of Labor

DPB: Virginia Department of Planning and Budget

DR/CW: Domestic Relations and Child Welfare

DRG: Data Resource Guide

DSM: Diagnostic and Statistical Manual

DSS: Virginia Department of Social Services

ERD: Early Release Date

FAPT: Family Assessment and Planning Team

FIPS: Federal Information Processing Standards

FY: Fiscal Year

GED: General Educational Development credential

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

ICJ: Interstate Commission for Juveniles

ICN: Intake Case Number

ICRC: Institutional Classification
and Review Committee

IEP: Individualized Education Plan

IREAP: Inter/Intra-Recreational and
Extracurricular Activities Program

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 (used for probation,
detention, direct care, and parole)

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

SIR: Serious Incident Report

SOL: Standards of Learning

SOP: Standard Operating Procedure

SPSHS: Secretary of Public Safety & Homeland Security

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 Department of 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, CHINSup, or status offense.

Blended Sentence: the sentencing option for a juvenile convicted in circuit court, which combines a juvenile disposition with an adult sentence. The circuit court may 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. See § 16.1-272 of the *Code of Virginia*.

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. An



admission 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 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.

CSU: a locally- or state-operated entity that provides services to the J&DR district court, including intake, investigations and reports, probation, parole, case management, and other related services in the community. See Appendix B.

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 C.

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), 16.1-278.8 (A)(17), and 16.1-285.1 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 the J&DR district court which occurs after an adjudication. During this hearing, the court may impose treatment services and sanctions. The dispositional hearing for a delinquency adjudication is similar to a sentencing hearing for a conviction 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 J&DR district 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 2014 begins July 1, 2013, and ends June 30, 2014.

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 the J&DR district court. An intake officer at the CSU decides whether to file a petition initiating formal court action.

JCC: a DJJ secure residential facility that has construction fixtures designed to prevent escape and to restrict the movement and activities of juveniles held in lawful custody. JCCs house juveniles post-dispositionally who have been committed to DJJ. See §§ 16.1-278.8, 16.1-285, and 16.1-285.1 of the *Code of Virginia*.

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 committing offense(s), offense history, behavior while in direct care, and progress toward completing treatment goals. See Appendix H.

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 as determined by DJJ.

Petition: a document filed with the J&DR district 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 J&DR district 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 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. 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 of a juvenile in a JDC while awaiting a dispositional or adjudicatory hearing. Generally, to be eligible for pre-D detention, there must be probable cause establishing that the juvenile committed an offense that would be a felony or Class 1 misdemeanor offense if committed by an adult, violated the terms of probation or parole for such an offense, or knowingly and intentionally possessed or transported a firearm. In addition, the juvenile must be a clear and substantial threat to another person, the property of others, or to himself; have threatened to abscond from the court's jurisdiction; or, within the last year, have willfully failed to appear at a court hearing. A juvenile may be placed in pre-D detention for other statutorily prescribed circumstances such as when the juvenile is a fugitive from another state or failed to comply with conditions of release for what would be a felony or Class 1 misdemeanor charge if committed by an adult. See § 16.1-248.1 of the *Code of Virginia*.

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, also known as the social



history, 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 are reasonable grounds to believe that an offense has been committed and the accused is the person who committed it.

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

Psychotropic Medication: prescribed 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 2014 begins July 1, 2013, and ends September 30, 2013.

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 for 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.

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. 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, or (b) is experiencing a serious deterioration of his ability to care for himself in a developmentally age-appropriate manner; 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: the J&DR district court, after consideration of specific statutory factors, determines the J&DR district 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 the J&DR district court wherein the judge determines whether the J&DR district 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 J&DR district 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 D.



DJJ Historical Timeline

The information below presents a history by calendar year 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 was 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.

2014: Hampton Place and Abraxas House, DJJ's two halfway houses, were closed. (The facilities were closed to juveniles in December 2013.)

Culpeper JCC was closed and transferred to DOC.



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 allowed users to easily navigate the report from year to year, it 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 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 current DRG has many similarities to previous editions and continues to fulfill the reporting mandates. Some revisions and data clarifications are described below:

- » 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.” The data remain comparable.
- » Ethnicity is reported as “Hispanic,” “Non-Hispanic,” or “Unknown/Missing.” A substantial percentage of juveniles have 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.)
- » Adult cases are excluded from all data.
- » The ADP and LOS presented for probation and parole statuses exclude time spent by juveniles on an inactive case status. (See Appendix E for an explanation of continuous probation and parole statuses.)
- » The most serious offense for juvenile intake cases, new probation cases, and commitments is determined by a ranking assigned to each complaint. Each year, DJJ uses VCC information published by the VCSC to develop the rankings. Felonies are given the highest ranks ordered first by their maximum sentence and then their highest primary offense score.

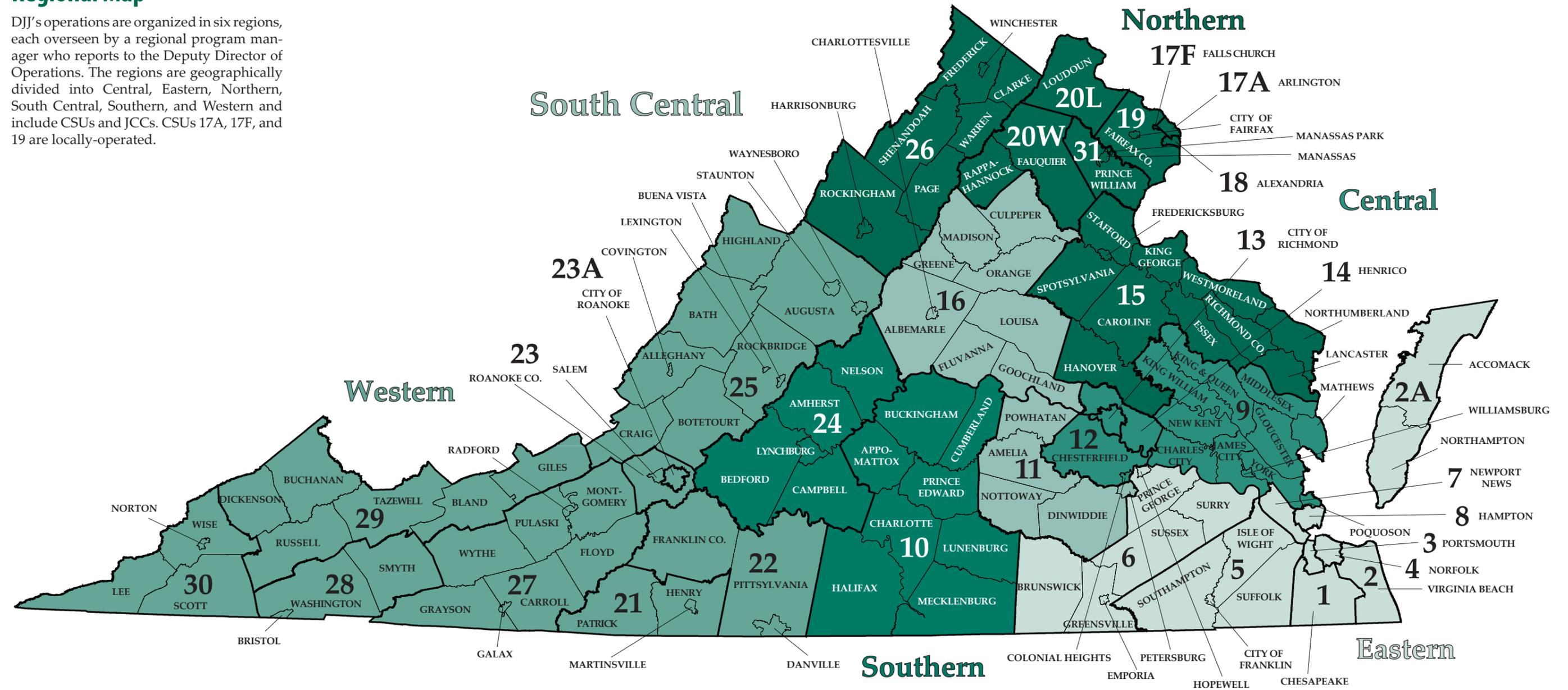
Misdemeanors are ranked next by their maximum sentence. Finally, the remaining complaints are ranked in the following order from most to least severe: technical violations, other offenses, traffic offenses, status offenses, and DR/CW.

- » Locality-specific CSU data are presented in summary form. More detailed locality-specific CSU data will be available online.
- » Subsequent commitments, defined as commitments resulting from an offense that occurred in a direct care facility instead of in the community, are included except when reporting commitments by locality.
- » Canceled, rescinded, and successfully appealed commitments are not included except for in direct care ADP or where otherwise specified.
- » Juveniles in halfway houses during FYs 2013 and 2014 remained under direct care status rather than being placed on parole supervision; therefore, FYs 2013 and 2014 halfway house data are included in the direct care section.
- » Recidivism rates are not comparable to previous reports due to several changes in methodology. These changes are explained in detail on pages 49-50.
- » CSU-specific recidivism data for parole placements are not comparable to previous reports. The CSU was previously identified by the committing J&DR district court. In this report, the CSU is identified by the CSU originally providing parole supervision upon release from direct care.
- » Recidivism rates by risk level for direct care releases and parole placements are not comparable to previous reports. In previous reports, the last risk assessment completed before the measurement date was used with no time restriction. In this report, the closest risk assessment completed within 180 days before or after the measurement date is used. The current methodology results in a larger number of missing risk assessments, but the selected assessments better represent the risk level on the measurement date.
- » The methodology for determining direct care per capita costs are not comparable to previous reports. The per capita calculation divides total direct care expenditures by the ADP of juveniles in direct care. The per bed cost in previous reports divided the total expenditures by the direct care operational capacity.
- » N/A (Not Applicable) is used in tables throughout this report to indicate instances where data cannot be calculated (i.e., sample sizes of zero, offense definitions and classifications, absence of post-D programs, and pending cases in the recidivism sample).



Regional Map

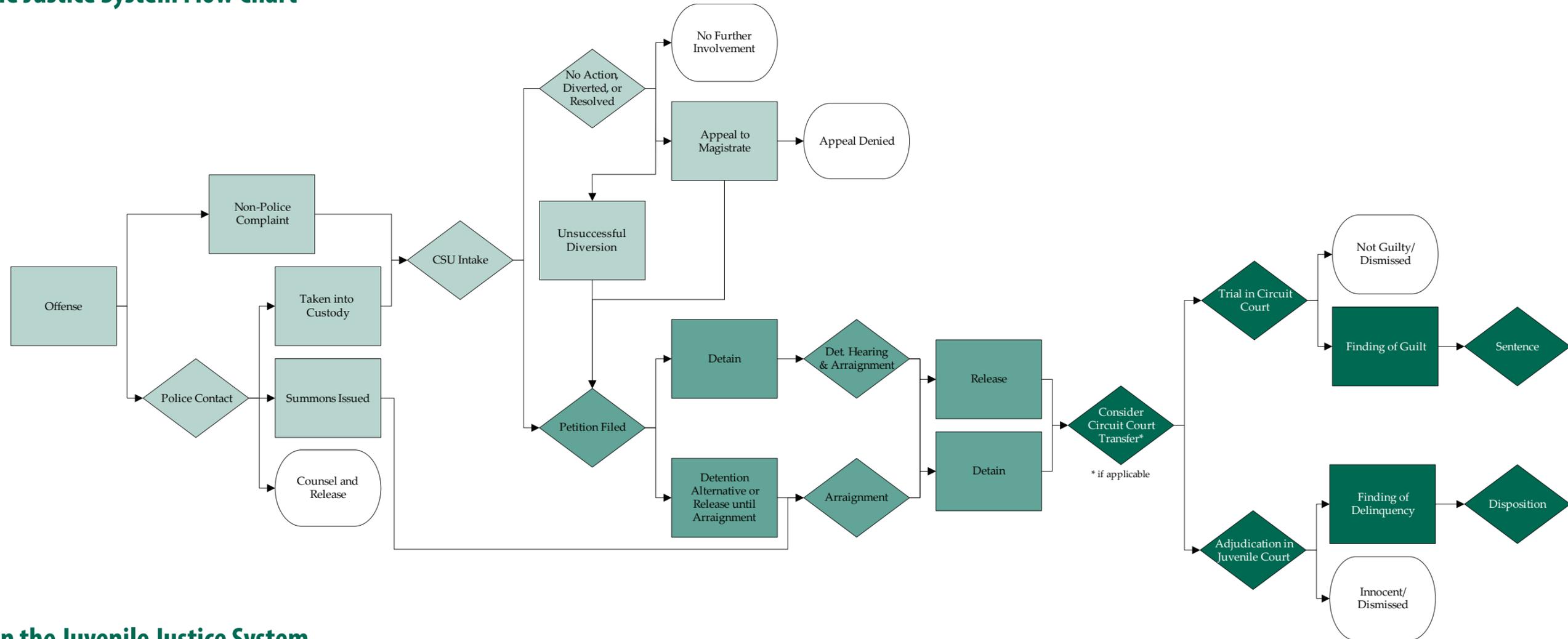
DJJ's operations are organized in six regions, each overseen by a regional program manager who reports to the Deputy Director of Operations. The regions are geographically divided into Central, Eastern, Northern, South Central, Southern, and Western and include CSUs and JCCs. CSUs 17A, 17F, and 19 are locally-operated.



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



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, 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 J&DR district 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 trial is handled in the same manner as a trial of an adult. In the case of a jury trial, the court determines the sentence. 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 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 J&DR district 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 J&DR district 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 J&DR district court judge to transfer the case to circuit court for trial as an adult. The 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 J&DR district 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 J&DR district 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 J&DR district 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 J&DR district 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 J&DR district 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 J&DR district 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 a juvenile receives a blended sentence, 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 the 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. (See page 5 for diversion eligibility criteria.)

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. An intake case is considered detention-eligible prior to disposition if at least one of the associated intake complaints is detention-eligible. (See page 6 for pre-D detention eligibility criteria.) 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 C.)

Investigations and Reports

Pre- and post-D reports, also known as 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. The YASI risk assessment instrument is completed at the same time as the social history, classifying the juveniles according to their relative risk of

reoffending. (See Appendix D 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 assessments, 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 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. (See Appendix E for an overview of probation statuses.)



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. (See Appendix E for an overview of parole statuses.)

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 are current members.

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

Intake Complaints, FY 2012-2014

DR/CW Complaints	2012	2013	2014
Custody	68,800	66,632	66,522
Support/Desertion	21,893	20,736	20,664
Protective Order	15,277	15,148	14,823
Visitation	38,226	37,390	38,223
<i>Total DR/CW Complaints</i>	<i>144,196</i>	<i>139,906</i>	<i>140,232</i>
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	13,135	11,142	11,212
Class 1 Misdemeanor	29,569	24,556	23,051
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	5,409	4,840	4,528
CHINS/CHINSup	10,211	9,085	8,373
Other			
TDO	582	556	658
Technical Violation	8,578	8,848	8,251
Traffic	1,238	1,335	1,400
Other	1,430	1,126	982
<i>Total Juvenile Complaints</i>	<i>70,152</i>	<i>61,488</i>	<i>58,455</i>
<i>Total Complaints</i>	<i>214,348</i>	<i>201,394</i>	<i>198,687</i>

- » 70.6% of total intake complaints were DR/CW complaints in FY 2014, and 29.4% were juvenile complaints.
- » DR/CW complaints increased from 139,906 in FY 2013 to 140,232 in FY 2014, an increase of 0.2%.
- » Juvenile complaints decreased from 61,488 in FY 2013 to 58,455 in FY 2014, a decrease of 4.9%.
- » 19.2% of juvenile complaints in FY 2014 were felony complaints.

Juvenile Intake Dispositions, FY 2014

Intake Disposition	2014
Petitions	
Petition Filed	51.5%
Unsuccessful Diversion with Petition	1.4%
Detention Order with Petition	19.7%
Detention Order Only	1.2%
Resolved	5.6%
Diverted	
Open Diversion	0.8%
Successful Diversion	9.9%
Unsuccessful Diversion with No Petition	0.9%
Other	9.1%
<i>Total Juvenile Complaints</i>	<i>58,455</i>

- » A petition was filed for 72.6% of juvenile complaints.
- » 76.6% of juvenile complaints were diversion-eligible.
- » 17.2% of juvenile complaints were resolved or diverted without a petition being filed.
- » Of the 7,562 juveniles diverted, 76.3% were successful.



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 2014, there was an average of 1.3 juvenile intake complaints per case.

Juvenile Intake Case Demographics, FY 2012-2014

Demographics	2012	2013	2014
Race			
Black	42.6%	42.4%	43.5%
White	50.0%	48.4%	47.7%
Asian	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%
Other/Unknown	6.3%	8.0%	7.8%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	7.8%	8.0%	8.4%
Non-Hispanic	24.0%	22.1%	19.7%
Unknown/Missing	68.2%	70.0%	72.0%
Sex			
Male	67.8%	67.6%	68.6%
Female	32.2%	32.4%	31.4%
Age			
8-12	6.7%	6.4%	6.4%
13	7.2%	7.4%	7.5%
14	12.1%	12.0%	12.7%
15	17.3%	17.7%	17.7%
16	23.5%	23.0%	23.3%
17	28.4%	28.5%	27.5%
18-20	3.7%	3.9%	3.6%
Missing	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%
Total Juvenile Intake Cases	51,849	46,324	43,811

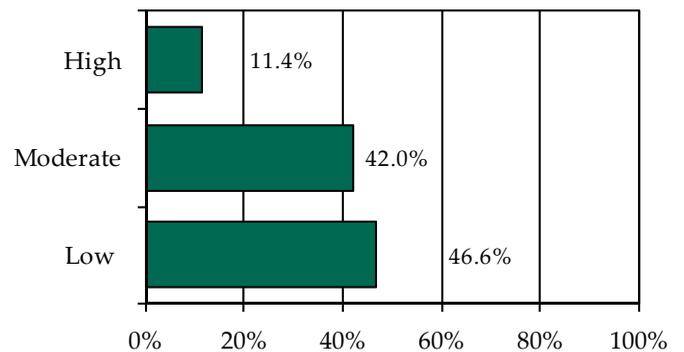
- » 47.7% of intake cases in FY 2014 were white juveniles, and 43.5% were black juveniles. 8.7% were other races.
- » 19.7% of juvenile intake cases in FY 2014 were identified as non-Hispanic, and 8.4% were identified as Hispanic. 72.0% were missing ethnicity information.
- » 68.6% of juvenile intake cases in FY 2014 were male, and 31.4% were female.
- » Approximately half (50.8-51.9%) of juvenile intake cases since FY 2012 were 16 or 17 years of age.
- » The average age of juvenile intake cases in FY 2014 was 15.9.

Workload Information, FY 2014*

Completed Reports	Count	Activity	ADP
Pre-D Reports	2,763	Probation	4,593
Post-D Reports	2,424	Intensive Prob.	394
Transfer Reports	140	Parole	284
Custody Investigations	42	Direct Care	633

- * Direct care workload ADP is not equal to the direct care ADP reported in other sections of this report due to different data sources.
- * Data are not comparable to previous reports because adult cases are excluded.
- » The majority (96.6%) of completed reports were pre- or post-D social history reports. 2,763 pre-D reports were completed, and 2,424 post-D reports were completed.
- » Probation, including intensive probation, had the highest ADP (4,988).
- » Parole had an ADP of 284.

Completed Initial YASI Risk Assessments, FY 2014*



- * Data may include multiple initial assessments for a juvenile if completed on different days.
- » 6,345 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 2014*

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	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%
Alcohol	N/A	6.9%	3.2%	3.0%	0.3%
Arson	1.9%	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%	0.8%
Assault	12.6%	25.2%	14.0%	18.1%	17.7%
Burglary	14.3%	N/A	2.7%	5.0%	8.3%
Disorderly Conduct	N/A	6.2%	2.9%	3.2%	1.3%
Escape	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%
Extortion	1.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.3%
Family	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Fraud	3.7%	1.2%	1.3%	1.5%	2.3%
Gangs	1.9%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	2.0%
Kidnapping	1.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%
Larceny	34.0%	15.8%	13.8%	18.2%	17.6%
Murder	0.4%	N/A	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Narcotics	4.8%	11.8%	6.4%	6.7%	2.1%
Obscenity	2.1%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	1.7%
Obstruction of Justice	0.4%	3.2%	1.6%	1.8%	2.4%
Robbery	6.9%	N/A	1.3%	1.2%	9.9%
Sexual Abuse	5.8%	0.5%	1.4%	3.5%	4.1%
Sexual Offense	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Trespassing	0.0%	5.1%	2.3%	3.0%	1.4%
Vandalism	5.0%	8.9%	5.1%	7.6%	4.7%
Weapons	1.6%	3.2%	1.8%	2.4%	4.1%
Misc./Other	0.6%	2.3%	2.8%	2.3%	1.4%
Technical					
Contempt of Court	N/A	N/A	6.5%	3.8%	1.6%
Failure to Appear	N/A	N/A	1.1%	0.3%	0.3%
Parole Violation	N/A	N/A	0.5%	0.0%	1.8%
Probation Violation	N/A	N/A	6.8%	4.9%	11.1%
Traffic					
Traffic	1.1%	6.1%	5.8%	1.9%	1.5%
Status/Other					
Civil Commitment	N/A	N/A	1.1%	0.0%	N/A
CHINS	N/A	N/A	3.3%	0.8%	N/A
CHINSup	N/A	N/A	8.0%	6.0%	N/A
Other	N/A	N/A	3.0%	1.0%	N/A
Total Offenses	11,139	27,024	58,455	14,270	1,268

* 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 reports prior to FY 2013 due to the inclusion of amended offenses.

- » 63.9% of juvenile intake complaints were for delinquent offenses, 14.9% were for technical offenses, 5.8% were for traffic offenses, and 15.5% were for status offenses.
- » 81.2% of offenses that resulted in a new probation case were for delinquent offenses, 9.1% were for technical offenses, 1.9% were for traffic offenses, and 7.8% were for status offenses.
- » 83.7% of offenses that resulted in commitment were for delinquent offenses, 14.8% were for technical offenses, and 1.5% were for traffic offenses.
- » Assault (14.0%) and larceny (13.8%) were the most common offenses among intake complaints.
 - › Larceny was the most common offense among felony intake complaints (34.0%).
 - › Assault was the most common offense among misdemeanor intake complaints (25.2%).
- » Larceny (18.2%) and assault (18.1%) were the most common offenses among new probation cases.
- » Assault (17.7%) and larceny (17.6%) were the most common offenses that resulted in commitment. (See page 37-38 for most serious offense data for direct care admissions.)
- » Offense categories for pre-D detention are not presented. (See page 28 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 2014*

Most Serious Offense Severity	Juvenile Intake Cases	New Probation Cases	Commitments
DAI Ranking			
Felony			
Against Persons	5.3%	12.7%	45.3%
Weapons/Narcotics	0.8%	1.4%	3.1%
Other	9.3%	18.1%	28.4%
Class 1 Misdemeanor			
Against Persons	15.1%	22.8%	10.6%
Other	23.3%	25.3%	9.2%
Prob./Parole Violation	9.2%	0.5%	3.1%
Court Order Violation	7.5%	2.3%	0.2%
Status Offense	17.3%	10.7%	0.0%
Other	12.3%	6.3%	0.0%
Missing	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
VCSC Ranking			
Person	21.4%	35.1%	54.0%
Property	21.1%	32.2%	34.0%
Narcotics	6.8%	7.8%	1.2%
Other	50.6%	25.0%	10.6%
Missing	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Total Juvenile Cases	43,811	4,872	426

* New probation case offense data are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2013 due to the inclusion of amended offenses.

- » Most serious offenses by DAI ranking:
 - › Other Class 1 misdemeanors were the highest percentage (23.3%) of juvenile intake cases.
 - › Other Class 1 misdemeanors were the highest percentage (25.3%) of new probation cases.
 - › Felonies against persons were the highest percentage (45.3%) of commitments.
- » Most serious offenses by VCSC ranking:
 - › Other offenses were the highest percentage (50.6%) of total juvenile intake cases.
 - › Person offenses were the highest percentage (35.1%) of new probation cases.
 - › Person offenses were the highest percentage (54.0%) of commitments.
- » 69.0% (30,241) of juvenile intake cases were detention-eligible. There were 7,530 pre-D statuses for a rate of 4.0 detention-eligible intakes per pre-D detention status.

Time Frames

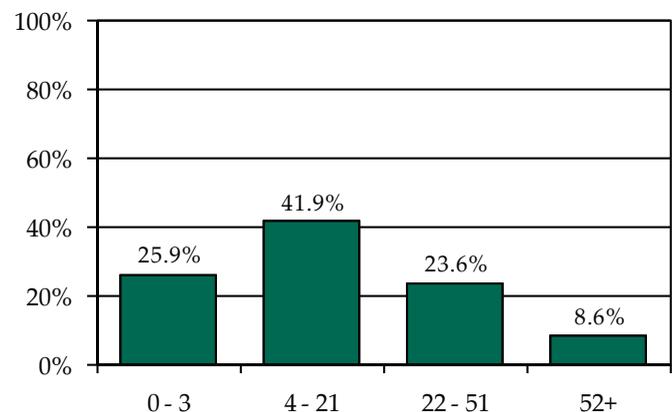
- » The average time from intake to adjudication in FY 2013 was 129 days. FY 2014 data are not available due to pending adjudications.
- » The average time from RDC’s receipt of commitment papers to RDC admission in FY 2014 was nine days (excluding subsequent commitments).

Placements, Releases, and Average LOS, FY 2014

	Probation	Parole
Placements	4,872	366
Releases	5,110	384
Average LOS (Days)	376	273

- » There were 238 more probation releases than placements.
- » There were 18 more parole releases than placements.
- » The average LOS on probation was 12.4 months, and the average LOS on parole was 9.0 months.

Pre-D Detention LOS Distribution (Days), FY 2014 Releases*



* Data are not comparable to data in the JDC section because cases with missing ICNs are excluded. The JDC section includes cases with missing ICNs.

- » There were 7,506 pre-D releases.
- » The most common LOS in pre-D detention (41.9%) was between 4 and 21 days.
- » 25.9% of juveniles in pre-D detention had an LOS of 3 days or less.
- » 23.6% of juveniles in pre-D detention had an LOS of between 22 and 51 days (3 to 7 weeks).
- » 8.6% of juveniles in pre-D detention had an LOS greater than 52 days (over 7 weeks).



Summary by CSU

Intake Complaints, FY 2014*

CSU	Complaints		Juvenile Complaint Offense Category				
	DR/CW	Juvenile	Felony	Class 1 Misd.	Class 2-4 Misd.	CHINS/ CHINSup	Other
1	5,262	1,578	36.9%	37.1%	6.2%	10.6%	9.2%
2	10,364	2,210	18.5%	42.4%	7.2%	16.0%	15.8%
2A	1,150	499	25.9%	32.9%	9.0%	12.4%	19.8%
3	3,121	1,303	29.8%	29.3%	5.9%	12.3%	22.7%
4	6,057	2,688	28.1%	34.8%	6.7%	7.9%	22.5%
5	1,333	1,158	33.8%	47.0%	6.8%	6.4%	6.0%
6	2,044	977	29.5%	47.3%	9.1%	8.6%	5.5%
7	3,477	2,988	20.2%	30.2%	5.5%	22.8%	21.3%
8	3,394	1,735	19.1%	42.4%	5.1%	22.7%	10.7%
9	2,875	1,668	20.6%	48.2%	10.5%	13.8%	6.9%
10	3,262	1,396	15.5%	37.7%	8.0%	19.2%	19.7%
11	2,359	1,297	18.1%	32.1%	5.5%	13.6%	30.8%
12	5,531	3,799	18.2%	55.6%	9.6%	4.1%	12.5%
13	4,151	1,910	20.5%	35.2%	4.6%	14.0%	25.8%
14	5,253	2,857	13.6%	45.4%	4.6%	15.0%	21.4%
15	11,181	3,225	18.3%	47.9%	8.2%	11.2%	14.4%
16	6,163	2,008	12.0%	33.5%	6.8%	21.1%	26.7%
17A	1,381	936	13.0%	23.7%	8.4%	13.1%	41.7%
17F	25	61	4.9%	16.4%	14.8%	8.2%	55.7%
18	1,291	667	12.3%	31.6%	9.4%	30.7%	15.9%
19	9,955	4,405	18.4%	36.2%	13.7%	8.7%	23.1%
20L	3,134	1,483	15.0%	41.9%	14.2%	10.0%	19.0%
20W	819	347	13.0%	45.0%	7.5%	7.5%	27.1%
21	3,435	508	23.2%	31.5%	8.3%	18.1%	18.9%
22	3,520	1,476	13.2%	36.8%	6.2%	17.0%	26.8%
23	2,562	1,032	12.1%	44.1%	9.4%	15.8%	18.6%
23A	2,293	1,063	13.4%	48.5%	7.0%	12.9%	18.3%
24	5,443	1,817	10.8%	24.5%	6.1%	27.4%	31.1%
25	4,299	1,404	12.6%	40.7%	7.5%	26.2%	13.0%
26	5,639	2,615	17.6%	41.8%	7.0%	9.3%	24.4%
27	4,185	1,614	19.7%	43.4%	7.2%	18.4%	11.3%
28	3,145	745	14.0%	26.4%	5.5%	14.5%	39.6%
29	3,875	811	8.8%	43.4%	3.5%	30.1%	14.3%
30	2,420	664	12.7%	30.4%	5.4%	39.2%	12.3%
31	5,834	3,511	27.4%	37.3%	8.4%	9.2%	17.8%
<i>Total</i>	<i>140,232</i>	<i>58,455</i>	<i>19.2%</i>	<i>39.4%</i>	<i>7.7%</i>	<i>14.3%</i>	<i>19.3%</i>

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



Juvenile Complaint Dispositions, FY 2014

CSU	Petitions				Resolved	Diverted			Other	Total
	Petition Filed	Unsuccessful Diversion with Petition	Detention Order with Petition	Detention Order Only		Open Diversion	Successful Diversion	Unsuccessful Diversion with No Petition		
1	46.1%	0.3%	32.1%	0.9%	15.3%	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%	4.5%	1,578
2	37.7%	1.0%	22.7%	5.4%	5.5%	1.8%	12.4%	2.3%	11.2%	2,210
2A	52.3%	0.6%	21.2%	0.0%	7.2%	3.0%	3.6%	0.4%	11.6%	499
3	26.9%	0.8%	34.4%	1.1%	3.1%	0.2%	4.8%	0.6%	28.1%	1,303
4	43.2%	2.2%	29.3%	3.6%	3.3%	0.9%	7.1%	1.5%	9.0%	2,688
5	46.8%	0.2%	27.9%	0.0%	0.7%	2.5%	19.2%	1.4%	1.4%	1,158
6	63.2%	0.0%	25.4%	0.2%	4.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	6.3%	977
7	31.8%	0.1%	34.2%	1.6%	10.1%	0.1%	3.3%	0.2%	18.7%	2,988
8	45.1%	0.3%	19.4%	6.1%	8.2%	0.3%	2.9%	0.3%	17.4%	1,735
9	65.8%	0.5%	15.1%	0.5%	12.1%	2.5%	1.7%	0.1%	1.6%	1,668
10	64.8%	1.4%	14.4%	0.1%	2.3%	0.9%	12.0%	1.4%	2.8%	1,396
11	56.4%	1.0%	16.3%	0.4%	5.7%	2.2%	3.4%	1.4%	13.1%	1,297
12	60.4%	2.8%	11.9%	0.0%	10.4%	0.4%	11.4%	0.1%	2.6%	3,799
13	44.0%	3.8%	27.1%	0.9%	1.4%	0.3%	11.0%	0.5%	10.9%	1,910
14	62.9%	1.4%	14.7%	2.2%	0.2%	0.2%	11.6%	0.4%	6.4%	2,857
15	54.6%	2.0%	9.8%	0.4%	6.7%	2.4%	14.8%	1.3%	7.8%	3,225
16	52.0%	1.6%	15.8%	3.4%	2.9%	0.4%	14.9%	2.3%	6.7%	2,008
17A	40.4%	1.2%	21.6%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	6.8%	0.7%	26.3%	936
17F	26.2%	0.0%	16.4%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	50.8%	61
18	69.7%	0.6%	6.6%	0.0%	12.9%	0.1%	3.1%	0.4%	6.4%	667
19	41.6%	2.2%	21.4%	1.2%	7.0%	1.6%	16.5%	1.0%	7.6%	4,405
20L	50.1%	1.3%	8.0%	0.2%	17.7%	2.1%	15.5%	1.0%	4.0%	1,483
20W	55.9%	0.3%	18.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	21.6%	347
21	38.4%	1.2%	23.4%	0.2%	7.9%	1.6%	8.1%	2.0%	17.3%	508
22	56.4%	0.7%	22.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	6.3%	0.6%	13.3%	1,476
23	34.4%	1.0%	8.3%	0.1%	11.0%	0.3%	17.3%	0.6%	26.9%	1,032
23A	43.2%	2.3%	21.8%	2.4%	4.4%	0.4%	11.4%	1.3%	12.8%	1,063
24	76.8%	0.1%	16.7%	0.1%	2.2%	0.2%	1.2%	0.0%	2.8%	1,817
25	60.4%	0.1%	10.3%	0.4%	9.5%	0.0%	3.9%	0.4%	15.0%	1,404
26	64.3%	1.2%	20.7%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	6.2%	0.1%	6.7%	2,615
27	54.2%	2.2%	10.3%	0.4%	1.4%	0.1%	19.6%	4.3%	7.4%	1,614
28	65.9%	1.5%	20.4%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	7.2%	0.4%	1.6%	745
29	74.5%	0.5%	10.2%	0.0%	3.0%	0.5%	3.7%	0.5%	7.2%	811
30	75.9%	1.1%	8.9%	0.0%	3.8%	0.2%	5.3%	0.2%	4.8%	664
31	43.6%	1.9%	27.7%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	20.2%	0.8%	3.2%	3,511
Total	51.5%	1.4%	19.7%	1.2%	5.6%	0.8%	9.9%	0.9%	9.1%	58,455



Workload and Risk Assessments, FY 2014*

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	152	61	4	0	114	24	10	21	4.4%	32.1%	63.5%	315
2	132	20	6	0	119	35	23	41	11.5%	37.0%	51.5%	357
2A	60	15	0	0	46	0	2	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	141	5	4	0	109	0	14	20	18.4%	53.1%	28.6%	98
4	272	9	20	0	25	135	31	72	13.9%	44.4%	41.7%	288
5	100	7	14	0	78	0	8	24	4.7%	25.0%	70.3%	236
6	87	2	7	0	36	0	4	13	14.3%	50.0%	35.7%	70
7	255	55	21	0	120	66	26	56	16.8%	43.9%	39.3%	214
8	125	7	2	0	22	42	9	32	18.3%	53.2%	28.6%	126
9	46	19	0	0	56	0	3	20	29.8%	42.6%	27.7%	94
10	32	42	2	0	76	0	5	8	16.0%	54.7%	29.3%	75
11	39	20	4	0	78	0	8	12	19.2%	56.4%	24.4%	78
12	138	32	4	0	150	0	8	33	10.9%	29.0%	60.0%	458
13	27	229	4	0	231	0	20	70	9.5%	49.4%	41.1%	431
14	39	305	2	0	378	0	14	37	4.6%	23.4%	72.0%	589
15	131	52	8	0	181	19	13	33	19.7%	57.2%	23.1%	173
16	139	111	1	0	254	0	14	12	13.8%	49.1%	37.2%	218
17A	47	29	0	0	137	0	3	8	6.0%	45.1%	48.9%	133
17F	1	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0.0%	75.0%	25.0%	4
18	76	14	2	1	153	0	4	5	8.6%	41.0%	50.5%	105
19	66	364	1	10	490	0	7	20	12.6%	49.9%	37.5%	461
20L	8	68	1	0	123	7	1	5	14.3%	42.9%	42.9%	168
20W	27	37	1	0	63	0	1	2	5.8%	53.8%	40.4%	52
21	51	62	8	0	94	2	7	6	12.2%	51.1%	36.7%	90
22	135	37	1	0	122	1	9	11	9.4%	53.7%	36.9%	149
23	54	6	2	0	35	0	1	0	8.5%	50.8%	40.7%	59
23A	48	13	1	1	64	3	3	12	22.4%	55.1%	22.4%	98
24	77	114	5	30	139	0	5	12	15.5%	44.1%	40.4%	161
25	37	30	3	0	55	0	8	9	12.7%	50.7%	36.6%	71
26	15	136	2	0	179	11	8	10	21.0%	39.5%	39.5%	157
27	49	143	3	0	171	0	3	4	12.9%	55.9%	31.2%	170
28	20	87	1	0	117	0	1	1	12.6%	41.4%	46.0%	87
29	48	75	1	0	158	0	2	3	4.8%	30.3%	64.8%	145
30	21	83	2	0	97	2	0	1	3.4%	41.4%	55.2%	87
31	68	134	3	0	318	47	11	15	10.7%	52.4%	36.9%	252
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,763</i>	<i>2,424</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>4,593</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>633</i>	<i>11.4%</i>	<i>42.0%</i>	<i>46.6%</i>	<i>6,345</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.

* Due to data entry issues, YASI risk assessment data are not available for CSU 2A, and data may be incomplete for other districts. The total YASI risk assessments include assessments without a known district.



Juvenile Intake Cases, New Probation Cases, Detainments, and Commitments, FY 2012-2014*

CSU	Juvenile Intake Cases			New Probation Cases			Detainments			Commitments		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
1	1,265	1,031	1,022	213	188	220	301	265	249	13	15	8
2	1,994	1,794	1,559	175	159	137	493	445	383	31	32	23
2A	367	323	339	63	69	70	49	61	80	3	7	9
3	936	947	815	108	95	89	140	171	221	22	15	15
4	1,824	1,650	1,877	179	167	180	462	485	521	53	45	38
5	672	622	704	54	54	88	146	136	146	17	22	11
6	755	624	633	40	44	41	168	155	163	10	9	9
7	2,417	2,277	2,179	161	166	213	464	469	538	39	37	40
8	1,539	1,211	1,283	85	69	76	257	249	238	28	16	12
9	1,265	1,102	1,098	65	62	57	214	203	205	21	22	7
10	1,130	1,064	1,079	68	69	66	195	197	203	4	7	11
11	935	874	950	80	61	55	227	205	200	19	6	9
12	4,031	3,151	2,907	151	149	133	648	622	507	17	27	30
13	1,525	1,475	1,388	204	208	246	544	726	555	39	58	26
14	2,512	2,573	2,157	389	426	348	827	875	844	36	24	19
15	3,356	3,007	2,429	233	181	145	749	706	477	26	37	14
16	2,005	1,765	1,640	294	229	210	328	288	282	21	17	9
17A	1,282	965	813	143	142	138	331	270	216	16	7	6
17F	84	30	54	7	7	10	20	7	8	0	0	0
18	739	655	596	107	109	88	132	146	129	9	2	5
19	4,360	3,826	3,478	520	492	442	637	553	560	17	8	15
20L	1,250	1,127	990	161	170	135	172	164	114	4	5	3
20W	201	202	265	60	66	59	44	38	41	0	1	4
21	439	374	380	120	71	105	57	60	67	11	5	5
22	1,174	1,218	1,248	146	133	153	264	232	283	18	16	5
23	1,079	769	913	39	30	27	183	150	160	0	0	0
23A	1,018	968	870	59	66	66	279	322	249	7	4	8
24	1,917	1,821	1,602	258	263	198	292	352	389	12	9	13
25	1,447	1,286	1,155	66	60	65	199	187	200	10	5	4
26	2,047	2,162	1,946	129	157	183	554	571	597	7	6	7
27	1,376	1,105	1,092	163	137	172	267	198	155	3	6	1
28	745	712	577	123	131	98	88	110	103	0	0	1
29	905	637	656	158	123	147	124	100	82	3	2	1
30	608	562	579	118	116	111	115	126	124	1	0	1
31	2,650	2,415	2,538	397	331	303	608	607	715	21	16	23
<i>Total</i>	<i>51,849</i>	<i>46,324</i>	<i>43,811</i>	<i>5,333</i>	<i>4,998</i>	<i>4,872</i>	<i>10,630</i>	<i>10,500</i>	<i>10,038</i>	<i>538</i>	<i>488</i>	<i>392</i>

* Individual CSU probation placements may not add to the statewide total if cases were open in multiple CSUs.

* Individual CSU detention data are identified by the CSU that made the decision to detain the juvenile (not the JDC location). Individual CSU detainments may not add to the statewide total because some detainments included in the statewide total were not assigned an ICN which indicates the detaining CSU.

* Commitment data are not comparable to previous reports because subsequent commitments are excluded.



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.” 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” (§ 16.1-309.2 of the *Code of Virginia*).

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 2014, the average cost for a VJCCCA residential placement was \$8,980 compared to \$957 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. Average costs were calculated based on placements and not the number of unique juveniles receiving services.

Juveniles Served, FY 2014

	2014
Juveniles Placed	8,695
Total Program Placements	14,520
Average Placements per Juvenile	1.7
Juveniles Eligible for Detention	81.0%

- » 8,695 juveniles were placed in VJCCCA programs for a total of 14,520 placements.
- » On average, there were 1.7 placements per juvenile.
- » 81.0% of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs were eligible for detention.

Placement Status, FY 2014

Dispositional Status	Residential	Non-Residential
Pre-D	1,192 (8.2%)	8,905 (61.3%)
Post-D	174 (1.2%)	4,249 (29.3%)

- » The majority of placements were pre-D and non-residential (61.3%).
- » The second-highest percentage of placements were post-D and non-residential (29.3%).
- » 9.4% of placements were residential: 8.2% were pre-D, and 1.2% were post-D.



Placements by Service Category and Type, FY 2012-2014

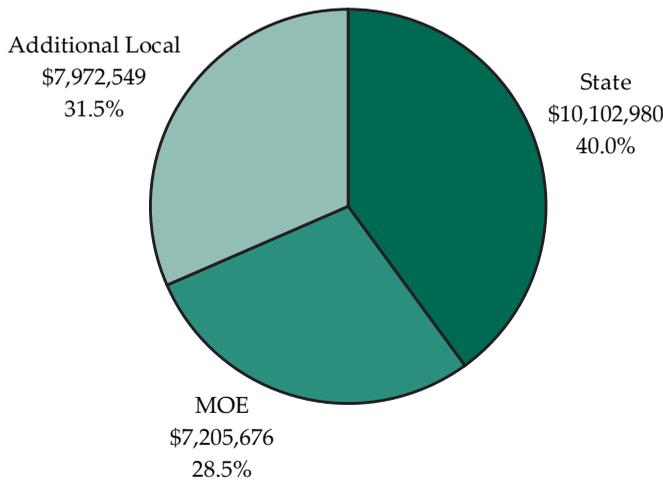
Service Category and Type	2012		2013		2014	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Accountability	3,555	20.2%	3,320	21.5%	2,961	20.4%
Community Service	3,235	18.4%	2,972	19.2%	2,640	18.2%
Restitution/Restorative Justice	320	1.8%	348	2.3%	321	2.2%
Competency Development	6,589	37.4%	5,221	33.8%	4,497	31.0%
Academic Improvement Programs	23	0.1%	25	0.2%	22	0.2%
After-School or Extended Day	508	2.9%	301	1.9%	180	1.2%
Anger Management Programs	721	4.1%	782	5.1%	785	5.4%
Case Management	972	5.5%	705	4.6%	449	3.1%
Employment/Vocational	97	0.6%	84	0.5%	20	0.1%
Home-Based/Family Preservation	144	0.8%	111	0.7%	133	0.9%
Individual, Group, Family Counseling	195	1.1%	180	1.2%	132	0.9%
Law-Related Education	438	2.5%	338	2.2%	361	2.5%
Life Skills	64	0.4%	69	0.4%	43	0.3%
Mental Health Assessment	198	1.1%	111	0.7%	107	0.7%
Mentoring	75	0.4%	105	0.7%	89	0.6%
Parenting Skills	99	0.6%	70	0.5%	130	0.9%
Sex Offender Assessment	5	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sex Offender Education/Treatment	4	0.0%	4	0.0%	1	0.0%
Shoplifting Programs	655	3.7%	642	4.2%	555	3.8%
Substance Abuse Assessment	1,596	9.1%	860	5.6%	879	6.1%
Substance Abuse Education/Treatment	795	4.5%	832	5.4%	611	4.2%
Group Homes	364	2.1%	378	2.4%	345	2.4%
Individually Purchased Services	346	2.0%	231	1.5%	280	1.9%
Public Safety	6,744	38.3%	6,313	40.8%	6,437	44.3%
Crisis Intervention/Shelter Care	1,030	5.9%	1,208	7.8%	1,021	7.0%
Intensive Supervision/Surveillance	1,023	5.8%	1,004	6.5%	876	6.0%
Outreach Detention/Electronic Monitoring	4,691	26.7%	4,101	26.5%	4,540	31.3%
<i>Total Placements</i>	<i>17,598</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>15,463</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>14,520</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

- » There were 14,520 total placements in VJCCA programs during FY 2014, a decrease of 17.5% from FY 2012.
- » The Public Safety service category had the highest percentage (38.3-44.3%) of placements out of all service categories from FY 2012 to FY 2014.
- » The Competency Development service category had the second-highest percentage (31.0-37.4%) of placements out of all service categories from FY 2012 to FY 2014.
- » Outreach detention and electronic monitoring, a service type in the Public Safety service category, had the highest percentage (26.5-31.3%) of total placements from FY 2012 to FY 2014.
- » Community service, a service type in the Accountability service category, had the second-highest percentage (18.2-19.2%) of total placements from FY 2012 to FY 2014.

Both the state and localities fund VJCCA 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.



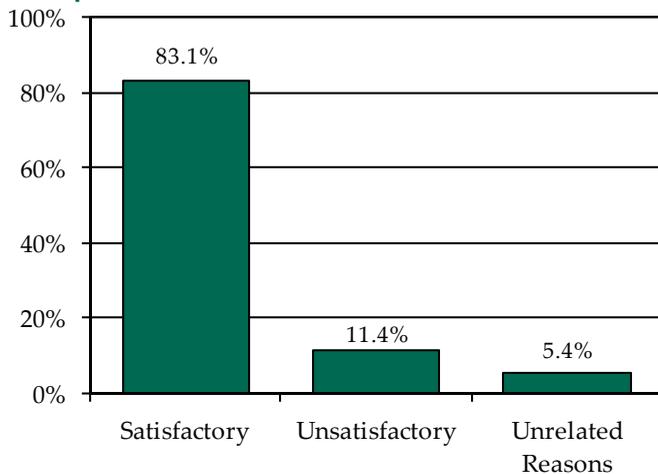
Expenditures, FY 2014



- » Localities paid 60.0% of the total expenditures for VJCCCA programs. Of the total local expenditures, 47.5% were MOE, and 52.5% were additional funds.
- » VJCCCA funded the equivalent of 280.6 staff positions in FY 2014.

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

Completion Status of Releases, FY 2014



- » 14,602 program placements were released.
- » 83.1% of releases had a satisfactory completion status.
- » 11.4% of releases had an unsatisfactory completion status.

Juvenile Demographics, FY 2012-2014

Demographics	2012	2013	2014
Race			
Black	44.5%	45.4%	47.9%
White	49.9%	47.3%	45.3%
Asian	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%
Other/Unknown	4.8%	6.4%	6.1%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	5.8%	6.0%	5.6%
Non-Hispanic	24.3%	23.2%	22.0%
Unknown/Missing	70.0%	70.8%	72.4%
Sex			
Male	68.6%	68.5%	70.5%
Female	31.4%	31.5%	29.5%
Age			
8-12	5.4%	4.3%	4.3%
13	6.6%	7.3%	7.8%
14	12.4%	12.6%	13.6%
15	18.6%	19.1%	19.6%
16	24.3%	23.5%	23.5%
17	27.8%	28.7%	26.6%
18-20	4.7%	4.5%	4.5%
Missing	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
<i>Total Juveniles</i>	<i>10,519</i>	<i>9,619</i>	<i>8,695</i>

- » 47.9% of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2014 were black juveniles, and 45.3% were white juveniles. 6.9% were other races.
- » 22.0% of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2014 were identified as non-Hispanic, and 5.6% were identified as Hispanic. 72.4% were missing ethnicity information.
- » 70.5% of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2014 were male, and 29.5% were female.
- » Approximately half (50.0-52.1%) of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs since FY 2012 were 16 or 17 years of age.
- » The average age of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2014 was 16.0.

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.



JDCs

JDCs provide temporary care for alleged juvenile delinquents who require secure custody pending a court appearance (pre-D) and for juveniles after disposition as ordered by a judge (post-D). Educational instruction (including remedial services) is mandatory within 24 hours of a juvenile's detainment or the next school day 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 are operated by local governments or multi-jurisdictional commissions. DJJ provides partial funding and serves as the certifying agency for these facilities. The localities served by each JDC are shown in the map below.

Pre-D detention can be ordered by a judge, intake officer, or magistrate. (See page 6 for pre-D detention-eligibility criteria.) Decisions by intake officers concerning detention are guided by the completion of the DAI. (See Appendix C.)

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.

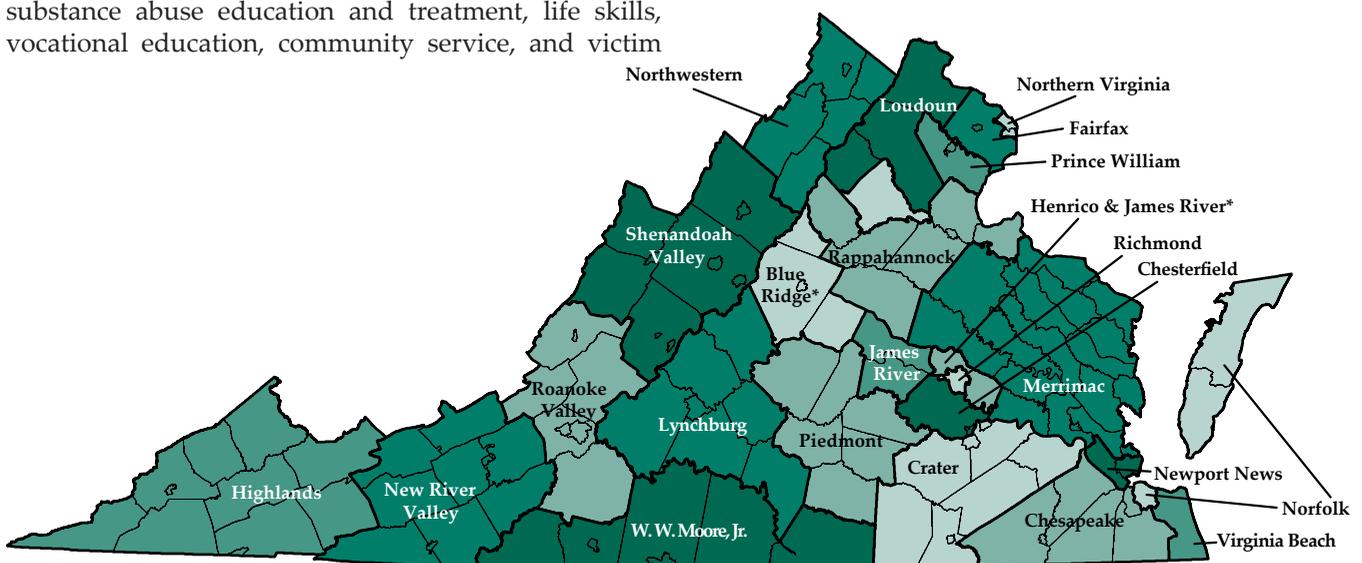
Examples of services for juveniles in post-D detention with programs include anger management treatment, substance abuse education and treatment, life skills, vocational education, community service, and victim

empathy. During FY 2014, 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 1,425 certified JDC beds on the last day of FY 2014, 223 beds were dedicated to post-D detention with programs.

In May 2014, four JDCs began to provide CPPs as a highly structured, disciplined residential program for committed juveniles. The target juveniles for CPPs are males between 16 and 20 years of age with assigned LOSs of 12 months or less. Juveniles are housed in 10-bed units, separate from the JDC population. The participating JDCs are Blue Ridge, Chesapeake, Rappahannock, and Virginia Beach.

Additionally, some JDCs provide detention re-entry programs for juveniles in direct care to transition back to their communities 30-90 days before release. Juveniles in detention re-entry are housed with the rest of the JDC population instead of in a separate unit. The following JDCs operated detention re-entry programs in FY 2014: Blue Ridge, Chesapeake, Chesterfield, Crater, Merrimac, Newport News, Norfolk, Rappahannock, Richmond, Shenandoah Valley, and Virginia Beach.

Although juveniles in CPPs or detention re-entry are housed in the JDCs, they are counted in the direct care population and not the JDC population. In FY 2014, the CPP ADP was three juveniles, and the detention re-entry ADP was two juveniles.



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

* Culpeper County is served by Blue Ridge JDC.



JDC Data

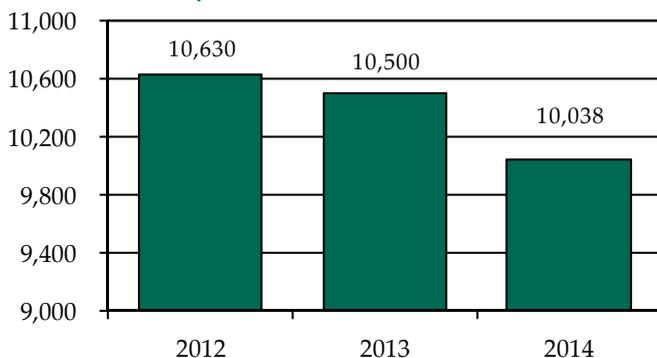
A detention counts the first admission of a continuous detention stay. A new detention is not counted if a juvenile is transferred to another JDC (e.g., for a court hearing in another jurisdiction) or has a change in dispositional status (e.g., from pre-D detention to post-D detention with programs) before being released.

Detention dispositional statuses are categorized as pre-D, post-D without programs, post-D with programs, and other. (See Appendix A for a listing of “Other” detention dispositional statuses.) Statuses are counted for each new status or status change. The total number of dispositional statuses is higher than the total number of detentions since one detention 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. Detainments and dispositional statuses are presented separately beginning in FY 2013, and transfers between JDCs are not reported.

Finally, most serious detaining offense data are not available as they were in reports prior to FY 2012. Previously, 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. There is presently no mechanism available in the electronic data management system to correctly track these changes, so most serious detaining offense data are not available.

Detainments, FY 2012-2014



- » In FY 2014, 10,038 juveniles were detained in a JDC.
- » Detainments decreased 5.6% from FY 2012 to FY 2014.
- » There were 301 weekend detainments. Weekend detainments are counted as single detainments.

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 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.

Detainment Demographics, FY 2012-2014

Demographics	2012	2013	2014
Race			
Black	52.0%	53.3%	53.5%
White	41.7%	40.7%	40.0%
Asian	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%
Other/Unknown	5.4%	5.4%	6.0%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	8.8%	8.8%	9.6%
Non-Hispanic	34.6%	32.5%	28.3%
Unknown/Missing	56.6%	58.7%	62.1%
Sex			
Male	76.6%	75.6%	76.9%
Female	23.4%	24.4%	23.1%
Age			
8-12	1.7%	1.6%	2.0%
13	4.4%	5.0%	5.8%
14	10.9%	11.0%	12.4%
15	18.6%	20.0%	20.0%
16	28.1%	27.0%	27.0%
17	35.8%	35.2%	32.4%
18-20	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Missing	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Detainments	10,630	10,500	10,038

- » 53.5% of detainments in FY 2014 were black juveniles, and 40.0% were white juveniles. 6.6% were other races.
- » 28.3% of juveniles detained in FY 2014 were identified as non-Hispanic, and 9.6% were identified as Hispanic. 62.1% were missing ethnicity information.
- » Over half (59.5-64.0%) of juveniles detained since FY 2012 were 16 or 17 years of age.
- » The average age of juveniles detained in FY 2014 was 16.1.



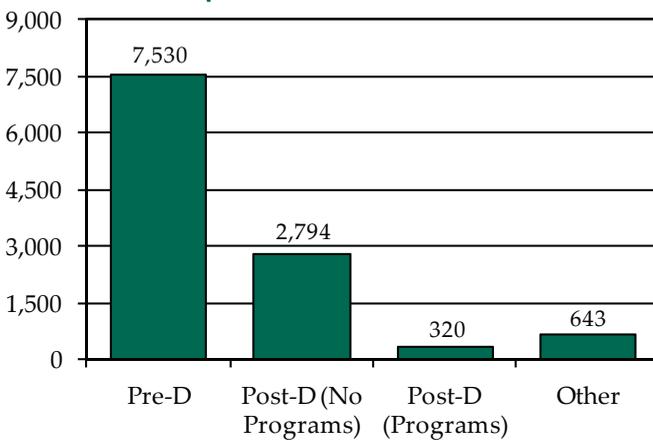
DAI Scores at Detainment, FY 2012-2014*

DAI Scores	2012	2013	2014
0-9 (Release)	21.0%	23.9%	23.4%
10-14 (Detention Alternative)	25.1%	27.2%	25.4%
15+ (Secure Detention)	47.4%	41.1%	44.3%
Missing	6.6%	7.8%	6.9%
Total	4,625	5,361	5,520

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

- » Of the juveniles who were detained in non-judge-ordered pre-D detention in FY 2014, 44.3% had a DAI score indicating secure detention.
- » Of the juveniles who received a score of less than 15 in FY 2014, 29.3% had mandatory overrides.

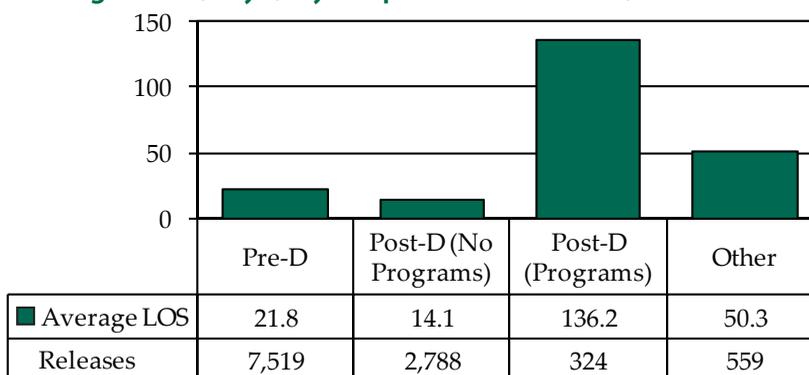
Detention Dispositional Statuses, FY 2014*



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

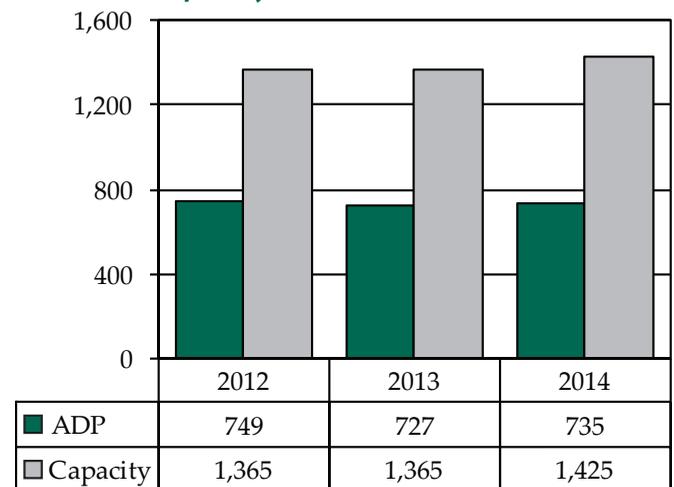
- » 66.7% of dispositional statuses were pre-D detention.
- » 24.8% of dispositional statuses were post-D detention without programs, and 2.8% were post-D detention with programs.
- » 5.7% of dispositional statuses were other statuses.

Average LOS (Days) by Dispositional Status, FY 2014 Releases*



* A release is counted when a dispositional status is closed, even if a new status is opened and the juvenile remains in a JDC. Pre-D data are not comparable to data in the CSU section because cases with missing ICNs are included. The CSU section excludes cases with missing ICNs.

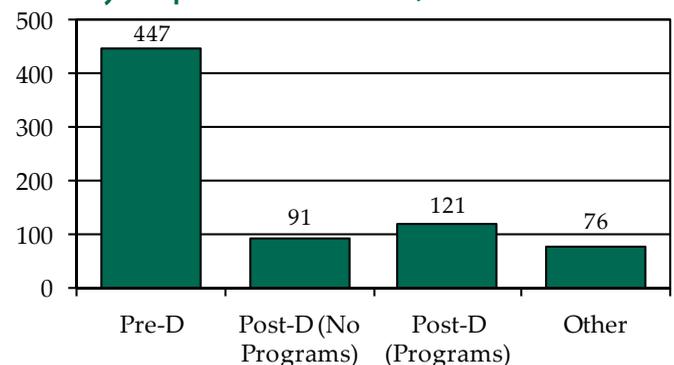
ADP and Capacity, FY 2012-2014*



* 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 consistently operated below capacity.

ADP by Dispositional Status, FY 2014



- » Pre-D detention had the highest ADP (447).



Summary by JDC

Detainments, FY 2014

JDC	Detainments	DAI Scores at Detainment (Pre-D Non-Judge-Ordered Only)			
		Release	Det. Alt.	Secure	Missing
Blue Ridge	210	19.5%	33.1%	41.5%	5.9%
Chesapeake	614	17.0%	24.1%	55.0%	3.9%
Chesterfield	511	28.3%	23.2%	47.0%	1.5%
Crater	257	30.3%	23.2%	43.2%	3.2%
Fairfax	560	20.2%	30.3%	44.2%	5.3%
Henrico	834	26.8%	26.8%	24.2%	22.2%
Highlands	299	25.9%	23.8%	32.7%	17.7%
James River	33	12.5%	25.0%	43.8%	18.8%
Loudoun	158	21.8%	27.3%	43.6%	7.3%
Lynchburg	430	16.1%	11.7%	65.7%	6.5%
Merrimac	343	21.6%	31.3%	36.9%	10.2%
New River Valley	165	22.7%	26.7%	46.7%	4.0%
Newport News	789	18.1%	27.9%	44.3%	9.6%
Norfolk	617	23.0%	16.4%	55.3%	5.3%
Northern Virginia	358	36.7%	13.5%	27.9%	21.9%
Northwestern	435	25.5%	38.5%	28.4%	7.7%
Piedmont	159	32.1%	19.2%	35.9%	12.8%
Prince William	702	23.1%	23.4%	53.3%	0.2%
Rappahannock	418	32.6%	25.5%	31.0%	10.9%
Richmond	564	22.5%	36.1%	40.8%	0.5%
Roanoke Valley	515	28.2%	15.8%	48.5%	7.4%
Shenandoah Valley	325	28.5%	21.8%	38.2%	11.5%
Virginia Beach	383	17.1%	26.6%	55.9%	0.4%
W. W. Moore, Jr.	359	32.8%	37.4%	27.6%	2.3%
<i>Total</i>	<i>10,038</i>	<i>23.5%</i>	<i>25.4%</i>	<i>44.3%</i>	<i>6.9%</i>



Capacity and ADP, FY 2014*

JDC	Certified Capacity	ADP by Dispositional Status				Total ADP
		Pre-D	Post-D (No Programs)	Post-D (Programs)	Other	
Blue Ridge	40	8	2	3	0	13
Chesapeake	100	44	3	5	4	55
Chesterfield	90	20	4	5	5	34
Crater	22	13	2	N/A	0	16
Fairfax	121	26	4	7	0	38
Henrico	20	11	5	1	1	16
Highlands	35	16	4	3	0	22
James River	60	18	6	15	3	41
Loudoun	24	6	2	2	2	13
Lynchburg	48	11	3	4	1	18
Merrimac	48	14	3	8	2	28
New River Valley	24	6	2	2	0	10
Newport News	110	45	4	19	10	79
Norfolk	80	30	5	10	18	63
Northern Virginia	70	18	3	7	1	28
Northwestern	32	11	10	4	0	26
Piedmont	20	8	2	N/A	0	10
Prince William	72	41	8	N/A	3	52
Rappahannock	80	16	3	6	3	28
Richmond	60	20	2	N/A	4	27
Roanoke Valley	81	19	3	3	3	29
Shenandoah Valley	38	10	6	N/A	0	16
Virginia Beach	90	18	3	11	10	42
W. W. Moore, Jr.	60	17	2	7	4	30
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,425</i>	<i>447</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>735</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.

* ADPs by dispositional status, ADPs by facility, and statewide ADPs may not be equal due to differences in the tracking of dispositional statuses, facility movements, and detainments/releases; therefore, the sum of ADPs presented in the table may not equal the totals.

* Henrico JDC does not operate post-D detention with programs, 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, 2014, DJJ operates three JCCs (Beaumont JCC, Bon Air JCC, and RDC) with a combined operating capacity of 602 beds. An additional 40 beds are available in the CPPs operated at Blue Ridge, Chesapeake, Rappahannock, and Virginia Beach JDCs. Juveniles may also be housed in detention re-entry programs at the participating JDCs.

Due to budget constraints and a decreasing juvenile population, DJJ resolved in FY 2014 to close the two halfway houses and transfer Culpeper JCC to DOC. Abraxas House was closed to juveniles on December 18, 2013, Hampton Place was closed to juveniles on December 20, 2013, and Culpeper JCC was closed to juveniles on May 19, 2014. All juveniles were released or moved to new facilities based on classification levels and treatment needs.

Admission

DJJ operates an orientation, evaluation, and classification process at RDC for males and Bon Air JCC for females. Evaluations include medical, psychological, behavioral, educational/vocational, and sociological. 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 services, and placement recommendations. This process takes approximately three to four weeks. Following evaluation, males are transferred to their designated JCC, and females are assigned to a housing unit at Bon Air JCC.

Three mandatory or recommended treatment needs that may impact a juvenile's LOS are aggression management, substance abuse, and sex offender. Although treatment needs may be assigned at any time during a commitment, they are originally designated during the evaluation process. A mandatory treatment need is assigned to address behavior directly associated with a current committing offense or major institutional offense. A recommended treatment need is assigned based on the juvenile's offense history, an institutional offense for which a juvenile is found guilty through a due process hearing, or a treatment need identified through an evaluation and assessment process. 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.

JCCs

BSU, Health Services, Food Services, and Maintenance provide support to the JCCs. The 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. Staff facilitate psycho-educational groups, assess juveniles' progress, and manage classifications and residential placements. They are responsible for ensuring that all needed services (including mental health, aggression management, substance abuse, sex offender, 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 develop a transition and parole plan for re-entry.

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.

The 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.

DJJ works with local school divisions to obtain juveniles' school records upon notification of commitment to DJJ. All juveniles who have not earned a high school diploma or GED are evaluated and placed in an appropriate educational program.

Juveniles on the high school graduation track can earn credits in classes at the middle school or high school



level. In addition, juveniles who are 18 years of age or older may enroll in classes that will prepare them to participate in GED testing. The Division of Education also offers the opportunity for juveniles to earn certificates and/or credentials through CTE courses and post-secondary education. 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: 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. JCCs have ISU beds 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: Aggression management treatment services are provided in specialized units and 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. Beginning in FY 2014, DJJ began piloting DBT with juveniles exhibiting aggression management difficulties in two housing units at Bon Air JCC. DBT is a treatment program that was originally designed to help people who engage in self-harm but has been expanded to populations with other problem behaviors. Core therapeutic activities focus on teaching improved emotion regulation, interpersonal effectiveness, distress tolerance, mindfulness, and self-management skills.

Substance Abuse Treatment: 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: 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 provides additional programming that promotes public safety and accountability through the implementation of a seamless plan of services for each juvenile for a successful transition and reintegration into the community. A selection of these programs are described below:

DMV2Go: When juveniles are released from direct care, they often face barriers in gaining employment, housing, and access to services due to the absence of an official state-issued picture identification. In order to resolve this issue and provide juveniles with a better chance of success upon release, DJJ partnered with DMV to bring their mobile office to the JCCs on a regular basis to provide state-issued picture identification to juveniles in direct care.

Female Transition and WERP Unit: Bon Air JCC operates a transition and WERP unit for its female population. Female WERP juveniles reside in a unit that has been modified to provide a specialized area for recreation and leisure.

IREAP: IREAP allows juveniles the opportunity to participate in structured, healthy competition through traditional sports as well as academic and therapeutic activities. Activities in the program aim to teach important life lessons such as character development, social skills, responsibility, teamwork, and the value of a healthy lifestyle.



Medicaid Pre-Application: In order to provide for a seamless re-entry, DJJ partnered with DMAS and state and local offices of DSS to allow juveniles 18 years and older to submit a pre-application for Medicaid services up to 45 days prior to release to the community.

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. The initial program matched offenders whose anticipated release date was within 120 days with a mentor to assist in the transition back to their home community. In January 2014, the Re-Entry Mentoring Program expanded to serve juvenile offenders during commitment. During their stay at a JCC, juveniles can be matched with a mentor individually or in a group for 4- to 12-month time periods.

MHSTPs: For those juveniles with mental health needs, the counselor, BSU therapist, health services staff, 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.

Oak Ridge Program: The Oak Ridge Program serves juveniles with low intellectual functioning. The target population is males with an IQ score 78 or below, no more than one Woodcock-Johnson score above fourth grade, and any age and classification level. Oak Ridge formerly operated as a JCC, but relocated in March 2013 to an autonomous housing unit with 48 beds in Beaumont JCC.

REACH: DJJ's behavior management program used in the JCCs involves the concepts of responsibility, empowerment, achievement, change, and hope (REACH). The program provides juveniles with the knowledge, skills, and abilities necessary for rehabilitation, positive growth, and behavioral change by focusing on reinforcing desired behaviors, tracking inappropriate behaviors, providing feedback, and using a system of phases through which juveniles can advance. However, the Oak Ridge Program operates a separate behavior modification program based on a token economy.

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: 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. WERP at Beaumont JCC accommodates 12 male juveniles and provides education and work experience outside the JCC.

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 juveniles. 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 are consistent with 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. Based on classification level, age, sex, vulnerability, and other factors, juveniles are assigned to appropriate housing placements. (See Appendices F and G.)

The classification level of I indicates the lowest security need, and the level of IV indicates the highest security need. All females are placed at Bon Air JCC. Males with a classification level of I or II are placed at Bon Air JCC unless they are participating in a special program at Beaumont JCC (e.g., WERP). Among males with classification levels of III or IV, most under 17 and a half years of age are placed at Bon Air JCC and most over 17 and a half are placed at Beaumont JCC.

Ombudsman Program

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

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. Juveniles in FY 2013-2014 remained under direct care status during their stay at the halfway houses. Due to budget constraints and a decreasing juvenile population, the two halfway houses were closed to juveniles in December 2013.

CPPs and Detention Re-Entry

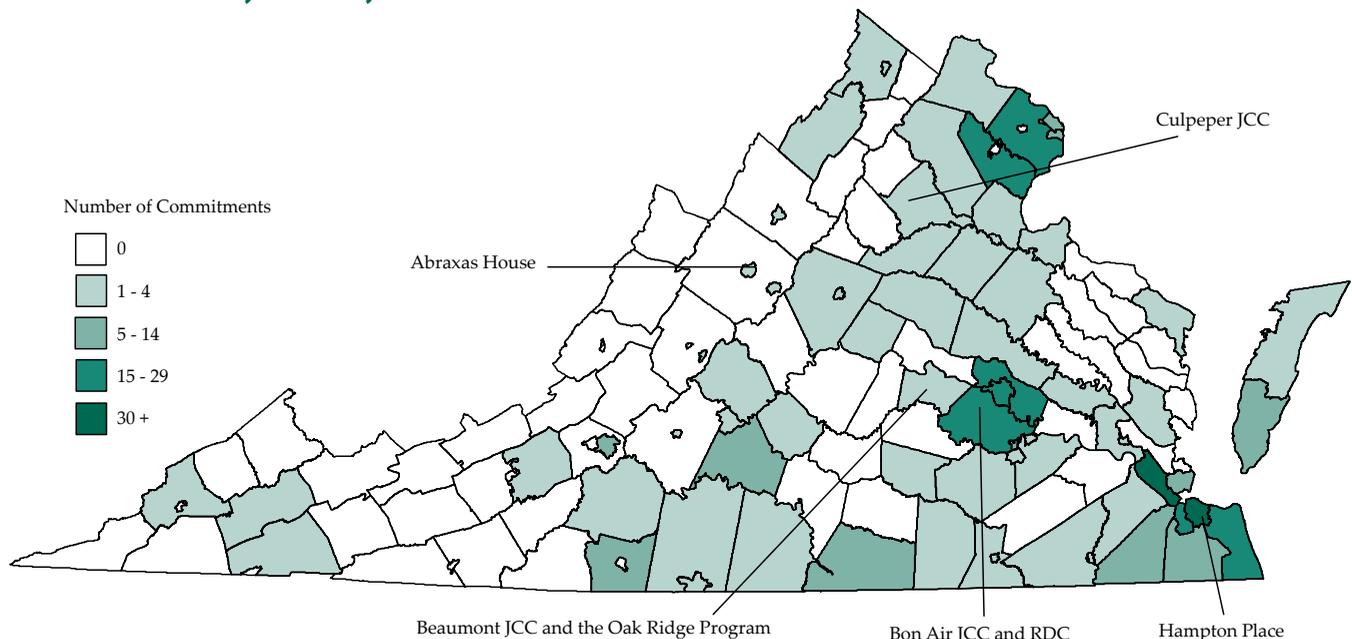
In May 2014, four JDCs began to provide CPPs as a highly structured, disciplined residential program for com-

mitted juveniles. A goal of the CPPs is to place residents closer to their home communities to facilitate an easier transition to the community after release. CPPs focus on addressing specific treatment needs and risk factors and developing competency in the areas of education, job readiness, life and social skills. The target juveniles for CPPs are males between 16 and 20 years of age with assigned LOSs of 12 months or less. Juveniles are housed in 10-bed units, separate from the JDC population. The participating JDCs are Blue Ridge, Chesapeake, Rappahannock, and Virginia Beach.

Additionally, some JDCs provide detention re-entry programs for juveniles in direct care, allowing them to transition back to their communities 30-90 days before release. Similar to CPPs, the programs facilitate increased visitation with families and allow for the initiation of services for parole planning with the assigned POs. However, juveniles in detention re-entry are housed with the rest of the JDC population instead of in a separate unit. The following JDCs operated detention re-entry programs in FY 2014: Blue Ridge, Chesapeake, Chesterfield, Crater, Merrimac, Newport News, Norfolk, Rappahannock, Richmond, Shenandoah, and Virginia Beach.

Although juveniles in CPPs or detention re-entry are housed in the JDCs, they are counted in the direct care population and not the JDC population.

Commitments by Locality, FY 2014*



* Data are not comparable to previous reports because subsequent commitments are excluded from the count of commitments by locality.

- » The cities of Norfolk and Newport News had the highest number of commitments (38 and 40, respectively).
- » 62 localities (46.6%) had no commitments.



Capacity and ADP, FY 2014*

Facility	Capacity	ADP On-Site	ADP Off-Site	ADP Total
JCCs				
Beaumont	234	201	1	202
Bon Air	280	221	2	223
Culpeper	0	94	1	95
Oak Ridge Program	48	36	0	36
RDC	40	33	2	35
<i>JCC Total</i>	<i>602</i>	<i>585</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>591</i>
Halfway Houses				
Abraxas House	0	1	0	1
Hampton Place	0	1	0	2
<i>Halfway House Total</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>
CPPs				
Blue Ridge	10	1	0	1
Chesapeake	10	1	0	1
Rappahannock	10	2	0	2
Virginia Beach	10	0	0	0
<i>CPP Total</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>
Detention Re-Entry	N/A	2	0	2
State Total	642	593	6	599

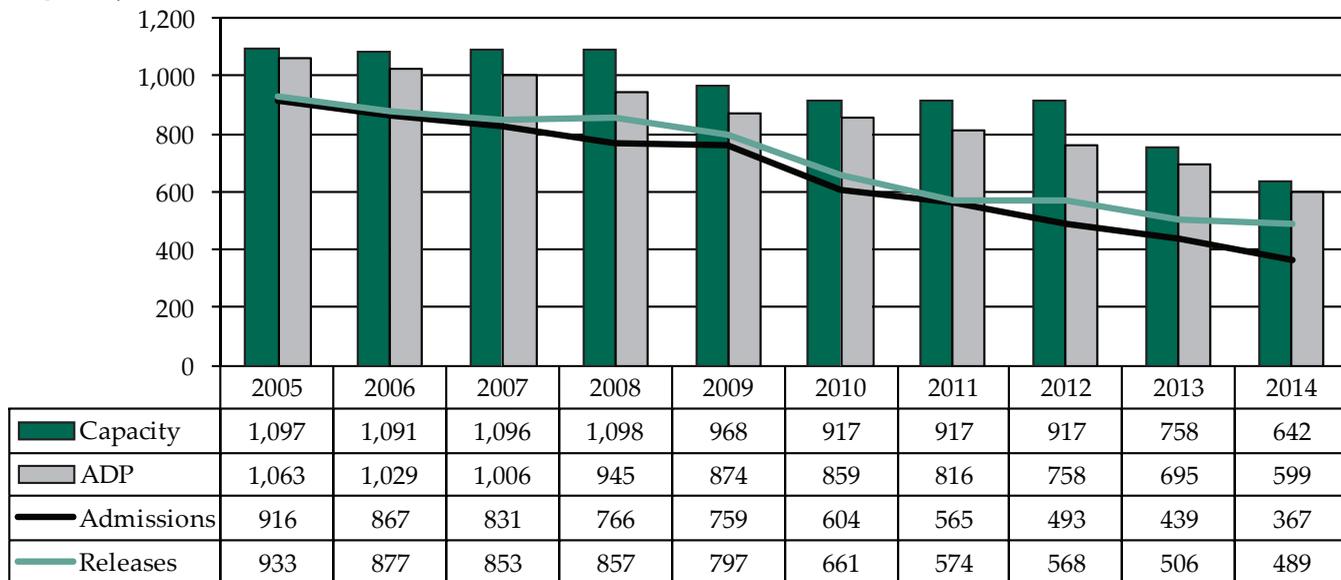
* Capacities are determined on the last day of the FY.

* ADPs may not add to totals due to rounding.

- » Culpeper JCC was closed to juveniles on May 19, 2014.
- » The halfway houses, Abraxas House and Hampton Place, were closed to juveniles on December 18 and December 20, 2013, respectively.
- » Culpeper JCC, Abraxas House, and Hampton Place have ADPs that exceed their capacities due to facility closures.
- » In FY 2014, DJJ partnered with Blue Ridge, Chesapeake, Rappahannock, and Virginia Beach JDCs to open four CPPs.
- » Detention re-entry does not have a capacity as there are no dedicated detention re-entry beds.

ADP and admissions have decreased every year since FY 2005. Releases decreased every year since FY 2005 except for FY 2008 when releases increased by four juveniles.

Capacity, ADP, Admissions, and Releases, FY 2005-2014*



* Capacities are determined on the last day of the FY.

- » Due primarily to facility closures, capacity decreased 41.5% between FY 2005 and FY 2014.
- » ADP decreased 43.7% between FY 2005 and FY 2014.
- » Admissions decreased 59.9% between FY 2005 and FY 2014.
- » Releases decreased 47.6% between FY 2005 and FY 2014.



Admissions by Most Serious Committing Offense, FY 2014*

The average age of juveniles admitted in FY 2014 was 16.9 years of age.

Admission Demographics, FY 2012-2014

Demographics	2012	2013	2014
Race			
Black	69.6%	65.1%	70.6%
White	26.4%	29.2%	24.8%
Asian	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%
Other/Unknown	3.7%	5.2%	4.4%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	5.5%	5.2%	8.7%
Non-Hispanic	29.8%	35.5%	29.4%
Unknown/Missing	64.7%	59.2%	61.9%
Sex			
Male	91.7%	90.2%	91.8%
Female	8.3%	9.8%	8.2%
Age			
Under 14	1.8%	0.9%	1.4%
14	7.1%	6.4%	6.0%
15	17.0%	13.0%	13.4%
16	28.4%	23.0%	26.7%
17	36.5%	43.5%	38.1%
18	8.5%	11.4%	13.1%
19-20	0.6%	1.8%	1.4%
Total Admissions	493	439	367

- » 70.6% of admissions in FY 2014 were black juveniles, and 24.8% were white juveniles. 4.6% were other races.
- » 29.4% of admissions in FY 2014 were identified as non-Hispanic, and 8.7% were identified as Hispanic. 61.9% were missing ethnicity information.
- » 91.8% of admissions in FY 2014 were males, and 8.2% were females.
- » Over half (64.9-66.5%) of admissions since FY 2012 were 16 or 17 years of age.
- » The average age of juveniles admitted in FY 2014 was 16.9 years of age.

Most Serious Offense Severity	Determinate/Blended	Indeterminate	Total
DAI Ranking			
Felony			
Against Persons	87.7%	39.1%	48.8%
Weapons/Narcotics	6.8%	2.7%	3.5%
Other	5.5%	39.8%	33.0%
Class 1 Misdemeanor			
Against Persons	N/A	7.5%	6.0%
Other	N/A	6.8%	5.4%
Parole Violation	0.0%	4.1%	3.3%
Other	N/A	0.0%	0.0%
VCSC Ranking			
Person	87.7%	46.6%	54.8%
Property	5.5%	43.9%	36.2%
Narcotics	0.0%	1.7%	1.4%
Other	6.8%	7.8%	7.6%
Total Admissions	73	294	367

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

* Juveniles with multiple commitments for a single admission are counted once. If the admission is for at least one determinate commitment or blended sentence, the admission is counted as "Determinate/Blended."

- » 80.1% of all admissions were for indeterminate commitments, and 19.9% were for determinate commitments or blended sentences.
- » Most serious offenses by DAI ranking:
 - » The highest percentage of determinate admissions were for felonies against persons (87.7%).
 - » The highest percentages of indeterminate admissions were for other felonies (39.8%) and felonies against persons (39.1%).
 - » The highest percentage of total admissions were for felonies against persons (48.8%).
- » Most serious offenses by VCSC ranking:
 - » The highest percentage of determinate admissions were for person offenses (87.7%).
 - » The highest percentages of indeterminate admissions were for person offenses (46.6%) and property offenses (43.9%).
 - » The highest percentage of total admissions were for person offenses (54.8%).



Admissions by Most Serious Committing Offense Category, FY 2014*

Most Serious Offense Category	Det./Blend. Felony	Indeterminate			Felony	Overall Misd.	Total
		Felony	Misd.	Total			
Arson	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Assault	13.7%	14.6%	45.2%	18.4%	14.4%	45.2%	17.4%
Burglary	4.1%	20.4%	N/A	16.7%	16.6%	N/A	14.2%
Disorderly Conduct	N/A	N/A	4.8%	0.7%	N/A	4.8%	0.5%
Extortion	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%
Fraud	0.0%	1.7%	2.4%	1.7%	1.3%	2.4%	1.4%
Gangs	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%
Kidnapping	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%
Larceny	2.7%	28.8%	21.4%	26.5%	22.7%	21.4%	21.8%
Murder	4.1%	0.0%	N/A	0.0%	1.0%	N/A	0.8%
Narcotics	0.0%	1.3%	4.8%	1.7%	1.0%	4.8%	1.4%
Obscenity	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%
Obstruction of Justice	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.3%	0.0%	2.4%	0.3%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%
Robbery	57.5%	14.6%	N/A	11.9%	24.6%	N/A	21.0%
Sexual Abuse	16.4%	9.2%	4.8%	8.2%	10.9%	4.8%	9.8%
Traffic	0.0%	1.7%	2.4%	1.7%	1.3%	2.4%	1.4%
Trespassing	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.3%	0.0%	2.4%	0.3%
Vandalism	0.0%	1.3%	7.1%	2.0%	1.0%	7.1%	1.6%
Weapons	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	2.4%	2.2%	0.0%	1.9%
Misc./Other	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.3%	0.0%	2.4%	0.3%
Total Admissions	73	240	42	294	313	42	367

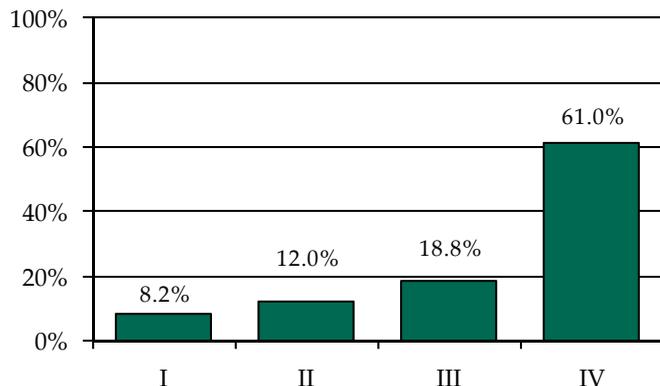
* Data include offenses that occurred during a commitment and resulted in a subsequent commitment.

* Juveniles with multiple commitments for a single admission are counted once. If the admission is for at least one determinate commitment or blended sentence, the admission is counted as "Determinate/Blended."

* 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 are 12 indeterminate admissions for parole violations.

- » 85.3% of all admissions were for felonies; 11.4% were for misdemeanors.
- » The highest percentages of total admissions were for larceny (21.8%) and robbery (21.0%).
- » 80.1% of all admissions were for indeterminate commitments.
 - › 81.6% of indeterminate admissions were for felonies; 14.3% were for misdemeanors.
 - › The highest percentage of indeterminate admissions were for larceny (26.5%).
- » 19.9% of all admissions were for determinate commitments or blended sentences.
 - › The highest percentage of determinate or blended admissions were for robbery (57.5%).

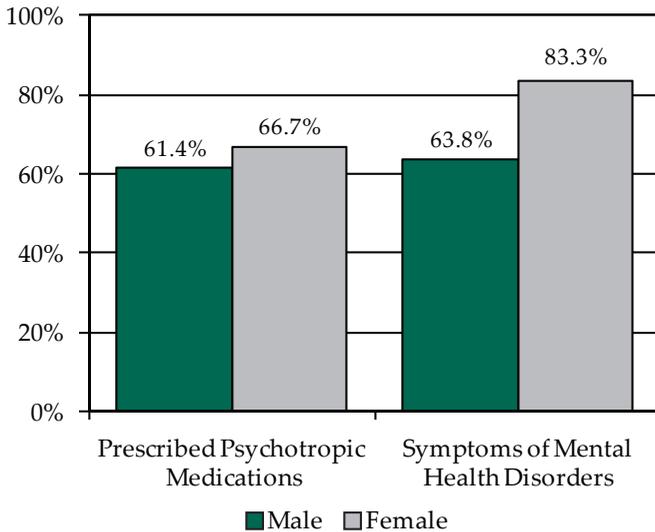
Admissions by Initial Custody Classification Level, FY 2014



- » Over half (61.0%) of admissions had an initial custody classification level of IV.



Admissions by Prescribed Psychotropic Medications and Symptoms of Mental Health Disorders, FY 2014*



* Medication data include past, current, and newly prescribed psychotropic medications at the time of admission. Stimulant medications are included; sleep medications are excluded.

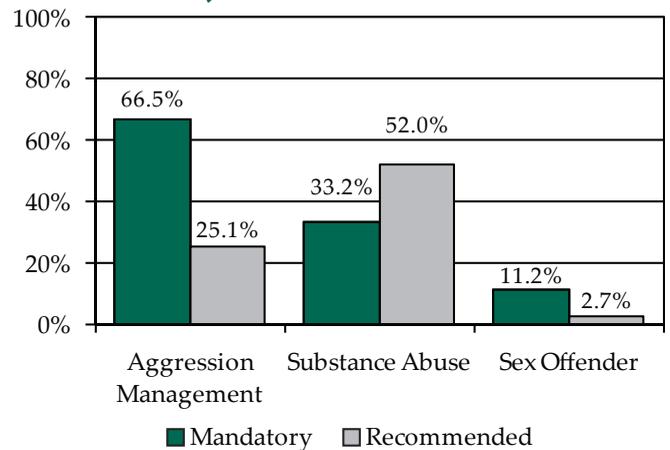
* Disorder data include juveniles who appear to have significant symptoms of a mental health disorder according to diagnostic criteria in the DSM. ADHD, CD, ODD, Substance Abuse Disorder, and Substance Dependence Disorder are not included.

* There was a small number of female admissions (30). Therefore, percentages can be strongly influenced by the status of only a few females.

- » The majority (61.9%) of juveniles were prescribed psychotropic medications at some point in their lives.
- » 33.5% of juveniles had a current or newly prescribed psychotropic medication at the time of admission.
- » The majority (65.4%) of juveniles appeared to have significant symptoms of a mental health disorder at the time of admission, excluding those disorders listed in the caveat above.
- » A higher percentage of females (66.7%) than males (61.4%) had been prescribed psychotropic medication. A higher percentage of females (83.3%) than males (63.8%) appeared to have significant symptoms of a mental health disorder.
- » 85.6% of juveniles appeared to have significant symptoms of ADHD, CD, ODD, Substance Abuse Disorder, or Substance Dependence Disorder.
 - › More females (93.3%) than males (84.9%) appeared to have significant symptoms of ADHD, CD, ODD, Substance Abuse Disorder, or Substance Dependence Disorder.
- » 76.8% of juveniles had a mental health treatment need. Mental health is not a mandatory or recommended treatment need that can affect LOS.

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 juveniles' LOSs due to the length of the program.

Admissions by Treatment Needs, FY 2014



- » 91.6% of admissions had an aggression management treatment need.
- » 85.3% of admissions had a substance abuse treatment need.
- » 13.9% of admissions had a sex offender treatment need.



If a juvenile has a determinate commitment, the 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 H.)

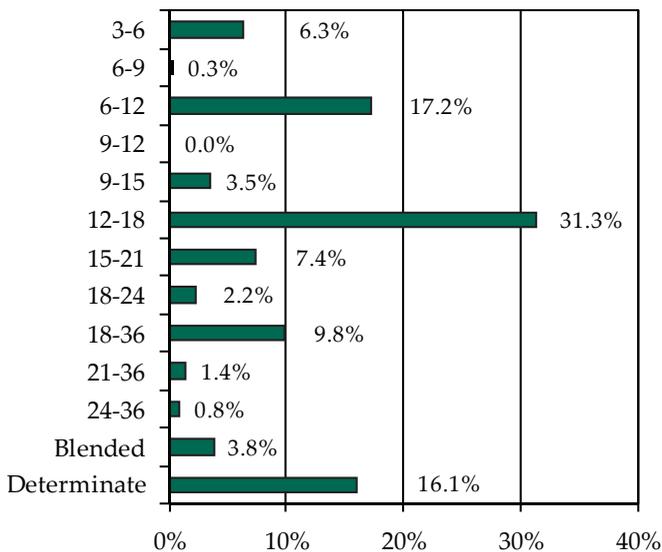
Releases by LOS (Months), FY 2014*

Assigned LOS Category	Average Actual LOS	Releases	% of All Releases
3-6 months	6.9	18	3.7%
6-9 months	13.1	3	0.6%
6-12 months	10.8	76	15.5%
9-12 months	9.0	1	0.2%
9-15 months	8.7	13	2.7%
12-18 months	15.2	135	27.6%
15-21 months	15.0	32	6.5%
18-24 months	18.6	37	7.6%
18-36 months	22.7	62	12.7%
21-36 months	26.7	9	1.8%
24-36 months	28.2	12	2.5%
<i>Total Indeterminate</i>	<i>16.1</i>	<i>402</i>	<i>82.2%</i>
<i>Blended</i>	<i>36.4</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>4.9%</i>
<i>Determinate</i>	<i>28.3</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>12.9%</i>

* Juveniles with multiple commitments for a single admission are counted once. The longest determinate or blended 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.

* Four juveniles had subsequent commitments with an LOS category exceeding 36 months.

Admissions by Assigned LOS (Months), FY 2014*



* 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.

- » 80.1% of admissions were for indeterminate commitments.
- » Approximately half (52.0%) of admissions had an indeterminate assigned LOS between 6-12 months and 12-18 months.
- » 76.6% of admissions were committed by a J&DR district court, 16.6% by a circuit court, and 6.8% by a J&DR district court with the commitment upheld in circuit court on appeal.

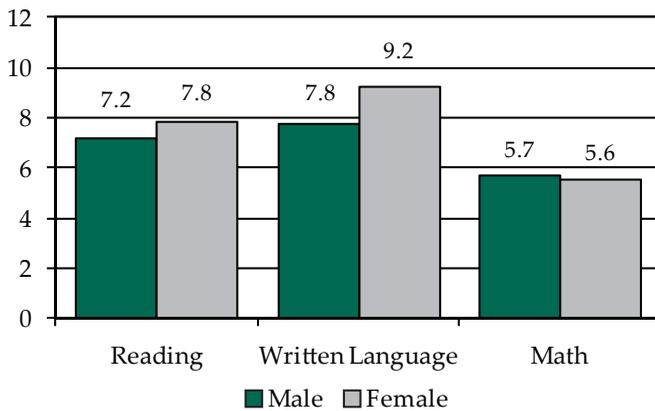
- » The average actual LOS for all juveniles, regardless of their commitment type, was 18.7 months.
- » Indeterminately committed juveniles comprised 82.2% of releases, and their average actual LOS was 16.1 months.
- » Determinately committed juveniles comprised 12.9% of releases, and their average actual LOS was 28.3 months.
- » The highest percentage (27.6%) of releases had an assigned LOS of 12-18 months, and their average actual LOS was 15.2 months.
- » The average age of juveniles released 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

Educational Evaluations at Admission by Grade-Equivalent Score, FY 2014*

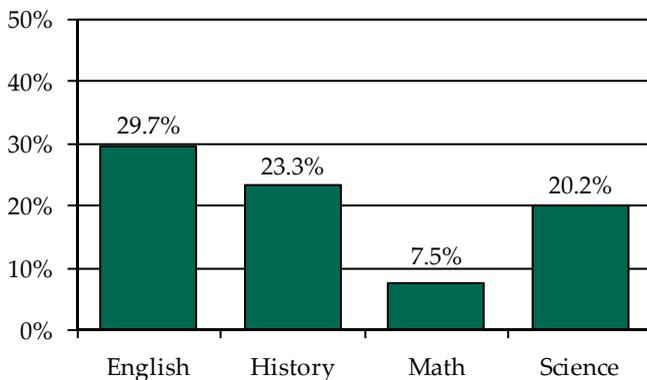


* Grade-equivalent scores are determined by the Woodcock-Johnson III. Juveniles with a high school diploma, GED, or recent testing scores are not tested at admission.

* There was a small number of female admissions (30). Therefore, averages can be strongly influenced by the scores of only a few females.

- » Females tested 1.5 grade levels higher than males in written language and 0.7 levels higher in reading.
- » Males and females tested approximately the same in math.

SOL Pass Rates, FY 2014*



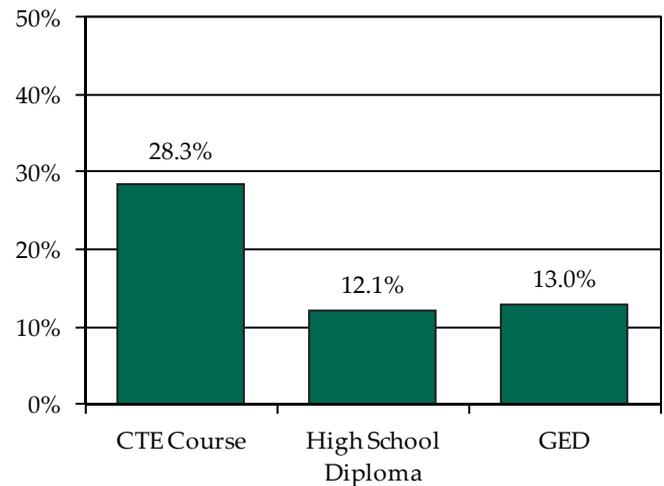
* SOL pass rates account for all juveniles who took an SOL test during the Summer 2013, Fall 2013, and Spring 2014 testing periods. Juveniles who re-tested are not double-counted in the rate. If a juvenile fails the initial test and passes a re-test, he or she is counted as one pass. 266 juveniles took the English SOL test, 228 took the history SOL test, 253 took the math SOL test, and 129 took the science SOL test.

* English includes both the reading and writing tests.

* Canceled, rescinded, and successfully appealed commitments are included.

- » Juveniles had the highest pass rate (29.7%) on the SOL English tests and the lowest pass rate (7.5%) on the SOL math tests.

JCC Releases by Educational Attainment during Commitment, FY 2014*



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

* Canceled, rescinded, and successfully appealed commitments are included.

* Data are tracked manually rather than from the electronic data management system. Juveniles with missing juvenile numbers are excluded.

- » 28.3% of releases completed a CTE course during their stay at the JCC.
- » 12.1% of releases earned a high school diploma, and 13.0% of releases earned a GED during their stay at the JCC.

High School Diplomas and GEDs Earned in FY 2014 by Facility*

Facility	Diplomas Earned	GEDs Earned
Beaumont JCC	33	17
Bon Air JCC	9	8
Culpeper JCC	0	16
<i>Total</i>	42	41

* Because juveniles at Bon Air JCC are typically younger than high school graduation age, fewer juveniles earn diplomas or GEDs. Juveniles at Culpeper JCC who were on a high school graduation track when the facility was notified of the upcoming closure were transferred to Beaumont JCC, resulting in no diplomas earned at Culpeper JCC and a higher number earned at Beaumont JCC.

* Canceled, rescinded, and successfully appealed commitments are included.

* Data are tracked manually rather than from the electronic data management system. Juveniles with missing juvenile numbers are excluded.

- » The GED test is administered by section, and in order to earn the credential, all five sections (reading, social studies, science, math, and writing) must be passed. In FY 2014, 79.0% of all administered sections were passed.





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 376 of Chapter 2 of the 2014 Acts of Assembly, Special Session I, the SPSHS presents 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 SPSHS utilizes an approach known as consensus forecasting. This process brings together policymakers, administrators, and technical experts from all branches of state government to form three committees: the Technical Advisory Committee, the Secretary's Work Group, and the Secretary's Policy Committee. 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.

The selected forecasts are presented to the Secretary's Work Group, which evaluates the forecasts and provides guidance to the Technical Advisory Committee. The 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 Work Group are then presented to the Secretary's Policy Committee. 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 composed of lawmakers, agency directors, and other top officials and includes representatives of Virginia's prosecutor, police, sheriff, and jail associations. Through the consensus process, forecasts are produced for each of the four major correctional populations.

The forecasts approved in September 2014 were based on the statistical and trend information known at the

time they were produced. There is always considerable uncertainty regarding the future growth or decline of Virginia's correctional populations. Throughout the coming year, the offender populations will be closely monitored in order to identify any changes as soon as they occur.

Summaries of the juvenile population forecasts are presented in this section. For the full forecast report by the SPSHS, view "Reports to the General Assembly" on Virginia's Legislative Information System (lis.virginia.gov).

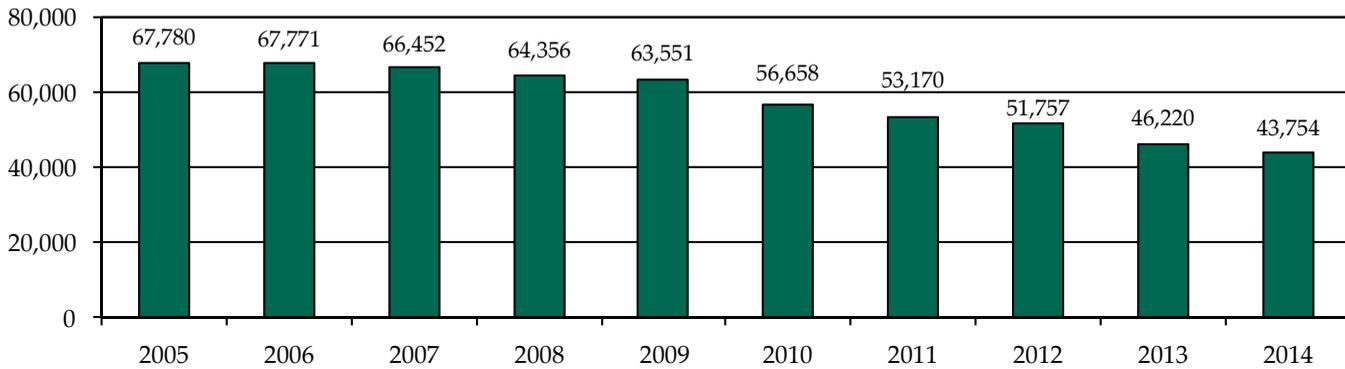
Factors Impacting the Populations

There have been several statutory and policy changes related to juvenile offenders. The General Assembly changed 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 misdemeanor adjudications) beginning July 1, 2000. In 2002, the General Assembly required DJJ to establish objective guidelines for use by intake officers when deciding whether to place a juvenile in a JDC at intake. In 2004, DJJ implemented the statewide use of the DAI, a validated detention screening tool. In 2004, the General Assembly afforded juveniles the right to counsel in their initial detention hearing. The legislation also provided that when a juvenile is not detained but is alleged to have committed an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult, that juvenile may waive his right to an attorney only after he or she consults with an attorney. Additionally, in 2004 and 2009, the *Code of Virginia* was amended to expand the use of diversion by intake officers by allowing intake officers greater discretion to divert lesser complaints such as any misdemeanors, CHINS, and CHINSup cases from going to court.

DJJ procedures and practices may also affect these populations. DJJ has implemented approaches that include the use of validated, structured decision making tools in numerous aspects of community and facility operations. Critical 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 described previously, the YASI risk assessment, and the direct care classification instru-



Juvenile Intake Cases, FY 2005-2014*



* Data do not match the values presented in other sections of the DRG because of different dates of data download and slight differences in methodology.

ment. 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 and those most at risk for failing to appear in court are held in secure pre-D detention. In 2008, DJJ began the process of implementing an enhanced risk and needs assessment tool called the YASI. Finally, DJJ has implemented policies to address juvenile probation and parole violators. The goal is to enhance consistency and equity in the handling of violators and to ensure that only those juveniles who represent a serious threat to public safety are confined.

In addition to these policy and procedure changes, the total number of juvenile intake cases has been falling since FY 2005. In particular, felony intake cases, which had been 17.9% in FY 2002, decreased to 16.8% in FY 2005 and 15.4% by FY 2014.

JDC Population

Local governments or multi-jurisdictional commissions operate secure JDCs throughout Virginia. The Board of Juvenile Justice promulgates regulations, and the Director of DJJ is responsible for the certification of these facilities. (See page 6 for pre-D and post-D detention eligibility criteria.) A judge may order an adjudicated juvenile to be held in post-D detention without programs up to 30 days or, if the JDC operates post-D detention with programs, up to six months. The majority of the JDC population is comprised of juveniles in pre-D status.

The JDC population declined from an average of 1,061 in FY 2007 to an average of 758 in FY 2011. Since FY 2011, the JDC population has been relatively stable. Statewide, JDCs housed an average of 735 juveniles in FY 2014. While individual facilities may experience crowding, JDC capacity statewide has not been fully utilized in recent years.

As mentioned previously, the number of juvenile intake cases has declined significantly since FY 2005. Reflecting this downward trend in intakes, JDC admissions (first-time detainments, excluding transfers) dropped 33.0% between FY 2006 and FY 2011. After remaining relatively flat from FY 2011 to FY 2013, detainments dropped by 4.4% in FY 2014.

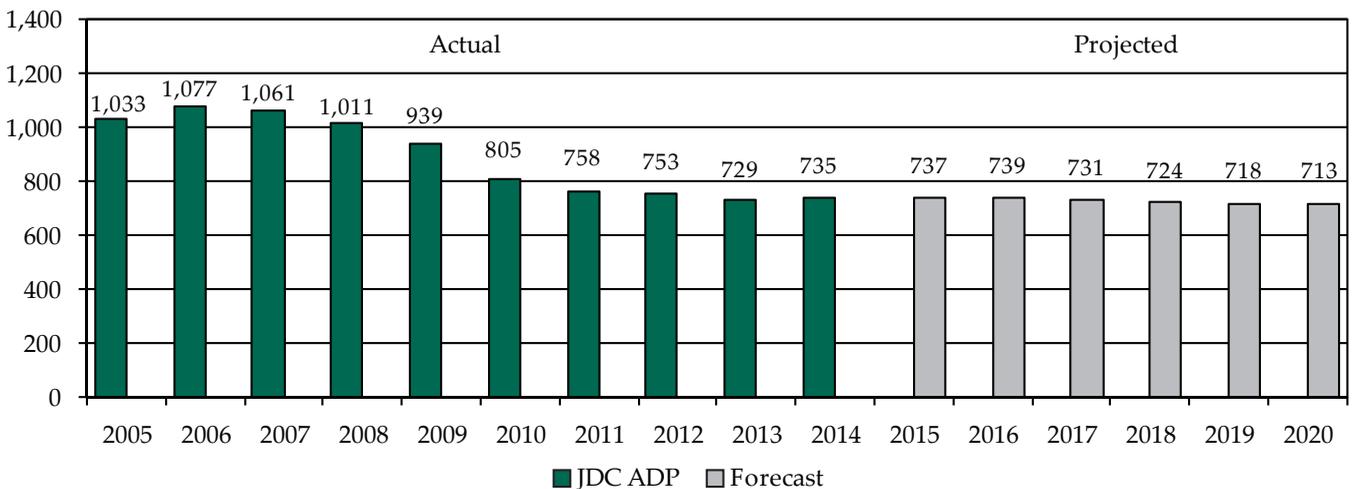
Shorter LOSs for a large share of juveniles in JDCs were an important factor in reducing the population between FY 2008 and FY 2012, during which time the average LOS for the pre-D juveniles fell from 26 to 22 days. In FY 2013, the average pre-D LOS decreased to 21 days. LOSs for juveniles placed in post-D detention, who account for a smaller share of the population, remained at 24 or 25 days through FY 2013. In FY 2014, both pre-D and post-D LOSs increased to 22 and 27 days, respectively. This increase in LOSs offset the decrease in admissions and resulted in a small increase in the overall population for the FY.

JDC ADP Forecast

JDC projections are developed by both DJJ and DPB using time-series forecasting techniques. After careful evaluation of both the DJJ and the DPB projections, the Policy Committee approved a hybrid of the two as the official forecast of the JDC population. The DJJ model projected that the JDC population would decline at an average annual rate of 2.6% through FY 2020 while the DPB model projected that the population would increase an average of 2.4% annually. The DJJ and DPB projections diverged from one another over the forecast, and the Policy Committee concluded the best approach would be a hybrid of the DJJ and DPB models. The Policy Committee selected the DJJ projection for FY 2015 and adopted the average of the DJJ and DPB projections for the remainder of the forecast. With the approved forecast, it is anticipated that the population will continue to increase slightly through FY 2016, after which



JDC ADP and Forecast, FY 2005-2020*



* Data do not match the values presented in other sections of the DRG because of different dates of data download.

the population is projected to decline modestly through FY 2020. The average JDC population for FY 2020 is projected to be 713 juveniles.

Direct Care Population

Juvenile state-responsible offenders are committed by a court to DJJ. They are housed in JCCs, halfway houses, CPPs, or detention re-entry programs; collectively, these placements make up DJJ's direct care population. (DJJ operated halfway houses for the direct care population beginning in July 2012. Due to budget reductions, the halfway houses were closed during FY 2014.)

There are three types of juveniles in direct care: those with indeterminate commitments, determinate commitments, and blended sentences. For a juvenile with an indeterminate commitment, DJJ determines how long the juvenile will remain in direct care, up to 36 months for most offenses. Based on calculation guidelines, the assigned LOS range is dependent on the juvenile's current committing offenses, prior offenses, and length of prior delinquency or criminal offense record. The actual LOS also depends upon the juvenile's completion of mandatory or recommended treatment programs, such as substance abuse or sex offender treatment, and the juvenile's behavior within the facility. Failure to complete a mandatory treatment program or the commission of institutional offenses could prolong the actual LOS beyond the assigned range. The most common assigned LOS for indeterminate commitments is 12 to 18 months. For a juvenile given a determinate commitment to DJJ, the judge sets the commitment period to be served (up to age 21), although the juvenile can be released at the judge's discretion prior to serving the entire term. Nonetheless, determinately committed juveniles remain

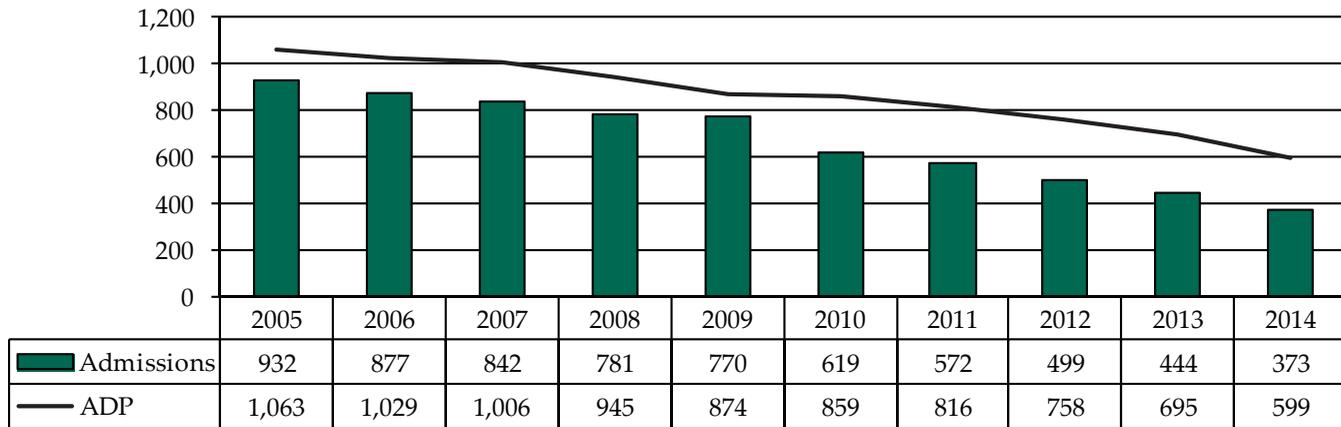
The JDC ADP decreased every year between FY 2006 and FY 2013 and then increased slightly in FY 2014. The forecast projects that the ADP will continue to increase slightly through FY 2016 and then gradually decrease through FY 2020.

in DJJ facilities longer, on average, than juveniles with indeterminate commitments to DJJ. Between FY 2005 and FY 2014, the average actual LOS for a determinate commitment to DJJ ranged between 39 to 42 months. Additionally, a juvenile tried and convicted as an adult in circuit court can be given a blended sentence; the juvenile can serve at a DJJ facility before being transferred to DOC to serve the remainder of his term in an adult facility.

A juvenile may be subject to more than one commitment order and type of commitment; however, dispositions involving commitments in the juvenile justice system remain largely indeterminate. Approximately 82.9% of commitment orders in FY 2014 were for an indeterminate commitment. While the majority of commitments to DJJ are indeterminate, many less serious juvenile offenders are no longer committed to DJJ. Thus, juveniles



Direct Care Admissions and ADP, FY 2005-2014*



* 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. Admission data do not match the values presented in other sections of the DRG because of different dates of data download.

with longer commitment terms now make up a larger share of those admitted to DJJ than in previous FYs. Orders for determinate commitments and blended sentences increased from 11.6% of the total in FY 2004 to as high as 18.9% in FY 2010. In FY 2014, these commitment types accounted for 17.1% of commitment orders received by DJJ.

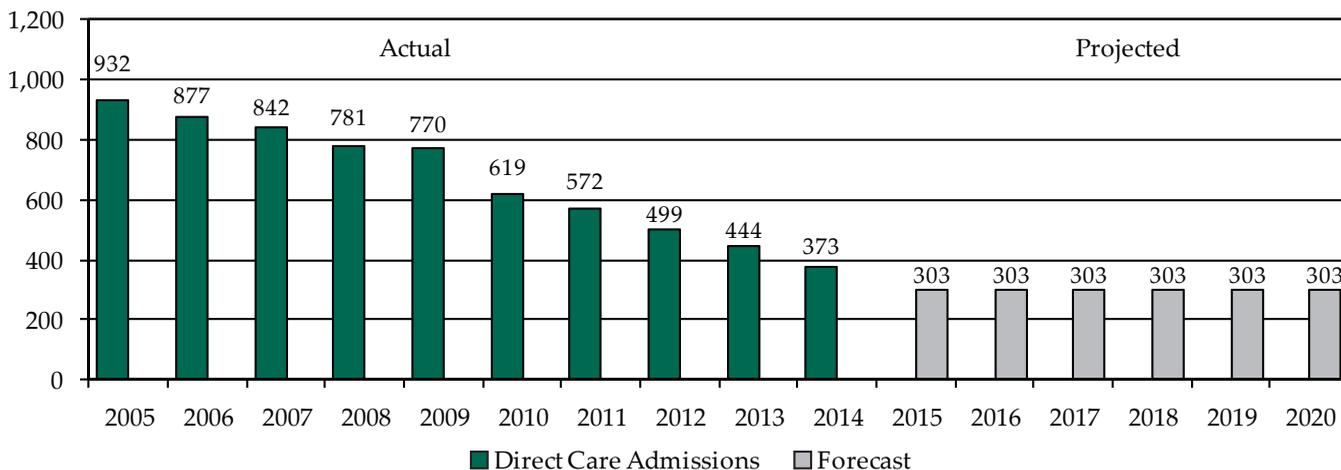
The direct care population has also been declining since FY 2000. The population fell from an average of 758 juveniles in FY 2012 to an average of 695 juveniles in FY 2013, a decrease of 8.3%. In FY 2014, the ADP declined by 13.8% to 599 juveniles. The decline has largely been driven by a decrease in the number of admissions. As mentioned previously, there have been several statutory and policy changes related to juvenile offenders; however, these policy changes alone cannot explain the

trend in admissions that has persisted through FY 2013. Since FY 2005, direct care admissions have dropped by 60.0%. Along with admissions, another critical factor affecting the direct care population is the actual LOS for juveniles released from direct care. In FY 2014, the average actual LOS for juveniles released from direct care was 18.7 months, compared to 13.3 months in FY 2005, an increase of 40.6%.

Direct Care ADP Forecast

Direct care forecast models are developed by DJJ and DPB using different techniques. DJJ utilizes a computer simulation model to mimic the flow of offenders through the system, simulating how offenders enter and leave the system, including the timing of releases. Use

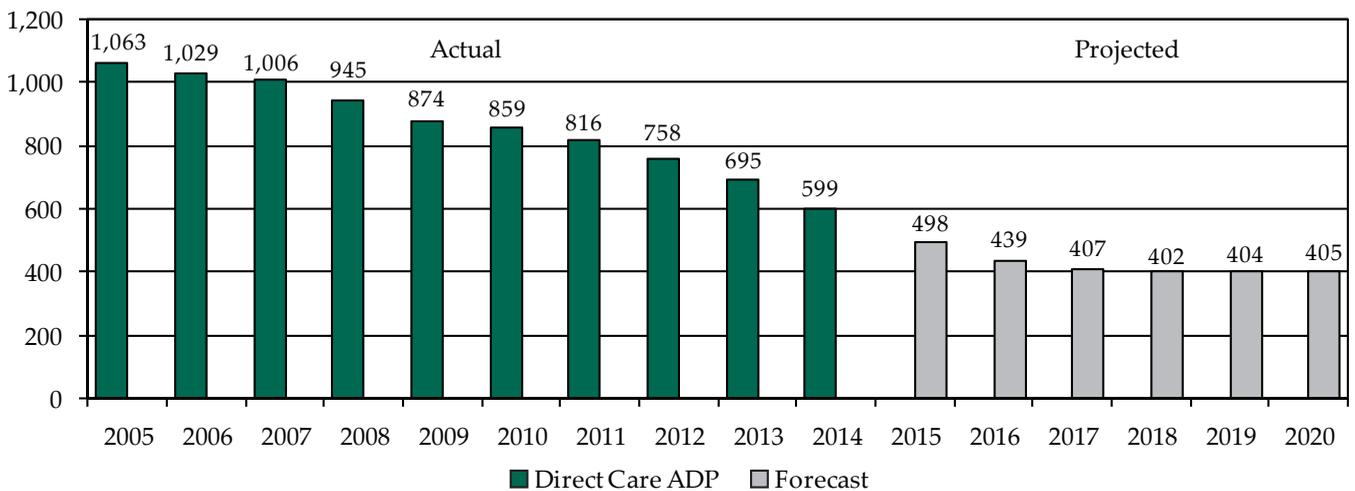
Direct Care Admissions Forecast, FY 2005-2020*



* 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.



Direct Care ADP Forecast, FY 2005-2020



of simulation forecasting requires several assumptions to be made regarding commitments and releases. The following are the important assumptions incorporated into DJJ's simulation model:

- » The number of future admissions will reflect the admissions forecast approved by the Policy Committee.
- » Future admissions will have the same characteristics (e.g., offenses, LOS, prior record adjudications, treatment assignment, institutional offenses) as admissions from FY 2012 through FY 2014 (three-year average).
- » Future admissions will be assigned to LOS categories in the same proportions as admissions from FY 2012 through FY 2014 (three-year average).
- » Juveniles assigned to the mandatory sex offender treatment program will comprise the same percentage of admissions as they did from FY 2012 through FY 2014 (three-year average).
- » Juveniles determinately committed to DJJ will comprise the same percentage of admissions as they did from FY 2012 through FY 2014 (three-year average).

DPB projections are developed using time-series statistical techniques, as in the JDC forecast model.

The admissions forecast is one of the key inputs in DJJ's simulation model. For this year's forecast, the Policy Committee approved the use of the DJJ admissions forecast for FY 2015 and set a flat admissions forecast from FY 2016 through FY 2020. Under this forecast, it is assumed that admissions will continue to fall through FY 2015 and then will level off for the remainder of the forecast.

After reviewing both the DJJ and DPB population projections in detail, the Policy Committee approved the

DJJ simulation model forecast. The ADP forecast projects a decrease through FY 2018, when the population is expected to reach 402 juveniles. Beginning in FY 2019, however, the population is expected to level off. This leveling can be attributed to the flat admissions forecast and to longer average LOSs for juveniles committed in the most recent FYs compared to those committed in years prior. By FY 2020, the total direct care population is projected to be 405.

The direct care ADP has been decreasing since FY 2005. The forecast projects that the ADP will continue to decrease through FY 2017 and then become somewhat level through FY 2020.





4 Recidivism

Methodology

Recidivism, or reoffending, is an important concept for juvenile and adult criminal justice systems because it provides a measure of outcome success. Use of a standardized measure of recidivism allows for evaluations across different types of programs. However, a comparison of results is difficult because evaluation methodologies vary widely among organizations. Definitions of recidivism differ from study to study, and characteristics of the juveniles studied may not be similar or adequately identified.

DJJ uses the following three definitions of 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 for a new criminal offense.

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 served during FY 2009 through FY 2013 are presented for the following samples: probation placements, probation releases, direct care releases, parole placements, and parole releases. Additionally, recidivism data for juveniles in various groups (direct care releases by REACH level and treatment need, releases from post-D detention with programs, juveniles placed in and released from VJCCA programs, intakes with successful diversions, and intakes with first-time diversions) are provided. Each year, juveniles from the most recent year are added to the existing sample from previous years (unless the sample is new to the analysis), and the reoffense data is updated for the entire sample.

Rates may increase when reexamined next year because of updated final case dispositions. Due to cases still

pending at the time of analysis, reconviction and reincarceration rates for FY 2013 are unavailable.

As reported in previous years, the parole placement sample is a subgroup of direct care releases. This sample was previously determined by direct care release status without consideration of parole status placement date; parole placements in the current analysis are defined as direct care releases with a parole status placement date within 30 days of release from direct care. The label for this sample has changed from "Direct Care Releases to Parole" to "Parole Placements" to signify this modification. Canceled, rescinded, and successfully appealed commitments and juveniles transferred directly to a DOC facility continue to be excluded from direct care releases and parole placements.

DJJ's recidivism analysis is based on data from several collaborating organizations: DJJ, VSP, VCSC, DOC, and the State Compensation Board. Data on juvenile offenders are maintained in DJJ's electronic data management system, which contains information on juvenile intakes, detainments, probation and parole statuses, and commitments for all localities in Virginia. DJJ obtains statewide adult arrest and conviction information from VSP and VCSC and statewide adult incarceration information from DOC and the State Compensation Board. Individuals' information is matched between data systems by name and date of birth. Due to the lack of available data, out-of-state reoffenses and individuals who die during the follow-up period are not accounted for in this analysis.

Juveniles with missing names or birth dates the first year they are in a sample are excluded from the analysis because missing information prevents the matching of cases with different data systems. In previous reports, they were excluded from the data sharing for adult reoffending but were included in the analysis; therefore, rates may not be comparable to previous reports. For those samples newly or recently added to the analysis (e.g., probation releases), there are higher numbers of cases with missing information in earlier years due to the time delay prior to sample creation, which allowed for more cases to be expunged.



The measurement date determines the beginning of the follow-up period for each juvenile. For all samples, the measurement date itself is not included in the follow-up period as it was in previous reports.

Measurement Dates*

Sample	Measurement Date
Probation Placements	Status Placement
Probation Releases	Status Release
Direct Care Releases	Direct Care Release
Parole Placements	Direct Care Release
Parole Releases	Status Release
Post-D Detention Releases	Status Release
Juveniles Placed in VJCCCA	First Program Placement
Juveniles Released from VJCCCA	Last Program Release
Intakes with Successful Diversion	Estimated Completion
First-Time Diversions	Intake

* VJCCCA samples use the first placement date or last release date in the FY, regardless of whether multiple programs are continuous or overlap FYs. In previous reports, the first program release date was used for juveniles released from VJCCCA programs.

* See page 63 for details on the measurement date calculations for intakes with a successful diversion.

The same calculation for determining the length of time to reoffense is used for both rearrest and reconviction: the difference between the measurement date and the date of the first new petitioned juvenile intake or adult arrest. If a juvenile with a reconviction is missing rearrest data, the date of reconviction is used for both the rearrest and reconviction calculations. In previous reports, a rearrest was required for a reconviction to be counted, so rearrest and reconviction rates may appear higher in the current report. The length of time to reincarceration indicates the difference between the measurement date and the date of the first return to commitment or incarceration.

Recidivism data do not include the following offenses: violation of probation or parole, contempt of court, non-criminal DR/CW complaints, and non-criminal traffic violations. More specifically, all violations of probation, parole, and conditions of release (all VCCs with the following headings: CBC, CDI, SSV, PRB, PRP, PAR, CON, BND, or PRE) are excluded. Recidivism data do not include failure to appear offenses with the VCCs listed above, but felony and misdemeanor failure to appear offenses with the VCC heading of FTA are included.

12-Month Recidivism Rate Overview

Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2009-2013, Tracked through FY 2014*

	Probation Placements					Probation Releases				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Rearrest	37.0%	37.2%	35.1%	36.6%	33.1%	34.2%	32.7%	31.6%	32.7%	30.1%
Reconviction	26.4%	27.1%	25.5%	25.5%	N/A	26.6%	24.9%	24.8%	25.3%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	<i>6,425</i>	<i>5,513</i>	<i>5,612</i>	<i>5,355</i>	<i>4,974</i>	<i>4,979</i>	<i>5,426</i>	<i>5,668</i>	<i>5,468</i>	<i>5,237</i>

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

Direct Care Releases in FY 2009-2013, Tracked through FY 2014

	Direct Care Releases				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Rearrest	52.5%	47.8%	47.0%	48.1%	46.3%
Reconviction	42.8%	40.5%	40.7%	40.8%	N/A
Reincarceration	18.1%	19.3%	18.2%	21.6%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	<i>795</i>	<i>657</i>	<i>572</i>	<i>566</i>	<i>505</i>

Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2009-2013, Tracked through FY 2014

	Parole Placements					Parole Releases				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Rearrest	59.2%	53.8%	53.1%	55.1%	55.6%	56.8%	55.2%	51.4%	53.9%	51.1%
Reconviction	48.8%	45.6%	45.9%	48.1%	N/A	47.8%	48.5%	47.6%	46.5%	N/A
Reincarceration	21.5%	21.5%	22.5%	24.6%	N/A	20.1%	24.5%	20.3%	24.5%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	<i>568</i>	<i>498</i>	<i>377</i>	<i>374</i>	<i>322</i>	<i>636</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>531</i>	<i>469</i>	<i>401</i>



Probation

Rearrest Rates for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2009-2013, Tracked through FY 2014*

Time to Reoffense	Probation Placements					Probation Releases				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
3 months	14.6%	14.5%	13.4%	14.3%	12.9%	11.4%	11.4%	10.6%	11.0%	10.4%
6 months	24.5%	24.4%	22.5%	24.0%	21.3%	20.9%	19.8%	18.9%	20.2%	18.9%
12 months	37.0%	37.2%	35.1%	36.6%	33.1%	34.2%	32.7%	31.6%	32.7%	30.1%
24 months	51.6%	53.2%	50.9%	50.8%	N/A	51.0%	48.9%	47.9%	46.5%	N/A
36 months	61.0%	62.3%	58.6%	N/A	N/A	60.4%	58.2%	57.1%	N/A	N/A
Total	6,425	5,513	5,612	5,355	4,974	4,979	5,426	5,668	5,468	5,237

* There were 2,013 (28.8%) and 1,092 (16.8%) expunged cases excluded from the probation release sample in FY 2009 and FY 2010, respectively. All other years had less than 10% of cases excluded for both samples. Totals presented in the table represent the count after expunged cases were excluded.

- » Rearrest rates for probation releases were lower than rearrest rates for probation placements for each follow-up time period each FY.
- » 12-month rearrest rates for probation placements fluctuated between 33.1% and 37.2% since FY 2009.
- » 12-month rearrest rates for probation releases fluctuated between 30.1% and 34.2% since FY 2009.

12-Month Rearrest Rates by Demographics for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2013, Tracked through FY 2014*

Demographics	Probation Placements			Probation Releases		
	Total		Rearrest	Total		Rearrest
Race						
Black	2,187	845	38.6%	2,293	812	35.4%
White	2,408	696	28.9%	2,558	672	26.3%
Asian	66	16	24.2%	69	20	29.0%
Other/Unknown	313	89	28.4%	317	71	22.4%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	496	162	32.7%	523	143	27.3%
Non-Hispanic	1,453	535	36.8%	1,650	532	32.2%
Unknown/Missing	3,025	949	31.4%	3,064	900	29.4%
Sex						
Male	3,670	1,303	35.5%	3,954	1,297	32.8%
Female	1,304	343	26.3%	1,283	278	21.7%
Age						
Under 12	34	6	17.6%	12	1	8.3%
12	126	36	28.6%	37	9	24.3%
13	335	115	34.3%	133	36	27.1%
14	698	241	34.5%	326	75	23.0%
15	1,001	366	36.6%	605	157	26.0%
16	1,278	411	32.2%	957	259	27.1%
17	1,326	414	31.2%	1,497	420	28.1%
18 or older	176	57	32.4%	1,670	618	37.0%
Total	4,974	1,646	33.1%	5,237	1,575	30.1%

* Some groups were comprised of a small number of juveniles; therefore, rates can be strongly influenced by the reoffense of only a few juveniles.



Reconviction Rates for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2009-2012, Tracked through FY 2014*

Time to Reoffense	Probation Placements				Probation Releases			
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012
3 months	9.0%	9.7%	8.5%	8.9%	8.5%	7.8%	7.7%	7.7%
6 months	16.2%	16.9%	15.4%	15.6%	15.9%	14.0%	14.4%	15.1%
12 months	26.4%	27.1%	25.5%	25.5%	26.6%	24.9%	24.8%	25.3%
24 months	40.2%	41.9%	39.5%	N/A	41.8%	40.5%	39.1%	N/A
36 months	50.4%	52.1%	N/A	N/A	51.7%	50.9%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	<i>6,425</i>	<i>5,513</i>	<i>5,612</i>	<i>5,355</i>	<i>4,979</i>	<i>5,426</i>	<i>5,668</i>	<i>5,468</i>

* There were 2,013 (28.8%) and 1,092 (16.8%) expunged cases excluded from the probation release sample in FY 2009 and FY 2010, respectively. All other years had less than 10% of cases excluded for both samples. Totals presented in the table represent the count after expunged cases were excluded.

- » Reconviction rates for probation releases were lower than reconviction rates for probation placements for each follow-up time period each FY (with the exception of the 12-, 24-, and 36-month follow-up time periods in FY 2009).
- » 12-month reconviction rates for probation placements fluctuated between 25.5% and 27.1% since FY 2009.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for probation releases fluctuated between 24.8% and 26.6% since FY 2009.

12-Month Reconviction Rates by Demographics for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2012, Tracked through FY 2014*

Demographics	Probation Placements			Probation Releases		
	Total	Reconviction	Reconviction	Total	Reconviction	Reconviction
Race						
Black	2,359	707	30.0%	2,374	699	29.4%
White	2,631	572	21.7%	2,735	616	22.5%
Asian	60	15	25.0%	58	8	13.8%
Other/Unknown	305	74	24.3%	301	63	20.9%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	532	142	26.7%	561	136	24.2%
Non-Hispanic	1,745	477	27.3%	1,770	460	26.0%
Unknown/Missing	3,078	749	24.3%	3,137	790	25.2%
Sex						
Male	3,999	1,155	28.9%	4,081	1,175	28.8%
Female	1,356	213	15.7%	1,387	211	15.2%
Age						
Under 12	46	3	6.5%	17	1	5.9%
12	122	27	22.1%	40	4	10.0%
13	391	79	20.2%	123	22	17.9%
14	665	175	26.3%	279	48	17.2%
15	1,049	265	25.3%	628	113	18.0%
16	1,398	358	25.6%	960	180	18.8%
17	1,471	391	26.6%	1,598	350	21.9%
18 or older	213	70	32.9%	1,823	668	36.6%
<i>Total</i>	<i>5,355</i>	<i>1,368</i>	<i>25.5%</i>	<i>5,468</i>	<i>1,386</i>	<i>25.3%</i>

* Some groups were comprised of a small number of juveniles; therefore, rates can be strongly influenced by the reoffense of only a few juveniles.



12-Month Rearrest and Reconviction Rates by CSU for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2012-2013, Tracked through FY 2014*

CSU	Probation Placements				Probation Releases			
	2013		2012		2013		2012	
	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction
1	180	28.9%	214	26.6%	206	33.0%	221	26.2%
2	157	35.0%	176	33.0%	176	32.4%	157	28.7%
2A	69	23.2%	63	15.9%	64	17.2%	54	20.4%
3	94	40.4%	107	32.7%	118	35.6%	97	33.0%
4	168	45.2%	178	35.4%	199	39.2%	188	28.2%
5	53	47.2%	54	33.3%	46	32.6%	73	24.7%
6	45	31.1%	41	39.0%	52	32.7%	35	25.7%
7	165	38.2%	162	26.5%	163	38.0%	153	29.4%
8	69	47.8%	86	47.7%	87	46.0%	82	35.4%
9	63	30.2%	65	35.4%	60	36.7%	60	28.3%
10	69	34.8%	71	21.1%	64	31.3%	91	24.2%
11	61	32.8%	80	33.8%	80	38.8%	83	30.1%
12	149	44.3%	155	32.9%	139	40.3%	132	38.6%
13	208	40.4%	205	43.9%	210	37.6%	234	33.8%
14	420	32.6%	390	23.6%	393	28.8%	344	24.1%
15	181	34.8%	232	28.9%	230	31.7%	271	28.4%
16	225	21.8%	295	17.3%	230	23.9%	263	20.2%
17A	141	24.1%	144	20.8%	163	14.7%	210	17.1%
17F	7	14.3%	7	42.9%	12	50.0%	19	21.1%
18	110	32.7%	109	24.8%	120	25.0%	127	19.7%
19	490	35.3%	527	26.2%	551	29.8%	570	24.0%
20L	170	34.7%	161	24.8%	169	30.2%	152	29.6%
20W	65	20.0%	61	11.5%	60	18.3%	104	15.4%
21	70	21.4%	119	13.4%	109	18.3%	131	19.8%
22	133	22.6%	147	19.7%	124	33.1%	152	29.6%
23	30	36.7%	39	17.9%	33	24.2%	45	26.7%
23A	67	47.8%	61	32.8%	66	57.6%	65	35.4%
24	264	27.7%	253	19.0%	276	25.7%	209	24.4%
25	60	23.3%	66	24.2%	64	25.0%	81	32.1%
26	157	44.6%	129	31.0%	120	37.5%	131	25.2%
27	137	27.0%	162	21.6%	138	27.5%	165	23.0%
28	129	30.2%	123	20.3%	125	15.2%	118	20.3%
29	124	18.5%	159	12.6%	146	19.2%	134	17.9%
30	115	23.5%	115	15.7%	123	22.0%	120	14.2%
31	329	38.0%	399	23.1%	321	30.8%	397	24.4%
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,974</i>	<i>33.1%</i>	<i>5,355</i>	<i>25.5%</i>	<i>5,237</i>	<i>30.1%</i>	<i>5,468</i>	<i>25.3%</i>

* The CSU for probation placements is identified by the J&DR district court that originally placed the juvenile on probation. The CSU for probation releases is identified by the J&DR district court supervising the case at the time of release from probation supervision.

* Some groups were comprised of a small number of juveniles; therefore, rates can be strongly influenced by the reoffense of only a few juveniles.



Direct Care

Rearrest and Reconviction Rates for Direct Care Releases in FY 2009-2013, Tracked through FY 2014*

Time to Reoffense	Rearrest					Reconviction			
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012
3 months	12.3%	14.3%	12.9%	11.8%	13.9%	9.8%	11.0%	9.8%	8.8%
6 months	26.5%	28.9%	29.2%	27.9%	29.7%	21.1%	22.5%	22.7%	20.3%
12 months	52.5%	47.8%	47.0%	48.1%	46.3%	42.8%	40.5%	40.7%	40.8%
24 months	70.6%	69.3%	67.7%	65.4%	N/A	63.3%	64.1%	60.5%	N/A
36 months	78.4%	78.2%	74.7%	N/A	N/A	73.5%	73.5%	N/A	N/A
Total	795	657	572	566	505	795	657	572	566

* There were no expunged cases excluded from the direct care release sample.

- » Rearrest rates for direct care releases were lower than rearrest rates for parole placements for each follow-up time period each FY. (See page 56 for rearrest rates of parole placements.)
- » Reconviction rates for direct care releases were lower than reconviction rates for parole placements for each follow-up time period each FY. (See page 57 for reconviction rates of parole placements.)
- » 12-month rearrest rates for direct care releases fluctuated between 46.3% and 52.5% since FY 2009.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for direct care releases fluctuated between 40.5% and 42.8% since FY 2009.

12-Month Rearrest and Reconviction Rates by Demographics for Direct Care Releases in FY 2012-2013, Tracked through FY 2014*

Demographics	2013			2012		
	Total	Rearrest	Rate	Total	Reconviction	Rate
Race						
Black	339	157	46.3%	390	172	44.1%
White	142	71	50.0%	144	48	33.3%
Asian	3	1	33.3%	4	2	50.0%
Other/Unknown	21	5	23.8%	28	9	32.1%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	32	12	37.5%	25	7	28.0%
Non-Hispanic	123	62	50.4%	145	61	42.1%
Unknown/Missing	350	160	45.7%	396	163	41.2%
Sex						
Male	471	223	47.3%	536	218	40.7%
Female	34	11	32.4%	30	13	43.3%
Age						
Under 12	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
12	1	1	100.0%	0	0	N/A
13	0	0	N/A	2	0	0.0%
14	6	3	50.0%	5	3	60.0%
15	13	5	38.5%	25	12	48.0%
16	56	32	57.1%	55	25	45.5%
17	121	64	52.9%	159	68	42.8%
18 or older	308	129	41.9%	320	123	38.4%
Total	505	234	46.3%	566	231	40.8%

* Some groups were comprised of a small number of juveniles; therefore, rates can be strongly influenced by the reoffense of only a few juveniles.



Reincarceration Rates for Direct Care Releases in FY 2009-2012, Tracked through FY 2014*

Time to Reoffense	Direct Care Releases			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
3 months	1.3%	3.0%	2.1%	1.8%
6 months	6.3%	7.5%	6.6%	5.8%
12 months	18.1%	19.3%	18.2%	21.6%
24 months	37.9%	35.9%	35.7%	N/A
36 months	48.6%	48.9%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	795	657	572	566

* There were no expunged cases excluded from the direct care release sample.

- » Reincarceration rates of direct care releases were lower than reincarceration rates for parole placements for each follow-up time period each FY. (See page 58 for reincarceration rates of parole placements.)
- » 12-month reincarceration rates for direct care releases fluctuated between 18.1% and 21.6% since FY 2009.

12-Month Reincarceration Rates by Demographics for Direct Care Releases in FY 2012, Tracked through FY 2014*

Demographics	Total	Reincarceration	
Race			
Black	390	95	24.4%
White	144	23	16.0%
Asian	4	1	25.0%
Other/Unknown	28	3	10.7%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	25	3	12.0%
Non-Hispanic	145	37	25.5%
Unknown/Missing	396	82	20.7%
Sex			
Male	536	115	21.5%
Female	30	7	23.3%
Age			
Under 12	0	0	N/A
12	0	0	N/A
13	2	0	0.0%
14	5	3	60.0%
15	25	5	20.0%
16	55	9	16.4%
17	159	37	23.3%
18 or older	320	68	21.3%
<i>Total</i>	566	122	21.6%

* Some groups were comprised of a small number of juveniles; therefore, rates can be strongly influenced by the reoffense of only a few juveniles.

Of the 122 FY 2012 direct care releases reincarcerated for a new offense within 12 months of release, 74.6% were reincarcerated in a local jail, 18.9% in direct care, and 6.6% in a DOC facility (not included in the data presented).



Parole

Rearrest Rates for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2009-2013, Tracked through FY 2014*

Time to Reoffense	Parole Placements					Parole Releases				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
3 months	14.3%	15.9%	13.8%	13.4%	17.1%	24.7%	22.2%	22.0%	22.0%	26.7%
6 months	30.3%	32.7%	34.7%	32.4%	36.0%	39.6%	39.3%	36.5%	37.5%	39.7%
12 months	59.2%	53.8%	53.1%	55.1%	55.6%	56.8%	55.2%	51.4%	53.9%	51.1%
24 months	78.3%	76.3%	75.1%	73.3%	N/A	71.4%	71.5%	70.6%	70.6%	N/A
36 months	84.9%	85.7%	82.2%	N/A	N/A	78.6%	79.2%	79.1%	N/A	N/A
Total	568	498	377	374	322	636	600	531	469	401

* There were no expunged cases excluded from the parole placement sample. There were 79 (11.0%) expunged cases excluded from the parole release sample in FY 2009. There were less than 10% of parole releases excluded due to expungement in FY 2010-2011 and no expunged cases excluded from parole releases in FY 2012-2013. Totals presented in the table represent the count after expunged cases were excluded.

- » Parole placements had lower rearrest rates than parole releases at the 3- and 6-month follow-up time periods each FY. Parole releases had lower rearrest rates than parole placements at the 12-, 24-, and 36-month follow-up time periods for each FY (with the exception of the 12-month follow-up time period in FY 2009.)
- » 12-month rearrest rates for parole placements fluctuated between 53.1% and 59.2% since FY 2009.
- » 12-month rearrest rates for parole releases fluctuated between 51.1% and 56.8% since FY 2009.

12-Month Rearrest Rates by Demographics for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2013, Tracked through FY 2014*

Demographics	Total	Parole Placements		Total	Parole Releases	
			Rearrest			Rearrest
Race						
Black	212	121	57.1%	262	146	55.7%
White	93	54	58.1%	114	49	43.0%
Asian	2	1	50.0%	2	1	50.0%
Other/Unknown	15	3	20.0%	23	9	39.1%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	23	10	43.5%	15	6	40.0%
Non-Hispanic	79	47	59.5%	115	63	54.8%
Unknown/Missing	220	122	55.5%	271	136	50.2%
Sex						
Male	300	169	56.3%	371	194	52.3%
Female	22	10	45.5%	30	11	36.7%
Age						
Under 12	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
12	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
13	0	0	N/A	1	0	0.0%
14	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
15	7	1	14.3%	1	1	100.0%
16	44	26	59.1%	20	7	35.0%
17	95	59	62.1%	56	28	50.0%
18 or older	176	93	52.8%	323	169	52.3%
Total	322	179	55.6%	401	205	51.1%

* Some groups were comprised of a small number of juveniles; therefore, rates can be strongly influenced by the reoffense of only a few juveniles.



Reconviction Rates for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2009-2012, Tracked through FY 2014*

Time to Reoffense	Parole Placements				Parole Releases			
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012
3 months	11.6%	11.8%	10.3%	10.4%	19.7%	18.7%	19.4%	18.8%
6 months	24.5%	25.1%	27.1%	23.5%	32.4%	33.7%	33.0%	31.6%
12 months	48.8%	45.6%	45.9%	48.1%	47.8%	48.5%	47.6%	46.5%
24 months	70.6%	70.5%	67.6%	N/A	64.9%	65.2%	65.7%	N/A
36 months	80.8%	80.5%	N/A	N/A	73.1%	74.2%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	568	498	377	374	636	600	531	469

* There were no expunged cases excluded from the parole placement sample. There were 79 (11.0%) expunged cases excluded from the parole release sample in FY 2009. There were less than 10% of parole releases excluded due to expungement in FY 2010-2011 and no expunged cases excluded from parole releases in FY 2012. Totals presented in the table represent the count after expunged cases were excluded.

- » Parole placements had lower reconviction rates than parole releases at the 3- and 6-month follow-up time periods each FY. Parole releases had lower reconviction rates than parole placements at the 24- and 36-month follow-up time periods each FY.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for parole placements fluctuated between 45.6% and 48.8% since FY 2009.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for parole releases fluctuated between 46.5% and 48.5% since FY 2009.

12-Month Reconviction Rates by Demographics for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2012, Tracked through FY 2014*

Demographics	Total	Parole Placements		Total	Parole Releases	
			Reconviction			Reconviction
Race						
Black	256	135	52.7%	303	145	47.9%
White	96	35	36.5%	136	59	43.4%
Asian	3	2	66.7%	7	4	57.1%
Other/Unknown	19	8	42.1%	23	10	43.5%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	14	7	50.0%	27	11	40.7%
Non-Hispanic	109	49	45.0%	94	46	48.9%
Unknown/Missing	251	124	49.4%	348	161	46.3%
Sex						
Male	354	171	48.3%	445	210	47.2%
Female	20	9	45.0%	24	8	33.3%
Age						
Under 12	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
12	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
13	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
14	3	2	66.7%	2	0	0.0%
15	19	9	47.4%	10	4	40.0%
16	42	22	52.4%	23	7	30.4%
17	117	59	50.4%	62	23	37.1%
18 or older	193	88	45.6%	372	184	49.5%
<i>Total</i>	374	180	48.1%	469	218	46.5%

* Some groups were comprised of a small number of juveniles; therefore, rates can be strongly influenced by the reoffense of only a few juveniles.



Reincarceration Rates for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2009-2012, Tracked through FY 2014*

Time to Reoffense	Parole Placements				Parole Releases			
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012
3 months	1.6%	3.2%	2.1%	2.4%	4.9%	4.8%	4.5%	5.3%
6 months	7.7%	8.0%	8.2%	7.2%	11.5%	11.7%	11.1%	13.4%
12 months	21.5%	21.5%	22.5%	24.6%	20.1%	24.5%	20.3%	24.5%
24 months	44.4%	40.2%	40.6%	N/A	35.4%	40.0%	38.0%	N/A
36 months	55.8%	53.8%	N/A	N/A	44.8%	52.0%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	568	498	377	374	636	600	531	469

* There were no expunged cases excluded from the parole placement sample. There were 79 (11.0%) expunged cases excluded from the parole release sample in FY 2009. There were less than 10% of parole releases excluded due to expungement in FY 2010-2011 and no expunged cases excluded from parole releases in FY 2012. Totals presented in the table represent the count after expunged cases were excluded.

- » Parole placements had lower reincarceration rates than parole releases at the 3- and 6-month follow-up time periods each FY. Parole releases had lower reincarceration rates than parole placements at the 12-, 24-, and 36-month follow-up time periods for each FY (with the exception of the 12-month follow-up time period in FY 2010.)
- » 12-month reincarceration rates for parole placements fluctuated between 21.5% and 24.6% since FY 2009.
- » 12-month reincarceration rates for parole releases fluctuated between 20.1% and 24.5% since FY 2009.

12-Month Reincarceration Rates by Demographics for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2012, Tracked through FY 2014*

Demographics	Total	Parole Placements		Total	Parole Releases	
			Reincarceration			Reincarceration
Race						
Black	256	72	28.1%	303	72	23.8%
White	96	17	17.7%	136	36	26.5%
Asian	3	1	33.3%	7	1	14.3%
Other/Unknown	19	2	10.5%	23	6	26.1%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	14	3	21.4%	27	7	25.9%
Non-Hispanic	109	28	25.7%	94	30	31.9%
Unknown/Missing	251	61	24.3%	348	78	22.4%
Sex						
Male	354	86	24.3%	445	112	25.2%
Female	20	6	30.0%	24	3	12.5%
Age						
Under 12	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
12	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
13	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
14	3	2	66.7%	2	0	0.0%
15	19	3	15.8%	10	1	10.0%
16	42	8	19.0%	23	3	13.0%
17	117	32	27.4%	62	16	25.8%
18 or older	193	47	24.4%	372	95	25.5%
<i>Total</i>	374	92	24.6%	469	115	24.5%

* Some groups were comprised of a small number of juveniles; therefore, rates can be strongly influenced by the reoffense of only a few juveniles.



12-Month Rearrest and Reconviction Rates by CSU for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2012-2013, Tracked through FY 2014*

CSU	Parole Placements				Parole Releases			
	2013		2012		2013		2012	
	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction
1	11	36.4%	8	37.5%	14	31.3%	11	30.8%
2	17	41.2%	22	40.9%	17	47.4%	13	33.3%
2A	2	0.0%	3	33.3%	5	0.0%	4	33.3%
3	13	61.5%	18	61.1%	13	40.0%	19	38.1%
4	33	72.7%	35	51.4%	42	50.0%	40	35.7%
5	7	57.1%	12	66.7%	15	76.5%	10	16.7%
6	5	100.0%	6	66.7%	7	44.4%	5	14.3%
7	28	42.9%	23	52.2%	30	46.9%	31	51.5%
8	11	36.4%	20	35.0%	20	36.4%	26	28.6%
9	9	55.6%	8	62.5%	12	42.9%	11	38.5%
10	4	50.0%	2	0.0%	4	50.0%	4	33.3%
11	9	77.8%	8	75.0%	7	44.4%	22	37.5%
12	12	91.7%	19	57.9%	19	23.8%	16	44.4%
13	25	68.0%	35	45.7%	30	62.5%	46	52.1%
14	25	36.0%	19	63.2%	20	22.7%	29	48.4%
15	14	57.1%	29	31.0%	29	48.4%	27	48.3%
16	12	33.3%	11	54.5%	12	28.6%	18	50.0%
17A	5	40.0%	2	0.0%	4	33.3%	2	50.0%
17F	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
18	3	100.0%	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	3	40.0%
19	9	66.7%	10	80.0%	12	64.3%	23	52.0%
20L	2	50.0%	2	0.0%	0	N/A	1	0.0%
20W	0	N/A	2	0.0%	3	20.0%	1	33.3%
21	5	40.0%	12	41.7%	8	60.0%	7	44.4%
22	10	50.0%	13	61.5%	12	28.6%	17	26.3%
23	2	50.0%	1	100.0%	3	40.0%	6	50.0%
23A	5	60.0%	3	66.7%	7	66.7%	11	46.2%
24	9	55.6%	12	41.7%	13	53.3%	10	50.0%
25	9	55.6%	4	25.0%	6	37.5%	7	44.4%
26	6	66.7%	12	33.3%	12	35.7%	19	28.6%
27	4	75.0%	3	0.0%	4	33.3%	6	25.0%
28	0	N/A	2	0.0%	3	20.0%	4	16.7%
29	1	100.0%	2	50.0%	0	N/A	4	33.3%
30	0	N/A	2	0.0%	2	25.0%	2	25.0%
31	15	46.7%	12	50.0%	14	56.3%	14	56.3%
<i>Total</i>	322	55.6%	374	48.1%	401	51.1%	469	46.5%

* CSU-specific recidivism data for parole placements are not comparable to previous reports. The CSU was previously identified by the committing J&DR district court. In this report, the CSU is identified by the CSU originally providing parole supervision upon release from direct care.

* The CSU for parole releases is identified by the CSU supervising the case at the time of release from parole supervision.

* Some groups were comprised of a small number of juveniles; therefore, rates can be strongly influenced by the reoffense of only a few juveniles.



Risk Levels

The YASI risk assessment is completed by CSU and direct care staff to determine a juvenile's relative risk of reoffending. (See Appendix D.) According to the assessment, a juvenile's recidivism risk 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, with high-risk juveniles typically receive more intensive services.

Beginning in January 2013, juveniles under probation or parole supervision or in direct care are reassessed every 180 days; therefore, the closest risk assessment completed within 180 days before or after the measurement date is used in this analysis. If there were no risk assessments completed in that timeframe, the risk level is missing. In previous reports, the same selection criteria was used for probation placements and releases, but the last risk assessment completed before the measurement date

was used with no time restriction for both direct care releases and parole placements. The current methodology results in a larger number of missing risk assessments, but the selected assessments better represent the risk level on the measurement date.

Generally, high-risk juveniles had the highest recidivism rates for probation placements, probation releases, direct care releases, parole placements, and parole releases.

12-Month Recidivism Rates by Risk Level for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2012-2013, Tracked through FY 2014*

Risk Level	Total Juveniles		Rearrest 2013	Reconviction 2012
	2012	2013		
Probation Placements				
Low	1,419	1,513	19.3%	11.9%
Moderate	2,120	2,265	34.6%	27.9%
High	955	910	52.7%	42.8%
Probation Releases				
Low	744	886	18.1%	13.3%
Moderate	961	1,194	35.7%	28.4%
High	545	551	44.6%	38.9%

* 16.1% and 5.7% of probation placements were missing risk assessments in FY 2012 and FY 2013, respectively. 58.9% and 49.8% of probation releases were missing risk assessments in FY 2012 and FY 2013, respectively.

12-Month Recidivism Rates by Risk Level for Direct Care Releases in FY 2012-2013, Tracked through FY 2014*

Risk Level	Total Juveniles		Rearrest 2013	Reconviction 2012	Reincarceration 2012
	2012	2013			
Direct Care Releases					
Low	9	31	41.9%	44.4%	22.2%
Moderate	48	89	53.9%	33.3%	20.8%
High	93	182	52.7%	54.8%	36.6%

* Data are not comparable to previous reports due to the exclusion of assessments that were not within 180 days of the measurement date. Previously, the last assessment completed before the measurement date regardless of time frame was selected for analysis.

* 73.5% and 40.2% of direct care releases were missing risk assessments in FY 2012 and FY 2013, respectively.

* Some groups were comprised of a small number of juveniles; therefore, rates can be strongly influenced by the reoffense of only a few juveniles.



12-Month Recidivism Rates by Risk Level for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2012-2013, Tracked through FY 2014*

Risk Level	Total Juveniles		Rearrest 2013	Reconviction 2012	Reincarceration 2012
	2012	2013			
Parole Placements					
Low	8	22	36.4%	50.0%	25.0%
Moderate	35	60	61.7%	34.3%	20.0%
High	68	139	56.1%	63.2%	42.6%
Parole Releases					
Low	8	14	35.7%	50.0%	37.5%
Moderate	20	51	37.3%	10.0%	10.0%
High	72	91	51.6%	50.0%	30.6%

* Data are not comparable to previous reports due to the exclusion of assessments that were not within 180 days of the measurement date. Previously, the last assessment completed before the measurement date regardless of time frame was selected for analysis.

* 70.3% and 31.4% of parole placements were missing risk assessments in FY 2012 and FY 2013, respectively. 78.7% and 61.1% of parole releases were missing risk assessments in FY 2012 and FY 2013, respectively.

* Some groups were comprised of a small number of juveniles; therefore, rates can be strongly influenced by the reoffense of only a few juveniles.

REACH Levels

12-Month Recidivism Rates by REACH Level at Release for Direct Care Releases and Parole Placements in FY 2012-2013, Tracked through FY 2014*

REACH Level	Total Juveniles		Rearrest 2013	Reconviction 2012	Reincarceration 2012
	2012	2013			
Direct Care Releases					
Diamond	135	123	25.2%	29.6%	17.0%
Platinum	102	75	45.3%	36.3%	14.7%
Gold	86	69	58.0%	52.3%	23.3%
Silver	148	147	57.8%	45.3%	27.7%
Bronze	58	53	49.1%	43.1%	24.1%
Parole Placements					
Diamond	79	61	29.5%	38.0%	19.0%
Platinum	75	55	56.4%	40.0%	14.7%
Gold	72	55	63.6%	55.6%	26.4%
Silver	91	102	68.6%	53.8%	35.2%
Bronze	29	24	50.0%	55.2%	27.6%

* Data exclude juveniles placed in the Oak Ridge Program because the program operates a separate behavior management program.

* Direct care releases and parole placements are the only applicable groups for recidivism by REACH level because the program is only operated in the JCCs.

- » REACH levels range from Bronze, the lowest level, to Diamond, the highest level. Juveniles are rewarded for progress and good behavior by being promoted to higher levels of the program. Generally, juveniles with higher REACH levels had lower recidivism rates for both direct care releases and parole placements.



Direct Care Treatment Needs

12-Month Recidivism Rates for Direct Care Releases by Treatment Need, Tracked through FY 2014*

Treatment Need	Total Juveniles			Rearrest			Reconviction		Reincarceration	
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2011	2012
Aggression Management	544	542	474	47.6%	48.7%	47.7%	41.5%	41.1%	18.2%	21.8%
Sex Offender	71	85	82	26.8%	20.0%	25.6%	25.4%	17.6%	5.6%	10.6%
Substance Abuse	466	494	440	50.9%	51.8%	46.8%	44.2%	44.5%	19.7%	23.9%

* Treatment need samples are subgroups of direct care releases and include juveniles with mandatory or recommended treatment needs. One juvenile may be in multiple treatment need samples.

* An assigned treatment need does not indicate treatment completion.

* There were no expunged cases excluded in the samples presented above.

- » Recidivism rates for juveniles assigned sex offender treatment needs were lower than rates for juveniles assigned aggression management or substance abuse treatment needs.

Post-D Detention with Programs

12-Month Recidivism Rates for Post-D Detention with Programs Releases in FY 2011-2013, Tracked through FY 2014*

	Post-D Detention with Programs		
	2011	2012	2013
Rearrest	48.9%	55.2%	49.1%
Reconviction	41.5%	46.6%	N/A
Reincarceration	17.0%	23.3%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	323	339	320

* The post-D detention with programs sample is independent from direct care releases; however, a reincarceration rate is reported to illustrate the rate of their placement in direct care, a DOC facility, or a local jail after a reconviction.

* There were no expunged cases excluded in the samples presented above.

- » 12-month rearrest rates for releases from post-D detention with programs were 48.9-55.2% in FY 2011-2013.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for releases from post-D detention with programs were 41.5-46.6% in FY 2011-2012.
- » 12-month reincarceration rates for releases from post-D detention with programs were 17.0-23.3% in FY 2011-2012.

Recidivism rates for juveniles assigned sex offender treatment needs were lower than rates for juveniles assigned aggression management or substance abuse treatment needs.



VJCCCA

Rearrest Rates for Juveniles Placed in VJCCCA Programs and Juveniles Released from VJCCCA Programs in FY 2009-2013, Tracked through FY 2014*

Time to Rearrest	Juveniles Placed in VJCCCA Programs					Juveniles Released from VJCCCA Programs				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
3 months	16.1%	14.5%	14.0%	13.6%	12.0%	13.3%	12.4%	11.7%	11.4%	11.1%
6 months	26.5%	24.4%	22.8%	21.8%	20.6%	22.5%	21.0%	19.9%	19.6%	18.6%
12 months	40.2%	37.3%	35.3%	34.3%	32.9%	36.8%	34.0%	33.3%	32.3%	30.1%
<i>Total</i>	9,239	9,736	10,255	9,948	9,458	9,076	9,955	10,241	10,373	9,560

* VJCCCA samples use the first placement date or last release date in the FY, regardless of whether multiple programs are continuous or overlap FYs. In previous reports, the first program release date was used for juveniles released from VJCCCA programs.

* There were 3,523 (27.6%) and 1,661 (14.6%) expunged cases excluded from the juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs sample in FY 2009 and FY 2010, respectively. There were 3,834 (29.7%) and 2,071 (17.2%) expunged cases excluded from the juveniles released from VJCCCA programs sample in FY 2009 and FY 2010, respectively. All other years had less than 10% of juveniles excluded for both samples. Totals presented in the table represent the count after expunged cases were excluded.

* The VJCCCA samples may overlap with probation and diverted intake samples.

- » Rearrest rates for juveniles placed in or released from VJCCCA programs decreased steadily between FY 2009 and FY 2013.

Diversions

The diversion analysis in the table shows the rearrest and reconviction rates of intake cases in FY 2012-2013 with at least one successful diversion. Rates are presented in follow-up periods of 3-, 6-, 12-, and 24-months following the estimated completion of the diversion plans. Juveniles diverted for truancy-only offenses must complete their diversion plan within 90 days following intake, and juveniles diverted for any other offense must complete their diversion plan within 120 days. Therefore, follow-up periods begin with a measurement date either 90 days (for truancy-only diversions) or 120 days (for all other diversions) after the intake date. The sample year is determined by the intake date and not the estimated completion date.

Rearrest and Reconviction Rates for Intakes in FY 2012-2013 with a Successful Diversion, Tracked through FY 2014*

Time to Reoffense	Rearrest		Reconviction 2012
	2012	2013	
3 months	4.6%	4.0%	1.9%
6 months	8.5%	7.8%	3.5%
12 months	14.9%	13.7%	6.1%
24 months	24.2%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	6,550	6,064	6,550

* There were 972 (12.9%) expunged cases excluded from the intakes with a successful diversion sample in FY 2012. There were less than 10% of cases excluded due to expungements in FY 2013. Totals presented in the table represent the count after expunged cases were excluded.

* Diverted juveniles are not adjudicated guilty for their offenses; however, a reconviction rate is reported to illustrate the rate of juveniles who receive a delinquent adjudication or guilty conviction following a successful diversion.

- » 12-month rearrest rates for intakes with a successful diversion were 13.7-14.9% in FY 2012-2013.
- » Of the 6,639 juveniles with a first-time diversion in FY 2013 (regardless of successful completion), 16.1% were rearrested for a new offense within 12 months of their intake date (not included in the data presented).

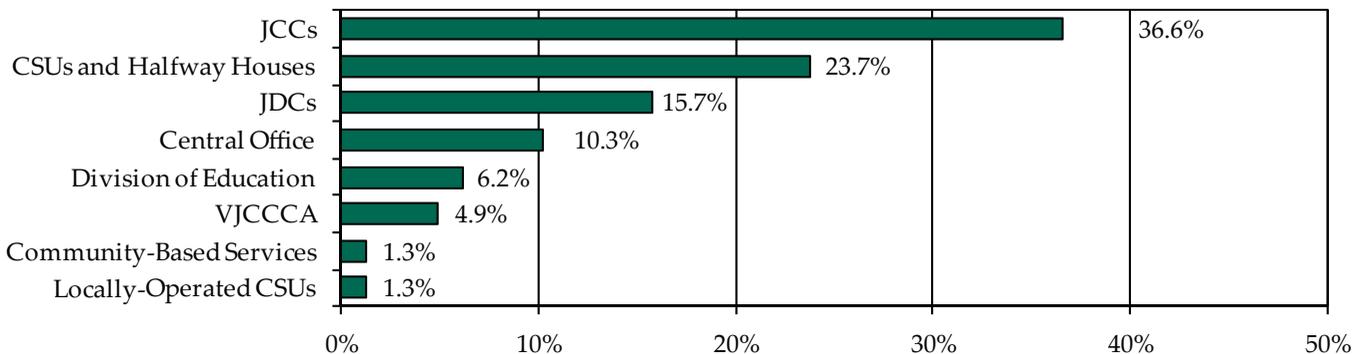




5 Expenditures and Staffing

Expenditures

DJJ Operating Expenditures, FY 2014*



* JCC expenditures include facilities that do not house residents (VPSTC, Barrett JCC, and Natural Bridge JCC).

- » DJJ expended a total of \$213,388,587.
- » 97.1% (\$207,251,284) was General Fund Expenditures, and 2.9% (\$6,137,303) was Non-General Fund Expenditures.
- » Transfer payments to localities for VJCCCA, JDCs, and locally-operated CSUs accounted for 22.0% (\$46,862,498) of all expenditures.

JCC Expenditures (Dollars), FY 2014*

	Beaumont	Bon Air	Culpeper	RDC	Total
Division of Operations					
Administration	3,023,516	2,316,682	1,703,606	551,723	7,595,527
Classification	N/A	N/A	N/A	798,092	798,092
Food Services	1,828,598	1,400,839	812,352	656,203	4,697,992
Juvenile Supervision	14,483,153	11,790,413	7,100,147	3,972,757	37,346,470
Maintenance	2,493,662	2,130,736	1,539,811	819,858	6,984,067
Medical Services	3,554,182	3,323,685	1,416,965	514,788	8,809,620
Treatment	3,181,042	2,627,947	1,337,173	305,765	7,451,927
<i>Total for Division of Operations</i>	<i>28,564,153</i>	<i>23,590,302</i>	<i>13,910,054</i>	<i>7,619,186</i>	<i>73,683,695</i>
Division of Education					
Career & Technical Education	1,011,449	932,431	527,557	262,153	2,733,590
Instructional Leadership & Support	866,787	781,045	384,160	330,978	2,362,970
Youth Instructional Services	3,592,899	3,694,961	1,183,630	1,507,343	9,978,833
<i>Total for Division of Education</i>	<i>5,471,135</i>	<i>5,408,437</i>	<i>2,095,347</i>	<i>2,100,474</i>	<i>15,075,393</i>
Total JCC Expenditures	34,035,288	28,998,739	16,005,401	9,719,660	88,759,088

* All JCC direct care-related expenses are included. Expenditures for facilities that do not house residents (VPSTC, Barrett JCC, and Natural Bridge JCC), halfway houses, CPPs, and detention re-entry are excluded.

* Expenditures for the Oak Ridge Program are included under Beaumont JCC.



Direct Care Per Capita Cost, FY 2014*

	Expenditures	ADP	Per Capita
JCC: Division of Operations	\$73,683,695	591	\$124,621
JCC: Division of Education	\$15,075,393	591	\$25,497
Halfway Houses	\$1,169,793	3	\$411,899
CPPs	\$384,443	3	\$134,421
Detention Re-Entry	\$78,102	2	\$46,768
<i>Direct Care Total</i>	<i>\$90,391,426</i>	<i>599</i>	<i>\$150,974</i>

* All direct-care related expenses are included. Expenditures for facilities that do not house residents (VPSTC, Barrett JCC, and Natural Bridge JCC) are excluded.

* Data are not comparable to prior reports due to changes in methodology. Previous reports calculated cost per capacity (i.e., per bed); the current report calculates cost per capita (i.e., per juvenile).

* Decimal values of ADPs are used in per capita calculations. Therefore, dividing the expenditures by the rounded ADP presented in the table will not equal the exact per capita cost.

* The halfway houses were closed to juveniles in December 2013, and the CPPs opened beginning in May 2014.

Staffing

Direct Care Staffing (Filled Positions) as of June 30, 2014*

Job Title	Beaumont	Bon Air	Oak Ridge Program	RDC	Total
Division of Operations					
Superintendent	0	1	N/A	1	2
Assistant Superintendent	4	2	N/A	1	7
Major	1	0	N/A	0	1
Captain	5	5	N/A	0	10
Lieutenant	8	5	N/A	5	18
Sergeant	14	12	N/A	6	32
JCO/JCO Senior	212	189	N/A	48	449
Administrative/Other Staff	11	6	N/A	2	19
BSU Staff	17	15	N/A	8	40
Counselor/Counselor Supervisor	21	17	N/A	13	51
Food Service Staff	20	14	N/A	7	41
Health Services Staff	12	16	N/A	7	35
Maintenance Staff	15	N/A	N/A	13	28
<i>Total Filled Operations Positions</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>733</i>
Division of Education					
Assistant Principal	1	2	1	1	5
Instructor	16	32	9	4	61
Instructional Assistant	4	8	2	1	15
Administrative/Other Staff	6	5	4	7	22
<i>Total Filled Education Positions</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>103</i>
<i>Total Filled Direct Care Positions</i>	<i>367</i>	<i>329</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>836</i>

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

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

* Central Office staff, including the principal of the Yvonne B. Miller High School, are not included in the table above.

* Contracted services are not included.

* Administrative/Other Staff under the Division of Operations include office services and administrative assistants, program coordinators and support technicians, secretaries, institutional safety officers, and volunteer coordinators.

* Administrative/Other Staff under the Division of Education include office managers, secretaries, librarians, guidance counselors, reading specialists, program support technicians, IEP coordinators, and educational evaluators.

» 53.7% of filled direct care positions were JCOs or JCO Seniors.

» There were 96 vacant direct care positions: 43 at Beaumont JCC, 41 at Bon Air JCC, and 12 at RDC.



CSU Staffing (Filled Positions) as of June 30, 2014*

CSU	Director	Supervisor/ Manager	PO/PO Senior	Administrative/ Other Staff	Total
1	1	5	18	5	29
2	1	4	15	4	24
2A	1	1	4	2	8
3	1	4	11	4	20
4	1	7	33	7	48
5	1	2	10	3	16
6	1	2	8	5	16
7	1	5	23	7	36
8	1	4	15	5	25
9	1	4	11	5.5	21.5
10	1	2	10	5.5	18.5
11	1	2	9	4	16
12	1	4	18	6	29
13	1	6	22	6	35
14	1	4	22	7	34
15	1	7	23	7	38
16	1	5	14.5	4.5	25
18	1	3	11	5	20
20L	1	2	7	2	12
20W	0	1	4	1	6
21	1	3	11	2	17
22	1	2	10	6	19
23	1	1	6	2	10
23A	1	3	8.5	3	15.5
24	1	3	15	5	24
25	1	2	10	5	18
26	0	2	10	4	16
27	1	3	13	3	20
28	1	2	8	4	15
29	1	2	11	7.5	21.5
30	1	3	10	3	17
31	1	7	24.75	6	38.75
<i>Total Filled Positions</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>425.75</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>708.75</i>

* CSUs 17A, 17F, and 19 are not included because they are locally-funded. Two locally-funded POs in CSU 15 are not included.

* Two psychologists from CSUs 29 and 31 are included in Administrative/Other Staff.

- » 60.1% of filled positions in the CSUs were POs and PO Seniors (intake, probation, and parole).
- » Statewide, there were 90 vacant positions in the CSUs; 70.6% of the vacancies were for PO or PO Senior positions.





6 Appendices

Appendix A: “Other” Categories

The following categories were combined due to their low incidence.

“Delinquent - Miscellaneous/Other” Offenses

The following offense categories were grouped into the combined category of “Delinquent - Miscellaneous/Other” in the offense category distribution tables in this report:

- » Abortion
- » Accomplice
- » Animals
- » Arrests
- » Bail
- » Boating
- » Bribery
- » Computer Crime
- » Conservation
- » Conspiracy
- » 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
- » Parole/Probation Violation
- » Peace, Conservator of the
- » Perjury
- » Prisoners
- » Professions and Occupations
- » Racketeer/Corrupt Organization
- » Riot and Unlawful Assembly
- » School - Student’s Behavior
- » School Attendance
- » Solicitation
- » Telephone
- » Terrorism
- » Treason
- » Traffic - Smoking
- » Venue
- » Violent Activities
- » Waters, Ports, & Harbors

“Status/Other - Other” Offenses

The following offense categories were grouped into the combined category of “Status/Other - Other” in the offense category distribution tables in this report:

- » Curfew Violation
- » Motion to Show Cause
- » Purchase/Attempted Purchase of Tobacco by Minor
- » Petition Filed for Judicial Authorization of an Abortion

“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:

- » 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: CSUs and FIPS (Ordered by CSU)

CSU	Name	FIPS	CSU	Name	FIPS	CSU	Name	FIPS
1	Chesapeake	550	13	Richmond	760	25	Augusta Co.	015
2	Virginia Beach	810	14	Henrico Co.	087	25	Bath Co.	017
2A	Accomack Co.	001	15	Caroline Co.	033	25	Botetourt Co.	023
2A	Northampton Co.	131	15	Essex Co.	057	25	Craig Co.	045
3	Portsmouth	740	15	Hanover Co.	085	25	Highland Co.	091
4	Norfolk	710	15	King George Co.	099	25	Rockbridge Co.	163
5	Isle of Wight Co.	093	15	Lancaster Co.	103	25	Buena Vista	530
5	Southampton Co.	175	15	Northumberland Co.	133	25	Covington	580
5	Franklin	620	15	Richmond Co.	159	25	Lexington	678
5	Suffolk	800	15	Spotsylvania Co.	177	25	Staunton	790
6	Brunswick Co.	025	15	Stafford Co.	179	25	Waynesboro	820
6	Greensville Co.	081	15	Westmoreland Co.	193	26	Clarke Co.	043
6	Prince George Co.	149	15	Fredericksburg	630	26	Frederick Co.	069
6	Surry Co.	181	16	Albemarle Co.	003	26	Page Co.	139
6	Sussex Co.	183	16	Culpeper Co.	047	26	Rockingham Co.	165
6	Emporia	595	16	Fluvanna Co.	065	26	Shenandoah Co.	171
6	Hopewell	670	16	Goochland Co.	075	26	Warren Co.	187
7	Newport News	700	16	Greene Co.	079	26	Harrisonburg	660
8	Hampton	650	16	Louisa Co.	109	26	Winchester	840
9	Charles City Co.	036	16	Madison Co.	113	27	Carroll Co.	035
9	Gloucester Co.	073	16	Orange Co.	137	27	Floyd Co.	063
9	James City Co.	095	16	Charlottesville	540	27	Grayson Co.	077
9	King and Queen Co.	097	17A	Arlington Co.	013	27	Montgomery Co.	121
9	King William Co.	101	17F	Falls Church	610	27	Pulaski Co.	155
9	Mathews Co.	115	18	Alexandria	510	27	Wythe Co.	197
9	Middlesex Co.	119	19	Fairfax Co.	059	27	Galax	640
9	New Kent Co.	127	19	Fairfax	600	27	Radford	750
9	York Co.	199	20L	Loudoun Co.	107	28	Smyth Co.	173
9	Poquoson	735	20W	Fauquier Co.	061	28	Washington Co.	191
9	Williamsburg	830	20W	Rappahannock Co.	157	28	Bristol	520
10	Appomattox Co.	011	21	Henry Co.	089	29	Bland Co.	021
10	Buckingham Co.	029	21	Patrick Co.	141	29	Buchanan Co.	027
10	Charlotte Co.	037	21	Martinsville	690	29	Dickenson Co.	051
10	Cumberland Co.	049	22	Franklin Co.	067	29	Giles Co.	071
10	Halifax Co.	083	22	Pittsylvania Co.	143	29	Russell Co.	167
10	Lunenburg Co.	111	22	Danville	590	29	Tazewell Co.	185
10	Mecklenburg Co.	117	23	Roanoke Co.	161	30	Lee Co.	105
10	Prince Edward Co.	147	23	Salem	775	30	Scott Co.	169
11	Amelia Co.	007	23A	Roanoke	770	30	Wise Co.	195
11	Dinwiddie Co.	053	24	Amherst Co.	009	30	Norton	720
11	Nottoway Co.	135	24	Bedford Co.	019	31	Prince William Co.	153
11	Powhatan Co.	145	24	Campbell Co.	031	31	Manassas	683
11	Petersburg	730	24	Nelson Co.	125	31	Manassas Park	685
12	Chesterfield Co.	041	24	Lynchburg	680			
12	Colonial Heights	570	25	Alleghany Co.	005			



Appendix B, continued: CSUs and FIPS (Ordered by FIPS)

FIPS	Name	CSU	FIPS	Name	CSU	FIPS	Name	CSU
001	Accomack Co.	2A	093	Isle of Wight Co.	5	191	Washington Co.	28
003	Albemarle Co.	16	095	James City Co.	9	193	Westmoreland Co.	15
005	Alleghany Co.	25	097	King and Queen Co.	9	195	Wise Co.	30
007	Amelia Co.	11	099	King George Co.	15	197	Wythe Co.	27
009	Amherst Co.	24	101	King William Co.	9	199	York Co.	9
011	Appomattox Co.	10	103	Lancaster Co.	15	510	Alexandria	18
013	Arlington Co.	17A	105	Lee Co.	30	520	Bristol	28
015	Augusta Co.	25	107	Loudoun Co.	20L	530	Buena Vista	25
017	Bath Co.	25	109	Louisa Co.	16	540	Charlottesville	16
019	Bedford Co.	24	111	Lunenburg Co.	10	550	Chesapeake	1
021	Bland Co.	29	113	Madison Co.	16	570	Colonial Heights	12
023	Boteourt Co.	25	115	Mathews Co.	9	580	Covington	25
025	Brunswick Co.	6	117	Mecklenburg Co.	10	590	Danville	22
027	Buchanan Co.	29	119	Middlesex Co.	9	595	Emporia	6
029	Buckingham Co.	10	121	Montgomery Co.	27	600	Fairfax	19
031	Campbell Co.	24	125	Nelson Co.	24	610	Falls Church	17F
033	Caroline Co.	15	127	New Kent Co.	9	620	Franklin	5
035	Carroll Co.	27	131	Northampton Co.	2A	630	Fredericksburg	15
036	Charles City Co.	9	133	Northumberland Co.	15	640	Galax	27
037	Charlotte Co.	10	135	Nottoway Co.	11	650	Hampton	8
041	Chesterfield Co.	12	137	Orange Co.	16	660	Harrisonburg	26
043	Clarke Co.	26	139	Page Co.	26	670	Hopewell	6
045	Craig Co.	25	141	Patrick Co.	21	678	Lexington	25
047	Culpeper Co.	16	143	Pittsylvania Co.	22	680	Lynchburg	24
049	Cumberland Co.	10	145	Powhatan Co.	11	683	Manassas	31
051	Dickenson Co.	29	147	Prince Edward Co.	10	685	Manassas Park	31
053	Dinwiddie Co.	11	149	Prince George Co.	6	690	Martinsville	21
057	Essex Co.	15	153	Prince William Co.	31	700	Newport News	7
059	Fairfax Co.	19	155	Pulaski Co.	27	710	Norfolk	4
061	Fauquier Co.	20W	157	Rappahannock Co.	20W	720	Norton	30
063	Floyd Co.	27	159	Richmond Co.	15	730	Petersburg	11
065	Fluvanna Co.	16	161	Roanoke Co.	23	735	Poquoson	9
067	Franklin Co.	22	163	Rockbridge Co.	25	740	Portsmouth	3
069	Frederick Co.	26	165	Rockingham Co.	26	750	Radford	27
071	Giles Co.	29	167	Russell Co.	29	760	Richmond	13
073	Gloucester Co.	9	169	Scott Co.	30	770	Roanoke	23A
075	Goochland Co.	16	171	Shenandoah Co.	26	775	Salem	23
077	Grayson Co.	27	173	Smyth Co.	28	790	Staunton	25
079	Greene Co.	16	175	Southampton Co.	5	800	Suffolk	5
081	Greensville Co.	6	177	Spotsylvania Co.	15	810	Virginia Beach	2
083	Halifax Co.	10	179	Stafford Co.	15	820	Waynesboro	25
085	Hanover Co.	15	181	Surry Co.	6	830	Williamsburg	9
087	Henrico Co.	14	183	Sussex Co.	6	840	Winchester	26
089	Henry Co.	21	185	Tazewell Co.	29			
091	Highland Co.	25	187	Warren Co.	26			



Appendix C: 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: (must be detained)
 1. Use of firearm in current offense
 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 C, 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

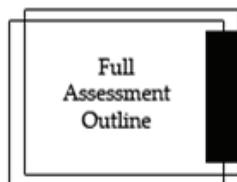
History of 2+ violent/assaultive offenses
 Parent unwilling to provide appropriate supervision
 Parent unable to provide appropriate supervision
 Juvenile has significant mental health problem/
 mental retardation
 Juvenile has significant substance abuse problem
 Juvenile does not regularly attend school/work
 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 D: 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 D, 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 E: Probation and Parole Statuses

A continuous probation case is defined as an active status followed by any combination of active or inactive statuses with no more than five days between statuses. A continuous parole case is defined as an active status followed by any combination of active or inactive statuses with no more than 30 days between statuses. ADP and LOS for both probation and parole are calculated using only the active statuses.

Active Probation Statuses

- » Probation - Contacts Less Than 1 Per Month
- » Probation (Low)
- » Probation (Moderate)
- » Probation (High)
- » Intensive Probation Supervision
- » Residential Placement (Not JCC or Halfway House)

Inactive Probation Statuses

- » Inactive - Absconder/Whereabouts Unknown
- » Inactive Supervision According to Supervision Plan
- » Inactive Supervision by Another State
- » Inactive Supervision - Courtesy Supervision in Another CSU
- » Judicially Ordered Unsupervised Probation
- » Pending CSU Transfer
- » Post-Dispositional Detention Program

Active Parole Statuses

- » Level 1 Parole - Community Supervision
- » Level 2 Parole - Community Supervision
- » Level 3 Parole - Community Supervision
- » Level 4 Parole - Community Supervision
- » Parole - Private Residential Placement
- » Post Commitment Halfway House

Inactive Parole Statuses

- » Inactive - Absconder/Whereabouts Unknown
- » Inactive Supervision According to Supervision Plan
- » Inactive Supervision by Another State
- » Inactive Supervision - Courtesy Supervision in Another CSU
- » Pending CSU Transfer



Appendix F: 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																								
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 _____										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) _____														
5. COUNSELOR SUPERVISOR _____										4. CLASSIFICATION INDICATED INSTITUTION: TREATMENT TEAM RECOMMENDED INSTITUTION: COMMENT IF DIFFERENT:														
PRINT										SIGNATURE														



Appendix G: 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 III = 250-495 Points		II = 155-245 Points IV = 500 or More Points	

DIS-043: Revised March 30, 2011



Appendix H: 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.



