

Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice

DATA RESOURCE GUIDE

FISCAL YEAR 2015



Data Resource Guide

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Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice
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This guide fulfills the mandates set forth in §§ 2.2-222, 16.1-309.2 *et seq.*, and 66-13 of the *Code of Virginia*, which specify data collection and reporting requirements for the Department of Juvenile Justice. These mandates are combined in Item 405, Paragraph F of the 2015 Appropriation Act, Chapter 655, 2015 Acts of the General Assembly.

Executive Summary

This report provides an overview of the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), highlighting fiscal year (FY) 2015 data and trends in all program and service areas, including court service 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 2014 to FY 2015

- » Intake complaints decreased 2.3% from 198,863 to 194,329.
 - › Domestic Relations and Child Welfare intake complaints decreased 2.4% from 140,232 to 136,870.
 - › Juvenile intake complaints decreased 2.0% from 58,631 to 57,459.
- » VJCCCA placements decreased 1.5% from 14,548 to 14,334.
- » JDC detainments decreased 8.9% from 10,036 to 9,141.
- » JDC average daily population (ADP) decreased 3.5% from 735 to 709.
- » Direct care admissions increased 4.6% from 367 to 384.
- » Direct care ADP decreased 15.0% from 599 to 509.

Juvenile Characteristics in FY 2015

- » The average ages of juveniles were as follows:
 - › Juvenile Intake Cases – 15.9
 - › Detainments – 16.2
 - › Direct Care Admissions – 16.8
 - › Direct Care Releases – 18.1
- » 80.2% of juvenile intake complaints were diversion-eligible; 19.0% of juvenile intake complaints were resolved or diverted without a petition being filed.
 - › Of the 7,482 juvenile intake complaints diverted, 77.5% were successful.
- » 15.4% of all juvenile intake cases were for felony offenses, 33.5% of all new probation cases were for felony offenses, and 84.9% of all commitments were for felony offenses.
 - › 52.4% 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:
 - › 84.4% appeared to have significant symptoms of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, Conduct Disorder, Oppositional Defiant Disorder, Substance Abuse Disorder, or Substance Dependence Disorder; 64.3% appeared to have significant symptoms of other mental health disorders.
 - › 53.1% had a mental health treatment need.
 - › 92.7% had an aggression management treatment need.
 - › 83.3% had a substance abuse treatment need.
 - › 12.5% had a sex offender treatment need.



Length of Stay (LOS) Averages in FY 2015

Average LOSs were as follows:

- » JDC Releases
 - › Pre-Dispositional – 23.6 days
 - › Post-Dispositional without Programs – 13.3 days
 - › Post-Dispositional with Programs – 141.1 days (4.6 months)
- » Probation Releases – 12.2 months
- » Parole Releases – 9.4 months
- » Direct Care Releases – 16.5 months

Forecast through FY 2021

- » The JDC forecast projects that the ADP will decline over the next six FYs by an average of 7.8% annually, reaching an ADP of 436 in FY 2021.
- » The direct care forecast projects that the ADP will decrease through FY 2019 to 295 and then increase slightly to 302 in FY 2021.

Reconviction Rates for FY 2010-2013, Tracked through FY 2015

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

- » Probation Placements: 23.7-27.7%.
- » Direct Care Releases: 42.3-44.0%.
- » Parole Placements: 47.6-52.8%.

Expenditures in FY 2015

- » DJJ expended a total of \$198,642,588.
- » DJJ's direct care per capita cost was \$142,491.





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1 Introduction and Overview

The Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) provides services to juveniles and families by operating 32 court service units (CSUs) and two juvenile correctional centers (JCCs). DJJ audits and certifies 34 CSUs (including two locally-operated CSUs), 18 group homes, 24 juvenile detention centers (JDCs), and two 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 career readiness



education) to enable juveniles to become law-abiding members of the community during and 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-

vate 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, Merrimac 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 unit 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

CAP: Central Admissions and Placement

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

CHINS^{Sup}: Child in Need of Supervision

CPMT: Community Policy and Management Team

CPP: Community Placement Program

CRCP: Comprehensive Re-entry Case Plan

CSA: Children’s Services Act for At-
Risk Youth and Families

CSU: Court Service Unit

CTE: Career and Technical Education

CTM: Community Treatment Model

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

ICJ: Interstate Commission for Juveniles

ICN: Intake Case Number

ICRC: Institutional Classification
and Review Committee

IEP: Individualized Education Plan

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 offense 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 or found to be a status offender.

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 §§ 16.1-278.4, 16.1-278.6, and 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 2015 begins July 1, 2014, and ends June 30, 2015.

Group Home: a juvenile residential facility certified by DJJ and at least partially funded through VJCCCA that is a community-based, home-like single dwelling or its acceptable equivalent. Placements can be pre-D or post-D.

Indeterminate Commitment: the commitment of a juvenile to DJJ in which the juvenile's LOS range (ERD to LRD) 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 a matter that is alleged to fall within the jurisdiction and venue of a particular J&DR



district court. An intake officer at the CSU decides whether the complaint will result in no action, diversion, or the filing of 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 and admitted to DJJ to October 15, 2015 for an offense of murder, attempted murder, voluntary manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter, rape, aggravated sexual battery, forcible sodomy, object sexual penetration, armed robbery, carjacking, malicious wounding of a law enforcement officer, aggravated malicious wounding, felonious injury by mob, abduction, felonious poisoning, adulteration of products, or arson of an occupied dwelling. A major offender case requires administrative review before the juvenile is released.

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

Petition: a document filed with the 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 (or 12 months for felony or misdemeanor offenses resulting in death) 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 2015 begins July 1, 2014, and ends September 30, 2014.

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 five 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 non-secure 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.
-
- 2000:** The criteria for indeterminately committing a juvenile to DJJ were amended from being adjudicated delinquent for two Class 1 misdemeanors to four Class 1 misdemeanors that were not part of a common act, transaction, or scheme.
-
- 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.
-
- 2015:** RDC was closed and mothballed.
- Juveniles in the Oak Ridge Program were gradually integrated with the general population at Beaumont JCC for educational services and other programming while retaining specialized housing.
-



Data in the DRG

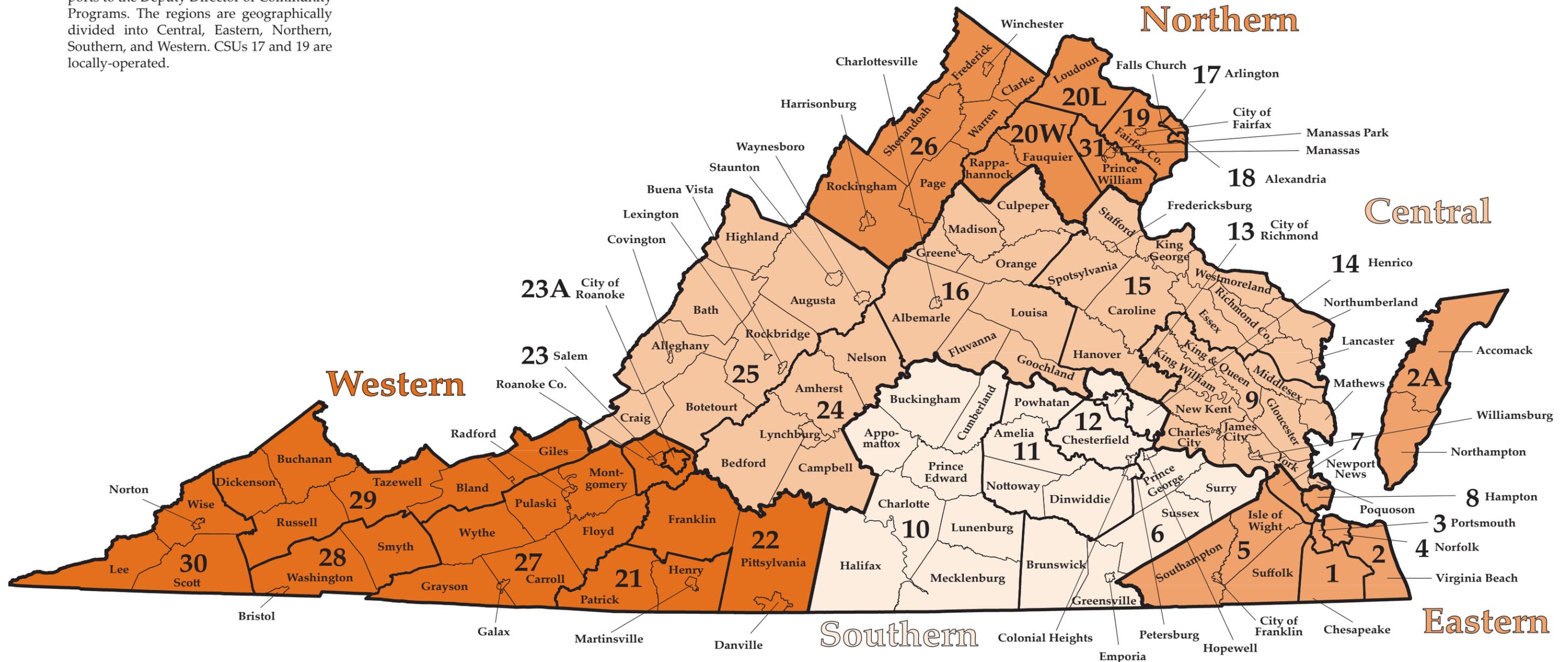
DJJ has published the DRG annually since 2001. After some initial modifications in the early editions, the DRG remained substantially unchanged until the FY 2012 report. The current DRG has many similarities to previous editions and continues to fulfill the reporting mandates. Some revisions and data 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.
- » The DAI ranking of most serious offenses is not comparable to previous reports. DAI rankings used by DJJ were reviewed (i.e., checked against the VCSC designation and the *Code of Virginia*) and updated accordingly.
- » Locality-specific CSU data are presented in summary form. More detailed locality-specific CSU data are available online.
- » CSU 17 includes data from CSUs 17A and 17F because their operations were combined in July 2014.
- » Subsequent commitments, defined as commitments to DJJ resulting from an offense that occurred while in direct care instead of in the community, are excluded except where otherwise specified. An offense that occurred while in direct care may also result in an adult jail or prison sentence rather than a subsequent commitment to DJJ; these sentences are not included.
- » The categorization of commitment types (i.e., blended, determinate, indeterminate) and LOS are based on the initial commitment(s) and not subsequent commitments except where otherwise specified.
- » Canceled, rescinded, and successfully appealed commitments are not included except for in direct care ADP or where otherwise specified.
- » Recidivism rates are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2014 due to several changes in methodology. These changes are explained in detail on pages 55-56.
- » CSU-specific recidivism data for parole placements are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2014. The CSU was previously identified by the committing J&DR district court but is now 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 reports prior to FY 2014. 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 methodology for determining direct care per capita costs are not comparable to the FY 2011-2013 reports. The per capita calculation divides total direct care expenditures by the ADP of juveniles in direct care. The per bed cost in the FY 2011-2013 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

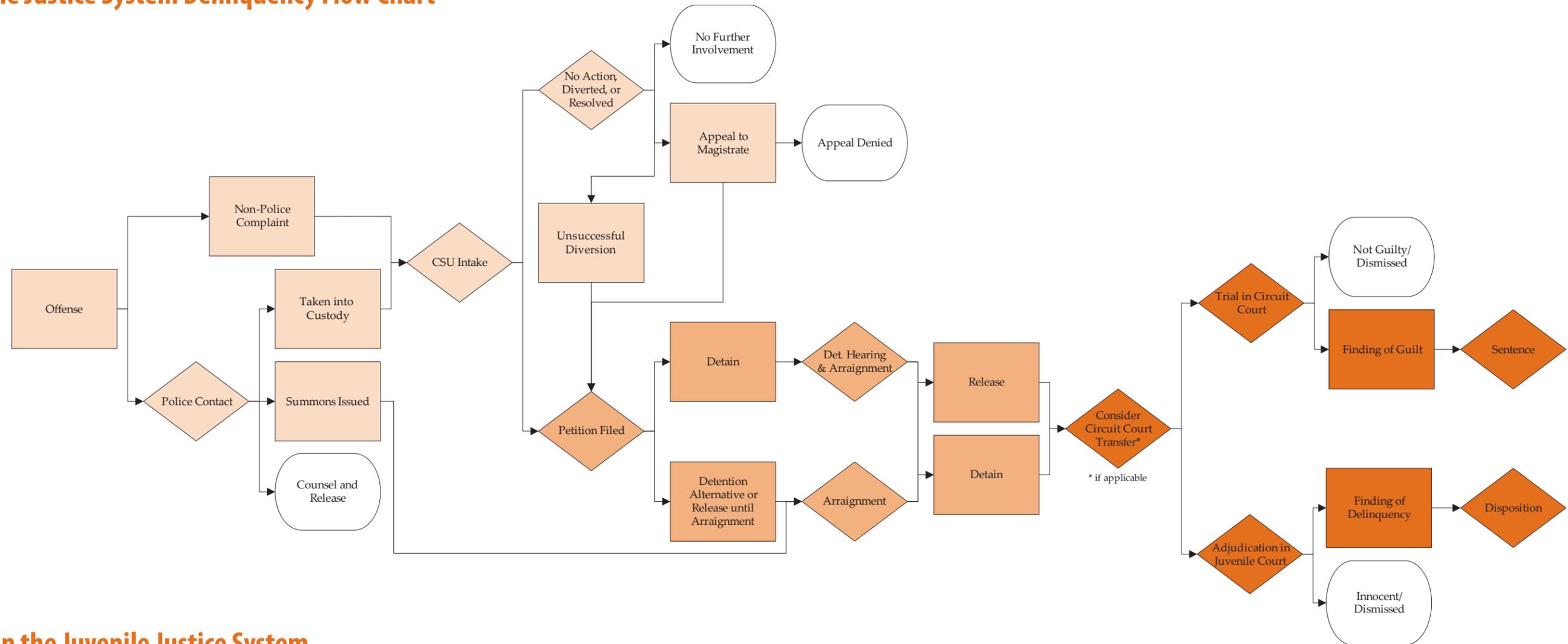
DJJ's Division of Community Programs is organized into five regions, each overseen by a regional program manager who reports to the Deputy Director of Community Programs. The regions are geographically divided into Central, Eastern, Northern, Southern, and Western. CSUs 17 and 19 are locally-operated.



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



Juvenile Justice System Delinquency 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, in most cases 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 delinquency 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

Community Programs

CSUs within the Division of Community Programs provide a continuum of community-based services to juveniles.

Juvenile Intake

Intake services are available 24 hours a day at each of the 34 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 is completed at the same time as the social history, classifying the juveniles according to their relative risk of reoffending and determining areas

of need. (See Appendix D for an outline of YASI items.) The information in the social history and YASI 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 completed by CSU personnel may include substance abuse assessments, case summaries to the FAPT's under the CSA, commitment packets, ICJ reports, MHSTPs, 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. Juveniles may receive family and individual counseling, career readiness training, specialized educational services, or other community-based 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 while in direct care. 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, career readiness training, specialized educational services, or other community-based 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.)

Re-Entry

Re-entry coordination provides treatment planning for committed juveniles in preparation for release from direct care. JCC, parole, and re-entry staff collaborate to develop comprehensive release plans with the appropriate supervision and support services.

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 2013-2015

DR/CW Complaints	2013	2014	2015
Custody	66,631	66,518	64,224
Support/Desertion	20,737	20,669	19,690
Protective Order	15,149	14,822	15,196
Visitation	37,386	38,223	37,760
<i>Total DR/CW Complaints</i>	<i>139,903</i>	<i>140,232</i>	<i>136,870</i>
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	11,137	11,210	10,976
Class 1 Misdemeanor	24,557	23,046	22,578
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	4,837	4,522	4,517
CHINS/CHINSup	9,089	8,388	8,374
Other			
TDO	556	658	882
Technical Violation	8,901	8,423	7,643
Traffic	1,335	1,400	1,632
Other	1,128	984	857
<i>Total Juvenile Complaints</i>	<i>61,540</i>	<i>58,631</i>	<i>57,459</i>
<i>Total Complaints</i>	<i>201,443</i>	<i>198,863</i>	<i>194,329</i>

- » 70.4% of total intake complaints were DR/CW complaints in FY 2015, and 29.6% were juvenile complaints.
- » DR/CW complaints decreased from 140,232 in FY 2014 to 136,870 in FY 2015, a decrease of 2.4%.
- » Juvenile complaints decreased from 58,631 in FY 2014 to 57,459 in FY 2015, a decrease of 2.0%.
- » 19.1% of juvenile complaints in FY 2015 were felony complaints.

Juvenile Intake Dispositions, FY 2015

Intake Disposition	2015
Petitions	
Petition Filed	50.2%
Unsuccessful Diversion with Petition	1.3%
Detention Order with Petition	19.4%
Detention Order Only	1.1%
Resolved	7.3%
Diverted	
Open Diversion	1.0%
Successful Diversion	10.1%
Unsuccessful Diversion with No Petition	0.8%
Other	9.0%
<i>Total Juvenile Complaints</i>	<i>57,459</i>

- » A petition was filed for 70.9% of juvenile complaints.
- » 80.2% of juvenile complaints were diversion-eligible.
- » 19.0% of juvenile complaints were resolved or diverted without a petition being filed.
- » Of the 7,482 juvenile complaints diverted, 77.2% had successful outcomes.



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 2015, there was an average of 1.4 juvenile intake complaints per case.

Juvenile Intake Case Demographics, FY 2013-2015

Demographics	2013	2014	2015
Race			
Asian	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%
Black	42.5%	43.7%	43.4%
White	48.5%	48.0%	47.8%
Other/Unknown	7.8%	7.4%	7.8%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	8.1%	8.6%	8.9%
Non-Hispanic	23.3%	21.9%	21.8%
Unknown/Missing	68.7%	69.5%	69.3%
Sex			
Female	32.4%	31.3%	32.7%
Male	67.6%	68.7%	67.3%
Age			
8-12	6.4%	6.4%	6.5%
13	7.4%	7.6%	7.3%
14	12.0%	12.7%	12.4%
15	17.7%	17.7%	18.1%
16	23.0%	23.3%	23.3%
17	28.5%	27.5%	27.5%
18-20	3.9%	3.6%	3.6%
Missing	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%
<i>Total Juvenile Intake Cases</i>	<i>46,320</i>	<i>43,805</i>	<i>42,363</i>

- » 47.8% of intake cases in FY 2015 were white juveniles, and 43.4% were black juveniles.
- » 21.8% of juvenile intake cases in FY 2015 were identified as non-Hispanic, and 8.9% were identified as Hispanic. 69.3% were missing ethnicity information.
- » 67.3% of juvenile intake cases in FY 2015 were male, and 32.7% were female.
- » Approximately half (50.8-51.5%) of juvenile intake cases since FY 2013 were 16 or 17 years of age.
- » The average age of juvenile intake cases in FY 2015 was 15.9.

Workload Information, FY 2015*

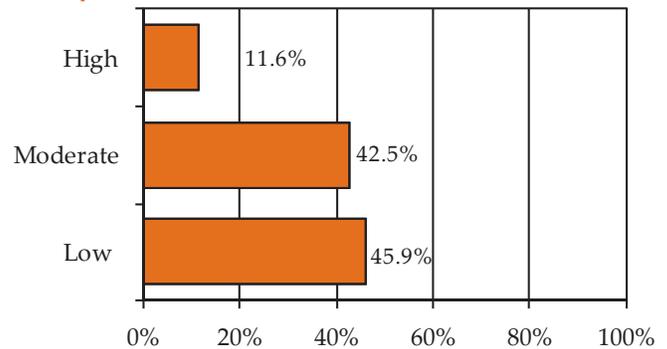
Completed Reports	Count	Activity	ADP
Pre-D Reports	2,327	Probation	4,405
Post-D Reports	1,957	Intensive Prob.	320
Transfer Reports	99	Parole	283
Custody Investigations	30	Direct Care	543

* 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 reports prior to FY 2014 because adult cases are excluded.

- » The majority (97.1%) of completed reports were pre- or post-D social history reports. 2,327 pre-D reports were completed, and 1,957 post-D reports were completed.
- » Probation, including intensive probation, had the highest ADP (4,725).
- » Parole had an ADP of 283.

Completed Initial YASIs, FY 2015*



* Data may include multiple initial assessments for a juvenile if completed on different days.

* The "Low" risk level for completed initial assessments includes juveniles whose overall risk level was "None."

- » 5,532 initial YASIs were completed.
- » The most common risk level for completed initial YASIs 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 2015*

Offense Category	Felony Juvenile Intake Complaints	Misdemeanor Juvenile Intake Complaints	Total Juvenile Intake Complaints	New Probation Case Offenses	Commitment Offenses
Delinquent					
Abusive Language	N/A	0.9%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
Alcohol	N/A	5.6%	2.6%	2.4%	0.7%
Arson	2.0%	0.5%	0.6%	0.9%	0.4%
Assault	11.7%	24.9%	13.7%	17.3%	21.1%
Burglary	13.7%	N/A	2.6%	4.9%	8.9%
Disorderly Conduct	N/A	7.1%	3.3%	3.1%	1.5%
Escape	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%
Extortion	1.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%
Family	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Fraud	5.4%	1.3%	1.6%	1.7%	1.1%
Gangs	2.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%	2.1%
Kidnapping	0.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.8%
Larceny	32.2%	14.4%	12.8%	18.5%	16.6%
Murder	0.4%	N/A	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Narcotics	4.9%	11.4%	6.2%	6.2%	1.9%
Obscenity	2.5%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.2%
Obstruction of Justice	0.3%	3.2%	1.5%	1.7%	1.0%
Robbery	7.2%	N/A	1.4%	1.6%	10.2%
Sexual Abuse	5.3%	0.6%	1.3%	2.9%	3.8%
Sexual Offense	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Trespassing	0.0%	5.4%	2.5%	3.6%	1.3%
Vandalism	5.5%	10.7%	6.0%	8.8%	5.9%
Weapons	2.0%	3.5%	2.0%	2.9%	4.6%
Misc./Other	0.7%	2.3%	2.7%	1.9%	0.9%
Technical					
Contempt of Court	N/A	N/A	6.1%	3.9%	1.5%
Failure to Appear	N/A	N/A	1.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Parole Violation	N/A	N/A	0.5%	0.0%	1.6%
Probation Violation	N/A	N/A	6.4%	5.3%	10.9%
Traffic					
Traffic	1.2%	6.5%	6.3%	2.2%	1.5%
Status/Other					
Civil Commitment	N/A	N/A	1.5%	0.0%	N/A
CHINS	N/A	N/A	3.5%	0.8%	N/A
CHINSup	N/A	N/A	7.8%	5.3%	N/A
Other	N/A	N/A	3.2%	1.3%	N/A
Total Offenses	10,925	26,557	57,459	14,529	1,230

* 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."

* N/A indicates an offense severity (e.g., felony, misdemeanor) that does not exist for that offense category.

- » 63.6% of juvenile intake complaints were for delinquent offenses, 14.0% were for technical offenses, 6.3% were for traffic offenses, and 16.1% were for status or other offenses.
- » 81.0% of offenses that resulted in a new probation case were for delinquent offenses, 9.5% were for technical offenses, 2.2% were for traffic offenses, and 7.3% were for status or other offenses.
- » 84.3% of offenses that resulted in commitment were for delinquent offenses, 14.1% were for technical offenses, and 1.5% were for traffic offenses.
- » Assault (13.7%) and larceny (12.8%) were the most common offenses among intake complaints.
 - › Larceny was the most common offense among felony intake complaints (32.2%).
 - › Assault was the most common offense among misdemeanor intake complaints (24.9%).
- » Larceny (18.5%) and assault (17.3%) were the most common offenses among new probation cases.
- » Assault (21.1%) and larceny (16.6%) were the most common offenses that resulted in commitment. (See pages 41 and 42 for most serious offense data for direct care admissions.)
- » Offense categories for pre-D detention are not presented. (See page 30 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 2015*

Most Serious Offense Severity	Juvenile Intake Cases	New Probation Cases	Commitments
DAI Ranking			
Felony			
Against Persons	5.6%	13.2%	52.4%
Weapons/Narcotics	0.8%	2.0%	4.0%
Other	9.0%	18.3%	28.6%
Class 1 Misdemeanor			
Against Persons	13.8%	21.8%	6.6%
Other	23.7%	27.4%	6.1%
Prob./Parole Violation	8.8%	0.5%	2.4%
Court Order Violation	7.3%	2.1%	N/A
Status Offense	17.9%	8.4%	N/A
Other	13.1%	6.3%	N/A
Missing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
VCSC Ranking			
Person	21.7%	36.1%	57.7%
Property	20.6%	33.4%	31.7%
Narcotics	6.8%	8.2%	1.3%
Other	50.9%	22.4%	9.3%
Missing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Juvenile Cases	42,363	4,481	378

* The DAI ranking of most serious offenses is not comparable to previous reports due to updates made to the categorizations to align them with VCSC rankings and the *Code of Virginia*.

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

* N/A indicates an offense severity (e.g., felony, misdemeanor) that does not exist for that offense category.

- » Most serious offenses by DAI ranking:
 - › Other Class 1 misdemeanors were the highest percentage (23.7%) of juvenile intake cases.
 - › Other Class 1 misdemeanors were the highest percentage (27.4%) of new probation cases.
 - › Felonies against persons were the highest percentage (52.4%) of commitments.
- » Most serious offenses by VCSC ranking:
 - › Other offenses were the highest percentage (50.9%) of juvenile intake cases.
 - › Person offenses were the highest percentage (36.1%) of new probation cases.
 - › Person offenses were the highest percentage (57.7%) of commitments.
- » 67.7% (28,664) of juvenile intake cases were detention-eligible. There were 6,923 pre-D statuses for a rate of 4.1 detention-eligible intakes per pre-D detention status.

Time Frames

- » The average time from intake to adjudication in FY 2014 was 139 days. FY 2015 data are not available due to pending adjudications.
- » The average time from DJJ's receipt of commitment papers to direct care admission in FY 2015 was nine days (excluding subsequent commitments).

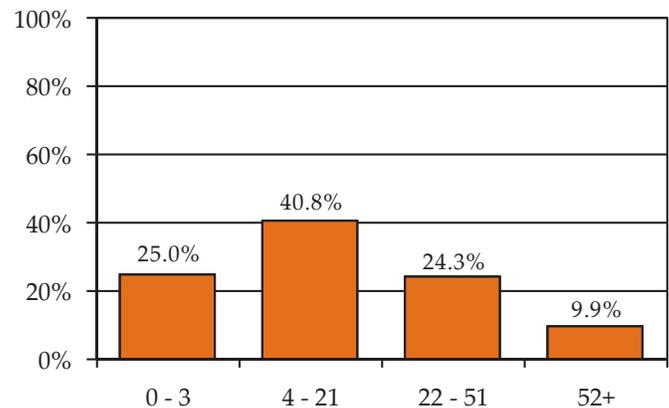
Placements, Releases, and Average LOS, FY 2015*

	Probation	Parole
Placements	4,481	382
Releases	4,868	361
Average LOS (Days)	371	286

* Releases are not comparable to previous reports due to the inclusion of only the final release for each continuous placement.

- » The average LOS on probation was 12.2 months, and the average LOS on parole was 9.4 months.
- » The average age for probation placements was 15.5.
- » The average age for parole placements was 17.5.

Pre-D Detention LOS Distribution (Days), FY 2015 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 6,975 pre-D releases.
- » The most common LOS in pre-D detention (40.8%) was between 4 and 21 days.
- » 25.0% of juveniles in pre-D detention had an LOS of three days or less.
- » 24.3% of juveniles in pre-D detention had an LOS between 22 and 51 days.
- » 9.9% of juveniles in pre-D detention had an LOS greater than 52 days.



Summary by CSU

Intake Complaints, FY 2015*

CSU	Complaints		Juvenile Complaint Offense Category				
	DR/CW	Juvenile	Felony	Class 1 Misd.	Class 2-4 Misd.	CHINS/ CHINSup	Other
1	5,088	1,407	28.9%	37.7%	9.7%	14.4%	9.2%
2	9,245	2,223	25.1%	41.2%	6.7%	12.6%	14.4%
2A	1,001	347	11.0%	42.9%	8.4%	10.4%	27.4%
3	3,191	1,055	22.5%	32.7%	5.9%	16.5%	22.5%
4	6,024	2,856	23.9%	30.8%	7.3%	17.9%	20.0%
5	1,504	884	28.6%	47.9%	7.7%	8.9%	6.9%
6	2,305	1,070	26.3%	43.3%	7.9%	10.7%	11.9%
7	3,497	2,471	23.4%	30.6%	4.9%	20.6%	20.5%
8	3,090	1,642	21.3%	41.7%	5.6%	20.3%	11.0%
9	2,737	1,556	20.2%	51.0%	10.9%	9.8%	8.1%
10	2,949	1,288	20.3%	37.0%	5.8%	17.8%	19.0%
11	2,485	1,445	18.1%	29.1%	4.3%	13.6%	34.9%
12	5,784	3,462	15.7%	57.3%	8.8%	3.4%	14.9%
13	3,911	1,914	26.6%	35.1%	3.9%	10.6%	23.8%
14	5,016	2,616	16.3%	42.2%	6.0%	15.2%	20.3%
15	9,688	3,484	24.9%	43.2%	9.4%	9.9%	12.5%
16	5,855	2,040	14.5%	36.0%	6.8%	21.5%	21.2%
17	1,198	1,089	14.0%	26.7%	8.2%	12.5%	38.7%
18	1,552	769	17.0%	28.7%	10.9%	27.2%	16.1%
19	9,457	4,414	18.6%	39.9%	10.9%	8.7%	21.8%
20L	3,706	1,875	11.7%	49.2%	13.6%	10.2%	15.3%
20W	842	290	16.9%	42.4%	10.0%	8.6%	22.1%
21	3,675	477	13.6%	35.4%	11.1%	17.0%	22.9%
22	3,339	1,557	16.7%	32.4%	7.2%	13.8%	29.9%
23	2,311	1,133	7.9%	41.2%	7.1%	16.8%	27.0%
23A	2,520	1,209	9.8%	42.0%	6.9%	13.6%	27.7%
24	5,333	1,746	12.9%	24.2%	4.7%	27.8%	30.4%
25	4,374	1,506	15.3%	44.6%	6.4%	23.7%	10.1%
26	5,844	2,528	16.8%	39.4%	9.3%	13.8%	20.6%
27	4,745	1,381	12.7%	39.1%	8.5%	25.1%	14.6%
28	2,888	720	12.6%	38.5%	5.4%	13.1%	30.4%
29	3,997	903	14.0%	28.5%	8.9%	31.3%	17.4%
30	2,448	627	11.0%	34.9%	8.9%	32.7%	12.4%
31	5,271	3,475	24.7%	40.1%	8.3%	9.7%	17.3%
<i>Total</i>	<i>136,870</i>	<i>57,459</i>	<i>19.1%</i>	<i>39.3%</i>	<i>7.9%</i>	<i>14.6%</i>	<i>19.2%</i>

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

* CSU 17 includes data from CSUs 17A and 17F because their operations were combined in July 2014.



Juvenile Complaint Dispositions, FY 2015*

CSU	Petitions			Detention Order Only	Resolved	Diverted			Other	Total
	Petition Filed	Unsuccessful Diversion with Petition	Detention Order with Petition			Open Diversion	Successful Diversion	Unsuccessful Diversion with No Petition		
1	52.5%	0.9%	21.0%	0.1%	19.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.3%	5.3%	1,407
2	39.7%	0.3%	26.9%	4.3%	6.2%	0.3%	12.5%	1.2%	8.6%	2,223
2A	49.3%	1.2%	15.3%	0.0%	6.3%	0.9%	9.5%	0.6%	17.0%	347
3	26.9%	0.4%	27.0%	1.1%	2.8%	0.1%	8.3%	1.8%	31.5%	1,055
4	40.2%	1.5%	21.7%	2.7%	14.0%	0.0%	8.8%	0.8%	10.3%	2,856
5	51.8%	0.0%	18.6%	0.0%	2.6%	0.9%	23.8%	1.1%	1.2%	884
6	58.0%	0.0%	25.5%	0.3%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.3%	1,070
7	29.9%	0.1%	40.9%	1.1%	9.6%	0.8%	1.1%	0.2%	16.5%	2,471
8	37.8%	0.2%	28.4%	6.3%	8.3%	0.0%	3.8%	0.3%	15.0%	1,642
9	67.5%	1.0%	13.4%	0.8%	11.1%	0.1%	5.7%	0.0%	0.3%	1,556
10	63.0%	1.3%	15.8%	0.1%	1.9%	0.7%	11.9%	1.2%	4.3%	1,288
11	55.6%	0.3%	23.6%	0.3%	5.0%	1.5%	4.2%	0.5%	9.0%	1,445
12	54.3%	2.8%	13.2%	0.0%	12.5%	0.2%	13.7%	0.3%	2.8%	3,462
13	43.9%	1.6%	31.6%	0.5%	1.5%	0.5%	9.2%	0.5%	10.7%	1,914
14	65.2%	0.9%	13.6%	1.9%	0.4%	1.5%	10.7%	0.3%	5.3%	2,616
15	54.5%	1.6%	12.4%	0.4%	9.4%	1.8%	11.8%	0.7%	7.3%	3,484
16	58.7%	1.5%	14.9%	1.7%	5.1%	0.0%	12.8%	1.5%	3.7%	2,040
17	44.8%	1.1%	21.2%	0.0%	2.8%	0.2%	8.4%	0.6%	20.9%	1,089
18	60.5%	0.8%	7.4%	0.1%	16.0%	0.8%	4.2%	0.7%	9.6%	769
19	41.5%	2.5%	20.3%	1.7%	6.4%	0.9%	18.0%	1.2%	7.6%	4,414
20L	40.1%	1.4%	8.2%	0.0%	23.3%	2.1%	16.4%	2.0%	6.6%	1,875
20W	55.5%	0.3%	23.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	17.2%	290
21	37.9%	0.2%	20.1%	0.6%	10.9%	0.0%	5.5%	1.5%	23.3%	477
22	47.5%	0.8%	29.4%	0.1%	1.3%	0.1%	6.5%	0.6%	13.9%	1,557
23	28.2%	0.5%	6.8%	0.7%	7.5%	2.0%	17.8%	0.9%	35.5%	1,133
23A	36.1%	3.4%	15.3%	6.0%	5.5%	0.1%	11.5%	1.9%	20.3%	1,209
24	78.5%	0.0%	16.2%	0.0%	2.1%	0.5%	0.6%	0.1%	2.0%	1,746
25	61.6%	0.1%	11.8%	0.2%	8.9%	0.1%	4.7%	0.5%	12.3%	1,506
26	62.7%	1.7%	18.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	11.4%	0.2%	5.3%	2,528
27	53.2%	1.7%	7.2%	0.4%	2.4%	0.1%	22.4%	2.2%	10.4%	1,381
28	66.8%	1.0%	18.5%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	9.9%	0.1%	1.3%	720
29	69.8%	0.0%	12.0%	0.0%	3.7%	0.6%	4.3%	0.0%	9.7%	903
30	77.2%	1.1%	6.2%	0.0%	4.6%	0.2%	9.4%	0.3%	1.0%	627
31	41.2%	2.1%	27.5%	0.0%	8.4%	6.4%	10.3%	1.2%	2.8%	3,475
<i>Total</i>	<i>50.2%</i>	<i>1.3%</i>	<i>19.4%</i>	<i>1.1%</i>	<i>7.3%</i>	<i>1.0%</i>	<i>10.1%</i>	<i>0.8%</i>	<i>9.0%</i>	<i>57,459</i>

* CSU 17 includes data from CSUs 17A and 17F because their operations were combined in July 2014.



Juvenile Intake Complaint Diversions, FY 2015*

CSU	Diversion-Eligible Complaints		Diversions			Successful Diversions	Total Complaints
	Count	% of Total Complaints	Count	% of Total Complaints	% of Diversion-Eligible Complaints	% of Total Diversions	
1	1,214	86.3%	31	2.2%	2.6%	48.4%	1,407
2	1,816	81.7%	315	14.2%	17.3%	87.9%	2,223
2A	268	77.2%	42	12.1%	15.7%	78.6%	347
3	906	85.9%	112	10.6%	12.4%	78.6%	1,055
4	2,240	78.4%	309	10.8%	13.8%	79.3%	2,856
5	764	86.4%	228	25.8%	29.8%	92.1%	884
6	921	86.1%	0	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	1,070
7	2,075	84.0%	50	2.0%	2.4%	50.0%	2,471
8	1,407	85.7%	70	4.3%	5.0%	88.6%	1,642
9	1,410	90.6%	104	6.7%	7.4%	83.7%	1,556
10	1,004	78.0%	189	14.7%	18.8%	80.4%	1,288
11	895	61.9%	94	6.5%	10.5%	63.8%	1,445
12	2,850	82.3%	589	17.0%	20.7%	80.6%	3,462
13	1,392	72.7%	225	11.8%	16.2%	78.7%	1,914
14	2,016	77.1%	354	13.5%	17.6%	79.4%	2,616
15	2,963	85.0%	555	15.9%	18.7%	74.2%	3,484
16	1,521	74.6%	320	15.7%	21.0%	80.9%	2,040
17	774	71.1%	107	9.8%	13.8%	83.2%	1,089
18	645	83.9%	48	6.2%	7.4%	64.6%	769
19	3,437	77.9%	993	22.5%	28.9%	79.9%	4,414
20L	1,558	83.1%	409	21.8%	26.3%	74.8%	1,875
20W	241	83.1%	10	3.4%	4.1%	90.0%	290
21	388	81.3%	34	7.1%	8.8%	76.5%	477
22	1,188	76.3%	123	7.9%	10.4%	82.1%	1,557
23	1,041	91.9%	223	19.7%	21.4%	84.8%	1,133
23A	981	81.1%	200	16.5%	20.4%	68.5%	1,209
24	1,216	69.6%	21	1.2%	1.7%	52.4%	1,746
25	1,358	90.2%	80	5.3%	5.9%	88.8%	1,506
26	1,992	78.8%	341	13.5%	17.1%	84.8%	2,528
27	1,155	83.6%	364	26.4%	31.5%	84.9%	1,381
28	496	68.9%	78	10.8%	15.7%	89.7%	720
29	753	83.4%	43	4.8%	5.7%	88.4%	903
30	543	86.6%	69	11.0%	12.7%	85.5%	627
31	2,626	75.6%	674	19.4%	25.7%	52.7%	3,475
<i>Total</i>	<i>46,054</i>	<i>80.2%</i>	<i>7,404</i>	<i>12.9%</i>	<i>16.1%</i>	<i>77.5%</i>	<i>57,459</i>

* Diversions reported above are not equal to diversions elsewhere in this report because only diversion-eligible complaints are included. Statewide, 78 complaints were diverted that were not eligible.

* CSU 17 includes data from CSUs 17A and 17F because their operations were combined in July 2014.



Workload Information, FY 2015*

CSU	Completed Reports				ADP			
	Pre-D	Post-D	Transfer	Custody Investigation	Probation	Intensive Probation	Parole	Direct Care
1	113	92	7	0	114	25	6	24
2	95	7	4	0	137	1	15	44
2A	42	11	1	0	35	0	2	8
3	101	16	3	0	86	0	11	15
4	266	27	16	0	54	120	34	66
5	77	5	4	0	78	0	8	22
6	102	5	5	0	51	0	5	10
7	175	38	12	0	128	47	25	49
8	101	6	4	0	26	53	13	29
9	33	17	0	0	56	0	7	14
10	16	36	2	0	69	0	3	12
11	37	20	1	0	80	0	7	10
12	128	17	9	0	124	0	10	22
13	33	197	0	0	260	0	31	47
14	34	242	4	0	338	0	17	31
15	133	39	9	0	170	17	17	23
16	114	102	0	0	249	0	7	13
17	24	26	0	3	135	0	1	4
18	72	11	2	0	128	0	2	5
19	80	306	2	7	433	0	8	15
20L	11	55	0	0	103	6	2	5
20W	6	37	0	0	72	0	2	1
21	63	51	6	0	98	2	4	4
22	118	37	1	0	137	2	5	9
23	31	7	1	0	29	0	0	0
23A	56	5	0	0	58	0	5	10
24	60	59	3	20	118	0	5	13
25	47	21	0	0	44	0	7	5
26	14	100	3	0	164	9	6	9
27	33	107	0	0	189	1	3	1
28	14	75	0	0	104	0	1	1
29	44	38	0	0	157	0	2	1
30	14	62	0	0	101	6	1	1
31	40	83	0	0	281	31	10	19
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,327</i>	<i>1,957</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>4,405</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>283</i>	<i>543</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.

* CSU 17 includes data from CSUs 17A and 17F because their operations were combined in July 2014.



YASI Overall Risk Scores, FY 2015*

CSU	Completed Initial YASIs				Probation Placement YASIs					Parole Placement YASIs				
	High	Mod.	Low	Total	High	Mod.	Low	Missing	Total	High	Mod.	Low	Missing	Total
1	2.6%	34.2%	63.2%	266	7.8%	39.1%	34.1%	19.0%	179	37.5%	62.5%	0.0%	0.0%	8
2	11.6%	38.7%	49.7%	292	25.5%	51.8%	9.5%	13.1%	137	69.2%	30.8%	0.0%	0.0%	13
2A	7.7%	41.5%	50.8%	65	10.4%	50.0%	33.3%	6.3%	48	20.0%	80.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5
3	17.1%	61.8%	21.1%	76	24.3%	61.4%	7.1%	7.1%	70	57.9%	42.1%	0.0%	0.0%	19
4	16.8%	47.4%	35.7%	291	22.3%	60.2%	4.7%	12.8%	211	70.0%	27.5%	2.5%	0.0%	40
5	2.1%	23.7%	74.2%	194	9.0%	41.8%	23.9%	25.4%	67	40.0%	60.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10
6	16.2%	52.7%	31.1%	74	21.7%	45.0%	10.0%	23.3%	60	71.4%	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	7
7	14.8%	45.8%	39.4%	155	16.8%	48.9%	27.7%	6.6%	137	71.0%	22.6%	6.5%	0.0%	31
8	23.2%	53.5%	23.2%	99	33.8%	39.0%	18.2%	9.1%	77	58.3%	33.3%	0.0%	8.3%	24
9	20.4%	35.0%	44.7%	103	42.2%	37.8%	8.9%	11.1%	45	70.0%	30.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10
10	9.7%	62.5%	27.8%	72	8.4%	48.2%	19.3%	24.1%	83	42.9%	42.9%	14.3%	0.0%	7
11	15.1%	62.8%	22.1%	86	23.3%	46.6%	11.0%	19.2%	73	57.1%	42.9%	0.0%	0.0%	7
12	11.1%	27.2%	61.7%	334	38.0%	44.2%	9.3%	8.5%	129	86.7%	6.7%	6.7%	0.0%	15
13	11.1%	49.2%	39.7%	325	25.3%	37.5%	14.1%	23.0%	269	63.6%	33.3%	3.0%	0.0%	33
14	3.0%	23.0%	74.0%	508	11.7%	42.8%	33.1%	12.4%	299	76.2%	19.0%	4.8%	0.0%	21
15	17.1%	51.8%	31.2%	170	15.7%	48.4%	17.0%	18.9%	159	70.6%	29.4%	0.0%	0.0%	17
16	14.9%	48.0%	37.1%	202	16.7%	34.8%	27.6%	21.0%	210	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	6
17	21.2%	43.3%	35.6%	104	12.7%	43.3%	29.1%	14.9%	134	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2
18	10.9%	41.6%	47.5%	101	12.5%	37.5%	37.5%	12.5%	96	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
19	10.9%	45.7%	43.3%	457	12.7%	41.2%	33.6%	12.4%	434	57.1%	28.6%	14.3%	0.0%	7
20L	19.0%	46.9%	34.0%	147	29.9%	49.6%	8.5%	12.0%	117	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2
20W	5.7%	41.5%	52.8%	53	7.9%	39.5%	43.4%	9.2%	76	40.0%	60.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5
21	11.2%	43.8%	44.9%	89	14.5%	49.1%	26.4%	10.0%	110	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2
22	11.7%	48.3%	40.0%	120	13.2%	47.8%	30.1%	8.8%	136	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2
23	10.4%	33.3%	56.3%	48	11.1%	48.1%	18.5%	22.2%	27	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
23A	12.3%	58.9%	28.8%	73	28.0%	44.0%	2.0%	26.0%	50	57.1%	42.9%	0.0%	0.0%	7
24	17.4%	53.9%	28.7%	115	16.5%	40.9%	21.3%	21.3%	164	66.7%	25.0%	8.3%	0.0%	12
25	13.0%	46.3%	40.7%	54	16.7%	47.6%	23.8%	11.9%	42	66.7%	22.2%	11.1%	0.0%	9
26	18.5%	41.2%	40.3%	119	19.0%	38.9%	34.1%	7.9%	126	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7
27	12.5%	52.5%	35.0%	120	12.0%	50.0%	31.0%	7.0%	142	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2
28	16.0%	53.1%	30.9%	81	15.7%	44.9%	23.6%	15.7%	89	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
29	4.0%	54.0%	41.9%	124	2.1%	49.7%	29.0%	19.3%	145	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
30	1.0%	37.3%	61.8%	102	2.7%	39.6%	50.5%	7.2%	111	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
31	15.0%	47.3%	37.7%	313	14.6%	39.7%	19.7%	25.9%	239	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	18
Total	11.6%	42.5%	45.9%	5,532	16.6%	44.2%	24.0%	15.1%	4,491	64.7%	31.9%	2.8%	0.6%	351

* The "Low" risk level for completed initial assessments includes juveniles whose overall risk score was "None."

* The closest risk assessment completed within 45 days before or after the date of placement is used for probation placements.

* The closest risk assessment completed before or after the date of release from direct care is used for parole placements.

* CSU 17 includes data from CSUs 17A and 17F because their operations were combined in July 2014.



Juvenile Intake Cases, New Probation Cases, Detainments, and Commitments, FY 2013-2015*

CSU	Juvenile Intake Cases			New Probation Cases			Detainments			Commitments		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
1	1,030	1,022	997	188	216	179	264	249	247	15	8	18
2	1,794	1,556	1,417	158	136	137	445	383	366	32	23	23
2A	323	339	261	69	70	48	61	80	44	7	9	0
3	946	815	705	94	86	70	171	221	186	15	15	14
4	1,649	1,875	2,031	166	178	211	485	521	511	45	38	38
5	622	703	569	54	85	67	136	146	105	22	11	9
6	624	630	739	44	38	60	155	163	179	9	9	9
7	2,278	2,180	1,659	166	212	137	469	538	422	37	40	30
8	1,211	1,283	1,122	69	75	77	249	238	267	16	12	24
9	1,102	1,099	1,017	62	56	45	203	205	187	22	7	9
10	1,064	1,079	981	69	61	83	197	203	227	7	11	5
11	873	949	1,033	61	56	73	205	200	205	6	9	10
12	3,151	2,907	2,716	146	131	129	622	507	475	27	30	14
13	1,475	1,387	1,311	208	237	269	726	555	534	58	26	19
14	2,573	2,157	1,950	425	344	299	875	843	663	24	19	22
15	3,007	2,431	2,450	181	143	159	706	477	497	37	14	16
16	1,765	1,637	1,580	228	208	210	288	282	239	17	9	19
17	995	864	914	148	146	134	277	224	225	7	6	9
18	656	599	699	108	86	96	146	129	114	2	5	5
19	3,826	3,492	3,401	490	436	434	553	560	539	8	15	8
20L	1,127	990	1,155	170	135	117	164	114	107	5	3	8
20W	202	265	206	66	59	76	38	41	33	1	4	1
21	374	381	388	71	104	110	60	67	63	5	5	2
22	1,218	1,246	1,197	133	153	136	232	283	283	16	5	8
23	769	913	1,007	30	27	27	150	160	119	0	0	0
23A	968	870	928	66	66	50	322	249	272	4	8	6
24	1,820	1,602	1,501	263	197	164	352	389	238	9	13	9
25	1,286	1,154	1,149	60	64	42	187	200	180	5	4	4
26	2,162	1,946	1,859	157	180	126	571	597	480	6	7	15
27	1,106	1,091	1,040	136	171	142	198	155	144	6	1	0
28	711	577	509	130	98	89	110	103	86	0	1	0
29	637	655	732	123	145	145	100	82	91	2	1	0
30	561	579	529	116	111	111	126	124	110	0	1	1
31	2,415	2,532	2,611	331	300	239	607	714	659	16	25	23
<i>Total</i>	<i>46,320</i>	<i>43,805</i>	<i>42,363</i>	<i>4,984</i>	<i>4,809</i>	<i>4,481</i>	<i>10,499</i>	<i>10,036</i>	<i>9,141</i>	<i>488</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>378</i>

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

* Individual CSU detainment 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 reports prior to FY 2014 because subsequent commitments are excluded. CSUs 11 and 12 had 3 and 20 subsequent commitments, respectively.

* CSU 17 includes data from CSUs 17A and 17F because their operations were combined in July 2014.



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 locality must develop a plan for using the funding, and the plan must be approved by the Board of Juvenile Justice. Communities are given substantial autonomy and flexibility to address local juvenile offense patterns. Plan development 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. Some localities have combined plans with one or more other localities.

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 plans and programs are audited by DJJ, and each locality or group of localities must submit an annual program evaluation. This evaluation provides information to ensure that all programs are in line with the 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. 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. Under Public Safety, typical programs include electronic monitoring and intensive supervision of juveniles in the community. 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 2015, the average cost for a VJCCCA residential placement was \$10,459 compared to \$941 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 2015

	2015
Juveniles Placed	8,464
Total Program Placements	14,334
Average Placements per Juvenile	1.7
Juveniles Eligible for Detention	81.2%

- » 8,464 juveniles were placed in VJCCCA programs for a total of 14,334 placements.
- » On average, there were 1.7 placements per juvenile.
- » 81.2% of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs were eligible for detention.

Placement Status, FY 2015

Dispositional Status	Residential	Non-Residential
Pre-D	960 (6.7%)	8,849 (61.7%)
Post-D	178 (1.2%)	4,347 (30.3%)

- » The majority of placements were pre-D and non-residential (61.7%).
- » The second-highest percentage of placements were post-D and non-residential (30.3%).
- » Of the 7.9% of placements that were residential, 84.4% were pre-D, and 15.6% were post-D.



Placements by Service Category and Type, FY 2013-2015

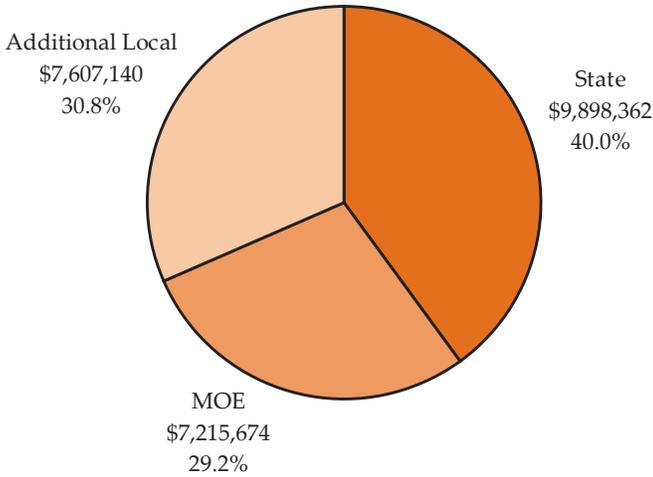
Service Category and Type	2013		2014		2015	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Accountability	3,319	21.5%	2,968	20.4%	2,937	20.5%
Community Service	2,971	19.2%	2,646	18.2%	2,656	18.5%
Restitution/Restorative Justice	348	2.3%	322	2.2%	281	2.0%
Competency Development	5,221	33.8%	4,518	31.1%	4,743	33.1%
Academic Improvement Programs	25	0.2%	22	0.2%	0	0.0%
After-School or Extended Day	301	1.9%	180	1.2%	303	2.1%
Anger Management Programs	782	5.1%	785	5.4%	890	6.2%
Case Management	705	4.6%	455	3.1%	582	4.1%
Employment/Vocational	84	0.5%	20	0.1%	39	0.3%
Home-Based/Family Preservation	111	0.7%	130	0.9%	139	1.0%
Individual, Group, Family Counseling	180	1.2%	133	0.9%	149	1.0%
Law-Related Education	338	2.2%	361	2.5%	339	2.4%
Life Skills	69	0.4%	44	0.3%	108	0.8%
Mental Health Assessment	111	0.7%	107	0.7%	213	1.5%
Mentoring	105	0.7%	89	0.6%	0	0.0%
Parenting Skills	70	0.5%	130	0.9%	119	0.8%
Sex Offender Assessment	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sex Offender Education/Treatment	4	0.0%	1	0.0%	14	0.1%
Shoplifting Programs	642	4.2%	556	3.8%	520	3.6%
Substance Abuse Assessment	860	5.6%	896	6.2%	734	5.1%
Substance Abuse Education/Treatment	832	5.4%	609	4.2%	594	4.1%
Group Homes	378	2.4%	348	2.4%	323	2.3%
Individually Purchased Services	231	1.5%	281	1.9%	279	1.9%
Public Safety	6,310	40.8%	6,433	44.2%	6,052	42.2%
Crisis Intervention/Shelter Care	1,208	7.8%	1,020	7.0%	815	5.7%
Intensive Supervision/Surveillance	1,004	6.5%	876	6.0%	948	6.6%
Outreach Detention/Electronic Monitoring	4,098	26.5%	4,537	31.2%	4,289	29.9%
<i>Total Placements</i>	<i>15,459</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>14,548</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>14,334</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

- » There were 14,334 total placements in VJCCCA programs during FY 2015, a decrease of 7.3% from FY 2013.
- » The Public Safety service category had the highest percentage (40.8-44.2%) of placements out of all service categories from FY 2013 to FY 2015.
- » The Competency Development service category had the second-highest percentage (31.1-33.8%) of placements out of all service categories from FY 2013 to FY 2015.
- » Outreach detention and electronic monitoring, a service type in the Public Safety service category, had the highest percentage (26.5-31.2%) of total placements from FY 2013 to FY 2015.
- » Community service, a service type in the Accountability service category, had the second-highest percentage (18.2-19.2%) of total placements from FY 2013 to FY 2015.

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



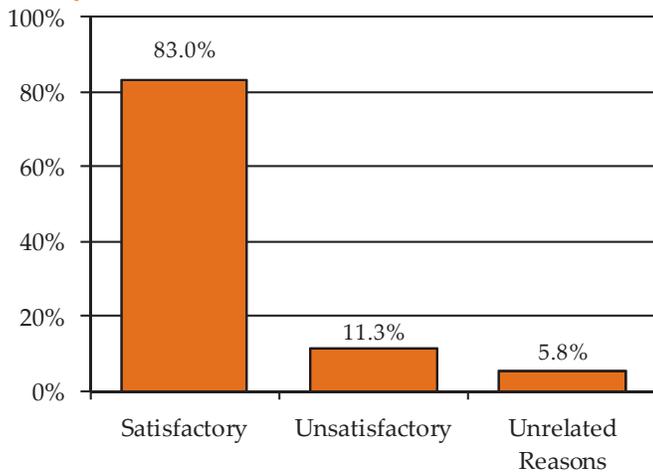
Expenditures, FY 2015



- » Localities paid 60.0% of the total expenditures for VJCCCA programs. Of the total local expenditures, 48.7% were MOE, and 51.3% were additional funds.
- » VJCCCA funded the equivalent of 279.8 staff positions in FY 2015.

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

Completion Status of Releases, FY 2015



- » 14,093 program placements were released.
- » 83.0% of releases had a satisfactory completion status.

Juvenile Demographics, FY 2013-2015

Demographics	2013	2014	2015
Race			
Asian	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%
Black	45.5%	48.2%	49.8%
White	47.4%	45.3%	44.1%
Other/Unknown	6.3%	5.8%	5.5%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	6.1%	5.8%	6.4%
Non-Hispanic	24.3%	24.6%	25.6%
Unknown/Missing	69.6%	69.6%	68.0%
Sex			
Female	31.5%	29.5%	30.1%
Male	68.5%	70.5%	69.9%
Age			
8-12	4.3%	4.3%	4.1%
13	7.3%	7.8%	6.8%
14	12.6%	13.6%	13.3%
15	19.0%	19.6%	18.5%
16	23.5%	23.5%	24.8%
17	28.7%	26.6%	27.4%
18-20	4.5%	4.5%	5.0%
Missing	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Total Juveniles	9,617	8,708	8,464

- » 49.8% of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2015 were black juveniles, and 44.1% were white juveniles.
- » 25.6% of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2015 were identified as non-Hispanic, and 6.4% were identified as Hispanic. 68.0% were missing ethnicity information.
- » 69.9% of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2015 were male, and 30.1% were female.
- » Approximately half (50.0-52.2%) of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs since FY 2013 were 16 or 17 years of age.
- » The average age of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2015 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.

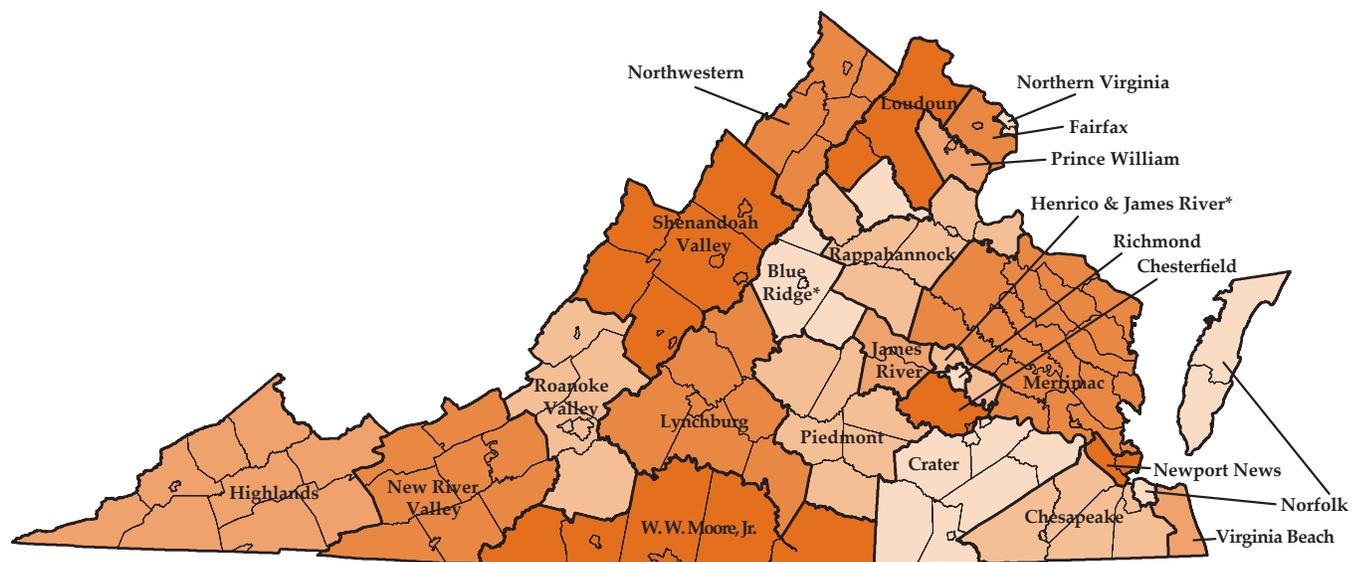
Examples of services for juveniles in post-D detention with programs include anger management treatment,

substance abuse education and treatment, life skills, vocational education, community service, and victim empathy. During FY 2015, 19 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, Richmond, Roanoke Valley, Virginia Beach, and W. W. Moore, Jr. Out of 1,425 certified JDC beds on the last day of FY 2015, 233 beds were dedicated to post-D detention with programs.

During FY 2015, five JDCs housed CPPs, highly structured residential programs 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 units separate from the JDC population. The participating JDCs are Blue Ridge, Chesapeake, Merrimac, Rappahannock, and Virginia Beach.

Additionally, some JDCs provide detention re-entry programs for juveniles in direct care to transition back to their communities 30 to 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 2015: 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 2015, the CPP ADP was 36 juveniles, and the detention re-entry ADP was six juveniles.



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

* Culpeper County is served by Blue Ridge JDC.



JDC Data

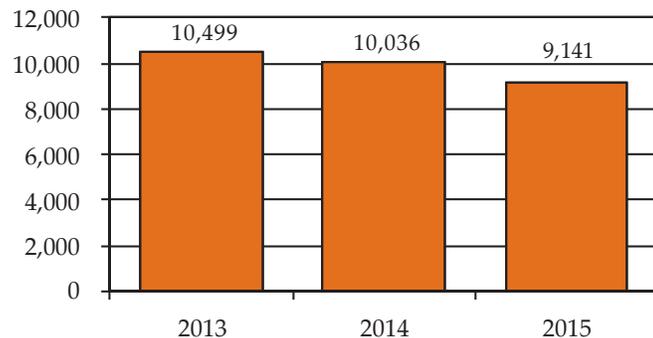
A detention counts the first admission of a continuous detention stay. A new detention is not counted if a juvenile is transferred to another JDC (e.g., for a court hearing in another jurisdiction) or has a change in dispositional status (e.g., from pre-D detention to post-D detention with programs) 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. Detentions 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 2013-2015



- » In FY 2015, there were 9,141 detainments.
- » Detainments decreased 12.9% from FY 2013 to FY 2015.
- » There were 239 weekend detainments. Weekend detainments are counted as single detainments.

Detainment Demographics, FY 2013-2015

Demographics	2013	2014	2015
Race			
Asian	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%
Black	53.4%	53.6%	56.4%
White	40.7%	40.0%	37.9%
Other/Unknown	5.3%	5.8%	5.3%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	9.0%	9.8%	9.5%
Non-Hispanic	33.7%	31.0%	33.5%
Unknown/Missing	57.3%	59.2%	56.9%
Sex			
Female	24.4%	23.1%	23.0%
Male	75.6%	76.9%	77.0%
Age			
8-12	1.6%	2.0%	1.8%
13	5.0%	5.8%	4.9%
14	11.0%	12.3%	12.9%
15	20.0%	20.0%	20.1%
16	27.0%	27.1%	27.9%
17	35.2%	32.5%	32.0%
18-20	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%
Missing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Detainments	10,499	10,036	9,141

- » 56.4% of detainments in FY 2015 were black juveniles, and 37.9% were white juveniles.
- » 33.5% of juveniles detained in FY 2015 were identified as non-Hispanic, and 9.5% were identified as Hispanic. 56.9% were missing ethnicity information.
- » Over half (59.5-62.2%) of juveniles detained since FY 2013 were 16 or 17 years of age.
- » The average age of juveniles detained in FY 2015 was 16.2.

DAI Scores at Detainment, FY 2013-2015*

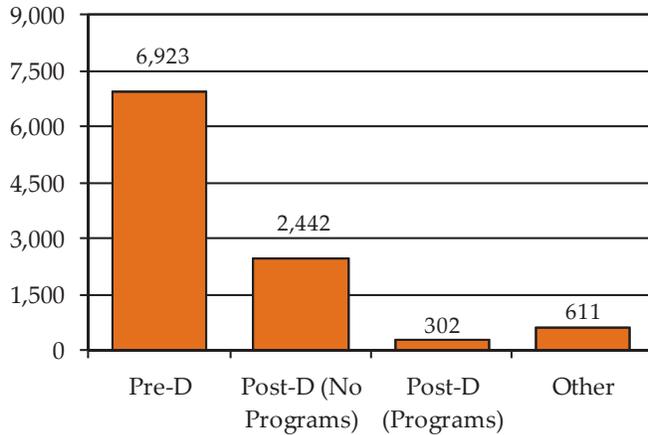
DAI Scores	2013	2014	2015
0-9 (Release)	23.9%	23.4%	22.5%
10-14 (Detention Alternative)	27.3%	25.4%	25.3%
15+ (Secure Detention)	41.1%	44.4%	43.3%
Missing	7.7%	6.7%	8.9%
Total	5,352	5,495	5,159

* 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 2015, 43.3% had a DAI score indicating secure detention.
- » Of the juveniles who received a score of less than 15 in FY 2015, 33.3% had mandatory overrides.



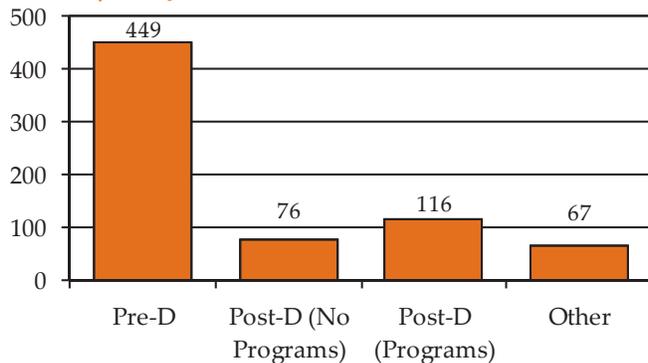
Detention Dispositional Statuses, FY 2015*



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

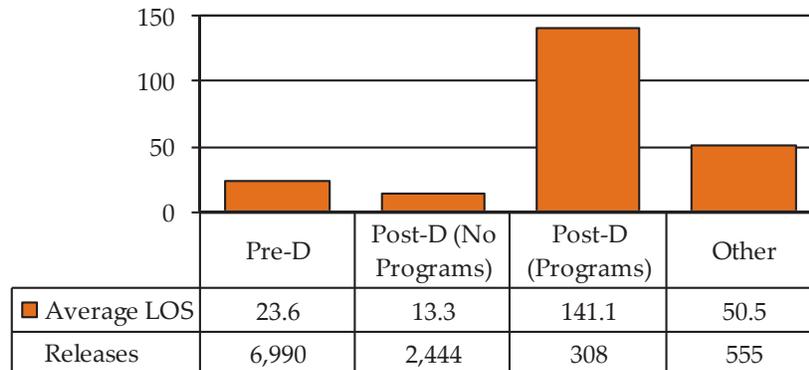
- » 67.4% of dispositional statuses were pre-D detention.
- » 23.8% of dispositional statuses were post-D detention without programs, and 2.9% were post-D detention with programs.
- » 5.9% of dispositional statuses were other statuses.

ADP by Dispositional Status, FY 2015



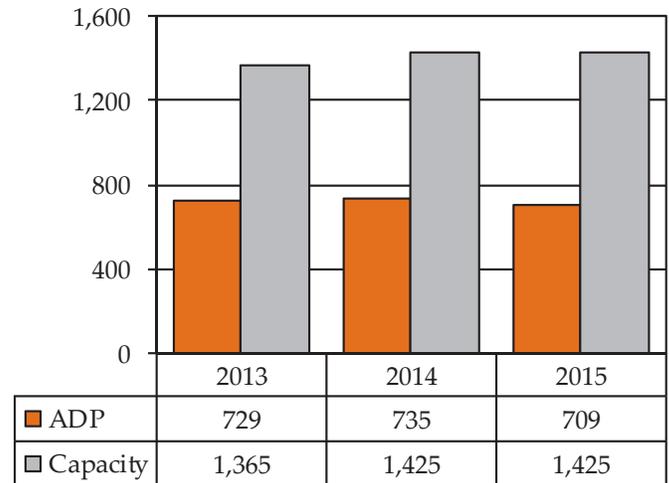
- » Pre-D detention had the highest ADP (449).

Average LOS (Days) by Dispositional Status, FY 2015 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 2013-2015*



* 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.



Summary by JDC

Detainments and DAI Scores, FY 2015

JDC	Detainments	DAI Scores at Detainment (Pre-D Non-Judge-Ordered Only)				Total
		Release	Det. Alt.	Secure	Missing	
Blue Ridge	198	18.3%	36.7%	33.9%	11.0%	109
Chesapeake	542	13.2%	21.9%	58.1%	6.8%	310
Chesterfield	476	35.5%	30.9%	31.4%	2.3%	220
Crater	280	17.4%	25.6%	53.5%	3.5%	172
Fairfax	540	21.9%	29.4%	40.4%	8.3%	411
Henrico	653	28.7%	27.0%	27.4%	16.9%	237
Highlands	269	27.6%	32.3%	22.8%	17.3%	127
James River	23	21.4%	7.1%	71.4%	0.0%	14
Loudoun	138	25.0%	31.5%	41.7%	1.9%	108
Lynchburg	272	15.8%	21.6%	48.2%	14.4%	139
Merrimac	333	19.0%	31.5%	36.4%	13.0%	184
New River Valley	161	34.0%	20.0%	42.0%	4.0%	50
Newport News	700	18.5%	21.1%	46.5%	13.8%	492
Norfolk	578	25.9%	17.6%	51.0%	5.6%	410
Northern Virginia	341	30.0%	16.7%	28.1%	25.1%	203
Northwestern	310	20.6%	32.4%	36.0%	11.0%	136
Piedmont	209	25.9%	22.2%	34.6%	17.3%	81
Prince William	655	22.8%	24.3%	47.6%	5.3%	412
Rappahannock	405	25.5%	24.0%	37.5%	13.0%	200
Richmond	547	18.4%	35.0%	45.8%	0.8%	380
Roanoke Valley	477	19.5%	20.0%	48.6%	11.9%	185
Shenandoah Valley	321	26.4%	24.3%	36.1%	13.2%	144
Virginia Beach	360	14.3%	22.8%	61.0%	1.9%	259
W. W. Moore, Jr.	353	36.4%	24.4%	38.1%	1.1%	176
<i>Total</i>	<i>9,141</i>	<i>22.5%</i>	<i>25.3%</i>	<i>43.3%</i>	<i>8.9%</i>	<i>5,159</i>



Capacity and ADP, FY 2015*

JDC	Certified Capacity	ADP by Dispositional Status				Total ADP
		Pre-D	Post-D (No Programs)	Post-D (Programs)	Other	
Blue Ridge	40	9	2	3	1	16
Chesapeake	100	40	4	7	5	55
Chesterfield	90	24	3	5	3	35
Crater	22	16	1	N/A	0	18
Fairfax	121	27	3	5	0	36
Henrico	20	11	2	1	1	14
Highlands	35	9	5	3	0	18
James River	60	17	4	12	3	34
Loudoun	24	6	2	3	1	12
Lynchburg	48	12	2	6	1	20
Merrimac	48	18	3	9	2	33
New River Valley	24	4	3	5	0	12
Newport News	110	44	4	13	13	74
Norfolk	80	30	4	9	13	56
Northern Virginia	70	16	2	5	1	24
Northwestern	32	8	6	3	0	18
Piedmont	20	10	3	N/A	0	13
Prince William	72	37	6	N/A	4	47
Rappahannock	80	18	4	6	2	30
Richmond	60	24	3	6	7	41
Roanoke Valley	81	19	3	2	1	25
Shenandoah Valley	38	11	6	N/A	1	18
Virginia Beach	90	21	2	8	5	36
W. W. Moore, Jr.	60	15	2	6	2	25
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,425</i>	<i>449</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>709</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.

* N/A indicates that the JDC does not operate post-D detention with programs.

* 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 designed for juveniles committed to DJJ, ensuring that they receive treatment and educational services while in a safe and secure setting. As of June 30, 2015, DJJ operates two JCCs (Beaumont JCC and Bon Air JCC) with a combined operating capacity of 549 beds. An additional 48 beds are available in the CPPs operated at Blue Ridge, Chesapeake, Merrimac, Rappahannock, and Virginia Beach JDCs. Juveniles may also be housed in detention re-entry programs at the participating JDCs.

RDC was closed to juveniles on June 24, 2015, and intake and evaluation functions were transferred to the remaining two JCCs. Between June 10, 2015, and July 15, 2015, some juveniles admitted to direct care were evaluated in Chesterfield, James River, and Richmond JDCs.

Admission

The CAP Unit was established upon the closure of RDC. Its core functions include the receipt and review of all commitment packets as well as the intake, orientation, and evaluation phase of a juvenile's direct care stay.

A unit is dedicated at both Beaumont and Bon Air for the intake, orientation, and evaluation of juveniles newly admitted. Evaluations provided include medical, psychological, behavioral, educational/career readiness, and sociological. The evaluation process is no longer than three weeks. At the conclusion of the evaluation process, a team meets to discuss and identify juveniles' treatment and mental health needs and to determine LOS, classification level, parole plan details, and placement recommendations.

Aggression management, substance abuse, and sex offender are three mandatory or recommended treatment needs that may impact a juvenile's LOS. 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 a finding of guilt for a major institutional offense. A recommended treatment need is assigned based on the juvenile's offense history, a finding of guilt for an institutional offense, or a treatment need identified through the evaluation and assessment process. Indeterminately committed 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.

Placement recommendations at the conclusion of the evaluation phase may include a referral to a CPP. If a juvenile is eligible, a referral is submitted through the case management review process, and upon approval, transfer is coordinated. The CAP Unit maintains case management responsibilities for these juveniles throughout their direct care stay. The CAP Unit partners with the CPPs as a liaison regarding case management and communication with the CSUs and provides program oversight and contract compliance. (See page 37 for additional details concerning CPPs.)

JCCs

BSU, Health Services, Food Services, and Maintenance provide support to the JCCs. The Division of Education provides educational and career readiness 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 staff collaborate to coordinate and deliver services for juveniles based on risk and treatment needs. These needs are met while adhering to the security requirements of the facility and delivered within a juvenile's assigned LOS. Staff facilitate groups as well as address individual needs. Progress is assessed and reviewed regularly via multidisciplinary treatment team meetings and through the classification process. Staff also work with the CSUs to provide 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 college and career opportunities at both JCCs. 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 job 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 both specialized units and in the general population from multidisciplinary 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, Bon Air JCC began piloting modified DBT with juveniles exhibiting aggression management difficulties, with one housing unit for males and one housing unit for females. Modified DBT is a treatment program that was originally designed to help people who engage in self-harm but has been expanded to pop-

ulations 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 multidisciplinary 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 continuum of services 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.

Medicaid Pre-Application: In preparation for re-entry, DJJ partnered with DMAS, DSS, and local departments of social services 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 Program: The Mentoring Program seeks to match positive adults from the community with juveniles in direct care. Juveniles are paired with mentors from their home community while the juvenile is committed, and the relationship continues through release to the community. The mentor-mentee match is supervised by DJJ staff, and the match is terminated upon release from parole supervision. Mentors must undergo background investigations and participate in a training developed in collaboration with the Virginia Mentoring Partnership.

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 continuum of care for mental health services between the facility and community.

Oak Ridge Program: The Oak Ridge Program serves juveniles with low intellectual functioning. The target population is males with an IQ score of 78 or below, no more than one Woodcock-Johnson score above fourth grade, low adaptive functioning, and any age and classification level. Oak Ridge formerly operated as a JCC, but relocated in March 2013 to an autonomous housing unit in Beaumont JCC. During FY 2015, juveniles in the Oak Ridge Program were gradually integrated with the general population at Beaumont JCC for educational services and other programming while retaining specialized housing.

REACH: DJJ's behavior management program used in the JCCs involves the concepts of 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.

WERP: The purpose of WERP is to afford juveniles opportunities to successfully transition back to the community by providing employability, life, and transitional living skills as well as job placement in the community. 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. DJJ continuously evaluates and adjusts the program protocols for providing education and work experience outside the JCC to promote public safety in the community.

CTM Program

Beginning in May 2015, the JCCs began implementing the CTM to promote juvenile rehabilitation while decreasing inappropriate behaviors during commitment.

The main tenets of the model include highly structured, meaningful, therapeutic activities; consistent staffing in each housing unit; and consistent juveniles in each housing unit. Juveniles and staff have check-in meetings three times per day and can call additional circle-up meetings as needed in order to address concerns or accomplishments of the unit. In doing so, juveniles and staff can foster meaningful relationships and provide each other with mutual support and motivation. Security staff positions were changed from Correctional Model titles and roles (e.g., Major, Sergeant, JCO) to CTM titles and roles (e.g., Community Manager, Resident Specialist) to reflect the change in responsibilities. (See page 73 for staffing details.) Staff teams receive intensive training before starting the CTM program in their housing unit; as one unit is trained at a time to ensure fidelity to the program guidelines, the complete transformation of both JCCs is estimated to take approximately two years. Meanwhile, REACH continues to operate in those units that have not yet transformed to the CTM.

Health Services

The Health Services Unit provides quality healthcare services to juveniles in the JCCs. DJJ maintains and contracts with 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 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, regardless of classification level. 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. 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.

CPPs and Detention Re-Entry

CPPs are highly structured residential programs operated for committed juveniles in JDCs. A goal of the CPPs is to place juveniles closer to their home communities in smaller settings to facilitate an easier transition after release. CPPs focus on addressing specific treatment needs and risk factors and developing competency in the areas of education, job readiness, and life and social skills. Programs use YASI as the basis for case planning to address criminogenic need areas. Services focus on dynamic risk factors using cognitive behavioral techniques and are tailored to meet the individual need areas outlined in the juvenile's CRCP. Additionally, CPPs deliver aggression management and substance abuse treatment services. 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 units separate from the JDC population. The participating JDCs in FY 2015 were Blue Ridge, Chesapeake, Rappahannock, Merrimac, and Virginia Beach.

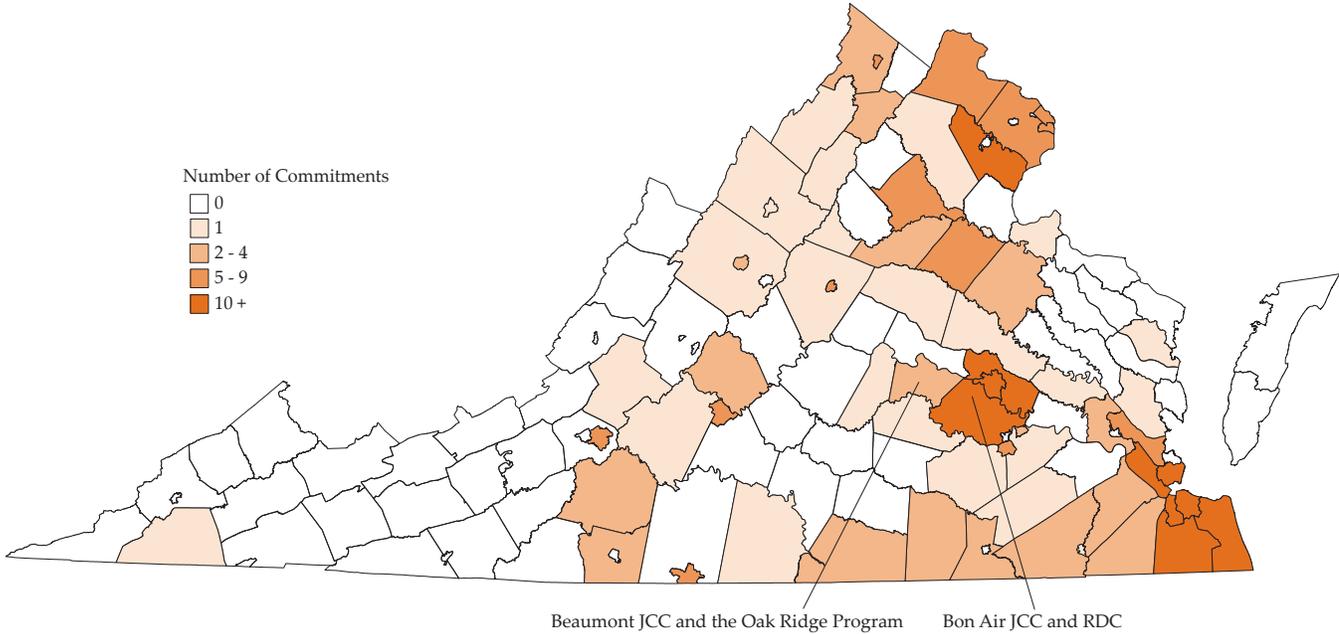
Additionally, some JDCs provide detention re-entry programs for juveniles in direct care, allowing them to begin transitioning back to their communities 30 to 120 days before their scheduled release date. Similar to CPPs, the programs facilitate increased visitation with families and allow for parole planning services with the assigned POs. The objectives of the program are to prepare juveniles for progressively increased responsibility and freedom, bridge services between the JCC and the community, facilitate increased family engagement, and establish relationships with targeted community support systems. These objectives are met by developing

an individualized case plan, via the CRCP, that incorporates family and community involvement. 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 2015: 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.



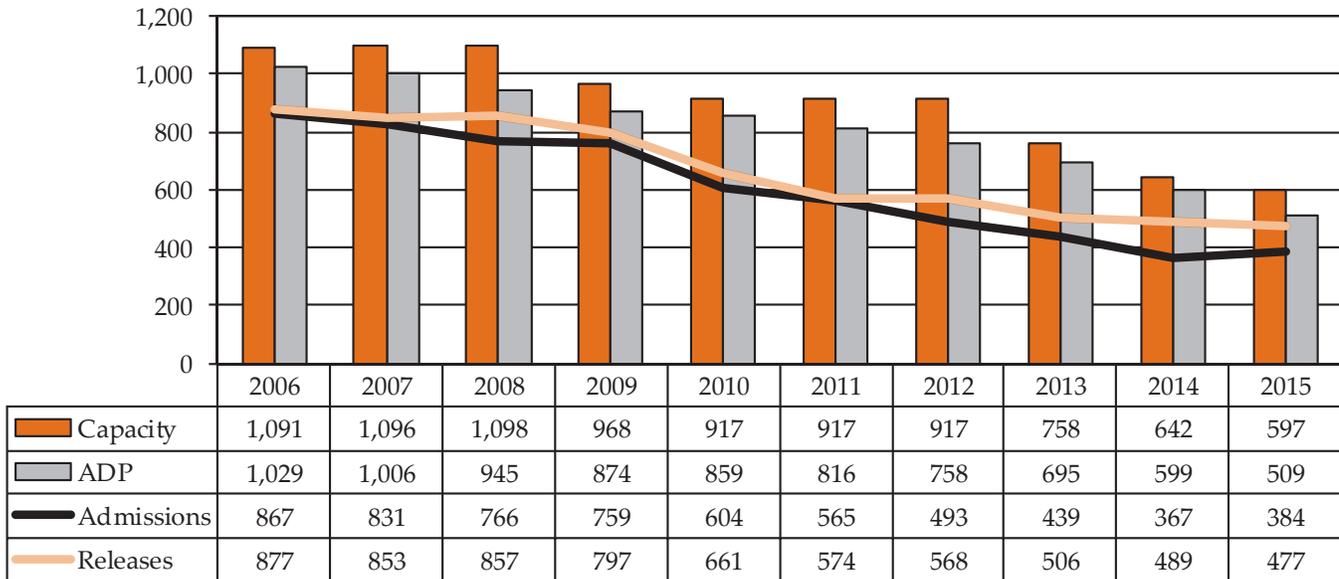
Commitments by Locality, FY 2015*



* Data are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2014 because subsequent commitments are excluded. CSUs 1, 11, and 12 had 1, 3, and 19 subsequent commitments, respectively.

- » The cities of Norfolk and Newport News had the highest number of commitments (38 and 30, respectively).
- » 68 localities (51.1%) had no commitments.

Capacity, ADP, Admissions, and Releases, FY 2006-2015*



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

* Between June 10, 2015, and July 15, 2015, some juveniles admitted to direct care were evaluated in Chesterfield, James River, and Richmond JDCs. This temporary capacity is not included in the data presented above.

- » Due primarily to facility closures, capacity decreased 45.3% between FY 2006 and FY 2015.
- » ADP decreased 50.5% between FY 2006 and FY 2015.
- » Admissions decreased 55.7% between FY 2006 and FY 2015.
- » Releases decreased 45.6% between FY 2006 and FY 2015.



Capacity and ADP, FY 2015*

Facility	Capacity	ADP On-Site	ADP Off-Site	ADP Total
JCCs				
Beaumont	258	190	1	192
Bon Air	267	212	1	213
Oak Ridge Program	24	26	0	26
RDC	0	34	1	35
<i>JCC Total</i>	<i>549</i>	<i>462</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>466</i>
CPPs				
Blue Ridge CPP	8	8	0	8
Chesapeake CPP	10	9	0	9
Merrimac CPP	5	0	0	0
Rappahannock CPP	8	10	0	10
Virginia Beach CPP	12	9	0	9
<i>CPP Total</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>36</i>
Detention Re-Entry	N/A	6	0	6
<i>State Total</i>	<i>597</i>	<i>505</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>509</i>

* Capacities are determined on the last day of the FY. RDC had a capacity of 40 beds before closing on June 24, 2015.

* The sum of individual CPP capacities does not equal the total CPP capacity because five CPP beds included in the total may be used at any CPP based on need and availability.

* Detention re-entry does not have a capacity as there are no dedicated detention re-entry beds.

* Between June 10, 2015, and July 15, 2015, some juveniles admitted to direct care were evaluated in Chesterfield, James River, and Richmond JDCs. This population (ADP of less than one) is included in the state total ADP presented above; however, the temporary capacity is not included.

* In addition to reasons stated above, ADPs may not add to totals due to rounding.

» The ADP in FY 2015 was 509 juveniles. 91.6% of the ADP was in a JCC.

ADP decreased every year since FY 2006. Admissions decreased every year except in FY 2015 when admissions increased by 17 juveniles. Releases decreased every year since FY 2006 except in FY 2008 when releases increased by four juveniles.

The average age of juveniles admitted in FY 2015 was 16.8 years of age.

Admission Demographics, FY 2013-2015

Demographics	2013	2014	2015
Race			
Asian	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%
Black	65.1%	70.6%	67.2%
White	29.6%	24.8%	27.3%
Other/Unknown	4.8%	4.4%	5.5%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	5.2%	9.5%	8.6%
Non-Hispanic	36.4%	34.1%	35.4%
Unknown/Missing	58.3%	56.4%	56.0%
Sex			
Female	9.8%	8.2%	6.8%
Male	90.2%	91.8%	93.2%
Age			
Under 14	0.9%	1.4%	1.0%
14	6.4%	6.3%	6.8%
15	13.0%	13.1%	14.8%
16	23.0%	26.7%	29.9%
17	43.5%	38.1%	33.9%
18	11.4%	13.1%	12.0%
19-20	1.8%	1.4%	1.6%
<i>Total Admissions</i>	<i>439</i>	<i>367</i>	<i>384</i>

- » 67.2% of admissions in FY 2015 were black juveniles, and 27.3% were white juveniles.
- » 35.4% of admissions in FY 2015 were identified as non-Hispanic, and 8.6% were identified as Hispanic. 56.0% were missing ethnicity information.
- » 93.2% of admissions in FY 2015 were males, and 6.8% were females.
- » Over half (63.8-66.5%) of admissions since FY 2013 were 16 or 17 years of age.
- » The average age of juveniles admitted in FY 2015 was 16.8 years of age.



Admission Demographics by Commitment Type and Committing Court Type, FY 2015*

Demographics	Commitment Type		Appeal to Circuit Court	Court Type	
	Determinate/ Blended	Indeterminate		J&DR District Court	Circuit Court
Race					
Asian	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Black	73.4%	65.9%	64.7%	66.4%	72.4%
White	25.0%	27.8%	26.5%	28.1%	24.1%
Other/Unknown	1.6%	6.3%	8.8%	5.5%	3.4%
Ethnicity					
Hispanic	6.3%	9.1%	11.8%	8.2%	8.6%
Non-Hispanic	34.4%	35.6%	35.3%	36.0%	32.8%
Unknown/Missing	59.4%	55.3%	52.9%	55.8%	58.6%
Sex					
Female	6.3%	6.9%	2.9%	7.9%	3.4%
Male	93.8%	93.1%	97.1%	92.1%	96.6%
Age					
Under 14	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%
14	4.7%	7.2%	5.9%	7.9%	1.7%
15	1.6%	17.5%	23.5%	16.1%	3.4%
16	23.4%	31.3%	35.3%	29.5%	29.3%
17	39.1%	32.8%	26.5%	34.9%	32.8%
18	28.1%	8.8%	8.8%	8.9%	29.3%
19-20	3.1%	1.3%	0.0%	1.4%	3.4%
<i>Total Admissions</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>292</i>	<i>58</i>

* Commitment and court types are based on the initial commitment(s) and not subsequent commitments.

* 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."

- » 83.3% of admissions were for indeterminate commitments, and 16.7% were for determinate commitments or blended sentences.
- » 76.0% of admissions were committed by a J&DR district court, 15.1% by a circuit court, and 8.9% by a J&DR district court with the commitment upheld in circuit court on appeal.
- » The average ages at admission by commitment type were as follows:
 - › Indeterminate: 16.7
 - › Determinate/Blended: 17.4
- » The average ages at admission by committing court type were as follows:
 - › Appeal to circuit court: 16.6
 - › J&DR district court: 16.7
 - › Circuit court: 17.5



Admissions by Most Serious Committing Offense Category, FY 2015*

Most Serious Offense Category	Det./Blend. Felony	Indeterminate			Overall		
		Felony	Misd.	Total	Felony	Misd.	Total
Arson	0.0%	0.7%	2.3%	0.9%	0.6%	2.3%	0.8%
Assault	17.2%	15.7%	50.0%	20.0%	16.0%	50.0%	19.5%
Burglary	3.1%	23.6%	N/A	19.7%	19.6%	N/A	16.9%
Disorderly Conduct	N/A	N/A	6.8%	0.9%	N/A	6.8%	0.8%
Escapes	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.3%	0.0%	2.3%	0.3%
Extortion	0.0%	0.7%	2.3%	0.9%	0.6%	2.3%	0.8%
Failure to Appear	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.3%	0.0%	2.3%	0.3%
Fraud	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	1.3%	1.2%	0.0%	1.0%
Gangs	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	1.6%	1.5%	0.0%	1.3%
Larceny	0.0%	19.5%	15.9%	18.4%	15.7%	15.9%	15.4%
Murder	1.6%	0.0%	N/A	0.0%	0.3%	N/A	0.3%
Narcotics	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	2.2%	2.1%	0.0%	1.8%
Obscenity	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%
Obstruction of Justice	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	0.8%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
Robbery	56.3%	20.2%	N/A	16.9%	27.2%	N/A	23.4%
Sexual Abuse	15.6%	7.9%	0.0%	6.6%	9.4%	0.0%	8.1%
Sexual Offense	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%
Traffic	0.0%	1.1%	2.3%	1.3%	0.9%	2.3%	1.0%
Trespass	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.3%	0.0%	2.3%	0.3%
Vandalism	0.0%	2.2%	6.8%	2.8%	1.8%	6.8%	2.3%
Weapons	1.6%	0.7%	4.5%	1.3%	0.9%	4.5%	1.3%
Misc./Other	3.1%	0.0%	2.3%	0.3%	0.6%	2.3%	0.8%
<i>Total Admissions</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>267</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>384</i>

* Data are not comparable to previous reports because commitment types and committing offenses are based on the initial commitment(s) and not subsequent commitments.

* 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."

* N/A indicates an offense severity (e.g., felony, misdemeanor) that does not exist for that offense category.

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

- » 86.2% of all admissions were for felonies; 11.5% were for misdemeanors.
- » The highest percentages of total admissions were for robbery (23.4%) and assault (19.5%).
- » 83.3% of all admissions were for indeterminate commitments.
 - › 83.4% of indeterminate admissions were for felonies; 13.8% were for misdemeanors.
 - › The highest percentages of indeterminate admissions were for assault (20.0%) and burglary (19.7%).
- » 16.7% of all admissions were for determinate commitments or blended sentences.
 - › The highest percentage of determinate or blended admissions were for robbery (56.3%).



Admissions by Most Serious Committing Offense, FY 2015*

Most Serious Offense Severity	Determinate/Blended	Indeterminate	Total
DAI Ranking			
Felony			
Against Persons	92.2%	43.8%	51.8%
Weapons/Narcotics	4.7%	1.6%	2.1%
Other	3.1%	38.1%	32.3%
Class 1 Misdemeanor			
Against Persons	N/A	7.2%	6.0%
Other	N/A	6.6%	5.5%
Parole Violation	0.0%	2.8%	2.3%
Other	N/A	0.0%	0.0%
VCSC Ranking			
Person	92.2%	51.3%	58.1%
Property	1.6%	39.1%	32.8%
Narcotics	0.0%	2.2%	1.8%
Other	6.3%	7.5%	7.3%
Total Admissions	64	320	384

* Data are not comparable to previous reports because commitment types and committing offenses are based on the initial commitment(s) and not subsequent commitments.

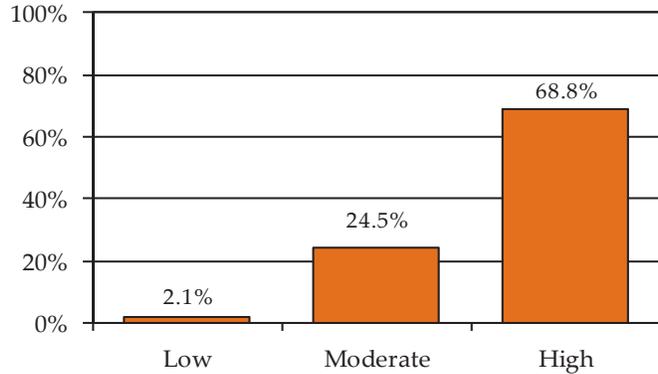
* The DAI ranking of most serious offenses is not comparable to previous reports due to updates made to the categorizations to align them with VCSC rankings and the *Code of Virginia*.

* 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."

* N/A indicates an offense severity (e.g., misdemeanor) that cannot result in a determinate commitment or blended sentence.

- » Most serious offenses by DAI ranking:
 - › The highest percentage of determinate admissions were for felonies against persons (92.2%).
 - › The highest percentages of indeterminate admissions were for felonies against persons (43.8%) and other felonies (38.1%).
 - › The highest percentage of total admissions were for felonies against persons (51.8%).
- » Most serious offenses by VCSC ranking:
 - › The highest percentage of determinate admissions were for person offenses (92.2%).
 - › The highest percentage of indeterminate admissions were for person offenses (51.3%).
 - › The highest percentage of total admissions were for person offenses (58.1%).

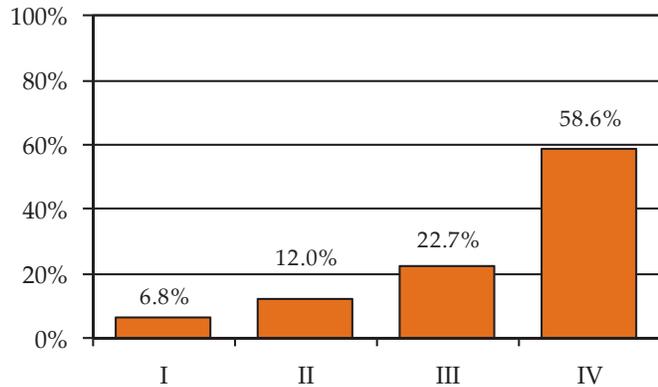
Admissions by YASI Risk Level, FY 2015*



* Percentages do not add to 100% due to missing YASI scores.

» 68.8% of admissions were high risk, 24.5% were moderate risk, and 2.1% were low risk according to the YASI.

Admissions by Initial Custody Classification Level, FY 2015

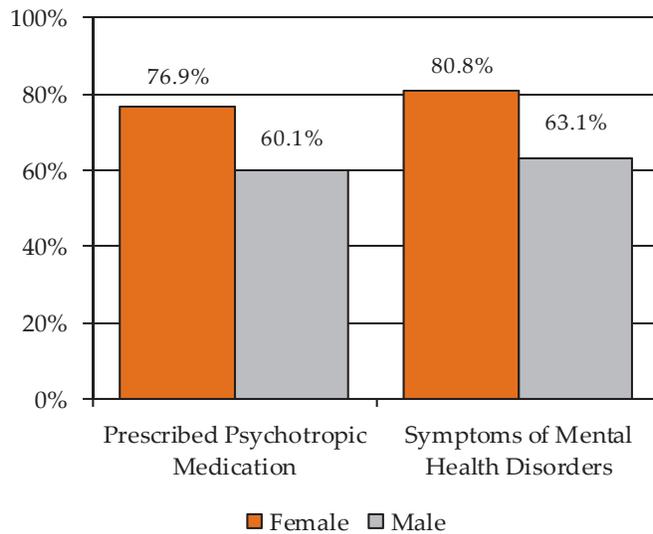


- » Classification Level IV indicates the highest security need. (See pages 36-37 and Appendices F and G for details on classification levels.)
- » 81.3% of admissions were classified as Level III or IV, and 18.8% of admissions were classified as Level I or II.

The majority of admissions were high risk (68.8%) and classified as Level IV (58.6%).



Admissions by Prescribed Psychotropic Medication and Symptoms of Mental Health Disorders, FY 2015*



* Medication data include past, current, and newly prescribed psychotropic medication at the time of admission. The data include stimulant medication and exclude sleep medication.

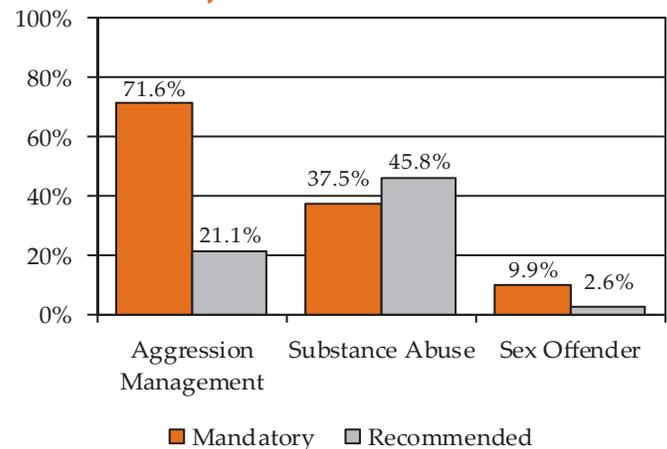
* Disorder data include juveniles who appear to have significant symptoms of a mental health disorder according to diagnostic criteria in the DSM. ADHD, CD, ODD, Substance Abuse Disorder, and Substance Dependence Disorder are not included.

* There was a small number of female admissions (26). Therefore, percentages can be strongly influenced by the status of only a few females.

- » The majority (61.2%) of admissions were prescribed psychotropic medication at some point in their lives.
- » 26.6% of admissions had current or newly prescribed psychotropic medication at the time of admission.
- » The majority (64.3%) 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 (76.9%) than males (60.1%) had been prescribed psychotropic medication. A higher percentage of females (80.8%) than males (63.1%) appeared to have significant symptoms of a mental health disorder, excluding those disorders listed in the caveat above.
- » 84.4% of admissions appeared to have significant symptoms of ADHD, CD, ODD, Substance Abuse Disorder, or Substance Dependence Disorder.
 - › More males (84.9%) than females (76.9%) appeared to have significant symptoms of these disorders.
- » 53.1% of admissions had a mental health treatment need. Mental health is not a mandatory or recommended treatment need that can affect LOS.

Juveniles with indeterminate commitment 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 LOS due to the length of the program.

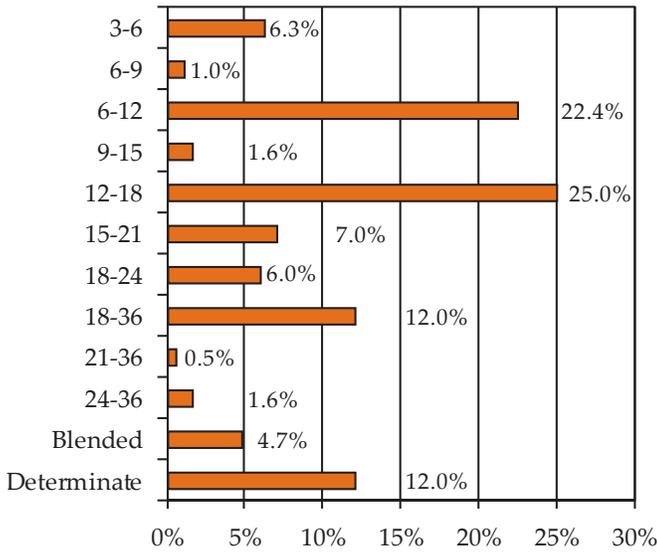
Admissions by Treatment Needs, FY 2015



- » 92.7% of admissions had an aggression management treatment need.
- » 83.3% of admissions had a substance abuse treatment need.
- » 12.5% of admissions had a sex offender treatment need.



Admissions by Assigned LOS (Months), FY 2015*



* Data are not comparable to previous reports because commitment types are based on the initial commitment(s) and not subsequent commitments.

* 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.

- » 83.3% of admissions were for indeterminate commitments.
- » Approximately half (49.0%) of admissions had an indeterminate assigned LOS of 6-12, 9-15, or 12-18 months.

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.

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, FY 2015*

Assigned LOS Category	Releases	% of All Releases	Average Actual LOS (months)
3-6 months	24	5.0%	6.8
6-9 months	3	0.6%	6.5
6-12 months	83	17.4%	8.3
9-15 months	15	3.1%	9.4
12-18 months	121	25.4%	11.8
15-21 months	34	7.1%	12.4
18-24 months	22	4.6%	15.9
18-36 months	71	14.9%	22.1
21-36 months	8	1.7%	25.9
24-36 months	16	3.4%	29.9
<i>Total Indeterminate</i>	401	84.1%	14.1
<i>Blended</i>	12	2.5%	33.6
<i>Determinate</i>	64	13.4%	28.5

* 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.

* Subsequent commitments are included because of their impact on actual LOS. There were 28 subsequent indeterminate commitments and one subsequent determinate commitment.

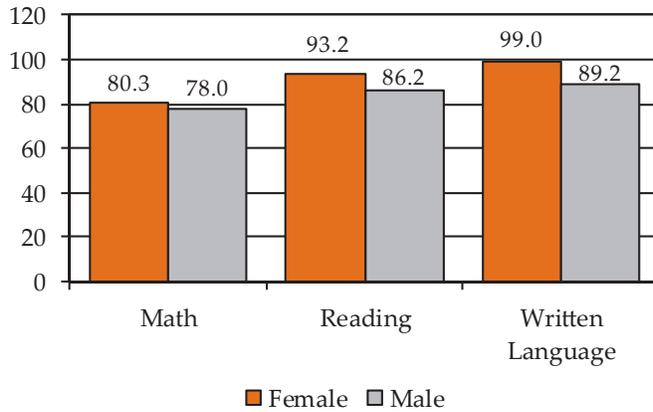
* The sum of indeterminate releases does not equal the total because four juveniles are included in the total who had subsequent commitments with an LOS category exceeding 36 months.

- » The average actual LOS for all juveniles, regardless of their commitment type, was 16.5 months.
- » Indeterminately committed juveniles comprised 84.1% of releases, and their average actual LOS was 14.1 months.
- » Determinately committed juveniles comprised 13.4% of releases, and their average actual LOS was 28.5 months.
- » The highest percentage (25.4%) of releases had an assigned LOS of 12-18 months, and their average actual LOS was 11.8 months.
- » The average age of juveniles released was 18.1 years.



Division of Education

Educational Evaluations at Admission by Average Standard Scores, FY 2015*

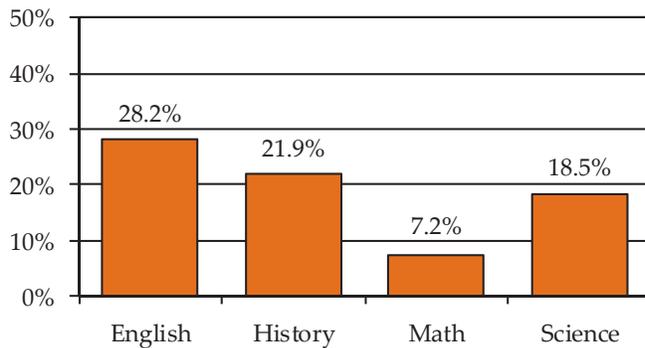


* Standard scores are not comparable to grade-equivalency scores used in previous reports. Standard scores are determined by the Woodcock-Johnson III. The average standard score of the general population is 100. Juveniles with a high school diploma, GED®, or recent testing scores are not tested at admission.

* There was a small number of female admissions with test scores (24). Therefore, averages can be strongly influenced by the scores of only a few females.

- » Males and females tested approximately the same in math.
- » Females tested 9.8 points higher than males in written language and 7.0 points higher in reading.

SOL Pass Rates, FY 2015*



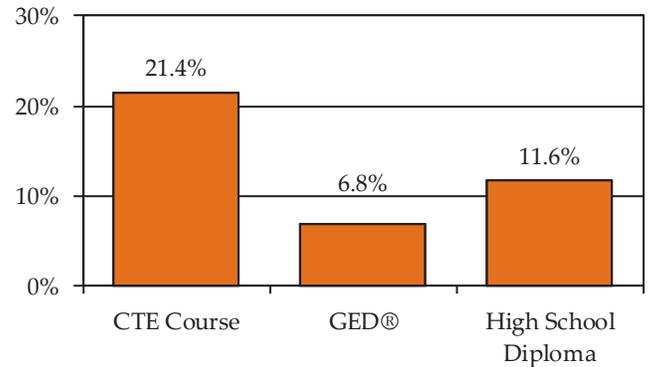
* SOL pass rates account for all juveniles who took an SOL test during the Summer 2014, Fall 2014, and Spring 2015 testing periods. Juveniles who re-tested are only counted once in the rate. If a juvenile fails the initial test and passes a re-test, he or she is counted as one pass. 365 juveniles took the English SOL test, 228 took the History SOL test, 305 took the Math SOL test, and 189 took the Science SOL test. English includes both the reading and writing tests.

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

* SOL tests taken in CPPs or detention re-entry programs are not included.

- » Juveniles had the highest pass rate (28.2%) on the English SOL tests and the lowest pass rate (7.2%) on the Math SOL tests.

Direct Care Releases by Educational Attainment in JCCs, FY 2015*



* 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.

* Data are tracked manually rather than from the electronic data management system. Juveniles with missing juvenile numbers are excluded. Canceled, rescinded, and successfully appealed commitments are included.

* Credentials earned in CPPs or detention re-entry programs are not included.

- » 21.0% of releases completed a CTE course during their stay at the JCC.
- » 6.8% of releases earned a GED®, and 11.6% of releases earned a high school diploma during their stay at the JCC.

High School Diplomas and GEDs® Earned in FY 2015 by Facility*

Facility	Diplomas Earned	GEDs® Earned
Beaumont JCC	36	2
Bon Air JCC	8	4
Total	44	6

* Because juveniles at Bon Air JCC are typically younger than high school graduation age, fewer juveniles earn diplomas or GEDs®.

* In January 2014, the GED® test changed to an online format with revised content, contributing to a decrease in the number of juveniles who attempted and passed the test. The GED® consists of four content areas: Reasoning Through Language Arts, Mathematical Reasoning, Science, and Social Studies.

* Data are tracked manually rather than from the electronic data management system. Juveniles with missing juvenile numbers are excluded. Canceled, rescinded, and successfully appealed commitments are included.

- » 44 juveniles earned high school diplomas, and six juveniles earned GEDs® in the JCCs during FY 2015.

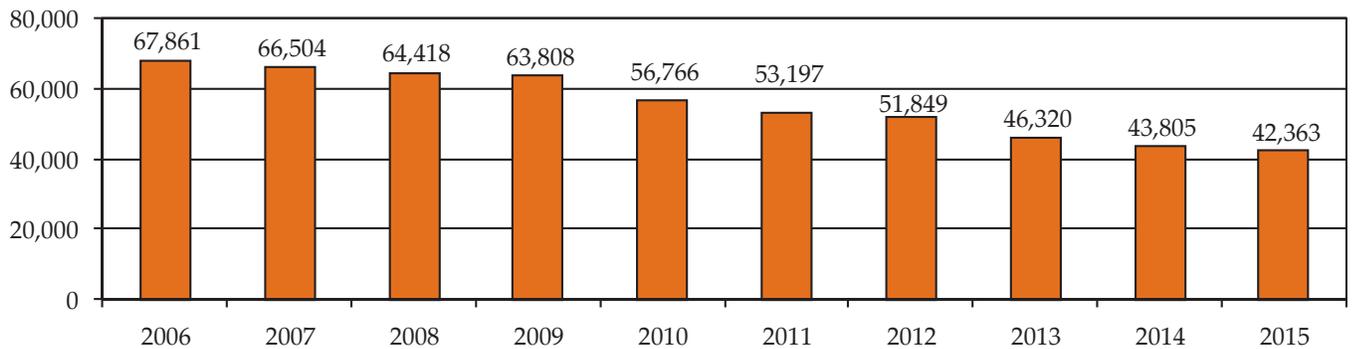




3 Trends

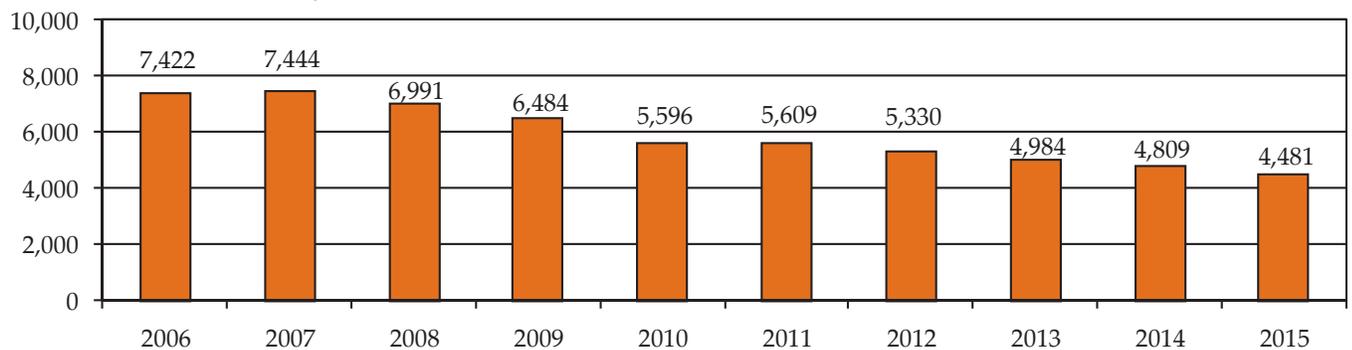
10-Year Trends

Juvenile Intake Cases, FY 2006-2015



» There were 42,363 juvenile intake cases in FY 2015, a decrease of 37.6% from FY 2006.

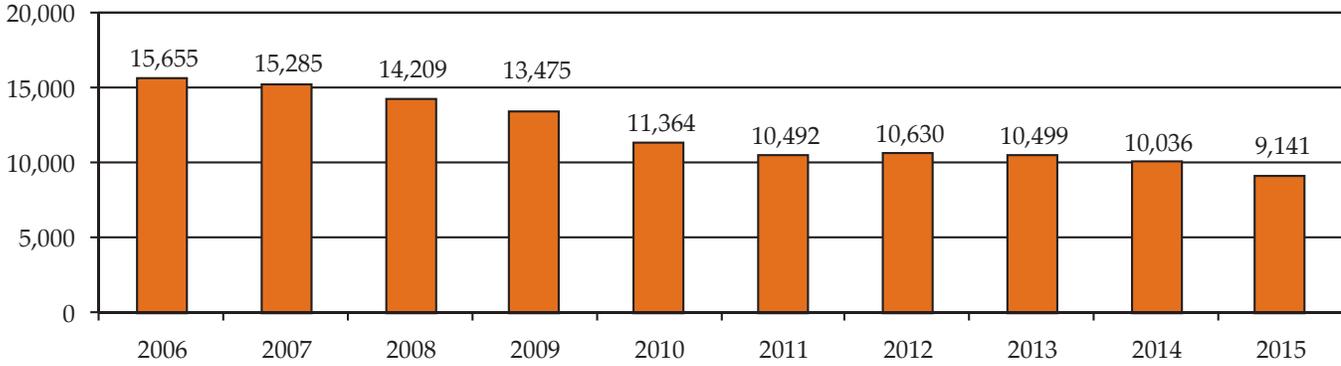
New Probation Cases, FY 2006-2015



» There were 4,481 new probation cases in FY 2015, a decrease of 39.6% from FY 2006.

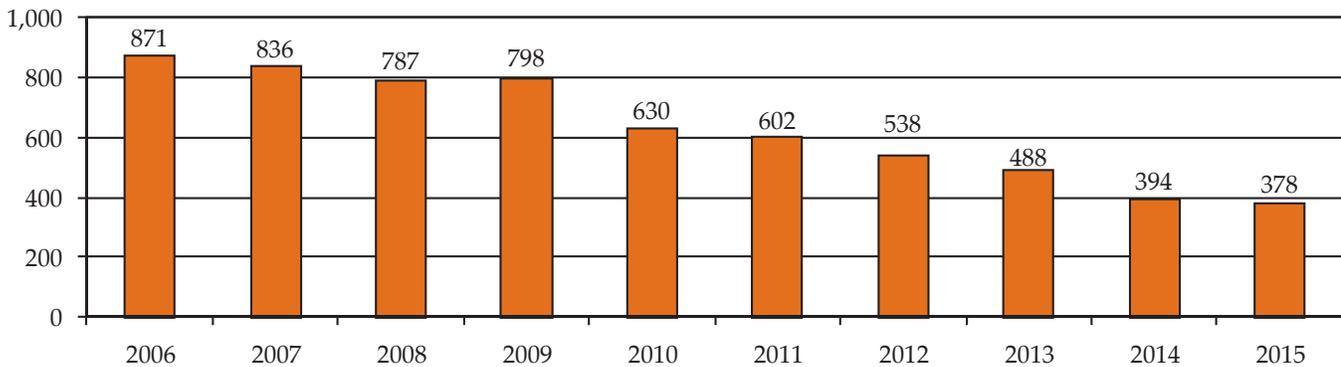


Detainments, FY 2006-2015



» There were 9,141 detainments in FY 2015, a decrease of 41.6% from FY 2006.

Commitments, FY 2006-2015*



* Subsequent commitments are excluded.

» There were 378 commitments in FY 2015, a decrease of 56.6% from FY 2006.



4 Forecasts

Forecasts of persons confined 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 665 of the 2015 Acts of Assembly, the SPSHS presents updated forecasts annually for the juvenile local-responsible (JDC) population, juvenile state-responsible (direct care) population, adult local-responsible (jail) population, and adult state-responsible (prison) population.

To produce the offender forecasts, the SPSHS utilizes an approach known as consensus forecasting. This process brings together policy makers, 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 this committee generate the offender 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. Led by the Secretary, the Policy Committee reviews the various forecasts, makes 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 officials, including representatives of Virginia's prosecutor, police, sheriff, and jail associations. Through the consensus process, a forecast is produced for each of the four major offender populations. The forecasts, approved in October 2015, were based on the statistical and trend information known at

the time that 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. Data may not match the values presented in other sections of the DRG because of different dates of data download. For the full forecast report by the SPSHS, view "Reports to the General Assembly" on Virginia's Legislative Information System (lis.virginia.gov).

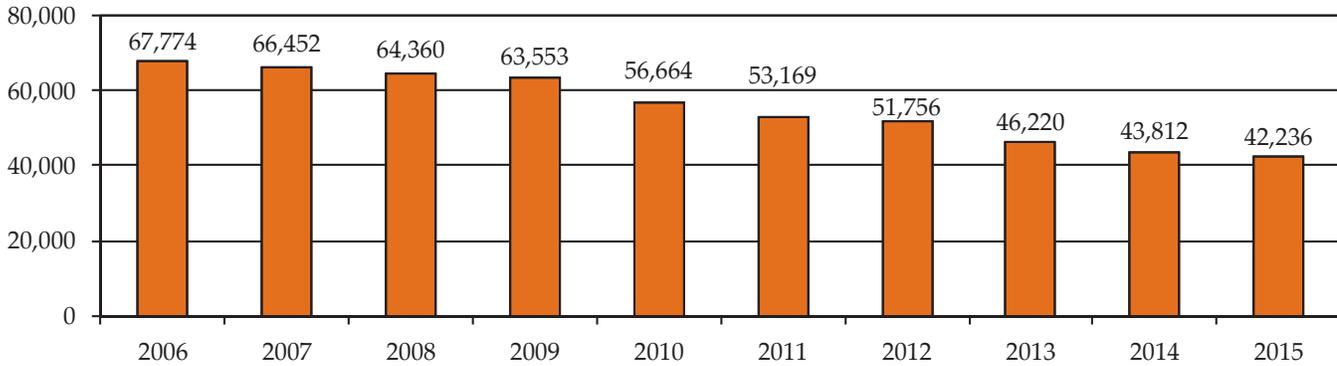
Factors Impacting the Populations

The number of juveniles in JCCs, which accounts for the majority of DJJ's total direct care population, has been declining. The decline has largely been driven by a decrease in the number of admissions. 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 allowing intake officers greater discretion to divert lesser offenses such as any misdemeanors, CHINS, and CHINSup cases from going to court.

These policy changes alone, however, cannot explain the trend in admissions that persisted through FY 2014. Between FY 2006 and FY 2014, yearly admissions to direct care dropped by 57%. In FY 2015, the number of admis-



Juvenile Intake Cases, FY 2006-2015*



* 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.

sions increased for the first time in 15 years. It is unclear if this change indicates a leveling off in admissions or if it is simply a temporary uptick that will be followed by a continuation in the overall downward trend. Data from DJJ indicate that the increase in admissions for FY 2015 is largely attributable to two months during the year in which admissions were unusually high; the remaining months of the year were roughly the same, if not lower, than the same month of the previous year.

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, the YASI, and the direct care classification instrument. 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. DJJ has also 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.

Finally, in 2015, the Board of Juvenile Justice approved a change in the LOS guidelines. It is expected that the new LOS guidelines, which took effect on October 15, 2015, will result in shorter LOSs for most juveniles indeterminately committed to DJJ. Whereas the previous LOS guidelines used committing offenses, prior offenses, and length of prior delinquency or criminal offense record, the new guidelines are based on the most seri-

ous committing offense and the juvenile's risk level, as determined by the YASI. The YASI includes information on the juvenile's contacts with the criminal justice system. The highest range of the new LOS guidelines is 9 to 15 months, compared to a high-end range of 24 to 36 months under the previous LOS guidelines. Actual LOS will be dependent on the juvenile's progress in treatment, behavior, and facility adjustment.

In addition to these policy and procedure changes, the total number of juvenile intake cases has been falling over the last decade. Between FY 2006 and FY 2015, intake cases declined by nearly 38%.

JDC Population

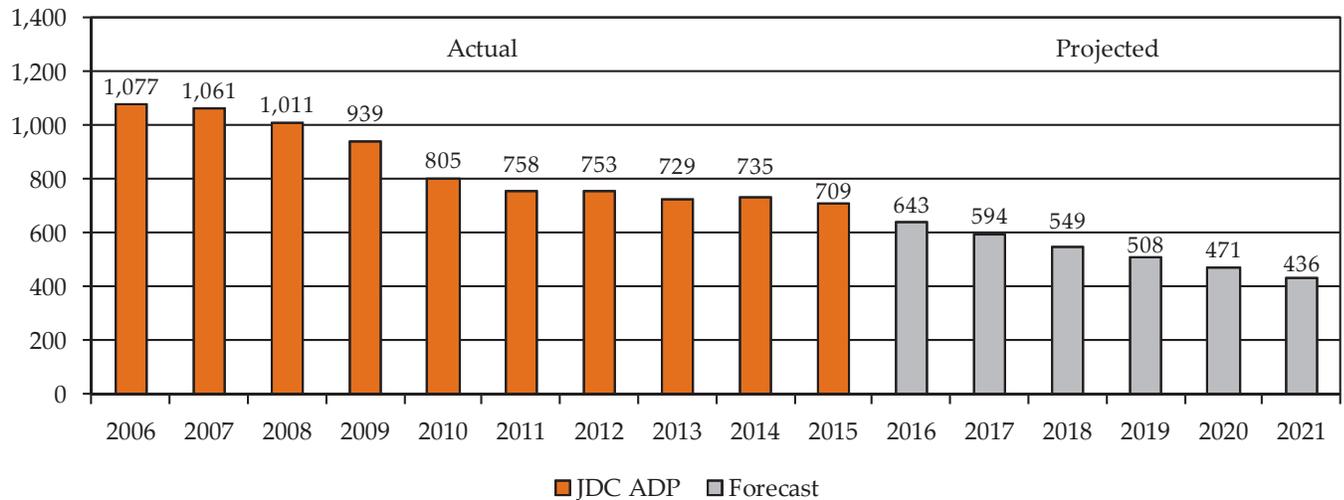
Local governments and multi-jurisdictional commissions operate secure JDCs throughout Virginia. The Board of Juvenile Justice promulgates regulations, and the Director of DJJ is responsible for the certification of these facilities. (See page 6 for pre-D and post-D detention eligibility criteria.) A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

As mentioned previously, the number of juvenile intake cases has declined significantly since FY 2006. Reflecting this downward trend in intakes, JDC detainments dropped 33% between FY 2006 and FY 2011. After remaining relatively flat from FY 2011 to FY 2013, detainments dropped by 4% in FY 2014. This was followed by a 9% decrease in detainments in FY 2015.

The JDC population declined from an average of 1,077 in FY 2006 to an average of 729 in FY 2013. Lower numbers of intakes and procedures to reduce detainment of low-risk juveniles have contributed to the downward trend. The population increased slightly to 735 in FY



JDC ADP and Forecast, FY 2006-2021



2014 due to longer LOSs but decreased to 709 in FY 2015 due to a drop in detainments of nearly 9%. Overall, the JDC population declined by 34% between FY 2006 and FY 2015, although the rate of decline slowed after FY 2011, and the population even recorded a small increase in FY 2014. In FY 2015, the JDC population averaged 709 juveniles statewide. While individual facilities may experience crowding, JDC capacity statewide has not been fully utilized in recent years.

Shorter LOSs for a large share of those in JDCs were an important factor in reducing the population between FY 2008 and FY 2013, during which time the average LOS for the pre-D juveniles fell from 26 to 21 days. LOS 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 LOS increased. This increase in LOS offset the decrease in admissions and resulted in a small increase in the population, overall, for the FY. LOS for pre-D and post-D juveniles continued to increase in FY 2015. The LOS increase in FY 2015, however, was offset by a significant decrease in detainments, resulting in a decline in the 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 DPB projections, the Policy Committee approved the DJJ model as the official forecast of the JDC population. Under the approved forecast, the JDC population is expected to decline over the next six FYs by an average of 7.8% annually, reaching an average population of 436 in FY 2021.

The JDC ADP decreased every year between FY 2006 and FY 2013, increased slightly in FY 2014, and then decreased again in FY 2015. The forecast projects that the ADP will continue to decrease through FY 2021.

Direct Care Population

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

The composition of commitments to DJJ has continued to change. Many less serious juvenile offenders are no longer committed to DJJ. Thus, juveniles with longer commitments now make up a larger share of those received by DJJ. There are three categories of juvenile commitments: indeterminate commitments, determinate commitments, and blended sentences.

For a juvenile with an indeterminate commitment, DJJ determines how long the juvenile will remain in direct care, up to 36 months for most offenses. These juveniles are assigned an LOS range based on guidelines. LOS guidelines in use until October 2015 considered the juve-



nile's committing offenses, prior offenses, and length of prior delinquency or criminal offense record. Failure to complete a mandatory or recommended treatment program or the commission of institutional offenses, could prolong the actual LOS beyond the assigned range. The new guidelines, effective October 15, 2015, are based on the most serious committing offense and the juvenile's risk level, as determined by the YASI. The highest range of the new LOS guidelines is 9 to 15 months, compared to a high-end range of 24 to 36 months under the previous LOS guidelines. Actual LOS is dependent on the juvenile's progress in treatment, behavior, and facility adjustment.

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 in DJJ facilities longer, on average, than juveniles with indeterminate commitments to DJJ. The average assigned LOS for a determinate commitment is approximately 38 to 42 months.

Finally, a juvenile tried and convicted as an adult in circuit court can be given a blended sentence; the juvenile can serve up to age 21 at a DJJ facility before being transferred to DOC to serve the remainder of the term in an adult facility.

A juvenile may be subject to more than one commitment order and type of commitment. Compared to FY 2004, the percentage of commitment orders for determinate commitments and blended sentences now make up a larger share of admissions. Together, orders for these two commitment types increased from 12% of the total in FY 2004 to as high as 19% in FY 2010. In FY 2015,

determinate commitments and blended sentences accounted for 16% of commitment orders received by DJJ. Approximately 84% of commitment orders in FY 2015 were for an indeterminate commitment.

Along with admissions, actual LOS is a critical factor affecting the direct care population. In FY 2014, the average LOS was 18.7 months, compared to 14.1 months in FY 2006. Average LOS decreased to 16.5 months in FY 2015. The drop in LOS in FY 2015 was the primary driver of the population decline during the FY.

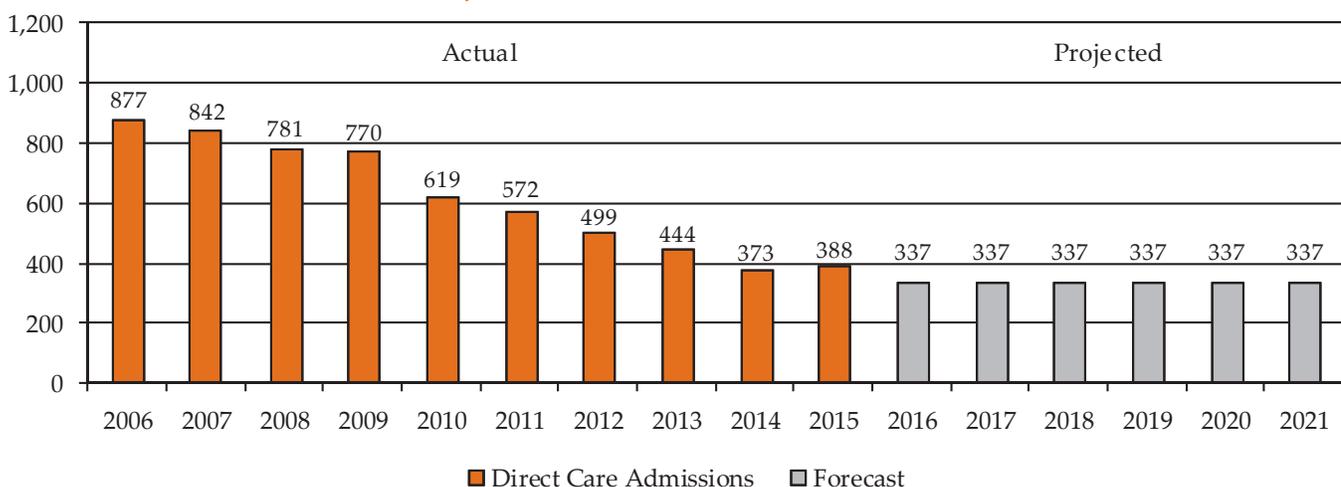
For the first time since FY 2000, the number of admissions to the direct care population increased in FY 2015 (up by 15 juveniles or 4%). However, the total direct care population fell to an average of 509 in FY 2015, a decrease of 90 from the previous FY, due to shorter average LOSs.

The juvenile direct care population has 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%. In FY 2014 and FY 2015, the downward trend accelerated and the population decreased by 14% and 15%, respectively. For FY 2015, the average population was 509 juveniles.

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 of simulation forecasting requires several assumptions regarding commitments and releases. The following

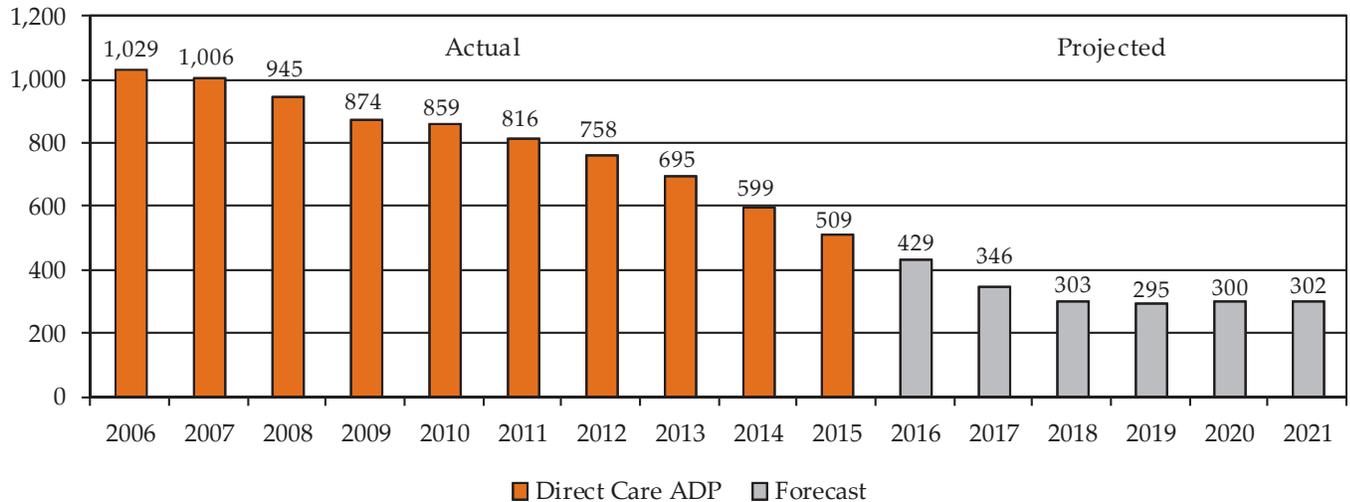
Direct Care Admissions Forecast, FY 2006-2021*



* 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 2006-2021



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, prior record adjudications, treatment assignment, institutional offenses) as admissions from FY 2013 through FY 2015 (three-year average).
- » Juveniles given a determinate commitment or blended sentence will comprise the same percentage of admissions as they did from FY 2013 through FY 2015 (three-year average).
- » Juveniles assigned to the mandatory sex offender treatment program will comprise the same percentage of admissions as they did from FY 2013 through FY 2015 (three-year average).
- » Through October 2015, juveniles with indeterminate commitments will be assigned to LOS categories (using the LOS guidelines in effect until that time) in the same proportions as admissions from FY 2013 through FY 2015 (three-year average).
- » Beginning in November 2015, juveniles with indeterminate commitments will be assigned LOS categories based on DJJ's new LOS guidelines and admissions characteristics from FY 2013 to FY 2015.
- » Because it is not known how long juveniles will actually serve under the new guidelines, DJJ examined historical data to determine how long juveniles in each LOS category actually served under the previous guidelines and applied that proportion to the juveniles assigned to the new LOS categories.

The admissions forecast is one of the key inputs into DJJ's simulation model. As in previous years, the Policy Committee concluded that the decrease in admissions

will not continue indefinitely. In four of the last eight years, the Policy Committee elected not to use the statistical forecast of juvenile admissions and instead set a level admissions forecast equal to the number of actual admissions during the most recent FY. In the other years, the Policy Committee utilized the statistical projection for the early years of the forecast horizon and then assumed a flat admissions forecast for the remaining years of the forecast period. For the current forecast, the Policy Committee approved a flat forecast of 337 admissions, an average of the actual number of admissions in FY 2014 (373) and the number of admissions for FY 2016 according to DJJ's statistical model (302).

After reviewing both DJJ and DPB's population projections in detail, the Policy Committee approved the DJJ simulation model forecast. The approved forecast suggests that the population will continue to decline in the short term. The forecast projects a decrease through FY 2019, when the population is expected to reach 295 juveniles. Beginning in FY 2019, however, the population is expected to level off. This leveling can be attributed to the flat admissions forecast. By FY 2021, the total direct care population is projected to be 302.

The direct care ADP has been decreasing since FY 2006. The forecast projects that the ADP will continue to decrease through FY 2019 and then increase slightly through FY 2021.





5 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 measures 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 2010 through FY 2014 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 (i.e., direct care releases by REACH level and treatment need, releases from post-D detention with programs, juveniles placed in and released from VJCCCA 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 are 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 2014 are unavailable.

As reported in previous years, the parole placement sample is a subgroup of direct care releases. Prior to FY 2014, this sample was 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 changed from "Direct Care Releases to Parole" to "Parole Placements" to signify this modification.

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 reports prior to FY 2014, they were excluded from the data sharing for adult reoffending but were included in the analysis; therefore, rates may not be comparable. For 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 reports prior to FY 2014.



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	JDC 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 reports prior to FY 2014, the first program release date was used for juveniles released from VJCCCA programs.

* See page 70 for details on the measurement date calculations for intakes with a successful diversion.

* Canceled, rescinded, and successfully appealed commitments and juveniles transferred directly to a DOC facility are excluded from direct care releases and parole placements.

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 reports prior to FY 2014, a rearrest was required for a reconviction to be counted, so rearrest and reconviction rates may appear higher in subsequent reports. 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 2010-2014, Tracked through FY 2015*

	Probation Placements					Probation Releases				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Rearrest	37.7%	35.7%	37.2%	34.1%	34.2%	34.4%	33.3%	34.6%	33.2%	32.0%
Reconviction	27.7%	26.2%	26.4%	23.7%	N/A	26.8%	26.8%	27.6%	26.3%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	5,513	5,612	5,355	4,974	4,757	5,426	5,668	5,468	5,237	4,990

* 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 2010-2014, Tracked through FY 2015

	Direct Care Releases				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Rearrest	49.5%	48.6%	50.2%	51.5%	49.1%
Reconviction	42.3%	42.7%	43.3%	44.0%	N/A
Reincarceration	19.5%	18.5%	21.7%	23.0%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	657	572	566	505	485

Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2010-2014, Tracked through FY 2015

	Parole Placements					Parole Releases				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Rearrest	55.6%	54.4%	57.2%	61.2%	58.1%	57.8%	54.0%	57.4%	56.9%	59.4%
Reconviction	47.6%	47.7%	50.5%	52.8%	N/A	51.9%	50.8%	51.2%	50.1%	N/A
Reincarceration	21.7%	23.1%	24.9%	27.3%	N/A	25.0%	20.7%	24.7%	25.9%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	498	377	374	322	329	599	531	469	401	384



Probation

Rearrest Rates for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2010-2014, Tracked through FY 2015*

Time to Reoffense	Probation Placements					Probation Releases				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
3 months	14.6%	13.5%	14.3%	12.9%	13.4%	11.9%	11.0%	11.4%	11.3%	11.2%
6 months	24.7%	22.8%	24.1%	21.7%	21.7%	20.8%	19.9%	21.3%	20.6%	19.8%
12 months	37.7%	35.7%	37.2%	34.1%	34.2%	34.4%	33.3%	34.6%	33.2%	32.0%
24 months	54.7%	52.4%	52.6%	50.0%	N/A	51.5%	50.9%	50.3%	49.2%	N/A
36 months	64.4%	61.4%	61.9%	N/A	N/A	61.6%	61.3%	59.6%	N/A	N/A
Total	5,513	5,612	5,355	4,974	4,757	5,426	5,668	5,468	5,237	4,990

* There were 1,092 (16.8%) expunged cases excluded from the probation release sample in FY 2010. All other years had less than 5% 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 in each FY.
- » 12-month rearrest rates for probation placements fluctuated between 34.1% and 37.7% since FY 2010.
- » 12-month rearrest rates for probation releases fluctuated between 32.0% and 34.6% since FY 2010.

12-Month Rearrest Rates by Demographics for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2014, Tracked through FY 2015*

Demographics	Probation Placements			Probation Releases		
	Total		Rearrest	Total		Rearrest
Race						
Asian	67	13	19.4%	68	15	22.1%
Black	2,136	871	40.8%	2,232	849	38.0%
White	2,280	650	28.5%	2,394	658	27.5%
Other/Unknown	274	92	33.6%	296	74	25.0%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	451	179	39.7%	499	152	30.5%
Non-Hispanic	1,271	520	40.9%	1,472	562	38.2%
Unknown/Missing	3,035	927	30.5%	3,019	882	29.2%
Sex						
Female	1,167	312	26.7%	1,339	309	23.1%
Male	3,590	1,314	36.6%	3,651	1,287	35.3%
Age						
Under 12	30	5	16.7%	8	1	12.5%
12	147	43	29.3%	31	1	3.2%
13	379	124	32.7%	125	25	20.0%
14	668	239	35.8%	331	84	25.4%
15	921	348	37.8%	595	153	25.7%
16	1,177	364	30.9%	924	238	25.8%
17	1,261	444	35.2%	1,346	390	29.0%
18 or older	174	59	33.9%	1,630	704	43.2%
Total	4,757	1,626	34.2%	4,990	1,596	32.0%

* 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 2010-2013, Tracked through FY 2015*

Time to Reoffense	Probation Placements				Probation Releases			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
3 months	9.8%	8.6%	9.0%	8.3%	8.4%	8.2%	8.3%	8.2%
6 months	17.1%	15.7%	15.9%	14.3%	15.2%	15.5%	16.3%	15.3%
12 months	27.7%	26.2%	26.4%	23.7%	26.8%	26.8%	27.6%	26.3%
24 months	43.6%	41.4%	41.0%	N/A	43.4%	42.5%	42.5%	N/A
36 months	54.5%	51.1%	N/A	N/A	54.6%	53.7%	N/A	N/A
Total	5,513	5,612	5,355	4,974	5,426	5,668	5,468	5,237

* There were 1,092 (16.8%) expunged cases excluded from the probation release sample in FY 2010. All other years had less than 5% of cases excluded for both samples. Totals presented in the table represent the count after expunged cases were excluded.

- » 12-month reconviction rates for probation placements fluctuated between 23.7% and 27.7% since FY 2010.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for probation releases fluctuated between 26.3% and 27.6% since FY 2010.

12-Month Reconviction Rates by Demographics for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2013, Tracked through FY 2015*

Demographics	Probation Placements			Probation Releases		
	Total	Reconviction		Total	Reconviction	
Race						
Asian	66	16	24.2%	69	23	33.3%
Black	2,187	603	27.6%	2,293	683	29.8%
White	2,408	501	20.8%	2,558	612	23.9%
Other/Unknown	313	58	18.5%	317	61	19.2%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	496	125	25.2%	523	133	25.4%
Non-Hispanic	1,453	383	26.4%	1,650	445	27.0%
Unknown/Missing	3,025	670	22.1%	3,064	801	26.1%
Sex						
Female	1,304	207	15.9%	1,283	206	16.1%
Male	3,670	971	26.5%	3,954	1,173	29.7%
Age						
Under 12	34	1	2.9%	12	0	0.0%
12	126	26	20.6%	37	8	21.6%
13	335	84	25.1%	133	23	17.3%
14	698	171	24.5%	326	54	16.6%
15	1,001	236	23.6%	605	105	17.4%
16	1,278	272	21.3%	957	163	17.0%
17	1,326	328	24.7%	1,497	376	25.1%
18 or older	176	60	34.1%	1,670	650	38.9%
Total	4,974	1,178	23.7%	5,237	1,379	26.3%

* 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 2013-2014, Tracked through FY 2015*

CSU	Probation Placements				Probation Releases			
	2014		2013		2014		2013	
	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction
1	207	32.9%	180	23.9%	171	28.1%	206	30.1%
2	136	44.1%	157	24.2%	160	31.9%	176	27.3%
2A	70	35.7%	69	14.5%	71	31.0%	64	14.1%
3	86	44.2%	94	31.9%	91	45.1%	118	33.1%
4	178	50.6%	168	36.3%	175	40.6%	199	35.7%
5	84	40.5%	53	37.7%	59	61.0%	46	30.4%
6	38	55.3%	45	28.9%	42	31.0%	52	34.6%
7	211	40.3%	165	29.1%	183	37.7%	163	28.8%
8	75	50.7%	69	31.9%	62	40.3%	87	37.9%
9	54	35.2%	63	27.0%	58	29.3%	60	28.3%
10	62	29.0%	69	24.6%	77	28.6%	64	31.3%
11	56	37.5%	61	24.6%	70	40.0%	80	32.5%
12	132	38.6%	149	29.5%	180	37.2%	139	35.3%
13	233	43.8%	208	32.2%	208	39.9%	210	33.3%
14	333	36.0%	420	22.1%	407	31.0%	393	20.9%
15	141	29.8%	181	29.8%	198	33.3%	230	30.4%
16	207	31.9%	225	15.1%	227	23.3%	230	21.7%
17	144	21.5%	148	18.9%	144	20.1%	175	18.3%
18	83	28.9%	110	19.1%	113	25.7%	120	23.3%
19	438	34.5%	490	23.5%	509	29.9%	551	26.0%
20L	135	27.4%	170	26.5%	150	35.3%	169	25.4%
20W	54	18.5%	65	15.4%	48	25.0%	60	15.0%
21	102	17.6%	70	12.9%	87	24.1%	109	21.1%
22	152	33.6%	133	12.0%	143	43.4%	124	26.6%
23	27	40.7%	30	26.7%	28	28.6%	33	12.1%
23A	66	51.5%	67	31.3%	77	46.8%	66	36.4%
24	197	20.8%	264	17.0%	224	23.7%	276	21.0%
25	63	17.5%	60	13.3%	64	28.1%	64	29.7%
26	180	33.3%	157	33.1%	175	29.1%	120	35.8%
27	168	26.8%	137	19.0%	148	31.8%	138	24.6%
28	97	21.6%	129	24.8%	105	27.6%	125	16.0%
29	144	20.8%	124	13.7%	125	20.8%	146	19.2%
30	111	26.1%	115	14.8%	101	21.8%	123	19.5%
31	293	42.3%	329	24.9%	310	35.5%	321	27.7%
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,757</i>	<i>34.2%</i>	<i>4,974</i>	<i>23.7%</i>	<i>4,990</i>	<i>32.0%</i>	<i>5,237</i>	<i>26.3%</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.

* CSU 17 includes data from CSUs 17A and 17F because their operations were combined in July 2014.



Direct Care

Rearrest and Reconviction Rates for Direct Care Releases in FY 2010-2014, Tracked through FY 2015

Time to Reoffense	Rearrest					Reconviction			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013
3 months	14.3%	12.9%	11.8%	14.9%	12.0%	11.1%	10.3%	8.8%	12.3%
6 months	29.4%	29.4%	29.0%	32.1%	29.5%	23.1%	23.8%	21.6%	28.1%
12 months	49.5%	48.6%	50.2%	51.5%	49.1%	42.3%	42.7%	43.3%	44.0%
24 months	71.5%	69.9%	69.1%	69.3%	N/A	66.1%	63.6%	63.3%	N/A
36 months	80.5%	76.9%	78.3%	N/A	N/A	76.0%	73.4%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	657	572	566	505	485	657	572	566	505

- » Rearrest rates for direct care releases were lower than rearrest rates for parole placements for each follow-up time period in each FY. (See page 62 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 in each FY. (See page 63 for reconviction rates of parole placements.)
- » 12-month rearrest rates for direct care releases fluctuated between 48.6% and 51.5% since FY 2010.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for direct care releases fluctuated between 42.3% and 44.0% since FY 2010.

12-Month Rearrest and Reconviction Rates by Demographics for Direct Care Releases in FY 2013-2014, Tracked through FY 2015*

Demographics	2014			2013		
	Total	Rearrest		Total	Reconviction	
Race						
Asian	2	1	50.0%	3	1	33.3%
Black	319	165	51.7%	339	145	42.8%
White	140	61	43.6%	142	69	48.6%
Other/Unknown	24	11	45.8%	21	7	33.3%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	34	20	58.8%	32	15	46.9%
Non-Hispanic	162	89	54.9%	123	58	47.2%
Unknown/Missing	289	129	44.6%	350	149	42.6%
Sex						
Female	37	16	43.2%	34	10	29.4%
Male	448	222	49.6%	471	212	45.0%
Age						
Under 12	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
12	1	0	0.0%	1	1	100.0%
13	2	0	0.0%	0	0	N/A
14	8	6	75.0%	6	1	16.7%
15	20	12	60.0%	13	6	46.2%
16	63	29	46.0%	56	25	44.6%
17	105	63	60.0%	121	59	48.8%
18 or older	286	128	44.8%	308	130	42.2%
<i>Total</i>	485	238	49.1%	505	222	44.0%

* 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 2010-2013, Tracked through FY 2015

Time to Reoffense	Direct Care Releases			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
3 months	3.0%	2.1%	1.8%	3.8%
6 months	7.5%	6.6%	5.8%	10.5%
12 months	19.5%	18.5%	21.7%	23.0%
24 months	35.8%	36.4%	41.9%	N/A
36 months	49.0%	50.7%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	657	572	566	505

- » Reincarceration rates of direct care releases were lower than reincarceration rates for parole placements for each follow-up time period in each FY (with the exception of the 3-month follow-up time period in FY 2011 and FY 2013). (See page 64 for reincarceration rates of parole placements.)
- » 12-month reincarceration rates for direct care releases fluctuated between 18.5% and 23.0% since FY 2010.

12-Month Reincarceration Rates by Demographics for Direct Care Releases in FY 2013, Tracked through FY 2015*

Demographics	Total	Reincarceration	
Race			
Asian	3	0	0.0%
Black	339	81	23.9%
White	142	34	23.9%
Other/Unknown	21	1	4.8%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	32	3	9.4%
Non-Hispanic	123	33	26.8%
Unknown/Missing	350	80	22.9%
Sex			
Female	34	6	17.6%
Male	471	110	23.4%
Age			
Under 12	0	0	N/A
12	1	0	0.0%
13	0	0	N/A
14	6	0	0.0%
15	13	4	30.8%
16	56	11	19.6%
17	121	35	28.9%
18 or older	308	66	21.4%
<i>Total</i>	505	116	23.0%

* 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 116 direct care releases in FY 2013 reincarcerated for a new offense within 12 months of release, 74.1% were reincarcerated in a local jail, 18.1% in direct care, and 7.8% in a DOC facility.



Parole

Rearrest Rates for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2010-2014, Tracked through FY 2015*

Time to Reoffense	Parole Placements					Parole Releases				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
3 months	16.1%	13.8%	13.4%	18.0%	13.1%	24.0%	24.1%	22.6%	28.9%	27.3%
6 months	33.5%	34.5%	33.2%	38.2%	35.6%	41.6%	39.5%	39.0%	43.9%	42.4%
12 months	55.6%	54.4%	57.2%	61.2%	58.1%	57.8%	54.0%	57.4%	56.9%	59.4%
24 months	78.1%	76.9%	76.7%	80.7%	N/A	74.3%	73.1%	72.9%	74.8%	N/A
36 months	87.8%	84.1%	85.6%	N/A	N/A	81.3%	81.9%	82.3%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	498	377	374	322	329	599	531	469	401	384

* No expunged cases were excluded from the parole placement sample. There were less than 5% of parole releases excluded due to expungement in FY 2010-2011 and no expunged cases excluded from parole releases in FY 2012-2014. 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 for each FY. Parole releases had lower rearrest rates than parole placements at the 24- and 36-month follow-up time periods for each FY.
- » 12-month rearrest rates for parole placements fluctuated between 54.4% and 61.2% since FY 2010.
- » 12-month rearrest rates for parole releases fluctuated between 54.0% and 59.4% since FY 2010.

12-Month Rearrest Rates by Demographics for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2014, Tracked through FY 2015*

Demographics	Parole Placements			Parole Releases		
	Total	Rearrest		Total	Rearrest	
Race						
Asian	1	1	100.0%	3	2	66.7%
Black	212	128	60.4%	269	160	59.5%
White	101	53	52.5%	98	59	60.2%
Other/Unknown	15	9	60.0%	14	7	50.0%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	20	14	70.0%	23	14	60.9%
Non-Hispanic	107	69	64.5%	103	72	69.9%
Unknown/Missing	202	108	53.5%	258	142	55.0%
Sex						
Female	28	13	46.4%	21	11	52.4%
Male	301	178	59.1%	363	217	59.8%
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	2	1	50.0%	0	0	N/A
15	10	6	60.0%	3	1	33.3%
16	46	24	52.2%	9	4	44.4%
17	86	59	68.6%	53	27	50.9%
18 or older	185	101	54.6%	319	196	61.4%
<i>Total</i>	329	191	58.1%	384	228	59.4%

* 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 2010-2013, Tracked through FY 2015*

Time to Reoffense	Parole Placements				Parole Releases			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
3 months	12.2%	11.1%	10.4%	14.6%	20.7%	21.5%	19.6%	24.7%
6 months	26.1%	27.9%	24.3%	33.2%	36.4%	36.0%	34.1%	37.9%
12 months	47.6%	47.7%	50.5%	52.8%	51.9%	50.8%	51.2%	50.1%
24 months	72.1%	70.0%	70.6%	N/A	68.9%	68.7%	67.0%	N/A
36 months	82.7%	80.6%	N/A	N/A	77.0%	79.8%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	498	377	374	322	599	531	469	401

* No expunged cases were excluded from the parole placement sample. There were less than 5% 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 reconviction rates than parole releases at the 3-, 6-, and 12-month follow-up time periods for each FY (with the exception of the 12-month follow-up time period in FY 2013). Parole releases had lower reconviction rates than parole placements at the 24- and 36-month follow-up time periods for each FY.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for parole placements fluctuated between 47.6% and 52.8% since FY 2010.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for parole releases fluctuated between 50.1% and 51.9% since FY 2010.

12-Month Reconviction Rates by Demographics for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2013, Tracked through FY 2015*

Demographics	Parole Placements			Parole Releases		
	Total	Reconviction		Total	Reconviction	
Race						
Asian	2	1	50.0%	2	0	0.0%
Black	212	112	52.8%	262	146	55.7%
White	93	52	55.9%	114	48	42.1%
Other/Unknown	15	5	33.3%	23	7	30.4%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	23	12	52.2%	15	6	40.0%
Non-Hispanic	79	44	55.7%	115	57	49.6%
Unknown/Missing	220	114	51.8%	271	138	50.9%
Sex						
Female	22	8	36.4%	30	10	33.3%
Male	300	162	54.0%	371	191	51.5%
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	1	0	0.0%
14	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
15	7	1	14.3%	1	1	100.0%
16	44	20	45.5%	20	7	35.0%
17	95	53	55.8%	56	26	46.4%
18 or older	176	96	54.5%	323	167	51.7%
<i>Total</i>	322	170	52.8%	401	201	50.1%

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



Reincarceration Rates for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2010-2013, Tracked through FY 2015*

Time to Reoffense	Parole Placements				Parole Releases			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
3 months	3.2%	2.1%	2.4%	3.7%	5.3%	4.7%	5.1%	7.0%
6 months	8.0%	8.2%	7.2%	12.4%	12.4%	11.3%	13.4%	13.7%
12 months	21.7%	23.1%	24.9%	27.3%	25.0%	20.7%	24.7%	25.9%
24 months	40.0%	41.1%	47.1%	N/A	41.2%	38.2%	42.4%	N/A
36 months	54.0%	55.4%	N/A	N/A	52.9%	49.9%	N/A	N/A
Total	498	377	374	322	599	531	469	401

* No expunged cases were excluded from the parole placement sample. There were less than 5% 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 reincarceration rates than parole releases at the 3- and 6-month follow-up time periods for 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- and 24-month follow-up time periods in FY 2010.)
- » 12-month reincarceration rates for parole placements fluctuated between 21.7% and 27.3% since FY 2010.
- » 12-month reincarceration rates for parole releases fluctuated between 20.7% and 25.9% since FY 2010.

12-Month Reincarceration Rates by Demographics for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2013, Tracked through FY 2015*

Demographics	Parole Placements			Parole Releases		
	Total	Reincarceration		Total	Reincarceration	
Race						
Asian	2	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%
Black	212	63	29.7%	262	77	29.4%
White	93	25	26.9%	114	25	21.9%
Other/Unknown	15	0	0.0%	23	2	8.7%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	23	2	8.7%	15	1	6.7%
Non-Hispanic	79	24	30.4%	115	29	25.2%
Unknown/Missing	220	62	28.2%	271	74	27.3%
Sex						
Female	22	6	27.3%	30	5	16.7%
Male	300	82	27.3%	371	99	26.7%
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	0	0.0%	1	1	100.0%
16	44	8	18.2%	20	0	0.0%
17	95	30	31.6%	56	16	28.6%
18 or older	176	50	28.4%	323	87	26.9%
Total	322	88	27.3%	401	104	25.9%

* 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, Reconviction, and Reincarceration Rates by CSU for Parole Placements in FY 2013-2014, Tracked through FY 2015*

CSU	2014		2013		
	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction	Reincarceration
1	14	57.1%	11	36.4%	27.3%
2	14	57.1%	17	52.9%	35.3%
2A	4	50.0%	2	0.0%	0.0%
3	13	61.5%	13	69.2%	53.8%
4	31	74.2%	33	66.7%	39.4%
5	10	50.0%	7	28.6%	0.0%
6	5	40.0%	5	60.0%	40.0%
7	33	48.5%	28	39.3%	21.4%
8	13	38.5%	11	18.2%	0.0%
9	7	57.1%	9	55.6%	33.3%
10	7	57.1%	4	25.0%	0.0%
11	8	87.5%	9	66.7%	22.2%
12	15	53.3%	12	83.3%	41.7%
13	35	68.6%	25	68.0%	40.0%
14	18	55.6%	25	36.0%	12.0%
15	19	73.7%	14	64.3%	14.3%
16	13	46.2%	12	16.7%	16.7%
17	2	100.0%	5	40.0%	40.0%
18	5	60.0%	3	66.7%	0.0%
19	8	50.0%	9	77.8%	11.1%
20L	1	100.0%	2	50.0%	0.0%
20W	1	0.0%	0	N/A	N/A
21	3	33.3%	5	40.0%	40.0%
22	6	66.7%	10	60.0%	40.0%
23	1	0.0%	2	50.0%	50.0%
23A	3	100.0%	5	40.0%	40.0%
24	7	71.4%	9	55.6%	33.3%
25	8	25.0%	9	44.4%	22.2%
26	10	60.0%	6	66.7%	16.7%
27	4	25.0%	4	100.0%	100.0%
28	1	0.0%	0	N/A	N/A
29	2	50.0%	1	100.0%	0.0%
30	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
31	8	50.0%	15	53.3%	13.3%
<i>Total</i>	329	58.1%	322	52.8%	27.3%

* CSU-specific recidivism data for parole placements are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2014. The CSU was previously identified by the committing J&DR district court. The CSU now is identified by the CSU originally providing parole supervision upon release from direct care.

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

* CSU 17 includes data from CSUs 17A and 17F because their operations were combined in July 2014.



12-Month Rearrest, Reconviction, and Reincarceration Rates by CSU for Parole Releases in FY 2013-2014, Tracked through FY 2015*

CSU	2014		2013		
	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction	Reincarceration
1	13	61.5%	14	28.6%	21.4%
2	20	25.0%	17	52.9%	29.4%
2A	2	50.0%	5	0.0%	0.0%
3	15	66.7%	13	46.2%	30.8%
4	34	52.9%	42	50.0%	26.2%
5	13	46.2%	15	80.0%	40.0%
6	5	40.0%	7	57.1%	57.1%
7	38	60.5%	30	53.3%	20.0%
8	14	35.7%	20	35.0%	20.0%
9	6	50.0%	12	50.0%	33.3%
10	8	75.0%	4	100.0%	0.0%
11	10	80.0%	7	57.1%	57.1%
12	12	66.7%	19	36.8%	10.5%
13	31	64.5%	30	53.3%	33.3%
14	27	66.7%	20	45.0%	5.0%
15	17	70.6%	29	62.1%	24.1%
16	15	53.3%	12	25.0%	16.7%
17	4	75.0%	4	25.0%	0.0%
18	8	62.5%	2	100.0%	0.0%
19	9	66.7%	12	75.0%	41.7%
20L	3	66.7%	0	N/A	N/A
20W	1	100.0%	3	0.0%	0.0%
21	9	55.6%	8	50.0%	50.0%
22	11	72.7%	12	50.0%	25.0%
23	1	0.0%	3	66.7%	66.7%
23A	9	66.7%	7	85.7%	42.9%
24	9	88.9%	13	61.5%	23.1%
25	7	42.9%	6	33.3%	33.3%
26	10	60.0%	12	41.7%	33.3%
27	3	33.3%	4	50.0%	50.0%
28	1	100.0%	3	0.0%	0.0%
29	1	100.0%	0	N/A	N/A
30	0	N/A	2	0.0%	0.0%
31	18	61.1%	14	57.1%	21.4%
<i>Total</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>59.4%</i>	<i>401</i>	<i>50.1%</i>	<i>25.9%</i>

* 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.

* CSU 17 includes data from CSUs 17A and 17F because their operations were combined in July 2014.



Risk Levels

The YASI 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 receiving 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 reports prior to FY 2014, the same selection criteria were 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 2013-2014, Tracked through FY 2015*

Risk Level	Total Juveniles		Rearrest 2014	Reconviction 2013
	2013	2014		
Probation Placements				
Low	1,440	1,406	19.0%	9.8%
Moderate	2,308	2,317	36.3%	25.0%
High	925	873	53.8%	40.8%
Probation Releases				
Low	836	1,117	20.8%	12.7%
Moderate	1,218	1,539	36.0%	29.9%
High	564	658	46.8%	41.7%

* 6.1% and 3.4% of probation placements were missing risk assessments in FY 2013 and FY 2014, respectively. 50.0% and 33.6% of probation releases were missing risk assessments in FY 2013 and FY 2014, respectively.

12-Month Recidivism Rates by Risk Level for Direct Care Releases in FY 2013-2014, Tracked through FY 2015*

Risk Level	Total Juveniles		Rearrest 2014	Reconviction 2013	Reincarceration 2013
	2013	2014			
Direct Care Releases					
Low	21	34	29.4%	33.3%	19.0%
Moderate	90	138	42.0%	48.9%	22.2%
High	191	261	57.1%	52.9%	31.4%

* Data are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2014 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.

* 40.2% and 10.7% of direct care releases were missing risk assessments in FY 2013 and FY 2014, 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 2013-2014, Tracked through FY 2015*

Risk Level	Total Juveniles		Rearrest 2014	Reconviction 2013	Reincarceration 2013
	2013	2014			
Parole Placements					
Low	18	19	42.1%	33.3%	16.7%
Moderate	60	104	50.0%	53.3%	23.3%
High	145	185	63.8%	57.2%	33.1%
Parole Releases					
Low	7	20	60.0%	42.9%	14.3%
Moderate	53	75	52.0%	41.5%	20.8%
High	93	133	64.7%	49.5%	28.0%

* Data are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2014 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.

* 30.7% and 6.4% of parole placements were missing risk assessments in FY 2013 and FY 2014, respectively. 61.8% and 40.6% of parole releases were missing risk assessments in FY 2013 and FY 2014, 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 for Direct Care Releases and Parole Placements in FY 2013-2014, Tracked through FY 2015*

REACH Level	Total Juveniles		Rearrest 2014	Reconviction 2013	Reincarceration 2013
	2013	2014			
Direct Care Releases					
Diamond	123	104	31.7%	26.8%	4.9%
Platinum	75	84	45.2%	41.3%	20.0%
Gold	69	100	53.0%	50.7%	33.3%
Silver	147	115	60.0%	52.4%	32.0%
Bronze	53	45	62.2%	50.9%	28.3%
Parole Placements					
Diamond	61	63	42.9%	32.8%	4.9%
Platinum	55	59	54.2%	49.1%	23.6%
Gold	55	81	59.3%	54.5%	32.7%
Silver	102	72	72.2%	63.7%	39.2%
Bronze	24	22	72.7%	66.7%	33.3%

* Data exclude juveniles placed in the Oak Ridge Program because the program operated 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.

* The REACH level at the time of release from direct care is used for this analysis.

* 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 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 in FY 2012-2014, Tracked through FY 2015*

Treatment Need	Total Juveniles			Rearrest			Reconviction		Reincarceration	
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2012	2013
Aggression Management	542	474	453	50.6%	53.0%	48.6%	43.4%	44.9%	22.0%	23.8%
Sex Offender	85	82	87	23.5%	30.5%	32.2%	21.2%	29.3%	10.6%	11.0%
Substance Abuse	494	440	410	54.3%	52.3%	50.7%	47.4%	44.5%	24.1%	23.4%

* 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.

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 2012-2014, Tracked through FY 2015*

	Post-D Detention with Programs		
	2012	2013	2014
Rearrest	55.8%	50.9%	53.0%
Reconviction	47.5%	42.2%	N/A
Reincarceration	23.3%	16.6%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	339	320	313

* 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.

* The samples include juveniles released from JDCs who were in post-D detention with programs during their detainment.

- » 12-month rearrest rates for releases from post-D detention with programs were 50.9-55.8% in FY 2012-2014.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for releases from post-D detention with programs were 47.5% in FY 2012 and 42.2% in FY 2013.
- » 12-month reincarceration rates for releases from post-D detention with programs were 23.3% in FY 2012 and 16.6% in FY 2013.



VJCCCA

Rearrest Rates for Juveniles Placed in VJCCCA Programs and Juveniles Released from VJCCCA Programs in FY 2010-2014, Tracked through FY 2015*

Time to Rearrest	Juveniles Placed in VJCCCA Programs					Juveniles Released from VJCCCA Programs				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
3 months	14.5%	14.0%	13.6%	12.0%	12.9%	12.4%	11.7%	11.4%	11.1%	10.9%
6 months	24.4%	22.8%	21.8%	20.6%	21.7%	21.0%	19.9%	19.6%	18.5%	18.7%
12 months	37.3%	35.3%	34.3%	32.9%	33.7%	34.0%	33.3%	32.3%	30.1%	30.4%
Total	9,736	10,255	9,948	9,458	8,543	9,955	10,241	10,373	9,560	8,832

* 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 reports prior to FY 2014, the first program release date was used for juveniles released from VJCCCA programs.

* There were 1,661 (14.6%) expunged cases excluded from the juveniles placed in the VJCCCA programs sample in FY 2010. There were 2,071 (17.2%) expunged cases excluded from the juveniles released from the VJCCCA programs sample in FY 2010. 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 2010 and FY 2013, and then slightly increased in FY 2014 (with the exception of the 3-month follow-up time period for juveniles released from VJCCCA programs).

Diversions

The diversion analysis in the table shows the rearrest and reconviction rates of intake cases in FY 2013-2014 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 2013-2014 with a Successful Diversion, Tracked through FY 2015*

Time to Reoffense	Rearrest		Reconviction
	2013	2014	2013
3 months	4.2%	4.1%	1.7%
6 months	8.2%	8.0%	3.3%
12 months	14.9%	14.2%	6.7%
24 months	24.5%	N/A	N/A
Total	6,037	5,504	6,037

* There were less than 2% of cases excluded due to expungements in FY 2013-2014. 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.

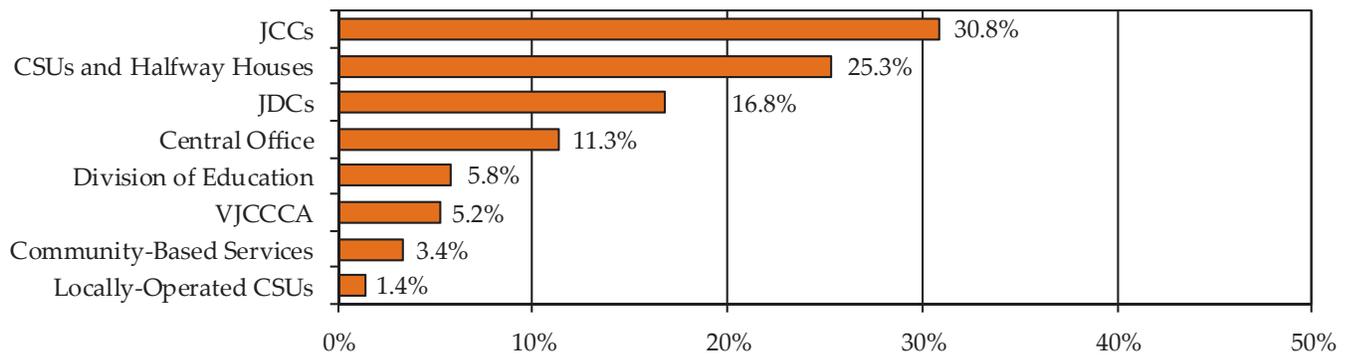
- » 12-month rearrest rates for intakes with a successful diversion were 14.9% in FY 2013 and 14.2% in FY 2014.
- » Of the 6,122 juveniles with a first-time diversion in FY 2014 (regardless of successful completion), 16.2% were rearrested for a new offense within 12 months of their intake date.



6 Expenditures and Staffing

Expenditures

DJJ Operating Expenditures, FY 2015*



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

* CPP and detention re-entry expenditures are included under "CSUs and Halfway Houses."

- » DJJ expended a total of \$198,642,588.
- » 97.8% (\$194,245,649) was General Fund Expenditures, and 2.2% (\$4,396,939) was Non-General Fund Expenditures.
- » Transfer payments to localities for VJCCCA, JDCs, and locally-operated CSUs accounted for 23.4% (\$46,454,396) of all expenditures.



JCC Expenditures (Dollars), FY 2015*

	Beaumont	Bon Air	RDC	Total
Division of Operations				
Administration	2,220,277	2,001,185	580,878	4,802,340
Classification	N/A	N/A	735,386	735,386
Food Services	1,837,611	1,484,113	389,448	3,711,172
Juvenile Supervision	14,293,564	12,524,345	3,766,362	30,584,271
Maintenance	2,387,291	1,740,452	561,859	4,689,602
Medical Services	3,367,829	3,300,944	557,964	7,226,737
Treatment	3,027,253	2,536,748	333,028	5,897,029
<i>Total for Division of Operations</i>	<i>27,133,825</i>	<i>23,587,787</i>	<i>6,924,925</i>	<i>57,646,537</i>
Division of Education				
Career & Technical Education	723,320	653,948	127,752	1,505,020
Instructional Leadership & Support	807,810	667,096	315,413	1,790,319
Youth Instructional Services	3,663,002	3,617,588	934,324	8,214,914
<i>Total for Division of Education</i>	<i>5,194,132</i>	<i>4,938,632</i>	<i>1,377,489</i>	<i>11,510,253</i>
Total JCC Expenditures	32,327,957	28,526,419	8,302,414	69,156,790

* All JCC-related expenses are included. Expenditures for facilities that do not house juveniles (Barrett JCC, Hanover JCC, Natural Bridge JCC, and VPSTC), 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 2015*

	Expenditures	ADP	Per Capita
All Direct Care	\$72,544,881	509	\$142,491
JCC: Division of Operations	\$57,646,537	467	\$123,546
JCC: Division of Education	\$11,510,253	467	\$24,668
CPPs	\$3,159,483	36	\$87,650
Detention Re-Entry	\$228,608	6	\$35,312

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

* Data are not comparable to FY 2011-2013 reports due to changes in methodology. Reports from FY 2011 through FY 2013 calculated cost per capacity (i.e., per bed); other reports calculate 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.

* Between June 10, 2015, and July 15, 2015, some juveniles admitted to direct care were evaluated in Chesterfield, James River, and Richmond JDCs. This population (ADP of less than one) is included in the JCC ADP above; therefore, the JCC ADP will not match the value presented in other sections of the DRG where this population was not included.



Staffing

Direct Care Staffing (Filled Positions) as of June 30, 2015*

Job Title	Beaumont	Bon Air	Oak Ridge Program	Total
Division of Operations				
Superintendent	1	1	N/A	2
Assistant Superintendent	1	0	N/A	1
Administrative/Other Staff	10	8	N/A	18
BSU Staff	14	22	N/A	36
Counselor/Counselor Supervisor	10	11	N/A	21
Food Service Staff	19	16	N/A	35
Health Services Staff	14	18	N/A	32
Maintenance Staff	13	13	N/A	26
Correctional Model				
Major	1	0	N/A	1
Captain	3	3	N/A	6
Lieutenant	8	4	N/A	12
Sergeant	8	9	N/A	17
JCO/JCO Senior	145	139	N/A	284
CTM				
Operations Manager	1	1	N/A	2
Community Manager	2	2	N/A	4
Security Manager	0	0	N/A	0
Community Coordinator	8	8	N/A	16
Security Coordinator	0	0	N/A	0
Resident Specialist I/II	64	66	N/A	130
Recreation Specialist	2	1	N/A	3
Security Specialist	0	0	N/A	0
<i>Total Filled Operations Positions</i>	324	322	N/A	646
Division of Education				
Principal	1	1	0	2
Assistant Principal	1	2	1	4
Instructor	19	31	9	59
Instructional Assistant	4	7	2	13
School Counselor	1	2	1	4
Administrative/Other Staff	3	4	0	7
<i>Total Filled Education Positions</i>	29	47	13	89
Total Filled Direct Care Positions	353	369	13	735

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

* Central Office staff, including 15 CAP Unit staff and 30 Resident Specialist Trainees, are not included. Contracted services are not included.

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

* Administrative/Other Staff under the Division of Education include compliance specialists, library assistants, office managers, and program support technicians.

- » With the transformation of the JCCs from a Correctional Model to the CTM, security staff positions were changed from Correctional Model titles and roles (e.g., Major, Sergeant, JCO) to CTM titles and roles (e.g., Community Manager, Resident Specialist) to reflect the change in responsibilities. (See page 36 for CTM program details.)
- » 38.6% of filled direct care positions were JCOs or JCO Seniors, and 17.7% of filled direct care positions were Resident Specialists I or II.



CSU Staffing (Filled Positions) as of June 30, 2015*

CSU	Director	Supervisor/ Manager	PO/PO Senior	Administrative/ Other Staff	Total
1	1	4	16	5	26
2	1	5	20	5	31
2A	1	1	5	2	9
3	1	2	12	5	20
4	0	7	31	9	47
5	1	2	9	3	15
6	1	2	8	4	15
7	1	5	24	8	38
8	1	3	15	4	23
9	1	3	13	6.5	23.5
10	1	2	10	4.5	17.5
11	1	2	11	3	17
12	1	3	20	6	30
13	1	7	21	7	36
14	1	5	24	4	34
15	1	6	21	6	34
16	1	4	14	5.5	24.5
18	1	3	9	5	18
20L	1	2	6	2	11
20W	1	1	2	1	5
21	1	2	11	3	17
22	0	1	13	6	20
23	1	1	6	2	10
23A	1	2	9.5	4	16.5
24	1	3	16	5	25
25	1	1	11	5	18
26	1	3	9	5	18
27	1	3	12	4	20
28	1	2	9	4	16
29	1	2	10	6.5	19.5
30	1	2	10	3	16
31	1	6	23.75	4	34.75
<i>Total Filled Positions</i>	30	97	431.25	147	705.25

* CSUs 17 and 19 are not included because they are locally funded.

* Central Office staff are not included.

* Administrative/Other Staff include fiscal technicians, office services staff, program support technicians, and secretaries. One psychologist from CSU 29 and one psychologist from CSU 31 are also included in Administrative/Other Staff.

» 61.1% of filled positions in the CSUs were POs and PO Seniors (intake, probation, and parole).



7 Appendices

Appendix A: “Other” Categories

The following categories were combined into “Other” categories.

“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
- » Fare, Fail to Pay, etc.
- » Fire Protection/Safety
- » Gambling
- » Game, Fish, Wildlife
- » Interstate Compact
- » Judicial Reviews
- » J&DR District Court - Other
- » Mental Health
- » Miscellaneous Crime
- » Money Laundering
- » Ordinance, City or County
- » Paraphernalia, Controlled
- » Parole/Probation Violation
- » Peace, Conservator of the
- » Perjury
- » Prisoners
- » Racketeer/Corrupt Organization
- » Riot and Unlawful Assembly
- » School - Student’s Behavior
- » School Attendance
- » Sex Offenders & Crimes Against Minors Registry
- » Solicitation
- » Telephone
- » Terrorism
- » Treason
- » Traffic - Smoking
- » Violation of Protective Order
- » 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
- » Runaway - Out of State

“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	Hope well	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	17	Arlington Co.	013	27	Montgomery Co.	121
9	King William Co.	101	17	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.	17	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	Botetourt 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	17
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: 1. Use of firearm in current offense
 (must be detained) 2. Escapee/AWOL/Absconder per DJJ Procedure 9471
 3. Local court policy (indicate applicable policy) _____

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

Actual Decision / Recommendation: Release Alternative Secure Detention



Appendix 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



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
- » ICJ Pending (Home Evaluation)
- » 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
- » ICJ Pending (Home Evaluation)
- » Pending CSU Transfer



Appendix F: Initial 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			6. 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											

DIS-042: Revised October 15, 2013



Appendix G: Custody Reclassification Form

CUSTODY RECLASSIFICATION FORM – PAGE ONE of TWO

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

DIS-043: Revised October 15, 2013



Appendix H: LOS Guidelines for Indeterminately Committed Juveniles Effective Until October 15, 2015

Until October 15, 2015, DJJ used guidelines issued by the Board of Juvenile Justice in 2008 to establish 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.



Appendix H, continued: LOS Guidelines for Indeterminately Committed Juveniles Effective October 15, 2015

Using guidelines issued by the Board of Juvenile Justice, effective October 15, 2015, DJJ assigns the LOS for indeterminately committed juveniles based on the most serious committing offense and the risk to reoffend as indicated on the most recently administered YASI at the time of admission to direct care. LOS categories are defined by an anticipated minimum and maximum number of months that the juvenile will remain with DJJ. The actual LOS is determined through case-specific reviews depending on the juveniles' behavior, facility adjustment, and progress in treatment.

Most Serious Committing Offense Severity

- » Tier I - misdemeanor against persons, any other misdemeanor, or violation of parole
- » Tier II - weapons felony, narcotics distribution felony, or other felony that is not punishable for 20 or more years of confinement if the offense were committed by an adult
- » Tier III - felony against persons that is not punishable for 20 or more years of confinement if the offense were committed by an adult
- » Tier IV - felony offense punishable for 20 or more years of confinement if the offense were committed by an adult

Risk Level Categories

- » A - Overall Risk Score of none/low or moderate
- » B - Overall Risk Score of high and Dynamic Protective Score of moderate-high to very high
- » C - Overall Risk Score of high, Dynamic Protective Score of none to moderate, and Dynamic Risk Score of less than very high
- » D - Overall Risk Score of high, Dynamic Protective Score of none to moderate, and Dynamic Risk Score of very high

LOS Ranges

Most Serious Committing Offense **		Risk Level			
		A	B	C	D
Tier I	• Misdemeanor Offenses • Violations of Parole	2-4 months*	3-6 months*	5-8 months*	6-9 months*
Tier II	• Non-person Felony Offenses	3-6 months*	5-8 months*	6-9 months*	7-10 months*
Tier III	• Person Felony Offenses	5-8 months*	6-9 months*	7-10 months*	9-12 months*
Tier IV	• Class 1 and 2 Felony Offenses	6-9 months*	7-10 months*	9-12 months*	9-15 months*
Tier V	• Treatment Override	Juveniles who have been assessed as needing inpatient sex offender treatment are managed as an exception to the grid.*			

* Statutory Release: A juvenile may be held in direct care due to negative behavior, poor adjustment, or lack of progress in treatment for any period of time until his statutory release date, which is reached after the juvenile is committed for 36 continuous months (except murder and manslaughter) or his 21st birthday, whichever occurs first.

* Treatment Override: These cases will not be assigned a projected LOS. The juveniles who receive a Treatment Override will be eligible for consideration for release upon completion of the designated treatment program.

** Violations of Probation: Violations of Probation shall be categorized by the most serious underlying offense.



