

# Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice

## DATA RESOURCE GUIDE

FISCAL YEAR 2018





# Data Resource Guide

## Fiscal Year 2018

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 Paragraph F of Item 411 of the 2018 Appropriation Act.

# Executive Summary

This report provides an overview of the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), highlighting fiscal year (FY) 2018 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 also are 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, FY 2017-2018

- » Intake complaints decreased 5.4% from 193,522 to 183,046.
  - › Domestic relations and child welfare (DR/CW) intake complaints decreased 5.0% from 138,980 to 132,097.
  - › Juvenile intake complaints decreased 6.6% from 54,542 to 50,949.
- » VJCCCA placements decreased 5.2% from 11,710 to 11,098.
- » JDC detainments decreased 5.0% from 7,677 to 7,293.
- » JDC average daily population (ADP) decreased 3.5% from 644 to 622.
- » Direct care admissions decreased 2.1% from 332 to 325.
- » Direct care ADP decreased 0.9% from 338 to 335.
- » Juvenile correctional center (JCC) ADP decreased 12.6% from 247 to 216.

## Juvenile Characteristics, FY 2018

- » The average ages of juveniles were as follows:
  - › Juvenile intake cases – 15.8
  - › New probation cases – 15.7
  - › Detainments – 16.3
  - › Direct care admissions – 17.0
  - › Direct care releases – 17.9
- » 80.9% of juvenile intake complaints were diversion-eligible. The initial intake decision was resolved, unfounded, or diverted for 26.7% of juvenile intake complaints.
  - › Of the 7,891 juvenile intake complaints with a diversion plan, 77.8% had successful outcomes.
- » 16.8% of all juvenile intake cases, 39.7% of all new probation cases, and 86.7% of all commitments were for felony offenses.
  - › 58.5% of all juveniles admitted to direct care had a felony against person as their most serious offense (MSO).
- » The majority of direct care admissions had a mental health or treatment need:
  - › 87.7% 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.
  - › 94.5% had an aggression management treatment need.
  - › 82.8% had a substance abuse treatment need.
  - › 9.2% had a sex offender treatment need.



## Length of Stay (LOS) Averages, FY 2018

Average LOSs were as follows:

- » JDC releases
  - › Pre-dispositional – 24.6 days
  - › Post-dispositional without programs – 15.1 days
  - › Post-dispositional with programs – 146.4 days
- » Probation releases – 12.2 months
- » Parole releases – 9.6 months
- » Direct care releases – 12.7 months

## Forecast, FY 2019-2024

- » The JDC forecast projects that the ADP will decline by an average of 2.2% annually over the next six FYs, reaching an ADP of 545 in FY 2024.
- » The direct care forecast projects that the ADP will decrease through FY 2020 to 327 and then increase to 355 in FY 2024.

## Reconviction Rates for FY 2013-2016, Tracked through FY 2018

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

- » Probation placements: 23.3-24.2%.
- » Direct care releases: 39.3-45.6%.
- » Parole placements: 44.2-53.1%.

## Expenditures, FY 2018

- » DJJ expended a total of \$215,548,190.
- » DJJ's total direct care per capita cost was \$187,473.
  - › The per capita cost for community placement programs (CPPs) was \$76,274.
  - › The per capita cost for detention reentry programs was \$67,065.
  - › The per capita cost for contracted alternative placements was \$125,746.





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# 1 Introduction and Overview

The Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) provides services to juveniles and families by operating 32 court service units (CSUs) and Bon Air Juvenile Correctional Center (JCC). DJJ audits and certifies 34 CSUs, including two locally operated units; 24 juvenile detention centers (JDCs); Bon Air JCC; nine community placement programs (CPPs); 13 detention reentry programs; and 15 group homes, shelters, and independent living programs. The Board of Juvenile Justice regulates and provides oversight for these programs and facilities.

## Agency Description

DJJ's mission is to protect the public by preparing court-involved youth to be successful citizens. To accomplish this 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. DJJ uses a set of research- and consensus-based instruments at different decision points within the juvenile justice system, including the

initial decision to detain and the assignment to various levels of community probation or parole supervision.

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. The application of appropriate public safety strategies such as electronic monitoring, drug screening, and various levels of supervision also are matched to juveniles' 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.

DJJ is building a continuum of services and alternative placements that will offer programs and treatments to divert juveniles from further involvement with DJJ, provide appropriate dispositional options for juveniles under supervision, and enable committed juveniles to successfully return to the community. DJJ contracted with two regional service coordinators (RSCs) to assist in assessing existing programming, developing new service capacity, and selecting and subcontracting with direct service providers (DSPs). Additionally, the CPPs and detention reentry programs in several JDCs provide alternative placements to the JCC for juveniles in direct care. These programs allow for the placement of direct care juveniles in smaller settings that are intended to keep juveniles closer to family, provide individualized services to address criminogenic need, as well as enhance reentry planning and services.

DJJ designed an electronic data management system comprised of modules covering the full range of community-based and direct care services. DJJ uses the data reported to better understand the juvenile population and 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-driven 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 and private sector service providers are the cornerstone of DJJ's approach. Local governments and multi-jurisdictional commissions operate secure JDCs and provide an array of services. Within each community, DJJ works with law enforcement, behavioral health providers, schools, social services, and other agencies. Securing services from private providers assists DJJ in meeting the needs of juveniles, their families, and communities. At the state level, DJJ works with other executive, legislative, and judicial branch agencies in a similar manner.

One such collaboration between DJJ and other state agencies is the Virginia Public Safety Training Center (VPSTC). 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 VPSTC. The DJJ Training Academy is located on the grounds and provides training to DJJ employees. 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 and the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court of Virginia.

## Guiding Principles

In order to be successful, DJJ recognized the need to focus on both the positive development of the young people in the system and the positive development and sustainability of the staff who serve them. DJJ identified four guiding principles to meet the needs of youth and staff:

- » *Safety:* Youth and staff need to feel safe in their environment and need a sense of physical and emotional well-being.
- » *Connection:* Youth and staff need to feel connected to supportive and caring adults, whether they are family, staff, or co-workers.
- » *Purpose:* Youth and staff need to have goals to strive toward, skills to hone, and a sense that they have a valuable role to play in the lives of people and the community around them.
- » *Fairness:* Youth need to perceive their environment and interactions as fair and transparent. They need to be held accountable in a manner proportionate to their offense and offense history, and similar to other youth in their situation. Staff need to feel that they are treated fairly, compensated adequately, and supported in their efforts to meet the expectations of DJJ.

## Agency Transformation

DJJ strives to improve and meet the changing demands of juvenile justice through responsible resource management, performance accountability, and sound intervention strategies. In order to fulfill this mission, DJJ is currently in the process of transforming its approach to juvenile justice. The goals of the transformation are as follows:

- » *Reduce:* Safely reduce the use of state-operated JCCs by reforming probation practices, utilizing data and research to modify length of stay (LOS) policies, and developing successful alternative placements to JCCs.
- » *Reform:* Expand, improve, and strengthen the services and supports provided to juveniles in custody both during their commitment and upon their return to the community.
- » *Replace:* Provide juveniles across Virginia with opportunities for rehabilitation in the least restrictive setting by replacing large, old JCCs with a statewide continuum of evidence-based services, alternative placements, and new smaller therapeutic correctional settings.
- » *Sustain:* Maintain safe, healthy, inclusive work places; continuing to recruit, retain, and develop a team of highly skilled and motivated staff; and aligning our procedures, policies, and resources to support the team in meeting the goals of transformation.

In order to safely reduce the use of JCCs, DJJ has made an effort to ensure that all CSUs use evidence-based practices from intake through parole, keeping juveniles in the community and avoiding placement in secure confinement whenever possible. As such, the Division of Community Programs revised the diversion procedure and scheduled intake-specific trainings and regional meetings to improve intake screenings and diversion decisions. DJJ also trained staff at state-operated CSUs in both Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS), an evidence-based structured format to provide counseling and skill-building to court-involved juveniles, and the Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument (YASI), the risk assessment that informs service planning and LOS recommendations for committed juveniles. To further ensure juveniles receive the appropriate level of supervision, DJJ crafted new procedures and engaged in more training to effectively guide the use and application of the Detention Assessment Instrument (DAI). DJJ also has developed a standardized disposition matrix to provide uniform, objective disposition recommendations for court-involved juveniles.

To further reduce the use of JCCs and ensure secure confinement is used only for as long as is appropriate,



the Board of Juvenile Justice revised the LOS Guidelines for Indeterminately Committed Juveniles (LOS Guidelines) on October 15, 2015. Under the former guidelines, 12-18 months was the most commonly assigned LOS for indeterminate direct care admissions. Under the current guidelines, 6-9 months is the most commonly assigned LOS. Additionally, DJJ has worked to provide alternative direct care placements to the JCC, including CPPs and detention reentry programs in locally operated JDCs. There are currently nine JDCs with CPPs and 13 JDCs with detention reentry programs.

In order to reform treatment and rehabilitation practices in the JCCs, DJJ began implementing the Community Treatment Model (CTM) in May 2015. The main tenets of the model include conducting highly structured, meaningful, therapeutic activities; maintaining consistent staffing in each housing unit; and keeping juveniles in the same unit throughout their stays. CTM uses a blend of positive peer culture and the group process to address concerns and accomplishments within the unit. In doing so, staff develop treatment-oriented relationships with the juveniles and act as advocates. CTM was fully implemented in early 2017.

Additionally, the Division of Education has worked to strengthen content delivery, increase student achievement, and expand opportunities for post-secondary juveniles. As such, the master schedule for the 2017-2018 school year (SY) was revised to reflect the Division of Education's Personalized Learning Model and to align with CTM. Students now stay together for content courses and move for elective courses based on their diploma needs. In February 2018, Tier 1 of Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS) was implemented across the education setting. PBIS identifies proactive strategies for defining, teaching, and supporting appropriate student behaviors to create a positive classroom and school environment. The Division of Education established partnerships with the nine CPPs to support post-secondary programming for direct care juveniles in their placements.

Research has shown that greater family engagement leads to more positive results in treatment and upon release. Therefore, DJJ developed partnerships to provide video visitation and free transportation to the families of committed juveniles. In addition, the JCC visitation procedure was amended to allow the visitation of "natural supports," which include extended family members, persons serving as mentors, and representatives from community organizations. Additionally, DJJ updated the visitation procedure to prohibit the loss of visitation as a disciplinary sanction.

In 2015, Virginia was one of only three states to receive a major federal grant totaling over \$700,000 to create a

model reentry system. This system integrates and accelerates reentry planning, devotes more resources for increased training, and further connects families to their children and reentry planning. In addition, DJJ has five reentry advocates who coordinate the reentry process for committed juveniles and their families. The reentry advocates serve as a link between the JCC and CSUs, with a focus on education and career readiness. Reentry advocates are assigned by region to work with parole officers and parolees to coordinate services and create a seamless transition back to the community. Prior to release, reentry advocates connect committed juveniles with community-based resources and assist juveniles with obtaining state-issued photo identification and completing Medicaid pre-applications.

DJJ is working to replace large, outdated JCCs with new facilities that are safer, closer to affected populations, smaller in scale, and designed for rehabilitative treatment and education. Beaumont JCC was closed to juveniles on June 2, 2017. Funded in part through DJJ's authority to reinvest savings realized from the closure, DJJ awarded contracts to two RSCs, AMIkids (AMI) and Evidence-Based Associates (EBA), to develop a state-wide continuum of evidence-based services and additional alternatives to placement in secure facilities.

Currently, DJJ is cooperating with the Department of General Services (DGS) to construct a new JCC in Isle of Wight. In addition, as mandated by the General Assembly, DGS will provide options for a second facility in Central Virginia. The Bon Air JCC property must be excluded from consideration.

With these initiatives in progress, DJJ is now focusing on sustaining the positive effects of these reforms, recognizing the need to focus on both the positive development of the juveniles in the system and the positive development and sustainability of the staff who serve them. DJJ is committed to maintaining safe, healthy, inclusive work places; continuing to recruit, retain, and develop a team of highly skilled and motivated staff; and aligning procedures, policies, and resources to support the team in meeting the goals of transformation. By adapting to current best practices and changing to meet the needs of juveniles and their families, DJJ continues to make a difference in the lives of citizens and communities across the Commonwealth. (See page 16 for a summary of Transformation Plan accomplishments.)



## Terminology

Acronyms and terms commonly used by DJJ are defined below. Terms are referred to by their acronyms throughout the report. (In addition to acronyms and terms, see Appendix A for a listing of “Other” categories.)

## Acronyms

**ADHD:** Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder

**ADP:** Average Daily Population

**AECF:** Annie E. Casey Foundation

**AMI:** AMIkids

**AWOL:** Absent Without Leave

**BADGE:** Balanced Approach Data  
Gathering Environment

**BSU:** Behavioral Services Unit

**CAP:** Central Admission and Placement

**CCD:** Child Care Days

**CCRC:** Central Classification and Review Committee

**CD:** Conduct Disorder

**CEST:** Classification and Evaluation Staffing Team

**CHINS:** Child in Need of Services

**CHINS<sup>Sup</sup>:** Child in Need of Supervision

**CPMT:** Community Policy and Management Team

**CPP:** Community Placement Program

**CRCP:** Comprehensive Reentry Case Plan

**CSA:** Children’s Services Act

**CSU:** Court Service Unit

**CTE:** Career and Technical Education

**CTM:** Community Treatment Model

**CTST:** Classification and Treatment Staffing Team

**CY:** Calendar Year

**DAI:** Detention Assessment Instrument

**DBT:** Dialectical Behavior Therapy

**DCJS:** Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services

**DGS:** Virginia Department of General Services

**DJJ:** Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice

**DMAS:** Virginia Department of Medical  
Assistance Services

**DMC:** Disproportionate Minority Contact

**DMV:** Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles

**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

**DSP:** Direct Service Provider

**DSS:** Virginia Department of Social Services

**EBA:** Evidence-Based Associates

**ECO:** Emergency Custody Order

**EOC:** End of Course

**EPICS:** Effective Practices in Community Supervision

**ERD:** Early Release Date

**FAPT:** Family Assessment and Planning Team

**FBI:** Federal Bureau of Investigation

**FFT:** Functional Family Therapy

**FIPS:** Federal Information Processing Standards

**FY:** Fiscal Year

**GED<sup>®</sup>:** General Educational Development

**ICJ:** Interstate Compact for Juveniles

**ICN:** Intake Case Number

**ICRC:** Institutional Classification  
and Review Committee

**IEP:** Individualized Education Program

**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

**LOS:** Length of Stay (used for probation, detention, direct care, and parole)

**LRD:** Late Release Date

**MAP®:** Measures of Academic Progress

**MAYSI:** Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument

**MHSTP:** Mental Health Services Transition Plan

**MOA:** Memorandum of Agreement

**MOE:** Maintenance of Effort

**MSO:** Most Serious Offense

**MST:** Multi-Systemic Therapy

**ODD:** Oppositional Defiant Disorder

**OJJDP:** United States Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**PBIS:** Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports

**PREA:** Prison Rape Elimination Act

**PO:** Probation/Parole Officer

**Post-D:** Post-Dispositional

**Pre-D:** Pre-Dispositional

**QA:** Quality Assurance

**RDC:** Reception and Diagnostic Center

**RS:** Resident Specialist

**RSC:** Regional Service Coordinator

**SGA:** Student Government Association

**SOL:** Standards of Learning

**SOP:** Standard Operating Procedure

**SPSHS:** Secretary of Public Safety and Homeland Security

**SY:** School Year

**TDO:** Temporary Detention Order

**UCR:** Uniform Crime Reporting

**VADOC:** Virginia Department of Corrections

**VCC:** Virginia Crime Code

**VCIN:** Virginia Criminal Information Network

**VCSC:** Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission

**VDOE:** Virginia Department of Education

**VJCCCA:** Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act

**VLDS:** Virginia Longitudinal Data System

**VPSTC:** Virginia Public Safety Training Center

**VSCC:** Virginia State Crime Commission

**VSP:** Virginia Department of State Police

**VTSS:** Virginia Tiered Systems of Supports

**YASI:** Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument

**WISE:** Working in Support of Education

**WRS:** Workplace Readiness Skills

## Definitions

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**Admission:** the date on which a juvenile officially enters the direct care population.

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**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.

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**Adjudicatory Hearing:** a court hearing on the merits of a petition filed alleging a delinquent act, CHINS, CHINSup, or status offense.

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**Blended Sentence:** a sentencing option for a juvenile convicted in circuit court, which combines a juvenile disposition with an adult sentence. For example, the circuit court may impose an adult sentence with a portion of that sentence to be served in the custody of DJJ; the judge may suspend the adult sentence pending successful completion of the juvenile disposition. See § 16.1-272 of the *Code of Virginia*. The exact use of this term can vary; in this report, blended sentence data reflect juveniles with an active VADOC sentence at the time of commitment to DJJ.

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**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 any subsequent offense. See §§ 16.1-269.1 and 16.1-271 of the *Code of Virginia*. Also see page 10.

**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:** the court-ordered disposition 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 the juvenile 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.

**CPP:** a direct care residential program in a JDC. The goal of CPPs is to place residents closer to their home communities. 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.

**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, local ordinance, or federal law. Delinquent offenses do not include status offenses. See § 16.1-228 of the *Code of Virginia*.

**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.

**Detention Reentry:** a direct care residential program in a JDC. The goal of detention reentry is to allow juveniles in direct care to begin transitioning back to their community 30 to 120 days before their scheduled release date.

**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), or 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 placement.

**Disposition:** the treatment, conditions, services, and sanctions ordered by the court 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, conditions, 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 as an alternative to 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. Such 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. Beginning July 1, 2018, truancy complaints may be diverted unless there has been a prior truancy diversion or truancy adjudication within the preceding three years, or a total of three prior truancy diversions or truancy adjudications. 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 family and child welfare, including child custody, visitation, paternity, and other petitions delineated in § 16.1-241 of the *Code of Virginia*. Criminal and delinquency 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 2018 began July 1, 2017, and ended June 30, 2018.

**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 an alleged 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 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 pre-D and post-D juveniles. 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) and YASI risk level. See Appendix F.

**Major Offender:** a juvenile who was indeterminately committed and admitted to DJJ prior 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 if ordered by the court or administratively determined by DJJ.

**Petition:** a document filed with the J&DR district court by the intake officer, initiating formal court action. Petitions may allege that a juvenile is delinquent, a CHINS, a CHINSup, or an abused or neglected child; may be for domestic relations purposes; or



may be for other actions over which the J&DR district court has jurisdiction (e.g., protective orders, work permits, a minor seeking judicial consent for medical procedures).

**Post-D Detention with Programs:** the ordering of a juvenile by a judge to a JDC for up to six months (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. See §§ 16.1-284.1, 16.1-291, and 16.1-292 of the *Code of Virginia* for 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 2018 began July 1, 2017, and ended September 30, 2017.

**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, incarceration, or other secure confinement subsequent to a rearrest and reconviction for a new delinquent act or criminal offense.

**Region:** DJJ divides Virginia into five regions in order to manage the use of community resources statewide. See map on page 11 for an overview of DJJ's regions.

**Serious 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*.



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**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. See § 16.1-228 of the *Code of Virginia*.

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**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.).

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**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. See page 10.

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**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*.

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**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*.

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**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.



## Types of Juvenile Dispositions

Juvenile dispositions may include the following:

- » 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 and/or order restitution.
- » 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 will 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, the juvenile receives a preliminary hearing in J&DR district court. If probable cause is found, the juvenile will be certified automatically for trial as an adult, and the case is sent to the circuit court. The certification may not be appealed.

**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 elect to certify. 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 may not be appealed.

**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). 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 offense and all ancillary charges. The direct indictment may not be appealed.

**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.

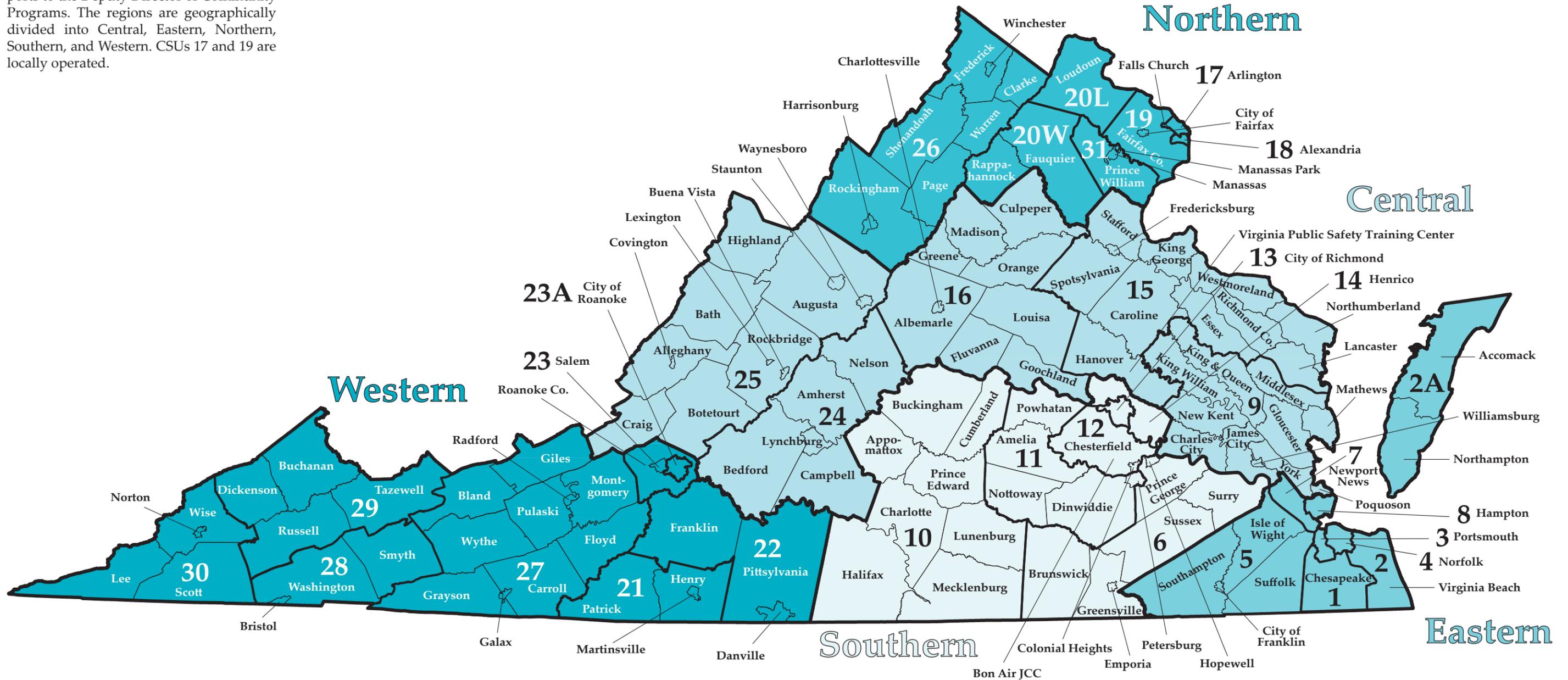
### Sentencing of Juveniles in Circuit Court

Circuit court judges may sentence juveniles transferred or certified to their courts to juvenile dispositions, adult sentences, or both. When a juvenile receives a blended sentence, the court orders the juvenile to serve the beginning of their sentence with DJJ and a later portion in an adult correctional facility.



## Regional Map

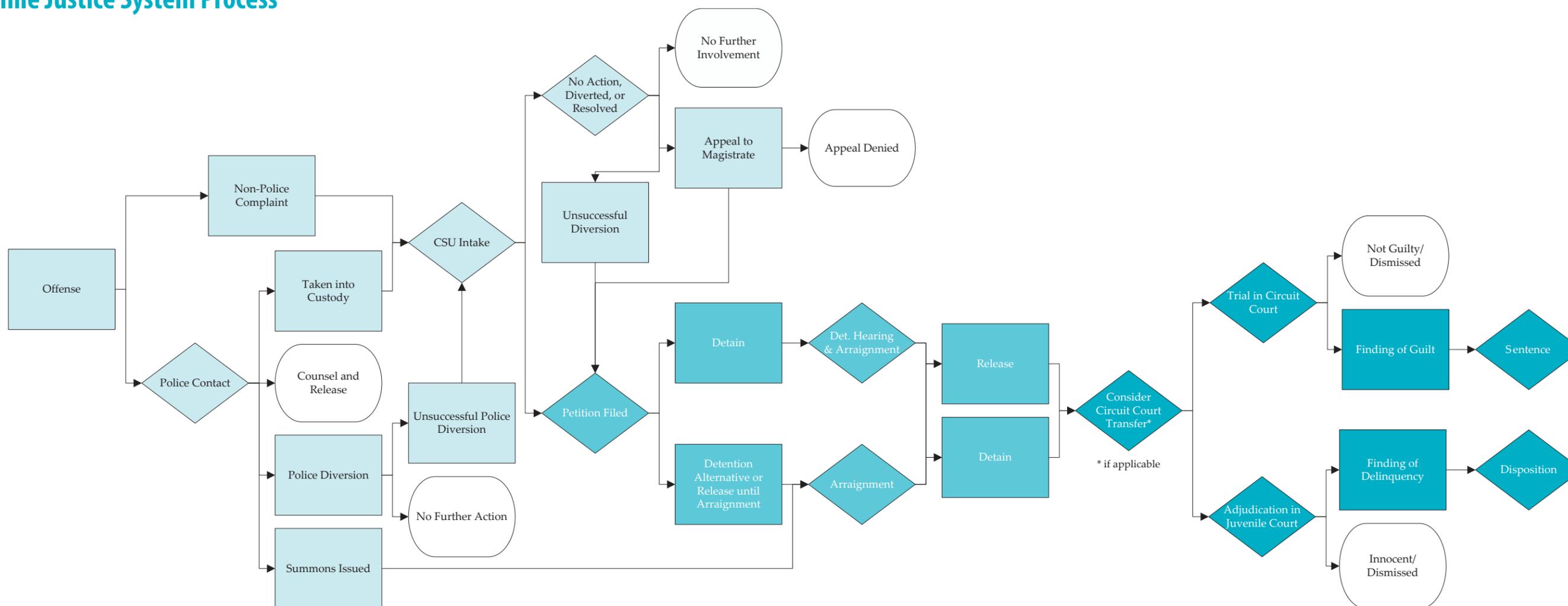
DJJ's Division of Community Programs is organized into five regions, each overseen by a regional program manager who reports to the Deputy Director of Community Programs. The regions are geographically divided into Central, Eastern, Northern, Southern, and Western. CSUs 17 and 19 are locally operated.



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 Process



## Steps in the Juvenile Justice System

### Intake

- » When an offense is alleged, an individual (e.g., parents, agency representatives, law enforcement personnel) may seek to have an intake officer file a complaint against a juvenile.
- » When the juvenile has contact with law enforcement, the juvenile may be taken into custody, summonsed and released until a hearing on the matter, diverted, or counseled and released with no further action.
- » 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

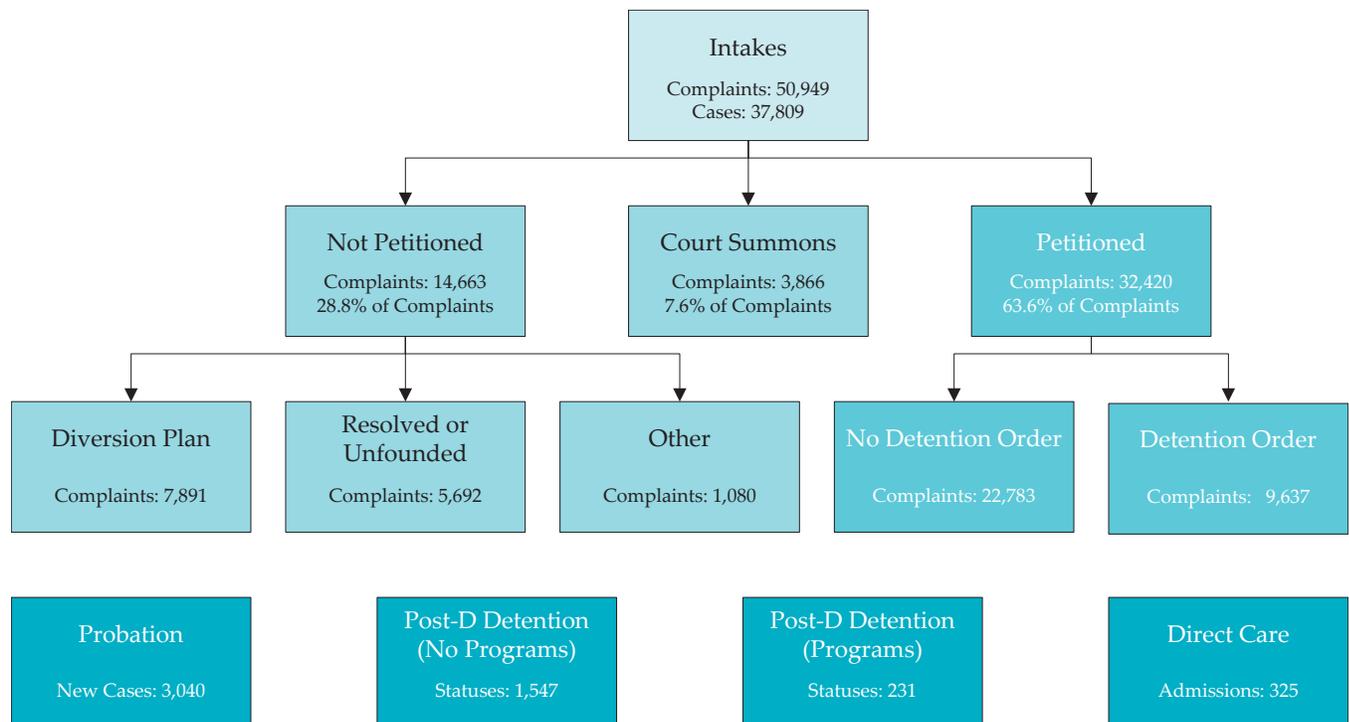
- » The filing of a petition initiates official court action on the complaint.
- » If the intake officer releases the juvenile, the next court appearance is the arraignment, where the juvenile is informed of the offenses charged in the petition, advised of the right to an attorney, and may be asked to enter a plea. 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 the juvenile in a JDC or release the juvenile, with or without conditions, until the adjudication.

### Adjudication or Trial

- » A juvenile who is adjudicated in J&DR district court does not have the right to a jury trial but has all the other constitutional protections afforded in criminal court, such as the right to an attorney, the right to call and cross-examine witnesses, and the right to refrain from self-incrimination. 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* review (as if the first adjudication never occurred).
- » 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.



## DJJ System Flow Chart, FY 2018\*



\* Only some CSUs receive and enter all court summons paperwork; therefore, court summons data are not complete.

\* The original intake decision was counted. Unsuccessful diversions with a petition filed were included as a diversion plan since diversion was the original decision.

\* "Other" includes the following intake decisions: adult criminal, accepted by ICJ, consent agreement signed, detention order only, pending, returned to out-of-state, returned to probation supervision, and shelter care only.

\* Disposition categories (i.e., probation, post-D detention with or without programs, direct care) are not inclusive of all possible options.

\* Probation cases, post-D detention statuses, and direct care admissions are counted based on start dates in FY 2018; they do not necessarily connect to the intakes or intake decisions above.

## Intakes

- » There were 37,809 juvenile intake cases and 50,949 juvenile intake complaints. An intake case may be comprised of one or more intake complaints. There were 1.3 juvenile intake complaints per case.

## Intake Decisions

- » A petition was filed for 63.6% of the juvenile intake complaints.
- » 7.6% of juvenile intake complaints were court summonses. A court summons is issued by a law enforcement officer and filed directly with the court rather than pursuing a petition through the CSU. A court summons may only be issued to juveniles for certain offenses such as traffic offenses, low-level alcohol or marijuana offenses, and select violations of local ordinances.
- » Of the remaining juvenile intake complaints, 53.8% were diverted and 38.8% were resolved or unfounded.

## Dispositions

- » Of probation, post-D detention, and direct care dispositions, probation was the most common.
- » There were 3,040 new probation cases, 1,547 statuses for post-D detention without programs, 231 statuses for post-D detention with programs, and 325 direct care admissions.



## DJJ Historical Timeline

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

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**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).

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

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**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 Richmond Associated Charities, purchased a farm in Bon Air, Virginia (Chesterfield County) and created the Virginia Home and Industrial School for Girls.

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

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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

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

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

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

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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 DSS) and VADOC. Three major responsibilities were given to VADOC: 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 VADOC, 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 the Department of Correctional Education 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 Department of Correctional Education 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 VADOC. DJJ partnered with Blue Ridge, Chesapeake, Rappahannock, and Virginia Beach JDCs to establish CPPs as alternative placements for juveniles in direct care.



**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.

The Board of Juvenile Justice revised the LOS Guidelines.

CTM was piloted.

DJJ partnered with Merrimac and Shenandoah Valley JDCs to establish CPPs.

**2016:** DJJ partnered with Chesterfield and Lynchburg JDCs to establish CPPs.

DJJ contracted with two experienced service coordination agencies, AMI and EBA, to develop a statewide continuum of evidence-based services and additional alternatives to placement in secure facilities.

**2017:** Beaumont JCC was closed and mothballed.

DJJ partnered with Prince William JDC to establish a CPP.

CTM was fully implemented at Bon Air JCC.

RSCs implemented systems for managing centralized referrals, service coordination, billing, and reporting.

**2018:** The CPP capacity increased from 89 beds to 94 beds.

RSCs contracted with more than 160 direct service providers.

## DJJ Transformation Accomplishments

The information below summarizes DJJ's Transformation Plan progress and accomplishments. DJJ took these steps without receiving any new non-capital funds to increase its operational budget.

### *Reduce:*

- » The Board of Juvenile Justice revised the LOS Guidelines, reducing average LOSs in direct care.
- » Between FY 2015 and FY 2018, the JCC ADP declined 34.2% (509 to 335).
- » DJJ established a new service network through contracts with RSCs in order to build the statewide continuum of community-based services and alternative placements.
- » DJJ developed a standardized disposition matrix and began the pilot at five CSUs.

### *Reform:*

- » DJJ increased family engagement at Bon Air JCC by expanding video visitation, providing free transportation services, revising visitation procedures, and hosting multiple Family Day events.
- » The JCC experienced greater safety with declines in the rates of acts of aggression and violence, use of force by staff, disciplinary reports with sanctions of isolation, and workers' compensation claims.
- » The Division of Education fully implemented Tier 1 of PBIS in all educational settings.

### *Replace:*

- » DJJ partnered with 12 JDCs for direct care admissions and evaluations, nine JDCs for CPPs, and 13 JDCs for detention reentry programs. By the end of FY 2018, over 100 committed juveniles were in non-JCC placements.
- » MST and FFT teams serve 112 out of the 133 (84%) localities.
- » DGS, with the cooperation of DJJ, is planning construction of a new JCC in Isle of Wight to serve the Tidewater area.

### *Sustain:*

- » The QA Unit monitors the effectiveness and practices of contracted programs.
- » The Training Unit created and launched a new curriculum, "Essential Skills for Caseworkers."



## Data in the DRG

DJJ has published the DRG annually since 2001 to fulfill General Assembly reporting mandates. While there are many similarities between the current DRG and previous editions, changes have been implemented to report the data more accurately and more closely align what is published with DJJ's changing operational and data needs. Some revisions and data clarifications are described below:

- » Any changes to the data after the download date 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%.
- » Expunged cases are included unless otherwise specified.
- » Adult intake, probation, and parole cases are excluded from all data.
- » Not applicable or not available (N/A) 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).
- » Ethnicity is reported as "Hispanic," "Non-Hispanic," or "Unknown/Missing." A substantial percentage of juveniles have unknown or missing ethnicity data.
- » Unless otherwise specified, the MSO is determined by a ranking assigned to each type of complaint. Periodically, DJJ uses VCC information published by 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, non-delinquent traffic offenses, status offenses, and DR/CW complaints.
- » The DAI ranking of MSOs used by DJJ is checked periodically against the VCSC designation and the *Code of Virginia* to ensure consistency and is updated accordingly.
- » ADPs and LOSs presented for probation and parole exclude time spent by juveniles on a linking case status. (See Appendix E for an explanation of continuous probation and parole statuses.)
- » Locality-specific CSU data are presented in summary form. More detailed locality-specific CSU data are available online.
- » With the exception of initial YASIs, when risk is reported, the closest risk assessment completed within 180 days before or after the measurement date (e.g., probation start date) is used, unless otherwise specified.
- » YASI data are not comparable to previous reports due to software updates.
- » Subsequent commitments, defined as commitments to DJJ received after the juvenile was admitted to direct care that require a recalculation of the original LOS, are excluded except where otherwise specified. These commitments may be associated with an offense that occurred prior to admission but was not processed by the court until after admission or with an offense that occurred after admission while in direct care. 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.
- » Blended sentences from circuit court are included as a commitment type in this report. Data on blended sentences represent commitments with an active adult sentence at the time of commitment.
- » The categorization of commitment types (i.e., blended, determinate, indeterminate) and assigned LOSs are based on the initial commitment(s) and not subsequent commitments except where otherwise specified.
- » The Division of Education SY starts in September and ends in June of the following year. Credits and credentials earned in the summer are counted in the previous SY.
- » Canceled, rescinded, and successfully appealed commitments are not included except in the direct care ADP and Division of Education data.
- » Juveniles in non-JCC placements are not included in the Division of Education data.
- » The State Compensation Board data system was changed in June 2013. Variability in data received by the State Compensation Board since the change impacts the counts of juveniles reincarcerated in jails. Therefore, reincarceration rates for the FY 2013 groups are not presented, and reincarceration rates may not be comparable between FYs.





# 2 Programs and Services

## Community Programs

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

### Juvenile Intake

Intake services are available 24 hours a day at each of the 34 CSUs across the Commonwealth. 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 counseling or monitoring and referrals to community resources. (See page 7 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 8 for pre-D detention eligibility criteria.) Decisions by intake officers concerning whether detention-eligible cases are appropriate for detention are guided by the completion of the DAI. Implemented in 2002, the DAI assesses risk and provides guidance in detention decisions using standardized, objective criteria. (See Appendix C.)

### Investigations and Reports

Pre-D 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 or commitment to DJJ as required by Board of Juvenile Justice

regulations and DJJ procedures. A 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 assessment-driven case plans for the juvenile and the family, determine the level of supervision needed based on risk classification, and recommend to the court the most appropriate disposition for the case.

Other instruments and reports completed by CSU personnel may include substance abuse assessments, Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE) screening, Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS) assessments and case summaries for the FAPT reviews under the CSA, commitment packets, ICJ reports, MHSTPs, transfer reports when juveniles are being considered for trial in adult court, 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

DJJ strives to achieve a balanced approach in its probation practices, 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 receive-



ing the most intensive supervision and intervention. Probation officers serve as the primary interventionists, using brief, cognitive-behavioral strategies to teach new skills and new ways of thinking. They also coordinate services including individual and family counseling, career readiness training, specialized educational services, substance abuse treatment, and other community-based services. These programs and services are provided through local VJCCA funded services or statewide by a network of approved public and private providers from which the CSUs purchase services for juveniles and their families through DJJ's RSC system. (See Appendix E for an overview of probation statuses.)

## Parole

Upon release from direct care, most juveniles are placed on parole supervision. Parole supervision is designed to assist in the successful transition back to the community, and reentry planning is initiated when a juvenile is committed to DJJ. Parole builds on the programs and services the juvenile received while in direct care. Parole supervision is also structured on the balanced approach of public safety, accountability, and competency development. 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 length of parole supervision varies according to the juvenile's needs, risk level, offense history, and adjustment. Supervision may last until the juvenile's 21st birthday.

Parole officers are assigned to juveniles to provide case management services, facilitate appropriate transitional services, and monitor adjustment in the community. Juveniles may receive individual and family counseling, career readiness training, specialized educational services, or other community-based services. These programs are provided statewide by a network of approved public and private providers from which the CSUs purchase services for juveniles and their families. (See Appendix E for an overview of parole statuses.)

## EPICS

As part of the overall agency transformation, DJJ is focusing on providing the right interventions to juveniles to match their identified needs. CSUs are actively implementing the Risk-Needs-Responsivity practice model. This model is based on the "Principles of Effective Intervention" that emerged from what has come to be known as the "What Works" body of research. At DJJ, heavy emphasis is placed on fidelity to this model and effective implementation through staff skill development.

All 32 state-operated CSUs have participated in EPICS training delivered by the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute. The training is intended to help POs become more effective in their roles by learning a model, a structure, and techniques for more deliberately incorporating cognitive-behavioral and other core correctional practices into their day-to-day interactions. Staff learn to focus on addressing the individual criminogenic risk factors that contribute to the initiation and continuation of delinquent behavior. Particular emphasis is placed on relationship skills; effective use of authority, sanctions, and incentives; pro-social modeling; cognitive-behavioral interventions; restructuring criminal thinking; practicing problem solving; using structured-skill building to address juvenile skill deficits; and building motivation. With the utilization of EPICS, staff are trained to use their time with each juvenile to focus on the individual's risk factors.

## Reentry

Reentry coordination provides treatment planning for committed juveniles in preparation for release from direct care. Direct care staff, POs, and reentry advocates collaborate with juveniles and their families to develop CRCPs outlining the appropriate supervision and support services. For example, reentry advocates may connect committed juveniles with Workforce Development programs and assist with Medicaid pre-applications prior to release. (See pages 40-45 for more information on services for juveniles in direct care.)

## RSCs and the Continuum of Services

A system-wide assessment of DJJ's programs and practices identified differences in supervision and the availability of effective services and interventions in the different regions of the Commonwealth. The Division of Community Programs is building a continuum of services and alternative placements that will offer programs and treatments needed to divert juveniles from further involvement with DJJ, provide appropriate dispositional options for juveniles under supervision, and enable successful reentry upon committed juveniles' return to the community. In October 2016, DJJ contracted with two experienced service coordination agencies, AMI and EBA, to serve as RSCs and assist DJJ with building this continuum of services for juveniles and families. As of January 1, 2017, the RSCs support DJJ's continuum of services by managing centralized referrals, service coordination, billing, and reporting.

The work of the RSCs is divided using DJJ's five administrative regions. AMI provides coordination for the Eastern and Southern regions of the state while



EBA provides coordination for the Central, Northern, and Western regions. The RSCs are responsible for assessing existing programming, developing new service capacity, and selecting and subcontracting with DSPs. They also are responsible for monitoring the quality of the DSPs and fidelity to evidence-based programs, completing ongoing service gaps analyses, and filling those service gaps. For example, MST and FFT were added in May 2017 as evidence-based family interventions serving 84% of cities and counties. As of the end of FY 2018, the RSCs contracted with more than 160 unduplicated DSPs.

Prior to 2017, DJJ's Statewide Program Manager and a team of community programs specialists managed and monitored the statewide system of community-based residential and non-residential options through contracts, formula grants, and MOAs. With the RSCs in place, the team now focuses on quality assurance, technical assistance, implementation support, and practice improvement. DJJ continues to oversee budgets and ensure funds are efficiently and effectively distributed among the regions.

In FY 2018, a total of 689 unique juveniles were referred to AMI, and 1,399 services were approved/authorized. A total of 909 unique juvenile were referred to EBA, and 1,777 services were approved/authorized.

See pages 44-45 for more information about continuum of services related to direct care.

## ICJ

ICJ provides for the cooperative supervision of juveniles on probation and parole 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. 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](http://www.juvenilecompact.org).



## Intake Complaints, FY 2016-2018

DR/CW Complaints	2016	2017	2018
Custody	65,926	64,027	60,680
Support/Desertion	20,260	18,907	17,229
Protective Order/ECO	16,076	16,607	16,597
Visitation	39,992	39,439	37,591
<b>Total DR/CW Complaints</b>	<b>142,254</b>	<b>138,980</b>	<b>132,097</b>
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	11,402	11,766	10,596
Class 1 Misdemeanor	21,489	19,742	18,409
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	4,537	4,372	4,344
CHINS/CHINSup	8,848	8,923	8,771
Other			
TDO	1,107	1,027	939
Technical Violation	7,133	6,572	5,845
Traffic	1,487	1,411	1,297
Other	821	729	748
<b>Total Juvenile Complaints</b>	<b>56,824</b>	<b>54,542</b>	<b>50,949</b>
<b>Total Complaints</b>	<b>199,078</b>	<b>193,522</b>	<b>183,046</b>

- » 72.2% of total intake complaints were DR/CW complaints in FY 2018, and 27.8% were juvenile complaints.
- » DR/CW complaints decreased from 138,980 in FY 2017 to 132,097 in FY 2018, a decrease of 5.0%.
- » Juvenile complaints decreased from 54,542 in FY 2017 to 50,949 in FY 2018, a decrease of 6.6%.
- » 20.8% of juvenile complaints in FY 2018 were felony complaints.

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

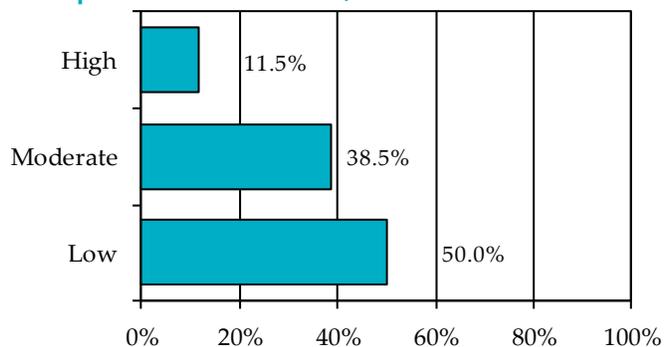
## Juvenile Intake Complaint Initial Decisions, FY 2018\*

Intake Decision	2018
<b>Court Summons</b>	<b>7.6%</b>
<b>Detention Order Only</b>	<b>1.1%</b>
<b>Diversion Plan</b>	<b>15.5%</b>
Open Diversion	1.1%
Successful Diversion	12.1%
Unsuccessful Diversion with Petition	1.3%
Unsuccessful Diversion with No Petition	1.0%
<b>Petition</b>	<b>63.6%</b>
Petition Filed	44.7%
Detention Order with Petition	18.9%
<b>Resolved or Unfounded</b>	<b>11.2%</b>
Referred to Another Agency	2.7%
Resolved	5.6%
Unfounded	1.2%
Unofficial Counseling	1.7%
<b>Other</b>	<b>1.1%</b>
<b>Total Juvenile Complaints</b>	<b>50,949</b>

\* Data are not comparable to previous reports. Unfounded complaints and court summonses were captured as "Other" in reports prior to FY 2016; only some CSUs receive and enter all court summons paperwork. Unsuccessful diversions with petitions filed were categorized as petitions in reports prior to FY 2017 but are now categorized as diversion plans to indicate the initial intake decision.

- » A petition was initially filed for 63.6% of juvenile complaints.
- » 80.9% of juvenile complaints were diversion-eligible.
- » 26.7% of juvenile complaints were initially resolved, unfounded, or diverted.
- » Of the 7,891 juvenile complaints with a diversion plan, 77.8% had successful outcomes.

## Completed Initial YASIs, FY 2018\*



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

- » 6,151 initial YASIs were completed.
- » The most common risk level for completed initial YASIs was "Low."



## Juvenile Intake Case Demographics, FY 2016-2018

Demographics	2016	2017	2018
<b>Race</b>			
Asian	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%
Black	43.1%	42.1%	41.5%
White	48.0%	47.5%	47.3%
Other/Unknown	7.9%	9.5%	10.3%
<b>Ethnicity</b>			
Hispanic	9.3%	9.8%	10.3%
Non-Hispanic	23.6%	21.7%	19.4%
Unknown/Missing	67.1%	68.6%	70.4%
<b>Sex</b>			
Female	32.5%	33.3%	32.8%
Male	67.5%	66.7%	67.2%
<b>Age</b>			
8-12	6.6%	7.1%	7.6%
13	6.7%	7.0%	7.6%
14	11.6%	11.4%	12.5%
15	18.1%	17.4%	17.4%
16	24.4%	23.8%	22.4%
17	27.9%	28.2%	27.3%
18-20	3.3%	3.4%	3.6%
Missing	1.4%	1.7%	1.6%
<i>Total Juvenile Intake Cases</i>	<i>41,458</i>	<i>39,177</i>	<i>37,809</i>

- » Intake cases may be comprised of one or more intake complaints. In FY 2018, there were an average of 1.3 juvenile intake complaints per case.
- » 47.3% of juvenile intake cases in FY 2018 were white, and 41.5% were black.
- » 19.4% of juvenile intake cases in FY 2018 were non-Hispanic, and 10.3% were Hispanic. 70.4% were missing ethnicity information.
- » 67.2% of juvenile intake cases in FY 2018 were male, and 32.8% were female.
- » Approximately half (49.8-52.3%) of juvenile intake cases since FY 2016 were 16 or 17 years of age.
- » The average age of juvenile intake cases in FY 2018 was 15.8.

## Workload Information, FY 2018\*

Activity	ADP	Completed Reports	Count
Probation	2,891	Pre-D Reports	2,179
Parole	238	Post-D Reports	1,247
Direct Care	368	Transfer Reports	160

\* Direct care workload ADP is not equal to the direct care ADP reported in other sections due to different data sources.

\* Transfer reports indicate the number of cases considered for trial in circuit court with a report from the CSU. Transfer reports do not indicate the actual number of juveniles tried in circuit court.

- » Probation, including intensive probation (172), had the highest ADP (2,891).
- » The majority (95.5%) of completed reports were pre-D or post-D social history reports.

## New Probation Case Demographics, FY 2016-2018

Demographics	2016	2017	2018
<b>Race</b>			
Asian	0.8%	1.1%	1.2%
Black	46.6%	43.7%	43.2%
White	47.3%	49.2%	47.4%
Other/Unknown	5.3%	6.0%	8.2%
<b>Ethnicity</b>			
Hispanic	10.8%	12.8%	14.2%
Non-Hispanic	35.4%	30.5%	26.3%
Unknown/Missing	53.8%	56.6%	59.5%
<b>Sex</b>			
Female	22.3%	23.1%	23.1%
Male	77.7%	76.9%	76.9%
<b>Age</b>			
8-12	2.8%	2.5%	2.5%
13	6.4%	5.5%	5.8%
14	12.6%	13.0%	12.4%
15	20.4%	19.9%	20.0%
16	25.1%	25.8%	26.1%
17	29.0%	29.0%	28.8%
18-20	3.6%	4.3%	4.3%
Missing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Total Probation Cases</i>	<i>3,529</i>	<i>3,114</i>	<i>3,040</i>

- » 47.4% of new probation cases in FY 2018 were white, and 43.2% were black.
- » 26.3% of new probation cases in FY 2018 were non-Hispanic, and 14.2% were Hispanic. 59.5% were missing ethnicity information.
- » 76.9% of new probation cases in FY 2018 were male, and 23.1% were female.
- » Approximately half (54.2-54.9%) of new probation cases since FY 2016 were 16 or 17 years of age.
- » The average age of new probation cases in FY 2018 was 15.7.



## Juvenile Complaints and Offenses, FY 2018\*

Offense Category	Felony Juvenile Intake Complaints	Misdemeanor Juvenile Intake Complaints	Total Juvenile Intake Complaints	New Probation Case Offenses	Commitment Offenses
<b>Delinquent</b>					
Abusive Language	N/A	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
Alcohol	N/A	4.9%	2.2%	1.5%	0.2%
Arson	1.5%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	0.2%
Assault	12.6%	25.6%	13.8%	15.5%	15.8%
Burglary	11.0%	N/A	2.3%	5.1%	8.2%
Computer	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Disorderly Conduct	N/A	5.2%	2.3%	2.1%	0.4%
Escape	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Extortion	2.6%	0.6%	0.8%	1.1%	0.2%
Fraud	4.5%	1.4%	1.5%	1.9%	1.5%
Gangs	1.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	1.0%
Kidnapping	1.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%
Larceny	33.9%	12.6%	12.5%	19.7%	21.1%
Murder	0.6%	N/A	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Narcotics	5.4%	13.1%	6.9%	5.9%	2.0%
Obscenity	2.3%	1.1%	1.0%	0.8%	0.8%
Obstruction of Justice	0.3%	3.4%	1.6%	1.8%	0.9%
Paraphernalia	N/A	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Robbery	8.1%	N/A	1.7%	2.4%	11.7%
Sexual Abuse	5.0%	0.7%	1.3%	2.9%	4.2%
Sexual Offense	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Telephone	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Trespassing	0.1%	4.9%	2.2%	3.2%	1.7%
Vandalism	5.0%	9.7%	5.3%	7.9%	6.6%
Weapons	2.1%	5.0%	2.6%	4.5%	6.5%
Misc./Other	0.8%	1.5%	2.4%	1.6%	0.7%
<b>Technical</b>					
Contempt of Court	N/A	N/A	6.2%	4.0%	1.9%
Failure to Appear	N/A	N/A	0.9%	0.2%	0.1%
Parole Violation	N/A	N/A	0.5%	0.1%	2.8%
Probation Violation	N/A	N/A	4.4%	5.0%	7.2%
<b>Traffic</b>					
Traffic	1.9%	7.9%	6.6%	3.8%	3.0%
<b>Status/Other</b>					
Civil Commitment	N/A	N/A	1.8%	0.0%	N/A
CHINS	N/A	N/A	3.9%	0.8%	N/A
CHINSup	N/A	N/A	10.1%	5.0%	N/A
Other	N/A	N/A	3.2%	1.3%	N/A
<b>Total Complaints</b>	<b>10,499</b>	<b>22,363</b>	<b>50,949</b>	<b>11,053</b>	<b>1,276</b>

- » 62.2% of juvenile intake complaints were for delinquent offenses, 12.1% were for technical offenses, 6.6% were for traffic offenses, and 19.1% were for status or other offenses.
- » 79.8% of offenses that resulted in a new probation case were for delinquent offenses, 9.3% were for technical offenses, 3.8% were for traffic offenses, and 7.1% were for status or other offenses.
- » 85.0% of offenses that resulted in commitment were for delinquent offenses, 12.0% were for technical offenses, and 3.0% were for traffic offenses.
- » Assault (13.8%) and larceny (12.5%) were the most common offenses among intake complaints.
  - › Larceny was the most common offense among felony intake complaints (33.9%).
  - › Assault was the most common offense among misdemeanor intake complaints (25.6%).
- » Larceny (19.7%) was the most common offense among new probation cases.
- » Larceny (21.1%) was the most common offense that resulted in commitment. (See pages 49-50 for MSO data for direct care admissions.)
- » Offense categories for pre-D detention are not presented. (See page 35 for an explanation.)

\* 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.

\* In reports prior to FY 2016, computer, paraphernalia, and telephone offenses were captured under "Misc./Other."



## Juvenile Cases by MSO, FY 2018\*

MSO Severity	Juvenile Intake Cases	New Probation Cases	Commitments
<b>DAI Ranking</b>			
Felony			
Against Persons	6.5%	17.1%	55.0%
Weapons/Narcotics	1.1%	2.7%	3.8%
Other	9.2%	20.0%	27.9%
Class 1 Misdemeanor			
Against Persons	15.0%	20.1%	4.6%
Other	18.9%	21.2%	3.8%
Prob./Parole Violation	6.3%	0.5%	4.9%
Court Order Violation	7.8%	2.4%	N/A
Status Offense	21.6%	10.5%	N/A
Other	13.6%	5.6%	N/A
<b>VCSC Ranking</b>			
Person	22.4%	35.8%	56.4%
Property	18.8%	31.9%	33.1%
Narcotics	7.3%	7.7%	0.8%
Other	51.5%	24.6%	9.8%
<i>Total Juvenile Cases</i>	<i>37,809</i>	<i>3,040</i>	<i>369</i>

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

- » MSO by DAI ranking:
  - › Status Offenses were the highest percentage (21.6%) of juvenile intake cases.
  - › Other Class 1 misdemeanors were the highest percentage (21.2%) of new probation cases.
  - › Felonies against persons were the highest percentage (55.0%) of commitments.
- » MSO by VCSC ranking:
  - › Other offenses were the highest percentage (51.5%) of juvenile intake cases.
  - › Person (35.8%) and property offenses (31.9%) were the highest percentage of new probation cases.
  - › Person offenses were the highest percentage (56.4%) of commitments.
- » 63.0% (23,837) of juvenile intake cases were detention-eligible. There were 5,934 pre-D detention statuses for a rate of 4.0 detention-eligible intakes per pre-D detention status.

## Timeframes

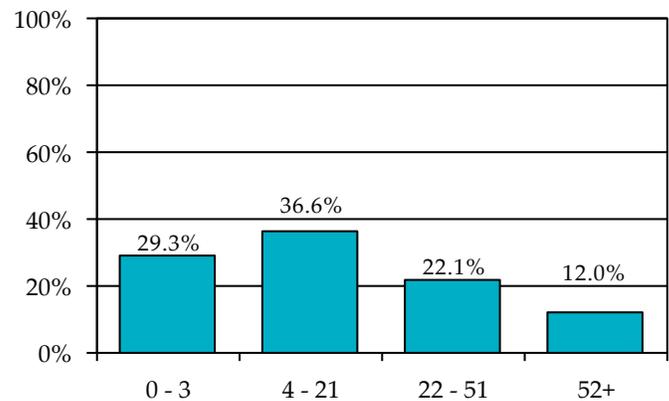
- » The average time from intake to adjudication in FY 2017 was 144 days. FY 2018 data are not available due to pending adjudications.
- » The average time from DJJ's receipt of commitment papers to direct care admission in FY 2018 was 18 days (excluding subsequent commitments).

## Placements, Releases, and Average LOS, FY 2018

	Probation	Parole
Placements	3,040	287
Releases	3,241	306
Average LOS (Days)	371	292

- » The average LOS on probation was 12.2 months, and the average LOS on parole was 9.6 months.
- » The average age for probation placements was 15.7.
- » The average age for parole placements was 17.2.

## Pre-D Detention LOS Distribution (Days), FY 2018 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 5,963 pre-D releases.
- » The most common LOS in pre-D detention (36.6%) was between 4 and 21 days.
- » 29.3% of juveniles in pre-D detention had an LOS of three days or less.



## Summary by CSU

### Intake Complaints, FY 2018\*

CSU	Complaints		Juvenile Complaint Offense Category				
	DR/CW	Juvenile	Felony	Class 1 Misd.	Class 2-4 Misd.	CHINS/ CHINSup	Other
1	3,923	1,285	28.9%	40.2%	6.5%	15.6%	8.8%
2	9,301	2,108	26.6%	37.2%	7.3%	9.0%	19.9%
2A	922	314	11.5%	38.5%	11.8%	16.9%	21.3%
3	2,905	913	33.1%	33.4%	3.6%	14.8%	15.1%
4	5,713	2,959	22.5%	21.7%	5.1%	35.0%	15.7%
5	2,346	870	35.2%	45.3%	6.7%	4.8%	8.0%
6	1,997	1,050	31.0%	49.4%	4.7%	6.6%	8.3%
7	3,382	1,997	22.9%	28.2%	4.5%	14.2%	30.2%
8	3,506	1,560	26.6%	32.6%	5.6%	25.3%	9.9%
9	3,297	1,477	20.5%	46.2%	13.7%	12.4%	7.2%
10	2,616	941	19.7%	32.9%	7.3%	20.4%	19.7%
11	2,418	1,094	19.0%	26.0%	4.7%	14.7%	35.6%
12	5,723	3,069	19.8%	55.9%	11.4%	4.7%	8.2%
13	3,687	1,508	28.3%	36.0%	5.9%	13.7%	16.1%
14	4,732	1,990	23.8%	43.9%	8.9%	9.0%	14.4%
15	10,554	2,784	21.2%	42.0%	10.3%	14.0%	12.5%
16	6,218	1,585	16.2%	31.7%	8.5%	24.6%	19.0%
17	989	889	20.4%	20.5%	8.8%	17.0%	33.4%
18	1,041	734	21.1%	29.3%	12.1%	21.0%	16.5%
19	8,984	3,385	23.2%	37.5%	13.6%	9.5%	16.3%
20L	2,398	1,525	22.0%	42.5%	11.0%	11.9%	12.7%
20W	727	281	20.3%	42.7%	15.3%	9.3%	12.5%
21	3,350	684	12.4%	27.5%	9.5%	36.5%	14.0%
22	3,384	1,477	12.3%	24.9%	6.4%	21.7%	34.7%
23	1,828	1,025	11.3%	40.0%	11.4%	14.0%	23.3%
23A	2,050	885	15.4%	33.7%	5.0%	28.2%	17.7%
24	5,469	2,043	16.1%	24.3%	8.6%	28.8%	22.3%
25	4,226	1,511	13.6%	33.9%	7.9%	29.3%	15.2%
26	5,636	2,309	14.5%	37.5%	10.2%	12.9%	24.9%
27	4,506	1,434	12.1%	36.8%	9.1%	23.6%	18.4%
28	3,002	571	14.0%	32.0%	8.8%	17.5%	27.7%
29	3,836	862	13.7%	28.7%	5.9%	32.7%	19.0%
30	2,703	761	14.1%	25.2%	5.5%	46.8%	8.4%
31	4,728	3,069	23.7%	40.9%	9.3%	10.4%	15.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>132,097</b>	<b>50,949</b>	<b>20.8%</b>	<b>36.1%</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>17.2%</b>	<b>17.3%</b>

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



## YASI Overall Risk Scores, FY 2018\*

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	4.8%	31.7%	63.4%	186	15.0%	49.6%	35.4%	0.0%	113	42.9%	57.1%	0.0%	0.0%	7
2	12.9%	43.6%	43.6%	280	25.6%	62.4%	10.4%	1.6%	125	63.6%	36.4%	0.0%	0.0%	11
2A	18.6%	39.5%	41.9%	43	25.0%	55.0%	20.0%	0.0%	20	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
3	27.9%	55.7%	16.4%	61	35.6%	50.8%	13.6%	0.0%	59	60.0%	30.0%	10.0%	0.0%	10
4	15.2%	52.6%	32.2%	211	39.2%	54.4%	6.3%	0.0%	79	78.6%	17.9%	3.6%	0.0%	28
5	15.8%	55.3%	28.9%	38	20.8%	56.3%	20.8%	2.1%	48	77.8%	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%	9
6	19.6%	60.7%	19.6%	56	25.6%	60.5%	11.6%	2.3%	43	80.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10
7	18.4%	51.5%	30.1%	103	28.6%	45.1%	26.4%	0.0%	91	82.4%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	17
8	26.9%	60.3%	12.8%	78	45.8%	45.8%	4.2%	4.2%	48	91.3%	4.3%	0.0%	4.3%	23
9	9.2%	25.2%	65.5%	238	31.4%	51.4%	11.4%	5.7%	35	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	6
10	25.0%	58.3%	16.7%	60	19.1%	68.1%	12.8%	0.0%	47	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	6
11	14.1%	36.4%	49.5%	99	30.2%	47.2%	18.9%	3.8%	53	63.6%	36.4%	0.0%	0.0%	11
12	8.7%	25.6%	65.7%	437	65.5%	27.3%	5.5%	1.8%	55	91.7%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	12
13	9.2%	48.8%	42.0%	381	31.2%	56.1%	12.1%	0.6%	157	86.4%	13.6%	0.0%	0.0%	22
14	7.0%	32.4%	60.6%	429	26.5%	50.3%	18.4%	4.8%	147	81.3%	12.5%	0.0%	6.3%	16
15	6.7%	25.8%	67.5%	446	30.0%	50.0%	17.8%	2.2%	90	81.3%	12.5%	6.3%	0.0%	16
16	13.3%	35.1%	51.6%	279	26.2%	51.7%	15.4%	6.7%	149	76.9%	7.7%	7.7%	7.7%	13
17	13.6%	42.9%	43.6%	140	17.1%	59.0%	22.9%	1.0%	105	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
18	12.8%	38.3%	48.9%	94	19.2%	49.3%	26.0%	5.5%	73	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2
19	7.3%	34.6%	58.1%	659	31.4%	47.3%	18.4%	2.9%	277	62.5%	25.0%	12.5%	0.0%	8
20L	14.0%	44.6%	41.5%	193	23.2%	63.8%	9.4%	3.6%	138	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3
20W	12.5%	62.5%	25.0%	32	11.4%	56.8%	27.3%	4.5%	44	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
21	7.2%	35.9%	56.9%	153	21.6%	50.0%	27.0%	1.4%	74	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
22	18.2%	45.5%	36.4%	220	25.9%	50.9%	23.1%	0.0%	108	35.3%	58.8%	5.9%	0.0%	17
23	3.2%	22.7%	74.0%	154	15.6%	65.6%	18.8%	0.0%	32	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
23A	4.9%	44.4%	50.6%	81	53.6%	39.3%	3.6%	3.6%	28	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4
24	14.3%	51.8%	33.9%	112	14.4%	48.3%	30.5%	6.8%	118	60.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5
25	20.0%	53.8%	26.3%	80	21.1%	54.7%	17.9%	6.3%	95	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4
26	45.6%	39.2%	15.2%	79	37.3%	45.8%	16.9%	0.0%	83	60.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5
27	22.5%	52.7%	24.8%	129	26.5%	59.2%	13.3%	1.0%	98	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
28	7.1%	35.7%	57.1%	126	25.0%	48.1%	19.2%	7.7%	52	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
29	9.1%	45.5%	45.5%	88	18.1%	51.4%	29.2%	1.4%	72	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
30	8.3%	26.5%	65.2%	204	18.6%	47.1%	28.6%	5.7%	70	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
31	15.9%	50.5%	33.5%	182	19.6%	50.9%	24.8%	4.7%	214	75.0%	12.5%	6.3%	6.3%	16
Total	11.5%	38.5%	50.0%	6,151	26.2%	52.1%	18.9%	2.9%	3,040	74.6%	21.6%	2.4%	1.4%	287

\* Parole placements are not comparable to previous reports. Previous reports counted only parole placements within 30 days after a direct care release. The current report counts all parole placements, regardless of previous direct care release dates.



## Juvenile Intake Cases, New Probation Cases, Detainments, and Commitments, FY 2016-2018\*

CSU	Juvenile Intake Cases			New Probation Cases			Detainments			Commitments		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
1	1,140	996	910	182	132	113	267	223	174	8	8	9
2	1,374	1,373	1,338	129	147	125	293	331	352	16	21	21
2A	280	237	230	40	25	20	45	31	28	4	3	4
3	695	665	580	74	49	59	160	173	138	10	10	9
4	2,253	2,393	2,218	125	123	79	436	380	436	32	30	40
5	517	558	498	51	50	48	92	120	96	5	15	10
6	664	627	583	32	29	43	184	149	155	6	13	19
7	1,658	1,409	1,456	130	110	91	386	274	235	14	28	33
8	1,225	936	1,044	69	49	48	272	228	261	16	29	16
9	1,013	1,034	1,025	50	43	35	183	186	160	9	12	5
10	911	811	742	61	50	47	191	184	137	7	7	18
11	1,222	1,140	811	52	45	53	193	157	176	12	14	8
12	2,440	2,286	2,169	108	82	55	392	388	320	18	11	18
13	1,218	1,108	1,067	164	134	157	531	427	416	36	22	14
14	1,935	1,569	1,353	232	181	147	626	587	508	11	19	15
15	2,341	2,144	1,986	110	74	90	484	413	371	22	13	18
16	1,571	1,478	1,310	197	165	149	232	197	175	21	12	15
17	793	699	681	113	119	105	213	147	121	8	5	7
18	531	515	582	79	79	73	108	107	109	4	6	7
19	3,054	2,786	2,502	336	272	277	481	510	501	14	14	15
20L	1,118	1,124	1,137	103	120	138	121	117	113	8	5	0
20W	198	173	188	31	33	44	29	24	19	1	0	0
21	416	511	564	75	61	74	53	61	72	0	5	5
22	1,143	1,142	1,246	115	90	108	222	228	224	11	14	19
23	996	901	861	25	27	32	118	115	109	0	1	0
23A	857	759	766	55	40	28	284	262	211	5	6	7
24	1,393	1,513	1,573	114	120	118	200	169	216	3	2	11
25	1,153	1,098	1,270	48	65	95	168	167	215	6	7	4
26	1,819	1,824	1,807	83	88	83	341	348	420	6	2	5
27	1,250	1,235	1,135	128	110	98	172	140	157	0	0	0
28	471	477	455	59	71	52	59	50	62	0	0	1
29	714	812	692	125	113	72	120	108	108	0	0	2
30	530	470	630	76	83	70	77	90	79	0	0	1
31	2,565	2,374	2,400	158	135	214	605	551	384	12	24	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,458</b>	<b>39,177</b>	<b>37,809</b>	<b>3,529</b>	<b>3,114</b>	<b>3,040</b>	<b>8,394</b>	<b>7,677</b>	<b>7,293</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>369</b>

\* Individual CSU probation placements may not add to the statewide total because some 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 indicating the detaining CSU.

\* Subsequent commitments are excluded; CSU 12 had seven and CSU 15 had one subsequent commitment.



## Juvenile Intake Complaint Initial Decisions, FY 2018\*

CSU	Court Summons	Detention Order Only	Diversion Plans				Petitions		Resolved or Unfounded	Total
			Open Diversion	Successful Diversion	Unsuccessful Diversion w/ Petition	Unsuccessful Diversion w/ No Petition	Petition Filed	Detention Order w/ Petition		
1	1.6%	0.1%	0.0%	9.6%	0.2%	0.7%	51.4%	16.0%	20.3%	1,285
2	14.8%	3.8%	0.4%	11.1%	0.5%	1.1%	33.9%	26.3%	6.5%	2,108
2A	24.8%	0.0%	1.6%	15.6%	1.0%	0.0%	36.6%	14.6%	5.4%	314
3	17.7%	0.7%	0.0%	11.2%	1.0%	2.3%	29.4%	30.7%	6.8%	913
4	12.9%	2.2%	0.2%	8.3%	0.2%	0.8%	24.2%	24.2%	26.9%	2,959
5	0.6%	0.0%	5.9%	17.9%	0.0%	1.3%	48.0%	23.9%	2.1%	870
6	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	23.4%	5.6%	1,050
7	14.8%	1.6%	0.3%	2.5%	0.1%	0.7%	43.0%	28.8%	8.1%	1,997
8	12.1%	6.9%	0.3%	1.4%	0.2%	0.8%	38.9%	30.8%	7.7%	1,560
9	0.0%	0.3%	1.5%	19.3%	0.8%	1.4%	52.3%	13.9%	6.0%	1,477
10	3.3%	0.1%	1.4%	12.8%	1.4%	1.8%	60.1%	15.4%	2.2%	941
11	6.6%	0.0%	1.2%	2.3%	0.5%	1.1%	58.8%	20.5%	8.4%	1,094
12	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	12.3%	3.4%	0.7%	41.4%	12.3%	29.4%	3,069
13	0.5%	1.9%	0.3%	12.3%	2.0%	1.2%	47.0%	27.7%	6.4%	1,508
14	5.4%	1.7%	0.5%	15.2%	2.5%	0.7%	51.2%	15.8%	6.4%	1,990
15	7.4%	0.5%	2.8%	13.4%	0.6%	0.7%	45.3%	10.7%	17.0%	2,784
16	5.6%	0.1%	2.0%	16.3%	2.0%	1.3%	50.4%	17.0%	5.1%	1,585
17	17.3%	0.0%	1.1%	12.0%	1.1%	1.3%	39.4%	23.4%	4.2%	889
18	8.2%	0.1%	1.1%	8.3%	1.6%	1.2%	51.2%	6.4%	18.5%	734
19	6.4%	3.0%	0.5%	3.1%	1.2%	0.8%	34.3%	27.3%	20.5%	3,385
20L	2.3%	0.0%	3.4%	22.1%	1.6%	0.9%	44.6%	12.1%	10.5%	1,525
20W	4.6%	0.0%	0.4%	30.6%	3.9%	0.7%	43.4%	13.2%	2.5%	281
21	16.8%	0.0%	0.4%	19.3%	1.6%	1.2%	20.3%	15.2%	23.7%	684
22	14.6%	0.1%	0.1%	6.2%	1.8%	1.8%	49.7%	22.4%	2.4%	1,477
23	33.3%	0.4%	0.1%	10.1%	1.2%	0.1%	28.9%	9.8%	15.4%	1,025
23A	8.8%	3.1%	0.9%	14.7%	4.0%	1.8%	36.5%	21.6%	8.6%	885
24	1.1%	0.0%	0.6%	6.0%	0.6%	0.4%	70.0%	18.8%	1.6%	2,043
25	8.0%	0.3%	0.3%	6.6%	0.5%	0.7%	58.3%	13.5%	11.1%	1,511
26	7.9%	0.9%	0.3%	12.3%	1.4%	0.2%	58.2%	14.5%	2.9%	2,309
27	8.0%	0.5%	1.1%	31.7%	2.4%	1.6%	40.8%	10.7%	3.0%	1,434
28	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	16.3%	2.6%	2.8%	56.2%	17.2%	4.6%	571
29	7.0%	0.0%	0.7%	12.5%	2.4%	0.9%	63.5%	9.9%	3.1%	862
30	0.9%	0.0%	0.4%	19.8%	1.7%	1.2%	42.3%	10.9%	20.8%	761
31	4.0%	0.0%	4.9%	24.9%	2.0%	2.1%	35.1%	19.8%	6.3%	3,069
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>12.1%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>44.7%</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>50,949</b>

\* Percentages may not add to 100% because "Other" intake decisions are not displayed. Less than four percent of intake decisions were "Other" for each CSU.

\* Data are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2016. Unfounded complaints and court summonses were captured as "Other" in reports prior to FY 2016; only some CSUs receive and enter all court summons paperwork. Unsuccessful diversions with petitions filed were categorized as petitions in previous reports but are now categorized as diversion plans to indicate the initial intake decision.



## Diversion-Eligible Juvenile Intake Complaints, FY 2018\*

CSU	Diversion-Eligible Complaints			Diversion Plan	Resolved or Unfounded	Diverted, Resolved, or Unfounded	Successful Diversions
	Count of Complaints	% of Total Complaints	Count of Diversion Plans	% of Diversion-Eligible Complaints			% of Diversion-Eligible Diversion Plans
1	1,122	87.3%	134	11.9%	22.5%	34.5%	91.8%
2	1,673	79.4%	278	16.6%	8.1%	24.7%	84.2%
2A	282	89.8%	57	20.2%	5.7%	25.9%	86.0%
3	783	85.8%	132	16.9%	7.7%	24.5%	77.3%
4	2,396	81.0%	266	11.1%	31.8%	42.9%	86.8%
5	754	86.7%	217	28.8%	2.4%	31.2%	71.4%
6	921	87.7%	0	0.0%	6.4%	6.4%	N/A
7	1,441	72.2%	70	4.9%	11.0%	15.8%	71.4%
8	1,362	87.3%	42	3.1%	8.6%	11.7%	52.4%
9	1,340	90.7%	333	24.9%	6.5%	31.3%	84.1%
10	739	78.5%	162	21.9%	2.8%	24.8%	73.5%
11	656	60.0%	56	8.5%	13.6%	22.1%	44.6%
12	2,667	86.9%	503	18.9%	33.3%	52.2%	75.1%
13	1,102	73.1%	236	21.4%	8.6%	30.0%	78.4%
14	1,615	81.2%	372	23.0%	7.9%	30.9%	80.6%
15	2,354	84.6%	481	20.4%	19.3%	39.7%	76.7%
16	1,234	77.9%	339	27.5%	6.2%	33.6%	75.5%
17	654	73.6%	138	21.1%	5.5%	26.6%	76.8%
18	594	80.9%	88	14.8%	19.4%	34.2%	68.2%
19	2,760	81.5%	185	6.7%	25.0%	31.7%	55.7%
20L	1,291	84.7%	425	32.9%	12.1%	45.0%	79.1%
20W	255	90.7%	100	39.2%	2.7%	42.0%	86.0%
21	606	88.6%	153	25.2%	26.1%	51.3%	85.6%
22	1,059	71.7%	146	13.8%	3.4%	17.2%	63.0%
23	931	90.8%	111	11.9%	16.5%	28.5%	91.0%
23A	710	80.2%	186	26.2%	10.0%	36.2%	69.4%
24	1,560	76.4%	155	9.9%	1.9%	11.9%	78.1%
25	1,265	83.7%	122	9.6%	13.0%	22.7%	82.0%
26	1,724	74.7%	323	18.7%	3.8%	22.5%	86.4%
27	1,134	79.1%	521	45.9%	3.6%	49.6%	86.4%
28	405	70.9%	125	30.9%	6.2%	37.0%	74.4%
29	711	82.5%	143	20.1%	3.5%	23.6%	75.5%
30	676	88.8%	175	25.9%	22.9%	48.8%	85.7%
31	2,436	79.4%	1,017	41.7%	7.5%	49.3%	74.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,212</b>	<b>80.9%</b>	<b>7,791</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	<b>32.3%</b>	<b>78.0%</b>

\* Counts are not comparable to data elsewhere in this report because only diversion-eligible complaints are included. Statewide, 100 complaints that were not eligible for diversion resulted in a diversion plan.



## Workload Information, FY 2018\*

CSU	Completed Reports			ADP			
	Pre-D	Post-D	Transfer	Probation	Intensive Probation	Parole	Direct Care
1	87	55	6	80	6	5	13
2	127	22	4	135	6	14	28
2A	25	0	0	19	0	1	5
3	58	17	1	64	0	10	11
4	179	10	23	57	41	33	31
5	53	2	5	48	0	9	7
6	70	3	8	35	0	8	10
7	114	58	26	53	51	12	27
8	82	3	6	22	23	17	23
9	23	14	0	32	0	2	6
10	31	27	4	43	0	4	13
11	49	10	1	61	0	9	7
12	94	6	1	57	0	6	18
13	26	137	5	146	0	20	22
14	90	84	2	151	0	13	19
15	87	39	9	87	7	10	17
16	95	61	3	149	0	12	13
17	8	8	0	89	0	1	6
18	72	12	3	69	0	1	6
19	104	154	0	232	0	4	26
20L	146	21	1	105	2	4	4
20W	1	9	0	43	0	0	0
21	74	10	9	63	4	2	3
22	87	40	16	87	1	8	11
23	35	9	0	24	0	1	0
23A	30	3	1	31	0	3	5
24	68	24	17	101	0	2	5
25	35	55	1	68	0	3	6
26	24	52	1	96	0	7	6
27	87	46	3	124	0	0	0
28	25	27	1	56	0	1	1
29	45	49	1	94	0	0	1
30	20	44	1	57	0	0	0
31	28	136	1	136	30	12	17
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,179</i>	<i>1,247</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>2,719</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>368</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.

\* Transfer reports indicate the number of cases considered for trial in circuit court with a report from the CSU. Transfer reports do not indicate the actual number of juveniles tried in circuit court.



## VJCCCA

In 1995, the General Assembly enacted the 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 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*).

Under the legislation, state and local dollars are combined to fund community-based juvenile justice programs. Since January 1996, state funding has been allocated to localities through a formula based on factors such as the number and types of arrests and average daily cost of serving a juvenile. Participation is voluntary, but all 133 localities in Virginia participate. In order to receive state funding, a locality must expend the same amount it did in FY 1995. This is referred to as the MOE. As of July 1, 2011, a locality can reduce its MOE to an amount equal to the state funds allocated by VJCCCA.

## Plan Development and Evaluation

Participation also requires that localities develop a biennial plan for utilizing the funding. While plans must be approved by the Board of Juvenile Justice, communities have autonomy and flexibility in addressing their 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 an entity responsible for managing the plan. In many localities, this responsibility has been delegated to the CSU. Some localities have combined their 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*). Localities may provide services directly or purchase services from other public or private agencies. Specific programs or services are not required, though a list of allowable programs and services is included in the VJCCCA Policy Manual. The intent is for effective programs and services to be developed to fit the needs of each locality and its court-involved juveniles.

VJCCCA plans and programs are audited by DJJ, and each locality or group of localities must submit an annual program evaluation for each of their programs. The evaluation must measure the utilization, cost-effectiveness, and success rate of each program or service in the plan and is intended to inform changes to the plan.

## Programs and Services

Programs and 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; and skill development programs. In the category of Public Safety, typical programs include outreach detention, electronic monitoring, and intensive supervision of juveniles in the community. Locally and privately operated community group homes serve court-involved juveniles. Placements can either be through contracts with providers or directly funded through VJCCCA.

In FY 2018, the average cost for a VJCCCA residential placement was \$9,812 compared to \$1,246 for a non-residential placement. Non-residential services encompass a variety of programming from electronic monitoring to treatment services. Average costs were calculated based on placements and not the number of unique juveniles receiving services.

## Juveniles Served, FY 2018

	2018
Juveniles Placed	6,824
Total Program Placements	11,098
Average Placements per Juvenile	1.6
Juveniles Eligible for Detention	80.9%

- » 6,824 juveniles were placed in VJCCCA programs for a total of 11,098 placements.
- » On average, there were 1.6 placements per juvenile.
- » 80.9% of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs were eligible for detention.

## Placement Status, FY 2018

Dispositional Status	Residential	Non-Residential
Pre-D	889 (8.0%)	7,011 (63.2%)
Post-D	144 (1.3%)	3,054 (27.5%)

- » The majority of placements were pre-D and non-residential (63.2%).
- » The second-highest percentage of placements were post-D and non-residential (27.5%).
- » Of the 9.3% of placements that were residential, 86.1% were pre-D, and 13.9% were post-D.



## Placements by Service Category and Type, FY 2016-2018

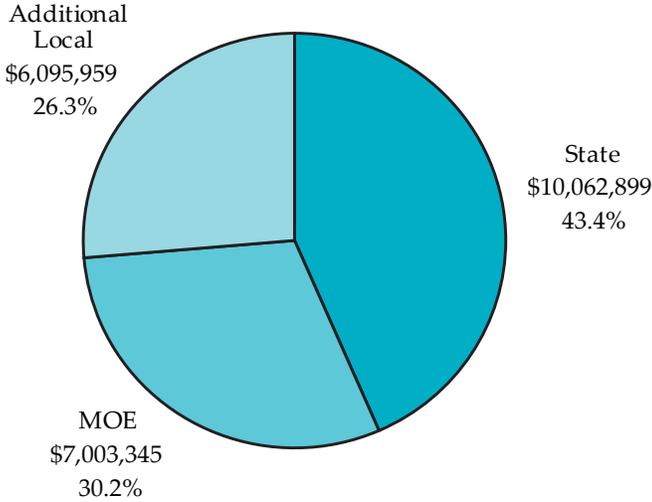
Service Category and Type	2016		2017		2018	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
<b>Accountability</b>	<b>2,774</b>	<b>21.1%</b>	<b>2,562</b>	<b>21.9%</b>	<b>2,390</b>	<b>21.5%</b>
Community Service	2,524	19.2%	2,346	20.0%	2,135	19.2%
Restitution/Restorative Justice	250	1.9%	216	1.8%	255	2.3%
<b>Competency Development</b>	<b>4,224</b>	<b>32.2%</b>	<b>2,952</b>	<b>25.2%</b>	<b>2,726</b>	<b>24.6%</b>
Academic Improvement Programs	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
After-School/Extended Day	240	1.8%	171	1.5%	175	1.6%
Anger Management Programs	713	5.4%	574	4.9%	568	5.1%
Case Management	491	3.7%	462	3.9%	608	5.5%
Employment/Vocational	43	0.3%	28	0.2%	16	0.1%
Home-Based/Family Preservation	134	1.0%	93	0.8%	82	0.7%
Individual, Group, Family Counseling	144	1.1%	218	1.9%	138	1.2%
Law-Related Education	360	2.7%	298	2.5%	316	2.8%
Life Skills	104	0.8%	108	0.9%	92	0.8%
Mental Health Assessment	98	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Parenting Skills	106	0.8%	72	0.6%	37	0.3%
Sex Offender Education/Treatment	10	0.1%	6	0.1%	3	0.0%
Shoplifting Programs	550	4.2%	436	3.7%	284	2.6%
Substance Abuse Assessment	683	5.2%	90	0.8%	106	1.0%
Substance Abuse Education/Treatment	547	4.2%	396	3.4%	301	2.7%
<b>Group Homes</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>2.1%</b>
<b>Individually Purchased Services</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
<b>Public Safety</b>	<b>5,553</b>	<b>42.3%</b>	<b>5,643</b>	<b>48.2%</b>	<b>5,475</b>	<b>49.3%</b>
Crisis Intervention/Shelter Care	832	6.3%	737	6.3%	801	7.2%
Intensive Supervision/Surveillance	814	6.2%	764	6.5%	669	6.0%
Outreach Detention/Electronic Monitoring	3,907	29.7%	4,142	35.4%	4,005	36.1%
Missing	0	0.0%	25	0.2%	1	0.0%
<i>Total Placements</i>	<i>13,138</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>11,710</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>11,098</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

- » There were 11,098 total placements in VJCCCA programs during FY 2018, a decrease of 15.5% from FY 2016.
- » The Public Safety service category had the highest percentage (42.3-49.3%) of placements, and the Competency Development service category had the second-highest percentage (24.6-32.2%) of placements out of all service categories from FY 2016 to FY 2018.
- » Outreach detention and electronic monitoring, a service type in the Public Safety service category, had the highest percentage (29.7-36.1%) of placements, and community service, a service type in the Accountability service category, had the second-highest percentage (19.2-20.0%) of placements out of all service types from FY 2016 to FY 2018.

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



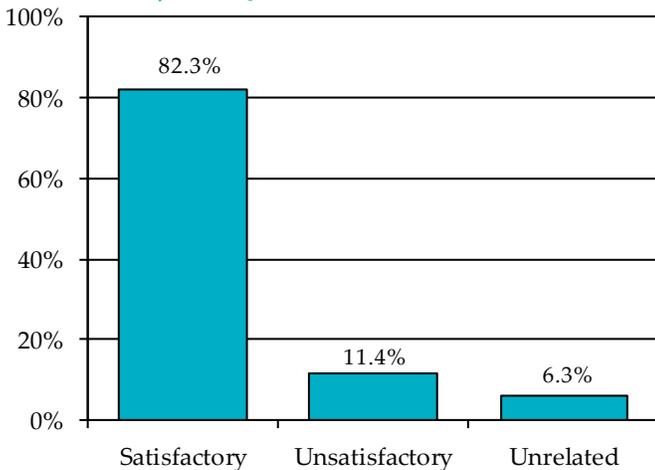
## Expenditures, FY 2018



- » Localities paid 56.6% of the total expenditures for VJCCCA programs. Of the total local expenditures, 53.5% were MOE, and 46.5% were additional funds.
- » VJCCCA funded the equivalent of 287.85 staff positions in FY 2018.

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

## Releases by Completion Status, FY 2018



- » 11,066 program placements were released.
- » 82.3% of releases had a satisfactory completion status.

## Juvenile Demographics, FY 2016-2018

Demographics	2016	2017	2018
<b>Race</b>			
Asian	0.5%	0.8%	0.6%
Black	47.9%	46.2%	46.1%
White	45.7%	46.1%	45.9%
Other/Unknown	5.9%	6.9%	7.5%
<b>Ethnicity</b>			
Hispanic	7.1%	8.1%	8.6%
Non-Hispanic	27.6%	26.7%	24.2%
Unknown/Missing	65.2%	65.2%	67.3%
<b>Sex</b>			
Female	29.8%	30.2%	29.5%
Male	70.2%	69.8%	70.5%
<b>Age</b>			
8-12	3.6%	3.4%	3.7%
13	6.5%	6.0%	6.8%
14	12.0%	11.5%	12.4%
15	18.7%	19.2%	18.9%
16	25.5%	25.2%	24.7%
17	29.1%	29.5%	28.8%
18-20	4.6%	5.0%	4.6%
Missing	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
<b>Total Juveniles</b>	<b>7,737</b>	<b>7,138</b>	<b>6,824</b>

- » 46.1% of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2018 were black, and 45.9% were white.
- » 24.2% of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2018 were non-Hispanic, and 8.6% were Hispanic. 67.3% were missing ethnicity information.
- » 70.5% of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2018 were male, and 29.5% were female.
- » Approximately half (53.5-54.7%) of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs since FY 2016 were 16 or 17 years of age.
- » The average age of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2018 was 16.1.

Each locality and program develops its own satisfactory completion criteria. A juvenile also may leave the program for unrelated reasons such as status changes, program closures, or juvenile relocations.



## JDCs

DJJ provides partial funding and serves as the certifying agency for 24 JDCs, which are operated by local governments or multi-jurisdictional commissions. JDCs provide temporary care for juveniles under secure custody pending a court appearance (pre-D) and those held after disposition (post-D). Educational instruction, including remedial services, is required within 24 hours of detainment (or the next school day) and is provided by the locality in which the JDC is located. Juveniles also are provided medical and mental health screening, recreational and religious activities, and parent/guardian visitation. The map below shows the area served by each JDC.

Each JDC offers pre-D detention, which can be ordered by a judge, intake officer, or magistrate. (See page 8 for pre-D detention eligibility criteria.) Detention decisions by intake officers are guided by the DAI. (See Appendix C.) All JDCs also offer post-D detention without programs for up to 30 days while some provide post-D detention with programs for up to 180 days for most offenses as an alternative to state commitment pursuant to § 16.1-284.1 of the *Code of Virginia*. Treatment services are coordinated by the JDC, CSU, local mental health and social services agencies, and the juvenile's family. Individualized services such as anger management, substance abuse treatment, life skills, career readiness education, and victim empathy, are provided to meet juveniles' needs. Out of 1,445 certified JDC beds on the last day of FY 2018, 233 beds were dedicated to post-D detention with programs.

In addition, several JDCs conduct medical, psychological, behavioral, educational/career readiness, and sociological evaluations for direct care admissions. Nine JDCs operate CPPs, residential programs for indeterminate committed juveniles (ages 13 to 20) with a remaining

LOS of 12 months or less. Some CPPs also serve determinately committed juveniles with LOSs longer than 12 months. Thirteen JDCs operate detention reentry programs which allow direct care juveniles to transition to the community 30 to 120 days before release. Despite being housed in JDCs, juveniles in direct care admission and evaluation, CPPs, or detention reentry are counted in the direct care population. In FY 2018, the direct care admission and evaluation ADP in JDCs was 24 juveniles, the CPP ADP was 81 juveniles, and the detention reentry ADP was four juveniles.

## JDC Data

A detainment is counted as the first admission of a continuous detention stay. A new detainment 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.

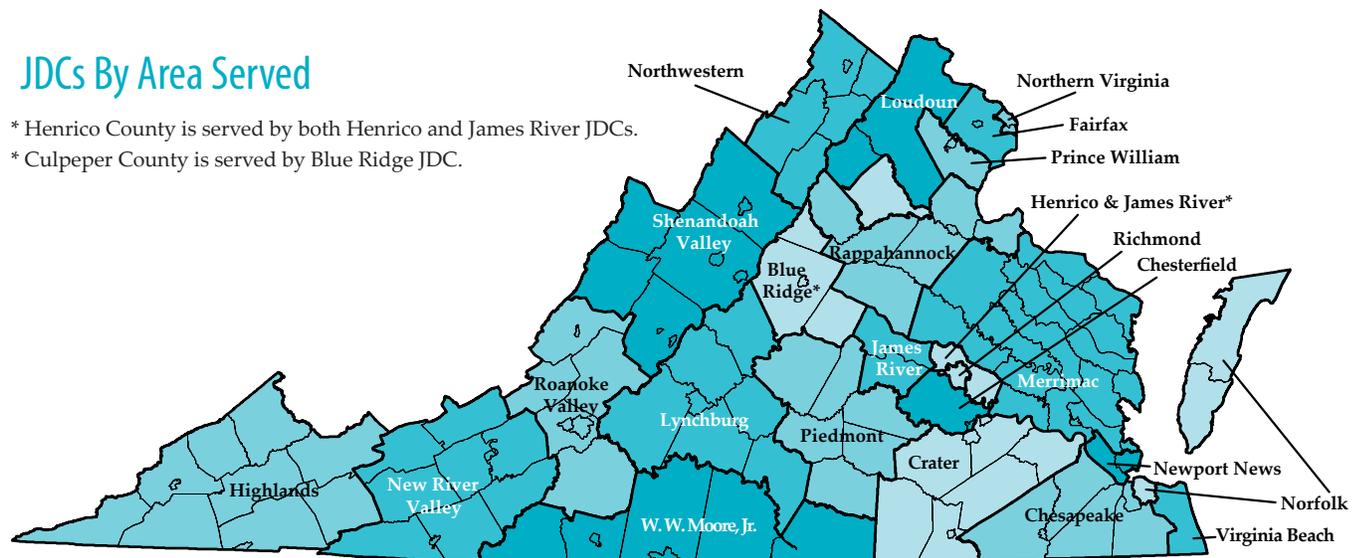
Detention dispositional statuses are categorized as pre-D, post-D without programs, post-D with programs, and other. (See Appendix A for a listing of "Other" detention dispositional statuses.) Statuses are counted for each new status or status change. The total number of dispositional statuses is higher than the total number of detainments since one detainment may have multiple dispositional statuses.

Finally, detaining MSO data are not available. Prior to FY 2012, the MSO 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 detaining MSO data.

## JDCs By Area Served

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

\* Culpeper County is served by Blue Ridge JDC.



## Detention Offerings, FY 2018\*

JDC	Post-D with Programs	Direct Care		
		Admission and Evaluation	CPP	Detention Reentry
Blue Ridge	X	X	X	X
Chesapeake	X	X	X	X
Chesterfield	X	X	X	X
Crater		X		X
Fairfax	X			
Henrico				
Highlands	X			
James River	X			X
Loudoun	X			
Lynchburg	X	X	X	X
Merrimac	X	X	X	X
New River Valley	X			
Newport News	X			X
Norfolk	X			X
Northern Virginia	X			
Northwestern	X			
Piedmont		X		
Prince William		X	X	
Rappahannock	X	X	X	X
Richmond	X	X		X
Roanoke Valley	X			
Shenandoah Valley		X	X	X
Virginia Beach	X	X	X	X
W. W. Moore, Jr.	X			
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>

\* All JDCs offer pre-D detention, post-D detention without programs, and other routine detention services.

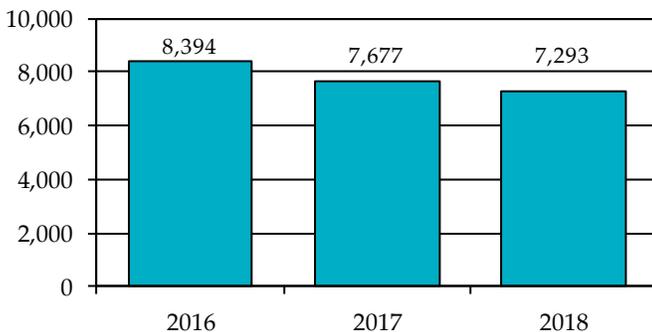
\* Chesterfield JDC did not renew their detention reentry MOA in the middle of FY 2018.

## Detainment Demographics, FY 2016-2018

Demographics	2016	2017	2018
<b>Race</b>			
Asian	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Black	56.6%	55.3%	54.0%
White	37.5%	38.7%	39.2%
Other/Unknown	5.4%	5.5%	6.4%
<b>Ethnicity</b>			
Hispanic	10.5%	11.3%	11.5%
Non-Hispanic	37.4%	34.3%	31.0%
Unknown/Missing	52.2%	54.4%	57.4%
<b>Sex</b>			
Female	22.4%	21.3%	21.6%
Male	77.6%	78.7%	78.4%
<b>Age</b>			
8-12	1.8%	1.8%	1.5%
13	4.6%	4.0%	4.7%
14	10.5%	9.6%	11.3%
15	20.5%	19.3%	19.1%
16	28.9%	29.7%	27.9%
17	33.2%	35.2%	35.0%
18-20	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%
<b>Total Detainments</b>	<b>8,394</b>	<b>7,677</b>	<b>7,293</b>

- » 54.0% of juveniles detained in FY 2018 were black, and 39.2% were white.
- » 31.0% of juveniles detained in FY 2018 were non-Hispanic, and 11.5% were Hispanic. 57.4% were missing ethnicity information.
- » 78.4% of juveniles detained in FY 2018 were male, and 21.6% were female.
- » Over half (62.1-65.0%) of juveniles detained since FY 2016 were 16 or 17 years of age.
- » The average age of juveniles detained in FY 2018 was 16.3.

## Detainments, FY 2016-2018



- » Detainments decreased 13.1% from FY 2016 to FY 2018.
- » There were 127 weekend detainments. Although weekend detainments may include multiple weekends, they are counted as single detainments.

## DAI Scores at Detainment, FY 2016-2018\*

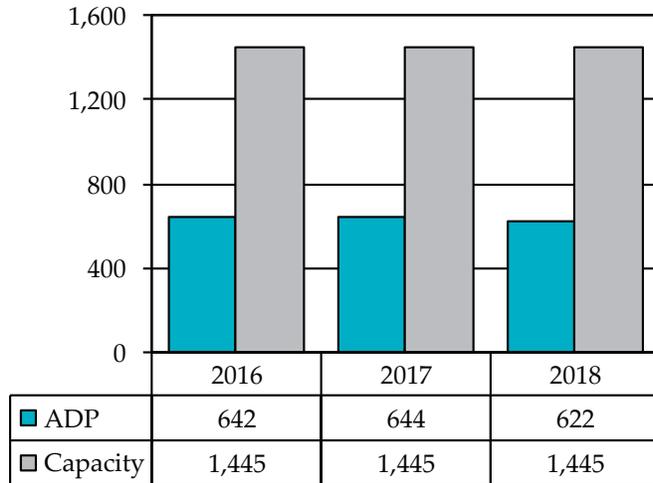
DAI Scores	2016	2017	2018
0-9 (Release)	19.4%	16.6%	17.7%
10-14 (Detention Alternative)	23.0%	21.1%	21.5%
15+ (Secure Detention)	50.2%	57.4%	56.9%
Missing	7.4%	4.8%	3.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,708</b>	<b>4,596</b>	<b>4,544</b>

\* 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 2018, 56.9% had a DAI score indicating secure detention.
- » Of the juveniles who received a score of less than 15 in FY 2018, 43.5% had mandatory overrides. (See Appendix C for a list of mandatory overrides.)



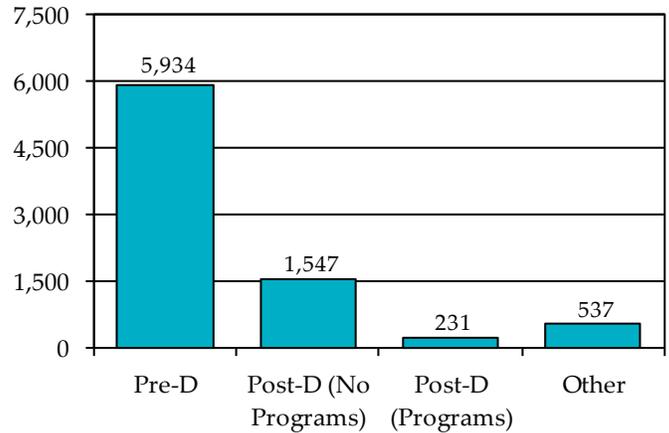
### ADP and Capacity, FY 2016-2018\*



\* 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 consistently operate below capacity.

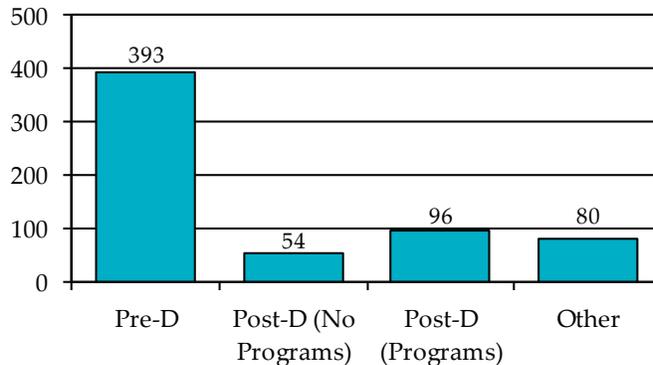
### Detention Dispositional Statuses, FY 2018\*



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

- » 71.9% of dispositional statuses were pre-D detention.
- » 18.8% of dispositional statuses were post-D detention without programs, and 2.8% were post-D detention with programs.
- » 6.5% of dispositional statuses were other statuses.

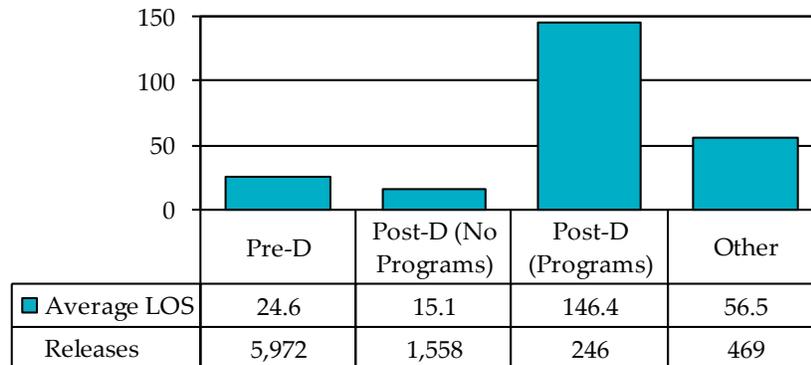
### ADP by Dispositional Status, FY 2018



» Pre-D detention had the highest ADP (393).

Pre-D detention constituted the majority of both ADP (63.2%) and detention statuses (71.9%).

### Average LOS (Days) by Dispositional Status, FY 2018 Releases\*



- » Post-D detention with programs had the longest average LOS (146.4 days) and the fewest releases (246).
- » Pre-D detention had an average LOS of 24.6 days and the most releases (5,972).
- » Post-D detention without programs had the shortest average LOS (15.1 days).

\* 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.



## Summary by JDC

### Detainments and DAI Scores, FY 2018

JDC	Detainments	DAI Scores at Detainment (Pre-D Non-Judge-Ordered Only)				Total
		Release	Det. Alt.	Secure	Missing	
Blue Ridge	135	13.0%	22.8%	64.1%	0.0%	92
Chesapeake	403	9.9%	19.0%	69.8%	1.2%	242
Chesterfield	325	21.0%	23.4%	55.6%	0.0%	205
Crater	221	16.5%	21.5%	60.1%	1.9%	158
Fairfax	497	14.5%	27.4%	52.8%	5.3%	434
Henrico	502	30.7%	13.3%	53.8%	2.2%	225
Highlands	251	30.4%	21.4%	44.6%	3.6%	112
James River	32	12.5%	18.8%	62.5%	6.3%	16
Loudoun	131	15.5%	20.7%	60.3%	3.4%	116
Lynchburg	247	14.6%	23.4%	54.0%	8.0%	137
Merrimac	294	18.9%	18.3%	54.3%	8.5%	164
New River Valley	156	6.0%	32.1%	51.2%	10.7%	84
Newport News	504	14.1%	27.6%	52.8%	5.5%	362
Norfolk	487	15.6%	17.5%	60.9%	5.9%	371
Northern Virginia	237	28.1%	25.4%	43.8%	2.7%	185
Northwestern	318	35.5%	28.4%	35.5%	0.7%	141
Piedmont	152	20.8%	15.3%	59.7%	4.2%	72
Prince William	384	15.9%	21.7%	61.0%	1.4%	295
Rappahannock	264	16.3%	14.1%	61.5%	8.1%	135
Richmond	423	13.4%	20.6%	63.7%	2.3%	262
Roanoke Valley	422	16.0%	20.1%	57.5%	6.4%	219
Shenandoah Valley	286	28.1%	26.3%	41.9%	3.8%	160
Virginia Beach	352	9.0%	12.1%	78.0%	0.9%	223
W. W. Moore, Jr.	270	21.6%	19.4%	55.2%	3.7%	134
<i>Total</i>	7,293	17.7%	21.5%	56.9%	3.9%	4,544



## Capacity and ADP, FY 2018\*

JDC	Certified Capacity	ADP by Dispositional Status				Total ADP
		Pre-D	Post-D (No Programs)	Post-D (Programs)	Other	
Blue Ridge	40	7	1	2	1	11
Chesapeake	100	33	3	3	11	50
Chesterfield	90	13	1	6	4	24
Crater	22	16	1	N/A	1	18
Fairfax	121	22	1	7	1	31
Henrico	20	13	1	1	0	16
Highlands	35	9	5	5	0	19
James River	60	19	2	16	1	39
Loudoun	24	5	1	2	1	9
Lynchburg	48	13	1	4	1	18
Merrimac	48	17	3	3	0	23
New River Valley	24	6	2	3	0	12
Newport News	110	38	3	14	18	72
Norfolk	80	28	3	7	11	48
Northern Virginia	70	18	0	3	0	22
Northwestern	32	6	6	2	0	14
Piedmont	20	9	3	N/A	1	12
Prince William	72	29	4	N/A	1	33
Rappahannock	80	14	2	2	3	21
Richmond	60	16	1	6	7	30
Roanoke Valley	81	12	3	2	1	19
Shenandoah Valley	58	9	4	N/A	0	13
Virginia Beach	90	23	1	3	10	37
W. W. Moore, Jr.	60	18	2	5	7	31
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,445</i>	<i>393</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>622</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 to ensure that juveniles committed to DJJ receive effective treatment and educational services. As of June 30, 2018, DJJ operates one JCC (Bon Air JCC) with an operating capacity of 272 beds. An additional 94 beds are available in the CPPs operated at Blue Ridge, Chesapeake, Chesterfield, Lynchburg, Merrimac, Prince William, Rappahannock, Shenandoah Valley, and Virginia Beach JDCs. Juveniles may also be housed in participating JDCs for admission and evaluation services and detention reentry programs. Contracted alternative placements also serve juveniles in direct care.

## Transformation

In recent years, DJJ has conducted assessments to ensure that it is using its resources effectively and getting the best outcomes for the juveniles, families, and communities it serves. In response to these assessments, DJJ developed the Transformation Plan. (See pages 2-3 for details.)

## Admission

The CAP Unit was established upon the closure of RDC. The unit's core functions include the receipt and review of all commitment packets as well as the coordination of the admission, orientation, and evaluation process.

Juveniles admitted to direct care are evaluated at either a JCC or JDC for approximately three weeks. The process includes medical, psychological, behavioral, educational and career readiness, and sociological evaluations. A team meets to discuss and identify juveniles' treatment and mental health needs, determine LOS and placement recommendations, and develop a reentry plan.

Juveniles may be assigned to one or more treatment programs, including aggression management, substance abuse, and sex offender treatment, depending on the juveniles' individual needs. Although treatment needs are generally identified during the evaluation process, a juvenile can be reassessed at any time during a commitment.

Placement recommendations at the conclusion of the evaluation process may include a referral to a CPP or other alternative placement. 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 and acts as a liaison between the CPPs, other alternative placements, and CSUs. In addition, the QA

Unit provides program oversight and contract compliance monitoring. (See page 44 for additional details concerning CPPs.)

## LOS Guidelines

The assigned LOS for an indeterminate commitment is a calculated 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. Effective October 15, 2015, the Board of Juvenile Justice issued a revision to DJJ's LOS Guidelines. Prior to this revision, the guidelines had not been modified significantly since 1998.

The current LOS Guidelines were developed to promote accountability and rehabilitation by using data-driven decision making to support juveniles' successful reentry from commitment to the community. These guidelines provide consistency across determinations while allowing reasonable flexibility in accommodating case differences and treatment needs, as applicable and appropriate. In addition, the current LOS Guidelines help DJJ better align with national norms and best practices. The average actual LOS of juveniles admitted to DJJ was much higher when compared to national averages and comparable states. The current guidelines apply to all juveniles admitted with an indeterminate commitment to DJJ as of October 15, 2015, while the previous guidelines still apply to all juveniles admitted with an indeterminate commitment to DJJ before the effective date.

Under the current guidelines, indeterminately committed juveniles still receive a projected ERD and LRD and may not be held past their statutory release date (36 continuous months or 21st birthday). Juveniles' projected LOSs are calculated using their assessed risk level on the YASI and the MSO for the current commitment. If a juvenile is committed for violating the terms of probation, the underlying MSO is used in determining the projected LOS. If a juvenile is determined to need inpatient sex offender treatment services, the juvenile is not assigned a projected LOS. Juveniles who receive a treatment override are eligible for consideration for release upon completion of the designated treatment program. Juveniles may be assigned other treatment needs as appropriate, but they are not required to complete those treatment programs to be eligible for consideration for release. (See Appendix F.)

## JCC Programs

JCC programs offer community reintegration and specialized services in a secure residential setting on a 24-hour basis. Juveniles are assigned to appropriate housing placements based on age, sex, vulnerability, and



other factors. Two units house juveniles with significant issues involving mental health, low intellectual functioning, poor adaptive functioning, or individual vulnerabilities that hinder their ability to adequately and safely function in other units.

Case management and treatment staff collaborate to coordinate and deliver services for juveniles based on risk and treatment needs. Staff facilitate groups as well as address individual needs. Progress is assessed and reviewed regularly via multidisciplinary treatment team meetings. Staff also work with CSUs and the Reentry Unit to provide a transition and parole plan for reentry. BSU, Health Services, Food Services, and Maintenance provide support to JCC operations. The Division of Education provides educational and career readiness services to meet the needs of committed juveniles.

## CTM

In May 2015, the JCCs began implementing CTM as a way to support juvenile rehabilitation while decreasing inappropriate behaviors during commitment. Given that many juveniles in state custody have experienced significant exposure to adverse childhood experiences, CTM integrates elements of trauma-informed care to promote the development of healthy resiliency and improve self-regulation, decision-making, moral reasoning, and skill building. The main tenets of the relationship-oriented model include conducting highly structured, meaningful, therapeutic activities; maintaining consistent staffing in each housing unit; and keeping juveniles in the same unit throughout their stays. CTM uses a blend of positive peer culture and the group process, including meetings and interactions between staff and juveniles, to address concerns and accomplishments within the unit. In doing so, staff develop treatment-oriented relationships with the juveniles while acting as advocates.

As part of CTM, juveniles progress through a phase system (Phase I through Phase IV) with clearly defined behavioral expectations. With each phase, the juvenile receives additional expectations, responsibilities, and privileges. On the higher phases, juveniles can earn off-campus trips and furloughs.

In order to reflect the change in staff responsibilities, most 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, community coordinator, RS). (See page 97 for staffing details.) Staff teams received intensive training before starting CTM in their housing units, with one unit trained at a time to ensure fidelity to the program guidelines. All housing units at Bon Air JCC currently operate under CTM.

## Division of Education

The Division of Education operates the Yvonne B. Miller High School and Post-Secondary Programs, which provides education for middle and high school students. The school is staffed by administrators and teachers who are licensed by VDOE. The Division of Education also provides college and career training opportunities at the JCC.

Juveniles are admitted to direct care at various points in their academic career, with some who are deficient in one or more educational areas at the time of admission. 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 high school equivalency credential are evaluated and placed in an appropriate educational program. The Division of Education uses a Personalized Learning Model to meet students' unique needs. Teachers provide instruction aligned to the SOLs and actively track the progress of students.

The Division of Education offers an array of high school completion routes that include an Advanced Studies Diploma, Standard Diploma, Applied Studies Diploma, Penn Foster High School Diploma, or GED®. Additionally, the Division of Education provides opportunities for juveniles who have obtained a high school diploma or GED® to obtain certificates, credentials, and/or college course credits. During SY 2017-2018, to align with CTM, juveniles from a housing unit stayed together for content courses and moved for electives as appropriate based on individual diploma needs.

The Division of Education offers a range of VDOE-recognized CTE courses and pathways and applicable certification and credentialing opportunities. These offerings prepare juveniles for productive employment futures while simultaneously meeting the Commonwealth's need for well-trained and industry-certified technical workers. The WISE financial literacy credential is closely aligned to the required economics and personal finance course for all students. The WRS credential is an indicator to post-secondary educators, businesses, and industries that students understand universal workplace behaviors and expectations. Students enrolled in culinary arts are provided an additional opportunity to earn a CTE credential with the ServSafe® Food Manager Exam and the ManageFirst® Customer Service Exam. ServSafe® is a food and beverage safety training and certificate program administered by the National Restaurant Association that prepares students to work in the food industry. ManageFirst® teaches practical competencies needed to face real world challenges in the in-



dustry, including interpersonal communication, ethics, and accounting skills.

The Division of Education implemented Tier 1 of PBIS, an evidence-based approach that is the behavioral component of the VTSS framework. VTSS aligns academic, behavioral, and social-emotional wellness into a single decision-making framework to establish the supports needed for schools to be effective learning environments. PBIS identifies proactive strategies for defining, teaching, and supporting appropriate student behaviors to create a positive classroom and school environment.

More students at Bon Air JCC (43-47%) receive special education services compared to students in Virginia public schools (10-12%). The Yvonne B. Miller High School is in pre-implementation stage of I'm Determined!, a state-directed project funded by VDOE that focuses on providing students with disabilities direct instruction and opportunities to practice skills associated with self-determined behavior. In addition, the Division of Education will incorporate MOVE, a component of I'm Determined!, which empowers black males with disabilities to overcome barriers, become self-determined, graduate college, and develop career readiness skills by engaging in activity-based learning with mentors. I'm Determined! is important for students with disabilities because students with high levels of self-determination are more likely to experience greater post-secondary outcomes.

The Division of Education also provides post-secondary career and college readiness opportunities for juveniles. Post-secondary courses are geared toward the attainment of industry certifications, credentials, or college course completion. Vendors provide programs that award industry certifications. College courses are taught via partnerships with local community colleges and universities. The Division of Education also established partnerships with the nine CPPs to support programming for the post-secondary juveniles in CPPs. The Division of Education tailors resources aligned to individual CPP needs such as laptops, tuition, tablets, cosmetology kits, and certificate and credentialing opportunities.

## BSU

BSU is the organizational unit responsible for providing clinical treatment services to juveniles at the JCC. The primary services provided by BSU staff include treatment for mental health issues, aggression, substance abuse, and sex offenders, as well as psychological evaluations and pre-release risk assessments. To align with CTM, a BSU therapist is assigned to each housing unit.

**Mental Health Services:** BSU conducts comprehensive psychological evaluations and 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. Risk assessments are completed for all serious offenders, major offenders, sex offender special decision cases, and other special decision cases by request.

**Aggression Management Treatment:** BSU provides aggression management treatment services in all units by mental health professionals and counselors. Intensive treatment is group-oriented and more rigorous compared to prescriptive treatment, which is delivered individually as needed. 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. In FY 2014, Bon Air JCC began piloting modified DBT with juveniles exhibiting aggression management difficulties. It is provided in two housing units for males and one housing unit for females. Modified DBT is a treatment program originally designed to help people who engage in self-harm but has been expanded to populations with other problem behaviors. Core therapeutic activities focus on teaching improved emotion regulation, interpersonal effectiveness, distress tolerance, mindfulness, and self-management skills.

**Substance Abuse Treatment:** BSU provides cognitive-behavioral substance abuse treatment services in all units. Track I is for juveniles meeting DSM criteria for Substance Use Disorder and in need of intensive services. Track II is for juveniles who have experimented with substances but do not meet the DSM criteria for Substance Use Disorder. 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:** BSU provides cognitive-behavioral sex offender evaluation and treatment services in specialized treatment units and in the general population. There are three levels of treatment: inpatient, mid-level, and prescriptive. Juveniles requiring inpatient or mid-level treatment services receive individual, group, and family therapy within specialized units. Prescriptive treatment is delivered individually, as needed. Specialized sex offender treatment units offer an array of services, including individual, group, and family therapy.



Juveniles in sex offender treatment units receive intensive treatment from specially trained therapists as part of a specialized multi-disciplinary treatment team that includes a community coordinator, counselor, and unit staff. 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 the juvenile's treatment needs, behavioral stability, and motivation.

## Health Services

The Health Services Unit provides quality healthcare services to juveniles in the JCC. DJJ employs a staff of medical and dental providers as well as nurses 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 at the facility. Nurses are assigned housing units to establish a primary medical relationship and educate juveniles on health and wellness issues. On-site staff are supplemented by a network of hospitals, physicians, and transport services to ensure all medically necessary healthcare services are provided in a manner consistent with community standards.

## PREA

Congress passed PREA in 2003, and DOJ issued final rules on the Act that became effective August 20, 2012. PREA and its associated rules and guidelines make detection and prevention of sexual abuse and sexual harassment a top priority for a JCC. All DJJ staff members are responsible for making DJJ facilities safe and for doing their part to prevent, detect, and report sexual abuse and sexual harassment. This effort begins with staff members being respectful of juveniles and supporting a culture that does not tolerate sexual abuse or sexual harassment. Staff receive extensive training on how to identify behaviors that put juveniles at risk and how to respond. Staff members and juveniles also are given multiple ways to report sexual abuse or sexual harassment. The Board of Juvenile Justice and DJJ have a zero tolerance policy toward any incident involving the sexual abuse or sexual harassment of a juvenile. DJJ makes the prevention, detection, and response to such incidents a priority in all facilities housing committed juveniles.

## Human Rights Coordinators

As a safeguard for the juveniles, a grievance program is in place at the JCC. The purpose of the program is

to provide a strong system of advocacy for committed juveniles. The program is staffed by human rights coordinators. By monitoring conditions of confinement and service delivery systems, the program helps identify and solve problems that may 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 human rights coordinators and their management team operate independently from the JCC in order to provide juveniles with a resource to address concerns. The human rights coordinators also facilitate SGA, further ensuring that committed juveniles' voices are heard.

## Reentry

With the shorter LOSs under the current LOS Guidelines, it is important to coordinate the reentry process for juveniles more efficiently and effectively. To meet this need, DJJ created five reentry positions, each serving one of the five regions across the Commonwealth to assist committed juveniles and their families in preparing for the juvenile's transition back to the community. Reentry advocates provide support and guidance in the areas of employment, education and career planning, linkage to human service agencies, and obtaining identification documents.

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 is described below:

**DMV Connect:** 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 photo identification. In order to resolve this issue and provide juveniles with a better chance of success upon release, DJJ partners with DMV to bring their mobile office to the JCC on a regular basis to provide state-issued photo identification to juveniles in direct care.

**Medicaid Pre-Application:** In preparation for reentry, DJJ partners with DMAS, DSS, and local departments of social services to allow juveniles 18 years and older to submit a pre-application for Medicaid services within 45 days of release to the community.

**MHSTPs:** For those juveniles with mental health needs, the counselor, Community Coordinator, 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.



## CPPs and Detention Reentry

CPPs are residential programs operated for committed juveniles in JDCs. A goal of the CPPs is to place juveniles closer to the community in smaller settings to facilitate an easier transition after release. CPPs focus on positive youth development, and increasing competency in areas of education, vocational preparation, life and social skills, thinking skills, employability skills, and anger management. CPPs use YASI as the basis for case planning to address criminogenic needs. Services focus on dynamic risk factors using cognitive-behavioral techniques and are tailored to meet the individual needs outlined in the juvenile's CRCP. Additionally, CPPs deliver aggression management and substance abuse treatment services. Juveniles are housed in units separate from the JDC population. The nine participating JDCs in FY 2018 were Blue Ridge, Chesapeake, Chesterfield, Lynchburg, Merrimac, Prince William, Rappahannock, Shenandoah Valley, and Virginia Beach.

Additionally, some JDCs provide detention reentry programs for juveniles in direct care, allowing them to begin transitioning back to the community 30 to 120 days before their scheduled release date. Similar to CPPs, the programs facilitate parole planning services with the assigned POs and allow for increased visitation with families. 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 an individualized case plan that incorporates family and community involvement. Juveniles in detention reentry are housed with the rest of the JDC population instead of in a separate unit. The following 13 JDCs offered detention reentry programs in FY 2018: Blue Ridge, Chesapeake, Chesterfield, Crater, James River, Lynchburg, Merrimac, Newport News, Norfolk, Rappahannock, Richmond, Shenandoah Valley, and Virginia Beach.

Although juveniles in CPPs and detention reentry are housed in the JDCs, they are counted in the direct care population and not in the JDC population.

## Continuum of Services

Research has demonstrated that less restrictive environments are most effective at producing successful outcomes for committed juveniles. As such, an important element of DJJ's transformation is to build and expand its continuum of services and alternative placement options. While the JCC, CPPs, and detention reentry programs provide secure placement options for juveniles in

direct care, the continuum of services offers secure and non-secure placement options.

In October 2016, DJJ awarded contracts to two experienced RSCs, AMI and EBA, to develop a statewide continuum of evidence-informed services and alternatives to placement in state-operated secure facilities. The RSCs are assisting in the transformation of Virginia's juvenile justice system, providing third party management for service coordination and centralized referrals, billing, and reporting. The work of the RSCs is divided using DJJ's five administrative regions. AMI provides coordination for the Eastern and Southern regions of the state while EBA provides coordination for the Central, Northern, and Western regions.

Funded in part through DJJ's authority to reinvest savings realized from the closure of Beaumont JCC and RDC, the RSCs are expanding and improving the options available for committed juveniles. DJJ's strategy is to develop a continuum of alternative direct care placement options during FY 2018 and FY 2019 that will include, but may not be limited to, the following:

- » **Intensive Non-Residential Programs:** Comprehensive programs that combine supervision with intensive treatment (e.g., wrap-around services, day treatment programs);
- » **Non-Secure Residential Programs:** Treatment programs that work in family-like residential settings (e.g., treatment foster care, residential treatment centers) or in staff-secured residential placements (e.g., group homes);
- » **Locally Operated Secure Treatment:** Placement in a locally operated secure residential setting, typically for shorter periods of approximately nine months or less (e.g., CPPs, detention reentry); and
- » **Long-Term Secure Treatment:** Placement in a secure residential setting for longer periods (primarily secure therapeutic facilities, with the option for psychiatric hospital beds as needed).

In May 2017, the RSCs began working with DJJ to build the infrastructure necessary to develop and implement evidence-based family interventions by October 2017. DJJ and the RSCs, with input from numerous local and community stakeholders, have identified a wide array of community-based interventions that should be developed. Whenever possible, these services should draw on effective partnerships with system-involved neighborhoods, families, and individuals as well as professional DSPs. In determining which new interventions to prioritize, DJJ considered several factors: the need for services among committed juveniles, the likelihood that the intervention would be a reliable alternative to placement in a secure facility, evidence of the intervention's



effectiveness, and the presence of qualified providers in the localities where they are most needed to impact the direct care population. Based on those criteria, DJJ identified MST and FFT for initial addition to the service menu in several localities throughout Virginia.

See pages 20-21 for more information about the continuum of services related to community programs.

## Family Engagement

A major portion of DJJ's transformation efforts has been an increased focus on family engagement with juveniles in direct care. The majority of committed juveniles live more than a one-hour drive from Bon Air JCC, and the distance has posed a barrier to families wishing to visit. DJJ also partners with transportation companies to provide free transportation to families of committed juveniles with pick-up sites located in Accomack, Arlington, Chesterfield, Danville, Hampton, Harrisonburg, Henrico, Lynchburg, Manassas, Mecklenburg, Merrimac, Newport News, Norfolk, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Richmond, Roanoke, Rockbridge, Springfield, Virginia Beach, Warsaw, Waynesboro, Woodbridge, and Wytheville. Additionally, a Family Engagement Committee was established. The committee is comprised of DJJ staff, committed juveniles, and family members. The focus of the committee is to create an environment where committed juveniles and their support systems have opportunities to communicate, stay connected, and have a voice in decisions. An email address was established to allow parents and other supports to communicate directly with the committee.

## QA Unit

In CY 2016, DJJ established a QA Unit to monitor the integrity of interventions utilized to address the needs of court-involved juveniles receiving services through contracted providers, including but not limited to JDCs providing direct care admission and evaluation services, CPPs, detention reentry, and the RSCs. The QA Unit provides oversight and comprehensive reviews, assessments, and reports of a statewide system of evidence-informed services and programs to ensure adherence to best practices, fidelity to evidence-based models, and compliance to contract requirements.

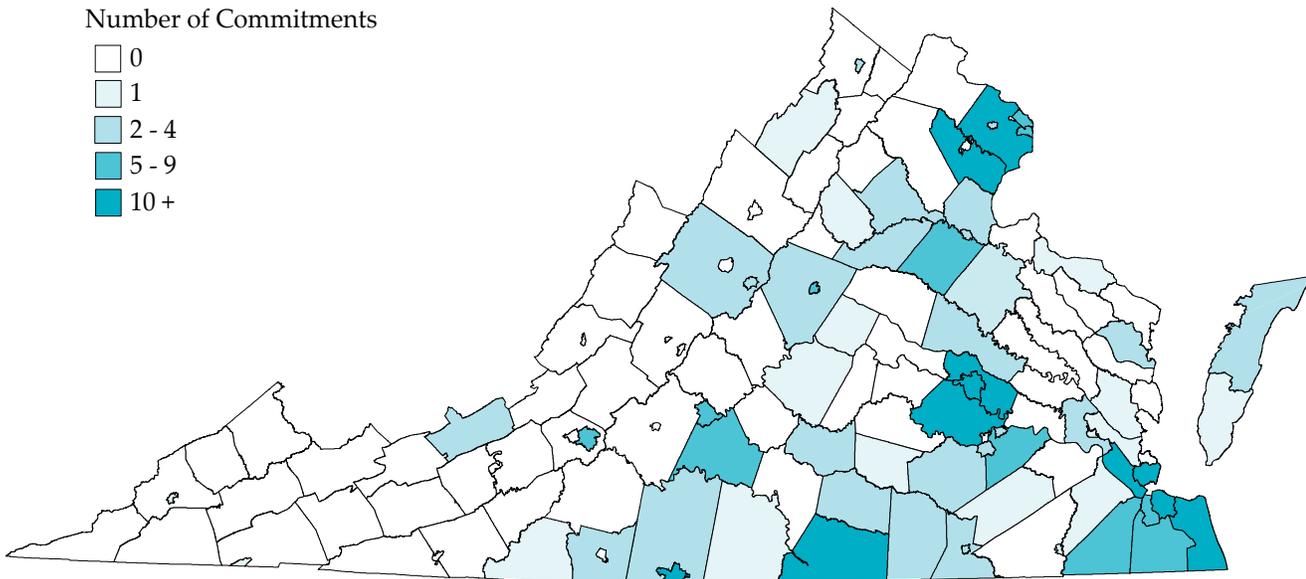
The QA Unit has developed partnerships with the contracted providers to build a QA approach across programs. The program specialists conduct performance-related, strength-based monitoring of the contracted providers and assist in developing individualized continuous quality improvement plans to ensure the programs align with best practice, the Risk-Needs-Re-

sponsivity model, and DJJ's strategic framework. The program specialists analyze data to track performance measures, identify program strengths and weaknesses, and ensure services are tailored to meet the needs of the juveniles being served. The QA Unit provides support and advocacy to promote ongoing system changes across DJJ. In CY 2018, the QA Unit primarily focused on JDCs providing direct care admission and evaluation services and CPPs and plans to expand its work with the RSCs in CY 2019.

With the overarching mission to sustain DJJ's transformation, the QA Unit has embraced a 360° approach with an initial focus on establishing baseline data around processes and practices. In CY 2018, the QA Unit conducted regional focus sessions with the CPPs to discuss QA, building a culture of quality services, and continuous quality improvement plans and performance measures. The focus sessions enabled the program specialists to collect baseline data to establish goals collaboratively with the CPPs and identify the action steps to accomplish the aligned goals. The QA Unit also conducted surveys using DJJ's strategic framework to solicit feedback from the juveniles in the CPPs to inform the continuous quality improvement plans. Additionally, DJJ identified and implemented performance measures with the RSCs.



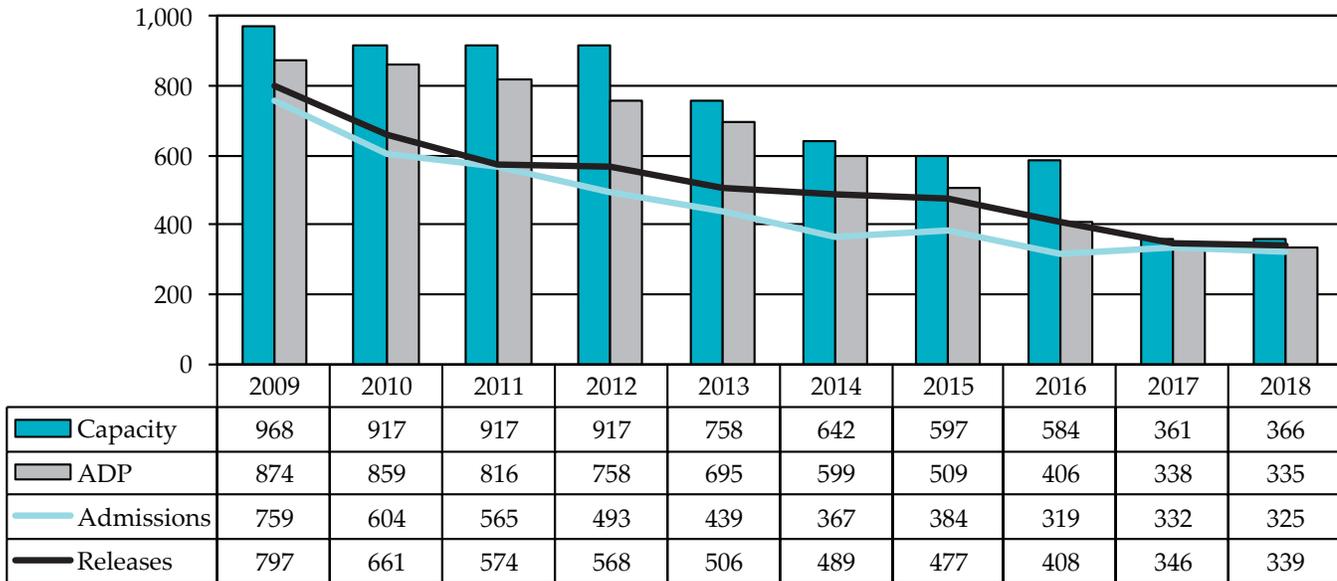
## Commitments by Locality, FY 2018\*



\* Subsequent commitments are excluded. Chesterfield County had seven subsequent commitments, and Stafford County had one subsequent commitment.

- » The cities of Norfolk and Newport News had the highest number of commitments (40 and 33, respectively).
- » 69 of 133 localities (51.9%) had no commitments.

## Capacity, ADP, Admissions, and Releases, FY 2009-2018\*



\* 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 62.2% between FY 2009 and FY 2018.
- » ADP decreased 61.7% between FY 2009 and FY 2018.
- » Admissions decreased 57.2% between FY 2009 and FY 2018.
- » Releases decreased 57.5% between FY 2009 and FY 2018.



## Capacity and ADP, FY 2018\*

Facility/Placement	Capacity	ADP On-Site	ADP Off-Site	ADP Total
<b>Bon Air JCC</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>216</b>
<b>Adm./Eval. in JDCs</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>CPPs</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>81</b>
Blue Ridge	8	8	0	8
Chesapeake	10	8	0	8
Chesterfield	8	7	0	7
Lynchburg	8	7	0	7
Merrimac-Females	5	5	0	5
Merrimac-Males	8	8	0	8
Prince William	8	7	0	7
Rappahannock	8	9	0	9
Shenandoah Valley	8	7	0	7
Virginia Beach	18	16	0	16
<b>Contracted Alternatives</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Detention Reentry</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>
<i>State Total</i>	<i>366</i>	<i>333</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>335</i>

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

\* Due to population levels, an additional 12-bed unit was being used. This extra unit is not reflected in Bon Air's capacity.

\* 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.

\* Admission and Evaluation in JDCs, Contracted Alternatives, and Detention Reentry do not have capacity as there are no dedicated beds.

\* ADPs may not add to totals due to rounding.

- » The ADP in FY 2018 was 335 juveniles.
- » 64.6% of the direct care ADP was in a JCC.

The average age of juveniles admitted in FY 2018 was 17.0 years of age.

64.6% of the direct care ADP was in a JCC, 24.3% was in a CPP, and 11.1% was in another alternative placement.

## Admission Demographics, FY 2016-2018

Demographics	2016	2017	2018
<b>Race</b>			
Asian	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%
Black	70.8%	68.1%	71.7%
White	25.7%	27.7%	22.8%
Other/Unknown	3.1%	4.2%	5.2%
<b>Ethnicity</b>			
Hispanic	8.8%	9.6%	5.8%
Non-Hispanic	45.8%	39.8%	41.5%
Unknown/Missing	45.5%	50.6%	52.6%
<b>Sex</b>			
Female	6.0%	6.9%	7.1%
Male	94.0%	93.1%	92.9%
<b>Age</b>			
Under 14	0.9%	0.6%	0.9%
14	6.0%	3.6%	5.5%
15	15.7%	10.2%	11.7%
16	27.6%	26.8%	21.5%
17	37.6%	45.8%	44.9%
18	11.0%	12.7%	14.8%
19-20	1.3%	0.3%	0.6%
<i>Total Admissions</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>332</i>	<i>325</i>

- » 71.7% of admissions in FY 2018 were black, and 22.8% were white.
- » 41.5% of admissions in FY 2018 were non-Hispanic, and 5.8% were Hispanic. 52.6% were missing ethnicity information.
- » 92.9% of admissions in FY 2018 were males, and 7.1% were females.
- » 44.9% of admissions in FY 2018 were 17 years of age. The number of 17 year olds decreased 3.9% from FY 2017.
- » The average age of juveniles admitted in FY 2018 was 17.0 years of age.



## Admission Demographics by Commitment Type and Committing Court Type, FY 2018\*

Demographics	Commitment Type		Court Type		
	Determinate/ Blended	Indeterminate	J&DR District Court	Appeal to Circuit Court	Circuit Court
<b>Race</b>					
Asian	1.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Black	79.3%	68.7%	71.4%	50.0%	73.8%
White	16.3%	25.3%	22.9%	50.0%	21.3%
Other/Unknown	3.3%	6.0%	5.3%	0.0%	4.9%
<b>Ethnicity</b>					
Hispanic	5.4%	6.0%	6.5%	0.0%	3.3%
Non-Hispanic	34.8%	44.2%	42.7%	0.0%	37.7%
Unknown/Missing	59.8%	49.8%	50.8%	100.0%	59.0%
<b>Sex</b>					
Female	3.3%	8.6%	8.4%	0.0%	1.6%
Male	96.7%	91.4%	91.6%	100.0%	98.4%
<b>Age</b>					
Under 14	N/A	1.3%	1.1%	0.0%	N/A
14	2.2%	6.9%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%
15	13.0%	11.2%	13.0%	0.0%	6.6%
16	25.0%	20.2%	21.8%	50.0%	19.7%
17	34.8%	48.9%	44.7%	50.0%	45.9%
18	23.9%	11.2%	12.2%	0.0%	26.2%
19-20	1.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	1.6%
<i>Total Admissions</i>	92	233	262	2	61

\* Commitment and court types are based on the initial commitments 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."

- » 28.3% of admissions were for determinate commitments or blended sentences, and 71.7% of admissions were for indeterminate commitments.
- » 80.6% of admissions were committed by a J&DR district court, 0.6% by a J&DR district court with the commitment upheld in circuit court on appeal, and 18.8% by a circuit court.
- » The average ages at admission by commitment type were as follows:
  - › Determinate/Blended – 17.2
  - › Indeterminate – 16.9
- » The average ages at admission by committing court type were as follows:
  - › J&DR district court – 16.9
  - › Appeal to circuit court – 16.7
  - › Circuit court – 17.5



## Admissions by Committing MSO Category, FY 2018\*

MSO Category	Det./Blend.	Indeterminate			Overall		
	Felony	Felony	Misd.	Total	Felony	Misd.	Total
Assault	18.5%	11.2%	56.5%	15.0%	13.5%	56.5%	16.0%
Burglary	4.3%	17.3%	N/A	14.6%	13.1%	N/A	11.7%
Fraud	3.3%	2.0%	0.0%	1.7%	2.4%	0.0%	2.2%
Gangs	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%
Kidnapping	1.1%	1.5%	0.0%	1.3%	1.4%	0.0%	1.2%
Larceny	2.2%	27.9%	17.4%	25.3%	19.7%	17.4%	18.8%
Murder	2.2%	0.0%	N/A	0.0%	0.7%	N/A	0.6%
Narcotics	1.1%	1.5%	0.0%	1.3%	1.4%	0.0%	1.2%
Obscenity	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%
Obstruction of Justice	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%
Robbery	57.6%	19.3%	N/A	16.3%	31.5%	N/A	28.0%
Sexual Abuse	8.7%	9.6%	0.0%	8.2%	9.3%	0.0%	8.3%
Traffic	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	2.6%	2.1%	0.0%	1.8%
Vandalism	0.0%	2.0%	13.0%	3.0%	1.4%	13.0%	2.2%
Weapons	1.1%	3.0%	13.0%	3.9%	2.4%	13.0%	3.1%
<i>Total Admissions</i>	92	197	23	233	289	23	325

\* Commitment types are based on the initial commitments 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., misdemeanor) that does not exist for that offense category.

\* Total includes felonies, misdemeanors, and other offenses; the sum of felony and misdemeanor counts may not add to the total. The "other" offenses include 13 indeterminate admissions for parole violations.

- » 88.9% of all admissions were for felonies; 7.1% were for misdemeanors.
- » The highest percentage of total admissions were for robbery (28.0%) and larceny (18.8%).
- » 71.7% of all admissions were for indeterminate commitments.
  - › 84.5% of indeterminate admissions were for felonies; 9.9% were for misdemeanors.
  - › The highest percentage of indeterminate admissions were for larceny (25.3%).
- » 28.3% of all admissions were for determinate commitments or blended sentences.
  - › The highest percentage of determinate or blended admissions were for robbery (57.6%).



## Admissions by Committing MSO, FY 2018\*

MSO Severity	Determinate/ Blended	Indeterminate	Total
<b>DAI Ranking</b>			
Felony			
Against Persons	90.2%	45.9%	58.5%
Weapons/Narcotics	2.2%	3.9%	3.4%
Other	7.6%	34.8%	27.1%
Class 1 Misdemeanor			
Against Persons	N/A	6.0%	4.3%
Other	N/A	3.9%	2.8%
Parole Violation	0.0%	5.6%	4.0%
<b>VCSC Ranking</b>			
Person	89.1%	47.2%	59.1%
Property	8.7%	42.1%	32.6%
Narcotics	1.1%	1.3%	1.2%
Other	1.1%	9.4%	7.1%
<b>Total Admissions</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>325</b>

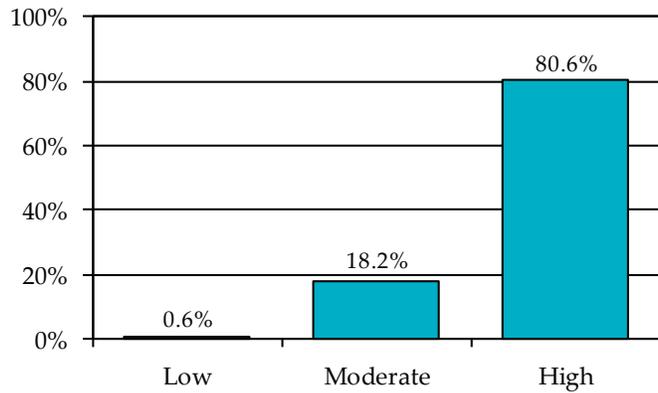
\* Commitment types are based on the initial commitments and not subsequent commitments.

\* Juveniles with multiple commitments for a single admission are counted once. The longest blended or determinate assigned LOS was selected, even if the assigned LOS for an indeterminate commitment was longer. If the juvenile had only indeterminate commitments, the longest LOS category was selected.

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

- » MSO by DAI ranking:
  - › The highest percentage of determinate or blended and indeterminate admissions were for felonies against persons (90.2% and 45.9%, respectively).
- » MSO by VCSC ranking:
  - › The highest percentage of determinate or blended and indeterminate admissions were for person offenses (89.1% and 47.2%, respectively).

## Admissions by YASI Risk Level, FY 2018\*



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

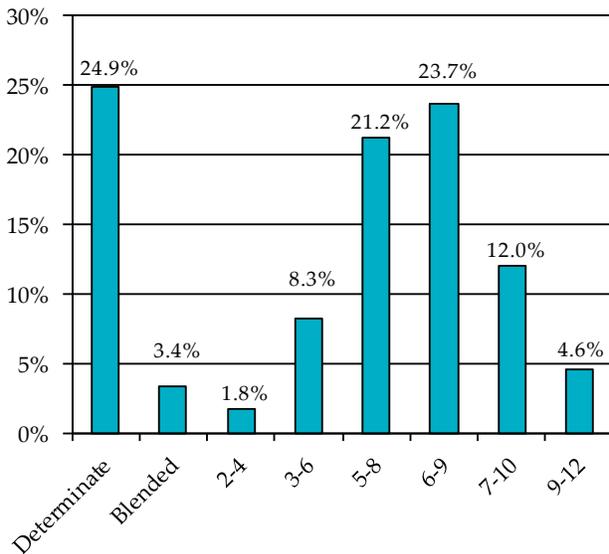
\* The closest YASI score within 90 days of the admission date was selected.

- » 80.6% of admissions were high risk, 18.2% were moderate risk, and 0.6% were low risk according to the YASI.

The majority (80.6%) of admissions were high risk based on YASI.



## Admission by Assigned LOS (Months), FY 2018\*



\* Commitment types are based on the initial commitments 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 the assigned LOS for an indeterminate commitment was longer. If the juvenile had only indeterminate commitments, the longest LOS category was selected.

- » 71.7% of admissions were for indeterminate commitments.
- » The most commonly assigned LOS was 6-9 months.
- » 55.1% of admissions had an assigned indeterminate LOS with a maximum of 9 months or less.

See page 40 and Appendix F for an explanation of the revisions to the LOS Guidelines.

## Releases by LOS, FY 2018\*

Assigned LOS Category	% of All Releases	Average Actual LOS (Months)	
		Previous LOS Guidelines	Current LOS Guidelines
<b>Blended</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>33.2</b>	
<b>Determinate</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>27.9</b>	
<b>Indeterminate</b>	<b>77.6%</b>	<b>8.0</b>	
2-4 months	0.6%	N/A	3.7
3-6 months	7.4%	N/A	5.0
5-8 months	22.4%	N/A	7.0
6-9 months	24.5%	N/A	7.5
6-12 months	0.6%	32.4	N/A
7-10 months	15.9%	N/A	8.6
9-12 months	5.0%	N/A	10.0
18-24 months	0.3%	24.0	N/A
18-36 months	0.9%	31.5	N/A
<b>Total Releases</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>12.7</b>	

\* Juveniles with multiple commitments for a single admission are counted once. The longest blended or determinate assigned LOS was selected, even if the assigned LOS for an indeterminate commitment 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 was one subsequent determinate commitment and 11 subsequent indeterminate commitments.

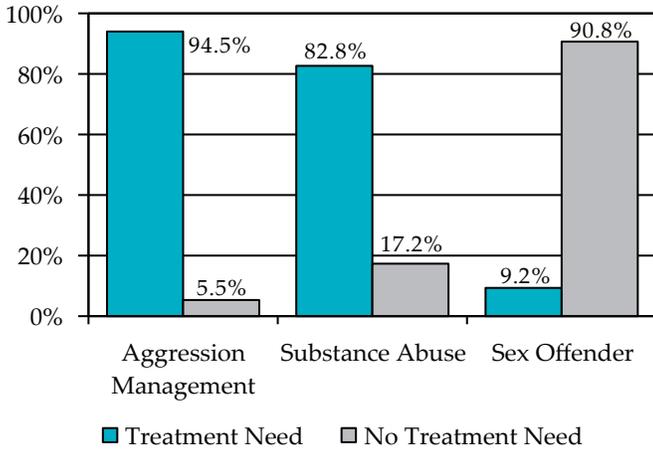
\* Some groups were comprised of a small number of juveniles; therefore, percentages can be strongly influenced by these numbers.

\* Juveniles may be assigned an LOS of 9 to 15 months under both the previous and current LOS Guidelines; however, no juveniles released in FY 2018 under the current LOS Guidelines were assigned this LOS category.

- » The average actual LOS for all juveniles released in FY 2018 was 12.7 months.
- » Six juveniles were released with assigned indeterminate LOSs under the previous LOS Guidelines. 257 juveniles were released with assigned indeterminate LOSs under the current LOS Guidelines.
- » Indeterminately committed juveniles comprised 77.6% of releases, and their average actual LOS was 8.0 months.
- » Juveniles with determinate commitments or blended sentences comprised 22.4% of releases. Their assigned LOSs ranged from 6.0 to 69.7 months, averaging 40.3 months. Their average actual LOS was 29.2 months.
- » The average age of juveniles released was 17.9 years.



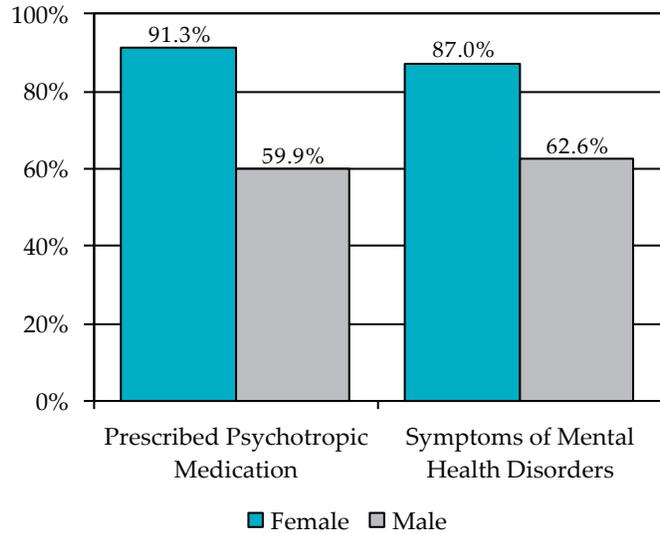
### Admissions by Treatment Needs, FY 2018



- » 94.5% of admissions were identified as having an aggression management treatment need.
- » 86.5% of admissions were identified as having an intensive aggression management treatment need, and 8.0% were identified as having a prescriptive aggression management treatment need. Intensive is more rigorous compared to prescriptive, which is delivered individually as needed.
- » 82.8% of admissions were identified as having a substance abuse treatment need.
- » 74.5% of admissions were identified as having a Track I treatment need, and 8.3% were identified as having a Track II treatment need. Track I is for juveniles meeting the DSM criteria for Substance Use Disorder and in need of intensive services. Track II is for juveniles who have experimented with substances but do not meet the DSM criteria for Substance Use Disorder.
- » 9.2% of admissions were identified as having a sex offender treatment need.
- » 6.8% of admissions were identified as having an inpatient sex offender treatment need, and 2.5% were identified as having a moderate sex offender treatment need. No admissions were identified as having a prescriptive sex offender treatment need.

The assignment of treatment needs changed with the revisions to the LOS Guidelines. Release decisions consider treatment progress as well as appropriate options for treatment in the community. (See Appendix F.)

### Admissions by Prescribed Psychotropic Medication and Symptoms of Mental Health Disorders, FY 2018\*

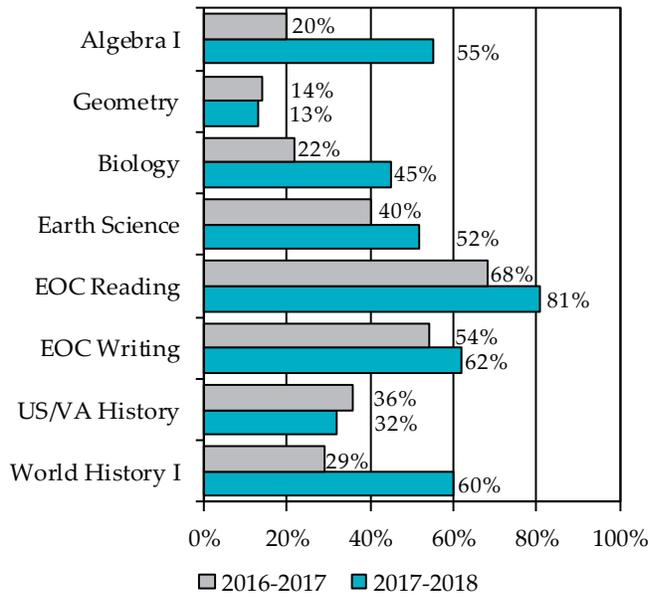


- \* Medication data include past, current, and newly prescribed psychotropic medication at the time of admission. The data include stimulant medication and exclude sleep medication.
- \* Disorder data include juveniles who appear to have significant symptoms of a mental health disorder according to diagnostic criteria in the DSM. ADHD, CD, ODD, and Substance Use Disorder are not included.
- \* There were 23 female admissions; therefore, percentages can be strongly influenced by the status of only a few females.
- » The majority (62.2%) of juvenile admissions were prescribed psychotropic medication at some point in their lives.
- » 23.7% 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 (91.3%) than males (59.9%) had been prescribed psychotropic medication. A higher percentage of females (87.0%) than males (62.6%) appeared to have significant symptoms of a mental health disorder, excluding those disorders listed in the caveat above.
- » 87.7% of admissions appeared to have significant symptoms of ADHD, CD, ODD, Substance Use Disorder, or Substance Dependence Disorder.
  - » More females (100.0%) than males (86.8%) appeared to have significant symptoms of these disorders.



## Division of Education

### SOL Pass Rates, SY 2016-2017 and SY 2017-2018



- » From SY 2016-2017 to SY 2017-2018, the overall SOL pass rate increased from 38.4% to 51.2%.
- » SOL pass rates increased in almost all subjects from SY 2016-2017 to SY 2017-2018.

### CTE Credentials, SY 2016-2017 and SY 2017-2018\*

Course	Assessment	Pass Rate	
		2016-2017	2017-2018
Intro. to Culinary Arts	ServSafe®	25.0%	44.0%
Culinary Arts I			
Advertising Design I	WRS	23.0%	64.0%
Advertising Design II			
Building Management			
Cosmetology			
Intro. to Culinary Arts			
Culinary Arts I			
Keyboarding Applications	W!SE	63.0%	72.0%
Business Management			
Economics & Personal Finance			
Intro. to Marketing			
Principles of Business & Marketing			

\* Building management, cosmetology, and keyboarding applications were only offered during SY 2016-2017.

\* Juveniles may be released from direct care or change classes, preventing them from completing a CTE course.

- » During SY 2016-2017, 81 juveniles took the W!SE exam, 35 took the WRS exam, and three took the ServSafe® exam.
- » During SY 2017-2018, 64 juveniles took the W!SE exam, 14 took the WRS exam, and nine took the ServSafe® exam.

### Virginia and Penn Foster High School Diplomas and GED® Certificates Earned, SY 2016-2017 and SY 2017-2018

Type	2016-2017	2017-2018
Advanced Studies Diploma	1	0
Standard Diploma	22	41
Modified Standard Diploma	2	N/A
Applied Studies Diploma	3	8
Penn Foster High School Diploma	14	16
GED® Certificate	18	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>77</b>

- » During SY 2017-2018, 49 juveniles earned Virginia high school diplomas, 16 juveniles earned Penn Foster high school diplomas, and 12 juveniles earned GED® certificates.

### College Courses and Post-Secondary Enrichment Programs, SY 2017-2018

Juveniles	College Course	Enrichment Course
Enrolled	13	73
Completed	13	47
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>64.4%</b>

- » 13 juveniles were enrolled in a total of 52 college courses, and 100% completed at least one course during their stay in a JCC.
- » 73 juveniles were enrolled in a post-secondary program, and 64.4% completed at least one course during their stay in a JCC. The 73 post-secondary students were enrolled in a total of 228 enrichment courses.



## Direct Care Population on June 30, 2018

### Demographics, June 30, 2018

Demographics	Count	%
<b>Race</b>		
Asian	1	0.3%
Black	239	72.2%
White	75	22.7%
Other/Unknown	16	4.8%
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
Hispanic	31	9.4%
Non-Hispanic	127	38.4%
Unknown/Missing	173	52.3%
<b>Sex</b>		
Female	18	5.4%
Male	313	94.6%
<b>Age</b>		
Under 14	4	1.2%
14	15	4.5%
15	38	11.5%
16	67	20.2%
17	145	43.8%
18	61	18.4%
19-20	1	0.3%
<i>Total Juveniles</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

- » 72.2% of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2018, were black, 22.7% were white, and 0.3% were Asian.
- » 38.4% of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2018, were non-Hispanic, and 9.4% were Hispanic. 52.3% were missing ethnicity information.
- » 94.6% of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2018, were male, and 5.4% were female.
- » Nearly two-thirds (64.0%) of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2018, were 16 or 17 years old.
- » The average age of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2018, was 17.1.

### YASI Risk Levels, June 30, 2018

Risk Level	Count	%
High	240	72.5%
Moderate	69	20.8%
Low	2	0.6%
Missing	20	6.0%
<i>Total Juveniles</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

- » 72.5% of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2018, were high risk.

## Committing MSO Category, June 30, 2018

MSO Category	Count	%
Assault	59	17.8%
Burglary	27	8.2%
Fraud	5	1.5%
Gangs	3	0.9%
Kidnapping	6	1.8%
Larceny	35	10.6%
Murder	11	3.3%
Narcotics	3	0.9%
Obscenity	1	0.3%
Parole Violation	8	2.4%
Robbery	121	36.6%
Sexual Abuse	39	11.8%
Traffic	3	0.9%
Vandalism	2	0.6%
Weapons	8	2.4%
<i>Total Juveniles</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

- » The highest percentage of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2018, were committed with robbery as the committing MSO (36.6%).

## Committing MSO Severity, June 30, 2018

MSO Severity	Count	%
<b>DAI Ranking</b>		
Felony		
Against Persons	254	76.7%
Weapons/Narcotics	7	2.1%
Other	51	15.4%
Class 1 Misdemeanor		
Against Persons	7	2.1%
Other	4	1.2%
Parole Violation	8	2.4%
<b>VCSC Ranking</b>		
Person	249	75.2%
Property	63	19.0%
Narcotics	3	0.9%
Other	16	4.8%
<i>Total Juveniles</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

- » 94.3% of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2018, had a felony as the committing MSO.
- » 76.7% of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2018, had a felony against persons as the committing MSO.
- » 75.2% of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2018, had a person offense as the committing MSO according to the VCSC ranking.



## Committing Court Type, June 30, 2018\*

Court Type	Count	%
J&DR District Court	192	58.0%
Appeal to Circuit Court	4	1.2%
Circuit Court	135	40.8%
<i>Total Juveniles</i>	331	100.0%

\* Juveniles with multiple commitments for a single admission are counted once.

- » Of the juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2018, 58.0% were committed by a J&DR district court, 1.2% by a J&DR district court with the commitment upheld in circuit court on appeal, and 40.8% by a circuit court.

## Commitment Type, June 30, 2018\*

Commitment Type	Count	%
Blended	46	13.9%
Determinate	156	47.1%
Indeterminate	129	39.0%
<i>Total Juveniles</i>	331	100.0%

\* Juveniles with multiple commitments for a single admission are counted once.

\* All juveniles with indeterminate commitments were assigned a LOS under the current guidelines.

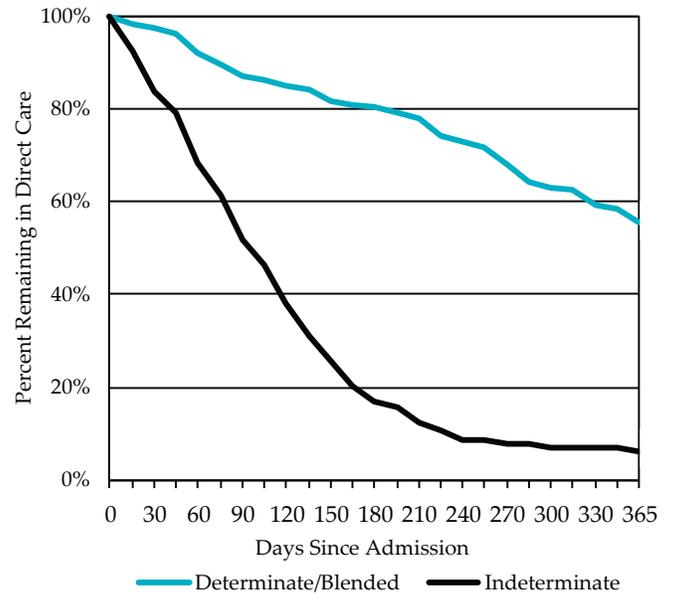
- » 39.0% of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2018, had an indeterminate commitment.
- » 61.0% of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2018, had a determinate commitment or blended sentence.

## Placement Type, June 30, 2018

Placement Type	Count	%
Bon Air JCC	214	64.7%
Adm./Eval. in JDCs	24	7.3%
CPPs	82	24.8%
Contracted Alternatives	6	1.8%
Detention Reentry	5	1.5%
<i>Total Juveniles</i>	331	100.0%

- » Of the juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2018, 64.7% were at Bon Air JCC, and 28.1% were in a CPP, detention reentry, or other alternative placement.

## Time in Direct Care, June 30, 2018\*



\* This graph does not reflect a juvenile's entire LOS; rather, it is a one-day snapshot of the number of days juveniles spent in direct care from their admission date through June 30, 2018. The graph displays up to 365 days.

- » There were 202 juveniles with a determinate commitment or blended sentence and 129 juveniles with an indeterminate commitment sentence on June 30, 2018.
- » Among juveniles with a determinate commitment or blended sentence, 97.5% had been in direct care for at least 30 days, 92.1% had been in direct care for at least 60 days, 85.1% had been in direct care for at least 120 days, and 55.4% had been in direct care for at least one year.
- » Among juveniles with an indeterminate commitment, 83.7% had been in direct care for at least 30 days, 68.2% had been in direct care for at least 60 days, 38.0% had been in direct care for at least 120 days, and 6.2% had been in direct care for at least one year.

The proportion of determinate commitments and blended sentences is larger for the direct care population on any given day (61.0% on June 30, 2018) than for admissions (28.3% in FY 2018) due to longer LOSs.





# 3 Special Topics

DJJ's Research Unit analyzes data to evaluate DJJ's programs and initiatives. The Research Unit also monitors the approval and progress of external research partnerships. The following studies represent a selection of the projects completed during FY 2018.

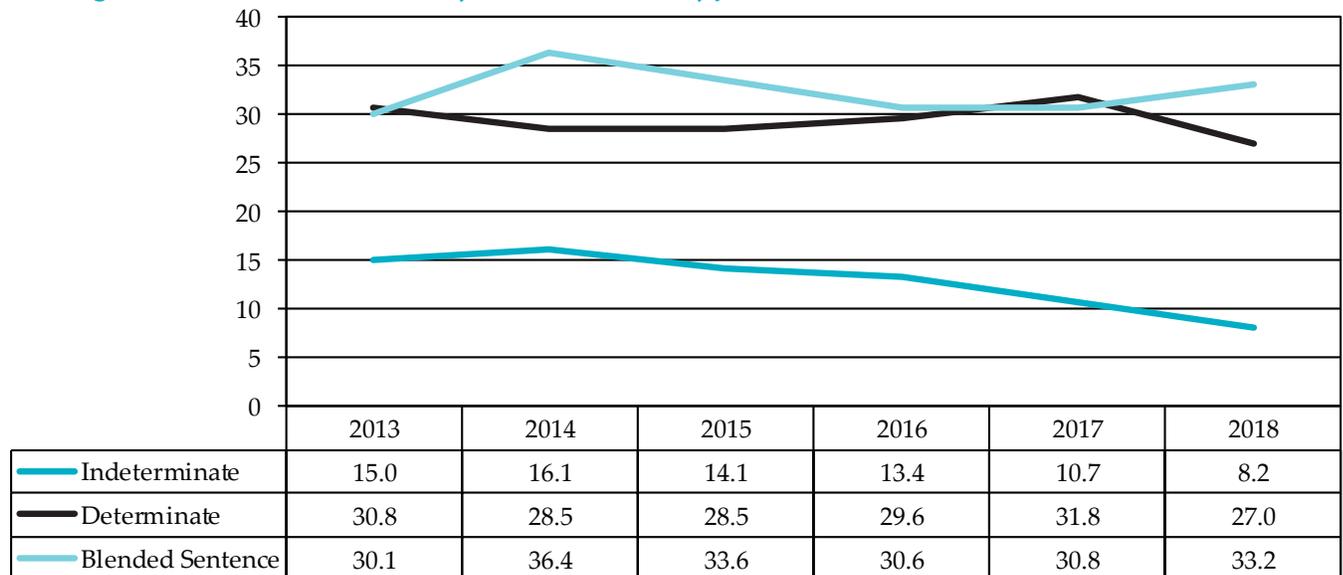
## Revision of the LOS Guidelines

In response to research suggesting that the average actual LOS of juveniles admitted to DJJ was higher than comparable states and national norms, the Board of Juvenile Justice adopted revised LOS Guidelines, which went into effect on October 15, 2015. (See Appendix F.) While 12-18 months was the most commonly assigned LOS for indeterminate admissions under the previous guidelines, 6-9 months is currently the most common LOS. In order to assess the initial impact of this change, the Research Unit examined average LOS trends by commitment type, adherence to the revised guidelines, and commitment patterns before and after the revision.

The study found that the average actual LOS for indeterminate admissions declined gradually since FY 2014 while the LOS for determinate admissions and blended sentences remained level. Following the revisions to the LOS Guidelines, a higher percentage of direct care juveniles were released within their assigned LOS, suggesting that adherence to the LOS Guidelines has improved.

The study also sought to examine a recent increase in the percentage of determinate commitments from FY 2015 to FY 2018. Approximately half of admissions had a Tier III offense as the committing MSO. The overall increase in determinate commitments coincided with an increase in the percentage of these Tier III admissions with determinate commitments. Other MSO tiers maintained stable rates of commitment types, suggesting that the revised LOS Guidelines did not substantially impact commitment patterns for juveniles with lower severity offenses (Tiers I-II) or the most serious (Tier IV). The Research Unit continues to monitor LOS trends.

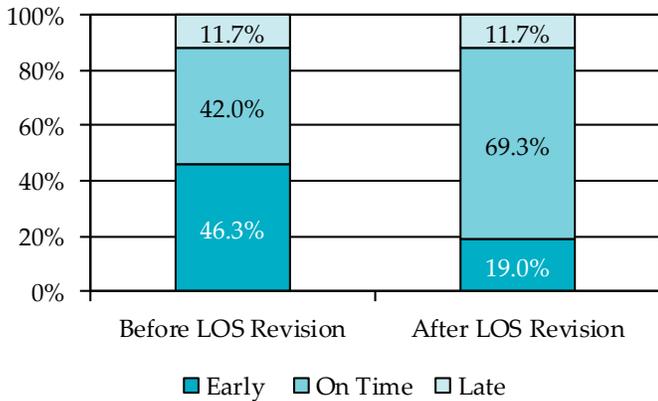
## Average Actual LOS (Months) by Commitment Type, FY 2013-2018 Releases



» The average actual LOS for indeterminate commitments declined from a high of 16.1 months in FY 2014 to a low of 8.2 months in FY 2018.



### Adherence to LOS Guidelines\*

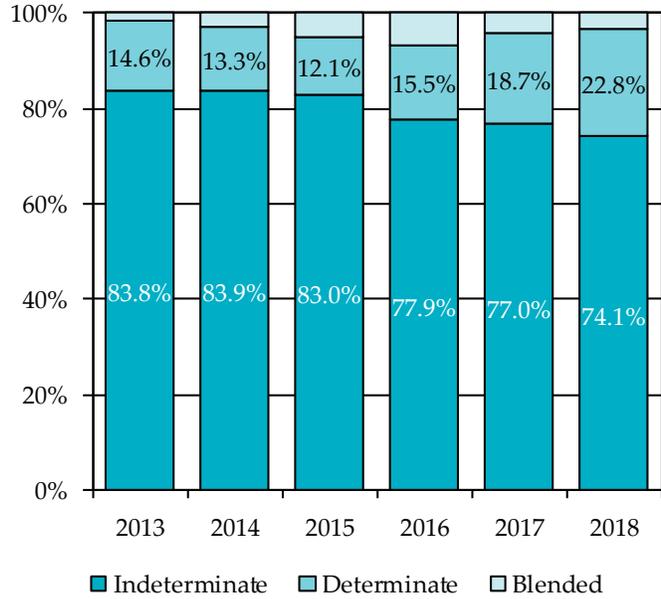


\* "Before LOS Revision" includes juveniles admitted to direct care from July 2, 2012, to October 14, 2015.

\* "After LOS Revision" includes juveniles admitted to direct care from October 15, 2015, to October 11, 2018.

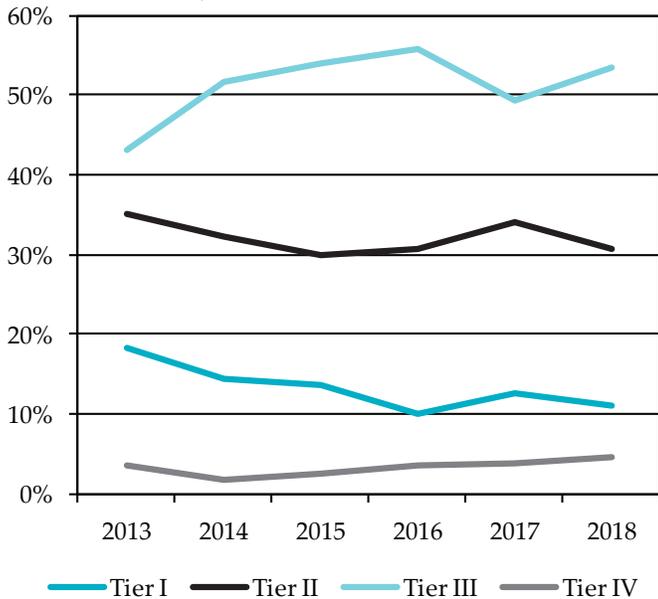
- » Before the LOS revision, 46.3% of indeterminate admissions were released early, 42.0% were released on time, and 11.7% were released late.
- » After the revision, 19.0% of indeterminate admissions were released early, 69.3% were released on time, and 11.7% were released late.

### Commitments by Type, FY 2013-2018



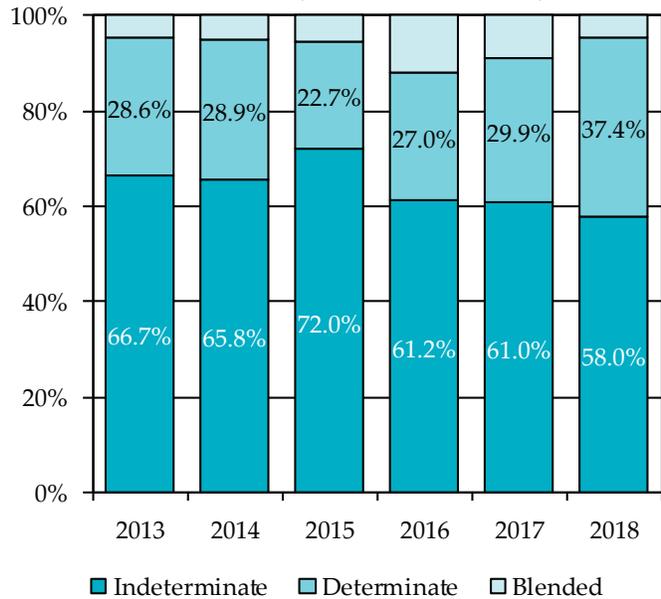
- » From FY 2015 to FY 2018, indeterminate commitments declined from 83.0% to 74.1%.
- » From FY 2015 to FY 2018, determinate commitments increased from 12.1% to 22.8%.

### Admissions by MSO Tier, FY 2013-2018



- » From FY 2013 to FY 2018, approximately half (43.1%-55.8%) of direct care admissions were for a Tier III offense.

### Tier III Admissions by Commitment Type



- » From FY 2015 to FY 2018, Tier III indeterminate admissions declined from 72.0% to 58.0%.
- » From FY 2015 to FY 2018, Tier III determinate admissions increased from 22.7% to 37.4%.



## Felony Against Person Intake Trends

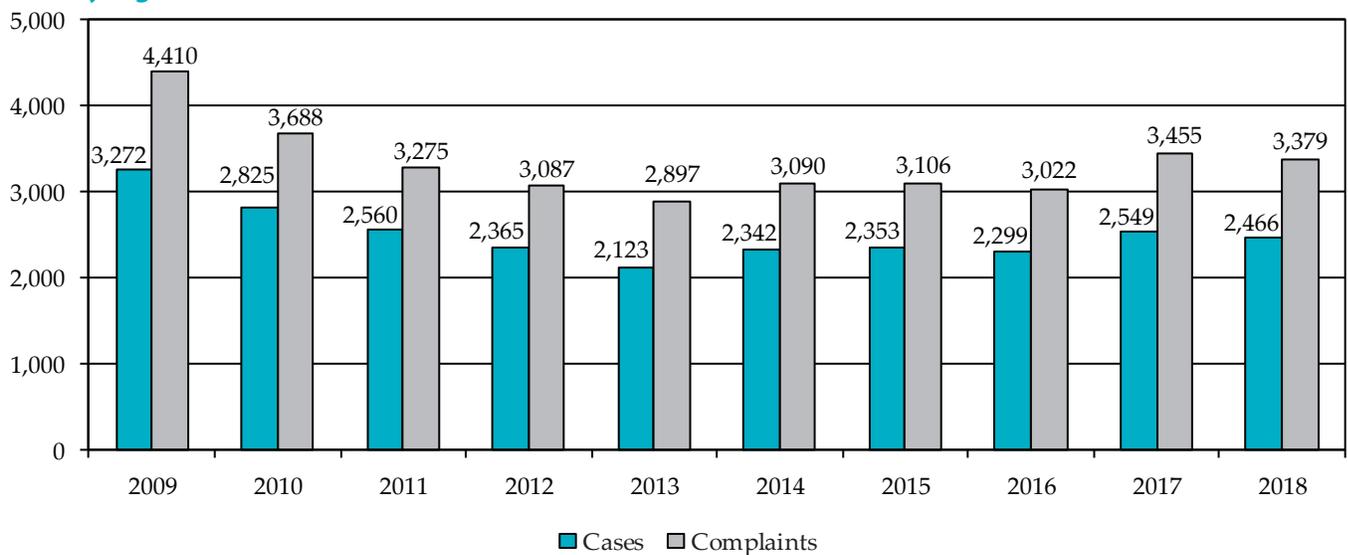
Between FY 2016 and FY 2017, the number of all juvenile intake cases decreased 5.6% while the number of cases with at least one felony against person intake complaint increased 10.9%. In response to the increase in felony against person intake cases, an in-depth analysis of felony against person intake trends was completed in FY 2018 and updated in FY 2019.

- » Between FY 2009 and FY 2018, the total number of juvenile intake cases decreased 40.7%. During this time period, the number of felony against person intake cases decreased 24.6%.
- » From FY 2016 and FY 2017, felony against person intake cases increased 10.9% and then decreased 3.3% from FY 2017 to FY 2018.
- » In FY 2018, felony against person intake complaints were largely comprised of assault (34.1%), robbery (18.0%), sexual abuse (13.1%), extortion (7.5%), and obscenity (6.1%) complaints. These five offense categories made up 78.8% of all felony against person intake complaints in FY 2018.
- » From FY 2016 to FY 2018, felony against person complaints increased by 11.8%. Nearly half (45.0%) of the increase was due to the rise in assaults by 198 complaints.

- » Between FY 2016 and FY 2018, felony assault intake complaints increased in the Eastern region (42.6%), the Western region (35.0%), the Northern region (32.0%), and the Central region (19.7%). The Southern region was the only region with a decrease (11.4%) in felony assault intake complaints.
- » The recent increase in violent crime is not unique to Virginia. The FBI produces national estimates of violent crime through their UCR program. The FBI published “Crime in the United States, 2017,” which provides national estimates of the number of offenses that come to the attention of law enforcement (both juveniles and adults).<sup>1</sup>
  - » Across the United States, violent crimes increased 4.0% between CY 2015 and CY 2016. During the same period, violent crimes in Virginia rose 9.6%. Between CY 2016 and CY 2017, violent crimes in the United States decreased 0.2% and violent crime in Virginia decreased 4.7%.
  - » During CY 2017, there were an estimated 394 violent crimes per every 100,000 inhabitants of the United States and an estimated 208.2 violent crimes per every 100,000 inhabitants of Virginia.

<sup>1</sup> United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. (September 2018). *Crime in the United States, 2017*. Retrieved from: <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2017/crime-in-the-u.s.-2017>

## Felony Against Person Intakes, FY 2009-2018\*



\* Data and percentages may not match the values presented in other sections of the DRG because of different data download dates.

- » Felony against person intake cases decreased 24.6% between FY 2009 and FY 2018.
- » Felony against person intake complaints represented 6.6% of all juvenile intake complaints in FY 2018.



## Felony Against Person Intake Complaints by Offense Category, FY 2014-2018\*

Offense Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Arson	85	100	98	106	81
Assault	1,032	1,071	953	1,151	1,151
Burglary	23	38	33	31	30
Extortion	138	140	173	220	252
Kidnapping	100	79	75	128	104
Larceny	107	84	88	68	95
Murder	36	36	34	53	52
Obscenity	194	218	194	163	205
Obstruction of Justice	35	31	33	33	33
Robbery	525	558	589	643	609
Sexual Abuse	513	435	415	484	444
Traffic	91	91	127	166	145
Vandalism	96	94	76	73	50
Weapons	63	76	91	75	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,090</b>	<b>3,106</b>	<b>3,022</b>	<b>3,455</b>	<b>3,379</b>

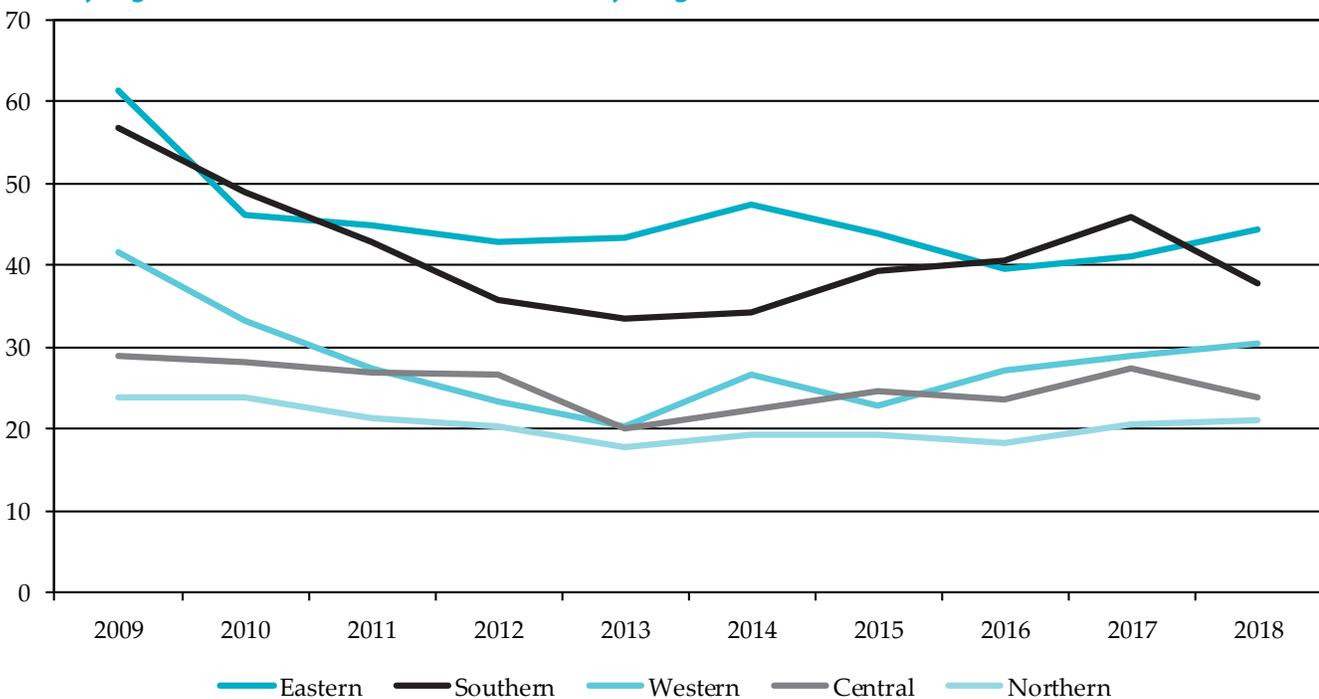
\* Some offense categories were excluded due to a small number of complaints.

\* The total includes categories not shown.

- » Between FY 2014 and FY 2018, extortion intake complaints increased (82.6%), and vandalism intake complaints decreased (47.9%).

Felony against person intake complaints were comprised largely of assault (34.1%), robbery (18.0%), and sexual abuse (13.1%) complaints. These three offense categories made up 65.2% of all felony against person intake complaints in FY 2018.

## Felony Against Person Intake Case Rates by Region, FY 2009-2018\*



\* Rates were calculated per 10,000 juveniles ages 10 to 17.

- » The Northern region had the highest number of felony against person intake cases (not shown) but the lowest rate of felony against person intake cases.



## Juveniles Convicted of Felonies in Circuit Court

In response to a resolution from the 2006 General Assembly directing the Virginia State Crime Commission (VSCC) to conduct a study on Virginia's juvenile justice system, VSCC requested assistance from the Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission (VCSC) to provide information on juveniles transferred to circuit court. VCSC staff then collected multi-agency data and conducted analyses in CYs 2006, 2009, and 2010. In FY 2018, VCSC repeated this study of juveniles convicted of felonies in circuit court. VCSC's strategy continues to represent the most comprehensive approach to examining juveniles convicted in circuit courts across the Commonwealth.

### Methodology

The analysis included juveniles who were under the age of 18 at the time of the offense (or for at least one offense in the case) and excluded juveniles who were 21 years or older at the time of arrest or filing and who must be prosecuted in circuit court (see § 16.1-242 of the *Code of Virginia*). A case was defined as a sentencing event, which consisted of all offenses for which the offender was sentenced before the same court at the same time.

The analysis focused on original felony convictions and excluded subsequent adult probation violation hearings for that offense. However, if a juvenile, while on supervised probation for a previous offense, was convicted and sentenced for a new felony offense committed while under the age of 18, the second sentencing event was included in this study, even if the offender's probation was also revoked. For each case in the study, VCSC identified the MSO resulting in conviction based on the

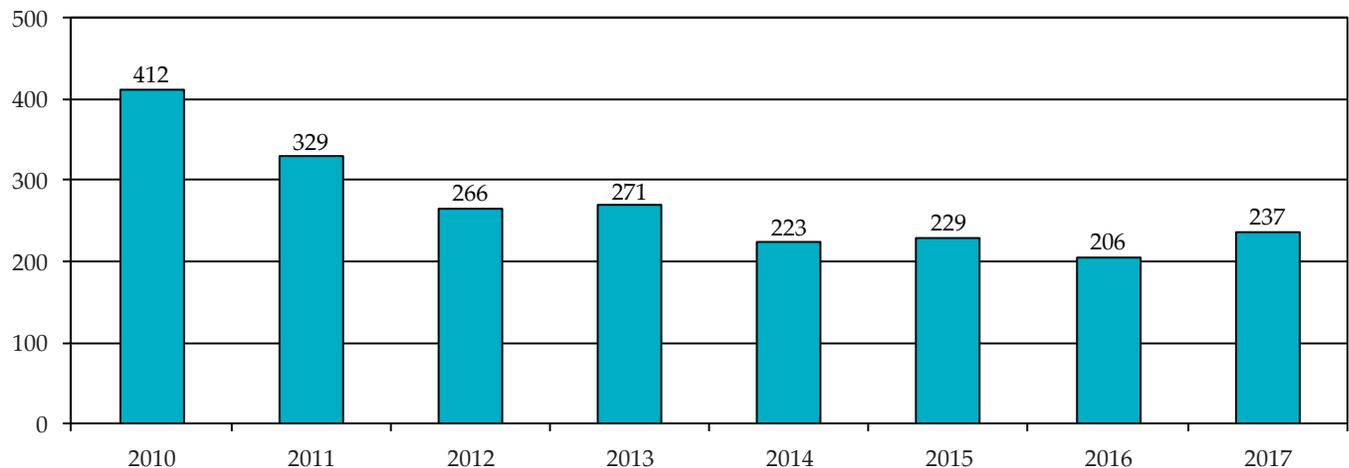
offense with the highest statutory maximum penalty as defined in the *Code of Virginia*. If two or more offenses had the same statutory maximum penalty, sentencing guidelines rules were applied to determine the MSO in the case.

Section 19.2-298.01 of the *Code of Virginia* requires the preparation of sentencing guidelines worksheets in nearly all felony cases tried in circuit court. The guidelines cover approximately 95% of felony cases in Virginia's circuit courts and, therefore, should account for nearly all felony offenders. Previous studies revealed VCSC does not receive sentencing guidelines forms for all juveniles convicted of felonies in circuit courts; VCSC received guidelines forms for only 71% of these cases between FY 2010 and FY 2017. For this analysis, VCSC supplemented its own sentencing guidelines data with data from the Circuit Court Case Management System, DJJ, and VADOC.

### Limitations

Despite a substantial data collection effort, the analysis was limited in two ways. First, the data did not distinguish between the three main types of cases: (i) juveniles transferred to circuit court to be tried as adults, (ii) juvenile cases where the Commonwealth's attorney chose to directly indict the juvenile in circuit court (see § 16.1-269.1 of the *Code of Virginia*), and (iii) juveniles automatically treated as adults in circuit court because they had previously been convicted as an adult (see § 16.1-271 of the *Code of Virginia*). At present, the three types of cases cannot be differentiated. Second, the data only captured felony convictions. Data were incomplete for cases in which the juvenile was found not guilty or the charge was reduced to a misdemeanor; therefore, those cases were excluded from the study.

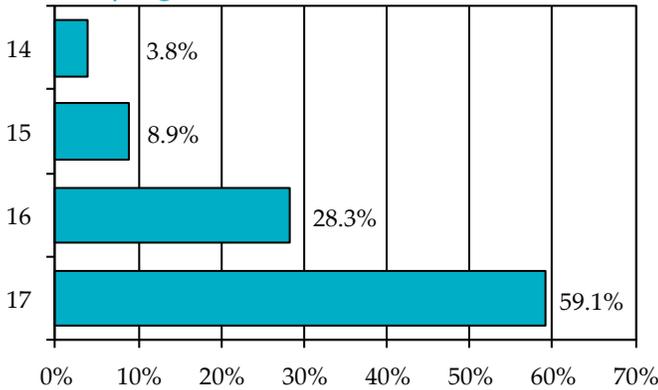
### Juveniles Convicted of Felonies in Circuit Court, FY 2010-2017



Analysis provided by VCSC.

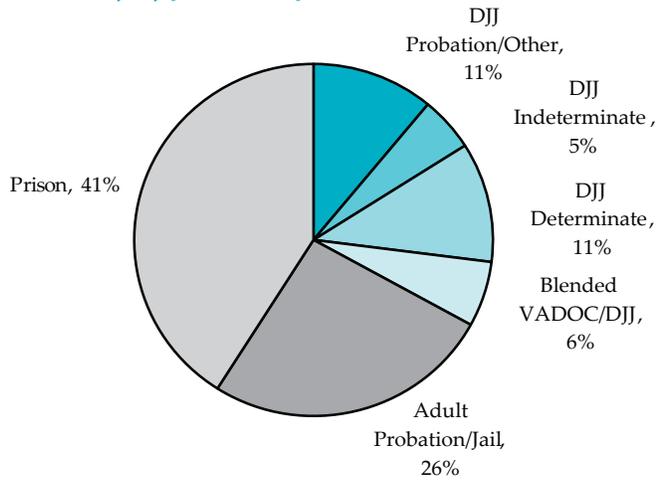


### Juveniles Convicted of Felonies in Circuit Court by Age at Offense, FY 2017



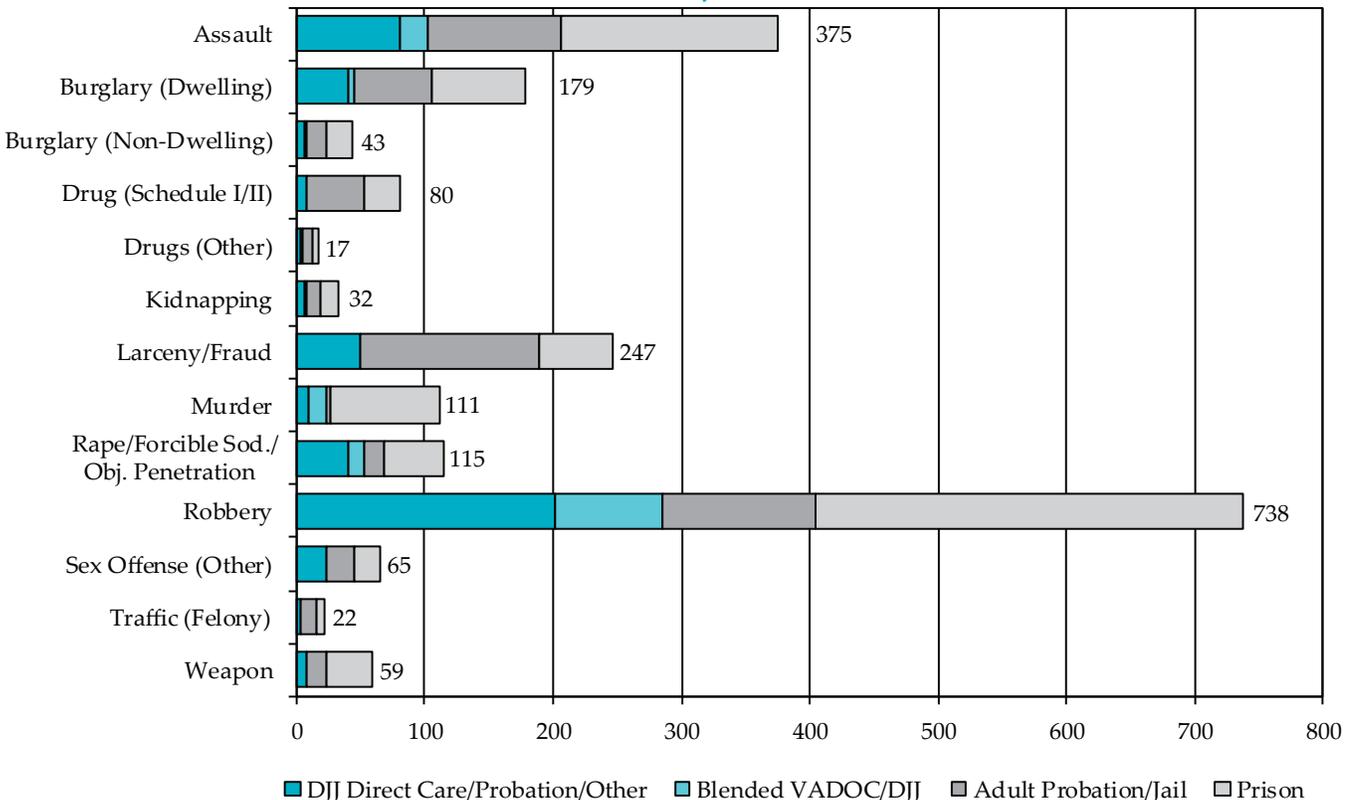
- » There were 237 juveniles convicted of felonies in circuit court in FY 2017.
- » 87.3% of juveniles convicted of felonies in circuit court in FY 2017 were 16 or 17 years of age.

### Juveniles Convicted of Felonies in Circuit Court by Type of Disposition, FY 2017



- » In FY 2017, one third of juveniles convicted of felonies in circuit court were given a disposition involving DJJ. The other two-thirds of juveniles were sentenced to prison, jail, or adult probation.
- » In FY 2017, 22% of juveniles convicted of felonies in circuit court were committed to DJJ.

### Juveniles Convicted of Felonies in Circuit Court by MSO, FY 2010-2017\*

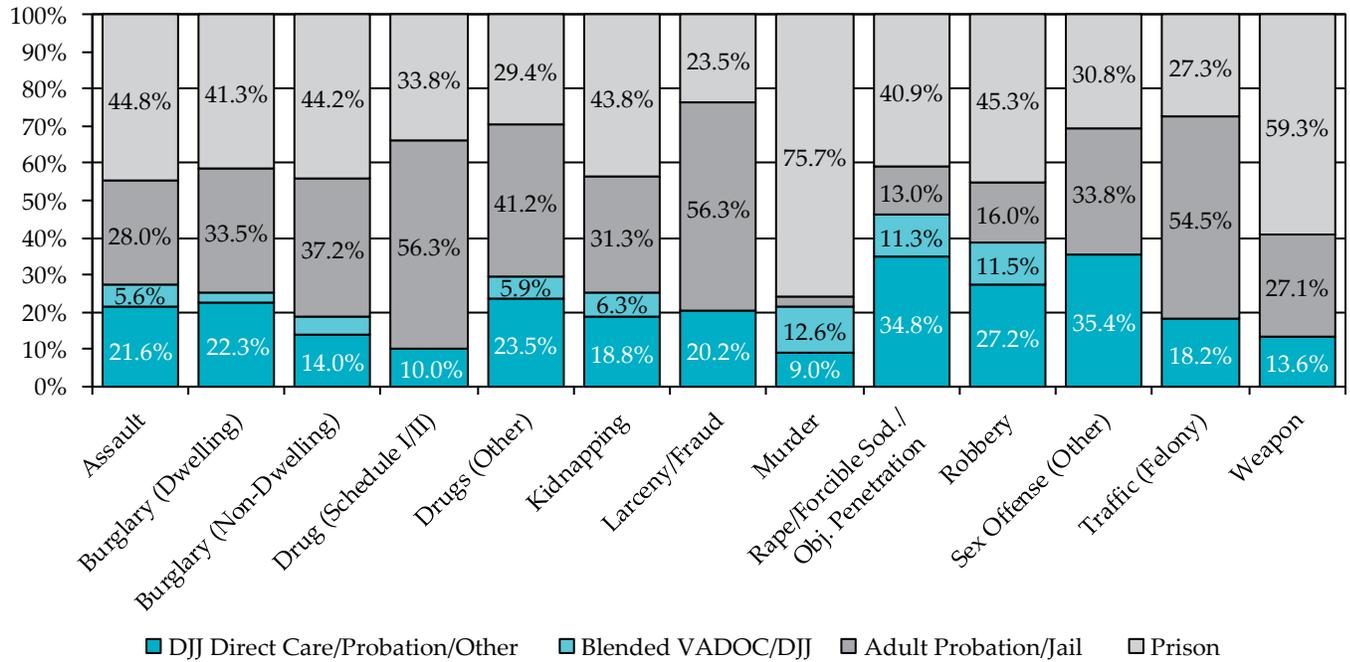


\* Miscellaneous/other offenses are not shown.

- » Between FY 2010 and FY 2017, the MSO was robbery for 34.0% of juveniles convicted of felonies in circuit court.



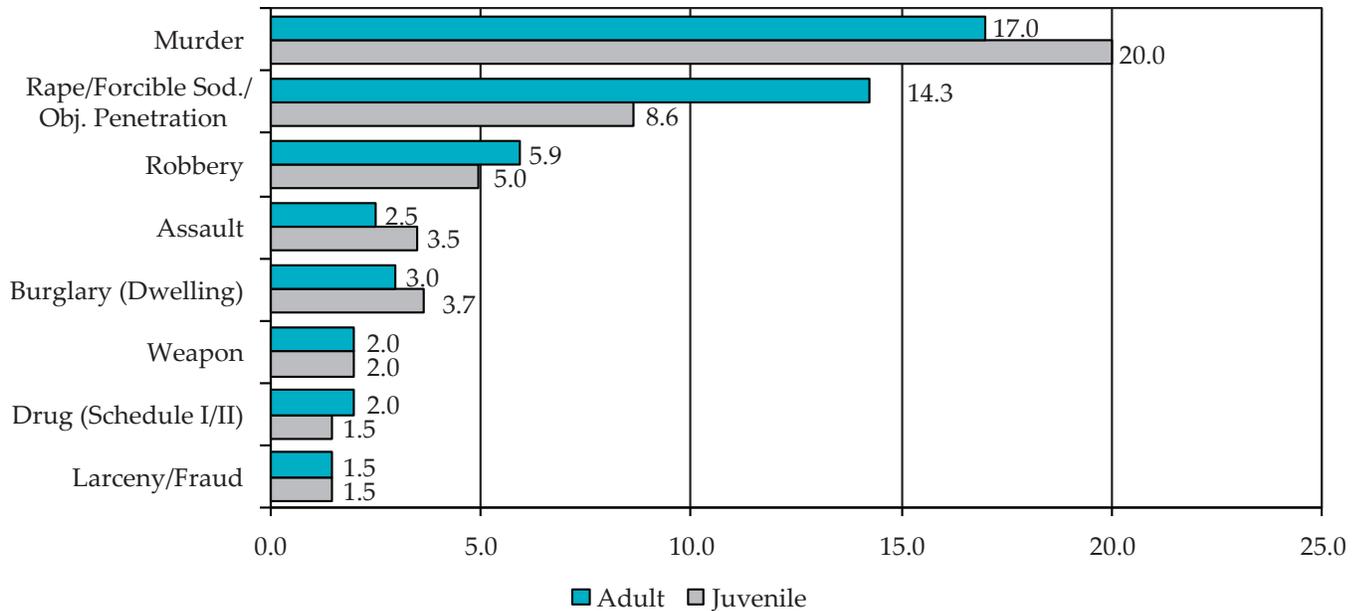
### Juveniles Convicted of Felonies in Circuit Court by MSO, FY 2010-2017\*



\* Miscellaneous/other offenses not shown.

» Between FY 2010 and FY 2017, 75.7% of juveniles convicted of murder in circuit court were sentenced to prison.

### Median Prison Sentences (Years), FY 2012-2017\*



\* Some offense categories were excluded due to a small number of cases.

\* The median prison sentence for juveniles is based on juveniles convicted of a felony in circuit court who were given a prison sentence.

\* The median prison sentence for adults is based on sentencing guidelines data and excludes juveniles.

» Between FY 2012 and FY 2017, juveniles who were convicted in circuit court of murder were given a higher median prison sentence (20.0 years) compared to adults (17.0 years).

» Between FY 2012 and FY 2017, juveniles who were convicted in circuit court of rape/forcible sodomy/object sexual penetration were given a lower median prison sentence (8.6 years) compared to adults (14.3 years).

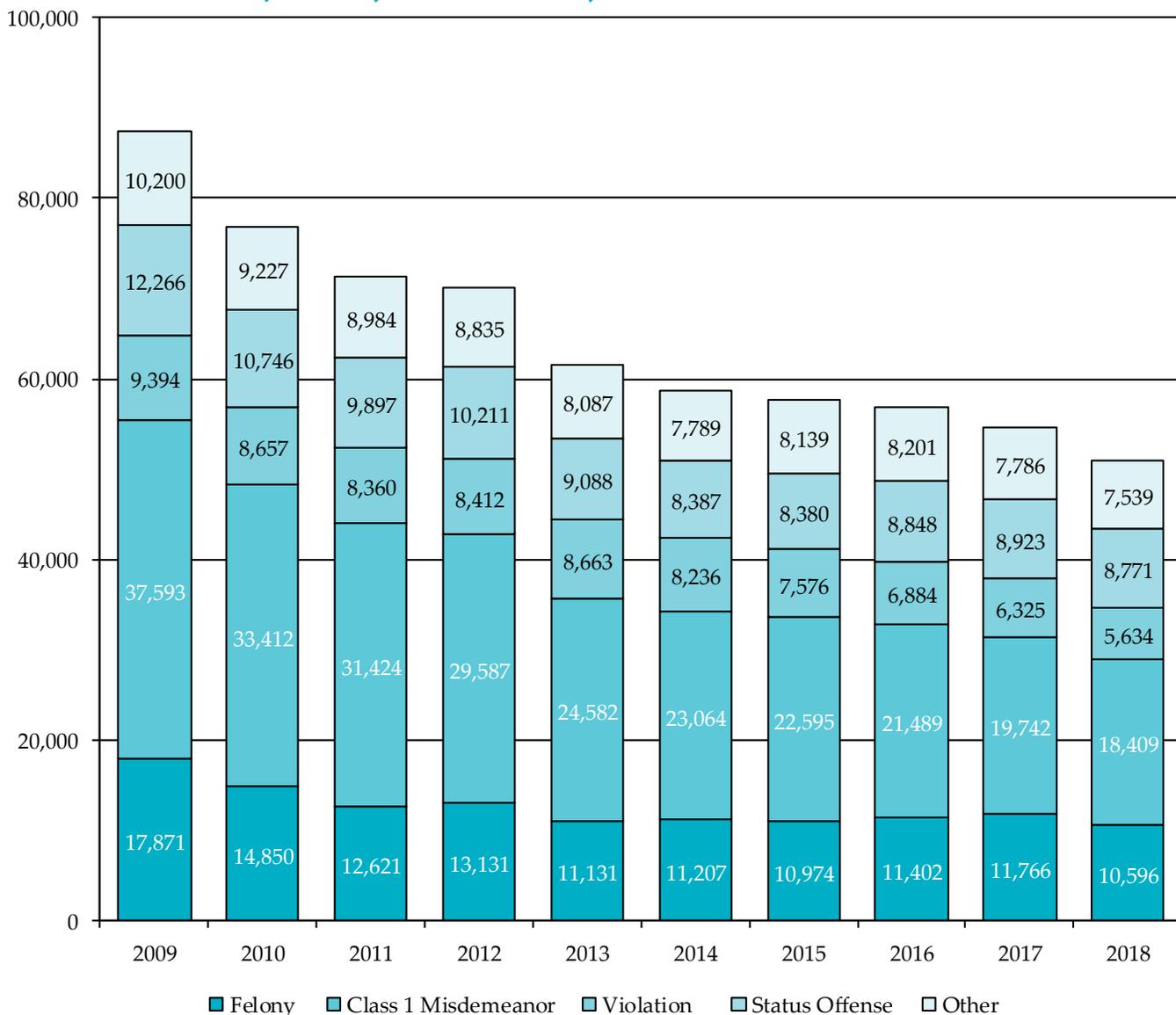




# 4 Trends

## 10-Year Trends

Juvenile Intake Complaints by Offense Severity, FY 2009-2018\*

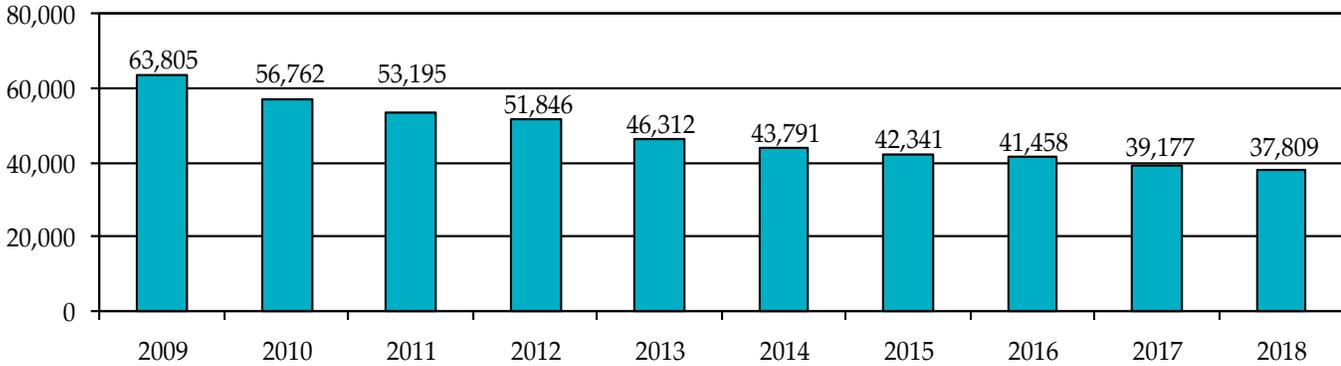


\* Violations consist of probation, parole, and court order violations.

- » There were 50,949 juvenile intake complaints in FY 2018, a decrease of 41.7% from FY 2009.
- » There were 10,596 felony juvenile intake complaints in FY 2018, a decrease of 40.7% from FY 2009.
- » There were 18,409 misdemeanor juvenile intake complaints in FY 2018, a decrease of 51.0% from FY 2009.

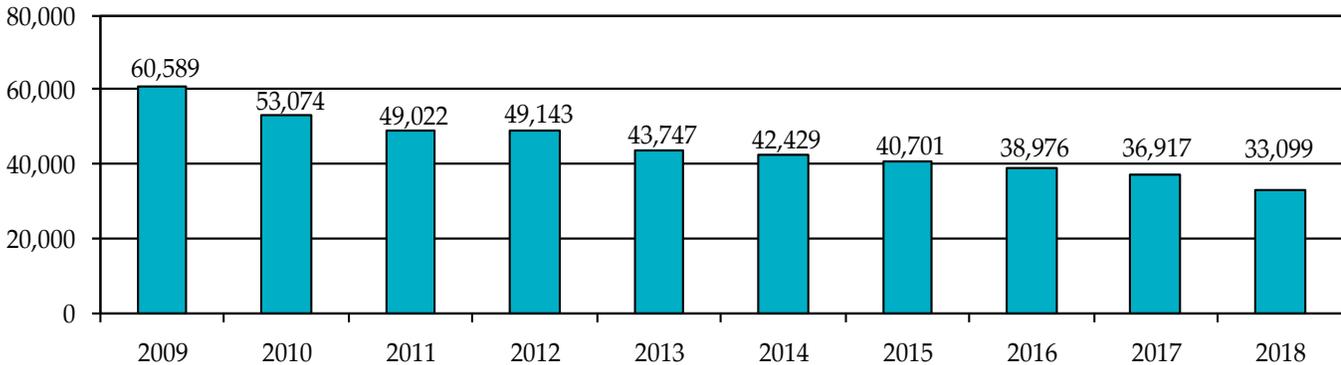


## Juvenile Intake Cases, FY 2009-2018



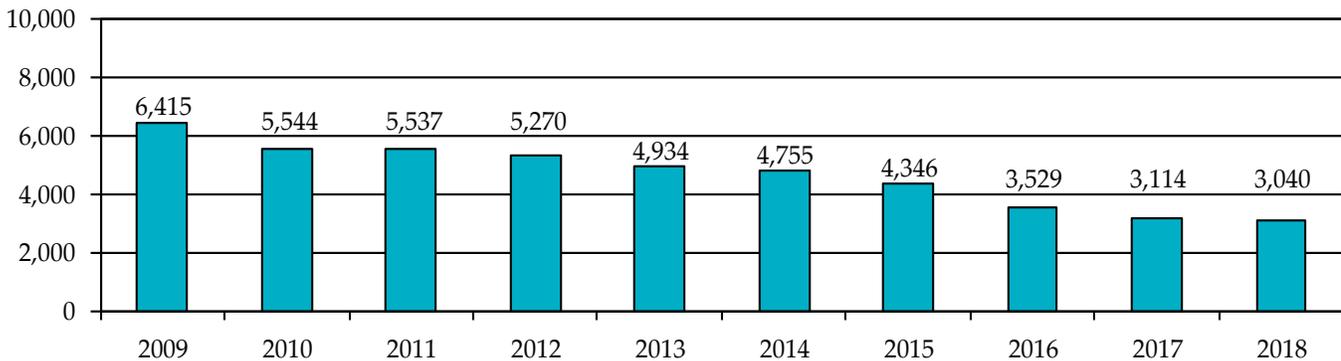
» There were 37,809 juvenile intake cases in FY 2018, a decrease of 40.7% from FY 2009.

## Petitioned Juvenile Intake Complaints, FY 2009-2018



» There were 33,099 petitioned juvenile intake complaints in FY 2018, a decrease of 45.4% from FY 2009.

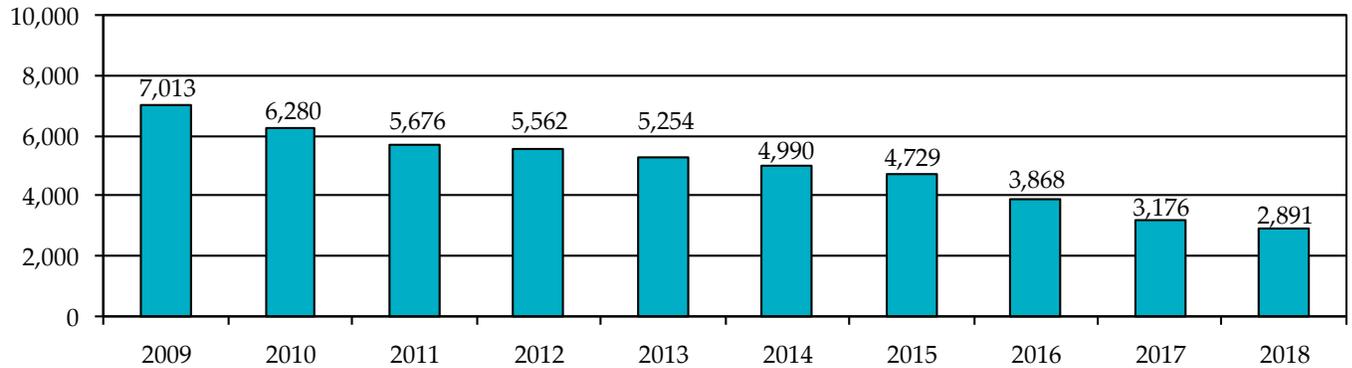
## New Probation Cases, FY 2009-2018



» There were 3,040 new probation cases in FY 2018, a decrease of 52.6% from FY 2009.

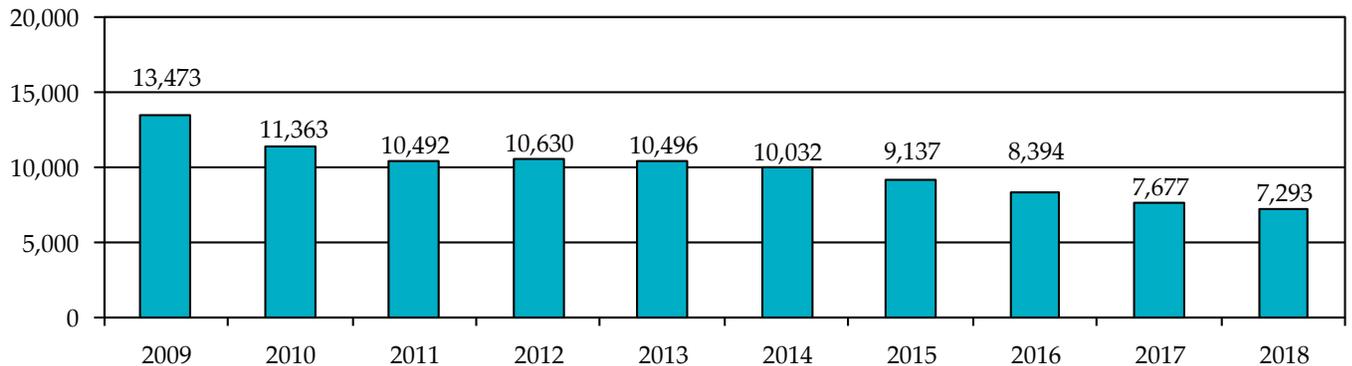


## Probation ADP, FY 2009-2018



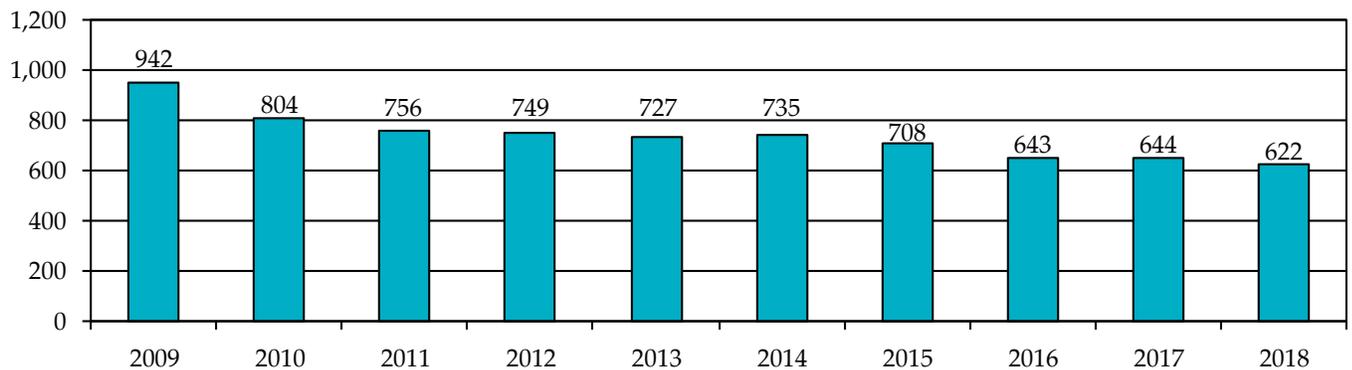
» The probation ADP was 2,891 juveniles in FY 2018, a decrease of 58.8% from FY 2009.

## Detainments, FY 2009-2018



» There were 7,293 detainments in FY 2018, a decrease of 45.9% from FY 2009.

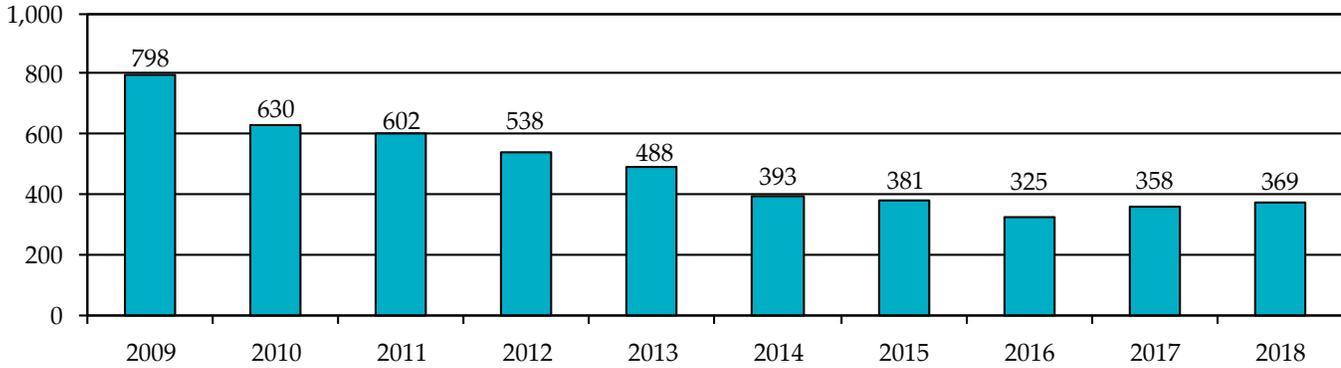
## JDC ADP, FY 2009-2018



» The JDC ADP was 622 juveniles in FY 2018, a decrease of 34.0% from FY 2009.

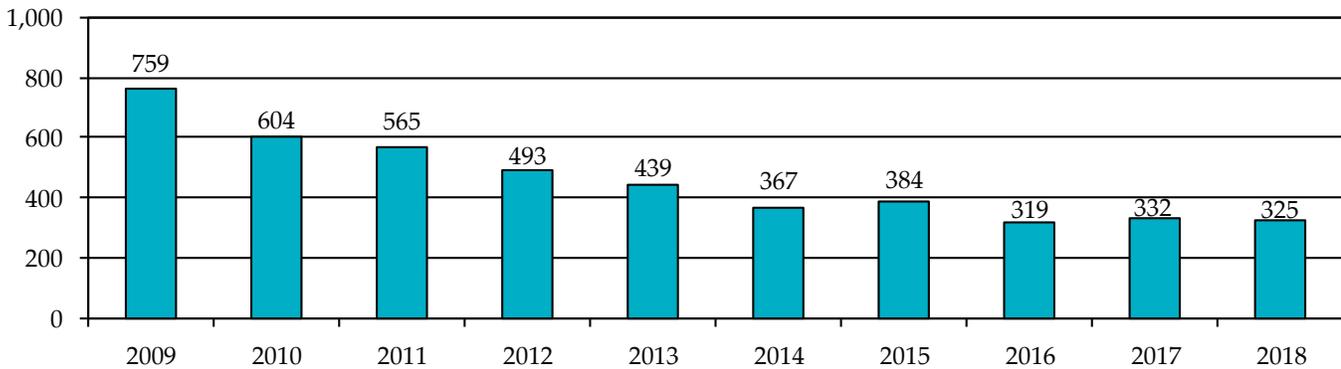


## Commitments, FY 2009-2018



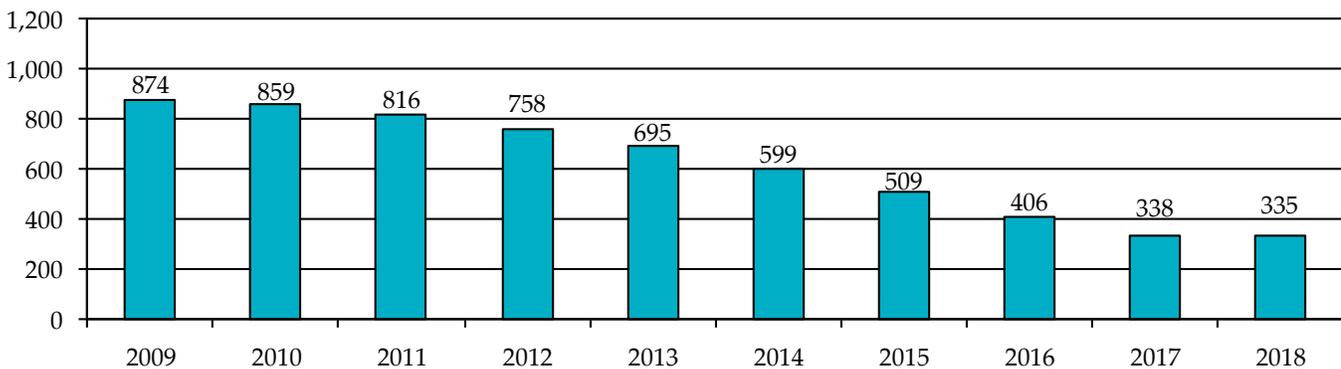
» There were 369 commitments in FY 2018, a decrease of 53.8% from FY 2009.

## Direct Care Admissions, FY 2009-2018



» There were 325 direct care admissions in FY 2018, a decrease of 57.2% from FY 2009.

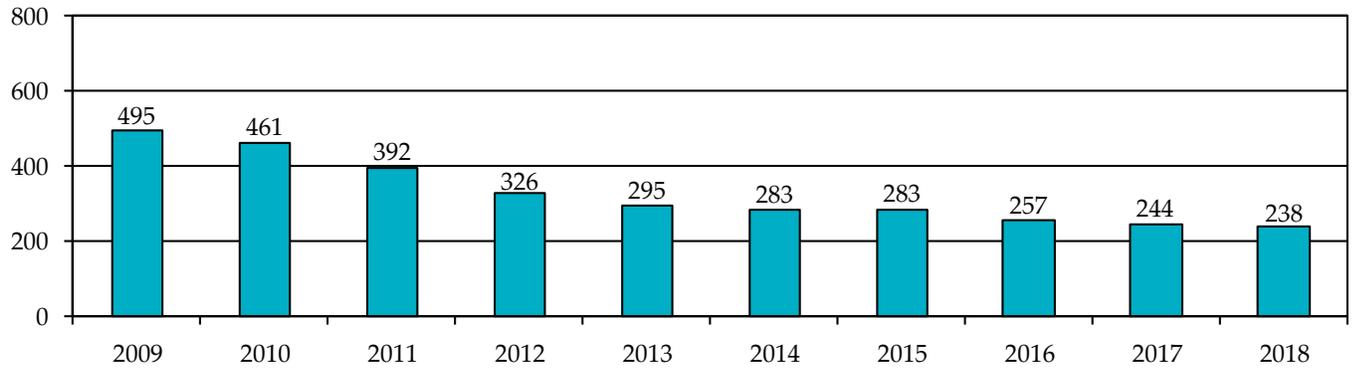
## Direct Care ADP, FY 2009-2018



» The direct care ADP was 335 juveniles in FY 2018, a decrease of 61.7% from FY 2009.



## Parole ADP, FY 2009-2018



» The parole ADP was 238 juveniles in FY 2018, a decrease of 52.0% from FY 2009.





# 5 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 383 of the 2018 Appropriation Act, 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 presented here were approved in

October 2018 and 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 monitored closely in order to identify any changes as soon as they occur.

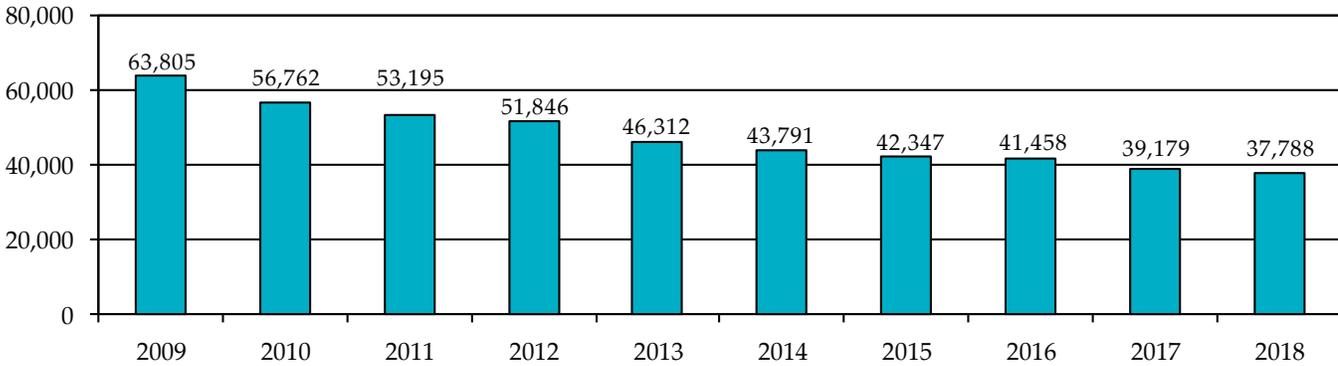
Summaries of the juvenile population forecasts are presented in this section. Data may not match the values presented in other sections of the DRG because of different dates of data download. For the full forecast report by the SPSHS, view the "Report on the Offender Population Forecasts (FY 2019 to FY 2024)" on Virginia's Legislative Information System ([lis.virginia.gov](http://lis.virginia.gov)).

## Factors Impacting the Populations

The number of juveniles in direct care has been declining, largely due to 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) effective July 1, 2000. In 2000, the General Assembly required DJJ to establish objective guidelines for deciding whether to place a juvenile in a JDC at intake, and in 2002, the General Assembly required that intake officers use a uniform risk assessment instrument when making these pre-D detention decisions. In 2004, DJJ implemented the statewide use of the DAI, a validated detention screening tool. The 2004 General Assembly enacted a law that 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 the right to an attorney only after consulting 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 misdemeanors, CHINS, and CHINSup.



## Juvenile Intake Cases, FY 2009-2018\*



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

These policy changes alone, however, cannot explain the trend in admissions that persisted through FY 2014. Between FY 2009 and FY 2014, annual admissions to direct care dropped by 51.6%. In FY 2015, the number of admissions increased for the first time in 15 years. The number of admissions dropped again in FY 2016 from 384 to 319, a 16.9% decrease. In FY 2017, the number of admissions increased by 4.1% from 319 to 332 and then dropped again in FY 2018 to 325, a decrease of 2.1%. Compared to the sharp downward trend from FY 2009 to FY 2014, the overall decrease of 11.4% from FY 2014 to FY 2018 could represent a leveling off period.

DJJ procedures and practices also may 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. 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 the YASI, an enhanced risk and needs assessment tool. These tools are used at critical decision points, including the initial decision to detain and the assignment to various levels of community probation or parole supervision. DJJ also has implemented procedures to address juvenile probation and parole violators.

Finally, in 2015, the Board of Juvenile Justice approved a change in the LOS Guidelines. The current LOS Guidelines, which took effect on October 15, 2015, have resulted in shorter LOSs for most juveniles indeterminately committed to DJJ.

In addition to these policy and procedure changes, the total number of juvenile intake cases has fallen over the last decade. Between FY 2009 and FY 2018, intake cases declined by 40.8%.

## 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. A judge may order an adjudicated juvenile to be held in post-D detention without programs for up to 30 days or, if the JDC operates post-D detention with programs, for up to six months for most offenses. The majority of the JDC population is comprised of juveniles in pre-D status. (See page 8 for pre-D and post-D detention eligibility criteria.)

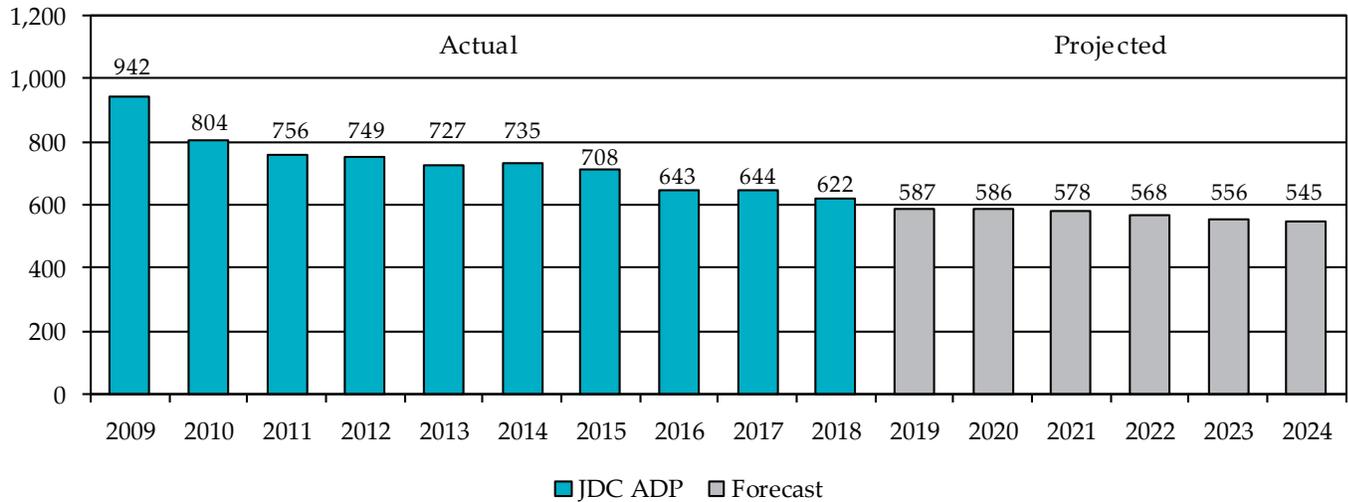
As mentioned previously, the number of juvenile intake cases has declined significantly since FY 2009. Reflecting this downward trend in intakes, JDC detainments decreased 22.1% between FY 2009 and FY 2011. After remaining relatively flat from FY 2011 to FY 2013, detainments decreased by 27.3% from FY 2014 to FY 2018.

Overall, the JDC population declined by 33.9% between FY 2009 and FY 2018. The JDC population leveled off from FY 2016 to FY 2017 and then dropped again in FY 2018, reaching an average of 622 juveniles statewide. While individual facilities may experience crowding, JDC capacity statewide has not been fully utilized in recent years.

Shorter LOSs for a large number of juveniles in JDCs were an important factor in reducing the population between FY 2009 and FY 2013, during which time the average LOS for the pre-D juveniles fell from 26 to 21 days. LOSs for juveniles placed in post-D detention, who account for a smaller share of the population, remained at 24 or 25 days from FY 2009 to FY 2013. In FY 2014, both pre-D and post-D LOSs increased. This increase in LOSs offset the decrease in admissions and resulted in a small increase in the population for the FY. LOSs for pre-D and post-D juveniles increased in FY 2015. However,



## JDC ADP and Forecast, FY 2009-2024\*



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

this increase was offset by a significant decrease in detentions, resulting in a population decline for the FY. The LOSs for pre-D juveniles remained level through FY 2018, but continued to increase for post-D juveniles.

### 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 2.2% annually, reaching an average population of 545 in FY 2024.

## Direct Care Population

State-responsible juveniles are committed by a court to DJJ. They are housed in JCCs, CPPs, or other alternative placements; 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 juveniles with less serious offenses are no longer committed to DJJ. Thus, juveniles with more serious offenses and longer commitments now comprise a larger share of those in direct care. There are three categories of juvenile commitments: indeterminate commitments, determinate commitments, and blended sentences.

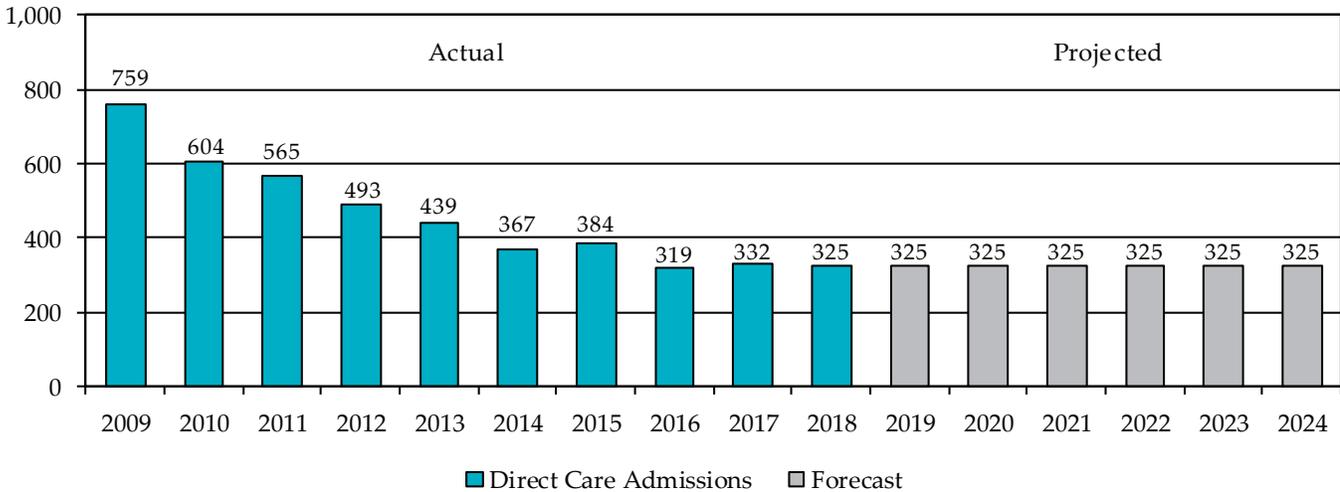
The JDC ADP decreased every year between FY 2009 and FY 2013, increased slightly in FY 2014, and then decreased again through FY 2016. The forecast projects that the ADP will continue to decrease through FY 2024.

For a juvenile with an indeterminate commitment, DJJ determines how long the juvenile will remain in direct care. These juveniles are assigned an LOS range based on guidelines. LOS Guidelines prior to October 2015 considered the juvenile'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 current LOS Guidelines, effective October 15, 2015, are based on the committing MSO and the juvenile's risk level, as determined by the YASI. The highest range of the current 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



## Direct Care Admissions and Forecast, FY 2009-2024



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 36 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 VADOC 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 11.6% of the total in FY 2004 to as high as 25.9% in FY 2018. Approximately 71.4% of direct care admissions in FY 2018 were for an indeterminate commitment only.

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 15.3 months in FY 2009. Average LOS decreased to 12.7 months in FY 2018.

The juvenile direct care population has been declining since FY 2000. Overall, the population fell from an average of 874 juveniles in FY 2009 to an average of 335 juveniles in FY 2018, a decrease of 61.7%. From FY 2009 to FY 2013, the decline rate was 20.5%; the downward trend accelerated to 51.8% from FY 2013 to FY 2017, and then leveled out at 1.1% from FY 2017 to FY 2018.

## Direct Care ADP Forecast

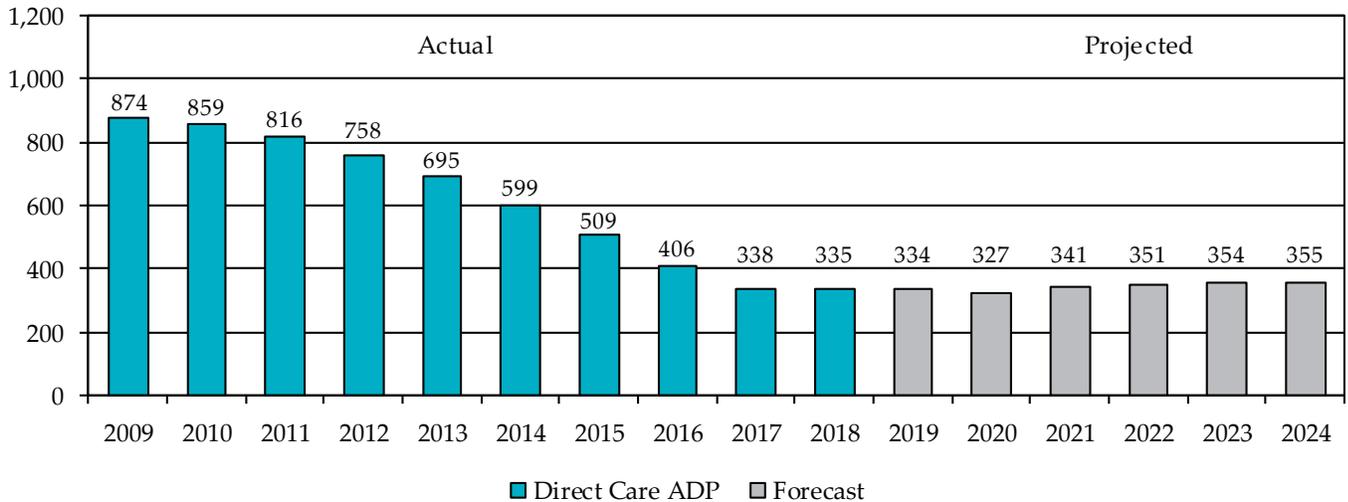
Direct care ADP forecast models are developed by DJJ and DPB using different techniques. DJJ utilizes a computer model to mimic the flow of offenders through the system to simulate how offenders enter and leave the system, including the timing of releases. Use of simulation forecasting requires several assumptions regarding commitments and releases. The following 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 assignments, institutional offenses) as admissions during an average of FY 2017 and FY 2018.
- » Juveniles given a determinate commitment or blended sentence will comprise the same percentage of admissions as they did during FY 2017 and FY 2018 averaged.
- » Juveniles with indeterminate commitments will be assigned LOS categories according to DJJ's current LOS Guidelines and based on an average of FY 2017 and FY 2018 admissions characteristics, future admissions will be assigned to one of 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 two of the last nine 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



## Direct Care ADP and Forecast, FY 2009-2024



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 use of a flat forecast calculated by averaging the actual DJJ admissions for the past three FYs (2016, 2017, and 2018). Under this forecast, it is assumed that admissions will remain level from FY 2019 through FY 2024.

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 2020, when the population is expected to reach 327 juveniles. Beginning in FY 2021, however, the population is expected to increase slightly. By FY 2024, the total juvenile direct care ADP is projected to be 355.

The direct care ADP has been decreasing since FY 2009. The forecast projects that the ADP will continue to decrease through FY 2020 and then increase slightly through FY 2024.





# 6 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:

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**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.

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**Reconviction:** a delinquent adjudication for a new delinquent act or a guilty conviction for a new criminal offense.

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**Reincarceration:** a return to commitment, incarceration, or secure confinement subsequent to a rearrest and reconviction for a new delinquent act or criminal offense.

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Recidivism data for juveniles served from FY 2013 through FY 2017 are presented for the following groups:

- » Probation placements,
- » Probation releases,
- » Direct care releases,
- » Parole placements (defined as direct care releases with a parole start date within 30 days of release from direct care),
- » Parole releases,
- » Successfully diverted intakes,
- » Intakes with first-time diversions,
- » Releases from post-D detention with programs,
- » Juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs,
- » Juveniles released from VJCCCA programs, and
- » Direct care releases by treatment need.

Each year, the reoffense data are updated for the entire sample. Rates may increase when re-examined next year because of updated final case dispositions. Due to cases still pending at the time of analysis, reconviction and reincarceration rates for FY 2017 groups are unavailable.

DJJ's recidivism analysis is based on data from several collaborating organizations: DJJ, VSP, VCSC, VADOC, 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 VADOC 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.

The State Compensation Board data system was changed in June 2013. Variability in data received by the State Compensation Board since the change impacts the counts of juveniles reincarcerated in jails. Therefore, reincarceration rates for the FY 2013 groups are not presented, and reincarceration rates may not be comparable between FYs.

Juveniles with missing names or birth dates are excluded from the analysis because missing information prevents the matching of cases with different data systems; therefore, total counts in this section may not match values in other sections of the DRG. Less than 3% of any recidivism sample was excluded due to missing data.

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. 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. However, if a juvenile with a reconviction is missing rearrest data, the date of reconviction is used for both the rearrest and reconviction calculations.



The length of time to reincarceration indicates the difference between the measurement date and the date of the first return to commitment, incarceration, or secure confinement subsequent to a reconviction.

Recidivism data exclude 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 prefixes: CBC, CDI, SSV, PRB, PRP, PAR, CON, BND, or PRE) are excluded. Recidivism data exclude failure to appear offenses with the VCC prefixes listed above, but felony and misdemeanor failure to appear offenses with the VCC prefix of FTA are included.

Juveniles transferred directly to a VADOC facility are excluded from direct care releases and parole placements. In previous reports, release codes were used to identify these juveniles. In FY 2018, DJJ completed data cleaning for all FYs presented in this report (FY 2013 through FY 2017) to improve the accuracy of these exclusions. By examining departure approval forms and juvenile records in addition to the release codes, additional juveniles were identified as transferring directly to VADOC facilities and removed from the analyses. Therefore, previous reports of direct care recidivism rates are not comparable to the current report.

Data cleaning could not be completed for 51 cases due to missing information. Additionally, juveniles transferred directly to jail could not be identified and are therefore included in the direct care and parole placement samples.

## Measurement Dates\*

Sample	Measurement Date
Probation Placements	Probation Start
Probation Releases	Probation End
Direct Care Releases	Direct Care Release
Parole Placements	Direct Care Release
Parole Releases	Parole End
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

\* For samples measured from a start date, the follow-up period may extend beyond the end dates.

\* VJCCCA samples use the first placement date or last release date in the FY, regardless of whether multiple programs are continuous or overlap FYs.

\* The measurement date of estimated completion for intakes with successful diversions is either 90 days (for truancy-only diversions) or 120 days (for all other diversions) after the intake date.

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



## 12-Month Recidivism Rate Overview

12-Month Rearrest, Reconviction, and Reincarceration Rates for Probation Placements and Releases, Direct Care Releases, and Parole Placements and Releases in FY 2013-2017, Tracked through FY 2018\*

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Probation Placements</b>					
Rearrest	34.2%	34.2%	34.1%	36.4%	38.0%
Reconviction	23.9%	24.2%	23.3%	23.4%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	4,974	4,757	4,397	3,532	3,057
<b>Probation Releases</b>					
Rearrest	33.4%	32.0%	33.3%	34.0%	34.6%
Reconviction	26.7%	24.7%	25.2%	25.4%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	5,237	4,990	4,756	4,323	3,579
<b>Direct Care Releases</b>					
Rearrest	53.3%	51.9%	53.0%	49.9%	55.0%
Reconviction	45.6%	44.2%	43.5%	39.3%	N/A
Reincarceration	N/A	17.2%	18.5%	16.3%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	482	453	453	387	329
<b>Parole Placements</b>					
Rearrest	61.2%	58.7%	58.8%	55.1%	59.5%
Reconviction	53.1%	52.0%	48.0%	44.2%	N/A
Reincarceration	N/A	20.1%	21.6%	18.7%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	322	329	352	283	269
<b>Parole Releases</b>					
Rearrest	56.9%	59.4%	54.1%	56.9%	53.8%
Reconviction	50.4%	54.4%	47.2%	46.6%	N/A
Reincarceration	N/A	24.2%	21.0%	15.7%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	401	384	362	369	314

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

\* The State Compensation Board data system was changed in June 2013. Variability in data received by the State Compensation Board since the change impacts the counts of juveniles reincarcerated in jails. Therefore, reincarceration rates for the FY 2013 groups are not presented, and reincarceration rates may not be comparable between FYs.



## Probation

### Rearrest Rates for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2013-2017, Tracked through FY 2018

Time to Reoffense	Probation Placements					Probation Releases				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
3 months	12.9%	13.4%	13.1%	14.0%	14.5%	11.4%	11.4%	11.6%	11.8%	12.2%
6 months	21.7%	21.7%	22.0%	23.8%	24.4%	20.7%	19.8%	19.8%	21.1%	20.5%
12 months	34.2%	34.2%	34.1%	36.4%	38.0%	33.4%	32.0%	33.3%	34.0%	34.6%
24 months	50.2%	50.0%	51.2%	52.9%	N/A	49.2%	48.3%	49.1%	50.0%	N/A
36 months	59.7%	59.7%	61.2%	N/A	N/A	58.8%	58.6%	58.4%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,974</i>	<i>4,757</i>	<i>4,397</i>	<i>3,532</i>	<i>3,057</i>	<i>5,237</i>	<i>4,990</i>	<i>4,756</i>	<i>4,323</i>	<i>3,579</i>

» 12-month rearrest rates for probation placements fluctuated between 34.1% and 38.0% since FY 2013.

» 12-month rearrest rates for probation releases fluctuated between 32.0% and 34.6% since FY 2013.

### 12-Month Rearrest Rates by Demographics for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2017, Tracked through FY 2018\*

Demographics	Probation Placements			Probation Releases		
	Total	Rearrest		Total	Rearrest	
<b>Race</b>						
Asian	34	5	14.7%	32	7	21.9%
Black	1,339	634	47.3%	1,685	686	40.7%
White	1,496	459	30.7%	1,675	488	29.1%
Other/Unknown	188	63	33.5%	187	57	30.5%
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
Hispanic	398	153	38.4%	446	152	34.1%
Non-Hispanic	926	398	43.0%	1,243	481	38.7%
Unknown/Missing	1,733	610	35.2%	1,890	605	32.0%
<b>Sex</b>						
Female	709	212	29.9%	785	182	23.2%
Male	2,348	949	40.4%	2,794	1,056	37.8%
<b>Age</b>						
Under 12	14	3	21.4%	10	0	0.0%
12	64	14	21.9%	18	3	16.7%
13	170	52	30.6%	69	11	15.9%
14	404	140	34.7%	214	53	24.8%
15	619	234	37.8%	421	110	26.1%
16	792	326	41.2%	711	223	31.4%
17	866	336	38.8%	1,053	359	34.1%
18 or older	128	56	43.8%	1,083	479	44.2%
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,057</i>	<i>1,161</i>	<i>38.0%</i>	<i>3,579</i>	<i>1,238</i>	<i>34.6%</i>

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



## Reconviction Rates for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2013–2016, Tracked through FY 2018

Time to Reoffense	Probation Placements				Probation Releases			
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013	2014	2015	2016
3 months	8.4%	8.7%	8.1%	7.8%	8.3%	8.3%	8.0%	7.9%
6 months	14.5%	14.7%	14.2%	14.0%	15.5%	14.6%	14.4%	15.0%
12 months	23.9%	24.2%	23.3%	23.4%	26.7%	24.7%	25.2%	25.4%
24 months	38.3%	38.3%	38.3%	N/A	41.4%	39.1%	39.5%	N/A
36 months	48.3%	47.9%	N/A	N/A	52.0%	49.2%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	4,974	4,757	4,397	3,532	5,237	4,990	4,756	4,323

- » 12-month reconviction rates for probation placements fluctuated between 23.3% and 24.2% since FY 2013.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for probation releases fluctuated between 24.7% and 26.7% since FY 2013.

## 12-Month Reconviction Rates by Demographics for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2016, Tracked through FY 2018\*

Demographics	Probation Placements			Probation Releases		
	Total	Reconviction		Total	Reconviction	
<b>Race</b>						
Asian	29	3	10.3%	50	13	26.0%
Black	1,676	460	27.4%	2,023	589	29.1%
White	1,640	324	19.8%	2,025	454	22.4%
Other/Unknown	187	38	20.3%	225	44	19.6%
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
Hispanic	377	99	26.3%	455	119	26.2%
Non-Hispanic	1,237	329	26.6%	1,506	439	29.2%
Unknown/Missing	1,918	397	20.7%	2,362	542	22.9%
<b>Sex</b>						
Female	787	104	13.2%	1,025	166	16.2%
Male	2,745	721	26.3%	3,298	934	28.3%
<b>Age</b>						
Under 12	22	3	13.6%	9	1	11.1%
12	76	10	13.2%	34	6	17.6%
13	226	45	19.9%	97	12	12.4%
14	448	99	22.1%	292	54	18.5%
15	734	168	22.9%	603	99	16.4%
16	893	202	22.6%	824	168	20.4%
17	1,003	262	26.1%	1,214	304	25.0%
18 or older	130	36	27.7%	1,250	456	36.5%
<i>Total</i>	3,532	825	23.4%	4,323	1,100	25.4%

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



## 12-Month Rearrest and Reconviction Rates by CSU for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2016-2017, Tracked through FY 2018\*

CSU	Probation Placements				Probation Releases			
	2017		2016		2017		2016	
	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction
1	125	24.0%	171	21.1%	166	33.7%	163	24.5%
2	143	37.8%	129	23.3%	133	38.3%	147	23.1%
2A	25	16.0%	40	27.5%	37	24.3%	42	26.2%
3	47	63.8%	75	25.3%	58	43.1%	80	42.5%
4	122	54.9%	127	42.5%	120	44.2%	185	37.3%
5	49	38.8%	53	20.8%	60	33.3%	62	27.4%
6	29	51.7%	34	38.2%	32	31.3%	54	29.6%
7	108	39.8%	130	27.7%	127	44.9%	137	23.4%
8	49	38.8%	68	48.5%	71	45.1%	69	40.6%
9	43	53.5%	49	26.5%	50	34.0%	49	42.9%
10	48	29.2%	65	16.9%	49	28.6%	85	17.6%
11	44	36.4%	55	43.6%	62	25.8%	58	29.3%
12	82	63.4%	112	32.1%	102	48.0%	121	24.0%
13	134	50.0%	168	24.4%	214	44.4%	245	31.0%
14	176	44.9%	234	21.8%	222	35.6%	250	26.8%
15	72	26.4%	108	20.4%	106	24.5%	170	30.6%
16	160	30.6%	193	19.7%	162	34.6%	244	17.2%
17	117	19.7%	115	16.5%	116	27.6%	136	14.7%
18	79	40.5%	79	21.5%	81	27.2%	101	20.8%
19	270	42.2%	335	24.5%	351	35.9%	434	26.5%
20L	117	34.2%	101	16.8%	114	28.1%	109	20.2%
20W	32	34.4%	29	6.9%	39	33.3%	52	7.7%
21	58	27.6%	75	9.3%	78	28.2%	94	18.1%
22	88	36.4%	115	18.3%	102	35.3%	148	25.7%
23	27	37.0%	25	20.0%	24	20.8%	26	42.3%
23A	40	62.5%	56	30.4%	54	44.4%	59	20.3%
24	118	36.4%	112	18.8%	107	32.7%	133	19.5%
25	64	31.3%	47	19.1%	52	28.8%	38	21.1%
26	88	45.5%	86	30.2%	98	44.9%	126	29.4%
27	108	32.4%	131	16.8%	121	27.3%	157	22.3%
28	69	26.1%	61	23.0%	79	20.3%	72	23.6%
29	111	24.3%	120	8.3%	134	21.6%	140	21.4%
30	82	20.7%	73	16.4%	70	25.7%	109	16.5%
31	133	43.6%	161	28.0%	188	37.8%	228	30.3%
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,057</i>	<i>38.0%</i>	<i>3,532</i>	<i>23.4%</i>	<i>3,579</i>	<i>34.6%</i>	<i>4,323</i>	<i>25.4%</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 CSU supervising the case at the time of release from probation supervision.

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



## Direct Care

### Rearrest and Reconviction Rates for Direct Care Releases in FY 2013-2017, Tracked through FY 2018

Time to Reoffense	Rearrest					Reconviction			
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013	2014	2015	2016
3 months	15.1%	12.1%	15.0%	15.5%	17.6%	12.4%	8.8%	11.5%	10.1%
6 months	33.2%	30.9%	33.3%	29.5%	36.5%	29.0%	25.4%	25.6%	20.4%
12 months	53.3%	51.9%	53.0%	49.9%	55.0%	45.6%	44.2%	43.5%	39.3%
24 months	71.4%	68.9%	72.2%	71.6%	N/A	66.8%	61.8%	63.4%	N/A
36 months	77.2%	76.2%	79.5%	N/A	N/A	72.6%	70.2%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	482	453	453	387	329	482	453	453	387

- » 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 85 for rearrest rates for 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 86 for reconviction rates for parole placements.)
- » 12-month rearrest rates for direct care releases fluctuated between 49.9% and 55.0% since FY 2013.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for direct care releases fluctuated between 39.3% and 45.6% since FY 2013.

### 12-Month Rearrest and Reconviction Rates by Demographics for Direct Care Releases in FY 2016-2017, Tracked through FY 2018\*

Demographics	2017			2016		
	Total	Rearrest		Total	Reconviction	
<b>Race</b>						
Asian	0	0	N/A	1	0	0.0%
Black	231	134	58.0%	280	116	41.4%
White	84	39	46.4%	90	29	32.2%
Other/Unknown	14	8	57.1%	16	7	43.8%
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
Hispanic	26	16	61.5%	28	12	42.9%
Non-Hispanic	135	75	55.6%	156	66	42.3%
Unknown/Missing	168	90	53.6%	203	74	36.5%
<b>Sex</b>						
Female	28	12	42.9%	25	5	20.0%
Male	301	169	56.1%	362	147	40.6%
<b>Age</b>						
Under 12	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
12	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
13	1	1	100.0%	0	0	N/A
14	6	5	83.3%	6	2	33.3%
15	20	13	65.0%	23	8	34.8%
16	60	33	55.0%	53	20	37.7%
17	93	52	55.9%	96	44	45.8%
18 or older	149	77	51.7%	209	78	37.3%
<i>Total</i>	329	181	55.0%	387	152	39.3%

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



## Reincarceration Rates for Direct Care Releases in FY 2014-2016, Tracked through FY 2018\*

Time to Reoffense	Direct Care Releases		
	2014	2015	2016
3 months	1.5%	1.8%	1.0%
6 months	6.6%	7.7%	4.4%
12 months	17.2%	18.5%	16.3%
24 months	36.9%	33.3%	N/A
36 months	46.8%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	453	453	387

\* The State Compensation Board data system was changed in June 2013. Variability in data received by the State Compensation Board since the change impacts the counts of juveniles reincarcerated in jails. Therefore, reincarceration rates for the FY 2013 groups are not presented, and reincarceration rates may not be comparable between FYs.

» Reincarceration rates for 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 2014). (See page 87 for reincarceration rates for parole placements.)

## 12-Month Reincarceration Rates by Demographics for Direct Care Releases in FY 2016, Tracked through FY 2018\*

Demographics	Total	Reincarceration	
<b>Race</b>			
Asian	1	0	0.0%
Black	280	47	16.8%
White	90	12	13.3%
Other/Unknown	16	4	25.0%
<b>Ethnicity</b>			
Hispanic	28	5	17.9%
Non-Hispanic	156	26	16.7%
Unknown/Missing	203	32	15.8%
<b>Sex</b>			
Female	25	0	0.0%
Male	362	63	17.4%
<b>Age</b>			
Under 12	0	0	N/A
12	0	0	N/A
13	0	0	N/A
14	6	2	33.3%
15	23	5	21.7%
16	53	5	9.4%
17	96	17	17.7%
18 or older	209	34	16.3%
<i>Total</i>	387	63	16.3%

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

Of the 63 direct care releases in FY 2016 reincarcerated for a new offense within 12 months of release, 58.7% were reincarcerated in a local jail, 19.0% in direct care, 11.1% in a JDC, and 11.1% in a VADOC facility.



## Parole

### Rearrest Rates for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2013-2017, Tracked through FY 2018

Time to Reoffense	Parole Placements					Parole Releases				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
3 months	18.0%	13.1%	17.3%	17.0%	19.3%	28.9%	28.1%	22.7%	25.7%	23.2%
6 months	38.2%	35.6%	37.8%	32.9%	40.5%	43.9%	42.7%	35.1%	39.0%	35.7%
12 months	61.2%	58.7%	58.8%	55.1%	59.5%	56.9%	59.4%	54.1%	56.9%	53.8%
24 months	81.1%	75.1%	78.1%	76.7%	N/A	74.8%	74.0%	69.1%	70.2%	N/A
36 months	87.0%	80.9%	85.5%	N/A	N/A	80.8%	79.7%	77.1%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	322	329	352	283	269	401	384	362	369	314

- » Parole placements had lower rearrest rates than parole releases at the 3- and 6-month follow-up time periods for each FY (with the exception of the 6-month follow-up time period in FY 2015 and FY 2017). 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 55.1% and 61.2% since FY 2013.
- » 12-month rearrest rates for parole releases fluctuated between 53.8% and 59.4% since FY 2013.

### 12-Month Rearrest Rates by Demographics for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2017, Tracked through FY 2018\*

Demographics	Parole Placements			Parole Releases		
	Total		Rearrest	Total		Rearrest
<b>Race</b>						
Asian	0	0	N/A	1	0	0.0%
Black	192	121	63.0%	225	129	57.3%
White	66	33	50.0%	75	33	44.0%
Other/Unknown	11	6	54.5%	13	7	53.8%
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
Hispanic	17	13	76.5%	23	8	34.8%
Non-Hispanic	112	69	61.6%	110	66	60.0%
Unknown/Missing	140	78	55.7%	181	95	52.5%
<b>Sex</b>						
Female	22	11	50.0%	30	13	43.3%
Male	247	149	60.3%	284	156	54.9%
<b>Age</b>						
Under 12	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
12	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
13	1	1	100.0%	0	0	N/A
14	6	5	83.3%	0	0	N/A
15	20	13	65.0%	9	4	44.4%
16	53	31	58.5%	24	11	45.8%
17	80	46	57.5%	56	25	44.6%
18 or older	109	64	58.7%	225	129	57.3%
<i>Total</i>	269	160	59.5%	314	169	53.8%

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



## Reconviction Rates for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2013-2016, Tracked through FY 2018

Time to Reoffense	Parole Placements				Parole Releases			
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013	2014	2015	2016
3 months	14.6%	9.7%	13.6%	10.2%	24.7%	25.3%	18.5%	20.9%
6 months	33.2%	30.4%	29.5%	22.3%	38.4%	39.6%	29.8%	32.2%
12 months	53.1%	52.0%	48.0%	44.2%	50.4%	54.4%	47.2%	46.6%
24 months	77.0%	68.7%	69.3%	N/A	71.1%	69.8%	61.6%	N/A
36 months	84.2%	75.4%	N/A	N/A	78.3%	75.5%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	322	329	352	283	401	384	362	369

- » Parole placements had lower reconviction rates than parole releases at the 3- and 6-month follow-up time periods for each FY. Parole releases had lower reconviction rates than parole placements at the 24- and 36-month follow-up time periods for each FY (with the exception of the 24- and 36-month follow-up time periods in FY 2014).
- » 12-month reconviction rates for parole placements fluctuated between 44.2% and 53.1% since FY 2013.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for parole releases fluctuated between 46.6% and 54.4% since FY 2013.

## 12-Month Reconviction Rates by Demographics for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2016, Tracked through FY 2018\*

Demographics	Parole Placements			Parole Releases		
	Total	Reconviction		Total	Reconviction	
<b>Race</b>						
Asian	1	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%
Black	204	98	48.0%	256	123	48.0%
White	63	20	31.7%	91	40	44.0%
Other/Unknown	15	7	46.7%	21	9	42.9%
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
Hispanic	18	8	44.4%	23	9	39.1%
Non-Hispanic	116	53	45.7%	137	74	54.0%
Unknown/Missing	149	64	43.0%	209	89	42.6%
<b>Sex</b>						
Female	21	5	23.8%	32	6	18.8%
Male	262	120	45.8%	337	166	49.3%
<b>Age</b>						
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	6	2	33.3%	1	1	100.0%
15	18	7	38.9%	4	2	50.0%
16	46	19	41.3%	16	8	50.0%
17	79	38	48.1%	69	28	40.6%
18 or older	134	59	44.0%	279	133	47.7%
<i>Total</i>	283	125	44.2%	369	172	46.6%

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



## Reincarceration Rates for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2014-2016, Tracked through FY 2018\*

Time to Reoffense	Parole Placements			Parole Releases		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
3 months	0.9%	2.3%	1.4%	4.2%	4.7%	5.1%
6 months	7.3%	9.4%	4.9%	10.9%	9.4%	9.8%
12 months	20.1%	21.6%	18.7%	24.2%	21.0%	15.7%
24 months	42.2%	38.4%	N/A	44.8%	35.9%	N/A
36 months	52.3%	N/A	N/A	53.4%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	329	352	283	384	362	369

\* The State Compensation Board data system was changed in June 2013. Variability in data received by the State Compensation Board since the change impacts the counts of juveniles reincarcerated in jails. Therefore, reincarceration rates for the FY 2013 groups are not presented, and reincarceration rates may not be comparable between FYs.

- » At the 3- and 6-month follow-up time periods, parole placements had lower reincarceration rates than parole releases (with the exception of the 6-month follow-up time period in FY 2015 where the reincarceration rates were the same).

## 12-Month Reincarceration Rates by Demographics for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2016, Tracked through FY 2018\*

Demographics	Parole Placements			Parole Releases		
	Total	Reincarceration		Total	Reincarceration	
<b>Race</b>						
Asian	1	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%
Black	204	42	20.6%	256	41	16.0%
White	63	7	11.1%	91	15	16.5%
Other/Unknown	15	4	26.7%	21	2	9.5%
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
Hispanic	18	3	16.7%	23	5	21.7%
Non-Hispanic	116	22	19.0%	137	26	19.0%
Unknown/Missing	149	28	18.8%	209	27	12.9%
<b>Sex</b>						
Female	21	0	0.0%	32	0	0.0%
Male	262	53	20.2%	337	58	17.2%
<b>Age</b>						
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	6	2	33.3%	1	1	100.0%
15	18	4	22.2%	4	0	0.0%
16	46	4	8.7%	16	4	25.0%
17	79	15	19.0%	69	7	10.1%
18 or older	134	28	20.9%	279	46	16.5%
<i>Total</i>	283	53	18.7%	369	58	15.7%

\* 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 2016-2017, Tracked through FY 2018\*

CSU	2017		2016		
	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction	Reincarceration
1	4	50.0%	15	46.7%	13.3%
2	10	40.0%	16	43.8%	12.5%
2A	1	100.0%	2	100.0%	50.0%
3	14	71.4%	12	58.3%	25.0%
4	33	66.7%	37	48.6%	16.2%
5	6	83.3%	7	42.9%	14.3%
6	8	62.5%	9	55.6%	22.2%
7	14	42.9%	15	26.7%	13.3%
8	23	39.1%	18	44.4%	33.3%
9	5	80.0%	2	0.0%	0.0%
10	8	37.5%	10	10.0%	10.0%
11	11	72.7%	7	42.9%	14.3%
12	15	73.3%	11	27.3%	18.2%
13	17	58.8%	26	61.5%	26.9%
14	12	66.7%	16	56.3%	18.8%
15	20	35.0%	12	25.0%	25.0%
16	13	61.5%	22	22.7%	9.1%
17	3	100.0%	4	75.0%	0.0%
18	0	N/A	1	0.0%	0.0%
19	4	75.0%	8	12.5%	12.5%
20L	6	16.7%	3	33.3%	0.0%
20W	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
21	2	50.0%	1	100.0%	0.0%
22	7	71.4%	4	75.0%	25.0%
23	1	100.0%	0	N/A	N/A
23A	6	50.0%	5	40.0%	40.0%
24	3	66.7%	4	75.0%	50.0%
25	3	66.7%	1	0.0%	0.0%
26	6	66.7%	5	60.0%	40.0%
27	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
28	2	50.0%	0	N/A	N/A
29	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
30	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
31	12	91.7%	10	70.0%	10.0%
<i>Total</i>	269	59.5%	283	44.2%	18.7%

\* The CSU 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.



## 12-Month Rearrest, Reconviction, and Reincarceration Rates by CSU for Parole Releases in FY 2016-2017, Tracked through FY 2018\*

CSU	2017		2016		
	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction	Reincarceration
1	13	53.8%	13	61.5%	23.1%
2	11	45.5%	20	25.0%	10.0%
2A	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	50.0%
3	12	58.3%	16	31.3%	12.5%
4	36	58.3%	48	54.2%	16.7%
5	12	41.7%	10	40.0%	0.0%
6	7	42.9%	10	40.0%	10.0%
7	17	41.2%	30	30.0%	10.0%
8	27	44.4%	18	33.3%	16.7%
9	7	57.1%	14	42.9%	21.4%
10	6	50.0%	6	33.3%	16.7%
11	10	20.0%	8	50.0%	37.5%
12	17	64.7%	16	50.0%	12.5%
13	19	73.7%	36	66.7%	16.7%
14	17	70.6%	20	55.0%	10.0%
15	22	54.5%	21	33.3%	14.3%
16	18	66.7%	7	28.6%	0.0%
17	5	40.0%	4	50.0%	0.0%
18	2	0.0%	3	66.7%	33.3%
19	8	25.0%	8	50.0%	12.5%
20L	6	50.0%	3	33.3%	33.3%
20W	0	N/A	3	33.3%	33.3%
21	1	0.0%	4	75.0%	0.0%
22	6	50.0%	4	75.0%	0.0%
23	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
23A	7	71.4%	6	50.0%	50.0%
24	3	66.7%	9	66.7%	33.3%
25	5	80.0%	5	80.0%	0.0%
26	6	66.7%	4	75.0%	25.0%
27	1	0.0%	0	N/A	N/A
28	0	N/A	1	0.0%	0.0%
29	0	N/A	1	0.0%	0.0%
30	0	N/A	1	100.0%	100.0%
31	11	54.5%	18	38.9%	16.7%
<i>Total</i>	314	53.8%	369	46.6%	15.7%

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

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



## Risk Levels

YASIs are 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 no risk assessment was completed in that timeframe, the risk level is categorized as missing.

High-risk juveniles had the highest recidivism rates for all groups.

### 12-Month Rearrest Rates by Risk Levels in FY 2013-FY 2017, Tracked through FY 2018\*

	Total Juveniles					Rearrest				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Low Risk</b>										
Probation Placement	1,408	1,367	1,144	831	650	17.8%	18.7%	15.5%	18.4%	18.0%
Probation Releases	813	1,036	1,207	1,014	802	18.3%	20.5%	18.5%	18.3%	16.6%
Direct Care Releases	10	16	9	12	8	20.0%	31.3%	11.1%	41.7%	0.0%
Parole Placements	8	13	6	7	6	25.0%	38.5%	16.7%	42.9%	0.0%
Parole Releases	7	13	11	14	10	57.1%	61.5%	18.2%	21.4%	30.0%
<b>Moderate Risk</b>										
Probation Placement	2,281	2,259	2,188	1,804	1,564	35.3%	35.9%	35.7%	36.1%	36.9%
Probation Releases	1,199	1,501	1,575	1,730	1,509	38.4%	34.9%	36.9%	37.0%	35.7%
Direct Care Releases	82	122	126	114	75	53.7%	41.8%	46.0%	39.5%	49.3%
Parole Placements	51	92	98	90	60	60.8%	48.9%	51.0%	45.6%	55.0%
Parole Releases	46	63	109	120	100	43.5%	50.8%	49.5%	51.7%	51.0%
<b>High Risk</b>										
Probation Placement	1,006	960	922	829	789	54.5%	53.1%	53.8%	55.9%	56.8%
Probation Releases	652	755	780	793	816	46.3%	47.0%	50.9%	49.9%	51.8%
Direct Care Releases	210	271	290	240	234	60.0%	59.0%	57.6%	55.0%	60.7%
Parole Placements	162	203	233	181	198	64.2%	64.0%	62.7%	59.7%	63.6%
Parole Releases	105	152	156	189	173	56.2%	62.5%	58.3%	63.5%	56.1%

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



## 12-Month Reconviction Rates by Risk Levels in FY 2013-FY 2016, Tracked through FY 2018\*

	Total Juveniles				Reconviction			
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Low Risk</b>								
Probation Placement	1,408	1,367	1,144	831	9.5%	11.7%	8.8%	9.6%
Probation Releases	813	1,036	1,207	1,014	12.5%	14.3%	13.4%	12.0%
Direct Care Releases	10	16	9	12	20.0%	31.3%	0.0%	33.3%
Parole Placements	8	13	6	7	25.0%	38.5%	0.0%	42.9%
Parole Releases	7	13	11	14	57.1%	46.2%	9.1%	21.4%
<b>Moderate Risk</b>								
Probation Placement	2,281	2,259	2,188	1,804	24.4%	24.3%	24.1%	22.4%
Probation Releases	1,199	1,501	1,575	1,730	30.1%	26.6%	27.4%	27.1%
Direct Care Releases	82	122	126	114	47.6%	35.2%	36.5%	32.5%
Parole Placements	51	92	98	90	54.9%	44.6%	40.8%	38.9%
Parole Releases	46	63	109	120	41.3%	46.0%	42.2%	42.5%
<b>High Risk</b>								
Probation Placement	1,006	960	922	829	41.5%	41.9%	39.7%	39.6%
Probation Releases	652	755	780	793	40.2%	37.5%	39.1%	41.1%
Direct Care Releases	210	271	290	240	51.9%	49.8%	47.2%	42.9%
Parole Placements	162	203	233	181	56.2%	56.2%	51.1%	47.0%
Parole Releases	105	152	156	189	48.6%	56.6%	51.9%	51.9%

\* 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 Reincarceration Rates by Risk Levels in FY 2013-FY 2016, Tracked through FY 2018\*

	Total Juveniles			Reincarceration		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
<b>Low Risk</b>						
Direct Care Releases	16	9	12	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Placements	13	6	7	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Releases	13	11	14	7.7%	9.1%	0.0%
<b>Moderate Risk</b>						
Direct Care Releases	122	126	114	10.7%	14.3%	7.0%
Parole Placements	92	98	90	13.0%	16.3%	8.9%
Parole Releases	63	109	120	15.9%	16.5%	12.5%
<b>High Risk</b>						
Direct Care Releases	271	290	240	21.0%	22.1%	22.5%
Parole Placements	203	233	181	23.6%	25.3%	24.9%
Parole Releases	152	156	189	24.3%	23.7%	19.6%

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



## Diversion Plans

Rearrest and Reconviction Rates for Intakes in FY 2016-2017 with a Successful Diversion, Tracked through FY 2018\*

Time to Reoffense	Rearrest		Reconviction
	2016	2017	2016
3 months	3.8%	4.1%	1.1%
6 months	7.4%	7.3%	2.6%
12 months	13.5%	12.9%	5.6%
24 months	23.0%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	<i>5,517</i>	<i>5,212</i>	<i>5,517</i>

\* The sample year is determined by the intake date and not the estimated completion date.

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

- » 12-month rearrest rates for intakes with a successful diversion were 13.5% in FY 2016 and 12.9% in FY 2017.
- » 5.6% of intakes with a successful diversion in FY 2016 were reconvicted within 12 months of their intake date.
- » 5,631 juveniles had a first-time diversion plan in FY 2016 (regardless of successful completion); 15.0% were rearrested for a new offense within 12 months of their intake date.

## Post-D Detention with Programs

12-Month Recidivism Rates for Post-D Detention with Programs Releases in FY 2015-2017, Tracked through FY 2018\*

	Post-D Detention with Programs		
	2015	2016	2017
Rearrest	45.3%	58.6%	56.6%
Reconviction	36.7%	45.8%	N/A
Reincarceration	18.0%	22.1%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	<i>289</i>	<i>249</i>	<i>267</i>

\* 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 fluctuated between 45.3% and 58.6% since FY 2015.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for releases from post-D detention with programs were 36.7% in FY 2015 and 45.8% in FY 2016.

## VJCCCA

Rearrest Rates for Juveniles Placed in VJCCCA Programs and Juveniles Released from VJCCCA Programs in FY 2013-2017, Tracked through FY 2018\*

Time to Rearrest	Juveniles Placed in VJCCCA Programs					Juveniles Released from VJCCCA Programs				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
3 months	12.0%	12.9%	12.5%	12.4%	14.2%	11.2%	11.0%	10.9%	11.1%	12.1%
6 months	20.7%	21.6%	21.6%	21.0%	23.1%	18.6%	18.8%	18.8%	19.5%	19.9%
12 months	33.0%	33.8%	33.1%	33.3%	34.6%	30.2%	30.5%	30.8%	31.2%	32.0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>9,458</i>	<i>8,543</i>	<i>8,319</i>	<i>7,578</i>	<i>6,989</i>	<i>9,560</i>	<i>8,832</i>	<i>8,468</i>	<i>7,808</i>	<i>7,128</i>

\* VJCCCA samples use the first placement date or last release date in the FY, regardless of whether multiple programs are continuous or overlap FYs.

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

- » 12-month rearrest rates for juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs fluctuated between 33.0% and 34.6% since FY 2013.
- » 12-month rearrest rates for juveniles released from VJCCCA programs fluctuated between 30.2% and 32.0% since FY 2013.



## Direct Care Treatment Needs

### 12-Month Recidivism Rates for Direct Care Releases by Treatment Need in FY 2015-2017, Tracked through FY 2018\*

Treatment Need	Total Juveniles			Rearrest			Reconviction		Reincarceration	
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2015	2016
Aggression Management	423	306	302	53.4%	50.3%	55.6%	44.0%	39.9%	18.7%	16.3%
Sex Offender	82	69	46	34.1%	34.8%	34.8%	29.3%	29.0%	9.8%	13.0%
Substance Abuse	382	274	262	54.2%	53.3%	56.5%	45.3%	42.7%	19.6%	17.5%

\* Treatment need samples are subgroups of direct care releases and include juveniles with any type of treatment needs. One juvenile may be in multiple treatment need samples.

\* An assigned treatment need does not indicate treatment completion.

- » Direct care releases with a sex offender treatment need had lower rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration rates than direct care releases with an aggression management or substance abuse treatment need.

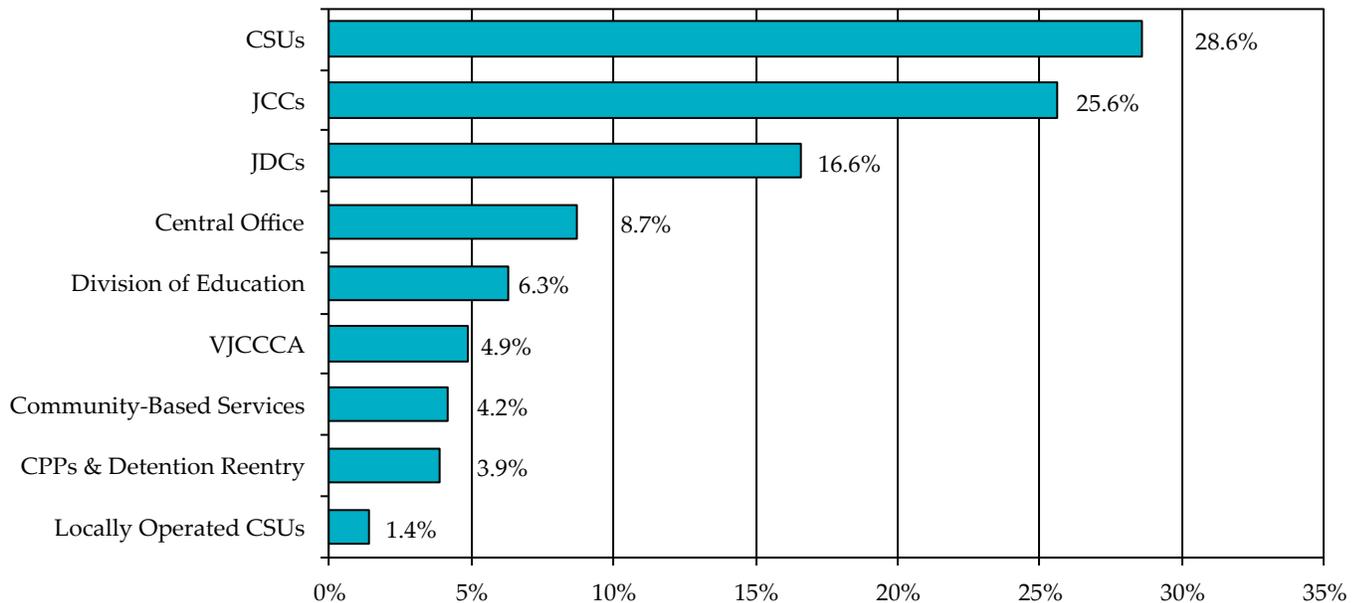




# 7 Expenditures and Staffing

## Expenditures

### DJJ Operating Expenditures, FY 2018\*



\* JCC expenditures include the CAP Unit, direct care admission and evaluations in the JDCs, and facilities that no longer house juveniles, including the operation of VPSTC.

- » DJJ expended a total of \$215,548,190.
- » 98.1% (\$211,415,505) was General Fund expenditures.
- » Transfer payments to localities for VJCCCA, JDCs, and locally operated CSUs accounted for 22.8% (\$49,183,260) of all expenditures.



## JCC Expenditures, FY 2018\*

<b>Bon Air</b>	
<b>Division of Residential Services</b>	
Administration	\$4,985,015
Classification	\$812,913
Food Services	\$1,907,573
Juvenile Supervision	\$20,884,038
Maintenance	\$3,513,784
Medical Services	\$5,587,722
Treatment Services	\$4,939,167
<i>Total for Division of Residential Services</i>	<i>\$42,630,212</i>
<b>Division of Education</b>	
Career & Technical Education	\$1,158,701
Instructional Leadership & Support Services	\$2,111,760
Youth Instructional Services	\$7,449,926
<i>Total for Division of Education</i>	<i>\$10,720,387</i>
<b>Total JCC Expenditures</b>	<b>\$53,350,599</b>

\* JCC expenditures are not comparable to previous reports due to improved methodology.

\* All JCC-related expenses are included. Expenditures for CPPs, detention reentry, other alternative placements, and facilities that do not house juveniles or provide office space for direct care staff, including VPSTC, are excluded.

## Direct Care Per Capita Cost, FY 2018\*

	<b>Expenditures</b>	<b>ADP</b>	<b>Per Capita</b>
<b>All Direct Care</b>	<b>\$62,771,448</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>\$187,473</b>
JCC: Division of Residential Services	\$42,630,212	216	\$197,005
JCC: Division of Education	\$10,720,387		\$49,542
CPPs	\$8,030,887	105	\$76,274
Detention Reentry	\$300,965	4	\$67,065
Contracted Alternative Placements	\$1,088,997	9	\$125,746

\* The direct care per capita calculations are not comparable to previous reports due to improved methodology.

\* All direct care-related expenses are included. Expenditures for facilities that do not house juveniles or provide office space for direct care staff, including VPSTC, are excluded.

\* Expenditures for operating the CAP Unit are allocated across placement types. Previously, these expenditures were included in the JCC expenditures.

\* Juveniles receiving admission and evaluation services in JDCs are included in the CPP totals.

\* 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.



## Staffing

### Direct Care Staffing (Filled Positions) as of June 30, 2018\*

Job Title	Bon Air	CAP	Total
<b>Division of Residential Services</b>			
Superintendent	1	N/A	1
Administrative Program Manager	N/A	1	1
Administrative/Other Staff	12	4	16
Assistant Superintendent	2	N/A	2
BSU Staff	31	N/A	31
Community Coordinator	18	N/A	18
Community Manager	4	N/A	4
Counselor	16	7	23
Counselor Supervisor	N/A	2	2
Food Service Staff	16	N/A	16
Health Services Staff	33	N/A	33
JCO/JCO Senior	N/A	2	2
Maintenance Staff	18	N/A	18
Operations Manager	2	N/A	2
Recreation Specialist	4	N/A	4
RS I/II	226	N/A	226
Security Coordinator	10	N/A	10
Security Manager	5	N/A	5
Security Specialist	42	N/A	42
Sergeant	N/A	1	1
<i>Total Filled Residential Services Positions</i>	<i>440</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>457</i>
<b>Division of Education</b>			
Principal	1	N/A	1
Assistant Principal	1	N/A	1
Instructor	49	N/A	49
Instructional Assistant	5	N/A	5
Guidance Counselor	3	N/A	3
Administrative/Other Staff	25	N/A	25
<i>Total Filled Education Positions</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>84</i>
<b>Total Filled Direct Care Positions</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>541</b>

\* Central Office staff, including RS trainees, are not included. Contracted personnel are not included.

\* Administrative/Other Staff under the Division of Residential Services include a support technician, an institutional safety officer, office services staff, an administrative assistant, and a volunteer coordinator.

\* BSU staff assigned to the CAP Unit are included under Bon Air JCC.

\* Administrative/Other Staff under the Division of Education include an academic progress specialist, an assessment specialist, a behavior analyst, behavior specialists, compliance specialists, education transition specialists, an instructional coach, instructional technology resource teachers, library assistants, a media specialist, program support technicians, a school psychologist, a student academic service specialist, and a teacher mentor specialist.

- » With the transformation of the JCCs from a correctional model to the CTM, most 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, community coordinator, RS) to reflect the change in responsibilities. (See page 41 for CTM program details.)
- » 41.9% of filled direct care positions were RSs I or II.



## CSU Staffing (Filled Positions) as of June 30, 2018\*

CSU	Director/Deputy Director	Supervisor/ Manager	PO/Senior PO	Administrative/ Other Staff	Total
1	2	3	18	6	29
2	2	3	22	7	34
2A	1	1	5	3	10
3	1	3	13	5	22
4	2	7	30	9	48
5	1	1	10	4	16
6	1	2	7	5	15
7	1	5	24	8	38
8	1	3	16	5	25
9	1	3	11	5.5	20.5
10	1	2	10	5.5	18.5
11	1	2	12	5	20
12	1	3	20	5	29
13	2	6	22	6	36
14	1	5	24	6	36
15	1	6	21	8	36
16	1	4	13	6.5	24.5
18	1	3	10	4	18
20L	0	2	7	2	11
20W	1	1	4	1	7
21	1	2	11	3	17
22	1	2	13	6	22
23	1	1	5	2	9
23A	1	2	9.5	4	16.5
24	1	3	16	5	25
25	1	2	11	5	19
26	1	3	12	3	19
27	1	3	15	5.5	24.5
28	1	1	7	4	13
29	1	2	8	5	16
30	1	2	10	4	17
31	1	6	25.75	6	38.75
<i>Total Filled Positions</i>	35	94	442.25	159	730.25

\* CSUs 17 and 19 are not included because they are locally funded. One locally funded PO in CSU 15 is not included.

\* Central Office staff are not included.

\* POs/Senior POs include intake, probation, and parole staff.

\* Administrative/Other Staff include fiscal technicians, office services staff, operations program assistants, program support technicians, secretaries, and a psychologist.

» 60.6% of filled positions in the CSUs were POs and Senior POs.



# 8 Appendices

## Appendix A: “Other” Categories

The following were combined into “Other” groups:

### “Delinquent - Miscellaneous/Other” Offense Category

- » Abortion
- » Accomplice
- » Agriculture, Horticulture, & Food
- » Animals
- » Arrests
- » Bail
- » Boating
- » Bribery
- » Conservation
- » Conspiracy
- » Dangerous Conduct
- » Family Offense
- » Fare, Fail to Pay, etc.
- » Fire Protection/Safety
- » Gambling
- » Game, Fish, Wildlife
- » Interstate Compact
- » Judicial Reviews
- » J&DR District Court - Other
- » Labor
- » Mental Health
- » Miscellaneous Crime
- » Ordinance, City or County
- » Peace, Conservator of the
- » Perjury
- » Prisoners
- » Racketeer/Corrupt Organization
- » Riot and Unlawful Assembly
- » School - Student’s Behavior
- » School Attendance
- » Solicitation
- » Supervision Violation
- » Tax Laws
- » Terrorism
- » Trade and Commerce
- » Violent Activities
- » Waters, Ports, & Harbors

### “Status/Other - Other” Offense Category

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

### “Other” Juvenile Intake Decisions

- » Accepted via ICJ
- » Adult Criminal
- » Consent Agreement Signed
- » Pending
- » Returned to Out-of-State
- » Returned to Probation Supervision
- » Shelter Care Only

### “Other” Detention Dispositional Statuses

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



## Appendix B: CSUs and FIPS (Ordered by CSU)\*

CSU	Name	FIPS	CSU	Name	FIPS	CSU	Name	FIPS
1	Chesapeake	550	13	Richmond	760	25	Augusta Co.	015
2	Virginia Beach	810	14	Henrico Co.	087	25	Bath Co.	017
2A	Accomack Co.	001	15	Caroline Co.	033	25	Botetourt Co.	023
2A	Northampton Co.	131	15	Essex Co.	057	25	Craig Co.	045
3	Portsmouth	740	15	Hanover Co.	085	25	Highland Co.	091
4	Norfolk	710	15	King George Co.	099	25	Rockbridge Co.	163
5	Isle of Wight Co.	093	15	Lancaster Co.	103	25	Buena Vista	530
5	Southampton Co.	175	15	Northumberland Co.	133	25	Covington	580
5	Franklin	620	15	Richmond Co.	159	25	Lexington	678
5	Suffolk	800	15	Spotsylvania Co.	177	25	Staunton	790
6	Brunswick Co.	025	15	Stafford Co.	179	25	Waynesboro	820
6	Greensville Co.	081	15	Westmoreland Co.	193	26	Clarke Co.	043
6	Prince George Co.	149	15	Fredericksburg	630	26	Frederick Co.	069
6	Surry Co.	181	16	Albemarle Co.	003	26	Page Co.	139
6	Sussex Co.	183	16	Culpeper Co.	047	26	Rockingham Co.	165
6	Emporia	595	16	Fluvanna Co.	065	26	Shenandoah Co.	171
6	Hopewell	670	16	Goochland Co.	075	26	Warren Co.	187
7	Newport News	700	16	Greene Co.	079	26	Harrisonburg	660
8	Hampton	650	16	Louisa Co.	109	26	Winchester	840
9	Charles City Co.	036	16	Madison Co.	113	27	Carroll Co.	035
9	Gloucester Co.	073	16	Orange Co.	137	27	Floyd Co.	063
9	James City Co.	095	16	Charlottesville	540	27	Grayson Co.	077
9	King and Queen Co.	097	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			

\* The table above reflects the CSUs and FIPS in FY 2018. Effective in FY 2019, Bland Co. (FIPS 021) and Giles Co. (FIPS 071) are part of CSU 27.



## 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			

\* The table above reflects the CSUs and FIPS in FY 2018. Effective in FY 2019, Bland Co. (FIPS 021) and Giles Co. (FIPS 071) are part of CSU 27.



# 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
<b>1. Most Serious Alleged Offense (see reverse for examples of offenses in each category)</b>	
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
<b>2. Additional Charges in this Referral</b>	
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
<b>3. Prior Adjudications of Guilt (includes continued adjudications with "evidence sufficient to finding of guilt")</b>	
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
<b>4. Petitions Pending Adjudication or Disposition (exclude deferred adjudications)</b>	
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
<b>5. Supervision Status</b>	
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
<b>6. History of Failure to Appear (within past 12 months)</b>	
Two or more petitions/warrants/dispositions 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
<b>7. History of Escape/ Runaways (within past 12 months)</b>	
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
<b>8. TOTAL SCORE</b> .....	_____

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

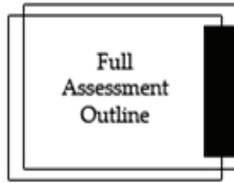
Parent unwilling to provide appropriate supervision  
 Parent unable to provide appropriate supervision  
 Juvenile has significant mental health problem/  
 limited mental capacity  
 Juvenile has significant substance abuse problem  
 Juvenile has violated conditions of a detention alternative  
 Juvenile is an explicit threat to flee if released  
 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/  
 limited mental capacity  
 Juvenile has significant substance abuse problem  
 Offense less serious than indicated by charge  
 Juvenile regularly attends school/work  
 Other mitigating factor  
 DAI indicates detention alternative/detention alternative unavailable



# Appendix D: YASI



## Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument



### 1 Legal History

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

### 2 Family

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

### 3 School

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

### 4 Community and Peers

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



## Appendix D, continued: YASI

### 5 Alcohol and Drug

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

### 6 Mental Health

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

### 7 Aggression

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

### 8 Attitudes

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

### 9 Skills

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

### 10 Employment and Free Time

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



## Appendix E: Probation and Parole Statuses

A continuous probation case is defined as a primary status followed by any combination of primary or linking statuses with no more than five days between statuses. A continuous parole case is defined as a primary status followed by any combination of primary or linking statuses with no more than 30 days between statuses. The levels of parole require different numbers of contacts per month, with Level 4 requiring the most contacts. ADP and LOS for both probation and parole are calculated using only the primary statuses.

### Primary Probation Statuses

- » Probation - Contacts Less Than 1 Per Month
- » Probation (Low)
- » Probation (Moderate)
- » Probation (High)
- » Intensive Probation Supervision
- » Residential Placement (Not JDC or Direct Care)

### Linking Probation Statuses

- » 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

### Primary 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

### Linking Parole Statuses

- » 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: 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 were defined by an anticipated minimum and maximum number of months that the juvenile would remain with DJJ. The actual LOS may have varied due to institutional offenses or failure to complete mandatory or recommended treatment.

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

1. Table I assigned the level of severity for (a) the committing MSO and (b) the prior MSO. The resulting two numbers were combined in a pattern of (a)-(b) for further calculation.
2. Table II accounted for chronic offense behavior that may have increased the juvenile's initial LOS calculation. The juvenile's entire delinquent and criminal histories, except the two offenses used in Table I, were examined; one point was assigned for each Class 1 misdemeanor, and two points were assigned for each felony. A chronicity score of less than 8 points did not affect LOS, a chronicity score of 8 to 11 points increased LOS by three months, and a chronicity score of 12 or more points increased 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 previous adjudications were assigned Level 1 for the prior MSO.

**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 were not held more than 12 months without departmental review.



## Appendix F, 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 committing MSO 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 juvenile's behavior, facility adjustment, and progress in treatment.

### Committing MSO

- » 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

Committing MSO**		Risk Level			
		A	B	C	D
<b>Tier I</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Misdemeanor Offenses</li> <li>• Violations of Parole</li> </ul>	2-4 months*	3-6 months*	5-8 months*	6-9 months*
<b>Tier II</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-person Felony Offenses</li> </ul>	3-6 months*	5-8 months*	6-9 months*	7-10 months*
<b>Tier III</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Person Felony Offenses</li> </ul>	5-8 months*	6-9 months*	7-10 months*	9-12 months*
<b>Tier IV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Class 1 and 2 Felony Offenses</li> </ul>	6-9 months*	7-10 months*	9-12 months*	9-15 months*
<b>Tier V</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Treatment Override</li> </ul>	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 underlying MSO.





