

Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice

DATA RESOURCE GUIDE

FISCAL YEAR 2019



Data Resource Guide

Fiscal Year 2019

Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice
Valerie P. Boykin, Director
December 2019



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 2019 Appropriation Act.

Executive Summary

This report provides an overview of the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), highlighting fiscal year (FY) 2019 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 juvenile population forecasts, recidivism analyses, and 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 2018-2019

- » Intake complaints decreased 3.6% from 183,138 to 176,565.
 - › Domestic relations and child welfare (DR/CW) intake complaints decreased 1.3% from 132,100 to 130,317.
 - › Juvenile intake complaints decreased 9.4% from 51,038 to 46,248.
- » VJCCCA placements decreased 5.1% from 11,101 to 10,540.
- » JDC detainments decreased 12.1% from 7,291 to 6,408.
- » JDC average daily population (ADP) decreased 16.1% from 620 to 520.
- » Direct care admissions increased 3.1% from 325 to 335.
- » Direct care ADP increased 0.9% from 335 to 338.
- » Juvenile correctional center (JCC) ADP decreased 6.9% from 216 to 201.

Juvenile Characteristics, FY 2019

- » The average ages of juveniles were as follows:
 - › Juvenile intake cases – 15.8
 - › New probation cases – 15.6
 - › Detainments – 16.3
 - › Direct care admissions – 17.0
 - › Direct care releases – 18.0
- » 72.8% of juvenile intake complaints were diversion-eligible. The initial intake decision was resolved or diverted for 26.6% of juvenile intake complaints.
 - › Of the 8,725 juvenile intake complaints with an eligible diversion plan, 79.3% had successful outcomes.
- » 15.2% of all juvenile intake cases, 38.7% of all new probation cases, and 89.8% of all commitments were for felony offenses.
 - › 58.2% 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:
 - › 94.9% appeared to have significant symptoms of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), conduct disorder (CD), oppositional defiant disorder (ODD), or substance use disorder; 66.9% appeared to have significant symptoms of other mental health disorders.
 - › 95.2% had an aggression management treatment need.
 - › 84.2% had a substance abuse treatment need.
 - › 8.7% had a sex offender treatment need.



Length of Stay (LOS) Averages, FY 2019

Average LOSs were as follows:

- » JDC releases
 - › Pre-dispositional – 24.1 days
 - › Post-dispositional without programs – 14.3 days
 - › Post-dispositional with programs – 144.6 days
- » Probation releases – 12.0 months
- » Parole releases – 9.8 months
- » Direct care releases – 13.0 months

Forecast, FY 2020-2025

- » The JDC forecast projects that the ADP will decline to 457 in FY 2020 and will remain stable through FY 2025.
- » The direct care forecast projects that the ADP will increase to 350 in FY 2020 and will vary slightly between 348 and 359 through FY 2025.

Reconviction Rates for FY 2014-2017, Tracked through FY 2019

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

- » Probation placements: 23.5-24.2%.
- » Direct care releases: 40.1-44.4%.
- » Parole placements: 44.9-52.0%.

Expenditures, FY 2019

- » DJJ expended a total of \$218,425,024.
- » DJJ's total direct care per capita cost was \$187,179.
 - › The per capita cost for Bon Air JCC was \$257,678.
 - › The per capita cost for community placement programs (CPPs) was \$69,703.
 - › The per capita cost for detention reentry programs was \$90,354.
 - › The per capita cost for contracted alternative placements was \$206,089.





Table of Contents

1	<i>Introduction and Overview</i>	1
	Agency Description	1
	Terminology	4
	Types of Juvenile Dispositions	9
	Juveniles in Circuit Court	10
	Regional Map	11
	Juvenile Justice System Process	12
	DJJ System Flow Chart	13
	DJJ Historical Timeline	14
	Data in the DRG	17
2	<i>Programs and Services</i>	19
	Community Programs	19
	VJCCA	36
	JDCs	39
	Direct Care	44
3	<i>Special Topics</i>	61
	Revision of the LOS Guidelines	61
	Standardized Disposition Matrix	65
	Virginia Longitudinal Data System	67
4	<i>Trends</i>	69
	10-Year Trends	69
5	<i>Forecasts</i>	75
	Factors Impacting the Populations	75
	JDC Population	76
	Direct Care Population	77
6	<i>Recidivism</i>	81
	Methodology	81
	12-Month Recidivism Rate Overview	83
	Probation	84
	Direct Care	87
	Parole	89
	Risk Levels	94
	Diversion Plans	96
	VJCCA	97
	Post-D Detention with Programs	97
7	<i>Expenditures and Staffing</i>	99
	Expenditures	99
	Staffing	101
8	<i>Appendices</i>	103
	Appendix A: “Other” Categories	103
	Appendix B: CSUs and FIPS	104
	Appendix C: DAI	106
	Appendix D: YASI	108
	Appendix E: Probation and Parole Statuses	110
	Appendix F: LOS Guidelines for Indeterminately Committed Juveniles	111
	Appendix G: Standardized Disposition Matrix	113





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); one JCC; nine community placement programs (CPPs); eight detention reentry programs; and 16 group homes, shelters, and independent living programs. The Board of Juvenile Justice regulates and provides oversight for these programs and facilities. Additionally, DJJ contracts with providers for a variety of services.

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 court-involved juveniles, 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. Individual 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 return successfully 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, and 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. Partners include the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court of Virginia and the Departments of State Police, Corrections, Emergency Management, Fire Programs, Forensic Science, Health, and Military Affairs.

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 DJJ's expectations.

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; continue to recruit, retain, and develop a team of highly skilled and motivated staff; and align 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. New procedures and intake-specific training and regional meetings encouraged CSUs to prioritize diversion for eligible juveniles. CSUs received training and coaching with a renewed focus on using standardized tools to assist with decision-making. CSU staff were trained in Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS), an evidence-based structured format to provide intervention and skill-building to court-involved juveniles, and the Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument (YASI), an evidence-based tool to assess risk and needs and assist with decisions regarding recommendations, probation plans, and treatment programs for juveniles. DJJ also crafted new procedures and engaged in more training to effectively guide the use and application of the Detention Assessment Instrument (DAI). Lastly, DJJ developed a Standardized Disposition Matrix (SDM) to provide consistent and data-driven disposition recommendations to courts.

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, detention reentry programs, and other contracted treatment programs. As of the end of FY 2019, nine JDCs had CPPs, and eight JDCs had detention reentry programs.

In order to reform treatment and rehabilitation practices in the JCCs, DJJ implemented the Community Treatment Model (CTM). 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 group processing to address concerns and accomplishments within the unit. In doing so, staff develop treatment-oriented relationships with the juveniles and act as advocates.

The Division of Education has reformed its delivery of educational services and its behavioral approach, which improved student outcomes. The master schedule 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 2018, Tier 1 of Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS) was implemented, which identifies proactive strategies for defining, teaching, and supporting appropriate student behaviors to create a positive classroom and school environment. In 2019, the Division of Education began using digital curriculum delivery, providing access to more course offerings across a wider range of disciplines for students. The Division of Education also has established partnerships with the nine CPPs to support post-secondary programming for direct care juveniles in their placements.

Research has shown that family engagement is critical for the ongoing success of youth during their commitment and transition back into the community. 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. Lastly, DJJ hired a family engagement co-

ordinator and a family advocate to serve as a voice and support for families of juveniles in direct care.

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.

Despite the General Assembly's support, the plan to build a small facility in the Eastern region has not yet been realized due to resistance from local communities. DJJ continues the pursuit to build two smaller, treatment-oriented facilities, ideally in the Eastern and Central regions. DJJ is working with the Department of General Services (DGS) to explore options.

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

ACE: Adverse Childhood Experience

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

CANS: Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths

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}: Child in Need of Supervision

CPMT: Community Policy and Management Team

CPP: Community Placement Program

CQI: Continuous Quality Improvement

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

CVIU: Cover Virginia Incarcerated Unit

CY: Calendar Year

DAI: Detention Assessment Instrument

DBHDS: Virginia Department of Behavioral Health
and Developmental Services

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

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

FFT: Functional Family Therapy

FIPS: Federal Information Processing Standards

FY: Fiscal Year

GED[®]: General Educational Development

HFW: High Fidelity Wraparound

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	SDM: Standardized Disposition Matrix
JCO: Juvenile Correctional Officer	SGA: Student Government Association
JDAI: Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative	SOL: Standards of Learning
JDC: Juvenile Detention Center	SOP: Standard Operating Procedure
JP: Juvenile Profile	SPEP™: Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol
LEA: Local Education Agency	SPSHS: Secretary of Public Safety and Homeland Security
LOS: Length of Stay (used for probation, detention, direct care, and parole)	SY: School Year
LOS Guidelines: LOS Guidelines for Indeterminately Committed Juveniles	TF-CBT: Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
LRD: Late Release Date	TDO: Temporary Detention Order
MAP®: Measures of Academic Progress	UCR: Uniform Crime Reporting
MAYSI: Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument	VADOC: Virginia Department of Corrections
MHSTP: Mental Health Services Transition Plan	VCC: Virginia Crime Code
MOA: Memorandum of Agreement	VCCS: Virginia Community College System
MOE: Maintenance of Effort	VCIN: Virginia Criminal Information Network
MSO: Most Serious Offense	VCSC: Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission
MST: Multi-Systemic Therapy	VDOE: Virginia Department of Education
OCS: Virginia Office of Children’s Services	VEC: Virginia Employment Commission
ODD: Oppositional Defiant Disorder	VJCCCA: Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act
OJJDP: United States Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	VLDS: Virginia Longitudinal Data System
PBIS: Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports	VPSTC: Virginia Public Safety Training Center
PREA: Prison Rape Elimination Act	VSCC: Virginia State Crime Commission
PO: Probation/Parole Officer	VSP: Virginia Department of State Police
Post-D: Post-Dispositional	VTSS: Virginia Tiered Systems of Supports
Pre-D: Pre-Dispositional	YASI: Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument
QA: Quality Assurance	W!SE: Working in Support of Education
RDC: Reception and Diagnostic Center	WRS: Workplace Readiness Skills
RNR: Risk-Needs-Responsivity	
RS: Resident Specialist	
RSC: Regional Service Coordinator	
RTI: Response to Intervention	
SCHEV: State Council of Higher Education for Virginia	

Definitions

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

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, they are adjudicated delinquent for the offense.

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

Blended Sentence: 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.

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 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 effort to maintain school attendance, (ii) runs away from family or lawful custodian on more than one occasion, or (iii) escapes from or leaves a court-ordered residential place-

ment 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 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 1 of one year to June 30 of the following year. For example, FY 2019 began July 1, 2018, and ended June 30, 2019.

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.

Parole: a period of supervision and monitoring of a juvenile in the community following 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 build and maintain 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 self; 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 FY or CY. For example, the first quarter of FY 2019 began July 1, 2018, and ended September 30, 2018.

Recidivism Rate: the percentage of individuals who commit a subsequent offense, measured in this report by rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration. See definitions on page 81.

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*.

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*.

Subsequent Commitment: commitments to DJJ received after the juvenile was admitted to direct care that require a recalculation of the original LOS. 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 also may result in an adult jail or prison sentence rather than a subsequent commitment to DJJ.

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 self or others to the extent that a severe or irreversible injury is likely to result, or (b) is experiencing a serious deterioration of the ability to care for oneself in a developmentally age-appropriate manner; and (ii) the minor is in need of inpatient treatment for a mental illness and is reasonably likely to benefit from the proposed treatment. A TDO is for a brief period of time (up to 96 hours) for treatment and evaluation and pending a subsequent review of the admission (the minor may be released or involuntarily committed at the hearing). See Article 16 of Chapter 11 of Title 16.1 of the *Code of Virginia* (§ 16.1-335 et seq.).

Transfer: the J&DR district court, after consideration of specific statutory factors, determines the J&DR district court is not the proper court for the proceedings involving a juvenile 14 years of age or older at the time of the offense who is accused of a felony and transfers jurisdiction to the circuit court. See page 10.

Transfer Hearing: a hearing in the J&DR district court wherein the judge determines whether the J&DR district court should retain jurisdiction or transfer the case for criminal proceedings in circuit court. A transfer hearing is initiated by the attorney for the Commonwealth filing a motion in the J&DR district court for a hearing. The judge must determine that the act would be a felony if committed by an adult

and examine issues of competency, the juvenile's history, and specific statutory factors. Any juvenile convicted in circuit court after transfer will be treated as an adult in all future criminal cases. See § 16.1-269.1 of the *Code of Virginia*.

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

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

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 generally 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

Pursuant to § 16.1-269.1 et seq. of the *Code of Virginia*, 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 is 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 receives 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 allegedly 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

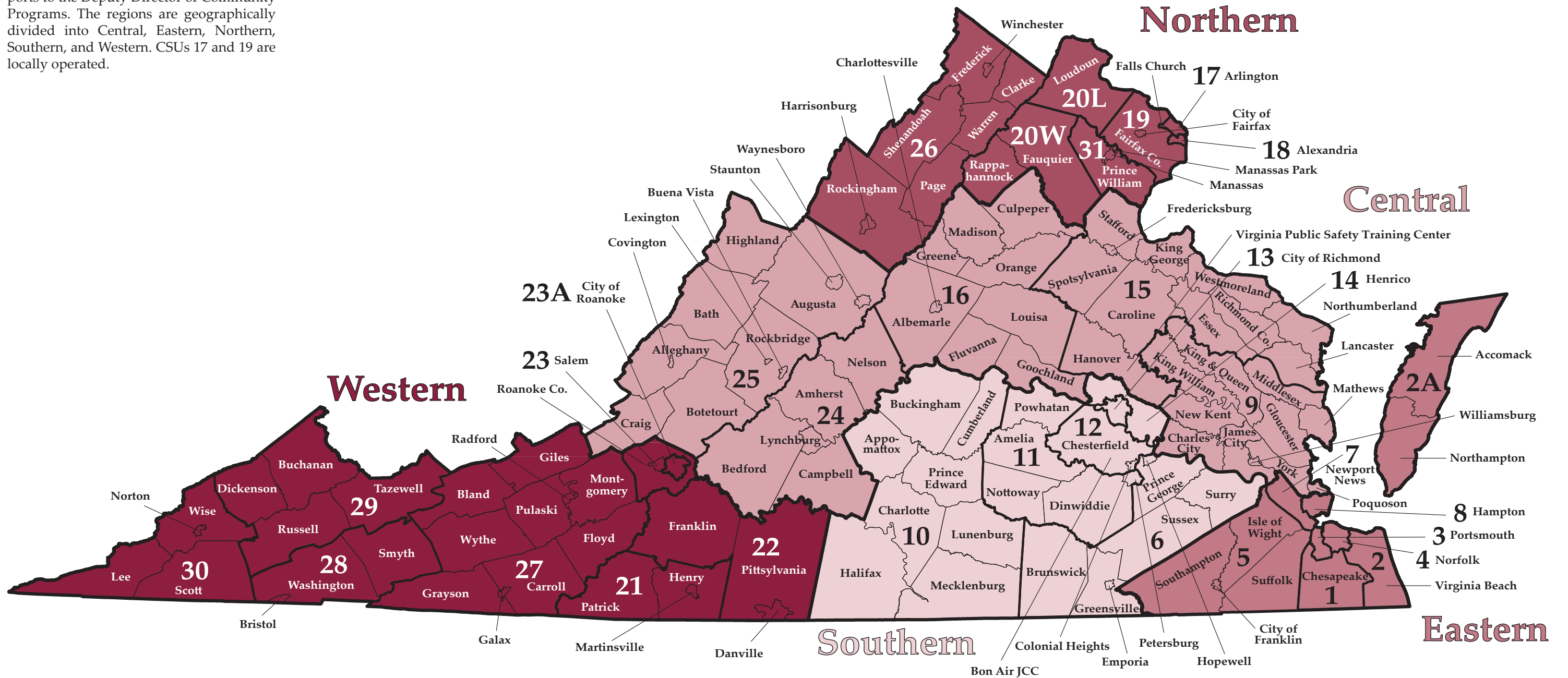
Circuit court judges may sentence juveniles transferred or certified to their courts to juvenile dispositions, adult sentences, or both. For example, when a juvenile receives a blended sentence, the court orders the juvenile to serve the beginning of their sentence with DJJ and a later portion in an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

According to a VCSC study, one-third of juveniles convicted of felonies in circuit court in FY 2017 were given a disposition involving DJJ. The other two-thirds of juveniles were sentenced to prison, jail, or adult probation.



Regional Map

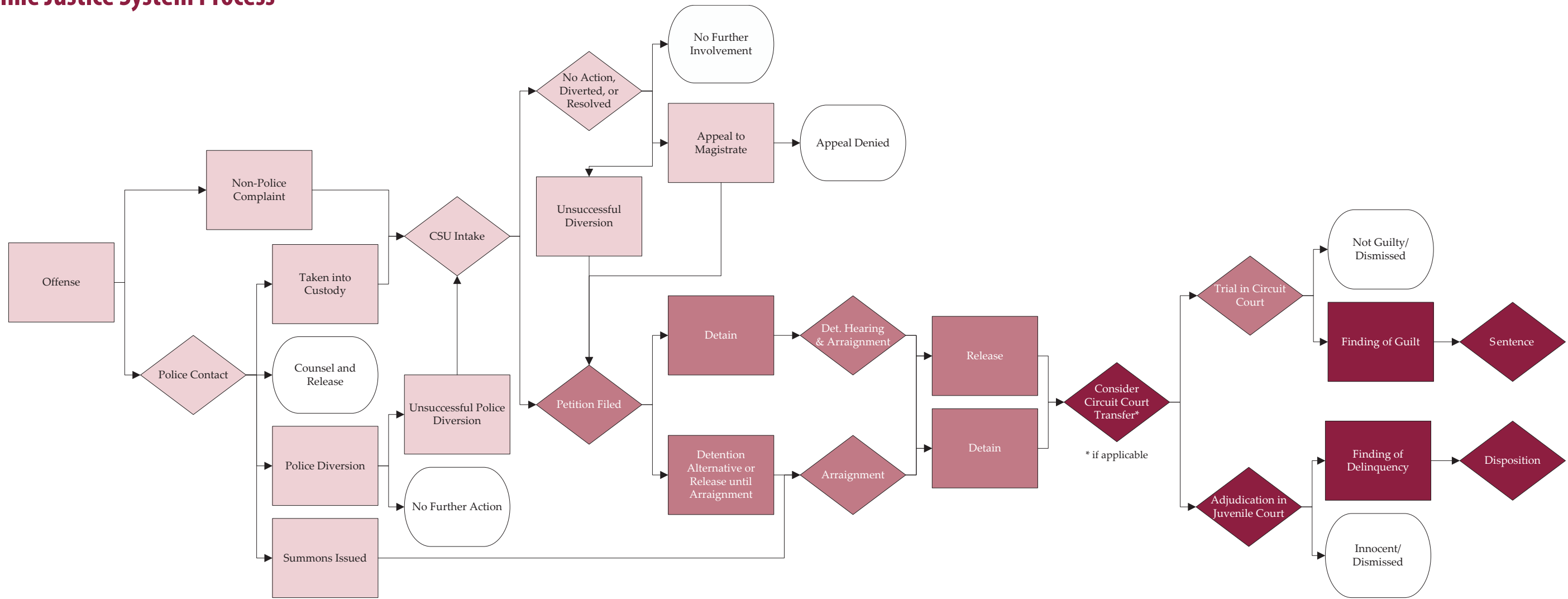
DJJ's Division of Community Programs is organized into five regions, each overseen by a regional program manager who reports to the Deputy Director of Community Programs. The regions are geographically divided into Central, Eastern, Northern, Southern, and Western. CSUs 17 and 19 are locally operated.



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 against a juvenile, an individual (e.g., parents, agency representatives, law enforcement personnel) may file a complaint with an intake officer.
- » 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

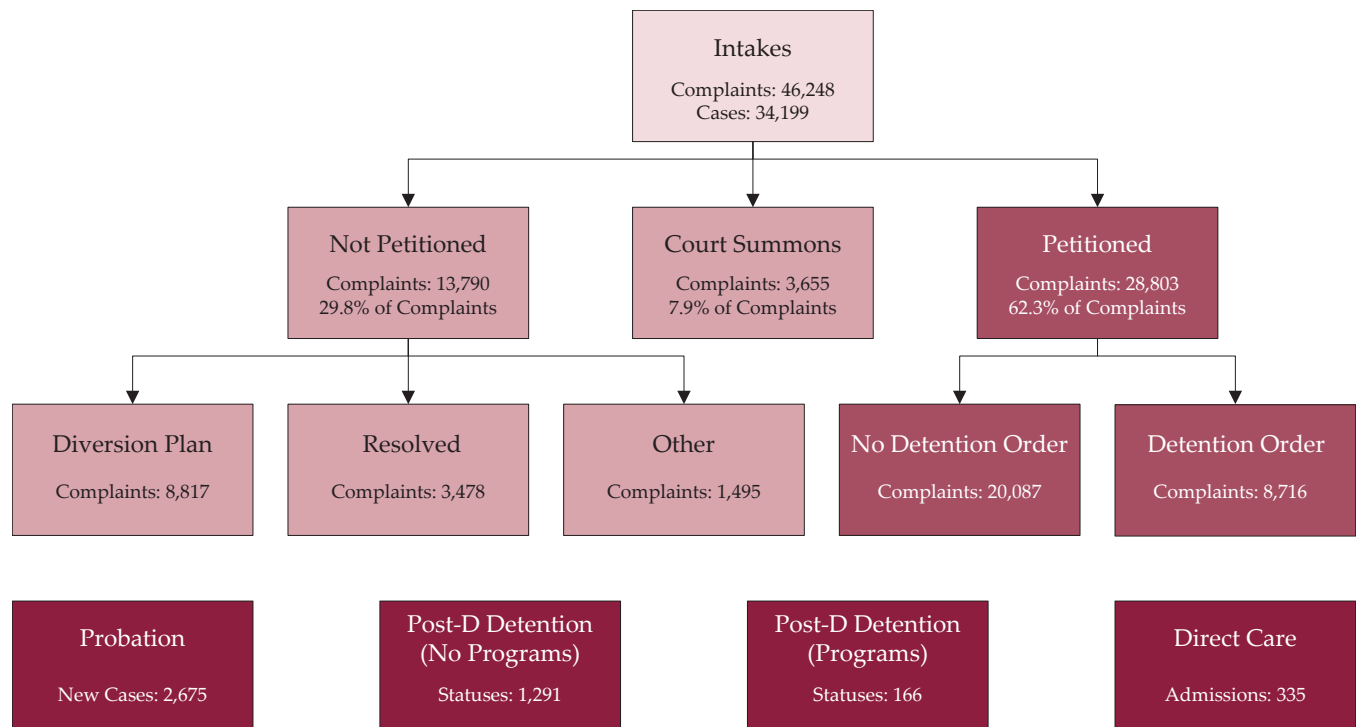
- » The filing of a petition initiates official court action on the complaint.
- » If the intake officer releases the juvenile, the next court appearance is the arraignment, where the juvenile is informed of the offenses charged in the petition, advised of the right to an attorney, and may be asked to 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 decisions 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 2019*



* Not all CSUs receive and enter all court summons paperwork.

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

* "Resolved" and "Other" are not comparable to previous reports due to recategorization. "Resolved" includes the following intake decisions: referred to another agency, resolved, returned to probation supervision, and unofficial counseling. "Other" includes the following intake decisions: adult criminal, accepted by ICJ, consent agreement signed, detention order only, pending, returned to out-of-state, shelter care only, and unfounded.

* 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 2019; they do not necessarily connect to the intakes or intake decisions above.

Intakes

- » There were 34,199 juvenile intake cases and 46,248 juvenile intake complaints. An intake case may be comprised of one or more intake complaints. There was an average of 1.4 juvenile intake complaints per case.

Intake Decisions

- » A petition was filed for 62.3% of the juvenile intake complaints.
- » 7.9% 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 be issued to juveniles for only certain offenses, such as traffic offenses, low-level alcohol or marijuana offenses, and select violations of local ordinances.
- » Of the remaining juvenile intake complaints, 63.9% had a diversion plan, and 25.2% were resolved.

Dispositions

- » Of probation, post-D detention, and direct care dispositions, probation was the most common.
- » There were 2,675 new probation cases, 1,291 statuses for post-D detention without programs, 166 statuses for post-D detention with programs, and 335 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



-
- 1965:** Natural Bridge Youth Learning Center became the first Virginia juvenile facility to be racially integrated. The Janie Porter Barrett Industrial School was racially integrated.
-
- 1966:** Administration of the Mobile Psychiatric Clinic transferred to the Division of Youth Services within the Department of Welfare and Institutions.
-
- 1969:** RDC opened in Bon Air, Virginia (Chesterfield County), resulting in the closure of the Mobile Psychiatric Clinic.
-
- 1972:** The General Assembly established 31 J&DR court districts with full-time judges who were appointed by the General Assembly to six-year terms.
- The General Assembly enacted legislation creating state-operated probation services to be administered by the Division of Youth Services under the Department of Welfare and Institutions. Localities were given the option to remain locally operated or allow the state to assume control.
-
- 1974:** The Department of Welfare and Institutions was separated into the Department of Welfare (later to be 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.

2019: The CPP capacity increased from 94 beds to 104 beds.

DJJ Transformation Accomplishments

Since launching the Transformation Plan, DJJ has achieved progress and successes in all four goals of the plan. Highlights of FY 2019 accomplishments include the following:

Reduce:

- » DJJ conducted its first Intake Summit, and an intake procedure was modified to provide guidance on diversions.
- » SDM was piloted in five localities; educational meetings and trainings were held, leading to revisions to the draft of practices and procedures.
- » Access to evidence-based services was expanded, with FFT and MST reaching 97% of localities and TF-CBT and HFW reaching more than 70% of localities.
- » Direct care alternative placements increased in both capacity and utilization. As of July 2019, alternative placements housed 44.4% of the direct care population. In FY 2019, 56.0% of direct care releases received treatment in these types of placements instead of a JCC.

Reform:

- » Juvenile and staff safety improved; both the rates of aggressive incidents at Bon Air JCC and the number of workers' compensation claims filed decreased.
- » Post-secondary college and enrichment opportunities were expanded at Bon Air JCC; enrollment increased by 78%, potentially increasing access to employment opportunities upon reentry.

Replace:

- » Non-JCC placement options for committed juveniles include CPPs, detention reentry programs, residential treatment facilities, and group homes, for a total of over 30 non-JCC treatment placement options.

Sustain:

- » Several divisions completed staff composition and compensation reviews, with more scheduled in FY 2020.
- » DJJ provided CPPs with training for Aggression Replacement Training, CTM, Girls' Circle, and YASI.
- » DJJ partnered with Vanderbilt University to bring SPEP™ to Virginia; DJJ also partnered with Child Trends to evaluate the RSC service delivery model and reentry services.



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.
- » Juvenile intake complaint initial decisions are not comparable to previous reports. Complaints returned to probation supervision were categorized as "Other" in previous reports but are now categorized as resolved. Unfounded complaints were combined with resolved in previous reports but are now a separate category. 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.
- » 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 statutory maximum penalty and then their highest primary offense score on VCSC's guidelines. Next, misdemeanors are ranked by their statutory maximum penalty. 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 on DJJ's website.
- » 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 reports prior to FY 2018 due to software updates.
- » Some localities utilize multiple JDCs. In the map on page 39, the localities served are determined by the highest number of detainments.
- » Subsequent commitments are excluded except where otherwise specified. An offense that occurred while in direct care also may 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 toward 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 may not be comparable between FYs.





2 Programs and Services

Community Programs

The Division of Community Programs is responsible for all CSUs and community-based services for individuals who come in contact with the juvenile justice system. The Division provides a continuum of community-based interventions to juveniles and families through partnerships with localities, non-profits, and private entities. The Division includes CSUs, practice improvement and community-based funding, and reentry.

Juvenile Intake

Intake services are available 24 hours a day 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. When appropriate, the intake officer may develop a diversion plan, which may include informal counseling or monitoring and/or 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. 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 history reports, constitute the majority of the reports completed by CSU personnel. These reports describe the social ad-

justment and circumstances of juveniles and their families. Some reports 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 re-offending and determining strengths and 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, determine the level of supervision needed based on risk classification, and recommend the most appropriate disposition to the court.

Other instruments and reports completed by CSU personnel may include substance abuse assessments, ACE screening, 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 on criteria defined in the *Code of Virginia*.

Probation

DJJ strives to achieve a balanced and evidence-based approach in its probation practices, focusing on the prin-



ciples of public safety, accountability, and competency development. DJJ uses a risk-based system of probation with those juveniles classified as the highest risk to reoffend receiving the most intensive supervision 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, substance abuse treatment, and other community-based services. These programs and services are provided through local VJCCCA-funded services or statewide by a network of approved public and private providers from which the CSUs purchase services for juveniles and their families primarily through DJJ's RSC service delivery model. (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. (See Appendix E for an overview of parole statuses.)

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, life skills coaching, career readiness training, 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 primarily through DJJ's RSC service delivery model.

EPICS

As part of the overall agency transformation, DJJ is focusing on providing the appropriate interventions to juveniles to match their identified needs. CSUs are actively implementing the eight evidence-based principles, with emphasis on the RNR practice model. This model is based on the "Principles of Effective Intervention."

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. Planning for reentry begins at commitment through collaboration with direct care staff, POs, reentry advocates, and juveniles and their families in order to create a seamless transition and improve outcomes. Reentry advocates are assigned regionally to connect juveniles and families with benefits, employment services, and other resources. (See pages 44-49 for more information on services for juveniles in direct care.)

RSCs and DJJ's 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 on its continuum of services and alternative placements that offers 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. DJJ has 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. 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, the RSCs have increased access to MST and FFT, two evidence-based family interventions that are now available in 97% of cities and counties in Virginia. As of the end of FY 2019, the RSCs have 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 2019, a total of 994 juveniles were referred to AMI, and 2,118 services were approved/authorized. A total of 990 juveniles were referred to EBA, and 2,121 services were approved/authorized.

See page 48 for more information about the 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.



Intake Complaints, FY 2017-2019

DR/CW Complaints	2017	2018	2019
Custody	64,035	60,682	59,591
Support/Desertion	18,908	17,230	16,796
Protective Order/ECO	16,608	16,597	16,586
Visitation	39,439	37,591	37,344
Total DR/CW Complaints	138,990	132,100	130,317
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	11,763	10,584	8,623
Class 1 Misdemeanor	19,738	18,426	17,875
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	4,370	4,343	4,101
CHINS/CHINSup	8,916	8,782	7,611
Other			
TDO	1,027	939	1,150
Technical Violation	6,592	5,914	4,921
Traffic	1,410	1,298	1,190
Other	718	752	777
Total Juvenile Complaints	54,534	51,038	46,248
Total Complaints	193,524	183,138	176,565

- » 73.8% of total intake complaints were DR/CW complaints in FY 2019, and 26.2% were juvenile complaints.
- » DR/CW complaints decreased from 132,100 in FY 2018 to 130,317 in FY 2019, a decrease of 1.3%.
- » Juvenile complaints decreased from 51,038 in FY 2018 to 46,248 in FY 2019, a decrease of 9.4%.
- » 18.6% of juvenile complaints in FY 2019 were felony complaints.

Juvenile Intake Complaint Initial Decisions, FY 2019*

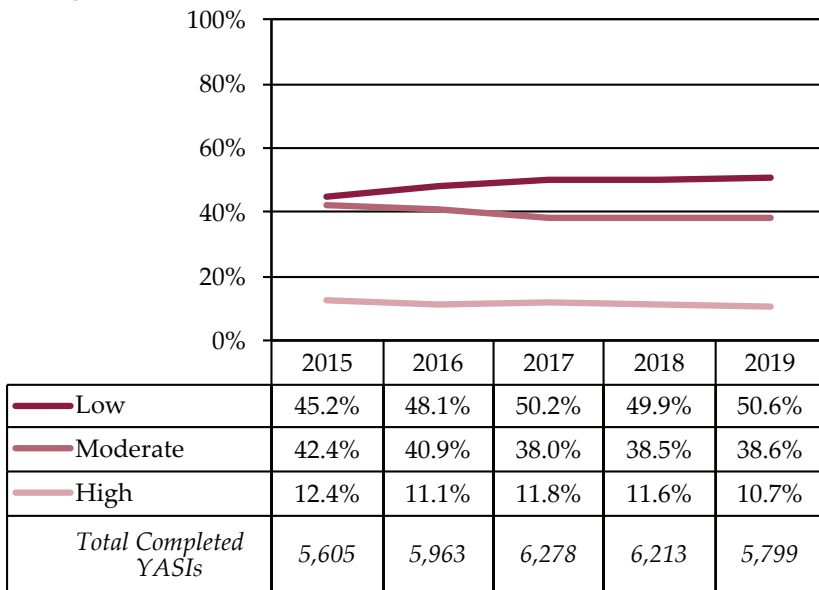
Intake Decision	2019
Court Summons	7.9%
Detention Order Only	0.9%
Diversion Plan	19.1%
Open Diversion	1.3%
Successful Diversion	15.1%
Unsuccessful Diversion with Petition	1.5%
Unsuccessful Diversion with No Petition	1.1%
Petition	62.3%
Petition Filed	43.4%
Detention Order with Petition	18.8%
Resolved	7.5%
Referred to Another Agency	2.0%
Resolved	5.0%
Returned to Probation Supervision	0.1%
Unofficial Counseling	0.4%
Unfounded	1.1%
Other	1.2%
Total Juvenile Complaints	46,248

* Data are not comparable to previous reports due to recategorization. (See page 17 for details.)

* Not all CSUs receive and enter all court summons paperwork.

- » A petition was initially filed for 62.3% of juvenile complaints.
- » 72.8% of juvenile complaints were diversion-eligible.
- » 26.6% of juvenile complaints were initially resolved or diverted.
- » Of the 8,817 juvenile complaints with a diversion plan, 79.3% had successful outcomes.

Completed Initial YASIs, FY 2015-2019*



- » 5,799 initial YASIs were completed in FY 2019.
- » Low was the most common risk level for completed initial YASIs.

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



Juvenile Intake Case Demographics, FY 2017-2019

Demographics	2017	2018	2019
Race			
Asian	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%
Black	42.2%	41.6%	40.7%
White	47.5%	47.4%	47.7%
Other/Unknown	9.4%	10.0%	10.6%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	9.8%	10.6%	11.1%
Non-Hispanic	24.8%	25.8%	29.0%
Unknown/Missing	65.4%	63.7%	60.0%
Sex			
Female	33.3%	32.7%	33.6%
Male	66.7%	67.3%	66.4%
Age			
8-12	7.1%	7.6%	8.0%
13	7.0%	7.6%	7.7%
14	11.4%	12.5%	12.7%
15	17.5%	17.4%	17.5%
16	23.8%	22.5%	22.4%
17	28.2%	27.3%	26.8%
18-20	3.4%	3.6%	3.6%
Missing	1.6%	1.6%	1.3%
<i>Total Juvenile Intake Cases</i>	<i>39,152</i>	<i>37,806</i>	<i>34,199</i>

- » Intake cases may be comprised of one or more intake complaints. In FY 2019, there were an average of 1.4 juvenile intake complaints per case.
- » 47.7% of juvenile intake cases in FY 2019 were white, and 40.7% were black.
- » 29.0% of juvenile intake cases in FY 2019 were non-Hispanic, and 11.1% were Hispanic. 60.0% were missing ethnicity information.
- » 66.4% of juvenile intake cases in FY 2019 were male, and 33.6% were female.
- » Approximately half (49.2-52.0%) of juvenile intake cases since FY 2017 were 16 or 17 years of age.
- » The average age of juvenile intake cases in FY 2019 was 15.8.

Workload Information, FY 2019*

Activity	ADP	Completed Reports	Count
Probation	2,634	Pre-D Reports	2,187
Parole	224	Post-D Reports	1,115
Direct Care	366	Transfer Reports	124

* 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 (2,634).
- » The majority (96.4%) of completed reports were pre-D or post-D social history reports.

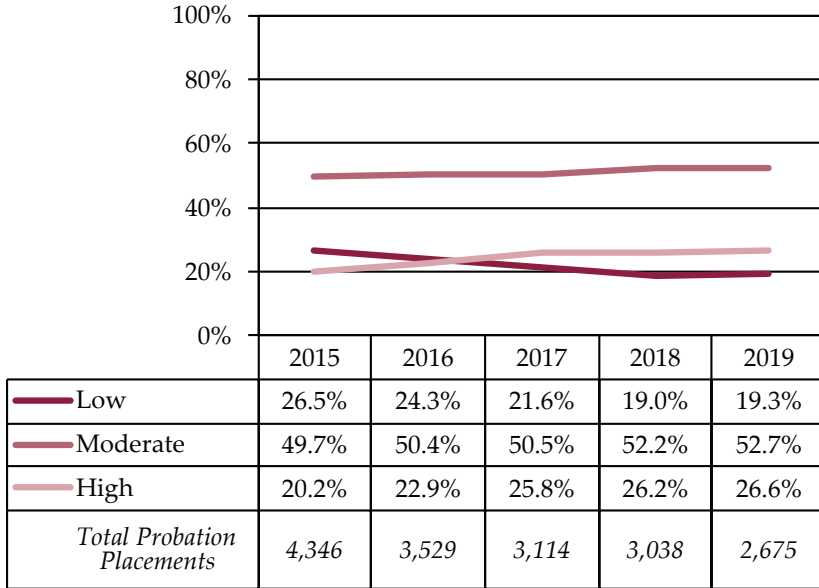
New Probation Case Demographics, FY 2017-2019

Demographics	2017	2018	2019
Race			
Asian	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%
Black	43.7%	43.4%	43.4%
White	49.3%	47.1%	47.0%
Other/Unknown	5.9%	8.3%	8.5%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	13.0%	14.5%	15.6%
Non-Hispanic	33.2%	32.7%	41.0%
Unknown/Missing	53.8%	52.7%	43.4%
Sex			
Female	23.1%	23.1%	22.6%
Male	76.9%	76.9%	77.4%
Age			
8-12	2.5%	2.5%	2.1%
13	5.5%	5.8%	6.7%
14	13.0%	12.4%	13.2%
15	19.9%	20.0%	19.4%
16	25.8%	26.2%	26.4%
17	29.0%	28.7%	27.3%
18-20	4.3%	4.3%	4.9%
<i>Total Probation Cases</i>	<i>3,114</i>	<i>3,038</i>	<i>2,675</i>

- » 47.0% of new probation cases in FY 2019 were white, and 43.4% were black.
- » 41.0% of new probation cases in FY 2019 were non-Hispanic, and 15.6% were Hispanic. 43.4% were missing ethnicity information.
- » 77.4% of new probation cases in FY 2019 were male, and 22.6% were female.
- » Approximately half (53.7-54.9%) of new probation cases since FY 2017 were 16 or 17 years of age.
- » The average age of new probation cases in FY 2019 was 15.6.



Probation Placements by Risk Levels, FY 2015-2019*

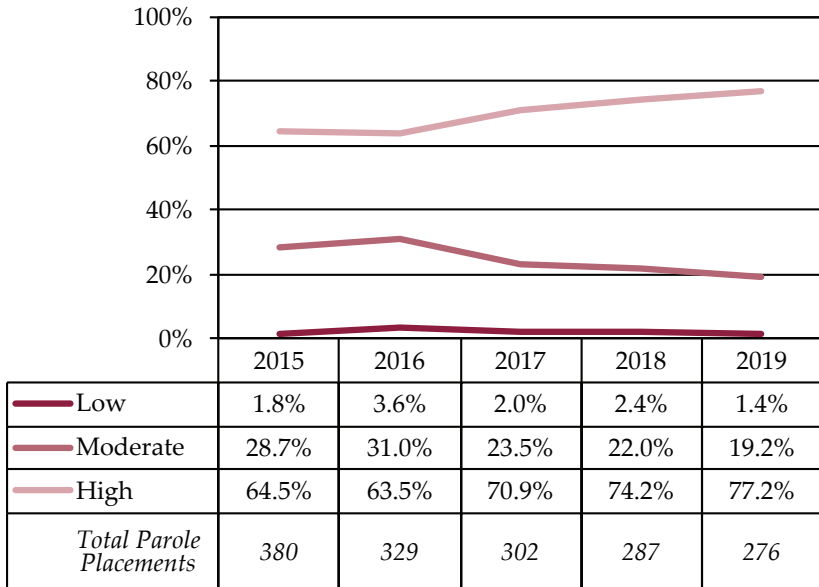


- » 2,638 YASIs were completed for probation placements in FY 2019.
- » Moderate was the most common risk level for probation placement YASIs.

* Percentages do not add to 100% due to missing YASI scores. For example, in FY 2019, 37 probation placements were missing YASIs.

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

Parole Placements by Risk Levels, FY 2015-2019*



- » 270 YASIs were completed for parole placements in FY 2019.
- » High was the most common risk level for parole placement YASIs.

* Percentages do not add to 100% due to missing YASI scores. For example, in FY 2019, six parole placements were missing YASIs.



Juvenile Complaints and Offenses, FY 2019*

Offense Category	Felony Juvenile Intake Complaints	Misdemeanor Juvenile Intake Complaints	Total Juvenile Intake Complaints	New Probation Case Offenses	Commitment Offenses
Delinquent					
Abusive Language	N/A	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
Alcohol	N/A	4.8%	2.2%	1.0%	0.1%
Arson	1.6%	0.5%	0.5%	1.0%	0.8%
Assault	14.1%	27.9%	15.7%	16.4%	17.7%
Burglary	9.6%	N/A	1.8%	4.8%	7.6%
Computer	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	N/A	5.8%	2.7%	2.6%	1.5%
Escape	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Extortion	3.4%	0.5%	0.9%	1.2%	0.1%
Fraud	5.1%	1.5%	1.6%	1.8%	3.5%
Gangs	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
Kidnapping	1.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	1.4%
Larceny	26.1%	13.1%	11.0%	18.7%	20.9%
Murder	0.8%	N/A	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
Narcotics	6.5%	12.4%	7.0%	6.2%	2.6%
Obscenity	4.6%	1.5%	1.6%	1.7%	0.5%
Obstruction of Justice	0.6%	3.4%	1.7%	2.0%	1.3%
Paraphernalia	N/A	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Robbery	8.8%	N/A	1.6%	2.0%	10.8%
Sexual Abuse	5.8%	0.7%	1.4%	3.6%	2.6%
Sexual Offense	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Telephone	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
Trespassing	0.0%	4.1%	1.9%	3.1%	1.3%
Vandalism	4.8%	8.1%	4.7%	7.9%	6.2%
Weapons	2.3%	4.6%	2.6%	4.3%	4.9%
Misc./Other	1.3%	1.6%	2.8%	1.7%	0.8%
Technical					
Contempt of Court	N/A	N/A	5.8%	3.5%	1.0%
Failure to Appear	N/A	N/A	0.8%	0.1%	0.2%
Parole Violation	N/A	N/A	0.5%	0.1%	2.1%
Probation Violation	N/A	N/A	4.0%	4.3%	6.9%
Traffic					
Traffic	1.9%	7.7%	6.7%	3.7%	4.1%
Status/Other					
Civil Commitment	N/A	N/A	2.5%	0.0%	N/A
CHINS	N/A	N/A	4.1%	0.8%	N/A
CHINSup	N/A	N/A	8.2%	4.8%	N/A
Other	N/A	N/A	4.2%	1.2%	N/A
Total Complaints	8,561	21,661	46,248	10,059	1,135

» 63.2% of juvenile intake complaints were for delinquent offenses, 11.2% were for technical offenses, 6.7% were for traffic offenses, and 19.0% were for status or other offenses.

» 81.4% of offenses that resulted in a new probation case were for delinquent offenses, 8.0% were for technical offenses, 3.7% were for traffic offenses, and 6.8% were for status or other offenses.

» 85.8% of offenses that resulted in commitment were for delinquent offenses, 10.1% were for technical offenses, and 4.1% were for traffic offenses.

» Assault (15.7%) and larceny (11.0%) were the most common offenses among intake complaints.

› Larceny was the most common offense among felony intake complaints (26.1%).

› Assault was the most common offense among misdemeanor intake complaints (27.9%).

» Larceny (18.7%) was the most common offense among new probation cases.

» Larceny (20.9%) was the most common offense that resulted in commitment. (See pages 53-54 for MSO data for direct care admissions.)

» Offense categories for pre-D detention are not presented. (See page 39 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.



Juvenile Cases by MSO, FY 2019*

MSO Severity	Juvenile Intake Cases	New Probation Cases	Commitments
DAI Ranking			
Felony			
Against Persons	7.1%	19.6%	59.5%
Weapons/Narcotics Dist.	1.0%	1.8%	3.6%
Other	7.1%	17.2%	26.7%
Class 1 Misdemeanor			
Against Persons	17.1%	22.3%	5.1%
Other	19.4%	21.2%	2.7%
Prob./Parole Violation	5.8%	0.4%	2.4%
Court Order Violation	7.1%	1.8%	N/A
Status Offense	20.3%	9.2%	N/A
Other	15.0%	6.4%	N/A
VCSC Ranking			
Person	26.3%	40.7%	58.6%
Property	16.6%	28.1%	34.2%
Narcotics	7.6%	7.7%	2.7%
Other	49.5%	23.6%	4.5%
<i>Total Juvenile Cases</i>	<i>34,199</i>	<i>2,675</i>	<i>333</i>

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

- » MSO by DAI ranking:
 - › Status Offenses (20.3%) and Other Class 1 misdemeanors (19.4%) were the highest percentage of juvenile intake cases.
 - › Class 1 misdemeanors against persons (22.3%) and Other Class 1 misdemeanors (21.2%) were the highest percentage of new probation cases.
 - › Felonies against persons were the highest percentage (59.5%) of commitments.
- » MSO by VCSC ranking:
 - › Other offenses were the highest percentage (49.5%) of juvenile intake cases.
 - › Person offenses were the highest percentage (40.7%) of new probation cases.
 - › Person offenses were the highest percentage (58.6%) of commitments.
- » 63.2% (21,629) of juvenile intake cases were detention-eligible. There were 5,258 pre-D detention statuses for a rate of 4.1 detention-eligible intakes per pre-D detention status.

Timeframes

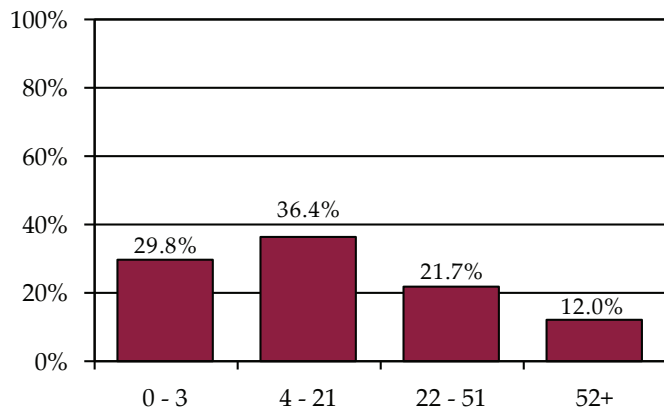
- » The average time from intake to adjudication in FY 2018 was 157 days. FY 2019 data are not available due to pending adjudications.
- » The average time from DJJ’s receipt of commitment papers to direct care admission in FY 2019 was 11 days (excluding subsequent commitments).

Placements, Releases, and Average LOS, FY 2019

	Probation	Parole
Placements	2,675	276
Releases	3,060	300
Average LOS (Days)	365	298

- » The average LOS on probation was 12.0 months, and the average LOS on parole was 9.8 months.
- » The average age for probation placements was 15.6.
- » The average age for parole placements was 17.2.

Pre-D Detention LOS Distribution (Days), FY 2019 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 5,270 pre-D releases.
- » The most common LOS in pre-D detention (36.4%) was between 4 and 21 days.
- » 29.8% of juveniles in pre-D detention had an LOS of three days or less.



Summary by CSU

Intake Complaints, FY 2019*

CSU	Complaints		Juvenile Complaint Offense Category				
	DR/CW	Juvenile	Felony	Class 1 Misdemeanor	Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	CHINS/ CHINSup	Other
1	4,255	1,216	25.2%	47.0%	5.3%	14.4%	8.2%
2	8,972	1,812	24.1%	40.8%	7.1%	9.4%	18.6%
2A	969	332	18.7%	46.7%	8.1%	10.5%	16.0%
3	3,076	675	23.4%	37.9%	6.1%	14.4%	18.2%
4	6,227	1,855	29.1%	29.5%	6.6%	8.9%	25.9%
5	2,259	860	31.2%	39.4%	5.9%	11.0%	12.4%
6	2,158	720	22.5%	44.6%	8.6%	12.8%	11.5%
7	3,466	1,917	21.6%	31.6%	7.3%	11.8%	27.6%
8	3,240	1,367	21.6%	37.2%	5.7%	27.9%	7.6%
9	2,833	1,277	18.8%	52.3%	11.9%	11.9%	5.1%
10	2,456	899	17.2%	40.9%	6.2%	19.1%	16.5%
11	2,381	890	19.2%	23.5%	5.5%	10.9%	40.9%
12	5,900	2,722	21.1%	58.5%	9.0%	5.3%	6.2%
13	3,588	1,517	23.7%	39.7%	6.1%	13.1%	17.3%
14	4,421	1,985	18.9%	46.5%	10.5%	8.2%	15.9%
15	10,410	2,730	18.4%	43.6%	10.4%	15.7%	11.9%
16	5,852	1,556	15.0%	33.8%	7.9%	23.1%	20.2%
17	979	805	15.0%	27.3%	7.6%	19.6%	30.4%
18	992	574	16.9%	26.1%	10.8%	13.2%	32.9%
19	8,336	3,206	22.2%	35.2%	12.2%	7.5%	22.9%
20L	2,518	1,194	13.7%	47.4%	13.7%	10.1%	15.2%
20W	789	231	10.4%	42.4%	19.0%	16.0%	12.1%
21	3,404	579	13.5%	32.1%	10.4%	30.2%	13.8%
22	3,392	1,162	10.3%	23.4%	8.0%	27.5%	30.8%
23	1,711	962	11.1%	38.9%	13.7%	13.9%	22.3%
23A	2,086	906	12.9%	36.4%	3.1%	29.1%	18.4%
24	5,329	1,740	12.6%	23.6%	5.9%	35.5%	22.4%
25	4,073	1,325	11.5%	32.2%	6.3%	34.6%	15.4%
26	5,739	2,461	15.5%	39.5%	10.3%	14.4%	20.3%
27	5,520	1,626	12.8%	38.6%	11.3%	25.3%	12.1%
28	3,032	550	16.2%	34.4%	9.3%	18.9%	21.3%
29	3,033	625	10.9%	26.4%	7.7%	40.3%	14.7%
30	2,582	701	8.8%	24.8%	7.6%	50.1%	8.7%
31	4,339	3,271	19.8%	44.7%	11.3%	11.8%	12.4%
Total	130,317	46,248	18.6%	38.7%	8.9%	16.5%	17.4%

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



YASI Overall Risk Scores, FY 2019*

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	7.1%	38.7%	54.2%	168	16.7%	42.9%	39.3%	1.2%	84	57.1%	42.9%	0.0%	0.0%	7
2	15.1%	57.0%	27.9%	337	31.0%	52.1%	14.8%	2.1%	142	60.0%	26.7%	6.7%	6.7%	15
2A	2.2%	31.1%	66.7%	90	11.1%	51.9%	37.0%	0.0%	27	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2
3	22.7%	61.4%	15.9%	44	38.5%	53.8%	7.7%	0.0%	26	80.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5
4	17.7%	53.1%	29.2%	192	27.7%	58.9%	13.4%	0.0%	112	79.4%	20.6%	0.0%	0.0%	34
5	13.9%	48.6%	37.5%	72	17.7%	56.5%	25.8%	0.0%	62	77.8%	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%	9
6	20.0%	55.6%	24.4%	45	36.7%	50.0%	13.3%	0.0%	30	82.4%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	17
7	17.4%	53.7%	28.9%	121	22.5%	59.8%	17.6%	0.0%	102	58.3%	33.3%	8.3%	0.0%	12
8	21.4%	54.5%	24.1%	112	47.9%	45.8%	6.3%	0.0%	48	92.9%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	14
9	23.1%	48.7%	28.2%	39	38.5%	42.3%	15.4%	3.8%	26	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
10	18.0%	62.0%	20.0%	50	14.0%	69.8%	16.3%	0.0%	43	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	4
11	7.3%	36.4%	56.4%	55	32.1%	53.6%	14.3%	0.0%	28	88.9%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	9
12	5.0%	23.4%	71.5%	397	58.1%	37.1%	4.8%	0.0%	62	73.7%	21.1%	0.0%	5.3%	19
13	13.0%	44.7%	42.4%	432	32.6%	56.7%	9.9%	0.7%	141	77.8%	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%	18
14	9.5%	24.1%	66.4%	411	33.0%	47.3%	17.9%	1.8%	112	77.8%	16.7%	0.0%	5.6%	18
15	4.5%	21.7%	73.8%	443	21.8%	64.1%	12.8%	1.3%	78	93.8%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	16
16	8.6%	31.0%	60.3%	232	18.9%	51.6%	27.0%	2.5%	122	87.5%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	8
17	8.3%	39.6%	52.1%	169	16.8%	54.9%	26.5%	1.8%	113	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2
18	14.8%	50.0%	35.2%	54	25.0%	53.3%	21.7%	0.0%	60	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
19	8.3%	35.4%	56.4%	628	37.9%	46.5%	14.1%	1.6%	256	73.3%	20.0%	0.0%	6.7%	15
20L	8.5%	36.6%	54.9%	164	28.1%	56.2%	14.6%	1.1%	89	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
20W	12.9%	54.8%	32.3%	31	9.5%	57.1%	28.6%	4.8%	21	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
21	3.8%	25.3%	70.9%	158	9.0%	61.2%	29.9%	0.0%	67	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5
22	14.4%	53.9%	31.7%	180	28.6%	54.3%	17.1%	0.0%	70	55.6%	44.4%	0.0%	0.0%	9
23	4.3%	29.5%	66.2%	139	22.9%	57.1%	20.0%	0.0%	35	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
23A	9.9%	25.7%	64.4%	101	50.0%	42.3%	3.8%	3.8%	26	87.5%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	8
24	16.2%	46.5%	37.4%	99	15.1%	47.2%	34.9%	2.8%	106	75.0%	12.5%	0.0%	12.5%	8
25	22.2%	58.3%	19.4%	72	20.3%	56.5%	20.3%	2.9%	69	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3
26	42.1%	46.1%	11.8%	76	37.0%	50.7%	12.3%	0.0%	73	57.1%	42.9%	0.0%	0.0%	7
27	16.5%	52.2%	31.3%	115	20.2%	58.3%	20.2%	1.2%	84	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2
28	7.1%	23.8%	69.0%	126	27.8%	44.4%	25.0%	2.8%	36	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
29	12.8%	48.9%	38.3%	47	23.7%	57.9%	18.4%	0.0%	38	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
30	3.2%	35.7%	61.1%	185	13.0%	55.1%	26.1%	5.8%	69	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
31	13.5%	54.4%	32.1%	215	23.4%	50.9%	23.4%	2.3%	218	71.4%	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	7
Total	10.7%	38.6%	50.6%	5,799	26.6%	52.7%	19.3%	1.4%	2,675	77.2%	19.2%	1.4%	2.2%	276

* Parole placements are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2018. 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 2017-2019*

CSU	Juvenile Intake Cases			New Probation Cases			Detainments			Commitments		
	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
1	996	909	832	132	114	84	223	174	142	8	9	9
2	1,371	1,334	1,225	147	126	142	331	351	311	21	21	18
2A	237	230	248	25	20	27	31	28	19	3	4	1
3	665	580	443	49	59	26	173	138	104	10	9	4
4	2,393	2,219	1,158	123	79	112	380	436	314	30	40	36
5	557	497	535	50	48	62	120	96	143	15	10	11
6	627	582	529	29	43	30	149	154	127	13	19	16
7	1,409	1,455	1,325	110	91	102	274	235	246	28	33	29
8	936	1,046	924	49	48	48	228	261	181	29	16	18
9	1,033	1,024	901	43	34	26	186	160	165	12	5	6
10	811	742	676	50	47	43	184	137	137	7	18	5
11	1,135	811	689	45	55	28	157	176	120	14	8	9
12	2,285	2,169	1,909	82	54	62	388	320	282	11	18	13
13	1,108	1,068	1,073	134	158	141	427	416	429	22	14	24
14	1,569	1,352	1,306	181	148	112	587	508	438	19	15	19
15	2,143	1,987	2,057	74	89	78	413	371	351	13	18	16
16	1,478	1,311	1,226	165	149	122	197	175	169	12	15	13
17	699	681	642	119	104	113	147	121	134	5	7	0
18	516	586	483	79	73	60	107	109	86	6	7	3
19	2,787	2,508	2,386	272	277	256	510	501	492	14	15	19
20L	1,124	1,137	926	120	137	89	117	113	76	5	0	3
20W	173	188	181	33	44	21	24	19	20	0	0	0
21	511	563	456	61	74	67	61	72	66	5	5	1
22	1,141	1,246	997	89	107	70	228	224	187	14	19	7
23	901	861	757	27	32	35	115	109	112	1	0	0
23A	759	768	738	40	28	26	262	211	158	6	7	9
24	1,507	1,571	1,448	120	117	106	169	216	189	2	11	8
25	1,098	1,270	1,124	66	94	69	167	215	165	7	4	9
26	1,824	1,803	1,782	88	83	73	348	420	374	2	5	4
27	1,235	1,135	1,129	110	98	84	140	157	122	0	0	4
28	474	454	425	71	52	36	50	62	37	0	1	1
29	811	692	525	113	72	38	108	108	50	0	2	0
30	470	630	606	83	70	69	90	79	81	0	1	1
31	2,369	2,397	2,538	135	214	218	551	384	364	24	13	17
Total	39,152	37,806	34,199	3,114	3,038	2,675	7,677	7,291	6,408	358	369	333

* 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 four subsequent commitments.



Juvenile Intake Complaint Initial Decisions, FY 2019*

CSU	Court Summons	Det. Order Only	Diversion Plans				Petitions		Resolved	Unfounded	Total
			Open	Success.	Unsuccess. w/ Petition	Unsuccess. w/o Petition	Filed	Det. Order			
1	1.4%	0.2%	0.2%	6.3%	1.3%	0.2%	49.9%	16.5%	23.0%	0.7%	1,216
2	10.0%	4.1%	0.9%	12.2%	1.2%	2.0%	35.0%	26.8%	5.8%	0.0%	1,812
2A	15.4%	0.0%	0.9%	22.9%	1.8%	0.0%	44.9%	6.0%	6.3%	0.9%	332
3	23.4%	1.0%	0.3%	12.9%	2.4%	1.0%	19.4%	31.6%	7.7%	0.1%	675
4	20.5%	2.3%	0.6%	5.1%	0.4%	0.3%	32.9%	32.3%	3.9%	1.2%	1,855
5	2.3%	0.0%	4.2%	16.9%	0.1%	0.1%	39.1%	36.0%	0.5%	0.6%	860
6	7.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	59.9%	22.2%	10.0%	0.1%	720
7	19.9%	1.7%	0.4%	3.8%	0.5%	0.8%	37.4%	27.6%	5.8%	1.5%	1,917
8	10.5%	4.0%	0.1%	3.7%	0.1%	1.3%	45.4%	27.7%	3.7%	2.7%	1,367
9	0.3%	0.5%	2.0%	20.0%	1.3%	0.9%	49.1%	17.4%	6.7%	0.8%	1,277
10	2.6%	0.1%	1.2%	18.4%	1.0%	2.3%	50.6%	20.9%	2.4%	0.0%	899
11	5.5%	0.2%	0.3%	4.5%	0.4%	0.6%	60.3%	17.4%	7.2%	1.1%	890
12	0.3%	0.1%	1.7%	31.3%	2.4%	2.1%	39.8%	12.6%	6.8%	3.1%	2,722
13	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	14.4%	0.9%	1.3%	49.4%	29.3%	2.6%	0.0%	1,517
14	15.4%	2.7%	1.3%	15.4%	2.5%	0.6%	43.2%	11.8%	5.5%	1.4%	1,985
15	6.2%	1.3%	2.1%	17.3%	0.7%	1.1%	41.9%	9.8%	16.2%	2.3%	2,730
16	3.9%	0.6%	1.6%	15.9%	1.3%	2.2%	50.9%	15.9%	6.7%	0.8%	1,556
17	14.5%	0.0%	0.4%	12.5%	2.4%	1.6%	43.2%	21.6%	2.7%	0.2%	805
18	13.6%	0.7%	0.5%	13.8%	1.2%	0.2%	38.7%	5.1%	19.9%	1.9%	574
19	6.9%	1.6%	3.6%	4.5%	0.6%	0.6%	40.0%	28.5%	9.1%	2.3%	3,206
20L	3.0%	0.0%	2.3%	25.6%	1.1%	1.6%	33.8%	11.3%	20.4%	0.5%	1,194
20W	3.9%	0.0%	0.9%	26.0%	3.5%	0.4%	43.7%	16.0%	2.2%	0.0%	231
21	14.0%	0.3%	0.7%	19.7%	2.4%	1.4%	21.8%	20.9%	11.4%	6.9%	579
22	12.7%	0.1%	1.1%	10.8%	2.2%	1.4%	49.3%	18.5%	2.7%	0.0%	1,162
23	32.4%	0.2%	0.1%	12.7%	1.0%	0.4%	33.7%	13.5%	5.4%	0.2%	962
23A	7.1%	2.2%	0.9%	11.4%	5.5%	2.5%	41.4%	20.1%	8.2%	0.4%	906
24	1.7%	0.0%	0.7%	7.6%	1.3%	0.2%	69.4%	17.1%	1.5%	0.1%	1,740
25	8.8%	0.2%	0.2%	7.3%	0.5%	0.6%	57.4%	12.2%	11.0%	0.2%	1,325
26	5.8%	0.8%	0.4%	13.4%	2.6%	0.4%	55.2%	15.6%	3.1%	0.4%	2,461
27	4.7%	0.4%	0.2%	30.9%	3.1%	2.2%	48.8%	6.8%	2.4%	0.2%	1,626
28	8.2%	0.0%	1.6%	26.9%	3.3%	1.1%	42.2%	9.5%	6.2%	0.9%	550
29	7.5%	0.0%	2.4%	27.8%	2.9%	1.8%	43.0%	8.6%	4.3%	1.6%	625
30	2.7%	0.0%	0.4%	22.1%	0.6%	1.0%	47.2%	7.1%	17.8%	0.0%	701
31	3.1%	0.0%	3.3%	28.2%	1.8%	2.0%	27.6%	20.4%	8.6%	0.5%	3,271
Total	7.9%	0.9%	1.3%	15.1%	1.5%	1.1%	43.4%	18.8%	7.5%	1.1%	46,248

* Percentages may not add to 100% because "Other" intake decisions are not displayed. Five percent or less of intake decisions were "Other" for each CSU.

* Data are not comparable to previous reports due to recategorization. (See page 17 for details.)

* Not all CSUs receive and enter all court summons paperwork.



Diversion-Eligible Juvenile Intake Complaints, FY 2019*

CSU	Diversion-Eligible Complaints			Diversion Plan	Resolved	Diversion Plan or Resolved	Successful Diversions
	Count of Complaints	% of Total Complaints	Count of Diversion Plans	% of Diversion-Eligible Complaints			% of Diversion-Eligible Diversion Plans
1	1,035	85.1%	94	9.1%	25.6%	34.7%	77.7%
2	1,306	72.1%	296	22.7%	8.0%	30.7%	74.7%
2A	248	74.7%	85	34.3%	8.5%	42.7%	89.4%
3	444	65.8%	112	25.2%	11.0%	36.3%	77.7%
4	1,055	56.9%	115	10.9%	6.1%	17.0%	79.1%
5	688	80.0%	182	26.5%	0.3%	26.7%	79.7%
6	561	77.9%	3	0.5%	12.8%	13.4%	33.3%
7	1,055	55.0%	104	9.9%	10.5%	20.4%	69.2%
8	1,049	76.7%	71	6.8%	4.8%	11.5%	70.4%
9	1,182	92.6%	303	25.6%	6.9%	32.6%	83.8%
10	709	78.9%	204	28.8%	3.1%	31.9%	80.4%
11	446	50.1%	51	11.4%	14.3%	25.8%	76.5%
12	2,342	86.0%	1,015	43.3%	7.9%	51.2%	83.5%
13	1,137	75.0%	251	22.1%	3.4%	25.5%	84.9%
14	1,331	67.1%	390	29.3%	7.3%	36.6%	78.2%
15	2,196	80.4%	577	26.3%	19.6%	45.9%	81.6%
16	1,124	72.2%	325	28.9%	8.7%	37.6%	76.0%
17	456	56.6%	134	29.4%	4.6%	34.0%	73.9%
18	321	55.9%	84	26.2%	9.0%	35.2%	86.9%
19	2,069	64.5%	295	14.3%	14.0%	28.2%	48.5%
20L	925	77.5%	363	39.2%	23.8%	63.0%	83.7%
20W	190	82.3%	71	37.4%	2.6%	40.0%	84.5%
21	375	64.8%	139	37.1%	16.5%	53.6%	81.3%
22	708	60.9%	177	25.0%	4.2%	29.2%	70.1%
23	577	60.0%	136	23.6%	8.8%	32.4%	89.0%
23A	657	72.5%	183	27.9%	10.8%	38.7%	55.7%
24	1,291	74.2%	163	12.6%	1.9%	14.5%	77.9%
25	1,007	76.0%	113	11.2%	14.1%	25.3%	85.8%
26	1,793	72.9%	414	23.1%	4.2%	27.3%	79.7%
27	1,320	81.2%	589	44.6%	3.0%	47.6%	85.2%
28	380	69.1%	177	46.6%	8.9%	55.5%	81.4%
29	474	75.8%	218	46.0%	5.7%	51.7%	79.8%
30	598	85.3%	166	27.8%	20.6%	48.3%	91.6%
31	2,617	80.0%	1,125	43.0%	10.4%	53.4%	79.7%
Total	33,666	72.8%	8,725	25.9%	9.7%	35.6%	79.3%

* Counts are not comparable to data elsewhere in this report because only diversion-eligible complaints are included. Statewide, 92 complaints that were not eligible for diversion resulted in a diversion plan and are not included above.

* Data are not comparable to previous reports due to recategorization. (See page 17 for details.)



Diversion-Eligible Juvenile Intake Cases, FY 2019*

CSU	Diversion-Eligible Cases		Diversion Plan	Resolved	Diversion Plan or Resolved
	Count of Cases	% of Total Cases			
1	708	85.1%	11.2%	32.5%	43.6%
2	923	75.3%	28.2%	10.1%	38.2%
2A	220	88.7%	28.6%	8.6%	37.3%
3	370	83.5%	27.6%	13.2%	40.8%
4	777	67.1%	13.0%	7.9%	20.8%
5	413	77.2%	35.1%	1.0%	36.1%
6	432	81.7%	0.7%	16.7%	17.4%
7	901	68.0%	9.9%	11.5%	21.4%
8	805	87.1%	8.7%	6.1%	14.8%
9	825	91.6%	34.2%	9.2%	43.4%
10	521	77.1%	34.2%	4.0%	38.2%
11	311	45.1%	16.1%	19.3%	35.4%
12	1,677	87.8%	50.1%	9.4%	59.6%
13	736	68.6%	30.8%	4.9%	35.7%
14	1,024	78.4%	29.9%	8.9%	38.8%
15	1,710	83.1%	28.2%	21.3%	49.5%
16	903	73.7%	29.9%	10.0%	39.9%
17	429	66.8%	30.3%	4.9%	35.2%
18	322	66.7%	25.5%	32.3%	57.8%
19	1,586	66.5%	15.4%	14.7%	30.1%
20L	749	80.9%	44.9%	27.5%	72.4%
20W	151	83.4%	45.7%	3.3%	49.0%
21	371	81.4%	34.8%	16.7%	51.5%
22	692	69.4%	24.6%	4.2%	28.8%
23	688	90.9%	16.7%	7.1%	23.8%
23A	563	76.3%	31.8%	12.6%	44.4%
24	1,032	71.3%	16.1%	2.5%	18.6%
25	929	82.7%	11.8%	15.6%	27.4%
26	1,300	73.0%	26.2%	5.2%	31.3%
27	903	80.0%	53.9%	4.3%	58.3%
28	328	77.2%	49.1%	8.5%	57.6%
29	433	82.5%	43.0%	5.8%	48.7%
30	525	86.6%	29.9%	23.2%	53.1%
31	2,066	81.4%	48.9%	12.1%	60.9%
<i>Total</i>	26,323	77.0%	28.9%	11.6%	40.6%

* In order to be categorized as a diversion-eligible case, all offenses associated with the case must be diversion-eligible.

* In order to be categorized as a case with a diversion plan, at least one complaint associated with the case must have a diversion plan, and no complaints can be petitioned.

* In order to be categorized as a resolved case, all complaints associated with the case must be resolved.



Workload Information, FY 2019*

CSU	Completed Reports			ADP			
	Pre-D	Post-D	Transfer	Probation	Intensive Probation	Parole	Direct Care
1	74	48	8	67	4	7	13
2	135	24	4	114	14	15	28
2A	29	6	1	17	0	2	4
3	48	8	0	42	1	7	7
4	184	15	10	57	51	36	33
5	62	9	4	50	0	6	10
6	47	10	5	36	0	11	11
7	130	42	21	61	29	6	43
8	121	7	1	20	32	14	25
9	27	11	5	24	0	1	7
10	32	28	6	38	0	3	11
11	30	9	4	54	0	7	9
12	87	11	5	42	0	7	17
13	39	150	5	138	0	19	16
14	72	55	0	125	0	13	17
15	70	29	4	85	6	9	16
16	76	48	3	125	0	13	8
17	4	14	0	84	0	1	3
18	52	9	0	62	0	1	6
19	235	85	0	219	0	11	21
20L	111	10	0	92	2	1	2
20W	5	15	0	34	0	0	0
21	62	9	11	64	4	3	2
22	57	31	2	75	2	8	10
23	42	6	3	29	0	1	0
23A	42	13	3	25	0	3	5
24	42	51	11	87	0	5	7
25	39	53	3	77	0	2	7
26	17	61	3	97	0	5	6
27	68	37	0	97	0	0	3
28	33	19	0	46	0	0	1
29	41	9	0	55	0	0	0
30	26	41	1	50	1	0	1
31	48	142	1	176	27	8	17
Total	2,187	1,115	124	2,463	172	224	366

* 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.



Summary by Region

Intake Complaints, FY 2019*

Complaints	Central	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western
DR/CW Complaints	28,497	32,464	23,692	20,904	24,760
Juvenile Complaints	8,628	10,034	11,742	8,733	7,111
Juvenile Complaints					
Felony	1,346	2,481	2,149	1,798	849
Class 1 Misdemeanor	3,221	3,721	4,600	4,016	2,317
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	746	652	1,342	713	648
CHINS/CHINSup	2,016	1,346	1,372	866	2,011
Other	1,299	1,834	2,279	1,340	1,286
Juvenile Intake Decisions					
Court Summons	4.4%	13.3%	6.0%	5.1%	11.1%
Detention Order Only	0.6%	2.1%	0.6%	0.8%	0.4%
Diversion Plan	17.3%	10.6%	21.5%	22.1%	25.3%
Petition	66.4%	65.2%	59.3%	64.5%	55.4%
Resolved	9.3%	6.9%	8.8%	5.6%	6.3%
Unfounded	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	1.4%	0.9%
Other	0.8%	0.8%	2.8%	0.5%	0.5%

* Not all CSUs receive and enter all court summons paperwork.

Workload Information, FY 2019*

Activity ADP	Central	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western
Probation & Intensive Probation	404	557	794	434	446
Parole	30	93	27	59	15
Direct Care	44	164	55	82	21
Completed Reports					
Pre-D Reports	254	783	472	307	371
Post-D Reports	192	159	336	263	165
Transfer Reports	26	49	4	25	20

* 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 region, not the number of juveniles tried in circuit court.

Completed Initial YASIs, FY 2019*

	Central	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western
Low	59.8%	34.9%	47.8%	57.0%	55.2%
Moderate	31.1%	50.6%	40.8%	33.2%	36.4%
High	9.2%	14.4%	11.4%	9.9%	8.4%
<i>Total Initial YASIs</i>	885	1,136	1,337	1,390	1,051

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

Juvenile Intake Cases, New Probation Cases, Detainments, and Commitments, FY 2019*

	Central	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western
Juvenile Intake Cases	6,756	6,690	8,938	6,182	5,633
New Probation Cases	401	603	830	416	425
Detainments	1,039	1,460	1,546	1,533	813
Commitments	52	126	46	86	23
Parole	36	98	32	85	25

* Regional probation cases may not add to the statewide total because some cases were open in multiple CSUs.

* Subsequent commitments are excluded; CSU 12 (Southern region) had four subsequent commitments.



Juvenile Intake Cases by MSO, FY 2019

MSO Severity	Central	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western
DAI Ranking					
Felony					
Against Persons	6.4%	8.9%	7.7%	7.2%	4.7%
Weapons/Narcotics Distribution	0.9%	0.9%	1.4%	1.0%	0.8%
Other	5.4%	9.1%	7.1%	9.3%	4.1%
Class 1 Misdemeanor					
Against Persons	15.5%	19.5%	14.7%	21.8%	15.1%
Other	18.9%	16.3%	21.9%	23.8%	14.7%
Probation/Parole Violation	4.1%	6.5%	6.7%	6.4%	5.1%
Court Order Violation	8.9%	5.1%	6.8%	6.3%	8.8%
Status Offense	28.4%	17.5%	13.8%	11.2%	34.2%
Other	11.4%	16.2%	20.0%	12.9%	12.4%
VCSC Ranking					
Person	23.5%	28.8%	24.5%	29.2%	26.3%
Property	14.1%	18.2%	16.8%	22.9%	10.7%
Narcotics	7.5%	4.8%	11.3%	7.5%	5.1%
Other	54.9%	48.1%	47.3%	40.4%	57.9%
<i>Total Juvenile Intake Cases</i>	6,756	6,690	8,938	6,182	5,633

New Probation Cases by MSO, FY 2019*

MSO Severity	Central	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western
DAI Ranking					
Felony					
Against Persons	19.0%	30.3%	14.3%	17.1%	17.9%
Weapons/Narcotics Distribution	1.7%	2.2%	1.4%	1.7%	2.4%
Other	15.2%	27.5%	8.9%	25.5%	12.7%
Class 1 Misdemeanor					
Against Persons	19.7%	18.1%	26.4%	19.5%	25.6%
Other	19.5%	15.3%	26.7%	26.4%	15.5%
Probation/Parole Violation	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.7%
Court Order Violation	4.7%	0.5%	0.6%	1.4%	3.5%
Status Offense	13.7%	0.7%	14.3%	3.8%	12.2%
Other	6.5%	5.0%	6.7%	4.6%	9.4%
VCSC Ranking					
Person	37.7%	45.9%	40.4%	34.4%	43.1%
Property	25.2%	34.3%	22.3%	41.8%	19.8%
Narcotics	7.0%	5.1%	10.5%	6.5%	7.5%
Other	30.2%	14.6%	26.9%	17.3%	29.6%
<i>Total Probation Cases</i>	401	603	830	416	425

* Regional probation cases may not add to the statewide total because some cases were open in multiple CSUs.



VJCCCA

In 1995, the General Assembly enacted VJCCCA “to establish a community-based system of progressive intensive sanctions and services that correspond to the severity of offense and treatment needs.” The purpose 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. The MOE requires that a locality must expend the same amount that it did in FY 1995 in order to receive state funding. 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 DJJ and 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.

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.

Traditionally, all funding was to 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*). Beginning July 1, 2019, the *Code of Virginia* was amended to allow for the provision of community diversion and community-based resources for juveniles not involved in the juvenile justice system, but screened as needing community diversion or community-based services using an evidence-based assessment protocol. Localities are not required but may elect to amend their plans and add the category of prevention services.

Programs and Services

Programs and services generally fall into three broad categories: Accountability, Competency Development, and Public Safety. 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 skill development programs and home-based, substance abuse, and other forms of counseling. In the category of Public Safety, typical programs include outreach detention, electronic monitoring, and intensive supervision of juveniles in the community. Group homes and individually purchased services represent separate service categories. Locally and privately operated community group homes serve court-involved juveniles.

In FY 2019, the average cost for a VJCCCA residential placement was \$8,693 compared to \$1,256 for a non-residential placement. Non-residential placements encompass a variety of programming from electronic monitoring to treatment services. Average costs were calculated based on the number of placements and not the number of juveniles receiving services. A juvenile may have multiple placements during the FY.



Juveniles Served, FY 2019

	2019
Juveniles Placed	6,737
Total Program Placements	10,540
Average Placements per Juvenile	1.6
Juveniles Eligible for Detention	79.4%

- » 6,737 juveniles were placed in VJCCCA programs for a total of 10,540 placements.
- » On average, there were 1.6 placements per juvenile.
- » 79.4% of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs were eligible for detention.

Placement Status, FY 2019

Dispositional Status	Residential	Non-Residential
Pre-D	714 (6.8%)	6,876 (65.2%)
Post-D	136 (1.3%)	2,814 (26.7%)

- » The majority of placements were pre-D and non-residential (65.2%).
- » The second-highest percentage of placements were post-D and non-residential (26.7%).
- » Of the 8.1% of placements that were residential, 84.0% were pre-D, and 16.0% were post-D.

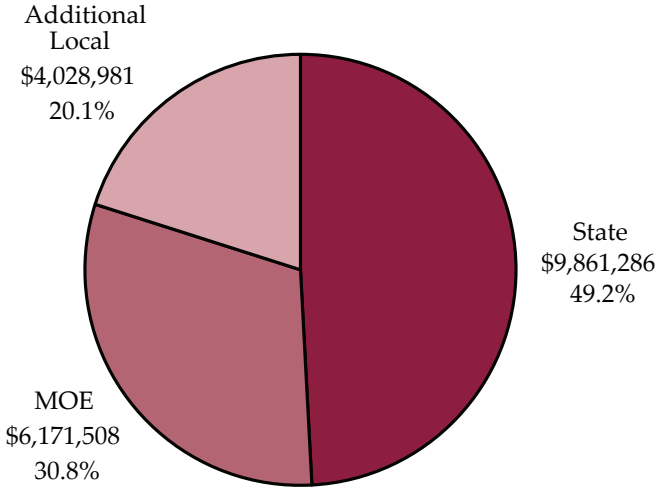
Placements by Service Category and Type, FY 2017-2019

Service Category and Type	2017		2018		2019	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Accountability	2,561	21.9%	2,398	21.6%	2,141	20.3%
Community Service	2,345	20.0%	2,144	19.3%	2,087	19.8%
Restitution/Restorative Justice	216	1.8%	254	2.3%	54	0.5%
Competency Development	2,943	25.2%	2,727	24.6%	2,879	27.3%
After-School/Extended Day	171	1.5%	174	1.6%	149	1.4%
Anger Management Programs	574	4.9%	572	5.2%	790	7.5%
Case Management	461	3.9%	606	5.5%	677	6.4%
Employment/Vocational	28	0.2%	16	0.1%	39	0.4%
Home-Based/Family Preservation	93	0.8%	82	0.7%	79	0.7%
Individual, Group, Family Counseling	213	1.8%	138	1.2%	124	1.2%
Law-Related Education	297	2.5%	318	2.9%	251	2.4%
Life Skills	106	0.9%	90	0.8%	78	0.7%
Parenting Skills	72	0.6%	37	0.3%	21	0.2%
Sex Offender Education/Treatment	6	0.1%	3	0.0%	2	0.0%
Shoplifting Programs	436	3.7%	284	2.6%	205	1.9%
Substance Abuse Assessment	90	0.8%	106	1.0%	120	1.1%
Substance Abuse Education/Treatment	396	3.4%	301	2.7%	344	3.3%
Group Homes	289	2.5%	232	2.1%	173	1.6%
Individually Purchased Services	237	2.0%	272	2.5%	392	3.7%
Public Safety	5,642	48.2%	5,471	49.3%	4,951	47.0%
Crisis Intervention/Shelter Care	737	6.3%	800	7.2%	676	6.4%
Intensive Supervision/Surveillance	764	6.5%	670	6.0%	623	5.9%
Outreach Detention/Electronic Monitoring	4,141	35.4%	4,001	36.0%	3,652	34.6%
Missing	25	0.2%	1	0.0%	4	0.0%
Total Placements	11,697	100.0%	11,101	100.0%	10,540	100.0%

- » There were 10,540 total placements in VJCCCA programs during FY 2019, a decrease of 9.9% from FY 2017.
- » The Public Safety service category had the highest percentage (47.0-49.3%) of placements, and the Competency Development service category had the second-highest percentage (24.6-27.3%) of placements out of all service categories from FY 2017 to FY 2019.
- » Outreach detention and electronic monitoring, a service type in the Public Safety service category, had the highest percentage (34.6-36.0%) of placements, and community service, a service type in the Accountability service category, had the second-highest percentage (19.3-20.0%) of placements out of all service types from FY 2017 to FY 2019.



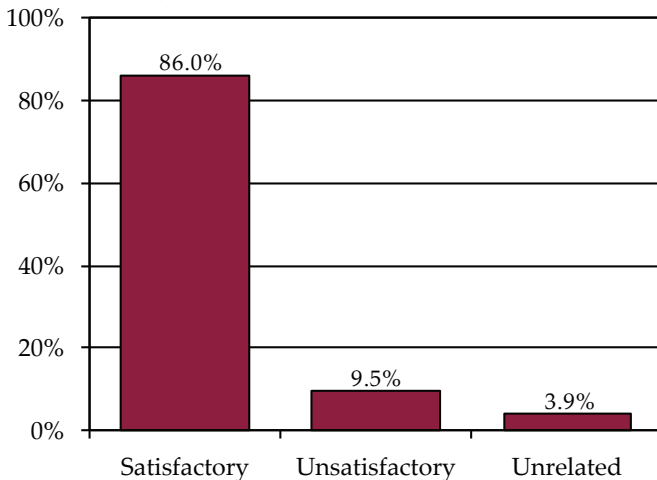
Expenditures, FY 2019



- » Localities paid 50.8% of the total expenditures for VJCCCA programs. Of the total local expenditures, 60.5% were MOE, and 39.5% were additional funds.
- » VJCCCA funded the equivalent of 290.4 staff positions in FY 2019.

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

Releases by Completion Status, FY 2019*



* Percentages may not add to 100% because releases with missing completion statuses are not displayed.

- » 10,261 program placements were released.
- » 86.0% of releases had a satisfactory completion status.

Juvenile Demographics, FY 2017-2019

Demographics	2017	2018	2019
Race			
Asian	0.8%	0.6%	0.8%
Black	46.3%	46.1%	45.3%
White	46.1%	46.0%	45.4%
Other/Unknown	6.8%	7.4%	8.6%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	8.2%	8.9%	9.6%
Non-Hispanic	29.3%	30.0%	31.5%
Unknown/Missing	62.6%	61.1%	58.9%
Sex			
Female	30.2%	29.5%	29.6%
Male	69.8%	70.5%	70.4%
Age			
8-12	3.4%	3.7%	3.8%
13	6.0%	6.8%	7.3%
14	11.5%	12.4%	12.7%
15	19.2%	18.9%	19.3%
16	25.2%	24.7%	24.4%
17	29.6%	28.8%	28.1%
18-20	5.0%	4.6%	4.3%
Missing	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Total Juveniles	7,135	6,824	6,737

- » 45.4% of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2019 were white, and 45.3% were black.
- » 31.5% of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2019 were non-Hispanic, and 9.6% were Hispanic. 58.9% were missing ethnicity information.
- » 70.4% of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2019 were male, and 29.6% were female.
- » Approximately half (52.5-54.8%) of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs since FY 2017 were 16 or 17 years of age.
- » The average age of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2019 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 are provided medical and mental health screenings, recreational and religious activities, and parent/guardian visitation. The map below shows the area served by each JDC.

Each JDC provides 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 provide 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 pursuant to § 16.1-284.1 of the *Code of Virginia*. Treatment services in post-D detention with programs 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 2019, 233 beds were dedicated to post-D detention with programs.

In addition, several JDCs conduct medical, psychological, behavioral, educational and career readiness, and sociological evaluations for direct care admissions. Nine JDCs operate CPPs, residential programs that typically serve indeterminately committed juveniles (ages 13 to

20) with an LOS of 12 months or less. Some CPPs also serve determinately committed juveniles with LOSs longer than 12 months. Eight 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 2019, the direct care admission and evaluation ADP in JDCs was 35 juveniles, the CPP ADP was 86 juveniles, and the detention reentry ADP was two 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.

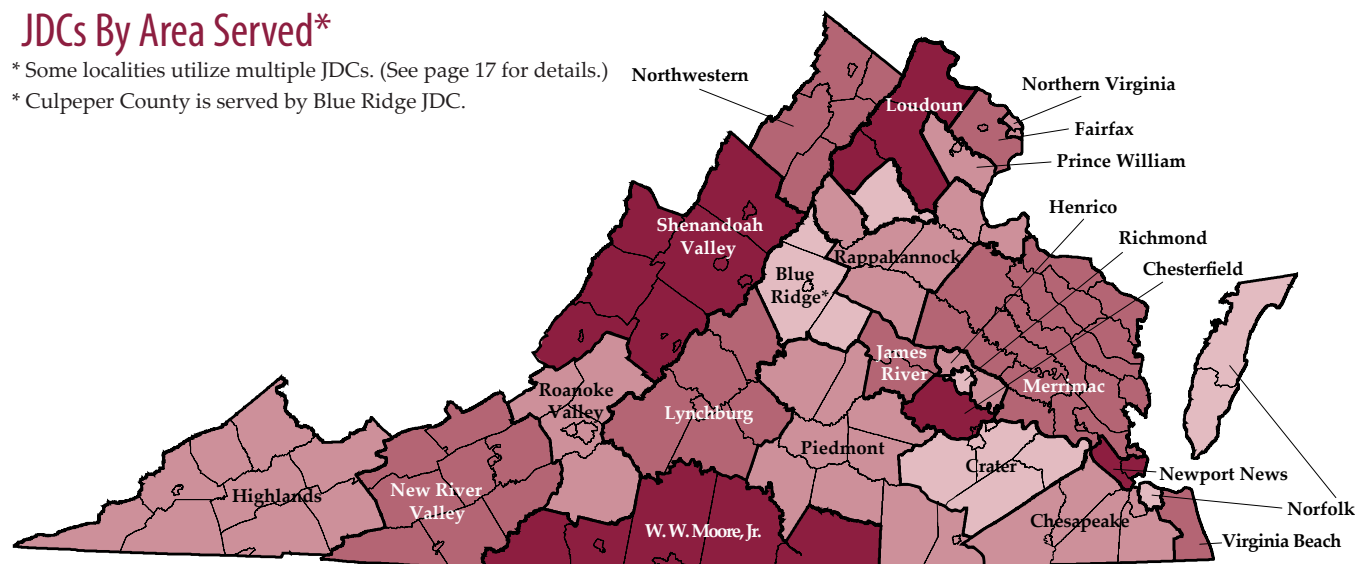
Detention dispositional statuses are categorized as pre-D, post-D without programs, post-D with programs, or other. (See Appendix A.) Statuses are counted for each new status or status change. The total number of dispositional statuses is higher than the total number of detainments since one detainment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

Detaining MSO data are not reported. 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*, amended) after intake. This omission results in possible inaccuracies in the detaining MSO data. Tracking of detaining offenses began in FY 2019. Reporting of this data is planned for future years.

JDCs By Area Served*

* Some localities utilize multiple JDCs. (See page 17 for details.)

* Culpeper County is served by Blue Ridge JDC.



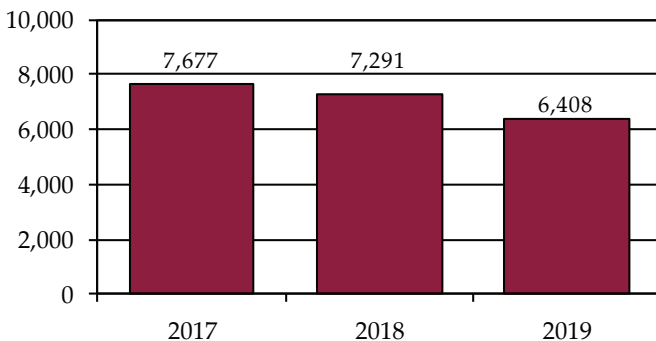
Detention Offerings, FY 2019*

JDC	Post-D with Programs	Direct Care		
		Admission and Evaluation	CPP	Detention Reentry
Blue Ridge	X	X	X	X
Chesapeake	X	X	X	
Chesterfield	X	X	X	
Crater		X		X
Fairfax	X			
Henrico				
Highlands	X			
James River	X	X		
Loudoun	X	X		
Lynchburg	X	X	X	
Merrimac	X	X	X	X
New River Valley	X			
Newport News	X	X		
Norfolk	X	X		X
Northern Virginia	X	X		
Northwestern	X			
Piedmont		X		
Prince William		X	X	
Rappahannock	X	X	X	X
Richmond	X	X		X
Roanoke Valley	X	X		
Shenandoah Valley		X	X	X
Virginia Beach	X	X	X	X
W. W. Moore, Jr.	X			
Total	19	18	9	8

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

* Offerings are determined on the last day of the FY. In FY 2019, the detention reentry program at James River JDC was only offered for a portion of the year.

Detainments, FY 2017-2019



» Detainments decreased 16.5% from FY 2017 to FY 2019.

» There were 97 weekend detainments. Although weekend detainments may include multiple weekends, they are counted as single detainments.

Detainment Demographics, FY 2017-2019

Demographics	2017	2018	2019
Race			
Asian	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%
Black	55.3%	53.9%	55.2%
White	38.6%	39.2%	36.3%
Other/Unknown	5.6%	6.5%	7.9%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	11.3%	11.7%	12.3%
Non-Hispanic	37.4%	38.8%	43.4%
Unknown/Missing	51.2%	49.5%	44.3%
Sex			
Female	21.3%	21.6%	21.8%
Male	78.7%	78.4%	78.2%
Age			
8-12	1.8%	1.5%	1.8%
13	4.0%	4.7%	4.9%
14	9.6%	11.3%	10.7%
15	19.3%	19.1%	19.3%
16	29.8%	27.9%	27.6%
17	35.2%	35.0%	35.1%
18-20	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%
Total Detainments	7,677	7,291	6,408

» 55.2% of juveniles detained in FY 2019 were black, and 36.3% were white.

» 43.4% of juveniles detained in FY 2019 were non-Hispanic, and 12.3% were Hispanic. 44.3% were missing ethnicity information.

» 78.2% of juveniles detained in FY 2019 were male, and 21.8% were female.

» Over half (62.7-65.0%) of juveniles detained since FY 2017 were 16 or 17 years of age.

» The average age of juveniles detained in FY 2019 was 16.3.

DAI Scores at Detainment, FY 2017-2019*

DAI Scores	2017	2018	2019
0-9 (Release)	16.7%	17.7%	18.1%
10-14 (Detention Alternative)	21.1%	21.5%	18.4%
15+ (Secure Detention)	57.4%	56.9%	59.2%
Missing	4.8%	3.9%	4.2%
Total	4,590	4,529	4,087

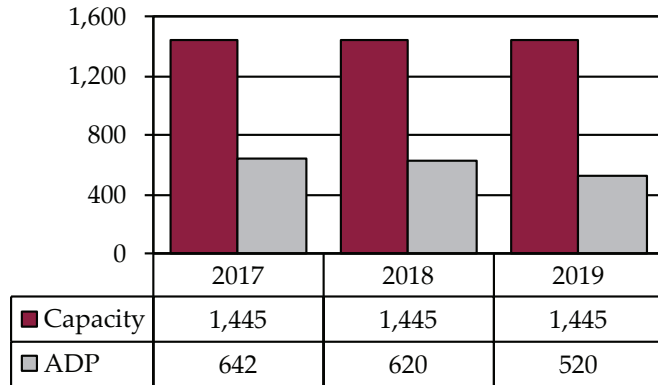
* Data include only pre-D detainments recorded as non-judge-ordered.

» Of the juveniles who were detained in non-judge-ordered pre-D detention in FY 2019, 59.2% had a DAI score indicating secure detention.

» Of the juveniles who received a score of less than 15 in FY 2019, 44.0% had mandatory overrides. (See Appendix C for a list of mandatory overrides.)



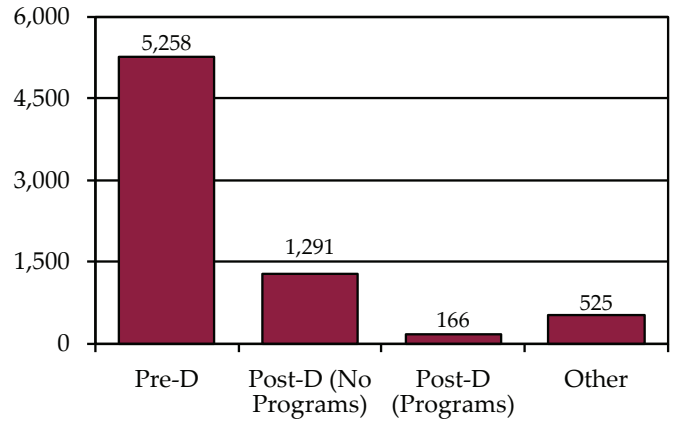
Capacity and ADP, FY 2017-2019*



* 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.

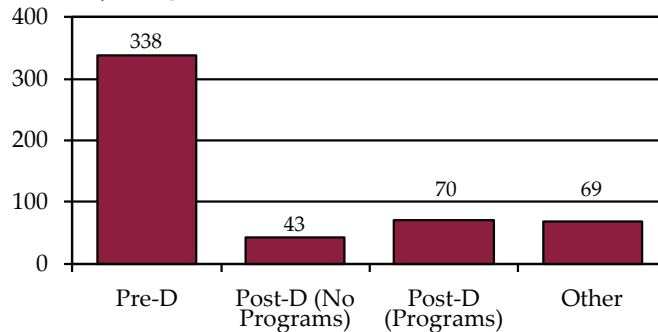
Detention Dispositional Statuses, FY 2019*



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

- » 72.6% of dispositional statuses were pre-D detention.
- » 17.8% of dispositional statuses were post-D detention without programs, and 2.3% were post-D detention with programs.
- » 7.3% of dispositional statuses were other statuses. (See Appendix A.)

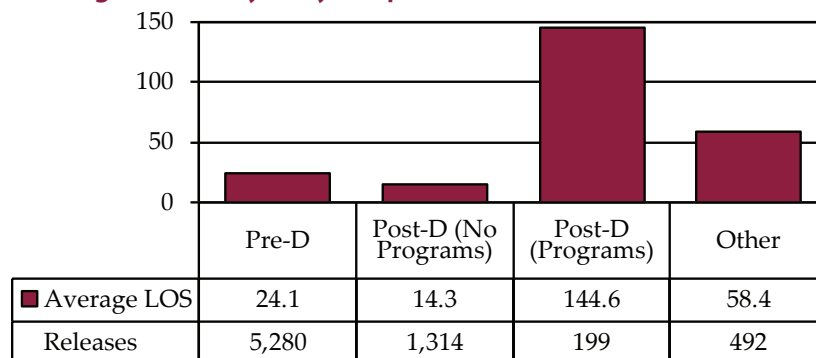
ADP by Dispositional Status, FY 2019



» Pre-D detention had the highest ADP (338).

Pre-D detention constituted the majority of both ADP (64.9%) and detention statuses (72.6%).

Average LOS (Days) by Dispositional Status, FY 2019 Releases*



- » Post-D detention with programs had the longest average LOS (144.6 days) and the fewest releases (199).
- » Pre-D detention had an average LOS of 24.1 days and the most releases (5,280).
- » Post-D detention without programs had the shortest average LOS (14.3 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 2019

JDC	Detainments	DAI Scores at Detainment (Pre-D Non-Judge-Ordered Only)				Total
		Release	Det. Alt.	Secure	Missing	
Blue Ridge	118	10.8%	16.9%	69.9%	2.4%	83
Chesapeake	384	14.6%	15.0%	68.7%	1.7%	233
Chesterfield	283	11.8%	21.5%	66.7%	0.0%	144
Crater	188	12.8%	20.5%	63.2%	3.4%	117
Fairfax	490	15.1%	19.3%	59.6%	6.0%	450
Henrico	434	32.4%	19.4%	40.6%	7.6%	278
Highlands	172	11.5%	12.8%	65.4%	10.3%	78
James River	18	42.9%	0.0%	42.9%	14.3%	7
Loudoun	95	23.0%	24.1%	50.6%	2.3%	87
Lynchburg	214	24.3%	26.5%	46.3%	2.9%	136
Merrimac	276	28.1%	12.9%	56.1%	2.9%	171
New River Valley	106	9.1%	18.2%	70.5%	2.3%	44
Newport News	435	15.1%	23.8%	57.2%	3.9%	311
Norfolk	338	13.4%	17.9%	64.9%	3.8%	262
Northern Virginia	224	29.2%	18.6%	43.5%	8.7%	161
Northwestern	250	19.7%	28.7%	51.6%	0.0%	122
Piedmont	120	7.8%	23.4%	67.2%	1.6%	64
Prince William	362	17.1%	17.8%	61.1%	4.0%	275
Rappahannock	279	22.3%	15.1%	54.2%	8.4%	166
Richmond	436	21.5%	12.4%	63.9%	2.2%	274
Roanoke Valley	372	13.3%	19.1%	61.3%	6.4%	173
Shenandoah Valley	266	20.1%	22.3%	54.0%	3.6%	139
Virginia Beach	312	9.6%	4.8%	84.5%	1.1%	187
W. W. Moore, Jr.	236	16.9%	23.4%	53.2%	6.5%	124
<i>Total</i>	<i>6,408</i>	<i>18.1%</i>	<i>18.4%</i>	<i>59.2%</i>	<i>4.2%</i>	<i>4,086</i>



Capacity and ADP, FY 2019*

JDC	Certified Capacity	ADP by Dispositional Status				Total ADP
		Pre-D	Post-D (No Programs)	Post-D (Programs)	Other	
Blue Ridge	40	5	1	0	0	6
Chesapeake	100	26	3	2	7	38
Chesterfield	90	16	1	4	3	24
Crater	22	16	2	N/A	1	18
Fairfax	121	24	0	4	1	29
Henrico	20	11	1	1	0	12
Highlands	35	9	2	2	0	13
James River	60	13	1	9	1	24
Loudoun	24	4	1	1	1	6
Lynchburg	48	10	1	4	0	15
Merrimac	48	13	3	3	0	20
New River Valley	24	4	2	1	0	8
Newport News	110	30	2	9	18	59
Norfolk	80	19	2	5	10	37
Northern Virginia	70	11	1	3	0	15
Northwestern	32	5	4	3	0	13
Piedmont	20	9	1	N/A	1	11
Prince William	72	23	3	N/A	3	29
Rappahannock	80	13	3	2	2	20
Richmond	60	17	1	7	7	32
Roanoke Valley	81	14	2	2	1	19
Shenandoah Valley	58	11	4	N/A	1	16
Virginia Beach	90	22	1	5	5	33
W. W. Moore, Jr.	60	13	2	3	4	22
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,445</i>	<i>339</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>520</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, 2019, DJJ operates one JCC (Bon Air JCC) with an operating capacity of 272 beds. An additional 104 beds are available in the CPPs operated at Blue Ridge, Chesapeake, Chesterfield, Lynchburg, Merrimac, Prince William, Rappahannock, Shenandoah Valley, and Virginia Beach JDCs. Juveniles also may 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 generally are identified during the evaluation process, a juvenile can be reassessed at any time while committed.

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 pages 47-48 for additional details concerning CPPs.)

LOS Guidelines

The current LOS Guidelines took effect on October 15, 2015. The assigned LOS for an indeterminate commitment is a calculated range of time (e.g., 6-9 months); the first number in the range represents the juvenile's ERD, and the second number represents the juvenile's LRD. Juveniles' projected LOSs are calculated using their assessed risk level on the YASI and the MSO for the current commitment.

The 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 while allowing reasonable flexibility in accommodating case differences and treatment needs. In addition, the LOS Guidelines help DJJ better align with national norms and best practices. The current guidelines apply to all juveniles admitted with an indeterminate commitment to DJJ as of October 15, 2015, while the previous guidelines applied to all juveniles admitted with an indeterminate commitment to DJJ before the effective date.

Indeterminately committed juveniles may not be held past their statutory release date (typically 36 continuous months or 21st birthday). 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 multi-disciplinary 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 therapeutic structured 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 group processing, 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 (Phases I to IV) with clearly defined behavioral expectations. Juveniles receive additional expectations, responsibilities, and privileges with each phase. Juveniles who reach higher phases 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 101 for staffing details.) Staff teams received intensive training before implementing CTM in their housing units. 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 to provide education for middle school, high school, and post-secondary 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 careers; some 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 with the SOLs and actively track students' progress.

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. Since SY 2017-2018, juveniles from a housing unit stay together for content courses and move for electives based on individual diploma needs to align with CTM.

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 while simultaneously meeting the Commonwealth's need for well-trained and industry-certified technical workers. For example, the WRS credential is an indicator to post-secondary educators, businesses, and industries that students understand universal workplace behaviors and expectations. The WISE financial literacy credential is closely aligned to the required economics and personal finance course for all students.

The Division of Education utilizes the VTSS framework that 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. VTSS requires the use of evidence-based, system-wide practices with fidelity to provide a quick response to academic, behavioral, social and emotional needs. The practices are progress-monitored frequently to enable educators to make sound, data-based instructional decisions for students. Over the past year, the Division of Education implemented Tier 1 of PBIS, the behavioral component of VTSS. PBIS identifies proactive strategies for defining, teaching, and supporting appropriate student behaviors to create a positive classroom and school environment. The Division of Education is also in early implementation stages



of Tier 1 of RTI, a multi-tier approach to the early identification and support of students with learning or behavior needs. The RTI process begins with high-quality instruction and universal screening of all students in the general education classroom.

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 early implementation stages 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 provides resources tailored 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 in some units with juveniles exhibiting aggression management difficulties. 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. 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 six 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 who provide assessment, treatment, and care to meet the 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

Mandated by the federal government, PREA and its associated rules and guidelines make detection and prevention of sexual abuse and sexual harassment a top priority in all facilities housing committed juveniles. All DJJ staff members are responsible for making DJJ facilities safe and preventing, detecting, and reporting 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. In addition, positions were added to the PREA Unit in order to provide adequate technical assistance to alternative placements that house committed juveniles. 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.

Human Rights Coordinators

A grievance program is in place at the JCC as a safeguard for residents and to provide a strong system of advocacy. 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; 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 regular meetings with the SGA, further ensuring that residents' 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 has 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 Bon Air JCC, they often face barriers to gaining employment, housing, and access to services due to the absence of 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.

Medicaid Pre-Application: CVIU was established to streamline the Medicaid application and enrollment process for incarcerated individuals in Virginia. DJJ's reentry advocates submit applications for eligible youth 18 years and older to the CVIU prior to release from direct care, resulting in applications being processed in a timelier manner to prevent a gap in coverage at release.

MHSTPs: For qualifying juveniles in direct care with mental health, substance use, or other therapeutic needs, a team of direct care staff, medical and mental health professionals, the PO, service providers, family members, and the juvenile collaborate to develop an MHSTP. The purpose of the MHSTP is to ensure the provision and continuation of treatment services for mental health, substance use, and other needs as the juvenile transitions from direct care to the community.

CPPs and Detention Reentry

CPPs are residential programs operated for committed juveniles in JDCs. A goal of the CPPs is to place juveniles in smaller settings closer to their home communities to facilitate a smoother transition after release and to enhance family engagement. 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 manage-



ment. 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 2019 were Blue Ridge, Chesapeake, Chesterfield, Lynchburg, Merrimac, Prince William, Rappahannock, Shenandoah Valley, and Virginia Beach. A tenth CPP for females was in the implementation phase in FY 2019 at Northern Virginia JDC.

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, these 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, driven by the YASI, 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. New contracts for detention reentry were established January 1, 2019, with the following JDCs: Blue Ridge, Crater, Merrimac, Norfolk, Rappahannock, Richmond, Shenandoah, 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 has been to build and expand upon 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 broader continuum of services includes additional contracted secure and non-secure placement options.

In October 2016, funded in part through savings realized from the closure of facilities, DJJ contracted with two service coordination agencies, AMI and EBA, to serve as RSCs and assist with building a more robust

statewide continuum of evidence-informed services and alternatives to placement in state-operated secure facilities. 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 also monitor the continuous quality of services and expand the options available for committed juveniles. DJJ's strategy is to develop a continuum of alternative direct care placement options to include 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 interventions. DJJ identified MST and FFT for addition to the service menu in several localities. Prior to 2017, these treatment models, which are intended to reduce the need for JCCs and other out-of-home placements by providing more effective evidence- and community-based services, were available in just two localities in Virginia. By the end of FY 2019, MST and FFT were available to approximately 97% of the cities and counties in Virginia.

There are at least five evidence-based models available as referral options. In addition to the expansion of MST and FFT, TF-CBT, and HFW are also available. Both were previously launched under the leadership of DB-HDS and OCS. The availability of TF-CBT and HFW expanded during FY 2019 and both services are available to juveniles in more than 70% of localities statewide.

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 effort has been an increased focus on family engagement with juveniles in direct care. Committed juveniles' families often live more than a one-hour drive from Bon Air JCC, and the distance has posed a barrier to families wishing to visit. To assist those families, DJJ partners with transportation companies to provide free transportation to families of committed juveniles from various sites across the Commonwealth. Additionally, DJJ established a Family Engagement Committee 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 make recommendations to promote family engagement. DJJ established an email address to allow parents and other supports to communicate directly with the committee.

processes for RSs I at Bon Air JCC to identify possible strategies to help improve retention.

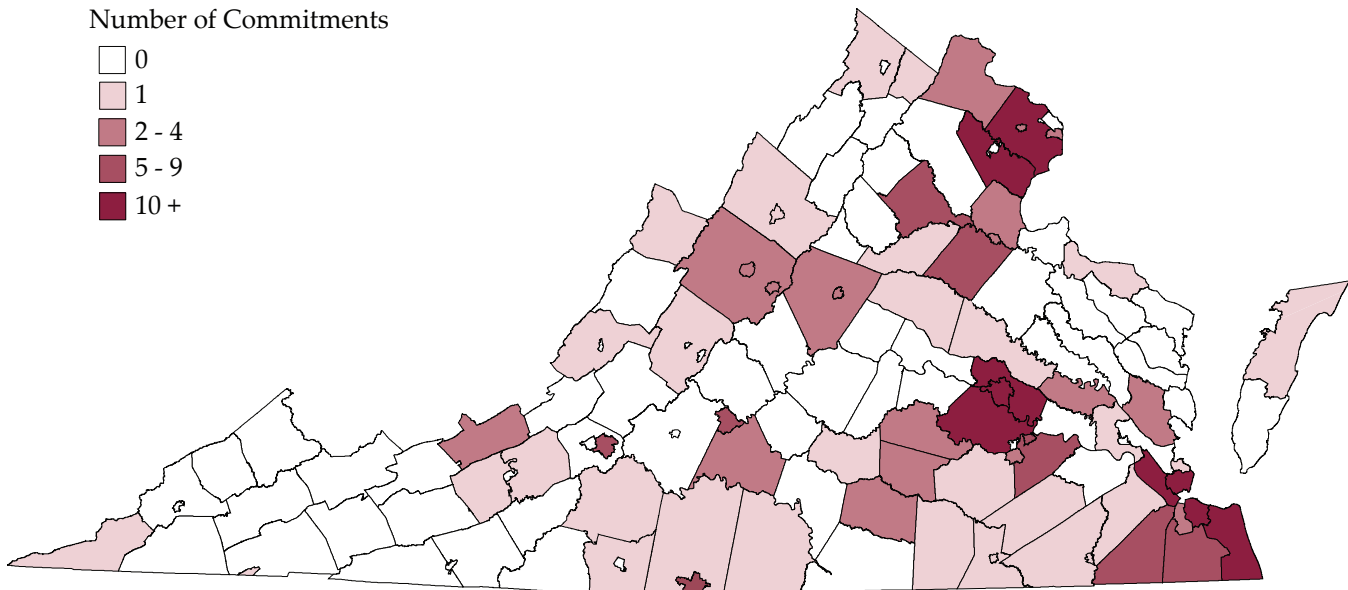
QA Unit

DJJ established the QA Unit to monitor the integrity of contracted interventions, including JDCs providing direct care admission and evaluation services, CPPs, detention reentry programs, and RSCs. The QA Unit utilizes a collaborative approach to conduct performance-related, strengths-based monitoring of contracted providers and to assist in developing individualized CQI plans to ensure the programs align with best practices, evidence-based models, DJJ's strategic framework, and contract requirements. Initially focused on establishing baseline data around processes and practices, the QA Unit also analyzes data to track performance measures, identify program strengths and weaknesses, and ensure services are tailored to meet juveniles' needs. The QA Unit provides support and advocacy to promote ongoing system changes across DJJ.

In 2018, the QA Unit conducted regional focus groups with the CPPs to discuss how to build a culture of quality services and to begin developing CQI plans and performance measures. In 2019, the QA Unit continued to refine the individual CQI plans for each CPP and integrated QA into the contract oversight and monitoring process through a new statement of needs and MOA. The unit also developed and implemented performance measures for the RSCs, and the RSCs are building a QA plan to address contract compliance and to enhance and provide QA with the DSPs. Additionally, DJJ signed an MOA establishing a partnership with Vanderbilt University to bring the QA tool, SPEP™, to Virginia. DJJ will implement and operationalize SPEP™ in the next year. Lastly, the QA Unit is working on an internal, ethnographic evaluation of hiring, training, and onboarding



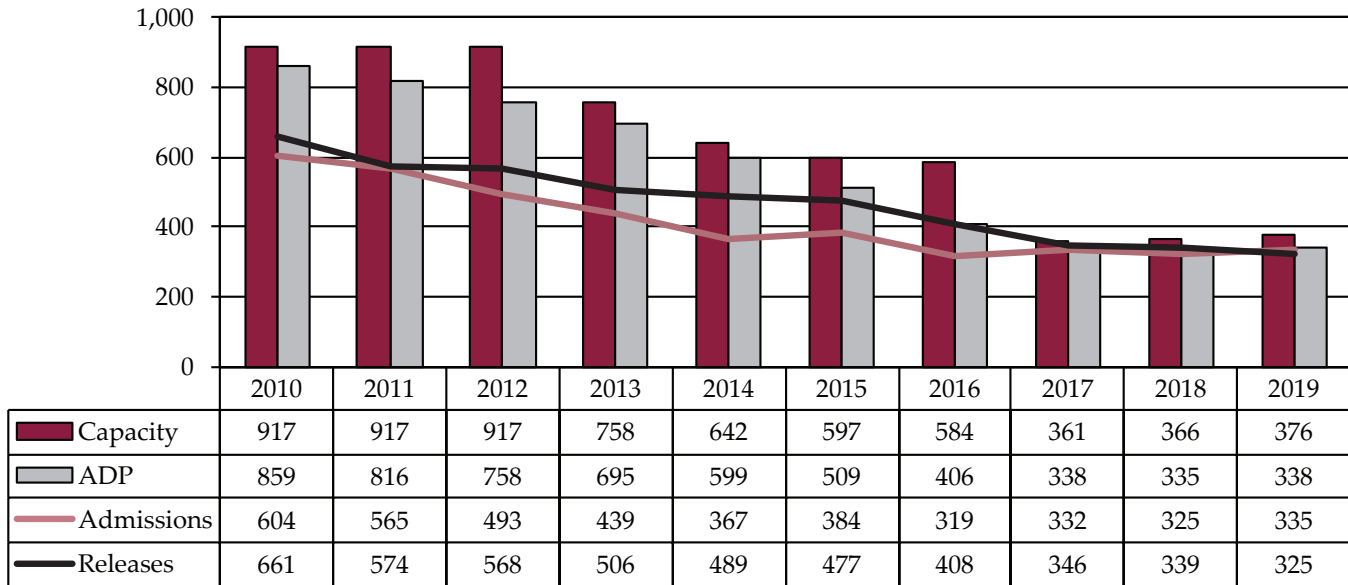
Commitments by Locality, FY 2019*



* Subsequent commitments are excluded. Chesterfield County had four subsequent commitments.

- » The cities of Norfolk and Newport News had the highest number of commitments (36 and 29, respectively).
- » 65 of 133 localities (48.9%) had no commitments.

Capacity, ADP, Admissions, and Releases, FY 2010-2019*



* 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 59.0% between FY 2010 and FY 2019.
- » ADP decreased 60.7% between FY 2010 and FY 2019.
- » Admissions decreased 44.5% between FY 2010 and FY 2019.
- » Releases decreased 50.8% between FY 2010 and FY 2019.



Capacity and ADP, FY 2019*

Facility/Placement	Capacity	ADP On-Site	ADP Off-Site	ADP Total
Bon Air JCC	272	199	2	201
Adm./Eval. in JDCs	N/A	35	0	35
CPPs	104	86	0	86
Blue Ridge	8	7	0	7
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	16	13	0	13
Shenandoah Valley	8	6	0	6
Virginia Beach	20	18	0	18
Contracted Alternatives	N/A	13	0	13
Detention Reentry	N/A	2	0	2
State Total	376	336	3	338

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

* 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 2019 was 338 juveniles.
- » 59.6% of the direct care ADP was in a JCC.

The average age of juveniles admitted in FY 2019 was 17.0 years of age.

Admissions with Prior Probation Placements or Commitments, FY 2017-2019

	2017	2018	2019
Prior Probation Placement	75.9%	72.3%	79.1%
Prior Commitment	10.8%	12.9%	15.2%
Total	332	325	335

- » 79.1% of admissions in FY 2019 had at least one previous probation placement.
- » The percentage of admissions with a prior commitment increased from 10.8% in FY 2017 to 15.2% in FY 2019.

59.6% of the direct care ADP was in a JCC, 25.5% was in a CPP, and 14.9% was in another alternative placement.

Admission Demographics, FY 2017-2019

Demographics	2017	2018	2019
Race			
Asian	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%
Black	68.1%	72.0%	69.0%
White	27.7%	22.8%	24.8%
Other/Unknown	4.2%	4.9%	6.0%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	9.6%	5.8%	10.7%
Non-Hispanic	42.5%	49.8%	49.6%
Unknown/Missing	47.9%	44.3%	39.7%
Sex			
Female	6.9%	7.1%	7.5%
Male	93.1%	92.9%	92.5%
Age			
Under 14	0.6%	0.9%	1.5%
14	3.6%	5.5%	3.9%
15	10.2%	11.7%	14.3%
16	26.8%	21.5%	25.4%
17	45.8%	44.9%	38.8%
18	12.7%	14.8%	14.0%
19-20	0.3%	0.6%	2.1%
Total Admissions	332	325	335

- » 69.0% of admissions in FY 2019 were black, and 24.8% were white.
- » 49.6% of admissions in FY 2019 were non-Hispanic, and 10.7% were Hispanic. 39.7% were missing ethnicity information.
- » 92.5% of admissions in FY 2019 were males, and 7.5% were females.
- » 38.8% of admissions in FY 2019 were 17 years of age.
- » The average age of juveniles admitted in FY 2019 was 17.0 years of age.



Admission Demographics by Commitment Type and Committing Court Type, FY 2019*

Demographics	Commitment Type		Court Type		
	Determinate/ Blended	Indeterminate	J&DR District Court	Appeal to Circuit Court	Circuit Court
Race					
Asian	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Black	72.2%	67.8%	71.4%	50.0%	60.6%
White	24.4%	24.9%	21.8%	50.0%	35.2%
Other/Unknown	3.3%	6.9%	6.5%	0.0%	4.2%
Ethnicity					
Hispanic	7.8%	11.8%	9.2%	50.0%	15.5%
Non-Hispanic	43.3%	52.2%	54.2%	0.0%	35.2%
Unknown/Missing	48.9%	35.9%	36.6%	50.0%	49.3%
Sex					
Female	6.7%	7.8%	7.3%	0.0%	8.5%
Male	93.3%	92.2%	92.7%	100.0%	91.5%
Age					
Under 14	N/A	2.0%	1.9%	0.0%	N/A
14	1.1%	4.9%	5.0%	0.0%	N/A
15	12.2%	15.1%	16.4%	0.0%	7.0%
16	20.0%	27.3%	27.9%	0.0%	16.9%
17	26.7%	43.3%	39.7%	100.0%	33.8%
18	33.3%	6.9%	8.8%	0.0%	33.8%
19-20	6.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	8.5%
<i>Total Admissions</i>	90	245	262	2	71

* 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."

- » 26.9% of admissions were for determinate commitments or blended sentences, and 73.1% of admissions were for indeterminate commitments.
- » 78.2% 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 21.2% by a circuit court.
- » The average ages at admission by commitment type were as follows:
 - › Determinate/Blended – 17.5
 - › Indeterminate – 16.8
- » The average ages at admission by committing court type were as follows:
 - › J&DR district court – 16.8
 - › Appeal to circuit court – 17.6
 - › Circuit court – 17.7



Admissions by Committing MSO Category, FY 2019*

MSO Category	Determinate/Blended			Indeterminate			Overall		
	Felony	Misd.	Total	Felony	Misd.	Total	Felony	Misd.	Total
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	1.6%	1.3%	0.0%	1.2%
Assault	22.5%	100.0%	23.3%	13.3%	53.6%	17.6%	16.1%	55.2%	19.1%
Burglary	6.7%	N/A	6.7%	16.7%	N/A	14.3%	13.7%	N/A	12.2%
Disorderly Conduct	N/A	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	3.6%	0.4%	N/A	3.4%	0.3%
Fraud	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	3.3%	2.7%	0.0%	2.4%
Gangs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.0%	0.6%
Kidnapping	3.4%	0.0%	3.3%	1.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.7%	0.0%	1.5%
Larceny	3.4%	0.0%	3.3%	31.9%	14.3%	29.0%	23.4%	13.8%	22.1%
Misc./Other	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%
Murder	3.4%	N/A	3.3%	0.0%	N/A	0.0%	1.0%	N/A	0.9%
Narcotics	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%	2.9%	3.6%	2.9%	2.3%	3.4%	2.4%
Paraphernalia	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.4%	0.0%	3.4%	0.3%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
Robbery	43.8%	N/A	43.3%	20.5%	N/A	17.6%	27.4%	N/A	24.5%
Sexual Abuse	10.1%	0.0%	10.0%	3.8%	3.6%	3.7%	5.7%	3.4%	5.4%
Traffic	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%	1.4%	0.0%	1.2%	1.3%	0.0%	1.2%
Vandalism	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	14.3%	2.0%	0.3%	13.8%	1.5%
Weapons	3.4%	0.0%	3.3%	1.4%	3.6%	1.6%	2.0%	3.4%	2.1%
<i>Total Admissions</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>210</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>299</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>335</i>

* 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 seven indeterminate admissions for parole violations.

* Generally, only offenses that would be punishable as a felony if committed by an adult are eligible for a determinate commitment. In rare cases, the courts do not require the committing offense to be a felony.

- » 89.3% of all admissions were for felonies; 8.7% were for misdemeanors.
- » The highest percentage of total admissions were for robbery (24.5%) and larceny (22.1%).
- » 73.1% of all admissions were for indeterminate commitments.
 - › 85.7% of indeterminate admissions were for felonies; 11.4% were for misdemeanors.
 - › The highest percentage of indeterminate admissions were for larceny (29.0%).
- » 26.9% of all admissions were for determinate commitments or blended sentences.
 - › The highest percentage of determinate or blended admissions were for robbery (43.3%).



Admissions by Committing MSO, FY 2019*

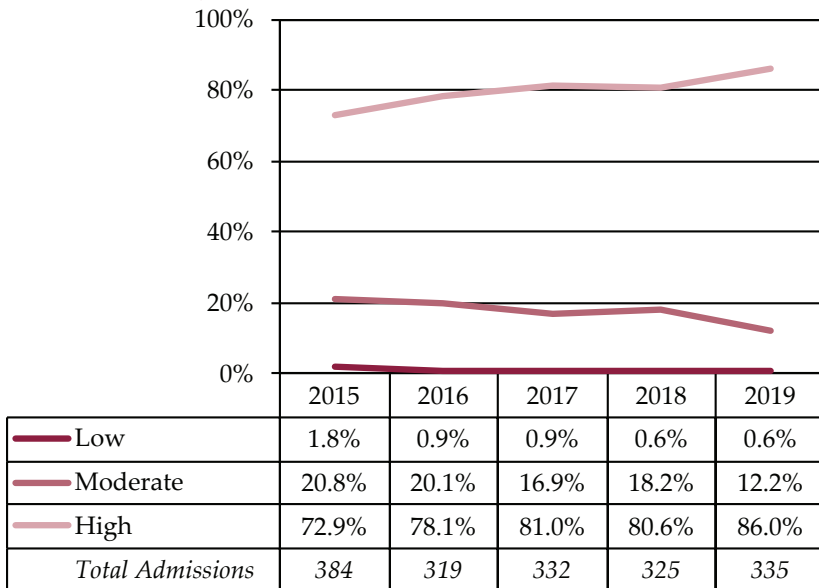
MSO Severity	Determinate/ Blended	Indeterminate	Total
DAI Ranking			
Felony			
Against Persons	86.7%	47.8%	58.2%
Weapons/Narcotics Dist.	5.6%	4.1%	4.5%
Other	6.7%	33.9%	26.6%
Class 1 Misdemeanor			
Against Persons	1.1%	6.9%	5.4%
Other	0.0%	4.5%	3.3%
Parole Violation	0.0%	2.9%	2.1%
VCSC Ranking			
Person	86.7%	46.5%	57.3%
Property	8.9%	44.9%	35.2%
Narcotics	1.1%	3.3%	2.7%
Other	3.3%	5.3%	4.8%
Total Admissions	90	245	335

- » MSO by DAI ranking:
 - › The highest percentage of determinate or blended and indeterminate admissions were for felonies against persons (86.7% and 47.8%, respectively).
- » MSO by VCSC ranking:
 - › The highest percentage of determinate or blended and indeterminate admissions were for person-of-fenses (86.7% and 46.5%, respectively).

* 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.

The majority of admissions were high risk based on YASI, increasing from 72.9% in FY 2015 to 86.0% in FY 2019.

Admissions by Risk Levels, FY 2015-2019*



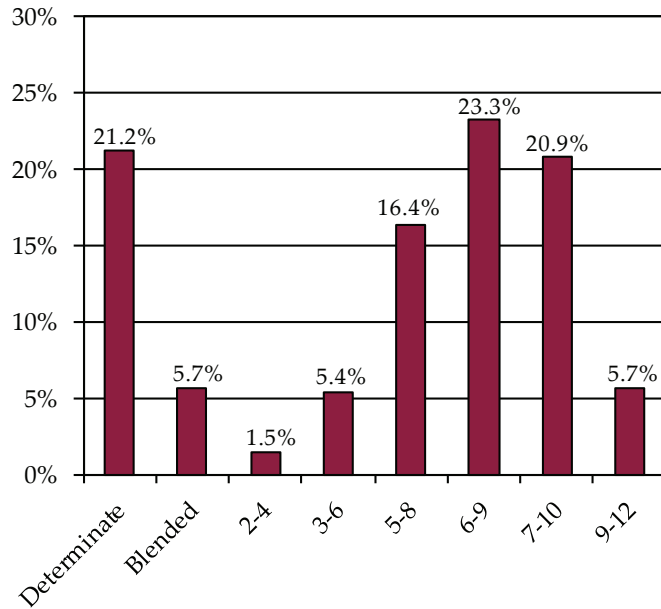
- » 331 YASIs were completed for direct care admissions in FY 2019.
- » The percentage of high risk admissions increased from 72.9% in FY 2015 to 86.0% in FY 2019.

* Percentages do not add to 100% due to missing YASI scores. For example, in FY 2019, four direct care admissions were missing YASIs.

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



Admissions by Assigned LOS (Months), FY 2019*



* 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.

- » 73.1% of admissions were for indeterminate commitments.
- » The most commonly assigned LOS was 6-9 months.
- » 46.6% of admissions had an assigned indeterminate LOS with a maximum of 9 months or less.

Releases by LOS, FY 2019*

Assigned LOS Category	Releases	% of All Releases	Average Actual LOS (months)
Blended	18	5.5%	36.3
Determinate	74	22.8%	25.0
Indeterminate	233	71.7%	7.3
2-4 months	7	2.2%	4.3
3-6 months	25	7.7%	5.2
5-8 months	52	16.0%	7.3
6-9 months	78	24.0%	7.0
7-10 months	54	16.6%	8.3
9-12 months	17	5.2%	10.1
Total Releases	325	100.0%	13.0

* 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.

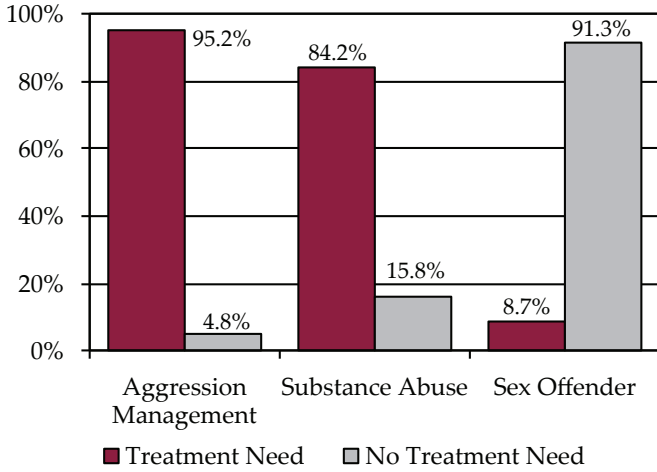
* Subsequent commitments are included because of their impact on actual LOS. There was one subsequent determinate commitment and eight subsequent indeterminate commitments.

- » The average actual LOS for all juveniles released in FY 2019 was 13.0 months.
- » Indeterminately committed juveniles comprised 71.7% of releases, and their average actual LOS was 7.3 months.
- » Juveniles with determinate commitments or blended sentences comprised 28.3% of releases. Their assigned LOSs ranged from 7.8 to 72.5 months, averaging 38.0 months. Their average actual LOS was 27.2 months.
- » The average age of juveniles released was 18.0 years.

See page 44 and Appendix F for an explanation of the 2015 revisions to the LOS Guidelines.

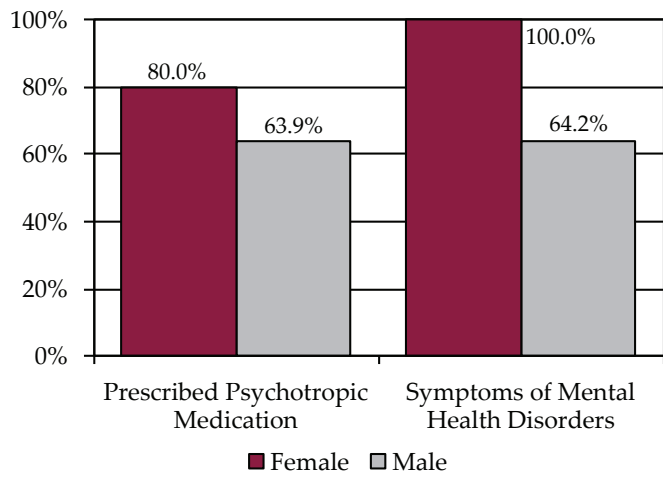


Admissions by Treatment Needs, FY 2019



- » 95.2% of admissions were identified as having an aggression management treatment need.
- » 91.0% of admissions were identified as having an intensive aggression management treatment need, and 4.2% were identified as having a prescriptive aggression management treatment need. Intensive is more rigorous compared to prescriptive, which is delivered individually as needed.
- » 84.2% of admissions were identified as having a substance abuse treatment need.
- » 77.0% of admissions were identified as having a Track I treatment need, and 7.2% 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.
- » 8.7% of admissions were identified as having a sex offender treatment need.
- » 4.2% of admissions were identified as having an inpatient sex offender treatment need, 2.7% were identified as having a mid-level sex offender treatment need, and 1.8% of admissions were identified as having a prescriptive sex offender treatment need.

Admissions by Prescribed Psychotropic Medication and Symptoms of Mental Health Disorders, FY 2019*



* 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.

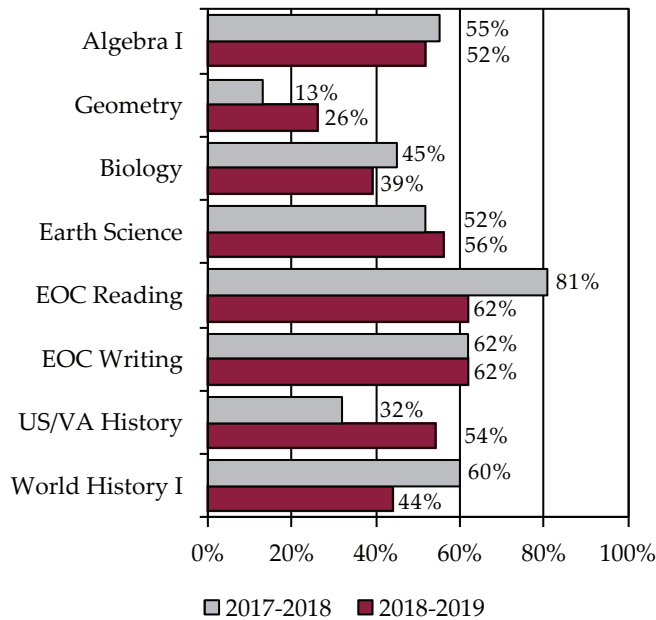
* There were 25 female admissions; therefore, percentages can be strongly influenced by the status of only a few females.

- » The majority (65.1%) of juvenile admissions were prescribed psychotropic medication at some point in their lives.
- » 30.4% of admissions had current or newly prescribed psychotropic medication at the time of admission.
- » The majority (66.9%) 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 (80.0%) than males (63.9%) had been prescribed psychotropic medication. A higher percentage of females (100.0%) than males (64.2%) appeared to have significant symptoms of a mental health disorder, excluding those disorders listed in the caveat above.
- » 94.9% of admissions appeared to have significant symptoms of ADHD, CD, ODD, or substance use disorder.



Division of Education

SOL Pass Rates, SY 2017-2018 and SY 2018-2019*



* Juveniles are counted as passing if they fail the initial test and pass the retest.

- » From SY 2017-2018 to SY 2018-2019, the overall SOL pass rate increased in History (43.8% to 50.0%), Math (38.8% to 44.0%), and Science (47.5% to 52.7%) subjects.

Virginia and Penn Foster High School Diplomas and GED® Certificates Earned, SY 2017-2018 and SY 2018-2019

Type	2017-2018	2018-2019
Advanced Studies Diploma	0	1
Standard Diploma	41	35
Applied Studies Diploma	8	3
Penn Foster High School Diploma	16	15
GED® Certificate	12	17
<i>Total</i>	77	71

- » During SY 2018-2019, 39 juveniles earned Virginia high school diplomas, 15 juveniles earned Penn Foster high school diplomas, and 17 juveniles earned GED® certificates.
- » During SY 2018-2019, 87.3% of eligible high school seniors graduated.

CTE Credentials, SY 2017-2018 and SY 2018-2019*

Course	Assessment	Pass Rate	
		2017-2018	2018-2019
Intro. to Culinary Arts	ServSafe®	44.0%	N/A
Culinary Arts I			
Culinary Arts II			
Advertising Design I	WRS	64.0%	50.0%
Advertising Design II			
Economics & Personal Finance	WISE	72.0%	59.0%
Intro. to Marketing			
Principles of Business & Marketing			

* Introduction to Culinary Arts, Culinary Arts I, and Culinary Arts II were only offered during SY 2017-2018.

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

- » During SY 2017-2018, 64 juveniles took the WISE assessment, 14 took the WRS assessment, and nine took the ServSafe® assessment.
- » During SY 2018-2019, 44 juveniles took the WISE assessment, and eight took the WRS assessment.

College Courses and Post-Secondary Enrichment Programs, SY 2017-2018 and SY 2018-2019

Student Enrollment	2017-2018	2018-2019
College Courses	52	47
Certification Courses	35	288
Enrichment Courses	228	378

* Juveniles are counted multiple times if enrolled in multiple courses.

- » During SY 2018-2019, 34 juveniles enrolled in 47 college courses, and 100% completed a course during their stay in a JCC.



Direct Care Population on June 30, 2019

Demographics*

Demographics	Bon Air	Non-JCC	Total
Race			
Asian	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Black	71.9%	67.8%	70.1%
White	25.5%	24.8%	25.2%
Other/Unknown	2.6%	7.4%	4.7%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	8.9%	12.1%	10.3%
Non-Hispanic	43.2%	54.4%	48.1%
Unknown/Missing	47.9%	33.6%	41.6%
Sex			
Female	3.1%	9.4%	5.9%
Male	96.9%	90.6%	94.1%
Age			
Under 14	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
14	0.0%	3.4%	1.5%
15	2.1%	12.8%	6.7%
16	14.1%	21.5%	17.3%
17	20.8%	34.2%	26.7%
18	26.0%	15.4%	21.4%
19-20	37.0%	12.8%	26.4%
<i>Total Juveniles</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>341</i>

* Data are not comparable to previous reports. In prior reports, age reflected the juvenile's age at admission. It now reflects the juvenile's age on June 30, 2019.

- » 70.1% of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2019, were black, and 25.2% were white.
- » 48.1% of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2019, were non-Hispanic, and 10.3% were Hispanic. 41.6% were missing ethnicity information.
- » 94.1% of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2019, were male, and 5.9% were female.
- » Nearly half (48.1%) of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2019, were 17 or 18 years old.
- » The average age of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2019, was 17.9.

YASI Risk Levels

Risk Level	Bon Air	Non-JCC	Total
High	69.3%	77.9%	73.0%
Moderate	24.0%	18.8%	21.7%
Low	0.0%	1.3%	0.6%
Missing	6.8%	2.0%	4.7%
<i>Total Juveniles</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>341</i>

- » 73.0% of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2019, were high risk.

Committing MSO Category

MSO Category	Bon Air	Non-JCC	Total
Arson	0.0%	1.3%	0.6%
Assault	21.4%	16.1%	19.1%
Burglary	6.8%	13.4%	9.7%
Fraud	1.6%	2.0%	1.8%
Gangs	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%
Kidnapping	1.6%	2.0%	1.8%
Larceny	6.3%	22.1%	13.2%
Misc./Other	0.0%	0.7%	0.3%
Murder	5.2%	0.0%	2.9%
Narcotics	0.5%	1.3%	0.9%
Obscenity	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%
Parole Violation	1.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Robbery	35.4%	32.2%	34.0%
Sexual Abuse	16.7%	4.7%	11.4%
Traffic	0.5%	2.0%	1.2%
Vandalism	0.0%	0.7%	0.3%
Weapons	2.1%	1.3%	1.8%
<i>Total Juveniles</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>341</i>

- » The highest percentage of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2019, were committed with robbery as the committing MSO (34.0%).

Committing MSO Severity

MSO Severity	Bon Air	Non-JCC	Total
DAI Ranking			
Felony			
Against Persons	85.4%	65.1%	76.5%
Weapons/Narcotics Dist.	2.6%	4.0%	3.2%
Other	10.4%	26.2%	17.3%
Class 1 Misdemeanor			
Against Persons	0.5%	4.7%	2.3%
Parole Violation	1.0%	0.0%	0.6%
VCSC Ranking			
Person	82.8%	63.1%	74.2%
Property	13.0%	34.2%	22.3%
Narcotics	0.5%	1.3%	0.9%
Other	3.6%	1.3%	2.6%
<i>Total Juveniles</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>341</i>

- » 97.1% of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2019, had a felony as the committing MSO.
- » 76.5% of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2019, had a felony against persons as the committing MSO.
- » 74.2% of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2019, had a person offense as the committing MSO according to the VCSC ranking.



Committing Court Type*

Court Type	Bon Air	Non-JCC	Total
J&DR District Court	47.4%	80.5%	61.9%
Appeal to Circuit Court	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%
Circuit Court	52.1%	18.8%	37.5%
<i>Total Juveniles</i>	192	149	341

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

- » Of the juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2019, 61.9% were committed by a J&DR district court, 37.5% by a circuit court, and 0.6% by a J&DR district court with the commitment upheld in circuit court on appeal.

Commitment Type*

Commitment Type	Bon Air	Non-JCC	Total
Blended	23.4%	1.3%	13.8%
Determinate	56.3%	30.9%	45.2%
Indeterminate	20.3%	67.8%	41.1%
<i>Total Juveniles</i>	192	149	341

* 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" or "Blended."

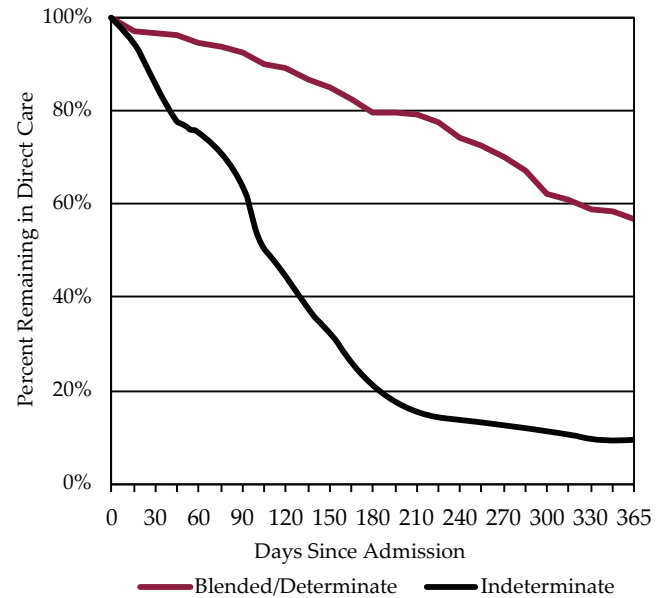
- » 41.1% of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2019, had an indeterminate commitment.
- » 58.9% of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2019, had a determinate commitment or blended sentence.

Placement Type

Placement Type	Count	%
Bon Air JCC	192	56.3%
Adm./Eval. in JDCs	36	10.6%
CPPs	90	26.4%
Contracted Alternatives	19	5.6%
Detention Reentry	4	1.2%
<i>Total Juveniles</i>	341	100.0%

- » Of the juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2019, 56.3% were at Bon Air JCC, 26.4% were in a CPP, and 17.3% were in another alternative placement.

Time in Direct Care*



* This graph does not reflect juveniles' entire LOSs; rather, it is a one-day snapshot of the number of days juveniles spent in direct care from their admission date through June 30, 2019. The graph displays up to 365 days.

- » There were 201 juveniles with a determinate commitment or blended sentence and 140 juveniles with an indeterminate commitment on June 30, 2019.
- » Among juveniles with a determinate commitment or blended sentence, 92.5% had been in direct care for at least 90 days, and 56.7% had been in direct care for at least one year. The average time in direct care was 1.3 years.
- » Among juveniles with an indeterminate commitment, 63.6% had been in direct care for at least 90 days, and 9.3% had been in direct care for at least one year. The average time in direct care was 144 days.

The proportion of determinate commitments and blended sentences is larger for the direct care population (58.9% on June 30, 2019) than for admissions (26.9% in FY 2019) 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 2019.

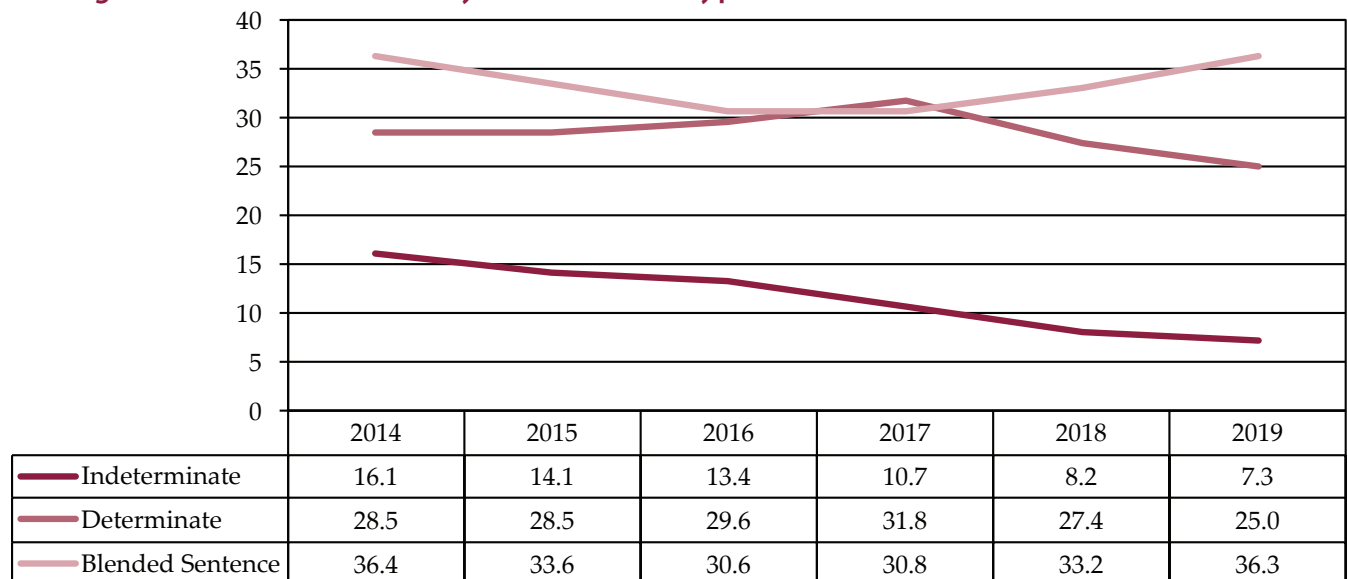
Revision of the LOS Guidelines

In response to research suggesting 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 took 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 impact of this change, the Research Unit examined actual LOS trends by commitment type, adherence to the revised guidelines, commitment patterns before and after the revision, and 12-month rearrest rates.

The results indicated the average actual LOS for indeterminate releases declined gradually since FY 2014 while the LOS for determinate and blended releases remained relatively stable. Following LOS revision, a higher percentage of juveniles in direct care were released after their ERD but prior to their LRD.

Analyses indicated the percentage of determinate commitments and blended sentences steadily increased from FY 2015 to FY 2019. In addition, the proportion of admissions by MSO tier was stable before and after the LOS revision. The rate of determinate commitments and blended sentences increased slightly for each MSO tier following the LOS revision. In regard to risk level category, the proportion of admissions increased for juveniles in risk level categories B and C. In addition, the rate of determinate commitments and blended sentences increased for each risk level category, particularly for risk level B. The Research Unit continues to monitor LOS trends.

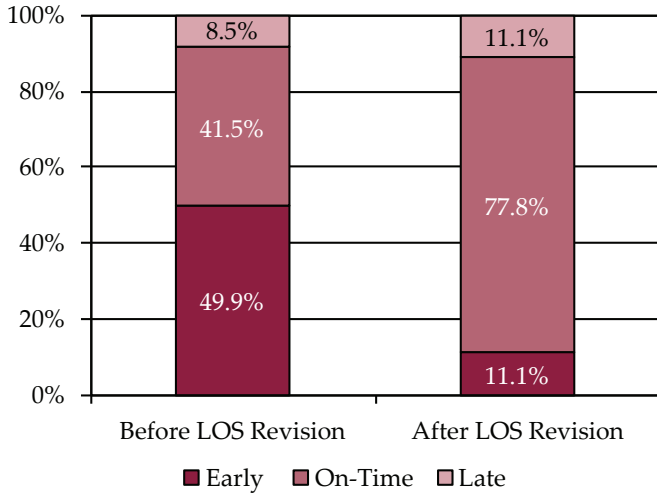
Average Actual LOS (Months) by Commitment Type, FY 2014-2019 Releases



» The average actual LOS for indeterminate commitments declined from a high of 16.1 months in FY 2014 to a low of 7.3 months in FY 2019.

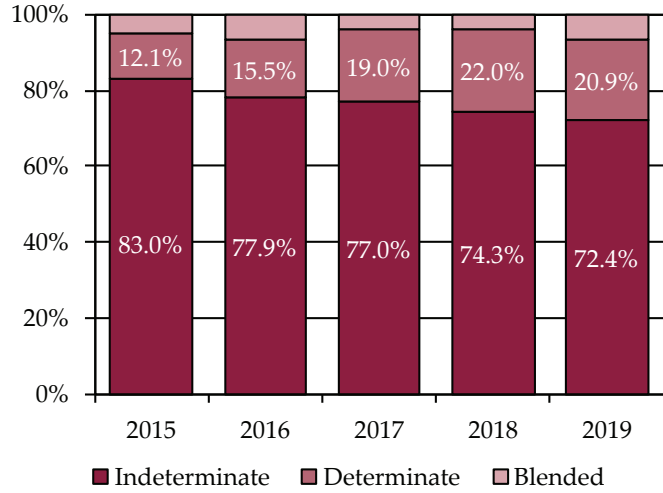


Adherence to LOS Guidelines*



- * "Before LOS Revision" includes released juveniles who were admitted to direct care with an indeterminate commitment from July 1, 2012, to October 14, 2015.
- * "After LOS Revision" includes released juveniles who were admitted to direct care with an indeterminate commitment from October 15, 2015, to June 30, 2019.
- * Excludes released juveniles with an inpatient or mandatory sex offender treatment need, who are treated as exceptions to the LOS guidelines.
 - » Before the LOS revision, 49.9% of indeterminate admissions were released early, 41.5% were released on time, and 8.5% were released late.
 - » After the revision, 11.1% of indeterminate admissions were released early, 77.8% were released on time, and 11.1% were released late.

Commitments by Type, FY 2015-2019*



- * Counts are of commitment orders. A single direct care admission may be the result of multiple commitments to DJJ. For these reasons, the number of commitments in a FY may be different from the number of admissions.
 - » From FY 2015 to FY 2019, indeterminate commitments declined from 83.0% to 72.4%.
 - » From FY 2015 to FY 2019, determinate and blended sentences increased from 17.0% to 27.6%.

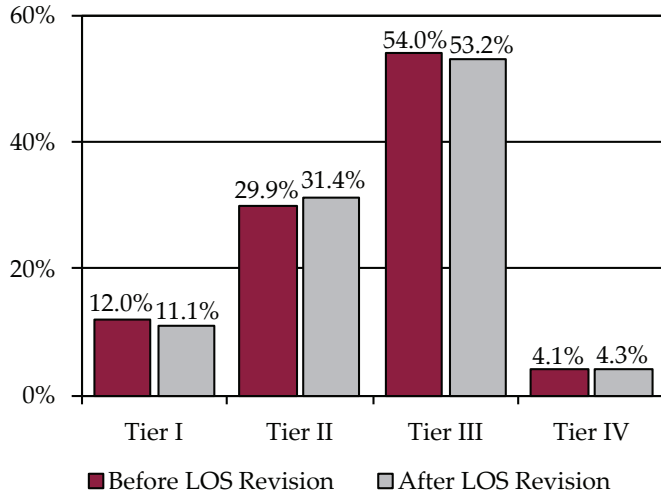
Indeterminate Direct Care Admissions by MSO Tier and Risk Level Category, FY 2015-2019*

Committing MSO		Risk Level				
		A	B	C	D	Total
Tier I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misdemeanor Offenses • Violations of Parole 	5	7	14	8	34
Tier II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-person Felony Offenses 	9	20	39	21	89
Tier III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Person Felony Offenses 	16	29	49	16	110
Tier IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class 1 and 2 Felony Offenses 	2	2	3	0	7
Total		32	58	105	45	240

- * Excludes juveniles with an inpatient or mandatory sex offender treatment need, who are treated as exceptions to the LOS guidelines.
- * Violations of probation are categorized by the underlying MSO.
 - » In FY 2019, 110 juveniles were admitted to direct care with an indeterminate commitment for a Tier III offense (45.8%), and 105 juveniles admitted with an indeterminate commitment were placed into risk level C (43.8%).

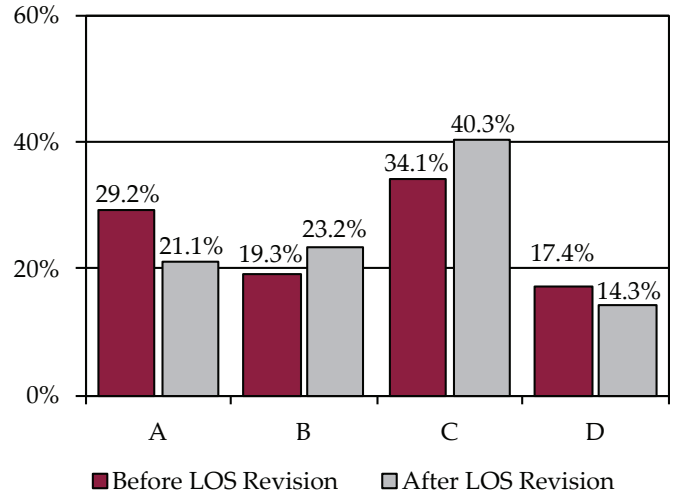


Admissions by MSO Tier*



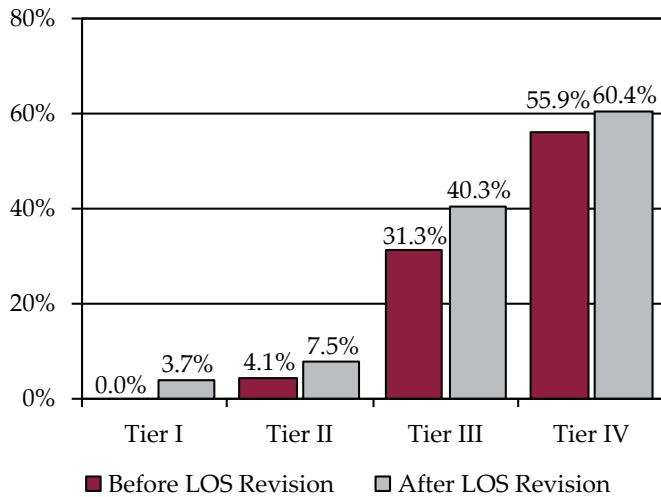
* "Before LOS Revision" includes admissions to direct care from July 1, 2012, to October 14, 2015.
 * "After LOS Revision" includes admissions to direct care from October 15, 2015, to June 30, 2019.
 » The proportion of all admissions by offense tier was relatively stable before and after the LOS revision.

Admissions by Risk Level Category*



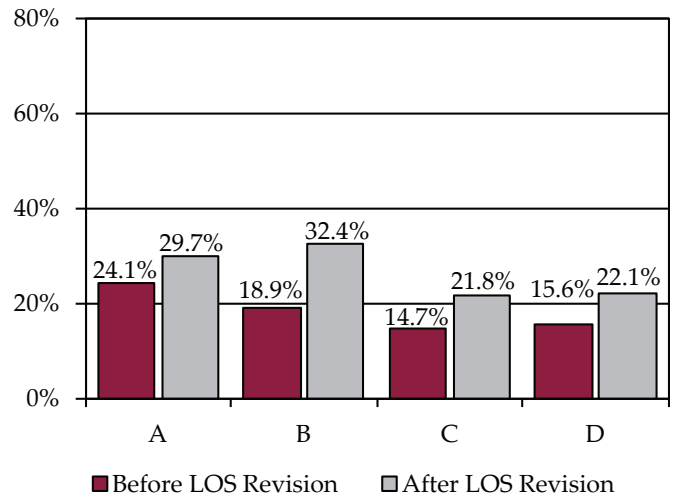
* Juveniles with missing risk information were excluded.
 * "Before LOS Revision" includes admissions to direct care from July 1, 2012, to October 14, 2015.
 * "After LOS Revision" includes admissions to direct care from October 15, 2015, to June 30, 2019.
 » The proportion of all admissions increased for risk level categories B and C after the LOS revision.

Rate of Determinate and Blended Admissions by MSO Tier*



* "Before LOS Revision" includes admissions to direct care from July 1, 2012, to October 14, 2015.
 * "After LOS Revision" includes admissions to direct care from October 15, 2015, to June 30, 2019.
 » The rate of determinate and blended admissions increased slightly for each MSO tier following the LOS revision.

Rate of Determinate and Blended Admissions by Risk Level Category*



* "Before LOS Revision" includes admissions to direct care from July 1, 2012, to October 14, 2015.
 * "After LOS Revision" includes admissions to direct care from October 15, 2015, to June 30, 2019.
 » The rate of determinate and blended admissions increased slightly for each risk level category, particularly for risk level B.

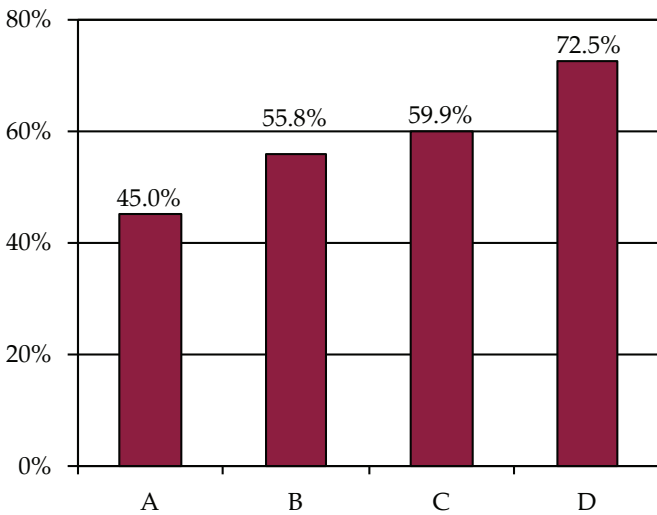


The development of the LOS Guidelines' risk level categories was informed by a recidivism analysis of direct care releases in FY 2013 and FY 2014. That analysis, conducted by AECF, found each progressive risk level category had an increase in its 12-month rearrest rate. For example, risk level D had a higher rearrest rate than risk level C, risk level C had a higher rearrest rate than risk level B, and so on.

The Research Unit conducted analyses to replicate AECF's original findings among indeterminate releases from FY 2013 to FY 2014 and FY 2015 to FY 2017, excluding juveniles with an inpatient or mandatory sex offense treatment need. The findings indicated that 12-month rearrest rates continued to increase with each progressive risk level category, although the differences were less distinct. These findings could hold potential implications on any future revision to the LOS Guidelines, along with the distribution of offense tiers and risk levels at admission. (See page 62). The Research Unit will continue to monitor rearrest rates by risk level category.

12-month rearrest rates from FY 2015 to FY 2017 continued to increase with each progressive risk level category, although the differences were less distinct.

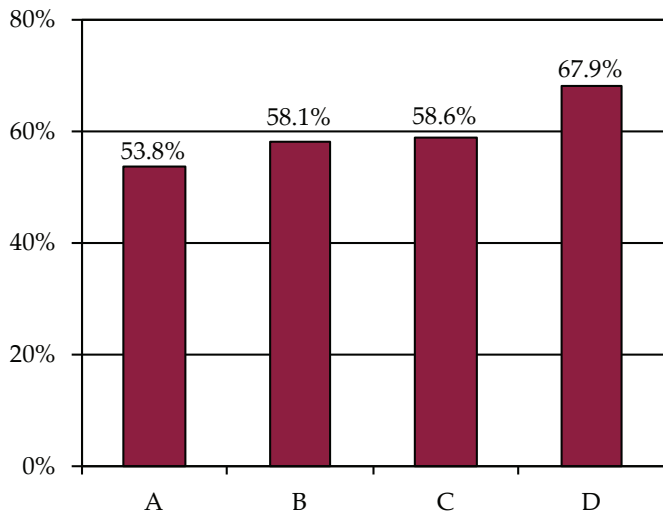
12-Month Rearrest Rates for Indeterminate Direct Care Releases by Risk Level Category, FY 2013-2014*



* Excludes juveniles with an inpatient or mandatory sex offender treatment need, who are treated as exceptions to the LOS guidelines.

» From FY 2013 to FY 2014, each progressive risk level category had an increase in its 12-month rearrest rate.

12-Month Rearrest Rates for Indeterminate Direct Care Releases by Risk Level Category, FY 2015-2017*



* Excludes juveniles with an inpatient or mandatory sex offender treatment need, who are treated as exceptions to the LOS guidelines.

* Includes released juveniles with an indeterminate commitment, regardless of the LOS Guidelines effective at the time of their admission.

» From FY 2015 to FY 2017, 12-month rearrest rates continued to increase with each progressive risk level category, although they were less distinct.



Standardized Disposition Matrix

In partnership with AECF and the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, DJJ developed the SDM, a data-driven tool to help make fair and objective dispositional recommendations to courts. The SDM was developed through a consensus-building process that leveraged the expertise of judges, attorneys, agency leaders, CSU staff, and a wide range of other stakeholders. The SDM aligns with the positive youth development principle of fairness: juveniles need to be held accountable in a manner proportionate to their offenses and similar to other juveniles in their situation. The goal of SDM is to improve consistency, reliability, and equity to ensure that juveniles with similar legal histories and risk levels have appropriate disposition recommendations.

In order to participate in the SDM process, juveniles must have a qualifying offense (see eligibility rules below). The juvenile’s risk level and MSO formulate a range of recommended disposition levels. The SDM disposition levels are as follows (see Appendix G for more details):

- » Level 1 – Referral(s) and Reporting of Outcomes to the Court, as Required
- » Level 2 – Post-D Case Management
- » Level 3 – Court-Ordered Probation Supervision
- » Level 4 – Court-Ordered Out-of-Home Placement with Case Management or Probation
- » Level 5 – Commitment to DJJ

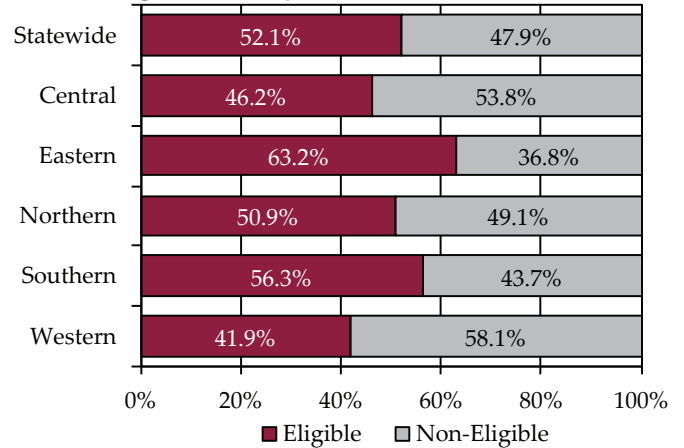
The PO is responsible for selecting the most appropriate level of intervention. The PO first considers the least restrictive disposition level in the range. If the PO deems the level inappropriate, the PO can consider the next least-restrictive disposition level. The PO may recommend a disposition level above or below the recommended SDM range (with approval from the PO’s supervisor or CSU director). The PO presents this recommendation to the court during the dispositional hearing, and the judge determines the actual disposition.

Eligibility

A case is eligible for the SDM if it (i) includes at least one petitioned complaint that is a Class 1 misdemeanor or higher, (ii) has not been transferred to circuit court, and (iii) does not involve a sex offense. The following complaints are not eligible for the SDM process: CHINS, CHINSup, violations of a court order, contempt of court, show cause petitions, failures to appear, violations of probation or parole, violations of protective orders, and complaints filed through a court summons.

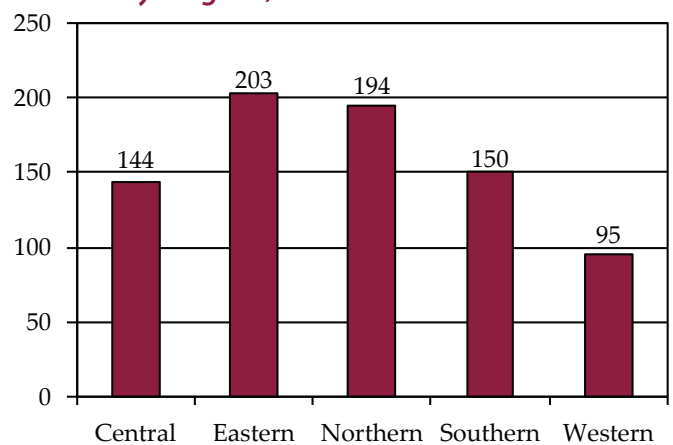
In preparation for statewide implementation, the Research Unit examined the number of petitioned juvenile intake complaints that were eligible for the SDM (i.e., met the three eligibility criteria and had delinquent or pending adjudications).

SDM-Eligible Complaints, FY 2018



» In FY 2018, 52.1% of petitioned complaints were eligible to go through the SDM process, varying by region.

SDM-Eligible Complaints, Average Per Month by Region, FY 2018



» In FY 2018, the monthly average of SDM-eligible complaints ranged from 95 in the Western region to 203 in the Eastern region.



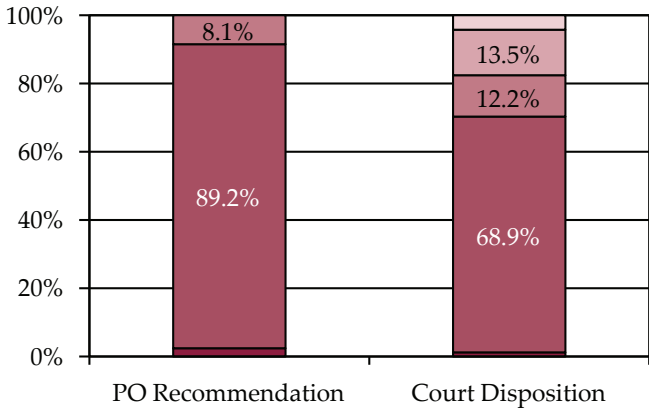
SDM Pilot

During FY 2019, the SDM was piloted in five CSUs: CSU 7 - Newport News, CSU 12 - Chesterfield, CSU 16 - Culpeper, CSU 20W - Warrenton, and CSU 22 - Chatham. The pilot began on September 4, 2018, and ended on March 4, 2019. Full implementation of the SDM is scheduled to begin on January 1, 2020, to allow time for training and stakeholder engagement.

The Research Unit analyzed data from the five pilot sites. It is important to note these are preliminary findings and include small sample sizes. Data will continue to be monitored as the SDM is implemented statewide.

During the SDM pilot, 89.2% of PO recommendations were consistent with the SDM disposition level.

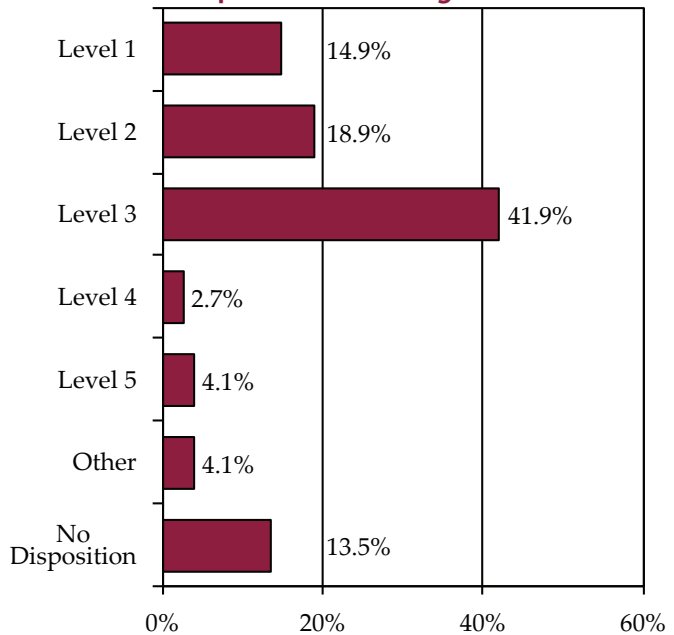
PO Recommendations and Court Dispositions during the Pilot*



* Cases pending a court disposition at the end of the pilot, ineligible cases, and cases where the juvenile or parent declined participation are excluded from the analysis.

- » As of April 2019, POs presented SDM recommendations to a judge for 74 cases.
- » Of the 74 SDM cases with a PO recommendation:
 - › 89.2% resulted in a PO recommendation consistent with the recommended SDM range.
 - › The majority (68.9%) received a court disposition within the recommended SDM range.
 - › 12.2% received a court disposition more restrictive than the recommended SDM range.
 - › 1.4% received a court disposition less restrictive than the recommended SDM range.
 - › The remaining cases either had no disposition (13.5%) or received a disposition outside of the SDM levels (e.g., adult probation, deferred) (4.1%).

SDM Court Dispositions during the Pilot



- » The most common court dispositions during the pilot were Level 3 - Court-Ordered Probation Supervision (41.9%), Level 2 - Post-D Case Management (18.9%), and Level 1 - Referral(s) and Reporting of Outcomes to the Court, as Required (14.9%).



Virginia Longitudinal Data System

VLDS is a mechanism for connecting data across state agencies while ensuring privacy and confidentiality. Participating state agencies provide data, and individuals are matched and then de-identified. After receiving approval, these longitudinal datasets are available for researchers and state agencies to address public policy and research questions. DJJ joined VLDS in FY 2018 and has submitted 19 years worth of data involving over 700,000 juveniles.

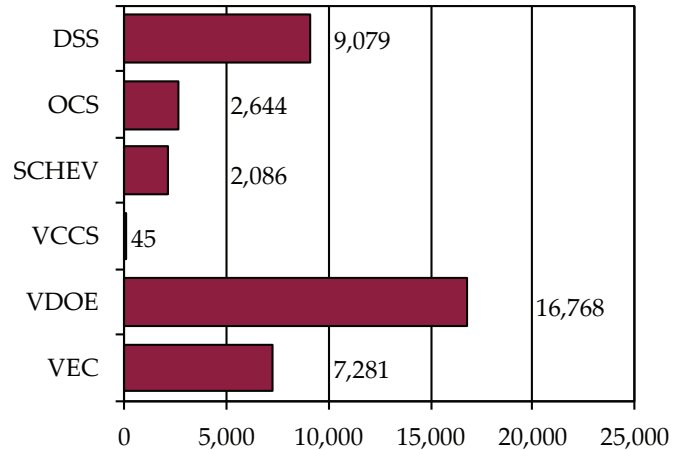
VLDS partner agencies include the Department for Aging and Rehabilitative Services, the Department of Health Professions, DJJ, DSS, OCS, SCHEV, VCCS, VDOE, Adult Education (a sub-unit of VDOE), VEC, and the Virginia Goodwill Network.

The interagency information-sharing system will enable DJJ to better understand justice-involved youth. For example, the Research Unit submitted a research proposal to study the relationship between juveniles who are involved with DJJ and DSS. If approved, the research project will examine the types of DJJ and DSS involvement and prevalence throughout Virginia.

Through VLDS, DJJ also plans to study cross-system involvement and examine topics such as positive youth outcomes, educational outcomes (including post-secondary education), and employment.

To demonstrate the potential capabilities of VLDS, the data displayed indicate the number of juveniles who were involved with DJJ and at least one other VLDS agency during the same CY. For more information about VLDS, visit <https://vlvs.virginia.gov/>.

DJJ Matches by Matched Agency, CY 2016*



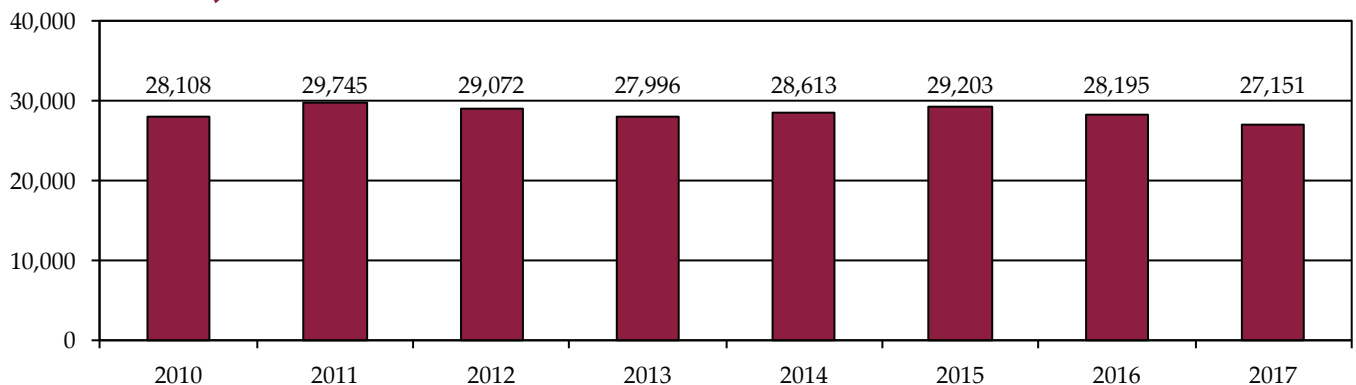
* Juveniles are matched based on the year of service delivery. Juveniles are matched if they had an intake, VJCCCA service, pre-D detention, post-D detention (with or without programs), or direct care admission and interacted with a VLDS partner agency during the same CY.

* VDOE and Adult Education are combined.

* DSS data for CY 2016 is incomplete; in CY 2015, there were 12,146 juveniles who had concurrent involvement with DSS.

» Of the juveniles involved with DJJ who matched to a VLDS partner agency during CY 2016, 59.5% matched to VDOE, 32.2% matched to DSS, and 25.8% matched to VEC.

DJJ Matches by Year, CY 2010-2017*



* Juveniles are matched based on the year of service delivery. Juveniles are matched if they had an intake, VJCCCA service, pre-D detention, post-D detention (with or without programs), or direct care admission and interacted with a VLDS partner agency during the same CY.

» Between CY 2010 and CY 2017, the number of juveniles involved with DJJ who matched to a VLDS partner agency ranged from 27,151 to 29,745.

» Of the juveniles involved with DJJ who matched to a VLDS partner agency, approximately 43.0% had concurrent involvement with DJJ and DSS each year between CY 2010 and CY 2015.

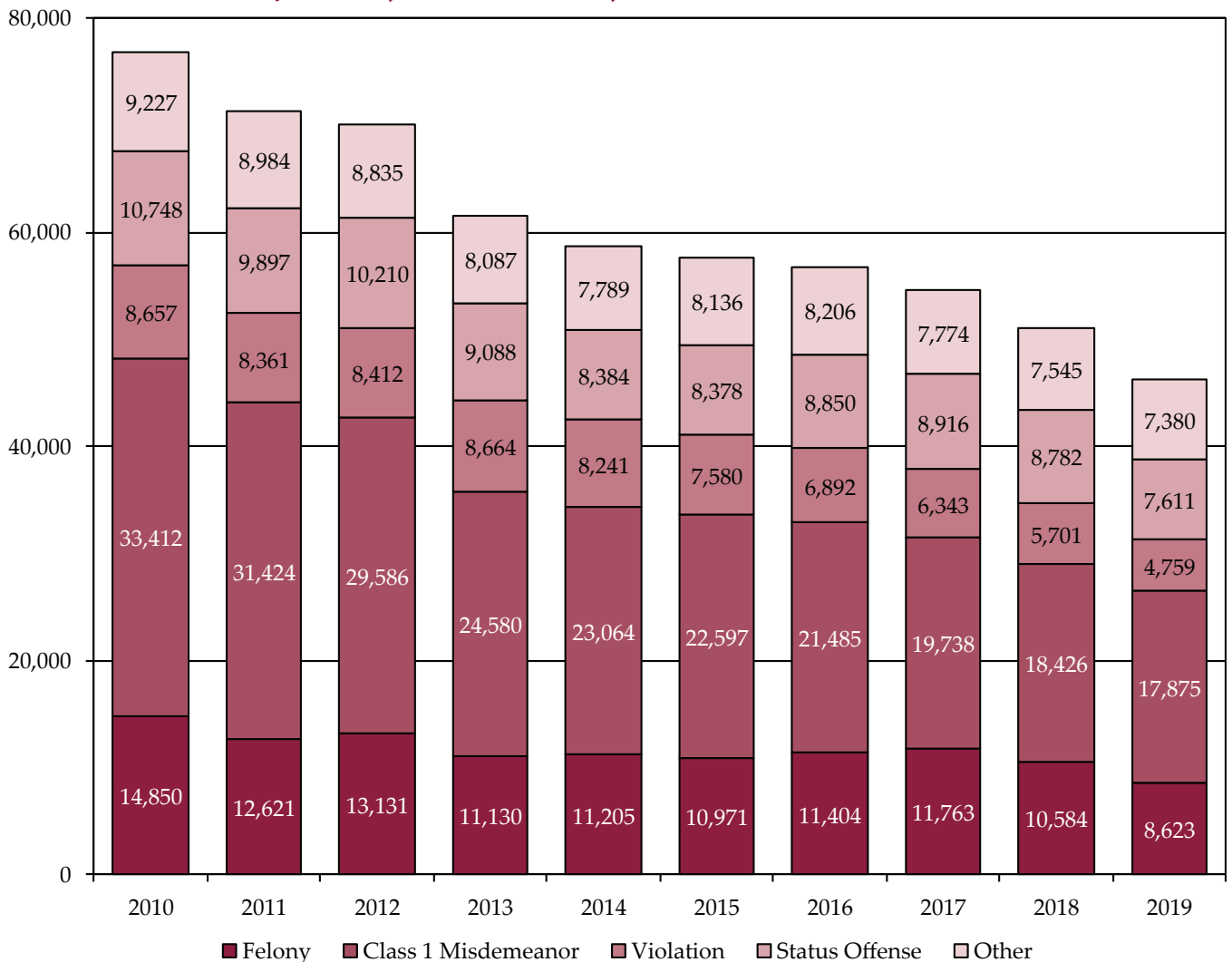




4 Trends

10-Year Trends

Juvenile Intake Complaints by Offense Severity, FY 2010-2019*

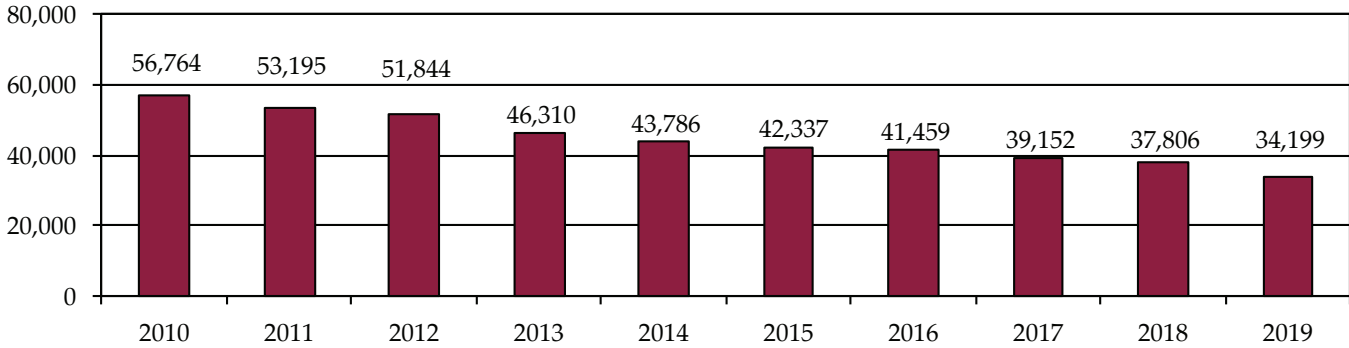


* Violations consist of probation, parole, and court order violations.

- » There were 46,248 juvenile intake complaints in FY 2019, a decrease of 39.9% from FY 2010.
- » There were 8,623 felony juvenile intake complaints in FY 2019, a decrease of 41.9% from FY 2010.
- » There were 17,875 misdemeanor juvenile intake complaints in FY 2019, a decrease of 46.5% from FY 2010.

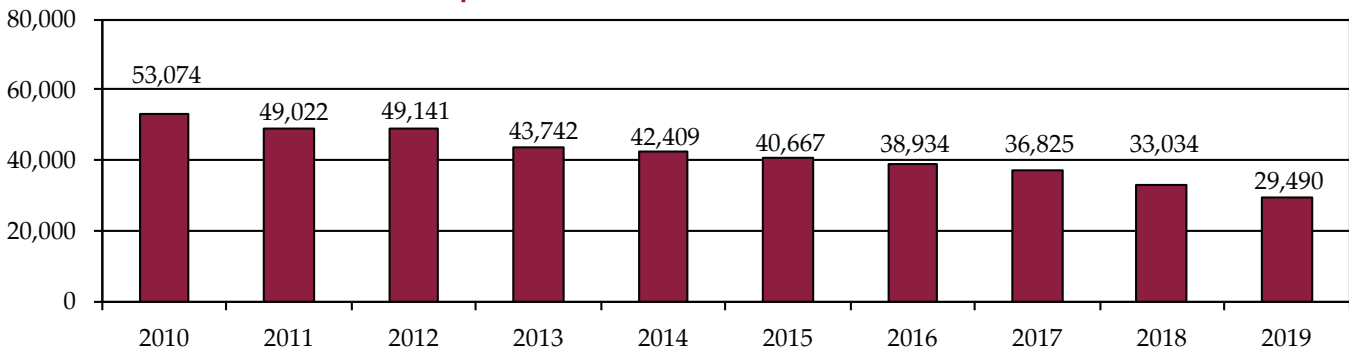


Juvenile Intake Cases, FY 2010-2019



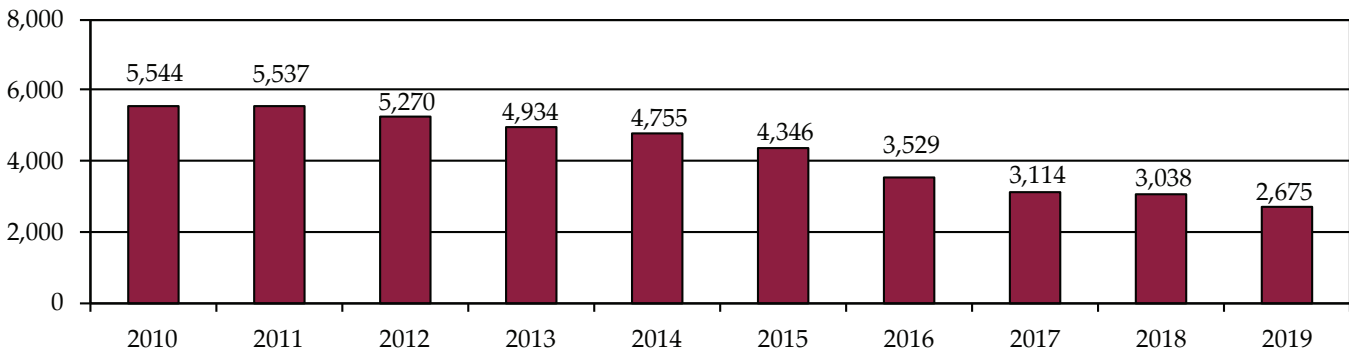
» There were 34,199 juvenile intake cases in FY 2019, a decrease of 39.8% from FY 2010.

Petitioned Juvenile Intake Complaints, FY 2010-2019



» There were 29,490 petitioned juvenile intake complaints in FY 2019, a decrease of 44.4% from FY 2010.

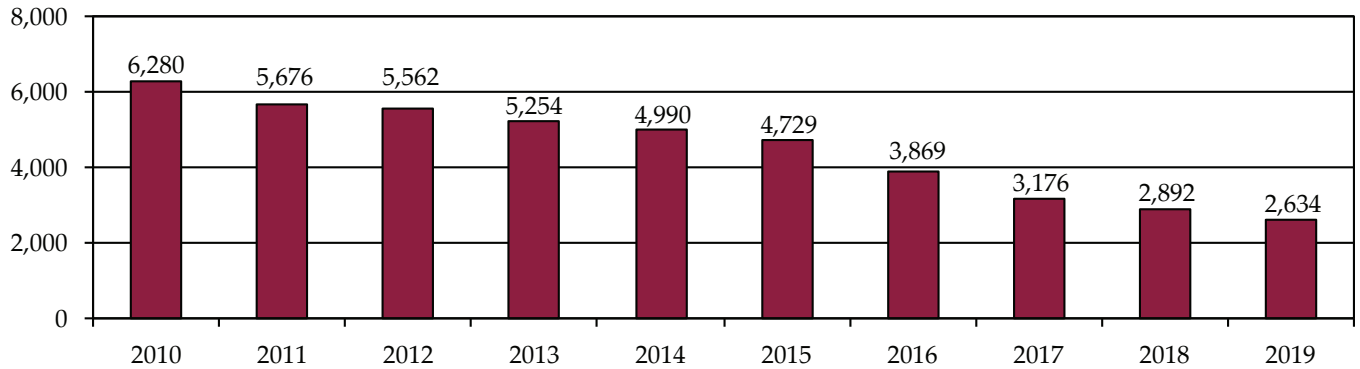
New Probation Cases, FY 2010-2019



» There were 2,675 new probation cases in FY 2019, a decrease of 51.7% from FY 2010.

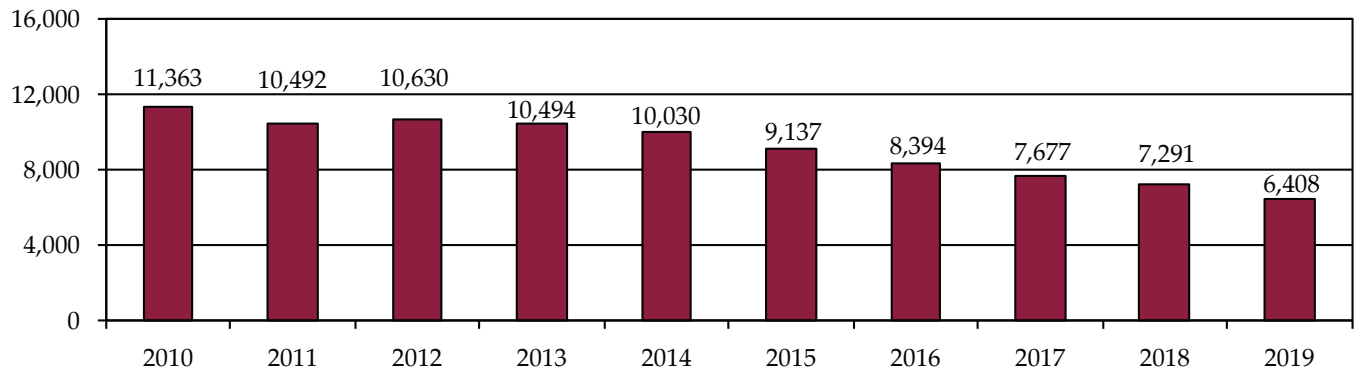


Probation ADP, FY 2010-2019



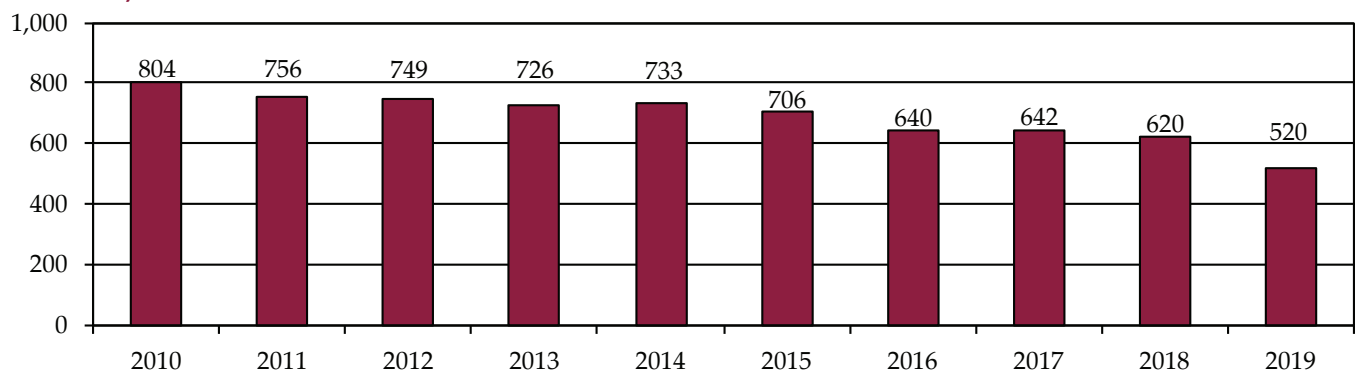
» The probation ADP was 2,634 juveniles in FY 2019, a decrease of 58.1% from FY 2010.

Detainments, FY 2010-2019



» There were 6,408 detainments in FY 2019, a decrease of 43.6% from FY 2010.

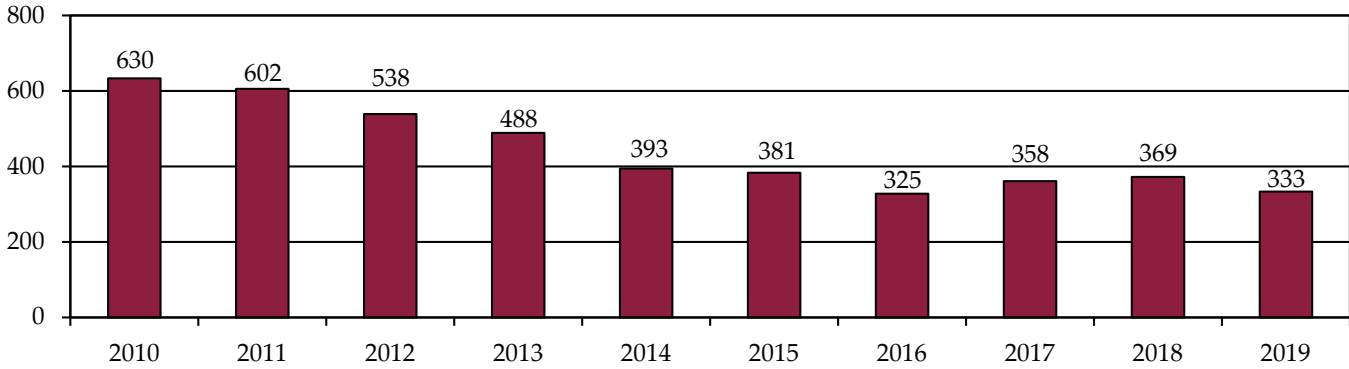
JDC ADP, FY 2010-2019



» The JDC ADP was 520 juveniles in FY 2019, a decrease of 35.3% from FY 2010.

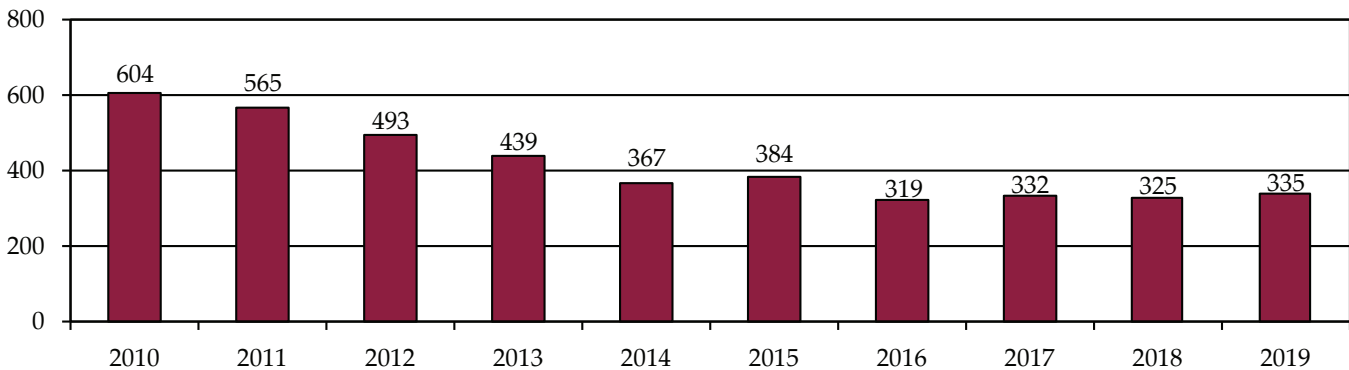


Commitments, FY 2010-2019



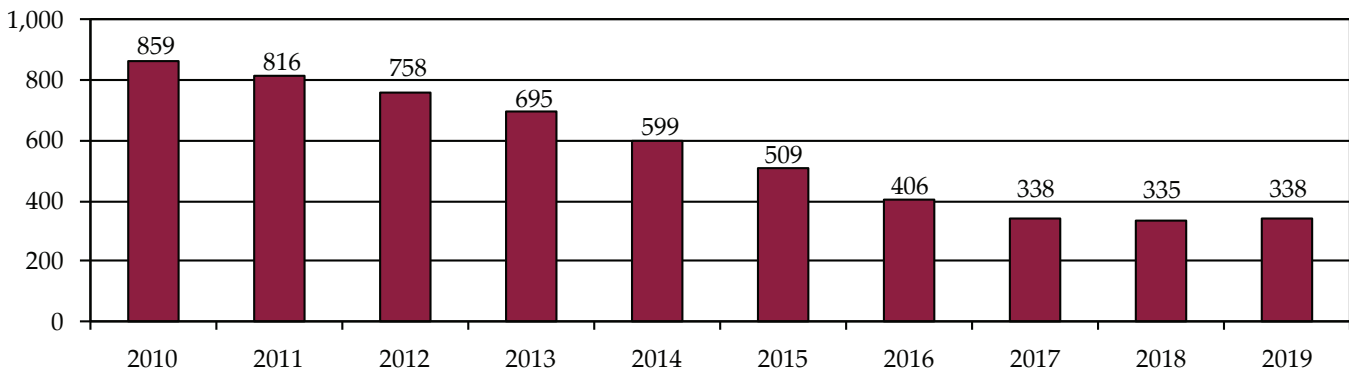
» There were 333 commitments in FY 2019, a decrease of 47.1% from FY 2010.

Direct Care Admissions, FY 2010-2019



» There were 335 direct care admissions in FY 2019, a decrease of 44.5% from FY 2010.

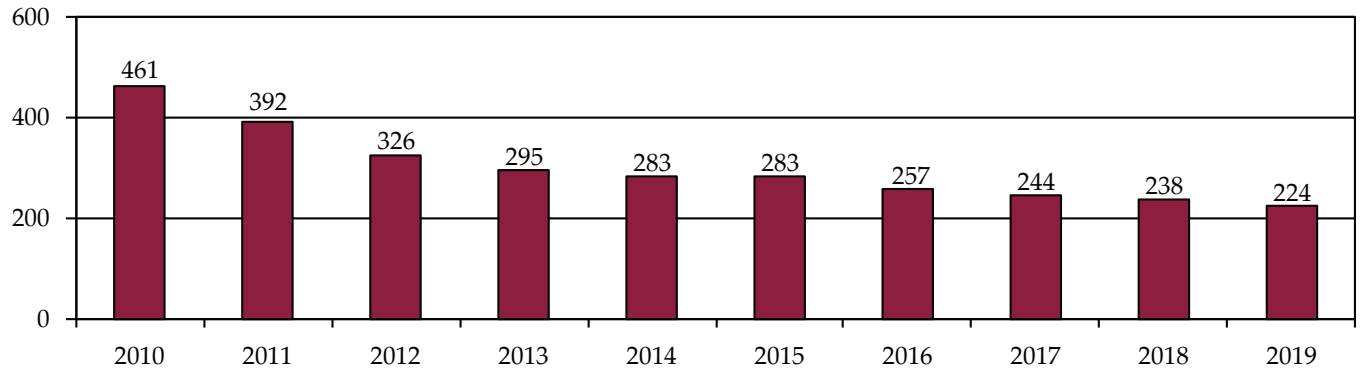
Direct Care ADP, FY 2010-2019



» The direct care ADP was 338 juveniles in FY 2019, a decrease of 60.6% from FY 2010.



Parole ADP, FY 2010-2019



» The parole ADP was 224 juveniles in FY 2019, a decrease of 51.5% from FY 2010.





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 381 of the 2019 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 2019 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.

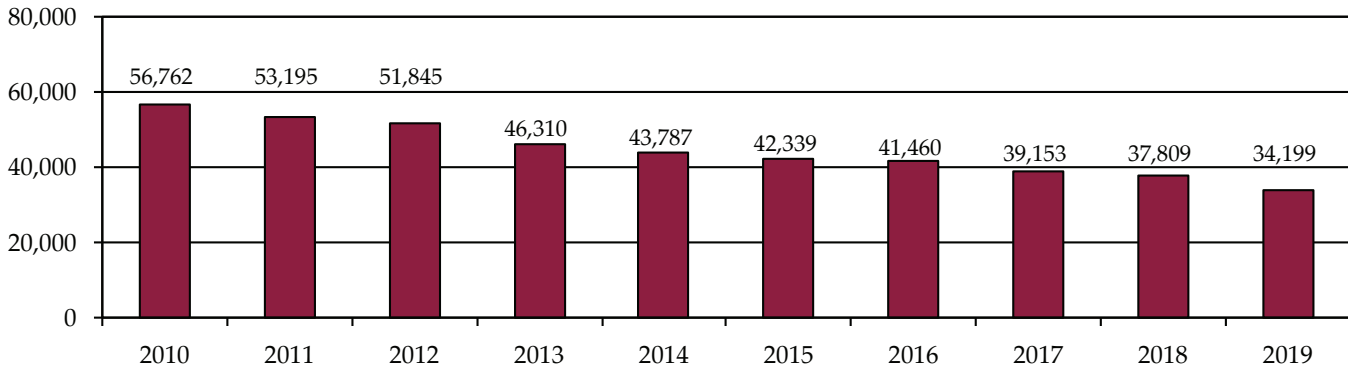
Summaries of the juvenile population forecasts are presented in this section. Data may not match the values presented in other sections of the DRG because of different dates of data download. For the full forecast report by the SPSHS, view the "Report on the Offender Population Forecasts (FY 2020 to FY 2025)" on Virginia's Legislative Information System (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 2010-2019*



* 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 downward trend in admissions that persisted through FY 2014. Between FY 2010 and FY 2014, annual admissions to direct care dropped by 39.2%. 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%. In FY 2019, the number of admissions increased by 3.1% from 325 to 335. Compared to the sharp downward trend from FY 2010 to FY 2014, the overall decrease of 8.7% from FY 2014 to FY 2019 could represent a leveling off period.

DJJ's 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 2010 and FY 2019, intake cases declined by 39.8%.

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.)

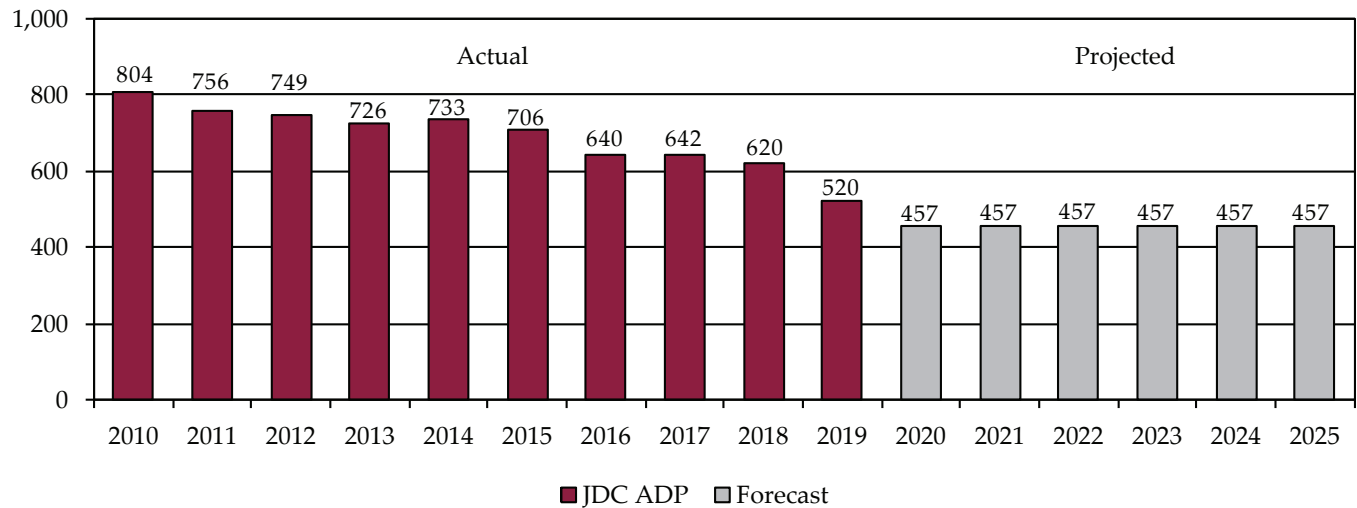
As mentioned previously, the number of juvenile intake cases has declined significantly since FY 2010. Reflecting this downward trend in intakes, JDC detainments decreased 7.7% between FY 2010 and FY 2011. After remaining relatively flat from FY 2011 to FY 2014, detainments decreased by 36.1% from FY 2014 to FY 2019.

Overall, the JDC ADP declined by 35.3% between FY 2010 and FY 2019. The JDC population leveled off from FY 2016 to FY 2017 and then dropped again in FY 2018 and FY 2019, reaching an average of 520 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 2010 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 until FY 2013. In FY 2014, both pre-D and post-D average LOSs increased. This increase in average



JDC ADP and Forecast, FY 2010-2025*



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

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, this increase was offset by a significant decrease in detainments, resulting in a decline in the ADP for the FY. The average LOSs for both pre-D and post-D juveniles slightly decreased in FY 2019.

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 for FY 2020 and set a flat population forecast from FY 2021 to FY 2025. Under the approved forecast, the JDC population will continue to fall through FY 2020 and then level off for the remainder of the forecast horizon.

Direct Care Population

State-responsible juveniles are committed by a court to DJJ. Currently, they are housed in JCCs, CPPs, or other alternative placements; collectively, these placements make up DJJ's direct care population. 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.

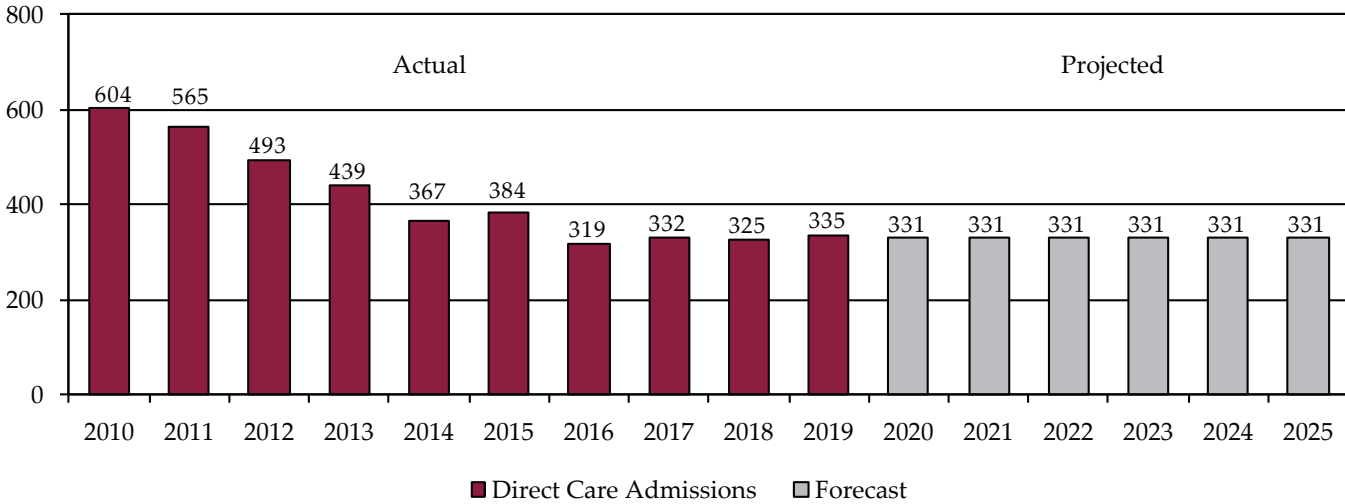
The JDC ADP decreased every year between FY 2010 and FY 2013, increased slightly in FY 2014, and then decreased again through FY 2016. The forecast projects that the ADP will continue to decrease through FY 2020 and then level off for the remainder of the forecast horizon.

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 15, 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 2010-2025



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 26.2% in FY 2019. Approximately 73.4% of direct care admissions in FY 2019 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 14.8 months in FY 2010. Average LOS decreased to 13.0 months in FY 2019.

The juvenile direct care population has been declining since FY 2000. Overall, the population fell from an average of 859 juveniles in FY 2010 to an average of 338 juveniles in FY 2019, a decrease of 60.7%. From FY 2010 to FY 2013, the population declined 19.1%; the downward trend accelerated to 51.4% from FY 2013 to FY 2017, and then leveled out from FY 2017 to FY 2019.

Direct Care ADP Forecast

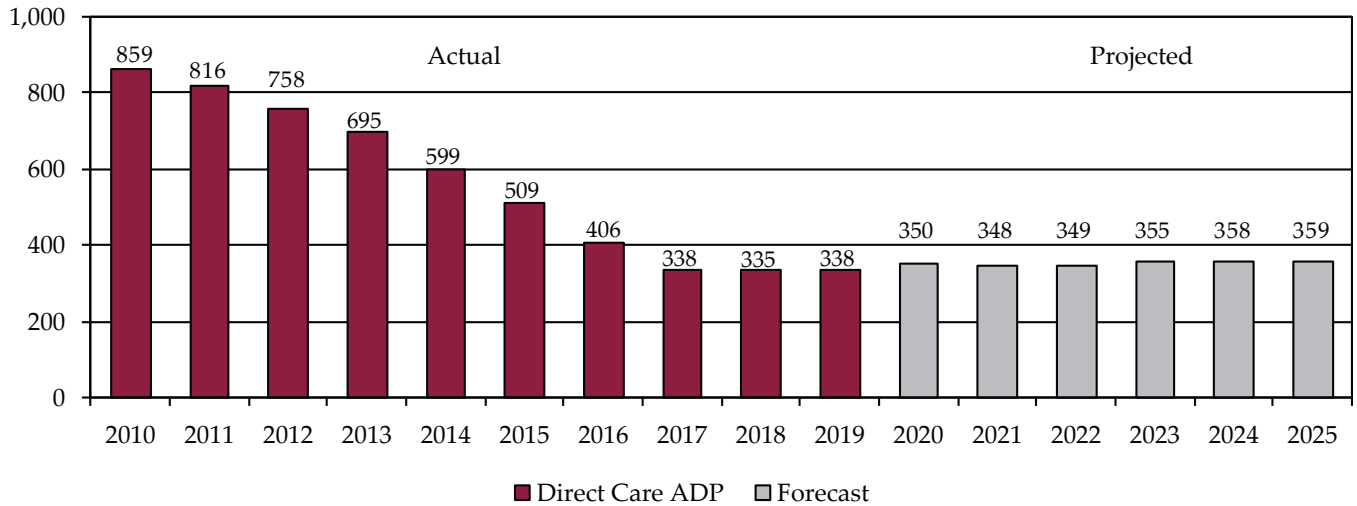
Direct care ADP forecast models are developed by DJJ and DPB using different techniques. DJJ utilizes a computer model to mimic the flow of juveniles through the system to simulate how juveniles enter and leave the system, including the timing of releases. Use of simulation forecasting requires several 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 FY 2017, FY 2018, and FY 2019 averaged.
- » Juveniles given a determinate commitment or blended sentence will comprise the same percentage of admissions as they did during FY 2017, FY 2018, and FY 2019 averaged.
- » Juveniles with indeterminate commitments will be assigned to LOS categories according to DJJ's current LOS Guidelines and based on an average of FY 2017, FY 2018, and FY 2019 admissions characteristics.

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 three 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 admissions during the most recent FY. In the other years, the Policy Committee utilized the statistical pro-



Direct Care ADP and Forecast, FY 2010-2025



jection 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 the use of a flat forecast calculated by averaging the actual DJJ admissions for the past three FYs (2017, 2018, and 2019). Under this forecast, it is assumed that admissions will remain level at 331 per year from FY 2020 through FY 2025.

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 remain fairly level in the next six FYs. The forecast projects a slight increase in FY 2020, when the ADP is expected to reach 350. By FY 2025, the total juvenile direct care ADP is projected to be 359.

The direct care ADP decreased from FY 2010 to FY 2017, then leveled off from FY 2017 to FY 2019. The forecast projects that the ADP will increase slightly in FY 2020 and then become somewhat level through FY 2025.





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:

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

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

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

Recidivism data for juveniles served from FY 2014 through FY 2018 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, and
- » Juveniles released from VJCCCA programs.

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 2018 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 juveniles 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 deaths 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 may not be comparable between FYs.

Juveniles with missing names or birth dates, often due to expunged cases, 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 jail cannot be identified and therefore are included in the direct care and parole placement samples. Juveniles transferred directly to a VADOC facility are excluded from direct care releases and parole placements. In reports prior to FY 2018, release codes were used to identify these juveniles. DJJ completed data cleaning for all FYs presented in this report (FY 2014 through FY 2018) 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, recidivism rates for direct care releases are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2018.

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.

* Ages are based on the measurement date.

* 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.

* Diversions do not constitute petitioned intakes, and VJCCCA placements may not have petitioned intakes; however, rearrest rates are reported to indicate subsequent petitioned intakes or adult arrests. Similarly, diverted juveniles are not adjudicated for their offenses; however, reconviction rates are reported to indicate subsequent delinquent adjudications or guilty convictions.

* 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 2014-2018, Tracked through FY 2019*

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Probation Placements					
Rearrest	34.1%	34.0%	36.2%	38.0%	34.0%
Reconviction	24.2%	23.5%	23.8%	24.1%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	4,757	4,397	3,532	3,057	3,000
Probation Releases					
Rearrest	32.0%	33.2%	33.9%	34.5%	32.7%
Reconviction	24.7%	25.2%	25.9%	25.4%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	4,990	4,756	4,323	3,579	3,110
Direct Care Releases					
Rearrest	51.9%	53.0%	50.1%	55.0%	55.9%
Reconviction	44.2%	43.5%	40.1%	44.4%	N/A
Reincarceration	17.0%	18.5%	16.8%	21.3%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	453	453	387	329	320
Parole Placements					
Rearrest	58.7%	58.8%	55.1%	59.5%	61.5%
Reconviction	52.0%	48.0%	44.9%	48.0%	N/A
Reincarceration	19.8%	21.6%	19.8%	23.4%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	329	352	283	269	252
Parole Releases					
Rearrest	59.6%	54.1%	56.9%	53.5%	55.1%
Reconviction	54.7%	47.2%	47.2%	47.8%	N/A
Reincarceration	24.0%	21.3%	17.1%	18.8%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	384	362	369	314	301

* 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 may not be comparable between FYs.



Probation

Rearrest Rates for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2014-2018, Tracked through FY 2019

Time to Reoffense	Probation Placements					Probation Releases				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
3 months	13.3%	13.0%	13.8%	14.4%	13.0%	11.4%	11.5%	11.8%	12.2%	11.2%
6 months	21.7%	21.9%	23.7%	24.3%	23.1%	19.8%	19.7%	21.1%	20.5%	20.4%
12 months	34.1%	34.0%	36.2%	38.0%	34.0%	32.0%	33.2%	33.9%	34.5%	32.7%
24 months	49.9%	51.2%	52.7%	51.9%	N/A	48.3%	49.0%	50.0%	51.1%	N/A
36 months	59.6%	61.1%	62.1%	N/A	N/A	58.5%	58.5%	58.5%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,757</i>	<i>4,397</i>	<i>3,532</i>	<i>3,057</i>	<i>3,000</i>	<i>4,990</i>	<i>4,756</i>	<i>4,323</i>	<i>3,579</i>	<i>3,110</i>

» 12-month rearrest rates for probation placements fluctuated between 34.0% and 38.0% since FY 2014.

» 12-month rearrest rates for probation releases fluctuated between 32.0% and 34.5% since FY 2014.

12-Month Rearrest Rates by Demographics for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2018, Tracked through FY 2019*

Demographics	Probation Placements			Probation Releases		
	Total	Rearrest		Total	Rearrest	
Race						
Asian	35	14	40.0%	30	10	33.3%
Black	1,304	570	43.7%	1,377	555	40.3%
White	1,416	367	25.9%	1,503	382	25.4%
Other/Unknown	245	68	27.8%	200	69	34.5%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	429	131	30.5%	394	120	30.5%
Non-Hispanic	899	368	40.9%	1,024	398	38.9%
Unknown/Missing	1,672	520	31.1%	1,692	498	29.4%
Sex						
Female	695	170	24.5%	718	176	24.5%
Male	2,305	849	36.8%	2,392	840	35.1%
Age						
Under 12	17	4	23.5%	3	0	0.0%
12	60	11	18.3%	13	1	7.7%
13	177	51	28.8%	81	16	19.8%
14	376	140	37.2%	180	45	25.0%
15	608	208	34.2%	371	103	27.8%
16	790	255	32.3%	611	168	27.5%
17	850	305	35.9%	871	275	31.6%
18 or older	122	45	36.9%	980	408	41.6%
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,000</i>	<i>1,019</i>	<i>34.0%</i>	<i>3,110</i>	<i>1,016</i>	<i>32.7%</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 2014-2017, Tracked through FY 2019

Time to Reoffense	Probation Placements				Probation Releases			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
3 months	8.7%	8.1%	7.9%	8.2%	8.3%	8.0%	8.0%	8.5%
6 months	14.7%	14.2%	14.3%	15.1%	14.6%	14.4%	15.3%	14.8%
12 months	24.2%	23.5%	23.8%	24.1%	24.7%	25.2%	25.9%	25.4%
24 months	38.3%	38.7%	38.7%	N/A	39.1%	39.7%	39.7%	N/A
36 months	48.0%	48.6%	N/A	N/A	49.3%	49.5%	N/A	N/A
Total	4,757	4,397	3,532	3,057	4,990	4,756	4,323	3,579

- » 12-month reconviction rates for probation placements fluctuated between 23.5% and 24.2% since FY 2014.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for probation releases fluctuated between 24.7% and 25.9% since FY 2014.

12-Month Reconviction Rates by Demographics for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2017, Tracked through FY 2019*

Demographics	Probation Placements			Probation Releases		
	Total	Reconviction		Total	Reconviction	
Race						
Asian	34	4	11.8%	32	6	18.8%
Black	1,339	414	30.9%	1,685	508	30.1%
White	1,496	277	18.5%	1,675	356	21.3%
Other/Unknown	188	41	21.8%	187	40	21.4%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	398	108	27.1%	446	107	24.0%
Non-Hispanic	926	243	26.2%	1,243	361	29.0%
Unknown/Missing	1,733	385	22.2%	1,890	442	23.4%
Sex						
Female	709	105	14.8%	785	114	14.5%
Male	2,348	631	26.9%	2,794	796	28.5%
Age						
Under 12	14	3	21.4%	10	0	0.0%
12	64	8	12.5%	18	2	11.1%
13	170	30	17.6%	69	5	7.2%
14	404	82	20.3%	214	29	13.6%
15	619	138	22.3%	422	70	16.6%
16	792	195	24.6%	710	142	20.0%
17	866	228	26.3%	1,053	253	24.0%
18 or older	128	52	40.6%	1,083	409	37.8%
Total	3,057	736	24.1%	3,579	910	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 2017-2018, Tracked through FY 2019*

CSU	Probation Placements				Probation Releases			
	2018		2017		2018		2017	
	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction
1	108	30.6%	125	16.8%	116	26.7%	166	21.7%
2	124	34.7%	143	22.4%	114	31.6%	133	27.1%
2A	20	15.0%	25	16.0%	20	20.0%	37	16.2%
3	58	39.7%	47	44.7%	65	36.9%	58	32.8%
4	78	50.0%	122	41.0%	114	43.9%	120	32.5%
5	48	33.3%	49	30.6%	49	32.7%	60	21.7%
6	43	48.8%	29	37.9%	34	11.8%	32	6.3%
7	87	36.8%	108	18.5%	107	41.1%	127	26.8%
8	48	47.9%	49	28.6%	53	37.7%	71	38.0%
9	34	26.5%	43	46.5%	41	48.8%	50	28.0%
10	47	23.4%	48	20.8%	52	25.0%	49	22.4%
11	55	32.7%	44	25.0%	46	45.7%	62	16.1%
12	54	59.3%	82	36.6%	73	54.8%	102	39.2%
13	158	44.9%	134	32.1%	150	38.7%	214	34.6%
14	144	41.0%	176	20.5%	177	41.2%	222	23.9%
15	89	25.8%	72	19.4%	90	33.3%	106	14.2%
16	148	27.7%	160	17.5%	153	20.9%	162	30.2%
17	102	20.6%	117	12.8%	105	12.4%	116	20.7%
18	72	37.5%	79	31.6%	96	19.8%	81	21.0%
19	277	37.5%	270	29.3%	271	38.7%	351	24.8%
20L	134	28.4%	117	24.8%	109	33.9%	114	20.2%
20W	40	17.5%	32	15.6%	28	32.1%	39	30.8%
21	74	21.6%	58	17.2%	54	35.2%	78	21.8%
22	106	20.8%	88	23.9%	106	29.2%	102	27.5%
23	32	50.0%	27	11.1%	24	50.0%	24	16.7%
23A	28	57.1%	40	37.5%	46	47.8%	54	38.9%
24	116	30.2%	118	26.3%	118	25.4%	107	24.3%
25	94	34.0%	64	7.8%	69	37.7%	52	11.5%
26	83	36.1%	88	37.5%	79	41.8%	98	41.8%
27	98	22.4%	108	11.1%	112	20.5%	121	22.3%
28	51	23.5%	69	13.0%	67	19.4%	79	13.9%
29	71	22.5%	111	16.2%	113	23.0%	134	14.9%
30	68	35.3%	82	12.2%	97	14.4%	70	14.3%
31	211	39.8%	133	27.1%	162	42.0%	188	30.9%
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,000</i>	<i>34.0%</i>	<i>3,057</i>	<i>24.1%</i>	<i>3,110</i>	<i>32.7%</i>	<i>3,579</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 2014-2018, Tracked through FY 2019

Time to Reoffense	Rearrest					Reconviction			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017
3 months	12.1%	15.0%	15.5%	17.6%	22.2%	8.8%	11.5%	10.3%	12.8%
6 months	30.9%	33.3%	29.5%	36.5%	37.2%	25.4%	25.6%	20.7%	27.4%
12 months	51.9%	53.0%	50.1%	55.0%	55.9%	44.2%	43.5%	40.1%	44.4%
24 months	68.9%	72.2%	71.6%	75.4%	N/A	61.8%	63.6%	66.4%	N/A
36 months	76.2%	79.5%	78.6%	N/A	N/A	70.6%	73.5%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	453	453	387	329	320	453	453	387	329

- » 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 89 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 90 for reconviction rates for parole placements.)
- » 12-month rearrest rates for direct care releases fluctuated between 50.1% and 55.9% since FY 2014.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for direct care releases fluctuated between 40.1% and 44.4% since FY 2014.

12-Month Rearrest and Reconviction Rates by Demographics for Direct Care Releases in FY 2017-2018, Tracked through FY 2019*

Demographics	2018			2017		
	Total	Rearrest		Total	Reconviction	
Race						
Asian	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Black	221	130	58.8%	231	110	47.6%
White	87	44	50.6%	84	30	35.7%
Other/Unknown	12	5	41.7%	14	6	42.9%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	20	8	40.0%	26	11	42.3%
Non-Hispanic	146	88	60.3%	135	64	47.4%
Unknown/Missing	154	83	53.9%	168	71	42.3%
Sex						
Female	16	12	75.0%	28	10	35.7%
Male	304	167	54.9%	301	136	45.2%
Age						
Under 12	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
12	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
13	0	0	N/A	1	0	0.0%
14	8	3	37.5%	6	4	66.7%
15	23	14	60.9%	20	9	45.0%
16	43	26	60.5%	60	27	45.0%
17	102	65	63.7%	93	42	45.2%
18 or older	144	71	49.3%	149	64	43.0%
<i>Total</i>	320	179	55.9%	329	146	44.4%

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



Reincarceration Rates for Direct Care Releases in FY 2014-2017, Tracked through FY 2019*

Time to Reoffense	Direct Care Releases			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
3 months	1.5%	1.8%	1.0%	2.4%
6 months	6.4%	7.7%	4.7%	7.6%
12 months	17.0%	18.5%	16.8%	21.3%
24 months	36.9%	34.4%	36.2%	N/A
36 months	47.2%	46.8%	N/A	N/A
Total	453	453	387	329

* 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 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 and the 3- and 6-month follow-up time periods in FY 2017). (See page 91 for reincarceration rates for parole placements.)
- » Of the 70 direct care releases in FY 2017 reincarcerated for a new offense within 12 months of release, 35.7% were reincarcerated in a local jail, 30.0% in direct care, 18.6% in a VADOC facility, and 15.7% in a JDC.

12-Month Reincarceration Rates by Demographics for Direct Care Releases in FY 2017, Tracked through FY 2019*

Demographics	Total	Reincarceration	
Race			
Asian	0	0	N/A
Black	231	54	23.4%
White	84	12	14.3%
Other/Unknown	14	4	28.6%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	26	3	11.5%
Non-Hispanic	135	27	20.0%
Unknown/Missing	168	40	23.8%
Sex			
Female	28	8	28.6%
Male	301	62	20.6%
Age			
Under 12	0	0	N/A
12	0	0	N/A
13	1	0	0.0%
14	6	1	16.7%
15	20	8	40.0%
16	60	16	26.7%
17	93	18	19.4%
18 or older	149	27	18.1%
Total	329	70	21.3%

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

12-Month Recidivism Rates for Direct Care Releases by Treatment Need in FY 2016-2018, Tracked through FY 2019*

Treatment Need	Total Juveniles			Rearrest			Reconviction		Reincarceration	
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2016	2017
Aggression Management	306	302	292	50.7%	55.6%	57.2%	40.2%	44.7%	17.3%	21.9%
Sex Offender	69	46	46	34.8%	34.8%	32.6%	29.0%	28.3%	14.5%	10.9%
Substance Abuse	274	262	253	53.6%	56.5%	56.9%	43.1%	45.0%	18.2%	22.9%

* 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.

* 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 may not be comparable between FYs.

- » 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.



Parole

Rearrest Rates for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2014-2018, Tracked through FY 2019

Time to Reoffense	Parole Placements					Parole Releases				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
3 months	13.1%	17.3%	17.0%	19.3%	27.0%	28.1%	22.9%	25.7%	23.2%	23.6%
6 months	35.6%	37.8%	32.9%	40.5%	43.7%	42.7%	35.4%	39.0%	35.0%	36.5%
12 months	58.7%	58.8%	55.1%	59.5%	61.5%	59.6%	54.1%	56.9%	53.5%	55.1%
24 months	75.1%	78.1%	76.7%	79.2%	N/A	74.0%	69.1%	70.2%	69.1%	N/A
36 months	80.9%	85.5%	83.7%	N/A	N/A	79.7%	77.1%	76.7%	N/A	N/A
Total	329	352	283	269	252	384	362	369	314	301

- » Parole placements had lower rearrest rates than parole releases at the 3-month follow-up time period for each FY (with the exception of FY 2018). 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 61.5% since FY 2014.
- » 12-month rearrest rates for parole releases fluctuated between 53.5% and 59.6% since FY 2014.

12-Month Rearrest Rates by Demographics for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2018, Tracked through FY 2019*

Demographics	Parole Placements			Parole Releases		
	Total		Rearrest	Total		Rearrest
Race						
Asian	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Black	175	113	64.6%	213	116	54.5%
White	70	37	52.9%	76	41	53.9%
Other/Unknown	7	5	71.4%	12	9	75.0%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	14	7	50.0%	12	7	58.3%
Non-Hispanic	122	79	64.8%	123	63	51.2%
Unknown/Missing	116	69	59.5%	166	96	57.8%
Sex						
Female	16	12	75.0%	27	17	63.0%
Male	236	143	60.6%	274	149	54.4%
Age						
Under 12	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
12	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
13	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
14	7	3	42.9%	2	2	100.0%
15	20	13	65.0%	9	6	66.7%
16	40	26	65.0%	29	13	44.8%
17	89	60	67.4%	67	37	55.2%
18 or older	96	53	55.2%	194	108	55.7%
Total	252	155	61.5%	301	166	55.1%

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



Reconviction Rates for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2014-2017, Tracked through FY 2019

Time to Reoffense	Parole Placements				Parole Releases			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
3 months	9.7%	13.6%	10.6%	13.4%	25.3%	18.8%	21.1%	18.5%
6 months	30.4%	29.5%	22.6%	29.7%	39.6%	30.1%	32.5%	29.6%
12 months	52.0%	48.0%	44.9%	48.0%	54.7%	47.2%	47.2%	47.8%
24 months	68.7%	69.3%	71.0%	N/A	69.8%	62.2%	63.7%	N/A
36 months	75.4%	79.8%	N/A	N/A	75.8%	71.5%	N/A	N/A
Total	329	352	283	269	384	362	369	314

- » Parole placements had lower reconviction 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 period in FY 2017). Parole releases had lower reconviction rates than parole placements at the 24-month follow-up time period for each FY (with the exception of FY 2014).
- » 12-month reconviction rates for parole placements fluctuated between 44.9% and 52.0% since FY 2014.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for parole releases fluctuated between 47.2% and 54.7% since FY 2014.

12-Month Reconviction Rates by Demographics for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2017, Tracked through FY 2019*

Demographics	Parole Placements			Parole Releases		
	Total	Reconviction		Total	Reconviction	
Race						
Asian	0	0	N/A	1	0	0.0%
Black	192	100	52.1%	225	115	51.1%
White	66	25	37.9%	75	28	37.3%
Other/Unknown	11	4	36.4%	13	7	53.8%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	17	9	52.9%	23	6	26.1%
Non-Hispanic	112	59	52.7%	110	58	52.7%
Unknown/Missing	140	61	43.6%	181	86	47.5%
Sex						
Female	22	10	45.5%	30	12	40.0%
Male	247	119	48.2%	284	138	48.6%
Age						
Under 12	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
12	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
13	1	0	0.0%	0	0	N/A
14	6	4	66.7%	0	0	N/A
15	20	9	45.0%	9	3	33.3%
16	53	26	49.1%	24	10	41.7%
17	80	38	47.5%	56	22	39.3%
18 or older	109	52	47.7%	225	115	51.1%
Total	269	129	48.0%	314	150	47.8%

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



Reincarceration Rates for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2014-2017, Tracked through FY 2019*

Time to Reoffense	Parole Placements				Parole Releases			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
3 months	0.9%	2.3%	1.4%	1.5%	3.9%	4.7%	5.1%	3.5%
6 months	7.0%	9.4%	5.3%	7.1%	10.9%	9.4%	10.0%	9.9%
12 months	19.8%	21.6%	19.8%	23.4%	24.0%	21.3%	17.1%	18.8%
24 months	42.2%	39.2%	39.9%	N/A	44.8%	36.5%	35.2%	N/A
36 months	52.6%	51.7%	N/A	N/A	53.6%	48.6%	N/A	N/A
Total	329	352	283	269	384	362	369	314

* 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 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 for parole placements fluctuated between 19.8% and 23.4% since FY 2014.
- » 12-month reincarceration rates for parole releases fluctuated between 17.1% and 24.0% since FY 2014.

12-Month Reincarceration Rates by Demographics for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2017, Tracked through FY 2019*

Demographics	Parole Placements			Parole Releases		
	Total	Reincarceration		Total	Reincarceration	
Race						
Asian	0	0	N/A	1	0	0.0%
Black	192	50	26.0%	225	46	20.4%
White	66	10	15.2%	75	11	14.7%
Other/Unknown	11	3	27.3%	13	2	15.4%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	17	2	11.8%	23	2	8.7%
Non-Hispanic	112	26	23.2%	110	27	24.5%
Unknown/Missing	140	35	25.0%	181	30	16.6%
Sex						
Female	22	8	36.4%	30	1	3.3%
Male	247	55	22.3%	284	58	20.4%
Age						
Under 12	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
12	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
13	1	0	0.0%	0	0	N/A
14	6	1	16.7%	0	0	N/A
15	20	8	40.0%	9	2	22.2%
16	53	15	28.3%	24	5	20.8%
17	80	17	21.3%	56	8	14.3%
18 or older	109	22	20.2%	225	44	19.6%
Total	269	63	23.4%	314	59	18.8%

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



12-Month Rearrest, Reconviction, and Reincarceration Rates by CSU for Parole Placements in FY 2017-2018, Tracked through FY 2019*

CSU	2018		2017		
	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction	Reincarceration
1	6	16.7%	4	25.0%	0.0%
2	10	50.0%	10	40.0%	10.0%
2A	1	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.0%
3	10	40.0%	14	64.3%	35.7%
4	27	55.6%	33	54.5%	27.3%
5	6	100.0%	6	50.0%	16.7%
6	10	70.0%	8	50.0%	25.0%
7	9	77.8%	14	35.7%	21.4%
8	21	76.2%	23	17.4%	13.0%
9	3	66.7%	5	80.0%	20.0%
10	6	50.0%	8	12.5%	12.5%
11	11	72.7%	11	63.6%	45.5%
12	11	81.8%	15	53.3%	26.7%
13	21	81.0%	17	47.1%	35.3%
14	12	66.7%	12	50.0%	25.0%
15	16	50.0%	20	35.0%	10.0%
16	10	50.0%	13	53.8%	30.8%
17	1	100.0%	3	100.0%	0.0%
18	1	0.0%	0	N/A	N/A
19	7	28.6%	4	75.0%	0.0%
20L	3	100.0%	6	16.7%	0.0%
20W	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
21	1	100.0%	2	50.0%	50.0%
22	16	56.3%	7	71.4%	28.6%
23	0	N/A	1	100.0%	0.0%
23A	4	75.0%	6	50.0%	33.3%
24	5	40.0%	3	66.7%	66.7%
25	4	50.0%	3	66.7%	0.0%
26	4	50.0%	6	66.7%	33.3%
27	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
28	1	100.0%	2	0.0%	0.0%
29	1	0.0%	0	N/A	N/A
30	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
31	14	57.1%	12	58.3%	33.3%
<i>Total</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>61.5%</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>48.0%</i>	<i>23.4%</i>

* 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 2017-2018, Tracked through FY 2019*

CSU	2018		2017		
	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction	Reincarceration
1	8	25.0%	13	53.8%	23.1%
2	11	36.4%	11	18.2%	9.1%
2A	2	100.0%	2	0.0%	0.0%
3	14	64.3%	12	41.7%	25.0%
4	30	70.0%	36	58.3%	16.7%
5	9	44.4%	12	41.7%	0.0%
6	12	66.7%	7	42.9%	28.6%
7	28	42.9%	17	41.2%	11.8%
8	18	50.0%	27	33.3%	11.1%
9	7	57.1%	7	42.9%	14.3%
10	6	33.3%	6	50.0%	16.7%
11	15	46.7%	10	10.0%	0.0%
12	13	69.2%	17	58.8%	29.4%
13	23	52.2%	19	63.2%	21.1%
14	14	78.6%	17	70.6%	29.4%
15	12	75.0%	22	54.5%	27.3%
16	9	55.6%	18	61.1%	22.2%
17	1	100.0%	5	40.0%	20.0%
18	0	N/A	2	0.0%	0.0%
19	6	16.7%	8	25.0%	12.5%
20L	3	33.3%	6	33.3%	0.0%
20W	1	0.0%	0	N/A	N/A
21	2	50.0%	1	0.0%	0.0%
22	14	57.1%	6	50.0%	33.3%
23	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
23A	6	33.3%	7	71.4%	28.6%
24	3	66.7%	3	66.7%	33.3%
25	5	80.0%	5	60.0%	20.0%
26	8	50.0%	6	66.7%	33.3%
27	1	100.0%	1	0.0%	0.0%
28	2	50.0%	0	N/A	N/A
29	1	0.0%	0	N/A	N/A
30	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
31	17	58.8%	11	36.4%	27.3%
<i>Total</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>55.1%</i>	<i>314</i>	<i>47.8%</i>	<i>18.8%</i>

* 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 at least every 180 days; therefore, the closest risk assessment completed within 180 days before or after the measurement date is used in this analysis. Juveniles with no risk assessment completed in that timeframe are excluded.

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

12-Month Rearrest Rates by Risk Levels in FY 2014-2018, Tracked through FY 2019*

	Total Juveniles					Rearrest				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Low Risk										
Probation Placement	1,367	1,144	831	650	567	18.6%	15.5%	18.1%	18.2%	13.4%
Probation Releases	1,039	1,208	1,015	802	737	20.5%	18.5%	18.3%	16.5%	12.9%
Direct Care Releases	16	9	12	8	7	31.3%	11.1%	41.7%	0.0%	28.6%
Parole Placements	13	6	7	6	5	38.5%	16.7%	42.9%	0.0%	20.0%
Parole Releases	13	11	14	10	6	61.5%	18.2%	21.4%	30.0%	16.7%
Moderate Risk										
Probation Placement	2,259	2,188	1,803	1,562	1,586	35.8%	35.6%	36.0%	36.9%	33.6%
Probation Releases	1,504	1,577	1,732	1,509	1,401	35.0%	36.9%	37.0%	35.6%	34.1%
Direct Care Releases	122	126	114	75	79	41.8%	46.0%	39.5%	49.3%	34.2%
Parole Placements	92	98	90	60	55	48.9%	51.0%	45.6%	55.0%	36.4%
Parole Releases	63	109	120	100	79	52.4%	49.5%	51.7%	52.0%	48.1%
High Risk										
Probation Placement	960	922	829	790	789	53.0%	53.8%	55.9%	56.8%	49.4%
Probation Releases	755	781	793	816	752	47.0%	50.8%	49.9%	52.0%	49.7%
Direct Care Releases	271	290	240	234	224	59.0%	57.6%	55.4%	60.7%	65.2%
Parole Placements	203	233	181	198	191	64.0%	62.7%	59.7%	63.6%	70.2%
Parole Releases	152	156	189	173	197	62.5%	58.3%	63.5%	56.1%	57.4%

* 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 Reconviction Rates by Risk Levels in FY 2014-2017, Tracked through FY 2019*

	Total Juveniles				Reconviction			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Low Risk								
Probation Placement	1,367	1,144	831	650	11.6%	8.9%	9.7%	10.0%
Probation Releases	1,039	1,208	1,015	802	14.2%	13.5%	12.4%	9.4%
Direct Care Releases	16	9	12	8	31.3%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%
Parole Placements	13	6	7	6	38.5%	0.0%	42.9%	0.0%
Parole Releases	13	11	14	10	46.2%	9.1%	21.4%	30.0%
Moderate Risk								
Probation Placement	2,259	2,188	1,803	1,562	24.3%	24.3%	22.7%	22.0%
Probation Releases	1,504	1,577	1,732	1,509	26.7%	27.5%	27.7%	26.3%
Direct Care Releases	122	126	114	75	35.2%	36.5%	33.3%	38.7%
Parole Placements	92	98	90	60	44.6%	40.8%	40.0%	43.3%
Parole Releases	63	109	120	100	47.6%	42.2%	44.2%	47.0%
High Risk								
Probation Placement	960	922	829	790	41.8%	39.9%	40.4%	39.6%
Probation Releases	755	781	793	816	37.6%	39.3%	41.6%	40.9%
Direct Care Releases	271	290	240	234	49.8%	47.2%	43.8%	50.0%
Parole Placements	203	233	181	198	56.2%	51.1%	47.5%	52.0%
Parole Releases	152	156	189	173	56.6%	51.9%	51.9%	49.7%

* 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 Reincarceration Rates by Risk Levels in FY 2014-2017, Tracked through FY 2019*

	Total Juveniles				Reincarceration			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Low Risk								
Direct Care Releases	16	9	12	8	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Placements	13	6	7	6	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Releases	13	11	14	10	7.7%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Moderate Risk								
Direct Care Releases	122	126	114	75	10.7%	14.3%	8.8%	18.7%
Parole Placements	92	98	90	60	13.0%	16.3%	11.1%	21.7%
Parole Releases	63	109	120	100	15.9%	17.4%	13.3%	13.0%
High Risk								
Direct Care Releases	271	290	240	234	20.7%	22.1%	22.5%	23.9%
Parole Placements	203	233	181	198	23.2%	25.3%	25.4%	25.3%
Parole Releases	152	156	189	173	24.3%	23.7%	21.7%	23.7%

* 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 may not be comparable between FYs.

* 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 2014-2018 with a Successful Diversion, Tracked through FY 2019*

Time to Reoffense	Successful Diversions								
	Rearrest					Reconviction			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017
3 months	4.0%	3.9%	3.8%	4.0%	3.6%	1.7%	1.6%	1.3%	1.4%
6 months	8.0%	7.3%	7.3%	7.2%	7.0%	3.4%	3.0%	2.8%	2.7%
12 months	14.4%	13.2%	13.5%	12.9%	12.2%	6.6%	6.0%	5.9%	5.5%
24 months	24.5%	23.0%	23.0%	21.4%	N/A	13.3%	12.8%	12.2%	N/A
36 months	32.3%	30.7%	30.0%	N/A	N/A	20.4%	19.3%	N/A	N/A
Total	5,504	5,380	5,517	5,212	5,784	5,504	5,380	5,517	5,212

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

- » 12-month rearrest rates for intakes with a successful diversion fluctuated between 12.2% and 14.4% since FY 2014.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for intakes with a successful diversion fluctuated between 5.5% and 6.6% since FY 2014.
- » 6,114 juveniles had a first-time diversion plan in FY 2018 (regardless of successful completion); 13.1% were rearrested for a new offense within 12 months of their intake date.

12-Month Rearrest and Reconviction Rates by Demographics for Intakes in FY 2017-2018 with a Successful Diversion, Tracked through FY 2019*

Demographics	Total	2018		Total	2017	
		Rearrest			Reconviction	
Race						
Asian	76	8	10.5%	54	5	9.3%
Black	1,920	313	16.3%	1,787	113	6.3%
White	3,167	325	10.3%	2,721	136	5.0%
Other/Unknown	621	62	10.0%	650	31	4.8%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	545	70	12.8%	425	32	7.5%
Non-Hispanic	972	189	19.4%	765	57	7.5%
Unknown/Missing	4,267	449	10.5%	4,022	196	4.9%
Sex						
Female	2,201	186	8.5%	2,070	66	3.2%
Male	3,583	522	14.6%	3,142	219	7.0%
Age						
Under 12	217	10	4.6%	203	1	0.5%
12	293	25	8.5%	268	5	1.9%
13	597	68	11.4%	521	15	2.9%
14	797	103	12.9%	674	29	4.3%
15	976	134	13.7%	896	33	3.7%
16	1,081	130	12.0%	994	42	4.2%
17	1,343	162	12.1%	1,214	81	6.7%
18 or older	480	76	15.8%	442	79	17.9%
Total	5,784	708	12.2%	5,212	285	5.5%

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



VJCCCA

Rearrest Rates for Juveniles Placed in VJCCCA Programs and Juveniles Released from VJCCCA Programs in FY 2014-2018, Tracked through FY 2019*

Time to Rearrest	Juveniles Placed in VJCCCA Programs					Juveniles Released from VJCCCA Programs				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
3 months	12.9%	12.5%	12.4%	14.2%	13.1%	11.0%	10.9%	11.0%	12.1%	11.4%
6 months	21.6%	21.6%	20.9%	23.1%	21.6%	18.8%	18.8%	19.5%	19.9%	18.2%
12 months	33.7%	33.0%	33.2%	34.6%	32.7%	30.5%	30.8%	31.1%	32.0%	29.8%
<i>Total</i>	8,543	8,319	7,578	6,989	6,728	8,832	8,468	7,808	7,128	6,901

* 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 32.7% and 34.6% since FY 2014.
- » 12-month rearrest rates for juveniles released from VJCCCA programs fluctuated between 29.8% and 32.0% since FY 2014.

Post-D Detention with Programs

12-Month Recidivism Rates for Post-D Detention with Programs Releases in FY 2014-2018, Tracked through FY 2019*

	Post-D Detention with Programs				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Rearrest	54.7%	45.3%	58.6%	56.6%	54.9%
Reconviction	43.7%	36.7%	46.2%	44.9%	N/A
Reincarceration	21.0%	18.0%	22.9%	22.1%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	300	289	249	267	237

* 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 2014.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for releases from post-D detention with programs fluctuated between 36.7% and 46.2% since FY 2014.

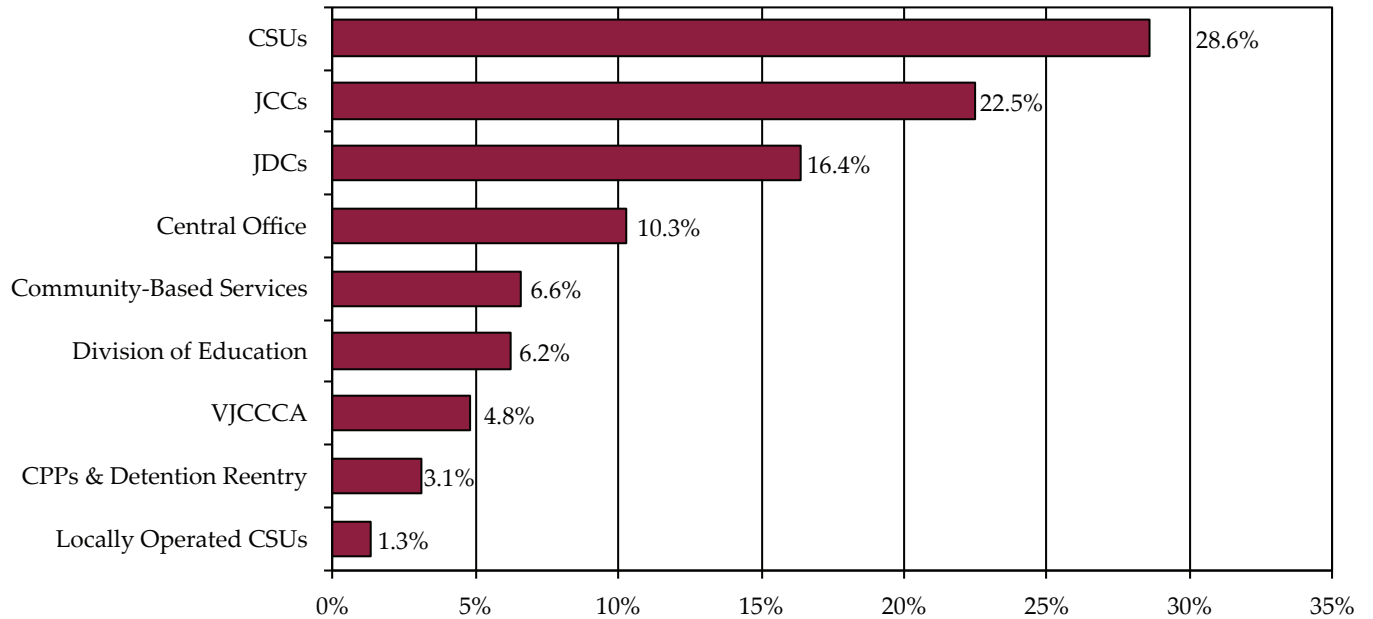




7 Expenditures and Staffing

Expenditures

DJJ Operating Expenditures, FY 2019*



* 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 \$218,425,024.
- » 98.4% (\$215,031,577) was General Fund expenditures.
- » Transfer payments to localities for VJCCCA, JDCs, and locally operated CSUs accounted for 22.6% (\$49,321,755) of all expenditures.



JCC Expenditures, FY 2019*

Bon Air	
Division of Residential Services	
Administration	\$5,031,775
Classification	\$1,465,534
Food Services	\$1,377,554
Juvenile Supervision	\$20,404,720
Maintenance	\$3,087,570
Medical Services	\$4,973,424
Treatment Services	\$4,648,979
<i>Total for Division of Residential Services</i>	<i>\$40,989,556</i>
Division of Education	
Career & Technical Education	\$1,671,619
Instructional Leadership & Support Services	\$1,910,581
Youth Instructional Services	\$7,333,822
<i>Total for Division of Education</i>	<i>\$10,916,022</i>
Total JCC Expenditures	\$51,905,578

* JCC expenditures are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2018 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 2019*

	Expenditures	ADP	Per Capita
All Direct Care	\$63,281,911	338	\$187,179
JCC: Division of Residential Services	\$40,989,556	201	\$203,487
JCC: Division of Education	\$10,916,022		\$54,191
CPPs	\$8,470,938	122	\$69,703
Detention Reentry	\$164,123	2	\$90,354
Contracted Alternative Placements	\$2,741,272	13	\$206,089

* The direct care per capita calculations are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2018 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. Prior to FY 2018, 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, 2019*

Job Title	Bon Air	CAP	Total
Division of Residential Services			
Superintendent	1	N/A	1
Assistant Superintendent	2	N/A	2
Administrative Program Manager	N/A	1	1
BSU Staff	25	N/A	25
Community Coordinator	18	N/A	18
Community Manager	5	N/A	5
Food Service Staff	14	N/A	14
Human Rights Coordinators	4	N/A	4
Health Services Staff	26	N/A	26
Maintenance Staff	12	N/A	12
Operations Manager	2	N/A	2
Recreation Specialist	4	N/A	4
Rehab Counselor	17	10	27
Rehab Counselor Supervisor	N/A	2	2
RS	41	N/A	41
RS I	152	N/A	152
RS II	52	N/A	52
Security Coordinator	10	1	11
Security Manager	5	N/A	5
Security Specialist	N/A	2	2
Administrative/Other Staff	17	4	21
Total Filled Residential Services Positions	407	20	427
Division of Education			
Program Administrator	1	N/A	1
Program Specialist	1	N/A	1
School Counselor	2	N/A	2
Instructor/Teacher	45	N/A	45
Instructional Assistant	4	N/A	4
Administrative/Other Staff	30	N/A	30
Total Filled Education Positions	83	N/A	83
Total Filled Direct Care Positions	490	20	510

* Data are not comparable to previous reports due to a change in the data source.

* Central Office staff (including RS trainees) and contracted personnel are not included.

* Administrative/Other Staff under the Division of Residential Services include office services staff and the following titles: facility training registrar and monitor, institutional safety officer, PREA compliance manager, program support technician, and volunteer services coordinator.

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

* At Bon Air JCC, the title of security specialist was restructured to RS. Within the CAP Unit, the titles of JCO/JCO senior and sergeant were restructured to security specialist and security coordinator, respectively. Within the Division of Education, the titles of principal, assistant principal, and guidance counselor were restructured to program administrator, program specialist, and school counselor, respectively.

* Administrative/Other Staff under the Division of Education include the following titles: assessment specialist, behavioral analytical service manager, behavior specialist, behavior technician, compliance specialist, data specialist, discipline program specialist, education transition instructor, instructional technology resource teacher, instructional coach, library assistant, media and public relations instructor, program support technician, reading specialist, school psychologist, student academic services manager, and teacher mentor.

- » With the implementation of CTM, most security staff positions were changed from correctional model titles and roles to CTM titles and roles to reflect the change in responsibilities. See page 45 for CTM program details.
- » 40.0% of filled direct care positions were RSs I or II.



CSU Staffing (Filled Positions) as of June 30, 2019*

CSU	Director/Deputy Director	Supervisor/Manager	PO/Senior PO	Administrative/Other Staff	Total
1	1	4	16	6	27
2	2	5	21	6	34
2A	1	1	5	3	10
3	1	3	13	5	22
4	2	6	29	10	47
5	1	2	8	3	14
6	1	2	9	5	17
7	1	5	27	8	41
8	1	4	15	5	25
9	1	4	10	7	22
10	1	3	9	6	19
11	1	2	12	5	20
12	1	4	18	6	29
13	2	6	22	7	37
14	1	5	24	6	36
15	1	6	20	8	35
16	1	4	14	6	25
18	1	3	9	5	18
20L	1	2	8	2	13
20W	1	1	3	1	6
21	1	2	11	4	18
22	1	2	11	6	20
23	1	1	6	2	10
23A	1	2	10	4	17
24	1	3	15	5	24
25	1	2	11	5	19
26	1	4	12	5	22
27	1	3	16	5	25
28	1	2	9	4	16
29	1	2	10	5	18
30	1	2	10	4	17
31	1	6	23	7	37
<i>Total Filled Positions</i>	35	103	436	166	740

* Data are not comparable to previous reports due to a change in the data source.

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

* Central Office staff and locally funded CSU positions are not included.

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

* Administrative/Other Staff include office services staff and the following titles: fiscal technician, operations program assistant, program support technician, and psychologist.

» 58.9% 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
- » Conservation
- » 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
- » Pornography Registry, Child
- » Prisoners
- » Prisoners - Juvenile Facility
- » Racketeer/Corrupt Organization
- » Riot and Unlawful Assembly
- » School - Student’s Behavior
- » School Attendance
- » Solicitation
- » Supervision Violation
- » Tax Laws
- » Terrorism
- » 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
- » 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	Bland Co.	021
9	Gloucester Co.	073	16	Orange Co.	137	27	Carroll Co.	035
9	James City Co.	095	16	Charlottesville	540	27	Floyd Co.	063
9	King and Queen Co.	097	17	Arlington Co.	013	27	Giles Co.	071
9	King William Co.	101	17	Falls Church	610	27	Grayson Co.	077
9	Mathews Co.	115	18	Alexandria	510	27	Montgomery Co.	121
9	Middlesex Co.	119	19	Fairfax Co.	059	27	Pulaski Co.	155
9	New Kent Co.	127	19	Fairfax	600	27	Wythe Co.	197
9	York Co.	199	20L	Loudoun Co.	107	27	Galax	640
9	Poquoson	735	20W	Fauquier Co.	061	27	Radford	750
9	Williamsburg	830	20W	Rappahannock Co.	157	28	Smyth Co.	173
10	Appomattox Co.	011	21	Henry Co.	089	28	Washington Co.	191
10	Buckingham Co.	029	21	Patrick Co.	141	28	Bristol	520
10	Charlotte Co.	037	21	Martinsville	690	29	Buchanan Co.	027
10	Cumberland Co.	049	22	Franklin Co.	067	29	Dickenson Co.	051
10	Halifax Co.	083	22	Pittsylvania Co.	143	29	Russell Co.	167
10	Lunenburg Co.	111	22	Danville	590	29	Tazewell Co.	185
10	Mecklenburg Co.	117	23	Roanoke Co.	161	30	Lee Co.	105
10	Prince Edward Co.	147	23	Salem	775	30	Scott Co.	169
11	Amelia Co.	007	23A	Roanoke	770	30	Wise Co.	195
11	Dinwiddie Co.	053	24	Amherst Co.	009	30	Norton	720
11	Nottoway Co.	135	24	Bedford Co.	019	31	Prince William Co.	153
11	Powhatan Co.	145	24	Campbell Co.	031	31	Manassas	683
11	Petersburg	730	24	Nelson Co.	125	31	Manassas Park	685
12	Chesterfield Co.	041	24	Lynchburg	680			
12	Colonial Heights	570	25	Alleghany Co.	005			



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

FIPS	Name	CSU	FIPS	Name	CSU	FIPS	Name	CSU
001	Accomack Co.	2A	093	Isle of Wight Co.	5	191	Washington Co.	28
003	Albemarle Co.	16	095	James City Co.	9	193	Westmoreland Co.	15
005	Alleghany Co.	25	097	King and Queen Co.	9	195	Wise Co.	30
007	Amelia Co.	11	099	King George Co.	15	197	Wythe Co.	27
009	Amherst Co.	24	101	King William Co.	9	199	York Co.	9
011	Appomattox Co.	10	103	Lancaster Co.	15	510	Alexandria	18
013	Arlington Co.	17	105	Lee Co.	30	520	Bristol	28
015	Augusta Co.	25	107	Loudoun Co.	20L	530	Buena Vista	25
017	Bath Co.	25	109	Louisa Co.	16	540	Charlottesville	16
019	Bedford Co.	24	111	Lunenburg Co.	10	550	Chesapeake	1
021	Bland Co.	27	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.	27	167	Russell Co.	29	760	Richmond	13
073	Gloucester Co.	9	169	Scott Co.	30	770	Roanoke	23A
075	Goochland Co.	16	171	Shenandoah Co.	26	775	Salem	23
077	Grayson Co.	27	173	Smyth Co.	28	790	Staunton	25
079	Greene Co.	16	175	Southampton Co.	5	800	Suffolk	5
081	Greensville Co.	6	177	Spotsylvania Co.	15	810	Virginia Beach	2
083	Halifax Co.	10	179	Stafford Co.	15	820	Waynesboro	25
085	Hanover Co.	15	181	Surry Co.	6	830	Williamsburg	9
087	Henrico Co.	14	183	Sussex Co.	6	840	Winchester	26
089	Henry Co.	21	185	Tazewell Co.	29			
091	Highland Co.	25	187	Warren Co.	26			



Appendix C: DAI

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE
DETENTION ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT

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

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

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

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

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

Actual Decision / Recommendation: _____ Release _____ Alternative _____ Secure Detention



Appendix C, continued: DAI

Offense Categories and Included Offenses

Category A: Felonies Against Persons

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

Category B: Felony Weapons & Felony Narcotics Distribution

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

Category C: Other Felonies

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

Category D: Misdemeanors Against Persons

Assault, simple
 Sexual battery

Category E: Other Misdemeanors

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

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

Aggravating

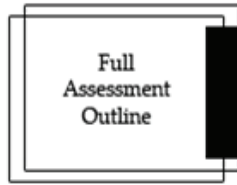
Parent unwilling to provide appropriate supervision
 Parent unable to provide appropriate supervision
 Juvenile has significant mental health problem/
 limited mental capacity
 Juvenile has significant substance abuse problem
 Juvenile has violated conditions of a detention alternative
 Juvenile is an 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"> 1. Mental health problems 2. Homicidal ideation 3. Suicidal ideation 4. Sexual aggression | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Physical/sexual abuse 6. Victimization |
|--|--|

7 Aggression

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

8 Attitudes

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

9 Skills

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

10 Employment and Free Time

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



Appendix E: Probation and Parole Statuses

A continuous probation case is defined as 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. The list below reflects the statuses in FY 2019. Status modifications that became effective in FY 2020 are not reflected below.

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 (1 Contact/Month, 1 Contact/Week, or 3 Contacts/Week)
- » 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 - Residential Placement
- » Post-Commitment Halfway House

Linking Parole Statuses

- » Absconder/Whereabouts Unknown (1 Contact/Month, 1 Contact/Week, or 3 Contacts/Week)
- » 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
Tier I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misdemeanor Offenses • Violations of Parole 	2-4 months*	3-6 months*	5-8 months*	6-9 months*
Tier II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-person Felony Offenses 	3-6 months*	5-8 months*	6-9 months*	7-10 months*
Tier III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Person Felony Offenses 	5-8 months*	6-9 months*	7-10 months*	9-12 months*
Tier IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class 1 and 2 Felony Offenses 	6-9 months*	7-10 months*	9-12 months*	9-15 months*
Tier V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment Override 	Juveniles who have been assessed as needing inpatient sex offender treatment are managed as an exception to the grid.*			

* Statutory Release: Juveniles may be held in direct care due to negative behavior, poor adjustment, or lack of progress in treatment for any period of time until their statutory release date.

* 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.



Appendix G: Standardized Disposition Matrix

The SDM was developed through a data-driven consensus-building process that leveraged the expertise of judges, attorneys, agency leaders, CSU staff, and a wide range of other stakeholders. The SDM is designed to assist judges, attorneys, POs, and other court officers at the time of disposition to encourage a greater degree of consistency, reliability, and equity during the decision-making process. The disposition level is determined by using the MSO in conjunction with the juvenile's YASI risk level.

Disposition Matrix*

YASI Risk Level	MSO				
	Class I Misdemeanor Non-Person	Class I Misdemeanor Person	Felony Non-Person	Felony Person	Violent Juvenile Felony
Low	Level 1 or 2	Level 1 or 2	Level 1 or 2	Level 2 or 3	Level 3 or 4
Moderate	Level 1 or 2	Level 1, 2, or 3	Level 2 or 3	Level 3, 4, or 5	Level 3, 4, or 5
High	Level 2 or 3	Level 2 or 3	Level 3 or 4	Level 3, 4, or 5	Level 3, 4, or 5

* A case is eligible for the SDM if it (i) includes at least one petitioned complaint that is a Class 1 misdemeanor or higher, (ii) has not been transferred to circuit court, and (iii) does not involve a sex offense (includes obscenity offenses that are punishable as Class 1 misdemeanors or above). The following complaints are not eligible for the SDM process: CHINS, CHINSup, violations of a court order, contempt of court, show cause petitions, failures to appear, violations of probation or parole, violations of protective orders, and complaints filed through a court summons.

Disposition Levels

Disposition Levels		Descriptions
Level 1	Referral(s) and Reporting of Outcomes to the Court, as Required	The PO makes basic referrals and monitors the youth's compliance with services but does not provide case management or community supervision (probation or parole).
Level 2	Post-D Case Management	The PO makes contact (face-to-face, telephonic, or electronic) with the youth and, if applicable and appropriate, parent/legal guardian at least once a month; however, no specific rules are put in place and no supervision plan is developed. This includes crisis intervention when the parent needs support. The PO may make referrals as needed, but will rely on community-based services to address the needs of the youth. This is not formal probation or parole supervision.
Level 3	Court-Ordered Probation Supervision	The PO provides at least monthly contact with the youth and, if applicable and appropriate, parent/legal guardian. The PO monitors compliance with specified rules and conditions. The PO also completes a full YASI and social history and develops a supervision plan. The frequency of contacts is based on the YASI risk level and supervision level.
Level 4	Court-Ordered Out-of-Home Placement with Case Management or Probation	The PO provides case management or probation supervision for youth placed outside of the home for any reason. This includes residential placements (e.g., post-D detention without programs, post-D detention with programs, locally or state-funded group homes, etc.). Case managers or POs shall, when applicable, seek funding for residential placements from existing resources (e.g., VJCCCA, CSA, etc.). The court also may order case management services to be provided by another agency.
Level 5	Commitment to DJJ	The PO collaborates with direct care staff and provides parole supervision for youth who are placed in the custody of DJJ.





