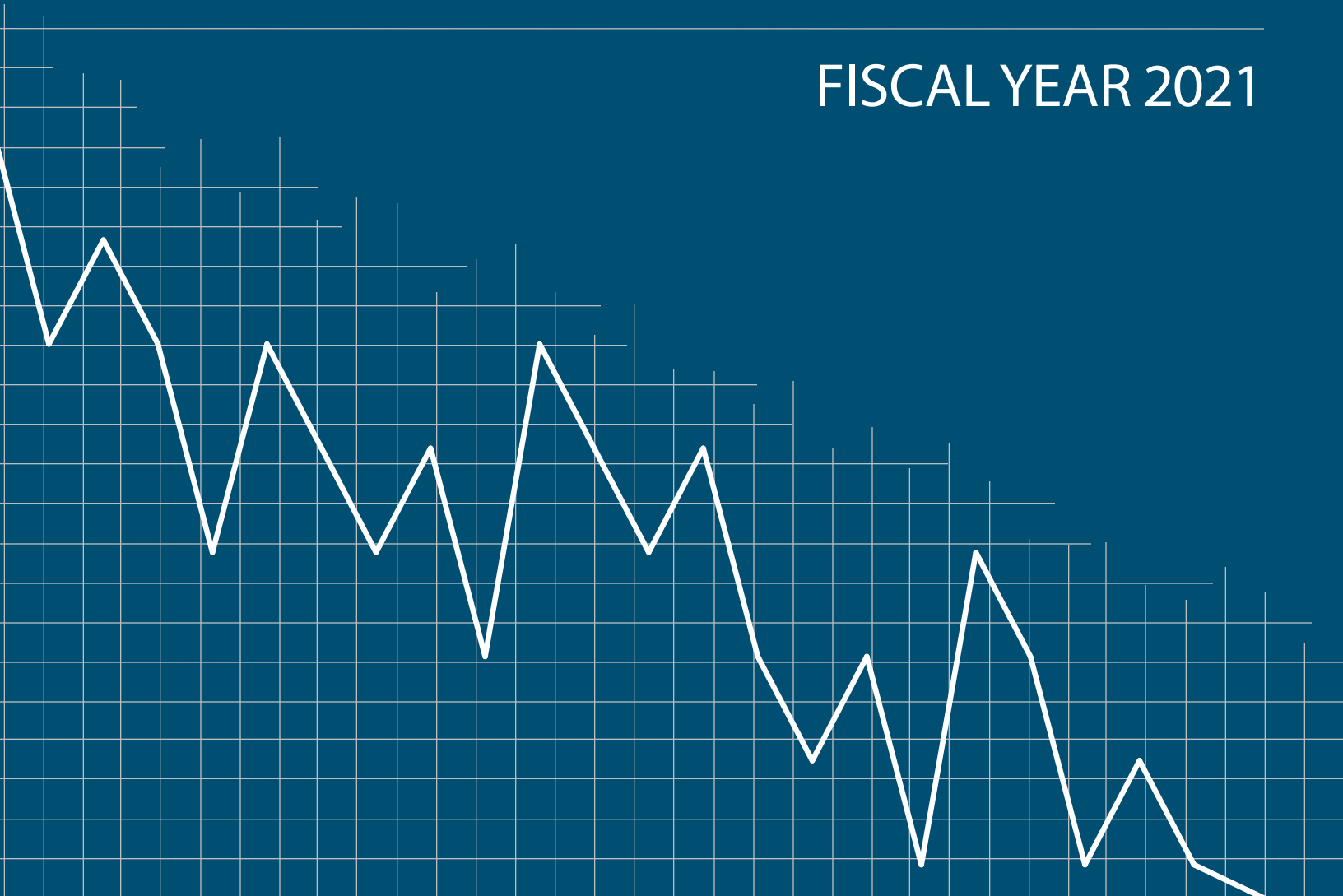


Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice

DATA RESOURCE GUIDE

FISCAL YEAR 2021



Data Resource Guide

Fiscal Year 2021

Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice
Valerie P. Boykin, Director
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This guide fulfills the mandates set forth in §§ 2.2-222, 16.1-309.2 et seq., and 66-13 of the *Code of Virginia*, which specify data collection and reporting requirements for the Department of Juvenile Justice. These mandates are combined in Paragraph F of Item 422 of the 2021 Appropriation Act, Special Session I.



Table of Contents

1	<i>Introduction and Overview</i>	1
	Agency Description	1
	Terminology	4
	Examples 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
	DJJ Transformation Accomplishments	15
	Data in the DRG	16
2	<i>Programs and Services</i>	17
	Community Programs	17
	VJCCA	34
	JDCs	37
	Direct Care	43
3	<i>Special Topics</i>	59
	COVID-19 and Major Events Update	59
	After-Hours Video Intake Program	65
	Social Justice Survey Results	68
4	<i>Trends and Forecast</i>	69
	10-Year Trends.	69
	Forecast	74
5	<i>Recidivism</i>	77
	Methodology	77
	12-Month Recidivism Rate Overview.	78
	Diversion Plans	80
	Probation	80
	Direct Care	82
	Parole	83
	Risk Levels	87
	VJCCA	89
	Post-D Detention with Programs	89
6	<i>Expenditures and Staffing</i>	91
	Expenditures	91
	Staffing.	93
7	<i>Appendices</i>	95
	Appendix A: CSUs and FIPS	96
	Appendix B: YASI.	98
	Appendix C: DAI	100
	Appendix D: SDM	101
	Appendix E: LOS Guidelines	102
	Appendix F: Equity Assessment Tool	103
	Appendix G: “Other” Categories	104
	Appendix H: Probation and Parole Statuses.	105





1 Introduction and Overview

The Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) provides services to youth and families. In FY 2021, DJJ operated 32 court services units (CSUs) (see Appendix A) and Bon Air Juvenile Correctional Center (JCC). DJJ audits and certifies the CSUs, including two locally operated units; 24 juvenile detention centers (JDCs); the JCC; nine community placement programs (CPPs); nine detention reentry programs; and 15 group homes, shelter care facilities, and independent living programs. The Board of Juvenile Justice regulates and monitors policies and activities for the programs and facilities for which DJJ is responsible. 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, bringing together current research and best practices to target delinquent behavior; meet the needs of court-involved youth, victims, and communities; and manage activities and resources in a responsible and proactive manner. DJJ's primary responsibilities are to hold youth accountable for wrongdoing, prevent further offending, and treat all youth fairly and equitably.

DJJ aims to ensure the *right youth* receive the *right intervention* at the *right time*. Court intervention is not always required to reach this goal. DJJ emphasizes considering diversion for all eligible intake complaints. This practice is based on increasing evidence that the most effective interventions keep low-risk youth out of the court system while receiving services.

When court involvement occurs, DJJ responds to youth by using a positive youth development (PYD) framework and incorporating the Risk-Needs-Responsivity (RNR) principles and trauma-informed care. Using these concepts, DJJ acknowledges youth are capable of changing behaviors if they are provided various pro-social resources to facilitate healthy development. Through this PYD framework, case management plans incorporate strategies to strengthen cognitive skills and positive assets, and service delivery focuses on improving out-

comes by not only restricting opportunities to reoffend but also expanding opportunities to grow. Instead of basing sanctions solely on the offense, DJJ's approach relies on RNR principles by assessing each youth's risk for reoffending, reserving the most intensive monitoring and interventions for those at highest risk, and providing individualized services that address the identified risk factors. DJJ incorporates trauma-informed care by identifying adverse childhood experiences and providing individualized trauma-based interventions to reduce the risk for reoffending and improve positive outcomes. DJJ also uses standardized tools at different decision points, including the initial decision to detain, the recommendation for court disposition, and the assignment to various levels of community probation and parole supervision.

DJJ continues to build a more robust continuum of services that offers programs and treatments to divert youth from further involvement with the juvenile justice system. DJJ contracts 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). DJJ also provides a range of services and placement options for youth in direct care. For example, the CPPs and detention reentry programs in several JDCs provide alternatives to JCC placements. These programs allow committed youth to be placed in smaller settings intended to keep them closer to family, provide individualized services to address criminogenic need, and enhance reentry planning and services.

DJJ's electronic data management system is comprised of modules covering the full range of community-based and direct care services. DJJ uses this data system to better understand the youth population and to become more effective and efficient. DJJ maintains the philosophy that data-driven decision-making enhances sound management of public resources and adherence to DJJ's core mission.

Although DJJ bears the primary responsibility for many aspects of Virginia's juvenile justice system, collaborative partnerships with both the public and private sectors and families are vitally important to its work. DJJ



views family engagement as an important component for youth's success. Involvement in youth probation case planning, visits during commitment, and family inclusion in treatment and reentry services are just a few of the important stages for families to engage with their youth and DJJ. Within each community, DJJ works with law enforcement, behavioral health providers, schools, social services, and other bodies. DJJ also secures services from private providers to assist in meeting the needs of youth, their families, and communities. At the state level, DJJ works with other executive, legislative, and judicial branch agencies in a similar manner.

Guiding Principles

In order to be successful, DJJ recognized the need to focus on both the positive development of youth 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 began a major transformation's initial planning nearly seven years ago. DJJ submitted a plan to the General Assembly in FY 2016 and has implemented a significant number of changes. The goals of this 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 youth in custody both

during their commitment and upon their return to the community.

- » *Replace*: Provide youth 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 procedures, policies, and resources to support the team in meeting the goals of transformation.

DJJ has achieved progress and successes in all four goals of the Transformation Plan and continues to work toward a more effective and equitable juvenile justice system. In order to focus on sustaining the implemented changes, DJJ continues to invest in resources such as training opportunities and leadership development. DJJ strives to deliver high quality and effective services for youth and families that are equitable and responsive to their individual needs and circumstances.

All CSUs use evidence-based practices from intake through parole, keeping youth in the community and avoiding placement in secure confinement whenever possible. DJJ's procedures and intake-specific training require CSUs to prioritize diversion for eligible youth. CSUs receive training and ongoing coaching to use standardized tools to assist with decision-making. CSU staff receive training in 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 youth (see Appendix B). DJJ revised the procedure and engaged in more training to guide the use and application of the Detention Assessment Instrument (DAI) (see Appendix C). DJJ also developed and implemented a Standardized Disposition Matrix (SDM) to provide consistent and data-driven disposition recommendations to courts (see Appendix D). Lastly, CSU staff are trained in Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS), an evidence-based structured format to provide intervention and skill-building to court-involved youth.

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) effective October 15, 2015, to provide accountability and align with national standards by using data-driven decision-making (see Appendix E). 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. The average LOS for committed youth in Virginia is now more in line with national standards and researched best practices. As alternatives to the JCC, DJJ provides direct care placements, including CPPs, detention reentry programs, and other contracted treatment programs such as group homes and residential treatment centers.

DJJ reformed treatment and rehabilitation practices in JCCs by implementing the Community Treatment Model (CTM). CTM uses a blend of positive peer culture and group processing to address concerns and accomplishments within the unit. Using this approach, staff develop treatment-oriented relationships with the youth and act as advocates. (See page 44 for an overview of CTM).

To align with the CTM, the Division of Education reformed their service delivery model and behavioral approach, a Personalized Learning Model, to improve student outcomes. 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. The Division of Education also established partnerships with the CPPs to support post-secondary programming for youth in those direct care 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 for families of committed youth. In addition, the JCC visitation procedure was amended to extend visitation to natural supports. DJJ also updated the visitation procedure to prohibit the loss of visitation as a disciplinary sanction. Lastly, DJJ hired a family engagement coordinator and a family advocate to serve as a voice and support for families of youth in direct care.

In 2015, Virginia received a major federal grant to create a model reentry system. This system integrates and accelerates reentry planning, devotes more resources for increased training, and further increases family involvement and reentry planning. DJJ has five reentry advocates who coordinate the reentry process and serve as a link between the JCC and CSUs, with a focus on education and career readiness.

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 treat-

ment and education. Beaumont JCC was closed to youth on June 2, 2017, resulting in DJJ operating only one JCC. 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 statewide 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 to pursue construction of 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 underway, DJJ is committed to sustaining the positive effects of these reforms. DJJ is dedicated 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 goals of transformation. By adapting to current best practices to focus on meeting the needs of youth and their families, DJJ continues to make a difference in the lives of citizens and communities across the Commonwealth. (See page 15 for a summary of Transformation Plan accomplishments during the past year.)

Equity Workgroup

In March 2019, DJJ formed an Equity Workgroup to begin to address racial inequities as evidenced by the over-representation of minorities across the system. The workgroup comprises of diverse representatives from all DJJ divisions. The workgroup's mission is to (i) establish an understanding of race and ethnic equity and inclusion principles, (ii) develop practices and procedures to embed equity and inclusion into DJJ's culture, and (iii) identify and eliminate practices contributing to disparities.

During FY 2021, the workgroup used national best practices and other resources to create the DJJ Race & Ethnicity Equity Assessment Tool (Equity Assessment Tool) to critically examine internal procedures to promote equity and reduce unintended negative consequences (see Appendix F). The workgroup launched a survey to understand how the protests for social justice following the death of George Floyd and several other unarmed Black people at the hands of law enforcement may have impacted staff and their work. Responses from the survey were used to inform and develop DJJ's One Virginia Plan and upcoming efforts. (See page 68 for an overview of the staff survey results and recommendations).



Terminology

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

Acronyms and Abbreviations

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

COVID-19: Coronavirus Disease 2019

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 Services 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

DARS: Virginia Department of Aging and Rehabilitative Services

DMAS: Virginia Department of Medical Assistance Services

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 of Mental Disorders

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

Equity Assessment Tool: Race & Ethnicity Equity Assessment Tool

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	RSC: Regional Service Coordinator
IEP: Individualized Education Program	RTI: Response to Intervention
J&DR: Juvenile and Domestic Relations	SDM: Standardized Disposition Matrix
JCC: Juvenile Correctional Center	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
MHSTP: Mental Health Services Transition Plan	VADOC: Virginia Department of Corrections
MOA: Memorandum of Agreement	VCC: Virginia Crime Code
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	VJCCCA: Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act
ODD: Oppositional Defiant Disorder	VLDS: Virginia Longitudinal Data System
OJJDP: United States Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	VPSTC: Virginia Public Safety Training Center
PBIS: Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports	VSCC: Virginia State Crime Commission
PREA: Prison Rape Elimination Act	VSP: Virginia Department of State Police
PO: Probation/Parole Officer	VTSS: Virginia Tiered Systems of Supports
Post-D: Post-Dispositional	WRS: Workplace Readiness Skills
Pre-D: Pre-Dispositional	W!SE: Working in Support of Education
PYD: Positive Youth Development	YASI: Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument
QA: Quality Assurance	
RDC: Reception and Diagnostic Center	
RED: Racial and Ethnic Disparities	
RNR: Risk-Needs-Responsivity	
RPIC: Residential Practice Improvement Coach	
RS: Resident Specialist	



Definitions

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

Adjudication: the findings of a court on whether a youth is innocent or not innocent based on the evidence presented at the adjudicatory hearing. If the youth 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 youth 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 youth with an active VADOC sentence at the time of commitment to DJJ.

Certification: when a judge determines after a preliminary hearing that there is probable cause for a youth 16 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 pending charges are for aggravated murder, first- or second-degree murder, lynching, or aggravated malicious wounding, the case is automatically certified to circuit court for trial. If the pending charges are for any other violent juvenile felony, the case may be certified to circuit court based on the discretion of the attorney for the Commonwealth. Any youth convicted in circuit court after certification will be treated as an adult in any subsequent offense. Prior to FY 2021, the minimum age for certification to circuit court was 14 years of age. See page 10 and §§ 16.1-269.1 and 16.1-271 of the *Code of Virginia*.

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

CHINSup: a child who (i) is habitually and without justification absent from school despite opportunity and reasonable 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 placement without permission. See § 16.1-228 of the *Code of Virginia*.

Commitment: the court-ordered disposition placing a youth in the custody of DJJ for a determinate or indeterminate period of time. To be eligible for commitment, a youth must be 14 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; or be 11 years of age or older and adjudicated delinquent of a violent juvenile felony. 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 youth is committed to DJJ (during which time the youth is held in a JDC). A single admission could be the result of multiple commitments to DJJ (for example, a youth 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 youth 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 A.

Delinquent Offense: an act committed by a youth 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 youth 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 youth 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 youth 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 youth 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 youth, and must conduct periodic reviews if the youth remains in direct care for longer than 24 months. A youth may be committed to DJJ as a serious juvenile offender for up to seven years, not to exceed the youth's 21st birthday. See § 16.1-285.1 of the *Code of Virginia*.

Direct Care: the time during which a youth 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 youth 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. See §§ 16.1-278.4, 16.1-278.5, 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 youth that may include counseling, informal supervision, restitution, community service, or other programs. The youth and parents must agree to the diversion plan. An alleged violent juvenile felony and a complaint after a prior diversion or adjudication on a felony offense cannot be diverted. Beginning in FY 2019, 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. Through FY 2020, such supervision was limited to 90 days for truancy and 120 days for all other offenses. Beginning in FY 2021, supervision for truancy is limited to 120 days. 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 2021 began July 1, 2020, and ended June 30, 2021.

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 youth to DJJ in which the youth'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 youth's 21st birthday. See §§ 16.1-285 and 16.1-278.8(A)(14) of the *Code of Virginia*.

Intake Case: a youth 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 with construction fixtures designed to prevent escape and to restrict the movement and activities of youth held in lawful custody. JCCs house youth 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 with construction fixtures designed to prevent escape and to restrict the movement and activities of youth held in lawful custody. JDCs may house pre-D and



post-D youth. 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 youth indeterminately committed to DJJ will remain in direct care. Factors that affect a youth's LOS include the seriousness of the committing offense(s) and YASI risk level. See Appendix E.

Parole: a period of supervision and monitoring of a youth 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 youth 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 youth by a judge to a JDC for up to six months (or 12 months for felony or Class 1 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 youth 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 youth by a judge to a JDC for up to 30 days without special programs provided. To be eligible for post-D detention, a youth 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 statutory criteria that need to be satisfied prior to detainment as a disposition in other limited circumstances.

Pre-D Detention: the confinement of a youth 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 youth 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 youth 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 have willfully failed to appear at a court hearing within the last year. A youth may be placed in pre-D detention for other statutorily prescribed circumstances, such as when the youth 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 and 16.1-249 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 youth placed on probation supervision, (iii) for each youth 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 report, must include identifying and demographic information for the youth, including current offense and prior court involvement; social, medical, psychological, and educational information about the youth; information about the youth'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 youth 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 2021 began July 1, 2020, and ended September 30, 2020.

Recidivism Rate: the percentage of individuals who commit a subsequent offense, measured in this report by rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration. See page 77.

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 youth 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 youth 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 youth, 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 youth 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 youth's history, and specific statutory factors. Any youth 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 youth 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, 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 assessment of an individual's risk of reoffending using both static and dynamic risk and protective factors in 10 distinct functional domains. See Appendix B.

Examples of Juvenile Dispositions

- » Defer disposition for a specified period of time, with or without probation supervision, to consider dismissing the case if the youth exhibits good behavior during the deferral period
- » Impose a fine and/or order restitution
- » Order the youth to complete a public service project
- » Suspend the youth's driver's license
- » Impose a curfew on the youth
- » Order the youth 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 youth on probation with specified conditions and limitations that may include required participation in programs or services
- » Place the youth in a JDC for 30 days or less
- » Place the youth in a post-D program in a JDC generally for a period not to exceed six months
- » Commit the youth 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*, cases involving juveniles that meet certain age and offense criteria 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 16 years of age or older is charged with aggravated 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 court certifies the charges, the case is sent to circuit court, and the juvenile is tried as an adult. The certification may not be appealed. Prior to FY 2021, mandatory certification applied to juveniles 14 years of age or older.

Prosecutorial Discretionary Certification: When a juvenile 16 years of age or older is charged with a violent juvenile felony as defined in § 16.1-228 of the *Code of Virginia*, which 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 court certifies the charges, the case is sent to circuit court, and the juvenile is tried as an adult. The certification may not be appealed. Prior to FY 2021, prosecutorial discretionary certification applied to juveniles 14 years of age or older.

Transfer: When a juvenile 14 years of age or older 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 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 an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult 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

Juvenile cases transferred to circuit court are tried in the same manner as adults except youth are not sentenced by a jury. A conviction of a youth as an adult precludes the J&DR district court from taking jurisdiction of such youth for any subsequent offenses allegedly committed by that youth 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 youth is not convicted in circuit court, jurisdiction over that youth for any future alleged delinquent behavior is returned to the J&DR district court.

Sentencing of Juveniles in Circuit Court

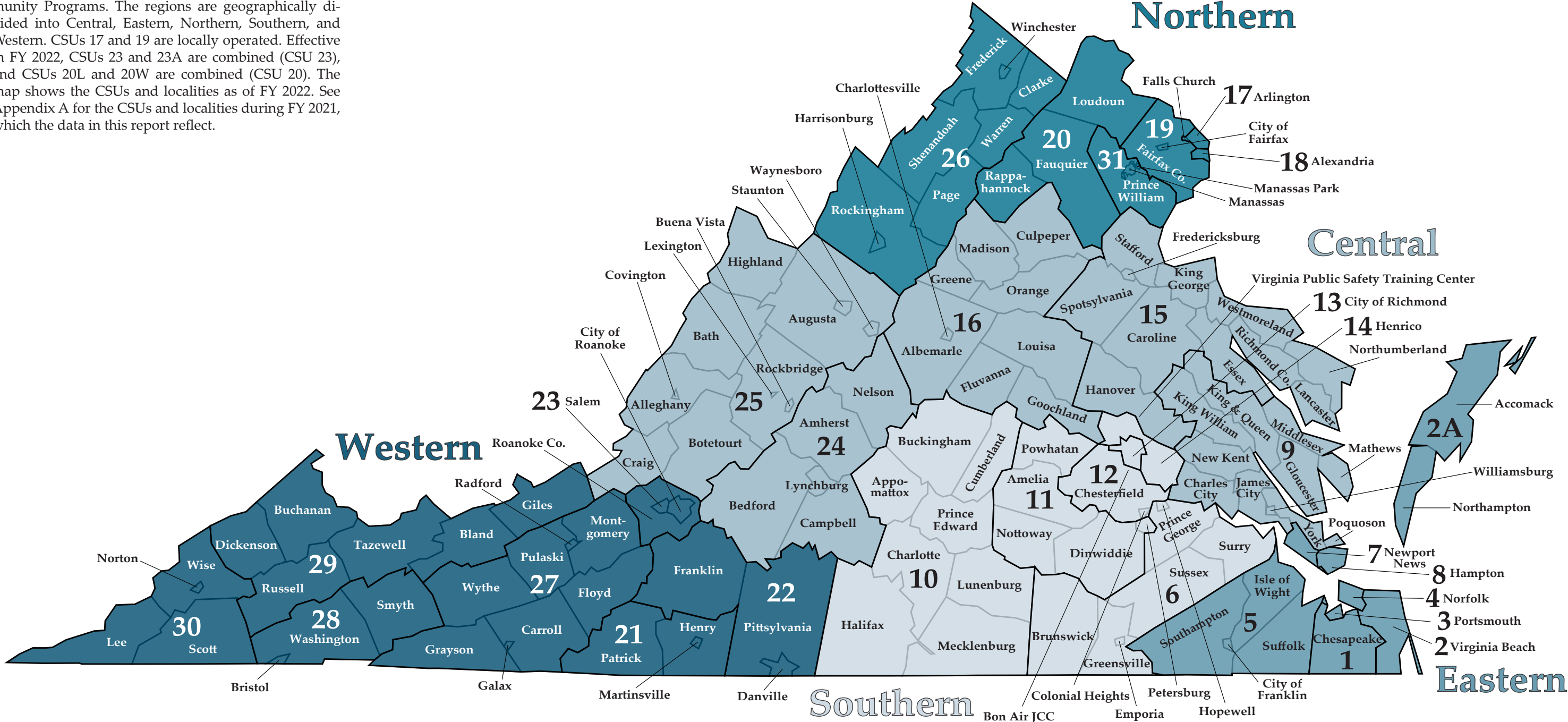
Circuit court judges may sentence youth transferred or certified to their courts to juvenile dispositions, adult sentences, or both. For example, when a youth receives a blended sentence, the court orders the youth to serve the beginning of their sentence with DJJ and a later portion in an adult correctional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

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



Regional Map

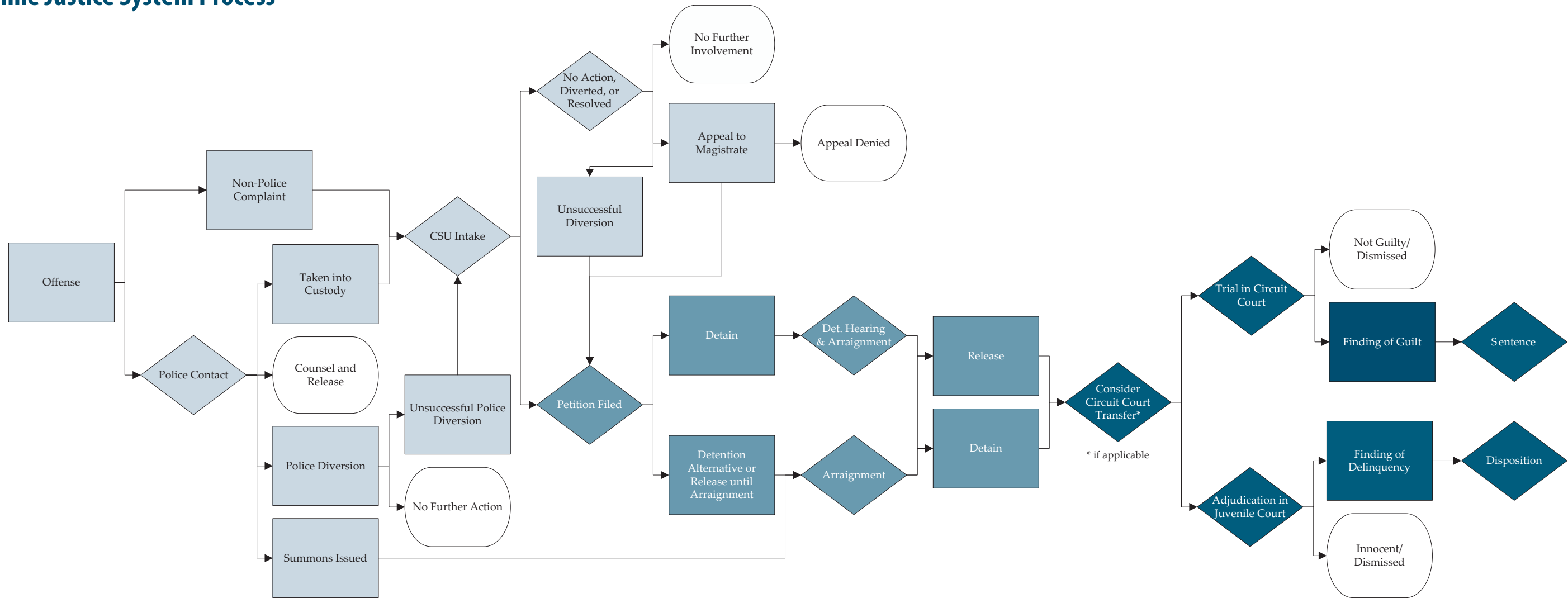
DJJ’s Division of Community Programs is organized into five regions, each overseen by a regional program manager who reports to the Deputy Director of Community Programs. The regions are geographically divided into Central, Eastern, Northern, Southern, and Western. CSUs 17 and 19 are locally operated. Effective in FY 2022, CSUs 23 and 23A are combined (CSU 23), and CSUs 20L and 20W are combined (CSU 20). The map shows the CSUs and localities as of FY 2022. See Appendix A for the CSUs and localities during FY 2021, which the data in this report reflect.



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



Steps in the Juvenile Justice System

Intake

- » When an offense is alleged against a youth, an individual (e.g., parents, agency representatives, law enforcement personnel) may file a complaint with an intake officer.
- » When the youth has contact with law enforcement, the youth 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 the intake officer finds that no probable cause exists, the complaint is unfounded, and no further action is taken. The complaining party may appeal this decision to the magistrate if the offense is a felony or Class 1 misdemeanor.
- » 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 youth in a JDC.

Petition and Detention

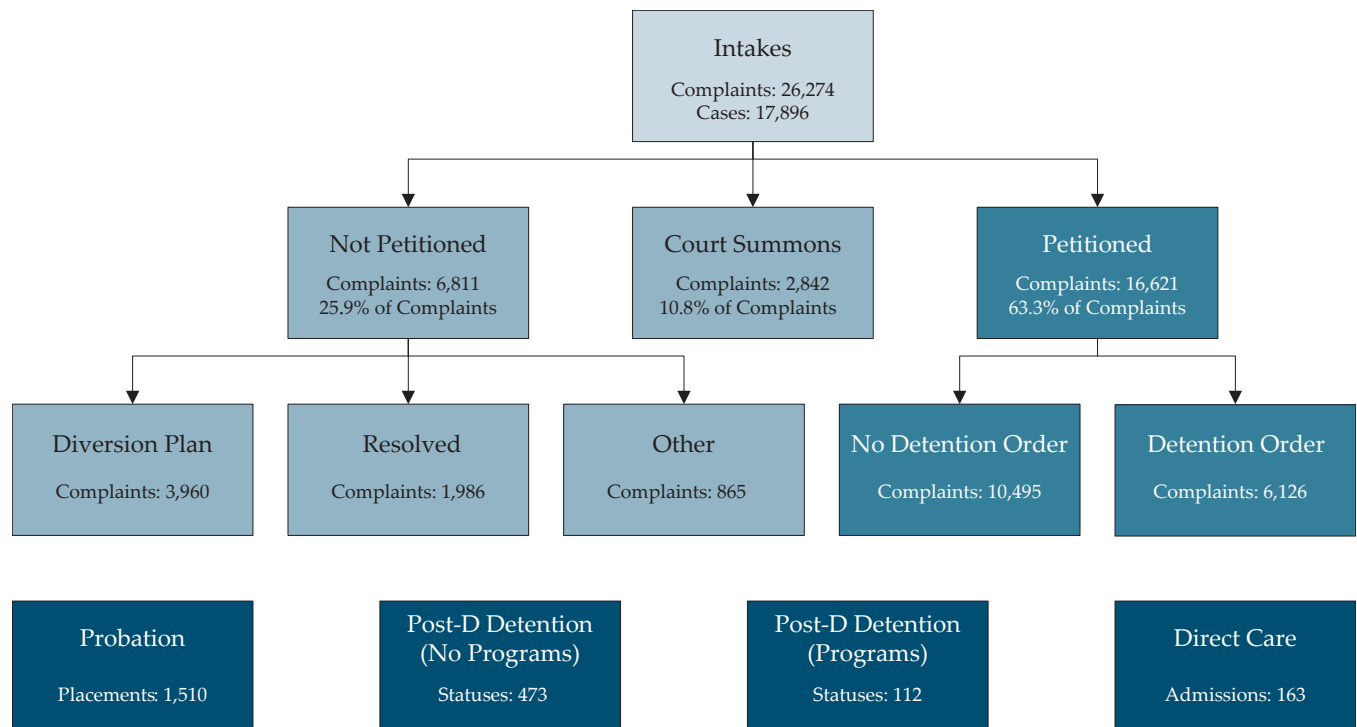
- » The filing of a petition initiates official court action on the complaint.
- » If the intake officer releases the youth, the next court appearance is the arraignment, where the youth is informed of the offenses charged in the petition, advised of the right to an attorney, and may be asked to enter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

Adjudication or Trial

- » A youth 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 youth 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 youth 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 2021*



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

* The original intake decision is counted. Unsuccessful diversions with a petition filed are included in the diversion plan category because diversion is the original decision.

* In the chart above, "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 placements, post-D detention statuses, and direct care admissions are counted based on start dates in FY 2021; they do not necessarily connect to the intakes or intake decisions above.

Intakes

- » There were 17,896 juvenile intake cases and 26,274 juvenile intake complaints. Juvenile intake cases may be comprised of one or more intake complaints. In FY 2021, juvenile intake cases had an average of 1.5 complaints.

Intake Decisions

- » A petition was filed for 63.3% of the juvenile intake complaints.
- » 10.8% 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 youth only for certain offenses, such as traffic offenses, low-level alcohol offenses, and select violations of local ordinances.
- » Of the remaining juvenile intake complaints, 58.1% had a diversion plan, and 29.2% were resolved.

Dispositions

- » Of probation, post-D detention, and direct care dispositions, probation was the most common.
- » There were 1,510 probation placements, 473 statuses for post-D detention without programs, 112 statuses for post-D detention with programs, and 163 direct care admissions.



DJJ Historical Timeline

The information below presents a history by CY of the juvenile justice system in Virginia since the Department of Youth and Family Services began operations as a separate agency from VADOC. (See DJJ's website for a complete historical timeline.)

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 indeterminate commitments 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.

2003: DJJ implemented the After-Hours Video Intake Program.

2005: Barrett JCC was closed and mothballed.

2010: Natural Bridge JCC was closed and mothballed.

2012: A portion of 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 serving youth with mental disabilities, developmental delays, and emotional disturbances 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 youth 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 youth in direct care.

2015: RDC was closed and mothballed.

Youth 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.

2019: DJJ partnered with Northern Virginia JDC to establish a CPP for females.

2020: Governor Northam declared a state of emergency due to the COVID-19 pandemic on March 12th.

2021: Chesapeake CPP closed.

DJJ Transformation Accomplishments

Since launching the Transformation Plan, DJJ has achieved progress and successes in all four goals of the plan. The full report is available on DJJ's website. Data may not match other sections of the report due to different dates of data download. Highlights of the past year's accomplishments include the following:

Reduce:

- » The juvenile justice system is experiencing all-time lows, and the impacts of COVID-19 accelerated these trends even further. Between FY 2014 and FY 2021, juvenile intake cases decreased 59.1%, probation placements decreased 68.3%, detainments decreased 63.8%, and direct care admissions decreased 55.3%.
- » Due to COVID-19, juvenile intake cases decreased even more in FY 2020 (14.4%) and FY 2021 (38.8%) than in each of the previous five FYs (2.1% to 9.5%), and the decrease was even more substantial for diversion-eligible cases. Meanwhile, the number of diversion plans increased from 13.0% of intake complaints in FY 2014 to 19.4% in FY 2020, then decreased to 14.9% in FY 2021 due in part to fewer diversion-eligible cases.
- » DJJ's efforts continue to show a reduction in rearrests for system-involved youth (first-time diversions, probation placements, and direct care releases), with 12-month rates decreasing from 25.1% in FY 2014 to 15.8% in FY 2020, translating to 1,670 fewer youth rearrested.
- » An increasing percentage of committed youth are being placed in non-correctional center options. July 2021 marked DJJ's highest reported proportion of youth in alternative placements (47.3% of the total direct care population). Almost half of youth (45.4%) released from direct care in FY 2021 received treatment in these types of placements instead of a JCC.

Reform:

- » The therapeutic CTM and other programming improved youth and staff safety. Between FY 2016 and FY 2021, rates of aggressive incidents at Bon Air JCC decreased 76.6%, workers' compensation claims decreased 74.0%, and costs associated with workers' compensation claims decreased 71.0%.
- » The Division of Education transitioned to an online environment that enabled students to take breaks from classes, decreasing disruptive behavior and increasing students' autonomy. As a result, 70.6% of class breaks were proactive check-ins initiated by students.

Replace:

- » Alternatives to JCCs for treatment placement options for youth in direct care continue to expand. These alternatives include nine CPP sites, nine detention reentry programs, 12 residential treatment centers, and 15 group homes, for a total of 45 non-JCC treatment placement options for youth. Of the 207 youth released from direct care in FY 2021, 94 (45.4%) did not enter a JCC during their stay.

Sustain:

- » DJJ built a Family Support Network to sustain increased communication with families and provide networking opportunities for families.
- » In a cross-divisional effort to sustain training and implementation of the evidence-based Aggression Replacement Training, four DJJ staff completed train-the-trainer curriculum and have delivered virtual sessions.
- » DJJ's Training and Organizational Development Unit utilizes online platforms to increase engagement and capacity for training programs offered to DJJ employees.



Data in the DRG

Since 2001, DJJ has published the DRG annually 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 to align 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. Decimal values are used in percentage calculations.
- » 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 (e.g., groups of zero, offense definitions and classifications, absence of post-D detention with programs, and pending cases in the recidivism analysis).
- » Ethnicity is reported as "Hispanic," "Non-Hispanic," or "Unknown/Missing." A substantial percentage of youth have unknown or missing ethnicity data. Effective FY 2020, ethnicity is a required field but may still be recorded as unknown.
- » Reported ages were expanded to include youth over 20 and under 21. In prior reports, these youth were included in the "Missing" age category; therefore, age data are not comparable to previous reports.
- » 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 youth on a linking case status. (See Appendix H 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.
- » Some localities utilize multiple JDCs. In the map on page 37, the localities served are determined by the highest number of detainments.
- » Subsequent commitments are excluded unless 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 commitment(s) unless 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.
- » Youth in non-JCC placements are not included in the Division of Education data.
- » In the Recidivism chapter, intake cases with diversion plans and intake cases with first-time diversion plans are counted for each intake case with an open diversion, successful diversion, or unsuccessful diversion without a petition filed. Successful diversion plans are counted for each intake case with a successful diversion.



2 Programs and Services

Community Programs

The Division of Community Programs is responsible for 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 youth and families through partnerships with localities, non-profits, and contracted providers. The Division includes CSUs, the Diversion Unit, the Practice Improvement and Services Unit, and the Reentry Unit.

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, the intake officer determines whether a petition should be filed to initiate proceedings in the J&DR district court. When appropriate, the intake officer develops a diversion plan, which may include informal counseling or monitoring, skills coaching delivered by CSU staff, and/or referrals to community resources or services. (See page 7 for diversion eligibility criteria.)

In FY 2021, DJJ established the Diversion Unit to expand the focus on prevention and diversion programming, increase opportunities for alternatives to official court processing of complaints, and coordinate and support front-end reforms and system improvement. The unit oversees the implementation of JDAI and VJCCCA. (See page 34 for VJCCCA information.)

If a petition is filed, the intake officer must decide whether the youth 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 the youth 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 behavior, needs, protective factors, resilience, and social circumstances of youth and their families. Some reports are court-ordered and completed 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 as part of the social history report, classifying the youth according to their relative risk of reoffending and determining strengths and areas of need (see Appendix B). The information in the social history report and YASI provide the basis for CSU personnel to develop assessment-driven case plans for youth, determine the level of supervision needed based on risk, and recommend the most appropriate disposition to the court.

Other instruments and reports completed by CSU personnel may include substance abuse screenings, trauma screenings, CANS assessments and case summaries for the FAPT reviews under the CSA, commitment documentation, ICJ reports, MHSTPs, transfer reports when youth 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 paternity, determination of temporary or permanent custody, visitation rights, support, abuse and neglect, family abuse, termination of parental rights, 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 in-



vestigations 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*.

SDM

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 (see Appendix D). The SDM aligns with the PYD principle of fairness: youth need to be held accountable in a manner proportionate to their offenses and similar to other youth in their situation. The goal of the SDM is to improve consistency, reliability, and equity to ensure that youth with similar legal histories and risk levels have appropriate disposition recommendations.

In order to participate in the SDM process, youth must have a qualifying offense. The youth's risk level and MSO formulate a range of recommended disposition levels. 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 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.

During FY 2019, DJJ piloted the SDM in five CSUs. The SDM was fully implemented statewide on January 1, 2020.

Probation

DJJ strives to achieve a balanced and evidence-based approach in its probation practices, focusing on public safety, accountability, and competency development. DJJ uses a risk-based system of probation, with youth classified as the highest risk to reoffend receiving the most intensive supervision and intervention. (See Appendix H for an overview of probation statuses.)

Probation officers serve as the primary interventionists and provide skills coaching using 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 funded through CSA, Medicaid, VJCCCA, or DJJ. CSUs purchase services from a statewide network of approved public and pri-

vate DSPs, primarily through DJJ's RSC Service Delivery Model.

Parole

Reentry planning is initiated when a youth is committed to DJJ, and most youth are placed on parole supervision upon release from direct care. Parole supervision is designed to assist in the successful transition back to the community, building on the programs and services the youth received while in direct care. As with probation, parole supervision is structured on the balanced approach of public safety, accountability, and competency development. Parole officers serve as the primary interventionists and provide skills coaching using cognitive-behavioral strategies to teach new skills and new ways of thinking. Public safety is emphasized through a level system of supervision based on the youth's assessed risk of reoffending and adjustment to rules and expectations. The length of parole supervision varies according to the youth's needs, risk level, offense history, and adjustment. Supervision may last until the youth's 21st birthday. (See Appendix H for an overview of parole statuses.)

Parole officers provide intervention and case management, facilitate appropriate transitional services, and monitor adjustment in the community. Youth may receive individual and family counseling, life skills coaching, career readiness training, or other community-based services. A statewide network of approved public and private DSPs deliver these programs, which the CSUs purchase for youth and their families primarily through DJJ's RSC Service Delivery Model.

Practice Improvement

DJJ focuses on providing the appropriate interventions to youth to match their identified needs. With implementation support, coaching, and technical assistance from DJJ's Practice Improvement and Services Unit, CSUs actively implement evidence-based principles, with emphasis on the RNR model and EPICS.

Staff at all state-operated CSUs are trained in EPICS, a model developed by the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute. The initial training and ongoing coaching help POs become more effective in their roles by providing a model, a structure, and techniques for deliberately incorporating cognitive-behavioral and other evidence-based practices into their daily interactions. Staff learn to focus on addressing risk factors that contribute to the initiation and continuation of delinquent behavior. Interventions, including behavior chain diagrams, are used to teach youth the thought-behavior



linkage and strategies to restructure decision-making. EPICS emphasizes skills coaching where the PO serves as a prosocial model, demonstrating skills and providing youth with practice opportunities.

Reentry

Reentry coordination provides treatment planning for youth in preparation for their release from direct care. Planning for reentry begins at commitment through collaboration with direct care staff, POs, reentry advocates, and youth and their families in order to create a seamless transition and improve outcomes. Reentry advocates are assigned regionally to connect youth and families with benefits, employment services, and other resources. (See pages 43-47 for more information on services for youth in direct care.)

RSC Service Delivery Model

DJJ utilizes and continues to expand a continuum of services and alternative placements that offer programs and treatments needed to divert youth from further involvement with DJJ, provide appropriate dispositional options for youth under supervision, and enable successful reentry upon committed youth's return to the community. DJJ contracts with two service coordination agencies, AMI and EBA, to serve as RSCs and assist DJJ with building this continuum of services for youth and families.

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 support DJJ's continuum of services by managing centralized referrals, service coordination, quality assurance, billing, and reporting. They 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 practices and programs, completing ongoing service gap analyses, and filling those service gaps. The Practice Improvement and Services Unit manages the RSC Service Delivery Model while also focusing on CSU practice fidelity, quality assurance, technical assistance, and implementation support.

The RSC Service Delivery Model has increased DJJ's access to evidence-based models. For example, FFT and MST, two evidence-based family interventions designed to prevent out-of-home placements, are now available in 97% of cities and counties in Virginia. In addition, the availability of TF-CBT and HFW continued to expand

during FY 2021. During FY 2021, the RSCs contracted with more than 140 distinct DSPs; a total of 1,429 youth were referred to the RSCs, and 2,843 assessments and services were approved and authorized. (See page 47 for more information about the continuum of services related to direct care.)

ICJ

ICJ provides for the cooperative supervision of youth on probation and parole when moving from state to state. It also serves youth with delinquent and status offenses 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 youth. It provides the procedures for (i) supervising youth in states other than where they were adjudicated delinquent or found guilty and placed on probation or parole supervision and (ii) returning youth who have escaped, absconded, or run away from their home state. All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands are current members. Additional information on ICJ, including ICJ history, forms, and manuals can be found at www.juvenilecompact.org.



Intake Complaints, FY 2019-2021

DR/CW Complaints	2019	2020	2021
Custody	59,582	49,943	51,456
Support/Desertion	16,798	13,308	11,970
Protective Order/ECO	16,585	16,631	16,568
Visitation	37,344	31,369	33,632
Total DR/CW Complaints	130,309	111,251	113,626
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	8,618	8,465	5,557
Class 1 Misdemeanor	17,886	16,597	9,192
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	4,098	3,549	1,723
CHINS/CHINSup	7,615	6,045	4,697
Other			
TDO	1,150	919	752
Technical Violation	5,053	4,030	2,779
Traffic	1,190	1,352	1,114
Other	773	768	460
Total Juvenile Complaints	46,383	41,725	26,274
Total Complaints	176,692	152,976	139,900

- » 81.2% of total intake complaints were DR/CW complaints in FY 2021, and 18.8% were juvenile complaints.
- » DR/CW complaints increased from 111,251 in FY 2020 to 113,626 in FY 2021, an increase of 2.1%.
- » Juvenile complaints decreased from 41,725 in FY 2020 to 26,274 in FY 2021, a decrease of 37.0%.
- » 21.2% of juvenile complaints in FY 2021 were felony complaints.

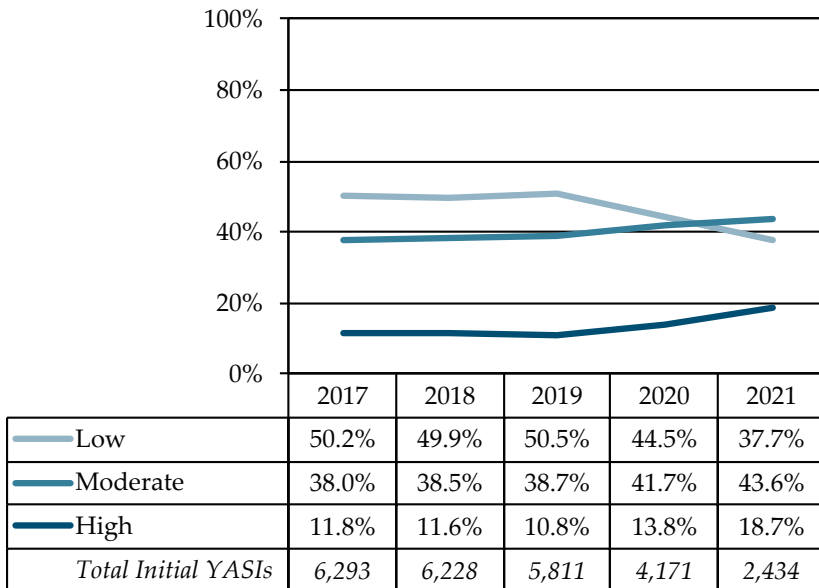
Juvenile Intake Complaint Initial Decisions, FY 2021*

Intake Decision	2021
Court Summons	10.8%
Detention Order Only	1.1%
Diversion Plan	15.1%
Open Diversion	0.3%
Successful Diversion	12.2%
Unsuccessful Diversion with Petition	1.4%
Unsuccessful Diversion with No Petition	1.2%
Petition	63.3%
Petition Filed	39.9%
Detention Order with Petition	23.3%
Resolved	7.6%
Referred to Another Agency	1.7%
Resolved	5.7%
Returned to Probation Supervision	0.1%
Unfounded	1.3%
Other	0.9%
Total Juvenile Complaints	26,274

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

- » A petition was initially filed for 63.3% of juvenile complaints.
- » 68.1% of juvenile complaints were diversion-eligible.
- » 22.6% of juvenile complaints were initially resolved or diverted.
- » Of the 3,960 juvenile complaints with a diversion plan, 80.9% had successful outcomes.

Initial YASIs, FY 2017-2021*



- » Initial YASIs may be completed at different points of contact and are not connected to individual intake cases.
- » 2,434 initial YASIs were completed in FY 2021.
- » The percentage of initial YASIs that were low risk decreased from 50.2% in FY 2017 to 37.7% in FY 2021.
- » Nearly two-thirds (62.3%) of initial YASIs were moderate or high risk in FY 2021.

* Only YASIs entered as "Initial Assessment" are included.

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



Juvenile Intake Case Demographics, FY 2019-2021

Demographics	2019	2020	2021
Race			
Asian	1.0%	1.3%	0.9%
Black	40.9%	41.1%	40.7%
White	48.0%	48.5%	49.5%
Other/Unknown	10.1%	9.1%	9.0%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	11.5%	12.6%	10.9%
Non-Hispanic	38.7%	62.9%	63.9%
Unknown/Missing	49.8%	24.5%	25.2%
Sex			
Female	33.5%	32.3%	33.0%
Male	66.5%	67.7%	67.0%
Age			
8-12	8.0%	7.3%	7.7%
13	7.8%	7.7%	7.2%
14	12.7%	12.7%	12.0%
15	17.5%	18.3%	17.0%
16	22.4%	23.3%	23.4%
17	26.8%	26.3%	27.3%
18-20	3.6%	3.4%	4.0%
Missing	1.3%	1.0%	1.3%
<i>Total Juvenile Intake Cases</i>	<i>34,181</i>	<i>29,240</i>	<i>17,896</i>

- » Juvenile intake cases may be comprised of one or more intake complaints. In FY 2021, juvenile intake cases had an average of 1.5 complaints.
- » 49.5% of juvenile intake cases in FY 2021 were White, and 40.7% were Black.
- » 63.9% of juvenile intake cases in FY 2021 were non-Hispanic, and 10.9% were Hispanic. 25.2% had unknown ethnicity information.
- » 67.0% of juvenile intake cases in FY 2021 were male, and 33.0% were female.
- » Approximately half (49.2%-50.7%) of juvenile intake cases since FY 2019 were 16 or 17 years of age.
- » The average age of juvenile intake cases in FY 2021 was 15.9 years.

Workload Information, FY 2021*

Completed Reports	Count	Status	ADP
Pre-D Reports	1,233	Probation	1,597
Post-D Reports	647	Parole	218
Transfer Reports	178	Commitments	246

* 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.

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

- » Probation had the highest ADP (1,597).
- » The majority (91.4%) of completed reports were pre-D or post-D social history reports.

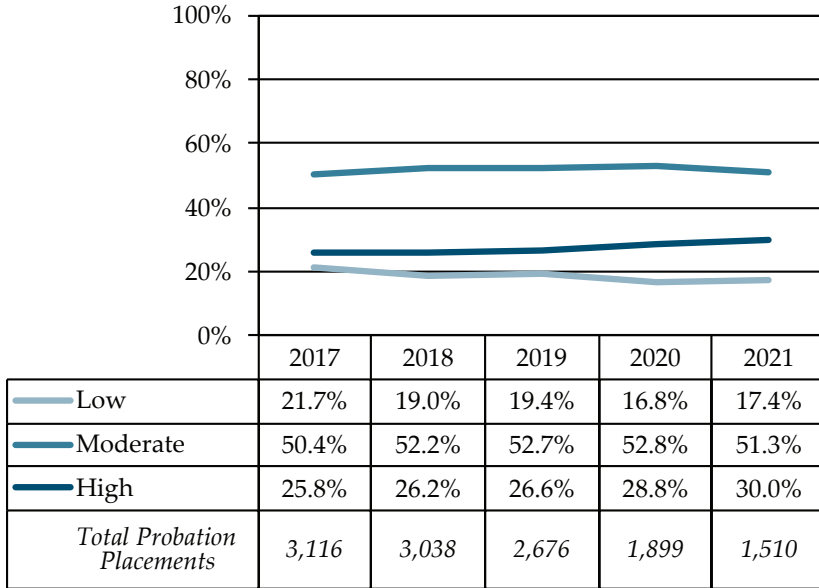
Probation Placement Demographics, FY 2019-2021

Demographics	2019	2020	2021
Race			
Asian	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%
Black	43.6%	46.4%	45.6%
White	47.2%	45.0%	46.4%
Other/Unknown	7.9%	7.4%	6.9%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	16.1%	15.1%	12.6%
Non-Hispanic	51.3%	70.6%	73.8%
Unknown/Missing	32.5%	14.3%	13.6%
Sex			
Female	22.6%	22.1%	20.5%
Male	77.4%	77.9%	79.5%
Age			
8-12	2.1%	3.2%	2.1%
13	6.8%	6.8%	6.0%
14	13.2%	14.3%	11.8%
15	19.4%	20.6%	18.8%
16	26.4%	26.5%	26.4%
17	27.3%	24.7%	27.7%
18-20	4.9%	3.8%	7.2%
<i>Total Probation Placements</i>	<i>2,676</i>	<i>1,899</i>	<i>1,510</i>

- » 46.4% of probation placements in FY 2021 were White, and 45.6% were Black.
- » 73.8% of probation placements in FY 2021 were non-Hispanic, and 12.6% were Hispanic. 13.6% had unknown ethnicity information.
- » 79.5% of probation placements in FY 2021 were male, and 20.5% were female.
- » Approximately half (51.2-54.2%) of probation placements since FY 2019 were 16 or 17 years of age.
- » The average age of probation placements in FY 2021 was 16.3 years.



Probation Placements by Risk Levels, FY 2017-2021*

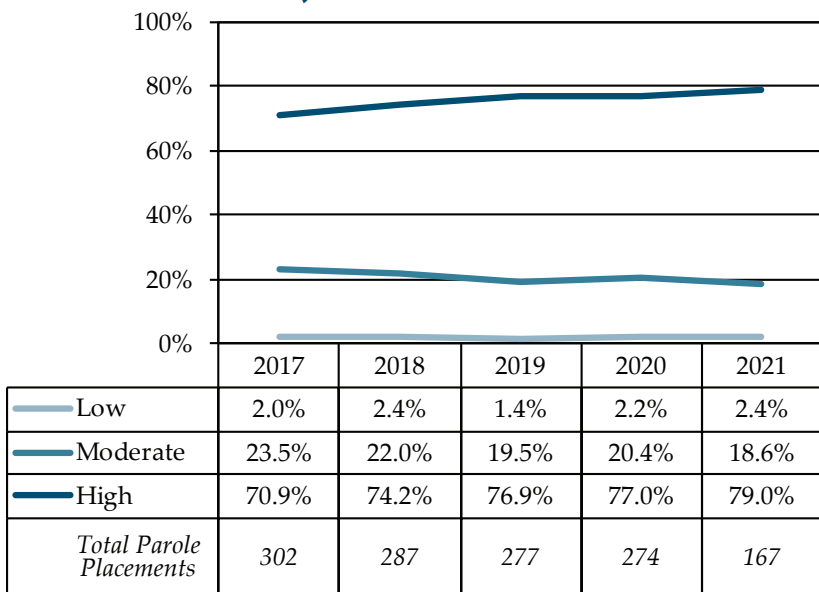


- » 1,490 probation placements had a YASI completed in FY 2021.
- » Over 50.0% of probation placements were moderate risk between FY 2017 and FY 2021.

* Percentages may not add to 100% due to missing YASIs. For example, in FY 2021, 20 probation placements were missing YASIs.

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

Parole Placements by Risk Levels, FY 2017-2021*



- » 167 parole placements had a YASI completed in FY 2021.
- » Over 70.0% of parole placements were high risk between FY 2017 and FY 2021.

* Percentages may not add to 100% due to missing YASI. For example, in FY 2020, one parole placement was missing a YASI.



Juvenile Complaints and Offenses, FY 2021*

Offense Category	Felony Juvenile Intake Complaints	Misdemeanor Juvenile Intake Complaints	Total Juvenile Intake Complaints	Probation Placement Offenses	Commitment Offenses
Delinquent					
Abusive Language	N/A	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	N/A	3.6%	1.5%	1.3%	0.0%
Arson	1.4%	0.5%	0.5%	1.1%	1.0%
Assault	18.3%	26.1%	14.4%	17.4%	15.7%
Burglary	8.9%	N/A	1.9%	4.0%	6.5%
Computer	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	N/A	1.2%	0.5%	1.4%	0.3%
Escape	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Extortion	1.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.7%	0.5%
Fraud	5.7%	1.6%	1.9%	2.1%	1.0%
Gangs	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Kidnapping	1.6%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	1.4%
Larceny	23.9%	10.9%	9.4%	17.6%	20.3%
Murder	1.1%	N/A	0.2%	0.1%	0.9%
Narcotics	3.6%	1.6%	2.7%	4.3%	1.5%
Obscenity	2.4%	1.2%	1.0%	1.4%	0.7%
Obstruction of Justice	0.5%	4.2%	1.8%	1.6%	2.6%
Paraphernalia	N/A	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Robbery	7.9%	N/A	1.7%	2.9%	12.4%
Sexual Abuse	7.6%	0.6%	1.8%	5.9%	2.6%
Sexual Offense	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
Telephone	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
Trespassing	0.1%	5.1%	2.1%	2.5%	1.4%
Vandalism	6.0%	12.5%	6.3%	6.2%	5.2%
Weapons	3.9%	9.3%	4.6%	7.2%	10.0%
Other	0.5%	2.0%	3.0%	2.8%	1.0%
Technical					
Contempt of Court	N/A	N/A	6.1%	4.4%	2.2%
Failure to Appear	0.6%	1.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	N/A	0.2%	0.5%	0.1%	2.4%
Probation Violation	N/A	0.0%	3.6%	0.8%	5.3%
Traffic					
Traffic	3.9%	16.6%	11.9%	6.1%	4.6%
Status/Other					
Civil Commitment	N/A	N/A	2.9%	0.0%	N/A
CHINS	N/A	N/A	4.5%	1.0%	N/A
CHINSup	N/A	N/A	10.2%	4.4%	N/A
Other	N/A	N/A	3.2%	1.4%	N/A
Total Complaints	5,555	10,572	26,274	3,365	581

» 56.5% of juvenile intake complaints were for delinquent offenses, 10.9% were for technical offenses, 11.9% were for traffic offenses, and 20.7% were for status or other offenses.

» 81.8% of offenses that resulted in a probation placement were for delinquent offenses, 5.3% were for technical offenses, 6.1% were for traffic offenses, and 6.8% were for status or other offenses.

» 85.4% of offenses that resulted in commitment were for delinquent offenses, 10.0% were for technical offenses, and 4.6% were for traffic offenses.

» See page 40 for detaining MSO data for pre-D detention.

» See pages 51-52 for MSO data for direct care admissions.

* N/A for intake complaints indicates an offense severity (e.g., felony, misdemeanor) that does not exist for that offense category. N/A for commitments indicates an offense severity that is not commitment-eligible.

* Felony and misdemeanor technical violations generally do not apply to youth; however, some youth have been charged with failure to appear, probation violation, or parole violation under the criminal procedure that applies to adults. Therefore, these complaints appear as felonies or misdemeanors.

* "Larceny" may include fraud offenses that were charged as a larceny in accordance with the *Code of Virginia*.

* "Narcotics" includes marijuana possession offenses, some of which are civil violations for adults but delinquent matters for juveniles during FY 2021.

* Traffic offenses may be delinquent (if felonies or misdemeanors) or non-delinquent, but all are captured under "Traffic."

* Total includes felonies, misdemeanors, other, and missing offenses; therefore, the sum of felonies and misdemeanors may not equal the total, and total percentages may not add to 100%.



Juvenile Cases by MSO, FY 2021*

MSO Severity	Juvenile Intake Cases	Probation Placements	Commitments
DAI Ranking			
Felony			
Against Persons	8.7%	27.6%	64.6%
Weapons/Narcotics Dist.	0.7%	1.5%	4.9%
Other	8.3%	18.6%	19.5%
Class 1 Misdemeanor			
Against Persons	14.3%	18.9%	3.7%
Other	16.0%	15.6%	1.8%
Prob./Parole Violation	5.6%	0.1%	5.5%
Court Order Violation	8.0%	2.8%	N/A
Status Offense	23.8%	9.5%	N/A
Other	14.6%	5.4%	N/A
VCSC Ranking			
Person	23.6%	44.4%	62.2%
Property	16.8%	26.6%	26.2%
Narcotics	2.8%	4.0%	1.8%
Other	56.8%	25.0%	9.8%
<i>Total Juvenile Cases</i>	<i>17,896</i>	<i>1,510</i>	<i>164</i>

* N/A indicates an offense severity that is not commitment-eligible.

- » MSO by DAI ranking:
 - › Status offenses (23.8%) were the highest percentage of juvenile intake cases.
 - › Felonies against persons (27.6%) were the highest percentage of probation placements.
 - › Felonies against persons were the highest percentage (64.6%) of commitments.
- » MSO by VCSC ranking:
 - › Other offenses were the highest percentage (56.8%) of juvenile intake cases.
 - › Person offenses were the highest percentage (44.4%) of probation placements.
 - › Person offenses were the highest percentage (62.2%) of commitments.

Timeframes

- » The average time from intake to adjudication in FY 2020 was 173 days. FY 2021 data are not available due to pending adjudications.
- » The average time from DJJ's receipt of commitment papers to direct care admission in FY 2021 was 13 days (excluding subsequent commitments).

59.5% (10,652) of juvenile intake cases were detention-eligible. There were 3,212 pre-D detention statuses for a rate of 3.3 detention-eligible intakes per pre-D detention status.

Placements, Releases, and Average LOS, FY 2021

	Probation	Parole
Placements	1,510	167
Releases	1,987	233
Average LOS (Days)	404	343

- » The average age for probation placements was 16.3 years.
- » The average age for parole placements was 18.1 years.
- » The average LOS on probation was 13.3 months, and the average LOS on parole was 11.3 months.



Summary by CSU

Intake Complaints, FY 2021*

CSU	Complaints		Juvenile Complaints				
	DR/CW	Juvenile	Felony	Class 1 Misdemeanor	Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	CHINS/ CHINSup	Other
1	5,185	663	34.7%	37.9%	4.4%	16.7%	6.3%
2	7,301	1,215	21.1%	43.8%	4.2%	10.5%	20.5%
2A	1,029	238	11.8%	36.1%	16.0%	6.7%	29.4%
3	2,962	545	29.7%	27.2%	9.5%	19.4%	14.1%
4	5,260	1,037	26.0%	22.5%	7.4%	5.9%	38.2%
5	2,323	526	30.4%	35.0%	7.0%	12.2%	15.4%
6	1,837	371	25.6%	48.2%	7.0%	10.0%	9.2%
7	3,142	1,232	20.7%	26.7%	7.9%	11.0%	33.7%
8	2,860	947	13.8%	33.1%	2.6%	36.2%	14.3%
9	2,515	824	23.2%	48.3%	5.9%	12.3%	10.3%
10	2,517	390	28.2%	37.9%	5.4%	13.6%	14.9%
11	2,036	542	14.6%	19.4%	3.5%	18.3%	44.3%
12	4,829	1,537	24.4%	52.2%	6.6%	8.8%	8.0%
13	3,051	661	39.3%	30.3%	2.4%	8.2%	19.8%
14	4,037	1,391	18.1%	37.5%	11.6%	9.3%	23.5%
15	8,660	1,680	24.0%	41.3%	6.8%	17.1%	10.8%
16	4,735	950	31.3%	30.2%	7.7%	16.7%	14.1%
17	783	313	37.1%	24.6%	5.4%	14.4%	18.5%
18	903	337	27.0%	46.0%	9.8%	8.6%	8.6%
19	4,980	1,401	26.3%	38.4%	5.9%	7.5%	21.9%
20L	2,026	768	20.8%	53.3%	8.5%	10.9%	6.5%
20W	756	160	28.8%	38.1%	6.3%	12.5%	14.4%
21	3,636	183	16.9%	39.9%	5.5%	29.0%	8.7%
22	3,122	942	8.3%	20.4%	5.8%	28.2%	37.3%
23	1,468	562	9.3%	33.8%	9.4%	15.3%	32.2%
23A	2,363	570	10.0%	24.0%	7.5%	29.6%	28.8%
24	5,020	1,026	18.4%	25.6%	4.7%	27.6%	23.7%
25	3,013	893	15.5%	26.2%	6.0%	39.6%	12.7%
26	5,196	1,273	16.8%	35.7%	7.5%	14.7%	25.4%
27	4,627	882	14.5%	29.6%	6.0%	38.0%	11.9%
28	2,642	195	13.3%	29.7%	5.1%	26.7%	25.1%
29	2,894	345	10.7%	21.7%	2.6%	46.4%	18.6%
30	2,245	512	6.6%	26.6%	6.1%	52.9%	7.8%
31	3,673	1,163	20.3%	40.3%	5.8%	15.5%	18.1%
Total	113,626	26,274	21.2%	35.0%	6.6%	17.9%	19.4%

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



YASI Overall Risk Levels, FY 2021

CSU	Initial YASIs				Probation Placement YASIs					Parole Placement YASIs				
	High	Mod.	Low	Total	High	Mod.	Low	Missing	Total	High	Mod.	Low	Missing	Total
1	15.9%	41.3%	42.9%	63	7.1%	46.4%	44.6%	1.8%	56	60.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5
2	16.1%	45.6%	38.3%	180	29.8%	54.3%	13.8%	2.1%	94	81.8%	18.2%	0.0%	0.0%	11
2A	5.9%	58.8%	35.3%	17	12.5%	87.5%	0.0%	0.0%	8	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2
3	28.1%	65.6%	6.3%	32	40.0%	56.0%	4.0%	0.0%	25	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	3
4	21.8%	53.2%	25.0%	124	28.1%	64.9%	7.0%	0.0%	57	94.4%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	18
5	19.1%	57.4%	23.4%	47	25.6%	51.3%	23.1%	0.0%	39	81.8%	18.2%	0.0%	0.0%	11
6	35.7%	39.3%	25.0%	28	28.6%	57.1%	14.3%	0.0%	14	80.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	5
7	24.7%	39.5%	35.8%	81	28.3%	51.7%	20.0%	0.0%	60	64.3%	28.6%	7.1%	0.0%	14
8	32.1%	50.9%	17.0%	53	36.1%	55.6%	8.3%	0.0%	36	77.8%	11.1%	11.1%	0.0%	9
9	37.9%	37.9%	24.1%	29	59.1%	36.4%	4.5%	0.0%	22	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3
10	15.6%	46.9%	37.5%	32	22.2%	51.9%	25.9%	0.0%	27	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3
11	23.5%	29.4%	47.1%	34	30.8%	46.2%	23.1%	0.0%	13	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	6
12	9.6%	23.0%	67.4%	187	50.0%	37.5%	12.5%	0.0%	48	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	12
13	23.5%	54.2%	22.2%	153	28.4%	64.2%	6.0%	1.5%	67	88.9%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	9
14	12.8%	43.0%	44.2%	172	38.8%	45.9%	11.8%	3.5%	85	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6
15	25.7%	44.3%	30.0%	70	32.7%	48.1%	17.3%	1.9%	52	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	6
16	17.6%	40.2%	42.2%	102	25.0%	51.7%	23.3%	0.0%	60	80.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10
17	6.3%	50.0%	43.8%	32	19.2%	53.8%	26.9%	0.0%	26	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
18	36.0%	48.0%	16.0%	25	16.7%	58.3%	25.0%	0.0%	24	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
19	17.3%	32.4%	50.4%	139	49.3%	36.2%	13.0%	1.4%	69	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3
20L	19.2%	34.6%	46.2%	52	46.2%	42.3%	11.5%	0.0%	26	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
20W	16.7%	75.0%	8.3%	12	16.7%	75.0%	8.3%	0.0%	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
21	11.5%	28.2%	60.3%	78	25.7%	54.3%	20.0%	0.0%	35	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
22	28.1%	54.7%	17.2%	64	29.0%	59.4%	10.1%	1.4%	69	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4
23	9.7%	38.7%	51.6%	62	31.6%	52.6%	10.5%	5.3%	19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
23A	14.3%	71.4%	14.3%	21	47.1%	41.2%	11.8%	0.0%	17	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
24	17.5%	54.4%	28.1%	57	33.8%	42.3%	23.9%	0.0%	71	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5
25	15.6%	57.8%	26.7%	45	20.0%	50.0%	28.0%	2.0%	50	80.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5
26	49.2%	40.0%	10.8%	65	46.3%	40.3%	10.4%	3.0%	67	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6
27	22.6%	53.6%	23.8%	84	22.2%	50.0%	23.6%	4.2%	72	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2
28	19.4%	58.1%	22.6%	31	16.7%	77.8%	5.6%	0.0%	18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
29	20.0%	64.0%	16.0%	25	20.0%	70.0%	10.0%	0.0%	20	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
30	3.9%	29.9%	66.2%	154	13.0%	51.9%	31.5%	3.7%	54	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
31	21.4%	57.1%	21.4%	84	24.5%	54.1%	20.4%	1.0%	98	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3
Total	18.7%	43.6%	37.7%	2,434	30.0%	51.3%	17.4%	1.3%	1,510	79.0%	18.6%	2.4%	0.0%	167



Juvenile Intake Cases, Probation Placements, Detainments, and Commitments, FY 2019-2021*

CSU	Juvenile Intake Cases			Probation Placements			Detainments			Commitments		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
1	832	637	412	84	64	56	141	115	99	9	10	8
2	1,222	1,159	711	142	90	94	309	290	210	18	3	11
2A	248	197	144	27	14	8	19	13	7	1	3	0
3	443	541	309	26	36	25	101	141	76	4	4	4
4	1,160	1,146	642	112	71	57	322	343	178	36	21	27
5	534	483	299	62	29	39	144	121	74	11	11	7
6	526	392	209	30	17	14	126	80	54	16	4	4
7	1,324	1,233	813	101	86	60	246	209	173	29	14	8
8	922	628	691	48	38	36	186	167	116	18	18	4
9	901	771	462	25	33	22	165	114	120	6	4	4
10	676	515	250	43	35	27	136	97	57	5	4	2
11	688	513	429	28	20	13	119	83	48	9	9	7
12	1,909	1,631	949	61	45	48	281	209	156	13	13	7
13	1,074	795	406	141	96	67	443	272	214	24	19	20
14	1,306	1,236	848	112	88	85	428	357	231	19	9	6
15	2,057	1,694	1,075	78	55	52	350	289	227	16	12	4
16	1,225	962	604	123	84	60	168	123	113	13	9	7
17	642	489	187	114	53	26	136	110	49	0	1	1
18	482	414	207	60	36	24	89	63	39	3	2	5
19	2,385	2,248	917	257	154	69	491	458	268	19	9	3
20L	925	909	484	89	44	26	76	61	35	3	0	0
20W	181	179	105	21	28	12	21	21	27	0	0	0
21	456	265	144	67	47	35	66	55	21	1	1	3
22	997	985	824	70	61	69	187	143	117	7	13	4
23	755	920	454	35	12	19	111	92	51	0	2	0
23A	736	618	467	25	14	17	159	153	64	9	2	4
24	1,447	1,229	740	107	80	71	194	229	133	8	7	5
25	1,122	798	712	68	51	50	164	138	127	9	9	4
26	1,781	1,369	923	73	83	67	374	289	243	4	7	2
27	1,127	793	708	85	61	72	123	93	83	4	1	2
28	425	336	172	36	47	18	37	30	19	1	0	0
29	524	488	310	38	26	20	49	37	29	0	0	0
30	607	454	422	69	47	54	81	53	46	1	0	0
31	2,542	2,213	867	219	154	98	363	233	128	17	9	1
Total	34,181	29,240	17,896	2,676	1,899	1,510	6,407	5,281	3,632	333	230	164

* Individual CSU probation placements may not add to the total because some cases were open in multiple CSUs but are only counted once in the statewide total. The totals displayed above represent the statewide totals.

* Individual CSU detention data are identified by the CSU that made the decision to detain the youth (not the JDC location). Previous reports identified the CSU by the associated ICN, but the data above identify the CSU by the detaining FIPS; therefore, detention data by CSU are not comparable to previous reports.

* Individual CSU detainments may not add to the total because some detainments were not assigned a detaining FIPS but are counted in the statewide total.

* Subsequent commitments are excluded; in FY 2021, CSU 12 had two subsequent commitments.



Juvenile Intake Complaint Initial Decisions, FY 2021*

CSU	Court Summons	Det. Order Only	Diversion Plan				Petition		Resolved	Unfounded	Total
			Open	Success.	Unsuccess. w/ Petition	Unsuccess. w/o Petition	Filed	Det. Order			
1	2.9%	0.0%	0.3%	8.4%	0.3%	0.2%	35.9%	29.1%	19.9%	2.4%	663
2	11.6%	5.0%	0.0%	10.4%	0.7%	1.1%	28.4%	33.3%	7.5%	0.0%	1,215
2A	44.5%	0.4%	0.0%	5.9%	0.4%	0.0%	38.7%	5.0%	4.6%	0.4%	238
3	19.4%	0.9%	0.0%	8.3%	0.7%	0.7%	20.9%	36.0%	12.3%	0.2%	545
4	25.4%	2.1%	0.0%	7.3%	0.3%	0.5%	27.2%	31.1%	3.8%	0.9%	1,037
5	3.4%	0.0%	1.1%	9.9%	0.4%	1.3%	51.1%	25.7%	4.0%	2.3%	526
6	7.8%	0.0%	1.3%	10.5%	1.6%	2.2%	35.3%	39.6%	1.1%	0.5%	371
7	24.8%	2.4%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%	30.9%	33.9%	5.4%	0.6%	1,232
8	10.1%	7.1%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	1.0%	53.3%	20.5%	2.0%	4.0%	947
9	0.6%	1.2%	0.0%	11.5%	0.7%	1.3%	52.1%	27.3%	2.9%	0.2%	824
10	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	14.4%	0.3%	0.0%	45.6%	31.0%	2.6%	0.3%	390
11	7.6%	0.4%	0.0%	5.2%	1.3%	0.4%	64.0%	8.7%	10.7%	0.2%	542
12	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	23.6%	1.9%	2.2%	39.2%	16.9%	11.1%	4.3%	1,537
13	0.8%	2.0%	0.0%	6.1%	0.6%	0.6%	36.5%	49.3%	3.3%	0.2%	661
14	35.8%	1.8%	0.4%	5.0%	1.1%	0.4%	30.8%	15.1%	5.0%	4.5%	1,391
15	3.0%	0.1%	1.0%	12.7%	0.6%	0.5%	51.1%	17.3%	11.3%	1.0%	1,680
16	2.5%	0.9%	0.3%	13.5%	1.9%	0.9%	42.6%	26.6%	8.3%	1.3%	950
17	14.7%	0.0%	0.3%	5.8%	1.9%	1.3%	36.7%	38.0%	1.3%	0.0%	313
18	11.3%	0.6%	0.0%	5.3%	1.2%	0.6%	65.0%	7.1%	4.5%	3.9%	337
19	1.6%	1.2%	0.1%	8.1%	0.2%	0.9%	31.0%	48.3%	6.0%	0.9%	1,401
20L	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	28.9%	0.5%	1.3%	28.0%	6.9%	29.8%	0.1%	768
20W	2.5%	3.8%	0.0%	28.1%	2.5%	0.6%	26.9%	28.8%	0.0%	2.5%	160
21	6.0%	0.0%	0.5%	20.2%	1.1%	6.6%	20.8%	20.8%	20.8%	2.2%	183
22	18.0%	0.0%	0.4%	6.1%	1.9%	1.4%	51.8%	17.5%	2.0%	0.1%	942
23	40.7%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%	0.4%	0.5%	28.6%	13.7%	8.4%	0.4%	562
23A	30.0%	0.9%	2.6%	11.9%	6.1%	1.1%	23.3%	17.4%	6.0%	0.4%	570
24	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	0.5%	0.9%	64.0%	25.4%	0.7%	1.1%	1,026
25	10.4%	0.1%	0.0%	18.1%	3.5%	3.2%	33.9%	16.5%	12.8%	0.9%	893
26	11.5%	0.2%	0.2%	10.4%	3.1%	0.9%	52.2%	17.4%	1.8%	0.9%	1,273
27	5.8%	0.7%	0.2%	24.9%	5.2%	1.7%	41.4%	11.0%	8.2%	0.5%	882
28	9.2%	0.0%	0.5%	21.5%	1.5%	2.1%	39.5%	13.3%	8.2%	1.5%	195
29	5.8%	0.3%	0.9%	29.9%	4.1%	2.6%	39.7%	11.9%	4.6%	0.3%	345
30	2.3%	0.0%	0.6%	23.4%	4.7%	1.6%	38.9%	11.5%	16.6%	0.0%	512
31	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	28.3%	1.2%	3.1%	34.3%	19.2%	9.5%	1.4%	1,163
Total	10.8%	1.1%	0.3%	12.2%	1.4%	1.2%	39.9%	23.3%	7.6%	1.3%	26,274

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

* 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.



Diversion-Eligible Juvenile Intake Complaints, FY 2021*

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	570	86.0%	61	10.7%	22.6%	33.3%	91.8%
2	830	68.3%	148	17.8%	10.7%	28.6%	85.1%
2A	118	49.6%	15	12.7%	9.3%	22.0%	93.3%
3	335	61.5%	53	15.8%	18.2%	34.0%	84.9%
4	484	46.7%	80	16.5%	7.6%	24.2%	90.0%
5	378	71.9%	68	18.0%	5.0%	23.0%	79.4%
6	309	83.3%	58	18.8%	1.3%	20.1%	67.2%
7	551	44.7%	11	2.0%	12.2%	14.2%	72.7%
8	656	69.3%	27	4.1%	2.7%	6.9%	66.7%
9	715	86.8%	112	15.7%	3.1%	18.7%	84.8%
10	293	75.1%	57	19.5%	3.4%	22.9%	98.2%
11	269	49.6%	35	13.0%	20.8%	33.8%	74.3%
12	1,259	81.9%	425	33.8%	13.4%	47.2%	84.9%
13	455	68.8%	48	10.5%	4.8%	15.4%	83.3%
14	647	46.5%	97	15.0%	10.5%	25.5%	72.2%
15	1,375	81.8%	247	18.0%	13.3%	31.3%	85.8%
16	683	71.9%	154	22.5%	11.0%	33.5%	80.5%
17	218	69.6%	28	12.8%	1.8%	14.7%	60.7%
18	242	71.8%	24	9.9%	5.4%	15.3%	75.0%
19	980	70.0%	132	13.5%	7.7%	21.1%	86.4%
20L	611	79.6%	216	35.4%	33.4%	68.7%	93.5%
20W	116	72.5%	50	43.1%	0.0%	43.1%	90.0%
21	139	76.0%	52	37.4%	23.7%	61.2%	71.2%
22	497	52.8%	92	18.5%	2.8%	21.3%	62.0%
23	288	51.2%	44	15.3%	16.3%	31.6%	88.6%
23A	311	54.6%	123	39.5%	10.6%	50.2%	54.5%
24	728	71.0%	63	8.7%	1.0%	9.6%	79.4%
25	645	72.2%	216	33.5%	16.9%	50.4%	72.7%
26	808	63.5%	186	23.0%	2.7%	25.7%	71.0%
27	693	78.6%	282	40.7%	9.8%	50.5%	77.7%
28	124	63.6%	50	40.3%	12.1%	52.4%	84.0%
29	258	74.8%	129	50.0%	6.2%	56.2%	79.8%
30	452	88.3%	153	33.8%	18.6%	52.4%	77.1%
31	857	73.7%	372	43.4%	12.0%	55.4%	86.8%
Total	17,894	68.1%	3,908	21.8%	10.5%	32.4%	80.8%

* Counts are not comparable to data elsewhere in this report because only diversion-eligible complaints are included. Statewide, 52 complaints that were not eligible for diversion resulted in a diversion plan and are not included above.



Diversion-Eligible Juvenile Intake Cases, FY 2021*

CSU	Diversion-Eligible Cases		Diversion Plan	Resolved	Diversion Plan or Resolved
	Count of Cases	% of Total Cases	% of Diversion-Eligible Cases		
1	362	87.9%	14.4%	31.8%	46.1%
2	493	69.3%	15.0%	15.8%	30.8%
2A	132	91.7%	9.1%	3.8%	12.9%
3	230	74.4%	15.2%	28.7%	43.9%
4	387	60.3%	11.4%	7.5%	18.9%
5	200	66.9%	25.0%	6.5%	31.5%
6	174	83.3%	27.6%	2.3%	29.9%
7	492	60.5%	2.0%	13.6%	15.7%
8	553	80.0%	3.8%	2.9%	6.7%
9	367	79.4%	23.7%	4.4%	28.1%
10	185	74.0%	21.6%	5.4%	27.0%
11	189	44.1%	15.9%	28.0%	43.9%
12	785	82.7%	41.1%	13.9%	55.0%
13	238	58.6%	16.0%	8.4%	24.4%
14	672	79.2%	11.0%	9.2%	20.2%
15	854	79.4%	23.0%	16.5%	39.5%
16	429	71.0%	25.6%	13.5%	39.2%
17	149	79.7%	12.8%	2.7%	15.4%
18	164	79.2%	11.0%	9.1%	20.1%
19	560	61.1%	16.8%	12.3%	29.1%
20L	404	83.5%	35.1%	45.5%	80.7%
20W	77	73.3%	48.1%	0.0%	48.1%
21	117	81.3%	39.3%	27.4%	66.7%
22	555	67.4%	16.4%	3.2%	19.6%
23	412	90.7%	10.4%	11.4%	21.8%
23A	389	83.3%	29.8%	8.0%	37.8%
24	486	65.7%	12.6%	1.4%	14.0%
25	575	80.8%	32.9%	19.7%	52.5%
26	638	69.1%	23.4%	3.1%	26.5%
27	579	81.8%	44.9%	12.3%	57.2%
28	126	73.3%	37.3%	12.7%	50.0%
29	245	79.0%	51.0%	6.5%	57.6%
30	374	88.6%	37.2%	21.4%	58.6%
31	649	74.9%	46.2%	14.9%	61.2%
<i>Total</i>	<i>13,241</i>	<i>74.0%</i>	<i>23.6%</i>	<i>12.7%</i>	<i>36.3%</i>

* 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 2021*

CSU	Completed Reports			ADP		
	Pre-D	Post-D	Transfer	Probation	Parole	Commitments
1	54	15	18	42	9	11
2	100	22	21	112	12	14
2A	14	4	0	5	1	3
3	35	7	1	37	4	5
4	104	8	14	65	25	29
5	44	9	9	41	11	15
6	21	5	0	20	8	6
7	99	47	19	71	12	25
8	73	3	6	29	13	14
9	22	11	2	24	2	8
10	14	15	5	25	4	2
11	12	6	1	18	5	8
12	66	8	2	39	9	10
13	21	76	9	70	25	11
14	55	38	1	75	13	8
15	32	21	9	59	7	6
16	38	15	5	74	11	12
17	6	17	0	37	0	1
18	19	4	3	21	4	5
19	50	9	1	101	15	3
20L	47	6	0	31	1	1
20W	2	5	1	17	0	0
21	30	4	12	40	1	4
22	38	36	11	55	4	9
23	26	3	0	15	0	1
23A	29	3	4	13	1	4
24	24	34	8	57	5	5
25	27	30	7	53	5	8
26	12	42	1	89	6	7
27	52	26	0	62	1	3
28	23	10	2	23	0	0
29	28	2	1	31	0	1
30	3	36	0	38	0	1
31	13	70	5	106	3	7
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,233</i>	<i>647</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>1,597</i>	<i>218</i>	<i>246</i>

* 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.

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



Summary by Region

Intake Complaints, FY 2021*

Complaints	Central	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western
DR/CW Complaints	23,943	30,062	18,317	18,307	22,997
Juvenile Complaints	5,373	6,403	5,415	4,892	4,191
Juvenile Complaints					
Felony	1,219	1,492	1,232	1,171	443
Class 1 Misdemeanor	1,875	2,076	2,163	1,956	1,122
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	339	406	369	345	264
CHINS/CHINSup	1,184	964	650	507	1,392
Other	756	1,465	1,001	913	970
Juvenile Intake Decisions					
Court Summons	3.6%	16.5%	5.8%	12.2%	16.3%
Detention Order Only	0.4%	2.9%	0.5%	0.9%	0.3%
Diversion Plan	15.0%	7.3%	19.1%	14.8%	22.2%
Petition	71.3%	64.1%	63.7%	62.1%	52.5%
Resolved	7.7%	7.0%	8.6%	6.8%	7.8%
Unfounded	0.9%	1.3%	1.1%	2.7%	0.4%
Other	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%	0.4%	0.6%

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

Workload Information, FY 2021*

Completed Reports	Central	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western
Pre-D Reports	143	523	149	189	229
Post-D Reports	111	115	153	148	120
Transfer Reports	31	88	11	18	30
ADP					
Probation	267	403	403	247	278
Parole	29	88	29	64	9
Commitments	40	116	23	45	22

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

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

Initial YASIs, FY 2021*

	Central	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western
Low	32.7%	30.8%	33.7%	44.7%	43.5%
Moderate	46.2%	48.7%	42.5%	38.9%	42.6%
High	21.1%	20.4%	23.7%	16.3%	13.9%
Total Initial YASIs	303	597	409	606	519

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

Juvenile Cases, FY 2021*

	Central	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western
Juvenile Intake Cases	3,593	4,021	3,690	3,091	3,501
Probation Placements	255	375	322	254	304
Detainments	726	933	789	754	426
Commitments	24	69	12	46	13
Parole Placements	29	73	15	41	9

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

* Subsequent commitments are excluded; in FY 2021, CSU 12 (Southern region) had two subsequent commitments.



Juvenile Intake Cases by MSO, FY 2021

MSO Severity	Central	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western
DAI Ranking					
Felony					
Against Persons	9.2%	10.0%	9.8%	9.9%	4.2%
Weapons/Narcotics Distribution	0.4%	0.6%	1.4%	1.1%	0.3%
Other	8.2%	8.6%	10.1%	10.5%	4.1%
Class 1 Misdemeanor					
Against Persons	14.4%	14.0%	16.9%	16.0%	10.4%
Other	13.5%	13.7%	18.6%	22.5%	13.0%
Probation/Parole Violation	4.0%	6.6%	7.1%	6.0%	4.2%
Court Order Violation	9.9%	5.6%	7.6%	6.6%	10.3%
Status Offense	31.0%	20.6%	14.9%	13.1%	38.8%
Other	9.4%	20.4%	13.6%	14.3%	14.7%
VCSC Ranking					
Person	24.4%	23.3%	27.0%	25.4%	18.0%
Property	16.4%	15.7%	20.7%	22.5%	9.4%
Narcotics	3.0%	1.3%	4.4%	3.6%	1.8%
Other	56.2%	59.7%	47.9%	48.5%	70.8%
<i>Total Juvenile Intake Cases</i>	3,593	4,021	3,690	3,091	3,501

Probation Placements by MSO, FY 2021*

MSO Severity	Central	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western
DAI Ranking					
Felony					
Against Persons	29.8%	41.1%	20.5%	27.2%	17.1%
Weapons/Narcotics Distribution	1.2%	1.9%	1.2%	2.0%	1.0%
Other	21.2%	24.5%	11.2%	23.6%	12.8%
Class 1 Misdemeanor					
Against Persons	21.6%	12.5%	25.2%	18.9%	17.8%
Other	13.7%	12.0%	18.9%	20.9%	13.8%
Probation/Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Court Order Violation	3.9%	0.3%	3.4%	3.1%	3.9%
Status Offense	5.1%	1.1%	13.7%	1.2%	26.3%
Other	3.5%	6.7%	5.9%	3.1%	6.9%
VCSC Ranking					
Person	51.4%	49.1%	43.5%	42.9%	34.9%
Property	28.2%	32.8%	24.8%	31.1%	15.8%
Narcotics	3.9%	2.7%	4.7%	4.3%	4.6%
Other	16.5%	15.5%	27.0%	21.7%	44.7%
<i>Total Probation Placements</i>	255	375	322	254	304

* Regional probation placements 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 was “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 youth. All 133 localities in Virginia voluntarily participate. The MOE originally required that a locality must expend the same amount that it did in FY 1995 in order to receive state funding, but as of July 1, 2011, a locality can reduce its MOE to an amount equal to the state funds allocated by VJCCCA.

Effective in FY 2020, VJCCCA’s purpose in § 16.1-309.2 of the *Code of Virginia* was amended to “deter crime by providing community diversion or community-based services to juveniles who are in need of such services and by providing an immediate, effective punishment that emphasizes accountability of the juvenile offender for his actions as well as reduces the pattern of repeat offending.” Localities are not required but may elect to amend their plans and add the category of prevention services. Prior to FY 2020, all VJCCCA funding was to be used to serve youth “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*). VJCCCA data in this report do not include prevention services.

Plan Development and Evaluation

Participation 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 Community Policy and Management Teams (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. In FY 2021, there were a total of 76 VJCCCA plans throughout Virginia.

Localities may provide services directly or purchase services from other public or private agencies. Specific programs or services are not required, though a list of allowable programs and services is included in the VJCCCA Policy Manual. The intent is for effective programs and services to be developed to fit the needs of each locality and their youth.

VJCCCA plans and programs are monitored 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. DJJ’s Diversion Unit oversees the management of VJCCCA.

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 alternatives to detention such as outreach detention and electronic monitoring. Group Homes and Supervision Plan Services represent separate service categories. Locally and privately operated community group homes serve court-involved youth.

In FY 2021, the average cost for a VJCCCA residential placement was \$12,905, and the average cost for a VJCCCA non-residential placement was \$2,100. 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 youth receiving services. Youth may have multiple placements during the FY.

In FY 2021, Halifax County did not complete the required financial closeout certification; therefore, the locality is excluded from all data presented.

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



Youth Served, FY 2021

	2021
Youth Placed	3,578
Total Program Placements	5,807
Average Placements per Youth	1.6
Youth Eligible for Detention	81.2%

- » 3,578 youth were placed in VJCCCA programs for a total of 5,807 placements.
- » On average, there were 1.6 placements per youth.
- » 81.2% of youth placed in VJCCCA programs were eligible for detention.

Placement Status, FY 2021

Dispositional Status	Residential	Non-Residential
Pre-D	431 (7.4%)	3,681 (63.4%)
Post-D	32 (0.6%)	1,663 (28.6%)

- » The majority of placements were pre-D and non-residential (63.4%).
- » The second-highest percentage of placements were post-D and non-residential (28.6%).
- » Of the 8.0% of placements that were residential, 93.1% were pre-D, and 6.9% were post-D.

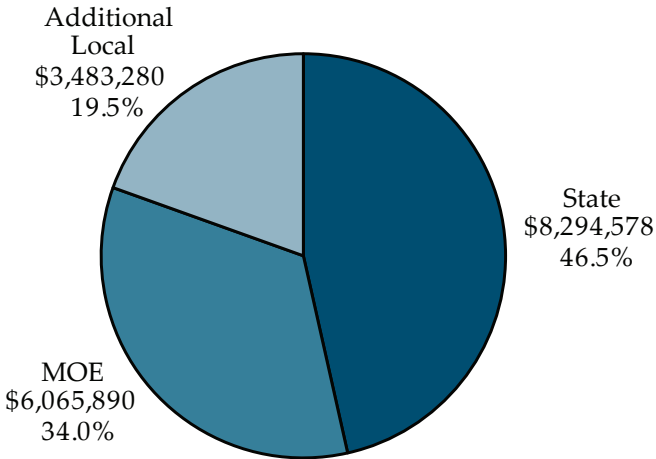
Placements by Service Category and Type, FY 2019-2021

Service Category and Type	2019		2020		2021	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Accountability	2,119	20.1%	1,715	19.1%	969	16.6%
Community Service	2,064	19.6%	1,648	18.4%	895	15.3%
Restitution/Restorative Justice	55	0.5%	67	0.7%	74	1.3%
Competency Development	2,887	27.4%	2,264	25.3%	1,380	23.6%
After-School/Extended Day	149	1.4%	85	0.9%	34	0.6%
Anger Management Programs	786	7.5%	665	7.4%	388	6.6%
Case Management	692	6.6%	456	5.1%	162	2.8%
Employment/Vocational	39	0.4%	27	0.3%	10	0.2%
Home-Based/Family Preservation	78	0.7%	68	0.8%	44	0.8%
Individual, Group, Family Counseling	124	1.2%	107	1.2%	26	0.4%
Law-Related Education	248	2.4%	240	2.7%	182	3.1%
Life Skills	79	0.7%	55	0.6%	82	1.4%
Parenting Skills	21	0.2%	32	0.4%	62	1.1%
Sex Offender Education/Treatment	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
Shoplifting Programs	205	1.9%	183	2.0%	84	1.4%
Substance Abuse Assessment	120	1.1%	79	0.9%	61	1.0%
Substance Abuse Education/Treatment	344	3.3%	265	3.0%	243	4.2%
Group Homes	173	1.6%	185	2.1%	117	2.0%
Supervision Plan Services	407	3.9%	361	4.0%	237	4.1%
Public Safety	4,947	47.0%	4,438	49.5%	3,123	53.4%
Crisis Intervention/Shelter Care	676	6.4%	593	6.6%	346	5.9%
Intensive Supervision/Surveillance	625	5.9%	573	6.4%	278	4.8%
Outreach Detention/Electronic Monitoring	3,646	34.6%	3,272	36.5%	2,499	42.8%
Missing	1	0.0%	3	0.0%	17	0.3%
<i>Total Placements</i>	<i>10,534</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>8,966</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>5,843</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

- » There were 5,807 total placements in VJCCCA programs during FY 2021, a decrease of 44.9% from FY 2019.
- » The Public Safety service category had the highest percentage (47.0-53.5%) of placements, and the Competency Development service category had the second-highest percentage (23.8-27.4%) of placements out of all service categories from FY 2019 to FY 2021.
- » Outreach detention and electronic monitoring, a service type in the Public Safety service category, had the highest percentage (34.6-42.7%) of placements, and community service, a service type in the Accountability service category, had the second-highest percentage (15.2-19.6%) of placements out of all service types from FY 2019 to FY 2021.

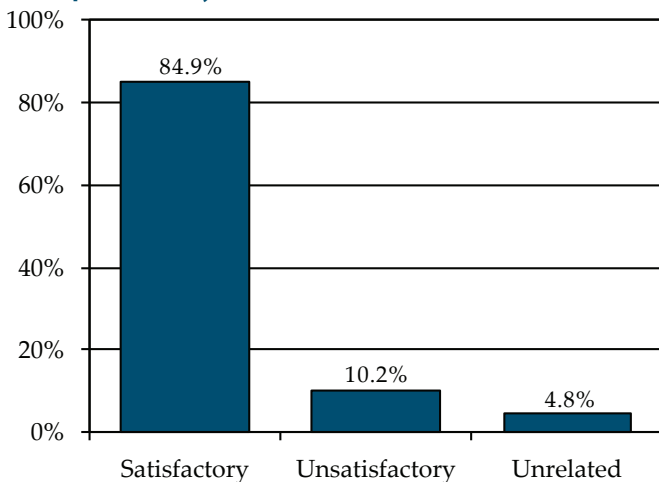


Expenditures, FY 2021



- » Localities paid 53.5% of the total expenditures for VJCCCA programs. Of the total local expenditures, 63.5% were MOE, and 36.5% were additional funds.
- » VJCCCA funded the equivalent of 327.5 staff positions in FY 2021.

Completion by Status, FY 2021*



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

- » 5,932 services were closed.
- » 84.9% completed the services satisfactorily.

Youth Demographics, FY 2019-2021

Demographics	2019	2020	2021
Race			
Asian	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%
Black	45.5%	46.0%	46.8%
White	45.6%	44.7%	45.2%
Other/Unknown	8.1%	8.6%	7.4%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	9.9%	9.3%	9.4%
Non-Hispanic	40.5%	61.8%	65.7%
Unknown/Missing	49.5%	28.9%	24.9%
Sex			
Female	29.7%	29.3%	28.5%
Male	70.3%	70.7%	71.5%
Age			
8-12	3.8%	4.5%	3.5%
13	7.3%	7.5%	6.0%
14	12.7%	13.2%	11.3%
15	19.4%	19.4%	19.4%
16	24.4%	24.3%	25.0%
17	28.0%	26.7%	29.0%
18-20	4.2%	4.1%	5.5%
Missing	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Total Youth	6,727	5,684	3,578

- » 46.8% of youth placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2021 were Black, and 45.2% were White.
- » 65.7% of youth placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2021 were non-Hispanic, and 9.4% were Hispanic. 24.9% had unknown ethnicity information.
- » 71.5% of youth placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2021 were male, and 28.5% were female.
- » Approximately half (51.0-54.1%) of youth placed in VJCCCA programs since FY 2019 were 16 or 17 years of age.
- » The average age of youth placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2021 was 16.2 years.

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



JDCs

DJJ provides partial funding and serves as the certifying agency for 24 JDCs, operated by local governments or multi-jurisdictional commissions. JDCs provide temporary care for youth 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. Youth 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 youth's family. Individualized services such as anger management, substance abuse treatment, life skills, career readiness education, and victim empathy are provided to meet youth's needs. Out of 1,445 certified JDC beds on the last day of FY 2021, 221 beds were certified to facilitate 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, highly structured residential programs for youth in direct care. Nine JDCs operate detention reentry programs which allow youth in direct care to transition to the community 30 to 120 days before release. Youth in direct care admission and evaluation, CPPs, detention reentry, or individual JDC beds are counted in the direct care population despite being housed in JDCs. In FY 2021, the direct care ADP in JDC facilities was 96 youth.

JDC Data

A detainment is counted as the first admission of a continuous detention stay. A new detainment is not counted if a youth 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.

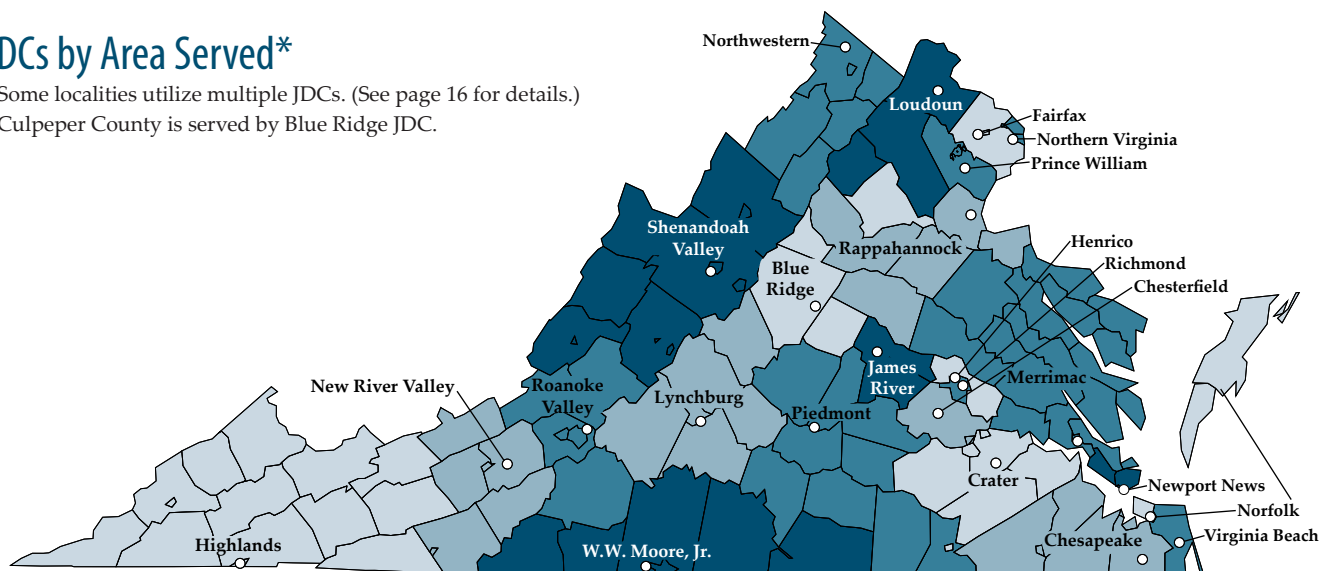
Detention dispositional statuses are categorized as pre-D, post-D without programs, post-D with programs, or other (see Appendix G). Statuses are counted for each new status or status change. The total number of dispositional statuses is higher than the total number of detainments since one detainment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

Beginning in FY 2019, individual offenses are associated with a detainment. Any changes to these offenses after intake (e.g., nolle prosequi, amended) may not be reflected in the data, resulting in possible inaccuracies in the offense data for post-D detention. (See page 40 for detaining MSO data for pre-D detention.)

JDCs by Area Served*

* Some localities utilize multiple JDCs. (See page 16 for details.)

* Culpeper County is served by Blue Ridge JDC.



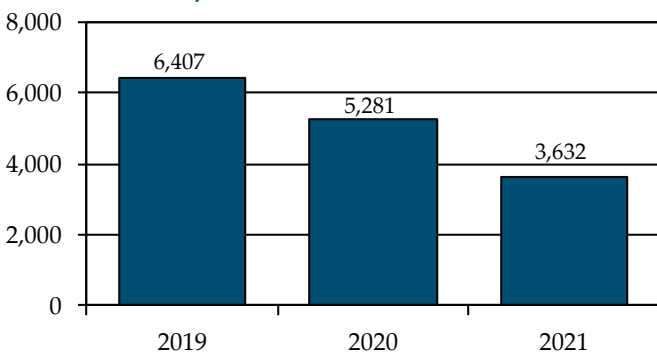
Detention Offerings, FY 2021*

JDC	Post-D with Programs	Direct Care		
		Admission and Evaluation	CPP	Detention Reentry
Blue Ridge	X	X	X	X
Chesapeake	X			
Chesterfield	X	X	X	
Crater		X		X
Fairfax	X			
Henrico				
Highlands	X			
James River	X	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	X	
Northwestern	X	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	X		
Total	19	19	9	9

* 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.

Detainments, FY 2019-2021



» Detainments decreased 43.3% from FY 2019 to FY 2021.

» There were 11 weekend detainments. Although weekend detainments may include multiple weekends, they are counted as single detainments.

Detention Demographics, FY 2021*

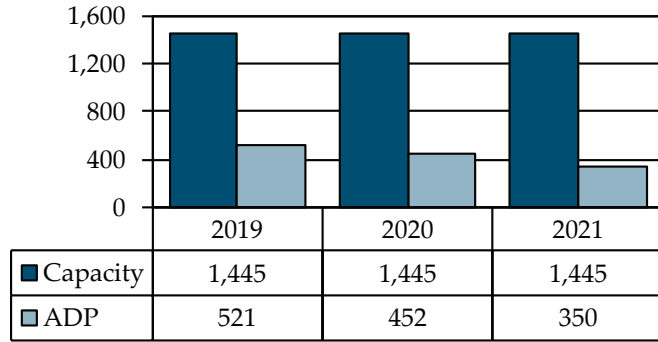
Demographics	Pre-D	Post-D (No Programs)	Post-D (Programs)	Total Detainments
Race				
Asian	0.8%	0.2%	0.9%	0.8%
Black	56.3%	36.6%	61.6%	54.1%
White	35.4%	54.1%	33.0%	37.6%
Other/Unknown	7.4%	9.1%	4.5%	7.5%
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	12.9%	9.1%	9.8%	12.5%
Non-Hispanic	73.7%	70.4%	80.4%	73.1%
Unknown/Missing	13.4%	20.5%	9.8%	14.4%
Sex				
Female	22.6%	24.5%	12.5%	22.7%
Male	77.4%	75.5%	87.5%	77.3%
Age				
8-12	2.4%	0.8%	0.0%	2.2%
13	5.0%	1.9%	0.0%	4.5%
14	12.1%	9.7%	13.4%	11.8%
15	20.3%	16.3%	21.4%	19.7%
16	27.3%	32.3%	30.4%	27.8%
17	32.8%	38.7%	34.8%	33.5%
18	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
Missing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	3,212	473	112	3,632

* One detainment may include multiple dispositional statuses, including "other" statuses; therefore, the sum of the statuses may not equal the total detainments.

- » Black youth represent 56.3% of youth with pre-D statuses, 36.6% of youth with statuses for post-D without programs, and 61.6% of youth with statuses for post-D with programs.
- » White youth represent 35.4% of youth with pre-D statuses, 54.1% of youth with statuses for post-D without programs, and 33.0% of youth with statuses for post-D with programs.
- » The average ages by detention status were as follows:
 - › All detainments – 16.2 years
 - › Pre-D detention – 16.2 years
 - › Post-D detention without programs – 16.5 years
 - › Post-D detention with programs – 16.5 years



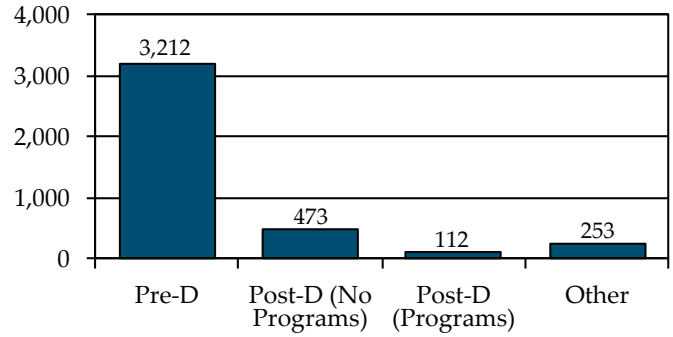
Capacity and ADP, FY 2019-2021*



* 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 certified capacity.

Detention Dispositional Statuses, FY 2021*



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

- » 79.3% of dispositional statuses were pre-D detention.
- » 11.7% of dispositional statuses were post-D detention without programs, and 2.8% were post-D detention with programs.
- » 6.2% of dispositional statuses were other statuses (see Appendix G).

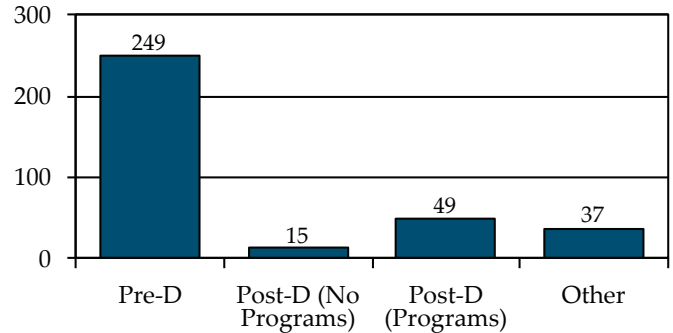
DAI Scores at Detainment, FY 2019-2021*

DAI Scores	2019	2020	2021
0-9 (Release)	18.2%	17.4%	17.8%
10-14 (Detention Alternative)	18.5%	19.1%	20.7%
15+ (Secure Detention)	59.3%	59.4%	57.3%
Missing	4.0%	4.1%	4.2%
Total Detainments	4,054	3,629	2,645

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

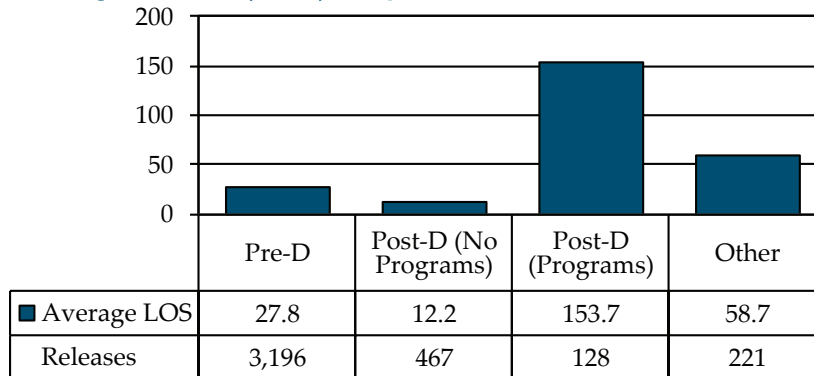
- » Of the youth who were detained in non-judge-ordered pre-D detention in FY 2021, 57.3% had a DAI score indicating secure detention.
- » In FY 2021, of the youth who were detained in non-judge-ordered pre-D detention and received a DAI score of less than 15, 48.5% had mandatory overrides (see Appendix C).

ADP by Dispositional Status, FY 2021



- » Pre-D detention had the highest ADP (249).
- » Post-D detention without programs had the lowest ADP (15).

Average LOS (Days) by Dispositional Status, FY 2021 Releases*



- » Post-D detention with programs had the longest average LOS (153.7 days) and the fewest releases (128).
- » Pre-D detention had an average LOS of 27.8 days and the most releases (3,196).
- » Post-D detention without programs had the shortest average LOS (12.2 days).
- » See page 40 for more details on pre-D detention LOSs.

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



Pre-D Statuses by MSO Category, FY 2021*

MSO Category	Felony	Misdemeanor	Total
Delinquent			
Abusive Language	N/A	0.4%	0.1%
Alcohol	N/A	0.7%	0.1%
Arson	1.6%	0.4%	0.8%
Assault	21.6%	33.9%	16.4%
Burglary	6.9%	N/A	3.4%
Disorderly Conduct	N/A	1.1%	0.2%
Escapes	0.0%	1.1%	0.2%
Extortion	1.8%	0.0%	0.9%
Fraud	1.6%	1.1%	1.0%
Gangs	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%
Kidnapping	1.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Larceny	24.2%	5.9%	13.0%
Murder	2.3%	N/A	1.2%
Narcotics	3.5%	2.9%	2.2%
Obscenity	1.1%	0.4%	0.6%
Obstruction of Justice	1.0%	6.8%	1.7%
Robbery	13.9%	N/A	6.8%
Sexual Abuse	7.6%	0.0%	3.8%
Trespass	0.1%	1.8%	0.3%
Vandalism	2.0%	5.9%	2.0%
Weapons	4.4%	24.8%	6.4%
Other	0.1%	1.7%	4.1%
Technical			
Contempt of Court	N/A	N/A	10.2%
Failure to Appear	0.9%	8.8%	2.0%
Parole Violation	N/A	0.2%	1.3%
Probation Violation	N/A	0.2%	13.3%
Traffic			
Traffic	4.2%	2.0%	2.4%
Status/Other			
CHINS	N/A	N/A	0.2%
CHINSup	N/A	N/A	0.8%
Total Pre-D Statuses	1,587	545	3,212

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

* Felony and misdemeanor technical violations generally do not apply to youth; however, some youth have been charged with failure to appear, probation violation, or parole violation under the criminal procedure that applies to adults; therefore, these pre-D statuses appear as felonies or misdemeanors.

* "Larceny" may include fraud offenses that were charged as a larceny in accordance with the *Code of Virginia*.

* "Narcotics" includes marijuana possession offenses, some of which are civil violations for adults but delinquent matters for juveniles during FY 2021.

* Traffic offenses may be delinquent (if felonies or misdemeanors) or non-delinquent, but all are captured under "Traffic."

* Total includes felonies, misdemeanors, other, and missing offenses; therefore, the sum of felonies and misdemeanors may not equal the total, and total percentages may not add to 100%.

» 65.7% of pre-D statuses were for delinquent offenses, 26.7% were for technical offenses, 2.4% were for traffic offenses, and 1.1% were for status or other offenses. 4.1% of pre-D statuses were missing offense information.

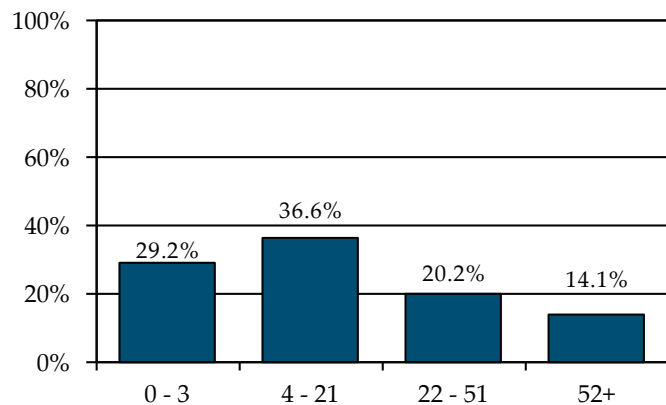
» Assault (16.4%), probation violations (13.3%), and larceny (13.0%) were the most common offenses among pre-D statuses.

› Larceny (24.2%) and assault (21.6%) were the most common offense among felony pre-D statuses.

› Assault (33.9%) and weapons (24.8%) were the most common offense among misdemeanor pre-D statuses.

Pre-D detention constituted the majority of both ADP (71.3%) and detention statuses (79.3%).

Pre-D Detention LOS Distribution (Days), FY 2021 Releases*



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

* Data are not comparable to previous reports. In prior reports, cases with missing ICNs were excluded; these cases are now included.

» There were 3,196 pre-D releases.

» The most common LOS in pre-D detention was between 4 and 21 days.

» 29.2% of youth in pre-D detention had an LOS of three days or less.



Summary by JDC

Detainments and DAI Scores at Detainment, FY 2021

JDC	Detainments	DAI Scores at Detainment (Pre-D Non-Judge-Ordered Only)				Total
		0-9 (Release)	10-14 (Det. Alt.)	15+ (Secure)	Missing	
Blue Ridge	63	8.3%	11.7%	68.3%	11.7%	60
Chesapeake	248	7.5%	9.2%	80.5%	2.9%	174
Chesterfield	158	19.6%	14.4%	64.9%	1.0%	97
Crater	67	15.9%	15.9%	61.4%	6.8%	44
Fairfax	269	6.3%	28.1%	63.6%	2.0%	253
Henrico	237	25.0%	17.9%	49.4%	7.7%	168
Highlands	117	17.5%	12.7%	52.4%	17.5%	63
James River	28	14.3%	14.3%	71.4%	0.0%	21
Loudoun	62	14.8%	24.1%	57.4%	3.7%	54
Lynchburg	136	28.2%	11.8%	60.0%	0.0%	85
Merrimac	199	24.1%	17.9%	54.5%	3.4%	145
New River Valley	60	17.9%	28.2%	48.7%	5.1%	39
Newport News	287	15.4%	21.5%	60.7%	2.3%	214
Norfolk	187	20.7%	18.6%	55.0%	5.7%	140
Northern Virginia	87	12.3%	16.0%	58.0%	13.6%	81
Northwestern	195	15.1%	31.9%	48.7%	4.2%	119
Piedmont	43	8.8%	32.4%	55.9%	2.9%	34
Prince William	125	16.7%	19.4%	61.1%	2.8%	108
Rappahannock	179	33.8%	18.5%	38.9%	8.9%	157
Richmond	211	23.7%	27.8%	47.9%	0.6%	169
Roanoke Valley	163	18.6%	23.3%	54.7%	3.5%	86
Shenandoah Valley	170	21.9%	33.3%	41.0%	3.8%	105
Virginia Beach	209	17.8%	14.4%	67.8%	0.0%	146
W. W. Moore, Jr.	132	13.3%	30.1%	54.2%	2.4%	83
<i>Total Detainments</i>	3,632	17.8%	20.7%	57.3%	4.2%	2,645

» Of the youth who were detained in non-judge-ordered pre-D detention in FY 2021, 57.3% had a DAI score indicating secure detention.



Capacity and ADP, FY 2021*

JDC	Certified Capacity	ADP by Dispositional Status				Total ADP
		Pre-D	Post-D (No Programs)	Post-D (Programs)	Other	
Blue Ridge	40	5	0	4	0	9
Chesapeake	100	26	1	2	5	34
Chesterfield	90	8	0	2	2	13
Crater	22	6	0	N/A	0	7
Fairfax	121	18	0	4	0	21
Henrico	20	9	0	0	0	10
Highlands	35	6	1	1	0	8
James River	60	10	1	8	0	19
Loudoun	24	3	0	1	0	4
Lynchburg	48	9	1	2	0	12
Merrimac	48	14	2	1	0	17
New River Valley	24	5	1	1	0	7
Newport News	110	20	0	4	5	29
Norfolk	80	14	1	4	10	28
Northern Virginia	70	8	0	2	0	10
Northwestern	32	6	2	2	0	9
Piedmont	20	5	1	N/A	0	6
Prince William	72	8	0	N/A	0	9
Rappahannock	80	10	1	1	1	13
Richmond	60	12	1	4	7	23
Roanoke Valley	81	5	0	1	0	7
Shenandoah Valley	58	9	1	N/A	0	10
Virginia Beach	90	24	0	2	3	29
W. W. Moore, Jr.	60	9	1	2	2	14
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,445</i>	<i>249</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>350</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 youth committed to DJJ receive effective treatment and educational services. DJJ operates one JCC (Bon Air JCC) with an operating capacity of 272 beds. An additional 102 beds are available in the CPPs operated at Blue Ridge, Chesterfield, Lynchburg, Merrimac, Northern Virginia, Prince William, Rappahannock, Shenandoah Valley, and Virginia Beach JDCs. Youth also may be housed in participating JDCs for admission and evaluation services and detention reentry programs. Youth in direct care may also be placed in contracted alternatives.

Admission

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

Youth admitted to direct care are evaluated at either a JCC or JDC. The process includes medical, psychological, behavioral, educational and career readiness evaluations. A team meets to discuss and identify each youth's treatment and mental health needs, determine LOS and placement recommendations, and develop a CRCP.

Youth may be assigned to one or more treatment programs, including aggression management, substance abuse, and sex offender treatment, depending on the youth's individual needs. Although treatment needs generally are identified during the evaluation process, a youth can be reassessed at any time while in direct care.

Placement recommendations at the conclusion of the evaluation process may include a referral to a CPP or another alternative placement. If a youth is eligible, a referral is submitted through the case management review process, and a transfer is coordinated as needed. The CAP Unit maintains case management responsibilities for these youth throughout their direct care stay and acts as a liaison between the CPPs, other alternative placements, and CSUs. In addition, the Practice Improvement and Services Unit manages the RSC Service Delivery Model, and the QA Unit provides program oversight and contract compliance monitoring.

LOS Guidelines

The LOS Guidelines were developed to promote accountability and rehabilitation by using data-driven decision-making to support youth's successful reentry from commitment to the community. These guidelines provide consistency while allowing reasonable flexibil-

ity in accommodating case differences and treatment needs. In addition, the LOS Guidelines help DJJ better align with national norms and best practices.

The LOS Guidelines took effect on October 15, 2015 (see Appendix E). 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 youth's ERD, and the second number represents the youth's LRD. Youth's projected LOSs are calculated using their assessed risk level on the YASI and the MSO for the current commitment.

Youth with indeterminate commitments may not be held past their statutory release date (typically 36 continuous months or their 21st birthday). If a youth is committed for violating the terms of probation, the underlying MSO is used in determining the projected LOS. If a youth is determined to need inpatient sex offender treatment services, the youth receives a treatment override and is not assigned a projected LOS. Youth who receive a treatment override are eligible for consideration for release upon completion of the designated treatment program. Youth 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.

JCC Programs

JCC programs offer community reintegration and specialized services in a secure residential setting on a 24-hour basis. Youth are assigned to appropriate housing placements based on age, sex, vulnerability, and other factors. Designated units house youth 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 youth 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 youth in direct care.



CTM

During FY 2015, the JCCs began implementing CTM as a way to support youth rehabilitation while decreasing inappropriate behaviors during commitment. Given that many youth in state custody have experienced significant exposure to adverse childhood experiences, CTM integrates elements of trauma-informed care to promote the development of resilience 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 youth 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 youth, to address concerns and accomplishments within the unit. Using this approach, staff develop treatment-oriented relationships with the youth and act as advocates.

As part of CTM, youth progress through a phase system (Phases I to IV) with clearly defined behavioral expectations. Youth receive additional expectations, responsibilities, and privileges with each phase. Eligible youth who reach higher phases can earn off-campus trips and furloughs.

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 at Bon Air JCC. 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.

Youth are admitted to direct care at various points in their academic careers, and some have significant gaps in one or more educational areas at the time of admission. DJJ works with local school divisions to obtain youth's school records upon notification of commitment to DJJ. All youth 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, or GED®. Additionally, the Division of Education provides post-secondary opportunities for youth who have

obtained a high school diploma or GED® to obtain certificates, credentials, and college course credits. To align with CTM, youth from a housing unit stay together for content courses and move for elective courses based on individual diploma needs and interests.

The Division of Education offers CTE courses as well as applicable certification and credentialing opportunities. These offerings prepare youth 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, and the W!SE financial literacy credential is aligned to VDOE's personal finance course requirement.

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. Beginning in Spring 2018, the Division of Education implemented Tier 1 of PBIS, which provides universal supports for students and consistent behavioral management strategies. The Division of Education is also implementing 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 (33%) receive special education compared to students in Virginia public schools (10-12%). The Yvonne B. Miller High School continues to implement *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, develop self-determination, graduate college, and develop career readiness skills by engaging in activity-based learning with mentors. Students with disabilities may also participate in the Pre-Employment Transitions Services program and group activities through DARS. These services help link students to post-secondary programming, explore career options, and prepare for reentry into the community.



The Division of Education also provides post-secondary career and college readiness opportunities for youth. 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 maintains partnerships with CPPs to support programming for the post-secondary youth 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 youth at the JCC. The primary services provided by BSU staff include treatment for mental health issues, aggression, substance abuse, and sex offending, as well as psychological evaluations and pre-release risk assessments. To align with CTM, a BSU therapist is assigned to each housing unit.

Aggression Management Treatment: BSU and counselors provide aggression management treatment services in all units. Intensive treatment is group-oriented and more rigorous compared to prescriptive treatment, which is delivered individually as needed. Youth 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. Bon Air JCC offers modified DBT in some units for youth 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 youth meeting DSM criteria for substance use disorder and in need of intensive services. Track II is for youth 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. Youth requiring inpatient or mid-level treatment services receive individual, group, and family therapy within specialized units. Prescriptive treatment is delivered individually, as needed. Youth 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 other unit staff. Each youth 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 youth's treatment needs, behavioral stability, and motivation.

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. Mental health professionals completed risk assessments for all serious offenders, sex offender special decision cases, and other special decision cases by request.

MHSTPs: For qualifying youth in direct care, a team of direct care staff, medical and mental health professionals, the PO, service providers, family members, and the youth 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 youth transitions from direct care to the community.

Health Services

The Health Services Unit provides quality healthcare services to youth in the JCC. DJJ employs a staff of medical and dental providers who provide assessment, treatment, and care to meet the needs of the youth. In addition, contracted psychiatrists and optometrists provide healthcare services to the youth at the facility. Nurses are assigned to housing units to establish a primary medical relationship and educate youth 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

The Board of Juvenile Justice and DJJ have a zero tolerance policy toward any incident involving the sexual abuse or sexual harassment of a youth. 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 youth. The PREA Unit consists of a PREA coordinator, facility PREA manager, alternative placement PREA manager, and PREA analyst. The alternative placement PREA manager provides adequate technical assistance to alternative placement staff. All DJJ and alternative placement staff members are responsible for making DJJ-operated and contracted facilities safe by preventing, detecting, and reporting sexual abuse and sexual harassment. This effort begins with staff members being respectful of youth and supporting a culture that does not tolerate sexual abuse or sexual harassment. Staff receive extensive training on how to identify risk factors, preventive measures, and reporting mechanisms. Youth also receive extensive training, resources, and information on how to recognize and report sexual abuse and sexual harassment. Staff members and youth are given multiple ways to report sexual abuse or sexual harassment.

Human Rights Coordinators

A grievance program is in place at the JCC as a safeguard for youth and to provide a strong system of advocacy. The program is staffed by human rights coordinators. By monitoring living conditions and service delivery systems, the program identifies and solves problems that may harm or impede rehabilitative efforts; protects the rights of youth; promotes system accountability; and ensures safe, humane, and lawful living conditions. The human rights coordinators and their management team operate independently from the JCC in order to provide youth with a resource to address concerns. The human rights coordinators are responsible for facilitating regular meetings with the SGA, further ensuring that youth's voices are heard.

Reentry

In order to coordinate the reentry process for youth efficiently and effectively, DJJ has five reentry positions to assist youth and their families in preparing for the youth's transition back to the community from direct care. Reentry advocates, each serving one of the five regions across the Commonwealth, provide support and guidance in the areas of employment, education and ca-

reer planning, linkage to human service agencies, and obtaining identification documents.

DJJ provides additional services that promote public safety and accountability through partnerships with community organizations that provide services to support a successful transition and reintegration into the community. A selection of these partnerships is described below:

Apartment Living Program: An eight-bed apartment style residential program for youth released from direct care. The program serves youth ages 17.5 and older and provides opportunities to learn and practice life skills in the community. The average length of stay in the program is four to six months.

DMV Connect: When youth were released from Bon Air JCC, they often faced barriers to gaining employment, housing, and access to services due to lack of official state-issued photo identification. To provide youth with a better chance of success when reentering the community, DJJ partners with DMV to bring a mobile office to the JCC on a regular basis to provide state-issued photo identification to youth who are in Bon Air JCC. Reentry advocates coordinate with the community DMV mobile office to provide state-issued photo identification to youth released from direct care. This partnership also certifies DJJ's reentry advocates to administer the learner's permit exam to eligible youth.

Medicaid Pre-Application: CVIU streamlines 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 more timely manner to prevent a gap in coverage at release.

CPPs and Detention Reentry

CPPs are highly structured residential programs operated for direct care youth in JDCs. A goal of the CPPs is to place youth in smaller settings closer to their home communities to facilitate a smoother transition after release and to increase family engagement. CPPs focus on PYD and increasing competency in areas of education, vocational preparation, life and social skills, thinking skills, employability skills, and anger management. CPPs use YASI as the basis for case planning to address criminogenic needs; services focus on dynamic risk factors using cognitive-behavioral techniques and are tailored to meet the individual needs outlined in the youth's CRCP. Additionally, CPPs deliver aggression management and substance abuse treatment services. Youth in CPPs are housed in units separate from the JDC population. The nine participating JDCs in FY 2021 were Blue



Ridge, Chesterfield, Lynchburg, Merrimac, Northern Virginia, Prince William, Rappahannock, Shenandoah Valley, and Virginia Beach. Chesapeake CPP was closed to youth on October 16, 2020. All CPPs except Northern Virginia serve males. Northern Virginia serves females, and Merrimac has programs for both males and females.

Additionally, some JDCs provide detention reentry programs for youth 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 and community involvement. Established contracts for detention reentry with the JDCs include Blue Ridge, Crater, James River, Merrimac, Norfolk, Rappahannock, Richmond, Shenandoah, and Virginia Beach.

Although youth in CPPs, detention reentry, and individual JDC beds 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 youth. 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 youth in direct care, the broader continuum of services includes additional contracted secure and non-secure placement options such as group homes and residential treatment centers.

In FY 2017, 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, quality assurance, and reporting.

In addition to increasing the number and type of direct care placement setting options, DJJ continues to add community-based alternatives designed to reduce the need for direct care and other out-of-home placements. For example, two evidence-based family interventions, FFT and MST, are available in approximately 97% of cities and counties statewide. (See page 19 for more information about the continuum of services related to community programs.)

Family Engagement

A major portion of DJJ's transformation is an increased focus on family engagement with youth in direct care. Youth's 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 with youth at Bon Air JCC from various sites across the Commonwealth. In addition to standard visitation, DJJ strives to host several family engagement functions annually, with at least one campus wide and one per housing unit. DJJ also established a Family Engagement Committee comprised of DJJ staff, committed youth, and family members. The focus of the committee is to create an environment where committed youth 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 (djj4families@djj.virginia.gov).

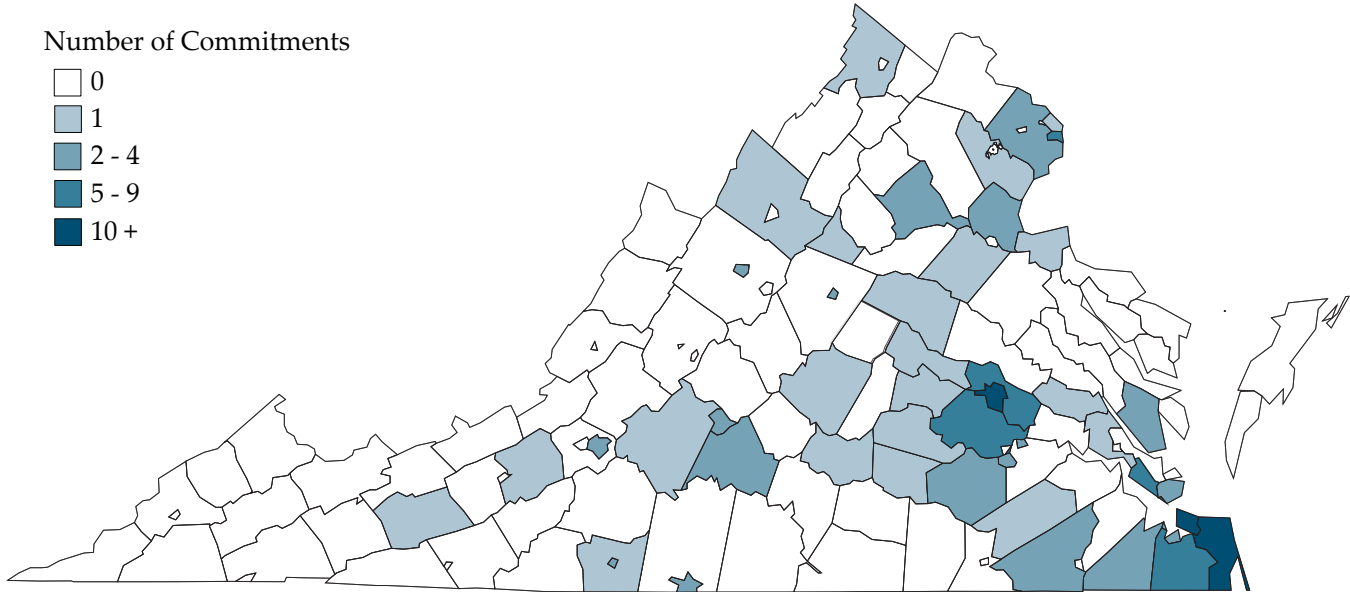
QA Unit

The QA Unit monitors the integrity and success of contracted interventions, including JDCs providing direct care admission and evaluation services, CPPs, detention reentry programs, and the RSC Service Delivery Model. The QA Unit provides oversight and comprehensive reviews, assessments, and reports regarding fidelity to evidence-based models and compliance with contract requirements. Utilizing a collaborative approach, the QA Unit conducts strengths-based performance monitoring and assists in developing individualized CQI plans to ensure programs align with best practices, the RNR model, and DJJ's strategic framework. The QA Unit also tracks performance measures, identifies program strengths and weaknesses, confirms services are tailored to meet youth's needs, and provides support and advocacy to promote ongoing system changes across DJJ.

Additionally, the QA Unit is implementing SPEP™, a quality assurance tool to establish sustainable performance improvement and maximize positive youth outcomes. In partnership with Vanderbilt University, a team of DJJ staff is participating in SPEP™ training, with Merrimac and Virginia Beach CPPs as volunteer pilot sites. Lastly, the QA Unit, in collaboration with the RPICs, is implementing the Three Horizons framework and facilitating CQI planning for each Bon Air JCC housing unit.



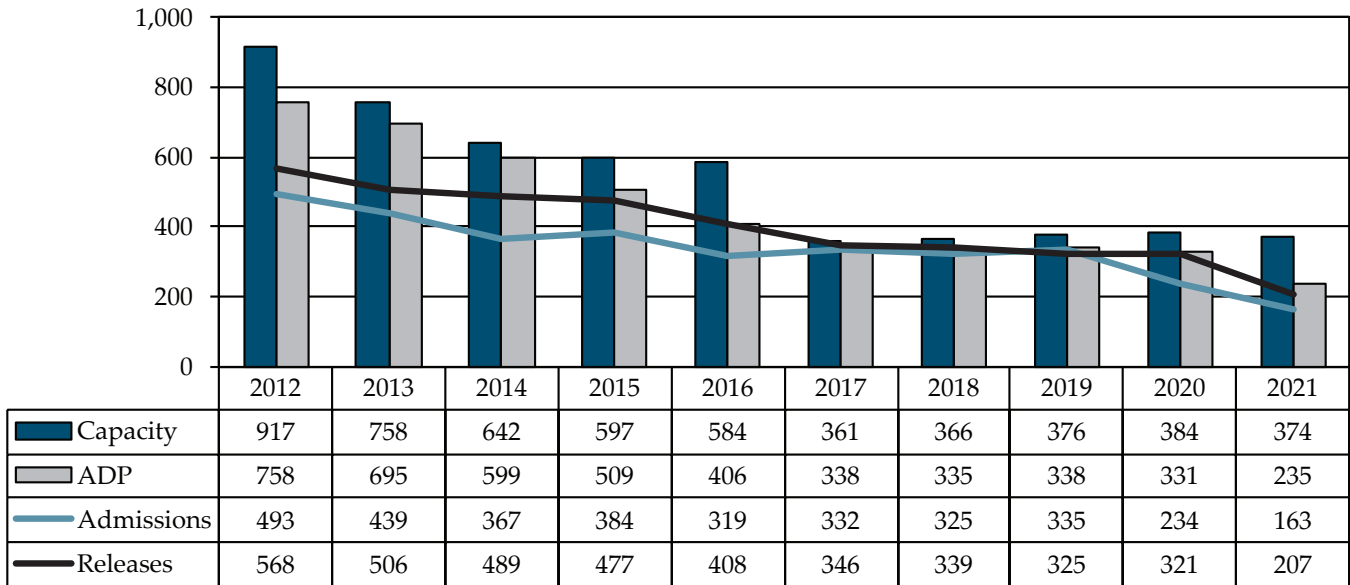
Commitments by Locality, FY 2021*



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

- » The cities of Norfolk and Richmond had the highest number of commitments (27 and 20, respectively).
- » 86 of 133 localities (64.7%) had no commitments.

Capacity, ADP, Admissions, and Releases, FY 2012-2021*



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

* Between June 10, 2015, and July 15, 2015, some youth 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 59.2% between FY 2012 and FY 2021.
- » ADP decreased 69.0% between FY 2012 and FY 2021.
- » Admissions decreased 66.9% between FY 2012 and FY 2021.
- » Releases decreased 63.6% between FY 2012 and FY 2021.



Capacity and ADP, FY 2021*

Facility/Placement	Capacity	ADP
Bon Air JCC	272	131
Adm./Eval. in JDCs	N/A	19
CPPs	102	74
Blue Ridge	8	5
Chesapeake	0	1
Chesterfield	8	5
Lynchburg	8	6
Merrimac-Females	5	4
Merrimac-Males	8	8
Northern Virginia	8	6
Prince William	8	5
Rappahannock	16	12
Shenandoah Valley	8	5
Virginia Beach	20	18
Contracted Alternatives	N/A	8
Detention Reentry	N/A	2
Individual JDC Beds	N/A	1
Total	374	235

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

* Chesapeake CPP was closed to youth on October 16, 2020.

* 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, Detention Reentry, and Individual JDC Beds do not have capacity as there are no dedicated beds.

* ADPs may not add to totals due to rounding.

- » The ADP in FY 2021 was 235 youth.
- » 56.0% of the direct care ADP was in the JCC.

Admissions with Prior Successful Diversion Plans, Probation Placements, or Direct Care Admissions, FY 2019-2021

	2019	2020	2021
Prior Successful Diversion Plans	18.5%	21.8%	22.7%
Prior Probation Placements	79.1%	65.8%	76.1%
Prior Direct Care Admissions	15.2%	11.5%	15.3%
Total Admissions	335	234	163

- » 22.7% of admissions in FY 2021 had at least one prior successful diversion plan.
- » 76.1% of admissions in FY 2021 had at least one prior probation placement.
- » 15.3% of admissions in FY 2021 had at least one prior direct care admission.

56.0% of the direct care ADP was in the JCC, 31.7% was in a CPP, and 12.3% was in another alternative placement.

Admission Demographics, FY 2019-2021

Demographics	2019	2020	2021
Race			
Asian	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%
Black	68.7%	67.9%	71.8%
White	24.8%	26.5%	24.5%
Other/Unknown	6.3%	5.1%	3.1%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	11.6%	10.3%	6.1%
Non-Hispanic	63.9%	80.8%	86.5%
Unknown/Missing	24.5%	9.0%	7.4%
Sex			
Female	7.5%	3.4%	9.2%
Male	92.5%	96.6%	90.8%
Age			
Under 14	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%
14	3.9%	4.3%	6.1%
15	14.3%	14.5%	13.5%
16	25.4%	25.2%	21.5%
17	38.8%	39.7%	38.7%
18	14.0%	13.2%	18.4%
19-20	2.1%	1.7%	0.6%
Total Admissions	335	234	163

- » 71.8% of admissions in FY 2021 were Black, and 24.5% were White.
- » 86.5% of admissions in FY 2021 were non-Hispanic, and 6.1% were Hispanic. 7.4% had unknown ethnicity information.
- » 90.8% of admissions in FY 2021 were male, and 9.2% were female.
- » Approximately two-thirds (60.1-65.0%) of admissions since FY 2019 were 16 or 17 years of age.
- » The average age of youth admitted in FY 2021 was 17.0 years.



Admission Demographics by Commitment Type and Committing Court Type, FY 2021*

Demographics	Commitment Type		Committing Court Type		
	Determinate/ Blended	Indeterminate	J&DR District Court	Appeal to Circuit Court	Circuit Court
Race					
Asian	1.8%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Black	75.0%	70.1%	72.2%	33.3%	73.5%
White	19.6%	27.1%	23.8%	66.7%	23.5%
Other/Unknown	3.6%	2.8%	3.2%	0.0%	2.9%
Ethnicity					
Hispanic	7.1%	5.6%	4.8%	66.7%	5.9%
Non-Hispanic	83.9%	87.9%	88.9%	33.3%	82.4%
Unknown/Missing	8.9%	6.5%	6.3%	0.0%	11.8%
Sex					
Female	5.4%	11.2%	10.3%	0.0%	5.9%
Male	94.6%	88.8%	89.7%	100.0%	94.1%
Age					
Under 14	N/A	1.9%	1.6%	0.0%	N/A
14	3.6%	7.5%	7.1%	33.3%	0.0%
15	12.5%	14.0%	15.9%	0.0%	5.9%
16	16.1%	24.3%	23.0%	33.3%	14.7%
17	42.9%	36.4%	38.1%	33.3%	41.2%
18	25.0%	15.0%	13.5%	0.0%	38.2%
19-20	0.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Admissions	56	107	126	3	34

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

- » 34.4% of admissions were for determinate commitments or blended sentences, and 65.6% were for indeterminate commitments.
- » 77.3% of admissions were committed by a J&DR district court, 1.8% by a J&DR district court with the commitment upheld in circuit court on appeal, and 20.9% by a circuit court.
- » The average ages at admission by commitment type were as follows:
 - › Determinate/Blended – 17.3 years
 - › Indeterminate – 16.8 years
- » The average ages at admission by committing court type were as follows:
 - › J&DR district court – 16.8 years
 - › Appeal to circuit court – 16.5 years
 - › Circuit court – 17.6 years



Admissions by Committing MSO Category, FY 2021*

MSO Category	Det./Blend.	Indeterminate			Overall		
	Felony	Felony	Misd.	Total	Felony	Misd.	Total
Arson	5.4%	2.2%	0.0%	1.9%	3.4%	0.0%	3.1%
Assault	17.9%	14.6%	66.7%	17.8%	15.9%	66.7%	17.8%
Burglary	3.6%	11.2%	N/A	9.3%	8.3%	N/A	7.4%
Extortion	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.9%	0.7%	0.0%	0.6%
Fraud	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	1.9%	1.4%	0.0%	1.2%
Kidnapping	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.9%	0.7%	0.0%	0.6%
Larceny	5.4%	22.5%	11.1%	19.6%	15.9%	11.1%	14.7%
Murder	5.4%	2.2%	N/A	1.9%	3.4%	N/A	3.1%
Narcotics	1.8%	2.2%	0.0%	1.9%	2.1%	0.0%	1.8%
Obscenity	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.6%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.4%	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%
Robbery	50.0%	16.9%	N/A	14.0%	29.7%	N/A	26.4%
Sexual Abuse	5.4%	9.0%	0.0%	7.5%	7.6%	0.0%	6.7%
Traffic	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	2.8%	2.1%	0.0%	1.8%
Vandalism	0.0%	2.2%	11.1%	2.8%	1.4%	11.1%	1.8%
Weapons	1.8%	9.0%	11.1%	8.4%	6.2%	11.1%	6.1%
Other	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.6%
<i>Total Admissions</i>	56	89	9	107	145	9	163

* Youth with multiple commitments for a single admission are counted once. If an 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 felonies and misdemeanors may not equal the total. The "Other" offenses include nine indeterminate admissions for parole violations.

- » The majority of total admissions (89.0%) were for felonies; 5.5% were for misdemeanors.
- » The highest percentage of total admissions were for robbery (26.4%).
- » 65.6% of admissions were for indeterminate commitments.
 - › The majority of admissions for indeterminate commitments were for felonies (83.2%); 8.4% were for misdemeanors.
 - › The highest percentage of admissions for indeterminate commitments were for larceny (19.6%) and assault (17.8%).
- » 34.4% of total admissions were for determinate commitments or blended sentences.
 - › The highest percentage of admissions for determinate commitments or blended sentences were for robbery (50.0%).



Admissions by Committing MSO, FY 2021*

MSO Severity	Determinate/ Blended	Indeterminate	Total
DAI Ranking			
Felony			
Against Persons	85.7%	57.0%	66.9%
Weapons/Narcotics Dist.	3.6%	5.6%	4.9%
Other	10.7%	20.6%	17.2%
Class 1 Misdemeanor			
Against Persons	0.0%	5.6%	3.7%
Other	0.0%	2.8%	1.8%
Parole Violation	0.0%	8.4%	5.5%
VCSC Ranking			
Person	85.7%	53.3%	64.4%
Property	10.7%	31.8%	24.5%
Narcotics	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%
Other	1.8%	13.1%	9.2%
<i>Total Admissions</i>	56	107	163

» MSO by DAI ranking:

› The highest percentage of determinate or blended and indeterminate admissions were for felonies against persons (85.7% and 57.0%, respectively).

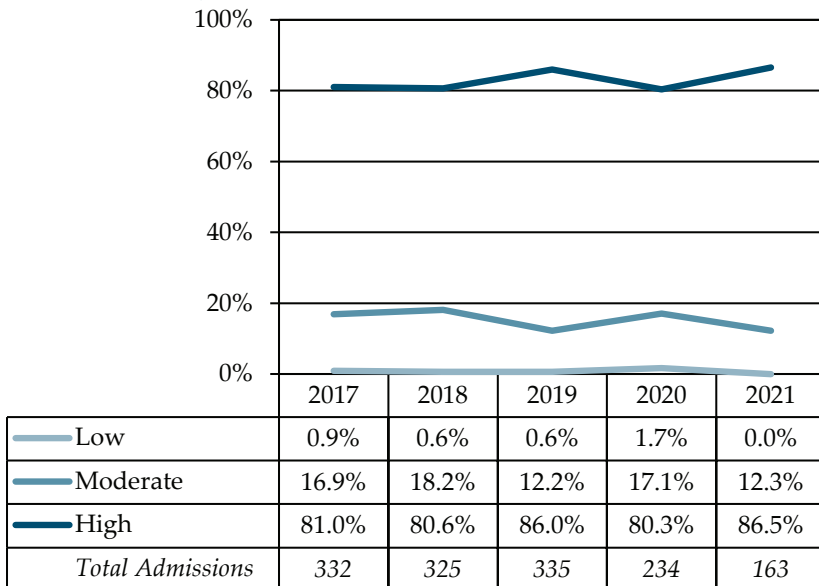
» MSO by VCSC ranking:

› The highest percentage of determinate or blended and indeterminate admissions were for person offenses (85.7% and 53.3%, respectively).

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

The majority of admissions were high risk based on YASI.

Admissions by Risk Levels, FY 2017-2021*



» 161 admissions had a YASI completed in FY 2021.

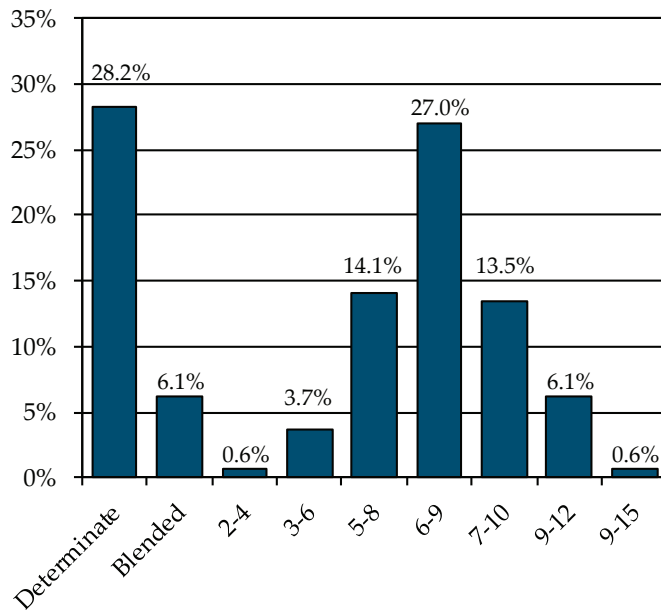
» Over 80.0% of direct care admissions were high risk between FY 2017 and FY 2021.

* Percentages may not add to 100% due to missing YASIs. For example, in FY 2021, two direct care admissions were missing YASIs.

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



Admissions by Commitment Type and Assigned LOS (Months), FY 2021*



* Youth 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 youth had only indeterminate commitments, the longest LOS category was selected.

- » 65.6% of admissions were for indeterminate commitments.
- » An assigned LOS of 6-9 months was the most common for indeterminate commitments.
- » 45.4% of admissions had an assigned indeterminate LOS with a maximum of 9 months or less.

Releases by LOS, FY 2021*

Assigned LOS Category	Releases	% of All Releases	Average Actual LOS (Months)
Blended	24	11.6%	32.5
Determinate	70	33.8%	26.0
Indeterminate	113	54.6%	10.3
2-4 months	0	0.0%	N/A
3-6 months	8	3.9%	6.3
5-8 months	25	12.1%	13.5
6-9 months	38	18.4%	7.5
7-10 months	34	16.4%	12.0
9-12 months	8	3.9%	11.1
9-15 months	0	0.0%	N/A
Total Releases	207	100.0%	18.2

* Youth 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 youth had only indeterminate commitments, the longest LOS category was selected. Youth with treatment overrides for their indeterminate assigned LOS range are included but are likely to have longer LOSs.

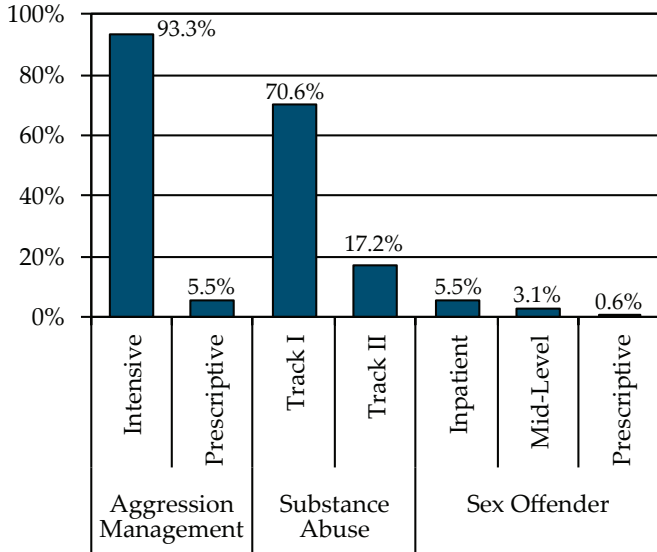
* Subsequent commitments are included because of their impact on actual LOS. There were two subsequent indeterminate commitments and no subsequent determinate commitments.

- » The average actual LOS for all youth released in FY 2021 was 18.2 months.
- » Youth with indeterminate commitments comprised 54.6% of releases, and their average actual LOS was 10.3 months.
- » Youth with determinate commitments or blended sentences comprised 45.4% of releases. Their assigned LOSs ranged from 5.6 to 81.1 months, averaging 38.9 months. Their average actual LOS was 27.7 months.
- » The average age of youth released was 18.5 years.

See Appendix E for an explanation of the LOS Guidelines.

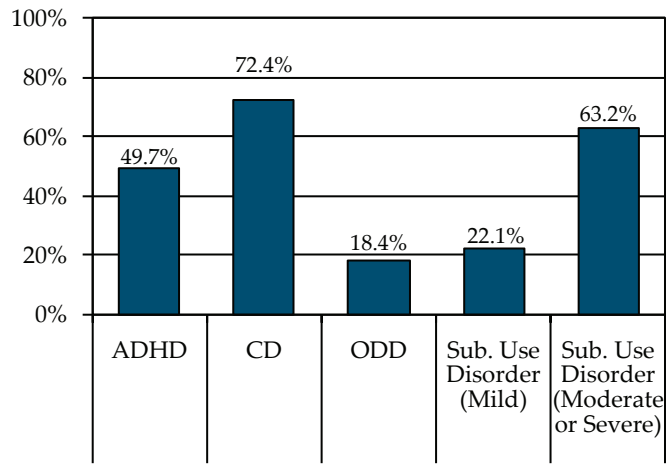


Admissions by Treatment Need, FY 2021



- » 98.8% of admissions were identified as having an aggression management treatment need.
 - › Intensive is more rigorous compared to prescriptive, which is delivered individually as needed.
- » 87.7% of admissions were identified as having a substance abuse treatment need.
 - › Track I is for youth meeting the DSM criteria for substance use disorder and in need of intensive services.
 - › Track II is for youth who have experimented with substances but do not meet the DSM criteria for substance use disorder.
- » 9.2% of admissions were identified as having a sex offender treatment need.
 - › 8.6% of admissions were identified as having an inpatient or mid-level sex offender treatment need. Youth requiring inpatient or mid-level treatment services receive individual, group, and family therapy within specialized units.
 - › 0.6% of admissions were identified as having a prescriptive sex offender treatment need. Prescriptive treatment is delivered individually, as needed.

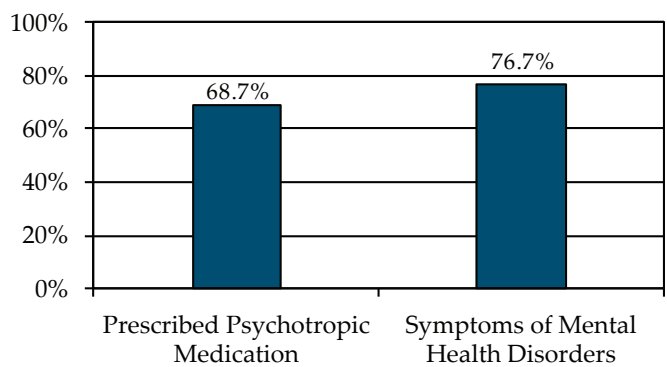
Admissions by Symptoms of Select Mental Health Disorders, FY 2021*



* Disorder data include youth who appear to have significant symptoms of a mental health disorder according to diagnostic criteria in the DSM.

- » 90.8% of admissions appeared to have at least one symptom of ADHD, CD, ODD, or substance use disorder.

Admissions by Prescribed Psychotropic Medication and Symptoms of Other Mental Health Disorders, FY 2021*



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

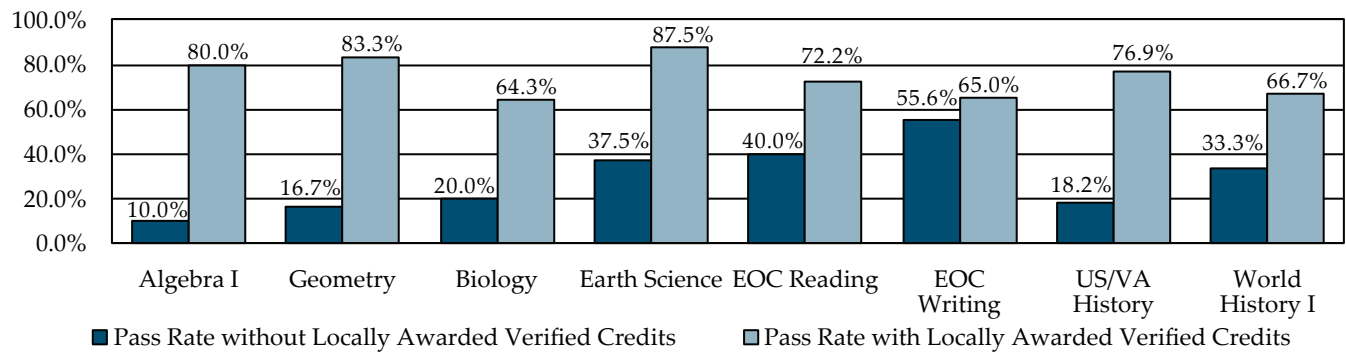
* Disorder data include youth who appear to have significant symptoms of a mental health disorder according to diagnostic criteria in the DSM. ADHD, CD, ODD, and substance use disorder are excluded.

- » The majority (68.7%) of admissions were prescribed psychotropic medication at some point in their lives.
- » 35.6% of admissions had current or newly prescribed psychotropic medication at the time of admission.
- » The majority (76.7%) of youth appeared to have significant symptoms of a mental health disorder at the time of admission, excluding those disorders listed in the caveat.



Division of Education

SOL Pass Rates, SY 2020-2021*



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

- » During SY 2020-2021, if students did not achieve a passing score (400+) on certain SOLs, they were given the option to earn verified credits required for graduation through locally awarded verified credits. To be eligible for these credits, students must successfully pass the corresponding high school course; receive a score of 350 to 399 on the associated SOL assessment; and demonstrate mastery of the standards, competencies, and objectives of the entire course through a locally determined verification process.
- » SOL pass rates increased for all courses with locally awarded verified credits. The highest pass rate with locally awarded verified credits was Earth Science (87.5%).

Virginia and Penn Foster High School Diplomas and GED® Certificates Earned, SY 2019-2020 and SY 2020-2021

Type	2019-2020	2020-2021
Advanced Studies Diploma	0	1
Standard Diploma	21	13
Applied Studies Diploma	2	3
Penn Foster High School Diploma	6	1
GED® Certificate	6	16
<i>Total</i>	35	34

- » During SY 2020-2021, 17 youth earned Virginia high school diplomas, one youth earned a Penn Foster high school diploma, and 16 youth earned GED® certificates.
- » During SY 2019-2020, 100.0% of eligible high school seniors graduated.
- » During SY 2020-2021, 80.0% of eligible high school seniors graduated.

College Courses and Post-Secondary Enrichment Programs, SY 2019-2020 and SY 2020-2021

Student Enrollment	2019-2020	2020-2021
Reynolds Community College	86	99
University of Virginia Courses	16	10
Certification Courses	266	N/A
Enrichment Courses	174	28

- » Through partnerships with Reynolds Community College and University of Virginia, the Division of Education offers youth the opportunity to take college courses in the areas of business, entrepreneurship, and Russian literature.
- » During SY 2020-2021, 49 youth enrolled in 99 college courses at Reynolds; 44 youth completed 89 courses during their stay.
- » During SY 2020-2021, 10 youth enrolled in one college course at the University of Virginia; nine youth completed the course during their stay.



Direct Care Population on June 30, 2021

Demographics

Demographics	Bon Air	Non-JCC	Total
Race			
Asian	0.0%	2.0%	0.9%
Black	70.9%	73.5%	72.2%
White	26.4%	20.6%	23.6%
Other/Unknown	2.7%	3.9%	3.3%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	6.4%	7.8%	7.1%
Non-Hispanic	83.6%	79.4%	81.6%
Unknown/Missing	10.0%	12.7%	11.3%
Sex			
Female	1.8%	11.8%	6.6%
Male	98.2%	88.2%	93.4%
Age			
Under 14	0.9%	0.0%	0.5%
14	0.0%	3.9%	1.9%
15	2.7%	6.9%	4.7%
16	5.5%	15.7%	10.4%
17	23.6%	28.4%	25.9%
18	30.0%	30.4%	30.2%
19-20	37.3%	14.7%	26.4%
<i>Total Youth</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>212</i>

- » 72.2% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2021, were Black, and 23.6% were White.
- » 81.6% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2021, were non-Hispanic, and 7.1% were Hispanic. 11.3% had unknown ethnicity information.
- » 93.4% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2021, were male, and 6.6% were female.
- » 56.1% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2021, were 17 or 18 years.
- » The average age of youth in direct care on June 30, 2021, was 18.1 years.

YASI Risk Levels

YASI Risk Level	Bon Air	Non-JCC	Total
Low	0.9%	2.0%	1.4%
Moderate	19.1%	15.7%	17.5%
High	77.3%	82.4%	79.7%
Missing	2.7%	0.0%	1.4%
<i>Total Youth</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>212</i>

- » 79.7% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2021, were high risk.

Committing MSO Category

MSO Category	Bon Air	Non-JCC	Total
Arson	0.9%	2.9%	1.9%
Assault	21.8%	19.6%	20.8%
Burglary	3.6%	5.9%	4.7%
Extortion	0.9%	0.0%	0.5%
Fraud	0.0%	1.0%	0.5%
Kidnapping	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%
Larceny	4.5%	14.7%	9.4%
Murder	10.0%	1.0%	5.7%
Narcotics	0.9%	2.9%	1.9%
Obscenity	0.9%	0.0%	0.5%
Parole Violation	1.8%	2.0%	1.9%
Robbery	27.3%	38.2%	32.5%
Sexual Abuse	20.9%	3.9%	12.7%
Traffic	0.9%	2.0%	1.4%
Vandalism	1.8%	1.0%	1.4%
Weapons	2.7%	2.9%	2.8%
Other	0.0%	1.0%	0.5%
<i>Total Youth</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>212</i>

- » The highest percentage of youth in direct care on June 30, 2021, were committed with robbery as the committing MSO (32.5%).

Committing MSO Severity

MSO Severity	Bon Air	Non-JCC	Total
DAI Ranking			
Felony			
Against Persons	88.2%	75.5%	82.1%
Weapons/Narcotics Dist.	3.6%	3.9%	3.8%
Other	4.5%	15.7%	9.9%
Class 1 Misdemeanor			
Against Persons	0.9%	2.9%	1.9%
Other	0.9%	0.0%	0.5%
Parole Violation	1.8%	2.0%	1.9%
VCSC Ranking			
Person	86.4%	74.5%	80.7%
Property	8.2%	19.6%	13.7%
Narcotics	0.9%	2.9%	1.9%
Other	4.5%	2.9%	3.8%
<i>Total Youth</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>212</i>

- » 95.8% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2021, had a felony as the committing MSO according to the DAI ranking.
- » 82.1% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2021, had a felony against persons as the committing MSO according to the DAI ranking.
- » 80.7% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2021, had a person offense as the committing MSO according to the VCSC ranking.



Committing Court Type*

Committing Court Type	Bon Air	Non-JCC	Total
J&DR District Court	46.4%	65.7%	55.7%
Appeal to Circuit Court	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%
Circuit Court	52.7%	33.3%	43.4%
<i>Total Youth</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>212</i>

* Youth with multiple commitments for a single admission are counted once. If an admission is for at least one determinate commitment or blended sentence, the admission is counted as "Determinate" or "Blended" and the committing court of the commitment type is selected.

- » Of the youth in direct care on June 30, 2021, 55.7% were committed by a J&DR district court, 43.4% by a circuit court, and 0.9% 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	24.5%	2.9%	14.2%
Determinate	48.2%	52.9%	50.5%
Indeterminate	27.3%	44.1%	35.4%
<i>Total Youth</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>212</i>

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

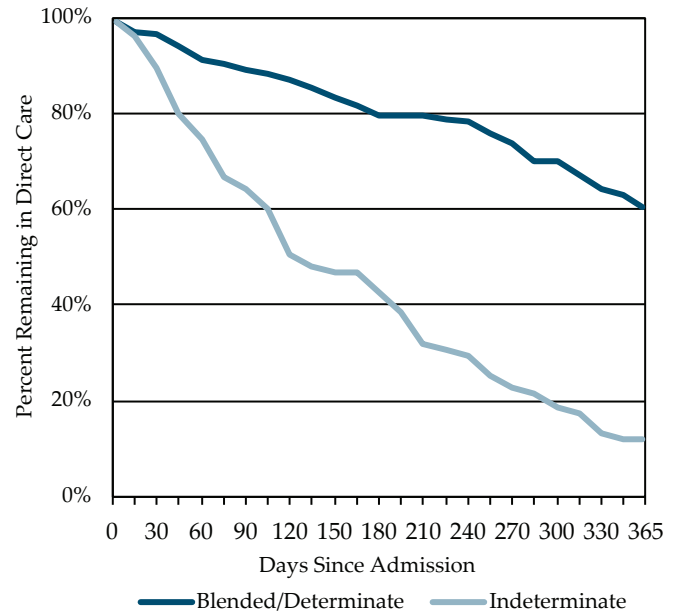
- » 35.4% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2021, had an indeterminate commitment.
- » 64.6% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2021, had a determinate commitment or blended sentence.

Placement Type

Placement Type	Count	%
Bon Air JCC	110	51.9%
Adm./Eval. in JDCs	19	9.0%
CPPs	74	34.9%
Contracted Alternatives	5	2.4%
Detention Reentry	0	0.0%
Individual JDC Beds	4	1.9%
<i>Total Youth</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

- » Of the youth in direct care on June 30, 2021, 51.9% were at Bon Air JCC, 34.9% were in a CPP, and 13.2% were in another alternative placement.

Time in Direct Care*



* This graph does not reflect youth's entire LOSs; rather, it is a one-day snapshot of the number of days youth spent in direct care from their admission date through June 30, 2021. The graph displays up to 365 days.

- » There were 137 youth with a determinate commitment or blended sentence and 75 youth with an indeterminate commitment on June 30, 2021.
- » Among youth with a determinate commitment or blended sentence, 89.1% had been in direct care for at least 90 days, and 59.9% had been in direct care for at least one year. The average time in direct care was 1.3 years.
- » Among youth with an indeterminate commitment, 64.0% had been in direct care for at least 90 days, and 12.0% had been in direct care for at least one year. The average time in direct care was 202 days.

The proportion of determinate commitments and blended sentences is larger for the direct care population (64.6% on June 30, 2021) than for admissions (34.4% in FY 2021) due to longer LOSs.





3 Special Topics

DJJ’s Research Unit analyzes data to evaluate programs, initiatives, and trends and provide meaningful information to decision-makers for improving services and outcomes. The following studies represent a selection of the projects completed during FY 2021. Data in this section of the report may not match other sections due to different dates of data download.

COVID-19 and Major Events Update

Due to the substantial impact of COVID-19 during 2020 and 2021, trends during the pandemic were an important focus for DJJ. The COVID-19 pandemic impacted the juvenile justice system both directly and indirectly. Specific processes within the system were modified (e.g., reduced court operations), and behaviors among the general public changed (e.g., state of emergency, stay-at-home orders, job losses, school closures), impacting both actual and tracked criminal and delinquent behaviors. For example, when schools closed in mid-March 2020, school-based intake complaints (e.g., truancy) dropped. In addition, the protests and demon-

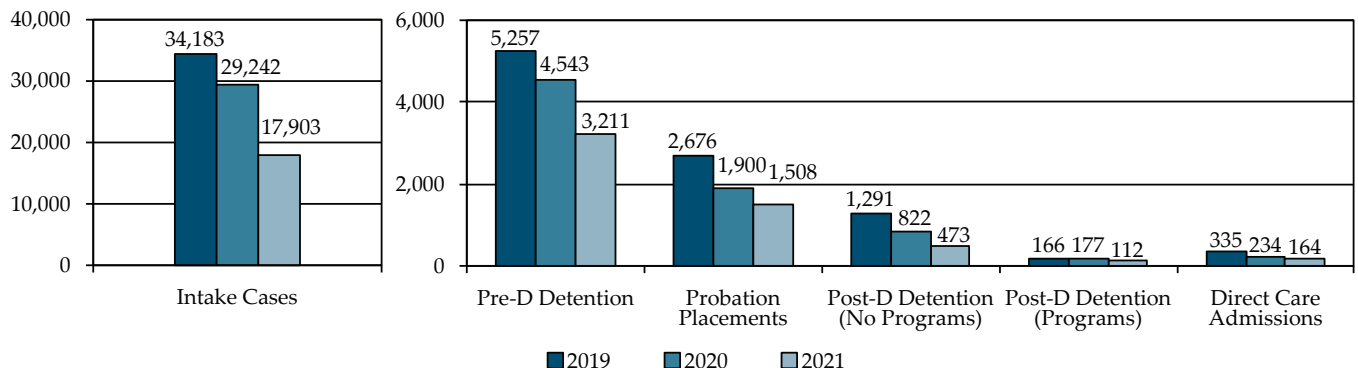
strations for social justice in 2020 following the death of George Floyd and several other unarmed Black people at the hands of law enforcement may have affected police practices as well as individuals’ likelihood to report crimes, potentially impacting trends.

These community stressors of the pandemic, economic hardships, and protests have resulted in dramatic shifts in trends at every stage of the juvenile justice system. Intake cases, detainments, probation placements, and commitments were already at all-time lows, and the impact of COVID-19 resulted in sharp decreases at the end of March 2020 that have not returned to the levels prior to COVID-19. The outcomes for youth at various stages in the system may also be affected by these factors in the future, but it is difficult to identify the exact extent of the impacts and separate them from the direct work of DJJ.

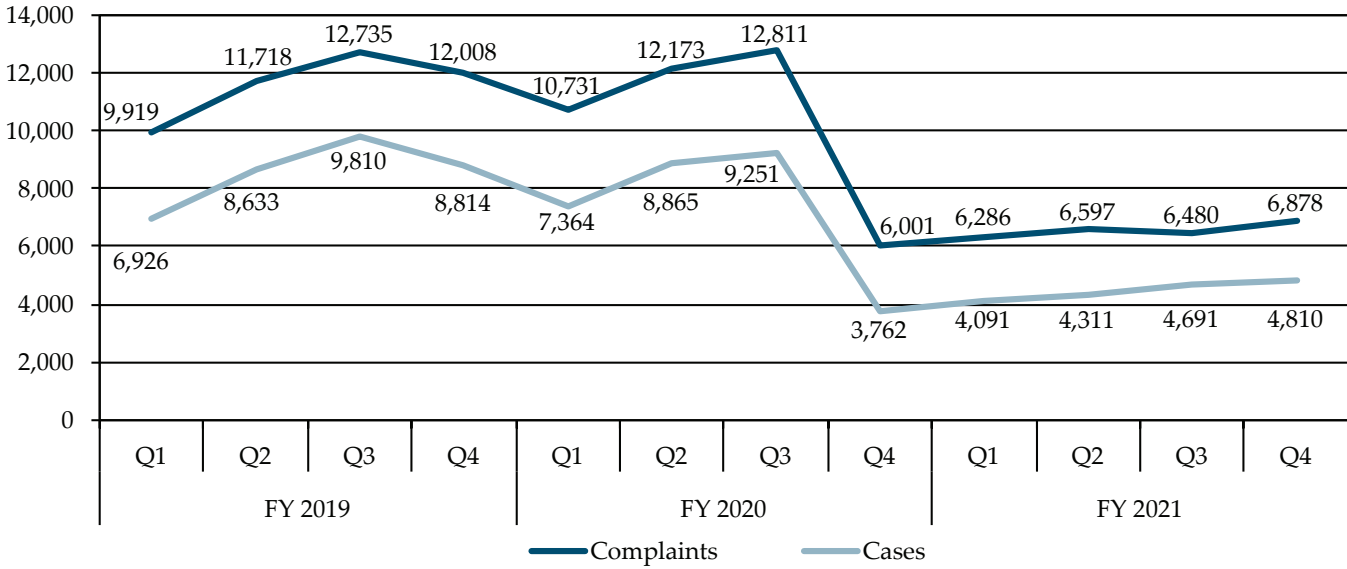
Many of the graphs in this section present data by FY and quarter. The beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic was near the end of Quarter 3 of FY 2020 (January-March 2020), so most of the decreases appeared in Quarter 4 of FY 2020 (April-June 2020).

Trends Overview, FY 2019-2021

% Change Timeframe	Intake Cases	Pre-D Detention	Probation Placements	Post-D Detention		Direct Care Admissions
				(No Programs)	(Programs)	
FY 2019-2021	-47.6%	-38.9%	-43.6%	-63.4%	-32.5%	-51.0%
FY 2020-2021	-38.8%	-29.3%	-20.6%	-42.5%	-36.7%	-29.9%

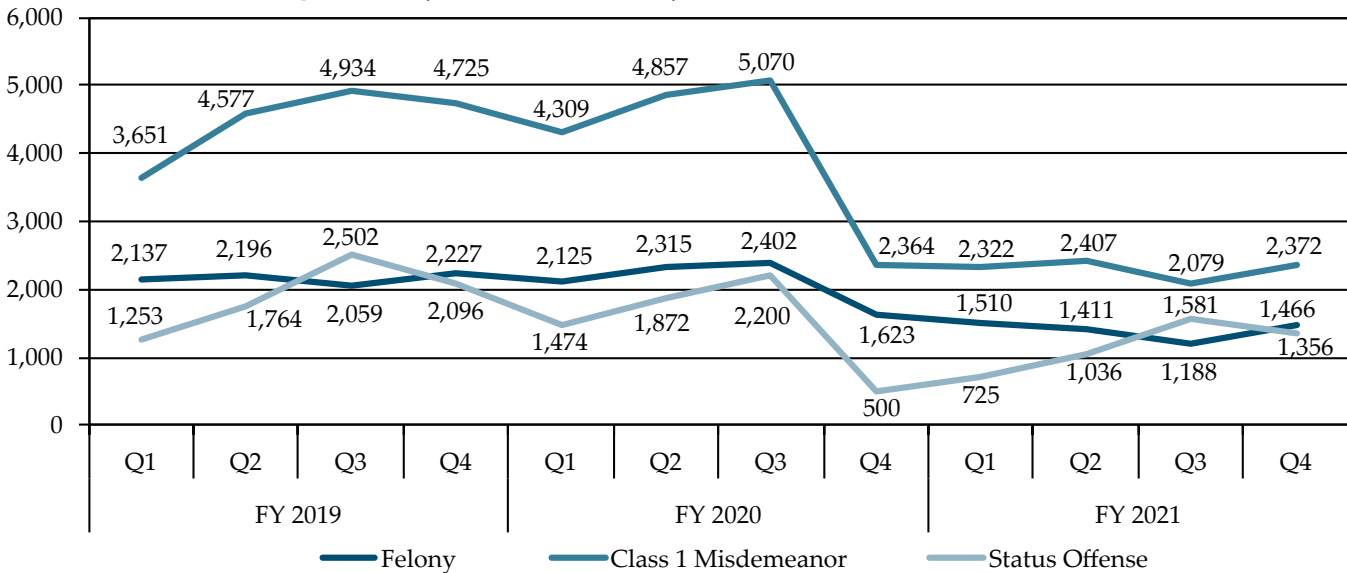


Juvenile Intake Complaints and Cases by Quarter, FY 2019-2021



- » Between Quarter 3 (January-March) and Quarter 4 (April-June) of FY 2020, juvenile intake complaints decreased 53.2%, and juvenile intake cases decreased 59.3%.
- » Juvenile intake complaints were 42.7% lower in Quarter 4 of FY 2021 than in the same quarter of FY 2019, and juvenile intake cases were 45.4% lower.

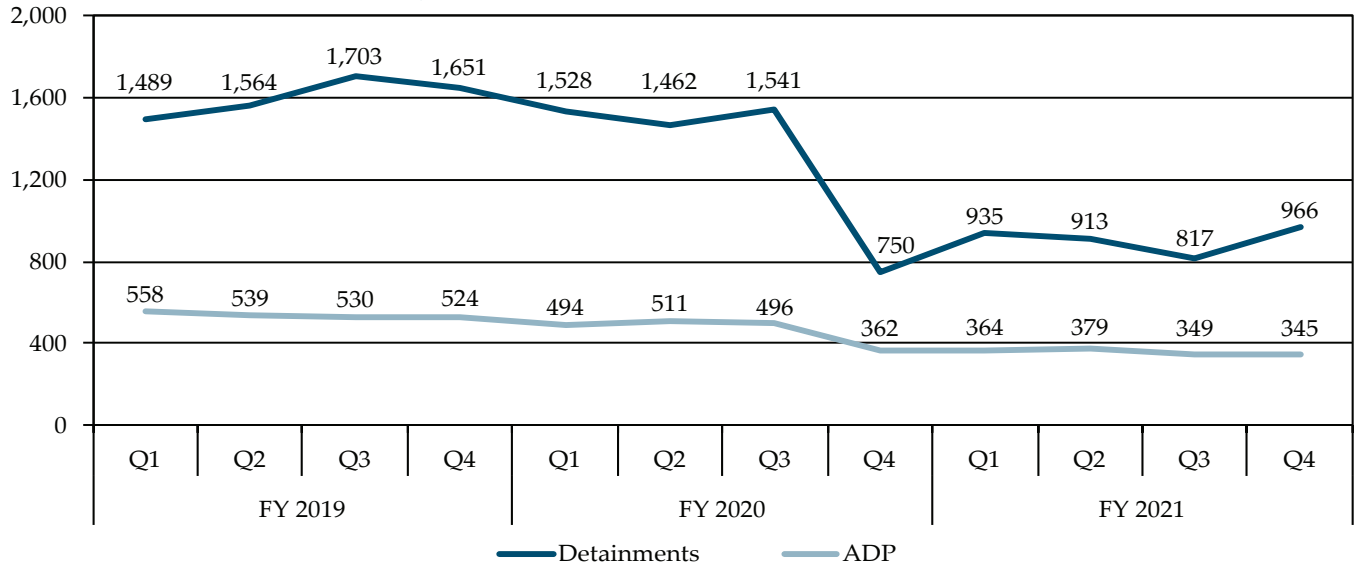
Juvenile Intake Complaints by Offense Severity and Quarter, FY 2019-2021



- » Between Quarter 3 (January-March) and Quarter 4 (April-June) of FY 2020, felony complaints decreased 32.4%, Class 1 misdemeanor complaints decreased 53.4%, and status offense complaints decreased 77.3%.
- » Status offense complaints substantially decreased by 1,700 complaints in Quarter 4 of FY 2020 and increased by 1,081 complaints in Quarter 3 of FY 2021.
 - » Many school districts transitioned to in-person learning in Quarter 3 of FY 2021. Truancy accounted for 4.2% (21) of status offense complaints in Quarter 4 of FY 2020 and increased to 64.6% (1,021) of status offense complaints in Quarter 3 of FY 2021.

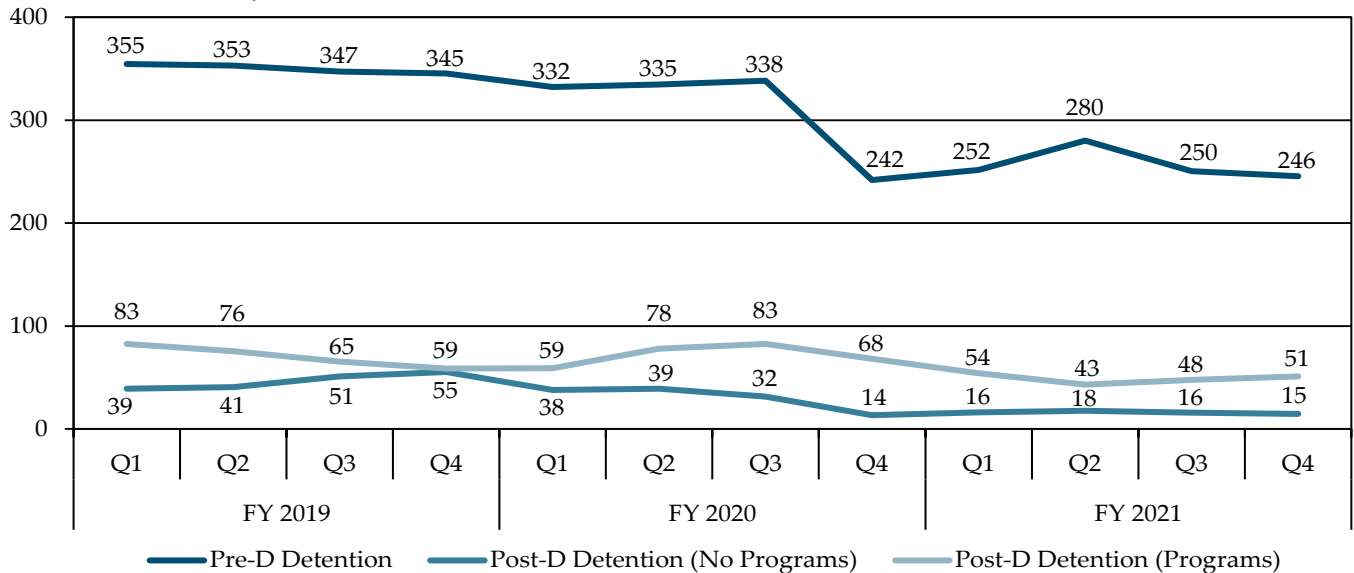


Detainments and JDC ADP by Quarter, FY 2019-2021



- » Between Quarter 3 (January-March) and Quarter 4 (April-June) of FY 2020, detainments decreased 51.3%, and the JDC ADP decreased 27.0%.
- » Detainments were 41.5% lower in Quarter 4 of FY 2021 than in the same quarter of FY 2019, and the JDC ADP was 34.1% lower.

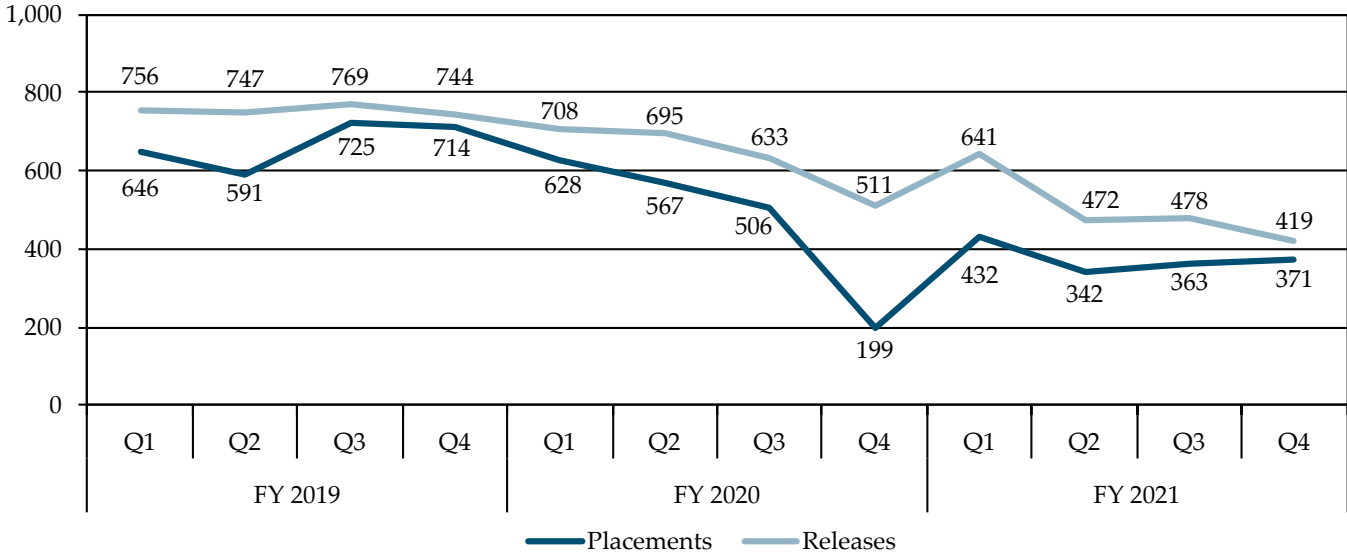
Detention ADP by Status and Quarter, FY 2019-2021



- » Between Quarter 3 (January-March) and Quarter 4 (April-June) of FY 2020, the ADP for pre-D detention decreased 28.5%, the ADP for post-D detention without programs decreased 57.2%, and the ADP for post-D detention with programs decreased 17.4%.
- » The ADP for pre-D detention was 28.9% lower in Quarter 4 of FY 2021 than in the same quarter of FY 2019, the ADP for post-D detention without programs was 73.5% lower, and the ADP for post-D detention with programs was 13.2% lower.

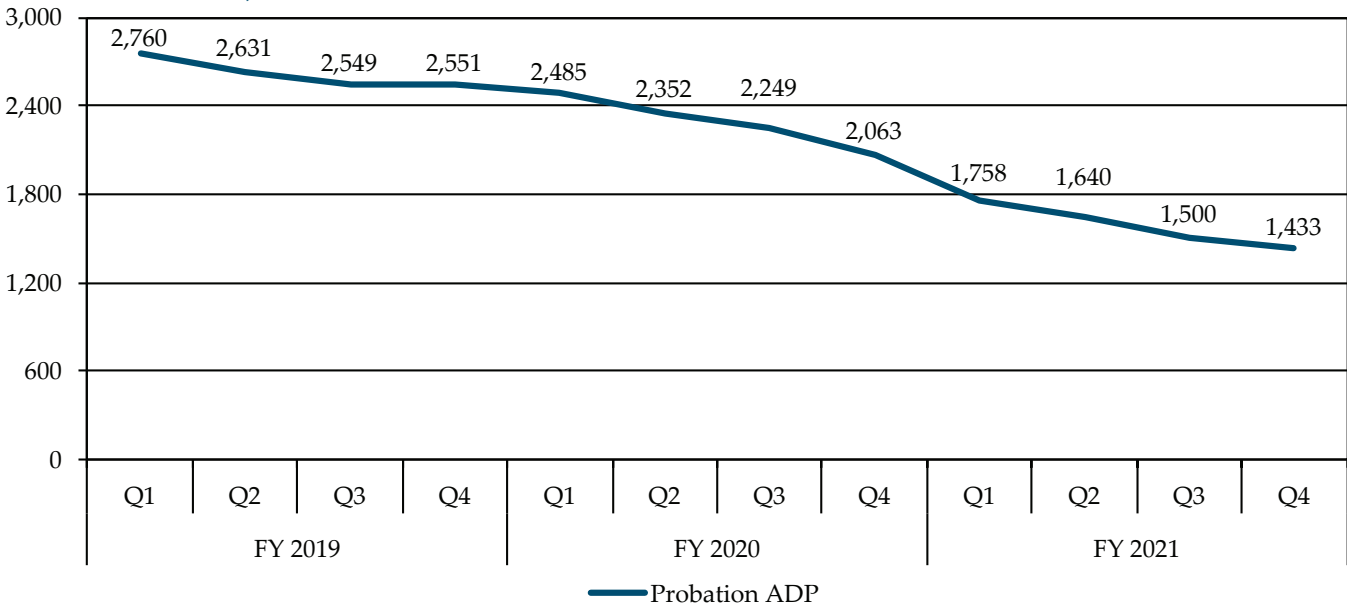


Probation Placements and Releases by Quarter, FY 2019-2021



- » Between Quarter 3 (January-March) and Quarter 4 (April-June) of FY 2020, probation placements decreased 60.7%, and probation releases decreased 19.3%.
- » Probation placements were 48.0% lower in Quarter 4 of FY 2021 than in the same quarter of FY 2019, and probation releases were 43.7% lower.

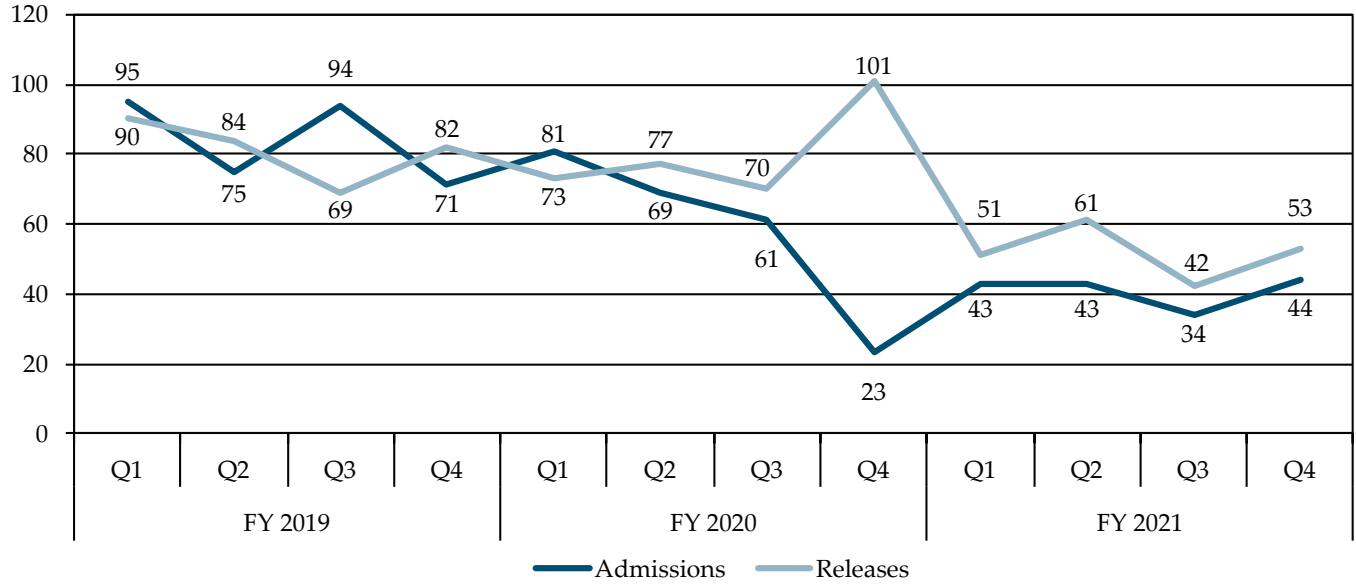
Probation ADP by Quarter, FY 2019-2021



- » Between Quarter 3 (January-March) and Quarter 4 (April-June) of FY 2020, probation ADP decreased 8.3%.
- » Probation ADP was 43.8% lower in Quarter 4 of FY 2021 than in the same quarter of FY 2019.

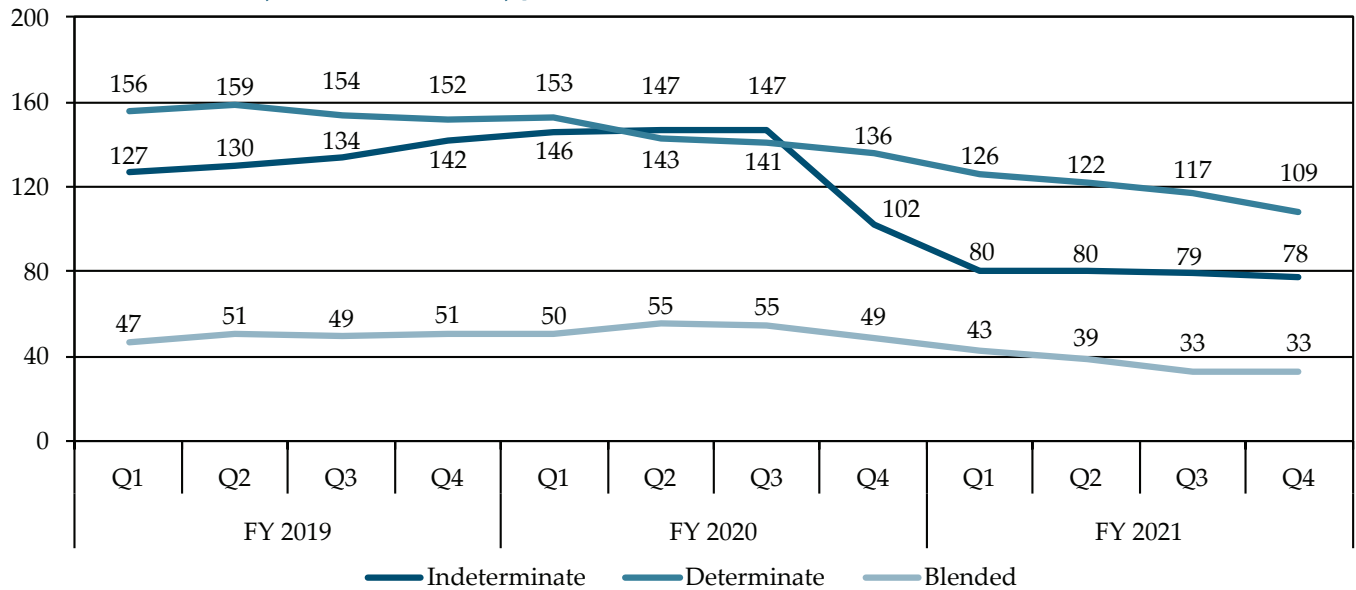


Direct Care Admissions and Releases by Quarter, FY 2019-2021



- » Between Quarter 3 (January-March) and Quarter 4 (April-June) of FY 2020, direct care admissions decreased 62.3%, and direct care releases increased 44.3%.
- » Direct care admissions were 38.0% lower in Quarter 4 of FY 2021 than in the same quarter of FY 2019, and direct care releases were 35.4% lower.

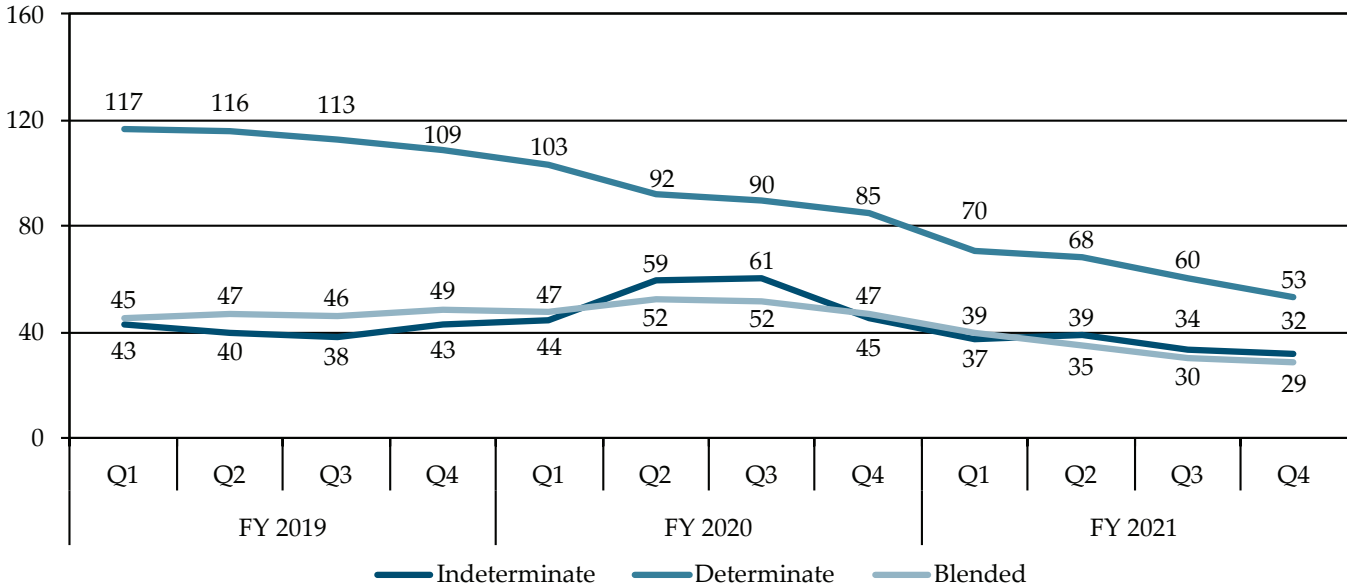
Direct Care ADP by Commitment Type and Quarter, FY 2019-2021



- » Between Quarter 3 (January-March) and Quarter 4 (April-June) of FY 2020, the ADP for indeterminate commitment decreased 30.7%, the ADP for determinate commitment decreased 3.5%, and the ADP for blended sentences decreased 11.0%.
- » The ADP for indeterminate commitments was 45.3% lower in Quarter 4 of FY 2021 than in the same quarter of FY 2019, the ADP for determinate commitments was 28.6% lower, and the ADP for blended sentences was 35.1% lower.
- » The overall direct care ADP was 36.4% lower in Quarter 4 of FY 2021 than in the same quarter of FY 2019.

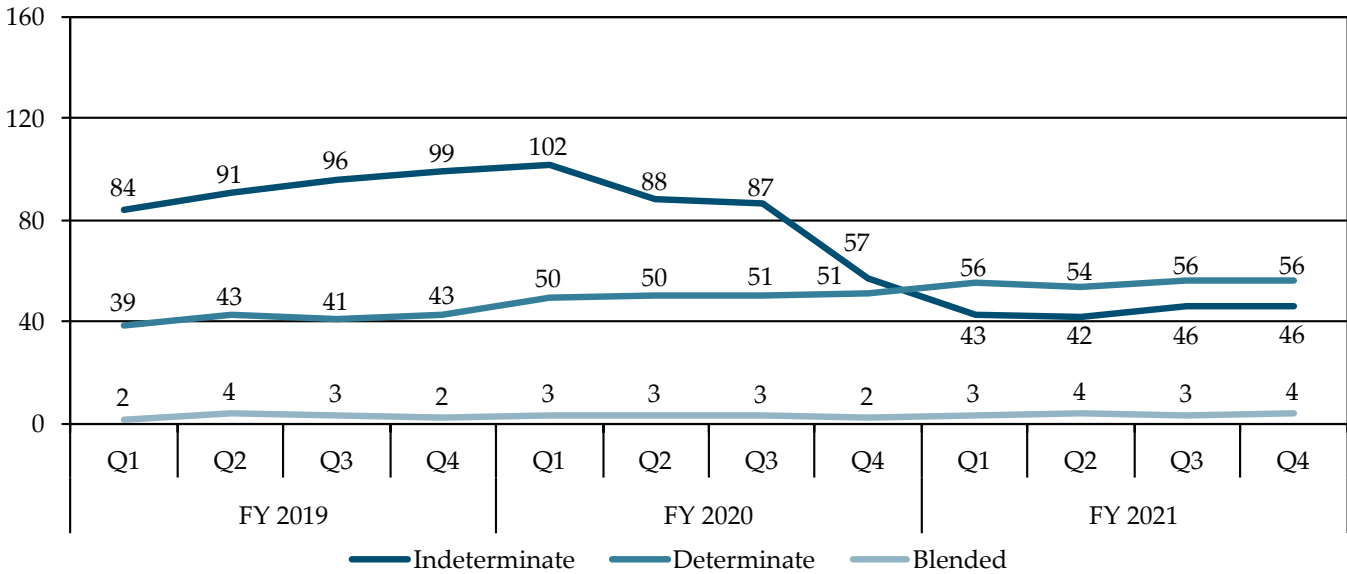


Bon Air JCC ADP by Commitment Type and Quarter, FY 2019-2021



- » Between Quarter 3 (January-March) and Quarter 4 (April-June) of FY 2020, the indeterminate commitment ADP decreased 25.9%, the determinate commitment ADP decreased 5.9%, and the blended sentence ADP decreased 9.7%.
- » At Bon Air JCC, the ADP for indeterminate commitments was 26.4% lower in Quarter 4 of FY 2021 than in the same quarter of FY 2019, the ADP for determinate commitments was 51.5% lower, and the ADP for blended sentences was 41.2% lower.

Non-JCC ADP by Commitment Type and Quarter, FY 2019-2021



- » Between Quarter 3 (January-March) and Quarter 4 (April-June) of FY 2020, the indeterminate commitment ADP decreased 34.1%, and the determinate commitment and blended sentence ADPs remained stable.
- » Among non-JCC placement options, the ADP for indeterminate commitments was 53.4% lower in Quarter 4 of FY 2021 than in the same quarter of FY 2019, and the ADP for determinate commitments was 29.3% higher.



After-Hours Video Intake Program

All CSUs must provide 24-hour intake services to ensure a timely response to all delinquent complaints and other matters. In FY 2003, DJJ established a unit to implement a centralized After-Hours Video Intake Program (Video Intake) to provide remote coverage during non-business hours. Video Intake uses a secure communication software to enable secure real-time video calls and document signatures.

Prior to Video Intake, CSUs 19 and 28 implemented video teleconferencing in 2000 to process intakes after normal business hours. Using video teleconferencing allowed CSU and law enforcement personnel to improve service response time by reducing travel at night to complete paperwork.

In FY 2002, DJJ selected CSU 9 as a pilot site for Video Intake. The pilot program raised significant challenges, including legal requirements and adherence to the *Code of Virginia*, buy-in of J&DR judges, and the need to establish MOAs between CSUs and J&DR courts. The pilot also required CSU 9 to invest in new computer systems and hire and train additional staff on the video intake process and equipment.

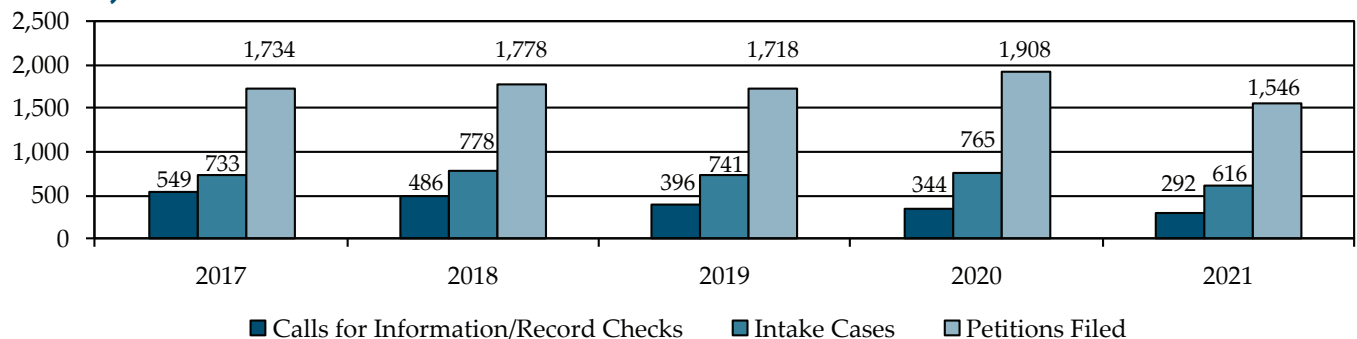
By FY 2009, 18 CSUs were using Video Intake. The program transitioned to a more secure video conferencing

software program in FY 2010, allowing staff to serve more sites across the Commonwealth. In FY 2021, 29 CSUs utilized Video Intake, covering 95% of the localities in the state. CSUs that do not participate conduct after-hours intakes locally.

In FY 2021, Video Intake consists of one program manager, one supervisor, two full-time video intake officers, and seven wage employees. Video Intake staff support the program by processing after-hours juvenile intake cases and filing petitions for juvenile intake complaints. They also respond to calls for information and record checks, such as intake or DAI questions and requests for offense history or background information. Between FY 2017 and FY 2021, Video Intake responded to 2,067 calls for information and record checks, processed 3,633 juvenile intake cases, and filed 8,684 petitions.

Video Intake saves mileage and time because on-call workers do not have to travel to the CSU to complete a request. In order to understand the impact of Video Intake, staff collect data on the mileage and travel time (from their location to the where the paperwork would have been completed) to account for the saved resources. Between FY 2017 and FY 2021, Video Intake saved staff 140,580 miles and 9,135 hours.

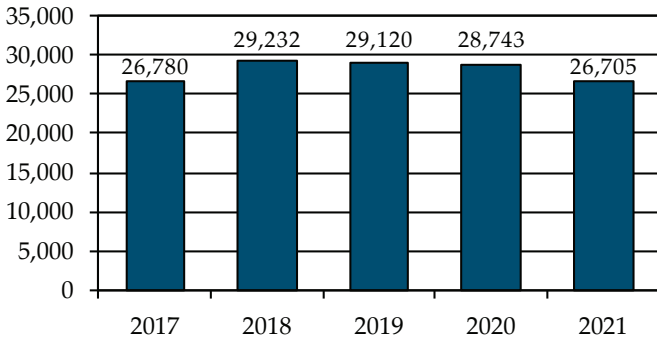
Calls for Information and Record Checks, Juvenile Intake Cases, and Petitioned Complaints Filed by Video Intake, FY 2017-2021



- » In FY 2021, Video Intake:
 - › Responded to 292 calls for information or record checks.
 - › Processed 616 juvenile intake cases.
 - › Filed 1,546 petitioned complaints.
- » Between FY 2017 and FY 2021, Video Intake:
 - › Responded to an average of 413 calls for information and record checks per year.
 - › Processed an average of 727 juvenile intake cases per year.
 - › Filed an average of 1,737 petitioned complaints per year.

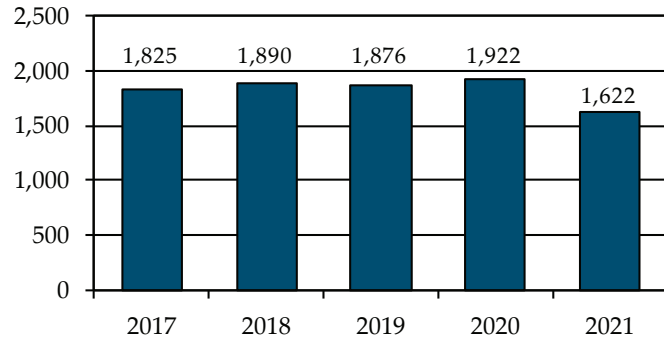


Miles Saved, FY 2017-2021*



- » Miles saved are calculated by the distance the on-call worker would have traveled to complete a request.
- » Since FY 2017, Video Intake saved an average of 28,116 miles per year.

Time Saved (in Hours), FY 2017-2021



- » Time saved is calculated by adding the estimated travel time and the average time it takes to process an intake case (1.8 hours).
- » Since FY 2017, Video Intake saved an average of 1,827 hours per year.

The average time to process an after-hours intake case is 1.8 hours.

Calls for Information and Record Checks, Juvenile Intake Cases, Petitioned Complaints Filed, Miles Saved, and Time Saved (in Hours) by Region, FY 2021*

Region	Calls for Information/Record Checks	Intake Cases	Petitions Filed	Miles Saved	Time Saved (in Hours)
Central	147	150	392	8,130	405
Eastern	76	226	539	7,159	545
Northern	19	71	167	4,113	229
Southern	28	111	274	4,921	293
Western	22	58	174	2,382	152
<i>Total</i>	292	616	1,546	26,705	1,622

* CSUs 7 (Eastern Region), 14 (Southern Region), and 17, 18, and 19 (Northern Region) do not participate in Video Intake. These non-participating CSUs may call Video Intake occasionally but are not included in the data.

* Data are included for CSU 12 (Southern Region), which only uses Video Intake for calls for information and record checks.



Calls for Information and Record Checks, Juvenile Intake Cases, Petitioned Complaints Filed, Miles Saved, and Time Saved (in Hours) by CSU, FY 2021*

CSU	Calls for Information/ Record Checks	Intake Cases	Petitions Filed	Miles Saved	Time Saved (in Hours)
1	15	28	85	948	67
2	6	86	211	2,759	219
2A	0	2	4	139	6
3	11	28	69	744	62
4	5	44	110	1,327	106
5	6	21	23	982	55
6	5	13	46	704	39
8	33	17	37	260	30
9	104	39	138	2,520	112
10	3	17	37	1,306	54
11	1	9	20	560	26
12	5	0	0	0	0
13	14	72	171	2,351	174
15	25	40	108	2,083	110
16	10	34	65	1,579	81
20L	4	11	21	360	54
20W	1	6	19	144	13
21	4	7	25	196	18
22	2	14	34	389	32
23	2	5	14	102	12
23A	0	4	10	63	9
24	4	24	50	1,082	63
25	4	13	31	866	39
26	2	24	60	2,152	81
27	3	11	39	808	35
28	6	6	10	133	13
29	4	4	7	248	13
30	1	7	35	443	21
31	12	30	67	1,457	81
<i>Total</i>	292	616	1,546	26,705	1,622

* CSUs 7, 14, 17, 18, and 19 do not participate in Video Intake. These non-participating CSUs may call Video Intake occasionally but are not included in the data.

* Data are included for CSU 12 (Southern Region), which only uses Video Intake for calls for information and record checks.



Social Justice Survey Results

Purpose

During the summer of 2020, the country experienced social unrest, demonstrated through massive protests. These protests were spurred by a number of incidents of racial injustice involving police and Black citizens. Consequently, the Equity Workgroup developed a staff survey. The purpose of the survey was to give staff a safe way to provide feedback about recent race and social justice issues, including the potential impact on their well-being and work, along with their ideas on how to move forward. A total of 522 staff completed a survey, and responses varied widely.

The survey results also informed DJJ’s Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion ONE Virginia Plan draft, a component of a statewide initiative led by the Office of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion. The purpose of the ONE Virginia Plan is to increase organizational effectiveness by increasing diversity, fostering an inclusive organizational culture, generating knowledge about diversity-led innovation, establishing a shared accountability for visible equity, and fostering genuine community engagement.

Summary & Takeaways

- » 51.3% of the respondents felt the recent social justice issues had affected their work. Of those who felt the recent social justice issues had affected their work, 54.5% felt that the agency provided a safe place to voice concerns or share opinions.
- » 71.3% of respondents felt comfortable discussing race with colleagues, and 80.6% of respondents thought race should be discussed in the workplace at least

sometimes. The majority of respondents thought DJJ should provide resources to help discuss race in the workplace (66.7%) and that someone should be responsible to lead discussions (59.6%).

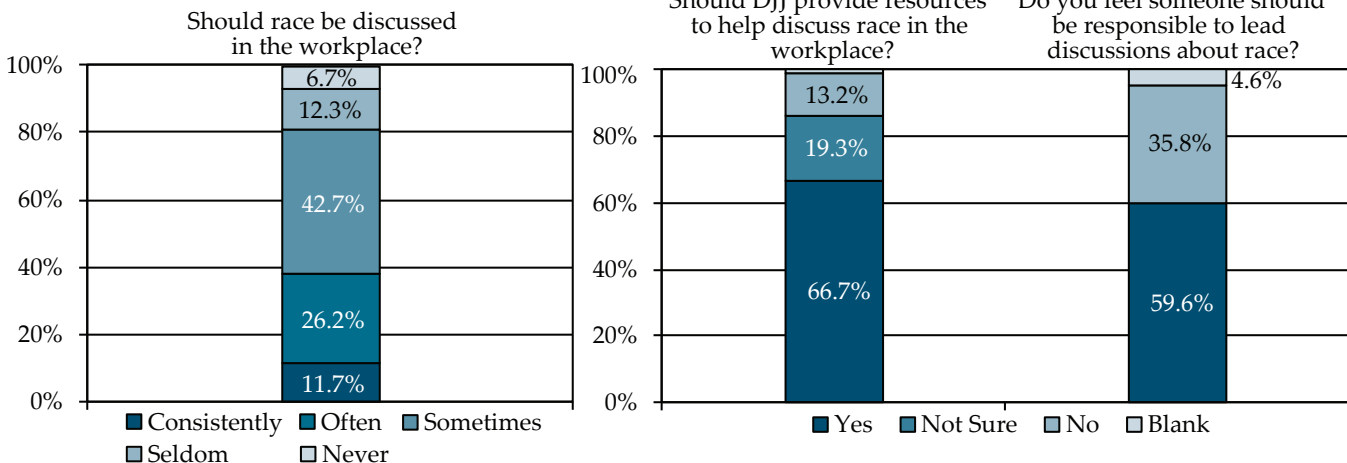
- » Responses about how these conversations should be structured varied widely, from diversity workshops and cultural competency classes to listening sessions and addressing any issues one-on-one when the need arises.
- » When asked how the agency could better support staff, several respondents mentioned that they would like to be able to voice their concerns, have these conversations in a space free from retaliation, and be provided with training materials and resources.

Recommendations

Based on the survey results, the Equity Workgroup presented the following recommendations to DJJ’s Executive Team:

- » Transparency and Communication – Agency leadership should communicate they have heard respondents’ voices and should be transparent about next steps.
- » Multi-Pronged Approach – Respondents did not identify one specific training or discussion. Rather, agency leadership should use a multi-pronged approach by looking at procedures; creating trainings; and holding events, such as listening sessions.
- » Sustainability – Agency leadership should consider sustainability of training sessions and workshops by making the training available to new staff and offering refresher courses after the initial training.
- » Inform Initiatives – Results from the survey should inform current and future initiatives.

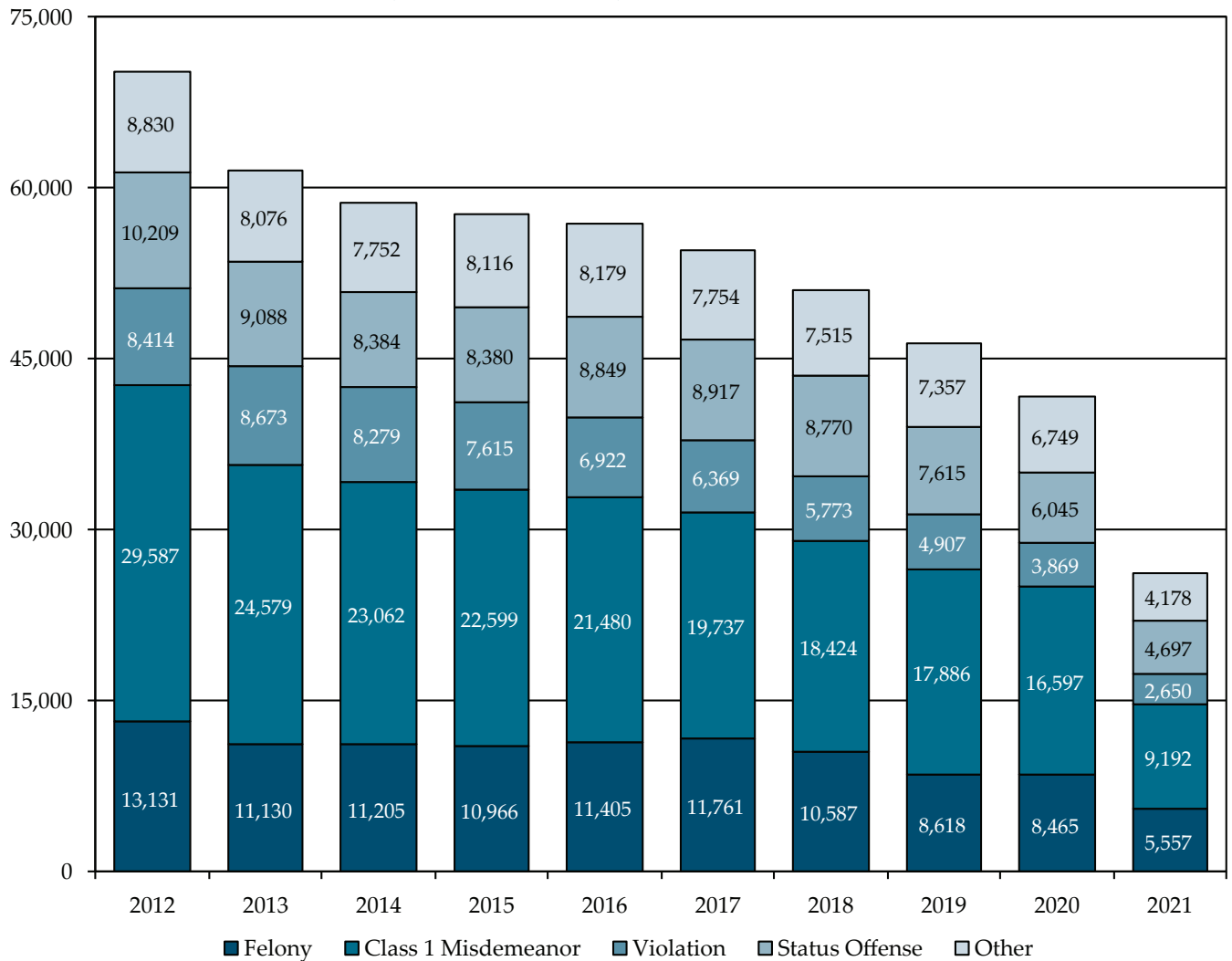
Select Survey Results, FY 2021



4 Trends and Forecast

10-Year Trends

Juvenile Intake Complaints by Offense Severity, FY 2012-2021*

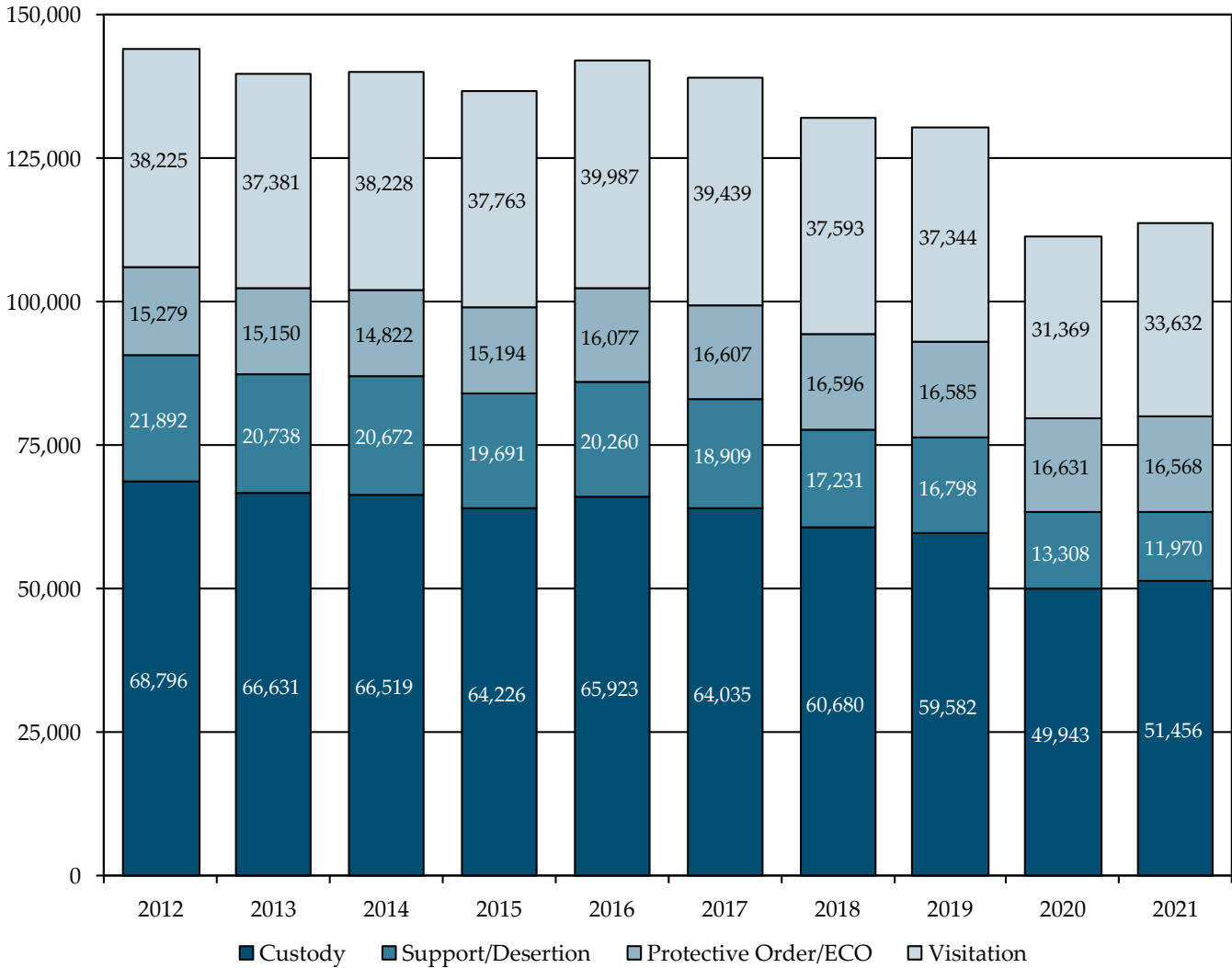


* Violations consist of probation, parole, and court order violations.

- » There were 26,274 juvenile intake complaints in FY 2021, a decrease of 62.6% from FY 2012.
- » There were 5,557 felony juvenile intake complaints in FY 2021, a decrease of 57.7% from FY 2012.
- » There were 9,192 Class 1 misdemeanor juvenile intake complaints in FY 2021, a decrease of 68.9% from FY 2012.



DR/CW Complaints, FY 2012-2021

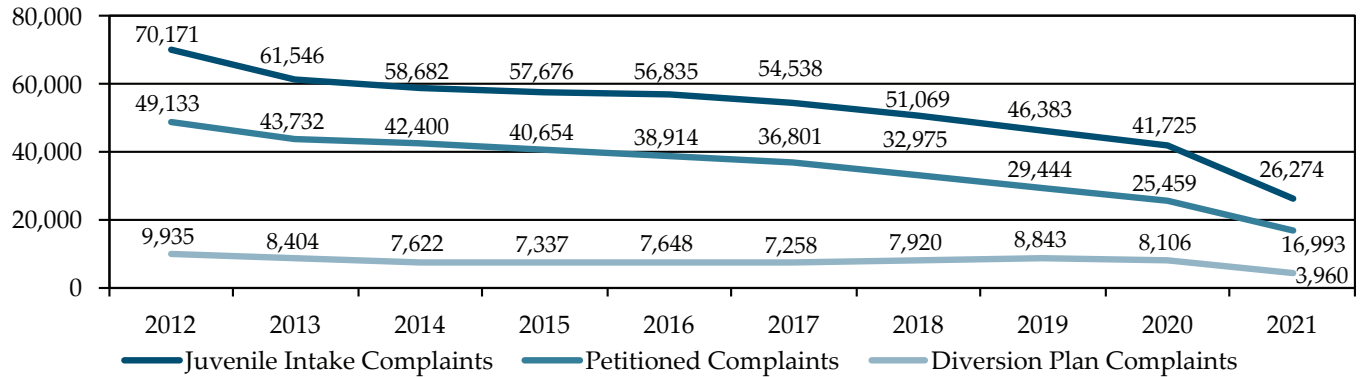


- » There were 51,456 custody complaints in FY 2021, a decrease of 25.2% from FY 2012.
- » There were 11,970 support/desertion complaints in FY 2021, a decrease of 45.3% from FY 2012.
- » There were 16,568 protective order/ECO complaints in FY 2021, an increase of 8.4% from FY 2012.
- » There were 33,632 visitation complaints in FY 2021, a decrease of 12.0% from FY 2012.

There were 113,626
DR/CW complaints in
FY 2021, a decrease of
21.2% from FY 2012.



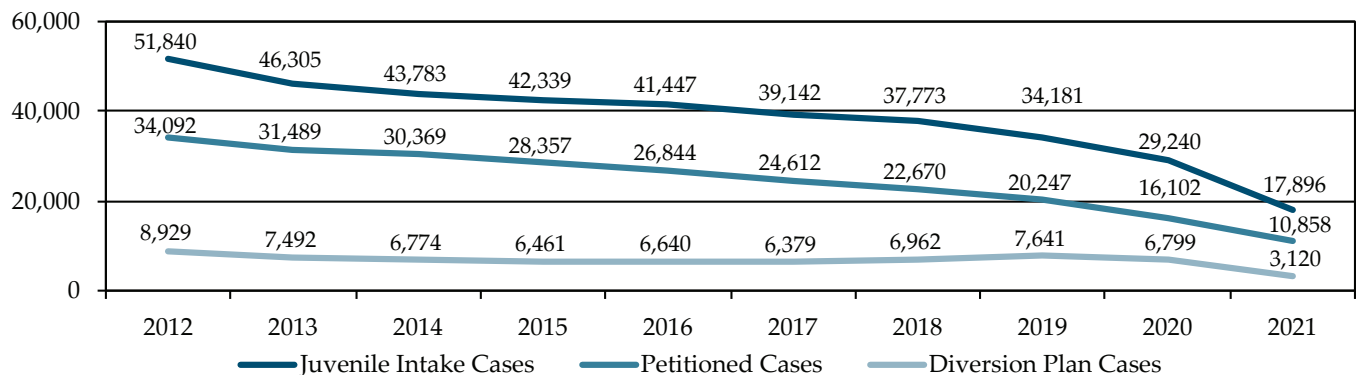
Juvenile Intake, Petitioned, and Diversion Plan Complaints, FY 2012-2021*



* Juvenile intake complaints include all initial intake decisions; therefore, the sum of diversion plan complaints and petitioned complaints does not equal the total juvenile intake complaints.

- » There were 26,274 juvenile intake complaints in FY 2021, a decrease of 62.6% from FY 2012.
- » There were 16,993 petitioned juvenile intake complaints in FY 2021, a decrease of 65.4% from FY 2012.
- » There were 3,960 juvenile intake complaints with a diversion plan in FY 2021, a decrease of 60.1% from FY 2012.

Juvenile Intake, Petitioned, and Diversion Plan Cases, FY 2012-2021*



* Juvenile intake cases include all initial intake decisions; therefore, the sum of diversion plan cases and petitioned cases does not equal the total juvenile intake cases.

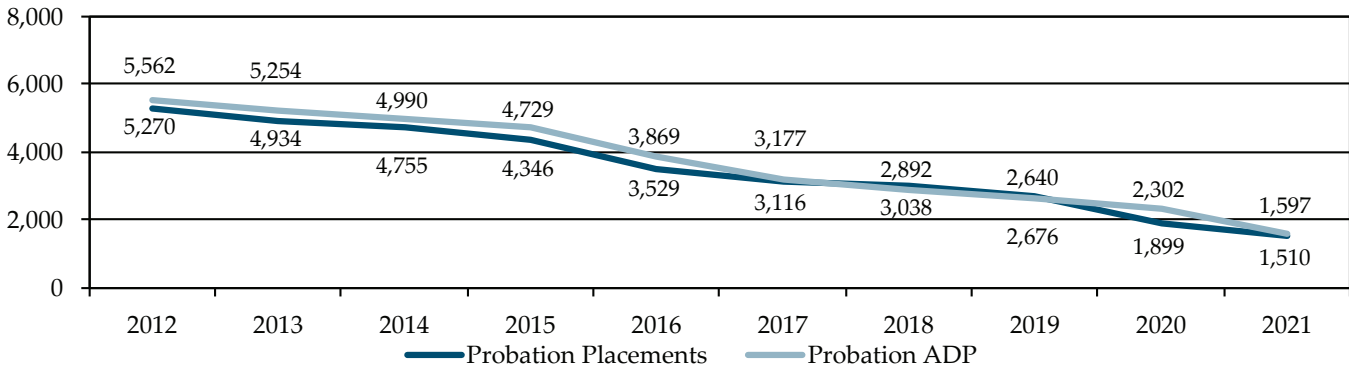
* In order to be categorized as a case with a diversion plan, at least one complaint associated with the case must have a diversion plan, and no complaints can be petitioned.

* In order to be categorized as a petitioned intake case, at least one intake complaint associated with the case must be petitioned.

- » There were 17,896 juvenile intake cases in FY 2021, a decrease of 65.5% from FY 2012.
- » There were 10,858 juvenile intake cases with at least one petitioned intake complaint in FY 2021, a decrease of 68.2% from FY 2012.
- » There were 3,120 juvenile intake cases with a diversion plan in FY 2021, a decrease of 65.1% from FY 2012.



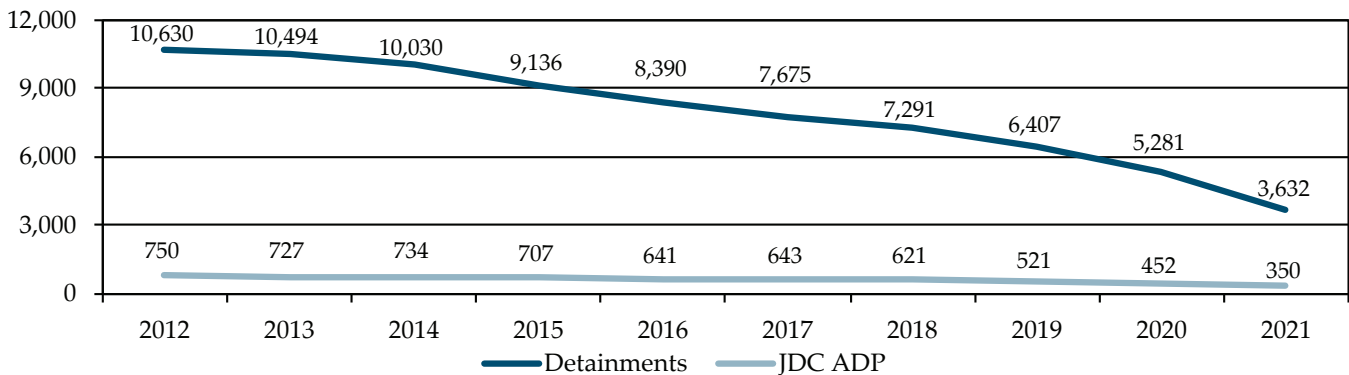
Probation Placements and Probation ADP, FY 2012-2021*



* Probation placements data labels are below, and probation ADP data labels are above.

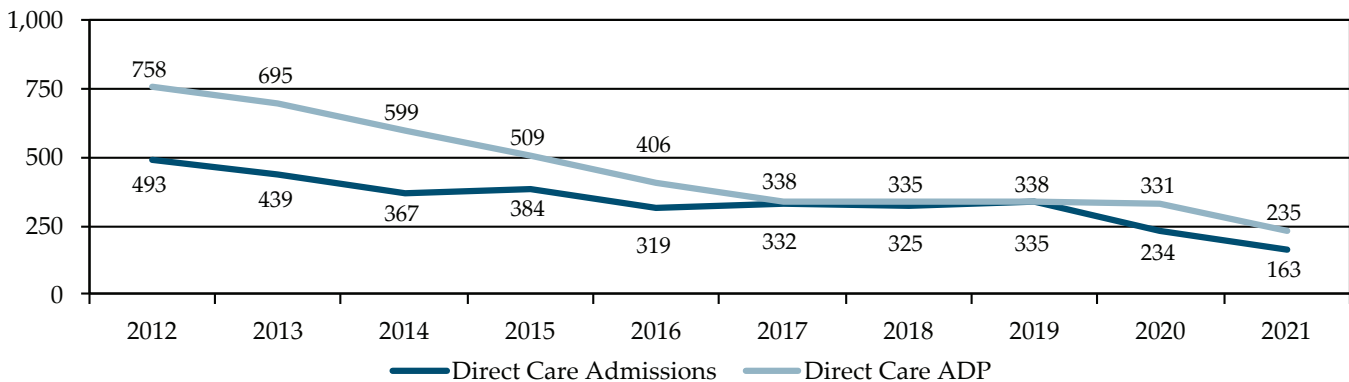
- » There were 1,510 probation placements in FY 2021, a decrease of 71.3% from FY 2012.
- » The probation ADP was 1,597 youth in FY 2021, a decrease of 71.3% from FY 2012.

Detainments and JDC ADP, FY 2012-2021



- » There were 3,632 detainments in FY 2021, a decrease of 65.8% from FY 2012.
- » The JDC ADP was 350 youth in FY 2021, a decrease of 53.3% from FY 2012.

Direct Care Admissions and Direct Care ADP, FY 2012-2021*

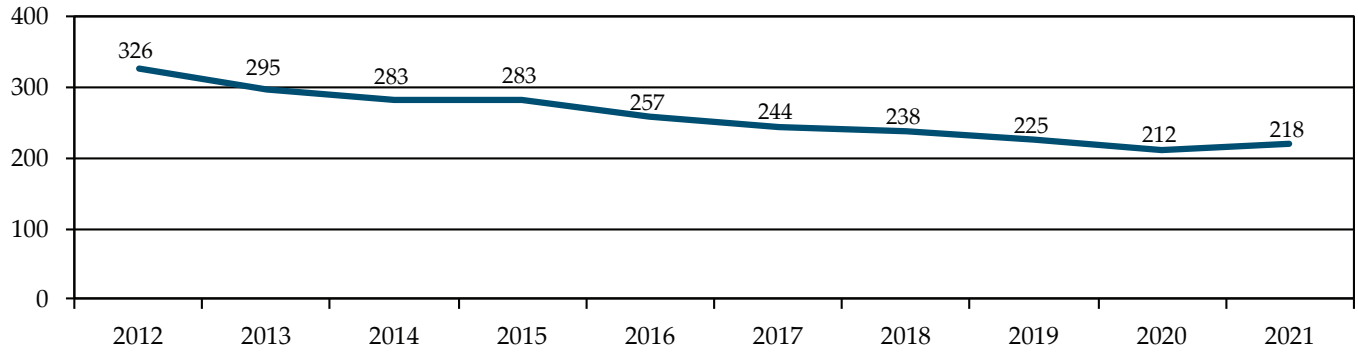


* Direct care admissions data labels are below, and direct care ADP data labels are above.

- » There were 163 direct care admissions in FY 2021, a decrease of 66.9% from FY 2012.
- » The direct care ADP was 235 youth in FY 2021, a decrease of 69.0% from FY 2012.

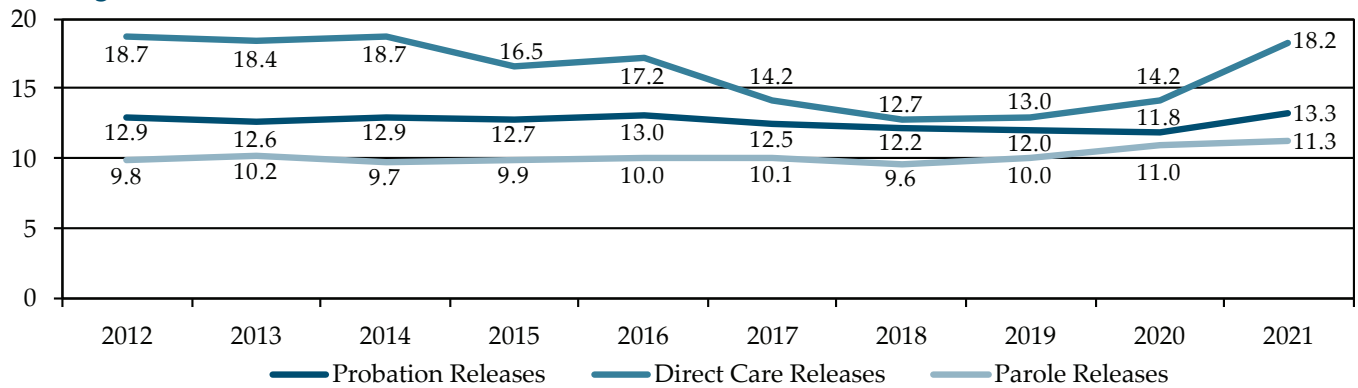


Parole ADP, FY 2012-2021



» The parole ADP was 218 youth in FY 2021, a decrease of 33.0% from FY 2012.

Average LOS for Probation, Direct Care, and Parole Releases (Months), FY 2012-2021



- » The average LOS for probation releases was 13.3 months in FY 2021.
- » The average LOS for direct care releases was 18.2 months in FY 2021.
- » The average LOS for parole releases was 11.3 months in FY 2021.



Forecast

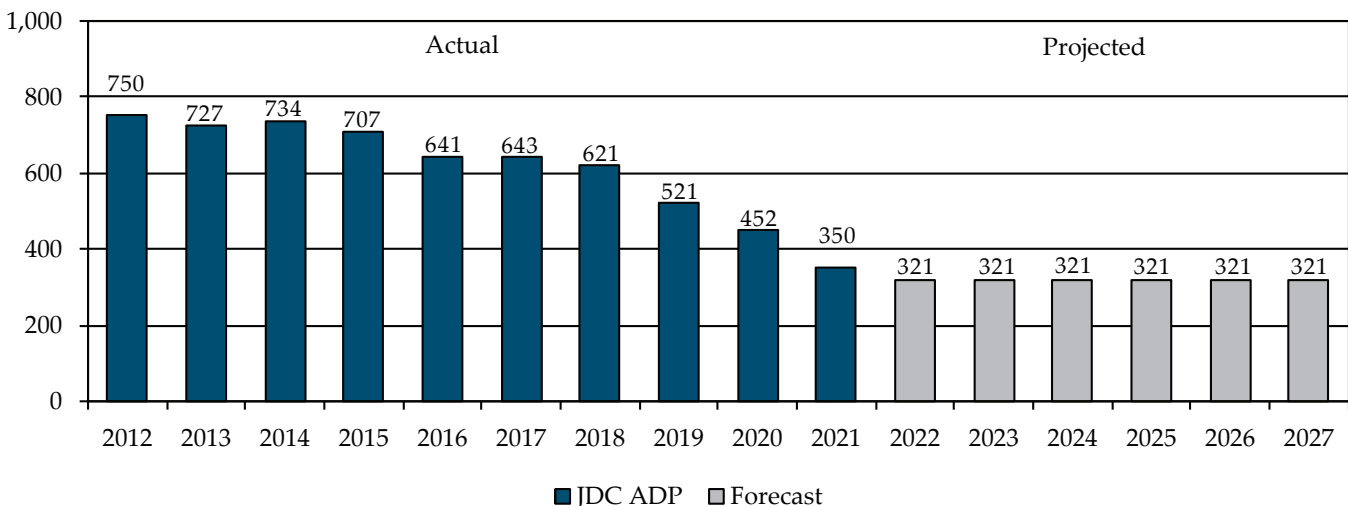
Forecasts of persons confined in state and local correctional facilities are essential for criminal justice budgeting and planning in Virginia. The forecasts are used to estimate operating expenses and future capital needs and to assess the impact of current and proposed criminal justice policies. In order to fulfill the requirements of Item 391 of Chapter 552 of the 2021 Appropriation Act, Special Session I, 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. Summaries of the

juvenile population forecasts are presented in this section.

As a result of COVID-19 and response policies implemented specifically to reduce the spread of the virus, Virginia experienced dramatic reductions in the confined offender populations beginning in March 2020, and it remained unclear at the time of developing the forecasts when, and to what extent, the populations would return to pre-pandemic levels or trends. Therefore, the SPSHS opted to abbreviate the forecasting process in 2020 and 2021. There are significant challenges in forecasting populations during a period of unprecedented change, such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

For the full forecast report by the SPSHS, view the “Report on the Offender Population Forecasts (FY 2022 to FY 2027)” on Virginia’s Legislative Information System’s website (lis.virginia.gov).

JDC ADP and Forecast, FY 2012-2027*

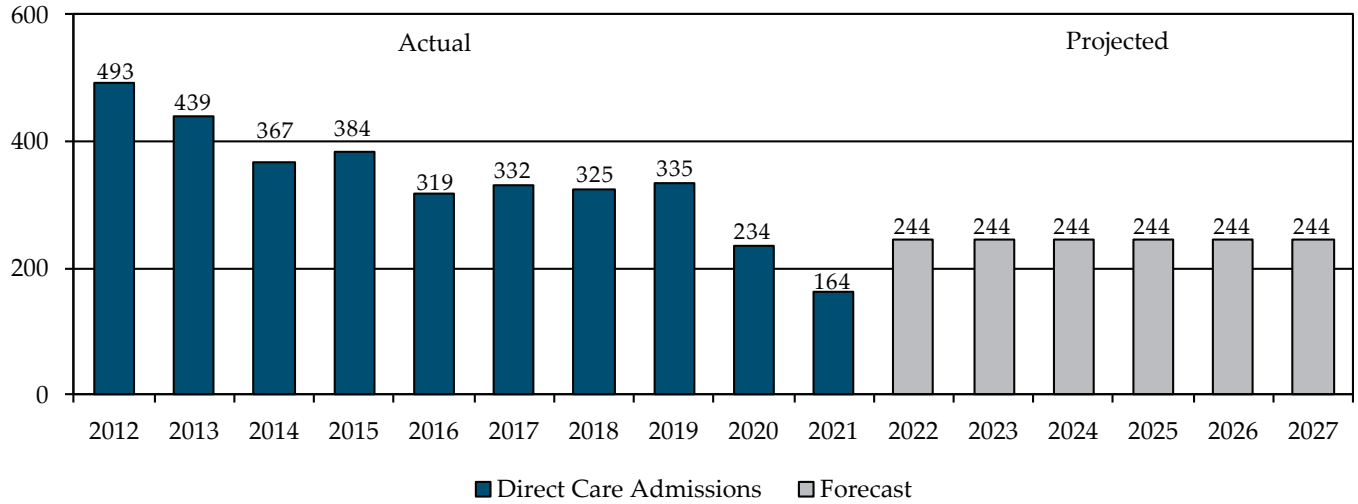


* Data may not match the values presented in other sections of the DRG because of different data download dates.

- » Given the uncertainty surrounding future admissions and LOS for the JDC population, a flat forecast was selected based on the forecast set in 2019.
- » The average JDC ADP is projected to remain at 321 from FY 2022 through FY 2027.



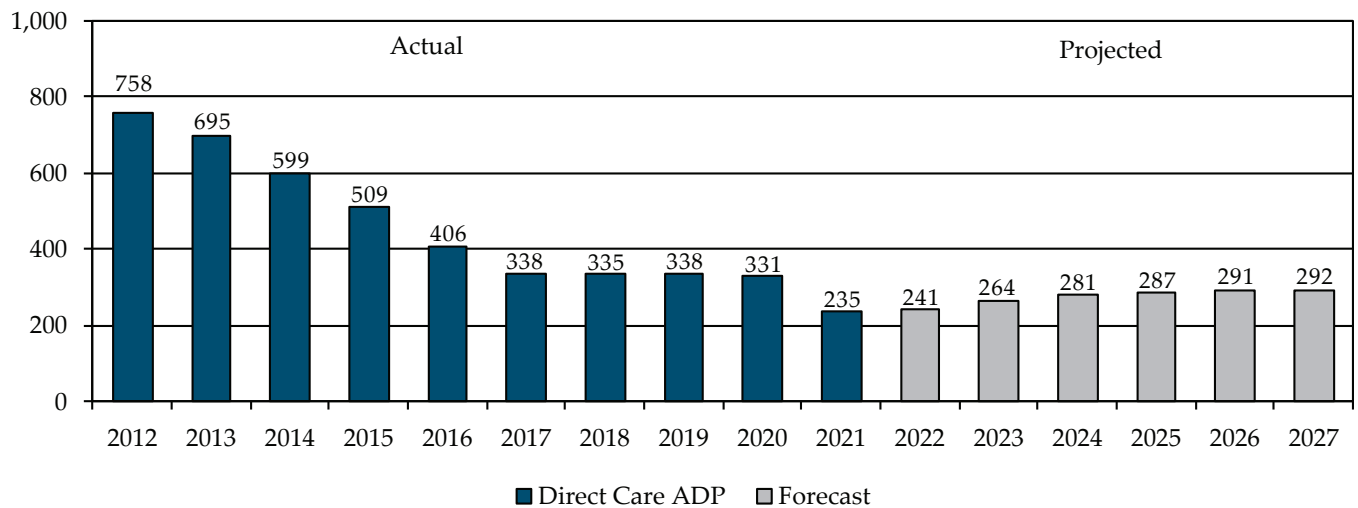
Direct Care Admissions and Forecast, FY 2012-2027*



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

- » A flat forecast was selected by averaging the direct care admissions in FYs 2019, 2020, and 2021.
- » Direct care admissions are projected to remain at 244 from FY 2022 through FY 2027.

Direct Care ADP and Forecast, FY 2012-2027



- » With a shift towards determinate commitments and slightly longer LOSs, the direct care population forecast projects modest growth after FY 2021.
- » The direct care ADP is projected to increase to 241 in FY 2022.
- » The direct care ADP is projected to increase to 292 by FY 2027.





5 Recidivism

Methodology

Recidivism, or reoffending, is an important concept for juvenile and adult criminal justice systems because it provides a measure of outcome success. Use of standardized measures 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 youth 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 youth served from FY 2016 through FY 2020 are presented for the following groups:

- » Intake cases with diversion plans,
- » Intake cases with first-time diversion plans (a subgroup of intake cases with diversion plans),
- » Successful diversion plans,
- » Probation placements,
- » Probation releases,
- » Direct care releases,
- » Parole placements (a subgroup of direct care releases with a parole start date within 30 days of release from direct care),
- » Parole releases,
- » Youth placed in VJCCCA programs,
- » Youth released from VJCCCA programs, and

» Releases from post-D detention with programs.

Due to DJJ's increased focus on diverting youth from court-involvement, the rearrest rates for diversion plans have been expanded with improvements to the methodology. Previous reports presented rearrest rates for successful diversions over multiple years and rearrest rates for intake cases with first-time diversion plans for one year. In this report, all intake cases with diversion plans were added as a new group, and intake cases with first-time diversion plans were expanded to multiple years. The methodology for successful diversions was also improved. (See page 80 for more details.)

Each year, the reoffense data are updated for all of the groups reported. 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 2020 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 youth are maintained in DJJ's electronic data management system, which contains information on juvenile intakes, detentions, 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, deaths and out-of-state reoffenses during the follow-up period are not accounted for in this analysis.

Over time, DJJ removes identifying information from cases due to expungements and record retention practices. Youth with missing names or birth dates the first year they are in a recidivism group are excluded from the analysis because missing information prevents the matching of cases with different data systems. Newly added or modified recidivism groups have more cases with missing information in earlier years due to the time delay. Due to the additions and modifications to the diversion groups, many cases in earlier years would need to be excluded due to missing identifying information



(e.g., 46.1% of successful diversions in FY 2016 are missing names or birth dates). Therefore, FY 2018 is the earliest year with sufficient identifiable cases to present rearrest rates for the three diversion groups (less than 9% of cases were excluded in FY 2018). Less than 3% of any other recidivism group were excluded due to missing data. Total counts in this section may not match values in other sections of the DRG due to these exclusions.

The measurement date determines the beginning of the follow-up period for each youth. For all groups, the measurement date itself is not included in the follow-up period. The length of time to rearrest indicates the difference between the measurement date and the first new petitioned juvenile intake or adult arrest. The length of time to reconviction indicates the difference between the measurement date and the first new petitioned juvenile intake or adult arrest that resulted in a delinquent or guilty finding. However, if a youth 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. Youth transferred directly to a VADOC facility are excluded from direct care releases and parole placements. Youth transferred directly to jail cannot be identified and therefore are included in the direct care releases and parole placements.

Measurement Dates*

Reported Groups	Measurement Date
Intake Cases with Diversion Plans	Intake
Intake Cases with First-Time Diversion Plans	Intake
Successful Diversion Plans	Estimated Completion
Probation Placements	Probation Start
Probation Releases	Probation End
Direct Care Releases	Direct Care Release
Parole Placements	Direct Care Release
Parole Releases	Parole End
Youth Placed in VJCCCA	First Program Placement
Youth Released from VJCCCA	Last Program Release
Post-D Detention Releases	JDC Release

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

* Diversion plans 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.

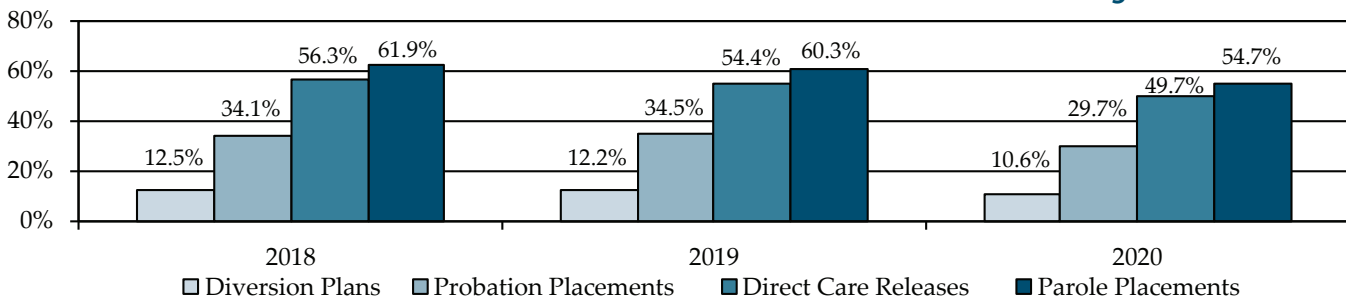
* The measurement date of estimated completion for successful diversion plans is either 90 days (for truancy-only diversions) or 120 days (for all other diversion plans) after the intake date.

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

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

12-Month Recidivism Rate Overview

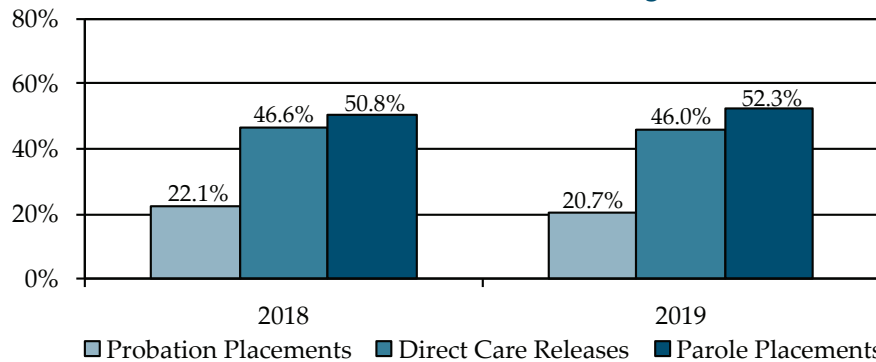
12-Month Rearrest Rates for Intake Cases with Diversion Plans, Probation Placements, Direct Care Releases, and Parole Placements in FY 2018-2020, Tracked through FY 2021



» 12-month rearrest rates decreased for all reported groups since FY 2018 (with the exception of probation placements in FY 2019).



12-Month Recidivism Rates for Probation Placements, Direct Care Releases, and Parole Placements in FY 2018-2019, Tracked through FY 2021



» 12-month recidivism rates for probation placements were lower than direct care releases and parole placements.

12-Month Recidivism Rates for Intake Cases with Diversion Plans, Probation Placements and Releases, Direct Care Releases, and Parole Placements and Releases in FY 2018-2020, Tracked through FY 2021

	2018	2019	2020
Diversion Plans			
Rearrest	12.5%	12.2%	10.6%
<i>Total</i>	6,151	7,002	6,309
Probation Placements			
Rearrest	34.1%	34.5%	29.7%
Reconviction	22.1%	20.7%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	3,000	2,637	1,877
Probation Releases			
Rearrest	32.7%	31.7%	26.6%
Reconviction	24.7%	22.4%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	3,110	2,974	2,481
Direct Care Releases			
Rearrest	56.3%	54.4%	49.7%
Reconviction	46.6%	46.0%	N/A
Reincarceration	23.1%	17.8%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	320	309	308
Parole Placements			
Rearrest	61.9%	60.3%	54.7%
Reconviction	50.8%	52.3%	N/A
Reincarceration	26.2%	21.8%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	252	239	256
Parole Releases			
Rearrest	55.5%	57.6%	52.3%
Reconviction	48.2%	50.7%	N/A
Reincarceration	21.9%	18.6%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	301	290	239



Diversion Plans

Rearrest Rates for Intake Cases with Diversion Plans, Intake Cases with First-Time Diversion Plans, and Successful Diversion Plans in FY 2018-2020, Tracked through FY 2021*

Time to Reoffense	Diversion Plans			First-Time Diversion Plans			Successful Diversion Plans		
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
3 months	3.1%	3.5%	3.6%	2.6%	2.8%	2.9%	3.6%	3.9%	3.3%
6 months	6.4%	7.0%	6.6%	5.6%	5.5%	5.3%	6.9%	6.7%	5.7%
12 months	12.5%	12.2%	10.6%	11.1%	10.3%	8.8%	12.2%	12.4%	8.8%
24 months	20.8%	18.6%	N/A	19.1%	16.2%	N/A	19.9%	18.7%	N/A
36 months	25.9%	N/A	N/A	24.3%	N/A	N/A	25.5%	N/A	N/A
Total	6,151	7,002	6,309	5,521	6,091	5,298	5,200	6,057	7,288

* Counts are based on intake cases, so a youth with multiple qualifying intake cases is counted multiple times. Intake cases are excluded if a complaint within the same intake case was petitioned, including an unsuccessful diversion with a petition filed. (See page 16 for more details.)

* FYs for successful diversion plans are determined by the estimated completion date. In previous reports, FYs were determined by the intake date, resulting in incomplete follow-up timeframes for some youth. Additionally, a successful diversion plan was included in previous reports if a complaint within the same intake case was petitioned. Therefore, counts and rates are not comparable to previous reports.

» Rearrest rates for diversion plans were lower than rearrest rates for probation placements and releases for each follow-up time period in each FY.

Probation

Rearrest Rates for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2016-2020, Tracked through FY 2021

Time to Reoffense	Probation Placements					Probation Releases				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
3 months	13.7%	14.4%	12.9%	13.8%	13.5%	11.7%	12.1%	11.2%	10.8%	10.0%
6 months	23.4%	24.2%	23.1%	22.4%	20.7%	21.0%	20.5%	20.2%	19.0%	17.0%
12 months	36.1%	37.8%	34.1%	34.5%	29.7%	33.9%	34.5%	32.7%	31.7%	26.6%
24 months	52.5%	51.6%	49.0%	47.4%	N/A	50.0%	51.1%	47.2%	44.5%	N/A
36 months	61.9%	60.1%	56.2%	N/A	N/A	58.6%	59.0%	55.2%	N/A	N/A
Total	3,532	3,057	3,000	2,637	1,877	4,323	3,579	3,110	2,974	2,481

» Rearrest rates for probation placements and releases were lower than rearrest rates for direct care releases, parole placements, and parole releases for each follow-up time period in each FY.

Reconviction Rates for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2016-2019, Tracked through FY 2021

Time to Reoffense	Probation Placements				Probation Releases			
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2017	2018	2019
3 months	7.8%	8.5%	8.0%	7.3%	7.9%	8.6%	7.6%	7.4%
6 months	14.2%	15.3%	14.6%	12.8%	15.2%	15.2%	14.4%	13.0%
12 months	23.9%	24.8%	22.1%	20.7%	25.9%	26.2%	24.7%	22.4%
24 months	39.1%	38.8%	34.4%	N/A	40.2%	41.3%	37.8%	N/A
36 months	49.5%	47.5%	N/A	N/A	49.4%	50.0%	N/A	N/A
Total	3,532	3,057	3,000	2,637	4,323	3,579	3,110	2,974

» Reconviction rates for probation placements and releases were lower than reconviction rates for direct care releases, parole placements, and parole releases for each follow-up time period in each FY.



12-Month Rearrest and Reconviction Rates by CSU for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2019-2020, Tracked through FY 2021*

CSU	Probation Placements				Probation Releases			
	2020		2019		2020		2019	
	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction
1	62	19.4%	83	19.3%	80	25.0%	95	27.4%
2	89	28.1%	139	17.3%	103	24.3%	132	24.2%
2A	14	14.3%	26	15.4%	23	13.0%	27	18.5%
3	36	58.3%	26	26.9%	28	35.7%	57	17.5%
4	71	49.3%	112	29.5%	100	33.0%	84	32.1%
5	29	34.5%	60	31.7%	37	27.0%	41	43.9%
6	17	17.6%	30	36.7%	28	32.1%	39	12.8%
7	85	35.3%	99	15.2%	81	30.9%	99	19.2%
8	38	47.4%	47	29.8%	52	40.4%	54	29.6%
9	32	25.0%	24	25.0%	22	18.2%	38	31.6%
10	34	20.6%	43	20.9%	45	26.7%	40	30.0%
11	19	26.3%	28	32.1%	33	30.3%	59	30.5%
12	45	51.1%	60	30.0%	52	36.5%	58	29.3%
13	94	35.1%	139	34.5%	162	38.9%	159	30.2%
14	89	28.1%	110	21.8%	110	35.5%	128	29.7%
15	55	20.0%	77	16.9%	78	28.2%	92	23.9%
16	83	22.9%	121	15.7%	112	20.5%	153	17.0%
17	52	19.2%	110	13.6%	100	12.0%	108	13.9%
18	36	19.4%	60	13.3%	42	23.8%	84	23.8%
19	153	41.2%	253	22.5%	218	26.1%	260	18.8%
20L	43	34.9%	87	18.4%	72	18.1%	121	18.2%
20W	27	22.2%	20	15.0%	23	21.7%	47	10.6%
21	46	17.4%	66	15.2%	54	16.7%	63	15.9%
22	60	36.7%	69	11.6%	70	30.0%	90	17.8%
23	12	16.7%	35	5.7%	26	11.5%	40	17.5%
23A	14	42.9%	26	38.5%	22	27.3%	31	38.7%
24	77	32.5%	106	17.0%	102	29.4%	125	23.2%
25	51	21.6%	68	20.6%	64	25.0%	75	22.7%
26	83	26.5%	73	46.6%	78	30.8%	79	29.1%
27	61	14.8%	84	17.9%	80	22.5%	115	26.1%
28	46	15.2%	36	16.7%	48	16.7%	56	8.9%
29	26	15.4%	36	13.9%	30	23.3%	69	13.0%
30	47	14.9%	67	9.0%	73	13.7%	48	10.4%
31	151	31.1%	217	13.4%	233	27.0%	208	19.7%
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,877</i>	<i>29.7%</i>	<i>2,637</i>	<i>20.7%</i>	<i>2,481</i>	<i>26.6%</i>	<i>2,974</i>	<i>22.4%</i>

* The CSU for probation placements is identified by the J&DR district court that originally placed the youth 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 youth; therefore, rates can be strongly influenced by the reoffense of only a few youth.

See pages 87-88 for
recidivism rates for probation
placements and releases by
risk level.



Direct Care

Rearrest and Reconviction Rates for Direct Care Releases in FY 2016-2020, Tracked through FY 2021

Time to Reoffense	Rearrest					Reconviction			
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019
3 months	15.5%	17.3%	22.5%	15.2%	14.0%	10.3%	12.5%	16.6%	13.3%
6 months	29.2%	35.9%	38.1%	35.0%	30.2%	20.7%	27.1%	28.8%	27.8%
12 months	49.9%	55.0%	56.3%	54.4%	49.7%	40.1%	45.3%	46.6%	46.0%
24 months	71.6%	75.4%	71.3%	72.2%	N/A	66.9%	68.7%	62.8%	N/A
36 months	78.6%	82.7%	78.8%	N/A	N/A	74.7%	77.5%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	387	329	320	309	308	387	329	320	309

- » 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 83 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 84 for reconviction rates for parole placements.)
- » 12-month rearrest rates for direct care releases fluctuated between 49.7% and 56.3% since FY 2016.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for direct care releases fluctuated between 40.1% and 46.6% since FY 2016.

Reincarceration Rates for Direct Care Releases in FY 2016-2019, Tracked through FY 2021

Time to Reoffense	Direct Care Releases			
	2016	2017	2018	2019
3 months	1.0%	2.7%	3.1%	3.6%
6 months	3.6%	8.2%	9.4%	8.7%
12 months	15.5%	21.6%	23.1%	17.8%
24 months	36.2%	41.3%	39.7%	N/A
36 months	47.0%	52.9%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	387	329	320	309

- » 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- and 6-month follow-up time periods in FY 2017). (See page 84 for reincarceration rates for parole placements.)
- » Of the 55 direct care releases in FY 2019 reincarcerated for a new offense within 12 months of releases, 50.9% were reincarcerated in a local jail, 32.7% in direct care, 9.1% in a VADOC facility, and 7.3% in a JDC.

See pages 87-88 for recidivism rates for direct care releases by risk level.



12-Month Recidivism Rates for Direct Care Releases by Treatment Need in FY 2018-2020, Tracked through FY 2021*

Treatment Need	Total Youth			Rearrest			Reconviction		Reincarceration	
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2018	2019
Aggression Management	292	295	301	57.2%	54.2%	49.2%	47.3%	45.8%	23.3%	18.0%
Sex Offender	46	24	31	32.6%	33.3%	25.8%	30.4%	29.2%	13.0%	4.2%
Substance Abuse	253	264	259	56.9%	55.3%	52.1%	47.8%	46.6%	25.3%	17.8%

* Treatment needs are subgroups of direct care releases and include youth with any level of treatment needs. One youth may have multiple treatment needs.

* An assigned treatment need does not indicate treatment completion.

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

- » 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 2016-2020, Tracked through FY 2021

Time to Reoffense	Parole Placements					Parole Releases				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
3 months	17.0%	19.0%	27.4%	17.6%	15.6%	25.7%	22.9%	23.9%	30.7%	19.7%
6 months	32.5%	39.8%	44.8%	40.2%	33.2%	38.8%	35.0%	36.9%	48.3%	35.6%
12 months	54.8%	59.5%	61.9%	60.3%	54.7%	56.6%	53.5%	55.5%	57.6%	52.3%
24 months	76.7%	79.2%	77.4%	79.1%	N/A	69.9%	69.7%	71.8%	66.2%	N/A
36 months	83.7%	86.2%	83.7%	N/A	N/A	76.7%	78.3%	79.4%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	283	269	252	239	256	369	314	301	290	239

- » 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 12- (with the exception of FY 2016), 24-, and 36-month follow-up time periods for each FY.
- » 12-month rearrest rates for parole placements fluctuated between 54.7% and 61.9% since FY 2016.
- » 12-month rearrest rates for parole releases fluctuated between 52.3% and 57.6% since FY 2016.



Reconviction Rates for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2016-2019, Tracked through FY 2021

Time to Reoffense	Parole Placements				Parole Releases			
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2017	2018	2019
3 months	10.6%	13.0%	19.8%	15.9%	20.9%	18.8%	19.9%	25.2%
6 months	22.6%	29.4%	32.9%	32.6%	32.0%	30.6%	30.9%	40.3%
12 months	44.9%	48.7%	50.8%	52.3%	47.2%	49.4%	48.2%	50.7%
24 months	71.4%	72.9%	68.3%	N/A	63.4%	65.0%	67.1%	N/A
36 months	79.2%	81.4%	N/A	N/A	70.2%	72.9%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	283	269	252	239	369	314	301	290

- » 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 FY 2018). Parole releases had lower reconviction rates than parole placements at the 24- and 36-month follow-up time period for each FY.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for parole placements increased from 44.9% to 52.3% since FY 2016.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for parole releases fluctuated between 47.2% and 50.7% since FY 2016.

Reincarceration Rates for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2016-2019, Tracked through FY 2021

Time to Reoffense	Parole Placements				Parole Releases			
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2017	2018	2019
3 months	1.4%	1.9%	3.6%	4.2%	4.6%	3.5%	5.6%	4.8%
6 months	3.9%	7.8%	10.7%	10.5%	8.9%	9.9%	9.6%	9.0%
12 months	18.0%	23.8%	26.2%	21.8%	14.9%	19.1%	21.9%	18.6%
24 months	39.9%	44.6%	46.4%	N/A	34.7%	36.3%	38.9%	N/A
36 months	50.2%	57.2%	N/A	N/A	48.0%	47.8%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	283	269	252	239	369	314	301	290

- » Parole placements had lower reincarceration rates than parole releases at the 3-month follow-up time period for each FY. Parole releases had lower reincarceration rates than parole placements at the 12-, 24-, and 36-month follow-up time period for each FY.
- » 12-month reincarceration rates for parole placements fluctuated between 18.0% and 26.2% since FY 2016.
- » 12-month reincarceration rates for parole releases fluctuated between 14.9% and 21.9% since FY 2016.

See pages 87-88 for recidivism rates for parole placements and releases by risk level.



12-Month Rearrest, Reconviction, and Reincarceration Rates by CSU for Parole Placements in FY 2019-2020, Tracked through FY 2021*

CSU	2020		2019		
	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction	Reincarceration
1	8	62.5%	6	16.7%	0.0%
2	15	40.0%	12	41.7%	25.0%
2A	0	N/A	2	100.0%	0.0%
3	5	60.0%	5	80.0%	40.0%
4	26	50.0%	32	50.0%	25.0%
5	4	50.0%	6	83.3%	33.3%
6	5	40.0%	16	50.0%	18.8%
7	19	57.9%	9	33.3%	11.1%
8	18	55.6%	15	40.0%	20.0%
9	2	50.0%	1	100.0%	0.0%
10	7	85.7%	4	100.0%	25.0%
11	7	71.4%	8	75.0%	25.0%
12	14	42.9%	15	40.0%	6.7%
13	24	70.8%	16	75.0%	18.8%
14	15	46.7%	14	64.3%	35.7%
15	10	70.0%	16	50.0%	31.3%
16	11	45.5%	8	37.5%	0.0%
17	0	N/A	2	0.0%	0.0%
18	6	50.0%	1	0.0%	0.0%
19	18	44.4%	13	38.5%	23.1%
20L	2	0.0%	0	N/A	N/A
20W	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
21	1	0.0%	5	40.0%	0.0%
22	7	42.9%	6	16.7%	0.0%
23	0	N/A	1	100.0%	100.0%
23A	2	0.0%	6	83.3%	33.3%
24	10	80.0%	6	83.3%	50.0%
25	6	66.7%	3	33.3%	0.0%
26	3	33.3%	3	33.3%	33.3%
27	1	100.0%	2	50.0%	50.0%
28	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
29	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
30	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
31	10	60.0%	6	66.7%	33.3%
<i>Total</i>	256	54.7%	239	52.3%	21.8%

* 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 youth; therefore, rates can be strongly influenced by the reoffense of only a few youth.



12-Month Rearrest, Reconviction, and Reincarceration Rates by CSU for Parole Releases in FY 2019-2020, Tracked through FY 2021*

CSU	2020		2019		
	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction	Reincarceration
1	7	28.6%	8	62.5%	25.0%
2	15	26.7%	13	23.1%	7.7%
2A	0	N/A	3	100.0%	33.3%
3	6	50.0%	7	71.4%	57.1%
4	33	69.7%	35	45.7%	17.1%
5	7	28.6%	9	88.9%	22.2%
6	10	50.0%	13	46.2%	7.7%
7	18	50.0%	9	22.2%	11.1%
8	12	16.7%	21	57.1%	23.8%
9	2	100.0%	1	100.0%	100.0%
10	5	80.0%	6	66.7%	16.7%
11	7	100.0%	8	75.0%	12.5%
12	9	55.6%	15	66.7%	26.7%
13	15	46.7%	19	47.4%	15.8%
14	11	45.5%	23	56.5%	13.0%
15	13	69.2%	16	37.5%	25.0%
16	9	22.2%	17	52.9%	29.4%
17	2	50.0%	1	0.0%	0.0%
18	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0.0%
19	11	72.7%	11	45.5%	9.1%
20L	0	N/A	3	0.0%	0.0%
20W	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
21	0	N/A	4	75.0%	25.0%
22	9	33.3%	10	40.0%	20.0%
23	1	0.0%	2	100.0%	50.0%
23A	5	80.0%	5	60.0%	0.0%
24	8	37.5%	8	37.5%	12.5%
25	1	100.0%	4	75.0%	0.0%
26	4	50.0%	8	50.0%	37.5%
27	3	66.7%	0	N/A	N/A
28	0	N/A	1	100.0%	0.0%
29	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
30	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
31	15	66.7%	9	11.1%	0.0%
<i>Total</i>	239	52.3%	290	50.7%	18.6%

* 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 youth; therefore, rates can be strongly influenced by the reoffense of only a few youth.



Risk Levels

YASIs are completed by CSU and direct care staff to determine a youth's relative risk of reoffending (see Appendix B). According to the assessment, a youth's recidivism risk is classified as low, moderate, or high. A youth's risk assessment score is one factor examined when probation and parole supervision levels are established, with high-risk youth typically receiving more intensive services.

Youth 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. Youth with no risk assessment completed in that timeframe are excluded.

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

12-Month Rearrest Rates by Risk Levels in FY 2016-2020, Tracked through FY 2021*

	Total Youth					Rearrest				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Low Risk										
Probation Placement	827	650	568	501	315	17.9%	18.0%	13.6%	13.8%	11.7%
Probation Releases	1,015	800	738	724	624	18.3%	16.5%	12.7%	17.8%	12.5%
Direct Care Releases	12	8	7	4	8	41.7%	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%	12.5%
Parole Placements	7	6	5	3	5	42.9%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	20.0%
Parole Releases	14	10	6	10	4	21.4%	30.0%	16.7%	10.0%	0.0%
Moderate Risk										
Probation Placement	1,803	1,560	1,586	1,402	992	35.9%	36.8%	33.8%	32.0%	26.1%
Probation Releases	1,732	1,509	1,398	1,404	1,193	36.9%	35.5%	34.2%	31.3%	28.0%
Direct Care Releases	114	75	79	63	65	39.5%	49.3%	34.2%	39.7%	32.3%
Parole Placements	90	60	55	40	52	45.6%	55.0%	36.4%	42.5%	34.6%
Parole Releases	120	100	79	68	66	51.7%	52.0%	48.1%	54.4%	42.4%
High Risk										
Probation Placement	829	790	788	703	543	55.6%	56.5%	49.5%	54.5%	47.9%
Probation Releases	793	816	753	726	601	49.9%	51.7%	49.9%	47.0%	39.8%
Direct Care Releases	240	234	224	229	232	55.0%	60.7%	65.6%	61.1%	56.0%
Parole Placements	181	198	191	194	198	59.1%	63.6%	70.7%	64.4%	60.6%
Parole Releases	189	173	197	191	166	63.5%	56.1%	57.9%	61.3%	57.2%

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



12-Month Reconviction Rates by Risk Levels in FY 2016-2019, Tracked through FY 2021*

	Total Youth				Reconviction			
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2017	2018	2019
Low Risk								
Probation Placement	827	650	568	501	9.7%	10.2%	7.0%	6.0%
Probation Releases	1,015	800	738	724	12.4%	10.0%	7.6%	11.7%
Direct Care Releases	12	8	7	4	33.3%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%
Parole Placements	7	6	5	3	42.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Releases	14	10	6	10	21.4%	30.0%	16.7%	10.0%
Moderate Risk								
Probation Placement	1,803	1,560	1,586	1,402	22.7%	22.8%	21.0%	17.6%
Probation Releases	1,732	1,509	1,398	1,404	27.6%	27.5%	24.9%	21.7%
Direct Care Releases	114	75	79	63	33.3%	40.0%	29.1%	30.2%
Parole Placements	90	60	55	40	40.0%	45.0%	30.9%	32.5%
Parole Releases	120	100	79	68	44.2%	49.0%	44.3%	45.6%
High Risk								
Probation Placement	829	790	788	703	40.8%	40.8%	35.2%	37.3%
Probation Releases	793	816	753	726	41.7%	41.1%	41.3%	34.6%
Direct Care Releases	240	234	224	229	43.8%	50.9%	54.0%	52.4%
Parole Placements	181	198	191	194	47.5%	52.5%	58.1%	56.7%
Parole Releases	189	173	197	191	52.4%	51.4%	48.2%	53.9%

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

12-Month Reincarceration Rates by Risk Levels in FY 2016-2019, Tracked through FY 2021*

	Total Youth				Reincarceration			
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2017	2018	2019
Low Risk								
Direct Care Releases	12	8	7	4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Placements	7	6	5	3	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Releases	14	10	6	10	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%
Moderate Risk								
Direct Care Releases	114	75	79	63	8.8%	18.7%	12.7%	7.9%
Parole Placements	90	60	55	40	11.1%	21.7%	12.7%	10.0%
Parole Releases	120	100	79	68	12.5%	14.0%	25.3%	14.7%
High Risk								
Direct Care Releases	240	234	224	229	20.4%	24.4%	27.2%	21.8%
Parole Placements	181	198	191	194	22.7%	25.8%	30.9%	24.7%
Parole Releases	189	173	197	191	18.5%	23.7%	19.8%	19.9%

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



VJCCCA

Rearrest Rates for Youth Placed in VJCCCA Programs and Youth Released from VJCCCA Programs in FY 2016-2020, Tracked through FY 2021*

Time to Rearrest	Youth Placed in VJCCCA Programs					Youth Released from VJCCCA Programs				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
3 months	12.4%	14.1%	13.1%	11.4%	11.3%	11.0%	12.1%	11.4%	9.9%	8.6%
6 months	20.9%	23.1%	21.6%	19.0%	17.6%	19.5%	19.9%	18.2%	17.2%	14.1%
12 months	33.1%	34.4%	32.6%	29.8%	25.5%	31.1%	32.0%	29.8%	28.2%	21.2%
<i>Total</i>	7,578	6,989	6,728	6,649	5,641	7,808	7,128	6,901	6,605	5,989

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

* The VJCCCA groups may overlap with probation and diversion plan groups.

- » 12-month rearrest rates for youth placed in VJCCCA programs fluctuated between 25.5% and 34.4% since FY 2016.
- » 12-month rearrest rates for youth released from VJCCCA programs fluctuated between 21.2% and 32.0% since FY 2016.

Post-D Detention with Programs

12-Month Recidivism Rates for Releases from Post-D Detention with Programs in FY 2016-2020, Tracked through FY 2021*

	Post-D Detention with Programs				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Rearrest	58.9%	56.8%	54.4%	59.1%	59.5%
Reconviction	46.4%	46.2%	40.5%	44.6%	N/A
Reincarceration	21.8%	21.8%	17.3%	26.9%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	248	266	237	186	163

* Releases from post-D detention with programs are youth released from a JDC who were in a post-D detention with programs during the detainment.

- » 12-month rearrest rates for releases from post-D detention with programs fluctuated between 54.4% and 59.5% since FY 2016.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for releases from post-D detention with programs fluctuated between 40.5% and 46.4% since FY 2016.
- » 12-month reincarceration rates for releases from post-D detention with programs fluctuated between 17.3% and 26.9% since FY 2016.



12-Month Recidivism Rates for Releases from Post-D Detention with Programs in FY 2016-2020 by Risk Levels, Tracked through FY 2021*

	Post-D Detention with Programs				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Low Risk					
Rearrest	50.0%	0.0%	25.0%	25.0%	0.0%
Reconviction	50.0%	0.0%	12.5%	25.0%	N/A
Reincarceration	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	8	7	8	4	1
Moderate Risk					
Rearrest	55.0%	52.7%	44.2%	52.1%	50.8%
Reconviction	44.0%	36.6%	32.6%	38.4%	N/A
Reincarceration	21.0%	12.5%	13.7%	23.3%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	100	112	95	73	63
High Risk					
Rearrest	63.8%	63.1%	65.1%	67.0%	66.7%
Reconviction	48.3%	55.7%	48.8%	50.9%	N/A
Reincarceration	27.6%	32.8%	21.7%	30.2%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	116	122	129	106	96

* Releases from post-D detention with programs are youth released from a JDC who were in a post-D detention with programs during the detention.

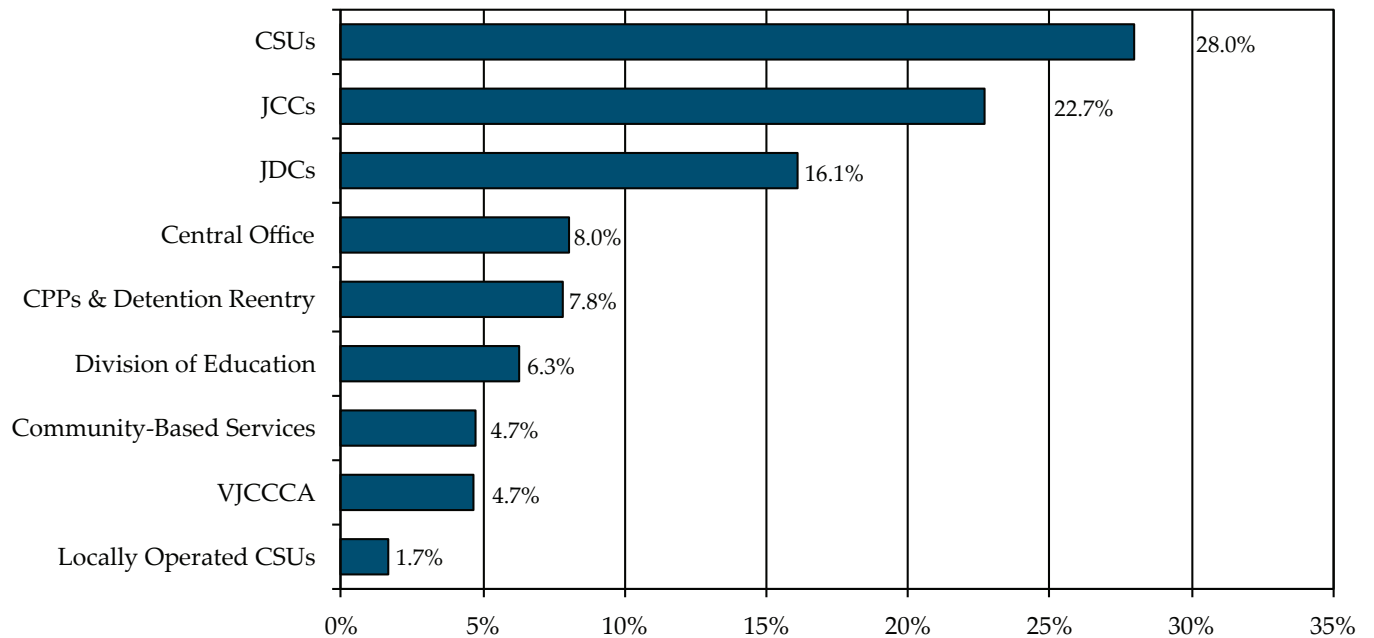
* Some groups were comprised of a small number of youth; therefore, rates can be strongly influenced by the reoffense of only a few youth.



6 Expenditures and Staffing

Expenditures

DJJ Operating Expenditures, FY 2021*



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

- » DJJ expended a total of \$221,212,110.
- » 98.7% (\$218,437,223) was General Fund expenditures.
- » Transfer payments to localities for VJCCCA, JDCs, and locally operated CSUs accounted for 22.4% (\$49,655,454) of all expenditures.



JCC Expenditures, FY 2021*

Bon Air	
Division of Residential Services	
Administration	\$8,278,120
Classification	\$744,353
Food Services	\$1,364,883
Youth Supervision	\$15,246,731
Maintenance	\$2,672,181
Medical Services	\$4,793,626
Treatment Services	\$4,300,983
<i>Total for Division of Residential Services</i>	<i>\$37,400,876</i>
Division of Education	
Career & Technical Education	\$725,709
Instructional Leadership & Support Services	\$1,370,688
Youth Instructional Services	\$6,056,791
<i>Total for Division of Education</i>	<i>\$8,153,188</i>
Total JCC Expenditures	\$45,554,064

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

Direct Care Per Capita Cost, FY 2021*

	Expenditures	ADP	Per Capita
All Direct Care	\$57,695,359	235	\$245,836
JCC: Division of Residential Services	\$37,400,876	131	\$284,640
JCC: Division of Education	\$8,153,188		\$62,050
CPPs	\$10,586,451	93	\$113,746
Detention Reentry	\$105,200	2	\$58,444
Contracted Alternatives	\$1,449,643	8	\$172,127

* All direct care-related expenses are included. Expenditures for facilities that do not house youth or provide office space for direct care staff (e.g., VPSTC) are excluded.

* Expenditures for operating the CAP Unit are allocated across placement types.

* Youth receiving admission and evaluation services in JDCs are included in CPPs.

* Expenditures for individual JDC beds for direct care youth are included in Contracted Alternatives.

* 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, 2021*

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	30	N/A	30
Community Coordinator	18	N/A	18
Food Service Staff	10	N/A	10
Health Services Staff	30	N/A	30
Human Rights Coordinators	4	N/A	4
Maintenance Staff	12	N/A	12
Operations Manager	2	N/A	2
Recreation Specialist	4	N/A	4
Rehab Counselor	11	9	20
Rehab Counselor Supervisor	N/A	2	2
Residential Community Manager	4	N/A	4
RS	31	N/A	31
RS I	135	N/A	135
RS II	42	N/A	42
Security Coordinator	9	1	10
Security Manager	5	N/A	5
Security Specialist	N/A	2	2
Administrative/Other Staff	24	4	28
<i>Total Filled Residential Services Positions</i>	<i>374</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>393</i>
Division of Education			
Program Administrator	1	N/A	1
Program Specialist	2	N/A	2
School Counselor	2	N/A	2
Instructor/Teacher	35	N/A	35
Instructional Assistant	3	N/A	3
Administrative/Other Staff	25	N/A	25
<i>Total Filled Education Positions</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>68</i>
Total Filled Direct Care Positions	442	19	461

* 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: accounting technician, facility training registrar and monitor, institutional safety officer, juvenile justice program analyst, PREA compliance manager, program support technician, residential practice improvement coach, and volunteer services coordinator.

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

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

» 38.4% of filled direct care positions were RSs I or II.

» 14.8% of filled direct care positions were part of the Division of Education.



CSU Staffing (Filled Positions) as of June 30, 2021*

CSU	Director/Deputy Director	Supervisor/Manager	PO/Senior PO	Administrative/Other Staff	Total
1	1	3	17	6	27
2	2	4	13	6	25
2A	1	1	6	2	10
3	1	2	11	5	19
4	2	8	24	10	44
5	1	2	10	4	17
6	1	2	8	5	16
7	2	5	20	5	32
8	1	4	18	6	29
9	1	6	12	7	26
10	1	3	11	5	20
11	1	1	9	5	16
12	1	5	16	6	28
13	2	5	20	7	34
14	1	6	21	5	33
15	1	5	20	7	33
16	1	3	14	5	23
18	1	3	11	4	19
20L	1	2	6	2	11
20W	0	1	5	1	7
21	1	2	11	5	19
22	1	2	11	6	20
23	0	1	5	1	7
23A	0	1	6	4	11
24	1	4	14	5	24
25	1	3	11	5	20
26	1	4	15	5	25
27	1	3	13	6	23
28	1	2	8	3	14
29	1	2	10	5	18
30	1	2	10	4	17
31	1	6	25	6	38
<i>Total Filled Positions</i>	33	103	411	158	705

* 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.

» 58.3% of filled positions in the CSUs were POs and Senior POs.



7 Appendices

The appendices include references, forms, and other resources as additional information on DJJ operations and the data presented in this report. For further clarifications about data, refer to page 16.

Appendix A: CSUs and FIPS

Appendix B: YASI

Appendix C: DAI

Appendix D: SDM

Appendix E: LOS Guidelines

Appendix F: Equity Assessment Tool

Appendix G: "Other" Categories

Appendix H: Probation and Parole Statuses



Appendix A: 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			

* The table above reflects the CSUs and FIPS in FY 2021. Effective in FY 2022, CSUs 23 and 23A are combined (CSU 23), and CSUs 20L and 20W are combined (CSU 20).



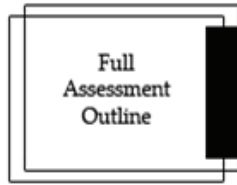
Appendix A, continued: CSUs and FIPS (Ordered by FIPS)*

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			

* The table above reflects the CSUs and FIPS in FY 2021. Effective in FY 2022, CSUs 23 and 23A are combined (CSU 23), and CSUs 20L and 20W are combined (CSU 20).



Appendix B: 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 B, 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 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 D: SDM

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 youth's YASI risk level.

Disposition Matrix*

YASI Risk Level	MSO				
	Class 1 Misdemeanor Non-Person	Class 1 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). Case managers or POs shall, when applicable, seek funding for residential placements from existing resources (e.g., VJCCCA, CSA). 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.



Appendix E: 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 youth 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 youth will remain with DJJ. The actual LOS is determined through case-specific reviews depending on the youth'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 F: Equity Assessment Tool

The Equity Assessment Tool is used as part of the procedure development process for all operational units. The tool is used to systematically assess the anticipated and unanticipated effects of a procedure on equity. The implementation of such a tool provides an opportunity to prevent and eliminate practices that contribute to racial discrimination and negative consequences for racial and ethnic groups. The Equity Assessment Tool is adapted from Race Forward's Racial Equity Impact Assessment, 2009 (www.raceforward.org).

A. DEFINING THE PURPOSE

1. What is the purpose of this policy/procedure? What are the desired results?
2. How will disparities be reduced by this policy/procedure?
3. How will this policy/procedure mitigate biases related to race & ethnicity? How are institutional barriers related to racial and ethnic equity addressed in this policy/procedure?

B. IDENTIFYING & DOCUMENTING INEQUITIES

1. Which racial/ethnic group(s) may be most affected by this policy/procedure? What evidence of disparities exists?
2. How might undocumented youth and families specifically be affected?
3. Are there specific regions, court service units, or localities that will be most affected by this policy/procedure? What evidence of disparities within these areas exist?

C. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

1. Explain how stakeholders from different racial/ethnic groups - especially those most affected - have been engaged in the development of this policy/procedure. Who, if anyone, was missing?
2. What strategies should be in place to ensure the engagement of representatives of affected racial/ethnic groups?

D. ADVANCING EQUITABLE IMPACT

1. What adverse impacts or unintended consequences related to race/ethnic disparity could result from this policy/procedure?
2. How does this policy/procedure seek to mitigate root causes of existing inequities as to avoid net widening/deeper involvement in the juvenile justice system?
3. How does this policy/procedure address the impact of trauma on youth in the juvenile justice system?
4. How does this policy/procedure support healthy development of youth in the juvenile justice system?
5. What additions and/or modifications could be made to ensure positive impact on race/ethnic equity?

E. ACCOUNTABILITY

1. What resources (i.e., funding, staff) are in place to ensure successful implementation?
2. What strategies are in place to ensure ongoing data collection & analysis? Are any additional measures needed to ensure racial and ethnic equity?
3. How will the impact on race/ethnic equity be documented and evaluated? How often?



Appendix G: “Other” Categories

The following were combined into “Other” groups:

“Delinquent – Other” Offense Category

- » Accomplice
- » Aircraft/Aviation
- » Animals
- » Arrests
- » Auto Dealers
- » Bail
- » Boating
- » Bribery
- » 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
- » Military & Emergency
- » Miscellaneous Crime
- » Ordinance, City or County
- » Peace, Conservator of the
- » Pornography Registry, Child
- » Prisoners
- » Prisoners – Juvenile Facility
- » Racketeer/Corrupt Organization
- » Riot and Unlawful Assembly
- » School – Student’s Behavior
- » School Attendance
- » Solicitation
- » Tax Laws
- » Terrorism
- » Traffic – Perjury
- » Treason
- » 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 H: 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 supervision levels require a different number of contacts per month, with Level 4 requiring the most contacts. ADP for probation and parole is calculated using only the primary statuses. LOS for probation and parole is calculated using the entire continuous placement. Previous reports stated only primary statuses were used to calculate LOS.

Primary Probation Statuses

- » Post-D Residential (Judicially Ordered) with Probation
- » Probation – Level 1
- » Probation – Level 2
- » Probation – Level 3
- » Probation – Level 4
- » Probation – Residential Treatment Program (Not Judicially Ordered)

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
- » Judicially Ordered Unsupervised Probation
- » Pending CSU Supervision Transfer (Receiving CSU Only)
- » Post-D Detention Placement (<30 Days) with Probation
- » Post-D Detention with Programs (>30 Days) with Probation

Primary Parole Statuses

- » Parole – Level 1
- » Parole – Level 2
- » Parole – Level 3
- » Parole – Level 4
- » 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
- » Pending CSU Supervision Transfer (Receiving CSU Only)





