

Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice

DATA RESOURCE GUIDE

FISCAL YEAR 2024



Data Resource Guide

Fiscal Year 2024

Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice
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This guide fulfills the mandates set forth in §§ 2.2-222, 16.1-309.2 et seq., and 66-13 of the *Code of Virginia*, which specify data collection and reporting requirements for the Department of Juvenile Justice. These mandates are combined in Paragraph F of Item 412 of the 2024 Appropriations Act, Special Session I.



Table of Contents

1	<i>Introduction and Overview</i>	1
	Agency Description	1
	Terminology	2
	Examples of Juvenile Dispositions	8
	Juveniles in Circuit Court	9
	DJJ Historical Timeline	10
	Regional Map	11
	Juvenile Justice System Process	12
	Court Dispositions in Secure Facilities	13
	DJJ System Flow Chart	14
	Data in the DRG	15
2	<i>Programs and Services</i>	17
	Community Programs	17
	VJCCA	34
	JDCs	37
	Direct Care	43
3	<i>Special Topics</i>	59
	2023 LOS Guidelines One-Year Update	59
	Risk and Protective Score Change During Time in Direct Care	61
	Marijuana Intake and Use Trends	63
4	<i>Trends and Forecast</i>	65
	10-Year Trends.	65
	Forecast	70
5	<i>Recidivism</i>	73
	Methodology	73
	12-Month Recidivism Rate Overview.	74
	Diversion Plans	76
	Probation	76
	Direct Care	78
	Parole	79
	Risk Levels	83
	VJCCA	85
	Post-D Detention with Programs	85
6	<i>Expenditures and Staffing</i>	87
	Expenditures	87
	Staffing.	89
7	<i>Appendices</i>	91
	Appendix A: CSUs and FIPS	92
	Appendix B: YASI.	94
	Appendix C: DAI	96
	Appendix D: LOS Guidelines for Indeterminately Committed Juveniles	97
	Appendix E: “Other” Categories	99
	Appendix F: Probation and Parole Statuses	100





1 Introduction and Overview

The Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) provides services to youth and families. In FY 2024, DJJ operated 30 court service units (CSUs) (see Appendix A) and Bon Air Juvenile Correctional Center (JCC). As of June 30, 2024, DJJ audits and certifies 32 CSUs, including two locally operated units; 24 juvenile detention centers (JDCs); the JCC; and 16 group homes, shelter care facilities, transitional living programs, and independent living programs. As of June 30, 2024, DJJ also oversees six community placement programs (CPPs) and five detention reentry 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 and committed 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.

DJJ strives to balance the safety of the community with the needs of youth. When appropriate, youth may be diverted from the court system as a means to best address minor infractions and low-risk behaviors. For matters that require court involvement, DJJ uses a balanced approach that provides (i) protection of public safety through structured community supervision or secure confinement of youth, (ii) a system of incentives and graduated sanctions in both community and direct care settings to ensure accountability for youth's actions, and (iii) a variety of services and programs that build skills and competencies (e.g., substance use and aggression management treatment, education, career readiness). These strategies enable youth to become law-abiding

members of the community during and upon release from DJJ's supervision.

DJJ is committed to using the Risk-Needs-Responsivity (RNR) principles by (i) focusing resources on youth with the highest risk of reoffending and (ii) addressing the individual risk factors that contribute to the initiation and continuation of delinquent behavior to create the greatest impact on offending. DJJ recognizes that successful outcomes require services that are individualized to the strengths and needs of youth, families, and communities. Individual risk factors are identified and addressed to increase the likelihood of successful outcomes. Likewise, appropriate public safety strategies, such as electronic monitoring, drug screening, and various levels of supervision are matched to youth's individualized circumstances. DJJ also uses a set of research-based and consensus-based instruments to guide decisions at different points within the juvenile justice system, including the initial decision to detain and the assignment to various levels of community probation or parole supervision.

DJJ continues to expand its continuum of services and alternative placements that (i) offer programs and treatments to divert youth from further involvement in the justice system and (ii) provide appropriate dispositional options for youth under supervision that enable committed youth to return successfully to the community. DJJ contracts with a regional service coordinator (RSC) to assist in assessing existing programming, developing new service capacity, and selecting and subcontracting with direct service providers (DSPs). Additionally, the CPPs and detention reentry programs in several JDCs provide alternatives to JCC placement for youth in direct care. These programs allow committed youth to be placed in smaller settings intended to keep them closer to family, provide individualized services to address criminogenic needs, and enhance reentry planning and services.

Although DJJ bears the primary responsibility for many aspects of Virginia's juvenile justice system, collaborative partnerships with the public and private sectors as well as families are key to its work. For example, local governments and multijurisdictional commissions op-



erate secure JDCs and provide an array of services to youth and families. Within each community, DJJ works with law enforcement, behavioral and mental health providers, schools, social services, and other entities. DJJ also secures services from private providers to assist in treating youth and connecting them to their communities. These partnerships enable DJJ to intervene effectively and efficiently in addressing the needs of youth, their families, and communities.

Guiding Values

Values are part of every culture. DJJ has identified four guiding values to support the growth and development of the youth in its care: safety, responsibility, communication, and respect.

- » **Safety** involves maintaining security and keeping everyone free from harm. When everyone feels safe, they can focus on other needs, such as learning new skills.
- » **Responsibility** involves everyone’s obligation to care for and help themselves and others. It means making decisions and being accountable for those decisions.
- » **Communication** helps everyone obtain needs and wants as well as accomplish goals faster, more often, and in the ways they want. Effective communication can also promote safety and is important in all areas of life.
- » **Respect** involves honoring the differences, abilities, preferences, and experiences of others. It also means taking care of oneself, other people, others’ belongings, and shared environments.

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 E for a listing of “Other” categories.)

Acronyms and Abbreviations

- ACA:** American Correctional Association
- ADHD:** Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder
- ADP:** Average Daily Population
- ART®:** Aggression Replacement Training
- 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
- CBT:** Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
- CCRC:** Central Classification and Review Committee
- CD:** Conduct Disorder
- CEST:** Classification and Evaluation Staffing Team
- CHINS:** Child in Need of Services
- CHINSup:** 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
- CSB:** Community Services Board
- CSU:** Court Service Unit
- CTE:** Career and Technical Education
- CTM:** Community Treatment Model
- CTST:** Classification and Treatment Services Team



CVIU: Cover Virginia Incarcerated Unit	ICRC: Institutional Classification and Review Committee
CY: Calendar Year	IEP: Individualized Education Program
CYT: Cannabis Youth Treatment	J&DR: Juvenile and Domestic Relations
DAI: Detention Assessment Instrument	JCC: Juvenile Correctional Center
DARS: Virginia Department for Aging and Rehabilitative Services	JCS: Juvenile Correctional Specialist
DBHDS: Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services	JDAI: Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative
DBT: Dialectical Behavior Therapy	JDC: Juvenile Detention Center
DCJS: Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services	JP: Juvenile Profile
DGS: Virginia Department of General Services	LEA: Local Education Agency
DJJ: Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice	LOS: Length of Stay (used for probation, detention, direct care, and parole)
DMAS: Virginia Department of Medical Assistance Services	LOS Guidelines: LOS Guidelines for Indeterminately Committed Juveniles
DMV: Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles	LRD: Late Release Date
DPB: Virginia Department of Planning and Budget	MHSTP: Mental Health Services Transition Plan
DR/CW: Domestic Relations and Child Welfare	MOA: Memorandum of Agreement
DRG: Data Resource Guide	MOE: Maintenance of Effort
DSM: Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders	MSO: Most Serious Offense
DSP: Direct Service Provider	MST: Multisystemic Therapy
DSS: Virginia Department of Social Services	OCS: Virginia Office of Children’s Services
EBA: Evidence-Based Associates	ODD: Oppositional Defiant Disorder
ECO: Emergency Custody Order	OJJDP: United States Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
EOC: End of Course	PBIS: Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports
ERD: Early Release Date	PREA: Prison Rape Elimination Act
FAPT: Family Assessment and Planning Team	PO: Probation/Parole Officer
FFT: Functional Family Therapy	Post-D: Post-Dispositional
FIPS: Federal Information Processing Standards	Pre-D: Pre-Dispositional
FY: Fiscal Year	PYD: Positive Youth Development
GED®: General Educational Development	QA: Quality Assurance
G.R.E.A.T.: Gang Resistance Education And Training	RDC: Reception and Diagnostic Center
ICJ: Interstate Compact for Juveniles	R/ED: Racial and Ethnic Disparities
ICN: Intake Case Number	RNR: Risk-Needs-Responsivity
	RPIC: Residential Practice Improvement Coach



RSC: Regional Service Coordinator

RTI: Response to Intervention

RTC: Residential Treatment Center

SEAS: Screening for Experiences and Strengths

SOL: Standards of Learning

SOP: Standard Operating Procedure

SPEP™: Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol

SPSHS: Virginia Secretary of Public Safety and Homeland Security

SY: School Year

TDO: Temporary Detention Order

TYSC: Tidewater Youth Services Commission

VADOC: Virginia Department of Corrections

VCC: Virginia Crime Code

VCIN: Virginia Criminal Information Network

VCSC: Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission

VDOE: Virginia Department of Education

VJCCCA: Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act

VLDS: Virginia Longitudinal Data System

VPSTC: Virginia Public Safety Training Center

VSCC: Virginia State Crime Commission

VSP: Virginia Department of State Police

VTSS: Virginia Tiered Systems of Supports

W!SE: Working in Support of Education

YASI: Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument

Definitions

Admission: when a youth officially enters the direct care population.

Adjudication: the findings of a court on the merits of a petition (e.g., delinquency, CHINS, CHINSup, or status offense) based on evidence presented at the adjudicatory hearing.

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 in the case of 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 if certain statutory requirements are met. Any youth convicted in circuit court after certification will be treated as an adult in any subsequent offense. See page 9 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 community. CPPs focus on addressing PYD and increasing competency in the areas of education, vocational preparation, life and social skills, thinking skills, employability skills, and anger management.

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.

DAI: a detention screening tool used during CSU intake to guide detention decisions using objective criteria. See Appendix C.

Delinquent Offense: an act committed by a youth that would be a felony or misdemeanor offense if committed by an adult 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, has a change in dispositional status before being released, or re-

turns to a JDC as part of a disposition of weekend detention.

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 for a delinquent offense.

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 180 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, found to be a status offender, or found to be in need of services.

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. 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. Supervision for diversion 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 2024 began July 1, 2023, and ended June 30, 2024.

Group Home: a juvenile residential facility that is a community-based, home-like single dwelling or its acceptable equivalent. Placements can be pre-D or post-D.

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 §§ 16.1-278.8(A)(14) and 16.1-285 of the *Code of Virginia*.

Intake Case: one or more intake complaints for a youth involving an alleged delinquent act, a CHINS, a CHINSup, or a status offense. For juvenile intake complaints, 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.

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. Treatment needs as well as educational and vocational accomplishments may also affect a youth's LOS. See Appendix D.

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, an abused or neglected child, or a status offender; 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, 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. In general, 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 of the *Code of Virginia*.

Post-D Detention without Programs: the ordering of a youth by a judge to a JDC without special programs provided, typically up to 30 days. In general, 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*.

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, also known as social history reports, that 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. Documents are prepared within the timelines established by approved procedures (i) 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.

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 2024 began July 1, 2023, and ended September 30, 2023.

Recidivism Rate: the percentage of individuals who commit a subsequent offense, measured in this report by rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration. See page 73.

Region: DJJ divides Virginia into six regions in order to manage the use of community resources statewide. See map on page 11 for an overview of DJJ's regions. Prior to FY 2024, there were five 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 for up to 90 days. 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: an order issued 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 § 16.1-335 et seq. of the *Code of Virginia*.

Technical Violation: an act which violates a court order but does not necessarily violate a law, such as a violation of terms and conditions of probation, parole, or release from secured detention.

Transfer: when 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 9.

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 but are not limited to 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

Juvenile dispositions may include the following:

- » 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; and
- » 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.

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 if certain statutory requirements in § 16.1-269.1(C) are met. 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.

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 eligible to be sentenced by a jury. Pursuant to § 16.1-271 of the *Code of Virginia*, 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 initiated in 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 the most recent VCSC study on the topic, 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.



DJJ Historical Timeline

DJJ, formerly named the Department of Youth and Family Services, began operations as a separate agency from VADOC in 1990. The information below presents a history by CY of the agency since 2014. (See DJJ's website for a complete historical timeline of the juvenile justice system in Virginia.)

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.

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 to develop a statewide continuum of evidence-based services and additional alternatives to placement in secure facilities.

2017: Beaumont JCC was closed.

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 12, which impacted DJJ operations and juvenile justice trends. For more information, see DRGs from FY 2020 and FY 2021.

2021: Chesapeake CPP closed.

2022: Lynchburg and Northern Virginia CPPs closed.

DJJ began creating and implementing pre-court services.

2023: The Board of Juvenile Justice's revised LOS Guidelines took effect.

DJJ partnered with Newport News JDC to establish a CPP.

Merrimac CPP closed.

Workforce development programs were launched.

2024: Bon Air JCC launched Facility-Wide PBIS.

Rappahannock CPP closed.

DJJ consolidated by contracting with one service coordination agency.

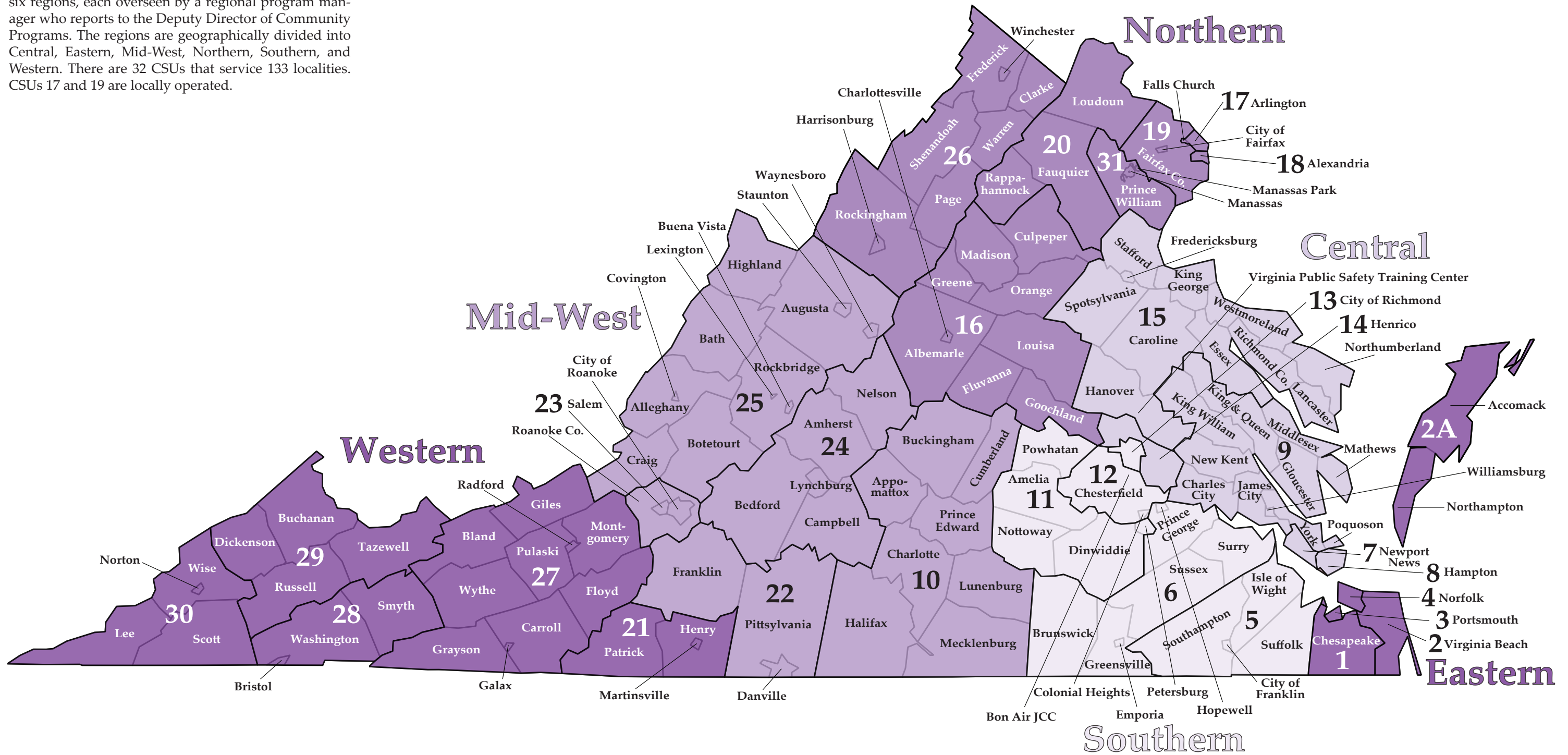
DJJ began implementing pre-placement services for direct care youth.

DJJ fully implemented the G.R.E.A.T. program at CSUs.

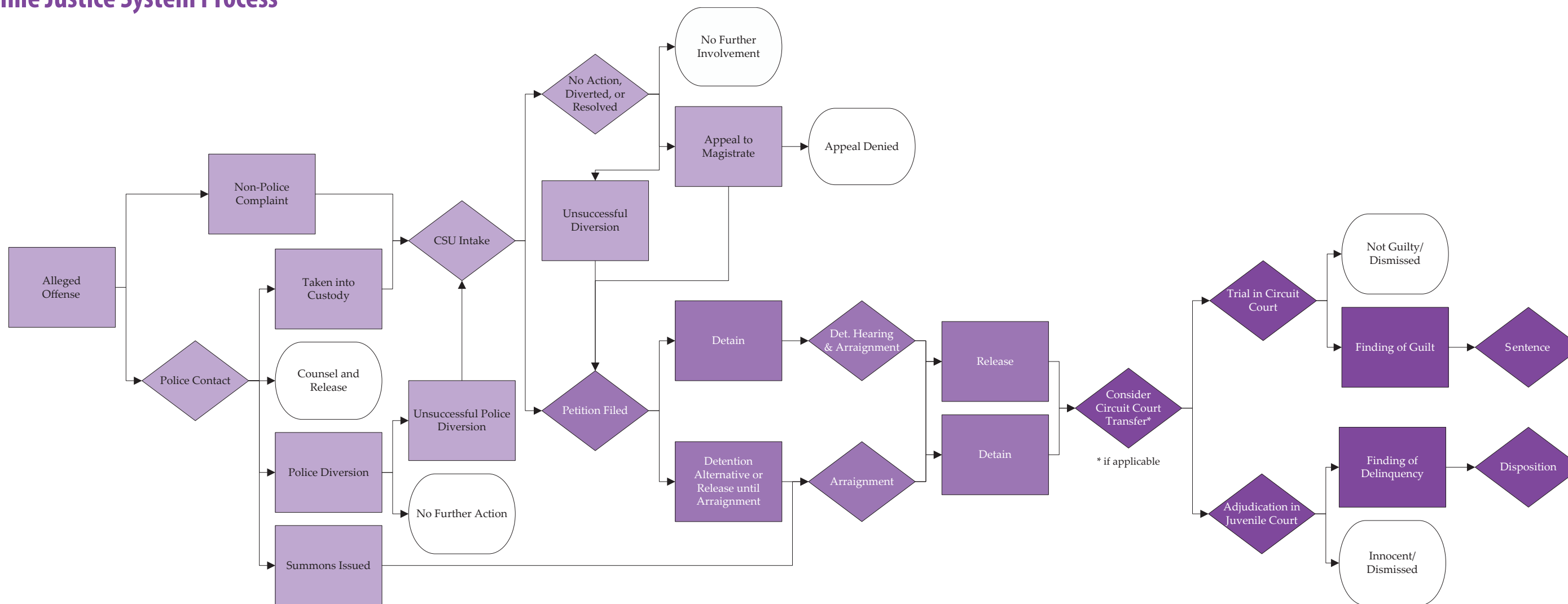


Regional Map

DJJ's Division of Community Programs is organized into six 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, Mid-West, Northern, Southern, and Western. There are 32 CSUs that service 133 localities. CSUs 17 and 19 are locally operated.



Juvenile Justice System Process



Steps in the Juvenile Justice System

Intake

- » When an offense is alleged against a youth, any individual (e.g., parents, agency representatives, law enforcement personnel) may file a complaint with a CSU 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 many 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 and pre-court services are offered to youth and families prior to scheduled court hearings.
- » 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.

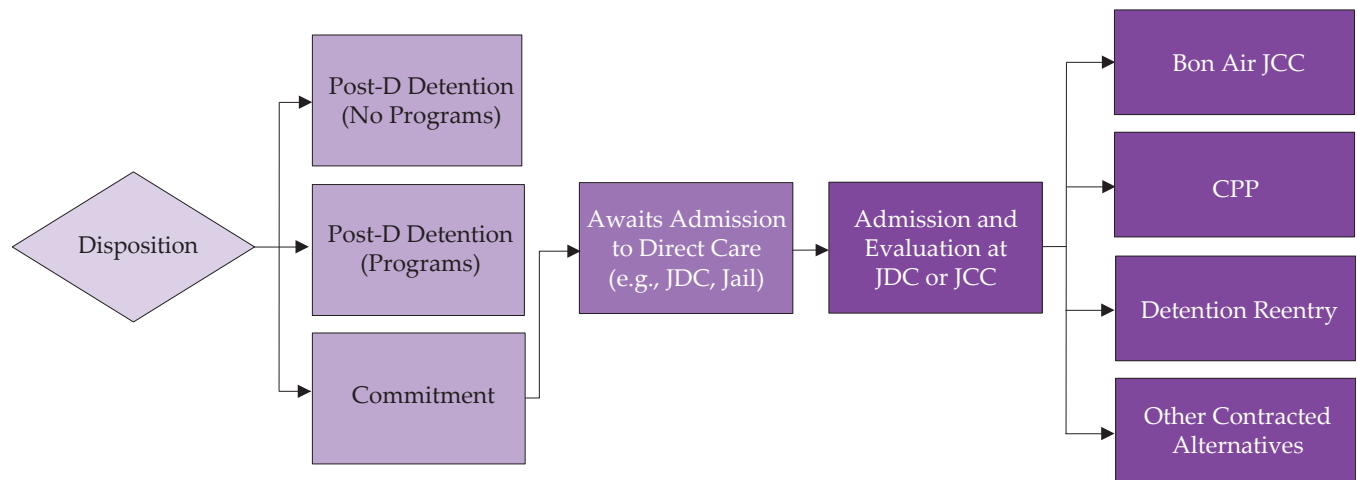
Adjudication or Trial

- » 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.



Court Dispositions in Secure Facilities

The information below provides a general overview of dispositions for post-D detention and commitment. This page is not inclusive of all possible dispositions. (See page 8 for examples of court dispositions.) Committed youth may move between placements while in direct care.



Post-D Detention

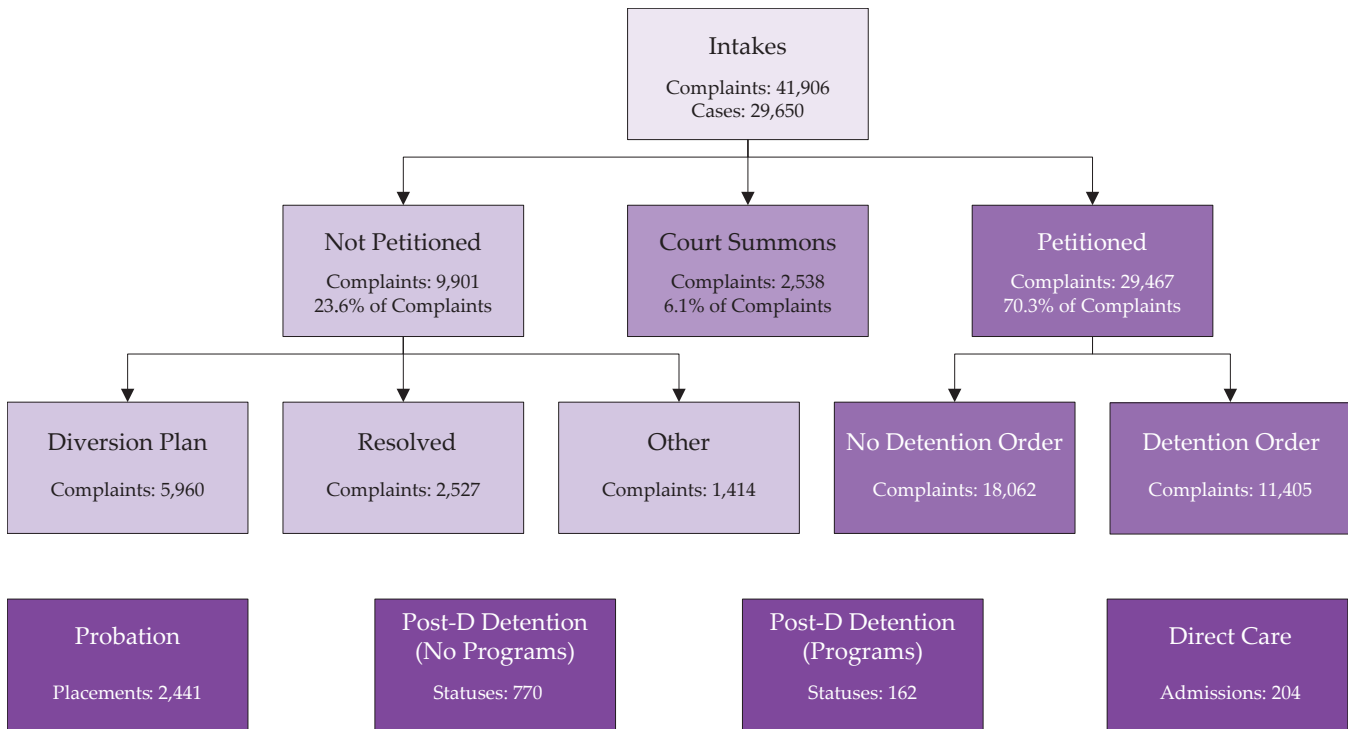
- » JDCs provide temporary care for youth under secure custody pending a court appearance (pre-D) and those held after disposition (post-D). Dispositions for post-D detention include the following:
 - › **Post-D Detention without Programs:** the youth is ordered to a JDC without special programs provided, typically up to 30 days. All JDCs offer post-D detention without programs. In FY 2024, the average LOS for post-D detention without programs was 14.0 days.
 - › **Post-D Detention with Programs:** the youth is ordered 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. As of June 30, 2024, 19 JDCs offer post-D detention with programs. In FY 2024, the average LOS for post-D detention with programs was 5.0 months.

Commitment

- » Commitment places youth in the custody of DJJ for a determinate or indeterminate period of time. Most youth await admission to direct care in a JDC before officially entering the direct care population.
 - › **Indeterminate Commitment:** DJJ calculates the youth's LOS based on statutory requirements and the LOS Guidelines. In FY 2024, the average LOS for direct care releases with an indeterminate commitment was 14.4 months.
 - › **Determinate Commitment:** the court specifies the length of the commitment. In FY 2024, the average LOS for direct care releases with a determinate commitment was 28.1 months.
 - › **Blended Sentence:** the circuit court orders the youth to an active sentence to VADOC upon completion of their commitment to DJJ. In FY 2024, the average LOS for blended sentences was 31.1 months.
- » Once youth are admitted to direct care, they are evaluated at either a JDC or the JCC. 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 projected LOS (indeterminate commitments), recommend where the youth should be placed, and develop a CRCP.
- » DJJ utilizes multiple placement options for youth in direct care. Placement options include Bon Air JCC, a secure residential facility operated by DJJ; CPPs and detention reentry, structured residential programs operated in a JDC; and other contracted alternatives. CPPs are intended to place youth in smaller settings closer to their home communities to facilitate a smoother transition after release and to increase family engagement. Detention reentry allows youth to begin transitioning back to the community 30 to 180 days before their scheduled release date.



DJJ System Flow Chart, FY 2024*



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

* The initial intake decision is counted. Unsuccessful diversions with a petition filed are included in "Diversion Plan" because diversion is the initial 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, post-D detention, and direct care dispositions are counted based on placement, status, and admission start dates in FY 2024; they do not necessarily connect to the intakes or intake decisions above.

Intakes

- » There were 29,650 juvenile intake cases and 41,906 juvenile intake complaints. Juvenile intake cases may be comprised of one or more intake complaints. In FY 2024, juvenile intake cases had an average of 1.4 complaints.

Intake Decisions

- » A petition was filed for 70.3% of the juvenile intake complaints.
- » Overall, 6.1% of juvenile intake complaints were court summons. 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, 60.2% had a diversion plan and 25.5% were resolved.

Dispositions

- » Of probation, post-D detention, and direct care dispositions, probation was the most common.
- » There were 2,441 probation placements, 770 statuses for post-D detention without programs, 162 statuses for post-D detention with programs, and 204 direct care admissions.



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. Data from previous reports may differ slightly.
- » Counts, percentages, and ADPs may not add to totals or 100% due to rounding. Decimal values are used in percentage calculations. Non-zero values may display as zero due to rounding.
- » 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).
- » 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.
- » Offense categories on pages 23, 40, 51, and 56 are based on the VCC prefix, with the exception of technical and status offenses, which are categorized by the specific VCC. Offense categorizations are checked periodically and updated accordingly.
- » ADPs for probation and parole are calculated using only primary statuses; LOSs are calculated using the entire continuous placement. (See Appendix F for an explanation of continuous probation and parole statuses.)
- » 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.
- » Intake cases with successful diversions have at least one complaint with a successful diversion plan and no complaints with a petition.
- » Locality-specific CSU data are presented in summary form. More detailed locality-specific CSU data are available on DJJ's website.
- » Some localities utilize multiple JDCs. In the map on page 37, the localities served are determined by the highest number of detainments in FY 2024.
- » Direct care ADP is downloaded directly from DJJ's electronic data management system. In reports prior to FY 2022, this information came from daily population reports.
- » 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. 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 and not subsequent commitments unless otherwise specified.
- » The DJJ SY starts in August 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 education data.
- » Youth in non-JCC placements are not included in the education data.





2 Programs and Services

Community Programs

The Division of Community Programs is responsible for the operation of 30 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.

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 pages 5-6 for information on diversion.)

DJJ has an After-Hours Video Intake Program to provide secure, remote intake coverage during non-business hours. It is utilized by the majority of localities. CSUs that do not use the program conduct after-hours intakes locally.

DJJ also offers prevention and diversion programming as alternatives to official court processing of complaints, and coordinates and supports front-end reforms and system improvement. DJJ provides administrative oversight for implementation of VJCCCA local plans providing services to youth in the community. (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 6 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, strengths, 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. CSU personnel complete a YASI 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.

CSU personnel may complete other instruments and reports, including substance use 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

In addition to handling complaints for delinquency, CHINS, CHINSup, and status offenses, CSUs provide intake services for DR/CW complaints. These complaints include paternity, determination of temporary or permanent custody, visitation rights, child 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 investigations to provide recommendations to the court on parental custody and visitation based on the best interests of the child and on criteria defined in the *Code of Virginia*.

Pre-Court Services

Pre-court services are offered to youth and families prior to scheduled court hearings. The purpose of pre-court services is to offer support to youth and families who may be in crisis and in need of services immediately after a petition is filed and prior to the court intervening. At the time of intake, a probation officer may give families a listing of community resources. Participation in services is voluntary, and the youth and families may decline any service offered or may choose to stop receiving accepted services at any time. Applicable resources and contact information provided may include the local department of social services; OCS; CSB (public mental health, intellectual disability, and substance abuse office); VJCCCA local plan services; Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Hotline; 2-1-1 Virginia; Virginia Workforce Connection; Unite Virginia; and food, housing, financial, and transportation assistance. The CSU staff may assist the family in accessing services as needed. In FY 2024, 5,318 pre-court service statuses were opened, indicating the youth and family accepted the voluntary services.

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 F for an overview of probation statuses.)

Probation officers 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, life skills coaching, career-readiness education, substance use treatment, and other community-based services. These programs and services are funded through CSA, Medicaid, VJCCCA, or DJJ. CSUs access services from a statewide network of approved public and private 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 provide skills coaching using cognitive-behavioral strategies to teach new skills and new ways of thinking. Public safety is emphasized through a system of supervision levels 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. Youth must be released from supervision by their 21st birthday. (See Appendix F 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 education, workforce coordination, substance use treatment, or other community-based services. A statewide network of approved public and private DSPs deliver these services, which the CSUs access for youth and their families primarily through DJJ's RSC Service Delivery Model.

Quality Improvement Practices

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 Unit, CSUs actively implement evidence-based principles, with emphasis on the RNR model through YASI and evidenced-based cognitive behavioral interventions.

Staff at all state-operated CSUs are trained in cognitive behavioral interventions and coached to become more effective in their roles by providing a model and techniques for deliberately incorporating these 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. The Practice Improvement Unit emphasizes skills coaching where the PO serves as a prosocial model, demonstrating skills and providing youth with practice opportunities.



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 in the justice system, provide appropriate dispositional options for youth under supervision, and enable successful reentry upon committed youth's return to the community. DJJ contracts with EBA to serve as an RSC and assist DJJ with building this continuum of services for youth and families.

The RSC supports 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 QA Unit manages the RSC Service Delivery Model while also focusing on CSU practice fidelity and providing implementation and operational support. The QA Unit partners with the RSC to facilitate quality improvement initiatives and technical assistance.

The RSC Service Delivery Model has increased DJJ's access to evidence-based models. Youth and families have access to services such as adolescent community reinforcement approach, brief strategic family therapy, FFT, MST, high fidelity wraparound intensive care coordination, Seven Challenges®, substance abuse intensive outpatient program, and trauma-focused CBT. During FY 2024, the RSCs contracted with more than 100 distinct DSPs; approximately 2,000 youth were referred to the RSCs; and over 4,000 assessments and services were approved and authorized. (See page 47 for more information about the continuum of services related to direct care.)

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 staff at the direct care placement, POs, reentry advocates, and youth and their families in order to create a seamless transition and improve youth 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.)

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 juvenilecompact.org.



Intake Complaints, FY 2022-2024*

DR/CW Complaints	2022	2023	2024
Custody	51,884	52,151	50,385
Support/Desertion	12,320	12,854	12,621
Protective Order/ECO	18,334	19,298	20,014
Visitation	33,408	33,287	31,583
Total DR/CW Complaints	115,946	117,590	114,603
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	6,182	7,879	8,001
Class 1 Misdemeanor	12,906	15,245	15,747
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	1,626	2,162	2,681
CHINS/CHINSup/Status	6,671	8,320	8,299
Other			
TDO	737	729	661
Technical Violation	3,341	4,482	5,027
Traffic	984	788	1,033
Other	448	575	457
Total Juvenile Complaints	32,895	40,180	41,906
Total Complaints	148,841	157,770	156,509

* The "CHINS/CHINSup/Status" juvenile complaints category was listed as "CHINS/CHINSup" in reports prior to FY 2022, but the data are comparable.

- » 73.2% of total intake complaints were DR/CW complaints in FY 2024.
- » DR/CW complaints decreased by 2.5% from 117,590 in FY 2023 to 114,603 in FY 2024.
- » Juvenile complaints increased by 4.3% from 40,180 in FY 2023 to 41,906 in FY 2024.
- » 19.1% of juvenile complaints in FY 2024 were felony complaints.

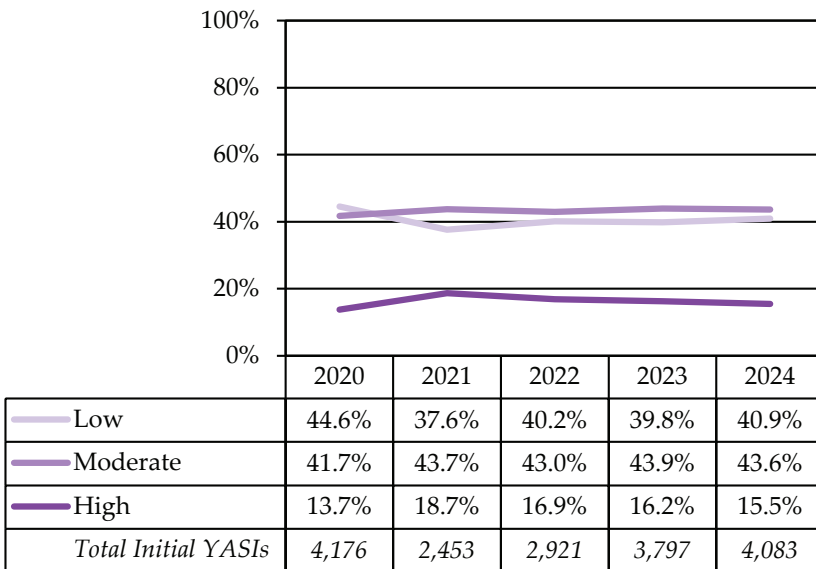
Juvenile Intake Complaint Initial Decisions, FY 2024*

Intake Decision	2024
Court Summons	6.1%
Detention Order Only	1.1%
Diversion Plan	14.2%
Open Diversion	0.2%
Successful Diversion	11.2%
Unsuccessful Diversion with Petition	1.8%
Unsuccessful Diversion with No Petition	1.1%
Petition	70.3%
Petition Filed	43.1%
Detention Order with Petition	27.2%
Resolved	6.0%
Referred to Another Agency	1.5%
Resolved	4.5%
Returned to Probation Supervision	0.1%
Unfounded	1.2%
Other	1.1%
Total Juvenile Complaints	41,906

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

- » A petition was the initial intake decision for 70.3% of juvenile complaints.
- » 74.9% of juvenile complaints were diversion eligible.
- » 6.0% of juvenile complaints were initially resolved.
- » 14.2% of juvenile complaints were initially diverted. Of those complaints, 78.9% had successful outcomes, and 1.3% had an open diversion.

Initial YASIs, FY 2020-2024*



- » Initial YASIs may be completed at different points of contact and are not connected to individual intake cases.
- » 4,083 initial YASIs were completed in FY 2024.
- » The percentage of initial YASIs that were low risk decreased from 44.6% in FY 2020 to 40.9% in FY 2024.
- » Over half (59.1%) of initial YASIs were moderate or high risk in FY 2024.

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

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



Juvenile Intake Case Demographics, FY 2022-2024

Demographics	2022	2023	2024
Race			
Asian	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%
Black	41.1%	40.7%	41.0%
White	49.1%	48.0%	46.9%
Other/Unknown	8.6%	10.2%	11.0%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	11.3%	13.9%	15.1%
Non-Hispanic	66.2%	64.6%	62.9%
Unknown/Missing	22.6%	21.6%	22.1%
Sex			
Female	35.4%	36.7%	36.3%
Male	64.6%	63.3%	63.7%
Age			
8-10	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%
11-12	7.3%	7.9%	7.6%
13	9.5%	9.7%	9.6%
14	14.7%	14.8%	14.6%
15	18.5%	19.3%	19.6%
16	21.2%	21.7%	21.8%
17	23.0%	21.3%	21.7%
18-20	3.0%	2.6%	2.4%
Missing	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%
Total Juvenile Intake Cases	23,540	28,568	29,650

- » Juvenile intake cases may be comprised of one or more intake complaints. In FY 2024, juvenile intake cases had an average of 1.4 complaints.
- » 46.9% of juvenile intake cases in FY 2024 were White, and 41.0% were Black.
- » 62.9% of juvenile intake cases in FY 2024 were non-Hispanic, and 15.1% were Hispanic. 22.1% had unknown or missing ethnicity information.
- » 63.7% of juvenile intake cases in FY 2024 were male, and 36.3% were female.
- » Over half (62.3%-63.1%) of juvenile intake cases since FY 2022 were 15 to 17 years of age.
- » The average age of juvenile intake cases in FY 2024 was 15.5 years.

Workload Information, FY 2024*

Status	ADP	Completed Reports	Count
Pre-Court Services	573	Pre-D Reports	2,037
Probation	2,110	Post-D Reports	875
Parole	104	Transfer Reports	188
Commitments	315		

* 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 (2,110).
- » Of the 2,912 social history reports completed, 70.0% were pre-D and 30.0% were post-D.

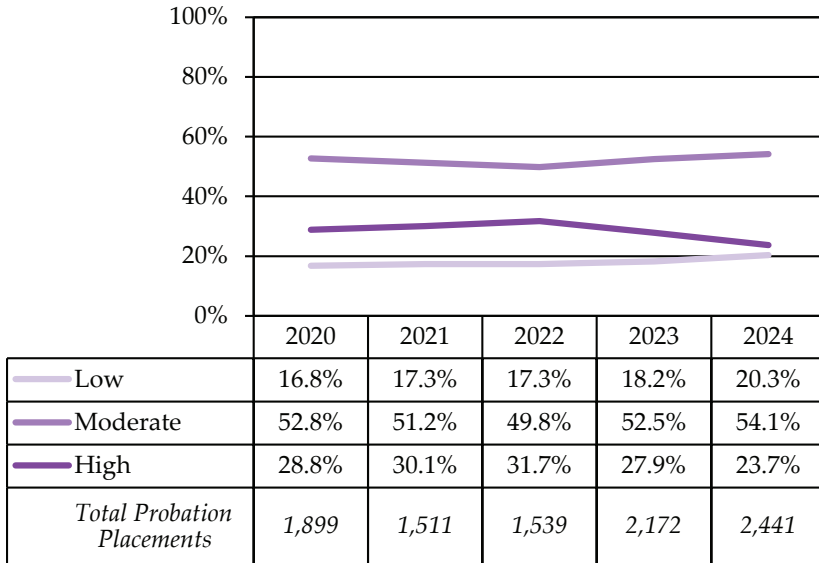
Probation Placement Demographics, FY 2022-2024

Demographics	2022	2023	2024
Race			
Asian	0.5%	0.9%	0.8%
Black	45.2%	47.5%	45.1%
White	46.3%	44.0%	45.3%
Other/Unknown	8.0%	7.6%	8.8%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	15.5%	16.5%	17.4%
Non-Hispanic	71.9%	73.3%	70.4%
Unknown/Missing	12.5%	10.2%	12.2%
Sex			
Female	21.7%	23.1%	24.3%
Male	78.3%	76.9%	75.7%
Age			
8-10	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
11-12	3.1%	2.9%	3.0%
13	7.7%	7.1%	7.0%
14	13.2%	15.8%	15.1%
15	19.4%	21.3%	21.9%
16	23.8%	25.3%	24.5%
17	26.6%	22.5%	23.4%
18-20	6.2%	5.0%	4.8%
Missing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Probation Placements	1,539	2,172	2,441

- » 45.1% of probation placements in FY 2024 were Black, and 45.3% were White.
- » 70.4% of probation placements in FY 2024 were non-Hispanic, and 17.4% were Hispanic. 12.2% had unknown or missing ethnicity information.
- » 75.7% of probation placements in FY 2024 were male, and 24.3% were female.
- » Over two thirds (69.1-69.9%) of probation placements since FY 2022 were 15 to 17 years of age.
- » The average age of probation placements in FY 2024 was 16.0 years.



Probation Placements by Risk Levels, FY 2020-2024*

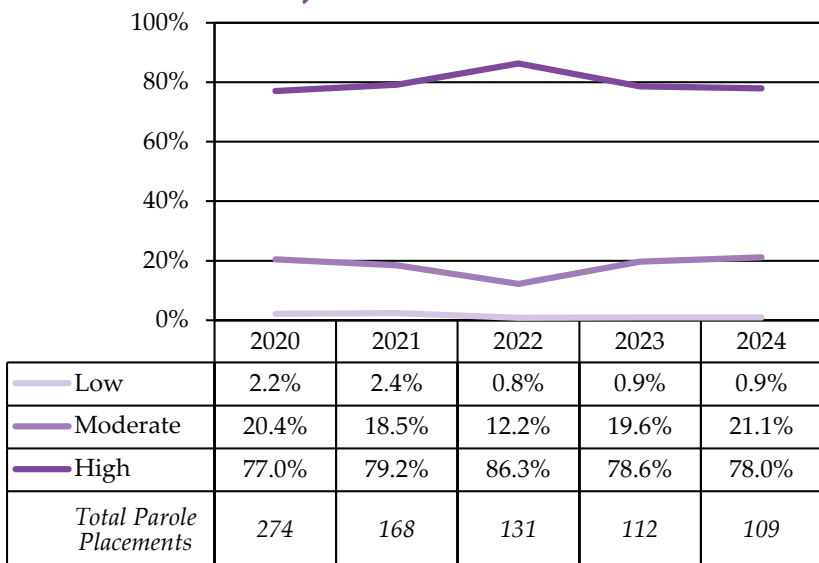


* Percentages may not add to 100% due to missing YASIs. For example, in FY 2024, 45 probation placements were missing YASIs.

- » In FY 2024, 2,396 probation placements had a YASI completed.
- » Approximately half (49.8%-54.1%) of probation placements were moderate risk between FY 2020 and FY 2024.

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 every 90 days.

Parole Placements by Risk Levels, FY 2020-2024*



* Percentages may not add to 100% due to missing YASIs. For example, in FY 2023, one parole placement was missing a YASI.

- » In FY 2024, 109 parole placements had a YASI completed.
- » Between FY 2020 and FY 2024, the proportion of parole placements that were high risk ranged from 77.0% to 86.3%.



Juvenile Complaints and Offenses, FY 2024*

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%	0.1%	0.0%
Alcohol	N/A	3.3%	1.5%	0.9%	0.1%
Arson	1.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.2%
Assault	17.3%	35.2%	18.8%	19.3%	14.9%
Burglary	8.9%	N/A	1.7%	3.3%	3.4%
Computer	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.7%
Disorderly Conduct	N/A	1.1%	0.5%	0.7%	0.1%
Escape	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%
Extortion	4.4%	0.7%	1.1%	2.1%	0.2%
Fraud	3.8%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	2.8%
Gangs	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Kidnapping	1.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	1.0%
Larceny	21.0%	10.3%	8.5%	14.8%	13.8%
Marijuana	0.0%	5.5%	2.5%	1.1%	0.0%
Murder	1.1%	N/A	0.2%	0.1%	1.9%
Narcotics	4.7%	0.6%	1.1%	1.9%	1.6%
Obscenity	5.0%	1.5%	1.6%	2.5%	0.5%
Obstruction of Justice	0.6%	4.3%	2.0%	2.8%	2.4%
Paraphernalia	N/A	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Robbery	7.5%	N/A	1.4%	1.5%	7.7%
Sexual Abuse	4.8%	0.5%	1.1%	2.9%	4.2%
Sexual Offense	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Telephone	0.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%
Trespassing	0.0%	4.4%	1.9%	2.1%	1.6%
Vandalism	6.9%	7.8%	4.7%	8.2%	6.1%
Weapons	4.1%	8.5%	4.5%	9.4%	17.2%
Other	1.7%	2.1%	2.2%	2.6%	1.6%
Technical					
Contempt of Court	0.0%	0.1%	8.6%	4.8%	4.0%
Failure to Appear	0.5%	1.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	N/A	N/A	0.2%	0.0%	1.1%
Probation Violation	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	0.8%	7.0%
Traffic					
Traffic	4.0%	9.7%	7.6%	6.4%	4.3%
Status/Other					
CHINS	N/A	N/A	4.1%	1.1%	N/A
CHINSup	N/A	N/A	9.5%	5.1%	N/A
Civil Commitment	N/A	N/A	1.6%	0.0%	N/A
Marijuana	N/A	N/A	1.9%	0.8%	0.2%
Other	N/A	N/A	4.3%	1.3%	N/A
Total Complaints	8,002	18,431	41,906	5,168	831

- » 58.4% of total juvenile intake complaints were for delinquent offenses, 12.6% were for technical offenses, 7.6% were for traffic offenses, and 21.4% were for status or other offenses.
- » 79.5% of offenses that resulted in a probation placement were for delinquent offenses, 5.6% were for technical offenses, 6.4% were for traffic offenses, and 8.4% were for status or other offenses.
- » 83.4% of offenses that resulted in commitment were for delinquent offenses, 12.0% were for technical offenses, 4.3% were for traffic offenses, and 0.2% were for status or other offenses.
- » See page 40 for detaining MSO data for pre-D detention statuses.
- » See pages 51-52 for MSO data for direct care admissions.

* Felony and misdemeanor technical violations generally do not apply to youth; however, some youth have been charged 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*.

* As of FY 2022, "Narcotics" no longer includes marijuana possession offenses that are captured under the VCC prefix MRJ. Beginning in FY 2022, there are two "Marijuana" categories: delinquent marijuana offenses and status marijuana offenses.

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

* 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.

* "Total Juvenile Intake Complaints" includes felonies, misdemeanors, and other offenses; therefore, the sum of felonies and misdemeanors does not equal the total.



Juvenile Cases by MSO, FY 2024*

MSO Severity	Juvenile Intake Cases	Probation Placements	Commitments
DAI Ranking			
Felony			
Against Persons	8.6%	20.9%	62.9%
Weapons/Narcotics Dist.	0.7%	1.7%	5.0%
Other	6.3%	15.2%	23.8%
Class 1 Misdemeanor			
Against Persons	20.9%	26.8%	3.5%
Other	14.4%	18.0%	3.5%
Prob./Parole Violation	4.7%	0.2%	1.5%
Court Order Violation	10.1%	2.5%	N/A
Status Offense	24.4%	9.6%	N/A
Other	9.9%	5.0%	N/A
Missing	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
VCSC Ranking			
Person	31.7%	44.4%	54.0%
Property	14.1%	24.5%	35.1%
Narcotics	1.3%	3.3%	2.5%
Other	52.8%	27.7%	8.4%
Missing	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
<i>Total Juvenile Cases</i>	29,650	2,441	202

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

- » MSO by DAI ranking:
 - › Status offenses were the highest percentage (24.4%) of juvenile intake cases.
 - › Misdemeanors against persons were the highest percentage (26.8%) of probation placements.
 - › Felonies against persons were the highest percentage (62.9%) of commitments.
- » MSO by VCSC ranking:
 - › Other offenses were the highest percentage (52.8%) of juvenile intake cases.
 - › Person offenses were the highest percentage (44.4%) of probation placements.
 - › Person offenses were the highest percentage (54.0%) of commitments.

Timeframes

- » The average time from intake to adjudication in FY 2023 was 168 days. FY 2024 data are not available due to pending adjudications.
- » The average time from DJJ’s receipt of commitment papers to direct care admission in FY 2024 was 39 days (excluding subsequent commitments).

63.9% (18,954) of juvenile intake cases were detention-eligible. There were 5,838 pre-D detention statuses for a rate of 3.2 detention-eligible intakes per pre-D detention status.

Placements, Releases, and Average LOS, FY 2024

	Probation	Parole
Placements	2,441	109
Releases	2,250	107
Average LOS (Days)	322	353

- » The average age for probation placements was 16.0 years.
- » The average age for parole placements was 18.3 years.
- » The average LOS on probation was 10.6 months, and the average LOS on parole was 11.6 months.



Summary by CSU

Intake Complaints, FY 2024*

CSU	Complaints		Juvenile Complaints				
	DR/CW	Juvenile	Felony	Class 1 Misdemeanor	Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	CHINS/ CHINSup/ Status	Other
1	5,695	983	27.2%	40.6%	3.6%	23.3%	5.4%
2	6,231	1,472	25.0%	48.6%	3.1%	10.3%	12.9%
2A	815	297	12.5%	47.5%	9.1%	11.1%	19.9%
3	3,361	608	23.7%	38.5%	4.3%	14.1%	19.4%
4	5,782	1,275	24.5%	37.4%	6.1%	4.0%	28.0%
5	2,055	763	20.4%	40.8%	4.6%	18.5%	15.7%
6	1,924	822	24.9%	42.1%	8.2%	13.3%	11.6%
7	3,503	1,920	15.4%	26.7%	2.8%	20.2%	34.9%
8	2,998	1,054	14.3%	39.8%	5.4%	22.3%	18.2%
9	2,961	1,231	17.1%	47.5%	8.7%	17.5%	9.3%
10	2,374	1,000	11.0%	29.3%	7.5%	34.8%	17.4%
11	1,788	832	20.7%	23.4%	12.7%	20.3%	22.8%
12	5,432	2,707	18.3%	47.8%	10.6%	14.0%	9.4%
13	3,092	1,106	31.1%	35.9%	1.4%	14.5%	17.1%
14	4,327	1,692	18.7%	49.9%	5.6%	11.0%	14.8%
15	7,976	2,950	19.5%	45.3%	7.0%	17.6%	10.6%
16	4,151	1,531	19.7%	34.7%	6.8%	24.2%	14.5%
17	826	859	23.5%	23.2%	3.7%	22.5%	27.1%
18	1,085	556	23.7%	41.4%	8.6%	11.7%	14.6%
19	5,827	2,595	32.0%	43.9%	3.5%	9.1%	11.5%
20	2,428	1,466	20.4%	44.2%	10.3%	14.7%	10.4%
21	3,682	434	13.1%	34.1%	9.0%	26.3%	17.5%
22	2,892	1,397	12.7%	22.5%	6.2%	22.3%	36.3%
23	5,065	1,725	12.2%	29.0%	8.6%	28.1%	22.1%
24	4,594	1,465	11.1%	27.6%	4.4%	28.8%	28.1%
25	2,971	1,054	13.5%	27.3%	6.3%	36.1%	16.8%
26	4,918	2,077	10.8%	33.0%	8.6%	25.5%	22.1%
27	4,390	1,331	19.3%	33.1%	6.8%	27.3%	13.4%
28	2,370	617	20.4%	36.6%	5.8%	22.0%	15.1%
29	2,739	776	10.8%	25.9%	4.8%	48.6%	9.9%
30	2,446	796	7.5%	26.4%	15.6%	43.0%	7.5%
31	3,905	2,515	22.9%	42.9%	2.7%	14.3%	17.2%
Total	114,603	41,906	19.1%	37.6%	6.4%	19.8%	17.1%

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



YASI Overall Risk Levels, FY 2024

CSU	Initial YASIs				Probation Placement YASIs					Parole Placement YASIs				
	High	Mod.	Low	Total	High	Mod.	Low	Missing	Total	High	Mod.	Low	Missing	Total
1	16.4%	49.3%	34.3%	67	17.2%	48.3%	31.0%	3.4%	58	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
2	14.0%	57.5%	28.5%	186	29.6%	55.7%	14.8%	0.0%	115	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4
2A	16.7%	50.0%	33.3%	30	15.0%	55.0%	30.0%	0.0%	20	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2
3	14.6%	56.3%	29.2%	48	16.7%	58.3%	25.0%	0.0%	36	25.0%	50.0%	25.0%	0.0%	4
4	16.2%	69.9%	14.0%	136	18.8%	75.2%	5.9%	0.0%	101	68.4%	31.6%	0.0%	0.0%	19
5	15.8%	36.8%	47.4%	76	14.3%	53.1%	32.7%	0.0%	49	60.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5
6	23.0%	45.9%	31.1%	61	30.0%	60.0%	10.0%	0.0%	30	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4
7	13.9%	48.1%	38.0%	108	15.0%	56.3%	27.5%	1.3%	80	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4
8	15.2%	71.2%	13.6%	66	21.4%	64.3%	14.3%	0.0%	28	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4
9	27.5%	60.0%	12.5%	40	35.0%	45.0%	10.0%	10.0%	20	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
10	26.0%	52.0%	22.0%	50	21.8%	54.5%	23.6%	0.0%	55	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
11	25.4%	43.7%	31.0%	71	18.5%	48.1%	33.3%	0.0%	27	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2
12	7.1%	32.3%	60.6%	325	32.5%	56.6%	10.8%	0.0%	83	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5
13	27.6%	52.2%	20.1%	134	26.3%	60.0%	12.5%	1.3%	80	77.8%	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%	9
14	9.9%	28.3%	61.8%	293	18.6%	52.1%	25.0%	4.3%	140	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6
15	32.1%	46.4%	21.4%	84	28.8%	44.2%	23.1%	3.8%	52	60.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5
16	25.0%	47.6%	27.4%	84	23.5%	57.6%	18.8%	0.0%	85	85.7%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	7
17	21.2%	48.7%	30.1%	113	17.3%	52.9%	24.0%	5.8%	104	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
18	13.8%	50.0%	36.2%	94	15.6%	51.9%	29.9%	2.6%	77	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
19	13.7%	38.2%	48.2%	461	41.0%	41.0%	14.4%	3.6%	195	80.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5
20	22.4%	44.0%	33.6%	125	25.5%	55.3%	19.1%	0.0%	94	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2
21	10.3%	44.8%	44.8%	87	22.8%	52.6%	22.8%	1.8%	57	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
22	22.9%	47.0%	30.1%	83	19.0%	53.2%	27.8%	0.0%	79	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3
23	6.7%	34.1%	59.2%	267	17.6%	52.9%	29.4%	0.0%	85	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4
24	19.5%	51.7%	28.7%	87	13.6%	53.1%	30.9%	2.5%	81	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4
25	16.9%	49.4%	33.7%	83	21.8%	51.7%	23.0%	3.4%	87	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2
26	32.6%	55.8%	11.6%	95	30.9%	57.7%	8.2%	3.1%	97	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
27	21.0%	54.6%	24.4%	119	30.2%	48.8%	16.3%	4.7%	86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
28	17.9%	56.4%	25.6%	78	15.4%	61.5%	23.1%	0.0%	65	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
29	2.7%	17.9%	79.3%	184	13.0%	69.6%	17.4%	0.0%	23	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
30	3.7%	32.2%	64.0%	214	9.4%	51.0%	37.5%	2.1%	96	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
31	31.3%	59.7%	9.0%	134	35.3%	55.8%	8.3%	0.6%	156	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5
Total	15.5%	43.6%	40.9%	4,083	23.7%	54.1%	20.3%	1.8%	2,441	78.0%	21.1%	0.9%	0.0%	109



Juvenile Intake Cases, Probation Placements, Detainments, and Commitments, FY 2022-2024*

CSU	Juvenile Intake Cases			Probation Placements			Detainments			Commitments		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
1	477	616	662	48	55	58	93	147	150	7	4	2
2	856	910	913	68	113	115	286	340	373	6	6	9
2A	196	250	245	11	9	20	27	29	31	0	2	2
3	304	364	414	14	32	36	62	87	106	7	4	6
4	682	807	867	65	112	101	204	263	271	15	28	19
5	564	517	502	41	41	49	115	135	115	12	12	9
6	378	513	516	29	39	30	90	115	113	0	10	11
7	908	1,148	1,222	51	77	80	149	208	276	12	11	13
8	680	729	710	20	28	28	117	146	165	4	10	9
9	733	907	863	18	30	20	98	144	201	6	7	4
10	485	816	817	38	44	55	79	120	120	1	2	4
11	541	460	550	15	21	27	71	95	129	5	2	5
12	1,409	1,675	1,771	52	59	83	196	277	304	10	3	9
13	511	554	712	58	80	80	234	255	268	13	15	12
14	1,020	972	1,005	78	124	140	292	335	376	5	11	8
15	1,502	2,047	2,094	29	37	52	243	372	456	8	12	4
16	885	1,113	1,118	63	92	85	126	178	170	7	9	7
17	275	543	587	37	80	104	53	141	219	0	2	2
18	276	442	447	43	65	77	72	126	121	1	5	2
19	1,022	1,698	1,600	122	179	195	274	505	571	7	13	5
20	792	921	983	32	68	94	59	78	102	0	2	0
21	408	317	339	52	68	57	33	40	54	1	1	1
22	1,042	1,066	1,109	54	91	79	133	180	189	5	9	8
23	952	1,297	1,432	29	44	85	142	282	324	3	5	6
24	979	1,071	1,203	97	84	81	195	226	219	8	8	16
25	914	949	846	67	80	87	172	158	165	8	3	6
26	1,337	1,612	1,682	56	74	97	208	277	336	4	3	11
27	964	1,068	951	60	76	86	117	133	143	1	0	1
28	212	348	415	20	49	65	16	29	54	0	0	3
29	596	674	662	14	25	23	44	42	52	0	1	1
30	585	587	609	79	80	96	51	95	83	0	0	0
31	1,055	1,577	1,804	79	116	156	171	297	319	3	7	7
<i>Total</i>	<i>23,540</i>	<i>28,568</i>	<i>29,650</i>	<i>1,539</i>	<i>2,172</i>	<i>2,441</i>	<i>4,222</i>	<i>5,855</i>	<i>6,575</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>202</i>

* 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 detainment data are identified by the CSU that made the decision to detain the youth using the detaining FIPS (not the JDC location).

* 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 2024, CSU 12 had nine subsequent commitments.



Juvenile Intake Complaint Initial Decisions, FY 2024*

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	0.6%	0.8%	0.0%	9.1%	0.9%	0.0%	38.7%	32.0%	16.1%	1.3%	983
2	5.3%	4.4%	0.0%	1.2%	0.2%	0.1%	43.1%	40.6%	4.8%	0.0%	1,472
2A	15.8%	0.0%	0.0%	24.2%	3.7%	0.3%	36.0%	18.2%	1.0%	0.0%	297
3	13.3%	0.0%	0.0%	5.8%	0.7%	0.7%	27.5%	37.3%	13.8%	0.7%	608
4	10.6%	0.9%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	44.5%	35.7%	4.9%	1.5%	1,275
5	1.2%	0.3%	0.1%	11.3%	0.9%	2.6%	40.1%	39.6%	2.5%	0.4%	763
6	10.5%	0.1%	0.1%	10.3%	1.8%	0.5%	35.5%	37.5%	3.0%	0.4%	822
7	9.6%	2.8%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	54.0%	29.3%	2.9%	0.9%	1,920
8	2.8%	9.0%	0.0%	4.6%	0.6%	2.0%	47.2%	24.4%	5.9%	3.0%	1,054
9	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	16.7%	1.4%	2.1%	45.3%	24.5%	4.5%	3.4%	1,231
10	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	19.7%	3.5%	0.8%	55.0%	16.3%	1.8%	0.2%	1,000
11	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	0.4%	1.4%	49.9%	28.6%	6.9%	2.0%	832
12	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	27.2%	2.0%	0.9%	46.0%	15.7%	5.4%	1.5%	2,707
13	0.2%	2.5%	0.4%	5.8%	4.0%	0.8%	29.1%	47.9%	4.2%	4.4%	1,106
14	12.8%	2.2%	0.1%	11.0%	1.2%	0.6%	36.8%	22.6%	10.4%	1.7%	1,692
15	3.2%	0.2%	0.2%	12.1%	1.3%	1.1%	43.7%	26.7%	6.1%	1.8%	2,950
16	3.5%	0.3%	0.1%	16.9%	3.5%	3.0%	40.2%	27.5%	4.1%	0.7%	1,531
17	10.4%	0.1%	0.7%	5.4%	3.3%	1.9%	40.4%	33.4%	4.1%	0.2%	859
18	9.0%	0.4%	0.0%	9.2%	1.6%	0.7%	44.1%	25.0%	7.9%	1.3%	556
19	0.3%	3.5%	1.0%	7.7%	0.5%	0.7%	30.6%	48.8%	4.8%	0.4%	2,595
20	2.5%	0.1%	0.0%	17.5%	2.3%	2.3%	34.2%	20.5%	13.9%	5.8%	1,466
21	19.6%	0.0%	0.0%	13.8%	3.0%	2.5%	28.8%	19.8%	11.5%	0.2%	434
22	10.6%	0.0%	0.1%	5.3%	2.2%	0.9%	53.7%	25.1%	1.5%	0.0%	1,397
23	15.5%	0.1%	0.1%	10.0%	3.2%	1.4%	37.5%	25.3%	4.2%	0.7%	1,725
24	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%	0.5%	0.3%	63.7%	21.6%	1.3%	0.1%	1,465
25	8.3%	0.2%	0.6%	7.8%	1.2%	0.6%	46.9%	22.1%	10.5%	0.8%	1,054
26	15.4%	0.8%	0.1%	10.5%	2.9%	0.6%	49.7%	14.7%	4.0%	0.5%	2,077
27	8.5%	0.2%	0.2%	22.6%	2.6%	1.4%	40.0%	20.6%	3.0%	0.7%	1,331
28	9.2%	0.0%	0.0%	15.7%	2.8%	1.5%	38.7%	26.1%	3.9%	0.3%	617
29	2.4%	0.0%	0.3%	25.9%	2.1%	2.4%	40.5%	12.8%	8.5%	1.0%	776
30	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	15.5%	1.4%	0.6%	53.0%	13.3%	14.3%	0.1%	796
31	2.4%	0.0%	0.1%	10.3%	2.9%	1.2%	43.0%	28.5%	9.5%	0.1%	2,515
Total	6.1%	1.1%	0.2%	11.2%	1.8%	1.1%	43.1%	27.2%	6.0%	1.2%	41,906

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

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



Diversion-Eligible Juvenile Intake Complaints, FY 2024*

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	867	88.2%	98	11.3%	17.9%	29.2%	90.8%
2	1,185	80.5%	21	1.8%	5.8%	7.6%	81.0%
2A	201	67.7%	82	40.8%	1.5%	42.3%	85.4%
3	406	66.8%	43	10.6%	20.2%	30.8%	81.4%
4	784	61.5%	7	0.9%	6.9%	7.8%	100.0%
5	620	81.3%	114	18.4%	3.1%	21.5%	75.4%
6	652	79.3%	105	16.1%	3.8%	19.9%	81.0%
7	1,087	56.6%	4	0.4%	4.7%	5.1%	100.0%
8	790	75.0%	76	9.6%	7.3%	17.0%	64.5%
9	1,040	84.5%	248	23.8%	5.3%	29.1%	82.7%
10	772	77.2%	240	31.1%	2.3%	33.4%	82.1%
11	580	69.7%	42	7.2%	9.7%	16.9%	64.3%
12	2,321	85.7%	825	35.5%	6.2%	41.7%	89.1%
13	759	68.6%	121	15.9%	6.1%	22.0%	52.9%
14	1,225	72.4%	219	17.9%	14.4%	32.2%	84.9%
15	2,490	84.4%	428	17.2%	7.1%	24.3%	82.5%
16	1,194	78.0%	357	29.9%	5.1%	35.0%	71.4%
17	540	62.9%	95	17.6%	6.3%	23.9%	48.4%
18	416	74.8%	64	15.4%	10.3%	25.7%	79.7%
19	2,207	85.0%	253	11.5%	5.4%	16.9%	77.1%
20	1,181	80.6%	321	27.2%	16.7%	43.9%	79.4%
21	298	68.7%	84	28.2%	16.4%	44.6%	71.4%
22	824	59.0%	118	14.3%	2.1%	16.4%	62.7%
23	1,132	65.6%	252	22.3%	6.4%	28.6%	67.9%
24	996	68.0%	95	9.5%	1.9%	11.4%	87.4%
25	776	73.6%	107	13.8%	13.8%	27.6%	76.6%
26	1,346	64.8%	293	21.8%	5.9%	27.7%	74.4%
27	993	74.6%	352	35.4%	3.9%	39.4%	84.7%
28	462	74.9%	123	26.6%	5.2%	31.8%	78.9%
29	655	84.4%	238	36.3%	9.9%	46.3%	84.5%
30	713	89.6%	139	19.5%	15.7%	35.2%	88.5%
31	1,872	74.4%	347	18.5%	12.6%	31.1%	72.6%
Total	31,384	74.9%	5,911	18.8%	7.8%	26.7%	79.0%

* Counts are not comparable to data elsewhere in this report because only complaints that are diversion eligible based on the *Code of Virginia* are included. Statewide, 49 complaints that were not eligible for diversion resulted in a diversion plan and are not included above.



Diversion-Eligible Juvenile Intake Cases, FY 2024*

CSU	Diversion-Eligible Cases			Diversion Plan	Resolved	Diversion Plan or Resolved	Successful Diversions
	Count of Cases	% of Total Cases	Count of Diversion Cases	% of Diversion-Eligible Cases			% of Diversion-Eligible Diversion Cases
1	584	88.2%	81	13.9%	24.0%	37.8%	93.8%
2	739	80.9%	20	2.7%	8.9%	11.6%	85.0%
2A	205	83.7%	80	39.0%	1.5%	40.5%	86.3%
3	317	76.6%	33	10.4%	24.9%	35.3%	75.8%
4	548	63.2%	4	0.7%	8.4%	9.1%	100.0%
5	383	76.3%	77	20.1%	5.0%	25.1%	67.5%
6	436	84.5%	100	22.9%	5.3%	28.2%	81.0%
7	785	64.2%	3	0.4%	6.5%	6.9%	100.0%
8	538	75.8%	68	12.6%	9.9%	22.5%	64.7%
9	724	83.9%	212	29.3%	6.9%	36.2%	84.4%
10	626	76.6%	229	36.6%	2.9%	39.5%	82.1%
11	349	63.5%	34	9.7%	13.8%	23.5%	70.6%
12	1,496	84.5%	645	43.1%	8.3%	51.4%	90.5%
13	481	67.6%	97	20.2%	8.5%	28.7%	57.7%
14	807	80.3%	164	20.3%	19.7%	40.0%	82.9%
15	1,763	84.2%	373	21.2%	8.7%	29.8%	81.5%
16	878	78.5%	295	33.6%	6.6%	40.2%	70.8%
17	384	65.4%	75	19.5%	7.0%	26.6%	46.7%
18	371	83.0%	57	15.4%	11.3%	26.7%	80.7%
19	1,257	78.6%	192	15.3%	8.4%	23.7%	75.5%
20	840	85.5%	255	30.4%	18.8%	49.2%	77.6%
21	292	86.1%	80	27.4%	15.4%	42.8%	70.0%
22	689	62.1%	100	14.5%	1.6%	16.1%	67.0%
23	1,132	79.1%	241	21.3%	6.4%	27.7%	67.2%
24	835	69.4%	86	10.3%	2.3%	12.6%	88.4%
25	662	78.3%	101	15.3%	15.1%	30.4%	75.2%
26	1,264	75.1%	260	20.6%	6.1%	26.7%	74.6%
27	758	79.7%	315	41.6%	5.0%	46.6%	84.1%
28	325	78.3%	110	33.8%	7.4%	41.2%	76.4%
29	572	86.4%	231	40.4%	10.7%	51.0%	84.0%
30	538	88.3%	136	25.3%	20.8%	46.1%	88.2%
31	1,310	72.6%	287	21.9%	16.0%	37.9%	72.5%
Total	22,888	77.2%	5,041	22.0%	9.8%	31.8%	78.9%

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

* 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 reports prior to FY 2023, cases were not restricted to diversion eligible.

* In order to be categorized as a resolved case, all complaints associated with the case must be resolved. In reports prior to FY 2023, cases were not restricted to diversion eligible.

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



Workload Information, FY 2024*

CSU	Completed Reports			ADP			
	Pre-D	Post-D	Transfer	Pre-Court	Probation	Parole	Commitments
1	35	26	5	28	47	6	7
2	137	26	31	5	117	5	13
2A	21	6	0	2	13	0	3
3	36	19	8	2	41	6	12
4	148	9	5	39	103	14	31
5	71	16	9	28	66	8	17
6	56	10	7	16	29	4	11
7	101	21	14	1	65	6	18
8	81	5	2	8	26	5	16
9	20	11	3	15	22	1	10
10	27	20	2	23	35	0	4
11	41	14	4	10	29	2	8
12	102	8	5	52	53	5	16
13	61	57	6	1	89	8	23
14	91	43	3	26	106	7	13
15	48	16	15	29	44	2	13
16	44	46	3	2	93	5	12
17	37	32	0	11	75	0	2
18	69	14	1	20	59	0	2
19	202	23	0	0	159	6	10
20	87	30	0	35	63	1	1
21	30	32	10	14	66	1	2
22	88	16	13	34	66	2	15
23	70	9	3	45	70	2	11
24	63	38	16	7	75	3	17
25	45	48	1	4	76	2	8
26	23	50	3	8	88	1	8
27	62	37	0	5	83	0	0
28	70	15	1	9	54	0	1
29	28	5	1	17	21	0	2
30	7	77	0	33	65	0	0
31	36	96	17	44	112	3	11
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,037</i>	<i>875</i>	<i>188</i>	<i>573</i>	<i>2,110</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>315</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.

» In FY 2024, there were a total of 5,318 statuses for pre-court services, with an ADP of 573. (See page 18 for more information on pre-court services.)



Summary by Region

Intake Complaints, FY 2024*

Complaints	Central	Eastern	Mid-West	Northern	Southern	Western
DR/CW Complaints	21,765	21,884	17,896	23,140	14,291	15,627
Juvenile Complaints	8,847	4,635	6,641	11,599	6,230	3,954
Juvenile Complaints						
Felony	1,547	1,128	803	2,566	1,373	584
Class 1 Misdemeanor	3,699	1,967	1,800	4,513	2,542	1,226
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	518	212	442	673	510	326
CHINS/CHINSup/Status	1,543	551	1,946	1,969	957	1,333
Other	1,540	777	1,650	1,878	848	485
Juvenile Intake Decisions						
Court Summons	5.9%	7.5%	9.3%	5.3%	2.3%	7.2%
Detention Order Only	2.2%	1.8%	0.1%	1.0%	0.7%	0.1%
Diversion Plan	11.1%	5.5%	12.3%	15.2%	19.4%	23.8%
Petition	71.1%	75.6%	73.4%	69.4%	70.4%	59.6%
Resolved	6.0%	8.2%	3.6%	6.8%	4.7%	7.4%
Unfounded	1.9%	0.8%	0.4%	1.1%	1.8%	0.5%
Other	1.7%	0.6%	1.0%	1.1%	0.7%	1.3%

* "Other" under "Juvenile Complaints" includes TDOs, technical violations, traffic offenses, and other offenses.

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

* Unsuccessful diversions with a petition filed are included in "Diversion Plan" because diversion is the initial decision.

Workload Information, FY 2024*

Completed Reports	Central	Eastern	Mid-West	Northern	Southern	Western
Pre-D Reports	341	377	293	498	331	197
Post-D Reports	96	86	131	291	105	166
Transfer Reports	37	49	35	24	31	12
% Pre-D and Post-D Reports						
Pre-D Reports	78.0%	81.4%	69.1%	63.1%	75.9%	54.3%
Post-D Reports	22.0%	18.6%	30.9%	36.9%	24.1%	45.7%
ADP						
Pre-Court Services	79	77	112	119	107	78
Probation	263	321	322	650	265	290
Commitments	71	66	55	45	74	5
Parole	20	31	10	16	26	1

* 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.

Juvenile Cases, FY 2024*

	Central	Eastern	Mid-West	Northern	Southern	Western
Juvenile Intake Cases	5,894	3,101	5,407	8,221	4,051	2,976
Probation Placements	320	330	387	808	269	327
Detainments	1,473	932	1,017	1,837	929	384
Commitments	38	38	40	34	46	6
Parole Placements	20	30	13	20	25	1

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

* Subsequent commitments are excluded. In FY 2024, CSU 12 had nine subsequent commitments.



Initial YASIs, FY 2024*

Risk Level	Central	Eastern	Mid-West	Northern	Southern	Western
Low	43.0%	25.5%	43.3%	34.2%	45.1%	54.4%
Moderate	41.5%	59.3%	42.5%	45.8%	39.3%	36.7%
High	15.6%	15.2%	14.2%	20.1%	15.6%	8.9%
<i>Total Initial YASIs</i>	591	467	570	1,106	667	682

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

Juvenile Intake Cases by MSO, FY 2024

MSO Severity	Central	Eastern	Mid-West	Northern	Southern	Western
DAI Ranking						
Felony						
Against Persons	8.9%	12.1%	5.0%	9.6%	10.2%	5.6%
Weapons/Narcotics Distribution	0.6%	0.7%	0.3%	0.9%	1.4%	0.1%
Other	5.1%	7.3%	4.2%	8.1%	8.1%	4.3%
Class 1 Misdemeanor						
Against Persons	23.3%	28.3%	14.3%	21.8%	22.4%	16.1%
Other	17.4%	13.1%	8.6%	15.4%	17.7%	12.6%
Probation/Parole Violation	2.7%	7.2%	3.9%	6.3%	3.3%	5.1%
Court Order Violation	10.3%	2.0%	17.2%	10.5%	8.5%	6.6%
Status Offense	21.9%	15.4%	34.5%	19.7%	17.6%	42.7%
Other	9.8%	14.1%	12.1%	7.5%	10.8%	6.9%
VCSC Ranking						
Person	33.0%	40.4%	21.6%	33.1%	32.5%	33.8%
Property	16.9%	14.7%	7.9%	14.7%	19.7%	10.2%
Narcotics	0.9%	0.4%	0.6%	2.8%	1.2%	0.5%
Other	49.2%	44.5%	69.8%	49.4%	46.6%	55.5%
<i>Total Juvenile Intake Cases</i>	5,894	3,101	5,407	8,221	4,051	2,976

Probation Placements by MSO, FY 2024*

MSO Severity	Central	Eastern	Mid-West	Northern	Southern	Western
DAI Ranking						
Felony						
Against Persons	24.4%	31.2%	23.0%	13.6%	31.6%	13.8%
Weapons/Narcotics Distribution	1.3%	2.1%	2.3%	1.6%	3.3%	0.0%
Other	17.8%	26.4%	17.8%	8.2%	19.0%	12.2%
Class 1 Misdemeanor						
Against Persons	25.6%	18.5%	28.7%	31.4%	20.4%	27.8%
Other	22.2%	13.9%	13.4%	21.4%	21.2%	12.2%
Probation/Parole Violation	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.6%
Court Order Violation	1.6%	0.3%	4.9%	2.2%	0.4%	4.9%
Status Offense	1.6%	0.9%	5.2%	17.1%	0.7%	20.5%
Other	5.3%	6.7%	4.1%	4.1%	3.3%	8.0%
VCSC Ranking						
Person	45.6%	45.2%	49.4%	43.4%	43.1%	40.4%
Property	30.6%	34.5%	22.7%	18.2%	32.0%	20.2%
Narcotics	0.9%	1.2%	3.4%	6.1%	3.0%	0.9%
Other	22.8%	19.1%	24.5%	32.1%	21.9%	38.5%
<i>Total Probation Placements</i>	320	330	387	808	269	327

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

* Probation placements missing MSO information are not displayed but are included in the totals.



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. All 133 localities in Virginia voluntarily participate. State funding is allocated to localities through a formula based on factors such as the number and types of arrests as well as the average daily cost of serving a youth. A locality can set its MOE to an amount equal to or higher than the state funds allocated by VJCCCA.

Effective in FY 2020, VJCCCA’s statutory purpose was expanded to include the deterrence of crime through community diversion or community-based services to juveniles assessed as needing such services. Localities are not required but may elect to include 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*).

Plan Development and Evaluation

Participation requires that localities develop a biennial plan for utilizing VJCCCA funding. While DJJ and the Board of Juvenile Justice must approve these plans, communities have autonomy and flexibility in addressing their juvenile offense patterns. Localities must consult with judges, CSU directors, and CSA CPMTs (interagency bodies that manage the expenditures of CSA state funding to serve children and families) in developing their plans. The local governing body designates an entity responsible for managing the plan. Some localities have combined their plans with one or more other localities. In FY 2024, 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 available on DJJ’s website. The intent is to use evidence-based programs and services to fit the needs of each locality and their youth.

DJJ oversees the management of VJCCCA. Each locality or group of localities must submit an annual evaluation for each of their programs to inform changes to the plan. The evaluations contain the utilization, cost-effectiveness, and success rate of each program or service in the plan as well as trend data and locality-specific needs to address juvenile offending.

Programs and Services

Programs and services are categorized under six headings: “Accountability,” “Competency Development,” “Grant Administration,” “Group Homes,” “Individually Purchased Services,” and “Public Safety.” “Accountability” includes programs such as community service and restorative justice. “Competency Development” encompasses the largest array of services, including skill development programs, substance use education, and other clinical services. “Grant Administration” includes coordination and administrative services. “Group Homes” includes locally and privately operated community group homes that serve court-involved youth. “Public Safety” includes alternatives to detention, such as outreach detention and electronic monitoring. Finally, “Individually Purchased Services” consists of additional services.

In FY 2024, the average cost for a VJCCCA residential placement was \$34,866, and the average cost for a VJCCCA non-residential placement was \$1,433. 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 2024, there were 717 placements in VJCCCA prevention services. The “Substance Use” service type had the highest percentage (61.1%) of placements. Other prevention service types included “Pro-Social Skills,” “Gang,” “Truancy,” “Life Skills,” and “Community Service Learning Program.” Availability of VJCCCA prevention services varies by locality. VJCCCA prevention services data are not included in the tables and graphs of this report.

In FY 2024, Amelia and Nottoway did not complete the required financial closeout certification; therefore, these localities are excluded from all data presented.

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



Youth Served, FY 2024

	2024
Youth Placed	6,530
Total Program Placements	10,156
Average Placements per Youth	1.6
Youth Eligible for Detention	77.9%

- » 6,530 youth were placed in VJCCCA programs for a total of 10,156 placements. On average, there were 1.6 placements per youth.
- » 77.9% of youth placed in VJCCCA programs were eligible for detention.

Placement Status, FY 2024

Dispositional Status	Residential	Non-Residential
Pre-D	126 (1.2%)	7,149 (70.4%)
Post-D	13 (0.1%)	2,868 (28.2%)

- » The majority of placements were pre-D and non-residential (70.4%).
- » The second-highest percentage of placements were post-D and non-residential (28.2%).
- » Of the 1.4% of placements that were residential, 90.6% were pre-D, and 9.4% were post-D.

Placements by Service Category and Type, FY 2022-2024*

Service Category and Type	2022		2023		2024	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Accountability	1,587	23.1%	2,184	21.5%	2,020	19.9%
Community Service	1,155	16.8%	1,481	14.5%	1,374	13.5%
Law-Related Education	311	4.5%	359	3.5%	324	3.2%
Restitution/Restorative Justice	34	0.5%	188	1.8%	145	1.4%
Shoplifting Programs	87	1.3%	156	1.5%	177	1.7%
Competency Development	1,094	15.9%	2,283	22.4%	2,301	22.7%
Anger Management Programs	0	0.0%	574	5.6%	676	6.7%
Clinical Services	69	1.0%	83	0.8%	91	0.9%
Employment/Vocational	8	0.1%	55	0.5%	48	0.5%
Life Skills	101	1.5%	98	1.0%	79	0.8%
Mentoring	N/A	N/A	130	1.3%	122	1.2%
Parenting Skills	54	0.8%	66	0.6%	57	0.6%
Pro-Social Skills/Activities	561	8.2%	504	5.0%	515	5.1%
Substance Use Education/Treatment	211	3.1%	653	6.4%	565	5.6%
Truancy Intervention	N/A	N/A	83	0.8%	69	0.7%
Grant Administration	182	2.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Group Homes	97	1.4%	35	0.3%	49	0.5%
Individually Purchased Services	396	5.8%	362	3.6%	387	3.8%
Public Safety	3,508	51.1%	5,316	52.2%	5,399	53.2%
Crisis Intervention/Shelter Care	421	6.1%	478	4.7%	586	5.8%
Intensive Supervision/Surveillance	216	3.1%	61	0.6%	77	0.8%
Outreach Detention/Electronic Monitoring	2,829	41.2%	4,777	46.9%	4,736	46.6%
Total Placements	6,864	100.0%	10,180	100.0%	10,156	100.0%

* Counts and percentages may not add to totals because service types with fewer than 100 placements between FY 2022 and FY 2024 are not shown. These placements are included in category and overall totals.

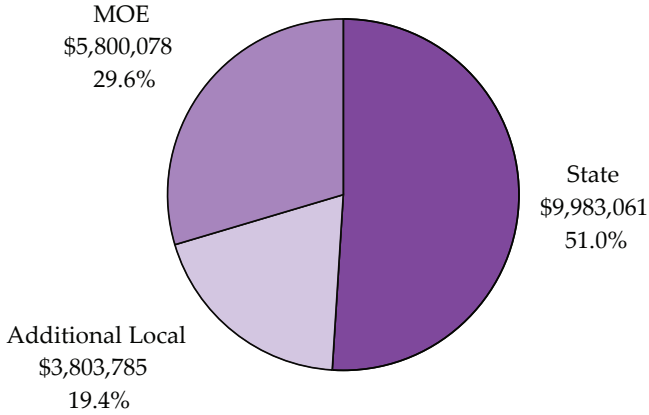
* Data are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2023 due to service recategorization. For example, anger management programs and pro-social skills/activities were a combined category prior to FY 2023 but are separate service types as of FY 2023.

* N/A indicates a service type was not available for a given FY.

- » VJCCCA programs had 10,156 total placements during FY 2024, an increase of 48.0% from FY 2022.
- » From FY 2022 to FY 2024, “Public Safety” had the highest percentage (51.1-53.2%) of placements out of all service categories. In FY 2024, “Competency Development” had the second-highest percentage (22.7%) of placements out of all service categories.
- » From FY 2022 to FY 2024, “Outreach Detention and Electronic Monitoring” had the highest percentage (41.2-46.9%) and “Community Service” had the second-highest percentage (13.5-16.8%) of placements out of all service types.



Expenditures, FY 2024



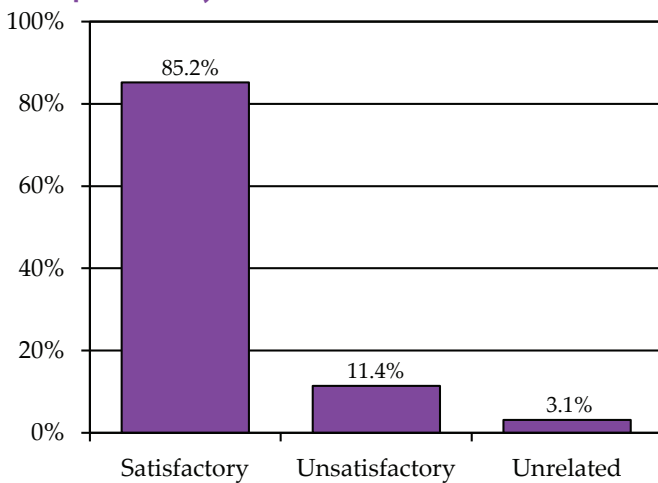
- » Localities paid 49.0% of the total expenditures for VJCCCA programs. Of the total local expenditures, 60.4% were MOE, and 39.6% were additional funds.
- » VJCCCA funded the equivalent of 172.3 staff positions in FY 2024.

Youth Demographics, FY 2022-2024

Demographics	2022	2023	2024
Race			
Asian	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%
Black	43.6%	45.4%	44.9%
White	47.6%	45.3%	44.1%
Other/Unknown	8.0%	8.4%	10.3%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	10.5%	12.3%	12.9%
Non-Hispanic	65.1%	64.1%	63.1%
Unknown/Missing	24.4%	23.6%	24.0%
Sex			
Female	31.0%	33.0%	32.2%
Male	69.0%	67.0%	67.8%
Age			
8-10	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
11-12	5.7%	5.3%	5.3%
13	8.6%	8.9%	8.5%
14	15.2%	15.5%	15.8%
15	20.0%	20.9%	21.8%
16	22.4%	23.5%	23.2%
17	23.9%	22.4%	21.9%
18-20	3.8%	3.1%	3.1%
Missing	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Total Youth	4,525	6,396	6,530

- » 44.9% of youth placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2024 were Black, and 44.1% were White.
- » 63.1% of youth placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2024 were non-Hispanic, and 12.9% were Hispanic. 24.0% had unknown or missing ethnicity information.
- » 67.8% of youth placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2024 were male, and 32.2% were female.
- » Approximately two thirds (66.3-66.8%) of youth placed in VJCCCA programs since FY 2022 were between 15 and 17 years of age.
- » The average age of youth placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2024 was 15.8 years.

Completion by Status, FY 2024*



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

- » 10,007 services were closed.
- » 85.2% completed the services satisfactorily.

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 regulatory agency for 24 JDCs operated by local governments or multijurisdictional 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 is required within 24 hours of detention (or the next school day) and is provided by licensed staff funded by VDOE's Division of State Operated Programs and contracted through a local school division. In addition to attending school while in a JDC, youth participate in a structured program of care, which includes medical and mental health screenings and services, recreational and psycho-educational activities, visitation, and volunteer services (e.g., services provided by religious organizations). 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 6 for pre-D detention eligibility criteria.) Intake officers use the DAI to make detention decisions. (See Appendix C.) All JDCs also provide post-D detention without programs, typically for up to 30 days, while some JDCs 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, the CSU, and the youth's family, sometimes including local mental health and social services agencies. Individualized services such as anger management, substance use treatment, life skills, career-readiness education, and victim empathy are provided to meet youth's needs. As of June 30, 2024, 227 of the 1,376 certified JDC beds were certified to facilitate post-D detention with programs.

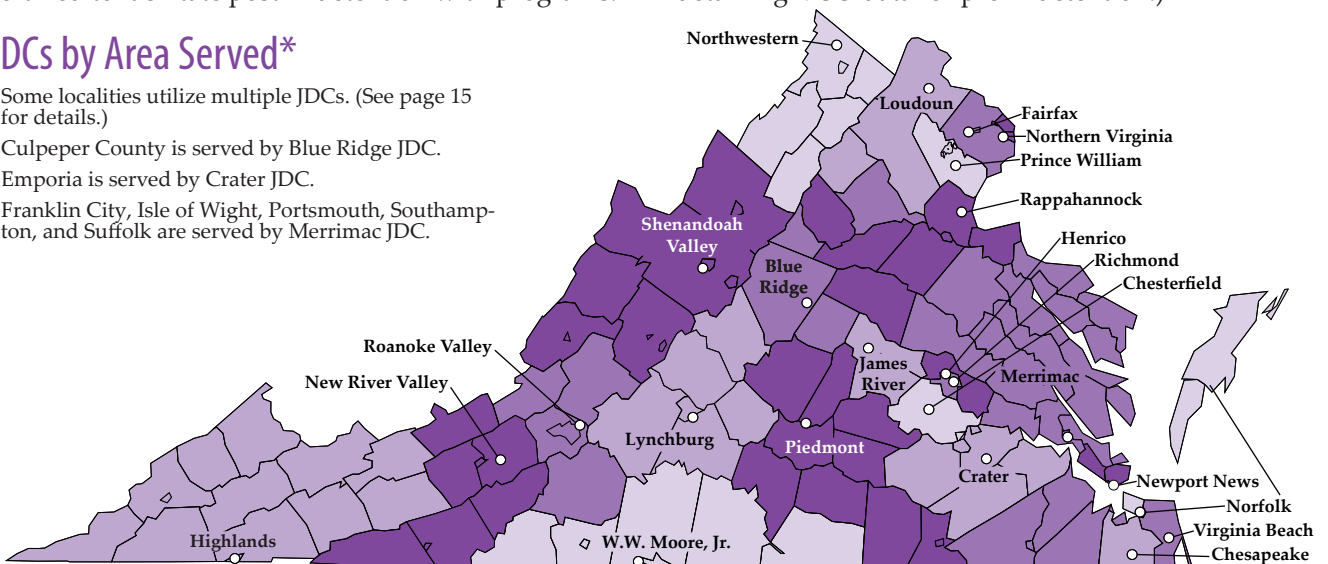
JDCs by Area Served*

* Some localities utilize multiple JDCs. (See page 15 for details.)

* Culpeper County is served by Blue Ridge JDC.

* Emporia is served by Crater JDC.

* Franklin City, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, Southampton, and Suffolk are served by Merrimac JDC.



Nineteen JDCs also partner with DJJ to facilitate admission and evaluation services, such as medical, psychological, behavioral, educational, career-readiness, and sociological evaluations for youth in direct care. As of June 30, 2024, six JDCs contract with DJJ to operate CPPs, which are evidence-based and evidence-informed residential programs for youth in direct care. Five JDCs operate detention reentry programs, which allow youth in direct care to transition to the community 30 to 180 days before release. Youth in direct care admission and evaluation, CPPs, detention reentry, or individually contracted JDC beds are counted in the direct care population despite being housed in JDCs. In FY 2024, the direct care ADP in JDC facilities was 125 youth.

JDC Data

A detention is counted as the first admission of a continuous detention stay. A new detention 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 E.) Statuses are counted for each new status or status change. One detention may have multiple dispositional statuses; therefore, the total number of dispositional statuses is higher than the total number of detentions.

Beginning in FY 2019, individual offenses are associated with a detention. 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.)



Detention Offerings, FY 2024*

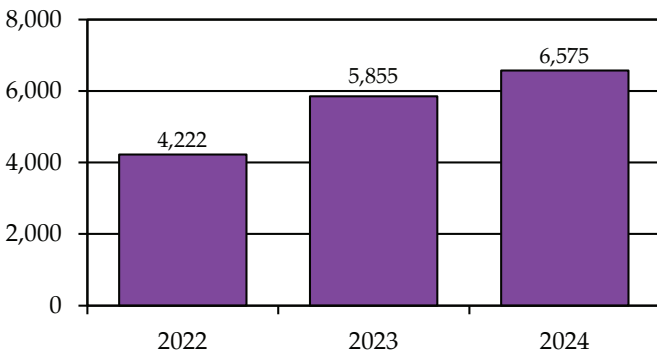
JDC	Post-D (Programs)	Direct Care		
		Admission and Evaluation	CPP	Detention Reentry
Blue Ridge	X	X	X	X
Chesapeake	X			
Chesterfield	X	X	X	
Crater		X		
Fairfax	X	X		
Henrico				
Highlands	X	X		
James River	X	X		
Loudoun	X			
Lynchburg	X			
Merrimac	X	X		
New River Valley	X			
Newport News	X	X	X	
Norfolk	X	X		X
Northern Virginia	X	X		
Northwestern	X	X		
Piedmont		X		
Prince William		X	X	
Rappahannock	X	X		X
Richmond	X	X		X
Roanoke Valley	X	X		
Shenandoah Valley		X	X	X
Virginia Beach	X	X	X	
W. W. Moore, Jr.	X	X		
Total	19	19	6	5

* 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.

* Merrimac CPP closed to youth on September 22, 2023. Rappahannock CPP closed to youth on December 19, 2023.

Detainments, FY 2022-2024



» Detainments increased 55.7% from FY 2022 to FY 2024.

» In FY 2024, there were 30 weekend detainments, which may include multiple weekend stays as part of a single detainment.

Detention Demographics, FY 2024*

Demographics	Pre-D	Post-D (No Programs)	Post-D (Programs)	Total Detainments
Race				
Asian	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.7%
Black	55.1%	33.2%	57.4%	52.9%
White	36.6%	52.7%	34.6%	38.1%
Other/Unknown	7.6%	13.2%	8.0%	8.3%
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	16.8%	15.6%	12.3%	16.8%
Non-Hispanic	71.1%	62.3%	79.6%	70.0%
Unknown/Missing	12.0%	22.1%	8.0%	13.3%
Sex				
Female	25.0%	31.3%	11.7%	25.6%
Male	75.0%	68.7%	88.3%	74.4%
Age				
8-12	3.7%	1.8%	0.0%	3.5%
13	7.2%	7.5%	0.0%	7.1%
14	14.4%	11.0%	10.5%	14.1%
15	21.5%	20.3%	29.0%	21.3%
16	26.2%	28.1%	29.0%	26.5%
17	26.7%	31.0%	31.5%	27.4%
18-20	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Missing	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Total	5,838	770	162	6,575

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

» Black youth represented 55.1% of youth with pre-D detention statuses, 33.2% of youth with statuses for post-D detention without programs, and 57.4% of youth with statuses for post-D detention with programs.

» White youth represented 36.6% of youth with pre-D detention statuses, 52.7% of youth with statuses for post-D detention without programs, and 34.6% of youth with statuses for post-D detention with programs.

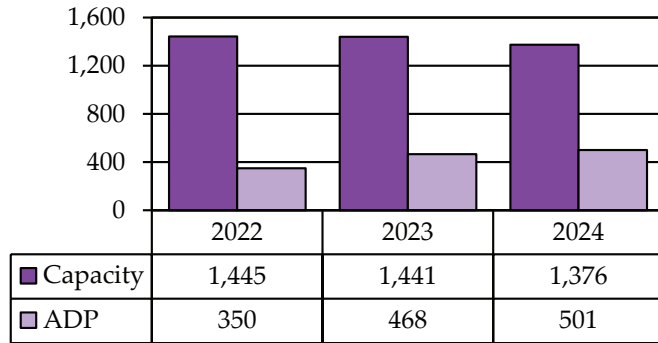
» The average age at detainment was 15.9 years.

» The average ages by detention status were as follows:

- › Pre-D detention – 15.9 years
- › Post-D detention without programs – 16.1 years
- › Post-D detention with programs – 16.4 years



Capacity and ADP, FY 2022-2024*



* 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 substantially lower.

» JDCs consistently operate below certified capacity.

DAI Scores at Detainment, FY 2022-2024*

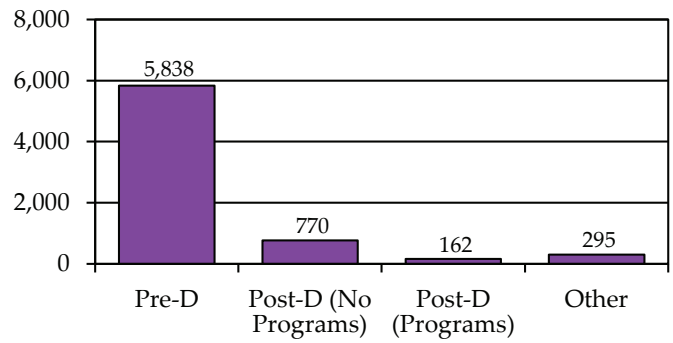
DAI Scores	2022	2023	2024
0-9 (Release)	22.2%	26.1%	28.3%
10-14 (Detention Alternative)	17.0%	18.2%	17.5%
15+ (Secure Detention)	55.3%	50.9%	49.6%
Missing	5.4%	4.8%	4.7%
Total Detainments	3,090	4,552	5,055

* 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 2024, 49.6% had a DAI score indicating secure detention.

» In FY 2024, of the youth who were detained in non-judge-ordered pre-D detention and received a DAI score of 14 or less, 25.9% had mandatory overrides. (See Appendix C.)

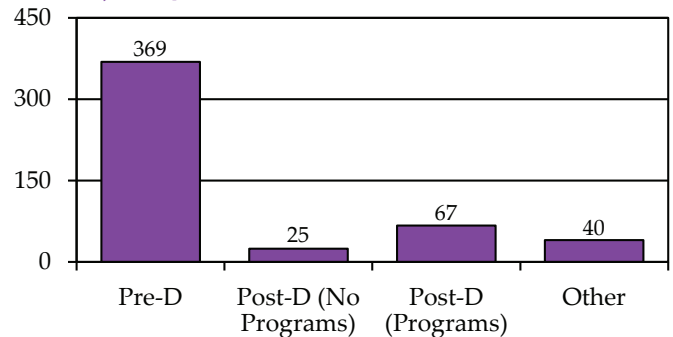
Detention Dispositional Statuses, FY 2024*



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

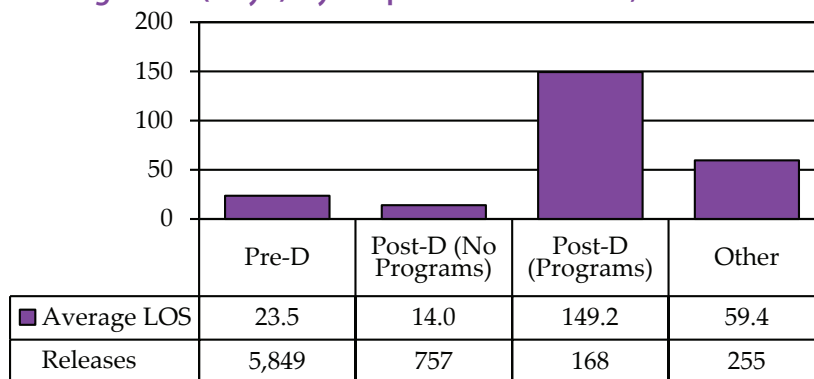
- » 82.6% of dispositional statuses were pre-D detention.
- » 10.9% of dispositional statuses were post-D detention without programs, and 2.3% were post-D detention with programs.
- » 4.2% of dispositional statuses were other statuses. (See Appendix E.)

ADP by Dispositional Status, FY 2024



- » Pre-D detention had the highest ADP (369).
- » Post-D detention without programs had the lowest ADP (25).

Average LOS (Days) by Dispositional Status, FY 2024 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.

- » Post-D detention with programs had the longest average LOS (149.2 days) and the fewest releases (168).
- » Pre-D detention had an average LOS of 23.5 days and the most releases (5,849).
- » Post-D detention without programs had the shortest average LOS (14.0 days).
- » See page 40 for more details on pre-D detention LOSs.



Pre-D Detention Statuses by MSO Category, FY 2024*

MSO Category	Felony	Misdemeanor	Total
Delinquent			
Alcohol	N/A	1.4%	0.3%
Arson	2.5%	0.8%	1.4%
Assault	22.7%	37.5%	19.1%
Burglary	5.8%	N/A	2.8%
Computer	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%
Disorderly Conduct	N/A	0.6%	0.1%
Escapes	0.1%	0.6%	0.2%
Extortion	5.7%	1.2%	3.1%
Fraud	1.2%	0.5%	0.7%
Gangs	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
Kidnapping	2.2%	0.1%	1.1%
Larceny	22.3%	4.7%	11.9%
Marijuana	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%
Murder	1.4%	N/A	0.7%
Narcotics	5.6%	0.6%	2.9%
Obscenity	2.7%	0.2%	1.3%
Obstruction of Justice	0.9%	5.3%	1.6%
Robbery	10.8%	N/A	5.3%
Sexual Abuse	4.8%	0.3%	2.4%
Sexual Offense	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Telephone	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%
Trespass	0.0%	1.1%	0.2%
Vandalism	2.6%	4.2%	2.1%
Weapons	3.6%	30.1%	8.2%
Other	0.8%	1.9%	2.4%
Technical			
Contempt of Court	N/A	N/A	13.4%
Failure to Appear	0.4%	6.2%	1.5%
Parole Violation	N/A	N/A	0.4%
Probation Violation	N/A	N/A	10.7%
Traffic			
Traffic	3.6%	1.8%	2.1%
Status/Other			
CHINS	N/A	N/A	0.3%
CHINSup	N/A	N/A	1.1%
Marijuana	N/A	N/A	0.1%
Other	N/A	N/A	0.0%
Total Pre-D Statuses	2,854	1,246	5,838

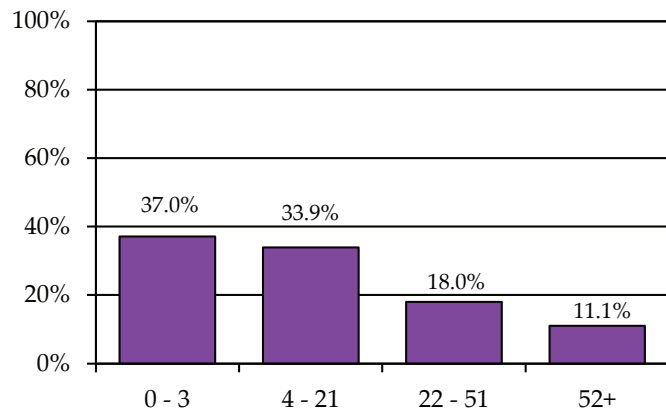
* "Total" includes felonies, misdemeanors, other, and missing offenses; therefore, the sum of felonies and misdemeanors may not equal the total, and total percentages may not add to 100%.

* See the first four caveats on page 23 (bottom right) for explanations of offense category data.

- » 68.2% of pre-D detention statuses were for delinquent offenses, 26.1% were for technical offenses, 2.1% were for traffic offenses, and 1.5% were for status or other offenses. 2.1% of pre-D detention statuses were missing offense information.
- » Assault (19.1%) and contempt of court (13.4%) were the two most common offenses among pre-D detention statuses.
 - » Assault (22.7%) and larceny (22.3%) were the most common offenses among felony pre-D detention statuses.
 - » Assault (37.5%) and weapons (30.1%) were the most common offenses among misdemeanor pre-D detention statuses.

Pre-D detention constituted the majority of both ADP (73.6%) and detention statuses (82.6%).

Pre-D Detention LOS Distribution (Days), FY 2024 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.

- » There were 5,849 pre-D detention releases.
- » Over a third of youth (37.0%) in pre-D detention had an LOS between zero and three days while a similar proportion (33.9%) had an LOS between four and 21 days.



Summary by JDC

Detainments and DAI Scores at Detainment, FY 2024*

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	113	25.0%	25.9%	40.7%	8.3%	108
Chesapeake	153	12.6%	11.8%	75.6%	0.0%	119
Chesterfield	310	17.6%	12.4%	68.9%	1.0%	193
Crater	173	28.6%	9.5%	57.1%	4.8%	147
Fairfax	568	16.1%	22.2%	60.2%	1.6%	510
Henrico	372	25.1%	11.9%	56.4%	6.6%	243
Highlands	225	24.0%	21.2%	52.7%	2.1%	146
James River	69	36.8%	19.3%	40.4%	3.5%	57
Loudoun	103	24.5%	21.4%	50.0%	4.1%	98
Lynchburg	226	38.5%	25.4%	33.1%	3.0%	169
Merrimac	444	36.8%	13.2%	48.2%	1.8%	334
New River Valley	138	20.9%	26.4%	51.6%	1.1%	91
Newport News	442	20.6%	16.7%	51.8%	10.9%	311
Norfolk	301	29.8%	16.5%	52.0%	1.6%	248
Northern Virginia	380	39.2%	12.4%	34.3%	14.1%	370
Northwestern	252	42.7%	17.5%	36.9%	2.9%	103
Piedmont	106	35.4%	7.7%	47.7%	9.2%	65
Prince William	318	24.5%	17.0%	51.7%	6.8%	265
Rappahannock	393	28.6%	12.0%	51.1%	8.3%	325
Richmond	267	29.2%	18.6%	50.8%	1.3%	236
Roanoke Valley	375	31.5%	25.6%	38.2%	4.6%	238
Shenandoah Valley	251	43.8%	21.9%	33.9%	0.5%	192
Virginia Beach	370	32.4%	18.3%	46.8%	2.4%	327
W. W. Moore, Jr.	226	24.5%	21.4%	49.7%	4.4%	159
<i>Total Detainments</i>	<i>6,575</i>	<i>28.3%</i>	<i>17.5%</i>	<i>49.6%</i>	<i>4.7%</i>	<i>5,055</i>

* The sum of detainments for “Pre-D Non-Judge-Ordered Only” by JDC may not equal “Total Detainments” due to differences in facility movements and detainments.

- » Of the youth who were detained in non-judge-ordered pre-D detention in FY 2024, 49.6% statewide had a DAI score indicating secure detention, varying by facility (33.1-75.6%).



Capacity and ADP, FY 2024*

JDC	Certified Capacity	ADP by Dispositional Status				Total ADP
		Pre-D	Post-D (No Programs)	Post-D (Programs)	Other	
Blue Ridge	40	5	0	3	0	8
Chesapeake	35	11	1	0	3	15
Chesterfield	90	14	1	5	4	23
Crater	22	12	0	N/A	1	12
Fairfax	121	23	0	5	0	29
Henrico	20	12	0	0	0	12
Highlands	35	10	3	3	1	17
James River	60	23	1	12	1	35
Loudoun	20	2	0	0	0	3
Lynchburg	48	15	1	2	3	20
Merrimac	48	21	2	2	2	26
New River Valley	24	5	2	3	0	10
Newport News	110	28	1	7	4	40
Norfolk	80	17	2	7	5	31
Northern Virginia	70	27	0	0	0	27
Northwestern	32	7	4	0	1	13
Piedmont	20	7	1	N/A	1	8
Prince William	72	19	1	N/A	1	21
Rappahannock	80	22	1	3	1	28
Richmond	60	13	0	6	5	24
Roanoke Valley	81	14	1	3	2	21
Shenandoah Valley	58	14	1	N/A	1	15
Virginia Beach	90	33	0	5	1	39
W. W. Moore, Jr.	60	18	2	1	2	23
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,376</i>	<i>369</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>501</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 substantially 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, detainments, and 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. While Henrico JDC does not operate post-D detention with programs, an ADP of 0.1 is reported due to temporary transfers from another JDC.

- » JDCs consistently operate below certified capacity.
- » Pre-D detention had the highest ADP (369).
- » Post-D detention without programs had the lowest ADP (25).



Direct Care

DJJ utilizes multiple placement options for youth in direct care. As of June 30, 2024, DJJ operates one JCC (Bon Air JCC) with an operating capacity of 208 beds. An additional 67 beds are available in the CPPs at Blue Ridge, Chesterfield, Newport News, Prince William, Shenandoah Valley, and Virginia Beach JDCs. Some JDCs also house youth for admission and evaluation services and detention reentry programs. Youth in direct care also may be placed in individually purchased JDC beds and other contracted alternatives. DJJ implements direct care programs to ensure that committed youth receive effective treatment and educational services.

Admission and Evaluation

The CAP Unit receives and reviews all commitment documentation and coordinates the admission, orientation, and evaluation process. Youth admitted to direct care are evaluated at either the JCC or a 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 projected LOS, recommend where the youth should be placed, and develop a CRCP.

Depending on a youth's individual needs, the youth may be assigned to one or more treatment programs including aggression management, substance use, and sex offender treatment. 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.

LOS Guidelines

The LOS Guidelines seek to promote accountability and rehabilitation of indeterminately committed youth by combining data-driven decision making with an analysis of the youth's individualized therapeutic, educational, vocational, and behavioral needs. They provide a baseline for estimating the youth's LOS and build in an enhanced review and evaluation process that considers additional eligibility requirements for release. The goal is to ensure that indeterminately committed youth have obtained the skills and resources needed for successful reentry into the community.

The current LOS Guidelines took effect on March 1, 2023, and apply to youth committed on or after that date.

(See Appendix D.) The assigned LOS for an indeterminate commitment is a calculated range of time (e.g., 6-9 months) from the commitment date; 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 YASI risk level and the MSO for the current commitment.

Indeterminately committed youth 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, the youth receives a treatment override and is not assigned a projected LOS. Youth with 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 and may be required to complete those treatment programs, achieve educational and workforce-development goals, and avoid certain behavioral infractions during established timeframes to meet release eligibility criteria.

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 units based on vulnerability, severity of offense, treatment needs, and other factors. In addition, some designated units house youth with significant needs involving mental health, low intellectual functioning, poor adaptive functioning, or individual vulnerabilities that hinder their ability to function in other units adequately and safely.

Case management and treatment staff collaborate to coordinate and deliver services for youth based on risk and treatment needs. Staff facilitate groups and address individual needs. Progress is assessed and reviewed regularly via multidisciplinary treatment team meetings. Staff also work with CSUs and the Reentry Unit to provide a transition and parole plan for reentry. BSU, Health Services, Programming, Food Services, and Maintenance support JCC operations. DJJ provides educational and career-readiness services to meet the needs of youth in direct care. Residents also engage in extra-curricular programming that develops leadership and life skills by providing real-world opportunities and connections. Opportunities include recreational services, religious and mentoring services, incentive opportunities and events offered through PBIS, and a gang violence intervention program.



DJJ focuses on family engagement during a youth's direct care stay. Youth's families often live more than a one-hour drive from Bon Air JCC, and the distance can pose a barrier to families wishing to visit. To assist those families, DJJ partners with Assisting Families of Inmates to provide free transportation to families with youth at Bon Air JCC from various sites across the Commonwealth.

Facility-Wide PBIS

In FY 2018, DJJ educational staff began implementing PBIS, an evidence-based tiered framework that helps build protective factors for youth using universal, targeted, and intensive supports. In FY 2024, PBIS was launched facility wide at Bon Air JCC. Prior to launch, all staff received training and participated in an implementation survey to identify possible areas for improvement going forward.

Facility-wide implementation of PBIS includes systematic teaching of universal behavioral expectations, positive reinforcement systems for staff and youth, and function-based responses to problem behavior. Behavioral expectations aligned with DJJ's four guiding values are taught directly and reinforced through immediate feedback using a positive reinforcement system. (See page 2 for more information on DJJ's guiding values.) To correct behavior and teach accountability, there are consistent responses across staff and settings when youth do not meet expectations.

Behavioral expectations are taught and reinforced through therapeutic structured activities, mutual help groups, check-ins, and circle-ups. PBIS provides an effective and efficient alternative to other disciplinary methods. The PBIS Implementation Blueprint is used to guide implementation, and the Tiered Fidelity Inventory was used to create a tool for monitoring fidelity. The Facility Implementation Leadership Team provides oversight and assesses Tier 1 fidelity.

Education

DJJ provides educational opportunities for middle school, high school, and post-secondary students at the Yvonne B. Miller High School and Post-Secondary Programs in Bon Air JCC. Offerings include an array of high school completion routes, such as an Advanced Studies Diploma, Standard Diploma, Applied Studies Diploma, or GED®. DJJ also offers apprenticeships and opportunities to earn certifications, credentials, certificates, and college credits for students interested in continuing their education after graduation. The school is staffed by administrators and teachers who are licensed by VDOE.

When youth enter Bon Air JCC, school counselors evaluate student records and place youth in an appropriate educational program. School counselors complete a career and academic plan with each student to create a program of study for high school graduation and a post-secondary career pathway. To address educational gaps, DJJ uses a blended learning model to meet the unique needs of the students. This model is a combination of direct instruction, online modules, and hands-on learning activities. Teachers provide instruction aligned with the SOL and actively track students' progress.

DJJ 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 ProStart® National Certificate of Achievement is an industry-recognized certificate that indicates a strong foundation in the basic management and culinary skills considered critical to success by industry leaders. Additionally, the WISE Certified Financial Literacy credential is aligned with VDOE's personal finance course requirement.

DJJ utilizes the VTSS framework that combines 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. Practices are subject to continuous progress evaluation to enable educators to make evidence-based instructional decisions for students within the facility-wide PBIS framework. Academically, focus remains on strengthening core instruction of Tier 1 RTI, which is the process of monitoring effective, high-quality instruction and the systematic responses to students' needs.

A higher proportion of students at Bon Air JCC (33-40%) receive special education compared to students in Virginia public schools (12-14%). The Yvonne B. Miller High School teaches self-advocacy skills to students with disabilities using tools and materials from established programs. The primary focus is helping students gain the confidence and skills to navigate their own lives, ask for help, solve problems, and understand their rights as people with disabilities. Students with disabilities also may participate in both the Pre-Employment Transitions Services and Pathway programs offered through DARS. These services help link students to post-secondary programming, explore career options, and prepare for reentry into the community. Student support services are also available in the areas of English language, gifted education, and reading.



After completion of secondary education, DJJ provides opportunities for youth to continue learning through post-secondary education. Post-secondary courses are geared toward the attainment of industry certifications, state board licenses, or the completion of college programs. DJJ has expanded post-secondary courses to include HVAC, plumbing, and electrical services. DJJ continues to maintain partnerships with CPPs and provide program funding for post-secondary youth to support technology needs, online courses, college enrollment, and certificate and credentialing opportunities.

Workforce Development

While youth are in direct care at Bon Air JCC, DJJ provides opportunities to receive credentials in skilled trades that are in high demand. Classes include HVAC, plumbing, and electrical services. DJJ also offers the following supports:

- » A Workforce Development Center at Bon Air JCC designed to teach soft skills, build employment portfolios, and connect youth to employment opportunities in the community.
- » A community engagement business developer who is tasked with building opportunities for youth on and off campus by collaborating with employers to build curriculums to meet their needs, creating opportunities for interviews and internships, and establishing partnerships that connect youth to meaningful careers in their field at release.
- » A partnership with the RSC to offer wraparound “education to employment” services for youth under the supervision of DJJ. Through this partnership, providers offer job-readiness and employment coaching, vocational training programs, transportation assistance, and other services to support youth in obtaining and sustaining meaningful careers in the community.

BSU

BSU is the organizational unit responsible for providing clinical treatment services for youth at the JCC. The primary services provided by BSU staff include treatment for mental health issues, aggression management, substance use, and sex offending, as well as psychological evaluations and prerelease risk assessments. Every youth has access to a BSU therapist.

Aggression Management Treatment: BSU provides 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 daily interactions. Treatment typically lasts three months; however, time to completion may vary depending on individual needs. Bon Air JCC offers ART[®] for most youth and modified DBT in some units. Modified DBT is a treatment program originally designed to help people with emotional self-regulation difficulties who engage in self-harm, but it 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 Use Treatment: BSU provides cognitive-behavioral substance use treatment services to all youth with an identified treatment need. Track I is for youth meeting DSM criteria for substance use disorder. Track II is for youth who have experimented with substances but do not meet the DSM criteria for substance use disorder. Bon Air JCC offers the CYT substance use program to address marijuana and alcohol use. 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. Bon Air JCC also offers Voices, a gender-specific program for girls, which addresses substance use as well as issues with self, relationships, life choices, and coping skills, among other topics. Depending on individual needs, completion of substance use 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. Three levels of treatment include 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 multidisciplinary treatment team that includes a housing unit 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 complete risk assessments for all serious offenders, sex offender special decision cases, and other special decision cases by request.

MHSTPs: for qualifying youth, 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 medical and dental providers who provide assessment and treatment services as well as care for 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 allied health providers to ensure all medically necessary healthcare services are provided in a manner consistent with community standards.

PREA

DJJ has a zero-tolerance policy toward any incident involving the sexual abuse or sexual harassment of a youth. Mandated by the federal government, PREA makes detection and prevention of sexual abuse and sexual harassment a top priority in all facilities housing committed youth. The PREA Unit consists of an agency PREA coordinator, facility PREA manager, alternative placement PREA manager, and PREA analyst. 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 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, reporting mechanisms, and maintaining professional boundaries. Youth also receive extensive training, resources, and information on how to recognize and report sexual abuse and sexual harassment. Staff and youth are given multiple ways to report sexual abuse or sexual harassment. DJJ ensures all allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment are thoroughly investigated.

Human Rights Coordinators

A grievance program staffed by human rights coordinators is in place at the JCC as a safeguard for youth and to provide a strong system of advocacy. 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. Human rights coordinators also serve as impartial and objective staff who conduct due process hearings for youth alleged to have committed an institutional infraction. The human rights coordinators operate independently from residential programs to provide youth with a resource to address concerns.

JDC Direct Care Placement Options

CPPs are 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 the 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 use treatment services. Youth in CPPs are housed in units separate from the JDC population. As of June 30, 2024, the six participating JDCs were Blue Ridge, Chesterfield, Newport News, Prince William, Shenandoah Valley, and Virginia Beach.

Additionally, some JDCs provide detention reentry programs for youth in direct care, allowing them to begin transitioning back to the community 30 to 180 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, Norfolk, Rappahannock, Richmond, and Shenandoah Valley.

The CAP Unit maintains case management responsibilities for direct care youth in JDCs and acts as a liaison between the JDCs and CSUs. Although youth in direct care admission and evaluation, CPPs, detention reentry, and individually contracted JDC beds are housed in the JDCs, they are counted in the direct care population and not in the JDC population.



Continuum of Services

While the JCC and JDC-contracted alternatives (e.g., admission and evaluation in a JDC, CPPs, detention reentry) 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 RTCs that are available through the RSC Service Delivery Model. The CAP Unit maintains case management responsibilities for youth in these placements and acts as a liaison between the placements and CSUs. (See page 19 for more information about the continuum of services and the RSC Service Delivery Model.)

Reentry

In order to coordinate the reentry process for youth efficiently and effectively, reentry staff assist youth and their families in preparing for the transition from direct care to the community. Reentry advocates, each serving one of the six regions across the Commonwealth, help develop and implement a comprehensive and collaborative reentry plan and support the transition of youth back to the community. Advocates provide support and guidance in the areas of employment, education and career planning, connection to human service agencies, and obtaining identification documents.

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

TYSC Apartment Living: the Apartment Living Program is an eight-bed apartment-style residential program that serves youth ages 17.5 and older released from direct care. The program provides opportunities to learn and practice life skills in the community. The average LOS in the program is nine months.

Intercept Health: Intercept operates two eight-bed, single-family homes designed as residential programs for youth released from direct care. The average LOS is nine months.

Summit House and Summit West: Summit House serves youth ages 17.5 and older, and Summit West serves youth ages 17 and older. The programs provide an opportunity for youth to learn and practice life skills in the community. The average LOS is nine months.

DMV Connect: when youth are released from direct care without official state-issued photo identification, they can face barriers to gaining employment, housing,

and access to services. To provide youth with a better chance of success when reentering the community, DJJ partners with the 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 of age 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.

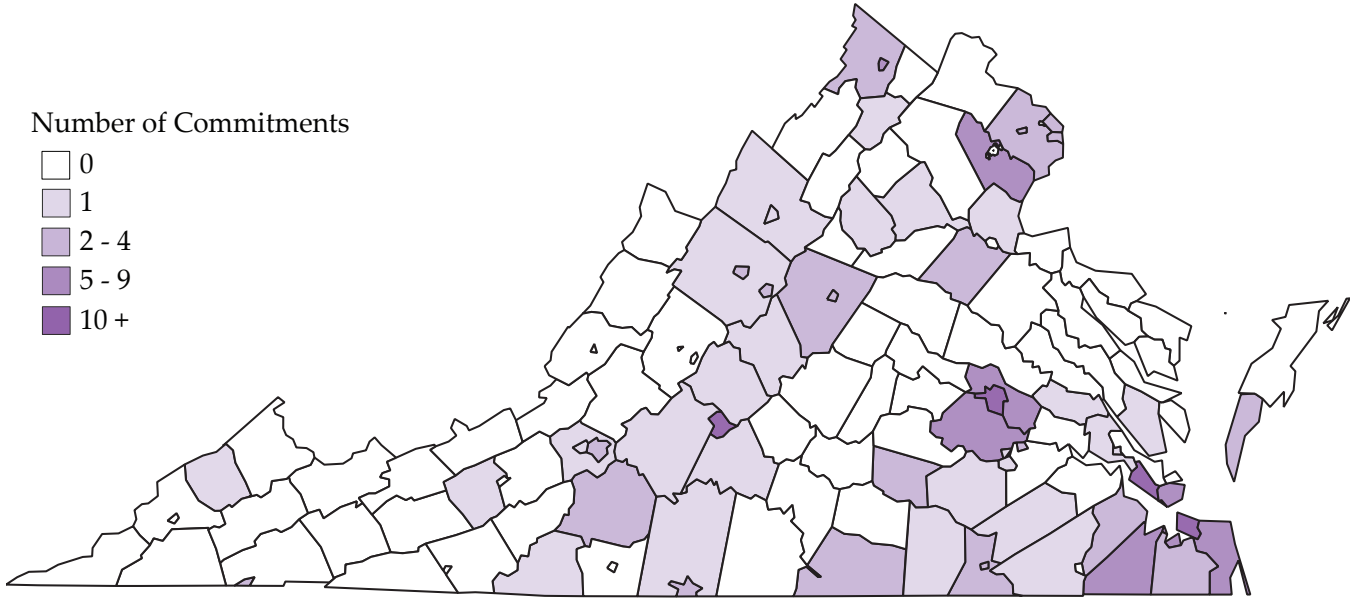
QA Unit

The QA Unit monitors the integrity and success of contracted interventions, including the RSC Service Delivery Model and JDCs that provide direct care admission and evaluation services, CPPs, and detention reentry programs. 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, provides coaching and technical assistance, and assists in developing individualized CQI plans to ensure programs align with best practices, the RNR model, and DJJ's guiding values. 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 improvements across DJJ. The QA Unit is also the designated DJJ liaison to all JDCs and provides technical assistance to Bon Air JCC.

Finally, the QA Unit implements SPEP™, an evaluative tool to establish sustainable performance improvement and maximize positive youth outcomes. In partnership with Vanderbilt University, QA Unit staff have attained Level II SPEP™ Trainer certification and actively train Level I SPEP™ specialists. The QA SPEP™ teams have partnered with Bon Air JCC, CPPs, and the Rappahannock Area Office on Youth to evaluate services and provide recommendations for optimizing services for youth. The QA Unit is in the process of developing a plan for implementing SPEP™ with community providers.



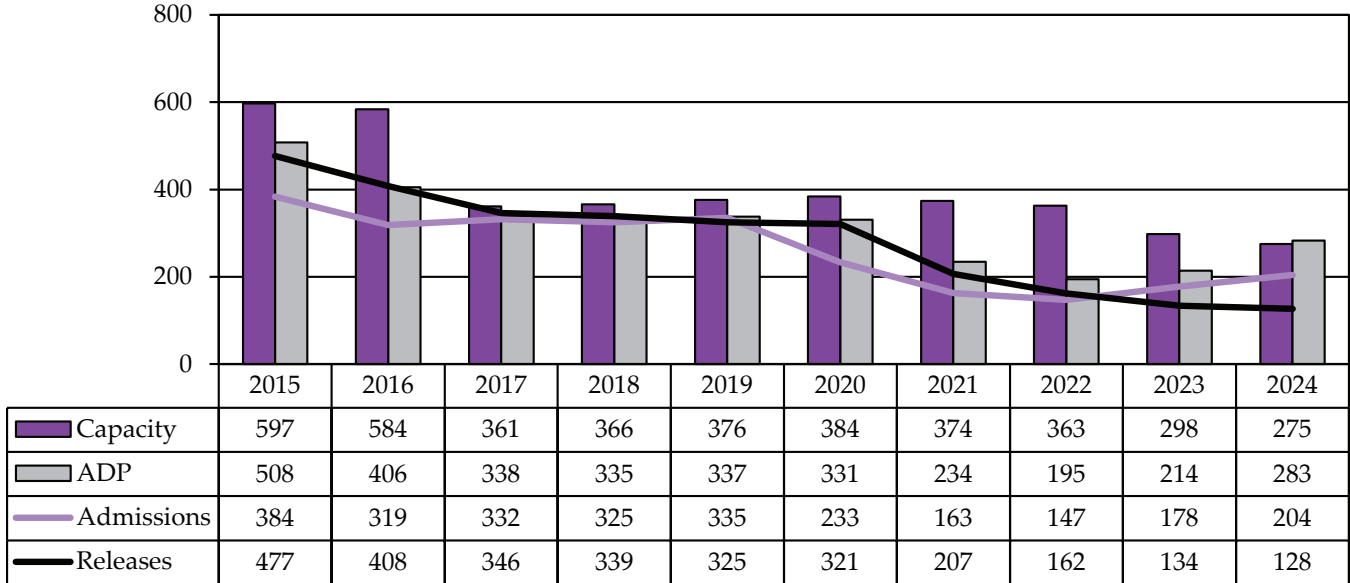
Commitments by Locality, FY 2024*



* CSU 12 had nine subsequent commitments in FY 2024; these commitments are excluded.

- » There were 202 commitments in FY 2024.
- » The city of Norfolk had the highest number of commitments (19).
- » 72 of 133 localities (54.1%) had no commitments.

Capacity, ADP, Admissions, and Releases, FY 2015-2024*



* Capacities are determined on the last day of the FY. Admission and evaluation in JDCs, contracted alternatives, detention reentry, and individual JDC beds do not have reported capacity as there are no dedicated beds.

* 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.

- » Capacity decreased 53.9% between FY 2015 and FY 2024 due primarily to facility closures.
- » ADP decreased 44.3% between FY 2015 and FY 2024. (See page 49 for capacity and ADP by facility.)
- » Admissions decreased 46.9% between FY 2015 and FY 2024.
- » Releases decreased 73.2% between FY 2015 and FY 2024.



Capacity and ADP, FY 2024*

Facility/Placement	Capacity	ADP
Bon Air JCC	208	158
Adm./Eval. in JDCs	N/A	56
CPPs	67	57
Blue Ridge	8	8
Chesterfield	8	7
Merrimac-Females	N/A	0
Merrimac-Males	N/A	0
Newport News	8	5
Prince William	8	7
Rappahannock	N/A	1
Shenandoah Valley	10	10
Virginia Beach	20	19
Contracted Alternatives	N/A	4
Detention Reentry	N/A	0
Individual JDC Beds	N/A	8
<i>Total</i>	275	283

* Capacities are determined on the last day of the FY. Admission and evaluation in JDCs, contracted alternatives, detention reentry, and individual JDC beds do not have reported capacity as there are no dedicated beds.

* ADPs may not add to totals due to rounding.

* 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.

* Merrimac CPP closed to youth on September 22, 2023. Although the capacity was 0 on the last day of the FY, an ADP of 0.1 is reported due to youth residing in the facility prior to closing.

* Rappahannock CPP closed to youth on December 19, 2023. Although the capacity was 0 on the last day of the FY, an ADP of 1.0 is reported due to youth residing in the facility prior to closing.

- » The ADP in FY 2024 was 283 youth.
- » In FY 2024, 55.9% of the direct care ADP was in the JCC, 20.0% was in a CPP, and 24.1% was in another alternative placement.

Admissions with Prior Successful Diversion Plans, Probation Placements, or Direct Care Admissions, FY 2022-2024*

	2022	2023	2024
Prior Successful Diversion Plans	25.9%	17.4%	24.0%
Prior Probation Placements	72.8%	67.4%	66.7%
Prior Direct Care Admissions	15.0%	10.1%	5.9%
<i>Total Admissions</i>	147	178	204

* A prior successful diversion plan is defined as an intake case earlier than the committing offenses with at least one complaint with a successful diversion plan and no complaints with a petition.

- » 24.0% of admissions in FY 2024 had at least one prior successful diversion plan.
- » 66.7% of admissions in FY 2024 had at least one prior probation placement.
- » 5.9% of admissions in FY 2024 had at least one prior direct care admission.

In FY 2024, 55.9% of the direct care ADP was in the JCC, 20.0% was in a CPP, and 24.1% was in another alternative placement.

Admission Demographics, FY 2022-2024

Demographics	2022	2023	2024
Race			
Asian	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Black	71.4%	64.6%	72.1%
White	23.8%	23.6%	22.1%
Other/Unknown	4.8%	11.8%	5.9%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	9.5%	13.5%	11.8%
Non-Hispanic	78.2%	79.2%	81.4%
Unknown/Missing	12.2%	7.3%	6.9%
Sex			
Female	8.2%	7.9%	6.9%
Male	91.8%	92.1%	93.1%
Age			
Under 14	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
14	4.1%	5.6%	2.9%
15	13.6%	15.2%	16.7%
16	22.4%	24.2%	30.4%
17	45.6%	38.8%	35.8%
18	10.2%	14.6%	11.3%
19-20	3.4%	1.7%	2.9%
<i>Total Admissions</i>	147	178	204

- » 72.1% of admissions in FY 2024 were Black, and 22.1% were White.
- » 81.4% of admissions in FY 2024 were non-Hispanic, and 11.8% were Hispanic. 6.9% had unknown or missing ethnicity information.
- » 93.1% of admissions in FY 2024 were male, and 6.9% were female.
- » Approximately two-thirds (62.9-68.0%) of admissions since FY 2022 were 16 or 17 years of age.
- » The average age of youth admitted in FY 2024 was 17.0 years.



Admission Demographics by Commitment Type and Committing Court Type, FY 2024*

Demographics	Commitment Type		Committing Court Type	
	Determinate/ Blended	Indeterminate	J&DR District Court	Circuit Court
Race				
Asian	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Black	74.1%	71.3%	71.2%	75.6%
White	22.2%	22.0%	22.1%	22.0%
Other/Unknown	3.7%	6.7%	6.7%	2.4%
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	9.3%	12.7%	12.3%	9.8%
Non-Hispanic	85.2%	80.0%	81.0%	82.9%
Unknown/Missing	5.6%	7.3%	6.7%	7.3%
Sex				
Female	1.9%	8.7%	7.4%	4.9%
Male	98.1%	91.3%	92.6%	95.1%
Age				
Under 14	N/A	0.0%	0.0%	N/A
14	1.9%	3.3%	3.7%	0.0%
15	9.3%	19.3%	19.0%	7.3%
16	31.5%	30.0%	30.7%	29.3%
17	33.3%	36.7%	36.8%	31.7%
18	14.8%	10.0%	8.0%	24.4%
19-20	9.3%	0.7%	1.8%	7.3%
<i>Total Admissions</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>41</i>

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

* Youth committed by a J&DR district court with the commitment upheld in circuit court on appeal are included in "J&DR District Court." There was one youth committed by a J&DR district court with the commitment upheld in circuit court on appeal in FY 2024.

- » 26.5% of admissions were for determinate commitments or blended sentences, and 73.5% were for indeterminate commitments.
- » 79.9% of admissions were committed by a J&DR district court and 20.1% by a circuit court.
- » The average ages at admission by commitment type were as follows:
 - › Determinate/Blended – 17.4 years
 - › Indeterminate – 16.9 years
- » The average ages at admission by committing court type were as follows:
 - › J&DR district court – 16.8 years
 - › Circuit court – 17.5 years



Admissions by Committing MSO Category, FY 2024*

MSO Category	Det./Blend.	Indeterminate			Overall		
	Felony	Felony	Misd.	Total	Felony	Misd.	Total
Arson	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	1.3%	1.1%	0.0%	1.0%
Assault	25.9%	14.7%	27.3%	15.3%	17.9%	27.3%	18.1%
Burglary	5.6%	8.8%	N/A	8.0%	7.9%	N/A	7.4%
Extortion	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	0.7%	0.0%	9.1%	0.5%
Fraud	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%	4.7%	3.7%	0.0%	3.4%
Gangs	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	1.3%	1.1%	0.0%	1.0%
Kidnapping	3.7%	2.2%	0.0%	2.0%	2.6%	0.0%	2.5%
Larceny	7.4%	27.9%	27.3%	27.3%	22.1%	27.3%	22.1%
Murder	20.4%	1.5%	N/A	1.3%	6.8%	N/A	6.4%
Narcotics	0.0%	4.4%	0.0%	4.0%	3.2%	0.0%	2.9%
Obscenity	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%
Obstruction of Justice	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%
Robbery	24.1%	16.2%	N/A	14.7%	18.4%	N/A	17.2%
Sexual Abuse	9.3%	5.1%	0.0%	4.7%	6.3%	0.0%	5.9%
Traffic	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	1.3%	1.1%	0.0%	1.0%
Vandalism	0.0%	2.9%	9.1%	3.3%	2.1%	9.1%	2.5%
Weapons	3.7%	5.1%	27.3%	6.7%	4.7%	27.3%	5.9%
Total Admissions	54	136	11	150	190	11	204

* 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; therefore, the sum of felonies and misdemeanors may not equal the total. Other offenses include three indeterminate admissions for parole violations.

* As of FY 2022, "Narcotics" no longer includes marijuana possession offenses that are captured under the VCC prefix MRJ.

- » The majority of total admissions (93.1%) were for felonies; 5.4% were for misdemeanors.
- » The highest percentage of total admissions were for larceny (22.1%).
- » 73.5% of admissions were for indeterminate commitments.
 - › The majority of admissions for indeterminate commitments were for felonies (90.7%); 7.3% were for misdemeanors.
 - › The highest percentage of admissions for indeterminate commitments were for larceny (27.3%), assault (15.3%), and robbery (14.7%).
- » 26.5% of total admissions were for determinate commitments or blended sentences.
 - › The highest percentage of admissions for determinate commitments or blended sentences were for assault (25.9%), robbery (24.1%), and murder (20.4%).



Admissions by Committing MSO, FY 2024*

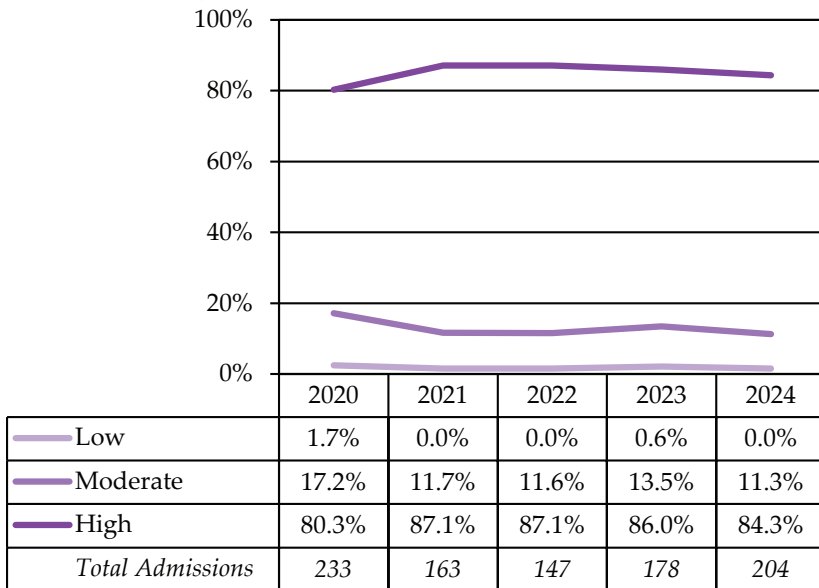
MSO Severity	Determinate/ Blended	Indeterminate	Total
DAI Ranking			
Felony			
Against Persons	83.3%	59.3%	65.7%
Weapons/Narcotics Dist.	5.6%	5.3%	5.4%
Other	11.1%	26.0%	22.1%
Class 1 Misdemeanor			
Against Persons	0.0%	4.0%	2.9%
Other	0.0%	3.3%	2.5%
Parole Violation	0.0%	2.0%	1.5%
VCSC Ranking			
Person	83.3%	45.3%	55.4%
Property	13.0%	41.3%	33.8%
Narcotics	0.0%	4.0%	2.9%
Other	3.7%	9.3%	7.8%
<i>Total Admissions</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>204</i>

- » MSO by DAI ranking:
 - › The highest percentage of determinate or blended and indeterminate admissions were for felonies against persons (83.3% and 59.3%, respectively).
- » MSO by VCSC ranking:
 - › The highest percentage of determinate or blended and indeterminate admissions were for person offenses (83.3% and 45.3%, 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 over the last five years (80.3-87.1%) were high risk based on YASI scores.

Admissions by Risk Levels, FY 2020-2024*



- » In FY 2024, 95.6% of admissions had a YASI completed within 90 days.
- » Over 80.0% of direct care admissions were high risk between FY 2020 and FY 2024.

* Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

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



Admissions by Commitment Type, FY 2024*

Commitment Type	Total	%
Blended	13	6.4%
Determinate	41	20.1%
Indeterminate	150	73.5%
Total Admissions	204	100.0%

* 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.

- » In FY 2024, 73.5% of admissions were for indeterminate commitments.

Indeterminate Admissions by Assigned LOS (Months), FY 2024*

Assigned LOS	Total	%
6-9 months	0	0.0%
7-10 months	1	0.7%
8-11 months	5	3.3%
9-12 months	6	4.0%
9-15 months	1	0.7%
10-13 months	10	6.7%
11-14 months	18	12.0%
11-17 months	5	3.3%
12-15 months	13	8.7%
12-18 months	10	6.7%
13-19 months	4	2.7%
15-21 months	28	18.7%
18-24 months	31	20.7%
21-27 months	0	0.0%
21-30 months	7	4.7%
24-30 months	2	1.3%
27-36 months	0	0.0%
Treatment Override	9	6.0%
Total Admissions	150	100.0%

* Youth with multiple commitments for a single admission are counted once; the longest assigned LOS was selected.

* In reports prior to FY 2022, youth with a treatment override were categorized according to the assigned LOS. Treatment overrides are now reported separately. Therefore, data are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2022.

- » An assigned LOS of 18-24 months was the most common for youth with indeterminate commitments, with 31 admissions (20.7%). In comparison, assigned LOSs for youth with determinate commitments or blended sentences ranged from 9.0 to 78.1 months, averaging 42.7 months.

Releases by LOS, FY 2024*

Commitment Type/ Assigned LOS	% of All Releases	Average Actual LOS (Months)	
		2015 LOS Guidelines	2023 LOS Guidelines
Blended	7.8%	31.1	
Determinate	34.4%	28.1	
Indeterminate	57.8%	15.1	10.2
3-6 months	1.6%	25.1	N/A
5-8 months	10.2%	10.1	N/A
6-9 months	13.3%	12.9	N/A
7-10 months	11.7%	13.5	N/A
9-12 months	9.4%	18.0	8.4
10-13 months	3.9%	N/A	12.1
Treatment Override	4.7%	27.3	N/A
Total Releases	128	20.4	

* Assigned LOSs for indeterminate commitments with fewer than two releases are not shown. These releases are included in the totals.

* 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 assigned LOS was selected.

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

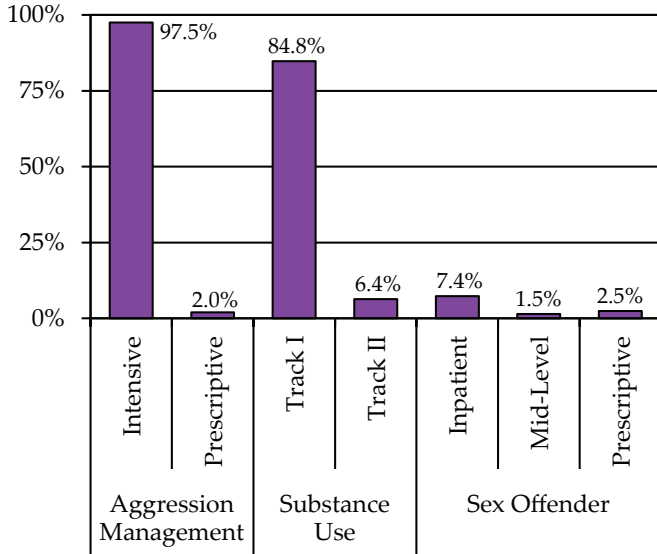
* In reports prior to FY 2022, youth with a treatment override were categorized according to the assigned LOS. Treatment overrides are now reported separately. Therefore, data are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2022.

- » The average actual LOS for all youth released in FY 2024 was 20.4 months.
- » Youth with indeterminate commitments comprised 57.8% of releases, and their average actual LOS was 14.4 months.
 - » Youth with treatment overrides have inpatient or mid-level sex offender treatment needs. Successful completion of sex offender treatment may require six to 36 months, depending on the youth's treatment needs, behavioral stability, and motivation. In FY 2024, their average actual LOS was 27.3 months.
- » Youth with determinate commitments or blended sentences comprised 42.2% of releases. Their average actual LOS was 28.6 months.
- » The average age of youth released was 18.7 years.

See Appendix D for an explanation of the LOS Guidelines.

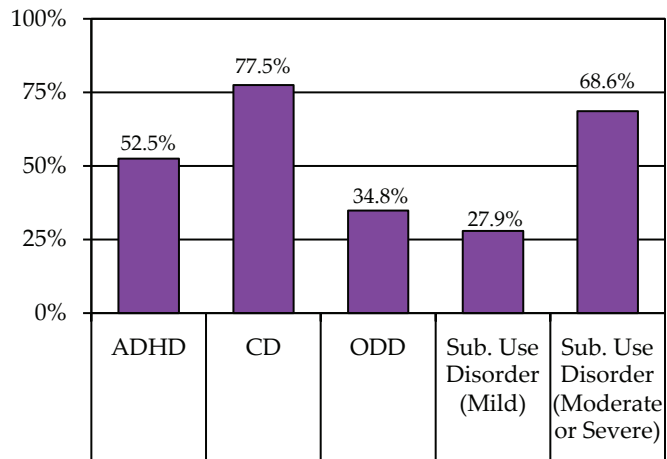


Admissions by Treatment Need, FY 2024



- » 99.5% of admissions were identified as having an aggression management treatment need.
 - › Intensive is more rigorous compared to prescriptive, which is delivered individually as needed.
- » 91.2% of admissions were identified as having a substance use 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.
- » 11.3% of admissions were identified as having a sex offender treatment need.
 - › Youth requiring inpatient or mid-level treatment services receive individual, group, and family therapy within specialized units. In FY 2024, 7.4% of admissions had an inpatient and 1.5% had a mid-level sex offender treatment need.
 - › Youth identified as having a prescriptive sex offender treatment need are given treatment individually, as needed. In FY 2024, 2.5% of admissions had a prescriptive sex offender treatment need.

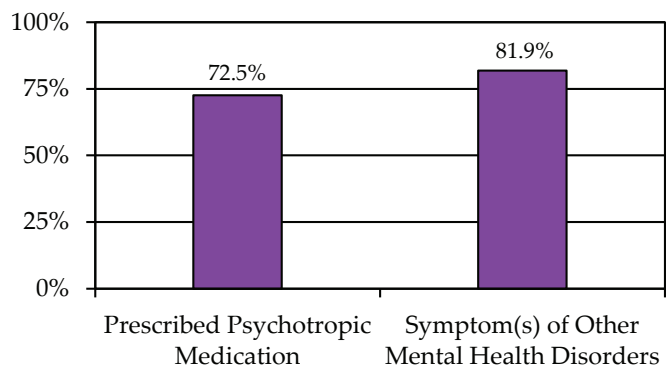
Admissions by Symptoms of Select Mental Health Disorders, FY 2024*



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

- » 93.1% 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 2024*



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

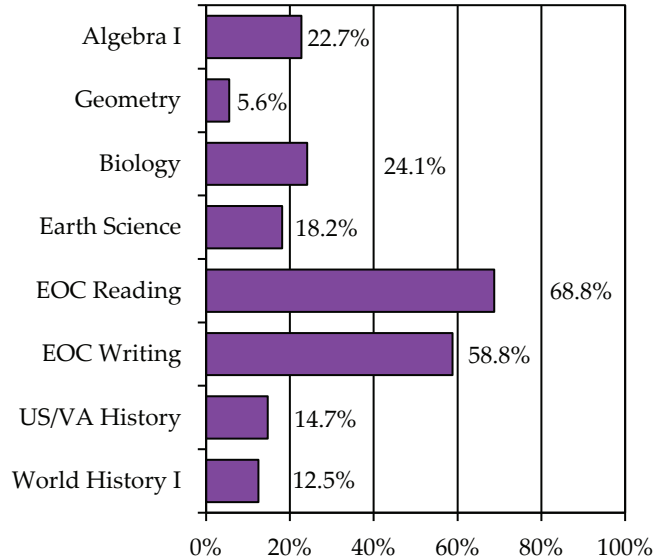
* Disorder data include youth who appear to have significant symptoms of a mental health disorder according to diagnostic criteria in the DSM. ADHD, CD, ODD, and substance use disorder are excluded.

- » The majority (72.5%) of admissions were prescribed psychotropic medication at some point in their lives.
- » 41.2% of admissions had current or newly prescribed psychotropic medication at the time of admission.
- » The majority (81.9%) of youth appeared to have significant symptom(s) of a mental health disorder at the time of admission, excluding those disorders listed in the second caveat.



Education

SOL Pass Rates, SY 2023-2024*



* EOC Reading and EOC Writing include WorkKeys exams. WorkKeys exams are an alternative testing option for students who have failed the EOC Reading or EOC Writing SOL twice, either at their current school or previous school. The WorkKeys exams allow students to earn verified credits for graduation.

* Youth are counted multiple times if they fail the initial test and pass the retest or WorkKeys exam. Multiple failed tests within the same testing window are only counted once.

» The highest pass rate was in EOC Reading (68.8%).

Virginia High School Diplomas and GED® Certificates Earned, SY 2022-2023 and SY 2023-2024

Type	2022-2023	2023-2024
Applied Studies Diploma	1	1
Standard Diploma	24	25
GED® Certificate	9	16
<i>Total</i>	34	42

» During SY 2023-2024, 26 youth earned Virginia high school diplomas and 16 youth earned GED® certificates.

» During SY 2023-2024, 90.0% of eligible high school seniors graduated.

CTE Credentials, SY 2023-2024*

Course	Assessment	Pass Rate
Introduction to Culinary Arts	Certified Kitchen Cook	76.9%
Culinary Arts I	ProStart: Level 1	80.0%
Economics and Personal Finance	WISE	80.0%

* Some courses have low enrollment numbers; therefore, rates may be strongly influenced by only a few students.

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

» During SY 2023-2024, 13 youth took the Certified Kitchen Cook Assessment, five took the ProStart: Level 1 Assessment, and 30 took the WISE Financial Literacy Certification Test.

Post-Secondary Programs at Reynolds Community College, SY 2023-2024*

Course	Enrolled	Completed
<i>Total Student Enrollment</i>	21	18
<i>Total Course Enrollment</i>	58	51
Customer Service Management	6	6
Entrepreneurship	4	4
Introduction to Business	10	9
Orientation to Business	10	9
Sales & Marketing Management	12	11
Small Business Management	16	12

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

» 21 youth enrolled in 58 college courses at Reynolds Community College; 18 youth completed 51 courses.

Post-Secondary Certification Programs, SY 2023-2024*

Course	Enrolled	Certification
<i>Total Course Enrollment</i>	191	84
Barbering	9	1
CPR/First Aid	37	37
Culinary Arts	12	7
Electrical	5	4
Forklifting	50	3
HVAC	28	8
OSHA	18	18
Plumbing	32	6

* Youth may be released from direct care or change classes, preventing them from completing a course. Some certifications require off-campus testing, which may also prevent certification.

» 44.0% of certification program enrollments resulted in an earned certification in SY 2023-2024.



Direct Care Population on June 30, 2024

Demographics

Demographics	Bon Air	Non-JCC	Total
Race			
Asian	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Black	67.9%	74.3%	71.0%
White	24.7%	21.1%	22.9%
Other/Unknown	7.4%	4.6%	6.1%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	8.6%	13.2%	10.8%
Non-Hispanic	77.2%	83.6%	80.3%
Unknown/Missing	14.2%	3.3%	8.9%
Sex			
Female	9.9%	5.3%	7.6%
Male	90.1%	94.7%	92.4%
Age			
Under 14	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
14	0.0%	0.7%	0.3%
15	4.3%	10.5%	7.3%
16	13.0%	25.0%	18.8%
17	24.1%	27.0%	25.5%
18	30.2%	28.9%	29.6%
19-20	28.4%	7.9%	18.5%
<i>Total Youth</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>314</i>

- » 71.0% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2024, were Black, and 22.9% were White.
- » 80.3% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2024, were non-Hispanic, and 10.8% were Hispanic. 8.9% had unknown or missing ethnicity information.
- » 92.4% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2024, were male, and 7.6% were female.
- » 55.1% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2024, were 17 or 18 years old.
- » The average age of youth in direct care on June 30, 2024, was 17.9 years.

YASI Risk Levels

YASI Risk Level	Bon Air	Non-JCC	Total
Low	0.6%	0.0%	0.3%
Moderate	13.6%	14.5%	14.0%
High	85.8%	85.5%	85.7%
<i>Total Youth</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>314</i>

- » 85.7% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2024, were high risk.

Committing MSO Category*

MSO Category	Bon Air	Non-JCC	Total
Arson	1.2%	0.7%	1.0%
Assault	19.1%	21.7%	20.4%
Burglary	6.8%	7.9%	7.3%
Fraud	0.6%	3.9%	2.2%
Gangs	0.0%	1.3%	0.6%
Kidnapping	3.1%	0.7%	1.9%
Larceny	16.0%	24.3%	20.1%
Murder	12.3%	5.3%	8.9%
Narcotics	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%
Obscenity	0.0%	0.7%	0.3%
Obstruction of Justice	0.0%	0.7%	0.3%
Parole Violation	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%
Robbery	23.5%	17.1%	20.4%
Sexual Abuse	9.9%	3.3%	6.7%
Traffic	1.2%	0.7%	1.0%
Vandalism	1.2%	3.3%	2.2%
Weapons	2.5%	5.9%	4.1%
<i>Total Youth</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>314</i>

* As of FY 2022, "Narcotics" no longer includes marijuana possession offenses that are captured under the VCC prefix MRJ.

- » Of the youth in direct care on June 30, 2024, the most common committing MSOs were assault (20.4%) and robbery (20.4%).

Committing MSO Severity

MSO Severity	Bon Air	Non-JCC	Total
DAI Ranking			
Felony			
Against Persons	75.9%	64.5%	70.4%
Weapons/Narcotics Dist.	2.5%	6.6%	4.5%
Other	17.9%	21.7%	19.7%
Class 1 Misdemeanor			
Against Persons	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%
Other	0.0%	3.3%	1.6%
Parole Violation	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%
VCSC Ranking			
Person	70.4%	53.3%	62.1%
Property	24.7%	37.5%	30.9%
Narcotics	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%
Other	3.7%	7.9%	5.7%
<i>Total Youth</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>314</i>

- » 94.6% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2024, had a felony as the committing MSO according to the DAI ranking.
- » 70.4% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2024, had a felony against persons as the committing MSO according to the DAI ranking.
- » 62.1% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2024, 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	70.4%	80.9%	75.5%
Appeal to Circuit Court	1.2%	0.7%	1.0%
Circuit Court	28.4%	18.4%	23.6%
<i>Total Youth</i>	162	152	314

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

- » Of the youth in direct care on June 30, 2024, 75.5% were committed by a J&DR district court, 23.6% by a circuit court, and 1.0% 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	11.7%	2.6%	7.3%
Determinate	32.1%	18.4%	25.5%
Indeterminate	56.2%	78.9%	67.2%
<i>Total Youth</i>	162	152	314

* 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."

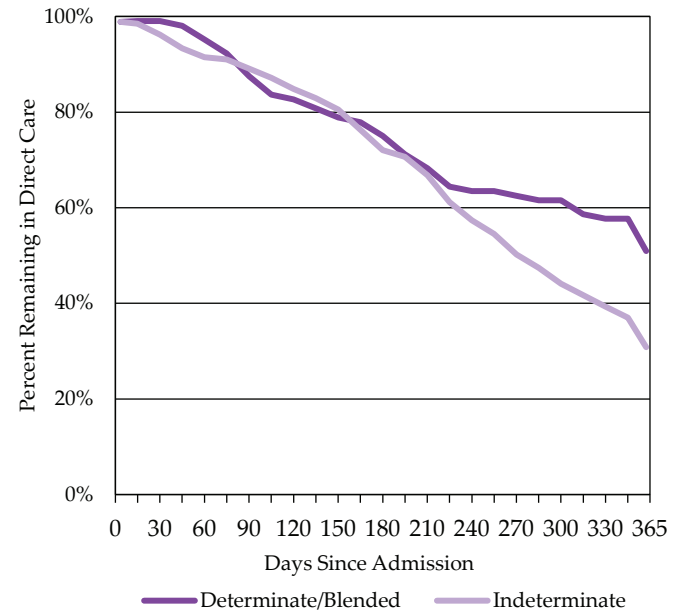
- » 67.2% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2024, had an indeterminate commitment.
- » 32.8% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2024, had a determinate commitment or blended sentence.

Placement Type

Placement Type	Count	%
Bon Air JCC	162	51.6%
Adm./Eval. in JDCs	65	20.7%
CPPs	60	19.1%
Individual JDC Beds	20	6.4%
Contracted Alternatives	7	2.2%
Detention Reentry	0	0.0%
<i>Total Youth</i>	314	100.0%

- » Of the youth in direct care on June 30, 2024, 51.6% were at Bon Air JCC, 19.1% were in a CPP, and 29.3% 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, 2024. The graph displays up to 365 days.

- » There were 103 youth in direct care with a determinate commitment or blended sentence and 211 youth with an indeterminate commitment on June 30, 2024.
- » Among youth with a determinate commitment or blended sentence, 87.4% had been in direct care for at least 90 days, and 50.5% 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, 89.1% had been in direct care for at least 90 days, and 30.8% had been in direct care for at least one year. The average time in direct care was 325 days.





3 Special Topics

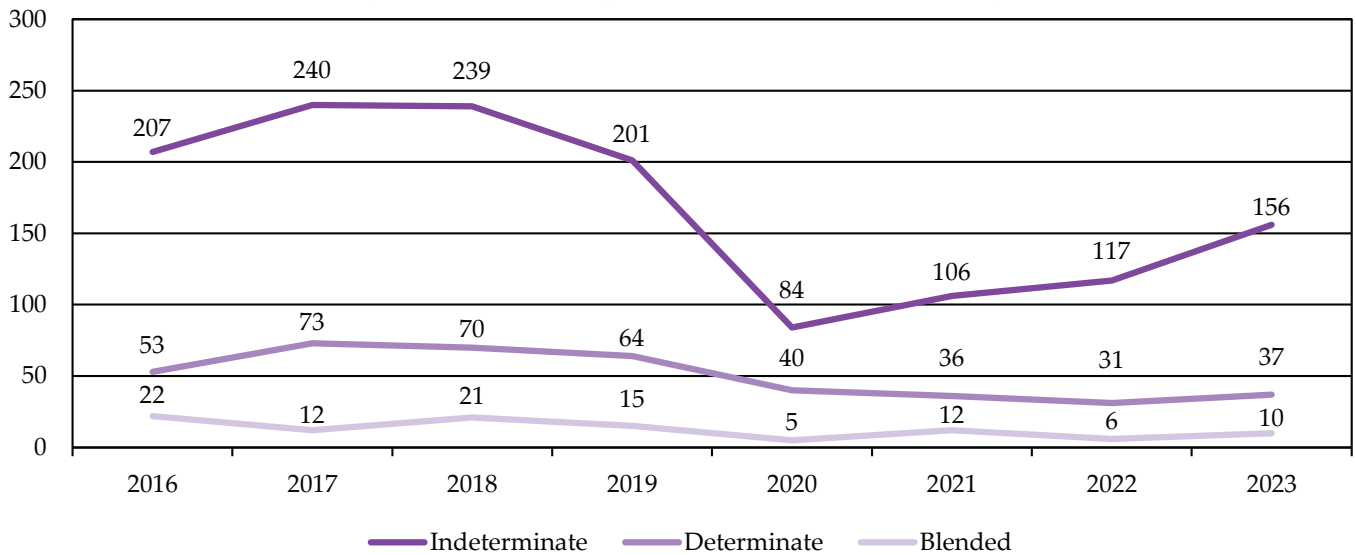
DJJ’s Research Unit analyzes data to evaluate programs, initiatives, and trends in order to provide meaningful information to decisionmakers for improving services and outcomes. The following studies represent a selection of the projects completed during FY 2024. Data in this section of the report may not match other sections due to different download dates.

2023 LOS Guidelines One-Year Update

The 2023 LOS Guidelines apply to youth committed on or after March 1, 2023, and replaced the 2015 LOS Guidelines, which had been in effect for all direct care

admissions on or after October 15, 2015. (See Appendix D.) This update provides data on the first year of implementation, through June 30, 2024, compared to all direct care admissions under the 2015 LOS Guidelines. The intent is to provide an overview of direct care admissions since the 2023 LOS Guidelines were enacted. With the exception of the graph below, all data in this section are for indeterminate commitments. Youth who have an indeterminate commitment and have an inpatient sex offender treatment need are given a treatment override and are not assigned a projected LOS. These youth are excluded from this section. Caution must be used when drawing conclusions based on roughly one year of data under the new guidelines compared to approximately eight years of data under the previous guidelines.

Direct Care Admissions by Commitment Type, March 2016 - February 2024*



* For this graph only, each year listed started on March 1 and ended on the last day of February the following year (e.g., 2023 includes March 1, 2023, through February 29, 2024).

* 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."

- » Between 2022 and 2023, the number of direct care admissions with an indeterminate commitment increased 33.3% from 117 to 156 while the number of determinate commitments and blended sentences remained stable.
- » The percentage of direct care admissions with an indeterminate commitment increased from 65.1% to 76.8% between 2020 and 2023.

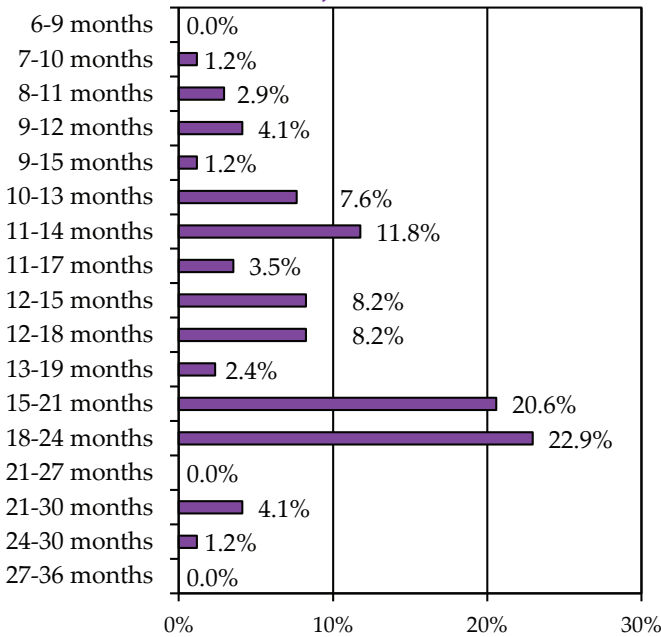


Direct Care Admissions by Treatment Need, October 2015 - June 2024

Treatment Need	LOS Guidelines	
	2015	2023
Aggression Management		
Intensive	87.9%	97.1%
Prescriptive	6.1%	1.8%
<i>Total</i>	94.0%	98.8%
Substance Use		
Track I	74.7%	86.5%
Track II	8.9%	10.0%
<i>Total</i>	83.6%	96.5%
<i>Total Admissions</i>	1,279	170

» Under the 2023 LOS Guidelines, the percentage of admissions identified as having an aggression management or substance use treatment need increased compared to the 2015 LOS Guidelines.

Direct Care Admissions by Assigned LOS, March 2023 - February 2024*



* Youth with multiple indeterminate commitments for a single admission are counted once and the longest assigned LOS was selected.

» Under the 2023 LOS Guidelines, 18-24 months (22.9%) and 15-21 months (20.6%) were the most commonly assigned LOS ranges, compared to 6-9 months (34.2%) under the 2015 LOS Guidelines.

Direct Care Admissions by Committing MSO, October 2015 - June 2024

MSO Severity	LOS Guidelines	
	2015	2023
DAI Ranking		
Felony		
Against Persons	46.9%	57.6%
Weapons/Narcotics Dist.	5.8%	5.3%
Other	33.0%	27.6%
Class 1 Misdemeanor		
Against Persons	5.2%	4.7%
Other	4.4%	2.9%
Prob./Parole Violation	4.7%	1.8%
<i>Total Admissions</i>	1,279	170

» 57.6% of admissions under the 2023 LOS Guidelines had a felony against persons MSO according to the DAI ranking, compared to 46.9% under the 2015 LOS Guidelines.

Conclusion

Preliminary data indicate that, compared to the 2015 LOS Guidelines, (i) a higher percentage of admissions under the 2023 LOS Guidelines have indeterminate commitments; (ii) admissions are more likely to have intensive aggression management and track I substance use treatment needs; and (iii) nearly half of admissions are being assigned an LOS that is longer than any LOS under the 2015 LOS Guidelines.

As of July 31, 2024, ten youth subject to the 2023 LOS Guidelines had been released from direct care. The Research Unit will continue to monitor these data, and recommends examining additional data in future years, including the following:

- » Trends in both assigned and actual LOS.
- » Completion of assigned treatment needs.
- » Changes in YASI risk and protective scores associated with longer LOS.
- » Outcomes related to education, vocational training, and recidivism as more data become available.



Risk and Protective Score Change During Time in Direct Care, FY 2018-2023

Youth committed to DJJ are offered an array of services aimed at rehabilitation, including education, vocational training, and therapeutic services. In line with the RNR model, therapeutic environments should be better suited to addressing criminogenic risk by providing individualized, need-based services to residents.¹ Little published research has examined the effects of LOS on risk and protective factors in youth committed to secure facilities that provide education, training, and therapeutic services, such as DJJ's direct care settings. This study sought to identify trends in YASI dynamic risk and protective scores across direct care commitments during FY 2018-2023.

YASI dynamic risk scores indicate a youth's risk of reoffending based on criminogenic risk factors, such as substance use or delinquent peers. A higher risk score indicates a greater likelihood of reoffending. Alternatively, YASI dynamic protective scores indicate factors that serve a protective function in reducing a youth's risk to reoffend by buffering against risk factors, such as school attendance or participation in prosocial activities. A higher protective score indicates a lower likelihood of reoffending.

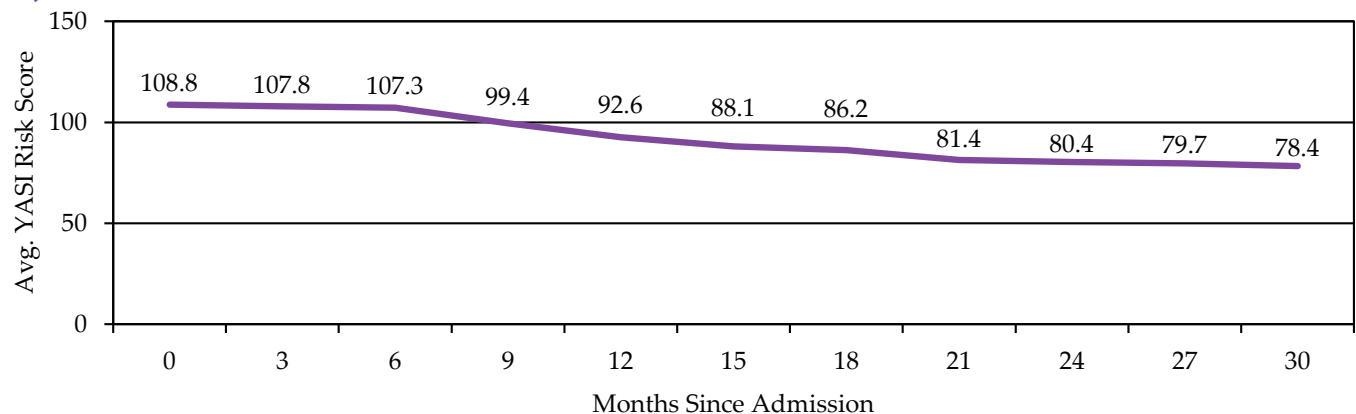
Data include all indeterminate and determinate commitments admitted on or after July 1, 2017, and released by June 30, 2023; all indeterminate commitments included in this analysis had an assigned LOS under the 2015 LOS Guidelines. Specifically, the analyses included 1,090 direct care commitments of 1,002 youth.

In this section, LOS is calculated as the number of days between direct care admission and release. Because LOSs ranged from 21 days to 1,691 days (56.4 months), with a median of 203 days (6.8 months), fewer assessments were available for longer LOSs (62.7% of YASIs were completed within six months since admission). Assessments after 30 months were excluded from graphs due to low counts but were included in the analyses. Overall, 39.5% of assessments were completed at Bon Air JCC, 36.1% were completed at a JDC during the admission and evaluation process, and 21.7% were completed at a CPP.

Generalized estimating equations (GEEs) were used to evaluate the statistical significance of changing YASI scores. These models account for the relationship between repeated YASIs for individual youth and provide estimates of change for the full sample. The GEE models in this report include commitments until either (i) release from direct care or (ii) 36 months after admission, whichever occurred sooner.

¹ Bonta, J., & Andrews, D.A. (2016). *The Psychology of Criminal Conduct* (6th ed.). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/978131567718>

Dynamic Risk Scores Decrease as LOS Increases*

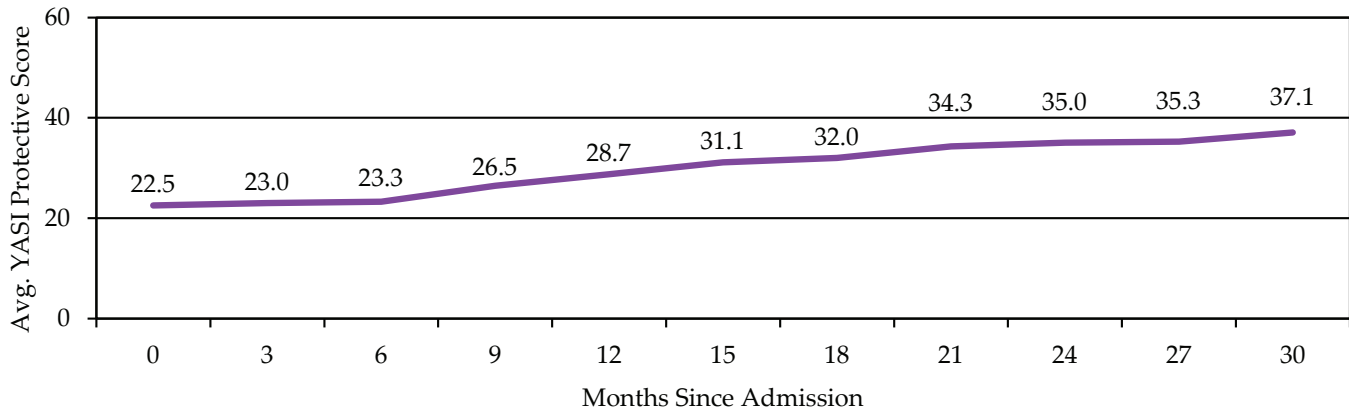


* Assessments after 30 months since admission were excluded from graphs due to low sample size.

- » The average YASI dynamic risk score at admission was 108.8 and decreased to 78.4 for commitments lasting 30 months. This is equivalent to a reduction from a moderate-high risk level at admission to a moderate risk level at release for males, or a decrease from a moderate risk level at admission to a low risk level at release for females.
- » The GEEs indicated a statistically significant decrease in YASI overall dynamic risk scores between admission and the time of release from direct care up to 36 months later.



Dynamic Protective Scores Increase as LOS Increases*



* Assessments after 30 months since admission were excluded from graphs due to low sample size.

- » The average YASI dynamic protective score at admission was 22.5 and increased to 37.1 for commitments lasting 30 months. This is equivalent to an increase from a moderate protective level at admission to a moderate-high protective level at release for males, or an increase from a moderate-high protective level at admission to a very high protective level at release for females.
- » The GEEs indicated a statistically significant increase in YASI overall dynamic protective scores between admission and the time of release from direct care up to 36 months later.

Conclusion

YASI dynamic risk and protective scores improved continuously across the direct care population for up to three years. These findings suggest that a universal cut-off for LOS is not appropriate and staff should assess individual progress throughout the direct care stay, including monitoring for changes or plateaus in YASI scores, rather than creating a standard benchmark for all youth in direct care. Not all youth follow the same trajectory or display changes of the same magnitude across their commitment; therefore, decisions should be made on a case-by-case basis.

DJJ's Research Unit presented these research findings at the 2024 National Institute of Justice Research Conference, hosted in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Out of 113 poster submissions, DJJ's poster was one of 50 accepted and one of 45 presented at the conference.

Future projects will expand on these findings:

- » Considering additional factors related to risk and protective scores, such as youth characteristics (e.g., age, sex, race, ethnicity); treatment needs; participation in and completion of treatment; and offense characteristics.
- » Re-examining trends when there is more data available for longer LOS ranges (i.e., 15-36 months), such as those used in the 2023 LOS Guidelines. A repeated analysis of commitments under the 2023 LOS Guidelines could determine if similar results are found

when there is greater emphasis on treatment completion, education requirements, and other release criteria. A similar analysis of the 2023 LOS Guidelines will require at least five years of data collection.

- » Employing advanced statistical methods for comparing youth between direct care settings to determine if outcomes are similar despite differences in baseline characteristics between the samples.



Marijuana Intake and Use Trends

In recent years, marijuana laws in Virginia have undergone substantial changes. Prior to FY 2021, medical marijuana use and possession were legal for adults, with numerous restrictions. All non-medical marijuana use and possession were criminal offenses for adults and delinquent offenses for youth. Effective in FY 2021 and FY 2022, legislative amendments (i) decriminalized recreational marijuana use for adults 21 and over; (ii) legalized possession and household cultivation for adults 21 and over; (iii) reduced offense severity for selling, giving, distributing, or possessing with intent to sell, give, or distribute marijuana; (iv) made first-time marijuana possession both a civil and delinquent offense for juveniles; and (v) reduced offense severity of juvenile first-time marijuana possession to a non-misdemeanor.

Some studies suggest that marijuana decriminalization for adults increases availability to, and decreases the perception of harm associated with, marijuana among youth. Although youth's marijuana use is inversely related to their perceived risk of use, marijuana use among youth is unrelated to perceived availability. Na-

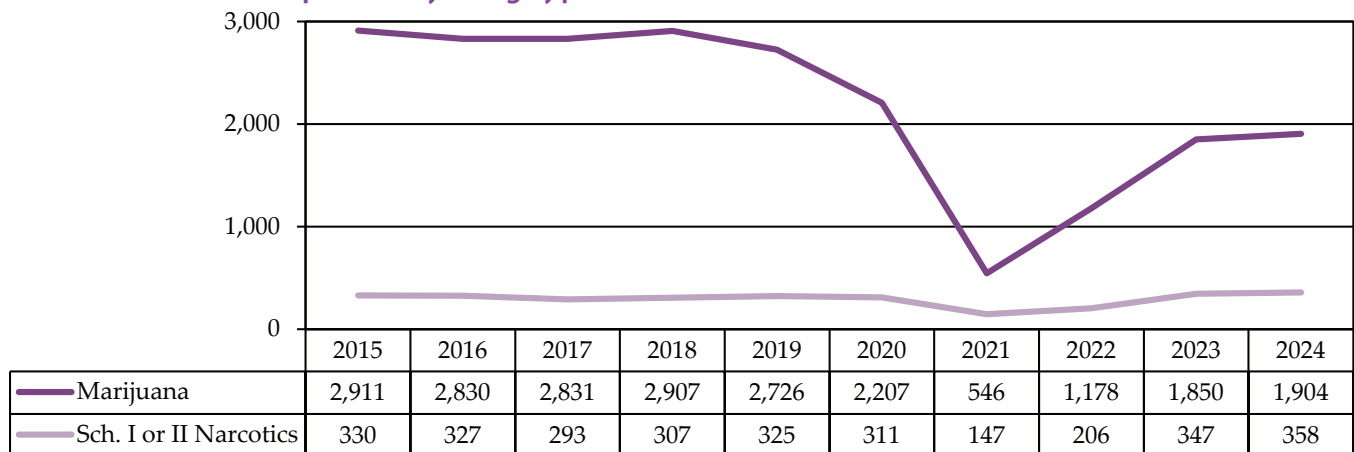
tionally, perceptions of harm have decreased since 2014 as select states began legalizing marijuana, which could influence trends over the past 10 years.¹

The following section identifies how legislative changes in Virginia may have impacted marijuana-related intake complaints for youth. However, this legislation coincided with the COVID-19 pandemic, which substantially impacted the juvenile justice system both directly and indirectly. As a result, changes due to legislation cannot be separated from other effects, such as those related to COVID-19.

The offense categories presented in this section are unique and categorize offenses by drug type, which includes "Marijuana" and "Schedule I or II Narcotics." Offenses where the type of drug is not clear and could include either marijuana or schedule I or II narcotics are excluded from all data. Between FY 2015 and FY 2024, the majority of juvenile intake complaints for marijuana or schedule I or II narcotics were for marijuana (79-91%).

¹ Puzzanhera, C., Hockenberry, S., & Sickmund, M. (2022). *Youth and the Juvenile Justice System: 2022 National Report*. Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice. <https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/publications/2022-national-report.pdf>

Juvenile Intake Complaints by Drug Type, FY 2015-2024



- » In FY 2024, there were 1,904 marijuana-related intake complaints, a 34.6% decrease from FY 2015 and 30.2% decrease from FY 2019.
 - › There was a 75.3% decrease in marijuana-related intake complaints from FY 2020 to FY 2021, which corresponds with the initial legislative shift to de-criminalize marijuana possession as well as COVID-19 impacts.
- » Schedule I or II narcotics accounted for 15.8% of juvenile intake complaints for marijuana or schedule I or II narcotics in FY 2024.



Demographics of Youth with Marijuana-Related Intake Cases, FYs 2019 and 2024*

Demographics	2019	2024
Race		
Asian	1.6%	0.7%
Black	30.9%	30.4%
White	56.8%	55.4%
Other/Unknown	10.7%	13.6%
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	15.5%	15.9%
Non-Hispanic	29.2%	53.8%
Unknown/Missing	55.3%	30.3%
Sex		
Female	24.9%	30.5%
Male	75.1%	69.5%
Age		
8-10	0.2%	0.2%
11-12	2.2%	3.7%
13	3.8%	7.4%
14	8.4%	16.5%
15	14.5%	23.1%
16	26.4%	24.1%
17	41.3%	23.7%
18-20	3.1%	1.1%
Missing	0.1%	0.1%
Total Juvenile Intake Cases	2,511	1,629

* Ethnicity was not a required data entry field until FY 2020.

- » Females represented 30.5% of youth with marijuana-related intake cases in FY 2024, an increase from 24.9% in FY 2019.
- » In FY 2024, there was a greater percentage of youth ages 13-15 (47.0%) compared to FY 2019 (26.8%); and a lower percentage of youth age 17 (23.7%) in FY 2024 compared to FY 2019 (41.3%).

Lifetime Use and Frequency

The YASI has six questions regarding marijuana use, behaviors, and habits. YASI data is primarily available for youth placed on probation or parole supervision or in direct care, limiting the ability to draw conclusions regarding all youth with intake complaints. For example, in FY 2024, only 21.9% of youth with intake complaints had responses on at least one YASI marijuana item.

Nationally, only 1 in 17 (5.9%) high school students tried marijuana before age 13.² Of all youth with an intake in FY 2024 and a YASI indicating a history of marijuana use, 27.8% had tried marijuana for the first time before age 13. There is little research on the long-term impacts of early-onset marijuana use.³

Since the marijuana laws changed, the average age at first use among youth with a YASI who indicated they had used marijuana at least once remained stable between 13.4 years old in FY 2019 and 13.3 years old in FY 2024. However, this group used marijuana more often in FY 2024 compared to FY 2019, increasing from an average of 12.3 times during the previous three months to 15.7 times during the previous three months. Youth with marijuana-related intake complaints had a similar increase in past three-month use, increasing from an average of 15.7 times in FY 2019 to 21.4 times in FY 2024. Youth with marijuana-related intake complaints had a higher past three month use rate compared to youth with any intake complaint across all FYs.

Conclusion

Overall, marijuana-related intake complaints decreased by 34.6% from FY 2015 to FY 2024. Specifically, there was a 75.3% decrease from FY 2020 to FY 2021, coinciding with both Virginia's recent marijuana law changes and COVID-19 impacts. Some demographics of youth with marijuana-related intake cases changed, with a shift toward more intake cases for females and younger youth between FY 2019 and FY 2024. Although youth have reported increasingly higher marijuana use rates since FY 2019, their age at first use remained steady during this time. Several steps may further improve the current understanding of recent marijuana law impacts in Virginia:

- » Continuing to monitor data to determine whether current patterns persist. The lack of available YASI data for all intake cases limits understanding of how pervasive increasing use rates are for DJJ youth.
- » Tracking marijuana-related offense data by demographics to understand whether decriminalization has disproportionately impacted certain groups, such as females and youth under 16 years old.
- » Separating ambiguous VCCs into marijuana-related offenses and non-marijuana schedule I or II narcotics offenses to allow for more accurate analysis of trends in substance-related offenses.
- » Creating agency-wide guidance on available services for youth who use marijuana to ensure available treatments are appropriate for all populations, including the increasing number of females and younger youth with marijuana-related intake cases.

² Puzzanchera et al., 2022.

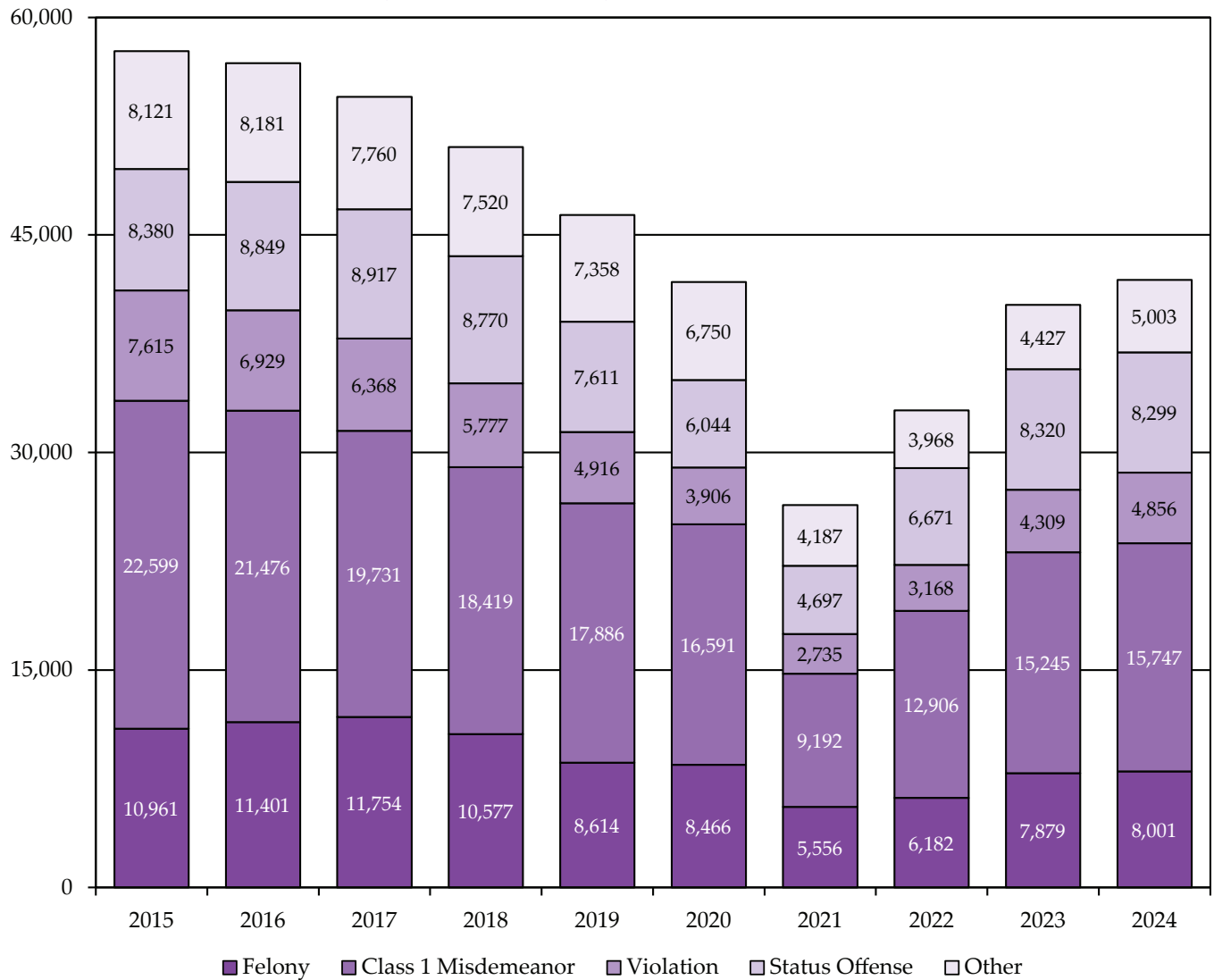
³ Ladegard, K., Thurstone, C., & Rylander, M. (2020). Marijuana legalization and youth. *Pediatrics*, 145 (Supplement 2). <https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2019-2056D>



4 Trends and Forecast

10-Year Trends

Juvenile Intake Complaints by Offense Severity, FY 2015-2024*

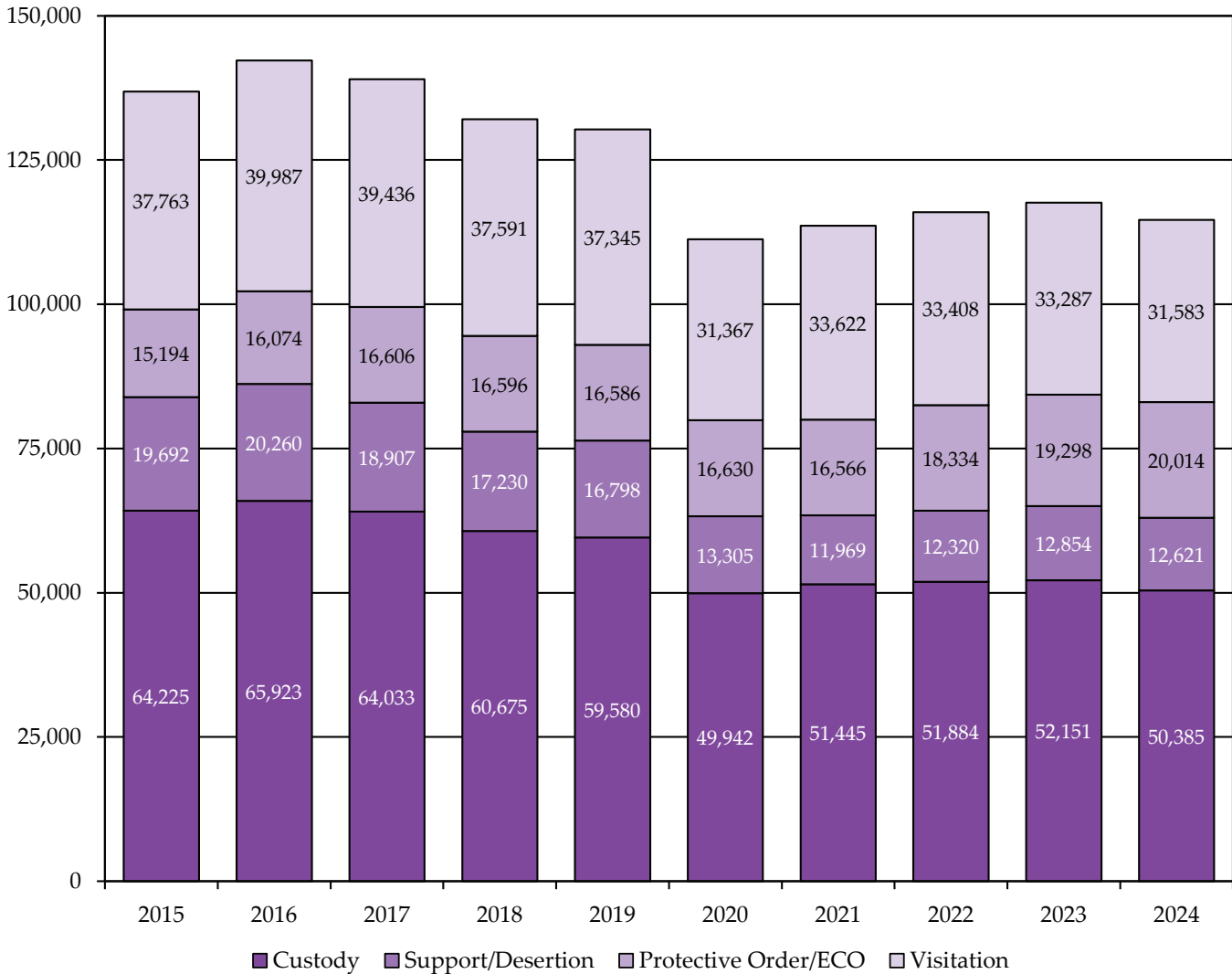


* Violations consist of probation, parole, and court order violations.

- » There were 41,906 juvenile intake complaints in FY 2024, a decrease of 27.3% from FY 2015.
- » There were 8,001 felony juvenile intake complaints in FY 2024, a decrease of 27.0% from FY 2015.
- » There were 15,747 Class 1 misdemeanor juvenile intake complaints in FY 2024, a decrease of 30.3% from FY 2015.
- » Following the substantial decreases in intake complaints from FY 2020 to FY 2021, there was an increase of 58.9% from FY 2021 to FY 2024.



DR/CW Complaints, FY 2015-2024

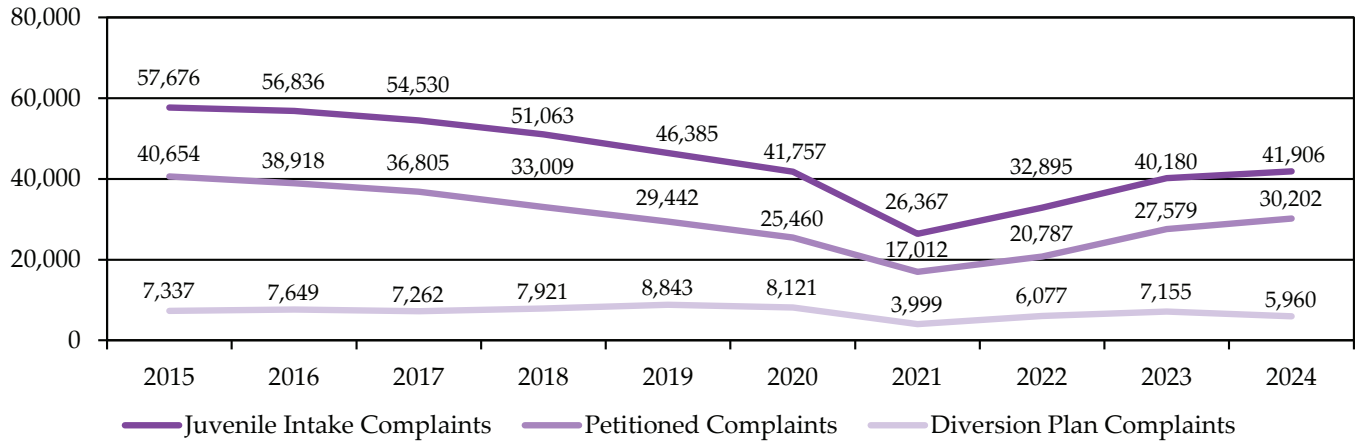


- » There were 114,603 DR/CW complaints in FY 2024, a decrease of 16.3% from FY 2015.
- » There were 50,385 custody complaints in FY 2024, a decrease of 21.5% from FY 2015.
- » There were 12,621 support/desertion complaints in FY 2024, a decrease of 35.9% from FY 2015.
- » There were 20,014 protective order/ECO complaints in FY 2024, an increase of 31.7% from FY 2015.
- » There were 31,583 visitation complaints in FY 2024, a decrease of 16.4% from FY 2015.

There were 114,603
DR/CW complaints in
FY 2024, a decrease of
16.3% from FY 2015.



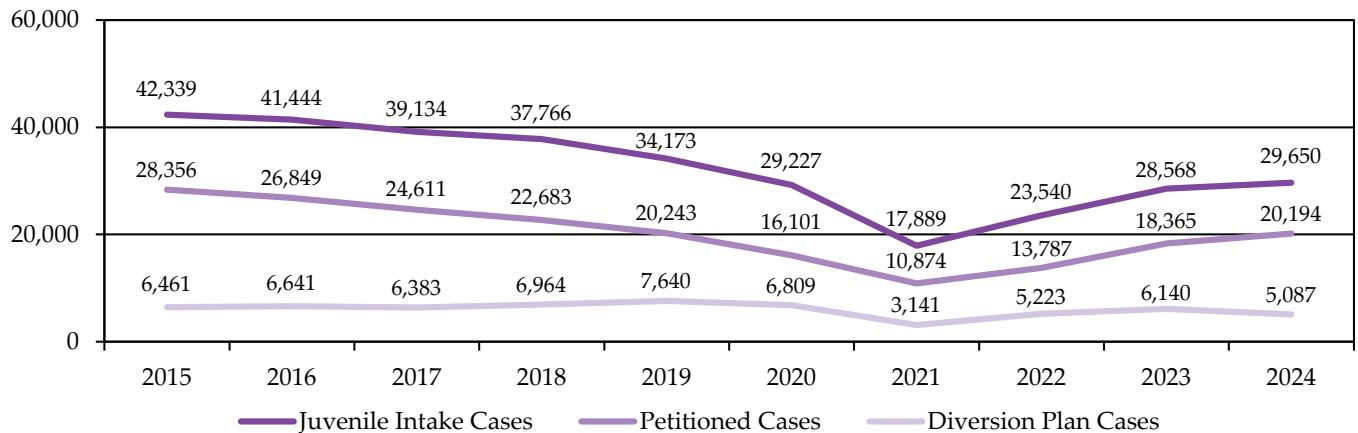
Juvenile Intake, Petitioned, and Diversion Plan Complaints, FY 2015-2024*



* Unsuccessful diversion plans with petitions filed are counted as both diversion plans and petitioned. Furthermore, juvenile intake complaints include other intake decisions; therefore, the sum of diversion plan complaints and petitioned complaints does not equal the total juvenile intake complaints.

- » Following a substantial decrease in juvenile intake complaints in FY 2021, there was an increase of 58.9% in juvenile intake complaints from FY 2021 to FY 2024. During the same time period, complaints with a petition increased by 77.5%, and complaints with a diversion plan increased by 49.0%.
- » There were 41,906 juvenile intake complaints in FY 2024, a decrease of 27.3% from FY 2015.
- » There were 30,202 petitioned juvenile intake complaints in FY 2024, a decrease of 25.7% from FY 2015.
- » There were 5,960 juvenile intake complaints with a diversion plan in FY 2024, a decrease of 18.8% from FY 2015.

Juvenile Intake, Petitioned, and Diversion Plan Cases, FY 2015-2024*



* 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.

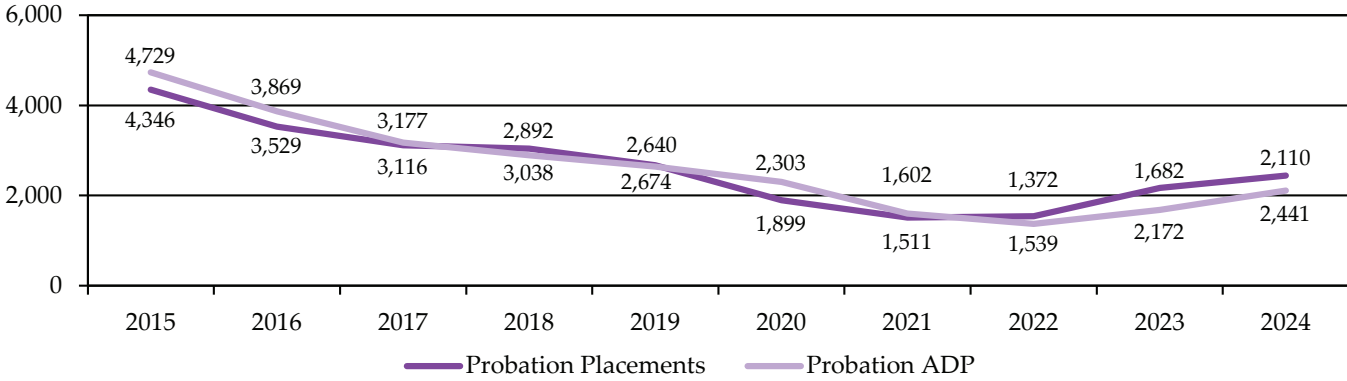
* In order to be categorized as a petitioned intake case, at least one intake complaint associated with the case must be petitioned.

* 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.

- » Following a substantial decrease in juvenile intake cases in FY 2021, there was an increase of 65.7% in juvenile intake cases from FY 2021 to FY 2024. During the same time period, cases with a petition increased by 85.7%, and cases with a diversion plan increased by 62.0%.
- » There were 29,650 juvenile intake cases in FY 2024, a decrease of 30.0% from FY 2015.
- » There were 20,194 juvenile intake cases with at least one petitioned intake complaint in FY 2024, a decrease of 28.8% from FY 2015.
- » There were 5,087 juvenile intake cases with a diversion plan in FY 2024, a decrease of 21.3% from FY 2015.



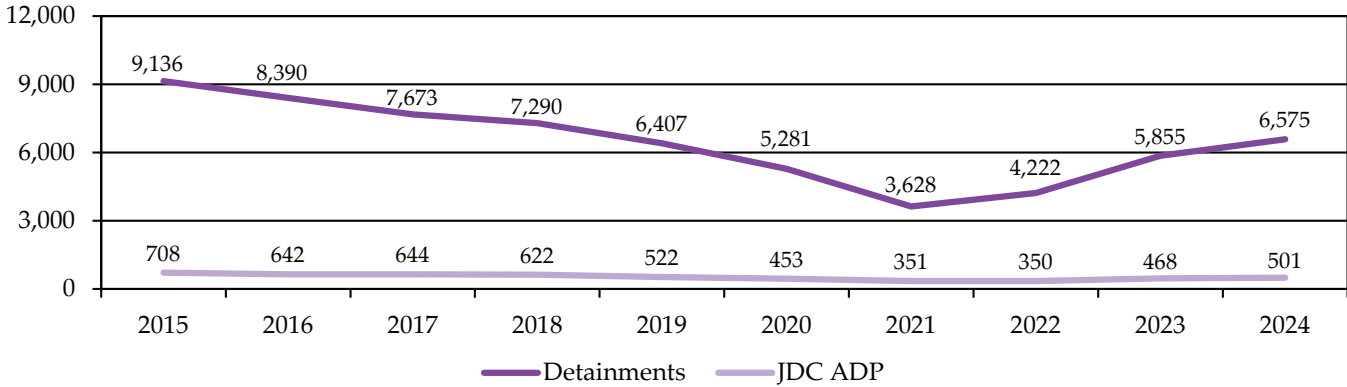
Probation Placements and Probation ADP, FY 2015-2024*



* "Probation Placements" data values are below the trendlines, and "Probation ADP" data values are above.

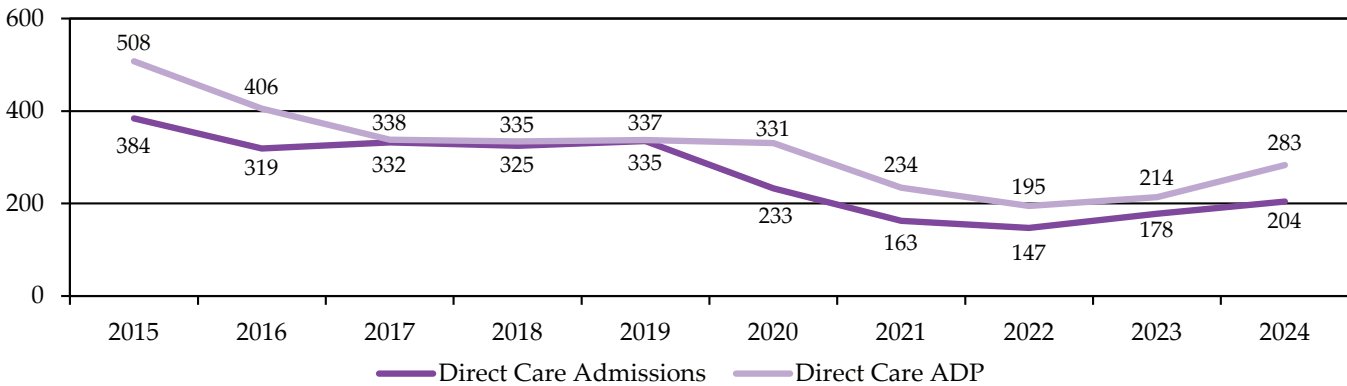
- » There were 2,441 probation placements in FY 2024, a decrease of 43.8% from FY 2015.
- » The probation ADP was 2,110 youth in FY 2024, a decrease of 55.4% from FY 2015.

Detainments and JDC ADP, FY 2015-2024



- » There were 6,575 detainments in FY 2024, a decrease of 28.0% from FY 2015. Although detainments decreased substantially over this ten year period, they decreased by 31.3% from FY 2020 to FY 2021 before increasing by 81.2% from FY 2021 to FY 2024.
- » The JDC ADP was 501 youth in FY 2024, a decrease of 29.3% from FY 2015.

Direct Care Admissions and Direct Care ADP, FY 2015-2024*

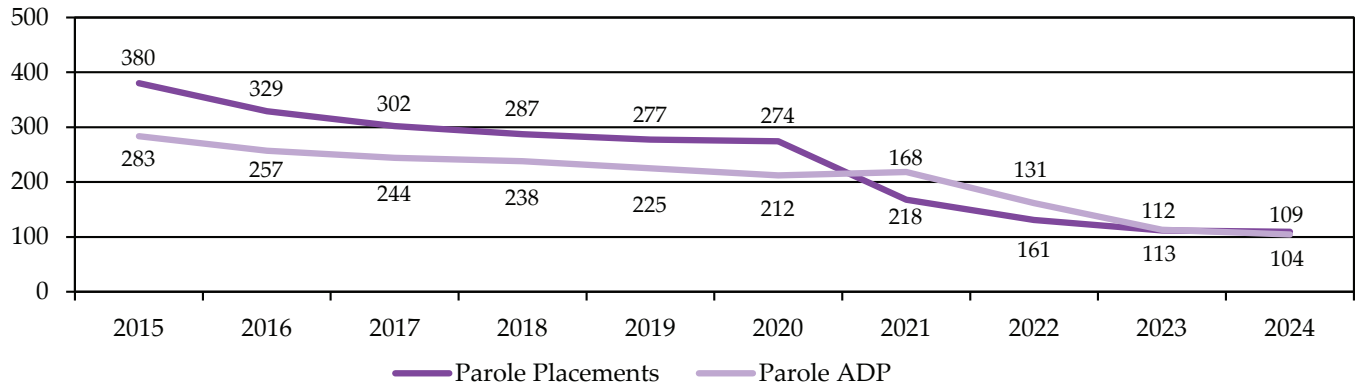


* "Direct Care Admissions" data values are below the trendlines, and "Direct Care ADP" data values are above.

- » There were 204 direct care admissions in FY 2024, a decrease of 46.9% from FY 2015.
- » The direct care ADP was 283 youth in FY 2024, a decrease of 44.4% from FY 2015.



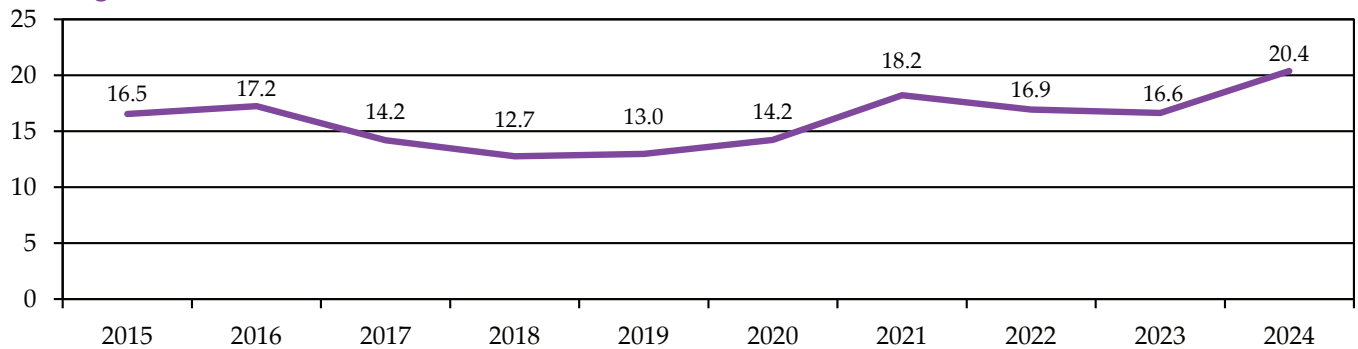
Parole Placements and Parole ADP, FY 2015-2024*



* "Parole Placements" data values are above the trendlines, and "Parole ADP" values are below.

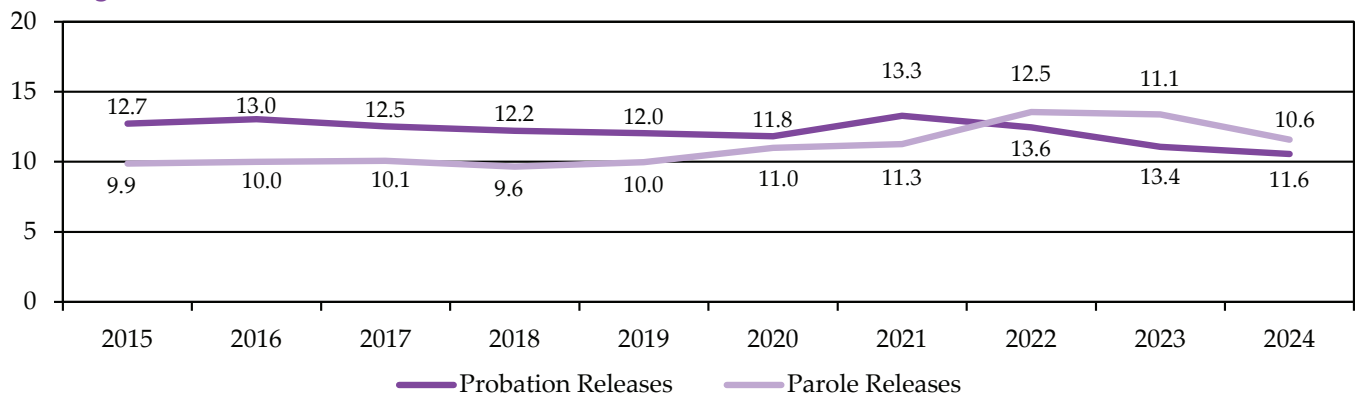
- » There were 109 parole placements in FY 2024, a decrease of 71.3% from FY 2015.
- » The parole ADP was 104 youth in FY 2024, a decrease of 63.2% from FY 2015.

Average LOS for Direct Care Releases (Months), FY 2015-2024



- » The average LOS for direct care releases was 20.4 months in FY 2024.
- » From FY 2015 to FY 2018, the average LOS decreased by 23.0% before increasing by 42.9% from FY 2018 to FY 2021. From FY 2021 to FY 2023, there was a decrease of 8.7%, followed by an increase of 22.8% from FY 2023 to FY 2024.

Average LOS for Probation and Parole Releases (Months), FY 2015-2024*



* "Probation Releases" data values are above the trendlines, and "Parole Releases" values are below.

- » The average LOS for probation releases was 10.6 months in FY 2024, a decrease of 17.0% from FY 2015.
- » The average LOS for parole releases was 11.6 months in FY 2024, an increase of 17.4% from FY 2015.



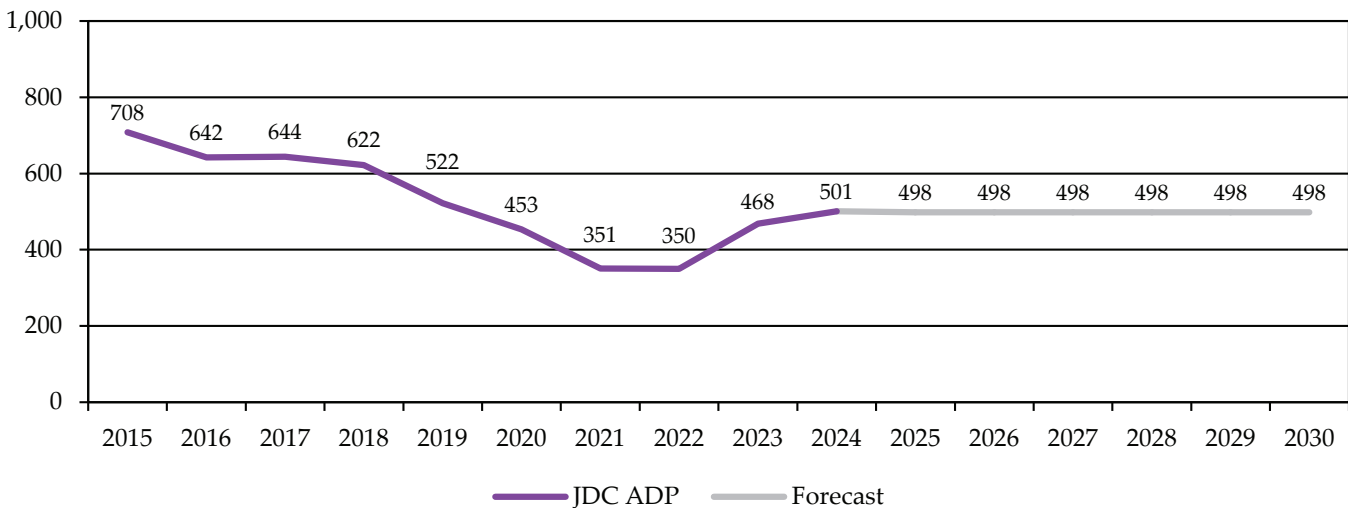
Forecast

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 377 of Chapter 2 of the 2024 Acts of Assembly, 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 the timing and extent to which populations will return to pre-pandemic levels or trends is still unfolding. Forecasting populations in such circumstances is particularly challenging. Policy changes also may impact future trends and are accounted for to the extent possible in the forecasts.

For the full forecast report by the SPSHS, view the “Report on the Offender Population Forecasts (FY 2025 to FY 2030)” on Virginia’s Legislative Information System’s website (lis.virginia.gov).

JDC ADP and Forecast, FY 2015-2030*

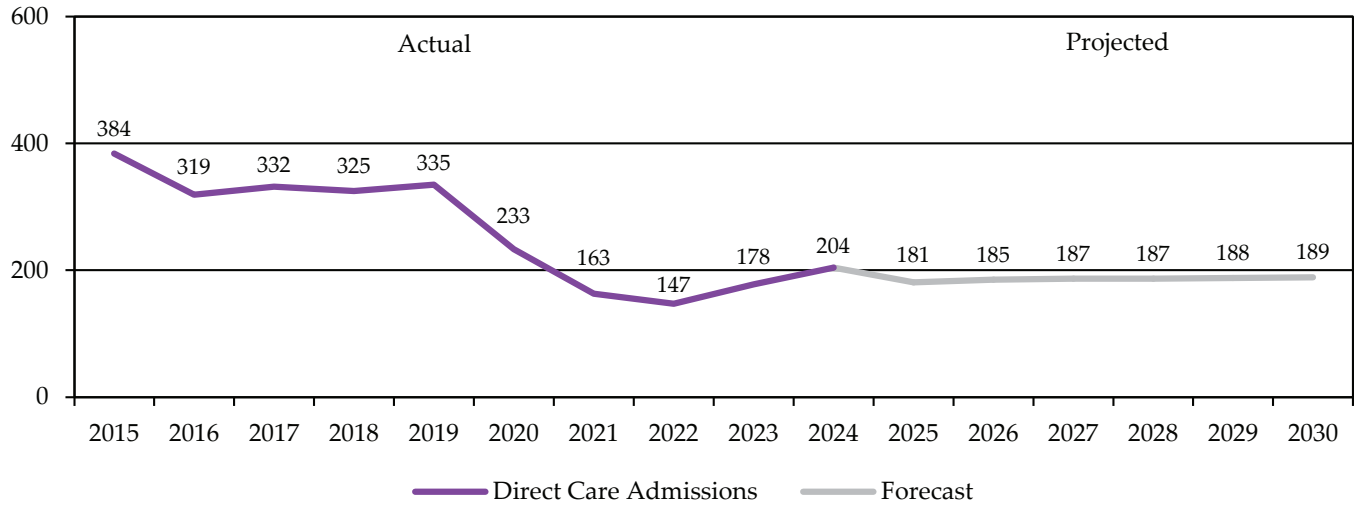


* Data may not match the values presented in other sections of the DRG because of different data download dates.

- » A flat forecast was selected for FY 2025 through FY 2030.
- » The average JDC ADP is projected to decrease slightly to 498 in FY 2025 and remain steady through FY 2030.



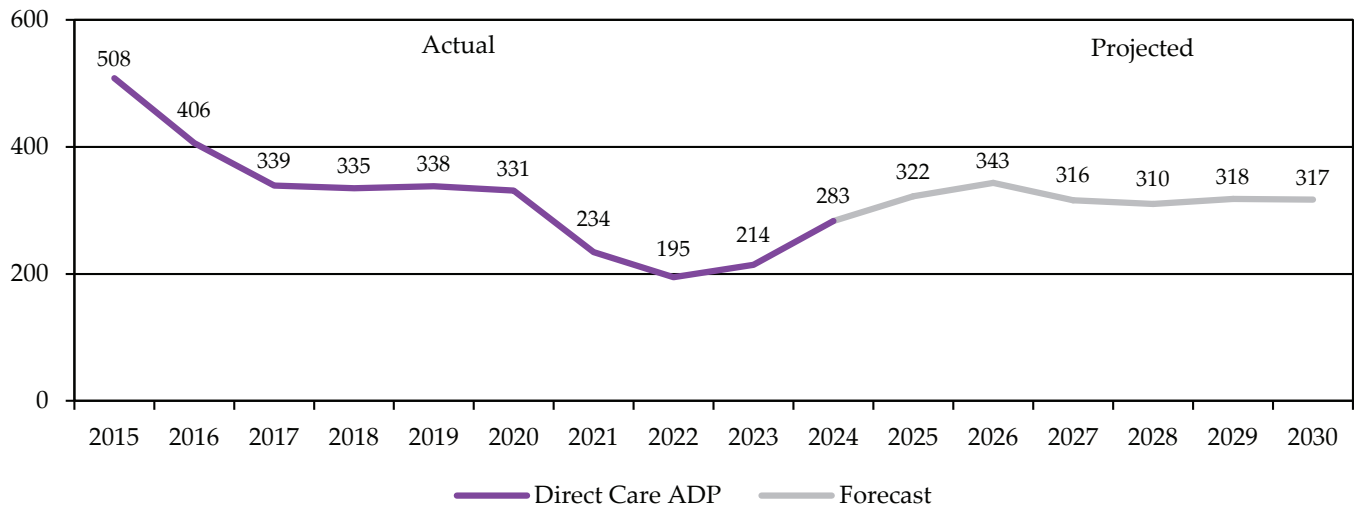
Direct Care Admissions and Forecast, FY 2015-2030*



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

- » Direct care admissions are projected to decrease to 181 in FY 2025.
- » Direct care admissions are projected to increase slightly from 181 in FY 2025 to 189 by FY 2030.

Direct Care ADP and Forecast, FY 2015-2030*



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

- » The direct care ADP is projected to increase to 322 in FY 2025.
- » The direct care ADP is projected to increase to 343 in FY 2026 and range between a low of 310 and a high of 318 between FY 2027 and FY 2030.





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 2019 through FY 2023 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.

In FY 2022, the diversion plan groups were expanded. Reports prior to FY 2021 presented rearrest rates for successful diversions over multiple years and rearrest rates for intake cases with first-time diversion plans for one year. In FY 2021, 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 76 for more details.)

Each year, the reoffense data are updated for all of the groups reported. Rates may change 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 2023 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 primarily 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. Less than 4% of any 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 technical violations are excluded (e.g., all VCCs with the following prefixes: CBC, CDI, CON, PAR, PRB, PRE, PRP, SSV). Recidivism data exclude failure to appear offenses with the VCC prefixes of CON and PRE, 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.

With the drastic decrease in juvenile intake cases due to COVID-19 during FY 2020-2021, rearrest rates during

that timeframe may be lower than previous or future years. Recidivism rates for FY 2022 and FY 2023 may be more comparable to pre-pandemic years.

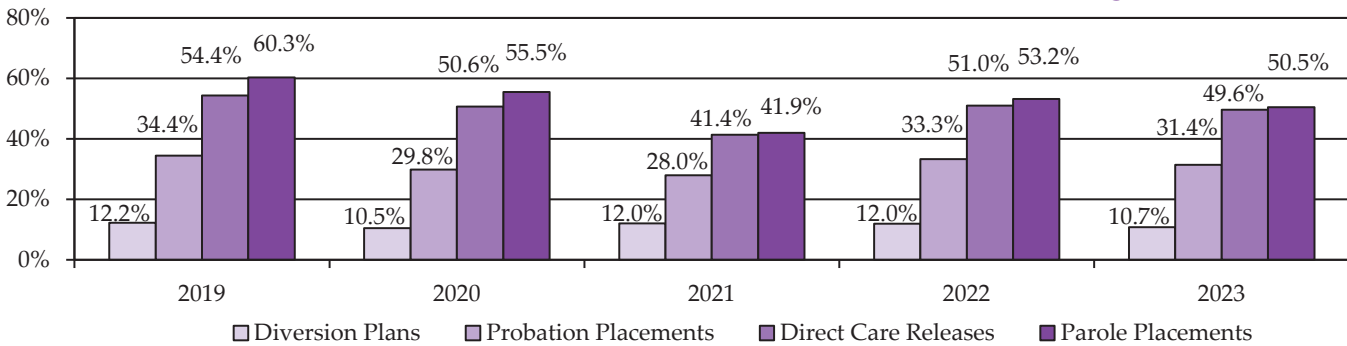
Measurement Dates*

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.
- * Successful diversion plans are counted for each intake case with a successful diversion. The estimated completion for successful diversion plans is either 90 days (for truancy-only diversions through FY 2020) 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 are excluded from direct care releases and parole placements.

12-Month Recidivism Rate Overview

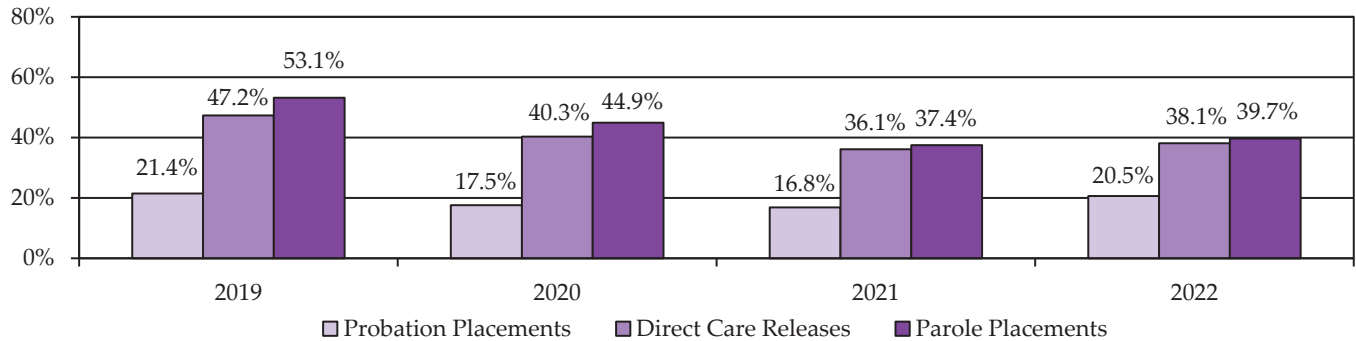
12-Month Rearrest Rates for Intake Cases with Diversion Plans, Probation Placements, Direct Care Releases, and Parole Placements in FY 2019-2023, Tracked through FY 2024



» Compared to FY 2019, 12-month rearrest rates decreased for all reported groups in FY 2020 and FY 2021 (likely impacted by COVID-19). Although most rearrest rates increased in FY 2022 (compared to FY 2021) and remained steady in FY 2023, these rates remained lower than pre-pandemic rates (i.e., FY 2019).



12-Month Recidivism Rates for Probation Placements, Direct Care Releases, and Parole Placements in FY 2019-2022, Tracked through FY 2024



- » 12-month recidivism rates decreased for all reported groups in FY 2020 and FY 2021 (likely impacted by COVID-19) before increasing slightly in FY 2022, remaining similar to or below pre-pandemic rates.
- » 12-month recidivism rates for probation placements were lower than direct care releases and parole placements in each FY.

12-Month Recidivism Rates for Intake Cases with Diversion Plans, Probation Placements and Releases, Direct Care Releases, and Parole Placements and Releases in FY 2019-2023, Tracked through FY 2024

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Diversion Plans					
Rearrest	12.2%	10.5%	12.0%	12.0%	10.7%
Total	7,002	6,309	2,795	4,702	5,379
Probation Placements					
Rearrest	34.4%	29.8%	28.0%	33.3%	31.4%
Reconviction	21.4%	17.5%	16.8%	20.5%	N/A
Total	2,637	1,877	1,480	1,524	2,153
Probation Releases					
Rearrest	31.6%	26.8%	25.4%	31.5%	27.7%
Reconviction	23.1%	17.6%	17.8%	22.2%	N/A
Total	2,974	2,481	1,898	1,488	1,622
Direct Care Releases					
Rearrest	54.4%	50.6%	41.4%	51.0%	49.6%
Reconviction	47.2%	40.3%	36.1%	38.1%	N/A
Reincarceration	17.5%	12.7%	16.2%	15.5%	N/A
Total	309	308	191	155	127
Parole Placements					
Rearrest	60.3%	55.5%	41.9%	53.2%	50.5%
Reconviction	53.1%	44.9%	37.4%	39.7%	N/A
Reincarceration	21.3%	14.5%	18.7%	17.5%	N/A
Total	239	256	155	126	103
Parole Releases					
Rearrest	57.6%	52.7%	43.5%	45.5%	50.7%
Reconviction	51.7%	42.7%	37.1%	36.1%	N/A
Reincarceration	18.3%	14.2%	15.9%	16.8%	N/A
Total	290	239	232	191	146



Diversion Plans

Rearrest Rates for Intake Cases with Diversion Plans, Intake Cases with First-Time Diversion Plans, and Successful Diversion Plans in FY 2019-2023, Tracked through FY 2024*

Time to Reoffense	Diversion Plans					First-Time Diversion Plans					Successful Diversion Plans				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
3 months	3.6%	3.6%	2.5%	2.8%	2.5%	2.8%	2.9%	1.5%	2.4%	2.1%	3.9%	3.2%	2.7%	3.3%	3.3%
6 months	7.0%	6.5%	6.1%	6.2%	5.5%	5.5%	5.3%	4.7%	5.4%	4.6%	6.7%	5.6%	5.3%	6.5%	6.4%
12 months	12.2%	10.5%	12.0%	12.0%	10.7%	10.3%	8.8%	9.7%	10.5%	9.4%	12.4%	8.8%	10.0%	12.4%	11.0%
24 months	18.6%	17.5%	20.4%	21.2%	N/A	16.1%	15.0%	17.4%	19.4%	N/A	18.6%	15.1%	19.1%	20.9%	N/A
36 months	24.0%	24.1%	28.6%	N/A	N/A	21.2%	21.2%	25.0%	N/A	N/A	24.2%	21.8%	27.2%	N/A	N/A
Total	7,002	6,309	2,795	4,702	5,379	6,091	5,300	2,364	4,028	4,747	6,057	7,286	2,465	3,485	4,995

* Counts are based on intake cases. A youth with multiple diverted cases in a FY can be counted multiple times in each group.

* For all diversion groups, intake cases are excluded if a complaint within the same intake case was petitioned, including an unsuccessful diversion with a petition filed. In reports prior to FY 2021, diversion plans were included if a complaint within the same intake case was petitioned. Additionally, FYs for successful diversion plans are determined by the estimated completion date. In reports prior to FY 2021, FYs were determined by the intake date, resulting in incomplete follow-up timeframes for some youth. Therefore, counts and rates are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2021.

» 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 2019-2023, Tracked through FY 2024

Time to Reoffense	Probation Placements					Probation Releases				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
3 months	13.8%	13.5%	11.3%	12.5%	11.8%	10.9%	10.0%	8.3%	9.7%	10.7%
6 months	22.4%	20.8%	18.0%	21.6%	21.0%	19.1%	17.1%	14.9%	17.9%	16.8%
12 months	34.4%	29.8%	28.0%	33.3%	31.4%	31.6%	26.8%	25.4%	31.5%	27.7%
24 months	47.4%	42.3%	44.5%	46.8%	N/A	44.6%	41.4%	40.6%	48.1%	N/A
36 months	54.6%	51.4%	54.6%	N/A	N/A	52.4%	50.5%	50.5%	N/A	N/A
Total	2,637	1,877	1,480	1,524	2,153	2,974	2,481	1,898	1,488	1,622

» 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. (See pages 78-79 for rearrest rates for direct care releases, parole placements, and parole releases.)

Reconviction Rates for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2019-2022, Tracked through FY 2024

Time to Reoffense	Probation Placements				Probation Releases			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
3 months	7.5%	7.6%	6.2%	6.3%	7.8%	6.0%	5.0%	7.2%
6 months	13.1%	11.3%	10.1%	11.7%	13.3%	10.3%	9.4%	13.0%
12 months	21.4%	17.5%	16.8%	20.5%	23.1%	17.6%	17.8%	22.2%
24 months	32.0%	28.4%	30.1%	N/A	34.5%	31.2%	29.6%	N/A
36 months	39.9%	37.2%	N/A	N/A	42.5%	40.4%	N/A	N/A
Total	2,637	1,877	1,480	1,524	2,974	2,481	1,898	1,488

» 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 2022-2023, Tracked through FY 2024*

CSU	Probation Placements				Probation Releases			
	2023		2022		2023		2022	
	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction
1	54	29.6%	44	27.3%	36	25.0%	56	23.2%
2	111	30.6%	68	20.6%	83	30.1%	84	28.6%
2A	9	33.3%	11	18.2%	6	50.0%	6	16.7%
3	32	25.0%	14	28.6%	16	43.8%	24	25.0%
4	112	33.9%	65	29.2%	64	28.1%	54	31.5%
5	41	41.5%	40	25.0%	33	39.4%	35	31.4%
6	39	41.0%	29	31.0%	31	29.0%	15	33.3%
7	76	25.0%	50	14.0%	59	30.5%	58	19.0%
8	28	42.9%	20	10.0%	31	32.3%	32	18.8%
9	30	33.3%	17	17.6%	30	13.3%	22	40.9%
10	43	20.9%	38	28.9%	42	19.0%	24	16.7%
11	21	33.3%	15	40.0%	14	28.6%	17	11.8%
12	59	35.6%	51	17.6%	43	25.6%	44	29.5%
13	79	54.4%	57	26.3%	72	45.8%	62	40.3%
14	124	36.3%	77	20.8%	76	34.2%	78	24.4%
15	36	36.1%	29	34.5%	37	35.1%	52	28.8%
16	91	26.4%	63	25.4%	53	26.4%	64	25.0%
17	79	20.3%	36	13.9%	50	22.0%	23	13.0%
18	65	23.1%	43	16.3%	45	22.2%	23	26.1%
19	179	50.8%	121	25.6%	114	37.7%	90	20.0%
20	68	23.5%	32	18.8%	51	25.5%	39	28.2%
21	67	13.4%	51	5.9%	43	18.6%	36	11.1%
22	91	26.4%	54	20.4%	74	28.4%	63	23.8%
23	44	40.9%	29	31.0%	31	22.6%	35	17.1%
24	82	31.7%	99	22.2%	79	21.5%	77	20.8%
25	79	25.3%	66	13.6%	70	27.1%	42	9.5%
26	74	9.5%	56	23.2%	67	20.9%	64	12.5%
27	75	29.3%	60	18.3%	57	19.3%	72	15.3%
28	49	16.3%	20	10.0%	10	20.0%	25	12.0%
29	25	20.0%	14	0.0%	18	22.2%	24	8.3%
30	77	19.5%	77	9.1%	85	14.1%	60	10.0%
31	114	43.0%	78	15.4%	102	32.4%	88	22.7%
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,153</i>	<i>31.4%</i>	<i>1,524</i>	<i>20.5%</i>	<i>1,622</i>	<i>27.7%</i>	<i>1,488</i>	<i>22.2%</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.

* Effective in FY 2022, CSUs 23 and 23A are combined (CSU 23), and CSUs 20L and 20W are combined (CSU 20).

See pages 83-84 for recidivism rates for probation placements and releases by risk level.



Direct Care

Rearrest and Reconviction Rates for Direct Care Releases in FY 2019-2023, Tracked through FY 2024

Time to Reoffense	Rearrest					Reconviction			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022
3 months	15.5%	14.0%	15.2%	13.5%	15.0%	13.3%	10.1%	13.1%	9.0%
6 months	35.3%	30.2%	26.2%	29.7%	29.1%	29.1%	24.0%	24.1%	21.3%
12 months	54.4%	50.6%	41.4%	51.0%	49.6%	47.2%	40.3%	36.1%	38.1%
24 months	72.5%	66.6%	56.5%	72.3%	N/A	63.8%	57.1%	48.7%	N/A
36 months	81.2%	78.6%	66.0%	N/A	N/A	74.8%	70.5%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	309	308	191	155	127	309	308	191	155

- » Rearrest rates for direct care releases were lower than rearrest rates for parole placements for each follow-up time period in each FY (with the exception of 3-month rates in 2022 and 2023). (See page 79 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 80 for reconviction rates for parole placements.)
- » 12-month rearrest rates for direct care releases decreased from 54.4% in FY 2019 to 41.4% in FY 2021. In FY 2023, the 12-month rearrest rate for direct care releases in FY 2023 increased to 49.6%, remaining below pre-pandemic levels.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for direct care releases decreased from 47.2% in FY 2019 to 36.1% in FY 2021. In FY 2022, the 12-month reconviction rate for direct care releases increased to 38.1%, remaining below pre-pandemic levels.

Reincarceration Rates for Direct Care Releases in FY 2019-2022, Tracked through FY 2024

Time to Reoffense	Direct Care Releases			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
3 months	3.6%	0.3%	2.1%	0.6%
6 months	8.7%	5.5%	6.3%	3.2%
12 months	17.5%	12.7%	16.2%	15.5%
24 months	32.7%	26.9%	33.5%	N/A
36 months	42.7%	42.9%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	309	308	191	155

- » 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 3- and 6-month reincarceration rates in 2022). (See page 80 for reincarceration rates for parole placements.)
- » Of the 24 direct care releases in FY 2022 reincarcerated within 12 months of release, 41.7% were reincarcerated in a local jail, 41.7% in direct care, 16.7% in a VADOC facility, and none in a JDC.

See pages 83-84 for recidivism rates for direct care releases by risk level.



12-Month Recidivism Rates for Direct Care Releases by Treatment Need in FY 2021-2023, Tracked through FY 2024*

Treatment Need	Total Youth			Rearrest			Reconviction		Reincarceration	
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2021	2022
Aggression Management	189	151	125	41.8%	51.7%	50.4%	36.5%	38.4%	16.4%	15.9%
Sex Offender	36	19	13	30.6%	31.6%	30.8%	27.8%	26.3%	13.9%	15.8%
Substance Use	151	134	109	41.7%	53.0%	51.4%	36.4%	38.8%	18.5%	15.7%

* 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.

* Recidivism by treatment need includes any type of reoffense, not only offenses specifically related to the treatment need.

* 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 use treatment need (with the exception of reincarceration rates in 2022 when there were similar reincarceration rates across all treatment groups).

Parole

Rearrest Rates for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2019-2023, Tracked through FY 2024

Time to Reoffense	Parole Placements					Parole Releases				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
3 months	18.0%	15.6%	16.8%	13.5%	14.6%	30.7%	19.7%	16.8%	16.2%	19.2%
6 months	40.6%	33.2%	26.5%	31.7%	31.1%	48.3%	35.6%	27.6%	26.7%	36.3%
12 months	60.3%	55.5%	41.9%	53.2%	50.5%	57.6%	52.7%	43.5%	45.5%	50.7%
24 months	79.5%	71.5%	60.0%	74.6%	N/A	66.6%	72.0%	60.8%	60.7%	N/A
36 months	87.9%	83.6%	67.7%	N/A	N/A	74.5%	79.1%	70.3%	N/A	N/A
Total	239	256	155	126	103	290	239	232	191	146

- » 12-month rearrest rates for parole placements decreased from 60.3% in FY 2019 to 41.9% in 2021. The 12-month rearrest rate for parole placements was 53.2% in FY 2022 and 50.5% in FY 2023, increasing relative to FY 2021 but remaining below pre-pandemic levels.
- » 12-month rearrest rates for parole releases decreased from 57.6% to 43.5% between FY 2019 and FY 2021. The 12-month rearrest rate for parole releases in FY 2023 increased to 50.7%, remaining below pre-pandemic levels.



Reconviction Rates for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2019-2022, Tracked through FY 2024

Time to Reoffense	Parole Placements				Parole Releases			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
3 months	15.9%	11.3%	14.8%	9.5%	25.2%	13.8%	14.2%	12.6%
6 months	33.9%	27.0%	24.5%	23.8%	41.0%	27.2%	25.0%	20.9%
12 months	53.1%	44.9%	37.4%	39.7%	51.7%	42.7%	37.1%	36.1%
24 months	70.3%	61.7%	52.3%	N/A	59.3%	62.8%	53.9%	N/A
36 months	82.4%	74.2%	N/A	N/A	68.6%	71.1%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	239	256	155	126	290	239	232	191

- » 12-month reconviction rates for parole placements decreased from 53.1% to 37.4% from FY 2019 to FY 2021 (likely impacted by COVID-19) before increasing slightly to 39.7% in FY 2022.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for parole releases decreased from 51.7% to 37.1% from FY 2019 to FY 2021 (likely impacted by COVID-19) and remained stable at 36.1% in FY 2022.

Reincarceration Rates for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2019-2022, Tracked through FY 2024

Time to Reoffense	Parole Placements				Parole Releases			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
3 months	4.2%	0.4%	2.6%	0.0%	4.5%	1.7%	1.3%	3.1%
6 months	10.5%	6.6%	7.7%	3.2%	8.3%	5.4%	6.9%	7.9%
12 months	21.3%	14.5%	18.7%	17.5%	18.3%	14.2%	15.9%	16.8%
24 months	38.5%	30.1%	34.8%	N/A	33.4%	28.9%	30.2%	N/A
36 months	49.0%	46.1%	N/A	N/A	43.4%	41.0%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	239	256	155	126	290	239	232	191

- » Parole placements had lower reincarceration rates than parole releases at the 3-month follow-up time period in each FY (with the exception of 2021). Parole releases had lower reincarceration rates than parole placements at the 6-, 12-, 24-, and 36-month follow-up time periods in each FY (with the exception of the 6-month reincarceration rate in 2022).
- » 12-month reincarceration rates for parole placements decreased from 21.3% to 14.5% from FY 2019 to FY 2020. The 12-month reincarceration rate for parole placements was 18.7% in FY 2021 and 17.5% in FY 2022, increasing relative to 2020 but remaining below pre-pandemic levels.
- » 12-month reincarceration rates for parole releases decreased from 18.3% to 14.2% from FY 2019 to FY 2020. The 12-month reincarceration rate for parole releases in FY 2022 increased to 16.8%, remaining slightly below pre-pandemic levels.

See pages 83-84 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 2022-2023, Tracked through FY 2024*

CSU	2023		2022		
	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction	Reincarceration
1	7	0.0%	2	0.0%	0.0%
2	4	50.0%	8	37.5%	12.5%
2A	1	100.0%	1	0.0%	0.0%
3	5	80.0%	5	40.0%	20.0%
4	14	64.3%	12	75.0%	58.3%
5	7	42.9%	8	25.0%	12.5%
6	2	100.0%	3	66.7%	33.3%
7	9	66.7%	13	38.5%	15.4%
8	4	0.0%	2	50.0%	50.0%
9	2	50.0%	3	33.3%	0.0%
10	1	0.0%	0	N/A	N/A
11	1	0.0%	6	16.7%	0.0%
12	4	50.0%	8	62.5%	37.5%
13	9	77.8%	12	50.0%	16.7%
14	2	100.0%	6	33.3%	16.7%
15	2	50.0%	4	50.0%	0.0%
16	3	33.3%	4	50.0%	25.0%
17	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
18	1	0.0%	3	33.3%	0.0%
19	6	50.0%	3	0.0%	0.0%
20	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
21	1	0.0%	2	50.0%	50.0%
22	2	50.0%	3	33.3%	0.0%
23	1	0.0%	5	20.0%	0.0%
24	4	25.0%	2	50.0%	0.0%
25	1	0.0%	3	33.3%	0.0%
26	3	66.7%	2	0.0%	0.0%
27	3	0.0%	0	N/A	N/A
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	4	100.0%	6	16.7%	0.0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>50.5%</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>39.7%</i>	<i>17.5%</i>

* The CSU is identified by the CSU originally providing parole supervision upon release from direct care.

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

* Effective in FY 2022, CSUs 23 and 23A are combined (CSU 23), and CSUs 20L and 20W are combined (CSU 20).



12-Month Rearrest, Reconviction, and Reincarceration Rates by CSU for Parole Releases in FY 2022-2023, Tracked through FY 2024*

CSU	2023		2022		
	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction	Reincarceration
1	3	33.3%	6	50.0%	16.7%
2	10	30.0%	11	27.3%	27.3%
2A	2	50.0%	3	33.3%	0.0%
3	5	80.0%	4	0.0%	0.0%
4	12	58.3%	23	43.5%	17.4%
5	7	42.9%	10	40.0%	20.0%
6	2	100.0%	5	20.0%	20.0%
7	13	46.2%	14	35.7%	21.4%
8	9	22.2%	9	33.3%	11.1%
9	4	25.0%	2	0.0%	0.0%
10	0	N/A	4	50.0%	25.0%
11	3	66.7%	8	37.5%	12.5%
12	5	80.0%	14	35.7%	14.3%
13	16	56.3%	17	23.5%	17.6%
14	5	60.0%	10	40.0%	20.0%
15	4	50.0%	4	75.0%	25.0%
16	7	28.6%	12	33.3%	8.3%
17	0	N/A	1	0.0%	0.0%
18	2	50.0%	3	33.3%	33.3%
19	8	75.0%	7	42.9%	14.3%
20	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0.0%
21	2	50.0%	1	0.0%	0.0%
22	3	33.3%	4	25.0%	25.0%
23	2	50.0%	4	50.0%	25.0%
24	4	75.0%	3	33.3%	33.3%
25	2	50.0%	2	100.0%	0.0%
26	7	57.1%	3	33.3%	33.3%
27	2	50.0%	1	0.0%	0.0%
28	0	N/A	1	100.0%	0.0%
29	0	N/A	1	100.0%	0.0%
30	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
31	6	50.0%	3	33.3%	0.0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>50.7%</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>36.1%</i>	<i>16.8%</i>

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

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

* Effective in FY 2022, CSUs 23 and 23A are combined (CSU 23), and CSUs 20L and 20W are combined (CSU 20).



Risk Levels

YASIs are completed by CSU and direct care staff to determine a youth's relative risk of reoffending. (See Appendix B.) A youth's recidivism risk is classified as low, moderate, or high based on the assessment. 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.

As of FY 2024, all youth under probation or parole supervision or in direct care are reassessed at least every 90 days. However, the closest risk assessment completed within 180 days before or after the measurement date is used in this analysis to reflect practices of the years reported. Youth with no risk assessment completed in that timeframe are excluded.

With the exception of direct care releases and parole placements in FY 2021, high-risk youth had the highest recidivism rates for all groups across all years.

12-Month Rearrest Rates by Risk Levels in FY 2019-2023, Tracked through FY 2024*

	Total Youth					Rearrest				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Low Risk										
Probation Placement	501	315	253	256	389	13.4%	11.7%	4.7%	16.4%	8.0%
Probation Releases	723	624	437	290	402	17.7%	12.3%	11.4%	15.9%	12.2%
Direct Care Releases	4	8	2	1	1	0.0%	12.5%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Placements	3	5	2	1	1	0.0%	20.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Releases	10	4	6	3	3	10.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	33.3%
Moderate Risk										
Probation Placement	1,402	991	756	761	1,137	31.9%	26.2%	28.8%	30.0%	30.5%
Probation Releases	1,403	1,193	955	708	709	31.2%	28.2%	24.5%	28.8%	27.9%
Direct Care Releases	63	65	35	20	24	39.7%	33.8%	25.7%	35.0%	25.0%
Parole Placements	40	52	29	16	20	42.5%	36.5%	27.6%	18.8%	25.0%
Parole Releases	68	66	62	43	33	54.4%	42.4%	35.5%	20.9%	45.5%
High Risk										
Probation Placement	703	542	451	489	598	54.6%	48.2%	39.9%	48.3%	48.7%
Probation Releases	726	601	468	454	463	47.0%	40.1%	40.6%	45.8%	40.8%
Direct Care Releases	229	232	151	134	102	61.1%	56.9%	45.0%	53.7%	55.9%
Parole Placements	194	198	124	109	82	64.4%	61.1%	45.2%	58.7%	57.3%
Parole Releases	191	166	160	142	106	61.3%	57.8%	47.5%	53.5%	51.9%

* 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 Reconviction Rates by Risk Levels in FY 2019-2022, Tracked through FY 2024*

	Total Youth				Reconviction			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Low Risk								
Probation Placement	501	315	253	256	6.0%	4.8%	3.2%	8.2%
Probation Releases	723	624	437	290	12.0%	6.9%	8.2%	9.7%
Direct Care Releases	4	8	2	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Placements	3	5	2	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Releases	10	4	6	3	10.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%
Moderate Risk								
Probation Placement	1,402	991	756	761	18.5%	14.0%	16.8%	17.2%
Probation Releases	1,403	1,193	955	708	22.5%	18.2%	15.6%	19.1%
Direct Care Releases	63	65	35	20	30.2%	21.5%	20.0%	30.0%
Parole Placements	40	52	29	16	32.5%	21.2%	24.1%	18.8%
Parole Releases	68	66	62	43	47.1%	33.3%	27.4%	16.3%
High Risk								
Probation Placement	703	542	451	489	38.1%	32.3%	25.1%	32.5%
Probation Releases	726	601	468	454	35.5%	28.5%	31.8%	35.0%
Direct Care Releases	229	232	151	134	54.1%	47.0%	40.4%	39.6%
Parole Placements	194	198	124	109	57.7%	52.0%	41.1%	43.1%
Parole Releases	191	166	160	142	55.0%	47.0%	41.3%	42.3%

* 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 2019-2022, Tracked through FY 2024*

	Total Youth				Reincarceration			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Low Risk								
Direct Care Releases	4	8	2	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Placements	3	5	2	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Releases	10	4	6	3	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Moderate Risk								
Direct Care Releases	63	65	35	20	7.9%	6.2%	2.9%	10.0%
Parole Placements	40	52	29	16	10.0%	5.8%	3.4%	6.3%
Parole Releases	68	66	62	43	16.2%	7.6%	6.5%	7.0%
High Risk								
Direct Care Releases	229	232	151	134	21.4%	15.1%	19.9%	16.4%
Parole Placements	194	198	124	109	24.2%	17.2%	22.6%	19.3%
Parole Releases	191	166	160	142	19.4%	17.5%	19.4%	20.4%

* 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 2019-2023, Tracked through FY 2024*

Time to Reoffense	Youth Placed in VJCCCA Programs					Youth Released from VJCCCA Programs				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
3 months	11.3%	11.3%	10.8%	9.5%	9.4%	9.9%	8.6%	8.7%	8.6%	8.1%
6 months	19.0%	17.6%	17.3%	16.7%	16.5%	17.2%	14.2%	15.4%	14.6%	14.1%
12 months	29.8%	25.5%	27.3%	26.0%	25.9%	28.2%	21.3%	24.8%	24.8%	23.0%
Total	6,649	5,641	3,554	4,487	6,336	6,605	5,989	3,727	4,804	5,841

* 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 generally decreased over five years, from 29.8% in FY 2019 to 25.9% in FY 2023.
- » 12-month rearrest rates for youth released from VJCCCA programs decreased from 28.2% to 21.3% between FY 2019 and FY 2020. The 12-month rearrest rate for youth released from VJCCCA programs fluctuated between 24.8% and 23.0% between FY 2021 and FY 2023, remaining below pre-pandemic levels.

Post-D Detention with Programs

12-Month Recidivism Rates for Releases from Post-D Detention with Programs in FY 2019-2023, Tracked through FY 2024*

	Post-D Detention with Programs Releases				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Rearrest	59.1%	60.1%	47.5%	58.3%	49.6%
Reconviction	45.7%	42.9%	36.7%	42.5%	N/A
Reincarceration	26.9%	12.3%	12.5%	19.2%	N/A
Total	186	163	120	120	127

* 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.

- » 12-month rearrest rates for releases from post-D detention with programs fluctuated substantially between FY 2019 and FY 2023, decreasing from 59.1% in FY 2019 to 47.5% in FY 2021 (likely impacted by COVID-19) before increasing to 58.3% in FY 2022, and decreasing to 49.6% in FY 2023.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for releases from post-D detention with programs decreased from 45.7% to 36.7% between FY 2019 and FY 2021 (likely impacted by COVID-19) and increased to 42.5% in FY 2022.
- » 12-month reincarceration rates for releases from post-D detention with programs decreased from 26.9% to 12.3% between FY 2019 and FY 2020 (likely impacted by COVID-19) and remained steady in FY 2021. In FY 2022, the 12-month reincarceration rate for releases from post-D detention with programs increased to 19.2%, remaining below pre-pandemic levels.



12-Month Recidivism Rates for Releases from Post-D Detention with Programs in FY 2019-2023 by Risk Levels, Tracked through FY 2024*

	Post-D Detention with Programs Releases				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Low Risk					
Rearrest	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%
Reconviction	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A
Reincarceration	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	4	1	2	1	3
Moderate Risk					
Rearrest	52.1%	50.8%	35.9%	50.0%	47.5%
Reconviction	38.4%	38.1%	33.3%	40.0%	N/A
Reincarceration	23.3%	15.9%	5.1%	16.7%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	73	63	39	30	40
High Risk					
Rearrest	67.0%	67.7%	56.8%	62.4%	51.9%
Reconviction	52.8%	46.9%	40.5%	43.5%	N/A
Reincarceration	30.2%	10.4%	17.6%	21.2%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	106	96	74	85	79

* 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.

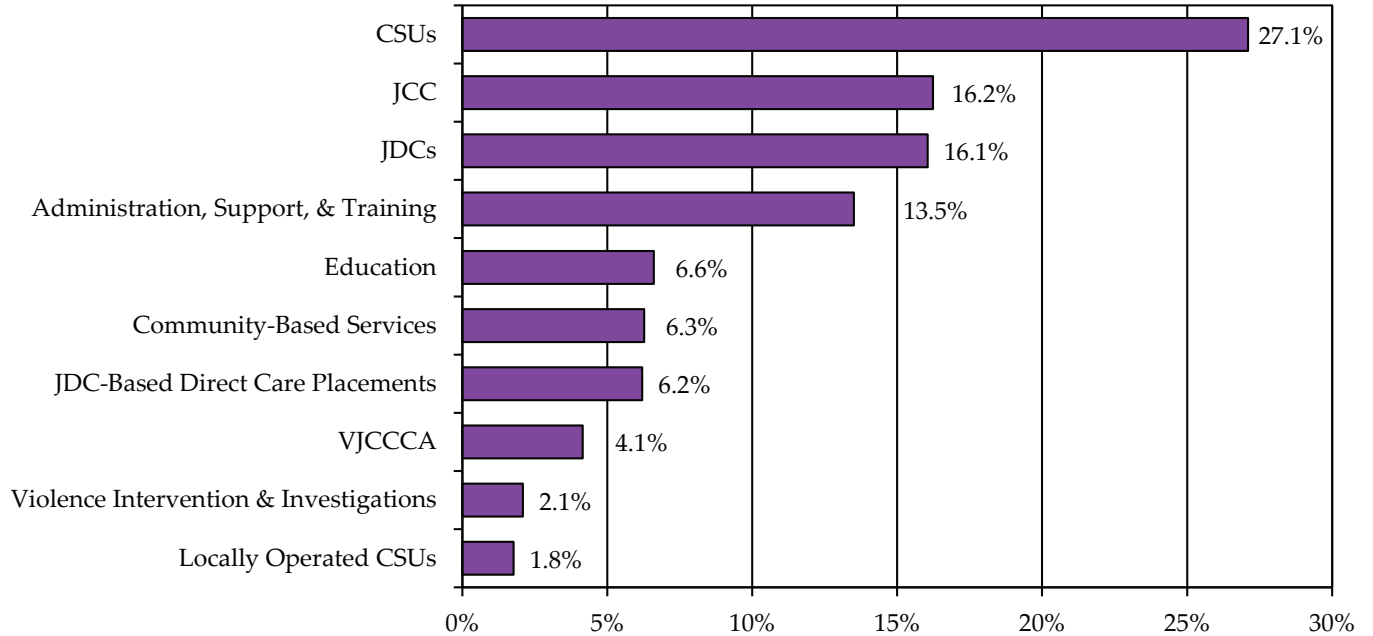
* Some groups were comprised of a small number of youth; therefore, rates can be strongly influenced by the reoffense of only a few youth.



6 Expenditures and Staffing

Expenditures

DJJ Operating Expenditures, FY 2024*



* Data are not comparable to previous reports due to methodology changes. For example, the CAP Unit and direct care admission and evaluation in JDCs were previously included in "JCC" and are now included with CPPs and detention reentry in "JDC-Based Direct Care Placements." Facilities that no longer house youth (including VPSTC) were previously included in "JCC" and are now included with Central Office expenditures in "Administration, Support, & Training." The Bureau of Investigative Operations was previously included in "CSUs" and is now included with the Violence Intervention Unit in "Violence Intervention & Investigations."

- » DJJ expended a total of \$259,041,180.
- » 97.6% (\$252,760,844) was General Fund expenditures.
- » Transfer payments to localities for VJCCCA, JDCs, and locally operated CSUs accounted for 22.0% (\$56,925,856) of all expenditures.



JCC Expenditures, FY 2024*

Bon Air	
Residential Services	
Administration	\$9,748,732
Classification	\$1,062
Food Services	\$1,559,511
Maintenance	\$4,999,940
Medical Services	\$6,033,221
Treatment Services	\$3,985,951
Workforce Development	\$235,366
Youth Supervision	\$13,329,188
<i>Total for Residential Services</i>	<i>\$39,892,971</i>
Education	
Career & Technical Education	\$1,000,372
Instructional Leadership & Support Services	\$2,141,347
Youth Instructional Services	\$6,900,994
<i>Total for Education</i>	<i>\$10,042,712</i>
Total JCC Expenditures	\$49,935,683

* Data are not comparable to previous reports due to methodology changes. In previous reports, expenditures for the CAP Unit were included; these expenditures are now excluded.

* Expenditures for the CAP Unit, admission and evaluation in JDCs, CPPs, contracted alternatives, detention reentry, individual JDC beds, 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 2024*

	Expenditures	ADP	Per Capita
All Direct Care	\$67,036,075	283	\$236,920
JCC: Residential Services	\$39,892,971	158	\$252,317
JCC: Education	\$10,042,712		\$63,519
Alternative Direct Care Placements	\$17,100,391	125	\$136,977

* Data are not comparable to previous reports due to methodology changes. In previous reports, "JCC: Residential Services" included the CAP Unit; these expenditures are now included with admission and evaluation in JDCs, CPPs, contracted alternatives, detention reentry, and individual JDC beds in "Alternative Direct Care Placements."

* Expenditures for facilities that do not house youth or provide office space for direct care staff (including VPSTC) are excluded.

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

» The per capita cost for youth in a JCC (including Education and Residential Services expenditures) was \$315,836 in FY 2024.



Staffing

Direct Care Staffing (Filled Positions) as of June 30, 2024*

Job Title	Total
Residential Services	
Superintendent	1
Assistant Superintendent	1
Residential Director	3
BSU Staff	18
Health Services Staff	27
Housing Unit Coordinator	15
JCS	16
JCS I	111
PREA Staff	4
Recreation Specialist	4
Reentry Services Staff	1
Rehab Counselor	17
Rehab Counselor Supervisor	5
Security Coordinator	9
Security Manager	4
Security Specialist	1
Watch Commander	1
<i>Total Filled Residential Services Positions</i>	<i>238</i>
Education	
Principal	1
Assistant Principal	3
School Counselor	2
Instructor/Teacher	33
Instructional Assistant	5
School Safety	13
Other Staff	7
<i>Total Filled Education Positions</i>	<i>64</i>
Total Filled Direct Care Positions	302

* Data are not comparable to previous reports due to methodology changes in how direct care staff are identified. Data include staff who provide or oversee security, supervision, or services to youth in direct care. In previous reports, support staff were included (e.g., administrative, food operations, maintenance), but these staff are now excluded.

* Executive staff, contracted personnel and staff at contracted placements, human rights coordinators, and JCS trainees are excluded.

* "Other Staff" under Education includes staff with the following titles: behavioral analysis administrator, behavioral specialist, behavior technician, lead transition specialist, library media specialist, school psychologist, and special education and student support assistant.

- » 42.1% of filled direct care positions were JCS or JCS Is.
- » 21.2% of filled direct care positions were Education positions.



CSU Staffing (Filled Positions) as of June 30, 2024*

CSU	Director/Deputy Director	Supervisor/Manager	PO/Senior PO	Administrative/Other Staff	Total
1	1	4	15	5	25
2	2	5	20	6	33
2A	1	1	4	3	9
3	1	3	9	5	18
4	1	7	21	10	39
5	1	2	10	4	17
6	1	2	9	4	16
7	1	5	21	6	33
8	1	4	16	6	27
9	1	4	12	6	23
10	1	3	11	7	22
11	1	3	9	5	18
12	1	4	16	6	27
13	2	5	20	7	34
14	1	5	20	6	32
15	1	5	14	5	25
16	1	3	12	8	24
18	1	3	7	4	15
20	1	3	10	3	17
21	1	2	10	5	18
22	1	2	8	5	16
23	1	3	19	4	27
24	0	3	16	5	24
25	1	3	12	5	21
26	1	4	12	4	21
27	1	3	16	6	26
28	1	2	9	4	16
29	1	2	9	5	17
30	1	2	10	4	17
31	1	5	21	7	34
<i>Total Filled Positions</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>398</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>691</i>

* Data are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2022 due to a change in the data source.

* CSUs 17 and 19 are not included because they are locally operated. Central Office staff and locally funded CSU positions are not included.

* "PO/Senior PO" includes intake, probation, and parole staff.

* "Administrative/Other Staff" includes office services staff and the following titles: continuous quality improvement specialist, executive secretary, fiscal technician, operations program assistant, program support technician, psychologist, senior program support technician, and senior secretary.

» 57.6% 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 15.

Appendix A: CSUs and FIPS

Appendix B: YASI

Appendix C: DAI

Appendix D: LOS Guidelines

Appendix E: “Other” Categories

Appendix F: 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	20	Fauquier Co.	061	27	Galax	640
9	Poquoson	735	20	Loudoun Co.	107	27	Radford	750
9	Williamsburg	830	20	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	Roanoke	770	30	Scott Co.	169
11	Amelia Co.	007	23	Salem	775	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			

* Fairfax City (FIPS 600) records information as part of Fairfax County (FIPS 059).



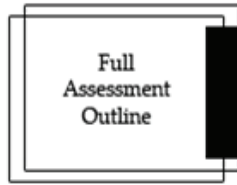
Appendix A, continued: CSUs and FIPS (Ordered by FIPS)*

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.	20	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.	20	157	Rappahannock Co.	20	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	23
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			

* Fairfax City (FIPS 600) records information as part of Fairfax County (FIPS 059).



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: ____/____/____ Worker Name: _____ CSU #: _____
 Completed as Follow-Up (On-Call Intake):

	Score
1. Most Serious CURRENT Petitioned 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 CURRENT Petitioned Offenses 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
Post-Disposition Case Management or Probation based on Other Offenses	2
Diversion	1
None	0
6. History of Failure to Appear (within past 12 months)	
Two or more petitions/warrants/detention orders for FTA in past 12 months	3
One petition/warrant/detention order for FTA in past 12 months	1
No petition/warrant/detention order for FTA in past 12 months	0
7. History of Escape/Runaways (within past 12 months)	
One or more escapes from secure confinement or custody	4
One or more instances of absconding from non-secure, court-ordered placements	3
One or more runaways from home.....	1
No escapes or runaways w/in past 12 months	0
8. TOTAL SCORE	_____

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

- Mandatory Overrides:** (must be detained)
- 1. Use of firearm in current offense
 - 2. Weapons Offenses Specified in Administrative Directive A-2022-005 and Email Amendment
 - 3. Escapee/AWOL/Absconder per DJJ Procedure VOL III-9471
 - 4. 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: 2015 LOS Guidelines for Indeterminately Committed Juveniles, Effective October 15, 2015, Until February 28, 2023

For direct care admissions on or after October 15, 2015, DJJ used guidelines issued by the Board of Juvenile Justice in 2015 to assign the LOS for indeterminately committed youth based on the committing MSO and the risk to reoffend as indicated by the most recently administered YASI at the time of admission to direct care. LOS categories were defined by an anticipated minimum and maximum number of months that the youth would remain with DJJ. The actual LOS was determined through case-specific reviews depending on the youth's behavior, adjustment, and treatment progress. The 2023 LOS Guidelines (see next page) became effective for commitments on or after March 1, 2023.

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 D, continued: 2023 LOS Guidelines for Indeterminately Committed Juveniles, Effective March 1, 2023

Using guidelines issued by the Board of Juvenile Justice, effective March 1, 2023, 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, adjustment, treatment progress, and educational requirements.

Committing MSO

Committing offenses are categorized into one of five tiers. For a complete list of offenses associated with each tier, refer to DJJ's website.

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	Class 1 misdemeanors not listed in Tiers II or III	6-9 months	7-10 months	8-11 months	9-15 months
Tier II	Certain other Class 1 misdemeanors; certain non-person felonies	8-11 months	9-12 months	10-13 months	11-17 months
Tier III	Parole violations; certain other Class 1 misdemeanors; certain felonies	10-13 months	11-14 months	12-15 months	13-19 months
Tier IV	Certain felonies	12-18 months	15-21 months	18-24 months	21-30 months
Tier V	Murder, manslaughter, and other serious felony offenses	18-24 months	21-27 months	24-30 months	27-36 months
Other	Treatment Override	Juveniles who have been assessed as needing inpatient sex offender treatment are managed as an exception to the grid.*			

* Treatment Override: Juveniles who have been assessed as needing inpatient sex offender treatment will not be assigned a projected LOS. Instead, they will be handled according to the treatment override process. Treatment override cases will be eligible for release consideration upon completion of the designated treatment program and fulfillment of the additional requirements.

* Pending Charges: In some cases, a juvenile may have pending charges at the time of commitment that later result in commitment to the department. If the most serious pending offense resulting in the commitment falls into a higher offense severity tier, the projected LOS shall be reassessed.



Appendix E: “Other” Categories

The following were combined into “Other” groups:

“Delinquent – Other” Offense Category

- » Abortion
- » Accomplice
- » Agriculture, Horticulture, & Food
- » Aircraft/Aviation
- » Animals
- » Auto Dealers
- » Boating
- » Bribery
- » Conservation
- » Dangerous Conduct
- » Entice
- » Family Offense
- » Fare, Fail to Pay, etc.
- » Fire Protection/Safety
- » Game, Fish, Wildlife
- » Interstate Compact
- » Judicial Reviews
- » J&DR Court – Other
- » Labor
- » Mental Health
- » Miscellaneous Crime
- » Money Laundering
- » Ordinance, City or County
- » Peace, Conservator of the
- » Perjury
- » Prisoners
- » Prisoners – Juvenile Facility
- » Prisoners, Jails and Prisons
- » Professions and Occupations
- » Racketeer/Corrupt Organization
- » Riot and Unlawful Assembly
- » School – Student’s Behavior
- » School Attendance
- » Solicitation
- » Terrorism
- » Violent Activities
- » Waters, Ports, & Harbors
- » Wire Communications

“Status/Other – Other” Offense Category

- » Curfew Violation Between 10 PM and 6 AM
- » Motion to Show Cause – Parents Fail to Obey CHINS/Delinquent Order
- » Petition Filed for the Judicial Authorization of an Abortion
- » Purchase, Attempted Purchase or Possession of Tobacco by Minor
- » Selling Tobacco to Minor; Minor Purchasing or Possessing
- » 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 F: 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.

Primary Probation Statuses

- » Post-D Residential (Judicially Ordered) with Probation
- » Probation – Contacts Less than 1 Per Month
- » 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)



