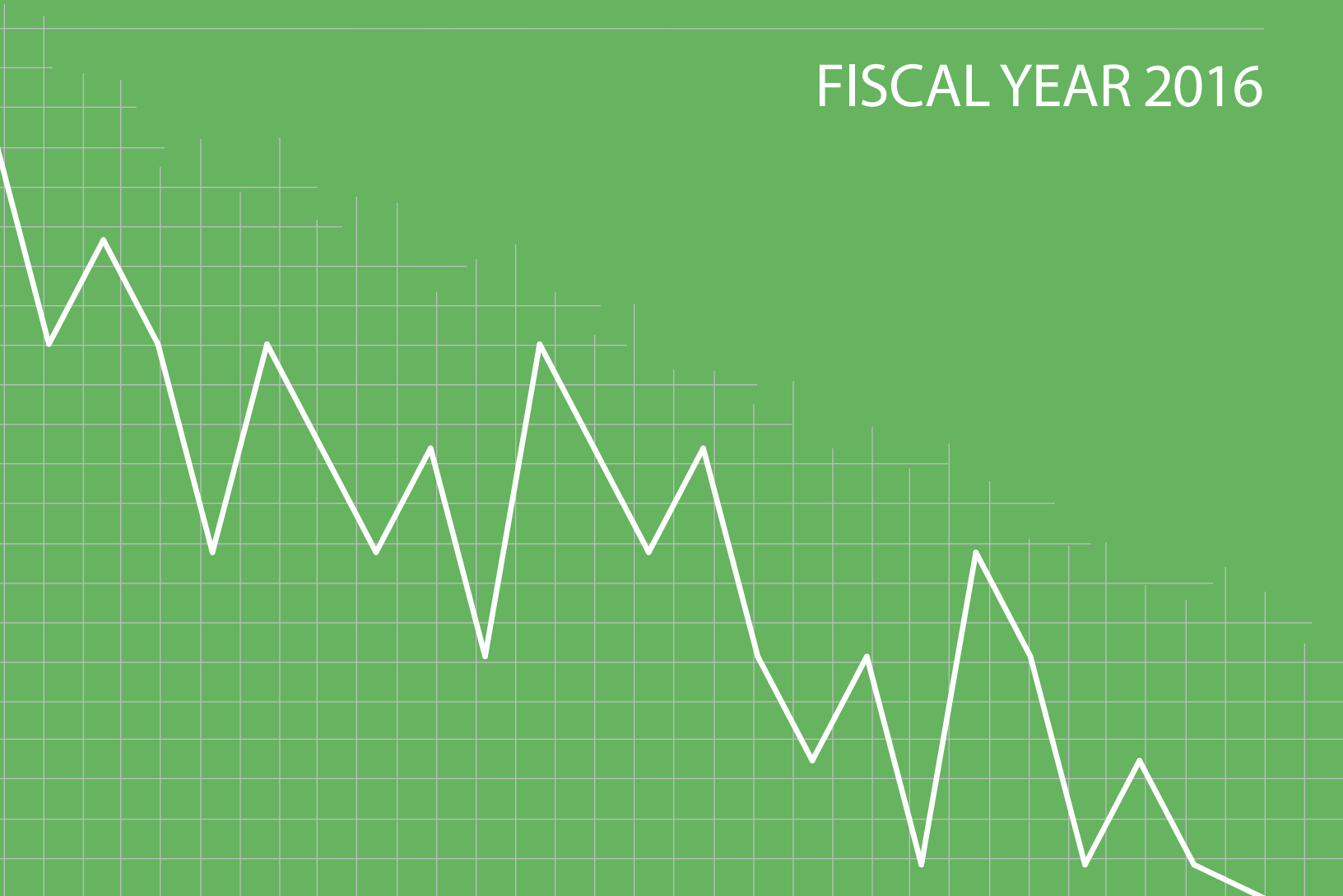


Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice

DATA RESOURCE GUIDE

FISCAL YEAR 2016



Data Resource Guide

Fiscal Year 2016

Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice
Andrew K. Block Jr., Director
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This guide fulfills the mandates set forth in §§ 2.2-222, 16.1-309.2 et seq., and 66-13 of the *Code of Virginia*, which specify data collection and reporting requirements for the Department of Juvenile Justice. These mandates are combined in Item 414, Paragraph F of the 2016 Appropriation Act, Chapter 780, 2016 Acts of the General Assembly.

Executive Summary

This report provides an overview of the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), highlighting fiscal year (FY) 2016 data and trends in all program and service areas, including court service units (CSUs), Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act (VJCCCA) programs, juvenile detention centers (JDCs), and direct care programs. A summary of DJJ's juvenile population forecast, a recidivism analysis, and a breakdown of DJJ's expenditures and staffing levels are also included. DJJ is hopeful that this report will be useful to both state and local policymakers and juvenile justice stakeholders. The following data highlights are presented in the report:

Trends, FY 2015-2016

- » Intake complaints increased 2.3% from 194,493 to 198,925.
 - › Domestic Relations and Child Welfare (DR/CW) intake complaints increased 3.9% from 136,867 to 142,257.
 - › Juvenile intake complaints decreased 1.7% from 57,626 to 56,668.
- » VJCCCA placements decreased 7.8% from 14,264 to 13,152.
- » JDC detainments decreased 8.1% from 9,139 to 8,400.
- » JDC average daily population (ADP) decreased 9.2% from 708 to 643.
- » Direct care admissions decreased 16.9% from 384 to 319.
- » Direct care ADP decreased 20.2% from 509 to 406.

Juvenile Characteristics, FY 2016

- » The average ages of juveniles were as follows:
 - › Juvenile intake cases – 15.9
 - › Detainments – 16.2
 - › Direct care admissions – 16.9
 - › Direct care releases – 18.2
- » 80.6% of juvenile intake complaints were diversion-eligible. 21.7% of juvenile intake complaints were resolved, unfounded, or diverted without a petition being filed.
 - › Of the 7,627 juvenile intake complaints diverted, 77.5% had successful outcomes.
- » 16.4% of all juvenile intake cases were for felony offenses, 37.3% of all new probation cases were for felony offenses, and 87.5% of all commitments were for felony offenses.
 - › 52.0% of all juveniles admitted to direct care had a felony against person as their most serious offense.
- » The majority of direct care admissions had a mental health or treatment need:
 - › 92.2% appeared to have significant symptoms of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, Conduct Disorder, Oppositional Defiant Disorder, Substance Abuse Disorder, or Substance Dependence Disorder; 64.3% appeared to have significant symptoms of other mental health disorders.
 - › 91.8% had an aggression management treatment need.
 - › 78.4% had a substance abuse treatment need.
 - › 11.6% had a sex offender treatment need.



Length of Stay (LOS) Averages, FY 2016

Average LOSs were as follows:

- » JDC releases
 - › Pre-dispositional – 24.1 days
 - › Post-dispositional without programs – 13.6 days
 - › Post-dispositional with programs – 143.0 days (4.7 months)
- » Probation releases – 12.4 months
- » Parole releases – 9.2 months
- » Direct care releases – 17.2 months

Forecast, FY 2017-2022

- » The JDC forecast projects that the ADP will decline by an average of 7% annually over the next six FYs, reaching an ADP of 408 in FY 2022.
- » The direct care forecast projects that the ADP will decrease through FY 2019 to 245 and then increase slightly to 258 in FY 2022.

Reconviction Rates for FY 2011-2014, Tracked through FY 2016

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

- » Probation placements: 23.8-26.5%.
- » Direct care releases: 41.6-44.2%.
- » Parole placements: 48.0-53.1%.

Expenditures, FY 2016

- » DJJ expended a total of \$203,170,426.
- » DJJ's direct care per capita cost was \$171,588.





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1 Introduction and Overview

The Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) provides services to juveniles and families by operating 32 court service units (CSUs) and two juvenile correctional centers (JCCs). DJJ audits and certifies 34 CSUs (including two locally-operated CSUs), 18 group homes, 24 juvenile detention centers (JDCs), and two JCCs. The Board of Juvenile Justice regulates and provides oversight for these programs and facilities. (Prior to September 2013, the Board of Juvenile Justice was responsible for the certification process.)

Agency Description

DJJ's mission is to protect the public by preparing court-involved youth to be successful citizens. To accomplish this mission, DJJ uses an integrated approach to juvenile justice. It brings together current research and best practices to better understand and modify delinquent behavior; to meet the needs of offenders, victims, and communities; and to manage activities and resources in a responsible and proactive manner.

DJJ responds to court-involved juveniles using a balanced approach that provides (i) protection of public safety by control of juveniles' liberty through community supervision and secure confinement, (ii) a structured system of incentives and graduated sanctions in both community and direct care settings to ensure accountability for juveniles' actions, and (iii) a variety of services and programs that build skills and competencies (e.g., substance abuse and aggression management treatment, support for academic and career readiness education) to enable juveniles to become law-abiding members of the community during and upon release from DJJ's supervision.

DJJ is committed to the principle that the greatest impact on juvenile offending may be realized by focusing resources on those juveniles with the highest risk of reoffending and by addressing the individual criminogenic risk factors that contribute to the initiation and continuation of delinquent behavior. DJJ uses a set of research- and consensus-based instruments at different decision points within the juvenile justice system, including the

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

In addition to matching the most intensive resources to those juveniles with the highest risk, DJJ recognizes that successful outcomes require services that are individualized to the strengths and needs of juveniles, families, and communities. Case-specific risk factors are identified and addressed to increase the likelihood of successful outcomes. The application of appropriate public safety strategies such as electronic monitoring, drug screening, and various levels of supervision are also matched to the juvenile's individualized circumstances. Incentives such as early release from supervision, extended curfew, and recreational outings with volunteers are used to reward success and improve the chances of long-term behavior change.

Over the past several years, DJJ has greatly enhanced its ability to effectively plan for and manage juveniles, programs, services, and other resources. DJJ designed an electronic data management system comprised of modules covering the full range of community-based and direct care services and uses the data reported to better understand the juvenile population and to become more effective and efficient. DJJ's philosophy is that sound management of public resources and adherence to its core mission are enhanced through data-driven decision making.

While DJJ has the primary responsibility for many aspects of Virginia's juvenile justice system, collaborative partnerships with state and local agencies and programs and private sector service providers are the cornerstone of DJJ's approach. Local governments and commissions operate secure JDCs and an array of services. Within each community, DJJ works with law enforcement, behavioral health providers, schools, social services, and other agencies. Securing services from private providers assists DJJ in meeting the needs of juveniles, their families, and communities. At the state level, DJJ works with other executive, legislative, and judicial branch agencies in a similar manner.

One such collaboration between DJJ and other state agencies is the Virginia Public Safety Training Center (VPSTC). The VPSTC, located at the site of the repur-



posed Hanover JCC, is a full-service training facility that offers newly renovated classrooms, a gymnasium, conference space, and outdoor training areas. DJJ's Director of Training and Development serves as the chief administrator of the VPSTC. The DJJ Training Academy is located on the grounds, providing training to all DJJ employees. The VPSTC also provides training and work space to other state agencies involved in public safety. Partner agencies include the Virginia Departments of State Police, Corrections, Emergency Management, Fire Programs, Forensic Science, Health, and Military Affairs.

Another example is DJJ's collaboration with several JDCs to operate community placement programs (CPPs) and detention re-entry programs. These programs allow for the placement of direct care juveniles in a smaller, community-based setting that is intended to keep juveniles closer to family, provide individualized services to address criminogenic need areas, as well as enhance re-entry services and planning. DJJ continues to identify and form partnerships that improve the services and outcomes for juveniles.

Agency Transformation

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

- » *Reduce* unnecessary use of direct care by keeping low-risk juveniles out of direct care facilities and keeping higher risk juveniles in those facilities only for as long as necessary to provide effective rehabilitation.
- » *Reform* policies, practices, and programs to ensure that these desired reductions are achieved in a cost-effective, sustainable way that protects public safety while enhancing youth development.
- » *Replace* current JCCs with new or renovated, smaller, more therapeutic secure facilities and a statewide continuum of alternative and evidence-based services.

DJJ is encouraging CSUs to divert more eligible juveniles to programs and services in the community. As part of DJJ's efforts to increase diversion rates statewide, the Division of Community Programs plans to undertake a variety of initiatives which include, but are not limited to, the revision of DJJ's diversion procedure, increased referrals to effective diversion programs, and regular reviews and analysis of individual CSU diversion rates. DJJ plans to organize intake-specific trainings

and regional meetings to provide intake officers with additional tools and resources to better screen and make diversion decisions. Additionally, plans for a standardized dispositional recommendation matrix will provide for uniform, objective disposition recommendations for court-involved juveniles based on a review of what dispositions previously had higher success rates within specific populations.

In response to research indicating that the least restrictive environment is most effective for successful outcomes with committed juveniles, DJJ is expanding direct care placement options. While JCCs, CPPs, and detention re-entry currently provide secure placement options for juveniles in direct care, additional placement options are planned to provide a comprehensive continuum of care. DJJ partners with community-based service providers to provide wrap-around services to court-involved juveniles and their families. Agency-wide initiatives to enhance re-entry practices and improve family engagement will help connect juveniles with these locally-based services to successfully re-enter their community.

In May 2015, DJJ began implementing the Community Treatment Model (CTM) in the JCCs to support juvenile rehabilitation while decreasing inappropriate behaviors during commitment. The main tenets of the model include highly structured, meaningful, therapeutic activities; consistent staffing in each housing unit; and consistent juveniles in each housing unit. CTM uses a blend of positive peer culture and the group process to address concerns and accomplishments within the unit. In doing so, staff develop treatment-oriented relationships with residents while acting as advocates.

As a result of research on best practices, national norms, empirical findings, and Virginia data, the Board of Juvenile Justice approved changes to the Length of Stay Guidelines for Indeterminately Committed Juveniles (LOS Guidelines), effective on October 15, 2015. DJJ expects that the current LOS Guidelines will result in shorter LOSs for most juveniles indeterminately committed to DJJ. The highest range of the current LOS Guidelines is 9 to 15 months, compared to 24 to 36 months under the previous LOS Guidelines. Whereas the previous LOS Guidelines used committing offenses, prior offenses, and length of prior delinquency or criminal offense record, the current LOS Guidelines are based on the most serious committing offense and the juvenile's risk level, as determined by the Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument (YASI).

By adapting to current best practices and changing to meet the needs of court-involved juveniles and their families, DJJ continues to make a difference in the lives of citizens and communities across the Commonwealth.



Terminology

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

Acronyms

ADHD: Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder	DOJ: United States Department of Justice
ADP: Average Daily Population	DOL: United States Department of Labor
AWOL: Absent Without Leave or Permission	DPB: Virginia Department of Planning and Budget
BADGE: Balanced Approach Data Gathering Environment	DR/CW: Domestic Relations and Child Welfare
BSU: Behavioral Services Unit	DRG: Data Resource Guide
CAP: Central Admissions and Placement	DSM: Diagnostic and Statistical Manual
CCD: Child Care Days	DSS: Virginia Department of Social Services
CCRC: Central Classification and Review Committee	ECO: Emergency Custody Order
CD: Conduct Disorder	EPICS: Effective Practices in Community Supervision
CEST: Classification and Evaluation Services Team	ERD: Early Release Date
CHINS: Child in Need of Services	FAPT: Family Assessment and Planning Team
CHINS^{Sup}: Child in Need of Supervision	FIPS: Federal Information Processing Standards
CPMT: Community Policy and Management Team	FY: Fiscal Year
CPP: Community Placement Program	GED®: General Educational Development credential
CRCP: Comprehensive Re-entry Case Plan	IBRU: Intensive Behavioral Redirection Unit
CSA: Children’s Services Act	ICJ: Interstate Compact for Juveniles
CSU: Court Service Unit	ICN: Intake Case Number
CTE: Career and Technical Education	ICRC: Institutional Classification and Review Committee
CTM: Community Treatment Model	IEP: Individualized Education Plan
CTST: Classification and Treatment Services Team	ISU: Intensive Services Unit
DAI: Detention Assessment Instrument	J&DR: Juvenile and Domestic Relations
DBT: Dialectical Behavior Therapy	JCC: Juvenile Correctional Center
DCJS: Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services	JCO: Juvenile Correctional Officer
DJJ: Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice	JDAI: Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative
DMAS: Virginia Department of Medical Assistance Services	JDC: Juvenile Detention Center
DMC: Disproportionate Minority Contact	JP: Juvenile Profile
DMV: Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles	LEA: Local Education Agency
DOC: Virginia Department of Corrections	LOS: Length of Stay (used for probation, detention, direct care, and parole)
	LRD: Late Release Date
	MAP®: Measures of Academic Progress
	MAYSI: Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument
	MHSTP: Mental Health Services Transition Plan
	MOA: Memorandum of Agreement
	MOE: Maintenance of Effort



ODD: Oppositional Defiant Disorder

OJJDP: United States Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

PREA: Prison Rape Elimination Act

PO: Probation/Parole Officer

Post-D: Post-Dispositional

Pre-D: Pre-Dispositional

RDC: Reception and Diagnostic Center

RS: Resident Specialist

SIR: Serious Incident Report

SOL: Standards of Learning

SOP: Standard Operating Procedure

SPSHS: Secretary of Public Safety & Homeland Security

TDO: Temporary Detention Order

VCC: Virginia Criminal Code

VCIN: Virginia Criminal Information Network

VCSC: Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission

VJCCCA: Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act

VPSTC: Virginia Public Safety Training Center

VSP: Virginia Department of State Police

YASI: Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument

Definitions

Admission: the physical arrival of a juvenile at a facility when he or she is officially entered into the facility's population count.

Adjudication: the findings of a court on whether a juvenile is innocent or not innocent based on the evidence presented at the adjudicatory hearing. If the juvenile is found not innocent, he or she is adjudicated delinquent for the offense.

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

Blended Sentence: the sentencing option for a juvenile convicted in circuit court, which combines a juvenile disposition with an adult sentence. The circuit court may impose an adult sentence with a portion of that sentence to be served with DJJ and provides

that the judge may suspend the adult sentence pending successful completion of the juvenile disposition. See § 16.1-272 of the *Code of Virginia*.

Certification: when, after a preliminary hearing, a judge determines there is probable cause for a juvenile 14 years of age or older charged with a violent juvenile felony, jurisdiction for the case is transferred to circuit court for a trial as an adult. If the juvenile is charged with capital murder, first or second degree murder, lynching, or aggravated malicious wounding, the case is automatically certified to circuit court for trial. If the juvenile is charged with any other violent juvenile felony, the case may be certified to circuit court based on the discretion of the attorney for the Commonwealth. Any juvenile convicted in circuit court after certification will be treated as an adult in all future criminal cases. See § 16.1-269.1 of the *Code of Virginia*.

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

CHINSup: a child who (i) is habitually and without justification absent from school despite opportunity and reasonable efforts to keep him or her in school, (ii) runs away from his or her family or lawful custodian on more than one occasion, or (iii) escapes from or leaves a court-ordered residential placement without permission. See § 16.1-228 of the *Code of Virginia*.

Commitment: a court order at a dispositional hearing placing a juvenile in the custody of DJJ for a determinate or indeterminate period of time. To be eligible for commitment, a juvenile must be 11 years of age or older and adjudicated delinquent or convicted of a felony offense, a Class 1 misdemeanor and a prior felony, or four Class 1 misdemeanors that were not part of a common act, transaction, or scheme. See § 16.1-278.8 of the *Code of Virginia*. A commitment to DJJ differs from an admission. An admission may occur days or weeks after the juvenile is committed to DJJ (during which time he or she is held in a JDC). A single admission could be the result of multiple commitments to DJJ (for example, a juvenile may be committed to DJJ by more



than one court). For these reasons, the number of commitments to DJJ in a FY may be different from the number of admissions.

CSU: a locally- or state-operated entity that provides services to the J&DR district court, including intake, investigations and reports, probation, parole, case management, and other related services in the community. See Appendix B.

Delinquent Offense: an act committed by a juvenile that would be a felony or misdemeanor offense if committed by an adult as designated under state law, a local ordinance, or federal law. Delinquent offenses do not include status offenses.

Detainment: the first admission of a continuous detention stay. A new detainment is not counted if a juvenile is transferred to another JDC or has a change in dispositional status before being released.

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

Detention Hearing: a judicial hearing held pursuant to § 16.1-250 of the *Code of Virginia* that determines whether a juvenile should be placed in a JDC, continue to be held in a JDC, or be released with or without conditions until an adjudicatory hearing.

Determinate Commitment: the commitment of a juvenile 14 years of age or older to DJJ as a serious juvenile offender. The court specifies the length of the commitment, has continuing jurisdiction over the juvenile, and must conduct periodic reviews if the juvenile remains in direct care for longer than 24 months. A juvenile may be committed to DJJ as a serious juvenile offender for up to seven years, not to exceed the juvenile's 21st birthday. See § 16.1-285.1 of the *Code of Virginia*.

Direct Care: the time during which a juvenile, who is committed to DJJ pursuant to §§ 16.1-272, 16.1-278.8 (A)(14), 16.1-278.8 (A)(17), and 16.1-285.1 of the *Code of Virginia*, is under the supervision of staff in a juvenile residential facility operated by DJJ or an alternative residential placement.

Disposition: a court order determining the consequence for a juvenile adjudicated delinquent or found to be a status offender.

Dispositional Hearing: a hearing in the J&DR district court which occurs after an adjudication. During this hearing, the court may impose treatment services and sanctions. The dispositional hearing for a delinquency adjudication is similar to a sentencing

hearing for a conviction in a criminal court. See §§ 16.1-278.4, 16.1-278.6, and 16.1-278.8 of the *Code of Virginia*.

Diversion: the handling of a juvenile intake complaint in an informal manner rather than through the official court process. The intake officer must develop a plan for the juvenile that may include counseling, informal supervision, restitution, community service, or other programs. The juvenile and his or her parents must agree to the diversion plan. Informal supervision is limited to 90 days for truancy and 120 days for all other offenses. The following complaints may not be diverted: an alleged violent juvenile felony, a complaint after a prior diversion or adjudication on a felony offense, and a second or subsequent truancy complaint. See §§ 16.1-227 and 16.1-260 of the *Code of Virginia*.

Domestic Relations: matters before the J&DR district court having to do with the family and child welfare, including child custody, visitation, paternity, and other petitions delineated in § 16.1-241 of the *Code of Virginia*. Criminal and delinquent matters are not included.

FY: the time period measured from July 1st of one year to June 30th of the following year. For example, FY 2016 begins July 1, 2015, and ends June 30, 2016.

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

Indeterminate Commitment: the commitment of a juvenile to DJJ in which the juvenile's LOS range (ERD to LRD) is calculated based on statutory requirements and the LOS Guidelines. The commitment may not exceed 36 continuous months except in cases of murder or manslaughter or extend past a juvenile's 21st birthday. See §§ 16.1-285 and 16.1-278.8 (A)(14) of the *Code of Virginia*.

Intake Case: a juvenile with one or more intake complaints involving a delinquent act, a CHINS, or a CHINSup.

Intake Complaint: a request for the processing of a petition to initiate a matter that is alleged to fall within the jurisdiction and venue of a particular J&DR district court. An intake officer at the CSU decides whether the complaint will result in no action, diversion, or the filing of a petition initiating formal court action.



JCC: a DJJ secure residential facility that has construction fixtures designed to prevent escape and to restrict the movement and activities of juveniles held in lawful custody. JCCs house juveniles post-dispositionally who have been committed to DJJ. See §§ 16.1-278.8, 16.1-285, and 16.1-285.1 of the *Code of Virginia*.

JDC: a local or regional secure residential facility that has construction fixtures designed to prevent escape and to restrict the movement and activities of juveniles held in lawful custody. JDCs may house juveniles both pre-dispositionally and post-dispositionally. See §§ 16.1-248.1, 16.1-278.8, and 16.1-284.1 of the *Code of Virginia*.

LOS Guidelines: a framework established by the Board of Juvenile Justice, as mandated by § 66-10 of the *Code of Virginia*, to determine the length of time a juvenile indeterminately committed to DJJ will remain in direct care. Factors that affect a juvenile's LOS include the seriousness of the committing offense(s) and risk level. See Appendix F.

Major Offender: a juvenile who was indeterminately committed and admitted to DJJ prior to October 15, 2015, for an offense of murder, attempted murder, voluntary manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter, rape, aggravated sexual battery, forcible sodomy, object sexual penetration, armed robbery, carjacking, malicious wounding of a law enforcement officer, aggravated malicious wounding, felonious injury by mob, abduction, felonious poisoning, adulteration of products, or arson of an occupied dwelling. A major offender case requires administrative review before the juvenile is released.

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

Petition: a document filed with the J&DR district court by the intake officer, initiating formal court action. Petitions may allege that a juvenile is delinquent, a CHINS, a CHINSup, or an abused or neglected child; may be for domestic relations purposes; or may be for other actions over which the J&DR district court has jurisdiction (e.g., protective orders, work permits, a minor seeking judicial consent for medical procedures).

Post-D Detention with Programs: the ordering of a juvenile by a judge to a JDC for up to six months (or 12 months for felony or misdemeanor offenses resulting in death) with structured programs of treatment and services intended to maintain and

build community ties. To be eligible for post-D detention, a juvenile must be 14 years of age or older and found to have committed a non-violent juvenile felony or a Class 1 or Class 2 misdemeanor offense that is punishable by confinement in a state or local secure facility. See §§ 16.1-278.8 (A)(16) and 16.1-284.1 (B) of the *Code of Virginia*.

Post-D Detention without Programs: the ordering of a juvenile by a judge to a JDC for up to 30 days without special programs provided. To be eligible for post-D detention, a juvenile must be 14 years of age or older and found to have committed a non-violent juvenile felony or a Class 1 or Class 2 misdemeanor offense that is punishable by confinement in a state or local secure facility. Sections 16.1-284.1, 16.1-291, and 16.1-292 of the *Code of Virginia* provide additional statutory criteria that need to be satisfied prior to detainment.

Pre-D Detention: the confinement of a juvenile in a JDC while awaiting a dispositional or adjudicatory hearing. Generally, to be eligible for pre-D detention, there must be probable cause establishing that the juvenile committed an offense that would be a felony or Class 1 misdemeanor offense if committed by an adult, violated the terms of probation or parole for such an offense, or knowingly and intentionally possessed or transported a firearm. In addition, the juvenile must be a clear and substantial threat to another person, the property of others, or to himself; have threatened to abscond from the court's jurisdiction; or, within the last year, have willfully failed to appear at a court hearing. A juvenile may be placed in pre-D detention for other statutorily prescribed circumstances such as when the juvenile is a fugitive from another state or failed to comply with conditions of release for what would be a felony or Class 1 misdemeanor charge if committed by an adult. See § 16.1-248.1 of the *Code of Virginia*.

Pre-D and Post-D Reports: documents prepared (i) within the timelines established by approved procedures when ordered by the court, (ii) for each juvenile placed on probation supervision, (iii) for each juvenile committed to DJJ or placed in post-D detention with programs, or (iv) upon written request from another CSU when accompanied by a court order. The report, also known as the social history, must include identifying and demographic information for the juvenile, including current offense and prior court involvement; social, medical, psychological, and educational information about the juvenile; information about the juvenile's family; and dispositional and treatment recommendations if permitted by the court.



Probable Cause: there are reasonable grounds to believe that an offense has been committed and the accused is the person who committed it.

Probation: the court-ordered disposition placing a juvenile under the supervision of a CSU in the community, requiring compliance with specified rules and conditions.

Psychotropic Medication: prescribed drugs that affect the mind, perception, behavior, or mood. Common types include antidepressants, anxiolytics or anti-anxiety agents, antipsychotics, and mood stabilizers.

Quarter: a three-month time period of a fiscal or calendar year. For example, the first quarter of FY 2016 begins July 1, 2015, and ends September 30, 2015.

Recidivism Rate: the percentage of individuals who commit a subsequent offense, measured in this document by (i) Rearrest: a petitioned juvenile intake complaint for a new delinquent act or an adult arrest for a new criminal offense, regardless of the court's determination of delinquency or guilt; (ii) Reconviction: a delinquent adjudication for a new delinquent act or a guilty conviction for a new criminal offense subsequent to a rearrest; and (iii) Reincarceration: a return to commitment or incarceration subsequent to a rearrest and reconviction for a new delinquent act or criminal offense.

Region: in order to manage the use of community resources statewide, DJJ divides Virginia into five regions.

Serious Offender: a juvenile who is committed to DJJ and given a determinate commitment. See § 16.1-285.1 of the *Code of Virginia*.

Shelter Care: a non-secure facility or emergency shelter specifically approved to provide a range of as-needed services on an individual basis. See § 16.1-248.1 of the *Code of Virginia*.

Status Offense: an act prohibited by law that would not be an offense if committed by an adult, such as truancy, curfew violation, or running away.

TDO: issuance of an order by a judge, magistrate, or special justice for the involuntary inpatient mental health treatment of a juvenile, after an in-person evaluation by a mental health evaluator, when it is found that (i) because of mental illness, the minor (a) presents a serious danger to himself or others to the extent that a severe or irreversible injury is likely to result, or (b) is experiencing a serious de-

terioration of his ability to care for himself in a developmentally age-appropriate manner; and (ii) the minor is in need of inpatient treatment for a mental illness and is reasonably likely to benefit from the proposed treatment. A TDO is for a brief period of time (up to 96 hours) for treatment and evaluation and pending a subsequent review of the admission (the minor may be released or involuntarily committed at the hearing). See Article 16 of Chapter 11 of Title 16.1 of the *Code of Virginia* (§ 16.1-335 et seq.).

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

Transfer Hearing: a hearing in the J&DR district court wherein the judge determines whether the J&DR district court should retain jurisdiction or transfer the case for criminal proceedings in circuit court. A transfer hearing is initiated by the attorney for the Commonwealth filing a motion in the J&DR district court for a hearing. The judge must determine that the act would be a felony if committed by an adult and examine issues of competency, the juvenile's history, and specific statutory factors. Any juvenile convicted in circuit court after transfer will be treated as an adult in all future criminal cases. See § 16.1-269.1 of the *Code of Virginia*.

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

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



Data in the DRG

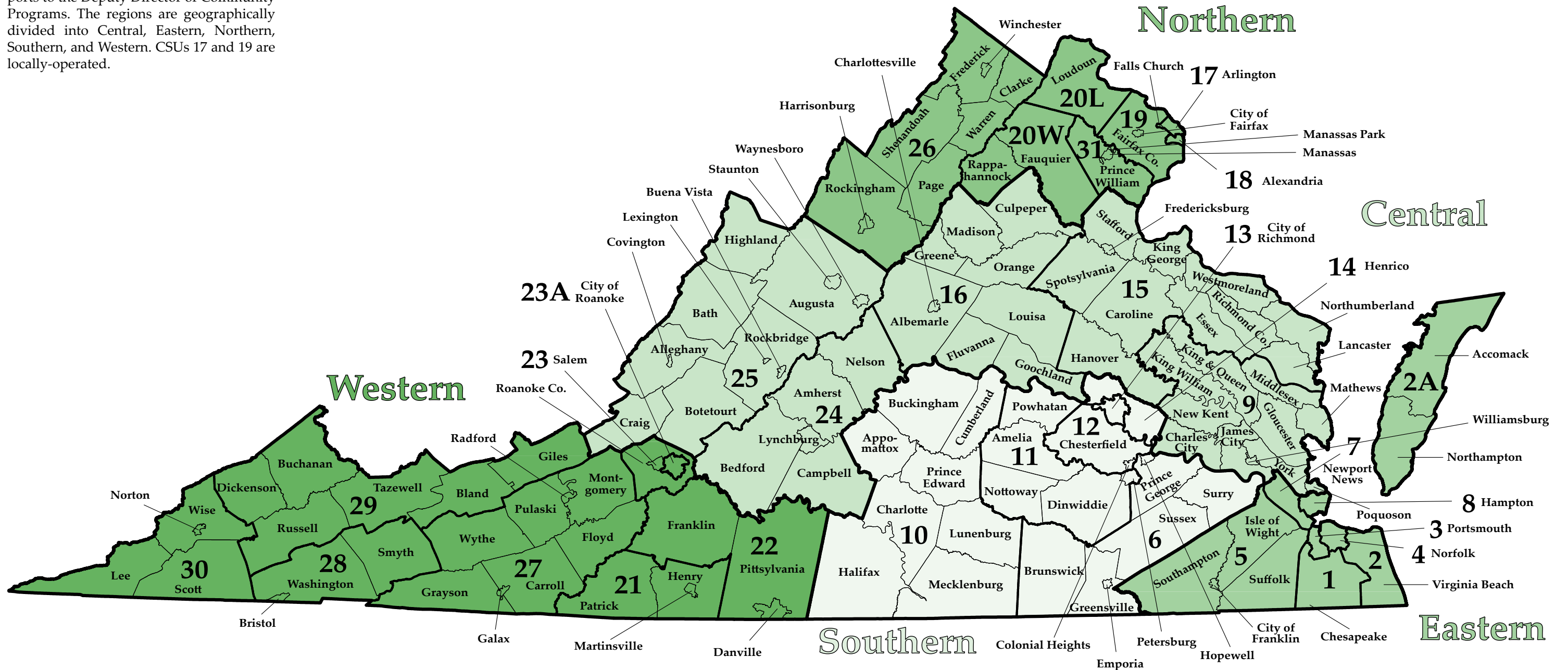
DJJ has published the DRG annually since 2001 to fulfill reporting mandates. While there are many similarities between the current DRG and previous editions, changes have been implemented to more accurately report the data (e.g., reviewing and updating DAI rankings) and more closely align what is published with DJJ's changing operational and data needs (e.g., expanded reporting on diversion cases). Some revisions and data clarifications are described below:

- » Any changes to the data after the date of download are not reflected in this report.
- » Counts, percentages, and ADPs may not add to totals or 100% due to rounding.
- » Rounded percentages less than 0.1% are presented as 0.0%.
- » Expunged cases are included unless otherwise specified.
- » Adult intake, probation, and parole cases are excluded from all data.
- » Not Applicable (N/A) is used in tables throughout this report to indicate instances where data cannot be calculated (i.e., sample sizes of zero, offense definitions and classifications, absence of post-D programs, and pending cases in the recidivism sample).
- » Ethnicity is reported as "Hispanic," "Non-Hispanic," or "Unknown/Missing." A substantial percentage of juveniles have unknown or missing ethnicity data.
- » The most serious offense for juvenile intake cases, new probation cases, commitments, and direct care admissions is determined by a ranking assigned to each complaint. Each year, DJJ uses VCC information published by VCSC to develop the rankings. Felonies are given the highest ranks, ordered first by their maximum sentence and then their highest primary offense score. Misdemeanors are ranked next by their maximum sentence. Finally, the remaining complaints are ranked in the following order from most to least severe: technical violations, other offenses, non-delinquent traffic offenses, status offenses, and DR/CW complaints.
- » VCSC ranking of most serious offenses is updated annually. The DAI ranking used by DJJ is checked annually against the VCSC designation and the *Code of Virginia* to ensure consistency and is updated accordingly.
- » ADPs and LOSs presented for probation and parole exclude time spent by juveniles on an inactive case status. (See Appendix E for an explanation of continuous probation and parole statuses.)
- » Locality-specific CSU data are presented in summary form. More detailed locality-specific CSU data are available online.
- » CSU 17 includes data from CSUs 17A and 17F because their operations were combined in July 2014.
- » 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.
- » Subsequent commitments, defined as commitments to DJJ resulting from an offense that occurred while in direct care instead of in the community, are excluded except where otherwise specified. An offense that occurred while in direct care may also result in an adult jail or prison sentence rather than a subsequent commitment to DJJ; these sentences are not included.
- » Blended sentences from circuit court are included as a commitment type in this report if they include a commitment to DJJ.
- » The categorization of commitment types (i.e., blended, determinate, indeterminate) and assigned LOSs are based on the initial commitment(s) and not subsequent commitments except where otherwise specified.
- » Canceled, rescinded, and successfully appealed commitments are not included except in the direct care ADP.
- » State Compensation Board data regarding reincarcerations in local jails were not available by the date of publication; therefore, overall reincarceration rates could not be calculated as in previous reports. (See pages 61 and 71 for additional details.)
- » In Section 6: Expenditures and Staffing, staff for the Oak Ridge Program are included under Beaumont JCC.



Regional Map

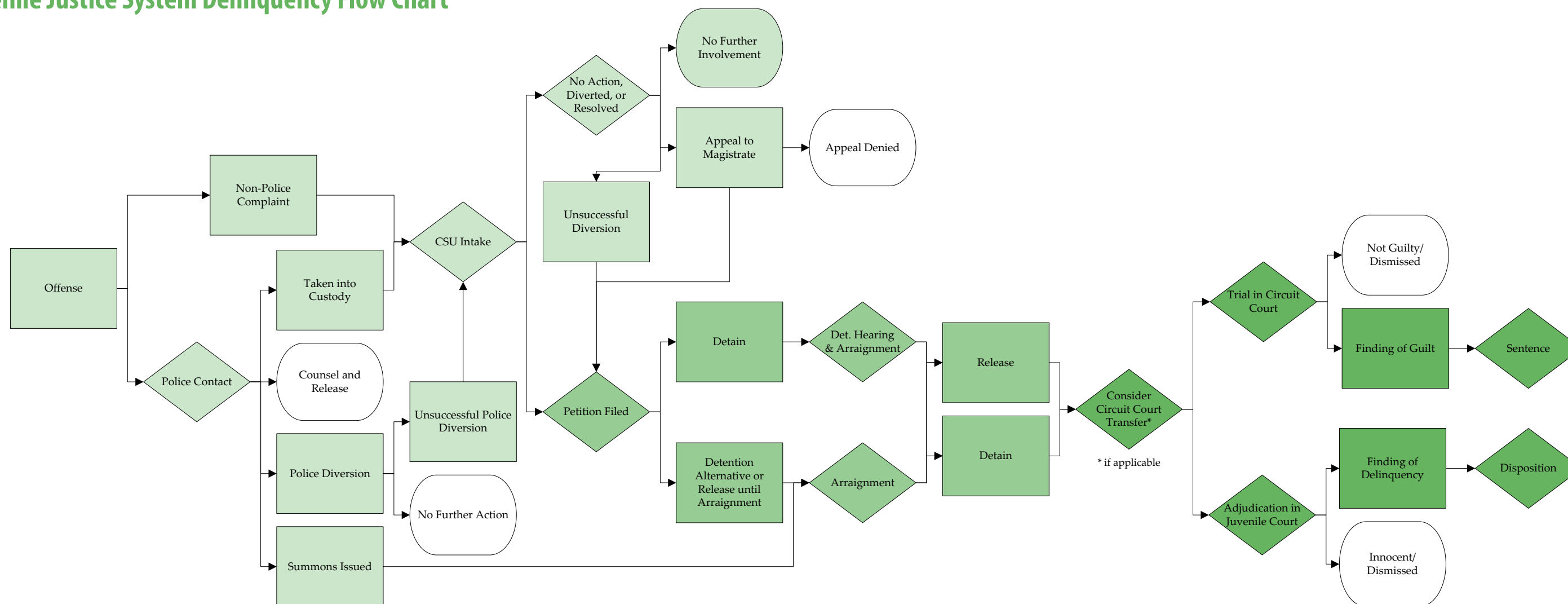
DJJ's Division of Community Programs is organized into five regions, each overseen by a regional program manager who reports to the Deputy Director of Community Programs. The regions are geographically divided into Central, Eastern, Northern, Southern, and Western. CSUs 17 and 19 are locally-operated.



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



Juvenile Justice System Delinquency Flow Chart



Steps in the Juvenile Justice System

Intake

- » When an offense is committed, a parent, a citizen, an agency representative, or law enforcement personnel may seek to have a complaint filed against a juvenile with an intake officer.
- » When the juvenile has contact with law enforcement, he or she may be taken into custody, summonsed and released until a hearing on the matter, diverted, or counseled and released with no further action taken.
- » The intake officer reviews the circumstances of the complaint to determine whether probable cause exists.
- » If there is insufficient probable cause, the complaint is resolved with no further action.
- » If probable cause exists, in most cases the intake officer has the discretion to informally process or divert the case, file a petition to initiate court action, or file a petition with an order placing the juvenile in a JDC. If the intake officer does not file a petition on a felony or Class 1 misdemeanor offense, the complaining party may appeal this decision to the magistrate.

Petition and Detention

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

Adjudication or Trial

- » When a juvenile is adjudicated in J&DR district court, he or she has all constitutional protections afforded in criminal court (e.g., the rights to an attorney, to have witnesses, to cross-examination, against self-incrimination), with the exception of the right to a jury trial. All delinquency charges must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt.
- » If the judge finds the juvenile to be delinquent, the case is usually continued to another day for the judge to make a dispositional decision. The judge's adjudication and dispositional decision may be appealed by either party to the circuit court for a *de novo* (like new) review.
- » When a juvenile is tried in circuit court as an adult, the trial is handled in the same manner as a trial of an adult. In the case of a jury trial, the court determines the sentence. The conviction and sentencing in circuit court may be appealed by either party to the Court of Appeals.



Types of Juvenile Dispositions

Juvenile dispositions may include the following:

- » Defer adjudication and/or disposition for a specified period of time, with or without probation supervision, to consider dismissing the case if the juvenile exhibits good behavior during the deferral period.
- » Impose a fine, order restitution, and/or order the juvenile to complete a public service project.
- » Suspend the juvenile's driver's license.
- » Impose a curfew on the juvenile.
- » Order the juvenile and/or the parent to participate in programs or services.
- » Transfer legal custody to an appropriate individual, agency, organization, or local board of social services.
- » Place the juvenile on probation with specified conditions and limitations that may include required participation in programs or services.
- » Place the juvenile in a JDC for 30 days or less.
- » Place the juvenile in a post-D program in a JDC for a period not to exceed six months.
- » Commit the juvenile to DJJ for an indeterminate or determinate period of time.

Juveniles in Circuit Court

Consideration for Trial in Circuit Court

A case involving a juvenile 14 years of age or older accused of a felony may be certified or transferred to circuit court where the juvenile would be tried as an adult under one of the following circumstances:

Mandatory Certification: If a juvenile is charged with capital murder, first or second degree murder, murder by lynching, or aggravated malicious wounding, he or she receives a preliminary hearing in J&DR district court. If probable cause is found, the juvenile will automatically be certified for trial as an adult, and the case is sent to the circuit court. The certification is not appealable.

Prosecutorial Discretionary Certification: When a juvenile is charged with a violent juvenile felony as defined in § 16.1-228 of the *Code of Virginia* that does not require mandatory certification, the prosecution may request certification. The juvenile will receive a preliminary hearing in J&DR district court. If probable cause is found, the juvenile is certified for trial as an adult, and the case is sent to the circuit court. The certification is not appealable.

Transfer: When a juvenile is charged with a felony offense, the prosecutor may ask a J&DR district court judge to transfer the case to circuit court for trial as an adult. The judge receives a transfer report documenting each of the factors that the court must consider in the hearing (e.g., age, seriousness and number of alleged offenses, amenability to treatment and rehabilitation, availability of dispositional alternatives, prior juvenile record, mental capacity and emotional maturity, educational record, etc.). The judge decides whether the juvenile is a proper person to remain in the jurisdiction of the J&DR district court. If not, the case goes to the circuit court. The decision to transfer the case may be appealed by either party.

Direct Indictment: In cases proceeding under mandatory or prosecutorial discretionary certification, if the J&DR district court does not find probable cause, the attorney for the Commonwealth may seek a direct indictment in the circuit court on the instant offense and all ancillary charges. The direct indictment is not appealable.

Waiver: A juvenile 14 years of age or older charged with a felony may waive the jurisdiction of the J&DR district court with the written consent of counsel and have the case heard in the circuit court.

Trial of Juveniles in Circuit Court

Juveniles whose cases are transferred to circuit court are tried in the same manner as adults, but juveniles may not be sentenced by a jury. A conviction of a juvenile as an adult precludes the J&DR district court from taking jurisdiction of such juvenile for any subsequent offenses committed by that juvenile and any pending allegations of delinquency that had not been disposed of by the J&DR district court at the time of the criminal conviction. If a juvenile is not convicted in circuit court, jurisdiction over that juvenile for any future alleged delinquent behavior is returned to the J&DR district court.

Sentencing of Juveniles in Circuit Court

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



DJJ Historical Timeline

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



- 1965:** Natural Bridge Youth Learning Center became the first Virginia juvenile facility to be racially integrated. The Janie Porter Barrett Industrial School was racially integrated.
- 1966:** Administration of the Mobile Psychiatric Clinic transferred to the Division of Youth Services within the Department of Welfare and Institutions.
- 1969:** RDC opened in Bon Air, Virginia (Chesterfield County), resulting in the closure of the Mobile Psychiatric Clinic.
- 1972:** The General Assembly established 31 J&DR court districts with full-time judges who were appointed by the General Assembly to six-year terms.
The General Assembly enacted legislation creating state operated probation services to be administered by the Division of Youth Services under the Department of Welfare and Institutions. Localities were given the option to remain locally operated or allow the state to assume control.
- 1974:** The Department of Welfare and Institutions was separated into the Department of Welfare (later to be the Department of Social Services) and DOC. Three major responsibilities were given to DOC: youth, adult services, and probation and parole services.
- 1982:** Oak Ridge Youth Learning Center opened in Bon Air, Virginia (Chesterfield County), serving mentally disabled, developmentally delayed, and emotionally disturbed juveniles.
- 1990:** The Department of Youth and Family Services began operations as a separate agency from DOC, along with a State Board of Youth and Family Services.
- 1991:** The Rehabilitative School Authority and the Board of the Rehabilitative School Authority were renamed the Department of Correctional Education and the Board of Correctional Education, respectively, providing a broad array of educational programs to Virginia's state-responsible adult and juvenile populations.
- 1996:** The Department of Youth and Family Services and the Board of Youth and Family Services were renamed DJJ and the Board of Juvenile Justice, respectively. DJJ's learning centers were renamed JCCs.
- 1999:** Culpeper JCC opened in Mitchells, Virginia (Culpeper County), designed for maximum security to house older, higher-risk males.
- 2000:** The criteria for indeterminately committing a juvenile to DJJ were amended from being adjudicated delinquent for two Class 1 misdemeanors to four Class 1 misdemeanors that were not part of a common act, transaction, or scheme.
- 2005:** Barrett JCC was closed and mothballed.
- 2010:** Natural Bridge JCC was closed and mothballed.
- 2012:** The former Department of Correctional Education merged with DJJ and became DJJ's Division of Education.
- 2013:** Hanover JCC was closed and repurposed as the VPSTC.
The program at Oak Ridge JCC was relocated to an autonomous section of Beaumont JCC, RDC was moved to the former Oak Ridge JCC building, and the former RDC building was repurposed as an administrative building.
- 2014:** Hampton Place and Abraxas House, DJJ's two halfway houses, were closed. (The facilities were closed to juveniles in December 2013.)
Culpeper JCC was closed and transferred to DOC.
- 2015:** RDC was closed and mothballed.
Juveniles in the Oak Ridge Program were gradually integrated with the general population at Beaumont JCC for educational services and other programming while retaining specialized housing.





2 Programs and Services

Community Programs

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

Juvenile Intake

Intake services are available 24 hours a day at each of the 34 CSUs across the state. The intake officer on duty has the authority to receive, review, and process complaints for delinquency cases and status offenses.

Based on the information gathered, a determination is made whether a petition should be filed to initiate proceedings in the J&DR district court. For appropriate juveniles, the intake officer may develop a diversion plan, which may include informal supervision and referrals to community resources. (See page 5 for diversion eligibility criteria.)

If a petition is filed, the intake officer must decide whether the juvenile should be released to a parent/guardian or another responsible adult, placed in a detention alternative, or detained pending a court hearing. An intake case is considered detention-eligible prior to disposition if at least one of the associated intake complaints is detention-eligible. (See page 6 for pre-D detention eligibility criteria.) Decisions by intake officers concerning whether detention-eligible cases are detention-appropriate are guided by the completion of the DAI. Implemented in 2002, the DAI assesses risk and provides guidance in detention decisions using standardized, objective criteria. (See Appendix C.)

Investigations and Reports

Pre- and post-D reports, also known as social histories, constitute the majority of the reports completed by CSU personnel. These reports describe the social adjustment and circumstances of juveniles and their families. Some are court-ordered prior to disposition while others are completed following placement on probation or commitment to DJJ as required by Board of Juvenile Justice regulations and DJJ procedures. A YASI is completed at

the same time as the social history, classifying the juveniles according to their relative risk of reoffending and determining areas of need. (See Appendix D for an outline of YASI items.) The information in the social history and YASI provides the basis for CSU personnel to develop assessment-driven case plans for the juvenile and the family, determine the level of supervision needed based on risk classification, and recommend the most appropriate disposition for the case to the court.

Other reports completed by CSU personnel may include substance abuse assessments, case summaries to the FAPT reviews under the CSA, commitment packets, ICJ reports, MHSTPs, transfer reports when juveniles are being considered for trial in the adult court, and ongoing case documentation.

DR/CW Investigations

In addition to handling delinquency, CHINS, and CHINSup complaints, CSUs provide intake services for DR/CW complaints. These complaints include support, family abuse, determination of custody (permanent and temporary), abuse and neglect, termination of parental rights, visitation rights, paternity, and emancipation. In some CSUs, services such as treatment referral, supervision, and counseling are provided in adult cases of domestic violence. Although the majority of custody investigations for the court are performed by the local department of social services, some CSUs perform investigations to provide recommendations to the court on parental custody and visitation based on the best interests of the child and criteria defined in the *Code of Virginia*.

Probation

Juvenile probation in Virginia strives to achieve a balanced approach, focusing on the principles of public safety, accountability, and competency development. DJJ uses a risk-based system of probation, with those juveniles classified as the highest risk to reoffend receiving the most intensive supervision and intervention. Juveniles may receive individual and family counseling, career readiness training, specialized educational servic-



es, or other community-based services. These programs and services are provided statewide by a network of approved public and private providers from which the CSUs purchase services for juveniles and their families. (See Appendix E for an overview of probation statuses.)

Parole

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

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

EPICS

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

Approximately half of the CSUs have participated in a contracted training on EPICS delivered by the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute. The training is intended to help POs become more effective in their roles by learning a model, a structure, and techniques for more deliberately incorporating cognitive-behavioral and other core correctional practices into their day-to-day interactions. Staff learn to focus on addressing the

individual criminogenic risk factors that contribute to the initiation and continuation of delinquent behavior. Particular emphasis is placed on relationship skills; effective use of authority, sanctions, and incentives; pro-social modeling; cognitive-behavioral interventions; restructuring criminal thinking; teaching problem solving; using structured-skill building to address juvenile skill deficits; and building motivation. In lieu of monitoring alone, which has proven to be less effective at changing behavior and reducing recidivism, staff learn to use their time with each juvenile to focus on the risk factors that are linked to reductions in recidivism.

Re-Entry

Re-entry coordination provides treatment planning for committed juveniles in preparation for release from direct care. Direct care staff, POs, and re-entry advocates collaborate with juveniles and their families to develop CRCs outlining the appropriate supervision and support services. For example, re-entry advocates connect committed juveniles with the DMV2Go program and assist with Medicaid pre-applications prior to release. (See pages 35-38 for more information on services for juveniles in direct care.)

ICJ

ICJ provides for the cooperative supervision of juveniles on probation and parole moving from state to state. It also serves delinquent and status offenders who have absconded, escaped, or run away, endangering their own safety or the safety of others. ICJ ensures that member states are responsible for the proper supervision or return of juveniles, probationers, and parolees. It provides the procedures for (i) supervision of juveniles in states other than where they were adjudicated delinquent or found guilty and placed on probation or parole supervision and (ii) returning juveniles who have escaped, absconded, or run away from their home state. All states within the United States are current members. Additional information on ICJ, including ICJ history, forms, and manuals can be found at www.juvenilecompact.org.



Intake Complaints, FY 2014-2016

DR/CW Complaints	2014	2015	2016
Custody	66,519	64,225	65,930
Support/Desertion	20,671	19,687	20,258
Protective Order/ECO	14,823	15,195	16,074
Visitation	38,224	37,760	39,995
<i>Total DR/CW Complaints</i>	<i>140,237</i>	<i>136,867</i>	<i>142,257</i>
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	11,210	10,976	11,414
Class 1 Misdemeanor	23,044	22,574	21,464
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	4,519	4,515	4,550
CHINS/CHINSup	8,388	8,377	8,839
Other			
TDO	658	882	1,107
Technical Violation	8,461	7,811	6,964
Traffic	1,401	1,634	1,487
Other	983	857	843
<i>Total Juvenile Complaints</i>	<i>58,664</i>	<i>57,626</i>	<i>56,668</i>
<i>Total Complaints</i>	<i>198,901</i>	<i>194,493</i>	<i>198,925</i>

- » 71.5% of total intake complaints were DR/CW complaints in FY 2016, and 28.5% were juvenile complaints.
- » DR/CW complaints increased from 136,867 in FY 2015 to 142,257 in FY 2016, an increase of 3.9%.
- » Juvenile complaints decreased from 57,626 in FY 2015 to 56,668 in FY 2016, a decrease of 1.7%.
- » 20.1% of juvenile complaints in FY 2016 were felony complaints.

Intake cases may be comprised of one or more intake complaints. In FY 2016, there were an average of 1.4 juvenile intake complaints per case.

Juvenile Intake Dispositions, FY 2016*

Intake Disposition	2016
Court Summons	7.4%
Detention Order Only	1.2%
Diverted	
Open Diversion	0.9%
Successful Diversion	10.4%
Unsuccessful Diversion with No Petition	0.8%
Petitions	
Petition Filed	49.4%
Unsuccessful Diversion with Petition	1.4%
Detention Order with Petition	18.1%
Resolved or Unfounded	9.6%
Other	0.7%
<i>Total Juvenile Complaints</i>	<i>56,668</i>

* Data are not comparable to previous reports. Dispositions of unfounded and court summons were captured under "Other" in previous reports. Only some CSUs receive and enter all court summons paperwork.

- » A petition was filed for 68.9% of juvenile complaints.
- » 80.6% of juvenile complaints were diversion-eligible.
- » 21.7% of juvenile complaints were resolved, unfounded, or diverted without a petition being filed.
- » Of the 7,627 juvenile complaints diverted, 77.5% had successful outcomes.



Juvenile Intake Case Demographics, FY 2014-2016

Demographics	2014	2015	2016
Race			
Asian	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Black	43.7%	43.4%	43.0%
White	48.1%	48.0%	47.8%
Other/Unknown	7.2%	7.6%	8.3%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	8.7%	9.0%	9.1%
Non-Hispanic	22.9%	23.3%	21.8%
Unknown/Missing	68.4%	67.7%	69.0%
Sex			
Female	31.3%	32.7%	32.5%
Male	68.7%	67.3%	67.5%
Age			
8-12	6.4%	6.5%	6.6%
13	7.6%	7.2%	6.7%
14	12.7%	12.4%	11.6%
15	17.7%	18.1%	18.1%
16	23.3%	23.3%	24.4%
17	27.5%	27.5%	27.9%
18-20	3.6%	3.6%	3.3%
Missing	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%
Total Juvenile Intake Cases	43,800	42,348	41,488

- » 47.8% of intake cases in FY 2016 were white juveniles, and 43.0% were black juveniles.
- » 21.8% of juvenile intake cases in FY 2016 were identified as non-Hispanic, and 9.1% were identified as Hispanic. 69.0% were missing ethnicity information.
- » 67.5% of juvenile intake cases in FY 2016 were male, and 32.5% were female.
- » Approximately half (50.8-52.3%) of juvenile intake cases since FY 2014 were 16 or 17 years of age.
- » The average age of juvenile intake cases in FY 2016 was 15.9.

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

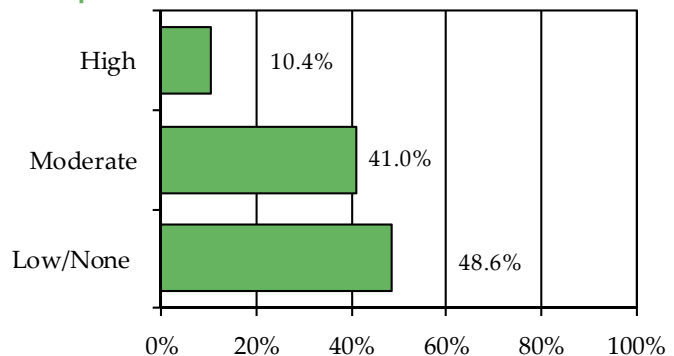
Workload Information, FY 2016*

Completed Reports	Count	Activity	ADP
Pre-D Reports	2,181	Probation	3,697
Post-D Reports	1,569	Intensive Prob.	171
Transfer Reports	122	Parole	257
Custody Investigations	9	Direct Care	436

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

- » The majority (96.6%) of completed reports were pre- or post-D social history reports.
- » Probation, including intensive probation, had the highest ADP (3,868).
- » Parole had an ADP of 257.

Completed Initial YASIs, FY 2016*



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

- » 5,848 initial YASIs were completed.
- » The most common risk level for completed initial YASIs was “Low/None.”



Juvenile Complaints and Offenses, FY 2016*

Offense Category	Felony Juvenile Intake Complaints	Misdemeanor Juvenile Intake Complaints	Total Juvenile Intake Complaints	New Probation Case Offenses	Commitment Offenses
Delinquent					
Abusive Language	N/A	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%
Alcohol	N/A	5.6%	2.5%	2.0%	0.5%
Arson	2.2%	0.5%	0.7%	1.2%	0.3%
Assault	10.0%	24.9%	13.2%	16.6%	14.9%
Burglary	14.1%	N/A	2.8%	5.5%	7.9%
Computer	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	N/A	4.7%	2.1%	2.7%	0.8%
Escape	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Extortion	1.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.4%
Fraud	5.1%	1.2%	1.5%	1.4%	2.8%
Gangs	0.8%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	1.9%
Kidnapping	0.9%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%
Larceny	37.1%	15.4%	14.4%	20.0%	18.5%
Murder	0.3%	N/A	0.1%	0.0%	1.3%
Narcotics	4.6%	11.5%	6.1%	5.8%	2.5%
Obscenity	2.4%	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%	2.4%
Obstruction of Justice	0.3%	3.3%	1.6%	1.9%	1.7%
Paraphernalia	N/A	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Robbery	7.2%	N/A	1.4%	1.7%	10.0%
Sexual Abuse	4.4%	0.5%	1.1%	2.9%	4.3%
Sexual Offense	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
Telephone	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Trespassing	0.0%	5.5%	2.5%	3.1%	1.3%
Vandalism	4.5%	10.4%	5.6%	8.4%	6.7%
Weapons	2.3%	4.1%	2.3%	3.8%	4.8%
Misc./Other	0.5%	1.4%	2.3%	1.4%	0.5%
Technical					
Contempt of Court	N/A	N/A	6.1%	3.6%	1.7%
Failure to Appear	N/A	N/A	1.0%	0.3%	0.4%
Parole Violation	N/A	N/A	0.4%	0.0%	2.0%
Probation Violation	N/A	N/A	5.4%	5.2%	9.0%
Traffic					
Traffic	1.5%	7.2%	6.3%	2.9%	2.6%
Status/Other					
Civil Commitment	N/A	N/A	2.0%	0.0%	N/A
CHINS	N/A	N/A	3.7%	0.7%	N/A
CHINSup	N/A	N/A	8.7%	4.4%	N/A
Other	N/A	N/A	3.2%	1.3%	N/A
Total Offenses	11,326	25,548	56,668	12,808	1,007

» 63.1% of juvenile intake complaints were for delinquent offenses, 13.0% were for technical offenses, 6.3% were for traffic offenses, and 17.6% were for status or other offenses.

» 81.5% of offenses that resulted in a new probation case were for delinquent offenses, 9.2% were for technical offenses, 2.9% were for traffic offenses, and 6.4% were for status or other offenses.

» 84.3% of offenses that resulted in commitment were for delinquent offenses, 13.1% were for technical offenses, and 2.6% were for traffic offenses.

» Larceny (14.4%) and assault (13.2%) were the most common offenses among intake complaints.

› Larceny was the most common offense among felony intake complaints (37.1%).

› Assault was the most common offense among misdemeanor intake complaints (24.9%).

» Larceny (20.0%) was the most common offense among new probation cases.

» Larceny (18.5%) was the most common offense that resulted in commitment. (See pages 43 and 44 for most serious offense data for direct care admissions.)

» Offense categories for pre-D detention are not presented. (See page 31 for an explanation.)

* Total juvenile intake complaints include felonies, misdemeanors, and other offenses; therefore, the sum of felony and misdemeanor counts may not add to the total count. Traffic offenses may be delinquent (if felonies or misdemeanors) or non-delinquent, but all are captured under "Traffic."

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

* Computer, paraphernalia, and telephone offenses were previously captured under "Misc./Other."



Juvenile Cases by Most Serious Offense, FY 2016*

Most Serious Offense Severity	Juvenile Intake Cases	New Probation Cases	Commitments
DAI Ranking			
Felony			
Against Persons	5.6%	15.1%	54.4%
Weapons/Narcotics	1.2%	2.6%	6.1%
Other	9.6%	19.6%	26.9%
Class 1 Misdemeanor			
Against Persons	14.6%	21.6%	4.0%
Other	21.4%	25.5%	4.0%
Prob./Parole Violation	7.5%	0.5%	3.1%
Court Order Violation	7.4%	1.8%	N/A
Status Offense	19.4%	7.0%	N/A
Other	13.2%	6.2%	N/A
Missing	0.0%	0.1%	1.5%
VCSC Ranking			
Person	21.2%	35.4%	55.0%
Property	21.6%	35.7%	30.6%
Narcotics	6.5%	6.9%	3.1%
Other	50.6%	21.8%	9.8%
Missing	0.0%	0.1%	1.5%
Total Juvenile Cases	41,488	3,647	327

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

- » Most serious offenses by DAI ranking:
 - › Other Class 1 misdemeanors were the highest percentage (21.4%) of juvenile intake cases.
 - › Other Class 1 misdemeanors were the highest percentage (25.5%) of new probation cases.
 - › Felonies against persons were the highest percentage (54.4%) of commitments.
- » Most serious offenses by VCSC ranking:
 - › Other offenses were the highest percentage (50.6%) of juvenile intake cases.
 - › Property (35.7%) and person offenses (35.4%) were the highest percentage of new probation cases.
 - › Person offenses were the highest percentage (55.0%) of commitments.
- » 65.8% (27,303) of juvenile intake cases were detention-eligible. There were 6,513 pre-D statuses for a rate of 4.2 detention-eligible intakes per pre-D detention status.

Timeframes

- » The average time from intake to adjudication in FY 2015 was 142 days. FY 2016 data are not available due to pending adjudications.
- » The average time from DJJ’s receipt of commitment papers to direct care admission in FY 2016 was eight days (excluding subsequent commitments).

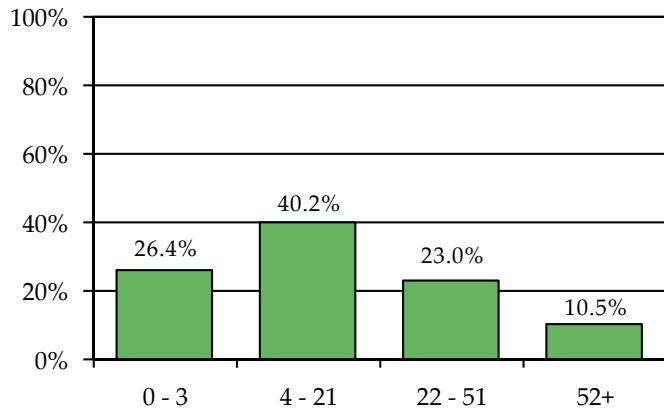
Placements, Releases, and Average LOS, FY 2016*

	Probation	Parole
Placements	3,647	330
Releases	4,468	368
Average LOS (Days)	377	281

* Releases are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2015 due to the inclusion of only the final release for each continuous placement.

- » The average LOS on probation was 12.4 months, and the average LOS on parole was 9.2 months.
- » The average age for probation placements was 15.6.
- » The average age for parole placements was 17.3.

Pre-D Detention LOS Distribution (Days), FY 2016 Releases*



* Data are not comparable to data in the JDC section because cases with missing ICNs are excluded. The JDC section includes cases with missing ICNs.

- » There were 6,500 pre-D releases.
- » The most common LOS in pre-D detention (40.2%) was between 4 and 21 days.
- » 26.4% of juveniles in pre-D detention had an LOS of three days or less.
- » 23.0% of juveniles in pre-D detention had an LOS between 22 and 51 days.
- » 10.5% of juveniles in pre-D detention had an LOS greater than 52 days.



Summary by CSU

Intake Complaints, FY 2016*

CSU	Complaints		Juvenile Complaint Offense Category				
	DR/CW	Juvenile	Felony	Class 1 Misd.	Class 2-4 Misd.	CHINS/ CHINSup	Other
1	5,275	1,730	30.5%	41.7%	6.7%	12.7%	8.4%
2	10,189	2,019	24.0%	40.2%	8.5%	12.6%	14.7%
2A	1,072	382	24.3%	31.4%	8.6%	11.5%	24.1%
3	3,168	1,085	27.9%	30.3%	6.0%	16.2%	19.5%
4	6,322	2,915	18.4%	26.3%	6.7%	29.5%	19.1%
5	1,806	927	28.6%	52.1%	6.9%	7.0%	5.4%
6	2,213	954	28.7%	45.2%	6.0%	9.0%	11.1%
7	3,365	2,349	22.9%	30.0%	6.6%	16.7%	23.8%
8	3,456	1,844	18.6%	40.3%	5.7%	24.7%	10.7%
9	3,022	1,648	26.6%	46.4%	9.3%	11.2%	6.6%
10	2,656	1,174	19.3%	38.7%	5.0%	18.7%	18.3%
11	2,311	1,642	18.6%	22.8%	5.7%	10.8%	42.2%
12	6,019	3,392	21.8%	55.3%	7.9%	2.5%	12.5%
13	4,018	1,729	29.2%	32.0%	4.5%	11.3%	22.9%
14	4,505	2,760	20.8%	40.2%	6.7%	18.2%	14.1%
15	10,060	3,256	19.3%	44.7%	9.9%	13.9%	12.1%
16	6,932	2,029	18.8%	31.0%	7.3%	22.8%	20.1%
17	1,164	976	16.4%	22.1%	8.9%	14.4%	38.1%
18	1,439	649	18.8%	30.5%	8.9%	23.6%	18.2%
19	9,829	3,964	22.3%	36.4%	13.5%	7.8%	20.1%
20L	3,302	1,817	15.7%	48.9%	12.7%	10.2%	12.4%
20W	773	245	20.0%	38.8%	9.0%	6.1%	26.1%
21	4,014	519	10.8%	38.3%	12.3%	21.6%	17.0%
22	3,477	1,384	12.3%	32.7%	8.6%	18.3%	28.1%
23	2,524	1,154	9.6%	40.4%	9.0%	11.0%	30.0%
23A	2,649	1,090	16.5%	35.3%	3.7%	24.5%	20.0%
24	5,442	1,671	14.0%	22.9%	5.7%	27.3%	30.2%
25	4,544	1,510	15.6%	38.1%	10.3%	25.2%	10.9%
26	6,217	2,493	16.4%	39.1%	9.5%	13.2%	21.7%
27	4,687	1,661	15.0%	35.5%	8.3%	23.2%	18.0%
28	3,459	619	12.8%	35.5%	9.5%	13.6%	28.6%
29	4,318	954	16.5%	35.7%	4.9%	27.7%	15.2%
30	2,225	747	6.3%	53.1%	6.2%	26.9%	7.5%
31	5,805	3,380	24.5%	38.9%	7.2%	10.1%	19.3%
<i>Total</i>	<i>142,257</i>	<i>56,668</i>	<i>20.1%</i>	<i>37.9%</i>	<i>8.0%</i>	<i>15.6%</i>	<i>18.4%</i>

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



YASI Overall Risk Scores, FY 2016*

CSU	Completed Initial YASIs				Probation Placement YASIs					Parole Placement YASIs				
	High	Mod.	Low/ None	Total	High	Mod.	Low/ None	Missing	Total	High	Mod.	Low/ None	Missing	Total
1	3.2%	42.2%	54.6%	249	9.7%	51.6%	33.9%	4.8%	186	40.0%	53.3%	6.7%	0.0%	15
2	10.2%	45.7%	44.1%	383	18.3%	72.5%	6.9%	2.3%	131	56.3%	43.8%	0.0%	0.0%	16
2A	12.2%	34.1%	53.7%	82	15.0%	47.5%	35.0%	2.5%	40	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2
3	26.8%	53.7%	19.5%	82	37.2%	43.6%	12.8%	6.4%	78	50.0%	41.7%	8.3%	0.0%	12
4	12.0%	47.9%	40.1%	217	35.4%	53.8%	4.6%	6.2%	130	59.5%	40.5%	0.0%	0.0%	37
5	3.0%	28.1%	68.9%	167	17.9%	60.7%	17.9%	3.6%	56	0.0%	85.7%	14.3%	0.0%	7
6	13.8%	65.5%	20.7%	58	30.6%	52.8%	13.9%	2.8%	36	44.4%	55.6%	0.0%	0.0%	9
7	12.3%	54.9%	32.8%	122	23.3%	53.4%	23.3%	0.0%	133	80.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15
8	30.0%	49.0%	21.0%	100	52.8%	37.5%	2.8%	6.9%	72	66.7%	27.8%	0.0%	5.6%	18
9	12.0%	25.5%	62.5%	200	35.2%	38.9%	18.5%	7.4%	54	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2
10	17.9%	65.7%	16.4%	67	13.8%	64.6%	13.8%	7.7%	65	60.0%	30.0%	0.0%	10.0%	10
11	14.3%	50.0%	35.7%	84	27.3%	58.2%	10.9%	3.6%	55	14.3%	71.4%	14.3%	0.0%	7
12	10.2%	25.8%	64.0%	322	54.4%	38.6%	5.3%	1.8%	114	90.9%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	11
13	22.6%	47.0%	30.5%	328	38.0%	50.9%	7.6%	3.5%	171	61.5%	30.8%	0.0%	7.7%	26
14	4.4%	24.9%	70.7%	546	14.9%	51.7%	27.7%	5.8%	242	62.5%	37.5%	0.0%	0.0%	16
15	15.7%	43.7%	40.6%	197	27.6%	46.6%	21.6%	4.3%	116	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	12
16	13.2%	40.7%	46.1%	167	14.2%	41.7%	39.7%	4.4%	204	54.5%	36.4%	4.5%	4.5%	22
17	5.6%	57.4%	37.0%	108	9.6%	57.4%	29.6%	3.5%	115	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4
18	5.5%	40.7%	53.8%	91	13.4%	50.0%	34.1%	2.4%	82	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
19	6.6%	35.6%	57.8%	651	15.9%	50.3%	30.9%	2.9%	340	62.5%	37.5%	0.0%	0.0%	8
20L	16.1%	46.2%	37.8%	143	26.9%	59.6%	12.5%	1.0%	104	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3
20W	2.9%	55.9%	41.2%	34	6.3%	43.8%	40.6%	9.4%	32	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
21	15.5%	47.4%	37.1%	97	25.0%	44.7%	26.3%	3.9%	76	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
22	10.3%	45.2%	44.4%	126	18.8%	45.3%	34.2%	1.7%	117	0.0%	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	4
23	3.2%	32.6%	64.2%	95	24.0%	68.0%	8.0%	0.0%	25	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
23A	6.0%	37.7%	56.3%	183	21.1%	57.9%	12.3%	8.8%	57	80.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5
24	8.2%	45.9%	45.9%	98	9.3%	44.1%	37.3%	9.3%	118	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4
25	15.1%	41.5%	43.4%	53	24.5%	38.8%	34.7%	2.0%	49	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
26	22.9%	58.6%	18.6%	70	23.3%	58.1%	12.8%	5.8%	86	60.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5
27	12.8%	48.6%	38.5%	148	18.9%	52.3%	24.2%	4.5%	132	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
28	5.3%	54.7%	40.0%	95	10.9%	65.6%	15.6%	7.8%	64	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
29	13.5%	51.4%	35.1%	111	16.1%	46.8%	34.7%	2.4%	124	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
30	1.6%	33.6%	64.8%	122	2.6%	47.4%	48.7%	1.3%	76	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
31	7.9%	50.8%	41.3%	252	17.4%	44.9%	27.5%	10.2%	167	40.0%	40.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10
Total	10.4%	41.0%	48.6%	5,848	21.1%	50.6%	23.8%	4.4%	3,647	59.0%	36.4%	2.5%	2.1%	283

* The closest risk assessment completed within 180 days before or after the date of placement is used for probation and parole placements.



Juvenile Intake Cases, New Probation Cases, Detainments, and Commitments, FY 2014-2016*

CSU	Juvenile Intake Cases			New Probation Cases			Detainments			Commitments		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
1	1,023	996	1,140	217	175	186	249	247	267	8	18	8
2	1,555	1,413	1,377	135	135	131	382	366	293	23	23	16
2A	339	261	281	70	48	40	80	44	45	9	0	4
3	813	705	698	86	70	78	221	186	160	15	14	10
4	1,876	2,040	2,255	178	209	130	521	511	436	38	38	32
5	702	566	517	85	66	56	146	105	92	11	9	5
6	630	739	664	38	57	36	163	179	184	9	9	6
7	2,180	1,659	1,657	213	135	133	538	422	386	40	31	14
8	1,283	1,122	1,225	74	77	72	238	267	272	12	24	16
9	1,099	1,019	1,014	56	45	54	205	187	183	7	9	9
10	1,079	980	910	61	81	65	203	227	191	11	5	7
11	949	1,033	1,222	56	69	55	200	205	193	9	10	13
12	2,906	2,716	2,441	131	125	114	507	475	392	30	14	18
13	1,387	1,308	1,217	237	259	171	555	534	531	26	19	36
14	2,157	1,950	1,936	343	293	242	843	663	626	19	22	11
15	2,431	2,449	2,346	142	157	116	477	497	487	14	16	22
16	1,637	1,579	1,571	207	208	204	282	239	232	9	19	21
17	864	909	793	147	133	115	224	225	213	6	9	8
18	599	694	534	86	95	82	129	113	108	5	5	4
19	3,492	3,402	3,050	434	431	340	560	539	481	15	8	14
20L	990	1,155	1,119	133	116	104	114	107	121	3	8	8
20W	265	206	198	59	75	32	41	33	29	4	1	1
21	381	388	416	104	108	76	67	63	53	5	2	1
22	1,246	1,196	1,143	153	136	117	283	283	222	5	8	11
23	913	1,006	996	27	27	25	160	119	118	0	0	0
23A	870	928	857	66	50	57	249	272	284	8	7	5
24	1,601	1,499	1,393	197	163	118	389	238	200	13	9	3
25	1,154	1,149	1,153	64	40	49	200	180	168	4	4	6
26	1,946	1,860	1,820	178	125	86	597	480	341	7	15	6
27	1,091	1,040	1,250	171	142	132	155	144	172	1	0	0
28	577	510	472	98	89	64	103	86	59	1	0	0
29	654	730	716	144	142	124	82	90	120	1	0	0
30	579	529	530	111	110	76	124	110	77	1	1	0
31	2,532	2,612	2,577	300	235	167	713	659	608	24	24	12
Total	43,800	42,348	41,488	4,800	4,416	3,647	10,034	9,139	8,400	393	381	327

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

* Individual CSU detainment data are identified by the CSU that made the decision to detain the juvenile (not the JDC location). Individual CSU detainments may not add to the statewide total because some detainments included in the statewide total were not assigned an ICN which indicates the detaining CSU.

* Subsequent commitments are excluded; CSU 12 had 15 subsequent commitments.



Juvenile Complaint Dispositions, FY 2016*

CSU	Court Summons	Detention Order Only	Diverted			Petitions			Resolved or Unfounded	Total
			Open Diversion	Successful Diversion	Unsuccessful Diversion w/ No Petition	Petition Filed	Unsuccessful Diversion w/ Petition	Detention Order w/ Petition		
1	3.6%	0.1%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	54.0%	0.4%	18.5%	21.6%	1,730
2	7.6%	4.1%	0.0%	17.7%	1.2%	38.4%	0.5%	21.6%	7.4%	2,019
2A	14.4%	0.0%	2.9%	9.2%	0.5%	44.5%	3.1%	18.6%	5.8%	382
3	26.0%	0.8%	1.0%	6.9%	1.0%	27.7%	0.8%	28.9%	6.6%	1,085
4	10.5%	3.0%	0.0%	8.9%	0.5%	28.5%	1.3%	20.9%	26.4%	2,915
5	1.9%	0.0%	1.3%	19.8%	0.6%	52.5%	0.6%	19.0%	4.0%	927
6	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	60.7%	0.3%	23.5%	8.7%	954
7	17.1%	2.0%	0.3%	2.6%	1.2%	36.1%	0.6%	32.9%	6.9%	2,349
8	16.2%	8.2%	0.4%	2.9%	0.8%	35.7%	0.2%	27.9%	6.4%	1,844
9	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%	10.1%	0.6%	59.0%	1.8%	19.6%	6.0%	1,648
10	3.7%	0.1%	0.8%	11.2%	0.5%	61.8%	1.0%	17.5%	2.6%	1,174
11	10.0%	0.5%	0.7%	3.8%	0.9%	62.7%	1.0%	16.0%	4.1%	1,642
12	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	13.5%	0.4%	52.5%	3.1%	12.4%	17.4%	3,392
13	6.4%	0.5%	0.1%	10.7%	0.6%	42.0%	2.5%	33.7%	2.8%	1,729
14	4.4%	2.2%	0.8%	13.7%	0.5%	63.8%	0.8%	10.9%	2.2%	2,760
15	5.7%	0.6%	1.7%	13.2%	1.2%	46.3%	1.4%	13.3%	15.9%	3,256
16	3.8%	2.0%	1.0%	14.7%	1.5%	53.3%	1.1%	17.8%	4.4%	2,029
17	13.6%	0.0%	0.2%	6.3%	1.5%	49.5%	1.3%	23.4%	3.8%	976
18	3.4%	0.0%	0.8%	4.0%	0.2%	65.3%	0.6%	4.9%	16.2%	649
19	5.0%	2.2%	1.1%	10.8%	0.7%	42.4%	1.2%	18.2%	16.8%	3,964
20L	5.0%	0.0%	2.9%	16.2%	0.5%	38.9%	2.4%	13.1%	20.7%	1,817
20W	15.1%	0.4%	0.0%	12.7%	0.0%	39.2%	2.0%	28.6%	0.8%	245
21	16.6%	1.2%	1.5%	11.4%	1.0%	36.8%	1.3%	13.7%	16.0%	519
22	8.9%	0.0%	0.4%	7.9%	1.2%	57.8%	1.2%	20.5%	1.3%	1,384
23	38.6%	0.6%	0.2%	12.4%	0.3%	28.3%	0.8%	8.9%	9.6%	1,154
23A	5.4%	6.6%	0.2%	15.6%	1.8%	37.0%	4.7%	22.0%	5.2%	1,090
24	2.1%	0.0%	0.9%	5.7%	0.2%	73.9%	0.1%	15.0%	1.9%	1,671
25	12.5%	0.1%	0.1%	5.4%	0.2%	60.1%	0.3%	11.1%	10.0%	1,510
26	3.5%	0.2%	0.3%	11.5%	0.4%	67.1%	1.2%	13.2%	1.8%	2,493
27	9.9%	0.5%	0.0%	21.0%	0.9%	55.6%	2.1%	8.3%	1.5%	1,661
28	1.5%	0.0%	0.2%	18.4%	2.4%	54.1%	1.5%	16.6%	4.5%	619
29	6.1%	0.0%	0.4%	3.6%	0.2%	71.3%	0.1%	15.0%	3.1%	954
30	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	14.3%	0.7%	74.0%	1.3%	4.4%	3.5%	747
31	2.8%	0.0%	5.2%	10.8%	1.1%	42.1%	2.3%	23.3%	11.0%	3,380
Total	7.4%	1.2%	0.9%	10.4%	0.8%	49.4%	1.4%	18.1%	9.6%	56,668

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

* Data are not comparable to previous reports. Dispositions of unfounded and court summons were captured under "Other" in previous reports. Only some CSUs receive and enter all court summons paperwork.



Diversion-Eligible Juvenile Intake Complaints, FY 2016*

CSU	Diversion-Eligible Complaints			Diverted % of Diversion-Eligible Complaints	Resolved or Unfounded	Diverted, Resolved, or Unfounded	Successful Diversions % of Diversion- Eligible Diversions
	Count of Complaints	% of Total Complaints	Count of Diversions				
1	1,547	89.4%	32	2.1%	23.4%	25.5%	78.1%
2	1,650	81.7%	390	23.6%	8.8%	32.5%	91.5%
2A	304	79.6%	60	19.7%	7.2%	27.0%	58.3%
3	919	84.7%	106	11.5%	7.3%	18.8%	70.8%
4	2,352	80.7%	302	12.8%	31.1%	44.0%	83.8%
5	863	93.1%	203	23.5%	4.3%	27.8%	90.6%
6	807	84.6%	3	0.4%	10.3%	10.7%	0.0%
7	1,883	80.2%	112	5.9%	8.5%	14.4%	55.4%
8	1,615	87.6%	78	4.8%	7.1%	12.0%	67.9%
9	1,537	93.3%	217	14.1%	6.4%	20.6%	76.5%
10	929	79.1%	158	17.0%	3.3%	20.3%	82.9%
11	926	56.4%	103	11.1%	7.3%	18.5%	59.2%
12	2,837	83.6%	581	20.5%	20.8%	41.2%	78.8%
13	1,216	70.3%	238	19.6%	4.0%	23.6%	77.3%
14	2,279	82.6%	437	19.2%	2.7%	21.9%	86.3%
15	2,774	85.2%	569	20.5%	18.3%	38.8%	74.9%
16	1,576	77.7%	366	23.2%	5.4%	28.6%	80.9%
17	671	68.8%	88	13.1%	4.8%	17.9%	65.9%
18	522	80.4%	36	6.9%	17.8%	24.7%	72.2%
19	3,096	78.1%	540	17.4%	21.4%	38.8%	79.1%
20L	1,535	84.5%	395	25.7%	23.2%	48.9%	73.9%
20W	197	80.4%	36	18.3%	1.0%	19.3%	86.1%
21	451	86.9%	79	17.5%	18.2%	35.7%	74.7%
22	1,058	76.4%	149	14.1%	1.7%	15.8%	73.8%
23	1,078	93.4%	151	14.0%	10.0%	24.0%	91.4%
23A	842	77.2%	240	28.5%	6.1%	34.6%	70.0%
24	1,165	69.7%	117	10.0%	2.4%	12.4%	82.1%
25	1,321	87.5%	91	6.9%	11.1%	17.9%	90.1%
26	1,920	77.0%	332	17.3%	2.3%	19.6%	85.8%
27	1,318	79.3%	396	30.0%	1.9%	31.9%	87.4%
28	450	72.7%	135	30.0%	6.2%	36.2%	82.2%
29	793	83.1%	39	4.9%	3.8%	8.7%	84.6%
30	672	90.0%	124	18.5%	3.9%	22.3%	86.3%
31	2,588	76.6%	645	24.9%	14.1%	39.0%	56.3%
Total	45,691	80.6%	7,548	16.5%	11.6%	28.1%	77.8%

* Diversions reported above are not equal to diversions elsewhere in this report because only diversion-eligible complaints are included. Statewide, 79 complaints were diverted that were not eligible.



Workload Information, FY 2016*

CSU	Completed Reports				ADP			
	Pre-D	Post-D	Transfer	Custody Investigation	Probation	Intensive Probation	Parole	Direct Care
1	113	75	9	0	118	11	11	15
2	114	12	2	0	137	0	20	34
2A	37	6	3	0	24	0	1	5
3	89	12	1	0	69	0	12	11
4	201	12	6	0	105	46	31	52
5	89	5	8	0	61	0	8	13
6	68	7	4	0	38	0	7	8
7	170	40	17	0	129	8	17	32
8	127	4	1	0	19	45	16	26
9	13	22	1	0	46	0	5	11
10	24	32	4	0	65	0	6	8
11	46	13	3	0	80	0	7	9
12	124	9	7	0	94	0	7	20
13	24	156	2	0	227	0	26	35
14	54	156	1	0	236	0	15	25
15	124	30	13	0	148	11	13	17
16	128	97	11	0	195	0	10	20
17	24	9	0	5	108	0	1	8
18	60	12	2	0	97	0	2	3
19	84	250	0	4	374	0	7	14
20L	11	46	3	0	77	6	3	10
20W	1	24	1	0	68	0	1	0
21	45	38	9	0	86	1	2	1
22	95	30	3	0	108	4	2	11
23	27	8	1	0	19	0	0	0
23A	59	9	0	0	51	0	3	7
24	42	43	4	0	103	0	3	5
25	29	20	1	0	41	0	4	5
26	9	61	1	0	119	7	5	13
27	67	73	1	0	155	0	0	0
28	12	52	0	0	74	0	0	1
29	32	92	0	0	146	0	0	1
30	8	55	2	0	80	0	0	1
31	31	59	1	0	201	31	10	15
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,181</i>	<i>1,569</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>3,697</i>	<i>171</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>436</i>

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



VJCCCA

In 1995, the Virginia General Assembly enacted the VJCCCA “to establish a community-based system of progressive intensive sanctions and services that correspond to the severity of offense and treatment needs.” The purpose of VJCCCA is “to deter crime by providing immediate, effective punishment that emphasizes accountability of the juvenile offender for his actions as well as reduces the pattern of repeat offending” (§ 16.1-309.2 of the *Code of Virginia*).

Since January 1996, funding has been allocated to each local governing body (an independent city or county) through a formula based on factors such as the number and types of arrests and average daily cost for serving a juvenile. In order to continue receiving VJCCCA funding, participating localities must maintain the same level of contribution to these programs as they made in 1995, referred to as the MOE.

Plan Development and Evaluation

To participate in VJCCCA, each locality must develop a biennial plan for utilizing the funding, and the plan must be approved by the Board of Juvenile Justice. Communities are given substantial autonomy and flexibility to address local juvenile offense patterns. Plan development requires consultation with judges, CSU directors, and CSA CPMTs (interagency bodies that manage the expenditures of CSA state funding to serve children and families). The local governing body designates an entity to be responsible for managing the plan. In many of the localities, this responsibility has been delegated to the CSU. Some localities have combined plans with one or more other localities.

All funding must be used to serve “juveniles before intake on complaints or the court on petitions alleging that the juvenile is a child in need of services, child in need of supervision, or delinquent” (§ 16.1-309.2 of the *Code of Virginia*). Local governing bodies may provide services directly or purchase services from other public or private agencies. Specific types of programs or services are not required, though a list of allowable programs and services is included in the VJCCCA Policy Manual. The intent is for effective programs and services to be developed to fit the needs of each locality and its court-involved juveniles.

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

Programs and Services

Programs and services generally fall into three broad categories: Accountability, Competency Development, and Public Safety. Group homes and individually purchased services represent separate service categories. In the Accountability category, coordination and monitoring of court-ordered community service and restitution are the primary services. Competency Development encompasses the largest array of services, including in-home, substance abuse, and other forms of counseling; skill development programs; and academic support services. In the category of Public Safety, typical programs include electronic monitoring and intensive supervision of juveniles in the community. Locally- and privately-operated community group homes serve court-involved juveniles. Placements can either be through contracts with providers or directly funded through VJCCCA.

In FY 2016, the average cost for a VJCCCA residential placement was \$10,304 compared to \$1,051 for a non-residential placement. Non-residential services encompass a variety of programming from electronic monitoring to treatment services. Average costs were calculated based on placements and not the number of unique juveniles receiving services.

Juveniles Served, FY 2016

	2016
Juveniles Placed	7,745
Total Program Placements	13,152
Average Placements per Juvenile	1.7
Juveniles Eligible for Detention	81.8%

- » 7,745 juveniles were placed in VJCCCA programs for a total of 13,152 placements.
- » On average, there were 1.7 placements per juvenile.
- » 81.8% of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs were eligible for detention.

Placement Status, FY 2016

Dispositional Status	Residential	Non-Residential
Pre-D	934 (7.1%)	7,768 (59.1%)
Post-D	196 (1.5%)	4,254 (32.3%)

- » The majority of placements were pre-D and non-residential (59.1%).
- » The second-highest percentage of placements were post-D and non-residential (32.3%).
- » Of the 8.6% of placements that were residential, 82.7% were pre-D, and 17.3% were post-D.



Placements by Service Category and Type, FY 2014-2016

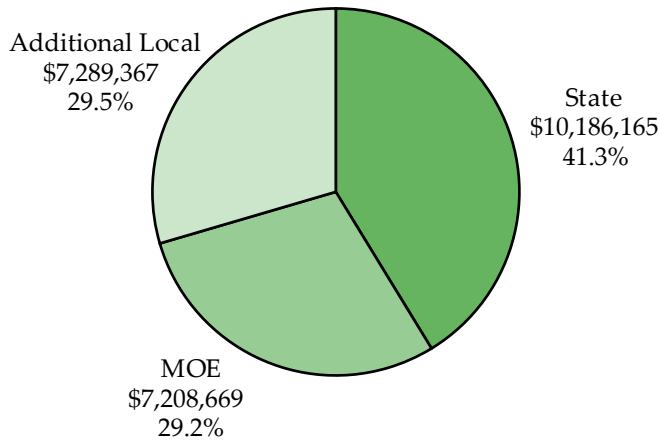
Service Category and Type	2014		2015		2016	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Accountability	2,966	20.4%	2,917	20.5%	2,787	21.2%
Community Service	2,644	18.2%	2,639	18.5%	2,537	19.3%
Restitution/Restorative Justice	322	2.2%	278	1.9%	250	1.9%
Competency Development	4,523	31.1%	4,699	32.9%	4,224	32.1%
Academic Improvement Programs	22	0.2%	2	0.0%	1	0.0%
After-School/Extended Day	180	1.2%	299	2.1%	241	1.8%
Anger Management Programs	784	5.4%	871	6.1%	713	5.4%
Case Management	463	3.2%	586	4.1%	491	3.7%
Employment/Vocational	20	0.1%	39	0.3%	43	0.3%
Home-Based/Family Preservation	130	0.9%	139	1.0%	133	1.0%
Individual, Group, Family Counseling	133	0.9%	149	1.0%	144	1.1%
Law-Related Education	361	2.5%	341	2.4%	360	2.7%
Life Skills	44	0.3%	108	0.8%	104	0.8%
Mental Health Assessment	107	0.7%	213	1.5%	98	0.7%
Mentoring	89	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Parenting Skills	130	0.9%	119	0.8%	106	0.8%
Sex Offender Education/Treatment	1	0.0%	14	0.1%	11	0.1%
Shoplifting Programs	554	3.8%	518	3.6%	549	4.2%
Substance Abuse Assessment	896	6.2%	733	5.1%	683	5.2%
Substance Abuse Education/Treatment	609	4.2%	568	4.0%	547	4.2%
Group Homes	348	2.4%	322	2.3%	298	2.3%
Individually Purchased Services	281	1.9%	278	1.9%	292	2.2%
Public Safety	6,433	44.2%	6,048	42.4%	5,551	42.2%
Crisis Intervention/Shelter Care	1,020	7.0%	815	5.7%	832	6.3%
Intensive Supervision/Surveillance	876	6.0%	947	6.6%	811	6.2%
Outreach Detention/Electronic Monitoring	4,537	31.2%	4,286	30.0%	3,908	29.7%
<i>Total Placements</i>	<i>14,551</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>14,264</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>13,152</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

- » There were 13,152 total placements in VJCCCA programs during FY 2016, a decrease of 9.6% from FY 2014.
- » The Public Safety service category had the highest percentage (42.2-44.2%) of placements out of all service categories from FY 2014 to FY 2016.
- » The Competency Development service category had the second-highest percentage (31.1-32.9%) of placements out of all service categories from FY 2014 to FY 2016.
- » Outreach detention and electronic monitoring, a service type in the Public Safety service category, had the highest percentage (29.7-31.2%) of placements out of all service types from FY 2014 to FY 2016.
- » Community service, a service type in the Accountability service category, had the second-highest percentage (18.2-19.3%) of placements out of all service types from FY 2014 to FY 2016.

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



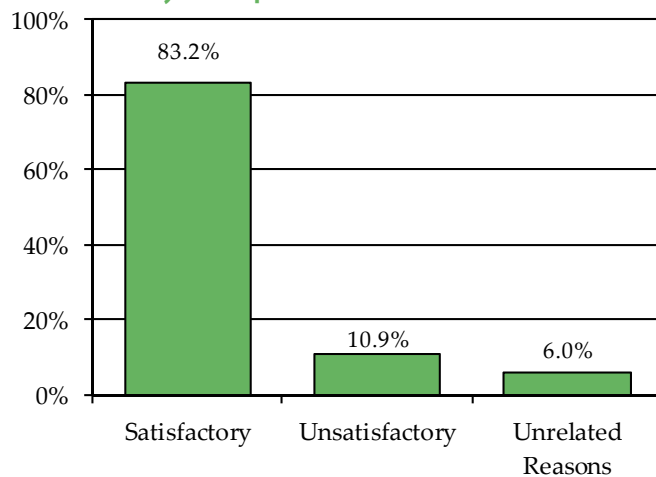
Expenditures, FY 2016



- » Localities paid 58.7% of the total expenditures for VJCCCA programs. Of the total local expenditures, 49.7% were MOE, and 50.3% were additional funds.
- » VJCCCA funded the equivalent of 281.5 staff positions in FY 2016.

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

Releases by Completion Status, FY 2016



- » 13,209 program placements were released.
- » 83.2% of releases had a satisfactory completion status.

Juvenile Demographics, FY 2014-2016

Demographics	2014	2015	2016
Race			
Asian	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%
Black	48.2%	49.9%	47.7%
White	45.3%	44.0%	45.6%
Other/Unknown	5.7%	5.4%	6.2%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	5.9%	6.4%	7.0%
Non-Hispanic	25.7%	27.2%	25.8%
Unknown/Missing	68.5%	66.3%	67.2%
Sex			
Female	29.5%	30.1%	29.8%
Male	70.5%	69.9%	70.2%
Age			
8-12	4.3%	4.1%	3.6%
13	7.7%	6.8%	6.5%
14	13.6%	13.3%	12.0%
15	19.6%	18.6%	18.7%
16	23.5%	24.8%	25.5%
17	26.6%	27.4%	29.0%
18-20	4.5%	4.9%	4.6%
Missing	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Total Juveniles	8,705	8,445	7,745

- » 47.7% of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2016 were black juveniles, and 45.6% were white juveniles.
- » 25.8% of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2016 were identified as non-Hispanic, and 7.0% were identified as Hispanic. 67.2% were missing ethnicity information.
- » 70.2% of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2016 were male, and 29.8% were female.
- » Approximately half (50.1-54.5%) of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs since FY 2014 were 16 or 17 years of age.
- » The average age of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2016 was 16.1.

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



JDCs

JDCs provide temporary care for alleged juvenile delinquents who require secure custody pending a court appearance (pre-D) and for juveniles after disposition as ordered by a judge (post-D). Educational instruction (including remedial services) is mandatory within 24 hours of a juvenile's detainment or the next school day and is provided by the locality in which the JDC is located (funded by the Virginia Department of Education). Juveniles are provided medical and mental health screening, recreational and religious activities, and parent/guardian visitation. The 24 JDCs are operated by local governments or multi-jurisdictional commissions. DJJ provides partial funding and serves as the certifying agency for these facilities. The localities served by each JDC are shown in the map below.

Pre-D detention can be ordered by a judge, intake officer, or magistrate. (See page 6 for pre-D detention-eligibility criteria.) Decisions by intake officers concerning detention are guided by the completion of the DAI. (See Appendix C.)

In addition to post-D detention for up to 30 days without programs, many JDCs also provide post-D detention with programs for up to 180 days as an alternative to state commitment pursuant to § 16.1-284.1 of the *Code of Virginia*. Treatment services are coordinated by the JDC, the CSU, local mental health and social service agencies, and the juvenile's family. These services are individualized to meet the specific needs of each juvenile.

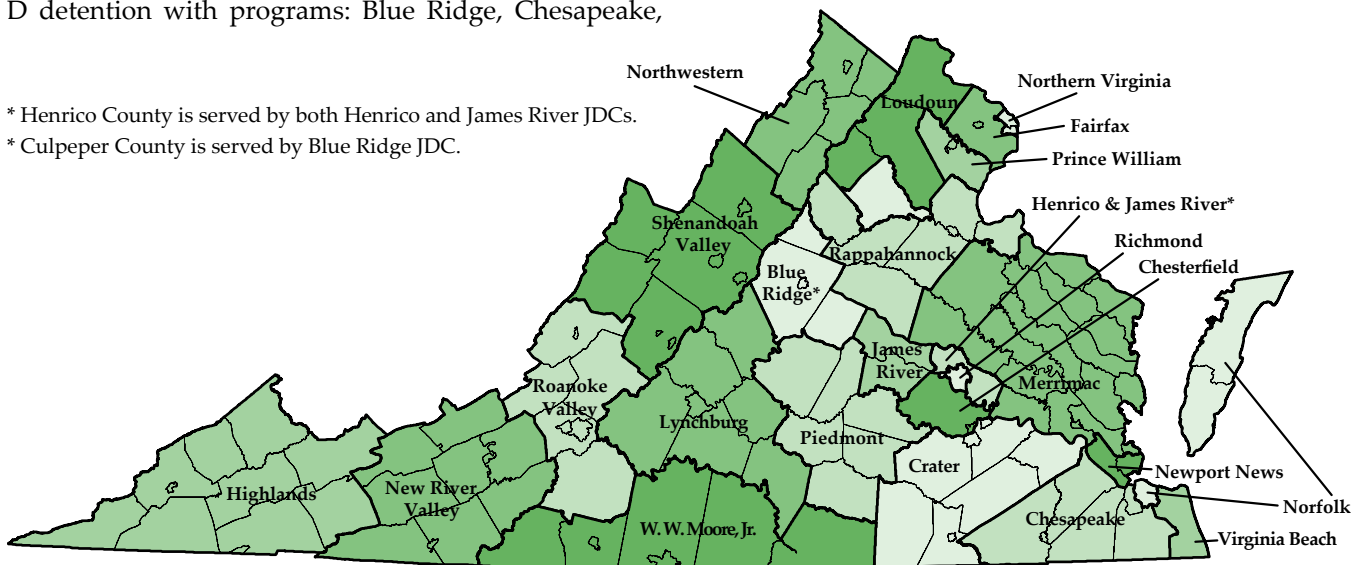
Examples of services for juveniles in post-D detention with programs include anger management treatment, substance abuse education and treatment, life skills, career readiness education, community service, and victim empathy. During FY 2016, 19 JDCs operated post-D detention with programs: Blue Ridge, Chesapeake, Chesterfield, Fairfax, Highlands, James River, Loudoun, Lynchburg, Merrimac, Newport News, Norfolk, Rappahannock, Richmond, Shenandoah Valley, and Virginia Beach.

Chesterfield, Fairfax, Highlands, James River, Loudoun, Lynchburg, Merrimac, New River Valley, Newport News, Norfolk, Northern Virginia, Northwestern, Rappahannock, Richmond, Roanoke Valley, Virginia Beach, and W. W. Moore, Jr. Out of 1,445 certified JDC beds on the last day of FY 2016, 233 beds were dedicated to post-D detention with programs.

During FY 2016, seven JDCs operated CPPs. CPPs are highly structured residential programs for committed males between 16 and 20 years of age with remaining LOSs of 12 months or less. Juveniles in CPPs are housed in units separate from the JDC population. The direct care admission and evaluation process may take place at a CPP or JCC. Evaluations include medical, psychological, behavioral, educational and career readiness, and sociological. The evaluation process lasts approximately three weeks. The participating JDCs are Blue Ridge, Chesapeake, Chesterfield, Merrimac, Rappahannock, Shenandoah Valley, and Virginia Beach.

Additionally, some JDCs provide detention re-entry programs for juveniles in direct care to transition back to their communities 30 to 120 days before release. Juveniles in detention re-entry are housed with the rest of the JDC population instead of in a separate unit. The following JDCs operated detention re-entry programs in FY 2016: Blue Ridge, Chesapeake, Chesterfield, Crater, Lynchburg, Merrimac, Newport News, Norfolk, Rappahannock, Richmond, Shenandoah Valley, and Virginia Beach.

Although juveniles in CPPs or detention re-entry are housed in the JDCs, they are counted in the direct care population and not in the JDC population. In FY 2016, the CPP ADP was 47 juveniles, and the detention re-entry ADP was 10 juveniles.



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

* Culpeper County is served by Blue Ridge JDC.



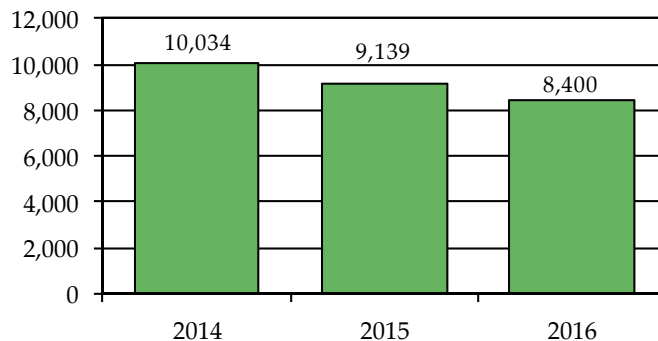
JDC Data

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

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

Finally, most serious detaining offense data are not available as they were in reports prior to FY 2012. Previously, the most serious offense was determined using all offenses associated with the ICN for each JDC admission; however, the ICN does not reflect any changes to the status of the individual offenses (e.g., *nolle prosequi*, dismissed, and amended) after the initial intake. This omission results in possible inaccuracies in the most serious detaining offense data. There is presently no mechanism available in the electronic data management system to correctly track these changes, so most serious detaining offense data are not available.

Detainments, FY 2014-2016



- » In FY 2016, there were 8,400 detentions.
- » Detainments decreased 16.3% from FY 2014 to FY 2016.
- » There were 222 weekend detentions. Although weekend detentions may include multiple weekends, they are counted as single detentions.

Detainment Demographics, FY 2014-2016

Demographics	2014	2015	2016
Race			
Asian	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
Black	53.7%	56.4%	56.6%
White	39.9%	37.9%	37.6%
Other/Unknown	5.8%	5.2%	5.3%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	10.0%	9.6%	10.4%
Non-Hispanic	32.0%	35.0%	35.4%
Unknown/Missing	58.0%	55.5%	54.2%
Sex			
Female	23.1%	23.0%	22.5%
Male	76.9%	77.0%	77.5%
Age			
8-12	2.0%	1.8%	1.9%
13	5.8%	4.9%	4.6%
14	12.3%	12.9%	10.5%
15	20.0%	20.1%	20.5%
16	27.1%	27.9%	29.0%
17	32.4%	32.0%	33.3%
18-20	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%
Total Detainments	10,034	9,139	8,400

- » 56.6% of detentions in FY 2016 were black juveniles, and 37.6% were white juveniles.
- » 35.4% of juveniles detained in FY 2016 were identified as non-Hispanic, and 10.4% were identified as Hispanic. 54.2% were missing ethnicity information.
- » 77.5% of juveniles detained in FY 2016 were male, and 22.5% were female.
- » Over half (59.5-62.2%) of juveniles detained since FY 2014 were 16 or 17 years of age.
- » The average age of juveniles detained in FY 2016 was 16.2.

DAI Scores at Detainment, FY 2014-2016*

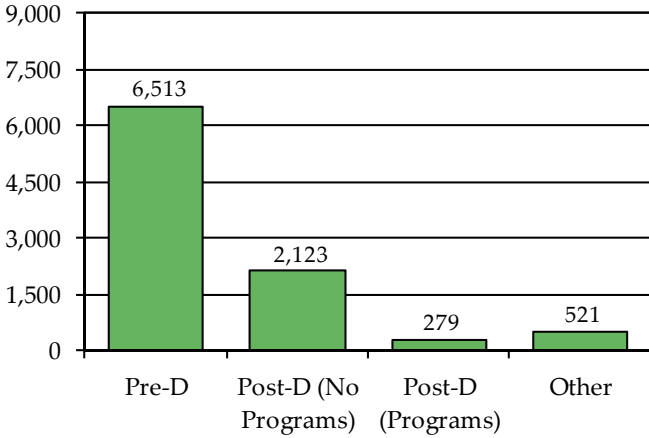
DAI Scores	2014	2015	2016
0-9 (Release)	23.4%	22.7%	19.3%
10-14 (Detention Alternative)	25.5%	25.5%	23.0%
15+ (Secure Detention)	44.6%	43.6%	50.1%
Missing	6.5%	8.1%	7.6%
Total	5,461	5,107	4,752

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

- » Of the juveniles who were detained in non-judge-ordered pre-D detention in FY 2016, 50.1% had a DAI score indicating secure detention.
- » Of the juveniles who received a score of less than 15 in FY 2016, 39.4% had mandatory overrides.



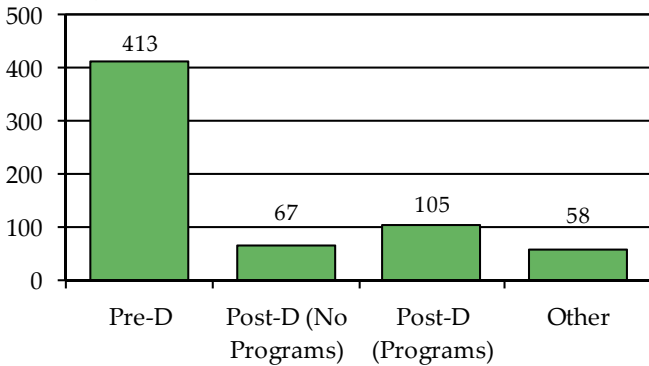
Detention Dispositional Statuses, FY 2016*



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

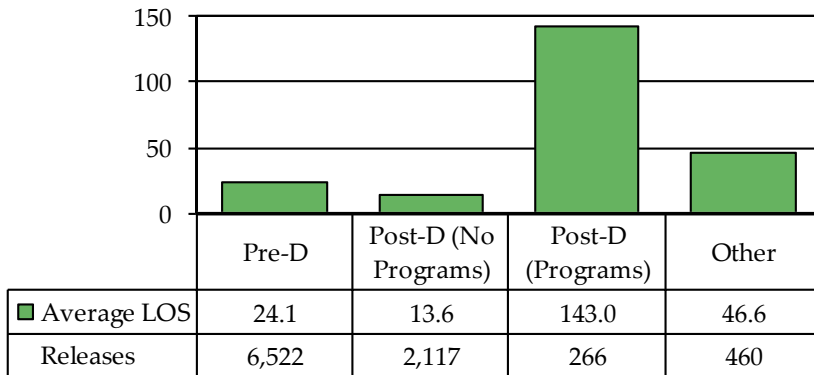
- » 69.0% of dispositional statuses were pre-D detention.
- » 22.5% of dispositional statuses were post-D detention without programs, and 3.0% were post-D detention with programs.
- » 5.5% of dispositional statuses were other statuses.

ADP by Dispositional Status, FY 2016



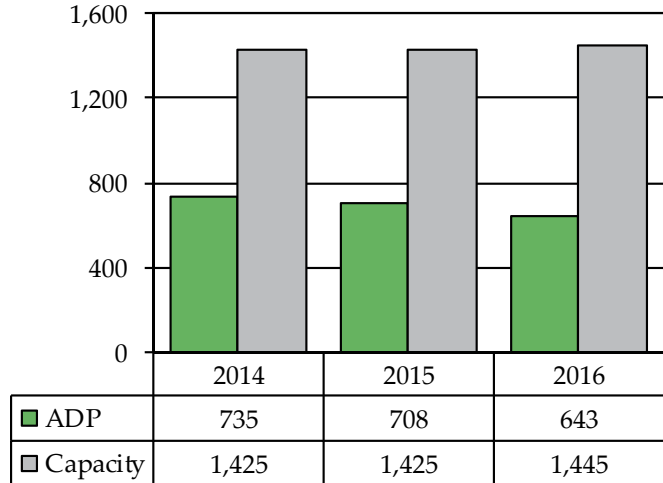
- » Pre-D detention had the highest ADP (413).

Average LOS (Days) by Dispositional Status, FY 2016 Releases*



* A release is counted when a dispositional status is closed, even if a new status is opened and the juvenile remains in a JDC. Pre-D data are not comparable to data in the CSU section because cases with missing ICNs are included. The CSU section excludes cases with missing ICNs.

ADP and Capacity, FY 2014-2016*



* Capacities are determined on the last day of the FY and represent the number of certified beds; they may not represent the number of "operational" or "staffed" beds, which may be significantly lower.

- » JDCs have consistently operated below capacity.



Summary by JDC

Detainments and DAI Scores, FY 2016

JDC	Detainments	DAI Scores at Detainment (Pre-D Non-Judge-Ordered Only)				Total
		Release	Det. Alt.	Secure	Missing	
Blue Ridge	176	13.6%	29.1%	53.4%	3.9%	103
Chesapeake	516	16.2%	16.2%	65.0%	2.7%	297
Chesterfield	392	31.3%	23.6%	45.1%	0.0%	195
Crater	258	19.4%	21.3%	55.0%	4.4%	160
Fairfax	479	21.1%	25.4%	45.6%	7.9%	355
Henrico	619	10.5%	13.2%	71.7%	4.6%	152
Highlands	248	29.1%	32.3%	26.8%	11.8%	127
James River	19	38.5%	30.8%	30.8%	0.0%	13
Loudoun	150	16.7%	37.3%	42.9%	3.2%	126
Lynchburg	249	16.8%	18.9%	55.8%	8.4%	95
Merrimac	336	13.9%	32.1%	43.5%	10.5%	209
New River Valley	189	21.9%	21.9%	42.5%	13.7%	73
Newport News	657	13.4%	23.7%	53.9%	9.0%	456
Norfolk	512	17.8%	20.3%	51.7%	10.3%	360
Northern Virginia	322	27.1%	15.6%	36.5%	20.8%	192
Northwestern	230	27.2%	28.1%	38.6%	6.1%	114
Piedmont	200	16.5%	15.4%	57.1%	11.0%	91
Prince William	602	17.2%	23.2%	46.2%	13.4%	418
Rappahannock	411	23.0%	17.8%	42.9%	16.2%	191
Richmond	546	21.5%	30.1%	47.9%	0.5%	376
Roanoke Valley	486	19.8%	17.8%	56.6%	5.8%	258
Shenandoah Valley	254	21.5%	20.8%	52.3%	5.4%	130
Virginia Beach	290	14.3%	16.9%	67.5%	1.3%	154
W. W. Moore, Jr.	259	26.2%	29.9%	43.0%	0.9%	107
<i>Total</i>	<i>8,400</i>	<i>19.3%</i>	<i>23.0%</i>	<i>50.1%</i>	<i>7.6%</i>	<i>4,752</i>



Capacity and ADP, FY 2016*

JDC	Certified Capacity	ADP by Dispositional Status				Total ADP
		Pre-D	Post-D (No Programs)	Post-D (Programs)	Other	
Blue Ridge	40	6	2	1	1	10
Chesapeake	100	39	4	6	4	52
Chesterfield	90	19	1	6	2	28
Crater	22	14	2	N/A	0	16
Fairfax	121	27	2	6	0	36
Henrico	20	11	2	1	1	15
Highlands	35	8	4	1	0	14
James River	60	17	2	19	1	38
Loudoun	24	8	1	2	2	12
Lynchburg	48	10	1	3	1	15
Merrimac	48	17	4	4	1	27
New River Valley	24	5	3	5	0	13
Newport News	110	40	4	12	11	67
Norfolk	80	26	4	7	12	49
Northern Virginia	70	18	1	5	0	25
Northwestern	32	5	5	2	0	11
Piedmont	20	13	2	N/A	1	16
Prince William	72	33	7	N/A	2	42
Rappahannock	80	17	3	4	4	29
Richmond	60	24	2	9	5	40
Roanoke Valley	81	19	3	2	1	25
Shenandoah Valley	58	8	5	N/A	1	14
Virginia Beach	90	14	1	5	4	24
W. W. Moore, Jr.	60	15	2	5	3	25
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,445</i>	<i>413</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>643</i>

* Capacities are determined on the last day of the FY and represent the number of certified beds; they may not represent the number of "operational" or "staffed" beds, which may be significantly lower.

* ADPs by dispositional status, ADPs by facility, and statewide ADPs may not be equal due to differences in the tracking of dispositional statuses, facility movements, and detainments/releases; therefore, the sum of ADPs presented in the table may not equal the totals.

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

* Henrico JDC does not operate post-D detention with programs, but an ADP is reported due to temporary transfers from James River JDC.



Direct Care

Direct care programs are designed for juveniles committed to DJJ, ensuring that they receive treatment and educational services while in a safe and secure setting. As of June 30, 2016, DJJ operates two JCCs (Beaumont JCC and Bon Air JCC) with a combined operating capacity of 520 beds. An additional 64 beds are available in the CPPs operated at Blue Ridge, Chesapeake, Chesterfield, Merrimac, Rappahannock, Shenandoah Valley, and Virginia Beach JDCs. Juveniles may also be housed in detention re-entry programs at the participating JDCs.

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

Transformation

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

Admission

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

Juveniles can be admitted to direct care and evaluated at a JCC or a CPP. Evaluations include medical, psychological, behavioral, educational and career readiness, and sociological. The evaluation process lasts approximately three weeks. At the conclusion of the evaluation process, a team meets to discuss and identify juveniles' treatment and mental health needs and to determine LOS, placement recommendations, and re-entry plan development.

Juveniles may be assigned to one or more treatment programs, including aggression management, substance abuse, and sex offender, depending on the juveniles' individual needs. Although treatment needs may be assigned at any time during a commitment, they are originally designated during the evaluation process. Juveniles assigned inpatient sex offender treatment are not assigned a projected LOS under the new LOS Guidelines because they are not eligible for consideration for release until they complete the treatment program. (See Appendix F.)

Placement recommendations at the conclusion of the evaluation process may include a referral to a CPP. If a juvenile is eligible, a referral is submitted through the case management review process, and upon approval, transfer is coordinated. The CAP Unit maintains case management responsibilities for these juveniles throughout their direct care stay and acts as a liaison between the CPPs and CSUs. The CAP Unit also provides program oversight and contract compliance monitoring. (See page 39 for additional details concerning CPPs.)

LOS Guidelines

The assigned LOS for an indeterminate commitment is a calculated range of time (e.g., 6-12 months); the first number in the range represents the juvenile's ERD, and the second number represents the juvenile's LRD. Effective October 15, 2015, the Board of Juvenile Justice issued a revision to DJJ's LOS Guidelines. Prior to this revision, the LOS Guidelines had not been significantly modified since 1998.

The current LOS Guidelines were developed to promote accountability and rehabilitation by using data-driven decision making to support juveniles' successful re-entry from commitment to the community. The current LOS Guidelines provide consistency across determinations while allowing reasonable flexibility in accommodating case differences and treatment needs, as applicable and appropriate. The current LOS Guidelines apply to all juveniles admitted with an indeterminate commitment to DJJ after the effective date while the previous LOS Guidelines still apply to all juveniles admitted with an indeterminate commitment to DJJ before the effective date.

The current LOS Guidelines help DJJ better align with national norms and best practices. The average actual LOS of juveniles admitted to DJJ was much higher when compared to national averages and comparable states. The average actual LOS for juveniles released from DJJ between FY 2013 and FY 2014 was 18.2 months (15.6 months for indeterminate commitments and 29.8 months for determinate commitments). By comparison, the estimated national average LOS is 8.4 months, which was less than half of DJJ's actual average. Additionally, the average LOS for juveniles from six comparable states (i.e., Colorado, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, and Oregon) was 9.1 months between 2011 and 2013. One-year rearrest rates for DJJ's direct care releases remained relatively stable between FY 1998 and FY 2013. More recently, one-year rearrest rates for juveniles released from direct care between FY 2011 and FY 2013 ranged from 46.3% to 48.1% and three-year rearrest rates for juveniles released from direct care between FY 2009 and FY 2011 ranged from 74.7% to 78.4%. These high



recidivism rates and lack of improvement indicated that DJJ's policies and practices were not effective in preparing juveniles to be successful citizens in the community.

Under the current LOS Guidelines, indeterminately committed juveniles still receive a projected ERD and LRD and may not be held past their statutory release date (36 continuous months or 21st birthday). Juveniles' projected LOSs are made using their assessed risk level on the YASI completed nearest to the date of commitment and the most serious committing offense severity tier as categorized by the DAI. Only juveniles' current committing offenses are used in calculating their LOSs under the current LOS Guidelines; however, if a juvenile is committed for violating the terms of probation, the most serious underlying offense will be used in determining the projected LOS. If a juvenile is determined to need inpatient sex offender treatment services, the juvenile will not be assigned a projected LOS. Juveniles who receive a treatment override will be eligible for consideration for release upon completion of the designated treatment program. Juveniles may be assigned other treatment needs as appropriate, but they are not required to complete those treatment programs to be eligible for consideration for release. (See Appendix F.)

JCCs

Programs within the JCCs offer community reintegration and specialized services in a secure residential setting. Case management and treatment staff collaborate to coordinate and deliver services for juveniles based on risk and treatment needs. These needs are met while adhering to the security requirements of the facility and delivered within a juvenile's assigned LOS. Staff facilitate groups as well as address individual needs. Progress is assessed and reviewed regularly via multidisciplinary treatment team meetings. Staff also work with the CSUs and Re-Entry Unit to provide a transition and parole plan for re-entry. BSU, Health Services, Food Services, and Maintenance provide support to the JCCs. The Division of Education provides educational and career readiness services to meet the needs of committed juveniles.

CTM Program

In May 2015, the JCCs began implementing the CTM as a way to support juvenile rehabilitation while decreasing inappropriate behaviors during commitment. The main tenets of the model include highly structured, meaningful, therapeutic activities; consistent staffing in each housing unit; and consistent juveniles in each housing unit. CTM uses a blend of positive peer culture and the group process, including meetings and interac-

tions between staff and residents, to address concerns and accomplishments within the unit. In doing so, staff develop treatment-oriented relationships with residents while acting as advocates.

Security staff positions were changed from Correctional Model titles and roles (e.g., Major, Sergeant, JCO) to CTM titles and roles (e.g., Community Manager, RSs) to reflect the change in responsibilities. (See page 79 for staffing details.) Staff teams receive intensive training before starting the CTM program in their housing unit; as one unit is trained at a time to ensure fidelity to the program guidelines, the complete transformation is anticipated to be completed by early 2017. Meanwhile, DJJ's previous behavior management program continues to operate in those units that have not yet transformed to the CTM.

Family Engagement

A major portion of DJJ's transformation efforts has been an increased focus on family engagement. A majority of committed juveniles live more than a one-hour drive from either Bon Air JCC or Beaumont JCC, and the distance has posed a barrier to families wishing to visit. To address this issue, DJJ established video visitation sites in Roanoke and Danville with plans to expand video visitation to all localities in the future. DJJ also partners with transportation companies to provide transportation to families of committed juveniles with pick-up sites located in Chesterfield, Danville, Hampton, Henrico, Manassas, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Roanoke, Virginia Beach, and Woodbridge.

Re-Entry Advocates

With the shorter LOSs under the current LOS Guidelines, it is important to coordinate the re-entry process for juveniles more efficiently and effectively. To meet this need, DJJ created five re-entry positions, each serving one of the five regions across the Commonwealth to assist committed juveniles and their families in preparing for the juvenile's transition back into the community.

Division of Education

The Division of Education operates the Yvonne B. Miller High School as an LEA, providing educational, college, and career opportunities at both JCCs. Previously operated as separate schools at each JCC, the single school system with facility campuses, established on August 20, 2012, provides an opportunity to consolidate and adapt programs for the declining population of committed juveniles. The school is staffed by administrators



and teachers who are licensed by the Virginia Department of Education.

Juveniles are admitted to direct care at various points in their academic career, with some who are deficient in one or more educational areas at the time of admission. DJJ works with local school divisions to obtain juveniles' school records upon notification of commitment to DJJ. All juveniles who have not earned a high school diploma or high school equivalency credential are evaluated and placed in an appropriate educational program. Juveniles released from direct care prior to earning a diploma or equivalency credential are reenrolled into appropriate programs after coordinating with the local school divisions.

Juveniles on the high school graduation track can earn credits in classes at the middle school or high school level. As required to earn a high school diploma, juveniles can participate in CTE courses to earn certificates and/or credentials. Juveniles who are 18 years of age or older and have not earned their high school diploma may enroll in classes that will prepare them to participate in high school equivalency testing or work towards the Penn Foster diploma.

The Penn Foster program was created as a high school diploma option in Pennsylvania in 1956 in order to provide graduating students with trade skills to work in local factories. Over the years, the Penn Foster program expanded its service areas to keep up with the changing labor market. Licensed by the Pennsylvania Department of Education and built on the curriculum of the Pennsylvania Public Schools, the Penn Foster program is now online and offers high school diplomas in addition to stand-alone career and college programs to students across the US and Canada.

Shalom Homes, a licensed educational and career vendor in Virginia, provides juveniles at Beaumont JCC wanting to learn specific trade or career skills the opportunity to earn the Penn Foster diploma while also obtaining industry certifications for employment. Beaumont JCC juveniles pursuing the Penn Foster diploma with a concentration in carpentry work with the Shalom Homes and the YouthBuild programs, spending half of the program time attending online basic education classes and half receiving job skills training related to construction. The online classes are self-paced and follow a competency-based model surrounded by comprehensive academic, professional, and personal support to help the juveniles succeed.

The Division of Education also provides post-secondary career and college readiness programs for juveniles. Each program is designed to provide juveniles with job and employability skills that will allow them to obtain

and maintain employment when released from the facilities.

BSU

BSU is the organizational unit responsible for providing clinical treatment services to juveniles at the JCCs. The primary services provided by BSU staff include mental health, aggression management, substance abuse, and sex offender treatment, as well as intake psychological evaluations and pre-release risk assessments.

Mental Health Services: BSU conducts comprehensive psychological evaluations of all juveniles committed to DJJ. At each facility, BSU provides 24-hour crisis intervention; individual, group, and family therapy; mental status evaluations; case consultations and development of individualized behavior support protocols; program development and implementation; and staff training. ISU beds are available for juveniles whose mental health needs do not allow them to function effectively in the general population. Risk assessments are completed for all serious offenders, major offenders, and special decision cases when they are considered for release.

Aggression Management Treatment: Aggression management treatment services are provided in both specialized units and in the general population by multidisciplinary treatment teams consisting of mental health professionals, counselors, and direct care staff. Intensive treatment is group-oriented and more rigorous compared to prescriptive, which is delivered individually as needed. Juveniles must complete core objectives that address anger control, moral reasoning, and social skills as well as demonstrate aggression management in their environment. Depending on individual needs, treatment completion generally requires approximately four months. Beginning in FY 2014, Bon Air JCC began piloting modified DBT with juveniles exhibiting aggression management difficulties, with one housing unit for males and one housing unit for females. Modified DBT is a treatment program that was originally designed to help people who engage in self-harm but has been expanded to populations with other problem behaviors. Core therapeutic activities focus on teaching improved emotion regulation, interpersonal effectiveness, distress tolerance, mindfulness, and self-management skills.

Substance Abuse Treatment: Cognitive-behavioral substance abuse treatment services are provided in specialized treatment units and in the general population. Track I is for juveniles meeting DSM criteria for Substance Use Disorder and in need of intensive services. Track II is for juveniles who have experimented with substances but do not meet the DSM criteria for Substance Use Disorder. Treatment emphasizes motivation to change, drug



and alcohol refusal skills, addiction and craving coping skills, relapse prevention, problem solving, effective communication, transition to the community, and other skills. Depending on individual needs, completion of substance abuse treatment services requires five weeks to six months.

Sex Offender Treatment: Cognitive-behavioral sex offender evaluation and treatment services are provided in specialized treatment units and in the general population. Inpatient and moderate treatment is delivered in a group format in self-contained units for high risk juveniles, with inpatient treatment more intensive than moderate; prescriptive treatment is delivered individually as needed. Juveniles in sex offender treatment units receive intensive treatment by a multidisciplinary treatment team that includes a community coordinator, counselor, and specially trained therapists. Specialized sex offender treatment units offer an array of services, including individual, group, and family therapy. Each juvenile receives an individualized treatment plan that addresses programmatic goals, competencies, and core treatment activities. Successful completion of sex offender treatment may require 6 to 36 months depending on treatment needs, behavioral stability, and motivation of the juvenile. The median treatment time is approximately 18 months.

Other Programs

DJJ provides additional programming that promotes public safety and accountability through the implementation of a continuum of services for a successful transition and reintegration into the community. A selection of these programs is described below:

DMV2Go: When juveniles are released from direct care, they often face barriers in gaining employment, housing, and access to services due to the absence of an official state-issued picture identification. In order to resolve this issue and provide juveniles with a better chance of success upon release, DJJ partners with DMV to bring their mobile office to the JCCs on a regular basis to provide state-issued picture identification to juveniles in direct care.

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

MHSTPs: For those juveniles with mental health needs, the counselor, BSU therapist, health services staff, PO, juvenile, juvenile's family, and community services providers collaborate to develop an MHSTP for the juvenile

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

Oak Ridge Program: The Oak Ridge Program serves juveniles with significantly low intellectual functioning, poor adaptive functioning, and who are deemed to be vulnerable based on their intellectual and/or adaptive functioning. Oak Ridge formerly operated as a JCC but relocated in March 2013 to Beaumont JCC. During FY 2015, juveniles in the Oak Ridge Program were gradually integrated with the general population at Beaumont JCC for educational services and other programming while retaining specialized housing.

Health Services

The Health Services Unit provides quality healthcare services to juveniles in the JCCs. DJJ maintains and contracts with a staff of physicians, dentists, and nurses on-site who provide assessment, treatment, and care to meet the medical and dental needs of the juveniles. In addition, contracted psychiatrists and optometrists provide healthcare services to the juveniles. On-site staff are supplemented by a network of hospitals, physicians, and transport services to ensure all medically necessary healthcare services are provided in a manner consistent with community standards.

Security and Operations

Security, which involves both public safety and the safety of the juveniles and staff, is facilitated under SOPs that establish how facilities and services are to operate on a 24-hour basis. Juveniles are assigned to appropriate housing placements based on age, sex, vulnerability, and other factors.

PREA

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



assault, sexual harassment, or rape of a juvenile, and DJJ makes the prevention, detection, and response to such incidents a priority in all facilities housing committed juveniles.

Human Rights Coordinators

As a safeguard for the juveniles, a grievance program is in place at the facilities. The purpose of the program is to provide a strong system of advocacy for committed juveniles. The program is staffed by human rights coordinators assigned to each JCC. By monitoring conditions of confinement and service delivery systems, the program helps identify and solve problems that may potentially harm or impede rehabilitative efforts. It helps protect the rights of juveniles; promotes system accountability; and helps ensure safe, humane, and lawful living conditions. The human rights coordinators and their management team operate independently from the facilities in order to provide juveniles with an outlet for addressing concerns. The human rights coordinators also facilitate the resident government program, further ensuring that committed juveniles' voices are heard.

CPPs and Detention Re-Entry

CPPs are highly structured residential programs operated for committed juveniles in JDCs. A goal of the CPPs is to place juveniles closer to their home communities in smaller settings to facilitate an easier transition after release. CPPs focus on addressing specific treatment needs and risk factors and developing competency in the areas of education, job readiness, and life and social skills. 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 areas of individual need outlined in the juvenile's CRCP. Additionally, CPPs deliver aggression management and substance abuse treatment services. The target juveniles for CPPs are males between 16 and 20 years of age with remaining LOSs of 12 months or less. Juveniles are housed in units separate from the JDC population. The participating JDCs in FY 2016 were Blue Ridge, Chesapeake, Chesterfield, Merrimac, Rappahannock, Shenandoah Valley, and Virginia Beach.

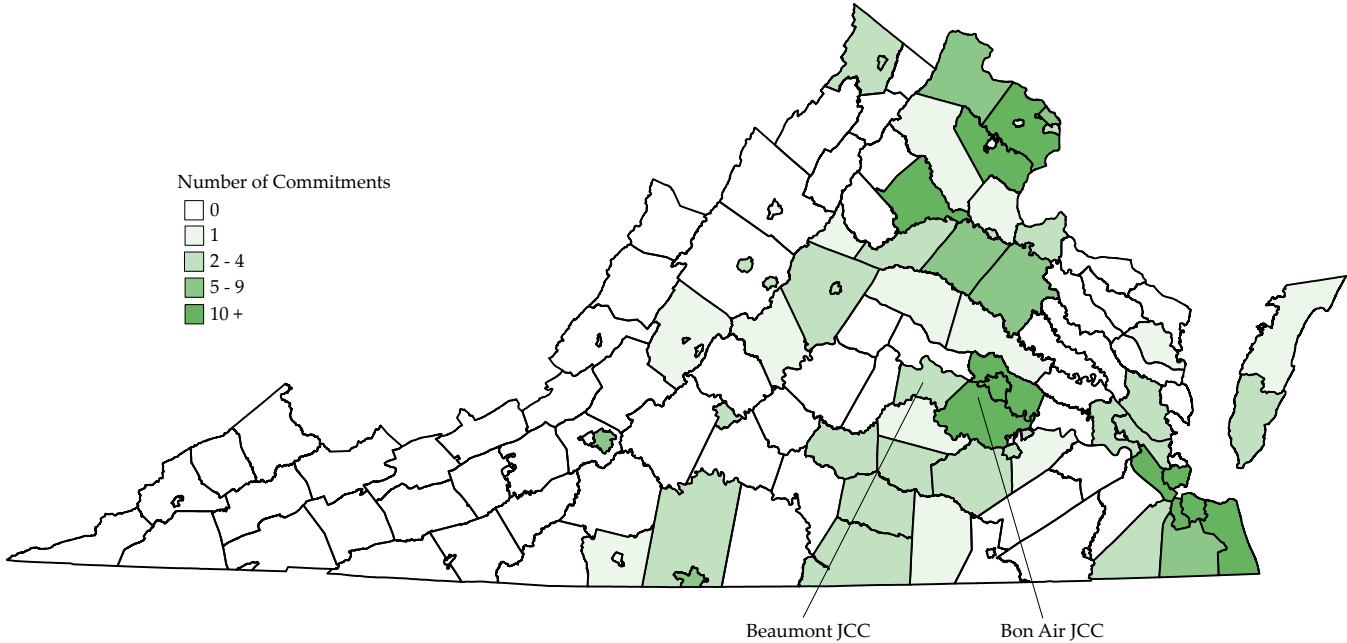
Additionally, some JDCs provide detention re-entry programs for juveniles in direct care, allowing them to begin transitioning back to their communities 30 to 120 days before their scheduled release date. Similar to CPPs, the programs facilitate parole planning services with the assigned POs and allow for increased visitation with families. The objectives of the program are to prepare juveniles for progressively increased respon-

sibility and freedom, bridge services between the JCC and the community, facilitate increased family engagement, and establish relationships with targeted community support systems. These objectives are met by developing an individualized case plan, via the CRCP, that incorporates family and community involvement. Juveniles in detention re-entry are housed with the rest of the JDC population instead of in a separate unit. The following JDCs operated detention re-entry programs in FY 2016: Blue Ridge, Chesapeake, Chesterfield, Crater, Lynchburg, Merrimac, Newport News, Norfolk, Rappahannock, Richmond, Shenandoah Valley, and Virginia Beach.

Although juveniles in CPPs or detention re-entry are housed in the JDCs, they are counted in the direct care population and not in the JDC population.



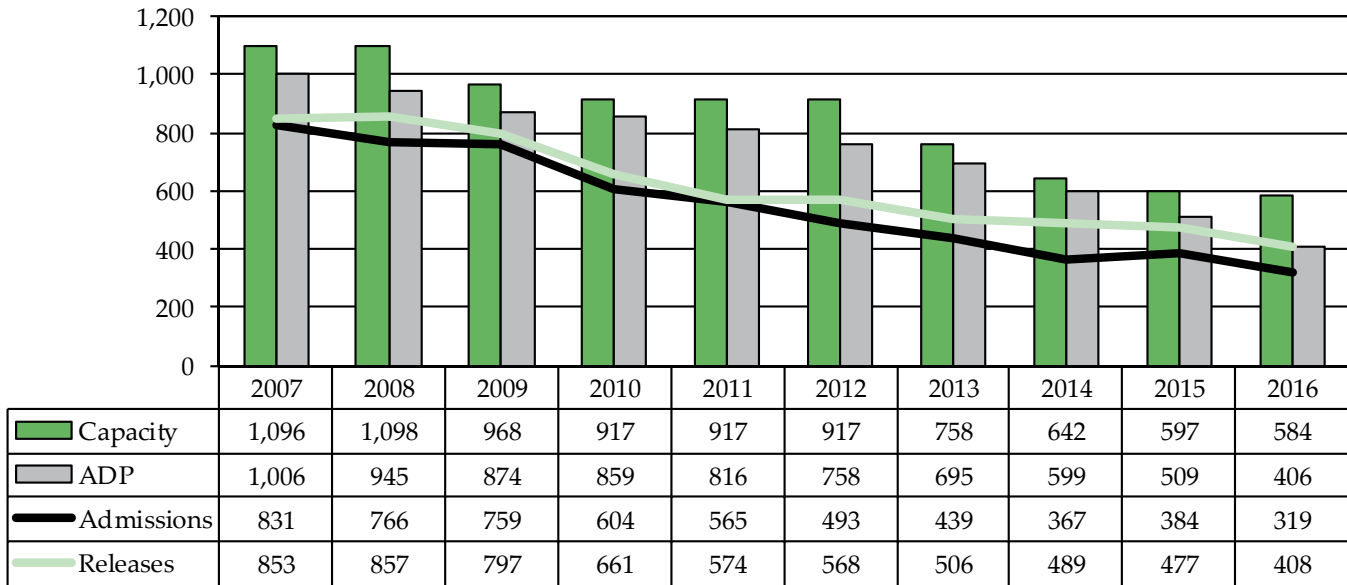
Commitments by Locality, FY 2016*



* Subsequent commitments are excluded. CSU 12 had 15 subsequent commitments.

- » The cities of Richmond and Norfolk had the highest number of commitments (36 and 32, respectively).
- » 71 of 133 localities (53.4%) had no commitments.

Capacity, ADP, Admissions, and Releases, FY 2007-2016*



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

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

- » Due primarily to facility closures, capacity decreased 46.7% between FY 2007 and FY 2016.
- » ADP decreased 59.6% between FY 2007 and FY 2016.
- » Admissions decreased 61.6% between FY 2007 and FY 2016.
- » Releases decreased 52.2% between FY 2007 and FY 2016.



Capacity and ADP, FY 2016*

Facility/Placement	Capacity	ADP On-Site	ADP Off-Site	ADP Total
JCCs	520	345	3	348
Beaumont	270	184	1	186
Bon Air	250	161	1	162
Adm./Eval. in JDCs	N/A	1	0	1
CPPs	64	47	0	47
Blue Ridge CPP	8	8	0	8
Chesapeake CPP	10	9	0	9
Chesterfield CPP	8	1	0	1
Merrimac CPP	5	6	0	6
Rappahannock CPP	8	9	0	9
Shenandoah CPP	8	4	0	4
Virginia Beach CPP	12	11	0	11
Detention Re-Entry	N/A	10	0	10
<i>State Total</i>	<i>584</i>	<i>404</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>406</i>

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

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

* Intake and evaluation in JDCs and detention re-entry programs do not have a capacity as there are no dedicated beds.

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

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

- » The ADP in FY 2016 was 406 juveniles.
- » The utilization rate of the JCCs was 66.9%.

The average age of juveniles admitted in FY 2016 was 16.9 years of age.

85.6% of the direct care ADP was in a JCC, 11.7% was in a CPP, and 2.7% was in another alternative placement.

Admission Demographics, FY 2014-2016

Demographics	2014	2015	2016
Race			
Asian	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%
Black	70.6%	67.2%	70.8%
White	24.8%	27.3%	25.4%
Other/Unknown	4.4%	5.5%	3.4%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	9.5%	8.9%	8.8%
Non-Hispanic	34.6%	36.7%	44.2%
Unknown/Missing	55.9%	54.4%	47.0%
Sex			
Female	8.2%	6.8%	6.0%
Male	91.8%	93.2%	94.0%
Age			
Under 14	1.4%	1.0%	0.9%
14	6.3%	6.8%	6.0%
15	13.1%	14.8%	15.7%
16	26.7%	29.9%	27.6%
17	38.1%	33.9%	37.6%
18	13.1%	12.0%	11.0%
19-20	1.4%	1.6%	1.3%
<i>Total Admissions</i>	<i>367</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>319</i>

- » 70.8% of admissions in FY 2016 were black juveniles, and 25.4% were white juveniles.
- » 44.2% of admissions in FY 2016 were identified as non-Hispanic, and 8.8% were identified as Hispanic. 47.0% were missing ethnicity information.
- » 94.0% of admissions in FY 2016 were males, and 6.0% were females.
- » Over half (63.8-65.2%) of admissions since FY 2014 were 16 or 17 years of age.
- » The average age of juveniles admitted in FY 2016 was 16.9 years of age.



Admission Demographics by Commitment Type and Committing Court Type, FY 2016*

Demographics	Commitment Type		Court Type		
	Determinate/ Blended	Indeterminate	J&DR District Court	Appeal to Circuit Court	Circuit Court
Race					
Asian	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Black	69.7%	71.2%	70.0%	59.1%	78.3%
White	26.3%	25.1%	26.6%	27.3%	20.0%
Other/Unknown	3.9%	3.3%	3.0%	13.6%	1.7%
Ethnicity					
Hispanic	11.8%	7.8%	8.9%	13.6%	6.7%
Non-Hispanic	44.7%	44.0%	44.7%	36.4%	45.0%
Unknown/Missing	43.4%	48.1%	46.4%	50.0%	48.3%
Sex					
Female	0.0%	7.8%	6.3%	9.1%	3.3%
Male	100.0%	92.2%	93.7%	90.9%	96.7%
Age					
Under 14	0.0%	1.2%	0.8%	4.5%	0.0%
14	2.6%	7.0%	6.8%	13.6%	0.0%
15	11.8%	16.9%	16.5%	9.1%	15.0%
16	23.7%	28.8%	30.0%	27.3%	18.3%
17	40.8%	36.6%	37.6%	31.8%	40.0%
18	19.7%	8.2%	8.4%	9.1%	21.7%
19-20	1.3%	1.2%	0.0%	4.5%	5.0%
<i>Total Admissions</i>	76	243	237	22	60

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

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

- » 23.8% were for determinate commitments or blended sentences, and 76.2% of admissions were for indeterminate commitments.
- » 74.3% of admissions were committed by a J&DR district court, 6.9% by a J&DR district court with the commitment upheld in circuit court on appeal, and 18.8% by a circuit court.
- » The average ages at admission by commitment type were as follows:
 - › Determinate/Blended – 17.2
 - › Indeterminate – 16.7
- » The average ages at admission by committing court type were as follows:
 - › J&DR district court – 16.7
 - › Appeal to circuit court – 16.6
 - › Circuit court – 17.4



Admissions by Most Serious Committing Offense Category, FY 2016*

Most Serious Offense Category	Det./Blend. Felony	Indeterminate			Overall		
		Felony	Misd.	Total	Felony	Misd.	Total
Arson	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	1.2%	1.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Assault	22.4%	11.9%	45.8%	14.8%	14.7%	45.8%	16.6%
Burglary	5.3%	21.0%	N/A	18.1%	16.8%	N/A	15.0%
Extortion	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%
Failure to Appear	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	0.4%	0.0%	4.2%	0.3%
Fraud	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	1.6%	1.4%	0.0%	1.3%
Gangs	2.6%	1.9%	0.0%	1.6%	2.1%	0.0%	1.9%
Kidnapping	1.3%	1.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Larceny	2.6%	21.9%	25.0%	21.4%	16.8%	25.0%	16.9%
Murder	6.6%	1.4%	N/A	1.2%	2.8%	N/A	2.5%
Narcotics	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	3.3%	2.8%	0.0%	2.5%
Obscenity	0.0%	1.9%	4.2%	2.1%	1.4%	4.2%	1.6%
Obstruction of Justice	0.0%	1.0%	4.2%	1.2%	0.7%	4.2%	0.9%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%
Robbery	47.4%	17.1%	N/A	14.8%	25.2%	N/A	22.6%
Sexual Abuse	9.2%	8.1%	0.0%	7.0%	8.4%	0.0%	7.5%
Telephone	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	0.4%	0.0%	4.2%	0.3%
Traffic	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	1.6%	1.4%	0.0%	1.3%
Trespass	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	0.4%	0.0%	4.2%	0.3%
Vandalism	0.0%	1.4%	4.2%	1.6%	1.0%	4.2%	1.3%
Weapons	2.6%	1.9%	4.2%	2.1%	2.1%	4.2%	2.2%
<i>Total Admissions</i>	76	210	24	243	286	24	319

* Data are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2015 because commitment types and committing offenses are based on the initial commitment(s) and not subsequent commitments.

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

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

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

- » 89.7% of all admissions were for felonies; 7.5% were for misdemeanors.
- » The highest percentage of total admissions were for robbery (22.6%).
- » 76.2% of all admissions were for indeterminate commitments.
 - › 86.4% of indeterminate admissions were for felonies; 9.9% were for misdemeanors.
 - › The highest percentage of indeterminate admissions were for larceny (21.4%).
- » 23.8% of all admissions were for determinate commitments or blended sentences.
 - › The highest percentage of determinate or blended admissions were for robbery (47.4%).



Admissions by Most Serious Committing Offense, FY 2016*

Most Serious Offense Severity	Determinate/Blended	Indeterminate	Total
DAI Ranking			
Felony			
Against Persons	80.3%	43.2%	52.0%
Weapons/Narcotics	11.8%	4.5%	6.3%
Other	7.9%	38.7%	31.3%
Class 1 Misdemeanor			
Against Persons	N/A	5.3%	4.1%
Other	N/A	4.5%	3.4%
Parole Violation	0.0%	3.7%	2.8%
Other	N/A	0.0%	0.0%
VCSC Ranking			
Person	80.3%	48.6%	56.1%
Property	5.3%	39.9%	31.7%
Narcotics	0.0%	3.3%	2.5%
Other	14.5%	8.2%	9.7%
<i>Total Admissions</i>	76	243	319

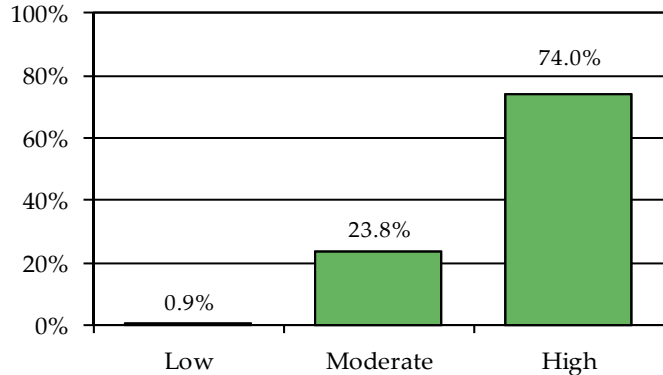
* Data are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2015 because commitment types and committing offenses are based on the initial commitment(s) and not subsequent commitments.

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

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

- » Most serious offenses by DAI ranking:
 - › The highest percentage of determinate or blended admissions were for felonies against persons (80.3%).
 - › The highest percentage of indeterminate admissions were for felonies against persons (43.2%).
 - › The highest percentage of total admissions were for felonies against persons (52.0%).
- » Most serious offenses by VCSC ranking:
 - › The highest percentage of determinate or blended admissions were for person offenses (80.3%).
 - › The highest percentage of indeterminate admissions were for person offenses (48.6%).
 - › The highest percentage of total admissions were for person offenses (56.1%).

Admissions by YASI Risk Level, FY 2016*



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

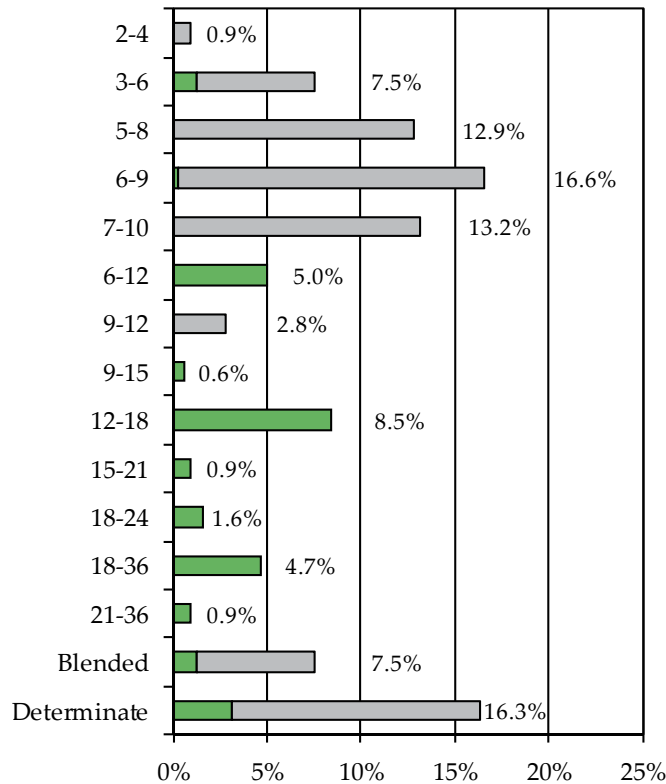
* The closest YASI score within 180 days of the admission date was selected.

- » 74.0% of admissions were high risk, 23.8% were moderate risk, and 0.9% were low risk according to the YASI.

The majority (74.0%) of admissions were high risk based on YASI.



Admissions by Assigned LOS (Months), FY 2016*



■ Previous LOS Guidelines ■ Current LOS Guidelines

* Data are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2015 because commitment types are based on the initial commitment(s) and not subsequent commitments.

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

- » 76.2% of admissions were for indeterminate commitments. 76 juveniles were assigned indeterminate LOSs under the previous LOS Guidelines. 167 juveniles were assigned indeterminate LOSs under the current LOS Guidelines.
- » The most common assigned LOS under the previous LOS Guidelines was 12-18 months.
- » The most common assigned LOS under the current LOS Guidelines was 6-9 months.
- » 50.2% of admissions had an indeterminate assigned LOS between a minimum of 3 months and a maximum of 10 months.

See page 35 and Appendix F for an explanation of revisions to the LOS Guidelines.

Releases by LOS, FY 2016*

Assigned LOS Category	% of All Releases	Average Actual LOS (months)	
		Previous LOS Guidelines	Current LOS Guidelines
Blended	3.2%	30.7	
Determinate	20.3%	29.6	
Indeterminate	76.5%	13.4	
2-4 months	0.2%	N/A	4.0
3-6 months	5.6%	7.5	3.9
5-8 months	3.9%	N/A	4.8
6-9 months	4.2%	10.8	5.6
6-12 months	12.7%	9.0	N/A
7-10 months	2.0%	N/A	6.6
9-12 months	0.2%	N/A	9.7
9-15 months	1.0%	6.7	N/A
12-18 months	18.9%	12.8	N/A
15-21 months	5.1%	13.6	N/A
18-24 months	4.7%	16.5	N/A
18-36 months	10.8%	19.1	N/A
21-36 months	1.7%	18.1	N/A
24-36 months	3.4%	31.0	N/A
>36 months	2.0%	40.0	N/A
Total	408	17.2	

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

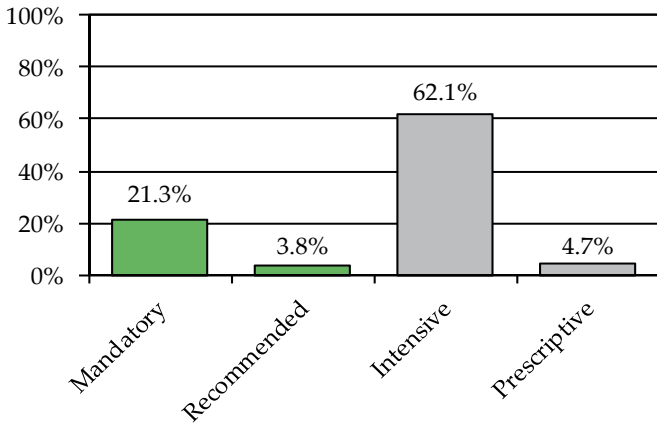
* Subsequent commitments are included because of their impact on actual LOS. There were 22 subsequent indeterminate commitments and one subsequent determinate commitment.

* Juveniles may be assigned an LOS of 9 to 15 months under both the previous and current LOS Guidelines; however, no juveniles released in FY 2016 under the current LOS Guidelines were assigned this LOS category.

- » The average actual LOS for all released juveniles, regardless of their commitment type, was 17.2 months.
- » 259 juveniles were released with assigned indeterminate LOSs under the previous LOS Guidelines. 53 juveniles were released with assigned indeterminate LOSs under the current LOS Guidelines.
- » Indeterminately committed juveniles comprised 76.5% of releases, and their average actual LOS was 13.4 months.
- » Juveniles with determinate commitments or blended sentences comprised 23.5% of releases. Their assigned LOSs ranged from 10.0 to 70.1 months, averaging 38.5 months. Their average actual LOS was 29.8 months.
- » The average age of juveniles released was 18.2 years.



Admissions by Aggression Management Treatment Needs, FY 2016*



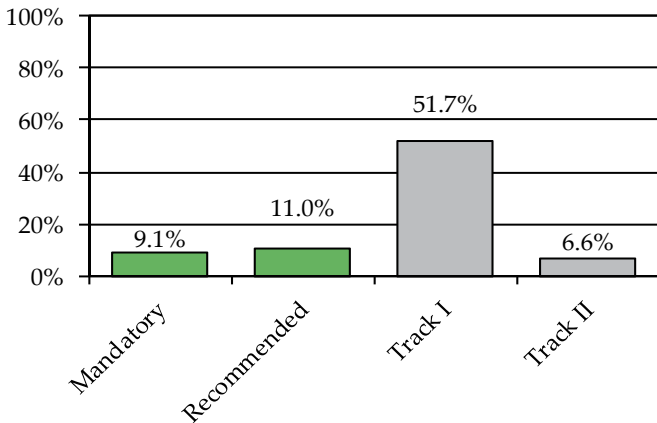
■ Previous LOS Guidelines ■ Current LOS Guidelines

* There were 90 admissions before the current LOS Guidelines became effective.

» 91.8% of admissions were assigned an aggression management treatment need.

Intensive and inpatient treatment is more rigorous compared to prescriptive, which is delivered individually as needed.

Admissions by Substance Abuse Treatment Needs, FY 2016*



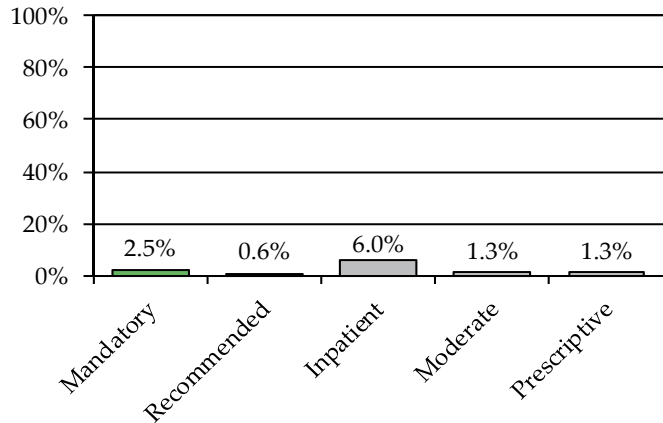
■ Previous LOS Guidelines ■ Current LOS Guidelines

* There were 90 admissions before the current LOS Guidelines became effective.

» 78.4% of admissions were assigned a substance abuse treatment need.

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

Admissions by Sex Offender Treatment Needs, FY 2016*



■ Previous LOS Guidelines ■ Current LOS Guidelines

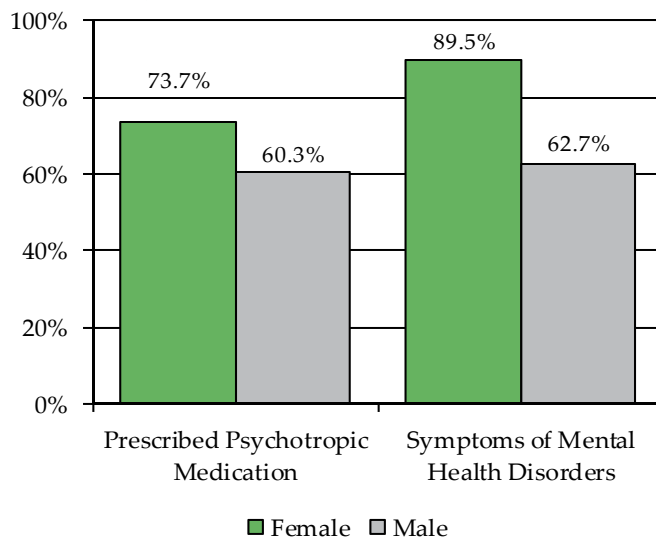
* There were 90 admissions before the current LOS Guidelines became effective.

» 11.6% of admissions were assigned a sex offender treatment need.

Track I is for juveniles meeting the DSM criteria for Substance Use Disorder and in need of intensive services. Track II is for juveniles who have experimented with substances but do not meet the DSM criteria for Substance Use Disorder.



Admissions by Prescribed Psychotropic Medication and Symptoms of Mental Health Disorders, FY 2016*



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

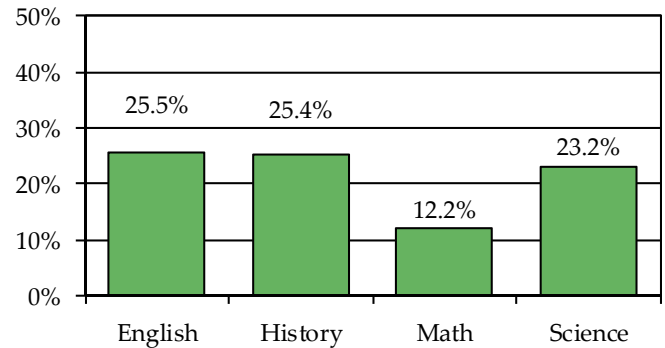
* Disorder data include juveniles who appear to have significant symptoms of a mental health disorder according to diagnostic criteria in the DSM. ADHD, CD, ODD, Substance Abuse Disorder, and Substance Dependence Disorder are not included.

* There was a small number of female admissions (19); therefore, percentages can be strongly influenced by the status of only a few females.

- » The majority (61.1%) of admissions were prescribed psychotropic medication at some point in their lives.
- » 28.2% of admissions had current or newly prescribed psychotropic medication at the time of admission.
- » The majority (64.3%) of juveniles appeared to have significant symptoms of a mental health disorder at the time of admission, excluding those disorders listed in the caveat above.
- » A higher percentage of females (73.7%) than males (60.3%) had been prescribed psychotropic medication. A higher percentage of females (89.5%) than males (62.7%) appeared to have significant symptoms of a mental health disorder, excluding those disorders listed in the caveat above.
- » 92.2% of admissions appeared to have significant symptoms of ADHD, CD, ODD, Substance Abuse Disorder, or Substance Dependence Disorder.
 - » More males (92.3%) than females (89.5%) appeared to have significant symptoms of these disorders.

Division of Education

SOL Pass Rates, FY 2016*



* SOL pass rates account for all juveniles who took an SOL test during the Summer 2015, Fall 2015, and Spring 2016 testing periods. Juveniles who re-tested are only counted once in the rate. If a juvenile fails the initial test and passes a re-test, he or she is counted as passing.

* English includes both the reading and writing tests.

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

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

- » 251 juveniles took the English SOL test, 142 took the History SOL test, 172 took the Math SOL test, and 151 took the Science SOL test.
- » Juveniles had the highest pass rates on the English (25.5%) and History (25.4%) SOL tests and the lowest pass rate (12.2%) on the Math SOL tests.

High School Diplomas, GEDs®, and Penn Foster Diplomas Earned by Facility, 2015-2016 School Year*

Facility	High School Diplomas	GEDs®	Penn Foster Diplomas
Beaumont JCC	41	11	5
Bon Air JCC	8	4	N/A
Total	49	15	5

* The 2015-2016 school year began in September 2015 and ended in August 2016.

* Because juveniles at Bon Air JCC are typically younger than high school graduation age, fewer juveniles earn diplomas or GEDs®. The Penn Foster program is only offered at Beaumont JCC.

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

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

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

- » 49 juveniles earned high school diplomas, 15 juveniles earned GEDs®, and five juveniles earned Penn Foster diplomas in the JCCs.



CTE Enrollment and Completion, 2015-2016 School Year*

Course	Students Enrolled at Any Point	Students Enrolled for Duration of the Course
Advertising Design I	93	56
Advertising Design II	14	7
Building Management I	84	41
Building Management II	18	4
Cosmetology I	46	30
Culinary Arts	52	44
Economics & Personal Finance	128	81
Keyboarding Applications	13	7
Principles of Bus. & Marketing	109	25

* The 2015-2016 school year began in September 2015 and ended in August 2016.

* Juveniles may enroll in multiple CTE courses.

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

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

* CTE courses taken in CPPs or detention re-entry are not included.

- » 366 juveniles enrolled in at least one CTE course during the 2015-2016 school year.
- » 57 juveniles met 80% proficiency of CTE course competencies in at least one course.
- » Four juveniles took two sequential CTE courses (e.g., Advertising Design I and II) and met 80% proficiency of the CTE course competencies.

College Courses and Post-Secondary Programs, 2015-2016 School Year*

	College Course	Post-Secondary Program
Juveniles Enrolled	16	100
Juveniles Completed	16	75
Total	100.0%	75.0%

* The 2015-2016 school year began in September 2015 and ended in August 2016.

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

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

- » 16 juveniles were enrolled in a college course, and 100% completed a course during their stay in a JCC.
- » 100 juveniles were enrolled in a post-secondary program, and 75.0% completed a course during their stay in a JCC.

Direct Care Population on June 30, 2016

Demographics, June 30, 2016

Demographics	Count	%
Race		
Asian	0	0.0%
Black	258	72.1%
White	88	24.6%
Other/Unknown	12	3.4%
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	27	7.5%
Non-Hispanic	149	41.6%
Unknown/Missing	182	50.8%
Sex		
Female	17	4.7%
Male	341	95.3%
Age		
Under 14	4	1.1%
14	29	8.1%
15	63	17.6%
16	97	27.1%
17	117	32.7%
18	45	12.6%
19-20	3	0.8%
Total Juveniles	358	100.0%

- » 72.1% of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2016, were black, and 24.6% were white.
- » 41.6% of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2016, were identified as non-Hispanic, and 7.5% were identified as Hispanic. 50.8% were missing ethnicity information.
- » 95.3% of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2016, were male, and 4.7% were female.
- » Over half (59.8%) of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2016, were 16 or 17 years old.
- » The average age of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2016, was 16.8.

YASI Risk Levels, June 30, 2016

Risk Level	Count	%
High	238	66.5%
Moderate	101	28.2%
Low/None	11	3.1%
Missing	8	2.2%
Total Juveniles	358	100.0%

- » 66.5% of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2016, were high risk.



Most Serious Committing Offense Severity, June 30, 2016

Most Serious Offense Severity	Count	%
DAI Ranking		
Felony		
Against Persons	250	69.8%
Weapons/Narcotics	18	5.0%
Other	71	19.8%
Class 1 Misdemeanor		
Against Persons	7	2.0%
Other	6	1.7%
Parole Violation	6	1.7%
Other	0	0.0%
VCSC Ranking		
Person	257	71.8%
Property	71	19.8%
Narcotics	5	1.4%
Other	25	7.0%
<i>Total Juveniles</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

- » 94.7% of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2016, had a felony as the most serious committing offense.
- » Over half (69.8%) of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2016, had a felony against persons as the most serious committing offense.
- » 71.8% of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2016, had a person offense as the most serious committing offense.

Commitment Type, June 30, 2016*

Commitment Type	Count	%
Blended	45	12.6%
Determinate	111	31.0%
Indeterminate (Previous)	89	24.9%
Indeterminate (Current)	113	31.6%
<i>Total Juveniles</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

* Juveniles in the direct care population on June 30, 2016, with indeterminate commitments were assigned LOSs based on either the previous or current LOS Guidelines.

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

- » 56.4% of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2016, had an indeterminate commitment.
- » 43.6% of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2016, had a determinate commitment or blended sentence.

Most Serious Committing Offense Category, June 30, 2016

Most Serious Offense Category	Count	%
Arson	3	0.8%
Assault	61	17.0%
Burglary	34	9.5%
Fraud	5	1.4%
Gangs	3	0.8%
Kidnapping	3	0.8%
Larceny	39	10.9%
Murder	13	3.6%
Narcotics	5	1.4%
Obscenity	6	1.7%
Obstruction of Justice	3	0.8%
Parole Violation	6	1.7%
Robbery	115	32.1%
Sexual Abuse	50	14.0%
Telephone	1	0.3%
Traffic	2	0.6%
Trespass	1	0.3%
Vandalism	2	0.6%
Weapons	5	1.4%
Misc./Other	1	0.3%
<i>Total Juveniles</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

- » The highest percentage of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2016, were committed with robbery as the most serious committing offense (32.1%).

The proportion of blended sentences and determinate commitments is larger for the direct care population on a given day (43.6%) than for admissions (23.8%) due to longer LOSs.

Committing Court Type, June 30, 2016

Court Type	Count	%
J&DR District Court	224	62.6%
Appeal to Circuit Court	21	5.9%
Circuit Court	113	31.6%
<i>Total Juveniles</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

- » Of the juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2016, 62.6% were committed by a J&DR district court, 5.9% by a J&DR district court with the commitment upheld in circuit court on appeal, and 31.6% by a circuit court.

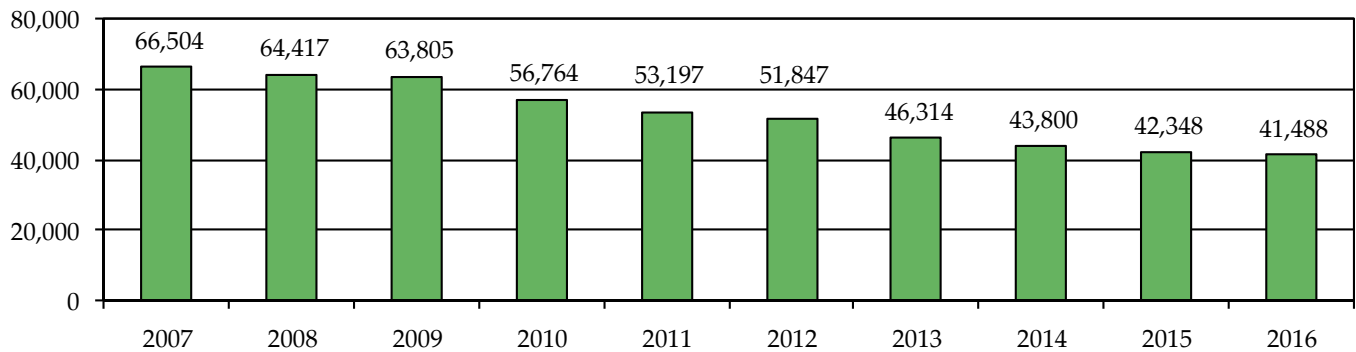




3 Trends

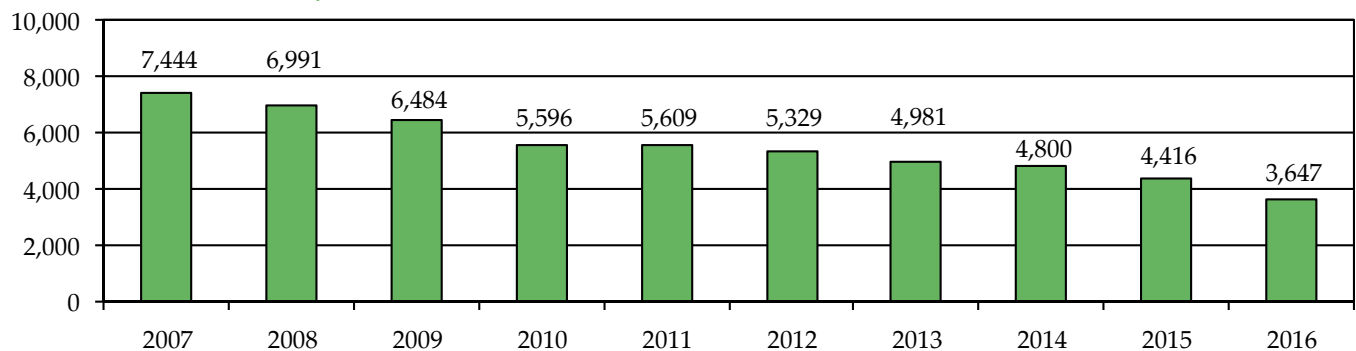
10-Year Trends

Juvenile Intake Cases, FY 2007-2016



» There were 41,488 juvenile intake cases in FY 2016, a decrease of 37.6% from FY 2007.

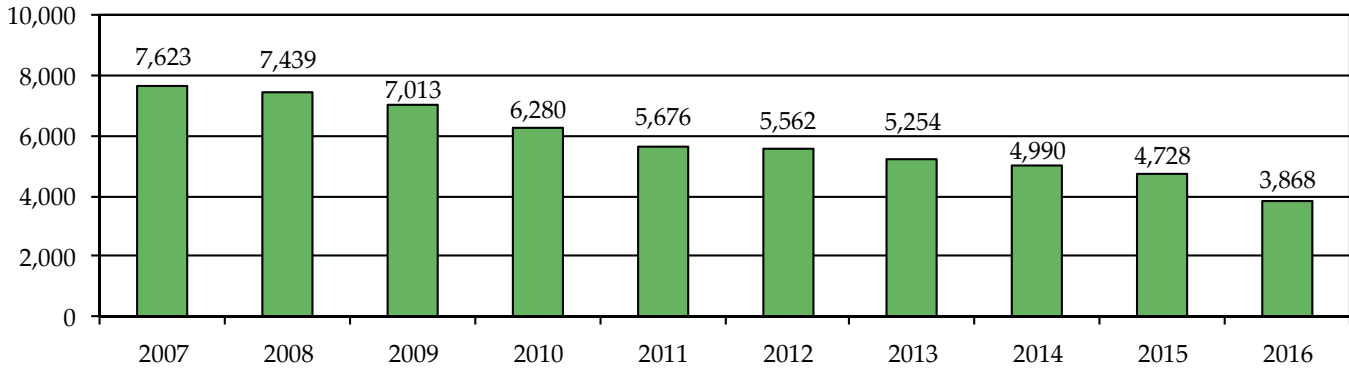
New Probation Cases, FY 2007-2016



» There were 3,647 new probation cases in FY 2016, a decrease of 51.0% from FY 2007.

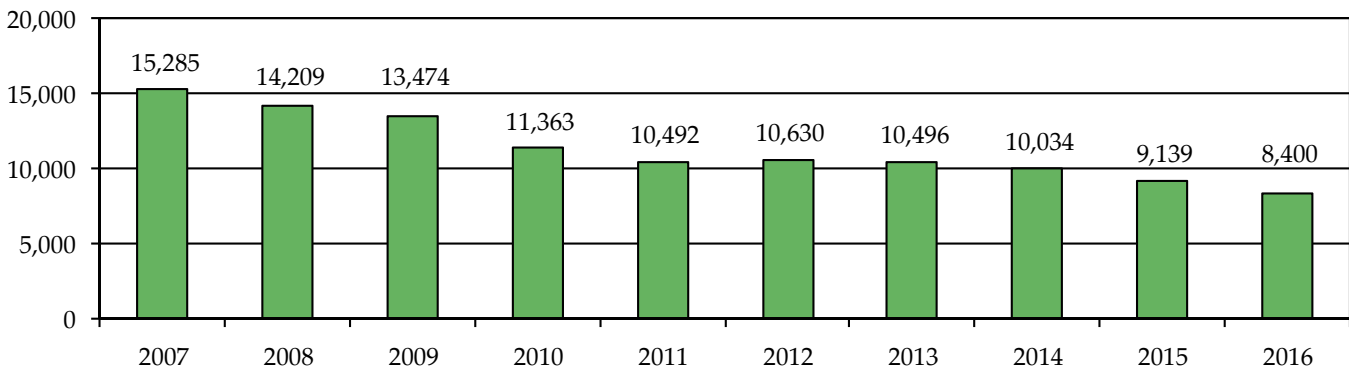


Active Probation ADP, FY 2007-2016



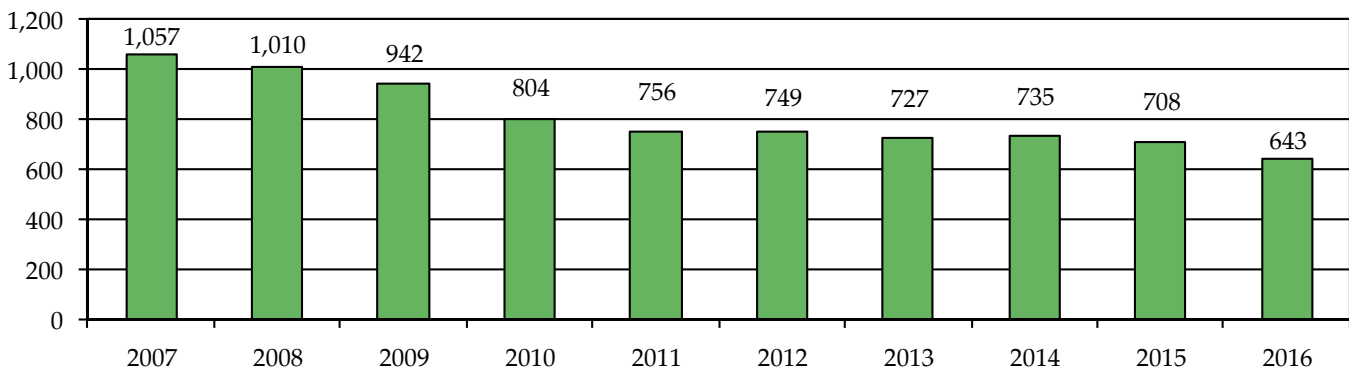
» The active probation ADP was 3,868 juveniles in FY 2016, a decrease of 49.3% from FY 2007.

Detainments, FY 2007-2016



» There were 8,400 detainments in FY 2016, a decrease of 45.0% from FY 2007.

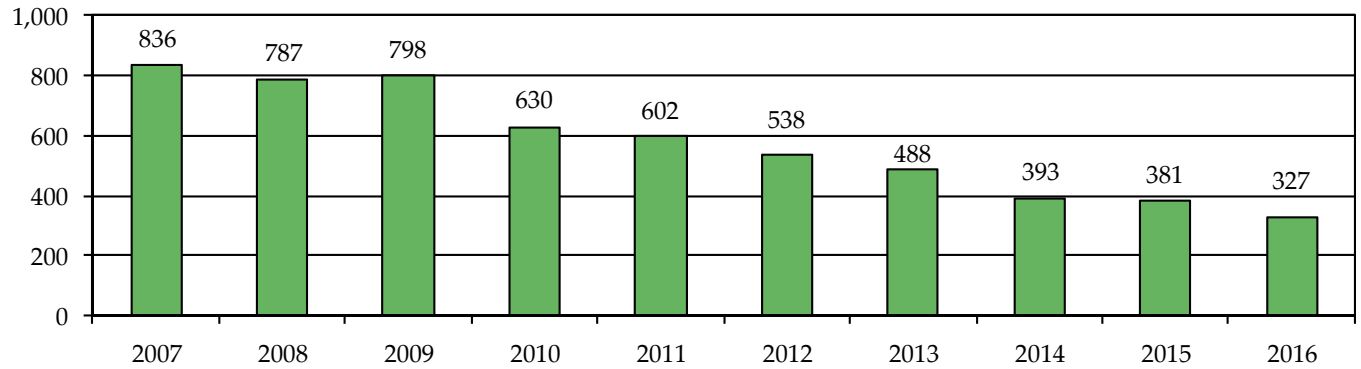
JDC ADP, FY 2007-2016



» The JDC ADP was 643 juveniles in FY 2016, a decrease of 39.2% from FY 2007.



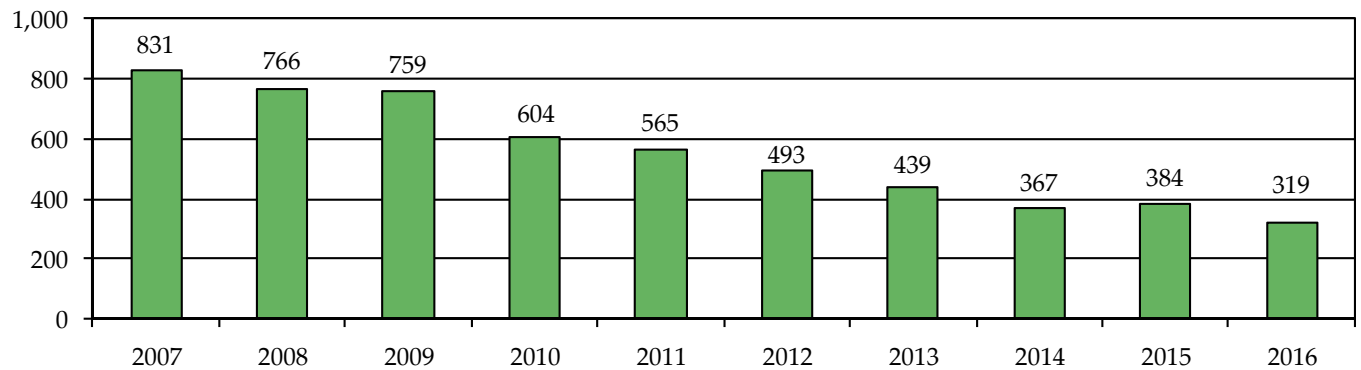
Commitments, FY 2007-2016*



* Subsequent commitments are excluded.

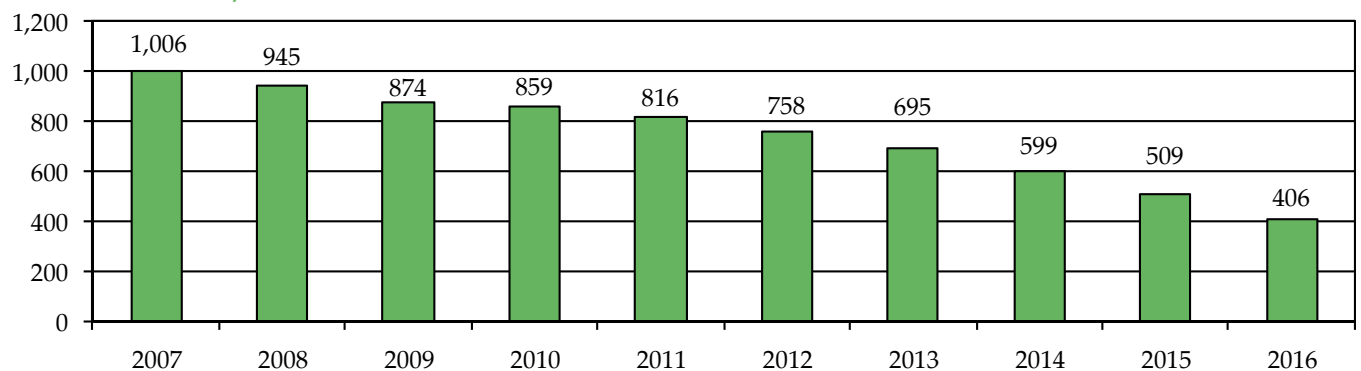
» There were 327 commitments in FY 2016, a decrease of 60.9% from FY 2007.

Direct Care Admissions, FY 2007-2016



» There were 319 direct care admissions in FY 2016, a decrease of 61.6% from FY 2007.

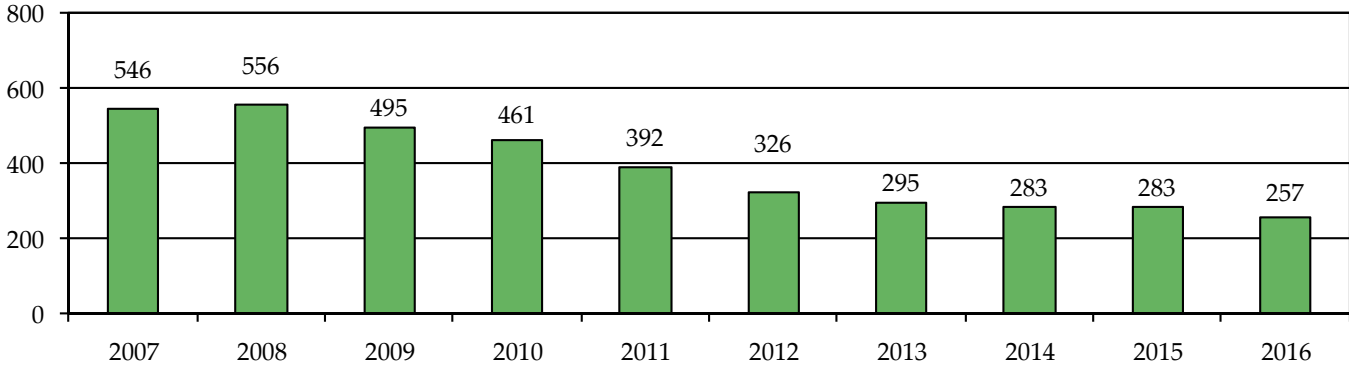
Direct Care ADP, FY 2007-2016



» The direct care ADP was 406 juveniles in FY 2016, a decrease of 59.6% from FY 2007.



Active Parole ADP, FY 2007-2016



» The active parole ADP was 257 juveniles in FY 2016, a decrease of 52.9% from FY 2007.



4 Forecasts

Forecasts of persons confined in state and local correctional facilities are essential for criminal justice budgeting and planning in Virginia. The forecasts are used to estimate operating expenses and future capital needs and to assess the impact of current and proposed criminal justice policies. In order to fulfill the requirements of Item 383 of Chapter 780 of the 2016 Acts of Assembly, the SPSHS presents updated forecasts annually for the juvenile local-responsible (JDC) population, juvenile state-responsible (direct care) population, adult local-responsible (jail) population, and adult state-responsible (prison) population.

To produce the offender forecasts, the SPSHS utilizes an approach known as consensus forecasting. This process brings together policy makers, administrators, and technical experts from all branches of state government to form three committees: the Technical Advisory Committee, the Secretary's Work Group, and the Secretary's Policy Committee. The Technical Advisory Committee is composed of experts in statistical and quantitative methods from several agencies. While individual members of this committee generate the offender forecasts, the Technical Advisory Committee as a whole carefully scrutinizes each forecast according to the highest statistical standards.

The selected forecasts are presented to the Secretary's Work Group, which evaluates the forecasts and provides guidance to the Technical Advisory Committee. The Work Group includes deputy directors and senior managers of criminal justice and budget agencies as well as staff of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees.

Forecasts accepted by the Work Group are then presented to the Secretary's Policy Committee. Led by the Secretary, the Policy Committee reviews the various forecasts, makes any adjustments deemed necessary to account for emerging trends or recent policy changes, and selects the official forecast for each offender population. The Policy Committee is composed of lawmakers, agency directors, and other officials, including representatives of Virginia's prosecutor, police, sheriff, and jail associations. Through the consensus process, a forecast is produced for each of the four major offender populations. The forecasts, approved in September 2016, were

based on the statistical and trend information known at the time that they were produced.

There is always considerable uncertainty regarding the future growth or decline of Virginia's correctional populations. Throughout the coming year, the offender populations will be closely monitored in order to identify any changes as soon as they occur.

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

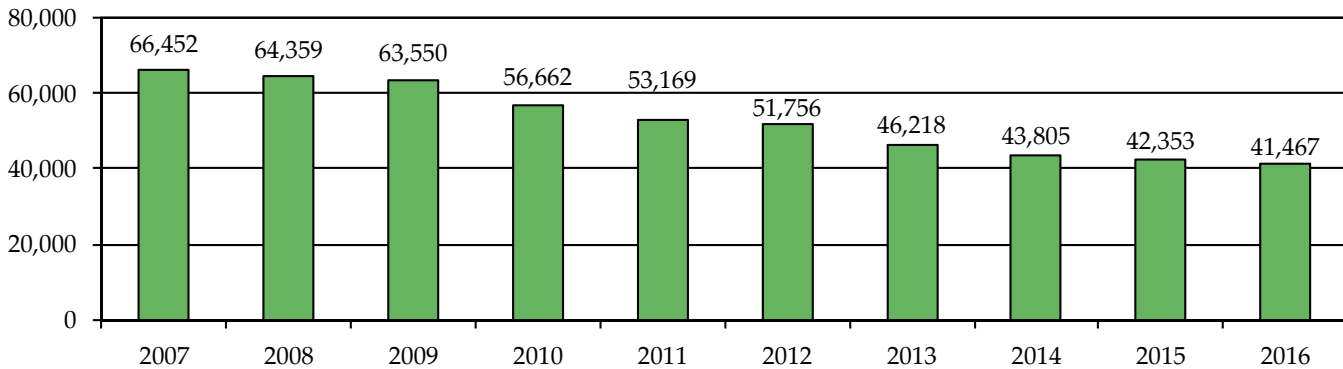
Factors Impacting the Populations

The number of juveniles in direct care has been declining, largely due to a decrease in the number of admissions. There have been several statutory and policy changes related to juvenile offenders. The General Assembly changed the minimum criteria for a juvenile to be committed to DJJ (from a felony or two Class 1 misdemeanor adjudications to a felony or four Class 1 misdemeanor adjudications) beginning July 1, 2000. In 2002, the General Assembly required DJJ to establish objective guidelines for use by intake officers when deciding whether to place a juvenile in a JDC at intake. In 2004, DJJ implemented the statewide use of the DAI, a validated detention screening tool. In 2004, the General Assembly afforded juveniles the right to counsel in their initial detention hearing. The legislation also provided that when a juvenile is not detained but is alleged to have committed an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult, that juvenile may waive his or her right to an attorney only after he or she consults with an attorney. Additionally, in 2004 and 2009, the *Code of Virginia* was amended to expand the use of diversion by allowing intake officers greater discretion to divert lesser offenses such as misdemeanors, CHINS, and CHINSup from going to court.

These policy changes alone, however, cannot explain the trend in admissions that persisted through FY 2014. Between FY 2007 and FY 2014, yearly admissions to di-



Juvenile Intake Cases, FY 2007-2016*



* Data do not match the values presented in other sections of the DRG because of different dates of data download and slight differences in methodology.

rect care dropped by 56%. In FY 2015, the number of admissions increased for the first time in 15 years. The number of admissions dropped again in FY 2016 from 384 to 319, a 17% decrease.

DJJ procedures and practices may also affect these populations. DJJ has implemented approaches that include the use of validated, structured decision making tools in numerous aspects of community and facility operations. The DAI is designed to enhance consistency and equity in the decision to detain and to ensure that only those juveniles who represent a serious threat to public safety and those most at risk for failing to appear in court are held in secure pre-D detention. In 2008, DJJ began the process of implementing the YASI, an enhanced risk and needs assessment tool. These tools are used at critical decision points, including the initial decision to detain and the assignment to various levels of community probation or parole supervision. DJJ has also implemented procedures to address juvenile probation and parole violators.

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

In addition to these policy and procedure changes, the total number of juvenile intake cases has been falling over the last decade. Between FY 2007 and FY 2016, intake cases declined by nearly 38%.

JDC Population

Local governments and multi-jurisdictional commissions operate secure JDCs throughout Virginia. The Board of Juvenile Justice promulgates regulations, and the Director of DJJ is responsible for the certification of

these facilities. (See page 6 for pre-D and post-D detention eligibility criteria.) A judge may order an adjudicated juvenile to be held in post-D detention without programs for up to 30 days or, if the JDC operates post-D detention with programs, for up to six months. The majority of the JDC population is comprised of juveniles in pre-D status.

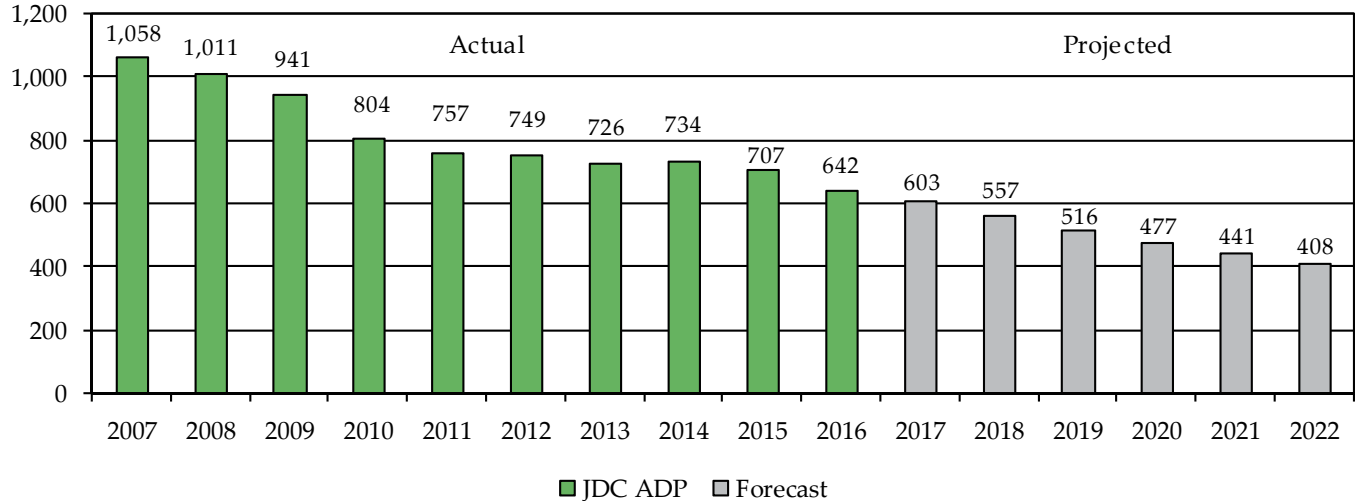
As mentioned previously, the number of juvenile intake cases has declined significantly since FY 2007. Reflecting this downward trend in intakes, JDC detainments decreased 31% between FY 2007 and FY 2011. After remaining relatively flat from FY 2011 to FY 2013, detainments decreased by 13% through FY 2015. This was followed by an 8% decrease in detainments in FY 2016.

Overall, the JDC population declined by 39% between FY 2007 and FY 2016, although the rate of decline slowed between FY 2011 and FY 2015, and accelerated in FY 2016. While individual facilities may experience crowding, JDC capacity statewide has not been fully utilized in recent years.

Shorter LOSs for a large number of juveniles in JDCs were an important factor in reducing the population between FY 2008 and FY 2013, during which time the average LOS for the pre-D juveniles fell from 26 to 21 days. LOSs for juveniles placed in post-D detention, who account for a smaller share of the population, remained at 24 or 25 days from FY 2007 to FY 2013. In FY 2014, both pre-D and post-D LOSs increased. This increase in LOSs offset the decrease in admissions and resulted in a small increase in the population for the FY. LOSs for pre-D and post-D juveniles continued to increase in FY 2015. The LOS increase in FY 2015, however, was offset by a significant decrease in detainments, resulting in a decline in the population for the FY. The LOSs for pre-D and post-D juveniles remained level in FY 2016.



JDC ADP and Forecast, FY 2007-2022*



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

JDC ADP Forecast

JDC projections are developed by both DJJ and DPB using time-series forecasting techniques. After careful evaluation of both the DJJ and DPB projections, the Policy Committee approved the DJJ model as the official forecast of the JDC population. Under the approved forecast, the JDC population is expected to decline over the next six FYs by an average of 7% annually, reaching an average population of 408 in FY 2022.

The JDC ADP decreased every year between FY 2007 and FY 2013, increased slightly in FY 2014, and then decreased again through FY 2016. The forecast projects that the ADP will continue to decrease through FY 2022.

Direct Care Population

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

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

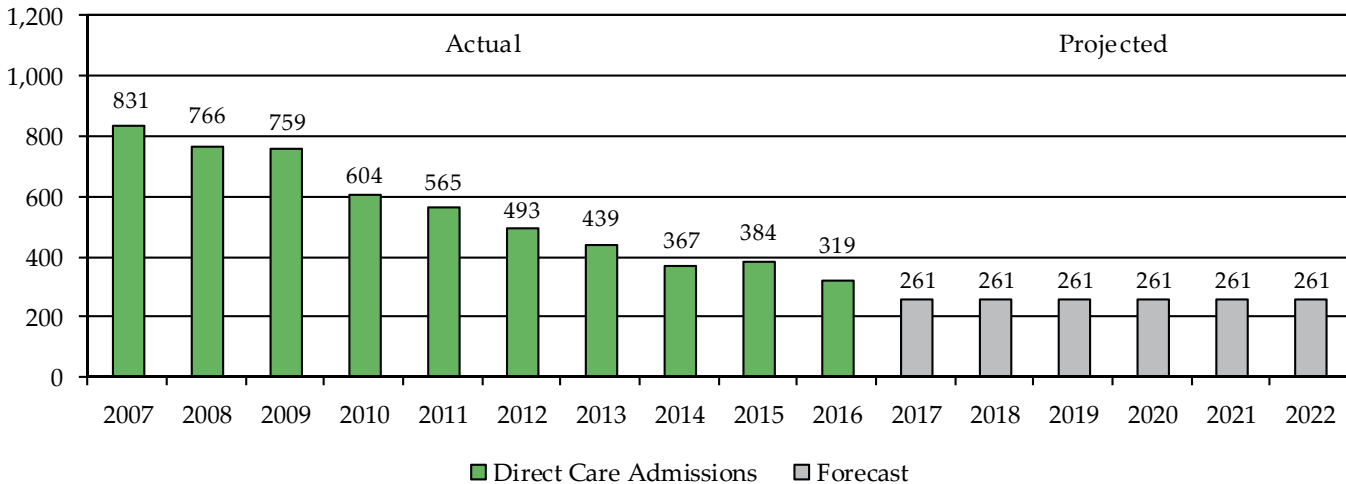
For a juvenile with an indeterminate commitment, DJJ determines how long the juvenile will remain in direct care. These juveniles are assigned an LOS range based on guidelines. LOS Guidelines in use until October 2015 considered the juvenile's committing offenses, prior offenses, and length of prior delinquency or criminal of-

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

For a juvenile given a determinate commitment to DJJ, the judge sets the commitment period to be served (up to age 21), although the juvenile can be released at the judge's discretion prior to serving the entire term. Nonetheless, determinately committed juveniles remain in DJJ facilities longer, on average, than juveniles with indeterminate commitments to DJJ. The average assigned LOS for a determinate commitment is approximately 38 to 42 months.



Direct Care Admissions Forecast, FY 2007-2022*



* Canceled, rescinded, and successfully appealed commitments are not included in the data.

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

A juvenile may be subject to more than one commitment order and type of commitment. Compared to FY 2004, the percentage of commitment orders for determinate commitments and blended sentences now make up a larger share of admissions. Together, orders for these two commitment types increased from 12% of the total in FY 2004 to as high as 22% in FY 2016. Approximately 76% of commitment orders in FY 2016 were for an indeterminate commitment only.

Along with admissions, actual LOS is a critical factor affecting the direct care population. In FY 2014, the average LOS was 18.7 months, compared to 14.8 months in FY 2007. Average LOS decreased to 16.5 months in FY 2015. The drop in LOS in FY 2015 was the primary driver of the population decline during the FY. The average LOS increased slightly to 17.2 months in FY 2016.

The juvenile direct care population has been declining since FY 2000. The population fell from an average of 758 juveniles in FY 2012 to an average of 695 juveniles in FY 2013, a decrease of 8%. From FY 2014 to FY 2016, the downward trend accelerated and the population decreased by 14%, 15%, and 20%, respectively. For FY 2016, the ADP was 406 juveniles.

Direct Care ADP Forecast

Direct care ADP forecast models are developed by DJJ and DPB using different techniques. DJJ utilizes a computer model to mimic the flow of offenders through the

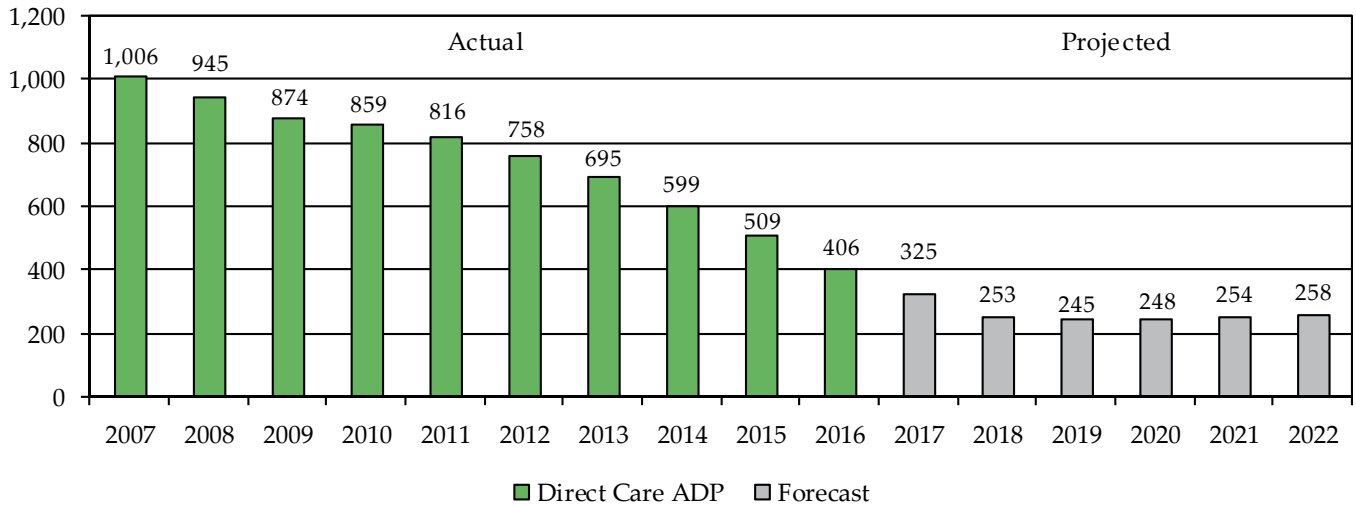
system to simulate how offenders enter and leave the system, including the timing of releases. Use of simulation forecasting requires several assumptions regarding commitments and releases. The following are the important assumptions incorporated into DJJ's simulation model:

- » The number of future admissions will reflect the admissions forecast approved by the Policy Committee.
- » Future admissions will have the same characteristics (e.g., offenses, prior record adjudications, treatment assignment, institutional offenses) as admissions during FY 2016.
- » Juveniles given a determinate commitment or blended sentence will comprise the same percentage of admissions as they did during FY 2016.
- » Juveniles with indeterminate commitments will be assigned LOS categories according to DJJ's current LOS Guidelines and based on FY 2016 admissions characteristics; future admissions will be assigned to one of the new LOS categories.
- » Because it is not known how long juveniles will actually serve under the current LOS Guidelines, DJJ examined historical data to determine how long juveniles in each LOS category actually served under the previous LOS Guidelines and applied that proportion to the juveniles assigned to the current LOS categories.

The admissions forecast is one of the key inputs into DJJ's simulation model. As in previous years, the Policy Committee concluded that the decrease in admissions will not continue indefinitely. In four of the last eight years, the Policy Committee elected not to use the statistical forecast of juvenile admissions and instead set a level admissions forecast equal to the number of actual



Direct Care ADP and Forecast, FY 2007-2022



admissions during the most recent FY. In the other years, the Policy Committee utilized the statistical projection for the early years of the forecast horizon and then assumed a flat admissions forecast for the remaining years of the forecast period. For the current forecast, the Policy Committee approved use of the DJJ admissions forecast for FY 2017. Under this forecast, it is assumed that admissions will continue to fall through FY 2017 and then will remain flat from FY 2018 through FY 2022.

After reviewing both DJJ and DPB's population projections in detail, the Policy Committee approved the DJJ simulation model forecast. The approved forecast suggests that the population will continue to decline in the short term. The forecast projects a decrease through FY 2019, when the population is expected to reach 245 juveniles. Beginning in FY 2019, however, the population is expected to level off. This leveling can be attributed to the flat admissions forecast. By FY 2022, the total direct care population is projected to be 258.

The direct care ADP has been decreasing since FY 2007. The forecast projects that the ADP will continue to decrease through FY 2019 and then increase slightly through FY 2022.





5 Recidivism

Methodology

Recidivism, or reoffending, is an important concept for juvenile and adult criminal justice systems because it provides a measure of outcome success. Use of a standardized measure of recidivism allows for evaluations across different types of programs; however, a comparison of results is difficult because evaluation methodologies vary widely among organizations. Definitions of recidivism differ from study to study, and characteristics of the juveniles studied may not be similar or adequately identified.

DJJ uses the following three measures of recidivism:

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

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

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

Recidivism data for juveniles served from FY 2011 through FY 2015 are presented for the following groups:

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

Each year, juveniles from the most recent year are added to the existing sample from previous years (unless the sample is new to the analysis), and the reoffense data are updated for the entire sample.

Rates may increase when reexamined next year because of updated final case dispositions. Due to cases still pending at the time of analysis, reconviction and reincarceration rates for FY 2015 groups are unavailable.

DJJ's recidivism analysis is based on data from several collaborating organizations: DJJ, VSP, VCSC, DOC, and the State Compensation Board. Data on juvenile offenders are maintained in DJJ's electronic data management system, which contains information on juvenile intakes, detainments, probation and parole statuses, and commitments for all localities in Virginia. DJJ obtains statewide adult arrest and conviction information from VSP and VCSC and statewide adult incarceration information from DOC and the State Compensation Board. Individuals' information is matched between data systems by name and date of birth. Due to the lack of available data, out-of-state reoffenses and individuals who die during the follow-up period are not accounted for in this analysis.

In this report, State Compensation Board data regarding reincarcerations in local jails were not available by the date of publication; therefore, overall reincarceration rates could not be calculated as in previous reports. Instead, reincarcerations to post-D detention, DJJ commitment, or DOC sentence are presented. If a juvenile is reincarcerated multiple times within the 36-month follow-up period, only the first reincarceration for each juvenile is counted. Reincarceration to post-D detention has not been reported previously.

As reincarceration to local jails constituted the majority of reincarcerations, the rates presented in this report do not accurately reflect DJJ's overall reincarceration rate. Reincarceration rates are not comparable to previous reports and should be interpreted carefully.

Juveniles with missing names or birth dates the first year they are in a sample are excluded from the analysis because missing information prevents the matching of cases with different data systems; therefore, total counts



in this section may not match values in other sections of the DRG. Less than 10% of any recidivism sample was excluded due to cases being expunged.

The measurement date determines the beginning of the follow-up period for each juvenile. For all samples, the measurement date itself is not included in the follow-up period. The same calculation for determining the length of time to reoffense is used for both rearrest and reconviction: the difference between the measurement date and the date of the first new petitioned juvenile intake or adult arrest. If a juvenile with a reconviction is missing rearrest data, the date of reconviction is used for both the rearrest and reconviction calculations. The length of time to reincarceration indicates the difference between the measurement date and the date of the first return to commitment or incarceration.

Recidivism data do not include the following offenses: violation of probation or parole, contempt of court, non-criminal DR/CW complaints, and non-criminal traffic violations. More specifically, all violations of probation, parole, and conditions of release (all VCCs with the following headings: CBC, CDI, SSV, PRB, PRP, PAR, CON, BND, or PRE) are excluded. Recidivism data do not in-

clude failure to appear offenses with the VCCs listed above, but felony and misdemeanor failure to appear offenses with the VCC heading of FTA are included.

Measurement Dates*

Sample	Measurement Date
Probation Placements	Probation Start
Probation Releases	Probation End
Direct Care Releases	Direct Care Release
Parole Placements	Direct Care Release
Parole Releases	Parole End
Post-D Detention Releases	JDC Release
Juveniles Placed in VJCCCA	First Program Placement
Juveniles Released from VJCCCA	Last Program Release
Intakes with Successful Diversion	Estimated Completion
First-Time Diversions	Intake

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

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

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

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

12-Month Recidivism Rate Overview

Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2011-2015, Tracked through FY 2016

	Probation Placements					Probation Releases				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Rearrest	35.7%	37.2%	34.2%	34.1%	33.9%	33.3%	34.6%	33.3%	32.1%	33.0%
Reconviction	26.1%	26.5%	23.8%	24.0%	N/A	26.8%	27.6%	26.5%	24.4%	N/A
Total	5,612	5,355	4,974	4,757	4,397	5,668	5,468	5,237	4,990	4,756

Direct Care Releases in FY 2011-2015, Tracked through FY 2016*

	Direct Care Releases				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Rearrest	48.6%	50.0%	51.7%	49.5%	51.5%
Reconviction	42.8%	43.3%	44.2%	41.6%	N/A
Total	572	566	505	485	468

* The overall reincarceration rate for direct care releases is not available. See pages 71-72 for additional reincarceration information.

Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2011-2015, Tracked through FY 2016*

	Parole Placements					Parole Releases				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Rearrest	54.4%	57.2%	61.5%	58.7%	58.0%	54.2%	57.4%	56.6%	59.6%	53.6%
Reconviction	48.0%	50.5%	53.1%	52.0%	N/A	51.0%	51.2%	50.4%	54.2%	N/A
Total	377	374	322	329	352	531	469	401	384	362

* The overall reincarceration rates for parole placements and releases are not available. See pages 71-72 for additional reincarceration information.



Probation

Rearrest Rates for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2011-2015, Tracked through FY 2016

Time to Reoffense	Probation Placements					Probation Releases				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
3 months	13.5%	14.3%	12.9%	13.4%	13.1%	11.0%	11.5%	11.3%	11.3%	11.5%
6 months	22.8%	24.1%	21.7%	21.7%	21.9%	19.9%	21.3%	20.6%	19.8%	19.6%
12 months	35.7%	37.2%	34.2%	34.1%	33.9%	33.3%	34.6%	33.3%	32.1%	33.0%
24 months	52.4%	52.6%	50.2%	50.0%	N/A	50.9%	50.4%	49.1%	48.3%	N/A
36 months	61.4%	61.8%	59.8%	N/A	N/A	61.3%	59.7%	58.8%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	<i>5,612</i>	<i>5,355</i>	<i>4,974</i>	<i>4,757</i>	<i>4,397</i>	<i>5,668</i>	<i>5,468</i>	<i>5,237</i>	<i>4,990</i>	<i>4,756</i>

» 12-month rearrest rates for probation placements fluctuated between 33.9% and 37.2% since FY 2011.

» 12-month rearrest rates for probation releases fluctuated between 32.1% and 34.6% since FY 2011.

12-Month Rearrest Rates by Demographics for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2015, Tracked through FY 2016*

Demographics	Probation Placements			Probation Releases		
	Total	Rearrest		Total	Rearrest	
Race						
Asian	42	7	16.7%	53	15	28.3%
Black	2,092	840	40.2%	2,154	829	38.5%
White	2,019	576	28.5%	2,286	646	28.3%
Other/Unknown	244	68	27.9%	263	81	30.8%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	479	175	36.5%	512	189	36.9%
Non-Hispanic	1,428	561	39.3%	1,370	539	39.3%
Unknown/Missing	2,490	755	30.3%	2,874	843	29.3%
Sex						
Female	1,051	258	24.5%	1,192	285	23.9%
Male	3,346	1,233	36.8%	3,564	1,286	36.1%
Age						
Under 12	38	10	26.3%	12	1	8.3%
12	123	43	35.0%	38	8	21.1%
13	316	107	33.9%	144	32	22.2%
14	627	199	31.7%	312	87	27.9%
15	844	302	35.8%	605	169	27.9%
16	1,141	385	33.7%	853	236	27.7%
17	1,132	383	33.8%	1,283	402	31.3%
18 or older	176	62	35.2%	1,509	636	42.1%
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,397</i>	<i>1,491</i>	<i>33.9%</i>	<i>4,756</i>	<i>1,571</i>	<i>33.0%</i>

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



Reconviction Rates for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2011-2014, Tracked through FY 2016

Time to Reoffense	Probation Placements				Probation Releases			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
3 months	8.6%	9.0%	8.4%	8.6%	8.1%	8.3%	8.3%	8.2%
6 months	15.7%	15.9%	14.5%	14.6%	15.5%	16.3%	15.4%	14.5%
12 months	26.1%	26.5%	23.8%	24.0%	26.8%	27.6%	26.5%	24.4%
24 months	41.4%	41.1%	38.1%	N/A	42.5%	42.6%	41.2%	N/A
36 months	51.1%	51.1%	N/A	N/A	53.7%	52.0%	N/A	N/A
Total	5,612	5,355	4,974	4,757	5,668	5,468	5,237	4,990

- » 12-month reconviction rates for probation placements fluctuated between 23.8% and 26.5% since FY 2011.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for probation releases fluctuated between 24.4% and 27.6% since FY 2011.

12-Month Reconviction Rates by Demographics for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2014, Tracked through FY 2016*

Demographics	Probation Placements			Probation Releases		
	Total	Reconviction		Total	Reconviction	
Race						
Asian	67	5	7.5%	68	9	13.2%
Black	2,136	622	29.1%	2,232	644	28.9%
White	2,280	454	19.9%	2,394	511	21.3%
Other/Unknown	274	63	23.0%	296	54	18.2%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	451	130	28.8%	499	117	23.4%
Non-Hispanic	1,271	377	29.7%	1,472	430	29.2%
Unknown/Missing	3,035	637	21.0%	3,019	671	22.2%
Sex						
Female	1,167	191	16.4%	1,339	210	15.7%
Male	3,590	953	26.5%	3,651	1,008	27.6%
Age						
Under 12	30	1	3.3%	8	0	0.0%
12	147	23	15.6%	31	0	0.0%
13	379	77	20.3%	125	11	8.8%
14	670	154	23.0%	331	54	16.3%
15	920	247	26.8%	595	96	16.1%
16	1,176	246	20.9%	924	149	16.1%
17	1,261	342	27.1%	1,346	291	21.6%
18 or older	174	54	31.0%	1,630	617	37.9%
Total	4,757	1,144	24.0%	4,990	1,218	24.4%

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



12-Month Rearrest and Reconviction Rates by CSU for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2014-2015, Tracked through FY 2016*

CSU	Probation Placements				Probation Releases			
	2015		2014		2015		2014	
	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction
1	172	31.4%	207	27.5%	210	31.9%	171	23.4%
2	135	42.2%	136	30.9%	121	37.2%	160	25.6%
2A	48	20.8%	70	27.1%	58	19.0%	71	28.2%
3	70	44.3%	86	29.1%	88	36.4%	91	34.1%
4	209	48.3%	178	41.0%	174	40.2%	175	33.1%
5	64	34.4%	84	34.5%	75	40.0%	59	44.1%
6	60	33.3%	38	44.7%	54	38.9%	42	28.6%
7	136	32.4%	211	26.1%	181	32.6%	183	27.3%
8	77	55.8%	75	38.7%	86	37.2%	62	29.0%
9	45	35.6%	54	29.6%	59	42.4%	58	19.0%
10	80	22.5%	62	24.2%	80	35.0%	77	16.9%
11	70	55.7%	56	32.1%	66	31.8%	70	34.3%
12	125	37.6%	132	27.3%	139	35.3%	180	27.2%
13	257	44.7%	233	28.8%	217	49.8%	208	28.8%
14	288	35.8%	333	20.1%	344	33.1%	407	19.4%
15	156	36.5%	141	22.0%	148	34.5%	198	30.3%
16	202	26.7%	207	22.2%	215	25.6%	227	18.1%
17	132	23.5%	144	16.7%	126	26.2%	144	19.4%
18	95	34.7%	83	18.1%	123	26.0%	113	17.7%
19	430	33.3%	438	24.7%	442	28.3%	509	23.4%
20L	115	30.4%	135	20.7%	141	32.6%	150	28.0%
20W	74	17.6%	54	11.1%	52	25.0%	48	20.8%
21	105	20.0%	102	12.7%	93	21.5%	87	19.5%
22	135	28.1%	152	20.4%	130	30.8%	143	30.8%
23	27	44.4%	27	22.2%	39	41.0%	28	25.0%
23A	51	45.1%	66	37.9%	69	37.7%	77	35.1%
24	163	31.3%	197	12.7%	185	29.7%	224	17.9%
25	39	30.8%	63	11.1%	54	18.5%	64	18.8%
26	125	46.4%	180	25.0%	182	42.9%	175	22.3%
27	142	19.0%	168	19.0%	143	25.2%	148	26.4%
28	87	23.0%	97	15.5%	110	22.7%	105	22.9%
29	142	21.8%	144	11.1%	142	31.0%	125	16.8%
30	107	17.8%	111	16.2%	109	21.1%	101	15.8%
31	234	39.7%	293	30.0%	301	43.5%	310	25.8%
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,397</i>	<i>33.9%</i>	<i>4,757</i>	<i>24.0%</i>	<i>4,756</i>	<i>33.0%</i>	<i>4,990</i>	<i>24.4%</i>

* The CSU for probation placements is identified by the J&DR district court that originally placed the juvenile on probation. The CSU for probation releases is identified by the J&DR district court supervising the case at the time of release from probation supervision.

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



Direct Care

Rearrest and Reconviction Rates for Direct Care Releases in FY 2011-2015, Tracked through FY 2016

Time to Reoffense	Rearrest					Reconviction			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014
3 months	13.1%	11.8%	14.9%	12.0%	14.5%	10.3%	8.8%	12.3%	8.9%
6 months	29.7%	29.0%	32.1%	29.5%	32.3%	24.0%	21.6%	28.1%	24.3%
12 months	48.6%	50.0%	51.7%	49.5%	51.5%	42.8%	43.3%	44.2%	41.6%
24 months	69.9%	68.9%	69.5%	65.8%	N/A	63.8%	63.4%	65.0%	N/A
36 months	76.9%	78.1%	75.8%	N/A	N/A	73.8%	74.2%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	<i>572</i>	<i>566</i>	<i>505</i>	<i>485</i>	<i>468</i>	<i>572</i>	<i>566</i>	<i>505</i>	<i>485</i>

- » Rearrest rates for direct care releases were lower than rearrest rates for parole placements for each follow-up time period in each FY. (See page 67 for rearrest rates of parole placements.)
- » Reconviction rates for direct care releases were lower than reconviction rates for parole placements for each follow-up time period in each FY. (See page 68 for reconviction rates of parole placements.)
- » 12-month rearrest rates for direct care releases fluctuated between 48.6% and 51.7% since FY 2011.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for direct care releases fluctuated between 41.6% and 44.2% since FY 2011.

12-Month Rearrest and Reconviction Rates by Demographics for Direct Care Releases in FY 2014-2015, Tracked through FY 2016*

Demographics	Total	2015		Total	2014	
		Rearrest			Reconviction	
Race						
Asian	1	0	0.0%	2	1	50.0%
Black	312	172	55.1%	319	138	43.3%
White	129	57	44.2%	140	54	38.6%
Other/Unknown	26	12	46.2%	24	9	37.5%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	37	19	51.4%	34	16	47.1%
Non-Hispanic	151	95	62.9%	162	75	46.3%
Unknown/Missing	280	127	45.4%	289	111	38.4%
Sex						
Female	45	20	44.4%	37	12	32.4%
Male	423	221	52.2%	448	190	42.4%
Age						
Under 12	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
12	0	0	N/A	1	0	0.0%
13	1	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%
14	5	3	60.0%	8	5	62.5%
15	22	12	54.5%	20	8	40.0%
16	77	37	48.1%	63	24	38.1%
17	108	61	56.5%	105	54	51.4%
18 or older	255	128	50.2%	286	111	38.8%
<i>Total</i>	<i>468</i>	<i>241</i>	<i>51.5%</i>	<i>485</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>41.6%</i>

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



Parole

Rearrest Rates for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2011-2015, Tracked through FY 2016

Time to Reoffense	Parole Placements					Parole Releases				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
3 months	14.1%	13.4%	18.0%	13.1%	17.0%	24.1%	22.6%	28.7%	27.6%	22.9%
6 months	34.7%	33.2%	38.2%	35.6%	37.2%	39.5%	39.0%	43.6%	42.4%	35.1%
12 months	54.4%	57.2%	61.5%	58.7%	58.0%	54.2%	57.4%	56.6%	59.6%	53.6%
24 months	76.9%	76.5%	81.1%	75.1%	N/A	73.3%	72.9%	74.3%	74.0%	N/A
36 months	84.1%	85.3%	87.3%	N/A	N/A	82.1%	82.5%	80.3%	N/A	N/A
Total	377	374	322	329	352	531	469	401	384	362

- » Parole placements had lower rearrest rates than parole releases at the 3- and 6-month follow-up time periods for each FY (with the exception of the 6-month follow-up time period in FY 2015). Parole releases had lower rearrest rates than parole placements at the 24- and 36-month follow-up time periods for each FY.
- » 12-month rearrest rates for parole placements fluctuated between 54.4% and 61.5% since FY 2011.
- » 12-month rearrest rates for parole releases fluctuated between 53.6% and 59.6% since FY 2011.

12-Month Rearrest Rates by Demographics for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2015, Tracked through FY 2016*

Demographics	Parole Placements			Parole Releases		
	Total	Rearrest		Total	Rearrest	
Race						
Asian	1	0	0.0%	1	1	100.0%
Black	244	151	61.9%	224	131	58.5%
White	89	44	49.4%	120	57	47.5%
Other/Unknown	18	9	50.0%	17	5	29.4%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	19	11	57.9%	22	11	50.0%
Non-Hispanic	123	90	73.2%	115	69	60.0%
Unknown/Missing	210	103	49.0%	225	114	50.7%
Sex						
Female	38	17	44.7%	36	16	44.4%
Male	314	187	59.6%	326	178	54.6%
Age						
Under 12	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
12	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
13	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
14	1	1	100.0%	0	0	N/A
15	16	10	62.5%	4	1	25.0%
16	61	30	49.2%	17	7	41.2%
17	92	55	59.8%	52	26	50.0%
18 or older	182	108	59.3%	289	160	55.4%
Total	352	204	58.0%	362	194	53.6%

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



Reconviction Rates for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2011-2014, Tracked through FY 2016

Time to Reoffense	Parole Placements				Parole Releases			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
3 months	11.1%	10.4%	14.6%	9.7%	21.5%	19.6%	24.7%	24.7%
6 months	27.9%	24.3%	33.2%	30.4%	36.0%	34.1%	38.4%	39.3%
12 months	48.0%	50.5%	53.1%	52.0%	51.0%	51.2%	50.4%	54.2%
24 months	70.3%	70.9%	76.7%	N/A	68.9%	67.6%	70.6%	N/A
36 months	81.2%	82.6%	N/A	N/A	80.2%	78.5%	N/A	N/A
Total	377	374	322	329	531	469	401	384

- » Parole placements had lower reconviction rates than parole releases at the 3-, 6-, and 12-month follow-up time periods for each FY (with the exception of the 12-month follow-up time period in FY 2013). Parole releases had lower reconviction rates than parole placements at the 24- and 36-month follow-up time periods for each FY.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for parole placements fluctuated between 48.0% and 53.1% since FY 2011.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for parole releases fluctuated between 50.4% and 54.2% since FY 2011.

12-Month Reconviction Rates by Demographics for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2014, Tracked through FY 2016*

Demographics	Parole Placements			Parole Releases		
	Total	Reconviction		Total	Reconviction	
Race						
Asian	1	1	100.0%	3	2	66.7%
Black	212	116	54.7%	269	144	53.5%
White	101	46	45.5%	98	55	56.1%
Other/Unknown	15	8	53.3%	14	7	50.0%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	20	12	60.0%	23	14	60.9%
Non-Hispanic	107	61	57.0%	103	60	58.3%
Unknown/Missing	202	98	48.5%	258	134	51.9%
Sex						
Female	28	10	35.7%	21	10	47.6%
Male	301	161	53.5%	363	198	54.5%
Age						
Under 12	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
12	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
13	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
14	2	0	0.0%	0	0	N/A
15	10	4	40.0%	3	0	0.0%
16	46	22	47.8%	9	4	44.4%
17	86	52	60.5%	53	23	43.4%
18 or older	185	93	50.3%	319	181	56.7%
Total	329	171	52.0%	384	208	54.2%

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



12-Month Rearrest and Reconviction Rates by CSU for Parole Placements in FY 2014-2015, Tracked through FY 2016*

CSU	2015		2014	
	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction
1	8	25.0%	14	42.9%
2	13	38.5%	14	50.0%
2A	5	60.0%	4	50.0%
3	19	73.7%	13	61.5%
4	40	67.5%	31	71.0%
5	10	60.0%	10	40.0%
6	7	14.3%	5	40.0%
7	31	71.0%	33	45.5%
8	24	45.8%	13	23.1%
9	10	90.0%	7	42.9%
10	7	42.9%	7	57.1%
11	7	28.6%	8	75.0%
12	15	66.7%	15	46.7%
13	33	69.7%	35	62.9%
14	21	52.4%	18	55.6%
15	17	47.1%	19	73.7%
16	6	33.3%	13	38.5%
17	2	50.0%	2	100.0%
18	1	100.0%	5	40.0%
19	8	50.0%	8	37.5%
20L	2	50.0%	1	0.0%
20W	5	80.0%	1	0.0%
21	2	100.0%	3	33.3%
22	2	100.0%	6	66.7%
23	0	N/A	1	0.0%
23A	7	42.9%	3	66.7%
24	12	50.0%	7	71.4%
25	9	33.3%	8	12.5%
26	7	71.4%	10	50.0%
27	2	100.0%	4	25.0%
28	0	N/A	1	0.0%
29	1	100.0%	2	50.0%
30	1	100.0%	0	N/A
31	18	50.0%	8	50.0%
<i>Total</i>	352	58.0%	329	52.0%

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

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



12-Month Rearrest and Reconviction Rates by CSU for Parole Releases in FY 2014-2015, Tracked through FY 2016*

CSU	2015		2014	
	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction
1	8	37.5%	13	53.8%
2	18	33.3%	20	30.0%
2A	3	33.3%	2	50.0%
3	15	66.7%	15	60.0%
4	40	52.5%	34	50.0%
5	8	75.0%	13	46.2%
6	4	75.0%	5	40.0%
7	28	57.1%	38	42.1%
8	16	25.0%	14	35.7%
9	11	45.5%	6	50.0%
10	8	62.5%	8	75.0%
11	12	33.3%	10	80.0%
12	17	52.9%	12	66.7%
13	33	69.7%	31	58.1%
14	21	47.6%	27	66.7%
15	18	44.4%	17	70.6%
16	13	61.5%	15	53.3%
17	5	60.0%	4	75.0%
18	1	100.0%	8	50.0%
19	9	44.4%	9	66.7%
20L	1	100.0%	3	33.3%
20W	4	75.0%	1	100.0%
21	4	75.0%	9	44.4%
22	11	45.5%	11	63.6%
23	0	N/A	1	0.0%
23A	4	100.0%	9	44.4%
24	9	55.6%	9	77.8%
25	8	25.0%	7	42.9%
26	14	64.3%	10	50.0%
27	6	66.7%	3	33.3%
28	0	N/A	1	100.0%
29	3	66.7%	1	100.0%
30	0	N/A	0	N/A
31	10	60.0%	18	55.6%
<i>Total</i>	362	53.6%	384	54.2%

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

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



Reincarceration

DJJ uses data from its electronic data management system, DOC, and the State Compensation Board to calculate reincarceration rates for direct care releases, parole placements, and parole releases. State Compensation Board data regarding reincarcerations in local jails were not available by the date of publication; therefore, overall reincarceration rates could not be calculated as in previous reports. Instead, reincarcerations to post-D de-

tention, DJJ commitment, or DOC sentence are presented. If a juvenile is reincarcerated multiple times within the 36-month follow-up period, only the juvenile's first reincarceration is counted. Reincarceration to post-D detention was not included in previous reports.

As reincarceration to local jails generally constituted the majority of reincarcerations, the rates presented in this report do not accurately reflect DJJ's overall reincarceration rate. Reincarceration rates are not comparable to previous reports and should be interpreted carefully.

Reincarceration to Post-D Detention for Direct Care Releases in FY 2011-2014, Tracked through FY 2016

Time to Reoffense	Direct Care Releases			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
3 months	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%
6 months	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%
12 months	1.9%	0.7%	1.4%	1.4%
24 months	2.1%	1.6%	1.8%	N/A
36 months	2.1%	1.9%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	572	566	505	485

» Less than two percent of direct care releases between FY 2011 and FY 2014 were reincarcerated to post-D detention within 12 months.

Reincarceration to DJJ for Direct Care Releases in FY 2011-2014, Tracked through FY 2016

Time to Reoffense	Direct Care Releases			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
3 months	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%
6 months	1.9%	1.8%	2.2%	1.4%
12 months	3.7%	4.1%	3.8%	4.1%
24 months	5.1%	5.3%	5.1%	N/A
36 months	5.2%	5.8%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	572	566	505	485

» Less than five percent of direct care releases between FY 2011 and FY 2014 were reincarcerated to DJJ within 12 months.

Reincarceration to DOC for Direct Care Releases in FY 2011-2014, Tracked through FY 2016

Time to Reoffense	Direct Care Releases			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
3 months	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
6 months	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%
12 months	1.7%	2.7%	3.2%	3.3%
24 months	11.2%	15.5%	13.5%	N/A
36 months	19.9%	24.4%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	572	566	505	485

» Less than four percent of direct care releases between FY 2011 and FY 2014 were reincarcerated to DOC within 12 months.



Reincarceration to Post-D Detention for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2011-2014, Tracked through FY 2016

Time to Reoffense	Parole Placements				Parole Releases			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
3 months	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6 months	0.8%	0.5%	0.9%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%
12 months	1.9%	1.1%	1.9%	1.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.8%
24 months	2.1%	2.1%	2.5%	N/A	0.8%	0.9%	0.2%	N/A
36 months	2.1%	2.4%	N/A	N/A	0.9%	0.9%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	377	374	322	329	531	469	401	384

- » Less than two percent of parole placements between FY 2011 and FY 2014 were reincarcerated to post-D detention within 12 months.
- » Less than one percent of parole releases between FY 2011 and FY 2014 were reincarcerated to post-D detention within 12 months.

Reincarceration to DJJ for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2011-2014, Tracked through FY 2016

Time to Reoffense	Parole Placements				Parole Releases			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
3 months	0.5%	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
6 months	2.4%	2.4%	2.8%	1.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%
12 months	5.0%	5.1%	4.0%	4.9%	1.3%	1.1%	1.5%	0.8%
24 months	6.9%	6.4%	5.3%	N/A	2.4%	1.9%	1.7%	N/A
36 months	6.9%	6.7%	N/A	N/A	2.4%	1.9%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	377	374	322	329	531	469	401	384

- » Less than six percent of parole placements between FY 2011 and FY 2014 were reincarcerated to DJJ within 12 months.
- » Less than two percent of parole releases between FY 2011 and FY 2014 were reincarcerated to DJJ within 12 months.

Reincarceration to DOC for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2011-2014, Tracked through FY 2016

Time to Reoffense	Parole Placements				Parole Releases			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
3 months	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	1.3%	1.7%	1.6%
6 months	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	2.6%	3.2%	2.5%	3.1%
12 months	2.4%	2.9%	3.7%	4.3%	5.5%	7.7%	8.7%	10.2%
24 months	12.5%	17.6%	16.8%	N/A	15.4%	16.8%	18.2%	N/A
36 months	21.0%	26.5%	N/A	N/A	24.1%	27.7%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	377	374	322	329	531	469	401	384

- » Less than five percent of parole placements between FY 2011 and FY 2014 were reincarcerated to DOC within 12 months.
- » The percentage of parole releases between FY 2011 and FY 2014 reincarcerated to DOC within 12 months increased from 5.5% to 10.2%.



Risk Levels

YASIs are completed by CSU and direct care staff to determine a juvenile's relative risk of reoffending. (See Appendix D.) According to the assessment, a juvenile's recidivism risk is classified as low/none, moderate, or high. A juvenile's risk assessment score is one factor examined when probation and parole supervision levels are established, with high-risk juveniles typically receiving more intensive services.

Beginning in January 2013, juveniles under probation or parole supervision or in direct care are reassessed every 180 days; therefore, the closest risk assessment completed within 180 days before or after the measurement date is used in this analysis. If no risk assessment was completed in that timeframe, the risk level is categorized as missing.

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

12-Month Recidivism Rates by Risk Level for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2014-2015, Tracked through FY 2016*

Risk Level	Total Juveniles		Rearrest 2015	Reconviction 2014
	2014	2015		
Probation Placements				
High	873	849	54.7%	42.5%
Moderate	2,314	2,186	36.1%	24.7%
Low/None	1,404	1,147	16.0%	11.5%
Probation Releases				
High	658	676	51.2%	37.5%
Moderate	1,538	1,626	37.6%	26.9%
Low/None	1,117	1,258	19.3%	14.6%

* 3.5% and 4.9% of probation placements were missing risk assessments in FY 2014 and FY 2015, respectively. 33.6% and 25.1% of probation releases were missing risk assessments in FY 2014 and FY 2015, respectively.

12-Month Recidivism Rates by Risk Level for Direct Care Releases in FY 2014-2015, Tracked through FY 2016*

Risk Level	Total Juveniles		Rearrest 2015	Reconviction 2014
	2014	2015		
Direct Care Releases				
High	261	277	55.2%	47.5%
Moderate	138	146	47.9%	34.8%
Low/None	34	16	25.0%	29.4%

* 10.7% and 6.2% of direct care releases were missing risk assessments in FY 2014 and FY 2015, respectively.

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



12-Month Recidivism Rates by Risk Level for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2014-2015, Tracked through FY 2016*

Risk Level	Total Juveniles		Rearrest			Reconviction	
	2014	2015	2015			2014	
Parole Placements							
High	185	218	61.0%			55.7%	
Moderate	104	112	51.8%			45.2%	
Low/None	19	10	30.0%			47.4%	
Parole Releases							
High	133	143	58.0%			57.9%	
Moderate	75	121	50.4%			45.3%	
Low/None	20	14	14.3%			50.0%	

* 6.4% and 3.4% of parole placements were missing risk assessments in FY 2014 and FY 2015, respectively. 40.6% and 23.2% of parole releases were missing risk assessments in FY 2014 and FY 2015, respectively.

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

Direct Care Treatment Needs

12-Month Recidivism Rates for Direct Care Releases by Treatment Need in FY 2013-2015, Tracked through FY 2016*

Treatment Need	Total Juveniles			Rearrest			Reconviction	
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014
Aggression Management	474	453	436	53.2%	49.0%	52.1%	45.1%	41.3%
Sex Offender	82	87	85	30.5%	32.2%	34.1%	29.3%	27.6%
Substance Abuse	440	410	396	52.5%	51.2%	52.8%	44.8%	43.9%

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

* An assigned treatment need does not indicate treatment completion.

Recidivism rates for juveniles assigned sex offender treatment needs were lower than rates for juveniles assigned aggression management or substance abuse treatment needs.



Diversions

Rearrest and Reconviction Rates for Intakes in FY 2014-2015 with a Successful Diversion, Tracked through FY 2016*

Time to Reoffense	Rearrest		Reconviction
	2014	2015	2014
3 months	4.1%	3.9%	1.6%
6 months	8.0%	7.3%	3.3%
12 months	14.4%	13.1%	6.5%
24 months	24.4%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	<i>5,504</i>	<i>5,415</i>	<i>5,504</i>

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

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

- » 12-month rearrest rates for intakes with a successful diversion were 14.4% in FY 2014 and 13.1% in FY 2015.
- » 6.5% of intakes with a successful diversion in FY 2014 were reconvicted within 12 months of their intake date.
- » 5,797 juveniles had a first-time diversion in FY 2015 (regardless of successful completion); 15.0% were re-arrested for a new offense within 12 months of their intake date.

VJCCCA

Rearrest Rates for Juveniles Placed in VJCCCA Programs and Juveniles Released from VJCCCA Programs in FY 2011-2015, Tracked through FY 2016*

Time to Rearrest	Juveniles Placed in VJCCCA Programs					Juveniles Released from VJCCCA Programs				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
3 months	14.0%	13.6%	12.0%	12.9%	12.5%	11.7%	11.4%	11.1%	10.9%	10.9%
6 months	22.8%	21.8%	20.6%	21.7%	21.6%	19.9%	19.6%	18.5%	18.7%	18.7%
12 months	35.3%	34.3%	32.9%	33.7%	32.9%	33.3%	32.3%	30.1%	30.4%	30.7%
<i>Total</i>	<i>10,255</i>	<i>9,948</i>	<i>9,458</i>	<i>8,543</i>	<i>8,319</i>	<i>10,241</i>	<i>10,373</i>	<i>9,560</i>	<i>8,832</i>	<i>8,468</i>

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

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

- » 12-month rearrest rates for juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs fluctuated between 32.9% and 35.3% since FY 2011.
- » 12-month rearrest rates for juveniles released from VJCCCA programs fluctuated between 30.1% and 33.3% since FY 2011.

Post-D Detention with Programs

12-Month Recidivism Rates for Post-D Detention with Programs Releases in FY 2013-2015, Tracked through FY 2016*

	Post-D Detention with Programs		
	2013	2014	2015
Rearrest	50.9%	53.4%	46.1%
Reconviction	42.8%	43.1%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>313</i>	<i>317</i>

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

- » 12-month rearrest rates for releases from post-D detention with programs fluctuated between 46.1% and 53.4% since FY 2013.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for releases from post-D detention with programs were 42.8% in FY 2013 and 43.1% in FY 2014.

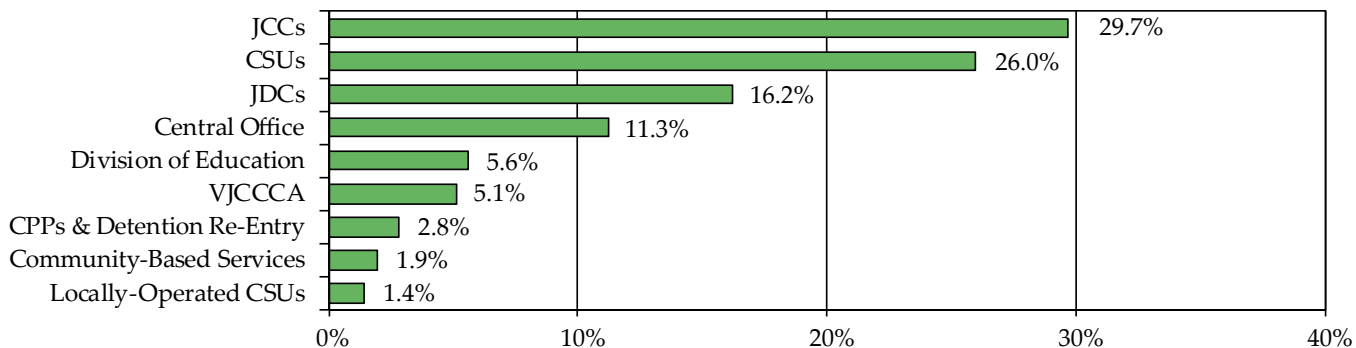




6 Expenditures and Staffing

Expenditures

DJJ Operating Expenditures, FY 2016*



* JCC expenditures include the CAP Unit and facilities that no longer house juveniles, including the operation of VPSTC.

- » DJJ expended a total of \$203,170,426.
- » 99.3% (\$201,681,990) was General Fund expenditures.
- » Transfer payments to localities for VJCCCA, JDCs, and locally-operated CSUs accounted for 22.7% (\$46,144,720) of all expenditures.



JCC Expenditures (Dollars), FY 2016*

	Beaumont	Bon Air	Total
Division of Residential Services			
Administration	2,258,723	1,999,985	4,258,708
Classification	64,951	56,597	121,548
Food Services	1,749,558	1,575,781	3,325,339
Juvenile Supervision	15,880,320	13,755,879	29,636,199
Maintenance	2,278,371	2,256,129	4,534,500
Medical Services	3,764,721	3,318,524	7,083,245
Treatment Services	2,767,382	2,409,032	5,176,414
<i>Total for Division of Residential Services</i>	<i>28,764,026</i>	<i>25,371,927</i>	<i>54,135,953</i>
Division of Education			
Career & Technical Education	896,603	739,655	1,636,258
Instructional Leadership & Support Services	736,575	615,847	1,352,422
Youth Instructional Services	3,762,299	4,261,727	8,024,026
<i>Total for Division of Education</i>	<i>5,395,477</i>	<i>5,617,229</i>	<i>11,012,706</i>
Total JCC Expenditures	34,159,503	30,989,156	65,148,659

* All JCC-related expenses are included. Expenditures for CPPs, detention re-entry, and facilities that do not house juveniles or provide office space for direct care staff (Barrett JCC, Natural Bridge JCC, RDC, and VPSTC) are excluded.

* Expenditures for operating the CAP Unit are divided between Beaumont and Bon Air JCCs.

* Expenditures for the Oak Ridge Program are included under Beaumont JCC.

* Between June 10, 2015, and July 15, 2015, some juveniles admitted to direct care were evaluated in Chesterfield, James River, and Richmond JDCs. This population (ADP of less than one) and their related expenditures are included in the JCC totals, distributed between Beaumont and Bon Air JCCs.

Direct Care Per Capita Cost, FY 2016*

	Expenditures	ADP	Per Capita
All Direct Care	\$ 69,725,815	406	\$ 171,588
JCC: Division of Residential Services	\$ 54,135,953	348	\$ 155,553
JCC: Division of Education	\$ 11,012,706	348	\$ 31,644
CPPs	\$ 4,465,248	49	\$ 91,844
Detention Re-Entry	\$ 111,908	10	\$ 11,518

* All direct care-related expenses are included. Expenditures for CPPs, detention re-entry, and facilities that do not house juveniles or provide office space for direct care staff (Barrett JCC, Natural Bridge JCC, RDC, and VPSTC) are excluded.

* Expenditures for operating the CAP Unit are included in the JCC: Division of Residential Services expenditures.

* Between June 10, 2015, and July 15, 2015, some juveniles admitted to direct care were evaluated in Chesterfield, James River, and Richmond JDCs. This population (ADP of less than one) and their related expenditures are included in the JCC totals.

* Juveniles receiving intake and evaluation services in JDC CPP sites and their related expenditures are included in the CPP totals.

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



Staffing

Direct Care Staffing (Filled Positions) as of June 30, 2016*

Job Title	Beaumont	Bon Air	CAP	Total
Division of Residential Services				
Superintendent	1	1	N/A	2
Administrative Program Manager	N/A	N/A	1	1
Assistant Superintendent	1	1	N/A	2
Administrative/Other Staff	9	8	4	21
BSU Staff	15	21	N/A	36
Counselor Supervisor	N/A	N/A	2	2
Counselor	11	8	6	25
Food Service Staff	17	15	N/A	32
Health Services Staff	14	23	N/A	37
Maintenance Staff	14	14	N/A	28
Recreation Specialist	4	3	N/A	7
Correctional Model				
Major	1	0	N/A	1
Captain	0	1	N/A	1
Lieutenant	0	3	N/A	3
Sergeant	1	2	1	4
JCO/JCO Senior	16	27	2	45
CTM				
Operations Manager	1	1	N/A	2
Community Manager	1	1	N/A	2
Security Manager	4	5	N/A	9
Community Coordinator	13	12	N/A	25
Security Coordinator	10	2	N/A	12
RS I/II	141	153	N/A	294
Security Specialist	34	14	N/A	48
<i>Total Filled Residential Services Positions</i>	<i>308</i>	<i>315</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>639</i>
Division of Education				
Principal	0	1	N/A	1
Assistant Principal	2	2	N/A	4
Instructor	21	28	N/A	49
Instructional Assistant	5	6	N/A	11
Guidance Counselor	1	2	N/A	3
Administrative/Other Staff	6	9	N/A	15
<i>Total Filled Education Positions</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>83</i>
Total Filled Direct Care Positions	343	363	16	722

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

* Administrative/Other Staff under the Division of Residential Services include support technicians, institutional safety officers, office services staff, administrative assistants, secretaries, and volunteer coordinators.

* BSU staff assigned to the CAP Unit are included under Beaumont and Bon Air JCCs.

* Administrative/Other Staff under the Division of Education include compliance specialists, IEP coordinators, an instructional coach, instructional technology resource teachers, library assistants, office managers, program support technicians, and transition specialists.

» With the transformation of the JCCs from a Correctional Model to the CTM, security staff positions were changed from Correctional Model titles and roles (e.g., Major, Sergeant, JCO) to CTM titles and roles (e.g., Community Manager, RS) to reflect the change in responsibilities. (See page 36 for CTM program details.)

» 40.7% of filled direct care positions were RSs I or II.



CSU Staffing (Filled Positions) as of June 30, 2016*

CSU	Director	Supervisor/ Manager	PO/Senior PO	Administrative/ Other Staff	Total
1	1	4	18	4	27
2	1	5	18	5	29
2A	1	1	5	3	10
3	1	3	11	5	20
4	1	8	30	8	47
5	1	2	10	3	16
6	1	2	7	5	15
7	1	5	26	8	40
8	1	2	16	6	25
9	1	3	14	4.5	22.5
10	1	2	9.5	5.5	18
11	1	2	11	4	18
12	1	3	19	5	28
13	1	6	18	8	33
14	1	5	22	5	33
15	1	5	22	7	35
16	1	4	12	6.5	23.5
18	1	3	11	4	19
20L	1	2	7	2	12
20W	1	1	4	1	7
21	1	2	11	3	17
22	1	2	13	5	21
23	1	1	6	2	10
23A	1	2	8.5	3	14.5
24	1	3	16	5	25
25	1	2	10	4	17
26	1	3	10	5	19
27	1	3	12	5	21
28	1	2	8	4	15
29	1	2	11	5.5	19.5
30	1	2	9	4	16
31	1	6	27.75	6	40.75
<i>Total Filled Positions</i>	32	98	432.75	151	713.75

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

* Central Office staff are not included.

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

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

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



7 Appendices

Appendix A: “Other” Categories

The following were combined into “Other” groups:

“Delinquent - Miscellaneous/Other” Offense Category

- » Abortion
- » Accomplice
- » Animals
- » Arrests
- » Bail
- » Boating
- » Bribery
- » Conservation
- » Conspiracy
- » Dangerous Conduct
- » Family Offense
- » Fare, Fail to Pay, etc.
- » Fire Protection/Safety
- » Gambling
- » Game, Fish, Wildlife
- » Interstate Compact
- » Judicial Reviews
- » J&DR District Court - Other
- » Labor
- » Mental Health
- » Miscellaneous Crime
- » Money Laundering
- » Ordinance, City or County
- » Peace, Conservator of the
- » Perjury
- » Prisoners
- » Racketeer/Corrupt Organization
- » Riot and Unlawful Assembly
- » School - Student’s Behavior
- » School Attendance
- » Sex Offender & Crimes Against Minors Registry
- » Solicitation
- » Terrorism
- » Trade and Commerce
- » Treason
- » Traffic - Smoking
- » Violation of Pretrial Bail or Conditions
- » Violation of Protective Order
- » Violent Activities
- » Waters, Ports, & Harbors

“Status/Other - Other” Offense Category

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

“Other” Juvenile Intake Dispositions

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

“Other” Detention Dispositional Statuses

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



Appendix B: CSUs and FIPS (Ordered by CSU)

CSU	Name	FIPS	CSU	Name	FIPS	CSU	Name	FIPS
1	Chesapeake	550	13	Richmond	760	25	Augusta Co.	015
2	Virginia Beach	810	14	Henrico Co.	087	25	Bath Co.	017
2A	Accomack Co.	001	15	Caroline Co.	033	25	Botetourt Co.	023
2A	Northampton Co.	131	15	Essex Co.	057	25	Craig Co.	045
3	Portsmouth	740	15	Hanover Co.	085	25	Highland Co.	091
4	Norfolk	710	15	King George Co.	099	25	Rockbridge Co.	163
5	Isle of Wight Co.	093	15	Lancaster Co.	103	25	Buena Vista	530
5	Southampton Co.	175	15	Northumberland Co.	133	25	Covington	580
5	Franklin	620	15	Richmond Co.	159	25	Lexington	678
5	Suffolk	800	15	Spotsylvania Co.	177	25	Staunton	790
6	Brunswick Co.	025	15	Stafford Co.	179	25	Waynesboro	820
6	Greensville Co.	081	15	Westmoreland Co.	193	26	Clarke Co.	043
6	Prince George Co.	149	15	Fredericksburg	630	26	Frederick Co.	069
6	Surry Co.	181	16	Albemarle Co.	003	26	Page Co.	139
6	Sussex Co.	183	16	Culpeper Co.	047	26	Rockingham Co.	165
6	Emporia	595	16	Fluvanna Co.	065	26	Shenandoah Co.	171
6	Hopewell	670	16	Goochland Co.	075	26	Warren Co.	187
7	Newport News	700	16	Greene Co.	079	26	Harrisonburg	660
8	Hampton	650	16	Louisa Co.	109	26	Winchester	840
9	Charles City Co.	036	16	Madison Co.	113	27	Carroll Co.	035
9	Gloucester Co.	073	16	Orange Co.	137	27	Floyd Co.	063
9	James City Co.	095	16	Charlottesville	540	27	Grayson Co.	077
9	King and Queen Co.	097	17	Arlington Co.	013	27	Montgomery Co.	121
9	King William Co.	101	17	Falls Church	610	27	Pulaski Co.	155
9	Mathews Co.	115	18	Alexandria	510	27	Wythe Co.	197
9	Middlesex Co.	119	19	Fairfax Co.	059	27	Galax	640
9	New Kent Co.	127	19	Fairfax	600	27	Radford	750
9	York Co.	199	20L	Loudoun Co.	107	28	Smyth Co.	173
9	Poquoson	735	20W	Fauquier Co.	061	28	Washington Co.	191
9	Williamsburg	830	20W	Rappahannock Co.	157	28	Bristol	520
10	Appomattox Co.	011	21	Henry Co.	089	29	Bland Co.	021
10	Buckingham Co.	029	21	Patrick Co.	141	29	Buchanan Co.	027
10	Charlotte Co.	037	21	Martinsville	690	29	Dickenson Co.	051
10	Cumberland Co.	049	22	Franklin Co.	067	29	Giles Co.	071
10	Halifax Co.	083	22	Pittsylvania Co.	143	29	Russell Co.	167
10	Lunenburg Co.	111	22	Danville	590	29	Tazewell Co.	185
10	Mecklenburg Co.	117	23	Roanoke Co.	161	30	Lee Co.	105
10	Prince Edward Co.	147	23	Salem	775	30	Scott Co.	169
11	Amelia Co.	007	23A	Roanoke	770	30	Wise Co.	195
11	Dinwiddie Co.	053	24	Amherst Co.	009	30	Norton	720
11	Nottoway Co.	135	24	Bedford Co.	019	31	Prince William Co.	153
11	Powhatan Co.	145	24	Campbell Co.	031	31	Manassas	683
11	Petersburg	730	24	Nelson Co.	125	31	Manassas Park	685
12	Chesterfield Co.	041	24	Lynchburg	680			
12	Colonial Heights	570	25	Alleghany Co.	005			



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

FIPS	Name	CSU	FIPS	Name	CSU	FIPS	Name	CSU
001	Accomack Co.	2A	093	Isle of Wight Co.	5	191	Washington Co.	28
003	Albemarle Co.	16	095	James City Co.	9	193	Westmoreland Co.	15
005	Alleghany Co.	25	097	King and Queen Co.	9	195	Wise Co.	30
007	Amelia Co.	11	099	King George Co.	15	197	Wythe Co.	27
009	Amherst Co.	24	101	King William Co.	9	199	York Co.	9
011	Appomattox Co.	10	103	Lancaster Co.	15	510	Alexandria	18
013	Arlington Co.	17	105	Lee Co.	30	520	Bristol	28
015	Augusta Co.	25	107	Loudoun Co.	20L	530	Buena Vista	25
017	Bath Co.	25	109	Louisa Co.	16	540	Charlottesville	16
019	Bedford Co.	24	111	Lunenburg Co.	10	550	Chesapeake	1
021	Bland Co.	29	113	Madison Co.	16	570	Colonial Heights	12
023	Botetourt Co.	25	115	Mathews Co.	9	580	Covington	25
025	Brunswick Co.	6	117	Mecklenburg Co.	10	590	Danville	22
027	Buchanan Co.	29	119	Middlesex Co.	9	595	Emporia	6
029	Buckingham Co.	10	121	Montgomery Co.	27	600	Fairfax	19
031	Campbell Co.	24	125	Nelson Co.	24	610	Falls Church	17
033	Caroline Co.	15	127	New Kent Co.	9	620	Franklin	5
035	Carroll Co.	27	131	Northampton Co.	2A	630	Fredericksburg	15
036	Charles City Co.	9	133	Northumberland Co.	15	640	Galax	27
037	Charlotte Co.	10	135	Nottoway Co.	11	650	Hampton	8
041	Chesterfield Co.	12	137	Orange Co.	16	660	Harrisonburg	26
043	Clarke Co.	26	139	Page Co.	26	670	Hopewell	6
045	Craig Co.	25	141	Patrick Co.	21	678	Lexington	25
047	Culpeper Co.	16	143	Pittsylvania Co.	22	680	Lynchburg	24
049	Cumberland Co.	10	145	Powhatan Co.	11	683	Manassas	31
051	Dickenson Co.	29	147	Prince Edward Co.	10	685	Manassas Park	31
053	Dinwiddie Co.	11	149	Prince George Co.	6	690	Martinsville	21
057	Essex Co.	15	153	Prince William Co.	31	700	Newport News	7
059	Fairfax Co.	19	155	Pulaski Co.	27	710	Norfolk	4
061	Fauquier Co.	20W	157	Rappahannock Co.	20W	720	Norton	30
063	Floyd Co.	27	159	Richmond Co.	15	730	Petersburg	11
065	Fluvanna Co.	16	161	Roanoke Co.	23	735	Poquoson	9
067	Franklin Co.	22	163	Rockbridge Co.	25	740	Portsmouth	3
069	Frederick Co.	26	165	Rockingham Co.	26	750	Radford	27
071	Giles Co.	29	167	Russell Co.	29	760	Richmond	13
073	Gloucester Co.	9	169	Scott Co.	30	770	Roanoke	23A
075	Goochland Co.	16	171	Shenandoah Co.	26	775	Salem	23
077	Grayson Co.	27	173	Smyth Co.	28	790	Staunton	25
079	Greene Co.	16	175	Southampton Co.	5	800	Suffolk	5
081	Greensville Co.	6	177	Spotsylvania Co.	15	810	Virginia Beach	2
083	Halifax Co.	10	179	Stafford Co.	15	820	Waynesboro	25
085	Hanover Co.	15	181	Surry Co.	6	830	Williamsburg	9
087	Henrico Co.	14	183	Sussex Co.	6	840	Winchester	26
089	Henry Co.	21	185	Tazewell Co.	29			
091	Highland Co.	25	187	Warren Co.	26			



Appendix C: DAI

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE
DETENTION ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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



Appendix C, continued: DAI

Offense Categories and Included Offenses

Category A: Felonies Against Persons

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

Category B: Felony Weapons & Felony Narcotics Distribution

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

Category C: Other Felonies

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

Category D: Misdemeanors Against Persons

Assault, simple
 Sexual battery

Category E: Other Misdemeanors

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

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

Aggravating

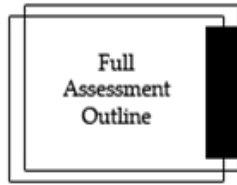
Parent unwilling to provide appropriate supervision
 Parent unable to provide appropriate supervision
 Juvenile has significant mental health problem/
 limited mental capacity
 Juvenile has significant substance abuse problem
 Juvenile has violated conditions of a detention alternative
 Juvenile is an explicit threat to flee if released
 Other aggravating factor
 Detention alternative not available

Mitigating

Juvenile marginally involved in the offense
 Parent able/willing to provide appropriate supervision
 Juvenile has significant mental health problem/
 limited mental capacity
 Juvenile has significant substance abuse problem
 Offense less serious than indicated by charge
 Juvenile regularly attends school/work
 Other mitigating factor
 DAI indicates detention alternative/detention alternative unavailable



Appendix D: YASI



Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument



1 Legal History

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

2 Family

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

3 School

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

4 Community and Peers

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



Appendix D, continued: YASI

5 Alcohol and Drug

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

6 Mental Health

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

7 Aggression

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

8 Attitudes

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

9 Skills

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

10 Employment and Free Time

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



Appendix E: Probation and Parole Statuses

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

Active Probation Statuses

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

Inactive Probation Statuses

- » Inactive - Absconder/Whereabouts Unknown
- » Inactive Supervision According to Supervision Plan
- » Inactive Supervision by Another State
- » Inactive Supervision - Courtesy Supervision in Another CSU
- » ICJ Pending (Home Evaluation)
- » Judicially Ordered Unsupervised Probation
- » Pending CSU Transfer
- » Post-Dispositional Detention Program

Active Parole Statuses

- » Level 1 Parole - Community Supervision
- » Level 2 Parole - Community Supervision
- » Level 3 Parole - Community Supervision
- » Level 4 Parole - Community Supervision
- » Parole - Private Residential Placement
- » Post-Commitment Halfway House

Inactive Parole Statuses

- » Inactive - Absconder/Whereabouts Unknown
- » Inactive Supervision According to Supervision Plan
- » Inactive Supervision by Another State
- » Inactive Supervision - Courtesy Supervision in Another CSU
- » ICJ Pending (Home Evaluation)
- » Pending CSU Transfer



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

Until October 15, 2015, DJJ used guidelines issued by the Board of Juvenile Justice in 2008 to establish the LOS for indeterminately committed juveniles based on the severity of a juvenile's offense(s) and chronicity of criminal behavior. LOS categories were defined by an anticipated minimum and maximum number of months that the juvenile would remain with DJJ. The actual LOS may have varied due to institutional offenses or failure to complete mandatory or recommended treatment.

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

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

Table I: Severity Level for Current and Prior Offenses*

Level	Type of Offense	Examples
Level 1	Class 1 Misdemeanors	Simple Assault; Petit Larceny
Level 2	Class 4, 5, and 6 Felonies; Unclassified felonies carrying a maximum sentence of 10 years	Unauthorized Use of an Auto; Possession of a Schedule I or II Substance; Voluntary and Involuntary Manslaughter
Level 3	Class 3 Felonies; Unclassified felonies carrying a maximum sentence of 20 years; Unclassified non-person felonies carrying a maximum sentence of more than 20 years	Burglary of Dwelling with Intent; Grand Larceny; Aggravated Involuntary Manslaughter
Level 4	Class 1 and 2 Felonies; Unclassified felony offenses against persons carrying a maximum sentence of more than 20 years	Armed Robbery; Rape; Murder

* Juveniles with no past convictions were assigned Level 1 for the most serious prior offense.

Table II: Initial LOS Steps and Adjustments to Determine LOS Range*

Offense Severity (Determines the initial LOS Step. The initial steps are followed by adjustments for chronic offense behavior.)	Release Dates Early - Late
1-1	3 months - 6 months
1-2, 1-3, 2-1, 2-2 1-1, increased 3 months for chronicity	6 months - 12 months
1-1, increased 6 months for chronicity 1-2, 1-3, 2-1, 2-2, increased 3 months for chronicity	9 months - 15 months
1-4, 2-3, 2-4, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3 1-2, 1-3, 2-1, 2-2, increased 6 months for chronicity	12 months - 18 months
1-4, 2-3, 2-4, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3, increased 3 months for chronicity	15 months - 21 months
1-4, 2-3, 2-4, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3, increased 6 months for chronicity	18 months - 24 months
3-4, 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-4	18 months - 36 months
3-4, 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-4, increased 3 months for chronicity	21 months - 36 months
3-4, 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-4, increased 6 months for chronicity	24 months - 36 months

* Juveniles with an LOS of three to six months were not held more than 12 months without departmental review.



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

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

Most Serious Committing Offense Severity

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

Risk Level Categories

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

LOS Ranges

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

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

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

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



