

Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice

DATA RESOURCE GUIDE

FISCAL YEAR 2020



Data Resource Guide

Fiscal Year 2020

Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice
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This guide fulfills the mandates set forth in §§ 2.2-222, 16.1-309.2 et seq., and 66-13 of the *Code of Virginia*, which specify data collection and reporting requirements for the Department of Juvenile Justice. These mandates are combined in Paragraph F of Item 422 of the 2020 Appropriation Act.



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1 Introduction and Overview

The Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) provides services to youth and families by operating 32 court service units (CSUs) and Bon Air Juvenile Correctional Center (JCC). DJJ audits and certifies 34 CSUs, including two locally operated units; 24 juvenile detention centers (JDCs); one JCC; ten community placement programs (CPPs); nine detention reentry programs; and 16 group homes, shelter care facilities, and independent living programs. The Board of Juvenile Justice regulates and provides oversight for these programs and facilities. Additionally, DJJ contracts with providers for a variety of services.

Agency Description

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

DJJ strives to process matters informally that do not require the court's attention, as permitted by the *Code of Virginia*. DJJ is committed to ensuring the *right youth* receives the *right intervention* at the *right time*, and court intervention is not always required to reach this goal. For matters that do require court involvement, DJJ responds to court-involved youth using a balanced approach that provides (i) protection of public safety by control of youth's 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 youth's 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 youth 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 offending may be realized by focusing resources

on those youth 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, the recommendation for court disposition, and the assignment to various levels of community probation or parole supervision.

In addition to matching the most intensive resources to those youth with the highest risk, DJJ recognizes that successful outcomes require services that are individualized to the strengths and needs of youth, families, and communities. Individual risk factors are identified and addressed to increase the likelihood of successful outcomes. Appropriate public safety strategies such as electronic monitoring, drug screening, and various levels of supervision also are matched to youth'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.

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

DJJ's electronic data management system is comprised of modules covering the full range of community-based and direct care services. In addition to maintaining centralized youth records, DJJ uses this data system to better understand the youth population and to become



more effective and efficient. DJJ's philosophy is that data-driven decision-making enhances sound management of public resources and adherence to DJJ's core mission.

Although DJJ bears the primary responsibility for many aspects of Virginia's juvenile justice system, collaborative partnerships with both the public and private sectors are vitally important to its work. Local governments and multi-jurisdictional commissions operate secure JDCs and provide an array of services to youth and families. Within each community, DJJ works with law enforcement, behavioral health providers, schools, social services, and other bodies. DJJ also secures services from private providers to assist in meeting the needs of youth, their families, and communities.

At the state level, DJJ works with other executive, legislative, and judicial branch agencies in a similar manner. One such collaboration is the Virginia Public Safety Training Center (VPSTC) located at the site of the repurposed Hanover JCC. Under the leadership of DJJ's Director of Training and Development, the VPSTC is a full-service training facility offering classrooms, conference space, outdoor training areas, and a gymnasium. The DJJ Training Academy is located on the grounds and provides training to DJJ employees. VPSTC also provides training and workspace to Virginia's other public safety-involved agencies, including the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court of Virginia and the Departments of State Police, Corrections, Emergency Management, Fire Programs, Forensic Science, Health, and Military Affairs.

Guiding Principles

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

- » *Safety*: Youth and staff need to feel safe in their environment and need a sense of physical and emotional well-being.
- » *Connection*: Youth and staff need to feel connected to supportive and caring adults, whether they are family, staff, or co-workers.
- » *Purpose*: Youth and staff need to have goals to strive toward, skills to hone, and a sense that they have a valuable role to play in the lives of people and the community around them.
- » *Fairness*: Youth need to perceive their environment and interactions as fair and transparent. They need

to be held accountable in a manner proportionate to their offense and offense history and similar to other youth in their situation. Staff need to feel that they are treated fairly, compensated adequately, and supported in their efforts to meet DJJ's expectations.

Agency Transformation

DJJ began a major transformation nearly six years ago, implementing a large number of significant changes. DJJ continues to work toward a more effective, more equitable juvenile justice system. The goals of this transformation are as follows:

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

In order to reduce the use of JCCs safely, DJJ works to ensure that all CSUs use evidence-based practices from intake through parole, keeping youth in the community and avoiding placement in secure confinement whenever possible. As part of this effort, DJJ updated its procedures and provides intake-specific training to encourage CSUs to prioritize diversion for eligible youth. CSUs also receive training and ongoing coaching to use standardized tools to assist with decision-making. For example, CSU staff received training in the Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument (YASI), an evidence-based tool to assess risk and needs and assist with decisions regarding recommendations, probation plans, and treatment programs for youth. DJJ crafted new procedures and engaged in more training to guide the use and application of the Detention Assessment Instrument (DAI). DJJ also developed and is implementing a Standardized Disposition Matrix (SDM) to provide consistent and data-driven disposition recommendations to courts. Lastly, CSU staff received training in Effective



Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS), an evidence-based structured format to provide intervention and skill-building to court-involved youth.

To further reduce the use of JCCs and ensure secure confinement is used only for as long as is appropriate, the Board of Juvenile Justice revised the LOS Guidelines for Indeterminately Committed Juveniles (LOS Guidelines) effective October 15, 2015. Under the former guidelines, 12-18 months was the most commonly assigned LOS for indeterminate direct care admissions. Under the current guidelines, 5-8 months is the most commonly assigned LOS. Additionally, DJJ has worked to provide alternative direct care placements to the JCC, including CPPs, detention reentry programs, and other contracted treatment programs such as group homes and residential treatment centers.

To reform treatment and rehabilitation practices in the JCCs, DJJ implemented the Community Treatment Model (CTM). The main tenets of the model include conducting highly structured, meaningful, therapeutic activities; maintaining consistent staffing in each housing unit; and keeping youth in the same unit throughout their time at the JCC. CTM uses a blend of positive peer culture and group processing to address concerns and accomplishments within the unit. Using this approach, staff develop treatment-oriented relationships with the youth and act as advocates.

The Division of Education has reformed its delivery of educational services and its behavioral approach, which improved student outcomes. The master schedule was revised to reflect the Division of Education's Personalized Learning Model and to align with CTM. Students stay together for content courses and move for elective courses based on their diploma needs. In 2018, Tier 1 of Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS) was implemented, which identifies proactive strategies for defining, teaching, and supporting appropriate student behaviors to create a positive classroom and school environment. In 2019, the Division of Education began using digital curriculum delivery, providing access to more course offerings across a wider range of disciplines. The Division of Education also established partnerships with the ten CPPs to support post-secondary programming for direct care youth in those placements.

Research has shown that family engagement is critical for the ongoing success of youth during their commitment and transition back into the community. Therefore, DJJ developed partnerships to provide video visitation and free transportation to the families of committed youth. In addition, the JCC visitation procedure was amended to extend visitation to natural supports. DJJ also updated the visitation procedure to prohibit the loss of visitation as a disciplinary sanction. Lastly,

DJJ hired a family engagement coordinator and a family advocate to serve as a voice and support for families of youth in direct care.

In 2015, Virginia received a major federal grant to create a model reentry system. This system integrates and accelerates reentry planning, devotes more resources for increased training, and further increases family involvement and reentry planning. In addition, DJJ has five reentry advocates who coordinate the reentry process for committed youth and their families. The reentry advocates serve as a link between the JCC and CSUs, with a focus on education and career readiness. Reentry advocates are assigned by region to work with parole officers and parolees to coordinate services and create a seamless transition back to the community. Prior to release, reentry advocates connect committed youth with community-based resources and assist youth with obtaining state-issued photo identification and completing Medicaid pre-applications.

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

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

With these initiatives underway, DJJ is now focused on sustaining the positive effects of these reforms, recognizing the need to focus on both the positive development of the youth in the system and the positive development and sustainability of the staff who serve them. DJJ is committed to maintaining safe, healthy, inclusive work places; continuing to recruit, retain, and develop a team of highly skilled and motivated staff; and aligning procedures, policies, and resources to support the team in meeting the goals of transformation. By adapting to current best practices and changing to meet the needs of youth and their families, DJJ continues to make a difference in the lives of citizens and communities across the Commonwealth. (See page 15 for a summary of Transformation Plan accomplishments during the past year.)



Terminology

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

Acronyms

ACE: Adverse Childhood Experience

ADHD: Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder

ADP: Average Daily Population

AECF: Annie E. Casey Foundation

AMI: AMIkids

AWOL: Absent Without Leave

BADGE: Balanced Approach Data
Gathering Environment

BSU: Behavioral Services Unit

CANS: Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths

CAP: Central Admission and Placement

CCD: Child Care Days

CCRC: Central Classification and Review Committee

CD: Conduct Disorder

CEST: Classification and Evaluation Staffing Team

CHINS: Child in Need of Services

CHINS^{Sup}: Child in Need of Supervision

COVID-19: Coronavirus Disease 2019

CPMT: Community Policy and Management Team

CPP: Community Placement Program

CQI: Continuous Quality Improvement

CRCP: Comprehensive Reentry Case Plan

CSA: Children’s Services Act

CSU: Court Service Unit

CTE: Career and Technical Education

CTM: Community Treatment Model

CTST: Classification and Treatment Services Team

CVIU: Cover Virginia Incarcerated Unit

CY: Calendar Year

DAI: Detention Assessment Instrument

DBHDS: Virginia Department of Behavioral Health
and Developmental Services

DBT: Dialectical Behavior Therapy

DCJS: Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services

DGS: Virginia Department of General Services

DJJ: Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice

DARS: Virginia Department of Aging and
Rehabilitative Services

DMAS: Virginia Department of Medical
Assistance Services

DMC: Disproportionate Minority Contact

DMV: Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles

DPB: Virginia Department of Planning and Budget

DR/CW: Domestic Relations and Child Welfare

DRG: Data Resource Guide

DSM: Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental
Disorders

DSP: Direct Service Provider

DSS: Virginia Department of Social Services

EBA: Evidence-Based Associates

ECO: Emergency Custody Order

EOC: End of Course

EPICS: Effective Practices in Community Supervision

ERD: Early Release Date

FAPT: Family Assessment and Planning Team

FFT: Functional Family Therapy

FIPS: Federal Information Processing Standards

FY: Fiscal Year

GED®: General Educational Development

HFW: High Fidelity Wraparound

ICJ: Interstate Compact for Juveniles

ICN: Intake Case Number



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



Definitions

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

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

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

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

Certification: when a judge determines after a preliminary hearing that there is probable cause for a youth 16 years of age or older charged with a violent juvenile felony, jurisdiction for the case is transferred to circuit court for trial as an adult. If the pending charges are for capital murder, first- or second-degree murder, lynching, or aggravated malicious wounding, the case is automatically certified to circuit court for trial. If the pending charges are for any other violent juvenile felony, the case may be certified to circuit court based on the discretion of the attorney for the Commonwealth. Any youth convicted in circuit court after certification will be treated as an adult in any subsequent offense. Prior to July 1, 2020, the minimum age for certification to circuit court was 14 years of age. See page 10 and §§ 16.1-269.1 and 16.1-271 of the *Code of Virginia*.

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

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

Commitment: the court-ordered disposition placing a youth in the custody of DJJ for a determinate or indeterminate period of time. To be eligible for commitment, a youth must be 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 youth is committed to DJJ (during which time the youth is held in a JDC). A single admission could be the result of multiple commitments to DJJ (for example, a youth may be committed to DJJ by more than one court). For these reasons, the number of commitments to DJJ in a FY may be different from the number of admissions.

CPP: a direct care residential program in a JDC. The goal of CPPs is to place youth closer to their home communities. CPPs focus on addressing specific treatment needs and risk factors and developing competency in the areas of education, job readiness, and life and social skills.

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

Delinquent Offense: an act committed by a youth that would be a felony or misdemeanor offense if committed by an adult as designated under state law, local ordinance, or federal law. Delinquent offenses do not include status offenses. See § 16.1-228 of the *Code of Virginia*.

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

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



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

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

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

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

Disposition: the treatment, conditions, services, and sanctions ordered by the court for a youth adjudicated delinquent or found to be a status offender.

Dispositional Hearing: a hearing in the J&DR district court which occurs after an adjudication. During this hearing, the court may impose treatment, conditions, services, and sanctions. See §§ 16.1-278.4, 16.1-278.5, 16.1-278.6, and 16.1-278.8 of the *Code of Virginia*.

Diversion: the handling of a juvenile intake complaint in an informal manner as an alternative to the official court process. The intake officer must develop a plan for the youth that may include counseling, informal supervision, restitution, community service, or other programs. The youth and parents must agree to the diversion plan. An alleged violent juvenile felony and a complaint after a prior diversion or adjudication on a felony offense cannot be diverted. Beginning in FY 2019, truancy complaints may be diverted unless there has been a prior truancy diversion or truancy adjudication within the preceding three years or a total of three prior truancy diversions or truancy adjudications. Through FY 2020, such supervision was limited to 90 days

for truancy and 120 days for all other offenses. Beginning in FY 2021, supervision for truancy is limited to 120 days. See §§ 16.1-227 and 16.1-260 of the *Code of Virginia*.

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

FY: the time period measured from July 1 of one year to June 30 of the following year. For example, FY 2020 began July 1, 2019, and ended June 30, 2020.

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

Parole: a period of supervision and monitoring of a youth in the community following release from commitment if ordered by the court or administratively determined by DJJ.

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

Post-D Detention with Programs: the ordering of a youth by a judge to a JDC for up to six months (or 12 months for felony or Class 1 misdemeanor offenses resulting in death) with structured programs of treatment and services intended to build and maintain community ties. To be eligible for post-D detention, a youth must be 14 years of age or older and found to have committed a non-violent juvenile felony or a Class 1 or Class 2 misdemeanor offense that is punishable by confinement in a state or local secure facility. See §§ 16.1-278.8(A)(16) and 16.1-284.1(B) of the *Code of Virginia*.

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

Pre-D Detention: the confinement of a youth in a JDC while awaiting a dispositional or adjudicatory hearing. Generally, to be eligible for pre-D detention, there must be probable cause establishing that the youth committed an offense that would be a felony or Class 1 misdemeanor offense if committed by an adult, violated the terms of probation or parole for such an offense, or knowingly and intentionally

possessed or transported a firearm. In addition, the youth must be a clear and substantial threat to another person, the property of others, or to self; have threatened to abscond from the court's jurisdiction; or, within the last year, have willfully failed to appear at a court hearing. A youth may be placed in pre-D detention for other statutorily prescribed circumstances such as when the youth is a fugitive from another state or failed to comply with conditions of release for what would be a felony or Class 1 misdemeanor charge if committed by an adult. See §§ 16.1-248.1 and 16.1-249 of the *Code of Virginia*.

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

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

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

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

Quarter: a three-month time period of a FY or CY. For example, the first quarter of FY 2020 began July 1, 2019, and ended September 30, 2019.

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

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



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

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

Status Offense: an act prohibited by law that would not be an offense if committed by an adult, such as truancy, curfew violation, or running away. See § 16.1-228 of the *Code of Virginia*.

Subsequent Commitment: commitments to DJJ received after the youth was admitted to direct care that require a recalculation of the original LOS. These commitments may be associated with an offense that occurred prior to admission but was not processed by the court until after admission or with an offense that occurred after admission while in direct care. An offense that occurred while in direct care also may result in an adult jail or prison sentence rather than a subsequent commitment to DJJ.

TDO: issuance of an order by a judge, magistrate, or special justice for the involuntary inpatient mental health treatment of a youth, after an in-person evaluation by a mental health evaluator, when it is found that (i) because of mental illness, the minor (a) presents a serious danger to self or others to the extent that a severe or irreversible injury is likely to result, or (b) is experiencing a serious deterioration of the ability to care for oneself in a developmentally age-appropriate manner; and (ii) the minor is in need of inpatient treatment for a mental illness and is reasonably likely to benefit from the proposed treatment. A TDO is for a brief period of time (up to 96 hours) for treatment and evaluation and pending a subsequent review of the admission (the minor may be released or involuntarily committed at the hearing). See Article 16 of Chapter 11 of Title 16.1 of the *Code of Virginia* (§ 16.1-335 et seq.).

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

Transfer Hearing: a hearing in the J&DR district court wherein the judge determines whether the J&DR district court should retain jurisdiction or transfer the case for criminal proceedings in circuit court. A

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

Violent Juvenile Felony: any of the delinquent acts enumerated in §§ 16.1-269.1(B) and 16.1-269.1(C) of the *Code of Virginia* when committed by a youth 14 years of age or older. The offenses include murder, felonious injury by mob, abduction, malicious wounding, malicious wounding of a law enforcement officer, felonious poisoning, adulteration of products, 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 E.

Examples of Juvenile Dispositions

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



Juveniles in Circuit Court

Consideration for Trial in Circuit Court

Pursuant to § 16.1-269.1 et seq. of the *Code of Virginia*, cases involving juveniles that meet certain age and offense criteria may be certified or transferred to circuit court, where the juvenile will be tried as an adult under one of the following circumstances:

Mandatory Certification: Prior to July 1, 2020, mandatory certification applied to juveniles 14 years of age or older. Effective July 1, 2020, the age criteria was changed to 16 or older. If a juvenile meets the age criteria and is charged with capital murder, first- or second-degree murder, murder by lynching, or aggravated malicious wounding, the juvenile receives a preliminary hearing in J&DR district court. If probable cause is found, the juvenile is certified automatically for trial as an adult, and the case is sent to the circuit court. The certification may not be appealed.

Prosecutorial Discretionary Certification: Prior to July 1, 2020, prosecutorial discretionary certification applied to juveniles 14 years of age or older. Effective July 1, 2020, the age criteria was changed to 16 or older. When a juvenile meets the age criteria and is charged with a violent juvenile felony as defined in § 16.1-228 of the *Code of Virginia* that does not require mandatory certification, the prosecution may elect to certify. The juvenile receives a preliminary hearing in J&DR district court. If probable cause is found, the juvenile is certified for trial as an adult, and the case is sent to the circuit court. The certification may not be appealed.

Transfer: When a juvenile 14 years of age or older is charged with a felony offense, the prosecutor may ask a J&DR district court judge to transfer the case to circuit court for trial as an adult. The judge receives a transfer report documenting each of the factors that the court must consider in the hearing (e.g., age, seriousness and number of alleged offenses, amenability to treatment and rehabilitation, availability of dispositional alternatives, prior juvenile record, mental capacity and emotional maturity, educational record). The judge decides whether the juvenile is a proper person to remain in the jurisdiction of the J&DR district court. If not, the case goes to the circuit court. The decision may be appealed by either party.

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

Waiver: A juvenile 14 years of age or older charged with 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

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

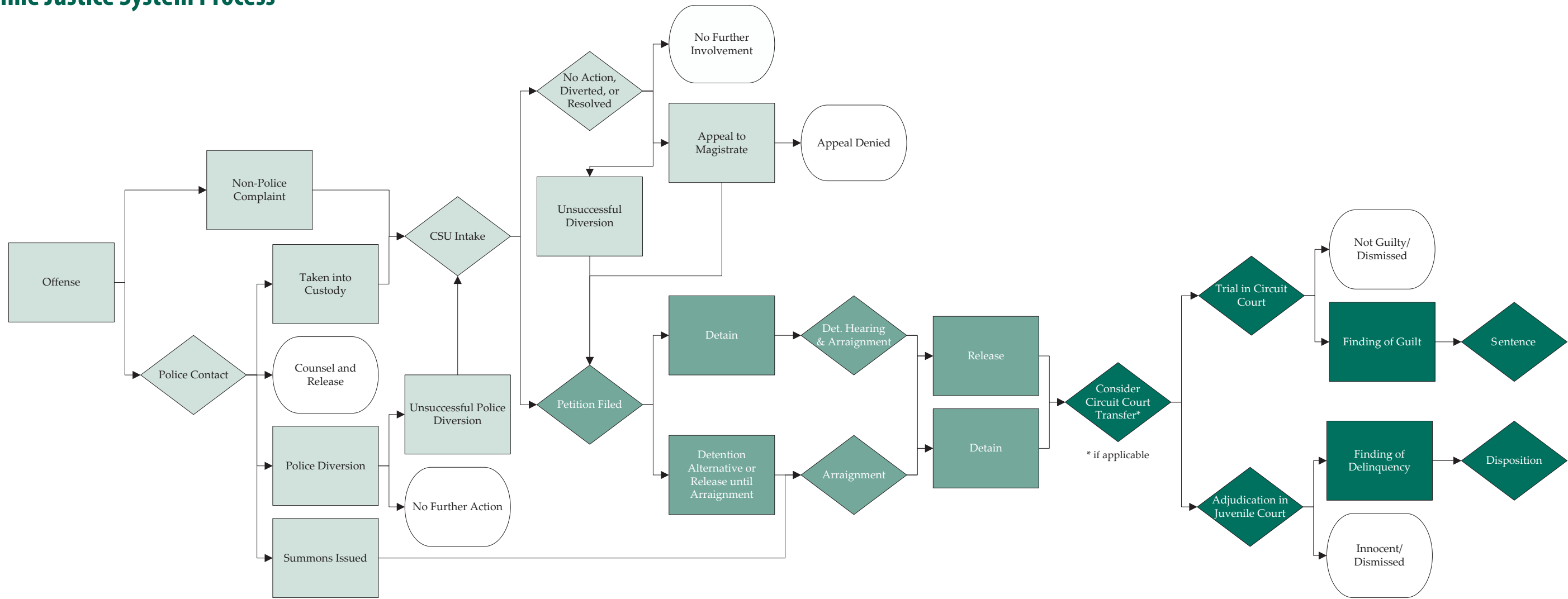
Sentencing of Juveniles in Circuit Court

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

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



Juvenile Justice System Process



Steps in the Juvenile Justice System

Intake

- » When an offense is alleged against a youth, an individual (e.g., parents, agency representatives, law enforcement personnel) may file a complaint with an intake officer.
- » When the youth has contact with law enforcement, the youth may be taken into custody, summonsed and released until a hearing on the matter, diverted, or counseled and released with no further action.
- » The intake officer reviews the circumstances of the complaint to determine whether probable cause exists.
- » If 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 youth 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

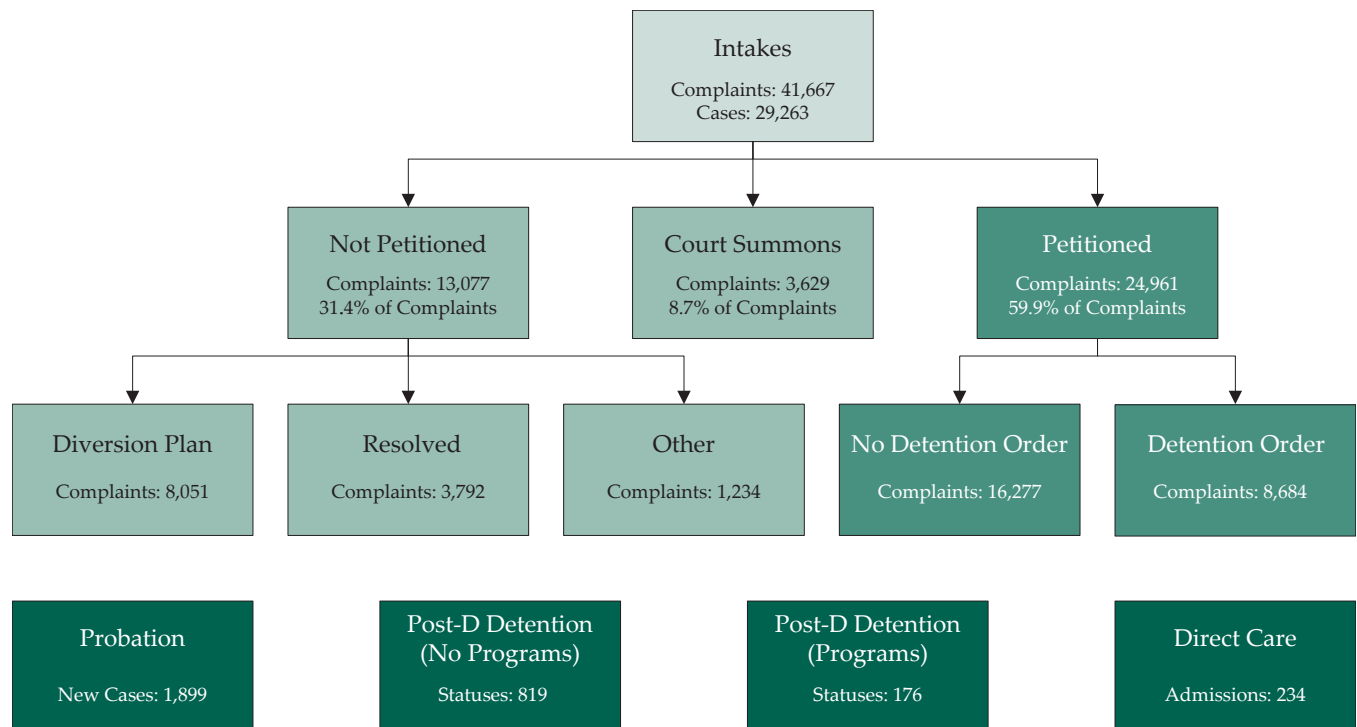
- » The filing of a petition initiates official court action on the complaint.
- » If the intake officer releases the youth, the next court appearance is the arraignment, where the youth is informed of the offenses charged in the petition, advised of the right to an attorney, and may be asked to enter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

Adjudication or Trial

- » A youth who is adjudicated in J&DR district court does not have the right to a jury trial but has all the other constitutional protections afforded in criminal court, such as the right to an attorney, the right to call and cross-examine witnesses, and the right to refrain from self-incrimination. All delinquency charges must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt.
- » If the judge finds the youth to be delinquent, the case is usually continued to another day for the judge to make a dispositional decision. The judge's adjudication and dispositional decisions may be appealed by either party to the circuit court for a *de novo* review (as if the first adjudication never occurred).
- » When a youth is tried in circuit court as an adult, the trial is handled in the same manner as a trial of an adult. In the case of a jury trial, the court determines the sentence. The conviction and sentencing in circuit court may be appealed by either party to the Court of Appeals.



DJJ System Flow Chart, FY 2020*



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

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

* "Resolved" and "Other" are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2019 due to recategorization. "Resolved" includes the following intake decisions: referred to another agency, resolved, returned to probation supervision, and unofficial counseling. In the chart above, "Other" includes the following intake decisions: adult criminal, accepted by ICJ, consent agreement signed, detention order only, pending, returned to out-of-state, shelter care only, and unfounded.

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

* Probation cases, post-D detention statuses, and direct care admissions are counted based on start dates in FY 2020; they do not necessarily connect to the intakes or intake decisions above.

Intakes

- » There were 29,263 juvenile intake cases and 41,667 juvenile intake complaints. An intake case may be comprised of one or more intake complaints. In FY 2020, there was an average of 1.4 juvenile intake complaints per case.

Intake Decisions

- » A petition was filed for 59.9% of the juvenile intake complaints.
- » 8.7% of juvenile intake complaints were court summonses. A court summons is issued by a law enforcement officer and filed directly with the court rather than pursuing a petition through the CSU. A court summons may be issued to youth only for certain offenses, such as traffic offenses, low-level alcohol or marijuana offenses, and select violations of local ordinances.
- » Of the remaining juvenile intake complaints, 61.6% had a diversion plan, and 29.0% were resolved.

Dispositions

- » Of probation, post-D detention, and direct care dispositions, probation was the most common.
- » There were 1,899 new probation cases, 819 statuses for post-D detention without programs, 176 statuses for post-D detention with programs, and 234 direct care admissions.



DJJ Historical Timeline

The information below presents a history by CY of the juvenile justice system in Virginia based on records and historical data since the Department of Youth and Family Services began operations as a separate agency from VADOC.

1990: The Department of Youth and Family Services began operations as a separate agency from VADOC, along with a State Board of Youth and Family Services.

1991: The Rehabilitative School Authority and the Board of the Rehabilitative School Authority were renamed the Department of Correctional Education and the Board of Correctional Education, respectively, providing a broad array of educational programs to Virginia's state-responsible adult and juvenile populations.

1996: The Department of Youth and Family Services and the Board of Youth and Family Services were renamed DJJ and the Board of Juvenile Justice, respectively. DJJ's learning centers were renamed JCCs.

1999: Culpeper JCC opened in Mitchells, Virginia (Culpeper County), designed for maximum security to house older, higher-risk males.

2000: The criteria for indeterminately committing a youth 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: A portion of the former Department of Correctional Education merged with DJJ and became DJJ's Division of Education.

2013: Hanover JCC was closed and repurposed as the VPSTC.

The program at Oak Ridge JCC was relocated to an autonomous section of Beaumont JCC, RDC was moved to the former Oak Ridge JCC building, and the former RDC building was repurposed as an administrative building.

2014: Hampton Place and Abraxas House, DJJ's two halfway houses, were closed. (The facilities were closed to youth in December 2013.)

Culpeper JCC was closed and transferred to VADOC.

DJJ partnered with Blue Ridge, Chesapeake, Rappahannock, and Virginia Beach JDCs to establish CPPs as alternative placements for youth in direct care.

2015: RDC was closed and mothballed.

Youth in the Oak Ridge Program were gradually integrated with the general population at Beaumont JCC for educational services and other programming while retaining specialized housing.

The Board of Juvenile Justice revised the LOS Guidelines.

CTM was piloted.

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

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

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

2017: Beaumont JCC was closed and mothballed.

DJJ partnered with Prince William JDC to establish a CPP.



CTM was fully implemented at Bon Air JCC.

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

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

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

DJJ Transformation Accomplishments

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

Reduce:

- » The juvenile justice system is experiencing all-time lows, and the impacts of COVID-19 accelerated these trends even further. Between FY 2011 and FY 2020, juvenile intake cases decreased 45.0%, new probation cases decreased 64.5%, detainments decreased 49.7%, and direct care admissions decreased 58.4%.
- » After DJJ's first intake summit and a revised procedure, diversion plans increased from 13.0% of intake complaints in FY 2014 to 19.3% in FY 2020. Successful diversion plans increased from 10.6% of intake complaints in FY 2014 to 15.9% in FY 2020.
- » DJJ's efforts continue to show a reduction in rearrests for system-involved youth (first-time diversions, probation placements, and direct care releases), with 12-month rates decreasing from 25.1% in FY 2014 to 19.7% in FY 2019, translating to 986 fewer youth rearrested.
- » An increasing percentage of committed youth are being placed in non-correctional center options. As of July 2020, alternative placements housed 41.1% of the direct care population. More than half of youth (53.0%) released from direct care in FY 2020 received treatment in these types of placements instead of a JCC.

Reform:

- » The therapeutic CTM and other programming improved youth and staff safety. Between FY 2016 and FY 2020, rates of aggressive incidents at Bon Air JCC decreased 60.4%, workers' compensation claims decreased 53.5%, and costs associated with workers' compensation claims decreased 39.8%.
- » DJJ introduced the Reducing Isolation in Youth Facilities initiative to develop a tangible plan to reduce punitive isolation and develop alternatives to isolation.
- » In an effort to increase equity and inclusion for students with special needs, DJJ's Division of Education began using digital curriculum delivery, providing access to more course offerings across a wider range of disciplines for students.
- » DJJ is focused on providing students with skills to prepare them for careers after release. An apprenticeship program was established to allow youth to receive on-the-job training and earn credentials.
- » DJJ continued free transportation services to promote visitation with committed youth; 980 individuals participated in the free transportation program in FY 2020.

Replace:

- » Alternatives to correctional centers for treatment placement options for committed youth continue to expand, now including 10 CPP sites, nine detention reentry programs, 11 residential treatment centers, and 17 group homes, for a total of 47 non-correctional center treatment placement options for youth. Of the 321 youth released from direct care in FY 2020, 170 (53.0%) did not enter a JCC.

Sustain:

- » DJJ began building a Family Support Network to sustain increased communication with families and provide networking opportunities for families.
- » DJJ's Training and Organizational Development Unit has converted training programs to an online platform to sustain training for all DJJ employees during the pandemic.



Data in the DRG

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

- » Any changes to the data after the download date are not reflected in this report.
- » Counts, percentages, and ADPs may not add to totals or 100% due to rounding. Decimal values are used in percentage calculations.
- » Rounded percentages less than 0.1% are presented as 0.0%.
- » Expunged cases are included unless otherwise specified.
- » Adult intake, probation, and parole cases are excluded from all data.
- » Not applicable or not available (N/A) is used in tables throughout this report to indicate instances where data cannot be calculated (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 youth have unknown or missing ethnicity data. Effective July 1, 2019, ethnicity is a required field but may still be recorded as unknown.
- » Initial decisions for juvenile intake complaints are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2019. Complaints returned to probation supervision were categorized as "Other" in reports prior to FY 2019 but are now categorized as resolved. Unfounded complaints were combined with resolved in reports prior to FY 2019 but are now a separate category. Unsuccessful diversions with petitions filed were categorized as petitions in reports prior to FY 2017 but are now categorized as diversion plans to indicate the initial intake decision.
- » Unless otherwise specified, the MSO is determined by a ranking assigned to each type of complaint. Periodically, DJJ uses VCC information published by VCSC to develop the rankings. Felonies are given the highest ranks, ordered first by their statutory maximum penalty and then their highest primary offense score on VCSC's guidelines. Next, misdemeanors are ranked by their statutory maximum penalty. Finally, the remaining complaints are ranked in the following order from most to least severe: technical violations, other offenses, non-delinquent traffic offenses, status offenses, and DR/CW complaints.
- » The DAI ranking of MSOs used by DJJ is checked periodically against the VCSC designation and the *Code of Virginia* to ensure consistency and is updated accordingly.
- » ADPs and LOSs presented for probation and parole exclude time spent by youth on a linking case status. (See Appendix F for an explanation of continuous probation and parole statuses.)
- » Locality-specific CSU data are presented in summary form. More detailed locality-specific CSU data are available on DJJ's website.
- » With the exception of initial YASIs, when risk is reported, the closest risk assessment completed within 180 days before or after the measurement date (e.g., probation start date) is used unless otherwise specified.
- » YASI data are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2018 due to software updates.
- » Some localities utilize multiple JDCs. In the map on page 37, the localities served are determined by the highest number of detainments.
- » Subsequent commitments are excluded unless otherwise specified. An offense that occurred while in direct care also may result in an adult jail or prison sentence rather than a subsequent commitment to DJJ; these sentences are not included.
- » Blended sentences from circuit court are included as a commitment type in this report. Data on blended sentences represent commitments with an active adult sentence at the time of commitment.
- » The categorization of commitment types (i.e., blended, determinate, indeterminate) and assigned LOSs are based on the initial commitment(s) and not subsequent commitment(s) unless otherwise specified.
- » The Division of Education SY starts in September and ends in June of the following year. Credits and credentials earned in the summer are counted toward the previous SY.
- » Canceled, rescinded, and successfully appealed commitments are not included, except in the direct care ADP and Division of Education data.
- » Youth in non-JCC placements are not included in the Division of Education data.



2 Programs and Services

Community Programs

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

Juvenile Intake

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

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

If a petition is filed, the intake officer must decide whether the youth should be released to a parent/guardian or another responsible adult, placed in a detention alternative, or detained pending a court hearing. An intake case is considered detention-eligible prior to disposition if at least one of the associated intake complaints is detention-eligible. (See page 8 for pre-D detention eligibility criteria.) Decisions by intake officers concerning whether detention-eligible cases are appropriate for detention are guided by the completion of the DAI. The DAI assesses risk and provides guidance in detention decisions using standardized, objective criteria. (See Appendix C.)

Investigations and Reports

Pre-D and post-D reports, also known as social history reports, constitute the majority of the reports completed

by CSU personnel. These reports describe the behavior, needs, protective factors, resilience, and social circumstances of youth and their families. Some reports are court-ordered and completed prior to disposition while others are completed following placement on probation or commitment to DJJ as required by Board of Juvenile Justice regulations and DJJ procedures. A YASI is completed at the same time as the social history, classifying the youth according to their relative risk of reoffending and determining strengths and areas of need. (See Appendix E 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 youth, determine the level of supervision needed based on risk classification, and recommend the most appropriate disposition to the court.

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

DR/CW Investigations

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



SDM

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

In order to participate in the SDM process, youth must have a qualifying offense. The youth's risk level and MSO formulate a range of recommended disposition levels. The PO is responsible for selecting the most appropriate level of intervention. The PO first considers the least restrictive disposition level in the range; if the PO deems the level inappropriate, the PO can consider the next least-restrictive disposition level. The PO may recommend a disposition level above or below the SDM range with approval from the PO's supervisor or CSU director. The PO presents this recommendation to the court during the dispositional hearing, and the judge determines the actual disposition. (See Appendix G for an overview of the SDM.)

During FY 2019, DJJ piloted the SDM in five CSUs: CSU 7 - Newport News, CSU 12 - Chesterfield, CSU 16 - Culpeper, CSU 20W - Warrenton, and CSU 22 - Chatham. CSU staff received training, and SDM was fully implemented statewide on January 1, 2020.

Probation

DJJ strives to achieve a balanced and evidence-based approach in its probation practices, focusing on public safety, accountability, and competency development. DJJ uses a risk-based system of probation, with those youth classified as the highest risk to reoffend receiving the most intensive supervision and intervention. Probation officers serve as the primary interventionists, and provide skill coaching using cognitive-behavioral strategies to teach new skills and new ways of thinking. They also coordinate services, including individual and family counseling, career readiness training, substance abuse treatment, and other community-based services. These programs and services are funded through CSA, Medicaid, VJCCCA, or DJJ. CSUs purchase services from a statewide network of approved public and private DSPs, primarily through DJJ's RSC Service Delivery Model. (See Appendix F for an overview of probation statuses.)

Parole

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

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

EPICS

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

All 32 state-operated CSUs have participated in training on EPICS, a model that was developed by the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute. The initial training and ongoing coaching 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; building motivation; cognitive-behavioral interventions; pro-social modeling; structured skill building; restructuring criminal thinking; practicing



problem solving; and effective use of authority, sanctions, and incentives. With the utilization of EPICS, staff are trained to use their time with each youth to focus on the individual's competencies most likely to reduce their risk of reoffending.

Reentry

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

RSC Service Delivery Model

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

The work of the RSCs is divided using DJJ's five administrative regions. AMI provides coordination for the Eastern and Southern regions of the state while EBA provides coordination for the Central, Northern, and Western regions. The RSCs support DJJ's continuum of services by managing centralized referrals, service coordination, quality assurance, billing, and reporting. They are responsible for assessing existing programming, developing new service capacity, and selecting and subcontracting with DSPs. They also are responsible for monitoring the quality of the DSPs and fidelity to evidence-based practices and programs, completing ongoing service gap analyses, and filling those service gaps. The Practice Improvement and Services Unit manages the RSC Service Delivery Model while also focusing on CSU practice fidelity, quality assurance, technical assistance, and implementation support.

The RSCs have increased access to evidence-based models. For example, FFT and MST, two evidence-based family interventions that are designed to prevent out-of-home placements, are now available in 97% of cities and counties in Virginia. In addition, the availability of TF-

CBT and HFW expanded during FY 2019 to serve youth in more than 70% of localities. During FY 2020, the RSCs contracted with more than 140 distinct DSPs; a total of 1,666 youth were referred to the RSCs, and 3,398 assessments and services were approved and authorized. (See page 47 for more information about the continuum of services related to direct care.)

ICJ

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



Intake Complaints, FY 2018-2020

DR/CW Complaints	2018	2019	2020
Custody	60,683	59,587	49,944
Support/Desertion	17,231	16,798	13,311
Protective Order/ECO	16,596	16,585	16,631
Visitation	37,593	37,344	31,362
Total DR/CW Complaints	132,103	130,314	111,248
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	10,587	8,616	8,469
Class 1 Misdemeanor	18,429	17,885	16,599
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	4,340	4,099	3,550
CHINS/CHINSup	8,775	7,617	6,055
Other			
TDO	939	1,150	919
Technical Violation	5,956	5,013	3,958
Traffic	1,296	1,189	1,352
Other	751	777	765
Total Juvenile Complaints	51,073	46,346	41,667
Total Complaints	183,176	176,660	152,915

- » 72.8% of total intake complaints were DR/CW complaints in FY 2020, and 27.2% were juvenile complaints.
- » DR/CW complaints decreased from 130,314 in FY 2019 to 111,248 in FY 2020, a decrease of 14.6%.
- » Juvenile complaints decreased from 46,346 in FY 2019 to 41,667 in FY 2020, a decrease of 10.1%.
- » 20.3% of juvenile complaints in FY 2020 were felony complaints.

Juvenile Intake Complaint Initial Decisions, FY 2020*

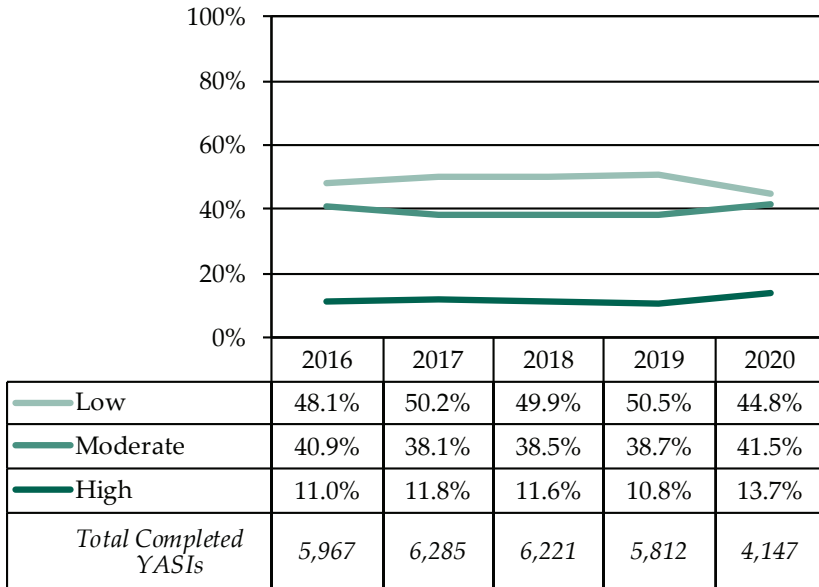
Intake Decision	2020
Court Summons	8.7%
Detention Order Only	0.9%
Diversion Plan	19.3%
Open Diversion	0.6%
Successful Diversion	15.9%
Unsuccessful Diversion with Petition	1.4%
Unsuccessful Diversion with No Petition	1.4%
Petition	59.9%
Petition Filed	39.1%
Detention Order with Petition	20.8%
Resolved	9.1%
Referred to Another Agency	1.8%
Resolved	7.2%
Returned to Probation Supervision	0.1%
Unofficial Counseling	0.0%
Unfounded	1.1%
Other	1.0%
Total Juvenile Complaints	41,667

* Data are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2019 due to recategorization. (See page 16 for details.)

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

- » A petition was initially filed for 59.9% of juvenile complaints.
- » 73.0% of juvenile complaints were diversion-eligible.
- » 28.4% of juvenile complaints were initially resolved or diverted.
- » Of the 8,051 juvenile complaints with a diversion plan, 82.4% had successful outcomes.

Initial YASIs Completed, FY 2016-2020*



- » 4,147 initial YASIs were completed in FY 2020.
- » Low was the most common risk level for completed initial YASIs.

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



Juvenile Intake Case Demographics, FY 2018-2020

Demographics	2018	2019	2020
Race			
Asian	1.0%	1.0%	1.2%
Black	41.7%	40.8%	40.9%
White	47.5%	47.9%	48.6%
Other/Unknown	9.9%	10.2%	9.2%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	10.7%	11.4%	12.4%
Non-Hispanic	30.6%	36.7%	61.4%
Unknown/Missing	58.7%	51.9%	26.2%
Sex			
Female	32.7%	33.6%	32.2%
Male	67.3%	66.4%	67.8%
Age			
8-12	7.6%	8.0%	7.3%
13	7.6%	7.7%	7.7%
14	12.6%	12.7%	12.7%
15	17.4%	17.5%	18.3%
16	22.5%	22.4%	23.3%
17	27.3%	26.8%	26.3%
18-20	3.6%	3.6%	3.4%
Missing	1.5%	1.3%	1.0%
<i>Total Juvenile Intake Cases</i>	<i>37,785</i>	<i>34,188</i>	<i>29,263</i>

- » Intake cases may be comprised of one or more intake complaints. In FY 2020, there was an average of 1.4 juvenile intake complaints per case.
- » 48.6% of juvenile intake cases in FY 2020 were White, and 40.9% were Black.
- » 61.4% of juvenile intake cases in FY 2020 were non-Hispanic, and 12.4% were Hispanic. 26.2% had unknown ethnicity information.
- » 67.8% of juvenile intake cases in FY 2020 were male, and 32.2% were female.
- » Approximately half (49.2-49.7%) of juvenile intake cases since FY 2018 were 16 or 17 years of age.
- » The average age of juvenile intake cases in FY 2020 was 15.8.

Workload Information, FY 2020*

Activity	ADP	Completed Reports	Count
Probation	2,302	Pre-D Reports	1,710
Parole	211	Post-D Reports	838
Direct Care	348	Transfer Reports	127

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

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

- » Probation had the highest ADP (2,302).
- » The majority (95.3%) of completed reports were pre-D or post-D social history reports.

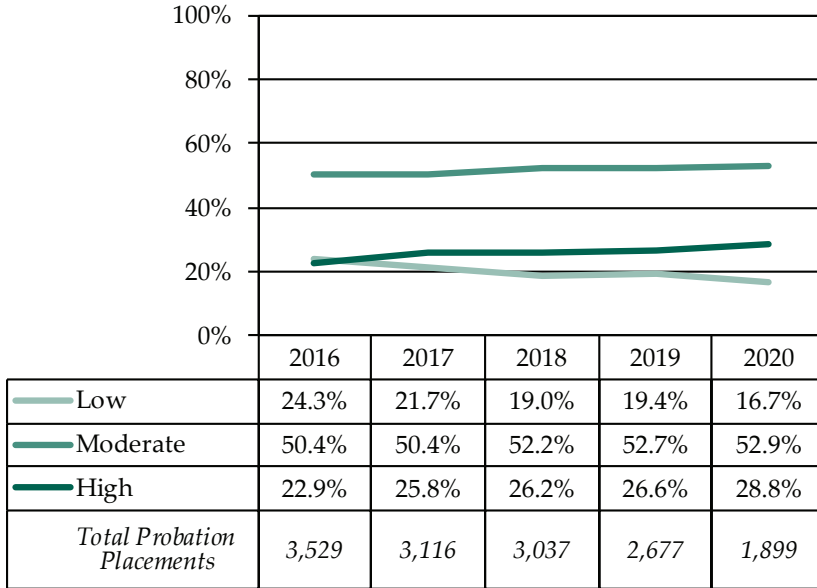
New Probation Case Demographics, FY 2018-2020

Demographics	2018	2019	2020
Race			
Asian	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%
Black	43.4%	43.5%	46.1%
White	47.3%	47.2%	45.4%
Other/Unknown	8.1%	8.1%	7.4%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	14.7%	16.0%	15.1%
Non-Hispanic	38.5%	50.3%	69.9%
Unknown/Missing	46.8%	33.7%	15.1%
Sex			
Female	23.0%	22.6%	22.1%
Male	77.0%	77.4%	77.9%
Age			
8-12	2.5%	2.1%	3.2%
13	5.8%	6.7%	6.9%
14	12.4%	13.2%	14.3%
15	20.0%	19.4%	20.6%
16	26.2%	26.4%	26.5%
17	28.7%	27.3%	24.6%
18-20	4.3%	4.9%	3.8%
Missing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Total Probation Cases</i>	<i>3,037</i>	<i>2,677</i>	<i>1,899</i>

- » 46.1% of new probation cases in FY 2020 were Black, and 45.4% were White.
- » 69.9% of new probation cases in FY 2020 were non-Hispanic, and 15.1% were Hispanic. 15.1% had unknown ethnicity information.
- » 77.9% of new probation cases in FY 2020 were male, and 22.1% were female.
- » Approximately half (51.1-54.9%) of new probation cases since FY 2018 were 16 or 17 years of age.
- » The average age of new probation cases in FY 2020 was 15.5.



Probation Placements by Risk Levels, FY 2016-2020*

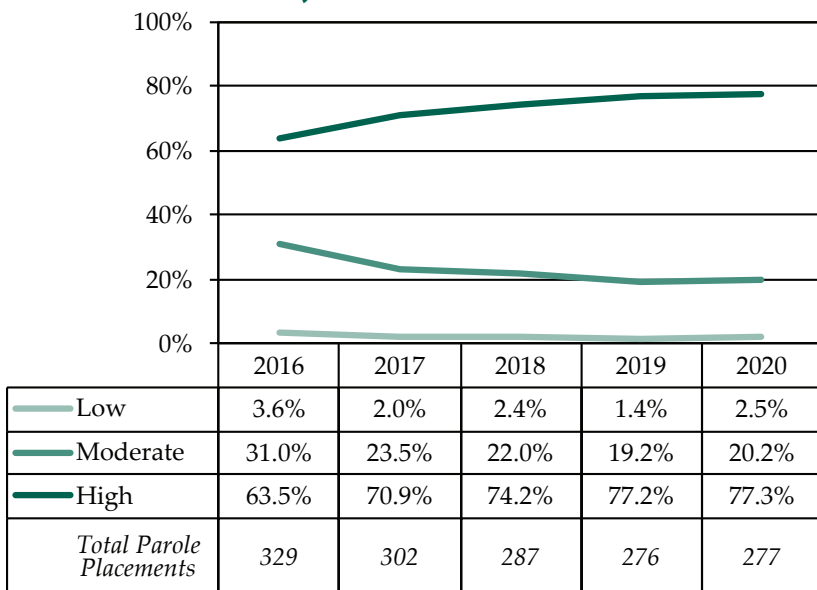


- » 1,868 YASIs were completed for probation placements in FY 2020.
- » Moderate was the most common risk level for probation placement YASIs.

* Percentages may not add to 100% due to missing YASI scores. For example, in FY 2020, 31 probation placements were missing YASIs.

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

Parole Placements by Risk Levels, FY 2016-2020*



- » 277 YASIs were completed for parole placements in FY 2020.
- » High was the most common risk level for parole placement YASIs.

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



Juvenile Complaints and Offenses, FY 2020*

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	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	N/A	4.2%	2.0%	1.2%	0.1%
Arson	1.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.9%	1.2%
Assault	14.7%	26.1%	15.6%	17.6%	19.7%
Burglary	10.3%	N/A	2.1%	4.7%	6.3%
Computer	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	N/A	4.7%	2.3%	2.3%	0.9%
Escape	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.9%
Extortion	2.4%	0.5%	0.7%	1.0%	1.0%
Fraud	5.0%	1.4%	1.7%	2.1%	1.9%
Gangs	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.7%
Kidnapping	1.6%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%
Larceny	26.3%	12.7%	11.5%	18.1%	17.1%
Murder	0.8%	N/A	0.2%	0.1%	1.5%
Narcotics	5.5%	10.9%	6.4%	5.1%	1.9%
Obscenity	4.7%	1.4%	1.7%	1.8%	0.0%
Obstruction of Justice	0.5%	3.7%	1.9%	2.3%	1.5%
Paraphernalia	N/A	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Robbery	7.9%	N/A	1.6%	1.7%	11.8%
Sexual Abuse	5.7%	0.7%	1.5%	4.0%	6.2%
Sexual Offense	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
Telephone	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%
Trespassing	0.0%	4.6%	2.2%	2.7%	1.2%
Vandalism	4.7%	9.9%	5.7%	6.5%	4.6%
Weapons	3.1%	5.5%	3.3%	4.7%	8.1%
Misc./Other	1.2%	1.6%	3.1%	2.1%	0.4%
Technical					
Contempt of Court	N/A	N/A	5.3%	4.1%	1.0%
Failure to Appear	0.4%	1.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%
Parole Violation	N/A	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	1.6%
Probation Violation	N/A	0.0%	3.4%	4.8%	5.9%
Traffic					
Traffic	2.8%	9.3%	8.5%	3.9%	3.4%
Status/Other					
Civil Commitment	N/A	N/A	2.2%	0.0%	N/A
CHINS	N/A	N/A	3.5%	0.6%	N/A
CHINSup	N/A	N/A	6.3%	4.3%	N/A
Other	N/A	N/A	4.7%	1.6%	N/A
Total Complaints	8,467	20,150	41,667	8,078	680

» 65.1% of juvenile intake complaints were for delinquent offenses, 9.7% were for technical offenses, 8.5% were for traffic offenses, and 16.7% were for status or other offenses.

» 80.4% of offenses that resulted in a new probation case were for delinquent offenses, 9.1% were for technical offenses, 3.9% were for traffic offenses, and 6.6% were for status or other offenses.

» 87.9% of offenses that resulted in commitment were for delinquent offenses, 8.7% were for technical offenses, and 3.4% were for traffic offenses.

» Assault (15.6%) and larceny (11.5%) were the most common offenses among intake complaints.

› Larceny was the most common offense among felony intake complaints (26.3%).

› Assault was the most common offense among misdemeanor intake complaints (26.1%).

» Larceny (18.1%) and assault (17.6%) were the most common offenses among new probation cases.

» Assault (19.7%) and larceny (17.1%) were the most common offense that resulted in commitment. (See pages 51-52 for MSO data for direct care admissions.)

» See page 40 for offense data for pre-D detention.

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

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

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

* 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."



Juvenile Cases by MSO, FY 2020*

MSO Severity	Juvenile Intake Cases	New Probation Cases	Commitments
DAI Ranking			
Felony			
Against Persons	7.8%	21.2%	64.8%
Weapons/Narcotics Dist.	0.9%	2.0%	7.0%
Other	8.4%	17.0%	22.6%
Class 1 Misdemeanor			
Against Persons	17.4%	24.6%	1.7%
Other	20.1%	17.9%	1.7%
Prob./Parole Violation	5.3%	0.3%	2.2%
Court Order Violation	6.6%	1.8%	N/A
Status Offense	18.3%	9.1%	N/A
Other	15.1%	6.2%	N/A
VCSC Ranking			
Person	27.5%	43.9%	63.9%
Property	19.0%	27.1%	24.8%
Narcotics	7.1%	5.2%	2.2%
Other	46.4%	23.8%	9.1%
<i>Total Juvenile Cases</i>	<i>29,263</i>	<i>1,899</i>	<i>230</i>

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

» MSO by DAI ranking:

- › Other Class 1 misdemeanors (20.1%) and status offenses (18.3%) were the highest percentage of juvenile intake cases.
- › Class 1 misdemeanors against persons (24.6%) and felonies against persons (21.2%) were the highest percentage of new probation cases.
- › Felonies against persons were the highest percentage (64.8%) of commitments.

» MSO by VCSC ranking:

- › Other offenses were the highest percentage (46.4%) of juvenile intake cases.
- › Person offenses were the highest percentage (43.9%) of new probation cases.
- › Person offenses were the highest percentage (63.9%) of commitments.

Timeframes

- » The average time from intake to adjudication in FY 2019 was 147 days. FY 2020 data are not available due to pending adjudications.
- » The average time from DJJ's receipt of commitment papers to direct care admission in FY 2020 was 13 days (excluding subsequent commitments).

65.1% (19,046) of juvenile intake cases were detention-eligible. There were 4,543 pre-D detention statuses for a rate of 4.2 detention-eligible intakes per pre-D detention status.

Placements, Releases, and Average LOS, FY 2020

	Probation	Parole
Placements	1,899	277
Releases	2,556	250
Average LOS (Days)	359	327

- » The average LOS on probation was 11.8 months, and the average LOS on parole was 10.7 months.
- » The average age for probation placements was 15.5.
- » The average age for parole placements was 17.2.



Summary by CSU

Intake Complaints, FY 2020*

CSU	Complaints		Juvenile Complaints				
	DR/CW	Juvenile	Felony	Class 1 Misdemeanor	Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	CHINS/ CHINSup	Other
1	4,236	1,028	36.5%	39.5%	4.1%	14.9%	5.1%
2	7,398	1,782	24.7%	44.0%	7.1%	8.2%	16.0%
2A	843	260	13.8%	41.9%	8.1%	18.8%	17.3%
3	2,357	993	31.5%	30.9%	8.9%	14.8%	13.9%
4	5,294	1,858	31.6%	30.1%	5.8%	9.0%	23.6%
5	2,331	900	31.4%	43.9%	5.2%	7.1%	12.3%
6	1,682	562	24.9%	51.1%	8.4%	9.1%	6.6%
7	2,905	1,886	23.3%	28.6%	7.1%	14.9%	26.1%
8	2,995	970	21.8%	39.7%	5.8%	22.0%	10.8%
9	2,931	1,188	16.4%	53.3%	11.5%	12.7%	6.1%
10	2,097	771	27.0%	37.5%	6.6%	10.8%	18.2%
11	2,094	736	19.2%	25.8%	6.4%	13.7%	34.9%
12	4,956	2,527	23.6%	52.8%	10.7%	7.1%	5.9%
13	2,937	1,165	25.0%	34.4%	8.0%	13.6%	19.0%
14	3,961	1,958	18.2%	46.3%	9.8%	8.9%	16.8%
15	8,565	2,366	18.9%	47.8%	9.3%	12.6%	11.4%
16	4,864	1,280	18.2%	37.8%	8.3%	20.7%	15.0%
17	697	705	22.3%	26.7%	10.1%	14.0%	27.0%
18	1,156	514	15.2%	39.1%	7.4%	9.5%	28.8%
19	6,197	3,075	19.6%	39.5%	13.4%	7.6%	19.8%
20L	2,268	1,290	18.8%	52.4%	11.4%	10.8%	6.6%
20W	633	247	17.8%	44.5%	11.7%	20.6%	5.3%
21	2,809	347	27.7%	38.0%	6.1%	19.6%	8.6%
22	2,900	1,284	14.4%	28.2%	6.7%	21.8%	28.9%
23	1,718	1,253	8.9%	40.1%	9.3%	11.6%	30.1%
23A	2,016	715	10.8%	31.5%	6.0%	25.9%	25.9%
24	5,083	1,479	15.3%	30.8%	4.4%	25.2%	24.3%
25	2,918	1,090	16.5%	37.2%	6.6%	24.9%	14.9%
26	4,776	1,918	13.9%	43.5%	7.9%	14.8%	20.0%
27	4,694	1,045	18.1%	36.2%	7.9%	22.0%	15.8%
28	2,510	426	15.5%	36.6%	7.0%	23.5%	17.4%
29	2,670	593	9.3%	27.7%	6.2%	46.7%	10.1%
30	2,481	550	10.4%	25.8%	5.6%	47.6%	10.5%
31	3,276	2,906	18.8%	45.1%	11.4%	11.3%	13.5%
Total	111,248	41,667	20.3%	39.8%	8.5%	14.5%	16.8%

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



YASI Overall Risk Levels, FY 2020*

CSU	Initial YASIs Completed				Probation Placement YASIs					Parole Placement YASIs				
	High	Mod.	Low	Total	High	Mod.	Low	Missing	Total	High	Mod.	Low	Missing	Total
1	18.8%	48.8%	32.5%	80	25.0%	42.2%	31.3%	1.6%	64	55.6%	44.4%	0.0%	0.0%	9
2	12.8%	61.3%	25.9%	297	27.8%	62.2%	10.0%	0.0%	90	80.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15
2A	14.3%	57.1%	28.6%	21	14.3%	50.0%	35.7%	0.0%	14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
3	42.6%	46.3%	11.1%	54	61.1%	27.8%	11.1%	0.0%	36	80.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5
4	18.0%	54.0%	28.0%	161	42.3%	46.5%	9.9%	1.4%	71	84.6%	11.5%	3.8%	0.0%	26
5	23.3%	32.6%	44.2%	43	27.6%	41.4%	31.0%	0.0%	29	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	6
6	38.5%	46.2%	15.4%	26	23.5%	52.9%	17.6%	5.9%	17	40.0%	60.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5
7	16.7%	50.8%	32.5%	120	20.9%	52.3%	26.7%	0.0%	86	63.2%	36.8%	0.0%	0.0%	19
8	18.7%	57.3%	24.0%	75	34.2%	55.3%	10.5%	0.0%	38	78.9%	15.8%	5.3%	0.0%	19
9	36.5%	38.5%	25.0%	52	36.4%	45.5%	18.2%	0.0%	33	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3
10	20.0%	48.6%	31.4%	35	17.1%	40.0%	37.1%	5.7%	35	62.5%	25.0%	12.5%	0.0%	8
11	15.4%	30.8%	53.8%	52	45.0%	50.0%	5.0%	0.0%	20	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9
12	8.1%	27.3%	64.6%	297	53.3%	42.2%	4.4%	0.0%	45	78.6%	21.4%	0.0%	0.0%	14
13	9.1%	41.8%	49.1%	318	25.0%	61.5%	11.5%	2.1%	96	76.9%	23.1%	0.0%	0.0%	26
14	6.4%	28.1%	65.5%	313	28.4%	62.5%	6.8%	2.3%	88	93.3%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	15
15	16.3%	37.4%	46.3%	123	29.6%	51.9%	16.7%	1.9%	54	90.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10
16	8.2%	35.6%	56.2%	233	22.4%	63.5%	9.4%	4.7%	85	72.7%	27.3%	0.0%	0.0%	11
17	11.0%	29.7%	59.3%	91	23.1%	63.5%	9.6%	3.8%	52	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
18	18.2%	45.5%	36.4%	44	19.4%	52.8%	27.8%	0.0%	36	83.3%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	6
19	10.6%	38.5%	50.9%	548	37.7%	51.9%	9.7%	0.6%	154	73.7%	26.3%	0.0%	0.0%	19
20L	20.0%	31.3%	48.7%	115	36.4%	52.3%	11.4%	0.0%	44	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	2
20W	31.8%	54.5%	13.6%	22	32.1%	53.6%	14.3%	0.0%	28	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
21	10.6%	33.7%	55.8%	104	21.3%	59.6%	19.1%	0.0%	47	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
22	19.0%	53.3%	27.6%	105	26.2%	57.4%	16.4%	0.0%	61	62.5%	37.5%	0.0%	0.0%	8
23	3.4%	30.7%	65.9%	88	16.7%	33.3%	41.7%	8.3%	12	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	2
23A	20.0%	44.0%	36.0%	25	28.6%	64.3%	0.0%	7.1%	14	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3
24	9.6%	56.2%	34.2%	73	11.3%	58.8%	28.8%	1.3%	80	80.0%	10.0%	10.0%	0.0%	10
25	17.0%	47.2%	35.8%	53	19.2%	50.0%	25.0%	5.8%	52	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	6
26	37.3%	44.6%	18.1%	83	43.4%	39.8%	16.9%	0.0%	83	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4
27	22.1%	53.5%	24.4%	86	41.0%	45.9%	11.5%	1.6%	61	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2
28	22.4%	49.0%	28.6%	49	34.0%	46.8%	17.0%	2.1%	47	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
29	6.7%	60.0%	33.3%	45	7.7%	76.9%	15.4%	0.0%	26	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
30	2.5%	28.5%	69.0%	158	12.8%	48.9%	25.5%	12.8%	47	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
31	19.0%	53.2%	27.8%	158	22.7%	55.2%	22.1%	0.0%	154	85.7%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	14
Total	13.7%	41.5%	44.8%	4,147	28.8%	52.9%	16.7%	1.6%	1,899	77.3%	20.2%	2.5%	0.0%	277

* Parole placements are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2018. Reports prior to FY 2018 counted only parole placements within 30 days after a direct care release. The current report counts all parole placements, regardless of previous direct care release dates.



Juvenile Intake Cases, New Probation Cases, Detainments, and Commitments, FY 2018-2020*

CSU	Juvenile Intake Cases			New Probation Cases			Detainments			Commitments		
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
1	909	832	637	114	84	64	174	142	126	9	9	10
2	1,334	1,222	1,158	126	142	90	351	310	291	21	18	3
2A	230	248	197	20	27	14	28	19	12	4	1	3
3	580	443	541	59	26	36	138	104	142	9	4	4
4	2,219	1,160	1,149	79	112	71	436	315	327	40	36	21
5	497	534	486	48	62	29	96	143	119	10	11	11
6	580	526	393	43	30	17	154	127	81	19	16	4
7	1,455	1,324	1,233	91	101	86	235	246	200	33	29	14
8	1,040	922	628	48	48	38	261	181	167	16	18	18
9	1,024	901	771	34	25	33	160	165	114	5	6	4
10	742	676	516	47	43	35	137	137	98	18	5	4
11	811	688	513	55	28	20	176	120	85	8	9	9
12	2,169	1,909	1,631	54	61	45	320	281	206	18	13	13
13	1,068	1,074	795	158	141	96	416	429	267	14	24	19
14	1,348	1,306	1,238	148	112	88	508	438	360	15	19	9
15	1,987	2,058	1,699	89	78	54	371	351	288	18	16	12
16	1,310	1,226	962	149	123	85	176	169	124	15	13	9
17	681	642	489	104	114	52	121	135	110	7	0	1
18	586	482	414	73	60	36	109	86	61	7	3	2
19	2,506	2,385	2,246	277	257	154	501	492	460	15	19	9
20L	1,137	926	913	137	90	44	113	76	62	0	3	0
20W	188	181	179	44	21	28	19	20	21	0	0	0
21	563	456	264	74	67	47	72	66	56	5	1	1
22	1,246	997	986	107	70	61	224	187	143	19	7	13
23	861	756	920	32	35	12	109	112	92	0	0	2
23A	768	739	618	28	25	14	211	158	152	7	9	2
24	1,566	1,447	1,228	117	107	80	216	189	222	11	8	7
25	1,270	1,122	799	94	68	52	215	165	139	4	9	9
26	1,804	1,781	1,370	83	73	83	420	374	288	5	4	7
27	1,135	1,127	793	98	85	61	157	122	93	0	4	1
28	454	425	337	52	36	47	62	37	30	1	1	0
29	691	524	488	72	38	26	108	50	36	2	0	0
30	630	608	455	70	69	47	79	81	52	1	1	0
31	2,396	2,541	2,217	213	219	154	384	364	230	13	17	9
Total	37,785	34,188	29,263	3,037	2,677	1,899	7,291	6,407	5,279	369	333	230

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

* Individual CSU detention data are identified by the CSU that made the decision to detain the youth (not the JDC location). Individual CSU detentions may not add to the total because some detentions were not assigned an ICN indicating the detaining CSU but are counted in the statewide totals. The totals displayed above represent the statewide totals.

* Subsequent commitments are excluded; in FY 2020, CSU 12 had one subsequent commitment.



Juvenile Intake Complaint Initial Decisions, FY 2020*

CSU	Court Summons	Det. Order Only	Diversion Plans				Petitions		Resolved	Unfounded	Total
			Open	Success.	Unsuccess. w/ Petition	Unsuccess. w/o Petition	Filed	Det. Order			
1	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	8.6%	0.7%	0.4%	44.8%	15.4%	28.4%	0.8%	1,028
2	8.9%	4.2%	0.0%	14.5%	0.5%	0.9%	31.1%	27.9%	11.2%	0.2%	1,782
2A	15.0%	0.0%	0.4%	21.9%	0.0%	0.0%	38.8%	10.4%	10.4%	2.7%	260
3	18.9%	0.7%	0.0%	12.7%	0.1%	0.9%	25.6%	32.5%	5.7%	2.6%	993
4	14.1%	3.8%	0.1%	8.8%	0.6%	1.0%	27.2%	35.1%	5.0%	1.0%	1,858
5	1.4%	0.0%	1.0%	14.6%	0.3%	0.9%	51.9%	27.3%	2.2%	0.1%	900
6	4.6%	0.0%	0.2%	22.8%	1.1%	1.8%	35.6%	30.4%	2.8%	0.2%	562
7	18.4%	1.1%	0.4%	3.1%	0.4%	0.2%	36.7%	33.0%	5.5%	0.5%	1,886
8	9.4%	5.2%	0.1%	1.6%	0.1%	2.1%	42.2%	33.7%	3.3%	1.9%	970
9	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	18.9%	0.7%	2.7%	50.8%	17.8%	5.2%	1.2%	1,188
10	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	23.5%	1.0%	1.0%	41.9%	22.2%	2.1%	0.4%	771
11	8.4%	0.4%	0.4%	7.6%	1.8%	3.0%	52.2%	17.8%	6.8%	0.7%	736
12	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	26.4%	2.9%	1.7%	43.5%	13.0%	9.7%	1.5%	2,527
13	2.5%	0.7%	0.0%	16.2%	0.7%	2.2%	39.9%	30.8%	5.7%	0.2%	1,165
14	25.6%	2.0%	0.6%	11.2%	1.6%	0.8%	32.4%	11.1%	11.2%	3.0%	1,958
15	2.9%	0.2%	1.6%	14.5%	0.6%	1.2%	46.4%	13.3%	14.4%	2.2%	2,366
16	2.9%	0.9%	1.0%	20.9%	2.3%	3.3%	40.3%	16.9%	9.7%	1.9%	1,280
17	17.3%	0.0%	0.6%	9.1%	2.4%	0.9%	38.7%	27.7%	3.1%	0.3%	705
18	9.7%	0.2%	1.2%	15.4%	2.3%	0.8%	41.2%	6.6%	16.0%	2.3%	514
19	4.8%	1.5%	3.0%	12.0%	0.6%	0.8%	35.9%	32.6%	5.0%	2.0%	3,075
20L	4.0%	0.0%	0.7%	30.2%	1.0%	2.6%	31.6%	7.8%	21.5%	0.3%	1,290
20W	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	33.6%	1.6%	0.8%	33.2%	23.5%	4.0%	0.8%	247
21	6.1%	0.6%	2.0%	18.7%	2.3%	2.0%	22.8%	29.4%	14.1%	1.2%	347
22	17.4%	0.0%	0.2%	10.2%	1.6%	0.5%	46.3%	19.9%	3.0%	0.0%	1,284
23	44.9%	0.1%	0.0%	5.8%	0.4%	0.7%	20.0%	20.8%	6.4%	0.4%	1,253
23A	13.3%	2.0%	0.0%	14.1%	3.5%	3.1%	35.9%	18.5%	9.5%	0.1%	715
24	2.2%	0.0%	0.3%	12.2%	0.8%	0.6%	56.6%	24.0%	2.6%	0.1%	1,479
25	9.9%	0.2%	0.7%	15.2%	2.4%	1.3%	45.7%	16.5%	7.3%	0.3%	1,090
26	6.2%	0.3%	0.5%	16.4%	4.4%	1.0%	51.7%	13.6%	3.5%	1.1%	1,918
27	6.9%	0.5%	0.1%	23.2%	1.7%	1.6%	43.8%	14.9%	6.7%	0.4%	1,045
28	10.3%	0.0%	0.7%	28.2%	1.2%	1.6%	35.7%	13.1%	7.5%	1.4%	426
29	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	29.8%	2.5%	3.0%	39.3%	9.1%	8.1%	0.3%	593
30	0.9%	0.0%	0.7%	23.6%	1.8%	0.7%	42.7%	8.0%	18.5%	0.0%	550
31	1.7%	0.0%	0.5%	26.8%	1.9%	1.8%	29.2%	16.0%	21.0%	0.8%	2,906
Total	8.7%	0.9%	0.6%	15.9%	1.4%	1.4%	39.1%	20.8%	9.1%	1.1%	41,667

* Data are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2019 due to recategorization. (See page 16 for details.)

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

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



Diversion-Eligible Juvenile Intake Complaints, FY 2020*

CSU	Diversion-Eligible Complaints			Diversion Plan	Resolved	Diversion Plan or Resolved	Successful Diversions
	Count of Complaints	% of Total Complaints	Count of Diversion Plans	% of Diversion-Eligible Complaints			% of Diversion-Eligible Diversion Plans
1	929	90.4%	101	10.9%	30.1%	41.0%	87.1%
2	1,356	76.1%	282	20.8%	14.3%	35.1%	91.1%
2A	184	70.8%	58	31.5%	14.7%	46.2%	98.3%
3	666	67.1%	128	19.2%	8.1%	27.3%	94.5%
4	1,105	59.5%	193	17.5%	8.0%	25.4%	83.9%
5	736	81.8%	145	19.7%	2.6%	22.3%	86.9%
6	479	85.2%	145	30.3%	3.3%	33.6%	88.3%
7	1,074	56.9%	78	7.3%	9.3%	16.6%	75.6%
8	721	74.3%	38	5.3%	4.4%	9.7%	42.1%
9	1,072	90.2%	268	25.0%	5.5%	30.5%	83.6%
10	536	69.5%	193	36.0%	3.0%	39.0%	92.2%
11	429	58.3%	92	21.4%	11.7%	33.1%	59.8%
12	2,181	86.3%	791	36.3%	11.2%	47.5%	83.8%
13	852	73.1%	220	25.8%	7.3%	33.1%	85.5%
14	1,191	60.8%	277	23.3%	18.2%	41.5%	79.4%
15	1,955	82.6%	420	21.5%	16.9%	38.4%	81.4%
16	921	72.0%	345	37.5%	12.1%	49.5%	76.2%
17	447	63.4%	91	20.4%	4.3%	24.6%	70.3%
18	326	63.4%	101	31.0%	5.8%	36.8%	78.2%
19	2,150	69.9%	506	23.5%	6.7%	30.3%	73.1%
20L	1,090	84.5%	440	40.4%	23.3%	63.7%	87.5%
20W	216	87.4%	89	41.2%	4.6%	45.8%	93.3%
21	253	72.9%	86	34.0%	19.4%	53.4%	74.4%
22	794	61.8%	160	20.2%	4.3%	24.4%	81.3%
23	614	49.0%	87	14.2%	12.7%	26.9%	83.9%
23A	452	63.2%	146	32.3%	13.9%	46.2%	69.2%
24	1,046	70.7%	201	19.2%	3.2%	22.4%	88.1%
25	821	75.3%	211	25.7%	9.5%	35.2%	78.2%
26	1,404	73.2%	425	30.3%	4.6%	34.9%	73.6%
27	774	74.1%	277	35.8%	8.5%	44.3%	87.0%
28	289	67.8%	131	45.3%	9.3%	54.7%	88.5%
29	482	81.3%	209	43.4%	9.5%	52.9%	84.2%
30	468	85.1%	148	31.6%	21.6%	53.2%	87.8%
31	2,396	82.5%	877	36.6%	24.6%	61.2%	86.7%
Total	30,409	73.0%	7,959	26.2%	11.8%	37.9%	82.6%

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

* Data are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2019 due to recategorization. (See page 16 for details.)



Diversion-Eligible Juvenile Intake Cases, FY 2020*

CSU	Diversion-Eligible Cases		Diversion Plan	Resolved	Diversion Plan or Resolved
	Count of Cases	% of Total Cases	% of Diversion-Eligible Cases		
1	560	87.9%	13.8%	42.3%	56.1%
2	928	80.1%	25.4%	19.6%	45.0%
2A	170	86.3%	23.5%	14.7%	38.2%
3	440	81.3%	23.6%	12.5%	36.1%
4	771	67.1%	19.2%	10.2%	29.4%
5	357	73.5%	35.3%	4.8%	40.1%
6	343	87.3%	37.3%	4.1%	41.4%
7	845	68.5%	8.0%	11.5%	19.5%
8	514	81.8%	6.8%	6.2%	13.0%
9	689	89.4%	34.4%	7.5%	41.9%
10	363	70.3%	38.6%	4.4%	43.0%
11	265	51.7%	29.8%	17.4%	47.2%
12	1,423	87.2%	43.1%	12.9%	56.1%
13	544	68.4%	36.0%	11.0%	47.1%
14	1,055	85.2%	22.0%	17.9%	39.9%
15	1,393	82.0%	24.1%	21.5%	45.6%
16	748	77.8%	40.5%	13.4%	53.9%
17	362	74.0%	21.3%	4.7%	26.0%
18	294	71.0%	29.6%	25.5%	55.1%
19	1,570	69.9%	27.3%	8.6%	35.9%
20L	800	87.6%	44.3%	27.3%	71.5%
20W	160	89.4%	48.8%	6.3%	55.0%
21	209	79.2%	37.8%	21.1%	58.9%
22	722	73.2%	20.6%	5.0%	25.6%
23	858	93.3%	9.7%	8.5%	18.2%
23A	462	74.8%	31.6%	14.7%	46.3%
24	836	68.1%	23.3%	4.4%	27.8%
25	640	80.1%	31.1%	12.5%	43.6%
26	1,006	73.4%	34.2%	6.0%	40.2%
27	615	77.6%	41.8%	11.1%	52.8%
28	250	74.2%	49.6%	12.4%	62.0%
29	418	85.7%	46.2%	11.2%	57.4%
30	380	83.5%	36.1%	26.3%	62.4%
31	1,828	82.5%	41.1%	29.3%	70.4%
<i>Total</i>	<i>22,818</i>	<i>78.0%</i>	<i>29.7%</i>	<i>14.5%</i>	<i>44.3%</i>

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

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

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



Workload Information, FY 2020*

CSU	Completed Reports			ADP		
	Pre-D	Post-D	Transfer	Probation	Parole	Direct Care
1	78	21	4	65	7	11
2	101	7	2	126	16	23
2A	17	3	1	12	0	3
3	47	15	1	41	4	6
4	123	5	28	97	24	32
5	42	13	12	64	8	12
6	26	9	0	26	10	9
7	129	43	23	91	14	37
8	87	6	2	44	11	28
9	25	19	4	23	1	9
10	11	24	3	33	5	6
11	25	3	4	27	5	10
12	73	6	1	55	12	14
13	34	98	3	109	19	21
14	73	31	0	101	13	12
15	43	20	1	79	10	15
16	61	27	1	107	6	15
17	1	9	0	70	0	0
18	37	8	1	37	3	5
19	158	35	1	213	13	16
20L	66	10	4	53	1	2
20W	3	12	0	26	0	0
21	57	12	15	70	2	2
22	61	25	2	59	3	12
23	19	1	1	16	0	1
23A	26	4	0	17	4	4
24	39	57	3	74	5	6
25	33	40	1	63	1	12
26	17	64	2	114	4	8
27	63	32	4	81	2	2
28	33	19	1	37	0	0
29	49	4	1	37	0	1
30	10	31	0	53	0	1
31	43	125	1	185	8	12
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,710</i>	<i>838</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>2,302</i>	<i>211</i>	<i>348</i>

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

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



Summary by Region

Intake Complaints, FY 2020*

Complaints	Central	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western
DR/CW Complaints	24,361	28,359	19,003	17,727	21,798
Juvenile Complaints	7,403	9,677	10,655	7,719	6,213
Juvenile Complaints					
Felony	1,281	2,685	1,935	1,732	836
Class 1 Misdemeanor	3,109	3,485	4,536	3,407	2,062
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	601	620	1,181	700	448
CHINS/CHINSup	1,357	1,221	1,182	748	1,547
Other	1,055	1,666	1,821	1,132	1,320
Juvenile Intake Decisions					
Court Summons	3.3%	11.4%	5.1%	8.8%	17.0%
Detention Order Only	0.3%	2.3%	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%
Diversion Plan	19.8%	10.8%	24.0%	22.4%	20.2%
Petition	65.3%	65.1%	56.6%	58.1%	53.4%
Resolved	8.7%	8.5%	11.5%	7.9%	7.8%
Unfounded	1.3%	0.9%	1.2%	1.4%	0.4%
Other	1.4%	1.0%	1.1%	0.7%	0.8%

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

Workload Information, FY 2020*

Activity ADP	Central	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western
Probation	346	539	697	350	369
Parole	23	83	29	64	12
Direct Care	57	152	44	72	23
Completed Reports					
Pre-D Reports	201	624	325	242	318
Post-D Reports	163	113	263	171	128
Transfer Reports	10	73	9	11	24

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

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

Initial YASIs Completed, FY 2020*

	Central	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western
Low	45.9%	27.7%	44.0%	57.3%	47.4%
Moderate	40.3%	54.4%	40.2%	33.3%	41.1%
High	13.9%	17.9%	15.7%	9.4%	11.5%
<i>Total Initial YASIs</i>	<i>534</i>	<i>851</i>	<i>1,061</i>	<i>1,041</i>	<i>660</i>

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

Juvenile Cases, FY 2020*

	Central	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western
Juvenile Intake Cases	5,459	6,029	7,828	5,086	4,861
New Probation Cases	304	428	551	301	315
Detainments	887	1,384	1,232	1,097	654
Commitments	41	84	28	58	19
Parole Placements	40	99	45	77	16

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

* Subsequent commitments are excluded; in FY 2020, CSU 12 (Southern region) had one subsequent commitment.



Juvenile Intake Cases by MSO, FY 2020

MSO Severity	Central	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western
DAI Ranking					
Felony					
Against Persons	7.3%	9.5%	7.3%	9.1%	5.7%
Weapons/Narcotics Distribution	0.7%	0.6%	1.3%	1.1%	0.5%
Other	7.0%	11.8%	8.3%	9.9%	4.5%
Class 1 Misdemeanor					
Against Persons	18.3%	19.3%	17.0%	18.0%	14.2%
Other	19.0%	15.7%	23.5%	26.3%	15.0%
Probation/Parole Violation	3.7%	6.6%	6.3%	4.8%	4.2%
Court Order Violation	8.9%	3.8%	6.0%	6.1%	9.2%
Status Offense	23.3%	16.4%	12.9%	11.8%	30.7%
Other	11.9%	16.5%	17.3%	12.9%	15.9%
VCSC Ranking					
Person	27.4%	28.8%	26.4%	27.4%	28.1%
Property	16.8%	20.8%	20.4%	24.7%	11.1%
Narcotics	7.4%	3.8%	11.1%	7.9%	3.6%
Other	48.3%	46.5%	42.2%	40.1%	57.3%
<i>Total Juvenile Intake Cases</i>	<i>5,459</i>	<i>6,029</i>	<i>7,828</i>	<i>5,086</i>	<i>4,861</i>

New Probation Cases by MSO, FY 2020*

MSO Severity	Central	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western
DAI Ranking					
Felony					
Against Persons	22.7%	30.1%	16.5%	18.3%	18.7%
Weapons/Narcotics Distribution	2.3%	2.3%	1.6%	2.7%	1.3%
Other	17.1%	26.6%	7.8%	21.3%	15.6%
Class 1 Misdemeanor					
Against Persons	24.0%	18.5%	29.2%	21.3%	28.6%
Other	12.2%	14.5%	25.8%	22.6%	9.5%
Probation/Parole Violation	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%
Court Order Violation	4.6%	0.0%	0.7%	2.7%	2.9%
Status Offense	10.2%	0.5%	12.7%	4.3%	18.1%
Other	6.3%	7.2%	5.6%	6.6%	5.1%
VCSC Ranking					
Person	45.4%	45.8%	44.6%	36.5%	45.7%
Property	23.4%	35.7%	22.1%	32.9%	21.9%
Narcotics	6.6%	2.3%	6.0%	8.3%	3.5%
Other	24.7%	16.1%	27.2%	22.3%	28.9%
<i>Total Probation Cases</i>	<i>304</i>	<i>428</i>	<i>551</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>315</i>

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



VJCCCA

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

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

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

Plan Development and Evaluation

Participation requires that localities develop a biennial plan for utilizing the funding. While plans must be approved by DJJ and the Board of Juvenile Justice, communities have autonomy and flexibility in addressing their juvenile offense patterns. Plan development requires consultation with judges, CSU directors, and CSA CPMTs (interagency bodies that manage the expenditures of CSA state funding to serve children and families). The local governing body designates an entity responsible for managing the plan. In many localities, this responsibility has been delegated to the CSU. Some

localities have combined their plans with one or more other localities.

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

VJCCCA plans and programs are monitored by DJJ, and each locality or group of localities must submit an annual program evaluation for each of their programs. The evaluation must measure the utilization, cost-effectiveness, and success rate of each program or service in the plan and is intended to inform changes to the plan. DJJ’s Practice Improvement and Services Unit has oversight for managing VJCCCA.

Programs and Services

Programs and services generally fall into three broad categories: Accountability, Competency Development, and Public Safety. In the Accountability category, coordination and monitoring of court-ordered community service and restitution are the primary services. Competency Development encompasses the largest array of services, including skill development programs and home-based, substance abuse, and other forms of counseling. In the category of Public Safety, typical programs include alternatives to detention such as outreach detention and electronic monitoring. Group homes and individually purchased services represent separate service categories. Locally and privately operated community group homes serve court-involved youth.

In FY 2020, the average cost for a VJCCCA residential placement was \$8,806 compared to \$1,489 for a non-residential placement. Non-residential placements encompass a variety of programming from electronic monitoring to treatment services. Average costs were calculated based on the number of placements and not the number of youth receiving services. A youth may have multiple placements during the FY.

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



Youth Served, FY 2020

	2020
Youth Placed	5,725
Total Program Placements	9,040
Average Placements per Youth	1.6
Youth Eligible for Detention	78.3%

- » 5,725 youth were placed in VJCCCA programs for a total of 9,040 placements.
- » On average, there were 1.6 placements per youth.
- » 78.3% of youth placed in VJCCCA programs were eligible for detention.

Placement Status, FY 2020

Dispositional Status	Residential	Non-Residential
Pre-D	702 (7.8%)	5,910 (65.4%)
Post-D	78 (0.9%)	2,350 (26.0%)

- » The majority of placements were pre-D and non-residential (65.4%).
- » The second-highest percentage of placements were post-D and non-residential (26.0%).
- » Of the 8.6% of placements that were residential, 90.0% were pre-D, and 10.0% were post-D.

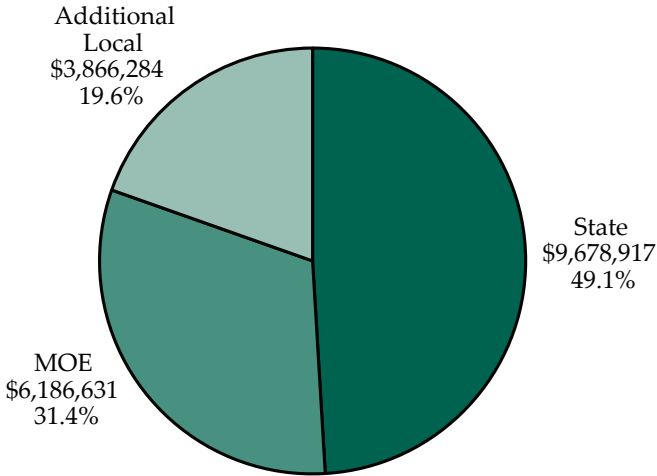
Placements by Service Category and Type, FY 2018-2020

Service Category and Type	2018		2019		2020	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Accountability	2,399	21.6%	2,131	20.2%	1,791	19.8%
Community Service	2,145	19.3%	2,076	19.7%	1,724	19.1%
Restitution/Restorative Justice	254	2.3%	55	0.5%	67	0.7%
Competency Development	2,727	24.6%	2,892	27.4%	2,273	25.1%
After-School/Extended Day	174	1.6%	149	1.4%	85	0.9%
Anger Management Programs	572	5.2%	787	7.5%	661	7.3%
Case Management	606	5.5%	693	6.6%	440	4.9%
Employment/Vocational	16	0.1%	39	0.4%	27	0.3%
Home-Based/Family Preservation	82	0.7%	78	0.7%	68	0.8%
Individual, Group, Family Counseling	138	1.2%	124	1.2%	116	1.3%
Law-Related Education	318	2.9%	251	2.4%	245	2.7%
Life Skills	90	0.8%	79	0.7%	60	0.7%
Parenting Skills	37	0.3%	21	0.2%	30	0.3%
Sex Offender Education/Treatment	3	0.0%	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
Shoplifting Programs	284	2.6%	205	1.9%	183	2.0%
Substance Abuse Assessment	106	1.0%	120	1.1%	79	0.9%
Substance Abuse Education/Treatment	301	2.7%	344	3.3%	277	3.1%
Group Homes	232	2.1%	173	1.6%	186	2.1%
Individually Purchased Services	272	2.5%	407	3.9%	348	3.8%
Public Safety	5,470	49.3%	4,947	46.9%	4,439	49.1%
Crisis Intervention/Shelter Care	800	7.2%	676	6.4%	594	6.6%
Intensive Supervision/Surveillance	670	6.0%	625	5.9%	574	6.3%
Outreach Detention/Electronic Monitoring	4,000	36.0%	3,646	34.6%	3,271	36.2%
Missing	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	3	0.0%
Total Placements	11,101	100.0%	10,551	100.0%	9,040	100.0%

- » There were 9,040 total placements in VJCCCA programs during FY 2020, a decrease of 18.6% from FY 2018.
- » The Public Safety service category had the highest percentage (46.9-49.3%) of placements, and the Competency Development service category had the second-highest percentage (24.6-27.4%) of placements out of all service categories from FY 2018 to FY 2020.
- » Outreach detention and electronic monitoring, a service type in the Public Safety service category, had the highest percentage (34.6-36.2%) of placements, and community service, a service type in the Accountability service category, had the second-highest percentage (19.1-19.7%) of placements out of all service types from FY 2018 to FY 2020.

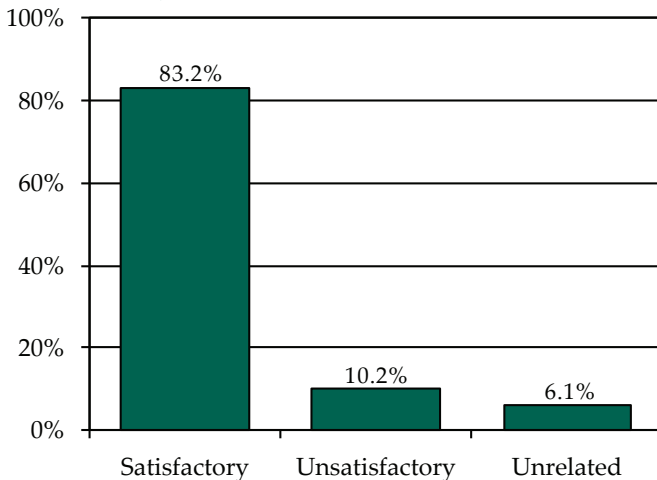


Expenditures, FY 2020



- » Localities paid 50.9% of the total expenditures for VJCCCA programs. Of the total local expenditures, 61.5% were MOE, and 38.5% were additional funds.
- » VJCCCA funded the equivalent of 257.0 staff positions in FY 2020.

Releases by Completion Status, FY 2020*



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

- » 9,182 program placements were released.
- » 83.2% of releases had a satisfactory completion status.

Youth Demographics, FY 2018-2020

Demographics	2018	2019	2020
Race			
Asian	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%
Black	46.1%	45.4%	45.6%
White	46.1%	45.5%	44.9%
Other/Unknown	7.2%	8.4%	8.7%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	9.0%	9.9%	9.1%
Non-Hispanic	34.7%	39.1%	60.4%
Unknown/Missing	56.4%	51.0%	30.5%
Sex			
Female	29.5%	29.6%	29.2%
Male	70.5%	70.4%	70.8%
Age			
8-12	3.7%	3.8%	4.5%
13	6.8%	7.3%	7.6%
14	12.4%	12.7%	13.0%
15	18.9%	19.4%	19.5%
16	24.7%	24.4%	24.3%
17	28.8%	28.0%	26.6%
18-20	4.6%	4.3%	4.2%
Missing	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Total Youth	6,824	6,735	5,725

- » 45.6% of youth placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2020 were Black, and 44.9% were White.
- » 60.4% of youth placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2020 were non-Hispanic, and 9.1% were Hispanic. 30.5% had unknown ethnicity information.
- » 70.8% of youth placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2020 were male, and 29.2% were female.
- » Approximately half (50.9-53.5%) of youth placed in VJCCCA programs since FY 2018 were 16 or 17 years of age.
- » The average age of youth placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2020 was 16.0.

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



JDCs

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

Each JDC provides pre-D detention, which can be ordered by a judge, intake officer, or magistrate. (See page 8 for pre-D detention eligibility criteria.) Detention decisions by intake officers are guided by the DAI. (See Appendix C.) All JDCs also provide post-D detention without programs for up to 30 days while some provide post-D detention with programs for up to 180 days for most offenses pursuant to § 16.1-284.1 of the *Code of Virginia*. Treatment services in post-D detention with programs are coordinated by the JDC, CSU, local mental health and social services agencies, and the youth's family. Individualized services such as anger management, substance abuse treatment, life skills, career readiness education, and victim empathy are provided to meet youth's needs. Out of 1,445 certified JDC beds on the last day of FY 2020, 220 beds were dedicated to post-D detention with programs.

In addition, several JDCs conduct medical, psychological, behavioral, educational and career readiness, and

sociological evaluations for direct care admissions. Ten JDCs operate CPPs, highly structured residential program for direct care youth. Nine JDCs operate detention reentry programs which allow direct care youth to transition to the community 30 to 120 days before release. Youth in direct care admission and evaluation, CPPs, or detention reentry are counted in the direct care population despite being housed in JDCs. In FY 2020, the direct care admission and evaluation ADP in JDCs was 26 youth, the CPP ADP was 94 youth, and the detention reentry ADP was three youth.

JDC Data

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

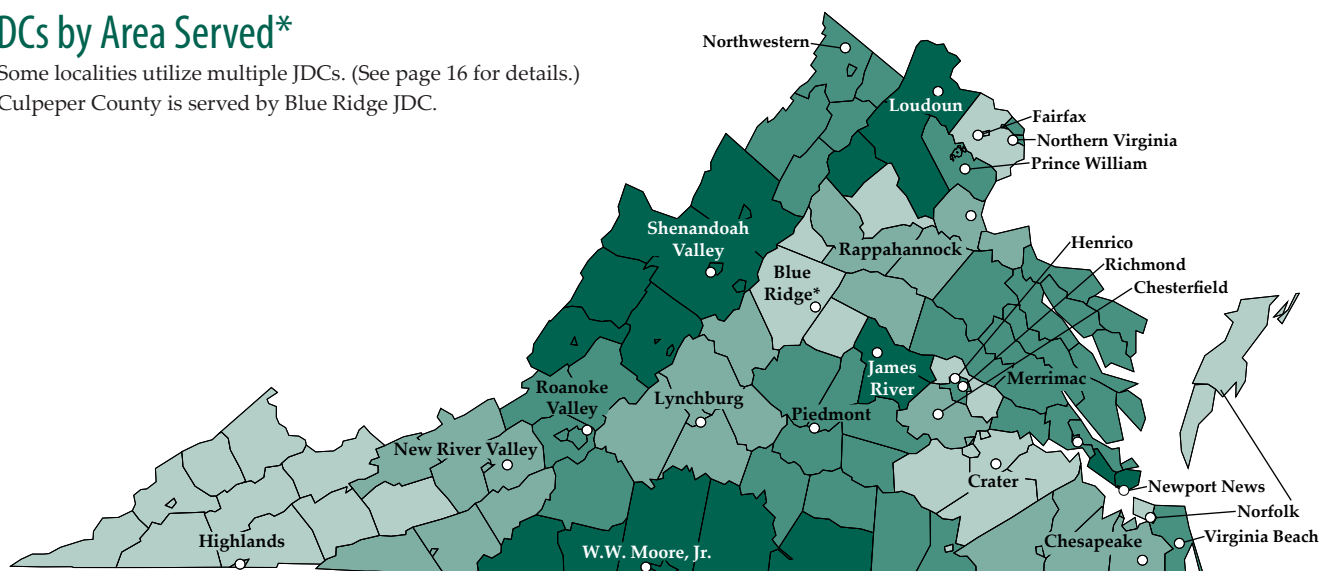
Detention dispositional statuses are categorized as pre-D, post-D without programs, post-D with programs, or other. (See Appendix A.) Statuses are counted for each new status or status change. The total number of dispositional statuses is higher than the total number of detainments since one detainment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

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

JDCs by Area Served*

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

* Culpeper County is served by Blue Ridge JDC.



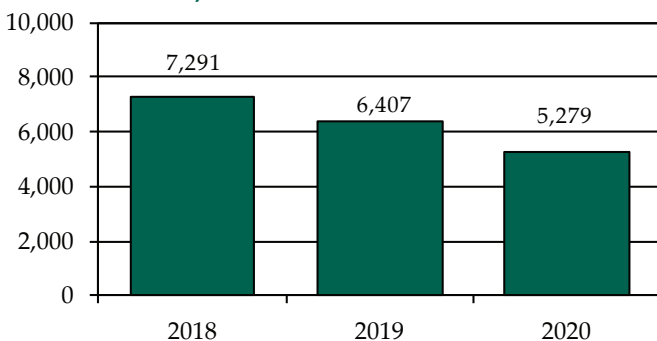
Detention Offerings, FY 2020*

JDC	Post-D with Programs	Direct Care		
		Admission and Evaluation	CPP	Detention Reentry
Blue Ridge	X	X	X	X
Chesapeake	X	X	X	
Chesterfield	X	X	X	
Crater		X		X
Fairfax	X			
Henrico				
Highlands	X			
James River	X	X		X
Loudoun	X	X		
Lynchburg	X	X	X	
Merrimac	X	X	X	X
New River Valley	X			
Newport News	X	X		
Norfolk	X	X		X
Northern Virginia	X	X	X	
Northwestern	X			
Piedmont		X		
Prince William		X	X	
Rappahannock	X	X	X	X
Richmond	X	X		X
Roanoke Valley	X	X		
Shenandoah Valley		X	X	X
Virginia Beach	X	X	X	X
W. W. Moore, Jr.	X	X		
Total	19	19	10	9

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

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

Detainments, FY 2018-2020



» Detainments decreased 27.6% from FY 2018 to FY 2020.

» There were 48 weekend detainments. Although weekend detainments may include multiple weekends, they are counted as single detainments.

Detainment Demographics, FY 2018-2020

Demographics	2018	2019	2020
Race			
Asian	0.4%	0.7%	0.9%
Black	54.0%	55.3%	57.0%
White	39.3%	36.4%	35.4%
Other/Unknown	6.3%	7.6%	6.7%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	11.9%	12.7%	12.4%
Non-Hispanic	44.1%	53.1%	70.6%
Unknown/Missing	44.0%	34.2%	17.0%
Sex			
Female	21.6%	21.8%	21.3%
Male	78.4%	78.2%	78.7%
Age			
8-12	1.5%	1.8%	2.1%
13	4.7%	4.9%	4.9%
14	11.3%	10.7%	11.4%
15	19.1%	19.3%	21.0%
16	27.9%	27.6%	27.3%
17	35.0%	35.1%	32.4%
18	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%
Missing	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Total Detainments	7,291	6,407	5,279

» 57.0% of youth detained in FY 2020 were Black, and 35.4% were White.

» 70.6% of youth detained in FY 2020 were non-Hispanic, and 12.4% were Hispanic. 17.0% had unknown ethnicity information.

» 78.7% of youth detained in FY 2020 were male, and 21.3% were female.

» Over half (59.7-62.8%) of youth detained since FY 2018 were 16 or 17 years of age.

» The average age of youth detained in FY 2020 was 16.2.

DAI Scores at Detainment, FY 2018-2020*

DAI Scores	2018	2019	2020
0-9 (Release)	17.7%	18.1%	17.5%
10-14 (Detention Alternative)	21.5%	18.6%	19.1%
15+ (Secure Detention)	56.9%	59.3%	59.4%
Missing	3.8%	4.0%	4.1%
Total Detainments	4,527	4,057	3,643

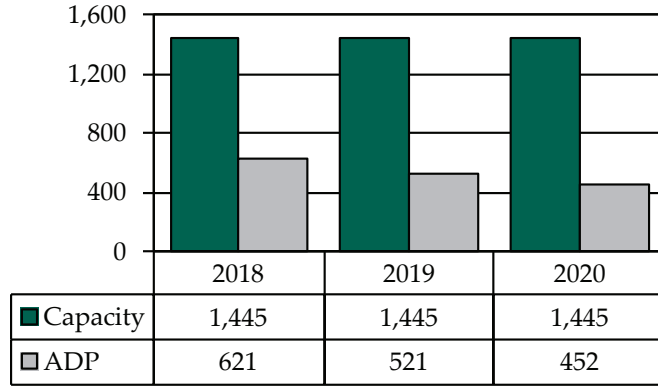
* Data include only pre-D detainments recorded as non-judge-ordered.

» Of the youth who were detained in non-judge-ordered pre-D detention in FY 2020, 59.4% had a DAI score indicating secure detention.

» Of the youth who received a DAI score of less than 15 in FY 2020, 48.0% had mandatory overrides. (See Appendix C for a list of mandatory overrides.)



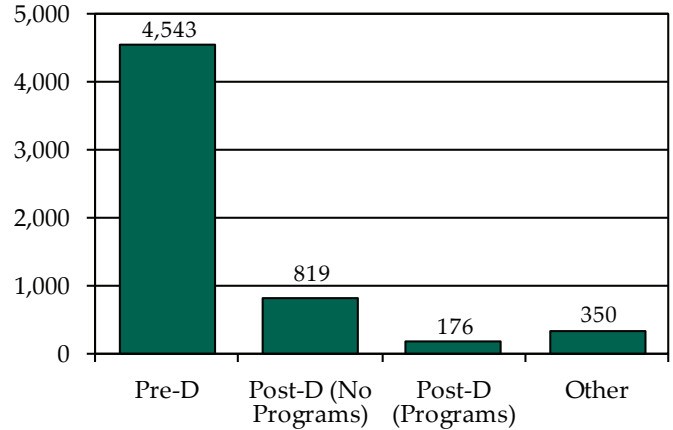
Capacity and ADP, FY 2018-2020*



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

» JDCs consistently operate below capacity.

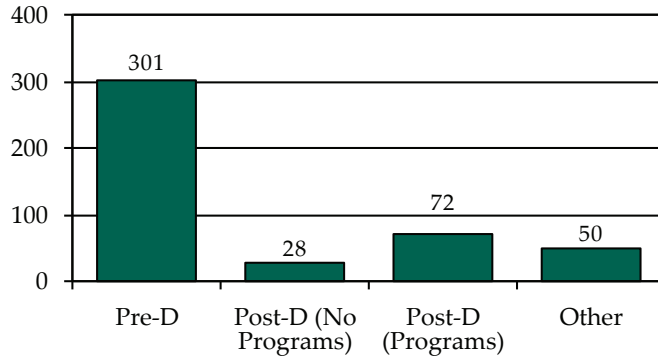
Detention Dispositional Statuses, FY 2020*



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

- » 77.2% of dispositional statuses were pre-D detention.
- » 13.9% of dispositional statuses were post-D detention without programs, and 3.0% were post-D detention with programs.
- » 5.9% of dispositional statuses were other statuses. (See Appendix A.)

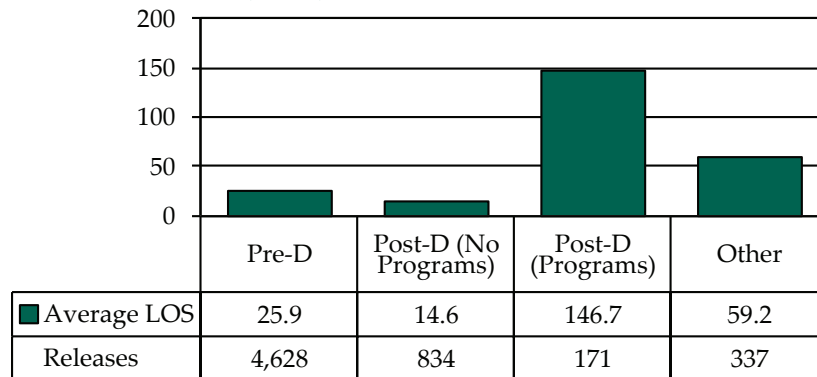
ADP by Dispositional Status, FY 2020



» Pre-D detention had the highest ADP (301).

Pre-D detention constituted the majority of both ADP (66.7%) and detention statuses (77.2%).

Average LOS (Days) by Dispositional Status, FY 2020 Releases*



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

- » Post-D detention with programs had the longest average LOS (146.7 days) and the fewest releases (171).
- » Pre-D detention had an average LOS of 25.9 days and the most releases (4,628).
- » Post-D detention without programs had the shortest average LOS (14.6 days).
- » See page 40 for more details on the average LOS for pre-D detention.



Pre-D Statuses by MSO Category, FY 2020*

MSO Category	Felony	Misdemeanor	Total
Delinquent			
Alcohol	N/A	0.9%	0.2%
Arson	2.3%	0.8%	1.3%
Assault	20.3%	34.8%	16.3%
Burglary	8.5%	N/A	4.2%
Computer	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	N/A	1.3%	0.2%
Escape	0.0%	0.8%	0.1%
Extortion	3.2%	0.9%	1.8%
Fraud	1.9%	0.8%	1.1%
Gangs	0.7%	0.0%	0.4%
Kidnapping	1.3%	0.0%	0.7%
Larceny	20.5%	12.7%	12.5%
Murder	1.3%	N/A	0.6%
Narcotics	4.9%	2.8%	2.9%
Obscenity	1.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Obstruction of Justice	1.1%	4.6%	1.3%
Paraphernalia	N/A	0.1%	0.0%
Robbery	16.2%	N/A	8.1%
Sexual Abuse	7.1%	0.5%	3.7%
Sexual Offense	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Trespassing	0.0%	2.3%	0.4%
Vandalism	1.9%	5.9%	2.0%
Weapons	3.4%	19.9%	5.2%
Misc./Other	0.5%	1.0%	3.3%
Technical			
Contempt of Court	N/A	N/A	10.0%
Failure to Appear	0.4%	8.5%	1.7%
Parole Violation	N/A	0.1%	1.2%
Probation Violation	N/A	0.1%	13.8%
Traffic			
Traffic	3.3%	1.1%	1.8%
Status/Other			
CHINS	N/A	N/A	0.3%
CHINSup	N/A	N/A	0.7%
Other	N/A	N/A	0.1%
Total Pre-D Statuses	2,283	790	4,543

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

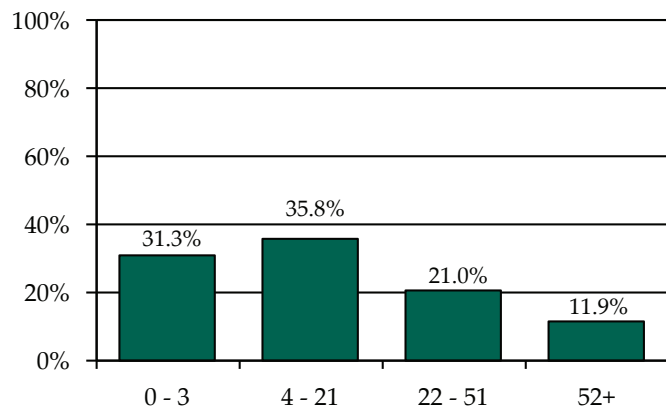
* Felony and misdemeanor technical violations generally do not apply to youth; however, some youth have been charged with failure to appear, probation violation, or parole violation under the criminal procedure that applies to adults and therefore appear as felonies or misdemeanors.

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

* Total includes felonies, misdemeanors, other, and missing 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."

- » 67.0% of pre-D statuses were for delinquent offenses, 26.7% were for technical offenses, 1.8% were for traffic offenses, and 1.1% were for status or other offenses. 3.4% of pre-D statuses were missing offense information.
- » Assault (16.3%), probation violations (13.8%) and larceny (12.5%) were the most common offenses among pre-D statuses.
 - › Larceny (20.5%) and assault (20.3%) were the most common offense among felony pre-D statuses.
 - › Assault (34.8%) was the most common offense among misdemeanor pre-D statuses.

Pre-D Detention LOS Distribution (Days), FY 2020 Releases*



* Data are not comparable to other data in this report because cases with missing ICNs are excluded.

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

- » There were 4,621 pre-D releases associated with a juvenile intake case.
- » The most common LOS in pre-D detention (35.8%) was between 4 and 21 days.
- » 31.3% of youth in pre-D detention had an LOS of three days or less.



Summary by JDC

Detainments and DAI Scores at Detainment, FY 2020

JDC	Detainments	DAI Scores at Detainment (Pre-D Non-Judge-Ordered Only)				Total
		0-9 (Release)	10-14 (Det. Alt.)	15+ (Secure)	Missing	
Blue Ridge	91	10.8%	15.4%	67.7%	6.2%	65
Chesapeake	374	11.3%	12.9%	74.6%	1.3%	240
Chesterfield	211	11.5%	13.1%	75.4%	0.0%	122
Crater	120	15.7%	16.9%	65.1%	2.4%	83
Fairfax	457	17.5%	23.2%	56.5%	2.9%	418
Henrico	362	26.7%	19.4%	43.1%	10.8%	232
Highlands	134	18.1%	16.7%	52.8%	12.5%	72
James River	9	0.0%	28.6%	71.4%	0.0%	7
Loudoun	83	15.4%	20.5%	62.8%	1.3%	78
Lynchburg	243	21.8%	20.0%	55.9%	2.4%	170
Merrimac	212	27.6%	12.4%	56.6%	3.4%	145
New River Valley	79	10.6%	27.7%	57.4%	4.3%	47
Newport News	376	18.7%	23.3%	55.5%	2.5%	283
Norfolk	361	19.9%	18.8%	60.1%	1.1%	271
Northern Virginia	170	26.3%	17.1%	46.1%	10.5%	152
Northwestern	194	13.9%	27.8%	55.6%	2.8%	108
Piedmont	83	7.4%	18.5%	72.2%	1.9%	54
Prince William	233	14.0%	12.4%	63.7%	9.8%	193
Rappahannock	216	20.2%	19.6%	53.4%	6.7%	163
Richmond	270	26.3%	19.1%	53.6%	1.0%	194
Roanoke Valley	302	5.3%	15.1%	73.0%	6.6%	152
Shenandoah Valley	218	17.6%	33.3%	47.1%	2.0%	102
Virginia Beach	288	12.6%	19.2%	67.0%	1.1%	182
W. W. Moore, Jr.	193	7.3%	16.4%	70.9%	5.5%	110
<i>Total Detainments</i>	<i>5,279</i>	<i>17.5%</i>	<i>19.1%</i>	<i>59.4%</i>	<i>4.1%</i>	<i>3,643</i>

» Of the youth who were detained in non-judge-ordered pre-D detention in FY 2020, 59.4% had a DAI score indicating secure detention.



Capacity and ADP, FY 2020*

JDC	Certified Capacity	ADP by Dispositional Status				Total ADP
		Pre-D	Post-D (No Programs)	Post-D (Programs)	Other	
Blue Ridge	40	4	0	3	0	7
Chesapeake	100	26	2	3	5	35
Chesterfield	90	10	0	3	4	17
Crater	22	12	1	N/A	1	13
Fairfax	121	23	0	9	1	33
Henrico	20	11	0	1	0	13
Highlands	35	8	2	2	0	11
James River	60	11	1	8	1	21
Loudoun	24	4	0	1	0	6
Lynchburg	48	12	1	2	1	16
Merrimac	48	11	2	1	0	14
New River Valley	24	4	1	1	0	6
Newport News	110	27	1	9	8	46
Norfolk	80	21	2	6	12	41
Northern Virginia	70	10	0	2	0	12
Northwestern	32	6	3	2	0	11
Piedmont	20	9	1	N/A	0	11
Prince William	72	14	1	N/A	2	17
Rappahannock	80	14	2	1	3	20
Richmond	60	10	1	7	5	23
Roanoke Valley	81	11	2	2	1	16
Shenandoah Valley	58	9	3	N/A	0	13
Virginia Beach	90	23	1	3	2	28
W. W. Moore, Jr.	60	13	1	5	5	24
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,445</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>452</i>

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

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

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

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



Direct Care

Direct care programs are designed to ensure that youth committed to DJJ receive effective treatment and educational services. As of June 30, 2020, DJJ operates one JCC (Bon Air JCC) with an operating capacity of 272 beds. An additional 112 beds are available in the CPPs operated at Blue Ridge, Chesapeake, Chesterfield, Lynchburg, Merrimac, Northern Virginia, Prince William, Rappahannock, Shenandoah Valley, and Virginia Beach JDCs. Youth also may be housed in participating JDCs for admission and evaluation services and detention reentry programs. Other contracted alternative placements also serve youth in direct care.

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

Admission

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

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

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

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

Service Delivery Model, and the QA Unit provides program oversight and contract compliance monitoring.

LOS Guidelines

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

The LOS Guidelines were developed to promote accountability and rehabilitation by using data-driven decision-making to support youth's successful reentry from commitment to the community. These guidelines provide consistency while allowing reasonable flexibility in accommodating case differences and treatment needs. In addition, the LOS Guidelines help DJJ better align with national norms and best practices. The current guidelines apply to all youth admitted with an indeterminate commitment to DJJ as of October 15, 2015, while the previous guidelines applied to all youth admitted with an indeterminate commitment to DJJ before the effective date.

Indeterminately committed youth may not be held past their statutory release date (typically 36 continuous months or 21st birthday). If a youth is committed for violating the terms of probation, the underlying MSO is used in determining the projected LOS. If a youth is determined to need inpatient sex offender treatment services, the youth receives a treatment override and is not assigned a projected LOS. Youth who receive a treatment override are eligible for consideration for release upon completion of the designated treatment program. Youth may be assigned other treatment needs as appropriate, but they are not required to complete those treatment programs to be eligible for consideration for release. (See Appendix D.)

JCC Programs

JCC programs offer community reintegration and specialized services in a secure residential setting on a 24-hour basis. Youth are assigned to appropriate housing placements based on age, sex, vulnerability, and other factors. Designated units house youth with significant issues involving mental health, low intellectual functioning, poor adaptive functioning, or individual vulnerabilities that hinder their ability to adequately and safely function in other units.



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

CTM

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

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

Division of Education

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

Youth are admitted to direct care at various points in their academic careers; some are deficient in one or more educational areas at the time of admission. DJJ works with local school divisions to obtain youth's school records upon notification of commitment to DJJ. All youth

who have not earned a high school diploma or high school equivalency credential are evaluated and placed in an appropriate educational program. The Division of Education uses a Personalized Learning Model to meet students' unique needs. Teachers provide instruction aligned with the SOLs and actively track students' progress.

The Division of Education offers an array of high school completion routes that include an Advanced Studies Diploma, Standard Diploma, Applied Studies Diploma, or GED®. Additionally, the Division of Education provides opportunities for youth who have obtained a high school diploma or GED® to obtain certificates, credentials, and college course credits. To align with CTM, youth from a housing unit stay together for content courses and move for elective courses based on individual diploma needs and interests.

The Division of Education offers a range of VDOE-recognized CTE courses and pathways as well as applicable certification and credentialing opportunities. These offerings prepare youth for productive employment while simultaneously meeting the Commonwealth's need for well-trained and industry-certified technical workers. For example, the WRS credential is an indicator to post-secondary educators, businesses, and industries that students understand universal workplace behaviors and expectations. The WISE financial literacy credential is closely aligned to the required economics and personal finance course for all students.

The Division of Education utilizes the VTSS framework that aligns academic, behavioral, and social-emotional wellness into a single decision-making framework to establish the supports needed for schools to be effective learning environments. VTSS requires the use of evidence-based, system-wide practices with fidelity to provide a quick response to academic, behavioral, social and emotional needs. The practices are progress-monitored frequently to enable educators to make sound, data-based instructional decisions for students. Beginning in Spring 2018, the Division of Education implemented Tier 1 of PBIS, which provides universal supports for students and consistent behavioral management strategies. The Division of Education is also implementing stages of Tier 1 of RTI, a multi-tier approach to the early identification and support of students with learning or behavior needs. The RTI process begins with high-quality instruction and universal screening of all students in the general education classroom.

More students at Bon Air JCC (34%) receive special education compared to students in Virginia public schools (10-12%). The Yvonne B. Miller High School continues to implement I'm Determined!, a state-directed project funded by VDOE that focuses on providing students



with disabilities direct instruction and opportunities to practice skills associated with self-determined behavior. In addition, the Division of Education will incorporate MOVE, a component of I'm Determined!, which empowers black males with disabilities to overcome barriers, become self-determined, graduate college, and develop career readiness skills by engaging in activity-based learning with mentors. I'm Determined! is important for students with disabilities because students with high levels of self-determination are more likely to experience greater post-secondary outcomes. Students with disabilities may also participate in the Pre-Employment Transitions Services and group activities through DARS. These services help link students to post-secondary programming, explore careers options, and prepare for reentry into the community.

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

BSU

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

Mental Health Services: BSU conducts comprehensive psychological evaluations and provides 24-hour crisis intervention; individual, group, and family therapy; mental status evaluations; case consultations and development of individualized behavior support protocols; program development and implementation; and staff training. Risk assessments are completed for all serious offenders, sex offender special decision cases, and other special decision cases by request.

Aggression Management Treatment: BSU and counselors provide aggression management treatment services in all units. Intensive treatment is group-oriented and more rigorous compared to prescriptive treatment, which is delivered individually as needed. Youth must

complete core objectives that address anger control, moral reasoning, and social skills as well as demonstrate aggression management in their environment. Depending on individual needs, treatment completion generally requires approximately four months. Bon Air JCC offers modified DBT in some units with youth exhibiting aggression management difficulties. Modified DBT is a treatment program originally designed to help people who engage in self-harm but has been expanded to populations with other problem behaviors. Core therapeutic activities focus on teaching improved emotion regulation, interpersonal effectiveness, distress tolerance, mindfulness, and self-management skills.

Substance Abuse Treatment: BSU provides cognitive-behavioral substance abuse treatment services in all units. Track I is for youth meeting DSM criteria for substance use disorder and in need of intensive services. Track II is for youth who have experimented with substances but do not meet the DSM criteria for substance use disorder. Treatment emphasizes motivation to change, drug and alcohol refusal skills, addiction and craving coping skills, relapse prevention, problem solving, effective communication, transition to the community, and other skills. Depending on individual needs, completion of substance abuse treatment services requires five weeks to six months.

Sex Offender Treatment: BSU provides cognitive-behavioral sex offender evaluation and treatment services in specialized treatment units and in the general population. There are three levels of treatment: inpatient, mid-level, and prescriptive. Youth requiring inpatient or mid-level treatment services receive individual, group, and family therapy within specialized units. Prescriptive treatment is delivered individually, as needed. Youth in sex offender treatment units receive intensive treatment from specially trained therapists as part of a specialized multi-disciplinary treatment team that includes a community coordinator, counselor, and unit staff. Each youth receives an individualized treatment plan that addresses programmatic goals, competencies, and core treatment activities. Successful completion of sex offender treatment may require six to 36 months, depending on the youth's treatment needs, behavioral stability, and motivation.

Health Services

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



relationship and educate youth on health and wellness issues. On-site staff are supplemented by a network of hospitals, physicians, and transport services to ensure all medically necessary healthcare services are provided in a manner consistent with community standards.

PREA

Mandated by the federal government, PREA and its associated rules and guidelines make detection and prevention of sexual abuse and sexual harassment a top priority in all facilities housing committed youth. The PREA Unit consists of the PREA coordinator, the facility PREA manager, the alternative placement PREA manager, and the PREA analyst. The alternative placement PREA manager was added in order to provide adequate technical assistance to alternative placements that house committed youth. All DJJ and alternative placement staff members are responsible for making DJJ-owned and contracted facilities safe by preventing, detecting, and reporting sexual abuse and sexual harassment. This effort begins with staff members being respectful of youth and supporting a culture that does not tolerate sexual abuse or sexual harassment. Staff receive extensive training on how to identify behaviors that put youth at risk and how to respond. Staff members and youth also are given multiple ways to report sexual abuse or sexual harassment. The Board of Juvenile Justice and DJJ have a zero tolerance policy toward any incident involving the sexual abuse or sexual harassment of a youth.

Human Rights Coordinators

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

Reentry

In order to coordinate the reentry process for youth efficiently and effectively, DJJ has five reentry positions to assist committed youth and their families in preparing for the youth's transition back to the community. Reentry advocates, each serving one of the five regions across

the commonwealth, provide support and guidance in the areas of employment, education and career planning, linkage to human service agencies, and obtaining identification documents.

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

DMV Connect: When youth are released from Bon Air JCC, they often face barriers to gaining employment, housing, and access to services due to the absence of official state-issued photo identification. In order to resolve this issue and provide youth with a better chance of success upon release, DJJ partners with DMV to bring their mobile office to the JCC on a regular basis to provide state-issued photo identification to youth.

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

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

CPPs and Detention Reentry

CPPs are highly structured residential programs operated for direct care youth in JDCs. A goal of the CPPs is to place youth in smaller settings closer to their home communities to facilitate a smoother transition after release and to increase family engagement. CPPs focus on positive youth development and increasing competency in areas of education, vocational preparation, life and social skills, thinking skills, employability skills, and anger management. CPPs use YASI as the basis for case planning to address criminogenic needs; services focus on dynamic risk factors using cognitive-behavioral techniques and are tailored to meet the individual needs outlined in the youth's CRCP. Additionally, CPPs deliver aggression management and substance abuse treatment services. Youth are housed in units separate from the JDC population. The ten participating JDCs in FY 2020 were Blue Ridge, Chesapeake, Chesterfield, Lynchburg,



Merrimac, Northern Virginia, Prince William, Rappahannock, Shenandoah Valley, and Virginia Beach. All CPPs except Northern Virginia serve males. Northern Virginia serves females, and Merrimac has programs for both males and females.

Additionally, some JDCs provide detention reentry programs for youth in direct care, allowing them to begin transitioning back to the community 30 to 120 days before their scheduled release date. Similar to CPPs, these programs facilitate parole planning services with the assigned POs and allow for increased visitation with families and community involvement. Established contracts for detention reentry with the JDCs include Blue Ridge, Crater, James River, Merrimac, Norfolk, Rappahannock, Richmond, Shenandoah, and Virginia Beach.

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

Continuum of Services

Research has demonstrated that less restrictive environments are most effective at producing successful outcomes for committed youth. As such, an important element of DJJ's transformation has been to build and expand upon its continuum of services and alternative placement options. While the JCC, CPPs, and detention reentry programs provide secure placement options for youth in direct care, the broader continuum of services includes additional contracted secure and non-secure placement options such as group homes and residential treatment centers.

In October 2016, funded in part through savings realized from the closure of facilities, DJJ contracted with two service coordination agencies, AMI and EBA, to serve as RSCs and assist with building a more robust statewide continuum of evidence-informed services and alternatives to placement in state-operated secure facilities. The RSCs support DJJ's continuum of services by managing centralized referrals, service coordination, billing, quality assurance, and reporting.

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

See page 19 for more information about the continuum of services related to community programs.

Family Engagement

A major portion of DJJ's transformation effort has been an increased focus on family engagement with youth in direct care. Committed youth's families often live more than a one-hour drive from Bon Air JCC, and the distance has posed a barrier to families wishing to visit. To assist those families, DJJ partners with transportation companies to provide free transportation to families of committed youth from various sites across the Commonwealth. Additionally, DJJ established a Family Engagement Committee comprised of DJJ staff, committed youth, and family members. The focus of the committee is to create an environment where committed youth and their support systems have opportunities to communicate, stay connected, and make recommendations to promote family engagement. DJJ established an email address to allow parents and other supports to communicate directly with the committee (djj4families@djj.virginia.gov).

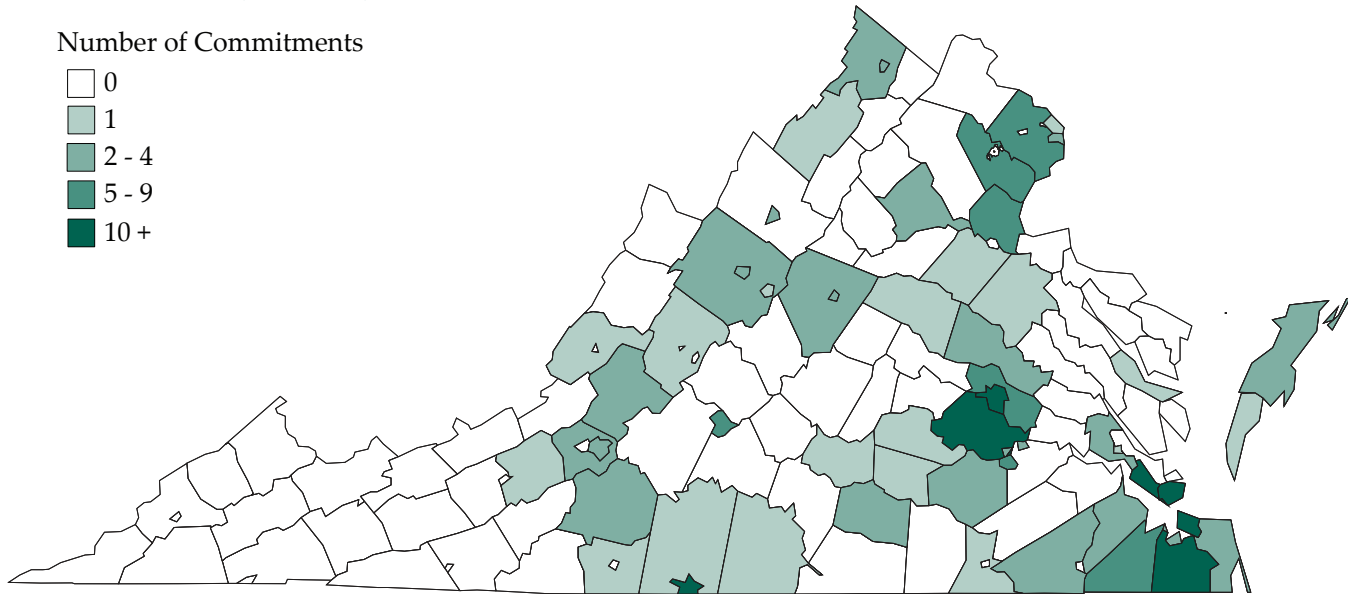
QA Unit

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

Additionally, DJJ signed an MOA establishing a partnership with Vanderbilt University to implement the QA tool, SPEP™, which assists programs and services in establishing sustainable performance improvement to maximize positive outcomes and reduce recidivism. In December 2019, DJJ began initial training across the QA and Practice Improvement and Services Units. Lastly, the QA Unit is conducting an internal ethnographic evaluation of hiring, training, and onboarding processes for RSs I at Bon Air JCC to identify possible strategies to improve retention.



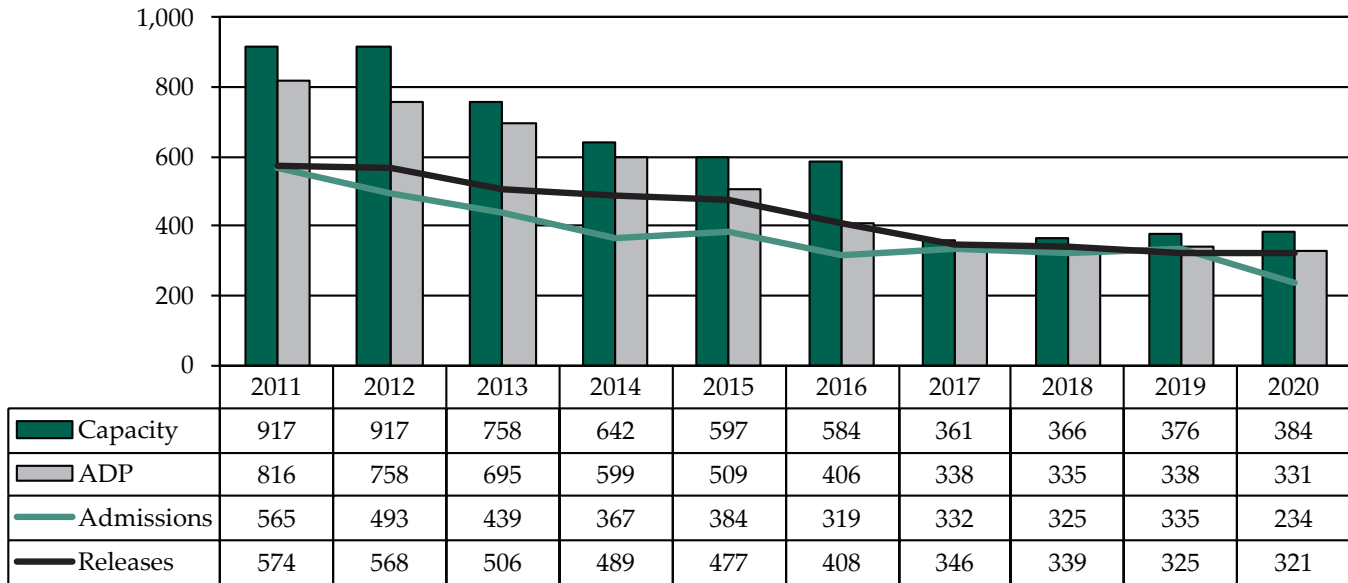
Commitments by Locality, FY 2020*



* Subsequent commitments are excluded. Chesterfield County had one subsequent commitment.

- » The cities of Norfolk, Richmond, and Hampton had the highest number of commitments (21, 19, and 18, respectively).
- » 76 of 133 localities (57.1%) had no commitments.

Capacity, ADP, Admissions, and Releases, FY 2011-2020*



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

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

- » Due primarily to facility closures, capacity decreased 58.1% between FY 2011 and FY 2020.
- » ADP decreased 59.4% between FY 2011 and FY 2020.
- » Admissions decreased 58.6% between FY 2011 and FY 2020.
- » Releases decreased 44.1% between FY 2011 and FY 2020.



Capacity and ADP, FY 2020*

Facility/Placement	Capacity	ADP Total
Bon Air JCC	272	194
Adm./Eval. in JDCs	N/A	26
CPPs	112	94
Blue Ridge	8	9
Chesapeake	10	7
Chesterfield	8	6
Lynchburg	8	7
Merrimac-Females	5	5
Merrimac-Males	8	8
Northern Virginia	8	6
Prince William	8	7
Rappahannock	16	14
Shenandoah Valley	8	6
Virginia Beach	20	18
Contracted Alternatives	N/A	14
Detention Reentry	N/A	3
Total	384	331

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

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

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

* ADPs may not add to totals due to rounding.

- » The ADP in FY 2020 was 331 youth.
- » 58.7% of the direct care ADP was in a JCC.

Admissions with Prior Successful Diversion Plans, Probation Placements, or Commitments, FY 2018-2020

	2018	2019	2020
Prior Successful Diversion Plan	18.2%	18.5%	21.8%
Prior Probation Placement	72.3%	79.1%	65.8%
Prior Commitment	12.9%	15.2%	11.5%
Total Admissions	325	335	234

- » 21.8% of admissions in FY 2020 had at least one previous successful diversion plan.
- » 65.8% of admissions in FY 2020 had at least one previous probation placement.
- » 11.5% of admissions in FY 2020 had at least one prior commitment.

58.7% of the direct care ADP was in a JCC, 28.3% was in a CPP, and 13.0% was in another alternative placement.

Admission Demographics, FY 2018-2020

Demographics	2018	2019	2020
Race			
Asian	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
Black	72.0%	68.7%	67.5%
White	22.8%	25.1%	26.1%
Other/Unknown	4.9%	6.0%	6.0%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	6.2%	11.3%	10.3%
Non-Hispanic	56.6%	60.6%	78.2%
Unknown/Missing	37.2%	28.1%	11.5%
Sex			
Female	7.1%	7.5%	3.4%
Male	92.9%	92.5%	96.6%
Age			
Under 14	0.9%	1.5%	1.3%
14	5.5%	3.9%	4.3%
15	11.7%	14.3%	14.5%
16	21.5%	25.4%	25.2%
17	44.9%	38.8%	39.7%
18	14.8%	14.0%	13.2%
19-20	0.6%	2.1%	1.7%
Total Admissions	325	335	234

- » 67.5% of admissions in FY 2020 were Black, and 26.1% were White.
- » 78.2% of admissions in FY 2020 were non-Hispanic, and 10.3% were Hispanic. 11.5% had unknown ethnicity information.
- » 96.6% of admissions in FY 2020 were male, and 3.4% were female.
- » Approximately two-thirds (64.2-66.5%) of admissions since FY 2018 were 16 or 17 years of age.
- » The average age of youth admitted in FY 2020 was 17.0.



Admission Demographics by Commitment Type and Committing Court Type, FY 2020*

Demographics	Commitment Type		Court Type		
	Determinate/ Blended	Indeterminate	J&DR District Court	Appeal to Circuit Court	Circuit Court
Race					
Asian	1.4%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Black	71.6%	65.6%	64.1%	60.0%	78.0%
White	20.3%	28.8%	28.2%	40.0%	18.6%
Other/Unknown	6.8%	5.6%	7.1%	0.0%	3.4%
Ethnicity					
Hispanic	12.2%	9.4%	9.4%	0.0%	13.6%
Non-Hispanic	73.0%	80.6%	80.0%	100.0%	71.2%
Unknown/Missing	14.9%	10.0%	10.6%	0.0%	15.3%
Sex					
Female	2.7%	3.8%	4.1%	0.0%	1.7%
Male	97.3%	96.3%	95.9%	100.0%	98.3%
Age					
Under 14	N/A	1.9%	1.8%	0.0%	N/A
14	1.4%	5.6%	5.9%	0.0%	N/A
15	16.2%	13.8%	16.5%	20.0%	8.5%
16	18.9%	28.1%	29.4%	20.0%	13.6%
17	31.1%	43.8%	40.0%	40.0%	39.0%
18	27.0%	6.9%	6.5%	20.0%	32.2%
19-20	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.8%
Total Admissions	74	160	170	5	59

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

- » 31.6% of admissions were for determinate commitments or blended sentences, and 68.4% of admissions were for indeterminate commitments.
- » 72.6% of admissions were committed by a J&DR district court, 2.1% by a J&DR district court with the commitment upheld in circuit court on appeal, and 25.2% by a circuit court.
- » The average ages at admission by commitment type were as follows:
 - › Determinate/Blended – 17.3
 - › Indeterminate – 16.8
- » The average ages at admission by committing court type were as follows:
 - › J&DR district court – 16.8
 - › Appeal to circuit court – 17.0
 - › Circuit court – 17.6



Admissions by Committing MSO Category, FY 2020*

MSO Category	Det./Blend.	Indeterminate			Overall		
	Felony	Felony	Misd.	Total	Felony	Misd.	Total
Arson	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	1.9%	1.4%	0.0%	1.3%
Assault	24.3%	16.7%	37.5%	16.9%	19.3%	37.5%	19.2%
Burglary	2.7%	11.1%	N/A	10.0%	8.3%	N/A	7.7%
Escapes	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%
Fraud	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	1.9%	1.4%	0.0%	1.3%
Gangs	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%
Kidnapping	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%
Larceny	5.4%	22.2%	25.0%	21.3%	16.5%	25.0%	16.2%
Misc./Other	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%
Murder	6.8%	0.7%	N/A	0.6%	2.8%	N/A	2.6%
Narcotics	1.4%	2.1%	12.5%	2.5%	1.8%	12.5%	2.1%
Obscenity	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%
Obstruction of Justice	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.6%	0.0%	12.5%	0.4%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%
Robbery	44.6%	20.1%	N/A	18.1%	28.4%	N/A	26.5%
Sexual Abuse	8.1%	11.8%	0.0%	10.6%	10.6%	0.0%	9.8%
Sexual Offense	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%
Traffic	0.0%	0.7%	12.5%	1.3%	0.5%	12.5%	0.9%
Vandalism	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	1.3%	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%
Weapons	4.1%	5.6%	0.0%	5.0%	5.0%	0.0%	4.7%
Total Admissions	74	144	8	160	218	8	234

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

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

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

- » 93.2% of all admissions were for felonies; 3.4% were for misdemeanors.
- » The highest percentage of total admissions were for robbery (26.5%) and assault (19.2%).
- » 68.4% of all admissions were for indeterminate commitments.
 - › 90.0% of indeterminate admissions were for felonies; 5.0% were for misdemeanors.
 - › The highest percentage of indeterminate admissions were for larceny (21.3%) and robbery (18.1%).
- » 31.6% of all admissions were for determinate commitments or blended sentences.
 - › The highest percentage of determinate or blended admissions were for robbery (44.6%).



Admissions by Committing MSO, FY 2020*

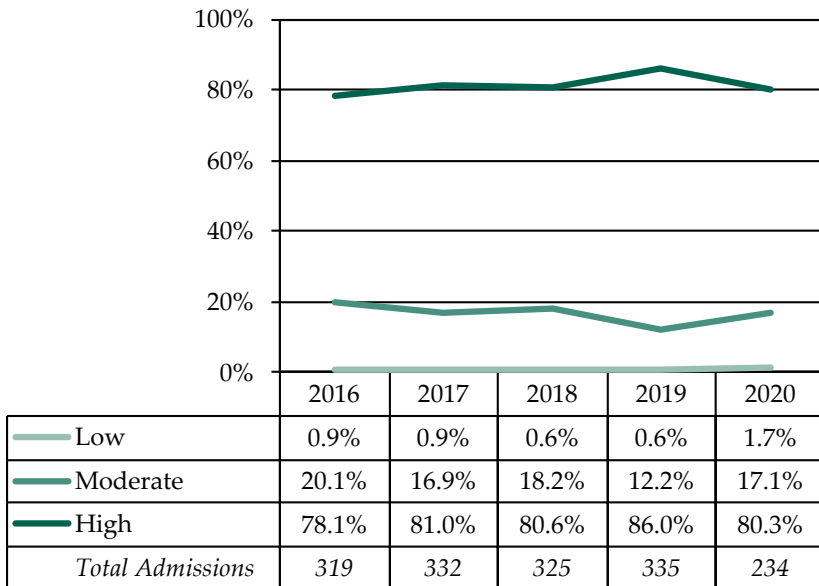
MSO Severity	Determinate/ Blended	Indeterminate	Total
DAI Ranking			
Felony			
Against Persons	91.9%	55.6%	67.1%
Weapons/Narcotics Dist.	5.4%	6.3%	6.0%
Other	2.7%	28.1%	20.1%
Class 1 Misdemeanor			
Against Persons	0.0%	2.5%	1.7%
Other	0.0%	2.5%	1.7%
Parole Violation	0.0%	5.0%	3.4%
VCSC Ranking			
Person	89.2%	53.1%	64.5%
Property	5.4%	32.5%	23.9%
Narcotics	1.4%	2.5%	2.1%
Other	4.1%	11.9%	9.4%
<i>Total Admissions</i>	74	160	234

- » MSO by DAI ranking:
 - › The highest percentage of determinate or blended and indeterminate admissions were for felonies against persons (91.9% and 55.6%, respectively).
- » MSO by VCSC ranking:
 - › The highest percentage of determinate or blended and indeterminate admissions were for person offenses (89.2% and 53.1%, respectively).

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

The majority of admissions were high risk based on YASI.

Admissions by Risk Levels, FY 2016-2020*



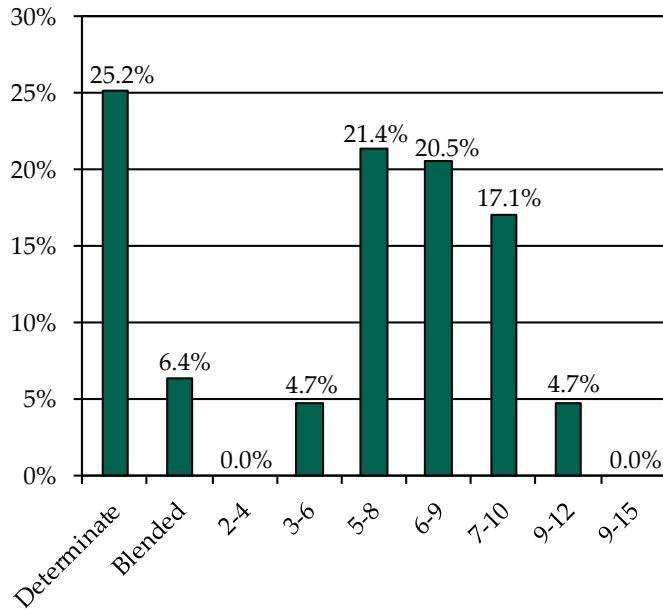
- » 232 YASIs were completed for direct care admissions in FY 2020.
- » The percentage of high risk admissions fluctuated between 78.1% to 86.0% since FY 2016.

* Percentages may not add to 100% due to missing YASI scores. For example, in FY 2020, two direct care admissions were missing YASIs.

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



Admissions by Assigned LOS (Months), FY 2020*



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

- » 68.4% of admissions were for indeterminate commitments.
- » An assigned LOS of 5-8 months (21.4%) and 6-9 months (20.5%) were the most common.
- » 46.6% of admissions had an assigned indeterminate LOS with a maximum of 9 months or less.

Releases by LOS, FY 2020*

Assigned LOS Category	Releases	% of All Releases	Average Actual LOS (months)
Blended	19	5.9%	34.7
Determinate	83	25.9%	25.5
Indeterminate	219	68.2%	8.2
2-4 months	0	0.0%	N/A
3-6 months	10	3.1%	5.2
5-8 months	55	17.1%	7.4
6-9 months	75	23.4%	8.5
7-10 months	60	18.7%	8.3
9-12 months	19	5.9%	10.4
9-15 months	0	0.0%	N/A
Total Releases	321	100.0%	14.2

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

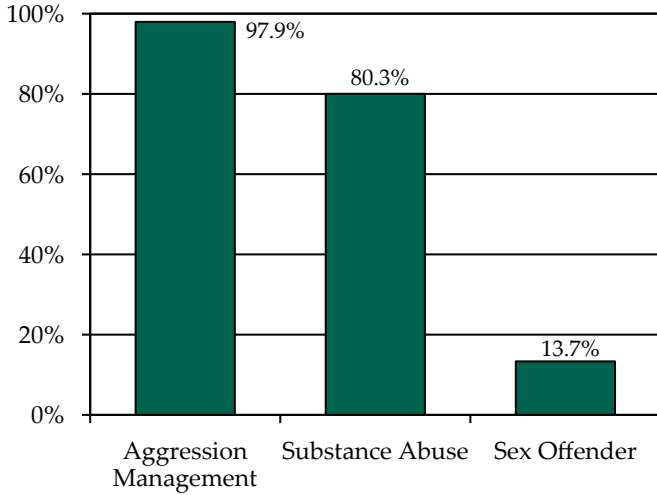
* Subsequent commitments are included because of their impact on actual LOS. There were nine subsequent indeterminate commitments and no subsequent determinate commitments.

- » The average actual LOS for all youth released in FY 2020 was 14.2 months.
- » Indeterminately committed youth comprised 68.2% of releases, and their average actual LOS was 8.2 months.
- » Youth with determinate commitments or blended sentences comprised 31.8% of releases. Their assigned LOSs ranged from 11.8 to 75.4 months, averaging 40.8 months. Their average actual LOS was 27.2 months.
- » The average age of youth released was 18.0.

See Appendix D for an explanation of the LOS Guidelines.

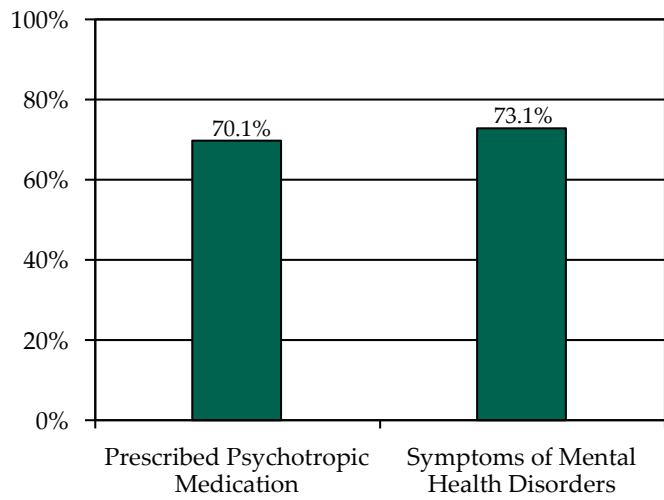


Admissions by Treatment Needs, FY 2020



- » 97.9% of admissions were identified as having an aggression management treatment need.
- » 94.0% of admissions were identified as having an intensive aggression management treatment need, and 3.8% were identified as having a prescriptive aggression management treatment need. Intensive is more rigorous compared to prescriptive, which is delivered individually as needed.
- » 80.3% of admissions were identified as having a substance abuse treatment need.
- » 69.7% of admissions were identified as having a Track I substance abuse treatment need, and 10.7% were identified as having a Track II substance abuse treatment need. Track I is for youth meeting the DSM criteria for substance use disorder and in need of intensive services. Track II is for youth who have experimented with substances but do not meet the DSM criteria for substance use disorder.
- » 13.7% of admissions were identified as having a sex offender treatment need.
- » 9.0% of admissions were identified as having an inpatient sex offender treatment need, 2.1% were identified as having a mid-level sex offender treatment need, and 2.6% of admissions were identified as having a prescriptive sex offender treatment need.

Admissions by Prescribed Psychotropic Medication and Symptoms of Mental Health Disorders, FY 2020*



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

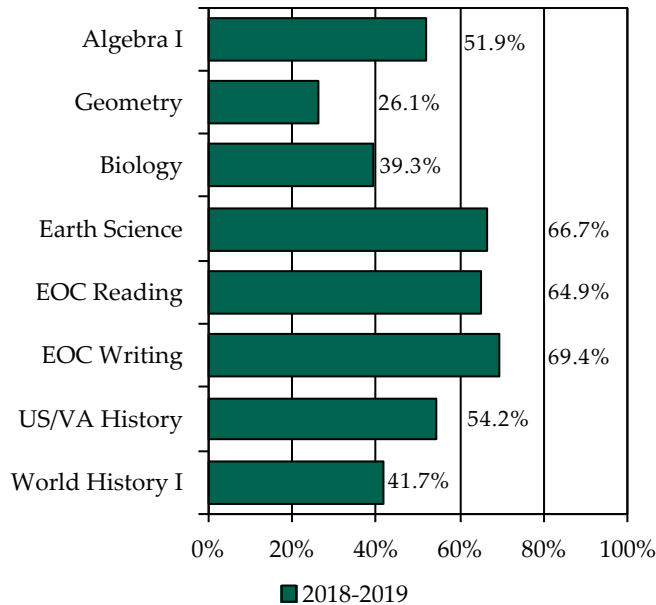
* Disorder data include youth who appear to have significant symptoms of a mental health disorder according to diagnostic criteria in the DSM. ADHD, CD, ODD, and substance use disorder are not included.

- » The majority (70.1%) of admissions were prescribed psychotropic medication at some point in their lives.
- » 32.1% of admissions had current or newly prescribed psychotropic medication at the time of admission.
- » The majority (73.1%) of youth appeared to have significant symptoms of a mental health disorder at the time of admission, excluding those disorders listed in the caveat above.
- » 94.9% of admissions appeared to have significant symptoms of ADHD, CD, ODD, or substance use disorder.



Division of Education

SOL Pass Rates, SY 2018-2019*



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

» Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and school closures in Spring 2020, testing data for SY 2019-2020 is not available.

Virginia and Penn Foster High School Diplomas and GED® Certificates Earned, SY 2018-2019 and SY 2019-2020

Type	2018-2019	2019-2020
Advanced Studies Diploma	1	0
Standard Diploma	35	21
Applied Studies Diploma	3	2
Penn Foster High School Diploma	15	6
GED® Certificate	17	6
<i>Total</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>35</i>

» During SY 2019-2020, 23 youth earned Virginia high school diplomas, six youth earned Penn Foster high school diplomas, and six youth earned GED® certificates.

» During SY 2019-2020, 100% of eligible high school seniors graduated.

CTE Credentials, SY 2018-2019 and Fall 2019*

Course	Assessment	Pass Rate	
		2018-2019	Fall 2019
Advertising Design I	WRS	50.0%	55.6%
Advertising Design II			
Economics & Personal Finance	WISE	59.1%	68.4%
Intro. to Marketing			
Principles of Business & Marketing			

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

» During SY 2018-2019, 44 youth took the WISE assessment, and eight took the WRS assessment.

» During Fall 2019, 19 youth took the WISE assessment, and nine took the WRS assessment.

» Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and school closures in Spring 2020, CTE assessment data is not available for this time period.

College Courses and Post-Secondary Enrichment Programs, SY 2018-2019 and SY 2019-2020

Student Enrollment	2018-2019	2019-2020
J. Sargeant Reynolds Community College	47	86
University of Virginia Courses	N/A	16
Certification Courses	288	266
Enrichment Courses	378	174

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

» Through a partnership with J. Sargeant Reynolds Community College, the Division of Education offers youth the opportunity to take college courses in the areas of business and entrepreneurship.

» During SY 2018-2019, 34 youth enrolled in 47 college courses. All 34 youth completed one or more courses during their stay.

» During SY 2019-2020, 46 youth enrolled in 86 college courses. All 46 youth completed one or more courses during their stay.



Direct Care Population on June 30, 2020

Demographics*

Demographics	Bon Air	Non-JCC	Total
Race			
Asian	0.0%	1.0%	0.4%
Black	67.1%	69.8%	68.1%
White	29.1%	19.8%	25.6%
Other/Unknown	3.8%	9.4%	5.9%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	9.5%	8.3%	9.1%
Non-Hispanic	65.2%	72.9%	68.1%
Unknown/Missing	25.3%	18.8%	22.8%
Sex			
Female	0.0%	11.5%	4.3%
Male	100.0%	88.5%	95.7%
Age			
Under 14	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
14	1.3%	4.2%	2.4%
15	1.9%	6.3%	3.5%
16	7.0%	15.6%	10.2%
17	25.9%	31.3%	28.0%
18	24.1%	24.0%	24.0%
19-20	39.9%	18.8%	31.9%
<i>Total Youth</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>254</i>

* Data are not comparable to reports prior for FY 2019. In reports prior to FY 2019, age reflected the youth's age at admission. The age now reflects the youth's age on June 30, 2020.

- » 68.1% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2020, were Black, and 25.6% were White.
- » 68.1% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2020, were non-Hispanic, and 9.1% were Hispanic. 22.8% had unknown ethnicity information.
- » 95.7% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2020, were male, and 4.3% were female.
- » Approximately half (52.0%) of youth in direct care on June 30, 2020, were 17 or 18 years old.
- » The average age of youth in direct care on June 30, 2020, was 18.2.

YASI Risk Levels

Risk Level	Bon Air	Non-JCC	Total
Low	0.6%	3.1%	1.6%
Moderate	20.3%	20.8%	20.5%
High	74.7%	76.0%	75.2%
Missing	4.4%	0.0%	2.8%
<i>Total Youth</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>254</i>

- » 75.2% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2020, were high risk.

Committing MSO Category

MSO Category	Bon Air	Non-JCC	Total
Arson	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%
Assault	22.8%	20.8%	22.0%
Burglary	4.4%	4.2%	4.3%
Escapes	0.0%	1.0%	0.4%
Kidnapping	3.2%	1.0%	2.4%
Larceny	5.7%	11.5%	7.9%
Misc./Other	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%
Murder	7.0%	0.0%	4.3%
Narcotics	0.6%	2.1%	1.2%
Obscenity	0.6%	1.0%	0.8%
Parole Violation	0.6%	1.0%	0.8%
Robbery	29.7%	38.5%	33.1%
Sexual Abuse	19.6%	10.4%	16.1%
Sexual Offense	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%
Traffic	0.6%	2.1%	1.2%
Vandalism	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%
Weapons	2.5%	6.3%	3.9%
<i>Total Youth</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>254</i>

- » The highest percentage of youth in direct care on June 30, 2020, were committed with robbery as the committing MSO (33.1%).

Committing MSO Severity

MSO Severity	Bon Air	Non-JCC	Total
DAI Ranking			
Felony			
Against Persons	87.3%	80.2%	84.6%
Weapons/Narcotics Dist.	3.2%	7.3%	4.7%
Other	8.9%	9.4%	9.1%
Class 1 Misdemeanor			
Against Persons	0.0%	2.1%	0.8%
Parole Violation	0.6%	1.0%	0.8%
VCSC Ranking			
Person	85.4%	80.2%	83.5%
Property	10.1%	11.5%	10.6%
Narcotics	0.6%	2.1%	1.2%
Other	3.8%	6.3%	4.7%
<i>Total Youth</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>254</i>

- » 98.4% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2020, had a felony as the committing MSO.
- » 84.6% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2020, had a felony against persons as the committing MSO according to the DAI ranking.
- » 83.5% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2020, had a person offense as the committing MSO according to the VCSC ranking.



Committing Court Type*

Court Type	Bon Air	Non-JCC	Total
J&DR District Court	41.1%	70.8%	52.4%
Appeal to Circuit Court	1.3%	1.0%	1.2%
Circuit Court	57.6%	28.1%	46.5%
<i>Total Youth</i>	158	96	254

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

- » Of the youth in direct care on June 30, 2020, 52.4% were committed by a J&DR district court, 46.5% by a circuit court, and 1.2% by a J&DR district court with the commitment upheld in circuit court on appeal.

Commitment Type*

Commitment Type	Bon Air	Non-JCC	Total
Blended	26.6%	2.1%	17.3%
Determinate	49.4%	53.1%	50.8%
Indeterminate	24.1%	44.8%	31.9%
<i>Total Youth</i>	158	96	254

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

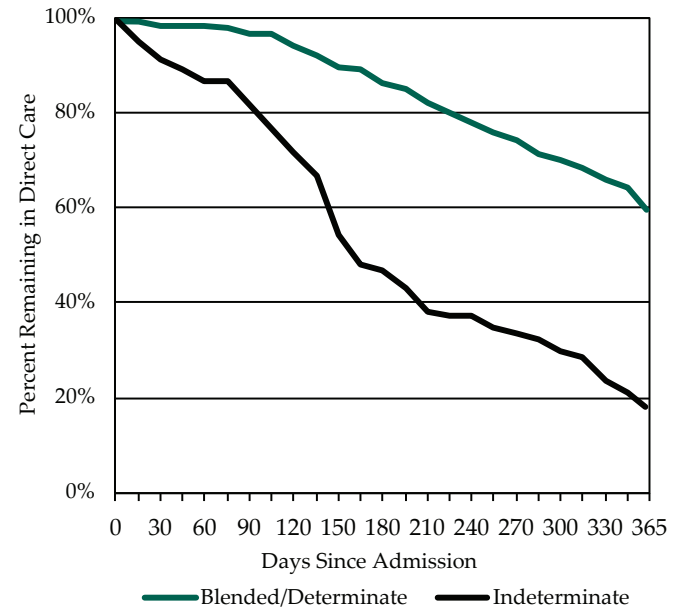
- » 31.9% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2020, had an indeterminate commitment.
- » 68.1% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2020, had a determinate commitment or blended sentence.

Placement Type

Placement Type	Count	%
Bon Air JCC	158	62.2%
Adm./Eval. in JDCs	18	7.1%
CPPs	70	27.6%
Contracted Alternatives	8	3.1%
Detention Reentry	0	0.0%
<i>Total Youth</i>	254	100.0%

- » Of the youth in direct care on June 30, 2020, 62.2% were at Bon Air JCC, 27.6% were in a CPP, and 10.2% were in another alternative placement.

Time in Direct Care*



* This graph does not reflect youth's entire LOSs; rather, it is a one-day snapshot of the number of days youth spent in direct care from their admission date through June 30, 2020. The graph displays up to 365 days.

- » There were 173 youth with a determinate commitment or blended sentence and 81 youth with an indeterminate commitment on June 30, 2020.
- » Among youth with a determinate commitment or blended sentence, 96.5% had been in direct care for at least 90 days, and 59.0% had been in direct care for at least one year. The average time in direct care was 1.4 years.
- » Among youth with an indeterminate commitment, 81.5% had been in direct care for at least 90 days, and 18.5% had been in direct care for at least one year. The average time in direct care was 241 days.

The proportion of determinate commitments and blended sentences is larger for the direct care population (68.1% on June 30, 2020) than for admissions (31.6% in FY 2020) due to longer LOSs.





3 Special Topics

DJJ’s Research Unit analyzes data to evaluate programs, initiatives, and trends and provide meaningful information to decision-makers for improving services and outcomes. Due to the substantial impact of COVID-19 during 2020, trends during the pandemic were an important focus for DJJ. Therefore, this chapter provides an overview of the potential effects of the pandemic on the juvenile justice system in Virginia.

COVID-19 and Other Major Events

The COVID-19 pandemic impacted the juvenile justice system both directly and indirectly. Specific processes within the system were modified (e.g., reduced court operations), and behaviors among the general public changed (e.g., state of emergency, stay-at-home orders, job losses, school closures), impacting both actual and tracked criminal and delinquent behaviors. For example, when schools closed in mid-March, school-based intake complaints (e.g., truancy) dropped. In addition, the protests and demonstrations for social justice following the death of George Floyd and several other unarmed Black people at the hands of law enforcement may have affected police practices as well as individuals’ likelihood to report crimes, potentially impacting trends.

These community stressors of the pandemic, economic hardships, and ongoing protests have resulted in dramatic shifts in trends at every stage of the juvenile justice system. Intake cases, detention populations, and direct care populations decreased sharply at the end of March 2020, and the lower levels were sustained through the end of

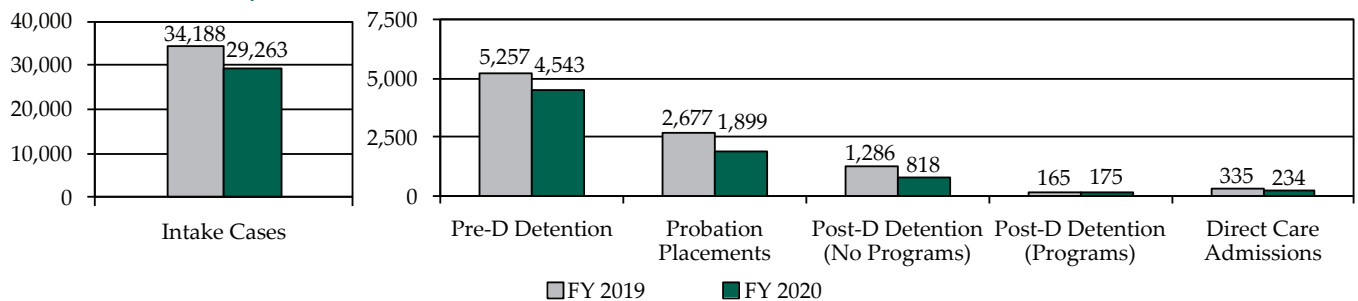
the FY and beyond. The outcomes for youth at various stages in the system may also be affected by these factors in the future, but it is likely impossible to identify the exact extent of the impacts and separate them from the direct work of DJJ.

The juvenile justice system in Virginia was already experiencing all-time lows for intake cases, detentions, probation placements, and direct care youth, and the COVID-19 impacts accelerated these trends even further.

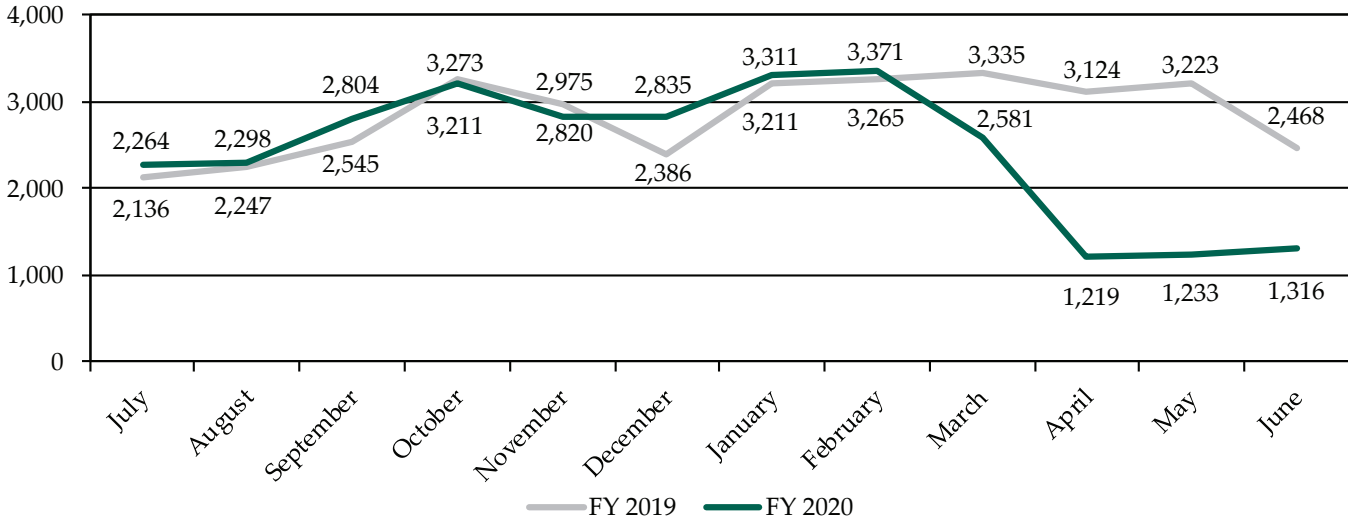
Timeline

- » March 7: The first case of COVID-19 is confirmed in Virginia.
- » March 12: Governor Northam declares a state of emergency due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- » March 13: Governor Northam orders schools to close starting Monday, March 16th.
- » March 16: The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Virginia declares a judicial emergency; all non-essential/non-emergency court proceedings are suspended or modified.
- » May 15: Most Virginia localities enter Phase I.
- » May 25: George Floyd dies at the hands of law enforcement. His death along with those of several other unarmed Black individuals prompt protests across the nation.
- » June 5: Most Virginia localities enter Phase II.
- » July 1: All Virginia localities enter Phase III.

Trends Overview, FY 2019 and FY 2020

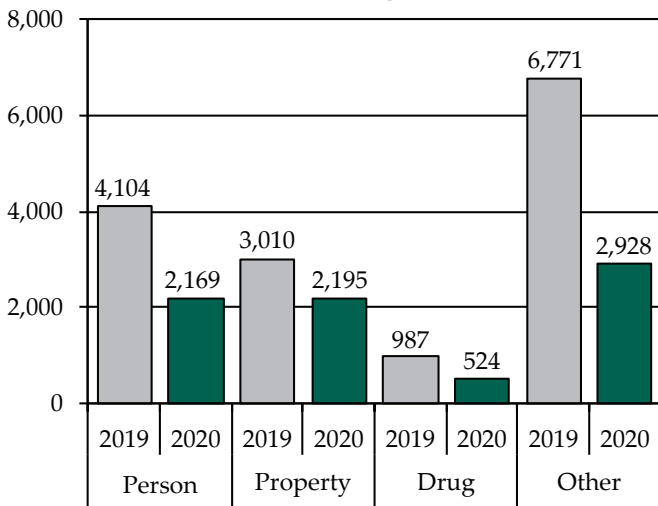


Juvenile Intake Cases by Month, FY 2019 and FY 2020



- » The number of juvenile intake cases per month decreased 61.0% from February to June 2020 (3,371 to 1,316).
- » Between March and June 2020, the number of juvenile intake cases (6,349) was 47.7% lower than the number of juvenile intake cases during the same timeframe the previous year (12,150).

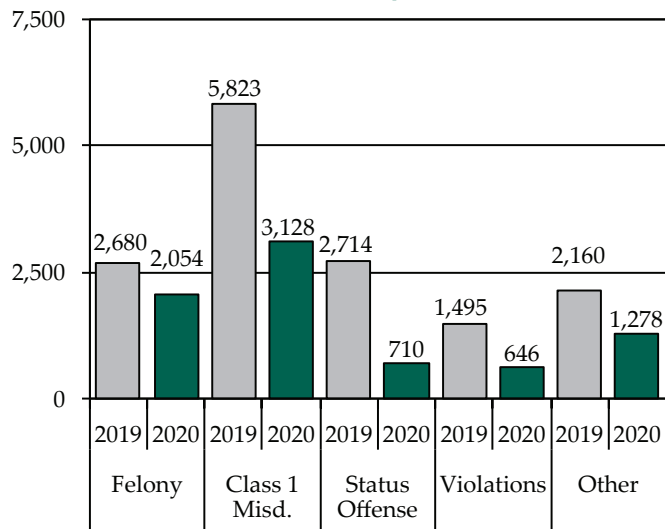
Juvenile Intake Complaints by VCSC Ranking, COVID-19 Timeframe Comparison*



* Comparison between the number of complaints during COVID-19 and the same timeframe the previous year (3/12-6/30/2019 and 3/12-6/30/2020).

- » Between the comparison timeframe in FY 2019 and the COVID-19 timeframe in FY 2020:
 - › Other offenses decreased 56.8% from 6,771 to 2,928.
 - › Person offenses decreased 47.1%.
 - › Drug offenses decreased 46.9%.
 - › Property offenses decreased 27.1%.

Juvenile Intake Complaints by DAI Ranking, COVID-19 Timeframe Comparison*

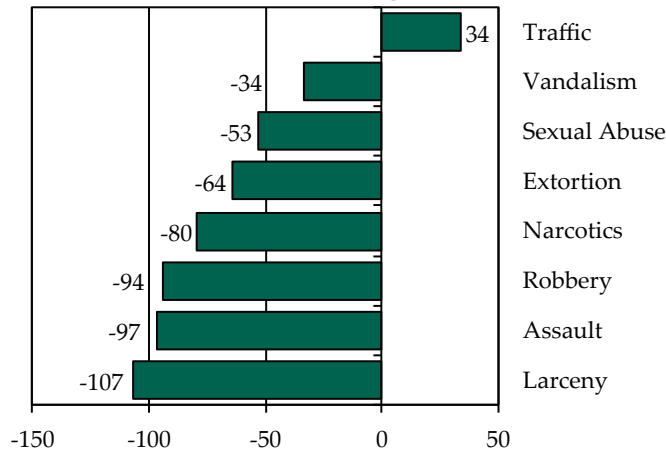


* Comparison between the number of complaints during COVID-19 and the same timeframe the previous year (3/12-6/30/2019 and 3/12-6/30/2020).

- * "Violations" includes probation, parole, and court order violations.
- » Between the comparison timeframe in FY 2019 and the COVID-19 timeframe in FY 2020:
 - › Status offense complaints decreased 73.8% from 2,714 to 710.
 - › Violations decreased 56.8%.
 - › Class 1 misdemeanors decreased 46.3%.
 - › Felonies decreased 23.4%.



Felony Intake Complaints, COVID-19 Timeframe Comparison*

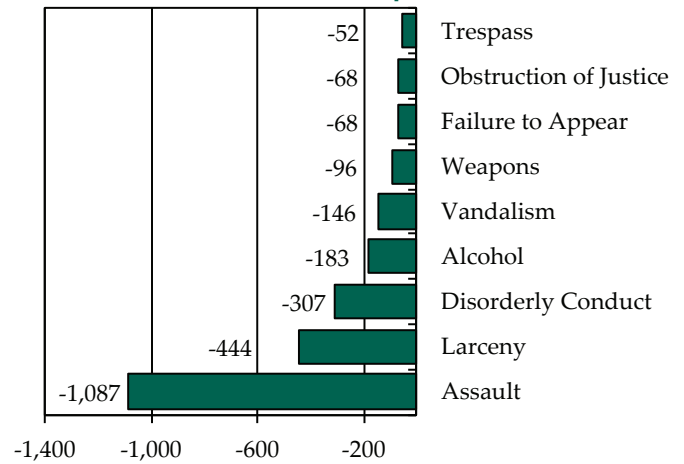


* Difference in the number of complaints between 3/12-6/30/2019 and 3/12-6/30/2020.

* Only offense categories with a difference of more than 30 are shown.

- » Between the comparison timeframe in FY 2019 and the COVID-19 timeframe in FY 2020:
 - › Felony larceny complaints decreased 17.1% (decrease of 107 complaints).
 - › Felony assault complaints decreased 24.6%.
 - › Felony robbery complaints decreased 36.3%.

Class 1 Misdemeanor Intake Complaints, COVID-19 Timeframe Comparison*

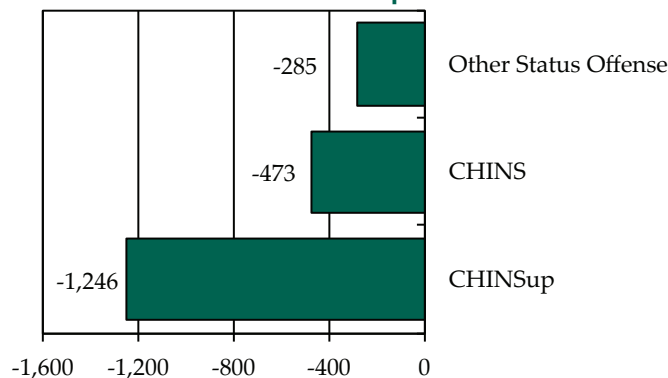


* Difference in the number of complaints between 3/12-6/30/2019 and 3/12-6/30/2020.

* Only offense categories with a difference of more than 50 are shown.

- » Between the comparison timeframe in FY 2019 and the COVID-19 timeframe in FY 2020:
 - › Class 1 misdemeanor assault complaints decreased by 54.7% (decrease of 1,087 complaints).
 - › Class 1 misdemeanor larceny complaints decreased 52.6%.
 - › Class 1 misdemeanor disorderly conduct complaints decreased 77.1%.

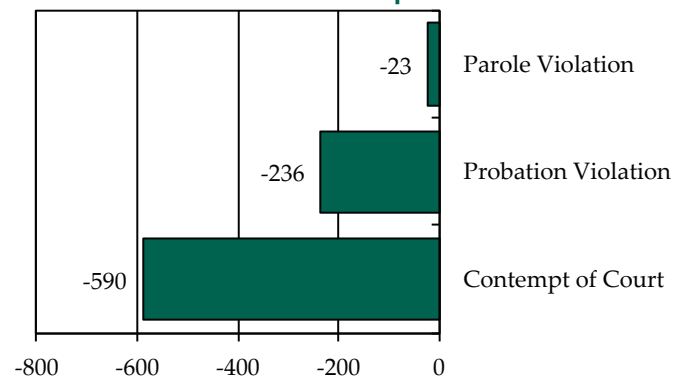
Status Intake Complaints, COVID-19 Timeframe Comparison*



* Difference in the number of complaints between 3/12-6/30/2019 and 3/12-6/30/2020.

- » Between the comparison timeframe in FY 2019 and the COVID-19 timeframe in FY 2020:
 - › CHINSup complaints decreased 85.9% (decrease of 1,246 complaints).
 - › CHINS complaints decreased 71.6%.
 - › Other status offense complaints decreased 47.3%.

Violations Intake Complaints, COVID-19 Timeframe Comparison*



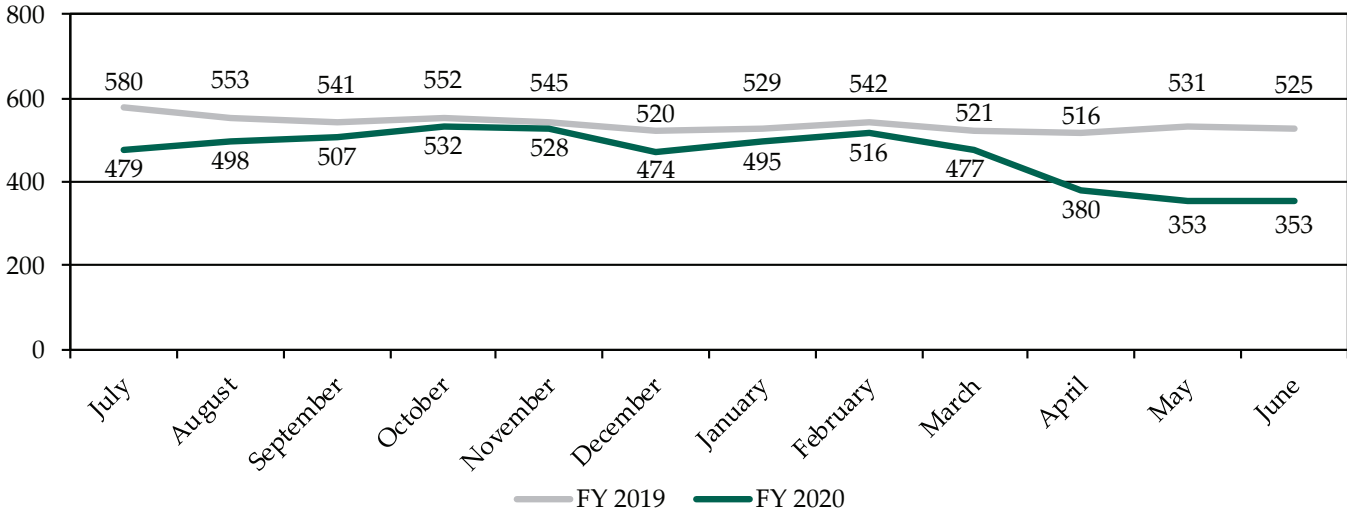
* Difference in the number of complaints between 3/12-6/30/2019 and 3/12-6/30/2020.

* "Violations" includes probation, parole, and court order violations.

- » Between the comparison timeframe in FY 2019 and the COVID-19 timeframe in FY 2020:
 - › Contempt of court complaints decreased 66.3% (decrease of 590 complaints).
 - › Probation violation complaints decreased 44.2%.
 - › Parole violation complaints decreased 32.4%.

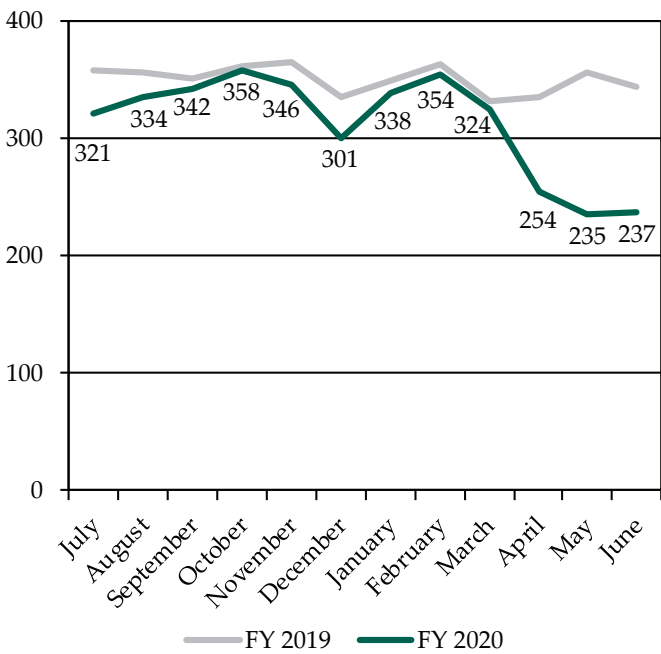


Detention ADP by Month, FY 2019 and FY 2020



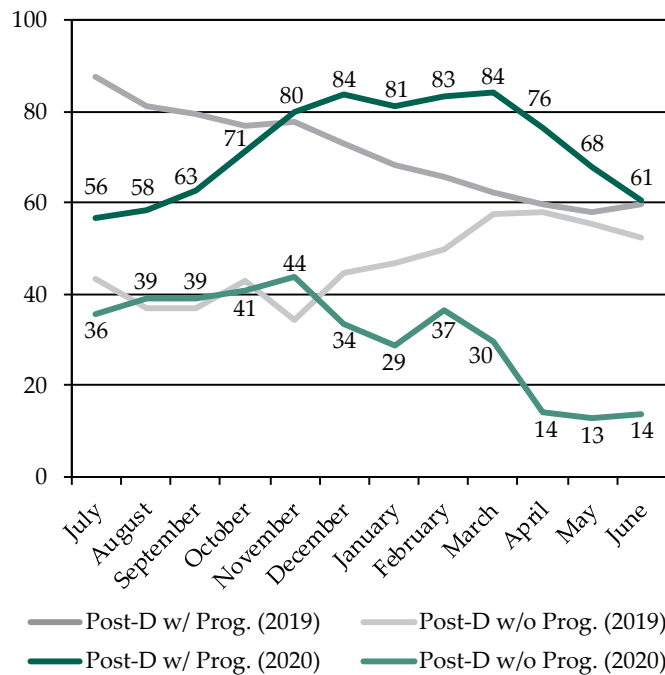
- » The detention ADP decreased 31.7% from February to June 2020 (516 to 353).
- » In June 2020, the detention ADP (353) was 32.8% lower than in June 2019 (525).

Pre-D Detention ADP by Month, FY 2019 and FY 2020



- » The ADP for pre-D detention decreased 33.1% from February to June 2020 (354 to 237).
- » In June 2020, the pre-D detention ADP (237) was 31.3% lower than in June 2019 (344).

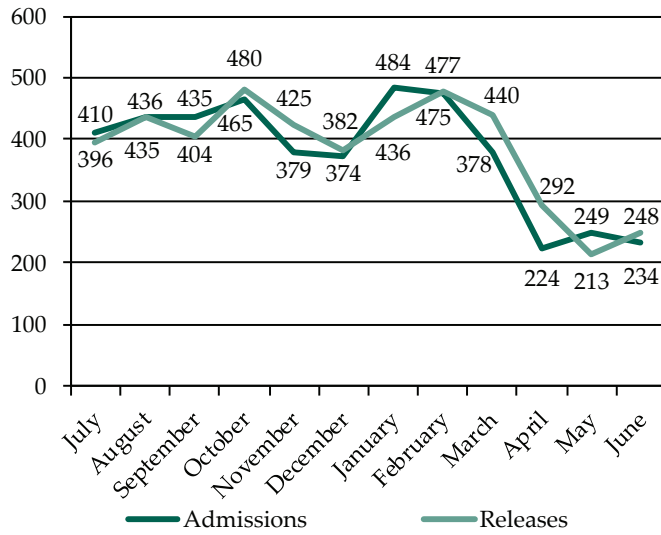
Post-D Detention ADP by Month, FY 2019 and FY 2020



- » The post-D detention ADP decreased from February to June 2020 (27.3% for post-D detention with programs and 62.3% for post-D detention without programs).
- » In June 2020, the ADP (14) for post-D detention without programs was 73.7% lower than in June 2019 (53).



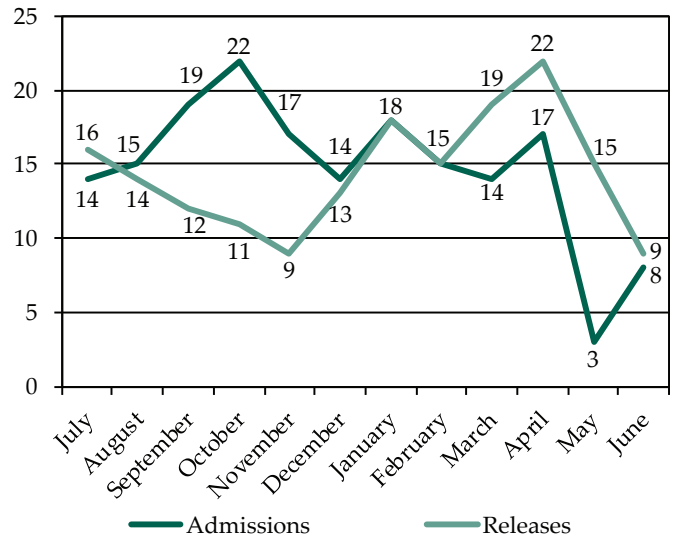
Pre-D Detention Admissions and Releases by Month, FY 2020*



* Admissions and releases are determined by the status; a youth may stay in a JDC on a different status before or after.

» Between February and June 2020, pre-D detention admissions decreased 50.7% and pre-D detention releases decreased 48.0%.

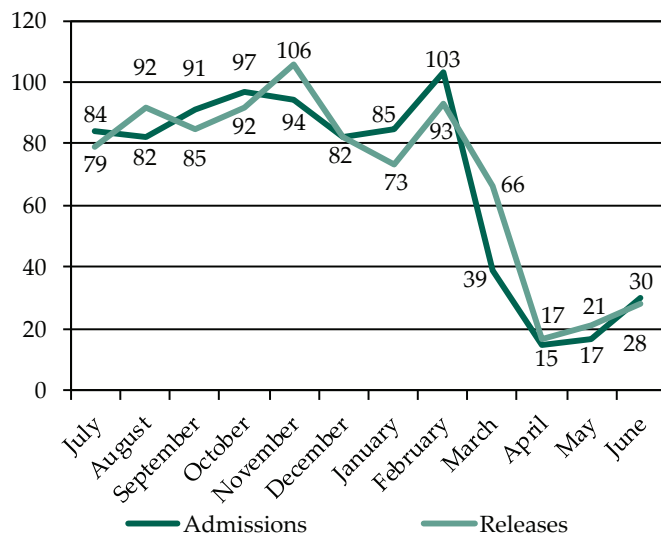
Post-D Detention with Programs Admissions and Releases by Month, FY 2020*



* Admissions and releases are determined by the status; a youth may stay in a JDC on a different status before or after.

» Between February and June 2020, admissions for post-D detention with programs decreased 46.7% and releases for post-D detention with programs decreased 40.0%.

Post-D Detention without Programs Admissions and Releases by Month, FY 2020*



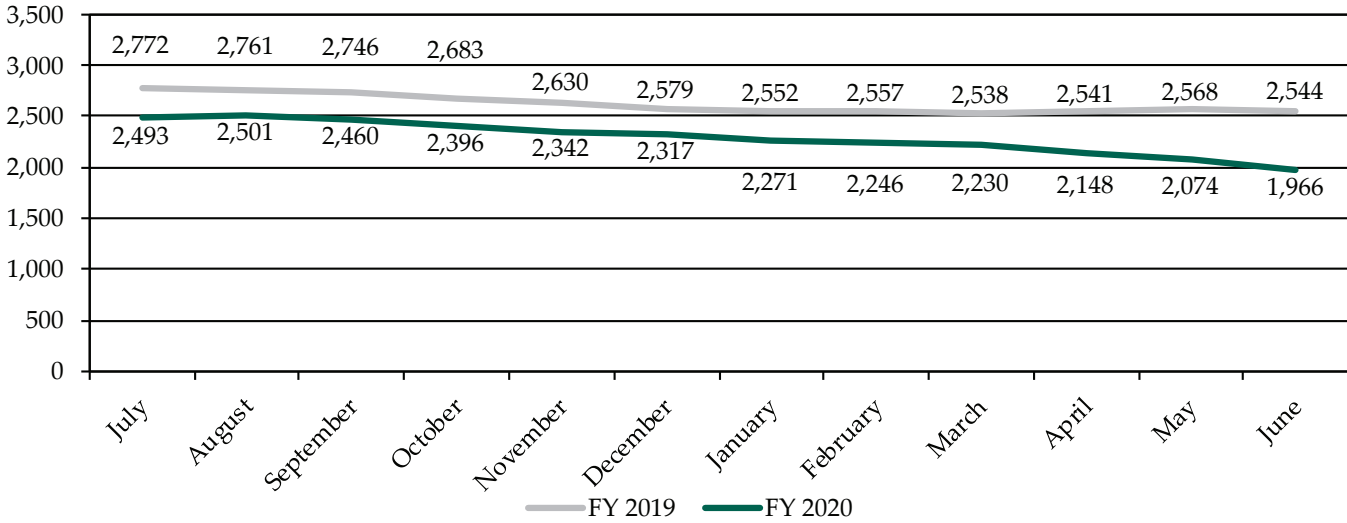
* Admissions and releases are determined by the status; a youth may stay in a JDC on a different status before or after.

» Between February and June 2020, admissions for post-D detention without programs decreased 70.9% and releases for post-D detention without programs decreased 69.9%.

Between February and June 2020, admissions for pre-D detention decreased 50.7%, admissions for post-D detention with programs decreased 46.7%, and admissions for post-D detention without programs decreased 70.9%.

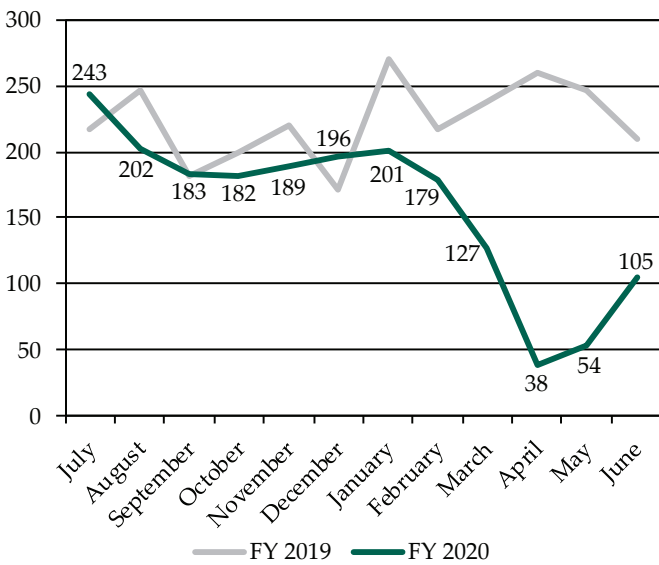


Probation ADP by Month, FY 2019 and FY 2020



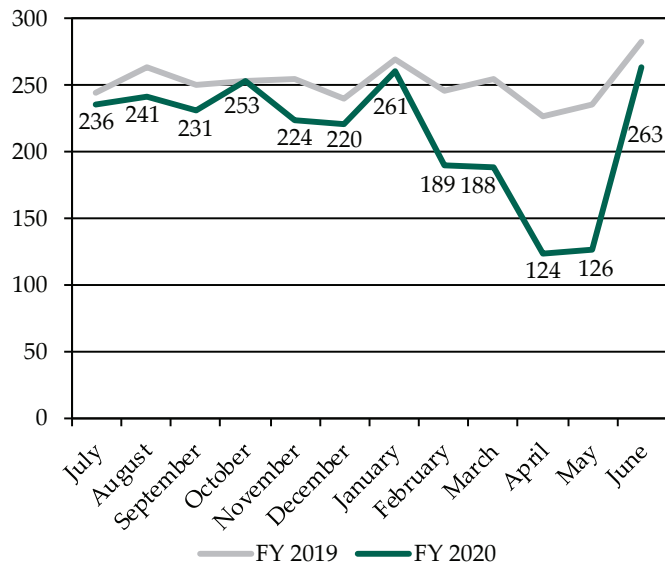
- » The probation ADP decreased 12.5% from February to June 2020 (2,246 to 1,966).
- » In June 2020, the probation ADP (1,966) was 22.7% lower than in June 2019 (2,544).

Probation Placements by Month, FY 2019 and FY 2020



- » The number of probation placements per month decreased 78.8% from February to April 2020 (179 to 38). Placements then increased in May and June of 2020.
- » Between March and June 2020, the number of probation placements (324) was 66.0% lower than probation placements during the same timeframe the previous year (953).

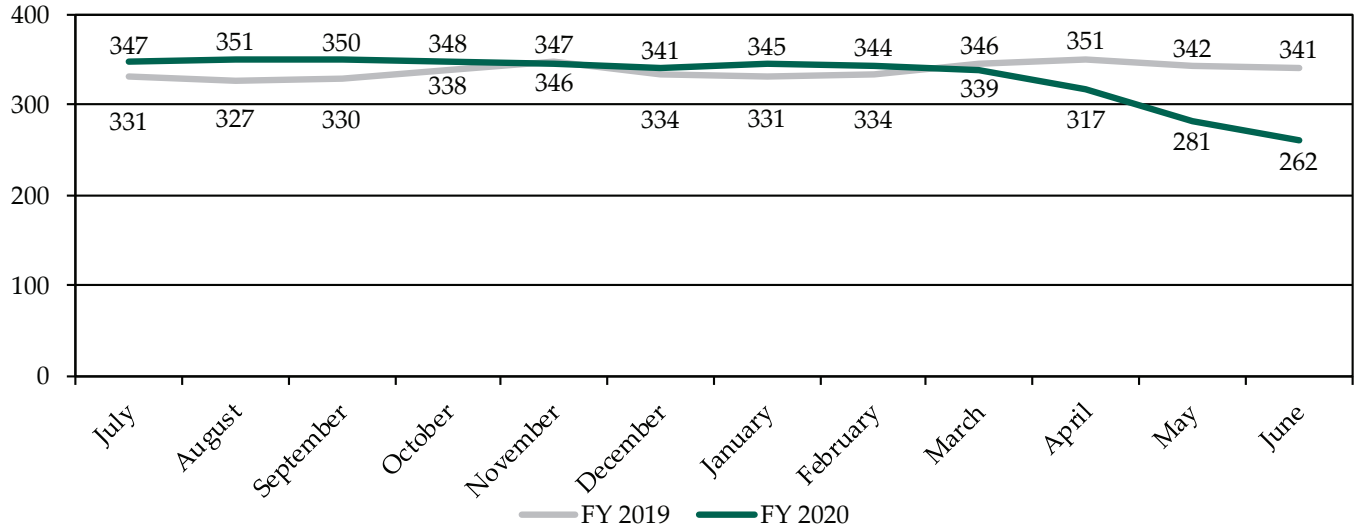
Probation Releases by Month, FY 2019 and FY 2020



- » The number of probation releases per month decreased 34.4% from February to April 2020 (189 to 124). Releases then increased in May and June of 2020.
- » Between March and June 2020, the number of probation releases (701) was 29.8% lower than probation releases during the same timeframe the previous year (999).

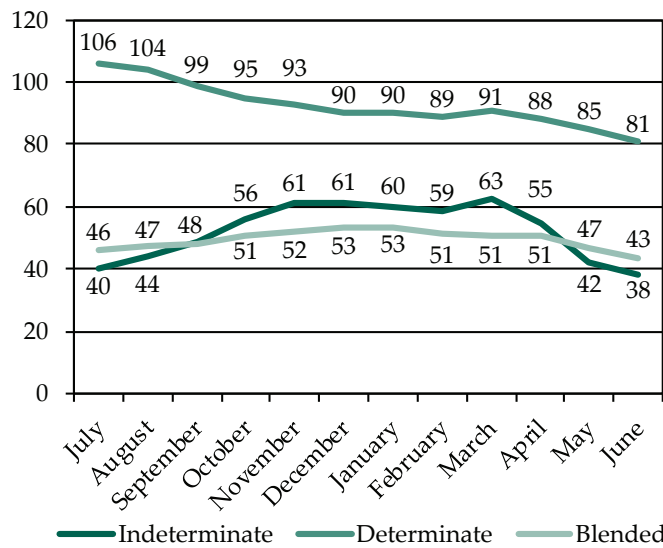


Direct Care ADP by Month, FY 2019 and FY 2020



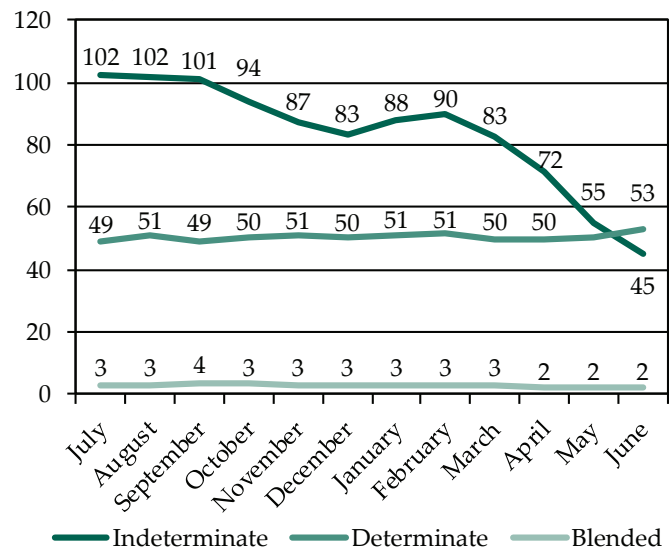
- » The direct care ADP decreased 23.8% from February to June 2020 (344 to 262).
- » In June 2020, the direct care ADP (262) was 23.2% lower than it was in June 2019 (341).

Bon Air JCC ADP by Commitment Type and Month, FY 2020



- » At Bon Air JCC, the direct care ADP (199) decreased 18.7% from February to June 2020 (162).
 - » The ADP for indeterminate commitments decreased 35.4% (59 to 38).
 - » The ADP for blended sentences decreased 15.8% (51 to 43).
 - » The ADP for determinate commitments decreased 9.2% (89 to 81).

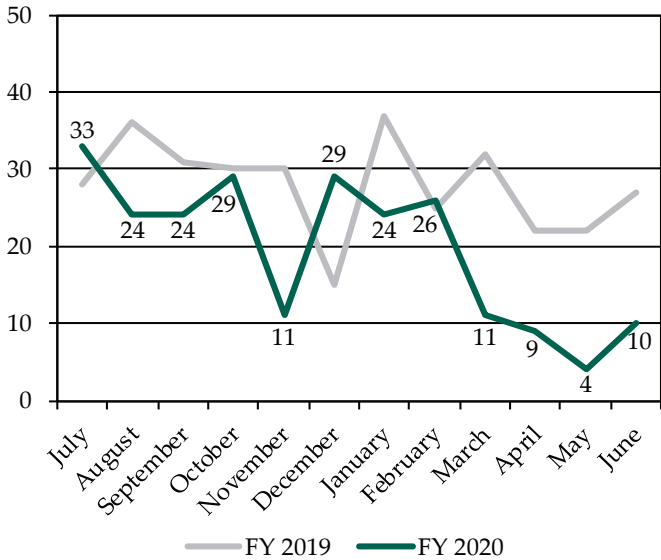
Non-JCC ADP by Commitment Type and Month, FY 2020



- » Among non-JCC placement options, the direct care ADP (144) decreased 30.9% from February to June 2020 (100).
 - » The ADP for indeterminate commitments decreased 50.0% (90 to 45).
 - » The ADP for determinate commitments remained steady (fluctuating between 50 to 53).

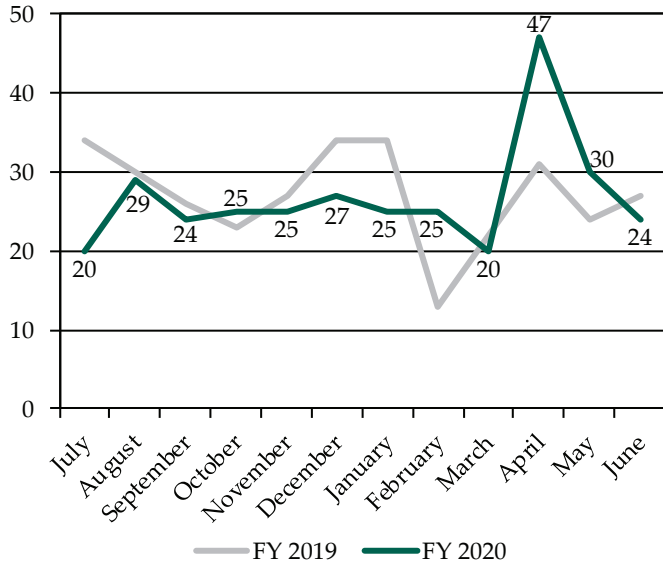


Direct Care Admissions by Month, FY 2019 and FY 2020



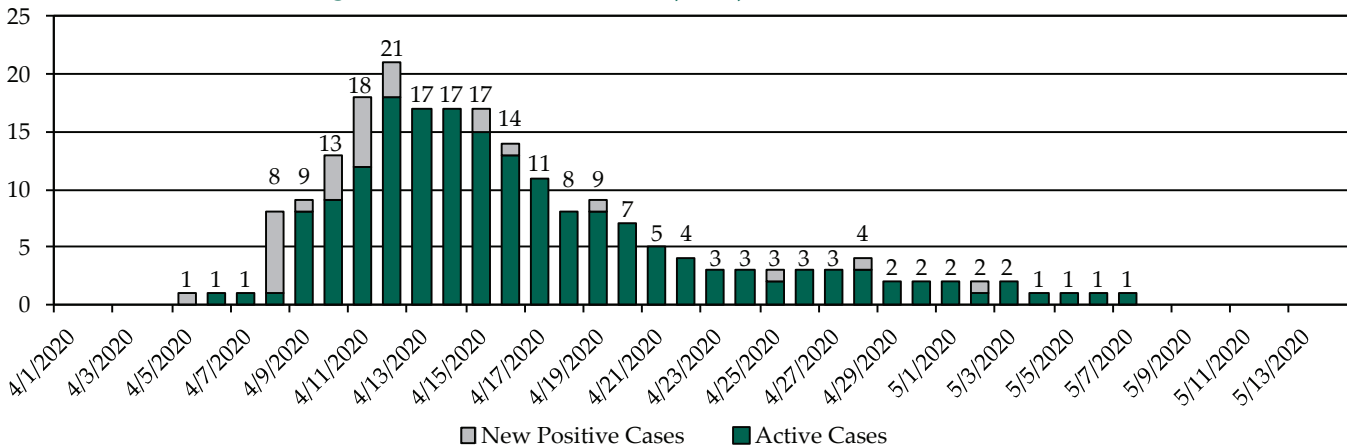
- » The number of direct care admissions decreased 84.6% from February to May 2020 (26 to 4) then increased in June 2020 (4 to 10).
- » Between March and June 2020, the number of direct care admissions (34) was 67.0% lower than direct care admissions during the same timeframe the previous year (103).

Direct Care Releases by Month, FY 2019 and FY 2020



- » The number of direct care releases increased 88.0% from February to April 2020 (25 to 47).
- » Between March and June 2020, the number of direct care releases (121) was 16.3% higher than direct care releases during the same timeframe the previous year (104).

COVID-19 Cases Among Youth at Bon Air JCC by Day



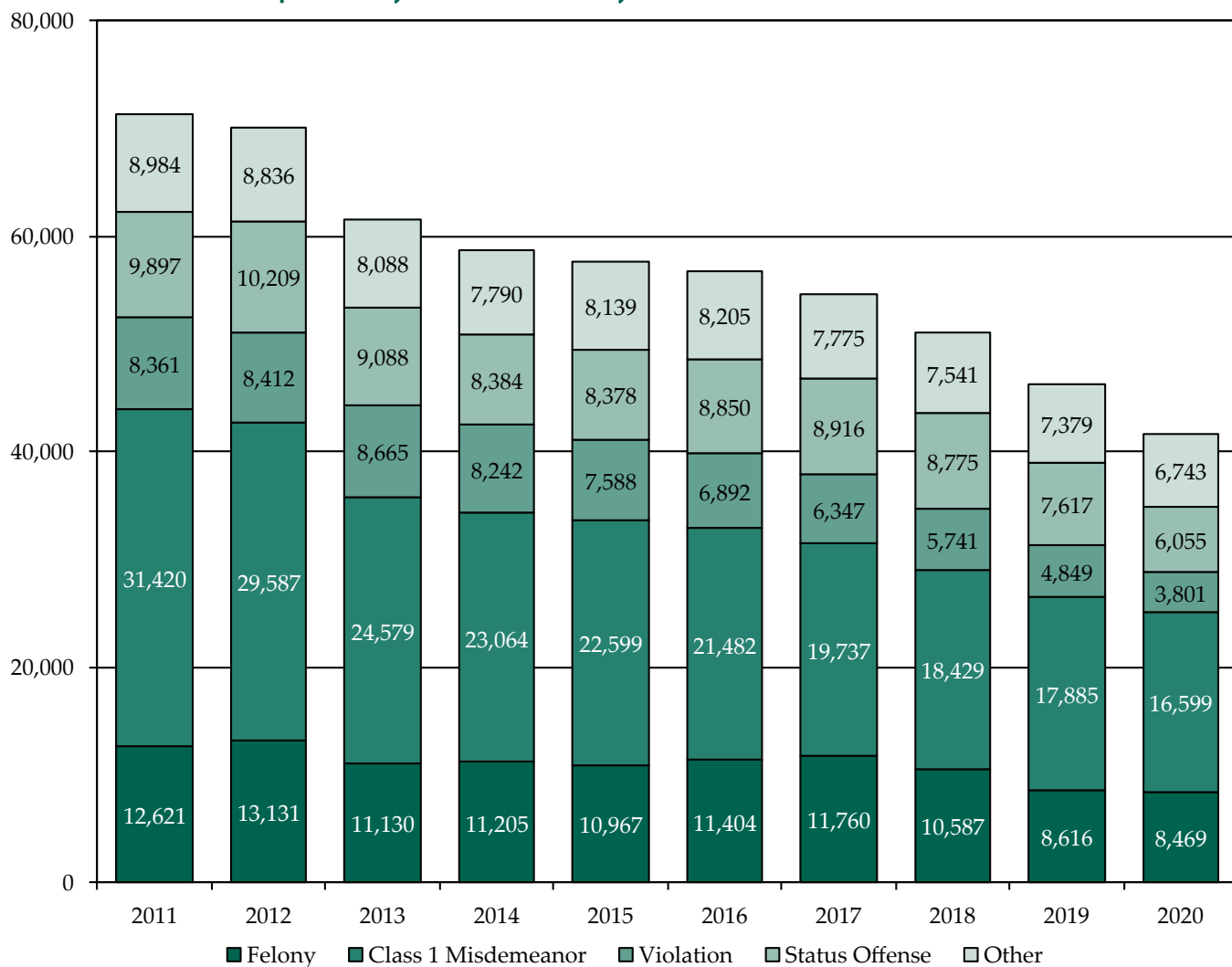
- » The first positive COVID-19 case among youth at Bon Air JCC was on April 5, 2020.
- » Between April 5th and May 2nd, 29 youth at Bon Air JCC tested positive for COVID-19. Almost all of the youth were asymptomatic, and none required hospitalization. All youth who tested positive fully recovered.
- » Between May 3rd and June 30th, there were no new positive cases of COVID-19 among youth at Bon Air JCC.
- » For information on DJJ’s response to COVID-19, visit the “COVID-19 Resources for Parents and Stakeholders” page on DJJ’s website.



4 Trends and Forecast

10-Year Trends

Juvenile Intake Complaints by Offense Severity, FY 2011-2020*

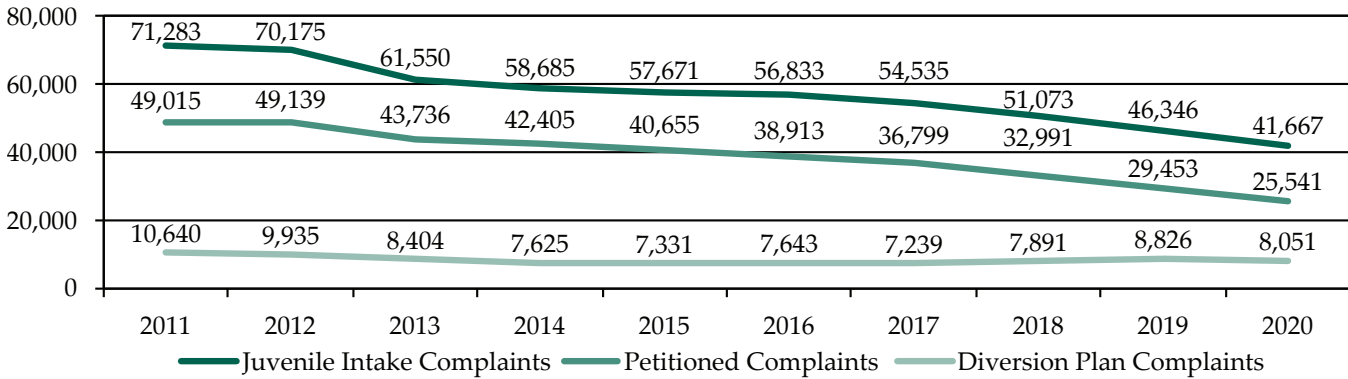


* Violations consist of probation, parole, and court order violations.

- » There were 41,667 juvenile intake complaints in FY 2020, a decrease of 41.5% from FY 2011.
- » There were 8,469 felony juvenile intake complaints in FY 2020, a decrease of 32.9% from FY 2011.
- » There were 16,599 Class 1 misdemeanor juvenile intake complaints in FY 2020, a decrease of 47.2% from FY 2011.



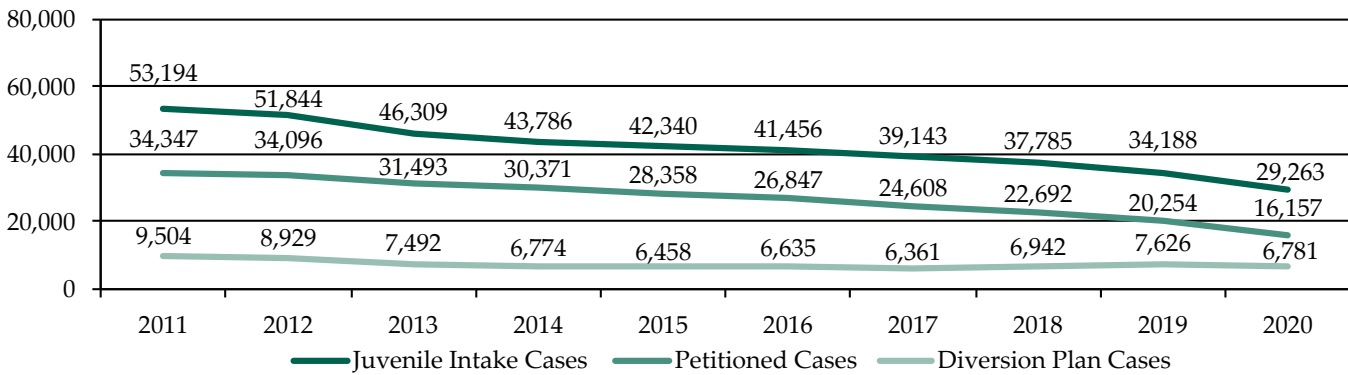
Juvenile Intake, Diversion Plan, and Petitioned Complaints, FY 2011-2020*



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

- » There were 41,667 juvenile intake complaints in FY 2020, a decrease of 41.5% from FY 2011.
- » There were 25,541 petitioned juvenile intake complaints in FY 2020, a decrease of 47.9% from FY 2011.
- » There were 8,051 juvenile intake complaints with a diversion plan in FY 2020, a decrease of 24.3% from FY 2011.

Juvenile Intake, Diversion Plan, and Petitioned Cases, FY 2011-2020*



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

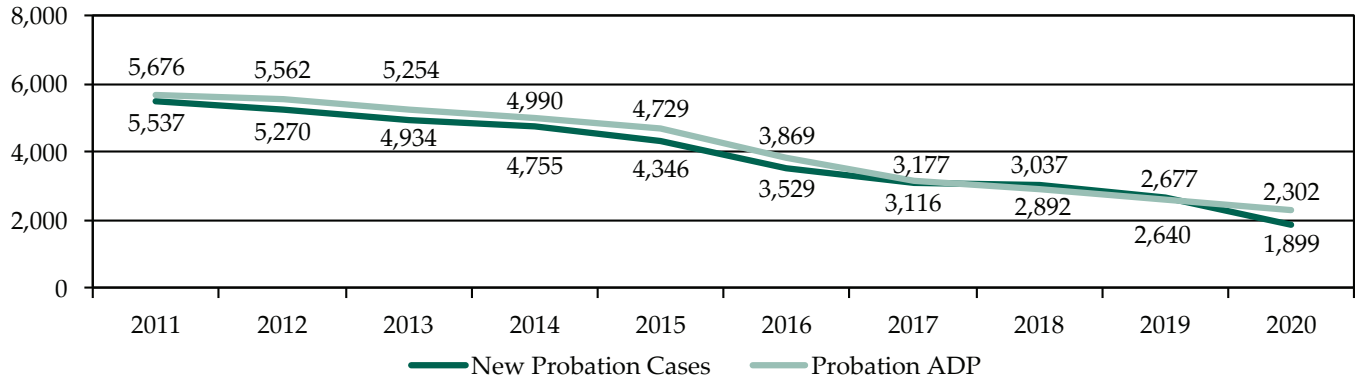
* In order to be categorized as a case with a diversion plan, at least one complaint associated with the case must have a diversion plan, and no complaints can be petitioned.

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

- » There were 29,263 juvenile intake cases in FY 2020, a decrease of 45.0% from FY 2011.
- » There were 16,157 juvenile intake cases with at least one petitioned intake complaint in FY 2020, a decrease of 53.0% from FY 2011.
- » There were 6,781 juvenile intake cases with a diversion plan in FY 2020, a decrease of 28.7% from FY 2011.

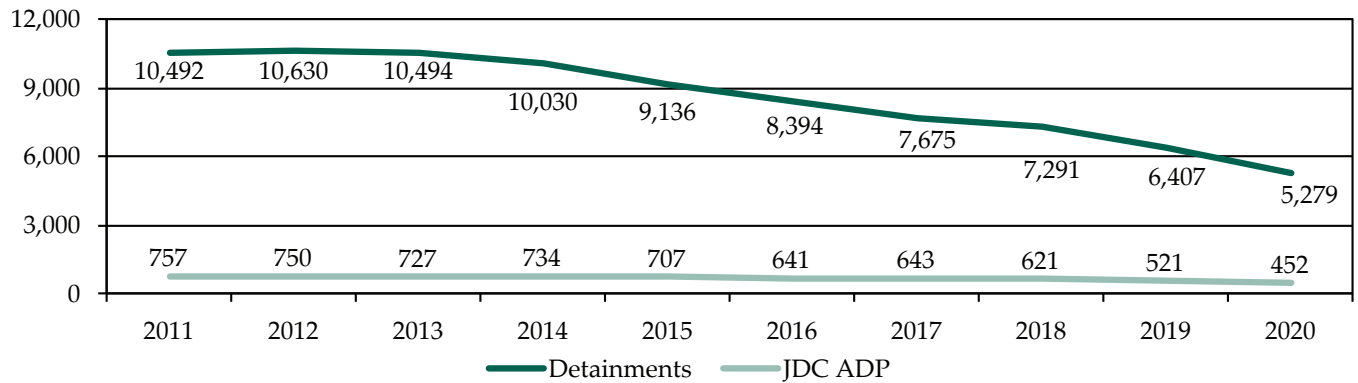


New Probation Cases and Probation ADP, FY 2011-2020



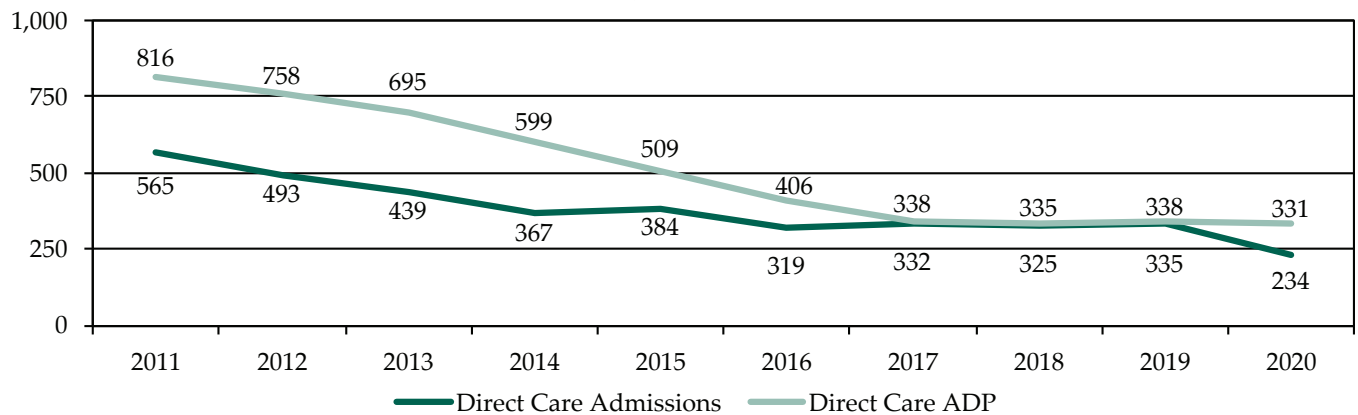
- » There were 1,899 new probation cases in FY 2020, a decrease of 65.7% from FY 2011.
- » The probation ADP was 2,302 youth in FY 2020, a decrease of 59.4% from FY 2011.

Detainments and JDC ADP, FY 2011-2020



- » There were 5,279 detainments in FY 2020, a decrease of 49.7% from FY 2011.
- » The JDC ADP was 452 youth in FY 2020, a decrease of 40.3% from FY 2011.

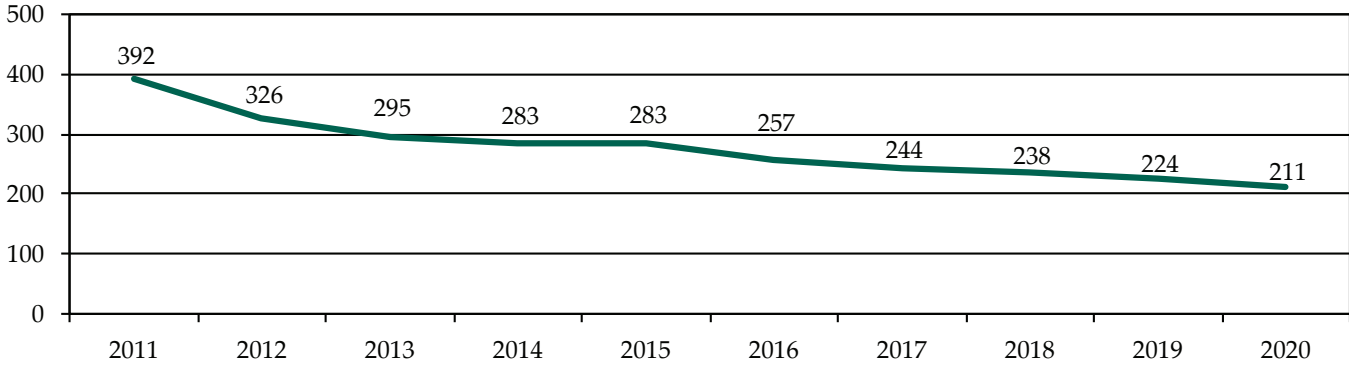
Direct Care Admissions and Direct Care ADP, FY 2011-2020



- » There were 234 direct care admissions in FY 2020, a decrease of 58.6% from FY 2011.
- » The direct care ADP was 331 youth in FY 2020, a decrease of 59.4% from FY 2011.

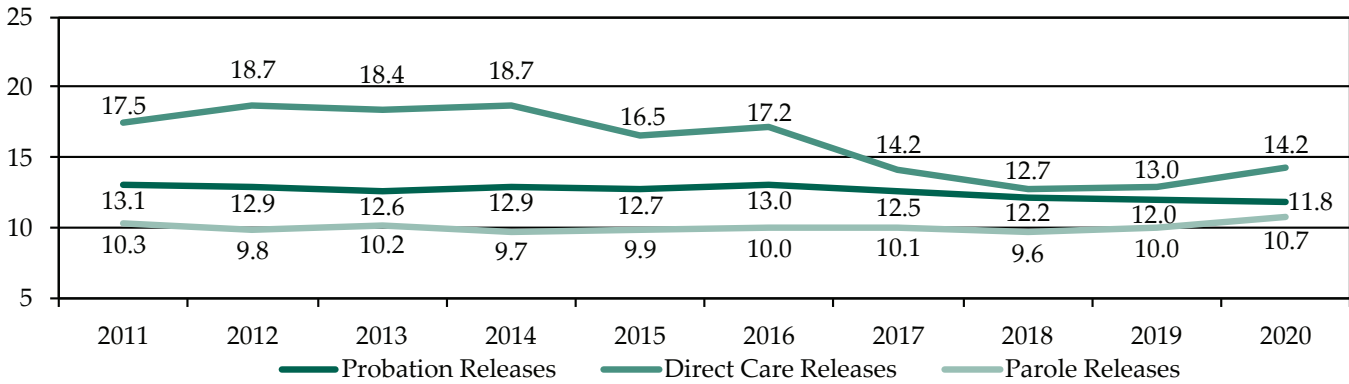


Parole ADP, FY 2011-2020



» The parole ADP was 211 youth in FY 2020, a decrease of 46.1% from FY 2011.

Average LOS for Probation, Direct Care, and Parole Releases (Months), FY 2011-2020



- » The average LOS for probation releases was 11.8 months in FY 2020.
- » The average LOS for direct care releases was 14.2 months in FY 2020.
- » The average LOS for parole releases was 10.7 months in FY 2020.



Forecast

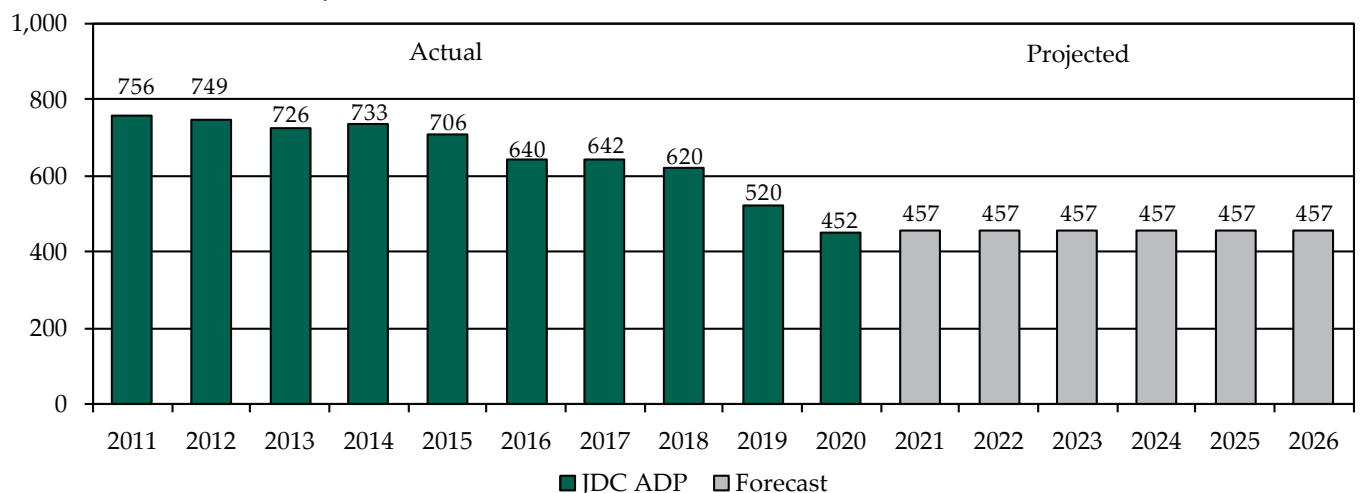
Forecasts of persons confined in state and local correctional facilities are essential for criminal justice budgeting and planning in Virginia. The forecasts are used to estimate operating expenses and future capital needs and to assess the impact of current and proposed criminal justice policies. In order to fulfill the requirements of Item 391 of the 2020 Appropriation Act, the SPSHS presents updated forecasts annually for the juvenile local-responsible (JDC) population, juvenile state-responsible (direct care) population, adult local-responsible (jail) population, and adult state-responsible (prison) popula-

tion. Summaries of the juvenile population forecasts are presented in this section.

As a result of COVID-19 and response policies implemented specifically to reduce the spread of the virus, Virginia experienced dramatic reductions in the confined offender populations beginning in March 2020, and it remained unclear at the time of developing the forecasts when, and to what extent, the populations would return to pre-pandemic levels or trends. Therefore, rather than producing new statistical projections, the forecasts adopted in 2019 were retained and used for the 2020 forecasting cycle with adjustments to the first year of the forecast horizon (FY 2021) as appropriate based on the best available data.

For the full forecast report by the SPSHS, view the “Report on the Offender Population Forecasts (FY 2021 to FY 2026)” on Virginia’s Legislative Information System (lis.virginia.gov).

JDC ADP and Forecast, FY 2011-2026*

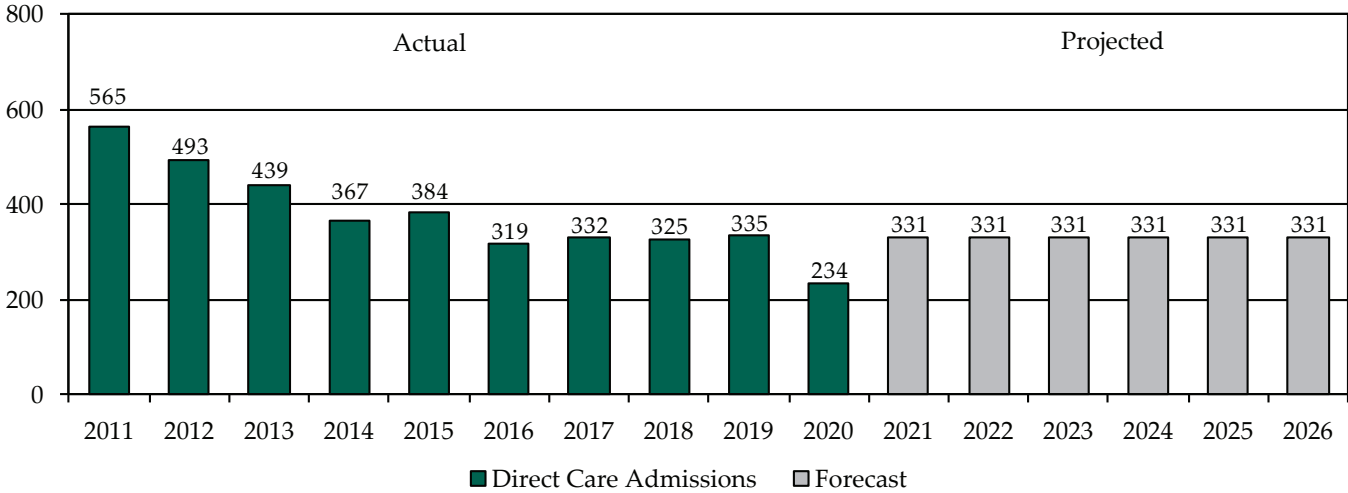


* Data may not match the values presented in other sections of the DRG because of different data download dates.

» The average JDC ADP is projected to remain at 457 youth from FY 2021 through FY 2026.

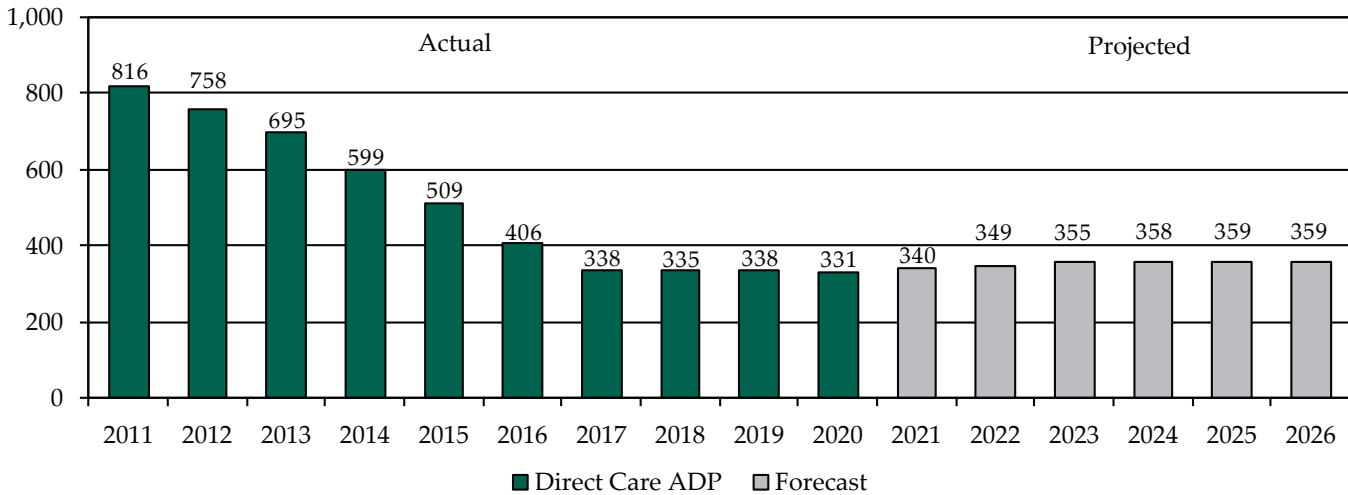


Direct Care Admissions and Forecast, FY 2011-2026



» Direct care admissions are projected to remain at 331 from FY 2021 through FY 2026.

Direct Care ADP and Forecast, FY 2011-2026



- » The direct care ADP is projected to increase to 340 in FY 2021.
- » In FY 2022, the direct care ADP is expected to return to the trendline projected last year, which anticipated slow growth for the remainder of the forecast horizon.
- » The direct care ADP is projected to increase to 359 by FY 2026.



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 youth studied may not be similar or adequately identified.

DJJ uses the following three measures of recidivism:

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

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

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

Recidivism data for youth served from FY 2015 through FY 2019 are presented for the following groups:

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

Each year, the reoffense data are updated for the entire sample. Rates may increase when re-examined next year because of updated final case dispositions. Due to cases still pending at the time of analysis, reconviction and reincarceration rates for FY 2019 groups are unavailable.

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

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

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

Recidivism data exclude the following offenses: violation of probation or parole, contempt of court, non-criminal DR/CW complaints, and non-criminal traffic



violations. More specifically, all violations of probation, parole, and conditions of release (all VCCs with the following prefixes: CBC, CDI, SSV, PRB, PRP, PAR, CON, BND, or PRE) are excluded. Recidivism data exclude failure to appear offenses with the VCC prefixes listed above, but felony and misdemeanor failure to appear offenses with the VCC prefix of FTA are included.

Youth transferred directly to jail cannot be identified and therefore are included in the direct care and parole placement samples. Youth transferred directly to a VADOC facility are excluded from direct care releases and parole placements. In reports prior to FY 2018, release codes were used to identify these youth. DJJ completed data cleaning for all FYs presented in this report (FY 2015 through FY 2019) to improve the accuracy of these exclusions. By examining departure approval forms and records in addition to the release codes, additional youth were identified as transferring directly to VADOC facilities and removed from the analyses. Therefore, recidivism rates for direct care releases are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2018.

Measurement Dates*

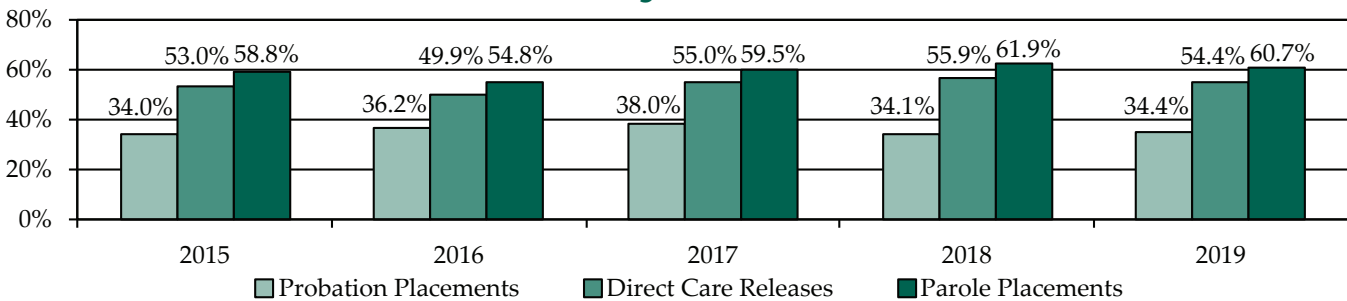
Sample	Measurement Date
Probation Placements	Probation Start
Probation Releases	Probation End
Direct Care Releases	Direct Care Release
Parole Placements	Direct Care Release
Parole Releases	Parole End
Post-D Detention Releases	JDC Release
Juveniles Placed in VJCCCA	First Program Placement
Juveniles Released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

* For samples measured from a start date, the follow-up period may extend beyond the end dates.
 * VJCCCA samples use the first placement date or last release date in the FY, regardless of whether multiple programs are continuous or overlap FYs.
 * The measurement date of estimated completion for intakes with successful diversions is either 90 days (for truancy-only diversions) or 120 days (for all other diversions) after the intake date.
 * Diversions do not constitute petitioned intakes, and VJCCCA placements may not have petitioned intakes; however, rearrest rates are reported to indicate subsequent petitioned intakes or adult arrests. Similarly, diverted youth are not adjudicated for their offenses; however, reconviction rates are reported to indicate subsequent delinquent adjudications or guilty convictions.
 * Canceled, rescinded, and successfully appealed commitments and youth transferred directly to a VADOC facility are excluded from direct care release and parole placement samples.

High risk youth had the highest recidivism rates for all groups. See page 83.

12-Month Recidivism Rate Overview

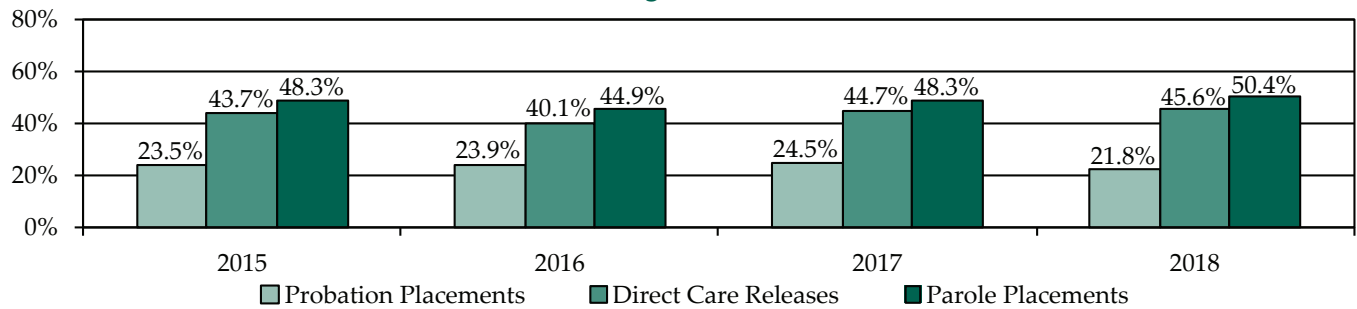
12-Month Rearrest Rates for Probation Placements, Direct Care Releases, and Parole Placements in FY 2015-2019, Tracked through FY 2020



- » 12-month rearrest rates for probation placements fluctuated between 34.0% and 38.0% since FY 2015.
- » 12-month rearrest rates for direct care releases fluctuated between 49.9% and 55.9% since FY 2015.
- » 12-month rearrest rates for parole placements fluctuated between 54.8% and 61.9% since FY 2015.



12-Month Reconviction Rates for Probation Placements, Direct Care Releases, and Parole Placements in FY 2015-2018, Tracked through FY 2020



- » 12-month reconviction rates for probation placements fluctuated between 21.8% and 24.5% since FY 2015.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for direct care releases fluctuated between 40.1% and 45.6% since FY 2015.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for parole placements fluctuated between 44.9% and 50.4% since FY 2015.

12-Month Recidivism Rates for Probation Placements and Releases, Direct Care Releases, and Parole Placements and Releases in FY 2015-2019, Tracked through FY 2020*

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Probation Placements					
Rearrest	34.0%	36.2%	38.0%	34.1%	34.4%
Reconviction	23.5%	23.9%	24.5%	21.8%	N/A
Total	4,397	3,532	3,057	3,000	2,637
Probation Releases					
Rearrest	33.2%	33.9%	34.6%	33.0%	31.6%
Reconviction	25.2%	25.9%	26.0%	24.3%	N/A
Total	4,756	4,323	3,579	3,110	2,974
Direct Care Releases					
Rearrest	53.0%	49.9%	55.0%	55.9%	54.4%
Reconviction	43.7%	40.1%	44.7%	45.6%	N/A
Reincarceration	18.5%	16.5%	21.6%	20.6%	N/A
Total	453	387	329	320	309
Parole Placements					
Rearrest	58.8%	54.8%	59.5%	61.9%	60.7%
Reconviction	48.3%	44.9%	48.3%	50.4%	N/A
Reincarceration	21.6%	19.4%	23.8%	23.8%	N/A
Total	352	283	269	252	239
Parole Releases					
Rearrest	54.1%	56.9%	53.5%	55.1%	56.9%
Reconviction	47.2%	47.4%	48.7%	46.5%	N/A
Reincarceration	21.3%	17.1%	18.8%	19.9%	N/A
Total	362	369	314	301	290

* Reincarceration rates for probation placements and probation releases are not applicable because, by definition, a youth must be committed or in secure confinement before being reincarcerated.



Probation

Rearrest Rates for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2015-2019, Tracked through FY 2020

Time to Reoffense	Probation Placements					Probation Releases				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
3 months	13.0%	13.8%	14.4%	13.0%	13.8%	11.5%	11.8%	12.2%	11.3%	10.8%
6 months	21.9%	23.6%	24.3%	23.1%	22.4%	19.7%	21.1%	20.5%	20.4%	19.1%
12 months	34.0%	36.2%	38.0%	34.1%	34.4%	33.2%	33.9%	34.6%	33.0%	31.6%
24 months	51.1%	52.6%	52.0%	48.9%	N/A	49.0%	50.0%	51.3%	47.4%	N/A
36 months	61.1%	62.1%	60.4%	N/A	N/A	58.5%	58.6%	59.2%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	4,397	3,532	3,057	3,000	2,637	4,756	4,323	3,579	3,110	2,974

- » 12-month rearrest rates for probation placements fluctuated between 34.0% and 38.0% since FY 2015.
- » 12-month rearrest rates for probation releases fluctuated between 31.6% and 34.6% since FY 2015.

Reconviction Rates for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2015-2018, Tracked through FY 2020

Time to Reoffense	Probation Placements				Probation Releases			
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2015	2016	2017	2018
3 months	8.1%	7.9%	8.5%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.6%	7.7%
6 months	14.3%	14.2%	15.3%	14.5%	14.4%	15.2%	15.1%	14.4%
12 months	23.5%	23.9%	24.5%	21.8%	25.2%	25.9%	26.0%	24.3%
24 months	38.7%	39.0%	38.6%	N/A	39.9%	40.1%	40.9%	N/A
36 months	48.8%	49.1%	N/A	N/A	49.7%	49.2%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	4,397	3,532	3,057	3,000	4,756	4,323	3,579	3,110

- » 12-month reconviction rates for probation placements fluctuated between 21.8% and 24.5% since FY 2015.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for probation releases fluctuated between 24.3% and 26.0% since FY 2015.



12-Month Rearrest and Reconviction Rates by CSU for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2018-2019, Tracked through FY 2020*

CSU	Probation Placements				Probation Releases			
	2019		2018		2019		2018	
	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction
1	83	30.1%	108	22.2%	95	34.7%	116	20.7%
2	139	31.7%	124	14.5%	132	31.1%	114	22.8%
2A	26	26.9%	20	5.0%	27	29.6%	20	20.0%
3	26	38.5%	58	25.9%	57	33.3%	65	24.6%
4	112	39.3%	78	39.7%	84	41.7%	114	38.6%
5	60	38.3%	48	16.7%	41	56.1%	49	28.6%
6	30	50.0%	43	44.2%	39	20.5%	34	11.8%
7	99	31.3%	87	19.5%	99	27.3%	107	22.4%
8	47	53.2%	48	33.3%	54	42.6%	53	18.9%
9	24	41.7%	34	17.6%	38	34.2%	41	29.3%
10	43	25.6%	47	17.0%	40	32.5%	52	11.5%
11	28	50.0%	55	23.6%	59	40.7%	46	37.0%
12	60	56.7%	54	40.7%	58	39.7%	73	39.7%
13	139	52.5%	158	27.8%	159	46.5%	150	28.7%
14	110	40.0%	144	27.8%	128	44.5%	177	30.5%
15	77	27.3%	89	14.6%	92	31.5%	90	26.7%
16	121	34.7%	148	15.5%	153	26.8%	153	17.6%
17	110	20.9%	102	13.7%	108	24.1%	105	9.5%
18	60	28.3%	72	27.8%	84	29.8%	96	14.6%
19	253	34.4%	277	22.7%	260	26.2%	271	31.0%
20L	87	37.9%	134	20.9%	121	28.9%	109	28.4%
20W	20	15.0%	40	5.0%	47	17.0%	28	21.4%
21	66	24.2%	74	9.5%	63	25.4%	54	18.5%
22	69	21.7%	106	15.1%	90	22.2%	106	21.7%
23	35	22.9%	32	12.5%	40	30.0%	24	29.2%
23A	26	50.0%	28	50.0%	31	58.1%	46	34.8%
24	106	23.6%	116	17.2%	125	32.0%	118	16.9%
25	68	39.7%	94	23.4%	75	26.7%	69	26.1%
26	73	54.8%	83	28.9%	79	40.5%	79	30.4%
27	84	22.6%	98	16.3%	115	31.3%	112	15.2%
28	36	27.8%	51	17.6%	56	12.5%	67	13.4%
29	36	25.0%	71	12.7%	69	18.8%	113	23.0%
30	67	19.4%	68	16.2%	48	16.7%	97	9.3%
31	217	35.5%	211	26.5%	208	30.8%	162	34.0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,637</i>	<i>34.4%</i>	<i>3,000</i>	<i>21.8%</i>	<i>2,974</i>	<i>31.6%</i>	<i>3,110</i>	<i>24.3%</i>

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

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



Direct Care

Rearrest and Reconviction Rates for Direct Care Releases in FY 2015-2019, Tracked through FY 2020

Time to Reoffense	Rearrest					Reconviction			
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018
3 months	15.0%	15.5%	17.3%	22.2%	15.5%	11.5%	10.3%	12.5%	16.3%
6 months	33.3%	29.2%	36.2%	37.5%	35.3%	25.6%	20.7%	27.1%	27.8%
12 months	53.0%	49.9%	55.0%	55.9%	54.4%	43.7%	40.1%	44.7%	45.6%
24 months	72.2%	71.6%	75.4%	70.0%	N/A	64.2%	66.7%	68.1%	N/A
36 months	79.5%	78.6%	82.7%	N/A	N/A	74.0%	74.7%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	453	387	329	320	309	453	387	329	320

- » 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 79 for rearrest rates for parole placements.)
- » Reconviction rates for direct care releases were lower than reconviction rates for parole placements for each follow-up time period in each FY. (See page 80 for reconviction rates for parole placements.)
- » 12-month rearrest rates for direct care releases fluctuated between 49.9% and 55.9% since FY 2015.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for direct care releases fluctuated between 40.1% and 45.6% since FY 2015.

Reincarceration Rates for Direct Care Releases in FY 2015-2018, Tracked through FY 2020

Time to Reoffense	Direct Care Releases			
	2015	2016	2017	2018
3 months	1.8%	1.0%	2.7%	2.5%
6 months	7.7%	4.7%	8.2%	8.4%
12 months	18.5%	16.5%	21.6%	20.6%
24 months	34.4%	36.2%	40.1%	N/A
36 months	47.0%	46.3%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	453	387	329	320

- » Reincarceration rates for direct care releases were lower than reincarceration rates for parole placements for each follow-up time period in each FY (with the exception of the 3-month follow-up time period in FY 2017). (See page 80 for reincarceration rates for parole placements.)
- » Of the 66 direct care releases in FY 2018 reincarcerated for a new offense within 12 months of releases, 47.0% were reincarcerated in a local jail, 37.9% in direct care, 7.6% in a VADOC facility, and 7.6% in a JDC.



12-Month Recidivism Rates for Direct Care Releases by Treatment Need in FY 2017-2019, Tracked through FY 2020*

Treatment Need	Total Youth			Rearrest			Reconviction		Reincarceration	
	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2017	2018
Aggression Management	302	292	295	55.6%	57.2%	54.2%	45.0%	46.6%	22.2%	20.9%
Sex Offender	46	46	24	34.8%	32.6%	33.3%	28.3%	30.4%	10.9%	10.9%
Substance Abuse	262	253	264	56.5%	56.9%	55.3%	45.4%	47.0%	23.3%	22.5%

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

* An assigned treatment need does not indicate treatment completion.

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

Parole

Rearrest Rates for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2015-2019, Tracked through FY 2020

Time to Reoffense	Parole Placements					Parole Releases				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
3 months	17.3%	17.0%	19.0%	27.0%	18.0%	22.9%	25.7%	22.9%	23.6%	30.7%
6 months	37.8%	32.5%	40.1%	44.0%	40.6%	35.4%	39.0%	35.0%	36.5%	47.6%
12 months	58.8%	54.8%	59.5%	61.9%	60.7%	54.1%	56.9%	53.5%	55.1%	56.9%
24 months	78.1%	76.7%	79.2%	76.2%	N/A	69.1%	70.2%	69.4%	71.1%	N/A
36 months	85.5%	83.7%	86.2%	N/A	N/A	77.1%	76.7%	78.0%	N/A	N/A
Total	352	283	269	252	239	362	369	314	301	290

- » Parole placements had lower rearrest rates than parole releases at the 3-month follow-up time period for each FY (with the exception of FY 2018). Parole releases had lower rearrest rates than parole placements at the 24- and 36-month follow-up time periods for each FY.
- » 12-month rearrest rates for parole placements fluctuated between 54.8% and 61.9% since FY 2015.
- » 12-month rearrest rates for parole releases fluctuated between 53.5% and 56.9% since FY 2015.



Reconviction Rates for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2015-2018, Tracked through FY 2020

Time to Reoffense	Parole Placements				Parole Releases			
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2015	2016	2017	2018
3 months	13.6%	10.6%	13.0%	19.4%	18.8%	21.1%	18.5%	18.9%
6 months	29.5%	22.6%	29.4%	31.7%	30.1%	32.5%	30.3%	29.6%
12 months	48.3%	44.9%	48.3%	50.4%	47.2%	47.4%	48.7%	46.5%
24 months	70.2%	71.0%	72.5%	N/A	62.2%	63.7%	64.0%	N/A
36 months	80.4%	79.2%	N/A	N/A	71.5%	70.2%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	352	283	269	252	362	369	314	301

- » Parole placements had lower reconviction rates than parole releases at the 3- and 6-month follow-up time periods for each FY (with the exception of FY 2019). Parole releases had lower reconviction rates than parole placements at the 24- and 36-month follow-up time period for each FY.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for parole placements fluctuated between 44.9% and 50.4% since FY 2015.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for parole releases fluctuated between 46.5% and 48.7% since FY 2015.

Reincarceration Rates for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2015-2018, Tracked through FY 2020

Time to Reoffense	Parole Placements				Parole Releases			
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2015	2016	2017	2018
3 months	2.3%	1.4%	1.9%	2.8%	4.7%	5.1%	3.5%	5.0%
6 months	9.4%	5.3%	7.8%	9.5%	9.4%	10.0%	9.9%	9.0%
12 months	21.6%	19.4%	23.8%	23.8%	21.3%	17.1%	18.8%	19.9%
24 months	39.2%	39.9%	43.1%	N/A	36.5%	35.5%	35.7%	N/A
36 months	52.0%	49.5%	N/A	N/A	48.6%	48.5%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	352	283	269	252	362	369	314	301

- » At the 3-month follow-up time period, parole placements had lower reincarceration rates than parole releases. Parole releases had lower reincarceration rates than parole placements at the 12-, 24-, and 36-month follow-up time period for each FY.
- » 12-month reincarceration rates for parole placements fluctuated between 19.4% and 23.8% since FY 2015.
- » 12-month reincarceration rates for parole releases fluctuated between 17.1% and 21.3% since FY 2015.



12-Month Rearrest, Reconviction, and Reincarceration Rates by CSU for Parole Placements in FY 2018-2019, Tracked through FY 2020*

CSU	2019		2018		
	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction	Reincarceration
1	6	33.3%	6	16.7%	16.7%
2	12	50.0%	10	30.0%	20.0%
2A	2	100.0%	1	0.0%	0.0%
3	5	80.0%	10	30.0%	20.0%
4	32	62.5%	27	37.0%	7.4%
5	6	83.3%	6	66.7%	33.3%
6	16	56.3%	10	60.0%	40.0%
7	9	55.6%	9	55.6%	44.4%
8	15	40.0%	21	66.7%	23.8%
9	1	100.0%	3	66.7%	33.3%
10	4	100.0%	6	50.0%	0.0%
11	8	87.5%	11	18.2%	18.2%
12	15	53.3%	11	54.5%	45.5%
13	16	75.0%	21	76.2%	42.9%
14	14	78.6%	12	50.0%	16.7%
15	16	50.0%	16	50.0%	31.3%
16	8	50.0%	10	50.0%	20.0%
17	2	50.0%	1	100.0%	100.0%
18	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0.0%
19	13	38.5%	7	28.6%	0.0%
20L	0	N/A	3	66.7%	66.7%
20W	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
21	5	60.0%	1	100.0%	0.0%
22	6	33.3%	16	56.3%	25.0%
23	1	100.0%	0	N/A	N/A
23A	6	66.7%	4	75.0%	0.0%
24	6	83.3%	5	40.0%	0.0%
25	3	33.3%	4	50.0%	25.0%
26	3	66.7%	4	50.0%	50.0%
27	2	100.0%	0	N/A	N/A
28	0	N/A	1	100.0%	0.0%
29	0	N/A	1	0.0%	0.0%
30	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
31	6	83.3%	14	57.1%	14.3%
<i>Total</i>	239	60.7%	252	50.4%	23.8%

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

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



12-Month Rearrest, Reconviction, and Reincarceration Rates by CSU for Parole Releases in FY 2018-2019, Tracked through FY 2020*

CSU	2019		2018		
	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction	Reincarceration
1	8	75.0%	8	25.0%	0.0%
2	13	30.8%	11	36.4%	18.2%
2A	3	100.0%	2	100.0%	100.0%
3	7	71.4%	14	50.0%	28.6%
4	35	51.4%	30	60.0%	40.0%
5	9	88.9%	9	33.3%	11.1%
6	13	46.2%	12	58.3%	33.3%
7	9	44.4%	28	28.6%	17.9%
8	21	57.1%	18	38.9%	11.1%
9	1	100.0%	7	57.1%	14.3%
10	6	66.7%	6	33.3%	0.0%
11	8	87.5%	15	40.0%	13.3%
12	15	66.7%	13	53.8%	15.4%
13	19	63.2%	23	47.8%	13.0%
14	23	69.6%	14	78.6%	21.4%
15	16	50.0%	12	66.7%	16.7%
16	17	52.9%	9	44.4%	11.1%
17	1	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.0%
18	1	0.0%	0	N/A	N/A
19	11	45.5%	6	0.0%	0.0%
20L	3	0.0%	3	33.3%	33.3%
20W	0	N/A	1	0.0%	0.0%
21	4	75.0%	2	50.0%	0.0%
22	10	40.0%	14	57.1%	42.9%
23	2	100.0%	0	N/A	N/A
23A	5	80.0%	6	33.3%	0.0%
24	8	37.5%	3	33.3%	33.3%
25	4	75.0%	5	80.0%	40.0%
26	8	75.0%	8	50.0%	25.0%
27	0	N/A	1	0.0%	0.0%
28	1	100.0%	2	0.0%	0.0%
29	0	N/A	1	0.0%	0.0%
30	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
31	9	11.1%	17	41.2%	11.8%
<i>Total</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>56.9%</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>46.5%</i>	<i>19.9%</i>

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

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



Risk Levels

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

Beginning in January 2013, youth under probation or parole supervision or in direct care are reassessed at least every 180 days; therefore, the closest risk assessment completed within 180 days before or after the measurement date is used in this analysis. Youth with no risk assessment completed in that timeframe are excluded.

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

12-Month Rearrest Rates by Risk Levels in FY 2015-2019, Tracked through FY 2020*

	Total Youth					Rearrest				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Low Risk										
Probation Placement	1,144	830	650	568	502	15.5%	18.0%	18.2%	13.4%	13.5%
Probation Releases	1,209	1,015	802	738	723	18.5%	18.3%	16.6%	13.1%	17.7%
Direct Care Releases	9	12	8	7	4	11.1%	41.7%	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%
Parole Placements	6	7	6	5	3	16.7%	42.9%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%
Parole Releases	11	14	10	6	10	18.2%	21.4%	30.0%	16.7%	10.0%
Moderate Risk										
Probation Placement	2,188	1,803	1,562	1,586	1,403	35.5%	35.9%	36.9%	33.8%	31.9%
Probation Releases	1,578	1,733	1,509	1,400	1,405	36.9%	36.9%	35.7%	34.4%	31.0%
Direct Care Releases	126	114	75	79	63	46.0%	39.5%	49.3%	32.9%	38.1%
Parole Placements	98	90	60	55	40	51.0%	45.6%	55.0%	36.4%	42.5%
Parole Releases	109	120	100	79	68	49.5%	51.7%	52.0%	48.1%	51.5%
High Risk										
Probation Placement	922	829	790	789	703	53.8%	55.7%	56.8%	49.4%	54.5%
Probation Releases	781	793	816	753	726	50.8%	49.9%	52.0%	50.1%	47.1%
Direct Care Releases	290	240	234	224	229	57.6%	55.0%	60.7%	65.6%	61.6%
Parole Placements	233	181	198	191	194	62.7%	59.1%	63.6%	70.7%	64.9%
Parole Releases	156	189	173	197	191	58.3%	63.5%	56.1%	57.4%	61.3%

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



12-Month Reconviction Rates by Risk Levels in FY 2015-2018, Tracked through FY 2020*

	Total Youth				Reconviction			
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2015	2016	2017	2018
Low Risk								
Probation Placement	1,144	830	650	568	8.9%	9.6%	10.0%	6.9%
Probation Releases	1,209	1,015	802	738	13.5%	12.4%	9.6%	7.5%
Direct Care Releases	9	12	8	7	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	14.3%
Parole Placements	6	7	6	5	0.0%	42.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Releases	11	14	10	6	9.1%	21.4%	30.0%	16.7%
Moderate Risk								
Probation Placement	2,188	1,803	1,562	1,586	24.3%	22.7%	22.4%	20.7%
Probation Releases	1,578	1,733	1,509	1,400	27.5%	27.6%	27.0%	24.4%
Direct Care Releases	126	114	75	79	36.5%	33.3%	38.7%	26.6%
Parole Placements	98	90	60	55	40.8%	40.0%	43.3%	30.9%
Parole Releases	109	120	100	79	42.2%	44.2%	49.0%	43.0%
High Risk								
Probation Placement	922	829	790	789	39.9%	40.8%	40.4%	34.6%
Probation Releases	781	793	816	753	39.3%	41.7%	41.3%	40.9%
Direct Care Releases	290	240	234	224	47.6%	43.8%	50.4%	53.6%
Parole Placements	233	181	198	191	51.5%	47.5%	52.5%	57.6%
Parole Releases	156	189	173	197	51.9%	52.4%	50.3%	46.2%

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

12-Month Reincarceration Rates by Risk Levels in FY 2015-2018, Tracked through FY 2020*

	Total Youth				Reincarceration			
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2015	2016	2017	2018
Low Risk								
Direct Care Releases	9	12	8	7	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Placements	6	7	6	5	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Releases	11	14	10	6	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Moderate Risk								
Direct Care Releases	126	114	75	79	14.3%	8.8%	18.7%	11.4%
Parole Placements	98	90	60	55	16.3%	11.1%	21.7%	12.7%
Parole Releases	109	120	100	79	17.4%	13.3%	13.0%	22.8%
High Risk								
Direct Care Releases	290	240	234	224	22.1%	22.1%	24.4%	24.1%
Parole Placements	233	181	198	191	25.3%	24.9%	25.8%	27.7%
Parole Releases	156	189	173	197	23.7%	21.7%	23.7%	17.8%

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



Diversion Plans

Rearrest and Reconviction Rates for Intakes in FY 2015-2019 with a Successful Diversion, Tracked through FY 2020*

Time to Reoffense	Successful Diversions								
	Rearrest					Reconviction			
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018
3 months	3.9%	3.8%	4.0%	3.6%	3.8%	1.6%	1.3%	1.4%	1.2%
6 months	7.3%	7.3%	7.2%	7.0%	6.7%	3.0%	2.8%	2.8%	2.6%
12 months	13.2%	13.5%	12.9%	12.4%	11.7%	6.0%	6.0%	5.7%	5.1%
24 months	22.9%	23.0%	21.5%	19.8%	N/A	12.8%	12.4%	11.4%	N/A
36 months	30.5%	30.2%	27.2%	N/A	N/A	19.5%	18.7%	N/A	N/A
Total	5,364	5,507	5,196	5,762	6,317	5,364	5,507	5,196	5,762

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

- » 12-month rearrest rates for intakes with a successful diversion fluctuated between 11.7% and 13.5% since FY 2015.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for intakes with a successful diversion fluctuated between 5.1% and 6.0% since FY 2015.
- » 6,532 youth had a first-time diversion plan in FY 2019 (regardless of successful completion); 12.0% were rearrested for a new offense within 12 months of their intake date.

VJCCCA

Rearrest Rates for Youth Placed in VJCCCA Programs and Youth Released from VJCCCA Programs in FY 2015-2019, Tracked through FY 2020*

Time to Rearrest	Youth Placed in VJCCCA Programs					Youth Released from VJCCCA Programs				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
3 months	12.5%	12.4%	14.2%	13.1%	11.4%	10.9%	11.0%	12.1%	11.4%	9.9%
6 months	21.6%	20.9%	23.1%	21.6%	19.0%	18.8%	19.4%	19.9%	18.2%	17.2%
12 months	33.0%	33.2%	34.5%	32.7%	29.8%	30.8%	31.1%	32.0%	29.8%	28.1%
Total	8,319	7,578	6,989	6,728	6,649	8,468	7,808	7,128	6,901	6,605

* 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 youth placed in VJCCCA programs fluctuated between 29.8% and 34.5% since FY 2015.
- » 12-month rearrest rates for youth released from VJCCCA programs fluctuated between 28.1% and 32.0% since FY 2015.



Post-D Detention with Programs

12-Month Recidivism Rates for Post-D Detention with Programs Releases in FY 2015-2019, Tracked through FY 2020*

	Post-D Detention with Programs				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Rearrest	45.8%	58.9%	56.8%	54.9%	59.1%
Reconviction	37.1%	46.4%	45.9%	39.7%	N/A
Reincarceration	18.2%	23.0%	22.2%	16.5%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	<i>286</i>	<i>248</i>	<i>266</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>186</i>

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

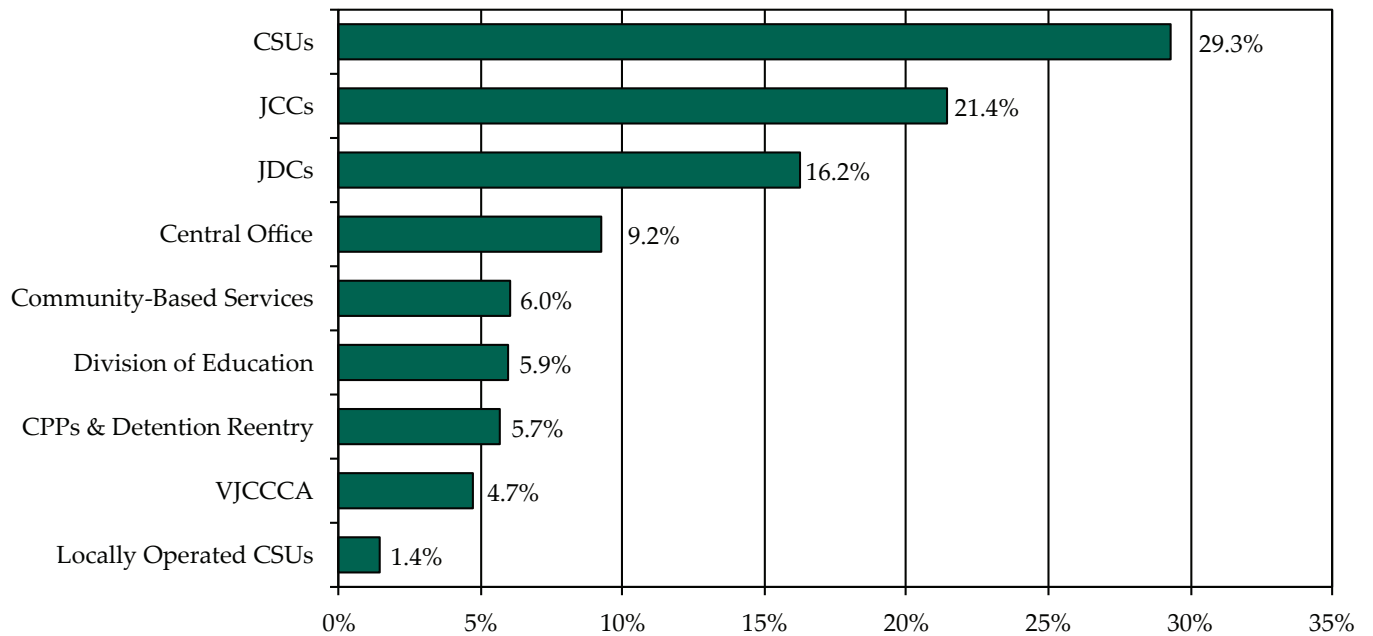
- » 12-month rearrest rates for releases from post-D detention with programs fluctuated between 45.8% and 59.1% since FY 2015.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for releases from post-D detention with programs fluctuated between 37.1% and 46.4% since FY 2015.
- » 12-month reincarceration rates for releases from post-D detention with programs fluctuated between 16.5% and 23.0% since FY 2015.



6 Expenditures and Staffing

Expenditures

DJJ Operating Expenditures, FY 2020*



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

- » DJJ expended a total of \$223,353,468.
- » 98.3% (\$219,485,929) was General Fund expenditures.
- » Transfer payments to localities for VJCCCA, JDCs, and locally operated CSUs accounted for 22.4% (\$50,011,541) of all expenditures.



JCC Expenditures, FY 2020*

Bon Air	
Division of Residential Services	
Administration	\$7,600,910
Classification	\$1,032,789
Food Services	\$1,701,102
Youth Supervision	\$16,808,789
Maintenance	\$2,873,012
Medical Services	\$3,615,760
Treatment Services	\$4,351,197
<i>Total for Division of Residential Services</i>	<i>\$37,983,559</i>
Division of Education	
Career & Technical Education	\$1,147,260
Instructional Leadership & Support Services	\$1,181,001
Youth Instructional Services	\$6,764,637
<i>Total for Division of Education</i>	<i>\$9,092,898</i>
Total JCC Expenditures	\$47,076,457

* JCC expenditures are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2018 due to improved methodology.

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

Direct Care Per Capita Cost, FY 2020*

	Expenditures	ADP	Per Capita
All Direct Care	\$61,398,633	331	\$185,424
JCC: Division of Residential Services	\$37,983,559	194	\$195,382
JCC: Division of Education	\$9,092,898		\$46,772
CPPs	\$11,514,376	119	\$96,502
Detention Reentry	\$164,123	3	\$52,098
Contracted Alternative Placements	\$2,643,677	14	\$185,503

* The direct care per capita calculations are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2018 due to improved methodology.

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

* Expenditures for operating the CAP Unit are allocated across placement types. Prior to FY 2018, these expenditures were included in the JCC expenditures.

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

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



Staffing

Direct Care Staffing (Filled Positions) as of June 30, 2020*

Job Title	Bon Air	CAP	Total
Division of Residential Services			
Superintendent	1	N/A	1
Assistant Superintendent	2	N/A	2
Administrative Program Manager	N/A	1	1
BSU Staff	30	N/A	30
Community Coordinator	18	N/A	18
Community Manager	5	N/A	5
Food Service Staff	16	N/A	16
Human Rights Coordinators	4	N/A	4
Health Services Staff	32	N/A	32
Maintenance Staff	10	N/A	10
Operations Manager	2	N/A	2
Recreation Specialist	3	N/A	3
Rehab Counselor	14	9	23
Rehab Counselor Supervisor	N/A	2	2
RS	38	N/A	38
RS I	140	N/A	140
RS II	48	N/A	48
Security Coordinator	10	1	11
Security Manager	5	N/A	5
Security Specialist	N/A	2	2
Administrative/Other Staff	19	4	23
<i>Total Filled Residential Services Positions</i>	<i>397</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>416</i>
Division of Education			
Program Administrator	1	N/A	1
Program Specialist	2	N/A	2
School Counselor	2	N/A	2
Instructor/Teacher	41	N/A	41
Instructional Assistant	4	N/A	4
Administrative/Other Staff	27	N/A	27
<i>Total Filled Education Positions</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>77</i>
Total Filled Direct Care Positions	474	19	493

* Data are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2019 due to a change in the data source.

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

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

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

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

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

» With the implementation of CTM, most security staff positions were changed from correctional model titles and roles to CTM titles and roles to reflect the change in responsibilities. See page 44 for CTM program details.

» 38.1% of filled direct care positions were RSs I or II.



CSU Staffing (Filled Positions) as of June 30, 2020*

CSU	Director/Deputy Director	Supervisor/Manager	PO/Senior PO	Administrative/Other Staff	Total
1	1	4	18	6	29
2	2	5	20	6	33
2A	1	1	5	3	10
3	1	3	13	5	22
4	2	7	31	9	49
5	1	2	9	4	16
6	1	2	9	5	17
7	2	5	26	8	41
8	1	3	15	6	25
9	1	5	12	5	23
10	1	3	11	4	19
11	1	2	12	5	20
12	1	4	19	6	30
13	2	5	23	8	38
14	1	5	23	5	34
15	1	6	20	8	35
16	1	4	15	5	25
18	1	3	11	4	19
20L	1	2	8	2	13
20W	1	1	4	1	7
21	1	2	11	5	19
22	1	2	11	6	20
23	1	1	5	1	8
23A	1	1	10	4	16
24	1	3	16	5	25
25	1	3	10	5	19
26	1	4	15	5	25
27	1	3	16	6	26
28	1	2	9	4	16
29	1	2	10	5	18
30	1	2	10	4	17
31	1	6	24	6	37
<i>Total Filled Positions</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>451</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>751</i>

* Data are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2019 due to a change in the data source.

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

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

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

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

» 60.1% 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
- » Auto Dealers
- » Bail
- » Boating
- » Bribery
- » 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
- » Military & Emergency
- » Miscellaneous Crime
- » Ordinance, City or County
- » Peace, Conservator of the
- » Perjury
- » Pornography Registry, Child
- » Prisoners
- » Prisoners - Juvenile Facility
- » Racketeer/Corrupt Organization
- » Riot and Unlawful Assembly
- » School - Student’s Behavior
- » School Attendance
- » Solicitation
- » Supervision Violation
- » Tax Laws
- » Terrorism
- » Traffic - Perjury
- » Treason
- » Violent Activities
- » Waters, Ports, & Harbors

“Status/Other - Other” Offense Category

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

“Other” Juvenile Intake Decisions

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

“Other” Detention Dispositional Statuses

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



Appendix B: CSUs and FIPS (Ordered by CSU)

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



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

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



Appendix C: DAI

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE
DETENTION ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

Committing MSO

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

Risk Level Categories

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

LOS Ranges

Committing MSO**		Risk Level			
		A	B	C	D
Tier I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misdemeanor Offenses • Violations of Parole 	2-4 months*	3-6 months*	5-8 months*	6-9 months*
Tier II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-person Felony Offenses 	3-6 months*	5-8 months*	6-9 months*	7-10 months*
Tier III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Person Felony Offenses 	5-8 months*	6-9 months*	7-10 months*	9-12 months*
Tier IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class 1 and 2 Felony Offenses 	6-9 months*	7-10 months*	9-12 months*	9-15 months*
Tier V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment Override 	Juveniles who have been assessed as needing inpatient sex offender treatment are managed as an exception to the grid.*			

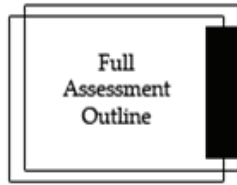
* Statutory Release: Juveniles may be held in direct care due to negative behavior, poor adjustment, or lack of progress in treatment for any period of time until their statutory release date.

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

** Violations of Probation: Violations of probation shall be categorized by the underlying MSO.



Appendix E: 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 E, 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 F: Probation and Parole Statuses

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

Primary Probation Statuses

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

Linking Probation Statuses

- » Absconder/Whereabouts Unknown (1 Contact/Month, 1 Contact/Week, or 3 Contacts/Week)
- » Inactive Supervision According to Supervision Plan
- » Inactive Supervision by Another State
- » Inactive Supervision - Courtesy Supervision in Another CSU
- » ICJ Pending
- » Judicially Ordered Unsupervised Probation
- » Pending CSU Supervision Transfer (Receiving CSU Only)
- » Post-D Detention Placement (<30 Days) with Probation
- » Post-D Detention with Programs (>30 Days) with Probation

Primary Parole Statuses

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

Linking Parole Statuses

- » Absconder/Whereabouts Unknown (1 Contact/Month, 1 Contact/Week, or 3 Contacts/Week)
- » Inactive Supervision According to Supervision Plan
- » Inactive Supervision by Another State
- » Inactive Supervision - Courtesy Supervision in Another CSU
- » ICJ Pending
- » Pending CSU Supervision Transfer (Receiving CSU Only)



Appendix G: SDM

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

Disposition Matrix*

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

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

Disposition Levels

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





