

Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice

DATA RESOURCE GUIDE

FISCAL YEAR 2023



Data Resource Guide

Fiscal Year 2023

Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice
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December 2023



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 426 of the 2023 Appropriations Act, Special Session I.



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1 Introduction and Overview

The Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) provides services to youth and families. In FY 2023, DJJ operated 30 court service units (CSUs) (see Appendix A) and Bon Air Juvenile Correctional Center (JCC). As of June 30, 2023, DJJ audits and certifies 32 CSUs, including two locally operated units; 24 juvenile detention centers (JDCs); the JCC; and 15 group homes, shelter care facilities, transitional living programs, and independent living programs. As of June 30, 2023, DJJ also oversees seven community placement programs (CPPs) and eight detention reentry programs. The Board of Juvenile Justice regulates and monitors policies and activities for the programs and facilities for which DJJ is responsible. Additionally, DJJ contracts with providers for a variety of services.

Agency Description

DJJ's mission is to protect the public by preparing court-involved and committed youth to be successful citizens. To accomplish this mission, DJJ uses an integrated approach to juvenile justice, bringing together current research and best practices to target delinquent behavior; meet the needs of court-involved youth, victims, and communities; and manage activities and resources in a responsible and proactive manner. DJJ's primary responsibilities are to hold youth accountable for wrongdoing, prevent further offending, and treat all youth fairly and equitably.

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

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

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

DJJ continues to expand its continuum of services and alternative placements that (i) offer programs and treatments to divert youth from further involvement in the justice system, and (ii) provide appropriate dispositional options for youth under supervision that enable committed youth to return successfully to the community. DJJ contracts with 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 needs, and enhance reentry planning and services.

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



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

Guiding Values

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

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

Agency Transformation

Nearly nine years ago, DJJ initiated a significant transformation plan. With the input of many stakeholders, DJJ undertook a rigorous self-analysis to ensure positive outcomes for youth, families, and communities while using taxpayer resources effectively.

DJJ now has several years of reporting and reflection on the outcomes of this transformation plan. DJJ is building upon the strengths and successes it has achieved while developing new initiatives to address where DJJ has not yet reached its goals. DJJ is committed to the community through these strategic goals:

- » Expanding reentry services to include vocational, workforce development, and mentoring programs to provide resources that encourage a positive path for youth returning to the community;

- » Supporting successful community programs and creating new initiatives that will address current concerns throughout the Commonwealth;
- » Building trust with law enforcement and judicial partners to ensure youth are placed in the best possible and most effective programs;
- » Addressing the concerns highlighted in the 2021 Joint Legislative Audit & Review Commission (JLARC) report, which focused on recidivism for the most serious offenders; and
- » Creating new resources to support victims and families who have been impacted by violent crime, including those with limited English proficiency or disabilities.

As DJJ moves forward to face new challenges, it will work to accomplish these goals by maintaining the highest standards of accountability and ensuring it has the trust of the communities it serves.

DJJ will balance community safety with the rehabilitative needs of youth. Virginia's juvenile justice system must have the trust of all stakeholders, including elected leaders, judges, law enforcement, families, victims, and the broader communities.

DJJ must hold youth accountable for their actions while ensuring they receive the services they need, at the dosage they need, in order to create the greatest likelihood of success when they are no longer in DJJ's care. Addressing and preventing youth violent crime, especially firearm-related crime, must be a focus of DJJ and all community stakeholders.

DJJ will be transparent, using objective, critical analysis of its successes and failures. This commitment is vital to the communities, families, and youth DJJ serves.

Terminology

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

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACA: American Correctional Association

ADHD: Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder

ADP: Average Daily Population

AMI: AMIkids

ART®: Aggression Replacement Training



AWOL: Absent Without Leave	DJJ: Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice
BADGE: Balanced Approach Data Gathering Environment	DMAS: Virginia Department of Medical Assistance Services
BSU: Behavioral Services Unit	DMV: Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles
CANS: Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths	DPB: Virginia Department of Planning and Budget
CAP: Central Admission and Placement	DR/CW: Domestic Relations and Child Welfare
CBT: Cognitive Behavioral Therapy	DRG: Data Resource Guide
CCRC: Central Classification and Review Committee	DSM: Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders
CD: Conduct Disorder	DSP: Direct Service Provider
CEST: Classification and Evaluation Staffing Team	DSS: Virginia Department of Social Services
CHINS: Child in Need of Services	EBA: Evidence-Based Associates
CHINSup: Child in Need of Supervision	ECO: Emergency Custody Order
COVID-19: Coronavirus Disease 2019	EOC: End of Course
CPMT: Community Policy and Management Team	EPICS: Effective Practices in Community Supervision
CPP: Community Placement Program	ERD: Early Release Date
CQI: Continuous Quality Improvement	FAPT: Family Assessment and Planning Team
CRCP: Comprehensive Reentry Case Plan	FFT: Functional Family Therapy
CSA: Children’s Services Act	FIPS: Federal Information Processing Standards
CSB: Community Services Board	FY: Fiscal Year
CSU: Court Service Unit	GED®: General Educational Development
CTE: Career and Technical Education	G.R.E.A.T.: Gang Resistance Education and Training
CTM: Community Treatment Model	ICJ: Interstate Compact for Juveniles
CTST: Classification and Treatment Services Team	ICN: Intake Case Number
CVIU: Cover Virginia Incarcerated Unit	ICRC: Institutional Classification and Review Committee
CY: Calendar Year	IEP: Individualized Education Program
CYT: Cannabis Youth Treatment	J&DR: Juvenile and Domestic Relations
DAI: Detention Assessment Instrument	JCC: Juvenile Correctional Center
DARS: Virginia Department of Aging and Rehabilitative Services	JDAI: Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative
DBHDS: Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services	JDC: Juvenile Detention Center
DBT: Dialectical Behavior Therapy	JP: Juvenile Profile
DCJS: Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services	LEA: Local Education Agency
DGS: Virginia Department of General Services	LOS: Length of Stay (used for probation, detention, direct care, and parole)



LOS Guidelines: LOS Guidelines for Indeterminately Committed Juveniles

LRD: Late Release Date

MHSTP: Mental Health Services Transition Plan

MOA: Memorandum of Agreement

MOE: Maintenance of Effort

MSO: Most Serious Offense

MST: Multisystemic Therapy

OCS: Virginia Office of Children’s Services

ODD: Oppositional Defiant Disorder

OJJDP: United States Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

PBIS: Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports

PREA: Prison Rape Elimination Act

PO: Probation/Parole Officer

Post-D: Post-Dispositional

Pre-D: Pre-Dispositional

PYD: Positive Youth Development

QA: Quality Assurance

RDC: Reception and Diagnostic Center

R/ED: Racial and Ethnic Disparities

RNR: Risk-Needs-Responsivity

RPIC: Residential Practice Improvement Coach

RS: Resident Specialist

RSC: Regional Service Coordinator

RTI: Response to Intervention

RTC: Residential Treatment Center

SEAS: Screening for Experiences and Strengths

SNAP: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

SOL: Standards of Learning

SOP: Standard Operating Procedure

SPEP™: Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol™

SPSHS: Virginia Secretary of Public Safety and Homeland Security

SY: School Year

TANF: Temporary Assistance to Needy Families

TDO: Temporary Detention Order

VADOC: Virginia Department of Corrections

VCC: Virginia Crime Code

VCIN: Virginia Criminal Information Network

VCSC: Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission

VDOE: Virginia Department of Education

VJCCCA: Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act

VLDS: Virginia Longitudinal Data System

VPSTC: Virginia Public Safety Training Center

VSCC: Virginia State Crime Commission

VSP: Virginia Department of State Police

VTSS: Virginia Tiered Systems of Supports

W!SE: Working in Support of Education

YASI: Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument

Definitions

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

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

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

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



Certification: when a judge determines after a preliminary hearing that there is probable cause in the case of a youth 16 years of age or older charged with a violent juvenile felony, jurisdiction for the case is transferred to circuit court for trial as an adult. If the pending charges are for aggravated murder, first- or second-degree murder, lynching, or aggravated malicious wounding, the case is automatically certified to circuit court for trial. If the pending charges are for any other violent juvenile felony, the case may be certified to circuit court based on the discretion of the attorney for the Commonwealth if certain statutory requirements are met. Any youth convicted in circuit court after certification will be treated as an adult in any subsequent offense. Prior to FY 2021, the minimum age for certification to circuit court was 14 years of age. See page 9 and §§ 16.1-269.1 and 16.1-271 of the *Code of Virginia*.

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

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

Commitment: the court-ordered disposition placing a youth in the custody of DJJ for a determinate or indeterminate period of time. To be eligible for commitment, a youth must be 14 years of age or older and adjudicated delinquent or convicted of a felony offense, a Class 1 misdemeanor and a prior felony, or four Class 1 misdemeanors that were not part of a common act, transaction, or scheme; or be 11 years of age or older and adjudicated delinquent of a violent juvenile felony. See § 16.1-278.8 of the *Code of Virginia*. A commitment to DJJ differs from an admission. An admission may occur days or weeks after the youth is committed to DJJ (during which time the youth is held in a JDC). A single admission could be the result of multiple commitments to DJJ

(for example, a youth may be committed to DJJ by more than one court). For these reasons, the number of commitments to DJJ in a FY may be different from the number of admissions.

CPP: a direct care residential program in a JDC. The goal of CPPs is to place youth closer to their home community. CPPs focus on addressing PYD and increasing competency in the areas of education, vocational preparation, life and social skills, thinking skills, employability skills, and anger management.

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

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

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

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

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

Detention Reentry: a direct care residential program in a JDC. The goal of detention reentry is to allow youth in direct care to begin transitioning back to their community 30 to 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, found to be a status offender, or found to be in need of services.

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

Diversion: the handling of a juvenile intake complaint in an informal manner as an alternative to the official court process. The intake officer must develop a plan for the youth that may include counseling, informal supervision, restitution, community service, or other programs. The youth and parents must agree to the diversion plan. An alleged violent juvenile felony and a complaint after a prior diversion or adjudication on a felony offense cannot be diverted. Truancy complaints may be diverted unless there has been a prior truancy diversion or truancy adjudication within the preceding three years or a total of three prior truancy diversions or truancy adjudications. 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 2023 began July 1, 2022, and ended June 30, 2023.

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

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

Intake Case: one or more intake complaints for a youth involving an alleged delinquent act, a CHINS, a CHINSup, or a status offense. For juvenile intake complaints, an intake officer at the CSU decides whether the complaint will result in no action, diversion, or the filing of a petition initiating formal court action.

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

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

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

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

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

Petition: a document filed with the J&DR district court by the intake officer initiating formal court action. Petitions may allege that a youth is delinquent, a



CHINS, a CHINSup, an abused or neglected child, or a status offender; may be for domestic relations purposes; or may be for other actions over which the J&DR district court has jurisdiction (e.g., protective orders, a minor seeking judicial consent for medical procedures).

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

Post-D Detention without Programs: the ordering of a youth by a judge to a JDC 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*.

Pre-D Detention: the confinement of a youth in a JDC while awaiting a dispositional or adjudicatory hearing. Generally, to be eligible for pre-D detention, there must be probable cause establishing that the youth committed an offense that would be a felony or Class 1 misdemeanor offense if committed by an adult, violated the terms of probation or parole for such an offense, or knowingly and intentionally possessed or transported a firearm. In addition, the youth must be a clear and substantial threat to another person, the property of others, or to self; have threatened to abscond from the court's jurisdiction; or have willfully failed to appear at a court hearing within the last year. A youth may be placed in pre-D detention for other statutorily prescribed circumstances, such as when the youth is a fugitive from another state or failed to comply with conditions of release for what would be a felony or Class 1 misdemeanor charge if committed by an adult. See §§ 16.1-248.1 and 16.1-249 of the *Code of Virginia*.

Pre-D and Post-D Reports: documents, also known as social history reports, that include identifying and demographic information for the youth, including current offense and prior court involvement; social, medical, psychological, and

educational information about the youth; information about the youth's family; and dispositional and treatment recommendations if permitted by the court. Documents are prepared (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.

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 2023 began July 1, 2022, and ended September 30, 2022.

Recidivism Rate: the percentage of individuals who commit a subsequent offense, measured in this report by rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration. See page 71.

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 for up to 90 days. See § 16.1-248.1 of the *Code of Virginia*.

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

Subsequent Commitment: commitments to DJJ received after the youth was admitted to direct care that require a recalculation of the original LOS.



These commitments may be associated with an offense that occurred prior to admission but was not processed by the court until after admission or with an offense that occurred after admission while in direct care. An offense that occurred while in direct care also may result in an adult jail or prison sentence rather than a subsequent commitment to DJJ.

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

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

Transfer: when the J&DR district court, after consideration of specific statutory factors, determines the J&DR district court is not the proper court for the proceedings involving a youth 14 years of age or older at the time of the offense who is accused of a felony, and transfers jurisdiction to the circuit court. See page 9.

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

Violent Juvenile Felony: any of the delinquent acts enumerated in §§ 16.1-269.1(B) and 16.1-269.1(C) of the *Code of Virginia* when committed by a youth 14

years of age or older. The offenses include but are not limited to murder, felonious injury by mob, abduction, malicious wounding, malicious wounding of a law enforcement officer, felonious poisoning, adulteration of products, carjacking, rape, forcible sodomy, and object sexual penetration. See § 16.1-228 of the *Code of Virginia*.

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

Examples of Juvenile Dispositions

Juvenile dispositions may include the following:

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



Juveniles in Circuit Court

Consideration for Trial in Circuit Court

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

Mandatory Certification: if a juvenile 16 years of age or older is charged with aggravated murder, first- or second-degree murder, murder by lynching, or aggravated malicious wounding, the juvenile receives a preliminary hearing in J&DR district court. If probable cause is found, the court certifies the charges, the case is sent to circuit court, and the juvenile is tried as an adult. The certification may not be appealed. Prior to FY 2021, mandatory certification applied to juveniles 14 years of age or older.

Prosecutorial Discretionary Certification: when a juvenile 16 years of age or older is charged with a violent juvenile felony as defined in § 16.1-228 of the *Code of Virginia*, which does not require mandatory certification, the prosecution may elect to certify if certain statutory requirements in § 16.1-269.1(C) are met. The juvenile receives a preliminary hearing in J&DR district court. If probable cause is found, the court certifies the charges, the case is sent to circuit court, and the juvenile is tried as an adult. The certification may not be appealed. Prior to FY 2021, prosecutorial discretionary certification applied to juveniles 14 years of age or older.

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

Direct Indictment: in cases proceeding under mandatory or prosecutorial discretionary certification, if the J&DR district court does not find probable cause, the attorney for the Commonwealth may seek a di-

rect indictment in the circuit court on the offense and all ancillary charges. The direct indictment may not be appealed.

Waiver: a juvenile 14 years of age or older charged with an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult may waive the jurisdiction of the J&DR district court with the written consent of counsel and have the case heard in the circuit court.

Trial of Juveniles in Circuit Court

Juvenile cases transferred to circuit court are tried in the same manner as adults except youth are not eligible to be sentenced by a jury. Pursuant to § 16.1-271 of the *Code of Virginia*, a conviction of a youth as an adult precludes the J&DR district court from taking jurisdiction of such youth for any subsequent offenses allegedly committed by that youth and any pending allegations of delinquency that had not been disposed of by the J&DR district court at the time of the criminal conviction. If a youth is not convicted in circuit court, jurisdiction over that youth for any future alleged delinquent behavior is initiated in the J&DR district court.

Sentencing of Juveniles in Circuit Court

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

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



DJJ Historical Timeline

DJJ, formerly named the Department of Youth and Family Services, began operations as a separate agency from VADOC in 1990. The information below presents a history by CY of the agency since 2010. (See DJJ's website for a complete historical timeline of the juvenile justice system in Virginia.)

2010: Natural Bridge JCC was closed.

2012: A portion of the former Department of Correctional Education merged with DJJ.

2013: Hanover JCC was closed and repurposed as VPSTC.

The program serving youth with mental disabilities, developmental delays, and emotional disturbances at Oak Ridge JCC was relocated to an autonomous section of Beaumont JCC, RDC was moved to the former Oak Ridge JCC building, and the former RDC building was repurposed as an administrative building.

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

Culpeper JCC was closed and transferred to VADOC.

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

2015: RDC was closed.

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.

DJJ partnered with Prince William JDC to establish a CPP.

CTM was fully implemented at Bon Air JCC.

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

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

2020: Governor Northam declared a state of emergency due to the COVID-19 pandemic on March 12, which impacted DJJ operations and juvenile justice trends. For more information, see DRGs from FY 2020 and FY 2021.

2021: Chesapeake CPP closed.

2022: Lynchburg and Northern Virginia CPPs closed.

DJJ began creating and implementing pre-court services.

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

DJJ partnered with Newport News JDC to establish a CPP.

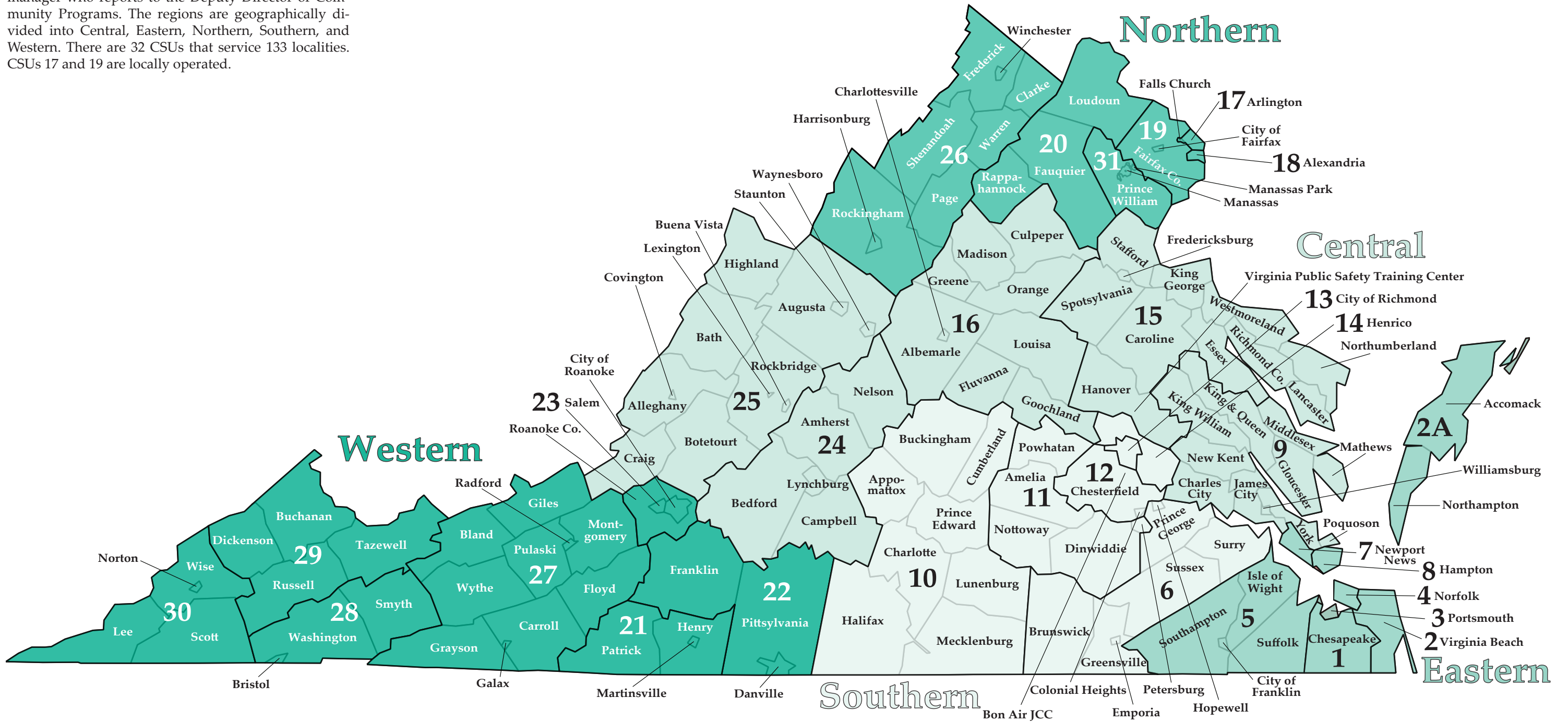
Merrimac CPP closed.

Workforce development programs were launched.



Regional Map

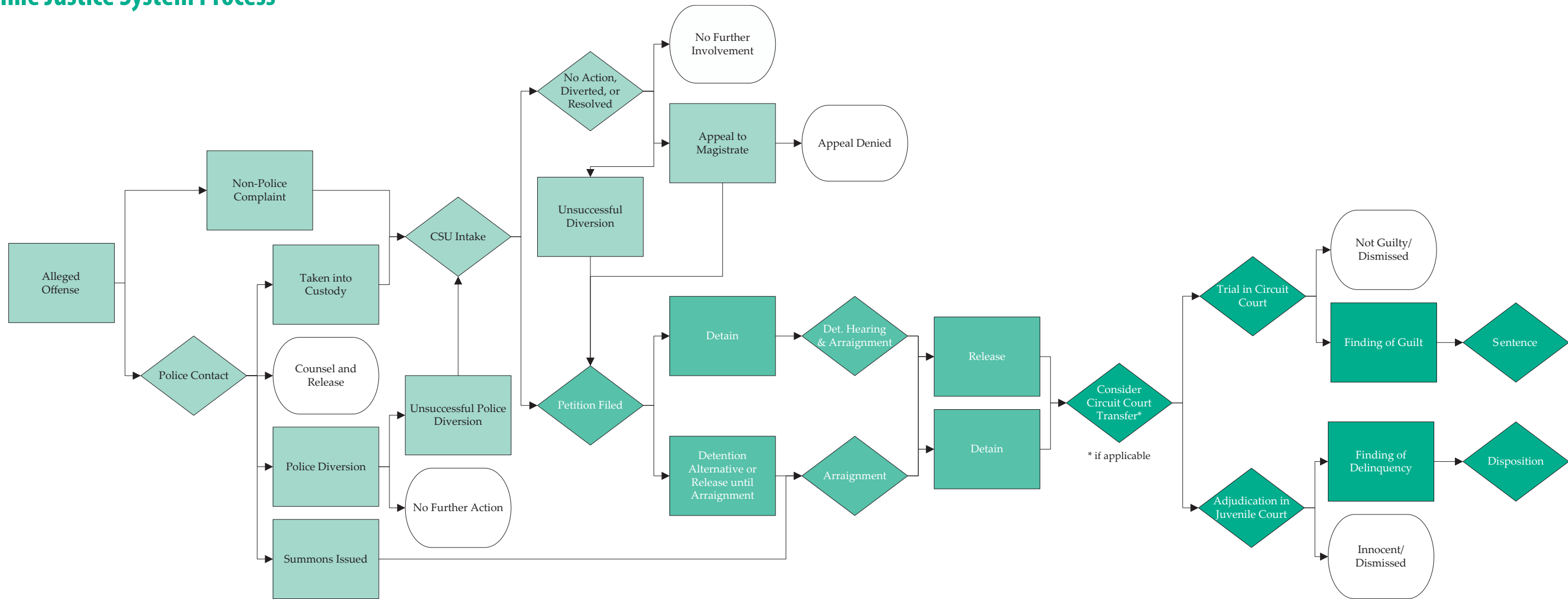
DJJ's Division of Community Programs is organized into five regions, each overseen by a regional program manager who reports to the Deputy Director of Community Programs. The regions are geographically divided into Central, Eastern, Northern, Southern, and Western. There are 32 CSUs that service 133 localities. CSUs 17 and 19 are locally operated.



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



Juvenile Justice System Process



Steps in the Juvenile Justice System

Intake

- » When an offense is alleged against a youth, any individual (e.g., parents, agency representatives, law enforcement personnel) may file a complaint with a CSU intake officer.
- » When the youth has contact with law enforcement, the youth may be taken into custody, summonsed and released until a hearing on the matter, diverted, or counseled and released with no further action.
- » The intake officer reviews the circumstances of the complaint to determine whether probable cause exists.
- » If the intake officer finds that no probable cause exists, the complaint is unfounded, and no further action is taken. The complaining party may appeal this decision to the magistrate if the offense is a felony or Class 1 misdemeanor.
- » If probable cause exists, in many cases the intake officer has the discretion to informally process or divert the case, file a petition to initiate court action, or file a petition with an order placing the youth in a JDC.

Petition and Detention

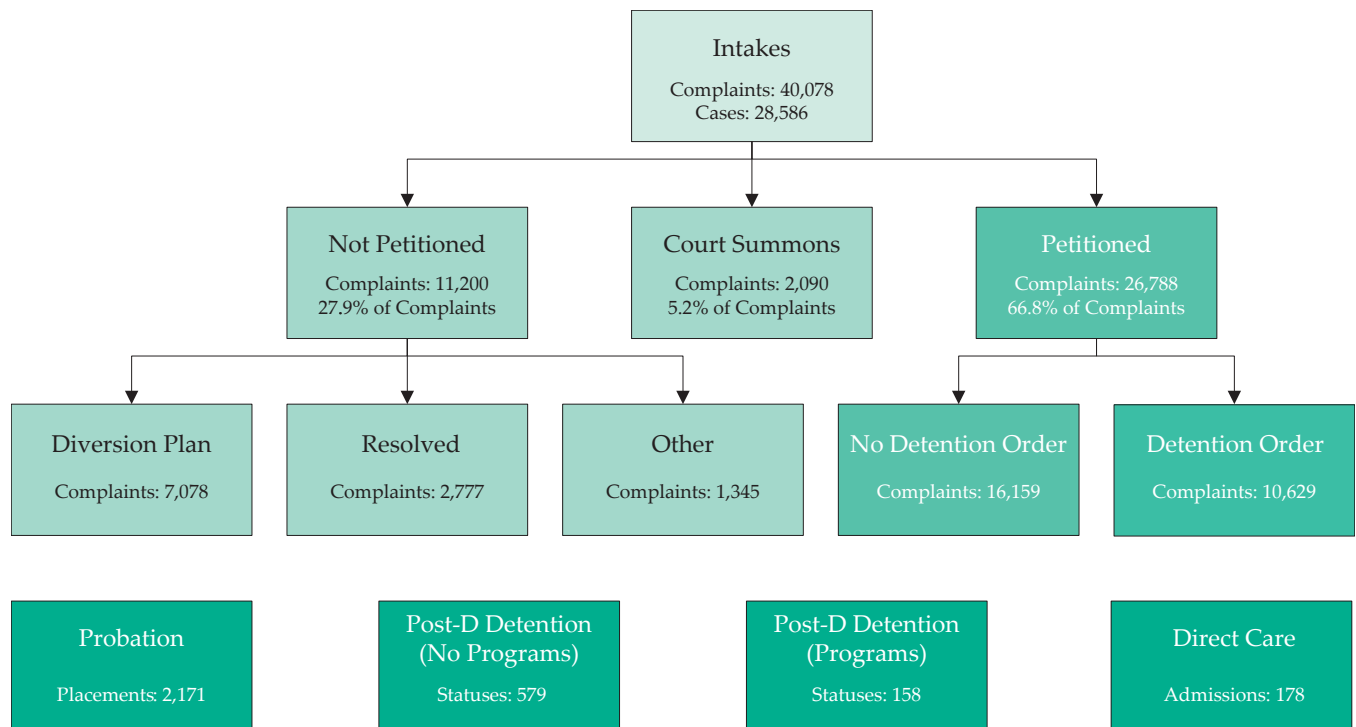
- » The filing of a petition initiates official court action on the complaint and pre-court services are offered to youth and families prior to scheduled court hearings.
- » If the intake officer releases the youth, the next court appearance is the arraignment, where the youth is informed of the offenses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

Adjudication or Trial

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



DJJ System Flow Chart, FY 2023*



* 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 “Diversion Plan” because diversion is the original decision.

* In the chart above, “Other” includes the following intake decisions: adult criminal, accepted by ICJ, consent agreement signed, detention order only, pending, returned to out-of-state, shelter care only, and unfounded.

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

* Probation, post-D detention, and direct care dispositions are counted based on placement, status, and admission start dates in FY 2023; they do not necessarily connect to the intakes or intake decisions above.

Intakes

- » There were 28,586 juvenile intake cases and 40,078 juvenile intake complaints. Juvenile intake cases may be comprised of one or more intake complaints. In FY 2023, juvenile intake cases had an average of 1.4 complaints.

Intake Decisions

- » A petition was filed for 66.8% of the juvenile intake complaints.
- » 5.2% of juvenile intake complaints were court summons. A court summons is issued by a law enforcement officer and filed directly with the court rather than pursuing a petition through the CSU. A court summons may be issued to youth only for certain offenses, such as traffic offenses, low-level alcohol offenses, and select violations of local ordinances.
- » Of the remaining juvenile intake complaints, 63.2% had a diversion plan and 24.8% were resolved.

Dispositions

- » Of probation, post-D detention, and direct care dispositions, probation was the most common.
- » There were 2,171 probation placements, 579 statuses for post-D detention without programs, 158 statuses for post-D detention with programs, and 178 direct care admissions.



Data in the DRG

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

- » Any changes to the data after the download date are not reflected in this report. Data from previous reports may differ slightly.
- » Counts, percentages, and ADPs may not add to totals or 100% due to rounding. Decimal values are used in percentage calculations. Non-zero values may display as zero due to rounding.
- » Expunged cases are included unless otherwise specified.
- » Adult intake, probation, and parole cases are excluded from all data.
- » Not applicable or not available (N/A) is used in tables throughout this report to indicate instances where data cannot be calculated (e.g., groups of zero, offense definitions and classifications, absence of post-D detention with programs, and pending cases in the recidivism analysis).
- » Ethnicity is reported as "Hispanic," "Non-Hispanic," or "Unknown/Missing." Effective in FY 2020, ethnicity is a required data entry field but may still be recorded as unknown.
- » Reported ages were expanded in FY 2021 to include youth over 20 and under 21. Prior to FY 2021, these youth were included in the "Missing" age category; therefore, age data are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2021.
- » Unless otherwise specified, the MSO is determined by a ranking assigned to each type of complaint. Periodically, DJJ uses VCC information published by VCSC to develop the rankings. Felonies are given the highest ranks, ordered first by their statutory maximum penalty and then their highest primary offense score on VCSC's guidelines. Next, misdemeanors are ranked by their statutory maximum penalty. Finally, the remaining complaints are ranked in the following order from most to least severe: technical violations, other offenses, non-delinquent traffic offenses, status offenses, and DR/CW complaints.
- » The DAI ranking of MSOs used by DJJ is checked periodically against the VCSC designation and the *Code of Virginia* to ensure consistency and is updated accordingly.
- » Offense categories on pages 21, 38, 49, and 54 are based on the VCC prefix, with the exception of technical and status offenses, which are categorized by the specific VCC. Offense categorizations are checked periodically and updated accordingly.
- » ADPs for probation and parole are calculated using only primary statuses; LOSs are calculated using the entire continuous placement. (See Appendix F for an explanation of continuous probation and parole statuses.)
- » With the exception of initial YASIs, when risk is reported, the closest risk assessment completed within 180 days before or after the measurement date (e.g., probation start date) is used unless otherwise specified.
- » Intake cases with successful diversions have at least one complaint with a successful diversion plan and no complaints with a petition.
- » Locality-specific CSU data are presented in summary form. More detailed locality-specific CSU data are available on DJJ's website.
- » Some localities utilize multiple JDCs. In the map on page 35, the localities served are determined by the highest number of detainments in FY 2023.
- » Direct care ADP is downloaded directly from DJJ's electronic data management system. In reports prior to FY 2022, this information came from daily population reports.
- » Subsequent commitments are excluded unless otherwise specified. An offense that occurred while in direct care also may result in an adult jail or prison sentence rather than a subsequent commitment to DJJ; these sentences are not included.
- » Blended sentences from circuit court are included as a commitment type. Data on blended sentences represent commitments with an active adult sentence at the time of commitment.
- » The categorization of commitment types (i.e., blended, determinate, indeterminate) and assigned LOSs are based on the initial commitment(s) and not subsequent commitment(s) unless otherwise specified.
- » The DJJ SY starts in August and ends in June of the following year. Credits and credentials earned in the summer are counted toward the previous SY.
- » Canceled, rescinded, and successfully appealed commitments are not included except in the direct care ADP and education data.
- » Youth in non-JCC placements are not included in the education data.



2 Programs and Services

Community Programs

The Division of Community Programs is responsible for the operation of 30 CSUs and community-based services for individuals who come in contact with the juvenile justice system. The Division provides a continuum of community-based interventions to youth and families through partnerships with localities, non-profits, and contracted providers.

Juvenile Intake

Intake services are available 24 hours a day across the Commonwealth. The intake officer on duty has the authority to receive, review, and process complaints for delinquency cases and status offenses. Based on the information gathered, the intake officer determines whether a petition should be filed to initiate proceedings in the J&DR district court. When appropriate, the intake officer develops a diversion plan, which may include informal counseling or monitoring, skills coaching delivered by CSU staff, and/or referrals to community resources or services. (See page 6 for information on diversion.)

DJJ has a Video Intake Unit to provide secure, remote intake coverage during non-business hours. It is utilized by the majority of localities. CSUs that do not utilize the Video Intake Unit conduct after-hours intakes locally.

In FY 2021, DJJ expanded focus on prevention and diversion programming to increase opportunities for alternatives to official court processing of complaints, and coordinate and support front-end reforms and system improvement. DJJ oversees the implementation of JDAI and VJCCCA. (See page 32 for VJCCCA information.)

If a petition is filed, the intake officer must decide whether the youth should be released to a parent/guardian or another responsible adult, placed in a detention alternative, or detained pending a court hearing. An intake case is considered detention-eligible prior to disposition if at least one of the associated intake complaints is detention-eligible. (See page 7 for pre-D detention eligibility criteria.) Decisions by intake officers concerning whether detention-eligible cases are appropriate for detention are guided by the completion of the DAI. The

DAI assesses the youth and provides guidance in detention decisions using standardized, objective criteria. (See Appendix C.)

Investigations and Reports

Pre-D and post-D reports, also known as social history reports, constitute the majority of the reports completed by CSU personnel. These reports describe the behavior, needs, strengths, resilience, and social circumstances of youth and their families. Some reports are court-ordered and completed prior to disposition while others are completed following placement on probation or commitment to DJJ as required by Board of Juvenile Justice regulations and DJJ procedures. CSU personnel complete a YASI as part of the social history report, classifying the youth according to their relative risk of reoffending and determining strengths and areas of need. (See Appendix B.) The information in the social history report and YASI provide the basis for CSU personnel to develop assessment-driven case plans for youth, determine the level of supervision needed based on risk, and recommend the most appropriate disposition to the court.

CSU personnel may complete other instruments and reports, including substance use screenings, trauma screenings, CANS assessments and case summaries for the FAPT reviews under the CSA, commitment documentation, ICJ reports, MHSTPs, transfer reports when youth are being considered for trial in adult court, and ongoing case documentation.

DR/CW

In addition to handling complaints for delinquency, CHINS, CHINSup, and status offenses, CSUs provide intake services for DR/CW complaints. These complaints include paternity, determination of temporary or permanent custody, visitation rights, child support, abuse and neglect, family abuse, termination of parental rights, and emancipation. In some CSUs, services such as treatment referral, supervision, and counseling are provided in adult cases of domestic violence. Although the majority of custody investigations for the court are



performed by the local department of social services, some CSUs perform investigations to provide recommendations to the court on parental custody and visitation based on the best interests of the child and on criteria defined in the *Code of Virginia*.

Pre-Court Services

Pre-court services are offered to youth and families prior to scheduled court hearings. The purpose of pre-court services is to offer support to youth and families who may be in crisis and in need of services immediately after a petition is filed and prior to the court intervening. At the time of intake, a probation officer may give families a listing of community resources. Participation in services is voluntary, and the youth and families may decline any service offered or may choose to stop receiving accepted services at any time. Applicable resources and contact information provided may include the local department of social services; OCS; CSB (public mental health, intellectual disability, and substance abuse office); VJCCCA local plan services; Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Hotline; 2-1-1 Virginia; Virginia Workforce Connection; Unite Virginia; and food, housing, financial, and transportation assistance. The CSU staff may assist the family in accessing services as needed. In FY 2023, 4,769 pre-court service statuses were opened, indicating the youth and family accepted the voluntary services.

Probation

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

Probation officers provide skills coaching using cognitive-behavioral strategies to teach new skills and new ways of thinking. They also coordinate services, including individual and family counseling, life skills coaching, career readiness education, substance use treatment, and other community-based services. These programs and services are funded through CSA, Medicaid, VJCCCA, or DJJ. CSUs access services from a statewide network of approved public and private DSPs, primarily through DJJ's RSC Service Delivery Model.

Parole

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

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

Quality Improvement Practices

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

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



RSC Service Delivery Model

DJJ utilizes and continues to expand a continuum of services and alternative placements that offer programs and treatments needed to divert youth from further involvement in the justice system, provide appropriate dispositional options for youth under supervision, and enable successful reentry upon committed youth's return to the community. DJJ contracts with 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. 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 QA Unit manages the RSC Service Delivery Model while also focusing on CSU practice fidelity and providing implementation and operational support. The QA Unit partners with the RSCs to facilitate quality improvement initiatives and technical assistance.

The RSC Service Delivery Model has increased DJJ's access to evidence-based models. For example, FFT and MST, two evidence-based family interventions designed to prevent out-of-home placements, are now available in 97% of cities and counties in Virginia. In addition, the availability of Trauma-Focused CBT and High Fidelity Wraparound continues to expand. During FY 2023, the RSCs contracted with more than 100 distinct DSPs; a total of 1,674 youth were referred to the RSCs, and 3,824 assessments and services were approved and authorized. (See page 45 for more information about the continuum of services related to direct care.)

Reentry

Reentry coordination provides treatment planning for youth in preparation for their release from direct care. Planning for reentry begins at commitment through collaboration with staff at the direct care placement, POs, reentry advocates, and youth and their families in order to create a seamless transition and improve outcomes. Reentry advocates are assigned regionally to connect youth and families with benefits, employment services, and other resources. (See pages 41-45 for more information on services for youth in direct care.)

ICJ

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



Intake Complaints, FY 2021-2023*

DR/CW Complaints	2021	2022	2023
Custody	51,448	51,889	52,156
Support/Desertion	11,970	12,321	12,856
Protective Order/ECO	16,566	18,333	19,298
Visitation	33,621	33,411	33,290
Total DR/CW Complaints	113,605	115,954	117,600
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	5,556	6,182	7,879
Class 1 Misdemeanor	9,195	12,911	15,221
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	1,715	1,625	2,163
CHINS/CHINSup/Status	4,698	6,674	8,325
Other			
TDO	752	737	729
Technical Violation	2,874	3,320	4,400
Traffic	1,114	984	787
Other	463	448	574
Total Juvenile Complaints	26,367	32,881	40,078
Total Complaints	139,972	148,835	157,678

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

- » 74.6% of total intake complaints were DR/CW complaints in FY 2023.
- » DR/CW complaints increased from 115,954 in FY 2022 to 117,600 in FY 2023, an increase of 1.4%.
- » Juvenile complaints increased from 32,881 in FY 2022 to 40,078 in FY 2023, an increase of 21.9%.
- » 19.7% of juvenile complaints in FY 2023 were felony complaints.

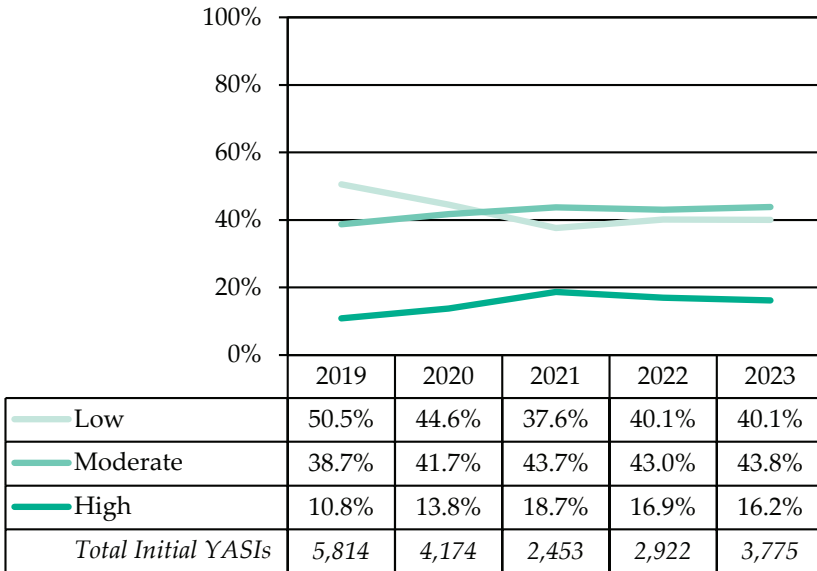
Juvenile Intake Complaint Initial Decisions, FY 2023*

Intake Decision	2023
Court Summons	5.2%
Detention Order Only	1.1%
Diversion Plan	17.7%
Open Diversion	0.4%
Successful Diversion	13.9%
Unsuccessful Diversion with Petition	2.0%
Unsuccessful Diversion with No Petition	1.3%
Petition	66.8%
Petition Filed	40.3%
Detention Order with Petition	26.5%
Resolved	6.9%
Referred to Another Agency	1.7%
Resolved	5.2%
Returned to Probation Supervision	0.1%
Unfounded	1.3%
Other	1.0%
Total Juvenile Complaints	40,078

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

- » A petition was initially filed for 66.8% of juvenile complaints.
- » 75.9% of juvenile complaints were diversion eligible.
- » 24.6% of juvenile complaints were initially resolved or diverted.
- » Of the 7,078 juvenile complaints with a diversion plan, 78.9% had successful outcomes.

Initial YASIs, FY 2019-2023*



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

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

- » Initial YASIs may be completed at different points of contact and are not connected to individual intake cases.
- » 3,775 initial YASIs were completed in FY 2023.
- » The percentage of initial YASIs that were low risk decreased from 50.5% in FY 2019 to 40.1% in FY 2023.
- » Over half (59.9%) of initial YASIs were moderate or high risk in FY 2023.



Juvenile Intake Case Demographics, FY 2021-2023

Demographics	2021	2022	2023
Race			
Asian	0.9%	1.1%	1.0%
Black	40.7%	41.1%	40.7%
White	49.3%	49.1%	47.9%
Other/Unknown	9.1%	8.7%	10.4%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	11.1%	11.2%	13.7%
Non-Hispanic	66.0%	65.9%	63.6%
Unknown/Missing	22.9%	23.0%	22.7%
Sex			
Female	32.9%	35.4%	36.7%
Male	67.1%	64.6%	63.3%
Age			
8-12	7.7%	9.0%	9.6%
13	7.2%	9.5%	9.7%
14	12.0%	14.7%	14.8%
15	17.0%	18.5%	19.3%
16	23.5%	21.2%	21.7%
17	27.2%	23.0%	21.3%
18-20	4.0%	3.0%	2.6%
Missing	1.3%	1.2%	1.0%
<i>Total Juvenile Intake Cases</i>	<i>17,892</i>	<i>23,550</i>	<i>28,586</i>

- » Juvenile intake cases may be comprised of one or more intake complaints. In FY 2023, juvenile intake cases had an average of 1.4 complaints.
- » 47.9% of juvenile intake cases in FY 2023 were White, and 40.7% were Black.
- » 63.6% of juvenile intake cases in FY 2023 were non-Hispanic, and 13.7% were Hispanic. 22.7% had unknown or missing ethnicity information.
- » 63.3% of juvenile intake cases in FY 2023 were male, and 36.7% were female.
- » Approximately half (43.0%-50.7%) of juvenile intake cases since FY 2021 were 16 or 17 years of age.
- » The average age of juvenile intake cases in FY 2023 was 15.5 years.

Workload Information, FY 2023*

Status	ADP	Completed Reports	Count
Pre-Court Services	509	Pre-D Reports	1,882
Probation	1,682	Post-D Reports	787
Parole	114	Transfer Reports	191
Commitments	238		

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

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

- » Probation had the highest ADP (1,682).
- » Of the 2,669 social history reports completed, 70.5% were pre-D and 29.5% were post-D.

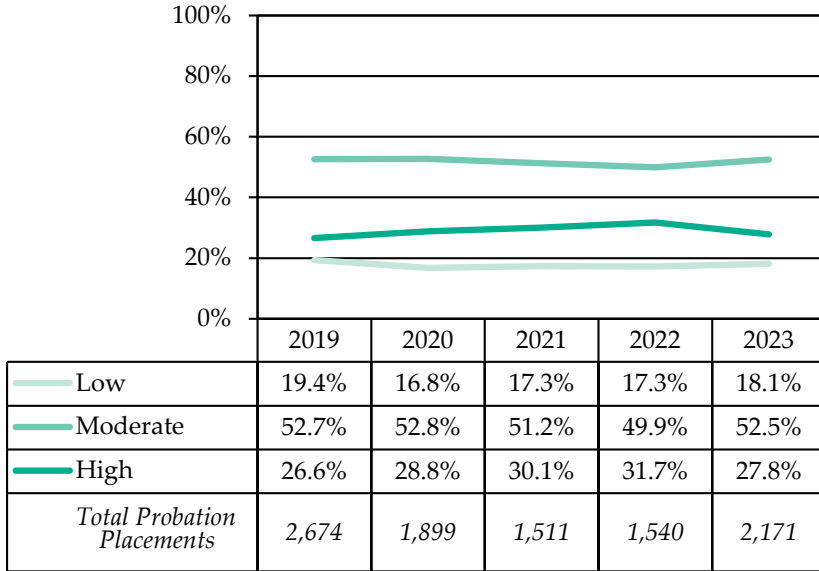
Probation Placement Demographics, FY 2021-2023

Demographics	2021	2022	2023
Race			
Asian	1.2%	0.5%	0.9%
Black	45.7%	45.1%	47.4%
White	46.1%	46.4%	43.9%
Other/Unknown	7.1%	8.1%	7.9%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	12.8%	15.4%	16.3%
Non-Hispanic	75.1%	72.1%	72.8%
Unknown/Missing	12.0%	12.5%	10.9%
Sex			
Female	20.5%	21.7%	23.1%
Male	79.5%	78.3%	76.9%
Age			
8-12	2.1%	3.1%	2.9%
13	6.0%	7.7%	7.0%
14	11.7%	13.2%	15.9%
15	18.9%	19.4%	21.2%
16	26.5%	23.9%	25.4%
17	27.7%	26.6%	22.5%
18-20	7.1%	6.2%	5.0%
<i>Total Probation Placements</i>	<i>1,511</i>	<i>1,540</i>	<i>2,171</i>

- » 47.4% of probation placements in FY 2023 were Black, and 43.9% were White.
- » 72.8% of probation placements in FY 2023 were non-Hispanic, and 16.3% were Hispanic. 10.9% had unknown or missing ethnicity information.
- » 76.9% of probation placements in FY 2023 were male, and 23.1% were female.
- » Approximately half (47.9-54.2%) of probation placements since FY 2021 were 16 or 17 years of age.
- » The average age of probation placements in FY 2023 was 16.0 years.



Probation Placements by Risk Levels, FY 2019-2023*

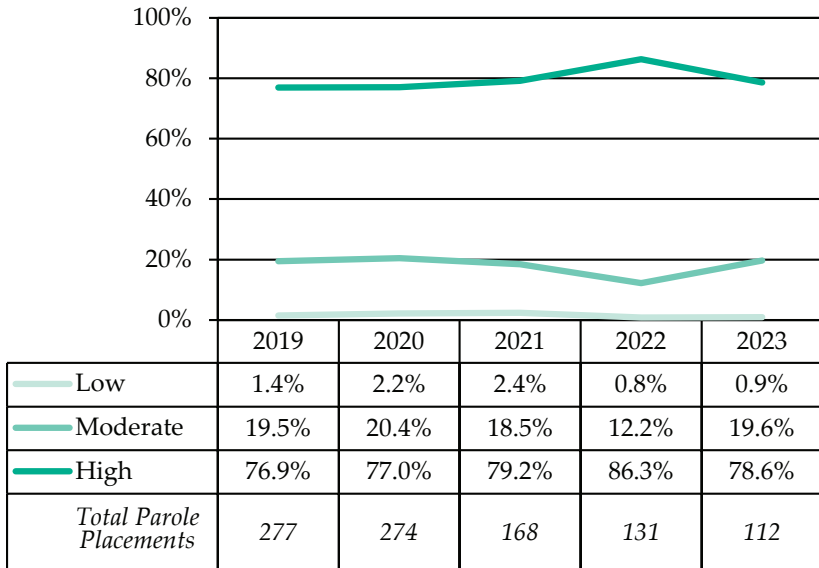


- » In FY 2023, 2,137 probation placements had a YASI completed.
- » Approximately half (49.9%-52.8%) of probation placements were moderate risk between FY 2019 and FY 2023.

* Percentages may not add to 100% due to missing YASIs. For example, in FY 2023, 34 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 2019-2023*



- » In FY 2023, 111 parole placements had a YASI completed.
- » Between FY 2019 and FY 2023, the proportion of parole placements that were high risk ranged from 76.9% to 86.3%.

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



Juvenile Complaints and Offenses, FY 2023*

Offense Category	Felony Juvenile Intake Complaints	Misdemeanor Juvenile Intake Complaints	Total Juvenile Intake Complaints	Probation Placement Offenses	Commitment Offenses
Delinquent					
Abusive Language	N/A	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Alcohol	N/A	3.4%	1.5%	0.9%	0.0%
Arson	1.3%	0.7%	0.6%	0.9%	0.7%
Assault	18.5%	35.7%	19.1%	20.0%	22.2%
Burglary	8.2%	N/A	1.6%	2.8%	3.3%
Computer	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	N/A	1.1%	0.5%	1.2%	0.3%
Escape	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%
Extortion	4.2%	1.0%	1.3%	1.7%	0.6%
Fraud	4.7%	1.4%	1.5%	2.1%	0.6%
Gangs	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	1.0%
Kidnapping	1.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%
Larceny	21.7%	10.5%	8.8%	13.6%	13.6%
Marijuana	0.0%	4.9%	2.1%	0.7%	0.0%
Murder	1.2%	N/A	0.2%	0.0%	1.3%
Narcotics	5.1%	0.7%	1.3%	2.1%	0.7%
Obscenity	3.8%	1.6%	1.4%	2.3%	0.7%
Obstruction of Justice	0.6%	4.1%	1.9%	2.1%	2.4%
Paraphernalia	N/A	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Robbery	6.7%	N/A	1.3%	1.7%	8.8%
Sexual Abuse	4.5%	0.6%	1.2%	2.9%	2.3%
Sexual Offense	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Telephone	0.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Trespassing	0.1%	4.0%	1.8%	2.5%	1.4%
Vandalism	7.0%	7.3%	4.5%	7.3%	5.0%
Weapons	4.9%	10.2%	5.4%	12.6%	14.5%
Other	1.0%	1.1%	2.0%	2.4%	0.7%
Technical					
Contempt of Court	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%	3.8%	3.4%
Failure to Appear	0.8%	1.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	N/A	N/A	0.2%	0.0%	1.4%
Probation Violation	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	0.7%	7.7%
Traffic					
Traffic	3.6%	9.2%	6.8%	5.5%	6.1%
Status/Other					
CHINS	N/A	N/A	4.4%	0.9%	N/A
CHINSup	N/A	N/A	10.0%	5.5%	N/A
Civil Commitment	N/A	N/A	1.8%	0.0%	N/A
Marijuana	N/A	N/A	2.2%	1.0%	N/A
Other	N/A	N/A	4.2%	1.6%	N/A
Total Complaints	7,882	17,384	40,078	4,467	704

- » 59.0% of total juvenile intake complaints were for delinquent offenses, 11.6% were for technical offenses, 6.8% were for traffic offenses, and 22.6% were for status or other offenses.
- » 80.9% of offenses that resulted in a probation placement were for delinquent offenses, 4.5% were for technical offenses, 5.5% were for traffic offenses, and 9.0% were for status or other offenses.
- » 81.4% of offenses that resulted in commitment were for delinquent offenses, 12.5% were for technical offenses, 6.1% were for traffic offenses, and none were for status or other offenses.
- » See page 38 for detaining MSO data for pre-D detention statuses.
- » See pages 49-50 for MSO data for direct care admissions.

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

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

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

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

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

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



Juvenile Cases by MSO, FY 2023*

MSO Severity	Juvenile Intake Cases	Probation Placements	Commitments
DAI Ranking			
Felony			
Against Persons	8.7%	22.0%	68.0%
Weapons/Narcotics Dist.	0.9%	2.5%	5.4%
Other	6.6%	14.9%	19.7%
Class 1 Misdemeanor			
Against Persons	20.9%	24.5%	2.5%
Other	14.3%	18.6%	3.0%
Prob./Parole Violation	4.7%	0.1%	1.5%
Court Order Violation	8.8%	2.3%	N/A
Status Offense	25.6%	10.9%	N/A
Other	9.5%	4.2%	N/A
VCSC Ranking			
Person	32.0%	43.8%	61.6%
Property	14.0%	23.4%	26.6%
Narcotics	1.4%	3.0%	1.5%
Other	52.6%	29.8%	10.3%
Missing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Total Juvenile Cases</i>	<i>28,586</i>	<i>2,171</i>	<i>203</i>

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

- » MSO by DAI ranking:
 - › Status offenses were the highest percentage (25.6%) of juvenile intake cases.
 - › Misdemeanors against persons were the highest percentage (24.5%) of probation placements.
 - › Felonies against persons were the highest percentage (68.0%) of commitments.
- » MSO by VCSC ranking:
 - › Other offenses were the highest percentage (52.6%) of juvenile intake cases.
 - › Person offenses were the highest percentage (43.8%) of probation placements.
 - › Person offenses were the highest percentage (61.6%) of commitments.

Timeframes

- » The average time from intake to adjudication in FY 2022 was 161 days. FY 2023 data are not available due to pending adjudications.
- » The average time from DJJ's receipt of commitment papers to direct care admission in FY 2023 was 29 days (excluding subsequent commitments).

63.3% (18,084) of juvenile intake cases were detention-eligible. There were 5,310 pre-D detention statuses for a rate of 3.4 detention-eligible intakes per pre-D detention status.

Placements, Releases, and Average LOS, FY 2023

	Probation	Parole
Placements	2,171	112
Releases	1,690	145
Average LOS (Days)	334	407

- » The average age for probation placements was 16.0 years.
- » The average age for parole placements was 18.1 years.
- » The average LOS on probation was 11.0 months, and the average LOS on parole was 13.4 months.



Summary by CSU

Intake Complaints, FY 2023*

CSU	Complaints		Juvenile Complaints				
	DR/CW	Juvenile	Felony	Class 1 Misdemeanor	Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	CHINS/ CHINSup/ Status	Other
1	5,793	994	28.6%	41.0%	5.2%	20.7%	4.4%
2	6,263	1,681	28.4%	41.3%	3.6%	8.1%	18.5%
2A	810	362	18.2%	36.7%	10.8%	19.6%	14.6%
3	3,390	586	26.3%	36.0%	4.3%	17.4%	16.0%
4	5,524	1,298	31.7%	34.2%	5.4%	3.3%	25.3%
5	2,047	844	24.9%	43.6%	3.9%	10.4%	17.2%
6	2,009	761	24.2%	47.0%	6.2%	12.4%	10.2%
7	3,843	1,601	14.6%	26.1%	3.4%	24.9%	31.0%
8	2,993	1,060	19.1%	41.2%	2.0%	21.2%	16.5%
9	3,165	1,292	12.6%	51.5%	9.1%	19.0%	7.8%
10	2,351	1,020	18.6%	33.3%	3.4%	32.5%	12.1%
11	1,846	691	18.2%	22.6%	2.2%	17.7%	39.4%
12	5,924	2,600	21.2%	48.8%	8.5%	13.2%	8.2%
13	3,643	915	30.6%	30.7%	3.1%	13.1%	22.5%
14	4,334	1,637	22.5%	54.2%	3.9%	10.3%	9.2%
15	8,219	2,782	17.1%	44.3%	6.8%	20.4%	11.3%
16	4,372	1,467	18.6%	36.4%	5.2%	24.0%	15.7%
17	909	747	20.2%	26.0%	3.2%	21.4%	29.2%
18	963	581	24.3%	36.5%	6.9%	18.1%	14.3%
19	5,688	2,595	29.3%	43.6%	4.4%	10.0%	12.8%
20	2,542	1,335	19.0%	48.4%	9.8%	13.7%	9.1%
21	3,526	395	14.4%	38.5%	7.1%	28.1%	11.9%
22	3,004	1,339	14.1%	23.4%	5.0%	21.8%	35.7%
23	5,240	1,587	12.2%	38.1%	5.9%	28.3%	15.6%
24	4,856	1,375	15.8%	25.2%	6.4%	30.5%	22.2%
25	2,989	1,164	15.0%	28.0%	6.7%	36.9%	13.4%
26	5,053	2,020	12.1%	32.6%	5.4%	28.7%	21.2%
27	4,456	1,341	12.1%	34.0%	7.7%	33.6%	12.7%
28	2,662	457	16.0%	31.5%	5.0%	28.7%	18.8%
29	2,763	751	4.8%	24.6%	2.5%	60.3%	7.7%
30	2,696	700	10.1%	31.1%	5.6%	41.6%	11.6%
31	3,727	2,100	24.0%	38.0%	2.6%	19.0%	16.3%
Total	117,600	40,078	19.7%	38.0%	5.4%	20.8%	16.2%

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



YASI Overall Risk Levels, FY 2023

CSU	Initial YASIs				Probation Placement YASIs					Parole Placement YASIs				
	High	Mod.	Low	Total	High	Mod.	Low	Missing	Total	High	Mod.	Low	Missing	Total
1	13.1%	59.0%	27.9%	61	14.5%	58.2%	27.3%	0.0%	55	42.9%	57.1%	0.0%	0.0%	7
2	14.1%	38.8%	47.1%	170	30.4%	51.8%	17.0%	0.9%	112	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4
2A	8.3%	41.7%	50.0%	12	0.0%	66.7%	22.2%	11.1%	9	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
3	28.9%	52.6%	18.4%	38	34.4%	46.9%	18.8%	0.0%	32	60.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5
4	26.5%	59.4%	14.2%	155	33.0%	58.0%	8.9%	0.0%	112	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14
5	14.1%	53.8%	32.1%	78	22.0%	61.0%	17.1%	0.0%	41	57.1%	28.6%	14.3%	0.0%	7
6	21.3%	54.1%	24.6%	61	28.2%	61.5%	10.3%	0.0%	39	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2
7	13.5%	51.0%	35.4%	96	11.7%	63.6%	24.7%	0.0%	77	60.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10
8	24.1%	54.4%	21.5%	79	46.4%	50.0%	3.6%	0.0%	28	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4
9	42.6%	44.4%	13.0%	54	50.0%	36.7%	6.7%	6.7%	30	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3
10	27.1%	45.8%	27.1%	48	15.9%	52.3%	29.5%	2.3%	44	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
11	13.1%	44.0%	42.9%	84	19.0%	38.1%	38.1%	4.8%	21	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
12	7.1%	33.0%	59.9%	312	41.4%	48.3%	8.6%	1.7%	58	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5
13	34.4%	60.0%	5.6%	90	43.8%	47.5%	7.5%	1.3%	80	88.9%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	9
14	5.8%	29.9%	64.3%	291	25.6%	67.2%	6.4%	0.8%	125	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2
15	20.3%	55.9%	23.7%	59	29.7%	45.9%	18.9%	5.4%	37	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2
16	7.3%	26.3%	66.5%	179	22.8%	42.4%	32.6%	2.2%	92	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	3
17	20.0%	50.0%	30.0%	80	26.3%	46.3%	22.5%	5.0%	80	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
18	19.4%	58.1%	22.6%	62	20.3%	56.3%	23.4%	0.0%	64	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
19	14.9%	34.2%	50.9%	430	43.6%	44.1%	7.8%	4.5%	179	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8
20	28.6%	46.4%	25.0%	84	35.3%	45.6%	17.6%	1.5%	68	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	2
21	9.1%	42.0%	49.0%	143	20.6%	54.4%	25.0%	0.0%	68	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
22	16.7%	58.8%	24.5%	102	18.7%	57.1%	24.2%	0.0%	91	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	3
23	10.4%	38.1%	51.5%	270	27.3%	61.4%	11.4%	0.0%	44	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
24	16.3%	62.0%	21.7%	92	14.3%	65.5%	19.0%	1.2%	84	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4
25	19.8%	59.3%	21.0%	81	20.0%	53.8%	23.8%	2.5%	80	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
26	34.7%	55.6%	9.7%	72	32.4%	56.8%	10.8%	0.0%	74	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3
27	24.8%	53.0%	22.2%	117	32.5%	45.5%	19.5%	2.6%	77	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3
28	13.5%	63.5%	23.1%	52	14.3%	61.2%	24.5%	0.0%	49	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
29	19.5%	29.3%	51.2%	41	28.0%	32.0%	40.0%	0.0%	25	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
30	2.6%	41.9%	55.5%	155	3.8%	53.8%	41.3%	1.3%	80	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
31	38.6%	45.7%	15.7%	127	42.2%	42.2%	13.8%	1.7%	116	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5
Total	16.2%	43.8%	40.1%	3,775	27.8%	52.5%	18.1%	1.6%	2,171	78.6%	19.6%	0.9%	0.9%	112



Juvenile Intake Cases, Probation Placements, Detainments, and Commitments, FY 2021-2023*

CSU	Juvenile Intake Cases			Probation Placements			Detainments			Commitments		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
1	412	477	617	56	48	55	99	93	147	8	7	4
2	710	859	911	94	68	112	210	288	340	11	6	6
2A	144	196	250	8	11	9	7	27	29	0	0	2
3	309	304	367	24	14	32	76	62	87	4	7	4
4	640	682	806	58	65	112	175	204	263	27	14	28
5	299	564	521	39	41	41	74	115	135	7	12	12
6	209	378	514	14	29	39	54	90	115	4	0	10
7	812	908	1,148	60	51	77	173	149	208	8	12	11
8	691	682	729	36	20	28	116	117	146	4	4	9
9	462	733	908	22	18	30	120	98	144	4	6	7
10	251	485	816	26	38	44	57	79	120	2	1	2
11	429	541	461	13	15	21	48	71	96	7	5	2
12	949	1,409	1,676	48	52	58	156	196	277	7	10	3
13	407	511	554	67	58	80	214	234	255	20	13	14
14	848	1,020	971	85	78	125	231	292	335	7	5	10
15	1,076	1,502	2,045	52	29	37	227	243	372	5	8	12
16	604	885	1,113	61	63	92	113	126	178	7	7	9
17	187	275	542	26	37	80	49	52	141	1	0	2
18	208	276	439	24	43	64	39	72	126	5	1	5
19	918	1,022	1,698	69	122	179	268	274	505	3	7	13
20	588	792	921	39	32	68	62	59	78	0	0	2
21	144	408	317	35	52	68	21	33	40	3	1	0
22	823	1,042	1,066	69	54	91	117	133	180	4	5	9
23	921	952	1,296	36	29	44	115	142	282	4	3	5
24	738	984	1,078	71	98	84	133	195	226	5	8	8
25	712	914	950	50	67	80	127	172	158	4	8	3
26	922	1,337	1,613	67	56	74	243	208	277	2	4	3
27	708	964	1,068	72	60	77	83	117	133	2	1	0
28	172	212	348	18	20	49	19	16	29	0	0	0
29	310	596	676	20	14	25	29	44	42	0	0	1
30	422	585	587	54	79	80	46	51	95	0	0	0
31	867	1,055	1,580	98	79	116	128	171	297	1	3	7
<i>Total</i>	<i>17,892</i>	<i>23,550</i>	<i>28,586</i>	<i>1,511</i>	<i>1,540</i>	<i>2,171</i>	<i>3,629</i>	<i>4,223</i>	<i>5,856</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>203</i>

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

* Individual CSU detainment data are identified by the CSU that made the decision to detain the youth (not the JDC location). Reports prior to FY 2021 identified the CSU by the associated ICN, but the data above identify the CSU by the detaining FIPS; therefore, detainment data by CSU are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2021.

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

* Subsequent commitments are excluded. In FY 2023, CSU 9, CSU 12, and CSU 26 each had one subsequent commitment.



Juvenile Intake Complaint Initial Decisions, FY 2023*

CSU	Court Summons	Det. Order Only	Diversion Plan				Petition		Resolved	Unfounded	Total
			Open	Success.	Unsuccess. w/ Petition	Unsuccess. w/o Petition	Filed	Det. Order			
1	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	15.3%	0.6%	0.5%	28.9%	40.1%	13.2%	0.3%	994
2	6.5%	4.0%	0.0%	3.9%	0.5%	0.4%	34.1%	45.0%	5.2%	0.1%	1,681
2A	20.2%	0.0%	0.6%	16.6%	1.4%	0.6%	43.1%	15.7%	1.7%	0.0%	362
3	13.1%	0.5%	0.0%	9.0%	1.2%	0.5%	16.4%	40.3%	17.7%	1.0%	586
4	8.2%	2.3%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.4%	36.4%	41.8%	7.2%	2.3%	1,298
5	1.4%	0.1%	0.5%	11.7%	1.1%	4.0%	35.2%	42.7%	2.8%	0.1%	844
6	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	15.0%	2.5%	2.5%	36.9%	34.0%	2.6%	0.8%	761
7	9.4%	1.7%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.6%	52.1%	26.4%	6.9%	1.2%	1,601
8	2.5%	9.1%	0.0%	4.1%	0.1%	1.6%	50.5%	23.7%	5.4%	2.7%	1,060
9	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	18.9%	2.0%	1.7%	51.9%	16.4%	5.5%	2.8%	1,292
10	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.9%	2.5%	1.0%	41.8%	25.2%	1.3%	0.1%	1,020
11	13.9%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%	0.9%	1.2%	46.9%	25.6%	6.2%	0.3%	691
12	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	26.4%	1.9%	1.1%	44.5%	16.9%	5.3%	2.5%	2,600
13	0.1%	5.0%	0.2%	3.9%	3.2%	0.9%	30.2%	49.9%	3.8%	1.6%	915
14	6.5%	1.8%	0.7%	14.7%	2.2%	0.4%	38.7%	23.0%	9.7%	2.3%	1,637
15	3.3%	0.1%	1.2%	16.0%	2.4%	1.7%	40.1%	19.2%	11.6%	3.0%	2,782
16	4.5%	0.0%	0.2%	17.0%	2.6%	1.6%	37.3%	26.8%	8.6%	0.7%	1,467
17	12.9%	0.3%	0.3%	5.4%	3.6%	1.7%	45.0%	27.0%	2.5%	0.1%	747
18	8.6%	1.0%	0.0%	11.2%	2.2%	0.7%	44.6%	16.5%	10.5%	3.8%	581
19	0.2%	3.5%	1.3%	8.2%	0.8%	0.3%	30.9%	46.5%	4.8%	0.4%	2,595
20	3.5%	0.0%	1.3%	27.2%	2.0%	3.1%	30.0%	13.7%	13.6%	4.2%	1,335
21	9.1%	0.0%	1.5%	25.6%	2.3%	1.3%	27.1%	20.3%	11.6%	0.8%	395
22	12.3%	0.1%	0.1%	6.0%	2.0%	1.3%	49.7%	25.5%	1.7%	0.1%	1,339
23	11.2%	0.2%	0.1%	11.8%	3.5%	1.1%	37.4%	26.3%	5.3%	0.6%	1,587
24	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	1.1%	0.6%	57.3%	27.5%	2.1%	0.3%	1,375
25	5.1%	0.1%	0.2%	10.9%	2.7%	1.9%	41.1%	20.2%	14.8%	0.9%	1,164
26	12.6%	0.3%	0.3%	16.3%	4.2%	1.1%	44.6%	15.3%	3.5%	0.7%	2,020
27	5.2%	0.2%	0.1%	29.8%	3.1%	2.1%	41.3%	12.0%	5.7%	0.4%	1,341
28	13.1%	0.0%	0.2%	17.9%	3.5%	1.5%	45.1%	14.0%	3.7%	0.0%	457
29	1.2%	0.0%	0.5%	40.1%	3.6%	2.8%	31.7%	6.5%	10.5%	0.8%	751
30	3.1%	0.0%	0.3%	12.3%	2.6%	0.9%	50.7%	16.7%	13.0%	0.1%	700
31	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	13.8%	3.3%	2.4%	38.0%	31.3%	7.8%	0.5%	2,100
Total	5.2%	1.1%	0.4%	13.9%	2.0%	1.3%	40.3%	26.5%	6.9%	1.3%	40,078

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

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



Diversion-Eligible Juvenile Intake Complaints, FY 2023*

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	876	88.1%	163	18.6%	14.7%	33.3%	93.3%
2	1,241	73.8%	80	6.4%	6.8%	13.3%	80.0%
2A	242	66.9%	68	28.1%	2.5%	30.6%	86.8%
3	373	63.7%	63	16.9%	25.5%	42.4%	84.1%
4	807	62.2%	21	2.6%	10.8%	13.4%	76.2%
5	639	75.7%	146	22.8%	3.8%	26.6%	67.8%
6	628	82.5%	152	24.2%	3.2%	27.4%	75.0%
7	978	61.1%	30	3.1%	11.3%	14.4%	66.7%
8	803	75.8%	61	7.6%	6.6%	14.2%	70.5%
9	1,126	87.2%	290	25.8%	6.2%	32.0%	83.4%
10	826	81.0%	289	35.0%	1.6%	36.6%	87.9%
11	377	54.6%	46	12.2%	11.1%	23.3%	69.6%
12	2,185	84.0%	773	35.4%	6.1%	41.5%	88.9%
13	637	69.6%	75	11.8%	5.5%	17.3%	48.0%
14	1,370	83.7%	294	21.5%	11.6%	33.1%	82.0%
15	2,272	81.7%	589	25.9%	14.0%	39.9%	74.9%
16	1,104	75.3%	308	27.9%	11.1%	38.9%	79.2%
17	469	62.8%	81	17.3%	4.1%	21.3%	48.1%
18	419	72.1%	82	19.6%	13.6%	33.2%	79.3%
19	2,143	82.6%	277	12.9%	5.6%	18.5%	76.9%
20	1,079	80.8%	444	41.1%	15.4%	56.5%	81.5%
21	301	76.2%	119	39.5%	14.0%	53.5%	83.2%
22	791	59.1%	125	15.8%	2.8%	18.6%	64.0%
23	1,166	73.5%	263	22.6%	7.2%	29.8%	71.5%
24	1,022	74.3%	134	13.1%	2.8%	15.9%	82.8%
25	918	78.9%	178	19.4%	18.6%	38.0%	70.2%
26	1,381	68.4%	438	31.7%	4.9%	36.6%	74.7%
27	1,067	79.6%	465	43.6%	7.1%	50.7%	84.7%
28	310	67.8%	106	34.2%	5.5%	39.7%	77.4%
29	656	87.4%	352	53.7%	11.9%	65.5%	85.2%
30	582	83.1%	112	19.2%	15.6%	34.9%	76.8%
31	1,628	77.5%	398	24.4%	9.8%	34.3%	70.6%
Total	30,416	75.9%	7,022	23.1%	8.9%	32.0%	79.0%

* Counts are not comparable to data elsewhere in this report because only diversion-eligible complaints are included. Statewide, 56 complaints that were not eligible for diversion resulted in a diversion plan and are not included above.

* Only diversion-eligible complaints, based on the *Code of Virginia*, are included.



Diversion-Eligible Juvenile Intake Cases, FY 2023*

CSU	Diversion-Eligible Cases			Diversion Plan	Resolved	Diversion Plan or Resolved	Successful Diversions
	Count of Cases	% of Total Cases	Count of Diversion Cases	% of Diversion-Eligible Cases			% of Diversion-Eligible Diversion Cases
1	546	88.5%	132	24.2%	20.1%	44.3%	93.9%
2	684	75.1%	64	9.4%	11.5%	20.9%	76.6%
2A	214	85.6%	48	22.4%	1.9%	24.3%	85.4%
3	279	76.0%	45	16.1%	33.3%	49.5%	80.0%
4	499	61.9%	18	3.6%	14.4%	18.0%	77.8%
5	368	70.6%	113	30.7%	5.2%	35.9%	66.4%
6	421	81.9%	132	31.4%	4.8%	36.1%	79.5%
7	758	66.0%	24	3.2%	13.6%	16.8%	66.7%
8	566	77.6%	57	10.1%	8.7%	18.7%	70.2%
9	797	87.8%	245	30.7%	7.5%	38.3%	84.1%
10	666	81.6%	283	42.5%	1.8%	44.3%	87.6%
11	234	50.8%	39	16.7%	15.4%	32.1%	71.8%
12	1,409	84.1%	639	45.4%	8.4%	53.7%	88.7%
13	343	61.9%	59	17.2%	10.2%	27.4%	57.6%
14	833	85.8%	199	23.9%	17.6%	41.5%	78.4%
15	1,686	82.4%	491	29.1%	16.6%	45.7%	76.2%
16	873	78.4%	257	29.4%	12.6%	42.0%	77.4%
17	374	69.0%	74	19.8%	4.3%	24.1%	47.3%
18	354	80.6%	73	20.6%	15.3%	35.9%	84.9%
19	1,311	77.2%	208	15.9%	8.2%	24.0%	74.5%
20	786	85.3%	339	43.1%	17.3%	60.4%	80.2%
21	271	85.5%	118	43.5%	13.7%	57.2%	83.1%
22	695	65.2%	114	16.4%	2.9%	19.3%	65.8%
23	1,067	82.3%	250	23.4%	7.1%	30.6%	70.4%
24	763	70.8%	126	16.5%	3.8%	20.3%	81.7%
25	776	81.7%	162	20.9%	20.5%	41.4%	69.1%
26	1,229	76.2%	393	32.0%	5.3%	37.3%	73.8%
27	883	82.7%	423	47.9%	8.6%	56.5%	84.4%
28	292	83.9%	104	35.6%	5.8%	41.4%	77.9%
29	597	88.3%	334	55.9%	12.9%	68.8%	85.3%
30	500	85.2%	104	20.8%	18.0%	38.8%	76.0%
31	1,164	73.7%	354	30.4%	13.0%	43.4%	70.9%
Total	22,238	77.8%	6,021	27.1%	11.0%	38.1%	78.8%

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

* In order to be categorized as a case with a diversion plan, at least one complaint associated with the case must have a diversion plan, and no complaints can be petitioned. In previous reports, cases were not restricted to diversion eligible.

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

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



Workload Information, FY 2023*

CSU	Completed Reports			ADP			
	Pre-D	Post-D	Transfer	Pre-Court	Probation	Parole	Commitments
1	36	31	7	19	38	6	6
2	82	33	28	3	96	7	9
2A	9	6	1	3	11	1	1
3	23	15	9	2	28	4	10
4	160	11	6	21	80	15	28
5	88	9	12	17	56	6	14
6	71	4	8	11	26	2	6
7	92	26	20	5	49	11	16
8	93	3	7	33	25	3	10
9	32	16	4	25	23	2	5
10	20	25	5	12	32	1	2
11	27	7	9	1	17	1	5
12	97	3	8	39	43	5	10
13	36	56	7	2	80	15	20
14	83	42	0	32	75	3	11
15	36	13	6	26	34	3	10
16	55	32	3	10	68	5	11
17	12	41	0	7	52	0	2
18	46	7	1	9	46	1	2
19	186	14	2	1	108	5	10
20	53	21	2	13	41	1	1
21	61	14	6	10	52	0	2
22	86	29	10	35	65	1	11
23	93	9	3	44	39	2	4
24	54	57	15	7	77	3	11
25	40	50	1	5	79	3	8
26	14	39	3	16	76	5	4
27	66	37	0	10	72	1	0
28	46	11	1	15	24	0	0
29	35	11	0	16	22	0	0
30	30	38	1	20	62	0	0
31	20	77	6	39	86	3	6
Total	1,882	787	191	509	1,682	114	238

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

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

» In FY 2023, there were a total of 4,769 statuses for pre-court services, with an ADP of 509. (See page 16 for more information on pre-court services.)



Summary by Region

Intake Complaints, FY 2023*

Complaints	Central	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western
DR/CW Complaints	23,601	30,663	18,882	20,107	24,347
Juvenile Complaints	8,080	8,426	9,378	7,624	6,570
Juvenile Complaints					
Felony	1,305	2,040	2,053	1,700	781
Class 1 Misdemeanor	3,104	3,114	3,639	3,292	2,072
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	551	356	474	409	373
CHINS/CHINSup/Status	2,012	1,269	1,687	1,180	2,177
Other	1,108	1,647	1,525	1,043	1,167
Juvenile Intake Decisions					
Court Summons	3.0%	6.6%	4.9%	3.8%	8.2%
Detention Order Only	0.1%	2.7%	1.1%	1.1%	0.1%
Diversion Plan	18.8%	7.5%	18.6%	21.4%	23.6%
Petition	66.2%	74.5%	65.5%	66.4%	60.1%
Resolved	8.9%	7.3%	6.6%	5.3%	6.3%
Unfounded	1.8%	1.1%	1.2%	1.7%	0.4%
Other	1.2%	0.3%	2.0%	0.3%	1.2%

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

Workload Information, FY 2023*

Completed Reports	Central	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western
Pre-D Reports	217	583	331	334	417
Post-D Reports	168	134	199	137	149
Transfer Reports	29	90	14	37	21
% Pre-D and Post-D Reports					
Pre-D Reports	56.4%	81.3%	62.5%	70.9%	73.7%
Post-D Reports	43.6%	18.7%	37.5%	29.1%	26.3%
ADP					
Pre-Court Services	74	103	86	98	149
Probation	280	384	408	272	337
Parole	15	52	15	27	5
Commitments	45	95	26	53	18

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

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

Juvenile Cases, FY 2023*

	Central	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western
Juvenile Intake Cases	6,094	5,349	6,793	4,992	5,358
Probation Placements	323	466	581	367	434
Detainments	1,076	1,354	1,423	1,201	799
Commitments	39	76	32	41	15
Parole Placements	13	52	19	20	8

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

* Subsequent commitments are excluded. In FY 2023, CSU 9, CSU 12, and CSU 26 each had one subsequent commitment.



Initial YASIs, FY 2023*

	Central	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western
Low	38.1%	30.2%	35.7%	50.0%	43.1%
Moderate	44.9%	51.2%	42.1%	37.9%	44.9%
High	17.0%	18.6%	22.2%	12.1%	12.0%
<i>Total Initial YASIs</i>	465	689	855	886	880

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

Juvenile Intake Cases by MSO, FY 2023

MSO Severity	Central	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western
DAI Ranking					
Felony					
Against Persons	7.3%	9.9%	9.8%	11.0%	5.6%
Weapons/Narcotics Distribution	0.7%	1.0%	1.3%	1.4%	0.3%
Other	5.0%	8.0%	8.6%	7.4%	4.0%
Class 1 Misdemeanor					
Against Persons	22.4%	22.3%	20.3%	22.8%	16.6%
Other	12.8%	11.9%	16.5%	18.7%	11.6%
Probation/Parole Violation	3.0%	5.8%	6.7%	3.6%	4.0%
Court Order Violation	9.9%	6.5%	8.9%	7.8%	10.8%
Status Offense	30.4%	20.0%	20.3%	18.8%	38.8%
Other	8.6%	14.6%	7.7%	8.6%	8.4%
VCSC Ranking					
Person	32.3%	32.4%	30.9%	34.3%	30.3%
Property	12.0%	14.0%	15.5%	20.0%	8.9%
Narcotics	0.9%	0.6%	3.2%	1.3%	0.5%
Other	54.7%	53.0%	50.4%	44.4%	60.3%
<i>Total Juvenile Intake Cases</i>	6,094	5,349	6,793	4,992	5,358

Probation Placements by MSO, FY 2023*

MSO Severity	Central	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western
DAI Ranking					
Felony					
Against Persons	23.5%	30.7%	9.6%	31.9%	19.6%
Weapons/Narcotics Distribution	3.4%	2.6%	1.0%	5.7%	1.2%
Other	16.7%	25.5%	6.9%	18.5%	9.9%
Class 1 Misdemeanor					
Against Persons	27.2%	17.0%	30.8%	17.2%	28.1%
Other	13.3%	18.7%	22.9%	18.8%	16.6%
Probation/Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%
Court Order Violation	3.1%	0.2%	2.9%	1.1%	4.1%
Status Offense	8.7%	1.5%	21.3%	3.0%	15.2%
Other	4.0%	3.9%	4.3%	3.5%	5.3%
VCSC Ranking					
Person	47.7%	42.5%	39.6%	42.0%	49.5%
Property	23.2%	33.0%	17.9%	27.8%	16.6%
Narcotics	4.0%	2.1%	4.3%	4.1%	0.7%
Other	25.1%	22.3%	38.2%	26.2%	33.2%
<i>Total Probation Placements</i>	323	466	581	367	434

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



VJCCCA

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

Under the legislation, state and local dollars are combined to fund community-based juvenile justice programs. All 133 localities in Virginia voluntarily participate. State funding is allocated to localities through a formula based on factors such as the number and types of arrests as well as the average daily cost of serving a youth. A locality can set its MOE to an amount equal to or higher than the state funds allocated by VJCCCA.

Effective in FY 2020, VJCCCA’s statutory purpose was expanded to include the deterrence of crime through community diversion or community-based services to juveniles in need of such services. Localities are not required but may elect to include the category of prevention services. Prior to FY 2020, all VJCCCA funding was to be used to serve youth “before intake on complaints or the court on petitions alleging that the juvenile is a child in need of services, child in need of supervision, or delinquent” (§ 16.1-309.2 of the *Code of Virginia*).

Plan Development and Evaluation

Participation requires that localities develop a biennial plan for utilizing VJCCCA funding. While DJJ and the Board of Juvenile Justice must approve these plans, communities have autonomy and flexibility in addressing their juvenile offense patterns. Localities must consult with judges, CSU directors, and CSA CPMTs (interagency bodies that manage the expenditures of CSA state funding to serve children and families) in developing their plans. The local governing body designates an entity responsible for managing the plan. Some localities have combined their plans with one or more other localities. In FY 2023, there were a total of 76 VJCCCA plans throughout Virginia.

Localities may provide services directly or purchase services from other public or private agencies. Specific programs or services are not required, though a list of allowable programs and services is available on DJJ’s website. The intent is to use evidence-based programs and services to fit the needs of each locality and their youth.

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

Programs and Services

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

In FY 2023, the average cost for a VJCCCA residential placement was \$38,826, and the average cost for a VJCCCA non-residential placement was \$1,258. Non-residential placements encompass a variety of programming from electronic monitoring to treatment services. Average costs were calculated based on the number of placements and not the number of youth receiving services. Youth may have multiple placements during the FY.

In FY 2023, 200 youth were placed in VJCCCA prevention services. The “Truancy” service type had the highest percentage (42.0%) of placements. Other prevention service types included “Pro-Social Skills,” “Gang,” “Substance Use,” “Life Skills,” “Parenting,” and “Community Service Learning Program.” VJCCCA prevention services data are not included in the tables and graphs of this report.

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



Youth Served, FY 2023

	2023
Youth Placed	6,436
Total Program Placements	10,263
Average Placements per Youth	1.6
Youth Eligible for Detention	77.3%

- » 6,436 youth were placed in VJCCCA programs for a total of 10,263 placements. On average, there were 1.6 placements per youth.
- » 77.3% of youth placed in VJCCCA programs were eligible for detention.

Placement Status, FY 2023

Dispositional Status	Residential	Non-Residential
Pre-D	88 (0.9%)	7,672 (74.8%)
Post-D	8 (0.1%)	2,495 (24.3%)

- » The majority of placements were pre-D and non-residential (74.8%).
- » The second-highest percentage of placements were post-D and non-residential (24.3%).
- » Of the 0.9% of placements that were residential, 91.7% were pre-D, and 8.3% were post-D.

Placements by Service Category and Type, FY 2021-2023*

Service Category and Type	2021		2022		2023	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Accountability	1,230	21.1%	1,599	23.2%	2,220	21.6%
Community Service	894	15.3%	1,167	16.9%	1,499	14.6%
Law-Related Education	178	3.0%	311	4.5%	377	3.7%
Restitution/Restorative Justice	73	1.3%	34	0.5%	188	1.8%
Shoplifting Programs	85	1.5%	87	1.3%	156	1.5%
Competency Development	930	15.9%	1,105	16.0%	2,295	22.4%
Anger Management Programs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	584	5.7%
Clinical Services	70	1.2%	69	1.0%	83	0.8%
Employment/Vocational	10	0.2%	8	0.1%	55	0.5%
Life Skills	80	1.4%	101	1.5%	100	1.0%
Mentoring	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	130	1.3%
Parenting Skills	62	1.1%	54	0.8%	67	0.7%
Pro-Social Skills/Activities	390	6.7%	572	8.3%	491	4.8%
Substance Use Assessment	61	1.0%	45	0.7%	N/A	N/A
Substance Use Education/Treatment	239	4.1%	211	3.1%	665	6.5%
Truancy Intervention	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	83	0.8%
Other	18	0.3%	45	0.7%	37	0.4%
Grant Administration	160	2.7%	182	2.6%	0	0.0%
Group Homes	117	2.0%	97	1.4%	35	0.3%
Individually Purchased Services	240	4.1%	396	5.7%	364	3.5%
Public Safety	3,163	54.2%	3,508	50.9%	5,349	52.1%
After-School/Extended Day	34	0.6%	42	0.6%	N/A	N/A
Crisis Intervention/Shelter Care	346	5.9%	421	6.1%	480	4.7%
Intensive Supervision/Surveillance	278	4.8%	216	3.1%	62	0.6%
Outreach Detention/Electronic Monitoring	2,505	42.9%	2,829	41.1%	4,807	46.8%
Total Placements	5,840	100.0%	6,887	100.0%	10,263	100.0%

* Data are not comparable to previous reports due to recategorization.

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

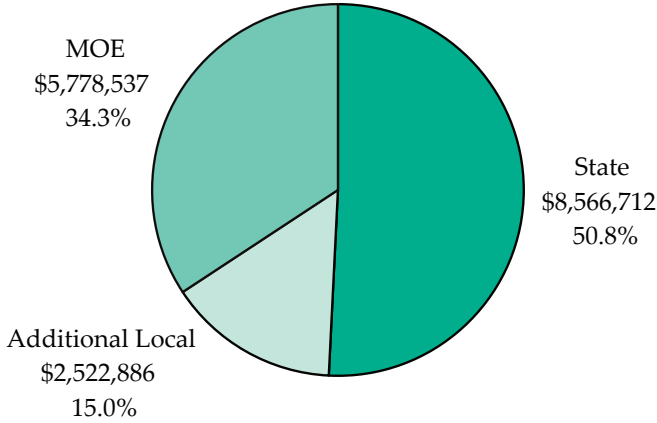
- » VJCCCA programs had 10,263 total placements during FY 2023, an increase of 75.7% from FY 2021.
- » From FY 2021 to FY 2023, the “Public Safety” service category had the highest percentage (50.9-54.2%) of placements out of all service categories. The “Accountability” service category had the second-highest percentage (21.1-23.2%) of placements out of all

service categories from FY 2021 to FY 2023.

- » From FY 2021 to FY 2023, “Outreach Detention and Electronic Monitoring” had the highest (41.1-46.8%) and “Community Service” had the second-highest percentage (14.6-16.9%) of placements out of all service types.

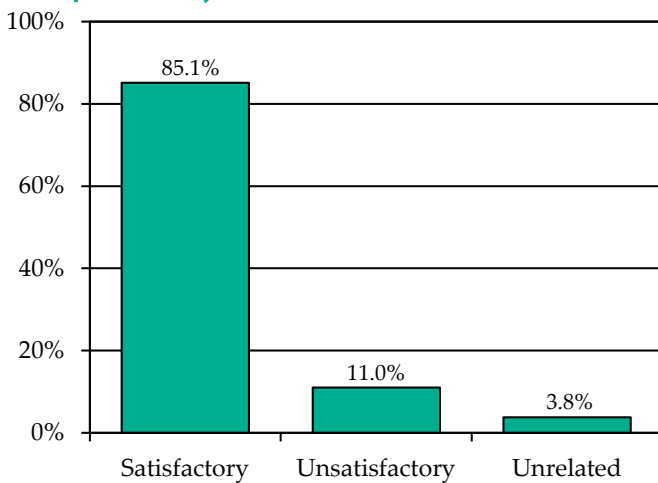


Expenditures, FY 2023



- » Localities paid 49.2% of the total expenditures for VJCCCA programs. Of the total local expenditures, 69.6% were MOE, and 30.4% were additional funds.
- » VJCCCA funded the equivalent of 185.3 staff positions in FY 2023.

Completion by Status, FY 2023*



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

- » 8,800 services were closed.
- » 85.1% completed the services satisfactorily.

Youth Demographics, FY 2021-2023

Demographics	2021	2022	2023
Race			
Asian	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%
Black	47.0%	43.5%	45.4%
White	45.3%	47.7%	45.1%
Other/Unknown	7.0%	8.0%	8.6%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	9.5%	10.4%	12.0%
Non-Hispanic	67.4%	64.8%	63.1%
Unknown/Missing	23.1%	24.8%	24.8%
Sex			
Female	28.5%	31.0%	33.0%
Male	71.5%	69.0%	67.0%
Age			
8-12	3.5%	6.0%	5.6%
13	6.0%	8.6%	8.9%
14	11.3%	15.2%	15.5%
15	19.3%	20.0%	20.9%
16	25.0%	22.5%	23.4%
17	29.2%	23.9%	22.4%
18-20	5.6%	3.7%	3.1%
Missing	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Total Youth	3,606	4,538	6,436

- » 45.4% of youth placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2023 were Black, and 45.1% were White.
- » 63.1% of youth placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2023 were non-Hispanic, and 12.0% were Hispanic. 24.8% had unknown or missing ethnicity information.
- » 67.0% of youth placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2023 were male, and 33.0% were female.
- » Approximately half (45.8-54.2%) of youth placed in VJCCCA programs since FY 2021 were 16 or 17 years of age.
- » The average age of youth placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2023 was 15.8 years.

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



JDCs

DJJ provides partial funding and serves as the regulatory agency for 24 JDCs operated by local governments or multijurisdictional commissions. JDCs provide temporary care for youth under secure custody pending a court appearance (pre-D) and those held after disposition (post-D). Educational instruction is required within 24 hours of detainment (or the next school day) and is provided by licensed staff funded by VDOE's Division of State Operated Programs and contracted through a local school division. In addition to attending school while in a JDC, youth participate in a structured program of care, which includes medical and mental health screenings and services, recreational and psycho-educational activities, and visitation, as well as volunteer services (e.g., services provided by religious organizations). The map below shows the area served by each JDC.

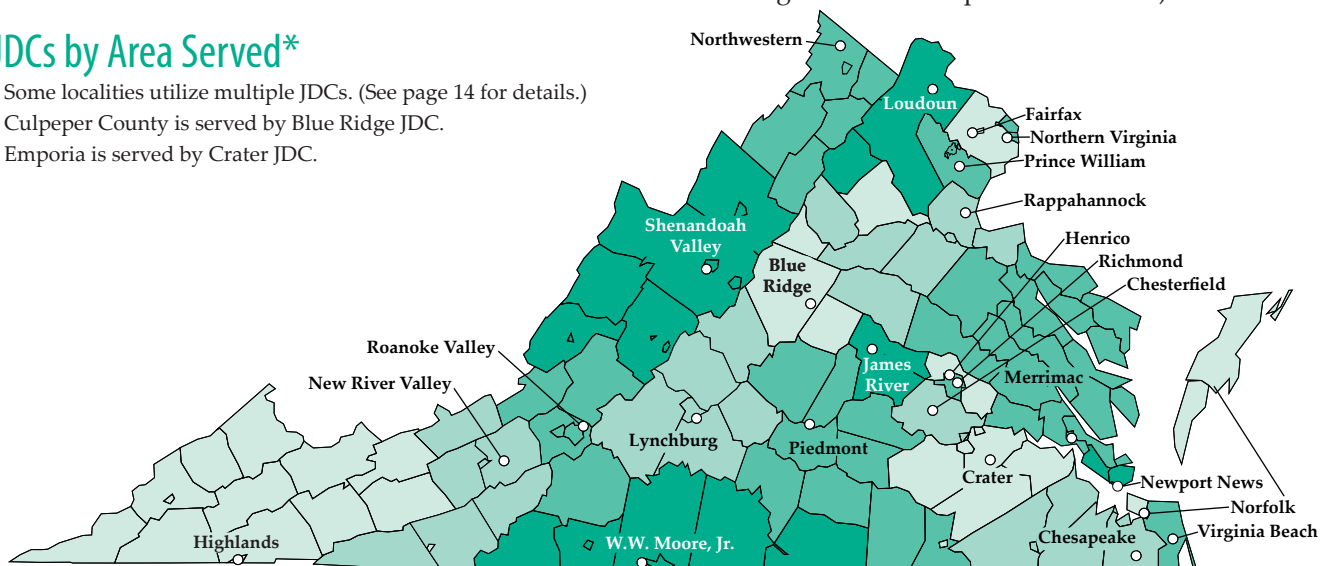
Each JDC provides pre-D detention, which can be ordered by a judge, intake officer, or magistrate. (See page 7 for pre-D detention eligibility criteria.) Intake officers use the DAI to make detention decisions. (See Appendix C.) All JDCs also provide post-D detention without programs for up to 30 days, while some JDCs provide post-D detention with programs for up to 180 days for most offenses pursuant to § 16.1-284.1 of the *Code of Virginia*. Treatment services in post-D detention with programs are coordinated by the JDC, the CSU, and the youth's family, sometimes including local mental health and social services agencies. Individualized services such as anger management, substance use treatment, life skills, career readiness education, and victim empathy are provided to meet youth's needs. Out of 1,441 certified JDC beds on the last day of FY 2023, 226 beds were certified to facilitate post-D detention with programs.

JDCs by Area Served*

* Some localities utilize multiple JDCs. (See page 14 for details.)

* Culpeper County is served by Blue Ridge JDC.

* Emporia is served by Crater JDC.



Nineteen JDCs also partner with DJJ to facilitate admission and evaluation services, such as medical, psychological, behavioral, educational, career readiness, and sociological evaluations for youth in direct care. As of June 30, 2023, seven JDCs contract with DJJ to operate CPPs, evidence-based and evidence-informed residential programs for youth in direct care. Eight JDCs operate detention reentry programs, which allow youth in direct care to transition to the community 30 to 120 days before release. Youth in direct care admission and evaluation, CPPs, detention reentry, or individually contracted JDC beds are counted in the direct care population despite being housed in JDCs. In FY 2023, the direct care ADP in JDC facilities was 78 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 E.) Statuses are counted for each new status or status change. One detainment may have multiple dispositional statuses; therefore, the total number of dispositional statuses is higher than the total number of detainments.

Beginning in FY 2019, individual offenses are associated with a detainment. Any changes to these offenses after intake (e.g., nolle prosequi, amended) may not be reflected in the data, resulting in possible inaccuracies in the offense data for post-D detention. (See page 38 for detaining MSO data for pre-D detention.)



Detention Offerings, FY 2023*

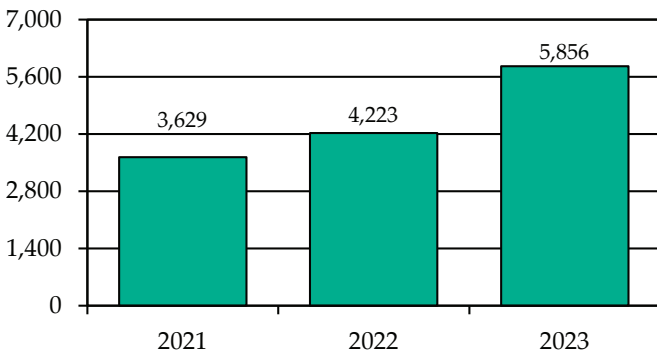
JDC	Post-D with Programs	Direct Care		
		Admission and Evaluation	CPP	Detention Reentry
Blue Ridge	X	X	X	X
Chesapeake	X			
Chesterfield	X	X	X	
Crater		X		X
Fairfax	X	X		
Henrico				
Highlands	X			
James River	X	X		X
Loudoun	X	X		
Lynchburg	X			
Merrimac	X	X	X	X
New River Valley	X			
Newport News	X	X		
Norfolk	X	X		X
Northern Virginia	X	X		
Northwestern	X	X		
Piedmont		X		
Prince William		X	X	
Rappahannock	X	X	X	X
Richmond	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	7	8

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

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

* Merrimac CPP closed to youth on September 22, 2023. DJJ's contract with Rappahannock CPP ended on June 30, 2023, but some youth stayed beyond this date until their direct care release date.

Detainments, FY 2021-2023



» Detainments increased 61.4% from FY 2021 to FY 2023.

» In FY 2023, there were 25 weekend detainments, which may include multiple weekend stays as part of a single detainment.

Detention Demographics, FY 2023*

Demographics	Pre-D	Post-D (No Programs)	Post-D (Programs)	Total Detainments
Race				
Asian	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%
Black	56.1%	32.1%	63.3%	53.9%
White	35.1%	55.8%	30.4%	36.9%
Other/Unknown	8.0%	11.9%	6.3%	8.5%
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	15.9%	7.8%	12.7%	15.2%
Non-Hispanic	72.3%	72.9%	78.5%	72.3%
Unknown/Missing	11.8%	19.3%	8.9%	12.5%
Sex				
Female	24.4%	28.2%	6.3%	24.7%
Male	75.6%	71.8%	93.7%	75.3%
Age				
8-12	4.3%	3.6%	0.0%	4.1%
13	7.4%	5.2%	1.3%	7.1%
14	14.4%	14.7%	8.9%	14.4%
15	22.3%	19.3%	25.3%	22.1%
16	24.0%	25.6%	33.5%	24.3%
17	27.4%	31.6%	31.0%	27.7%
18-20	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Missing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	5,310	579	158	5,856

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

» Black youth represented 56.1% of youth with pre-D detention statuses, 32.1% of youth with statuses for post-D detention without programs, and 63.3% of youth with statuses for post-D detention with programs.

» White youth represented 35.1% of youth with pre-D detention statuses, 55.8% of youth with statuses for post-D detention without programs, and 30.4% of youth with statuses for post-D detention with programs.

» The average age at detainment was 15.9 years.

» The average ages by detention status were as follows:

- › Pre-D detention – 15.9 years
- › Post-D detention without programs – 16.1 years
- › Post-D detention with programs – 16.5 years



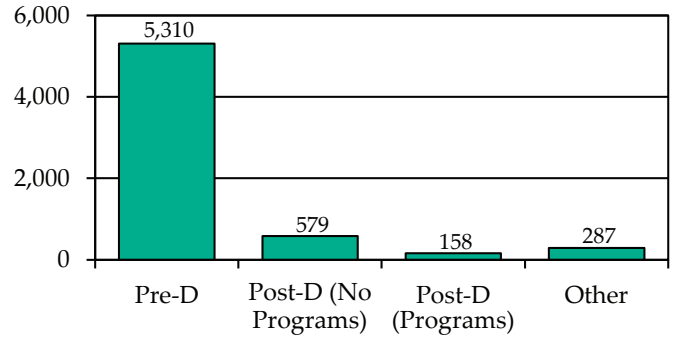
Capacity and ADP, FY 2021-2023*



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

» JDCs consistently operate below certified capacity.

Detention Dispositional Statuses, FY 2023*



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

- » 83.8% of dispositional statuses were pre-D detention.
- » 9.1% of dispositional statuses were post-D detention without programs, and 2.5% were post-D detention with programs.
- » 4.5% of dispositional statuses were other statuses. (See Appendix E.)

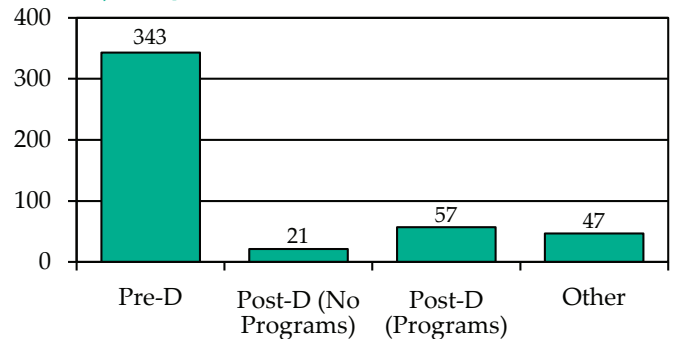
DAI Scores at Detainment, FY 2021-2023*

DAI Scores	2021	2022	2023
0-9 (Release)	17.3%	22.3%	26.1%
10-14 (Detention Alternative)	20.9%	17.0%	18.3%
15+ (Secure Detention)	57.7%	55.4%	50.8%
Missing	4.1%	5.4%	4.8%
Total Detainments	2,614	3,102	4,576

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

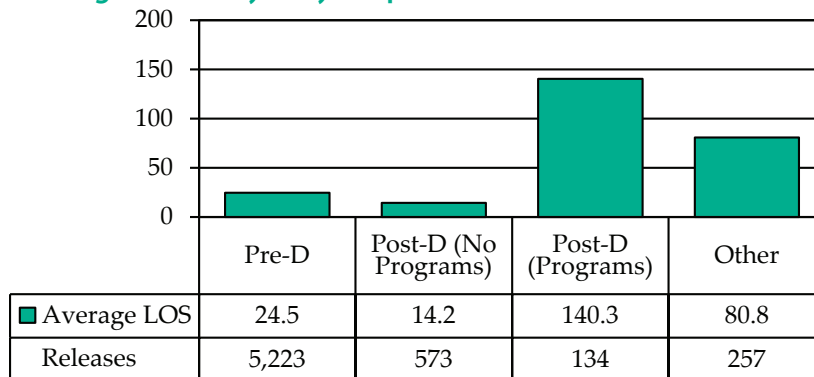
- » Of the youth who were detained in non-judge-ordered pre-D detention in FY 2023, 50.8% had a DAI score indicating secure detention.
- » In FY 2023, of the youth who were detained in non-judge-ordered pre-D detention and received a DAI score of less than 15, 36.1% had mandatory overrides. (See Appendix C.)

ADP by Dispositional Status, FY 2023



- » Pre-D detention had the highest ADP (343).
- » Post-D detention without programs had the lowest ADP (21).

Average LOS (Days) by Dispositional Status, FY 2023 Releases*



- » Post-D detention with programs had the longest average LOS (140.3 days) and the fewest releases (134).
- » Pre-D detention had an average LOS of 24.5 days and the most releases (5,223).
- » Post-D detention without programs had the shortest average LOS (14.2 days).
- » See page 38 for more details on pre-D detention LOSs.

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



Pre-D Detention Statuses by MSO Category, FY 2023*

MSO Category	Felony	Misdemeanor	Total
Delinquent			
Alcohol	N/A	1.7%	0.4%
Arson	2.1%	1.5%	1.4%
Assault	24.3%	33.4%	19.3%
Burglary	5.8%	N/A	2.8%
Computer	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	N/A	0.8%	0.2%
Escapes	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%
Extortion	5.7%	1.2%	3.1%
Fraud	1.9%	0.5%	1.1%
Gangs	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
Kidnapping	2.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Larceny	20.0%	5.7%	11.1%
Marijuana	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%
Murder	1.9%	N/A	1.0%
Narcotics	5.7%	0.7%	3.0%
Obscenity	2.0%	0.2%	1.0%
Obstruction of Justice	1.3%	4.2%	1.5%
Robbery	10.6%	N/A	5.2%
Sexual Abuse	5.2%	0.1%	2.6%
Sexual Offense	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telephone	0.0%	0.7%	0.2%
Trespass	0.1%	1.3%	0.3%
Vandalism	2.5%	4.9%	2.3%
Weapons	4.6%	36.0%	10.2%
Other	0.8%	0.5%	1.7%
Technical			
Contempt of Court	N/A	N/A	11.8%
Failure to Appear	0.6%	4.4%	1.3%
Parole Violation	N/A	N/A	0.6%
Probation Violation	N/A	0.1%	11.0%
Traffic			
Traffic	2.6%	1.1%	1.5%
Status/Other			
CHINS	N/A	N/A	0.3%
CHINSup	N/A	N/A	1.3%
Civil Commitment	N/A	N/A	0.0%
Marijuana	N/A	N/A	0.1%
Other	N/A	N/A	0.1%
Total Pre-D Statuses	2,618	1,167	5,310

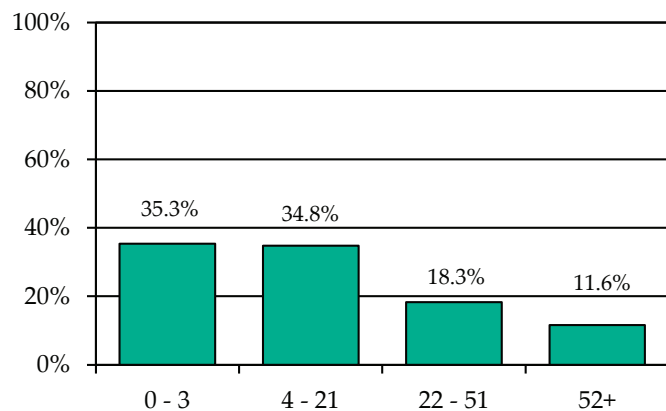
* "Total" includes felonies, misdemeanors, other, and missing offenses; therefore, the sum of felonies and misdemeanors may not equal the total, and total percentages may not add to 100%.

* See the first four caveats on page 21 (bottom right) for explanations of offense category data.

- » 69.7% of pre-D detention statuses were for delinquent offenses, 24.7% were for technical offenses, 1.5% were for traffic offenses, and 1.7% were for status or other offenses. 2.4% of pre-D detention statuses were missing offense information.
- » Assault (19.3%) and contempt of court (11.8%) were the two most common offenses among pre-D detention statuses.
 - › Assault (24.3%) and larceny (20.0%) were the most common offenses among felony pre-D detention statuses.
 - › Weapons (36.0%) and assault (33.4%) were the most common offenses among misdemeanor pre-D detention statuses.

Pre-D detention constituted the majority of both ADP (73.3%) and detention statuses (83.8%).

Pre-D Detention LOS Distribution (Days), FY 2023 Releases*



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

* Data are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2021. In reports prior to FY 2021, cases with missing ICNs were excluded; these cases are now included.

- » There were 5,223 pre-D detention releases.
- » Over a third of youth (35.3%) in pre-D detention had an LOS between zero and three days while a similar proportion (34.8%) had an LOS between four and 21 days.



Summary by JDC

Detainments and DAI Scores at Detainment, FY 2023

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	117	16.8%	15.9%	51.4%	15.9%	107
Chesapeake	301	24.5%	14.9%	60.2%	0.4%	249
Chesterfield	300	19.4%	16.0%	63.6%	1.0%	206
Crater	137	25.2%	12.2%	58.5%	4.1%	123
Fairfax	505	16.7%	24.8%	56.1%	2.4%	467
Henrico	348	26.6%	21.0%	48.4%	4.0%	252
Highlands	180	24.7%	11.3%	56.7%	7.2%	97
James River	51	29.8%	14.9%	53.2%	2.1%	47
Loudoun	79	26.3%	15.8%	56.6%	1.3%	76
Lynchburg	248	37.8%	23.8%	36.8%	1.6%	185
Merrimac	246	35.3%	14.7%	48.1%	1.9%	156
New River Valley	118	18.4%	22.4%	59.2%	0.0%	76
Newport News	353	28.1%	16.1%	47.6%	8.2%	267
Norfolk	299	23.8%	21.3%	51.0%	3.8%	239
Northern Virginia	268	36.5%	14.2%	34.2%	15.0%	260
Northwestern	205	30.8%	28.3%	39.2%	1.7%	120
Piedmont	115	27.5%	19.8%	51.6%	1.1%	91
Prince William	298	17.8%	15.2%	61.0%	5.9%	269
Rappahannock	325	30.4%	13.9%	45.4%	10.3%	273
Richmond	249	28.1%	14.6%	56.3%	1.0%	199
Roanoke Valley	358	28.4%	15.6%	48.4%	7.6%	250
Shenandoah Valley	221	37.1%	16.8%	44.8%	1.4%	143
Virginia Beach	342	26.1%	23.9%	46.4%	3.6%	280
W. W. Moore, Jr.	193	20.1%	22.2%	51.4%	6.3%	144
<i>Total Detainments</i>	<i>5,856</i>	<i>26.1%</i>	<i>18.3%</i>	<i>50.8%</i>	<i>4.8%</i>	<i>4,576</i>

- » Of the youth who were detained in non-judge-ordered pre-D detention in FY 2023, 50.8% statewide had a DAI score indicating secure detention, varying by facility (34.2-63.6%).



Capacity and ADP, FY 2023*

JDC	Certified Capacity	ADP by Dispositional Status				Total ADP
		Pre-D	Post-D (No Programs)	Post-D (Programs)	Other	
Blue Ridge	40	9	1	3	0	13
Chesapeake	100	23	2	1	4	30
Chesterfield	90	19	1	4	5	28
Crater	22	12	0	N/A	0	13
Fairfax	121	20	0	4	1	24
Henrico	20	12	0	0	0	12
Highlands	35	7	3	1	0	11
James River	60	20	1	12	2	34
Loudoun	20	2	0	1	0	3
Lynchburg	48	12	1	1	1	15
Merrimac	48	12	2	0	1	15
New River Valley	24	5	1	1	0	6
Newport News	110	24	1	4	5	34
Norfolk	80	21	2	4	9	37
Northern Virginia	70	22	0	0	1	23
Northwestern	32	7	3	1	0	11
Piedmont	20	10	0	N/A	0	10
Prince William	72	11	0	N/A	0	12
Rappahannock	80	16	1	4	1	22
Richmond	60	14	1	4	10	29
Roanoke Valley	81	14	0	3	2	19
Shenandoah Valley	58	13	1	N/A	0	14
Virginia Beach	90	26	0	4	1	31
W. W. Moore, Jr.	60	12	1	4	3	20
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,441</i>	<i>343</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>468</i>

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

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

* N/A indicates that the JDC does not operate post-D detention with programs. While Henrico JDC does not operate post-D detention with programs, an ADP of 0.1 is reported due to temporary transfers from another JDC.



Direct Care

DJJ utilizes multiple placement options for youth in direct care; as of June 30, 2023, DJJ operates one JCC (Bon Air JCC) with an operating capacity of 220 beds. An additional 78 beds are available in the CPPs at Blue Ridge, Chesterfield, Merrimac, Prince William, Rappahannock, Shenandoah Valley, and Virginia Beach JDCs. Some JDCs also house youth for admission and evaluation services and detention reentry programs. Youth in direct care also may be placed in individually purchased JDC beds and other contracted alternatives. DJJ implements direct care programs to ensure that committed youth receive effective treatment and educational services.

Admission and Evaluation

The CAP Unit receives and reviews all commitment documentation and coordinates the admission, orientation, and evaluation process. Youth admitted to direct care are evaluated at either the JCC or a JDC. The process includes medical, psychological, behavioral, educational, and career readiness evaluations. A team meets to discuss and identify each youth's treatment and mental health needs, determine LOS, recommend placement, and develop a CRCP.

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

Placement recommendations at the conclusion of the evaluation process may include a referral to a CPP or another alternative placement. If a youth is eligible, a referral is submitted through the case management review process, and a transfer is coordinated as needed.

LOS Guidelines

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

The current LOS Guidelines took effect on March 1, 2023, for youth committed on or after that date. (See Ap-

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

Indeterminately committed youth may not be held past their statutory release date (typically 36 continuous months or their 21st birthday). If a youth is committed for violating the terms of probation, the underlying MSO is used in determining the projected LOS. If a youth is determined to need inpatient sex offender treatment, the youth receives a treatment override and is not assigned a projected LOS. Youth with a treatment override are eligible for consideration for release upon completion of the designated treatment program. Youth may be assigned other treatment needs as appropriate and may be required to complete those treatment programs, achieve educational and workforce development goals, and avoid certain behavioral infractions during established timeframes to meet release eligibility criteria.

JCC Programs

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

Case management and treatment staff collaborate to coordinate and deliver services for youth based on risk and treatment needs. Staff facilitate groups and address individual needs. Progress is assessed and reviewed regularly via 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, Programming, Food Services, and Maintenance support JCC operations. DJJ provides educational and career readiness services to meet the needs of youth in direct care. Residents engage in extra-curricular programming that develops leadership and life skills by providing real-world opportunities and connections.

Facility-Wide PBIS

In FY 2018, DJJ educational staff began implementing PBIS, an evidence-based tiered framework that helps



build protective factors for youth using universal, targeted, and intensive supports. DJJ intends to launch PBIS facility-wide to provide consistency and enhance existing practices.

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

Behavioral expectations can be taught and reinforced in therapeutic structured activities, mutual help groups, check-ins, and circle-ups. PBIS provides an effective and efficient alternative to other disciplinary methods. The PBIS Implementation Blueprint and Tiered Fidelity Inventory are utilized to guide implementation and assess fidelity across key areas, with oversight provided by the Facility Implementation Leadership Team.

Education

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

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

DJJ offers CTE courses as well as applicable certification and credentialing opportunities. These offerings prepare youth for productive employment while simultaneously meeting the Commonwealth's need for well-trained and industry-certified technical workers. For example, the SkillsUSA® Customer Service Examination

credential is an indicator to post-secondary educators, businesses, and industries that students understand customer service concepts and processes and are able to display effective communication skills. Additionally, the WISE Certified Financially Literate credential is aligned with VDOE's personal finance course requirement.

DJJ utilizes the VTSS framework that combines academic, behavioral, and social-emotional wellness into a single decision-making framework to establish the supports needed for schools to be effective learning environments. VTSS requires the use of evidence-based, system-wide practices with fidelity to provide a quick response to academic, behavioral, social, and emotional needs. The practices are progress-monitored frequently to enable educators to make evidence-based instructional decisions for students within the facility-wide PBIS framework. Academically, focus remains on strengthening core instruction of Tier 1 RTI, which is the process of monitoring effective, high-quality instruction and the systematic responses to students' needs.

A higher proportion of students at Bon Air JCC (35-45%) receive special education compared to students in Virginia public schools (10-12%). The Yvonne B. Miller High School teaches self-advocacy skills to students with disabilities using tools and materials from established programs. The primary focus is helping students gain the confidence and skills to navigate their own lives, ask for help, solve problems, and understand their rights as people with disabilities. Students with disabilities also may participate in both the Pre-Employment Transitions Services and Pathway programs offered through DARS. These services help link students to post-secondary programming, explore career options, and prepare for reentry into the community. Student support services are also available in the areas of English language, gifted, and reading.

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

Workforce Development

While youth are in direct care at Bon Air JCC, DJJ provides opportunities to receive credentials in skilled trades that are in high demand. Classes include plumb-



ing, HVAC, and electrical services. DJJ also offers the following supports:

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

BSU

BSU is the organizational unit responsible for providing clinical treatment services for youth at the JCC. The primary services provided by BSU staff include treatment for mental health issues, aggression management, substance use, and sex offending, as well as psychological evaluations and pre-release risk assessments. A BSU therapist is assigned to each housing unit.

Aggression Management Treatment: BSU provides aggression management treatment services in all units. Intensive treatment is group oriented and more rigorous compared to prescriptive treatment, which is delivered individually as needed. Youth must complete core objectives that address anger control, moral reasoning, and social skills as well as demonstrate aggression management in their daily interactions. Treatment typically lasts three months; however, time to completion may vary depending on individual needs. Bon Air JCC offers ART® for most youth and modified DBT in some units. Modified DBT is a treatment program originally designed to help people with emotional self-regulation difficulties who engage in self-harm, but it has been expanded to populations with other problem behaviors. Core therapeutic activities focus on teaching improved emotion regulation, interpersonal effectiveness, distress tolerance, mindfulness, and self-management skills.

Substance Use Treatment: BSU provides cognitive-behavioral substance use treatment services to all youth with an identified treatment need. Track I is for youth meeting DSM criteria for substance use disorder. Track II is for youth who have experimented with substances

but do not meet the DSM criteria for substance use disorder. Bon Air JCC offers the CYT substance use program to address marijuana and alcohol use. Treatment emphasizes motivation to change, drug and alcohol refusal skills, addiction and craving coping skills, relapse prevention, problem solving, effective communication, transition to the community, and other skills. Bon Air JCC also offers Voices, a gender-specific program for girls, which addresses substance use as well as issues with self, relationships, life choices, and coping skills, among other topics. Depending on individual needs, completion of substance use treatment services requires five weeks to six months.

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

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

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



Health Services

The Health Services Unit provides quality healthcare services to youth in the JCC. DJJ employs medical and dental providers who provide assessment and treatment services as well as care for youth. In addition, contracted psychiatrists and optometrists provide healthcare services to the youth at the facility. Nurses are assigned to housing units to establish a primary medical relationship and educate youth on health and wellness issues. On-site staff are supplemented by a network of hospitals, physicians, and allied health providers to ensure all medically necessary healthcare services are provided in a manner consistent with community standards.

PREA

DJJ has a zero-tolerance policy toward any incident involving the sexual abuse or sexual harassment of a youth. Mandated by the federal government, PREA and its associated rules and guidelines make detection and prevention of sexual abuse and sexual harassment a top priority in all facilities housing committed youth. The PREA Unit consists of a PREA coordinator, facility PREA manager, alternative placement PREA manager, and PREA analyst. All DJJ and alternative placement staff members are responsible for making DJJ-operated and contracted facilities safe by preventing, detecting, and reporting sexual abuse and sexual harassment. This effort begins with staff being respectful of youth and supporting a culture that does not tolerate sexual abuse or sexual harassment. Staff receive extensive training on how to identify risk factors, preventive measures, and reporting mechanisms. Youth also receive extensive training, resources, and information on how to recognize and report sexual abuse and sexual harassment. Staff and youth are given multiple ways to report sexual abuse or sexual harassment. DJJ ensures all allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment are thoroughly investigated.

Human Rights Coordinators

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

Family Engagement

DJJ focuses on family engagement during a youth's direct care stay. Youth's families often live more than a one-hour drive from Bon Air JCC, and the distance can pose a barrier to families wishing to visit. To assist those families, DJJ partners with Assisting Families of Inmates to provide free transportation to families with youth at Bon Air JCC from various sites across the Commonwealth. DJJ also publishes a quarterly newsletter called *Family Matters* on its website and operates a Facebook page with the same name in an effort to inform and maintain open lines of communication with families and supports.

JDC Direct Care Placement Options

CPPs are structured residential programs operated for direct care youth in JDCs. A goal of the CPPs is to place youth in smaller settings closer to their home communities to facilitate a smoother transition after release and to increase family engagement. CPPs focus on PYD and increasing competency in areas of education, vocational preparation, life and social skills, thinking skills, employability skills, and anger management. CPPs use YASI as the basis for case planning to address criminogenic needs. Services focus on dynamic risk factors using cognitive-behavioral techniques and are tailored to meet the individual needs outlined in the youth's CRCP. Additionally, CPPs deliver aggression management and substance use treatment services. Youth in CPPs are housed in units separate from the JDC population. As of June 30, 2023, the seven participating JDCs were Blue Ridge, Chesterfield, Merrimac, Prince William, Rappahannock, Shenandoah Valley, and Virginia Beach. Northern Virginia CPP closed to youth on July 12, 2022, and Merrimac CPP closed to youth on September 22, 2023. Northern Virginia served females, and Merrimac had programs for both males and females. All other CPPs serve only males. The contract with Rappahannock CPP ended on June 30, 2023, but some youth stayed beyond this date until their direct care release date. DJJ partnered with Newport News JDC to establish a CPP in FY 2024.

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, Shenandoah, and Virginia Beach.



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

Continuum of Services

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 RTCs that are available through the RSC Service Delivery Model. The CAP Unit maintains case management responsibilities for youth in these placements and acts as a liaison between the placements and CSUs. (See page 17 for more information about the continuum of services and the RSC Service Delivery Model.)

Reentry

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

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

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

Summit House: this eight-bed, single-family home designed as a residential program serves youth ages 17.5 and older released from direct care. The program provides an opportunity for youth to learn and practice life skills beyond a secure environment. The average LOS is six to nine months.

DMV Connect: when youth are released from direct care without official state-issued photo identification, they can face barriers to gaining employment, housing, and access to services. To provide youth with a better chance of success when reentering the community, DJJ partners with the DMV to bring a mobile office to the JCC on a regular basis to provide state-issued photo identification to youth who are in Bon Air JCC. Reentry advocates coordinate with the community DMV mobile office to provide state-issued photo identification to youth released from direct care. This partnership also certifies DJJ's reentry advocates to administer the learner's permit exam to eligible youth.

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

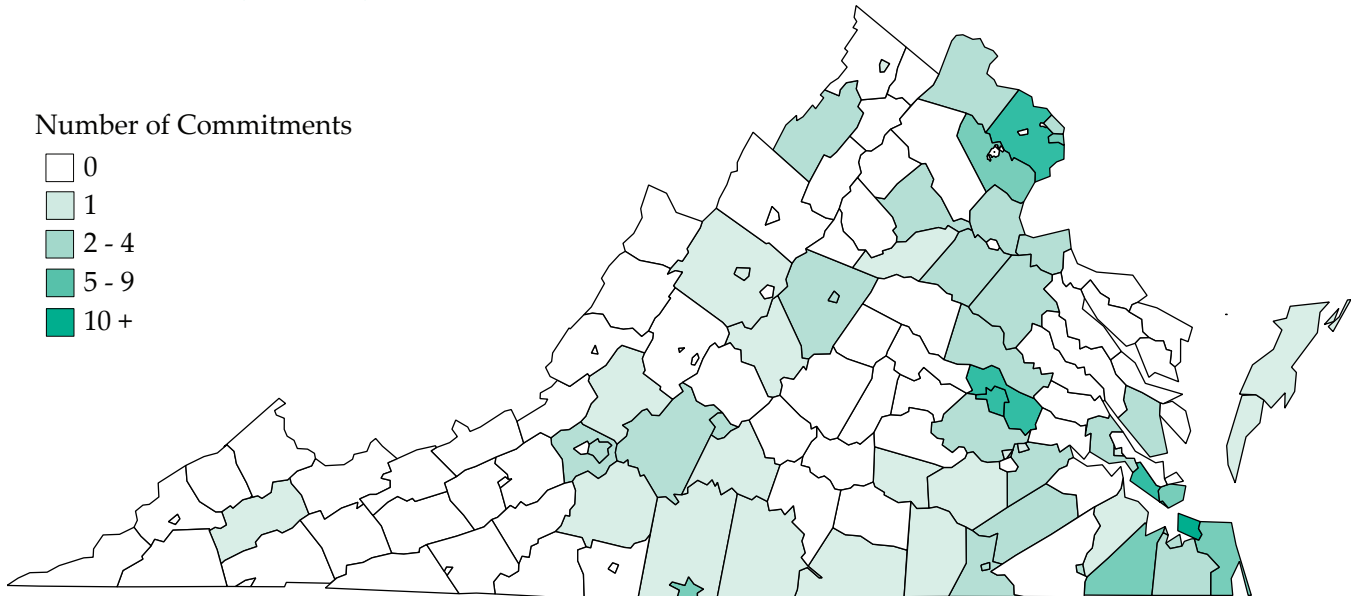
QA Unit

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

Additionally, the QA Unit implements SPEP™, an evaluative tool to establish sustainable performance improvement and maximize positive youth outcomes. In partnership with Vanderbilt University, a team of DJJ staff earned their Level I SPEP™ specialist certificate following a cycle of SPEP™ training. Members of the QA Unit are currently working toward their Level II SPEP™ certification and facilitating the SPEP™ evaluation process across select CPP programs and Bon Air JCC. A pilot SPEP™ process was facilitated with a VJCCA provider to inform the implementation of SPEP™ with community-based providers. (See page 61 for more information on SPEP™.)



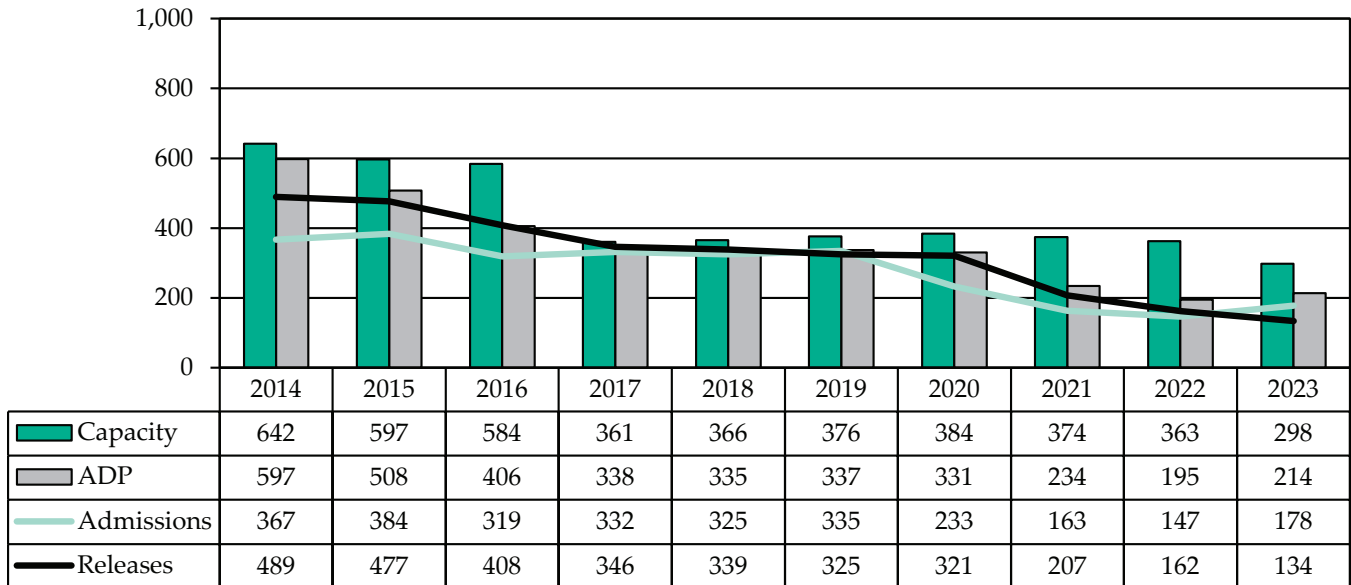
Commitments by Locality, FY 2023*



* CSUs 9, 12, and 26 each had one subsequent commitment in FY 2023; these commitments are excluded.

- » There were 203 commitments in FY 2023.
- » The city of Norfolk had the highest number of commitments (28).
- » 76 of 133 localities (57.1%) had no commitments.

Capacity, ADP, Admissions, and Releases, FY 2014-2023*



* 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 53.6% between FY 2014 and FY 2023.
- » ADP decreased 64.1% between FY 2014 and FY 2023.
- » Admissions decreased 51.5% between FY 2014 and FY 2023.
- » Releases decreased 72.6% between FY 2014 and FY 2023.



Capacity and ADP, FY 2023*

Facility/Placement	Capacity	ADP
Bon Air JCC	220	136
Adm./Eval. in JDCs	N/A	15
CPPs	78	63
Blue Ridge	8	8
Chesterfield	8	8
Merrimac-Females	5	4
Merrimac-Males	8	5
Northern Virginia	0	0
Prince William	8	7
Rappahannock	8	7
Shenandoah Valley	8	8
Virginia Beach	20	18
Contracted Alternatives	N/A	0
Detention Reentry	N/A	0
Individual JDC Beds	N/A	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>298</i>	<i>214</i>

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

* ADPs may not add to totals due to rounding.

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

* 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.

* Northern Virginia CPP closed to youth on July 12, 2022. Although the capacity was 0 on the last day of the FY, an ADP of 0.03 is reported due to youth residing in the facility prior to closing.

* Merrimac CPP closed to youth on September 22, 2023. The contract with Rappahannock CPP ended on June 30, 2023, but some youth stayed beyond this date until their direct care release date.

- » The ADP in FY 2023 was 214 youth.
- » In FY 2023, 63.3% of the direct care ADP was in the JCC, 29.4% was in a CPP, and 7.3% was in another alternative placement.

Admissions with Prior Successful Diversion Plans, Probation Placements, or Direct Care Admissions, FY 2021-2023*

	2021	2022	2023
Prior Successful Diversion Plans	22.7%	25.9%	17.4%
Prior Probation Placements	76.1%	72.8%	67.4%
Prior Direct Care Admissions	15.3%	15.0%	10.1%
<i>Total Admissions</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>178</i>

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

- » 17.4% of admissions in FY 2023 had at least one prior successful diversion plan.
- » 67.4% of admissions in FY 2023 had at least one prior probation placement.
- » 10.1% of admissions in FY 2023 had at least one prior direct care admission.

In FY 2023, 63.3% of the direct care ADP was in the JCC, 29.4% was in a CPP, and 7.3% was in another alternative placement.

Admission Demographics, FY 2021-2023

Demographics	2021	2022	2023
Race			
Asian	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Black	71.8%	71.4%	64.0%
White	23.9%	23.8%	23.6%
Other/Unknown	3.7%	4.8%	12.4%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	6.7%	9.5%	14.0%
Non-Hispanic	85.9%	78.2%	78.1%
Unknown/Missing	7.4%	12.2%	7.9%
Sex			
Female	9.2%	8.2%	7.9%
Male	90.8%	91.8%	92.1%
Age			
Under 14	1.2%	0.7%	0.0%
14	6.1%	4.1%	5.6%
15	13.5%	13.6%	15.2%
16	21.5%	22.4%	24.2%
17	38.7%	45.6%	38.8%
18	18.4%	10.2%	14.6%
19-20	0.6%	3.4%	1.7%
<i>Total Admissions</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>178</i>

- » 64.0% of admissions in FY 2023 were Black, and 23.6% were White.
- » 78.1% of admissions in FY 2023 were non-Hispanic, and 14.0% were Hispanic. 7.9% had unknown or missing ethnicity information.
- » 92.1% of admissions in FY 2023 were male, and 7.9% were female.
- » Approximately two-thirds (60.1-68.0%) of admissions since FY 2021 were 16 or 17 years of age.
- » The average age of youth admitted in FY 2023 was 17.0 years.



Admission Demographics by Commitment Type and Committing Court Type, FY 2023*

Demographics	Commitment Type		Committing Court Type	
	Determinate/ Blended	Indeterminate	J&DR District Court	Circuit Court
Race				
Asian	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Black	63.2%	64.3%	62.3%	71.9%
White	18.4%	25.0%	25.3%	15.6%
Other/Unknown	18.4%	10.7%	12.3%	12.5%
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	10.5%	15.0%	16.4%	3.1%
Non-Hispanic	81.6%	77.1%	75.3%	90.6%
Unknown/Missing	7.9%	7.9%	8.2%	6.3%
Sex				
Female	2.6%	9.3%	8.2%	6.3%
Male	97.4%	90.7%	91.8%	93.8%
Age				
Under 14	N/A	0.0%	0.0%	N/A
14	5.3%	5.7%	5.5%	6.3%
15	13.2%	15.7%	16.4%	9.4%
16	28.9%	22.9%	25.3%	18.8%
17	31.6%	40.7%	39.7%	34.4%
18	18.4%	13.6%	12.3%	25.0%
19-20	2.6%	1.4%	0.7%	6.3%
<i>Total Admissions</i>	38	140	146	32

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

* Youth committed by a J&DR district court with the commitment upheld in circuit court on appeal are included in "J&DR District Court." There was one youth committed by a J&DR district court with the commitment upheld in circuit court on appeal in FY 2023.

- » 21.3% of admissions were for determinate commitments or blended sentences, and 78.7% were for indeterminate commitments.
- » 82.0% of admissions were committed by a J&DR district court and 18.0% by a circuit court.
- » The average ages at admission by commitment type were as follows:
 - › Determinate/Blended – 17.1 years
 - › Indeterminate – 17.0 years
- » The average ages at admission by committing court type were as follows:
 - › J&DR district court – 16.9 years
 - › Circuit court – 17.3 years



Admissions by Committing MSO Category, FY 2023*

MSO Category	Det./Blend.	Indeterminate			Overall		
	Felony	Felony	Misd.	Total	Felony	Misd.	Total
Arson	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	1.4%	1.2%	0.0%	1.1%
Assault	36.8%	18.5%	50.0%	20.0%	22.6%	50.0%	23.6%
Burglary	0.0%	7.7%	N/A	7.1%	6.0%	N/A	5.6%
Extortion	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%
Gangs	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	2.1%	1.8%	0.0%	1.7%
Kidnapping	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%
Larceny	7.9%	23.8%	25.0%	23.6%	20.2%	25.0%	20.2%
Murder	13.2%	1.5%	N/A	1.4%	4.2%	N/A	3.9%
Narcotics	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	2.9%	2.4%	0.0%	2.2%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
Robbery	28.9%	22.3%	N/A	20.7%	23.8%	N/A	22.5%
Sexual Abuse	5.3%	4.6%	0.0%	4.3%	4.8%	0.0%	4.5%
Traffic	2.6%	3.1%	0.0%	2.9%	3.0%	0.0%	2.8%
Trespass	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.7%	0.0%	12.5%	0.6%
Vandalism	2.6%	2.3%	0.0%	2.1%	2.4%	0.0%	2.2%
Weapons	2.6%	7.7%	12.5%	7.9%	6.5%	12.5%	6.7%
<i>Total Admissions</i>	38	130	8	140	168	8	178

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

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

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

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

- » The majority of total admissions (94.4%) were for felonies; 4.5% were for misdemeanors.
- » The highest percentage of total admissions were for assault (23.6%).
- » 78.7% of admissions were for indeterminate commitments.
 - › The majority of admissions for indeterminate commitments were for felonies (92.9%); 5.7% were for misdemeanors.
 - › The highest percentage of admissions for indeterminate commitments were for larceny (23.6%), robbery (20.7%), and assault (20.0%).
- » 21.3% of total admissions were for determinate commitments or blended sentences.
 - › The highest percentage of admissions for determinate commitments or blended sentences were for assault (36.8%) and robbery (28.9%).



Admissions by Committing MSO, FY 2023*

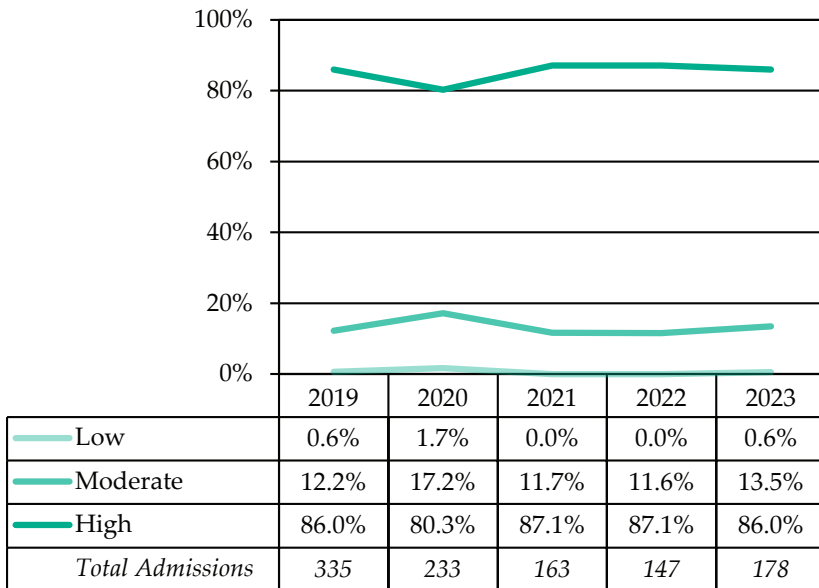
MSO Severity	Determinate/ Blended	Indeterminate	Total
DAI Ranking			
Felony			
Against Persons	89.5%	62.1%	68.0%
Weapons/Narcotics Dist.	5.3%	8.6%	7.9%
Other	5.3%	22.1%	18.5%
Class 1 Misdemeanor			
Against Persons	0.0%	2.9%	2.2%
Other	0.0%	2.9%	2.2%
Parole Violation	0.0%	1.4%	1.1%
VCSC Ranking			
Person	86.8%	55.0%	61.8%
Property	7.9%	32.9%	27.5%
Narcotics	0.0%	2.9%	2.2%
Other	5.3%	9.3%	8.4%
<i>Total Admissions</i>	38	140	178

- » MSO by DAI ranking:
 - › The highest percentage of determinate or blended and indeterminate admissions were for felonies against persons (89.5% and 62.1%, respectively).
- » MSO by VCSC ranking:
 - › The highest percentage of determinate or blended and indeterminate admissions were for person-offenses (86.8% and 55.0%, respectively).

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

The majority of admissions over the last five years (80.3-87.1%) were high risk based on YASI scores.

Admissions by Risk Levels, FY 2019-2023*



- » In FY 2023, 100.0% of admissions had a YASI completed within 90 days.
- » Over 80.0% of direct care admissions were high risk between FY 2019 and FY 2023.

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

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



Admissions by Commitment Type, FY 2023*

Commitment Type	Count	%
Blended	7	3.9%
Determinate	31	17.4%
Indeterminate	140	78.7%
2015 LOS Guidelines	108	60.7%
2023 LOS Guidelines	32	18.0%
<i>Total Admissions</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

* 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.

- » 78.7% of admissions were for indeterminate commitments.

Indeterminate Commitment Admissions by Assigned LOS (Months), FY 2023*

Assigned LOS	2015 LOS Guidelines	2023 LOS Guidelines	Overall %
2-4 months	0	N/A	0.0%
3-6 months	6	N/A	4.3%
5-8 months	22	N/A	15.7%
6-9 months	36	0	25.7%
7-10 months	32	1	23.6%
8-11 months	N/A	0	0.0%
9-12 months	9	1	7.1%
9-15 months	0	1	0.7%
10-13 months	N/A	3	2.1%
11-14 months	N/A	2	1.4%
11-17 months	N/A	1	0.7%
12-15 months	N/A	1	0.7%
12-18 months	N/A	4	2.9%
13-19 months	N/A	0	0.0%
15-21 months	N/A	7	5.0%
18-24 months	N/A	8	5.7%
21-27 months	N/A	0	0.0%
21-30 months	N/A	0	0.0%
24-30 months	N/A	0	0.0%
27-36 months	N/A	0	0.0%
Treatment Override	3	3	4.3%
<i>Total Admissions</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

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

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

- » An assigned LOS of 6-9 months was the most common for indeterminate commitments under the 2015 LOS Guidelines, with 36 commitments (33.3%).
- » An assigned LOS of 18-24 months was the most common for indeterminate commitments under the 2023 LOS Guidelines, with 8 commitments (25.0%).

Releases by LOS, FY 2023*

Commitment Type / Assigned LOS	Releases	% of All Releases	Average Actual LOS (Months)
Blended	9	6.7%	26.6
Determinate	37	27.6%	28.3
Indeterminate	88	65.7%	10.7
2-4 months	0	0.0%	N/A
3-6 months	4	3.0%	5.1
5-8 months	16	11.9%	7.0
6-9 months	29	21.6%	7.8
7-10 months	24	17.9%	11.0
9-12 months	8	6.0%	11.3
9-15 months	0	0.0%	N/A
Treatment Override	7	5.2%	32.7
<i>Total Releases</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>16.6</i>

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

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

* All indeterminately committed youth released in FY 2023 were committed under the 2015 LOS Guidelines.

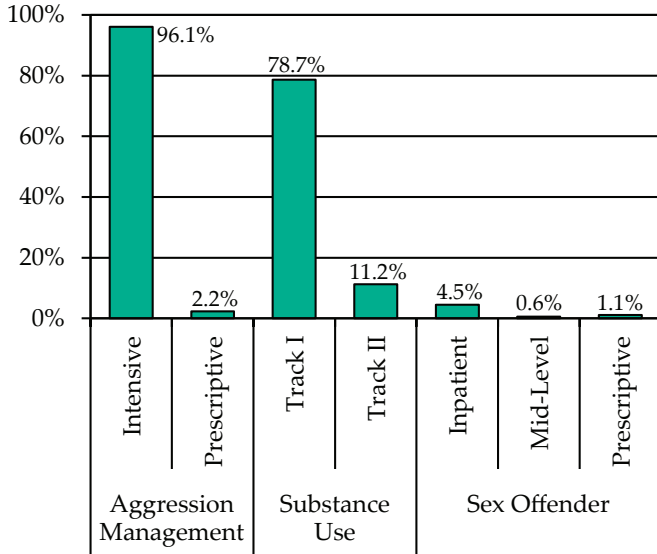
* In reports prior to FY 2022, youth with a treatment override were categorized according to the assigned LOS. Treatment overrides are now reported separately. Therefore, data are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2022.

- » The average actual LOS for all youth released in FY 2023 was 16.6 months.
- » Youth with indeterminate commitments comprised 65.7% of releases, and their average actual LOS was 10.7 months.
 - » Youth with treatment overrides have inpatient or mid-level sex offender treatment needs. Successful completion of sex offender treatment may require six to 36 months, depending on the youth's treatment needs, behavioral stability, and motivation. In FY 2023, their average actual LOS was 32.7 months.
- » Youth with determinate commitments or blended sentences comprised 34.3% of releases. Their assigned LOSs ranged from 6.0 to 74.7 months, averaging 41.1 months. Their average actual LOS was 27.9 months.
- » The average age of youth released was 18.3 years.

See Appendix D for an explanation of the LOS Guidelines.

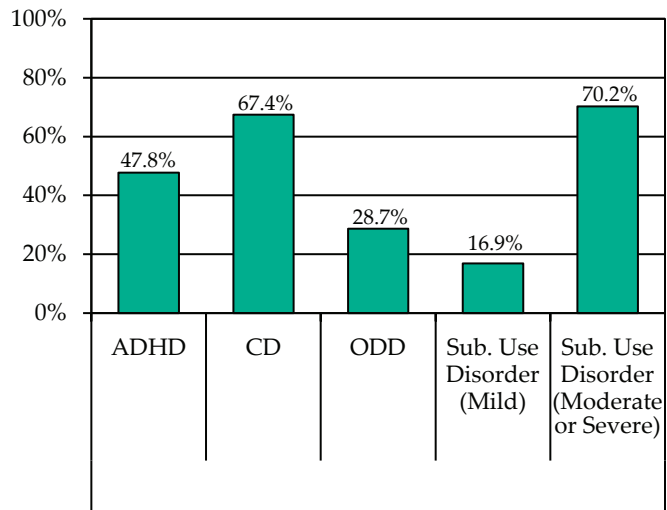


Admissions by Treatment Need, FY 2023



- » 98.3% of admissions were identified as having an aggression management treatment need.
 - › Intensive is more rigorous compared to prescriptive, which is delivered individually as needed.
- » 89.9% of admissions were identified as having a substance use treatment need.
 - › Track I is for youth meeting the DSM criteria for substance use disorder and in need of intensive services.
 - › Track II is for youth who have experimented with substances but do not meet the DSM criteria for substance use disorder.
- » 6.2% of admissions were identified as having a sex offender treatment need.
 - › Youth requiring inpatient or mid-level treatment services receive individual, group, and family therapy within specialized units. In FY 2023, 4.5% of admissions had an inpatient and 0.6% had a mid-level sex offender treatment need.
 - › Youth identified as having a prescriptive sex offender treatment need are given treatment individually, as needed. In FY 2023, 1.1% of admissions had a prescriptive sex offender treatment need.

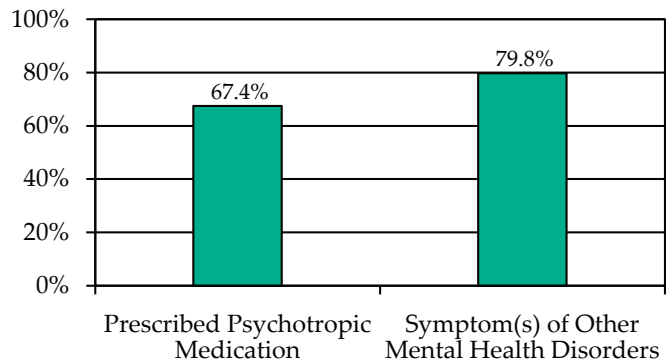
Admissions by Symptoms of Select Mental Health Disorders, FY 2023*



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

- » 95.5% of admissions appeared to have at least one symptom of ADHD, CD, ODD, or substance use disorder.

Admissions by Prescribed Psychotropic Medication and Symptoms of Other Mental Health Disorders, FY 2023*



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

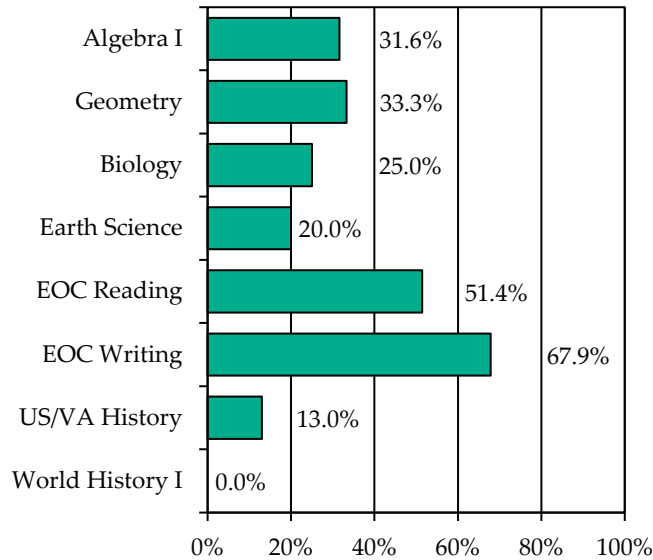
* Disorder data include youth who appear to have significant symptoms of a mental health disorder according to diagnostic criteria in the DSM. ADHD, CD, ODD, and substance use disorder are excluded.

- » The majority (67.4%) of admissions were prescribed psychotropic medication at some point in their lives.
- » 36.0% of admissions had current or newly prescribed psychotropic medication at the time of admission.
- » The majority (79.8%) of youth appeared to have significant symptom(s) of a mental health disorder at the time of admission, excluding those disorders listed in the second caveat.



Education

SOL Pass Rates, SY 2022-2023*



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

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

» The highest pass rate was in EOC Writing (67.9%).

Virginia High School Diplomas and GED® Certificates Earned, SY 2021-2022 and SY 2022-2023

Type	2021-2022	2022-2023
Advanced Studies Diploma	1	0
Standard Diploma	7	24
Applied Studies Diploma	2	1
GED® Certificate	12	9
Total	22	34

» During SY 2022-2023, 25 youth earned Virginia high school diplomas and 9 youth earned GED® certificates.

» During SY 2022-2023, 80.6% of eligible high school seniors graduated. (The graduation rate calculation was changed in SY 2021-2022 to align with the methodology of surrounding public schools. Therefore, rates are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2022.)

CTE Credentials, SY 2022-2023*

Course	Assessment	Pass Rate 2022-2023
Introduction to Culinary Arts	Certified Kitchen Cook	83.3%
Culinary Arts I	ProStart: Level 1	75.0%
Advertising and Design I	SkillsUSA®	45.5%
Advertising and Design II		
Entrepreneurship		
Economics and Personal Finance	W!SE	81.8%

* Some courses have low enrollment numbers, and pass rates may be influenced by only a few students.

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

» During SY 2022-2023, six youth took the Certified Kitchen Cook assessment, eight took the ProStart: Level 1 assessment, 11 took the SkillsUSA® Customer Service Exam, and 22 took the W!SE Financial Literacy Certification Test.

Post-Secondary Programs at Reynolds Community College, SY 2022-2023*

Type	Enrolled	Completed
Total Student Enrollment	15	11
Total Course Enrollment	28	18
College Success Skills	9	5
Introduction To Business	10	5
Entrepreneurship	9	8

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

* During SY 2022-2023, no youth enrolled in courses at the University of Virginia or Virginia Commonwealth University.

» 15 youth enrolled in 28 college courses at Reynolds Community College; 11 youth completed 18 courses, earning a total of 44 credits.

Post-Secondary Certification Programs, SY 2022-2023*

Type	Enrolled	Completed
Total Course Enrollment	60	46
CPR/First Aid	21	21
Culinary Arts	8	2
Forklift	20	12
OSHA	11	11

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

» 76.7% of certification programs were completed in SY 2022-2023.



Direct Care Population on June 30, 2023

Demographics

Demographics	Bon Air	Non-JCC	Total
Race			
Asian	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Black	68.6%	74.4%	70.7%
White	22.2%	20.9%	21.8%
Other/Unknown	9.2%	4.7%	7.5%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	9.2%	9.3%	9.2%
Non-Hispanic	78.4%	86.0%	81.2%
Unknown/Missing	12.4%	4.7%	9.6%
Sex			
Female	8.5%	5.8%	7.5%
Male	91.5%	94.2%	92.5%
Age			
Under 14	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
14	1.3%	2.3%	1.7%
15	4.6%	11.6%	7.1%
16	15.7%	20.9%	17.6%
17	22.9%	25.6%	23.8%
18	25.5%	24.4%	25.1%
19-20	30.1%	15.1%	24.7%
Total Youth	153	86	239

- » 70.7% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2023, were Black, and 21.8% were White.
- » 81.2% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2023, were non-Hispanic, and 9.2% were Hispanic. 9.6% had unknown or missing ethnicity information.
- » 92.5% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2023, were male, and 7.5% were female.
- » 49.0% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2023, were 17 or 18 years old.
- » The average age of youth in direct care on June 30, 2023, was 17.9 years.

YASI Risk Levels

YASI Risk Level	Bon Air	Non-JCC	Total
Low	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%
Moderate	15.0%	20.9%	17.2%
High	81.0%	77.9%	79.9%
Missing	2.6%	0.0%	1.7%
Total Youth	153	86	239

- » 79.9% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2023, were high risk.

Committing MSO Category*

MSO Category	Bon Air	Non-JCC	Total
Arson	1.3%	0.0%	0.8%
Assault	24.8%	23.3%	24.3%
Burglary	5.2%	4.7%	5.0%
Extortion	0.7%	0.0%	0.4%
Fraud	0.7%	0.0%	0.4%
Gangs	0.0%	1.2%	0.4%
Kidnapping	1.3%	0.0%	0.8%
Larceny	10.5%	22.1%	14.6%
Murder	13.1%	2.3%	9.2%
Narcotics	0.7%	2.3%	1.3%
Parole Violation	2.0%	0.0%	1.3%
Robbery	22.2%	26.7%	23.8%
Sexual Abuse	10.5%	1.2%	7.1%
Traffic	2.0%	3.5%	2.5%
Trespass	0.7%	0.0%	0.4%
Vandalism	1.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Weapons	3.3%	8.1%	5.0%
Other	0.0%	1.2%	0.4%
Total Youth	153	86	239

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

- » 24.3% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2023, were committed with assault as the committing MSO.

Committing MSO Severity

MSO Severity	Bon Air	Non-JCC	Total
DAI Ranking			
Felony			
Against Persons	80.4%	69.8%	76.6%
Weapons/Narcotics Dist.	3.3%	9.3%	5.4%
Other	12.4%	16.3%	13.8%
Class 1 Misdemeanor			
Against Persons	1.3%	2.3%	1.7%
Other	0.7%	2.3%	1.3%
Parole Violation	2.0%	0.0%	1.3%
VCSC Ranking			
Person	73.2%	64.0%	69.9%
Property	18.3%	25.6%	20.9%
Narcotics	0.7%	2.3%	1.3%
Other	7.8%	8.1%	7.9%
Total Youth	153	86	239

- » 95.8% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2023, had a felony as the committing MSO according to the DAI ranking.
- » 76.6% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2023, had a felony against persons as the committing MSO according to the DAI ranking.
- » 69.9% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2023, had a person offense as the committing MSO according to the VCSC ranking.



Committing Court Type*

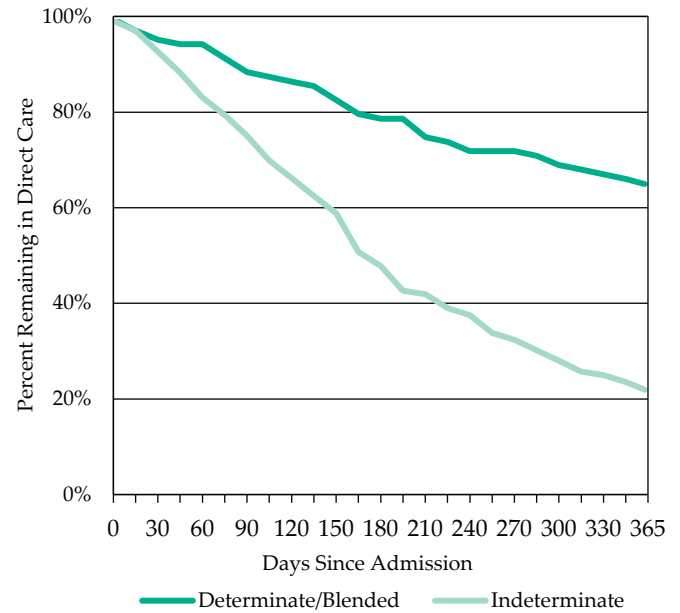
Committing Court Type	Bon Air	Non-JCC	Total
J&DR District Court	68.6%	74.4%	70.7%
Circuit Court	31.4%	25.6%	29.3%
<i>Total Youth</i>	153	86	239

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

* Youth committed by a J&DR district court with the commitment upheld in circuit court on appeal to circuit court are included in "J&DR District Court." There were two youth committed by a J&DR district court with the commitment upheld in circuit court on appeal in FY 2023.

- » Of the youth in direct care on June 30, 2023, 70.7% were committed by a J&DR district court and 29.3% by a circuit court.

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, 2023. The graph displays up to 365 days.

- » There were 103 youth in direct care with a determinate commitment or blended sentence and 136 youth with an indeterminate commitment on June 30, 2023.
- » Among youth with a determinate commitment or blended sentence, 88.3% had been in direct care for at least 90 days, and 65.0% 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, 75.0% had been in direct care for at least 90 days, and 22.1% had been in direct care for at least one year. The average time in direct care was 248 days.

Commitment Type*

Commitment Type	Bon Air	Non-JCC	Total
Blended	12.4%	1.2%	8.4%
Determinate	38.6%	27.9%	34.7%
Indeterminate	49.0%	70.9%	56.9%
<i>Total Youth</i>	153	86	239

* 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."

- » 56.9% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2023, had an indeterminate commitment.
- » 43.1% of youth in direct care on June 30, 2023, had a determinate commitment or blended sentence.

Placement Type

Placement Type	Count	%
Bon Air JCC	153	64.0%
CPPs	62	25.9%
Adm./Eval. in JDCs	23	9.6%
Individual JDC Beds	1	0.4%
Contracted Alternatives	0	0.0%
Detention Reentry	0	0.0%
<i>Total Youth</i>	239	100.0%

- » Of the youth in direct care on June 30, 2023, 64.0% were at Bon Air JCC, 25.9% were in a CPP, and 10.0% were in another alternative placement.





3 Special Topics

DJJ's Research Unit analyzes data to evaluate programs, initiatives, and trends in order to provide meaningful information to decision-makers for improving services and outcomes. This work often requires collaboration with other units within DJJ as well as with other agencies.

The following topics represent a selection of these collaborations during the past year. Data in this section of the report may not match other sections due to different dates of data download.

Crossover Youth

Crossover youth are youth who have a history of contact with both juvenile justice and social service agencies. These youth may have unique case management and care needs.

Many juvenile justice agencies have difficulty identifying whether a youth was in contact with social service agencies prior to contact with the juvenile justice system. VLDS is a mechanism for connecting data across state agencies while ensuring privacy and confidentiality. Participating agencies provide data, and individuals' data are then linked and anonymized. After receiving approval, these datasets are available for researchers and state agencies to address public policy and research questions. Using this tool, DJJ analyzed data on the characteristics of Virginia youth who had contact with both DJJ and DSS, the extent of their involvement with either agency, and their geographical distribution throughout the Commonwealth. The following section presents preliminary findings based on juvenile intake case data between FY 2017 and FY 2021. DSS involvement is included regardless of timing in relation to the juvenile intake (i.e., before, concurrent, or after).

Types of DSS Involvement

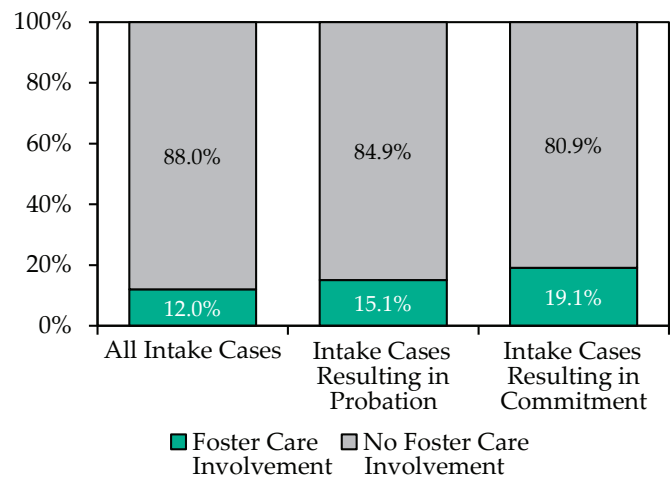
Data in this section reflect the percentage of DJJ-involved youth with involvement in the following five DSS programs or services:¹

- » **Child Support Enforcement:** collects child support through a federal-state-local partnership to ensure

that children have the financial support of both parents, to emphasize that children need both parents involved in their lives, and to reduce public assistance costs.

- » **Foster Care:** provides services, substitute care, and supervision for children on a 24-hour basis until a child can either return to their family or become a permanent member of another family.
- » **Medicaid:** enables states to provide medical and health-related services to individuals who meet income, resource, and other eligibility criteria.
- » **SNAP:** designed to alleviate hunger and malnutrition by increasing the purchasing power of low-income households.
- » **TANF:** provides temporary cash assistance and employment-related services to enable families with children to become self-supporting.

Juvenile Intake Cases with Foster Care Involvement, FY 2017-2021*



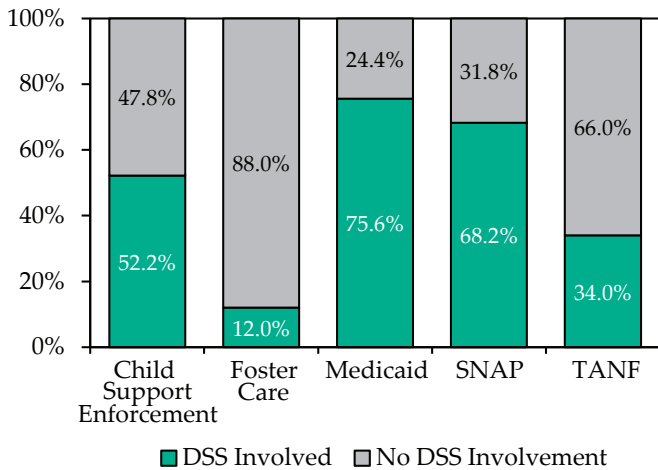
*Some cases had pending court decisions at the time of data download.

- » Between FY 2017 and FY 2021, the proportion of juvenile intake cases with foster care involvement increased with deeper juvenile justice system involvement.

¹All years of DSS data available in VLDS at the time of data download were utilized (i.e., foster care data from 2003 through 2018, Medicaid/SNAP/TANF data from 2007 through 2021, and child support enforcement data from 2008 through 2021). Definitions are based on: <https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/familyservices/employment-and-training/virginia-initiative-for-education-and-work> and https://www.dss.virginia.gov/geninfo/annual_report/index.html



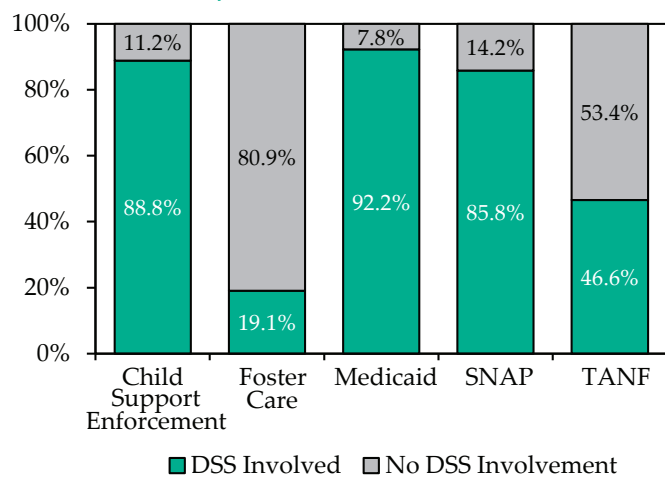
Juvenile Intake Cases with DSS Involvement by Type of DSS Service, FY 2017-2021*



* Data for some DSS services (e.g., foster care: 2003-2018) were available for fewer years, which could impact the percentages.

» Between FY 2017 and FY 2021, the majority of juvenile intake cases had involvement with DSS services (e.g., 75.6% had involvement with Medicaid).

Juvenile Intake Cases Resulting in Commitment with DSS Involvement by Type of DSS Service, FY 2017-2021*

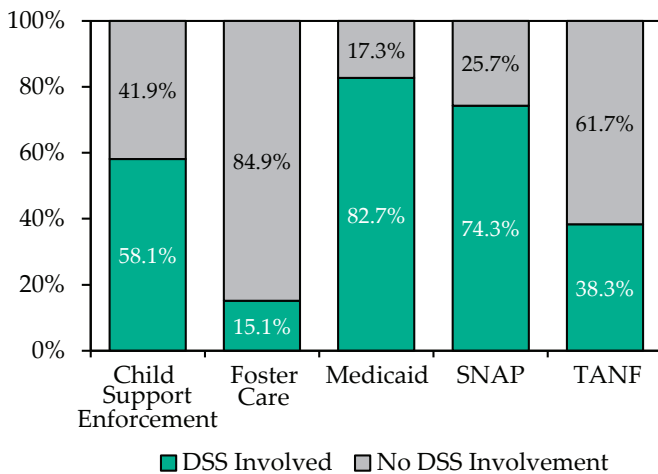


* Some cases had pending court decisions at the time of data download.

* Data for some DSS services (e.g., foster care: 2003-2018) were available for fewer years, which could impact the percentages.

» Between FY 2017 and FY 2021, the majority of cases resulting in commitment had involvement with DSS services (e.g., 92.2% had involvement with Medicaid).

Juvenile Intake Cases Resulting in Probation with DSS Involvement by Type of DSS Service, FY 2017-2021*



* Some cases had pending court decisions at the time of data download.

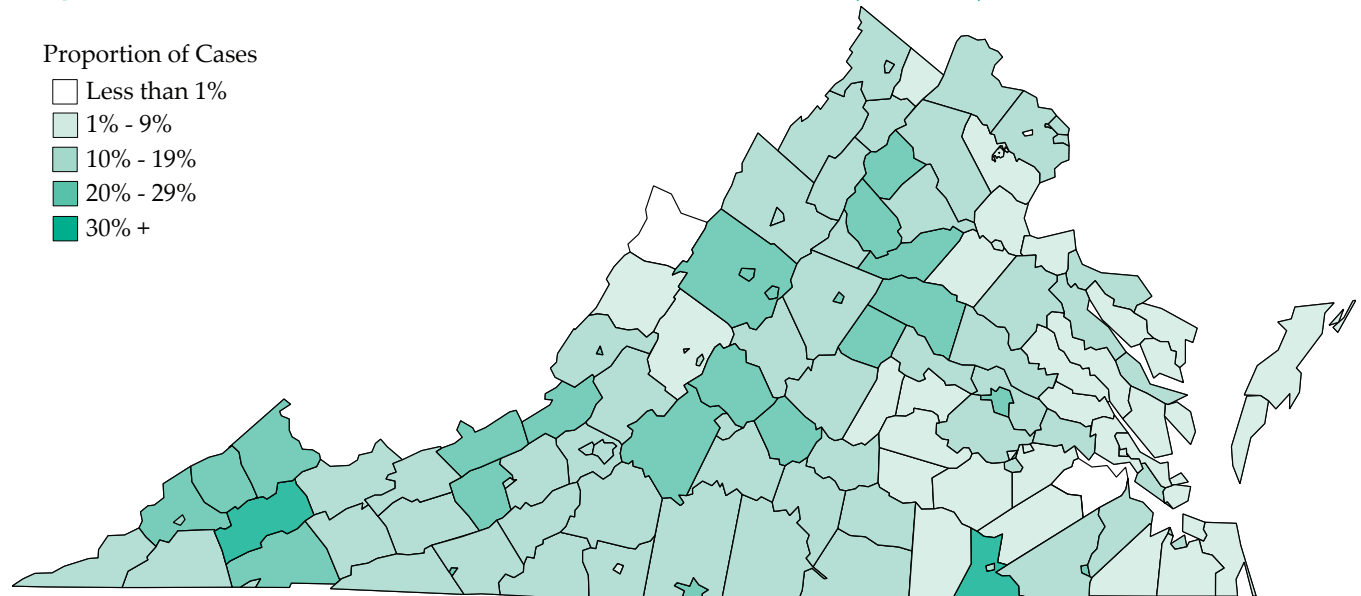
* Data for some DSS services (e.g., foster care: 2003-2018) were available for fewer years, which could impact percentages.

» Between FY 2017 and FY 2021, the majority of cases resulting in probation had involvement with DSS services (e.g., 82.7% had involvement with Medicaid).

The majority of youth involved with DJJ also had involvement with DSS. For example, 79.2% of all intake cases, 85.8% of all intake cases resulting in probation, and 97.0% of intake cases resulting in commitment had DSS services either before, during, or after their contact with DJJ.



Proportion of Intake Cases with Foster Care Involvement by Locality, FY 2017-2021*



* Locality is determined by the locality where an intake case was opened regardless of the location of DSS services.

- » The proportion of intake cases with foster care involvement varied across the Commonwealth, ranging from 0.0% to 31.0% of all intake cases in a locality. Russell County (CSU 29) and Greenville County (CSU 6) each had a proportion of intake cases with foster care involvement of 30% or more.
- » The Western Region had the highest proportion of intake cases with foster care involvement (18.5%), and the Northern Region had the lowest (7.1%).

Conclusion

From FY 2017 to FY 2021, roughly 80% of juvenile intake cases had involvement with DSS, indicating a need for DJJ and DSS to coordinate and collaborate to best serve youth. More specifically, 12.0% of all intake cases during this period had foster care involvement. Intake cases that resulted in probation or commitment had higher proportions of youth with foster care involvement (15.1% and 19.1%, respectively).

The majority of juvenile intake cases had involvement with certain DSS services (i.e., Medicaid: 75.6%, SNAP: 68.2%, child support enforcement: 52.2%). Similar to the patterns in foster care, intake cases resulting in probation and commitment had higher levels of involvement with DSS services across all categories. Among youth with intake cases resulting in commitment, more than 85% had involvement with child support enforcement, Medicaid, and/or SNAP.

A full report on this topic is in process and will be shared with stakeholders and leadership from DJJ, DSS, and the Commission on Youth to inform future policy and operational decisions and improve agency collaboration to meet the unique needs of crossover youth.



The Records & Data Integrity Unit

The Need for a New Unit

The Records & Data Integrity Unit (R&DIU) was established in April 2023 to serve as a support unit at DJJ to improve the overall integrity of juvenile records and data.

Prior to R&DIU, the role of identifying project requirements for the agency's electronic data management system, known as BADGE, was decentralized across various units and divisions. Related operational data entry instructions, training, and coaching materials were created and updated inconsistently. Likewise, the technical documentation to define and classify data in the system was lacking. Lastly, the Research Unit facilitated occasional data cleaning exercises with operational units, but the mission and resources of the Research Unit limited the frequency and scope of these efforts.

Data integrity is an important standard for establishing and maintaining efficient, effective, and accurate data entry practices. To address the need for additional resources to facilitate these priorities and projects, DJJ created R&DIU.

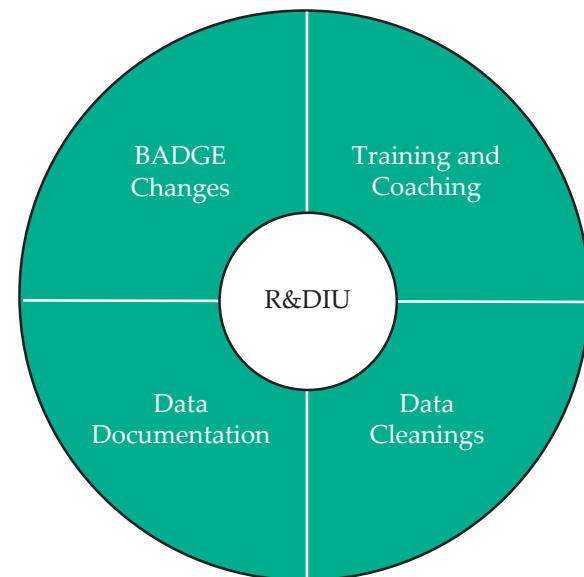
Mission and Objectives

R&DIU's mission is to create consistent and efficient processes and collect complete and reliable data that will inform evidence-based decisions through collaboration, training, and solution-driven data system modifications. The unit's efforts focus on increasing DJJ staff's data literacy, making staff more comfortable with using data accurately to make informed decisions, and building a culture of data protection. R&DIU mainly focuses on four components, as shown in the accompanying graphic:

- » **BADGE Changes:** BADGE is the primary electronic data management system for the youth DJJ serves. As the agency's procedures and practices evolve, the need to capture data elements also changes. R&DIU collaborates with DJJ's Information Technology (IT) Unit and engages the appropriate stakeholders at the beginning of a project; facilitates the creation of solution-driven system modifications; and confirms the alignment between system changes, procedures, and data entry instructions.
- » **Training and Coaching:** R&DIU collaborates with the Training Unit and operational stakeholders to identify BADGE data entry-related training needs and create training and coaching resources. Training and coaching materials focus on data entry ex-

pectations and defining how data fields and options should be used to accurately capture the intended information within the context of the operational processes.

- » **Data Documentation:** maintaining technical documentation for a data system is essential for proper use, interpretation, and protection of the system's information. R&DIU records information about the data in BADGE, including definitions, add and expire dates, staff responsible for entering, sensitivity, and other characteristics. This documentation serves as an important reference for all staff or external requesters who enter, maintain, or use the data.
- » **Data Cleanings:** R&DIU facilitates one-time and routine data cleanings to address specific data accuracy concerns. By providing instructions for operational staff to correct identified data errors, these efforts result in increased accuracy in both youth's official records and the Research Unit's analyses, findings, and recommendations.



Collaborations

In addition to the Research Unit, R&DIU works closely with multiple key stakeholders, including staff in operations, IT, training, procedures, information security, QA, and leadership. Through these collaborations, R&DIU strives to seamlessly implement and sustain agency-wide projects and initiatives that meet the juvenile record, data tracking, and evaluation needs of all relevant agency stakeholders. The benefits of R&DIU's work to both the Research Unit and the agency as a whole are clear, and the efforts described above are just beginning.



SPEP™

In 2019, DJJ began the process of implementing SPEP™, a validated, data-driven evaluative tool for determining how well an existing program matches research evidence on the effectiveness of reducing recidivism for justice-involved youth. While SPEP™ implementation is coordinated by the QA Unit, the tool's use complements the Research Unit's efforts to inform decision-making through data analysis and program evaluation. Full implementation of SPEP™ allows juvenile justice systems like DJJ to optimize their services by evaluating their service array, focusing service-related data collection on features related to the expected effectiveness of those services, and developing deeper partnerships with providers. The practice pillars of SPEP™ are partnership, education, and transparency.

Mission and Objectives

SPEP™ was created by Dr. Mark Lipsey at Vanderbilt University in the early 2000s and was further defined by Dr. Gabrielle Chapman with the introduction of a rating instrument, feedback process, and life cycle. SPEP™ is based on a meta-analysis of over 700 studies on the effectiveness of interventions spanning over thirty years. The team routinely updates the meta-analysis, and researchers continue to add new studies.

Through this research, Dr. Lipsey identified key characteristics that, on average, are most strongly associated with reductions in youth recidivism rates. To be effective, a service must use a therapeutic approach aimed at internalizing behavior change; it cannot focus on external control or deterrence. Additional considerations include the service type, quality, and amount of service delivered (i.e., dosage or duration) as well as the risk levels of the youth served. Using the SPEP™ rating scheme, these characteristics can be evaluated to determine approximately how effective a service will be, on average, in reducing recidivism.

The SPEP™ Life Cycle

Once a provider has partnered with a SPEP™ team to evaluate the services they offer to DJJ-involved youth,

the team begins a classification process to identify the distinct services provided to youth in each program. For providers that offer multiple services, each distinct service must be "unpacked" and separately identified. During the process, the SPEP™ team gathers information on the provider, type of youth served, staff training and credentials, and service implementation (e.g., goal of the service, facilitator, duration, intensity, format, service completion). Each service is then classified or matched to one of the therapeutic SPEP™ service types identified in the research. This process provides an opportunity for relationship building between the SPEP™ team and provider staff as well as a chance for the team to gain an accurate view of the provider's service array.

Each service moving forward with a SPEP™ review requires a Quality Measures Interview, data collection, and a summary report. The Quality Measures Interview is conducted to ascertain how well the provider supports and monitors the quality of the delivered service. The interview focuses on four components:

- » **Written Protocol:** is there a written protocol that describes the intended services and the way it is to be delivered?
- » **Staff Training:** do staff delivering the service have the qualifications appropriate for providing the service, and have they been trained in the service being delivered?
- » **Staff Supervision:** are written processes in place to monitor staff adherence to the written protocol and quality of service delivery?
- » **Organizational Response to Drift:** are written processes in place and used to take corrective action when there are significant departures from the written protocol or lapses in quality of service delivery?

The data collection phase consists of ascertaining the dosage and duration of the service, as well as the risk levels of the youth served. The duration of the service is the time between the first and last day the service is provided to each youth, and the dosage is the total number of contact hours each youth has with the service. DJJ utilizes the YASI overall risk score for the risk level



component of the SPEP™ review. Research has shown that, on average, there are larger reductions in recidivism with higher risk youth than with their lower risk counterparts.

During this phase, the SPEP™ team collects information from the provider and directly from DJJ's electronic data management system. The Research and Data Units provide data for Bon Air JCC services and may also provide supplemental data for other provider services. Once the data are collected, the SPEP™ team analyzes the qualitative and quantitative data and compiles the findings and recommendations into a SPEP™ summary report for the provider, which includes the established rating scheme. The provider, in collaboration with the lead SPEP™ specialist, determines which recommendations will be implemented and included in the SPEP™ Service Optimization Plan. Thereafter, the lead SPEP™ specialist and provider will have quarterly CQI meetings to review progress on the SPEP™ Service Optimization Plan.

DJJ Implementation of SPEP™

DJJ has made an investment to implement and sustain evidence-based and evidence-informed practices in Virginia. Implementing SPEP™ as an evaluative tool for services delivered to DJJ-involved youth maintains this investment.

An advisory board oversees the ongoing implementation of SPEP™ and continuing operations. The advisory board is led by the QA Unit, and members include representatives from the Research Unit, BSU, VJCCCA Unit, Division of Community Programs, Behavioral Analysis Unit, and community stakeholders, including RSCs, a CPP, and a dual residential and community provider. The advisory board first met in December 2019 and reconvenes quarterly.

Virginia also has created a SPEP™ Learning Community to allow all SPEP™ specialists to share expertise, collaborate to increase SPEP™ skills, and stay up to date with SPEP™ implementation across the Commonwealth.

Initial SPEP™ Training and Pilot

DJJ identified the QA, Practice Improvement, and VJCCCA Units as the first cohort of DJJ staff to participate in the Level I SPEP™ training. The initial classroom training was facilitated by Dr. Chapman in December 2019. In the fall of 2020, Dr. Chapman continued the DJJ cohort's training through a linkage with SPEP™ trainers in Pennsylvania.

In spring of 2021, the QA Unit received approval to move forward with SPEP™ implementation at two pilot sites. They partnered with CPPs in Merrimac and Virginia Beach to review services offered to direct care youth. The training cohort was divided into two groups to begin the SPEP™ cycle in April 2021, and the pilot process with the two CPPs was completed in May 2022.

The Future of SPEP™ in Virginia

To sustain SPEP™ in Virginia, the QA Unit renewed the contract with Vanderbilt University in 2022 to have staff complete Level II SPEP™ training and become certified SPEP™ trainers. As part of the Level II training, the QA Unit developed a Virginia-specific training for Level I SPEP™ specialists that includes both classroom and practical application trainings. Those in Level II training facilitated a Level I classroom training in August 2022 with nine participants and subsequently conducted the practical application training through SPEP™ reviews with four providers: Chesterfield CPP, Prince William CPP, Bon Air JCC, and Rappahannock Area Office on Youth. The partnership with Rappahannock Area Office on Youth was a pilot review to guide SPEP™ implementation with community providers.

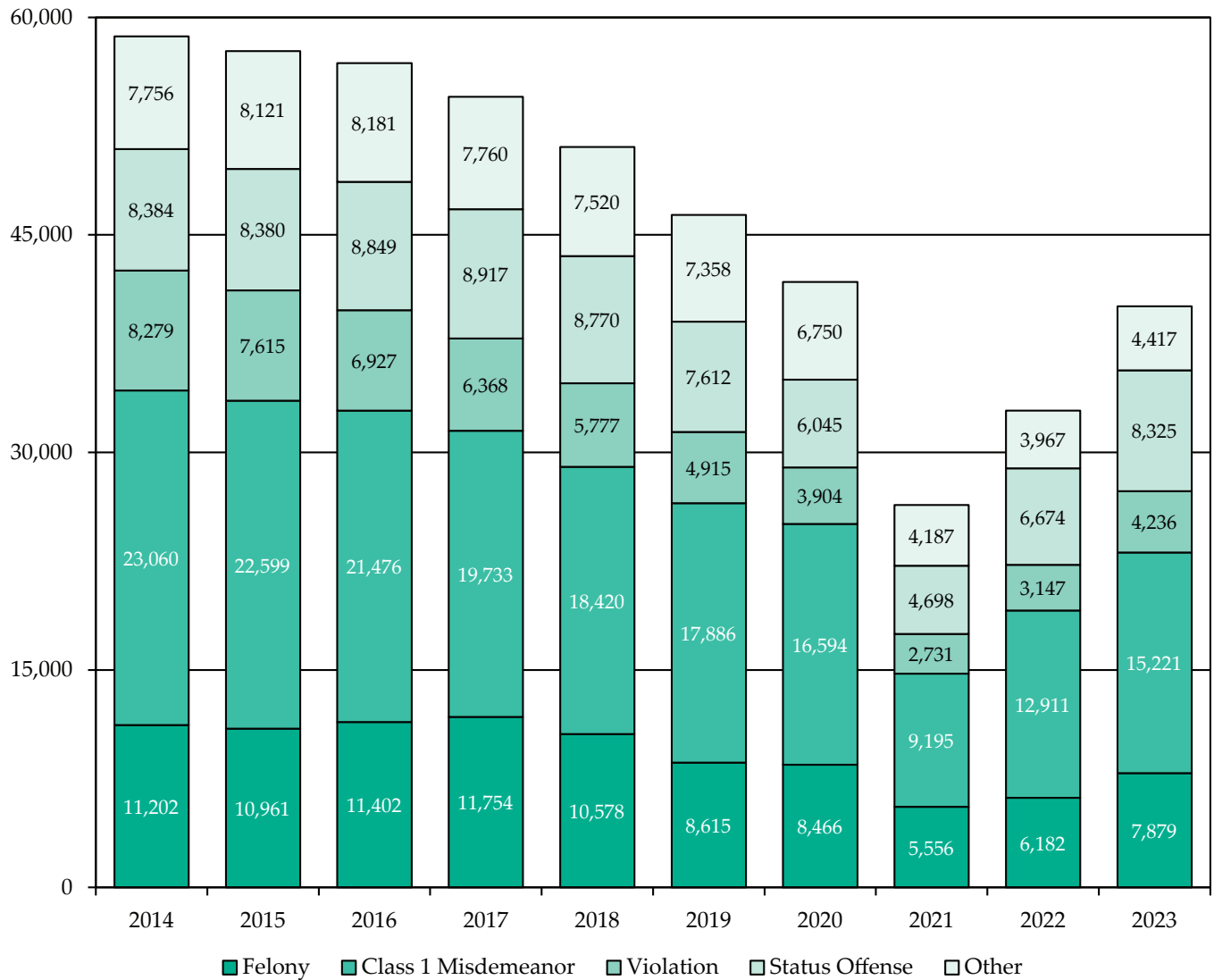
To date, the QA Unit has facilitated training for staff in the Research Unit, Behavior Analysis Unit, Practice Improvement Unit, and RSCs. The QA Unit plans to continue SPEP™ training through Level III Master Trainer certification to allow staff to train new Level II SPEP™ trainers to increase sustainability throughout Virginia. The QA Unit has also partnered with the Research and Data Units to identify changes needed within DJJ's electronic data management system to enhance data collection and reports going forward.



4 Trends and Forecast

10-Year Trends

Juvenile Intake Complaints by Offense Severity, FY 2014-2023*

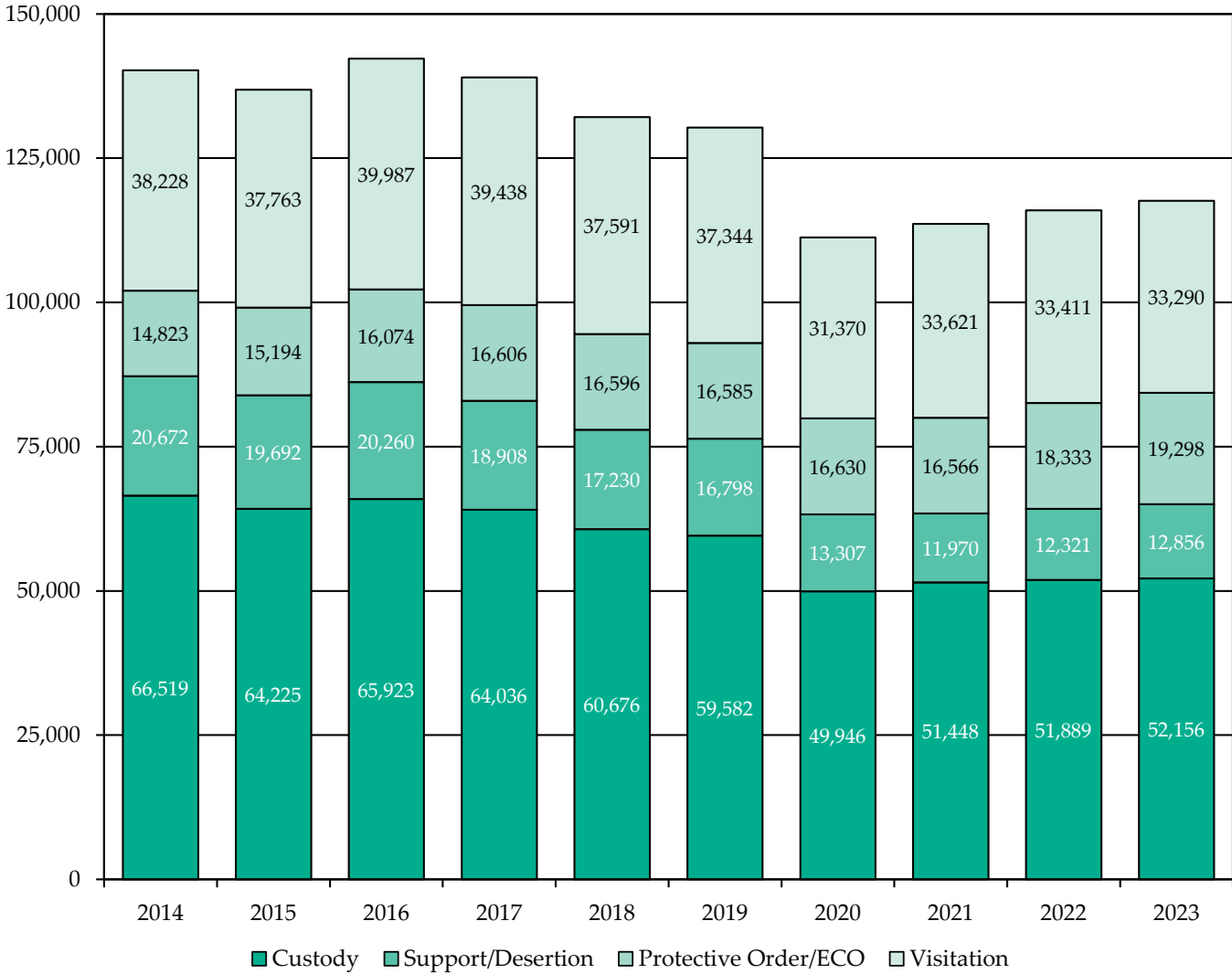


* Violations consist of probation, parole, and court order violations.

- » There were 40,078 juvenile intake complaints in FY 2023, a decrease of 31.7% from FY 2014.
- » There were 7,879 felony juvenile intake complaints in FY 2023, a decrease of 29.7% from FY 2014.
- » There were 15,221 Class 1 misdemeanor juvenile intake complaints in FY 2023, a decrease of 34.0% from FY 2014.
- » Following the substantial decreases in intake complaints from FY 2020 to FY 2021, there was an increase of 52.0% from FY 2021 to FY 2023.



DR/CW Complaints, FY 2014-2023

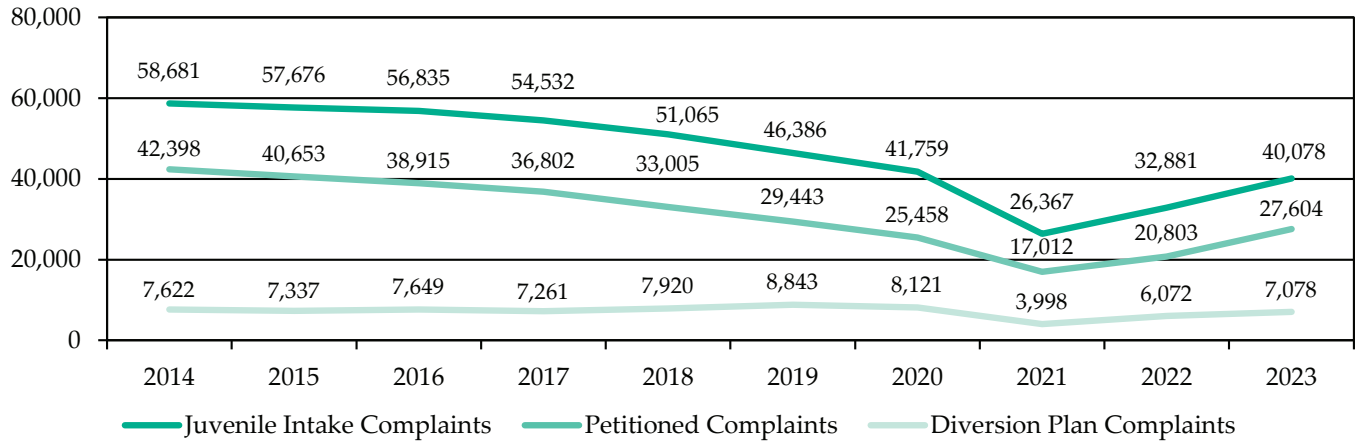


- » There were 117,600 DR/CW complaints in FY 2023, a decrease of 16.1% from FY 2014 and an increase of 5.7% from FY 2020.
- » There were 52,156 custody complaints in FY 2023, a decrease of 21.6% from FY 2014.
- » There were 12,856 support/desertion complaints in FY 2023, a decrease of 37.8% from FY 2014.
- » There were 19,298 protective order/ECO complaints in FY 2023, an increase of 30.2% from FY 2014.
- » There were 33,290 visitation complaints in FY 2023, a decrease of 12.9% from FY 2014.

There were 117,600
DR/CW complaints in
FY 2023, a decrease of
16.1% from FY 2014 and an
increase of 5.7% from FY 2020.



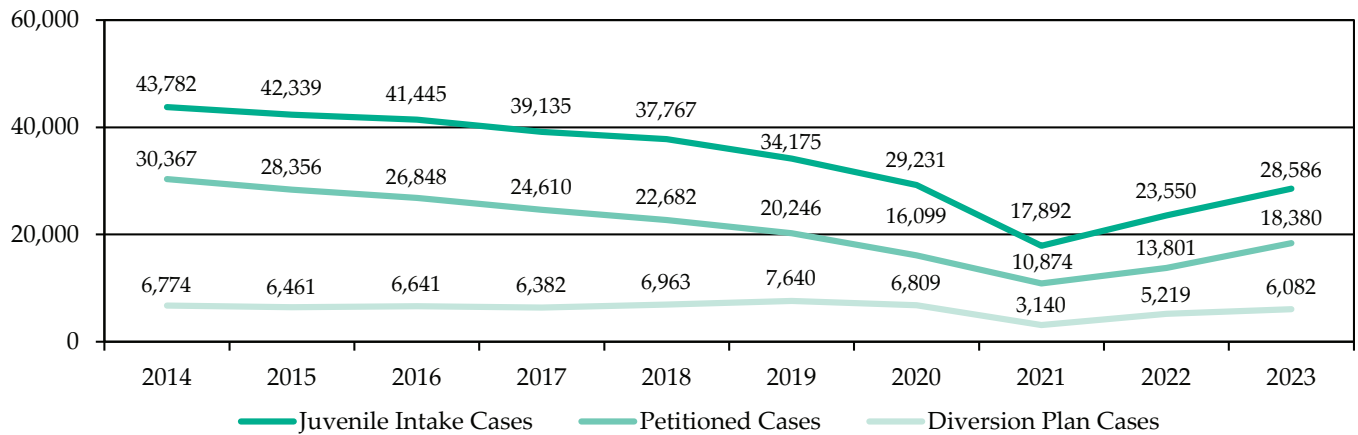
Juvenile Intake, Petitioned, and Diversion Plan Complaints, FY 2014-2023*



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

- » Following a substantial decrease in juvenile intake complaints in FY 2021, there was an increase of 52.0% in juvenile intake complaints from FY 2021 to FY 2023. During the same time period, complaints with a petition increased by 62.3%, and complaints with a diversion plan increased by 77.0%.
- » There were 40,078 juvenile intake complaints in FY 2023, a decrease of 31.7% from FY 2014.
- » There were 27,604 petitioned juvenile intake complaints in FY 2023, a decrease of 34.9% from FY 2014.
- » There were 7,078 juvenile intake complaints with a diversion plan in FY 2023, a decrease of 7.1% from FY 2014.

Juvenile Intake, Petitioned, and Diversion Plan Cases, FY 2014-2023*



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

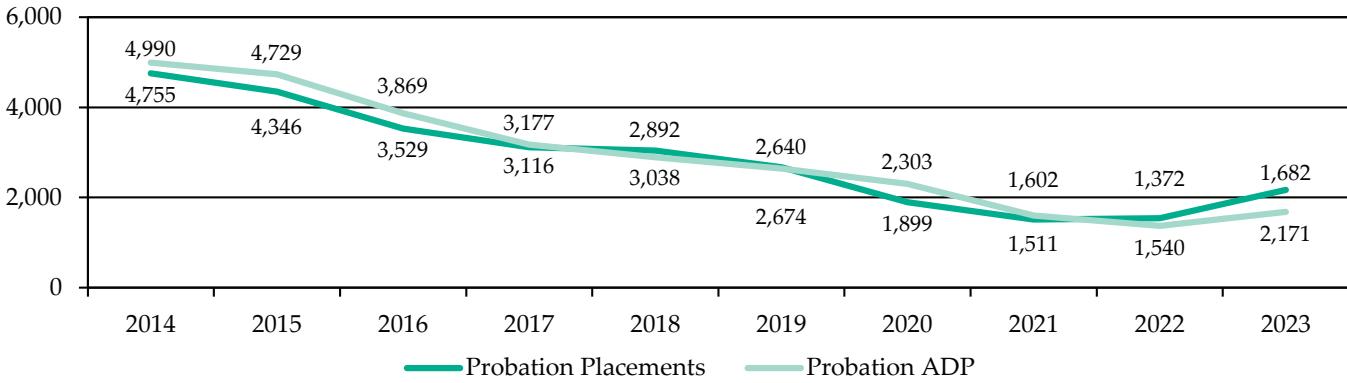
* In order to be categorized as a petitioned intake case, at least one intake complaint associated with the case must be petitioned.

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

- » Following a substantial decrease in juvenile intake cases in FY 2021, there was an increase of 59.8% in juvenile intake cases from FY 2021 to FY 2023. During the same time period, cases with a petition increased by 69.0%, and cases with a diversion plan increased by 93.7%.
- » There were 28,586 juvenile intake cases in FY 2023, a decrease of 34.7% from FY 2014.
- » There were 18,380 juvenile intake cases with at least one petitioned intake complaint in FY 2023, a decrease of 39.5% from FY 2014.
- » There were 6,082 juvenile intake cases with a diversion plan in FY 2023, a decrease of 10.2% from FY 2014.



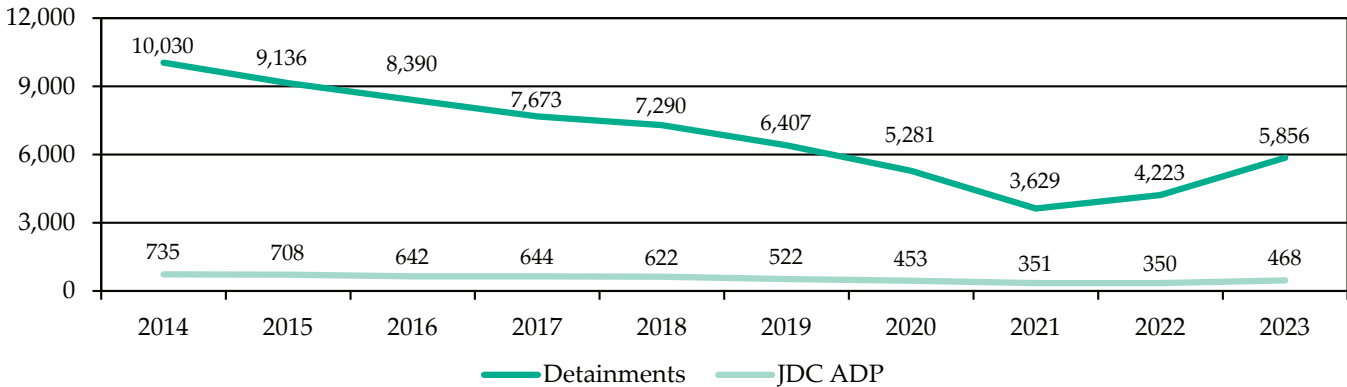
Probation Placements and Probation ADP, FY 2014-2023*



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

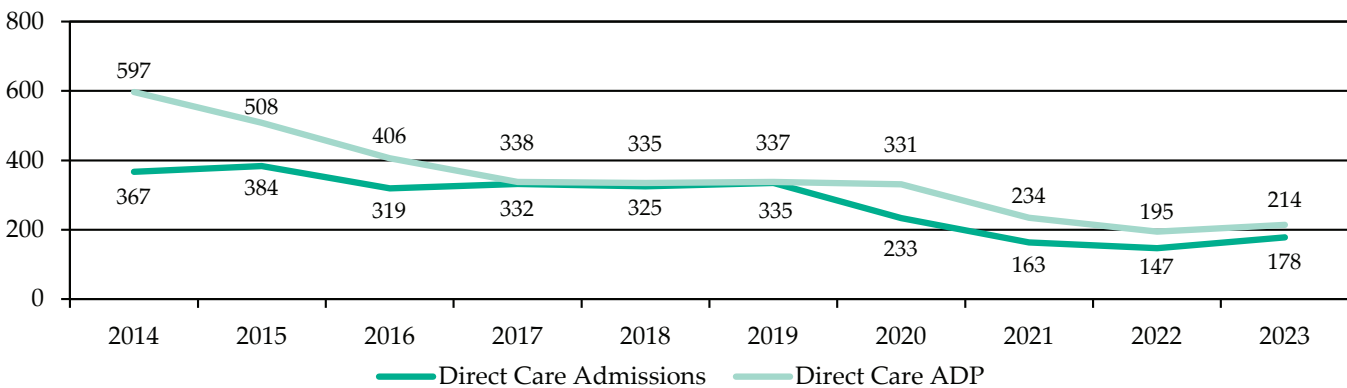
- » There were 2,171 probation placements in FY 2023, a decrease of 54.3% from FY 2014.
- » The probation ADP was 1,682 youth in FY 2023, a decrease of 66.3% from FY 2014.

Detainments and JDC ADP, FY 2014-2023



- » There were 5,856 detainments in FY 2023, a decrease of 41.6% from FY 2014. Although detainments decreased substantially over this ten year period, they decreased by 31.3% from FY 2020 to FY 2021 before increasing by 61.4% from FY 2021 to FY 2023.
- » The JDC ADP was 468 youth in FY 2023, a decrease of 36.3% from FY 2014.

Direct Care Admissions and Direct Care ADP, FY 2014-2023*

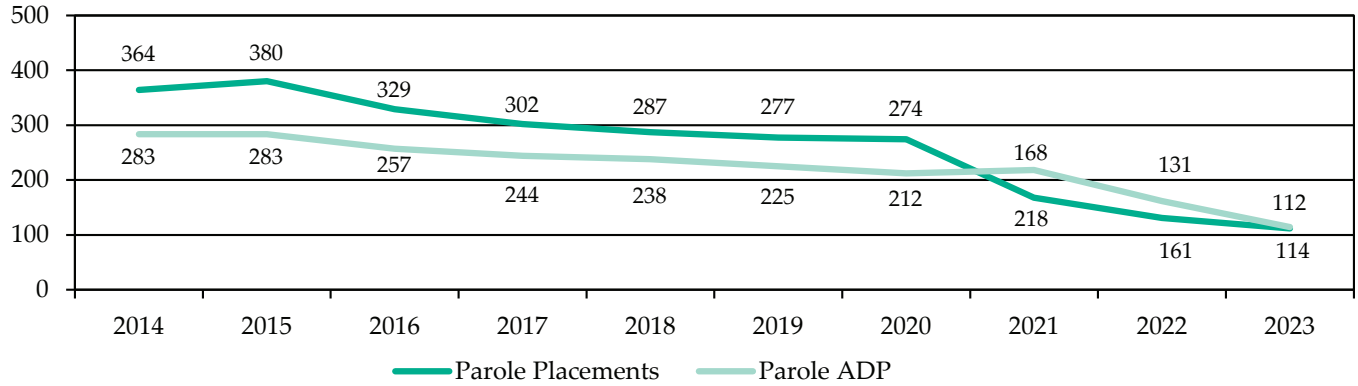


* "Direct Care Admissions" data values are below the trendlines, and "Direct Care ADP" data values are above.

- » There were 178 direct care admissions in FY 2023, a decrease of 51.5% from FY 2014.
- » The direct care ADP was 214 youth in FY 2023, a decrease of 64.1% from FY 2014.



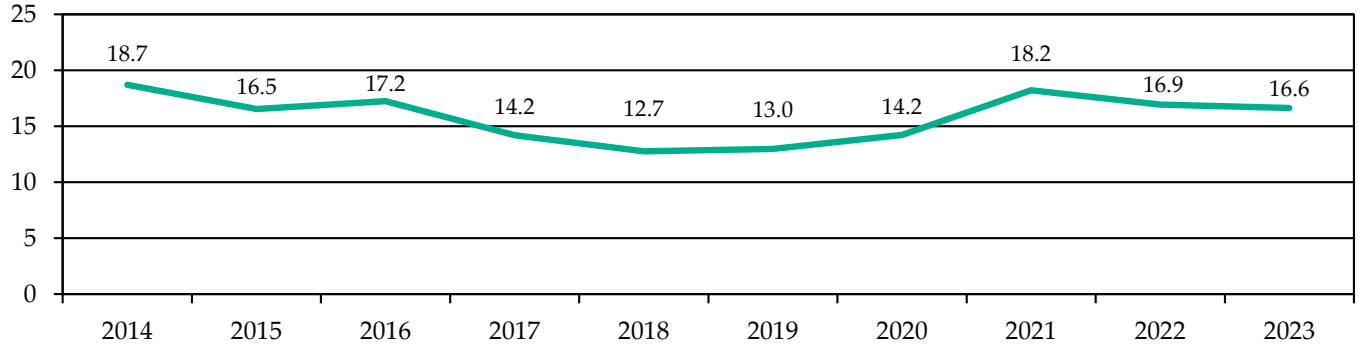
Parole Placements and Parole ADP, FY 2014-2023*



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

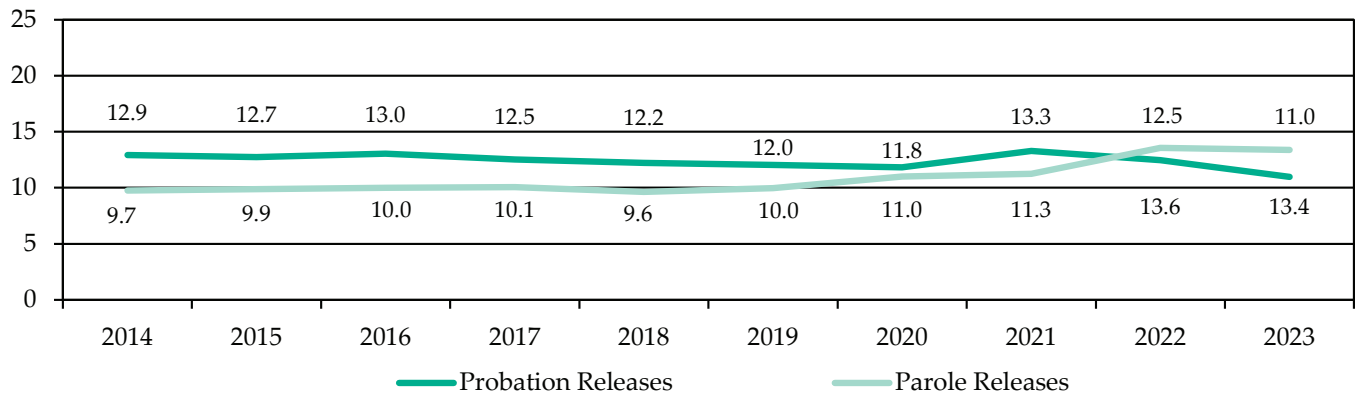
- » There were 112 parole placements in FY 2023, a decrease of 69.2% from FY 2014.
- » The parole ADP was 114 youth in FY 2023, a decrease of 59.7% from FY 2014.

Average LOS for Direct Care Releases (Months), FY 2014-2023



- » The average LOS for direct care releases was 16.6 months in FY 2023.
- » From FY 2014 to FY 2018, the average LOS decreased by 31.9% before increasing by 42.9% from FY 2018 to FY 2021. From FY 2021 to FY 2023, there was a decrease of 8.7%.

Average LOS for Probation and Parole Releases (Months), FY 2014-2023*



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

- » The average LOS for probation releases was 11.0 months in FY 2023, a decrease of 15.1% from FY 2014.
- » The average LOS for parole releases was 13.4 months in FY 2023, an increase of 37.2% from FY 2014.



Forecast

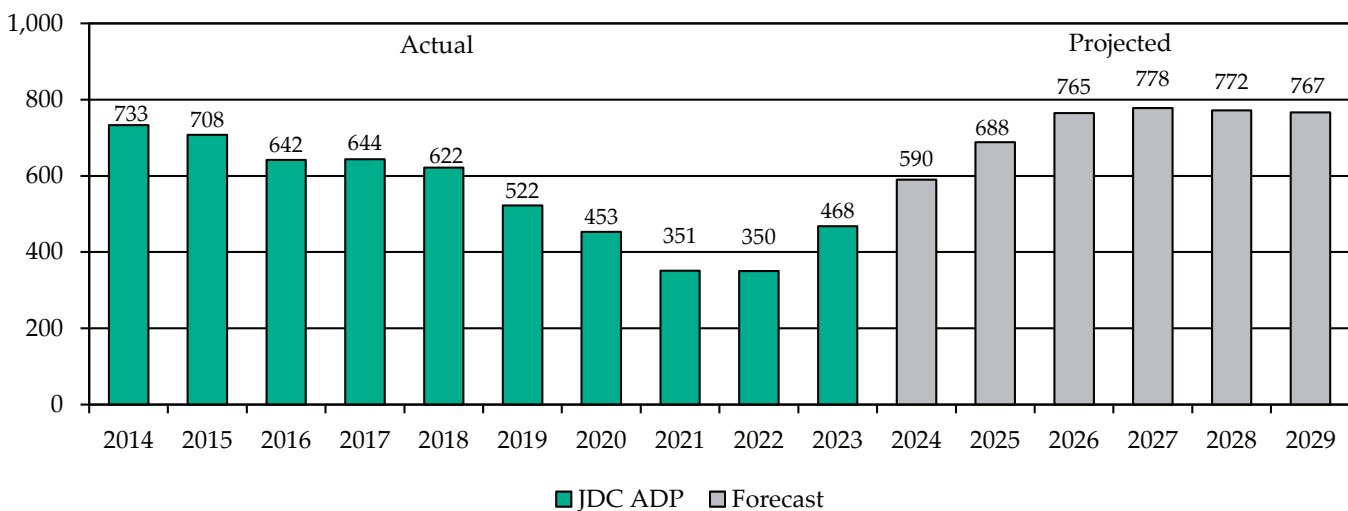
Forecasts of persons confined in state and local correctional facilities are essential for criminal justice budgeting and planning in Virginia. The forecasts are used to estimate operating expenses and future capital needs and to assess the impact of current and proposed criminal justice policies. In order to fulfill the requirements of Item 392 of Chapter 1 of the 2023 Acts of Assembly, Special Session I, the SPSHS presents updated forecasts annually for the juvenile local-responsible (JDC) population, juvenile state-responsible (direct care) population, adult local-responsible (jail) population, and adult state-responsible (prison) population. Summaries of the juvenile population forecasts are presented in this section.

As a result of COVID-19 and response policies implemented specifically to reduce the spread of the virus, Virginia experienced dramatic reductions in the confined offender populations beginning in March 2020,

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

For the full forecast report by the SPSHS, view the "Report on the Offender Population Forecasts (FY 2024 to FY 2029)" on Virginia's Legislative Information System's website (lis.virginia.gov).

JDC ADP and Forecast, FY 2014-2029*

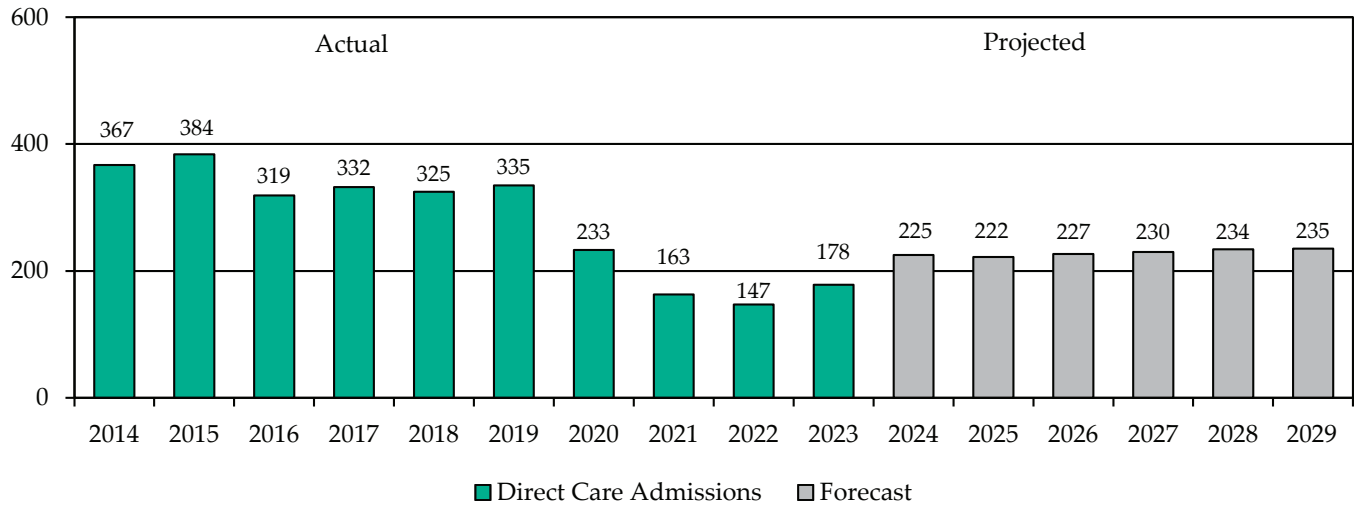


* Data may not match the values presented in other sections of the DRG because of different data download dates.

- » The average JDC ADP is projected to increase to 590 in FY 2024.
- » The average JDC ADP is projected to increase to 778 by FY 2027 and level off to 767 in FY 2029.



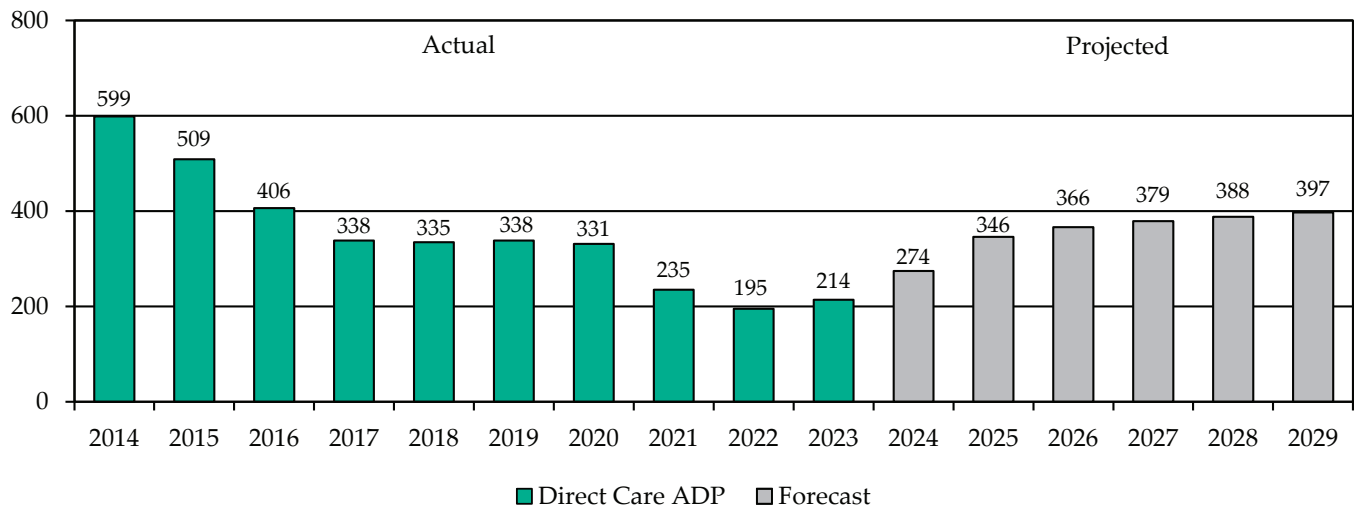
Direct Care Admissions and Forecast, FY 2014-2029*



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

- » The direct care admissions are projected to increase to 225 in FY 2024.
- » The direct care admissions are projected to increase to 235 by FY 2029.

Direct Care ADP and Forecast, FY 2014-2029*



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

- » The direct care ADP is projected to increase to 274 in FY 2024.
- » The direct care ADP is projected to increase to 397 by FY 2029.





5 Recidivism

Methodology

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

DJJ uses the following three measures of recidivism:

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

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

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

Recidivism data for youth served from FY 2018 through FY 2022 are presented for the following groups:

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

- » Youth released from VJCCCA programs, and
- » Releases from post-D detention with programs.

In FY 2022, the rearrest rates for diversion plans were expanded with improvements to the methodology. Reports prior to FY 2021 presented rearrest rates for successful diversions over multiple years and rearrest rates for intake cases with first-time diversion plans for one year. In FY 2021, all intake cases with diversion plans were added as a new group, and intake cases with first-time diversion plans were expanded to multiple years. The methodology for successful diversions was also improved. (See page 74 for more details.)

Each year, the reoffense data are updated for all of the groups reported. Rates may change when re-examined next year because of updated final case dispositions. Due to cases still pending at the time of analysis, reconviction and reincarceration rates for FY 2022 groups are unavailable.

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

Over time, DJJ removes identifying information from cases due to expungements and record retention practices. Youth with missing names or birth dates the first year they are in a recidivism group are excluded from the analysis because missing information prevents the matching of cases with different data systems. Newly added or modified recidivism groups have more cases with missing information in earlier years due to the time delay. Due to the additions and modifications to the diversion groups in FY 2021, more of the diversions in FY 2018 needed to be excluded due to missing identi-



fy information (8.5%) compared to other recidivism groups and years. Less than 3% of any other recidivism group were excluded due to missing data. Total counts in this section may not match values in other sections of the DRG due to these exclusions.

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

Recidivism data exclude the following offenses: violation of probation or parole, contempt of court, non-criminal DR/CW complaints, and non-criminal traffic violations. More specifically, all technical violations are excluded (e.g., all VCCs with the following prefixes: CBC, CDI, CON, PAR, PRB, PRE, PRP, SSV). Recidivism data exclude failure to appear offenses with the VCC prefixes of CON and PRE, but felony and misdemeanor failure to appear offenses with the VCC prefix of FTA are included. Youth transferred directly to a VADOC facility are excluded from direct care releases and parole placements. Youth transferred directly to jail cannot be

identified and therefore are included in the direct care releases and parole placements.

With the drastic decrease in juvenile intake cases due to COVID-19 during FY 2020-2021, rearrest rates during that timeframe may be lower than previous or future years. Recidivism rates for FY 2022 may be more comparable to pre-pandemic years.

Measurement Dates*

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

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

* Diversion plans do not constitute petitioned intakes, and VJCCCA placements may not have petitioned intakes; however, rearrest rates are reported to indicate subsequent petitioned intakes or adult arrests.

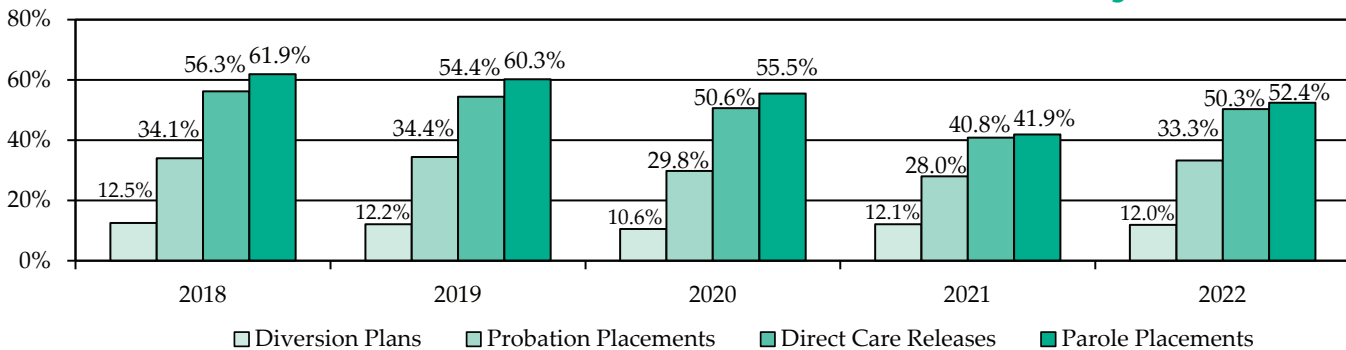
* Successful diversion plans are counted for each intake case with a successful diversion. The estimated completion for successful diversion plans is either 90 days (for truancy-only diversions through FY 2020) or 120 days (for all other diversion plans) after the intake date.

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

* Canceled, rescinded, and successfully appealed commitments are excluded from direct care releases and parole placements.

12-Month Recidivism Rate Overview

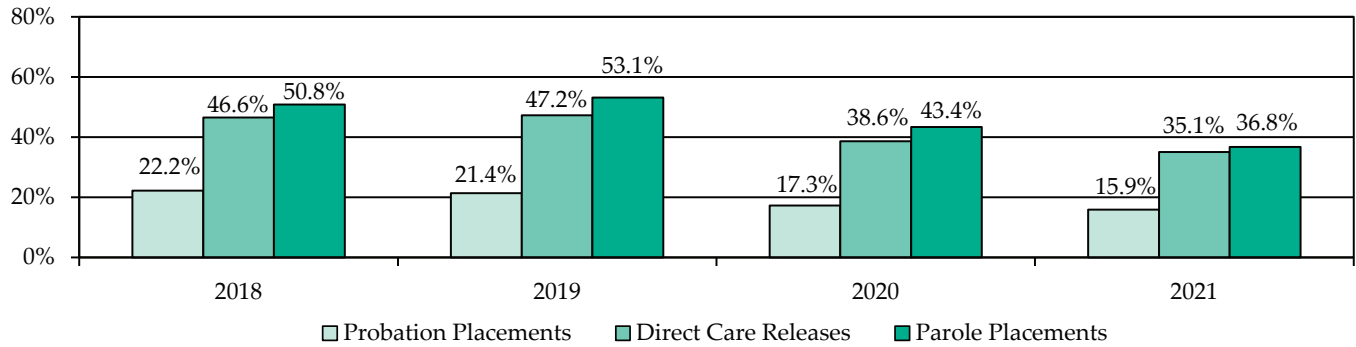
12-Month Rearrest Rates for Intake Cases with Diversion Plans, Probation Placements, Direct Care Releases, and Parole Placements in FY 2018-2022, Tracked through FY 2023



» Compared to FY 2018, 12-month rearrest rates decreased for all reported groups in FY 2020 and FY 2021, likely due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. While most rearrest rates increased in FY 2022, these rates remained slightly lower or comparable to the pre-pandemic rates (i.e., FY 2018 and FY 2019).



12-Month Recidivism Rates for Probation Placements, Direct Care Releases, and Parole Placements in FY 2018-2021, Tracked through FY 2023



- » 12-month recidivism rates decreased for all reported groups in FY 2020 and FY 2021 (likely impacted by COVID-19).
- » 12-month recidivism rates for probation placements were lower than direct care releases and parole placements.

12-Month Recidivism Rates for Intake Cases with Diversion Plans, Probation Placements and Releases, Direct Care Releases, and Parole Placements and Releases in FY 2018-2022, Tracked through FY 2023

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Diversion Plans					
Rearrest	12.5%	12.2%	10.6%	12.1%	12.0%
Total	6,151	7,002	6,309	2,795	4,702
Probation Placements					
Rearrest	34.1%	34.4%	29.8%	28.0%	33.3%
Reconviction	22.2%	21.4%	17.3%	15.9%	N/A
Total	3,000	2,637	1,877	1,480	1,524
Probation Releases					
Rearrest	32.7%	31.6%	26.6%	25.4%	31.4%
Reconviction	24.8%	23.0%	17.4%	17.3%	N/A
Total	3,110	2,974	2,481	1,898	1,488
Direct Care Releases					
Rearrest	56.3%	54.4%	50.6%	40.8%	50.3%
Reconviction	46.6%	47.2%	38.6%	35.1%	N/A
Reincarceration	22.5%	17.5%	12.7%	15.2%	N/A
Total	320	309	308	191	155
Parole Placements					
Rearrest	61.9%	60.3%	55.5%	41.9%	52.4%
Reconviction	50.8%	53.1%	43.4%	36.8%	N/A
Reincarceration	25.0%	21.3%	14.5%	18.1%	N/A
Total	252	239	256	155	126
Parole Releases					
Rearrest	55.5%	57.6%	52.7%	43.5%	45.5%
Reconviction	48.5%	51.7%	42.3%	34.9%	N/A
Reincarceration	21.6%	18.3%	14.2%	15.9%	N/A
Total	301	290	239	232	191



Diversion Plans

Rearrest Rates for Intake Cases with Diversion Plans, Intake Cases with First-Time Diversion Plans, and Successful Diversion Plans in FY 2018-2022, Tracked through FY 2023*

Time to Reoffense	Diversion Plans					First-Time Diversion Plans					Successful Diversion Plans				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
3 months	3.1%	3.6%	3.6%	2.5%	2.7%	2.6%	2.8%	2.9%	1.6%	2.4%	3.6%	3.9%	3.3%	2.7%	3.3%
6 months	6.4%	7.0%	6.6%	6.2%	6.2%	5.6%	5.5%	5.4%	4.7%	5.4%	6.9%	6.7%	5.7%	5.4%	6.5%
12 months	12.5%	12.2%	10.6%	12.1%	12.0%	11.1%	10.3%	8.8%	9.8%	10.5%	12.2%	12.4%	8.8%	10.0%	12.4%
24 months	20.8%	18.6%	17.5%	20.6%	N/A	19.1%	16.1%	15.0%	17.5%	N/A	19.9%	18.6%	15.1%	19.3%	N/A
36 months	25.9%	24.0%	24.1%	N/A	N/A	24.2%	21.3%	21.2%	N/A	N/A	25.5%	24.2%	21.9%	N/A	N/A
Total	6,151	7,002	6,309	2,795	4,702	5,521	6,091	5,300	2,365	4,032	5,198	6,057	7,286	2,465	3,486

* Counts are based on intake cases, so a youth with multiple qualifying intake cases is counted multiple times.

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

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

Probation

Rearrest Rates for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2018-2022, Tracked through FY 2023

Time to Reoffense	Probation Placements					Probation Releases				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
3 months	13.0%	13.7%	13.5%	11.3%	12.5%	11.2%	10.9%	10.0%	8.3%	9.7%
6 months	23.1%	22.3%	20.8%	18.0%	21.6%	20.2%	19.0%	17.1%	14.9%	17.9%
12 months	34.1%	34.4%	29.8%	28.0%	33.3%	32.7%	31.6%	26.6%	25.4%	31.4%
24 months	49.0%	47.3%	42.2%	44.5%	N/A	47.2%	44.6%	41.4%	40.5%	N/A
36 months	56.1%	54.6%	51.4%	N/A	N/A	55.2%	52.4%	50.5%	N/A	N/A
Total	3,000	2,637	1,877	1,480	1,524	3,110	2,974	2,481	1,898	1,488

» Rearrest rates for probation placements and releases were lower than rearrest rates for direct care releases, parole placements, and parole releases for each follow-up time period in each FY. (See pages 76-77 for rearrest rates for direct care releases, parole placements, and parole releases.)

Reconviction Rates for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2018-2021, Tracked through FY 2023

Time to Reoffense	Probation Placements				Probation Releases			
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021
3 months	8.0%	7.4%	7.5%	6.1%	7.7%	7.7%	6.0%	5.0%
6 months	14.7%	13.0%	11.1%	9.7%	14.5%	13.2%	10.2%	9.3%
12 months	22.2%	21.4%	17.3%	15.9%	24.8%	23.0%	17.4%	17.3%
24 months	34.9%	31.7%	27.9%	N/A	38.2%	34.3%	30.6%	N/A
36 months	42.8%	39.4%	N/A	N/A	46.0%	42.2%	N/A	N/A
Total	3,000	2,637	1,877	1,480	3,110	2,974	2,481	1,898

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



12-Month Rearrest and Reconviction Rates by CSU for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2021-2022, Tracked through FY 2023*

CSU	Probation Placements				Probation Releases			
	2022		2021		2022		2021	
	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction
1	44	38.6%	54	13.0%	56	32.1%	54	16.7%
2	68	32.4%	89	15.7%	84	35.7%	88	15.9%
2A	11	27.3%	8	37.5%	6	33.3%	9	22.2%
3	14	50.0%	25	32.0%	24	33.3%	48	18.8%
4	65	38.5%	55	27.3%	54	37.0%	79	35.4%
5	40	52.5%	39	12.8%	35	40.0%	40	32.5%
6	29	41.4%	14	14.3%	15	33.3%	25	20.0%
7	50	28.0%	58	19.0%	58	27.6%	92	15.2%
8	20	20.0%	36	8.3%	32	28.1%	26	30.8%
9	17	17.6%	22	13.6%	22	50.0%	30	13.3%
10	38	50.0%	26	11.5%	24	20.8%	31	12.9%
11	15	46.7%	13	15.4%	17	11.8%	24	29.2%
12	51	37.3%	48	14.6%	44	50.0%	55	34.5%
13	57	56.1%	64	28.1%	62	51.6%	91	26.4%
14	77	39.0%	85	10.6%	78	34.6%	85	20.0%
15	29	41.4%	51	17.6%	52	34.6%	67	14.9%
16	63	31.7%	60	15.0%	64	35.9%	88	20.5%
17	36	19.4%	25	16.0%	23	17.4%	45	6.7%
18	43	25.6%	24	29.2%	23	39.1%	33	15.2%
19	121	38.8%	68	16.2%	90	40.0%	160	10.6%
20	32	34.4%	37	10.8%	39	35.9%	67	6.0%
21	51	11.8%	35	11.4%	36	19.4%	56	19.6%
22	54	27.8%	68	22.1%	63	33.3%	54	18.5%
23	29	44.8%	36	19.4%	35	22.9%	31	29.0%
24	99	27.3%	69	21.7%	77	27.3%	79	15.2%
25	66	28.8%	49	14.3%	42	16.7%	55	10.9%
26	56	32.1%	67	22.4%	64	20.3%	86	20.9%
27	60	30.0%	70	8.6%	72	22.2%	62	8.1%
28	20	15.0%	18	0.0%	25	20.0%	31	6.5%
29	14	7.1%	20	5.0%	24	12.5%	31	16.1%
30	77	24.7%	54	9.3%	60	13.3%	49	12.2%
31	78	32.1%	93	6.5%	88	37.5%	127	8.7%
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,524</i>	<i>33.3%</i>	<i>1,480</i>	<i>15.9%</i>	<i>1,488</i>	<i>31.4%</i>	<i>1,898</i>	<i>17.3%</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.

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

See pages 81-82 for recidivism rates for probation placements and releases by risk level.



Direct Care

Rearrest and Reconviction Rates for Direct Care Releases in FY 2018-2022, Tracked through FY 2023

Time to Reoffense	Rearrest					Reconviction			
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021
3 months	22.5%	15.2%	14.0%	14.7%	13.5%	16.6%	13.3%	10.1%	12.0%
6 months	38.1%	35.0%	30.2%	25.7%	29.7%	28.8%	28.2%	23.7%	23.0%
12 months	56.3%	54.4%	50.6%	40.8%	50.3%	46.6%	47.2%	38.6%	35.1%
24 months	71.3%	72.5%	66.6%	56.5%	N/A	62.8%	63.8%	54.5%	N/A
36 months	78.8%	81.2%	78.6%	N/A	N/A	70.6%	74.1%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	320	309	308	191	155	320	309	308	191

- » 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 77 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 78 for reconviction rates for parole placements.)
- » 12-month rearrest rates for direct care releases decreased from 56.3% in FY 2018 to 40.8% in FY 2021. The 12-month rearrest rate for direct care releases in FY 2022 was 50.3%, remaining below pre-pandemic levels.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for direct care releases decreased from 46.6% in FY 2018 to 35.1% in FY 2021 (likely impacted by COVID-19).

Reincarceration Rates for Direct Care Releases in FY 2018-2021, Tracked through FY 2023

Time to Reoffense	Direct Care Releases			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
3 months	3.1%	3.6%	0.3%	2.1%
6 months	9.4%	8.7%	5.5%	5.8%
12 months	22.5%	17.5%	12.7%	15.2%
24 months	39.1%	32.7%	26.9%	N/A
36 months	45.3%	42.7%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	320	309	308	191

- » Reincarceration rates for direct care releases were lower than reincarceration rates for parole placements for each follow-up time period in each FY. (See page 78 for reincarceration rates for parole placements.)
- » Of the 29 direct care releases in FY 2021 reincarcerated within 12 months of release, 55.2% were reincarcerated in a local jail, 31.0% in direct care, 6.9% in a VADOC facility, and 6.9% in a JDC.

See pages 81-82 for recidivism rates for direct care releases by risk level.



12-Month Recidivism Rates for Direct Care Releases by Treatment Need in FY 2020-2022, Tracked through FY 2023*

Treatment Need	Total Youth			Rearrest			Reconviction		Reincarceration	
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2020	2021
Aggression Management	301	189	151	50.2%	41.3%	51.0%	38.2%	35.4%	12.3%	15.3%
Sex Offender	31	36	19	25.8%	30.6%	31.6%	19.4%	25.0%	3.2%	11.1%
Substance Abuse	259	151	134	52.9%	41.7%	52.2%	41.7%	35.8%	12.7%	17.9%

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

* An assigned treatment need does not indicate treatment completion.

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

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

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

Parole

Rearrest Rates for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2018-2022, Tracked through FY 2023

Time to Reoffense	Parole Placements					Parole Releases				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
3 months	27.4%	17.6%	15.6%	16.8%	13.5%	23.6%	30.7%	19.7%	16.8%	16.2%
6 months	44.8%	40.2%	33.2%	26.5%	31.7%	36.5%	48.3%	35.6%	27.6%	26.7%
12 months	61.9%	60.3%	55.5%	41.9%	52.4%	55.5%	57.6%	52.7%	43.5%	45.5%
24 months	77.4%	79.5%	71.5%	60.0%	N/A	71.8%	66.2%	72.0%	60.8%	N/A
36 months	83.7%	87.9%	83.2%	N/A	N/A	79.4%	74.1%	79.1%	N/A	N/A
Total	252	239	256	155	126	301	290	239	232	191

- » 12-month rearrest rates for parole placements decreased from 61.9% in FY 2018 to 41.9% in 2021. The 12-month rearrest rate for parole placements in FY 2022 was 52.4%, remaining below pre-pandemic levels.
- » 12-month rearrest rates for parole releases decreased from 55.5% to 43.5% between FY 2018 and FY 2021. The 12-month rearrest rate for parole releases in FY 2022 was 45.5%, remaining below pre-pandemic levels.



Reconviction Rates for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2018-2021, Tracked through FY 2023

Time to Reoffense	Parole Placements				Parole Releases			
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021
3 months	19.8%	15.9%	11.3%	14.2%	19.6%	25.2%	13.4%	12.9%
6 months	32.9%	32.6%	26.6%	23.9%	30.6%	40.7%	26.8%	23.7%
12 months	50.8%	53.1%	43.4%	36.8%	48.5%	51.7%	42.3%	34.9%
24 months	68.3%	70.3%	59.4%	N/A	68.4%	59.0%	61.9%	N/A
36 months	75.8%	81.6%	N/A	N/A	76.1%	68.3%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	252	239	256	155	301	290	239	232

- » 12-month reconviction rates for parole placements increased from 50.8% to 53.1% from FY 2018 to FY 2019 before decreasing to 36.8% in FY 2021 (likely impacted by COVID-19).
- » 12-month reconviction rates for parole releases increased from 48.5% to 51.7% from FY 2018 to FY 2019 before decreasing to 34.9% in FY 2021 (likely impacted by COVID-19).

Reincarceration Rates for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2018-2021, Tracked through FY 2023

Time to Reoffense	Parole Placements				Parole Releases			
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021
3 months	3.6%	4.2%	0.4%	2.6%	5.3%	4.5%	1.7%	1.3%
6 months	10.7%	10.5%	6.6%	7.1%	9.3%	8.3%	5.4%	6.9%
12 months	25.0%	21.3%	14.5%	18.1%	21.6%	18.3%	14.2%	15.9%
24 months	45.2%	38.5%	30.1%	N/A	38.9%	33.4%	28.9%	N/A
36 months	51.2%	49.0%	N/A	N/A	49.2%	43.1%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	252	239	256	155	301	290	239	232

- » Parole placements had lower reincarceration rates than parole releases at the 3-month follow-up time period in each FY (with the exception of 2021). Parole releases had lower reincarceration rates than parole placements at the 6-, 12-, 24-, and 36-month follow-up time periods in each FY.
- » 12-month reincarceration rates for parole placements decreased from 25.0% to 14.5% from FY 2018 to FY 2020. The 12-month rearrest rate for parole placements in FY 2021 was 18.1%, remaining below pre-pandemic levels.
- » 12-month reincarceration rates for parole releases decreased from 21.6% to 14.2% from FY 2018 to FY 2020. The 12-month rearrest rate for parole releases in FY 2021 was 15.9%, remaining below pre-pandemic levels.

See pages 81-82 for recidivism rates for parole placements and releases by risk level.



12-Month Rearrest, Reconviction, and Reincarceration Rates by CSU for Parole Placements in FY 2021-2022, Tracked through FY 2023*

CSU	2022		2021		
	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction	Reincarceration
1	2	0.0%	5	20.0%	0.0%
2	8	37.5%	11	18.2%	9.1%
2A	1	0.0%	2	0.0%	0.0%
3	5	80.0%	2	100.0%	0.0%
4	12	83.3%	18	61.1%	33.3%
5	8	37.5%	9	33.3%	22.2%
6	3	66.7%	4	25.0%	0.0%
7	13	46.2%	13	23.1%	0.0%
8	2	50.0%	9	0.0%	0.0%
9	3	33.3%	3	33.3%	0.0%
10	0	N/A	2	50.0%	50.0%
11	6	50.0%	6	50.0%	16.7%
12	8	75.0%	11	45.5%	27.3%
13	12	75.0%	9	66.7%	55.6%
14	6	50.0%	6	16.7%	0.0%
15	4	50.0%	5	20.0%	20.0%
16	4	50.0%	10	20.0%	10.0%
17	0	N/A	1	0.0%	0.0%
18	3	66.7%	0	N/A	N/A
19	3	0.0%	3	66.7%	0.0%
20	0	N/A	1	0.0%	0.0%
21	2	50.0%	1	100.0%	100.0%
22	3	33.3%	3	66.7%	0.0%
23	5	40.0%	1	100.0%	100.0%
24	2	50.0%	5	20.0%	0.0%
25	3	66.7%	5	60.0%	60.0%
26	2	50.0%	5	20.0%	0.0%
27	0	N/A	2	50.0%	50.0%
28	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
29	0	N/A	1	0.0%	0.0%
30	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
31	6	16.7%	2	100.0%	50.0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>52.4%</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>36.8%</i>	<i>18.1%</i>

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

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

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



12-Month Rearrest, Reconviction, and Reincarceration Rates by CSU for Parole Releases in FY 2021-2022, Tracked through FY 2023*

CSU	2022		2021		
	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction	Reincarceration
1	6	50.0%	4	25.0%	0.0%
2	11	27.3%	14	28.6%	21.4%
2A	3	33.3%	0	N/A	N/A
3	4	25.0%	5	40.0%	20.0%
4	23	56.5%	21	57.1%	19.0%
5	10	60.0%	7	42.9%	14.3%
6	5	20.0%	8	37.5%	25.0%
7	14	35.7%	14	14.3%	0.0%
8	9	44.4%	17	23.5%	23.5%
9	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	0.0%
10	4	50.0%	5	40.0%	20.0%
11	8	37.5%	7	28.6%	14.3%
12	14	64.3%	14	42.9%	21.4%
13	17	29.4%	21	38.1%	9.5%
14	10	50.0%	11	45.5%	9.1%
15	4	75.0%	12	41.7%	16.7%
16	12	33.3%	5	20.0%	0.0%
17	1	0.0%	0	N/A	N/A
18	3	33.3%	6	50.0%	50.0%
19	7	71.4%	13	7.7%	7.7%
20	1	0.0%	2	0.0%	0.0%
21	1	100.0%	4	25.0%	25.0%
22	4	25.0%	6	0.0%	0.0%
23	4	75.0%	5	60.0%	20.0%
24	3	33.3%	8	37.5%	12.5%
25	2	100.0%	8	75.0%	37.5%
26	3	33.3%	3	33.3%	33.3%
27	1	0.0%	2	0.0%	0.0%
28	1	100.0%	0	N/A	N/A
29	1	100.0%	0	N/A	N/A
30	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
31	3	66.7%	8	37.5%	12.5%
<i>Total</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>45.5%</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>34.9%</i>	<i>15.9%</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.

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



Risk Levels

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

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

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

12-Month Rearrest Rates by Risk Levels in FY 2018-2022, Tracked through FY 2023*

	Total Youth					Rearrest				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Low Risk										
Probation Placement	567	501	315	253	256	13.6%	13.4%	11.7%	4.7%	16.4%
Probation Releases	738	723	624	437	290	12.7%	17.7%	12.3%	11.2%	15.9%
Direct Care Releases	7	4	8	2	1	28.6%	0.0%	12.5%	50.0%	0.0%
Parole Placements	5	3	5	2	1	20.0%	0.0%	20.0%	50.0%	0.0%
Parole Releases	6	10	4	6	3	16.7%	10.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%
Moderate Risk										
Probation Placement	1,584	1,402	991	756	761	33.8%	31.9%	26.1%	28.8%	30.0%
Probation Releases	1,397	1,403	1,193	955	708	34.2%	31.2%	28.0%	24.5%	29.0%
Direct Care Releases	79	63	65	35	20	34.2%	39.7%	33.8%	25.7%	35.0%
Parole Placements	55	40	52	29	16	36.4%	42.5%	36.5%	27.6%	18.8%
Parole Releases	79	68	66	62	43	48.1%	54.4%	42.4%	35.5%	20.9%
High Risk										
Probation Placement	788	703	542	451	489	49.5%	54.6%	48.2%	39.9%	48.1%
Probation Releases	754	726	601	468	454	49.9%	47.0%	40.1%	40.6%	45.4%
Direct Care Releases	224	229	232	151	134	65.6%	61.1%	56.9%	44.4%	53.0%
Parole Placements	191	194	198	124	109	70.7%	64.4%	61.1%	45.2%	57.8%
Parole Releases	197	191	166	160	142	57.9%	61.3%	57.8%	47.5%	53.5%

* 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 2018-2021, Tracked through FY 2023*

	Total Youth				Reconviction			
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021
Low Risk								
Probation Placement	567	501	315	253	7.1%	6.0%	4.8%	2.8%
Probation Releases	738	723	624	437	7.6%	11.9%	6.9%	8.0%
Direct Care Releases	7	4	8	2	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Placements	5	3	5	2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Releases	6	10	4	6	16.7%	10.0%	0.0%	16.7%
Moderate Risk								
Probation Placement	1,584	1,402	991	756	21.1%	18.5%	13.8%	16.0%
Probation Releases	1,397	1,403	1,193	955	25.0%	22.3%	17.8%	15.4%
Direct Care Releases	79	63	65	35	29.1%	30.2%	21.5%	20.0%
Parole Placements	55	40	52	29	30.9%	32.5%	21.2%	24.1%
Parole Releases	79	68	66	62	44.3%	47.1%	33.3%	24.2%
High Risk								
Probation Placement	788	703	542	451	35.4%	38.0%	31.9%	23.5%
Probation Releases	754	726	601	468	41.6%	35.5%	28.3%	30.6%
Direct Care Releases	224	229	232	151	54.0%	54.1%	44.8%	39.1%
Parole Placements	191	194	198	124	58.1%	57.7%	50.0%	40.3%
Parole Releases	197	191	166	160	48.7%	55.0%	46.4%	39.4%

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

12-Month Reincarceration Rates by Risk Levels in FY 2018-2021, Tracked through FY 2023*

	Total Youth				Reincarceration			
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021
Low Risk								
Direct Care Releases	7	4	8	2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Placements	5	3	5	2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Releases	6	10	4	6	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Moderate Risk								
Direct Care Releases	79	63	65	35	11.4%	7.9%	6.2%	2.9%
Parole Placements	55	40	52	29	10.9%	10.0%	5.8%	3.4%
Parole Releases	79	68	66	62	24.1%	16.2%	7.6%	6.5%
High Risk								
Direct Care Releases	224	229	232	151	26.8%	21.4%	15.1%	18.5%
Parole Placements	191	194	198	124	29.8%	24.2%	17.2%	21.8%
Parole Releases	197	191	166	160	19.8%	19.4%	17.5%	19.4%

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



VJCCCA

Rearrest Rates for Youth Placed in VJCCCA Programs and Youth Released from VJCCCA Programs in FY 2018-2022, Tracked through FY 2023*

Time to Reoffense	Youth Placed in VJCCCA Programs					Youth Released from VJCCCA Programs				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
3 months	13.1%	11.3%	11.3%	10.8%	9.5%	11.4%	9.9%	8.6%	8.7%	8.6%
6 months	21.6%	19.0%	17.6%	17.3%	16.7%	18.2%	17.2%	14.2%	15.4%	14.6%
12 months	32.6%	29.8%	25.5%	27.3%	26.0%	29.8%	28.2%	21.3%	24.9%	24.8%
<i>Total</i>	<i>6,728</i>	<i>6,649</i>	<i>5,641</i>	<i>3,554</i>	<i>4,487</i>	<i>6,901</i>	<i>6,605</i>	<i>5,989</i>	<i>3,727</i>	<i>4,804</i>

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

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

- » 12-month rearrest rates for youth placed in VJCCCA programs generally decreased over five years, from 32.6% in FY 2018 to 26.0% in FY 2022 (likely impacted by COVID-19).
- » 12-month rearrest rates for youth released from VJCCCA programs decreased from 29.8% to 21.3% from FY 2018 to FY 2020. The 12-month rearrest rate for youth released from VJCCCA programs in FY 2022 was 24.8%, remaining below pre-pandemic levels.

Post-D Detention with Programs

12-Month Recidivism Rates for Releases from Post-D Detention with Programs in FY 2018-2022, Tracked through FY 2023*

	Post-D Detention with Programs Releases				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rearrest	54.4%	59.1%	60.1%	47.5%	58.3%
Reconviction	40.5%	45.2%	42.3%	35.0%	N/A
Reincarceration	17.3%	26.9%	12.3%	11.7%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>120</i>

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

- » 12-month rearrest rates for releases from post-D detention with programs fluctuated between FY 2018 and FY 2020, decreased substantially in FY 2021, and were comparable to pre-pandemic levels in FY 2022.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for releases from post-D detention with programs ranged from 40.5% to 45.2% between FY 2018 and FY 2019 and decreased to 35.0% in FY 2021 (likely impacted by COVID-19).
- » 12-month reincarceration rates for releases from post-D detention with programs were 17.3% in FY 2018 and 26.9% in FY 2019 before decreasing substantially to 11.7% in FY 2021 (likely impacted by COVID-19).



12-Month Recidivism Rates for Releases from Post-D Detention with Programs in FY 2018-2022 by Risk Levels, Tracked through FY 2023*

	Post-D Detention with Programs Releases				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Low Risk					
Rearrest	25.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Reconviction	12.5%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A
Reincarceration	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	8	4	1	2	1
Moderate Risk					
Rearrest	44.2%	52.1%	50.8%	35.9%	50.0%
Reconviction	32.6%	38.4%	36.5%	30.8%	N/A
Reincarceration	13.7%	23.3%	15.9%	5.1%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	95	73	63	39	30
High Risk					
Rearrest	65.1%	67.0%	67.7%	56.8%	62.4%
Reconviction	48.8%	51.9%	46.9%	39.2%	N/A
Reincarceration	21.7%	30.2%	10.4%	16.2%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	129	106	96	74	85

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

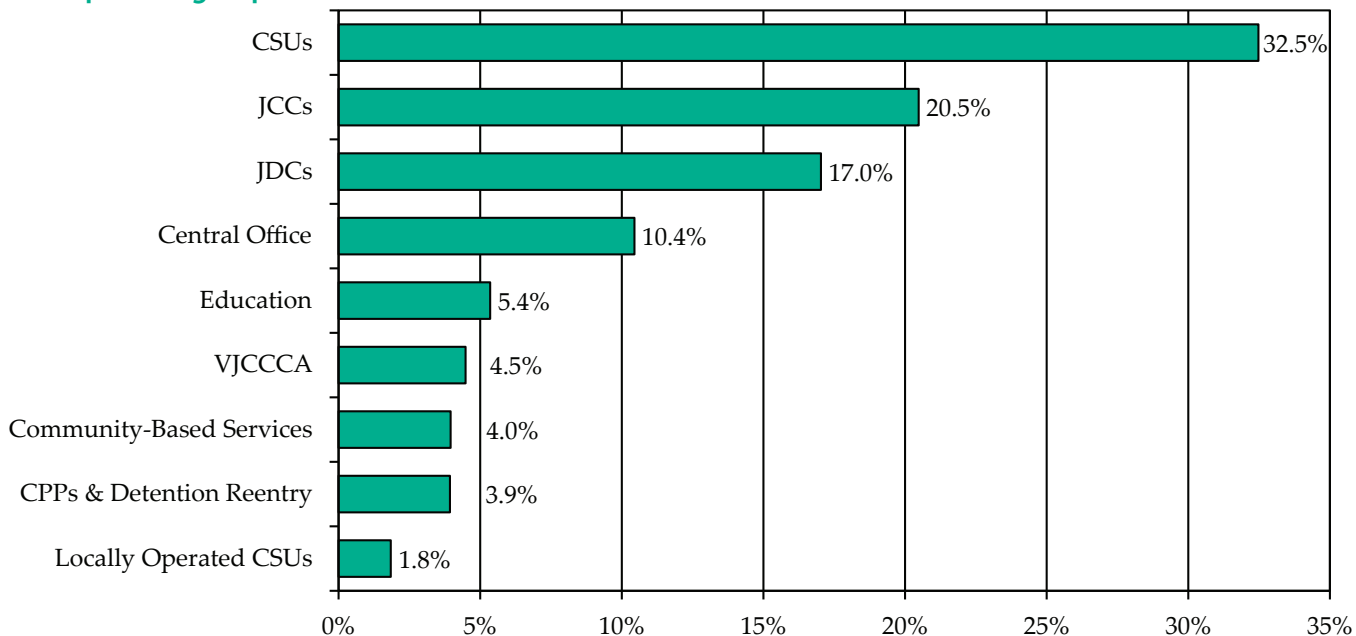
* Some groups were comprised of a small number of youth; therefore, rates can be strongly influenced by the reoffense of only a few youth.



6 Expenditures and Staffing

Expenditures

DJJ Operating Expenditures, FY 2023*



* 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 \$234,347,221.
- » 98.6% (\$231,027,533) was General Fund expenditures.
- » Transfer payments to localities for VJCCCA, JDCs, and locally operated CSUs accounted for 23.4% (\$54,736,953) of all expenditures.



JCC Expenditures, FY 2023*

Bon Air	
Residential Services	
Administration	\$7,423,046
Classification	\$2,394,400
Food Services	\$1,426,219
Maintenance	\$3,529,678
Medical Services	\$5,082,822
Treatment Services	\$3,863,432
Youth Supervision	\$13,071,721
<i>Total for Residential Services</i>	<i>\$36,791,317</i>
Education	
Career & Technical Education	\$1,286,017
Instructional Leadership & Support Services	\$1,352,717
Youth Instructional Services	\$5,767,636
<i>Total for Education</i>	<i>\$8,406,371</i>
Total JCC Expenditures	\$45,197,688

* All JCC-related expenses are included. Expenditures for CPPs, detention reentry, contracted alternatives, 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 2023*

	Expenditures	ADP	Per Capita
All Direct Care	\$54,471,324	214	\$254,396
JCC: Residential Services	\$36,791,317	136	\$271,422
JCC: Education	\$8,406,371		\$62,017
CPPs	\$9,225,323	78	\$118,532
Contracted Alternatives	\$48,313	1	\$64,417
Detention Reentry	\$0	0	N/A

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

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

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

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

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



Staffing

Direct Care Staffing (Filled Positions) as of June 30, 2023*

Job Title	Total
Residential Services	
Superintendent	1
Assistant Superintendent	2
Administrative Program Manager	1
BSU Staff	21
Food Service Staff	11
Health Services Staff	32
Housing Unit Coordinator	12
Human Resources/Finance Field Offices	14
Human Rights Coordinators	3
Maintenance Staff	16
Operations Manager	1
Recreation Specialist	4
Rehab Counselor	16
Rehab Counselor Supervisor	4
Residential Community Manager	2
RS	24
RS I	52
RS II	28
Security Coordinator	10
Security Manager	5
Security Specialist	2
Administrative/Other Staff	20
<i>Total Filled Residential Services Positions</i>	<i>281</i>
Education	
Principal	1
Assistant Principal	2
Program Administrator	1
School Counselor	2
Instructor/Teacher	39
Instructional Assistant	5
Administrative/Other Staff	20
<i>Total Filled Education Positions</i>	<i>70</i>
Total Filled Direct Care Positions	351

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

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

* Some position titles were changed in August 2023 (e.g., RSs were renamed juvenile correctional specialists).

* "Administrative/Other Staff" under Residential Services includes office services staff and the following titles: alternative placement PREA manager, facility training registrar and monitor, institutional safety officer, juvenile justice program analyst, PREA analyst, PREA compliance manager, residential practice improvement coach, and volunteer services coordinator.

* "Administrative/Other Staff" under Education includes office services staff and the following titles: assessment specialist, behavioral analysis administrator, behavior technician, behavioral specialist, career and academic coordinator, college facilitator/registrar, compliance specialist, education procurement and data, education transition specialist, grants coordinator, instructional technology resource specialist, lead transition specialist, library media specialist, program support technician, reading specialist, school psychologist, and special education and student support assistant.

- » 22.8% of filled direct care positions were RS Is or RS IIs.
- » 19.9% of filled direct care positions were education positions.



CSU Staffing (Filled Positions) as of June 30, 2023*

CSU	Director/Deputy Director	Supervisor/Manager	PO/Senior PO	Administrative/Other Staff	Total
1	1	3	15	4	23
2	2	4	21	6	33
2A	1	1	6	2	10
3	0	3	12	5	20
4	2	7	27	10	46
5	1	4	9	4	18
6	1	2	7	5	15
7	2	5	21	6	34
8	1	4	14	5	24
9	1	5	13	7	26
10	1	3	11	6	21
11	1	1	8	4	14
12	1	4	16	6	27
13	2	5	16	5	28
14	1	5	21	6	33
15	1	5	14	7	27
16	0	4	14	7	25
18	1	3	7	5	16
20	1	3	10	3	17
21	1	2	10	5	18
22	1	2	11	6	20
23	1	2	14	5	22
24	1	4	16	5	26
25	1	3	12	5	21
26	1	4	15	5	25
27	1	3	11	6	21
28	1	2	8	4	15
29	1	2	9	5	17
30	1	2	10	4	17
31	1	5	21	6	33
<i>Total Filled Positions</i>	32	102	399	159	692

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

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

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

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

» 57.7% of filled positions in the CSUs were POs and Senior POs.



7 Appendices

The appendices include references, forms, and other resources as additional information on DJJ operations and the data presented in this report. For further clarifications about data, refer to page 14.

Appendix A: CSUs and FIPS

Appendix B: YASI

Appendix C: DAI

Appendix D: LOS Guidelines

Appendix E: “Other” Categories

Appendix F: Probation and Parole Statuses



Appendix A: CSUs and FIPS (Ordered by CSU)*

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

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



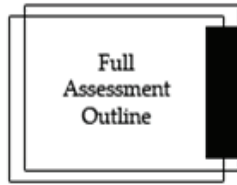
Appendix A, continued: CSUs and FIPS (Ordered by FIPS)*

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

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



Appendix B: YASI



Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument



1 Legal History

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

2 Family

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

3 School

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

4 Community and Peers

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



Appendix B, continued: YASI

5 Alcohol and Drug

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

6 Mental Health

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

7 Aggression

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

8 Attitudes

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

9 Skills

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

10 Employment and Free Time

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



Appendix C: DAI

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE
DETENTION ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT

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

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

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

Mandatory Overrides: (must be detained) 1. Use of firearm in current offense
 2. Weapons Offenses Specified in Administrative Directive A-2022-005 and Email Amendment
 3. Escapee/AWOL/Absconder per DJJ Procedure VOL III-9471
 4. Local court policy (indicate applicable policy) _____

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

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



Appendix D: 2015 LOS Guidelines for Indeterminately Committed Juveniles, Effective October 15, 2015, Until February 28, 2023

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

Committing MSO

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

Risk Level Categories

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

LOS Ranges

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

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

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

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



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

Using guidelines issued by the Board of Juvenile Justice, effective March 1, 2023, DJJ assigns the LOS for indeterminately committed youth based on the committing MSO and the risk to reoffend as indicated on the most recently administered YASI at the time of admission to direct care. LOS categories are defined by an anticipated minimum and maximum number of months that the youth will remain with DJJ. The actual LOS is determined through case-specific reviews depending on the youth's behavior, adjustment, treatment progress, and educational requirements.

Committing MSO

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

Risk Level Categories

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

LOS Ranges

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

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

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



Appendix E: “Other” Categories

The following were combined into “Other” groups:

“Delinquent – Other” Offense Category

- » Accomplice
- » Agriculture, Horticulture, & Food
- » Aircraft/Aviation
- » Animals
- » Arrests
- » Auto Dealers
- » Boating
- » Bribery
- » Conservation
- » Dangerous Conduct
- » Family Offense
- » Fare, Fail to Pay, etc.
- » Fire Protection/Safety
- » Game, Fish, Wildlife
- » Interstate Compact
- » Judicial Reviews
- » J&DR 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
- » Professions and Occupations
- » Racketeer/Corrupt Organization
- » Riot and Unlawful Assembly
- » School – Student’s Behavior
- » School Attendance
- » Solicitation
- » Terrorism
- » Violent Activities
- » Waters, Ports, & Harbors

“Status/Other – Other” Offense Category

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

“Other” Juvenile Intake Decisions

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

“Other” Detention Dispositional Statuses

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



Appendix F: Probation and Parole Statuses

A continuous probation case is defined as a primary status followed by any combination of primary or linking statuses with no more than five days between statuses. A continuous parole case is defined as a primary status followed by any combination of primary or linking statuses with no more than 30 days between statuses. The supervision levels require a different number of contacts per month, with Level 4 requiring the most contacts. ADP for probation and parole is calculated using only the primary statuses. LOS for probation and parole is calculated using the entire continuous placement. Reports prior to FY 2021 stated only primary statuses were used to calculate LOS.

Primary Probation Statuses

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

Linking Probation Statuses

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

Primary Parole Statuses

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

Linking Parole Statuses

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



