

# Understanding the System: A History of Prison and the Virginia Juvenile Justice System

**Grade Levels: 9-12**

**Main Text:** Race to Incarcerate: A Graphic Retelling by Marc Mauer

**Supplemental Texts:** Locking Up Our Own by James Foreman Jr  
Chokehold by Paul Butler

- **Background Information needed to teach unit can be found at [Yale National Initiative](#)**
- **All learning activities and daily assignments are suggestions and should be modified to specific learners and learning styles.**

## Day 1

### *Introduction*

- Students will complete 4 texts and a topic to introduce them to the American criminal system
- Students will document their experiences with the criminal justice system in their journals
- Students will do a gallery walk of political cartoons and pictures related to the criminal justice system.

## Day 2

*Students will read and answer questions from Race to Incarcerate: A Graphic Retelling Chapter 1 – US Prisons from Inception to Export*

- What is the purpose of prison?
- Give at least 3 characteristics of early prisons in the United States.
- What are the proactive ways to influence human behavior according to the book?
- Give at least 3 similarities between early prisons and the Richmond Juvenile Detention Center.

Students will answer one discussion question in a one-page journal entry

- What are some ways to influence human behavior positively and negatively?
- Would your current case be different if you had a high-powered lawyer? Explain

### Student Activities

- Students will examine the DJJ Historical Timeline and correlate it with national crime debates.
- Students will watch video clips from [Slavery by Another Name](#)
- Students will analyze "[Letter to the Free](#)" by Common

## Day 3

*Students will read and answer questions from Race to Incarcerate: A Graphic Retelling Chapter 2 – The Rise of the "Tough on Crime" Movement*

- Explain indeterminate sentencing.
- How did the [George Jackson case](#) illustrate the problems with indeterminate sentencing?
- Explain the racial overtones eyeing Nixon's "law and order" campaign.
- Differentiate between conservative (right) and Liberal (left) approaches to rehabilitation.

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Students will answer one discussion question in a one-page journal entry

- Do you agree with this practice of indeterminate sentencing? Explain
- Do you believe the story of what happened in George Jackson's attempted escape? Explain
- Which philosophical approach to rehabilitation fits your beliefs? Explain

## Student Activities

- Students will examine the DJJ Historical Timeline (pages 13-15 of DJJ Data Resource Guide) and correlate it with national crime debates.
- Students will analyze [Supreme Court case Terry vs Ohio](#) in relation to the constitutionality of modern police policies.

## Day 4

*Students will read and answer questions from Race to Incarcerate: A Graphic Retelling Chapter 3 - The Triumph of the "Tough on Crime" Movement*

- Give 3 reasons why crime rose in the 1960's.
- What 2 groups were to blame for a breakdown in law and order?
- Explain "moral malaise".

Students will answer one discussion question in a one-page journal entry

- Do population increases play a role in crime?
- What role did race play in Nixon's "law and order" campaign?

## Student Activities

- Students will examine the DJJ Historical Timeline (pages 13-15 of DJJ Data Resource Guide) and correlate it with national crime debates.

## Day 5

*Students will read and answer questions from Race to Incarcerate: A Graphic Retelling Chapter 4 – The Rock Gets Rolling/*

- What were the Rockefeller drug laws?
- What was the purpose of state sentencing commissions?
- Does gun control have an effect on crime?

Students will answer one discussion question in a one-page journal entry

- Are sentencing commissions a good idea? Explain

## Student Activities

- Students will examine the DJJ Historical Timeline (pages 13-15 of DJJ Data Resource Guide) and correlate it with national crime debates.
- Students will watch and examine [John Oliver's report of mandatory minimums](#). (Strong language)
- Students will research politicians committed to reducing the cocaine/crack disparity laws.

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## Day 6

*Students will read and answer questions from Race to Incarcerate: A Graphic Retelling Chapter 5 - Crime as Politics: The Reagan Bush Years*

- Explain Ronald Reagan's philosophy concerning government and social problems.
- What laws were passed as a result of the Len Bias tragedy?
- What were the results of the 1983 study by the Reagan Justice Department?
- How much did spending on prisons increase during the Bush/Reagan years?

Students will answer one discussion question in a one-page journal entry

- Do you believe in rugged individualism?
- Does the media have a responsibility to tell the truth or to make viewers/readers buy their product?

### Student Activities

- Students will examine the DJJ Historical Timeline (pages 13-15 of DJJ Data Resource Guide) and correlate it with national crime debates.
- Students will understand urban problems by analyzing "[The Message](#)" by Grandmaster Flash and the Furious Five and "[Reagan](#)" by Killer Mike

## Day 7

*Students will read and answer questions from Race to Incarcerate: A Graphic Retelling Chapter 6 – Kemba Smith*

- How long did Kemba Smith receive in prison?
- What crimes were she guilty of committing?
- What was the hypocrisy in Bill Clinton commuting her sentence?

Students will answer one discussion question in a one-page journal entry

- Do you think Kemba Smith was implicit in her own demise? Explain
- Do you agree with her sentence? Explain

### Student Activities

- Students will listen to a speech by [Kemba Smith](#) before writing their journal entry.
- Students will examine the DJJ Historical Timeline (pages 13-15 of DJJ Data Resource Guide) and correlate it with national crime debates.

## Day 8

*Students will read and answer questions from Race to Incarcerate: A Graphic Retelling Chapter 7 – Crime as Politics: Clinton Years*

- What were the components of President Clinton's mixed approach to fighting crime?
- Explain the role the media played in passage of the 1994 crime bill?
- What objections did Janet Reno have to the 1994 crime bill?
- What was included in the 1994 crime bill?
- How did state governments benefit from the 1994 crime bill?

Students will answer one discussion question in a one-page journal entry

- Should America abolish the death penalty? Explain

# Understanding the System: A History of Prison and the Virginia Juvenile Justice System

- Does the media have a responsibility to tell the truth or to make viewers/readers buy their product?
- Should politicians be judged for their rhetoric or their actions?

## Student Activities

- Students will examine the DJJ Historical Timeline (pages 13-15 of DJJ Data Resource Guide) and correlate it with national crime debates.
- Students will watch and analyze clips from the movie “13th” by Ava DuVernay

## Day 9

*Students will read and answer questions from Race to Incarcerate: A Graphic Retelling Chapter 8 – Crime as Politics: George W Bush Years*

- Explain “compassionate conservatism”.
- What did Bush propose to Congress?
- Explain the sentencing disparity between crack and cocaine.
- How much did federal prisons grow during the Bush years?

Students will answer one discussion question in a one-page journal entry

- Do you agree with the philosophy of compassionate conservatism?
- Does the Attorney General have too much or too little power in the war on drugs?  
Explain

## Student Activities

- Students will examine the DJJ Historical Timeline (pages 13-15 of DJJ Data Resource Guide) and correlate it with national crime debates.

## Day 10

*Students will read and answer questions from Race to Incarcerate: A Graphic Retelling Chapter 9 – The Prison/Crime Connection*

- How did the rise in prison populations correlate with crime statistics?
- What does the author suggest as factors to a decline in crime?
- List 3 crime reduction stats in New York City in the 1990’s.
- Explain 3 reasons for the reduction in crime in New York City in the 1990’s.

Students will answer one discussion question in a one-page journal entry

- Why don’t more prisons equal less crime?
- What factors do you believe results in less crime?

## Student Activities

- Students will analyze statistics from Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice Reports on Crime and ethnicity in Virginia



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## Day 11

*Students will read and answer questions from Race to Incarcerate: A Graphic Retelling Chapter 10 – Color Coded Justice*

- What percentage of black boys born after 2000 will spend time in prison?
- List 3 immigrant groups and the criminal stereotypes associated with each group.
- Explain convict leasing.
- What is a super predator?
- Explain 3 factors of the criminal justice system that led to more black people being in jail.

Students will answer one discussion question in a one-page journal entry

- What racial stereotypes do you believe? Explain
- Do you think America would give more attention to prison issues if the majority of prisoners were white? Explain

## Student Activities

- Students will analyze statistics from Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice Reports on Crime and ethnicity in Virginia (pages 20-30 of DJJ Report). They will compare and contrast the types of crimes committed in 4 different DJJ jurisdictions (Richmond, Norfolk, Fairfax, and Shenandoah).

## Day 12

*Students will read and answer questions from Race to Incarcerate: A Graphic Retelling Chapter 11 – The War on Drugs and African Americans*

- Explain the correlation between African American population statistics and drug arrest statistics.
- What happens during a drug sweep?
- Explain how mandatory sentences have increased the prison disparity for African Americans.
- How did court jurisdiction increase the prison disparity for African Americans?
- List 3 other life factors are affected by the war of drugs.
- List 4 ways to reduce the prison population due to the War on Drugs.

Students will answer one discussion question in a one-page journal entry

- Are drug sweeps a violation of the 4th amendment?
- Are drug sweeps a violation of the 14th amendment?
- Explain a positive and a negative interaction with a police officer.

## Student Activities

- Thinking Notes Activity
  - Students will read excerpts from Ch. 5 of Locking Up Our Own “The Worst Think to Hit Us Since Slavery: Crack and the Advent of Warrior Policing” by James Foreman Jr.
  - Students will read excerpts from Ch 7 of Chokehold, “If You Catch a Case, Act Like You Know” by Paul Butler.

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## Day 13

*Students will read and answer questions from Race to Incarcerate: A Graphic Retelling Chapter 12 – A New Direction*

- List 3 alternatives to incarceration.
- Explain community policing.
- Explain how the criminal justice system has disenfranchised African Americans.
- What is restorative justice?

Students will answer one discussion question in a one-page journal entry

- What do you think would be an alternative to prisoning? Explain
- What can police do to improve their relationships with the community?
- What can the community do to improve their relationships with police?

## Student Activities

- Students will research hip hop songs about police tactics and prison system and create an oral report on the meaning of the song
- Students will create a letter to their younger self on how to avoid the pitfalls of juvenile prison.

## Day 14

## Student Activities

- Students will edit their letters to their younger self on how to avoid the pitfalls of juvenile prison

## Day 15

## Student Activities

- Students will research pictures for a visual timeline to be displayed in Detention Center hallway or in a computer-generated slideshow. The pictures must represent key points in American history that produced an increase in the prison population.

**4 Texts and a Topic: An Exercise in Intertextuality**

Directions: Use the graphic organizer below to take notes as you read and listen to four different text. List 3-5 things you learned about the War on Drugs and mass incarceration from each text. Click on hyperlink to view videos.

<p><a href="#"><u>Letter to the Free</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Common ft Bilal</u></a></p>	<p><a href="#"><u>The War on Drugs is an Epic Fail</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Jay-Z and Molly Crabapple</u></a></p>
<p><i>Mass Incarceration as a Form of Racialized Social Control</i> Michelle Alexander</p>	<p><i>Race to Incarcerate: 1994 Crime Bill</i> Marc Mauer</p>

# TEACHING TOLERANCE



A PROJECT OF THE SOUTHERN POVERTY LAW CENTER  
TOLERANCE.ORG

## TEACHING *The New Jim Crow*

LESSON 5

### *Mass Incarceration as a Form of Racialized Social Control*

*THE NEW JIM CROW* by Michelle Alexander

#### CHAPTER 1

## The Rebirth of Caste

### The Birth of Mass Incarceration

The rhetoric of “law and order” was first mobilized in the late 1950s as Southern governors and law enforcement officials attempted to generate and mobilize white opposition to the Civil Rights Movement. In the years following *Brown v. Board of Education*, civil rights activists used direct-action tactics in an effort to force reluctant Southern states to desegregate public facilities. Southern governors and law enforcement officials often characterized these tactics as criminal and argued that the rise of the Civil Rights Movement was indicative of a breakdown of law and order.

BOOK  
EXCERPT

For more than a decade—from the mid-1950s until the late 1960s—conservatives systematically and strategically linked opposition to civil rights legislation to calls for law and order, arguing that Martin Luther King Jr.’s philosophy of civil disobedience was a leading cause of crime. Civil rights protests were frequently depicted as criminal rather than political in nature, and federal courts were accused of excessive “lenience” toward lawlessness, thereby contributing to the spread of crime.

Unfortunately, at the same time that civil rights were being identified as a threat to law and order, the FBI was reporting fairly dramatic increases in the national crime rate. Beginning in the 1960s, crime rates rose in the United States for a period of about ten years. The reasons for the crime wave are complex but can be explained in large part by the rise of the “baby boom” generation—the spike in the number of young men in the fifteen-to- twenty-four age group, which historically has been responsible for most crimes. The surge of young men in the population was occurring at precisely the same time that unemployment rates for black men were rising sharply, but the economic and demographic factors contributing to rising crime were not explored in the media. Instead, crime reports were sensationalized and offered as further evidence of the breakdown in lawfulness, morality, and social stability in the wake of the Civil Rights Movement.<sup>1</sup>

To make matters worse, riots erupted in the summer of 1964 in Harlem and Rochester, followed by a series of uprisings that swept the nation following the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. in 1968. The racial imagery associated with the riots gave fuel to the argument that civil rights for blacks led to rampant crime. Civil rights activists who argued

Abridged excerpt  
from *The New Jim  
Crow: Mass Incar-  
ceration in the Age  
of Colorblindness* —  
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that the uprisings were directly related to widespread police harassment and abuse were dismissed by conservatives out of hand.

While many civil rights advocates in this period actively resisted the attempt by conservatives to use rising crime as an excuse to crack down on impoverished black communities, some black activists began to join the calls for “law and order” and expressed support for harsh responses to lawbreakers. Wittingly or unwittingly, they found themselves complicit in the emergence of a penal system unprecedented in world history. Black support for harsh responses to urban crime—support born of desperation and legitimate concern over the unraveling of basic security in inner-city communities—helped provide political cover for conservative politicians who saw an opening to turn back the clock on racial progress in the United States. Conservatives could point to black support for highly punitive approaches to dealing with the problems of the urban poor as “proof” that race had nothing to do with their “law and order” agenda.

Early on, little effort was made to disguise the racial motivations behind the law and order rhetoric and the harsh criminal justice legislation proposed in Congress. The most ardent opponents of civil rights legislation and desegregation were the most active on the emerging crime issue.

As the rules of acceptable discourse changed, however, segregationists distanced themselves from an explicitly racist agenda. They developed instead the racially sanitized rhetoric of “cracking down on crime”—rhetoric that is now used freely by politicians of every stripe. Conservative politicians who embraced this rhetoric purposefully failed to distinguish between the direct action tactics of civil rights activists, violent rebellions in inner cities, and traditional crimes of an economic or violent nature ...”<sup>2</sup>

Although law and order rhetoric ultimately failed to prevent the formal dismantling of the Jim Crow system, it proved highly effective in appealing to poor and working-class whites, particularly in the South, who were opposed to integration and frustrated by the Democratic Party’s apparent support for the Civil Rights Movement. In fact, law and order rhetoric—first employed by segregationists—would eventually contribute to a major realignment of political parties in the United States.

The success of law and order rhetoric among working-class whites and the intense resentment of racial reforms, particularly in the South, led conservative Republican analysts to believe that a “new majority” could be created by the Republican Party, one that included the traditional Republican base, the white South, and half the Catholic, blue-collar vote of the big cities.<sup>3</sup> Some conservative political strategists admitted that appealing to racial fears and antagonisms was central to this strategy, though it had to be done surreptitiously.

Republican strategist Kevin Phillips is often credited for offering the most influential argument in favor of a race-based strategy for Republican political dominance in the South. He argued in *The Emerging Republican Majority*, published in 1969, that Nixon’s successful presidential election campaign could point the way toward long-term political realignment and the building of a new Republican majority, if Republicans continued to campaign

primarily on the basis of racial issues, using coded antiblack rhetoric.<sup>4</sup> He argued that Southern white Democrats had become so angered and alienated by the Democratic Party's support for civil rights reforms, such as desegregation and busing, that those voters could be easily persuaded to switch parties if those racial resentments could be maintained.

Thus in the late 1960s and early 1970s, two schools of thought were offered to the general public regarding race, poverty, and the social order. Conservatives argued that poverty was caused not by structural factors related to race and class but rather by culture—particularly black culture.

Liberals, by contrast, insisted that social reforms such as the War on Poverty and civil rights legislation would get at the “root causes” of criminal behavior and stressed the social conditions that predictably generate crime.

Competing images of the poor as “deserving” and “undeserving” became central components of the debate. Ultimately, the racialized nature of this imagery became a crucial resource for conservatives, who succeeded in using law and order rhetoric in their effort to mobilize the resentment of white working-class voters, many of whom felt threatened by the sudden progress of African Americans. As explained by Thomas and Mary Edsall in their insightful book *Chain Reaction*, a disproportionate share of the costs of integration and racial equality had been borne by lower- and lower-middle-class whites, who were suddenly forced to compete on equal terms with blacks for jobs and status and who lived in neighborhoods adjoining black ghettos. Their children—not the children of wealthy whites—attended schools most likely to fall under busing orders. This reality made it possible for conservatives to characterize the “liberal Democratic establishment” as being out of touch with ordinary working people ... . By 1968, 81 percent of those responding to the Gallup Poll agreed with the statement that “law and order has broken down in this country,” and the majority blamed “Negroes who start riots” and “Communists.”<sup>5</sup>

Race had become, yet again, a powerful wedge, breaking up what had been a solid liberal coalition based on economic interests of the poor and the working and lower-middle classes. In the 1968 election, race eclipsed class as the organizing principle of American politics, and by 1972, attitudes on racial issues rather than socioeconomic status were the primary determinant of voters' political self-identification. Just as race had been used at the turn of the century by Southern elites to rupture class solidarity at the bottom of the income ladder, race as a national issue had broken up the Democratic New Deal “bottom-up” coalition—a coalition dependent on substantial support from all voters, white and black, at or below the median income.

The conservative revolution that took root within the Republican Party in the 1960s did not reach its full development until the election of 1980.

In his campaign for the presidency, Reagan ... built on the success of earlier conservatives who developed a strategy of exploiting racial hostility or resentment for political gain without making explicit reference to race.<sup>6</sup> Condemning “welfare queens” and criminal “predators,” he rode into office with the strong support of disaffected whites—poor and working-





THE CRIME BILL OF 1994  
15.8 BILLION

FOR PRISON BUILDING

1.8 Billion

FOR POLICING

1.8 Billion

FOR IN CARCERATING  
"ILLEGAL ALIENS"

EXPANSION OF FEDERAL  
DEATH  
PENALTY

NO MORE FEDERAL PELL  
GRANTS FOR EDUCATION  
IN  
PRISON



THE BILL INCLUDED



SO ITS SUPPORTERS IN CONGRESS COULD CALL IT

A BALANCED APPROACH.



BUT TWENTY YEARS OF SPENDING HAD BLOATED THE PRISON SYSTEM,

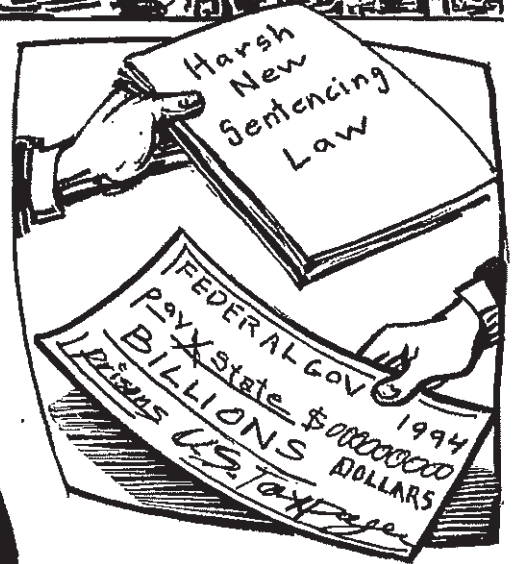
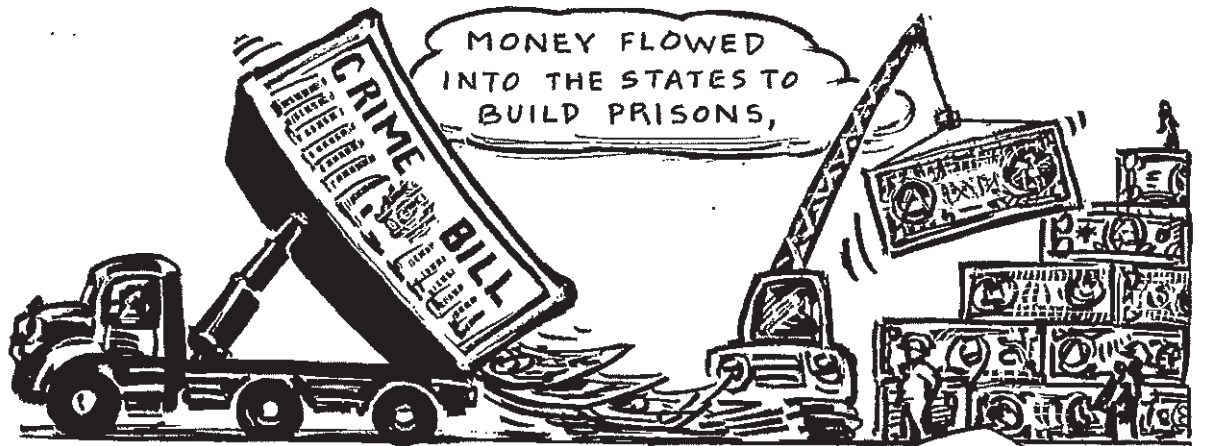


WHILE CUTS TO SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMS HAD STARVED THE INNER CITIES.



THERE WAS NO NEED TO EXPAND PUNISHMENT AS WELL AS PREVENTION.





NAME \_\_\_\_\_

Ch. 1 – US Prisons from Inception to Export

1. What is the purpose of prison?

2. Give at least 3 characteristics of early prisons in the United States.

3. What are the proactive ways to influence human behavior according to the book?

4. Give at least 3 similarities between early prisons and the Richmond Juvenile Detention Center.





NAME \_\_\_\_\_

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1. Explain indeterminate sentencing.

2. How did the George Jackson case illustrate the problems with indeterminate sentencing?

3. Explain the racial overtones eying Nixon's "law and order" campaign.

4. Differentiate between conservative (right) and Liberal (left) approaches to rehabilitation.









## CH 5 - Crime as Politics: The Reagan Bush Years

1. Explain Ronald Reagan's philosophy concerning government and social problems.
2. What laws were passed as a result of the Len Bias tragedy?
3. What were the results of the 1983 study by the Reagan Justice Department?
4. How much did spending on prisons increase during the Bush/Reagan years?

*Answer one discussion question in a paragraph below*

- Do you believe in rugged individualism?
- Does the media have a responsibility to tell the truth or to make viewers/readers buy their product?

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## Grandmaster Flash and the Furious Five – The Message

It's like a jungle sometimes  
It makes me wonder how I keep from going under  
[x2]

Broken glass everywhere  
People pissing on the stairs, you know they just don't care  
I can't take the smell, can't take the noise  
Got no money to move out, I guess I got no choice  
Rats in the front room, roaches in the back  
Junkies in the alley with a baseball bat  
I tried to get away but I couldn't get far  
Cause a man with a tow truck repossessed my car

[Hook:]  
Don't push me 'cause I'm close to the edge  
I'm trying not to lose my head  
It's like a jungle sometimes  
It makes me wonder how I keep from going under

Standing on the front stoop hanging out the window  
Watching all the cars go by, roaring as the breezes blow  
Crazy lady, living in a bag  
Eating out of garbage pails, used to be a fag hag  
Said she'll dance the tango, skip the light fandango  
A Zircon princess seemed to lost her senses  
Down at the peep show watching all the creeps  
So she can tell her stories to the girls back home  
She went to the city and got social security  
She had to get a pimp, she couldn't make it on her own

[Hook]  
My brother's doing bad, stole my mother's TV  
Says she watches too much, it's just not healthy  
All My Children in the daytime, Dallas at night  
Can't even see the game or the Sugar Ray fight  
The bill collectors, they ring my phone  
And scare my wife when I'm not home  
Got a bum education, double-digit inflation  
Can't take the train to the job, there's a strike at the station  
Neon King Kong standing on my back  
Can't stop to turn around, broke my sacroiliac  
A mid-range migraine, cancered membrane  
Sometimes I think I'm going insane  
I swear I might hijack a plane!

[Hook]  
My son said, Daddy, I don't wanna go to school  
'Cause the teacher's a jerk, he must think I'm a fool  
And all the kids smoke reefer, I think it'd be cheaper  
If I just got a job, learned to be a street sweeper

Or dance to the beat, shuffle my feet  
Wear a shirt and tie and run with the creeps  
'Cause it's all about money, ain't a damn thing funny  
You got to have a con in this land of milk and honey  
They pushed that girl in front of the train  
Took her to the doctor, sewed her arm on again  
Stabbed that man right in his heart  
Gave him a transplant for a brand new start  
I can't walk through the park 'cause it's crazy after dark  
Keep my hand on my gun 'cause they got me on the run  
I feel like a outlaw, broke my last glass jaw  
Hear them say "You want some more?"  
Living on a see-saw

[Hook]  
A child is born with no state of mind  
Blind to the ways of mankind  
God is smiling on you but he's frowning too  
Because only God knows what you'll go through  
You'll grow in the ghetto living second-rate  
And your eyes will sing a song called deep hate  
The places you play and where you stay  
Looks like one great big alleyway  
You'll admire all the number-book takers  
Thugs, pimps and pushers and the big money-makers  
Driving big cars, spending twenties and tens  
And you'll wanna grow up to be just like them, huh  
Smugglers, scramblers, burglars, gamblers  
Pickpocket peddlers, even panhandlers  
You say "I'm cool, huh, I'm no fool"  
But then you wind up dropping outta high school  
Now you're unemployed, all null and void  
Walking round like you're Pretty Boy Floyd  
Turned stick-up kid, but look what you done did  
Got sent up for a eight-year bid  
Now your manhood is took and you're a Maytag  
Spend the next two years as a undercover fag  
Being used and abused to serve like hell  
Til one day, you was found hung dead in the cell  
It was plain to see that your life was lost  
You was cold and your body swung back and forth  
But now your eyes sing the sad, sad song  
Of how you lived so fast and died so young so

1. Underline 3 songs that are important to you. Be able to explain why.
2. What are some problems faced during the 1980's?

# Reaganomics

## Reagan by Killer Mike

*[Ronald Reagan:]*

Our government has a firm policy not to capitulate to terrorist demands. That no-concessions policy remains in force, despite the wildly speculative and false stories about arms for hostages and alleged ransom payments, we did not, repeat, did not trade weapons or anything else for hostages, nor will we

*[Killer Mike:]*

The ballot or the bullet, some freedom or some bull@#\$  
Will we ever do it big, or keep just settling for little shit  
We brag on having bread, but none of us are bakers  
We all talk having greens, but none of us own acres  
If none of us on acres, and none of us grow wheat  
Then who will feed our people when our people need to eat  
So it seems our people starve from lack of understanding  
Cause all we seem to give them is some balling and some dancing  
And some talking about our car and imaginary mansions  
We should be indicted for bullshit we inciting  
Hella children deaf and pretending it's exciting  
We are advertisements for agony and pain  
We exploit the youth, we tell them to join a gang  
We tell them dope stories, introduce them to the game  
Just like Oliver North introduced us to cocaine  
In the 80s when the bricks came on military planes

*[Ronald Reagan:]*

A few months ago I told the American people I did not trade arms for hostages. My heart and my best intentions still tell me that's true, but the facts and the evidence tell me it is not

*[Killer Mike:]*

The end of the Reagan Era, I'm like number twelver  
Old enough to understand the @#\$% will change forever  
They declared the war on drugs like a war on terror  
But it really did was let the police terrorize whoever  
But mostly black boys, but they would call us "niggers"  
And lay us on our belly, while they fingers on they triggers  
They boots was on our head, they dogs was on our crotches  
And they would beat us up if we had diamonds on our watches  
And they would take our drugs and money, as they pick

our pockets

I guess that that's the privilege of policing for some profit

But thanks to Reaganomics, prisons turned to profits  
Cause free labor is the cornerstone of US economics  
Cause slavery was abolished, unless you are in prison  
You think I am bull@#\$%, then read the 13th Amendment

Involuntary servitude and slavery it prohibits  
That's why they giving drug offenders time in double digits

Ronald Reagan was an actor, not at all a factor  
Just an employee of the country's real masters  
Just like the Bushes, Clinton and Obama  
Just another talking head telling lies on teleprompters  
If you don't believe the theory, then argue with this logic  
Why did Reagan and Obama both go after Qaddafi  
We invaded sovereign soil, going after oil  
Taking countries is a hobby paid for by the oil lobby  
Same as in Iraq, and Afghanistan  
And Ahmadinejad say they coming for Iran  
They only love the rich, and how they loathe the poor  
If I say any more they might be at my door  
Who the f&\*\$ is that staring in my window  
Doing that surveillance on Mister Michael Render  
I'm dropping off the grid before they pump the lead  
I leave you with four words: I'm glad Reagan dead

1. What do you think of Ronald Reagan after hearing this song?
2. How have Presidents Bush and Clinton continued Reagan's legacy?
3. What group of Americans are positively affected by Reaganomics?
4. What group of Americans are negatively affected by Reaganomics?
5. Do you think Reaganomics was good or bad for the country?



## CH 7 – Crime as Politics: Clinton Years

1. What were the components of President Clinton’s mixed approach to fighting crime?
2. Explain the role the media played in passage of the 1994 crime bill?
3. What objections did Janet Reno have to the 1994 crime bill?
4. What was included in the 1994 crime bill?
5. How did state governments benefit from the 1994 crime bill?

*Answer one discussion question in a paragraph below*

- Should America abolish the death penalty? Explain
- Does the media have a responsibility to tell the truth or to make viewers/readers buy their product?
- Should politicians be judged for their rhetoric (speeches) or their actions?

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## 11 – The War on Drugs and African Americans

1. Explain the correlation between African American population statistics and drug arrest statistics.
2. What happens during a drug sweep?
3. Explain how mandatory sentences have increased the prison disparity for African Americans.
4. How did court jurisdiction increase the prison disparity for African Americans?
5. List 3 other life factors are affected by the war of drugs.
6. List 4 ways to reduce the prison population due to the War on Drugs.

*Answer one discussion question in a paragraph below*

- Are drug sweeps a violation of the 4th amendment?
- Are drug sweeps a violation of the 14th amendment?
- Explain a positive and a negative interaction with a police officer.

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# Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice

## DATA RESOURCE GUIDE

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FISCAL YEAR 2017







# Data Resource Guide

## Fiscal Year 2017

Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice  
Andrew K. Block Jr., Director  
December 2017



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 414 of the 2017 Appropriation Act.

# Executive Summary

This report provides an overview of the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), highlighting fiscal year (FY) 2017 data and trends in all program and service areas, including court service units (CSUs), Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act (VJCCCA) programs, juvenile detention centers (JDCs), and direct care programs. A summary of DJJ's juvenile population forecast, a recidivism analysis, and a breakdown of DJJ's expenditures and staffing levels are also included. DJJ is hopeful that this report will be useful to both state and local policymakers and juvenile justice stakeholders. The following data highlights are presented in the report:

## Trends, FY 2016-2017

- » Intake complaints decreased 2.8% from 199,057 to 193,402.
  - › Domestic Relations and Child Welfare (DR/CW) intake complaints decreased 2.3% from 142,257 to 138,981.
  - › Juvenile intake complaints decreased 4.2% from 56,800 to 54,421.
- » VJCCCA placements decreased 10.7% from 13,143 to 11,736.
- » JDC detainments decreased 8.6% from 8,396 to 7,677.
- » JDC average daily population (ADP) remained stable from 643 to 644.
- » Direct care admissions increased 4.1% from 319 to 332.
- » Direct care ADP decreased 16.7% from 406 to 338.

## Juvenile Characteristics, FY 2017

- » The average ages of juveniles were as follows:
  - › Juvenile intake cases – 15.9
  - › Detainments – 16.3
  - › Direct care admissions – 17.0
  - › Direct care releases – 17.8
- » 80.8% of juvenile intake complaints were diversion-eligible. 24.1% of juvenile intake complaints were resolved, unfounded, or diverted as the initial intake decision.
  - › Of the 7,217 juvenile intake complaints with a diversion plan, 76.1% had successful outcomes.
- » 17.6% of all juvenile intake cases were for felony offenses, 39.1% of all new probation cases were for felony offenses, and 85.5% of all commitments were for felony offenses.
  - › 48.2% of all juveniles admitted to direct care had a felony against person as their most serious offense.
- » The majority of direct care admissions had a mental health or treatment need:
  - › 89.8% appeared to have significant symptoms of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, Conduct Disorder, Oppositional Defiant Disorder, Substance Abuse Disorder, or Substance Dependence Disorder; 63.6% appeared to have significant symptoms of other mental health disorders.
  - › 92.2% had an aggression management treatment need.
  - › 81.3% had a substance abuse treatment need.
  - › 9.6% had a sex offender treatment need.



## Length of Stay (LOS) Averages, FY 2017

Average LOSs were as follows:

- » JDC releases
  - › Pre-dispositional – 24.3 days
  - › Post-dispositional without programs – 14.4 days
  - › Post-dispositional with programs – 138.3 days
- » Probation releases – 11.8 months
- » Parole releases – 9.2 months
- » Direct care releases – 14.2 months

## Forecast, FY 2018-2023

- » The JDC forecast projects that the ADP will decline by an average of 2.0% annually over the next six FYs, reaching an ADP of 568 in FY 2023.
- » The direct care forecast projects that the ADP will decrease through FY 2019 to 311 and then increase to 333 in FY 2023.

## Reconviction Rates for FY 2012-2015, Tracked through FY 2017

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

- » Probation placements: 23.0-26.5%.
- » Direct care releases: 41.6-44.2%.
- » Parole placements: 46.9-53.1%.

## Expenditures, FY 2017

- » DJJ expended a total of \$210,027,158.
- » DJJ's direct care per capita cost was \$214,207.





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# 1 Introduction and Overview

The Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) provides services to juveniles and families by operating 32 court service units (CSUs) and Bon Air Juvenile Correctional Center (JCC). Beaumont JCC was closed to juveniles on June 2, 2017. DJJ audits and certifies 34 CSUs, including two locally-operated units; 24 juvenile detention centers (JDCs); Bon Air JCC; nine community placement programs (CPPs), 13 detention re-entry programs; and 16 group homes, shelters, and living programs. The Board of Juvenile Justice regulates and provides oversight for these programs and facilities.

## Agency Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





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

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

## Agency Transformation

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

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

In order to safely reduce the use of JCCs, DJJ has made an effort to ensure that all CSUs use evidence-based

practices from intake through parole, keeping juveniles in the community and avoiding placement in secure confinement whenever possible. As such, the Division of Community Programs revised the diversion procedure and scheduled intake-specific trainings and regional meetings to improve intake screenings and diversion decisions. DJJ also trained all state-operated CSUs in both Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS), an evidence-based structured format to provide counseling and skill-building to court-involved juveniles, and the Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument (YASI), the risk assessment that informs service planning and length of stay recommendations for committed juveniles. To further ensure juveniles receive the appropriate level of supervision, DJJ crafted new procedures and engaged in more training to effectively guide the use and application of the Detention Assessment Instrument (DAI). DJJ also has developed a standardized dispositional recommendation matrix to provide uniform, objective disposition recommendations for court-involved juveniles.

To further reduce the use of JCCs and ensure secure confinement is used only for as long as is appropriate, the Board of Juvenile Justice revised the LOS Guidelines for Indeterminately Committed Juveniles (LOS Guidelines) on October 15, 2015. Under the former guidelines, 12-18 months was the most commonly assigned LOS for indeterminate direct care admissions. Under the current guidelines, 6-9 months is the most commonly assigned LOS. Additionally, DJJ has worked to provide alternative direct care placements to the JCCs, including CPPs and detention re-entry programs in locally-operated juvenile detention centers (JDCs). There are currently nine JDCs with CPPs and 13 JDCs with detention re-entry programs.

In order to reform treatment and rehabilitation practices in the JCCs, DJJ began implementing the Community Treatment Model (CTM) in May 2015. The main tenets of the model include conducting highly structured, meaningful, therapeutic activities; maintaining consistent staffing in each housing unit; and keeping juveniles in the same unit throughout their stays. CTM uses a blend of positive peer culture and the group process to address concerns and accomplishments within the unit. In doing so, staff develop treatment-oriented relationships with the juveniles and act as advocates. CTM was fully implemented in early 2017.

Additionally, the Division of Education has worked to strengthen content delivery, increase student achievement, and expand opportunities for post-secondary juveniles. As such, the master schedule for the 2016-2017 school year was revised to reflect CTM. Students now stay together for content courses and move for elective



courses based on their diploma needs. Also, staff were trained on Responsibility-Centered Discipline, and duties were consolidated to develop new positions that assist with behavioral management, post-secondary services, and academic supports. Finally, DJJ formed a partnership with J. Sargeant Reynolds Community College to offer college courses for post-secondary juveniles.

Research has shown that greater family engagement leads to more positive results in treatment and upon release. Therefore, DJJ developed partnerships to provide video visitation and free transportation to the families of committed juveniles. In addition, the JCC visitation procedure was amended to allow the visitation of “natural supports,” which include extended family members, persons serving as mentors, and representatives from community organizations. Lastly, DJJ updated the visitation procedure to prohibit the loss of visitation as a disciplinary sanction.

In 2015, Virginia was one of only three states to receive a major federal grant totaling over \$700,000 to create a model re-entry system. This system integrated and accelerated re-entry planning, devoted more resources for increased training, and further connected families to their children and re-entry planning. In addition, DJJ has five re-entry advocates who coordinate the re-entry process for committed juveniles and their families. The re-entry advocates serve as a link between the JCC and CSUs while focusing on education and career readiness. Re-entry advocates are assigned by region to work with parole officers and parolees to coordinate services and create a seamless transition back to the community. Prior to release, re-entry advocates may connect committed juveniles with community-based resources, the Department of Motor Vehicles’ DMV2Go program, and assistance with Medicaid pre-applications.

DJJ is working to replace large, outdated JCCs with new facilities that are safer, closer to affected populations, smaller in scale, and designed for rehabilitative treatment and education. During the 2016 General Assembly Session, the General Assembly approved (i) budget language authorizing DJJ to reinvest operational savings from the JCCs into the development of community-based services and alternative placements, (ii) bond funding for the planning and construction of a new, smaller, regionally-based, and treatment-oriented facility in Chesapeake, and (iii) funding to plan more effectively for DJJ’s other capital needs (e.g., constructing a new or renovating an existing JCC).

As a result, Beaumont JCC was closed to juveniles on June 2, 2017. Funded in part through DJJ’s authority to reinvest savings realized from the closure, DJJ awarded contracts to two experienced service coordination agen-

cies, AMIkids (AMI) and Evidence-Based Associates (EBA), to develop a statewide continuum of evidence-based services and additional alternatives to placement in secure facilities.

The Secretary of Public Safety and Homeland Security (SPSHS) convened the JCC Task Force in response to Paragraph C of Item 415 of the 2016 Appropriation Act, to determine the future capital and operational requirements for the JCCs. After hearing from experts, stakeholders, and the public, the Task Force recommended that DJJ design and build a new, treatment-oriented, trauma-informed secure therapeutic facility on the current property of Bon Air JCC in addition to the proposed facility in Chesapeake. A facility in Chesapeake would allow the large proportion of committed juveniles from this region to be closer to their family and community.

Unfortunately, in November 2017, the Chesapeake City Council failed to approve the transfer of land to the state that would have allowed the project to proceed. DJJ is currently exploring alternative sites in the Tidewater area and will work with the incoming administration and the General Assembly to finalize a plan.

With these initiatives in progress, DJJ is now focusing on sustaining the positive effects of these reforms. By adapting to current best practices and changing to meet the needs of court-involved juveniles and their families, DJJ continues to make a difference in the lives of citizens and communities across the Commonwealth. (See page 15 for a summary of Transformation Plan accomplishments.)

## Terminology

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

### Acronyms

**ADHD:** Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

**ADP:** Average Daily Population

**AECF:** Annie E. Casey Foundation

**AMI:** AMIkids

**AWOL:** Absent Without Leave

**BADGE:** Balanced Approach Data Gathering Environment

**BSU:** Behavioral Services Unit



<b>CAP:</b> Central Admission and Placement	<b>ECO:</b> Emergency Custody Order
<b>CCD:</b> Child Care Days	<b>EPICS:</b> Effective Practices in Community Supervision
<b>CCRC:</b> Central Classification and Review Committee	<b>ERD:</b> Early Release Date
<b>CD:</b> Conduct Disorder	<b>FAPT:</b> Family Assessment and Planning Team
<b>CEST:</b> Classification and Evaluation Staffing Team	<b>FFT:</b> Functional Family Therapy
<b>CHINS:</b> Child in Need of Services	<b>FIPS:</b> Federal Information Processing Standards
<b>CHINSup:</b> Child in Need of Supervision	<b>FY:</b> Fiscal Year
<b>CPMT:</b> Community Policy and Management Team	<b>GED®:</b> General Educational Development
<b>CPP:</b> Community Placement Program	<b>IBRU:</b> Intensive Behavioral Redirection Unit
<b>CRCP:</b> Comprehensive Re-entry Case Plan	<b>ICJ:</b> Interstate Compact for Juveniles
<b>CSA:</b> Children’s Services Act	<b>ICN:</b> Intake Case Number
<b>CSU:</b> Court Service Unit	<b>ICRC:</b> Institutional Classification and Review Committee
<b>CTE:</b> Career and Technical Education	<b>IEP:</b> Individualized Education Program
<b>CTM:</b> Community Treatment Model	<b>ISU:</b> Intensive Services Unit
<b>CTST:</b> Classification and Treatment Staffing Team	<b>J&amp;DR:</b> Juvenile and Domestic Relations
<b>DAI:</b> Detention Assessment Instrument	<b>JCC:</b> Juvenile Correctional Center
<b>DBT:</b> Dialectical Behavior Therapy	<b>JCO:</b> Juvenile Correctional Officer
<b>DCJS:</b> Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services	<b>JDAI:</b> Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative
<b>DJJ:</b> Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice	<b>JDC:</b> Juvenile Detention Center
<b>DMAS:</b> Virginia Department of Medical Assistance Services	<b>JP:</b> Juvenile Profile
<b>DMC:</b> Disproportionate Minority Contact	<b>LEA:</b> Local Education Agency
<b>DMV:</b> Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles	<b>LOS:</b> Length of Stay (used for probation, detention, direct care, and parole)
<b>DOC:</b> Virginia Department of Corrections	<b>LRD:</b> Late Release Date
<b>DOJ:</b> United States Department of Justice	<b>MAP®:</b> Measures of Academic Progress
<b>DOL:</b> United States Department of Labor	<b>MAYSI:</b> Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument
<b>DPB:</b> Virginia Department of Planning and Budget	<b>MHSTP:</b> Mental Health Services Transition Plan
<b>DR/CW:</b> Domestic Relations and Child Welfare	<b>MOA:</b> Memorandum of Agreement
<b>DRG:</b> Data Resource Guide	<b>MOE:</b> Maintenance of Effort
<b>DSM:</b> Diagnostic and Statistical Manual	<b>MST:</b> Multi-Systemic Therapy
<b>DSP:</b> Direct Service Provider	<b>ODD:</b> Oppositional Defiant Disorder
<b>DSS:</b> Virginia Department of Social Services	<b>OJJDP:</b> United States Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
<b>EBA:</b> Evidence-Based Associates	



**PBIS:** Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports

**PREA:** Prison Rape Elimination Act

**PO:** Probation/Parole Officer

**Post-D:** Post-Dispositional

**Pre-D:** Pre-Dispositional

**RS:** Resident Specialist

**RSC:** Regional Service Coordinators

**SGA:** Student Government Association

**SOL:** Standards of Learning

**SOP:** Standard Operating Procedure

**SPSHS:** Secretary of Public Safety and Homeland Security

**TDO:** Temporary Detention Order

**VCC:** Virginia Criminal 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

**VSP:** Virginia Department of State Police

**VTSS:** Virginia Tiered Systems of Supports

**YASI:** Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument

## Definitions

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

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

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

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

**Certification:** when, after a preliminary hearing, a judge determines there is probable cause for a juvenile 14 years of age or older charged with a violent juvenile felony, jurisdiction for the case is transferred to circuit court for a trial as an adult. If the juvenile is charged with capital murder, first or second degree murder, lynching, or aggravated malicious wounding, the case is automatically certified to circuit court for trial. If the juvenile is charged with any other violent juvenile felony, the case may be certified to circuit court based on the discretion of the attorney for the Commonwealth. Any juvenile convicted in circuit court after certification will be treated as an adult in any subsequent offenses. See §§ 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 efforts to keep him or her in school, (ii) runs away from his or her family or lawful custodian on more than one occasion, or (iii) escapes from or leaves a court-ordered residential placement without permission. See § 16.1-228 of the *Code of Virginia*.

**Commitment:** the court-ordered disposition placing a juvenile in the custody of DJJ for a determinate or indeterminate period of time. To be eligible for commitment, a juvenile must be 11 years of age or older and adjudicated delinquent or convicted of a felony offense, a Class 1 misdemeanor and a prior felony, or four Class 1 misdemeanors that were not part of a common act, transaction, or scheme. See § 16.1-278.8 of the *Code of Virginia*. A commitment to DJJ differs from an admission. An admission may





occur days or weeks after the juvenile is committed to DJJ (during which time he or she is held in a JDC). A single admission could be the result of multiple commitments to DJJ (for example, a juvenile may be committed to DJJ by more than one court). For these reasons, the number of commitments to DJJ in a FY may be different from the number of admissions.

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

**Delinquent Offense:** an act committed by a juvenile that would be a felony or misdemeanor offense if committed by an adult as designated under state law, a local ordinance, or federal law. Delinquent offenses do not include status offenses. 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 juvenile is transferred to another JDC or has a change in dispositional status before being released.

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

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

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

**Direct Care:** the time during which a juvenile, who is committed to DJJ pursuant to §§ 16.1-272, 16.1-278.8 (A)(14), 16.1-278.8 (A)(17), 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 residential placement.

**Disposition:** the consequence ordered by the court for a juvenile adjudicated delinquent or found to be a status offender.

**Dispositional Hearing:** a hearing in the J&DR district court which occurs after an adjudication. During this hearing, the court may impose treatment services and sanctions. The dispositional hearing for a delinquency adjudication is similar to a sentencing hearing for a conviction in a criminal court. See §§ 16.1-278.4, 16.1-278.6, and 16.1-278.8 of the *Code of Virginia*.

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

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

**FY:** the time period measured from July 1st of one year to June 30th of the following year. For example, FY 2017 began July 1, 2016, and ended June 30, 2017.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

work permits, a minor seeking judicial consent for medical procedures).

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

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

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

**Pre-D and Post-D Reports:** documents prepared (i) within the timelines established by approved procedures when ordered by the court, (ii) for each juvenile placed on probation supervision, (iii) for each juvenile committed to DJJ or placed in post-D detention with programs, or (iv) upon written request from another CSU when accompanied by



a court order. The report, also known as the social history, must include identifying and demographic information for the juvenile, including current offense and prior court involvement; social, medical, psychological, and educational information about the juvenile; information about the juvenile's family; and dispositional and treatment recommendations if permitted by the court.

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

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

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

**Quarter:** a three-month time period of a fiscal or calendar year. For example, the first quarter of FY 2017 began July 1, 2016, and ended September 30, 2016.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

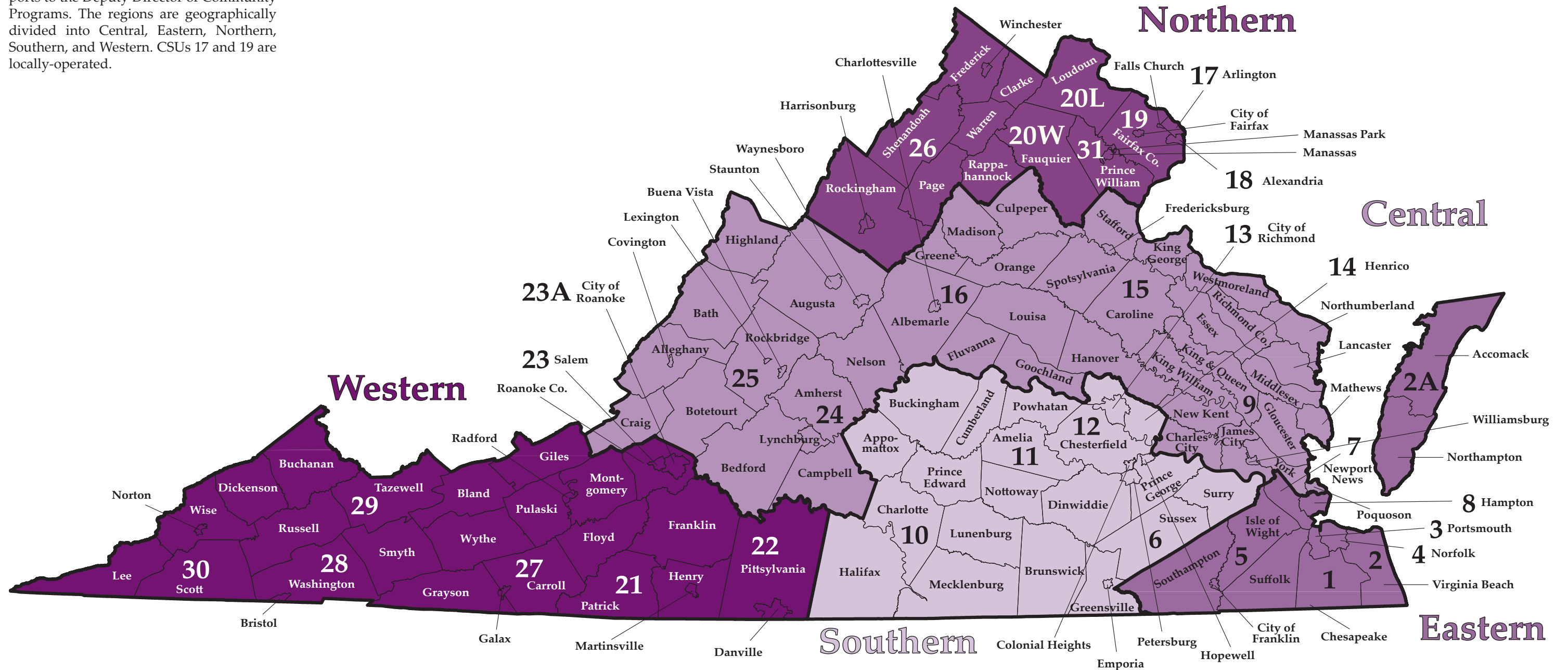
**YASI:** a validated tool which provides an objective classification of an individual's risk of reoffending by assessing both static and dynamic risk and protective factors in 10 distinct functional domains. See Appendix D.





## Regional Map

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

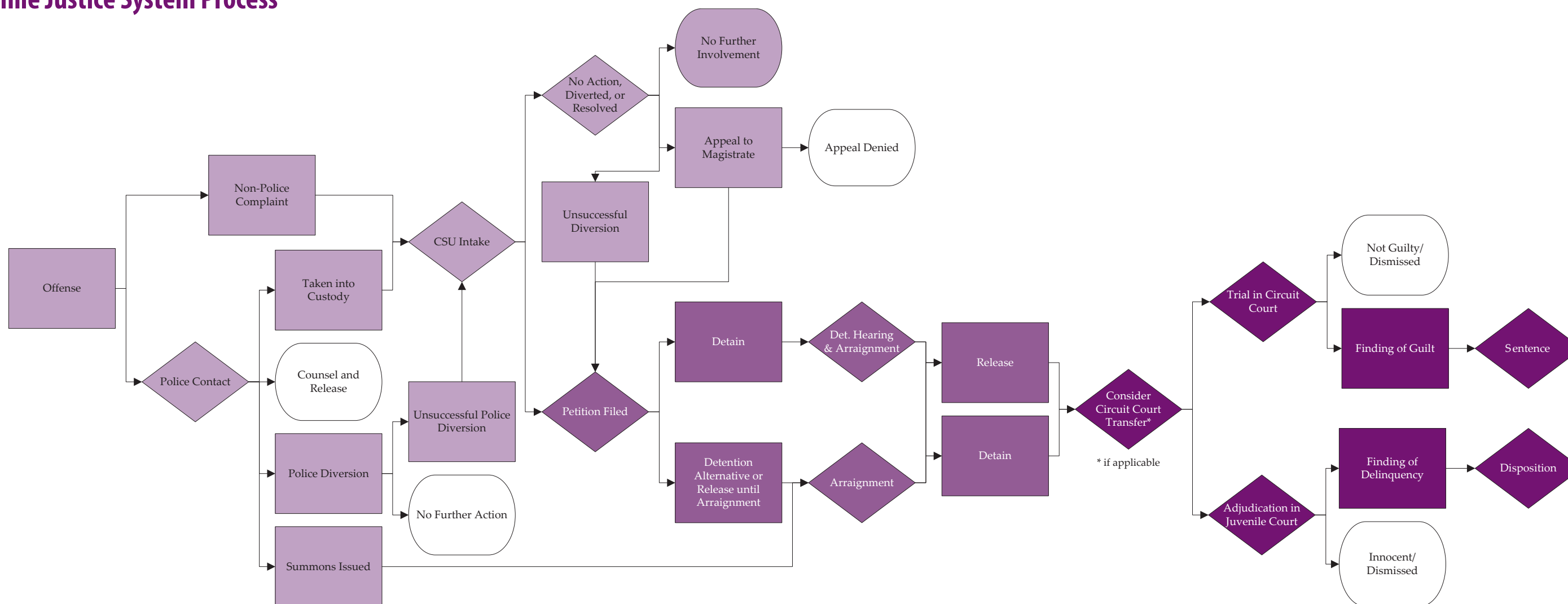


Central	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western
CSUs: 9, 15, 16, 24, 25	CSUs: 1, 2, 2A, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8	CSUs: 17, 18, 19, 20L, 20W, 26, 31	CSUs: 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	CSUs: 21, 22, 23, 23A, 27, 28, 29, 30





## Juvenile Justice System Process



## Steps in the Juvenile Justice System

### Intake

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

### Petition and Detention

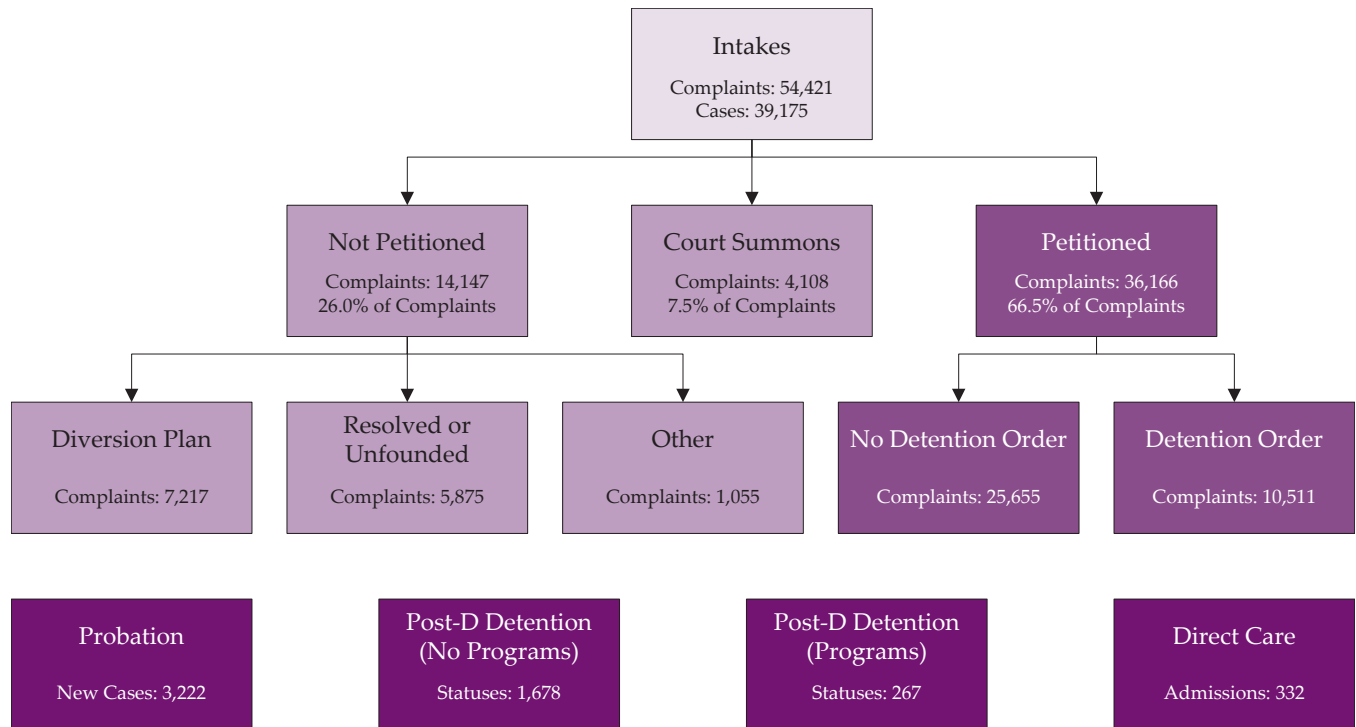
- » The filing of a petition initiates official court action on the complaint.
- » If the intake officer releases the juvenile, the next court appearance is the juvenile's arraignment, where he or she is informed of the offenses charged in the petition, asked to enter a plea, and advised of his or her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

### Adjudication or Trial

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



## DJJ System Flow Chart, FY 2017\*



\* Only some CSUs receive and enter all court summons paperwork.

\* The original intake decision was counted. Unsuccessful diversions with a petition filed were included as a diversion plan since diversion was the original decision.

\* "Other" includes the following intake decisions: adult criminal, accepted by ICJ, consent agreement signed, detention order only, pending, returned to out-of-state, returned to probation supervision, and shelter care only.

\* Disposition categories are not comprehensive of all possible options.

\* Probation cases, post-D detention statuses, and direct care admissions are counted based on start dates in FY 2017; they do not necessarily connect to the intakes or intake decisions above.

## Intakes

- » There were 39,175 juvenile intake cases and 54,421 juvenile intake complaints. An intake case may be comprised of one or more intake complaints. There were 1.4 juvenile intake complaints per case.

## Intake Decisions

- » A petition was filed for 66.5% of the juvenile intake complaints.
- » 7.5% of juvenile intake complaints were court summonses. A court summons is issued by a law enforcement officer and filed directly with the court rather than pursuing a petition through the CSU. A court summons may only be issued to juveniles for certain offenses such as traffic offenses, low-level alcohol or marijuana offenses, and select violations of local ordinances.
- » Of the remaining juvenile intake complaints, 51.0% were diverted and 41.5% were resolved or unfounded.

## Dispositions

- » Of probation, post-D detention, and direct care dispositions, probation was the most common.
- » There were 3,222 new probation cases, 1,678 statuses for post-D detention without programs, 267 statuses for post-D detention with programs, and 332 direct care admissions.



## Types of Juvenile Dispositions

Juvenile dispositions may include the following:

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

## Juveniles in Circuit Court

### Consideration for Trial in Circuit Court

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Trial of Juveniles in Circuit Court

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

### Sentencing of Juveniles in Circuit Court

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



## DJJ Historical Timeline

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



**1965:** Natural Bridge Youth Learning Center became the first Virginia juvenile facility to be racially integrated.

The Janie Porter Barrett Industrial School was racially integrated.

**1966:** Administration of the Mobile Psychiatric Clinic transferred to the Division of Youth Services within the Department of Welfare and Institutions.

**1969:** Reception and Diagnostic Center (RDC) opened in Bon Air, Virginia (Chesterfield County), resulting in the closure of the Mobile Psychiatric Clinic.

**1972:** The General Assembly established 31 J&DR court districts with full-time judges who were appointed by the General Assembly to six-year terms.

The General Assembly enacted legislation creating state operated probation services to be administered by the Division of Youth Services under the Department of Welfare and Institutions. Localities were given the option to remain locally operated or allow the state to assume control.

**1974:** The Department of Welfare and Institutions was separated into the Department of Welfare (later to be the Department of Social Services) and DOC. Three major responsibilities were given to DOC: youth, adult services, and probation and parole services.

**1982:** Oak Ridge Youth Learning Center opened in Bon Air, Virginia (Chesterfield County), serving mentally disabled, developmentally delayed, and emotionally disturbed juveniles.

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

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

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

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

**2000:** The criteria for indeterminately committing a juvenile to DJJ were amended from being adjudicated delinquent for two Class 1 misdemeanors to four Class 1 misdemeanors that were not part of a common act, transaction, or scheme.

**2005:** Barrett JCC was closed and mothballed.

**2010:** Natural Bridge JCC was closed and mothballed.

**2012:** The former Department of Correctional Education merged with DJJ and became DJJ's Division of Education.

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

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

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

Culpeper JCC was closed and transferred to DOC.

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





**2015:** RDC was closed and mothballed.

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

The Board of Juvenile Justice revised the LOS Guidelines for Indeterminately Committed Juveniles.

CTM was piloted.

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

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

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

**2017:** Beaumont JCC was closed and mothballed.

DJJ partnered with Prince William JDC to establish a CPP.

## DJJ Transformation Accomplishments

The information below summarizes DJJ's Transformation Plan progress and accomplishments. DJJ took all of these steps without receiving any new non-capital funds to increase its operational budget.

### *Reduce:*

- » DJJ revised the diversion procedure and scheduled intake-specific trainings and regional meetings focused on screening for diversions.
- » Each CSU received training in evidence-based probation practices such as EPICS and YASI.
- » The Board of Juvenile Justice revised the LOS Guidelines for Indeterminately Committed Juveniles, reducing average LOSs in direct care.
- » DJJ launched and established an entirely new service network through contracts with RSCs in order to build the statewide continuum of community-based services and alternative placements.

### *Reform:*

- » All 18 units in Bon Air JCC were converted to CTM.
- » DJJ increased family engagement with the JCCs by expanding video visitation, providing free transportation services, and revising visitation procedures.
- » JCCs experienced greater safety with declines in the rates of acts of aggression and violence, use of force by staff, and worker's compensation claims.
- » Bon Air JCC established the SGA to encourage effective decision-making and community engagement.
- » DJJ added new college offerings for juveniles in the JCC. Additionally, juveniles had increased pass rates on SOL tests, and a greater percentage of eligible juveniles received high school diplomas.

### *Replace:*

- » DJJ successfully consolidated the JCCs by closing Beaumont JCC.
- » DJJ partnered with nine JDCs for CPPs and 13 JDCs for detention re-entry programs. By the end of FY 2017, over 100 committed juveniles were in a non-JCC alternative placement.
- » Between FY 2015 and FY 2017, the JCC ADP declined 33.6% (406 to 338).
- » The Interagency Task Force on JCCs submitted reports to the General Assembly recommending construction of smaller, therapeutic secure facilities to replace the outdated JCCs.

### *Sustain:*

- » The Training Unit was reorganized to be more responsive to the evolving needs of a more highly skilled workforce.
- » The Quality Assurance Unit was created to monitor the effectiveness and practices of contracted programs.



## Data in the DRG

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

- » Any changes to the data after the date of download are not reflected in this report.
- » Counts, percentages, and ADPs may not add to totals or 100% due to rounding.
- » Rounded percentages less than 0.1% are presented as 0.0%.
- » Expunged cases are included unless otherwise specified.
- » Adult intake, probation, and parole cases are excluded from all data.
- » Not Applicable (N/A) is used in tables throughout this report to indicate instances where data cannot be calculated (i.e., sample sizes of zero, offense definitions and classifications, absence of post-D programs, and pending cases in the recidivism sample).
- » Ethnicity is reported as "Hispanic," "Non-Hispanic," or "Unknown/Missing." A substantial percentage of juveniles have unknown or missing ethnicity data.
- » The most serious offense for juvenile intake cases, new probation cases, commitments, and direct care admissions is determined by a ranking assigned to each complaint. Each year, DJJ uses VCC information published by VCSC to develop the rankings. Felonies are given the highest ranks, ordered first by their maximum sentence and then their highest primary offense score. Misdemeanors are ranked next by their maximum sentence. Finally, the remaining complaints are ranked in the following order from most to least severe: technical violations, other offenses, non-delinquent traffic offenses, status offenses, and DR/CW complaints.
- » VCSC ranking of most serious offenses is updated annually. The DAI ranking used by DJJ is checked annually against the VCSC designation and the *Code of Virginia* to ensure consistency and is updated accordingly.
- » ADPs and LOSs presented for probation and parole exclude time spent by juveniles on an inactive case status. (See Appendix E for an explanation of continuous probation and parole statuses.)
- » Locality-specific CSU data are presented in summary form. More detailed locality-specific CSU data are available online.
- » With the exception of initial YASIs, when risk is reported, the closest risk assessment completed within 180 days before or after the measurement date (e.g., probation start date) is used.
- » Subsequent commitments, defined as commitments to DJJ resulting from an offense that occurred while in direct care instead of in the community, are excluded except where otherwise specified. An offense that occurred while in direct care may also result in an adult jail or prison sentence rather than a subsequent commitment to DJJ; these sentences are not included.
- » Blended sentences from circuit court are included as a commitment type in this report.
- » The categorization of commitment types (i.e., blended, determinate, indeterminate) and assigned LOSs are based on the initial commitment(s) and not subsequent commitments except where otherwise specified.
- » Canceled, rescinded, and successfully appealed commitments are not included except in the direct care ADP.
- » The State Compensation Board data system was changed in June 2013, impacting the counts of juveniles reincarcerated in jails. Therefore, reincarceration rates are not comparable to previous reports, and reincarceration rates for FY 2012 and FY 2013 groups are not presented.



# 2 Programs and Services

## Community Programs

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

## Juvenile Intake

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

Based on the information gathered, a determination is made whether a petition should be filed to initiate proceedings in the J&DR district court. For appropriate juveniles, the intake officer may develop a diversion plan, which may include informal counseling or monitoring and referrals to community resources. (See page 6 for diversion eligibility criteria.)

If a petition is filed, the intake officer must decide whether the juvenile should be released to a parent/guardian or another responsible adult, placed in a detention alternative, or detained pending a court hearing. An intake case is considered detention-eligible prior to disposition if at least one of the associated intake complaints is detention-eligible. (See page 7 for pre-D detention eligibility criteria.) Decisions by intake officers concerning whether detention-eligible cases are detention-appropriate are guided by the completion of the DAI. Implemented in 2002, the DAI assesses risk and provides guidance in detention decisions using standardized, objective criteria. (See Appendix C.)

## Investigations and Reports

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

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

Other instruments and reports completed by CSU personnel may include substance abuse assessments, Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE) screening, Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS) assessments and case summaries for the FAPT reviews under the CSA, commitment packets, ICJ reports, MHSTPs, transfer reports when juveniles are being considered for trial in the adult court, and ongoing case documentation.

## DR/CW Investigations

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

## Probation

Juvenile probation in Virginia strives to achieve a balanced approach, focusing on the principles of public safety, accountability, and competency development. DJJ uses a risk-based system of probation, with those juveniles classified as the highest risk to reoffend receiv-





ing the most intensive supervision and intervention. Probation officers serve as the primary interventionists, using brief, cognitive-behavioral strategies to teach new skills and new ways of thinking. They also coordinate services including individual and family counseling, career readiness training, specialized educational services, substance abuse treatment, and other community-based services. These programs and services are provided through local VJCCA funded services or statewide by a network of approved public and private providers from which the CSUs purchase services for juveniles and their families through DJJ's RSC system. (See Appendix E for an overview of probation statuses.)

## Parole

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

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

## EPICS

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

All 32 state-operated CSUs have participated in EPICS training delivered by the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute. The training is intended to help POs become more effective in their roles by learning a model, a structure, and techniques for more deliberately incorporating cognitive-behavioral and other core correctional practices into their day-to-day interactions. Staff learn to focus on addressing the individual criminogenic risk factors that contribute to the initiation and continuation of delinquent behavior. Particular emphasis is placed on relationship skills; effective use of authority, sanctions, and incentives; pro-social modeling; cognitive-behavioral interventions; restructuring criminal thinking; practicing problem solving; using structured-skill building to address juvenile skill deficits; and building motivation. With the utilization of EPICS, staff are trained to use their time with each juvenile to focus on the individual's risk factors.

## Re-Entry

Re-entry coordination provides treatment planning for committed juveniles in preparation for release from direct care. Direct care staff, POs, and re-entry advocates collaborate with juveniles and their families to develop CRCPs outlining the appropriate supervision and support services. For example, re-entry advocates may connect committed juveniles with the DMV2Go program and assist with Medicaid pre-applications prior to release. (See pages 38-43 for more information on services for juveniles in direct care.)

## Continuum of Services and Alternative Placements

A system-wide assessment of DJJ identified differences in supervision practices and availability of effective services and interventions in the different regions of the Commonwealth. The Division of Community Programs is in the process of building a continuum of services and alternative placements that will offer programs and treatments needed to divert juveniles from further involvement with DJJ, provide appropriate dispositional options for juveniles under supervision, and enable successful re-entry upon committed juveniles' return to the community. In 2016, DJJ issued a Request for Proposal (RFP) for RSCs. In October 2016, DJJ contracted with two experienced service coordination agencies, AMI and EBA, to serve as RSCs and assist DJJ with building this continuum of services for juveniles and families across all regions.

The RSCs are assisting in the transformation of Virginia's juvenile justice system by providing third party



management of service coordination and centralized referrals, billing, and reporting. The work of the RSCs is divided using DJJ's five administrative regions. AMI is providing coordination for the Eastern and Southern regions of the state, while EBA provides coordination for the Central, Northern, and Western regions.

As of January 1, 2017, the RSCs have implemented systems for centralized referrals and billing. Prior to 2017, DJJ's Statewide Program Manager and a team of community programs specialists managed and monitored the statewide system of community-based residential and non-residential options through contracts, formula grants, and Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs). With the RSCs in place, DJJ continues to manage the funding and have budget oversight to ensure funds are efficiently and effectively distributed among the regions.

## ICJ

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



## Intake Complaints, FY 2015-2017

DR/CW Complaints	2015	2016	2017
Custody	64,224	65,929	64,027
Support/Desertion	19,688	20,260	18,904
Protective Order/ECO	15,195	16,076	16,610
Visitation	37,758	39,992	39,440
<b>Total DR/CW Complaints</b>	<b>136,865</b>	<b>142,257</b>	<b>138,981</b>
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	10,975	11,402	11,766
Class 1 Misdemeanor	22,600	21,487	19,740
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	4,515	4,538	4,373
CHINS/CHINSup	8,379	8,845	8,913
Other			
TDO	882	1,107	1,026
Technical Violation	7,841	7,112	6,471
Traffic	1,634	1,487	1,409
Other	836	822	723
<b>Total Juvenile Complaints</b>	<b>57,662</b>	<b>56,800</b>	<b>54,421</b>
<b>Total Complaints</b>	<b>194,527</b>	<b>199,057</b>	<b>193,402</b>

- » 71.9% of total intake complaints were DR/CW complaints in FY 2017, and 28.1% were juvenile complaints.
- » DR/CW complaints decreased from 142,257 in FY 2016 to 138,981 in FY 2017, a decrease of 2.3%.
- » Juvenile complaints decreased from 56,800 in FY 2016 to 54,421 in FY 2017, a decrease of 4.2%.
- » 21.6% of juvenile complaints in FY 2017 were felony complaints.

Intake cases may be comprised of one or more intake complaints. In FY 2017, there were an average of 1.4 juvenile intake complaints per case.

## Juvenile Intake Complaint Decisions, FY 2017\*

Intake Decision	2017
<b>Court Summons</b>	<b>7.5%</b>
<b>Detention Order Only</b>	<b>1.1%</b>
<b>Diversion Plan</b>	<b>13.3%</b>
Open Diversion	1.0%
Successful Diversion	10.1%
Unsuccessful Diversion with Petition	1.4%
Unsuccessful Diversion with No Petition	0.8%
<b>Petition</b>	<b>66.5%</b>
Petition Filed	47.1%
Detention Order with Petition	19.3%
<b>Resolved or Unfounded</b>	<b>10.8%</b>
Referred to Another Agency	3.0%
Resolved	5.1%
Unfounded	1.1%
Unofficial Counseling	1.6%
<b>Other</b>	<b>0.9%</b>
<b>Total Juvenile Complaints</b>	<b>54,421</b>

\* Data are not comparable to previous reports. Unfounded complaints and court summonses were captured as "Other" in reports prior to FY 2016; only some CSUs receive and enter all court summons paperwork. Unsuccessful diversions with petitions filed were categorized as petitions in previous reports but are now categorized as diversion plans to indicate the initial intake decision.

- » A petition was initially filed for 66.5% of juvenile complaints.
- » 80.8% of juvenile complaints were diversion-eligible.
- » 24.1% of juvenile complaints were initially resolved, unfounded, or diverted.
- » Of the 7,217 juvenile complaints with a diversion plan, 76.1% had successful outcomes.



## Juvenile Intake Case Demographics, FY 2015-2017

Demographics	2015	2016	2017
<b>Race</b>			
Asian	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%
Black	43.4%	43.1%	42.0%
White	48.0%	47.8%	47.3%
Other/Unknown	7.5%	8.1%	9.8%
<b>Ethnicity</b>			
Hispanic	9.0%	9.2%	9.6%
Non-Hispanic	24.1%	22.9%	20.5%
Unknown/Missing	66.9%	67.8%	69.9%
<b>Sex</b>			
Female	32.7%	32.5%	33.3%
Male	67.3%	67.5%	66.7%
<b>Age</b>			
8-12	6.5%	6.6%	7.1%
13	7.3%	6.7%	6.9%
14	12.4%	11.6%	11.4%
15	18.1%	18.1%	17.4%
16	23.3%	24.4%	23.7%
17	27.5%	27.9%	28.2%
18-20	3.6%	3.3%	3.4%
Missing	1.3%	1.4%	1.7%
<i>Total Juvenile Intake Cases</i>	<i>42,348</i>	<i>41,456</i>	<i>39,175</i>

- » 47.3% of juvenile intake cases in FY 2017 were white, and 42.0% were black.
- » 20.5% of juvenile intake cases in FY 2017 were non-Hispanic, and 9.6% were Hispanic. 69.9% were missing ethnicity information.
- » 66.7% of juvenile intake cases in FY 2017 were male, and 33.3% were female.
- » Approximately half (50.8-52.3%) of juvenile intake cases since FY 2015 were 16 or 17 years of age.
- » The average age of juvenile intake cases in FY 2017 was 15.9.

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

## Workload Information, FY 2017\*

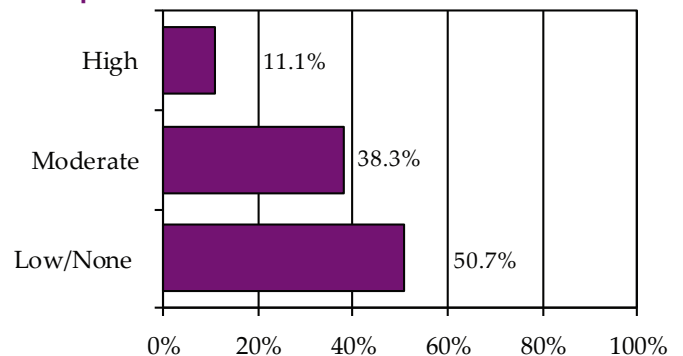
Completed Reports	Count	Activity	ADP
Pre-D Reports	2,043	Probation	3,037
Post-D Reports	1,405	Intensive Prob.	140
Transfer Reports	140	Parole	242
Custody Investigations	6	Direct Care	363

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

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

- » The majority (95.9%) of completed reports were pre-D or post-D social history reports.
- » Probation, including intensive probation, had the highest ADP (3,177).
- » Parole had an ADP of 242.

## Completed Initial YASIs, FY 2017\*



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

- » 6,161 initial YASIs were completed.
- » The most common risk level for completed initial YASIs was "Low/None."



## Juvenile Complaints and Offenses, FY 2017\*

Offense Category	Felony Juvenile Intake Complaints	Misdemeanor Juvenile Intake Complaints	Total Juvenile Intake Complaints	New Probation Case Offenses	Commitment Offenses
<b>Delinquent</b>					
Abusive Language	N/A	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%
Alcohol	N/A	4.9%	2.1%	1.9%	0.7%
Arson	1.7%	0.5%	0.6%	1.0%	0.9%
Assault	12.0%	24.6%	13.3%	15.6%	14.3%
Burglary	12.2%	N/A	2.6%	5.5%	8.8%
Computer	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	N/A	5.1%	2.2%	2.5%	1.5%
Escape	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%
Extortion	2.0%	0.5%	0.7%	1.0%	0.6%
Fraud	4.9%	1.3%	1.6%	1.9%	1.6%
Gangs	1.4%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%
Kidnapping	1.4%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.9%
Larceny	34.7%	13.2%	13.2%	20.0%	24.1%
Murder	0.5%	N/A	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Narcotics	4.5%	12.4%	6.4%	5.8%	2.4%
Obscenity	1.7%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%	0.2%
Obstruction of Justice	0.3%	3.2%	1.5%	1.9%	2.4%
Paraphernalia	N/A	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Robbery	7.9%	N/A	1.7%	1.5%	9.4%
Sexual Abuse	4.9%	0.6%	1.3%	3.1%	3.2%
Sexual Offense	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Telephone	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Trespassing	0.0%	5.5%	2.4%	2.5%	0.6%
Vandalism	5.1%	11.2%	6.0%	8.8%	5.7%
Weapons	2.1%	5.0%	2.6%	4.3%	5.9%
Misc./Other	0.6%	1.4%	2.2%	1.5%	0.7%
<b>Technical</b>					
Contempt of Court	N/A	N/A	6.4%	3.6%	2.1%
Failure to Appear	N/A	N/A	1.0%	0.3%	0.0%
Parole Violation	N/A	N/A	0.5%	0.1%	2.7%
Probation Violation	N/A	N/A	4.6%	5.1%	6.8%
<b>Traffic</b>					
Traffic	2.0%	7.9%	6.7%	3.3%	2.9%
<b>Status/Other</b>					
Civil Commitment	N/A	N/A	1.9%	0.0%	N/A
CHINS	N/A	N/A	4.0%	0.8%	N/A
CHINSup	N/A	N/A	9.3%	4.4%	N/A
Other	N/A	N/A	3.1%	1.3%	N/A
<b>Total Offenses</b>	<b>11,658</b>	<b>23,701</b>	<b>54,421</b>	<b>11,661</b>	<b>1,229</b>

» 62.6% of juvenile intake complaints were for delinquent offenses, 12.5% were for technical offenses, 6.7% were for traffic offenses, and 18.3% were for status or other offenses.

» 81.1% of offenses that resulted in a new probation case were for delinquent offenses, 9.0% were for technical offenses, 3.3% were for traffic offenses, and 6.5% were for status or other offenses.

» 85.4% of offenses that resulted in commitment were for delinquent offenses, 11.6% were for technical offenses, and 2.9% were for traffic offenses.

» Assault (13.3%) and larceny (13.2%) were the most common offenses among intake complaints.

› Larceny was the most common offense among felony intake complaints (34.7%).

› Assault was the most common offense among misdemeanor intake complaints (24.6%).

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

» Larceny (24.1%) was the most common offense that resulted in commitment. (See pages 47-48 for most serious offense data for direct care admissions.)

» Offense categories for pre-D detention are not presented. (See page 34 for an explanation.)

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

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

\* In reports prior to FY 2016, computer, paraphernalia, and telephone offenses were captured under "Misc./Other."





## Juvenile Cases by Most Serious Offense, FY 2017\*

Most Serious Offense Severity	Juvenile Intake Cases	New Probation Cases	Commitments
<b>DAI Ranking</b>			
Felony			
Against Persons	6.5%	16.8%	51.1%
Weapons/Narcotics	0.9%	1.5%	4.2%
Other	10.2%	20.9%	30.2%
Class 1 Misdemeanor			
Against Persons	14.5%	21.0%	5.6%
Other	19.5%	22.3%	4.2%
Prob./Parole Violation	6.8%	0.6%	4.5%
Court Order Violation	7.7%	2.3%	N/A
Status Offense	20.7%	8.2%	N/A
Other	13.2%	6.5%	N/A
Missing	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
<b>VCSC Ranking</b>			
Person	21.5%	35.9%	51.4%
Property	20.3%	34.0%	36.9%
Narcotics	6.9%	7.6%	2.0%
Other	51.0%	22.4%	9.5%
Missing	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%
<b>Total Juvenile Cases</b>	<b>39,175</b>	<b>3,222</b>	<b>358</b>

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

- » Most serious offenses by DAI ranking:
  - › Status Offenses were the highest percentage (20.7%) of juvenile intake cases.
  - › Other Class 1 misdemeanors were the highest percentage (22.3%) of new probation cases.
  - › Felonies against persons were the highest percentage (51.1%) of commitments.
- » Most serious offenses by VCSC ranking:
  - › Other offenses were the highest percentage (51.0%) of juvenile intake cases.
  - › Person (35.9%) and property offenses (34.0%) were the highest percentage of new probation cases.
  - › Person offenses were the highest percentage (51.4%) of commitments.
- » 64.4% (25,215) of juvenile intake cases were detention-eligible. There were 6,190 pre-D detention statuses for a rate of 4.1 detention-eligible intakes per pre-D detention status.

## Timeframes

- » The average time from intake to adjudication in FY 2016 was 142 days. FY 2017 data are not available due to pending adjudications.
- » The average time from DJJ's receipt of commitment papers to direct care admission in FY 2017 was 10 days (excluding subsequent commitments).

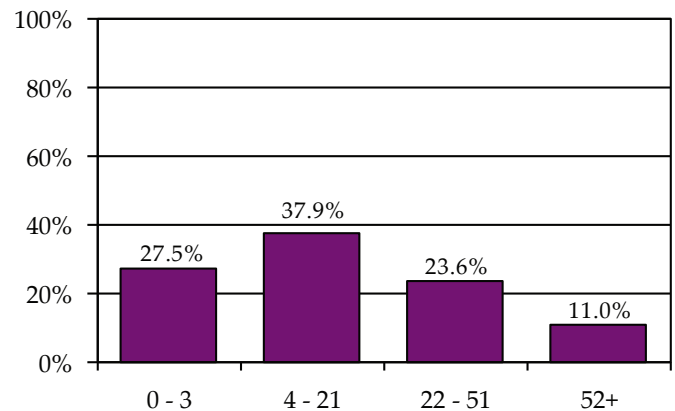
## Placements, Releases, and Average LOS, FY 2017\*

	Probation	Parole
Placements	3,222	304
Releases	3,761	313
Average LOS (Days)	360	281

\* Releases are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2016 due to the inclusion of only the final release for each continuous placement.

- » The average LOS on probation was 11.8 months, and the average LOS on parole was 9.2 months.
- » The average age for probation placements was 15.7.
- » The average age for parole placements was 17.2.

## Pre-D Detention LOS Distribution (Days), FY 2017 Releases\*



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

- » There were 6,187 pre-D releases.
- » The most common LOS in pre-D detention (37.9%) was between 4 and 21 days.
- » 27.5% of juveniles in pre-D detention had an LOS of three days or less.
- » 23.6% of juveniles in pre-D detention had an LOS between 22 and 51 days.
- » 11.0% of juveniles in pre-D detention had an LOS greater than 52 days.



## Summary by CSU

### Intake Complaints, FY 2017\*

CSU	Complaints		Juvenile Complaint Offense Category				
	DR/CW	Juvenile	Felony	Class 1 Misd.	Class 2-4 Misd.	CHINS/ CHINSup	Other
1	4,207	1,514	35.5%	36.6%	7.2%	13.9%	6.7%
2	9,599	2,232	27.2%	39.3%	6.8%	10.1%	16.6%
2A	860	315	18.1%	34.0%	7.6%	13.7%	26.7%
3	2,966	1,069	31.4%	29.1%	3.3%	14.4%	21.8%
4	6,603	3,106	21.3%	20.9%	5.2%	35.0%	17.6%
5	2,058	1,041	24.5%	53.9%	7.4%	7.3%	6.9%
6	2,152	868	21.2%	49.7%	7.3%	8.8%	13.1%
7	3,578	2,274	24.8%	30.7%	7.3%	14.2%	23.0%
8	3,458	1,383	25.7%	35.1%	5.4%	23.4%	10.5%
9	3,044	1,818	26.8%	48.5%	9.8%	9.5%	5.4%
10	2,911	1,034	20.4%	36.8%	6.3%	18.2%	18.3%
11	2,447	1,536	15.0%	27.7%	6.1%	13.0%	38.2%
12	5,597	3,214	25.7%	50.3%	11.2%	4.1%	8.7%
13	3,742	1,687	33.8%	31.7%	4.7%	12.9%	17.0%
14	4,988	2,339	23.6%	37.5%	8.4%	13.5%	17.1%
15	10,473	3,037	23.6%	41.2%	10.4%	12.2%	12.6%
16	7,590	1,828	17.2%	29.0%	7.9%	26.5%	19.4%
17	1,099	959	20.1%	25.5%	7.2%	15.6%	31.5%
18	1,181	620	21.5%	29.5%	9.7%	26.1%	13.2%
19	8,915	3,739	23.4%	39.8%	12.0%	6.8%	18.0%
20L	3,100	1,775	22.0%	44.8%	11.5%	13.3%	8.3%
20W	903	380	11.1%	62.4%	11.6%	8.2%	6.8%
21	3,958	621	12.4%	32.2%	9.3%	32.4%	13.7%
22	3,448	1,504	19.2%	28.7%	6.3%	19.7%	26.1%
23	2,339	1,045	11.5%	37.7%	9.0%	11.1%	30.7%
23A	2,225	921	13.4%	35.2%	3.5%	26.0%	22.0%
24	5,540	1,782	14.4%	22.2%	5.0%	32.8%	25.6%
25	4,263	1,341	14.2%	37.4%	7.9%	26.8%	13.7%
26	6,015	2,521	15.2%	38.0%	9.7%	17.1%	20.0%
27	4,540	1,574	11.9%	34.2%	8.6%	22.0%	23.3%
28	3,221	656	13.6%	33.1%	7.9%	16.0%	29.4%
29	4,226	1,055	14.7%	27.9%	5.0%	29.7%	22.7%
30	2,246	596	13.1%	33.9%	8.2%	34.9%	9.9%
31	5,489	3,037	23.5%	38.3%	8.2%	9.3%	20.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>138,981</b>	<b>54,421</b>	<b>21.6%</b>	<b>36.3%</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>16.4%</b>	<b>17.7%</b>

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



## YASI Overall Risk Scores, FY 2017\*

CSU	Completed Initial YASIs				Probation Placement YASIs					Parole Placement YASIs				
	High	Mod.	Low/None	Total	High	Mod.	Low/None	Missing	Total	High	Mod.	Low/None	Missing	Total
1	6.5%	38.9%	54.6%	216	9.6%	47.1%	38.2%	5.1%	136	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4
2	13.6%	40.2%	46.2%	338	26.4%	54.1%	14.2%	5.4%	148	40.0%	60.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10
2A	13.0%	24.1%	63.0%	54	7.7%	50.0%	34.6%	7.7%	26	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
3	27.0%	52.4%	20.6%	63	26.4%	60.4%	11.3%	1.9%	53	71.4%	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	14
4	15.1%	43.0%	41.8%	251	44.5%	46.1%	6.3%	3.1%	128	72.7%	24.2%	3.0%	0.0%	33
5	9.2%	33.8%	56.9%	130	18.0%	52.0%	24.0%	6.0%	50	33.3%	50.0%	0.0%	16.7%	6
6	28.6%	53.1%	18.4%	49	29.0%	54.8%	9.7%	6.5%	31	87.5%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	8
7	17.5%	45.6%	36.8%	114	24.8%	47.9%	24.8%	2.6%	117	78.6%	21.4%	0.0%	0.0%	14
8	19.8%	57.1%	23.1%	91	29.4%	51.0%	11.8%	7.8%	51	60.9%	26.1%	4.3%	8.7%	23
9	9.0%	26.4%	64.6%	288	35.6%	42.2%	13.3%	8.9%	45	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5
10	28.3%	48.3%	23.3%	60	20.8%	56.6%	17.0%	5.7%	53	62.5%	25.0%	0.0%	12.5%	8
11	12.3%	44.3%	43.4%	106	26.0%	54.0%	12.0%	8.0%	50	45.5%	36.4%	18.2%	0.0%	11
12	13.8%	22.8%	63.5%	334	56.8%	27.3%	6.8%	9.1%	88	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15
13	20.1%	50.9%	29.0%	328	41.5%	46.5%	9.2%	2.8%	142	82.4%	11.8%	0.0%	5.9%	17
14	4.7%	31.5%	63.8%	467	23.7%	53.8%	16.1%	6.5%	186	66.7%	25.0%	0.0%	8.3%	12
15	7.4%	36.8%	55.8%	231	23.4%	46.8%	24.7%	5.2%	77	70.0%	25.0%	5.0%	0.0%	20
16	15.6%	47.5%	36.9%	160	17.9%	45.1%	31.8%	5.2%	173	46.2%	46.2%	7.7%	0.0%	13
17	9.2%	54.1%	36.7%	109	11.4%	52.8%	28.5%	7.3%	123	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	3
18	5.6%	52.8%	41.6%	89	9.9%	56.8%	30.9%	2.5%	81	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
19	6.1%	24.9%	69.0%	800	22.7%	45.1%	27.4%	4.7%	277	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3
20L	18.6%	34.1%	47.3%	167	34.7%	52.9%	12.4%	0.0%	121	50.0%	33.3%	0.0%	16.7%	6
20W	8.3%	62.5%	29.2%	24	11.8%	64.7%	14.7%	8.8%	34	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
21	6.5%	43.9%	49.6%	123	25.8%	59.7%	14.5%	0.0%	62	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2
22	5.8%	42.9%	51.3%	154	18.3%	49.5%	28.0%	4.3%	93	71.4%	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	7
23	1.9%	27.5%	70.6%	160	20.7%	69.0%	10.3%	0.0%	29	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
23A	10.8%	33.8%	55.4%	204	33.3%	45.2%	2.4%	19.0%	42	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	6
24	14.7%	61.5%	23.9%	109	14.6%	57.7%	23.6%	4.1%	123	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	3
25	18.3%	50.7%	31.0%	71	19.4%	58.2%	22.4%	0.0%	67	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3
26	22.8%	57.0%	20.3%	79	28.1%	53.9%	14.6%	3.4%	89	50.0%	33.3%	16.7%	0.0%	6
27	13.1%	45.7%	41.1%	175	24.1%	45.5%	26.8%	3.6%	112	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
28	5.6%	38.9%	55.6%	126	19.4%	56.9%	20.8%	2.8%	72	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2
29	9.7%	47.6%	42.7%	103	11.0%	54.2%	33.1%	1.7%	118	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
30	2.3%	36.0%	61.6%	172	4.8%	57.8%	34.9%	2.4%	83	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
31	15.7%	50.5%	33.8%	216	26.2%	42.1%	21.4%	10.3%	145	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12
Total	11.1%	38.3%	50.7%	6,161	23.7%	50.2%	21.3%	4.8%	3,225	67.9%	26.5%	3.0%	2.6%	268

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





## Juvenile Intake Cases, New Probation Cases, Detainments, and Commitments, FY 2015-2017\*

CSU	Juvenile Intake Cases			New Probation Cases			Detainments			Commitments		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
1	996	1,140	996	174	184	136	247	267	223	18	8	8
2	1,412	1,374	1,378	134	130	148	366	293	331	23	16	21
2A	261	280	237	48	40	26	44	45	31	0	4	3
3	705	696	665	70	75	53	186	160	173	14	10	10
4	2,040	2,253	2,391	209	127	128	511	436	380	38	32	30
5	566	517	558	66	53	50	105	92	119	9	5	15
6	739	664	627	57	34	31	179	184	149	9	6	13
7	1,659	1,658	1,409	134	131	117	422	386	274	31	14	28
8	1,122	1,225	939	77	70	51	267	272	225	24	16	29
9	1,019	1,013	1,034	45	51	45	187	183	186	9	9	12
10	980	910	812	81	64	53	227	191	184	5	7	7
11	1,033	1,222	1,142	69	54	50	205	193	157	10	12	14
12	2,716	2,440	2,286	125	112	88	475	392	388	14	18	11
13	1,308	1,218	1,108	259	167	142	533	531	427	19	36	22
14	1,950	1,935	1,570	291	239	186	663	626	586	22	11	19
15	2,450	2,343	2,145	156	111	77	497	485	414	16	22	13
16	1,579	1,571	1,479	208	200	173	239	232	197	19	21	12
17	909	793	699	134	116	123	225	213	147	9	8	5
18	695	522	507	96	81	81	113	108	107	5	4	6
19	3,402	3,054	2,782	431	336	277	539	481	510	8	14	14
20L	1,155	1,118	1,124	116	103	121	107	121	117	8	8	5
20W	206	198	173	75	32	34	33	29	24	1	1	0
21	388	416	511	108	75	62	63	53	61	2	0	5
22	1,196	1,143	1,142	136	117	93	283	222	228	8	11	14
23	1,006	996	901	27	25	29	119	118	115	0	0	1
23A	928	857	753	50	56	42	272	284	262	7	5	6
24	1,499	1,393	1,514	163	115	123	238	200	169	9	3	2
25	1,149	1,153	1,100	40	49	67	180	168	167	4	6	7
26	1,860	1,818	1,824	125	84	89	480	341	348	15	6	2
27	1,040	1,250	1,235	141	130	112	144	172	140	0	0	0
28	510	472	477	89	60	72	86	59	50	0	0	0
29	730	716	811	142	124	118	90	120	108	0	0	0
30	529	530	470	110	76	83	110	77	90	1	0	0
31	2,611	2,568	2,376	234	163	145	658	606	551	24	12	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,348</b>	<b>41,456</b>	<b>39,175</b>	<b>4,411</b>	<b>3,584</b>	<b>3,222</b>	<b>9,137</b>	<b>8,396</b>	<b>7,677</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>358</b>

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

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

\* Subsequent commitments are excluded; CSU 11 had 2 and CSU 12 had 10 subsequent commitments.



## Juvenile Intake Complaint Decisions, FY 2017\*

CSU	Court Summons	Detention Order Only	Diversion Plans				Petitions		Resolved or Unfounded	Total
			Open Diversion	Successful Diversion	Unsuccessful Diversion w/ Petition	Unsuccessful Diversion w/ No Petition	Petition Filed	Detention Order w/ Petition		
1	2.2%	0.1%	0.1%	4.9%	0.9%	0.1%	44.9%	20.0%	26.6%	1,514
2	12.1%	3.4%	0.6%	11.4%	0.7%	1.0%	35.1%	29.8%	4.3%	2,232
2A	16.8%	0.0%	1.9%	14.6%	0.3%	0.0%	36.2%	16.5%	12.7%	315
3	23.4%	0.7%	0.8%	7.4%	1.0%	0.7%	27.9%	32.6%	5.1%	1,069
4	11.8%	2.4%	0.6%	9.9%	0.9%	0.7%	25.6%	19.2%	28.8%	3,106
5	0.1%	0.0%	1.6%	18.6%	0.1%	0.8%	45.4%	29.9%	3.2%	1,041
6	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	54.6%	25.9%	11.1%	868
7	18.8%	1.6%	0.1%	1.5%	0.1%	0.3%	36.9%	35.0%	5.2%	2,274
8	11.1%	7.4%	0.7%	4.3%	0.0%	0.9%	37.1%	28.3%	8.4%	1,383
9	0.0%	0.3%	1.2%	9.9%	1.5%	0.5%	55.1%	25.1%	5.1%	1,818
10	3.2%	0.1%	0.7%	15.4%	2.0%	0.9%	55.1%	19.6%	2.4%	1,034
11	7.7%	0.1%	1.1%	4.8%	1.2%	0.6%	62.5%	14.4%	7.4%	1,536
12	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	13.3%	2.8%	0.6%	48.3%	15.0%	19.1%	3,214
13	0.4%	1.1%	0.3%	9.2%	1.6%	0.3%	53.1%	28.2%	4.7%	1,687
14	6.9%	1.5%	0.2%	13.5%	1.8%	0.7%	55.8%	13.3%	5.6%	2,339
15	6.9%	0.9%	1.4%	16.9%	1.5%	1.1%	44.5%	11.3%	14.4%	3,037
16	4.1%	0.3%	3.4%	11.8%	2.3%	1.5%	58.0%	14.1%	4.2%	1,828
17	13.9%	0.0%	0.4%	6.8%	3.1%	1.6%	48.9%	21.5%	3.6%	959
18	5.2%	0.3%	0.8%	5.3%	1.5%	0.5%	57.7%	7.1%	18.9%	620
19	5.6%	2.6%	0.6%	3.3%	0.8%	0.5%	36.3%	22.8%	24.4%	3,739
20L	1.7%	0.0%	1.7%	16.5%	0.8%	1.0%	44.6%	10.3%	23.2%	1,775
20W	3.9%	0.0%	0.5%	10.8%	0.5%	0.5%	70.5%	12.4%	0.8%	380
21	12.7%	0.3%	2.3%	15.9%	1.8%	1.9%	27.9%	12.2%	23.3%	621
22	10.1%	0.0%	0.2%	5.8%	1.2%	1.1%	52.3%	27.9%	1.1%	1,504
23	39.7%	0.3%	0.4%	12.7%	1.0%	0.9%	21.5%	12.5%	10.4%	1,045
23A	1.0%	7.2%	1.6%	11.7%	4.2%	2.2%	35.0%	23.0%	12.5%	921
24	1.1%	0.0%	0.3%	5.3%	0.4%	0.1%	75.9%	13.8%	2.8%	1,782
25	8.7%	0.1%	0.1%	5.7%	0.4%	1.3%	62.8%	9.8%	10.1%	1,341
26	4.5%	0.6%	0.7%	8.9%	1.8%	0.2%	64.9%	14.9%	2.3%	2,521
27	17.6%	0.1%	1.1%	20.9%	2.7%	1.6%	47.5%	6.7%	1.5%	1,574
28	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	11.6%	2.3%	2.6%	64.3%	15.1%	2.6%	656
29	10.8%	0.1%	0.8%	2.9%	0.6%	0.1%	68.9%	11.8%	2.4%	1,055
30	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	13.9%	2.0%	0.0%	70.3%	7.7%	3.2%	596
31	4.3%	0.0%	4.9%	16.7%	2.3%	1.2%	36.0%	25.5%	8.5%	3,037
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>47.1%</b>	<b>19.3%</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>54,421</b>

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

\* Data are not comparable to previous reports. Unfounded complaints and court summonses were captured as "Other" in reports prior to FY 2016; only some CSUs receive and enter all court summons paperwork. Unsuccessful diversions with petitions filed were categorized as petitions in previous reports but are now categorized as diversion plans to indicate the initial intake decision.



## Diversion-Eligible Juvenile Intake Complaints, FY 2017\*

CSU	Diversion-Eligible Complaints			Diversion Plan	Resolved or Unfounded	Diverted, Resolved, or Unfounded	Successful Diversions
	Count of Complaints	% of Total Complaints	Count of Diversion Plans	% of Diversion-Eligible Complaints			% of Diversion-Eligible Diversion Plans
1	1,337	88.3%	89	6.7%	29.5%	36.1%	83.1%
2	1,827	81.9%	305	16.7%	5.2%	21.9%	83.6%
2A	256	81.3%	53	20.7%	15.2%	35.9%	86.8%
3	930	87.0%	104	11.2%	5.7%	16.9%	75.0%
4	2,580	83.1%	363	14.1%	33.0%	47.1%	82.4%
5	938	90.1%	219	23.3%	3.4%	26.8%	88.1%
6	724	83.4%	1	0.1%	13.3%	13.4%	0.0%
7	1,888	83.0%	44	2.3%	6.0%	8.4%	75.0%
8	1,176	85.0%	82	7.0%	9.7%	16.7%	72.0%
9	1,653	90.9%	236	14.3%	5.5%	19.8%	76.3%
10	779	75.3%	193	24.8%	3.2%	28.0%	81.9%
11	902	58.7%	115	12.7%	12.4%	25.2%	61.7%
12	2,793	86.9%	542	19.4%	21.9%	41.3%	78.6%
13	1,220	72.3%	190	15.6%	6.2%	21.8%	80.5%
14	1,850	79.1%	376	20.3%	7.1%	27.5%	83.0%
15	2,612	86.0%	631	24.2%	16.5%	40.6%	81.0%
16	1,385	75.8%	340	24.5%	5.2%	29.7%	62.1%
17	702	73.2%	114	16.2%	5.0%	21.2%	57.0%
18	493	79.5%	48	9.7%	20.7%	30.4%	66.7%
19	2,930	78.4%	195	6.7%	30.8%	37.5%	62.1%
20L	1,579	89.0%	356	22.5%	25.6%	48.1%	82.3%
20W	354	93.2%	46	13.0%	0.8%	13.8%	87.0%
21	548	88.2%	136	24.8%	25.5%	50.4%	72.8%
22	1,144	76.1%	125	10.9%	1.5%	12.4%	69.6%
23	975	93.3%	151	15.5%	10.8%	26.3%	86.8%
23A	679	73.7%	181	26.7%	16.1%	42.7%	59.1%
24	1,293	72.6%	105	8.1%	3.4%	11.5%	87.6%
25	1,159	86.4%	99	8.5%	11.6%	20.1%	75.8%
26	1,948	77.3%	293	15.0%	3.0%	18.0%	76.8%
27	1,196	76.0%	413	34.5%	2.0%	36.5%	79.2%
28	453	69.1%	108	23.8%	3.8%	27.6%	70.4%
29	861	81.6%	46	5.3%	2.6%	7.9%	67.4%
30	525	88.1%	95	18.1%	3.6%	21.7%	87.4%
31	2,267	74.6%	740	32.6%	11.2%	43.8%	66.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,956</b>	<b>80.8%</b>	<b>7,134</b>	<b>16.2%</b>	<b>13.0%</b>	<b>29.3%</b>	<b>76.2%</b>

\* Counts are not comparable to data elsewhere in this report because only diversion-eligible complaints are included. Statewide, 83 complaints that were not eligible for diversion resulted in a diversion plan.



## Workload Information, FY 2017\*

CSU	Completed Reports				ADP			
	Pre-D	Post-D	Transfer	Custody Investigation	Probation	Intensive Probation	Parole	Direct Care
1	98	63	17	0	104	5	11	11
2	139	10	4	0	126	1	18	27
2A	34	2	3	0	25	0	2	4
3	71	20	2	0	63	0	12	10
4	205	12	11	0	106	19	29	34
5	83	5	2	0	67	0	8	8
6	65	6	2	0	32	0	5	7
7	144	29	29	0	89	29	12	24
8	95	2	3	0	20	34	17	24
9	20	22	3	0	36	0	3	10
10	22	30	5	0	40	0	5	7
11	44	11	2	0	65	0	8	10
12	102	13	6	0	75	0	9	17
13	40	130	2	0	164	0	20	25
14	80	109	3	0	202	0	12	22
15	73	27	8	0	101	10	12	17
16	83	57	4	0	164	0	15	13
17	12	25	0	2	93	0	3	6
18	57	13	0	4	78	0	1	4
19	74	192	0	0	280	0	5	16
20L	11	67	1	0	70	3	4	11
20W	8	12	1	0	41	0	0	1
21	51	12	7	0	57	4	0	2
22	84	31	13	0	79	2	4	11
23	24	8	0	0	24	0	0	0
23A	43	11	1	0	40	0	3	6
24	58	60	3	0	93	0	2	5
25	41	38	0	0	55	0	4	6
26	11	60	1	0	99	3	9	8
27	63	79	3	0	140	0	1	0
28	26	42	0	0	72	0	0	1
29	30	76	3	0	131	0	0	0
30	22	66	0	0	69	1	0	0
31	30	65	1	0	138	28	9	17
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,043</i>	<i>1,405</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>3,037</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>242</i>	<i>363</i>

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

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



## VJCCCA

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

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

## Plan Development and Evaluation

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

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

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

## Programs and Services

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

In FY 2017, the average cost for a VJCCCA residential placement was \$12,709 compared to \$1,141 for a non-residential placement. Non-residential services encompass a variety of programming from electronic monitoring to treatment services. Average costs were calculated based on placements and not the number of unique juveniles receiving services.

## Juveniles Served, FY 2017

	2017
Juveniles Placed	7,161
Total Program Placements	11,736
Average Placements per Juvenile	1.6
Juveniles Eligible for Detention	80.6%

- » 7,161 juveniles were placed in VJCCCA programs for a total of 11,736 placements.
- » On average, there were 1.6 placements per juvenile.
- » 80.6% of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs were eligible for detention.

## Placement Status, FY 2017

Dispositional Status	Residential	Non-Residential
Pre-D	854 (7.3%)	7,288 (62.1%)
Post-D	172 (1.5%)	3,422 (29.2%)

- » The majority of placements were pre-D and non-residential (62.1%).
- » The second-highest percentage of placements were post-D and non-residential (29.2%).
- » Of the 8.7% of placements that were residential, 83.2% were pre-D, and 16.8% were post-D.



## Placements by Service Category and Type, FY 2015-2017

Service Category and Type	2015		2016		2017	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
<b>Accountability</b>	<b>2,916</b>	<b>20.4%</b>	<b>2,778</b>	<b>21.1%</b>	<b>2,570</b>	<b>21.9%</b>
Community Service	2,638	18.5%	2,528	19.2%	2,354	20.1%
Restitution/Restorative Justice	278	1.9%	250	1.9%	216	1.8%
<b>Competency Development</b>	<b>4,698</b>	<b>32.9%</b>	<b>4,224</b>	<b>32.1%</b>	<b>2,967</b>	<b>25.3%</b>
Academic Improvement Programs	2	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
After-School/Extended Day	299	2.1%	240	1.8%	171	1.5%
Anger Management Programs	871	6.1%	713	5.4%	578	4.9%
Case Management	585	4.1%	491	3.7%	463	3.9%
Employment/Vocational	39	0.3%	43	0.3%	28	0.2%
Home-Based/Family Preservation	139	1.0%	134	1.0%	93	0.8%
Individual, Group, Family Counseling	149	1.0%	144	1.1%	217	1.8%
Law-Related Education	341	2.4%	360	2.7%	298	2.5%
Life Skills	108	0.8%	104	0.8%	108	0.9%
Mental Health Assessment	213	1.5%	98	0.7%	0	0.0%
Parenting Skills	119	0.8%	106	0.8%	74	0.6%
Sex Offender Education/Treatment	14	0.1%	10	0.1%	6	0.1%
Shoplifting Programs	518	3.6%	550	4.2%	437	3.7%
Substance Abuse Assessment	733	5.1%	683	5.2%	90	0.8%
Substance Abuse Education/Treatment	568	4.0%	547	4.2%	404	3.4%
<b>Group Homes</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
<b>Individually Purchased Services</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>2.1%</b>
<b>Public Safety</b>	<b>6,048</b>	<b>42.4%</b>	<b>5,554</b>	<b>42.3%</b>	<b>5,644</b>	<b>48.1%</b>
Crisis Intervention/Shelter Care	815	5.7%	832	6.3%	737	6.3%
Intensive Supervision/Surveillance	947	6.6%	814	6.2%	764	6.5%
Outreach Detention/Electronic Monitoring	4,286	30.1%	3,908	29.7%	4,143	35.3%
Missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	25	0.2%
<i>Total Placements</i>	<i>14,262</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>13,143</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>11,736</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

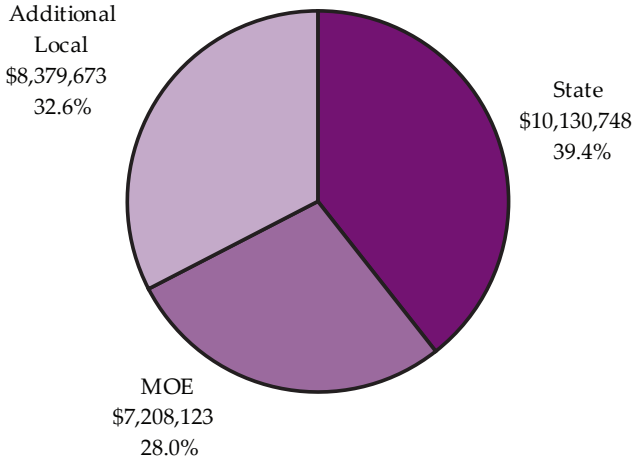
- » There were 11,736 total placements in VJCCCA programs during FY 2017, a decrease of 10.7% from FY 2016.
- » The Public Safety service category had the highest percentage (42.3-48.1%) of placements out of all service categories from FY 2015 to FY 2017.
- » The Competency Development service category had the second-highest percentage (25.3-32.9%) of placements out of all service categories from FY 2015 to FY 2017.
- » Outreach detention and electronic monitoring, a service type in the Public Safety service category, had the highest percentage (29.7-35.3%) of placements out of all service types from FY 2015 to FY 2017.
- » Community service, a service type in the Accountability service category, had the second-highest percentage (18.5-20.1%) of placements out of all service types from FY 2015 to FY 2017.

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





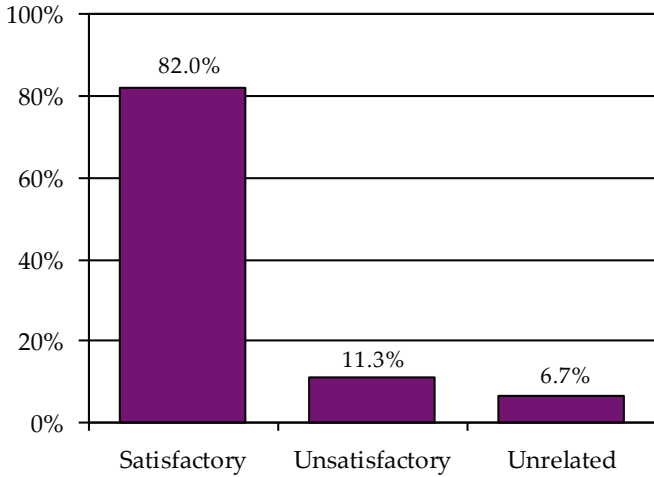
## Expenditures, FY 2017



- » Localities paid 60.6% of the total expenditures for VJCCCA programs. Of the total local expenditures, 46.2% were MOE, and 53.8% were additional funds.
- » VJCCCA funded the equivalent of 277.3 staff positions in FY 2017.

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

## Releases by Completion Status, FY 2017



- » 11,784 program placements were released.
- » 82.0% of releases had a satisfactory completion status.

## Juvenile Demographics, FY 2015-2017

Demographics	2015	2016	2017
<b>Race</b>			
Asian	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%
Black	50.0%	47.8%	46.1%
White	44.0%	45.5%	46.1%
Other/Unknown	5.3%	6.1%	7.1%
<b>Ethnicity</b>			
Hispanic	6.4%	7.1%	8.0%
Non-Hispanic	28.0%	27.0%	25.8%
Unknown/Missing	65.6%	65.9%	66.2%
<b>Sex</b>			
Female	30.1%	29.8%	30.3%
Male	69.9%	70.2%	69.7%
<b>Age</b>			
8-12	4.1%	3.6%	3.4%
13	6.8%	6.5%	6.0%
14	13.3%	12.0%	11.5%
15	18.6%	18.7%	19.2%
16	24.8%	25.5%	25.2%
17	27.4%	29.1%	29.5%
18-20	5.0%	4.6%	5.0%
Missing	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
<b>Total Juveniles</b>	<b>8,443</b>	<b>7,742</b>	<b>7,161</b>

- » There were an equal share of black and white juveniles (46.1%) placed in VJCCCA programs.
- » 25.8% of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2017 were non-Hispanic, and 8.0% were Hispanic. 66.2% were missing ethnicity information.
- » 69.7% of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2017 were male, and 30.3% were female.
- » Approximately half (52.1-54.8%) of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs since FY 2015 were 16 or 17 years of age.
- » The average age of juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2017 was 16.2.

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



## JDCs

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

Pre-D detention can be ordered by a judge, intake officer, or magistrate. (See page 7 for pre-D detention eligibility criteria.) Decisions by intake officers concerning detention are guided by DAI results. (See Appendix C.)

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

Examples of services for juveniles in post-D detention with programs include anger management treatment, substance abuse education and treatment, life skills, career readiness education, community service, and victim empathy. During FY 2017, 19 JDCs operated post-D detention with programs: Blue Ridge, Chesapeake, Chesterfield, Fairfax, Highlands, James River, Loudoun, Lynchburg, Merrimac, New River Valley, Newport

News, Norfolk, Northern Virginia, Northwestern, Rappahannock, Richmond, Roanoke Valley, Virginia Beach, and W. W. Moore, Jr. Out of 1,445 certified JDC beds on the last day of FY 2017, 233 beds were dedicated to post-D detention with programs.

During FY 2017, nine JDCs operated CPPs. CPPs are highly structured residential programs for indeterminate committed juveniles between the ages of 13 and 20 with remaining LOSs of 12 months or less. Some CPPs provide programming for determinately committed juveniles whose LOSs exceed 12 months. Juveniles in CPPs are housed in units separate from the JDC population. The direct care admission and evaluation process lasts approximately three weeks and may occur at a CPP or JCC. The process includes medical, psychological, behavioral, educational and career readiness, and sociological evaluations. The JDCs housing CPPs are Blue Ridge, Chesapeake, Chesterfield, Lynchburg, Merrimac, Prince William, Rappahannock, Shenandoah Valley, and Virginia Beach.

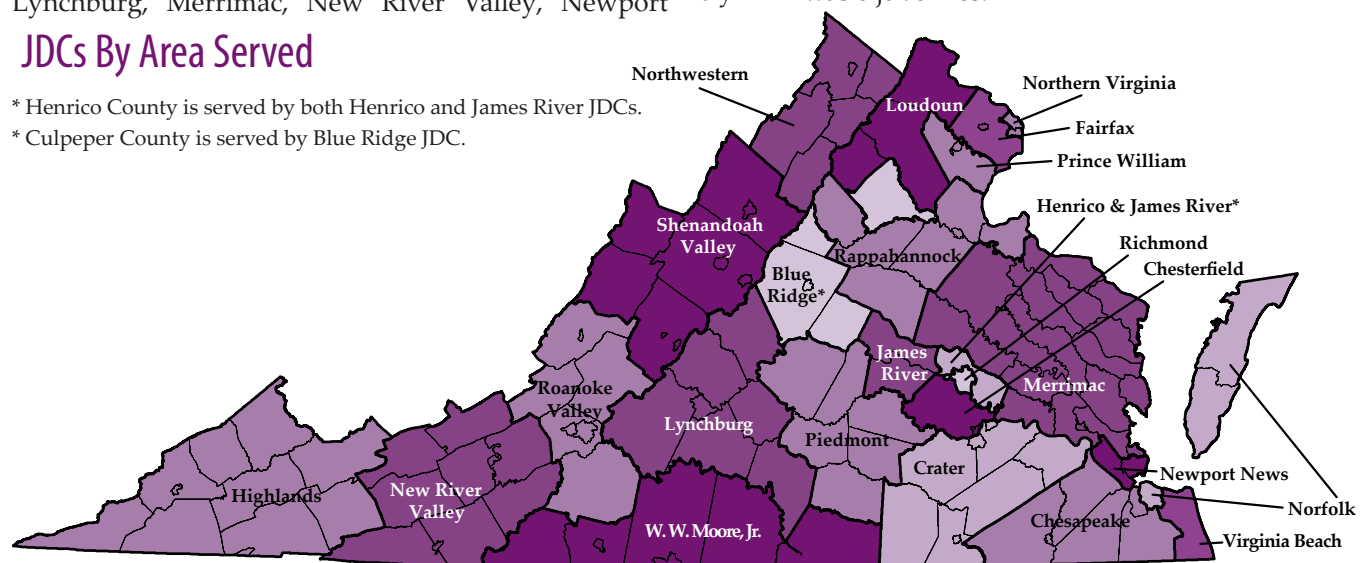
Also, some JDCs provide detention re-entry programs that allow direct care juveniles to transition back to the communities 30 to 120 days before release. Juveniles in detention re-entry may be housed in a CPP unit or with the rest of the JDC population. The following JDCs operated detention re-entry programs in FY 2017: Blue Ridge, Chesapeake, Chesterfield, Crater, James River, Lynchburg, Merrimac, Newport News, Norfolk, Rappahannock, Richmond, Shenandoah Valley, and Virginia Beach.

Although juveniles in CPPs or detention re-entry are housed in the JDCs, they are counted in the direct care population and not in the JDC population. In FY 2017, the CPP ADP was 70 juveniles, and the detention re-entry ADP was 8 juveniles.

## JDCs By Area Served

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

\* Culpeper County is served by Blue Ridge JDC.





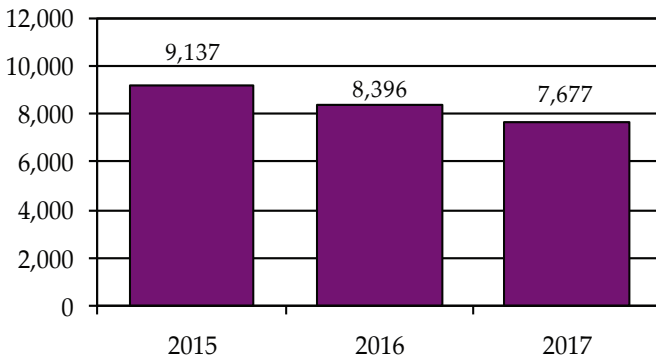
## JDC Data

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

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

Finally, most serious detaining offense data are not available. Prior to FY 2012, the most serious offense was determined using all offenses associated with the ICN for each JDC admission; however, the ICN does not reflect any changes to the status of the individual offenses (e.g., *nolle prosequi*, dismissed, and amended) after the initial intake. This omission results in possible inaccuracies in the most serious detaining offense data. Currently, the electronic data management system does not track these changes accurately, so most serious detaining offense data are not available.

## Detainments, FY 2015-2017



- » In FY 2017, there were 7,677 detainments.
- » Detainments decreased 16.0% from FY 2015 to FY 2017.
- » There were 153 weekend detainments. Although weekend detainments may include multiple weekends, they are counted as single detainments.

## Detainment Demographics, FY 2015-2017

Demographics	2015	2016	2017
<b>Race</b>			
Asian	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Black	56.4%	56.7%	55.2%
White	37.8%	37.4%	38.6%
Other/Unknown	5.2%	5.4%	5.7%
<b>Ethnicity</b>			
Hispanic	9.5%	10.4%	11.2%
Non-Hispanic	35.8%	36.7%	33.0%
Unknown/Missing	54.6%	52.9%	55.8%
<b>Sex</b>			
Female	23.0%	22.5%	21.3%
Male	77.0%	77.5%	78.7%
<b>Age</b>			
8-12	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%
13	4.9%	4.6%	4.0%
14	12.9%	10.5%	9.5%
15	20.1%	20.5%	19.3%
16	27.9%	28.9%	29.7%
17	32.0%	33.2%	35.3%
18-20	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
<b>Total Detainments</b>	<b>9,137</b>	<b>8,396</b>	<b>7,677</b>

- » 55.2% of juveniles detained in FY 2017 were black, and 38.6% were white.
- » 33.0% of juveniles detained in FY 2017 non-Hispanic, and 11.2% were Hispanic. 55.8% were missing ethnicity information.
- » 78.7% of juveniles detained in FY 2017 were male, and 21.3% were female.
- » Over half (59.9-65.0%) of juveniles detained since FY 2015 were 16 or 17 years of age.
- » The average age of juveniles detained in FY 2017 was 16.3.

## DAI Scores at Detainment, FY 2015-2017\*

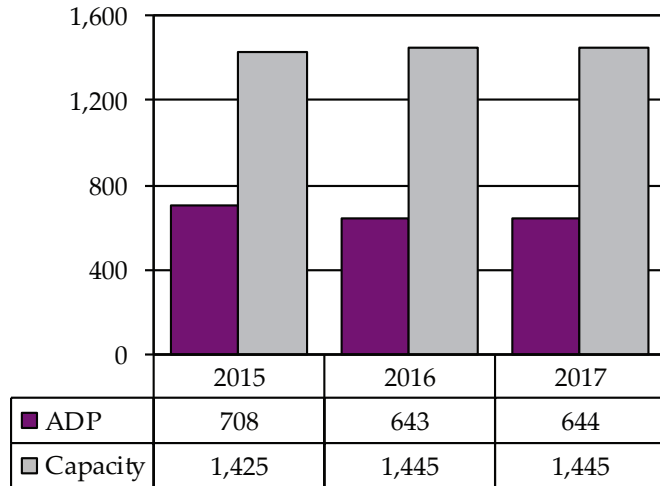
DAI Scores	2015	2016	2017
0-9 (Release)	22.8%	19.4%	16.9%
10-14 (Detention Alternative)	25.5%	23.1%	21.1%
15+ (Secure Detention)	43.7%	50.1%	56.7%
Missing	8.0%	7.5%	5.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,099</b>	<b>4,719</b>	<b>4,655</b>

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

- » Of the juveniles who were detained in non-judge-ordered pre-D detention in FY 2017, 56.7% had a DAI score indicating secure detention.
- » Of the juveniles who received a score of less than 15 in FY 2017, 42.5% had mandatory overrides.



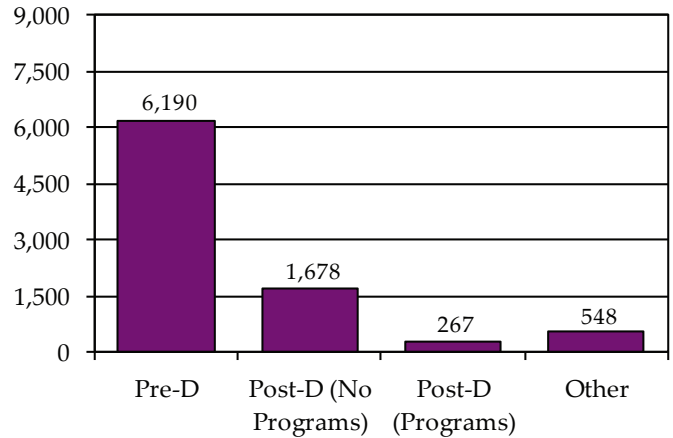
### ADP and Capacity, FY 2015-2017\*



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

» JDCs consistently operate below capacity.

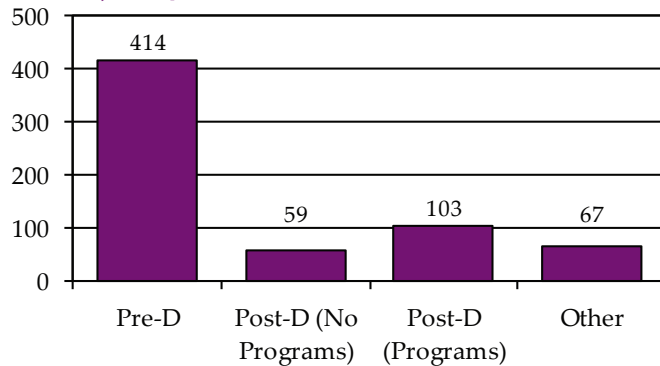
### Detention Dispositional Statuses, FY 2017\*



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

- » 71.3% of dispositional statuses were pre-D detention.
- » 19.3% of dispositional statuses were post-D detention without programs, and 3.1% were post-D detention with programs.
- » 6.3% of dispositional statuses were other statuses.

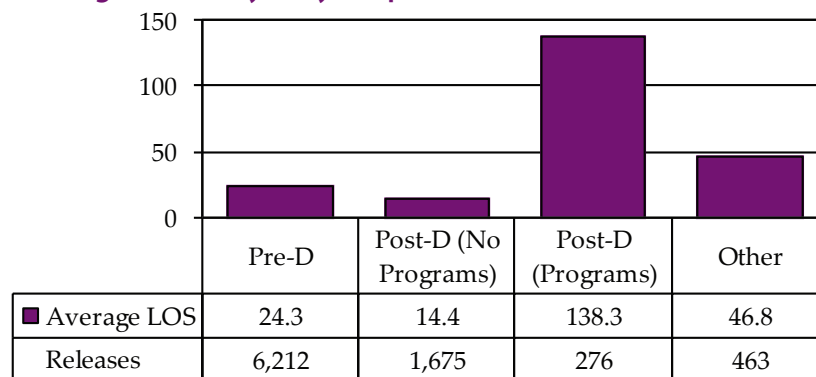
### ADP by Dispositional Status, FY 2017



» Pre-D detention had the highest ADP (414).

Pre-D detention constituted the majority of both ADP (64.4%) and detention statuses (71.3%).

### Average LOS (Days) by Dispositional Status, FY 2017 Releases\*



- » Post-D detention with programs had the longest average LOS (138.3 days) and the fewest releases (276).
- » Pre-D detention had an average LOS of 24.3 days and the most releases (6,212).
- » Post-D detention without programs had the shortest average LOS (14.4 days).

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



## Summary by JDC

### Detainments and DAI Scores, FY 2017

JDC	Detainments	DAI Scores at Detainment (Pre-D Non-Judge-Ordered Only)				Total
		Release	Det. Alt.	Secure	Missing	
Blue Ridge	158	6.5%	20.6%	66.4%	6.5%	107
Chesapeake	497	12.2%	19.7%	65.9%	2.2%	320
Chesterfield	396	17.5%	25.0%	57.1%	0.4%	240
Crater	218	13.9%	12.7%	61.4%	12.0%	166
Fairfax	504	14.2%	25.5%	54.2%	6.0%	415
Henrico	580	16.3%	18.9%	60.5%	4.2%	190
Highlands	220	21.2%	20.2%	50.0%	8.7%	104
James River	28	0.0%	18.2%	63.6%	18.2%	11
Loudoun	140	17.7%	20.2%	60.5%	1.6%	124
Lynchburg	189	17.3%	9.9%	66.7%	6.2%	81
Merrimac	312	22.7%	18.6%	54.1%	4.6%	194
New River Valley	170	13.6%	38.3%	42.0%	6.2%	81
Newport News	518	16.2%	30.1%	46.3%	7.4%	365
Norfolk	440	15.4%	21.2%	57.4%	6.1%	312
Northern Virginia	256	29.3%	18.6%	42.6%	9.6%	188
Northwestern	223	22.6%	34.9%	36.8%	5.7%	106
Piedmont	166	11.9%	14.9%	70.1%	3.0%	67
Prince William	550	17.3%	20.5%	54.3%	7.9%	381
Rappahannock	314	16.2%	7.8%	68.3%	7.8%	167
Richmond	437	15.1%	20.4%	63.4%	1.1%	284
Roanoke Valley	468	20.9%	17.1%	58.6%	3.4%	263
Shenandoah Valley	267	24.2%	19.7%	46.2%	9.8%	132
Virginia Beach	333	13.6%	16.8%	69.2%	0.5%	214
W. W. Moore, Jr.	293	20.3%	27.3%	51.0%	1.4%	143
<i>Total</i>	<i>7,677</i>	<i>16.9%</i>	<i>21.1%</i>	<i>56.7%</i>	<i>5.2%</i>	<i>4,655</i>



## Capacity and ADP, FY 2017\*

JDC	Certified Capacity	ADP by Dispositional Status				Total ADP
		Pre-D	Post-D (No Programs)	Post-D (Programs)	Other	
Blue Ridge	40	7	1	3	0	11
Chesapeake	100	42	3	3	9	58
Chesterfield	90	17	1	6	2	26
Crater	22	13	1	N/A	1	15
Fairfax	121	23	1	5	0	29
Henrico	20	12	2	1	0	15
Highlands	35	7	3	2	0	13
James River	60	20	2	14	1	37
Loudoun	24	7	1	2	1	11
Lynchburg	48	9	1	3	0	13
Merrimac	48	18	4	6	1	28
New River Valley	24	7	3	4	0	14
Newport News	110	36	4	16	14	69
Norfolk	80	28	4	9	11	52
Northern Virginia	70	20	0	3	0	23
Northwestern	32	6	4	3	0	12
Piedmont	20	8	3	N/A	0	11
Prince William	72	35	6	N/A	2	43
Rappahannock	80	13	3	3	5	24
Richmond	60	17	1	7	6	31
Roanoke Valley	81	17	3	2	1	23
Shenandoah Valley	58	8	5	N/A	1	13
Virginia Beach	90	26	1	4	10	41
W. W. Moore, Jr.	60	19	2	7	3	31
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,445</i>	<i>414</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>644</i>

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

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

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

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



## Direct Care

Direct care programs are designed for juveniles committed to DJJ, ensuring that they receive treatment and educational services while in a safe and secure setting. As of June 30, 2017, DJJ operates one JCC (Bon Air JCC) with an operating capacity of 272 beds. An additional 89 beds are available in the CPPs operated at Blue Ridge, Chesapeake, Chesterfield, Lynchburg, Merrimac, Prince William, Rappahannock, Shenandoah Valley, and Virginia Beach JDCs. Juveniles may also be housed in detention re-entry programs at the participating JDCs.

Beaumont JCC was closed to juveniles on June 2, 2017.

## Transformation

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

## Admission

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

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

Juveniles may be assigned to one or more treatment programs, including aggression management, substance abuse, and sex offender treatment, depending on the juveniles' individual needs. Although treatment needs are generally identified during the evaluation process, a juvenile can be reassessed at any time during a commitment.

Placement recommendations at the conclusion of the evaluation process may include a referral to a CPP. If a juvenile is eligible, a referral is submitted through the case management review process, and upon approval, transfer is coordinated. The CAP Unit maintains case management responsibilities for these juveniles throughout their direct care stay and acts as a liaison between the CPPs and CSUs. In addition, the Quality Assurance Unit provides program oversight and con-

tract compliance monitoring. (See page 42 for additional details concerning CPPs.)

## LOS Guidelines

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

The current LOS Guidelines were developed to promote accountability and rehabilitation by using data-driven decision making to support juveniles' successful re-entry from commitment to the community. These guidelines provide consistency across determinations while allowing reasonable flexibility in accommodating case differences and treatment needs, as applicable and appropriate. In addition, the current LOS Guidelines help DJJ better align with national norms and best practices. The average actual LOS of juveniles admitted to DJJ was much higher when compared to national averages and comparable states. The current guidelines apply to all juveniles admitted with an indeterminate commitment to DJJ as of October 15, 2015, while the previous guidelines still apply to all juveniles admitted with an indeterminate commitment to DJJ before the effective date.

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

## JCC Programs

JCC programs offer community reintegration and specialized services in a secure residential setting. Case management and treatment staff collaborate to coordinate and deliver services for juveniles based on risk and





treatment needs. These needs are met while adhering to the security requirements of the facility and delivered within a juvenile's assigned LOS. Staff facilitate groups as well as address individual needs. Progress is assessed and reviewed regularly via multidisciplinary treatment team meetings. Staff also work with CSUs and the Re-Entry Unit to provide a transition and parole plan for re-entry. BSU, Health Services, Food Services, and Maintenance provide support to the JCC. The Division of Education provides educational and career readiness services to meet the needs of committed juveniles.

## CTM Program

In May 2015, the JCCs began implementing the CTM as a way to support juvenile rehabilitation while decreasing inappropriate behaviors during commitment. The main tenets of the model include conducting highly structured, meaningful, therapeutic activities; maintaining consistent staffing in each housing unit; and keeping juveniles in the same unit throughout their stays. CTM uses a blend of positive peer culture and the group process, including meetings and interactions between staff and juveniles, to address concerns and accomplishments within the unit. In doing so, staff develop treatment-oriented relationships with the juveniles while acting as advocates. Staff teams receive intensive training before starting the CTM program in their housing units.

In order to reflect the change in staff responsibilities, security staff positions were changed from Correctional Model titles and roles (e.g., Major, Sergeant, JCO) to CTM titles and roles (e.g., Community Manager, Community Coordinator, RS). (See page 83 for staffing details.)

## Family Engagement

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

## Re-Entry Advocates

With the shorter LOSs under the current LOS Guidelines, it is important to coordinate the re-entry process

for juveniles more efficiently and effectively. To meet this need, DJJ created five re-entry positions, each serving one of the five regions across the Commonwealth to assist committed juveniles and their families in preparing for the juvenile's transition back to the community.

## Division of Education

The Division of Education operates the Yvonne B. Miller High School which provides education for middle and high school students as an LEA. The school is staffed by administrators and teachers who are licensed by the VDOE. The Division of Education also provides college and career opportunities at the JCC.

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

Juveniles on the Virginia high school graduation track can earn credits in classes at the middle school or high school level. In order to earn a Virginia high school diploma (i.e., an advanced studies diploma, standard diploma, modified standard diploma, applied studies diploma), juveniles can participate in CTE courses to earn certificates and/or credentials. Juveniles who have not earned their high school diploma may enroll in classes that will prepare them to participate in high school equivalency testing or work toward the Penn Foster diploma.

The Division of Education also provides post-secondary career and college readiness programs for juveniles. Post-secondary courses are geared toward the attainment of industry certifications, credentials, or college course completion. Vendors provide programs that award industry certifications. College level courses are taught via partnerships with local community colleges and universities. CTE programs are designed to prepare youth for productive employment futures while simultaneously meeting the Commonwealth's need for well-trained and industry-certified technical workers. The Division of Education offers a range of VDOE-recognized CTE courses and pathways, as well as applicable credentialing opportunities.

The 2012 General Assembly passed and the Governor signed into law legislation to strengthen post-secondary



education and workplace readiness opportunities for all students. As a result, DJJ offers juveniles several routes to earn industry certifications or credentials. The Working in Support of Education (W!SE) financial literacy credential is closely aligned to the required Economics and Personal Finance (EPF) course for all students. Upon passing the W!SE test, students will have met two graduation requirements, earned one standard unit of credit for EPF, and earned the career and technical education industry credential for the Standard Diploma. The W!SE credential demonstrates to colleges and employers that students have the knowledge and skills to be financially savvy.

Juveniles enrolled in CTE courses also have an opportunity to earn the Workplace Readiness Skills (WRS) credential. The WRS credential is an indicator to post-secondary educators, businesses, and industries that students understand universal workplace behaviors and expectations. Students enrolled in Culinary Arts are provided an additional opportunity to earn a CTE credential with the ServSafe Food Manager Exam. ServSafe is a food and beverage safety training and certificate program administered by the National Restaurant Association that prepares students to work in the food industry.

In addition, the Division of Education implemented PBIS, an evidence-based, multi-tiered framework for establishing consistent behavioral expectations for staff and students across all environments. PBIS assists schools in achieving desired behavioral and academic outcomes by addressing social culture and adopting behavioral supports. In order to oversee the PBIS implementation, the Division of Education formed a Behavior Analytical Services team led by a board-certified, licensed behavior analyst.

## BSU

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

**Mental Health Services:** BSU conducts comprehensive psychological evaluations of all juveniles committed to DJJ. At each facility, BSU provides 24-hour crisis intervention; individual, group, and family therapy; mental status evaluations; case consultations and development of individualized behavior support protocols; program development and implementation; and staff training. Risk assessments are completed for all serious offend-

ers, major offenders, sex offender special decision cases, and other special decision cases by request.

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

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

**Sex Offender Treatment:** Cognitive-behavioral sex offender evaluation and treatment services are provided in specialized treatment units and in the general population. There are three levels of treatment: inpatient, moderate, and prescriptive. Inpatient and moderate treatment are delivered in a group format in self-contained units for high risk juveniles, with inpatient treatment more intensive than moderate treatment; prescriptive treatment is delivered individually as needed. Juveniles in sex offender treatment units receive intensive treatment by a multidisciplinary treatment team that includes a community coordinator, counselor, and specially trained therapists. Specialized sex offender treatment units offer an array of services, including individual, group, and family therapy. Each juvenile receives an individualized treatment plan that addresses pro-





grammatic goals, competencies, and core treatment activities. Successful completion of sex offender treatment may require 6 to 36 months, depending on the juvenile's treatment needs, behavioral stability, and motivation.

## Other Programs

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

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

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

**MHSTPs:** For those juveniles with mental health needs, the counselor, BSU therapist, health services staff, PO, juvenile, juvenile's family, and community services providers collaborate to develop an MHSTP for the juvenile to provide a continuum of care for mental health services between the facility and community.

**Units for Vulnerable Populations:** There are two units that house juveniles with significant issues involving mental health, low intellectual functioning, poor adaptive functioning, or individual vulnerabilities that hinder their ability to adequately and safely function in other units.

## Health Services

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

## Security and Operations

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

## PREA

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

## Human Rights Coordinators

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

## CPPs and Detention Re-Entry

CPPs are highly structured residential programs operated for committed juveniles in JDCs. A goal of the CPPs is to place juveniles closer to the community in smaller



settings to facilitate an easier transition after release. CPPs focus on addressing specific treatment needs and risk factors and developing competency in the areas of education, job readiness, and life and social skills. CPPs use YASI as the basis for case planning to address criminogenic needs. Services focus on dynamic risk factors using cognitive-behavioral techniques and are tailored to meet the areas of individual needs outlined in the juvenile's CRCP. Additionally, CPPs deliver aggression management and substance abuse treatment services. The target juveniles for CPPs are males between 16 and 20 years of age with remaining LOSs of 12 months or less. Juveniles are housed in units separate from the JDC population. The nine participating JDCs in FY 2017 were Blue Ridge, Chesapeake, Chesterfield, Lynchburg, Merrimac, Prince William, Rappahannock, Shenandoah Valley, and Virginia Beach.

Additionally, some JDCs provide detention re-entry programs for juveniles in direct care, allowing them to begin transitioning back to the community 30 to 120 days before their scheduled release date. Similar to CPPs, the programs facilitate parole planning services with the assigned POs and allow for increased visitation with families. The objectives of the program are to prepare juveniles for progressively increased responsibility and freedom, bridge services between the JCC and the community, facilitate increased family engagement, and establish relationships with targeted community support systems. These objectives are met by developing an individualized case plan, via the CRCP, that incorporates family and community involvement. Juveniles in detention re-entry are housed with the rest of the JDC population instead of in a separate unit. The following 13 JDCs operated detention re-entry programs in FY 2017: Blue Ridge, Chesapeake, Chesterfield, Crater, James River, Lynchburg, Merrimac, Newport News, Norfolk, Rappahannock, Richmond, Shenandoah Valley, and Virginia Beach.

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

## Continuum of Services

Research has demonstrated that less restrictive environments are most effective at producing successful outcomes for committed juveniles. As such, an important element of DJJ's transformation is to build and expand its continuum of services and alternative placement options. While the JCC, CPPs, and detention re-entry programs currently provide secure placement options for juveniles in direct care, additional placement options offered by the continuum would further reduce the direct care population by serving a portion of juveniles in oth-

er settings. DJJ partners with community-based DSPs to provide wrap-around services to court-involved juveniles and their families. Agency-wide initiatives to enhance re-entry practices and improve family engagement will help juveniles successfully re-enter the community.

In October 2016, DJJ awarded contracts to two experienced RSCs, AMI and EBA, to develop a statewide continuum of evidence-informed services and alternatives to placement in state-operated secure facilities. The RSCs are assisting in the transformation of Virginia's juvenile justice system, providing third party management for service coordination and centralized referrals, billing, and reporting. The work of the RSCs is divided using DJJ's five administrative regions. AMI provides coordination for the Eastern and Southern regions of the state while EBA provides coordination for the Central, Northern, and Western regions.

Funded in part through DJJ's authority to reinvest savings realized from the closure of Beaumont JCC, the RSCs are expanding and improving the options available for committed juveniles. DJJ's strategy is to develop a continuum of alternative direct care placement options during FY 2018 and FY 2019 that will include, but may not be limited to, the following:

- » **Intensive Non-Residential Programs:** Comprehensive programs that combine supervision with intensive treatment (e.g., wrap-around services, day treatment programs);
- » **Non-Secure Residential Programs:** Treatment programs that work in family-like residential settings (e.g., treatment foster care, residential treatment centers) or in staff-secured residential placements (e.g., group homes);
- » **Locally Operated Secure Treatment:** Placement in a locally operated secure residential setting, typically for shorter periods of approximately nine months or less (e.g., CPPs, detention re-entry); and
- » **Long-Term Secure Treatment:** Placement in a secure residential setting for longer periods (primarily secure therapeutic facilities, with the option for psychiatric hospital beds as needed).

AMI and EBA, with DJJ, initially identified existing treatment capacity and developed new treatment capacity with the RSCs selecting and sub-contracting with DSPs.

In May 2017, both RSCs began working with DJJ to build the infrastructure necessary to develop and implement evidence-based family interventions by October 2017. DJJ and the RSCs, with input from numerous local and community stakeholders, have identified a wide array of community-based interventions that should be devel-



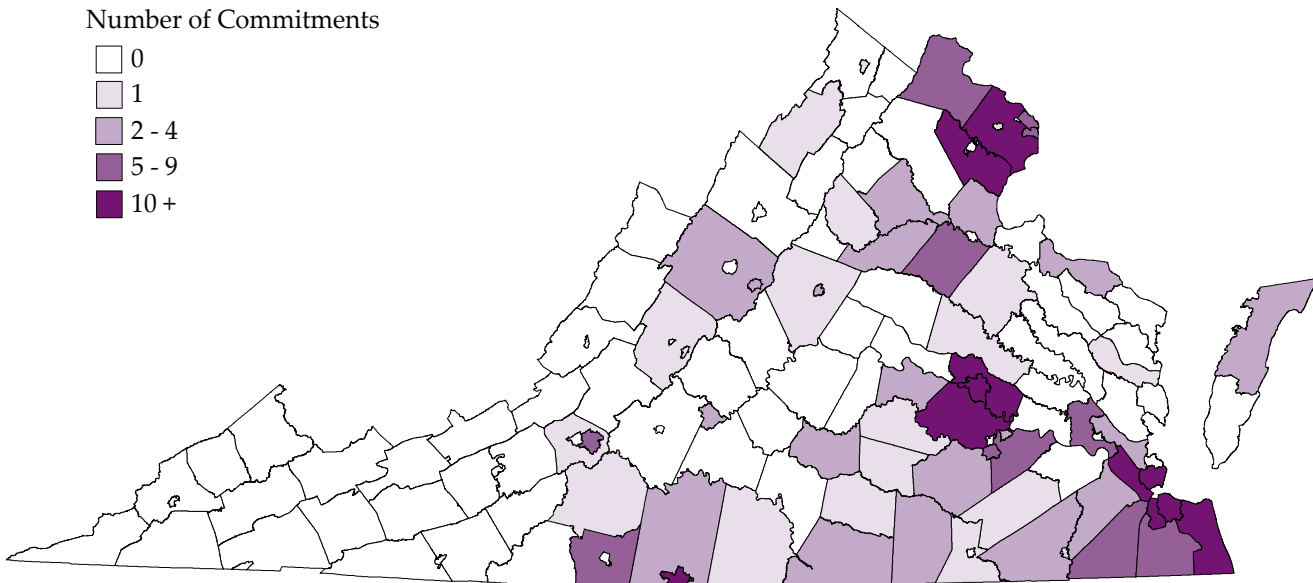
oped. Whenever possible, these services should draw on effective partnerships with system-involved neighborhoods, families, and individuals as well as professional DSPs. In determining which new interventions to prioritize, DJJ considered several factors: the need for services among committed juveniles, the likelihood that the intervention would be a reliable alternative to placement in a secure facility, evidence of the intervention's effectiveness, and the presence of qualified providers in the localities where they are most needed to impact the direct care population. Based on those criteria, MST and FFT have been identified for initial addition to the service menu in several localities throughout Virginia.

## Quality Assurance Unit

In 2016, DJJ established a Quality Assurance Unit to monitor the integrity of interventions utilized to address the needs of court-involved juveniles. As of October 2017, the manager and four program contract monitor positions have been filled. The mission of the Quality Assurance Unit is to provide oversight and comprehensive reviews, assessments and reports of a statewide system of evidence informed services and programs to ensure adherence to best practices, fidelity to evidence-based models and compliance to contract requirements and regulations. The unit's current focus is on DJJ's alternative placement programs for juveniles in direct care. This work involves performance-related, strength-based monitoring to include developing individualized continuous quality improvement plans to ensure our programs align with best practice and our agency model, risk, need and responsivity. The Quality Assurance Unit's program monitors analyze data to track performance measures, identify strengths and weaknesses, and ensure services are tailored to meet the needs of the juveniles being served.



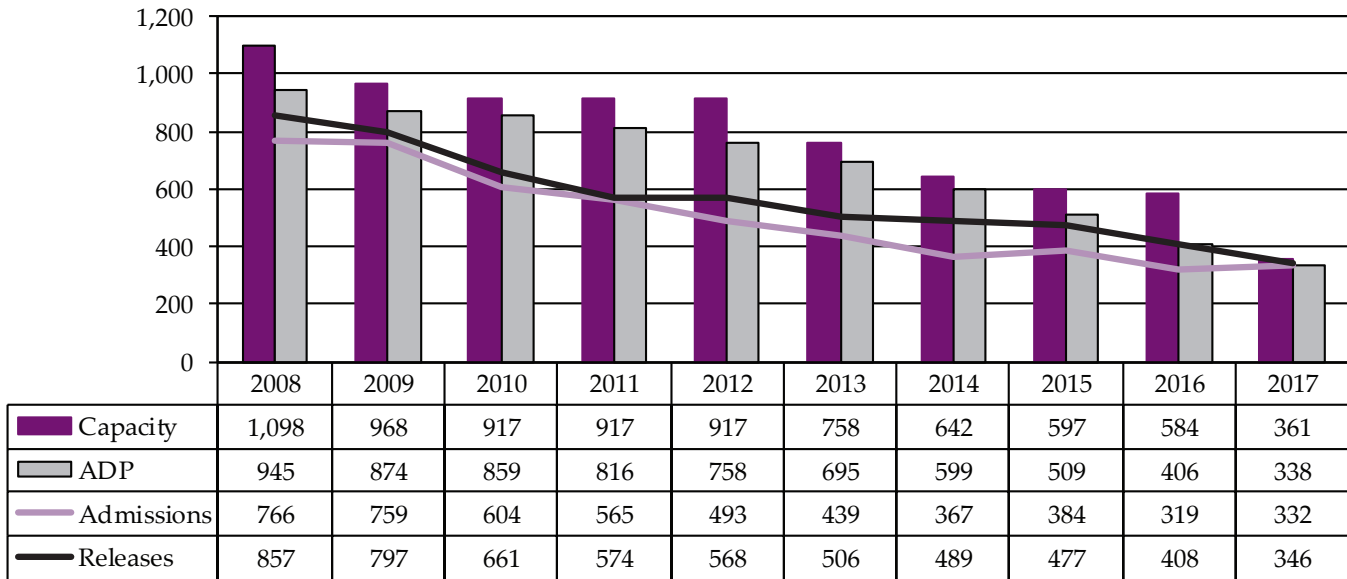
## Commitments by Locality, FY 2017\*



\* Subsequent commitments are excluded. CSU 11 had 2 subsequent commitments, and CSU 12 had 10 subsequent commitments.

- » The cities of Norfolk, Hampton, and Newport News had the highest number of commitments (30, 29, and 28, respectively).
- » 75 of 133 localities (56.4%) had no commitments.

## Capacity, ADP, Admissions, and Releases, FY 2008-2017\*



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

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

- » Due primarily to facility closures, capacity decreased 67.1% between FY 2008 and FY 2017.
- » ADP decreased 64.2% between FY 2008 and FY 2017.
- » Admissions decreased 56.7% between FY 2008 and FY 2017.
- » Releases decreased 59.6% between FY 2008 and FY 2017.



## Capacity and ADP, FY 2017\*

Facility/Placement	Capacity	ADP On-Site	ADP Off-Site	ADP Total
<b>JCCs</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>247</b>
Beaumont	N/A	98	1	98
Bon Air	272	147	1	148
<b>Adm./Eval. in JDCs</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>CPPs</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70</b>
Blue Ridge	8	7	0	7
Chesapeake	10	10	0	10
Chesterfield	8	7	0	7
Lynchburg	8	6	0	6
Merrimac	10	11	0	11
Prince William	8	0	0	0
Rappahannock	8	9	0	9
Shenandoah Valley	8	6	0	6
Virginia Beach	16	15	0	15
<b>Detention Re-Entry</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>
<i>State Total</i>	<i>361</i>	<i>337</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>338</i>

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

\* Beaumont JCC was closed to juveniles on June 2, 2017.

\* Due to population levels, an additional 12-bed unit is currently being used. This extra unit is not reflected in Bon Air's capacity.

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

\* Admission and Evaluation in JDCs and Detention Re-Entry do not have capacity as there are no dedicated beds.

\* The ADP for Continuum Placements was 0.1 and is not included in the table above. Beginning in May 2017, one juvenile was in a Continuum Placement.

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

- » The ADP in FY 2017 was 338 juveniles.
- » 72.8% of the direct care ADP was in a JCC.

The average age of juveniles admitted in FY 2017 was 17.0 years of age.

72.8% of the direct care ADP was in a JCC, 20.8% was in a CPP, and 6.3% was in another alternative placement.

## Admission Demographics, FY 2015-2017

Demographics	2015	2016	2017
<b>Race</b>			
Asian	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
Black	67.2%	70.8%	68.1%
White	27.3%	25.7%	27.7%
Other/Unknown	5.5%	3.1%	4.2%
<b>Ethnicity</b>			
Hispanic	8.9%	8.8%	9.6%
Non-Hispanic	37.5%	45.5%	39.5%
Unknown/Missing	53.6%	45.8%	50.9%
<b>Sex</b>			
Female	6.8%	6.0%	6.9%
Male	93.2%	94.0%	93.1%
<b>Age</b>			
Under 14	1.0%	0.9%	0.6%
14	6.8%	6.0%	3.6%
15	14.8%	15.7%	10.2%
16	29.9%	27.6%	26.8%
17	33.9%	37.6%	45.8%
18	12.0%	11.0%	12.7%
19-20	1.6%	1.3%	0.3%
<i>Total Admissions</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>332</i>

- » 68.1% of admissions in FY 2017 were black, and 27.7% were white.
- » 39.5% of admissions in FY 2017 were non-Hispanic, and 9.6% were Hispanic. 50.9% were missing ethnicity information.
- » 93.1% of admissions in FY 2017 were males, and 6.9% were females.
- » 45.8% of admissions in FY 2017 were 17 years of age. The number of 17 year olds increased 26.7% from FY 2016.
- » The average age of juveniles admitted in FY 2017 was 17.0 years of age.





## Admission Demographics by Commitment Type and Committing Court Type, FY 2017\*

Demographics	Commitment Type		Court Type		
	Determinate/ Blended	Indeterminate	J&DR District Court	Appeal to Circuit Court	Circuit Court
<b>Race</b>					
Asian	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Black	71.3%	67.1%	68.5%	60.0%	67.1%
White	25.0%	28.6%	27.6%	40.0%	27.4%
Other/Unknown	3.8%	4.4%	3.9%	0.0%	5.5%
<b>Ethnicity</b>					
Hispanic	18.8%	6.7%	8.3%	0.0%	15.1%
Non-Hispanic	36.3%	40.5%	39.4%	40.0%	39.7%
Unknown/Missing	45.0%	52.8%	52.4%	60.0%	45.2%
<b>Sex</b>					
Female	5.0%	7.5%	6.7%	20.0%	6.8%
Male	95.0%	92.5%	93.3%	80.0%	93.2%
<b>Age</b>					
Under 14	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
14	1.3%	4.4%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%
15	6.3%	11.5%	11.4%	0.0%	6.8%
16	12.5%	31.3%	28.3%	60.0%	19.2%
17	50.0%	44.4%	46.9%	20.0%	43.8%
18	28.8%	7.5%	7.9%	20.0%	28.8%
19-20	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
<i>Total Admissions</i>	80	252	254	5	73

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

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

- » 24.1% of admissions were for determinate commitments or blended sentences, and 75.9% of admissions were for indeterminate commitments.
- » 76.5% of admissions were committed by a J&DR district court, 1.5% by a J&DR district court with the commitment upheld in circuit court on appeal, and 22.0% by a circuit court.
- » The average ages at admission by commitment type were as follows:
  - › Determinate/Blended – 17.5
  - › Indeterminate – 16.8
- » The average ages at admission by committing court type were as follows:
  - › J&DR district court – 16.8
  - › Appeal to circuit court – 17.1
  - › Circuit court – 17.5



## Admissions by Most Serious Committing Offense Category, FY 2017\*

Most Serious Offense Category	Det./Blend. Felony	Indeterminate			Overall		
		Felony	Misd.	Total	Felony	Misd.	Total
Arson	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	2.4%	2.1%	0.0%	1.8%
Assault	25.0%	9.4%	42.9%	12.7%	13.7%	42.9%	15.7%
Burglary	5.0%	23.1%	N/A	19.4%	18.2%	N/A	16.0%
Disorderly Conduct	0.0%	N/A	3.6%	0.4%	N/A	3.6%	0.3%
Extortion	0.0%	0.5%	3.6%	0.8%	0.3%	3.6%	0.6%
Fraud	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	1.2%	1.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Kidnapping	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Larceny	2.5%	29.2%	21.4%	27.0%	21.9%	21.4%	21.1%
Murder	5.0%	0.0%	N/A	0.0%	1.4%	N/A	1.2%
Narcotics	1.3%	2.8%	3.6%	2.8%	2.4%	3.6%	2.4%
Obscenity	0.0%	0.5%	3.6%	0.8%	0.3%	3.6%	0.6%
Obstruction of Justice	0.0%	0.5%	7.1%	1.2%	0.3%	7.1%	0.9%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
Robbery	46.3%	18.4%	N/A	15.5%	26.0%	N/A	22.9%
Sexual Abuse	8.8%	4.7%	3.6%	4.4%	5.8%	3.6%	5.4%
Traffic	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%
Trespass	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.4%	0.0%	3.6%	0.3%
Vandalism	0.0%	2.4%	7.1%	2.8%	1.7%	7.1%	2.1%
Weapons	2.5%	3.8%	0.0%	3.2%	3.4%	0.0%	3.0%
<i>Total Admissions</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>292</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>332</i>

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

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

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

\* Total indeterminate and overall admissions include felonies, misdemeanors, and other offenses; therefore, the sum of felony and misdemeanor counts may not add to the total. The only "other" offenses are 12 indeterminate admissions for parole violations.

- » 88.0% of all admissions were for felonies; 8.4% were for misdemeanors.
- » The highest percentage of total admissions were for robbery (22.9%) and larceny (21.1%).
- » 75.9% of all admissions were for indeterminate commitments.
  - › 84.1% of indeterminate admissions were for felonies; 11.1% were for misdemeanors.
  - › The highest percentage of indeterminate admissions were for larceny (27.0%).
- » 24.1% of all admissions were for determinate commitments or blended sentences.
  - › The highest percentage of determinate or blended admissions were for robbery (46.3%).





## Admissions by Most Serious Committing Offense, FY 2017\*

Most Serious Offense Severity	Determinate/ Blended	Indeterminate	Total
<b>DAI Ranking</b>			
Felony			
Against Persons	91.3%	34.5%	48.2%
Weapons/Narcotics	1.3%	3.6%	3.0%
Other	7.5%	46.0%	36.7%
Class 1 Misdemeanor			
Against Persons	N/A	6.0%	4.5%
Other	N/A	5.2%	3.9%
Parole Violation	0.0%	4.8%	3.6%
Other	N/A	0.0%	0.0%
<b>VCSC Ranking</b>			
Person	85.0%	40.1%	50.9%
Property	6.3%	48.0%	38.0%
Narcotics	1.3%	2.8%	2.4%
Other	7.5%	9.1%	8.7%
<b>Total Admissions</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>332</b>

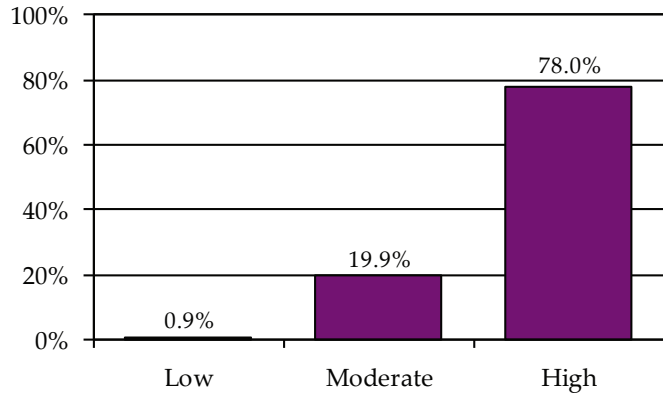
\* Data are not comparable to reports prior to FY 2015 because commitment types and committing offenses are based on the initial commitment(s) and not subsequent commitments.

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

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

- » Most serious offenses by DAI ranking:
  - › The highest percentage of determinate or blended admissions were for felonies against persons (91.3%).
  - › The highest percentage of indeterminate admissions were for “other” felonies (46.0%).
  - › The highest percentage of total admissions were for felonies against persons (48.2%).
- » Most serious offenses by VCSC ranking:
  - › The highest percentage of determinate or blended admissions were for person offenses (85.0%).
  - › The highest percentage of indeterminate admissions were for property offenses (48.0%).
  - › The highest percentage of total admissions were for person offenses (50.9%).

## Admissions by YASI Risk Level, FY 2017\*



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

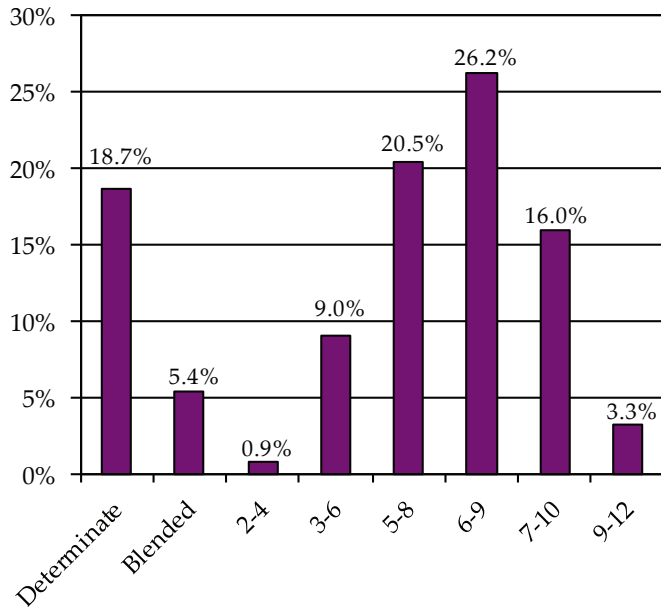
\* The closest YASI score within 90 days of the admission date was selected.

» 78.0% of admissions were high risk, 19.9% were moderate risk, and 0.9% were low risk according to the YASI.

The majority (78.0%) of admissions were high risk based on YASI.



## Admission by Assigned LOS (Months), FY 2017\*



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

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

- » 75.9% of admissions were for indeterminate commitments.
- » The most commonly assigned LOS was 6-9 months.
- » 56.6% of admissions had an assigned LOS for an indeterminate commitment with a maximum of 9 months or less.

See page 38 and Appendix F for an explanation of the revisions to the LOS Guidelines.

## Releases by LOS, FY 2017\*

Assigned LOS Category	% of All Releases	Average Actual LOS (months)	
		Previous LOS Guidelines	Current LOS Guidelines
<b>Blended</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>30.8</b>	
<b>Determinate</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>31.8</b>	
<b>Indeterminate</b>	<b>83.2%</b>	<b>10.7</b>	
2-4 months	1.4%	N/A	5.4
3-6 months	6.9%	N/A	4.5
5-8 months	15.3%	N/A	5.8
6-9 months	21.1%	22.6	6.6
6-12 months	1.2%	16.7	N/A
7-10 months	14.5%	17.6	8.1
9-12 months	2.6%	32.2	11.1
12-18 months	5.2%	20.1	N/A
15-21 months	1.2%	20.2	N/A
18-24 months	2.6%	18.1	N/A
18-36 months	6.6%	19.1	N/A
21-36 months	0.9%	18.5	N/A
24-36 months	2.6%	30.6	N/A
>36 months	1.2%	35.9	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>14.2</b>	

\* Juveniles 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 juvenile had only indeterminate commitments, the longest LOS category was selected.

\* Subsequent commitments are included because of their impact on actual LOS. There were 25 subsequent indeterminate commitments.

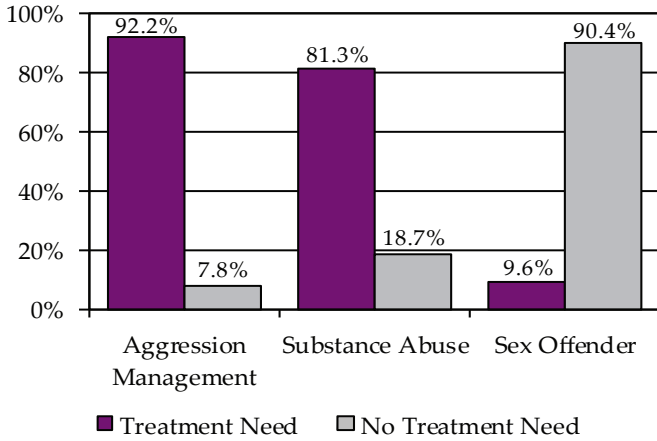
\* Some groups were comprised of a small number of juveniles; therefore, percentages can be strongly influenced by these numbers.

\* Juveniles may be assigned an LOS of 9 to 15 months under both the previous and current LOS Guidelines; however, no juveniles released in FY 2017 under the current LOS Guidelines were assigned this LOS category.

- » The average actual LOS for all juveniles released in FY 2017 was 14.2 months.
- » 78 juveniles were released with assigned indeterminate LOSs under the previous LOS Guidelines. 210 juveniles were released with assigned indeterminate LOSs under the current LOS Guidelines.
- » Indeterminately committed juveniles comprised 83.2% of releases, and their average actual LOS was 10.7 months.
- » Juveniles with determinate commitments or blended sentences comprised 16.8% of releases. Their assigned LOSs ranged from 14.0 to 72.3 months, averaging 37.9 months. Their average actual LOS was 31.6 months.
- » The average age of juveniles released was 17.8 years.



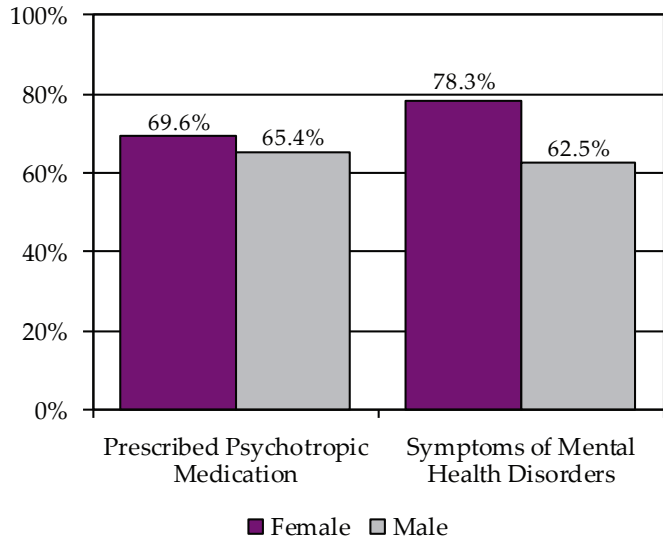
### Admissions by Treatment Needs, FY 2017



- » 92.2% of admissions were identified as having an aggression management treatment need.
- » 86.7% of admissions were identified as having an intensive aggression management treatment need, and 5.4% were identified as having prescriptive anger management treatment. Intensive is more rigorous compared to prescriptive, which is delivered individually as needed.
- » 81.3% of admissions were identified as having a substance abuse treatment need.
- » 75.9% of admissions were identified as having a Track I treatment need, and 5.4% were identified as having a Track II treatment need. Track I is for juveniles meeting the DSM criteria for Substance Use Disorder and in need of intensive services. Track II is for juveniles who have experimented with substances but do not meet the DSM criteria for Substance Use Disorder.
- » 9.6% of admissions were identified as having a sex offender treatment need.
- » 5.1% of admissions were identified as having an inpatient sex offender treatment need, 2.4% were identified as having a moderate sex offender treatment need, and 2.1% were identified as having a prescriptive sex offender treatment need.

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

### Admissions by Prescribed Psychotropic Medication and Symptoms of Mental Health Disorders, FY 2017\*

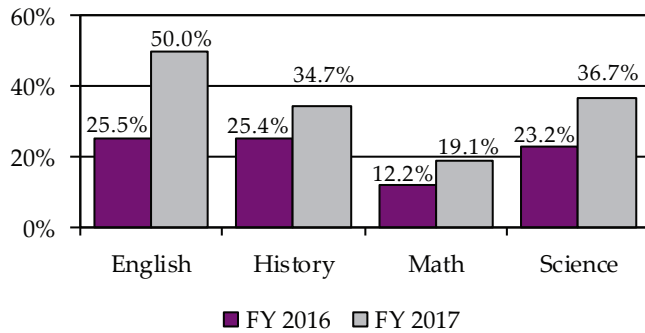


- \* Medication data include past, current, and newly prescribed psychotropic medication at the time of admission. The data include stimulant medication and exclude sleep medication.
- \* Disorder data include juveniles who appear to have significant symptoms of a mental health disorder according to diagnostic criteria in the DSM. ADHD, CD, ODD, Substance Abuse Disorder, and Substance Dependence Disorder are not included.
- \* There were 23 female admissions; therefore, percentages can be strongly influenced by the status of only a few females.
- » The majority (65.7%) of juvenile admissions were prescribed psychotropic medication at some point in their lives.
- » 25.9% of admissions had current or newly prescribed psychotropic medication at the time of admission.
- » The majority (63.6%) of juveniles appeared to have significant symptoms of a mental health disorder at the time of admission, excluding those disorders listed in the caveat above.
- » A higher percentage of females (69.6%) than males (65.4%) had been prescribed psychotropic medication. A higher percentage of females (78.3%) than males (62.5%) appeared to have significant symptoms of a mental health disorder, excluding those disorders listed in the caveat above.
- » 89.8% of admissions appeared to have significant symptoms of ADHD, CD, ODD, Substance Abuse Disorder, or Substance Dependence Disorder.
  - » More males (91.3%) than females (69.6%) appeared to have significant symptoms of these disorders.



## Division of Education

### SOL Pass Rates, FY 2016-2017\*



\* SOL pass rates account for all juveniles who took an SOL test during the Summer 2016, Fall 2016, and Spring 2017 testing periods. Juveniles who re-tested are only counted once in the rate. If a juvenile fails the initial test and passes a re-test, he or she is counted as passing.

\* English SOL test includes both the reading and writing tests.

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

\* Juveniles in non-JCC placements are not included.

- » In FY 2017, 80 juveniles took the English SOL test, 95 took the History SOL test, 94 took the Math SOL test, and 79 took the Science SOL test.
- » SOL pass rates increased in every subject from FY 2016 to FY 2017.

### Virginia High School Diplomas, GEDs®, and Penn Foster Diplomas Earned, 2016-2017 School Year\*

Type of Diploma	2016 - 2017 School Year
Advanced Studies Diploma	1
Standard Diploma	22
Modified Standard Diploma	2
Applied Studies Diploma	3
Penn Foster Diploma	14
GED®	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>

\* The 2016-2017 school year began in September 2016 and ended in August 2017.

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

\* Juveniles in non-JCC placements are not included.

- » 28 juveniles earned Virginia high school diplomas, 18 juveniles earned GEDs®, and 14 juveniles earned Penn Foster diplomas in the JCCs.

### CTE Enrollment and Completion, 2016-2017 School Year\*

Course	Students Enrolled at Any Point	Students Enrolled for Duration of the Course
Advertising Design I	32	12
Advertising Design II	1	0
Building Management I	18	5
Cosmetology I	30	15
Culinary Arts I	53	33
Economics & Personal Finance	104	78
Keyboarding Applications	11	7
Principles of Bus. & Marketing	37	23
Credential	Students Tested	Pass Rate
ServSafe	3	33.0%
WISE	81	63.0%
WRS	35	22.9%

\* The 2016-2017 school year began in September 2016 and ended in August 2017.

\* Juveniles may enroll in multiple CTE courses.

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

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

\* Juveniles in non-JCC placements are not included.

- » 192 juveniles enrolled in at least one CTE course during the 2016-2017 school year.
- » 58 juveniles met 80% proficiency of CTE course competencies in at least one course.
- » 81 juveniles took the WISE exam, 35 took the WRS exam, and three took the ServSafe exam. A total of 60 credentials were earned from passing these exams.

### College Courses and Post-Secondary Programs, 2016-2017 School Year\*

Juveniles	College Course	Post-Secondary Program
Enrolled	13	87
Completed	13	59
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>67.8%</b>

\* The 2016-2017 school year began in September 2016 and ended in August 2017.

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

\* Juveniles in non-JCC placements are not included.

- » 13 juveniles were enrolled in a college course, and 100% completed a course during their stay in a JCC.
- » 87 juveniles were enrolled in a post-secondary program, and 67.8% completed a course during their stay in a JCC.



## Direct Care Population on June 30, 2017

### Demographics, June 30, 2017

Demographics	Count	%
<b>Race</b>		
Asian	0	0.0%
Black	241	69.9%
White	93	27.0%
Other/Unknown	11	3.2%
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
Hispanic	32	9.3%
Non-Hispanic	141	40.9%
Unknown/Missing	172	49.9%
<b>Sex</b>		
Female	12	3.5%
Male	333	96.5%
<b>Age</b>		
Under 14	2	0.6%
14	14	4.1%
15	43	12.5%
16	85	24.6%
17	145	42.0%
18	55	15.9%
19-20	1	0.3%
<i>Total Juveniles</i>	345	100.0%

- » 69.9% of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2017, were black, and 27.0% were white.
- » 40.9% of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2017, were non-Hispanic, and 9.3% were Hispanic. 49.9% were missing ethnicity information.
- » 96.5% of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2017, were male, and 3.5% were female.
- » Two-thirds (66.7%) of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2017, were 16 or 17 years old.
- » The average age of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2017, was 17.0.

### YASI Risk Levels, June 30, 2017\*

Risk Level	Count	%
High	247	71.6%
Moderate	83	24.1%
Low/None	5	1.4%
Missing	10	2.9%
<i>Total Juveniles</i>	345	100.0%

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

- » 71.6% of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2017 were high risk.

### Most Serious Committing Offense Severity, June 30, 2017

Most Serious Offense Severity	Count	%
<b>DAI Ranking</b>		
Felony		
Against Persons	244	70.7%
Weapons/Narcotics	7	2.0%
Other	80	23.2%
Class 1 Misdemeanor		
Against Persons	7	2.0%
Other	5	1.4%
Parole Violation	2	0.6%
Other	0	0.0%
<b>VCSC Ranking</b>		
Person	236	68.4%
Property	76	22.0%
Narcotics	4	1.2%
Other	29	8.4%
<i>Total Juveniles</i>	345	100.0%

- » 95.9% of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2017, had a felony as the most serious committing offense.
- » 70.7% of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2017, had a felony against persons as the most serious committing offense.
- » 68.4% of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2017, had a person offense as the most serious committing offense according to the VCSC ranking.

### Committing Court Type, June 30, 2017

Court Type	Count	%
J&DR District Court	196	56.8%
Appeal to Circuit Court	7	2.0%
Circuit Court	142	41.2%
<i>Total Juveniles</i>	345	100.0%

- » Of the juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2017, 56.8% were committed by a J&DR district court, 2.0% by a J&DR district court with the commitment upheld in circuit court on appeal, and 41.2% by a circuit court.



## Most Serious Committing Offense Category, June 30, 2017

Most Serious Offense Category	Count	%
Arson	5	1.4%
Assault	66	19.1%
Burglary	41	11.9%
Disorderly Conduct	1	0.3%
Extortion	1	0.3%
Fraud	1	0.3%
Gangs	3	0.9%
Kidnapping	4	1.2%
Larceny	36	10.4%
Murder	11	3.2%
Narcotics	4	1.2%
Obscenity	5	1.4%
Obstruction of Justice	2	0.6%
Parole Violation	2	0.6%
Robbery	110	31.9%
Sexual Abuse	38	11.0%
Traffic	1	0.3%
Trespass	1	0.3%
Vandalism	4	1.2%
Weapons	9	2.6%
<b>Total Juveniles</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

» The highest percentage of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2017, were committed with robbery as the most serious committing offense (31.9%).

## Commitment Type, June 30, 2017\*

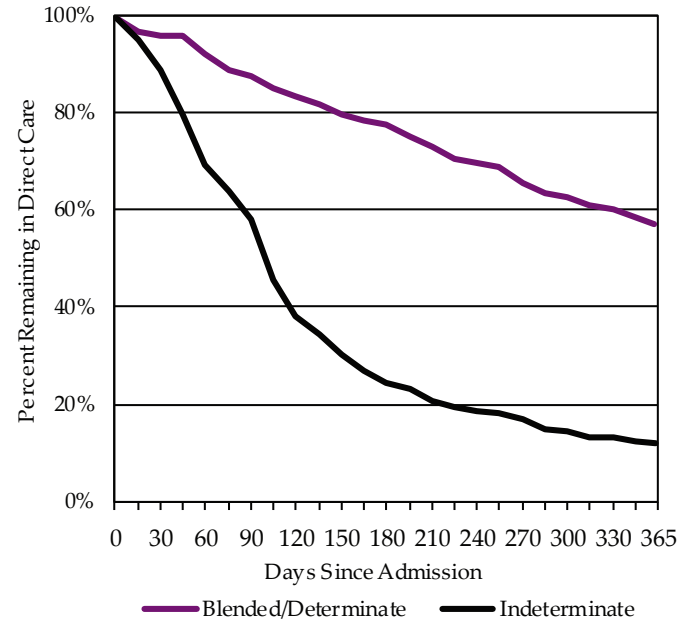
Commitment Type	Count	%
Blended	53	15.4%
Determinate	132	38.3%
Indeterminate (Previous LOS)	7	2.0%
Indeterminate (Current LOS)	153	44.3%
<b>Total Juveniles</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\* Juveniles in the direct care population on June 30, 2017, with indeterminate commitments were assigned LOSs based on either the previous or current LOS Guidelines.

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

- » 46.4% of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2017, had an indeterminate commitment.
- » 53.6% of juveniles in direct care on June 30, 2017, had a determinate commitment or blended sentence.

## Time in Direct Care, June 30, 2017\*



\* This graph does not reflect a juvenile's entire LOS, rather it is a one-day snapshot of the number of days juveniles spent in direct care from their admission date through June 30, 2017.

- » There were 185 juveniles with a determinate or blended sentence and 160 juveniles with an indeterminate sentence on June 30, 2017.
- » Among juveniles with a determinate commitment or blended sentence, 95.7% had been in direct care for at least 30 days, 91.9% had been in direct care for at least 60 days, 83.2% had been in direct care for at least 120 days, and 56.8% had been in direct care for at least one year.
- » Among juveniles with an indeterminate commitment, 88.8% had been in direct care for at least 30 days, 69.4% had been in direct care for at least 60 days, 38.1% had been in direct care for at least 120 days, and 11.9% had been in direct care for at least one year.

The proportion of blended sentences and determinate commitments is larger for the direct care population on a given day (53.6%) than for admissions (24.1%) due to longer LOSs.



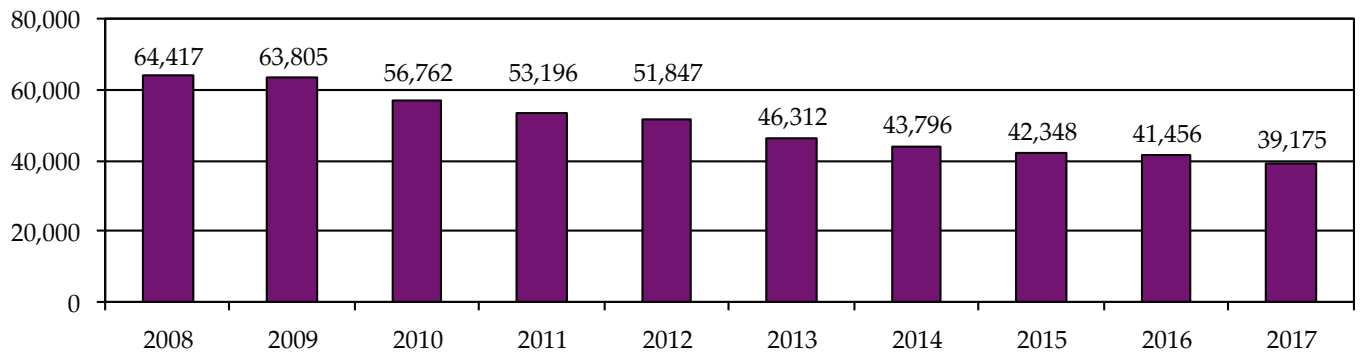




# 3 Trends

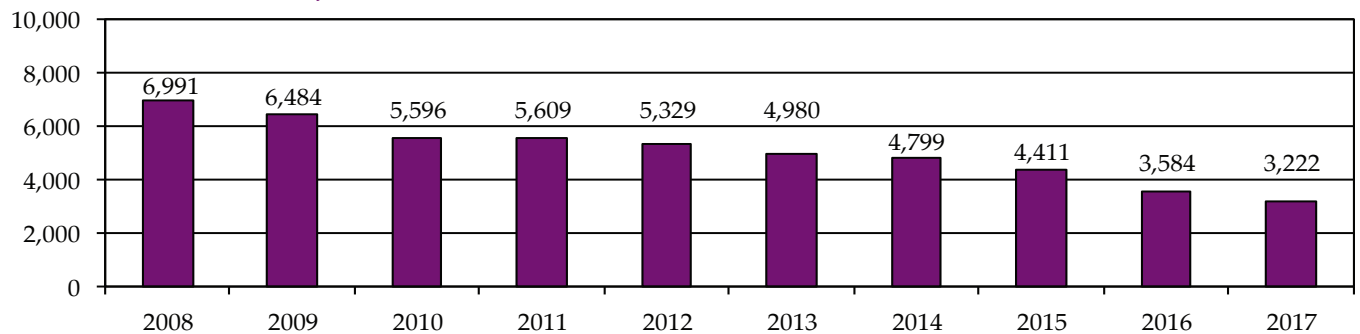
## 10-Year Trends

### Juvenile Intake Cases, FY 2008-2017



» There were 39,175 juvenile intake cases in FY 2017, a decrease of 39.2% from FY 2008.

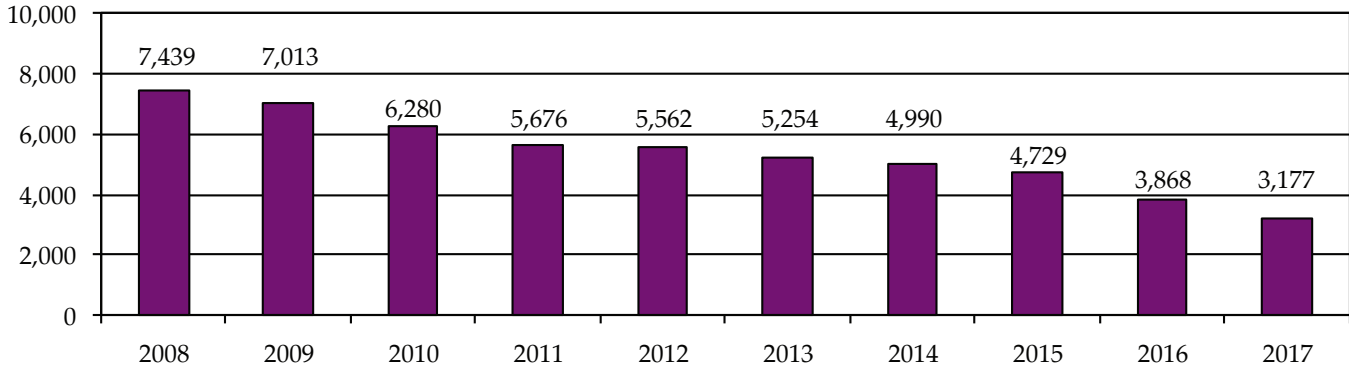
### New Probation Cases, FY 2008-2017



» There were 3,222 new probation cases in FY 2017, a decrease of 53.9% from FY 2008.

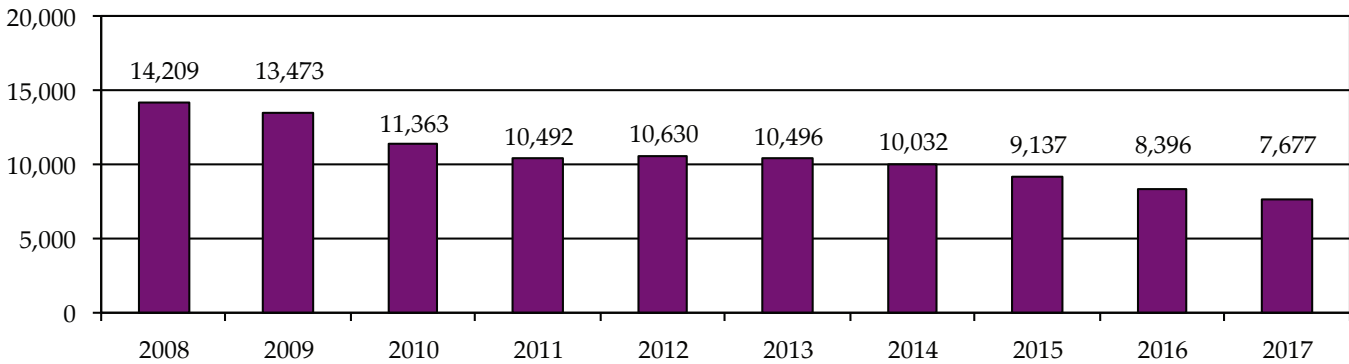


## Active Probation ADP, FY 2008-2017



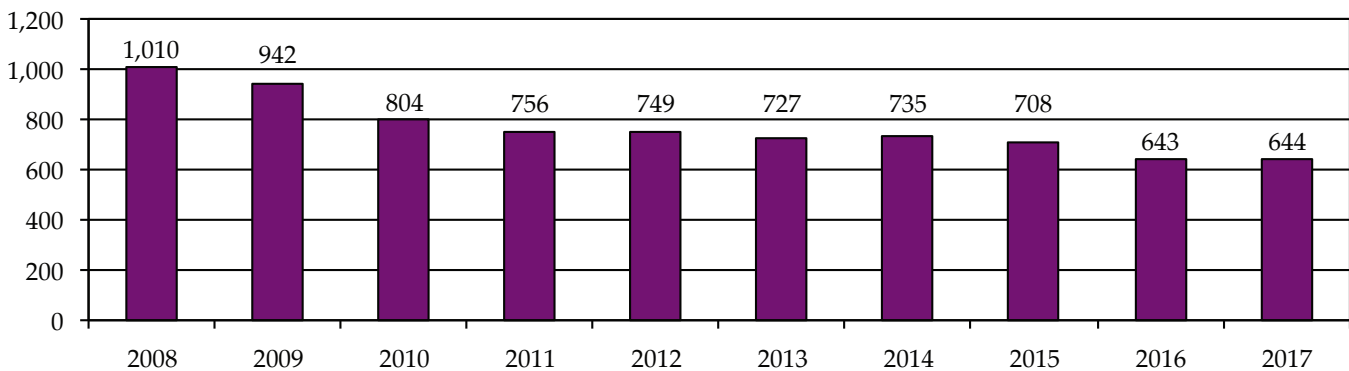
» The active probation ADP was 3,177 juveniles in FY 2017, a decrease of 57.3% from FY 2008.

## Detainments, FY 2008-2017



» There were 7,677 detainments in FY 2017, a decrease of 46.0% from FY 2008.

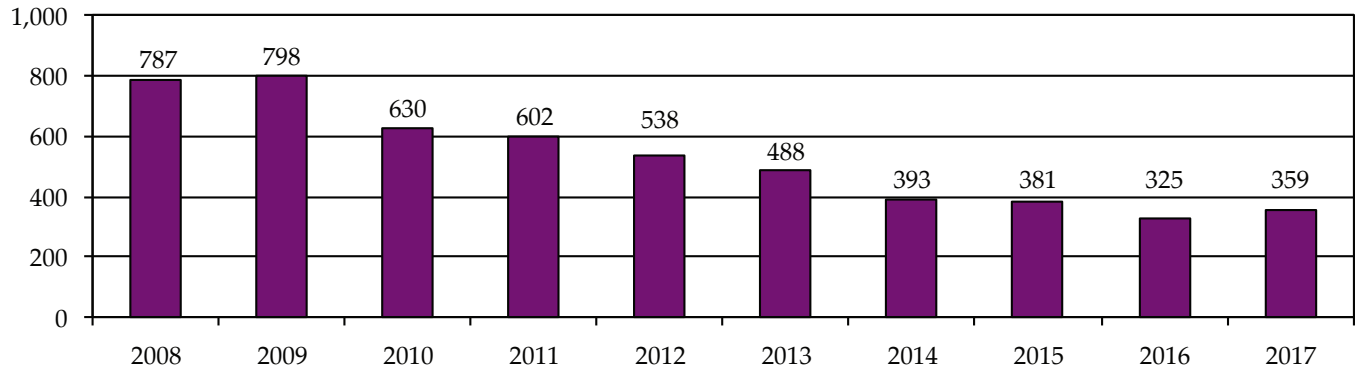
## JDC ADP, FY 2008-2017



» The JDC ADP was 644 juveniles in FY 2017, a decrease of 36.2% from FY 2008.



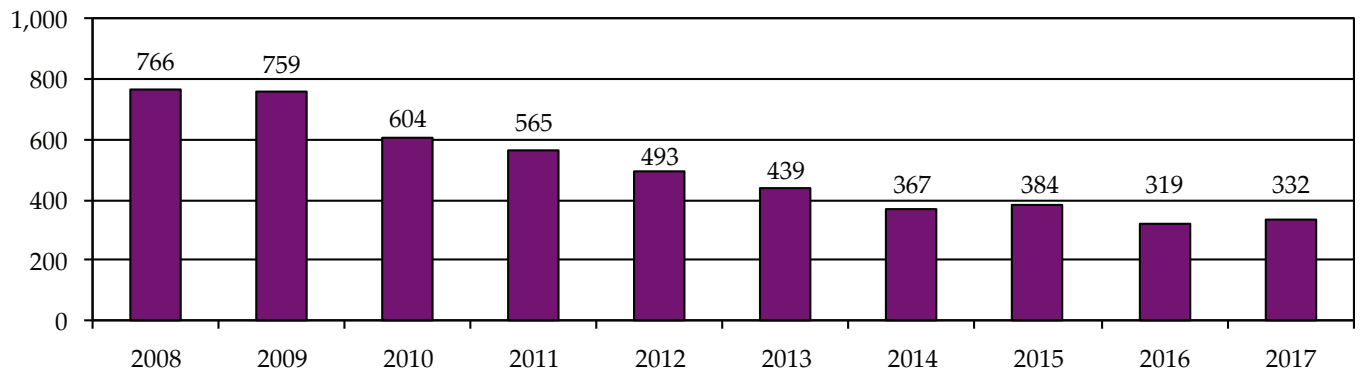
## Commitments, FY 2008-2017\*



\* Subsequent commitments are excluded.

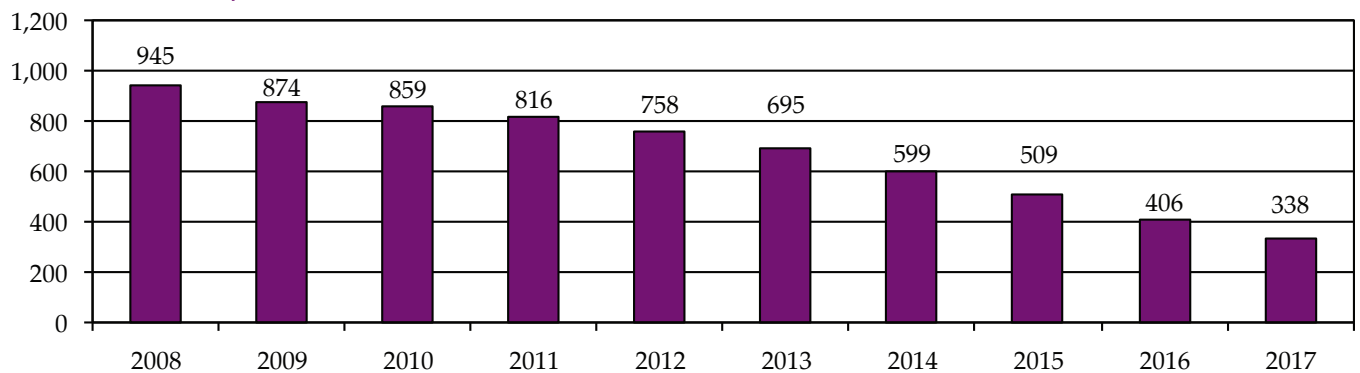
» There were 359 commitments in FY 2017, a decrease of 54.4% from FY 2008.

## Direct Care Admissions, FY 2008-2017



» There were 332 direct care admissions in FY 2017, a decrease of 56.7% from FY 2008.

## Direct Care ADP, FY 2008-2017



» The direct care ADP was 338 juveniles in FY 2017, a decrease of 64.2% from FY 2008.



## Active Parole ADP, FY 2008-2017



» The active parole ADP was 242 juveniles in FY 2017, a decrease of 56.4% from FY 2008.



# 4 Forecasts

Forecasts of persons confined in state and local correctional facilities are essential for criminal justice budgeting and planning in Virginia. The forecasts are used to estimate operating expenses and future capital needs and to assess the impact of current and proposed criminal justice policies. In order to fulfill the requirements of Item 383 of the 2017 Appropriation Act, the SPSHS presents updated forecasts annually for the juvenile local-responsible (JDC) population, juvenile state-responsible (direct care) population, adult local-responsible (jail) population, and adult state-responsible (prison) population.

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

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

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

October 2017 and were based on the statistical and trend information known at the time that they were produced.

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

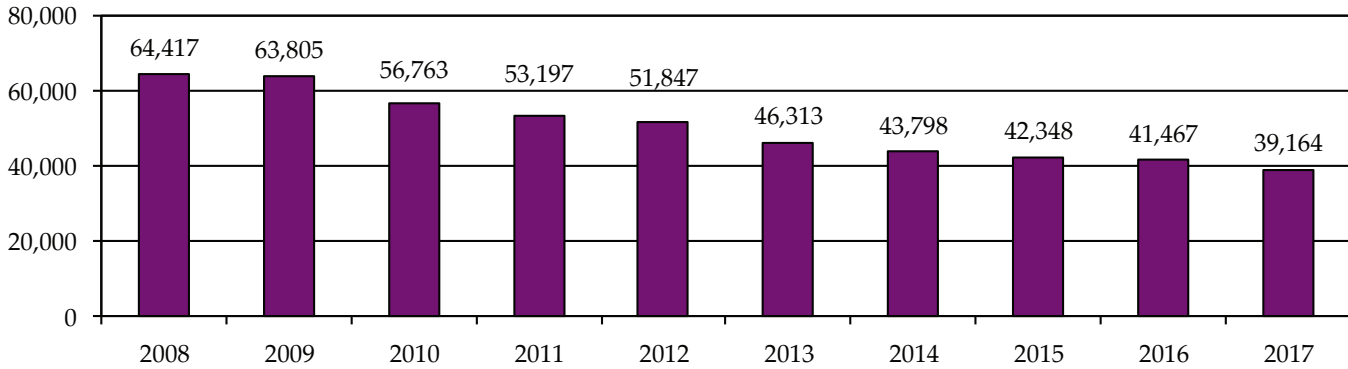
Summaries of the juvenile population forecasts are presented in this section. Data may not match the values presented in other sections of the DRG because of different dates of data download. For the full forecast report by the SPSHS, view the "Report on the Offender Population Forecasts (FY 2018 to FY 2023)" on Virginia's Legislative Information System ([lis.virginia.gov](http://lis.virginia.gov)).

## Factors Impacting the Populations

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



## Juvenile Intake Cases, FY 2008-2017\*



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

These policy changes alone, however, cannot explain the trend in admissions that persisted through FY 2014. Between FY 2008 and FY 2014, annual admissions to direct care dropped by 52.1%. In FY 2015, the number of admissions increased for the first time in 15 years. The number of admissions dropped again in FY 2016 from 384 to 319, a 16.9% decrease. In FY 2017, the number of admissions increased by 4.1% from 319 to 332.

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

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

In addition to these policy and procedure changes, the total number of juvenile intake cases has fallen over the last decade. Between FY 2008 and FY 2017, intake cases declined by 39.2%.

## JDC Population

Local governments and multi-jurisdictional commissions operate secure JDCs throughout Virginia. The

Board of Juvenile Justice promulgates regulations, and the Director of DJJ is responsible for the certification of these facilities. A judge may order an adjudicated juvenile to be held in post-D detention without programs for up to 30 days or, if the JDC operates post-D detention with programs, for up to six months. The majority of the JDC population is comprised of juveniles in pre-D status. (See page 7 for pre-D and post-D detention eligibility criteria.)

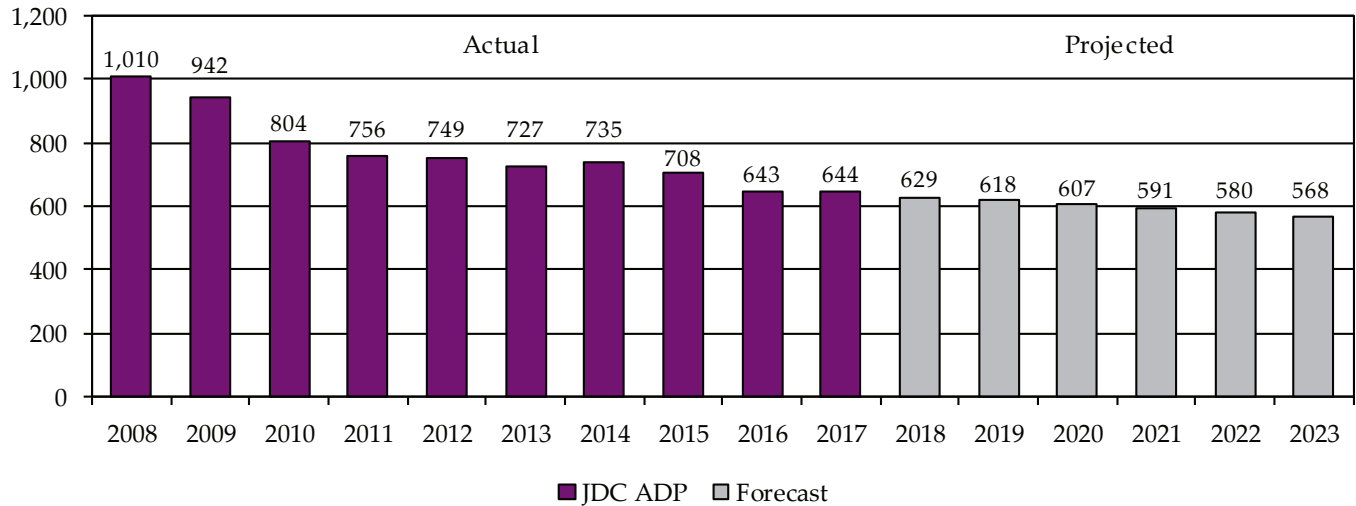
As mentioned previously, the number of juvenile intake cases has declined significantly since FY 2008. Reflecting this downward trend in intakes, JDC detainments decreased 26.2% between FY 2008 and FY 2011. After remaining relatively flat from FY 2011 to FY 2013, detainments decreased by 20.0% through FY 2016. This was followed by an 8.6% decrease in detainments in FY 2017.

Overall, the JDC population declined by 36.2% between FY 2008 and FY 2017, although the population remained relatively stable between FY 2011 and FY 2015. The rate of decline accelerated in FY 2016 and leveled off in FY 2017. While individual facilities may experience crowding, JDC capacity statewide has not been fully utilized in recent years.

Shorter LOSs for a large number of juveniles in JDCs were an important factor in reducing the population between FY 2008 and FY 2013, during which time the average LOS for the pre-D juveniles fell from 26 to 21 days. LOSs for juveniles placed in post-D detention, who account for a smaller share of the population, remained at 24 or 25 days from FY 2008 to FY 2013. In FY 2014, both pre-D and post-D LOSs increased. This increase in LOSs offset the decrease in admissions and resulted in a small increase in the population for the FY. LOSs for pre-D and post-D juveniles increased in FY 2015. However, this increase was offset by a significant decrease in detainments, resulting in a population decline for the FY. The LOSs for pre-D juveniles remained level in FY 2017, but increased for post-D juveniles.



## JDC ADP and Forecast, FY 2008-2023\*



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

### JDC ADP Forecast

JDC projections are developed by both DJJ and DPB using time-series forecasting techniques. After careful evaluation of both the DJJ and DPB projections, the Policy Committee approved the DJJ model as the official forecast of the JDC population. Under the approved forecast, the JDC population is expected to decline over the next six FYs by an average of 2.0% annually, reaching an average population of 568 in FY 2023.

The JDC ADP decreased every year between FY 2008 and FY 2013, increased slightly in FY 2014, and then decreased again through FY 2016. The forecast projects that the ADP will continue to decrease through FY 2023.

### Direct Care Population

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

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

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

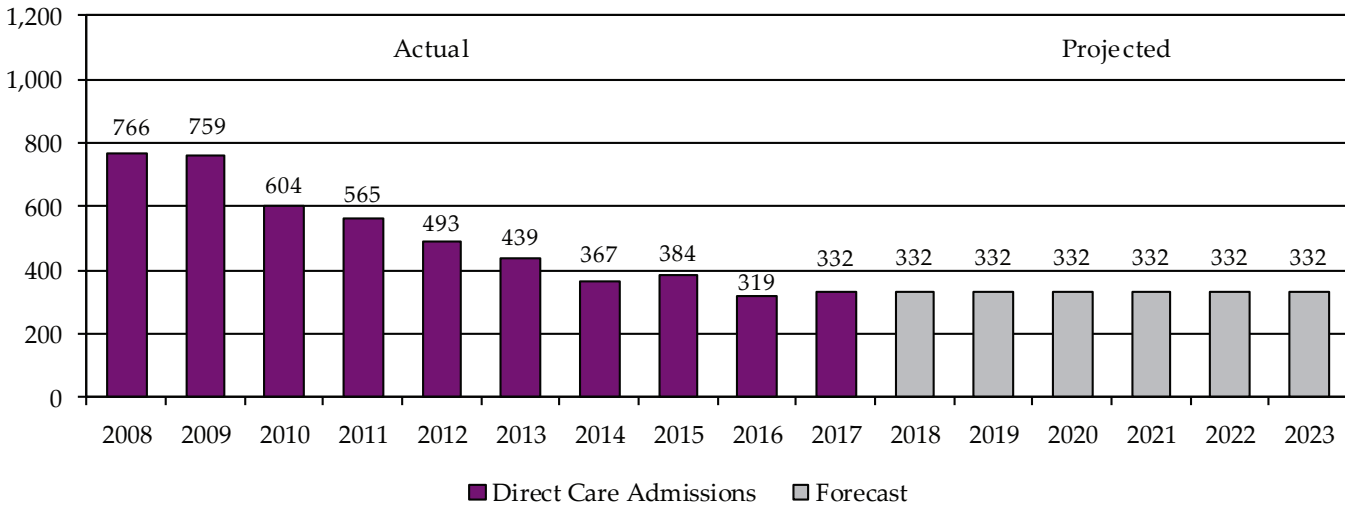
fense record. Failure to complete a mandatory or recommended treatment program or the commission of institutional offenses could prolong the actual LOS beyond the assigned range. The current LOS Guidelines, effective October 15, 2015, are based on the most serious committing offense and the juvenile's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

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





## Direct Care Admissions and Forecast, FY 2008-2023



LOS for a determinate commitment is approximately 37 to 42 months.

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

A juvenile may be subject to more than one commitment order and type of commitment. Compared to FY 2004, the percentage of commitment orders for determinate commitments and blended sentences now make up a larger share of admissions. Together, orders for these two commitment types increased from 11.6% of the total in FY 2004 to as high as 22.1% in FY 2017. Approximately 76.2% of direct care admissions in FY 2017 were for an indeterminate commitment only.

Along with admissions, actual LOS is a critical factor affecting the direct care population. In FY 2014, the average LOS was 18.7 months, compared to 15.2 months in FY 2008. Average LOS decreased to 14.2 months in FY 2017. The drop in LOS in FY 2017 was the primary driver of the population decline during the FY.

The juvenile direct care population has been declining since FY 2000. The population fell from an average of 758 juveniles in FY 2012 to an average of 695 juveniles in FY 2013, a decrease of 8.3%. From FY 2015 to FY 2017, the downward trend accelerated and the population decreased by 15.0%, 20.2%, and 16.7%, respectively. For FY 2017, the ADP was 338 juveniles.

### Direct Care ADP Forecast

Direct care ADP forecast models are developed by DJJ and DPB using different techniques. DJJ utilizes a com-

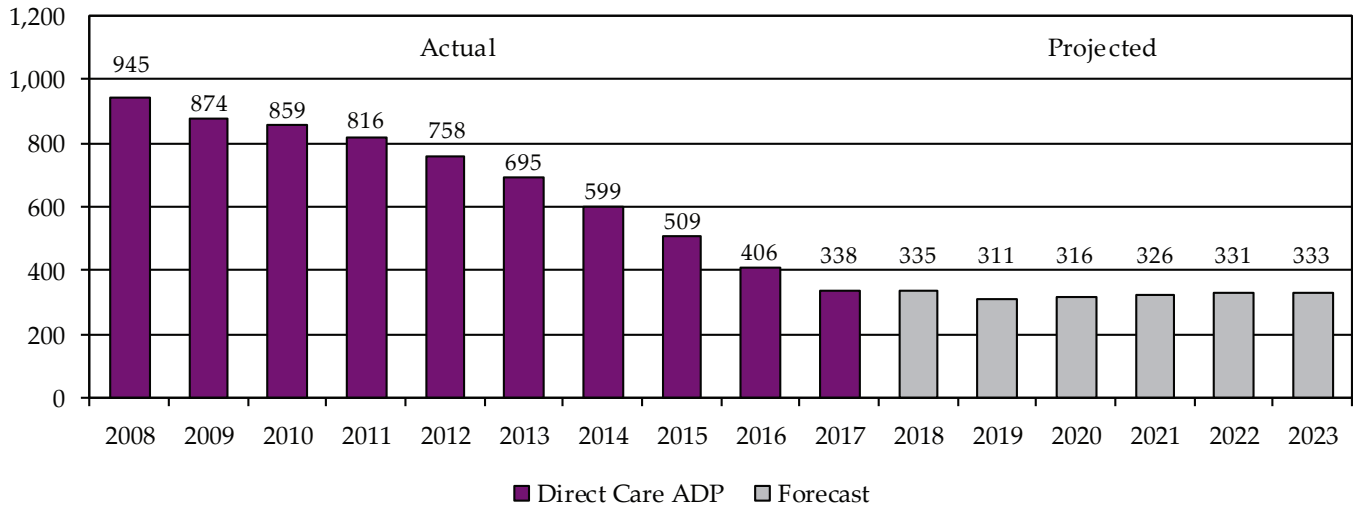
puter model to mimic the flow of offenders through the system to simulate how offenders enter and leave the system, including the timing of releases. Use of simulation forecasting requires several assumptions regarding commitments and releases. The following are the important assumptions incorporated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

- » The number of future admissions will reflect the admissions forecast approved by the Policy Committee.
- » Future admissions will have the same characteristics (e.g., offenses, prior record adjudications, treatment assignments, institutional offenses) as admissions during FY 2017.
- » Juveniles given a determinate commitment or blended sentence will comprise the same percentage of admissions as they did during FY 2017.
- » Juveniles with indeterminate commitments will be assigned LOS categories according to DJJ's current LOS Guidelines and based on FY 2017 admissions characteristics.
- » Because it is not known how long juveniles will actually serve under the current LOS Guidelines, DJJ examined historical data to determine how long juveniles in each LOS category actually served under the previous LOS Guidelines and applied that proportion to the juveniles assigned to the current LOS categories.

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



## Direct Care ADP and Forecast, FY 2008-2023



tual admissions during the most recent FY. In the other years, the Policy Committee utilized the statistical projection for the early years of the forecast horizon and then assumed a flat admissions forecast for the remaining years of the forecast period. For the current forecast, the Policy Committee approved use of the DJJ admissions for FY 2017 and set a flat admissions forecast from FY 2018 through FY 2023. Under this forecast, it is assumed that admissions will remain level from FY 2018 through FY 2023.

After reviewing both DJJ and DPB's population projections in detail, the Policy Committee approved the DJJ simulation model forecast. The approved forecast suggests that the population will continue to decline in the short term. The forecast projects a decrease through FY 2019, when the population is expected to reach 311 juveniles. Beginning in FY 2020, however, the population is expected to increase slightly. By FY 2023, the total juvenile direct care population is projected to be 333.

The direct care ADP has been decreasing since FY 2008. The forecast projects that the ADP will continue to decrease through FY 2019 and then increase slightly through FY 2023.





# 5 Recidivism

## Methodology

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

DJJ uses the following three measures of recidivism:

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

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

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

Recidivism data for juveniles served from FY 2012 through FY 2016 are presented for the following groups:

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

Each year, the reoffense data are updated for the entire sample. Rates may increase when re-examined next year because of updated final case dispositions. Due to cases still pending at the time of analysis, reconviction and reincarceration rates for FY 2016 groups are unavailable.

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

The State Compensation Board data system was changed in June 2013, impacting the counts of juveniles reincarcerated in jails. Therefore, reincarceration rates are not comparable to previous reports, and reincarceration rates for FY 2012 and FY 2013 groups are not presented.

Juveniles with missing names or birth dates are excluded from the analysis because missing information prevents the matching of cases with different data systems; therefore, total counts in this section may not match values in other sections of the DRG. Less than 6% of any recidivism sample was excluded due to missing data.

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



the measurement date and the date of the first return to secure confinement subsequent to a reconviction.

Recidivism data do not include the following offenses: violation of probation or parole, contempt of court, non-criminal DR/CW complaints, and non-criminal traffic violations. More specifically, all violations of probation, parole, and conditions of release (all VCCs with the following prefixes: CBC, CDI, SSV, PRB, PRP, PAR, CON, BND, or PRE) are excluded. Recidivism data do not include failure to appear offenses with the VCCs prefixes listed above, but felony and misdemeanor failure to appear offenses with the VCC prefix of FTA are included.

## Measurement Dates\*

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

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

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

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

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

## 12-Month Recidivism Rate Overview

### Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2012-2016, Tracked through FY 2017\*

	Probation Placements					Probation Releases				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Rearrest	37.2%	34.2%	34.2%	34.0%	36.5%	34.7%	33.3%	32.0%	33.3%	33.9%
Reconviction	26.5%	23.9%	24.2%	23.0%	N/A	27.7%	26.7%	24.6%	24.8%	N/A
Total	5,355	4,974	4,757	4,397	3,532	5,468	5,237	4,990	4,756	4,324

\* Reincarceration rates for probation placements and probation releases are not applicable because, by definition, a juvenile must be committed before being reincarcerated.

### Direct Care Releases in FY 2012-2016, Tracked through FY 2017\*

	Direct Care Releases				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Rearrest	50.4%	51.5%	49.7%	52.4%	48.2%
Reconviction	43.5%	44.2%	41.6%	42.1%	N/A
Reincarceration	N/A	N/A	19.2%	17.5%	N/A
Total	566	505	485	468	407

\* The State Compensation Board data system was changed in June 2013, impacting the counts of juveniles reincarcerated in jails. Therefore, reincarceration rates are not comparable to previous reports, and reincarceration rates for FY 2012 and FY 2013 groups are not presented.

### Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2012-2016, Tracked through FY 2017\*

	Parole Placements					Parole Releases				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Rearrest	57.2%	61.2%	58.7%	58.8%	54.8%	57.1%	56.9%	59.6%	54.1%	56.6%
Reconviction	50.5%	53.1%	52.0%	46.9%	N/A	51.4%	50.4%	54.4%	46.7%	N/A
Reincarceration	N/A	N/A	23.1%	20.5%	N/A	N/A	N/A	26.8%	24.0%	N/A
Total	374	322	329	352	283	469	401	384	362	369

\* The State Compensation Board data system was changed in June 2013, impacting the counts of juveniles reincarcerated in jails. Therefore, reincarceration rates are not comparable to previous reports, and reincarceration rates for FY 2012 and FY 2013 groups are not presented.



## Probation

### Rearrest Rates for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2012-2016, Tracked through FY 2017

Time to Reoffense	Probation Placements					Probation Releases				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
3 months	14.3%	12.9%	13.4%	13.1%	14.0%	11.5%	11.3%	11.3%	11.6%	11.9%
6 months	24.1%	21.7%	21.7%	21.9%	23.8%	21.5%	20.6%	19.8%	19.7%	21.1%
12 months	37.2%	34.2%	34.2%	34.0%	36.5%	34.7%	33.3%	32.0%	33.3%	33.9%
24 months	52.5%	50.1%	50.0%	51.2%	N/A	50.5%	49.1%	48.2%	49.1%	N/A
36 months	61.8%	59.6%	59.7%	N/A	N/A	59.6%	58.8%	58.4%	N/A	N/A
Total	5,355	4,974	4,757	4,397	3,532	5,468	5,237	4,990	4,756	4,324

» 12-month rearrest rates for probation placements fluctuated between 34.0% and 37.2% since FY 2012.

» 12-month rearrest rates for probation releases fluctuated between 32.0% and 34.7% since FY 2012.

### 12-Month Rearrest Rates by Demographics for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2016, Tracked through FY 2017\*

Demographics	Probation Placements			Probation Releases		
	Total	Rearrest		Total	Rearrest	
<b>Race</b>						
Asian	29	7	24.1%	50	16	32.0%
Black	1,676	711	42.4%	2,024	816	40.3%
White	1,640	513	31.3%	2,025	578	28.5%
Other/Unknown	187	57	30.5%	225	56	24.9%
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
Hispanic	377	147	39.0%	455	144	31.6%
Non-Hispanic	1,237	497	40.2%	1,506	579	38.4%
Unknown/Missing	1,918	644	33.6%	2,363	743	31.4%
<b>Sex</b>						
Female	787	219	27.8%	1,025	272	26.5%
Male	2,745	1,069	38.9%	3,299	1,194	36.2%
<b>Age</b>						
Under 12	23	9	39.1%	9	1	11.1%
12	76	22	28.9%	36	8	22.2%
13	226	78	34.5%	96	23	24.0%
14	447	153	34.2%	291	84	28.9%
15	734	279	38.0%	603	172	28.5%
16	893	329	36.8%	824	255	30.9%
17	1,003	371	37.0%	1,214	407	33.5%
18 or older	130	47	36.2%	1,250	515	41.2%
Total	3,532	1,288	36.5%	4,324	1,466	33.9%

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



## Reconviction Rates for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2012-2015, Tracked through FY 2017

Time to Reoffense	Probation Placements				Probation Releases			
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012	2013	2014	2015
3 months	9.0%	8.4%	8.7%	8.0%	8.4%	8.3%	8.3%	7.9%
6 months	15.9%	14.5%	14.7%	14.0%	16.4%	15.5%	14.5%	14.2%
12 months	26.5%	23.9%	24.2%	23.0%	27.7%	26.7%	24.6%	24.8%
24 months	41.2%	38.2%	38.2%	N/A	42.7%	41.3%	38.9%	N/A
36 months	51.2%	48.1%	N/A	N/A	52.0%	51.8%	N/A	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,355</b>	<b>4,974</b>	<b>4,757</b>	<b>4,397</b>	<b>5,468</b>	<b>5,237</b>	<b>4,990</b>	<b>4,756</b>

- » 12-month reconviction rates for probation placements fluctuated between 23.0% and 26.5% since FY 2012.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for probation releases fluctuated between 24.6% and 27.7% since FY 2012.

## 12-Month Reconviction Rates by Demographics for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2015, Tracked through FY 2017\*

Demographics	Probation Placements			Probation Releases		
	Total	Reconviction		Total	Reconviction	
<b>Race</b>						
Asian	42	6	14.3%	53	6	11.3%
Black	2,092	571	27.3%	2,154	616	28.6%
White	2,019	384	19.0%	2,286	492	21.5%
Other/Unknown	244	49	20.1%	263	67	25.5%
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
Hispanic	479	124	25.9%	512	153	29.9%
Non-Hispanic	1,428	387	27.1%	1,370	404	29.5%
Unknown/Missing	2,490	499	20.0%	2,874	624	21.7%
<b>Sex</b>						
Female	1,051	142	13.5%	1,192	183	15.4%
Male	3,346	868	25.9%	3,564	998	28.0%
<b>Age</b>						
Under 12	38	4	10.5%	12	0	0.0%
12	123	19	15.4%	37	3	8.1%
13	316	68	21.5%	145	19	13.1%
14	627	138	22.0%	312	54	17.3%
15	845	194	23.0%	606	105	17.3%
16	1,140	252	22.1%	852	160	18.8%
17	1,132	282	24.9%	1,283	282	22.0%
18 or older	176	53	30.1%	1,509	558	37.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,397</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>23.0%</b>	<b>4,756</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>24.8%</b>

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





## 12-Month Rearrest and Reconviction Rates by CSU for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2015-2016, Tracked through FY 2017\*

CSU	Probation Placements				Probation Releases			
	2016		2015		2016		2015	
	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction
1	171	28.7%	172	25.0%	163	31.3%	210	25.2%
2	129	38.0%	135	30.4%	147	32.0%	121	28.1%
2A	40	30.0%	48	14.6%	42	35.7%	58	15.5%
3	75	44.0%	70	30.0%	80	50.0%	88	28.4%
4	127	55.1%	209	36.4%	185	46.5%	174	28.2%
5	53	28.3%	64	26.6%	62	35.5%	75	36.0%
6	34	44.1%	60	25.0%	54	37.0%	54	31.5%
7	130	49.2%	136	19.1%	137	35.8%	181	19.3%
8	68	61.8%	77	42.9%	69	47.8%	86	27.9%
9	49	34.7%	45	24.4%	49	49.0%	59	23.7%
10	65	24.6%	80	12.5%	85	27.1%	80	26.3%
11	55	47.3%	70	42.9%	58	43.1%	66	22.7%
12	112	56.3%	125	21.6%	121	41.3%	139	28.1%
13	168	40.5%	257	31.9%	245	42.9%	217	35.9%
14	234	38.0%	288	21.2%	250	38.4%	344	23.0%
15	108	32.4%	156	25.6%	170	34.1%	148	29.7%
16	193	31.1%	202	16.3%	244	24.6%	215	20.5%
17	115	22.6%	132	19.7%	136	22.1%	126	23.8%
18	79	27.8%	95	21.1%	101	25.7%	123	17.9%
19	335	38.2%	430	22.6%	434	34.1%	442	22.4%
20L	101	26.7%	115	21.7%	109	31.2%	141	24.1%
20W	29	20.7%	74	13.5%	52	11.5%	52	17.3%
21	75	26.7%	105	10.5%	94	22.3%	93	18.3%
22	115	31.3%	135	18.5%	148	34.5%	130	23.8%
23	25	52.0%	27	25.9%	26	50.0%	39	25.6%
23A	56	41.1%	51	19.6%	59	42.4%	69	20.3%
24	112	32.1%	163	17.2%	133	30.8%	185	23.2%
25	47	27.7%	39	23.1%	38	28.9%	54	14.8%
26	86	43.0%	125	34.4%	126	35.7%	182	33.5%
27	131	26.7%	142	14.8%	157	28.7%	143	18.2%
28	61	37.7%	87	16.1%	72	26.4%	110	17.3%
29	120	16.7%	142	12.7%	140	26.4%	142	23.9%
30	73	41.1%	107	11.2%	109	22.0%	109	13.8%
31	161	43.5%	234	26.1%	229	37.6%	301	33.9%
<i>Total</i>	3,532	36.5%	4,397	23.0%	4,324	33.9%	4,756	24.8%

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

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



## Direct Care

### Rearrest and Reconviction Rates for Direct Care Releases in FY 2012-2016, Tracked through FY 2017

Time to Reoffense	Rearrest					Reconviction			
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015
3 months	12.0%	14.9%	12.0%	14.7%	15.2%	8.8%	12.3%	8.9%	11.3%
6 months	29.2%	32.1%	29.5%	32.9%	28.7%	21.6%	28.1%	24.3%	25.0%
12 months	50.4%	51.5%	49.7%	52.4%	48.2%	43.5%	44.2%	41.6%	42.1%
24 months	68.9%	69.5%	66.0%	71.4%	N/A	63.4%	65.1%	58.6%	N/A
36 months	78.1%	75.6%	74.0%	N/A	N/A	74.2%	70.9%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	<i>566</i>	<i>505</i>	<i>485</i>	<i>468</i>	<i>407</i>	<i>566</i>	<i>505</i>	<i>485</i>	<i>468</i>

- » Rearrest rates for direct care releases were lower than rearrest rates for parole placements for each follow-up time period in each FY. (See page 72 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 73 for reconviction rates for parole placements.)
- » 12-month rearrest rates for direct care releases fluctuated between 48.2% and 52.4% since FY 2012.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for direct care releases fluctuated between 41.6% and 44.2% since FY 2012.

### 12-Month Rearrest and Reconviction Rates by Demographics for Direct Care Releases in FY 2015-2016, Tracked through FY 2017\*

Demographics	2016			2015		
	Total	Rearrest		Total	Reconviction	
<b>Race</b>						
Asian	1	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%
Black	297	154	51.9%	312	142	45.5%
White	92	35	38.0%	129	48	37.2%
Other/Unknown	17	7	41.2%	26	7	26.9%
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
Hispanic	30	13	43.3%	37	14	37.8%
Non-Hispanic	164	85	51.8%	151	82	54.3%
Unknown/Missing	213	98	46.0%	280	101	36.1%
<b>Sex</b>						
Female	25	10	40.0%	45	16	35.6%
Male	382	186	48.7%	423	181	42.8%
<b>Age</b>						
Under 12	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
12	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
13	0	0	N/A	1	0	0.0%
14	6	4	66.7%	5	2	40.0%
15	23	12	52.2%	22	10	45.5%
16	54	24	44.4%	77	29	37.7%
17	97	54	55.7%	108	46	42.6%
18 or older	227	102	44.9%	255	110	43.1%
<i>Total</i>	<i>407</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>48.2%</i>	<i>468</i>	<i>197</i>	<i>42.1%</i>

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



## Reincarceration Rates for Direct Care Releases in FY 2014-2015, Tracked through FY 2017\*

Time to Reoffense	Direct Care Releases	
	2014	2015
3 months	1.6%	1.7%
6 months	6.6%	6.6%
12 months	19.2%	17.5%
24 months	40.6%	N/A
36 months	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	485	468

\* The State Compensation Board data system was changed in June 2013, impacting the counts of juveniles reincarcerated in jails. Therefore, reincarceration rates are not comparable to previous reports, and reincarceration rates for FY 2012 and FY 2013 groups are not presented.

» Reincarceration rates for direct care releases were lower than reincarceration rates for parole placements for each follow-up time period in each FY (with the exception of the 3-month follow-up time period in FY 2014). (See page 74 for reincarceration rates for parole placements.)

## 12-Month Reincarceration Rates by Demographics for Direct Care Releases in FY 2015, Tracked through FY 2017\*

Demographics	Total	Reincarceration	
<b>Race</b>			
Asian	1	0	0.0%
Black	312	57	18.3%
White	129	21	16.3%
Other/Unknown	26	4	15.4%
<b>Ethnicity</b>			
Hispanic	37	5	13.5%
Non-Hispanic	151	34	22.5%
Unknown/Missing	280	43	15.4%
<b>Sex</b>			
Female	45	7	15.6%
Male	423	75	17.7%
<b>Age</b>			
Under 12	0	0	N/A
12	0	0	N/A
13	1	0	0.0%
14	5	1	20.0%
15	22	6	27.3%
16	77	15	19.5%
17	108	25	23.1%
18 or older	255	35	13.7%
<i>Total</i>	468	82	17.5%

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

Of the 82 direct care releases in FY 2015 reincarcerated for a new offense within 12 months of release, 61.0% were reincarcerated in a local jail, 19.5% in direct care, 11.0% in a JDC, and 8.5% in a DOC facility.



## Parole

### Rearrest Rates for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2012-2016, Tracked through FY 2017

Time to Reoffense	Parole Placements					Parole Releases				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
3 months	13.4%	18.0%	13.1%	17.3%	17.0%	22.4%	28.9%	27.9%	22.9%	25.7%
6 months	33.2%	38.2%	35.6%	37.8%	32.9%	39.0%	43.9%	42.4%	35.4%	39.0%
12 months	57.2%	61.2%	58.7%	58.8%	54.8%	57.1%	56.9%	59.6%	54.1%	56.6%
24 months	76.5%	81.1%	75.1%	78.1%	N/A	72.7%	74.6%	74.0%	69.1%	N/A
36 months	85.3%	87.0%	80.9%	N/A	N/A	81.9%	80.5%	79.7%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	374	322	329	352	283	469	401	384	362	369

- » Parole placements had lower rearrest rates than parole releases at the 3- and 6-month follow-up time periods for each FY (with the exception of the 6-month follow-up time period in FY 2015). Parole releases had lower rearrest rates than parole placements at the 24- and 36-month follow-up time periods for each FY.
- » 12-month rearrest rates for parole placements fluctuated between 54.8% and 61.2% since FY 2012.
- » 12-month rearrest rates for parole releases fluctuated between 54.1% and 59.6% since FY 2012.

### 12-Month Rearrest Rates by Demographics for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2016, Tracked through FY 2017\*

Demographics	Parole Placements			Parole Releases		
	Total		Rearrest	Total		Rearrest
<b>Race</b>						
Asian	1	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%
Black	204	122	59.8%	256	150	58.6%
White	63	26	41.3%	91	50	54.9%
Other/Unknown	15	7	46.7%	21	9	42.9%
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
Hispanic	18	9	50.0%	23	12	52.2%
Non-Hispanic	116	68	58.6%	137	88	64.2%
Unknown/Missing	149	78	52.3%	209	109	52.2%
<b>Sex</b>						
Female	21	10	47.6%	32	9	28.1%
Male	262	145	55.3%	337	200	59.3%
<b>Age</b>						
Under 12	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
12	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
13	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
14	6	4	66.7%	1	1	100.0%
15	18	11	61.1%	4	3	75.0%
16	46	22	47.8%	16	11	68.8%
17	79	46	58.2%	69	37	53.6%
18 or older	134	72	53.7%	279	157	56.3%
<i>Total</i>	283	155	54.8%	369	209	56.6%

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



## Reconviction Rates for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2012-2015, Tracked through FY 2017

Time to Reoffense	Parole Placements				Parole Releases			
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012	2013	2014	2015
3 months	10.4%	14.6%	9.7%	13.6%	19.4%	24.7%	25.0%	18.8%
6 months	24.3%	33.2%	30.4%	29.0%	34.3%	38.4%	39.3%	30.1%
12 months	50.5%	53.1%	52.0%	46.9%	51.4%	50.4%	54.4%	46.7%
24 months	70.9%	77.0%	68.4%	N/A	67.6%	70.8%	69.5%	N/A
36 months	82.6%	84.2%	N/A	N/A	78.3%	77.8%	N/A	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>362</b>

- » Parole placements had lower reconviction rates than parole releases at the 3- and 6-month follow-up time periods for each FY. Parole releases had lower reconviction rates than parole placements at the 24- and 36-month follow-up time periods for each FY (with the exception of the 24-month follow-up time period in FY 2014).
- » 12-month reconviction rates for parole placements fluctuated between 46.9% and 53.1% since FY 2012.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for parole releases fluctuated between 46.7% and 54.4% since FY 2012.

## 12-Month Reconviction Rates by Demographics for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2015, Tracked through FY 2017\*

Demographics	Parole Placements			Parole Releases		
	Total	Reconviction		Total	Reconviction	
<b>Race</b>						
Asian	1	0	0.0%	1	1	100.0%
Black	244	123	50.4%	224	112	50.0%
White	89	38	42.7%	120	52	43.3%
Other/Unknown	18	4	22.2%	17	4	23.5%
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
Hispanic	19	7	36.8%	22	9	40.9%
Non-Hispanic	123	76	61.8%	115	58	50.4%
Unknown/Missing	210	82	39.0%	225	102	45.3%
<b>Sex</b>						
Female	38	14	36.8%	36	13	36.1%
Male	314	151	48.1%	326	156	47.9%
<b>Age</b>						
Under 12	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
12	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
13	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
14	1	0	0.0%	0	0	N/A
15	16	8	50.0%	4	1	25.0%
16	61	23	37.7%	17	6	35.3%
17	92	44	47.8%	52	19	36.5%
18 or older	182	90	49.5%	289	143	49.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>46.9%</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>46.7%</b>

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



## Reincarceration Rates for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2014-2015, Tracked through FY 2017\*

Time to Reoffense	Parole Placements		Parole Releases	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
3 months	0.9%	2.3%	4.2%	5.2%
6 months	7.6%	8.2%	12.2%	10.5%
12 months	23.1%	20.5%	26.8%	24.0%
24 months	48.0%	N/A	49.2%	N/A
36 months	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	329	352	384	362

» Parole placements had lower reincarceration rates than parole releases for each follow-up time period for both FYs.

\* The State Compensation Board data system was changed in June 2013, impacting the counts of juveniles reincarcerated in jails. Therefore, reincarceration rates are not comparable to previous reports, and reincarceration rates for FY 2012 and FY 2013 groups are not presented.

## 12-Month Reincarceration Rates by Demographics for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2015, Tracked through FY 2017\*

Demographics	Parole Placements			Parole Releases		
	Total	Reincarceration	Rate	Total	Reincarceration	Rate
<b>Race</b>						
Asian	1	0	0.0%	1	1	100.0%
Black	244	54	22.1%	224	59	26.3%
White	89	16	18.0%	120	26	21.7%
Other/Unknown	18	2	11.1%	17	1	5.9%
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
Hispanic	19	2	10.5%	22	6	27.3%
Non-Hispanic	123	32	26.0%	115	32	27.8%
Unknown/Missing	210	38	18.1%	225	49	21.8%
<b>Sex</b>						
Female	38	5	13.2%	36	6	16.7%
Male	314	67	21.3%	326	81	24.8%
<b>Age</b>						
Under 12	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
12	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
13	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
14	1	0	0.0%	0	0	N/A
15	16	4	25.0%	4	1	25.0%
16	61	13	21.3%	17	3	17.6%
17	92	24	26.1%	52	11	21.2%
18 or older	182	31	17.0%	289	72	24.9%
<i>Total</i>	352	72	20.5%	362	87	24.0%

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



## 12-Month Rearrest, Reconviction, and Reincarceration Rates by CSU for Parole Placements in FY 2015-2016, Tracked through FY 2017\*

CSU	2016		2015		
	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction	Reincarceration
1	15	73.3%	8	25.0%	12.5%
2	16	43.8%	13	23.1%	15.4%
2A	2	100.0%	5	60.0%	20.0%
3	12	58.3%	19	63.2%	36.8%
4	37	54.1%	40	55.0%	35.0%
5	7	42.9%	10	50.0%	10.0%
6	9	77.8%	7	14.3%	14.3%
7	15	33.3%	31	51.6%	29.0%
8	18	55.6%	24	29.2%	8.3%
9	2	50.0%	10	60.0%	30.0%
10	10	10.0%	7	28.6%	28.6%
11	7	57.1%	7	28.6%	14.3%
12	11	36.4%	15	66.7%	20.0%
13	26	73.1%	33	51.5%	15.2%
14	16	68.8%	21	47.6%	23.8%
15	12	33.3%	17	47.1%	11.8%
16	22	50.0%	6	33.3%	16.7%
17	4	75.0%	2	0.0%	0.0%
18	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	100.0%
19	8	25.0%	8	25.0%	12.5%
20L	3	33.3%	2	50.0%	50.0%
20W	0	N/A	5	80.0%	40.0%
21	1	100.0%	2	100.0%	0.0%
22	4	75.0%	2	50.0%	0.0%
23	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
23A	5	80.0%	7	28.6%	14.3%
24	4	75.0%	12	50.0%	16.7%
25	1	0.0%	9	33.3%	0.0%
26	5	60.0%	7	71.4%	28.6%
27	0	N/A	2	100.0%	50.0%
28	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
29	0	N/A	1	100.0%	0.0%
30	0	N/A	1	100.0%	0.0%
31	10	70.0%	18	33.3%	5.6%
<i>Total</i>	283	54.8%	352	46.9%	20.5%

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

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





## 12-Month Rearrest, Reconviction, and Reincarceration Rates by CSU for Parole Releases in FY 2015-2016, Tracked through FY 2017\*

CSU	2016		2015		
	Total	Rearrest	Total	Reconviction	Reincarceration
1	13	69.2%	8	37.5%	25.0%
2	20	45.0%	18	33.3%	22.2%
2A	2	100.0%	3	33.3%	0.0%
3	16	37.5%	15	66.7%	40.0%
4	48	58.3%	40	47.5%	27.5%
5	10	50.0%	8	75.0%	25.0%
6	10	40.0%	4	50.0%	0.0%
7	30	46.7%	28	50.0%	25.0%
8	18	50.0%	16	18.8%	6.3%
9	14	64.3%	11	36.4%	18.2%
10	6	33.3%	8	37.5%	37.5%
11	8	50.0%	12	25.0%	8.3%
12	16	56.3%	17	41.2%	35.3%
13	36	75.0%	33	54.5%	27.3%
14	20	60.0%	21	38.1%	14.3%
15	21	52.4%	18	44.4%	27.8%
16	7	42.9%	13	53.8%	7.7%
17	4	50.0%	5	60.0%	40.0%
18	3	100.0%	1	100.0%	0.0%
19	8	62.5%	9	33.3%	22.2%
20L	3	66.7%	1	100.0%	0.0%
20W	3	33.3%	4	75.0%	25.0%
21	4	100.0%	4	75.0%	25.0%
22	4	100.0%	11	45.5%	18.2%
23	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
23A	6	50.0%	4	100.0%	50.0%
24	9	66.7%	9	55.6%	33.3%
25	5	80.0%	8	25.0%	12.5%
26	4	75.0%	14	50.0%	35.7%
27	0	N/A	6	66.7%	33.3%
28	1	0.0%	0	N/A	N/A
29	1	0.0%	3	66.7%	33.3%
30	1	100.0%	0	N/A	N/A
31	18	44.4%	10	40.0%	20.0%
<i>Total</i>	369	56.6%	362	46.7%	24.0%

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



## Risk Levels

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

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

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

### 12-Month Recidivism Rates by Risk Level for Probation Placements and Probation Releases in FY 2015-2016, Tracked through FY 2017\*

Risk Level	Total Juveniles		Rearrest 2016	Reconviction 2015
	2015	2016		
<b>Probation Placements</b>				
Low	1,148	802	19.0%	9.1%
Moderate	2,188	1,799	37.1%	24.4%
High	848	756	55.7%	40.0%
<b>Probation Releases</b>				
Low	1,258	1,044	19.0%	13.7%
Moderate	1,625	1,809	38.4%	28.1%
High	675	662	49.8%	39.0%

\* 4.8% and 5.0% of probation placements were missing risk assessments in FY 2015 and FY 2016, respectively. 25.2% and 18.7% of probation releases were missing risk assessments in FY 2015 and FY 2016, respectively.

### 12-Month Recidivism Rates by Risk Level for Direct Care Releases in FY 2015-2016, Tracked through FY 2017\*

Risk Level	Total Juveniles		Rearrest 2016	Reconviction 2015	Reincarceration 2015
	2015	2016			
<b>Direct Care Releases</b>					
Low	16	13	38.5%	12.5%	6.3%
Moderate	146	133	43.6%	37.0%	13.0%
High	277	243	51.0%	45.8%	21.3%

\* 6.2% and 4.4% of direct care releases were missing risk assessments in FY 2015 and FY 2016, respectively.

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



## 12-Month Recidivism Rates by Risk Level for Parole Placements and Parole Releases in FY 2015-2016, Tracked through FY 2017\*

Risk Level	Total Juveniles		Rearrest 2016	Reconviction		Reincarceration	
	2015	2016		2015	2015		
<b>Parole Placements</b>							
Low	10	7	42.9%	10.0%	10.0%		
Moderate	112	104	49.0%	39.3%	15.2%		
High	218	169	58.0%	50.5%	24.3%		
<b>Parole Releases</b>							
Low	14	16	25.0%	7.1%	7.1%		
Moderate	121	136	52.2%	44.6%	22.3%		
High	143	172	63.4%	49.7%	25.9%		

\* 3.4% and 1.1% of parole placements were missing risk assessments in FY 2015 and FY 2016, respectively. 23.2% and 12.2% of parole releases were missing risk assessments in FY 2015 and FY 2016, respectively.

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

## Direct Care Treatment Needs

### 12-Month Recidivism Rates for Direct Care Releases by Treatment Need in FY 2014-2016, Tracked through FY 2017\*

Treatment Need	Total Juveniles			Rearrest			Reconviction		Reincarceration	
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2014	2015
Aggression Management	453	436	326	49.2%	53.0%	48.2%	41.3%	42.7%	19.0%	17.4%
Sex Offender	87	85	75	32.2%	35.3%	30.7%	27.6%	28.2%	14.9%	8.2%
Substance Abuse	410	396	294	51.5%	53.5%	50.7%	43.9%	43.9%	20.2%	18.2%

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

\* An assigned treatment need does not indicate treatment completion.

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



## Diversion Plans

Rearrest and Reconviction Rates for Intakes in FY 2015-2016 with a Successful Diversion, Tracked through FY 2017\*

Time to Reoffense	Rearrest		Reconviction
	2015	2016	2015
3 months	3.9%	3.8%	1.4%
6 months	7.3%	7.3%	2.8%
12 months	13.2%	13.2%	5.6%
24 months	22.8%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	<i>5,415</i>	<i>5,542</i>	<i>5,415</i>

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

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

- » 12-month rearrest rates for intakes with a successful diversion were 13.2% in both FY 2015 and FY 2016.
- » 5.6% of intakes with a successful diversion in FY 2015 were reconvicted within 12 months of their intake date.
- » 5,958 juveniles had a first-time diversion plan in FY 2016 (regardless of successful completion); 14.6% were rearrested for a new offense within 12 months of their intake date.

## Post-D Detention with Programs

12-Month Recidivism Rates for Post-D Detention with Programs Releases in FY 2014-2016, Tracked through FY 2017\*

	Post-D Detention with Programs		
	2014	2015	2016
Rearrest	53.4%	46.1%	58.7%
Reconviction	43.1%	37.2%	N/A
Reincarceration	21.7%	16.7%	N/A
<i>Total</i>	<i>313</i>	<i>317</i>	<i>259</i>

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

- » 12-month rearrest rates for releases from post-D detention with programs fluctuated between 46.1% and 58.7% since FY 2014.
- » 12-month reconviction rates for releases from post-D detention with programs were 43.1% in FY 2014 and 37.2% in FY 2015.

## VJCCCA

Rearrest Rates for Juveniles Placed in VJCCCA Programs and Juveniles Released from VJCCCA Programs in FY 2012-2016, Tracked through FY 2017\*

Time to Rearrest	Juveniles Placed in VJCCCA Programs					Juveniles Released from VJCCCA Programs				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
3 months	13.6%	12.0%	12.9%	12.5%	12.4%	11.4%	11.1%	10.9%	10.9%	11.0%
6 months	21.8%	20.6%	21.6%	21.6%	21.0%	19.6%	18.6%	18.7%	18.8%	19.5%
12 months	34.3%	33.0%	33.8%	33.0%	33.2%	32.3%	30.2%	30.5%	30.8%	31.2%
<i>Total</i>	<i>9,948</i>	<i>9,458</i>	<i>8,543</i>	<i>8,319</i>	<i>7,578</i>	<i>10,373</i>	<i>9,560</i>	<i>8,832</i>	<i>8,468</i>	<i>7,808</i>

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

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

- » 12-month rearrest rates for juveniles placed in VJCCCA programs fluctuated between 33.0% and 34.3% since FY 2012.
- » 12-month rearrest rates for juveniles released from VJCCCA programs fluctuated between 30.2% and 32.3% since FY 2012.

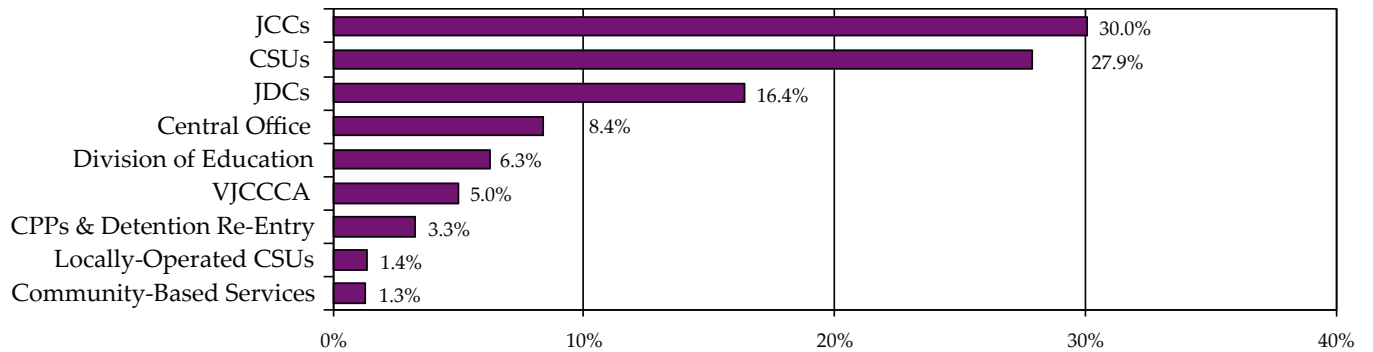




# 6 Expenditures and Staffing

## Expenditures

### DJJ Operating Expenditures, FY 2017\*



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

- » DJJ expended a total of \$210,027,158.
- » 97.8% (\$205,396,518) was General Fund expenditures.
- » Transfer payments to localities for VJCCCA, JDCs, and locally-operated CSUs accounted for 22.8% (\$47,804,575) of all expenditures.



## JCC Expenditures (Dollars), FY 2017\*

	Beaumont	Bon Air	Total
<b>Division of Residential Services</b>			
Administration	\$2,457,295	\$3,846,135	\$6,303,430
Classification	\$50,912	\$81,299	\$132,211
Food Services	\$1,228,466	\$1,319,502	\$2,547,968
Juvenile Supervision	\$12,587,910	\$14,085,232	\$26,673,142
Maintenance	\$1,962,317	\$3,559,404	\$5,521,721
Medical Services	\$2,382,692	\$3,602,679	\$5,985,371
Treatment Services	\$2,071,267	\$2,828,710	\$4,899,977
<i>Total for Division of Residential Services</i>	<i>\$22,740,859</i>	<i>\$29,322,961</i>	<i>\$52,063,820</i>
<b>Division of Education</b>			
Career & Technical Education	\$990,522	\$962,151	\$1,952,673
Instructional Leadership & Support Services	\$631,909	\$1,206,125	\$1,838,034
Youth Instructional Services	\$2,673,565	\$5,232,553	\$7,906,118
<i>Total for Division of Education</i>	<i>\$4,295,996</i>	<i>\$7,400,829</i>	<i>\$11,696,825</i>
<b>Total JCC Expenditures</b>	<b>\$27,036,855</b>	<b>\$36,723,790</b>	<b>\$63,760,645</b>

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

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

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

\* Beaumont JCC was closed to juveniles on June 2, 2017.

## Direct Care Per Capita Cost, FY 2017\*

	Expenditures	ADP	Per Capita
<b>All Direct Care</b>	<b>\$72,500,949</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>\$214,207</b>
JCC: Division of Residential Services	\$52,063,820	247	\$211,192
JCC: Division of Education	\$11,696,825		\$47,447
CPPs	\$8,320,103	84	\$99,179
Detention Re-Entry	\$420,201	8	\$52,203

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

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

\* The direct care population in alternative continuum placements (ADP of less than 0.1) are included in the CPP totals; expenditures are excluded.

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

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





## Staffing

### Direct Care Staffing (Filled Positions) as of June 30, 2017\*

Job Title	Bon Air	CAP	Total
<b>Division of Residential Services</b>			
Superintendent	1	N/A	1
Assistant Superintendent	2	N/A	2
Administrative Program Manager	N/A	0	0
BSU Staff	30	N/A	30
Community Coordinator	19	N/A	19
Community Manager	3	N/A	3
Counselor	17	7	24
Counselor Supervisor	N/A	2	2
Food Service Staff	16	N/A	16
Health Services Staff	30	N/A	30
JCO/JCO Senior	N/A	2	2
Maintenance Staff	17	N/A	17
Operations Manager	2	N/A	2
Recreation Specialist	4	N/A	4
RS I/II	213	N/A	213
Security Coordinator	9	N/A	9
Security Manager	4	N/A	4
Security Specialist	43	N/A	43
Sergeant	N/A	1	1
Administrative/Other Staff	13	4	17
<b>Total Filled Residential Services Positions</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>439</b>
<b>Division of Education</b>			
Principal	1	N/A	1
Assistant Principal	2	N/A	2
Guidance Counselor	3	N/A	3
Instructor	47	N/A	47
Instructional Assistant	5	N/A	5
Administrative/Other Staff	16	N/A	16
<b>Total Filled Education Positions</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>Total Filled Direct Care Positions</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>513</b>

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

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

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

\* Administrative/Other Staff under the Division of Education include assessment specialists, behavioral specialists, compliance specialists, education transition specialists, instructional technology resource instructor, library assistants, media specialists, program support technicians, and a school psychologist.

- » With the transformation of the JCCs from a Correctional Model to the CTM, security staff positions were changed from Correctional Model titles and roles (e.g., Major, Sergeant, JCO) to CTM titles and roles (e.g., Community Manager, Community Coordinator, RS) to reflect the change in responsibilities. (See page 39 for CTM program details.)
- » 41.5% of filled direct care positions were RSs I or II.
- » Beaumont JCC was closed to juveniles on June 2, 2017.



## CSU Staffing (Filled Positions) as of June 30, 2017\*

CSU	Director	Supervisor/ Manager	PO/Senior PO	Administrative/ Other Staff	Total
1	1	5	16	5	27
2	1	5	18	6	30
2A	1	1	5	3	10
3	1	4	13	3	21
4	1	8	33	8	50
5	1	3	10	3	17
6	1	2	9	5	17
7	1	6	26	7	40
8	1	4	16	5	26
9	1	4	14	5.5	24.5
10	1	1	10	5.5	17.5
11	1	3	12	4	20
12	1	4	19	5	29
13	1	8	26	7	42
14	1	6	24	5	36
15	1	7	20	6	34
16	1	4	15	5.5	25.5
18	1	4	9	4	18
20L	1	2	7	2	12
20W	1	1	4	0	6
21	1	2	11	3	17
22	1	2	13	6	22
23	1	1	6	2	10
23A	1	3	10.5	3	17.5
24	1	3	16	5	25
25	1	2	11	5	19
26	1	3	11	5	20
27	1	3	14	5	23
28	1	2	8	4	15
29	1	2	11	6.5	20.5
30	1	3	10	3	17
31	1	7	25.75	6	39.75
<i>Total Filled Positions</i>	32	115	453.25	148	748.25

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

\* Central Office staff are not included.

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

\* Administrative/Other Staff include fiscal technicians, office services staff, program support technicians, secretaries, and one psychologist from CSU 31.

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



# 7 Appendices

## Appendix A: “Other” Categories

The following were combined into “Other” groups:

### “Delinquent - Miscellaneous/Other” Offense Category

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

### “Status/Other - Other” Offense Category

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

### “Other” Juvenile Intake Decisions

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

### “Other” Detention Dispositional Statuses

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



## Appendix B: CSUs and FIPS (Ordered by CSU)

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



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

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



# Appendix C: DAI

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE  
DETENTION ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT

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

	Score
<b>1. Most Serious Alleged Offense (see reverse for examples of offenses in each category)</b>	
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
<b>2. Additional Charges in this Referral</b>	
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
<b>3. Prior Adjudications of Guilt (includes continued adjudications with "evidence sufficient to finding of guilt")</b>	
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
<b>4. Petitions Pending Adjudication or Disposition (exclude deferred adjudications)</b>	
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
<b>5. Supervision Status</b>	
Parole. ....	4
Probation based on a Felony or Class 1 misdemeanor. ....	3
Probation based on other offenses OR CHINSup OR Deferred disposition with conditions. ....	2
Informal Supervision OR Intake Diversion. ....	1
None. ....	0
<b>6. History of Failure to Appear (within past 12 months)</b>	
Two or more petitions/warrants/dispositions for FTA in past 12 months. ....	3
One petition/warrant/detention order for FTA in past 12 months. ....	1
No petition/warrant/detention order for FTA in past 12 months. ....	0
<b>7. History of Escape/ Runaways (within past 12 months)</b>	
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
<b>8. TOTAL SCORE</b> .....	_____

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

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

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

Actual Decision / Recommendation: \_\_\_\_\_ Release \_\_\_\_\_ Alternative \_\_\_\_\_ Secure Detention



## Appendix C, continued: DAI

### Offense Categories and Included Offenses

#### Category A: Felonies Against Persons

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

#### Category B: Felony Weapons & Felony Narcotics Distribution

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

#### Category C: Other Felonies

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

#### Category D: Misdemeanors Against Persons

Assault, simple  
 Sexual battery

#### Category E: Other Misdemeanors

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

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

#### Aggravating

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

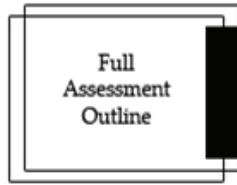
#### Mitigating

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





# Appendix D: YASI



## Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument



### 1 Legal History

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

### 2 Family

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

### 3 School

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

### 4 Community and Peers

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



## Appendix D, continued: YASI

### 5 Alcohol and Drug

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

### 6 Mental Health

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

### 7 Aggression

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

### 8 Attitudes

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

### 9 Skills

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

### 10 Employment and Free Time

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



## Appendix E: Probation and Parole Statuses

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

### Active Probation Statuses

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

### Inactive Probation Statuses

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

### Active Parole Statuses

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

### Inactive Parole Statuses

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



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

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

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

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

**Table I: Severity Level for Current and Prior Offenses\***

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

### Most Serious Committing Offense Severity

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

### Risk Level Categories

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

### LOS Ranges

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

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

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

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





