

# 2 Programs and Services

## Community Programs

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

## Juvenile Intake

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

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

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

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

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

## Investigations and Reports

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

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

## DR/CW

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



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

## Pre-Court Services

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

## Probation

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

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

## Parole

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

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

## Quality Improvement Practices

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

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



## RSC Service Delivery Model

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

The work of the RSCs is divided using DJJ's five administrative regions. The RSCs support DJJ's continuum of services by managing centralized referrals, service coordination, quality assurance, billing, and reporting. They are responsible for assessing existing programming, developing new service capacity, and selecting and subcontracting with DSPs. They also are responsible for monitoring the quality of the DSPs and fidelity to evidence-based practices and programs, completing ongoing service gap analyses, and filling those service gaps. The QA Unit manages the RSC Service Delivery Model while also focusing on CSU practice fidelity and providing implementation and operational support. The QA Unit partners with the RSCs to facilitate quality improvement initiatives and technical assistance.

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

## Reentry

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

## ICJ

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



### Intake Complaints, FY 2021-2023\*

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

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

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

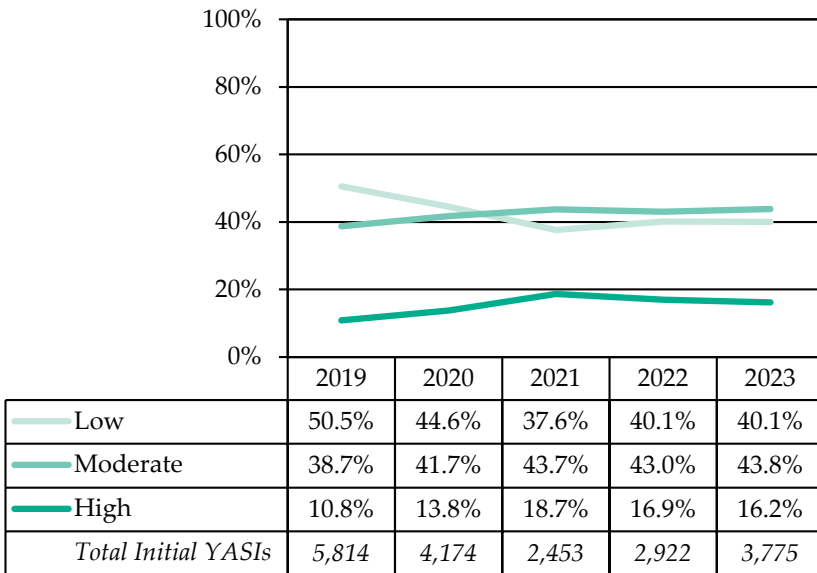
### Juvenile Intake Complaint Initial Decisions, FY 2023\*

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

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

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

### Initial YASIs, FY 2019-2023\*



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

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

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



## Juvenile Intake Case Demographics, FY 2021-2023

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

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

## Workload Information, FY 2023\*

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

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

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

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

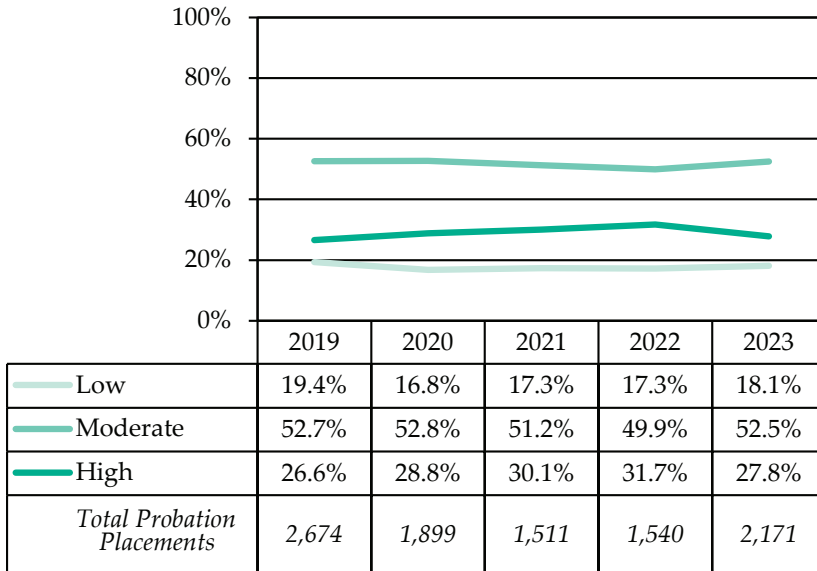
## Probation Placement Demographics, FY 2021-2023

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

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



### Probation Placements by Risk Levels, FY 2019-2023\*

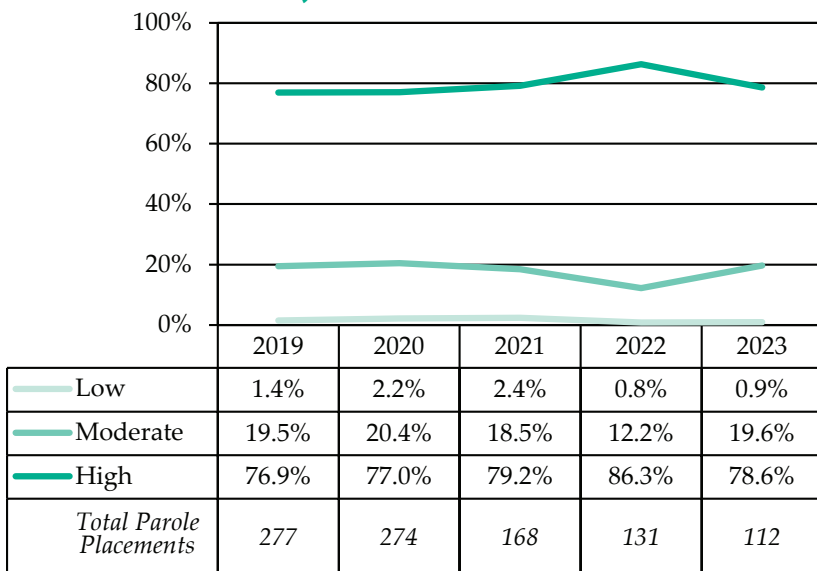


- » In FY 2023, 2,137 probation placements had a YASI completed.
- » Approximately half (49.9%-52.8%) of probation placements were moderate risk between FY 2019 and FY 2023.

\* Percentages may not add to 100% due to missing YASIs. For example, in FY 2023, 34 probation placements were missing YASIs.

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

### Parole Placements by Risk Levels, FY 2019-2023\*



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

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



## Juvenile Complaints and Offenses, FY 2023\*

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

» 59.0% of total juvenile intake complaints were for delinquent offenses, 11.6% were for technical offenses, 6.8% were for traffic offenses, and 22.6% were for status or other offenses.

» 80.9% of offenses that resulted in a probation placement were for delinquent offenses, 4.5% were for technical offenses, 5.5% were for traffic offenses, and 9.0% were for status or other offenses.

» 81.4% of offenses that resulted in commitment were for delinquent offenses, 12.5% were for technical offenses, 6.1% were for traffic offenses, and none were for status or other offenses.

» See page 38 for detaining MSO data for pre-D detention statuses.

» See pages 49-50 for MSO data for direct care admissions.

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

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

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

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

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

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



## Juvenile Cases by MSO, FY 2023\*

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

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

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

## Timeframes

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

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

## Placements, Releases, and Average LOS, FY 2023

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

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





## Summary by CSU

### Intake Complaints, FY 2023\*

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

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



## YASI Overall Risk Levels, FY 2023

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



## Juvenile Intake Complaint Initial Decisions, FY 2023\*

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

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

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



## Diversion-Eligible Juvenile Intake Complaints, FY 2023\*

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

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

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



## Diversion-Eligible Juvenile Intake Cases, FY 2023\*

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

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

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

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

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



## Workload Information, FY 2023\*

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

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

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

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



## Summary by Region

### Intake Complaints, FY 2023\*

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

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

## Workload Information, FY 2023\*

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

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

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

## Juvenile Cases, FY 2023\*

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

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

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





## Initial YASIs, FY 2023\*

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

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

## Juvenile Intake Cases by MSO, FY 2023

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

## Probation Placements by MSO, FY 2023\*

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

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



## VJCCCA

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

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

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

## Plan Development and Evaluation

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

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

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

## Programs and Services

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

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

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

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



## Youth Served, FY 2023

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

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

## Placement Status, FY 2023

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

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

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

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

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

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

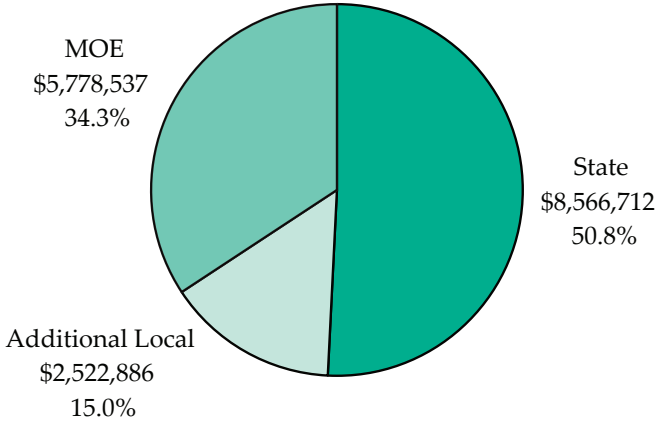
- » VJCCCA programs had 10,263 total placements during FY 2023, an increase of 75.7% from FY 2021.
- » From FY 2021 to FY 2023, the “Public Safety” service category had the highest percentage (50.9-54.2%) of placements out of all service categories. The “Accountability” service category had the second-highest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

service categories from FY 2021 to FY 2023.

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

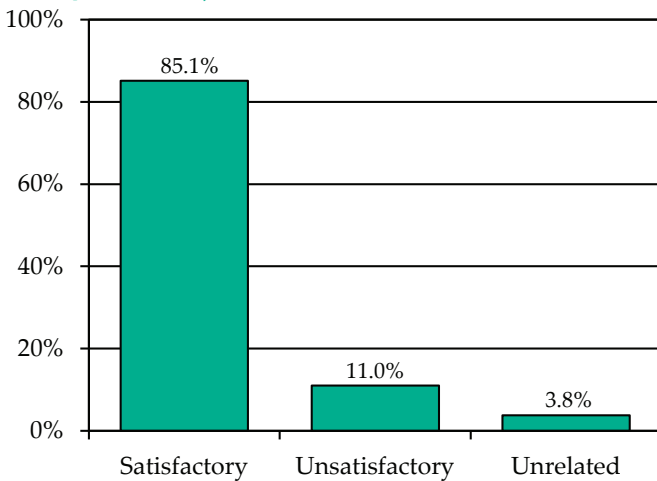


## Expenditures, FY 2023



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

## Completion by Status, FY 2023\*



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

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

## Youth Demographics, FY 2021-2023

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

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

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

