

2 Programs and Services

Community Programs

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

Juvenile Intake

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

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

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

Investigations and Reports

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

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

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

DR/CW Investigations

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



SDM

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

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

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

Probation

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

Parole

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

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

EPICS

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

All 32 state-operated CSUs have participated in training on EPICS, a model that was developed by the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute. The initial training and ongoing coaching is intended to help POs become more effective in their roles by learning a model, a structure, and techniques for more deliberately incorporating cognitive-behavioral and other core correctional practices into their day-to-day interactions. Staff learn to focus on addressing the individual criminogenic risk factors that contribute to the initiation and continuation of delinquent behavior. Particular emphasis is placed on relationship skills; building motivation; cognitive-behavioral interventions; pro-social modeling; structured skill building; restructuring criminal thinking; practicing



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

Reentry

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

RSC Service Delivery Model

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

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

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

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

ICJ

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



Intake Complaints, FY 2018-2020

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

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

Juvenile Intake Complaint Initial Decisions, FY 2020*

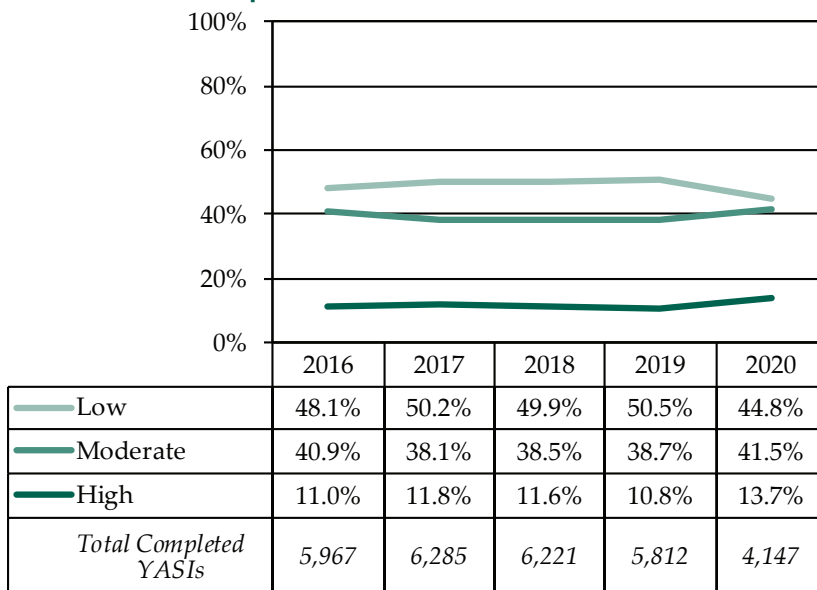
Intake Decision	2020
Court Summons	8.7%
Detention Order Only	0.9%
Diversion Plan	19.3%
Open Diversion	0.6%
Successful Diversion	15.9%
Unsuccessful Diversion with Petition	1.4%
Unsuccessful Diversion with No Petition	1.4%
Petition	59.9%
Petition Filed	39.1%
Detention Order with Petition	20.8%
Resolved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

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

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

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

Initial YASIs Completed, FY 2016-2020*



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

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



Juvenile Intake Case Demographics, FY 2018-2020

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

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

Workload Information, FY 2020*

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

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

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

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

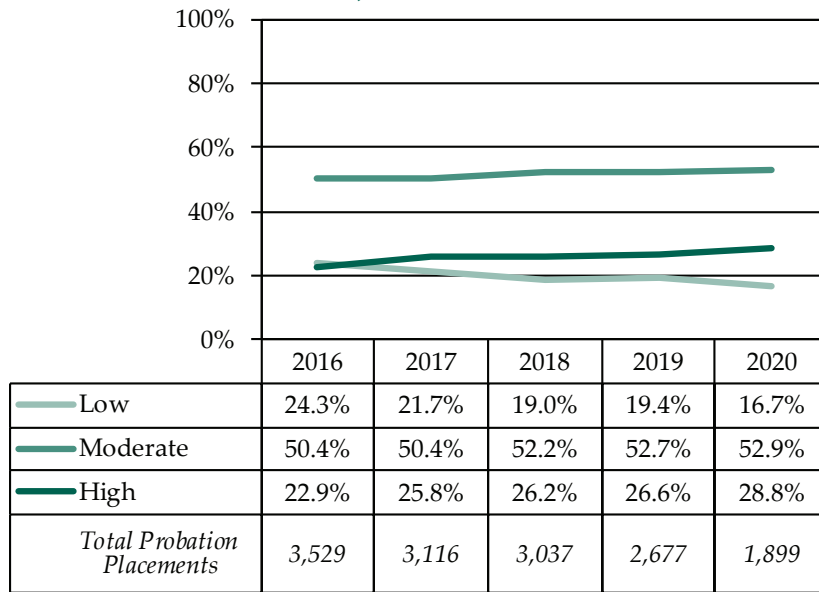
New Probation Case Demographics, FY 2018-2020

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

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



Probation Placements by Risk Levels, FY 2016-2020*

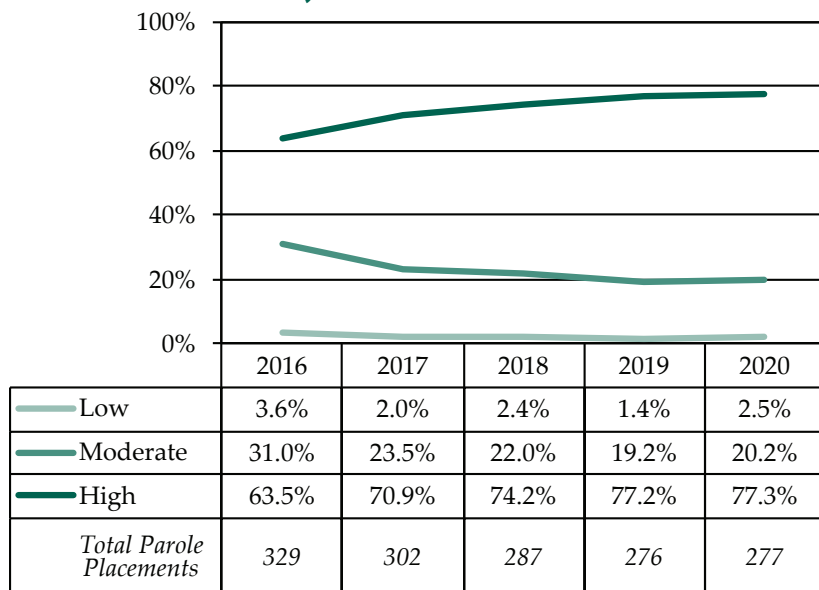


* Percentages may not add to 100% due to missing YASI scores. For example, in FY 2020, 31 probation placements were missing YASIs.

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

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

Parole Placements by Risk Levels, FY 2016-2020*



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

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



Juvenile Complaints and Offenses, FY 2020*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Juvenile Cases by MSO, FY 2020*

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

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

» MSO by DAI ranking:

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

» MSO by VCSC ranking:

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

Timeframes

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

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

Placements, Releases, and Average LOS, FY 2020

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

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



Summary by CSU

Intake Complaints, FY 2020*

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

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



YASI Overall Risk Levels, FY 2020*

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



Juvenile Intake Complaint Initial Decisions, FY 2020*

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

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

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

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



Diversion-Eligible Juvenile Intake Complaints, FY 2020*

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

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

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



Diversion-Eligible Juvenile Intake Cases, FY 2020*

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

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

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

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



Workload Information, FY 2020*

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

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

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



Summary by Region

Intake Complaints, FY 2020*

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

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

Workload Information, FY 2020*

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

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

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

Initial YASIs Completed, FY 2020*

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

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

Juvenile Cases, FY 2020*

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

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

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



Juvenile Intake Cases by MSO, FY 2020

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

New Probation Cases by MSO, FY 2020*

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

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



VJCCCA

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

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

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

Plan Development and Evaluation

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

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

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

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

Programs and Services

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

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

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



Youth Served, FY 2020

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

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

Placement Status, FY 2020

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

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

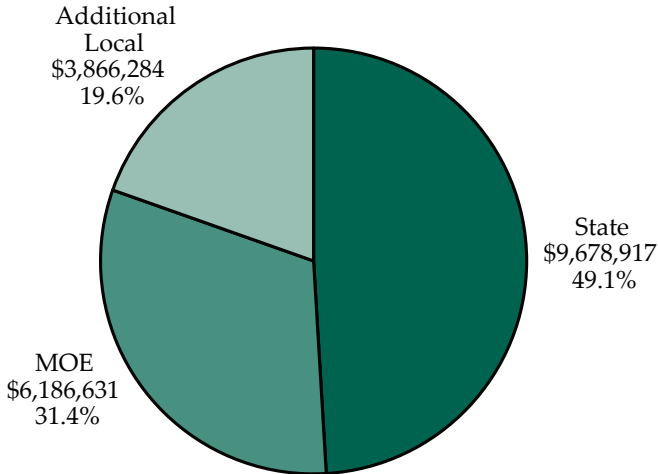
Placements by Service Category and Type, FY 2018-2020

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

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

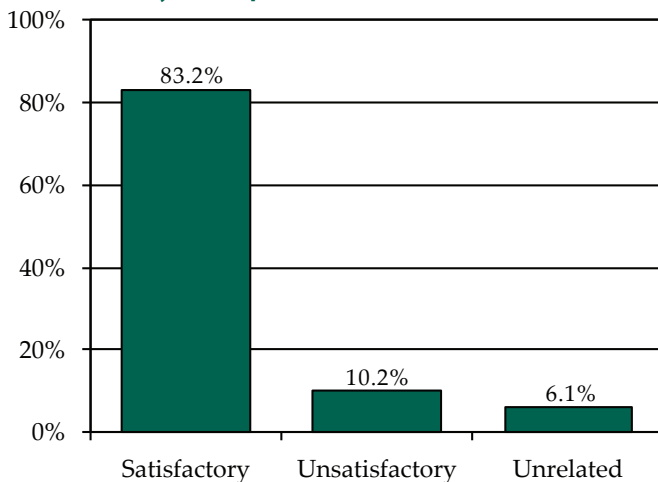


Expenditures, FY 2020



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

Releases by Completion Status, FY 2020*



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

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

Youth Demographics, FY 2018-2020

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

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

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

