

# Executive Summary

This report provides an overview of the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), highlighting fiscal year (FY) 2016 data and trends in all program and service areas, including court service units (CSUs), Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act (VJCCCA) programs, juvenile detention centers (JDCs), and direct care programs. A summary of DJJ's juvenile population forecast, a recidivism analysis, and a breakdown of DJJ's expenditures and staffing levels are also included. DJJ is hopeful that this report will be useful to both state and local policymakers and juvenile justice stakeholders. The following data highlights are presented in the report:

## Trends, FY 2015-2016

- » Intake complaints increased 2.3% from 194,493 to 198,925.
  - › Domestic Relations and Child Welfare (DR/CW) intake complaints increased 3.9% from 136,867 to 142,257.
  - › Juvenile intake complaints decreased 1.7% from 57,626 to 56,668.
- » VJCCCA placements decreased 7.8% from 14,264 to 13,152.
- » JDC detainments decreased 8.1% from 9,139 to 8,400.
- » JDC average daily population (ADP) decreased 9.2% from 708 to 643.
- » Direct care admissions decreased 16.9% from 384 to 319.
- » Direct care ADP decreased 20.2% from 509 to 406.

## Juvenile Characteristics, FY 2016

- » The average ages of juveniles were as follows:
  - › Juvenile intake cases – 15.9
  - › Detainments – 16.2
  - › Direct care admissions – 16.9
  - › Direct care releases – 18.2
- » 80.6% of juvenile intake complaints were diversion-eligible. 21.7% of juvenile intake complaints were resolved, unfounded, or diverted without a petition being filed.
  - › Of the 7,627 juvenile intake complaints diverted, 77.5% had successful outcomes.
- » 16.4% of all juvenile intake cases were for felony offenses, 37.3% of all new probation cases were for felony offenses, and 87.5% of all commitments were for felony offenses.
  - › 52.0% of all juveniles admitted to direct care had a felony against person as their most serious offense.
- » The majority of direct care admissions had a mental health or treatment need:
  - › 92.2% appeared to have significant symptoms of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, Conduct Disorder, Oppositional Defiant Disorder, Substance Abuse Disorder, or Substance Dependence Disorder; 64.3% appeared to have significant symptoms of other mental health disorders.
  - › 91.8% had an aggression management treatment need.
  - › 78.4% had a substance abuse treatment need.
  - › 11.6% had a sex offender treatment need.



## Length of Stay (LOS) Averages, FY 2016

Average LOSs were as follows:

- » JDC releases
  - › Pre-dispositional – 24.1 days
  - › Post-dispositional without programs – 13.6 days
  - › Post-dispositional with programs – 143.0 days (4.7 months)
- » Probation releases – 12.4 months
- » Parole releases – 9.2 months
- » Direct care releases – 17.2 months

## Forecast, FY 2017-2022

- » The JDC forecast projects that the ADP will decline by an average of 7% annually over the next six FYs, reaching an ADP of 408 in FY 2022.
- » The direct care forecast projects that the ADP will decrease through FY 2019 to 245 and then increase slightly to 258 in FY 2022.

## Reconviction Rates for FY 2011-2014, Tracked through FY 2016

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

- » Probation placements: 23.8-26.5%.
- » Direct care releases: 41.6-44.2%.
- » Parole placements: 48.0-53.1%.

## Expenditures, FY 2016

- » DJJ expended a total of \$203,170,426.
- » DJJ's direct care per capita cost was \$171,588.

