

9 Offenses

The Offenses section combines information from the Offense History Data (Appendix A), LOS Determination (Appendix G), and the Initial Custody Designation (Appendix H) forms as well as DJJ's electronic data management system to show the quantity and types of offenses for which juveniles at DJJ are committed. This section includes treatment needs and security risks, which can impact how long a juvenile remains committed to DJJ.

Types of Offenses Nationwide

The CJRP collects information on incarcerated juveniles every two to three years, including information on the types of committing offenses. The offense types are grouped into the following categories: person, property, drug, public order, status, and technical violations. According to the CJRP, the percentage of juveniles with a person offense as their most serious committing offense increased from 34% in 2006 to 37% in 2013; around 25% of juveniles had a property offense as their most serious offense each year that the survey was conducted since 2006; juveniles with a drug offense as their most serious offense decreased from 9% in 2006 to 7% in 2013 (National Center for Juvenile Justice, OJJDP, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 2013).

Despite the national decrease in the rate of juvenile incarceration (Juvenile Law Center, 2014), the U.S. still leads the industrialized world in the rate at which it confines youth in residential facilities (AECF, 2013b). Furthermore, a paper published by the AECF in 2013 states that 40% of juvenile commitments and detention in the U.S. are due to technical violations of probation, drug possession, low-level property offenses, public order offenses, and status offenses.

LOS and Recidivism

In response to rising juvenile crime rates in the late 1980s and early 1990s as well as the resulting "tough on juvenile crime" policies and legislation in the vast majority of states (Winokur, 2008), the U.S. Supreme Court struck down state laws imposing the death penalty or life without parole for juveniles as cruel and unusual punishment. In recent years, a renewed focus on juve-

nile rehabilitation has contributed to a proliferation of calls for evidence-based juvenile court sanctions, including a variety of programs, interventions, and incapacitation strategies to reduce recidivism.

Early studies found that a longer LOS was not associated with reduced subsequent recidivism (Saake, 1972; Fagan, 1995). Another early study argued that incarceration did not serve as a deterrent for juvenile offenders based on an examination of the relationship between the length of first confinement and number of subsequent convictions among a sample of male juvenile offenders. Furthermore, the study also found that the longer the length of the initial incarceration, the greater the number of subsequent convictions (Myner, Santman, Cappelletty, & Perlmutter, 1998). A 1999 review of Virginia's juvenile offender population conducted by the Virginia Poverty Law Center found that incarcerating juveniles beyond the point of rehabilitation may make youth more dangerous than they were when initially incarcerated and may hamper successful reintegration into the community following release (Burdeiri, 1999).

At the same time, there is some research to support opposing viewpoints and themes. A 2009 study of Washington's juvenile justice system found that juveniles sentenced to state incarceration for three to nine months have a daily hazard rate of recidivating that is approximately 37% lower than that of youths sentenced to a local sanction such as short term detention, community supervision, community service, and monetary fines (Hjalmarsson, 2009).

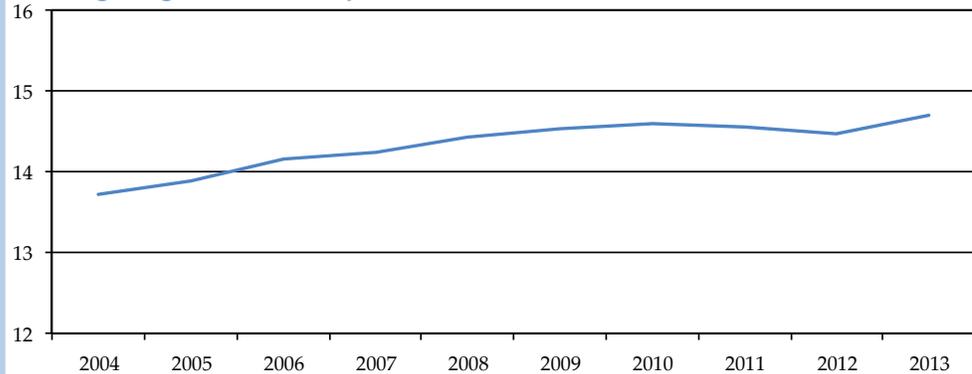
The inconsistent findings of studies examining the effect of LOS on recidivism highlight the fact that other factors may have a stronger relationship. It is well-documented that juveniles with mental health issues, disabilities, and a history of sexual abuse, dependency, or neglect have higher probabilities of recidivating (Glisson, Bailey, & Post, 2000).



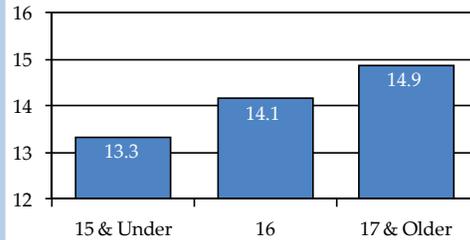
Age at First Adjudication

- » The average age at first adjudication increased from 13.7 in FY 2004 to 14.7 in FY 2013.
- » Older juveniles had a higher average age at first adjudication compared to younger juveniles.
- » Black juveniles had a lower average age at first adjudication compared to white juveniles and juveniles of other races.

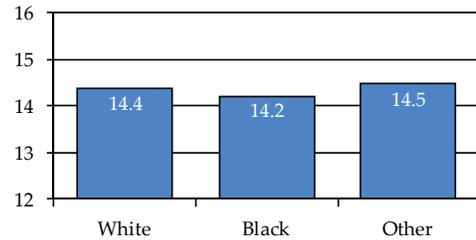
Average Age at First Adjudication, FY 2004-2013



Average Age at First Adjudication by Age, FY 2004-2013



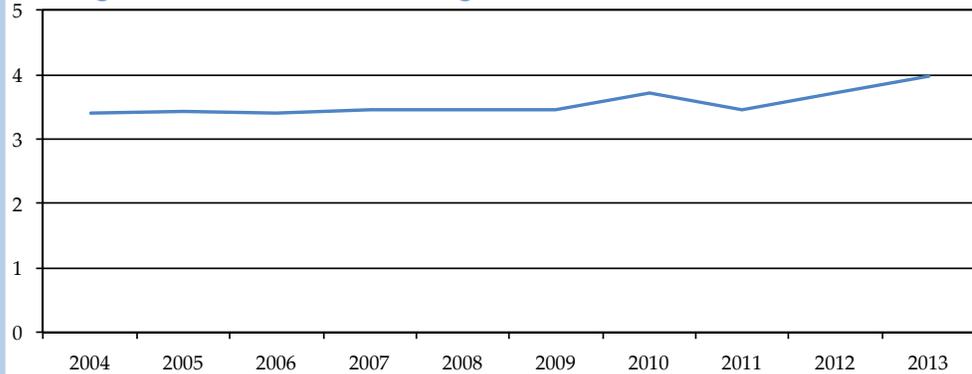
Average Age at First Adjudication by Race, FY 2004-2013



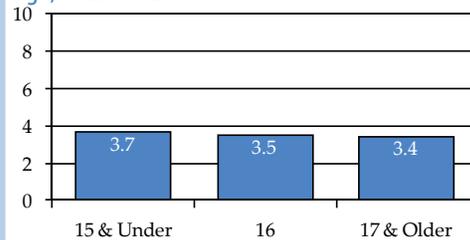
Committing Offenses*

- » The average number of committing offenses increased from 3.4 in FY 2004 to 4.0 in FY 2013.
- » Younger juveniles had a higher average number of committing offenses compared to older juveniles.
- » White juveniles had a higher average number of committing offenses compared to black juveniles and juveniles of other races.

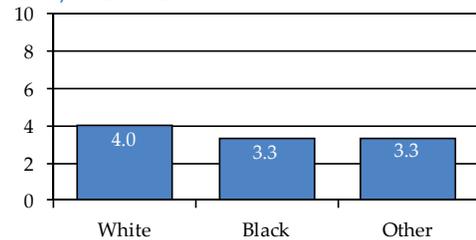
Average Number of Committing Offenses, FY 2004-2013



Average Number of Committing Offenses by Age, FY 2004-2013



Average Number of Committing Offenses by Race, FY 2004-2013

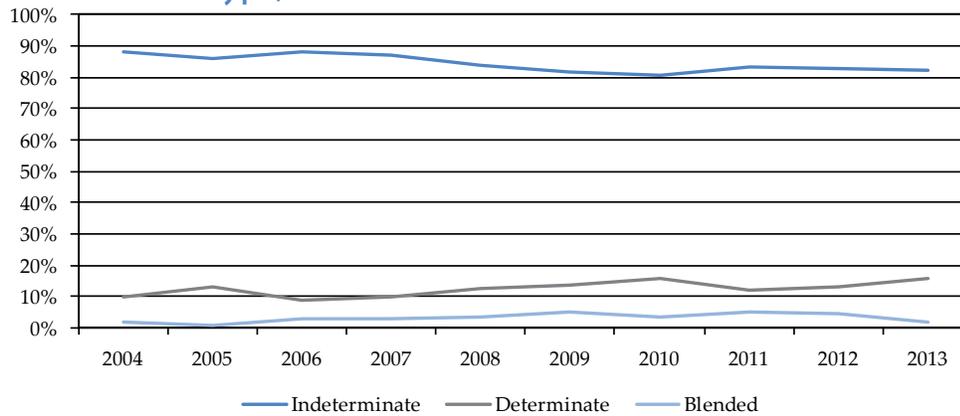


* Data include offenses during commitment that resulted in a subsequent commitment.



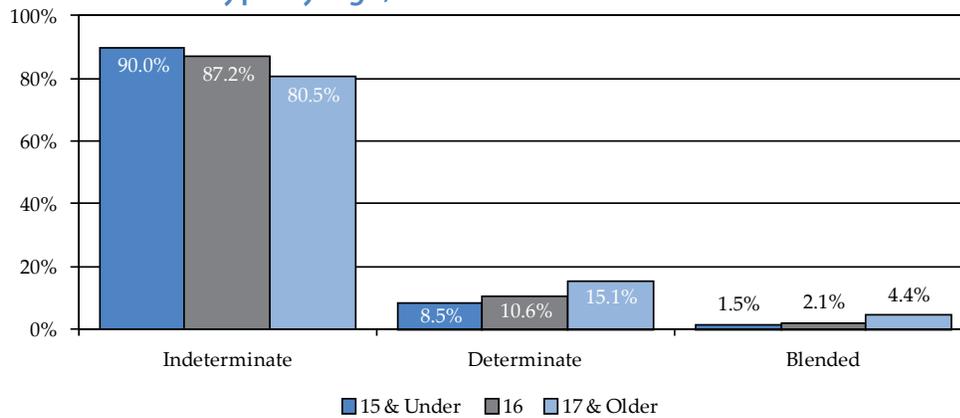
Commitment Type*

Commitment Type, FY 2004-2013



- » The majority of all commitments were indeterminate each year since FY 2004.
- » A higher percentage of older juveniles had determinate or blended sentences compared to younger juveniles.

Commitment Type by Age, FY 2004-2013



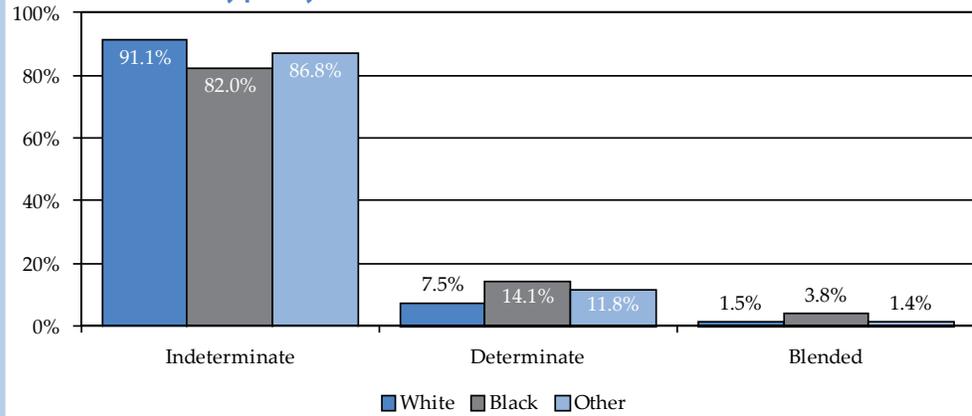
* If a juvenile had multiple commitments for the same admission (including subsequent commitments), commitment type was determined by the commitment with the longest assigned LOS.



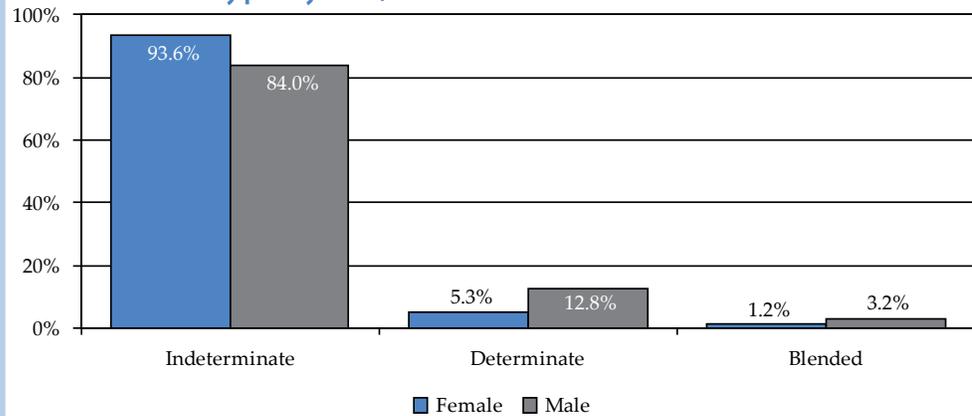
Commitment Type, cont.*

- » A higher percentage of black juveniles had determinate and blended sentences compared to white juveniles and juveniles of other races.
- » A higher percentage of males had determinate or blended sentences compared to females.

Commitment Type by Race, FY 2004-2013



Commitment Type by Sex, FY 2004-2013

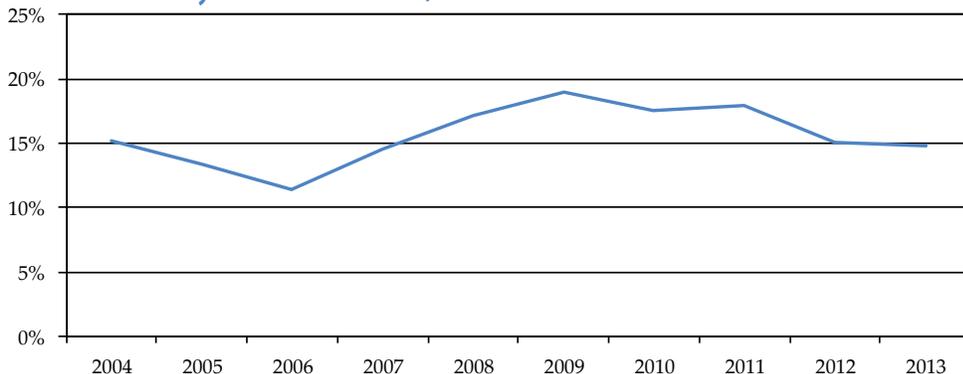


* If a juvenile had multiple commitments for the same admission (including subsequent commitments), commitment type was determined by the commitment with the longest assigned LOS.



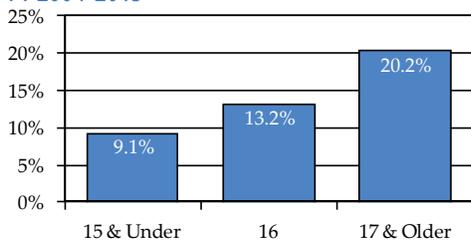
Circuit Court Commitments*

Committed by a Circuit Court, FY 2004-2013

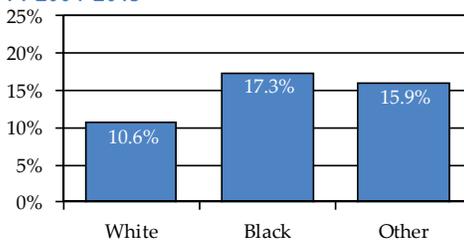


- » An average of 16% of juveniles were committed by a circuit court every year since FY 2004.
- » A higher percentage of older juveniles were committed by a circuit court compared to younger juveniles.
- » A higher percentage of black juveniles were committed by a circuit court compared to white juveniles and juveniles of other races.
- » A higher percentage of males were committed by a circuit court compared to females.

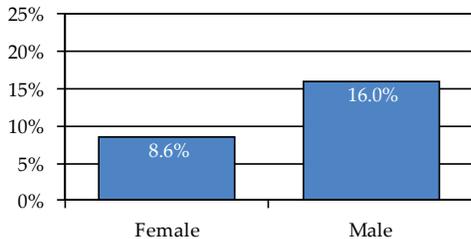
Committed by a Circuit Court by Age, FY 2004-2013



Committed by a Circuit Court by Race, FY 2004-2013



Committed by a Circuit Court by Sex, FY 2004-2013



* Court type was determined by the first commitment associated with the admission.



Committing CSU*

» Between FY 2009 and FY 2013, the highest percentage of juveniles were committed by CSU 13 (Richmond) followed by CSU 4 (Norfolk) and CSU 14 (Henrico).

Committing CSU, FY 2009-2013

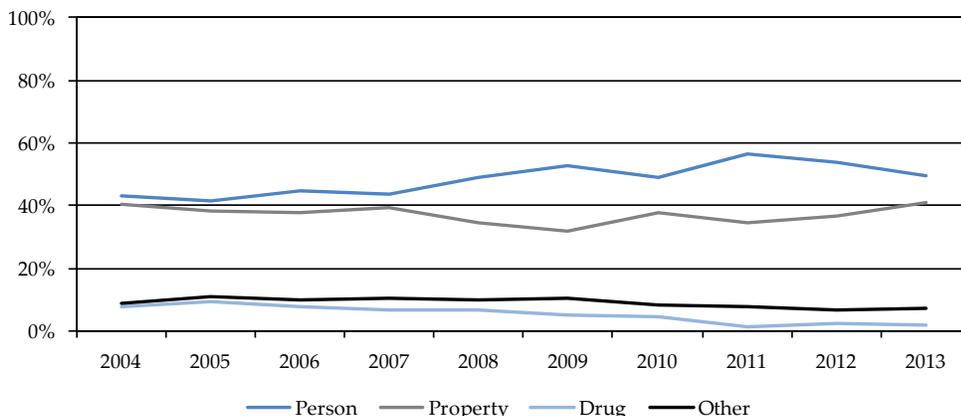
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | Total |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 1.4% | 1.5% | 2.1% | 2.8% | 3.0% | 2.1% |
| 2 | 5.7% | 4.6% | 4.2% | 6.1% | 6.2% | 5.3% |
| 2A | 0.7% | 2.0% | 0.7% | 0.6% | 1.4% | 1.0% |
| 3 | 2.9% | 2.8% | 3.9% | 4.1% | 3.4% | 3.4% |
| 4 | 5.8% | 5.5% | 9.0% | 9.1% | 8.9% | 7.4% |
| 5 | 2.5% | 3.0% | 2.7% | 2.6% | 5.7% | 3.1% |
| 6 | 1.7% | 1.5% | 1.9% | 1.8% | 1.8% | 1.7% |
| 7 | 6.5% | 6.0% | 6.5% | 5.9% | 7.3% | 6.4% |
| 8 | 4.9% | 4.0% | 4.8% | 5.7% | 3.2% | 4.5% |
| 9 | 1.8% | 2.3% | 3.2% | 3.4% | 3.6% | 2.8% |
| 10 | 1.8% | 1.0% | 1.1% | 1.0% | 1.1% | 1.3% |
| 11 | 4.9% | 4.1% | 3.0% | 3.9% | 1.1% | 3.6% |
| 12 | 3.8% | 4.3% | 5.8% | 3.7% | 4.8% | 4.4% |
| 13 | 9.0% | 7.8% | 6.2% | 7.3% | 11.6% | 8.3% |
| 14 | 6.7% | 7.9% | 7.3% | 7.1% | 5.5% | 7.0% |
| 15 | 6.6% | 6.1% | 6.9% | 5.3% | 6.8% | 6.4% |
| 16 | 4.3% | 3.1% | 5.7% | 4.1% | 2.5% | 4.0% |
| 17 | 2.4% | 2.5% | 1.8% | 3.2% | 1.6% | 2.3% |
| 17F | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| 18 | 1.6% | 0.7% | 0.7% | 1.8% | 0.5% | 1.1% |
| 19 | 4.7% | 5.1% | 3.0% | 3.2% | 2.3% | 3.8% |
| 20L | 1.4% | 0.7% | 0.5% | 0.4% | 1.4% | 0.9% |
| 20W | 0.3% | 0.7% | 0.5% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.3% |
| 21 | 1.3% | 1.8% | 1.9% | 2.0% | 0.9% | 1.6% |
| 22 | 3.6% | 4.0% | 3.7% | 3.2% | 3.2% | 3.6% |
| 23 | 0.1% | 0.7% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 0.2% |
| 23A | 2.5% | 2.8% | 1.2% | 1.2% | 1.1% | 1.9% |
| 24 | 1.6% | 3.1% | 2.7% | 2.4% | 1.8% | 2.3% |
| 25 | 1.7% | 0.7% | 1.9% | 1.6% | 1.6% | 1.5% |
| 26 | 2.1% | 3.0% | 2.5% | 1.4% | 1.4% | 2.1% |
| 27 | 0.4% | 1.3% | 0.7% | 0.4% | 1.6% | 0.8% |
| 28 | 0.7% | 0.2% | 0.4% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.3% |
| 29 | 0.5% | 0.2% | 0.5% | 0.6% | 0.5% | 0.5% |
| 30 | 0.3% | 0.7% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 0.2% |
| 31 | 3.8% | 4.5% | 2.7% | 3.4% | 4.1% | 3.7% |
| <i>Total</i> | 759 | 604 | 565 | 493 | 439 | 2,860 |

* CSU was determined by the first commitment associated with the admission.



MSO by VCSC*

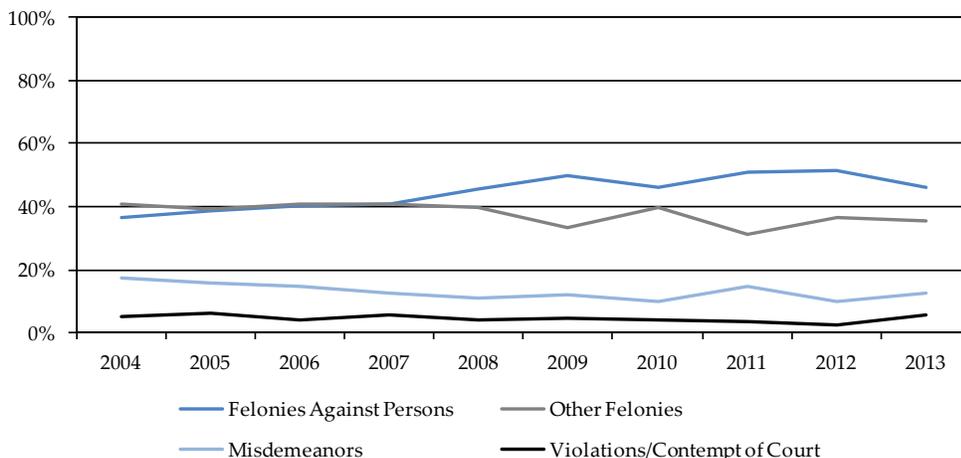
Most Serious Committing Offense based on VCSC Ranking, FY 2004-2013



- » The highest percentage of juveniles had a person offense as their most serious committing offense.
- » The percentage of admissions with a person offense as their most serious committing offense increased from 43% in FY 2004 to 50% in FY 2013.

MSO by DAI*

Most Serious Committing Offense based on DAI Ranking, FY 2004-2013



- » In FY 2004 the highest percentage of juveniles had an other felony as their most serious committing offense.
- » In FY 2013 the highest percentage of juveniles had a felony against persons as their most serious committing offense.
- » The percent of admissions with a felony against persons as their most serious committing offense increased from 37% in FY 2004 to 46% in FY 2013.

According to the CJRP, the percentage of juveniles with a person offense as their most serious committing offense increased from 34% in 2006 to 37% in 2013; an average of 24% of juveniles had a property offense as their most serious offense each year that the survey was conducted since 2006; juveniles with a drug offense as their most serious offense decreased from 9% in 2006 to 7% in 2013.

* Data include offenses occurring during commitment that resulted in a subsequent commitment.



Offense Category*

» Between FY 2009 and FY 2013, robbery was the offense category with the highest percentage of admissions followed by larceny, burglary, and assault.

Most Serious Committing Offense Category, FY 2009-2013

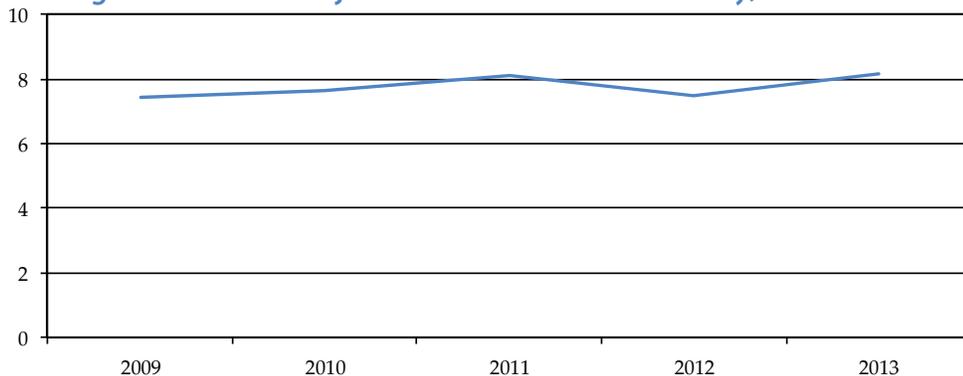
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | Total |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Abusive Language | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Alcohol | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.5% | 0.6% | 0.5% | 0.3% |
| Arson | 0.4% | 2.0% | 0.9% | 0.6% | 0.9% | 0.9% |
| Assault | 15.7% | 16.1% | 18.1% | 14.0% | 11.8% | 15.3% |
| Burglary | 13.3% | 17.2% | 12.7% | 16.8% | 20.0% | 15.7% |
| Contempt of Court | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Disorderly Conduct | 0.5% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.6% | 0.2% | 0.3% |
| Escapes | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 0.1% |
| Extortion | 0.3% | 0.0% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.7% | 0.3% |
| Failure to Appear | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% |
| Family Offense | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Fraud | 1.7% | 2.0% | 1.8% | 2.0% | 0.9% | 1.7% |
| Gangs | 1.6% | 1.2% | 1.1% | 0.6% | 0.2% | 1.0% |
| Kidnapping | 0.5% | 0.8% | 0.5% | 1.0% | 0.9% | 0.7% |
| Larceny | 17.1% | 16.9% | 19.3% | 18.5% | 18.9% | 18.0% |
| Misc./Other | 0.1% | 0.3% | 0.7% | 0.2% | 0.7% | 0.4% |
| Murder | 0.8% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 1.2% | 1.1% | 0.7% |
| Narcotics | 4.9% | 4.5% | 1.6% | 2.6% | 1.8% | 3.3% |
| Obscenity | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 0.1% |
| Obstruction of Justice | 0.9% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.6% | 0.2% | 0.5% |
| Parole Violation | 4.6% | 4.0% | 3.4% | 2.4% | 5.7% | 4.0% |
| Probation Violation | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Robbery | 24.8% | 19.2% | 22.1% | 22.5% | 23.2% | 22.4% |
| Sexual Abuse | 7.5% | 7.3% | 9.7% | 9.9% | 7.7% | 8.4% |
| Sexual Offense | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.4% | 0.0% | 0.1% |
| Traffic | 0.8% | 1.5% | 0.9% | 0.8% | 1.1% | 1.0% |
| Trespass | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.5% | 0.4% | 0.2% | 0.3% |
| Vandalism | 1.6% | 2.6% | 2.1% | 1.8% | 2.7% | 2.1% |
| Weapons | 2.2% | 2.8% | 2.3% | 1.4% | 0.2% | 1.9% |
| <i>Total</i> | 759 | 604 | 565 | 493 | 439 | 2,860 |

* Data include offenses occurring during commitment that resulted in a subsequent commitment.



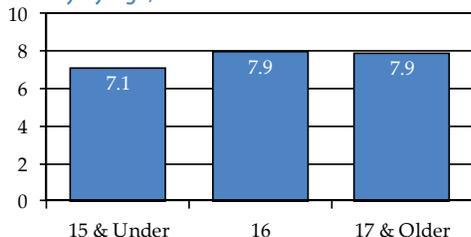
Adjudicated Offenses in History*

Average Number of Adjudicated Offenses in History, FY 2009-2013

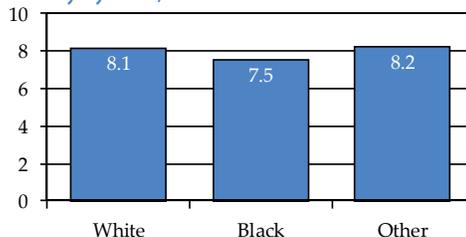


- » The average number of adjudicated offenses in a juvenile’s history increased from 7.4 in FY 2009 to 8.2 in FY 2013.
- » Older juveniles had a higher average number of adjudicated offenses in their history compared to younger juveniles.
- » Black juveniles had a lower average number of adjudicated offenses in their history compared to white juveniles and juveniles of other races.

Average Number of Adjudicated Offenses in History by Age, FY 2009-2013



Average Number of Adjudicated Offenses in History by Race, FY 2009-2013



Juveniles’ committing offenses for their current admission are included in the number of adjudicated offenses in history.

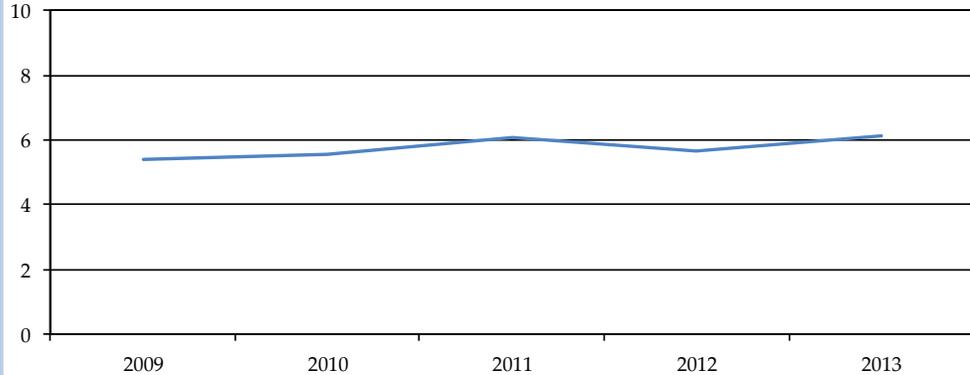
* Data exclude offenses occurring during commitment that resulted in a subsequent commitment.



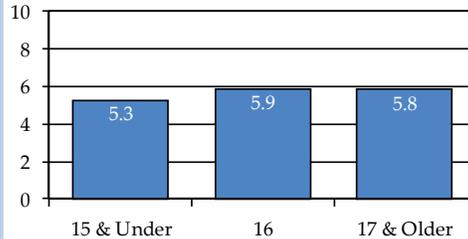
Adjudicated Offenses in History, cont.*

- » The average number of adjudicated offenses in a juvenile's history with unique offense dates increased from 5.4 in FY 2009 to 6.1 in FY 2013.
- » Older juveniles had a higher average number of adjudicated offenses with unique offense dates compared to younger juveniles.
- » Black juveniles had a lower average number of adjudicated offenses with unique offense dates compared to white juveniles and juveniles of other races.
- » Females had a higher average number of adjudicated offenses with unique offense dates compared to males.

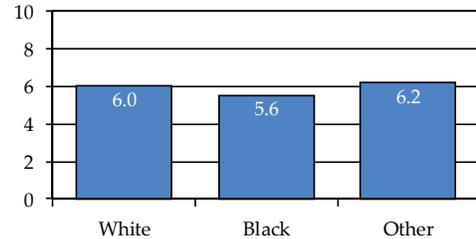
Average Number of Adjudicated Offenses in History with Unique Offense Dates, FY 2009-2013



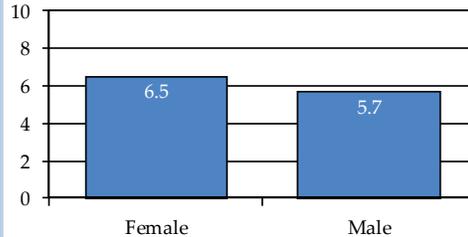
Average Number of Adjudicated Offenses in History with Unique Offense Dates by Age, FY 2009-2013



Average Number of Adjudicated Offenses in History with Unique Offense Dates by Race, FY 2009-2013



Average Number of Adjudicated Offenses in History with Unique Offense Dates by Sex, FY 2009-2013



Juveniles' committing offenses for their current admission are included in the number of adjudicated offenses in history.

* Data exclude offenses occurring during commitment that resulted in a subsequent commitment.



Adjudicated Offenses in History by Category*

Adjudicated Offenses in History by Category, FY 2009-2013

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Assault | 52.2% | 52.2% | 54.7% | 50.3% | 48.5% |
| Burglary | 27.8% | 31.1% | 31.2% | 27.6% | 36.7% |
| Larceny | 49.0% | 53.6% | 55.2% | 52.7% | 64.0% |
| Murder | 1.1% | 0.5% | 0.7% | 1.6% | 1.1% |
| Narcotics | 18.1% | 16.9% | 14.5% | 16.2% | 15.0% |
| Robbery | 29.0% | 25.7% | 26.5% | 28.2% | 29.6% |
| Sex Offense | 8.6% | 9.9% | 12.0% | 13.2% | 10.5% |
| <i>Total</i> | 759 | 604 | 565 | 493 | 439 |

- » The highest percentage of juveniles had assault or larceny offenses in their history.
- » Out of all felony offenses, the highest percentage of juveniles had a felony larceny offense in their history.

Adjudicated Felony Offenses in History by Category, FY 2009-2013

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Assault | 28.2% | 29.0% | 27.3% | 26.8% | 25.1% |
| Burglary | 27.8% | 31.1% | 31.2% | 27.6% | 36.7% |
| Larceny | 42.3% | 44.2% | 44.6% | 43.0% | 51.5% |
| Murder | 1.1% | 0.5% | 0.7% | 1.6% | 1.1% |
| Narcotics | 8.6% | 7.0% | 4.6% | 5.7% | 4.3% |
| Robbery | 29.0% | 25.7% | 26.5% | 28.2% | 29.6% |
| Sex Offense | 7.5% | 9.3% | 10.6% | 12.4% | 9.8% |
| <i>Total</i> | 759 | 604 | 565 | 493 | 439 |

Juveniles' committing offenses for their current admission are included in the number of adjudicated offenses in history.

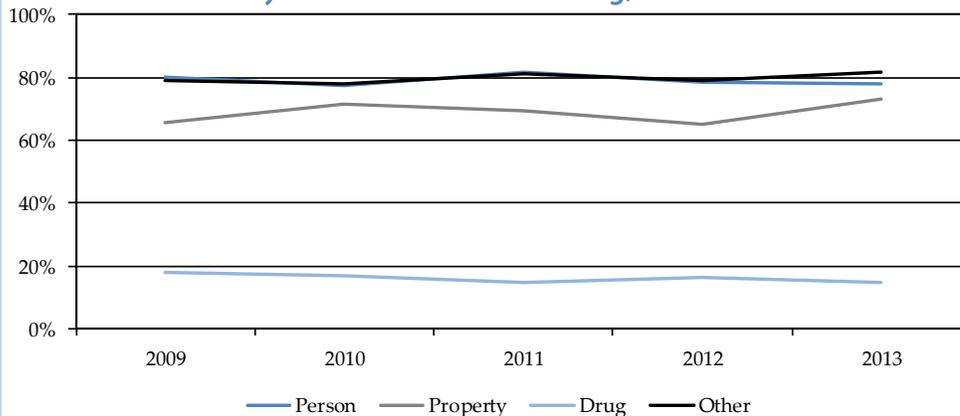
* Data exclude offenses occurring during commitment that resulted in a subsequent commitment. Percentages add to more than 100% because one juvenile may be in more than one category.



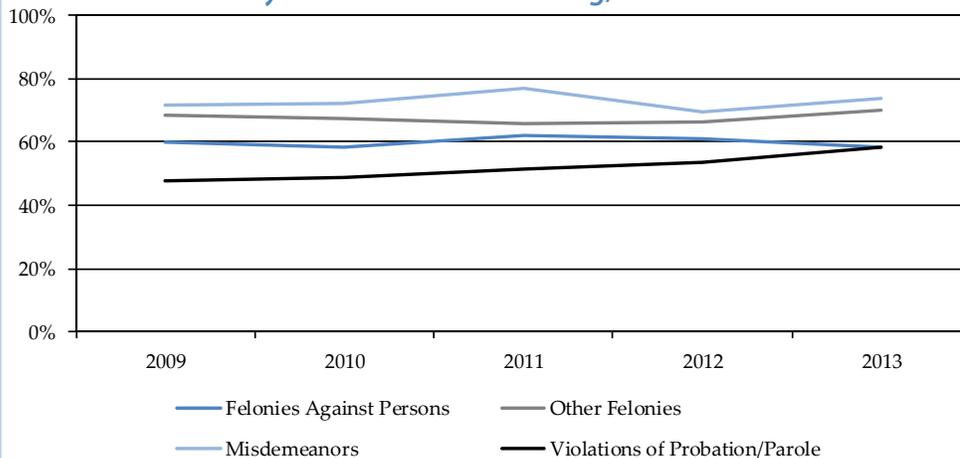
Adjudicated Offenses in History by VCSC & DAI*

- » The highest percentage of juveniles had an "Other" offense in their history. The lowest percentage of juveniles had a drug offense in their history.
- » The highest percentage of juveniles had a misdemeanor in their history.

Offenses in History based on VCSC Ranking, FY 2009-2013



Offenses in History based on DAI Ranking, FY 2009-2013



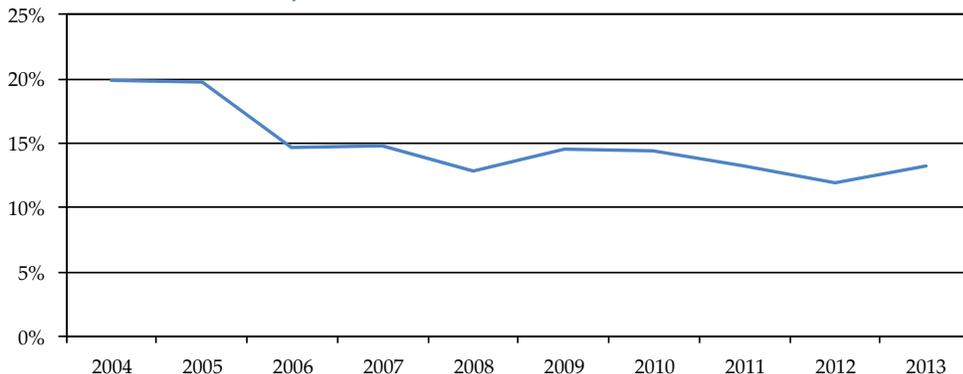
Juveniles' committing offenses for their current admission are included in the number of adjudicated offenses in history.

* Data exclude offenses occurring during commitment that resulted in a subsequent commitment. Percentages add to more than 100% because one juvenile may be in more than one category.



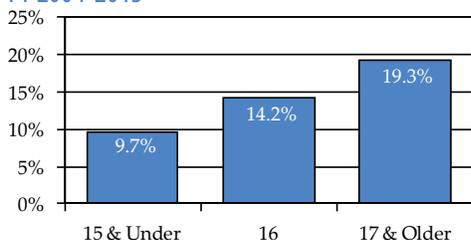
Prior Commitments

Prior Commitments, FY 2004-2013

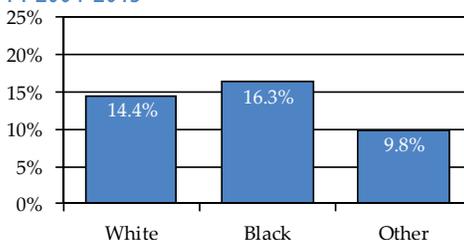


- » The percentage of juveniles with prior commitments decreased from 20% in FY 2004 to 13% in FY 2013.
- » A higher percentage of older juveniles had prior commitments compared to younger juveniles.
- » A higher percentage of black juveniles had prior commitments compared to white juveniles and juveniles of other races.

Prior Commitments by Age, FY 2004-2013



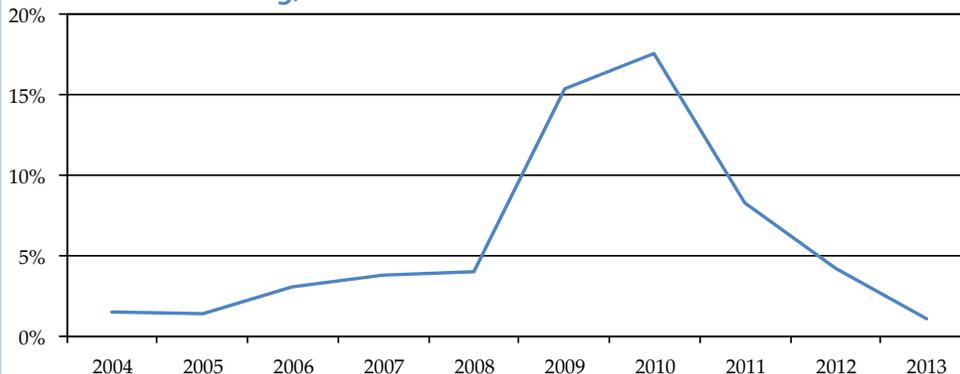
Prior Commitments by Race, FY 2004-2013



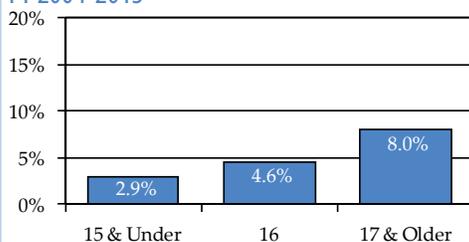
Adult Time Pending

- » The percentage of juveniles with adult time pending increased from FY 2004 to FY 2010 and decreased from FY 2010 to FY 2013.
- » A higher percentage of older juveniles had adult time pending compared to younger juveniles.
- » A higher percentage of black juveniles had adult time pending compared to white juveniles and juveniles of other races.
- » A higher percentage of males had adult time pending compared to females.

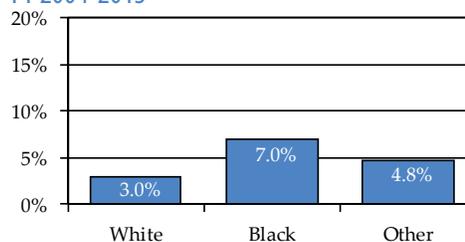
Adult Time Pending, FY 2004-2013



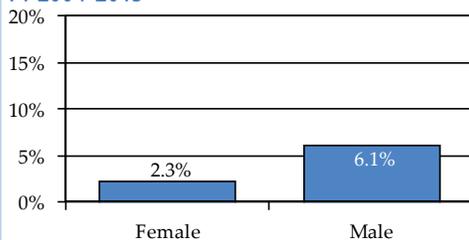
Adult Time Pending by Age, FY 2004-2013



Adult Time Pending by Race, FY 2004-2013

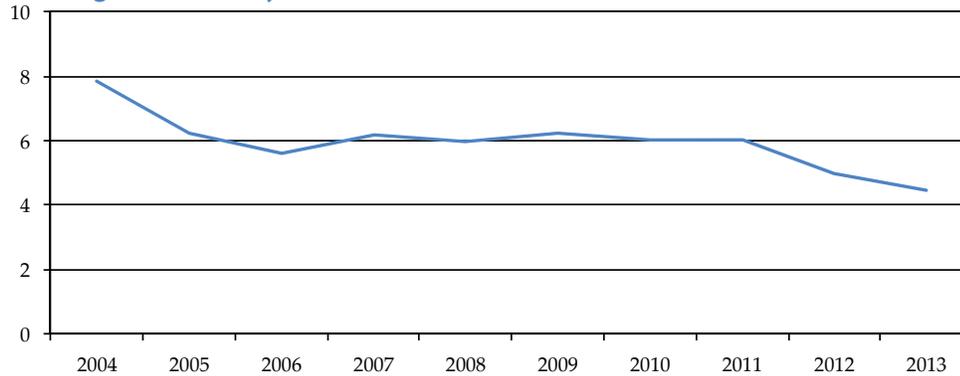


Adult Time Pending by Sex, FY 2004-2013



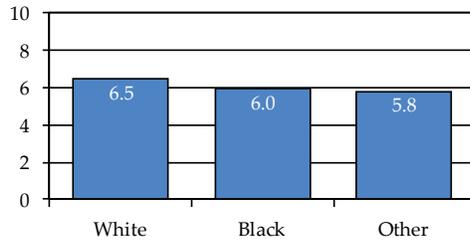
Chronicity Score

Average Chronicity Score, FY 2004-2013

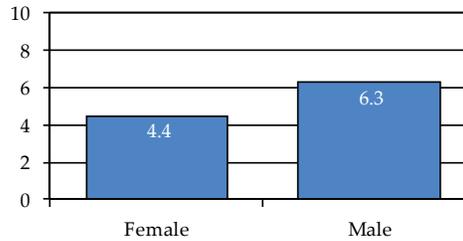


- » The average chronicity score decreased from 7.8 in FY 2004 to 4.5 in FY 2013.
- » White juveniles had a higher average chronicity score compared to black juveniles and juveniles of other races.
- » Males had a higher average chronicity score compared to females.

Average Chronicity Score by Race, FY 2004-2013



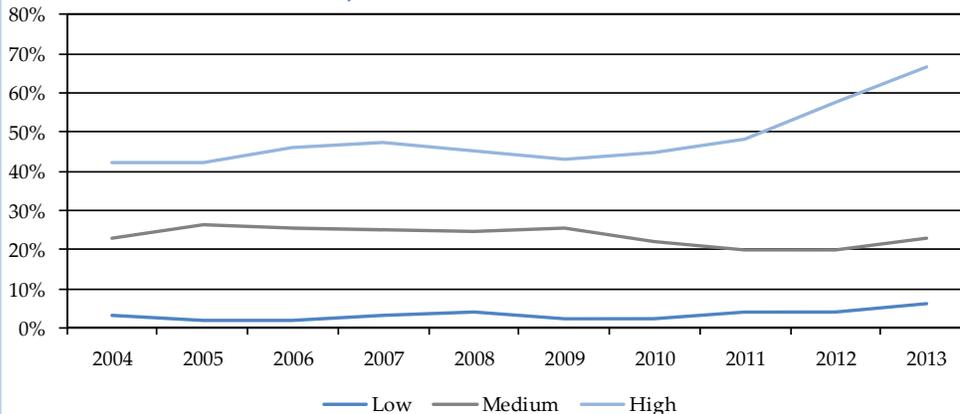
Average Chronicity Score by Sex, FY 2004-2013



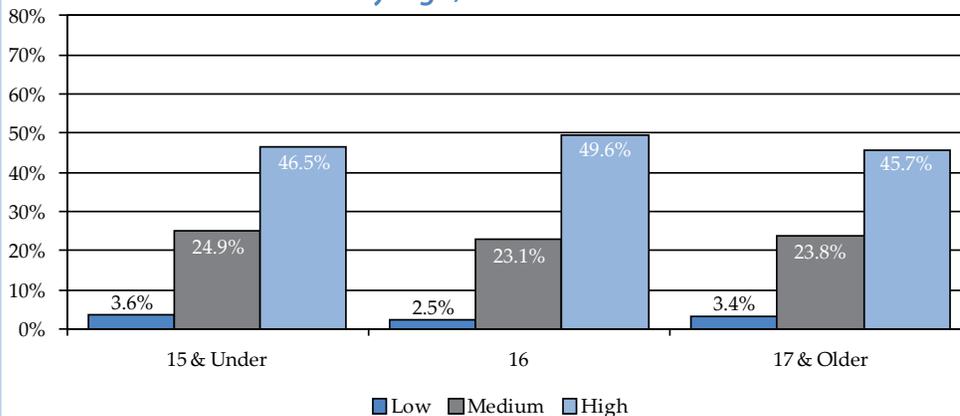
Risk Level

- » The highest percentage of juveniles were classified as high risk. The percentage of juveniles classified as high risk increased from 42% in FY 2004 to 67% in FY 2013.
- » A higher percentage of 16-year-olds were considered high risk compared to older and younger juveniles.

Risk Level at Admission, FY 2004-2013



Risk Level at Admission by Age, FY 2004-2013

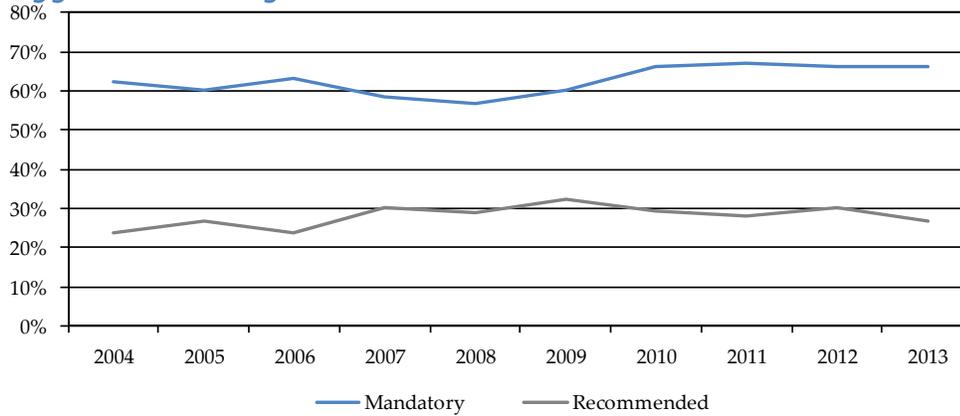


There was a high percentage of missing risk assessment scores at the time of admission.



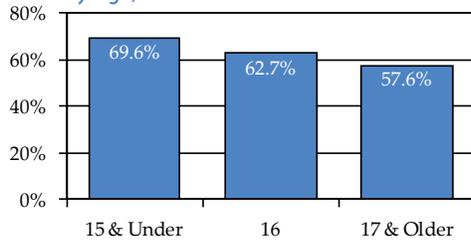
Treatment Needs

Aggression Management Treatment Need, FY 2004-2013

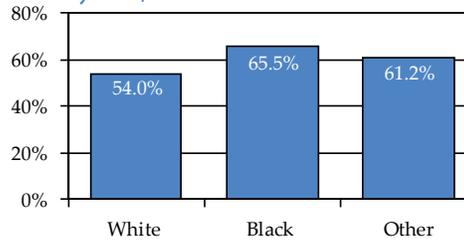


- » An average of 63% of juveniles were assigned a mandatory aggression management treatment need each year since FY 2004.
- » An average of 28% of juveniles were assigned a recommended aggression management treatment need each year since FY 2004.
- » A higher percentage of younger juveniles had a mandatory aggression management treatment need compared to older juveniles.
- » A higher percentage of black juveniles had a mandatory aggression management treatment need compared to white juveniles and juveniles of other races.

Mandatory Aggression Management Treatment Need by Age, FY 2004-2013



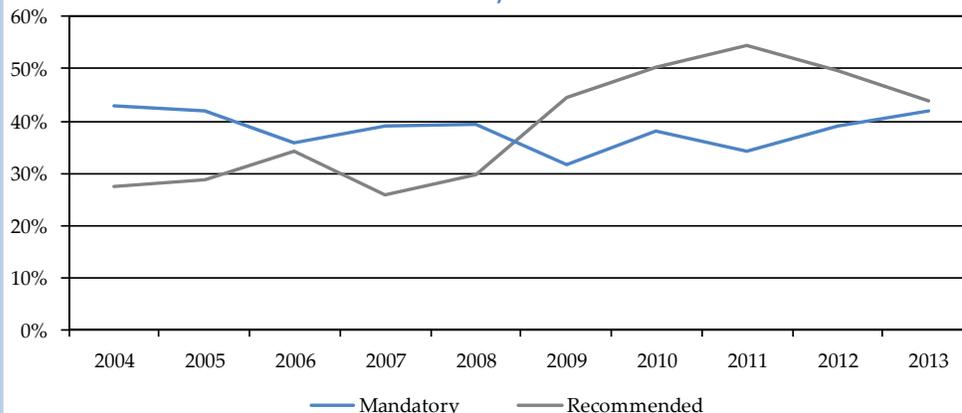
Mandatory Aggression Management Treatment Need by Race, FY 2004-2013



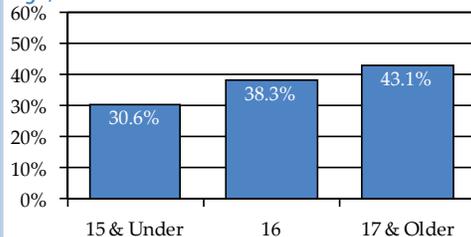
Treatment Needs, cont.

- » An average of 38% of juveniles were assigned a mandatory substance abuse treatment need each year since FY 2004.
- » The percentage of juveniles with a recommended substance abuse treatment need increased from 27% in FY 2004 to 44% in FY 2013.
- » A higher percentage of older juveniles had a mandatory substance abuse treatment need compared to younger juveniles.
- » A higher percentage of white juveniles had a mandatory substance abuse treatment need compared to black juveniles and juveniles of other races.
- » A higher percentage of males had a mandatory substance abuse treatment need compared to females.

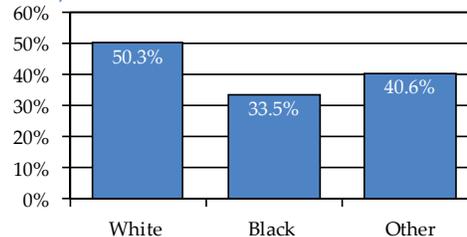
Substance Abuse Treatment Need, FY 2004-2013



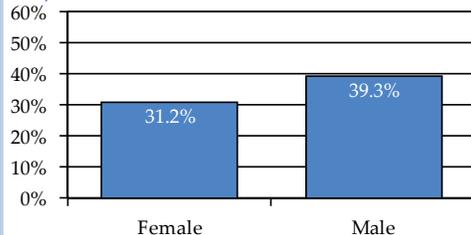
Mandatory Substance Abuse Treatment Need by Age, FY 2004-2013



Mandatory Substance Abuse Treatment Need by Race, FY 2004-2013

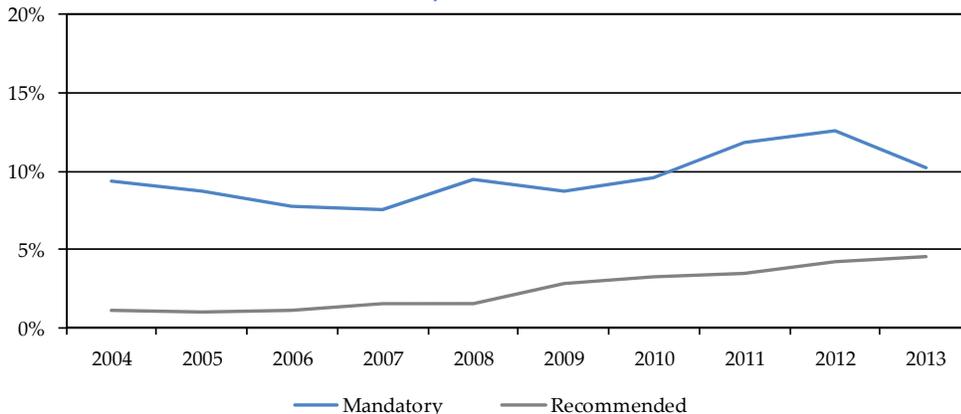


Mandatory Substance Abuse Treatment Need by Sex, FY 2004-2013



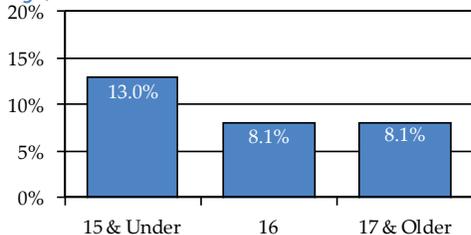
Treatment Needs, cont.

Sex Offender Treatment Need, FY 2004-2013

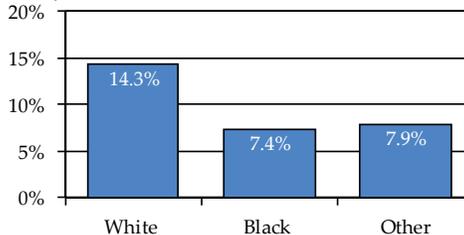


- » An average of 10% of juveniles were assigned a mandatory sex offender treatment need each year since FY 2004.
- » Less than 5% of juveniles were assigned a recommended sex offender treatment need each year since FY 2004.
- » A higher percentage of younger juveniles have mandatory sex offender treatment needs compared to older juveniles.
- » A higher percentage of white juveniles have mandatory sex offender treatment needs compared to black juveniles and juveniles of other races.
- » A higher percentage of males have a mandatory sex offender treatment need compared to females.

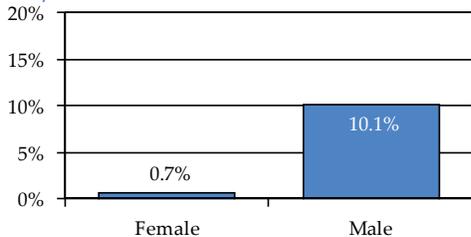
Mandatory Sex Offender Treatment Need by Age, FY 2004-2013



Mandatory Sex Offender Treatment Need by Race, FY 2004-2013



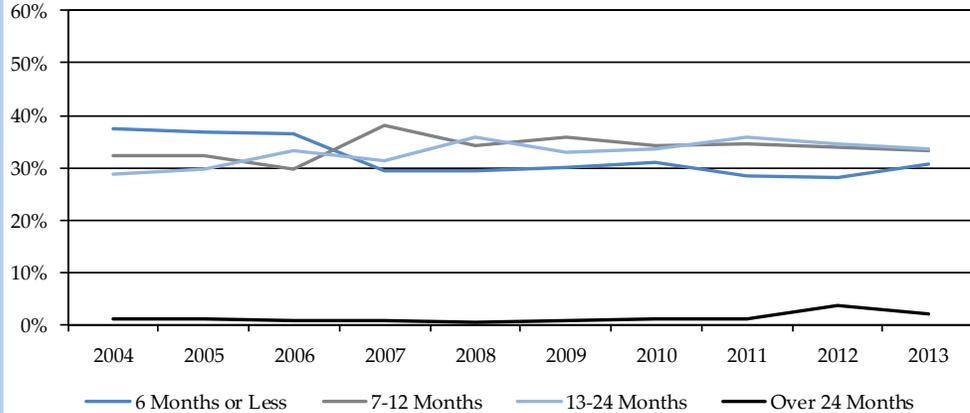
Mandatory Sex Offender Treatment Need by Sex, FY 2004-2013



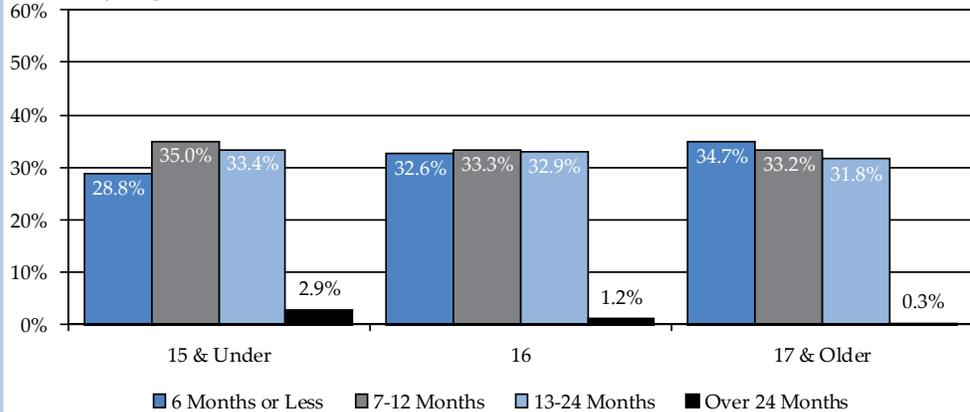
LOS

- » In FY 2004 the highest percentage of juveniles had an early release date in six months or less; in FY 2013 the highest percentage of juveniles had an early release date between 13 and 24 months.
- » A higher percentage of older juveniles had early release dates in six months or less compared to younger juveniles.
- » A higher percentage of younger juveniles had early release dates in over 24 months compared to older juveniles.
- » A higher percentage of males had early release dates between 13 and 24 months and over 24 months compared to females.

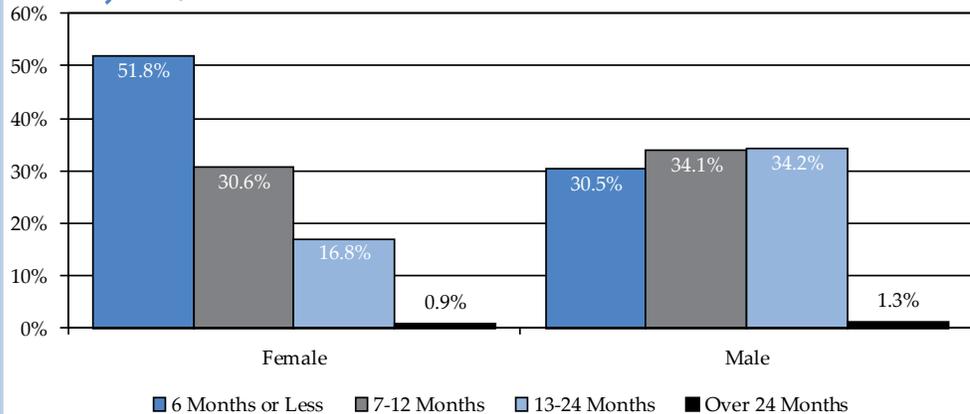
Assigned LOS for Indeterminate Commitments by Early Release Date, FY 2004-2013



Assigned LOS for Indeterminate Commitments by Early Release Date by Age, FY 2004-2013



Assigned LOS for Indeterminate Commitments by Early Release Date by Sex, FY 2004-2013

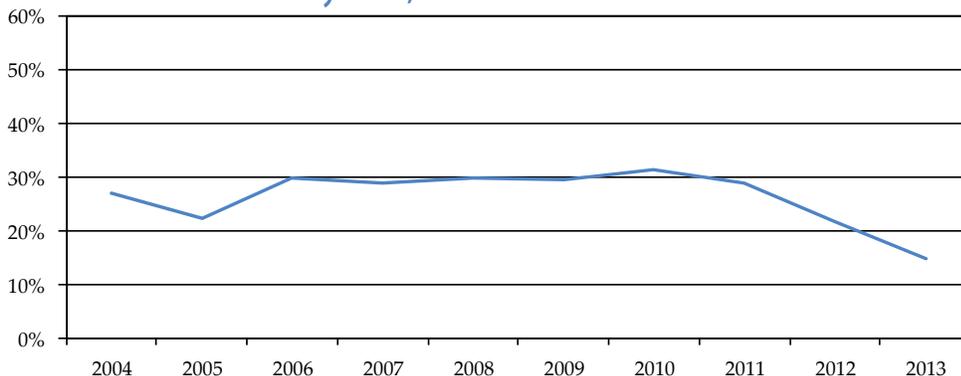


Percentages were calculated for indeterminate commitments only. Juveniles with determinate or blended commitments were excluded.



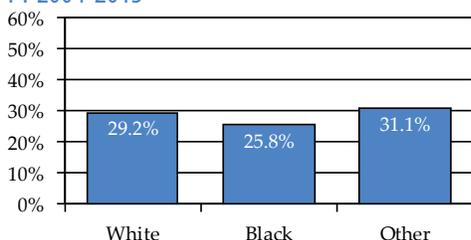
Security Risk

Identified as a Security Risk, FY 2004-2013

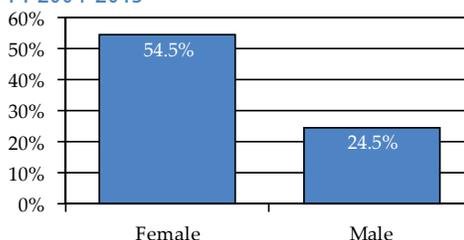


- » The percentage of juveniles considered a security risk decreased from 27% in FY 2004 to 15% in FY 2013.
- » A lower percentage of black juveniles were considered a security risk compared to white juveniles and juveniles of other races.
- » A higher percentage of females were considered a security risk compared to males.

Identified as a Security Risk by Race, FY 2004-2013



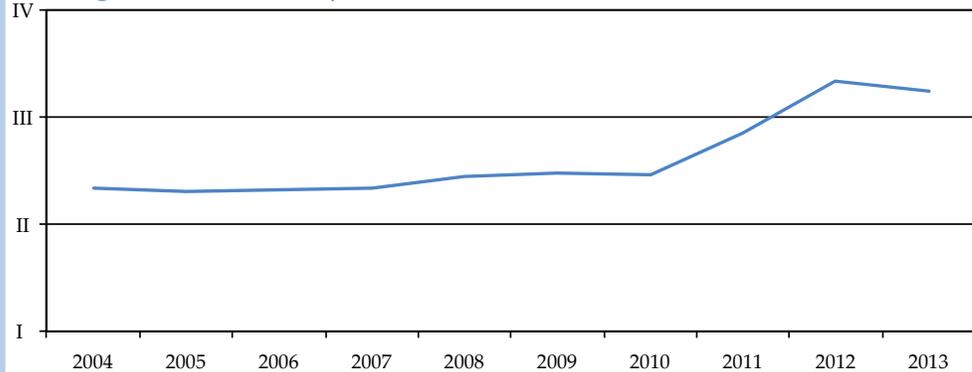
Identified as a Security Risk by Sex, FY 2004-2013



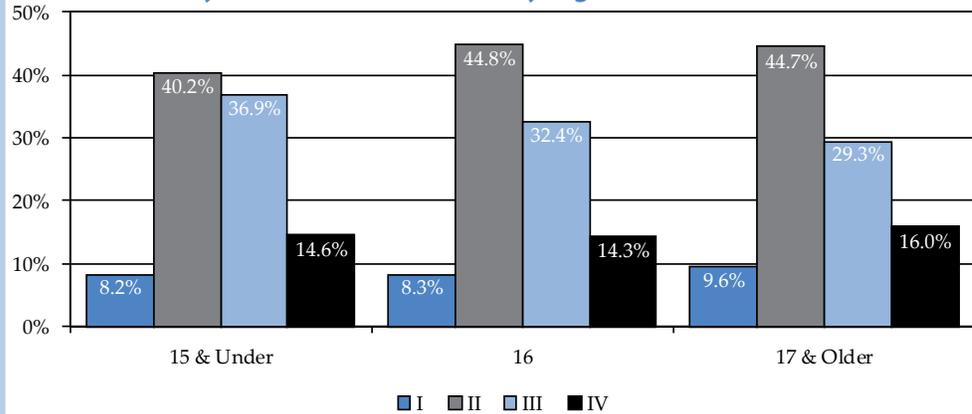
Initial Custody Classification Level

- » The average initial custody classification level has increased from an average of 2.3 in FY 2004 to 3.2 in FY 2013.
- » A higher percentage of older juveniles were classified as Level IV compared to younger juveniles.
- » A lower percentage of black juveniles were classified as Level I compared to white juveniles and juveniles of other races.
- » A higher percentage of black juveniles were classified as Level IV compared to white juveniles and juveniles of other races.

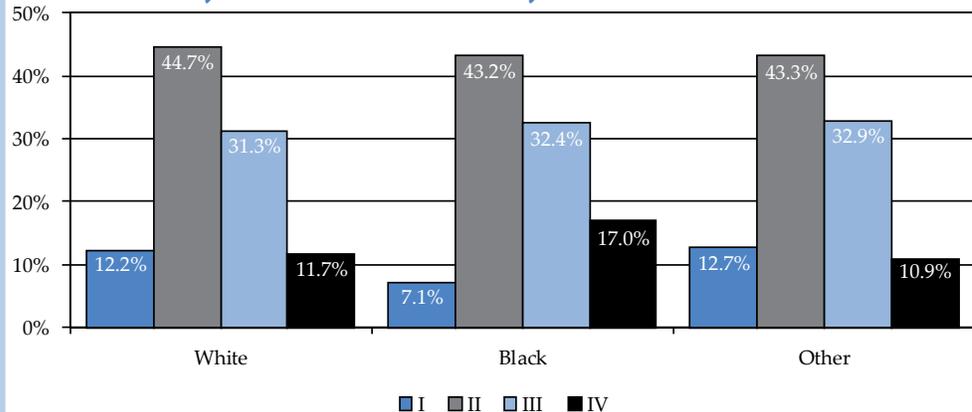
Average Initial Custody Classification Level, FY 2004-2013



Initial Custody Classification Level by Age, FY 2004-2013



Initial Custody Classification Level by Race, FY 2004-2013

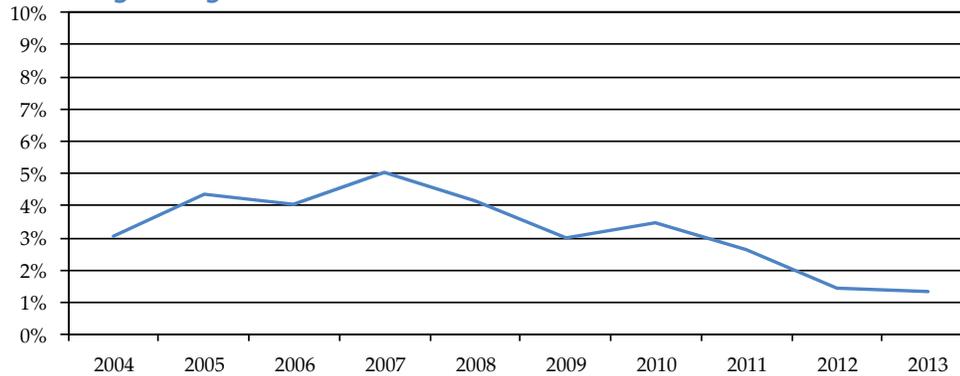


The Initial Custody Designation form changed in March 2011, resulting in more juveniles being classified at higher levels.



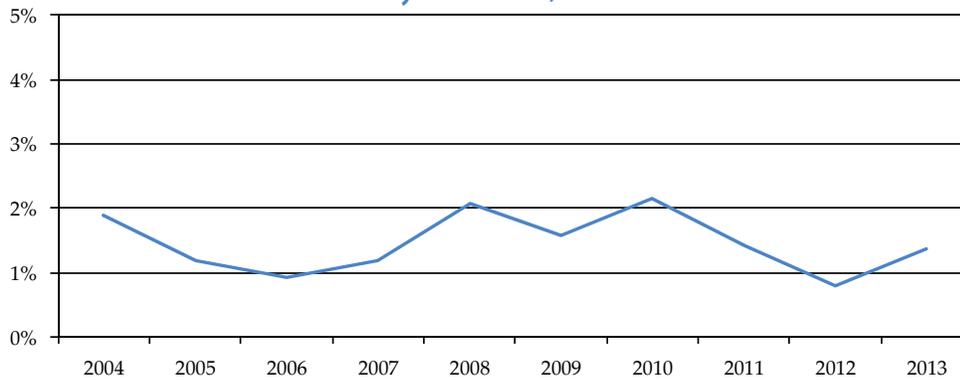
Special Management Concerns

Pending Charges, FY 2004-2013

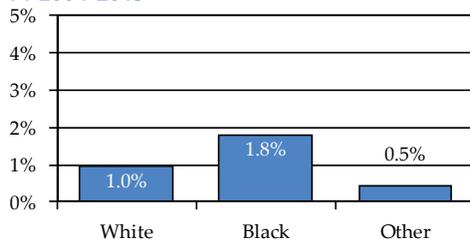


- » Less than 6% of juveniles had pending charges each year since FY 2004.
- » Less than 3% of juveniles had a prior institutional predatory offense each year since FY 2004.
- » A higher percentage of black juveniles had a prior institutional predatory offense compared to white juveniles and juveniles of other races.

Prior Institutional Predatory Offenses, FY 2004-2013



Prior Institutional Predatory Offenses by Race, FY 2004-2013



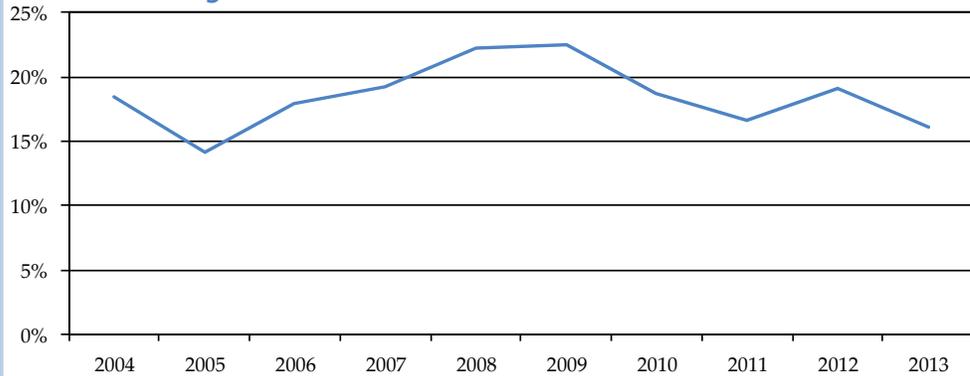
Pending charges are delinquent or criminal offenses for which the juvenile was alleged to have committed before the date of commitment on which there was not a final adjudication of delinquency or conviction of guilt before the date of commitment.



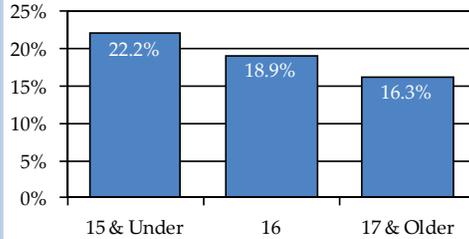
Special Management Concerns, cont.

- » An average of 19% of juveniles were identified as having a known management problem each year since FY 2004.
- » A higher percentage of younger juveniles were identified as having a known management problem compared to older juveniles.
- » A higher percentage of black juveniles were identified as having a known management problem compared to white juveniles and juveniles of other races.
- » A higher percentage of females were identified as having a known management problem compared to males.

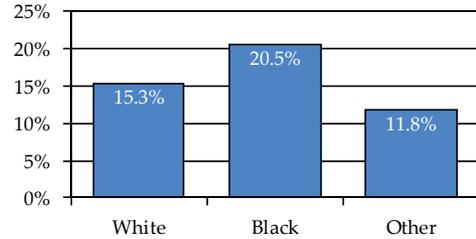
Known Management Problem, FY 2004-2013



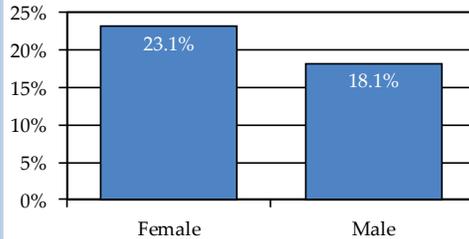
Known Management Problem by Age, FY 2004-2013



Known Management Problem by Race, FY 2004-2013

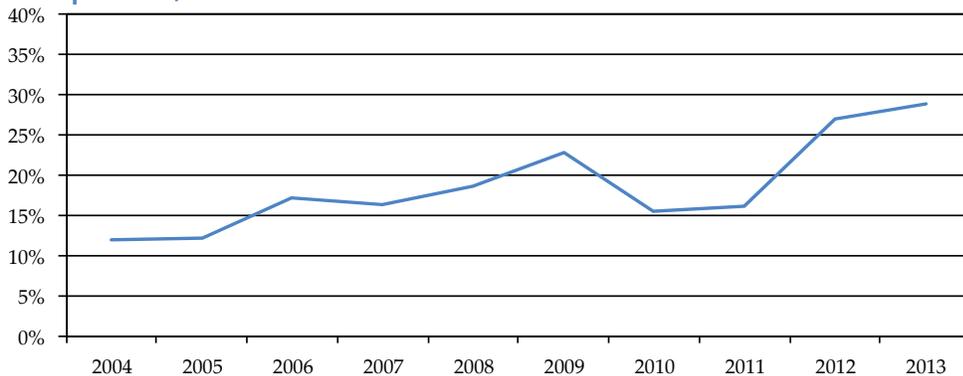


Known Management Problem by Sex, FY 2004-2013



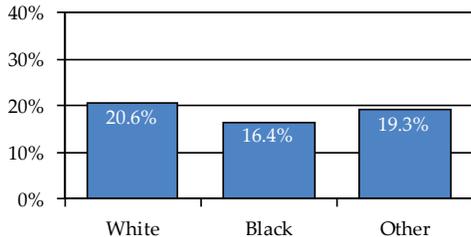
Special Management Concerns, cont.

Escape Risk, FY 2004-2013



- » The percentage of juveniles who were identified as an escape risk increased from 12% in FY 2004 to 29% in FY 2013.
- » A lower percentage of black juveniles were identified as an escape risk compared to white juveniles and juveniles of other races.
- » A higher percentage of females were identified as an escape risk compared to males.

Escape Risk by Race, FY 2004-2013



Escape Risk by Sex, FY 2004-2013

