

2 Programs and Services

Community Programs

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

Juvenile Intake

Intake services are available 24 hours a day across the Commonwealth. The intake officer on duty has the authority to receive, review, and process complaints for delinquency cases and status offenses. Based on the information gathered, the intake officer determines whether a petition should be filed to initiate proceedings in the J&DR district court. When appropriate, the intake officer develops a diversion plan, which may include informal counseling or monitoring, skills coaching delivered by CSU staff, and/or referrals to community resources or services. (See page 5 for diversion eligibility criteria.)

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

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

If a petition is filed, the intake officer must decide whether the youth should be released to a parent/guardian or another responsible adult, placed in a detention alternative, or detained pending a court hearing. An intake case is considered detention-eligible prior to disposition if at least one of the associated intake complaints

is detention-eligible. (See page 6 for pre-D detention eligibility criteria.) Decisions by intake officers concerning whether detention-eligible cases are appropriate for detention are guided by the completion of the DAI. The DAI assesses the youth and provides guidance in detention decisions using standardized, objective criteria. (See Appendix C.)

Investigations and Reports

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

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

DR/CW

In addition to handling complaints for delinquency, CHINS, CHINSup, and status offenses, CSUs provide intake services for DR/CW complaints. These complaints include paternity, determination of temporary or permanent custody, visitation rights, support, abuse and neglect, family abuse, termination of parental rights, and emancipation. In some CSUs, services such as treat-



ment 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*.

Probation

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

Probation officers serve as the primary interventionists and provide skills coaching using cognitive-behavioral strategies to teach new skills and new ways of thinking. They also coordinate services, including individual and family counseling, life skills coaching, career readiness education, substance 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.

Parole

Reentry planning is initiated when a youth is committed to DJJ, and most youth are placed on parole supervision upon release from direct care. Parole supervision is designed to assist in the successful transition back to the community, building on the programs and services the youth received while in direct care. As with probation, parole supervision is structured on the balanced approach of public safety, accountability, and competency development. Parole officers serve as the primary interventionists and provide skills 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 education, substance abuse treatment, or other community-based services. A statewide network of approved public and private DSPs deliver these services, which the CSUs purchase for youth and their families primarily through DJJ's RSC Service Delivery Model.

Practice Improvement

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 actively implement evidence-based principles, with emphasis on the RNR model, YASI, and EPICS.

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

Reentry

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

RSC Service Delivery Model

DJJ utilizes and continues to expand a continuum of services and alternative placements that offer programs and treatments needed to divert youth from further involvement 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. 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 and providing implementation and operational support. The QA Unit partners with the RSCs to facilitate quality improvement initiatives and technical assistance.

The RSC Service Delivery Model has increased DJJ's access to evidence-based models. For example, FFT and MST, two evidence-based family interventions designed to prevent out-of-home placements, are now available in 97% of cities and counties in Virginia. In addition, the availability of TF-CBT and HFW continue to expand. During FY 2022, the RSCs contracted with more than 140 distinct DSPs; a total of 1,250 youth were referred to the RSCs, and 2,740 assessments and services were approved and authorized. (See page 45 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 youth with delinquent and status offenses who have absconded, escaped, or run away, endangering their own safety or the safety of others. ICJ ensures that member states are responsible for the proper supervision or return of youth. It provides the procedures for (i) supervising youth in states other than where they were adjudicated delinquent or found guilty and placed on probation or parole supervision and (ii) returning youth who have escaped, absconded, or run away from their home state. All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands are current members. Additional information on ICJ, including ICJ history, forms, and manuals can be found at www.juvenilecompact.org.



Intake Complaints, FY 2020-2022*

DR/CW Complaints	2020	2021	2022
Custody	49,945	51,449	51,905
Support/Desertion	13,307	11,970	12,324
Protective Order/ECO	16,631	16,567	18,334
Visitation	31,370	33,623	33,429
Total DR/CW Complaints	111,253	113,609	115,992
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	8,466	5,555	6,184
Class 1 Misdemeanor	16,596	9,196	12,906
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	3,535	1,716	1,627
CHINS/CHINSup/Status	6,045	4,696	6,676
Other			
TDO	919	752	737
Technical Violation	4,068	2,851	3,242
Traffic	1,352	1,114	983
Other	766	463	448
Total Juvenile Complaints	41,747	26,343	32,803
Total Complaints	153,000	139,952	148,795

* The "CHINS/CHINSup/Status" juvenile complaint category was previously listed as "CHINS/CHINSup" and is comparable to previous reports.

- » 78.0% of total intake complaints were DR/CW complaints in FY 2022.
- » DR/CW complaints increased from 113,609 in FY 2021 to 115,992 in FY 2022, an increase of 2.1%.
- » Juvenile complaints increased from 26,343 in FY 2021 to 32,803 in FY 2022, an increase of 24.5%.
- » 18.9% of juvenile complaints in FY 2022 were felony complaints.

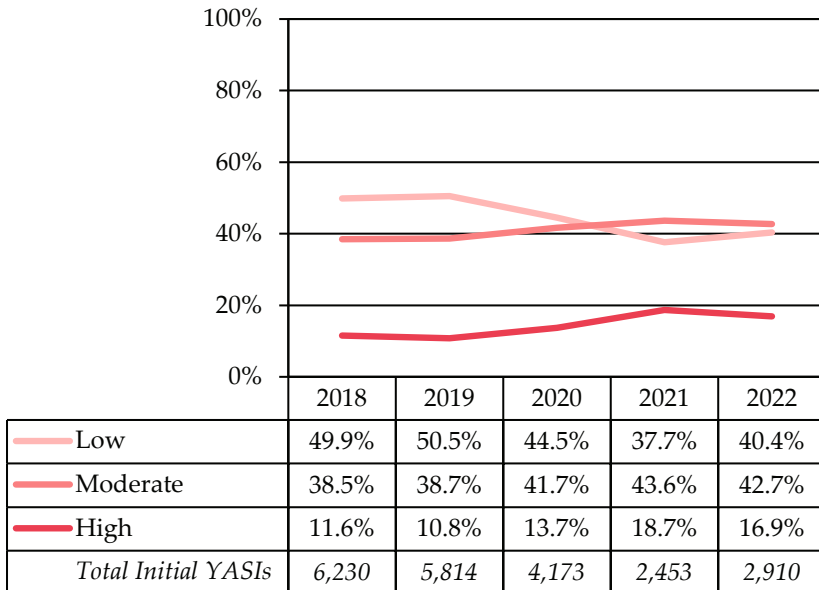
Juvenile Intake Complaint Initial Decisions, FY 2022*

Intake Decision	2022
Court Summons	7.3%
Detention Order Only	1.2%
Diversion Plan	18.3%
Open Diversion	0.6%
Successful Diversion	14.4%
Unsuccessful Diversion with Petition	1.8%
Unsuccessful Diversion with No Petition	1.6%
Petition	61.7%
Petition Filed	39.6%
Detention Order with Petition	22.0%
Resolved	9.4%
Referred to Another Agency	2.0%
Resolved	7.3%
Returned to Probation Supervision	0.1%
Unfounded	1.0%
Other	1.1%
Total Juvenile Complaints	32,803

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

- » A petition was initially filed for 61.7% of juvenile complaints.
- » 74.3% of juvenile complaints were diversion-eligible.
- » 27.7% of juvenile complaints were initially resolved or diverted.
- » Of the 6,003 juvenile complaints with a diversion plan, 78.5% had successful outcomes.

Initial YASIs, FY 2018-2022*



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

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

- » Initial YASIs may be completed at different points of contact and are not connected to individual intake cases.
- » 2,910 initial YASIs were completed in FY 2022.
- » The percentage of initial YASIs that were low risk decreased from 49.9% in FY 2018 to 40.4% in FY 2022.
- » Over half (59.6%) of initial YASIs were moderate or high risk in FY 2022.



Juvenile Intake Case Demographics, FY 2020-2022

Demographics	2020	2021	2022
Race			
Asian	1.3%	0.9%	1.1%
Black	41.1%	40.7%	41.1%
White	48.6%	49.3%	49.0%
Other/Unknown	9.0%	9.1%	8.8%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	12.7%	11.0%	11.0%
Non-Hispanic	63.4%	65.2%	64.6%
Unknown/Missing	23.9%	23.8%	24.4%
Sex			
Female	32.3%	32.9%	35.4%
Male	67.7%	67.1%	64.6%
Age			
8-12	7.3%	7.7%	9.0%
13	7.7%	7.2%	9.5%
14	12.7%	12.0%	14.7%
15	18.3%	17.0%	18.4%
16	23.3%	23.5%	21.2%
17	26.3%	27.2%	23.0%
18-20	3.4%	4.0%	3.0%
Missing	1.0%	1.3%	1.2%
<i>Total Juvenile Intake Cases</i>	29,234	17,892	23,562

- » Juvenile intake cases may be comprised of one or more intake complaints. In FY 2022, juvenile intake cases had an average of 1.4 complaints.
- » 49.0% of juvenile intake cases in FY 2022 were White, and 41.1% were Black.
- » 64.6% of juvenile intake cases in FY 2022 were non-Hispanic, and 11.0% were Hispanic. 24.4% had unknown ethnicity information.
- » 64.6% of juvenile intake cases in FY 2022 were male, and 35.4% were female.
- » Approximately half (44.1%-50.7%) of juvenile intake cases since FY 2020 were 16 or 17 years of age.
- » The average age of juvenile intake cases in FY 2022 was 15.6 years.

Workload Information, FY 2022*

Completed Reports	Count	Status	ADP
Pre-D Reports	1,369	Probation	1,368
Post-D Reports	590	Parole	161
Transfer Reports	161	Commitments	208

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

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

- » Probation had the highest ADP (1,368).
- » The majority (92.4%) of completed reports were pre-D or post-D social history reports.

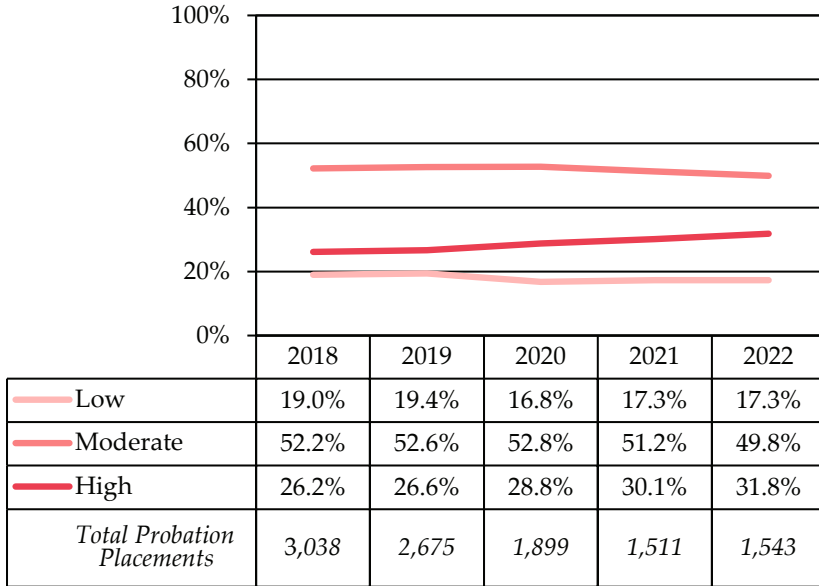
Probation Placement Demographics, FY 2020-2022

Demographics	2020	2021	2022
Race			
Asian	1.1%	1.2%	0.5%
Black	46.5%	45.6%	45.1%
White	45.0%	46.0%	46.5%
Other/Unknown	7.4%	7.2%	7.9%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	15.2%	12.7%	15.2%
Non-Hispanic	70.7%	74.5%	71.6%
Unknown/Missing	14.1%	12.8%	13.2%
Sex			
Female	22.1%	20.5%	21.6%
Male	77.9%	79.5%	78.4%
Age			
8-12	3.2%	2.1%	3.1%
13	6.8%	6.0%	7.6%
14	14.3%	11.6%	13.3%
15	20.6%	18.9%	19.3%
16	26.5%	26.5%	24.0%
17	24.7%	27.7%	26.5%
18-20	3.8%	7.1%	6.2%
<i>Total Probation Placements</i>	1,899	1,511	1,543

- » 46.5% of probation placements in FY 2022 were White, and 45.1% were Black.
- » 71.6% of probation placements in FY 2022 were non-Hispanic, and 15.2% were Hispanic. 13.2% had unknown ethnicity information.
- » 78.4% of probation placements in FY 2022 were male, and 21.6% were female.
- » Approximately half (50.5-54.2%) of probation placements since FY 2020 were 16 or 17 years of age.
- » The average age of probation placements in FY 2022 was 16.1 years.



Probation Placements by Risk Levels, FY 2018-2022*

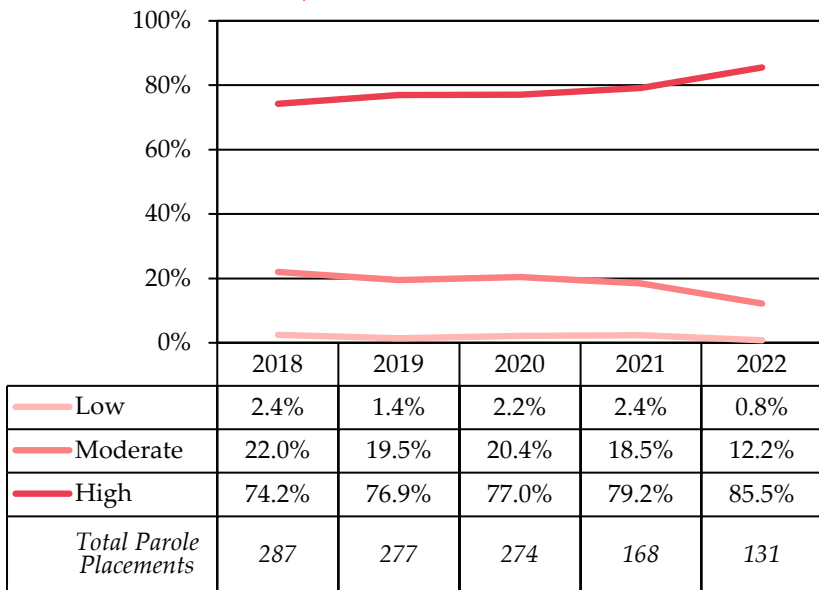


* Percentages may not add to 100% due to missing YASIs. For example, in FY 2022, 17 probation placements were missing YASIs.

- » 1,526 probation placements had a YASI completed in FY 2022.
- » Approximately half (49.8%-52.8%) of probation placements were moderate risk between FY 2018 and FY 2022.

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 2018-2022*



* Percentages may not add to 100% due to missing YASIs. For example, in FY 2022, two parole placements were missing YASIs.

- » 129 parole placements had a YASI completed in FY 2022.
- » Between FY 2018 and FY 2022, the proportion of parole placements that were high risk increased from 74.2% to 85.5%.



Juvenile Complaints and Offenses, FY 2022*

Offense Category	Felony Juvenile Intake Complaints	Misdemeanor Juvenile Intake Complaints	Total Juvenile Intake Complaints	Probation Placement Offenses	Commitment Offenses
Delinquent					
Abusive Language	N/A	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	N/A	3.1%	1.4%	0.9%	0.2%
Arson	1.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	0.2%
Assault	18.9%	36.6%	19.8%	20.2%	18.3%
Burglary	7.1%	N/A	1.3%	2.7%	3.7%
Computer	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Disorderly Conduct	N/A	1.0%	0.5%	1.1%	0.2%
Escape	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Extortion	4.3%	0.7%	1.1%	1.2%	0.3%
Fraud	4.1%	1.7%	1.5%	0.8%	3.5%
Gangs	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Kidnapping	1.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%
Larceny	21.2%	8.4%	7.7%	15.6%	15.9%
Marijuana	0.0%	2.6%	1.2%	0.2%	0.0%
Murder	1.6%	N/A	0.3%	0.1%	2.4%
Narcotics	3.7%	0.6%	1.0%	1.8%	1.9%
Obscenity	3.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.5%	0.2%
Obstruction of Justice	0.7%	3.4%	1.6%	2.6%	1.3%
Paraphernalia	N/A	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Robbery	7.1%	N/A	1.3%	1.7%	8.6%
Sexual Abuse	7.2%	0.8%	1.7%	5.3%	7.6%
Sexual Offense	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%
Telephone	0.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Trespassing	0.0%	3.7%	1.6%	2.7%	0.8%
Vandalism	6.5%	8.8%	5.1%	7.6%	6.0%
Weapons	5.3%	10.4%	5.6%	10.3%	13.8%
Other	0.7%	1.6%	2.0%	2.5%	1.0%
Technical					
Contempt of Court	0.1%	0.1%	6.7%	4.3%	1.1%
Failure to Appear	0.8%	1.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	N/A	N/A	0.3%	0.0%	1.4%
Probation Violation	0.1%	0.0%	2.9%	0.5%	6.7%
Traffic					
Traffic	3.4%	11.9%	9.0%	6.5%	3.3%
Status/Other					
Civil Commitment	N/A	N/A	2.2%	0.0%	N/A
CHINS	N/A	N/A	4.8%	0.9%	N/A
CHINSup	N/A	N/A	9.7%	5.6%	N/A
Marijuana	N/A	N/A	2.1%	0.3%	0.2%
Other	N/A	N/A	3.7%	1.0%	N/A
Total Complaints	6,195	14,545	32,803	3,223	630

» 57.8% of juvenile intake complaints were for delinquent offenses, 10.5% were for technical offenses, 9.0% were for traffic offenses, and 22.6% were for status or other offenses.

» 81.0% of offenses that resulted in a probation placement were for delinquent offenses, 4.8% were for technical offenses, 6.5% were for traffic offenses, and 7.7% were for status or other offenses.

» 87.3% of offenses that resulted in commitment were for delinquent offenses, 9.2% were for technical offenses, 3.3% were for traffic offenses, and 0.2% were for status or other offenses.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Total includes felonies, misdemeanors, other, and missing offenses; therefore, the sum of felonies and misdemeanors may not equal the total, and total percentages may not add to 100%.



Juvenile Cases by MSO, FY 2022*

MSO Severity	Juvenile Intake Cases	Probation Cases	Commitments
DAI Ranking			
Felony			
Against Persons	8.6%	26.4%	68.4%
Weapons/Narcotics Dist.	0.9%	2.5%	7.6%
Other	6.3%	14.6%	17.7%
Class 1 Misdemeanor			
Against Persons	21.7%	22.1%	3.8%
Other	14.6%	16.6%	1.3%
Prob./Parole Violation	4.5%	0.0%	1.3%
Court Order Violation	7.8%	2.1%	N/A
Status Offense	25.3%	10.8%	N/A
Other	10.3%	4.9%	N/A
VCSC Ranking			
Person	32.4%	45.6%	60.1%
Property	13.6%	24.8%	28.5%
Narcotics	1.0%	2.0%	3.2%
Other	52.9%	27.6%	8.2%
Missing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Total Juvenile Cases</i>	<i>23,562</i>	<i>1,543</i>	<i>158</i>

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

- » MSO by DAI ranking:
 - › Status offenses (25.3%) were the highest percentage of juvenile intake cases.
 - › Felonies against persons (26.4%) were the highest percentage of probation placements.
 - › Felonies against persons were the highest percentage (68.4%) of commitments.
- » MSO by VCSC ranking:
 - › Other offenses were the highest percentage (52.9%) of juvenile intake cases.
 - › Person offenses were the highest percentage (45.6%) of probation placements.
 - › Person offenses were the highest percentage (60.1%) of commitments.

Timeframes

- » The average time from intake to adjudication in FY 2021 was 142 days. FY 2022 data are not available due to pending adjudications.
- » The average time from DJJ's receipt of commitment papers to direct care admission in FY 2022 was 14 days (excluding subsequent commitments).

62.7% (14,779) of juvenile intake cases were detention-eligible. There were 3,735 pre-D detention statuses for a rate of 4.0 detention-eligible intakes per pre-D detention status.

Placements, Releases, and Average LOS, FY 2022

	Probation	Parole
Placements	1,543	131
Releases	1,547	194
Average LOS (Days)	377	408

- » The average age for probation placements was 16.1 years.
- » The average age for parole placements was 18.3 years.
- » The average LOS on probation was 12.4 months, and the average LOS on parole was 13.4 months.



Summary by CSU

Intake Complaints, FY 2022*

CSU	Complaints		Juvenile Complaints				
	DR/CW	Juvenile	Felony	Class 1 Misdemeanor	Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	CHINS/ CHINSup/ Status	Other
1	5,901	712	24.6%	44.5%	3.2%	22.3%	5.3%
2	6,367	1,389	21.2%	47.1%	5.2%	9.4%	17.1%
2A	944	283	21.9%	35.3%	11.3%	11.0%	20.5%
3	2,933	474	23.4%	37.1%	5.5%	16.2%	17.7%
4	5,641	1,075	27.0%	36.6%	7.2%	4.9%	24.4%
5	1,838	956	17.6%	52.5%	5.6%	10.0%	14.2%
6	1,929	583	23.2%	47.5%	4.3%	16.6%	8.4%
7	3,415	1,282	17.2%	30.4%	4.4%	20.5%	27.5%
8	2,962	912	11.2%	43.0%	4.1%	27.3%	14.5%
9	2,667	1,068	20.2%	48.7%	5.7%	19.8%	5.6%
10	2,427	635	19.7%	35.3%	5.8%	22.2%	17.0%
11	2,011	677	16.8%	17.1%	3.7%	20.1%	42.2%
12	5,800	2,148	20.1%	55.7%	4.8%	13.1%	6.2%
13	3,019	864	35.8%	32.2%	3.0%	10.2%	18.9%
14	4,200	1,619	19.1%	46.5%	6.8%	9.9%	17.6%
15	8,325	1,966	16.6%	45.5%	3.6%	19.9%	14.4%
16	4,629	1,205	20.0%	33.4%	6.1%	28.7%	11.8%
17	846	391	18.4%	28.4%	5.6%	23.3%	24.3%
18	1,038	395	18.5%	44.6%	9.1%	18.0%	9.9%
19	5,370	1,482	32.5%	36.8%	4.6%	11.5%	14.6%
20	2,935	1,084	14.7%	55.0%	6.5%	16.4%	7.5%
21	3,568	538	23.0%	25.8%	6.3%	37.7%	7.1%
22	3,056	1,263	8.6%	23.6%	4.8%	21.5%	41.6%
23	4,683	1,164	13.0%	35.1%	5.8%	26.5%	19.6%
24	4,694	1,374	18.2%	35.0%	3.1%	23.7%	19.9%
25	2,882	1,133	19.1%	27.1%	4.5%	35.5%	13.9%
26	5,211	1,676	10.5%	37.9%	5.4%	23.0%	23.2%
27	4,699	1,325	16.5%	40.7%	6.3%	25.1%	11.4%
28	2,503	259	13.1%	30.5%	4.2%	34.4%	17.8%
29	2,835	697	4.6%	25.8%	5.0%	50.5%	14.1%
30	2,731	671	5.5%	25.9%	2.8%	56.8%	8.9%
31	3,933	1,503	27.9%	43.4%	1.8%	13.4%	13.5%
Total	115,992	32,803	18.9%	39.3%	5.0%	20.4%	16.5%

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



YASI Overall Risk Levels, FY 2022

CSU	Initial YASIs				Probation Placement YASIs					Parole Placement YASIs				
	High	Mod.	Low	Total	High	Mod.	Low	Missing	Total	High	Mod.	Low	Missing	Total
1	10.9%	52.7%	36.4%	55	16.7%	50.0%	33.3%	0.0%	48	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2
2	13.9%	51.0%	35.1%	202	36.8%	54.4%	8.8%	0.0%	68	87.5%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	8
2A	4.3%	65.2%	30.4%	23	0.0%	54.5%	45.5%	0.0%	11	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
3	27.6%	65.5%	6.9%	29	35.7%	64.3%	0.0%	0.0%	14	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5
4	26.8%	58.8%	14.4%	97	38.5%	46.2%	15.4%	0.0%	65	91.7%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	12
5	15.1%	52.8%	32.1%	53	22.0%	61.0%	14.6%	2.4%	41	87.5%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	8
6	31.6%	60.5%	7.9%	38	44.8%	51.7%	0.0%	3.4%	29	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3
7	17.0%	67.9%	15.1%	53	21.6%	68.6%	7.8%	2.0%	51	84.6%	15.4%	0.0%	0.0%	13
8	27.1%	49.2%	23.7%	59	65.0%	30.0%	5.0%	0.0%	20	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2
9	25.9%	48.1%	25.9%	27	33.3%	44.4%	22.2%	0.0%	18	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3
10	28.2%	46.2%	25.6%	39	18.4%	63.2%	18.4%	0.0%	38	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
11	9.8%	34.8%	55.4%	92	40.0%	53.3%	6.7%	0.0%	15	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	6
12	7.3%	28.0%	64.7%	286	49.1%	37.7%	13.2%	0.0%	53	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9
13	23.7%	47.4%	28.9%	114	31.0%	55.2%	13.8%	0.0%	58	91.7%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	12
14	12.2%	30.1%	57.7%	156	34.6%	57.7%	5.1%	2.6%	78	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	6
15	20.9%	52.2%	26.9%	67	24.1%	58.6%	17.2%	0.0%	29	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4
16	7.6%	28.5%	63.9%	158	30.2%	46.0%	22.2%	1.6%	63	60.0%	20.0%	0.0%	20.0%	5
17	14.3%	54.3%	31.4%	35	21.6%	59.5%	16.2%	2.7%	37	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
18	16.7%	33.3%	50.0%	48	14.0%	46.5%	39.5%	0.0%	43	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3
19	19.2%	39.2%	41.5%	260	55.7%	29.5%	13.1%	1.6%	122	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3
20	36.7%	40.8%	22.4%	49	40.6%	46.9%	12.5%	0.0%	32	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1
21	6.5%	41.0%	52.5%	139	19.2%	59.6%	21.2%	0.0%	52	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2
22	19.5%	46.8%	33.8%	77	25.9%	55.6%	18.5%	0.0%	54	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4
23	14.4%	34.5%	51.1%	139	44.8%	44.8%	10.3%	0.0%	29	80.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5
24	16.0%	48.9%	35.1%	94	17.0%	48.0%	33.0%	2.0%	100	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3
25	21.7%	60.9%	17.4%	69	16.4%	70.1%	11.9%	1.5%	67	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3
26	41.1%	44.6%	14.3%	56	46.4%	37.5%	12.5%	3.6%	56	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2
27	25.2%	57.9%	16.8%	107	40.0%	51.7%	8.3%	0.0%	60	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
28	31.0%	34.5%	34.5%	29	30.0%	35.0%	35.0%	0.0%	20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
29	21.9%	50.0%	28.1%	32	28.6%	42.9%	21.4%	7.1%	14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
30	7.5%	30.2%	62.3%	159	11.4%	51.9%	35.4%	1.3%	79	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
31	36.2%	47.8%	15.9%	69	45.6%	39.2%	13.9%	1.3%	79	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	6
Total	16.9%	42.7%	40.4%	2,910	31.8%	49.8%	17.3%	1.1%	1,543	85.5%	12.2%	0.8%	1.5%	131



Juvenile Intake Cases, Probation Placements, Detainments, and Commitments, FY 2020-2022*

CSU	Juvenile Intake Cases			Probation Placements			Detainments			Commitments		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
1	637	412	477	64	56	48	115	99	93	10	8	7
2	1,159	710	859	90	94	68	290	210	288	3	11	6
2A	197	144	197	14	8	11	13	7	27	3	0	0
3	541	309	304	36	25	14	141	76	62	4	4	7
4	1,145	640	683	71	57	65	343	175	205	21	27	14
5	483	299	564	29	39	41	121	74	115	11	7	12
6	391	209	378	17	14	29	80	54	90	4	4	0
7	1,233	812	908	86	60	51	209	173	149	14	8	12
8	628	691	682	38	36	20	167	116	117	18	4	4
9	771	462	733	33	22	18	114	120	98	4	4	6
10	515	251	485	35	26	38	97	57	79	4	2	1
11	513	429	541	20	13	15	83	48	71	8	7	5
12	1,631	949	1,409	45	48	53	209	156	196	13	7	10
13	795	407	511	96	67	58	272	214	234	19	20	13
14	1,236	848	1,020	88	85	78	357	231	292	9	7	5
15	1,694	1,076	1,502	55	52	29	289	227	243	12	5	8
16	962	604	885	84	61	63	123	113	126	9	7	7
17	489	187	275	53	26	37	110	49	52	1	1	0
18	413	208	278	36	24	43	63	39	72	2	5	1
19	2,248	917	1,022	154	69	122	458	268	274	9	3	7
20	1,087	588	792	72	39	32	82	62	60	0	0	0
21	265	144	408	47	35	52	55	21	33	1	3	1
22	985	823	1,042	61	69	54	143	117	133	13	4	5
23	1,538	921	953	26	36	29	245	115	142	4	4	3
24	1,229	738	985	80	71	100	229	133	195	7	5	8
25	798	712	915	51	50	67	138	127	172	9	4	8
26	1,369	923	1,339	83	67	56	289	243	208	7	2	4
27	793	708	964	61	72	60	93	83	117	1	2	1
28	336	172	212	47	18	20	30	19	16	0	0	0
29	488	310	596	26	20	14	37	29	44	0	0	0
30	454	422	585	47	54	79	53	46	51	0	0	0
31	2,211	867	1,058	154	98	79	233	128	172	9	1	3
<i>Total</i>	<i>29,234</i>	<i>17,892</i>	<i>23,562</i>	<i>1,899</i>	<i>1,511</i>	<i>1,543</i>	<i>5,281</i>	<i>3,629</i>	<i>4,226</i>	<i>229</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>158</i>

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

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

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

* CSU 12 had four subsequent commitments in FY 2022; these commitments are excluded in the table.



Juvenile Intake Complaint Initial Decisions, FY 2022*

CSU	Court Summons	Det. Order Only	Diversion Plan				Petition		Resolved	Unfounded	Total
			Open	Success.	Unsuccess. w/ Petition	Unsuccess. w/o Petition	Filed	Det. Order			
1	2.1%	0.4%	0.7%	11.8%	1.4%	0.8%	36.2%	24.4%	20.5%	1.1%	712
2	4.5%	6.0%	0.0%	10.2%	0.7%	1.4%	32.8%	32.5%	11.3%	0.0%	1,389
2A	27.9%	0.0%	0.4%	7.4%	1.1%	0.0%	35.3%	21.9%	3.2%	0.4%	283
3	15.4%	0.8%	0.0%	11.4%	1.3%	2.1%	14.6%	36.5%	16.2%	1.3%	474
4	9.8%	2.7%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	1.5%	31.3%	37.3%	10.4%	2.6%	1,075
5	3.6%	0.2%	0.1%	12.4%	1.0%	2.0%	51.8%	22.9%	5.3%	0.4%	956
6	8.2%	0.2%	1.0%	11.3%	0.7%	2.2%	37.6%	30.4%	5.0%	1.9%	583
7	15.9%	1.4%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.5%	42.2%	28.9%	7.3%	0.7%	1,282
8	5.2%	8.4%	0.0%	9.3%	0.4%	4.8%	43.0%	15.1%	10.5%	3.2%	912
9	0.3%	0.7%	0.3%	20.6%	2.0%	1.5%	50.6%	16.2%	6.9%	0.5%	1,068
10	6.3%	0.0%	0.3%	18.4%	0.5%	1.6%	50.1%	20.0%	2.8%	0.0%	635
11	8.9%	0.1%	0.1%	7.2%	1.5%	1.9%	52.9%	17.0%	9.6%	0.4%	677
12	0.3%	0.1%	1.1%	29.7%	2.4%	2.7%	39.5%	13.9%	8.6%	1.1%	2,148
13	0.6%	3.0%	0.0%	7.9%	0.7%	2.0%	32.4%	51.0%	2.4%	0.0%	864
14	22.4%	2.2%	0.7%	6.4%	1.6%	0.8%	32.6%	17.0%	12.4%	3.2%	1,619
15	3.7%	0.3%	0.7%	15.7%	0.7%	0.9%	49.0%	13.3%	13.4%	0.8%	1,966
16	2.2%	0.1%	0.7%	22.3%	3.3%	1.8%	37.6%	19.6%	10.6%	0.9%	1,205
17	19.2%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%	2.8%	1.3%	40.2%	26.1%	2.8%	0.3%	391
18	12.9%	2.8%	0.8%	11.1%	4.3%	0.8%	51.4%	3.0%	8.4%	3.3%	395
19	0.5%	4.5%	1.8%	8.2%	0.5%	0.6%	30.8%	42.2%	7.1%	1.1%	1,482
20	3.1%	0.0%	1.2%	30.0%	1.9%	3.5%	18.6%	10.5%	28.0%	2.1%	1,084
21	11.7%	0.6%	0.6%	17.8%	5.2%	0.6%	14.5%	20.6%	27.3%	0.2%	538
22	17.8%	0.0%	0.4%	6.7%	1.0%	2.0%	51.6%	16.9%	2.5%	0.6%	1,263
23	21.0%	0.0%	0.8%	9.5%	2.8%	1.8%	36.1%	17.2%	5.6%	0.8%	1,164
24	2.1%	0.2%	0.2%	6.0%	0.6%	0.6%	52.3%	35.4%	2.1%	0.1%	1,374
25	8.3%	0.5%	0.9%	12.4%	2.5%	2.1%	36.3%	22.2%	12.9%	0.8%	1,133
26	11.6%	0.2%	0.8%	16.4%	5.3%	0.4%	47.9%	12.5%	2.4%	1.1%	1,676
27	3.1%	0.1%	0.5%	26.7%	2.4%	0.8%	40.3%	18.6%	5.7%	0.8%	1,325
28	13.9%	0.0%	0.4%	32.0%	1.9%	0.4%	27.4%	12.7%	7.3%	1.2%	259
29	3.6%	0.0%	1.0%	35.0%	4.3%	4.3%	36.0%	7.3%	7.2%	0.3%	697
30	3.7%	0.0%	0.3%	12.8%	1.5%	1.8%	52.6%	6.7%	17.7%	0.0%	671
31	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	16.0%	1.9%	2.1%	35.5%	29.1%	12.4%	0.9%	1,503
Total	7.3%	1.2%	0.6%	14.4%	1.8%	1.6%	39.6%	22.0%	9.4%	1.0%	32,803

* 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 2022*

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	633	88.9%	105	16.6%	22.1%	38.7%	80.0%
2	1,078	77.6%	170	15.8%	14.5%	30.2%	82.9%
2A	151	53.4%	25	16.6%	6.0%	22.5%	84.0%
3	324	68.4%	70	21.6%	23.5%	45.1%	77.1%
4	681	63.3%	42	6.2%	15.7%	21.9%	64.3%
5	762	79.7%	147	19.3%	6.2%	25.5%	79.6%
6	458	78.6%	87	19.0%	6.3%	25.3%	74.7%
7	735	57.3%	33	4.5%	12.4%	16.9%	81.8%
8	684	75.0%	133	19.4%	13.9%	33.3%	63.9%
9	977	91.5%	259	26.5%	7.6%	34.1%	84.6%
10	465	73.2%	131	28.2%	3.9%	32.0%	88.5%
11	326	48.2%	72	22.1%	19.9%	42.0%	68.1%
12	1,908	88.8%	768	40.3%	9.5%	49.8%	82.7%
13	587	67.9%	87	14.8%	3.6%	18.4%	73.6%
14	1,011	62.4%	153	15.1%	19.6%	34.7%	66.7%
15	1,594	81.1%	349	21.9%	16.2%	38.1%	87.4%
16	979	81.2%	337	34.4%	12.9%	47.3%	79.5%
17	238	60.9%	43	18.1%	3.8%	21.8%	62.8%
18	293	74.2%	67	22.9%	10.6%	33.4%	65.7%
19	1,170	78.9%	164	14.0%	8.7%	22.7%	74.4%
20	903	83.3%	391	43.3%	31.3%	74.6%	82.1%
21	409	76.0%	129	31.5%	33.7%	65.3%	73.6%
22	649	51.4%	127	19.6%	4.0%	23.6%	66.9%
23	758	65.1%	172	22.7%	7.9%	30.6%	63.4%
24	1,037	75.5%	95	9.2%	2.6%	11.8%	80.0%
25	839	74.1%	192	22.9%	16.7%	39.6%	70.3%
26	1,103	65.8%	383	34.7%	3.4%	38.1%	71.8%
27	1,090	82.3%	402	36.9%	6.9%	43.8%	87.8%
28	176	68.0%	90	51.1%	10.8%	61.9%	92.2%
29	586	84.1%	309	52.7%	8.5%	61.3%	78.6%
30	557	83.0%	110	19.7%	21.2%	40.9%	78.2%
31	1,207	80.3%	298	24.7%	15.2%	39.9%	78.5%
Total	24,368	74.3%	5,940	24.4%	12.3%	36.6%	78.6%

* Counts are not comparable to data elsewhere in this report because only diversion-eligible complaints are included. Statewide, 63 complaints that were not eligible for diversion resulted in a diversion plan and are not included above.

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



Diversion-Eligible Juvenile Intake Cases, FY 2022*

CSU	Diversion-Eligible Cases		Diversion Plan	Resolved	Diversion Plan or Resolved	Successful Divisions
	Count of Cases	% of Total Cases	% of Diversion-Eligible Cases			% of Diversion Plans
1	420	88.1%	22.6%	27.4%	50.0%	81.1%
2	653	76.0%	22.1%	19.0%	41.0%	81.9%
2A	161	81.7%	13.7%	5.0%	18.6%	81.8%
3	238	78.3%	23.9%	27.7%	51.7%	73.7%
4	447	65.4%	8.3%	17.4%	25.7%	70.3%
5	418	74.1%	29.9%	8.9%	38.8%	78.4%
6	322	85.2%	24.2%	7.8%	32.0%	74.4%
7	615	67.7%	4.6%	14.1%	18.7%	82.1%
8	554	81.2%	21.5%	16.4%	37.9%	63.9%
9	663	90.5%	34.4%	9.7%	44.0%	85.1%
10	371	76.5%	32.9%	4.9%	37.7%	88.5%
11	252	46.6%	26.6%	23.8%	50.4%	67.2%
12	1,232	87.4%	47.9%	12.0%	59.9%	83.7%
13	312	61.1%	25.6%	5.8%	31.4%	70.0%
14	853	83.6%	14.7%	21.1%	35.8%	64.8%
15	1,204	80.2%	25.5%	20.4%	45.9%	87.3%
16	724	81.8%	39.4%	13.0%	52.3%	78.6%
17	208	75.6%	18.8%	2.9%	21.6%	61.5%
18	245	88.1%	24.5%	12.2%	36.7%	63.3%
19	767	75.0%	18.5%	12.6%	31.2%	73.9%
20	696	87.9%	43.7%	35.2%	78.9%	80.6%
21	360	88.2%	32.5%	38.6%	71.1%	70.9%
22	661	63.4%	18.2%	4.1%	22.2%	67.5%
23	809	84.9%	19.4%	7.7%	27.1%	63.1%
24	705	71.6%	13.8%	4.0%	17.7%	76.3%
25	743	81.2%	26.5%	19.7%	46.2%	66.5%
26	995	74.3%	33.5%	3.8%	37.3%	72.7%
27	787	81.6%	45.6%	8.4%	54.0%	87.5%
28	171	80.7%	49.7%	11.1%	60.8%	91.8%
29	512	85.9%	54.1%	9.0%	63.1%	80.9%
30	498	85.1%	20.1%	22.9%	43.0%	79.0%
31	825	78.0%	32.5%	20.5%	53.0%	77.2%
Total	18,421	78.2%	28.0%	14.6%	42.6%	78.0%

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

* In order to be categorized as a case with a diversion plan, at least one complaint associated with the case must have a diversion plan, and no complaints can be petitioned. These may include cases that are not diversion-eligible.

* In order to be categorized as a resolved case, all complaints associated with the case must be resolved. These may include cases that are not diversion-eligible.

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



Workload Information, FY 2022*

CSU	Completed Reports			Probation	ADP	
	Pre-D	Post-D	Transfer		Parole	Commitments
1	36	26	7	44	4	10
2	76	14	26	84	12	10
2A	17	3	3	6	1	1
3	35	8	4	23	4	7
4	102	6	10	53	17	26
5	71	7	4	41	11	12
6	34	4	2	18	4	6
7	57	34	23	49	15	14
8	47	0	4	32	9	7
9	17	4	0	24	2	5
10	15	18	1	21	1	0
11	18	3	4	13	6	5
12	55	6	3	37	7	11
13	28	55	13	59	16	22
14	64	29	2	65	7	5
15	22	10	10	45	3	8
16	40	18	4	63	11	6
17	8	19	0	29	0	0
18	34	6	1	27	3	2
19	129	18	1	85	7	4
20	38	5	1	31	1	0
21	45	4	7	35	1	3
22	63	27	5	56	2	9
23	46	8	4	23	2	4
24	44	55	9	63	2	6
25	38	39	7	56	2	10
26	5	30	1	75	7	5
27	66	37	2	61	0	3
28	18	7	0	16	1	0
29	33	2	0	18	1	0
30	52	40	0	44	0	0
31	16	48	3	73	3	4
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,369</i>	<i>590</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>1,368</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>208</i>

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

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



Summary by Region

Intake Complaints, FY 2022*

Complaints	Central	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western
DR/CW Complaints	23,197	30,001	19,333	19,386	24,075
Juvenile Complaints	6,746	7,083	6,531	6,526	5,917
Juvenile Complaints					
Felony	1,249	1,422	1,382	1,425	706
Class 1 Misdemeanor	2,605	2,924	2,715	2,844	1,818
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	299	377	314	327	310
CHINS/CHINSup/Status	1,677	1,059	1,098	905	1,937
Other	916	1,301	1,022	1,025	1,146
Juvenile Intake Decisions					
Court Summons	3.4%	8.7%	5.6%	8.0%	11.2%
Detention Order Only	0.3%	3.1%	1.3%	1.0%	0.1%
Diversion Plan	18.6%	10.3%	20.9%	20.1%	22.7%
Petition	66.6%	65.4%	59.0%	61.1%	55.1%
Resolved	9.5%	10.5%	10.4%	7.9%	8.6%
Unfounded	0.6%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	0.5%
Other	0.9%	0.8%	1.5%	0.6%	1.9%

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

Workload Information, FY 2022*

Completed Reports	Central	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western
Pre-D Reports	161	441	230	214	323
Post-D Reports	126	98	126	115	125
Transfer Reports	30	81	7	25	18
ADP					
Probation	252	331	320	214	252
Parole	21	73	21	40	7
Commitments	35	88	15	50	20

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

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

Initial YASIs, FY 2022*

	Central	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western
Low	41.2%	26.8%	33.5%	51.3%	44.9%
Moderate	43.6%	55.3%	41.6%	35.0%	40.6%
High	15.2%	17.9%	25.0%	13.7%	14.5%
Total Initial YASIs	415	571	517	725	682

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

Juvenile Cases, FY 2022*

	Central	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western
Juvenile Intake Cases	5,020	4,674	4,764	4,344	4,760
Probation Placements	277	318	369	271	308
Detainments	831	1,045	834	966	540
Commitments	37	62	15	34	10
Parole Placements	18	51	15	36	11

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

* CSU 12 had four subsequent commitments in FY 2022; these commitments are excluded in the table.



Juvenile Intake Cases by MSO, FY 2022

MSO Severity	Central	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western
DAI Ranking					
Felony					
Against Persons	9.1%	8.8%	10.1%	10.1%	4.9%
Weapons/Narcotics Distribution	0.8%	0.9%	1.2%	1.4%	0.4%
Other	5.9%	7.8%	7.2%	7.4%	3.7%
Class 1 Misdemeanor					
Against Persons	21.2%	24.5%	23.3%	23.4%	16.3%
Other	12.6%	13.8%	16.4%	19.2%	11.7%
Probation/Parole Violation	3.0%	5.7%	6.7%	3.4%	3.4%
Court Order Violation	8.7%	5.3%	7.6%	6.2%	10.8%
Status Offense	31.2%	18.8%	19.6%	17.1%	38.9%
Other	7.6%	14.5%	8.0%	11.9%	10.0%
VCSC Ranking					
Person	32.3%	33.4%	34.8%	33.2%	28.4%
Property	12.4%	14.0%	14.5%	18.9%	8.8%
Narcotics	1.1%	0.5%	2.2%	0.9%	0.6%
Other	54.3%	52.1%	48.5%	47.0%	62.2%
<i>Total Juvenile Intake Cases</i>	<i>5,020</i>	<i>4,674</i>	<i>4,764</i>	<i>4,344</i>	<i>4,760</i>

Probation Placements by MSO, FY 2022*

MSO Severity	Central	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western
DAI Ranking					
Felony					
Against Persons	34.7%	33.6%	16.3%	29.9%	20.5%
Weapons/Narcotics Distribution	2.9%	2.8%	1.1%	4.1%	1.9%
Other	15.2%	23.3%	8.9%	17.3%	9.7%
Class 1 Misdemeanor					
Against Persons	19.1%	18.2%	30.6%	18.8%	21.4%
Other	14.4%	14.8%	18.2%	22.5%	13.3%
Probation/Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Court Order Violation	4.0%	0.3%	1.6%	1.1%	3.9%
Status Offense	7.2%	0.0%	19.0%	1.5%	23.4%
Other	2.5%	6.9%	4.3%	4.8%	5.8%
VCSC Ranking					
Person	49.8%	47.8%	44.4%	45.0%	41.6%
Property	26.4%	31.1%	20.6%	29.9%	17.2%
Narcotics	1.4%	1.6%	2.2%	2.6%	2.3%
Other	22.4%	19.5%	32.8%	22.5%	39.0%
<i>Total Probation Placements</i>	<i>277</i>	<i>318</i>	<i>369</i>	<i>271</i>	<i>308</i>

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



VJCCCA

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

Under the legislation, state and local dollars are combined to fund community-based juvenile justice programs. All 133 localities in Virginia voluntarily participate. 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. 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 include the category of prevention services. Prior to FY 2020, all VJCCCA funding was to be used to serve youth “before intake on complaints or the court on petitions alleging that the juvenile is a child in need of services, child in need of supervision, or delinquent” (§ 16.1-309.2 of the *Code of Virginia*). 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. Some localities have combined their plans with one or more other localities. In FY 2022, there were a total of 76 VJCCCA plans throughout Virginia.

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

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

Programs and Services

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

In FY 2022, the average cost for a VJCCCA residential placement was \$10,552, and the average cost for a VJCCCA non-residential placement was \$1,817. Non-residential placements encompass a variety of programming from electronic monitoring to treatment services. Average costs were calculated based on the number of placements and not the number of youth receiving services. Youth may have multiple placements during the FY.

In FY 2022, Hampton did not complete the required financial closeout certification; therefore, the locality is excluded from all data presented.

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



Youth Served, FY 2022

	2022
Youth Placed	4,401
Total Program Placements	6,662
Average Placements per Youth	1.5
Youth Eligible for Detention	79.3%

- » 4,401 youth were placed in VJCCCA programs for a total of 6,662 placements.
- » On average, there were 1.5 placements per youth.
- » 79.3% of youth placed in VJCCCA programs were eligible for detention.

Placement Status, FY 2022

Dispositional Status	Residential	Non-Residential
Pre-D	484 (7.3%)	4,526 (67.9%)
Post-D	35 (0.5%)	1,617 (24.3%)

- » The majority of placements were pre-D and non-residential (67.9%).
- » The second-highest percentage of placements were post-D and non-residential (24.3%).
- » Of the 7.8% of placements that were residential, 93.3% were pre-D, and 6.7% were post-D.

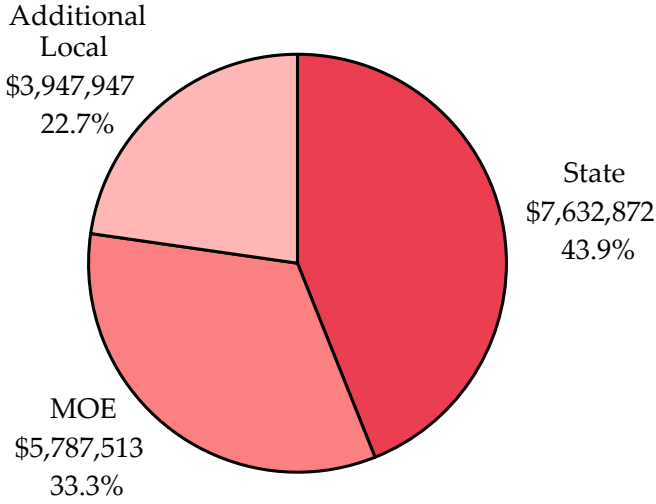
Placements by Service Category and Type, FY 2020-2022

Service Category and Type	2020		2021		2022	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Accountability	1,715	19.7%	967	17.3%	1,197	18.0%
Community Service	1,648	19.0%	894	16.0%	1,163	17.5%
Restitution/Restorative Justice	67	0.8%	73	1.3%	34	0.5%
Competency Development	2,197	25.3%	1,268	22.7%	1,610	24.2%
After-School/Extended Day	85	1.0%	34	0.6%	42	0.6%
Anger Management Programs	636	7.3%	331	5.9%	531	8.0%
Case Management	456	5.2%	160	2.9%	182	2.7%
Employment/Vocational	27	0.3%	10	0.2%	8	0.1%
Home-Based/Family Preservation	68	0.8%	44	0.8%	44	0.7%
Individual, Group, Family Counseling	107	1.2%	26	0.5%	24	0.4%
Law-Related Education	240	2.8%	178	3.2%	310	4.7%
Life Skills	55	0.6%	80	1.4%	101	1.5%
Parenting Skills	32	0.4%	62	1.1%	55	0.8%
Sex Offender Education/Treatment	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	1	0.0%
Shoplifting Programs	183	2.1%	85	1.5%	87	1.3%
Substance Abuse Assessment	79	0.9%	61	1.1%	45	0.7%
Substance Abuse Education/Treatment	227	2.6%	195	3.5%	180	2.7%
Group Homes	185	2.1%	117	2.1%	97	1.5%
Public Safety	4,248	48.9%	2,986	53.5%	3,326	49.9%
Crisis Intervention/Shelter Care	593	6.8%	346	6.2%	422	6.3%
Intensive Supervision/Surveillance	516	5.9%	249	4.5%	187	2.8%
Outreach Detention/Electronic Monitoring	3,139	36.1%	2,391	42.8%	2,717	40.8%
Specialized Program Services	347	4.0%	231	4.1%	388	5.8%
Missing	3	0.0%	16	0.3%	44	0.7%
<i>Total Placements</i>	<i>8,695</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>5,585</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>6,662</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

- » There were 6,662 total placements in VJCCCA programs during FY 2022, a decrease of 23.4% from FY 2020.
- » The “Public Safety” service category had the highest percentage (48.9-53.5%) of placements, and the “Competency Development” service category had the second-highest percentage (22.7-25.3%) of placements out of all service categories from FY 2020 to FY 2022.
- » “Outreach Detention and Electronic Monitoring,” a service type in the “Public Safety” service category, had the highest percentage (36.1-42.8%) of placements, and “Community Service,” a service type in the “Accountability” service category, had the second-highest percentage (16.0-19.0%) of placements out of all service types from FY 2020 to FY 2022.



Expenditures, FY 2022



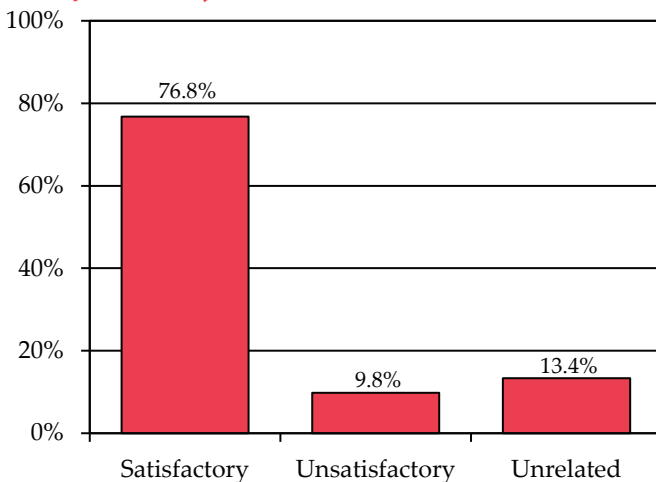
- » Localities paid 56.1% of the total expenditures for VJCCCA programs. Of the total local expenditures, 59.4% were MOE, and 40.6% were additional funds.
- » VJCCCA funded the equivalent of 296.5 staff positions in FY 2022.

Youth Demographics, FY 2020-2022

Demographics	2020	2021	2022
Race			
Asian	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%
Black	45.0%	45.8%	42.5%
White	45.7%	46.3%	48.6%
Other/Unknown	8.5%	7.2%	8.1%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	9.5%	9.6%	10.4%
Non-Hispanic	62.4%	66.3%	63.7%
Unknown/Missing	28.1%	24.0%	25.9%
Sex			
Female	29.4%	28.3%	31.0%
Male	70.6%	71.7%	69.0%
Age			
8-12	4.5%	3.5%	6.0%
13	7.5%	6.0%	8.6%
14	13.3%	11.1%	15.2%
15	19.3%	19.4%	19.8%
16	24.3%	25.1%	22.6%
17	26.7%	29.2%	23.9%
18-20	4.1%	5.6%	3.7%
Missing	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Total Youth	5,538	3,472	4,401

- » 42.5% of youth placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2022 were Black, and 48.6% were White.
- » 63.7% of youth placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2022 were non-Hispanic, and 10.4% were Hispanic. 25.9% had unknown ethnicity information.
- » 69.0% of youth placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2022 were male, and 31.0% were female.
- » Approximately half (46.5-54.3%) of youth placed in VJCCCA programs since FY 2020 were 16 or 17 years of age.
- » The average age of youth placed in VJCCCA programs in FY 2022 was 15.8 years.

Completion by Status, FY 2022*



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

- » 7,165 services were closed.
- » 76.8% completed the services satisfactorily.

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

